THE DAILY WORKER

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AUG 22 1927
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THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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ALL DOWN TOOLS TODAY!

STRIKE AT THREE O'CLOCK, TODAY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI!

To the Workers of New York:

Sacco and Vanzetti have placed their lives in your hands. They have appealed to the might of organized labor to save them from the shattering vengeance of the Massachusetts electric chair. They have given seven years of their lives to the world proletariat; they are now about to give their life-blood for the same cause.

We appeal to you in this desperate situation to answer our strike call and down tools at three o'clock. Ignore the cringing cowardice of your reactionary leaders who have washed their hands of the life-blood of Sacco and Vanzetti. Demonstrate your humanity, your courage, your devotion to Sacco and Vanzetti. Orders, or no orders, down tools at three o'clock today and march on Union Square.

Once again fill this historic meeting-place and demonstrate the militant solidarity of the working class. Urge your fellow-workers to down tools. See that they answer to the last plea of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The vulture-like Massachusetts courts have given up our comrades to the executioner and now the socialists together with their reactionary labor leaders, true to their historic role, have piously said: "We have done enough—let them die!" Answer this murderous attitude by striking today.

DOWN TOOLS AT THREE!!!
FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI!!!
ON TO UNION SQUARE!!!
CRUSH JUDICIAL MURDER!!!

Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee,
Rose Baron, Secretary.

STOP EXECUTIONER!

Resolution Unanimously Adopted by District 2 Workers (Communist) Party Convention

For seven years Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two valiant and militant workers in the cause of Labor's emancipation have been confined in a Massachusetts jail under death sentence on a trumped-up charge.

The sentencing to death and the refusal to grant a new trial to these victims of class justice is a challenge to the working class of America and to the world proletariat.

Not a single one of the legal representatives of the capitalist state has intervened on behalf of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti notwithstanding the enormous amount of new evidence sumbitted and notwithstanding the enormous mass protests of labor the world over, not because they were actually convinced of the crime attributed to Sacco and Vanzetti but because in the persons of these two fighters they wanted to deal a blow to the whole working class.

The world proletariat, however, knows that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted not on account of any crime but on account of fighting against capitalism, for the overthrow of capitalism.

The flagrant and brazen murder is being legally committed in the face of an outraged mankind. The machine of capitalist justice must be vindicated and the integrity of the capitalist state machine must be defended at the cost of the lives of two men who have given their all for their class brothers and who even in the face of the most excruciating tortures never for a moment wavered in their fidelity to the cause of the working class. Capitalism is asserting its authority because it wants to teach labor a lesson for the time to come. American capitalism wields the executioner's weapon once more to assert its supremacy as a class state equipped with class laws and class institutions.

The working class must meet that challenge with a manifestation of power. The working class is hostile to the class domination, class rule and class justice of capitalism. More than once during the past seven years has the working class stayed the hands of the executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti and by its protests and vigorous manifestations aroused the interest of every thinking man and woman. The working class must now redouble its efforts. It must form a strong unbroken united front of all the toilers against the culmination of the crime against Sacco and Vanzetti.

The convention of District No. 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party issues this appeal to the working class of this district as well as to the workers of America to make the day of August 22 a day of a general strike of millions of workers, a day of mass demonstrations and protest meetings in order to achieve an eleventh hour rescue of our condemned fellow-workers. The District Convention pledges the most active support of its members as well as sympathizers in this historic struggle. It calls upon every member and sympathizer to serve as a model example for the rest of the workers in leaving shops, factories, plants, railroads, docks, offices, etc., at 3 P. M. Monday, August 22 and the workers of New York City and environs to assemble at 4 o'clock for a monster mass demonstration at Union Square.

The Convention records the new perfidious action of the socialist party and the union bureaucracy in refusing to join this momentous struggle for the cause of labor. During the whole struggle for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti the socialist party and its allies paid only lip service to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti, not appealing to the workers to fight for their class cause but to the authorities in the name of so-called humanity and justice. During all this struggle the socialists and their allies were as much afraid of the mass movement of the workers as were the legal representatives of the capitalist system themselves. At the crucial moment they preferred thru the officialdom of the New York Central Trade and Labor Council and the socialist party to stab in the back

(Continued on Page Three)

WORKER PEASANT ARMIES MOVING AGAINST CANTON

HONGKONG, Aug. 21.—Information has been received here that the troops commanded by Holung and Yeh Ting, in rebellion against the bloody Wuhan government, are moving rapidly towards the Kwantung province border, and that workers and peasants are joining them along the way.

With the armies striking towards Canton are Tan Pin-shan, former minister of agriculture at Wuhan, and member of the Chinese Communist Party, Chen Tu-sui, and other active leaders of the Chinese labor and peasant movements.

There is information here from Japanese sources that Wuhan has sent 20,000 troops to Nanking, to fight against the Northern war-lords' at-

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SAVE SACCO, VANZETTI!

New York's workers, when they gather by thousands in Union Square this afternoon to protest the impending murder of their two comrades Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, will be part of a mighty world-wide protest which is rising today from the toilers of every country. Strikes, demonstrations and boycotts are the order of the day.

The call to strike, which went out from the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and the International Labor Defense here, has been issued by labor organizations all over Europe and South America. In many places the workers did not wait for an official call, but spontaneously walked out of shops and mines, factories and offices when the news came that the Massachusetts Supreme Court had denied the defense appeal and thus added one more act of persecution to the torture of Sacco and Vanzetti. Word came late yesterday that the wrath of Paris workers had brot out the military.

Not only word of strikes and demonstrations, parades, cablegrams and resolutions of protest come from abroad, but very definite threats of a boycott of American products are heard in many places. There is a report that the International Federation of Trade Unions is planning an organized boycott by all its members. In the meantime, action has already been taken by a committee in Geneva, Switzerland, and other similar steps may be expected soon.

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis and the whole middle west; Chicago, various parts of New York state and Pennsylvania, have plans for monster protest demonstrations today. The workers, roused as never before by the slow cruelty of the courts and the government, are to gather in every large city by thousands to voice such a cry for justice as has never been heard in America.

In London and Paris, where the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti has been championed with such splendid courage that the authorities tremble for the comfort of American representatives, there are to be mass meetings and demonstrations in front of the American consulates. American business men are openly threatened in the radical press, and by the government officials are urged to keep of sight on Monday.

Germany, which had huge meetings in all large cities as soon as the Supreme Court news arrived, will continue the protest today with gatherings where thousands of workers—who are exploited so harshly by American as well as their own capitalists—will denounce the brand of "justice" we mete out defenders of the working class.

All over the Soviet Republic have come great cries of indignation against the crime which grows nearer and nearer with each failure of the legal moves. Every village knows the story of Sacco and Vanzetti and has uttered its condemnation of those who have planned these workers' doom. Writers, artists, peasants, factory workers have issued calls to their brothers in America to stop this terrible murder.

South America Hears.

These calls have been heard not only in North, but also in South America, and Buenos Aires is once again planning a general strike today in behalf of the two Italian radicals. They were the first to start a boycott of American products, and this surest way to affect the point of view of the American capitalists is now being adopted elsewhere.

While the workers thruout the world demonstrate their hatred of class justice as it is being revealed in Massachusetts, many liberals here and abroad have been voicing opposition to the Supreme Court's decision and demanding a stay of execution to permit a thoro review of the case.

• • •

Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the War Labor Board and a noted labor attorney, declared in a telegram to the Citizen National Committee at Boston that failure of the United States government to open the Department of Justice files in the Sacco-Vanzetti case "would constitute a bloodstain upon the nation and a reflection upon the decent administration of justice."

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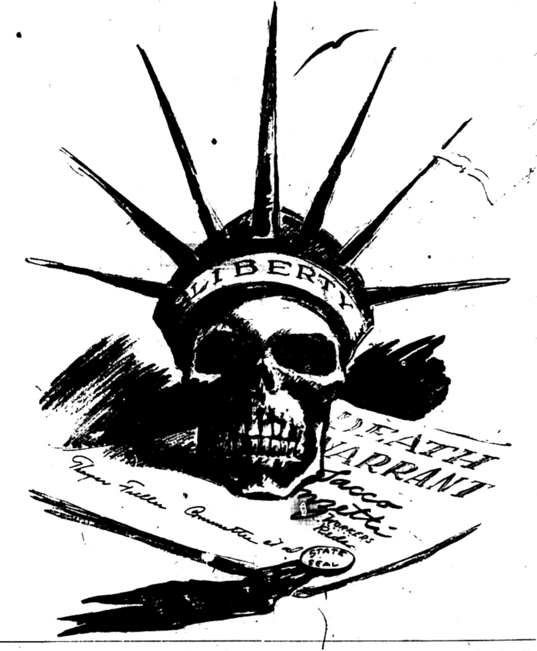
Samuel Untermyer, another attorney who has represented labor on

(Continued on Page Two)

THE COURT DECREES IT

By Fred Ellis



FIGHT TO THE END FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Declaration by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

Our working class brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, are doomed to be murdered by the capitalist class after midnight of August 22.

The capitalist class courts and state machinery heard with startled ears the tremendous protest of the workers of the world, and for a few days hesitated, slowed up, and readjusted its plans, utilizing a few more devices of delay and judicial trickery—only to quiet the protest of the working masses.

The reprieve was only a ruse of the bourgeoisie to quiet the workers and make it easier to go ahead with the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti!

The "full bench" of the Massachusetts State Supreme Court has denied a new trial. It has rejected all consideration of the new evidence which proves Sacco and Vanzetti to be innocent. The whole world, including the judges who pronounced this murderous verdict, knows full well that the evidence offered to them, which would have been offered at a new trial, does not merely raise doubt of guilt, but absolutely proves that Sacco and Vanzetti had nothing whatever to do with the crime which serves as the excuse for the execution of class enemies.

The action of the Massachusetts supreme court proves that this is not

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK, AUGUST 30

The fifth national convention of the Workers (Communsit) Party of America will be held in New York City. It will open with a mass meeting to be addressed by nationally prominent speakers on Tuesday, August 30th, at 8 P. M.

All details as to speakers for this meeting and arrangements for the convention sessions will be published shortly.

Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention,
JAY LOVESTONE, WM. Z. FOSTER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Earl Browder, who recently returned from a trip in the course of which he made a minute study of conditions in revolutionary China, will lecture on the Chinese Revolution in Clayton Hall, 9th and Girard Ave., Chicago, at 8 p. m., Wednesday.

MAKE THE STRIKE TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI THE BEGINNING OF A NEW EPOCH OF ORGANIZATION, MILITANCY AND STRUGGLE FOR LABOR MOVEMENT

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

TWO prisoners of war are being murdered in Massachusetts.

The war is the class war and the prisoners are Sacco and Vanzetti—two workingmen innocent of any crime except that of loyalty to their class.

To this case the ordinary rules of civilized warfare do not apply. So amply has this fact been demonstrated that not even the spokesmen of the capitalist class dare any longer to speak of justice in the abstract in connection with the seven-year torture of Sacco and Vanzetti.

BEFORE the eyes of the whole world these two war prisoners are being done to death. With a cold brutality that speaks volumes to intelligent workers the class enemies of America's toiling millions, after having sated every jaded sadistic impulse in a seven-year session in the torture chambers of Massachusetts, prepare to smother the feeble flame of life which still flickers in the breasts of their victims.

BUT let us understand that there is nothing personal in all this horror—except for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Cold as the shimmering bayonets which let out the lifeblood of the Communards, hard as the iron and steel which form the base of modern capitalist industry, as impersonal as the deadly current which is to drive the spark of life from them and char their bodies to cinders, the class justice of American capitalism has reached out and taken two hostages from our ranks.

MAKE no mistake. Just as the devotees of ancient witch-craft made an image of those they desired to destroy and burned it, believing that its living counterpart would die, so do the rulers of America, altho freed from this old superstition, believe nevertheless that by destroying Sacco and Vanzetti they will cow America's workers and by this fearful example drive from their minds all thot of rebellion.

THE murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti think not at all of them as individuals. As they vision them sitting in the electric chair, they do not see the forms of Sacco and Vanzetti.

They see seated in that scientific instrument of class justice, in itself

(Continued on Page Four)

Italian Trade Union Leaders Fight Black Shirt Fascist Terror

MILAN, Aug. 21.—The self-liquidation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (C.G.d.L.) while a terrific blow against the Italian workers has not had the effect the fascists hoped.

At a meeting of the anti-fascist labor leaders in Milan it was decided to take increased measures for the rebuilding of the Italian labor movement. Thousands of copies of the illegal popo Bataglia Syndicale have been distributed by the workers and an appeal for [illegible] fascist terror has been [illegible] International Trade [illegible]

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

CALLED TO APPEAR

UNITED STATES COURTS—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Court Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N. Y.

The attention of the Bar is called to the fact that the Equity Calendar has been made up and new numbers may now be obtained at the deputy clerk's room in the Woolworth Building, 12th floor.

ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N. Y.

During the months of August and September there will be no General Motion Calendar called on Fridays.

The General Motion Calendar during these months will be called Tuesdays, the Bankruptcy Motion Calendar on Wednesdays, and final hearings in naturalization will be held on Thursdays.

New York, June 27, 1927.
By order of the court.

ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.

Calendar for Monday, August 22

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N. Y.
Before BURNS, J.—Court opens in Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A.M.

CRIMINAL

John H. Dasent
Adolph Dellaca
Michael Williams
Maurice Craigh
Alfonso [illegible]
[illegible] F. Callan
David Gordon, Joseph Kalar, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alexander Bittleman and Bert Miller
[illegible] Michael Romano
Leonard [illegible]

Edward Tango, Charles Tango, Louis Ginnotti and Hugo Bargos
Gerard Storms
Samuel A. Cohen
Hyman L. Friedman
Hyman L. Friedman and Bernard Friedman
J[illegible]s Rose
I[illegible]or Albaum
Johann Jacobsen and William A. Rinehard
Philip Cartigna
Samuel Ticker and Isidor Pomerantz

The comrades of The DAILY WORKER staff have again been called to appear before the Federal Court, in connection with the case, which has been initiated by the Military Order of the World and other patriotic societies. We ask all comrades to begin at once with renewed energy their efforts to raise funds for the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. At this critical time in the midst of the Sacco-Vanzetti fight, we cannot afford to cripple our paper by allowing the enemies of labor to be successful. No doubt the case is again being opened now because of the splendid agitation carried on by The DAILY WORKER for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. We must continue until victory is won. We rely upon you to stand by us at this critical hour.

Send your contributions to The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Thousands Gather for Los Angeles Sacco and Vanzetti Mass Protest

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21. — Thousands of workers and sympathizers are assembling for the monster Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting to be held at the Labor Temple here later this afternoon. The crowds are orderly and if the police do not attack the meeting there will be no disorder.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Poverty on Increase As Prosperity Rant Cools

Unemployment and poverty are considerably more noticeable in New York City this summer than they were last. Commissioner Bird S. Coler of the public welfare department tells the story. His figures show about 50 per cent increase in the number patronizing the municipal lodging house now. The average cared for monthly this year is higher than any for the past five years.

There has been an increase in the number of dependent children cared for and an increase in the amount spent for war veterans and their dependents. Veterans cannot be put into almshouses.

WORKERS OF U. S. S. R. MAKE GIGANTIC PROTEST FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—As the day fixed for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti draws nearer, the protest movement all over the Soviet Union is growing stronger. There is no single town which has not protested against the insolent challenge of the American class justice to the international proletariat. The impending cold-blooded murder of two innocent workers has aroused the whole of public opinion in the Soviet Union in indignation and angry protest. Numerous public bodies have joined their voices to the powerful protests of the working class organizations.

The Federation of Soviet Writers has also protested as the representatives of the intelligentsia in the Soviet Union. It appeals to the writers and intellectuals of the whole world to protest against the murder of the two innocent workers sentenced to death by capitalism.

The All-Ukrainian Union of Proletarian Writers has appealed to Upton Sinclair, Charles Chaplin, Michael Gold and other revolutionary writers and artists to re-double the struggle for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The representatives of the Baptists, the Molokans and the Tolstoists have sent a telegram in the name of the sectarians in Moscow to President Coolidge requesting mercy for the condemned men.

In discussing the Sacco and Vanzetti case, Pravda has declared that altho the United States ambassadors thruout the world are making hypocritical statements that the American government is unable to interfere in the case, the world proletariat knows that the two men are innocent and places the blame for their murder directly on the government.

ALL DOWN TOOLS TODAY TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM ELECTROCUTION

(Continued from Page One)

many occasions and was recently in the public eye as counsel for the city and stockholders of the B.-M.T., has telegraphed the New Republic that he is "converted to the necessity for further action to establish the guilt or innocence (of Sacco and Vanzetti) if that is yet possible." He "deplores" the condition of Massachusetts law which has made the present situation in the case possible.

* * *

Legion Post Protests.

A protest against "Massachusetts justice" was voiced in a resolution made public esterday by the Willard Straight Post of the American Legion. This stated that "there exists a conviction that perhaps human machinery may have failed perfectly to function" in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Liberals Appeal to Fuller.

"To keep the door open" for further opportunities to prove the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, a group of professional men and women are telegraphing friends and acquaintances asking them "to urge responsible believers in America to join in a plea to Governor Fuller to commute the sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti, or stay execution until all doubts are resolved." Among the signers of this appeal are Jane Addams, Charles P. Beard, Bruce Bliven, John Dewey, Norman Hapgood and Paul U. Kellogg.

* * *

Civil Liberties Protests Police Act.

Pointing out the danger of suppression of the rights of free speech, the American Civil Liberties Union on Saturday sent telegrams to Mayor Thompson and the chief of police of Chicago protesting the denial of a permit for a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting which had been arranged for Friday evening in Ashland Auditorium.

Waterfront Meeting.

The International Seamen's Club will hold a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration noon today at South and Whitehall Sts. After the meeting ends the participants will go in a body to the Union Square rally. The speakers will include Pat Devine, A. V. Severino, Lena Chernenko, Harry Kweit and John Marshall.

* * *

"Doubt That Will Not Down" is the title of a full page editorial on the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the New York World of Aug. 20. The World takes up some of the details of the Lowell-Stratton-Grant report to Gov. Fuller, showing what the advisory commission overlooked or chose to ignore in the record. It points out what contrary conclusions should be drawn from the evidence when impartially examined.

"The real solution of this case would be a new trial before a new judge under new conditions," states the World. It then concludes with an appeal "to the governor, to his council and to friends of justice in Massachusetts" to "stay the execution. Wait, listen, and do not put an irrevocable end upon a case that is so full of doubt."

Seven questions are asked President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard in the New York Times in a full-page reprint of a letter the editors of the New Republic sent. The letter also appears in the current issue of the magazine.

The questions challenge the advisory commission's findings on Judge Thayer's prejudice, prosecutor Katzmann's prejudicial cross-examination, the ambiguous gun testimony of Massachusetts state police, Capt. Proctor, on Sacco's cap (which did not fit him in court but which the advisors solemnly accepted without trying it on Sacco), on the Berardelli pistol, on Sacco's alibi, and on the suppression of the Gould testimony by the prosecution.

In its leading editorial of August 20th, the Times declares that decision of the Massachusetts supreme court leaves "lingering doubts" as to the proper conduct of the Sacco and Vanzetti case by the prosecution and it demands that everything be done to give the two innocent prisoners justice. The editorial calls especial attention to the neglect of the Investigation Committee to deal in detail with Judge Thayer's "improprieties" and prejudice in handling the case, and calls for a new stay of execution by the federal courts if such action is still possible.

Fight to Put Hoover Over as Republican Candidate to Begin

Herbert Hoover's political friends will begin this week the unofficial boom which they hope will result in his election as president of the U. S.

Ever since Calvin Coolidge declared that he did not "choose" to be a candidate in 1928, backers of Hoover have been loudest in insisting that the latter was the best of the republican party at the next election.

The announcement that the fight to put Hoover across will begin soon has just been made by W. Ward Smith, one of the leading Hoover supporters in 1920, and later secretary to former governor Nathan L. Miller.

Smith declares that Hoover is the only candidate who can win votes in the south, and takes for granted that Al Smith will be the candidate of the democrats.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

British Attempt Boycott Of Soviet Union Oil but Officially Admit Failure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (FP).—Efforts by British oil interests to propagandize gas and oil consumers against buying Soviet oil have failed, declares the department of commerce. "There appears to have been little or no diminution in the importation and sale of Russian oil in this country," reports the department's commercial attaché in London. "Some temporary effect has undoubtedly been felt as a result of an active press campaign against the retail selling of Russian petrol but it seems doubtful that this will ultimately result in any marked reduction in total sales."

Fight To The End To Save Sacco, Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

a struggle about evidence, but a struggle of class against class. The capitalist courts, the whole machinery of the law, conceals the evidence, lies about it, and then murders our comrades. Class hate, and not evidence, is the reason why the capitalist class of America, acting through the executioner on this Monday night, will burn to death in the electric chair two noble and fearless men whose only crime has been their devotion for the cause of the liberation of their class.

The crime which takes place in Dedham jail this Monday night shows that the whole apparatus of the law in this country is an apparatus of murder and repression, for the benefit of the prosperous upper classes, for the exploitation of the working class and their merciless punishment behind the shield of hypocritical legal forms in cases where bold and honest members or masses of the working class dare to expose the system of exploitation. The capitalist court lied when it declared that Sacco and Vanzetti received a trial "as free and impartial as the lot of humanity will admit." Sacco and Vanzetti received seven years of torture in punishment for their loyalty to their fellow workers, and now they go to their death as martyrs of their class.

Show Their Malice.

The capitalist class courts in murdering our brothers expose the hideous face of American capitalism to the whole world. Millions of workers, farmers and all honest opponents of capitalist terrorism in seven continents look up this ghastly crime of the cruellest capitalism that has ever been known. Millions of workers for the first time begin to understand what "American democracy" is.

The tremendous demonstrations which the workers of foreign countries have made in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti played a heavy part in causing the American imperialists to slow up their criminal plans for a few days in order to apply a few more legal tricks intended only to cover the crime and confuse the minds of the workers. But the workers throughout the world will never have the hideous bloody picture of American justice erased from their minds. The workers of the world learned to hate the brutal and callous American capitalist class. The political institutions of America, the federal state of this country, will be better understood and better fought by the workers of this country and other countries in the future great struggles which will arise out of the imperialism of the capitalist United States.

Nasty Role of Liberals.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti crowd many disillusionments before the eyes of our class. The nasty, contemptible role of such so-called liberals as Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes is exposed in this crisis when Holmes is obliged to function for his class in denying a writ of habeus corpus to innocent men about to be assassinated by the state of Massachusetts. Again the cowardly part of Senator William E. Borah—the role of the capitalist who plays with liberal phrases in serving as the final trickster of the working class—appears when Borah at the last minute speaks for the death of the enemies of the capitalist class, advising all who will listen to him not "to pay the slightest attention to foreign protests or mob protests at home." And still again, the function of the socialist party of America, whose leadership is under the influence of the capitalist class ideology of this country, shows its true function in the class struggle by refusing to give even its "moral" support to the only means which can save Sacco and Vanzetti—mass demonstrations and strikes.

Can Be Saved.

But the Workers (Communist) Party of America appeals to the workers not to be cowed or terrorized by the ruling class. Only a few hours remain in which the workers can yet save their brothers from death.

Mass demonstrations and strikes have already caused the American capitalists to hesitate and postpone their criminal plans. More strikes and demonstrations can cause them to hesitate again. Still more strikes and mass demonstrations can save Sacco and Vanzetti, even at this hour, if the American workers will act with enough energy and devotion to their cause.

Sacco and Vanzetti can yet be saved!

Strikes and demonstrations will stop the hand of the executioner!

All out onto the street!

Get your fellow workers out! All union men, and all unorganized—out of the shop!

Establish picket lines. Nobody to work on Monday morning, August 22nd!

Strike for the life of Sacco and Vanzetti on Monday morning, August 22nd!

BRANDEIS DENIES PLEA FOR SACCO-VANZETTI STAY

Federal Investigation Sought by Liberals

One more legal move is contemplated by Arthur D. Hill, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, following yesterday's refusal of United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis to entertain a petition for a stay of execution for the two men.

Hill will call upon Justice Harlan Stone to grant the stay, and if he refuses to act—as have both Brandeis and Oliver Wendell Holmes, what is said to be the last hope to save the condemned men thru the courts will have failed.

He's Interested.

Justice Brandeis, when visited yesterday at his home in Hatham, 130 miles from Boston, refused to grant the petition, so attorney Hill reports, because of the fact that his family was so interested in the case that it would be unethical for him to intervene.

While counsel tries this last court move, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, a wealthy Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizer left here tonight for Washington to make an examination of the department of justice records in this case. Just what her next step will be after that was not clear. She will have to work fast if she completes her probe before the men are slated to die. Arthur Garfield Hays, New York lawyer, and Francis Fisher Kane, of Philadelphia are also reported to have gone to Washington to get the department of justice records "unlocked."

Borah Offers to Look In.

Both are allied with the Citizens' National Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, composed of prominent liberals, which yesterday announced that Senator William E. Borah has offered his time and services to aid in the legal end of the case. The telegram from Borah says:

"Replying to your telegram, I would be glad to go over the case with counsel and if I find I can be of service relative to innocence or fair trial, will volunteer my time and services."

The committee said Senator Borah was invited to leave for Boston immediately and that efforts are being made to obtain an airplane for him. He also has been asked to address an appeal to Governor Fuller for a stay of execution.

Two Workers Brave.

Sacco and Vanzetti were stoical when they received the news of their latest defeat. They hadn't placed any hopes on its success anway. They have been disappointed too often before.

They fully expect to die tonight.

Nevertheless their friends continue their frantic efforts to save them. A strong appeal will be made to Governor Fuller tomorrow. Another appeal is to be made to Senator David I. Walsh, who lives here. U. S. Attorney General Sargent said yesterday he would take under advisement an appeal that was made to him yesterday for the opening of the department of justice files.

But these are slim chances—very slim indeed and no one knows it any better than Sacco and Vanzetti.

Vanzetti was visited again yesterday morning by his sister Luigia, who saw him Saturday for the first time in 19 years. Yesterday's meeting was rather brief and unemotional. Mrs. Sacco visited her husband in an adjoining cell at the same time. She has called on him every day recently and these meetings have become uneventful. Yesterday's meeting was vastly different from Saturday's touching scenes, when Sacco and his wife stood by and stared at Vanzetti and his sister in their emotional embrace. They will see their loved ones again today perhaps for the last time.

Freiheit Singers to Hold Annual Picnic

The annual picnic of the Freheit Singing Society of New York and Paterson will be held at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, on Sunday, September 11th.

An operetta, "Sigman's Follies," which has already been successfully performed at Camp Nitgedaiget, will be a feature of the program. The admission to the picnic will be 40 cents. Tickets are on sale at 133 Second Ave., Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dispute Among Oppressors.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The situation in Belmont County was further complicated by apparent differences among law enforcement officers. Prosecutor Paul V. Waddell continued to insist that he would ask Governor Donahey to remove Sheriff Clyde C. Hardesty on charges of intoxication and incapacitation for duty.

TAKE
A GOOD LOOK
At These
Splendid
Offers

for NEW READERS
of the Daily Worker

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Illustration Courtesy "New Masses"

FOREIGN BORN WORKERS' COUNCIL TELEGRAPH FULLER FOR NEW TRIAL

The National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, with offices at 41 Union Square, New York City, makes public the following telegram sent to Governor Fuller August 19th:

In the name of millions of foreign born workers in this country we ask you to grant an unconditional pardon to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Signed: NINA SAMORODIN, Executive Secretary,
National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

The National Council has the support of millions of workers in this country of both foreign and American birth. "It is our firm belief," states the secretary of the council, "that Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered the tortures of death many times over during the seven years of imprisonment." The secretary further states, "At this time when the eyes of the millions of foreign born in this country are fixed upon the government's anti-alien policy which expresses itself in the effort to adopt anti-alien legislation as registration, etc., this case of Sacco and Vanzetti only tends to increase the belief that the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti is due to the fact that they are of foreign birth.

"We asked the governor as early as last April that a new trial be given Sacco and Vanzetti and that the Department of Justice records be made available for that trial. At this hour, however, when all possibilities for a new trial seem to be exhausted we asked the governor for executive clemency for the two condemned men in ordrer that the minds of all those who have interested themselves in this case may be set at peace and that our belief in the justice of the American government may be restored to us once more."

WORKERS AND PEASANT ARMIES MOVE AGAINST CANTON; "PRAVDA" CALL ON THE WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

tack on that city, and that these reinforcements have much encouraged the army which Chiang Kai-shek has now deserted.

• • •

Son of Feng Denounces Father.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—Pravda, organ of the All Union Communist Party, publishes a letter to the paper from Feng Cheng-kuo, the son of Feng Yu-hsiang. This is a copy of a letter which the young man has sent to his father, and it points out that, knowing his father's opportunism and obstinate, ambitious character, he is not surprised to hear that Feng Yu-hsiang has passed over to the side of counter-revolution. He writes:

"Having now thrown off the mask, and not only refusing to defend the interests of the working class and peasantry, but even openly cooperating with and forming a bloc with Chiang Kai-shek, the hangman of the workers and peasants, you have published an impudent declaration alleging that merchants, dealers and owners of industrial enterprises are oppressed by the workmen and peasants of Wuhan territory.

Should Support Workers.

"All this is nonsense. The time has not come yet for the Chinese workmen and peasantry to 'oppress' the capitalists, merchants and landlords.

"But even if the workmen and peasantry really oppressed the manufacturers, gentry and landlords, you ought to adopt the point of view that the interests of the majority of the population support the workers' and peasants' purpose of throwing off the exploiters.

"Being revolutionary, I take into consideration only the interests of the revolution and not the mutual relation of father and son, and therefore I am bound to break off all connection with a counter-revolutionary father.

"Henceforth I will regard you just as Chang Tso-lin, Chiang Kai-shek and other counter-revolutionaries and fight with the greatest energy against my own father. These are my last words to a counter-revolutionary father."

Competition of Hangmen.

Pravad points out that there is now observed in China real competition between hangmen of different denominations and different tendencies. The laurels secured by Chiang Kai-shek from merchants and foreign imperialists fo his persecution of workers and peasants disturb the sleep of Wang Ching-wei, who is striving by mass execution to outdo such experienced robbers and murderers and hangmen as Chiang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai-shek.

The workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, says Pravda, cannot remain indifferent thru this orgy of cruelty and vileness now going on in China.

All Rally for Defense!

Even in the midst of the struggles against the death and for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, it is necessary to proceed with a campaign for the defense of the Chinese revolutionaries.

The struggle against the American hangmen has assumed considerable proportions despite the sabotage by reformist leaders, and this shows that proletarian solidarity is no "Communist invention" but lives in the hearts of millions of honest proletarians in all parts of the earth.

Fight Harder.

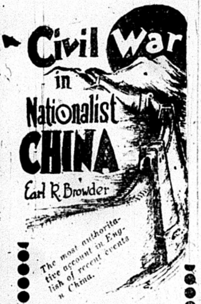
But it is necessary to carry on a still more stringent fight against the hangmen's terror in China, especially now when the Kuomintang leaders directed by Wang Ching-wei are forming elaborate plans for the most violent struggle against the Communist Party.

The working classes of the world, says Pravda, would be guilty of the greatest crime if they did not hasten to help detachments of the workmen and peasants, who are not only fighting in China their own enemies, but the enemies of all workers.

Revolt Among Troops.

Pravda announces that reports are continually being received from China, of the greatest unrest among the hangmen's troops, who are obliged to disarm their own military forces for their sympathy expressed towards the revolutionaries. This unrest will certainly increase when the working classes of the whole world loudly raise their voices against the traitors and bandits attempting to extinguish the revolutionary flames with blood.

The heroic young Communist Party of China is holding high the banner of struggle for China's independence and for the unity of the Chinese people, for a workers' and peasants' China. It must be surrounded by a wall of sympathy from the working masses of all the world.


Civil War
in
Nationalist
CHINA
Earl R. Browder
The most authoritative account in English of recent events in China.

Browder has just returned from six months in China, as a member of the International Workers' Delegation, during which he visited over 40 cities and towns, during the period of the Chiang Kai-shek split. He spent two months in Hankow, in close touch with the leaders of the Kuomintang, the trade unions, the peasants, and other revolutionary bodies. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, and was the secretary of that body. He tells a graphic and authoritative story of the beginnings of the Civil War now raging in Nationalist China. The pamphlet has many documents, photos, etc.

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Latvian Prisoners Go On a Hunger Strike

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 21.—All the political prisoners of the Central and Terminal prisons of Riga are continuing their long hunger-strike against the unspeakable conditions obtaining in the jails. The political prisoners who are kept in the lowest level of damp, unsanitary cells are demanding the right to read books, to see visitors oftener than every two months, and to buy other foods than the substances served by the prison officials. The Lettish bourgeois press is doing all in its power to discredit the hunger strike.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

CHICAGO CROWDS GAS BOMBED BY MOUNTED POLICE

Cops Attack Sacco and Vanzetti Mass Meeting

By THURBER LEWIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—Fully half of Chicago's police, motor and foot, concentrated at or in the vicinity of Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren St., Friday night and dispersed with hickory clubs and tear gar bombs several thousand workers who gathered for a scheduled protest in that hall against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Not content with keeping the streets sparse with demonstrators by frequent charges, by running motor cycles on the sidewalks and by explosions of tear gas—squad cars, racing up and down nearby thorofares, frequently stopped long enough to allow plain clothes men to leap out and arrest workers recognized as participating in previous protests. George Maurer, Secretary of the Chicago International Labor Defense, Aurora D'Angelo, arrested in the protest parade of last week and ten others were taken to various district stations and held incommunicado over night. Efforts to locate them failed until noon Saturday when they were found to be booked on high bail for "inciting to riot."

Bunk About "Mobs."

Local newspapers and national press services are carrying stories of "surging mobs" and "girl riot leaders." They are also featuring the explosion of two bombs, one in a restaurant, obviously the result of a trade war and the other in a candy company, probably for the same reason. These are openly proclaimed to be "highly suspected" of being the work of Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers. As for the "mobs," it is many years since such an impressive police force has been mobilized in one place in this city. Not for ten seconds were more than five people allowed to come together in the neighborhood of the hall. The doors at both entrances, on Van Buren and on Ashland were guarded by a double row of uniformed and plain clothes officers.

The violent suppression of all right of free speech and assemblage that is confronting the radical and labor movement of the city in the present agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti is unprecedented since the famous raids of 1919.

Another attempt to voice a protest against the legal murder of the two Massachusetts workers will be made on Monday under the leadership of International Labor Defense when a demonstration will gather at Vernon Park, Sibley and Taylor Sts., at 3 p. m.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Police Arrest Greeks As Fear of Workers' Power Seizes Bosses

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Two Greek workers, Economos and Hogelias, one of whom is a representative of the daily Greek paper, Empros of New York, were arrested without warrant this morning by Boston police, upon their arrival from New York. After being illegally detained and brought to the police station, they were cross-examined by the police officer and later by the representative from the State house.

In questioning, the police were particularly interested to secure a statement of the use of force in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism. The question of whether or not the detained workers believed in the use of force was asked about 15 times. Finally, the representative from the State house wanted to know what would the workers do if they were in majority and were attacked by the minority, to which Comrade Hogelias, the representative of the Greek paper, replied, "Once the workers come to power and are in majority they would not stand with folded arms and allow themselves to be attacked."

The fright and imagination of the police officer further prompted the question as to whether or not there exists an underground Communist Party. The police have searched the bag and also the shipment of books and were somewhat perplexed and alarmed at seeing the books on Leninism on Organization, Elements of Political Education, and the Building Up of Socialism. They were also alarmed at seeing a large number of leaflets, used for the purpose of announcing mass meeting.

Nick Economos was asked what he was doing in Boston and in reply he frankly stated that he comes to Boston after losing his job in New York, on account of participation in the Sacco-Vanzetti strike. On further questioning Comrade Economos stated that if the strike should be called on any other time he would not hesitate to join.

It was evident that the chief reason for the arrest is the apprehension of the police regarding the possible strike and their desire to prevent this strike by terrorizing the workers. However, this terrorism does not stop the determination of Boston workers, who are meeting tonight at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, to consider the calling of a general strike for Monday.

THOUSANDS OF SOVIET WORKERS DEMAND THAT SACCO AND VANZETTI BE FREED

MOSCOW, AUG 21.—The confirmation of the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti has caused great indignation amongst the workers of the Soviet Union. A tremendous movement of protest has commenced all over the U. S. S. R. Protest meetings in which tens of thousands of workers took part have been called in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and other towns against this terrible scandal of bourgeois class justice. The resolutions adopted at these protest meetings of the toilers of the Soviet Union appeal to the workers of the world to unite their powers to prevent the vicious and brutal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and to force the American bourgeoisie to abolish the bestial sentence. Collections were made in many factories for the victims of capitalist terror.

WHOLE WORLD PROTESTS TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM DEATH

Opinion All Over Globe Demands Reversal of Class Decision

NEW STRIKES IN ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 21.—A manifesto calling upon workers to strike on Monday in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti was issued today by the Argentina Regional Confederation, and a similar call is expected following Sunday's meeting of the Syndical Union of Argentina to whom the police denied a permit for a protest demonstration.

This action followed the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and also as a result of this rejection of appeal an added guard was placed at the various American institutions in this city.

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SOVIET PEASANTS CALL ON U. S. FARMERS.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 21.—The Red Peasants Internationals today appealed to the farmers of America and the peasants of all countries inviting them to join the protest of the working class against the execution of the two innocent workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

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GERMAN PROTEST.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The first radical meeting ever held in the former House of Lords for the Kingdom of Prussia, took place tonight as part of the nation-wide protest against the Supreme Court decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Never before had the red flag adorned these walls for the building is denied for political party meetings.

Spontaneous demonstrations of protest were held also in Hamburg, Cologne, Hanover, Leipsic, Halle and other cities. At every gathering the speeches appealed for pardon and branded the action of the Massachusetts courts as torture worse than the middle ages.

This charge of torture is voiced in the protest sent to the American Embassy by the Berlin trade unions, and it is a charge repeated by many of the conservative Berlin papers. Throughout the whole German press there is almost unanimous condemnation of the latest step in this "most barbaric judicial murder."

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SWISS TO BOYCOTT U. S. GOODS.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—A boycott of American products, especially films, is to be advocated by a special propaganda committee appointed tonight at a meeting held in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti in one of the city's largest halls.

The gathering, addressed by trade unionists and radicals, also approved the despatch to Governor Fuller of a cablegram demanding the release of the two doomed workers.

The American embassy is under special armed guard following the calling of demonstrations in all the principal cities. The authorities show every evidence of fight at the bitter attitude of the Swiss workers.

• • •

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND LIBERATION.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British Miners' Federation, thru its president, Herbert Smith, issued a statement today "protesting against the miscarriage of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial and urging their liberation." A denunciation of the Supreme Court's action was also published by Ben Tillett of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Protests came from H. G. Wells; John Galsworthy, Chairman F. O. Roberts of the British Labor Party, and all liberal and radical papers. Officials of the British trade unions sent a cablegram to Governor Fuller urging him to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Communists are planning a mass demonstration outside the American Consulate on Monday night, and a great protest meeting in Hyde Park.

A cablegram imploring Governor Fuller to save Sacco and Vanzetti was sent today by four British churchmen, who made their plea "In the name of Christ."

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BELGIAN SOCIALISTS SEND MANIFESTO.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—A manifesto demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti was issued today by the General Council of the Belgian Socialist Party.

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THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE.

BREST, Aug. 21.—Thousands of demonstrators demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be snatched from the clutches of American class justice marched thru the streets of this city. The demonstration resulted from the excitement aroused by the announcement that the Massachusetts Supreme Court had sustained the death sentence.

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BUFFALO GENERAL STRIKE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—A general strike to protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti has been called here for Monday. All workers must lay down their tools to prevent the murder of these two innocent prisoners.

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ROCHESTER LAWYERS DEMAND STAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A group of prominent lawyers of this city today telegraphed President Coolidge and Governor Fuller urging "commutation of sentence or stay until all doubts are absolved" concerning the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

They state that "substantion legal opinion here holds that Sacco and Vanzetti have not had a fair trial."

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MACHINISTS DEMAND LIBERATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Lodge 478 of the International Association of Machinists has passed resulutions denouncing the death sentence which the corrupt Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained against Sacco and Vanzetti and demands their immediate-liberation. A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Governor Fuller.

• • •

LETTISH WORKERS DENOUNCE FULLER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Lettish workers of Chicago, assembled at Harmony Hall, have passed resolutions denouncing the brutal sentence of the Massachusetts capitalist courts against Sacco and Vanzetti and demand the immediate release of the two condemned men. The resolution has been sent to Governor Fuller.

Stone Cutter Sues Boss for Breach of Contract

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Aug. 21.—David Goings, member of the Granite Cutters' Union, has turned the tables by suing his former employer for $30,000 for breach of contract. Goings declares he was discharged for membership in the union and prevented from working at his trade anywhere in North Carolina.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn., Aug. 21.—The 45th convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor opened at International Falls Aug. 15. Legislative program, worker education and election of officers are leading matters before the delegates.

General Strike Monday Of Philadelphia Labor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—A general strike to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be called here today. All workers will lay down their tools in an effort to save the two innocent men.

Protest mass meetings will be held at the Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Streets at 2 P. M., and at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Streets, at 8 P. M., Monday. Prominent speakers from New York and Philadelphia, will address the meetings.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF SOVIETS TO MEET OCTOBER 10

All Soviet Union Makes Ready 10th Anniversary

MOSCOW, August 21.—The presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socailist Soviet Republics has decided to convene on October tenth in Moscow a congress of women workers and peasants, members of village and city Soviets.

Among the questions on the agenda are the position of women workers and peasants in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the tenth anniversary of the October revolution, work in the Soviets and participation therein of women workers and peasants.

From all parts of the U. S. S. R. arrive news concerning the active preparation for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the October revolution. There are being prepared exhibitions of the reconstruction of industry and agriculture during these ten years, particularly agronomic exhibitions in the different village districts.

"Stop The Executioner" Says District Two

(Continued from Page One)

the general strike called for August 22.

Strike Anyway.

We appeal to the workers of all the labor organizations of New York City and environs to frustrate this treacherous attempt of the trade union bureaucrats and socialists. The workers must make this day of August 22 the greatest labor demonstration in the history of the United States. Only thru their own power, thru their vigorous determination, thru a united effort of millions can they halt the hands of the murderers and save Sacco and Vanzetti.

We know that together with the workers of America the workers of the world will on August 22 protest in collossal masses against the proposed legal murder. Let us join hands with our fellow-workers in other countries. Let us make this day a day of growing strength of the working-class.

Comrades, fellow-workers, in the name of our class interests, in the name of our liberation, in the name of our class victims, Sacco and Vanzetti, we appeal to you!

Down tools at 3 p. m. Monday, August 22!

On to Union Square to the huge mass demonstration at 4 o'clock!

Raise your voices in protest against the capitalist murderers!

Stay the hand of the executioner! Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

Negro Experts Attend Pan-African Congress Opening in New York

M. Dantes Bellegarde, former minister of Haiti to France, minister of education in Haiti and delegate to the League of Nations, is one of the first delegates to arrive for the 4th Pan-African Congress meeting in New York Aug. 21-24. Delegates from different groups of colored people will report on labor, economic, political and social conditions in their sections.

Dr. Normail Sylvain, son of one of Haiti's patriots, will also attend the congress unless the American occupation (by marines) in Haiti finds a way to prevent him, the Circle for Peace and Foreign Relations learns. The circle is arranging the congress.

Chief Amoah III of Gold Coast, West Africa, is already here. He knows conditions in the English, French and Portuguese West African colonies from years of study. He has attended previous congresses. T. Augustus Toote, former acting attorney general of Bahamas is also here for the congress.

Congress headquarters are at Grace Congreational Church, 308 W. 139th St., New York. The opening meeting is at St. Marks Methodist Episcopal Church, 137th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m.

Soviet Purchases Break All Records; Experts In U. S. Study Methods

During July, Russian purchases through Amtorg Trading Corp. in the United States broke all monthly records by over 50%. The total, exclusive of cotton, was $4,600,000. Orders for the first ten months of the curent soviet fiscal year amount to $22,700,000 in this country, says Saul G. Bron, chairman of Amtorg's board.

Cotton purchases this season made by the All-Russian extile Syndicate total $48,000,000. Most of Amtorg's purchases are production rather than consumption goods—machinery, equipment and raw material.

During the last 10 months 75 Soviet technicians and industrial executives have visited the United States to familiarize themselves with American productive methods. They represented some of the largest Soviet economic organizations, including Asneft oil trust, Grosnet oil trust, Don Basin coal trust, the chemical trust, the Dnieper hydroelectric development and the supreme economic council.

New York Wins 500 New Readers

The splendid campaign conducted by the **Daily Worker** for Sacco and Vanzetti, has gained for us **Five Hundred** additional readers in New York City and vicinity alone, within the short period of two weeks.

* * *

This indicates how fully the **Daily Worker** expresses the sympathy which the workers feel for the condemned men, and how thoroughly the workers appreciate the strong fight which we are waging for their release.

* * *

Now is the time to prove to the workers the value of our paper.

* * *

In every shop and residential section, our comrades should be actively carrying on the campaign for **Five Thousand New Readers** for the **Daily Worker**, the shining leader of the fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The Only Argument.

Every step in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, from its very beginning, has shown that the only arguments possible with such a brutal and cynical ruling class as that in America are those which appeal to their more sordid interests.

All the world may talk of the injustice inflicted upon these two martyred workers from now until three minutes past twelve tonight, and at three minutes past twelve the switch will be thrown and the current sent slashing thru their bodies. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is not decided on the basis of justice. If there had been any intention to treat them justly, they would not have been arrested in the first place, they would not have been unfairly tried by a prejudiced judge, the U. S. government would not have concealed, as it still does conceal, evidence favorable to them, and they would never have been convicted by the jury. Senator Borah's brazen letter to Jane Adams, stating that the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti depend only on an inquiry into their guilt or innocence is mere addition of insult to injury.

Neither will any appeal to mercy, as advocated by some of our friends in the liberal camp, have any effect on a ruling class with the traditions and the habits of cruelty and repression that prevail among the mill owners of New England. These men are the aristocrats of American capitalism, descended from revolutionary war smugglers and semi-pirates, many of them, and used to browbeating and terrorizing the alien servants that come into their control. They have ruled by terror for generations, and their hearts are very hard towards appeals for mercy. If they were susceptible to any humane request, they would not have tortured their victims with such avidity as they show when they make Mrs. Sacco walk past the electric chair on every trip to her husband, as they showed in their granting the reprieve on the tenth of August only forty minutes before the time of execution, and even then not informing the condemned until nearly a half hour later. This is sheer deliberate torture, and indicates the love of cruelty, and belief in cruelty as a means of ruling. If the masters in Massachusetts had their way, it is hardly to be doubted that they would burn their victims at the stake rather than with an electric current.

But when appeals both to justice and to humanity fail, recent events have shown that appeals to self interest are considered. The mill-owners of New England are a semi-independent group of American industrialists, but they have their needs. In the end, they are subordinate to Wall Street financial lords, as are other industrialists. In the end, they have to have a market for their goods.

And the wave of resentment, taking expression more and more definitely in strikes and boycotts, which, tho they do not yet immediately touch the Massachusetts mill owners, must give them a most uncomfortable feeling of insecurity, has saved Sacco and Vanzetti until now. Pressure is both direct and indirect, and the indirect pressure may be most efficacious. Wall Street, expressing itself thru its favored journal, the New York Times, has become somewhat doubtful of the justice of an immediate execution for Sacco and Vanzetti. The reason for this is that American financial imperialism requires a certain amount of disunity and partial cooperation from various sections of the world it has set out to conquer. A united front of debtor nations against the U. S. A., on some sentimental appeal like the salvation of Sacco and Vanzetti, popular among the working classes of those nations, might lead to embarrassing situations for Morgan's deputies abroad, for Hoover's agents everywhere. It might transcend the limits of the case; it might lead to the general theory that the U. S. A. is a Shylock nation, determined on its pound of flesh, and that theory is extremely bad for the pawnbroking business the biggest banks and the Department of Commerce have been hard at work building up. It tears down in a few months a whole laboriously constructed and expensive camouflage of "friendship", between vampire Wall Street and the sleeping nations of South America, Asia, Africa and Europe. What is the use of subsidizing a Pan-American Federation of Labor, to fool Latin America, if every Latin finds himself personally insulted by the railroading of Sacco and Vanzetti to death?

If Sacco and Vanzetti die tonight, it will be in no small measure because the working class of the world did not begin its real argument, the argument of strikes and boycotts and mass demonstrations, until too late for those first effected, the financiers of New York, to coerce their New England satellites. It will be because the New England textile manufacturers were not sufficiently convinced in time, that they would suffer too heavy a loss in trade to pay for the satisfaction of burning to death a couple of hated labor leaders.

But if the punishment inflicted on New England trade and Wall Street imperialism is heavy enough, the Sacco-Vanzetti strikes and boycotts may save some other lives in the near future.

The strike and the boycott, along with that virile school in social facts, the mass demonstration, picketing and parades are not only the only argument by which Sacco and Vanzetti in the death house today will be brought out of it alive, they are the surest protection in the future against other cases of like nature.

DOWN TOOLS TODAY! YOU FIGHT FOR YOUR OWN LIFE AS WELL AS FOR THE LIVES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Read The Daily Worker

Strike! Picket! Protest! Until the Last Minute

By MICHAEL GOLD

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Boston and New England have become a graveyard. It sounds incredible, but here at the very scene where the international crime against Sacco and Vanzetti is being committed, there has been less stirring of the social conscience than in any other city of the world.

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There was a meeting of labor union delegates last night to discuss the protest strike. About fifty workers were present, mostly from the Italian Barbers Unions, from the Upholsterers' Union, and from the Jewish needle trades. Where were the American workers? They were at home drinking homebrew and playing poker. Or they were reading the tabloid newspapers, with their scare stories of proposed bombings.

Representatives of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense have tried all this week to get into the meetings of different local unions. The fat bullnecked grafters of Irish descent who exploit the A. F. of L. machine in this benighted city refused them admission, and sneered at any request for an open discussion. These porkfed labor tories with Wall Street minds are helping in the crucifixion of Sacco and Vanzetti. They are helping as gleefully as they helped in the frame-up of Tom Mooney in California. They always can be counted to help capitalism, in this as in other crises.

• • •

There is a complete sinister silence in all the newspapers. One of the editorial writers on a Boston paper won the Pulitzer Prize with an editorial pleading for "fairness" to Sacco and Vanzetti. That was almost a year ago. This past month the hero of the Pulitzer prize has uttered not even a mournful sound. The man is evidently dead. All the bright breezy newspaper liberals are dead in Boston. There are scores of them who read the Nation, the New Republic, the American Mercury, and other "fair" and "liberal" sheets. There are scores of them who know at first hand the truth about Sacco and Vanzetti and the truth about Boston. But they are dead. They are drinking bootleg somewhere, shooting craps, and trying hard to forget the depths of their mental slavery. Not a word in the "free" press of Boston.

Not a word from Boston's liberterain aristocracy. Boston has been known as the cradle of American liberty. It was here that the American Revolution was begun. It was here that King George's private property was dumped into the harbor by direct actionists at the Boston Tea Party. It was here that Bunker Hill was fought.

It was also in Boston that the flame of the Civil War to free the slaves was lighted. It was here that a mob of high-nosed, blue-blooded Yankee aristocrats rescued at the cost of two lives the runaway slave Anthony Burns from the federal authorities.

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The men of Boston fought at Bunker Hill in the revolution of 1776. The men of Boston rescued Anthony Burns in 1860 and helped launch the second American revolution. The men of Boston, in 1927, are lynching Sacco and Vanzetti. In those three dates is contained the tragedy of Boston. Yes, this is a dead city.

All that is left in these withered hearts is a great fear. They are afraid of their own workers. They are afraid of the immigrants. Sacco and Vanzetti are a symbol of the immigrant rebel worker whom they could not completely enslave. They will kill Sacco and Vanzetti first, then they will turn on the other immigrant workers. There will be lynchings, finger-printings, deportations, mass-hysterias in New England. These decadent Yankee masters, those blue-blooded inheritors of the rebel glory of Bunker Hill and Gettysburg, are shaken by a rat-like fear.

• • •

Bugles sound in the street. I look out, and see a regiment of state militia marching grimly by, bayonets on the alert. Aeroplanes whirl in the sky. Last night as I went by the postoffice there were scores of silent men with rifles on post. Every policeman in the city is on 24-hour reserve duty, sitting nervously in the station houses waiting for battle. The fire department is mobilized. The American Legion is guarding certain homes. Even the insurances companies are on active duty. They have filled the newspapers with great advertisements, warning the businessmen to insure themselves against riots and explosions before it is too late.

The newspapers spread scare after scare. Now the vast Boston subway is to be bombed—now a certain rich man's home, now a public building. And every boob, yokel, blueblood or Irish policeman and his relative buys and believes these newspapers.

• • •

It is a panic. It is a lynching. And for what? There are two lonely immigrant workers in the death house in Charlestown jail and they are to be electrocuted Monday night. And so the city moves in fear. And the men higher-up, who have created this panic, rub their hands delightedly. When this is over, they will move on to the next step in the great chess game. They will be ready for their mass attack on the immigrant workers then—their registry bills in Congress, their deportations, their raids and arrests.

The Charlestown jail in across the historic Charles River from Boston, that placid stream of which the good Longfellow wrote so placidly. Charlestown is an industrial quarter of the city, a congeries of slum streets and grimy factories, of lumber yards, freight sidings, ugly shacks and tin can dumpheaps, a fitting industrial background for the murder New England industry is about to commit.

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Go a mile down the same bank of the Charles and you come to Harvard, the cultural mask of that murderer. Harvard with its sleek lawns, its noble elms, its quiet redbrick old buildings where genteel scholars labor at science and art.

Sacco and Vanzetti are being tortured in the Charlestown jail, and Harvard, the home of science and art, speaks not a word. Harvard even has helped in the torture. It was President Lowell of Harvard who perfumed the murder. This little man is descended from James Russel Lowell, who wrote fiery abolition poetry. This little man hates Jews, and tried to keep them out of his college. This little man is a friend of millionaires, and they support his college. This little man is proud that he is a Nordic, a Lowell, a blueblood, a Boston aristocrat.

• • •

Governor Fuller, another of the executioners who will turn on the switch today, is of a different category. He is a self-made man. He began in life as a bicycle racer; then he opened a bicycle repair shop; then when automobiles came in, he landed the Packard agency for New England, and earned about 10 million dollars before he went into politics. Once he was denounced by Sam Gompers at an A. F. of L. convention for a notorious lockout. As a Congressman he made a rabid murderous speech against all Reds, anarchists, Bolsheviks and readers of "The Nation."

Judge Robert Grant, who helped in the execution, is an old senile Boston Brahmin who once wrote a mad violent book denouncing Italians. It can be found in any library.

Judge Thayer one need not discuss. This is the man who went around asking his golfing friends during the Sacco and Vanzetti trial: "Did you see what I did to those anarchistic bastards?"

Yes, New England is made up of such as these. And these are the men who have thrust Sacco and Vanzetti back into the deathhouse.

It is such as they who inflame the minds of the ignorant Boston masses with stories of bombings. It is such as they who know when and how those bombs are placed. It is such as they who spread the fear in New England these last wild hours.

• • •

A telephone girl says over the wire to an Italian who is sputtering at her in broken English, as he tries to get a number:

"Ah, shut up, yeh ginny rat, wait till you see what we do to yeh on August 22nd."

A timid little groceryman remarks to a customer:

"Yes, I think maybe those two Italians are innocent, but we gotta kill them, aint we, or we'll all be bombed in our beds, wont we?"

A clerk drinking ice cream soda at a fountain:

"All them Italians look like murderers to me, anyway."

A young sailor prowling about Scollay Square on the hunt for women:

"They ought to be killed. They insulted the American flag."

A gracious tranquil matron in a Beacon street drawing room, while the mellow light filters through violet panes:

"Yes, there is some doubt, but one must believe such good men as President Lowell, must one not?"

• • •

The master class in again killing two workers. The workers of the world are rising in protest. But in Boston, the scene of the crime, most of the workers have accepted the viewpoint of the masters. That is one of the tragedies in this great world tragedy of our time.

It is not the last word on this matter, however. Boston is a city filled with landmarks and famous old houses saturated with the history of the first American revolution. There will come a time when a new revolutionary landmark will be visited—the death house at the Charlestown jail. And Americans will speak of Governor Fuller and President Lowell, as they now speak of Benedict Arnold, and they will speak of Sacco and Vanzetti as they now speak of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown.

But Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!

Wire President Coolidge at Rapid City, S. D., for federal intervention!

Strike, picket, protest until the last minute!

Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!

Make Strike Begin a New Epoch

(Continued from Page One)

a symbol of technical progress—the gallows belongs to the feudal period as crucifixion typifies the slave era—not Sacco and Vanzetti but a composite picture of all rebels against Capitalism's rule.

IN killing two workingmen American capitalism serves notice upon the whole working class that it intends to give no quarter in the class war.

Rulers always have depended upon death as their ally when their falsehoods have been exposed and shattered by the resistless logic of the class struggle. American capitalism is no exception.

The hypocricy, the cruelty, the sordid character of the boasted institutions of America are seen once more now in all their nakedness ten years after the world rang with the denunciation of the crucifixion of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings.

FROM the Pacific coast the deadly class justice of America's rulers crept eastward until it ensnared two workers on the Atlantic seaboard. In storied Boston, "cradle of American liberties," the executioners are busy.

They are murdering, they think, and they smile at the thot, every fighter in the ranks of the labor movement. This unconcealed joy with which the executioners go about their task springs from this fact alone —that Sacco and Vanzetti personfy for American capitalism the rebellion that burns in the hearts of millions of their fellow-workers.

SACCO and Vanzetti shall not die!

Their bodies may be charred to a crisp in the electric chair but Sacco and Vanzetti will not die. They will live in the white hot heat of the class war, their names will be a battle cry, their memories an inspiration, their deaths a debt for which an army of organized workers will exact payment measured by the scales of class justice—workingclass justice.

The workingclass of America and of the rest of the world already has tried the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti. The verdict has been rendered.

It is Guilty.

SENTENCE has been passed—but suspended. Suspended not because we await atonement, for this never will and never can be made.

The sentence passed by the masses upon their masters, the slayers of Sacco and Vanzetti, is suspended while we prepare to carry it out in a way that will leave no doubt of our strength or of our intentions.

But today we begin to prepare. We read aright the program of the capitalists of America. Sacco and Vanzetti are only the first two of our class to enter their death chamber to serve as a warning to other rebels.

IF we save them from death so much the better. It will be a sign that we are not entirely powerless—that we have made a beginning at our task.

If their lives are taken we will build such a monument to them as America has never seen. We will build over their graves a labor movement which will be a fortress inpregnable to the attack of the bloody bands of capitalism, a fortress from which as a center there will go forth the armies of the toiling millions of America to fight and conquer both in the daily and the final struggles a ruling class which lives by robbery bulwarked by murder.

Make the strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti the beginning of a new epoch of organization, militancy and struggle for the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Needle Trade Defense

Sigman Must Be Taught His Last Lesson.

The Sigman raid on the office of the Joint Defense was an attempt to destroy the work of the Committee. The intention to destroy the ammunition depot of the Cloakmakers and Furriers, by stopping the supply of ammunition he thought he would demoralize the ranks of the fighting workers, and in this way break up the Defense. This must be given the answer that it deserves. Sigman must learn that just as he could not destroy the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers and Furriers Union, so he will not be able to hinder the work of the Joint Defense Committee. The entire progressive movement must rally to the Joint Defense Committee and give it the fullest support in order to deliver the final blow to the Sigman clique.

The Starlight Park Jamboree of August 28th was arranged by the Defense Committee for the purpose of raising enough funds to carry the struggle to a successful conclusion. It must be a 100 per cent success. Starlight Park must be crowded to capacity.

DRAMA

POLA NEGRI

The Polish star is being featured in a new screen play "Barbed Wire" showing at the Broadway Theatre this week.

Two New Noel Coward Plays Scheduled for Early Production

Grace La Rue will be one of the headliners at the Palace this week. Jack Donahue, continues as Master of Ceremonies for a second week. Others on the bill include: Harry Roye and Billie Maye, assisted by Charles Embler and Boyd Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in a condensed version of "The Better 'Ole" by Bruce Bairnsfather and Arthur Elliott with music by Herman Drewski; Marjorie White and Ed Tierney; George and Jack Dormonde; Gus Fowler and Bob Anderson.

Odette Myrtil; Karyl Norman; Benny Rubin; Will and Gladys Ahearn; Moss and Frye; Kharum; Paul Decker and Company; Les Jardys and Bob Anderson form the vaudeville program at the Albee in Brooklyn.

Moss' Broadway this week is featuring Will J. Wart in his short sketch "The Story." Pat Henning, Hawthorne and Cooke, Ted and Al Waldman are other acts on the bill.

Noel Coward, the English playwright whose play "The Vortex" created quite a sensation two seasons back, is listed for several plays this season. At least two of his plays are certain to be seen here. The Chanin's will produce "The Marquise" and the Actor's Theatre have the other—which is as yet unnamed. Noel Coward will appear in "The Second Man" in London some time in October.

Beatrice Lille, the English Comedienne, who appeared here in the Charlot revues, will be seen in a new musical show, "The Little Darling," which Carles Dillingham will produce. Guy Bolton, Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby wrote the book and lyrics.

AMUSEMENTS

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See the actual events and actual persons who figured in the great upheaval which shook the world!
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The Cast: LENIN, TROTSKY, KERENSKY, RASPUTIN, THE TZAR, THE NOBILITY, THE MASSES
All Play Their Part in This Picture
"Greater than 'Potemkin' because this is not acted drama, but the real actual occurrences of the Russian Revolution."
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42nd STREET and BROADWAY
2nd SENSATIONAL WEEK
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MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
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All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20.
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Sam Cohen, New York City	10.00
Safran, New York City	10.00
Tom Twain, La Jolla, Calif.	10.00
Finish Workers Club, Hurley, Wisconsin	5.00
Finnish Workers Club, Yorkville, Ohio	6.75
Finnish Workers Club, Sandcoulee, Mont.	5.00
Finnish Workers Club, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Finnish Workers Club, Ahmeek, Mich.	3.00
Finnish Workers Club, Winlock, Washington	11.50
Finnish Workers Club, Raymond, Washington	1.50
Finnish Workers Club, Red Lodge, Mont.	6.50
Finnish Workers Club, Coral Gables, Fla.	15.00
Finnish Workers Club, Winlock, Wash. (C.E.R.)	5.00
Finnish Workers Club, Warren, Ohio (St. Nuc.)	5.00
Finnish Workers Club, Warren, Ohio (Mandi Siren)	3.00
Finnish Workers Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
Synninlaakso, Geneva, Ohio.	132.35
Freiheit Yugent Club, Los Angeles, Calif.	7.00
John Staples, Saturna Island, B. C. Canada	1.00
E. Ahlstade, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
B. Dimitro, Asbury Park, N. J.	6.00
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WORKERS TO DISREGARD LEADERS' SACCO AND VANZETTI TREACHERY

Workers Will Strike Today in Protest Against Massachusetts Murders

Replying to the statement made by socialist and A. F. of L. labor leaders that they would not take part in the Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike tomorrow, Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, said, "We have dedicated our lives to saving Sacco and Vanzetti. We do not think that this is the time to indulge in pettyfogging politics, but the action of John Ryan of the Central Trades and Labor Council and that of the socialists and reactionary labor leaders, so-called, calls for sharp characterization. Because we have called this protest strike in a last minute effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti we have been called 'red'. But those who have refused to answer the strike call have been compelled to show their standard and it is a bilious yellow.

Scores Socialist Action.

"History will record in terms of shame those who like Pontius Pilate, washed their hands and turned our martyred comrades over to the Massachusetts executioner. Tomorrow's strike was called by the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the central national committee for the condemned men. Only the Emergency Committee in New York has the courage to answer this call. It is well that we are on record, for the day is not far distant when those who are betraying Sacco and Vanzetti will stand before the righteous wrath of the emancipated, militant workers of America. We appeal to the individual members of organized labor to ignore their leaders' cowardice and strike on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti at 3 o'clock today. Claessens, Ryan, Shiplacoff, et al., the Judas Iscariots of the labor movement, will be taken care of adequately by the aroused workers of New York in due time."

Appeals To Labor.

The following appeal is published today in the radical labor daily press which consists of The DAILY WORKER; the Freiheit; Uj Elore, the Hungarian daily; Empros, the Greek daily; The Day; Rossky Golos, the Russian daily; Laisve, the Lithuanian daily; Eteonpian, the Finnish daily; the New York Volkszeitung, with combined circulation of more than 250,000. The appeal reads:

To the workers of New York: Sacco and Vanzetti have placed their lives in your hands. They have appealed to the might of organized labor to save them from the shattering vengeance of the Massachusetts electric chair. They have given seven years of their lives to the world proletariat; they are now about to give their life-blood to the same cause.

Strike!

We appeal to you in this desperate situation to answer our strike call and down tools at three o'clock. Ignore the cringing cowardice of your reactionary leaders who have washed their hands of the life-blood of Sacco and Vanzetti. Demonstrate your humanity, your courage, your devotion to Sacco and Vanzetti. Orders or no orders, down tools at three o'clock today and march on Union Square.

Once again fill this historic meeting place and demonstrate the militant solidarity of the working class. Urge your fellow workers to down tools. See that they answer the last plea of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Socialist Traitors.

The vulture-like Massachusetts courts have given up our comrades to the executioners and now the socialists together with their reactionary labor leaders, true to their historic roles, have piously said, "We have done enough—let them die." Answer this murderous attitude by striking today.

Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, when asked if tomorrow's strike would prove successful said, "I have implicit faith in the deep sense of humanity of the workers of New York. In spite of the sabotaging tactics of the socialists and their reactionary friends, I am sure that hundreds of thousands of workers will answer our appeal. Sacco and Vanzetti have ceased to be two unfortunate framed-up workers and have become symbols of the oppressed masses throughout the world. They have stirred tens of millions of European strikers to strike, I am sure that New York labor will not ignore the appeal of Vanzetti and his unfortunate comrade, Sacco, who said, 'Our only hope lies in the united action of the working class.'

"With the disgusting fawning for which the 'pinks' are best known, they have decided to 'respectfully appeal to Governor Fuller.' If appeals had any potency Sacco and Vanzetti would have been freed long ago. But this is not a question of appeals or respectful urgings; mass strike action on an international scale is the only salvation for our imprisoned comrades. This is the only way. I am sure the response to our strike call will be splendid."

According to officials of the Emergency Committee the following unions have pledged aid in today's strike and demonstration:

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, the International Labor Defense, the Bakers' Union, the Millinery Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, the Marine Transport Workers' Union, the Cabinet Makers' Union and 10,000 workers belonging to the International Union of Fur Workers.

The Union Square mass meeting which has been called by the Emergency Committee for 4 o'clock is expected to be the largest demonstration of its kind in the annals of the American labor movement. Miss Baron, secretary of the committee, expects more than 50,000 workers to take part in the demonstration.

Prominent Speakers.

Four speaking stands will be erected to take care of the enormous turnout which attend the demonstration. The following radical speakers will address the meeting: Leonard Abbott, former editor 'Current Opinion"; Richard Brazier; John J. Ballam, National Progressive Textile Committee; August Burckhardt, Protection of Foreign Born Workers; P. Pascal Cosgrove, Amalgamated Food Workers; Pat Devine, organizer New York section, International Labor Defense; Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, editors of The DAILY WORKER; Rebecca Grecht; Louis Hyman, manager Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union; Bishop Paul Jones, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Charles Kiss, editor Uj Elore; Harry Kelly, Modern School; Chares Krumbein; I. Lattimer, manager Suitcase and Bagmakers' Union; I. Liebowitz, assistant manager, Joint Board Furriers' Union; Ludwig Lore editor New York Volkszeitung; Richard B. Moore, organizer American Negro Labor Congress; Moissaye J. Olgin, editor Freiheit; A. Paretz; Luis Quintiliano; A. Ramulglia; Mateo Rico; Jack Stachel; Morris E. Taft, manager Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Carlo Tresca, editor Il Martello; I. H. Wagner, president, International Students Organization.

Also James Walsh, leader of last year's traction strike; W. W. Weinstone, secretary District 2, N. Y. Workers (Communist) Party; Bert Wolfe, director Workers' School; Rose Wortis, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 22; Ben Gold, manager Joint Board Furriers' Union; Irving Potash, International Furriers' Union; Otto Huiswood, Negro Congress; Ben Lifshitz, secretary Jewish Federation, W. P.; Melech Epstein, editor Freiheit; Shachne Epstein, editor Freiheit; Chester A. Bixby, Fur Workers' Protective Union; Anthony Bimba, editor Lajsve; Alexander Trachtenburg; Harry M. Wicks, assistant editor DAILY WORKER; Louis Bau, Photographers' Union; Kate Gitlow, executive United Council, Workingclass Housewives; Rose Baron, secretary Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee; Rose Pesotto; N. Napoli, editor Il Rose Pesotto;; N. Napoli, F. Coco, editors Il Lavoratore; F. Camardo.

Republican Protests.

In eloquent reply to those reactionaries who insist that all the actions of the Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers have been red propagandists is the following statement from a good republican and conservative, editor of a well-known monthly periodical:

Dr. Henry Knight Miller, editor and publisher of "Psychology," a monthly publication with over three hundred thousand readers, today sent the following telegram to President Coolidge, he informed Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee:

Denounces Execution.

"I am neither an anarchist nor a Communist, but a Yankee and a republican, both paternal and maternal dating back to Mayflower days. I feel that Sacco and Vanzetti have been condemned at the bar of justice and are being ruthlessly put to death by the state. There is a strong presumption of miscarriage of justice in their case. In behalf of three hundred thousand readers of our magazine I urge you to intervene to save our fair country from the impending blot of shame."

Arthur Howland, managing editor of the same publication, said to Miss Baron, "It has often been said that if Jesus of Nazareth came back to earth he would be crucified again. From my personal knowledge of Vanzetti's character I am convinced that it is precisely this kind of tragedy that is about to be enacted now. So far as his guilt is concerned I am firmly convinced that both he and Sacco are as completely innocent of the crime as that I myself am.

"I am afraid there is little hope that the impending tragedy can be averted but the intervening moments should be spent in every concentrated form of activity on the part of all lovers of humanity that the lives of these noble and self-forgetful men shall not be sacrificed."

To All Fur Workers in the Shops of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Fur Trimmnig Association, and Independent Shops

Our brothers, Niepla Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, after their years of torture by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts, are now close to their doom. Nothing can save them from death except a demonstration of protest from the united ranks of the workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti look to you to raise such a cry of indignation that the officials will not dare to kill them. You must make your mighty protest today. This is your last chance. Tomorrow it will be too late.

Strike today, at 3 o'clock, and come with your fellow-workers to Union Square at 4 p. m. to take part in a mighty mass meeting of protest. Join with all workers thruout the world in striking against the attempt of the state of Massachusetts to murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

Every fur worker should be at Union Square to raise his voice in protest. SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST BE SAVED! STRIKE TODAY FOR THEIR FREEDOM!

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION.
B. GOLD, Manager.

SHIPLACOFF'S UNION TAX IS EXPOSED BY HELPERS BELONGING TO ORGANIZATION

(Statement by a Group of Helpers.)

On August 16th an article by A. I. Shiplacoff, manager of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union, appeared in the Jewish Daily "Forward" where he slanders the Jewish "Freiheit" and "The Day," because these two newspapers dared to expose to the workers of our trade the manner in which the "great chief" attempted to smuggle thru a $30 tax for the helpers and a $60 tax for the mechanics.

Among the many lying statements found in Shiplacoff's article one has to be answered. He states that the union won a minimum scale of $30 per week for the helpers. We declare that tho it is true that the new agreement includes such a clause concerning a minimum scale for helpers our situation is very little better than before, for the following reasons:

Conditions Almost the Same.

1. The minimum scale is only for pocketbook helpers and even for them the minimum has become the maximum.

2. Many helpers received $30 per week and sometimes more during the busy season, even before this agreement came into effect.

3. Most of the helpers have been in the trade for 5 or 6 years and are good mechanics. $30 per week for these helpers is a crime, for a great number of them are married and such a scale is nothing less than starvation wages.

4. The non-classified helpers, such as general helpers, packers, examiners and trimmers, who make up the largest part of the section receive no protection at all, for the agreement ignores them completely.

Bosses Take Advantage.

The employers take advantage of the fact that the above enumerated class of helpers who are not protected by the agreement to reduce the guaranteed minimum scale of the classified helpers. Instead of calling upon the union for classified helpers the bosses call for non-classified help. In this way the minimum scale becomes a dead letter.

5. The employers look upon the helpers as an inferior class of workers and exploit them in the worst possible manner. The officials have the same attitude towards the helpers as the bosses and treat us in a most humiliating manner.

6. The office takes little interest to understand and protect the interests of the helpers. At a time when many helpers are jobless the office does nothing to prevent the bosses from taking up boys and girls from the street, contrary to the agreement, under the pretext that they only need general help. Thus the wage standards of the helpers who work in the trade for years are reduced.

7. The point in the agreement calling for the abolition of the system of two helpers to one pocketbook maker which aimed to improve the conditions of the helpers as well as the pocketbook makers is not being carried out. If this were done it would make it possible for a large portion of the helpers, who are in the trade for years, to become mechanics and thus enable them to make a living wage.

Made No Attempt.

The officials of our union have never made the least attempt to enforce this point. On the contrary, the officialdom put obstacles in the way of those members who insisted upon the enforcement of the above clause. The officials went so far as to depose the progressive pocketbook makers' committee in a most scandalous manner for the "sin" of attempting to enforce the point in the agreement calling for one helper to one pocketbook maker. The officialdom not only deposed the committee, but suspended all the members of the committee from the union.

Our officials think that the helpers, who are mostly young workers can easily be ignored. But when it comes to collecting dues and levying taxes upon us, then the interest of the office grows and grows in ever larger proportion.

The International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee has issued an appeal to all the workers in New York to cooperate in the strike and demonstration planned for today.

The committee also urges all who can go to Boston and participate in the protest to be staged there against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The International Sacco-Vanzetti Commitee is working jointly with all other committees regardless of affiliation in the fight to save the two condemned men.

An Answer to Senator Borah.

The International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee reports to Senator Borah's statement to Jane Addams that the senator from Idaho is running true to form, referring to his part as special prosecutor in the attempted frame-up against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, twenty years ago.

The committee brands Borah's condemnation of Sacco and Vanzetti as typical of a man who owes his political position to the mining interests of north-west. According to this committee Borah has pilloried himself as a traitor to the cause of human liberty and has placed himself in the same category as Mr. Ralph Easley, of the National Civic Federation Committee.

PARIS IS ARMED CAMP AS WORKERS PROTEST MURDER

Fixed Bayonets Before American Embassy

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The streets leading to the American embassy today took on the aspect of an armed camp. Infantrymen with trench helmets and fixed bayonets and mounted republican guards reinforced the police force guarding all approaches to the embassy as a precaution against any Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations.

A group of more than three pedestrians is not allowed to pass together, and all suspicious individuals are required to show their identity. No loitering is permitted. Troops also are guarding the chancellory, while the consulate is watched by 50 policemen. There are more than 500 troops and police on active guard, while ample reinforcements are in readiness. Police are posted around the statue of Washington and guards around the hotels frequently used by Americans.

Workers Parade.

A mass parade of workers promenaded the boulevard outskirts of Paris and went to attend a demonstration at St. Gervais. The rain and cold did not dampen the ardor of the paraders. Police looked on during the speeches and the display of banners denouncing American imperialism and capitalism.

A screaming headline, "In Paris Representatives of Assassins Being Protected By Police!" is displayed in the Communist newspaper L'Humanite, which is in the forefront of the fight for the condemned men.

L'Humanite Editorial.

Editorially, L'Humanite says:

"The French government is in complicity with the American assassins in guarding the embassy in Paris night and day. But these precautions are in vain; the imperious voice of the proletariat must be heard."

There has been a renewal of the threats against the American Legion convention and the French government and police are not overlooking any step to protect the Legionnaires from the enraged French proletariat.

PARTY ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

• • •

Postpone Daily Worker Meeting.

DAILY WORKER conference has been postponed to take place on Monday, August 22 at 8:00 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Workers Party branches and labor organizations should send their delegates. Inquire Daily Worker Office, 108 E. 14th St.

Labor Organizations

Cloak and Dressmakers' Meeting.

A series of block meetings will be held next week by the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. They will all be held, right after work at 16 West 21 St.

Monday: Workers of 20th and 21st Sts.

Tuesday: Workers of 2?d, 24th and 25th Sts.

Wednesday: Workers of 26th, 27th and 28th Sts.

Thursday: Workers of 35th St.

• • •

Furriers T. U. E. L. Meets Monday.

The Furriers' Section, Trade Union Education League will hold a meeting tonight, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

• • •

Custom Tailors and Bushelmen.

The organization and monthly meeting of the custom tailors and bushelmen will be held tonight 8 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd St.

• • •

Needle Workers Meet Wednesday.

Hungarian needle trades workers will meet Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. Ben Gold and Louis Hyman will speak.

• • •

Iron Workers Meet Tomorrow.

An important membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held this Tuesday evening, at 7 East 15th St., 8 p. m. Reports concerning conditions in the trade, the actvities of the union and its financial standing will be given. The union is also announcing that all those who are working in non-union shops can become members of the union at reduced initiation fee. For information apply to the office of the union.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

BREAK UP BOSTON SACCO, VANZETTI DEMONSTRATION

Several Hurt; Four Are Arrested

(Special to the Daily Worker).

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Mounted police drove 50,000 people off the Boston Common this afternoon where they were discussing the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The appearance of ten pickets with placards was the signal for the police offensive. Riding their horses into the crowd, consisting mostly of workers, the local cossacks injured several people, one man having to receive medical attention.

Four workers were also arrested. They were: Polly Holliday, Clarina Michaelson, Wm. Patterson and Morris Freeman.

The American Legion which has been boasting for the last few days that they would stop all Sacco-Vanzetti gatherings did not appear as announced. Apparently when they saw the determined meeting of workers they slunk away.

Arrived Early.

The workers poured into the Common early today. By 3.30 p. m. over 4,000 were present. Police and detectives constantly mingled with the crowd awaiting for orders to break up the demonstration. The appearance of the placard carriers was the opportunity the police were waiting for. Charging brutally, the mounted police knocked several people down. All the placards were confiscated and destroyed. The rest of the crowd was then driven off the Common.

So the workers were forced to hold their meeting in a hall which was heavily guarded.

In fact the town is under complete guard today. The guards around the Federal Building are armel with long rifles and have bayonets hung to their cartridge belts.

All other public buildings are similarly guarded.

The Boston police have gone on 24-hour duty, the riot squad has been remobilized, National Guardsmen are ready for call and state troopers are on the job.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Funeral services for the late J. Ogden Armour, head of the internationally known packing firm of Armour & Company, which is famous for killing U. S. soldiers with "embalmed beef," will be held here Tuesday, Aug. 30th, it was announced today following receipt of a cablegram from his widow in London.

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DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE

has been postponed to take place on Monday, Aug. 22nd at 8:00 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place. Workers Party branches and Labor organizations should send their delegates. Inquire DAILY WORKER Office, 108 East 14th Street.

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Organizations and individuals are urged to IMMEDIATELY
COLLECT ARTICLES
for sale at the Bazaar. This affair is being held in the biggest hall in the world. Enormous quantities of articles are required.
DO YOUR BEST TO MAKE THIS BAZAAR A SUCCESS.

CO-OPERATIVES

GERMAN CO-OPERATIVE RECTIFIES ERROR IN FIGHT WITH REACTIONARIES

DRESDEN, Aug. 21.—Considerable protests have been made by several proletarian organizations because of the campaign of the cooperative bureaucrats against the Communist Executive of Schwarzenberg and the proposal made at the cooperative conference in Dresden for expulsion of the society because of alleged infringement of the statutes and of the cooperative law. Up to the middle of March, about 40 such protests had been lodged, most of them adopted unanimously at cooperative, trade union and other meetings inclusive of Social Democratic and non-Party votes.

As the managing committee of the society realized that the expulsion question had aroused the indignation even of Social Democratic members against the committee of the auditing society and as it was afraid that the general discontent would find expression also at the Dresden Congress, it resorted to a crafty move in order to achieve its aims by other means.

It is well-known that the authorities adopted, apart from their disciplinary measures against the troublesome Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society, the methods of economic strangulation by preventing the rapidly developing society from obtaining much needed long-term credits. When the authorities noticed that the expulsion methods would not come off so easily and would probably lower their prestige, they informed the managing committee of the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative that they did not intend to be relentless in regard to the credit question and that they would also withdraw the expulsion proposal, provided that the managing committee and the board of directors would declare their readiness to adopt a different attitude and would enter into commensurate obligations for the future.

Unfortunately the management of the auditing society has been successful with this trick. The responsible comrades in the managing committee who had the further smooth development of the society at heart, thought that the interests of the members made this sacrifice necessary. They signed the declaration which was demanded of them, but it must be said that, in the history of the central society, this declaration is the most preposterous thing which the authorities dared to proposed to the opposition. It is admitted in the declaration that the managing committee and the board of directors have infringed the statutes and the cooperative law and that they have done harm to the German Consumers' Cooperative movement, all of which justified the expulsion proposal. The managing committee and the board of directors of the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society undertake in the declaration:

"To expel those members of their society who make the cooperative an organ of class struggle, the commissariat of strike and rebellion, who want to spend the funds of the cooperative for party political aims and act up to these intentions within the cooperative organization. The managing committee and the board of directors also undertake to see to it that in future neither rank and file members nor members of the managing committee and the board of directors mix up (!) their cooperative with the internal affairs of other consumers' cooperatives."

The managing committee and the board of directors demand expulsion for any members of the society who do not act up to this undertaking. The character of this declaration shows clearly what the authorities were aiming at. They were afraid (and the growing protest movement increased their fear) that the class-conscious and at the same time business-like executive of the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society would set an example to other consumers' cooperative societies. Therefore their wish was to isolate the society and, over and above this, to discredit and put in the wrong its executive ("breach of solemn promises"), in order that, on the strength of this, the Communist executive could be overthrown, or that the expulsion could take place on a subsequent occasion under more favourable conditions.

That responsible comrades in Schwarzenberg signed this declaration must be deeply regretted. It shows that they completely lost their heads and their action cannot be justified even on the assumption that they meant to act in the interests of the members. The actual result of such an undertaking is: that the authorities were encouraged in their demagogic game, whereas there is no guarantee whatever that the authorities will keep their very vague promises in regards to credits. But above all, this step of the Schwarzenberg comrades is a very serious political error in the entire struggle between the proletarian opposition and the reactionary authorities. There is no doubt whatever that the position of the entire opposition throughout the Reich has been made much more difficult. Moreover, one must also be aware that this kind of thing will bring confusion into the vacillating sections of the opposition.

Signed For Sake of Unity.

Another error consists in the fact that the declaration was signed without previously appealing to the membership. It was only after the signing of the declaration on April 3rd, that a delegate meeting took place at which the business manager Ertinger made it known that the declaration had been signed, and explained what had induced the executive of the society to sign. It was done to preserve unity in the cooperative movement and also in order not to put obstacles in the way of the development of the consumers' cooperative society. Comrade Ertinger wound up his report with the promise that the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society would be as before the "pioneer of a proletarian cooperative policy." This slogan was greeted with applause by the meeting, whereas the extortionist attitude of the Executive of the Saxon Society was severely condemned. A considerable number of delegates and functionaries made a declaration expressing their joint protest. In this declaration it is said that, not the managing committee of the cooperative, but the executive of the cooperative society, has done harm to the consumers' cooperative movement. The declaration severely condemns the means and methods by which the undertaking had been obtained. The declaration concludes as follows:

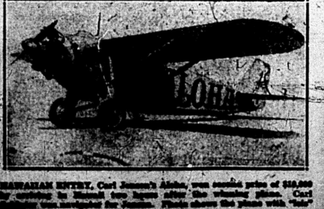
"The members of the delegate meeting emphasise that in view of the success achieved through our proletarian cooperative policy, the only thing which matters is: to continue through our consumers' cooperative society a policy which truly serves proletarian interests."

Demand Soviet Relations.

Moreover proceedings at the meeting show that the bureaucrats did not succeed in shaking the confidence of the Social Democratic and non-Party members in the Communist leadership of the consumers' cooperative. Several proposals for the Congress in Essen were adopted Unanimously and also a resolution welcoming the invitation addressed by the Centrosoyuz to the central society to despatch of a delegation to the Soviet Union and demanding, particularly in view of the dangerous imperialist war policy of the west Eureopean powers directed against Soviet Russia, acceptance of this invitation and immediate initiation of close and friendly relations with the cooperative movement of Soviet Russia. The resolution also demands that the various local organizations should be invited to participate in such a delegation.

The result of the expulsion action against Schwarzenberg has been: that the attention of the whole Party has been drawn more than ever before to questions of cooperative work. The protest campaign led by the Party had remarkable successes from the very beginning. It was given emphasis through a protest resolution of the Party Congress in Essen which was addressed to all proletarian members of cooperatives and called upon them to oppose the split activity of the cooperative bureaucrats. The withdrawal of the expulsion proposal has certainly brought a change in the situation, but not a real change, as the incidents which accompanied this withdrawal showed clearer than ever before the anti-proletarian attitude of the authorities. Therefore the Party continues its campaign with the intention of mobilizing proletarian members of cooperatives against the reactionary policy of the authorities and their dictatorial and extortionist methods. All these matters are bound to play an important role at the conferences and also at the Congress in Essen.

Aloha Second in Air Race



HAWAIIAN ENTRY, Carl Jensen's Aloha, won second prize of $10,000 by arriving in Hawaii two hours after the winning plane. Carl [illegible] was navigator for Jensen. Photo shows the plane with "leis" [illegible] and the coat-of-arms of Hawaii, its home base.

FIFTY-SEVEN REVOLT VICTIMS BURIED TOGETHER

Workers killed in the Vienna uprising a short time ago. Some were shot by the capitalist-clerical police, and some fell before the hastily summoned troops of the socialist mayor, Deitz. They got a funeral at the expense of the city, and Deitz remains in office to conduct fresh treasons against the workers.

LANDOWNERS IN CHINA

By EARL BROWDER.

ARTICLE I.

There is a general ignorance in Western countries about the conditions of land-ownership in China. Two opposing misconceptions prevail, which make it difficult to understand the peasant movement in China. These must first be disposed of.

The oldest of these misconceptions is, that there is no private ownership of land, or that such private ownership is recent, arising only since the overthrow of the Manchus (1911). Such well-known writers on China as MacGowan, Williams, Symon, Simcox, Douglas, deal with the land as exclusively the property of the head of the government, who is "the only landlord." Going to another extreme, a current conception is that China is "a land where the peasants already own most of the soil" (see Newsletter No. 8, of American Committee for Justice to China, July 28, 1927). Both of these ideas are far from the truth.

* * *

What, then, is the actual situation in its broad outlines? I will characterize the status of land-ownership and occupancy in a series of points, and then elaborate each of them with actual figures of investigations.

1. Private and absolute ownership of land is the basis of the Chinese landholding system. So-called public lands are largely based upon private ownership (by family, clan, etc.)

2. A very large proportion of the privately-owned land is in the hands of a relatively small class of landbasis of the Chinese land-hloding system. So-called public land is also cultivated by landless peasants. Thus the preponderant element in agricultural production is the tenant (varying in different provinces from 40 per cent to 80 per cent), and the agrarian question is dominated by the landlord-peasant relationship.

3. Peasant economics have been dragged under the influence of world markets, specialized cultivations, etc., but social and legal relationships are still dominated by feudal and semi-feudal customs, and institutions.

4. The unprogressive technique of agriculture (practically unchanged for thousands of years) produces an exceedingly minute division of units of cultivation. The tremendous pressure of population accentuates this factor, and simultaneously heightens the intensity of cultivation.

5. Out of these factors has grown an exploitation of the masses of peasantry, of a degree unknown in any other land, amounting to 70 or 80 per cent of their produce in the case of the main bulk of tenants or semi-tenants.

* * *

Here are the main outlines of the most fundamental question of the Chinese Revolution. It is not yet realized in the West, that it is the peasantry who furnish the main driving force of this revolution; it is quite usual, on the contrary, to read remarks in the American and English press especially, to the effect that the "conservative peasantry" of China will soon put an end to the "Bolshevik" tendencies of the revolution. It will be the purpose of these articles to make clear why it is that while the "Bolshevik" working class in the cities is leading the revolution, yet at the same time it is the "conservative" peasantry which relentlessly drives the revolution on and on, which makes it impossible to find a compromise which will stabilize China short of a thorough-going transformation of its entire economic and social system.

Patriotism and the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By HELEN BLACK.

One thing about the capitalist system, it never lets a money-making chance slip by. Its commercial [illegible] always peeled for opportu[illegible] cash in on every mood, [illegible] event of the moment.

Take the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti for instance. Up near Boston it is an opening for betting. On August 10th, in Roxbury, the odds were heavily against the two doomed men in the morning; but as the day wore on they steadily changed until at 7 p. m. they were 4 to 5 in favor of reprieve. This did not mean, of course, that these bettors hoped for a reprieve. What difference did that make to them? It was just that they were gambling on a stay of execution—and they won. Probably the odds are not so good today since the verdict of the state supreme court came in.

* * *

Here in New York, ex-soldiers are making the most of the great world-workers' tragedy in a novel office to office canvas. Armed with credentials from the American Legion they call upon bankers, brokers, manufacturers, and other pillars of our social order.

"I wanted to tell ya about a fund we're raisin' fer the edjacation o' foreigners in this country," says the stalwart legionnaire.

"Ya see ther er 13,000,000 ignorant foreigners right in our midst an' we gotta make good Americans out of 'em. This here Sacco-Vanzetti case shows ya what they are. Tryin' t' interfere with our courts an' law and prevent a couple of wop murderers from gettin' what's comin' to 'em.

"Now we're gonna establish a grist to the mill of a humble book salesman. Sacco and Vanzetti are workers. What other fate have workers anywhere?

* * *

What I keep wondering is about that electrocutioner, Robert Elliot of Richmond Hill, L. I.

He has had to stay up in Boston ever since August 10th waiting to kill Sacco and Vanzetti. I wonder whether he is annoyed. I wonder whether he gets paid for waiting, or whether he just gets paid by the job and all this extra delay is costing him money.

Of course his business must be pretty good for he kills for three states—New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. But if he only gets so much a murder, he doesn't want to spend any more time at it then necessary. That's one thing about modern methods of killing, they take less time than the old-fashioned ones; altho they must give much less thrill to the executioner. For instance, just pulling a switch is not very exciting even tho you know it burns a man to death. A hanging took more practice and skill.

* * *

One of Mr. Elliot's neighbors out in Richmond Hill told a friend of mine that Sacco and Vanzetti ought to be hanged. They ought to be a public hanging out in front of the City Hall with everybody invited. "That's the way to treat those criminals," says the neighbor.

That's the kind of people who live in Richmond Hill. It's a quiet, middle-class suburb, full of meek white-collar slaves, and very, very respectable. Mr. Elliot's neighbor is quite typical of the community. No wonder Mr. Elliot lives there. He is doubtless much admired.

I can picture him grasping the morning papers and eagerly scanning the pages for murders—"Business, you know my dear; business." Even if its only a bonus on each killing and a flat retainer the rest of the time, Mr. Elliot must relish seeing the numbers mount up. "Cop slays picket"—oh no; that wouldn't mean business. "Man chokes wife"; "Wife slays lover"; "Bandits kill pursers," etc., etc. The times are right for Mr. Elliot, that's certain. In his little suburban cottage he can sit secure; sure that for him there will be no business depression; lazily dreaming of switches and levers and straps and wires.

* * *

He's been waiting for this Boston job for a long time. They've kept postponing it year after year. Just nonsense. Sheer spinelessness on the part of the government. The idea of allowing appeals and stays and petitions and all this legal flub-dub! The idea of bringing him up there two weeks ago for the murder and then issuing a reprieve. Why not get the thing over with, He had the chair all ready, everything set; and then they postpone it again.

Well every business has its annoyances. Even killing is not free from cares. Now Mr. Elliot will have to go over the whole electric chair bit by bit again. Try every part of it. Make sure there is no slip-up, no error. Three men to be killed, and it must be done neatly and quickly.

Robert Elliot is sitting in Boston waiting. Workers of the world, will he be allowed to carry out his murderous job?

IS THIS I, OR SACCO AND VANZETTI?

By LEO YURMANN.

(Translation by Joseph N. Katz.)

O, how heavy weighs the day upon
my back!
I would become blind,
I would become deaf
And not hear
Insanity colored voices
Of fear and blood. . . .

Always, out of my sleep I shiver!
And my eyes search,
And they dig;
Am I being crucified,
Will I be led bound
Monday midnight
To the last walk, of mine?
Or are these
Sacco and Vanzetti?
Brothers, my brothers!

I do not know!
It seems to me;
I, with death-scorched face,
I, with countless, uncounted,
Tortured deaths,
They lead me Monday midnight
To the murder-instrument, the
modern. . . .

My night becomes restless
And red and fully insane;
With feverish visions,
With fearful phantasies, with death
delirium,
Like a raven, ever restless
I break out of my sleep
And cry and shiver.

The day became heavy
And out of all windows betrayal
scoffs at me;
My night, bloody-crying became
And I sit with bloody eyes upon my
bed
And cry and shiver:
Is this I, or Sacco and Vanzetti? . . .

No, this is, the night answers:
This is, you and they,
And they and you
And the whole world,
The whole world,
The whole world!

WOMEN

WOMEN DRIVEN TO WORK AS AVERAGE AMERICAN WORKER'S WAGES FALL FAR SHORT OF NEEDS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press).

How far American wages fall short of enabling the workers to support their families in decency and comfort can be computed with considerable accuracy from the U. S. department of labor's publication of cost of living figures for June, 1927. Using these figures to bring the original department of labor minimum budget up-to-date, we find the joker in all the employer blah about improvement in the living standards of American workers. There has been a gain, but the start was made at so low a standard that the average worker family still falls far short of the decent living which the country's productive capacity could provide.

High Cost of Living.

In August 1919, according to the department, a worker family including 3 children required at least $2,262.47 a year to maintain itself in health and reasonable comfort. The recent report shows that since that date the cost of the budget items has changed to such an extent that $2,188 is required to maintain the same standard today.

The average expenditures necessary to meet the major items of this health and comfort budget for a family with 3 children on the basis of costs in June 1927 were:

Dept. of Labor Minimum Budget	Per Year	Per Week
Food	$652	$12.53
Clothing	364	7.00
Rent	412	7.92
Fuel and light	155	2.98
House furnishings	60	1.15
Miscellaneous	545	10.47
Total	$2,188	$42.02

Women Forced to Work.

This means that the average father employed in industry should have at least $42 a week throughout the year. If he can't earn it himself the mother of his children must become a wage earner to supplement his inadequate earnings or his family will experience the rigors of poverty.

To assure this income the average male factory worker must average at least $41 for a full week's work to cover inevitable loss of earnings through sickness, layoffs and part time. The building trades worker, who can count on only about 75 per cent of full time work throughout the year, must make at least $56 a week when working. Nor will these earnings make any provision for the purchase of new necessaries and comforts added to the normal family standard by the progress of industry since 1919.

Wages Short of Needs.

If the wages paid in Illinois are typical, male workers in this country fall at least 30 per cent short of being able to provide a family with this minimum standard of health and comfort. The average male worker in Illinois factories, according to the state department of labor, makes about $31.50 a week. In the building industry the average is $44.27. For leading manufacturing industries the averages are iron and steel $31.30, cars and locomotives $31.61, agricultural implements $28.76, boots and shoes $25.08, oil $32.36, job printing $42.85, men's clothing $34.10 and meat packing $27.32.

A 40 per cent increase all along the line would hardly bring these earnings up to the department's standard. Yet they are the wages of men with every right to support a family in accordance with the standards amply possible with American industry.

Student Wins Right to Attend, Tho Not "Type"

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Reinstatement of Miss Beatrice Anthony, 21, of Binghamton, co-ed who was dropped from Syracuse University last October, was directed in a decision handed down by Justice Edgar N. Smith.

The university contended that Miss Anthony was "not the Syracuse type" when called upon in the court to defend the girl's action to be reinstated

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

FARMERS

TO ORGANIZATIONS AND LEADERS OF TOILING FARMERS AND PEASANTS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Dear Friends: We are addressing this letter to you to join us in the struggle against the preparation for a new world war.

Recent events have shown that the menace of a world war is closer and more direct than it might have seemed some time ago. We have witnessed a number of open acts provocating armed conflicts.

No one who is sincerely interested in preserving peace can now close his eyes to these facts. It is not sufficient to call oneself an opponent to war without at the same time doing something definite against the real menace of war. It is not enough to declare oneself in favor of peace and to give vent to general slogans about the brotherhood of nations, and meanwhile to support the imperialists who are carrying on war against the revolutionary liberation movement of the peasants and workers and all toiling masses of China, and feverishly preparing a military invasion of the U. S. S. R. The struggle for peace must not be a struggle of words, but of action. All real friends of peace, all those who are really opposed to war, must at the present time unite on the basis of a domomn platform of struggle against the war dangers.

United Front.

Against the united front of the enemies of the toiling masses—the organizers of war, let us establish a united anti-war front of the toiling farmers and peasants of the world. Let us join the ranks of the working-class and those of its organizations which are really fighting against the threatening war. Let us strengthen in the struggle the fraternal alliance of the workers and farmers and peasants throughout the world. No matter how different the path along which the various farmers' and peasants' organizations and their leaders want to serve the cause and the interests of the farmers and peasants, no matter how different their fighting methods may be, in the face of the menace of war and in the struggle against it the extension and consolidation of the international unity of the toiling farmers and peasants of the world must become the most essential task of all the laboring farmer and peasant organizations and all real defenders of the farmers' and peasants' interests.

Reach Understading.

The Farmers' and Peasants' International Council proposes to the organizations and leaders of the toiling farmers and peasants of all countries to come to an understading among each other concerning joint measures and a common program of action against the menacing world war. It is necessary to prepare joint campaigns among the broad masses of farmers and peasants, it is necessary to disclose the instigators of the new world war by means of joint manifestoes and leaflets, by means of issuing common pamphlets, and adopting anti-war resolutions at the farmers' and peasants' meetings, by means of manifestations and demonstrations, by means of convening various district and national anti-war farmers' and peasants' conferences, by appearing before all representative institutions (parliament, municipal, institutions, etc.), focussing the attention of the masses to the horrors which will result from such a war.

Unite to Struggle.

We call upon you to begin and carry on a most energetic campaign under the slogans: "Down with the instigators of war—the landlords and capitalists!" "Hands off China and the U. S. S. R.", "Farmers and workers of all countries, unite in the struggle against war!"

In order to lend the campaign a concrete character, and to rally the broad masses of farmers and peasants, it is necessary to link up these slogans with the everyday needs of the farmers and peasants. In every individual district it is necessary to combine this campaign with local conditions.

The anti-war struggle must be carried on not only by the farmers' and peasants' organizations and leaders, but must also draw in the farmers and peasants' masses. For this reason we propose to set up anti-war farmer and peasant committees and to unify their activities.

Help Offered.

The Farmers' and Peasants' International Council will help in every way any of your undertakings for the preservation of peace. We are ready to discuss all questions and proposals concerning the intensification of the anti-war struggle with all organizations and leaders of the farmers' and peasants' organizations made by them.

All farmers' and peasants' organizations and their leaders must at the same time carefully consider the question how to unite the national anti-war struggle of workers and peasants with this movement in other countries.

Dear friends, the Farmers' and Peasants' International Council calls upon you to join hands with the workingclass in the struggle against the preparation for a new war which will injure the toiling farmers and peasants more than anyone else. We therefore ask all the defenders of the farmers and peasants interests to express their opinion on the issues we touched upon here.

Awaiting your reply.

Yours fraternally,

For the Presidium of the Farmers' and Peasants' International Council.

FOREIGN BORN WORKERS' COUNCIL TELEGRAPH FULLER FOR NEW TRIAL

The National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, with offices at 41 Union Square, New York City, makes public the following telegram sent to Governor Fuller August 19th:

In the name of millions of foreign born workers in this country we ask you to grant an unconditional pardon to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Signed: NINA SAMORODIN, Executive Secretary,
National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

The National Council has the support of millions of workers in this country of both foreign and American birth. "It is our firm belief," states the secretary of the council, "that Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered the tortures of death many times over during the seven years of imprisonment." The secretary further states, "At this time when the eyes of the millions of foreign born in this country are fixed upon the government's anti-alien policy which expresses itself in the effort to adopt anti-alien legislation as registration, etc., this case of Sacco and Vanzetti only tends to increase the belief that the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti is due to the fact that they are of foreign birth.

"We asked the governor as early as last April that a new trial be given Sacco and Vanzetti and that the Department of Justice records be made available for that trial. At this hour, however, when all possibilities for a new trial seem to be exhausted we asked the governor for executive clemency for the two condemned men in ordrer that the minds of all those who have interested themselves in this case may be set at peace and that our belief in the justice of the American government may be restored to us once more."

WORKERS AND PEASANT ARMIES MOVE AGAINST CANTON; "PRAVDA" CALL ON THE WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

tack on that city, and that these reinforcements have much encouraged the army which Chiang Kai-shek has now deserted.

* * *

Son of Feng Denounces Father.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—Pravda, organ of the All Union Communist Party, publishes a letter to the paper from Feng Chong-kuo, the son of Feng Yu-hsiang. This is a copy of a letter which the young man has sent to his father, and it points out that, knowing his father's opportunism and obstinate, ambitious character, he is not surprised to hear that Feng Yu-hsiang has passed over to the side of counter-revolution. He writes:

"Having now thrown off the mask, and not only refusing to defend the interests of the working class and peasantry, but even openly cooperating with and forming a bloc with Chiang Kai-shek, the hangman of the workers and peasants, you have published an impudent declaration alleging that merchants, dealers and owners of industrial enterprises are oppressed by the workmen and peasants of Wuhan territory.

Should Support Workers.

"All this is nonsense. The time has not come yet for the Chinese workmen and peasantry to 'oppress' the capitalists, merchants and landlords.

"But even if the workmen and peasantry really oppressed the manufacturers, gentry and landlords, you ought to adopt the point of view that the interests of the majority of the population support the workers' and peasants' purpose of throwing off the exploiters.

"Being revolutionary, I take into consideration only the interests of the revolution and not the mutual relation of father and son, and therefore I am bound to break off all connection with a counter-revolutionary father.

"Henceforth I will regard you just as Chang Tso-lin, Chiang Kai-shek and other counter-revolutionaries and fight with the greatest energy against my own father. These are my last words to a counter-revolutionary father."

Competition of Hangmen.

Pravad points out that there is now observed in China real competition between hangmen of different denominations and different tendencies. The laurels secured by Chiang Kai-shek from merchants and foreign imperialists fo his persecution of workers and peasants disturb the sleep of Wang Ching-wei, who is striving by mass execution to outdo such experienced robbers and murderers and hangmen as Chiang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai-shek.

The workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, says Pravda, cannot remain indifferent thru this orgy of cruelty and vileness now going on in China.

All Rally for Defense!

Even in the midst of the struggles against the death and for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, it is necessary to proceed with a campaign for the defense of the Chinese revolutionaries.

The struggle against the American hangmen has assumed considerable proportions despite the sabotage by reformist leaders, and this shows that proletarian solidarity is no "Communist invention" but lives in the hearts of millions of honest proletarians in all parts of the earth.

Fight Harder.

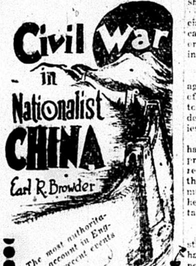
But it is necessary to carry on a still more stringent fight against the hangmen's terror in China, especially now when the Kuomintang leaders directed by Wang Ching-wei are forming elaborate plans for the most violent struggle against the Communist Party.

The working classes of the world, says Pravda, would be guilty of the greatest crime if they did not hasten to help detachments of the workmen and peasants, who are not only fighting in China their own enemies, but the enemies of all workers.

Revolt Among Troops.

Pravda announces that reports are continually being received from China, of the greatest unrest among the hangmen's troops, who are obliged to disarm their own military forces for their sympathy expressed towards the revolutionaries. This unrest will certainly increase when the working classes of the whole world loudly raise their voices against the traitors and bandits attempting to extinguish the revolutionary flames with blood.

The heroic young Communist Party of China is holding high the banner of struggle for China's independence and for the unity of the Chinese people, for a workers' and peasants' China. It must be surrounded by a wall of sympathy from the working masses of all the world.


Civil War
in
Nationalist
CHINA
Earl R. Browder
The most authoritative account in English of recent events in China.

Browder has just returned from six months in China, as a member of the International Workers' Delegation, during which he visited over 40 cities and towns, during the period of the Chiang Kai-shek split. He spent two months in Hankow, in close touch with the leaders of the Kuomintang, the trade unions, the peasants, and other revolutionary bodies. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, and was the secretary of that body. He tells a graphic and authoritative story of the beginnings of the Civil War now raging in Nationalist China. The pamphlet has many documents, photos, etc.

64 pages, colored cover

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Latvian Prisoners Go On a Hunger Strike

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 21.—All the political prisoners of the Central and Terminal prisons of Riga are continuing their long hunger-strike against the unspeakable conditions obtaining in the jails. The political prisoners who are kept in the lowest level of damp, unsanitary cells are demanding the right to read books, to see visitors oftener than every two months, and to buy other foods than the supstances served by the prison officials. The Lettish bourgeois press is doing all in its power to discredit the hunger strike.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

CHICAGO CROWDS GAS BOMBED BY MOUNTED POLICE

Cops Attack Sacco and Vanzetti Mass Meeting

By THURBER LEWIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—Fully half of Chicago's police, motor and foot, concentrated at or in the vicinity of Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren St., Friday night and dispersed with hickory clubs and tear gar bombs several thousand workers who gathered for a scheduled protest in that hall against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Not content with keeping the streets sparse with demonstrators by frequent charges, by running motor cycles on the sidewalks and by explosions of tear gas—squad cars, racing up and down nearby thorofares, frequently stopped long enough to allow plain clothes men to leap out and arrest workers recognized as participating in previous protests. George Maurer, Secretary of the Chicago International Labor Defense, Aurora D'Angelo, arrested in the protest parade of last week and ten others were taken to various district stations and held incommunicado over night. Efforts to locate them failed until noon Saturday when they were found to be booked on high bail for "inciting to riot."

Bunk About "Mobs."

Local newspapers and national press services are carrying stories of "surging mobs" and "girl riot leaders." They are also featuring the explosion of two bombs, one in a restaurant, obviously the result of a trade war and the other in a candy company, probably for the same reason. These are openly proclaimed to be 'highly suspected" of being the work of Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers. As for the "mobs," it is many years since such an impressive police force has been mobilized in one place in this city. Not for ten seconds were more than five people allowed to come together in the neighborhood of the hall. The doors at both entrances, on Van Buren and on Ashland were guarded by a double row of uniformed and plain clothes officers.

The violent suppression of all right of free speech and assemblage that is confronting the radical and labor movement of the city in the present agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti is unprecedented since the famous raids of 1919.

Another attempt to voice a protest against the legal murder of the two Massachusetts workers will be made on Monday under the leadership of International Labor Defense when a demonstration will gather at Vernon Park, Sibley and Taylor Sts., at 3 p. m.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Police Arrest Greeks As Fear of Workers' Power Seizes Bosses

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Two Greek workers, Economos and Hogelias, one of whom is a representative of the daily Greek paper, Empros of New York, were arrested without warrant this morning by Boston police, upon their arrival from New York. After being illegally detained and brought to the police station, they were cross-examined by the police officer and later by the representative from the State house.

In questioning, the police were particularly interested to secure a statement of the use of force in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism. The question of whether or not the detained workers believed in the use of force was asked about 15 times. Finally, the representative from the State house wanted to know what would the workers do if they were in majority and were attacked by the minority, to which Comrade Hogelias, the representative of the Greek paper, replied, "Once the workers come to power and are in majority they would not stand with folded arms and allow themselves to be attacked."

The fright and imagination of the police officer further prompted the question as to whether or not there exists an underground Communist Party. The police have searched the bag and also the shipment of books and were somewhat perplexed and alarmed at seeing the books on Leninism on Organization, Elements of Political Education, and the Building Up of Socialism. They were also alarmed at seeing a large number of leaflets, used for the purpose of announcing mass meeting.

Nick Economos was asked what he was doing in Boston and in reply he frankly stated that he comes to Boston after losing his job in New York, on account of participation in the Sacco-Vanzetti strike. On further questioning Comrade Economos stated that if the strike should be called on any other time he would not hesitate to join.

It was evident that the chief reason for the arrest is the apprehension of the police regarding the possible strike and their desire to prevent this strike by terrorizing the workers. However, this terrorism does not stop the determination of Boston workers, who are meeting tonight at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, to consider the calling of a general strike for Monday.

THOUSANDS OF SOVIET WORKERS DEMAND THAT SACCO AND VANZETTI BE FREED

MOSCOW, AUG 21.—The confirmation of the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti has caused great indignation amongst the workers of the Soviet Union. A tremendous movement of protest has commenced all over the U. S. S. R. Protest meetings in which tens of thousands of workers took part have been called in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and other towns against this terrible scandal of bourgeois class justice. The resolutions adopted at these protest meetings of the toilers of the Soviet Union appeal to the workers of the world to unite their powers to prevent the vicious and brutal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and to force the American bourgeoisie to abolish the bestial sentence. Collections were made in many factories for the victims of capitalist terror.

WHOLE WORLD PROTESTS TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM DEATH

Opinion All Over Globe Demands Reversal of Class Decision

NEW STRIKES IN ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 21.—A manifesto calling upon workers to strike on Monday in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti was issued today by the Argentina Regional Confederation, and a similar call is expected following Sunday's meeting of the Syndical Union of Argentina to whom the police denied a permit for a protest demonstration.

This action followed the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and also as a result of this rejection of appeal an added guard was placed at the various American institutions in this city.

* * *

SOVIET PEASANTS CALL ON U. S. FARMERS.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 21.—The Red Peasants Internationals today appealed to the farmers of America and the peasants of all countries inviting them to join the protest of the working class against the execution of the two innocent workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

GERMAN PROTEST.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The first radical meeting ever held in the former House of Lords for the Kingdom of Prussia, took place tonight as part of the nation-wide protest against the Supreme Court decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Never before had the red flag adorned these walls for the building is denied for political party meetings.

Spontaneous demonstrations of protest were held also in Hamburg, Cologne, Hanover, Leipsic, Halle and other cities. At every gathering the speeches appealed for pardon and branded the action of the Massachusetts courts as torture worse than the middle ages.

This charge of torture is voiced in the protest sent to the American Embassy by the Berlin trade unions, and it is a charge repeated by many of the conservative Berlin papers. Throughout the whole German press there is almost unanimous condemnation of the latest step in this "most barbaric judicial murder."

* * *

SWISS TO BOYCOTT U. S. GOODS.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—A boycott of American products, especially films, is to be advocated by a special propaganda committee appointed tonight at a meeting held in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti in one of the city's largest halls.

The gathering, addressed by trade unionists and radicals, also approved the despatch to Governor Fuller of a cablegram demanding the release of the two doomed workers.

The American embassy is under special armed guard following the calling of demonstrations in all the principal cities. The authorities show every evidence of fight at the bitter attitude of the Swiss workers.

* * *

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND LIBERATION.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British Miners' Federation, thru its president, Herbert Smith, issued a statement today "protesting against the miscarriage of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial and urging their liberation." A denunciation of the Supreme Court's action was also published by Ben Tillett of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Protests came from H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, Chairman F. O. Roberts of the British Labor Party, and all liberal and radical papers. Officials of the British trade unions sent a cablegram to Governor Fuller urging him to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Communists are planning a mass demonstration outside the American Consulate on Monday night, and a great protest meeting in Hyde Park.

A cablegram imploring Governor Fuller to save Sacco and Vanzetti was sent today by four British churchmen, who made their plea "In the name of Christ."

* * *

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS SEND MANIFESTO.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—A manifesto demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti was issued, today by the General Council of the Belgian Socialist Party.

* * *

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE.

BREST, Aug. 21.—Thousands of demonstrators demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be snatched from the clutches of American class justice marched thru the streets of this city. The demonstration resulted from the excitement aroused by the announcement that the Massachusetts Supreme Court had sustained the death sentence.

* * *

BUFFALO GENERAL STRIKE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—A general strike to protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti has been called here for Monday. All workers must lay down their tools to prevent the murder of these two innocent prisoners.

* * *

ROCHESTER LAWYERS DEMAND STAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A group of prominent lawyers of this city today telegraphed President Coolidge and Governor Fuller urging "commutation of sentence or stay until all doubts are absolved" concerning the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

They state that "substantion legal opinion here holds that Sacco and Vanzetti have not had a fair trial."

* * *

MACHINISTS DEMAND LIBERATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Lodge 478 of the International Association of Machinists has passed resolutions denouncing the death sentence which the corrupt Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained against Sacco and Vanzetti and demands their immediate liberation. A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Governor Fuller.

* * *

LETTISH WORKERS DENOUNCE FULLER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Lettish workers of Chicago, assembled at Harmony Hall, have passed resolutions denouncing the brutal sentence of the Massachusetts capitalist courts against Sacco and Vanzetti and demand the immediate release of the two condemned men. The resolution has been sent to Governor Fuller.

Stone Cutter Sues Boss for Breach of Contract

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Aug. 21.—David Goings, member of the Granite Cutters' Union, has turned the tables by suing his former employer for $30,000 for breach of contract. Goings declares he was discharged for membership in the union and prevented from working at his trade anywhere in North Carolina.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn., Aug. 21.—The 45th convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor opened at International Falls Aug. 15. Legislative program, worker education and election of officers are leading matters before the delegates.

General Strike Monday Of Philadelphia Labor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—A general strike to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be called here today. All workers will lay down their tools in an effort to save the two innocent men.

Protest mass meetings will be held at the Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Streets at 2 P. M., and at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Streets, at 8 P. M., Monday. Prominent speakers from New York and Philadelphia will address the meetings.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF SOVIETS TO MEET OCTOBER 10

All Soviet Union Makes Ready 10th Anniversary

MOSCOW, August 21.—The presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socailist Soviet Republics has decided to convene on October tenth in Moscow a congress of women workers and peasants, members of village and city Soviets.

Among the questions on the agenda are the position of women workers and peasants in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the tenth anniversary of the October revolution, work in the Soviets and participation therein of women workers and peasants.

From all parts of the U. S. S. R. arrive news concerning the active preparation for the celebration of the tenth anniversay of the October revolution. There are being prepared exhibitions of the reconstruction of industry and agriculture during these ten years, particularly agronomic exhibitions in the different village districts.

"Stop The Executioner" Says District Two

(Continued from Page One)

the general strike called for August 22.

Strike Anyway.

We appeal to the workers of all the labor organizations of New York City and environs to frustrate this treacherous attempt of the trade union bureaucrats and socialists. The workers must make this day of August 22 the greatest labor demonstration in the history of the United States. Only thru their own power, thru their vigorous determination, thru a united effort of millions can they halt the hands of the murderers and save Sacco and Vanzetti.

We know that together with the workers of America the workers of the world will on August 22 protest in collossal masses against the proposed legal murder. Let us join hands with our fellow-workers in other countries. Let us make this day a day of growing strength of the working class.

Comrades, fellow-workers, in the name of our class interests, in the name of our liberation, in the name of our class victims, Sacco and Vanzetti, we appeal to you!

Down tools at 3 p. m. Monday, August 22!

On to Union Square to the huge mass demonstration at 4 o'clock!

Raise your voices in protest against the capitalist murderers!

Stay the hand of the executioner!

Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

Negro Experts Attend Pan-African Congress Opening in New York

M. Dantes Bellegarde, former minister of Haiti to France, minister of education in Haiti and delegate to the League of Nations, is one of the first delegates to arrive for the 4th Pan-African Congress meeting in New York Aug. 21-24. Delegates from different groups of colored people will report on labor, economic, political and social conditions in their sections.

Dr. Normail Sylvain, son of one of Haiti's patriots, will also attend the congress unless the American occupation (by marines) in Haiti finds a way to prevent him, the Circle for Peace and Foreign Relations learns. The circle is arranging the congress.

Chief Amoah III of Gold Coast, West Africa, is already here. He knows conditions in the English, French and Portuguese West African colonies from years of study. He has attended previous congresses. T. Augustus Toote, former acting attorney general of Bahamas is also here for the congress.

Congress headquarters are at Grace Congregational Church, 308 W. 139th St., New York. The opening meeting is at St. Marks Methodist Episcopal Church, 137th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m.

Soviet Purchases Break All Records; Experts In U. S. Study Methods

During July Russian purchases through Amtorg Trading Corp. in the United States broke all monthly records by over 50%. The total, exclusive of cotton, was $4,600,000. Orders for the first ten months of the curent soviet fiscal year amount to $22,700,000 in this country, says Saul G. Bron, chairman of Amtorg's board.

Cotton purchases this season made by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate total $48,000,000. Most of Amtorg's purchases are production rather than consumption goods—machinery, equipment and raw material.

During the last 10 months 75 Soviet technicians and industrial executives have visited the United States to familiarize themselves with American productive methods. They represented some of the largest Soviet economic organizations, including Azneft oil trust, Grozneft oil trust, Don Basin coal trust, the [illegible] trust, the Dnieper hydroelectric development and the supreme economic council.

New York Wins 500 New Readers

The splendid campaign conducted by the **Daily Worker** for Sacco and Vanzetti, has gained for us **Five Hundred** additional readers in New York City and vicinity alone, within the short period of two weeks.

* * *

This indicates how fully the **Daily Worker** expresses the sympathy which the workers feel for the condemned men, and how thoroughly the workers appreciate the strong fight which we are waging for their release.

* * *

Now is the time to prove to the workers the value of our paper.

* * *

In every shop and residential section, our comrades should be actively carrying on the campaign for **Five Thousand New Readers** for the **Daily Worker**, the shining leader of the fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

The Only Argument.

Every step in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, from its very beginning, has shown that the only arguments possible with such a brutal and cynical ruling class as that in America are those which appeal to their more sordid interests.

All the world may talk of the injustice inflicted upon these two martyred workers from now until three minutes past twelve tonight, and at three minutes past twelve the switch will be thrown and the current sent slashing thru their bodies. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is not decided on the basis of justice. If there had been any intention to treat them justly, they would not have been arrested in the first place, they would not have been unfairly tried by a prejudiced judge, the U. S. government would not have concealed, as it still does conceal, evidence favorable to them, and they would never have been convicted by the jury. Senator Borah's brazen letter to Jane Adams, stating that the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti depend only on an inquiry into their guilt or innocence is mere addition of insult to injury.

Neither will any appeal to mercy, as advocated by some of our friends in the liberal camp, have any effect on a ruling class with the traditions and the habits of cruelty and repression that prevail among the mill owners of New England. These men are the aristocrats of American capitalism, descended from revolutionary war smugglers and semi-pirates, many of them, and used to browbeating and terrorizing the alien servants that come into their control. They have ruled by terror for generations, and their hearts are very hard towards appeals for mercy. If they were susceptible to any humane request, they would not have tortured their victims with such avidity as they show when they make Mrs. Sacco walk past the electric chair on every trip to her husband, as they showed in their granting the reprieve on the tenth of August only forty minutes before the time of execution, and even then not informing the condemned until nearly a half hour later. This is sheer deliberate torture, and indicates the love of cruelty, and belief in cruelty as a means of ruling. If the masters in Massachusetts had their way, it is hardly to be doubted that they would burn their victims at the stake rather than with an electric current.

But when appeals both to justice and to humanity fail, recent events have shown that appeals to self interest are considered. The mill-owners of New England are a semi-independent group of American industrialists, but they have their needs. In the end, they are subordinate to Wall Street financial lords, as are other industrialists. In the end, they have to have a market for their goods.

And the wave of resentment, taking expression more and more definitely in strikes and boycotts, which, tho they do not yet immediately touch the Massachusetts mill owners, must give them a most uncomfortable feeling of insecurity, has saved Sacco and Vanzetti until now. Pressure is both direct and indirect, and the indirect pressure may be most efficacious. Wall Street, expressing itself thru its favored journal, the New York Times, has become somewhat doubtful of the justice of an immediate execution for Sacco and Vanzetti. The reason for this is that American financial imperialism requires a certain amount of disunity and partial cooperation from various sections of the world it has set out to conquer. A united front of debtor nations against the U. S. A., on some sentimental appeal like the salvation of Sacco and Vanzetti, popular among the working classes of those nations, might lead to embarrassing situations for Morgan's deputies abroad, for Hoover's agents everywhere. It might transcend the limits of the case; it might lead to the general theory that the U. S. A. is a Shylock nation, determined on its pound of flesh, and that theory is extremely bad for the pawnbroking business the biggest banks and the Department of Commerce have been hard at work building up. It tears down in a few months a whole laboriously constructed and expensive camouflage of "friendship", between vampire Wall Street and the sleeping nations of South America, Asia, Africa and Europe. What is the use of subsidizing a Pan-American Federation of Labor, to fool Latin America, if every Latin finds himself personally insulted by the railroading of Sacco and Vanzetti to death?

If Sacco and Vanzetti die tonight, it will be in no small measure because the working class of the world did not begin its real argument, the argument of strikes and boycotts and mass demonstrations, until too late for those first effected, the financiers of New York, to coerce their New England satellites. It will be because the New England textile manufacturers were not sufficiently convinced in time, that they would suffer too heavy a loss in trade to pay for the satisfaction of burning to death a couple of hated labor leaders.

But if the punishment inflicted on New England trade and Wall Street imperialism is heavy enough, the Sacco-Vanzetti strikes and boycotts may save some other lives in the near future.

The strike and the boycott, along with that virile school in social facts, the mass demonstration, picketing and parades are not only the only argument by which Sacco and Vanzetti in the death house today will be brought out of it alive, they are the surest protection in the future against other cases of like nature.

DOWN TOOLS TODAY! YOU FIGHT FOR YOUR OWN LIFE AS WELL AS FOR THE LIVES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Read The Daily Worker

Strike! Picket! Protest! Until the Last Minute

By MICHAEL GOLD

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Boston and New England have become a graveyard. It sounds incredible, but here at the very scene where the international crime against Sacco and Vanzetti is being committed, there has been less stirring of the social conscience than in any other city of the world.

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There was a meeting of labor union delegates last night to discuss the protest strike. About fifty workers were present, mostly from the Italian Barbers Unions, from the Upholsterers' Union, and from the Jewish needle trades. Where were the American workers? They were at home drinking homebrew and playing poker. Or they were reading the tabloid newspapers, with their scare stories of proposed bombings.

Representatives of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense have tried all this week to get into the meetings of different local unions. The fat bull-necked grafters of Irish descent who exploit the A. F. of L. machine in this benighted city refused them admission, and sneered at any request for an open discussion. These pork-fed labor tories with Wall Street minds are helping in the crucifixion of Sacco and Vanzetti. They are helping as gleefully as they helped in the frame-up of Tom Mooney in California. They always can be counted to help capitalism, in this as in other crises.

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There is a complete sinister silence in all the newspapers. One of the editorial writers on a Boston paper won the Pulitzer Prize with an editorial pleading for "fairness" to Sacco and Vanzetti. That was almost a year ago. This past month the hero of the Pulitzer prize has uttered not even a mournful sound. The man is evidently dead. All the bright breezy newspaper liberals are dead in Boston. There are scores of them who read the Nation, the New Republic, the American Mercury, and other "fair" and "liberal" sheets. There are scores of them who know at first hand the truth about Sacco and Vanzetti and the truth about Boston. But they are dead. They are drinking bootleg somewhere, shooting craps, and trying hard to forget the depths of their mental slavery. Not a word in the "free" press of Boston.

Not a word from Boston's liberterain aristocracy. Boston has been known as the cradle of American liberty. It was here that the American Revolution was begun. It was here that King George's private property was dumped into the harbor by direct actionists at the Boston Tea Party. It was here that Bunker Hill was fought.

It was also in Boston that the flame of the Civil War to free the slaves was lighted. It was here that a mob of high-nosed, blue-blooded Yankee aristocrats rescued at the cost of two lives the runaway slave Anthony Burns from the federal authorities.

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The men of Boston fought at Bunker Hill in the revolution of 1776. The men of Boston rescued Anthony Burns in 1860 and helped launch the second American revolution. The men of Boston, in 1927, are lynching Sacco and Vanzetti. In those three dates is contained the tragedy of Boston. Yes, this is a dead city.

All that is left in these withered hearts is a great fear. They are afraid of their own workers. They are afraid of the immigrants. Sacco and Vanzetti are a symbol of the immigrant rebel worker whom they could not completely enslave. They will kill Sacco and Vanzetti first, then they will turn on the other immigrant workers. There will be lynchings, finger-printings, deportations, mass-hysterias in New England. These decadent Yankee masters, those blue-blooded inheritors of the rebel glory of Bunker Hill and Gettysburg, are shaken by a rat-like fear.

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Bugles sound in the street. I look out, and see a regiment of state militia marching grimly by, bayonets on the alert. Aeroplanes whirl in the sky. Last night as I went by the postoffice there were scores of silent men with rifles on post. Every policeman in the city is on 24-hour reserve duty, sitting nervously in the station houses waiting for battle. The fire department is mobilized. The American Legion is guarding certain homes. Even the insurances companies are on active duty. They have filled the newspapers with great advertisements, warning the businessmen to insure themselves against riots and explosions before it is too late.

The newspapers spread scare after scare. Now the vast Boston subway is to be bombed—now a certain rich man's home, now a public building. And every boob, yokel, blueblood or Irish policeman and his relative buys and believes these newspapers.

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It is a panic. It is a lynching. And for what? There are two lonely immigrant workers in the death house in Charlestown jail and they are to be electrocuted Monday night. And so the city moves in fear. And the men higher-up, who have created this panic, rub their hands delightedly. When this is over, they will move on to the next step in the great chess game. They will be ready for their mass attack on the immigrant workers then—their registry bills in Congress, their deportations, their raids and arrests.

The Charlestown jail in across the historic Charles River from Boston, that placid stream of which the good Longfellow wrote so placidly. Charlestown is an industrial quarter of the city, a congeries of slum streets and grimy factories, of lumber yards, freight sidings, ugly shacks and tin can dumpheaps, a fitting industrial background for the murder New England industry is about to commit.

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Go a mile down the same bank of the Charles and you come to Harvard, the cultural mask of that murderer, Harvard with its sleek lawns, its noble elms, its quiet redbrick old buildings where genteel scholars labor at science and art.

Sacco and Vanzetti are being tortured in the Charlestown jail, and Harvard, the home of science and art, speaks not a word. Harvard even has helped in the torture. It was President Lowell of Harvard who perfumed the murder. This little man is descended from James Russel Lowell, who wrote fiery abolition poetry. This little man hates Jews, and tried to keep them out of his college. This little man is a friend of millionaires, and they support his college. This little man is proud that he is a Nordic, a Lowell, a blueblood, a Boston aristocrat.

• • •

Governor Fuller, another of the executioners who will turn on the switch today, is of a different category. He is a self-made man. He began in life as a bicycle racer; then he opened a bicycle repair shop; then when automobiles came in, he landed the Packard agency for New England, and earned about 10 million dollars before he went into politics. Once he was denounced by Sam Gompers at an A. F. of L. convention for a notorious lockout. As a Congressman he made a rabid murderous speech against all Reds, anarchists, Bolsheviks and readers of "The Nation."

Judge Robert Grant, who helped in the execution, is an old senile Boston Brahmin who once wrote a mad violent book denouncing Italians. It can be found in any library.

Judge Thayer one need not discuss. This is the man who went around asking his golfing friends during the Sacco and Vanzetti trial: "Did you see what I did to those anarchistic bastards?"

Yes, New England is made up of such as these. And these are the men who have thrust Sacco and Vanzetti back into the deathhouse.

It is such as they who inflame the minds of the ignorant Boston masses with stories of bombings. It is such as they who know when and how those bombs are placed. It is such as they who spread the fear in New England these last wild hours.

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A telephone girl says over the wire to an Italian who is sputtering at her in broken English, as he tries to get a number:

"Ah, shut up, yeh ginny rat, wait till you see what we do to yeh on August 22nd."

A timid little groceryman remarks to a customer:

"Yes, I think maybe those two Italians are innocent, but we gotta kill them, aint we, or we'll all be bombed in our beds, wont we?"

A clerk drinking ice cream soda at a fountain:

"All them Italians look like murderers to me, anyway."

A young sailor prowling about Scollay Square on the hunt for women:

"They ought to be killed. They insulted the American flag."

A gracious tranqil matron in a Beacon street drawing room, while the mellow light filters through violet panes:

"Yes, there is some doubt, but one must believe such good men as President Lowell, must one not?"

• • •

The master class in again killing two workers. The workers of the world are rising in protest. But in Boston, the scene of the crime, most of the workers have accepted the viewpoint of the masters. That is one of the tragedies in this great world tragedy of our time.

It is not the last word on this matter, however. Boston is a city filled with landmarks and famous old houses saturated with the history of the first American revolution. There will come a time when a new revolutionary landmark will be visited—the death house at the Charlestown jail. And Americans will speak of Governor Fuller and President Lowell, as they now speak of Benedict Arnold, and they will speak of Sacco and Vanzetti as they now speak of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown.

But Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!

Wire President Coolidge at Rapid City, S. D., for federal intervention!

Strike, picket, protest until the last minute!

Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!

Make Strike Begin a New Epoch

(Continued from Page One)

a symbol of technical progress—the gallows belongs to the feudal period as crucifixion typifies the slave era—not Sacco and Vanzetti but a composite picture of all rebels against Capitalism's rule.

IN killing two workingmen American capitalism serves notice upon the whole working class that it intends to give no quarter in the class war.

Rulers always have depended upon death as their ally when their falsehoods have been exposed and shattered by the resistless logic of the class struggle. American capitalism is no exception.

The hypocricy, the cruelty, the sordid character of the boasted institutions of America are seen once more now in all their nakedness ten years after the world rang with the denunciation of the crucifixion of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings.

FROM the Pacific coast the deadly class justice of America's rulers crept eastward until it ensnared two workers on the Atlantic seaboard. In storied Boston, "cradle of American liberties," the executioners are busy.

They are murdering, they think, and they smile at the thot, every fighter in the ranks of the labor movement. This unconcealed joy with which the executioners go about their task springs from this fact alone —that Sacco and Vanzetti personfy for American capitalism the rebellion that burns in the hearts of millions of their fellow-workers.

SACCO and Vanzetti shall not die!

Their bodies may be charred to a crisp in the electric chair but Sacco and Vanzetti will not die. They will live in the white hot heat of the class war, their names will be a battle cry, their memories an inspiration, their deaths a debt for which an army of organized workers will exact payment measured by the scales of class justice—workingclass justice.

The workingclass of America and of the rest of the world already has tried the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti. The verdict has been rendered.

It is Guilty.

SENTENCE has been passed—but suspended. Suspended not because we await atonement, for this never will and never can be made.

The sentence passed by the masses upon their masters, the slayers of Sacco and Vanzetti, is suspended while we prepare to carry it out in a way that will leave no doubt of our strength or of our intentions.

But today we begin to prepare. We read aright the program of the capitalists of America. Sacco and Vanzetti are only the first two of our class to enter their death chamber to serve as a warning to other rebels.

IF we save them from death so much the better. It will be a sign that we are not entirely powerless—that we have made a beginning at our task.

If their lives are taken we will build such a monument to them as America has never seen. We will build over their graves a labor movement which will be a fortress inpregnable to the attack of the bloody bands of capitalism, a fortress from which as a center there will go forth the armies of the toiling millions of America to fight and conquer both in the daily and the final struggles a ruling class which lives by robbery bulwarked by murder.

Make the strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti the beginning of a new epoch of organization, militancy and struggle for the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Needle Trade Defense

Sigman Must Be Taught His Last Lesson.

The Sigman raid on the office of the Joint Defense was an attempt to destroy the work of the Committee. The intention to destroy the ammunition depot of the Cloakmakers and Furriers, by stopping the supply of ammunition he thought he would demoralize the ranks of the fighting workers, and in this way break up the Defense. This must be given the answer that it deserves. Sigman must learn that just as he could not destroy the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers and Furriers Union, so he will not be able to hinder the work of the Joint Defense Committee. The entire progressive movement must rally to the Joint Defense Committee and give it the fullest support in order to deliver the final blow to the Sigman clique.

The Starlight Park Jamboree of August 28th was arranged by the Defense Committee for the purpose of raising enough funds to carry the struggle to a successful conclusion. It must be a 100 per cent success. Starlight Park must be crowded to capacity.

DRAMA

Two New Noel Coward Plays Scheduled for Early Production

Grace La Rue will be one of the headliners at the Palace this week. Jack Donahue, continues as Master of Ceremonies for a second week. Others on the bill include: Harry Roye and Billie Maye, assisted by Charles Embler and Boyd Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in a condensed version of "The Better 'Ole" by Bruce Bairnsfather and Arthur Elliott with music by Herman Drewski; Marjorie White and Ed Tierney; George and Jack Dormonde; Gus Fowler and Bob Anderson.

Odette Myrtil; Karyl Norman; Benny Rubin; Will and Gladys Ahearn; Moss and Frye; Kharum; Paul Decker and Company; Les Jardys and Bob Anderson form the vaudeville program at the Albee in Brooklyn.

Moss' Broadway this week is featuring Will J. Wart in his short sketch "The Story." Pat Henning, Hawthorne and Cooke, Ted and Al Waldman are other acts on the bill.

Noel Coward, the English playwright whose play "The Vortex" created quite a sensation two seasons back, is listed for several plays this season. At least two of his plays are certain to be seen here. The Chanin's will produce "The Marquise" and the Actor's Theatre have the other—which is as yet unnamed. Noel Coward will appear in "The Second Man" in London some time in October.

POLA NEGRI

The Polish star is being featured in a new screen play "Barbed Wire" showing at the Broadway Theatre this week.

Beatrice Lille, the English Comedienne who appeared here in the Charlot revues, will be seen in a new musical show, "The Little Darling," which Carles Dillingham will produce. Guy Bolton, Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby wrote the book and lyrics.

AMUSEMENTS

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Finnish Workers Club, Sandcoulee, Mont.	5.00
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Finnish Workers Club, Ahmeek, Mich.	3.00
Finnish Workers Club, Winlock, Washington	11.50
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Finnish Workers Club, Red Lodge, Mont.	6.50
Finnish Workers Club, Coral Gables, Fla.	15.00
Finnish Workers Club, Winlock, Wash. (C.E.R.)	5.00
Finnish Workers Club, Warren, Ohio (St. Nuc.)	5.00
Finnish Workers Club, Warren, Ohio (Mandi Siren)	3.00
Finnish Workers Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
Synninlaakso, Geneva, Ohio.	132.35
Freiheit Yugent Club, Los Angeles, Calif.	7.00
John Staples, Saturna Island, B. C. Canada	1.00
E. Ahlstade, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
B. Dimitro, Asbury Park, N. J.	6.00
W. E. Wilson, Terre Houte, Ind.	3.50
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V. Hartman, Martiney, Calif.	5.00
Geo. Bloxam, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Herman Holz, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00
J. H. Jensen, Los Angeles, Calif.	10.00
E. W., Denver, Colo.	1.00
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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

HERE TO PLEAD FOR BROTHER'S LIFE

MISS LUIGIA VANZETTI.
Acme Photo.—Courtesy of N. Y. Telegram.

UNITED STATES STEEL AND GENERAL MOTOR MERGER TO FORM SUPERTRUST

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

Aug. 21.—More than $1,000,000,000 in profits turned over to the country's financial overlords in the short space of 5 years is the amazing record of U. S. Steel and General Motors, now being fused under Morgan dictatorship, according to a comparative study by the Wall Street Journal. At the same time rumors adding other important corporations to the steel-motors hookup indicate that New York bankers are calling into being a colossus with undreamed of economic power. American capital is preparing for a battle royal for the markets of the world, that is, for modern world dominion.

The average capital of the steel corporation in the 5 years 1922-26, according to the journal, was $2,099,505,679 on which it made a profit of $578,253,962 in that period or about 27½ per cent. The average capital of General Motors in the same period was $455,821,873 on which it made a profit of $480,354,397 or about 105½ per cent. Taken together these giants made a profit of $1,058,608,359 on an average capital of $2,555,327,552, or about 41 per cent.

The following table from the journal shows for the 2 corporations the capital (including funded debt, stock and surplus) and the profits for each year, 1922 to 1926, and for the first half of 1927:

	Average capital	Net earnings
	United States Steel Corp.	
1922	$2,053,823,218	$68,020,447
1923	2,068,877,830	136,718,702
1924	2,093,605,058	112,377,701
1925	2,118,871,470	117,711,711
1926	2,162,350,820	143,425,341
5 years	$2,099,505,679	$578,253,962
Half 1927	2,184,775,353	65,657,490
	General Motors	
1922	$385,437,600	$54,474,493
1923	420,880,166	72,008,955
1924	443,593,075	51,623,490
1925	468,561,651	116,016,277
1926	560,636,871	186,231,182
5 years	$455,821,873	$480,354,397
half 1927	684,307,858	129,250,207

From Jan. 1, 1922, to June 30, 1927, U. S. Steel profits totaled $643,901,006 and General Motors profits $609,604,603, or a combined total of $1,283,505,609, going largely to the same group of multimillionaires. The rate of growth of General Motors to an equal of the steel corporation has been a feature of the financial news.

The true magnitude of these sister corporations, in the eyes of the investing class, is best shown by the market value of their securities. On July 28, 1927, according to the journal, the total market value of U. S. Steel was $1,928,118,468 and of General Motors $2,128,820,892. This gives the combination a market value of more than $4,000,000,000.

Additional corporations about to enter this premier merger, according to latest information, include American Car & Foundry Co. with its subsidiary the J. G. Brill Co., manufacturers of street cars, and Baldwin Locomotive. Altogether the new supertrust will have a stranglehold on the manufacturing side of the transportation industry.

THOUSANDS IDLE AS JOBS VANISH AND PAYROLLS WEAKEN UNDER PROSPERITY

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

Aug. 21.—Yes, we have no industrial depression—but U. S. department of labor's employment figures for June, 1927, show the number of workers on factory payrolls reduced to within 1 per cent of the low 1922 level. Since June, 1923, the number of factory employes has fallen off nearly 13 per cent and now stands only 4½ above the depression year, 1921.

A Million Jobs Less.

These figures mean that American factories are offering 1,170,000 fewer jobs than in June, 1923, and that this number of factory workers has been added to the unemployed unless diverted into unproductive occupations.

Employment has fallen so low that in spite of some increase in average per capita wages the total factory wage bill is 11 per cent below June, 1923. This means about $24,000,000 less wages going each week to factory workers. A year at this rate would mean approximately $1,000,000,000 less in wages than in 1923.

Employment Takes New Drop.

Between May and June of this year employment fell 0.7 per cent. It was the 3rd successive month of decreased employment, the total reduction since March amounting to 2⅓ per cent. In every month so far this year factory employment has been below the corresponding month of 1926.

The industries have been variously affected by the changes in employment since 1923. The table shows for 18 important industries the employment and payroll levels of June, 1927, expressed as percentages of 1923 which is taken as 100 per cent.

Factory employment and wages	Number employes	Total wages
Auto	101.6%	96.4%
Auto tires	113.8	120.2
Baking	104.8	110.4
Boots, shoes	84.4	79.9
Brick, cement	99.0	105.6
Clothing, men's	82.5	77.3
Cotton	87.6	88.5
Electrical apparatus	94.8	101.7
Foundries, machine shops	82.3	85.4
Furniture	91.6	98.8
Iron, steel	92.3	97.0
Knit goods	97.2	112.0
Meat	83.6	87.6
Petroleum refining	96.2	97.9
Printing, job	103.2	114.4
Railroad car bldg.	74.7	78.8
Sawmills	80.7	90.1
Woolen	78.2	77.5

Many Industries Effected.

Out of 54 industries included in the department's report, 47 show employment below the 1923 level. There are 27 industries in which the decline amounts to more than 10 per cent and 18 in which employment has fallen off more than 15 per cent. In 2 industrise employment represents a drop of about 35 per cent from 1923.

Factory wages in June, 1927, averaged $26.52 a week or about 1.8 per cent higher than in June, 1923. In the textile and clothing group, cotton mill workers averaged $16.43, woolen mill operatives $22.30, knit goods workers $19.52 and workers in the men's clothing shops $24.82. In the metal trades some averages were iron and steel mills $30.45, foundries and machine shops $29.68, auto plants $30.20, railroad car building and repair $30.30 and electrical apparatus $29.65. Other averages were baking $26.78, boots and shoes $22.35.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Gary's Death Blow To Preacher Spy Set to Fool Labor

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) Aug. 21.—The late Elbert H. Gary will be keenly missed by the Rev. Mr. Maitland who occupies a Methodist pulpit in a steel town near Pittsburgh. Maitland's rise from steel worker to sky pilot was due to Gary's eager grasp of the relation of religion to industrial production. It began, as Maitland once confessed to The Federated Press, when the company spotter in the mill reported him to Superintendent Oliver for praying on company time.

"I was watertender on top of the 60-foot cooler," Maitland related, "and after some sinful years I resolved to pray an hour every day. The spotter caught me on my knees at my post and I expected to be fired. But the superintendent told me that religious men were good assets for the company and I could pray as much as I liked. From that time until I began to study for the ministry I prayed 3270 hours on company time."

Gary's Personal Preacher.

Gary heard of the praying watertender and invited him to address the annual stockholders meeting of the U. S. Steel Corp. to tell what religion was doing for the employes. Soon Maitland was an ordained Methodist preacher Gary's own sect, and was provided by the company with a little church that had long since been abandoned because of the steel trust's policy of importing southern European workers, who are mostly Roman Catholic. Maitland has been preaching in the steel town ever since, without a cent of salary from his handful of parishioners.

"I get a $1000 check every once in a while," he admitted, "sometimes from the company, sometimes from judge Gary himself. I shake hands with Gary now and then and can walk into his office any time."

Stool-Pigeon For God and Gary.

Maitland's real job, it developed, is to keep a keen eye on labor and radical stirrings in his parish and elsewhere in the steel domain. He can always be seen, for example, at gatherings of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the progressive ministers leagued under Harry Ward to work for a better social order. He trails Ward around the country like a regular gumshoe spotter. He is a heavy set, battlebrowed, wellfed bruiser. Maitland will surely miss Gary and his $1000 checks.

Business Ready With Orders for Congress At December Session

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 21.—When congress convenes in December, it will have heard its master's voice in no unmistakable tones. For the United States Chamber of Commerce will have concluded its own policy conference at West Baden Springs, Ind. on October 18th and will have a complete list of orders ready for its servants in the capitol.

The Indiana conference, embracing national councillors, committee members and the board of directors of the Chamber will be the first ever called to consider questions of national economic and political policy. The fact it is to be held in the middle west near the center of agrarian discontent is held doubly significant.

With more than a thousand "councillors," each representing a trade association or commercial organization, and 200 officers, directors and committee members of the Chamber in session, the conference will "bring to a focus opinion of business executives representing organizations in every state," it is announced. Among the important questions on which the Chamber will inform congress of its will, are:

Flood control of the Mississippi.

Agricultural relief: the discussion centering on the report of the business men's agricultural commission.

Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act.

The relation of the government to public utilities and federal water power policy.

Trade relations.

Federal taxation, including tax reduction and revision.

Merchant marine.

Postal rates.

State and local legislation.

Wales Wants to Visit U. S. and Play Polo

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 21.—Efforts have been made almost daily to persuade the Prince of Wales to visit the United States again, especially the Meadowbrook polo matches and it developed today that while his royal highness is favorable to the idea, British officialdom feels the prince owes every minute of his visit to Canada and her interests.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

FURRIERS WITH JOBS ASKED TO HELP UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

The Council of Unemployed Fur Workers are distributing thousands of leaflets in the market this morning calling upon those furriers who have jobs not to work overtime or on Saturdays or Sundays. It asks them to help in rebuilding the organization that has been smashed by the scab International.

The leaflets read as follows:

"To the unemployed fur workers and to the workers in the Associated Shops.

Fellow workers:

"The division in our union and the civil war now going on within it have brought upon us the most severe hardships. Those who are working in the shops are suffering very much, but those of us who are unemployed are suffering even more. Many of us have been going about without work for many months, and our families are in dire need. There is no hope of getting work—no hope of securing jobs. The little work which there now is, is being done at the homes, and in the sweatshops of corporations and contractors. Work is being done at night, on Saturdays and Sundays. A large number of workers are doing piece work. We are producing twice and three times as much as we did in 1925 and 1926. In many shops the workers slave 60 and 70 hours a week. Those who work earn scarcely enough to live on although they are slaving under the most terrible conditions. Those of us who are out of work suffer from hunger and need, walking the streets like beggars, and knocking at doors and begging for jobs. We are ready to sell ourselves for a slice of bread. The condition of the workers are unbearable, and what the future has in store for us is even more terrible.

Union Shattered.

"Sisters and brothers, what will become of us? Who is going to help us? Who is going to save us from hunger and despair?

"If our union were not shattered and split, it would be able to help us. The contractors and the corporation shops would not freely rob us of our jobs; the fur workers would not be so helpless as they are now; our plight would not be so bad.

"But our union has been split and broken. That is why the bosses and the contractors and the corporation shops have the upper hand. That is why the exploitation and the oppression are so great. That is why the fur workers are being thrown out of the shops. That is why the fur workers are enslaved.

"The unemployed fur workers, who are subjected to even greater hardships than the other workers, have resolved, at an open forum, to strive with all their might to put an end to our great suffering. We have re- a right to earn a livelihood in the a right to earn a livelihood in the trade in which we have worked and suffered for many long years. We shall not permit anyone to play with our lives and with the lives of our wives and children. We will not tolerate the deals which the traitors are making on our account, whereby they give up the conditions we have won through years of suffering. We shall not permit any workers to work 60 and 70 hours a week while thousands of us are walking the streets without any work at all. The union agreement forbids us to work on Saturdays and Sundays at the present time. We appeal to all fur workers not to work on Saturdays and Sundays. It is not fair. It is not brotherly to work many hours' overtime while thousands of workers are suffering from hunger. You know that the army of unemployed serves to drag down wages and to wipe out union conditions in the shops.

Saturday Meeting.

"A committee of unemployed and active members will gather at the office of the union, 22 East 22nd street, on Saturday, at 7:00 o'clock in the morning, and from there will go to the shops in order to stop those who will be going to work. By working on Saturdays and Sundays, the trade and the union conditions are being undermined.

"Fur workers: you have allowed yourselves to be misguided by traitors to our union! You have allowed these traitors to destroy the power of our union. You alone are to blame for the oppression and need which are afflicting you at the present time.

"Stop breaking the union any further. Stop ruining the trade which was built up and developed with the blood of the fur workers.

"By means of brutal intimidation, gangsterism and conspiracies with the bosses, the McGradys and the Stetskys and their henchmen have brought us to the point of ruin. How much longer will you allow yourselves to be misled? How much longer will you tolerate the scab union and the scab officials?

"We appeal to you, sisters and brothers, help yourselves and help us. Forsake the traitors who have brought upon you hardships and derision. Ignore the scab union. Ignore the scab officials. Do not go to their meetings. They are our enemies. They broke our Union. They sold us to the bosses and to the contractors. They are to be blamed for our sufferings. They are leading us to a precipice.

"It is high time that you liberate yourselves. It is high time that you correct your mistakes. The Joint Board is calling you. Workers of the Associated shops, join our ranks!

Council of Unemployed Fur Workers, Joint Board Furriers Union, B. Gold, manager.

WORKERS USED UP IN TIME IT TAKES FOR BOSSES' AUTO STOCKS TO YIELD FORTUNE

By LELAND OLDS.

The bitter contrast between what multimillionaires get and what workers get out of industrialism is reflected in the latest announcement of the General Motors Corp. When this Morgan-DuPont giant carries out the proposed 2 for 1 splitup of its common stock, 1 share bought for $100 prior to 1917 will have blossomed into 37½ shares with a market value August 1st of more than $4000. Meanwhile the original workers who toiled for a subsistence wage are on the scrap heap or fact approaching that natural end of the machine slave.

Stocks Go Up; Workers Go to Pieces.

The history of General Motors common stock is complicated. When the present Delaware corporation took over the original New Jersey company in 1917 it issued to the stockholders 5 shares for each share held. In 1920 stockholders received 10 shares for each share then held, giving the holder of the original share in the New Jersey corporation 50 shares. In 1924 the outstanding stock was reduced, owners receiving 1 share in exchange for each 4 shares held at the time. In 1926 a 50 per cent stock dividend increased the shares representing 1 original share to 18¾. These had a market value of $228 apiece August 1, 1927. The latest splitup brings the shares representing each original share to 37½.

A rich man who put $10,000 into the original stock has profited mightily. The 100 shares he bought have become 3750 shares with a market value of about $417,500 giving him a profit of more than $400,000. In addition this invester has received between 1917 and 1927 cash dividends totaling $71,732, bringing his entire gain to date to about $480,000. His next year's dividends, even if there are no extras, will bring him an income of $18,750 from this one corporation.

Nash and Hudson Gains.

This is an old story in motor finance. A $10,000 investment in 100 shares of Nash Motors Co. in 1916 has now grown to 5000 shares with a market value of about $875,000. In the interim the owner has received $110,200 in cash dividends. His entire gain to date has amounted to $485,000.

Hudson Motor stock dividends include 900 per cent in 1910, about 90 per cent in 1913, 500 per cent in 1922, 10 per cent in 1924 and 20 per cent in 1926. This gives the original investor in 100 shares of $10 par stock in 1909 approximately 12,000 shares today with a total market value of about $960,000, a profit of $950,000. In addition he has received $182,500 in cash. His entire gain to date on an investment of $1,000 amounts to about $1,131,500.

If we imagine a rich man who purchased 100 shares in each of these companies in the days when their original stock was to be had at par, we have an original investment of only $21,000, surely a small amount for a rich man to risk in a new industry. But today he would hold 3750 shares of General Motors, 5000 shares of Nash and 12,000 shares of Hudson, with a combined market value of about $1,752,500, and would have received $364,432 in cash dividends.

This wealthy man who started with $21,000 invested in 3 motor stocks now would have a cash dividend income from this source alone of more than $81,000 a year or nearly 400 per cent on his investment. Auto workers who invested their lives in the industry at the same time that this rich man invested his dollars are now being laid off, burned out by the grind for which they received an average of less than $1700 a year.

"Embalmed Beef" King To Be Buried Tuesday

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Funeral services for the late J. Ogden Armour, head of the internationally known packing firm of Armour & Company, which is famous for killing U. S. soldiers with "embalmed beef," will be held here Tuesday, Aug. 30th, it was announced today following receipt of a cablegram from his widow in London.

Shoe Workers Make Appeal to Fellows To Join the Union

When the workers returned from the May 1926 strike those who were fortunate enough to get their positions back, were informed by the manufacturers that conditions and prices would remain the same under open shop conditions as they were under the union. These assertions were also made at the time of the cancellation of the agreement. Were these promises kept? You know as well as we do, they were not, and any one with an ounce of common sense knows they have been thoroughly fooled.

Workers Terrorized.

Hardly had Union-restraint been removed when the knife began to fall in nearly every Board of Trade shop. Reductions not only took place, but conditions became unbearable. Today, from all reports, workers employed in the factories dare not call their souls their own. It is either take it or leave it—and if you don't like it, there is the door.

Not only these conditions prevail, but they will continue to grow worse, unless you take some measure to stop it, otherwise no shoe-worker can feel safe on his job. Events of the past year have proven that independent Unions are of no benefit to the shoe workers, and therefore realizing this, a group of shoe workers, representing every branch of the industry, having received appeals from men in shops from all parts of the city to try and remedy this situation, and with no selfish motives, held a number of meetings where the situation was thoroughly discussed. Finally, it was the unanimous opinion that the only solution was a national organization—which is the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Organization Begun.

Negotiations were then opened with the General Office of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, with the result that Secretary-Treasurer C. L. Baine came to Brooklyn and explained the policy of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union, giving Greater New York local autonomy (home rule), with assurances that the General Office of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union will support, both financially and morally, every effort to organize Greater New York.

Union headquarters have been established in Lenruth Hall, Waverly and Myrtle Avenues, and any shoe worker desiring further information will call there. The office is open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and regular meetings will be held at this Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m.

Shoe Workers Unionize!

It is up to the shoe workers to avail themselves of this opportunity to become union members. Here is the chance to join an organization where the consitution and by-laws are lived up to and also who believe in keeping sacred all signed agreements and where a sick and death benefit is provided for by the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union—something we have never had before.

This movement will try to standardize the industry in this city and keep the shoe trade so it will not be driven away again through more uncalled-for strikes. No doubt, propaganda will burst forth against this movement, but do not be fooled by any false reports. Call at headquarters and get all information at first hand. This movement has for its object the welfare of the shoe workers of this city, and the longer you delay the worse the conditions will become. Organize now in order to try and get living conditions by organizing under the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union.

You will have the whole labor movement of the country with you.

U. S. Deports Hundreds Of Mexican Workers in New Drive on Aliens

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 21.—450 deported Mexican workers have just arrived at Reynosa, Mexico, with tales of their sufferings at the hands of the American immigration authorities. The workers, who are being deported in the United States' new drive against the foreign born, were rounded up from a number of southern districts and herded in a concentration camp at Falfurrias, Texas, under armed guards. Many of the workers deported had been in the United States for as many as twelve years.

The Mexicans in Los Angeles, California, have lodged a protest with the American authorities in an effort to do away with the police restrictions and espionage to which they are at present being subjected.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

SPOKE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI, POLICE INTIMIDATE HIM

Because he has been an active worker in the struggle to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti, Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is now being threatened by reactionary neighbors and the police.

Friday a large sign outside of the union office, 282 St. Anns Ave., the Bronx, was torn down. It contained pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti and read in part, "Two innocent workers framed up by politicians and the vested interests." A note was also sent him yesterday, warning that more drastic action will be taken if he continues to speak and agitate for the release of the two condemned workers.

Visited By Police.

These two acts are the aftermath of a visit Baum received Wednesday by Detective Gilbert who questioned him at great length as to his activities. Gilbert advised him to cease his labor activities. Baum emphatically refused.

"These acts on the part of the police and mislead individuals will not stop my work one iota," stated Baum yesterday evening. "Not only will I continue to work for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, but the union which I represent will do likewise.

"The Photographic Workers' Union will join Monday's strike and participate with the thousands of workers in the Union Square demonstration to save the lives of our two fellow workers."

PARDON VANZETTI, SACCO, PLEA FROM FOREIGN COUNCIL

Demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, 41 Union Square, has sent the following telegram to Governor Fuller:

"Alvan T. Fuller,
"Governor of Massachusetts.
"Honorable Sir:

"In the name of millions of foreign-born workers in this country we ask you to grant an unconditional pardon to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

"Nina Samorodin,
"Executive Secretary."

"It is our firm belief," declared Nina Samarodin, in a statement issued yesterday, "that Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered the tortures of death many times over during the seven years of their imprisonment.

Government Policy.

"When the eyes of millions of foreign-born workers are fixed on the government's alien policy and its effort to adopt anti-alien legislation and registration, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti becomes especially important in view of the fact that their foreign birth tends to increase the persecution of aliens residing here. We ask the governor of Massachusetts for a new trial and ask that the records of the Department of Justice be made available.

College Students Hold Meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti

Several hundred college students attended an open air meeting arranged by the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Friday at Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St. A resolution was adopted demanding either a new trial or the immediate release of the two condemned workers.

The gathering was addressed by Carl Weisberg, and Theodore Mormance of the Liberal Club, C. C. N. Y.; Wayne Walden and W. S. Van Valkenberg of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee; Jacob Margolies of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee and Luther Widner, journalist.

Prof. Carl N. Llewelwyan will speak on the case over radio station WPCH at 9 p. m. tonight under the auspices of the committee.

A. F. of L. to Organize Baltimore Dyer Bosses; Critic Told to Shut Up

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—At an organization meeting here of the Retail Cleaners and Dyers of Baltimore, called under the auspices of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of organizing the retailers, many of whom are employers of labor, the collaboration tactics of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy are clearly demonstrated. [illegible]

CO-OPERATIVES

GERMAN CO-OPERATIVE RECTIFIES ERROR IN FIGHT WITH REACTIONARIES

DRESDEN, Aug. 21.—Considerable protests have been made by several proletarian organizations because of the campaign of the cooperative bureaucrats against the Communist Executive of Schwarzenberg and the proposal made at the cooperative conference in Dresden for expulsion of the society because of alleged infringement of the statutes and of the cooperative law. Up to the middle of March, about 40 such protests had been lodged, most of them adopted unanimously at cooperative, trade union and other meetings inclusive of Social Democratic and non-Party votes.

As the managing committee of the society realized that the expulsion question had aroused the indignation even of Social Democratic members against the committee of the auditing society and as it was afraid that the general discontent would find expression also at the Dresden Congress, it resorted to a crafty move in order to achieve its aims by other means.

It is well-known that the authorities adopted, apart from their disciplinary measures against the troublesome Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society, the methods of economic strangulation by preventing the rapidly developing society from obtaining much needed long-term credits. When the authorities noticed that the expulsion methods would not come off so easily and would probably lower their prestige, they informed the managing committee of the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative that they did not intend to be relentless in regard to the credit question and that they would also withdraw the expulsion proposal, provided that the managing committee and the board of directors would declare their readiness to adopt a different attitude and would enter into commensurate obligations for the future.

Unfortunately the management of the auditing society has been successful with this trick. The responsible comrades in the managing committee who had the further smooth development of the society at heart, thought that the interests of the members made this sacrifice necessary. They signed the declaration which was demanded of them, but it must be said that, in the history of the central society, this declaration is the most preposterous thing which the authorities dared to proposed to the opposition. It is admitted in the declaration that the managing committee and the board of directors have infringed the statutes and the cooperative law and that they have done harm to the German Consumers' Cooperative movement, all of which justified the expulsion proposal. The managing committee and the board of directors of the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society undertake in the declaration:

"To expel those members of their society who make the cooperative an organ of class struggle, the commissariat of strike and rebellion, who want to spend the funds of the cooperative for party political aims and act up to these intentions within the cooperative organization. The managing committee and the board of directors also undertake to see to it that in future neither rank and file members nor members of the managing committee and the board of directors mix up (!) their cooperative with the internal affairs of other consumers' cooperatives."

The managing committee and the board of directors demand expulsion for any members of the society who do not act up to this undertaking. The character of this declaration shows clearly what the authorities were aiming at. They were afraid (and the growing protest movement increased their fear) that the class-conscious and at the same time business-like executive of the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society would set an example to other consumers' cooperative societies. Therefore their wish was to isolate the society and, over and above this, to discredit and put in the wrong its executive ("breach of solemn promises"), in order that, on the strength of this, the Communist executive could be overthrown, or that the expulsion could take place on a subsequent occasion under more favourable conditions.

That responsible comrades in Schwarzenberg signed this declaration must be deeply regretted. It shows that they completely lost their heads and their action cannot be justified even on the assumption that they meant to act in the interests of the members. The actual result of such an undertaking is: that the authorities were encouraged in their demagogic game, whereas there is no guarantee whatever that the authorities will keep their very vague promises in regards to credits. But above all, this step of the Schwarzenberg comrades is a very serious political error in the entire struggle between the proletarian opposition and the reactionary authorities. There is no doubt whatever that the position of the entire opposition throughout the Reich has been made much more difficult. Moreover, one must also be aware that this kind of thing will bring confusion into the vacillating sections of the opposition.

Signed For Sake of Unity.

Another error consists in the fact that the declaration was signed without previously appealing to the membership. It was only after the signing of the declaration on April 3rd, that a delegate meeting took place at which the business manager Ertinger made it known that the declaration had been signed, and explained what had induced the executive of the society to sign. It was done to preserve unity in the cooperative movement and also in order not to put obstacles in the way of the development of the consumers' cooperative society. Comrade Ertinger wound up his report with the promise that the Schwarzenberg Consumers' Cooperative Society would be as before the "pioneer of a proletarian cooperative policy." This slogan was greeted with applause by the meeting, whereas the extortionist attitude of the Executive of the Saxon Society was severely condemned. A considerable number of delegates and functionaries made a declaration expressing their joint protest. In this declaration it is said that, not the managing committee of the cooperative, but the executive of the cooperative society, has done harm to the consumers' cooperative movement. The declaration severely condemns the means and methods by which the undertaking had been obtained. The declaration concludes as follows:

"The members of the delegate meeting emphasise that in view of the success achieved through our proletarian cooperative policy, the only thing which matters is: to continue through our consumers' cooperative society a policy which truly serves proletarian interests."

Demand Soviet Relations.

Moreover proceedings at the meeting show that the bureaucrats did not succeed in shaking the confidence of the Social Democratic and non-Party members in the Communist leadership of the consumers' cooperative. Several proposals for the Congress in Essen were adopted Unanimously and also a resolution welcoming the invitation addressed by the Centrosoyuz to the central society to despatch of a delegation to the Soviet Union and demanding, particularly in view of the dangerous imperialist war policy of the west Eureopean powers directed against Soviet Russia, acceptance of this invitation and immediate initiation of close and friendly relations with the cooperative movement of Soviet Russia. The resolution also demands that the various local organizations should be invited to participate in such a delegation.

The result of the expulsion action against Schwarzenberg has been: that the attention of the whole Party has been drawn more than ever before to questions of cooperative work. The protest campaign led by the Party had remarkable successes from the very beginning. It was given emphasis through a protest resolution of the Party Congress in Essen which was addressed to all proletarian members of cooperatives and called upon them to oppose the split activity of the cooperative bureaucrats. The withdrawal of the expulsion proposal has certainly brought a change in the situation, but not a real change, as the incidents which accompanied this withdrawal showed clearer than ever before the anti-proletarian attitude of the authorities. Therefore the Party continues its campaign with the intention of mobilizing proletarian members of cooperatives against the reactionary policy of the authorities and their dictatorial and extortionist methods. All these matters are bound to play an important role at the conferences and also at the Congress in Essen.

Aloha Second in Air Race

HAWAIIAN ENTRY, Carl Jensen's Aloha, won second prize of $10,000 by arriving in Hawaii two hours after the winning plane. Carl Schluter was navigator for Jensen. Photo shows the plane with "leis" of [illegible] and the [illegible] of Hawaii, its home base.

FIFTY-SEVEN REVOLT VICTIMS BURIED TOGETHER

Workers killed in the Vienna uprising a short time ago. Some were shot by the capitalist-clerical police, and some fell before the hastily summoned troops of the socialist mayor, Deitz. They got a funeral at the expense of the city, and Deitz remains in office to conduct fresh treasons against the workers.

LANDOWNERS IN CHINA

By EARL BROWDER.

ARTICLE I.

There is a general ignorance in Western countries about the conditions of landownership in China. Two opposing misconceptions prevail, which make it difficult to understand the peasant movement in China. These must first be disposed of.

The oldest of these misconceptions is, that there is no private ownership of land, or that such private ownership is recent, arising only since the overthrow of the Manchus (1911). Such well-known writers on China as MacGowan, Williams, Symon, Simcox, Douglas, deal with the land as exclusively the property of the head of the government, who is "the only landlord." Going to another extreme, a current conception is that China is "a land where the peasants already own most of the soil" (see Newsletter No. 8, of American Committee for Justice to China, July 28, 1927). Both of these ideas are far from the truth.

What, then, is the actual situation in its broad outlines? I will characterize the status of land-ownership and occupancy in a series of points, and then elaborate each of them with actual figures of investigations.

1. Private and absolute ownership of land is the basis of the Chinese landholding system. So-called public lands are largely based upon private ownership (by family, clan, etc.)

2. A very large proportion of the privately-owned land is in the hands of a relatively small class of land-basis of the Chinese land-hloding system. So-called public land is also cultivated by landless peasants. Thus the preponderant element in agricultural production is the tenant (varying in different provinces from 40 per cent to 80 per cent), and the agrarian question is dominated by the landlord-peasant relationship.

3. Peasant economics have been dragged under the influence of world markets, specialized cultivations, etc., but social and legal relationships are still dominated by feudal and semi-feudal customs, and institutions.

4. The unprogressive technique of agriculture (practically unchanged for thousands of years) produces an exceedingly minute division of units of cultivation. The tremendous pressure of population accentuates this factor, and simultaneously heightens the intensity of cultivation.

5. Out of these factors has grown an exploitation of the masses of peasantry, of a degree unknown in any other land, amounting to 70 or 80 per cent of their produce in the case of the main bulk of tenants or semi-tenants.

* * *

Here are the main outlines of the most fundamental question of the Chinese Revolution. It is not yet realized in the West, that it is the peasantry who furnish the main driving force of this revolution; it is quite usual, on the contrary, to read remarks in the American and English press especially, to the effect that the "conservative peasantry" of China will soon put an end to the "Bolshevik" tendencies of the revolution. It will be the purpose of these articles to make clear why it is that while the "Bolshevik" working class in the cities is leading the revolution, yet at the same time it is the "conservative" peasantry which relentlessly drives the revolution on and on, which makes it impossible to find a compromise which will stabilize China short of a thorough-going transformation of its entire economic and social system.

Patriotism and the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By HELEN BLACK.

One thing about the capitalist system, it never lets a money-making chance slip by. Its commercial eye is always peeled for opportunities to cash in on every mood, or whim, or event of the moment.

Take the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti for instance. Up near Boston it is an opening for betting. On August 10th, in Roxbury, the odds were heavily against the two doomed men in the morning; but as the day wore on they steadily changed until at 7 p. m. they were 4 to 5 in favor of reprieve. This did not mean, of course, that these bettors hoped for a reprieve. What difference did that make to them? It was just that they were gambling on a stay of execution—and they won. Probably the odds are not so good today since the verdict of the state supreme court came in.

* * *

Here in New York, ex-soldiers are making the most of the great world-workers' tragedy in a novel office to office canvas. Armed with credentials from the American Legion they call upon bankers, brokers, manufacturers, and other pillars of our social order.

"I wanted to tell ya about a fund we're raisin' fer the edjacation o' foreigners in this country," says the stalwart legionnaire.

"Ya see ther er 13,000,000 ignorant foreigners right in our midst an' we gotta make good Americans out of 'em. This here Sacco-Vanzetti case shows ya what they are. Tryin' t' interfere with our courts an' law and prevent a couple of wop murderers from gettin' what's comin' to 'em.

"Now we're gonna establish a fund to edjacate these b——s, or out they go. What we want you to do is endorse this complete history of the world war—written from both the Allied and the German point of view, everythin' about the war—an' then we'll inscribe in it the name of your son (he already knows the man has one) or some other relative who served in the world war.' All the profits of the history go to edjacatin' these 13 million foreigners—every cent of profit to the fund: and all its costs you is $127 includin' your name among the endorsers. The most complete account of all the events of the great world war, etc., etc."

Before he leaves, the salesman shows some of the pictures they have decided to leave out of the book because they are too horrible—some of the atrocities of the great conflict for democracy. Since the history is said to present both sides of the war, we can presume the unpublished pictures are also the atrocities committed by both armies.

But after all, if Representative Johnson uses Sacco and Vanzetti for personal publicity for himself, and Secretary of Labor Davis uses them as an excuse for some more of his anti-alien measures, why are they not grist to the mill of a humble book salesman. Sacco and Vanzetti are workers. What other fate have workers anywhere?

* * *

What I keep wondering is about that electrocutioner, Robert Elliot of Richmond Hill, L. I.

He has had to stay up in Boston ever since August 10th waiting to kill Sacco and Vanzetti. I wonder whether he is annoyed. I wonder whether he gets paid for waiting, or whether he just gets paid by the job and all this extra delay is costing him money.

Of course his business must be pretty good for he kills for three states—New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. But if he only gets so much a murder, he doesn't want to spend any more time at it then necessary. That's one thing about modern methods of killing, they take less time than the old-fashioned ones; altho they must give much less thrill to the executioner. For instance, just pulling a switch is not very exciting even tho you know it burns a man to death. A hanging took more practice and skill.

* * *

One of Mr. Elliot's neighbors out in Richmond Hill told a friend of mine that Sacco and Vanzetti ought to be hanged. There ought to be a public hanging out in front of the City Hall with everybody invited. "That's the way to treat those criminals," says the neighbor.

That's the kind of people who live in Richmond Hill. It's a quiet, middle-class suburb, full of meek white-collar slaves, and very, very respectable. Mr. Elliot's neighbor is quite typical of the community. No wonder Mr. Elliot lives there. He is doubtless much admired.

I can picture him grasping the morning papers and eagerly scanning the pages for murders—"Business, you know my dear; business." Even if its only a bonus on each killing and a flat retainer the rest of the time, Mr. Elliot must relish seeing the numbers mount up. "Cop slays picket"—oh no; that wouldn't mean business. "Man chokes wife"; "Wife slays lover"; "Bandits kill pursuers," etc., etc. The times are right, for Mr. Elliot, that's certain. In his little suburban cottage he can sit secure; sure that for him there will be no business depression; lazily dreaming of switches and levers and straps and wires.

* * *

He's been waiting for this Boston job for a long time. They've kept postponing it year after year. Just nonsence. Sheer spinelessness on the part of the government. The idea of allowing appeals and stays and petitions and all this legal dub-dub! The idea of bringing him up there two weeks ago for the murder and then issuing a reprieve. Why not get the thing over with. He had the chair all ready, everything set; and then they postpone it again.

Well every business has its annoyances. Even killing is not free from cares. Now Mr. Elliot will have to go over the whole electric chair bit by bit again. Try every part of it. Make sure there is no slip-up, no error. Three men to be killed, and it must be done neatly and quickly.

Robert Elliot is sitting in Boston waiting. Workers of the world, will he be allowed to carry out his murderous job?

IS THIS I, OR SACCO AND VANZETTI?

By LEO YURMANN.

(Translation by Joseph N. Katz.)

O, how heavy weighs the day upon
my back!
I would become blind,
I would become deaf
And not hear
Insanity colored voices
Of fear and blood. . . .

Always, out of my sleep I shiver!
And my eyes search,
And they dig;
Am I being crucified,
Will I be led bound
Monday midnight
To the last walk, of mine?
Or are these
Sacco and Vanzetti?
Brothers, my brothers!

I do not know!
It seems to me;
I, with death-scorched face,
I, with countless, uncounted,
Tortured deaths,
They lead me Monday midnight
To the murder-instrument, the
modern. . . .

My night becomes restless
And red and fully insane;
With feverish visions,
With fearful phantasies, with death
delirium,
Like a raven, ever restless
I break out of my sleep
And cry and shiver.

The day became heavy
And out of all windows betrayal
scoffs at me;
My night, bloody-crying became
And I sit with bloody eyes upon my
bed
And cry and shiver:
Is this I, or Sacco and Vanzetti? . . .

No, this is, the night answers:
This is, you and they,
And they and you
And the whole world,
The whole world,
The whole world!

WOMEN

WOMEN DRIVEN TO WORK AS AVERAGE AMERICAN WORKER'S WAGES FALL FAR SHORT OF NEEDS

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press).

How far American wages fall short of enabling the workers to support their families in decency and comfort can be computed with considerable accuracy from the U. S. department of labor's publication of cost of living figures for June, 1927. Using these figures to bring the original department of labor minimum budget up-to-date, we find the joker in all the employer blah about improvement in the living standards of American workers. There has been a gain, but the start was made at so low a standard that the average worker family still falls far short of the decent living which the country's productive capacity could provide.

High Cost of Living.

In August 1919, according to the department, a worker family including 3 children required at least $2,262.47 a year to maintain itself in health and reasonable comfort. The recent report shows that since that date the cost of the budget items has changed to such an extent that $2,188 is required to maintain the same standard today.

The average expenditures necessary to meet the major items of this health and comfort budget for a family with 3 children on the basis of costs in June 1927 were:

Dept. of Labor Minimum Budget	Per Year	Per Week
Food	$652	$12.53
Clothing	364	7.00
Rent	412	7.92
Fuel and light	155	2.98
House furnishings	60	1.15
Miscellaneous	545	10.47
Total	$2,188	$42.02

Women Forced to Work.

This means that the average father employed in industry should have at least $42 a week throughout the year. If he can't earn it himself the mother of his children must become a wage earner to supplement his inadequate earnings or his family will experience the rigors of poverty.

To assure this income the average male factory worker must average at least $41 for a full week's work to cover inevitable loss of earnings through sickness, layoffs and part time. The building trades worker, who can count on only about 75 per cent of full time work throughout the year, must make at least $56 a week when working. Nor will these earnings make any provision for the purchase of new necessaries and comforts added to the normal family standard by the progress of industry since 1919.

Wages Short of Needs.

If the wages paid in Illinois are typical, male workers in this country fall at least 30 per cent short of being able to provide a family with this minimum standard of health and comfort. The average male worker in Illinois factories, according to the state department of labor, makes about $31.50 a week. In the building industry the average is $44.27. For leading manufacturing industries the averages are iron and steel $31.30, cars and locomotives $31.61, agricultural implements $28.76, boots and shoes $25.08, oil $32.36, job printing $42.85, men's clothing $34.10 and meat packing $27.32.

A 40 per cent increase all along the line would hardly bring these earnings up to the department's standard. Yet they are the wages of men with every right to support a family in accordance with the standards amply possible with American industry.

Student Wins Right to Attend, Tho Not "Type"

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Reinstatement of Miss Beatrice Anthony, 21, of Binghamton, co-ed who was dropped from Syracuse University last October, was directed in a decision handed down by Justice Edgar N. Smith.

The university contended that Miss Anthony was "not the Syracuse type" when called upon in the court to defend the girl's action to be reinstated.

Sacco and Vanzetti
Shall Not Die!

FARMERS

TO ORGANIZATIONS AND LEADERS OF TOILING FARMERS AND PEASANTS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Dear Friends: We are addressing this letter to you to join us in the struggle against the preparation for a new world war.

Recent events have shown that the menace of a world war is closer and more direct than it might have seemed some time ago. We have witnessed a number of open acts provocating armed conflicts.

No one who is sincerely interested in preserving peace can now close his eyes to these facts. It is not sufficient to call oneself an opponent to war without at the same time doing something definite against the real menace of war. It is not enough to declare oneself in favor of peace and to give vent to general slogans about the brotherhood of nations, and meanwhile to support the imperialists who are carrying on war against the revolutionary liberation movement of the peasants and workers and all toiling masses of China, and feverishly preparing a military invasion of the U. S. S. R. The struggle for peace must not be a struggle of words, but of action. All real friends of peace, all those who are really opposed to war, must at the present time unite on the basis of a comomn platform of struggle against the war dangers.

United Front.

Against the united front of the enemies of the toiling masses—the organizers of war, let us establish a united anti-war front of the toiling farmers and peasants of the world. Let us join the ranks of the working-class and those of its organizations which are really fighting against the threatening war. Let us strengthen in the struggle the fraternal alliance of the workers and farmers and peasants throughout the world. No matter how different the path along which the various farmers' and peasants' organizations and their leaders want to serve the cause and the interests of the farmers and peasants, no matter how different their fighting methods may be, in the face of the menace of war and in the struggle against it the extension and consolidation of the international unity of the toiling farmers and peasants of the world must become the most essential task of all the laboring farmer and peasant organizations and all real defenders of the farmers' and peasants' interests.

Reach Understading.

The Farmers' and Peasants' International Council proposes to the organizations and leaders of the toiling farmers and peasants of all countries to come to an understading among each other concerning joint measures and a common program of action against the menacing world war. It is necessary to prepare joint campaigns among the broad masses of farmers and peasants. It is necessary to disclose the instigators of the new world war by means of joint manifestoes and leaflets, by means of issuing common pamphlets, and adopting anti-war resolutions at the farmers' and peasants' meetings, by means of manifestations and demonstrations, by means of convening various district and national anti-war farmers' and peasants' conferences, by appearing before all representative institutions (parliament, municipal, institutions, etc.), focussing the attention of the masses to the horrors which will result from such a war.

Unite to Struggle.

We call upon you to begin and carry on a most energetic campaign under the slogans: "Down with the instigators of war—the landlords and capitalists!" "Hands off China and the U. S. S. R.", "Farmers and workers of all countries, unite in the struggle against war!"

In order to lend the campaign a concrete character, and to rally the broad masses of farmers and peasants, it is necessary to link up these slogans with the everyday needs of the farmers and peasants. In every individual district it is necessary to combine this campaign with local conditions.

The anti-war struggle must be carried on not only by the farmers' and peasants' organizations and leaders, but must also draw in the farmers and peasants masses. For this reason we propose to set up anti-war farmer and peasant committees and to unify their activities.

Help Offered.

The Farmers' and Peasants' International Council will help in every way any of your undertakings for the preservation of peace. We are ready to discuss all questions and proposals concerning the intensification of the anti-war struggle with all organizations and leaders of the farmers' and peasants' organizations made by them.

All farmers' and peasants' organizations and their leaders must at the same time carefully consider the question how to unite the national anti-war struggle of workers and peasants with this movement in other countries.

Dear friends, the Farmers' and Peasants' International Council calls upon you to join hands with the workingclass in the struggle against the preparation for a new war which will injure the toiling farmers and peasants more than anyone else. We therefore ask all the defenders of the farmers and peasants interests to express their opinion on the issues we touched upon here.

Awaiting your reply.

Yours fraternally,

For the Presidium of the Farmers' and Peasants' International Council.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Sacco and Vanzetti Murdered!

SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE DEAD! LONG LIVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

THE FOUL murder has been committed. Sacco and Vanzetti are dead. Their lives have been burned out of them in the electric chair by the owning class assassins.

But for the workers of the world, Sacco and Vanzetti still live, carrying the torch of labor's struggle for emancipation thru every land.

Sacco and Vanzetti were banner bearers of the revolution. It was for this they died. Millions spring forward to take up the banner of revolution where they were forced to drop it.

* * *

THE RULING class feared Sacco and Vanzetti. It sought to smother this fear thru the legalized assassination of our comrades.

The rulers believed Sacco and Vanzetti less dangerous dead than alive. So they murdered them.

* * *

BUT THE seven years of torture inflicted upon Sacco and Vanzetti, the victims of American capitalist "justice," aroused international labor to a realization of the hungry lust for working class blood of the American dollar worshippers.

The seven years of suffering of Sacco and Vanzetti has done more than any other single influence to help cement the unity of world labor for greater struggles against the common oppressor, international greed, at the head of which stands the American plutocracy.

* * *

THE WORKING class never forgets. Down thru the years Tuesday, August 23, 1927, will be remembered as the day of martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti. The children of the workingclass, each new generation, will always remember.

* * *

THE MURDER crew from Thayer, the puny capitalist judge of Dedham, to Coolidge, New England's strike breaker president, from the multi-millionaire mill baron of Massachusetts, former senator, William Butler, to the Morgans and Rockefellers, will regret to the last dying day of the social system in defense of which they make war upon the working class.

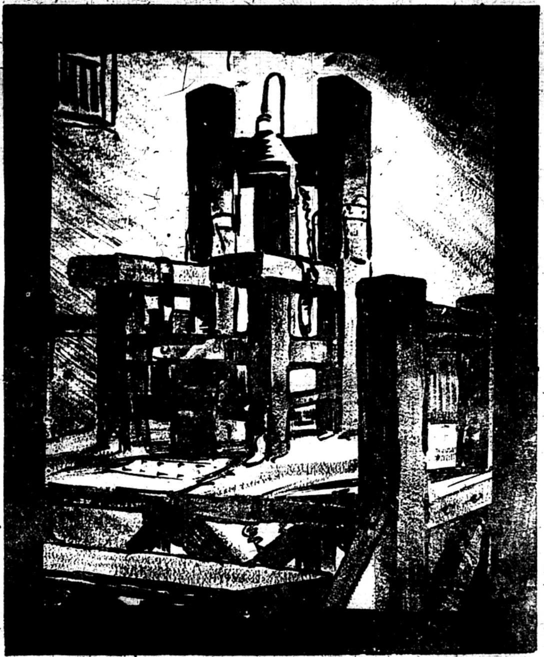
Sacco and Vanzetti dead are mightier than ever, battering at the pillars, growing ever weaker, that support the social structure, the upholders of which took their lives.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead; Long live Sacco and Vanzetti! LONG LIVE THE WORLD REVOLUTION!

NICOLA SACCO

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY?

By FRED ELLIS



"THEIR NAMES WILL BE SHOUTED IN FUTURE CLASS WAR BATTLES"

THE following is the statement of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee on the execution of the two revolutionists, our comrades:

* * *

WE mourn with sorrowing hearts the loss of our murdered comrades, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. We know this sorrow is shared with us by tens of millions of workers and sympathizers throughout the world. Today the criminal government of Massachusetts perpetrated a crime of such enormity that will cause its name to stink in the nostrils of all civilized men forever.

BUT our grief is heightened with a feeling of just hatred for a system of society under which two innocent workers may be murdered in cold blood as human sacrifices to master-class hate. We dedicate ourselves now to the abolition of this system of society where legal class lynchings are carried on with diabolical callousness.

(Continued on Page Three)

One Killed, 25 Hurt In Geneva Protest of Double Murder

LONDON, Aug. 22.—One person was killed and more than twenty-five wounded in Geneva tonight in Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch received here tonight.

Several of the wounded persons are in a critical condition.

Five thousand workers gathered in the Place Palais—the Central Park of Geneva—and paraded through the

(Continued on Page Two)

The Daily Worker Called To Federal Court

APPEARING in the United States District Court—Southern District of New York—before Judge J. Burns, our comrades, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne and Bert Miller of The DAILY WORKER staff and David Gordon asked for an adjournment of their case until Monday, August 29th. Attorney Joseph R. Brodsky presented the plea for adjournment.

The fact that the hearing was called on the date August 22, set for the Sacco-Vanzetti execution is considered to be no mere coincidence. It coincides with the supervision which has been instituted over The DAILY WORKER offices by the Bomb Squad. Many signs point indisputably to the fact that the prosecution is being pressed at this particular time because of the leading part taken by our DAILY WORKER in the agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

For this reason we ask our friends and supporters to again set the wheels in motion to protect The DAILY WORKER against its enemies. The Guard The DAILY WORKER Fund must be revived with vigor. Our forces must again be mobilized for the coming attack. A retainer of $500.00 will have to be deposited with our attorneys before they can take up our case. We rely upon all readers of The DAILY WORKER and particularly upon all Party branches to act at once on the question of the immediate collection of funds.

WARDEN STARTS ELECTROCUTIONS AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT; GOV. FULLER REBUFFS EVERY PETITION

Workers Died With Greatest Bravery; Refuse Religion; Machine Guns Menace Crowds

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are dead.

They were murdered by order of "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts" in the electric chair at the Charlestown state prison a few minutes after midnight.

Each was pronounced dead a few seconds after the electrical switch was thrown by Robert C. Elliott, Sing Sing executioner, and their bodies were laid on the stone slabs brot into the death chamber.

THE MURDER CREW WORKS FAST.

Sacco entered the death chamber at 12:11; he was pronounced dead at 12:19. Vanzetti entered the death chamber at 12:20; his lifeless body was removed from the electric chair at 12:26.

Both workers made short speeches protesting their innocence to the last. Little opportunity was given them, however, and they were rushed into the chair and hurriedly strapped by prison guards.

Celestino Madeiros, 25-year-old Portuguese who confessed that he was a member of the Morelli gang of Providence which committed the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed, was the first to be electrocuted, he being pronounced dead at 12:05.

At 11:20 o'clock Michael A. Musmanno, one of the attorneys for the defense, dashed up to the prison and hurried into the warden's office and asked if he could see the condemned men.

"It's too late," said the warden.

"Is there no hope of seeing them?"

"Not now," replied the warden, "but I will tell them that you were here."

"Can I go with you when you tell them?"

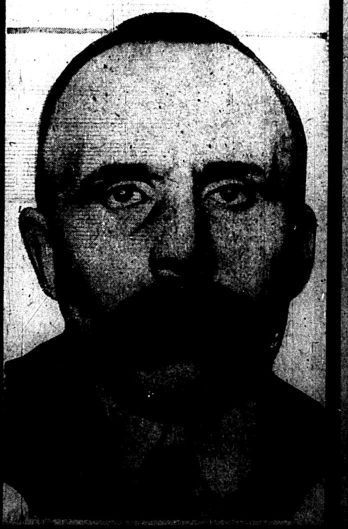
"No, too late," said the warden.

Musmanno leaned against the wall completely wilted. The reporters asked him:

"Did you have a message for them?" "Of course, I had a last message," he replied.

(Continued on Page Three)

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI



BOSTON PICKETS MARCH DESPITE POLICE TERROR

Scores Arrested in Big Demonstration

(Special to the Daily Worker).

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—After four picket lines had been broken by police raids and wholesale arrests, Edna St. Vincent Millay, internationally known poetess, Professor Ellen Hayes, Ella Reeve Bloor, Margaret Hatfield: head of Mount Airy private school; Powers Hapgood, young militant mine leader who has already been arrested twice for Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations were among the 125 placed under arrest for reforming the picket line and demonstarting in front of the State House.

Hapgood was taken away to the psychopathic hospital where he will be held for an "examination." Hapgood, who was one of the most brilliant students in his class at Harvard has been causing the Boston cossacks a good deal of trouble, and his arrest is a frame-up to keep him from leading new protest demonstrations.

Mrs. James S. Cram and J. Borden Harriman have left New York for this city to join the protest. It is said that they have in their possession a plea from Mrs. Thayer, wife of Judge Webster Thayer, who sentenced the men to the chair, for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

• • •

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Four groups of picketers, maintaining a death march in front of the state house in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, had been arrested by the Boston police up to 1:45 o'clock this afternoon.

Among those arrested were John Howard Lawson, playwright; Harry Cantor, of the Workers (Communist) Party; Paula Halliday and Alfred Baker Lewis, of the socialist party.

Despite police terrorism and attempts to smash demonstrations at the state house, pickets continuel to demonstrate before the state house. As the picket lines began to increase in size and as crowds of spectators began to boo Governor Fuller and to demand the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti the police made their charge.

• • •

German Workers Theatening

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—So high is feeling over the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti running among the workers of Germany that the United States Ambassador Shurman fears to enter or leave the embassy without a guard of secret service men. Thousands of letters protesting the action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in upholding the death sentence are pouring into the embassy. Many of the letters bear the name of prominent Germans.

• • •

Japan Workers to Boycott U. S.

TOKIO, Aug. 22.—Following the sending of a cable to President Coolidge protesting against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti, labor organizations have covered the entire city with a rain of handbills and posters calling on the Japanese workers to boycott American goods.

A monster mass meeting has been called at which prominent Japanese labor leaders will speak. The police have promised not to interfere, but it is expected that they will attempt to break up the protest.

Extra guards are being thrown about the American embassy as excitement runs at feverpitch.

• • •

French Workers Aroused.

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 22.—Hundreds of workers assembled here in a huge meeting to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Speakers from all branches of the labor movement addressed the workers, outlining the history of the case and calling on the international working class to strengthen the protest against this legalized murder. Police were present but did not care to interefere.

Protest meetings and demonstrations have been held at Avignon, Limoges, Nimes and many other towns and centers thruout France.

Brest Council Cables Coolidge.

BREST, France, Aug. 22.—The municipal Council has passed a resolution asking for mercy for Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolution has been cabled to President Coolidge.

• • •

HAVRE, France, Aug. 22.—Several were injured when police here interfered with a meeting that was being held to protest the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The police had refused permission to hold the meeting and when the crowds assembled tried to disperse them. The workers resisted and the police used force. Excitement is high among the workers thruout France, and special guards are being maintained at all United States official buildings.

• • •

Atlanta Protest Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—At a huge mass meeting in which hundreds here participated, and labor and sympathetic organizations took part, resolutions denouncing the action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in upholding the death sentence for Sacco and Vanzetti and demanding their immediate liberation were passed. Copies of the resolutions were sent to Judge Webster Thayer and President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

Sacco, Vanzetti Are Murdered!

(*Continued from Page One*)

At 10.40 Governor Fuller closed the last door of hope for Sacco and Vanzetti. He refused to grant any further respite to the two doomed men. His answer was made to Miss Luigia Vanzetti and Mrs. Rose Sacco who made a last impassioned plea to the governor when less than two hours of life remained for the two workers.

The women were accompanied during their visit to the governor by attorney Michael Musmanno of the defense counsel and William G. Thompson, former head of the defense legal forces, and his son. The party left the state house shortly afterward.

A constant stream of callers waited on Gov. Fuller all evening and pleaded for a respite for Sacco and Vanzetti. Mrs. Rose Sacco, Miss Luigia Vanzetti, Arthur D. Hill, chief of defense counsel—all were dismissed casually by the governor who told them to "produce more evidence." Flanked by three of his hard-boiled legal advisers, Fuller was deaf to their pleas.

At 9 p. m. Warden Hendry notified Sacco and Vanzetti that they are to die. "We must bow to the inevitable," was Vanzetti's comment.

Thousands of workers started to march on Bunker Hill from the north end at 11.55 tonight.

They were broken up at once by police who rushed them into disorder. They immediately reformed their procession and again started. Clashes were frequent. Police swinging their clubs mercilessly.

At Bunker Hill.

Squads of mounted men rushed from the prison to break up the workers. Machine guns were mounted on Bunker Hill.

Mounted cops, state constabulary and foot police—fortified by machine guns, rifles and clubs—were on guard outside the Charlestown state prison a few minutes after midnight. A total of 2,300 have been recruited for "any emergency," in the words of Supt. Crowley of the Boston police department.

The victims of one of the most cold-blooded judicial murders ever recorded, Sacco, shoeworker, and Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were framed-up as a result of a conspiracy between agents of the department of justice and a petty Massachusetts prosecuting attorney as a means of disposing of them as "dangerous radicals."

Never in the history of the world labor movement has there arisen such a thunderous mass fury against the assassination of these two workers by the mill-owners of New England.

In every country of the world, workers by the thousands joined in angry protests against this iniquitous crime. With cold contempt the officials of the Massachusetts proceeded with the plans for the murder.

Vanzetti Speaks.

Vanzetti made a short talk in which he protested his innocence. He was cool and collected. As he entered the death chamber he shook hands with his guards.

Then he sat down in the chair without any instructions and said: "I wish to tell you I am innocent and never committed a crime. I thank you for everything you have done for me. I am innocent of all crime—not only of this one but of all crimes. I am an innocent man."

The proceedure in the death chamber was still and grim. Warden Hendry gave the signal. Robert C. Elliott, the executioner, was standing at the switch and caught the signal instantly. He pushed the switch in with a hand. The lights went dim. The victim in the chair gave a lunge that made the strong leather straps creak. After ten seconds the switch was gradually drawn out, but not all the way. The lights grew bright again.

In another ten seconds the switch was forced in again. More dim lights. There was second lunge by the victim but weaker than the first.

They Fear Their Own Crime!

By JOHN DOS PASSOS.

Sacco and Vanzetti died tonight. The trembling hand of an old man reached for the switch that threw the current of hate, terror and death into the bodies of two great men, two young men who went to their death with their eyes open to a new sun rising over a festered world.

In the state house the head of the lynching party sat in his office keeping the mask of strength and fairness to the last. In comfortable country homes well-guarded by riot guns—members of the commission, the justices, the attorney-generals, all those on whom the guilt of this seven-year-long assassination rests, sat in their easy chairs. They have proved to the world that they are masters. Whoever their class wants to kill, they kill and protests are mere empty wind. Only one member of the committee has broken and run. Judge Stratton sailed for Europe yesterday. If they are so sure, why the terror? Why have they had to mobilize state constabulary with riot guns, tear gas and machine guns for their protection?

Why have they had to resort to futile tricks like kidnaping Powers Hapgood and hiding him in an insane asylum for fear he would make a speech? Was one speech going to overthrow the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The government lynchers in their silk hats and in their comfortable swivel chairs, sitting at their mahogany desks are afraid of the crime they scarcely dared commit.

Beyond the horizon they hear the rumble of marching feet. They know that they are dead stinking corpses, and that Sacco and Vanzetti whom they kill are alive—a million men marching on Boston under the fiery sun of the future.

Put Sacco and Vanzetti Placards on Car

Charged with obstructing traffic, Herman Zukofsky, was arrested in front of the Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Defense headquarters yesterday. Zukofsky was putting placards demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti on his automobile when the police made their arrest. He was held at the Mercer St. station for the nigut

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STRIKE EVERYWHERE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

SYDNEY WORKERS DROP TOOLS.

SYDNEY, Aug. 22.—All members of the seamen and other unions downed tools here in a strike to protest against the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Posters and placards have been put up thruout the city and the feeling among the workers is intense.

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TOKIO POLICE ARREST 31.

TOKIO, Aug. 22.—Twenty workers were arrested here when the Japanese police broke up a monster mass meeting to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Later ten more were arrested on their way to petition the United States embassy for the liberation of the doomed prisoners. Another arrest was made yesterday morning when an enraged worker tried to force his way into the American embassy in an effort to compel the United States officials abroad to hear the protest of Japanese labor. The arrests were made at a meeting which the police had promised not to interfere.

• • •

PRAVDA FRONT PAGE APPEAL.

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—The entire front page of Pravda has been dedicated to the appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti. Under a huge headline: "Save the Proletarian Martyrs," appeared a page of news made up of dispatches from the United States telling of the latest developments in the case. A cartoon represented the American bosses as a top-hatted snake, about which were strewn crucifixes and swastikas, praying over Sacco and Vanzetti.

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ITALIAN LEGION CABLES COOLIDGE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A protest from the Italian Legion in Great Britain has been cabled to President Coolidge, calling on him to pardon Sacco and Vanzetti "to oblige humanity and Italian blood."

• • •

PARIS WORKERS APPEAL.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A delegation of 70 workers' representatives called at the United States embassy here and presented a plea for Sacco and Vanzetti. The American charge d'affaires refused to listen to the appeal. The delegation was headed by Deputy Alexandre Piquemal, head of the left wing in the French trade union movement.

• • •

SWEDISH WORKERS STRIKE.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 22.—A general strike to protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has been called here. All workers downed tools with an enthusiasm that alarmed the authorities. Feeling runs high and the workers are demanding a boycott of all American products.

• • •

FRENCH PROTEST MURDER.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—French radical newspapers today printed last hour appeals in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Communist newspaper L'Humanite published a demand that President Coolidge intervene, citing the Mooney case in California in 1917 when President Wilson intervened.

L'Ouevre commented: "It is most significant that everywhere in Europe and the entire world today the Star Spangled Banner must be guarded by armed forces."

• • •

OVER 20,000 ROCHESTER WORKERS STRIKE.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 22.—Thousands of workers went on strike here in protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti. Initiative in the strike was taken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who walked out altho the union officials refused to call a strike. The clothing workers were joined by others from many trades. The strike is expected to exceed in numbers the strike of two weeks ago when over 20,000 workers went out.

• • •

YOUNGSTOWN GENERAL STRIKE.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Thousands of workers downed tools here in a general strike to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The strike call was issued at a mass meeting in the Ukrainian Hall which was addressed by Carl Hacker, secretary of the Cleveland International Labor Defense.

Plans for organizing a death watch were under way late last night as the watchers awaited the final developments in the case of the two doomed workers.

• • •

EDITOR PROTESTS.

Amos Bertacchini, editor of United America, has protested in the name of his readers against the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. "In the name of many thousands of readers," Mrs. Bertacchini's telegram runs, "we go on protest against the execution of the two innocent leaders of the working class sentenced to death thru a positive miscarriage of justice."

• • •

STAMFORD PROTESTS AT CITY HALL.

STAMFORD, Aug. 22.—A meeting to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was held yesterday evening on the steps of the City Hall here. Several prominent speakers addressed the enthusiastic crowd who had gathered in hundreds to protest. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Stamford Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee.

MURDERER IN ITALY CONFESSES TO CRIME FOR WHICH SACCO AND VANZETTI HAVE BEEN DOOMED; AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WON'T HEAR NEW EVIDENCE

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

CHICAGO, Aug. 22. — Certain proof that Sacco and Vanzetti did not commit the crime for which they have been sentenced to burn by the Massachusetts overlords is contained in two cablegrams received by the International Labor Defense from the International Red Aid, signed by Jacob Schloer, secretary.

The first cablegram says; "The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin today reports that the real participant in the murder and hold-up of Parmenter was found by a Berlin architect in Italy."

U. S. Ambassador Accomplice.

Declaring that the American ambassador in Italy is aiding in the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by refusing to listen to the new evidence, the second cablegram says:

"The Berlin architect, who saw the real person in Rome who committed the crime, gave the newspapers an interview. We are convinced of the truth of the statement. We are in possession of a drawing of the person. The witness is ready to make a statement under oath before the American ambassador, but the ambassador declines to see him, declaring that he is too busy."

The Vossische Zeitung is the biggest paper in Berlin. Both cables have been forwarded to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee at Boston to be used by the attorneys for a stay of execution.

Hairspinners' Union Disbands.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (FP). — The Hairspinners' Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor as Federal Union 10,399, has disbanded.

Thousands in Union Sq. Sing International Upon News of Murder

When the twelve thousand workers gathered at Union Square until 1 a. m. learned that the Massachusetts oligarchy had finally murdered Sacco and Vanzetti after seven long years of torture, they broke into the International.

Scores of women fainted when the news of the murder was flashed on the board.

Hundreds of policemen, heavily armed, watched the demonstration.

When it was announced that Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered the crowd groaned—then booed and hissed. Scores of women fainted. A new march to City Hall was then started. Armored cars tried to prevent them from continuing.

WARDEN MAY NOT GIVE UP BODIES OF MURDERED MEN

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Massachusetts carries its cruelty beyond the grave. It was very plainly intimated today at the warden's office that the relatives and friends of Sacco and Vanzetti, the workers who have braved police clubs in the effort to save them will not be given their bodies to bury. Prison quicklime for them.

When Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers began talking today about the big demonstration they would have at the funeral of the men, the authorities became silent and started looking up the law.

They found that they do not have to give up the bodies unless they choose. The executed men, under the law, can be buried in quick time. But no one would say that is what will be done. In all probabilities the bodies will be held for a post mortem and surrendered to relatives after the feeling dies down and then only on an agreement that the funerals will be private and quiet. But all that remains to be seen.

One Killed, 25 Hurt In Geneva Protest

(*Continued from Page One*)

streets, gathering sympathizers as they marched. The agitators attacked several of the big hotels and American shops, and broke all the windows in the American Legation Building, the dispatch states.

Revolvers were used freely by the demonstartors and it is believed that a check-up will reveal a toll of casualties greater than now estimated.

An American garage was partly destroyed.

The police station, where five leaders who had been arrested were lodged, was stormed and those incarcerated were freed by the sympathizers. City Councillor Albaret, who attempted to interfere, was stoned and removed to the hospital.

TWO PAMPHLETS
on the
Sacco-Vanzetti Case
By Dr. Michael A. Cohn
Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Last Legal Attempts for Sacco, Vanzetti

1.—Justices Taft and Stone joined Holmes and Brandeis in refusing to permit their case to be brot to the United States Supreme Court.

2.—Judge Sisk of Massachusetts Superior Court declined to stay execution. He had been appealed to last Friday and reserved decision.

3.—Assistant Attorney General Farnham announced that he would open files of Department of Justice relating to case if Gov. Fuller or Pres. Lowell would make an official request.

4.—A new action of a "new and startling nature" was filed in the United States District Court by three famous lawyers—Arthur Garfield Hayes, New York; Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia and Frank P. Walsh, New York.

5.—Federal intervention was sought thru United States Senators David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign-Relations Committee.

6.—At 10:47, a little more than an hour before the execution, Gov. Fuller refused last plea of Mrs. Rose Sacco and Miss Luigia Vanzetti.

"THEIR NAMES WILL BE SHOUTED IN FUTURE CLASS WAR BATTLES"

(*Continued from Page One*)

THEY took two simple workers—a shoemaker and a fish peddler—and crucified them on the cross of Mammon as a warning to thinking workers that henceforth political and economic heresies shall be punishable by death in America.

THE result of this act of barbarity will be far-reaching. The names—Sacco and Vanzetti—shall become—they are already—symbols for the disinherited workers throughout the world. Their names will be shouted in all future battles of the class war—they will be whispered with reverence wherever workers will gather—they will become watchwords for all who would engage in the bitter struggle for a finer, a better, system of society.

THROUGH their seven years of fiendish torture our innocent comrades rose infinitely superior to their prosecutors and executioners. When Fuller and Thayer and Lowell are long since forgotten Sacco and Vanzetti will be yet unborn poets.

IN our sorrow we are proud to remember that our dead comrades met their pitiable fate with calm courage and steadfast hearts. They met the tragic sordidness of their plight with cool dignity that raised them out of the death house and placed them forever in the hearts of their fellow-workers. They died as all true revolutionists die, with quiet manner and faithful messages to their class.

THIS venal murder is proof undeniable that the workers of America have little to hope for from the courts and social institutions as long as they remain under the heels of the master class. Massachusetts has done more today to inflame the hearts of the toilers of America than anything else in the past fifty years in the history of the class struggle. We accept the seared bodies of our comrades but leave the cause of future class strife where it properly belongs—with the Fullers, the Thayers and the Lowells as typical agents of their decadent class.

HISTORY will record that in the second American revolution blood flowed where it did in 1776—in Boston.

IT is said that the American public forgets easily. We will make it our holy task to see that this infamy is never forgotten. The bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti died this morning, but something greater, cleaner, and immeasurably more potent came into the world when the unharnessed bolts of electricity burst into their tortured bodies.

NEGRO CONGRESS OPENS WITH CALL TO CO-OPERATION

Pan-African Body Calls All Workers to Battle

Only thru cooperation between the Negro workers and the white workers can the problems of the Negro be solved, William Pickens, field secretary for the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People declared in his opening address to the Fourth Pan-American Congress which is being held at St. Mark's M. E. Church.

Common Interest of all Producers.

"The proletariat, the workers, the producers of the goods of human society are beginning to sense a common interest in a common cause, a need for mutual support in Moscow, in Hankow, in Paris and in Passaic," Prof. Pickens said.

Declaring that the negroes were enslaved not because they were black, but because they were easy to exploit Pickens added, "The Negroes of Africa were enslaved because they offered the greatest return for the smallest amount of outlay and effort to the slave hunter. They were enslaved not because they were black but for offering a resistance of spear heads to powder-driven bullets."

Warns Against "Good" Imperialists.

Pickens warned the Negro congress against the danger of believing that any one of the imperialist powers is better intentioned than the others. The French he said are careless about the color line but they exploit Negro labor wherever they can, notably in North Africa.

Thirteen countries besides the United States are represented at the congress. There are delegates from all over the world, from Latin America and the Antilles, Asia and Africa.

Prof. Pickens who was a delegate to the recent Anti-Imperialist Conference in Brussels is reporting on it to the present congress.

The Colored Worker.

By ESTHER LOWELL.

What is the situation of colored workers around the world and what is to be done about it? These two questions are among the problems of darker peoples to be considered by the 4th Pan-African Congress meeting in New York Aug. 21-24, says Nina G. Du Bois.

Mrs. Du Bois is a member of the executive committee of the Circle for Peace and Foreign Relations, sponsor of the 3rd and 4th congresses. The Circle is "an organization of American women who believe in the universality of the race problem," their first bulletin on the congress states. Mrs. Du Bois' husband, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, has been prominent in all past congresses and is editor of The Crisis, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The organization of commerce and industry so as to make the main objects of capital and labor the welfare of the many, rather than the enriching of the few," was one point formulated by the executive at the 3rd congress. Another was world disarmament and the abolition of war, but the right of blacks to bear arms in their own defense pending whites' disarming. Another called for abolition of slavery and the liquor traffic.

The congress will bring together delegates from Negro groups in different sections of Africa and from the West Indies, though the bulk of representatives will be from the organizations of American Negroes or come as individuals from this country. The Haitian delegates include those who were clapped into prison on a flimsy pretext by president Louis Borno as they were about to sail for the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention in Washington.

Mexican Workers Warn U. S. Supreme Court of Danger of Injustice

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22.—Resolutions declaring that Sacco and Vanzetti are "the victims of capitalism on whom it has concentrated its hate," were sent by the delegates to the Mexican Federation of Labor now in session here to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court to warn him of the consequences that may be expected from the murder of the two workers.

"Two million Mexican workers protest before the world the action prepared against our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti," the telegram reads. "The United States Supreme Court should act with justice and avoid the serious consequences which would move the entire proletariat of the world."

History of Vanzetti-Sacco Case Is Sent to U. S. Ambassadors

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. — The state department has sent to every American diplomatic agent thruout the world a complete history of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Two years ago the state department sent a similar statement to its agents in every country. The present document, it is stated, has not been revised in any way. At that time it was deemed wise that all United States diplomats [illegible] be fully informed due to the [illegible] in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] workers in the various [illegible] doubtedly the present [illegible] strike wave has [illegible] sent statement being [illegible].

BUENOS AIRES, [illegible] 21.—The United States [illegible] sent to all newspapers [illegible] the Sacco-Vanzetti case "[illegible] public opinion."

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Brandeis in the Role of Pilate.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis, the much-touted liberal, has washed his hands off Sacco-Vanzetti on the flimsy excuse that members of his family were interested in the case.

Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, acted in a similar manner when the rebel carpenter of Nazareth was slated for execution.

Alleged liberal and rock-ribbed conservative act in accordance with the wishes of the ruling classes of the United States, that have decreed the death of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Louis D. Brandeis is part of the capitalist machine that intends to make an example of Sacco and Vanzetti. His liberalism does not click when the system on which he feeds demands compliance with its needs. The capitalist class of the United States consider the Sacco and Vanzetti case a challenge. They are bent on murder and "justice" does not cut any ice. Capitalist justice, despite legal documents and the opinions of fossilized judges does not travel with the book. It discards the book when it suits its purpose. The technicalities that are mouthed by the legal dotards of the supreme court as an excuse for refusing to halt the hands of the hangman, are meaningless phrases, but they serve a useful purpose. They enable the capitalists to murder two innocent workers with a show of legality.

There has been no case in American history where the class character of our system of "justice" has been so thoroly exposed as in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The great majority of the population of this country believes in their innocence. Even a large section of the capitalist press is calling for action on the part of Governor Fuller that would stay the executioner's hand. Yet the dominant section of the American ruling class is intent on their death. And the "liberal" Brandeis is going along.

A Pilate has come to judgment.

Legion a Foe of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The French Communists are striking a responsive chord in the hearts of all American class-conscious workers when they tell the American Legion, "If Sacco and Vanzetti are murdered in America, you cannot hold any convention in France."

It is not just that the American Legion is one of the most vulgar and blatant representatives of American jingoism wherever it goes. It is not just that the legion shares to the full the "hundred percentism" that is partially responsible for the death sentence upon Sacco and Vanzetti. And it is not just that the Legion is made up for the most part of the sons of rich men, who did little more than profit from the war, safe in "the service of supply," or in staff positions from which they sent to their death in futile charges the common cannon fodder of the trenches, whenever times were too dull, and the news needed pepping up.

But the American Legion has made itself one of the most brutal instruments for repression of American workers that the American capitalists possess.

Just as a sample of Legion tactics, take the Centralia case in 1919.

The American Legion of Centralia, Washington, deliberately plotted the murder of I. W. W. union organizers and the destruction of their hall, situated in that town. They paraded past the hall with ropes in their hands, broke ranks at a given signal, and charged in force. The workers inside the hall defended themselves bravely, but were overcome. When the fight was over, and the unionists in jail, the Legion deliberately took Wesley Everest, one of the I. W. W.'s, loaded him in an automobile, hideously mutilated him with a knife, hanged him from a bridge, hauled him up before he was dead and then hanged him again, repeated this three times, until his throat was torn open by the rope, and finally buried him secretly, the next night, after leaving him dead on exhibition for hours.

That's the way the Legion fights labor.

The Legion has broken strikes, raided union halls, committed arson, assault, mayhem, and has lynched, tarred and feathered, and flogged unionists.

In the present Sacco-Vanzetti case the Legion has fully supported Hangman Thayer, commended his every action, and called for a supply of machine guns and bombs to kill any sympathizers with Thayer's victims. If the French workers run the Legion out of France, they will not be attacking any innocent third parties.

For the Unity of Labor.

The DAILY WORKER in this issue publishes in full the speech delivered by William Pickens before the opening session of the Fourth Pan-African Congress now being held in New York City. It should be read and thoroly studied by workers of all colors and nationalities because, as Pickens so ably points out:

> "If there is a factory or a mill that employs many people of many different races, the destiny of those people is far more involved in their work and wages than in their language and birthplaces."

Mr. Pickens reported especially on the recent conference held at Brussels, Belgium, that brought together the spokesmen of submerged masses the world over. This did not give him an opportunity to discuss in detail the many problems involved in the building of the unity of white and black labor in the United States. This will be done during the sessions of the congress since:

> "Capitalist exploiters are a natural class ,not to be distinguished by race, color, language or ancient history. Even an American Negro capitalist, late descendant of raped Africa, is just exactly like other capitalists."

In this realization the Pan-African Congress might well put upon the order of the day a special program to be urged upon the American Federation of Labor, that meets in annual convention in Los Angeles, in October, and upon the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

"THEY CRUCIFY US NOT OUR IDEAS" SACCO WRITES SON IN DEATH CELL

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—On the eve of the day set for his electrocution and that of Bartolomeo Vanzetti on framed-up charges of murder, Nicola Sacoo has written a farewell letter to his 14-year-old son, Dante.

"They can crucify our bodies as they are doing, but they cannot destroy our ideas that will remain for the youth of the future to come," is his conclusion in his message. The letter follows:

Charlestown, State Prison.

My Dean Son and Companion:

Since the day I saw you last I had always the idea to write you this letter, but the length of my hunger strike and the thought I might not be able to explain myself, made me put it off all this time.

The other day I ended my hunger strike and just as soon as I did that I thought of you to write to you, but I find that I did not have enough strength and I cannot finish it at one time.

I never thought that our inseparable life could be separated but the thought of seven dolorous years, makes it seem it did come. But then it has not changed really the unrest and the heart beat of affection. That has remained as it was. More I say that our ineffable affection reciprocal, is today more than any other time, of course. That is not only a great deal but it is grand because you can see the real brotherly love, not only in the joy, but also and more in the struggle of suffering. Remember this, Dante. We have demonstrated this, and, modesty apart, we are proud of it.

Much we have suffered during this long calvary. We protest today as we protested yesterday. We protest always for our freedom.

If I stopped my hunger strike the other day, it was because there was no more sign of life in me. Because I protested with my hunger strike yesterday, as today I protest for life and not for death.

I sacrificed because I wanted to come back to the embrace of your dear little sister, Inez, and your mother and all the beloved friends and comrades of life not death. So, sonny, today life begins to revive slow and calm, but yet without horizon and always with sadness and visions of death.

Tears Wasted.

Well, my dear boy, after your mother had talked to me so much and I had dreamed of you day and night, how joyful it was to see you at last. To have talked with you like we used to in the days—in those days. Much I told you on that visit and more I wanted to say, but I saw that you will remain the same affectionate boy, faithful to your mother, who loves you so much, and I did not want to hurt your sensibilities any longer, because I am sure that you will continue to be the same boy and remember what I have told you. I knew that and what here I am going to tell you will touch your sensibilities, but don't cry, Dante, because many tears have been wasted, as your mother's have been wasted for seven years, and never did any good.

Told To Comfort Mother.

So sonny, instead of crying, be strong, so as to be able to comfort your mother, and when you want to distract your mother from the discouraging soulness, I will tell you what I used to do. To take her for a long walk in the quiet country, gathering wild flowers here and there, resting under the shade of trees, between the harmony of the vivid stream and the gentle tranquility of the mother nature, and I am sure that she will enjoy this very much, as you sure would be happy for it. But remember always, Dante, in the play of happiness, don't you use all for yourself only, but down yourself just one step, at your side and help the weak ones that cry for help, help the prosecuted and the victim, because they are your better friends; they are the comrades that fight and fall as your father and Bartolomeo fought and fell yesterday for the conquest of the joy of freedom for all the poor workers. In this struggle of life you will find more love and you will be loved.

I am sure that from what your mother told me about what you said during these late terrible days when I was lying in the iniquitious death house—that description gave me happiness because it showed that you will be the beloved boy I had always dreamed.

Praises Comrades.

Therefore, whatever should happen tomorrow, nobody knows but if they should kill us, you must not forget to look at your friends and comrades with the smiling gaze of gratitude as you look at your beloved ones because they love you as they love everyone of the fallen persecuted comrades. I tell you, your father that is all the life to you, your father that loves you and saw them, and knows their noble faith (that is mine) their supreme sacrifice that they are still doing for our freedom, for I have fought with them, and they are the ones that still hold the last of our hope that they can still save us from electrocution, it is the struggle and fight between the rich and the poor for safety and freedom, son, which you will understand in the future of your years to come, of this unrest and struggle of life's battle.

"Shame of Century."

Much I thought of you while I was lying in the death house—the singing, the kind tender voices of the children from the playground, where there was all the life and the joy of liberty—just one step from the wall which contained the buried agony of three buried souls. It would remind me so often of you and your sister, Inez, and I wish I could see you every moment. But I feel better that you did not come to the death house so that you could not see the horrible picture of three lying in agony waiting to be electrocuted, because I do not know what effect it would have on your young age. But then, in another way if you were not so sensitive it would be very useful to you tomorrow when you could use this horrible memory to hold up to the world the shame of the century in the cruel persecution and unjust death. Yes, Dante, they can crucify our bodies today as they are doing, but they cannot destroy our ideas that will remain for the youth of the future to come.

Future To Youth.

Dante, when I said three human lives buried I meant to say that with us is another young man by the name of Celestino Maderios that is to be electrocuted at the same time with us. He has been twice before in that horrible death house, that should be destroyed with the hammers of real progress—that horrible house that will shame forever the future of the citizens of Massachusetts. They should destroy that house and put up a factory or school, to teach many of the hundreds of the poor orphan boys of the world.

Dante, I say once more to love and be nearest to your mother and the loved ones in these sad days, and I am sure that with your brave and kind goodness they will feel less discomfort. And you will also not to forget to love me a little—for I do. Oh, sonny, thinking so much and so often of you.

Best fraternal greetings to all the beloved ones. Love—kiss to little Inez and mother. Most hearty affectionate embrace.

Your father and companion.

P. S.—Bartolomeo sends you the most affectionate greetings. I hope that your mother will help you to understand this letter because I could have written much better and more simply if I was feeling good. But I am so weak.

Needle Trade Defense

Collections and Donations.

The Hungarian Branch of I. L. D. of Chicago, sent a check for $5. B. Radinowski, Omaha, Nebraska sent a $2 donation. S. Zuckerman, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin donated $2.50. $1 was received from S. Berkowitz, Roxbury, Mass.

Join the Workers' Self Defense.

Stop the pogrom in the needle trades. The Sigman gang is collapsing. It is exerting its last strength in a last struggle to weaken the Joint Board. Its last test act was a raid on the offices of Local 22 to steal its furniture: The workers must rally to deliver the final blow to this band of gangsters. This is possible only through a strong Workers' Self Defense, of thousands of workers who will donate weekly to carry on the fight, to a successful finish. "Every worker a member of the Self Defense" must become the slogan of the entire progressive movement. If you have not yet joined the ever increasing army of workers do so without further delay. Do not allow the Sigman clique to proceed further with its pogrom upon the union.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK, AUGUST 30

The fifth national convention of the Workers (Communsit) Party of America will be held in New York City. It will open with a mass meeting to be addressed by nationally prominent speakers on Tuesday, August 30th, at 8 P. M.

All details as to speakers for this meeting and arrangements for the convention sessions will be published shortly.

Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention,
JAY LOVESTONE, WM. Z. FOSTER.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

I think this Mussolini business will come to a war with Russia. After the war if Mussolini is in power over Europe, he will place an Emperor here to rule America; after that will come the yellow periol and wipe out 70 per cent of the white race. After the war with Russia we will know what the Mussolini business is—its the man behind Mussolini, who has been behind it all for centuries. So what is the use of talking about the labor question. The only hope is to organize many millions of men for peace all over the world; this may carry with it much in the way of good for labor. Organize 30 million, then aim to organize 30 million more, mind you for peace; this will inconvenient the enemy, no matter what happens, keep on organizing; the people want peace, no politics, no other talk. Organize on what the people want and are ready for. Start at once. Respectfully yours.—A. D.

• • •

EDITOR, DAILY WORKER:

I am a Jap working with whites, Filippines and Japs in a big pear ranch not far from the capital of the Golden State.

As we were cutting pear-blight one day, the boss came around with those hungry eyes for misses we sometimes make. Soon I heard the boss shout, "See here, Gad damn it, and here's another! God hell! Get yourself to the house and pack up your junks. We have five boys from the town."

At noon I found my fellow Filippines and Japs, altogether six in number, with blankets packed up, ready to look for another boss, and in their stead already six blankets of those who were to come, lying in our places.

We are Filippines and Japs. That's enough. We dare not forget that we are not dead yet.—T. Yanai.

• • •

Christianity Rampant.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

The enclosed clipping taken from the "Catholic Universe Bulletin" July 22, 1927 which is the official bulletin of the Cleveland Catholic Churches needs very little comment if any at all. It justs tears the mask off of their pretended policy of peace and good will amongst all people of the world and brings to light that where Mr. Capitalist goes to conquer new fields of exploitation there you will find the church backing him up.

For Mass Slaughter.

The Nicaragua flareup came at a time when, luckily, it was admitted by all that agreements were in force that held all factions to a set program. But despite this fact we find the press severely condemning the Government and upholding the brigands without considering that we have the right to agreements just as weak nations have. If airplanes are not to be used why make them? To shoot the bandits one at a time is no less cruel than to do it in one fell swoop.

Fraternally yours—George Elson.

• • • •

Union Fails Workers.

To the Daily Worker:

I am sorry I can't help you. I am sending your book back.

The mine is not working union, and I can't tell the people to buy one because the union people are not helped by the union and are starving.

The leaders of the union make the people scabs. The people can't find work and no help. Anything I can do for you? I am sure willing to help if I could. That is all.

Respectfully yours,
MARSHALL MARTIN.
R. F. D. No. 1, Box 10.
Parnassus, Pa.

• • •

To the Daily Worker:

Until Aug. 9 I did not know the meaning of the statue "Civic Virtue," standing in front of the City Hall, in which a masculine figure stands in defiant pose, weapon aloft, stepping on the bodies of overthrown women. But this evening, when I saw a squad of policemen on Canal St., in mobile imitation of "Civic Virtue," swinging their clubs on the heads of demonstrators marching to City Hall in what seemed to be a spontaneous demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, I discovered that to the present rulers it is civic virtue to throw down men, women, and children if necessary, to stifle the protesting voice of the workers. Yours for Sacco and Vanzetti.

SAMUEL BLUM.

• • •

DAILY WORKER'S Heroic Stand.

Dear Comrade:

This is to congratulate you for your heroic and daring act in rescuing two of our comrades from the blood thirsty hands of the capitalist tyrants, who use the cloak of democracy to murder two innocent men. I am well aware that were it not for the strong and daring appeal of The DAILY WORKER and the international workers' press the czars of America and the world would have celebrated the slaughter of our comrades.

Again we lead and the rest follow.
—Milner, Norfolk, Va.

• • •

DAILY WORKER:

In your propaganda in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti it seems to me that it might be wise to concentrate a special pressure against the railway workers. If you could arouse them you might start a spontaneous walkout on all trains moving in and out of Massachusetts. If you could accomplish that it would be a crushing stroke.

Fraternally yours,—John J. Stanley, Boston.

DRAMA

Ben Hecht Farce—Dreiser's "American Tragedy" Slated for Chicago

With the return of Edna Ferber, who arrived from Paris Tuesday, casting of "The Royal Family," the comedy on which she has collaborated with George S. Kaufman, will proceed immediately. The play is scheduled to open in New York in October.

"An American Tragedy" will go to Chicago early next month. Morgan Farley, Ruth Nugent, Walter Walker, Philip Wood, Willard Dashiell, Tyler Barclay, Caroline Newcombe are in the cast of the Dreiser play which opens at the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, September 4th. Louis Cline is restaging the play.

Sam H. Harris has put into rehearsal "The Man Eating Tiger," a new farce by Ben Hecht and Rose Caylor.

The musical version of "Arizona," which the Shubert's are preparing in association with L. Lawrence Weber, will be known as "Bonita." The score of the operetta is by Sigmund Romberg and the book by Edward Locke.

On the Screen

"Baby Mine," Margaret Mayo's famous stage farce is to be shown on the screen by Metro with Karl Dane and George K. Arthur co-starred in the male leads.

Helene Costello will have the role of Nancy in Metro's production of "In Old Kentucky." She will play opposite James Murray in the A. P. Younger screen story, which is taken from the old stage melodrama by Frank Dazey.

Nat Carr and Will Walling are the latest additions to the cast of "The Jazz Singer," in which Al Jolson is being starred.

The 55th Street Cinema is devoting this week to James Cruze productions, and has selected three films for showing. They are: "Hollywood," "The Goose Hangs High," and "Merton of the Movies."

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

The noted comedian is slated for an important role in "Just Fancy," the Joseph Stantley musical comedy due here next month.

AMUSEMENTS

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200,000 WALK OUT IN NEW YORK CITY DESPITE EFFORTS OF RIGHT WING TO SABOTAGE BIG PROTEST

Demonstrations in Scores of Cities Despite Mass Clubbings and Arrests

THE STRIKE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI.

1.—Two hundred thousand workers throw down tools for Sacco and Vanzetti in New York City.

2.—Thousands of miners in anthracite regions of Pennsylvania strike despite attempts of right wing officialdom to crush action.

3.—Strikes in Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Youngstown, Ohio, and scores of other cities thruout the country.

4.—General srike declared in Stockholm; push move for anti-American boycott; strikes declared in many South American cities.

5.—Seamen's and other unions in Sydney, Australia, walk out in protest for framed workers.

* * *

Millions of workers thruout the world struck yesterday in an effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti from burning in the electric chair.

Joining 200,000 workers in New York City in a monster walkout to prevent the murder, miners thruout the anthracite regions in Pennsylvania, seamen in Sydney, Australia, workers of many trades in Boston, Philadelphia, Youngstown, O., thousands of workers in other cities thruout the United States, Europe, South America and Australia threw down their tools to demand the immediate and unconditional release of the two victims of capitalist justice.

Despite mass arrests and wholesale clubbing monster demonstrations took place thruout the country. In Boston where hundreds of workers picketed the State House, 123 were arrested by 5 p. m. and many railroaded to a psychopathic hospital where they will be kept for ten days "for examination." Among those arrested in Boston were Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran labor fighter, and Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Trample Women and Children.

Scores of women and children were trampled at Cheswick, Pa., when state cossacks drove their horses thru the crowd and swinging their clubs, dispersed a meeting of five thousand.

With the last vestiges of hope in legal action almost completely swept away by the refusal of Chief Justice William Howard Taft and Justice Harlan Stone to stay the execution of the framed-up workers, the rank and file of American labor responded more strongly to the strike than had been expected.

A. F. L. Officialdom Sabotages Strike.

Despite the efforts of the American Federation of Labor officialdom and of the socialist party leaders to sabotage the strike, the rank and file answered the call. In New York City scores of shops joined the strike despite efforts of the right wing union officialdom to prevent any mass demonstrations.

Three Brooklyn locals of the furriers' union, defied their International leaders and voted to strike. Thousands of workers belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers threw down their tools in spite of the cowardly silence maintained by the officialdom of the union. The rank and file of labor in New York City did not wish to see Sacco and Vanzetti burn in the electric chair and it struck in spite of the orders of right wing officials.

Thruout the anthracite coal region workers threw down their tools in the demonstration.

More than fifty thousand workers joined in a mass demonstration in New York City. The meeting exceeded the one held on August 10th. Scores of record demonstrations were held in other cities thruout the country.

TROOPER KILLED WHEN COSSACKS CHARGE MINERS

Women and Children Herded and Trampled

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—Hundreds of miners' women and children were trampled down by mounted police and many heads were broken by police clubs and Sargeant John J. Downing of the state police was shot and killed at a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held this morning at the Frank Gadja farm, Cheswick, Penn.

The meeting opened in an orderly manner with five thousand in attendance when a number of state troopers rushed in from hiding places surrounding the place and not permitting any one to leave. Additional troopers on horses came rushing in as reinforcements. Two of the Cossacks mounted the platform and ordered the meeting stopped and while the committee made efforts to persuade the officers not to interfere, orders were given to charge at the crowd. In a most brutal manner the mounted police rushed into the peaceful assemblage clubbing every one on the way. Tear gas bombs increased the excitement. An attempt of the Sun Telegraph, a pittsburgh newspaper, to photograph the scene of the riot was stopped by troopers who smashed the camera. The banner of several local miners unions were torn to pieces in the police charge.

MARIETTE, Wis., Aug. 22.—Declaring that "America's self complacency has disappeared," Ferre C. Watkins, commander of the Illinois American Legion has called all American "manhood" to uphold the laws of the country and governor Fuller's Sacco and Vanzetti decision with "unsheathed bayonets and machine guns." We must root out the radicals, Watkins asserted.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

ATTENTION SECTION ONE!

All Agitprop directors and unit correspondents of Section One are urged to attend a special meeting on Friday, August 26th at 51 East 10th St., at 6 p. m. sharp.

Two very important matters concerning the success of our open air meetings and the special section issue of The DAILY WORKER will be taken up.

Any of the above failing to appear will be called to account.

SIDNEY TEPPER,
Section Agitprop Director.

* * *

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Iron Workers Meet Tonight.

An important membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held this evening, at 7 East 15th St., 8 p. m. Reports concerning conditions in the trade, the activities of the union and its financial standing will be given. The union is also announcing that all those who are working in non-union shops can become members of the union at reduced initiation fee. For information apply to the office of the union.

* * *

T. U. E. L. Meets.

T. U. E. L. Local 22 will have a meeting tonight at 15 East Third St., 8.00 p. m. Every comrade is requested to be present as very important matters will be taken up.

* * *

Cloak and Dressmakers' Meeting.

A series of block meetings will be held next week by the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. They will all be held, right after work at 16 West 21 St.

Tuesday: Workers of 23d, 24th and 25th Sts.

Wednesday: Workers of 26th, 27th and 28th Sts.

Thursday: Workers of 25th St.

* * *

Needle Workers Meet Wednesday.

Hungarian needle trades workers will meet Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. Ben Gold and Louis Hyman will speak.

Cigar Workers Quit Jobs in Queens for Sacco and Vanzetti

More than 1,000 men and women employes of the Prospero De Nobili Cigar Company, Pierce avenue and Hamilton street, Long Island City, Queens, went on strike yesterday afternoon in protest against the scheduled execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. A resolution of protest was forwarded by the employes to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

The workers quit at noon and said they would return to their jobs this morning.

Police of the Astoria precinct maintained a guard at the cigar factory, but there was no disorder of any kind.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON, BRONZE & STRUCTURAL WORKERS UNION meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, City. Headquarters: 7 East 15th Street, City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 9144, 2194.
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FUR WORKERS OF BROOKLYN STRIKE DESPITE LEADERS

Socialist Officials Sabotage Walkout

Despite the attempts of the right wing officialdom to prevent a walkout, three locals affiliated with the International Fur Workers' Union, Locals 2, 3 and 28, went on strike yesterday for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Disgusted with the tactics of their right wing officialdom, the rank and file of workers invited Ben Gold to address their meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum only to have it prematurely broken up by John Goronsky, chairman of the Brooklyn Joint Board and a member of the socialist party. When Gold arrived to adress the membership he found the hall emptied at the orders of the socialist leadership.

Socialists Sabotage Strike.

Yesterday's strike was called despite a long fight on the part of the socialist leaders of the International and the Brooklyn Joint Board to prevent it. President Phillip Silverstein of the International, Peter Lucci, organizer, and Vice-president Kalmikoff of the International, all of them members of the socialist party fought the stoppage at a meeting last Thursday. Many of the right wing leaders were forced to agree to a strike by the Joint Board by the insistent demand of the rank and file.

The socialist leaders refused to address the meeting at the Lyceum. The meeting was closed by the socialist chairman at the earliest moment despite the protest of the membership which wanted to wait for Gold's arrival.

Daily Worker Lauded By Bishop Brown for Sacco-Vanzetti Fight

Congratulating The DAILY WORKER "on its magnificent effort to save Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti," Bishop and Mrs. William Montgomery Brown have sent The DAILY WORKER $100 to help it in its struggle for the working class.

The bishop's check is only one of the many contributions that are pouring in from all parts of the country to aid The DAILY WORKER in its struggle for existence. The federal action that has been started against The DAILY WORKER makes support like that offered by Bishop Brown necessary to the survival of the national labor daily.

Walker's Visit Called An Insult After Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti

BERLIN, Aug. 22. — The Sacco-Vanzetti case has given the press another opportunity to picture America as a greedy Uncle Shylock and "the land of the electric chair, lynchings and the Ku Klux Klan." The entire Berlin press is devoting columns to the case.

The Communist newspaper "Welt Am Abend," announces Mayor Walker's proposed visit with "jazz Walker is coming to Berlin just 24 hours after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is an insult to Berlin's population that this man should be received here as a representative of the class that will murder Sacco and Vanzetti."

In view of the Communist demonstrations planned for tonight, the heaviest police guard has been thrown around the American embassy in Wilhelmplatz and around the consulate

NEW YORK POLICE MURDER 2 MORE IN SLAYING ORGY

More Bystanders Killed By Stray Bullets

Two more victims of possible police bullets are dead today and Police Commissioner Warren has ordered double target practice for patrolmen.

Carmel Mina, 35, of 86 Elizabeth street, an innocent bystander, died at midnight at Bellevue, the victim of a stray police bullet. Alphonse Modica, 38, of 8 Central avenue, Brooklyn, died a few hours later. Police say a gangster bullet ended his life.

The shooting occurred at Mulberry and Broome streets almost at the same spot where Ruby Giannetino, 9, was accidentally slain by a police bullet in a police chase.

Detective Peter Hayins of the homicide squad was at the home of Ruby's parents to investigate the death of the girl when shooting began outside. Nordica and a man named Giuseppe Joisette, of 160 Lewis street, were fighting.

Other police hurried to the scene. The two fled, several shots were fired. Nordica was mortally wounded and Mina, who happened along, was also shot. Nordica died at Beekman street hospital a short while after Mina succumbed at Bellevue.

Guards Patrol Court as Thayer Opens Sessions

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22.—Under a battery of guns, while an array of armed guards patrolled the corridors of the Worcester County Court House, Judge Webster Thayer opened the session of the criminal court here yesterday. All the usual precautions were taken because of the officials fear of reprisals for Sacco and Vanzetti and the judge walked into the court house accompanied by his personal guard, State Trooper Delaney of Lowel, in plain clothes. The unlucky trooper had to stand on guard until the judge went to lunch at noon.

Laundry Women Average $800.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (FP).—$800 is the medial annual wage for New York state's 11,300 women workers in laundries. They average under $15 a week. Many work for less than $12 a week and only 7 per cent receive more than $20 a week.

ANTHRACITE MINERS HOLD HUGE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 22.—The miners of the anthracite region registered their protest against the Sacco-Vanzetti execution by striking in spite of the failure of Rinaldo Cappellini to sanction the strike. The meetings held thruout the anthracite region by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee testify to this fact.

The meetings in Pittston with two thousand present, in Old Forge with five hundred, and similar gatherings in many other points in the region all were enthusiastic demonstrations of the miners will to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

A meeting was held in Wilkes-Barre in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium with Mayor Ben Thomas of the Machinists' Union and Irving Green of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Philadelphia speaking.

Additional meetings were held in Shenandoah and Mahanoy City. All the meetings sent wires to Coolidge and Fuller demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti and pointing out the frame-up.

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Illustration Courtesy "New Masses"

NAVY LEAVES THEM TO DIE

Crew of "Miss Doran," Dole race airplane which has apparently fallen in the Pacific. The navy today stopped hunting for it.

INDIAN COOPERATIVES STRIVE TO BUILD BANKS; BRITISH REFUSE THEIR CAPITAL.

DELHI, Aug. 22. — There are in India 77,000 cooperatives of various kinds with a membership of 3,000,000. Of these, only 5,432 are other than agricultural cooperatives. The working capital of the non-agricultural cooperatives, most of which are credit cooperatives.

A few data on the social composition of the Indian peasant population will throw light on the importance of these agricultural credit cooperatives. The peasant population of India is over 180 million strong and embraces about 59 million families. Of these 59 million, 11 million are well-to-do peasants (Malik Rayets), 13 million middle peasants, (Rhodkashts), 25 million poor peasants (Thani), and 10 million pauperized peasants (Chapperband). The well-to-do peasants are on an average poorer than the European middle peasants. However, there are among them millions of families who can be designed as kulaks, and who have accumulated some savings. Apart from these 3,000,000 families, the entire peasantry groans under the burden of debt on which they have to pay exhorbitant interest. According to statistics, agrarian debts in India, amount to 10 milliard rupees. The annual burden of interest for these debts amounts to 18-45 per cent.

According to the Indian cooperative leaders, agricultural credit cooperatives were established to free the peasants from the grip of the usurers. It is in this spirit that one of the most prominent cooperators of India, the founder of the district cooperative bank in Bombay, Lalubhai, Samaldas, writes in the "Asiatic Review" the periodical of the East India Co., which has imperialist tendencies: In fact, it is also the policy of the British government to set a limit to the exploitation of the peasantry with the help of credit cooperatives in order to increase the savings of the aforementioned three million kulaks and also in order to improve the financial position of the other peasants. The government hopes to effect thereby, another accumulation of capital, and to amalgamate it with usurious capital, creating thereby a system of agrarian credits which would finance agriculture at the rate of ten per cent interest at the utmost. It is in this manner that British imperialism wants to bring Indian agriculture and raw material production into the channel of circulation and to place it under tthe direct influence of finance capital.

British Withhold Credits.

But British imperialism itself does not want to put much capital into this. Government credits do not amount on an average to more than 5 per cent of the total working capital of the agricultural credit cooperatives. According to Samaldas, the funds of these credit cooperatives are dominated and administered by 530 provincial and central cooperative banks with a working capital of 500 million rupees in round figures (33.4 million). This was in 1926. In 1919, the capital was only 175 million which means a 200 per cent increase in eight years.

For the same purpose, an agrarian mortgage bank is to be established in accordance with the decision of the All-Indian Cooperative Congress in Bombay at the end of 1926. The business of this bank and its branches shall be: re-purchase of peasant land and houses, land amelioration, building dwellings for the peasantry, liquidation of the old debts, in special cases new purchases of land. Wherever no legal obstacles exist, mortgage credits are to be granted "with right of transference" so that the mortgage debtor is converted into a tenant farmer.

This development of the system of credit cooperatives is no doubt a great stride forward as compared with feudal monopolist economy and the methods of exploitation practiced hitherto by big landowners and money-lenders. But at the same time, this development is fraught with a counter-revolutionary elements as far as the future is concerned. Although the revolutionary movement of India must aim at an aalliance between workers and peasants, for a bourgeois-democratic revolution with a program of land nationalization, there is in the unification of big finance and the kulaks the tendency to establish a bloc against that development in order to isolate thereby the labor movement with the ultimate intent of crushing it.

Private and Public Lands in China

By EARL BROWDER.

ARTICLE II.

There is quite a controversy among sinologists about the question whether feudalism persists still in China. My own observations and study in China convinced me that unquestionably semi-feudal relationships and customs do persist, and play a prominent role in China's present struggles. But it must be made clear at once, in dealing with the land tenure system, that the dominant, the determining factor is the right of private ownership and not the relationship of a feudal lord holding title to nation or province and parcelling it out to his political lieutenants.

An Old System.

According to the Russian sinologist, Zakharov, private ownership of land became the dominant system thruout China during the Han Dynasty, 206 B. C. to 230 A. D. Alongside the dominant form, there has persisted thru the centuries, remnants of the old forms of tribal ownership, seen today in the so-called "public" lands. But however ancient, or modern, private ownership may be, it is clearly established in Chinese law and custom today. (See article "Contemporary Civil Code in China," in "The China Weekly Review," Shanghai, July 1926.)

The so-called public lands are, in effect tho not formally, absorbed into the system of private ownership. The following details are culled from an unpublished investigation, made under the direction of Michael Borodin, which will appear later in two volumes under the title "The Peasant Movement in Kwantung." What is true of Kwantung holds good generally for South China; in the North, the "public lands" play a much smaller role,

Public Land.

There are three main forms of public lands: ancestral lands, village lands, and scholar fields. The most important is the ancestral land, which in Kwantung comprises about 25% of all cultivated fields. Originally these lands were connected with ancestor worship. Rich landholders, many generations ago, set aside portions of their holdings, to be preserved from division or sale, the produce of which was to be devoted to the rites of ancestor worship. Many also provided that a proportion of the income must be used to purchase additional land, thus providing for automatic enlargment. These areas also grew thru the custom of descendants demonstrating their piety by themselves adding to the ancestral land.

Practically all of this ancestral land is rented out, mostly to landless peasants or to "middlemen" who sublet it to the poor cultivator. The rents amount to huge sums, which are at the disposal of the "elders" of the family; by means of this control, these elders form the principal portion of the ruling-caste in the villages wherever the ancestral lands exist. They are a large part of that class called "gentry," a term which in the Chinese peasant movement has become a one of deepest contempt and hatred.

Village Domain.

The village public lands, are those which have been set aside to provide for special village needs, such as upkeep of the village school, road building, maintenance of village temple, etc. This is merely a variation of ancestral lands, the principal difference being merely that, instead of being administered by the elders of a single clan or family, they are in the hands of "village elders," comprising several families.

The scholar fields are lands of which the incomes have been assigned to certain "learned persons" as a sort of reward for culture. These lands are either assigned by elders of the family from ancestral land, to some member who has made the clan famous by becoming a "scholar," or by a "Min Yun Tang" (society of learning) which often have great estates or funds procured from the government. These "Min Yun Tang" are a sort of trade union of the literate sections of the village ruling class. All these lands are cultivated by propertyless tenants.

So far as the mass of peasantry are concerned, they get no benefits from public lands. The principal effect of this form of landownership, which in Kwantung comprises 30 to 40% of all fields, is to weld together into a closely-knit body, the village ruling class, the "gentry", who are the masters of the village, its funds, its works in road building or irrigation, etc., who levy taxes, control local militia, and administer "justice" to the peasantry.

Jail Ex-Soldier as Sacco-Vanzetti Picket

MORRIS WILLIAM GURKIN.

He carried a banner reading, "We were supposed to have fought for justice! Give justice to Sacco and Vanzetti! They must not die!" For this he was arrested by the Boston police and thrown into jail. Gurkin asks, "If this is the treatment accorded an ex-soldier in 1927, it is easy to imagine the brutal tyranny that was visited upon foreign-born workers during the red-baiting days of 1920, when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested and convicted upon a framed-up charge of murder.

Pickens Addresses Pan-African Congress

EDITOR'S NOTE — The DAILY WORKER herewith publishes in full the address of William Pickens before the Fourth Pan-African Congress now being held in New York City.

• • •

A CONFERENCE of the oppressed is the beginning of the end of the oppression. The result of mere individual effort at emancipation of any kind is so infinitesimally small that it can be put down as zero,—for all the social good it may accomplish.

The beginning of the end of American slavery was not in sight until a group of run-away slaves like Frederick Douglass began to confer and co-operate with white abolitionists like Garrison and Phillips. After nominal emancipation was achieved, repression, disfranchisement and segregation might have gone on unchallenged for generations, had not brave black men, like W. E. Burghardt DuBois, begun to confer and co-operate with just and equally brave white men, like Moorfield Storey.

The devouring of Africa, the raping of Haiti, and the bullying of Nicaragua will go forward as far as human selfishness will carry them, unless those whose welfare is at stake shall begin to confer and co-operate. The proletariat, the workers, the producers of the goods of human society and beginning to sense a common interest in a common cause, and a need for mutual support,—in Moscow, in Hankow, in Paris and in Passaic.

• • •

The Workers Know No Race.

THE ultimate causes, then, lie deeper than race or color; and any ultimate success must call for -ooperation beyond all racial and color lines.

In spite of the powerful tradition of the myth of race, we wish to say that a likeness in economic condition is far sounder basis for co-operation among men than is a similarity of skin-color or nose-shape.

If there is a factory or a mill that employs many people of many different races, the destiny of those people is far more involved in their work and wages than in their language and birth-places.

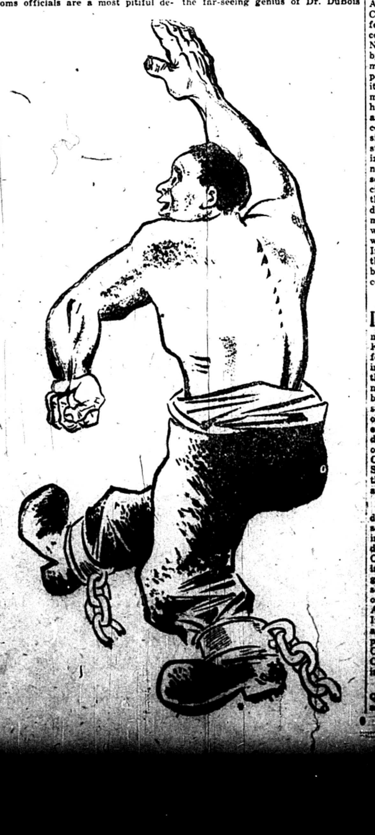
But the superstition of race and of nationality is so strong in the minds of men that many movements for the good of mankind still find themselves at first narrowly limited by racial and national lines.

This shows that man's social development has not kept pace with his scientific advancement: for human science has in the last one hundred years reduced the relative size of the earth and made of it such a small community that everybody is economically elbowing everybody else.

Coal miners in India are helping to fix the wages of coal miners in Wales; for English ships may coal in India and make a trip to Europe and perhaps back to India, without recoaling. The speed of transportation and the instantaneousness of communication have made mere racial and national policies unstatesmanlike and silly. Human science is fast making of the world one market of goods and one community of social interests, so that enslaved workers in South Africa will surely lower the standard of living for supposedly free workers in the Mississippi Valley. Self-seeking wealth and capital will find it advantages as water finds its level, with the unerring constancy of natural law. Tariff walls and customs officials are a most pitiful defense against the inevitable. It is like shutting out the tide with a picket fence.

Economic Lines—Deeper Than Race.

BUT a movement for improvement must begin sometimes somewhere. The psychology of the masses must be recognized for what it is: The Pan-African Congress a biennial conference of all the descendants of Africa thruout the world, was conceived by the far-seeing genius of Dr. DuBois and was first organized in Paris in 1919. It recognizes the fact that in a world largely dominated by a group-conscious white men there is a "color problem" for the colored people of the world, and especially for the descendants of Africa.



Perhaps nobody dreams that the problem of the Negro or of the Chinaman can ever be solved simply by the co-operation of Negroes or of Chinese with Chinese. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began with the conference and cooperation of a group of colored men styling themselves "The Niagara Movement," and also headed by W. E. Burghardt DuBois. This movement became a real national power when by protest and publicity it brought some of the more socially-minded white people to see that they had a common interest in the claims and aims of the movement of the colored men. Racial organization is simply local fermentation,—a first stage in the evolution of world organization and co-operation along economic lines. Economic lines are societally more fundamental than racial lines. The effective agent is not the theorist and his theory nor the doctrinaire and his doctrine, but human science is the miner and sapper which is laying seige to the whole works of nationalism and racialism. In the end human sciences, rather than religion, will bring to pass, not by persuasion but thru necessity, a condition of universal brotherhood.

Congress of Oppressed Peoples.

IT is interesting that the first world's conference of the oppressed has met in Brussels, Belgium, in February, 1927, eight years after the founding of the Pan-African Congress in Paris. This conference represents the first grouping together of the submerged masses thru the barb-wire barriers of racial and national consciousness. This congress of the oppressed was so new that nearly every group which came to it, had a different name for it. It was variously called "The Anti-Imperialist Conference," "The League for the Suppression of Colonial Violence," the congress of "Oppressed Peoples and the Working Class," etc.

When the representatives of Indonesia, or the Dutch Indies, presented their resolution to the meeting, they addressed the assembled delegates as "the Congress against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism." When the Persian delegation got the floor, it addressed the assembly as "the International Congress of Oppressed Peoples." The South Africans addressed it as "the first International Conference of Workers and Oppressed Peoples in all Imperialist countries and Colonies." The Chinese said "the Congress Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism."

And the resolution on the Negro Question of the world spoke up in a sort of mixture of French and English and called the gathering "The International Congress contre the Colonial Oppression and l'Imperialism."

Abolition of Racial and Economic Oppression.

IT is clear that imperialism, oppression, suppression, financial and commercial robbery, colonial and semi-colonial tyranny, are for the first time put into the same rank together, where they belong.

The congress also put race prejudice in the same rank when it called for "Immediate abolition of all racial restrictions, social, political and economic." This first league of the economically, politically and socially oppressed called for complete racial equality thruout the world.

Some day posterity will marvel, not only that such a call was even necessary, but that it should have fallen on deaf and even hostile ears.

French Imperialism Attacked.

IT was noticeable that French Imperialism in Indo-China and in North Africa was just as severely accused as the imperialism of English-speaking nations. Colored people are accustomed to regard the French as especially just to other races. The French may lack a color psychosis and may be more cosmopolitan in their attitude on the abstract subject of "race," but a French imperialist or economic robber is just like any other. Economic exploitation knows neither race nor color. It will attack that group which is most helpless, most open to exploitation.

The Negroes of Africa were not enslaved because they were Negroes but because they offered the greatest return for the smallest amount of outlay and effort to the slave hunter. The poorly organized and defenseless congeries of tribes appealed to the slave-raider as a Klondike, an El Dorado. They were enslaved not for being black, but for offering a resistance of spear heads to powder-driven lead balls. The French may be careless of race and color in both Paris and North Africa, but they will practice economic exploitation in the place where economic exploitation is most profitable, and that is in North Africa. Capitalistic exploiters are a natural class, not to be distinguished by race, color, language or ancient history. Even an American Negro capitalist, late descendant of raped Africa, is just exactly like other capitalists. He must be like the others. A Negro who owns a thousand acres in Olabama or Texas, pays his tenants and "hands" just as little and charges them just as much as any white farm-owner in the neighborhood.

The American Negro and the Pan-African Congress must see common interest and make common cause with the other oppressed and exploited peoples of the world.

The world is my country.
To do good is my religion.
The Human Race is my race.

On War and Danger of War

Theses adopted at the Plenum of the E. C. C. I. on May 29, 1927.

The VII. Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International held in December last year, warned the international working class of the danger of war. The events which have taken place in China and Great Britain since that time have wholly and completely confirmed the forecasts made by the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The concentration of troops in China, the bombardment of Chinese cities by international capitalism, already mark the opening of the war against the toiling masses of China who are fighting for their emancipation. The raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking made by Chang Tso-lin, at the instigation of London, and with the support of the diplomatic representatives of all the capitalist governments, and the raid on the Soviet Union Trade Delegation in London and the consequent breaking off of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union are criminal acts calculated to provoke war.

Now more than ever before is it necessary for the masses of the workers of all countries to exercise vigilance. Communists of all countries must close up their ranks and mobilize all their forces in the face of the war which has already begun in China and the war which is being prepared against the Soviet Union.

Capitalist Antagonisms and War.

1. With the world war of 1914-1918 there opened for the masses of the toilers of all countries a period of cruel wars of extermination, of unbridled and ruthless plunder of colonial countries and violent outrages against the working class. Ten million killed, nineteen million disabled and crippled, an enormous expenditure of economic resources, the economic inter-connections of world economy shattered for years, depreciating currency, impoverishment of the masses of the people, growth of internal reaction in all countries throughout the world, a raging capitalist offensive against the working class, the Balkanization of Europe, and the intensification since the world war of capitalist antagonisms,—such are the results of the war of 1914-1918.

2. The conclusion of the war was immediately followed by a period of "little wars" for the regulation of frontiers: the struggle between Germany and Poland for Upper Silesia, the armed occupation of Fiume by the Italian Fascists, the Greco-Turkish war for Smyrna, military collisions between Balkan States. The establishment of proletarian dictatorship in Hungary brought about the attack on it by the capitalist States—Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania. Simultaneously therewith the capitalist world mobilized its forces for the purpose of crushing the proletarian revolution in Soviet Russia. The intervention commenced in 1918-1919 and "developed into" the war of Poland against Soviet Russia. This was followed by the occupation of the Ruhr and which was relieved by the colonial expedition of France against the Riff rebellion in Morocco. The French imperialist war against the Druses marked the close of the decade following the conclusion of the great war of 1914-1918. The whole of the period following the great war has been a period of imperialist struggles and partial wars which are but the prelude to a fresh period of great wars.

3. Although in the course of the last few years capitalism had attained a certain stabilization, this stabilization was of an extremely relative nature. The proletarian revolution in Russia dealt a heavy blow to world capitalism. The national revolutionary movements in the colonies make a new breach in the capitalist system. These two factors alone combined with the resistance of the international working class to the capitalist offensive exclude any possibility for a lasting stabilization of the capitalist order.

The years which have elapsed since the conclusion of the world war were years of an especially marked "deterioration" of capitalism. The cyclical character of world economy has lost its pre-war periodicity; crises in world economy arise now here and now there, very brief and feverish booms are followed by prolonged depression. The re-distribution of the world brought about by the imperialist robbers as a result of the world war has created new sources of fierce competition and the danger of fresh conflicts between imperialist powers. A stubborn struggle is going on for regions which are either sources of raw material or places to which foreign capital can be exported. The capitalist States have cut themselves off from each other with new customs barriers, restricting thereby former trading facilities. Diminished consumption by the masses in the biggest capitalist States, the establishment of national industries in the colonies and overseas countries, which were formerly markets for foreign manufactured goods, confront world capitalism with the extremely acute problem of markets. The struggle for markets is assuming acute forms unprecedented in pre-war capitalist economy. This economic struggle is leading to armed collisions.

(To be Continued)

Maryland R. R. Courts Strike by Firing of Brotherhood Secretary

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 22. — By the discharge of Alston G. Cook, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in Maryland, the Western Maryland railroad is courting another disastrous strike which may make it a 100 per cent non- union railroad.

Cook and two other trainmen were fired for alleged subordination but they declare that the Western Maryland is trying to provoke a strike of conductors and trainmen. Three years ago the engineers and firemen struck when the road refused to grant a wage increase won on all other eastern roads. The Western Maryland is one of the two or three important carriers which do not recognize the engine service unions.

The persistent refusal of President Byers to negotiate a settlement of the long-fought engine strike has been condemned by labor and liberals alike. Even national church committees have entered their denunciation of Byers' autocratic stand.

Washington representatives of the Trainmen declare there has been constant friction between the train service unions and the Western Maryland since the engineers and firemen's strike. Although efforts will be made to obtain Cook's reinstatement, the possibility of a general strike is admitted.

THE MEMORY OF SACCO, VANZETTI WILL NOT DIE!

WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TOMORROW OF NATION-WIDE MEMORIAL MEETINGS

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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LABOR PROTESTS MURDER OF SACCO, VANZETTI; 150,000 PARIS WORKERS MARCH ON U.S. EMBASSY

WORKERS PARTY HITS BRUTALITY OF PA. COSSACKS

Start Move to Aid Men Arrested at Cheswick

BULLETIN

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Over 20 miners have been arrested as a result of the riot at Cheeswick where state police broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration. They are charged with inciting to riot. The police are searching for a man whom they accuse of shooting a state trooper.

The International Labor Defense is handling the case. It expects to organize defense conferences thruout the district.

• • •

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Scoring the smash-up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Cheswick by mounted state troopers armed with guns, clubs, tear gas bombs, the Workers (Communist) Party, District 5, has issued the following statement condemning the brutality of the state cossacks and calling upon all of the workers of the district to organize defense committees for the protection of the arrested men:

"A riot took place yesterday at Cheswick, Pa., where several thousand miners, women and children gathered together in order to discuss the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A number of mounted state troopers armed with guns, clubs and tear gas bombs in a most brutal fashion rode into this peaceful assemblage, trampling and wounding hundreds of men, women and children.

The state troopers who are kept in this district for strike breaking purposes and who are solely responsible for the hundreds of casualties which are the result of this riot are still at liberty.

Instead a number of miners who were beaten up and trampled by the police horses are under arrest charged with inciting to riot. They are in danger of being railroaded to jail. The Workers Party most emphatically condemns the unwarranted brutal action of the state troopers and calls upon all workers of this district to proceed immediately with the formation of defense committees in order to make it possible to provide the arrested men with the necessary legal protection. We call upon all workers'

(Continued on Page Three)

Argentina Workers to Strike Indefinitely in Protest Against Murder

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 23. — Workers affiliated with the Argentina Regional Labor Federation voted to strike indefinitely in protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of workers belonging to other national labor organizations remained away from work in protest.

Reports from Rosario state that workers in sugar refineries and railway plants and railway shops thruout central Argentina failed to report to work.

Police fired into crowds of demonstrators while mounted troops rode thru masses of demonstrators.

FINE 154 BOSTON PICKETS; ARRESTS TOTAL OVER 250

Sing International at Death House Protest

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Mass demonstrations marked the murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Singing the International several hundred of workers, many carrying placards, marched across the bridge from the city proper into the Charlestown district. Their objective was state prison but a detour was under way to Bunker Hill when police descended on the marchers in Thompson Square. Foot and mounted police charged the parade, whose ranks had been augmented by spectators along the route. In the crush under the elevated structure at Thompson Square, twenty persons were arrested. They were charged with "violating a city ordinance."

"Mother" Ella Reeves Bloor, Oakland, Cal., who was talking at a union meeting in the north end and went to a window to address two thousand persons outside of the street was arrested and charged with "inciting to riot."

Another "riot call" was sounded when, upon her release on bail, "Mother" Bloor returned to the union

(Continued on Page Five)

"WE DIE FOR FUTURE VICTORY," SAY VICTIMS IN LAST MESSAGE

Sacco and Vanzetti, Facing Death Chair, See Triumph for World Workers

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—"Just treasure our suffering, our sorrow, our mistakes, our defeats, our passion for future battles for the great emancipation."

These were the words penned by Sacco and Vanzetti in a letter to those who fought for their freedom. The letter was written on Monday. A few minutes after Tuesday midnight the two framed-up workers were murdered.

The letter follows in part:

No Faith In Courts.

"August 21, 1927.

"From the Death House of Massachusetts State Prison.

"Dearest friends and comrades of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee:

"After tomorrow night we will be [illegible]uted, save a new staying of the [illegible]ce by the United States supre[illegible] court or by Governor Alvan T. Fulle.

"But now it is 5.30 in the afternoon and no one has returned yet. This tells us there is no good news. It almost tells us that their efforts have failed and that you are spending these remaining few hours in despairing efforts to prevent our execution.

"We Are Not Vanquished."

"In a word, we feel lost. That we [illegible] have to die does not diminish [illegible] appreciation and gratitude for your great solidarity with us and our families.

"Only two of us will die—our ideal, you, our comrades will live by millions. We have won. We are not vanquished.

"Just treasure our suffering, our sorrow, our mistakes, our defeat, our passion, for future battles for the great emancipation.

"We embrace you all and bid you our extreme good bye. Now and ever, long life to you all. Long life to liberty.

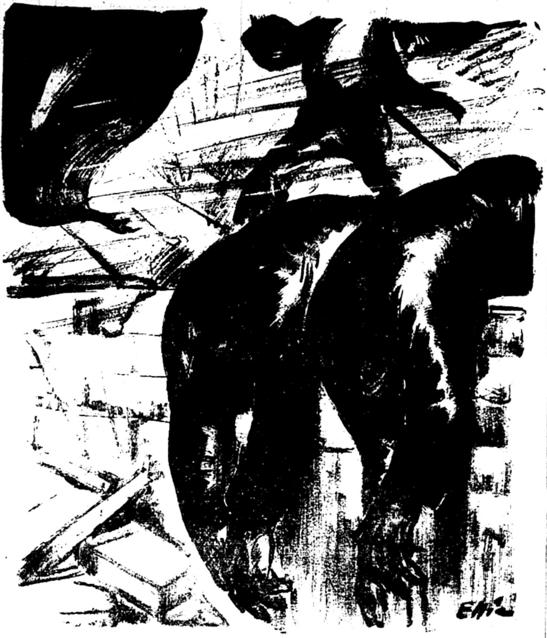
"Yours in life and death.

"Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

"Nicola Sacco."

The hall in which the bodies will lie in state here will be filled with posters and banners in all languages and wil recall every stage of the seven year fight that was made to save the men from the chair.

CARRY ON!



The Sacco-Vanzetti Murder

Manifesto of C. E. C. of Workers (Communist) Party

SACCO and VANZETTI have been murdered. The lifeless, bloody bodies of two brave men have been thrown at the feet of the working class whose companions they were. Two leaders of the workers have been murdered by the capitalist class of America—murdered as a sign of the contempt and hatred and fear which the capitalist class feels for the working class.

This is murder under the forms of capitalist law. It is the law of capitalist dictatorship, now exposed to the eyes of the working class of the world, stripped of the hypocrisy of "a fair trial."

• • •

THEY say they have "executed two anarchists" for a crime. But what the capitalist courts and the capitalist class have done, is to issue an insult and a challenge to the working class of America and the world. The electric current which tortured and destroyed Sacco and Vanzetti, conveyed to the workers of this and all countries the declaration of intensified class war of American capital against labor. It served notice that American capitalism, now grown more wealthy and more powerful, more arrogant and cruel than any other ruling class that the world has ever known, intends to use a free hand for the ruthless extermination of all which resists its power.

It is not a question of two individuals' lives; Sacco and Vanzetti are murdered because they had become symbols of the organization and the struggles of the working class against the capitalists. Their execution is the forerunner of still more arrogant and ruthless offensives against the trade unions, against all workers' organizations and especially against the militant section of the workers.

The dicision of Governor Fuller, which was really not a decision only of Governor Fuller, but especially of his masters, the powerful financial and industrial capitalists of whom he is but the cringing servant,—this decision is related to all of the struggles of the workers of the present time, and to the particular stage of American imperialism. The decision to execute the working class martyrs is related to the present drive to destroy the United Mine Workers' Union. In Ohio troops are now turned loose upon the striking coal miners. It is related to the capitalist war against the needle workers in New York.

• • •

THIS monstrous crime shows the real character of American justice. It is the class justice of the capitalist class. If many workers have wondered how it was possible to condemn these two brave men to death in the face of the public knowledge that they were innocent, this was only because such workers did not understand that capitalist justice means merely the merciless suppression of the working class, in order to help the capitalist class to pile up wealth thru the exploitation of labor. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will open the eyes of many millions of workers to American justice—capitalist class justice.

"American capital is powerful and can destroy its enemies," says Fuller, the flunky and mouthpiece of his class. But millions of workers look on and learn to understand and to hate the enemies and exploiters and murderers of their class.

• • •

In every country of the world the honest working class, and even sections of the middle bourgeois, spit in the face of American capitalism. Every American embassy, every American consulate and every American business establishment in foreign countries, stands out before the workers of those countries as a house of shame. Thus the exploited classes of the whole world are learning of the danger they face in the rising power of American imperialism. They are

(Continued on Page Four)

POLICE WOUND HUNDREDS IN EFFORT TO QUELL MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

Memorial Mass Meetings Thruout World Are Planned; Denounce Massachusetts Murder

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Bitter in their resentment against the murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti in the Massachusetts electric chair, over 150,000 Paris workers today joined in one of the most fiery demonstrations in years.

Defying hundreds of armed police, machine guns, and all the death-dealing equipment at the city's command, the demonstrators, led by Communists, staged a miniature commune and erected a barricade on the Boulevard Sebastopol. Hundreds, including police, were injured in the battles and an equal number of workers were arrested.

DENOUNCE MURDERERS.

Shouting, "Sacco and Vanzetti will be avenged"; "Down with the Yankee murderers," the crowd made their way toward the American embassy, but were halted by several lines of bayonets. Hospitals thruout the city reported many casualties, but the number has not been determined.

Around the Etoile section, which is the fashionable American residential section, the "International" was sung and the demonstrators shouted, "Down with the American murderers."

Warning to the American Legion that it would be impossible for them to hold their proposed convention in Paris next month was contained in speeches at numerous protest mass meetings held during the day.

• • •

Strikes, demonstrations and boycotts are being held thruout the world in denunciation of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

While plans for monster memorial meetings were being rushed in cities thruout the United States, workers in Argentina declared an indefinite strike to protest against American capitalist justice, Geneva workers staged enthusiastic demonstrations before the American consulate and the League of Nations building, and workers in Moscow, Paris, Berlin, London and Copenhagen condemned the murder of the two framed-up workers at huge mass meetings.

Plans for nation-wide memorial meetings for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti have just been completed. A conference composed of representatives of the International Labor Defense, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committe, and the National Citizens' Council met in Boston yesterday and appointed a committee to make tentative arrangements. This includes Powers Hapgood, now facing a six-months' jail sentence for attempting to make a speech on the Boston Common last Sunday; Michael Gold, editor of "The New Masses"; Ann Washington Craton, Alfred Baker Lewis, Clarina Michaelson, George Krasko, Harry J. Cantor, member district executive committee of Workers (Communist) Party of Boston, and R. Zelms.

Call For Facts of Frame-up.

Another committee was also chosen which will soon send out a call for a national conference to be held in New York to demand a complete senatorial investigation into all the details of the notorious frame-up which culminated in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in the death chair early yesterday morning.

The murdered workers will be cremated. This was decided here this afternoon at a meeting of friends and relatives including Sacco's widow and Vanzetti's sister.

It was also decided to let the bodies lie in state for two or three days in some hall, if permission can be obtained from the health authorities. Then there is to be a monster funeral procession to the Forest Hill crematory.

Vanzetti's ashes will be taken to Italy by his sister, Luigia, and Sacco's will be turned over to his wife.

This plan for disposing of the bodies was approved after several had been considered. One suggestion that was made was to take the bodies to memorial demonstrations thruout the country, including New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

A memorial parade for the two workers will be held at the North

(Continued on Page Two)

Eighteen Arrested In Berlin Sacco-Vanzetti Protests

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Eighteen workers were arrested in Berlin for demonstrating before the United States embassy. The arrests were the culmination of the police ferocity which has marked the efforts of the German officials

The workers of Germany continued right up to the last minute to agitate for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. More than twenty meetings were held in Berlin on the night of the murder while mounted and foot police heavily armed guarded all the street approaches and had machine guns planted on vantage points.

Workers who secured a building in the center of Berlin have painted across the side in yard-high letters: "America's christian dollar justice is tonight murdering Sacco and Vanzetti. Men, pause and think in this last hour."

Fifth Party Convention to Open With Mass Meeting At Central Opera House, Tuesday, August 30th

WORKERS of New York City and vicinity will join in welcoming the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party by attending the Mass Meeting planned for Tuesday night, August 30, at the Central Opera House, 67th Street, near Third Avenue. The gathering will be under the auspices of the Party's Central Executive Committee. Admission will be 50 cents. A program of nationally prominent speakers will be announced shortly.

How Shall We Pay Tribute to the Memory of Our Martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti

Murdered in cold blood our heroes died with the note of defiance on their lips and unwavering devotion to the cause of the working class in their hearts. How shall we express our deep sense of loss! How shall we give vent to our undying hatred of the system, which so heartlessly takes the lives of the truest and bravest in our midst?

No tears will serve us now. The iron fist of the ruling class has steeled us well against such softness. By its brazen defiance of millions of voices, raised in the name of simple justice, to stay the execution of this horrible crime, the capitalist class has demonstrated, so that even the blind can see, its ruthless disregard for even the most elementary standards of human rights. It has dared to do this thing because it has felt its power to see it through, without let or hindrance. And we, the working class have learned the lesson, which the electric current that charred the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti, has seared deep in our hearts. We shall crush the rule of the tyrants. We shall challenge the power of the ruling class which has dared to commit this infamous deed. We will build up our strength until the day when the oppressors will be overthrown and labor shall be enthroned as the ruling class.

We shall build up our organs for the struggle, build and strengthen The DAILY WORKER, guard it well from its enemies, who yesterday murdered Sacco and Vanzetti and today raise their hands against our paper. This shall be our lasting tribute to the memory of our fallen fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Strikes, Boycotts, Mass Protest Over Murder

(Continued from Page One)

End in Boston either today or tomorrow, it was learned at the headquarters of the Defense Committee.

Condolences To Mrs. Sacco.

Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, 80 East 11th street, sent the following telegram to Mrs. Rose Sacco, wife of the executed radical. It read:

"On behalf of hundreds of thousands of sympathizers in New York I send my most heartfelt condolences in your hour of grief. Your murdered husband and his comrade-in-arms will live forever in the hearts of his fellow-workers. We feel deeply for you and your fatherless children, Inez and Dante."

Miss Baron also sent a wire to Miss Luigia Vanzetti. It read:

"In your grief for your murdered brother be consoled in the knowledge that he and his dear comrade, Nicola, died as martyrs to the cause of millions of toilers thruout the world. We grieve with you and ask you to remember that you are not alone in your grief. Millions mourn with you."

• • •

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—One hundred public schoolhouse janitors, their assistants and other men employed around institutions of learning in this city, were this afternoon sworn in by chief of police clerk, Capt. Joseph Harriman, for guard duty.

The men were given a badge, a revolver and a club and will be stationed at school houses and other public buildings for duty in preparation for Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations.

An additional hundred will be sworn in tomorrow.

• • •

BOSTON, Aug. 23. — Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are dead.

They were murdered by order of "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts" in the electric chair at the Charlestown state prison a few minutes after midnight.

Each was pronounced dead a few seconds after the electric switch was thrown by Robert C. Elliott, Sing Sing executioner, and their bodies were laid on the stone slabs brot into the death chamber.

The two innocent workers, who have been tortured for the past seven years, died with the greatest bravery. Both made short speeches protesting their innocence, but little opportunity was given them as they were hurriedly rushed into the death chair.

"Farewell my wife and child and all my friends," shouted Sacco as the warden Hendry gave the signal to the executioner.

As Vanzetti was led into the death chamber he turned to the two guards and shook hands with them. He sat down in the chair, almost willingly and said calmly:

"I am Innocent!"

"I wish to tell you I am innocent and never committed any crime. I thank you for everything you have done for me. I am innocent of all crime, not only of this one, but all. I am an innocent man," Vanzetti said.

"I wish to forgive some people for what they are now doing to me," he concluded.

Celestino Madeiros, 25-year-old Portuguese who confessed that he was a member of the Morelli gang of Providence which committed the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed, was the first to be electrocuted, he being pronounced dead at 12:05.

At 2 o'clock in the morning a wagon drove into the prison yard. The lifeless bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti were lifted into the wagon and driven away to a mortuary two miles away in the East End. It was here that Mrs. Rose Sacco, Miss Luigia Vanzetti, and members of the defense committee claimed them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Hope for the five missing Dole fliers and their two would-be rescuers, Capt. Billy Erwin and Alvin Eichwaldt, had all but vanished with the coming of dawn today—one week after the ill-fated "Golden Eagle" and "Miss Doran," hopped off on their disastrous attempt to reach Honolulu.

Mid-Summer Jamboree

GRAND OPERA "CARMEN" GRAND OPERA

FULL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

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The Gayest Affair of the Season

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$1.00
Admission, Dancing and
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.SUNDAY
AUGUST 28

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Illustration Courtesy "New Masses"

THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

By JAMES P. CANNON.
(Sec'y., International Labor Defense)

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead but their names will live forever and become a shining banner for the upward striving toilers of the world. They have been murdered by the assassins of the capitalist class. Their execution was a cynically brutal defiance of the world-wide demand of the millions of people that they be liberated or at least be given a new trial to prove over again their innocence. It was a legal lynching, a fiendish act of class vengeance, cunningly prepared and planned and violently consummated by the willing tools of the capitalist class.

Sacco and Vanzetti died for the working class. Like their immortal comrades of Chicago's Haymarket they died as martyrs to the cause of labor. This was known or felt by tens of millions of workers in every corner of the globe who fought bitterly to the very last moment to vindicate the two martyred labor fighters. Their admirable loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor was the only crime they were guilty of, they were innocent of the crime charged against them by their executioners.

The last words of Vanzetti uttered a minute before the current of death silenced his voice were the echo of the deep convictions of the people: "I wish to tell you that I am innocent and have never committed a crime, but perhaps sometimes sins. I am innocent of all crimes, not only of this one but of all. I am an innocent man."

The Massachusetts executioners have put to death two glorious spirits. These two fighters living for seven years in the shadow of the electric chair unceasingly tortured by their suspension between delay and death, calmly watching the relentless net of the capitalist lynchers closing about them, showed by their heroic conduct how the revolutionary fighters of the working class can die at the hands of their class enemy.

The noble dignity and courage which sustained them throughout the seven years remained with them to the end. They went to death calmly and bravely without fear or embarrassment. It was their murderers, the governors and the judges who hid their faces in fear and shame. Their determined loyalty to the cause is at the same time a mark of shame on the heads of the cowards and the prophets of respectability who could never make common cause with these clear eyed fighters.

Yes, their names will live forever for the electric current that killed them has burned their names permanently into the hearts of the toilers of the world. Their miserable executioners will be buried in oblivion while the names and struggles of Sacco and Vanzetti still remain a shining guide to the masses, an inspiration to the oppressed everywhere. They are our noble and heroic martyrs. Their conduct up to the very last moment was in that spirit. The fight of the working class has already made their names immortal and for us their memory is imperishable. Their voices are stilled but their silence thunders around the world. The workers of America who fought to free Sacco and Vanzetti must pay tribute to their heroic memory in every section of the country. The workers must gather at memorial meetings to pledge themselves to keep alive the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti and their fight, to pour their hatred upon the heads of the murderers to build our strength to prevent new Sacco-Vanzetti cases and to obtain freedom for the class fighters who are also victims of the frame-up and still in prison.

The International Labor Defense will continue its work for that cause in the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Honor and respect to our fallen comrades. Remember Sacco and Vanzetti. Remember labor's deathless martyrs!

NANTICOKE, Pa., Aug. 23.—While Sacco and Vanzetti were awaiting death last night 2,000 hard coal miners assembled here to protest against the murder of the two innocent prisoners. Resolutions denouncing the "outrageous murder" and demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti were sent to President Coolidge and Governor Fuller.

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Build the Labor Party as a Challenge to the Assassins of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT was the capitalist government of the United States of America that burned Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to death in the human slaughter house, one of the many torture chambers of the Charlestown Penitentiary at Boston, Massachusetts.

This is the most important lesson that the American working class must learn as the lifeless bodies of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, so courageous in life, so brave in the face of death, are removed from the abbatoir of the New England oligarchs of great greed.

Learning this lesson to the full, that the United States government of the blood-lusting owning class is the real assassin of the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, the working class of this country must inevitably develop its strength along the right path, toward the defeat of that government and the abolition of the social system for which it stands.

American labor must stand aghast at the ease and self-assurance with which the murder crew in Boston, the long-heralded center of "American culture," proceeded with its bloody work.

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This brief article will deal with merely one effort,—the struggle of the workers to break away from the political domination of the working class, to turn their backs on the republican and democratic parties, to develop their own independent political action — thru the Labor Party—and unite the forces of the working class to battle the ruling class forces guilty of the assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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Where is the worker who would shake the assassin's hand of Robert C. Elliott, the hideous-faced executioner, who threw on the powerful electric current that roasted our comrades alive?

Yet the executioner, Elliott, was merely the servant of the dominant government, getting his $150 for each murder that he committed. It was the capitalist state that paid his Judas gold.

The same capitalist government paid Elliott that pays the puny human, Judge Webster Thayer, who sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to death, no less the assassin and executioner as he sits, black gowned, holding court at Dedham, Massachusetts.

The same capitalist government that paid Elliott pays Governor Alvan T. Fuller, the chief executive of Massachusetts, who spoke the "NO!" of the American ruling class in answer to the demands of international labor that Sacco and Vanzetti be freed, being innocent of the crime charged against them.

This is the same capitalist government that has carefully selected all its judges, both in the federal and state courts in Massachusetts, as well as its own United States Supreme Court. Many lawyers sought a loophole somewhere for the two proletarians, Sacco, the shoemaker, and Vanzetti, the fish peddler. But they failed.

The murder crew stood solid. The United States Supreme Court Justices, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis Dembitz Brandeis and Harlan Fiske Stone, when appealed to, supported Fuller and Thayer, and they were in turn supported by William Howard Taft, the Chief Justice himself, who had new infamy heaped upon his name because of the vicious resistance he offered to the anti-child labor amendment to the federal constitution, that threatens to take children out of the mills of New England and put them in school.

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At the very moment that world labor was directing its attack against the United States government, demanding the opening of the files of the department of justice that contained testimony sufficient to furnish a basis for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the figurehead of the government, Calvin Coolidge, was enjoying himself in the national playground known as Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming.

This is the murder crew that joined in making a Roman holiday, a murder feast, with our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, as the victims, because the strength of the working class was not powerful enough to liberate them.

• • •

Labor that is loyal to Sacco and Vanzetti turns its back on the executioner, Elliott; on the judge, Thayer; on the governor, Fuller; on the judges, Holmes, Brandeis, Stone, Taft; on the attorney general, Sargent; on the president, "Silent Cal."

But in order to be honest with themselves, in order to be honest with the martyred dead, they must also turn their backs upon all those who give support to these political instruments of the ruling class.

• • •

The hands of every trade union official who urges support of capitalist party officials, all allies of "the murder crew," drip with the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti just as much as the hands of Elliott, the executioner, or Thayer, the judicial assassin, or their many associates.

All labor must watch well the sessions of the American Federation of Labor, that open Monday, October 3, in Los Angeles, California. At this convention the American Federation of Labor officialdom must provide the program on which it intends to wage its part of the fight in the national presidential election next year, 1928.

It was within the strength of the American Federation of Labor, thru using its economic power, to free Sacco and Vanzetti. But the Greens, the Wolls and the Tobins, refused to use this power and thereby became the blood-brothers of those who put Sacco and Vanzetti to death.

The power of the masses who toil must develop sufficient strength in all sections of the nation to bring into existence an irresistible movement for independent political action. This movement must even engulf the American Federation of Labor.

The American labor movement must be cleansed of the guilt for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti that the Greens, the Wolls and the Tobins have brought upon it.

There must be no support in the ranks of American labor for those who shake hands with the executioners of our martyred comrades; and these executioners include all who support the capitalist social order that spawned the present United States government, the real assassin, the actual murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti.

No effective voice was raised in any city council, in any state legislature, nor in the national congress of these United States, demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be freed. They were all the legislative bodies, exclusively controlled by the ruling class.

Even under capitalism large numbers of workers must be sent into the city councils, the state legislatures, to the congress in Washington. But they must be sent as representatives of the working class fighting for their class.

As labor approaches the 1928 national elections it must look well for those who have the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti upon their hands. All such are the enemies of those who labor.

SACCO AND VANZETTI HAVE JOINED THE HAYMARKET MARTYRS

Statement of District Eight of Workers (Communist) Party.

The statement of the District Executive Committee of District Eight follows:

"With the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the legal murder has been completed. Two more working class fighters have joined the ranks of those sacrificed through the Haymarket frame-ups, those who laid down their lives in the struggle for the working class in Homestead, Lawrence, Ludlow, West Virginia and the mourned working class fighters the world over.

"The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is another outrage against workers to be redeemed through future working class struggles.

"Thousands of Chicago workers have clearly stated their conviction in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. Thousands have protested this frame-up murder. The Chicago workers hold a great heritage in the tradition of the Haymarket martyrs; nor have they forgotten the attempted murder of Mooney and Billings.

"It becomes clear to Chicago workers that Sacco and Vanzetti as well as the Haymarket martyrs were soldiers of the class struggle who fell at their posts fighting the common enemy. As it becomes thus plain that the common enemy is the capitalist class and all it stands for, then, Chicago workers will understand how to more effectively close their ranks and fight on not only to redeem the struggles of their fallen comrades but also to secure freedom from capitalist oppression and exploitation.

"The spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti, the spirit of the Haymarket martyrs is still living amongst us. In that spirit we must act.

"JAS. P. CANNON, Sec'y."

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How Shall We Pay Tribute to the Memory of Our Martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti

Murdered in cold blood our heroes died with the note of defiance on their lips and unwavering devotion to the cause of the working class in their hearts. How shall we express our deep sense of loss! How shall we give vent to our undying hatred of the system, which so heartlessly takes the lives of the truest and bravest in our midst?

No tears will serve us now. The iron fist of the ruling class has steeled us well against such softness. By its brazen defiance of millions of voices, raised in the name of simple justice, to stay the execution of this horrible crime, the capitalist class has demonstrated, so that even the blind can see, its ruthless disregard for even the most elementary standards of human rights. It has dared to do this thing because it has felt its power to see it through, without let or hindrance. And we, the working class have learned the lesson, which the electric current that charred the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti, has seared deep in our hearts. We shall crush the rule of the tyrants. We shall challenge the power of the ruling class which has dared to commit this infamous deed. We will build up our strength until the day when the oppressors will be overthrown and labor shall be enthroned as the ruling class.

We shall build up our organs for the struggle, build and strengthen The DAILY WORKER, guard it well from its enemies, who yesterday murdered Sacco and Vanzetti and today raise their hands against our paper. This shall be our lasting tribute to the memory of our fallen fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Strikes, Boycotts, Mass Protest Over Murder

(Continued from Page One)

End in Boston either today or tomorrow, it was learned at the headquarters of the Defense Committee.

Condolences To Mrs. Sacco.

Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the **Sacco-Vanzetti** Emergency Committee, 80 East 11th street, sent the following telegram to Mrs. Rose Sacco, wife of the executed radical. It read:

"On behalf of hundreds of thousands of sympathizers in New York I send my most heartfelt condolences in your hour of grief. Your murdered husband and his comrade-in-arms will live forever in the hearts of his fellow-workers. We feel deeply for you and your fatherless children, Inez and Dante."

Miss Baron also sent a wire to Miss Luigia Vanzetti. It read:

"In your grief for your murdered brother be consoled in the knowledge that he and his dear comrade, Nicola, died as martyrs to the cause of millions of toilers thruout the world. We grieve with you and ask you to remember that you are not alone in your grief. Millions mourn with you."

• • •

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—One hundred public schoolhouse janitors, their assistants and other men employed around institutions of learning in this city, were this afternoon sworn in by chief of police clerk, Capt. Joseph Harriman, for guard duty.

The men were given a badge, a revolver and a club and will be stationed at school houses and other public buildings for duty in preparation for Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations.

An additional hundred will be sworn in tomorrow.

• • •

BOSTON, Aug. 23. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are dead.

They were murdered by order of "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts" in the electric chair at the Charlestown state prison a few minutes after midnight.

Each was pronounced dead a few seconds after the electric switch was thrown by Robert C. Elliott, Sing Sing executioner, and their bodies were laid on the stone slabs brot into the death chamber.

The two innocent workers, who have been tortured for the past seven years, died with the greatest bravery. Both made short speeches protesting their innocence, but little opportunity was given them as they were hurriedly rushed into the death chair.

"Farewell my wife and child and all my friends," shouted Sacco as the warden Hendry gave the signal to the executioner.

As Vanzetti was led into the death chamber he turned to the two guards and shook hands with them. He sat down in the chair, almost willingly and said calmly:

"I am Innocent!"

"I wish to tell you I am innocent and never committed any crime. I thank you for everything you have done for me. I am innocent of all crime, not only of this one, but all. I am an innocent man," Vanzetti said.

"I wish to forgive some people for what they are now doing to me," he concluded.

Celestino Madeiros, 25-year-old Portuguese who confessed that he was a member of the Morelli gang of Providence which committed the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed, was the first to be electrocuted, he being pronounced dead at 12:05.

At 2 o'clock in the morning a wagon drove into the prison yard. The lifeless bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti were lifted into the wagon and driven away to a mortuary two miles away in the East End. It was here that Mrs. Rose Sacco, Miss Luigia Vanzetti, and members of the defense committee claimed them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 23. Hope for the five missing Dole fliers and their two would-be rescuers, Capt. Billy Erwin and Alvin Eichwaldt, had all but vanished with the coming of dawn today—one week after the ill-fated "Golden Eagle" and "Miss Doran," hopped off on their disastrous attempt to reach Honolulu.

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Illustration Courtesy "New Masses"

THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

By JAMES P. CANNON,
(Sec'y., International Labor Defense)

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead but their names will live forever and become a shining banner for the upward striving toilers of the world. They have been murdered by the assassins of the capitalist class. Their execution was a cynically brutal defiance of the world-wide demand of the millions of people that they be liberated or at least be given a new trial to prove over again their innocence. It was a legal lynching, a fiendish act of class vengeance, cunningly prepared and planned and violently consummated by the willing tools of the capitalist class.

Sacco and Vanzetti died for the working class. Like their immortal comrades of Chicago's Haymarket they died as martyrs to the cause of labor. This was known or felt by tens of millions of workers in every corner of the globe who fought bitterly to the very last moment to vindicate the two martyred labor fighters. Their admirable loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor was the only crime they were guilty of, they were innocent of the crime charged against them by their executioners.

The last words of Vanzetti uttered a minute before the current of death silenced his voice were the echo of the deep convictions of the people "I wish to tell you that I am innocent and have never committed a crime, but perhaps sometimes sins. I am innocent of all crimes, not only of this one but of all. I am an innocent man."

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The noble dignity and courage which sustained them throughout the seven years remained with them to the end. They went to death calmly and bravely without fear or embarrassment. It was their murderers, the governors and the judges who hid their faces in fear and shame. Their determined loyalty to the cause is at the same time a mark of shame on the heads of the cowards and the prophets of respectability who could never make common cause with these clear eyed fighters.

Yes, their names will live forever for the electric current that killed them has burned their names permanently into the hearts of the toilers of the world. Their miserable executioners will be buried in oblivion while the names and struggles of Sacco and Vanzetti still remain a shining guide to the masses, an inspiration to the oppressed everywhere. They are our noble and heroic martyrs. Their conduct up to the very last moment was in that spirit. The fight of the working class has already made their names immortal and for us their memory is imperishable. Their voices are stilled but their silence thunders around the world. The workers of America who fought to free Sacco and Vanzetti must pay tribute to their heroic memory in every section of the country. The workers must gather at memorial meetings to pledge themselves to keep alive the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti and their fight, to pour their hatred upon the heads of the murderers to build our strength to prevent new Sacco-Vanzetti cases and to obtain freedom for the class fighters who are also victims of the frame-up and still in prison.

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SOVIET UNION IN DEFEAT WOULD BE BLOW TO GEORGIA

Intellectuals Declare for Defense

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—In Tiflis a large meeting of Georgian intellectuals has taken place in the presence of ex-members of the Central Committee of the Georgian Menshvist Party and ex-members of the Mensheviks, the national democrats and the social revolutionaries.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution containing inte. alia, the following: "The August insurrection of 1921 caused the breakdown of those methods of struggle used by the Georgian emigrants. It became clear that the national and state interests of our country would have to be brought into agreement with that system to which Georgia by the dictates of history is a part. The world is now faced once again with the danger of war. The war, no matter where it may begin, will be of an international character. One of the chief issues at stake will be the question of the existence or non-existence of the Soviet power and the Soviet system, the question of Georgia will not be raised as a separate problem.

No Separate Party.

"The Georgian people can not take any especial and separate part in this war. The Georgian people realize that should the Soviet power in Russia be defeated, then the reaction would ensue which would not be favorable to the national and economic development of Georgia. We consider it necessary to declare with all emphasis that any insurrection or similar action in Georgia would be the greatest crime against the Georgian people. We will resist energetically anyone who dares to attempt to drag the Georgian people into any such adventure."

Bishop Coming to Politics Talk Met By Cruelty Charge

The question of national minorities in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes continues to rankle. When Bishop Nikolai of Jugoslavia arrived in America to present his lecture to the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, his secretary was handed a letter from the Bulgarian organization known as The Central Committee of the Union of the Macedonian Political Organization in America, which charged that in the bishop's own diocese, Bulgarian schools were suppressed, Bulgarian books forbidden, and Bulgarian names likewise, so that, "he whose name is Petroff must now call himself Petrovitch.

"The smallest sign of the existence of the Bulgarian nationality in your diocese is considered as a criminal act and is punished by cruelly," says the letter, and continues, "History has not registered another instance where a nation wholesale has so mercilessly been put out of the pale of the law."

British Buy U. S. Radio Circuit; All Big Cities

A chain of sixteen American and Canadian broadcasting stations will be controlled and operated by the Columbia Graphophone Company of London as the result of the completing of negotiations and the signing of contracts by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with the former company at London today.

The new hook-ups will go into operation next month, operating from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A number of the famous British orchestras and entertainers will tour the British and American stations under the direction of the London managers of the circuit.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BRITAIN'S QUARREL OVER AIRPLANE IN CHINA ONLY STEP TOWARDS FURTHER UNITED INVASION

(Chinese Nationalist News Agency)
(Statement to the Press By ERNEST K. MOY, American Director.)

Britain's action in cutting a Chinese railway because the Chinese object to England's violation of China's rights is nothing surprising or new. Force is the only argument a bully can employ when his lawless conduct is questioned or opposed, and, like any other common bully, England takes what she wants by force or intimidation.

Ever since the British military forces first landed in Shanghai early this year, their airplanes have been flying over Chinese territory. There is not a single authority on international law who will deny that this flying over Chinese territory by British military airplanes is a clear violation of the law of nations. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has protested repeatedly to the British authorities in Shanghai against this violation, but invariably his protests have been ignored.

On August 16th a British plane while thus illegally flying was forced to land in Chinese territory. The Commissioner took advantage of the occasion to bring about and end to these flagrant violations of law, and retained the wings of the fallen plane. Their return was demanded by the British consul general, and when this was refused, the British general Duncan ordered the cutting of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railroad which he said would remain cut until the restoration of the airplane wings.

It does not take any authority on law to tell that such an act serves only to multiply and aggravate the crimes England, by virtue of brute force, is perpetrating on Chinese soil.

The incident, however, serves a purpose not originally contemplated by the British authorities. In a statement they felt obliged to issue to explain their unjustifiable conduct, it is asserted that the "reasons which justify flights over Chinese territory from time to time by British and other foreign fliers are the same as those which justify the landing in China of the armed forces of these powers." It simply confirms, for it is an admission of, what the Chinese have know all along; namely, that Great Britain proposes military intervention in China in concert with the other powers and will precipitate incidents to lend justification to her fool-hardy program.

It should be held in mind that England and the other powers justify the landing of their troops in China because they are confined within areas which are supposed to be outside of Chinese jurisdiction. In other words they have a supposed right under international law to be there. But during the campaign last spring the British troops guarding the extra-territorial area of the International Settlement in Shanghai moved their lines into strictly Chinese territory, —and act of invasion. The move was justified on the ground that it was necessary to protect the British rights in the International Settlement. It is an indirect and evasive way to say that in order to protect British "rights" in China it is necessary to have foreign troops police the whole country; in other words military intervention.

LEGALIZED
MURDER!

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By FELIX FRANKFURTER

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Workers Party Hurries to Stop Police Terror

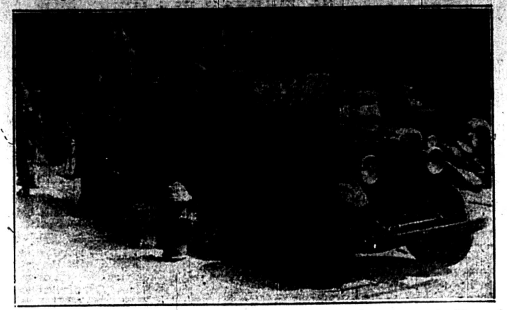
(Continued from Page One)

organizations to demand the immediate release of the arrested miners and the punishment of the state troopers who are responsible for the wounding and clubbing of hundreds of peaceful men and women.

Demand Police Withdrawal.

We demand that Governor Fisher withdraw the state police from this district and that the task of preserving order in the striking area be left in the hands of the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America.

HOW POLICE PREPARED FOR DEMONSTRATION



How close justice is upheld in New York City. A police emergency wagon again opened with gas bombs, machine guns and other weapons for use against Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrators.

U.S.S.R. WORKERS ASSAIL PARTY OPPOSITIONISTS

Write Letters, Pass Resolutions

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.—The press continues to publish resolutions adopted by many party organizations in regard to the decisions of the united plenum of the central committee of the All Union Communist Party in regard to the inner party opposition.

All these resolutions approve the decisions of the plenum and emphasize the reprimand addressed to Trotzky and Zinoviev. They declare it to be the last warning to the opposition, and the last attempt to help it return to a Leninist channel.

Workers Write.

Simultaneously there appear in the different newspapers a whole series of letters from different Communist workmen, announcing their leaving the opposition, and denouncing its disorganizational activity.

The Kharkov papers published for example a letter from Fedor Zakharov, a workman in the Kharkov locomotive works, and until recently a member of the opposition. The letter states among other things, that the main factor which compelled him to resign from the opposition is the resolution of the last plenum of the central committee and central controling commission, in which, instead of expelling Zinoviev and Trotzky, the plenum left them in the central committee, confining itself to a reprimand and appealing to all members of the opposition to renounce their erroneous line.

Dislikes Fractionism.

Zakharov declares in his letter that he was particularly indignant over the action of certain Kharkov members who, declaring that they salute the plenum's decision, still the next day held a fractionary meeting with thirteen comrades present with whom two men, expelled from the party also met. Zakharov says: "This meeting proved to me that the opposition is against party unity."

Pravda emphasizes that nearly a fortnight's discussion by the lower party nuclei show as a result the exceptional unity and firmness wherewith the party, as one man, supports the resolutions of the plenum.

Led to Ruin.

The local resolutions, says Pravda, not only refer to the last warning to the opposition, but in accordance with the entire line taken by the central committee and the central controlling commission contain appeals to the rank and file of the workmen in the opposition who still continue to follow their leaders who have failed, to bethink themselves and return to the party's position.

The opposition led these partisans of its thru a blind alley to the very edge of the party.

They were already directly threatened with the prospect of becoming a tool in the hands of hostile class powers alien to the proletariat, which are waylaying the opposition around the corner and calling it from the ranks of the party.

Many workmen in the opposition, recognizing this danger, have already left it.

Tries For Unity.

The party, has done everything possible to turn the leaders of the opposition the party's way, and warrant them a painless return to the party. Now their future fate and political life depend on the leaders themselves.

The party will also do everything to convince the last honest real workman who is a member of the party following the opposition, that he should stand as formerly shoulder to shoulder, brotherly, in the Bolshevist party of Lenin. This is a most difficult moment and tremendous problems are confronting the party, demanding united and unanimous work under the leadership of the central committee. There should be no place in the ranks of the party for fractional dissension and the work of the opposition.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Purcell Declares Again for Unity With USSR Labor

PARIS, August 2 (By Mail).—President A. A. Purcell of the International Federation of Trade Unions has aroused the anger of Leon Johaux, the leader of the French unions affiliated with the Amsterdam International, when the former declared in favor of an all-inclusive world congress of trade unions as a prelude to the restoration of unity, and said that the fruits of the Russian revolution must be conserved.

Johaux In Angry Retort.

Leon Johaux, in an angry tone, insisted that Purcell's statement was made on his own personal responsibility and was disapproved by the rest of the executive with the exception of the two British members, Brown and Purcell.

Ben Turner and George Hicks, other members of the British delegation; declared themselves in favor of Purcell's stand. Brown, who is the British secretary of the I. T. F. U., said that he was entirely in ignorance of the protest made by Johaux, who did not consult the majority in whose behalf he took the responsibility to speak.

Failed In General Strike.

Purcell, who proved a weak "left winger" during the great general strike, was one of the foremost advocates of unity between the Russian trade unions and those affiliated to the I. F. T. U. in an all-inclusive trade union international. He has been severely criticized since then, by the left wing, for his objective support of the right wing leaders, such as Thomas, Bromley, MacDonald. But the masses in Great Britain are feeling the pressure of capitalism more and more and the passage of the Trade Union Disputes Bill is forcing the leaders to use militant language.

The following is the gist of Purcell's speech in reference to the Russian trade unions:

"How miserable are the follies which have kept ourselves and the Russian workers apart!

"We need the young and powerful Russian trade union movement in our International. We need the support of our Russian comrades, we need their freshness of outlook, their boldness, vigor and courage.

Reaction Gaining.

"The world would be a far, far different place today, reaction and fascism would not have obtained the grip on Europe that they have obtained, if, immediately following the Vienna Congress of the I. F. T. U., the Russians had joined with us in strengthening and building up and giving vitality to the International trade union movement.

"The saddest reading of all in the report of the I. F. T. U. is those parts dealing with Russian relations. All those who in any way claim to be leaders of the working class owe it as a solemn duty, a sacred obligation, to the workers, to unite the forces of our movement.

"The conquests of the Russian revolution must be defended at all costs.

Need Russian Workers.

"We need our Russian comrades in our International. We need our American comrades. We need our Mexican comrades. We need our Chinese comrades. We need every organized body of workers in the world.

"The I. F. T. U. must adopt the advice of Danton. It is for the Trade Union International to dare, and dare, and dare again.

"On every hand the inefficiency and decay of capitalism is being made apparent. International capitalism is bankrupt in ideas and in statesmanship. Only organized labor can introduce order and efficiency, the fullest and best use of the highly developed productive forces science and invention have given us, and liberty and human happiness into the world."

The All-Russian Council of Trade Unions has persistently tried to bring about the unity of the workers in one all-inclusive international. All its efforts have been frustrated by the opposition of the continental leaders of the I. F. T. U. with few exceptions.

PRAVDA ANSWERS UNITY ARTICLE OF SOCIALISTS

Should Address Queries to Red International

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 23. — Pravda writing of the proposal of the social democratic newspaper Het Volk for the formation of a new Russian-European Committee for the realization of trade union unity points out that one must not trust the sincerity of this newspaper, which formerly was an echo of the Amsterdam International, even before Oudegeest's resignation.

The question arises, why form new organizations for the purpose of achieving trade union unity when it would be much easier for Amsterdam to cease sabotaging the true desires of the labor masses who want unity?

The Soviet Union Labor Unons do not need favors from the Vorwaerts nor from brokers. They do not need services from the Dutch reformists who are vainly trying by means of a provocative proposal to oppose the Soviet Union Labor unions and the European trade unions and create the impression that the Red International is a revolutionary movement, solely of the Soviet labor unions.

If Het Volk intends to speak seriously of the relations of the unions on the question of unity it should address itself to the Red International of Labor Unions which is the sole plenipotentiary representative of all revolutionary labor unions.

Trud Comments.

Trud, commenting on the statements of Jouhaux, Hicks and Fimmen, points out that the statement of Hicks illustrates the attitude of the British trade unions in the Amsterdam international, particularly on the subject of trade union unity. It is an attitude lacking firm principles, purpose, or direction. The British delegation advanced no concrete proposals for changing from the existing course of the International Federation of Trade Unions, nor any motion for actually opening negotiations with the labor unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The British opposition, in the opinion of Trud, arises from the fact that the German unions are taking over more and more authority in the Amsterdam international and weakening the power of the British delegates.

Jouhaux's Hypocrisy.

Jouhaux's pompous utterances on the unity question are full of false pathos and affected friendliness for the Soviet Union and its labor unions. This attitude induces the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. to redouble their wariness towards reformist babble about unity.

If Jouhaux grows eloquent about the Red International of Labor Unions impeding unity, the revolutionary workers must remind him that the split in France in 1920 and the beginning of 1921 before the organiaztion of the Red International of Labor Unions was provoked by the fact that the conservative leaders of the labor federation proceeded to exclude all revolutionary organizations.

Attacked Revolution.

Only two days before the Congress of the Amsterdam International Jouhaux pronounced himself against union with the revolutionary part of the French proletariat.

Now Jouhaux tries to entice the Soviet labor unions by promises of support from France against the anti-Soviet bloc. But support of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the direct duty of every oragnization and cannot be a matter of bargaining. The re-establishment of unity in the International labor movement may only be the object of a free agreement between the International Federation of Trade Union (Amsterdam) and the labor unions out of its ranks.

Wants Labor Gagged.

Insistence on an acknowledgment by all these unions before any joint congress, that the Amsterdam federation has the correct policy and is the only proper organization, as Jouhaux wishes, cannot be a way leading to unity. The labor unions of the West and the unions of U. S. S. R. all have their own traditions and statutes.

Only by a general congress, without previous "capitulations" may there be created a single united organized labor movement thruout the world, says Trud.

The demands of Jouhaux, the paper continues, show that he does not really desire workers unity, because he desires to retain unity with the league of nations rather than unity of the working class, which is incompatible with the league of nations.

Liberal Professor Really Thinks U. S. To Free Filipinos

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 23. —The United States is so definitely pledged to Philippine independence, "when they are capable of maintaining it and if the Filipinos wish it," that a violation of this promise would never be supported or tolerated by the Americans people, Prof. Ralston Hayden, University of Michigan, declared yesterday at the Institute of Politics.

The fear of many Filipino leaders, however, that economic and political forces may in the end bring about the forcible permanent retention of the Philippines despite all promises of independence is one of the most disturbing factors in the Philippine situation today, Hayden said. Forcible retentionist proposals, therefore, tend to keep alive suspicion and animosity and make American-Filipino cooperation more difficult than it otherwise would be, he added.

Hayden was discussing the proposal of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila that the Philippines be established as a permanent organized territory of the United States. This proposal, he said, was opposed by a vast majority of Filipinos.

The history of the last 30 years, Hayden asserted, was the strongest possible evidence that the Filipino people possess a high degree of political capacity.

Negro Labor Fights Against Jim Crow Move at Seaside

Because she has accommodated Negroes at her bath house, Mrs. Milhauser, Seaside, L. I., has been threatened with the destruction of her pavillion.

Recently many bath-house owners held a meeting to protest against Negroes using the Seaside beach for bathing. Several speakers stated openly that they would burn the Milhauser Bath House if Negroes continued to go there.

When the American Negro Labor Congress heard of this attempt to suppress the elementary rights of a large section of the working class of this city, it sent Mrs. Hilhauser a letter congratulating her on the stand she has taken. It was signed by William L. Patterson, president.

Federal Reserve Gives Blessing to Mussolini Loan; Mellon Sees Him

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — New York bankers have practically been given the Federal Reserve Board's blessing in extending another hundred million to subsidize the weakening regime of Dictator Mussolini. In a special report, the board praises the economic and financial reforms adopted by the Bank of Italy and the Fascist Italian government in the past year.

The Federal Reserve is particularly enthusiastic over Mussolini' method of handling labor through special fascist unions which have enforced 10 per cent wage cuts and outlawed all strikes. "Work has gone on steadily," the board states, "and has not been interrupted by labor disputes. Some few controversies concerning slight adjustments of wages, of vital importance for the industries concerned, were equitably adjusted and the work men showed the highest spirit of cooperation and understanding."

Despite the "cooperation" forced on workers at the point of a bayonet, industry suffered badly during the year, the board admits. A falling off in domestic demand, due to the wretched wages of Italian consumers, unsettled conditions in Italian markets, high priced coal during the British strike, scarcity of capital, difficulty of collecting from Mediterranean customers, increase in unemployment and the instability of the exchange rate contributed to the depression.

New York bankers have been preparing the American investing public for a new Italian loan. The last one was sold with great difficulty and only after the most assiduous puffing of the Italian dictator. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is now cruising Italian waters in his private yacht and will confer with Mussolini during the summer.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

TWELVETHOUSAND AWAIT IN SQUARE FOR DEATH NEWS

Guns of Armored Cars Drive Them Away

"Sacco Murdered," read a placard in the second story window of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, 30 Union Square, just after midnight yesterday morning; and "boos" and hisses were heard from more than 12,000 workers assembled there. Soon after that the police clubbed them from the square.

Standing patiently for many hours the workers had watched eagerly for every new bulletin put up jointly by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit. Altho they were aware that no hope was left to save the lives of the two framed-up workers they would not go home until they had the official announcement that the electrocution was finished.

Many Fainted.

When the sign appeared in the window, simultaneously more than half of the assembled workers gave voice to their sentiments. The other half were too horrified or overcome either to speak or move. Several women fell into a dead faint, and one after another was carried to a nearby confectionery store that was turned into a temporary hospital, so keen was the anguish of the moment.

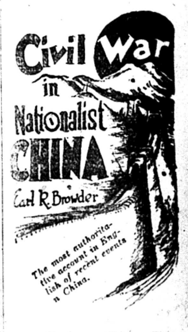
When the second sign appeared with the inscription "Vanzetti Murdered," several hundred police and detectives under the command of Capt. Wm. E. Ward and John J. Broderick, head of the industrial squad drove into the crowd and made them disperse. Mounted police and members of the riot squad were most active. The latter carried nightsticks in one hand while the other hand was kept near the revolver holster that was strapped on top of the coat.

Break Up Parade.

Armored motorcycles that had been hidden in nearby side streets then came into view. Driving down Second Ave. they broke up every attempt by the workers to start a parade to City Hall. This was the second time within six hours that such an attempt was made. The afternoon parade Monday had been comparatively successful but the early morning demonstration yesterday was ruthlessly broken up.

For several hours after the announcement of the execution, Second Ave. had the appearance of being under martial law. A member of the Industrial Squad was stationed on every second corner to direct all activities. In addition squads of police were stationed at many points along the avenue. Every five or six minutes several cars would rush past, some going uptown, others downtown. John J. Broderick, was in command of all the forces on Second Ave. Walking along the street with the mien of a conqueror in a captured city, he gave orders to his subordinates.

Whenever a group of workers appeared they were driven apart. Armored cars mounting machine guns followed a short distance behind the foot police and called for assistance when they were of the opinion that the workers were going to reform their lines.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The Struggle Sharpens in the Coalfields

In the coal fields the strike which is now in its fifth month is showing these developments which we have come to expect in struggles of this kind, especially when they take place in a basic industry.

The injunction has made its appearance as in southern Ohio, the mining companies have been authorized to employ gunmen sworn in as deputy sheriffs by obliging officials, officers of the militia are investigating the situation, the coal barons are hiring scabs, state police break up miners' meetings, strikers are jailed, conflicts provoked by scab-herders have taken place, workers have been killed and wounded.

Thru it all the officialdom of the miners' union, Lewis and his henchmen, and the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, of which the United Mine Workers is the most important part, sit apparently unmoved.

No national program for organization work in the non-union fields has been put forward. No program for relief for the strikers and their families has been forthcoming. It seems that the coal barons are being given every reason to believe that the union officials will not lead or even encourage any real struggle.

The rank and file of the miners are fighting as they have always fought—without fear and without complaint. Receiving nothing from headquarters except diatribes against the left wing section of the union, the members have at every opportunity met the offensive of the operators with mass picketing, marches into non-union territory and a solidarity which only the coal miners can show.

But these activities, valuable as they have been, are of too scattered a character to bring much pressure on the coal barons.

The most pressing need in the strike now is a national center and the organization of all these scattered militant actions into one national movement—a movement which can make effective inroads in the unorganized districts and secure and administer the financial relief for which there is now need and for which the need will increase.

The Lewis machine has failed to lead the union in this strike just as it failed to lead into anything but black reaction and ineffectiveness before the strike.

The left wing elements in the union will have to set up a directing center for all strike activity if the union is to live. Winter is coming on and then the coal barons will have both cold and hunger as their allies. The whole labor movement must be mobilized to aid the miners.

Organization of the non-union fields, stoppage of coal production in these districts and the establishment of an efficient relief machinery operating on a national scale—these are the minimum requirements of the strike in its recent phase.

Organizing the Machinery for Mass Murder

The unprecedented preparations made by the police in all large cities previous to the demonstrations in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti afford a clear insight into the primary reason for the organization and maintenance of such forces.

Horse, foot and artillery were mobilized for these demonstrations. We dare say that even in times of revolutionary crisis in European countries there are no such preparations made as were evident, for instance, in New York for the demonstration in Union Square.

The meeting was entirely surrounded by armed police, mounted and on foot. Machine-guns were placed on all buildings commanding the square. Every speaker's platform was surrounded by a ring of policemen. Tear and gas bombs were stored at strategic points. A minimum of 2,000 police were on duty in and around Union Square and the rest of the force was held in reserve—some 12,000 armed men could have been brought into action in a few minutes.

What does this mean?

In our opinion it can mean nothing but a determination on the part of the ruling class to take advantage of the present weakness of the labor movement and upon the slightest excuse give the workers a sample of what its mercenaries can do in the line of mass murder.

Only the broadening of the trade union movement by the inclusion of millions of the unorganized and the establishment of a powerful labor party sending fighting representatives to public offices can hold in check, a ruling class which, by its murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and its warlike preparations to prevent mass action by the workers, shows that it will stop at nothing to establish and maintain slavery in the United States.

Letters From Our Readers

Haskell's Complaint.

Dear Comrade:

Major General William N. Haskell says:

"The employers should support the National Guard because any time the big corporations have trouble they generally call upon the Guard for protection"

It is presumed he means labor troubles and the services the Guard renders in breaking strikes. Is that what the Guard is for?

I always thought a Guard is for the purpose of maintaining order and favoring neither side.

I think you will perform a service to the cause of union labor if you investigate Haskell's record with regard to the "troubles" of corporations.—E. A. Edenberg.

• • •

A Japanese Worker's Life in U. S.

Dear Comrades:

I am a slave at the Howard Reed orchard of Marysville, Calif., which employs about 100 men and women.

About two months ago, I was taken sick from the arsenic poison of the spray and asked the boss to take me to a doctor but was refused. After the few days rest at the hospital I recovered. Since then I have been asking the boss for compensation, but he says "this and that." I was obliged to report the case to an attorney. However the case has not been settled yet.

Such is our life.—T. Yani.

• • •

Defend DAILY WORKER.

Enclosed you will find a money-order for $20.00 which I send as a donation to The DAILY WORKER.

The money was made on the picnic arranged by the Russian Benefit Society, Sunday, August 7th.

Let capitalist society know that we are the working class and we defend our weapon The DAILY WORKER.

—D. Federuk, Haverhill, Mass.

Sacco and Vanzetti Murdered

(Continued from Page One)

learning that American imperialism is more beastly than all other dark forces which have ever threatened to ruthless domination of all peoples and the exploitation of all who toil.

The national government at Washington still attempts to hold before itself the ragged veil of legal form which places the responsibility for this crime solely upon the State of Massachusetts.

But the workers of other countries have already seen what American workers must also see—that the government of the United States, and Calvin Coolidge, the servant of Wall Street in Washington, are fully as guilty of this horrible murder as are the smaller flunkies of the courts and executive mansion of Massachusetts.

Legal forms do not interfere with actions when the big financial powers of the United States have a desire. Coolidge let Sacco and Vanzetti die because Coolidge's masters wanted to strike the working class in the face with this crime.

• • •

BUT the loss of the lives of our martyrs also lies at the door of some who have chosen to appear before the working class as Sacco's and Vanzetti's "defenders." It is necessary to speak plainly. Those who have appeared as "defenders" but who have at the same time obstructed the only forms of action which would have and could have saved Sacco and Vanzetti,—have also by their actions served to turn the electric current into the bodies of our working class martyrs. It is plain that nothing but the most powerful mass movement could have saved these men. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor refused to sanction a general strike of protest against the execution. The executive of the A. F. of L. issued just enough words on this case to keep themselves from being branded as friends of the hangman. But they refused to use the most effective means. William Green, the agent of American capitalism in the ranks of the workers, has served his masters again, but in a more hideously cruel way than usual.

• • •

ONLY a powerful mass movement could have saved Sacco and Vanzetti. This could not be put into motion except by the united efforts of all possible forces of the working class organizations and such as claim working class character.

The Workers (Communist) Party for that reason proposed to the socialist party and to all other organizations claiming working class character, to form a united front of ALL for the tremendous task of saving our working class heroes under the shadow of death. The Workers (Communist) Party was at the time in a struggle with the socialist party, which was helping the employers to break strikes and destroy trade unions in New York City. But since there are still some workers who blindly think the socialist party a working class body, the Workers (Communist) Party offered to form a united front for the calling out of all working class forces into the field for a demonstration that could have been effective. But the socialist party wanted no mass demonstration, wanted no unity of the working class.

The socialist party is not a party that fights. Its answer to the sentence of death of Sacco and Vanzetti, was to propose a "Day of Mourning." This proposal could only serve to quiet the working class while the execution proceeded. It was merely a following in the wake of the petty-bourgeois liberal elements. This was typical of the present historical role of the social-democratic parties of all countries, and of the Second International to which it adheres. Mr. Morris Hillquit, Mr. James Oneal, Mr. Abraham Cahan and the other leaders of the socialist party thus did their share in forming the screen behind which capitalist justice worked swiftly and surely. With such leadership the working class would have many "days of mourning."

• • •

IT is necessary to draw the lessons from the tragedy which has befallen us.

The workers must understand that when the arm-straps and leg-irons of the electric chair are taken loose from the dead bodies of our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti—THE ATTACK UPON THE WORKING CLASS IS NOT ENDED! We must understand that this is but the beginning of a new intensification of the big offensive of capital against labor. The American capitalist class feels itself powerful beyond all precedent; they proceed with the murder, confident that the working class will offer little resistence; the resistance (insufficient though it was) stirs the capitalist class and all its agencies to even more efforts to suppress working class organizations. The workers must expect more attacks upon their trade unions, and especially upon the most militant sections of their class. It is necessary to redouble every energy now to strengthen the whole working class front.

• • •

THE William Green sort of leadership in the trade unions will be driven to repeat in ever worse form their actions as protectors of the capitalist institutions, during the growing offensive and the consequent sharpening of struggle. The workers must learn from the role played by the trade union bureaucrats in the Sacco-Vanzetti case—must learn that only by the energetic building of the left wing in the trade unions, together with the building and strengthening of the trade unions inside of the A. F. of L. and also the independent unions, and by throwing off the leadership of trade union bureaucrats who are agents of capital—only by this means and by taking up the militant struggle of the workers' organizations against the capitalists, can they effectively defend our class—the class for which Sacco and Vanzetti fought and died.

The workers must learn from the part played by the socialist party, that that party is only another one of the agencies which confuse and blind the working class in the interest of the capitalist class, dividing and misleading the workers in the hour of crisis when only unity and militant action under courageous leadership can be effective.

• • •

FROM the way in which this case was handled by the "respectable liberals" who gained control of the direction of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, thru the consistently confused and individualistic policies of certain workers enjoying the confidence of Sacco and Vanzetti—the workers must learn not to adopt the methods or the leadership of the petty-bourgeois defenders of capitalism, when they are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with capitalist hangmen. The workers must learn the bitter lesson that it is not by the individualistic methods of the anarchists, nor by the only slightly different "respectable" methods of the liberal reformers, that the great mass movements can be set in motion which can save the lives of our class martyrs and win its battles.

The workers must learn to distrust and to hate the courts of the capitalist government, and to rely upon their own organized working class strength outside of and opposed to the institutions of the capitalist state. Only the organized mass power of our class can win concessions from the ruling class as a by-product of class struggle, and only this same organized mass power win the ultimate victory of our class of which Sacco and Vanzetti dreamed, and for which they died.

Earl Browder Speaks On China in Philadelphia, Clayton Hall, August 24

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 23.—Interest in the Chinese revolution amongst the Philadelphia workers has received a stimulus in the announcement that Earl Browder will lecture on that subject, Wednesday, August 24th at the Clayton Hall, Hutchison and Girard Ave. (near 9th and Girard). The lecturer is well qualified to explain the Chinese revolution, having been an eye witness to many of the changing scenes of the Chinese revolution, had close contact with the Chinese labor movement and its leaders, and in his capacity as Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Labor Congress has accumulated much knowledge.

The Chinese revolution in its latest phase, which because of its temporary recession and its class realignments, is not so well understood by the workers, will be interpreted by a member of the Kuomintang, P. T. Lau, formerly secretary to the mayor of Canton.

Those interested in understanding the significance of the Chinese revolution and its world-wide effects cannot afford to miss this lecture. Admission 10 cents. Proceeds for Chinese relief.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Labor Accepts the Challenge

THE death of Sacco and Vanzetti is a challenge to the toilers of all countries, to everyone who is not a slave of the imperialist bankers and big interests that dominate the world.

By the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, capitalism has affirmed its domination, it has demanded and obtained its pound of flesh, but at the same time it has exposed the hollowness of American justice, the show and hypocrisy of American democracy.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered by the bloody hands of capitalist justice which have crushed out the lives of these two valiant fighters for the cause of the working class.

Sacco and Vanzetti died as they lived—uncompromising enemies of capitalism and the capitalist state, unwavering champions of the cause of labor, appealing to the last moment to the workers of the world to fight on for a new and better order of society, and have told the workers of this country that capitalist-dictatorship rules, and labor can obtain no justice.

Labor accepts the challenge. It knows that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti does not stand apart from the class struggle. It knows that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be followed by new repressive laws, renewed attacks upon foreign-born workers, new frame-ups and new attacks upon the wages and working conditions of all labor.

The working class will fight against these violent onslaughts upon its rights. It will draw courage and determination from the brave stand of Sacco and Vanzetti and from the heroic and unexampled fight of the workers of the entire world for their freedom. Labor will not be cowed by this foul and ghastly murder. It will answer this blow against the cause of the working class by organizing many and powerful unions, by organizing the unorganized workers, by establishing a mass labor party, by waging an unceasing class struggle against capitalist rules, by helping to build up a strong Communist Party in this country that will lead the workers to their emancipation.

Sacco and Vanzetti are not dead. Their cause lives in the hearts and minds of millions. Long live the unity and solidarity of the working class in its struggle against capitalism. — District Executive Committee, District No. 2 (New York) Workers (Communist) Party, William Weinstone, General Secretary.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Twenty-five agents in the New York prohibition office will be dismissed, Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, announces.

Lowman said that an examination of the books of Chester T. Mills, former New York Administrator, revealed that his payroll was $84,000 higher than his allotment.

DRAMA

Philip Barry's "John" First Production of Actors' Theatre

Elaine Temple and Frederick Monti will be the only new members of the company supporting John Cumberland in "Pickwick," the Dickens classic which Frank C. Reilly will present at the Empire Theatre Monday, September 5th.

"Black Velvet" by Willard Robertson will be sponsored here by M. J. Nicholas with Arthur Byron in the leading role. The play is now in rehearsal.

Pedro de Cordoba will take over the Hannibal role now played by Philip Merivale in "The Road to Rome" at the Playhouse on the first of September. Merivale is going into the new Belasco production.

"Golden Dawn," Arthur Hammerstein's new musical play, with which the producer will open the new Hammerstein Theatre will be placed in rehearsal today. Louise Hunter, Robert Chisholm, Olin Howland, Marguerite Sylva, Paul Gregory, Reginald Pasch and Gil Squires are in the cast. Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd, are the librettists, and Emmerick Kalman and Herbert Stothart, the composers of "Golden Dawn."

The Shubert's are casting another company of "My Maryland," the Dorothy Donnelly-Sigmund Romberg operetta. The new company will commence a Boston engagement in October. New York will see the operetta next month.

The new Philip Barry play "John," which is based on John the Baptist will be presented here sometime in October by the Actors' Theatre, according to an announcement from Guthrie McClintic who will direct the production. Barry's fantastic play "White Wings" was shown here last season.

"Mr. What's His Name," A. H. Wood's first production of the season opened the new Cort Theatre in Jamaica Monday night. Lynn Overman is the featured player.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

IRENE SAFFRAN

Solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera House, who will appear in the special performance of "Carmen," which is being given for the benefit of the Joint Defense Committee, Sunday night at Starlight Park.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30.
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

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2 "U-BOAT 35" Official exploits of the German submarine
3 CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"
A Film Arts Guild Presentation

Needle Trade Defense

A conference of 45 Workmen Circle branches held at the Jewish University, 126 East 16th St., N. Y. C. went on record in support of the Joint Defense. A resolution was read on the present situation in the needle trades, and unanimously adopted, and financial and moral support to the Joint Defense and Relief Committee which is at present the ammunition center of the cloakmakers' and furriers' fight was pledged. The resolution especially stressed the importance of the present campaign to organize a strong militant Workers' Self Defense that will supply the necessary funds weekly for the fighting cloakmakers and furriers. The conference also decided to call upon all members of the W. C. branches to join the Workers' Self Defense and help win the struggle of the needle trades workers against the reactionary betrayers, the Sigman clique.

Sigman Injured It.

The needle industry must be healed of the wounds inflicted by the Sigman band. The work of the defense is very important in the present fight. Concerts, balls, carnivals, are the means by which thousands of dollars are raised with which to further the struggle and repel the attacks of the Sigman gang. An army of several thousand workers and sympathizers that will bring in ammunition weekly will assure a successful outcome of the fight. Every worker a member of the Workers' Self Defense. Every class conscious worker must help exterminate the blood-hounds of the labor movement. The campaign of the Workers' Self Defense must reach all workers' organizations, Workmen Circle branches, T. U. E. L., workers' clubs, local unions and other organizations. The Sigman attempt to hinder the August 28th Starlight Jamboree must be answered. Sigman knows very well that a successful affair will bring in thousands of dollars and will help us in our fight. He therefore seeks to hinder the success of the Jamboree, but his attempt was a failure because a day later with the help of the workers, new furniture was brought in.

Opera In Evening.

In the evening the opera "Carmen" will be produced in the great open air Arena. Prominent singers are in the cast which will be accompanied by a full symphony orchestra. The entire program is to be broadcast by Station WKBQ. Admission to the opera is $1.00. Reserved seats are $2.00 and $1.50. To be sure of hearing the opera buy tickets at once as there are only a limited number of tickets printed. A 50 cent ticket is good for admission to the park, a reduced rate on bathing and free dancing, just admission to the park is 25 cents.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Maurer, in Leningrad With Labor Delegation Sees 'New World' There

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.—The American labor delegation has left Leningrad going to different towns of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Before leaving, James Maurer, chairman of the delegation, stated that not only himself but the whole delegation is convinced that a new world is being built in the U. S. S. R., whereas the old world is dying.

Maurer said: "I would like to come here again after five or six years. I am sure that by that time you will obtain the same results in the way of technical achievements as America does. It is like a miracle, but American workmen are unaware of the wonderful things going on here."

Workers of Geneva Continue to Protest Against the Murder

GENEVA, Aug. 23.—Drastic police precautions were taken today to guard the United States consulate building following the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration last night when one person was killed and [illegible] wounded, including five policemen.

Fourteen arrests were made.

A demonstration of 5,000 that had gathered in Plain Palais—the Central Park of Geneva—marched through the streets. Hotels and stores were attacked and all the windows in the United States consulate were smashed. There was considerable pillaging.

After charging the mob three times the police finally dispersed it. There was much shooting with revolvers.

Further violence on the part of the police was feared this afternoon when the Communists planned another demonstration.

Cops Trample Crowd In Detroit Protest; Labor Will Boycott

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—One worker is under arrest today and three policemen and a civilian are recovering from slight injuries suffered when the police attacked a gathering of 10,000 persons who met in Cadillac Square last night in a final protest against the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

George Mo[illegible], [illegible], was arrested after a cop had beat him and struck back.

At the conclusion of the meeting the huge crowd surged toward City Hall with cries of "life for Sacco and Vanzetti." In the battle waged by 250 policemen against the mob, Sergeant Edgar Lewis and Patrolman James W. Gill were injured slightly. A spectator, Barney Dicenzo, 41, was struck by a missile. His injuries are not serious.

Shouts of assent rose when the orators urged a boycott of all Massachusetts products as a retaliation against the execution of the two radicals. Under plans being made all union labor in Detroit will unite in the proposed boycott.

Buffalo Gathering, Hugest in History, Hears Wicks Speak

BUFFALO, August 23.—Twenty thousand workers and sympathizers took part in the monster Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting here, the biggest demonstration ever staged in Buffalo.

While police circled the meeting and every precaution was taken against any kind of demonstration, Harry Wicks of the Workers Party told the masses of workers that only the word of Fuller, the agent of capitalism, stood between Sacco and Vanzetti and death. The speaker urged the workers to organize so that a repetition of the crime might never again be possible. He urged the building up of a mass Labor Party, of the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense, and the strengthening of the trade unions against the bureacracy which had failed in its duty.

[illegible] C. Campbell, secretary of the Moulders' Union characterized William Green as a criminal as great as Judge Thayer and Governor Fuller.

The Rev. H. J. Hahn, who was recently arrested for picketing in Boston, asserted that the Massachusetts authorities had plotted the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The meeting which was under the chairmanship of Dr. Benjamin of New York, was orderly and gave the police no opportunity to interfere.

FULLER OFFERED D. OF J. FILES; REJECTED THEM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Working desperately against time, three attorneys of international fame were in Washington but a few hours before the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti, seeking to pry open the lid on the department of justice files. They were Frank P. Walsh, who gained renown as chairman of the industrial relations commission; Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney for the Civil Liberties Union; and Francis Fisher Kane, former U. S. district attorney at Philadelphia.

Put it up to Fuller.

Following a three hour conference with Acting Attorney General Farnum, they wrung from him consent for Governor Fuller, President Lowell or Attorney General Reading of Massachusetts to inspect the department's files relating to the case. An entire room in the department's building is devoted to the storage of files concerning the deportation deliriums of 1919-1921.

Telegrams were dispatched immediately to Governor Fuller and to President Lowell, asking them to inspect the files and appealing for a respite. The statement of the defense counsel with the telegrams were released to the press associations through Federated Press.

Governor Fuller's laconic refusal to do anything that might interfere with the electrocution of innocent men is now known to the world.

The department, through J. Edgar Hoover, chief of its bureau of investigation, on the same day permitted the release of an inspired story by William Hard explaining what it choose to regard as its attitudite toward Sacco and Vanzetti. Hoover, although not quoted directly, adopts the same attitude he held in an interview obtained recently by Federated Press. It is that:

Sacco and Vanzetti were under surveillance as members of the Galleani group of anarchists. The department already had Salsedo and Elia, other members, in custody. Salsedo was either murdered or committed suicide while in jail. Elia was deported.

Found Only Innocence.

The department placed a spy, Carbone, in a cell next to Sacco to gain information.

The department had operatives stationed in the court room during the trial to report on Sacco and Vanzetti and on anarchists visiting the court room.

The department spied on members of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee in Boston.

The New York office spied on members of the Galleani group to see if they had received moneys suddenly after the South Braintree holdup.

The spy Carbone discovered nothing. No action was taken against the anarchists visiting the trial. No action was taken against members of the defense committee. No money was traced to any members of the Galleani group. Thus despite the efforts of a score of agents, the departments admits it was never able to trace criminal activities of any kind to any members of the Galleani group.

Hoover Embarrassed.

The department, according to Hoover, is anxious to have its files inspected by Fuller or Lowell. The world, which cannot differentiate between the United States and Massachusetts any more than we can between Great Britain and Warmickshire or France and the department of the Seine, believes that the department of justice is largely responsible for the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti.

And whatever the fine legal niceties of the case are, it is indisputable, Hard declares, that the deportation deliriums are an outstanding feature of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. That delirium was engineered by the department of justice under A. Mitchell Palmer. That delirium was responsible for the "consciousness of guilt" which Sacco and Vanzetti are said to have shown when arrested; but it was consciousness of radicalism, not murder. Judge Thayer told the jury however that their consciousness of guilt was the outstanding evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti.

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Sacco and Vanzetti Bodies To Be Cremated; Prepare For Memorial Meetings

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Sacco and Vanzetti will be cremated in about three days.

Vanzetti's ashes will be taken back to Italy by his sister, Luigia. Sacco's ashes will be kept by his wife.

This was announced here this afternoon after several other plans for disposing of the bodies had been considered by friends and relatives. Nevertheless monster memorial meetings will be held thruout the country.

The present plan is for the bodies to lie in state here for two or three days prior to a big public funeral and the cremation. Among the numerous plans considered for disposing of the bodies was the suggestion of taking them on a tour of the country and holding the bodies in state in several cities including New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

ATTENTION SECTION ONE!

All Agitprop directors and unit correspondents of Section One are urged to attend a special meeting Friday, at 51 East 10th St., at 6 p. m. sharp.

Two very important matters concerning the success of our open air meetings and the special section issue of The DAILY WORKER will be taken up.

* * *

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Browder Lectures Thursday.

Earl R. Browder will speak on China at Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave., near Broadway, Brooklyn, Thursday, 8 p. m. Browder recently returned from China and is exceptionally well acquainted with the question.

* * *

T. U. E. L. Meets.

T. U. E. L. Local 22 will have a meeting tonight at 15 East Third St., 8:00 p. m. Every comrade is requested to be present as very important matters will be taken up.

* * *

Cloak and Dressmakers' Meeting.

A series of block meetings will be held this week by the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. They will all be held right after work at 56 West 21 St.

Wednesday: Workers of 26th, 27th and 28th Sts.

Thursday: Workers of 35th St.

* * *

Needle Workers Meet Tonight.

Hungarian needle trades workers will meet tonight, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. Ben Gold and Louis Hyman will speak.

Earl Browder to Speak On China at Brooklyn Meet Tomorrow Night

Earl Browder, who has just returned from China, will analyze the Chinese situation in a speech at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening.

Browder was elected secretary of the Pan-Pacific Labor Congress which he attended as a delegate from the United States.

T. P. Lau, former professor at the Sun Yat Sen University at Canton, will address the meeting.

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Their spirits march to no slow drums of death.
Let fall no tear! Their bodies have been slain—
Their spirits, freed by one hot, blasting breath,
Now march with those who have not died in vain.

Unloosed from narrow prison cells they go
With giant strides through all the earthly lands.
Red banners flaunt about them, and to show
The way bright torches flame in mighty hands.

They're marching, marching in the night.
Unshackled now they move with steady tread
And eyes that glance neither to left nor right
Within the ranks of labor's martyred dead.

Lift high the crimson banners! Lift the torches!
Two staunch recruits have joined this army brave
To shining goals that ever steadfast marches,
Defying now the prison and the grave!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

HEAR NEWS OF MURDER

Men and women fainted by the score in Union Square early yesterday morning where more than 12,000 workers learned of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The news was flashed from The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit bulletin board at 30 Union Square.

TICKETS FOR GIANT OPEN AIR JAMBOREE ARE GOING RAPIDLY

The rush on the sale of tickets for the opera Carmen, which is being produced by a splendid cast in the great open air amphitheatre at Starlight Park, on East 177th street, is becoming so great that the managers of the affair are beginning to worry about their ability to find seats for the thousands of anxious workers who expect to be present.

It will be remembered that at the last huge affair arranged by the Joint Defense Committee at Coney Island, a tremendous crowd turned out in spite of the inclement weather. A record crowd is expected next Sunday, August 28, greater than ever before.

The committee announces further a number of side-splitting and startling attractions in the park itself, before the performance of the opera. New York's Bolshevik army will be treated to the sensation of riding on the Giant Roller Coaster, The Lover's Reel, The House of Nonsense, The Gold Mine, The Skooter and the Ferris Wheel.

Tickets for this tremendous affair, which has been arranged by the Joint Defense Committee, are on sale at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th street, the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, the Freiheit, and the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square. A limited supply of tickets is still on hand.

Chaliapin May Lose His Title for Paris Talk

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.—The Commissariat for Education ruled today that Feodor Chaliapin, famous Russian singer, will be deprived of his title of "peoples' artist" unless he repudiates a Paris newspaper interview in which he was quoted as assailing the Soviets for the confiscation of his property. The Soviets demand also that Chaliapin come to Russia for a concert tour of two or three months.

The First Block of Houses is completely occupied.
The Second Block of Houses will be soon completed.
The construction of the Third Block will shortly begin.
Nine Co-operative Stores have been already constructed.

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guaranteed by a second mortgage of the first block Co-operative Houses
Preferred stock shares which are issued solely for the purpose of financing the Co-operative Stores also draw 6% dividends.
The only institution in New York whose funds are being used for the purpose of financing co-operative enterprises, is the
Consumers Finance Corporation
69 Fifth Ave., Cor. 14th St., New York, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 6900.

Executioner!

Robert C. Elliott, executioner of Sacco, Vanzetti and Celestine Madeiros.

Fine Boston Pickets; Arrest Over 250

(Continued from Page One)

hall and began to speak to the crowd outside. The crowd was dispersed.

Miss Paula Halliday, of Provincetown, was arrested as a parade was being organized at the state house for a march to the state prison. The protest parade was broken up.

Fine State House Pickets.

With the arrests of the pickets early this morning, the number of demonstrators arrested by the police in the past two weeks was brought to more than 250.

One hundred and fifty-four pickets who marched in front of the state house yesterday were fined $5 each by Judge William Sullivan in Municipal Court today. The technical charge against them was "loitering and disturbing the peace." When a number of pickets declared that they had not been loitering their fines were increased to $10. A number of demonstrators appealed their fines.

Appeal Fines.

Among those who appealed $10 fines were "Mother" Bloor, William L. Patterson, Negro lawyer, John Howard Lawson, playwright, Edna St. Vincent Millay, poet; Ellen Hayes, former professor at Wellesley College. Arthur Garfield Hayes, New York lawyer, defended the picketers.

Delay Rockaway Boardwalk.

Plans whereby further delay in construction of the first section of the new seven and one-half mile boardwalk in the Rockaways may be avoided were outlined yesterday at a conference in the office of Michael J. Shugrue, commissioner of public works for Queens, in Long Island City.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

HELP WANTED
One or Two Carpenters
wanted to go with the (auto trip) to Llano cooperative colony, New Llano, La. Plenty work there and chance to join the co-operative colony. Write P. O. Box 132, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

WILL NOT ALLOW SACCO, VANZETTI TO LIE IN STATE

Openly aligning itself with the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Tammany Hall, police department here has prohibited their bodies from lying in state.

A prominent police official yesterday said that a permit is necessary but none would be granted. He further said it would be refused to "prevent riots" and therefore would be legal. He also raised sanitary "regulations."

At the health department it was stated that certain embalming technicalities would have to be adhered to.

Many observers are of the opinion that the city administration is preparing a series of excuses to prevent the local workers from paying their last respects to the murdered workers.

* * *

Chicago Acts Likewise.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti will not be permitted to lie in state in Chicago, Chief of Police Hughes announced today.

"Chicago has an ordinance against the public exhibition of anything pertaining to crime," was his excuse. "If it doesn't work, the health department, coroner, corporation counsel and all other necessary agencies will be invoked," he threatened.

TORREMAGGIORE, Italy, Aug. 23.—To a home filled with sobbing relatives and friends, newspapermen today brought the news of the execution of Nicola Sacco. Upon receiving the news, Sacco's father cried, "They have killed my innocent son."

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The Purpose of the Pan-American Federation of Labor

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(This is the sixth of a series of articles analyzing the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor and its recent convention at Washington)

* * *

Undeniably, President Green's "keynote" address at the opening session of the convention at Washington contrasted in an important respect with the inaugural addresses that Gompers used to deliver.

Gompers always made it a point to ignore entirely general questions of international relations unless specific events forced them upon his consideration. Green's speech, on the other hand abounded in phrases such as:

> **"We believe in the self-determination of nations. . . ." "The people of every country have a right to handle their own domestic problems. . . ." "We are irrevocably opposed to the use of arms or declaration of war in any dispute with our neighbors of Latin America. . . ."**

The "Green Doctrine."

These phrases by no means indicated that the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor was actually to become the defender of Latin-American national sovereignty against U. S. imperialism. They were merely a recognition of the fact that the orthodox Gompers method has failed to get results for the P. A. F. of L. in Latin America and that some pretense of approach to the point of view of the Latin-American labor movements must be made if anything like a bona fide international trade-union federation is to be created.

The essential content of the Gompers and Green policies is the same of course. And Green's bland hypocrisy, no less than Gompers' lofty preoccupation, has operated to serve the ends of Monroe-Doctrine imperialism.

"The Green Doctrine," as one of the Nicaraguans termed it at Washington, fits neatly into place with the whole past direction of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and actually reveals the aims of the organization more clearly than ever before. Thanks to the opposition of Martinez of Venezuela, Green was obliged to elaborate his "doctrine" at the Washington convention in such detail that the abstract generalizations of his inaugural address took on flesh and blood. Indeed their features stood out so sharply that no one who caught a glimpse of them at Washington can fail to recognize them again.

What is the purpose of this "labor instrument of the Monroe Doctrine" which goes by the name of the Pan-American Federation of Labor?

The character of the organization, its methods and some of its secondary aims have been dealt with already in the course of these articles. The present article is an attempt to set forth the central purpose of the instrument which we have been describing.

The Panaman Treaty.

Considerable illumination is provided by the action of the Washington convention with regard to the pending treaty between the United States and Panama. Readers of The DAILY WORKER will remember that the new treaty which the United States Government has been trying to fasten upon the already mutilated "Republic of Panama" would destroy all serious pretense of Panaman sovereignty and is so abhorrent to the people of Panama that even the servile Panaman legilature has thus far refused to ratify it. The Pan-American Federation of Labor convention—in which delegates from Panama were supposed to be participating—took up the question of the treaty and passed a resolution upon it.

Here is the resolution:

> **"WHEREAS, a new treaty is pending between the United States and Panama, negotiations concerning which are still in progress; therefore be it**
>
> **"RESOLVED, that we express our earnest desire that the new treaty may help to cement the fraternal friendship between the two peoples, leaving untouched the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama; and be it further**
>
> **"RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to BOTH governments, asking that THEY take it into consideration when negotiating a new treaty." (Emphasis mine.—M. G.).**

Equal Responsibility.

No protest is registered here against the outrage which Wall Street and Washington have proposed to perpetrate against the people of Panama. There is not a hint that the United States government is to blame for the treaty that was drawn up. The fiction is maintained that the United States and Panama are on an equal basis in this matter, and BOTH governments are asked to work out something satisfactory in the future!

In other words, instead of taking steps to defend Panama against imperialism the P. A. F. of L. covers up the crime by a hyprocritical assumption of joint responsibility, and, with a pious wish that everything may be all right, leaves tiny Panama to the mercy of the United States government. The crime is not only covered up but it is excused in advance, for are not both governments negotiating on an equal basis?

In much the same way, the P. A. F. of L. expatiates in general on the necessity "of peace and friendly relations on the western continent"—as if international peace in this part of the world were something dependent on the attitude of all nations in equal measure.

"Let Us Have Peace!"

"We must sound the note of peace," said Green at the Washington convention.

The following paragraph from the report of the executive committee at the third convention of the P. A. F. of L., held at Mexico City, is characteristic:

> **"The collective action of the national labor movements of all the American countries thru the medium of the Pan-American Federation of Labor will be an important obstacle to the enthronement of militarism on the American continent, WHEREVER IT MAY ARISE, and will contribute much to the realization of that noble desire which has been manifested on all sides since the 'European' war—the conservation of peace in the western hemisphere and the establishment of the most cordial relations between the American countries."**

Is there any suggestion here that there is a specific menace to peace in the Americas—American imperialism—and that this menace must be resisted energetically? On the contrary, the report goes on to hint that the main trouble in this part of the world is caused by the fact that imperfect and dictatorial governments exist in Latin America (which is the excuse given by the imperialists themselves for their interventions "to restore order"). The real reason for imperialist intervention is hidden, while it is slyly intimated that the one fundamental guarantee of justice is the "democracy" of the United States, which our Latin-American brothers are advised to confide in and emulate.

Here is the language of the report itself, skillfully refraining from mentioning the United States or any other nation by name but nevertheless leaving imputations which are so plain that no one can mistake them:

In Praise of Democracy.

> **"But in order to make this influence (for peace) more effective, it is necessary to impress upon the peoples that they should demand of their governments the application of the modern principles of true democracy. . . ."**

As a matter of fact the point of view put forward in every statement of the P. A. F. of L. on international relations,—expressed sometimes in the mere turn of a phrase, or insinuated in the general tone of address—is that the United States government is the loving elder sister of the Latin-American nations who should be looked to for guidance and leadership. Sister may make mistakes in her treatment of her wards, she may administer too harsh a thrashing now and then, occasionally she may exhibit a fleeting egoistic tendency, but she is essentially good-hearted and generous.

Naturally the elder-sister attitude does not jibe very well with the theory of "equal responsibility" expressed in the resolution of the Washington convention regarding the Panama treaty—but it is only another aspect of a uniform general method which the P. A. F. of L. uses without particular regard to outward consistency.

Those "Unfortunate Blunders."

The P. A. F. of L. does not simply ignore the manifold aggressions of American imperialism. That would be impossible. It endeavors to explain them away, always avoiding the course of laying responsibility at the door of imperialism or of the United States government as an imperialist instrument. At best such incidents as the massacre of 300 Nicaraguans at Ocotal are presented as the result of a "mistake," or "the recklessness of a subordinate," or "bad and interested advice."

The effect is to conceal from the workers in the United States as well as those in Latin America that it is not mere "excesses" which must be combatted but a systematic course of imperialist development in which these "excesses" are by no means accidental.

Told to Shut Up.

"While the Latin-American representatives may feel that they are suffering from many injustices," declared President Green in a rebuke to delegate Martinez at Washington, "the Pan-American Federation of Labor is not a clearing house for all the political grievances of the Latin-American countries."

And further along. . . .

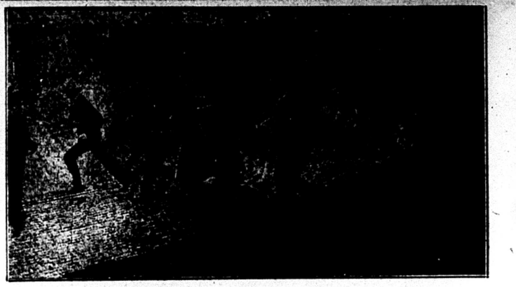
> **"Never would the people of the United States support any administration IF AT ANY TIME IT ATTEMPTED to seize one foot of territory from any Latin-American nation. But the American people will support our government in protecting Peru, Venezuela, Guatemala, NICARAGUA, etc., against aggression on the part of any European nation. . . . But instead of denouncing our government it seems to me that the representatives of every weak nation in Latin America should say that they want the United States government to stand firmly and squarely behind the Monroe Doctrine. . . . We have many wrongs that must be righted of course. We have not reached the milennium."**

To Disarm Latin-America.

I think we can now answer the question posed at the outset of the present article.

The purpose of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor is to disarm the Latin-American workers in the face of American imperialism,

(Continued on column 7)



Boston Police driving Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers from Boston Common.

Minnesota Federation of Labor on a Spree

Held in Most Northern and Wettest Town in State, State Convention, While Sacco and Vanzetti Awaited Death and War Danger Grows, Dominated by Reactionary Officials, Spent Its Time in Making War on Progressive Section of the Labor Movement—High Point of Hysteria Was Reached When William Mahoney, Editor of "The Union Advocate" of St. Paul Was Branded a "Russian Agent."—But Minnesota Labor Is Waking Up.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BEFORE I take pains to show that the convention of the Minnesota Federation of Labor held at International Falls on August 15, 16, and 17, was a travesty on the labor movement, I will quote, to create the proper atmosphere, that hilarious poem by Comrade Jim Waters, "An Administration Delegate Reports":

* * *

"Well brothers,
I got back from the convention last night,
And I sure want to thank you for the trip,
We all had a good time . . .
Most of the boys spent their time in. . .(Fort Frances)
That's sure some town . . .
They don't have keys in that town . . .
Whiskey . . . two dollars a quart . . . good stuff . . .
Plenty of beer . . .
We sure had plenty to drink . . .
And women . . . a man's a hog that wants better variety. . . .

* * *

Also refer to the three brilliant cartoons by Bob Minor entitled, "The Slave Auction at El Paso," "Gompers at the Gates," and "The Dead Hand."

JUST the fact that the convention was held at International Falls, almost the most northerly point in the state, is an indication of the calibre of these labor lieutenants of imperialism.

Bear in mind that Ontario, across the line, has just repudiated its prohibition laws, and that beer, wine, and whiskey are in abundance. Not long ago a local Elmer Gantry, attending a convention of Baptist Rain-makers, referred to International Falls as the wickedest town in the state, abounding with brothels, blind-pigs, speakeasies, and other immoral stamping grounds of the devil.

I[illegible], the large paper mill, 100 per cent organized, but used as a pliable tool by E. W. Backus (I am not here attempting to brand the local leaders of dishonesty — they are probably honest enough, but thoroughly ineffectual, since they do not know the least thing about the class-struggle) gave some justification for the choice, but remember that even labor fakers must present a respectable front.

AT a previous convention the conservatives pushed thru an enactment that virtually excludes all militant labor members. This enactment was aimed primarily at Hathaway of the Machinists Union and his band of "borers from within," but all progressives are of course, in the eyes of the Federation's chief fascist, Hall, in the pay of Moscow. The enactments are becoming stricter each year.

THE only way a Communist Union man, for instance, can take his seat, is if he disavows, before the entire delegation, his party membership. Fifty-nine progressives, a few of them Communists, did gain seats, and these fifty-nine progressives were responsible for most of the militant resolutions. They introduced a strong condemnation of Governor Fuller and asked for the immediate pardoning of Sacco and Vanzetti, this resolution was accepted at the first draft.

They also introduced a strong protest on the high-handed way the "strong and silent cowboy" was conducting affairs in Nicaragua, Mexico and China, which was also accepted. Before adjournment, however, the conservatives woke up to the fact that the "Reds" (including brother William Mahoney) had put one over on them, and they proceeded to tone down the resolutions in the best Green style.

THE Sacco-Vanzetti resolution became in the final draft, a very humble plea for clemency; the "strong and silent cowboy" resolution became a futile watery and craven "protest." This you understand, was done primarily as a slap at the radical minority. The Sacco-Vanzetti case concerns, at this time, more than anything else, barring war on Soviet Russia, the workers vitally, yet these political and labor shysters castrated the resolutions of all effectiveness simply because they were "engendered by the 'Reds.'"

THE greater part of the convention was spent in attacking the "Reds." The Duluth delegate, very white, broke into a bitter diatribe against the "Reds," Emme, and Mahoney, when they began to criticize Hall for his class-collaboration policy, declaring that "there you go, boring from within, attempting to destroy our party."

THE affair became a comedy when even "comrade" Mahoney was declared to be subsidized by Moscow, and that his labor journal "The Union Advocate" was used by the Communists to further their "boring from within policy.

It is only necessary to recall the part Mahoney played in the Farm-Labor Convention at St. Paul a few years ago. And in the current issue he devotes the columns to the agonized appeal by the Sigman-Hillman clique to be true to the old "union," denouncing the handful of paid Russian agents, always referred to as ridiculously small in numbers in one paragraph, and in the next, what a hell of a lot of trouble these Lenin agents do cause? Mahoney in an editorial rather gloomily comments on the dark disruptive head (unnamed) that has destroyed the equanimity of the old Minneapolis gang.

Yet this Mahoney was labelled as a Red agent! ! !

ON Monday a mass meeting was held at the local theatre, addressed by the venerable Farmer-Labor congressman, Carrs, espouser of the Watson-Parker Law, on what Congress would do to Cal when they got to Washington. By God! he would show him!

You understand of course Congress has the "sole" right to declare war; and what riles most of them is not that this peaceful (?) war is one of the foulest events in United States history, but that Cal didn't consult them about it. If slaughtering is to be done, Congress wants to at least hold the pail to catch the blood in! ! !

MURPHY, somewhere from the Minnesota steppes, made an impassioned plea for the McNary-Haugen bill, declaring that it was the greatest bill yet created, that the farmers were aroused, and that any man who stands for Coolidge had better go back and tell Cal what we think of him.

I WILL excuse Murphy's evident idealization of the McNary-Haugen bill, but I wish to have publicly congratulate him on his bitter raking of Cal and Wall Street. Murphy's economics are a bit weak, he seems to forget that the farmer is suffering because of the "fine old institutions of our gov'ment," over which he waxed eloquent in praise. All of the administration delegates praised our "fine old institutions" in the same breath that they attacked the force that created these institutions.

BURKE, president of the International Brother of Pulp and Sulphite workers, bitterly attacked child labor, and bitterly denounced the legislators that failed to ratify the child labor amendment. He spoke in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, tho very briefly. He further declared that the greatest historical event in labor's history was the rise to power of the workers in . . . England, evidently referring to the labor premier of old, MacDonald. He burst into an epilepsy of eloquence when he spoke of Sam, good old Sam Gompers. (Here he paused for applause, but the audience was strangely unresponsive, until Hall, who presided began to clap). (See the three cartoons mentioned above, especially "Gompers at the Gates.")

THE state of labor must not be judged wholely by the Minnesota Federation of Labor. Labor here is undergoing a painful process of waking up.

AN Anti-war and Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration was held in the city hall, well attended. Lundeen, partner with "Lindy's" father during the egg-rock-and brick throwing period of the world war, gave a powerful speech on the present war trends. Mahoney made a speech that was passable and aroused the ire of one local 100 per center who demanded if Mahoney was in the pay of Russia. Duncan, ex-mayor of Butte, talked on Sacco and Vanzetti.

SO passed another convention. (The Anti-war demonstration was not, I believe, sanctioned by the Federation—it was a radical offshoot of the same body). The administration tion—it was a radical off-shoot of the good beer in Fort Frances; the wild women in International Falls and Ranier, and of the drubbing they gave the Reds, especially that Russian agent, Mahoney.

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

Theses adopted at the Plenum of the E. C. C. I. on May 2?, 1927.

4. The epoch of relative equilibrium, both between the imperialist powers themselves on the one hand, and between the imperialist powers and the Soviet Union together with the liberation movement of the semi-colonies (China) on the other, is interrupted by open military conflicts which mark the approach of the conclusion of this epoch and the development of conditions for a new imperialist war. In all parts of the world inflammable material is being accumulated ready at any moment to explode on contact with the first spark that reaches it. The Italian-Yugoslav conflict, the aggression of Italian imperialism in Albania, its menance to Turkey, the strained relations between Italy and France, the economic war between Poland and Germany, Anglo-French antagonisms in Asia Minor, Great Britain's struggle for the road leading to the African colonies, for domination in the Mediterranean, the aggressive role of imperialism of the U. S. A. in the Pacific, its suppression of Nicaragua which clears the road for the subjugation of Mexico and South America, the menace of Japanese imperialism to the peoples of Asia—all these are but separate pages in the sanguinary history of approaching wars.

But without doubt the factor representing the greatest menace to peace at the present time is Great Britain. The new feature of the international situation is the fact that Great Britain has again acquired the hegemony in European affairs. It holds the initiative in international colonial policy, it dominates the League of Nations, it leads the united capitalist front against China and the Soviet Union.

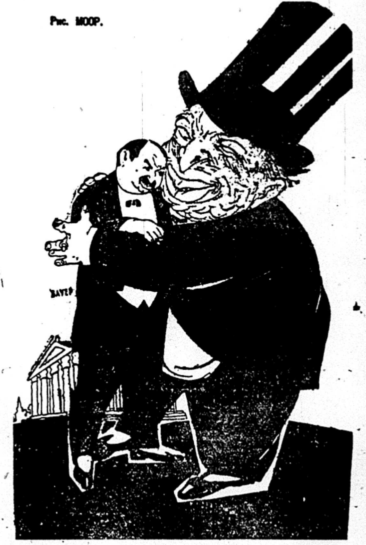
China and the Soviet Union As the Key Positions of the War.

5. All the antagonisms among the capitalist states themselves recede into the background before the dividing line that divides the whole world into two camps: one, the Soviet Union and revolutionary China, the other, the whole of the capitalist world. China and the Soviet Union are the key positions of the whole international situation. It is at these points that the clouds of war are gathering most thickly. China and the Soviet Union, occupying the greatest part of the territory of Asia and half of Europe with their unexploited economic resources and hundreds of millions of population, represent two inexhaustible reservoirs of raw material and two enormous markets. The fight for these two immense markets is a life and death struggle for international capitalism and will proceed continuously until the world proletariat overthrows the international bourgeoisie.

(To Be Continued.)

MONTPELIER, France, Aug. 23.—A bomb was set off near a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting here. Considerable damage was done but none of the workers were injured.

COME TO MY ARMS!



—Moore in Moscow Pravda.

How thankful the capitalists are to the socialists of Vienna for their suppression of the revolt.

Decline of Chinese Agriculture

By EARL BROWDER.

ARTICLE III.

In such slight attention as has been given to the plight of the Chinese peasant in the American press, it has been customary to blame his ills upon the militarists and upon the civil war which has raged intermittently since 1911. The trouble, however, is much deeper than this. Militarism and civil war have simply intensified a tendency already existing. Chinese agriculture entered into a deep-going crisis simultaneously with the final breakdown of the self-sufficing economy of the countryside under the impact of foreign machine-civilization. This may be dated somewhere in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Data on Crops.

It is very difficult to get reliable statistics on any phase of Chinese economy; this difficulty is especially great in case of agriculture. But enough is known to trace the broad outlines of this, and of most of the major problems. We know definitely that Chinese agriculture has been breaking down for more than thirty years. This can be most clearly traced in the export crops, because customs statistics are the most comprehensive and reliable.

The Tea Export.

Tea has long constituted one of the chief agricultural products of China. In 1880, 45% of all China's exports was tea; by the end of the century it had dropped to 18%; in 1919 it was further reduced to 8%, while by 1921 it was but slightly more than 2%. Great Britain purchased 16% of her tea from China at the beginning of the century; in 1925 her purchases dropped to slightly more than 2%. The money value of tea exports, average per year for 1923-25, was less than half what it had been in the years 1907-10. China is thus rapidly losing one of her principal agricultural markets—the world tea trade.

The second most important agricultural export commodity was silk, product of mulberry cultivation. At the beginning of the century China was the greatest silk producer, exporting twice as much as Japan. By 1915, Japan had taken over so much of the silk trade as to equal China. By 1918, Japan supplied 44% of the world silk supply, while China had dropped to 31%. China's loss of the silk market had catastrophic effects in the Province of Kwantung, contributing materially to the growth of the revolution in the South, from whence it has flooded over all China.

The Food Staple.

And now consider the basic product of the land—rice. China is predominantly agricultural, 85% of her people living directly upon the land. Yet she cannot produce enough rice to feed her own people. Not only that; the shortage is increasing year by year. Rice production is declining. In 1910, China was already importing rice to the amount of 24 million taels per year; in 1925 this had increased to 62 million taels.

The cause of this decline of agriculture lies in the fact that for years, since the invasion of foreign economic forces broke up the old economic balance, the peasant has been more and more robbed of all his surplus and accumulations, which has step by step taken away all his incentive to produce more than barely enough to exist upon. The forms of this robbery have been peculiar to China. In the next article I will explain how the peasantry have been stripped by their native exploiters.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

(Continued from column 2)

paralyze their resistence and have the way for complete subjugation—not only to Green and Woll but to Wall Street and Washington.

Green's closing speech at the Washington convention told the handpicked Latin-American "delegates" there what was expected of them in this regard. Instead of being a clarion call to struggle against American imperialism it insisted in the most deliberate way, on the necessity of disarming Latin-American suspicions!

Green's Final Instructions.

This last word of Green's so clearly betrays the purposes of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor that I shall let it be the final word of the present article also:

> **"What is needed most of all is confident trust and faith among the peoples of Latin America and the United States. A large percentage of Latin-Americans have a suspicion and distrust of the United States. That suspicion, that distrust should be removed. If we are to develop commerce trade, understanding and confidence among the peoples of the continent, it must be removed. The Pan-American Federation of Labor can serve in a wonderful way in removing suspicion and creating a common understanding. . . .**
>
> **"May I suggest that ON YOUR RETURN HOME YOU REMEMBER THE SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED HERE, and inspired by those sentiments, YOU BE AMBASSADORS TO PROMOTE THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION TO WHICH I HAVE REFERRED IN THESE REMARKS. Let us raise the standard of citizenship in all nations on the American continent. For all this we can unite, we Americans laying aside our prejudices and you Latin-Americans your suspicions."**

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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FRENCH WORKERS URGE WAR ON AMERICAN LEGION; MASS FUNERAL SUNDAY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Bodies to Lie in State Until Sunday; Police Try to Bar Boston Funeral Procession

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—While the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti are being borne thru the streets of Boston, Sunday afternoon, hundreds of thousands of workers thruout the United States and in other countries will meet at memorial demonstrations to honor the murdered workers. A call for mass memorial demonstrations at 2 o'clock Sunday the world over has been issued.

Altho Boston police are threatening to break up any mass funeral demonstration plans are being made for a mass "march of sorrow" Sunday afternoon.

The bodies will lie in state in the chapel of undertaker Joseph Lagone in the north end from Saturday morning until 2 p. m. Sunday, when the caskets will be taken to the North End Park to lead the procession across the city to the Forest Hills Cemetery for cremation.

The caskets will be borne by sympathizers, with Miss Luigia Vanzetti and Mrs. Rose Sacco, sister and widow of the murdered workers, and other mourners following in automobiles.

The personal belongings of Sacco and Vanzetti were brought from the state prison today by Attorney Musmanno. They were wrapped in two small bundles.

Musmanno opened the packages at defense headquarters and took out two volumes of "The Rise of Civilization in America," which Vanzetti had left him.

Hundreds of workers early this af-

(Continued on Page Five)

PLAN MEMORIAL MEET AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Remains of Murdered Workers Here Monday

Following the arrival of the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti here late Monday afternoon, a huge mass memorial meeting for the two murdered workers will be held at Madison Square Garden, according to plans of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

Unless police interfere with the plans of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee the ashes of the two workers will be borne from the railway station to the Central Opera House where a meeting will be held at six o'clock. The meeting at Union Square will take place at eight o'clock.

Plans for the memorial meetings will be made at a conference called by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee for this evening at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th St.

MILLIONS MARCH IN USSR PROTEST AGAINST MURDER

Call Labor to Struggle As Sacco, Vanzetti Die

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 24.—News of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has provoked the deepest indignation of the toilers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Populous meetings which were later turned into impressive demonstrations, took place in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Dniepropetrovsk and many other towns. In many cases news of the execution brought tears to the eyes of those present.

In the Moscow squares the broadcasters, after having transmitted the news of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, played a funeral march. Telegrams of condolence for the tragic death at the hands of civilzed barbarians were sent to the families of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Guilty of Revolution

Numerous resolutions from the Moscow proletariat express its indignation at so abominable a trial in a "civilized country." "Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty only of being revolutionists," says the resolution, and declare that the execution of the two workers will unite still closer the revolutionary ranks of the international proletariat in its fight against capitalism.

The resolutions also appeal to the toilers to enter in thousands into the ranks of the International Red Relief Society in order to struggle for a better future for all humanity, under the leadership of the Comintern and its Communist Parties.

Never Forget Aug. 23.

The Kiev proletarians declare that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a threatening forerunner of the impending relentless struggle against

(Continued on Page Two)

SACCO-VANZETTI MEMORIAL ISSUE

Saturday, August 27, 1927

Will contain contributions by well-known writers and artists. Drawings by Fred Ellis illustrating notorious labor frame-ups.

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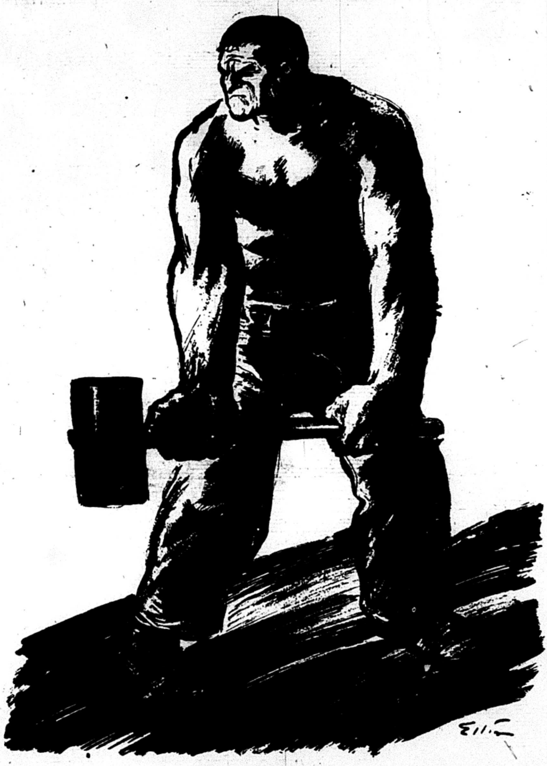
WE PROTEST THEIR DEATH

By Fred Ellis



Assail New York Mayor

Maurer States Workers Everywhere Know Sacco And Vanzetti Innocent

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—James Maurer, president of the American Workers Delegation now in Moscow declared that the press delegation as well as millions of workers were absolutely certain of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Delegation is now in the Soviet Union to make a detailed study of economic conditions and potentialities.

NEGRO CONGRESS WANTS U. S. NAVY TO LEAVE HAITI

Resolutions demanding the withdrawal of American marines from Haiti, the curbing of the all-powerful rule of the Firestone rubber interests in Liberia and urging American Negroes to join their trade unions were introduced by Negro delegates from thirteen countries at yesterday's session of the Pan-African Congress at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, West 139th St. and Eighth Ave.

Demand for the freedom of China, Egypt and other colonial countries suffering from imperialist domina-

(Continued on Page Two)

GERMAN WORKERS GATHER TO JEER AT JAMES WALKER

His Entertainers Black Reactionaries

BERLIN, August 24. — Because the friends of Mayor Walker of New York are the blackest reactionaries, labor killers, and jingo nationalists in the whole of Germany, his reception here is developing some complications entirely apart from the decision of class conscious labor to demonstrate against him as a representative of the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Aren't Republicans.

The big hotels of Berlin are willing to fly the American flag in honor of Mayor Walker's visit to Berlin, but they are not willing to fly the German republican flag.

This was definitely decided upon today at a special meeting of the managers of the principal hotels. And as a result of the decision it is virtually certain that Lord Mayor Boesse of Berlin will decline to attend the dinner being given in Mayor Walker's honor tomorrow by the American Club, at the Kaiserhoff Hotel. The lord mayor has refused to patronize any hotel which does not fly the flag of the German republic.

(Continued on Page Two)

1,800 Workers Fired for Joining the Protest Strike in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 24.—One thousand workmen employed upon railway construction and 800 power house employes were dismissed today for quitting work to participate in a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

MUTINIES SWEEP RANKS OF WUHAN TROOPS IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24. — Organized detachments of Red Spears, the insurrectionary peasant organizations, are active along most of the whole line of the Peking-Hankow railway in that territory under domination of Feng Yu-Hsiang. Many attacks have been made on the troops of Feng and in some instances, after short fighting, the troops of the traitor general have deserted to the peasant ranks.

Railway connection is interrupted and reports of severe fighting stream into this city.

• • •

CANTON, Aug. 24. — Police have started mass searches and arrests among the rickshaws and coolies, hav-

(Continued on Page Three)

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES PROTEST MEET AFTER MURDER OF FRAMED WORKERS

Mayor of Lille Refuses to Join in Any Move to Welcome American Fascists

Demonstrations Go on in Many French Cities Despite Numerous Arrests

WORKERS OF PARIS PLAN TO SPOIL FESTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IN FRANCE SEPT. 19

PARIS, Aug. 24.—P. Vaillant-Courturier, who is acting editor of L'Humanite, the French Communist daily, while Marcel Cachin is in La Sante prison serving a term because of his anti-militarist activities, wrote today that:

"We can be sure, at least, that on the occasion of the American Legion holiday on September 19, Paris will not dance on the corpses of Sacco and Vanzetti."

This carries the very evident threat of the Parisian working class that labor will not allow any planned festivities to take place on September 19th in Paris.

Shows Legion Supported Executioners.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The American Legion favored the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, declares L'Humanite today, citing as proof the **Tampa Tribune** of August 10.

L'Humanite **publishes** an extract from the Tribune in which the **Kirby Stewart Post** is reported as having voted a resolution expressing confidence in Governor Fuller and other **Massachusetts officials,** "for their fine conduct in the Sacco-Vanzetti affair **in the face of opposition** by foreign elements."

"What further proof is needed of the Legion's attitude?" asks L'Humanite.

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PARIS, Aug. 24.—The opposition of French workers to the American Legion convention, scheduled to open here on September 19th has been whipped into a storm of protest by the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Following a huge demonstration near the American embassy, in which more than 150,000 workers participated, labor leaders have announced their intention of preventing the opening of the convention or of the legion parade.

Deputies Cachin, Marty and Doriot, Communist leaders and members of the Chamber of Deputies now in jail for opposing French imperialism in Morocco, have informed the president of the Chamber of their opposition to the congress.

OPPPOSITION THRUOUT FRANCE.

Popular sentiment created by the execution of the innocent workmen, Sacco and Vanzetti, is so profound that the organization of such rejoicings during a period of mourning would with reason be considered a challenge.

The mayor of Lille has already informed the minister of interior of that city that he will not participate in any friendly demonstration for the Legion on September 19th, while the socialist party at Lyons has voted a resolution asking the socialist members of the council who are in a majority to refuse to vote appropriations for a reception.

Lille is a large industrial city in northern France and was in the war area. The refusal of the mayor to participate in any welcome to the Legion is regarded as significant of the united front protest against the convention of the American fascists.

Police Injure Many Demonstrators.

Alexander Fels, a leader of the Independent War Veterans Association, has announced his decision not to participate in any demonstration for the American fascists because of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

TORONTO TRADES COUNCIL ATTACKS GREEN'S POLICY

Asks Him to Withdraw McGrady From N. Y.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council, at its last meeting passed a resolution appealing to the American Federation of Labor to withdraw its special committee, headed by Edward F. McGrady, which now administers the International Fur Workers' Union, and to restore rank and file control and thus establish peace in the entire union.

Word of this action by the Toronto labor body was received yesterday by the New York Furriers' Joint Board, from H. Englander of the Toronto Unity Conference.

Englander explains that the resolution of last week followed a lengthy discussion of the situation in the International Fur Workers' Union which began on July 22nd when a letter from President William Green of the A. F. of L. was read at a Trades and Labor Council meeting.

A Lying Attack.

President Green had sent one of his lying attacks upon the New York Joint Board, and had urged the Toronto workers, as he has urged all trade unionists thruout the country, not to help their brothers who were striking and going to prison in New York City in the struggle to save their union from destruction.

After a heated controversy over this letter, it was, upon motion, laid on the table until the New York Joint Board had an opportunity to tell its side of the story. This was done in a detailed statement of facts given

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Sing Sing Fills Up.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Crime in and about Greater New York at least is on the increase.

Figures given out by authorities of Sing Sing Prison reveal that during July of this year the number of lawbreakers committed to that institution is an increase of 164 per cent over the number of offenders imprisoned in July of last year.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Emergency Committee to Plan Memorials at Labor Temple Tonight

A conference has been called by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee for this evening to consider plans for the mass memorial demonstrations to be held in this city on Monday. The meeting will be held at the Labor Temple, 244 East [illegible] St., Room 42.

Moscow Press Declares U. S. Bourgeoisie Acted From Fear of Reckoning

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—Under the headlines, "Last night American executioners murdered Sacco and Vanzetti," papers here are flaying the class justice of Massachusetts which planned and committed the crime against the two workers.

"The unprecedented challenge by the American bourgeoisie to the workers," says the Moscow press, "proves that the execution means class murder carried out in cold blood. Such a cynical affair could only have been done by exploiters blinded by fear of the inevitable day of reckoning."

Negro Congress to Ask U. S. Leave Haiti

(Continued from Page One)

tion as well, thanks to the Soviet Union were also embodied in the resolution.

Using his power as chairman, W. E. B. DuBois prevented yesterday's session from acting on resolutions proposing to place the congress on a broader mass basis.

Moore Refused Floor.

When Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress rose on a point of order, DuBois refused to recognize him and continued to read an unimportant announcement to the delegates.

While the congress has been in session for the last four days only one hour in yesterday's session was devoted to business. The rest of the time is devoted to lectures, most of them delivered by college professors.

Moore had made a motion that all resolutions be reported back at the end of the conference so the delegates could decide whether it expressed their views or not. DuBois opposed it most strongly. Moore then rose on his point of order but was not recognized.

At Tuesday's session a committee consisting of A. W. Hunton, D. Bellegrade, W. E. B. DuBois, Mrs. Carmady and Bishop Ransom were appointed as a resolution committee. Yesterday they were elected as a tentative international executive committee to call the next congress and coopt other members.

To Add Two Members.

When the motion was passed William Pickens moved that F. E. Corbie and Otto Huiswould be added to the committee, making it more representative. DuBois ruled that they should meet with those elected who would decide their status.

Delegate Moore then rose and made a speech for a broader representation in the international executive council. All Negroes including laborers and peasants to be considered. This was also referred to the committee.

DuBois then read the resolution that he had drawn up. Its central theses was: Africa for the Africans.

Withdraw Troops.

It demands the withdrawal of United States forces from Haiti. Also that an election be held there in 1928. It also condemns imperialism in Africa and calls for a change.

Referring to Liberia it opposes the amount of power enjoyed by the Firestone rubber interests.

It urges the American Negroes to use their political power and join trade unions. Also to organize as consumers.

The resolution devotes a section for demanding freedom for China, Egypt and other countries under imperialist bondage. The Soviet Union is given a vote of thanks for the help it has given the Negro workers of that country.

After DuBois finished reading the resolution, Delegate Corbie spoke against referring the resolution and all amendments to the committee.

Wanted Anti-Imperialist Report.

Pickens moved that Moore be added to the committee to give a special report on the Brussels Anti-Imperialist Conference. Also that the congress endorse its work, especially that part referring to the oppressed Negroes.

Rev. Walker of Cleveland moved that the congress go on record for clemency for Marcus Garvey now a prisoner in a federal prison.

Delegate Thompson of New York roused his listeners to enthusiasm when he told how the Negroes are used as cannon fodder in time of war and as beasts of burden in peace time.

Moore then made his motion for referring the principal resolution and all admendments back to the congress for final action. DuBois ignored him and introduced Prof. H. H. Philips to lecture on the Political Partition of Africa. DuBois said that the congress should not devote its time on business but trust to the committee to speak for it.

The lecture by Philips, was followed by talks on the same subject by Prof. Rayford W. Logan and Dr. Y. Hikada. This was the closing session of the congress.

Canada Will Try Two.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 24.—Doris Palmer, alias Doris McDonald, and her husband George McDonald, held in Denver, Colo., and Fred Palmer, held in Butte, Mont., will be brought here to be tried for the murder of Adelard Bouchard, taxi driver, under extradition proceedings being arranged today by the Canadian authorities. Bouchard was killed on a lonely road near Huntington, Quebec, early in July.

THOUSANDS HURT AS PARIS POLICE TRAMPLE CROWDS

Swords and Clubs Meet March on U.S. Embassy

PARIS, Aug. 24.—250 workers were arrested and more than 2,000 injured as the result of the merciless attacks of the French police on the demonstrations of the Paris workers in their protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Americans Terrified At Workers.

The police began their assault when the crowd of more than 50,000 workers who had intended to march to the United States embassy started a demonstration in front of the Cafe Tortoni, a popular resort of Americans who are spending their money in Paris. Scores of fashionably dressed American women and well-groomed American men sought refuge by running into the buildings as the threatening faces of the French workers began to form in platoons before the cafe.

Police Charge Rear.

Suddenly the police charged into the street bearing down upon the workers in the rear. Swords and the butts of revolvers were beaten over the heads of the demonstrators and tables were overturned and windows smashed as the crowds surged across the terrace. Several shots were fired but no one was wounded.

After the police outrage at the cafe Tortoni the workers reformed and began to gather from all parts of Paris. The police who had orders from Chiappe, the prefect, that they were to stop at nothing in preventing protests for Sacco and Vanzetti, met resistance at every cross-street as the thousands strove to form their columns and aproach the American embassy.

Trees Torn Up in Police Battle.

The worst clashes occurred at the Porte St. Martin, where the police trampled a demonstration as it was forming, and on the Boulevard Strassbourg and the Boulevard Sebastopol and the Arcade Tromphe. Here the police made their most desperate attacks, riding into the masses who were filling the boulevards in thousands, and beating them with clubs and their swords. Many windows were demolished and automobiles wrecked in the battle. Even young tress along the streets were broken by the force of the charging police and the resistance of the demonstrators. Hundreds of workers were injured here and 45 police were sent to the hospital.

U. S. Embassy Guarded For 6 Blocks.

All approaches to the American embassy, the objective of the demonstration, were massed deep with police for six blocks on all sides. 2,500 police and the entire mounted Garde Republicaine surrounded the building. And all pedestians and automobilists stopped, searched and turned away. Guards were also placed along the routes which Americans in Paris are in the habit of traveling, along the winding, uphill roads to Montmartre, where thieves, prostitutes and wealthy American men and women mix in the night-life of Paris. Police were stationed at all American resorts.

Papers in the French capital continue to lament the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. 'Humanite is taking measures to make sure that the members of the American Legion when they visit Paris may know that the murder of the two workers in Massachusetts was a crime against French as well as against the American working class. Sacco and Vanzetti are everywhere spoken of as martyrs in the Paris newspapers.

Zinich Gets Stay; Government Trying to Send to Serbia

CHICAGO, August 24. — Stephen Zinich, who was to be deported today by order of the immigration authorities has obtained a stay thru the efforts of Isaac Ferguson, attorney for the International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the case.

The defense attorney has applied for a writ of habeas corpus and Zinich has now been released on bond supplied by the I. L. D.

A hearing on appeal against the deportation will take place Sept. 13.

Zinich, who is the editor of Radnik, the Jugoslav organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, is being charged by the authorities with illegal entry into the country.

Is a Class Case.

It is clear, however, that the action taken against him is an official reply to his activities among the Jugoslav workers in America for an American labor government, and is intended as a blow at the work he and his colleagues have conducted in opposition to the propaganda of the reactionary Monarchist Jugoslav rulers.

Every effort will be made to prevent deportation of Zinich to Jugoslavia where repression and persecution of radical workers is still at feverish pitch. The defense attorneys will maintain Zinich's right to remain in the United States.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

WM. GROPPER TO TAKE DEATH MASK OF TWO MARTYRED WORKERS

William Gropper, well known cartoonist and sculptor, many of whose cartoons have appeared in The DAILY WORKER, went to Charlestown prison, Boston, to take death mask of Sacco and Vanzetti. With him is pictured Mrs. Glendower Evans, of the defense.

DISTRICT TWO CONVENTION CALLS ALL TO BUILD UP DAILY WORKER

New York District Has Special Duty, Says Convention in Resolution

The establishment of The DAILY WORKER in New York City places before the Party in District Two far-reaching opportunities and important responsibilities. Although the DAILY WORKER is our national organ, the New York district is in a position to utilize its powerful influence more effectively than any other district in the Party. At the same time our district must assume the major part of the responsibility for the financial support and the general building up of the paper.

Worker Must Reach Broad Masses.

The DAILY WORKER in this city becomes the chief organ and spokesman for the left wing of the labor movement, which finds its center and chief battle front in New York City. It serves to orientate this struggle out of the narrow limits of the needle trades to the broad masses of American workers in all fields of industry. More than this, in view of the absence of any other labor daily in the English language, the DAILY WORKER must shoulder the responsibility of serving as the single English expression of the struggle of the workers of New York against their employers. In particular it offers an effective means of reaching the decisive English speaking elements in the largest and most important city in the United States, which is today the center of world imperialism. The DAILY WORKER is in a position to establish itself furthermore as the chief political expression of the workers of this district. It is the most powerful Party builder and Party weapon.

Resolutions Adopted.

The attack of the reactionaries and the tremendous financial burden of the paper places before district two the chief responsibility for solving the difficult problem of financial support. This District Convention therefore calls upon the Party membership in district two to take concrete steps toward the support of the DAILY WORKER in these forms:

1. In the future every Party unit meeting should have on its order of business the DAILY WORKER including both the question of raising funds and the building the circulation of the paper. The Sustaining Fund and the Guard the DAILY WORKER Fund should be an integral part of every meeting.

2. To increase the effectiveness of the organization behind the paper, DAILY WORKER Builders Clubs and readers conferences should be established to devise ways and means of raising money for the support of the paper and to build up its circulation. Large sections of non-party elements should be drawn into this work.

3. Definite steps should be taken to make the DAILY WORKER a more intimate expression of the Party by the utilization of its columns for reports of Party activities and by building up a network of active workers correspondents so that the paper should intimately reflect the party life and work.

Millions March In USSR To Protest Murder

(Continued from Page One)

the working class by the bourgeoisie which has committed this unheard of brutality. "The night of August 23rd will remain forever in our memory."

The executive committee of the International Red Relief Society and the executive bureau of the International Red Labor Unions have published appeals to the world proletariat.

Reformists Also Murderers.

The appeal of the International of Red Labor Unions points out that the leaders of reformism under pressure from the masses did not act with sufficient energy to defend Sacco and Vanzetti, and thus actually impeded and kept back the might of the elementary movement directed against the bloodthirsty American bourgeoisie.

The executive committee of the Red International of Labor Unions appeals to the workers to protest against the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti by preparing a determined struggle against the damned bourgeois order.

For Real Struggle.

The Academy of Sciences, at an extraordinary meeting, declared its protest and expressed its indignation against the execution and joins its voice to those who are for struggle against all who are attempting to substitute for real freedom only phrases about freedom.

Lesson For Workers.

The crime committed in America is an act of cruel class vengeance on the part of the bourgeoisie. Proletarians of all countries and the proletariat of America above all, have received a most memorable lesson. This lesson shouts to all the world: "Proletarians, organize yourselves! Struggle for victory!"

Judge Infected; Case Held Up.

Federal Judge Jacob Trieber, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital here today because of a spread of the infection in his hand from which he has been suffering for several weeks.

Because of the jurist's condition the government's case against the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of America was indefinitely postponed today.

Zaghloul Pasha Dies At Last; Killed By Imperialist Cruelty

CAIRO, Egypt, August 24. — Zaghloul Pasha, for forty-five years an opponent of British rule in Egypt, has finally died as a result of hardships incurred during his several exilings to distant and inhospital lands. English militarists and imperialists breathe easier, for Zaghloul, whatever his faults, for he occasionally wavered towards the Free State idea, was a symbol of the young nationalist, independence movement in this country.

His party has held since 1923 a majority of the seats in the Egyptian chamber of deputies. He should have been Premier, but England forbade, except for a short time in 1924.

For 45 Years.

Zaghloul began his struggle with the conquerors of his country in 1881, when, at the age of 21, he took part in an armed insurrection. After that he entered political life, held several cabinet posts, fought with the British-dominated Khedive, and was dismissed.

At the Versailles peace conference, he walked into the den of imperialists and pleaded for independence for Egypt. He didn't get it, instead England exiled him to Malta, along with his whole mission.

Rebellion Clouds.

Rebellion simmered in Egypt, with occasional riots and assassinations, and finally the British government in 1921, hoping Zaghloul was subdued by this time, released him. He immediately assumed leadership of the fight for independence, and was as immediately exiled to the unhealthy Seychelles Islands. Here he nearly died, but was released when renewed rebellion in Egypt forced the granting of a fake constitution in 1923.

Defied Imperialists.

At the first general election, following this constitution, Zaghloul became prime minister, with a strong majority back of him. England ousted him a few months later because he refused to agree with the British militarists' humiliating demands for reparations for the death of the Sirdar, General Lee Stack.

Zaghloul has been aided thruout his career by his wife, the leading feminist of Egypt.

Strengthen the Unions for New Struggles with the Sacco-Vanzetti Slayers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE ruthless murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the after-midnight hour of last Tuesday morning, was but the beginning of a new offensive against labor by the ruling class assassins in anticipation of the dark days of industrial depression ahead.

* * *

There is no dispute that there are many storm signals indicating that the much-advertised republican "prosperity" of the Coolidge regime is on the wane. As unemployment develops, as jobless workers grow hungry and homeless, unrest increases, discontent mounts and the owning class faces new difficulties.

* * *

The exploiting class, that ordered the lighting bolt of death shot thru the warm, living bodies of our comrades, believes in "preparedness." No worker has forgotten the elaborate program of "preparedness" that was carried out in 1916, on the eve of the American entry into the world war. Workers were conscripted to march thru the streets of the nation's great cities. They were taught to believe in "the war to make the world safe for democracy." If they did not walk the chalk line of cringing servitude and insane jingoism, they were faced with the hangman's noose dangling over the heads of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, framed up incidental to the holding of the "preparedness day" in San Francisco, California.

Preparing for the sending of millions of workers into the European death trenches of the world slaughter in 1916, the ruling class planned to hang Mooney and Billings "by the neck until death," as a warning to thinking workers not to seize this occasion as an excellent one to strengthen their unions. The crime of Tom Mooney was that he tried to organize the street carmen of San Francisco.

* * *

Similarly today, the profit takers are faced with a new crisis, an industrial depression, during which it will again attempt to force the working class to keep its place,—millions to starve, millions to walk the streets looking for jobs, millions of homeless to sleep in the open places, many to die of hunger, many to become early victims of ravaging diseases that spread death wholesale, in times like these, thru the poorer working class districts.

The great capitalists do not attempt to meet the crisis with unemployment insurance or other social legislation provided by their kept government. There is no thought of the interests of those who labor. Instead of protection against the evil of recurring periods of idleness, which is inherent in the capitalist social order, the workers are faced with the brutal spectacle of two of their bravest done to death in the electric chair. This is the "WARNING!" that the workers, in the days ahead, must submit to hunger, homelessness and death, IN SILENCE, or meet the fate provided by the murderous capitalist law that took the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

The oppressors have already admitted that their "prosperity" is on the wane. It was Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, who said on Monday, August 15, midway between the last reprieve granted and the final day of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, that:

"Our prosperity seems to be getting tired. It is showing signs of fatigue. It may recover its earlier vigor later on, but just at present IT IS UNMISTAKABLY SLOWING DOWN."

The warning issued by Ayres is directed to the big bankers and the great industrialists to prepare for the stormy days ahead. The New England bankers and the textile mill and shoe barons of Massachusetts were among those most insistent that "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die!"

* * *

The Monthly Labor Review, August, 1927, issued by the United States Department of Labor, under the direction of its secretary, James J. Davis, confesses in its review of "Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in June, 1927," that:

"Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0.7 per cent in June as compared with May, and payroll totals decreased 2.4 per cent. This is the third successive month of decreased employment.

"Employment in June, 1927, was 2.4 per cent lower than in June, 1926, and payroll totals were 2.3 per cent lower."

* * *

On Page 137 of the same report we find this statement:

"The following groups of industries were much less favorably placed as to employment in June, 1917, than in June, 1926: iron and steel; lumber; stone, clay and glass; metal, other than steel; and vehicle.

"Each of the separate industries making up these groups has sustained noticeable losses in employment."

* * *

Almost daily the capitalist press is forced to admit that the number of poorest workers forced to seek aid from the various professional charities is rapidly increasing. Among these are to be found an ever larger number of disabled war veterans and their families, unable to keep alive with the doles provided by the government that permitted the parasite few to take billions in war profits, while it fought for years against giving the smallest bonus to the cannon fodder prepared for the murder feast.

The New York Times, on Tuesday, August 23, the morning that capitalist greed took the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, gravely discussed in its editorial columns the statement of United States Senator Reed Smoot, in Washington, that "It is unreasonable to assume that prosperity is going to last forever."

Senator Smoot comes from Utah, the state that ordered out a firing squad in 1915 to pierce with bullets the heart and brain of Joe Hill, the writer of revolutionary songs. The workers are still singing, in increasing numbers, the songs of Joe Hill, just as their enemy, Senator Smoot, continues to sing the song of greater profits for the capitalist class.

Senator Smoot urges that taxes be lowered so that profits may be increased. Nowhere does he urge that the wages of the workers be increased so that they might save a few pennies against the day when the plague of industrial depression will again sweep the land.

* * *

The murder of Sacco and Vanzeti by the capitalist rulers must therefore act as a storm signal for all workers. It is a signal of sharper struggles ahead.

There is no better way for the workers to prepare for these oncoming days of industrial storm than to strengthen their trade unions thru the adoption and carrying into effect of militant programs, the placing of loyal class leaders at the heads of the various organizations, the bringing in of vast hosts of new members until it may truly be said that the industry is 100 per cent organized; the amalgamation of the many small craft unions into huge industrial unions, and the linking up of the economic organizations — the trade unions — in the developing drive for the Labor Party.

The capitalist assassins prepare. Labor must also prepare. Otherwise there will be many more Sacco-Vanzetti cases. Otherwise labor will face a growing oppression.

German Labor Gathers to Jeer Walker

(Continued from Page One)

In an interview with the press Walker announced he had slept during the train ride through Germany, and that he hadn't "seen a thing." His alarm clock this morning, he said, was a telegram from the railroad company urging him to alight at one of the suburbs to escape the crowds of workers who came out to boo and hiss and tell him what they thought of American "justice" in the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Newspapers throughout Central Europe continued today their denunciation of capitalist United States as a result of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Some editorial writers hold up the United States as "barbarous and dollar mad."

A few of the papers suggested a boycott of American goods, especially moving picture films and automobiles.

Theodor Wolff, writing in the Tageblatt, denounced Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti; Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice William H. Taft, of the United States supreme court, as "cowardly, cruel and pitiless; subservient to the 'money bag,' and combining the barbarism of the middle ages with modern inventions and additions." Editor Wolff said he found it necessary to warn against a "moral boycott of the whole American people."

Fire In New York Hospital.

Several hundred patients at New York Hospital, slept peacefully early this morning while employees successfully fought a fire in the basement laundry. Although smoke had made its way to the various floors through airshafts few of the patients awoke, and they were reassured by the nurses, who remained on duty as though nothing unusual was happening.

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MILITARIST BLOW AT COMMUNISM STARVINGHANKOW

Famine Follows Tyranny of Reactionaries

(Continued from Page One)

ing received information to the effect that numerous Canton revolutionaries are hiding among them.

• • • •

Wuhan Troops Mutiny.

HANKOW, Aug. 24. — The local press contains reports of a number of uprisings and mutinies of the Wuhan governmental troops in the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. These reports have caused great confusion in the ranks of the butchers who head the Wuhan government and carry out the assassinations of the militarists. Reports of mutinies have been current for a number of days, but only recently have they been admitted in the columns of the press. The peasant movement is gaining power and is assuming truly widespread proportions that may involve the strategic points of China and set in motion a deep-going peasant revolution that will be victorious over the Wuhan agents of the bourgeoisie as well as the feudal militarists and the imperialists.

• • •

Economic Crisis in Wuhan.

HANKOW, Aug. 24. — The political and economic situation of the bloody Wuhan government grows more menacing day by day. A grave food crisis exists and on Saturday thousands of people stormed the rice stores in a suburb here. Military guards were ordered out to disperse them, but the soldiery failed to fire into the great mass. All food stores not pillaged were confiscated by the soldiery which is itself growing desperate because of the inability of the government to feed them.

Money Is Worthless.

Government money is completely devaluated and the peasants who have tried to buy cattle from tradesmen were rebuffed, creating increased unrest among the peasantry who have been selling their produce for the now worthless coin.

A severe order from the garrison chiefs proclaiming all tradesmen who shut their shops to be revolutionaries and enemies of the government failed to produce desired results.

The departure for Kuikang of all prominent functionaries of the government from whence they will probably proceed to Nanking after conference with Nanking leaders increases the alarm of the population.

Meanwhile the systematic mass murders continue. Persecutions, torture and executions of Communists continues unabated. Lei Chun-Tang and Li Ho-Wung were recently executed. The latter was only 20 years of age. Dozens of specially organized groups of propagandists agitating daily in the streets of the cities within the Wuhan government against the Communists enjoy no success, but meet frequently with stern opposition from the masses, so much so that the police and military authorities have to throw heavy guards arounds these hirelings.

Attempts to Seize Arms.

According to reports from different districts many military institutions have been attacked by mysterious groups trying to seize armaments. For the purpose of trying to avoid such incidents in the future the military authorities have worked out a detailed plan to "exterminate the Communists."

These attempts to seize arms and ammunition while part of the program of the Communists to turn the revolution in the direction of organizing Soviets as organs of power for the rule of the workers and peasants are not all organized, but are in many cases spontaneous outbursts of the population aided in some cases by the disillusioned military units who have revolted. The economic and political condition of the Wuhan outfit grows more dangerous for them and the basic conditions are ripening for the unleashing of the peasant insurrection.

• • •

(Special To The Daily Worker.)

HANKOW, China, August 24. — With military in control and all strikes illegal the food crisis in Wuhan has reached an extreme acuteness, because of the reduction of the supply due to the complete depreciation of treasury notes.

The shadow of famine is threatening even the foreign concessions. During the last few days it has been nearly impossible to obtain meat or vegetables. Crowds broke into a number of shops selling vegetable oil which locked their doors.

The situation in Wuchang, over the river, is still worse than in Hankow. All the shops are closed, making it impossible to get even a pound of rice.

Torture Communists.

The Hankow papers are full of descriptions of the persecution of the Communists. The Wuhan central committee of the Kuomintang has decreed that the Wuhan garrison must punctually fulfill the order prohibiting the activity of mass organizations not yet reorganized so as to place reactionaries in control. All strikes have been declared illegal. Bookstores selling Communist literature have been closed and sealed, the owners arrested.

The Wuhan central committee in its declaration for removing the government to Nanking also calls simultaneously for attack on the northern militarists, and for continued persecution of the Communists.

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(Special To The Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—The electricity fails, and some of the public services are suspended, the latest report from Shanghai is that the city is not particularly damaged by the shelling of Sun Chuan-fang's artillery. Order prevails. The Nanking troops are concentrating south of the Yangtse, and are expecting arrival of 60,000 reinforcements from Wuhan.

The army of Sun Chuan-fang, after one unsuccessful attempt to cross the river twelve miles below Nanking, have concentrated at Fukow on the north bank of the Yangtse, and are said to be awaiting the result of a war council in Peking. It is known that serious differences of opinion exist between Sun Chuan-fang, his ally, Chang Tsung-chang, and their nominal superior, Marshall Chang Tso-lin.

• • •

British Pacifists Biased.

MOSCOW, Aug. 24. — Pravda points out that the European bourgeois press is silent about the anti-Communist terror in China. It emphasizes that the New Leader, directed and edited by those three pillars of pacifism, MacDonald, Lansbury and Brockway (who protested thru a special telegram addressed to Rykov any execution of British spies and white-guardist murderers by the Soviet Union) now prefer to keep silence regarding the cruelties committed in China.

These soft pacifists are ready at any moment to protest against violence when committed by revolutionary justice towards enemies of the working classes, but as "true Englishmen", they consider the acts of violence committed towards colonies and semi-colonies and their inhabitants as quite ordinary facts.

The Pravda considers it unnnecessary to add that the Daily Herald, edited by the former pacifist Parson Harlow, assumes the same attitude towards the terror in China as his teachers on the Lansbury MacDonald organ.

But Pravda declares that for this very reason, it is necessary for true revolutionary proletarians to raise their voices still louder against the crimes committed by British militarists and their Chinese lackeys in China.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Plane Ready for Constantinople Flight

FONCK'S NEW PLANE! Here's first photo of the new Sikorsky plane, built for transatlantic flight planned by Capt. Rene Fonck, French war ace. Plane, now at College Point, is to be used by Fonck and Lieut. Curtin in non-stop flight that may take them as far as Constantinople.

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to join a middle aged couple in a 3 weeks camping trip in a big 6 Studebaker closed car, starting September 10. S. Blashow, 6143 Liebig Ave., Riverdale, N. Y. Telephone Kingsbridge 2172.

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PARIS CONGRESS SEES AMSTERDAM CHIEFS GRASPING

Fight for Plunder; No Labor Policies

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The following article has been supplied to the correspondents of the "Imprecorr" from well-informed trade union circles:

The Paris congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions showed the complete bankruptcy of the Amsterdam International, it shows how completely baseless are the declarations of its leaders that this international is really an international organization of the working class. In reality the Amsterdam International is nothing but the arena for the squabbles of various leading cliques fighting for the right to mislead the workers in their own way. Their clique interests always come before the interests of working class solidarity in the struggle against the capitalists.

The exposure of the dirty manoeuvres of Oudegeest to sabotage the movement for International Trade Union unity and the desperate endeavours of the other Amsterdam leaders to whitewash him were very instructive.

The isolation and the defeat of the British leaders is the result of their characterless policy in the last few years by which they declared lip-service to the cause of international unity, but sabotaged unity in practice.

This of course is especially true for their relations to the Anglo-Russian Committee. Although the Anglo-Russian Committee was founded on the principle of mutual assistance, the British leaders refused the assistance of the Russian workers during the General Strike, refused to discuss joint measures for the assistance of the British miners, refused to send delegates to the Russian Trades Union Congress, refused to discuss the danger of war in the Anglo-Russian Committee and signed the offensive resolution of the Labor Party protesting to the Soviet Government on account of the shooting of twenty proved counter-revolutionaries. This attitude leads of course directly to the disruption of the Anglo-Russian Committee and to the strengthening of the positions of the Amsterdam leaders in their own countries thus strengthening the movement against the Russians and against International Trade Union unity.

No phrases of the British delegates in Paris can remove the consequences of these two previous years. They meant that the British leaders were not able to appear in Paris with a clear and definite program and that in consequence their conflict with the majority degenerated simply into a fight for seats and positions.

These lessons of the Amsterdam International Congress in Paris can only be applied if the most active elements of the working class realize the real significance of the British defeat and if mass pressure is brought to bear upon the General Council to force it to put its words in Paris about solidarity with the Russian workers into action in an immediate campaign for International Trade Union unity without waiting for the Edinburgh congress which in any case would certainly prefer to hear of such an action than of attacks upon Russia. An obviously necessary step is the conveneing of the Anglo-Russian Committee to discuss joint action against the danger of war which is threatening the workers of all countries, and in particular against the attacks of the British imperialists upon the Soviet Union. The conference of the Minority Movement in Great Britain which is to take place this month will give a splendid opportunity for a tremendous demonstration of the will of the British proletariat to unity.

Wealthy Divorcee Weds Argentinian.

Milicent Rogers, the former Countess Salm and $40,000,000 Standard Oil heiress, and her new fiance, Arturo Perlata Ramos, after arriving early today aboard the Olympic, are endeavoring in their suites at the Plaza to maintain a barricade against reporters and cameramen.

Fifth Party Convention to Open With Mass Meeting At Central Opera House, Tuesday, August 30th

WORKERS of New York City and vicinity will join in welcoming the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party by attending the mass meeting planned for Tuesday night, August 30, at the Central Opera House, 67th street, near Third avenue. The gathering will be under the auspices of the Party's Central Executive Committee. Admission will be 50 cents. A program of nationally prominent speakers will be announced shortly.

Revolt in French Indo - China May Spread to India

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.—Details of a workers' revolt at Haiphong, in Indo-China, reported in dispatches from Canton.

Early advices said that the workers were seizing the shops and ships in the harbor.

Insurrection has long been threatening openly to break out in French Indo-China. Thruout the Far East where the Chinese revolution and the uprising of the Indonesians in the Dutch East Indies has had a powerful repercussion, unrest is extreme and it is believed that the situation of European imperialism is critical. The Cochin Chinese movement is only part of the revolutionary wave which is spreading from China to India.

During his journey thru China Jacques Doriot, a leader of the French Communist Party, discussed the specific problems of the Indo-Chinese revolution with the native leaders.

Red Aid Helps Victims Of Viennese Massacres

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Nearly 2,000 Vienna workers, men, women and children were sacrificed to the rage of the Viennese police during the massacre in June, part were killed, part wounded and part thrown into jails. Hundreds of women and children have been deprived of their support and are reduced to extreme need. The Vienna Red Aid which has organised a system of doles for the destitute, is doing its utmost to support the victims and families of the fallen Viennese workers.

Marines Murder Two Nicaraguan Liberals; Cooperate With Diaz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Two Nicaraguan liberals were killed in a fight between Nicaraguan liberals and American marines joined by members of the constabulary of that country, according to advices to the navy department from Rear Admiral David F. Sellers, commander of the United States special service squadron operating there.

The marines suffered no casualties. The report forwarded by Admiral Sellers did not say whether the constabulary suffered any losses.

ARGENTINE LABOR PLANS BOYCOTT AGAINST U. S. TO PROTEST MURDER

ARGENTINA LABOR DECLARES BOYCOTT.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 24.—Plans for a boycott of American goods are being made by the Argentine Syndical Union. Huge demonstrations are being held in cities thruout the country to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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3-DAY MOURNING IN BRAZIL.

PARA, Brazil, Aug. 24.—A three-day period of mourning for Sacco and Vanzetti was declared by the workers of the Para district today. There were no disorders.

• • •

DEMONSTRATE IN WARSAW.

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 24.—Extra guards were placed about the American legation today following an attempt on the part of workers to stage a demonstration before it. The crowd was dispersed by a strong detachment of police. No one was injured.

Thousands Denounce American Justice In London Meeting

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Over 12,000 workers assembled in Hyde Park to hear Ben Tillett and other prominent speakers in the British Minority Movement protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts.

"Never since the sentence of crucifixion was ordered by Pontius Pilate has, such a terrible verdict on human beings been given by law and authority," Tillett said in his speech. He declared that Sacco and Vanzetti will stand out in history not only as the martyrs but as the heroes of the workingclass.

A resolution was offered stating that the twelve day respite granted Sacco and Vanzetti had been a deliberate trick on the part of the Massachusetts blood hounds to calm the world wide agitation in favor of the two innocent victims so that the crime might be perpetrated safely later. The resolution was adopted with a shout.

All police leaves of absence had been cancelled and the meeting was encircled by bobbies, with swords and special service revolvers. Ambulances and police wagons on the scene, but found nothing to do.

* * *

Belgian Demonstrations.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.—Demonstrations during which speakers called for a general strike to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti have been held in Brussels, Liege and Charleroi in the heart of industrial Belgium.

Chicago Terrorized As Cops Ban Sacco-Vanzetti Meetings

By THUBER LEWIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24. — Police terrorism of a kind not witnessed in Chicago since the Hay Market days has marked the last few hours before the death of Sacco and Vanzetti. At a late hour Monday afternoon six thousand police were still on their unbroken duty begun three days ago.

The mass meetings announced for Monday afternoon at Vernon Park, Sibley and Taylor were prevented by the presence of hundreds of police who did not permit a soul to stand for a minute in the vicinity of the park. Squad cars equipped with riot guns and tear gas bombs stood in rows.

Monday morning some fifteen of the forty-five people arrested in the various Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations during the past week appeared at the Clark street police court for a hearing.

The only case continued among them was that of George Maurer, secretary of International Labor Defense of Chicago, who was rearrested and held without bail when he left the court room.

The district convention of the Workers Party which was held Sunday night at Workers Lyceum was entered by twenty police who thought it was a Sacco and Vanzetti rally. The police stayed throughout the session.

President Coolidge Observes Yellowstone As Two Workers Burn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — As last minute efforts were being made to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair, President Calvin Coolidge was touring the Yellowstone Park, observing the geysers, the petrified trees, the tremendous power falls and all of the scenic beauties that the park has to offer.

Workers in Minneapolis Decry Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Minneapolis went emphatically on record in opposition to the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. In answer to the question: "Should Sacco and Vanzetti Die?" Fifteen hundred citizens, massed in the court house assembly room thundered: "They Should Not Die."

Paul Crouch, recently released class war prisoner, called upon the workers whose solidarity rescued him from the jail's living death to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the chair by a general strike. Walter Liggett, field secretary of the National Citizens' Committee, presented a completed history of the case and vigorously rebuked the kept capitalist press for its conspiracy of silence since the granting of the last respite. He called attention to Thayer's ca. and monstrous tactics with the condemned men and Fuller's unspeakably prejudiced decision urging all fair minded persons to demand Coolidge's intervention and the opening of the department of justice files.

Hundreds Meet in Hall When Cops Deny Permit

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—When the police here refused permission to hold an open air Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting, hundreds of workers and sympathizers met in a local hall and heard prominent speakers describe how the Massachusetts bosses had railroaded Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. The meeting was held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, the Workers Party and the Italian Progressive Club.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Feeling High in Sweden As Sacco, Vanzetti Die; Plan to Boycott U. S. A.

The following radiogram was sent to the Federated Press by the Swedish Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Stockholm:

"The Swedish people vehemently protests against the dastardly deed, the planned legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Public sentiment in Sweden very excited. General strike proclaimed. General boycott of American products.".

Patronize Our Advertisers.

"Zenith of Everything Monstrous," Says Rome Paper of Massachusetts

ROME, Italy, Aug. 24—The Italian press which hesitated to attack the Massachusetts murders openly finally thru aside its fears as the end seemed hopeless. The Impero, a large Rome organ, makes the following charge against the executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti:

"Where the insensibility of the American judges reaches the zenith of everything that is monstrous is in having kept these two men on the threshold of death for seven years, making them dance a kind of funeral hesitation waltz syncopated with hope and despair without realizing that they have already died a thousand times."

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

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Help to maintain The DAILY WORKER to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

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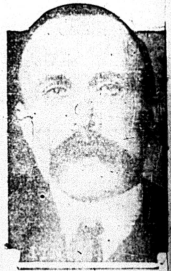

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

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A strong, militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The protection of the foreign born
The recognition and defense of the Soviet Union
Hands off China
The abolition of all imperialist wars
The abolition of the Capitalist System

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Class Vengeance Uses Personal Ambitions.

Governor Fuller, the Massachusetts butcher, knew as did millions of workers that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime for which they were tortured to the point of death many times during the seven years that preceded the final, culminating the shattering of their bodies with high-voltage electricity.

The ruling class of which Fuller is a member used him as one of its instruments for wreaking vengeance upon these two martyrs who had tried to the best of the abilities to arouse the workers to a struggle against the awful blight of slavery that demands its yearly toll of lives of men, women and children. These two men were martyred as a warning to other workers not to dare to challenge the greed and avarice of the plundering plutocracy of decadent Boston Back Bay aristocracy. That was the local aspect of the case. Nationally, the United States government, thru the medium of its notorious department of justice, aided in the frame-up in order that the industrialists might strike terror into the hearts of the foreign-born workers who comprise the majority of slaves in heavy industry in America.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was a class challenge to the working class of the United States. Their bodies were contemptuously and defiantly hurled at the feet of the workers. But this bestial act will inevitably evoke retaliation. The monsters who committed this crime may think the "incident" will be closed after a few indignant and impotent protests. But the steadily rising mass fury of the workers will convince them that, this challenge has been accepted and that from henceforth every ounce of energy will be devoted toward creating organizational machinery that will make a repetition of this crime impossible in the not distant future.

The ruling capitalist class, as a class, is responsible for this crime—let us never forget that fact. In class war certain individuals are used to carry out cretain policies. The individual who was most conspicuous during the last months against the fight for the liberation of these workers was Alvan T. Fuller, governor of Massachusetts. One does not sink to such depths as Fuller has sunk without promises of some sort of reward. And Fuller expects his reward at the next national convention of the republican party. At the last moment, after the main performance of selecting a candidate for president is over the backers of Fuller hope to run him in, as vice-presidential candidate. That is how his predecessor, the strike-breaking governor, Cal Coolidge, slipped in at the 1920 convention.

Already the reptile press of the nation is trying to create the myth that this low murderer, this cowardly assassin of innocent workers, is another powerful, silent, determined yankee, who does his duty as he sees it regardless of consequences. With the most servile abasement the journalistic prostitutes who know Fuller to be nothing other than an immensely wealthy exploiter of non-union labor suffering from delusions of grandeur describe him quite differently. Some of them even go so far as to sympathize with him because of the "difficult task" imposed upon him. It does not take a high degree of intelligence to explode that myth. Any poltroon, surrounded by the armed power of the state, can sit in safety and order the murder of two fortured workers.

It is essential that the role of Fuller be definitely established, because he is to be made the personification of a period of frightfulness on the part of the ruling class of this country against the workers, beginning with an attack upon the foreign-born workers and extending to the working class as a whole. Class vengeance in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti used the personal ambitions of Fuller as its medium of murder. That he was promised political favors is clearly revealed by the comment of the New York Times, which denies any such intent on Fuller's part. Says the Times:

> **"The insinuation, to which a certain publicity has been given, that Governor Fuller was actuated by political ambition is too mean and crawling for notice."**

Not all the cheap sneers at those who properly brand the conduct of Fuller as that of a murderer trying to win the applause of his class in order to achieve further distinction in his chosen political role will change the damning facts in this case. The working class will place the responsibility where it belongs, at the door of the capitalist class and at the same time remember the tools they used to achieve their murderous purpose.

Only the most determined and relentless activity to create weapons of struggle for the working class—a labor party, powerful industrial unions, the building of the mass defense organizations—will assure the workers against a repetition of such foul murders of workers.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, WORKER:—

All radical, labor and political meetings of any description were prohibited yesterday. The cops oven went as far as to stop the business meeting of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, Inc., located at 107 Marchessault St. (Opposite the Plaza.)

Machine guns were placed in a hotel room overlooking the Plaza, and from 350 to 750 patrolmen, plainclothsmen and detectives—to say nothing about an army of "stools"—prevented the holding of a meeting. Everybody was told to "move on" or go to jail. Well, they made jailbirds out of 5 more Communists—the most feared brand of radicalism in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

* * *

Protest Against Discrimination.

Editor, WORKER:—

Considerable indignation was aroused in one of the working class residential districts recently, by the discriminatory attitudes of public officials in providing free public band concerts.

As tho the fact that only one-third of the band is assigned to play in working class districts is not sufficiently insulting to the intelligence of the workers, those in charge of this form of "mind fixing" recently substituted the customary coronet or vocal solo with a prize fighting match between two small boys.

In a letter of protest to one of the local papers, a worker who seems to be on the verge of becoming class-conscious, among other things expresses himself thusly: "I can appreciate that it is too expensive for the city to furnish more than one-third of the band to play for he residents of the slums. But it certainly seems unjust and discriminatory to have a soloist, (instead of a coronetist or a vocalist as they have in the so-called respectable neighborhoods), a couple of boys with boxing gloves.

As one of the residents of the viciniy in which the concert occured I protest against being placed musically on a plane where a boxing match can be expected to satisfy my appreciation for solo music.

—A Citizen of the Slums.

"Faith in American Institutions" and What Can Be Done About It

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE frame-up now takes its place with the injunction against the labor unions as a legal weapon in the arsenal of American capitalism.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered by the capitalist rulers of the United States while millions, convinced of their innocence, unable to believe the awfulness of the crime they witnessed, looked on with staring eyes.

The mute but undeniable evidence of the crime is now the charred bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti—two loyal and militant members of the workingclass murdered by their class enemies, the enemies of the labor movement, the executioners in the pay of the bosses of Massachusetts.

TO the workers of America the corpses of our murdered comrades says:

> **"Our deaths at the hands of class enemies, yours and ours, accomplished by the frame-up, proves that every honest and militant spokesman of the working class in the United States, every active organizer, every agitator and teacher, every writer and speaker, who urge the solidarity of labor, powerful union organization and effective struggle for wages and working conditions and a workers and farmers government, faces our fate."**
>
> **"Hatred and fear of the mass strength of organized workers, backed by the power of American capitalism and its government, sent us to the electric chair."**
>
> **"A fearful procession of the best fighters in the ranks of the American working class will follow us to the grave soon unless American labor reads aright the warning we give—and acts."**
>
> **"American capitalism fears but it does not respect the American labor movement. Only power will force respect."**
>
> **"Begin at once to organize the unorganized millions, lay the foundations for a labor party to fight for the masses in the strongholds of capitalism, shatter the paralysing belief in the impartiality of American capitalist justice, set the feet of American labor upon the straight path of the class struggle."**
>
> **"Do this and our seven years of torture ending in our murder will not have been in vain."**

THE defiance of the American labor movement, the contemptuous gesture with which the capitalist flunkeys have hurled the dead bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti into the face of the American workingclass, brings into sharp relief against the towering background of capitalist institutions the weakness of the American labor movement.

The labor movement is weak numerically, it is weak in class consciousness, it is weak in structure.

ABOVE all, the shamefully proven before the whole world, the reaction and cowardice of its official leadership stands out as the chief reason for its failure to prevent the legalized frame-up and murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Forced by mass pressure to make some sort of gesture, President Green, in the name of the executive council of the American Federation, asked Governor Fuller for clemency but in the same message said:

> **"These working men and women for whom I speak are loyal to our government and have faith in American institutions. . . ."**
>
> **"While the personalities of Sacco and Vanzetti may mean little, faith in the integrity of our courts and the instrumentalities of government is of transcendent importance. The success of government depends upon the confidence which its citizenship manifests in governmental institutions. . . ."**

NOR more craven utterance has ever been made by a labor union official.

At the exact moment when "our courts and the instrumentalities of government" were murdering two innocent workingmen, President Green, the head of the organized labor movement, announces that labor is "loyal to our government" and has "faith in American institutions."

His only appeal is that Governor Fuller act to strengthen and not to weaken these instruments of oppression and murder. He asks only the Massachusetts executioners stay their hands so that his task of betraying the labor movement will not be made harder.

Green speaks as one murderer arguing with another as to method.

THE burned bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti show that the leadership typified by Green must go if the trade union movement is not itself to become the executioner of the working class.

The same machine of capitalist class justice which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti is smashing Green's own union—the United Mine Workers of America—by means of the injunction, deputised gunmen and military police.

IN coal-fields the strike is entering an acute phase—picketing is prohibited, union miners are being jailed, sheriffs and militia turn the mines into fortresses, the various government agencies are organized for the coal barons and against the miners.

As the struggle continues the frame-up will make its appearance in the coal-fields.

There will be not one but dozens of cases differing from that of Sacco and Vanzetti only in detail.

ENCOURAGED by the refusal of A. F. of L. officialdom to fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, exultant over their failure to make one single effort to crystallize the tremendous mass protest into a nationally organized movement, the coal barons and their government will not fail to intensify the drive on the miners' union.

Composed largely of foreign-born workers—there are thousands of miners who are Italians as were Sacco and Vanzetti—every active member of the United Mine Workers of America is in danger from the frame-up.

Green's "faith in American institutions" serves only to increase their danger just as it aided the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

WE ask President Green if his "faith in American institutions" includes faith in that other typical American institution—the injunction, the twin brother of the frame-up.

In southern Ohio the United Mine Workers of America, officers and members, has been enjoined from carrying on the strike. In West Virginia the union has been enjoined from organizing. Police and troops enforce these injunctions which, if not broken, mean death to the union.

TO express "faith in American institutions" in the face of such developments is to surrender unconditionally to American capitalism, and to follow that surrender by enlisting in its anti-labor forces.

If the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti does not teach us that such leadership must be defeated and driven from the labor movement we are incapable of learning anything.

How is this to be done?

FIRST, by such a thoro and convincing exposure of its treacherous acts that its influence and authority will be destroyed among the working class—organized and unorganized.

SECOND, by making a clear distinction between the labor movement and its official leaders so that the labor movement, as the instrument of the working class, will not suffer by their acts but will attract the unorganized masses and be able to draw upon the loyalty of those organized workers who want a fighting and effective labor movement.

THIRD, by the initiation of organization campaigns in the basic industries which will bring into the unions, in spite of official opposition, great bodies of workers who are not corrupted by the worker-employer co-operation propaganda of the official leadership.

THE refusal of the Greens, Wolls, Lewises, etc, to recommend a strike for Sacco and Vanzetti, their public declarations of faith in the very institutions utilized to murder two innocent workingmen, their inability or unwillingness to see in the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti a challenge to the whole labor movement, their failure to inform the labor movement that this murder is part of the coming offensive against the labor movement and the whole working class, brands them as too reactionary, too smugly loyal to the class enemies of labor, too fearful of the power of a conscious and well-organized working class, too completely a part of the machinery of American imperialism, for their leadership to be anything but a grave danger to the labor movement and an aid to the enemies of labor.

TWO workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, murdered while the official leadership of the labor movement held the workers in check and allowed the executioners to complete their seven-year task, constitute an indictment of American official labor leadership against which it has no defense.

LET these leaders continue to declare their "faith in American institutions!"

To hundreds of thousands of American workers, reading of the unfaltering courage of Sacco and Vanzetti as they went to their deaths as a result of the relentless operation of these institutions by the class for which they are built, there will come inevitably the determination to see that those who express "faith in American institutions" as workers are murdered openly by them, shall no longer speak in the name of labor.

THE resentment and disgust which an army of American workers feel for a labor officialdom which dares not strike a blow for Sacco and Vanzetti for fear of offending their capitalist murderers can be organized into something much more concrete—it can be made an organized force whose first task will be to clean out of the labor movement the traitors and rascals which keep it so impotent that, unable to prevent what the whole world knows is the murder of two workingmen by their class enemies, it is forced to stand and watch the execution while labor officialdom strokes the hand of the executioner.

THE capitalist class of Massachusetts, backed by its kindred thruout the United States, has murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, but at the same time it has presented the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement with a weapon which can and will be used to smash the agents of capitalism at the head of the labor movement.

FOR the safety of the labor movement, for the sake of those workers whose activity in behalf of their class has brought down on them the wrath of the rulers, in order that capitalist robbery bulwarked by murder may not drown the labor movement in its own blood, in order that the electric chair may not become the symbol of industrial feudalism, the tools of American imperialism in high places in the labor movement must be driven out and unions built which will not cower before the death the arts of the capitalist spokesmen.

A LABOR movement embracing the millions of workers now unorganized, a labor movement with its own political party, a labor movement freed from the treacheries of imperialist agents, a labor movement which knows "American institutions" to be the instruments of its class enemy, a labor movement with the will to power—this is the way to avenge Sacco and Vanzetti and prove to the world that they did not suffer seven years or torture and die in vain.

Needle Trade Defense

Don't Forget To Lock Your Doors.

When you leave your home to come to the mass carnival at Starlight Park next Sunday you must be sure to lock the doors tight. One can't tell if the Sigman clique is planning to come and take away your furniture.

From various sources we have learned that Sigman is badly in need of furniture and is preparing to make pogroms to get same. However don't stay home to watch. On Sunday his gang won't work. So don't worry and come to the mass carnival at the Starlight Park, East 177th St. subway station.

The many entertaining features of the park will be in full swing from 10 a. m. and will last to 2 the next morning. The opera Carmen will be produced in the evening at 8 o'clock in the great open air arena. The cast consists of famous opera stars, and they will be accompanied by a full symphony orchestra. Admission to the opera is $1. Reserved seats are $2 and $1.50. A special feature of the Jamboree will be the open air and indoor dancing. Two well known jazz bands will supply the music.

* * *

Patronize the Concessions of the Defense Committee.

The many concessions taken over by the Defense Committee will bear a placard of the committee. Everybody is urged to patronize these concessions.

* * *

Donation From C. A. Whitney.

Another check for $10 was received from C. A. Whitney who was persecuted by the capitalist courts for many years for daring to be a member of the Communist Party during the Palmer Raids of 1919.

* * *

Revolution on the "Albany."

Last Sunday, a crowd of campers from Nitgedeiget and Kinderland were returning to the city on the "Albany" of the Hudson Day Line. With the aid of Yosel Cohen; Joe Torg; David Abrams; a group of members of the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, and the Workers Theatre Alliance the sum of $16 was collected for the defense, to the strains of the International and other revolutionary songs.

* * *

$200 From Lithuanian Section.

During the last 3 days the Lithuanian Section Workers Party District No. 2 sent in 2 checks for $100 each, with a promise to send more. New Sections of the labor movement are commencing to wake up at last.

At a picnic of the Freiheit Singing Society of Hartford, New Haven and Springfield a collection of $25 was made for the defense.

* * *

Cannot Sell Coupons So He Sends $5.

Max Marmer of Perth Amboy, N. J., sent a check for $5; in his letter he writes that he received a defense booklet, but as he was out of town he was unable to sell the coupons, so he feels it his duty to do something for the defense and sends his own $5.

* * *

$409 From Camp Nitgedeiget.

A check for $409 was received from A. Block at Camp Nitgedeiget. This money he collected from the campers on the $1 voluntary weekly pledges. He also went to Camp Kinderland and raised $91 there.

To All Party Units and Workers Clubs of Mass. N. H., Maine, R. I., and Connecticut.

Comrades: The Young Workers League of New England is sending Comrade J. L. Kangas on a tour with the help of the Finnish Bureau of the Workers Party.

All units of the Party and the Workers Clubs in these states who desire to have Comrade Kangas stop in their town for organization work please notify at once the District Office of the Y. W. L., 36 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

The definite date and places where Comrade Kangas will stop will be announced soon. D. E. C. of the Y. W. L., No. 1.

DRAMA

Lenox Hill Players Plan Five Productions

Have you bought your tickets for the big Jamboree next Sunday? A special performance of "Carmen," with well known singers, will be one of the chief features that day.

Two plays of Sam H. Harris are now in rehearsal. They are "The Man-Eating Tiger," the Ben Hecht-Rose Caylor farce which opens in New York October 3rd, and Maurine Watkins' comedy, "Chicago," starring Francine Larrimore due at the Sam H. Harris theatre in Chicago on Sept. 11th.

Clarke Painter will produce "The House in the Woods," a mystery play by Martha Stanley and Adelaide Matthews. Frank McCormack will direct the production and the play will open out of town the latter part of September.

The new operetta "Bonita," which is based on "Arizona," will have its first presentation next Monday evening, at the Garden Pier theatre, Atlantic City. The score of "Bonita" is by Sigmund Romberg, composer of "My Maryland," and "The Student Prince." Another Shubert opening in Atlantic City next Monday will be their new "Artists and Models" revue.

Two other plays which may see Broadway under the Woods banner are: "Mademoiselle Flute," the Verneuil-Berr comedy, and a melodrama, "Thou Shalt Not," by H. S. Mitchell.

The Lenox Hill Players are planning five productions next season at the Cherry Lane Theatre, which is to be their permanent home. Among the plays mentioned are Strindberg's "The Father," Gogol's "The Inspector General."

The new Gallo theatre which is now nearing completion in Fifty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, is to serve as a theatre of the Broadway stamp and also will house opera, concerts and recitals, according to Fortune Gallo, manager of the San Carlo Opera Company.

"Enchanted Isle," a musical production, with book music and lyrics by Ida Hoyt Chamberlain, will be placed in rehearsal by the American Allied Arts, Inc., in a fortnight for a future showing on Broadway.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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J. H. Smith, Salida, Colo.	1.00
J. Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
E. L. Cowan, East Syracuse, N.Y.	1.00
M. Bartnick, Blytherville, Ark.	2.00
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S. Kovacii, Monessen, Pa.	1.00
Frank Galovich, Monessen, Pa.	1.00
Rose Belavich, Monessen, Pa.	1.00
M. Mehulich, Monessen, Pa.	1.00
Paul J. Zoretich, Monessen, Pa.	1.00
John Burke, St. Petersburg, Fla.	1.00
Rudolf Saliger, St. Paiul, Minn.	1.00
Fred. Lagelbauer, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Sam Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
Finnish Workers' Assn., West Allis, Wis.	10.00
J. Pincus, A. Schneider and Mania Yudkin, Leonards Bridge, Conn.	5.00
Bulgarian Communist Fraction, Flint, Mich.	37.75
F. Fredrickson, Finlayson, Minn.	1.00
I. Kettula, Finlayson, Minn.	2.00
J. J. Lapsansky, Witt, Ill.	1.00
R. Pierce, Jackson, Mich.	1.00

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TO AID OF S ARRESTED ESWICK, PA.

RGH, Pa., Aug. 24.—The rallying to the defense five striking miners ar- the Cheswick Sacco-Van- ing where state troopers rode down and maltreated men and children. There is er of a murder charge in this , because one of the victims of police attack defended himself, shot a cossack. The man was unidentified, and the troopers will try to frame somebody in the crowd for the shooting.

A mass meeting to protest these brutalities of the state police and in memorial of the murder in Massachusetts of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, on Sunday, August 28, at 8 p. m. It will be under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, and the principal speaker will be James P. Cannon, of the I. L. D.

* * *

NANT-Y-GLO, Pa., Aug. 24 (FP).—Three gunmen employed at one of the Peale mines are held on $2,000 bail after a battle with Nant-y-Glo police. One of the gunmen was being rounded up by the local officials for throwing a tear bomb at the house of a striker. With shotguns and revolvers he and two associates defied arrest, saying:

"You are not going to take anybody out of here." The state constabulary came to the aid of police and now the gunmen are charged with attempt to kill.

Nant-y-Glo has several burgesses elected by the union miners on a labor party ticket.

Son of Postman in Feud With duPonts For Control of Son

Harold S. Glendening, son of a Norwalk, Conn. mail carrier and his former wife who divorced him a year ago, Alicia Maddox du Pont, heiress to the $100,000,000 A. I. du Pont powder fortune began on Saturday the fight for possession of their five-year-old son.

Glendening, a lawyer, a former Rhodes scholar met Miss du Pont in 1918 when he was at work in the chemical department of the du Pont plants.

No Poor Relations.

He has just attacked the divorce which his former wife got in Reno, Nevada last year as "fraudulent, invalid and worthless." That the romance would end on the rocks was anticipated by those who declared that it interfered with the plans of the du Ponts for building up not only a financial but also a social dynasty in the United States by inter-marriages in the families of American financial rulers.

The du Ponts, besides controlling the powder industry, a dominant factor in the General Motors Company, are now striving for control in the U. S. steel and automotive industries.

Contamination of City Water Supply Is Feared

NORTH CASTLE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Board of Water Supply of New York City was taking all possible steps today to prevent the contamination of the Kensico Reservoir from the overflow of three ponds near the dam.

These three ponds, each 300 feet deep, were formed by abandoned stone quarries—the quarries from which was dug the stone with which the dam was built. Water flows from them into the reservoir.

But the ponds now contain colon bacilli, according to T. Del Kaufman, department engineer for the board, and Peter Higgins, superintendent of the Kensico property. Samples of the water from the three ponds, from the three streams, and from the reservoir near the mouth of the three streams, were sent for analysis to the laboratories at Mount Kisco, and Dr. George Clark, health officer of North Castle, helped Kaufman and Higgins to disinfect the water in the ponds with chloride of lime.

Guide Who Would Have Died for Sacco Fired

WASHINGTON, Aug 23 (FP).—Because she declared she was willing to die for Sacco and Vanzetti, Mrs. Leonora H. Jones, guide in the capitol building, has been indefinitely suspended from duty. Mrs. Jones wrote to Governor Fuller offering to lay down her life if thereby the two Italian workers would be spared from the electric chair.

"If my little life could prevent the harm which may come to our country through the execution of these two men," she wrote, "I would gladly offer it." Mrs. Jones, a motherly woman of 59, has been supporting her invalid husband and daughter thru her earnings as instructor to the senate pages and guide to capitol visi-

Woll Attacks Trade Union Militants at State Labor Meet

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Addressing the sixty-fourth convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in session here, Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the National Civic Federation, launched a vicious attack against militant elements in the trade unions.

He used the Moscow "bogey" as a basis for his attack.

The convention will nominate officers at the afternoon session and will probably close its business tomorrow.

Opposes Injunction.

The State Federation of Labor convention here has gone on record in favor of a change that makes it impossible for injunctions to be issued in time of strikes. It also opposes the proposed amendment to the state constitution under which the terms of the governor and the state senators would be four years and assemblymen two years.

President Sullivan outlined the federation attitude towards injunctions and asked for support in enacting legislation opposed to it.

Toronto Trades Council Attacks Green's Policy

(Continued from Page One)

in a letter from Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, which was read at the next meeting of the Council, and in accordance with the procedure of the council this communication was referred to the Executive Board for consideration. The recommendation of the Executive Board, brought in at the August 18th meeting, was that both the President Green and the Gold letter be filed as "information"; but this dodging of the issue was not acceptable to the council delegates.

Adopt Resolution.

The following resolution was introduced from the floor, and it was carried by a vast majority of the meeting:

"Whereas, the Toronto Trades and Labor Council has heard the letter of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, concerning the existing situation in the International Fur Workers' Union and the reply of the Joint Board of New York, comprising Locals Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 15. And

"Whereas, we are decidedly convinced that the only reason for the unwarranted interference of the A. F. of L. and the Executive Board of the Fur Workers' Union, is the fact that the workers in New York City chose for their leaders and officials, militant, radical and aggressive members, whose policies were at variance with the present leadership of the Furriers' International and the A. F. of L. executives, especially those of President William Green. Be it therefore

To Withdraw Committee.

"Resolved, that this regular meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council appeals to the A. F. of L. and the executive of the Fur Workers' International to withdraw the special committees and bogus and artificial locals that have been set up and to restore complete autonomy to the New York district, thereby restoring rank and file control, which is in our estimation the only method of re-establishing peace and unity in the Fur Workers' Union in New York City."

The passage of this resolution is without a doubt due to the good work of the Toronto section of the Unity Conference Committee of the Furriers' Union, which was organized at the close of the so-called convention at Washington and which is steadily carrying on its drive to end the struggle which is so weakening the Furriers' Union and to bring about peace and unity within its ranks.

Fire Bug Caught.

A professional firebug who commits arson by planting phosphorus in any building for $50 is being sought today in the Bronx in connection with the indictment of Jacob Elperen, fifty-one, of 276 St. Ann's Avenue, who is charged with setting fire to a five-story tenement at 570 East 138th St.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

DELAY HANDS OFF CHINA MEETS FOR MASS MEMORIALS

Compare Sacco-Vanzetti Murder With Nanking

The "Hands Off China" mass meetings scheduled to be held in Brooklyn and New York City on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week have been called off and all supporters of the struggle of the Chinese people for freedom and unity are urged to join in protest against the cruel murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, two valiant fighters for the cause of freedom and justice, the "Hands Off China" Committee announced in a statement issued yesterday.

"The workers, peasants and students of China will fight on with renewed determination, realizing that the power which so cold-bloodedly killed these two innocent workers is the same which is mobilizing thousands of troops and hundreds of gunboats in China and shooting down our workers and students," declared Mr. L. H. Peng, acting president of the Chinese Student Club of Columbia University in announcing the calling off the "Hands Off China" meetings which his organization was arranging in conjunction with the Student "Hands Off China" Committee, and the "Hands Off China" Committee of New York City.

Capitalism In Action.

"We in China have often appealed to American justice and fair play which we were taught to admire," said Mr. Peng. "But what answer did we receive — gunboats, marines, airplanes, submarines — Nanking massacres and death. The brutal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti reminds us of our own experiences. How can we have faith in America's protestations of justice and liberty?"

Earl Browder, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference, P. T. Lau, former professor at Sun Yat Sen University, Canton, Paul Blanchard, secretary, League for Industrial Democracy, and Stanley High, leader of the Christian student movement were scheduled to have addressed the meeting at the Central Opera House on Friday.

Home Work In Tie Line Ended By Agreement of Union With the Bosses

At a conference held recently between the Neckwear Makers' Union and the Neckwear Association, at the Half Moon Hotel, Coney Island, it was agreed that home work will be done away with.

Slip stitching will become a union operation and will be "conducted on the premises" according to the conference committee. The agreement will now go to the bosses' association and the union for ratification.

Other points on which the committee agreed were the wage increases for trimmers and boxes, a two year contract dating from September 1, 1927, and a provision that all prices become effective September 1.

The question of hours still remains unsettled. The workers want a 40 hour week. To this the bosses are opposed.

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DO YOUR BEST TO MAKE THE BAZAAR A SUCCESS.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Tenth St. and Second Ave. Speakers: Julius Godkind, Kate Gitlow and H. Moskowitz.

Intervale and Wilkins Ave. Speakers: Pat Devine, I. S. Glazin, Chas. Mitchell and Salkoff.

149th St. and Bergen Ave. Speakers: C. E. Miller, Geo. Powers and Sam Nesin.

* * *

ATTENTION SECTION ONE!

All Agitprop directors and unit correspondents of Section One are urged to attend a special meeting Friday, at 51 East 10th St., at 6 p. m. sharp.

Two very important matters concerning the success of our open air meetings and the special section issue of The DAILY WORKER will be taken up.

* * *

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Browder Lectures Thursday.

Earl R. Browder will speak on China at Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave., near Broadway, Brooklyn, Thursday, 8 p. m. Browder recently returned from China and is exceptionally well acquainted with the question.

* * *

Cloak and Dressmakers' Meeting.

A series of block meetings are being held this week by the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. They will all be held, right after work at 16 West 21 St.

Thursday: Workers of 35th St.

* * *

Anti-Fascist Picnic.

The feminine group of the West Side Branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance will hold a picnic for the benefit of Italian political prisoners Sunday, September 18 at Lemans Park, North Bergen, N. J.

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LARGE SPORTING PROGRAM SUNDAY AT THE JAMBOREE

Baseball Games, Races and Soccer on Tap

The big Jamboree which will take place Sunday in Starlight Park, will be given over entirely to sports between the hours of ten till two. One of the outstanding features and sport events will be the soccer game played by two Hungarian working women's teams. The first time in the history of New York labor movement will such an event take place. Also there will take place a return game of baseball between Passaic Workers Sport Club and the baseball team of the Workers Party.

There will be many events which everybody can participate in. Such as three legged race, potato race and sack race. These events will be for men and women separately.

There will be a 100 yard dash and a 400 yard real race. A great deal of fun is expected from the 100 yard dash in which only men over 200 pounds can particpiate. One of the big attractions will be the gymnastic exhibition given by the International Workers' Gymnastic Association.

There will be a booth at Starlight Park assigned for registration of those who wish to participate. Prizes will be given to the winners.

Ella Reeves Bloor to Attend N. Y. Memorial

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Ella Reeves Bloor will leave here for New York after attending the Sacco-Vanzetti funeral Sunday. She will attend Monday's memorial meeting in New York.

SUPPORT JAMBOREE AT STARLIGHT PARK, SAYS DISTRICT TWO OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

The workers of New York City are called upon by the District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, to support the defense of the needle trades workers by attending the affair to be held at Starlight Park on Sunday, August 28th.

The struggle of the needle trades workers in behalf of their union and for the freedom of their political prisoners is known to all workers. It is not merely an internal union affair, it involves two fundamental rights of organized labor. It involves the fundamental issue whether the needle trade workers are to have a union or whether the open shop is to be established in the trade. It involves the issue of democracy in the union and the right to select militant leaders to conduct the class struggle against the employers.

The victory of the left wing in the needle trades means a victory for stronger unions, for organizing the unorganized workers, for maintaining the standard established after decades of sacrifice and for the right of the rank and file to select its leaders.

All workers of all trades will come in masses in support of this affair.

District Executive Committee, No. 2.
WILLIAM F. WEINSTONE, Sec'y.

Falls From Fire Escape.

While working on a fire escape yesterday, William Campbell fell four floors to a concrete courtyard outside his apartment 99 Forty-third street, Elmhurst. He was taken to the Flushing Hospital with a fractured skull.

Fire in Subway Excavation.

Fire in the Eighth Avenue subway excavation at Eighteenth street yesterday afternoon drove twenty-five workers to the street level. A short circuited electric service cable ignited the planked roadway.

Hold Memorial Meets For Sacco, Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

ternoon passed thru the undertaking rooms of Joseph Langane in the West End, where the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti have been held while unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a hall where they could lie in state.

Police activities prevented the defense committee from securing a hall. The committee tried labor halls but none could be secured, one woman owner having a carpenter erect a barricade.

Meanwhile, attempts to hold a "death march" across the city was meeting with opposition from the police.

A senatorial investigation of the department of justice and the setting up of a commission to inquire into the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and his advisory committee will be the object of a national Sacco-Vanzetti committee to be organized at a national conference in New York on Saturday and Sunday.

Powers Hapgood, young militant miner and former Harvard track athlete, who was committed to the psychopathic hospital to keep from participating in the protest against the murder was released and today was planning court action.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

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STARLIGHT PARK
EAST 177th STREET, BRONX, N. Y.

Illustration Courtesy "New Masses"

SAY THEY GOT THE HOLY GHOST

Proof that in the nooks and corners of industrial life in America our rulers still manage to keep alive some of the old superstitions is proved by the assertions of John Roach Stratton that he and his wife, pictured above, were visited by the holy ghost, cured of diseases and saved, in a New York church. Stratton is the recognized leader of the fundamentalists, and a great opponent of modern science, particularly the theory of evolution.

FIGHTING CIGARMAKERS OUSTED IN DISPUTE; DEMAND REINSTATEMENT

Local 100 of the Cigar Makers' International Union, which has just been expelled from the International for alleged deficit in funds, is making a stirring appeal to all organized workers to assist them in gaining reinstatement. This local which was formerly the independent "Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union", has always been a fighting organization and the labor fakers have only awaited this opportunity to expel these workers.

The cigar makers make the following appeal:

Brothers and Sisters:

We, the progressive local of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Local 100, New York City, were recently suspended by the president shortly before the International convention, which is to be held in August.

The reason given for the suspension of our local is that it is deficient in funds to the amount of $142.60. A closer examination of the facts leading to our suspension will reveal some interesting facts.

Once Independent.

Until about 6 months ago local 100 was an independent organization known as "The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union." This organization had, for the past several years, to fight for its existence on the picket line not only against the bosses, but also against the International bureaucrats. Our local realizing the necessity for unified action in the industry in order to better defend the interests of the workers, agreed to confer with the International Cigar Makers' Union, upon the initiative of Santiago Iglesias, with the idea in view of the joining the A. F. of L. organization.

After a series of conferences between the two organizations the following main points were agreed upon: (1) Conditions and prices prevailing in the Amalgamated shops before affiliation be maintained. (2) Immediate organization campaign be started. (3) That the "Amalgamated" receive a charter as a separate local. All these points were granted and the former Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union became known as Local 100, Cigar Makers' International Union.

The Old Game.

At the time of the granting of the charter as a separate local a strike was in progress in one of the biggest cigar shops in New York, Bloom's shop. The International took over this strike and agreed to do its utmost to carry it to a successful conclusion. But instead a shameful settlement was effected by International Organizer Simons and even this disgraceful settlement was broken by the firm as soon as it started to operate. Local 100 thru its delegates to the Joint Advisory Board demanded that the terms of the settlement be recorded in the minutes of the J. A. B. and that the firm be made to live up to it. Mr. Simons flatly refused to state the terms of the settlement stating that it was not he, but the International president who effected this settlement and signed the agreement without the knowledge of the strikers. This was a revelation to the J. A. B., as it was not known that the president was holding secret conferences with the firm. Local 100 demanded that the secret agreement be disclosed. The Joint Advisory Board by aunanimous vote instructed its secretary to demand of the president a copy of the agreement. This agreement was never received by the J. A. B. and one week after, as punishment for the audacity of our local to know the contents of the agreement, was suspended by the International president.

Unorganized Condition of the Industry.

The deplorable unorganized state of the cigar industry is appalling. Out of about 12,000 cigar makers only 1,800 are organized, a good portion of whom are not working at the bench, but are holding membership because of sick and death benefit. This condition calls for an aggressive organization campaign.

How the International Conducts Organization Campaigns.

As per agreement between our local and the International officials to organize the cigar industry in New York the local proposed the following plan: (1) The calling of shop chairmen meetings to organize a live rank and file organization committee. (2) The calling of a series of general membership meetings to enlist the members for active work amongst the unorganized. (3) After preparing the membership a series of mass meetings to be called.

How did the International carry out the above plan to organize the industry? During the six months of the existence of our local the Joint Advisory Board called one shop chairmen meeting where an "organization committee" was elected. This committee was never called to a meeting. They also called one membership meeting during the entire six months, the membership not being notified. With this "wonderful" preparation a "mass meeting" was called, about as well prepared as the membership meeting. Only a few active members came down to this meeting. This was the end of the organization drive for the whole six months. Again it was apparent that the International officials would not do anything to let the New York organization grow for fear of radical ideas.

Forced To Fight In Defense.

Our local became outraged at this conduct on the part of the International officials and put up a consistent fight in the New York Joint Advisory Board for the rights of the membership and insisted that the agreement for unity be lived up to. The fear of exposure of the bureaucrats of the International by our local at the coming convention caused the president to issue an edict dissolving our local to prevent our delegates from exposing their treacherous conduct at the coming convention. And as there must always be some excuse the flimsy pretext given for dissolving our local was that we spent $142.60 above the amount allowed by the constitution.

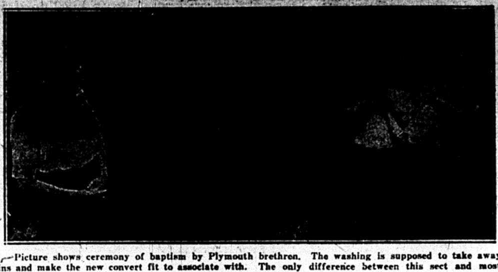
The Official "Excuse" for Suspension.

The official Journal of April 1927 discloses the fact that there are about 160 local unions that had a deficit on January 1, 1927 of an amount of close to $35,000. Some of these sums are substantially above that of our local. For example: Local 14, Chicago, where the international president no doubt is at present a member shows a deficit of $4,261.85; local 148, $1,442.52; local 350, $1,478.05; local 501, $1,125.55; local 251, New York, where international organizer Simons is president, $1,939.77.

The above is only a partial list of those locals who have a deficit. Considering the above facts taken from the official Journal, can the membership accept the flimsy excuse that local 100 has been dissolved because of a deficit of $142.60? If according to the constitution locals are to be suspended for deficiency in funds why were not the 160 locals listed in their own official report suspended? The reason is obvious. These 160 locals the officials are considered as safe, whereas our local will put up a fight for the real interests of the workers in this industry.

BOSTON, Aug. 24. — Colonel Charles J. Glidden, former financier, developer of the telephone with professor Alexander Graham Bell, organizer of the famous "Glidden Automobile Tours" and a pioneer in aviation was critically ill at his Fenway home today. He is seventy years old.

DROWNING THE MIND, NOT THE BODY



Picture shows ceremony of baptism by Plymouth brethren. The washing is supposed to take away sins and make the new convert fit to associate with. The only difference between this sect and most churches is that it insists on running water, outdoors, whereas the others are content with a tank or a jug inside.

The Chinese Peasant Union

By EARL BROWDER.

ARTICLE IV.

The tremendous growth of the Peasant Union in China has attracted attention of the entire world, and shown the peasantry as the chief force of the Revolution. The land problem is the chief problem. But the entire peasant population is not, of course, revolutionary. Therefore, to form a judgment of the future of the revolution, it is necessary to know how strong are those sections of the peasantry who are revolutionary, who make up the Peasant Unions. The following classification is made by Mo Chek-tung, a leading Chinese agrarian scholar ("Chinese Peasant," Jan., 1925):

The landlord class, numbering over two million persons, is the main reactionary force in the villages. It is led and organized principally by the big landlords, numbering about 300,000, and by the village "gentry" and officials.

The main body of the peasantry number about 320 millions. Of these, the most conservative are the yeomanry (working farmers owning their own farms), 120 millions strong. But not more than 10%, or 12 millions, have an economic surplus, and only this number have hopes of becoming landlords and therefore tend to support the reaction. About half, or 60 million, are just holding their own and making a living; these are timid, trying to avoid struggles, and help neither side much. The remaining 40%, or 48 million, of the yeomanry are farmers who are losing each year, and rapidly going into bankruptcy. These latter, although unreliable, definitely tend to support the revolutionary struggle.

The Revolutionary Poor.

The main force of the revolutionary peasantry consists of the semi-yeomanry, the tenants, and the village poor. These total more than 170 millions. They carry the main burden of village exploitation, rents, taxes, etc. Their conditions are the most miserable of all who still have any place in economic life. For them the revolution in the village (overthrowing the landlord administrations, reducing or abolishing rents, establishing their own armed forces) is a necessity for their continued life. It is from them that comes the organizers, the fighting forces of the Chinese peasantry.

Then there are the "lumpen proletarians" of the village. These are people who have been squeezed off the land, unable to migrate to the already-overcrowded cities, and who starve and rot in idleness and crime. They are the soldiers, bandits, thieves, beggars, and prostitutes. They number about 20 millions. It is mainly from this degenerated mass that the landlords recruit their fighting forces, which they use to crush the revolution.

Peasant Unions.

If this classification is approximately correct, and it is borne out by other studies which I have read, then we can say that not less than two-thirds (about 220 million) of the peasantry have a definite material interest in the success of the peasant union movement. About 60 millions are wavering elements, and certainly not more than 40 millions (including the criminal and idle classes) are actual or potential reactionary forces.

When I left China in June, ten million of the revolutionary peasants were already enrolled in the peasant unions. Since that time, the province of Hupeh has reported an increase of two millions, and Hunan of another million. The movement for organization is sweeping like wildfire over China. For the first time in history, the masses of China are exercising a little practical "democracy." Through their peasant unions they taste, for the first time, the joys of "having something to say" about their own life.

Figures Destroy Oil Propaganda Put Out by Shell

Figures of Russian oil industry recently given to the press by Sir Henri Deterding of the Royal Dutch Shell Group, in order to back up his statement that there is a shortage of oil products in Russia, are declared incorrect and entirely misleading in a statement by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

According to Mr. Bron, the quantity of kerosene and lamp oil made available for internal consumption last year was 60 per cent larger than the average for the last three pre-war years. Sir Deterding, in his estimates, is said to have failed to make important corrections necessitated by the secession of large territories from Russia. Mr. Bron's statement follows:

"Sir Henri Deterding, in a new statement, attempts to present some statistical data to prove his previous declarations that Soviet oil export 'is maintained at the expense of curtailing the requirements of the population of Russia.' The figures of Sir Henri Deterding are not only faulty in themselves, but are compiled in such a manner as to prevent a decidedly perverted picture of the oil situation in the Soviet Union. Sir Henri Deterding's statistical method consists of comparing the yearly average for three pre-war years, when production was stable, with the average for the years 1923-4, 1924-5, and 1925-6, during which oil production in the Soviet Union grew by leaps and bounds. This method obviously gives a wrong picture of the position of the oil industry during the last of these years. As a matter of fact, the quantity of kerosene and lamp oil made available for internal consumption of 1925-6 was 1,421,499 metric tons, a large increase, and not a decline, as compared with Deterding's pre-war figures.

"Production and exports for 1911, 1912, and 1913 were as follows, in tons:

	Kerosene & Lamp Oil	Liquid Fuel	Other Products	Total
1911				
Production	1,558,300	5,028,000	1,543,300	8,129,600
Exports	449,000	85,200	290,900	825,100
Available for Internal Consumption	1,109,300	4,942,800	1,252,400	7,304,500
1912				
Production	1,586,300	4,180,000	1,686,400	7,452,700
Exports	396,600	56,800	386,200	839,100
Available for Internal Consumption	1,189,700	4,123,700	1,300,200	6,613,600
1913				
Production	1,562,200	4,126,000	1,822,300	7,510,500
Exports	440,000	116,800	390,900	947,700
Available for Internal Consumption	1,122,200	4,009,200	1,431,400	6,562,800

"The above official statistics are different from those presented by Sir Deterding. Not only are Deterding's figures inaccurate, but, what is much more important, they do not take into account the decrease in the territory and population of Russia since the war. The pre-war figures refer to the territory of the former Russian Empire. However, the present Soviet Union population is nearly 20 per cent smaller than the population of the Russian Empire in 1913. The share of Russian kerosene production consumed before the war by the now seceded territories was probably even larger than the 20 per cent, since those territories were of an industrial and urban character. In order to make possible a fair comparison with the present situation in the Soviet Union, the pre-war figures should therefore be reduced by at least 20 per cent. The resultant figure, showing the average quantity of kerosene and lamp oil available for home use in 1911, 1912, and 1913 is less than 900,000 metric tons.

"Production, exports, and the quantity of oil products made available for internal consumption for the years 1924-5 and 1925-6 are given by the Chief Statistical Administration of the Soviet Union as follows (in tons):

	Kerosene & Lamp Oil	Liquid Fuel	Other Products	Total
1924-5				
Production	1,427,700	3,068,900	2,496,600	6,993,200
Exports	452,578	399,032	519,430	1,371,040
Available for Internal Consumption	975,122	2,669,868	1,977,170	5,622,160
1925-6				
Production	1,860,700	3,754,900	2,628,600	8,244,200
Exports	439,201	358,354	675,656	1,473,211
Available for Internal Consumption	1,421,499	3,396,546	1,952,944	6,770,989

"The above table shows the quantities of kerosene and lamp oil made available for internal consumption during 1924-5 and 1925-6 as 975,122 and 1,421,499 metric tons, respectively.

"Both figures exceed the pre-war average, the latter by as much as 60 per cent.

"It must be stated that while during 1924-5 and 1925-6 total oil production in the Soviet Union was still below the pre-war level, during the present year oil output it running higher than before the war. Therefore, Sir Henri Deterding's concern for the Russian consumer of oil at the present time will be even less appreciated than before.

Use Electricity Now.

"The statement that the Soviet Union would need to import oil from abroad in order to maintain its pre-war level of oil consumption, when made in the face of production greater than ever before, of lesser requirements on account of a decrease in population and, incidentally, in the face of a gain of about 150 per cent in the production of electric current, is obviously misleading.

"Sir Henri Deterding takes great pleasure in mentioning an official Moscow newspaper in support of his claim regarding a shortage of kerosene in the Soviet Union. The item in the "Economic Life" is shown, upon analysis, to refer principally to the shortage of salt brought about by certain difficulties in the distribution system. Regarding kerosene is states that 'kerosene is not being sold on the Moscow bazaars on account of the fire hazard. However, in local stores it is being sold without any increase in price.' No special committee to investigate the causes of the shortage was created. What actually took place was that the Moscow Trade Department was urged to make an investigation of the quantity of kerosene on hand and of the compliance with standard prices in village stores.

"It is perfectly obvious from the above that Sir Deterding's so-called 'shortage of kerosene' refers to certain local and temporary breaks in the distribution of kerosene in village stores around Moscow, and not to any permanent shortage of kerosene caused by excessive exports, as Sir Henri Deterding is at pains to show.

"In conclusion it is only proper to state that, whatever Mr. Deterding may say, the Soviet Union is in a position, in virtue of its tremendous oil resources and large investments in the industry to continue increasing both the exports and the internal consumption of oil products."

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Henry Ford became a road contractor today. He receives $1.00 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 8400 feet of highway costing $3,360,000.

BOOKS

CIRCUS PARADE. By Jim Tully. Illustrated by William Gro and Charles Boni, New York City. $2.50.

A STORY of Jim Tully's experience with a small circus. Tull ered one of our best hoboes but the die-hards who scorn t rooms of liberal high society speak lightly of his hoboism. Yet I opinion that Tully tells of the road, graphically, interestingly a fully. Artists rarely speak well of each other, particularly whe hungry. The competition is too keen and unless an artist loves for its own sake, he must be an expert trombone tooter to get b beans and maintain his artistic soul in its pristine purity.

The great majority of the populace that hews to the three-square- and-a-bed diet, must have their little vices by proxy and the clever un ventionalist who knwos his mulligan can afford an apartment in the Vill by catering to the demand. Tully's book contains as fine a collection rascals as one would not like to meet except in front of a cannon.

One day voluntarily spent with the outfit would be enough for any romantic appetite. Of course the animals were there. But even the animals did not seem to be any better than the circus folks from the boss down. The boss got most of the gravy but once in a while a fellow, bolder and dopier and quicker on the draw cleaned up on the boss and walked away with his money. Just like the big gyps in the more legitimate business world!

The most interesting feature of any book is the author. Tho one does not see as much of the author in a book of tales as in a novel where somebody is laboriously trying to picture the emotional reactions of a couple engaged in struggling with each other in the holy bonds of wedlock. In a book on a circus even the poorest of authors can make a good showing by letting one of the lions kill his trainer or having an elephant get a colic and roll over the strong woman. Most of those stories look alike to me. It seems that I heard them from my mother when I was ten years old and the beasts were performing in Ireland. But what is to stop a lion or an elephant from doing the same thing in the United States, particularly when the trainer is unusually drunk and the strong woman's lover ran away with her dough?

But whether things happen or not if they are recorded interestingly and plausibly what's the difference to the tired customer?

Tully gives one the impression of being tired of life tho I understand he publicly admitted his admiration for Pola Negri and anybody who can summon up enough energy to admire that Volcano is not liable to be mistaken for a graveyard deserter. He is too intelligent to hug bourgeois society as a whole but it is more pleasant to figuratively hug some of them in their chosen haunts than to be obliged to patronize Dan O'Brien's "Tub" on the Bowery.

Tully's father was either a bricklayer or a hodcarrier or something in the building trades line. Tully ran away early in life and being a lazy fellow naturally followed a circus. His present status is further proof that a crop of callouses on your palms or warts under your skull are not necessarily a diploma to success. I have rarely seen a hardworking, conscientious youth amount to much except as a wage slave.

"Circus Parade" is dedicated to: "H. L. Mencken; George Jean Nathan; Donald Freeman; James Cruze and Frederick Palmer, civilized comrades in the circus of life." This looks to me like a neat bit of back-scratching. Some of those "civilized comrades" are big literary guns and others are in the moving picture game.

Those fellows regard life as a circus and take substantially the same attitude towards the working class that a circus boss takes to the yokels who are inveighled in to see a nude woman dance in the sideshow. They are to be fleeced since they can be fleeced. But there is more fun in the teaching them how to fleece the fleecers than merely sitting back and describing the show.

ANOTHER MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION.

FREE VERSE, is a little quarterly magazine of what it says it is with a home address at 185-a Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Elsie Shwarcz, at the above address will gladly accept contributions to this little adventurer. It contains poems by several poets of repute including Henry Reich Jr., who contributes frequently to The DAILY WORKER.

It would be a pleasant and easy to get funny with this little magazine by quoting from it but we have had a few unprofitable experiences with the bovine-minded sleuths who look after the public morals, so we shall refrain. But we make the suggestion free of charge that many of those young poets who send contributions to The DAILY WORKER should try their stuff out on "Free Verse." All are cordially invited to contribute, it says. In conclusion we quote the noble purpose of the magazine: "This quarterly will try to be a medium for the experimental, a laboratory for the unusual and a gesture to save the youngest generation from conventional strangulation."

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the third installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committe of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

• • •

6. The Chinese revolution is of enormous significance for the world proletariat. The victory of the workers and peasants in the Chinese revolution would serve as a mighty stimulus in revolutionizing the world labor movement and especially the working class of Great Britain. It would, as a result lead to the movement rising to as yet unknown heights in the chief capitalist countries. The objective, revolutionary conditions would be created for profound mass movements through the world. At the same time if the proletariat proves powerless to extricate revolutionary China from the imperialist noose, then the victory of imperialism in China would imply, firstly, a fresh temporary consolidation of the capitalist system throughout the world, secondly, extreme reaction against the working class in the imperialist countries, thirdly, and finally, the onslaught of the imperialist bloc upon the Soviet Union. The fight against imperialist suppression of the Chinese revolution is therefore at the same time a war of self-defense of the European, American and Japanese working class against the capitalist offensive and a fight against war in Europe and for the victory of social revolution in these countries.

7. The new phase of imperialist policy is characterized by the fact that capitalism is about to pass over from the stage of "little" wars to that of great wars. The war in China, although at the moment recalling in its form the intervention in Soviet Russia of 1918-19, opens up a new period of great wars. In its international significance the intervention of the imperialist forces in China is already a great war. It is a great war because it is being conducted by the great capitalist states under the leadership of Britain against 400 million toilers of China. With it is connected the fate of four continents—Asia, Europe, America and Australia. It will inevitably develop into fresh wars, unless it is suppressed at the very outset.

This war is already developing into a war against the Soviet Union. The language employed by the British conservative press against the Soviet Union recalls the language of a country already at war. In international capitalist relations such acts, like the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, the arrest of diplomatic couriers, the raid on the Soviet Union Delegation in London, are met with repressive measures pregnant with war. It is only the peace policy of the Soviet government consciously bent towards this end, that has so far saved the toiling masses of Great Britain and the Soviet Union from this anti-Soviet war, in spite of the systematic provocation of Great Britain.

8. But this war, like a patch of oil on the water, threatens to spread to the whole of Asia and the Pacific coast:

(a).—It is quite evident that the victory of the workers and peasants in the Chinese revolution would give rise to desperate attempts on the part of the imperialists to crush the victorious movement of the toiling masses of China, and those revolutionary movements which would be called forth in India, French Indo-China, Indonesia, in the Philippines and Korea. This would be a prolonged great war of the combined bloc of the imperialists of the great capitalist countries against the insurgent toiling masses of Asia, under the leadership of revolutionary China.

(b).—On the other hand, a defeat of the Chinese revolution would stimulate the antagonisms between Britain, Japan and the United States in China and would inevitably lead to a war between these imperialist powers in the Pacific.

9. Closely connected with the war in China are also the efforts to encircle the Soviet Union at other points on the European and Asiatic continents. British diplomacy is incessantly striving to create a united anti-Soviet Baltic front, stretching from Finland through Poland to Roumania. It endeavors to draw in Lithuania by organizing a fascist coup d'etat. Through the medium of fascist Italy it is striving to strengthen its position in the Balkans and to draw Hungary into the anti-Soviet coalition. By this it calculates on establishing a sufficiently wide anti-Soviet front on the Danube. One of the most active roles in this anti-Soviet front is to be played by Poland, but it must, in the event of war, secure its rear. Therefore British imperialism is exerting every effort to include Germany in its sphere of influence and to regulate German-Polish relations for the purpose of a joint attack on the Soviet Union.

(To Be Continued.)

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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WORKERS OF PARIS PLAN TO HONOR ASHES OF VANZETTI AT ANTI-LEGION DEMONSTRATION

PLAN MASS MEMORIAL FOR SACCO, VANZETTI AT BOSTON ON SUNDAY

Thousands of Workers to Follow Bodies of Labor's Martyrs to Crematory

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The bodies of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will be carried thru the streets of Boston on the shoulders of friends next Sunday afternoon prior to their cremation.

Thousands of workers are expected to follow the coffins at that time despite the fact that only 200 "official" mourners are permitted by a city ordinance in the absence of a permit to parade.

Police Bully Hall-Owners.

Police here have succeeded in intimidating owners of halls from renting a place where the bodies of the two murdered men could be viewed. Meanwhile, a constant stream of workers gathered at the little undertaking shop of Joseph Lagone on Hanover street today to pay tribute to the framed-up victims.

Scores of workers were from nearby cities and towns, and hour by hour the gathering grew in size.

Guards of Honor Chosen.

Police were called to the little funeral chapel to keep workers from demonstrating.

Day and night guards of honor were chosen from among workers to stand at attention at the head of each bier.

Can't Get Hall.

The little funeral parlor had to be used because the committee in charge was balked by the Massachusetts murderers in every attempt to hire a hall for the purpose.

The bodies will remain in the chapel until Sunday afternoon. At that time a speaker of national prominence will deliver a funeral oration.

Workers Pour Into Boston.

From the chapel the bodies will be conveyed to North End Park, from which will start across the city a "march of sorrow."

Later, following cremation, the ashes of Sacco will be turned over to his widow. The ashes of Vanzetti will be carried to New York and thence home to Italy by his sister, under present tentative plans. A tour of the country by a delegation carrying the ashes of both was still under discussion.

Extra police details today were ordered out for Sunday afternoon as a large influx of workers from surrounding cities and towns was expected to view the funeral procession.

It was announced today that the Harvard Medical School has the brains of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Writes to Prof. Dana.

In a letter to Prof. Dana of the new School of Social Research in New York city, Vanzetti, just twelve hours before he died, said the thing he wished more than all else was that "our case and our fate may be understood in their real being and serve as a tremendous lesson to the forces of freedom—so that our suffering and death will not have been in vain."

"CLASS STRUGGLE INTENSIFIED BY MURDER," PRAVDA

Attacks on Meetings Sharpen Conflict

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—Pravda points out that after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the campaign of protest against this cruelty of the American bourgeoisie not only did not weaken but its strength actually increased.

The Paris events have exceptional political international importance, representing as they do the greatest revolutionary street conflict of workmen and bourgeoisie that has occurred in France many years.

The movement of protest is ever penetrating reformist circles, the intellectual petty bourgeoisie and the rank and file of the population.

Communist Leadership.

The motives of this protest are sometimes quite different. Many circles are participating in it out of purely pacifist motives. But its large proportions and the variety of elements composing it prove that in bourgeois countries there is discontent with the terrorist tendencies of capital in its war on workers and has the deepest social roots extending itself not solely in the proletarian ranks. But the hegemon of the movement belongs of course to the revolutionary proletarian Communist elements.

International Class War.

The bourgeoisie of all countries are advancing therefore in a more or less united front against the movement: in some places with great energy. This results in class warring against class on an international scale.

Such is even now the chief result of the campaign of protest carried on against the execution.

Communists must not for one single instant relax this movement. The latter is and will later on become in a yet more serious stage the way of leading to a victory of the international revolution.

Portugese Workers to Hold Protest Meetings

LISBON, Aug. 25.—The Workers' Syndicate has passed a resolution denouncing the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and is preparing to hold a demonstration. The government is trying every means to prevent action by the Portuguese workers.

SACCO-VANZETTI MEMORIAL ISSUE

OF THE DAILY WORKER

TOMORROW

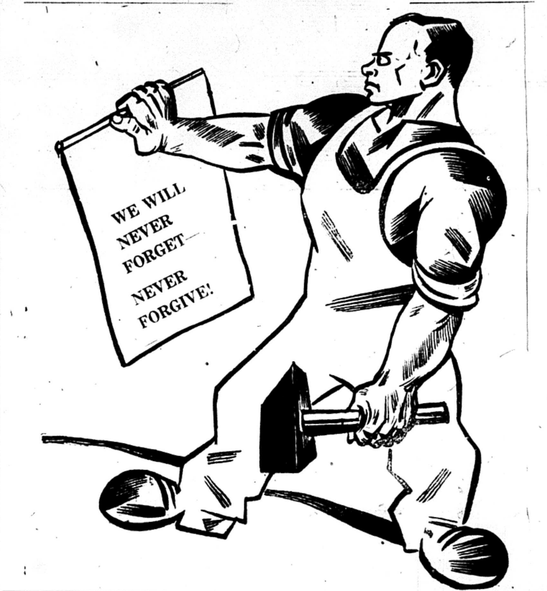
Among the Contributors:

Helen Black, William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, William Z. Foster, Michael Gold, Charles Y. Harrison, A. B. Magil, M. J. Olgin, W. W. Weinstone, B. D. Wolfe.

Drawings by Gropper and Ellis.
Two Full Pages of Photographs

THIS IS OUR ANSWER!

By Wm. Gropper



U. S. FLAGSHIP SHELLS CHINESE TOWNS ON RIVER

No Attempt to Discover How Many Killed

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—American naval officers, who have been having a dull time since their slaughter of Chinese at Nanking, had a little recreation yesterday when the U. S. S. Isabel, flagship of Admiral Hough, deliberately ran into a battle between the Nanking army and the army of Sun Chuan-fang. These two bodies of troops were firing across the river, and bullets hit the Isabel, which then fired into densely populated villages on both sides with its heavy armament. The number of Chinese killed is not known. No investigation was made. One American sailor is said to have been wounded.

Northerners Advance, May Attack Shanghai.

With the northern troops of General Sun Chuan-fang only 50 miles from here today, a battle for the possession of Shanghai, prize customs-collecting port in China, appeared imminent, with both land forces and the Chinese navy participating.

Tungchow, a river port on the Yangtse River, 50 miles from Shanghai, was captured today by General Cheng Chun-yeen, commander of Sun Chuan-fang's eleventh army, who is now reported to be planning an attack on Liuho as the start of his advance overland on Shanghai.

The Nanking forces have 9,000 troops concentrated at Liuho, and were rushing reinforcements there today.

Admiral Sells Out.

General Chow Feng-chi, former Sun Chuan-fang commander who turned Nationalist, has switched sides again and so has Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, commander of the nineteen Nanking warships. Yang Shu-chwang is reported to have sold out to the northerners for $500,000.

* * *

Another Earthquake.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Ten persons were killed and a hundred or more were injured today by an earthquake which damaged a section of the city of Tsinan, China, accordnig to a Central News dispatch from Tokyo.

Chinese Ask Boycott Of United States for Sacco-Vanzetti Murder

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25. — The Chinese Federation of Revolting Youths today attacked the United States for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Pamphlets were distributed along the Nanking Road denouncing "the unreasonable execution of two of the proletariat," and urged "the proletariat of the world to rise up and avenge the death sentences."

The pamphlets called upon the Chinese workers "manifest their feelings by boycotting United States goods."

Japanese Get Realism Into War Practice; Kill 118 Naval Men

TOKYO, Aug. 25.—One hundred and eighteen Japanese sailors are missing in the smash-up of four warships during night maneuvers, official bulletin disclosed today.

Ninety members of the crew and the commander of the Destroyer Warabi were officially reported lost when the Warabi sank to the bottom after colliding with the Cruiser Jintsu. Twenty-seven hands on the Destroyer Ashi were also unaccounted for and are feared to be dead in the collision of the Ashi with the Battleship Naka.

On board the Naka was Imperial Prince Fushimi. He was saved.

The double collision is believed to have occurred during maneuvers in a smoke screen early today. The disaster halted the naval exercises off Mihozeki.

Kellogg Insists There Is No Naval Agreement Between Britain, Japan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. — The state department today issued the usual official denial that there is any foundation for the report of a secret navy agreement existing between Great Britain and Japan, as exposed today in a story printed in the Washington Post.

Byrd Leaves for Toronto.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Commander Richard E. Byrd, accompanied by Maurice Bokanowski, French minister of commerce and aviation, hopped off from here at 8.15 o'clock this morning for Toronto.

WALKER DODGING ABOUT BERLIN TO AVOID PROTESTS

Workers Remind Him of Murdered Sacco

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Heavy police guards, many of them in plain clothes so they can mingle with the crowds and thus avoid embarrassing the government by their numbers, are assigned to Mayor Walker during his stay in Berlin.

The German proletariat is so determined to show its resentment over the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti that if it were not for the ingenuity of the mayor's guides and guards in dodging him around thru back alleys, and up side streets when he wishes to leave his monarchist hotel, he would probably get a shower of bricks as a welcome.

Hid In Menagerie.

One clever trick practiced on the entry of the mayor into Berlin was to have him avoid the reception committees at the main station on Friedrichstrasse by getting off at the zoo. In the zoo the mayor seems to have been quite safe, and waiting automobiles rushed him from there to the American embassy, and then during the dark, to the Hotel Ehre.

Monarchist Friends Attacked.

The flag war continued to rage about Mr. Walker unabated today. As a result of the big hotels persistent refusal to fly the German republican flag, and the refusal of the lord mayor of Berlin to attend any function in a hotel which does not fly the republican flag. The Prussian state government joined with the Berlin city authorities today in boycotting the dinner to be given to Mayor Walker at the Kasier-Hoff Hotel this evening by the American Club of Berlin.

The German National Government, however, will be represented by Secretary of State Schubert, officially representing Foreign Minister Stresemann. President Hindenburg and his officials are more than suspected of monarchism, anyway.

U. S. Ambassador Dodges.

The "flag war" brought a suggestion from the republican newspapers today that American Ambassador

(Continued on Page Two)

MEMORIAL FOR MARTYRED WORKERS URGED AGAINST FASCIST FESTIVITIES

Drive to Bar Legion Spreads Rapidly in Spite of Poincaré Government's Edict

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of France has asked that the ashes of Vanzetti be brought to Paris September 19th, the date of the opening of the American Legion convention.

September 19th has been announced by the committee as a day of mourning for the murdered men and the ashes will be used in the demonstrations against the American Legion, which has repeatedly applauded the murder of the two workers.

L'Humanite this morning says: "The working classes of Paris never will forget that the American Legion, after congratulating Fuller for his crime, caused the blood to flow of several hundred Parisians."

PLAN TO BAR LEGION.

Plans to prevent the convention of the American Legion on September 19th are going ahead despite the Minister of Interior Sarraut's intention to permit both the Legion parade and convention. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has crystallized anti-American as well as anti-capitalist feeling and the campaign to bar the Legion from Paris is rapidly gaining support from all quarters.

The yelp of approval arising from American Legion posts thruout the country when the two framed-up workers were murdered, described in L'Humanite, Communist paper, has accelerated the move to keep the Legion from parading in Paris. The resolution adopted by the Kirby Stewart Post praising Governor Fuller and other Massachusetts officials "for their conduct in the Sacco-Vanzetti affair in the face of the opposition by foreign elements" is quoted in L'Humanite.

South Africans Burn U. S. Flag as Murder Protest; Will Boycott

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 25.—The American flag has been burned here on the steps of the City Hall by a meeting of hundreds of workers who had gathered to protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti. Boycott of all American goods is urged as the expression of the solidarity of the South African working class with the American workers.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE IN GREATER ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

Calls Attention to Mooney Case, Centralia Case; Warns of Cheswick Frame-up

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The nation-wide campaign of organization to fight the frame-up system of which the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was a part, was called for today in a manifesto issued by the Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense which played a leading part in the protest movement in behalf of the two labor leaders.

The manifesto draws attention to the case of Mooney and Billings and other class-war prisoners who have been victimized under the frame-up system, and warns against the preparation of new persecutions against the workers. Particular attention is called to the arrests of more than twenty miners in Pennsylvania in connection with the breaking up of a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti when more than a score of workers were wounded and one state trooper was killed.

Reciting the work done by International Labor Defense, the manifesto shows the part it has played in providing legal defense for hundreds of workers, in organizing protest movements, giving publicity to cases and providing material support for class-war prisoners and their dependents. It calls for the broadening and exten-

(Continued on Page Three)

World Girdler On Way.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 25.—The world-girdling plane "The Pride of Detroit" finished the first leg of her round-the-world hop at 1.05 o'clock this afternoon (Eastern Standard time).

HAMBURG LABOR HALTS ATTACK ON SACCO MEMORIAL

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 25. — Workers erected barricades across street car lines here late last night when police attempted to break up a huge Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

One policeman was killed and a number of workers wounded as the result of the police attack. A shower of stones greeted the police when they moved on the demonstration wielding their clubs.

Opening fire on the demonstrators with their pistols, the police wounded many of them.

* * *

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—More than 40,000 workers demonstrated before the imperial castle here last night to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

I. L. D. ARRANGES SACCO-VANZETTI MEMORIAL MEETS THRUOUT NATION

CHICAGO, Aug. 25. — Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings thruout the country are today announced by the national office of the International Labor Defense. Hundreds of thousands of workers are expected to attend meetings on Sunday and Monday.

Memorial meetings so far arranged by the International Labor Defense or united front committees will be held at Milwaukee, Monday; Philadelphia, Sunday; Cleveland, Saturday; Pittsburgh, Sunday; Buffalo, Sunday; Grand Rapids, Sunday.

Other meetings are being arranged for New York, Monday, Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Prominent speakers will address the meetings.

WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION AROUSED OVER MURDER OF SACCO, VANZETTI

Resolutions Link Up Boston Execution With Capitalist Drive On Workers' Republic

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 25.—The protest movement in the different towns of the Union of Soviet Republics against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been a powerful manifestation of the international solidarity of the proletariat and an imposing demonstration of its loyalty towards the Comintern and the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R.

Call Workers to Organize.

At new meetings in Moscow, Leningrad and other towns, numerous orators gave a due estimation of the monstrous crime of the bourgeois hangmen and called the masses of toilers to join the ranks of the International Red Relief Society in order to take an active part in its work of defending the U. S S. R.

These slogans found a clear expression in the resolutions passed. Each factory found its own particular words for branding the murderers and calling all the workers of the world once more to raise a new storm of protest and to rally all ranks under the banner of the Comintern in the fight against the reformist traitors of all tendencies and ranks who took no steps whatever for the purpose of releasing Sacco and Vanzetti from their masters' clutch.

Thousands Demonstrate.

Over 200,000 workers took part in the Leningrad demonstrations. Posters called the international proletariat to an "unanimous strong protest against the cowardly murder and to the creation of a united front of the world proletariat."

On all ships and detachments of the Baltic fleet general meetings of the red sailors and their chiefs were held. All the Leningrad trading port had their flags lowered in sign of mourning.

Sadistic Torture.

An article in Pravda dealing with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti says: "With the sadism characteristic of a degenerating class, Sacco and Vanzetti have been imprisoned seven years awaiting the tortures of the electric chair.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are partisans of anarchist views. But nothing can better refute their theories than their own fate. The revolutionary movement which is actually threatening capitalism does not consist of anarchist 'negation' of power, is no individual terror and is no passive 'refusal to deal with the state,' but is an unceasing struggle of the proletariat for power.

International Significance.

"Those who see no connection between the execution of these two American workers and all international reaction, as well as the present phases of the reactionary offensive against the proletariat, against the first labor state, and the Chinese Revolution, will never understand the political importance of the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, nor the political meaning of the struggle of the working class around the case.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from it: the indignation of the proletariat must express itself not by declamation about the injustice and lack of objectivity of the American judges. The indignation of the proletariat must be directed into the channel of real proletarian struggle against the basis of capitalist domination.

Not the Last Martyrs.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are not the first martyrs for the proletarian cause. The future will show us still fiercer samples of bourgeois terror. To be ready to fight against this terror means to forge unceasingly the international unity of the proletariat on the basis of the struggle against the capitalist offensive, against the war danger, and the treachery cultivated by the leaders of the decayed Amsterdam and Second International.

"The impudent cruelty of the bourgeoisie will not meet due resistance if the forces of the international proletariat remain disunited, if the workers remain under the direction of the brokers and lackeys of the bourgeoisie who made no real step for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, but only screamed frantically when the defense blow of the U. S. S. R. descended on the white guardist heads.

War Danger.

"The proletariat of the U. S. S. R. which defended itself in the bloody struggle against the bourgeoisie well knows by experience what is the terror of the bourgeoisie when it is mad with fury.

"The proletariat of the U. S. S. R. feels the approaching thunderstorm of the imperialist war. It considers therefore that this execution in America is a link in the chain of the offensive by world capital

Walker Dodging About Berlin, Fears Workers

(*Continued from Page One*)

Schurmann invite Mayor Walker to live at the embassy while in Berlin and thus avoid stopping at a hotel which refuses to show the national flag. The embassy however, immediately denied any intention of following this suggestion.

There is something more than the mere pursuit of pleasure in Mayor Walker's dancing in the clubs and cabarets of Europe until the early hours of the morning, say the members of his troupe. The dapper mayor admitted as much today, asserting he is making a "scientific study of things" in Europe. Whether these things were all in the night life of the countries he is visiting, he did not say.

Asked what he thought of Berlin's "great white way," the mayor answered: "Well, I am in Europe to study things scientifically. I haven't had time yet to form a judgment."

"How do you like the speed and rythm of German jazz?" he was asked.

"Oh, that depends on what street you are on," Mr. Walker replied.

Mayor Jimmy slept until noon today, keeping a crowd of newspaper reporters waiting for several hours to interview him. He seemed to be a little under the weather, anyway, and during the afternoon rejected all hard liquor to drink copiously of lager beer instead.

Secretary of War Threatens Chicago With Water Famine

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Major General Charles P. Summerall, acting secretary of war, today virtually served notice on Chicago that its permit to divert Lake Michigan water would be cancelled if the city council ratifies the finance committee recommendation that the water meter ordinance be repealed.

"The position of the department in regard to metering and for failure to make provision therefore is expressed in the withdrawal permit of March 3, 1925 and has not been changed," said a telegram from General Summerall to Alderman Ross A. Woodhull.

The permit specifies Chicago will be forbidden the use of lake water unless it follows instructions, and puts in meters. Those who have to pay the increased price for water which always follows in every city the installation of meters sees collusion between General Summerall and meter manufacturers, perhaps also with the city government.

I.L.D. DEFENDS FOURTEEN MINERS FROM CHESWICK

Some Released; Punish Some With Heavy Bail

OAKMONT, Pa., Aug. 25. — Fourteen workers, mostly striking miners, one with a broken arm, another with a bandaged eye, appeared before Justice of the Peace Blair here last night on charges growing out of the attempt of the state police to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in Cheswick.

The defendants were represented by Allen Davis, attorney for the International Labor Defense. All of the workers were charged originally with "unlawful assembly" and "inciting to riot."

Five thousands dollars bail was demanded for each. Several hundred sympathizers gathered outside the police station while the cases were heard. A heavy guard of state police was thrown around the station.

Peaceful Until Police Attack.

Attorney Davis questioned the state troopers as to the methods used to disperse the Cheswick meeting but they refused to answer. It was established, however, that no written orders to stop the meeting were issued and that it was entirely peaceful until the police began using tear-gas bombs and clubs.

Charges against a number of the workers were dismissed after seven hours of legal wrangling. The rest were held for trial and released on bail which was furnished.

Heavy Bail.

John Bernbei was held in five thousand dollars bail because he had asked police: "Why cannot taxpayers and citizens hold a meeting?" Steve Kurepa was held in three thousand dollars bail and Ercole Morreti's bail was fixed at two thousand because he said that he had been wounded in the world war and saw no reason why the meeting should be stopped. All others had bail fixed at five hundred dollars.

I. L. D. Organizes Meetings.

Several other workers are held in county jail in default of five thousand dollar bail which will be furnished today.

The International Labor Defense is arranging several protest meetings. One is to be held in East Pittsburgh Saturday night, at the Workers Home, one in Pittsburgh Sunday night at the Labor Lyceum and others will follow.

• • •

Club and Arrest Women Pickets.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Aug. 25 — The picket line established by wives and daughters of striking miners here around the Florence mine was charged by deputy sheriffs led by Sheriff Hardesty and a number of the women pickets clubbed and arrested when they tried to persuade fifteen scabs from going into the mine.

• • •

Parade To Pomeroy.

ATHENS, Ohio, August 25. — Reports here from Glouster state that about 500 locked out union miners gathered early today and started an automobile parade to Pomeroy, where mines are trying to work with scab labor.

It is reported here that Ora L. Daugherty, president of the Buchtel subdistrict tried to stop the parade because of the heavy machine gun armament which the operators have accumulated in the Hocking Valley district, and the probability that there will be an attack on the miners. The men believed it to be their duty however, to make an attempt to stop the scabbing in Pomeroy.

PENN WORKERS TO ATTEND FOREIGN BORN CONFERENCE

Preparations for the Pennsylvania state conference of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers to be held at Harrisburg Sept. 4-5 indicate that many trade unions will be represented, according to Nina Samordin, national secretary when interviewed yesterday at her office, 41 Union Square.

"Credentials are being received from scores of local unions," she said. "Many locals of the United Mine Workers, cigarmakers, building trades workers and steel workers have already sent in their credentials. Several large central labor bodies will also be present. Sept. 4 when the first session starts will see present a most representative group of delegates.

Will Last Two Days.

The conference will last two days, Sept. 4 and 5. It will close with a large mass meeting. Among the speakers at the meeting will be James E. Kelly, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and Charles Kutz, president of the Pennsylvania Labor Party. Joseph Dean, national president of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will preside. According to Miss Samordin, a dinner for the delegates will be held on September 4.

Workers Must Understand Role of the Socialists in the Sacco-Vanzetti Martyrdom

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT is certain that the working class of the United States did not do enough in its struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair. The fact that our two comrades are dead is proof enough.

There will be, and should be, much discussion as to whether much more could have been done with the militant forces at present available, and with the working class of this country in its present state of mind.

• • •

The immediate goal of this struggle was set forth in the slogan, "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Be Freed!"

Mass demonstrations, short strikes, petitions, adoption of resolutions by the various labor organizations over the land, the sending of protest telegrams to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, and other members of the crew of official murderers, in addition to the wide distribution of literature, constituted the program of liberation. It was not an over-ambitious program. It was one around which all thinking workers could mobilize, drawing in hosts of less class conscious elements.

• • •

Any organization or individual that cried "Enough!" before the sum total of that program had been carried out, must stand convicted as allies of the executioners of our two comrades.

The mass demonstrations and the short strikes were, to be sure, the most ambitious parts of this program. It was on the edge of both of these efforts that the Socialist sector of labor's battlefront for Sacco and Vanzetti crumpled up and melted away.

• • •

The actual words, "It is enough to hold a meeting in the Scenic Auditorium. It is not necessary to hold another demonstration on Boston Common," came from the lips of a prominent socialist in Boston, on the Sunday preceding the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This socialist, let his name be forgotten, evidently felt that the face of the socialist party, if not of the working class, could be saved with an indoor meeting, even tho our two comrades went to their doom.

• • •

Here one finds contrasted very clearly the two views in the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the grip of their official murderers:

FIRST:—To do everything possible, within the means and the power of the working class in its present stage of development.

SECOND:—To do just "Enough!" so that an argument can be advanced against any charges that not enough was attempted or accomplished.

• • •

Foremost among those who were carefully doing just enough to save their faces, as they thought, were the officials of the American Federation of Labor, Green, Woll, Tobin & Co. But they never did come out as champions of Sacco and Vanzetti. For this they will have to answer.

But the socialists really tried to parade themselves as the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti. Yet from the start they revealed their duplicity. They refused to join the united front of labor, instead causing everywhere a divided front of the workers. They turned their faces against mass demonstrations, the instance of last Sunday on Boston Common being only one among many. They opposed the strike.

• • •

It may be said that the demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti took on greater proportions than anything of the kind yet attempted in the whole history of American labor. Repeatedly the workers in New York marched to the city hall in the face of police attack. Elsewhere they did the same, especially in Detroit, where the open air demonstration in Cadillac Square was held under the direction of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Socialists oppose such struggles in the streets, substituting instead the polite forms of indoor gatherings.

Instead of joining the strike movement on the day that Sacco and Vanzetti were condemned to burn at midnight, they sent another committee to plead with Governor Fuller, cynical spokesman of the capitalist class that fears but one attack,—the threat to its economic power. Instead of aiding this attack on the capitalist class, the socialists denounced the strike as a Communist effort, thus playing into the hands of the black reaction.

The traitor role of the socialist party in the Sacco-Vanzetti case stands in startling contrast to the courageous fight led by Eugene V. Debs in the drive for the liberation of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, officials of the Western Federation of Labor, whom the great mine owners more than twenty years ago sought to drag upon the gallows of the state of Idaho, there to put them to death.

Debs bitterly excoriated every yellow traitor in the Moyer-Pettibone-Haywood fight, hitting hard at "labor leaders that cringe before the plutocracy and do its bidding."

• • •

Debs made his appeal to the American working class, on March 10, 1906, in an article entitled, "Arouse Ye Slaves!" that appeared in the Appeal to Reason, not an organ of the socialist party. In fact, at that time the socialist party had no central organ. Debs declared:

"The governors of Idaho and Colorado say they have the proof to convict. They are brazen falsifiers and venal villains, the miserable tools of the mine owners who, themselves, if anybody, deserve the gibbet."

And again:

"Personally and intimately do I know Moyer, Pettibone, Haywood, St. John and their official co-workers, and I will stake my life on their honor and integrity; and that is precisely the crime for which, according to the words of the slimy 'sleuth' who 'worked up the case' against them, 'they shall never leave the state alive.'

"Well . . . if they don't the, governors of Idaho and Colorado and their masters from Wall Street, New York, to the Rocky Mountains had better prepare to follow them."

• • •

Another extract was as follows:

"Nearly 20 years ago the capitalist tyrants put some innocent men to death for standing up for labor. They are now going to try it again. Let them dare!

"There have been 20 years of revolutionary education, agitation and organization since the Haymarket tragedy, and if an attempt is made to repeat it, there will be a revolution and I will do all in my power to precipitate it."

• • •

In conclusion Debs urged:

"A special revolutionary convention of the proletariat at Chicago, or some other central point, would be in order, and, if extreme measures are required, a general strike could be ordered and industry paralyzed as a preliminary to a general uprising. If the plutocrats begin the program, we will end it."

• • •

Here Debs expressed his great faith in the fighting qualities of the working class. It is not to his discredit that he overemphasized the power of American labor to struggle in 1906, more than 21 years ago. Suffice it to say that Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood were freed.

In contrast is the utter lack of faith in the workers, shown today by the small coterie of socialist leaders, especially those who have a slippery foothold in the trade unions as they hang onto the coat tails of the worst reactionaries.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case has again shown that the Communist movement has fallen heir to all the revolutionary traditions of the American working class, that the best revolutionary elements are joining its ranks. Rallying thus, American labor will be better able to battle for the Saccos and the Vanzettis in the dark days ahead that lead to the dawning day of final victory.

Warsaw Workers Try To Free Communists; Cops Smash Protest

WARSAW, Aug. 25.—Mounted police yesterday beat of an attempt of the workers to liberate the Communists who are imprisoned in the Pawiak jail. The workers resisted but were unequal to the armed police. Later the police attacked a huge crowd which was holding a demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti in front of the American legation here. As the marchers filed past the United States official building the police guard charge with swords and clubs

SCORES HURT AS PARIS DRAGOONS FIRE ON CROWDS

GunsTurned on Throngs Who Dared to Protest

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Paris police terrorism reached a high point last night when the gendarmes fired on a column of several hundred marching workers in the Boulevard Sebastopol. The unarmed workers dispersed under the fire from the cops and the police charge. Many are reported injured. This was the last of the outrages committed last night by the government against the workers for their protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Huge Crowds Orderly.

But thousands of police continued to patrol the boulevards of Paris and thousands more thrown about the United States embassy and the Arc de Triomphe, the French government did everything it its power to terrorize the huge mourning crowds which again surged thru the streets in ominous protest for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

But there were no further outbreaks in the course of the night since the police did not attack and the masses quietly demonstrated in thousands along the streets, gathering as on the night before at the Porte St. Martin and the Boulevard Sebastopol. The lines of silent mounted Gardes Republicaines drawn up on either side of the boulevard failed to intimidate the marching throngs.

Altho excitement is still at fever heat while the surging crowds make Paris at night like daytime Paris, no further violence is anticipated if the police do not attack.

The French bourgeoisie is making every effort to capitalize the workers' resistance to the police brutality and M. Chiappe is demanding that police equipment be strengthened as the present force has been proved insufficient to terrorize the workers into submission. He has demanded new motor lorries as the quickest means of transporting police reserves for action against the workers. "Next time," said Chiappe in his official statement, "we shall be ready for them in every way."

Americans Fleeing.

American tourists in Paris are becoming terrified at the workers' demonstrations and are reported streaming out of the City. American officials are still in hiding behind the police guns and swords as the French constabulary continues its vigil at the United States embassy.

Communists Appeal From Jail.

Doriot, Marty and Cachin, leaders of the French Communist Party who were imprisoned recently in the white terror raids on the French Party have demanded from prison that Poincare allow them to interpellate the government upon the impossibility of holding a national fete in Paris Sept. 17 when the American Legion will be in the city.

St. Louis Police Slug and Arrest Woman at Meeting

(By Daily Worker Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Hundreds were beaten and slugged when police here charged a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting which was being held in the Labor Lyceum at 1243 N. Garrison Ave.

The meeting followed a parade which, beginning at Grand Street and Washington Avenue, passed thru the center of the city, hundreds joining it during the procession.

In front of the old courthouse the crowd attempted to hold a meeting which the police dispersed but the marchers went on to the Labor Lyceum.

Three Loads of Police.

While the meeting was in progress here, three wagons of police rolled up and the officers charged into the hall beating men and women with their clubs. The speaker was pulled off the platform and when the crowd resisted, the police brutality increased. Women were slugged to the floor and beaten on the ground. Mary Scriftman was beaten unconscious for protesting against the actions of the police and when she revived was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace.

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'END OCCUPATION,' SAYS GERMAN TO PARLIAMENT CLUB

French Senator's Pious Nothings Tested

PARIS, Aug. 25. — The twenty-fourth annual conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the Luxembourg Palace, with Paul Doumer, president of the French senate presiding.

President Doumer greeted the delegates in the name of France and expressed the hope that their labors at this conference would rebound to the benefit of all man-kind.

The delegates had scarcely become seated when Paul Loebe, president of the German Reichstag made a plea for immediate evacuation of the Rhineland by the troops of occupation.

"Two peoples can not continue to live in good relations to each other if one exercises a military domination over the other," Herr Loebe declared, adding the hope that January 1, 1928 would not find a single French soldier remaining on German soil.

Four other important questions are on the agenda for discussion. They are: International drug traffic; creation on an European customs entente; disarmament; and methods for the codification of international law.

Today's sessions were devoted to a discussion of the report of the general secretary. Morning and afternoon sessions will be held daily until next Tuesday, with the exception of Sunday, which most of the delegates will devote to sightseeing.

Among the delegates present were several women, members of the parliaments of their respective countries.

Protest Strikes Tie Up Mexico City By Day and Night

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—Bells tolled and whistles blew at eleven o'clock yesterday as the signal for the hour general strike in protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Busses, coaches, trains and street cars ceased running and not a wheel turned in the factories as the workers unanimously responded to the call of the Mexican Federation of Labor (Crom) and downed their tools

The general strike of night workers occurred at eleven p. m. and lasted till midnight. The strikers gathered in huge crowds together with thousands of Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers while speakers described how the two innocent workers fell victim to American capitalism.

COUPLE WANTED to join a middle aged couple in a 3 weeks camping trip in a big 6 Studebaker closed car, starting September 10. S. Blashow, 6143 Liebig Ave., Riverdale, N. Y. Telephone Kingsbridge 2172.

Our Letter from Australia

Anti-Labor Cabinet Falls.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Arising out of the general elections, held in the State of Victoria on April 9, the anti-Labor party was unable to form a government to meet parliament. The Labor Party thereupon formed a government headed by Mr. E. J. Hogan as premier. It has the support of some Farmer Party members. One of the government's first actions when sworn in on May 21 was to start finding work for the unemployed.

Industrial Unions.

Summing up the work of the All-Australian Trade Union congress, held in Melbourne during the first week of May, it seems that the method of industrial organization to be adopted in Australia will be organization on the lines of class and industry. The policy of the organization will be controlled and directed by an annual conference and in the interim by a national council, representing the industrial organizations throughout Australia.

Fear was expressed by many delegates at the conference that this method of organization would place too much power in the hands of a few, but this was replied too effectively by other delegates who pointed out that the power in the hands of a few was not nearly as great a danger as the lack of power and coordination which existed under the present form of industrial organization. It was pointed out also that the annual all-Australia Industrial Conference would decide the policy of the Labor movement from year to year and this policy would have to be carried out by the national industrial councils.

There is a definite determination on the part of the industrial organizations to obtain some control over the political party. Possibly this will be the battleground of the Australian labor movement in the near future.

The most important decision of the congress was the motion, carried almost unanimously to establish One Big Union in Australia.

MEXICAN AND ARGENTINE LABOR PLAN U. S. BOYCOTT TO PROTEST MURDER

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25. — A boycott of goods produced in the United States as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was urged in a resolution introduced last night at a session of the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor. The resolution was introduced by the Vera Cruz delegation.

Street car, telephone and taxicab service were completely tied up in Mexico City last night for one hour when labor declared a general strike to protest against the murder.

More than 7,000 workers participated in a demonstration at Puebla last night, according to reports received here.

* * *

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 25. — A nation-wide boycott of American goods is being organized by labor federations here to protest against the Sacco-Vanzetti execution.

Despite the law which prohibits the advertisement of boycotts, the movement is growing rapidly. Organized labor is solidly back of the movement.

The anti-American feeling here stirred up by the murder is greater than it has been at any time in the history of Argentina.

Anti-Imperialists Greet Pan-African World Gathering

Anti-Imperialist organizations of the world meeting at Cologne, Germany, have sent a cablegram to the Pan African Congress that closed its congress here on Wednesday. It was transmitted to William Pickens one of the most militant delegates present.

The cablegram reads as follows: "In name of Negro organizations of French and British colonies, the executive committee of the International League against Imperialism in session in Cologne conveys greetings of wholehearted solidarity to the Pan African Congress. We pledge support to the historical fight for world-wide emancipation of Negroes and against race discrimination. We hope that the Pan African congress will affiliate with us. Long live the solidarity of all oppressed and exploited!

Signed: Barbusse, France; Brockway, Britain; Fimmen, Holland; Lamine and Senghor, African Colonies; Nehru, India; Hatta, Indonesia; Liau, China, and Gibarti, Germany."

London Crowds March On U. S. Embassy; Sing Red Flag to Royalty

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Hundreds of demonstrators for Sacco and Vanzetti succeeded in eluding the police vigilants and massed in front of Buckingham Palace singing the Red Flag. Hundreds of police charged the demonstrators 300 feet from the palace gates and many were injured in the sharp fighting which ensued. The royal family is now at Buckingham palace.

Some of the marchers reformed after the fight at the Palace and succeeded in slipping thru the police which were drawn up around the United States embassy but the mounted police after repeated charges in which men and women were ridden down cleared the streets.

Hyde Park was like a field before a battle when the huge Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting opened here. Platoons of police encircled the crowds determined that there should be no repitition of the march on the United States embassy of two weeks ago. Heavily armed reserves were stationed at hand ready for instant action should an attempt be made to march. But the meeting was orderly and the police did not care to attack it.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

SEARCH FOR AVIATORS ENDS

Even private ships and planes are abandoning search for Jack Frost (left above) and Gordon Scott (right) who have apparently died in the Pacific in the Dole race This affair was an advertising stunt for Hawaiian pineapples and an experiment for the navy.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE INSTITUES DRIVE TO ORGANIZE RESISTANCE OF WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

sion of the organization as an instrument to fight the frame-up system, warning against illusions in regards to capitalist "justice."

The manifesto says: "Only the organized resistance of the working class can prevent the imprisonment of labor fighters who are framed up by the class enemy. Only the organized power of the working class can open the prison doors and release our brothers from the living death of the cell. Every ounce of efforts must be exerted now to enroll new members in the I. L. D. Thousands of sympathizers who have supported the movement must be invited to join its ranks as active members. New Branches must be built throughout the country wherever they do not exist so that every city has a fortress for labor defense."

The manifesto is as follows:

* * *

Build a Wall of Labor Defense Against the Frame-up System!

Sacco and Vanzetti were working class victims of the infamous American frame-up system. They were condemned—not for the crime with which they were charged and of which everyone now knows they were totally innocent—but because they were two foreign-born workers, two radicals.

Many working class fighters have been murdered and imprisoned thru this system and more are caught in its cogs every day. Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were victims of the frame-up system, and while a whole world knows of their innocence they are still obliged to serve a life term in prison. In California and Washington there are still many workers who rot in prison because of their activities in the labor movement. Indictments are now pending against many Communists in several states. In Passaic, the textile workers who struck so courageously have had to yield up some of their members to the vengeance of the mill owners who demanded and obtained prisoners. In New York, it is the clothing workers and furriers who suffer from the frame-up system for having struck for better conditions.

Cheswick Case.

And now, there is being prepared in Pennsylvania another case in which innocent workers, of whom twenty have already been arrested, will be selected to be "charged" with the crime of having killed one of the state troopers who charged into a protest meeting with clubs, bombs and shotguns.

The workers who are still in prison, and those who are daily endangered by the frame-up system, or the anti-labor "criminal syndicalism" laws, must be defended. Theirs is the cause of the whole working class. Among them, in most cases, are to be found the most energetic and courageous fighters. They are paying the penalty for having fought well for the labor movement, and it is the task of the workers to lift this penalty and enable them to rejoin actively the movement out of whose ranks they have been snatched by the enemy of the workers. The families and dependents of the imprisoned workers must be given aid, for they are often the greatest sufferers.

In Vanguard.

International Labor Defense, a non-partisan, working class organization, has been in the forefront of the struggle for the class war prisoners since its inception. International Labor Defense has worked for the release and freedom of hundreds of workers, regardless of political or economic opinions. It has defended them in court, aided them in obtaining bonds, prevented the deportation of foreign-born workers active in the labor movement. It has aided the men in prison, and their families at home. Every strike that has yielded its quota of frame-up victims, as in Ziegler, in Buffalo, in New York, in Chicago, has found the International Labor Defense ready to help with legal defense, publicity and material support.

In the new struggles that are coming, and in the work of obtaining the release of the remaining class war prisoners, the need for such a movement as International Labor Defense must be made clear to all workers. The task of the hour, particularly in the face of the fiendish assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti, is to build a broad movement of labor defense. The Executive Committee of International Labor Defense calls for a nation-wide campaign of agitation in behalf of the class war prisoners coupled with a campaign of organization to build the movement into a mighty force against the frame-up system.

Must Organize Resistance.

This task requires the united support of all class-conscious workers. Only the organized resistance of the working class can prevent the imprisonment of labor fighters who are framed up by the class enemy. Only the organized power of the working class can open the prison doors and release our brothers from the living death of the cell. Actual participation in the work of labor defense, the movement of solidarity, is the first need for the fight to free our brothers.

Every ounce of effort must be exerted now to enroll new members in the International Labor Defense. Thousands of the sympathizers who have supported the movement must be invited to join its ranks as active members. New branches must be built thruout the country wherever they do not exist so that every city has a fortress for labor defense.

New attacks are being planned against the working class and we must be prepared to meet them effectively. The lesson of the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti must be learned by every worker. The fight against frame-ups must be organized on a broader and stronger basis. Organization for labor defense is the duty of the hour.

Remember the labor martyrs—Sacco and Vanzetti!

Build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system!

Free the class war fighters from prison!

National Executive Committee,
International Labor Defense.

Crowds Throng Vienna As U. S. Flags Vanish

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—While huge crowds gathered in the streets here despite the efforts of the Social Democratic government to prohibit Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations, the American flags were lowered from all hotels and other buildings.

The Vienna "Stunde" has observed editorially that "behind the indignation of Europe lies the abhorrence of old world culture for the thin varnish of civilization with which America covers its cruelty and materialism."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

MEXICANS STILL MOP UP REMNANTS OF CHURCH ARMY

Calles Assures Election Will Be Fair

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25. — Volunteer forces dispersed a rebel detachment near Nautla, state of Vera Cruz, killing three rebels, according to word from Vera Cruz today.

These are fragments of the clerical forces raised some months ago to overthrow the government. They have remained in the field after the offer of amnesty closed, in order to live by brigandage.

* * *

Reyes Executed.

Manuel Reyes, a clerical rioter, and his secretary were executed in Toluca, after trial in which it appeared that Reyes organized an armed band on secret orders from the Catholic hierarchy to overthrow the constitutional government and set up a military rule with the Church as the power behind the throne.

Reyes did not get much response to his call to arms, and his small band was chased about the state until finally captured. The men were shot for brutal murders they committed upon the unarmed population of several villages they were able to enter during the height of their career. Reyes went under the alias of "El Cojo".

* * *

A modern pirate ship which had been operating against small craft in the gulf of Cortes for the past six months, has been captured off the coast of lower California and the crew arrested, said a dispatch from Mazatlan today. Several bootleggers were found on board.

* * *

Calles Says Fair Election.

President Calles issued a formal statement to the press today giving assurances that the executive branch of the government will maintain absolute neutrality in the national political campaign and the presidential election next year.

President Calles pointed out that he was pledged to obey and enforce the constitution when he took office and declared that this pledge could be carried out to the letter, not only by himself but by officials under him.

Army Neutral.

Regarding the attitude of the army, president Calles said he could vouch for the loyalty of the military officials. He deprecated assertions made by some political orators who had questioned the loyalty of some of the military chiefs.

The attitude of the state governors and other state officials is outside of the national executive's control and the president did not assume any responsibility for their actions. Under the constitution the president has no power to supervise the governors of states.

* * *

Some Clerics Still Loose.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Miss Florence Anderson of Los Angeles was seriously wounded and 15 others, all Mexicans, were killed or wounded, when bandits attacked a southern-pacific train in the state of Nayarit, Mexico, yesterday, according to dispatches received by the state department today.

Miss Anderson was the only American of a party of 11 who was wounded.

Kellogg Really Responsible.

The state department at Washington has sent a note to the Mexican government asking for vigorous action against the bandits who shot Mrs. Anderson. However, no notice has been received here of any reversal of the state department's policy of tacitly consenting to the smuggling of arms and ammunition from the U. S. A. for use of bandits and anti-constitutional armies in Mexico.

Sydney Workers, After Silent Death March Resolve to Boycott U. S.

SYDNEY, Aug. 24.—Bare-headed, silent, marching at a funeral pace, thousands of workers, many of them seamen, made their final death march for Sacco and Vanzetti here. The workers wore mourning bands and filed in complete silence between the lines of hundreds of men and women who filled the Sydney streets. A demonstration which followed in front of the United States consulate was orderly and at its conclusion resolutions were adopted to boycott American goods. The whole demonstration and the resolutions were calculated to make plain the inexpressible loathing which the Australian workers feel for the murderous American bosses.

The Tragic Case of
SACCO and VANZETTI
In Special Features in the New September Issue of the
New Masses

HEYWOOD BROUN
The noted columnist of "The New York World" writes on "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

MICHAEL GOLD
describes the city of Boston during this most exciting time.

JAMES RORTY
contributes a poem on Sacco-Vanzetti.

ART YOUNG
has drawn one of his brilliant cartoons.

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Nicola Sacco

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Defend The Daily Worker against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight

FOR

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

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With an Introduction by Joseph Freeman.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Woll at Syracuse Urges War on the Left Wing but Does Not Mention the Coal Strike, Industrial Depression or the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of National Civic Federation, addressing the sixty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor now in session in Syracuse, told the delegates that combatting the inroads of Bolshevism and Sovietism is the most important task before the American labor movement.

Woll is the premier red-herring dragger of the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Precisely at the time when the federal government has granted the southern Ohio coal barons a sweeping injunction which is the forerunner of similar edicts against the miners in other sections of the coal fields where the largest union in the A. F. of L. is on strike, at the time when it is clear that the coal barons and the government are out to smash the United Mine Workers of America, at a time when Secretary of Commerce Hoover issues a report which despite its careful wording pictures a serious decline in many departments of basic industry, iron and steel, automobiles, railroads, building, etc.) at a time when even many of the conservative building trades unions are under attack, Woll can find no alarming manifestations for the labor movement except the activities of the Communists and the left wing.

It is noteworthy in this connection that there has been furnished the delegates in connection with the report of the Federation Bank and Trust Company a copy of the section of the recent resolution of the Communist International dealing with the question of "labor" banks and trade union capitalism in general.

This document is headed: "Read carefully for it relates to instructions given Communists for an attack on Labor Banks."

Like Woll's speech this document is designed to distract attention from such debacles as that which overtook the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' banking and investment schemes and place the administration of the Federation bank in a position to forestall criticism of its financial adventures by yelling "Moscow."

If at the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, oldest and largest in the United States, held a few months before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Woll has no analysis of the present situation and no program to propose based on what such an analysis would show i. e. decreasing industrial activity and preparation for a new drive on the unions, it is unlikely that at the A. F. of L. convention he will have anything to propose except war on the militant elements in the labor movement.

Woll, however, spoke at Syracuse as the representative of the xecutive council of the A. F. of L. and this body therefore has nce more disclosed its bankruptcy. It is still waging war on the ommunists and the left wing as a major task and is thereby eakening the labor movement in a period when militant organ-ation of the workers in basic industry is imperative and when e United Mine Workers union is facing the most powerful at-ck in its history.

It is also to be noted that Woll did not mention the murder Sacco and Vanzetti nor call upon the convention to register its otest against this blow at the labor movement.

With such leadership the American labor movement is pass-g into a period when it, like the miners' union, will have to fight r its life.

Against such leadership every ounce of strength in the la-bor movement must be concentrated.

It must be exposed and driven from power.

The Press Conference in Geneva.

The conference of Press Associations beginning at Geneva under the auspices of the league of nations furnishes further evidence of the development of fascist methods in the principal capitalist countries.

The major issue before the conference is the role of the great press services in relation to the governments of their respective countries. The question is:

Are all press services to become government organs, giving only news officially sanctioned by the departments of foreign and domestic affairs, or are those still partially independent of their government to retain their independence?

The "executive committees of the capitalist class," the imperialist governments, feel that in this critical period the ordinary capitalist bias of the press services is not sufficient. The governments are trying to establish a strict censorship. News is to be suppressed or colored to meet the needs of the rulers.

As a matter of fact this procedure is already established in a number of instances. The Reuter service is controlled by the British government, the Havas agency by the French government and in the United States the Associated Press, as shown by the exposure of its relations with the state department in the Mexican issue, is more or less an official news agency of the federal government.

The growing imperialist conflicts and the conspiracy against the Soviet Union undoubtedly exert great pressure in determining the various governments to embark upon this drastic course in Geneva. War is in the air and censorship on the cards.

The Geneva conference furnishes concrete evidence of the great need for a powerful working class press and a worldwide press service devoted to the cause of the class struggle.

Only by unswerving support of its press can the working class prevent all its channels of information being poisoned at the source. In variety and technique the working class press can never compete with that of the capitalist class. But its shortcomings in this respect must be overlooked (altho corrected as far as possible) in the interest of the struggle against the worldwide conspiracy to make of ALL news services official agencies of imperialism.

American Institutions in the Coal Fields—The Government Begins Strikebreaking

Federal Injunction in Southern Ohio Puts U. S. Machinery at Disposal of Coal Barons.—Left Wing Program Sole Hope of Union.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE United Mine Workers of America, its officers, District 6 of the union, sub-district 5 of District 6, Ohio, 60 local unions, the officials of the district and sub-district and the local unions, and various members and sympathizers mentioned by name, by an injunction granted the coal operators on August 15 are restrained from doing the following things:

1. "From interfering with, obstructing, or preventing in any way or attempting to do so, the carrying on of the business of the plaintiffs or any of them . . ."

2. "From making any threats to or in the hearing of employees of any of the plaintiffs or persons seeking employment by any of the plaintiffs . . . . and against any of the members of the families of any of the agents or employees of any of the plaintiffs . . ."

3. "From gathering or loitering in groups, crowds, assemblages and picket file formation or any other formation in, about or near the mines . . . . of the plaintiffs . . . . or upon any or along any of the public roads, railroads, railroads rights of way, etc. . . ."

4. "From intimidating, theratening or in any manner interfering with any of the agents or employees of any of the plaintiffs or contractors or employees . . ."

5. "From blockading any of the public highways leading to said mines of the plaintiffs . . ."

6. "From the use of vile and opprobrious names or insulting words, and from the use of the words "scab" or "rat" and from the use of profane or vulgar language, toward, concerning or in the presence of any person in the employment of any of the plaintiffs . . ."

7. "From interfering in any way or manner with the plaintiffs or any of them, or their officers or agents . . ."

8. "From damaging the plant, equipment or property of any of the said mines . . ."

9. "From trespassing upon or unlawfully entering upon any of the said mines or any of the lands owned by any of the plaintiffs, and from entering upon or trespassing on any of the fields or lands near or in the vicinity of any of the said mines . . ."

10. "From doing of any act or acts whatsoever in the furtherance of any combination or conspiracy heretofore/or hereafter formed for the purpose of hindering, delaying or interfering with plaintiffs or any of them in the mining, shipping and sale of coal . . ."

FROM the brief extracts quoted (the injunction as a whole, enumerating in detail the persons and corporations protected and the acts forbidden, covers 6½ pages of the customary legal size) it is obvious that if the injunction is obeyed the strike is broken.

But still more important is the fact that clause 14 of the document instructs the armed forces of the state to put themselves directly at the service of the coal barons. In other words, the injunction is a mobilization order to what Engels called "the special bodies of armed men:"

CLAUSE 14 says:

> "The marshal is outhorized and directed to call to his assistance such persons, either as deputy marshal or otherwise, as he may deem necessary, and is empowered by law to do, for the purpose of securing early and prompt obedience to the provisions hereof; and for that purpose, THE MARSHAL, WITH SUCH ASSISTANTS AS HE SHALL DEEM NECESSARY AND SO APPOINT, SHALL ATTEND THE PREMISES OF THE PLAINTIFFS FROM TIME TO TIME, AND ESPECIALLY AT SUCH TIMES AS PLAINTIFFS SHALL BE READY TO ACTUALLY BEGIN MINING OPERATIONS . . ."

THE United States government, acting thru the federal court of the southern district of Ohio and the office of the United States Marshal, has taken over the job of breaking the strike of the United Mine Workers in that territory.

More than this, as the injunction plainly states, it has placed at the disposal of the coal barons, for strike-breaking purposes, all the armed forces the marshal "shall deem necessary" and has further authorized him to turn the coal breakers, tipples, etc., into fortresses. This the real meaning of the phrase "shall attend the premises of the plaintiffs from time to time and ESPECIALLY AT SUCH TIMES AS THE PLAINTIFFS ARE READY TO ACTUALLY BEGIN MINING OPERATIONS . . ."

WILL President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who said in 1919 that "we cannot fight our government", please explain why any worker should support a government which functions openly as a strike-breaking agency and is prepared to shoot down workers "especially such time as plaintiffs shall be ready to actually begin mining operations?"

Will the two great patriots mentioned above explain their vociferous loyalty to "American institutions" in the light of the federal injunction against their own union in Southern Ohio?

ONE thing is certain.

The continued denunciation of the Communists and the left wing of the union, the expulsion of militant members, the destruction of inner union democracy, truckling to the patriotic capitalists, slander of the Soviet Union, worker-employer cooperation speeches delivered in frock-coats before chambers of commerce and sabotage of convention decisions for a labor party, failure to declare a national strike, advocacy of district agreements, failure to launch an energetic organization campaign in the non-union fields, have not served to prevent the coal capitalists and their government from making war on the union.

WHAT price patriotism now?

Either the United Mine Workers, backed by the rest of the labor movement, will fight "our government" by violating the federal injunction and defeating it and the coal barons, or the labor movement will witness more injunctions issue to cover every field where the coal barons desire to start operations, import scabs and smash the United Mine Workers of America.

IT is clear that in the decisive sections of the Union fields the coal barons intend to destroy the union outright unless it accepts the coal barons' terms merely another way of destroying the union.

It is also clear that the injunction in Southern Ohio marks the entry of the federal government into the union fields in behalf of the coal barons.

IN the West-Virginia non-union fields the United Mine Workers are appealing to the United States supreme court against a blanket injunction prohibiting them from organizing, but failing any other action on the part of the union the strike will be over and the union defeated before the case is decided.

FACED with a crisis in which the life of the union is at stake the official leadership of the United Mine Workers does nothing but pay lawyers fees and rail at the "reds" who are undermining as best they can such American institutions as injunctions against labor unions.

THE Ohio injunction with its sweeping prohibition of even routine union activity fully upholds the contention of the left wing of the United Mine Workers, reiterated time and time again in pamphlets and leaflets and speeches in conventions, to the effect that the struggle of the United Mine Workers of American is a struggle to save the union; that the government is behind the coal barons; that the drive on the United Mine Workers of America is part of a general offensive against the whole labor movement.

The program placed before the union by the Save the Union bloc at the last convention offers the only means of combatting the drive on the union.

THE support of Coolidge by John L. Lewis, the offer of partial surrender to the coal barons in the form of district agreements and efficiency unionism made at Miami, the obvious desire on the part of the Lewis machine to avoid irritating the coal barons in any way, are answered by a federal injunction under cover of which the coal barons are opening up their mines with scab labor.

The influx of coal from the non-union fields which remained unorganized while the Lewis machine made war on Communist miners and the left wing is depended upon—and will if not stopped—to supply the markets where union-mined coal was sold formerly.

IN every local union the miners must be informed of the sinister meaning of the Ohio injunction. They will support the program of the Save the Union bloc and only by rally the support of the membership of this program organization of the non-union fields, a national strike, no district agreements, nationalization of the mines, support for a labor party—can the union be saved from destruction and the basis laid for a return to the former militant policy followed by the United Mine Workers of America before its officialdom surrendered to American imperialism.

Needle Trade Defense

Great Mass Carnival Next Sunday.

The great mass carnival at Starlight Amusement Park, East 177th Street Subway Station will be held next Sunday, beginning 10 a. m. and lasting to 2 a. m. the next morning. A wonderful day of amusements is promised to be followed by the presentation of the opera Carmen in the evening. Some of the features taken over by the Joint Defense are the Venetian Canals, Giant Coaster, Gold Mine, Skooter, Honeymoon Express, and numerous other concessions. Every concession taken over by the defense will bear a placard of the Committee.

The Opera to be produced in the evening, in the great open air arena will have a number of famous singers in the cast, and will be accompanied by a full symphony orchestra. Admission to the Opera is $1. Reserved seats are $2 and $1.50. To make sure of not missing the Opera buy your tickets before they are all sold. The performance will be broadcast by radio station WKBQ. A 50 cent ticket is good for admission to the Park, reduced rates on bathing, and free dancing. Admission to the Park is 25 cents.

An added feature will be the Hungarian Symphony Orchestra and the Hungarian Singing Society.

• • •

Another Hundred Dollars From the Lithuanians.

Helen N. Yeskevich, Secretary of the Lithuanian Section, W. P. District No. 2 has sent in the third contribution of $100.

• • •

Workers Self Defense Station in Bronx.

The Bronx Workers Club is organizing a branch of the Joint Defense at the headquarters of the Club, 1472 Boston Road. Those who wish to volunteer for work at Starlight Park can register at the club. Applications for membership in the Workers Self Defense and dues stamps can be had at this station. The club will be open every evening until August 28th. All members of the Bronx Workers Club are requested to cooperate.

• • •

Fill Out Your Application Today.

Your answer to the pogrom of the Sigman clique must be: "Become a member of the Workers Self Defense." Do your duty by joining the Workers Self Defense army and help deliver the last blow to the betrayers of labor. Mail your application to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

• • •

$25 From Detroit Workers Cooperative.

M. Kurchensky, Secretary of the Detroit Workers Cooperative sent a check for $25 collected at a branch meeting.

• • •

Unity Committee Sends $250.

The Unity Committee of Toronto sent $250 collected at a meeting with Ben Gold present. The committee is now making a house to house collection and will send more money soon.

• •

$10 From Grine Kretchme.

The Grine Kretchme, a hotel in Berkeley Heights, N. J. sent a check for $40 collected at an affair arranged for the Defense.

Letters From Our Readers

Sacco-Vanzetti Murder Lesson to Workers.

Dear Comrade:

The headlines of the daily papers this afternoon state that the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts has ruled against Sacco and Vanzetti.

This is not any different than we expected all along. The Imperialists will use the Courts to murder radical workers, they have done so many times.

Of course it is hard for working people to bear up under such a horrible affair, but Sacco and Vanzetti will not have died in vain. The workers do not need any better or more convincing organizers than Fuller and Thayer. They will give great impetus to the movement toward industrial solidarity and a united Labor Party—W. L. Cogley, General Secretary-Treasurer, United Association of Railroad Employes of North America.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Fifth Party Convention to Open With Mass Meeting At Central Opera House, Tuesday, August 30th

WORKERS of New York City and vicinity will join in welcoming the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party by attending the mass meeting planned for Tuesday night, August 30, at the Central Opera House, 67th street, near Third avenue. The gathering will be under the auspices of the Party's Central Executive Committee. Admission will be 50 cents. A program of nationally prominent speakers will be announced shortly.

DRAMA

New Playwrights Theatre Find New Home in Greenwich Village

The new Playwrights' group, who were responsible for "Loud Speaker" and "Earth," two of the most interesting plays of last season, have found a new home for their plans of the coming season. They have taken over the little theatre at 40 Commerce Street which is in Greenwich Village, and which was formerly known as the Cherry Lane theatre. The Playwrights theatre will begin their season sometime next month with "The Belt," by Paul Sifton a New York newspaper man. Other plays to be presented include "Singing Jailbirds," by Upton Sinclair; "The Centuries," by Em Jo Basshe, and "Suburb," by John Dos Passos.

The Shuberts latest in the line of operettas, "My Maryland," by Sigmund Romberg and Dorothy Donnelly is announced to open at Jolson's theatre on Monday, September 12.

Demaris Dore has replaced Lillian Roth in "Padlocks" at the Shubert theatre.

Only two more days to secure your tickets for the Grand Festival and Jamboree, which the Joint Defense Committee is giving Sunday at Starlight Park. Get yours today at the DAILY WORKER office.

The Civic Repertory Theatre's road company "Cradle Song" includes Mary Shaw, Harry Davenport, Phyllis Rankin, Mary Hone, Zita Johann, Fanny Davenport, Alexander Kirkland and Virginia Gregori. The tour opens in Hartford Labor Day.

MRS. COBURN

Is appearing with Mr. Coburn in a condensed version of "The Better 'Ole," at the Palace Theatre.

On the Screen

"Chang," that remarkable and interesting film which had such a long run on Broadway recently, and which caused so much comment, will begin a short run at the Cameo theatre starting tomorrow. Charlie Chaplin in "The Rink' will be the comedy feature.

Monte Blue's latest starring vehicle "The Bush Leaguer" will have its premiere at Moss' Broadway theatre beginning Monday. Clyde Cook and Leila Hyams play principal roles in the picture.

The Warner's announce four important releases for September. These include: "Slightly Used" starring May McAvoy and Conrad Nagel; George Jessel's first starring picture this year, "The Broadway Kid," "Jaws of Steel," another Rin-Tin-Tin picture and a comedy co-starring Louise Fazenda and Clyde Cook, titled "A Sailor's Sweetheart."

The Mayfair Theatre on West 44th Street, is undergoing a complete process of renovation preparatory to its change of policy from a legitimate playhouse to one of pictures. After housing such productions as O'Neil's "Emperor Jones," "Juno and the Paycock" and "The House of Usher," the tiny playhouse will assume a policy of almost entirely presenting foreign photoplays.

AMUSEMENTS

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"comes into the HUDSON to chill and thrill at the trigger's touch."—Eve. Journal.
W. 44 St. Eves. 8.30. Mats Wed., Sat. 2.30

Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8.30.
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

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NOW at the REFRIGERATED CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way
2nd Sensational Week
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See Actual Events & Persons in the Great Upheaval that shook the world!
2 "U-BOAT 35"
3 CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"
A Film Arts Guild Presentation

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

J. A. Conley, Jackson, Mich.	1.00
N. Y. Lettish Ed. Club, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	25.00
Paterson Branch, Paterson, N. J.	6.00
W. P. Local Kenosha, Kenosha, Wis.	23.05
Frank Jelovich, Cleveland, O.	1.00
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K. Sileikis	2.00
A. Burneika	3.00
H. Schechter, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Bulgarian Fraction, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	20.00
Mike Kasenic, Colfax, Cal.	3.00
W. P. Loc. Grand Rapids, Mich.	9.00
J. E. Curry, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
Scandinavian Wor. Club, Hartford, Conn.	15.91
G. W. Harris, Soldiers' Home, Cal.	1.00
San Pedro Nucleus, San Pedro, Cal.	18.00
J. C. Flanagan, San Pedro, Cal.	1.00
Geo. Francovich, San Pedro, Cal.	1.00
Finnish Fraction W. P., Detroit	45.00
A. L. D. L. D., Harrison, N. J.	5.00

King's Crazy Brother Has a Try at Suicide

BELGRADE, Aug. 25. — Prince George Kara Georgevitch, elder brother of King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia was in a serious condition today as a result of what was reported to be an attempt at suicide. Prince George had been declared insane some years ago, following a violent attack on a servant, whom the prince kicked to death, and a subsequent attack on his brother, king Alexander. He also had been publicly involved in numerous love affairs.

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THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE
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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES —— INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

ORONTO TRADES COUNCIL ATTACKS GREEN'S POLICY

Asks Him to Withdraw McGrady From N. Y.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council, at its last meeting passed a resolution appealing to the American Federation of Labor to withdraw its special committee, headed by Edward F. McGrady, which now administers the International Fur Workers' Union, and to restore rank and file control and thus establish peace in the entire union.

Word of this action by the Toronto labor body was received yesterday by the New York Furriers' Joint Board, from H. Englander of the Toronto Unity Conference.

Englander explains that the resolution of last week followed a lengthy discussion of the situation in the International Fur Workers' Union which began on July 22nd when a letter from President William Green of the A. F. of L. was read at a Trades and Labor Council meeting.

A Lying Attack.

President Green had sent one of his lying attacks upon the New York Joint Board, and had urged the Toronto workers, as he has urged all trade unionists thruout the country, not to help their brothers who were striking and going to prison in New York City in the struggle to save their union from destruction.

After a heated controversy over this letter, it was, upon motion, laid on the table until the New York Joint Board had an opportunity to tell its side of the story. This was done in a detailed statement of facts given in a letter from Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, which was read at the next meeting of the Council, and in accordance with the procedure of the council this communication was referred to the Executive Board for consideration. The recommendation of the Executive Board, brought in at the August 18th meeting, was that both the President Green and the Gold letter be filed as "information"; but this dodging of the issue was not acceptable to the council delegates.

Adopt Resolution.

The following resolution was introduced from the floor, and it was carried by a vast majority of the meeting:

"Whereas, the Toronto Trades and Labor Council has heard the letter of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, concerning the existing situation in the International Fur Workers' Union and the reply of the Joint Board of New York, comprising Locals Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 15. And

"Whereas, we are decidedly convinced that the only reason for the unwarranted interference of the A. F. of L. and the Executive Board of the Fur Workers' Union, is the fact that the workers in New York City chose for their leaders and officials, militant, radical and aggressive members, whose policies were at variance with the present leadership of the Furriers' International and the A. F. of L. executives, especially those of President William Green. Be it therefore

"Resolved, that this regular meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council appeals to the A. F. of L. and the executive of the Fur Workers' International to withdraw the special committees and bogus and artificial locals that have been set up and to restore complete autonomy to the New York district, thereby restoring rank and file control, which is in our estimation the only method of reestablishing peace and unity in the Fur Workers' Union in New York City."

The passage of this resolution is without a doubt due to the good work of the Toronto section of the Unity Conference Committee of the Furriers' Union, which was organized at the close of the so-called convention at Washington and which is steadily carrying on its drive to end the struggle which is so weakening the Furriers' Union and to bring about peace and unity within its ranks.

Professors Advance Designing Methods.

James R. Griffith, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.; Anthony Hoadley, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; and Frederick L. Plummer, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineer, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, who have worked through the summer vacation in the Designing Department of the Weschester County Park Commission at Bronxville, are returning to resume their college duties.

The advance in designing methods which has been made has resulted in large economies on the construction cost.

Detectives Pursue Old Man.

After a zig-zag chase along subway tracks and third rails and between passing trains an elderly man, charged with possession of a large bundle of criminal tools, weapons and a list of prominent persons, was sent to Bellevue today for observation.

The prisoner said he was John N. Netzei, a night watchman, of Brooklyn. He was arrested by detectives who pursued him a distance of about half a mile at one point directly under Police Headquarters.

Woll Attacks Trade Union Militants at State Labor Meet

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Addressing the sixty-fourth convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in session here, Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the National Civic Federation, launched a vicious attack against militant elements in the trade unions.

He used the Moscow "bogey" as a basis for his attack.

The convention will nominate officers at the afternoon session and will probably close its business tomorrow.

Opposes Injunction.

The State Federation of Labor convention here has gone on record in favor of a change that makes it impossible for injunctions to be issued in time of strikes. It also opposes the proposed amendment to the state constitution under which the terms of the governor and the state senators would be four years and assemblymen two years.

President Sullivan outlined the federation attitude towards injunctions and asked for support in enacting legislation opposed to it.

Passaic Workers Defy Police in Protest as Strike Days Come Back

PASSAIC, Aug. 25.—An angry mass of workers thronged the Workers' Home at 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, Monday evening, loudly demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Thruout the previous week the meeting was advertised to be held at Belmont Park in Garfield. This meeting, called by the Italian society, S. M. S., Camillo Finochehariaro, and indorsed by a great number of large organizations, including the District Council of Textile Workers of Passaic and vicinity, held promises of becoming a "big gun" affair.

The Garfield authorities who, during the famous textile strike, had shown their teeth and savagery toward the workers, once again on Monday night proved their contempt for the workers by closing Belmont Park at the last minute.

Workers Recall Strike Days.

In answer to the call to the meeting, in the form of handbills, passed out at quitting time in front of the big woolen mills, many workers began to gather at Belmont Park. Great was their dismay at finding it closed to them, and in heated words they recalled the civic oppressions and gangsterism of strike days. The workers demanded a meeting and when told by a committee that the meeting would be held at the Workers' Home in Passaic, they immediately streamed across the trestle into Passaic.

Passaic Police Ready.

Crowds swarmed on lower Dayton Ave., and at the entrance to the Workers' Home. The Passaic police were there, all set for action; the patrol wagon looming darkly at the curb.

In the huge crowd, the word, "cossack" whisped constantly as the cops tried to "scarem" by their bullish appearance at the entrance.

The Workers' Home was packed; barely any standing room left in the hall. The meeting was going on; local leaders speaking: Gus Deak, Felix Panerisi, John Di Santo, and Eli Keller — real leaders, former textile strikers. And the huge mass of workers cheered them and roared in a mighty thunder for the immediate and unconditional release of their two fellow-workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the opening of the meeting the "cossacks" entered the hall thinking that their uniforms would strike terror in the hearts of the workers. But in truth, these staunch worker-fighters of Passaic had seen too much cossack uniform—enough of it to make them amusing. The police realizing this, sheepishly withdrew to the air where they remained until the end of the meeting when the workers filed out singing the International.

A live demonstration, certainly. For in Passaic the spirit of the fight is still alive and going onward—ever on.

They All Loot Charley.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 25.—Efforts of receivers in the case to collect $45,000 in fees today threatened to delay Lita Grey Chaplin's final decree of divorce from Charles Spencer Chaplin.

W. I. Gilbert and Herman Spitzel, appointed to take charge of the Chaplin properties ending the divorce trial, were awarded $45,000 for their services. Chaplin was directed to pay the bill.

When attorneys for Chaplin informed the court that the property settlement released the comedian from paying any more than $10,000, the receivers sought to have the order for the payment of their fees written into the interlocutory decree.

SIGMAN ON RETREAT, JOINT DEFENSE WILL WIN; WORKERS RALLY

Now is the time to strike the final blow at Sigman, Beckerman, Woll, Frayne and the other fakers, who are using all the means at their disposal to crush the militant working class.

For months the struggle has been carried on in a most ruthless fashion. Workers were brutally beaten and thrown into prison. The Joint Defense of Furriers and Cloakmakers rose to the occasion and fought back at the reactionaries. Thousands of dollars were raised, not from the bosses, but from the pennies of the workers. So great was the response that Sigman and Woll became panicky and plotted with the bosses and police to have more and more workers arrested so that the demands upon the Defense would be severe.

The courage of the workers has had its effect. Sigman, Shiplakoff and the other fakers have commenced fighting among themselves.

Now Is the Time to Strike the Final Blow.

A final jamboree of all militants is to be held in Starlight Park, 177th St., Bronx, Sunday, August 28, for the specfic purpose of supplying the necessary dollar bullets with which to storm the last stronghold of reaction.

Sigman's Pleasure Park makes cash for Sigman personally. Starlight Park on Sunday, August 28, will make the cash necessary for carrying the militant needle trades workers to victory. A regular good time is assured. Be one of the militant army mobilized for the final onslaught.

Comrades, rally on to the final victory! Make this affair the most powerful demonstration ever.

BRITISH WORKERS CALL MODEL HOMES "LENIN ESTATE"; TORIES IN A RAGE

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The London subways are different to those in American cities. There are first class cars and "no class at all" cars, where the proletariat and the near proletariat may stifle and pursue their newspapers.

A morning newspaper describes the horror of a monocled bespatted, "hoity-toity" sprig of the elderly idle rich enroute for the city, when a pair of powerful, bronzed workers entered the first class car in which he was the solitary traveller. The sons of toil sank back luxuriously on the velvet cushions, and deposited their dinner pails on the floor. One lit up a cigarette, the other an ancient clay pipe. Soon an aroma like nothing on earth arose, and drifted to the already lifted nostrils of the aristocrat.

"Dont you know this is a first class carriage? he spluttered.

"Certainly, we do" answered the worker with a pipe, blowing a suffocating blast in the face of the questioner. "My mate and I feels first class this morning and that's why we thought we'd travel with you."

* * *

"The Lenin Estate."

Some days ago a notice of motion was placed before the Bethnal Green Borough Council (in the poorest part of London), to the effect that a large area which is being rebuilt, from former slums, into model worker's dwellings. Should be named the "Lenin Estate."

The matter came up for decision on July 22. The resolution was carried by the labor majority on the council. The conservatives were furious but were defeated. Councillor Boyce in speaking in favor of the motion said, "Among the great names of history that of Christ comes first. Marx second and then Lenin."

The "Observer" a Sunday liberal organ suggests "That now Bethnal Green is to have it Lenin Estate—Moscow cannot do less than give us a Quartier Joynson-Hicks."

UNION LEADERS AND EDUCATORS GATHER TO DISCUSS PHILADELPHIA UNEMPLOYMENT

PHILADELPHIA, (FP) — Under the auspices of the Philadelphia Labor College trade union leaders and educators met recently on the Bryn Mawr College grounds to discuss unemployment and its remedies.

Speakers will include Harry Jenkins, Intl. Pres. the Glass Bottle Blowers; Elias Reisberg, Intl. Vice-Pres. the Ladies Garment Workers; Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer for the railway shopcraft organizations; A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood Labor College; Edward E. Hunt, secretary to Herbert Hoover; Sam A. Lewisohn of New York and Dr. Summer H. Slichter, member of the Institute of Economics.

Unemployment is a serious problem in Philadelphia. Israel Mufson, secretary of the Philadelphia Labor College, says that unemployment is inevitable. The unions must find a way out.

Ohio WorkerTakesWalk On Boss Who Offered to "Give" $2.75 for 9 Hours

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—How prosperity is lightening the daily load of the Ohio workers is effectively disclosed in the following account of the high wages offered one of them for nine hours' labor.

Needing a job very badly, I responded to an "ad," asking for men to distribute advertising matter. I showed up bright and early but not so early as several other men. In due season the boss appeared on the scene and smiled with evident satisfaction as he noticed the army that had showed up.

A large department store was having a great big slashing sale where shoes, pants and window curtains could be bought for a dime or so cheaper. This advertising agency had the job of distributing several thousand leaflets in order that the public might not continue in ignorance so far as this monster was concerned. Several new men were needed to assist the regular crew in pestering the long-suffering housewives with this printed matter.

The boss would select six men, give them each a sack in which to carry the bills, and take them into another room and make a little speech. I learned later that the speech was a plea to the men to be square and place every bill smack in the door.

Finally the scene reached the stage where one more man was needed with about 20 to select from. The mantle fell upon me and in a little while we were hauled up to North Columbus ready to start up the avenues, each man with a sack full of bills, and a truck loaded with more stood near.

Now I am interested in what we term "human interest stuff" and I had been observing the faces, talk and action of my fellow workers and had plum forgot to ask the boss what the wages and hours were. I placed the inquiry and was informed that we would work nine hours and the wages were $2.75. Making sure, by asking again, I found that my hearing was O. K. and that for walking up and down steps for nine hours carrying the message, "The sale is coming," a man collected $2.75. As though it were a hot biscuit I dropped my sack on the street and took a stroll down the river.

Thus it goes. I do not know how much the girls received who presided over the bargain counters at the sale nor do I know how many customers were unaware of the great sale due to the circumstance of a Communist's strolling down the river in the early morning. —HOBART SCOTT.

Equity Calls Screen Folk to Organize in Movie Union Fight

By ESTHER LOWELL.

Moving picture stars, who led the lesser lights from Actors Equity Ass'n. last month may soon find themselves eclipsed. Reports from Los Angeles indicate that the movie producers are going to let the high salaried stars go at the end of present contracts. The producers propose to feature new stars thereafter—at lower pay.

Producers Cut Screen Wages.

The whole trouble arises out of the producers' desire to lower costs without cutting their own profits. When the 10 per cent wage cut was posted early in summer, the movie actors rushed indignantly to Actors Equity and called for the establishment of standard contracts. The cut was withdrawn hastily.

Then some of the highly paid stars urged the not so brights to desert the Equity, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and join the "company union"—Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Douglas Fairbanks is head of the Academy.

Wallace Beery Stands By Union.

Wallace Beery was one of the shinier stars who stood out for forcing Equity contracts in all studios to protect the big and little lights alike. But Conrad Nagel, Milton Sills, Ricchard Barthelmess, Douglas Maclean and a few others won the crowd with their acceptance of the producers' promise to give a standard contract through the Academy fake union. Equity, organ of the actors' union, tells the story.

Equity's executive secretary, Frank Gillmore, is meanwhile awaiting another call from Hollywood's film folk to unionize the industry properly. He told the last meeting that he had heard producers' promises before and knew how poorly they were kept. But to save the bright and less brilliant stars from splitting, he advised against immediately demanding Equity closed shop in the studios.

To Boycott Scab.

Equity hasn't proposed a boycott of films made by the union deserting stars. But organized labor could cooperate by favoring its friends in the films instead of its enemies when it picks the movie for the family to see.

Bureaucrats Lose A Decision to Berlin Coop In Court Case

The administration of the Berlin Consumers' Cooperative Society carried out a number of measures infringing the statutes against which the opposition appealed to the bourgeois court. After the county court had passed judgment against the authorities, the sentence was confirmed also by the court of appeal. Thereby the expulsion of members who did nothing but exercise their members' rights—although not as the bureaucrats would like them to do—has been branded as an unjustifiable arbitrary action. Moreover, it has also been established by this judgment that prolongation of the mandates of the delegate meeting decided upon the strength of an alteration of the statutes brought about by the authorities has no retrospective power, which means that the new elections, whcih are already long due, must be decided upon.

But these defeats in the bourgeois court have not made the bureaucrats revise their attitude. In order to keep their prestige intact and to preserve as long as possible their present three-quarter majority in the delegate meeting, they are endevoring to bring about delay, and have therefore appealed to the national court as the supreme authority.

In the meantime elections have taken place in a number of newly established distributive centres. The result of these elections has shown that the opposition vote is growing, although the seven districts in question are not very favorable to Communists in their social structure. The Social Democratic list polled 464 and the Communist list 300 votes. The votes polled by the Opposition constitute 39.26 per cent. of the total vote, whereas at the last general elections in March, 1925, the percentage was only 33.97 per cent. This result shows that in the event of general elections the Opposition has every prospect to succeed, provided, of course, that the Party activity in the sphere of cooperative work, which has certainly increased lately, will continue to do so.

At the delegate meeting of the Berlin consumers' cooperative society on 31st of March a number of opposition seakers gave their opinions on the court proceedings and criticized severely the attitude of the authorities as inimicable to the interests of the members. A proposal to withdraw the revision appeal lodged with the national court was rejected against the votes of the opposition.

No Prosperity For Farm and Factory Workers Is Farmer Labor Claim

(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Labor and the farmers are the victims of the new prosperity since 1920, declares Senator Shipstead, farmer-labor representatives from Minnesota, as the result of a three month speaking tour which has taken him thru important parts of the country. The prosperity so boastetd of, he finds, is confined to industrial corporations, which have enjoyed tremendous increases in income and valuation while farmers and workers continue to battle adverse conditions.

Unemployment On the Gain.

"Farm incomes," Shipstead asserts, "have decreased 42 per cent in six years and labor in the mill and factory is producing 34 per cent more of the finished product than it did seven years ago. The average monthly payroll has decreased more than 30 per cent since 1920 and employment has decreased more than 18 per cent since 1920.

"Due to new machinery, I find industry is getting a much larger production with less employment of labor and as a result income and value of industrial corporations have increased 70 per cent in four years, as revealed by the statistics of the Department of Commerce.

Corporation Prosperity.

"Consequently we have this situation — less employment, smaller monthly total average payroll, but 34 per cent more production by labor, farm income 42 per cent less than in 1920, farmers feeding the industrial sections of the country for less than the cost of production with an increase in income by the leading corporations of an average of 70 per cent. This shows that the farmer and the laborer in industry are not sharing in the industrial prosperity of the country.

"This maladjustment in the social fabric is to a large extent due to legislation that has been passed favoring industry at the expense of labor and agriculture. This information should definitely kill the propaganda that has been spread charging labor with the cause of the high cost of living."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Danish Police Hurt Hundreds in Attack On Protest Meeting

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—Hundreds were injured when the Danish police attacked a meeting held here to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The workers were packed into a local hall and huge crowds were drawn up outside unable to get in when the police made their charge. Heads and backs were beaten as the police swung their clubs and drove among the masses of defenseless workers. Windows and automobiles were demolished during the struggle when the workers attempted to resist the police attack and force their way to the United States legation.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

By IRVING FREEMAN.

Labor Candidates Put Up In Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 25. (FP).—Three local leaders in the 1926 textile strike are running for places on the Garfield city council. The labor ticket is Gus Deak, president of the United Textile Workers', Local 1603; Felix Panesisi, treasurer of the local; and John Di Santo, who has returned from a 17-months' tour around the country with the Passaic strike film.

* * *

Movie Firm Seeks Injunction.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 25 (FP).—Because moving picture operaters employed by the Gaiety, Royal and Strand theaters walked out in asympathy strike with fellow workers employed in New York by the Crissedge Theaters, Inc., the Elizabeth subsidiary of the firm is seeking an injunction against Local 485, Motion Picture Operators' Union. The union men demand that Crissedge employ two men in projection booths and reinstate discharged union workers.

* * *

Hoboken Barbers Settle Strike.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 25. (FP).—Hoboken journeymen barbers have ended their strike with $2 a week gain in pay. The scale is now $32, with 50 per cent commission on all receipts over $44. The men must continue to work until 8 p. m., although they tried to reduce the hours.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25. (FP).—Director Gillen of Parks and Public Buildings is not satisfied with setting himself up as censor of Sacco-Vanzetti meetings and czar of free speech and assemblage. He is now attempting to gain control of the jobs of farm carriers in the Newark farmers' market.

Farm carriers, the workers who carry produce in the market from the farmers' trucks, fought Gillen's move with an attack on Gillen's motives by attorney Michael Brietkopf. The carriers charged the director with attempting to gain control over their destinies by his proposed permits and badges so that he could exact extra-legal bribes from them.

Organized labor in Newark is preparing to fight Gillen's re-election next year. A labor man will likely be proposed as his opponent.

Winchendon Y.W.L. Has Many Activities, Worker Correspondent Reports

I am writing to tell you how the students of the Young Workers Training School spend their free time.

A great deal of our time is given over to sports such as swimming, baseball, track, hiking, games and numerous other field events.

Reading also claims a great deal of our time. Among the books we read are Oil, King Coal and other novels as well as books on theory such as the A B C of Communism, Elements of Political Education, Draft Program of Y. C. L. and others. We read the DAILY WORKER, Young Worker, Young Comrade, Eteenpain and the New York Times.

In the evening when our lessons are over we gather into a group and our pianists and other musicians play while we sing.

Wednesday and Saturday evenings those of us who are fond of dancing go to Dennison or to Holmes Park.

Every Saturday afternoon a number of the students go to Gardner or to Winchendon for subs to the Young Worker, Young Comrade and The DAILY WORKER. One Saturday a number of us went after petitions for Sacco and Vanzetti and others went to distribute The DAILY WORKER. This and other kinds of League work keep us very busy.

Westchester May Alter Antique Codes

Weschester County, may yet show the way to the other counties of New York State. The modernization of an antiquated form of government, if the proposed charter is approved by the voters at the referendum in November. It is pointed out that Westchester government is practically the same now as it was a century ago.

No one was injured when a fire truck and a large motor truck heavily laden with ice were in collision on Thirteenth and Vanderveer, Avenues, Long Island City, today. The fire truck, of Engine Company 268 was answering a one alarm fire call on a burning automobile at Grand and Seventeenth Avenues.

"Press Experts" in Geneva Conference Consider Monopoly

GENEVA, Aug. 25. — The International Conference of Press Experts, meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations, opened here today, with news services of 36 nations represented.

Lord Burnham of the British delegation, who is acting chairman, made the opening address.

The morning session was taken up with discussion of questions of procedure. The first preliminary skirmish took place over the question of whether the steering committee should be elected by direct vote of the conference, or appointed by the chair. After several ballots the election by direct vote was decided upon.

While the conference was getting under way many preliminary private conferences were going on outside the conference hall. Most of these dealt with proposals in the conference agenda, particularly the draft of a resolution concerning property rights in news. The independent, non-official news agencies, who bitterly oppose the draft, on grounds that it would create a monopoly in news, are seeking a solution of the question.

They are evolving a substitute resolution which would reaffirm American and British court decisions that news, as news is public property, and that quasi-rights can only be established as between competitors engaging in unfair competition.

Indiana Miners Will Ask Donations to Keep Off Starvation

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A long chain of reverses piled up in the last 5 years have brought the Indiana coal miners, Dist. 11 of the United Mine Workers, to the point of seeking donations from fellow trade unionists in other states to keep their families from starvation.

Indiana Mining Declines.

Fred Dixon, mine committeeman of Local 134 in the Clinton field, is in Chicago on the relief mission. He tells a depressing story of the decline of the industry in Indiana. It is a combination of natural causes, conspiracy in high places and desertion of leadership. As a result some miners, eager to work, have had only 22 days on a mine payroll in the entire period since 1924. In 1926 Indiana miners averaged 117 days work and $785 wages for the entire year. Many mine communities in the state now consist of old men and the very young. The ablebodied adults have pulled out of the withering industry so far as possible.

Indiana union coal, though nearer the Chicago market, has yielded supremacy to Kentucky and West Virginia non-union coal. In part this is due to the better quality of the southern seams, in part to the unfair freight advantages given by them by the interstate commerce commission. Since 1915, according to District 11, the freight to Chicago on Kentucky and West Virginia coal has gone up only 60 per cent while the rates on Indiana coal to the same market have gone up 107 per cent. Soon after the 1922 coal strike the Indiana manufacturers boycotted the coal of their home state and bought non-union southern coal as part of the national openshop drive against the miners union that is now nearing success.

Yellow Leaders.

Being newer developments, the Kentucky fields got the benefit of the most up-to-date mining machinery, which offset the superior skill of the union miners and enables the operators to employ inexperienced labor at the 1917 scale of $5 a day, (now raised for a time to $5.85), which is $2.50 below the Jacksonville scale of the union.

The Indiana district president, John Hessler, went over to the operators and is now superintendent for the Coal Bluff Mining Co. at Terre Haute, Dixon says. About 7000 out of 35,000 miners are at work under the Jacksonville scale with the onset of the winter demand. A few small Indiana mines across the river from Kentucky are operating openshop under the 1917 scale. The so-called cooperative scheme for undercutting the union scale petered out when the district started expelling members who aided in that attempt to put it out of business.

Dixon asks that donations in aid of the miners be sent to Joe Lyons, treasurer, Central Labor Union, Clinton, Ind.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
PICNIC
given by the
United Shoe Repairers' Ass'n
(of Illinois)
Sunday, August 28th
1927, at
Kolze's Electric Park
6353 Irving Park Boul.
Bowling Dancing Races
TICKETS $1.00.

U. S. LOATHED BY WORLD LABOR FOR BOSTON MURDERS

Boycott of U. S. Goods To Be First Reprisal

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—America entered a new era as an assassin of radical working men with fear marked on her features, but no remorse. Although the Statue of Liberty, inanimate and insensate, still stood on its pedestal in New York harbor, in Washington there was no pretense that America still held high the regard of the world as in the days when Bartholdi's monument was presented.

Kellogg's Desk Buried By Protests.

Instead instructions were being cabled to all American envoys abroad on the renewed need of protecting themselves against the hatred engendered by the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. A desk was piled high in Secretary of State Kellogg's office with the eleventh hour cables from every nation pleading for commutation of sentence. The pleas, unheeded, served as formal notification that America has sacrificed the good will of the world.

Officials were sullen and silent. In the state department there was nervous apprehension that the next cable to be delivered might tell of violence abroad. Violence seemed to be the one fear; beyond feelings of humanity, sympathy or remorse, the functionaries understood but one form of reprisal; that is the form which meets assassination in kind.

U. S. Loathed By World.

The world over America is regarded with emotions ranging from hatred to contempt. Among workers there is hatred against the cruel insatiable industrialism that demands absolute submission from its working slaves under threat of death. Among liberals there was loathing of a government which fails to hold in equilibrium the scales of justice between capital and labor. And among employers and tories there was contempt for an assassination so crude and brutal that it had inflamed the world.

Washington cannot see the end of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Certainly the grim tragedy in the electric chair did not terminate the case. Rather it has entered a new phase; a phase in which labor and liberals will have something to say. The stage has been held so far by the Thayers, Fullers and Lowells, but from now on the world's opinion will be the dominant factor.

World Boycott of U. S.

That opinion will plague America for a generation. State and commerce department heads fear to think of what may be the cumulative result of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. But they see a steady and unrelenting warfare against American goods in foreign markets; they see an unending prospect of physical protection for all American representatives abroad; they see for years the prospect that American citizens abroad will be subjected to insult and ostracism unless they can prove that they tried to prevent the Charlestown state prison horror.

At the last meeting of Washington workers and liberals on behalf of their tortured comrades, employers and their government were told what to expect in the way of reprisal from American workers. That threat was that a campaign would be renewed with hundredfold force for the organization into unions and labor party of the millions of toilers in the great mass industries of steel, coal, transportation and textiles. With the creation of vast organizations of labor controlling the economic life of the nation and transforming it into a system for the protection and advancement of labor's interests, there could never be a repetition of the foul murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Even Boss Press Appeal Unable to Halt Murders

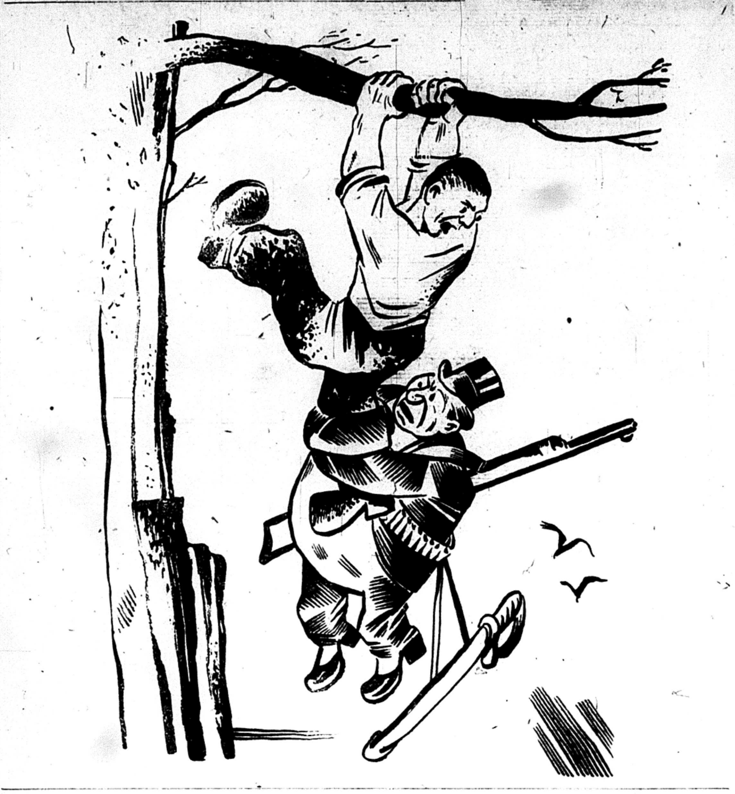
BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Two appeals were sent to Governor Fuller, in the name of humanity, to reprieve Sacco and Vanzetti, by the editor of the Baltimore Sun shortly before the scheduled double electrocution. One appeal asked that a committee of nationally known lawyers, such as Charles Evans Hughes and Elihu Root, be permitted to go over the evidence in the case. Neither Governor Fuller nor the Lowell commission in their reports, had settled the grave legal doubts concerning the trial, the Sun insists. Only trained lawyers can speak authoritatively on the charges of prejudice raised against Thayer.

Scutari Has Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—Many persons were reported injured yesterday when fire destroyed the Turkish quarter of Scutari, opposite Constantinople on the Bosphorus. Six hundred houses were razed by the flames.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

THE WEIGHT OF MILITARISM THAT BRING S DISASTER —Drawing by Wm. Gropper



More on the Railway Executives Report for the Ten-Hour Day

By V. Q.

II.

OUR fight against the "stabilization of employment" report of the railway executives was based on that part of the report dealing with the extension of the working day to ten hours. We quoted that part of the report, as it appeared in "Labor," the weekly organ of the standard railway unions. This was correct, since it was the kernel of the entire report. Since then, however, a more elaborate summary is available in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of New York, dated July 9th.

Added Points in the Report.

THE report claims the following:

1. It is desirable to bring about as great stabilization of employment as possible.

2. The limits for this stabilization of employment are set by railway income, traffic and climatic conditions.

3. The more dependable character of service of railroads in the last 2 or 3 years promoted stability of traffic to a very considerable degree. Also, greater stability in earnings, and more satisfactory net returns, on account of greater economy in handling a uniform flow of business.

4. For greatest practicable degree of stabilization, sufficiently liberal margin is needed between operating revenues and operating expenses.

(a) To eliminate as far as possible temporary or emergency expenditures.

(b) To enable carrier to spread maintenance program over the year regardless of current montly revenues, and to initiate broader policies as to maintenance program.

5. The most influential single factor is question of net earnings.

6. The railway managers as a whole have shown a real desire to bring about the greatest possible stabilization of employment, but however their sympathies may run, their action will necessarily be governed to a very considerable degree by the financial condition of their company.

7. It is not now suggested that the present rate of return as fixed by the Commission is inadequate or would be insufficient if earned to permit such well-considered practices as might be necessary in order to continue the policies of stabilization thus far inaugurated. But it is simply pointed out that this depends on a sufficient basis of net income.

Report Admits Large Profits.

THE above extracts from the report (practically word for word) show that the railway companies could provide more weeks of work in the year, if they were willing to sacrifice some profits. Point 3 admits "more satisfactory net returns," due to "greater economy." Surely, this is due mainly to increased exploitation of the workers.

Point 4 pretends the need for large net income in order to stabilize employment, and spread maintenance work throughout the year. In the face of the banner dividend year of 1926, surpassing all previous records, this claim is pure buncombe. The companies can stand the expense.

Point 6 expresses the companies' desire to do something about stabilization of employment. But results show that practically nothing has been accomplished. On the contrary, increased productivity of the workers due to increased exploitation aggravates the problem of unemployment, makes employment less stable.

Point 7 hints that it may become necessary to demand higher rates. This may be a bid to labor leaders to assist the companies in a demand for higher rates, on the promise that the ten hour day will be postponed. But if it is, it would be merely to get the unions' help in raising rates; the ten hour drive would continue.

SO far, this angle has not been raised by the unions. Nor is it uppermost in the minds of the railway executives, for "Railway Age," the mouthpiece of the railway executives, centers on the ten hour day. However, should the union leaders join in a demand for raised rates, and should this fail, the executives would then insist on the alternative, the ten hour day. The unions, should of course refuse to be roped into this scheme, but should fight against the ten hour day and fight for increased wages.

However, the report seems not to make overtures to the labor leaders. It tries to discount all other possibilities, in order to prove the main burden of the song, that labor must give up the 8 hour day, and work 10 hours.

Who Started This Thing, Anyhow?

THE railway executives to shift responsibility for this report, by claiming that the study was made at the suggestion of a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since the Interstate Commerce Commission is a part of the government machinery which serves as the executive committee of the capitalist interests, it is clear that the Interstate Commerce Commission does the bidding of the railway executives, and it does not matter whether the suggestion comes from the Commission or from the Railway Executives Association. But for those who do not see the connection, and who are impressed by the disinterestedness of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Railway Executives following the suggestion of the Interstate Commerce Commission prove themselves as faithful public servants.

"LABOR" of July 2nd, by stating that the committee was appointed, "at the suggestion of the Interstate Commerce Commission" (mind you, the entire commission), helps to give this impression. As a matter of fact, the report itself says the study was made at the suggestion of only one member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The conclusion to be drawn is that the railway executives have inaugurated a drive for the ten hour day on the railroads, and that labor must make all preparations for a counter-offensive for increase wages and better conditions.

AMERICA HAS HOMELESS CHILDREN

AN UNCOMFORTABLE CRADLE. All unconscious of the cruel fate in store for him, this three-day-old infant slept peacefully while he was placed in a dishpan in a Brooklyn alley and left to die or be found by some one who would care for him.

British Labor Swears Never to Forgive This Crime Against Toilers

LONDON, Aug. 25.—More than ten thousand workers gathered in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. A. J. Cook, the leader of the miners during their long strike, and many other prominent speakers addressed the throngs. When a speaker called on the workers "Never to forgive or forget" thousands of arms shot above the crowds in a mighty affirmation.

Police were present in hundreds drawn up around the crowds and in the streets leading to the park. Mounted reserves were also in readiness but had no opportunity to attack.

Hundreds of Hartford Workers Denouncing Fuller Class Justice

By A. H. WOLFSON.
(Worker Correspondent.)

HARTFORD, Aug. 25.—Five hundred Hartford workers joined in the mass meeting here to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Altho Mayor Stevens had refused permits for two other meetings the workers thronged to the gathering to hear Jack Rosen and G. Crisofi discuss the frame-up of the two workers.

Rosen made a striking appeal for building up the International Labor Defense as the workers' one safeguard against repetitions of the Massachusetts outrage. Crisofi spoke in Italian.

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the fourth installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committe of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

* * *

In Central Asia, in Afghanistan, Persia, in the Near East, in Turkey and in the Far East the evil arm of British imperialism is weaving a network of complicated intrigues against the Soviet Union. British diplomacy is striving to utilize the International Economic Conference for the purpose of establishing an economic blockade of the Soviet Union. Simultaneously feverish prepartions for war are being made in the countries contiguous to the U. S. S. R., particularly in Poland and Roumania.

Strengthening the Rear for War.

10. Since the last Enlarged Plenum of the E. C. C. I., events have occured in a number of countries which give an extreme illustration of the atmosphere of war preparations in which all the big capitalist countries now exist. In all capitalist countries we now witness increased reaction, the internationalizing to a greater or less degree of terrorist fascist methods of suppressing the working class. Domestic reaction marches in step with foreign aggression. In order to be able to conduct war, capitalism must have "peace" in the rear. The nature of modern warfare demands in addition to masses of men at the front an enormous industrial army to feed the gigantic war machine. These men must become mere cogs in its machine, they must be deprived of all will to fight, their trade unions must be converted into the principal levers for setting the whole mechanism of the war into motion. This gives rise to the attempts to "nationalize" and militarize the trade unions and to deprive them of the elementary rights they have won by decades of stubborn fighting.

11. Here attention must first of all be drawn to Great Britain, which, at the present time, stands at the head of world reaction. By its suppression of the miners' strike, British capitalism has given the signal for the offensive to the whole international bourgeoisie. The war in China, the attack against the Soviet Union, the attack upon Nicaragua and the defeat of the British miners are all links in the one chain. In Great Britain the right to strike is practically being destroyed. The anti-trade union bill deprives the proletariat in the event of war, not only of the weapon of the General Strike against war, but of the weapon of the strike as a whole. The government may declare illegal any strike, even in peace time.

In Italy, in an atmosphere of savage terror against the working class, "nationalization" of the trade unions, which in reality is tantamount to complete liquidation of the independent class organizations of the toiling masses, is being carried out with the support of the reformist leaders (D'Aragona and Co.). Before our very eyes, Italian fascism is doing what the bourgeoisie did not dare to do during the world war. The practice of "social peace" is being carried to its logical conclusion.

Finally, in France, the "Armed Nation" law has been passed, the essence of which is a monstrous militarization penetrating every pore of political and economic life. Accoring to this law, in the event of war the entire population regardless of age or sex will be mobilized at home as well as in the colonies. The workers in the factories will be converted into soldiers; the trade unions and all other associations will be militarized; the right to strike will be abolished. Anyone who takes part in a strike is liable to be court-martialled.

In Japan schools are militarized and penalties against strikes introduced in the event of war.

Germany abolishes one of the achievements of the German revolution—the eight-hour day; new legislation is being contemplated against strikes. The fascists are gradually penetrating the state and administrative apparatus.

In Poland the methods of the reactionaries used against the working class surpass any of the methods of the former tsarist regime. The national organizations of the White Russians and of other national minorities are being destroyed. By means of bribery and corruption Pilsudski's agencies are established whose business it is to secure a rear among the "national minorities" for the war against the U. S. S. R.

Similar methods are employed by Roumania to strengthen its rear in Bessarabia.

All these measures are but links in the chain of the war mobilization plan.

12. In this plan, no small place is provided for the armed detachments of the bourgeoisie. Prior to the world war of 1914, this form of a purely class counter-revolutionary army was not so wide-spread.

Capitalism in its fight against the mass movement utilized the organs of the "state," the standing army, the police and the gendarmerie. The growing acuteness of the class struggle after the war divested the bourgeoisie of the last remnants of "democracy." Everywhere the capitalists are organizing their fighting organizations, which in several countries exceed numerically that of the standing army. The function of these organizations is to support reaction at home in "peace time" and in war-time:

(a).—To form a permanent reliable service to be used for the suppression of the revolutionary movement that may arise during the war or at its conclusion.

(b).—In the event of mobilization to drive the masses to war at the point of the bayonet.

(c).—To form ready prepared cadres in the existing armies in the event of imperialist wars.

A serious factor in strengthening the capitalist rear guard in case of war is also the work carried on amongst women by the nationalist parties and fascist organizations, which take into account the women's role in the economic machine in case of war (i.e., in the munition factories, agriculture, transport, administration, etc.).

13. Every imperialist war is primarily war against the working class and the toiling masses. It abolishes all liberties, strengthens immensely the apparatus for exploitation and the machinery for the suppression of the working class struggle. But the war against the Soviet Union will be a special war. It will be a war directed against the working class and Communism all over the world and primarily in Europe. The emergency laws against the Communist Parties which the bourgeoisie is already enacting are calculated to clear the way for war, and to give the bourgeoisie a free hand. The bourgeoisie will endeavor to exterminate the most active sections of the proletariat.

This is clearly proved by the fight which is already in progress against Communism. By the hand of Chang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai-shek, it is strangling and shooting Communists in the most barbarous manner in China. It is assassinating them in Italy in Latin-America. It is shooting them down in the Balkans, in Roumania, in Bulgaria and in Poland and Lithuania. It brings charges against Communists for espionage in Czecho-Slovakia. In France it brings charges against them of being agents of a foreign government and is preparing a new campaign of persecutions against them. Scores are being sent to penal servitude in Germany and Hungary.

If in imperialist wars the bourgeoisie tramples under foot all "international agreements" which set a limit to barbarous methods of war, then in a super imperialist war, the class war against the Soviet Union and the insurrectionary colonial peoples, it is sure to make use of the most terrible means for the extermination of the toiling masses. The masses of the workers must now by this time clearly realize the counter-revolutionary character of the war preparations of the bourgeoisie

The Growth of Militarism.

14. Simultaneously with the measures being taken to strengthen the rear, the mobilization has taken place of all resources for the war front. Militarism is growing from day to day. War budgets are increasing (expenditure on armaments has almost doubled). The war industry has grown to monstrous dimensions. Having exhausted its resources of man power, modern capitalist armies are concentrating all attention upon the technical perfection of the war machine. The number of machine guns per unit, the range of artillery fire, the carrying capacity of aeroplanes, the effective radius of exploding bombs have all increased; one-man tanks have been introduced, new poison gases are being invented. Special inflammable material is being invented, which when projected is capable of destroying whole regiments and divisions; preparations are being made for the so-called germ war for spreading contagious diseases among the enemy troops, etc.

15. Future war will be a mechanized war. Every country will be converted into an enormous factory for the manufacture of the means of extermination. The motor will occupy the decisive place in this murder machine. But precisely because military technique has reached such a high stage of development the capitalist states will be obliged to throw enormous numbers of men in the theatre of military operations. For these aims the capitalist states are reorganizing their armies through the militarization of the entire population, in addition to the extensively developed permanent cadres. Owing to the extensive employment of aviation, the destructive power in modern bombs, the extensive range of artillery, the line of demarcation between the front and the rear will be obliterated. The future war with all its consequences will exceed in horror all that which the toiling masses were obliged to suffer in the war of 1914-18.

But as a consequence of this very character of the war, the role of the working class and its organizations, primarily the trade unions, without whose participation the conduct of war is impossible, will increase. Its resistance to war together with the revolutionary struggle in the army will be fatal for the imperialists.

(To Be Continued.)

Young Hill Flees.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Harry D. Hill, 21, wayward son of a prominent Streator physician, kept a jump ahead of police today as they combed Chicago for him in connection with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Hill, 55, whose body was found in a shallow grave in her home last Monday night.

"AUGUST 22"

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

The date of August 22 we commit to our memory. It becomes an historic. Capitalism got its pound of flesh. The working class got its lesson. August 22nd becomes a calarion call to struggle. August 22nd becomes our banner.

Capitalism is strong enough in America to deal the working class a brazen blow. But capitalism is not sure enough of its powers to be magnanimous. If there were a wave of revolutionary unrest in America, they would not dare to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. If there were no revolutionary unrest in the world at large, they would have been shown "clemency" and "fairness." As it is, their murder was decided as a lesson and a warning to the working class.

Sacco and Vanzetti were placed in jail in 1920 in consequence of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered in 1927 in consequence of the peasant and workers revolution in China. American capitalism says to the American workers, "Beware!. If you are influenced by revolutionary ideas, you will have many Saccos and Vanzettis." American imperialism says to the imperialists of the world, "Look up to me! The thing you are afraid to do at home I do before the eyes of the whole world. Follow my example!"

American imperialism is a leader of world imperialism. (The world rulers are envious of their American brethren, though ostensibly protesting against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti—in the interests of national rivalry!) American imperialism has more means to bribe the Socialists and the union leaders who, at the crucial moment, came to its aid by rejecting the general strike, and by a weak-kneed demeanor. But the tens of thousands who quit work on that memorable day of August 22nd to crowd Union Square, the tens of thousands who struck and demonstrated in other cities,—they understand the meaning of the murder, they have accepted the challenge, they, on their side have given a strong and solemn warning.

* * *

Shoulder to shoulder and arm to arm they stood at Union Square. It had not been so easy to quit work at 3 o'clock. One risked one's job, one risked one's bread. The watchful eye of the official union machinery followed every striker, noted the names of the rebels, put them on the blacklist. Tomorrow they may find themselves on the street. Today they could not withstand the call to strike. Today they are burning in feverish anguish at Union Square.

And what are the words that meet with the greatest acclaim? What are the slogans that kindle the hottest flames? It has long been known that the victims are innocent. One has learned to see the guilt of the Thayers and Fullers, the Lowells, Brandeises, Holmeses. One has paid them the tribute searing contempt. One has not the slightest hope of favorable action on the part of the State. One is tried of compassion, exhausted by pain, poisoned by hate. What else can be said? Where is the way out?

But something has happened. Relief has come. An avenue of release has been opened: a line of work appears to beckon!

"We shall build up the labor organizations," the speakers says, "in the first line the labor unions; we shall turn them into instruments of struggle against capitalist exploitation; we shall turn them into instruments of power to be able to halt the hand of the assassin in cases like that of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We shall build up a labor party to represent the laboring masses. We shall utilize the labor party as a united front of all the toiling and the exploited against the power of their exploiters. We shall create a political weapon to frustrate such attacks as the frame-up on Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We shall build up a mass Communist Party to march at the head of the entire labor movement and to unify all its activities by one clear aim along a cleary defined road—the abolition of capitalism."

There is a new meaning to those familiar words. New sparks kindle in the eyes of the assembled. A stone weights melts in their souls. "We shall work," "We shall struggle," "We shall build today and tomorrow," "We shall strengthen our ranks and steel our wills," the speakers say, and it is in the hearts of the masses that they read those words. It is like an oath. But still, the most wonderful, the actually liberating word has not been uttered. Now it comes.

"Only when the working class will hold the power of state will such trials against working class fighters become impossible." With power in the hands of the working class just punishment will be meted out for such crimes." "Proletarian justice will secure freedom for the working class!"

Waves of approval are surging from the human sea. Eyes sparkle. The ideology of class struggle, hitherto a set of thoughts, becomes a live emotional experience. Every drop of the workers' blood feels that they need working-class courts, working class laws, working class rule, a working class state! They life their eyes and see mounted policemen above their heads, machine guns on the sidewalks, armed motorcycles ready for action, revolvers and clubs everywhere, and they say to themselves, "This is the same power that has already dressed Sacco and Vanzetti in the garb of death. This power is a servant of our masters, it has been created to secure their domination. We cannot rely on it. We must have our own power in order to live like human beings."

The future has touched the assembled thousands with the fingers of a message. They felt clearly that it is there, that it is not a work of imagination. Thousands of workers of a sudden realized that they were citizens of a new world, for which they must fight, for which it is worth to suffer. In the light of this new world the death of Sacco and Vanzetti assumed in a new aspect. They do not die in vain. Their work is not lost. Their spirit lives. We will march on to that goal where they were driven by their impetuous souls. We shall arrive.

* * *

And that evening in front of the Freiheit,—was it not an oath of class unity, a merging of thousands of spirits in one spirit of revolt?

Nobody had called, nobody had organized the vigil. They came in thousands, many-tongued, many voiced; Italians, Greeks, Russians, Yanks. They stood in the dark while their spirits glowed. They stood in silence while cries pierced the dark sky overhead.

They lived with Sacco and Vanzetti. They went with them through the last hours of their lives, through the last agonies. A miracle happened. Fifteen—twenty thousand became like one as if in a prayer,—but not to god. Fifteen—twenty thousand vowed something which they will carry in their souls to the very grave,—but not a word was uttered. Only eyes spoke in the dark. Only hearts hammered in a heavily laden atmosphere. There was pain akin to a curse. There was sadness as gripping as trumpets. Tears in the eyes—steel in the blood. A lump of suffering in the throat—lightnings overhead.

Night vigil. Night light. Union square trees made heavy with dew. Night-cool iron railings. Broken up figures in the Freiheit windows. Engine throb of armed motorcycles nearby. White light over the news sheet in the Freiheit window, like a lone, forgotten tear. Green, red, yellow and blue auto lights in the streets. Black, thick serpents of human bodies—one line, another, a third. Closeness of strangers, mutual understanding without words, glances of friends who are afraid to speak lest they burst in a howl. Dark building walls all around. The sky sinking lower, heavier, darker, almost touching our heads. Tension, bated breath. Uncontrollable tremor. Then the news in the Freiheit window:

SACCO MURDERED.

A wail, a shout. A storm-tossed forest. Sharp cries are cutting the thick howl, knife-like. Man weep. Old, hardened men weep. Thousands curse.

VANZETTI MURDERED.

The Square is a storm-lashed ocean. Human waves rise, clash, wind, thunder. Lights flare. Horns shriek, engines vibrate. The walls sway. The ground underfoot shakes. Everything moves in a circle, around and around. Only the forlorn light in the Freiheit window shines in vain. There is nothing more to say.

Out of the chaos, the "International" is born. The song grows. The song gains momentum. This is the answer.

"ARISE YE PRISONERS OF STARVATION"

We will come. We will not forget. We have gained something on the date of August the 22nd. We will make it bigger, ~~deeper~~. Sacco is alive, Vanzetti is alive—in us, with us.

We will come.

We write down the date: August 22, 1927. We write down the names: Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco, Vanzetti Will Not Be Forgotten

By ALEX BITTELMAN

The rulers of America have gone through with the murder of our two brothers. Despite the demands of the toiling masses the world over, despite the demands of the workers of America Sacco and Vanzetti were killed to satisfy the class hatred, the interests and "prestige" of the American capitalist class.

Sacco and Vanzetti will not be forgotten. Already their suffering and martyr deaths have moved to protest and struggle against imperialist capitalist reaction in the United States large masses of workers all over the world. Already millions of workers are opening their eyes to the shame and hypocricy of capitalist class justice. Already the oppressed working masses are beginning to realize the menacing implications of the developing capitalist offensive upon the labor movement.

As far as the working class is concerned the martyr deaths of Sacco and Vanzetti must mark a fresh concentration of effort for strengthening the struggles of the workers against the capitalists. The American labor movement must draw all conclusions and learn all the lessons from the action of the American capitalist class in murdering Sacoo and Vanzetti. More organization, more consciousness and more militancy—this must be the answer of the working class to the challenge of American imperialism.

Sacco and Vanzetti will not be forgotten. Already they have become a living part of the struggle of the oppressed masses all over the world. Already they have become symbolic of the suffering and misery of the millions of unskilled and semi-skilled workers oppressed and persecuted by American capitalism. Already their death is becoming the rallying cry for struggle against capitalist oppression with renewed efforts in all parts of the world.

The attack upon the labor movement must be resisted and working class power must be mobilized to repel the capitalist offensive. The working class militants against whom this attack is directed in the first instance must redouble their efforts towards the awakening and molization of the American working class. Only in this manner will we fullfil our duty to the working class and to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Political consciousness and political struggle must rise in scope and intensity. The masses must learn—and are learning—that reliance can be placed upon anything else but the organized power of the exploited masses. Intensify the struggle for the organization of the unorganized. Push forward with greater vigor the strengthening of the trade unions and their radicalization. More efforts must be invested in the struggle against imperialism, militarism and war. And more energy must be devoted to the promotion of independent political action by the workers in the struggle against the capitalist dictatorship and for the rule of the working class.

"CARRY ON!"

By ROSE BARON

Sec'y Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

The fight is not finished. It has merely begun. The memories of our martyred comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti must be perpetuated. The heroic efforts of the many comrades who voluntarily aided us in our work must not be in vain, nor must the gallant deaths of our glorious dead be in vain.

Soon the Emergency Committee will no longer exist. It has served its purpose. We were beaten by sheer force of barbaric power.

We appeal to all those who aided us in the fight not to give up hope. We ask them to remember the heroism of Sacco and Vanzetti. We ask them to think of their revolutionary ideals.

The work of rescuing class war prisoners will go on. The International Labor Defense, the creator of the Emergency Committee, will continue to function for framed-up workers in the prisons and courts of this corrupt country.

We have just witnessed a titanic episode in the age-old war of the classes. We have made many new friends. To those friends as well as to our old comrades we ask that this harrowing experience be made a bond of sympathy which will enable us to meet our enemies in the future with unbroken front ranks.

To the hundreds of thousands of workers who struck and demonstrated in Union Square we say that their efforts were not in vain. You are the spearhead of the militant working class. Carry on.

What are we to do so that the struggle may not be in vain?

Build the International Labor Defense. Read the Labor Defender. Take an active part in freeing all class war prisoners. Urge your fellow-workers to do the same.

Help to build The DAILY WORKER. When all other newspapers either ignored or falsified the facts on the issue the WORKER pointed to the correct path. It exposed criminal Thayer, the reactionary Fuller and the murder-bent Advisory Committee.

We have been asked to tell of the work which we did in the effort to burst the bars of Charlestown Prison and bring Sacco and Vanzetti back to the ranks of our fighting army. There is little we can say. Let us not talk of what we have done but to what lies ahead of us.

Build the I. L. D.

Build The DAILY WORKER.

Build a wall of Labor against the frame-up system.

In this way only can we carry on the class war effectively. Only in this way can we avenge the death of our dear comrades who died gloriously with revolutionary messages upon their lips.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1927. *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

"It's a Fine Day"--Said Governor Fuller

By MICHAEL GOLD

Someone must write a play about Sacco and Vanzetti. This is now one of our great proletarian legends—it is a perfect epic of the new America.

I suggest Governor Fuller as the villain of the piece. Capitalism is the real villain, the impersonal profit machine.—Capitalism, punishing its two rebels.

But on the stage one must have flesh and blood—not abstractions. Governor Fuller will do as a perfect symbol of capitalism in this great play yet to be written.

It is the day of the execution. The morning sun glitters on the dirty gold dome of the State House in Boston. It is a hot stifling day, a day of swamp mists and heavy breathing. A hundred thousand clerks clatter meekly to work, sweating under their straw hats. The cops suffer in their blue woolen suits and choker collars. It's a fine day for swimming, but the Governor comes to the State House at 10 o'clock.

He greets the newspaper boys with his usual wholesome smile. They immediately write for the first editions:

"The Governor looked rested, as if he had had a good night's sleep. His eyes were clear and friendly, his rosy face beamed. It's a fine morning, isn't it, he said to the newspapermen. I'll be here at my desk until midnight, boys, doing my duty."

He is a tall, handsome man, the Governor, with the strong face of a Roman senator. He is a portly magnifico of the New American Empire, the stern, hard-boiled, genial, ignorant type ruler we are breeding in this country. He was once a trick bicycle rider, this Governor; then he owned a bicycle repair shop; then, when automobiles came in, he was shrewd enough to take to selling them instead of bicycles; now he has about 13 million dollars in the bank, and firmly believes every American boy can rise like himself from trick bicycle rider to Governor of Massachusetts.

He enters ~~his office. Four hard-boiled~~ looking men take chairs about him. They have the iron faces and gimlet eyes of detectives; but they are a little higher than that in the social scale; they are the Governor's political advisers.

They are here to help him do his duty, the duty for which he gave up a pleasant holiday at the beach. All day delegations are to arrive, to plead with the Governor for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In the narrow crooked streets of Boston the mobs of worried clerks rush about their business. The cafeterias are crowded. Taxicabs carve their way through the traffic. The cops sweat and worry. Everyone is tense. Buying and selling goes on as usual—nothing must ever disturb this in America.

But the newsboys are shouting, in a chant like the chorus of a mad futurist play:

"Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die, Must Die!"

And everyone mutters, converses, comments, worries. They agree that Sacco and Vanzetti must die—aren't they Italians? aren't they anarchists? But the clerks worry—the city worries.

* * *

Governor Fuller doesn't worry. He is genial as the delegations are ushered in. He takes the offensive. A liberal woman poet timidly tries to convince him that capital punishment is both wicked and inefficient. He puts her through a cool smiling catechism. What does she know about criminals? What does she know about law? She flounders and stutters, and then retreats in tears. The Governor smiles at his "political advisers"; they smile at him.

A labor delegation from New York arrives. They are right wing leaders in the needle trades who refused to call a protest strike against the execution, believing that friendly words with the Governor would be as effective.

The Governor regards them with a smile of pleasure. Before even that word-hero Judge Panken or that A. F. of L. poet Shiplacoff can utter a sound, Fuller has begun attacking them with questions. How do they know Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent? How do they know Judge Thayer was prejudiced? Were they present at the trial? Do they live in Massachusetts? They try to put in a few feeble arguments, but this irritates the Governor, so they desist.

They do not wish to offend him—it may prejudice him—they still believe there are stirrings of mercy in the chill millionaire's heart.

Two clubwomen arrive from Newport, R. I., women with important husbands. They are pink liberals, and they think the poor Italians should be given another chance, or at least life imprisonment, and they have had tea and dinners with the Governor's wife in the past, and they know Mr. Fuller is a good man. He listens to them, assures them politely he will ponder and pray over their fluttering words, and bows them out. They are rather confused, but hopeful.

* * *

Whitefaced liberals with big names troop in all day. They have followed this case, and until the last minute will not believe the fair name of America is to be sullied by the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. They believe in the pure white abstraction they call "Justice." They are sure one need only present the "facts" to the Governor. They believe in "reason." They believe that there are no classes or class war in America, but that this case is simply a miscarriage of "Justice."

Now they are bumping head first against the stone wall of the capitalist dictatorship and class justice. They are puzzled, alarmed, sickened by the Governor's smooth determination. They repeat whole pages of the "Nation" and the "New Republic" at him. They utter the thousand and one phrases dear to liberalism, but the Governor sheds them like a duck's back, and he politely teases the liberals. He is a realist, this governor; he is class-conscious, he despises liberals. But he is always polite.

They stagger out into the street, their world shattered. Liberal phrases do not soften a class-conscious Governor's heart. They can't understand it at all. And the Governor is smiling at his "advisers" and they are smiling at him.

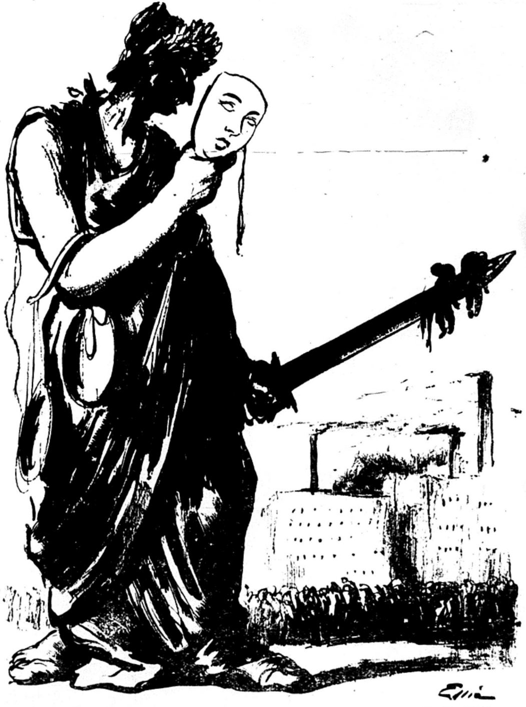
From every corner of the world thousands of telegrams poured in on the Governor. They were last-minute, desperate messages from mayors, congressmen, labor organizations, churches, writers, Japanese, French, Italian, American, African. A whole world was pleading for mercy to two innocent men. It was the biggest event in recent history—this first international protest on a labor issue.

The telegrams arrived, but the newspapermen told their friends later something that they had not the courage to print, namely:—

That These Telegrams Were Never Read!

They were tossed into huge wastebaskets, and then taken away and burned by the janitor. They were on the floor, they were in the corners, they were cynically walked upon by the class-conscious Governor of Massachusetts—the electric-chair Governor.

(Continued on Page Two)



Justice For Labor In Massachusetts

By Fred Ellis

"It's a Fine Day"-- Said Gov. Fuller

(Continued from Page One)

The test of his humanity came when Mrs. Sacco and the sister of Vanzetti were ushered in. He listened to them long and politely, but with a set face. He catechised them, too, on the crime, and pointed out various facts that had "convinced" him of the workers' guilt.

This was at nine o'clock in the evening. The two women were too sad and nerve-wracked to argue with the Governor. They repeated pitiful unanswerable humiliating words; they asked for mercy.

The Russian Soviets have granted mercy to thousands of White Guardists who threw bombs, who invaded the country, who burned villages and slaughtered babies and old men. When one's enemy is no longer dangerous, one must be merciful. Revolutionsits are not sadists; revolutionists do not believe in murder; revolutionists kill only in defense of the workers' cause; revolutionists have a great faith that some day there will be a red dawn on the world, and in the skies will be written the beautiful "word over all": Reconciliation.

But Governor Fuller was faintly annoyed at the two women, and would not discuss the matter of mercy. It is not a word in the legal books; it is not a word in the lexicon of capitalism.

He sent the women out in tears. He said: "I am afraid I will have to go through with my duty."

* * *

There is a pious legend among the voter-boobs of Massachusetts that Governor Fuller "is a good man." John Howard Lawson, in his satirical play, "Loud Speaker" strangely previsaged this by having his Babbitt hero run for governor on a platform with the single slogan: "Harry U. Collins Is a Good Man." It sounds like a joke, but in Massachusetts it is not a joke. Nearly everyone there believes that Governor Fuller is a good man, and that's why they vote for him.

It is a legend that has been carefully built up. Plumbers, paupers and policemen of Boston will tell you with tears in their eyes how Governor Fuller has never accepted a cent of his salary since he has been Governor; how kind he is to his wife; how he loves his children; how genial he is to his workers; how democratically fond he is of poker and beer; what a firm churchman he is; how much he gives to charity every year.

But this "good man" has for several years persisted in his determination that Sacco and Vanzetti must die. And he has whipped up a storm of newspaper prejudice against the men; he has schemed and plotted and framed careful publicity campaigns; he has followed his murder plan through like an expert criminal, he has slept on it month after month.

His mind was made up years ago. His investigation was a piece of political sadism. He knew he would find the men guilty; but he called in witness after witness, and taunted them, and jeered at them. One woman witness for the defense, it is said, left in tears. The Governor had hinted that she was the paid mistress of one of the lawyers for Sacco and Vanzetti.

On this last day Fuller enjoyed torturing the desperate friends of Sacco and Vanzetti who came before him. Someone who went to see him said the Governor was radiant; his "mental attitude was that of a rooster flapping its wings." He really enjoyed this last day, when sobbing women came to him and knelt for mercy.

At precisely midnight Francis Fisher Kane, former Federal Distreit Attorney in Pennsylvania, was in the Governor's office. He was telling the Governor of the tactics of the Department of Justice and its agents provocateurs, a situation he knows from the inside. He begged the Governor to reprieve Sacco and Vanzetti until this federal angle of the case had been cleared up, and the files showing the part the Department of Justice had played in the Sacco case examined.

The Governor went on listening with his polite, satisfied smile. He pretended to be affected by these pleas, impressed by Mr. Kane's logic. He promised he would take the matter under advisement. A humorous murderer he is, a Massachusetts wit, an electric chair clown!

For when Mr. Kane came into the street, his heart beating with a wild, last-minute hopefulness as a result of the Governor's friendly smile, he was startled by the shouting of the newsboys.

They were shouting:

"Sacco Executed at 12.19."

The execution had been going on a few miles away in Charlestown, all during those minutes when the Governor was politely pretending to listen to Mr. Kane's appeal. The Governor had known all the time that the juice was being released into the electric chair. The Governor had been baiting Mr. Kane. The Governor, that good man, had been having his last delightful thrill of sadism.

Yes, Governor Fuller is a good man. Yes, Massachusetts is a good state, and America is a good country. And all over the world there are millions who will never forget Sacco and Vanzetti, nor forgive the good people who murdered them.

MURDER AT MIDNIGHT

By A. B. MAGIL

In Memoriam Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Betrayed and Murdered In The American Class War, August 22, 1927.

I.

"Both are dead."

Dead.
Press the button. Turn on the juice.
Dead.
Waiting, waiting.
For what?
Two wops to sit down in a chair
And be dead.
Show's over.
Time to go home, go to bed.
Time to forget, put it out of your head.
Dead.
(Death. Grim Reaper. Symbolic. Cloak. Hood.
Scythe. Skull.)
Dead.
Both.

* * *

I walked out into the huge soft night.
No light.
Someone had strangled the stars.

II.

Seven years to make a shroud.
Seven years to make it strong enough
To hold the whole of life.
(Wonder how long it takes to make an electric
chair?)
Seven years for two wops.
Dying.
Dead.
"Massachusetts is too proud——"
Seven years to make a shroud

III.

CITY
JAIL
HUNGER
WORKER
SUBWAY
DEMPSEY
BABE RUTH
JESUS
STRIKE
STARVATION
MURDER
DEATH

IV.

Three men in frock coats playing dice.
Three men and a fourth playing with skulls.
Fingers weblike and precise,
Caressing calmly the fluttering dice.
Harvard accents glide like gulls
From lips like nooses hard and strong.
What are the stakes? How long, how long?
Four men in frock coats playing dice.
Dice. Are they loaded?.
Loaded. Bloated.
Four bloated frock coats playing with skulls.

V.

And on two faces hangs the mask
Of the immobile anguish of the years.
This is the honorable task
Of those unbitten by subtle doubts or fears.
Climb, you lousy wops, into your holes.
The god of the Fullers and Thayers will care for
your souls.

VI.

Nights are made black for deeds like this.
Nights are made black, muffled and secret.
Press the button. Turn on the juice.
Show's over.

And the corroding dawn,
Waiting,
Steals like a thief, trembling and ghastly white,
Through the thick, bolted night.

The job is done.
Whistles shriek in factory and mill.
And the implacable sun,
Climbing,
Hangs splendid and terrible and still.

VII.

Go back, slaves, go back.
Go back to the factories, the dancing machines.
Go back, dancing slaves.

Noon.
(The sun is a big round brass spittoon).
Life seethes, blown up.
Collapses like a pricked balloon.
Night.
"Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves."

VIII.

Too intolerably blue, empty, shining, remote the sky.
Too intolerably serene, calm the tall, greatwinded
trees.
Too green every leaf, every grass.
Seared by no sadness, no blight even of the cool
keen panting autumn.
The brown stain of the taking away.
Nothing to mar, no hunger of stamped-out growing,
no cry
Out of denial.

Trees lift strenuous leanness, raise petulant hands,
drag darkness
To them.
Nothing, nothing to mar.

IX.

Each sound is their sound
Life demands life.
Beyond the pathos and the pain
That humans martyr humans with
Their blood shouts over all the earth
Blood, red blood.
My brothers' blood is on my hands.
My brothers' agony burns my flesh.
Agony. Blood.
On my hands.

X.

Pity the wretches that will sit in the cells
Of Charlestown and of Dedham Jails.
Pity the poor stiffs that will come after
To live a while in those exquisite hells.
To live and hear always two voices, always the tread
Of feet always, always dead.

Pity the fellows that will scrub the floors and walls
Of Charlestown and of Dedham Jails.
And never be able to wash away
The great trembling stain
Of Sacco's and Vanzetti's pain.
("The men of this dying old society they brutally
have pulled me away from the embrace of
your brother and your poor mother.")

Pity the rats that will gnaw the moldy crumbs
Of Charlestown and of Dedham Jails.
And smell the smell of their blood
And gasp.
("I would not wish to a dog or to a snake, to the
most low and misfortunate creature of the
earth—I would not wish to any of them what
I have had to suffer for things that I am not
guilty of.")
Pity them, pity them all.

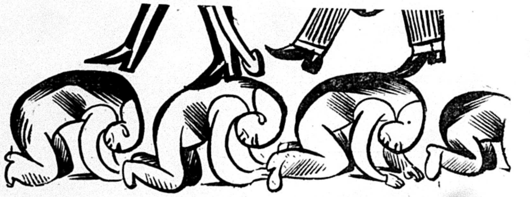
XI.

Saeco And Vanzetti Must Not Die!
Shrill signs hurl the workers' cry.
Strike. Protest. Telegram.
Massachusetts doesn't give a damn.
A million-throated workers' crying.
Sacco and Vanzetti dying, dying.
Sacco and Vanzetti dead.
Dead.

WE SHALL NOT SOON FORGET!

XII.

Hang up your justice on the sour-apple tree of
your pride.
Hand it up, I say, for vultures to feed on,
For soft worm fattening, for the gladdening of all
gnawing, ravenous things.
Hang it up where its resonant stink will fill every
corner and crack of the earth.
Swing it, swing it.
Hang up your justice on the sour-apple tree of
your pride.



—Drawing by WM. GROPPER

"--Shall Not Have Died in Vain"

(Continued from Page 6).

other tendencies in the labor movement. He did valiant work in the defense and we marched together on the picket line, went to jail together, united our forces in a common effort to make the Boston strike successful, etc. Some day men like Alfred Baker Lewis and Upton Sinclair and others who believe in labor unity not labor division and in fighting capitalism not Communism will realize that the socialist party officialdom believes otherwise, that it cannot be removed, that it uses the Baker Lewises and Sinclairs as fig leaves to cover its reactionary nakedness and they will break with the party which serves capitalism by dividing and weakening the labor movement.

9. "PROGRESSIVE" CAPITALIST POLITICIANS PROP UP THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM IN TIME OF CRISIS. Brandeis's refusal to intervene on the silly pretext that he had "personal relations with people interested in the case" and Borah's shameful declaration that no self-respecting government would yield to "the opinion of mankind" or demonstrations of popular will—are outstanding evidences of the fact that the so-called progressives are props of capitalism who in time of crisis find "progressive" justifications for reactionary acts.

10. WE MUST BUILD A LABOR PARTY AND FIGHT FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT. The necessity for labor to unite its forces politically, clean out the agents of the capitalist political parties from leadership in its own ranks and sweep the boss-controlled judges, legislators and executives out of power is an obvious lesson from the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

11. WE MUST FIGHT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM. It is not merely a Thayer or a Fuller or a Katzmann but the system that breeds Thayers and Fullers and Katzmanns, that exploits workers and persecutes them for activity on behalf of their class—it is the capitalist system that has murdered our two comrades.

12. THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT CANNOT BE DESTROYED BY TERROR. History is on our side in the class struggle. All the forces of social development lead to the strengthening and ultimate triumph of our movement. An act of class brutality and terror, such as the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, in place of frightening the workers into desertion of our movement has the opposite result. It arouses and awakens countless fresh hosts of workers. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has disillusioned millions of workers with the capitalist courts, has stirred up their militancy, driven them to the left, put them in a fighting mood. It has weakened the ruling class by unmasking it. It has strengthened international proletarian solidarity by teaching the workers of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and North and South America to act together in a common cause. It has brought new sympathy and support to the labor movement from intellectuals still under the sway of belief in capitalism and its institutions. Those who already sympathized have become more actively sympathetic. The Heywood Brouns and Edna Saint Vincent Millays, the Lawsons and Dos Passos and innumerable other writers and artists have been brought closer to the workers' movement, had their sympathy aroused and some breath of our struggle and our cause must necessarily pass into their writings, serving to undermine capitalism ideologically and prepare the way for a better social order. Sacco and Vanzetti fought for the organization of certain unorganized workers and against capitalism. A little handful of workers followed them and knew of them. Today they have been made into martyrs and heroes and millions follow them into a struggle for the organization of the unorganized and against the capitalist system. In life their voice reached only handfuls. In death their voice is heard round the world. Sacco and Vanzetti are taking their own vengeance. That which was weak in them has perished. That which was strong has been magnified into a powerful force that makes the mighty tremble in their places of power. Ours is the task of keeping alive the memory of their struggles and sufferings, their heroism and their martyrdom. Of carrying on the cause of labor for which they died, of organizing the unorganized workers, of unifying labor's forces, of putting an end to the frame-up system. Of abolishing capitalist justice, capitalist control of courts and governors, of abolishing the system whose enemy and whose victim they were. Let us pledge ourselves that they shall not have died in vain. Let us pledge ourselves to carry on the cause for which they fought and died until the workers are free and capitalism no longer exists on the face of the earth. That is their wish. For that they died. For that we must live and fight. And in that manner will the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti be avenged.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

The Labor Movement and the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By WM. Z. FOSTER

THE American ruling class has dared to execute our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti. In the face of a world-wide protest of the workers and notwithstanding the condemnation of everybody with even a tinge of liberalism in their makeup, the exploiters, throwing aside even the pretenses of legality, have ventured to do away with these two loyal champions of the working class. It was a brutal act of terrorism, which will bring no profit to the capitalists. It was a cynical example of class justice which will waken masses of workers to the hypocrises and horrors of capitalism.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case far transcends in significance the framed-up charge of murder which furnished the technical basis of it. It is a political issue of the most vital importance. The workers in other countries understood this infinitely better than here. Hence, their monster demonstrations. The capitalists, strong and arrogant in their profits of imperialism, wrung from the exploited workers all over the world, saw in the Sacco-Vanzetti execution an opportunity to deliver an attack at the labor movement, through its most advanced section, the left wing. Hence, the tryants struck their deadly blow.

In this great class drama what a sorry role was played by the men who stand at the head of the trade unions. Once again they have acted as agents of the employers. Instead of trying to save Sacco and Vanzetti and thus check this offensive of the employers against the workers, they have facilitated their execution. Great mass strikes, militant demonstrations of all kinds were all that could have saved Sacco and Vanzetti. But these labor lieutentants would have none of such movements. They blocked every effort at real struggle against the executioners of our comrades. Their long course of treachery was climaxed in their last minute statements admitting the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti (statements of A. F. of L., Chicago Federation of Labor, etc.) and asking that their sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

The betrayal of the workers by their false leaders evidenced by such treacherous policies as support of the old capitalist parties, refusal to organize the unorganized, establishment of the B. & O. Plan, etc., receives just one more expression in their shameful failure to support Sacco and Vanzetti. It was such treason by the so-called leaders of labor that jailed Mooney and Billings and that has kept them imprisoned for all these years.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, but the cause for which they died goes on, fertilized by the blood of these new martyrs. It is our duty to make the capitalists pay as dearly as possible for these cold-hearted murders. Millions of workers all over the world are aroused and indignant at this attack upon their leaders and their organizations. It is our big task to point out to them the full political meaning of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, to teach them that the same forces that murdered our comrades are those that oppress the workers in the shops and subject them to the bitterest of exploitation.

The Sacco-Vanzetti execution must be the signal for a renewed struggle against capitalism on every front. One phase of this must be a drive to free all political prisoners. To the eternal shame of the labor movement such men as Mooney, Billings and others remain year after year in jail.

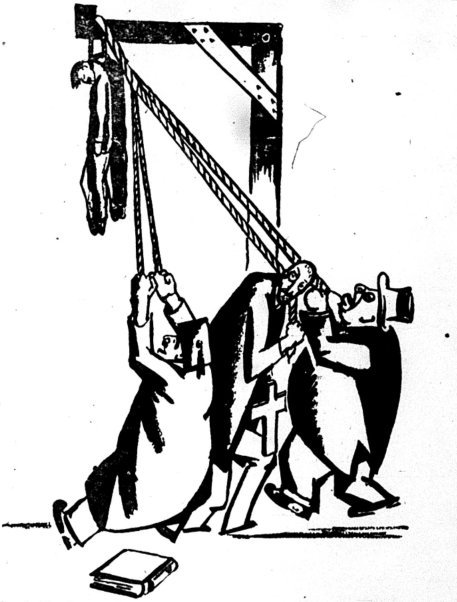
Every trade union, every shop must be made to ring with protests against the assassinations of their comrades. The masses of workers must be turned out to great memorial protest meetings in all industrial districts. August 22nd must be set aside as a day upon which the proletariat all over the world demonstrates against the murder of our comrades and for the emancipation of the workers.

WITHOUT THE BOSSES

Tune of America.

By MARGARET CHIKI

All Comrades called to thee
Ruthenberg of liberty
To you we turned.
Long did we want your lead
To rid us with great speed,
Of bosses proud and strong
But it won't last long.



The Church, The Courts, The Colleges—All Hangmen.

—By M. Pass

"--SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN"

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

MONDAY at midnight they were murdered. The working class was not strong enough to stop it. Our shame, our grief and our indignation are fused in a universal desire to avenge their death. But how shall we do it?

1. INDIVIDUAL VENGEANCE IS IMPOTENT. Certain individualists who see society and its processes only as the work of good individuals and bad individuals have tried to concentrate their hatred upon Fuller or Thayer or Katzmann. They are hateful, contemptible, despicable creatures. Some day, when the working class has won power in America, our tribunals will call them to account for the murder of our comrades. But today the execution of individual vengeance upon them would not move the working class one step forward, would not weaken the frame-up system one iota—would rather strengthen it in the wave of reaction that would follow. There are a thousand Thayers on a thousand judicial benches, a thousand Katzmanns functioning as district attorneys. If we were to execute one of them thru individual action it would only serve to delude our class into forgetting the frame-up system, into believing that Sacco and Vanzetti have been avenged, into forgetting the real culprit, the capitalist system and the capitalist control of government. Remove Thayer or Fuller or Katzmann from the scene and the system that created them and placed them in positions of power over the lives and destinies of their fellow men would create fresh tyrants to take their places. Judge Gary died last week but the steel trust continues to coin the sweat and the blood of workers into solid gold. If every individual directly connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up locally and nationally were to die tomorrow, the frame-up system would remain unshaken.

2. WORKERS CAN EXPECT NO JUSTICE IN THE CAPITALIST COURTS. If we think it is only because the judge happened to be Webster Thayer that Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered, then we have learned nothing from our bitter experience. But there is a lesson that every worker must learn. It is taught by the Mooney case, it is taught by the Centralia case, it is taught by the Anita Whitney case, it is taught by the Milk Wagon Drivers' case and the Stone-cutter's case, it was taught by the Haymarket case, it is taught by every injunction, every verdict of guilty against a picket, every violation of free speech, press or assemblage rights. That these dead comrades of ours shall not have died in vain, every worker in our land must be made to understand it. "Workers can expect no justice from the capitalist courts."

3. OUR GOVERNMENT IS SO CONSTRUCTED AS TO THWART THE POPULAR WILL. The Declaration of Independence speaks of a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind." Mankind thruout the world voiced the opinion that these two men were innocent and must at least get a fair trial. But all agencies of government involved showed an indecent contempt for the opinions of mankind. And they also showed contempt for the opinions and will of the American people. The distinguished "progressive" Senator Borah even thot it would be "cowardly" to yield to popular demand. Yet judges and senators and governors are supposed to be "public servants" and express the will of the people. But our government is so constructed that the very opposite is true. Setting aside the fact that wealth controls press and pulpit and school, the big political parties, individual politicians, appointments, nominations and elections, courts, executives and legislatures—considering the question purely from the standpoint of abstract democracy, —it is evident that our government with its system of checks and balances, of judicial legislation and contempt proceedings, of precedent, of "independent" judiciary, of growing executive power, of appointment, of two-party system, etc., etc. is not responsive to popular will. Now Senator Borah the "progressive" makes a boast of this fact.

4. OUR RULING CLASS WILL NOT GIVE UP ITS POWER WITHOUT A STRUGGLE. Socialists and liberals have tried to promote the illusion that America is "different." Altho history shows no single instance of a ruling class that has relinquished its power and privilges without a struggle, America is supposed to be a democracy responsive to popular will where a majority opinion will be sufficient to destroy the capitalist system and institute a better social order by just voting it in. The American master class is supposed to be ready to give up its privilges without a struggle. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, proves the opposite. Every frame-up case, every strike, every injunction, every use of police or troops in strikes, proves the opposite. When steel workers fight for an eight-hour day—not to abolish capitalism but just to live a little more decently under it—the troops are called out. When miners fight for steady employment or a living wage—not challenging the system but fighting for a small additional share of the wealth they produce—barbed wire and machine guns are set up, mine guards and militia called out, meetings broken up, speeches forbidden, pickets slaughtered, leaders arrested and local unions smashed by force. If the American ruling class uses all the power of wealth and government, of courts and armed force against a mere fight for a living wage to what lengths will it not go against the workers if they attempt to abolish the capitalist system? Any one who cannot see the character of the American ruling class and its use of government must be blind indeed. American labor history is full of bloody pages and it has not yet challenged the capitalist system in serious combat. The Colorado massacre, Centralia, Homestead, McKeesport, Gary, West Virginia, Lawrence, Ludlow, Lowell, San Pedro, Everett, Butte, Calumet—to name any industrial center is to call up visions of a bloody battle in which workers were attacked by armed force not for challenging the capitalist system but merely for asking for the right to organize or to receive something approximating a living wage. Our ruling class is more arrogant and more brutal than most and will never surrender its privilege and power without a struggle.

5. WHILE USING EVERY LEGAL RECOURSE WE MUST BUILD UP A MASS MOVEMENT FOR WORKERS' DEFENSE. Our admiration for the devotion and self-sacrifice of the men and women who made up the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston must not be permitted to blind us to one fatal and fundamental mistake that they made in their conduct of the case. We must draw all the lessons so that such tragedies will be combatted more effectually and prevented in the future. That mistake was a too great and exclusive dependence upon the legal processes of the courts and a deliberate effort at discouraging demonstrations and mass protests in America. They had seven years in which to build up a powerful mass movement which would have terrified the Massachusetts officials and their masters and stayed the hand of the executioner. They did not sufficiently understand the class mechanism involved, did not see the lesson of the Mooney case, the Centralia case and a thousand other frame-ups. They confidently counted upon an abstract classless "justice" and nourished too many illusions in the legal processes of the capitalist courts. They kept the workers believing that the courts would give justice, that the governor would give justice. For seven years when they might have been building a powerful mass movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti they discouraged the building of such a movement. Only after Fuller's decision a few weeks ago, did they perceive their mistake (or rather exhaust their illusions) when it was already too late and only a few weeks remained to build up a mass movement to arouse the popular will and save our two comrades. It is correct to use and exhaust every legal process that capitalist proceedure allows but militant workers can expect no justice from capitalist courts except where the courts dare not carry thru the act of injustice. The only protection for militant workers is the organized power of the working class and all its allies and sympathizers. It was mass protest that saved Tom Mooney from death. Had we begun seven years ago, we could have built such a movement for Sacco and Vanzetti that they would not have dared to kill them.

6. A PERMANENT DEFENSE COMMITTEE IS NEEDED. The Sacco-Vanzetti case is not an isolated one. Acts of injustice, arrests for labor activity, frame-ups, occur in every strike and in every struggle. Dramatic cases ONCE THEY HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY DRAMATIZED can and no doubt should beget their special committee. But until they have attracted national and international attention? And the cases that never attract national and international attention? Such a permanent defense committee can handle EVERY case, dramatic or undramatic, grow with every case, learn with every case so as to be more efficient, more versed in the ways of courts and lawyers and frame-ups and publicity and protest, build up a continuous and cumulative public opinion against the whole system of class injustice and frame-ups, unite all branches of the labor movement so that anarchists do not have to depend only on anarchists, Communists on Communists, socialist on socialists, trade unionists on trade unionists, or a milliner let us say only on other milliners for defense. Even where a case is dramatic enough to warrant a special committee, a permanent defense organization could build a special defense committee more quickly and more efficiently than a bunch of inexperienced and bungling amateurs. Such a permanent defense organization representative of and open to all shades of opinion in the labor movement and ready to defend all cases of class injustice is the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE. It must be built and strengthened.

7. WE MUST UNITE THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND STRENGTHEN IT. The weakness of the American labor movement proved fatal in the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti. As long as it is divided, as long as there are innumerable warring groups, as long as militants are expelled and opponents of militant struggle are in control of the official machinery, our master class can afford to laugh at the feeble protest of the working class. That Sacco and Vanzetti shall not have died in vain, we must organize the unorganized, unite the warring unions, strengthen the labor movement, make it all inclusive of every tendency, develop its militancy and fighting spirit, eliminate its corrupt bureaucracy that shows no militancy in fighting capitalism but much militancy in fighting against militant workers.

8. THE SOCIALIST PARTY BY FIGHTING UNITED FRONTS IS WEAKENING THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND SERVING CAPITALISM. The biggest demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti were held in New York in Union Square. In these demonstrations the International Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the Emergency Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense, the I. W. W., the Workers Party, various trade unions and other labor organizations united. The socialist party refused to join in the demonstrations. A strike was called for August 22nd, the day set for the execution. The socialist party condemned the strike and instructed its adherents not to participate. Business agents of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers under socialist control instructed bosses in various shops to fire any worker going out on strike. When the Workers Party wrote a letter to the socialist party saying: "However great our differences may be we must set them aside and unite our forces in this hour of need," August Claessens threw the letter on the floor in the presence of the messenger who gave it to him. Thus the socialist party did its share to weaken the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti and to perpetuate division and dissension in the labor movement. Notable exception must be made in the case of Alfred Baker Lewis in Boston who was actively engaged in united front activities with Communists, anarchists and

(Continued on Page 7).

Our Murdered Comrades

By HARRY MEYERS.

So you've left us Nicola Sacco—
And you too, Bartolomeo Vanzetti—
You've sampled American democracy as it is understood in Boston.
Boston, the hub of culture.
Here they grind out the blood of the workers
So that some be-spectacled, anemic, knock-kneed young idlers might stay.
That they might acquaint themselves with the prophets of the past
  while stoning the prophets of the present.
That they might admire the art of Dante, Boccaccio and other
Italians of the past and slaying the Italians of the present.
You have left to join the other fighters of the class-struggle.
The Chicago anarchists who paid with their lives for the 8-hour day.
Ling the impetuous, Parsons the studious, Fisher the warm-hearted,
Engels the fiery one, and Spiess the scholar, torch-holders of the future.
You have left to join the other fighters of the class struggle.
Joe Hill, the singer divine who fell before a firing squad in Utah.
Wesley Everest, unsexed and lynched by the 100%'s of Centralia.
Frank Little, the I. W. W. organizer lynched by the forces of smug re-
  spectability in the Anaconda town of Butte.
Farewell, Sacco, Vanzetti—fighters, supreme heroes magnificent
We'll never forget.
THE DEATH WATCH

American Workers Must Learn!

By W. W. WEINSTONE

Despite the fact that the history of the class struggle in America is filled with the brutality of the capitalist class, with violence and murder against individuals and masses of workers, there was a widespread illusion among a great number of people that Sacco and Vanzetti would not be executed.

This illusion affected not only the liberals and humanitarians in whose hearts "hope springs eternally," but the petty-bourgeois socialists as well. So brazen has been the frame-up, so threadbare the evidence and so profound the protest that these people believed the Massachusetts Bourbons would not dare go through with the sentence. But these petty-bourgeois liberals, humanitarians and socialists refuse to recognize the period in which we live —a period of sharp and decisive class struggle and of imperialist reaction.

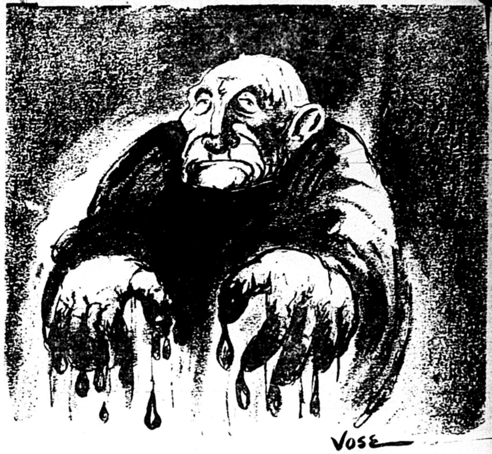
These people failed to aid in mobilizing the masses of labor because they do not understand the position of American capitalism today and the transformation of America from a period of so-called "liberalism" and "democracy" to the stark reactionary country which it is today. The American capitalist class has always been vengeful and despotic toward the workers. Yet 1887, knew a Governor Altgeld who, still bearing the traditions of the pre-monopoly period, freed the remaining victims of the Haymarket outrage. The Fullers of today are the products of the monopoly period in which a despotic financial oligarchy rules with an iron hand over industry and government. It is this reactionary, imperialist oligarchy that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Justice under American imperialism today is the justice of a Mussolini that knows no law but force and no weapon but murder toward the working class. In the days of Altgeld, American capitalism still found use of fine phrases and democratic gestures to delude the American masses. But that epoch was drawn to a close with the imperialist war when the governor who expounded the "New Freedom," Wilson, became the president who plunged America into the world slaughter, the author of the treacherous League of Nations and the collaborator of the enslaving Versailles treaty.

The Sacco-Vanzetti murder is the bloody seal that affirms the period of imperialist domination of America, the period of capitalist reaction, the period of raids and deportations against foreign-born workers, the period of imperialist war and decisive class struggles. This period knows no more of the America, an "asylum" for foreign-born workers. This is a period when America has become instead a huge penitentiary for all labor! What does this American imperialism care for the protest of international labor? It feels strong! Its treasuries are overflowing with the riches of the world. It feels and knows it is the banker to the world. With the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti it hurls a challenge to the working class. As the Caesars of old crushed the protest of their slaves and confirmed their power by stringing the limbs of their victims along the Appian way that all might see and tremble, so the American Caesars crushed the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti before the public gaze of millions, that the huge masses of workers may see the brutal might of American capitalim and submit unprotestingly to its yoke.

This is the reactionary America that speaks the language of the executioner. This is the America that keeps Mooney in jail, that hangs the Frank Littles, that prepares conscription laws against foreign-born labor, that prepares fresh attacks upon the wages and working conditions of American labor. This is the America that carried through the foul execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Petty-bourgeois illusions regarding this America means paralysis for the working class and in the end a betrayal to the struggle for the defense against reaction—a betrayal of the mobilization of the masses to crush the power of the capitalist class.

In this struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, the socialist party and its allies, the Wolls and Greens, where they have not given direct assistance to these hangmen (as in the case of Green and Woll), have sewed illusions among the workers to expect mercy from these executioners of the capitalist class. American labor must learn its lesson. Unceasing class struggle! Only power, only might, only the full strength of the working class expressed in mighty industrial unions, in a powerful labor party, in revolutionary leadership of the labor movement by the Communist Party that had no illusions and has no illusions regarding the class enemies of the working class, can prevent future Sacco and Vanzetti cases. Away with the illusions of the cowardly petty-bourgeois socialists. On with a determined, unflinching struggle against capitalist masters—the executioners of our martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti.



A Platform and a Slogan for Governor Fuller -- The Murder Candidate

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE Minneapolis Tribune is another capitalist journal which breaks a lance against those who hold that Governor Fuller, mindful of the kudos which Cal acquired by getting credit for breaking the Boston police strike, decided to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair after Coolidge had stated that he did "not choose to run."

The Minneapolis organ of steel, railroad and flour milling capitalism brands such speculation as The Nation indulged in recently "a vile and ghastly insinuation."

WHY all the righteous anger?

Is it something new in the United States that capitalist politicians should try to ride into office with the support of the capitalist and middle classes grateful—for the crushing of a strike or the conviction of agitators and organizers of the working class?

IT is of course a ghoulish business but does not the whole system rest on the ability and willingness of the capitalist class to squeeze the lifeblood from the masses in mine, mill and factory—and in case of resistance to kill enough to make the rest quit?

Fickert, the prosecutor of Tom Mooney was not too squeamish to make political capital out of his attempt to send Mooney to the gallows.

BORAH, the knight errant of middle class Americanism, rose to fame and fortune by reason of his services to the metal mining magnates of the Coesur d'Alene in the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. It was not his fault that the working class saved them from the hangman.

Senator Walsh of Montana was re-elected largely because of the votes bought and stolen for him by the copper trust as areward for his eloquent and patriotic justification of the murder of Frank Little.

AT least a dozen lackeys of the lumber trust in the state of Washington stabilized their wavering political fortunes by smearing themselves with the blood of Wesley Everest, tortured to death by a white-collared mob in Centralia.

Was not the most famous utterance of Theodore Roosevelt that statement in regard to the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone caseby which he sought to prejudice the nation against them: "Murder is murder?"

WHO shall number the horde of little minions of coal, oil, steel, shipping, who swept into public office on the wave of gratitude from the rulingclass aroused by the arrests, prosecutions and imprisonment of the I. W. W. during and after the war?

WHO can count the miserable little tools of Wall Street and its subsidiaries who were allowed to dip their hands into the campaign fund of the two capitalist parties by reason of their part in the "red raids" of 1919-20 which caused directly and indirectly the separation of families, unimaginable physical and mental suffering, and uncounted deaths?

WHY does the capitalist press rush to the defense of Governor Fuller?

It is evident that he has right and justice on his side, that in allowing Sacco and Vanzetti to be murdered he acted on precedent hallowed and sanctified by the endorsement it has from the most eminent, as well as the most humble, of American statesmen.

GOVERNOR Fuller should quiet at once all tendency toward "vile and ghastly insinuation."

He should, in a statement marked by the quiet dignity which the issue warrants, announce himself as a candidate on a 100 per cent American ticket with its official insignia an electric chair rampant on the charred corpses of two foreign-born workingmen and the motto: "In hoc signum vinces." (By this sign we conquer.)

THE higher the office he runs for the more support he will get from the lords of finance and industry and his campaign documents, which should be signed by a bloody thumbprint, will make his signature known thruout the world.

Developments in Nicaragua and China make it almost imperative that the next president of the United States should have served an apprenticeship in murder.

But—

No "vile and ghastly" insinuations.

Let us stick to the simple and more horrible truth.

12:20 A. M., AUG. 23, 1927.

By WALTER SNOW.

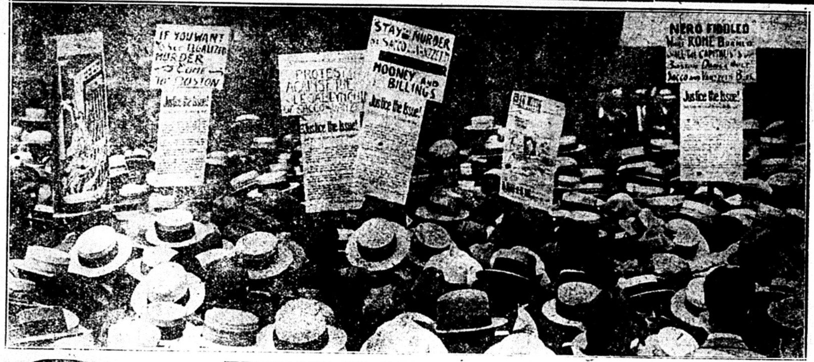
The clock ticks on
And the electric lights are still burning.
But the minutes that have slipped by so
  casually since midnight
Have seen Sacco
And Vanzetti
Breathe as well as I do now
And then, like madmen, be strapped into a
  thing of steel
And have the current that often lit their
  study books
Run through their bodies
Making them cease to think of their op-
  pressed comrades,
Unable to raise again their voices against
  tyrants
And to even breathe
Because the bankers, the judges and the
  priests so decreed.
The clock ticks on
But, starting with this very morning,
Thousands who have been asleep before
Will awaken

THE MURDER OF TWO BRAVE WORKERS

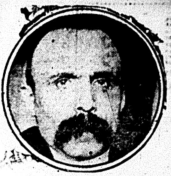
NICOLA SACCO
(1894-1927)

Born in Torremaggiore, Italy. Came to U. S. at age of 17, where he became shoe cutter. Worked in various New England cities. Survivors: Wife, Rose Sacco; son, Dante, 14; Inez, 6, born four months after Sacco's arrest. Active as organizer and speaker for years.

Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston worked ceaselessly to free the two workers. Vanzetti's letters to her from prison reveal in a poignant way his literary and intellectual interests.

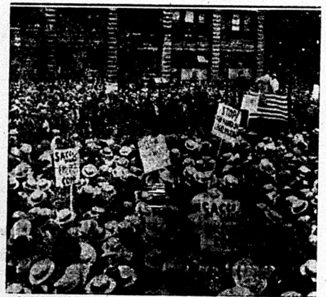

IF YOU WANT To See LEGALIZED MURDER Come To BOSTON
Justice the Issue!
PROTEST AGAINST THE LEGAL LYNCHING OF SACCO-VANZETTI
STAY THE MURDER OF SACCO-VANZETTI
MOONEY AND BILLINGS
NERO FIDDLED While ROME BURNED

Despite the fact that the American Federation of Labor at five successive conventions demanded a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, its president was silent on the frame-up up to the last moment. Shamed by the tremendous labor demonstrations calling for their release, Green finally sent an apologetic letter to Gov. Fuller urging that the death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI
(1888-1927)

Born in Valla Falletto, Italy. Unmarried. Came to U. S. in 1908. Worked as restaurant dishwasher and pastry cook in New York; in cordage mills at Plymouth, Mass. Blacklisted after strike there and began to peddle fish in Plymouth. Was active as speaker, and writer.



50,000 workers crowd Union Square to demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti—in the face of machine guns, armored motorcycles, gas and tear bombs, and 2,000 cops.

Webster Thayer, who presided at the "trial" of the frame-up victims. His conduct at that time was violently prejudicial to the defendants, and even Fuller's reactionary committee described it as "indiscreet." When he sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti in Dedham last spring he didn't dare look in their faces once during the entire proceedings.

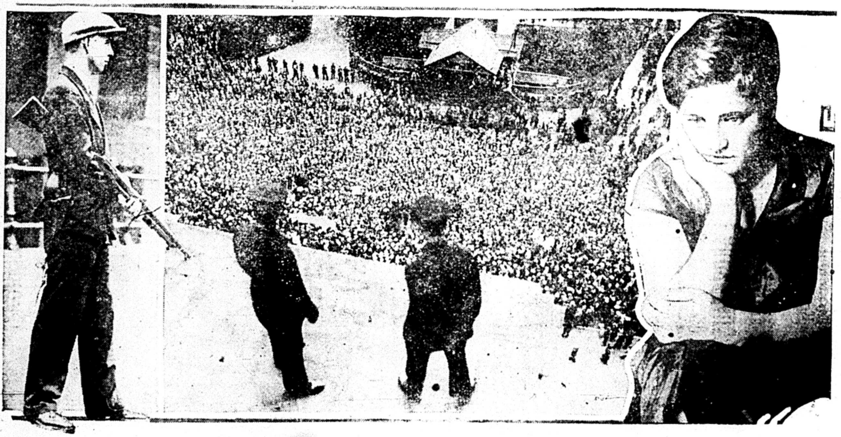
Governor Alvin T. Fuller.

Executioner of the two innocent workers. This manufacturer of Packard cars, his fortune valued at $13,000,000, hopes now to step to a chair in the White House over the shattered bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Fuller's "Advisory" committee: Straton, Lowell, and Grant. They gave the tone of respectability to the bloody verdict of the New England mill owners. Their report is a classic of prejudice, distortion and class hatred.

JOHN SARGENT

John Sargent, attorney general of U. S., who refused to permit examination of department of justice files showing conspiracy to "get" Sacco and Vanzetti because they were radicals.



POWERS HAPGOOD

Powers Hapgood, former Harvard athlete, militant leader of miners. Arrested many times for picketing state house; in desperation police confined him in psychopathic ward of hospital for "examination."

"Mysterious" bomb explosion in Baltimore. Occupants were conveniently out of town at the time. These "accidents" usually occur when agents of capitalism are engaged in some particularly murderous act like framing Tom Mooney or killing Sacco and Vanzetti.

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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FRENCH LABOR'S WAR ON AMERICAN LEGION GROWS; HUGE SACCO-VANZETTI FUNERAL IN BOSTON SUNDAY

THOUSANDS OF BOSTON WORKERS FILE PAST COFFINS OF MARTYRS

Mass Procession to Follow Bodies to Crematory Sunday Afternoon

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Thousands of workers are silently filing by the coffins of Sacco and Vanzetti, which lie in a little north end undertaking establishment. More than 30,000 workers have already marched by the coffins in silent tribute to the two working class martyrs. Several thousand of floral tributes from all parts of the country are pouring in for the funeral procession on Sunday.

In an effort to lessen the effectiveness of the procession Boston police have forbidden placards and banners.

"Guard" Funeral Chapel.

With hundreds of workers on hand, an increased police guard today was posted at the funeral chapel.

At the same time workers were planning a drive on the street commissioner's office to hold a monster "march of sorrow" Sunday, as under the city ordinance only 200 can march and thousands have asked for a place in the line.

Before Judge William Sullivan charges of "inciting to riot and advocating anarchy" were brought against Mary Donovan of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. The case was continued until next Monday. Miss Donovan left for West Brookfield, where Dante Sacco, 14, son of Nicola, has been staying.

Hapgood to Sue Police.

Suit will be brought in Boston against Charles E. Blight, head of the Massachusetts State police, for the false and malicious arrest of Powers Hapgood, young militant mine leader and former Harvard athlete.

Hapgood was arrested and sent to a psychopathic ward for observation during a picket demonstration in front of the state house. His arrest was engineered to keep him from further demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti.

From the chapel the bodies will be conveyed to North End Park, from which will start across the city a "march of sorrow."

Later, following cremation, the ashes of Sacco will be turned over to his widow. The ashes of Vanzetti will be carried to New York and thence home to Italy by his sister, under present tentative plans. A tour of the country by a delegation carrying the ashes of both was still under discussion.

Extra police details today were ordered out for Sunday afternoon as a large influx of workers from surrounding cities and towns was expected to view the funeral procession.

I. L. D. WARNS OF SCHEME TO FRAME CHESWICK MINERS

Broader Organization Needed to Stop Murder

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 26.—The arrest of more than twenty miners in Cheswick, Pennsylvania, arising out of the attack by state troopers upon a peaceful protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti, holds all the possibilities for the creation of another labor frame-up on a large scale.

Thousands of workers had gathered in Cheswick, on the eve of the execution, to urge the liberation of the two martyred labor fighters, when a troop of the state Cossacks rode into the crowd with drawn clubs and guns. Gas bombs were poised for use against the unarmed and pacific workers. Men and women were struck at, right and left, by the Cossacks who have a black anti-labor reputation thruout the state and who have been condemned time and again by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and other working class organizations.

Arrest Innocent.

In the course of the attack, many of the participants in the protest meeting were seriously hurt by the brutal and indiscriminate blows of the troopers, and one of the troopers himself was killed by a shot, fired by an unknown person. The police immediately arrested the large group of workers and are searching for the person who is supposed to have fired the shot.

International Labor Defense is in charge of the cases of the men who have been arrested, and is preparing

(*Continued on Page Six*)

PRAVDA SEES WORLD PROTEST AS MEANS TO AID CHINA REVOLUTION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 26.—Pravda points out that August 23rd completely shattered the dreams of Poincaré and his flunkeys that stabilized French capitalism will cope easily and painlessly with revolutionary tendencies. "The great significance of August 23rd for France and the whole world lies in the fact that workers again began the fight and the construction of barricades," says the Pravda.

"The tremendous significance of the Paris demonstration is emphasized by the fact that Paris does not act alone. With Paris workers, workers thruout France demonstrated.

Worked With Chinese Revolution.

"The protest in London also deserves particular attention. The very fact that the London police were unable to forestall this demonstration and that scores of workers were wounded and arrested is the best proof of the revolutionary nature of the demonstration.

"[illegible]ndon is distinguished from Paris in that it has no tradition of street fights. It is for this very reason that every street event in London acquires symptomatic significance.

"The London and Paris events should be considered in connection with the successful progress of the revolutionary troops in China and the successful entrance of these troops into Kwantung.

"Just because of the difficult and complicated stage that the struggle has now reached, every bit of progress made by the revolutionary troops acquires serious political importance. The mobilization of masses in different parts of Europe and America creates favorable ground for the successful progress of the revolution in China.

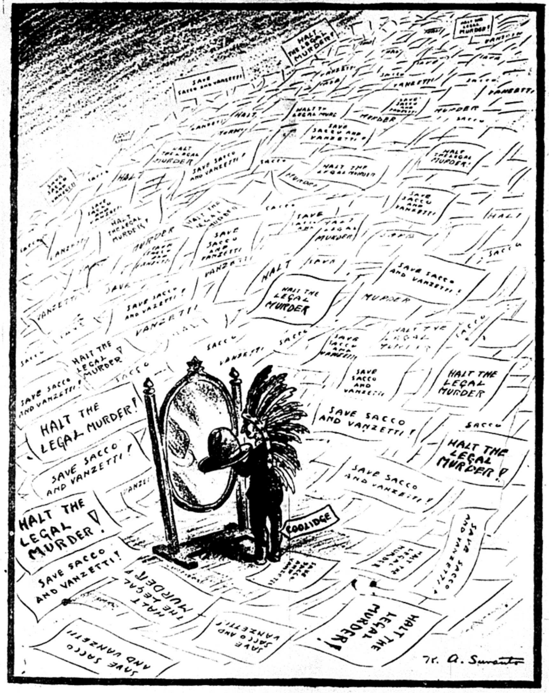
Mobilization of Workers.

"After a lengthy stoppage we for the first time observe the direct union of the revolutionary movement in China with the class movement of the proletariat of the west under the direct leadership of Communism. We are entering a new phase of strained class struggle. Obscurantists like Fosh, ardently assisted by the servile Vorwaerts, would like to overcome the new wave of proletarian class struggle by a holy campaign against the first socialist country. However, the voices of Fosh and the Vorwaerts are powerless against to stifle the proletarian fighters of the west and the east.

Greetings to World Workers.

The assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti serves a signal for a great mobilization of the forces of the proletarian revolution. The working class of the Soviet Union, now preparing its celebration for its tenth anniversary, sends a revolutionary salute to the revolutionary fighters of the east and the west.

HE WAS TOO BUSY



MAKE MEMORIAL MEETINGS FOR SACCO, VANZETTI PROTESTS AGAINST CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM, URGES MANIFESTO OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 26.—Appealing to workers of the world to make the memorial demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti a demand for the release of all class war prisoners and a demonstration against capitalism and imperialism, the Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued the following appeal to all Communist Parties:

"Sunday, August 28, will take place the interment of the victims of "democratic" justice of the American executioners. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti who imagined the possibility of the overthrow of capitalism by individual attacks on the representatives of capitalism is convincing proof that the road of emancipation lies through fighting for the revolutionary power by the proletariat.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International appeals to all Communist Parties to transform the day of interment of the victims of class justice into a day for the mobilization of the working masses at meetings and demonstrations for struggle, against bourgeois justice. For emancipation of all prisoners of capitalism. Against capitalism and imperialism. For power by the proletariat of all the world.

"Executive Committee of the Communist International."

DETROIT POLICE SMASH WORKERS PARTY OFFICES

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 26.—The Workers Party office here was raided last night and 13 members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League were arrested. They are being held incommunicado. For the last 15 hours all efforts to obtain their release has been fruitless.

When the police entered the office under the orders of the district attorney's office they destroyed all the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial decorations, pictures, and a bust of Lenin and whatever else they could place their hands upon.

1350 LEGIONNAIRES SAIL FROM NEW YORK FOR FRANCE; MUST FACE SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST OF LABOR

Two contingents of American Legion members sailed yesterday afternoon for their convention at Paris. Six hundred sailed on the United States Liner President Roosevelt and 750 on the Cunard Liner Lancastria.

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"The working class of all the world," the appeal continues, "considers the cold-blooded murder as a challenge to the proletariat. The campaign against the American imperialist is growing and turning into a great international class movement. The might of this movement lies in its being developed on a single front in all countries notwithstanding the sabotage of the reformists.

"The revolutionary struggle extended along the front of the international proletariat will succeed only if directed not only against the direct authors of the execution but also against the conscious servants of the executioners and obscurantists.

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"French and English workers, with their powerful demonstrations as well as the revolutionary workers of America, Australia, Germany and Poland gave their first warning to the rejoicing fascists and obscurants of all countries. It is imperative to continue the struggle by all means.

"The revolutionary struggle is boiling in different parts of the world. The revolutionary troops of China are continuing to fight against the imperialists, northern militarists and traitors from Wuhan and Nanking. The French workers again, after a lengthy interval, began the revolutionary street struggle. The memory of the July insurrection is alive in the hearts of the Viennese workers.

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Prevent Future Murders.

"The next and pressing problem of the vanguard of the working class is to unite all of these revolutionary streams for a decisive combat against bourgeois justice and the torture and [illegible] of working class fighters."

FRENCH LABOR'S WAR ON AMERICAN LEGION GROWS; HUGE SACCO-VANZETTI FUNERAL IN BOSTON SUNDAY

THOUSANDS OF BOSTON WORKERS FILE PAST COFFINS OF MARTYRS

Mass Procession to Follow Bodies to Crematory Sunday Afternoon

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Thousands of workers are silently filing by the coffins of Sacco and Vanzetti, which lie in a little north end undertaking establishment. More than 30,000 workers have already marched by the coffins in silent tribute to the two working class martyrs. Several thousand of floral tributes from all parts of the country are pouring in for the funeral procession on Sunday.

In an effort to lessen the effectiveness of the procession Boston police have forbidden placards and banners.

"Guard" Funeral Chapel.

With hundreds of workers on hand, an increased police guard today was posted at the funeral chapel.

At the same time workers were planning a drive on the street commissioner's office to hold a monster "march of sorrow" Sunday, as under the city ordinance only 200 can march and thousands have asked for a place in the line.

Before Judge William Sullivan charges of "inciting to riot and advocating anarchy" were brought against Mary Donovan of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. The case was continued until next Monday. Miss Donovan left for West Brookfield, where Dante Sacco, 14, son of Nicola, has been staying.

Hapgood to Sue Police.

Suit will be brought in Boston against Charles E. Blight, head of the Massachusetts State police, for the false and malicious arrest of Powers Hapgood, young militant mine leader and former Harvard athlete.

Hapgood was arrested and sent to a psychopathic ward for observation during a picket demonstration in front of the state house. His arrest was engineered to keep him from further demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti.

From the chapel the bodies will be conveyed to North End Park, from which will start across the city a "march of sorrow."

Later, following cremation, the ashes of Sacco will be turned over to his widow. The ashes of Vanzetti will be carried to New York and thence home to Italy by his sister, under present tentative plans. A tour of the country by a delegation carrying the ashes of both was still under discussion.

Extra police details today were ordered out for Sunday afternoon as a large influx of workers from surrounding cities and towns was expected to view the funeral procession.

I. L. D. WARNS OF SCHEME TO FRAME CHESWICK MINERS

Broader Organization Needed to Stop Murder

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 26.—The arrest of more than twenty miners in Cheswick, Pennsylvania, arising out of the attack by state troopers upon a peaceful protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti, holds all the possibilities for the creation of another labor frame-up on a large scale.

Thousands of workers had gathered in Cheswick, on the eve of the execution, to urge the liberation of the two martyred labor fighters, when a troop of the state Cossacks rode into the crowd with drawn clubs and guns. Gas bombs were poised for use against the unarmed and pacific workers. Men and women were struck at, right and left, by the Cossacks who have a black anti-labor reputation thruout the state and who have been condemned time and again by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and other working class organizations.

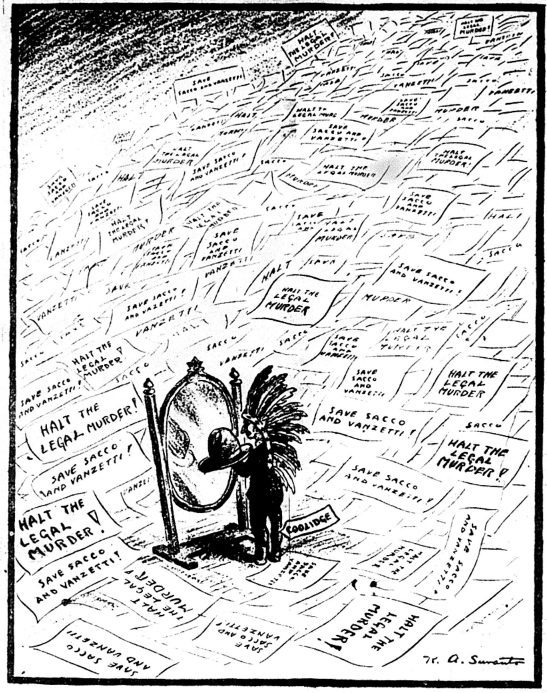
Arrest Innocent.

In the course of the attack, many of the participants in the protest meeting were seriously hurt by the brutal and indiscriminate blows of the troopers, and one of the troopers himself was killed by a shot, fired by an unknown person. The police immediately arrested the large group of workers and are searching for the person who is supposed to have fired the shot.

International Labor Defense is in charge of the cases of the men who have been arrested, and is preparing

(Continued on Page Six)

HE WAS TOO BUSY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PRAVDA SEES WORLD PROTEST AS MEANS TO AID CHINA REVOLUTION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 26.—Pravda points out that August 23rd completely shattered the dreams of Poincaré and his flunkeys that stabilized French capitalism will cope easily and painlessly with revolutionary tendencies. "The great significance of August 23rd for France and the whole world lies in the fact that workers again began the fight and the construction of barricades," says the Pravda.

"The tremendous significance of the Paris demonstration is emphasized by the fact that Paris does not act alone. With Paris workers, workers thruout France demonstrated.

Worked With Chinese Revolution.

"The protest in London also deserves particular attention. The very fact that the London police were unable to forestall this demonstration and that scores of workers were wounded and arrested is the best proof of the revolutionary nature of the demonstration.

"London is distinguished from Paris in that it has no tradition of street fights. It is for this very reason that every street event in London acquires symptomatic significance.

"The London and Paris events should be considered in connection with the successful progress of the revolutionary troops in China and the successful entrance of these troops into Kwantung.

"Just because of the difficult and complicated stage that the struggle has now reached, every bit of progress made by the revolutionary troops acquires serious political importance. The mobilization of masses in different parts of Europe and America creates favorable ground for the successful progress of the revolution in China.

Mobilization of Workers.

"After a lengthy stoppage we for the first time observe the direct union of the revolutionary movement in China with the class movement of the proletariat of the west under the direct leadership of Communism. We are entering a new phase of strained class struggle. Obscurantists like Fosh, ardently assisted by the servile Vorwaerts, would like to overcome the new wave of proletarian class struggle by a holy campaign against the first socialist country. However, the voices of Fosh and the Vorwaerts are powerless against to stifle the proletarian fighters of the west and the east.

Greetings to World Workers.

The assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti serves a signal for a great mobilization of the forces of the proletarian revolution. The working class of the Soviet Union, now preparing its celebration for its tenth anniversary, sends a revolutionary salute to the revolutionary fighters of the east and the west.

MAKE MEMORIAL MEETINGS FOR SACCO, VANZETTI PROTESTS AGAINST CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM, URGES MANIFESTO OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 26.—**Appealing to workers of the world to make the memorial demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti a demand for the release of all class war prisoners and a demonstration against capitalism and imperialism, the Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued the following appeal to all Communist Parties:**

"Sunday, August 28, will take place the interment of the victims of "democratic" justice of the American executioners. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti who imagined the possibility of the overthrow of capitalism by individual attacks on the representatives of capitalism is convincing proof that the road of emancipation lies through fighting for the revolutionary power by the proletariat.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International appeals to all Communist Parties to transform the day of interment of the victims of class justice into a day for the mobilization of the working masses at meetings and demonstrations for struggle, against bourgeois justice. For emancipation of all prisoners of capitalism. Against capitalism and imperialism. For power by the proletariat of all the world.

"Executive Committee of the Communist International."

DETROIT POLICE SMASH WORKERS PARTY OFFICES

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 26.—The Workers Party office here was raided last night and 13 members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League were arrested. They are being held incommunicado. For the last 15 hours all efforts to obtain their release has been fruitless.

When the police entered the office under the orders of the district attorney's office they destroyed all the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial decorations, pictures, and a bust of Lenin and whatever else they could place their hands upon.

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LUIGIA VANZETTI AND ROSE SACCO

Liberty in Boston

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } ....Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
BERT MILLER........Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Harvard Studies Cerebral Anatomy.

Peter, semi-barbarian czar of Russia, afterwards called "the great," decapitated one of his mistresses, Mary Hamilton, picked her head up in his hands and delivered a lecture on anatomy. Peter was a sadistic fiend who used to swing the axe over the heads of his victims in order to work up an appetite for breakfast. His terror was the abomination of his day. He was specially trained for his job. During his youth, spent in the streets of Moscow among the lowest criminal elements, he learned from his associates all the basest of practices; afterwards he taught them new practices that required the invention of new names to describe them.

But today, even Peter could learn lessons from the refined murder gang that holds forth at Harvard University in Boston, or rather that part of Boston known as Cambridge. President A. Lawrence Lowell was one of the three of the "advisory committee" of capitalist flunkeys who tried to whitewash Governor Fuller, Judge Thayer and the original murder gang that conspired to assassinate Sacco and Vanzetti.

Newspaper reports relate that the brain of Sacco is now in Harvard medical school being "studied." It is useless to indulge in indignant demands as to how it got there; to ask whether it was by legal process or not. Only a dolt expects anything from the hyenas of capitalism but the most outrageous violence. One thing is certain, they can no longer torture Sacco by prodding what was once his brain that was shattered by the bolt of electricity hurled into it by the refined murderers at Charlestown prison and their associates of the Massachusetts state house and Harvard University. Capitalism knows no law but might. All its crimes are covered with the hypocritical cloak of legality.

Perhaps these low prostitutes of Harvard, who conduct an institution for teaching the spawn of the capitalist class how to rob, murder and torture the working class are curious to learn whether the brain of a man with principles that are not for sale to the highest bidder are different from their's and their associates' brains.

Every act of the murderers of Massachusetts, who personify the vindictiveness of the whole capitalist class toward the working class, increase the bitter, burning hatred in which intelligent workers hold the enemy class and its agents. The revolutionists must constantly remind the workers of these atrocities in order to fan into a red blast the flames of fury that must bring crashing to the earth the whole rotten edifice of capitalism, erected upon soil soaked with the blood of the working class.

Wilbur's "100 Per Cent Increase" in Naval Armament.

Secretary of the navy Wilbur has denied that he gave out an interview stating that he would recommend to the coming session of Congress "a 100 per cent increase" in the navy building program. Yet this statement was carried by all of the influential Pacific coast papers and sent out by the press services.

It is probable that Wilbur simply spoke out of his turn and voiced the intentions of the militarists before a sufficient amount of preparatory publicity work had been done.

The Wilbur statement undoubtedly embarrassed the Coolidge administration which is still clinging formally to its economy program and this is probably the reason for the hasty denial but we can be sure that the sharpening of the rivalry between Britain and America disclosed at Geneva will be utilized to the limit to put over a huge naval program.

The more open spokesmen of imperialism are already speaking joyously of the possibility of authorization for 40 more cruisers At a minimum of $12,000,000 each this will involve the tidy sum of $480,000,000.

The cost of world domination is tremendous but the imperialists are able to transfer it to the shoulders of the workers, farmers and the middle class. Both the capitalist parties are committed to the war program of Wall Street, both are instruments of the war mongers and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur merely said what the leaders of both parties are thinking.

Heavy taxation, militarization of the population, further adventures abroad in conflict with other imperialist powers until a crisis arises making war inevitable—this is the future prospect for the American masses.

A labor party based on a well organized and militant labor movement is the best weapon for the struggles against this program. Whoever is against it is an enemy of the masses and gives aid to imperialism.

Cossack Terror in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania state constabulary, a special corps of vicious thugs and gunmen, recruited from the scum of the earth, are always on the job when it comes to suppressing labor demonstrations of any kind. Supplementing the numerous private armies composed of creatures of a similar calibre maintained by the great corporations, this state police force tries to hold in chains the slaves of the industries of that state. Riding roughshod over all the pretended constitutional safe-guards guaranteed inhabitants of this country, these marauders obey only the law of the coal and steel interests.

Recently this police outfit has been busy suppressing demonstrations against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The workers in the slave pens of the Pittsburgh district realize that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was an attack upon the entire working class and they meet to show their solidarity with the tens of millions throughout the world who are infuriated at the abominable crime of Fuller, Thayer, the eminent university professors and the rest of the Massachusetts assassins. The state cossacks, ever loyal servants of their masters, use the most vicious tactics to break up these demonstrations. They started a riot at Cheswick, Pennsylvania, in the Pittsburgh district the day after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, during the progress of a demonstration. In their irresponsible rampage one of their own number was shot—probably by another cossack. Guns, clubs and tear-gas bombs were their weapons against peaceful and defenseless workers. They arrested twenty workers and accused them of inciting the riot the troopers themselves had started. It is reported that they are looking for the man who shot the cossack. Evidently they are preparing to frame-up someone.

More than ever is it now imperative that the workers start organizational drives to create weapons of defense and offense against the ever growing viciousness of American capitalism.

The answer to these attacks must be the creation of labor parties to challenge the political power of the oppressors and murderers, strengthen the unions, build up the defense societies of labor, fight for the protection of the foreign born workers in order to put a stop to the offensive against the working class in the United States.

LUIGIA VANZETTI AND ROSE SACCO

Rose Sacco, wife of Nicola Sacco (right), and Lugia Vanzetti, sister of Bartolomeo Vanzetti. On them the blow falls heaviest.

Effective Defense of Victims of Class War.

The manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party on the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the voracious bloodhounds of capitalism carries out the best traditions of the revolutionary movement, inasmuch as it not only properly stigmatizes the murder crew in Massachusetts and extends the denunciation to the national government, but also fearlessly criticizes the weaknesses, the hesitations and vacillations and open treachery of the so-called labor and liberal elements who did as much to send the victims of class vengeance to their deaths as did Fuller and his murder crew.

In the front ranks of those alleged spokesmen of labor who serve the interests of the assassins of the working class must be placed the name of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who refused to use his office to aid the two champions of the working class; those valiant Italian workers who without pay or any hope of reward except the approval of the workers among whom they toiled, fought a battle that Green and his ilk would shrink from fighting. Undoubtedly a word from Green would have resulted in nation-wide demonstrations that would have embraced not only the three million organized workers, but millions of unorganized. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor had the power to stay the hand of the executioner, yet it refused to use that power for the reason that its role is that of defender of the capitalist class and assistant executioner of the working class. The manifesto of the Party points unerringly to the destiny of the corrupt labor bureaucracy as sinking ever lower in the service of capitalism as the class struggle sharpens.

Closely akin to this venal bureacracy is the officialdom of the socialist party who resorted to the most pessimistic propaganda such as proposing a "day of mourning" instead of rallying the workers to a determined struggle. This sort of insipid propaganda became, in this case, positively murderous, as it tended to spread defeatism and despair among the ranks of the working class.

Certainly one of the greatest of all handicaps was the handling of the case by the liberal and anarchist elements who gained control of the Sacco and Vanzetti defense committee in Boston, and placed their hopes in legalistic juggling, while endeavoring at all cost to appear eminently "respectable."

The manifesto of the Workers (Communist) Party declares that the only hope of the workers is to rely upon their own mass power to combat the murderous conspiracies of the capitalist governments.

In the long fight for liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti it was the Communists alone who constantly kept before the working class the fact that only their own paper would avail against the murder conspirators. Had the other defenders of Sacco and Vanzetti devoted half as much energy to aiding in stimulating this mass movement and encouraging the working class to unleash its fury against the Massachusetts butchers and the puppets at Washington we would today be celebrating the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti instead of teaching to the working class the lessons of their martyrdom.

Youngstown Workers Party to Hold Picnic

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 26.—The annual picnic of the Workers (Communist) Party of Youngstown will be held Sunday afternoon, August 28th at Stop 28, Sharon car line. District Organizer I. Amter of Cleveland will be the speaker.

A program of entertainment is being arranged by the committee and a large attendance of steel workers is expected.

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Read The Daily Worker

Liberty in Boston

To those not actually taking part in the swift moving chain of events revolving around the burning of Sacco and Vanzetti, it would be difficult to comprehend and correctly analyze the complete significance of the distorted and half-told stories which were blazoned in huge headlines in the capitalist press thru the nation.

The kept press of Boston with few exceptions, has gone out of it's way, since Gov. Fuller white-washed Thayer & Co., to whet the appetities of its readers for the approaching execution by placing side by side pictures of the martyred workers and pictures of a juror's house which was "mysteriously" bombed last week.

Police terrorism was complete in every detail, their job being to vigorously suppress every voice, be it ever so meek, that was raised in protest against the carrying out of the last act in this tragic holocaust.

I was one of a group that comprised the second platoon of pickets in front of the State House. The sidewalk was literally swarmed with police both in "harness" and civilian clothes, while mounted police rode leisurely up and down the street. Hordes of newspaper reporters and camera-men made traffic difficult and the crowd which filled the north-west corner of Boston Common was rapidly growing in size and was forced back to the center of the Common by the police repeatedly.

Our picket line was given the usual order to disperse, but being firm in the conviction that we were exercising our rights of peaceful persuasion as guaranteed by law, we continued to move along the curbing in an orderly, determined manner holding our placards high.

A detail of reserves swung around the corner and were loudly applauded by a group of legionnaires, just leaving the State House after going thru some form of ceremonial hocus-pocus, and in a few seconds we were pounced upon and rushed against a stone wall. The police were ordered by their superiors to "take a good look at these people, so you will know them when you see them again," which was followed by the "grand march" to the Joy Street Station. Several times during the long walk to the jail we were cheered and applauded by sympathetic workers and liberals from Beacon Hill.

The noble blue-coat who escorted me was of a questioning turn of mind. He inquired if I believed in god and on receiving an answer in the negative burst out: "That's what the trouble is with all you people, no respect for god's laws and no respect for courts." He suggested that I should read Pope Pious' Encyclical and learn something. I agreed on condition that he familiarize himself with the writings of Marx and Engels, as I believed as two members of the wage-earning class we should share our literary views.

Once lined up in the station house we were searched and booked and I was relieved of my copy of The DAILY WORKER by an understrapper who barked out that "papers like that don't belong in THIS country." While being assigned to our cells we were given a rousing welcome by our fellow-workers of the first picket line. Some one raised his voice to the tune of "Solidarity Forever" and all hands responded with a vigor that made our filthy old cell-rooms ring. Meanwhile the women, particularly those comrades of foreign birth, were herded in the guard-room where they were forced to put up with all sorts of insults and indignities from the cops. These girls were not to be bested, however, and when asked by the "brave officers" when they were going back to "Rooshia" they were quick to reply "When is the Boston police force going back to Ireland?"

More and more pickets were brot in, each new group being given the same welcome cheers. When the cheering subsided the first question asked our newly arrived comrades was: "How many of you were taken in this time and how many more are waiting to go on the line?"

Evidently the thundering challenge of our many voices chanting the "Internationale" was more than our hosts could endure for three cops walked to the end of the cell-corridor where they stopped for a bit and then walked out grinning sheepishly. Our noses soon discovered the meaning of their mysterious mission when the sickening fumes of a "stink bomb" was wafted into our close, damp cells. By the way, this is a crime under Boston "law," but after all weren't we only workers? What difference? The ladies in the smoke-filled guard room were also given a taste of chivalry as practised by Bostons' stink bomb-throwing guardians of law and order. Perhaps this was not enough, for when several of the ladies requested the privilege of using the toilet they were ushered into our cell room section and in plain view of the male occupants of the cells they were told to use the vile accommodations of an empty cell where all the scum of the underworld are confined.

Later in the day Powers Hapgood arrived and was locked up in our section. After hastily outlining the situation "outside" he joined us in singing and cheering until he was suddenly taken from his cell and whisked away to the Psychopathic Hospital where he was held for some time incommunicado.

Perhaps the most interesting part of our sojourn behind the bars was the sifting out of two strange "fellow-prisoners" who were suspected of being stool-pigeons. Just before the last line of pickets was brot in, a roll-call of each cell was suggested. Everyone was asked to give his cell-mates, his name, address, occupation and reason for being on the picket line. All were able to give a satisfactory account of himself excepting one stranger on each side of the jail. These two had been busy thruout the early part of our "visit," while our bail was being arranged, in asking all sorts of trick questions, etc., and had aroused suspicions. One of these fellows was found, I was told by one of the pickets, with a gun on his person and was later observed chatting with an officer before being assigned to one of the cells, which held from four to five prisoners. When he was asked point-blank by his cell-mates, why he was in Boston, he replied, "I was sent by a certain organization to do a certain thing." What the organization was and what the "certain thing" could have been is best answered by the fact that he was nowhere to be seen when the pickets were arraignd in court Tuesday morning.

After being arrested for carrying a placard on the Common, William Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Congress, was told by the arresting officer that "this is the first I have seen a Nigger bastard who is a Communist." Patterson was singled out by a mounted policeman who tried to ride him down, only the fact that he, (Patterson) dodged around a tree saved him from the sharp hoofs of the horse. After being released on bail Patterson took his place on the State House picket line and soon found his way into jail where once more he was the object of the vicious race-prejudice of thick-skulled police.

These are only a few instances of some of the examples of rabid fascism prevailing in Boston, they are the facts which never see the light of day in the capitalist papers until given the "proper" angle by labor-hating editors. I have also tried to portray the splendid spirit of solidarity of the workers who carried on their unflinching protest in the face of the most ruthless repression known to Boston since the days of the Boston massacre.

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LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

COMMON SOLDIERS OF GREAT WAR IN AN ORGANIZATION

Protested Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—The reactionary American Legion attacks Sacco and Vanzetti for their working class actions, and approves of their execution, but the American Legion does not represent the rank and file of the veterans of the World War.

The common soldiers have formed an organization, the United American Veterans, which has as officers none who were officers in the army, and is trade union in its composition. This organization protested the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Organized in the past few months as the United American Veterans these ex-soldiers and sailors comprise chiefly men from the ranks of labor unions who are disappointed at the way the American legion plays in with the politicians against the veterans and also with its unfriendliness to organized labor.

All Union Men.

The Chicago Post, which is No. 1 in the national organization, is commanded by President R. L. Fitch of Local 113, International Association of Machinists. The other offices are also filled by union men, including members of the plasterers, waiters, brick and clay workers, postoffice workers, postal clerks and miners unions.

Other posts have been organized or are under way in the principal cities of the country. Even Mason City, Ia., the home of Assistant Secretary of War Hanford MacNider who is a former national commander of the American legion, is about to appear on the roster of United American Veterans posts.

Service Men Betrayed.

Service men are dropping their membership in such organizations as the legion, the World War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Private Soldiers & Sailors legion, and the Disabled American Veterans. The declaration of the new service society, prefaced to its constitution, reads:

"The story of the ex-service men and their dependents is a story of adversity and betrayal. Those at the summit of the political and financial ladder have so maneuvered as to gain and keep control of the ex-service men's organizations, rendering these organizations quite helpless insofar as fighting for the welfare of the ex-service men is concerned. We must organize ourselves into an organization free from political corruption, in which the rank and file shall have full expression."

Jack Bradon Heads Veterans.

The national department of the United American Veterans is being organized by Jack Bradon, former president of the World War Veterans, an order which once gave promise of becoming an effective mouthpiece of the average veterans but which is now on its last legs.

In addition to carefully stated demands for disabled service men and for immediate cashing of the 20-year bonus certificate at its face value, the national constitution of the new organization says specifically:

"We pledge our support to the organized labor movement for all time. Inasmuch as most of the ex-service men work for either wages or salaries, common sense and our own welfare demand that we, the veterans, be most friendly to the labor unions because our welfare, our wages and our working conditions are bound up with the welfare of the labor movement."

The postoffice address of the United American Veterans is Box 1807, Chicago.

Press Experts to Fight Over Right to "Corner" News

GENEVA, Aug. 26.—The fight of the independent, non-governmental or non-official news agencies against what is feared is an attempt by the official or governmental news agencies at establishing a monopoly in news, was brought nearer to a head at yesterday's session of the international conference of press experts when M. Koenigsberg presented to the conference the draft of a substitute resolution concerning property rights in news.

This draft, which the independent agencies entrusted to Mr. Koenigsberg to draw up, is a substitute for one drawn up by the secretariat of the League of Nations, at the instance of the official news agencies and their affiliated agencies. The independent agencies declare the secretariat's draft would create a monopoly in news for the official agencies.

Gale Delays Six Ships and 170 Passengers

Six passenger vessels from European cities were delayed by a gale that swept the coast for 36 hours.

The ships carried a total of 1,700 passengers, and about 500 officers and crew. No mishaps were reported.

N. Y. FEDERATION OF LABOR ELECTS OLD SLATE AGAIN

Will Urge State Pension All Aged Union Workers

SYRACUSE, Aug. 26.—John M. Sullivan of New York City was reelected president of the New York State Federation of Labor at the state convention here yesterday.

The entire slate of officers received reelection, including vice-presidents Thomas J. Curtis of New York City, Emanuel Kovelski of Rochester, Joseph A. Mullaney of Elmhurst, Long Island; John C. Imhof of New York City; C. F. Conroy of Buffalo, Botty A. Hawley of Brooklyn, Joseph P. Ryan of New York City, William E. Brown of Utica, Michael J. Fanning of Schenectady, Albert W. Sherman of Syracuse, William McGrory of Yonkers, Jeremiah Ryan of Binghamton, John M. O'Hanlon of Troy, secretary-treasurer, F. X. Sullivan of New York City; legal adviser, John O'Hanlon, John J. Doyle of Buffalo, Miss Mabel Leslie of Brooklyn, John M. Schilling of New York and John T. O'Brien of Syracuse, members of the legislative committee.

A drive to secure passage of an old age pension law at the next state legislature session will be made by the Federation asking that aged union workers be supported instead of being forced to seek relief in poor houses.

Efforts to limit the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes was urged on the convention by president John Sullivan. An open court hearing with both sides represented before a temporary injunction is granted is asked by the state body, following the proposal of the American Federation of Labor.

Sullivan said: "Legal authorities tell me that the granting of injunctions as it has been done in the past is a usurpation of power on the part of the judges, and our own investigation has shown that a majority of the injunctions have been issued on false affidavits."

Old Party Politics.

Half the members of the state industrial survey commission, all but one of whom are republicans, have addressed the convention. Several tried to swing the labor federation from its opposition to four-year terms for state officials, elections to come in presidential campaign years. The state federation members are predominantly democratic. The survey commission takes credit for the 49 and one-half hour law passed by the last legislature instead of the 48-hour law for women sponsored by the state federation.

Arthur MacDonald asked aid for the organization of upstate mill workers in the United Textile Workers Union. Patrick Shea, organizer for the Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employes, reported on the New York city subway situation.

Faker Says Cooperation With USSR Is 'Affront' To Yellow Labor Lights

PARIS, Aug. 26.—That the flowery path of reformism is also strewn with nettles becomes more and more apparent as the International Trade Union congress progresses in Paris. The spectre of Communism which is haunting these so-called labor leaders is as fearful as that haunting the governments whose lackeys they are. The only real problem of the session is how to avoid entering into relations with the Red International of Labor Unions and still fool labor into believing that a faker is not a faker.

In the factional struggle between the followers of Brown and those of Oudegeest the accusation of Communism is hurled as the most branding of possible reproaches.

In a recent debate, delegate Caballero from Spain accused Brown of visiting Mexico in August, 1926, for the purpose of meeting a Russian delegation there. The Swiss delegate, Lindley, rushed to Brown's rescue, claiming that Brown had merely answered an invitation of the Mexican trade unions. And Grassman-Deutschland finished off the discussion with the assurance that any suggestion of co-operation with Moscow was to be considered as "a real affront to the Trade Union International."

The question of co-operation with the Red International of Labor Unions is the last thing that the delegates think of taking seriously. But it serves as a concrete brand for faction to cast at faction as the leaders squabble for power, while trade union principles, and the interests of the workers are lost in a torrent of personal recriminations and insults, or under what one delegate with unconscious humor calls the "high moral indignation of Jouhaux."

POLICE CARRY ON TERROR CAMPAIGN AT BIER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Police last night invaded Langone's undertaking parlor, where the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti are being viewed by hundreds of workers before they will be cremated next Sunday, and arrested Mary Donovan, secretary of the defense forces.

Spies of the police department have been watching every opportunity for provoking trouble, and when Miss Donovan attempted to place a placard on the coffins reading, "Did you see what I did to those anarchistic bastards—Judge Thayer," police broke into the room and started to drag her away.

Many of the workers who made protests were beaten up by the Boston cossacks.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN NEW YORK SUNDAY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

March In Procession With Vanzetti's Ashes; Police Commissioner Refuses Permit

Despite the fact that Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren has refused to grant a permit for a funeral procession for the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mrs. Clarina Michelson of the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Committee stated yesterday that the procession would be held in any case. The Memorial Committee was brought into being for the purpose of arranging the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial demonstration in New York.

Mrs. Michelson has issued a call to the various Sacco-Vanzetti committees in the city to take part in the memorial exercises. Each committee will be represented by a delegate who officially will take part in the demonstration.

Union Square Demonstration.

It was announced by the Memorial Committee that the ashes of the two men will be taken to Union Square, where a monster mass meeting will be held. Union Square was chosen because the owners of all the larger halls in the city have refused to allow the memorial services to take place on their premises. Officials of the memorial committee stated that possibly the police department was responsible for the refusal of the hall owners. Consequently, it became absolutely necessary for the funeral exercises to be held out of doors.

Plans for the exercises call for a demonstration in Union Square after which the ashes will be borne to a hall further uptown. A delegation of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers will guard the ashes on the way up and the remains will be followed by a procession of sympathizers. The name of the hall has not been announced.

Appeal for Union Support.

"I have been assured," Mrs. Michelson said, "that there will be more than fifty thousand people in the procession. This is the only way left for us to express our grief for our dead friends."

Labor unions, fraternal organizations, political groups and workers' clubs have been asked to take part in the demonstration.

Each participant has been asked to bring a red carnation to lay before the urns after they have been deposited at the resting place.

Miss Luigi Vanzetti will leave for Italy on Wednesday night, on the Berengaria, and the ashes will lie in state Monday evening and all day Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ashes to Leave Boston.

The party bearing the ashes from Boston will leave early Monday Morning and will arrive in New York in the afternoon in time for the demonstration.

The memorial committee issued the following appeal to all Sacco-Vanzetti organizations in New York:

"We urge all workers and sympathizers to join us in making this demonstration and procession an expression of our grief and horror in protest of the brutal execution of our innocent comrades. Come to Union Square, Monday at five o'clock!"

Will Hold Memorial Anyhow.

In commenting on the commissioner's action Mrs. Michelson said, "Commissioner Warren's attitude in refusing to see us this morning is entirely consistent with his attitude on the Sacco-Vanzetti question throughout. Not only was the commissioner very borrish in keeping us waiting an hour in his ante-room and then not seeing us, but his refusal to comment on the granting of a permit is proof that he is incapable of taking a manly, definite stand in the matter.

"I fail to see how the commissioner could be so brutal as to deny hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers the right to pay their last respects to these two murdered radicals. However, permit or no permit, the procession will be held. I hope the New York police will be decent enough not to disturb an orderly funeral procession, but if they do it will be a sad commentary on the much-vaunted fairness of the police department."

Police Block Meeting.

When informed of the plans of the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial committee for a public funeral procession of the Sacco-Vanzetti ashes Miss Rose Baron, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee said:

"On behalf of the emergency committee I want to say that we heartily endorse the plans for a demonstration and procession. We are issuing a call to all our affiliated organizations to join us in making this the biggest turn-out that New York ever witnessed."

Miss Baron stated all of her efforts to secure a suitable auditorium for the memorial demonstration were blocked through the express orders of the police department.

Miss Baron said, "It is not surprising that Mrs. Michelson was treated to the humiliating experience down at the police commissioner's office. My experience of some officials of the police department is that they are incapable of making decision unless it benefits them in some way.

Appeal to All Workers.

"The procession will be held whether Mr. Warren likes it or not. Since when has Mr. Warren, a so-called servant of the people the right arbitrarily ride over the peaceful wishes of hundreds of thousands of sympathizers."

Miss Baron announced that she was having an appeal published in all the radical and foreign language press for the workers and sympathizers of New York to turn out in full force and take part in the demonstration.

Miss Baron has issued instructions to her organizations instructing them to notify their membership to bring red carnation and bank them before the urns of the murdered men.

When asked if she thought that police would violently break up the funeral procession, Miss Baron said: "I sincerely hope not. It will be to the everlasting disgrace of New York if the police treat the world to a brutal spectacle. Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers in Europe will be definitely convinced that Mayor Walker's city is allied with the Massachusetts legal hierarchy."

The plates of the SACCO-VANZETTI MEMORIAL EDITION of The DAILY WORKER will be kept for a short time to enable party units and other organizations to order additional copies for memorial meetings which are being arranged thruout the country.

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JAMBOREE NEXT SUNDAY FOR THE JOINT DEFENSE

Starlight Park Scene of Big Affair

The greatest gathering of workers ever held in New York will take place Sunday at the Joint Defense Committee Jamboree at Starlight Park, East 177th St., the Bronx.

Starlight Park will open at 10 a. m. Sunday and the Jamboree will last till 2 the next morning. A special feature will be open air and indoor dancing, with two jazz bands supplying the music. Admission to the park is 25 cents. A combination ticket is 50 cents and is good for admission to the park, reduced rate on bathing and free dancing.

In the evening the opera "Carmen" will be produced. Many famous singers are in the cast and a full symphony orchestra will accompany them. Admission to the opera is $1. Reserved seats are $2 and $1.50. The number of opera tickets is limited, and should be bought in advance.

Workers Clubs To Participate.

All the workers clubs of New York will help in the work of the mass carnival. Every club will have its own concessions. The principle concession of the Boro Park Workers Club will be the skooter. The Downtown Workers Club will have the shooting galleries, the Venetian canals and the house of nonsense. All members of these clubs are requested to register at the headquarters if they wish to serve on any committee. All committee members are to be at the park not later than 9 a. m. Sunday morning, where they will be assigned to work.

The Bronx Workers Club will take charge of the entrance to the arena. Other clubs will be announced shortly.

The Employment Bureau.

All workers who want to serve on committees will be able to register at the employment bureau from which all assignments for work will be made.

Among other features at the jamboree will be an athletic carnival to start at 10 a. m. Some of the events that have been arranged are: Potato races, three legged races, sack race, fat man's race, bald headed man's race. Then there will be relay races, a soccer game between two teams of girls. For the first time in New York two girl teams will oppose each other. A great time is assured. The Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Scandinavian, the Young Workers and many other workers' sport organizations will participate.

The many concessions taken over by the Defense Committee will bear a placard of the committee. Everybody is urged to patronize these concessions.

• • •

The following named are requested to call at the office of the Defense, 41 Union Square, Room 714 at once: I. Beck, Sam Morowitz, M. Reishowsky, Louis Weiss, H. Fishkin, Sarah Feinstein, B. Weinstein and Frieda Weinstein.

City Housing Bill Passed by Estimate Board After Fight

Despite the opposition of big realtors, headed by Stewart Browne of the United States Real Estate Owners' Association and Edward Boyle, of the Real Estate Board of New York, the municipal housing bill was pushed thru the Board of Estimate yesterday afternoon.

Altho the bill is being backed by "philanthropists" like August Heckscher as a measure to eliminate slums, the bill guarantees investers a high inteerst return. The bill furthermore, as it was drawn up by Mayor Walker, leaves the city without the protection of open bidding.

Big realtors, who rake in profits exceeding those guaranteed by the measure, fought the bill on the ground that it had "not been certificated as an emergency measure."

Eighth Ave. Real Estate Men Start Campaign

Eighth Ave. real estate interests in an effort to boost the value of the property have issued a call for the arrest of all beggers and sidewalk salesmen.

The Eighth Avenue Association has recommended that the Board of Aldermen pass an ordinance that would help them put their program into effect.

Arkansas Mob Lynches Negro Boy of Twenty on Dog's "Identification"

WILMOT, Arkansas, August 26.—Winston Pounds, a negro boy of twenty, was today taken by a mob of the best citizens and hanged to a tree two miles out of this city.

A young white married woman told her husband that a negro had assaulted her. Bloodhounds were sent coursing thru the country, and after chasing several negroes, ran down Pounds.

Deputy sheriffs took him in charge and turned him over to the lynchers.

Workers in Detroit Protest Recapture Flags From Police

DETROIT, Aug. 26.—More than 20,000 workers protested against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti at a huge demonstration held at Cadillac Square.

Recapturing their banners which had been confiscated by the police, workers, after a brief struggle, marched on City Hall, and reached the steps of the building.

The demonstration was finally broken up when after police brutality, wielding their clubs, charged the marchers. Several thousand workers were injured by police clubs and by motorcycles which police drove thru the demonstration. More than 20,000 workers joined in the march on City Hall.

Belgian Police Use Swords and Trample Protesting Workers

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.—Belgian police with drawn swords charged a procession of 2,000 workers who were protesting against the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti in the center of Brussels Wednesday. The marchers were proceeding from a meeting held under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti Committee when the police made their attack. The defenseless workers, men and women, were trampled or beaten with the swords and clubs, but reformed and attempted to finish their protest during the night.

Walter Hanson, 30, of 60th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, a skilled mechanic, was killed yesterday when the current from high tension wires of the New York and Queens Electric Light Company wire at 90th and Flushing Aves., Jamaica, Queens, passed through his body as a cable he was handling on the roof of the new Y. M. C. A. building at that point brushed against him.

SIGMAN IS TRYING TO JAIL EDITORS OF "THE FREIHEIT"

Carries Out Orders of The Forward

Carrying out the instructions of the Jewish Daily Forward, Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers is bringing criminal libel charges against the Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily.

Sigman claims that his wife has been slandered, therefore he has gone to court. The untruthlessness of the charge is found in the minutes of the Forward Association when at their meeting of July 7th they went on record to sue the Freiheit. Later they dropped the matter. Now Sigman, one of the henchmen of the Forward clique is ordered to attempt to jail the Freheit staff.

Behind Wife's Skirt.

Using his wife as an excuse Sigman has obtained warrants against Melich Epstein, editor and six others connected with the paper.

In the Tombs court yesterday, when Epstein appeared, the case was postponed until Sept. 8th. Samuel Markowich, former assistant district attorney and lawyer for the Forward was not ready to proceed. His representative told Magistrate Dodge that they wanted to serve the other six warrants first. Joseph R. Brodsky, is counsel for the Freheit.

Freheit Statement.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Freheit points out that Sigman has to hide behind his wife's skirts; "that he is trying a new method" to regain the ground that he is losing in the union.

When Sigman claims that the Freiheit slandered his wife in reference to the Sigman "Coney Island" in Storm Lake, Iowa, he is not telling a truth, the Freheit statement says. When the case comes to court not only will the amusement park be discussed but the local union situation will also be taken up. On that basis the Freiheit welcomes the opportunity to air its fight with Sigman.

About a year ago the Freiheit was sued for $100,000 by Harry Lang, former labor editor of the Forward, Mrs. Lucy Robbins, former secretary to Samuel Gompers and ex-Congressman Nathan D. Pearlman. The charge was later withdrawn.

Keep Murder News From Suffering Mother Jones

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Mother Jones, lying helpless in a Washington hospital, will not be told of the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. For fear that it would hasten the death of the 98-year-old fighter for labor, the grim message has been softened into tidings that the two workers have been granted an indefinite reprieve. "They would never dare!" Mother Jones repeats. "To kill Sacco and Vanzetti would stir up the whole world." Mother Jones is now partly deaf and almost sightless and her physicians hope to keep the dread news from her.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

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Son of
Comrades Frank A. Pellegrino and Wife
Will Be Two Years Old
August 27th.

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On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the fifth installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

* * *

16. The principal function of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals after the war of 1914-18 was to serve as a sort of agitation department for the international bourgeoisie, the business of which was to find the ideological justification for the despicable features of the capitalist system. A division of labor was introduced between the capitalists and social democracy. The capitalists armed themselves and made technical preparations for war—the social democrats made the ideological preparations for it. These prepaartions proceeded along two lines:

(a).—Along the line of justifying war between the imperialists themselves. Hilferding's theory of ultra-imperialism, of a "pacifist" epoch, the characteristic feature of which is the application of cartel methods and "democratic principles" to foreign policy corresponds to the practice of the social democratic parties; propaganda for the League of Nations as an organ capable of preventing war, support for Wilsonism, the Dawes Plan, Locarno, etc., etc. By this policy, the social democrats lulled the watchfulness of the masses, foisting on them the illusion that the epoch of wars had already come to an end.

(b).—But at the same time, the social democrats are actively preparing war against the Soviet Union and the workers in the colonies. Some of the signs of these preparations are: the resolution of the Marseilles Congress of the II International designating "World Bolshevism" (proletarian revolution) as the greatest menace to peace, the lying and infamous propaganda against "Red imperialism," against the "terror" in the Soviet Union, against socialist construction there, the grenade campaign and finally the last resolutions of the E. C. of the II International which issued the slogan that one must put an end to Bolshevism in order to carry on the struggle against fascism.

As treacherous and openly counter-revolutionary is the standpoint of the anarchist and syndicalist leaders, who under the cloak of the struggle against the "dictatorship" of the proletarian leaders, against the economic and political centralization of the Soviet Union are in reality in collaboration with the bourgeoisie in the preparation of an attack on the first Workers' State of the world which is surrounded on all sides by imperialist enemies.

17. This treacherous campaign was intended to justify the position of "neutrality" which the social democrats through the mouth of Breitscheid recommended the workers of Germany to adopt in the event of the capitalist countries declaring war against the Soviet Union.

The adept German social democratic swindlers understand perfectly well that there can be no such "neutrality," that the German chemical industry will most likely supply the states fighting against the Soviet Union with the materials they require, that German transport will transport shells from Great Britain and Italy and that the German worker will be compelled like the workers of other countries to work, to produce the requirements for the war against the toilers of the Soviet Union.

But if the position of "neutrality" is supported by German social democracy, because it coincides with the position of German imperialism, the other parties affiliated to the II International like the Polish socialist party are jointly with their "bourgeoisie and landlords, active pioneers in a war against the Soviet Union. Everywhere the position of social democrats coincides with the interests of their respective bourgeoisie. Nevertheless, something new has arisen in the evolution of social democracy, in recent times, namely, in certain countries the social democrats are proceeding further than the policy of supporting the imperialist policy of their government. They take the initiative for imperialist policy and armaments out of the hands of the bourgeoisie. The position of the French socialists, who, through Paul Boncour, introduced the new war law, is one of the most striking examples of this latest "evolution."

(To Be Continued.)

A Beautiful Memorial Book

of Sixteen Brilliant Cartoons by Ellis on

Sacco-Vanzetti

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DISCUSS USE OF MILITIA IN IOWA TO BREAK STRIKE

Illinois Miners Asking Unionists for Relief

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 26. — The coal operators of Iowa are conducting a campaign to have the militia mobilized and rushed into the mining district, where they plan to start non-union work in the near future.

The province of an armed body at the disposal of the employers in a mine strike or lock-out is to terrorize the neighborhood, and break the morale of the strikers, so that they will begin to drift back as individuals, or at least make no proper picketing of mines importing strike-breakers.

Coal operators in Iowa have complained in the past because the state laws do not provide for coal and iron police, and state troopers, such as are used in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Now they plan to use the national guard for the sort of work ordinarily done by gunmen hired.

Governor Hammill was in conference today, with authorities of Appanoose county, to discuss the question of using the militia.

* * *

Seek Contributions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 26 (FP). "In days gone by the Illinois Miners' Union has always been ready to help all who were in need and at this time we welcome the contributions of those who wish to aid and assist us in maintaining our present wage scale against those industrial barons who would take from us the things that we are rightfully entitled to," reads an appeal to all local unions in the Illinois organized labor movement. It is signed by President Harry Fishwick and Secretary Water Nesbit of the Illinois Mine Workers, District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America. Contributions should be sent to Nesbit at the Illinois Mine Workers' Bldg., Springfield, Ill. The [illegible] also urge that Illinois industries [illegible] Illinois coal.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Burns Agency Bribed Operators to Lie in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

More evidence of the methods used to frame-up Sacco and Vanzetti is revealed in a letter sent to The DAILY WORKER by a former operative for the William J. Burns Detective Agency, signing himself John Nickelaus, operator No. 14. The letter follows in full:

"I am sorry for Sacco and Vanzetti. I worked for the William J. Burns Detective Agency for 1 year with 3 other inside operatives for "evidence" on this case.

"The agency made us tell lies to convict them. It paid us plenty of money, and gave us whisky. Now they give me money to go away to Europe to stay there for good.

"Burns got $25,000 for this case.

"Am sorry now.

(signed) John Nickolaus."

MEXICAN LABOR PROTEST MURDER BY TAKING MINE

Lock American Bosses In Their Office

MEXICO CITY, August 26. — As a means of enforcing upon the American mining companies, looting Mexico of mineral wealth, their detestation of the capitalist class which in the United States have murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, the "Red Syndicates" of mining workers have occupied the property of the Amparo Company in Amparo, Mexico, and for a while barricaded [illegible] ters 18 American and 11 English bosses used at the mine.

No violence has been offered the staff of the mine, but the American employers are frantically appealing to the Mexican and U. S. government for "military protection." Federal troops came to the mine and the officials were released.

[illegible] can feeling engendered by the Sacco and Vanzetti case, culminating [illegible] mination to a long series of [illegible] tions of workers of Latin blood by the American business men at home and abroad, all Americans are leaving the cities of Piedrabola and Mazata.

Needle Trade Defense

The Jamboree arranged for this Sunday is the biggest event ever held in the City by the labor movement. Most of the concessions of the Starlight Park will be taken over by the Defense Committee from 10 a. m. to 2 the next morning. There will be an open air and indoor dance hall. The music will be supplied by two well known jazzbands. A wonderful feature of the Park is the swimming pool which can accomodate ten thousand people besides which there is a special small swimming pool for children.

The Athletic carnival will start at 10 in the morning. Some of the features arranged for are: Baseball games; football; soccer; realy races; etc.

In the evening the opera Carmen will be produced. Many famous singers are in the cast and a full symphony orchestra will accompany them. Admission to the opera is $1. Reserved seats are $2 and $1.50. The number of opera tickets is limited. Tickets can be bought at the Freiheit office, 30 Union Square, DAILY WORKER, 108 E. 14th Street, Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

* * *

The following named are requested to call at the office of the Defense, 41 Union Square, room 14, at once:

I. Beck, Sam Morowitz, M. Reishowsky, Louis Weiss, H. Fishkin, Sarah Feinstein, B. Weinstein and Frieda Weinstein.

* * *

Important Jamberee Information For All.

1. If you are on a committee, you must be in the Park not later than 9 A. M.

2. If you intend to bathe, take along a bathing suit to avoid an extra charge.

3.—An opera ticket is also good for admission to the Park, reduced rates on bathing and free dancing.

4. If you have a combination ticket or an admission ticket you can exchange it for an opera ticket by paying the difference in price.

5. Do not lose your tickets after entering the park. Fifty cents (50) tickets are good for dancing and reduced rates on bathing and exchange for the opera. 25 cent tickets are good for reduced rates on bathing or exchange for the opera.

6. To get a 25 cent reduction on bathing you must show your ticket to our committee man stationed at the entrance to the pool. The Defense will also get the benefit of your admission otherwise the Park will get it.

7. Patronize the features with the sign of the Joint Defense Committee.

8. Do not worry about food. We will have two dairy-vegetarian and meat restaurants open all day and evening.

9. You can exchange your opera ticket for a reserved seat by paying the difference of 50 cent or a dollar.

10. Checking rooms will be open at both dance halls and in the large restaurant.

11. After the Opera, there will be a display of fireworks in the main part of the Park.

12. Do not forget that the proceeds of this affair go for the defense.

13. Bring your friends along.

14. Be sure your shoes are in good repair for the dancing all day and night.

15. If you have not settled for your tickets before, do it at the Park near the main entrance.

U. S. DESTROYER SHELLS CHINESE; FIRES ON TOWNS

More Fighting Around Nanking; Pei Deserts

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—The American navy again took a hand in the fighting between the opposing Chinese forces on the Yangtse river between Nanking and Chinkiang, it was learned here today upon the arrival of the U. S. destroyer Noa from Nanking. The Noa reported that while convoying three British merchant ships from Nanking yesterday afternoon she "had been obliged to shell the northerners' position for ten minutes." Many of the shells fell in thickly populated villages along the river.

Kill 300 Northerners.

Three hundred northern troops are believed to have been drowned or killed by rifle and machine gun fire near Nanking today when Nanking troops sank two troop laden boats in the Yangtse river.

The northerners were making an attack against the Cantonese defenders of Nanking, meanwhile trying to force a passage of the river. A violent cross fire from the northerners' artillery and machine guns indicated that they intended to make another attempt to force their way over the river to storm the defences of Nanking. The Cantonese prepared to resist any fresh assaults to the utmost.

Fighting Increases.

Severe fighting between the northern and southern forces was reported from the Chinkiang region as well as from the Nanking sector. Chinkiang has been cut off from Nanking.

[illegible] operating from the northern area cut the railway line near Anting [illegible] from Shanghai, preventing the passage of troop trains and cutting off the retreat of the Nanking [illegible] from Chinkiang.

Cross River.

[illegible] by fog northern forces [illegible] at Pukow toward Nanking attempting to land from river transports at Hsiakwan. The movement was covered by a violent bombardment and fusillades from machine guns and rifles.

Northern troops that advanced from Yangchow, forced a crossing of the Yangtse and occupied Lungtan, cutting the railway line.

The situation is further complicated for the southerners by the defection of three divisions, commanded by General Pei Pao San, a former adherent of Sun Chuan-fang. These troops are stationed at Hangchow.

PRIMO DI RIVERA CALLS POWERLESS CONSULTING BODY

"National Assembly" to Legalize Tyranny

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Premier General Primo De Rivera has drawn up a decree for the king's signature convoking the Spanish national assembly, it was learned today. The decree will be forwarded to King Alfonso on September 1.

The assembly will be only a consultative body.

International News Service learned that the contents of the decree, which have not been published in Spain, provide that the national assembly shall comprise 400 members. These will be presidents of provincial deputations; presidents of patriotic unions; one municipal deputy from the capital of each province and from each important city; university professors; former deputies and senators who have served at least three consecutive terms; representatives of chambers of commerce, industries, agriculture, property owners, labor unions, high government employes, of the ministries.

Little Salary.

The assembly will meet in sections, divided according to government departments. Each member will receive 30 pesetas fee for each session, but the maximum number of sessions in any one year is limited to 200. It is reported the premier is planning an extensive reorganization of the government before the assembly meets.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DRAMA

Special Performance of "Carmen" and Grand Jamboree at Starlight Park Tomorrow

Bizet's famous and tuneful opera "Carmen" will be presented for the first time in the open air at Starlight Park stadium tomorrow night for the benefit of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Two hundred voices will take part in this production together with a noted cast, a large ballet and orchestra.

The cast for CARMEN will introduce Miss Pauline Kittners young American soprano, who will sing the role of Michaela and Alice Bussee who will appear as Mercedes. The other members of the cast are Martha Melis, noted American contralto, who will intrepret the role of Carmen. Giuseppe Macro will sing the role of the Toreador, Salvatore Sciaretti as Don Jose, E. Dalle Molle as Dancairo, E. Palazzi as Zuniga, Josephine LaPuma as Frasquita and P. Calvini as Remendado. The special ballet will consist of 24 dancers and the entire performance will be under the baton of Maestro G. Simeoni who will digect an orchestra of 50 pieces, chosen from the personel of the New York Symphony orchestra.

The committee further announces that the many features of the Park, such as the Giant Roller Coaster, The Lover's Reel, The House of Nonsense, The Gold Mine, The Skooter and a ride on the Ferris Wheel will be included in the joys and delight of the visitor to the Grand Jamboree.

Tickets for this tremendous affair, which has been arranged by the Joint Defense Committee, are on sale at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street, the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, the Freiheit, and the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square. A limited supply of tickets is still on hand. The park, is situated on East 177th Street, is easily reached by subway and car from any part of the city.

MARTHA MELIS.

The noted and talented contralto will sing the role of Carmen in the gala performance of Bizet's opera which will be given at the Starlight Park Stadium for the benefit of the Joint Defense Committee.

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A squeeze play that'll tickle your ribs!
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I.L.D. Warns of Scheme To Frame-up Miners

(Continued from Page One)

to do all it can to prevent the development of a frame-up which is by no means unknown in Pennsylvania where it has been used very often to break the organizations of the workers there or to cow their spirit. Plans are being made to organize defense conference thruout the district for the arrested workers and every measure will be taken to prevent their imprisonment, since their arrest occurred for no other reason than their participation in a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The International Labor Defense continues its work of building nation-wide organization for the resistance of such frame-up activities as those contemplated by the operators in Cheswick.

It calls, in a special manifesto (Printed yesterday in The DAILY WORKER) for broadening and widening the organization as a instrument to fight against the frame-up system, and says:

"Only the organized resistance of the working class can prevent the imprisonment of labor fighters who are framed up by the class enemy. Only the organized power of the working class can open the prison doors and release our brothers from the living death of the cell. Every ounce of effort must be exerted now to enroll new members in the International Labor Defense. Thousands of sympathizers who have supported the movement must be invited to join its ranks as active members. New Branches must be built thruout the country whereever they do not exist so that every city has a fortress for labor defense."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

"Emir of Kurdistan" in Jail, Bad Check Charge

BELGRADE, August 26. — The self-styled "Emir of Kurdistan," a former tailor's apprentice of London, is in trouble again. He was under arrest on charges of fraud.

The "Emir" came here from Germany recently, after serving six months in a German jail for wearing a fanciful uniform which won him free board at many hotels, and on the strength of which he procured numerous loans. Kurdistan is an autonomous region of the U. S. S. R and has no use for Emirs.

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The New Plays

WEDNESDAY.

"SUCH IS LIFE," a new play by Peter Blenny and Marie Armstrong Hecht will have its premiére at the Morosco Theatre Wednesday night, presented by the Messrs. Shubert. The cast includes: Sydney Shields, Marie Carroll, William Jeffrey, Hardie Albright, Ethel Remey, Kathleen Robinson, Ralph Sprague, Ethel Martin, Ernestine Gaines, Omar Le Gant and M. Bundoon. The play deals with life in the nineties.

* * *

THURSDAY.

"BURLESQUE" a play dealing with a phase of stage life by George Manker Watters and Arthur Hopkins, opens at the Plymouth Theatre Thursday. Mr. Hopkins is also listed as producer and director. Hal Skelly and Barbara Stanwyck play the leading roles. Other players are: Paul Porter, Charles D. Brown, Eileen Wilson, Pauline Dee, Ruth Holden, Mitty De Vere, Ralph Theadore and Oscar Levant.

"AUGUST 22"

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

The date of August 22 [illegible] commit to our memory. It becomes an historic. Capitalism got its pound of flesh. The working class got its lesson. August 22nd becomes a calarion call to struggle. August 22nd becomes our banner.

Capitalism is strong enough in America to deal the working class a brazen blow. But capitalism is not sure enough of its powers to be magnanimous. If there were a wave of revolutionary unrest in America, they would not dare to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. If there were no revolutionary unrest in the world at large, they would have been shown "clemency" and "fairness." As it is, their murder was decided as a lesson and a warning to the working class.

Sacco and Vanzetti were placed in jail in 1920 in consequence of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered in 1927 in consequence of the peasant and workers revolution in China. American capitalism says to the American workers, "Beware!. If you are influenced by revolutionary ideas, you will have many Saccos and Vanzettis." American imperialism says to the imperialists of the world, "Look up to me! The thing you are afraid to do at home I do before the eyes of the whole world. Follow my example!"

American imperialism is a leader of world imperialism. (The world rulers are envious of their American brethren, though ostensibly protesting against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti—in the interests of national rivalry!) American imperialism has more means to bribe the Socialists and the union leaders who, at the crucial moment, came to its aid by rejecting the general strike, and by a weak-kneed demeanor. But the tens of thousands who quit work on that memorable day of August 22nd to crowd Union Square, the tens of thousands who struck and demonstrated in other cities,—they understand the meaning of the murder, they have accepted the challenge, they, on their side have given a strong and solemn warning.

* * *

Shoulder to shoulder and arm to arm they stood at Union Square. It had not been so easy to quit work at 3 o'clock. One risked one's job, one risked one's bread. The watchful eye of the official union machinery followed every striker, noted the names of the rebels, put them on the blacklist. Tomorrow they may find themselves on the street. Today they could not withstand the call to strike. Today they are burning in feverish anguish at Union Square.

And what are the words that meet with the greatest acclaim? What are the slogans that kindle the hottest flames? It has long been known that the victims are innocent. One has learned to see the guilt of the Thayers and Fullers, the Lowells, Brandeises, Holmeses. One has paid them the tribute searing contempt. One has not the slightest hope of favorable action on the part of the State. One is tried of compassion, exhausted by pain, poisoned by hate. What else can be said? Where is the way out?

But something has happened. Relief has come. An avenue of release has been opened: a line of work appears to beckon!

"We shall build up the labor organizations," the speakers says, "in the first line the labor unions; we shall turn them into instruments of struggle against capitalist exploitation; we shall turn them into instruments of power to be able to halt the hand of the assassin in cases like that of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We shall build up a labor party to represent the laboring masses. We shall utilize the labor party as a united front of all the toiling and the exploited against the power of their exploiters. We shall create a political weapon to frustrate such attacks as the frame-up on Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We shall build up a mass Communist Party to march at the head of the entire labor movement and to unify all its activities by one clear aim along a cleary defined road—the abolition of capitalism."

There is a new meaning to those familiar words. New sparks kindle in the eyes of the assembled. A stone weights melts in their souls. "We shall work," "We shall struggle," "We shall build today and tomorrow," "We shall strengthen our ranks and steel our wills," the speakers say, and it is in the hearts of the masses that they read those words. It is like an oath. But still, the most wonderful, the actually liberating word has not been uttered. Now it comes.

"Only when the working class will hold the power of state will such trials against working class fighters become impossible." With power in the hands of the working class just punishment will be meted out for such crimes." "Proletarian justice will secure freedom for the working class!"

Waves of approval are surging from the human sea. Eyes sparkle. The ideology of class struggle, hitherto a set of thoughts, becomes a live emotional experience. Every drop of the workers' blood feels that they need working-class courts, working class laws, working class rule, a working class state! They life their eyes and see mounted policemen above their heads, machine guns on the sidewalks, armed motorcycles ready for action, revolvers and clubs everywhere, and they say to themselves, "This is the same power that has already dressed Sacco and Vanzetti in the garb of death. This power is a servant of our masters, it has been created to secure their domination. We cannot rely on it. We must have our own power in order to live like human beings."

The future has touched the assembled thousands with the fininger of a message. They felt clearly that it is there, that it is not a work of imagination. Thousands of workers of a sudden realized that they were citizens of a new world, for which they must fight, for which it is worth to suffer. In the light of this new world the death of Sacco and Vanzetti assumed in a new aspect. They do not die in vain. Their work is not lost. Their spirit lives. We will march on to that goal where they were driven by their impetuous souls. We shall arrive.

* * *

And that evening in front of the Freiheit,—was it not an oath of class unity, a merging of thousands of spirits in one spirit of revolt?

Nobody had called, nobody had organized the vigil. They came in thousands, many-tongued, many voiced; Italians, Greeks, Russians, Yanks. They stood in the dark while their spirits glowed. They stood in silence while cries pierced the dark sky overhead.

They lived with Sacco and Vanzetti. They went with them through the last hours of their lives, through the last agonies. A miracle happened. Fifteen—twenty thousand became like one as if in a prayer,—but not to god. Fifteen—twenty thousand vowed something which they will carry in their souls to the very grave,—but not a word was uttered. Only eyes spoke in the dark. Only hearts hammered in a heavily laden atmosphere. There was pain akin to a curse. There was sadness as gripping as trumpets. Tears in the eyes—steel in the blood. A lump of suffering in the throat—lightnings overhead.

Night vigil. Night light. Union square trees made heavy with dew. Night-cool iron railings. Broken up figures in the Freiheit windows. Engine throb of armed motorcycles nearby. White light over the news sheet in the Freiheit window, like a lone, forgotten tear. Green, red, yellow and blue auto lights in the streets. Black, thick serpents of human bodies—one line, another, a third. Closeness of strangers, mutual understanding without words, glances of friends who are afraid to speak lest they burst in a howl. Dark building walls all around. The sky sinking lower, heavier, darker, almost touching our heads. Tension, bated breath. Uncontrollable tremor. Then the news in the Freiheit window:

SACCO MURDERED.

A wail, a shout. A storm-tossed forest. Sharp cries are cutting the thick howl, knife-like. Man weep. Old, hardened men weep. Thousands curse.

VANZETTI MURDERED.

The Square is a storm-lashed ocean. Human waves rise, clash, wind, thunder. Lights flare. Horns shriek, engines vibrate. The walls sway. The ground underfoot shakes. Everything moves in a circle, around and around. Only the forlorn light in the Freiheit window shines in vain. There is nothing more to say.

Out of the chaos, the "International" is born. The song grows. The song gains momentum. This is the answer.

"ARISE YE PRISONERS OF STARVATION"

We will come. We will not forget. We have gained something on the date of August the 22nd. We will make it bigger, deeper. Sacco is alive, Vanzetti is alive—in us, with us.

We will come.

We write down the date: August 22, 1927. We write down the names: Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco, Vanzetti Will Not Be Forgotten

By ALEX BITTELMAN

The rulers of America have gone through with the murder of our two brothers. Despite the demands of the toiling masses the world over, despite the demands of the workers of America Sacco and Vanzetti were killed to satisfy the class hatred, the interests and "prestige" of the American capitalist class.

Sacco and Vanzetti will not be forgotten. Already their suffering and martyr deaths have moved to protest and struggle against imperialist capitalist reaction in the United States large masses of workers all over the world. Already millions of workers are opening their eyes to the shame and hypocricy of capitalist class justice. Already the oppressed working masses are beginning to realize the menacing implications of the developing capitalist offensive upon the labor movement.

As far as the working class is concerned the martyr deaths of Sacco and Vanzetti must mark a fresh concentration of effort for strengthening the struggles of the workers against the capitalists. The American labor movement must draw all conclusions and learn all the lessons from the action of the American capitalist class in murdering Sacco and Vanzetti. More organization, more consciousness and more militancy—this must be the answer of the working class to the challenge of American imperialism.

Sacco and Vanzetti will not be forgotten. Already they have become a living part of the struggle of the oppressed masses all over the world. Already they have become symbolic of the suffering and misery of the millions of unskilled and semi-skilled workers oppressed and persecuted by American capitalism. Already their death is becoming the rallying cry for struggle against capitalist oppression with renewed efforts in all parts of the world.

The attack upon the labor movement must be resisted and working class power must be mobilized to repel the capitalist offensive. The working class militants against whom this attack is directed in the first instance must redouble their efforts towards the awakening and molization of the American working class. Only in this manner will we fullfil our duty to the working class and to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Political consciousness and political struggle must rise in scope and intensity. The masses must learn—and are learning—that reliance can be placed upon anything else but the organized power of the exploited masses. Intensify the struggle for the organization of the unorganized. Push forward with greater vigor the strengthening of the trade unions and their radicalization. More efforts must be invested in the struggle against imperialism, militarism and war. And more energy must be devoted to the promotion of independent political action by the workers in the struggle against the capitalist dictatorship and for the rule of the working class.

"CARRY ON!"

By ROSE BARON

Sec'y Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

The fight is not finished. It has merely begun. The memories of our martyred comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti must be perpetuated. The heroic efforts of the many comrades who voluntarily aided us in our work must not be in vain, nor must the gallant deaths of our glorious dead be in vain.

Soon the Emergency Committee will no longer exist. It has served its purpose. We were beaten by sheer force of barbaric power.

We appeal to all those who aided us in the fight not to give up hope. We ask them to remember the heroism of Sacco and Vanzetti. We ask them to think of their revolutionary ideals.

The work of rescuing class war prisoners will go on. The International Labor Defense, the creator of the Emergency Committee, will continue to function for framed-up workers in the prisons and courts of this corrupt country.

We have just witnessed a titanic episode in the age-old war of the classes. We have made many new friends. To those friends as well as to our old comrades we ask that this harrowing experience be made a bond of sympathy which will enable us to meet our enemies in the future with unbroken front ranks.

To the hundreds of thousands of workers who struck and demonstrated in Union Square we say that their efforts were not in vain. You are the spearhead of the militant working class. Carry on.

What are we to do so that the struggle may not be in vain?

Build the International Labor Defense. Read the Labor Defender. Take an active part in freeing all class war prisoners. Urge your fellow-workers to do the same.

Help to build The DAILY WORKER. When all other newspapers either ignored or falsified the facts on the issue the WORKER pointed to the correct path. It exposed criminal Thayer, the reactionary Fuller and the murder-bent Advisory Committee.

We have been asked to tell of the work which we did in the effort to burst the bars of Charlestown Prison and bring Sacco and Vanzetti back to the ranks of our fighting army. There is little we can say. Let us not talk of what we have done but to what lies ahead of us.

Build the I. L. D.

Build The DAILY WORKER.

Build a wall of Labor against the frame-up system.

In this way only can we carry on the class war effectively. Only in this way can we avenge the death of our dear comrades who died gloriously with revolutionary messages upon their lips.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

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"It's a Fine Day"---Said Governor Fuller

By MICHAEL GOLD

Someone must write a play about Sacco and Vanzetti. This is now one of our great proletarian legends—it is a perfect epic of the new America.

I suggest Governor Fuller as the villain of the piece. Capitalism is the real villain, the impersonal profit machine,—Capitalism, punishing its two rebels.

But on the stage one must have flesh and blood—not abstractions. Governor Fuller will do as a perfect symbol of capitalism in this great play yet to be written.

It is the day of the execution. The morning sun glitters on the dirty gold dome of the State House in Boston. It is a hot stifling day, a day of swamp mists and heavy breathing. A hundred thousand clerks clatter meekly to work, sweating under their straw hats. The cops suffer in their blue woolen suits and choker collars. It's a fine day for swimming, but the Governor comes to the State House at 10 o'clock.

He greets the newspaper boys with his usual wholesome smile. They immediately write for the first editions:

"The Governor looked rested, as if he had had a good night's sleep. His eyes were clear and friendly, his rosy face beamed. It's a fine morning, isn't it, he said to the newspapermen. I'll be here at my desk until midnight, boys, doing my duty."

He is a tall, handsome man, the Governor, with the strong face of a Roman senator. He is a portly magnifico of the New American Empire, the stern, hard-boiled, genial, ignorant type ruler we are breeding in this country. He was once a trick bicycle rider, this Governor; then he owned a bicycle repair shop; then, when automobiles came in, he was shrewd enough to take to selling them instead of bicycles; now he has about [illegible] million dollars in the bank, and firmly believes every American boy can rise like himself from trick bicycle rider to Governor of Massachusetts.

He enters his office. Four hard-boiled looking men take chairs about him. They have the iron faces and gimlet eyes of detectives; but they are a litle higher than that in the social scale: they are the Governor's political advisers.

They are here to help him do his duty, the duty for which he gave up a pleasant holiday at the beach. All day delegations are to arrive, to plead with the Governor for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In the narrow crooked streets of Boston the mobs of worried clerks rush about their business. The cafeterias are crowded. Taxicabs carve their way through the traffic. The cops sweat and worry. Everyone is tense. Buying and selling goes on as usual—nothing must ever disturb this in America.

But the newsboys are shouting in a chant like the chorus of a mad futurist play:

"Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die, Must Die!"

And everyone mutters, converses, comments, worries. They agree that Sacco and Vanzetti must die—aren't they Italians? aren't they anarchists? But the clerks worry—the city worries.

* *

Governor Fuller doesn't worry. He is genial as the delegations are ushered in. He takes the offensive. A liberal woman poet timidly tries to convince him that capital punishment is both wicked and inefficient. He puts her through a cool smiling catechism. What does she know about criminals? What does she know about law? She flounders and stutters, and then retreats in tears. The Governor smiles at his "political advisers"; they smile at him.

A labor delegation from New York arrives. They are right wing leaders in the needle trades who refused to call a protest strike against the execution, believing that friendly words with the Governor would be as effective.

The Governor regards them with a smile of pleasure. Before even that word-hero Judge Panken or that A. F. of L. poet Shiplacoff can utter a sound, Fuller has begun attacking them with questions. How do they know Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent? How do they know Judge Thayer was prejudiced? Were they present at the trial? Do they live in Massachusetts? They try to put in a few feeble arguments, but this irritates the Governor, so they desist.

They do not wish to offend him—it may prejudice him—they still believe there are stirrings of mercy in the chill millionaire's heart.

Two clubwomen arrive from Newport, R. I., women with important husbands. They are pink liberals, and they think the poor Italians should be given another chance, or at least life imprisonment, and they have had tea and dinners with the Governor's wife in the past, and they know Mr. Fuller is a good man. He listens to them, assures them politely he will ponder and pray over their fluttering words, and bows them out. They are rather confused, but hopeful.

* * *

Whitefaced liberals with big names troop in all day. They have followed this case, and until the last minute will not believe the fair name of America is to be sullied by the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. They believe in the pure white abstraction they call "Justice." They are sure one need only present the "facts" to the Governor. They believe in "reason." They believe that there are no classes or class war in America, but that this case is simply a miscarriage of "Justice."

Now they are bumping head first against the stone wall of the capitalist dictatorship and class justice. They are puzzled, alarmed, sickened by the Governor's smooth determination. They repeat whole pages of the "Nation" and the "New Republic" at him. They utter the thousand and one phrases dear to liberalism, but the Governor sheds them like a duck's back, and he politely teases the liberals. He is a realist, this governor; he is class-conscious, he despises liberals. But he is always polite.

They stagger out into the street, their world shattered. Liberal phrases do not soften a class-conscious Governor's heart. They can't understand it at all. And the Governor is smiling at his "advisers" and they are smiling at him.

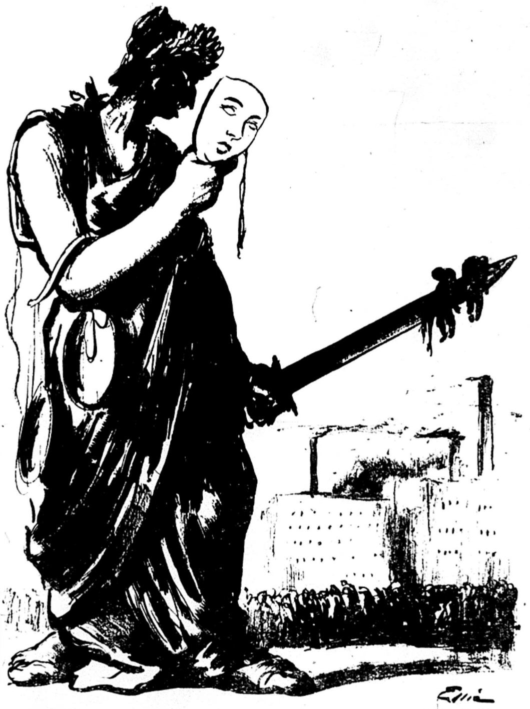
From every corner of the world thousands of telegrams poured in on the Governor. They were last-minute, desperate messages from mayors, congressmen, labor organizations, churches, writers, Japanese, French, Italian, American, African. A whole world was pleading for mercy to two innocent men. It was the biggest event in recent history—this first international protest on a labor issue.

The telegrams arrived, but the newspapermen told their friends later something that they had not the courage to print, namely:—

That These Telegrams Were Never Read!

They were tossed into huge wastebaskets, and then taken away and burned by the janitor. They were on the floor, they were in the corners, they were cynically walked upon by the class-conscious Governor of Massachusetts—the electric-chair Governor.

(*Continued on Page Two*)



Justice For Labor In Massachusetts

By Fred Ellis

"It's a Fine Day"-- Said Gov. Fuller

(Continued from Page One)

The test of his humanity came when Mrs. Sacco and the sister of Vanzetti were ushered in. He listened to them long and politely, but with a set face. He catechised them, too, on the crime, and pointed out various facts that had "convinced" him of the workers' guilt.

This was at nine o'clock in the evening. The two women were too sad and nerve-wracked to argue with the Governor. They repeated pitiful unanswerable humiliating words; they asked for mercy.

The Russian Soviets have granted mercy to thousands of White Guardists who threw bombs, who invaded the country, who burned villages and slaughtered babies and old men. When one's enemy is no longer dangerous, one must be merciful. Revolutionsits are not sadists; revolutionists do not believe in murder; revolutionists kill only in defense of the workers' cause; revolutionists have a great faith that some day there will be a red dawn on the world, and in the skies will be written the beautiful "word over all": Reconciliation.

But Governor Fuller was faintly annoyed at the two women, and would not discuss the matter of mercy. It is not a word in the legal books; it is not a word in the lexicon of capitalism.

He sent the women out in tears. He said: "I am afraid I will have to go through with my duty."

* * *

There is a pious legend among the voter-boobs of Massachusetts that Governor Fuller "is a good man." John Howard Lawson, in his satirical play, "Loud Speaker" strangely previsaged this by having his Babbitt hero run for governor on a platform with the single slogan: "Harry U. Collins Is a Good Man." It sounds like a joke, but in Massachusetts it is not a joke. Nearly everyone there believes that Governor Fuller is a good man, and that's why they vote for him.

It is a legend that has been carefully built up. Plumbers, paupers and policemen of Boston will tell you with tears in their eyes how Governor Fuller has never accepted a cent of his salary since he has been Governor; how kind he is to his wife; how he loves his children; how genial he is to his workers; how democratically fond he is of poker and beer; what a firm churchman he is; how much he gives to charity every year.

But this "good man" has for several years persisted in his determination that Sacco and Vanzetti must die. And he has whipped up a storm of newspaper prejudice against the men; he has schemed and plotted and framed careful publicity campaigns; he has followed his murder plan through like an expert criminal, he has slept on it month after month.

His mind was made up years ago. His investigation was a piece of political sadism. He knew he would find the men guilty; but he called in witness after witness, and taunted them, and jeered at them. One woman witness for the defense, it is said, left in tears. The Governor had hinted that she was the paid mistress of one of the lawyers for Sacco and Vanzetti.

On this last day Fuller enjoyed torturing the desperate friends of Sacco and Vanzetti who came before him. Someone who went to see him said the Governor was radiant; his "mental attitude was that of a rooster flapping its wings." He really enjoyed this last day, when sobbing women came to him and knelt for mercy.

At precisely midnight Francis Fisher Kane, former Federal District Attorney in Pennsylvania, was in the Governor's office. He was telling the Governor of the tactics of the Department of Justice and its agents provocateurs, a situation he knows from the inside. He begged the Governor to reprieve Sacco and Vanzetti until this federal angle of the case had been cleared up, and the files showing the part the Department of Justice had played in the Sacco case examined.

The Governor went on listening with his polite, satisfied smile. He pretended to be affected by these pleas, impressed by Mr. Kane's logic. He promised he would take the matter under advisement. A humorous murderer he is, a Massachusetts wit, an electric chair clown!

For when Mr. Kane came into the street, his heart beating with a wild, last-minute hopefulness as a result of the Governor's friendly smile, he was startled by the shouting of the newsboys.

They were shouting:

"Sacco Executed at 12.19."

The execution had been going on a few miles away in Charlestown, all during those minutes when the Governor was politely pretending to listen to Mr. Kane's appeal. The Governor had known all the time that the juice was being released into the electric chair. The Governor had been baiting Mr. Kane. The Governor, that good man, had been having his last delightful thrill of sadism.

Yes, Governor Fuller is a good man. Yes, Massachusetts is a good state, and America is a good country. And all over the world there are millions who will never forget Sacco and Vanzetti, nor forgive the good people who murdered them.

MURDER AT MIDNIGHT

By A. B. MAGIL

In Memoriam Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Betrayed and Murdered In The American Class War, August 22, 1927.

I.

"Both are dead."

Dead.
Press the button. Turn on the juice.
Dead.
Waiting, waiting.
For what?
Two wops to sit down in a chair
And be dead.
Show's over.
Time to go home, go to bed.
Time to forget, put it out of your head.
Dead.
(Death. Grim Reaper. Symbolic. Cloak. Hood.
Scythe. Skull.)
Dead.
Both.

* * *

I walked out into the huge soft night.
No light.
Someone had strangled the stars.

II.

Seven years to make a shroud.
Seven years to make it strong enough
To hold the whole of life.
(Wonder how long it takes to make an electric
chair?)
Seven years for two wops.
Dying.
Dead.
"Massachasetts is too proud——"
Seven years to make a shroud

III.

CITY
JAIL
HUNGER
WORKER
SUBWAY
DEMPSEY
BABE RUTH
JESUS
STRIKE
STARVATION
MURDER
DEATH

IV.

Three men in frock coats playing dice.
Three men and a fourth playing with skulls.
Fingers weblike and precise,
Caressing calmly the fluttering dice.
Harvard accents glide like gulls
From lips like nooses hard and strong.
What are the stakes? How long, how long?
Four men in frock coats playing dice.
Dice. Are they loaded?
Loaded. Bloated.
Four bloated frock coats playing with skulls.

V.

And on two faces hangs the mask
Of the immobile anguish of the years.
This is the honorable task
Of those unbitten by subtle doubts or fears.
Climb, you lousy wops, into your holes.
The god of the Fullers and Thayers will care for
your souls.

VI.

Nights are made black for deeds like this.
Nights are made black, muffled and secret.
Press the button. Turn on the juice.
Show's over.

And the corroding dawn.
Waiting.
Steals like a thief, trembling and ghastly white,
Through the thick, bolted night.

The job is done.
Whistles shriek in factory and mill.
And the implacable sun,
Climbing.
Hangs splendid and terrible and still.

VII.

Go back, slaves, go back.
Go back to the factories, the dancing machines.
Go back, dancing slaves.

Noon.
(The sun is a big round brass spittoon).
Life seethes, blown up.
Collapses like a pricked balloon.
Night.
"Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves."

VIII.

Too intolerably blue, empty, shining, remote the sky.
Too intolerably serene, calm the tall, greatwinded
trees.
Too green every leaf, every grass.
Seared by no sadness, no blight even of the cool
keen panting autumn,
The brown stain of the taking away.
Nothing to mar, no hunger of stamped-out growing,
no cry
Out of denial.

Trees lift strenuous leanness raise petulant hands,
drag darkness
To them.
Nothing, nothing to mar.

IX.

Each sound is their sound.
Life demands life.
Beyond the pathos and the pain
That humans martyr humans with
Their blood shouts over all the earth
Blood, red blood.
My brothers' blood is on my hands
My brothers' agony burns my flesh
Agony. Blood
On my hands.

X.

Pity the wretches that will sit in the cells
Of Charlestown and of Dedham Jails.
Pity the poor stiffs that will come after
To live a while in those exquisite hells,
To live and hear always two voices, always the tread
Of feet always, always dead.

Pity the fellows that will scrub the floors and walls
Of Charlestown and of Dedham Jails
And never be able to wash away
The great trembling stain
Of Sacco's and Vanzetti's pain.
("The men of this dying old society they brutally
have pulled me away from the embrace of
your brother and your poor mother.")

Pity the rats that will gnaw the moldy crumbs
Of Charlestown and of Dedham Jails.
And smell the smell of their blood
And gasp.
("I would not wish to a dog or to a snake, to the
most low and misfortunate creature of the
earth—I would not wish to any of them what
I have had to suffer for things that I am not
guilty of.")
Pity them, pity them all.

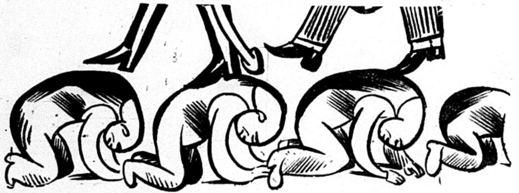
XI.

Sacco And Vanzetti Must Not Die!
Shrill signs hurl the workers' cry.
Strike. Protest. Telegram.
Massachusetts doesn't give a damn.
A million-throated workers' crying.
Sacco and Vanzetti dying, dying.
Sacco and Vanzetti dead.
Dead.

WE SHALL NOT SOON FORGET!

XII.

Hang up your justice on the sour-apple tree of
your pride.
Hand it up, I say, for vultures to feed on.
For soft worm fattening, for the gladdening of all
gnawing, ravenous things.
Hang it up where its resonant stink will fill every
corner and crack of the earth.
Swing it, swing it.
Hang up your justice on the sour-apple tree of
your pride.



—Drawing by WM. GROPPER

"--Shall Not Have Died in Vain"

(Continued from Page 6).

other tendencies in the labor movement. He did valiant work in the defense and we marched together on the picket line, went to jail together, united our forces in a common effort to make the Boston strike successful, etc. Some day men like Alfred Baker Lewis and Upton Sinclair and others who believe in labor unity not labor division and in fighting capitalism not Communism will realize that the socialist party officialdom believes otherwise, that it cannot be removed, that it uses the Baker Lewises and Sinclairs as fig leaves to cover its reactionary nakedness ~~and they~~ will break with the party which serves capitalism by dividing and weakening the labor movement.

9. "PROGRESSIVE" CAPITALIST POLITICIANS PROP UP THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM IN TIME OF CRISIS. Brandeis's refusal to intervene on the silly pretext that he had "personal relations with people interested in the case" and Borah's shameful declaration that no self-respecting government would yield to "the opinion of mankind" or demonstrations of popular will—are outstanding evidences of the fact that the so-called progressives are props of capitalism who in time of crisis find "progressive" justifications for reactionary acts.

10. WE MUST BUILD A LABOR PARTY AND FIGHT FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT. The necessity for labor to unite its forces politically, clean out the agents of the capitalist political parties from leadership in its own ranks and sweep the boss-controlled judges, legislators and executives out of power is an obvious lesson from the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

11. WE MUST FIGHT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM. It is not merely a Thayer or a Fuller or a Katzmann but the system that breeds Thayers and Fullers and Katzmanns, that exploits workers and persecutes them for activity on behalf of their class—it is the capitalist system that has murdered our two comrades.

12. THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT CANNOT BE DESTROYED BY TERROR. History is on our side in the class struggle. All the forces of social development lead to the strengthening and ultimate triumph of our movement. An act of class brutality and terror, such as the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, in place of frightening the workers into desertion of our movement has the opposite result. It arouses and awakens countless fersh hosts of workers. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has disillusioned millions of workers with the capitalist courts, has stirred up their miltancy, driven them to the left, put them in a fighting mood. It has weakened the ruling class by unmasking it. It has strengthened international proletarian solidarity by teaching the workers of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and North and South America to act together in a common cause. It has brought new sympathy and support to the labor movement from intellectuals still under the sway of belief in capitalism and its institutions. Those who already sympathized have become more actively sympathetic. The Heywood Brouns and Edna Saint Vincent Millays, the Lawsons and Dos Passos and innumerable other writers and artists have been brought closer to the workers' movement, had their sympathy aroused and some breath of our struggle and our cause must necessarily pass into their writings, serving to undermine capitalism ideologically and prepare the way for a better social order. Sacco and Vanzetti fought for the organization of certain unorganized workers and against capitalism. A little handful of workers followed them and knew of them. Today they have been made into martyrs and heroes and millions follow them into a struggle for the organization of the unorganized and against the capitalist system. In life their voice reached only handfuls. In death their voice is heerd round the world. Sacco and Vanzetti are taking their own vengeance. That which was weak in them has perished. That which was strong has been magnified into a powerful force that makes the mighty tremble in their places of power. Ours is the task of keeping alive the memory of their struggler and sufferings, their heroism and their martyrdom. Of carrying on the cause of labor for which they died, of organizing the unorganized workers, of unifying labor's forces, of putting an end to the frame-up system. Of abolishing capitalist justice capitalist control of courts and governors, of abolishing the system whose enemy and whose victim they were. Let us pledge ourselves that they shall not have died in vain. Let us pledge ourselves to carry on the cause for which they fought and died until the workers are free and capitalism no longer exists on the face of the earth. That is their wish. For that they died. For that we must live and fight. And in that manner will the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti be avenged.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

The Labor Movement and the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By WM. Z. FOSTER

THE American ruling class has dared to execute our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti. In the face of a world-wide protest of the workers and notwithstanding the condemnation of everybody with even a tinge of liberalism in their makeup, the exploiters, throwing aside even the pretenses of legality, have ventured to do away with these two loyal champions of the working class. It was a brutal act of terrorism, which will bring no profit to the capitalists. It was a cynical example of class justice which will waken masses of workers to the hypocrises and horrors of capitalism.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case far transcends in significance the framed-up charge of murder which furnished the technical basis of it. It is a political issue of the most vital importance. The workers in other countries understood this infinitely better than here. Hence, their monster demonstrations. The capitalists, strong and arrogant in their profits of imperialism, wrung from the exploited workers all over the world, saw in the Sacco-Vanzetti execution an opportunity to deliver an attack at the labor movement, through its most advanced section, the ~~left wing. Hence, the tryants~~ struck their deadly blow.

In this great class drama what a sorry role was played by the men who stand at the head of the trade unions. Once again they have acted as agents of the employers. Instead of trying to save Sacco and Vanzetti and thus check this offensive of the employers against the workers, they have facilitated their execution. Great mass strikes, militant demonstrations of all kinds were all that could have saved Sacco and Vanzetti. But these labor lieutentants would have none of such movements. They blocked every effort at real struggle against the executioners of our comrades. Their long course of treachery was climaxed in their last minute statements admitting the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti (statements of A. F. of L., Chicago Federation of Labor, etc.) and asking that their sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

The betrayal of the workers by their false leaders evidenced by such treacherous policies as support of the old capitalist parties, refusal to organize the unorganized, establishment of the B. & O. Plan, etc., receives just one more expression in their shameful failure to support Sacco and Vanzetti. It was such treason by the so-called leaders of labor that jailed Mooney and Billings and that has kept them imprisoned for all these years.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, but the cause for which they died goes on, fertilized by the blood of these new martyrs. It is our duty to make the capitalists pay as dearly as possible for these cold-hearted murders. Millions of workers all over the world are aroused and indignant at this attack upon their leaders and their organizations. It is our big task to point out to them the full political meaning of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, to teach them that the same forces that murdered our comrades are those that oppress the workers in the shops and subject them to the bitterest of exploitation.

The Sacco-Vanzetti execution must be the signal for a renewed struggle against capitalism on every front. One phase of this must be a drive to free all political prisoners. To the eternal shame of the labor movement such men as Mooney, Billings and others remain year after year in jail.

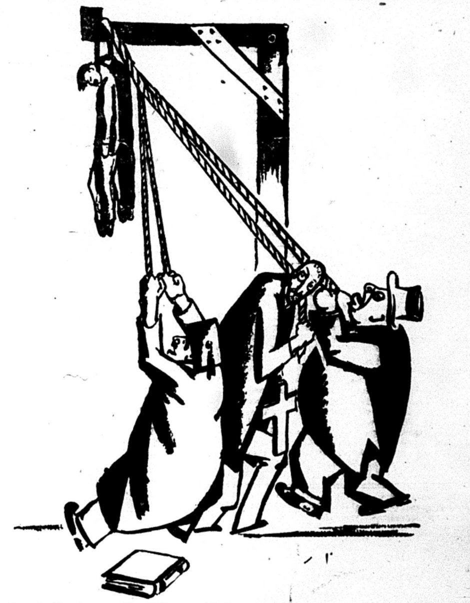
Every trade union, every shop must be made to ring with protests against the assassinations of their comrades. The masses of workers must be turned out to great memorial protest meetings in all industrial districts. August 22nd must be set aside as a day upon which the proletariat all over the world demonstrates against the murder of our comrades and for the emancipation of the workers.

WITHOUT THE BOSSES

Tune of America.

By MARGARET CHIKI.

All Comrades called to thee
Ruthenberg of liberty
To you we turned,
Long did we want your lead
To rid us with great speed,
Of bosses proud and strong
But it won't last long.



The Church, The Courts, The Colleges—All Hangmen. —By M. Pass

“--SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN”

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

MONDAY at midnight they were murdered. The working class was not strong enough to stop it. Our shame, our grief and our indignation are fused in a universal desire to avenge their death. But how shall we do it?

1. INDIVIDUAL VENGEANCE IS IMPOTENT. Certain individualists who see society and its processes only as the work of good individuals and bad individuals have tried to concentrate their hatred upon Fuller or Thayer or Katzmann. They are hateful, contemptible, despicable creatures. Some day, when the working class has won power in America, our tribunals will call them to account for the murder of our comrades. But today the execution of individual vengeance upon them would not move the working class one step forward, would not weaken the frame-up system one iota—would rather strengthen it in the wave of reaction that would follow. There are a thousand Thayers on a thousand judicial benches, a thousand Katzmanns functioning as district attorneys. If we were to execute one of them thru individual action it would only serve to delude our class into forgetting the frame-up system, into believing that Sacco and Vanzetti have been avenged, into forgetting the real culprit, the capitalist system and the capitalist control of government. Remove Thayer or Fuller or Katzmann from the scene and the system that created them and placed them in positions of power over the lives and destinies of their fellow men would create fresh tyrants to take their places. Judge Gary died last week but the steel trust continues to coin the sweat and the blood of workers into solid gold. If every individual directly connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up locally and nationally were to die tomorrow, the frame-up system would remain unshaken.

2. WORKERS CAN EXPECT NO JUSTICE IN THE CAPITALIST COURTS. If we think it is only because the judge happened to be Webster Thayer that Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered, then we have learned nothing from our bitter experience. But there is a lesson that every worker must learn. It is taught by the Mooney case, it is taught by the Centralia case, it is taught by the Anita Whitney case, it is taught by the Milk Wagon Drivers' case and the Stone-cutter's case, it was taught by the Haymarket case, it is taught by every injunction, every verdict of guilty against a picket, every violation of free speech, press or assemblage rights. That these dead comrades of ours shall not have died in vain, every worker in our land must be made to understand it. “Workers can expect no justice from the capitalist courts.”

3. OUR GOVERNMENT IS SO CONSTRUCTED AS TO THWART THE POPULAR WILL. The Declaration of Independence speaks of a “decent respect for the opinions of mankind.” Mankind thruout the world voiced the opinion that these two men were innocent and must at least get a fair trial. But all agencies of government involved showed an indecent contempt for the opinions of mankind. And they also showed contempt for the opinions and will of the American people. The distinguished “progressive” Senator Borah even thot it would be “cowardly” to yield to popular demand. Yet judges and senators and governors are supposed to be “public servants” and express the will of the people. But our government is so constructed that the very opposite is true. Setting aside the fact that wealth controls press and pulpit and school, the big political parties, individual politicians, appointments, nominations and elections, courts, executives and legislatures—considering the question purely from the standpoint of abstract democracy, —it is evident that our government with its system of checks and balances, of judicial legislation and contempt proceedings, of precedent, of “independent” judiciary, of growing executive power, of appointment, of two-party system, etc., etc. is not responsive to popular will. Now Senator Borah the “progressive” makes a boast of this fact.

4. OUR RULING CLASS WILL NOT GIVE UP ITS POWER WITHOUT A STRUGGLE. Socialists and liberals have tried to promote the illusion that America is “different.” Altho history shows no single instance of a ruling class that has relinquished its power and privilges without a struggle, America is supposed to be a democracy responsive to popular will where a majority opinion will be sufficient to destroy the capitalist system and institute a better social order by just voting it in. The American master class is supposed to be ready to give up its privilges without a struggle. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti proves the opposite. Every frame-up case, every strike, every injunction, every use of police or troops in strikes, proves the opposite. When steel workers fight for an eight-hour day—not to abolish capitalism but just to live a little more decently under it—the troops are called out. When miners fight for steady employment or a living wage—not challenging the system but fighting for a small additional share of the wealth they produce—barbed wire and machine guns are set up, mine guards and militia called out, meetings broken up, speeches forbidden, pickets slaughtered, leaders arrested and local unions smashed by force. If the American ruling class uses all the power of wealth and government, of courts and armed force against a mere fight for a living wage—to what lengths will it not go against the workers if they attempt to abolish the capitalist system? Any one who cannot see the character of the American ruling class and its use of government must be blind indeed. American labor history is full of bloody pages and it has not yet challenged the capitalist system in serious combat. The Colorado massacre, Centralia, Homestead, McKeesport, Gary, West Virginia, Lawrence, Ludlow, Lowell, San Pedro, Everett, Butte, Calumet—to name any industrial center is to call up visions of a bloody battle in which workers were attacked by armed force not for challenging the capitalist system but merely for asking for the right to organize or to receive something approximating a living wage. Our ruling class is more arrogant and more brutal than most and will never surrender its privilege and power without a struggle.

5. WHILE USING EVERY LEGAL RECOURSE WE MUST BUILD UP A MASS MOVEMENT FOR WORKERS' DEFENSE. Our admiration for the devotion and self-sacrifice of the men and women who made up the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston must not be permitted to blind us to one fatal and fundamental mistake that they made in their conduct of the case. We must draw all the lessons so that such tragedies will be combatted more effectually and prevented in the future. That mistake was a too great and exclusive dependence upon the legal processes of the courts and a deliberate effort at discouraging demonstrations and mass protests in America. They had seven years in which to build up a powerful mass movement which would have terrified the Massachusetts officials and their masters and stayed the hand of the executioner. They did not sufficiently understand the class mechanism involved, did not see the lesson of the Mooney case, the Centralia case and a thousand other frame-ups. They confidently counted upon an abstract classless “justice” and nourished too many illusions in the legal processes of the capitalist courts. They kept the workers beliving that the courts would give justice, that the governor would give justice. For seven years when they might have been building a powerful mass movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti they discouraged the building of such a movement. Only after Fuller's decision a few weeks ago, did they perceive their mistake (or rather exhaust their illusions) when it was already too late and only a few weeks remained to build up a mass movement to arouse the popular will and save our two comrades. It is correct to use and exhaust every legal process that capitalist proceedure allows but militant workers can expect no justice from capitalist courts except where the courts dare not carry thru the act of injustice. The only protection for militant workers is the organized power of the working class and all its allies and sympathizers. It was mass protest that saved Tom Mooney from death. Had we begun seven years ago, we could have built such a movement for Sacco and Vanzetti that they would not have dared to kill them.

6. A PERMANENT DEFENSE COMMITTEE IS NEEDED. The Sacco-Vanzetti case is not an isolated one. Acts of injustice, arrests for labor activity, frame-ups, occur in every strike and in every struggle. Dramatic cases ONCE THEY HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY DRAMATIZED can and no doubt should beget their special committees. But until they have attracted national and international attention? And the cases that never attract national and international attention? Such a permanent defense committee can handle EVERY case, dramatic or undramatic, grow with every case, learn with every case so as to be more efficient, more versed in the ways of courts and lawyers and frame-ups and publicity and protest, build up a continuous and cumulative public opinion against the whole system of class injustice and frame-ups, unite all branches of the labor movement so that anarchists do not have to depend only on anarchists, Communists on Communists, socialist on socialists, trade unionists on trade unionists, or a milliner let us say only on other milliners for defense. Even where a case is dramatic enough to warrant a special committee, a permanent defense organization could build a special defense committee more quickly and more efficiently than a bunch of inexperienced and bungling amateurs. Such a permanent defense organization representative of and open to all shades of opinion in the labor movement and ready to defend all cases of class injustice is the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE. It must be built and strengthened.

7. WE MUST UNITE THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND STRNGTHEN IT. The weakness of the American labor movement proved fatal in the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti. As long as it is divided, as long as there are innumerable warring groups, as long as militants are expelled and opponents of militant struggle are in control of the official machinery, our master class can afford to laugh at the feeble protest of the working class. That Sacco and Vanzetti shall not have died in vain, we must organize the unorganized, unite the warring unions, strengthen the labor movement, make it all inclusive of every tendency, develop its militancy and tigthing spirit, eliminate its corrupt bureaucracy that shows no militancy in fighting capitalism but much militancy in fighting against militant workers.

8. THE SOCIALIST PARTY BY FIGHTING UNITED FRONTS IS WEAKENING THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND SERVING CAPITALISM. The biggest demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti were held in New York in Union Square. In these demonstrations the International Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the Emergency Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense, the I. W. W., the Workers Party, various trade unions and other labor organizations united. The socialist party refused to join in the demonstrations. A strike was called for August 22nd, the day set for the execution. The socialist party condemned the strike and instructed its adherents not to participate. Business agents of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers under socialist control instructed bosses in various shops to fire any worker going out on strike. When the Workers Party wrote a letter to the socialist party saying: “However great our differences may be we must set them aside and unite our forces in this hour of need,” August Claessens threw the letter on the floor in the presence of the messenger who gave it to him. Thus the socialist party did its share to weaken the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti and to perpetuate division and dissension in the labor movement. Notable exception must be made in the case of Alfred Baker Lewis in Boston who was actively engaged in united front activities with Communists, anarchists and

(Continued on Page 7).

Our Murdered Comrades

By HARRY MEYERS.

So you've left us Nicola Sacco—
And you too, Bartolomeo Vanzetti—
You've sampled American democracy as it is understood in Boston.
Boston, the hub of culture.
Here they grind out the blood of the workers
So that some be-spectacled, anemic, knock-kneed young idlers might stay.
That they might acquaint themselves with the prophets of the past
while stoning the prophets of the present.
That they might admire the art of Dante, Boccaccio and other
Italians of the past and slaying the Italians of the present.
You have left to join the other fighters of the class struggle.
The Chicago anarchists who paid with their lives for the 8-hour day.
Ling the impetuous, Parsons the studious, Fisher the warm-hearted,
Engels the fiery one, and Spiess the scholar, torch-holders of the future.
You have left to join the other fighters of the class struggle.
Joe Hill, the singer divine who fell before a [illegible] squad in Utah.
Wesley Everest, unsexed and lynched by the 100%'s of Centralia.
Frank Little, the I. W. W. organizer lynched by the forces of smug respectability in the Anaconda town of Butte.
Farewell, Sacco, Vanzetti—fighters, supreme heroes magnificent—
We'll never forget.
THE DEATH WATCH

American Workers Must Learn!

By W. W. WEINSTONE

Despite the fact that the history of the class struggle in America is filled with the brutality of the capitalist class, with violence and murder against individuals and masses of workers, there was a widespread illusion among a great number of people that Sacco and Vanzetti would not be executed.

This illusion affected not only the liberals and humanitarians in whose hearts “hope springs eternally,” but the petty-bourgeois socialists as well. So brazen has been the frame-up, so threadbare the evidence and so profound the protest that these people believed the Massachusetts Bourbons would not dare go through with the sentence. But these petty-bourgeois liberals, humanitarians and socialists refuse to recognize the period in which we live—a period of sharp and decisive class struggle and of imperialist reaction.

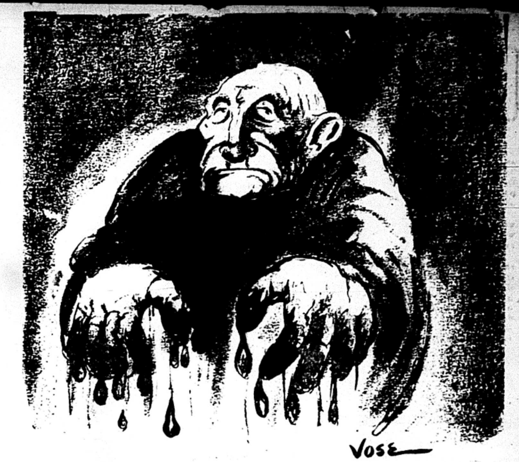
These people failed to aid in mobilizing the masses of labor because they do not understand the position of American capitalism today and the transformation of America from a period of so-called “liberalism” and “democracy” to the stark reactionary country which it is today. The American capitalist class has always been vengeful and despotic toward the workers. Yet 1887 knew a Governor Altgeld who, still bearing the traditions of the pre-monopoly period, freed the remaining victims of the Haymarket outrage. The Fullers of today are the products of the monopoly period in which a despotic financial oligarchy rules with an iron hand over industry and government. It is this reactionary, imperialist oligarchy that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Justice under American imperialism today is the justice of a Mussolini that knows no law but force and no weapon but murder toward the working class. In the days of Altgeld, American capitalism still found use of fine phrases and democratic gestures to delude the American masses. But that epoch was drawn to a close with the imperialist war when the governor who expounded the “New Freedom,” Wilson, became the president who plunged America into the world slaughter, the author of the treacherous League of Nations and the collaborator of the enslaving Versailles treaty.

The Sacco-Vanzetti murder is the bloody seal that affirms the period of imperialist domination of America, the period of capitalist reaction, the period of raids and deportations against foreign-born workers, the period of imperialist war and decisive class struggles. This period knows no more of the America, an “asylum” for foreign-born workers. This is a period when America has become instead a huge penitentiary for all labor! What does this American imperialism care for the protest of international labor? It feels strong! Its treasuries are overflowing with the riches of the world. It feels and knows it is the banker to the world. With the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti it hurls a challenge to the working class. As the Caesars of old crushed the protest of their slaves and confirmed their power by stringing the limbs of their victims along the Appian way that all might see and tremble, so the American Caesars crushed the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti before the public gaze of millions, that the huge masses of workers may see the brutal might of American capitalim and submit unprotestingly to its yoke.

This is the reactionary America that speaks the language of the executioner. This is the America that keeps Mooney in jail, that hangs the Frank Littles, that prepares conscription laws against foreign-born labor, that prepares fresh attacks upon the wages and working conditions of American labor. This is the America that carried through the foul execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Petty-bourgeois illusions regarding this Amerfca means paralysis for the working class and in the end a betrayal to the struggle for the defense against reaction—a betrayal of the mobilization of the masses to crush the power of the capitalist class.

In this struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, the socialist party and its allies, the Wolls and Greens, where they have not given direct assistance to these hangmen (as in the case of Green and Woll), have sewed illusions among the workers to expect mercy from these executioners of the capitalist class. American labor must learn its lesson. Unceasing class struggle! Only power, only might, only the full strength of the working class expressed in mighty industrial unions, in a powerful labor party, in revolutionary leadership of the labor movement by the Communist Party that had no illusions and has no illusions regarding the class enemies of the working class, can prevent future Sacco and Vanzetti cases. Away with the illusions of the cowardly petty-bourgeois socialists. On with a determined, unflinching struggle against capitalist masters—the executioners of our martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti.



A Platform and a Slogan for Governor Fuller -- The Murder Candidate

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE Minneapolis Tribune is another capitalist journal which breaks a lance against those who hold that Governor Fuller, mindful of the kudos which Cal acquired by getting credit for breaking the Boston police strike, decided to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair after Coolidge had stated that he did “not choose to run.”

The Minneapolis organ of steel, railroad and flour milling capitalism brands such speculation as The Nation indulged in recently “a vile and ghastly insinuation.”

WHY all the righteous anger?

Is it something new in the United States that capitalist politicians should try to ride into office with the support of the capitalist and middle classes grateful—for the crushing of a strike or the conviction of agitators and organizers of the working class?

IT is of course a ghoulish business but does not the whole system rest on the ability and willingness of the capitalist class to squeeze the lifeblood from the masses in mine, mill and factory—and in case of resistance to kill enough to make the rest quit?

Fickert, the prosecutor of Tom Mooney was not too squeamish to make political capital out of his attempt to send Mooney to the gallows.

BORAH, the knight errant of middle class Americanism, rose to fame and fortune by reason of his services to the metal mining magnates of the Coesur d'Alene in the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. It was not his fault that the working class saved them from the hangman.

Senator Walsh of Montana was re-elected largely because of the votes bought and stolen for him by the copper trust as areward for his eloquent and patriotic justification of the murder of Frank Little.

AT least a dozen lackeys of the lumber trust in the state of Washington stabilized their wavering political fortunes by smearing themselves with the blood of Wesley Everest, tortured to death by a white-collared mob in Centralia.

Was not the most famous utterance of Theodor-Roosevelt that statement in regard to the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone caseby which he sought to prejudice the nation against them: “Murder is murder?”

WHO shall number the horde of little minions of coal, oil, steel, shipping, who swept into public office on the wave of gratitude from the rulingclass aroused by the arrests, prosecutions and imprisonment of the I. W. W. during and after the war?

WHO can count the miserable little tools of Wall Street and its subsidiaries who were allowed to dip their hands into the campaign fund of the two capitalist parties by reason of their part in the “red raids” of 1919-20 which caused directly and indirectly the separation of families, unimaginable physical and mental suffering, and uncounted deaths?

WHY does the capitalist press rush to the defense of Governor Fuller?

It is evident that he has right and justice on his side, that in allowing Sacco and Vanzetti to be murdered he acted on precedent hallowed and sanctified by the endorsement it has from the most eminent, as well as the most humble, of American statesmen.

GOVERNOR Fuller should quiet at once all tendency toward “vile and ghastly insinuation.”

He should, in a statement marked by the quiet dignity which the issue warrants, announce himself as a candidate on a 100 per cent American ticket with its official insignia an electric chair rampant on the charred corpses of two foreign-born workingmen and the motto: “In hoc signum vinces.” (By this sign we conquer.)

THE higher the office he runs for the more support he will get from the lords of finance and industry and his campaign documents, which should be signed by a bloody thumbprint, will make his signature known thruout the world.

Developments in Nicaragua and China make it almost imperative that the next president of the United States should have served an apprenticeship in murder.

But—

No “vile and ghastly” insinuations.

Let us stick to the simple and more horrible truth.

12:20 A. M., AUG. 23, 1927.

By WALTER SNOW.

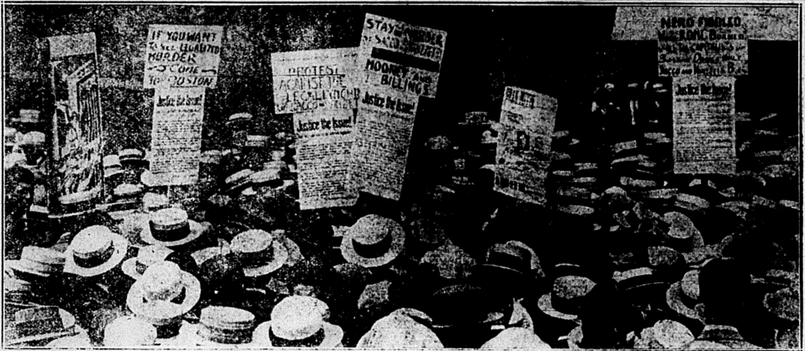
The clock ticks on
And the electric lights are still burning.
But the minutes that have slipped by so casually since midnight
Have seen Sacco
And Vanzetti
Breathe as well as I do now
And then, like madmen, be strapped into a thing of steel
And have the current that often lit their study books
Run through their bodies
Making them cease to think of their oppressed comrades,
Unable to raise again their voices against tyrants
And to even breathe
Because the bankers, the judges and the priests so decreed.
The clock ticks on
But, starting with this very morning,
Thousands who have been asleep before
Will awaken

THE MURDER OF TWO BRAVE WORKERS

NICOLA SACCO
(1894-1927)

Born in Torremaggiore, Italy. Came to U. S. at age of 17, where he became shoe cutter. Worked in various New England cities. Survivors: Wife, Rose Sacco; son, Dante, 14; Inez, 6, born four months after Sacco's arrest. Active as organizer and speaker for years.

Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston worked ceaselessly to free the two workers. Vanzetti's letters to her from prison reveal in a poignant way his literary and intellectual interests.


IF YOU WANT TO SEE LEGALIZED MURDER COME TO BOSTON
Justice the Issue!
PROTEST AGAINST THE LEGAL LYNCHING
Justice the Issue!
MOONEY AND BILLINGS
Justice the Issue!

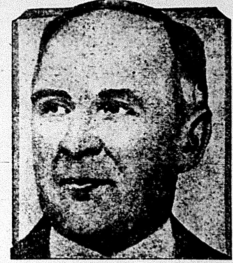
Despite the fact that the American Federation of Labor at five successive conventions demanded a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, its president was silent on the frame-up up to the last moment. Shamed by the tremendous labor demonstrations calling for their release, Green finally sent an apologetic letter to Gov. Fuller urging that the death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI
(1888-1927)

Born in Valla Falletto, Italy. Unmarried. Came to U. S. in 1908. Worked as restaurant dishwasher and pastry cook in New York; in cordage mills at Plymouth, Mass. Blacklisted after strike there and began to peddle fish in Plymouth. Was active as speaker, and writer.

50,000 workers crowd Union Square to demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti—in the face of machine guns, armored motorcycles, gas and tear bombs, and 2,000 cops.

Webster Thayer, who presided at the "trial" of the frame-up victims. His conduct at that time was violently prejudicial to the defendants, and even Fuller's reactionary committee described it as "indiscreet." When he sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti in Dedham last spring he didn't dare look in their faces once during the entire proceedings.



Governor Alvin T. Fuller.

Executioner of the two innocent workers. This manufacturer of Packard cars, his fortune valued at $13,000,000, hopes now to step to a chair in the White House over the shattered bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Fuller's "Advisory" committee: Straton, Lowell, and Grant. They gave the tone of respectability to the bloody verdict of the New England mill owners. Their report is a classic of prejudice, distortion and class hatred.

JOHN SARGENT

John Sargent, attorney general of U. S., who refused to permit examination of department of justice files showing conspiracy to "get" Sacco and Vanzetti because they were radicals.

POWERS HAPGOOD

Powers Hapgood, former Harvard athlete, militant leader of miners. Arrested many times for picketing state house; in desperation police confined him in psychopathic ward of hospital for "examination."

"Mysterious" bomb explosion in Baltimore. Occupants were conveniently out of town at the time. These "accidents" usually occur when agents of capitalism are engaged in some particularly murderous act like framing Tom Mooney or killing Sacco and Vanzetti.

NICOLA SACCO
(1894-1927)

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI
(1888-1927)

International Labor Continues World-Wide Protest Against Ruling Class Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti

THE DAILY WORKER

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N.Y. HONORS SACCO-VANZETTI ASHES TODAY; POLICE CLUB MOURNERS IN BOSTON FUNERAL

WORLD COMMUNIST SPOKESMEN DENOUNCE THE MURDER AT BOSTON

Warn Imperialists of Wrath of Workers in "Pravda" Memorial Issue

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Aug. 28.—This Sunday's "Pravda" includes a number of articles of leading representatives of the Communist Party dealing with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. In a leading article J. T. Murphy, prominent British Communist leader writes:

"The demonstration of the British workers against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has shown all the efforts of Ramsay MacDonald (who only recently was the guest of the chief executioner, Governor Fuller) to stem the movement against the American imperialists proven vain.

"The reformists and pacifists have been trying to direct this great movement against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti on humanitarian lines. But this is a hopeless undertaking.

CANNOT IGNORE STATE.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were not Communists. They believed in the possibility of ignoring the state and denying all forms of power. Their execution, which has shown the bourgeois state in action is the best proof that only through

(Continued on Page Six)

PEASANTS' INTERNATIONAL SEES NEW ATTACK ON FIELD LABOR IN SACCO-VANZETTI MURDER

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Aug. 28.—The Peasants' Communist International has published an appeal reading:

"Brothers, Farmers, Peasants! The assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti, committed by the American government, means the declaration of war not only against labor but also against every emancipating movement particularly of the farmers and peasants.

"The terror applied to the workers precedes the cruel attack of the capitalists and landowners against the field toilers.

"The working class of all countries brands the cowardly murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by huge meetings, demonstrations and mass protests.

"Brothers, Farmers Peasants! Join your voices with the indignant voices of your brothers, the workers. The heroic death of Sacco and Vanzetti should unite still closer the ranks of the workers and peasants."

SOVIET UNION MOURNS SACCO, VANZETTI AT FUNERAL HOUR

NAME STREETS FOR MARTYRS.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Aug. 28.—Following the example of Moscow, which today is draped in mourning while the funeral of Sacco and Vanzetti is taking place in Boston, the scene of this monstrous class murder, many of the cities and towns thruout the Soviet Union are observing the day. One of the streets of Kiev will be renamed for the martyrs of American imperialism.

At factory meetings and even in the remotest villages the masses are staging furious demonstrations against the American butchers.

PROTEST AT INTERNATIONAL SAILORS' CLUB IN LENINGRAD

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R., Aug. 28.—At the International Sailors' Club here a meeting was held to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti attended by sailors of British, Norwegian, German, Swedish and Russian sailors. The reports were incessantly interrupted with furious imprecations from the foreign sailors who shouted "Down With the American Bourgeoisie" "Long Live the Memory of Sacco and Vanzetti."

In Honor of Our Martyrs

The ashes of the two murdered proletarians, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, come to New York City today.

Tens of thousands of workers today in the capital city of the world's most powerful imperialism, will do them honor.

• • •

Here in New York City are the treasure chests holding the greater part of the world's gold supply. It is the private property of the great international bankers.

Here also, today, the ashes, all that remains of Sacco and Vanzetti, in whose memory workers rise in militant protest in every corner, far and near, over the earth.

For the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti are today's symbol of world labor's struggle against the power of Wall Street's gold.

• • •

In doing honor to the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti, New York labor honors itself. It makes a pledge to continue the class struggle against its oppressors with renewed vigor, with increasing self-sacrifice until the final victory is won.

Sacco and Vanzetti gave their all—their lives—in order that the time of labor's emancipation might draw rapidly nearer.

In their memory, and with the firm resolve to "Fight On!" we demonstrate today.

Tomorrow, with greater courage, born of the heroic martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti, we press on toward greater battles, toward greater victories.

Workers of New York!
Demonstrate today! In memory of Sacco and Vanzetti!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE universal attempts on the part of the imperialists to draw a curtain on the Sacco-Vanzetti case indicates the fear that possesses them of the dynamic revolutionary consequences of the murder of those innocent workers. No case in the history of the whole workingclass movement has aroused world labor to such a pitch of hatred against capitalism as the burning of those two innocent Italian workers. Never was there so widespread a feeling that the two radicals were framed. The conduct of the international plunderbund since the execution simply confirms this conviction.

• • •

INTENSE feeling has been created on both sides. Many workers who had hitherto been only on the fringe of the radical movement were stirred to militancy in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Superannuated flunkeys in hotels expressing an opinion that it was a mighty good thing to get those two "trouble makers" out of the way would find themselves at loggerheads with a transient guest. Station masters who lick the boss's boots would have a set-to with a passenger, and thruout the whole labor movement the case was the main topic of discussion.

• • •

THE authorities are as much afraid of Sacco and Vanzetti now as they were while awaiting doom in Charlestown prison. Indeed more so. The bitterness that has been created in the minds of the workers by this cold-blooded and cynical butchery will not be erased by time, because those two heroic men will be added to the galaxy of labor martyrs who have gone to the execution block, the gallows and the electric chair for the cause of labor's emancipation.

• • •

IT is not of disturbances and riots at the Sacco-Vanzetti processions that the police are afraid of. They fear the propaganda value of those demonstrations on workers who have not yet been touched by the divine spark of revolt. The only disorder that takes place at any labor demonstration is that caused by the police. And the police would not permit any kind of a labor meeting but for the sake of expediency.

• • •

THAT the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is a new signal for a sharper onslaught on the workers can be seen by a mere glance at the newspapers. In France all foreign radicals are to be drawn into the govern-

(Continued on Page Five)

PROTEST THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI AT UNION SQUARE TODAY

To the Workers of New York:

Today militant labor in New York salutes the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calls upon all its loyal supporters to demonstrate labor's solidarity to the cause which Sacco and Vanzetti represented by turning out en masse and paying respects to the memory of our murdered comrades.

We urge all workers to bring red carnations to place before the ashes of our revolutionary dead!

Come to Union Square at 5 o'clock and bring your fellow-workers with you!

Make today an historic day in the annals of the class war!
On to Union Square!
Long live Sacco and Vanzetti!
Honor to the revolution's martyrs!

SACCO-VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE,
ROSE BARON, Secretary.

FRENCH LABOR PROTEST AGAINST LEGION FORCES AMERICANS HOME

PARIS, Aug. 28.—More than 1,700 Americans who have arrived in France during this week end have re-booked their passage for home, as a result of the anti-American Legion demonstrations and the Sacco-Vanzetti protest, according to the Cherbourg correspondent of the Intransigeant.

The growing protest of workers against the convention of the American Legion is rapidly gaining strength and many members of the American Legion are believed to be among those who have left Cherbourg.

Protesting against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, dock-hands at Port de Bouc refused to unload zinc from the American freighter Liberty Bell, according to a dispatch received by L'Humanite. Other dock crews are expected to follow suit.

The sailing of the Leviathan on Tuesday may be delayed as the result of anti-American protest following the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Demonstrations at Paris and Cherbourg continue.

DEMONSTRATION AT UNION SQUARE FOR TWO MARTYRS; EXPECT RECORD GATHERING

Remains of Workers to Lie in State Until Wednesday Afternoon

Hundreds of thousands of workers are expected to stream toward Union Square at 5 o'clock today to participate in the funeral demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti and to protest against their murder.

Following the arrival of the ashes of the two murdered workers at the Grand Central station at 5:15, a guard of honor headed by Mrs. Sacco, Luigia Vanzetti and Powers Hapgood, young militant mine leader and Harvard graduate, will bear the remains of two workers to Union Sq.

Despite the determination of Police Commissioner Warren not to permit a funeral parade in honor "of a couple of murderers who were convicted and executed according to law," thousands of workers will march from the Square to the Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth street and Second avenue, where the ashes of the two martyrs will be borne. The ashes will lie in state at the Casino until Wednesday noon under a twenty-four hour guard of honor.

(Continued on Page Five)

QUARTER MILLION WORKERS VIEW "MARCH OF SORROW"

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Fully a quarter of a million workers, drawn from the great industrial districts of Boston and vicinity, stood in intermittently falling rain, viewing the mighty funeral demonstration held here today in honor of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, international labor's martyrs.

Thousands of the more courageous workers battled with the police for the right to walk in the funeral procession itself, to participate in "The March of Sorrow."

MANY CLASHES WITH POLICE.

Repeated clashes with the army of Cossacks under the direction of Superintendent of Police Michael Crowley took place on the way to the Forest Hills Crematory, where the remains of Sacco and Vanzetti were reduced to ashes with the most simple program possible.

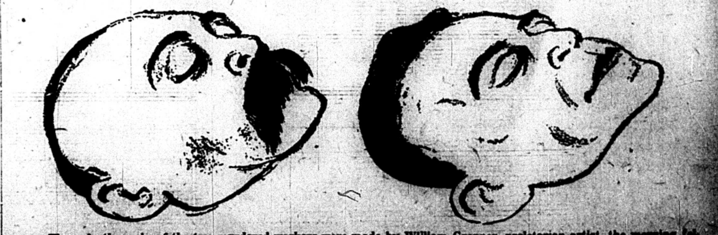
(Continued on Page Five)

Soviet Union Plans War Plane Named Sacco-Vanzetti to Lead Air Fleet

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 28.—A new war airplane to be named Sacco-Vanzetti has been proposed by the Presidium of the Society for the Development of Aviation and Chemical Research here.

The Presidium has issued a circular, signed by Joseph Unshlicht, an official in the Commissariat for War and Navy, calling for the collection of funds to build such a plane as a leader for the present air fleet. This will be our answer to Joseph Chamberlain, the circular states.

DEATH MASK OF VANZETTI AND SACCO



These death masks of the two murdered workers were made by William Gropper, proletarian artist, the morning following their execution in the Charlestown state prison.

PRAVDA EXPOSES SOCIALISTS AS ENEMIES OF LABOR

Tried to Stifle Sacco Demonstrations

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—Pravda, in commenting upon the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti points out that when the growing indignation of the working class against the regime of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois democratic dictatorship burst forth the capitalist class, with the assistance of the social democrats, tries to divert the workers attention from the threatening questions of revolutionary struggle and substitute therefore other questions that lead the toilers astray. Especially deceptive and treacherous are meaningless phrases about "violated justice," "outraged law," etc.

Such phrase-mongering is contemptible in the case of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is quite clear that their execution was accomplished according to all precepts of capitalist legality.

Expose Socialist Traitors.

Continuing its exposure of the social democratic agents of the bourgeoisie, Pravda declares that: "The workers must deeply reflect upon the meaning of the actions of the social democrats and the reformists of the whole world who, in full solidarity with the imperialist bandits, find it more than convenient as an excuse to evade participating in demonstrations of fury against murder of Sacco and Vanzetti to direct their blows, not against the regime of the capitalist exploiters, but against the revolutionary workers and peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. These traitors are still serving their masters by reechoing the denunciation against the Soviet government that was obliged, as a matter of self-defense to cut short the counter revolutionary plots of Churchill's agents.

The workers must never forget that the organ of the German social democracy, Vorwaerts, is heading a campaign against proletarian against the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti and at the same time assailing the Soviets in Russia. They must never forget the pleasure trip of the British delegates to the Paris congress of the Amsterdam International on the day of the demonstration of hundreds of thousands of Paris workmen in Vincennes Forest against the proposed execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Actions Repudiated Reformists.

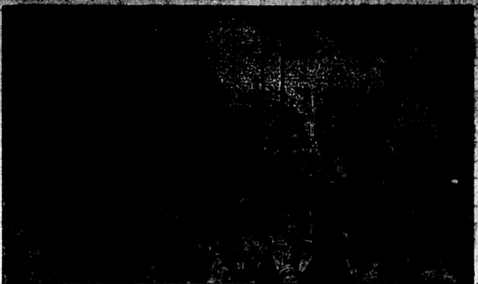
"The behavior of the working class showed plainly the soundness of their revolutionary instinct which the reformists tried to destroy, and served to prove again that the only determined leaders of the working class are the Communist vanguard who are relentlessly fighting against the whole murder crew of the international bourgeoisie."

Keep Books From Textile Workers.

GASTONIA, N. C., Aug. 28 (FP).—This city, flourishing center of the greatest textile county in the United States, has no public library. Nearly 25,000 workers are employed in the hundred mills of Gaston Co. About 20 per cent of them are illiterate.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

WAITING FOR NEWS OF SACCO-VANZETTI MURDER



12,000 workers crowded the north end of Union Square last Monday night to await news of the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

When bulletins announcing their death were placed outside the offices of "The Freiheit," Jewish Communist daily, scores of men and women fainted. Several hundred police were present to intimidate the crowd.

SACCO, VANZETTI MUTILATED FOR HARVARD MEDICS

Brains and Heart Taken For Lowell's School

(By Federated Press).

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Nicola Sacco, six years ago, told the Dedham court that the children of the poor could not get to Harvard—that it was a university for the rich.

Now Sacco is getting to Harvard after all—the heart and brains of him. The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee charges that the bodies of their two martyred friends have been mutilated and the heart and brains sent to the Harvard Medical School, along with those of Celestino Madeiros, the gunman who confessed to the South Braintree crime.

Dr. George Burgess Magrath, the medical examiner who performed the autopsy, refuses to affirm or deny the charge, and his silence is interpreted by newspapermen as consciousness of guilt.

It is not uncommon to turn the vital organs of executed men over to the medical school, but in this case the act is felt to be a gross outrage on the feelings of the millions devoted to the two radicals.

Six years ago Sacco had his say about Harvard, and District Attorney Katzmann made skillful use of his outburst before the jury. Six years later A. Lawrence Lowell, the president of Harvard, had his say about the upstart young radical, and doomed him to the electric chair. And as a final chapter the passionate heart of the young rebel goes to Lowell's medical rooms, for the knives of cynical experimenters to carve.

RUTLAND, Mass., August 28. — Seventy prisoners at the state prison camp here saved the dormitory and mess hall as flames swept the horse and cow barns.

The prisoners risked their lives to enter the burning buildings to rescue horses and cows.

Crowds Pack Anthracite Hall; State Cops Comb Country for a Victim

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Crowds surrounded the Ukrainian Hall at Arnold, Pa., unable to force their way among the thousands inside who had met to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Following news of the police attack at Cheswick the Arnold authorities ordered the meeting stopped but under the menaces of the crowd outside decided it was better to withdraw.

Tony Minerich, Fred Carreno and A. Jakira addressed the gathering. Several of the speeches were made in Italian.

While the whole anthracite region is heavily guarded and state troopers are combing the country in an effort to find the man who killed state trooper Downey when the police charged a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting in Cheswick Monday, a number of arrests have been made in Arnold.

Limoges Workers Strike Police Bullies Routed In St. Nazaire Attacks

LIMOGES, France, Aug. 28. — Thousands of workers responded to the call for a general strike to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by downing tools here.

Fighting occurred when the police attacked a huge Sacco and Vanzetti mass meeting which was held by the strikers in the principal square of the city. A boycott of United States goods was called for and a warning was made to the American Legionaires who are about to invade France.

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ST. NAZAIRE, France, Aug. 28.—A serious clash occurred during the Sacco and Vanzetti protest here when the police attempted to disperse crowds of workers and sympathizers. The masses resisted and in the fighting which followed forced the police back into their station. The station was wrecked in the struggle before the reserves arrived.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

KU KLUX WAR ON FOREIGN-BORN IS BEING CONTINUED

Protective CouncilBares Klan Program

Although dying out in those sections of the country where it originated, the Ku Klux Klan is still carrying on its cowardly, sinister, underhanded work in certain industrial sections, according to the reports of field organizers for the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

The Councils for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers have been organized throughout the country for the purpose of combatting legislation designed to register and finger-print these workers who furnish more than half of the man power in the heavy industries of the country. Such measures, according to the organization, are advocated by the big employers of industrial labor in order to regimentalize and intimidate the worker who resents the treatment accorded him.

Keep Klan Alive.

Unable to reply to the arguments of the Council organizers against these methods of tzarist Russia being implanted in the United States, the big industrialists and some of the smaller fry are artificially keeping alive the Ku Klux Klan in order to illegally and by violence and intimidation to fight the battles they cannot fight in the open.

In the state of Pennsylvania the Klan is particularly active against the Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers and has tried to institute boycotts against business men who support the movement, and has also passed resolutions to "investigate" the organizers — probably in its accustomed cowardly way by parading in night shirts and pillow cases and indulging in terroristic attacks.

The employers of foreign-born workers try hard to prevent them coming in contact with the American workers and they even succeed in inducing some American workers to join the Klan by creating in their minds the idea that their low pay and bad conditions of labor are due to the greed of the owners of industry, but to the fact that there are foreign-born workers employed there.

One of the greatest tasks of the Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers is its naturalization work, which entails encouragement to learn the English language and efforts to familiarize these workers with American institutions.

Expose Real Purpose.

It is pointed out by the organizers that the best antidote to the nefarious work of the Klan is to expose the real purpose of their unlawful attacks and at the same time impress upon the native American workers that it is to their interest to strive to defend the forein-born workers against the beating down of their standard of living and the regimentalism of labor, because if such attacks against foreign-born workers are permitted to succeed the system will eventually be widened to include all workers.

Those who oppose the fight to protect the foreign-born workers are enemies of all labor because it is impossible to continue a state of affairs where some workers in a given industry are better treated than others who do the same work.

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Steelton Mass Meeting.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 26.—The Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will hold a mass meeting in Steelton, Sunday 2:30 p. m. in Croation Hall. The speakers will be Rev. L. Gladek, St. Peters Church; Rev. John W. Weber, St. Johns Church; Dr. R. W. Hogue, Inter-racial Committee and Jeanette Pearl, field organizer of the council. K. A. Palega will preside.

New California Quake.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28.—Reports received here said a severe earthquake shock rocked Santa Barbara early today. The first tremor was felt at 4:49 A. M. and was followed a few seconds later by a second sharp shock.

American Labor Has Many Allies to Aid War Against Sacco-Vanzetti Slayers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the American ruling class is arousing strenuous and unprecedented protest by workers the world over. No martyrdom of a spokesman of labor, in the world's entire history, has evoked such demonstrations against the social system that ordered the sentence of death, as have taken place during the past week, that still continue.

• • •

Several factors are contributing to this historic development in the class struggle.

Sacco and Vanzetti were slain by the dominant imperialism in the world—the capitalist government of the United States.

There is hardly a worker or farmer, anywhere in the world, that has not some grievance against this American imperialism.

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For the workers of all Latin America, the seven years' prison torture inflicted upon Sacco and Vanzetti, terminated by the savage death penalty carried out against them in the electric chair, merley crystallized their own years of misery under the "dollar diplomacy" of the Wall Street hangmen. To them, a voice raised against the legalized assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti, is a protest against the blood bath visited by American military forces upon the peoples of Nicaragua; a protest against the looting and plundering of all Latin American countries.

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For the workers of Europe, the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, visualized sharply the dollar kaiserdom that has been aiding every European reaction in suppressing labor's efforts to rise. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti parallels the murder of workers in Germany under the Dawes Plan, the slaughter of labor in Italy under the Wall Street financed fascism of Mussolini, the suffering resulting from the Hoover-aided overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, the misery upheld by American financial aid to the reaction in the Baltic states and the Balkans, especially in Poland and Roumania.

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To the workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics, the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti makes more apparent than ever the new war danger. They can see in it not only an increasing oppression of the workers in the United States, but also American imperialist participation in and leadership of the developing attack against the First Workers' Republic.

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To the workers and farmers not only of China, but of all Asia, the American dollar tyranny, its hands dripping the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti, is revealed clearer than ever as the capitalist enemy of their struggle for liberation, not only from foreign imperialist domination, but also from continued enslavement by their ruling classes.

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In every land, therefore, there are deep-going causes for bitter hatred of the American imperialist regime. It has found quick expression in the world-wide wave of horror and indignation in the ranks of the workers of every nation.

It will be impossible for the American kept press to sweep aside this storm of protest by declaring that it has been engineered by "the agents of Moscow." That is what it is now trying to do in an effort to save the face of the American Legion, that is hard put to hold its convention in Paris in the face of French working class opposition.

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It is, of course, no accident that the five internationals of the working class that are inspiring and leading the world protest for Sacco and Vanzetti, all have their headquarters in Moscow. In no other country could they function. It is only on the free soil of the Soviet Union, under the protection of the Workers' and Peasants' Government that they are able to carry on their activities. It is only because there is a Proletarian Dictatorship in the Soviet Union that it is possible for world labor to enjoy and profit by the leadership of the internationals that have sprung, not alone out of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, but also out of the class conflict in all countries.

• • •

There is the Communist International, the world organization of Communist Parties in more than three score countries, the vanguard of the oppressed.

There is the Young Communist International, the international of the revolutionary youth of the world, that has mobilized millions around its standards, that sees in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the effort of American greed to maintain in slavery generations yet unborn.

There is the Peasants' International that rallies and unites the revolutionary farmers of the world, and that works for the unity of city and land labor in all countries. It feels in the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti the thrust of capitalism against the tillers of the soil, making worse their conditions everywhere, including the United States.

There is the Red International of Labor Unions, feared by the reaction within the ranks of labor in all countries as well as the capitalists themselves. It sees in the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, renewed attacks upon the trade unions in America, certainly, but also in all countries bulwarked by the American reaction.

There is the International Red Relief, the world organization of the class war prisoners. It battles for the working class victims of capitalist "justice" in all lands. It sses in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the bourgeois terror of Mussolini's Italy and Horthy's Hungary, and the Roumania of the bloody "Queen Maria" transplanted to the United States. It calls for working class solidarity against the bloody bourgeois class justice.

• • •

Millions of workers thruout the United States are realizing for the first time, as a result of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, that world labor is well organized on an international scale; that the issues confronting the working class are world-wide in scope.

Thus the lightning bolt of death that shot thru the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti, has also torn aside the veil of ignorance that has hung so long and so tenaciously before the eyes of the working class of this country.

• • •

Multitudes of American workers behold for the first time powerful allies rallying in their support in the fight against the exploiters at home.

There are not only the 150,000,000 of freed workers and farmers of the Union of Soviet Republics.

There are also the powerful and militant sections of the working class in every capitalist land organized and educated for carrying on the class struggle.

There are also the growing nationalist movements in every subject colonial nation, as well as the resistance being offered by the smaller semi-subject nations; a whole array of powerful opposition to capitalist tyranny and imperialist plunder.

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The killing of Sacco and Vanzetti was a challenge by the capitalists to the workers of this country. Labor must take up the challenge.

The martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti must be transmuted into the unity of the working class.

Forward to greater and more militant trade unions; the organization of the unorganized, the building of the Labor Party, the protection of the foreign-born workers, the unity of the Negro with the white workers, the strengthening of the Workers (Communist) Party; the solidifying of the class forces of labor in America.

In memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, build for the overthrow of the capitalist social order that slaughtered them. Build for labor's complete victory and its final emancipation.

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FOR

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A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
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Efforts to Make Treaty of Perpetual Peace for France, U. S. A. at End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Efforts of internationalists to bring the United States and France into a treaty perpetually outlawing war have failed, quite naturally.

This became definitely known today when it was learned Paul Claudel, French ambassador, will be informed upon his return to Washington next week that the United States can not become a party to such an agreement with France alone.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Dole Navigator Gets $25 for Risking Life

HONOLULU, Aug. 28.—Capt. Paul Schulter, navigator of the monoplane Aloha, which won $10,000 as second prize for Pilot Martin Jensen in the Dole flight race has received from Jensen only $25 in cash and the promise of a ticket to the mainland. This was discovered when Schulter appealed to friends to cash a personal check, since he was entirely without funds.

Byrd Leaves for Toronto.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Commander Richard E. Byrd, accompanied by Maurice Bokanowski, French minister of commerce and aviation, hopped off from here at 8.15 o'clock this Thursday, for Toronto.

Patronize Our Advertisers

DENY CAPTURE OF NANKING BY SUN, FEUDAL WAR LORD

Organization of Labor, Peasantry Continues

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.—The capture of Nanking by the Shantungese war lord Sun Chuan-fang is categorically denied here by military authorities.

The troops formerly commanded by Chiang Kai-shek, who resigned two weeks ago, have taken over both the Shanghai-Hankow and the Shanghai-Nanking Railways and have repaired the breaks in them, local native newspapers claim.

Nanking was the seat of the right wing "government" set up by Chiang Kai-shek after his betrayal of the Kuomintang. It was the scene of brutal bombardment by American and British war vessels early in the year when the Nationalist troops captured the city from the northern war lords. Several hundred women and children were killed in the bombardment.

Chiang Kai-shek, facing the opposition of labor and the peasantry and having suffered a number of disastrous defeats resigned two weeks ago, asking the renegade generals at Hankow to take over the military campaign against the north.

While the southern generals, who betrayed the revolution, are fighting against the northern feudal militarists, the real revolution is going rapidly ahead thru the organization of workers and the peasantry.

Russian Communist Party Membership Assails Opposition

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—Many responses to the decisions of the United Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party are continually arriving from party organizations. The organizations of the rank and file Party members fully approve all plenum decisions and express their indignation at the anti-Party platform of Trotsky-Zinoviev and the "fifteen" who signed the thing. Without exception the rank and file claim that the signatories of this slanderous document should be expelled from the Party if they refuse to recognize their errors and declare in full their readiness to realize all Party decisions.

Widow of Toiler Killed by Policeman Awarded $12,000 by New York

Her husband killed by a policeman's bullet on August 14 when the cop was in pursuit of a fugitive resulted in Mrs. Samuel Golden being awarded $12,000 by the board of estimate.

On the day of the tragedy Golden's automobile had been commandeered by a policeman in pursuit of a fleeing car. During the chase a bullet ricocheting from the patrolman's revolver struck the truckman in the chest killing him instantly.

Law Covers Marine Railway Workers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (FP). — Workers employed on marine railways used in the repair of smaller vessels are covered by the new longshoremen and harbor workers, federal compensation act, the compensation commission rules. A marine railway is held to be a form of dry dock and thus within the federal statutes.

Statement by Widow of Sun-Yat-Sen, Attacking the Counter-Revolution Gives New Life to Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Struggle in China

NOTE.—The DAILY WORKER has just received, thru the Nationalist News Agency at Hankow, China, the complete statement of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, widow of Sun Yat Sen, in which she attacks the traitors to the revolution and points out that the only road to triumph leads thru the winning of power by the workers and peasants. It is in full as follows:

* * *

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

HANKOW, China, July 16 (By Mail).—A tremendous political sensation was caused by the declaration issued here by Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, calling upon officials of the Kuomintang government and upon party members thruout China and the world to remain steadfast in the revolutionary faith of the late founder of the Nationalist Party.

The declaration, which challenges the tendency towards reaction in the government and party was made public just on the eve of Mrs. Sun's withdrawal from the Wuhan government, of which she has been an important member, and her departure for her home in Shanghai.

It was published in several local Chinese papers, all of which were immediately thereafter suppressed or "reorganized." The correspondents here broadcasted the message to the world. It was published thruout China in both Chinese and English-language papers. Chinese papers in territory controlled by Chiang Kai-shih were also forbidden to print the declaration because of its implied criticism of the reactionary tendencies of his regime. Those few papers which printed it, notwithstanding this order, likewise were suppressed.

Visioned Change of Power.

In plain words she states that Sun Yat-sen envisaged a revolution which should bring about improvements in the lot of the peasants and workers of China, not one which should merely bring about a transfer of political power.

Her clear-cut delineation of the real significance of her late husband's policies has already resulted in a mass of articles and speeches by Kuomintang leaders aimed at clarifying their own stand toward the revolution. It has also had a tremendous repercussion amongst trade unions and peasant organizations, as well as amongst many Kuomintang locals, most of which have adopted resolutions on the declaration, giving it their wholehearted support.

The Declaration In Full.

The declaration in full follows:

"I feel that it is necessary at this time to explain as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang that we have reached a point where definition is necessary and where some members of the party executive are so defining the principles and policies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that they seem to me to do violence to Dr. Sun's ideas and ideals. Feeling thus, I must dissociate myself from active participation in the carrying out of these new policies of the party.

"Today we face a crisis and we must probe searchingly into fundamental questions for fundamental answers. We must answer the questions of the nature of revolution in general, of the Chinese revolution in particular, whether it is to be a mere political or a social revolution, and what changes are involved.

"In the last analysis, all revolutions must be social revolutions, based upon fundamental changes in society; otherwise it is not a revolution, but merely a change of government.

"To guide us in the Chinese revolution, Dr. Sun has given us his Three Principles and his Three Policies. It is the Third Principle, that of the livelihood of the people, that is at stake at the present time, the principle that answers the questions of fundamental social changes in China.

"This Third Principle was felt by Dr. Sun to be basic in our revolution. In this principle we find his analysis of social values and the place of the laboring and peasant classes defined. These classes become the basis of our strength in our struggle to overthrow imperialism, cancel the unequal treaties that enslave us, and effectively unify the country. These are the new pillars for the building up of a new free China. Without their support, the Kuomintang, as a revolutionary party, becomes weak, chaotic and illogical in its social platform; without their support, political issues are vague. If we adopt any policy that weakens these supports, we shake the very foundation of our party, betray the masses and are falsely loyal to our Leader.

Exposes Drift of Traitors.

"Today there is much talk of policy. Dr. Sun defined three policies, which he decided were the only means by which his Three Principles could be carried out. But today it is being said that policies must be changed to fit the needs of the time. There is some truth in this statement, but change of policy should never be carried to a point where it becomes a reversal, so that a revolutionary party ceases to be revolutionary and becomes merely an organ, operating under the banner of revolution, but actually working in support of very social structure which the party was founded to alter.

"At the moment we face critical issues. Theoretical and practical differences have arisen between various elements of the party. Drastic solutions are suggested. It is because I feel that the carrying out of some of these suggested solutions would destroy the strength of the party and delay the success of the revolution, that I must speak. These solutions seem to me a part of a policy which would alienate and suppress the classes upon which our strength largely depends and for which the revolution must be fought. Such a policy, I feel, is doomed to failure.

"This is time for honesty and courage. There have been mistakes, but the fact that some of us are unwilling to face is that we are at least as responsible for many of these mistakes as those whom we would now hold completely at fault. If we look back honestly at the past months in Wuhan, examine our words and decisions unflinchingly, we cannot evade this responsibility. Speeches, statements are recorded in the history of the party. But now we would shirk the responsibility shift it to other shoulders.

"Yes. There have been mistakes but we must face the fact that they are not only others' mistakes; they are our own as well. We have helped to make them; we must correct them. Moreover, for revolutionary mistakes, revolutionary solutions must be found. We must not betray the people. We have built up in them a great hope. They have placed in us a great faith. To that faith, we owe our final allegiance.

"Dr. Sun came from the people. He has told me a great deal about his early days. He came from the peasantry. His father was a farmer and the people in his district were farmers.

"Dr. Sun was poor. Not until he was fifteen years old did he have shoes for his feet, and he lived in a hilly region where it is not easy to be a barefoot boy. His family, until he and his brother were grown, lived almost from hand to mouth, in a hut. As a child he ate the cheapest food—not rice, for rice was too dear. His main nourishment was sweet potatoes.

"Many times Dr. Sun has told me that it was in those days, as a poor son of a poor peasant family, that he became a revolutionary. He was determined that the lot of the Chinese peasant should not continue to be so wretched, that little boys in China should have shoes to wear and rice to eat. For this ideal, he gave forty years of his life.

"Yet today the lot of the Chinese peasant is even more wretched than in those days when Dr. Sun was driven by his great sense of human wrongs into a life of revolution. And today men, who profess to follow his banner, talk of classes and think in terms of a "revolution" that would virtually disregard the sufferings of those millions of poverty-stricken peasants of China.

"Today also we hear condemnation of the peasant and labor movement as a recent, alien product. This is false. Twenty, thirty years ago, Dr. Sun was thinking and speaking in terms of a revolution that would change the status of the Chinese peasant. In his early twenties, he wrote to Li Hung-chang, petitioning for social and economic reforms. In 1911, he wrote an article on the agrarian question in China, printed in Geneva, in "The Socialist," in which he said that the basis of social and economic transformations in China is an agrarian revolution. All his life, this was one of the big goals he had in mind. Everything he planned he saw as means to the betterment of the life of the Chinese masses.

"In 1915, when we were in Japan, he urged Liao Chung-kai to study more deeply into the peasant and labor problems.

"It is only in the past few years, after four decades of struggle, that these plans for a revolution of the people have begun to bear fruit. I remember clearly the first All-Kwangtung Peasants Conference in Canton, in July, 1924. Then for the first time, we saw the people of China, who must be her new strength, coming to participate in the revolution. From all the districts of Kwangtung, the peasants came, many of them walking miles and miles, barefooted, to Canton. They were ragged, tattered. Some carried baskets and poles. I was deeply moved.

Sun's Purpose Was Clear.

"Dr. Sun was moved also. When we reached home, he said to me, 'This is the beginning of the success of the revolution,' and he told me again the part the oppressed people of China must play in their own salvation.

"All these years, his purpose was clear. But today we talk of recent foreign influence. Was Sun Yat-sen—the leader who was voicing the agrarian revolution for China when Russia was still under the heel of the czar—was he the tool of foreign scheming?

"Dr. Sun's policies are clear. If leaders of the party do not carry them out consistently then they are no longer Dr. Sun's true followers, and the party is no longer a revolutionary party, but merely a tool in the hands of this or that militarist. It will have ceased to be a living force working for the future welfare of the Chinese people, and will have become a machine, the agent of oppression, a parasite fattening on the present enslaving system.

Face Serious Crisis.

"We face a serious crisis. But it is more of a crisis for us as individuals than for China as a country. Whether the present Kuomintang at this moment rises to the height of its ideals and courageously finds a revolutionary corrective for its mistakes, or whether it slumps into the shamefulness of reaction and compromise, the three principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen will conquer in the end. Revolution in China is inevitable.

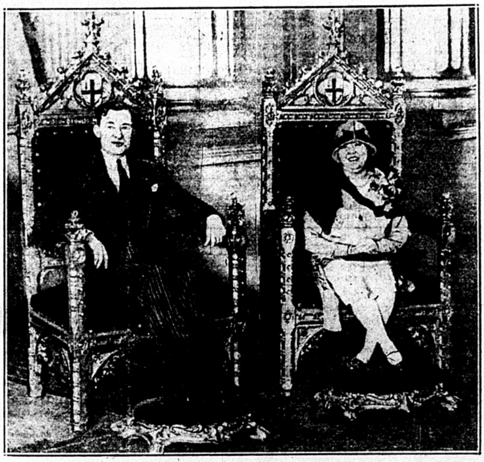
"At the moment, I feel that we are turning aside from the Tsungli's policy of leading and strengthening the people. Therefore I must withdraw until wiser policies prevail.

"There is no despair in my heart for the revolution. My disheartenment is only for the path into which some of these who had been leading the revolutoin have strayed.

Will Not Keep Faith Alone.

"But, altho there are members of the party who are straying from the path Dr. Sun charted for the revolution of China, millions of people in China who have already come under the banners of the party will continue on this path to the final goal. This means that I shall not keep faith alone. I am certain that all true members of the Kuomintang will take this revolutionary path.—Sun Soong Ching-ling."

TESTING THE COMFORTS OF A THRONE



Royal chairs reserved for the King and Queen of England, felt the weight of Mayor Jimmy Walker and his wife during their visit to the Mansion House in London. The mayor is now resting from his regular duties as toastmaster to visiting celebrities.

At the time photo was taken Walker little suspected the unhappy time he would have when he reached Berlin two days later. There thousands of workers, bitterly resentful against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, met him with jeers and hisses on his arrival. At the same time New York workers joined in a demonstration at the City Hall.

Two Prisoners Escape.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Two prisoners in the Albany county jail escaped by sawing the bars in their cell windows. Two other inmates made an attempt to follow but were not successful.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (FP). — The convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths Dropforgers & Helpers opened in Chicago Aug. 22.

Segregate Negroes Working in Capital Departmental Jobs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (FP). — Colored government employes are waging a losing war on advancing segregation. The pension bureau has now instituted segregation, nearly all Negroes being placed in the files department. They have appealed to Secretary Work of the interior department. In nearly all government departments segregation has been accepted, the colored workers being given the worst paid and most disagreeable work.

Racial discrimination is the rule throughout Washington, which prides itself on being a semi-southern city and one in which southerners can reside without being troubled by equality with their former slaves. Colored residence is strictly limited to the less desirable sections and Negroes are never seen in white restaurants, theatres or the better shops save as employes. Only the street cars are free from Jim Crowism, but when the cars cross the Potomac into Virginia, Negroes must move to the rear.

Flight For Latin Unity.

Preparations are in progress for an airplane flight from Mexico City to Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Mexican Government, it was learned at the Department of aviation today. The two planes will be in charge of Lieut. Alfredo Lezama, of the Mexican Air Forces.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

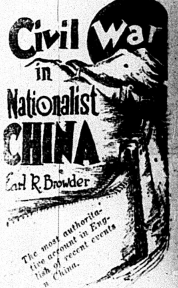
Pullman the Only Carrier to Refuse Arbitration Offer

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (FP). — "The only carrier in the country to refuse arbitration under the Watson-Parker law is the Pullman Co.," says Organizer A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. "It takes this position against the Pullman porters though it agreed to arbitration with its conductors. That the porters are entitled to the same consideration as the conductors is evident from the recommendation of E. P. Morrow of the federal mediation board that the company and our organization should settle the dispute over wages, abolition of tips and other conditions by arbitration.

Randolph has 70 per cent of the porters and maids enrolled in the brotherhood and promises to exhaust all means necessary to bring the company to terms. The porters are now paid $72.50 a month and have to depend on tips to keep alive. They have to work 400 hours a month, compared with 240 hours averaged by other railroad men.

Young Men Commit "Big Crimes."

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Youths under the age of 25 commit most of the "big crimes" in New York state, according to the sub-committee of the state crime commission. These youths, according to the committee, are professional criminals who "commit the greater portion of the major crimes with the specific purpose of taking property by acts of violence."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WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

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Socialists Reveal Their True Colors.

It is no mere accident that the official spokesmen of the socialist party should take the same attitude toward the parade with the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti that the chief of police takes. Today the ashes of these two workers martyred by the murder gang of the state house and university chairs of Massachusetts are in New York. Hundreds of thousands of workers desire to express again their indignation at this monstrous exhibition of class vengeance—to pay their last tribute to these two workers who so bravely and defiantly went to their death after living for seven long years in the shadow of the electric chair. But the New York defenders of capitalism, the police department and those faithful lackeys of the master class, the socialist leaders carry forward, even after the death of Sacco and Vanzetti, the policies they have consistently pursued.

August Claessens, local secretary of the socialist party, endeavored to serve the capitalist class by belittling the desire of the masses to stage a demonstration upon the arrival of the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti. The master class responsible for the murder of these two workers wants to forget about its crime—and wants the working class to forget They take the attitude that the "incident" is closed. They want us to accept the verdict of the murder crew as final.

That class vengeance in its most hideous form is not confined to Massachusetts, but also extends to New York, is revealed by the statements of Police Commissioner Warren, whose attitude is precisely that of the socialist leaders. Warren considers it "not fitting" to permit such a parade. In life and in death, in calm as in storm, the socialists sing the songs of the enemies of labor and aid the bourgeoisie in its fight against the working class.

Surely the advanced section of the working class of New York and of the entire country who have witnessed the long struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti has long ago realized the fact that the burden of the fight fell upon the Communists and that every ounce of energy and resources that we could mobilize was thrown into the fight. So determined were we to conduct the fight with all means at our command that we exerted every possible effort, often publishing thousands upon thousands of copies of The DAILY WORKER for the purpose of giving widespread publicity to this case. Today, the day of the arrival of the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti in New York, we are compelled to appeal to our readers and supporters to come to the aid of The DAILY WORKER so that we can continue the fight and emphasize our denial that the Sacco and Vanzetti case is not now closed and will never be closed until the working class, under the leadership of the Communists has definitely settled matters with the capitalist class and all its agents whether appearing officially at the head of police departments or disguised as socialist leaders.

American Communist Party Convention

The fifth convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held in New York City this week. It has been two years since the last convention; two years during which events of world-shaking importance has occurred; two years in which the situation confronting the working class has become vastly more complicated.

The imperialist powers are madly driving forward to a new war against the Soviet Union and are now waging war against the Chinese revolution, while at the same time endeavoring to crush every semblance of militancy on the part of the working classes in the home countries.

Around the question of the imminence of another world war that will be far more devastating will revolve the decisive policies that will be adopted at the convention of the Party. The war of the labor bureaucracy against the Communists and the left wing in the trade unions is a part of the war conspiracy; an attempt to weaken the labor movement and deprive it of its militant elements so that the master class may be assured a completely submissive working class when it finally decides openly to launch its war program. The fight against the reactionary labor bureaucracy and the yellow socialists who ape the lowest of the journalistic scavengers of imperialism with the cry that the Soviet Union is a menace to peace must be supplemented with the most relentless and determined fight against the blight of social pacifism.

The Communists are the defenders of the historical class interests of the working class as well as the most devoted and self-sacrificing fighters in the every day struggle. The defense of the elementary demands of the working class and the relentless fight against attempts to destroy the organizations of the working class is inseparable from the preparation for the final struggle against capitalist despotism.

More than ever, in this critical situation, is it essential for every worker who wants to participate in the front lines of the fight against American imperialism to align himself with the revolutionary movement in this country which is represented alone by the Workers (Communist) Party.

Just as previous Party conventions have registered tremendous strides forward in the realm of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, so the coming convention will register another milestone in the road toward the proletarian revolution in the United States.

Fifth Party Convention to Open With Mass Meeting At Central Opera House, Tuesday, August 30th

Workers of New York City and vicinity will join in welcoming the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party by attending the mass meeting planned for Tuesday night, August 30, at the Central Opera House, 67th street, near Third avenue. The gathering will be under the auspices of the Party's Central Executive Committee. Admission will be [illegible] cents. A program of nationally prominent speakers will be announced shortly.

The New York Times Runs Into A Few Contradictions

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE New York Times editorial writers are never at their best when dealing with some world problem in which the Soviet Union or the Communist International is involved. Since no world problem can be discussed realistically without taking into consideration the existence and policy of these two great forces, The Times staff of international experts is in constant difficulty.

On Friday, August 26, The Times found it necessary to correct what it evidently believed was a dangerous impression created by its correspondent's report of an interview with Trotsky by the American labor delegation now in the Soviet Union.

THE Times correspondent reports Trotsky as follows:

"The capitalist States, however, he went on, were now back at the pre-war level, and further increased production would be followed automatically by a new war, and this war by a revolution, first of all in Europe, with the United States enjoying a respite."

FIRST of all The Times disputes the Trotsky thesis that a surplus of products creating a struggle for markets is a cause of war. It takes the position that increased national production is a guarantee of peace, apparently on the theory that everyone is so good natured as a result of prosperity that war becomes impossible. The conclusion to be drawn from such statements is that wars are caused by something as yet undefined which sours the naturally sunny dispositions of the masses.

LOATH to amit the implications of the struggle for markets resulting from increased production and the diplomatic maneuvering culminating in war—"politics carried to its logical conclusions"—The Times chides Trotsky for first predicting the break-up of the British Empire as a result of declining production and trade and then reaching the same conclusion from an estimate of the result of increased production.

THE TIMES says:

"It is only a few years since Trotsky in his 'Whither England' proved conclusively from the declining figures of English production and trade that the British Empire was done for. Now he has no difficulty at all in proving that the British Empire is doomed by increased production and trade."

"The same fate awaits other nations, not excluding the United States."

EVEN if The Times were not deliberately distorting the facts of the situation for its own purposes, confusing an increase in total world production with the production level of individual nations, only a disciple of the vulgar school of political economy would see a contradiction.

THE contradiction is not in Trotsky's thesis but in the capitalist system itself.

Declining production make it impossible for the capitalists to employ and feed the huge sections of the working class and the class struggle becomes acute.

Increased productions sharpens the struggle between capitalist nations, and groups of capitalist nations, for markets, sources of cheap raw materials, and export of capital, and this competition in turn induces the capitalists to reduce the standard of living of the working class in order to meet competition in the world markets.

THE class struggle and the imperialist struggle tend to become sharper. For the capitalist system there is no escape from these contradictions.

That war is a desperate attempt on the part of the capitalist class to solve these contradictions can be proved, and has been proved, by thousands of concrete instances.

What are the bickerings over colonies, markets, mandates and spheres of influence which have taken up the time of the diplomats ever since the end of the world war, if not attempts to divide among the victors the loot for which the war was fought?

WHAT is the struggle between the oil giants, Royal Dutch Shell, backed by the British government, and Standard Oil, backed by the American government, if not a struggle for the raw material, and markets in which to dispose of the crude and refined product?

DOES The Times contend that this bitter struggle, which induces first one and then the other competitor to deal with the workers and peasants government of the Soviet Union, tends to stabilize the British Empire, the capitalist system as a whole, or make more remote the danger of war, merely because production of oil and the market for it is expanding?

Or is there a direct connection between this titanic struggle, the Geneva conference and the evident intention of both Great Britain and the United States governments to increase rather than to reduce naval armaments?

NOW as to The Times, attempt to distort the actual situation relative to increased production. Increased production is a positive factor for a "capitalist nation only if its markets continue to expand. If rising production faces a narrowing market a crisis cannot be avoided.

On the other hand if production is sharply curtailed because of a shrinking market a political crisis is bound to occur which will assume serious proportions at once.

GREAT Britain has lost much of her world market and this in turn has produced industrial stagnation which have been followed by tremendous upheavals. (the coal strike, general strike, etc.) Similarly the consequent inability to export the required amounts of investment capital to her colonies has created an opening for American financial and political penetration. (Canada, Australia, China.)

THE total of world production and trade may be back to or even above the pre-war level but the DISTRIBUTION of it has changed—the share of Great Britain is SMALLER.

The share of the United States in world trade, and particularly in export of capital, has increased tremendously—and largely at the expense of Great Britain. In Canada alone the comparative figures (for 1924) given by Robert W. Dunn in "American Foreign Investments" are:

United States	..$2,425,000,000
Great Britain	.. 1,890,000,000

Before the world war the figures were:

Great Britain	..$1,860,000,000
United States	.. 417,143,220

SIGNIFICANT also is the fact that the first loan of its kind ever made by American financiers—$75,000,000 to the Austtralian government—was floated in 1925.

In the light of the important facts listed above it is clear that The Times faces a continual contradiction:

It must either admit that imperialist war is caused by and fought for the conflicting interests of the capitalists and thereby discard the fiction of the high spirtual motives which actuate the ruling class, as well as the fiction of captialism unshakable stability, or it must continue to make a fool of itself every time it tries to cast aspersions upon the Soviet Union and its leaders.

Old Parties Strive to Overcome Third Party Drift

By H. M. WICKS.

WITHIN the two old parties of capitalism, the republican and democratic parties, there survive strong third party tendencies that cause not a little uneasness among the professional politicians.

The soil upon which the third party, the petty bourgeois La Follette Movement, arose has not become impoverished since the campaign of 1924. Instead it has become more rich and more deeply furrowed by the prolonged economic depression among the farmers of the Middle West, while the cotton crisis in the South has brought entirely new elements to the point of breaking their traditional political affiliations with the democratic party.

The Mellon tax policies enforced by the Coolidge administration have served to antagonize anew a considerable portion of the middle class elements, who supported the drift toward a third party in 1924 and then, at the last moment deserted, in typical middle class fashion, to the camp of Coolidge on the fake issue of "continued prosperity." This class exposed in 1924 its historical role as a vacillating, unstable element that fluctuates between the various class elements in Society, but that always, in the last analysis, supports the most vicious reaction. However, at this moment, a considerable portion of the middle class elements of the towns and cities of the agricultural area are deeply resentful toward the Mellon-Hoover-Coolidge gang for lifting the taxes off the shoulders of the big capitalists, while leaving untouched the figures in the middle brackets. The middle class received no reductions in taxes as a result of the last revision. The Mellon policy on interallied war debts, the funding of considerable portions of the Italian debt in order to pave the way for Wall Street investments at higher rates in Italian industries, while scorning the suggestion of aiding the heavily mortgaged farmers through financial relief measures, has served further to intensify the drift against the administration. The utter contempt for the demands of the farmers, displayed by the puppet, Coolidge, when he vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, not only aroused the farmers of the Middle and Far West, but also infuriated large sections of the cotton, rice and tobacco growers of the South. In spite of the economic insifficiency of the McNary-Haugen bill, the vast majority of the population of the corn, wheat and cotton belts were convinced that it would have helped to establish protective equality of agriculture in comparison with other groups, especially industrialists, particularly favored by tariff walls.

There is a great cross section of the entire country that cuts directly through the corn and wheat belt that was formerly republican and the cotton belt that is traditionally democratic whose economic conditions today impel them toward a joint struggle against the dominant wings of both the two old parties.

One political incident of the first magnitude, that the leaders of both the old parties would like to forget, served to dramatize before the country the fact that the main forces of both those parties stand upon the same platform as far as foreign policy is concerned. That incident was the vote on the question of American adherence to the world court when all party lines were obliterated in general approval of that demand of the Wall Street imperialists.

• • •

THIS is a state of affairs that demands the most astute political juggling on the part of the leaders of both the old parties. Both leading groups in these parties are doing everything in their power to try to overcome the drift toward a new third party alignment. Thus far the party leaders have met with remarkable success in combating the third party tendency. Of course the task of stifling a third party movement is not so difficult as it was in 1924, in spite of the fact that the economic conditions are more favorable for such a movement today than at that time. This paradox is to be explained by the fact that the heavy defeat administered the LaFollette party has caused the middle class politicians to again turn to the fold of the republican and democratic parties and strive to realize within those parties the demands they feel they can never realize through a separate party. The LaFollette defeat has also created wide pessimism among the audible elements who supported the third party in 1924. They also feel that a third party movement is hopeless, so they too turn to the old parties, hoping to use their political power, mostly mythical, in support of candidates favorable to them. The chiefs of the republican party are fully aware of this condition, so since 1924 they have had Frank O. Lowden posing as a defender of the interests of the farmers in order to pave the way for Dawes (also suddenly become interested in the question of farm relief) or some other reliable defender of imperialism. As long as Lowden and other stalking horses for Wall Street's favorite candidates appear to play dominant roles in the republican party the middle class elements will pin their faith in them and remain within the party.

• • •

AMONG the democrats, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, who led the spectacular fight against the world court is mentioned as a presidential possibility and has tremendous influence in the Middle West as well as the traditional "Solid South." At the same time agents of the Wall Street dominated democratic party are roving the South trying to persuade the agriculturists that Al Smith, governor of New York and the favorite democrat candidate for the House of Morgan, is in reality a liberal who deeply sympathizes with their demands.

But in spite of the success achieved in preventing a marked trend toward a third party revival there are powerful elements in both old parties who unhesitatingly talk about practical organizational steps to unite the discontented masses of the country into a new third party drive.

• • •

WITHIN the past few days a number of prominent politicians, representing sectional groupings in their parties, have spoken quite plainly about a political combination of the agricultural interests of the South and the Middle West on a common program. Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, one of the prominent middle-west republicans advocates such an alliance. So does George W. Bean, republican national committeeman from Florida. On the democratic side such sentiments have been expressed by Col. Ousley of Dallas, Tex., formerly assistant secretary of agriculture in the Wilson administration. The list could be continued indefinitely, proving that even the local machine leaders reflect the deep-going resentment against the old parties that manifests itself among large sections of their former supporters.

The next few months will decide whether the game of the old party politicians will be successful; whether they will be able to induce their dissenting elements to accept their reactionary Wall Street candidates now parading in the guise of friends of the farmers or whether another abortive third petty bourgeois party will arise only to meet defeat again as three years ago.

• • •

THE class elements that are in revolt in the ranks of the two old parties are too weak to lead an independent political existence. Furthermore there are distinct class antagonisms between the poorer farmers and tenant farmers on the one hand and the well-to-do proprietor farmers and the middle class elements of the towns on the other hand that can never be reconciled. These middle class elements will abandon the struggle against the bankers the moment they are assured an existence as leeches upon the poorer farmers. It is their fate inevitably to sink to mere adjuncts of Wall Street (collecting agents for the big bankers and industrialists), while the poorer farmers and farm laborers will learn, through experience, that their only allies are the workers in the cities.

The impoverished farming masses of the Middle West and the South should not be deceived by their alleged friends in the ranks of the old parties, but should break with them and repudiate as well any new attempts at a third middle class party movement.

The economic condition of the farmers of the Middle West and South furnish the objective conditions for a strong mass support in these sections for a party of labor. Such a party could establish leadership in this situation over hundreds of thousands and millions of discontented farmers throughout the country.

By sabotaging the demand for a labor party, by playing the game of old party politics, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor further earns the undying contempt of the labor movement

More than ever does the economic and political situation in the United States demand the utmost energy in a drive toward the creation of a class labor party that will represent the two great exploited groups, the workers and farmers, and challenge the parties of Wall Street.

DRAMA

Max Reinhardt Bringing His Salzburg Company to America

Accoring to an announcement from Gilbert Miller, who is now in Paris, Max Reinhardt and his celebrated players from his Salzburg theatre will come to America some time next month. Although no confirmation can be secured here, there is no doubt that the famous German actor and director is considering making a tour of the principal American cities. According to Miller's statement cabled from Paris, it will be the first time that an entire theatrical plant has been moved across the Atlantic.

The actors and the lighting apparatus and scenery used in the famous German performances will be transported to New York in order that the presentations may differ at no point from those which have drawn theatre lovers from all parts of the world to the little Austrian town.

The Reinhardt company is composed of an all-star cast taken from the three Reinhardt theatres in Berlin and Herr Reinhardt's Josefstadt Theatre in iVenna. The trip to the United States conseqeuntly will close three or four European theatres for the eight weeks that the actors are absent.

In the cast are such notable actors as the Thimig family, known as the German Barrymores, which includes Helen, Hermann and Hans; the classic actor Moissi, who created "The Living Corpse," presented in this city as "Redemption"; Lili Darvas, the Hungarian actress, wife of the playwright Molnar; the Russian actor, Sokoloff, and the comedian, Hans Moser. Rosamond Pinchot, who played the nun in "The Miracle" and who has recently appeared in Reinhardt's Salzburg productions, also will be a member of the company.

While Mr. Miller stated that the production will range from fantasies to ultra-modern plays, perhaps the most famous will be the Reinhardt adaptation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Other plays will be "Dante's Death," "Love and Intrigue" and "A Servant of Two Masters."

A NATURAL ACTOR

La Dah, a youngster of five, a child of the jungle is one of the outstanding features in "Chang" which is being shown at the Cameo Theatre this week.

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Letters From Our Readers

Editor, DAILY WORKER.—This is a copy of a letter I sent the Detroit Times:

Editor, Detroit "Times":

For the sake of truth and justice, not for slander and hypocrisy, I am sending you these cartoons and articles. I have clipped them from The "DAILY WORKER," 33 First Street, New York City.

In the three short years of its existence, The "DAILY WORKER" has proved itself to be the only American newspaper within the boundaries of the U. S. that really deserves the support of the American working class. It is a true representative of the common people, always fighting its demagogic plutocratic enemies, never afraid to fight capitalist injustice, and is always ready to courageously lead the struggle for the interests of the American workers.

Your paper, on the other hand, maintained, together with all of the other Hearst papers in the country, a most cowardly, hypocritical, and sneaky attitude in regards to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Of course, we workers, who must toil with the sweat of our brows and with the shed of our blood, cannot expect anything more from a puppet newspaper of the American robber ruling class. I have read your paper for the last six years thinking it would always fight for the interests of us and of our kind, But NO, I have been disillusioned and frustrated. The Sacco-Vanzetti case has shown me the contrary. Your paper is only one of the intellectually-prostituted press of American capitalism. Your paper is absolutely unreliable; and incapable of voicing the truth because of the class that it represents.

If Mr. W. R. Hearst were really interested in TRUTH, he would have discontinued the publication of his papers years ago.

Yours,—A Detroit Worker.

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THOUSANDS OF WORKERS BATTLE POLICE TO JOIN THE PROCESSION

Bodies of Two Martyred Workers Burned; Ashes Coming to New York Today

(Continued from Page One)

Altho the Boston cossacks had refused to grant permission for a mass procession, at times as many as thirty thousand workers followed the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti in formal procession.

State constabulary reinforcing Boston police, brutally wielded their clubs in an effort to keep the procession down to the 200 prescribed by a city ordinance in view of the refusal of Police Superintendent Crowley to permit a mass demonstration.

The procession was barred from streets adjoining the State House, despite the promise granted by the police department several days ago. The weak excuse offered by the police was that "streets around the State House were in need of repair."

Workers Line Streets.

When the funeral procession got under way the thousands of workers who had filled Hanover street earlier in the day fell in behind. They had waited hours to join in "the March of Sorrow." They filled the streets from curb to curb for ten blocks or more.

Mounted police rode into them and scattered them. But the workers kept coming back.

The procession moved on to Scollay Square, the center of the business district. The square was packed with people. The police had difficulty in clearing a way. The throngs pressed against a plate glass window and caved it in.

Answer Police Attack.

At one point along the line workers answered a police attack by charging with their umbrellas but were driven back to the sidewalks.

The thousand policemen were assisted along the line by state troopers who kept the State House posted on every move.

Sometimes there were shouts of derision at the police. At other times those on the sidewalks applauded the members of the Defense Committee as they marched by with Mary Donovan, Powers Hapgood, Gill Morris and Gardner Jackson marching four abreast.

Police Swing Clubs.

The procession moved on to Forest Hills. There the crowd made a final effort to join the formal procession. They were charged by the police but kept on. Police drew their clubs and knocked down several women. One man was knocked unconscious.

Finally the members of the committee, pall bearers and chief mourners crowded into the little chapel where Mary Donovan delivered the oration.

Services in the little chapel, into which only two hundred persons could jam their way, were brief and simple. They consisted of a funeral oration delivered by Mary Donovan, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Her speech, addressed to Sacco and Vanzetti, denounced the authorities who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

"The minds of those who have killed you are not blinded," she cried. "They have committed this act in deliberate cold blood." At another point in her speech she declared:

"Your execution is one of the blackest crimes in the history of mankind."

Toward the end she exclaimed:

"The act of killing you was the act of vengeance of one class against you as symbols of another class."

And she concluded with:

"In your martyrdom we will fight on and conquer." There were no prayers and no songs for the two working class martyrs.

When Miss Donovan had concluded her oration the caskets were slipped into the furnace. Cremation required an hour. Then the ashes were allowed to cool for thirty minutes and placed in the urns.

Mrs. Rose Sacco, widow of one, and Miss Luigia Vanzetti, sister of the other, did not attend the services in the chapel. They remained in their closed automobile in which they had ridden in the funeral procession.

WELCOME PARTY'S 5TH CONVENTION TOMORROW NIGHT

Lovestone and Foster to Address Meeting

A mass demonstration to greet the delegates to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Tuesday night.

Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, James P. Cannon, Earl Browder and Max Bedacht will be among those to address the meeting.

In addition to greeting the delegates to the convention, workers will demonstrate against the war danger, the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and class collaboration.

The meeting will also be a demonstration for the recognition of the Soviet Union, the Chinese revolution, organization of the unorganized, a labor party and powerful militant unionism. Admission to the meeting will be fifty cents.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 28.—Radio communication was successfully established between Hamburg and Buenos Aires yesterday under the auspices of the International Trans-Radio Company. A speech made in the German city was heard here distinctly.

Masses to Demonstrate for Sacco and Vanzetti in New York City Today

(Continued from Page One)

The demonstration at Union Square is expected to surpass in size the two monster meetings held before the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Powers Hapgood, who was one of the leaders in the Boston struggle for the liberation of the two workers will act as chairman at the meeting.

Hapgood will accompany Mrs. Sacco, Luigia Vanzetti and Ella Reeve Bloor who will carry the urns containing the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti from Boston.

Referring to the attack made on the plans for the mass memorial by August Claessens, New York secretary of the socialist party, Clarina Michelson, head of the Memorial Committee said: "I am surprised at Mr. Claessens's statement. His charges that we are a self-appointed committee, are a little surprising in view of the fact that I visited him and showed him credentials from the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee at Boston authorizing the Memorial Committee to arrange memorial meetings in New York City."

Huge Marble Urn.

The ashes of the martyred workers will be in state at the Stuyvesant Casino, where workers in single file, will view them. Workers are urged by the Memorial Committee to place red carnations at the foot of the urn bearing the ashes.

The two small urns bearing the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti will be placed in a large marble urn designed by Adolf Wolf, sculptor. At the apex of the urn, which stands as a pyramid, is a huge clenched fist. The urn bears the following inscription: "Sacco and Vanzetti murdered by capitalist justice, August 23, 1927."

Guard of Honor.

A guard of honor will meet the ashes at Grand Central station at 5 o'clock. Members of the guard are: Rose Baron of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, W. S. Van Valkenburgh of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, Benjamin H. Fletcher of the International Workers of the World, William Weinstone of the Workers (Communist) Party, Celia Polisuk of the Students' Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, Rose Pesotta of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and Carlo Tresca.

The ashes will be conveyed in an automobile to Union Square where demonstration will be held. Among the speakers are: W. S. Van Valkenburgh, Carlo Tresca, William Weinstone, Celia Polisuk, Benjamin Gitlow and Benjamin H. Fletcher. Powers Hapgood, who is one of the delegation conveying the ashes from Boston, will act as chairman.

Mobilize 1,500 Police.

More than 1,500 policemen and plain clothes men, under Chief Inspector William J. Lahey, will be massed at the demonstration.

Endorsing the call of the Memorial Committee, Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee said: "The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee heartily endorses the plans for a mass demonstration at Union Square and urges all workers affiliated with it to turn out and bring their friends.

"We expect nearly 100,000 workers and sympathizers to gather and honor the ashes of our murdered comrades," Miss Baron said. "Millions of workers know that Sacco and Vanzetti fell as heroes in the class war. The workers always honor their dead. We hope that the police will not indulge in any brutality as hinted by Commissioner Warren. This would be a sacriligeous act and would be seriously condemned by workers all over the world."

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Rooms Wanted.

Rooms wanted for comrades to stay during convention time. Inquire at Workers' School if you can put up one or more comrades free of charge. Ten more comrades from the anthracite coming.

* * *

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fraikin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Soccer League Meets Tonight.

The next meeting of the Metropolitan Soccer League will be held tonight, 8 p. m. at 854 Jackson Ave., the Bronx. All soccer clubs and other organizations who have soccer teams should send two delegates to this meeting.

* * *

Furriers' Nominations.

Nominations for all paid and unpaid officers of the Furriers Joint Board will be made at meetings of the four locals next Thursday, 8 p. m. All nominations will be made from the floor. This will be the first and only opportunity for nominations.

Local 1 will meet at Royal Hall, 85 East Fourth St., Local 5 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., Local 10 at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and 9th St. and Local 15 at Astoria Annex, 62 East Fourth St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26. (FP).—Two quarry workers were blown to pieces, another hurled from 100-foot cliff and a fourth was slightly injured by a premature explosion at the Rock Cut Stone Co. in Jamesville.

CHINESE PEASANT REVOLTS GROW; WUHAN TOTTERS

Economic Crisis Brings Increased Terror

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.—Reports received here indicate the complete stagnation of trade under the Wuhan government and the complete collapse of the currency. Everything is in chaos and the counter revolutionary mercenaries of imperialism and bourgeois generals are unable to secure enough from the pillaging of the territory they infest to maintain their bonapartist armies.

Their declining economic condition drives them from excess to excess and they try to overcome with murder the grim realities of a bankrupt economy.

* * *

Public Executions in Hankow.

HANKOW, Aug. 28.—The murder government here has publicly executed a "counter-revolutionary" whose name remains unknown. He was brot from Wuchang. One should not forget that according to the terminology of the central committee of the Kuomintang which maintains power by wading in the blood of the revolutionists, all Communists are called counter-revolutionaries.

In spite of the systematic terror, the peasant upheavals continue to grow in volume and intensity and every effort is being made to give revolutionary direction to the spontaneous uprisings over vast areas in China.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Search for Harry D. Hill, 21, sought as the slayer of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Hill, 53, divorced wife of a wealthy physician, turned to California-bound trains.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

ment dragnet and deported. In Amsterdam, a state of siege is declared and in every country in Europe the authorities are devising new means to shackle the workingclass. And here in this cradle of democracy, two cities, Chicago and Boston, have added the infamous sanity test to the well-known third degree methods by which they force involuntary confessions from innocent prisoners. It is another anti-radical torture weapon. This sanity test has already been used in Boston on Powers Hapgood who has more intelligence in his right kidney than the entire Boston police force has between the ears.

* * *

THE wave or reaction that is now cresting thruout the world is not dissasociated with preparations for a war against the Soviet Union. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is a thermometer that marks the temperature of world capitalism. There is not a single peaceful spot in the capitalist world and the degree of oppression of the workers in any country is determined by the strength of their organizations and their militancy. Where they are weak and disorganized they are crucified at will.

* * *

THE consoling thot in this dark word picture is that, in proportion as the capitalists press the iron heel into the face of labor, the workers class hatred increases. Revolutions do not take place because they are pleasant or because the workers as a whole can be convinced by argument that they are desirable, tho propaganda helps. Revolutions are the product of unbearable conditions and ripened situations. It does not take a seer to predict that something is going to break before long.

* * *

THE imperialists are confident in the loyalty of the reactionary labor leaders. They believe the labor fakers can hold the workers in check. They look back to the general strike in Great Britain and note the splendid job done by Thomas, Clynes, MacDonald and others. Here in the United States William Green is a cog in the military machine and an imperialist priest who baptises cruisers. Matthew Woll is the head of the agents provocateurs. In every other capitalist country the high offic dom of trade unionism is in the ploy, even if not directly in the pay of the enemy.

* * *

ENGLAND is steadily driving for united front against the Sovi Union. The conflict of interests b tween British and American ca talists, the fear of the German g ernment that a declaration of war its part against Russia would be signal for revolution, the power the Soviet Union and the dread o conflagration thruout the Orient, the main factors that prevent an mediate declaration of war. should not be forgotten that no m ter how the bandit powers fi among themselves, in the l analysis they will unite against th power that threatens them all.

* * *

THUS we see the clubs, guns and bombs of the police forces of all capitalist countries used against the workers who meet to mourn the death of their comrades: Sacco and Vanzetti. Here is a challenge to imperialism that cuts across tariff squabbles, struggles for concessions and conflicts over the relative sizes of armies and navies. And while capitalist governments bare their teeth to the ashes of our two martyred comrades the wide arms of the Workers Republic are opened to the remains of the workingclass warriors, the victims of the vicious imperialists of the United States. The Soviet Union is not alone the real fatherland of the workers of all lands but the nucleus of the future world republic of labor.

* * *

SACCO and Vanzetti, two humble foreigners who came to this country to make a living and help spread their ideas of a new social order among their fellow workers are dead. But they are more potent dead than millions of the enslaved living. Their seven years of living death in the shadow of the electric chair is an epic of revolutionary courage unsurpassed in the annals of history. Their names will be echoed from millions of tongues from now until the last capitalist fortress falls before the forces of victorious world labor.

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FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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30,000 HONOR SACCO AND VANZETTI IN NEW YORK; MOSCOW WORKERS MOURN MURDERED COMRADES

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

A MEMBER of the New York police force that has been very much in evidence recently saving the country from the radicals, is under lock and key charged with the murder of a paymaster for a construction firm. It must be admitted however that the suspected murderer had a noble and worthy ambition as an incentive to seek wealth. He wanted money to build a home for his fiance. Since the home is the cornerstone of modern civilization it would seem that the prosecution is in a fix to devise an appropriate punishment to fit the crime.

* * *

THIS policeman is said to have had a good record on the force, which may mean that he was handy with the club and quick on the draw and that he never hesitated to use both on anybody he suspected of having designs on "lawr an' order." After all there is not much difference between the action of this policeman who shot and robbed the man he was pledged to protect and that of A. B. Fall, who peddled the government naval oil reserves consigned to his care. But for fear that the owners of the public wealth which the various governments are organized to protect would have their necks broken most of our patriotic public servants would turn their offices into high-jack joints.

* * *

MRS. James Hastings Snowden got on the front page last Monday but it cost her $100,000, which may be a small price for the wife of the wealthy oil operator to pay for such publicity. The lady wore $250,000 worth of jewelry while participating in the "Hampton Follies" given for the benefit of a local hospital. She still has $150,000 worth of jewelry left. No need of taking up a collection for the poor thing. In "The Rising of The Moon," a play by Lady Gregory, there is a line which reads: "The gown she wore was red with gore." The gown worn by Mrs. Snowden, decorated with a quarter million dollars worth of jewelry was red with the blood of thousands upon thousands of wage slaves who toiled long hours to enable this parasite to appear adorned like a glittering butterfly.

* * *

SACCO and Vanzetti were burned to death in Boston because they wanted to change the world that enables one woman to load her body with a quarter of a million dollars worth of jewelry while millions of workingmen cannot dress properly for either the heat of summer or the winter cold. This is the society that is protected by battleships, war planes, poison gas, soldiers, policemen, preachers, capitalist politicians, venal editors and equally venal professors.

* * *

A QUARTER million of workers watched the remains of Sacco and Vanzetti being taken to the crematorium where their bodies were turned into ashes. This was Boston's farewell to the two workers it murdered. But the Boston that watched the procession with wet eyes is not the Boston that directed the executioner to pull the fatal switch. And the day will come when another Boston will build a monument to Sacco and Vanzetti, on the ruins of the system that sent them to their doom.

* * *

THE way of the doer of good deeds is often strewn with thorns. Listen to the story of Mr. Thomas Ring, a wealthy Michigan lumberman who felt that Michigan was a fine place to make money but not an exciting place to spend it in. So he sold out his interests and left for Paris with the boodle. Ring was a case of over correction it appears. A good rotarian in Michigan he frequented the Latin Quarter in Paris and was quite popular with those who expect to become famous poets, painters and novelists some day, but for the moment would give their gizzards for a hot meal.

* * *

ALONG came an American sculptor and approached Mr. Ring with a little ash tray which he thot would have a big sale during the American Legion convention. Ring being patriotic as well as good-hearted entered into the spirit of the thing and led the sculptor to his inn keeper, as they used to say in the good old days. Thomas being a good customer the genial hotel man purchased two hundred ash trays and the sculptor ate and drank his fill. Ring wept with the emotion of having performed

(Continued on Page Four)

HONOR LABOR'S MARTYRS

A QUARTER MILLION WORKERS participated in the "March of Sorrow" in Boston Sunday afternoon prior to the cremation of the bodies of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS IN SOVIET UNION MOURN FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Masses Gather in Silence Thruout U. S. S. R. at Moment of Class War Victims' Funeral

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 29.—Yesterday Moscow presented an inspiring sight as great crowds of workers assembled in the open squares, gardens, parks, clubs and theatres for the purpose of joining in the mournings protest meetings on the occasion of Sacco's and Vanzetti's funeral.

Hundreds of Saccos and Vanzettis in Jail.

The orators speaking at the meetings emphasized that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is one of the endless acts of violence in the world-wide action of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. The political emigrants, Comrades Bach from Latvia, and Berg from Poland, who were recently set free from the prisons of those countries declared that hundreds and thousands of Saccos and Vanzettis are awaiting their turn in the gaols, in exile or at hard labor.

In Poland the number of political prisoners alone amounts to 6,000 and small Latvia is seeking to equal the great powers by its cruelties.

Poland Prepares for War.

"Three weeks ago I left Poland," said Berg, "and the Polish bourgeoisie were making hasty war preparations.

(Continued on Page Five)

Mayor Walker Flees From Berlin Workers to Resort for Swells

BADEN BADEN, Aug. 29.—After his departure from Berlin where workers greeted him with boos and hisses, Mayor James J. Walker has arrived here and is hobnobbing with exiled kings and nobles.

Mayor Walker constantly wears the red cross decoration given to him by President Hindenburg at Berlin.

ATTEND THE STARLIGHT PARK JAMBOREE AND ANSWER THE ATTACKS OF WOLL AND SIGMAN!

TO ALL WORKERS OF NEW YORK:

(A call to the workers of New York from the Joint Defense and Relief Committee).

Workers of all trades! Again the Joint Defense and Relief Committee has to call on you to support it in its future activities. Up till now every call of the Joint Defense has been answered by you and only due to your active support did we succeed in repelling all the attacks of the Sigman, McGrady clique upon the organized workers of the needle trades.

The affairs that the Joint Defense Committee is arranging are not for the purpose of enjoyment only; they are for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the fight and support the families of those who were imprisoned due to the frame-ups of the betrayers of the working class.

You have made good the losses that the Joint Defense has had due to rain at the Coney Island Stadium Concert and you showed up in large masses to the postponed concert at the last minute. You will have to make good also the losses that the defense committee has suffered due to the rain last Sunday, August 28th.

The expenses for this affair are between 9 and 10 thousand dollars. The money was borrowed and is to be repaid; the families of the imprisoned workers are waiting for their checks. We have to pay them.

Money is also necessary to begin an offensive against the reactionaries of the needle trades and to begin an organization drive to bring back shops to the union.

YOU MUST SUPPORT US IN THIS!

Whatever your plans may be for next Saturday, whether you want to go to camp or hiking or to any other place you must postpone it until Sunday.

You must show up to the Starlight Park on Saturday, September 3rd, to make the affair a large success so that the Sigman clique will not be able to celebrate the losses of the Joint Defense Committee.

Remember! You must be at Starlight Park and bring your friends!

JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE,
CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS.
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Fuller's Adviser Dies As 300,000 Workers in Boston Protest Murder

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Following the protest of 300,000 workers here yesterday against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, Charles Sumner Smith, senior member of the Governor's Council, died from shock.

Smith, a big banker, was one of the laders of the pack that howled for the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti.

WELCOME FIFTH CONVENTION OF PARTY TONIGHT

Communist Mass Meet at Central Opera House

The Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party opens tomorrow in this city. Practically all the prominent members of the Workers Party will attend and many of them are in town at the present time.

Tonight a mass meeting to celebrate the opening of the Fifth Convention will be held at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., at 8 p. m. Among the speakers will be Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, James P. Cannon, Max Bedacht and Earl Browder.

Discuss Labor Problems.

The meeting will not be one of the usual sort of welcoming meetings, where everyone repeats the same old slogans, but will deal with the pressing problems that face labor at this time, including the major question of the new threat of world war, the lessons of class collaboration, the fight against imperialism. Other questions will be the labor party, the organization of the unorganized, the drive for recognition of the Soviet Union and the fight to get the armed forces of American imperialism out of China.

N.Y. Democratic Confab in Albany on Sept. 29

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The voters of New York state at the next election will act on the second largest number of proposed amendments to the state constitution presented for consideration. But that is not being considered to any large extent, all interest being centered in the democratic party convention that will open here on September 2. All local politicians are waiting for its opening with eagerness.

POLICE ATTACK WORKERS MARCH ON CITY HALL

Procession Follows the Union Sq. Memorial

Scores of workers were fiendishly beaten and women and babies trampled upon when a squad of police hiding in Broome St. swooped down upon 2,000 workers marching from Union Square to City Hall after the end of the memorial meeting yesterday evening.

The cossacks hit right and left. When some workers started to run for safety the police threw their clubs at them. Many men were hit upon the head. When they fell the cops continued to hit them on the back and other parts of the body.

Beat Young Mother.

Several women were victims of the police brutality. Mrs. Marie Previnzio who was standing by her door step with her baby was knocked down by the police. The baby was saved from injury by the mother letting herself fall to protect her child. Mrs. Celia Katillio, an elderly woman fainted when the police started their

(Continued on Page Five)

U. S. REFUSES TO PERMIT CHINESE TARIFF INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The State Department will resist any attempt on the part of China to put a program for tariff autonomy into effect this fall, it was learned today.

The legation at Peking and the consular offices thruout southern China have been sent instructions to lodge "strongly-worded protests" against any increase of tariff duties. State Department officials, refuse to say what action would be taken if the State Department's "protest" proved unavailing.

Despite repeated promises made by the United States and the provisions of the Washington treaties for increased customs duties, the State Department will resist taxes that are so "high as to work hardship upon American firms shipping goods into China.

* * *

Nanking Forces Defeat Sun.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.—The militarist feudal forces commanded by Sun Chuan-fang are being driven back by the Nanking troops, according to reports received here.

BRAVE HEAVY RAIN TO PAY TRIBUTE TO DEAD WORKERS AT UNION SQUARE

Cheer Mrs. Sacco; Workers Sing International; Death Masks in Marble Urn

In spite of continual showers, which turned into a downpour just as the memorial meeting opened yesterday afternoon, more than thirty thousand New York workers filled Union Square to pay their final tribute to their murdered comrades, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The crowd which began gathering before four o'clock was repeatedly driven to cover by the storm, but came back to the wet and muddy square each time that the skies cleared. The determination which shone in such banners as "Long Live the Spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti," "The Memory of Sacco and Vanzetti Will Never Die," was evidenced by the resistance of the throng to all brutalities of the police. They kept constantly pushing and attempting to irritate the crowd, seeking an excuse to break up the meeting. But they were as unsuccessful as the rainy skies, and the meeting enthusiastically proceeded.

Interspersed with the speaking was the singing of the International, which rose spontaneously from first one section then anohter of the vast crowd, and was part of the greeting to Mrs. Sacco after the workers had cheered her for nearly ten minutes.

Mrs. Sacco arrived with the party from Boston at Grand Central at 6.10 almost an hour later than they had been expected. With her were Mrs. Jessica Henderson, of the Citizens' National Committee; Aldino Felicani, of the Boston Defense Committee; Ella Reeve Bloor, and H. S. Van Valkenburgh of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee. Powers Hapgood had arrived from Boston on the earlier train.

Greet Committee at Station.

More than 5,000 workers had gathered in the station to greet her and her companions, in spite of the fact no mass delegation had been planned. They crowded the lower waiting room to capacity and a dramatic tenseness pervaded the crowd as they waited for the ashes which they expected to arrive at any minute.

But half an hour before the delayed Boston group arrived, the police began dispersing the watchers, driving them out of the waiting room and even away from the streets near the station. Not only mounted and foot police drove ruthlessly into the crowd, but armored cars were on hand and the bomb squad was closely watching all that went on.

The Boston party was met by a New York reception committee composed of Mrs. Clarina Michelson of the Memorial Committee, Rose Pesotta of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, Miss Rose Baron of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, William Weinstone of the Workers (Communist) Party, Benjamin H. Fletcher of the I. W. W., Celia Polisuk of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and Leonardo Frisina of the Italian Chamber of Labor. They were escorted out of a special entrance at 45th Street and Vanderbilt Avenue and there the Boston and New York groups took autos and went direct to Union Square.

Brave Heavy Downpour.

They arrived just as a heavy rain started, but in spite of it Mrs. Sacco mounted the central platform and

(Continued on Page Two)

VICIOUS ANTI-LABOR CAMPAIGN OF AMERICAN LEGION EXPOSED

Here are a few examples of the vicious anti-labor activities of the American Legion whose convention on September 19th the French workers are fighting to bar from Paris. They are taken from "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood and published by Albert and Charles Boni.

BEAT UP NON-PARTISAN LEADERS.

"At Great Bend where a Farmers' Non-Partisan League meeting was scheduled, four speakers on the way to it were beaten up, two of them tarred and feathered. The men who were beaten and tarred were J. O. Stevic, editor of the Non-Partisan Leader, Carl Pearson, a veteran of the World War, while ex-Senator Burton of Kansas and George Wilson of Oklahoma who were together in the car were forced to get out of the country."

BREAK UP LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING.

"At Wilkes-Barre a Lenin memorial meeting conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party was broken up at the point of rifles by a crowd of Legion men who marched from their hall for that purpose, and who forced the audience to leave the hall and salute the American flag. The action of the local post was backed by others thruout the country who wired their approval."

STOP DEBS MEETING.

"The Legion specialized in stopping socialist meetings addressed by Eugene V. Debs, concerts by Fritz Kreisler and showings of a film depicting conditions in Russia entitled the "Fifth Year."

HALT ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE.

"The Legion chapter at Concord, Mass., attempted in June, 1926, to prevent the New England Fellowship of Youth from holding a conference there. Eggs, stones and stink bombs were reported among the missiles used without avail in this Legion-inspired attempt to intimidate college students interested in peace."

OTHER "PATRIOTIC" ACTIVITIES.

"Other 'patriotic' activities of the Legion have been to oppose amnesty for federal and state political prisoners, convicted solely for expressions of opinion during the war; anti-radical propaganda in the public schools through contests for prizes for essays against radicalism; co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education in an anti-chauvinistic program for American Education Week in 1924."

TRY TO BREAK PASSAIC STRIKE.

"The most recent strike-breaking effort of the Legion occurred in Passaic, New Jersey, in the winter and spring of 1926. The local Legion post opened a 'relief store' to discourage picketing by giving food to workers who stayed off the picket line."

Two Workers Killed in Broadway Limited Crash

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29.—Two enginemen were killed and two other members of the crew injured, one seriously, when the Broadway Limited, fast Chicago to New York train was wrecked this morning just east of Gallitzen Tunnel, 12 miles west of Altoona, Pa.

The train was being pulled by two locomotives and the lead engine left the track.

Welcome The Fifth Party Convention Tonight at 8 p. m.

Central Opera House, 67th St. & Third Ave.

SPEAKERS: Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, Earl Browder, William Z. Foster, James P. Cannon and Max Bedacht and others.

DEMONSTRATE

AGAINST
War, The Sacco-Vanzetti Murder, Class Collaboration, Imperialism, Capitalism.

FOR
The Recognition of the Soviet Union, The Chinese Revolution, Organization of the Unorganized, Labor Party, Powerful Fighting Unions. For a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

SACCO - VANZETTI COMMITTEE HERE ANSWERS CHARGE

Rose Baron Replies to Boston Defense

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, Rose Baron, secretary, has issued a statement replying to the charges of the Boston Defense Committee that the Emergency Committee cannot account for the money which it raised for its New York Sacco-Vanzetti defense activities.

The statement in full, reads as follows:

"We would prefer not to be drawn into a controversy on the question of the expenditure of funds while the bodies of our murdered comrades are scarcely cold, but the baseless accusations of the Boston Committee must not go unanswered.

"Our treasurer, Robert W. Dunn, when called upon, submitted a statement of our finances to the Boston Committee. The specific charge that the Emergency Committee collected $7,000 and only sent to the Boston Committee $300 is a deliberate misstatement of fact. On November 17, 1926, our committee organized a mass protest meeting at Madison Square Garden and spent $6,186.21 for the rental of the auditorium, advertising, printing, postage, etc. The total receipts for this occasion were $5,450.92; it will be seen, therefore, that this committee incurred a loss on the meeting of $735.29.

Sent Them Check.

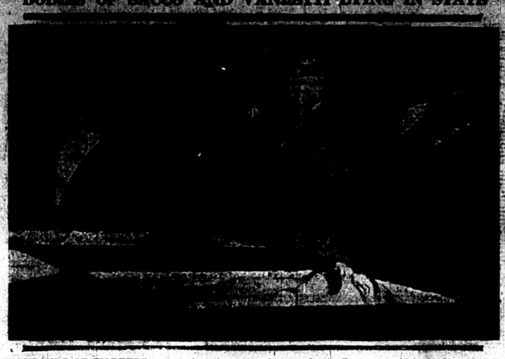
"Six months thereatfter the Boston Committee being desperately in need of funds called for help and although our committee only had a bank balance of about $400 at the time we mailed them a check for $300.

"At the time of the Madison Square demonstration the Boston Committee had complete faith in the "mercy" of the Massachusetts courts while our committee on the other hand believed that Sacco and Vanzetti could only be saved by the united action of the workingclass. Time has vindicated our attitude. The "merciful" Massachusetts courts butchered Sacco and Vanzetti in spite of Boston Defense Committee.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Committee has carried on an intense campaign for the liberation of our dead comrades. We rented halls, printed stationery, leaflets and literature and every cent that we collected can be honestly accounted for. We have no paid officials and even our headquarters and office machinery is kindly donated by the International Labor Defense.

"We consider it an act of extreme bad taste to indulge in irresponsible accusations before the funeral of our comrades. We will not reciminate, on the contrary, we invite the Boston Defense Committee after the funeral to inspect our books at any time which is convenient for them. We have nothing to conceal, and we are proud of the work which we have done in the effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti and in this view New York's militant Labor concurs."

BODIES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI LYING IN STATE



THOUSANDS OF WORKERS passed thru the undertaking parlor in Boston in which the burned bodies of the two martyrs lay.

SACCO AND VANZETTI VICTIMS OF CLASS HATE, SAYS MARY DONOVAN IN FUNERAL ADDRESS

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Mary Donovan, one of the members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, today delivered the funeral oration over the bodies of the two executed men just before they were cremated. Her address follows:

"Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, you came to America seeking freedom, in the strong idealism of youth you came as workers searching for that liberty and equality of opportunity heralded as the particular gift of this country to all newcomers. You centered your labors in Massachusetts, the very birthplace of American ideals. And now Massachusetts and America have killed you—murdered you because you were anarchists.

"A hundred and fifty years ago the controlling people of this state hanged and burned women in Salem—charging them with witchcraft. The shame of those old acts of barbarism can never be wiped out. But they are as nothing beside this murder which modern Massachusetts has committed upon you. The witch burners were motivated by the superstitious fear of an emotional religion. Their minds were blinded by their selfish passion to reach Heaven. The minds of those who have killed you are not blinded. They have committed this act in deliberate cold blood.

"For more than seven years they had every chance to know the truth about you. Not once did they even dare mention the quality of your characters—a quality so noble and shining that millions have come to be guided by it. They refused to look. They allowed the bitter prejudice of class, position and self interest to close their eyes. They cared more for wealth, comfort and institutions than they did for truth. You, Sacco and Vanzetti, are the victims of the crassest plutocracy the world has known since ancient Rome.

"Your execution is one of the blackest crimes in the history of mankind. It is that and more. Horrible enough would it be if the killing of you had been ordered by the political and material powers alone. How much more horrible it is to have this act sanctioned and even blessed by those who pass among us as the leaders of intellectual and spiritual power. The blatant exulation with which they aided in your death is the final sign that the act of killing you was the act of vengeance of one class—the class dominated by worship of money and position—against you as symbols of another class—the workers and all others aspiring to realize the true meaning of life.

"Triumph In Death."

"'If it had not been for these things,' said Vanzetti shortly before his death, 'I might have lived out my life, talking at street corners to scorning men. I might have died, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life can we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by an accident. Our words—our lives—our pains—nothing. The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish peddler—all that last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph.'

"By that triumph we are fired with an everlasting fire. Your long years of torture and your last hours of supreme agony are the living banner under which we and our descendants for generations to come will march to accomplish that better world based on the brotherhood of man for which you died. In your martyrdom we will fight on and conquer."

Every marcher had a red arm band with the inscription "Justice, Crucified August 22, 1927." Two workers were arrested by the police.

At the crematory the police stopped the selling of the Nation, liberal weekly.

Cal to Hear Ideas For Big Navy; His Vacation Soon Over

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 29. — President Coolidge came back to his desk at the summer White House today, prepared to dispose of a week's accumulation of business.

During the seven days he was in the Yellowstone National Park a number of matters of official business developed, all of which it is said will require his personal attention.

In the two remaining weeks of his vacation Coolidge expects to receive "first hand" information concerning a number of problems confronting the administration. To date, Senator Hiram W. Bingham, Republican, of Connecticut, leader in the fight for a huge air force, has the only set engagement, but others are expected. Bingham will arrive here the latter part of the week.

Meanwhile, Coolidge is dividing his time between fishing and horseback riding.

No Clue to Flushing Murder.

Detetcives working on the mystery of the headless male body found in a ravine in Flushing Manor, Queens, Friday, admitted yesterday that all clues in the case had failed.

Postponed to Saturday, Sept. 3

GRAND OPERA "CARMEN" GRAND OPERA

FULL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Well Known Opera Stars

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Director,

The Hawaiian Dancing Girl

MARTHA MALLIS
Soprano

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BENEFIT OF THE JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

STARLIGHT PARK
EAST 177th STREET, BRONX, N. Y.

American Legion Judge Will Find His Resolution No Protection in France

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

JUSTICE Harold H. Hartwell of the Central Worcester (Massachusetts) District Court has set sail for France.

The farewell tendered him by the judicial harlots of his home state, now internationally notorious because of its lynching of the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, was affectionate in the extreme. Lynchers, especially the lynchers of workers, stand upon the common ground of lust for human blood.

But it may be taken for granted that justice Hartwell will receive quite a different welcome when he lands on French soil, where the workers will recognize in him another connecting link between the slaughter of Sacco and Vanzetti and the interests supported by the American Legion, fascist aid of the American reaction, that has this year chosen Paris as the scene of its annual drunken orgy, that parades under the name of a "convention."

• • •

Justice Hartwell goes to France to attend the "convention" of the American Legion. A farewell was tendered him at Worcester, Mass., which is also the home town of Judge Webster Thayer, who acted as the lynching judge in the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As if fearing the wrath of the workers of France, the members of the Worcester County Bar Association, that attended the farewell banquet, joined in adopting a resolution, not supporting the integrity of or eulogizing the legionnaire judge, Hartwell, however, but commending the lynching judge, Thayer, on the part that he played in putting Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair.

Judge Hartwell, however, will no doubt carefully carry a copy of this resolution with him to France in an effort to buffet the mounting wave of working class indignation aroused over the monstrous crime committed against the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, which French labor recognizes, as it should, as an attack against the world's working class.

• • •

First of all, French labor will not be misled by the flowery verbiage used to condone the crime of the murderous ruling class of Massachusetts.. The resolution reads:

"The members of the Worcester County Bar Association extend to Mr. Justice Webster Thayer their felicitations and hearty approval of his judicial conduct in the recent trial of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. His fairness thruout the long and tedious trial in preserving for the defendants all of their constitutional rights, which at that time met with the open and public approval of defense council, is heartily commended. Ever alert for exact justice for the defendants realizing his duty to the great Commonwealth which he so honorably serves, we applaud his stand for upholding of the law, at any cost, to the end that the sacred traditions of Massachusetts, that this is a government of law and not of men is still the watchword of the right thinking and sober minded citizens of the Commonwealth."

• • •

It must have taken even a lawyer or a judge in his cups to write such piffle, even in the state of Massachusetts. Let us remember the actual attitude of the "impartial" judge, Thayer, toward the defendants, Sacco and Vanzetti, seeking "justice" in his capitalist court.

The workers of France already know that Thayer, one of the leaders of the Massachusetts lynching mob, after its conviction in his court of Sacco and Vanzetti, asked Professor Richardson, of the law department of Dartmouth College.

"Did you see what I did to those anarchistic bastards?"

Thayer not only made this statement, in this form, to Professor Richardson, at a football game at Hanover, New Hampshire, but he repeated it in various forms, at different places, during the time that the Sacco-Vanzetti case was in his court.

• • •

Felix Frankfurter, professor of law at Harvard University, in his book, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," in analyzing the 25,000-word decision that Judge Thayer handed down in the demand for a new trial, says:

"I assert . . . without the slightest fear of disproof, that certainly in modern times Judge Thayer's opinion stands upmatched, . . . for discrepancies between what the record discloses and what the opinion conveys.

"His 25,000 word document cannot accurately be described otherwise than as a farrago of misquotations, misrepresentations, suppressions and mutilations. The disinterested inquirer could not possibly derive from it a true knowledge of the new evidence that was submitted to him as a basis for a new trial. The opinion is literally honeycombed with demonstrable errors, and infused by a spirit alien to judicial utterance."

Dr. Morton Prince wrote at the time that any expert psychologist reading the Thayer opinion "could not fail to find evidences that portray strong personal feeling, poorly concealed, that should have no place in a judicial document."

It was this opinion handed down by Judge Thayer that caused the conservative Boston Herald, which long held the view that the sentence against these men should be carried out, to a frank reversal of its position. It declared editorially:

"As months have merged into years and the great debate over this case has continued, our doubts have solidified slowly into convictions, and reluctantly we have found ourselves compelled to reverse our original judgment. We hope the supreme judicial court will grant a new trial on the basis of the new evidence not yet examined in open court. We have read the full decision in which Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the original trial, renders his decision against the application for a new trial, and we submit that it carries the tone of the advocate rather than the arbitrator."

• • •

Similar testimony against the "judicial conduct" of Judge Thayer could be cited thru many columns.

This should be sufficient, however for any open-minded worker in this country. It is more than sufficient for the workers of France who will convict the honorable judge, Harold H. Hartwell, of Worcester, Mass., immediately he presents himself in France, thru the mere fact that he carries a resolution lauding the capitalist judge, Thayer.

• • •

Even in the United States the rank and file of the American Legion itself seems to be waking up. This is shown in a letter just received by The DAILY WORKER signed "American Legionnaire." It reads in part as follows:

"Just a word of encouragment from an American Legionnaire. Praise to you for your outstanding fight for Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Last Friday night I watched the Chicago cops violate the laws of the United States and of decency. I never knew what the word 'provocateur' meant until I saw the Chicago police in action. And in the town of 'Big Bill,' the great champion of the pee-pul. I am a man who saw the dirty end of the war with the Second Division, Expeditionary Forces. The trouble with the Legion is that there are too many cheap training camp heroes in it and at the head of it.

"I think it may be time that someone should mention the fact that there was more treason spoken at the front than there ever will be in the steel mills.

"I don't care a hang myself whether we ever get a change of government, but I admire your guts, and I admit that your paper is a necessity. At some other time I will disclose my identity. Suffice it to say that I am a bona fide vet who got his belly full a Belleau, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Meuse-Argonne."

• • •

There is much that could be written in reply to this letter. This "American Legionnaire," altho he feels that something is wrong, does not realize that the Legion is a capitalist institution supporting the profit system.

The French workers were in the war longer and they learned better the meaning of the capitalist war.

Let American labor learn by watching the struggle of the French workers against their own militarism that greets that form of this country's militarism that goes to France as the American Legion.

NORWEGIAN UNIONISTS SEE SOVIET UNION, ENGLISH WORKERS PLAY SOCCER WITH U. S. S. R. WORKERS

NORWAY UNIONS VISIT U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 29.—The Norwegian Labor Delegation, numbering 120 persons, is leaving Oslo on its way to the Soviet Union. The Delegation was organized by the leaders of the most important Norwegian labor unions. The Delgeation will stay about one month in the U. S. S. R.

• • •

ENGLISH WORKERS PLAY SOCCER.

Accepting the invitation of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R., sixteen worker football players are coming to the U. S. S. R. from England for the purpose of participating in sport competition. They will stay in the U. S. S. R. about one month. The first game will take place on Aug. 28 in Moscow.

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RATIONALIZATION CUTS COSTS.

64% of the reports discussed at the Industrial Commission's conferences with the Moscow Textile Labor Union deal with the rationalization of production. The result of rationalization in some factories is that production expenses have been lowered and the average production increased from 10 to 20%.

30,000 [illegible] HONOR SACCO AND VANZETTI IN N. Y.

Speakers Cite Loyalty to Working Class

(*Continued from Page One*)

smiled a welcome to the cheering workers who had gathered by thousands in spite of the threatening clouds. She remained for a short time and then was taken to the Hotel McAlpin, while the other members of the party stayed to accompany the memorial urn to Stuyvesant Casino. This impressive memorial which is surmounted by a clenched fist bears in red letters the inscription "Sacco-Vanzetti, Martyred by American Plutocracy, August 23, 1927."

Honor Dead Workers.

Following Mrs. Sacco's departure, the speakers representing various participating organizations paid their respects to the two dead workers, and pledged the support of the workers to the task of keeping their memory always alive. In addition to H. S. Van Valkinburgh, W. W. Weinstone and Rose Pesotta, Ben Gitlow, representing the Workers (Communist) Party spoke, and also Carlo Tresca, William L. Patterson of the Negro Labor Congress, Benjamin H. Fletcher of the I. W. W., L. Frisina, James P. Cannon of the International Labor Defense, Pat Devine, Rebecca Grecht and Powers Hapgood.

Defense Committee Breaks Promise.

As the workers began gathering in Union Square to pay their last tribute to the remains of their martyred brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, word reached those in charge of the memorial meeting that the party from Boston has missed the scheduled train and would reach New York an hour late. With this came the news by press wire from Boston that the ashes of the two workers were not accompanying the party, due to a last minute controversy with the Boston Defense Committee.

This act on the part of the Boston committee was a deliberate repudiation of all their promises and arrangements completed early last week. The committee had provided Mrs. Clarina Michelson with written credentials, and had authorized her as a member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Committee of Boston to come to New York and prepare the memorial reception for the ashes. With the Memorial Committee, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and large numbers of labor and fraternal organizations thruout the city fully cooperated.

Socialists Sabotage.

The only exception to this was the socialist party which did what it could to sabotage the meeting, being determined—like certain members of the Boston Defense Committee—that this should not be a mass memorial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

However, plans were completed for the workers to gather by thousands; and in spite of the Boston Committee's betrayal, the workers honored the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti in a demonstration that made observers confident that the two martyred workers will never die. Flowers—red roses, asters, carnations—sent by labor and fraternal organizations thruout the city began arriving long before 5 o'clock and were placed around the platform and banked on the sides.

Stands Draped.

Red and black draped the stand and surrounded two large pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti which hung in full view of the crowd. In the center back of these portraits the memorial urn was set when it arrived and its surmounting clenched fist rose high above the heads of the workers as a symbol of the threat which the organized workers make against the forces which killed their comrades.

Mrs. Rose Sacco Arrives.

In the delegation from Boston came Mrs. Rose Sacco, Aldino Felicani of the Defense Committee, Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor Mrs. Jessica Henderson of the Citizens National Committee, Powers Hapgood, and W. H. Van Valkenburgh of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee who endeavored to force a last-minute despatch of the ashes as had been promised. This delegation had to content itself with bringing the two death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti which are now on view at Stuyvesant Casino beside the memorial urn which was designed by Adolf Wolff to cover the ashes.

Police on Hand.

Promptly at three o'clock the first police contingent arrived at Union Square, looking for trouble, together with the first band of newspaper photographers. A small squad of mounted police was on hand too, keeping the square free for the four or five hundred which arrived at four o'clock. They were lined up for roll call, and were soon reinforced by more mounted police, armored cars and motorcycle squads with dozens of gold badges and stars and white caps, and automatics prominently displayed on hips.

One entire squad was despatched to the inside of the park building for emergency call. The rest were lined up solidly around the square with the armored cars in their usual spot at 17th St. and the mounted cops mobilized on Broadway.

Sacco-Vanzetti Float Refused at Parade

A float depicting the Sacco-Vanzetti case was refused admittance to the annual Asbury Park baby parade by Arthur F. Cottrel, director of the carnival. He said that he did not believe it was a fitting subject.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

HOLE WORLD IS IABLE TO JAIL Y FASCIST CODE

Mussolini Aims Laws at Italian Labor Abroad

ROME, Aug. 29.—Mussolini's fury against the political refugees who have taken refuge from his fascist terrorism in foreign lands has been revealed anew in the new proposed "Mussolini code" of laws which will subject all citizens of Italy, all Italian citizens who have become naturalized in foreign countries, as well as all foreigners, to sentences ranging from a year in a fascist jail to life imprisonment or deah, for crimes committed against the present Italian dictator and his white fascist castor-oil terrorists.

Anybody On Earth Is Liable.

The crimes for which anybody on earth is liable to the maximum punishment from the fascist courts include: first, crimes against the personality of the state; second, counterfeiting the seal of the state; third, the falsification of Italian currency; fourth, crimes committed with explosives; fifth, crimes against Italians, etc.

According to the provisions of article seven of the Mussolini code, any political crime committed abroad, or any Italian or foreigner who commits a crime against the Italian state abroad is subject to the same penalties that would be inflicted upon an Italian/living in Italy. "Any common crime" the code specifies, "actuated in whole or in part by political or social motives is considered a political crime." Penalties for such a crime range from confiscation of all property to life imprisonment and death.'

Foreigners Subject to Law.

Especially interesting is the section of the proposed law which states that Italians who have become the naturalized citizens of foreign powers are still subject to Italian law while foreigners who are charged with the commission of a crime on foreign soil and have been acquitted by a foreign court amy be re-tried by the Italian courts.

All the terrorist measures which were enacted in the fury which followed the attempt against Mussolini's life last year have been incorporated in the present code.

Dutch Police Prohibit Meetings as New Terror Grips the Netherlands

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 29.—As part of the reign of terror which the police are enforcing thruout the Netherlands, all meetings of more than three persons have been officially prohibited here. The government is using the last week's Sacco and Vanzetti protest meetings a as pretext for strengthening the police forces and for applying terrorist methods in suppressing the workers' gatherings and protests. Similar measures are reported to have been taken at Amsterdam, the Hague and other Dutch cities.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

Anglo-Russian Breach Results in Increasing Commerce with Mexico

(Official Mexican Press Service)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29.—Trade relations between Mexico and Russia are beginning to show marked increase as the result of efforts of the Russian legation in Mexico under Madame Kollantay in behalf of greater economic relations between the two countries.

The Mexican Government by way of stimulating and facilitating the transactions announced the reopening of the Mexican Consulate in Leningrad, closed since 1914 shortly after the outbreak of the World War. The Mexican consul has already left Mexico for Russia. The break in Anglo-Russian trade relations which rupture also affects Canada is already resulting in bigger Russian orders for Mexico.

Soviet Union Youth Supports Policy of Central Committee

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—Pravda publishes an appeal of the Central Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Lenin Communist Youth League to all organizations and members of the organization.

The appeal fully agrees with the resolutions of the united plenum of the Central Committee and Control Commission of the Communist Party.

All Communist youth are asked to support these resolutions, thoroughly study them and energetically realize them.

World Press Confab Fizzles; Sought to Get News Monopoly

GENEVA, Aug. 29. — The International Press Conference came to end today with few of the proposals suggested put thru.

Called originally by the large news gathering associations of the world in order to get a monopoly of government news, the principal suggestions failed of adoption due to the opposition of smaller and independent news agencies.

Seek Monopoly.

The Associated Press in the United States, Reuters' in England and the other agencies are already semi-official in their nature, but the present conference endeavored to bring about a practical monopoly of the government news.

An attempt to subordinate government news-gathering to the League of Nations failed when a resolution authorizing the League to issue identity cards to international journalists was lost through the lack of being seconded.

WHILE THE DRINKING'S GOOD

Vin rouge, cognac,—everything in sight was put away in quick order by these thirsty delegates to the Amreican Legion Convention which is scheduled to be held in Paris late in September.

The convention, however, may not come off. Bitter resentment against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has led to repeated warnings that the enraged workers of Paris would not permit the labor-hating crew to proceed with their festive plans.

A retired lumberman living in Paris has just been ordered expelled from the country for promoting the sale of legion souvenir consisting of an ash tray showing the American soldier hastening to embrace the figure of a nude woman under which was inscribed, "Allez Up, American Legion, 1927."

American Legionnaire in Woman's Arms Brings Expulsion From France

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Truth has no place in art, the French government has ruled, and as a result of the decision, Thomas Ring, wealthy Michigan lumber boss who spends his lumberjacks' sweat, coined into French francs, in the artistic and other dives of Paris, has to leave the country within forty-eight hours.

The action of the French government is the result of Ring's part in the manufacture and sale of a small characteristic ash-tray having as its design a returned American legionaire about to embrace a naked woman while underneath is the motto: "Allez up, American Legion, 1927."

The ash-tray is the master-piece of a starving American artist from the Latin Quarter who had induced the gold-lined westerner to invest in the timely manufacture of the tell-tale trays. Ring saw nothing inappropriate in the design but the Legion objected to the exposé. The French authorities who have an eye on the money which the legionaires are bringing to Paris supported the legion. So Ring is to leave France while the Legion allez up.

Plot to Rob Warsaw Bank.

WARSAW, Aug. 29.—A daring plot to burglarize the state printing plant and steal an enormous number of new bank-notes and bank note plates was discovered by the police One thief was killed and four others arrested including Cichocki, the "King of Safe-Breakers."

General Elections in Ireland Will Be Held September 15

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Immediately following the government victory in two Dublin bye elections president of the executive council, Cosgrave dissolved the government and set the date for the general elections at September 15.

Various predictions are made as to the probable results of the coming elections but since most of the prophesies appearing in the capitalist press are inspired by the government too much heed hould not be paid them.

It should not be forgotten that prior to the previous election most of the prophets foretold a substantial majority for the Cosgrave party, yet it met with severe reverses and after the entrance of the De Valeraites into the Dail, stayed in office by virtue of one renegade vote.

Both the Republican and Labor Parties are sorely pressed for fund, but their organizations are in fairly good condition. The leader of the Irish Labor Party, Tom Johnson, discredited his organization among the workers by his extremely mild criticism of the government in his speech on the vote of no confidence.

De Valera expects to nominate 85 candidates and the Labor Party about 30.

Feisal First May Be Last as British Fail To Find Oil in Irak

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The British Government is tired of maintaining the kingdom of Irak. The king, Feisal, is returning shortly to London to have the news conveyed to him. There will not be a vast amount of enthusiasm on his part, but he will be a good servant of British imperialism, see that the withdrawal of subsidies does not seriously embarrass himself. He know, you may be sure, how many beans make five.

The great shortcoming of Irak is, of course, the fact that the almighty left innumerable traces of oil but with nothing to back it up. Great Britain knowing the vital character of oil as well as it does the ten commandments, took a vast interest in this god forsaken sandy winterland. The Iraguians unlike the Irish were urged into becoming a nation, they were given a king, endowed with an army, saddled with a multitude of the British official class—and John Bull paid the bill, a mere $750,000,000.

Drilling for oil began, a pipe line from god knows where to the Mediterranean was planned—and then it was discovered that the millions of tons of oil anticipated were not on tap. Nature had decreed that oil objected to showing itself in Irak, although across the Persian border, some tens of miles away, it "came in" to beat the band.

So Feisal the first and probably the last is to hear now that his future and that of his Asiatic Sahara is now no great concern of the British Government.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 29. — The monoplane Oklahoma, piloted by Bennett Griffin, left here today enroute to New York where the plane will be prepared for the non-stop race to Spokane.

The Oklahoma was forced out of the Dole race by motor failure.

Red Aid Calls World Labor to Carry On The Sacco and Vanzetti Die

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—The International Revolutionary Aid Society issued an appeal today to the "workers and peasants of the world" to continue their attacks against the capitalist system of the world, notwithstanding the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"August 23rd must be remembered as a bloody day," the appeal declared. "The stamp of shame must be burned into the American murderers so they will never forget their dastardly crime of killing innocent men. The workers must fight to prevent a repetition of the American white terror, and must demand the release of political prisoners."

Teuton Monarchists and Republicans in Fight Over Flags

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The struggle between monarchists and republicans in Germany, is at the moment mirrored thru the battle over the rival flags of the kaiserites and the supporters of the bourgeois republic.

Since the monarchists and the opposition parties are practically evenly balanced in the Dail the present emblems established by decree of the late President Ebert may be completely set aside.

Likes Streets, Parks, Beer.

The flag controversy did not worry Mayor Walker of New York, who continued to express admiration for Berlin's streets, parks and beer. The American executive's latest accomplishment is the whistling of a new song dedicated to him by a German composer. This should be good for a few thousand teutonic votes in the American metropolis.

The armies of occupation in the Rhineland it is reported will be reduced to 60,000. England urged France to agree to 50,000.

Prince Carol, Plotting In Paris, Gets Money To Pay Off Creditors

BZUCHAREST, Aug. 29. — Prince Carol of Roumania, self-exiled hereditary heir to the Roumanian throne, now living in a suburb of Paris, is to receive some "money from home" soon.

The Roumanian government has sent General Condescu to Paris to pay all of the Prince Carol's debts, and to assure the prince of a "just" division of the late King Ferdinand's estates, providing Carol will give his promise to stay out of Roumania's political affairs.

The prince's friends here are carrying on considerable pro-Carol propanganda, secretly passing around Carol's statement, issued shortly after King Ferdinand's death, in which the prince intimated he held himself in readiness to respond to any call from the Roumanian people for him to ascend the throne.

Asks Ban on Fire-arms.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Attorney General Ottinger of New York, in an address today before the National Association of Attorneys General, called upon President Coolidge to convene a conference of all state governors to formulate a nation-wide uniform and effective system of controlling the sale of fire-arms and explosives.

French Debt Agreement Impossible Now Due to Elections Approaching

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Any change of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement receiving the approval of the French parliament seems remote in view of the approaching general election.

M. Marin, who is one of Premier Poincare's closest advisers and leader of the national group in the chamber of deputies, said that it was quite likely the government would make another temporary debt arrangement covering the year 1928 and similar in character to the one which payment was being made this year.

The term of this year's agreement provide for payment of $30,000,000 which is the same amount France would have paid had she ratified the Mellon-Berenger agreement.

The minister of pensions said that in the present state of public opinion it would be impossible to obtain parliamentary approval to any debt agreement tying up the taxpayers for a period of 62 years.

Japanese Imperialists Attack Imperialism of U.S. and Great Britain

TOKIO, Aug. 29.—The Japanese press is viewing with much bitterness the convocation on August 31st at Geneva of the League of Nations' Conference on World Population and food supply. This is Japan's most vital problem, the newspapers declare, and the League of Nations is powerless to aid her.

The Yamato, a Tokio newspaper, states Japan's case against Great Britain and the United States: "Great Britain controls overseas possessions 140 times as large as her homeland, while the United States has boundless wealth with scant population. But parts of the British Empire and United States have closed their doors against other races so that they may monopolize the wealth of the world.

"They try to make themselves appear the champions and defenders of humanity and justice, but are so hard-minded that they are willing to let other nations die of hunger. The League of Nations has no power to correct this evil. Japan must assert her own rights to national existence."

25 Fishing Smacks Reported Destroyed On Bonavista Coast

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Aug. 29.—Twenty-five fishing vessels were reported destroyed as the result of a storm which suddenly swept down at Bonavista.

The body of a sailor lashed to the rigging was the only trace of the fate of the crew of the schooner Laughlan, found bottom up in Plactntia Bay.

The schooner Noal foundered off St. Johns, one man being washed overboard and five others of the crew being driven twenty miles to sea in a dory. The quintet reached the coast completely exhausted today.

Another tragedy was indicated when the wreckage of the schooner Bowdon was picked up in the channel.

Noble Marquis Loses Rich Wife; Destitute

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Marquis of Hertford, who, as the Earl of Yarmouth, was married to Miss Alice Cornelia Thaw, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1903, is in financial difficulties.

Announcement was made recently that a receivership order has been entered against the Marquis upon petition of certain creditors.

LONDON WORKERS DENOUNCE SACCO, VANZETTI MURDER

A. J. Cook Hits Tory War on U. S. S. R.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—More than 15,000 workers protested against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti at a meeting held at Trafalgar Square last night.

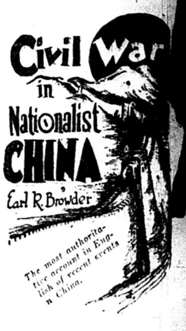
Declaring that "the Statue of Liberty has become the monument of murder," A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation denounced American capitalism for perpetrating the murder.

Referring to the tory campaign against preparations for a war against the U. S. R. R. and cited the army manouvers at Salisbury Plain as an example of the preparations. A labor army made up of former service men was being formed which would fight any attempt on the part of the British die-hards to provoke a war with the Soviet Union, Cook said.

• • •

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 29.—A strong guard was placed around the United States liner Leviathan at her pier today as a result of growing wave of protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (FP.)—Local union in Chicago are responding to the appeal of the Illinois miners for cash donations to relieve distress during the lock-out that started April 1 when the operators insisted on a cut in wages.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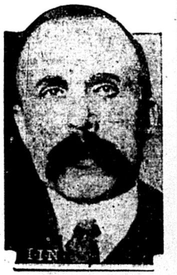

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
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Advertising rates on application.

Revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Insistent denials in the capitalist press of a new Anglo-Japanese Alliance only serve to strengthen the belief that such an alliance actually exists. The Japanese foreign office has loudly and with an excess of protestations denied that such a perfidious conspiracy against the United States could be thought of by Tokyo.

When it is recalled that the collapse of the pitiful farce at Geneva, called by Coolidge to discuss, in behalf of Wall Street, the question of naval armaments, forced upon Japan the realization that America was definitely committed to a navy that would tremendously strengthen her military power in the Pacific, it is not surprising that a secret revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be brought about. In fact it would be political idiocy to expect any other immediate outcome. For two very obvious reasons the revival of the old alliance for the purpose of serving new aims was a historical necessity.

First, in its imperialist conspiracy against the workers' and peasants' government in the Soviet Union, Britain needs the assistance of Japan as any ally. Secondly, Japanese statesmen know full well that in the struggle against the Chinese revolution, Britain, although taking the lead in aggressiveness, would be forced to rely upon Japanese co-operation, while the United States aims to exploit China to the exclusion of every other nation. With ritain dominant in China, Japan would at least share in that xploitation; with the United States dominant the Japanese naonalists and imperialists know that they would be reduced to ssals of Wall Street.

Of course this co-operation between Britain and Japan also s its limitations, inasmuch as each of the two nations hope ntually to dominate Asiatic policy. Japan's rising imperialism es to gain today thru joint action with Britain, but hopes also t tomorrow it will be strong enough to oust Britain. On the er hand Britain longs for the day when she can again recover r old place of world supremacy and reduce Japan to a state of assalage, while Yankee imperialism maneuvers to oust them oth.

But, in the midst of the rivalries of the imperialist powers in he Far East, there is always present the ominous threat of coial revolutions and to the north of China lies the vast proletan country of the Soviet Union, a great power coveting no terry, the enemy of imperialism and colonial despotism, and the riend of the oppressed of all the earth. So long as that power exists the imperialists dare not ignore its portent.

All of the three imperialist marauders in the Far East perceive that their immediate enemy is the Soviet Union which sets its face like flint against the imperialist plundering of peoples and so they co-operate in an effort to overcome their class enemy. In their fight against the Soviet Union they and their sycophants, the newspaper writers, the professional patriots, the pacifists, the social democrats of the Kautsky stripe and others, circulate the monstrous slander that the greatest menace to peace is precisely revolutionary Russia.

But behind the fight against the Soviet Union can be clearly perceived the gigantic antagonisms between the imperialist powers as they prepare for every more titanic struggles between themselves. One of the principal reasons they all wage war, openly or covertly, against the Soviet Union is because they are afraid to plunge the world into another imperialist war in an attempt at a new redivision of the world between them with the Soviet Union still intact and the working class in the home countries able to offer even a slight resistance. In that respect alone, through the fear it inspires among the powers that are preparing to fly at each other's throats, the Soviet Union has been the greatest force for peace in the world.

To prevent the materialization of the frightful implications arising from a new secret Anglo-Japanese Alliance it is necessary to combat with all energy the imperialist fight against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution and at the same time fight like tigers against the contemptible agents of the imperialists in the ranks of the labor movement in America, England and other imperialist countries who are trying to aid the capitalists prepare the next world blood bath by devitalizing the labor movement of its militant elements so it can be delivered bound and gagged into the hands of the war-mongers.

Connecticut Campaign Capital in China.

One of the Coolidge administration stalwarts in the senate, Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, is receiving considerable publicity on a Chinese pipe-dream. The eminent lackey of the insurance swindlers and defender of American imperialist depredations modestly claims credit for having persuaded the Manchurian bandit, Chang Tso-lin, to spare the life of Borodina, the wife of M. Borodin, sometime adviser to the nationalist government. The gentleman from Connecticut, according to his own version of the story—which, by the way, is not confirmed by Chang—is that he told the war lord he would be considered a "beast" and a "barbarian" if he executed the woman prisoner.

This nursery tale of the gallant yankee persuading a Chinaman to save the life of a lady might be political capital among the yokels of Connecticut who vote the republican ticket, and is not particularly harmful anywhere, but we respectfully suggest that word from representatives of the Soviet government would bear much more weight with the Manchurian bandit lackey of imperialism than a pudgy American shyster lecturing on etiquette.

What we are interested in is whether Bingham and the rest of the yankee meddlers who have been in China are going to voice approval of the American policy of bombarding defenseless Chinese or to demand that the armed forces be withdrawn so that the Chinese masses can settle with the Chang Tso-lins and other bandit chiefs in the pay of imperialism. If Senator Bingham is really desirous of obtaining a reputation for saving the lives of women he might do something of a practical nature by getting the murderous marines, sailors, soldiers and other gun-men of Wall Street out of China so they can no longer indulge in wholesale murder as they did in the shelling of Nanking.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS FAVORS UNIONIZATION OF NEGRO WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

By ESTHER LOWELL.

Organization of colored workers in unions, in cooperatives and for political action were hotly discussed topics at the 4th Pan-African Congress held in New York. Delegates numbering 155 attended from population groups of Negro descent scattered around the world.

"We urge the white workers of the world to realize that no program of labor uplift can be successfully carried through in Europe or America so long as colored labor is exploited and enslaved and deprived of all political power," the congress declared in its final summation.

Caribbean Policy Criticized.

United States policy toward Negroes at home and towards Caribbean Islands was severely criticized. M. Dantes Bellegarde, Haiti's delegate to the League of Nations until the U. S. occupation objected, won from the congress a "demand that actual self-government be restored" to the black republic. Withdrawal of all U. S. military, naval and other officers except regularly accredited diplomatic or consular representatives was demanded likewise.

West Indians were urged "to begin an earnest movement for the federation of these islands; the reduction of their present outrageous expenses of government; the broadening of educational facilities on modern lines and labor legislation to protect the workers against industrial exploitation." Color prejudice among themselves should be eradicated as the first step.

Voice In Government.

Negroes everywhere need, the congress stated, a voice in their own government; native rights to the land and its natural resources; modern education for all children (vocational or otherwise was much discussed); development of Africa for the Africans and not merely for profit of Europeans; re-organization of commerce and industry to make the main object of capital and labor the welfare of the many rather than enriching of few; treatment of civilized men as civilized despite differences of birth, race or color.

Pan-Africa was explained by presiding officer Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as the total of peoples of African Negro descent. His estimates of Negro populations under various flags was graphically depicted by a procession of young women bearing flags and placards carrying the figures (in millions): Great Britain, 50; France, 25; U. S., 11; Abyssinia, 10; Brazil, 9; Belgium, 8.5; Portugal, 8; Egypt, 4; Liberia, 2.5; Haiti, 2; Dominican Republic, 8; Cuba, 8; Italy, 6; and Dutch colonies, 1. The total is 132.3 millions.

Firestone Rubber Concession.

Liberian and American Negroes were warned to be on the alert lest the Firestone rubber concession "encroach upon the political independence of Liberia."

Greetings and a message of solidarity from the executive of the League Against Imperialism meeting in Cologne was read to the congress by William Pickens of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Pickens reported on the Brussels conference of the League in February—the first such meeting of delegates from oppressed peoples. Pickens declared "that a likeness in economic condition is a far sounder basis for cooperation among men than is a similarity of skin-color or nose shape."

Moore Speaks.

Richard Moore, organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress, pointed out that most American Negroes are workers and urged their organization in trade unions. He criticized the congress for not delving deeply enough into colored workers' problems. He proposed alliance with other groups working against imperialism.

"The Negro began to learn class consciousness as well as race consciousness when he came in contact with industry and organized labor in the years of the war and in the migrations to the north," declared Robert Bagnall of the N. A. A. C. P.

The congress expressed appreciation "to the Soviet government of Russia for its liberal attitude toward the colored races and for the help which it has extended to them from time to time." A committee was chosen to work toward establishing a permanent and continuously functioning organization.

Letters From Our Readers

How the Socialist "Brain" Works.

Dear Comrade:

Not desiring to be sent to the electric chair, the writer did not partake in the following discussion, although he must admit that it was with much difficulty that he kept in gun intact.

. . . "What did you say," the socialist interrupted with marked anger. "The left-wingers? All Communists are idiots. They're a bunch of idots."

"Why," the interruptee asked politely. "Why?"

"Because they're a bunch of idiots. We have all these immigration laws on account of them. No Jew can come into the United States. And wait, that's nothing. On account of them, the Communists I mean, we are going to have laws to revoke the citizenship of all those who are radicals. Any foreigner, no matter how long he has been here, whether or not he is a citizen, will be deported as soon as it is found that he is connected with a radical movement. And don't you think the United States will be right? Who wants radical foreigners here anyhow? They come to make money and they actually despise the country. Let them go out. Let them go back to Russia, their paradise."

'So far, your boss seems pleased about Russia. The first few cables were very favorable."

"That's nothing. Russia changed, that's why the first impressions are so favorable. But wait. And say, even if I'd go to Poland, which is really a reactionary country, I would like it because it is now different than it was before the war.

"I'm telling you the Communists are a bunch of idiots. Look how they behaved towards the Sacco-Vanzetti case. A bunch of idiots I'm telling you. Instead of protesting in a friendly, yet dignified American manner, like Green, for instance, they acted like lunatics. They went to Union Square, a bunch of Jews and Italians, to protest. What right have they got to protest? Who are they? They ought to be tickled they're here. Let them get out. And did you read what happened after the demonstration? They caused a riot. They had their heads split. Good for them. Lucky we had enough police there. But by the way, do you know why there was such a big police force? Not because they expected trouble, but to protect the property around the Square."

"And you, you who distributed red literature during the Czar, you hold such views,?" expressed the chief listener in surprise.

"That's nothing. In account of the Communists Sacco and Vanzetti will be executed. Remember! We socialists would have saved them. Years ago we were strong. We pulled a big vote. In Washington we had London and Berger. Berger was appointed on a committee in charge of the affairs dealing with the Philippines. He fought for their independence and they got it."

"What the Phil . . ."

"Yes, yes. The Philippines have independence now. Yes, we made ourselves heard. Washington carefully listened. But now that the Communists came in from Russia, we're lost. Let them get out the bunch of idiots.

"Here, what happened to the unions

* * *

"That was a vulnerable spot where you pounded the capitalist class in your editorial: 'Mr. Broun's difficulties with the World,' in today's issue. A spot where much pounding will do a lot of good in my opinion. I delight in the exposure of the prostitute capitalist press, especially such cowardly pretending sheets as the New York World."

Utah Senator Flays U.S. Dictatorship in Haiti; Calls for Evacuation

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 29.—Declaring that "if the voice of Haiti could be heard it would be 99% in favor United States withdrawal," Senator William H. King of Utah characterized American occupation of the island republic as "force," "suppression" and as an aid "in breaking down the confidence that the South American and the Central American nations have in the United States."

"By secret treaties and by loans, with their expected future obligations," King said, "the United States has sealed Haiti's subjugation for the next forty years." The senator called upon the United States government to restore to the Haitians the independence taken from them by the American banks supported by the United States marines and American customs officials.

Haiti lost its independnece as a result of occupation by the United States forces during the Wilson administration, in 1915. The occupation came after a series of futile diplomatic attempts to force the Haitians to accept the loans of a group of New York banks whose capital was to be secured by customs receipts. The Haitians failing to fall into this trap, the marines were introduced and the loans forcibly effected while Europe's attention was distracted by the war.

West Virginia College Fires Two Professors; Failed to Boost State

CHARLESTON, W. Va., (FP) Aug. 29.—Among the reasons given for the summary discharge of two teachers at Marshall College is their failure to become "enthusiastic over West Virginia and the United States government." One of the teachers was too close to the students in charge of the school paper and the other protested against the barring of the American Mercury from the college library. They were heads of the departments of philosophy and economics.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Aug. 29.—Vera Reynolds, film actress whose first important screen role was that of a suicide in "Feet of Clay," today was recovering from what police declare was an attempt to end her own life.

Crouch Tells of China Revolution to Packed Middle Western Halls

"The resignation of Chiang Kai-shek marks a new stage in the rapidly changing Chinese revolution involving probably a rapprochement between the Hankow and Nanking governments" in the opinion of Paul Crouch, rebel ex-soldier whose addresses under the slogan of Hands Off China have stirred audiences wherever he has spoken.

Village Meetings Packed.

Crouch, who knows American imperialism from the point of view of a soldier detailed to an American colony in the Far East, is speaking under the auspices of the All-American Anti-Imeprialist League (United States Section). He is now in Minnesota from whence he will proceed to Chicago and points east. The extraordinarily large attendance even in small towns, like Great Falls and Plentywood, Montana, indicate that the mass of the American people sympathize with the Chinese revolution and want the withdrawal of United States military and naval forces from Chinese soil.

Referring to the much-discussed resignation of General Chiang Kai-shek, Crouch points out that a rapproachment between Hankow and Nanking at this time can mean only that the Chinese revolution is becoming more and more a movement of the workers and peasants of China.

"The Hankow government," he explains, "has moved rapidly to the right of late and has carried on a persistent campaign against the trade unions. This is done under the pretext of attacking the Communists.

"I should not be surprised to see Chiang Kai-shek creep back into the picture as a supporter of the Hankow government after a few months.

"Whatever form the revolution for the unification of China and against imperialism may take, however, one thing is certain, that the great mass of the American people will demand that the Chinese be permitted to determine the course of their own movement as they may find necessary. Foreign intervention must cease. All American war ships and marines must be withdrawn. It is not the interest of the common people of America, but the interest of Wall Street that American imperialist intervention in China continues."

Crouch began his tour immediately upon being released from prison last June. His tour was interrupted, however, when he found himself perilously near a break-down as a result of illness contracted in prison. However, as soon as he was able to go ahead, he continued on the road.

He says that he is "merely atoning to the oppressed peoples of the Far East" for his years of service in a imperialist army of occupation.

English Workers Starve As Duchesses Roll Past; Army of Workless Cross

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Board of Works has decided to tear up Piccadilly to renew the multifarious pipes beneath to relay the street completely. Traffic is to be diverted, the familiar buses are to use the Mall.

The News Spreads.

The word has percolated thruout Great Britain. The hopes of the gigantic army of the workless rose as they heard of the thousands of men wanted to ply the hammer and drill on the concrete of far famed Piccadilly. They moved in on London this workless, hopeful army; young men, middle aged men, elderly men in shabby clothes, men who had lived in trenches, fought in No Man's Land, cheered to the echo and loaded with decorations when the war was over.

At six o'clock in the morning the famous street was filled with the army. They had spent the night in the parks, braving the damp and cold of an English summer night, while the aristocracy slept. But they rose with hope. Just seven men were taken on to augment the force that opened the work, the regulars. The work goes on, the hammers ring, the compressed air drill grouches and grunts, the jobless stand by, hungry and heartsick, unwashed, penniless, clothes crushed with many days sleeping in woods and outhouses; shoes dusty with the tale of long miles on country roads.

Army of Jobless Recedes.

Today the army is dwindling. The silk hat can find room to pass, the duchess has space for her daily exercise; many of the army slept on the embankment last night under the shadow of the Cecil and the Savoy.

The old men are pathetic sights as they lean wearily against the barricades. "I haven't worked for a year" says Herbert Brown, "I have been a builders' laborer all my life. Yes I am old, sixty-three. They won't give me a chance. My son was shell shocked in the war, lives with me. We live in a garret, the wife gets a little from the local guardians."

War "Herds" Starve.

The man with the lined face wears a ribbon on his breast: "That's the D. C. M. fought at Gallipoli and France. Three years I have covered this country from end to end. No work. I have a small pension and can get a doss for six pence, some of the others are worse off than I."

A Hand Feeds the Poor.

The army dwindles slowly, the rich go about as usual. A sister of the pavement stops and regards a group of travel stained men, speaking the tongue of Wales. She smiles across a weary face and puts her hand into a torn handbag. She holds out a silver coin to one, says a word in welsh and moves on.

DRAMA

THOMAS MITCHELL

Gives an impressive performance as the hero in "Blood Money," George Middleton's new melodrama at the Hudson Theatre.

Revival of 'The Mikado' On Way—Civic Repertory Planning Junior Group.

Willard Robertson's play "Black Velvet," which is due here shortly will have the following players: Arthur Byron, Leona Hogarth, Lota Sanders, Kate Byron, Nelan Jaap, Frank Sylvester, and Leonard Doyle.

The Civic Repertory Theatre has completed plans for the organization of a Junior Group which will give to the younger actor some freedom from the routine work of the every day theatre, and to the novice an ideal and horizon in his craft. The group, similar in some respects to a theatrical workshop, will be under the supervision of Anne Moore.

Withrop Anne's revival of "The Mikado," due at the Royale Theatre Sept., 19, will have the following cast of Players: The Mikado, John Barclay; Ko-Ko, Fred Wright; Nanki-Poo, William Williams; Pooh-Bah, William Gordon; Pish-Tush, J. Humbird Duffey; Yum-Yum, Lois Bennet; Katisha, Vera Ross; Pitti-Sing, Sybil Sterling; Peep-Boo, Pettina Hall.

Alfred E. Aarons, is planning to stage a new play by Bruce Reynolds titled "Playing the Game." Mr. Reynolds the author of a novel "A Cocktail Continental." "My Princess" an operetta which Mr. Aarons is now rehearsing will have Hope Hampton as the star, and will be seen here early this season.

Sam H. Grisman, co-producer with Harry H. Oshrin of "Talk About Girls," early this summer, has placed in rehearsal a new play, "The Uninvited Guest," a comedy drama in three acts by Bernard J. McOwen. Peggy Entwistle, seen last in "Tommy," has the leading role. Others in the cast are Helen Strickland, Elmer Grandin, Mabel Colcord, Robert Conness, John Carmody and Walter Davis. Russell Mack is staging the play which is scheduled to open in New York late in September.

On the Screen

"The Garden of Allah," Rex Ingram's latest production for Metro, will open the Embassy Theatre, Friday evening. The new film is an adaptation of Robert Hichens's popular play and novel. The cast is headed by Ivan Petrovich a Serbian actor and with Alice Terry in the feminine lead. The supporting cast includes: Claude Fielding, Marcel Vibert, Humberston Wright, Michael Powell, Ben Sadour, Mme. Paquerette and Armand Dutertre.

Charlotte Greenwood, stage comedienne and eccentric dancer, is now in Los Angeles ready to begin her screen career as Florence in "Baby Mine," a George K. Arthur—Karl Dane starring picture, which Lew Lipton is filming for Metro.

Prints on the second Sovkino special "Ivan The Terrible" have just arrived in this country according to an announcement by the Amkino Corporation. This picture has had a tremendous success abroad equalling the success of "Potemkin" and "Mother." In Paris "Ivan The Terrible" played five capacity weeks at the huge Theatre des Champs Elysees. "Le Chine de France," leading French film journal, writes: "This is a savage film, so great, so beautiful, in its ferocity that it dominates you, grips your mind irresistibly. There is in 'Ivan The Terrible' estonishing novelty, but above all, a realism so sharp, so painful, that it constitutes a form of art audacious and gripping."

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Blood Money
"comes into the HUDSON to chill and thrill at the trigger's touch."—Eve. Journal.
W. 44 St. Eves. 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.30

Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

another worthy deed and the artist wept over his good fortune.

* * *

BUT rare indeed is the great joy that is not followed by a great sorrow and such was the case with the bliss of the American philanthropist and his beneficiary. It came to pass that a puritanical Frenchman who purchased one of the trays had not yet finished his second bottle of champagne when he took a look at the sculptor's product. And the sight that met his eye shocked and amazed him. The design on the tray showed the returning American doughboy hastening to embrace the figure of a nude woman, under which was inscribed: "Allez Up, American Legion, 1927."

* * *

THIS was too much. What was France coming to and the American Legion coming for? Legion advance agents were indignant. French business men were equally so. Action was demanded and gotten. And who should be made the scapegoat? None other than Thomas Ring, poor "Big Hearted Tom" as he was known in the Latin Quarter. Tho he spent his money like a Russian nobleman, when Russian noblemen had money, the American Legionnaires would spend more and the French bourgeoisie are nothing if not businesslike. So Thomas Ring was given forty eight hours to leave the country. Sorry, Mr. Ring but if you were a real patriot instead of just a wealthy money maker you would never have circulated or caused to be circulated such a base slander on the moral character of the American Legion.

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REPUBLICANS ASK J. PANKEN TO RUN ON THEIR TICKET

Socialist Judge Gets Fusion Offer

Jacob Panken, socialist municipal court judge has been offered the co-operation of the republican party in the coming election.

The republican party organization in the sixth assembly district which includes the Second Municipal Court district where Panken is running for reelection withdrew one of its candidates, Samuel W. Greenwald so Panken could be placed on the ballot as a fusion nominee.

To Carry District.

The republican party has been of the opinion that they would have a change of carrying the district if Panken was one of their standard bearers. The proposal was that in addition to Panken the other candidate would be F. P. Cantinella, a member of the republican organization. It was felt that if the republican and socialist parties pooled their strength they would be able to elect Panken, socialist and Cantinella, republican.

While the socialist party is exceptionally anxious to reelect Panken to the judgeship they realize that accepting the help of the republican party might be successful insofar as electing Panken is concerned, but on the other hand it would be a clear example of the anti-working class character of that organization. On that basis Pankan has declined the help of the republican party.

Panken has been indorsed for reelection by the Municipal Court Committee of the Bar Association an anti-working class organization.

Citizens' Training Camps Graduate New Labor-Baiting Corps

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Division staff officers of the New York National Guard revealed here that plans are being made to have 700 officers and men of the New York State naval militia participate in rifle and revolver matches in state military camp here for three days beginning Tuesday, September 6. The militiamen will go to camp as soon as the national guardsmen evacuate the training-ground here.

The plans for the matches are being worked out by assistants to Rear-Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, commander of the naval militia.

The members of the first battalion and the second battalion, from New York City and various Long Island points will participate. Special trains over the New York Central railroad will carry the militiamen daily from Grand Central terminal to Peekskill and back to Manhattan.

Training is over this week for the citizen artillerymen of the second area, also. The Reserve Corps ended their season Saturday when nearly 125 reserve officers departed after having received active duty training. During the closing addresses, Colonel Bowen, in command at the Madison barracks, stressed the importance of the reserve corps as the mainstay of national defense.

The Citizens' Military Training Camps and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are parts of the campaign which has for its object the gradual militarization of the United States in the interests of imperialism. It is planned to build up a huge reserve army not only against Latin America but also against American labor.

YONKERS, Aug. 29.—Charges that perjury is employed as often in defending manufacturing claims, particularly in personal injury cases, were made by Samuel Untermeyer in a statement issued from his home "Greystone," here, in which he outlined his views on the contingent fee system now being widely discussed in legal circles.

Abolition of the contingent fee system to reduce perjury in the courts has been recommended by numerous legal authorities, including United States District Attorney Tuttle, of New York, who scored the system at length in a recent address in Atlantic City.

Mr. Untermeyer suggested several remedies not only for the prevalence of perjury, but also for the present condition of contempt for all law.

Westinghouse Begs Its Workers' Charity for Men Blinded in Employ

A worker correspondent has just sent the DAILY WORKER the following notice which has been posted on the bulletin boards of the Westinghouse Electric Co. in New York City. It is a remarkable sample of the cynical hypocrisy with which a corporation of this size dares treat its workers.

NOTICE

August 19, 1927

Three poor unfortunate long service workmen formerly employed at East Pittsburgh Works having gone blind from disease while in service with families to support are making their sole living through the personal weaving and sale of these rugs.

Can we not all realize that the purchase of one of these will be a real charitable act?

J. H. PLATZ
Cash Sale Dept.

Proletarian Press Bazaar to Be Held In New York Soon

Trade Unions, fraternal organizations, workers' clubs, and workmen circle branches, will take up the question of the First National Press Bazaar being held in Madison Square Garden, New York City on October 6, 7, 8, 9, under the joint auspices of The DAILY WORKER and the "Freiheit."

Reports coming in show that committees are working in practically every city and village in the country so that they will have a booth in the largest hall in the world at the largest Bazaar yet held in working class history. There are only five more weeks in which to put this over so those organizations who have not yet started preparations for their booths are urged to do so right now.

The Red Honor Roll for this affair is going to be the most elaborate yet. Names from the Far West will be there alongside names from New York and every other place. Every militant worker is urged to have his or her name on this magnificent all-embracing Honor Roll which will have a privileged place in the archives of the International Working Class. If anyone cannot find an Honor Roll on which to place their name they are urged to send their dollar to the DAILY WORKER and it will be attended to.

Something really exceptional—one might well say historical is being arranged as our program. Every organization in the United States that believes the two militant working class newspapers are worthy of support should send their greetings for publication in the program. A full page costs $70.00, half page $40.00, quarter page $20.00 and one eighth page $10.00. Raise the question of an ad at the next meeting of your organization. In order to have time for printing ads must be sent in at once.

Organizations are urged to immediately form Bazaar Committees which should have as their objective the putting of their immediate circle on the map as working class fighters. Get in touch with the Bazaar Committees which should have as their objective the putting of their immediate circle on the map as working class fighters. Get in touch with the Bazaar Committee at 30 Union Square if in doubt as to what should be done. The bosses have increased their fighting forces against us. Our answer must be the strengthening of Labor's Press. This can only be done by all of us rallying to the call and making the National Bazaar an epoch making event in our work.

Hundreds of Workers to Join in Minneapolis Memorial Mass Meeting

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29. — Hundreds of workers are assembling here for the mass meeting memorial for Sacco and Vanzetti which will take place at 7 p. m. this evening at the Bridge Square, 2nd St. and Nicollet. Prominent speakers will address the meeting which will be held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, if the police do not interfere.

MANY LEGIONNAIRES SAIL FOR HOME AS PROTEST OF FRENCH LABOR GROWS

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A record embarkation for any one ship at Cherburg since the war will take place tomorrow when 750 Americans will board the Leviathan as the result of the protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Among those who are leaving are a number of legionnairres, it is believed.

—protest against the American Legion convention scheduled to be held here on September 19th is growing rapidly.

Reports from the United States received here state that a number of the American Legion who were planning to sail for the convention have cancelled passage as the result of the growing protest against the convention on the part of French workers.

RANK AND FILE FUR WORKERS TO MEET WEDNESDAY

Discuss Unemployment at Manhattan Lyceum

Due to the disruptive tactics which have been pursued in the furriers' union during the past few months by the reactionary International and A. F. of L. officials, standards in the industry have fallen to a state unknown for many years, and conditions in the shops are becoming unbearable.

Because of secret agreements made with the bosses by the right wing leaders, there is a critical unemployment problem which is rousing the fur workers to consider some practical means of ending the internal struggle which is rending the union.

Meeting Wednesday.

In order to have a thoro discussion of the whole situation, a group of rank and file members has taken Manhattan Lyceum for Wednesday evening, August 31, right after work, and they will conduct an open forum to which all registered and unregistered are invited. The call issued by the committee is as follows:

Fur Workers, Sisters and Brothers:

When are we going to stop this disastrous war among our brothers? How long are we going to suffer as a result of this fight in our union? What benefit can we expect to get from this fight? And why in the name of common sense is this fight necessary?

What about the great masses of fur workers who want a strong union and a chance to make a living?

3,000 Are Unemployed.

About 3,000 workers are unemployed. Their wives and children are starving. An unheard of condition for the month of August, which is always the height of the season! Everyone who works expects to be sent down any day of the week. Wages are low. We work harder and faster. The bosses hang over our necks and drive us.

Why this condition? Is there no work? There was more production this season than last season. This committee investigated and found more than 300 corporation shops, and hundreds of contractors. They work day and night, Saturday and Sundays. They compete with the manufacturers. They do our work. They undermine our conditions. They drive us from our jobs.

How many open shops are there? How many non-union workers are there working for $15 and $20 a week any number of hours? You can answer this yourself.

Who suffers? We, the registered and unregistered workers! We, who have suffered to build our union!

Why do we suffer? Because the union is weak and cannot help us.

Fight to End Unemployment.

There is a way to stop all this. There is a way to relieve our present conditions.

The workers who are employed, registered and unrgeistered must bear in mind that those who are out of work will cut their wages. We must all do something to put an end to this fight and to our suffering.

All fur workers are invited to attend an open forum at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., Wednesday, August 31st, right after work.

All fur workers must come—registered and unregistered. No leaders from either side, only rank and filers.

All those who are for peace in the union should come!

RANK AND FILE COMMITTEE OF REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED FUR WORKERS.

London Labor Crams Park in Thousands As Cook Flays U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—10,000 workers and sympathizers demonstrated in Trafalgar Square yesterday in a final meeting of protest against the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti. While the grim-looking police surrounded the square in hundreds, waiting for an opportunity to interfere, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation and leader of the miners during their long strike, declared that the British working class will never forget and never forgive the electrocution of the two innocent workers.

"The statue of liberty has become the monument of murder," Cook cried as a roar of assent arose from the thousands of workers. Cook called on all the workers to organize if they did not wish to see constant repetitions of the Massachusetts outrage.

During the course of the meeting a man leaped upon the base of the Nelson Monument and unrolled an American flag, with the intention of pouring oil over it and burning it. Members of the Class War Prisoners' Aid persuaded the man to desist.

PEMBERTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—One member of the crew was seriously burned and three others had narrow escapes today in an explosion aboard the Coast Guard Cutter 2337. Three members of the crew leaped to the wharf and escaped injury.

Neither Rain, Police or Sabotage Hurt Meeting

BY MICHAEL GOLD

Nothing could hurt the great mass memorial in Union Square yesterday for Sacco and Vanzetti. A thousand cops on horses and with machine guns were unavailing. The sabotage of the mean-minded Boston committee and the socialists was ineffectual. Lightning, thunder and buckets of rain could do nothing. The New York workers were aflame with proletarian spirit. They held their demonstration.

The ashes of our two martyrs did not arrive, as scheduled. Mary Donovan, an obscure spite female with a great lust for publicity was responsible for this. But Mrs. Sacco, that wonderful, patient heroine came from Boston to the demonstration. She, like her husband, is bigger than the two little parasites who have fastened on the Sacco case in Boston, and have tried to keep it from the world. Mrs. Sacco believes in the revolution. She belives in the working class of the world. And so she was present yesterday.

She came to the stand erected in Union Square. She stood there in black, amid the red carnations and red bunting, against a background of fifty machine-guns, and an army of cops. The faces of thirty thousand workers, pale and exalted, were lifted to her.

The rain poured in torrents. The rest of the city rushed for shelter, or fled to subways and taxicabs. But Mrs. Sacco stood silently in the rain, and the great crowd cheered hre again and again.

It was one of the signs of the spirit this legal murder has evoked in the hearts of the workers of the world. The workers will never forget. They will brave more than rain and police and sabotage before the end of this case is come.

There were cops on the roofs, with machine guns looking down on the Red Square of New York. There were cops on all the side streets, and stolid ranks on horses about the crowd. There were young cops, old cops, cops with cruel rumpsteak faces, cops with shifty eyes and hard-bitten mouths.

Fire engines came screaming through the huge crowd several times. The horses pressed against human flesh. The cops snarled and sneered and prodded. But on four platforms agitators preached the revolutionary lessons of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. And dripping with rain, 30,000 workers stood their ground and listened.

A bit of memorial sculptry by Adolf Wolf was unveiled on the central platform. It was a cubist pyramid design, out of which the square fist of a worker was thrust toward the sky.

Mother Bloor, her white hair drenched with rain, her young eyes bright with her wonderful spirit, spoke from a platform. On another was Comrade Patterson, a Negro leader who made such a gallant protest in Boston last week, and was arrested several times. On the other three platforms other speakers shouted the great slogans of the revolution—the great words that will some day come to life even in America, and set the workers free.

Italians in the crowd sang their spirited song, Bandera Rossa. Then everyone sang the International. The cops listened; the skyscrapers listened; the subway shook with the sound; the song was heard in Moscow, in Hankow, in Boston. It was heard somewhere, somehow, by the two men who have just been killed for this song.

The darkness came. The meeting broke up. But the crod would not go home. It circled about the square, pushed and prodded by police. A comrade pulled out a big red flag and waved it in the crowd as he passed the Communist newspaper, "Freiheit." Six mad cops pounced on him, while the crowd booed, and led him to the lockup.

The crowd drifted down Fourteenth street, while dozens of motorcycle machine gun cops raced up and down waving clubs. The crowd drifted down Second avenue. They were singing. For hours, even after the police had broken up various groups, clubbing and arresting them, crowds of young workers roamed the East Side streets, shouting for Sacco and Vanzetti and singing revolutionary songs.

No, nothing could hurt this demonstration. Sacco and Vanzetti have not died in vain—their deaths will be remembered whenever a mass of workers gather, as they gathered yesterday, and about them are ranged the machine guns and uniforms of the murderous capitalist system.

Thousands Mourn Sacco and Vanzetti in USSR

(Continued from Page One)

All military works are wroking 24 hours a day."

Sam Darcy, a member from the American Communist Party, speaking at the Peoples' Palace, stated that around the struggle for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti the organization of the American working class had begun. The American workers see that the only Party leading them toward liberty is the Communist Party directed by the Comintern.

Silence Kept at Funeral.

At 2 P. M., at the moment of the funeral of the martyred revolutionaries, a solemn silence took place everywhere. Resolutions of protest were universally passed, calling the proletariat for the fight against advancing world capitalism.

An article in Pravda discussed the funeral saying: Sacco and Vanzetti being anarchists failed to understand that the victory over the bourgeois yoke will be possible solely by way of the revolutionary struggle for proletarian rule. This does not prevent the proletariat of the Soviet Union from reverently bowing their head before these victims of the capitalist class. But it also obliges the Soviet workers to appeal to the toilers of the whole world, now demonstrating openly their will to fight against the bourgeoisie, and to call them to draw exclusively class and revolutionary conclusions.

From this struggle the social democracy has gone tottering after the bourgeoisie in blaming the campaign of protest. But the day of the funeral of Sacco and Vanzetti will become a further step in the consolidation of the proletarian forces against the bourgeoisie of all countries.

CHICAGO MOVIES SHUT BY STRIKE; 20,000 WALK OUT

Reinstatement of Four Workers, Union Asks

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Chicago's motion picture theatres closed tonight at 6 o'clock owing to a dispute between the motion picture operators union and the Chicago motion picture exhibitors' association.

The union had demanded that four operators be employed in the Belmont Theatre, Orpheum circuit theatre.

The exhibitors announced that unless the union withdrew its demands the theatres will be closed, but before they have been closed union officials called operators out of all Orpheum theatres.

Approximately 350 theatres are affected and it was estimated tonight that between 15,000 and 20,000 theatre employes have gone on strike.

Air Pipe Explosion on New Subway Hurts 5

Five persons were slightly injured and scores of windows were shattered today by an underground blast of compressed air which blew a ten-foot hole in the pavement at Fifty-third Street and Second Avenue.

The blast was accompanied by deafening report, spreading terror among hundreds who feared a repetition of the subway bomb outrages. Police declared the explosion occurred in a compressed air "feeder" line leading to the construction site of the new Eighth Avenue subway, where it runs crosstown on Fifty-third Street.

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Police Attack Workers March on City Hall

(Continued from Page One)

mass attack on the demonstrating workers. It took more than 20 minutes until she came to.

A man who runs a basement store was thrown down the stairs by one of the policemen. Only after he was viciously beaten did the police allow him to tell of his right to be there. No apology was forthcoming from the police.

After the workers were dispersed, 15 armored cars arrived from Stuyvesant Casino.

Another example of police action took place in front of Stuyvesant Casino before it was opened to the workers. At eight p. m. police without warning rushed upon the sidewalk and chased all those who were present. Many women with baby carriages were among those caught in the jam. Several women fainted when they saw the danger their children were in.

Guard Death Masks.

When the meeting ended in Union Square the clinched fist and the wreaths were taken into an automobile to Stuyvesant Casino. The thousands of workers who had attended the meeting started to follow. When they reached the Freiheit building, the workers stopped to cheer. Mounted police rode into the crowd and after hitting viciously, arrested Placido Rodriques, a waiter. The police objected to his carrying a red banner, six feet by nine feet.

Thousands of workers are passing the death masks all night. A guard of honor of six workers in shirts are acting as a guard of honor. They are being changed every fifteen minutes.

Flowers Bank Masks.

Flowers from many working class organizations are banked around the stand on which the masks are standing. They include the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Committee for Political Prisoners, The Joint Defense Committee, The DAILY WORKER, Il Martello, Carpenters Union, and others.

The casino is decorated in red. Pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti are hung in various parts of the room. A detail of police are on the building and in the street. Members of the industrial squad are mingling with the workers who are waiting their turn to go in and view the masks.

The march to City Hall that was broken up at Broome and Chrystie St. made up in enthusiasm what it lacks in size. As the workers marched along they sang the International and Solidarity Forever. Cheers for Sacco and Vanzetti and booes for Mussolini were given lustily. Traffic was held up at every corner while the workers passed.

At Union Square four platforms were used.

Weinstone Speaks.

Addressing the meeting were William W. Weinstone, General Secretary of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party said that "all the lackeys of capitalism, judges, governors and police commissioners say that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty. On the other han we the workers say that they were innocent.

"We say that the Fullers and the Thayers murdered Sacco and Vanzetti. They were the enemies of capitalism because they tried to organize the workers. All the terror of capitalism will not stop us in our future work."

Harry Meyers of the Industrial Workers of the World said that "not only must we remember Sacco and Vanzetti but we should not forget the other martyrs of the workingclass of this country."

He referred to Joe Hill, killed in Utah, Wesley Everett, murdered by the American Legion in the state of Washington, the Chicago anarchists killed in 1886 and Tom Mooney and Billings who are still in jail.

Powers Hapgood who presided at the principal platform told the workers that Vanzetti informed him recently that if he lived he would devote his time to release Mooney and Billings.

"Our slogan must be," he continued, "Long live the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti! Down with capitalist justice! Long live working class solidarity! Long live international solidarity!"

Police Bar Workers.

Although police at firs tannounced that mourners could file into Stuyvesant Casino until midnight, just before 10 o'clock secret orders came and all sympathizers were told to "go home, you can't get it."

At 10.10, however, Mrs. Rose Sacco came from the Hotel Shelton, where she is staying in a single room with Mrs. essica Henderson, and stood silent for a few minutes before the flower-laden memorial.

She was the last mourner to enter the Casino. Police then began pushing all others away.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Rooms Wanted.

Rooms wanted for comrades to stay during convention time. Inquire at Workers' School if you can put up one or more comrades free of charge. Ten more comrades from the anthracite coming.

* * *

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Soccer League Meets Tonight.

The next meeting of the Metropolitan Soccer League will be held tonight, 8 p. m. at 854 Jackson Ave., the Bronx. All soccer clubs and other organizations who have soccer teams should send two delegates to this meeting.

* * *

Furriers' Nominations.

Nominations for all paid and unpaid officers of the Furriers Joint Board will be made at meetings of the four locals next Thursday, 8 p. m. All nominations will be made from the floor. This will be the first and only opportunity for nominations.

Local 1 will meet at Royal Hall, 85 East Fourth St., Local 5 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., Local 10 at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and 9th St. and Local 15 at Astoria Annex, 62 East Fourth St.

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The War Danger in Latin America

By J. NEVAREZ and LEON SLAVIN

The approaching imperialist war, in addition to once again drawing into its bloody mire the many nations of war-ridden Europe, and of North America, next time is sure to spread to the nations of South America. Because of the ever sharpening rivalry between the imperialist interests of Great Britain and the United States in Latin America, the nations of this continent will soon find themselves involved in a most horrible butchery.

U. S. Ousts British From Latin America.

Prior to the World War, British capital enjoyed supremacy in Latin America. But during and following the war, Yankee capital penetrated South America in ever greater proportions and the British supremacy has given way to Yankee.

Thus according to Max Winkler expert of the Bertron, Griscom & Co., prior to the war American investments in Latin America totaled only $100,000,000, and today these investment are soaring above $2,000,000,000. The American investments reached this tremendous figure, while during the war British investments were at standstill. The same is true in the trade relations of the two imperialist powers with Latin America. P. M. Atkins, in the Chicago Journal of Commerce, shows that British exports to South America since 1913 has increased only 9.5 per cent in value, while U. S. exports during the same period have increased 158.5 per cent in value.

Imperialists Exploit Revolts.

British imperialism, facing the revolt and loss of her colonies over which she hitherto had absolute control, will not resign herself to the fact that she is being ousted by the Yankees from one of the richest investment fields, and is thus determined to contest the Yankees for her foothold in South America.

In this conflict British and American imperialism, take advantage of the petty, arbitrarable differences existing between the governments of the Latin American nations, and thus these governments become the agents and instruments of struggle and ultimately for bloody warfare, to determine whether British or American imperialism is to have the sole right to exploit the resources, and the workers of Latin America.

Let us see how the South American nations are drawing nearer to open hostilities, in the interests of foreign imperialism, and what the existing pretexts for way may be.

Foreign Investments.

The dispute over the nitrate region of Tacna-Arica is the spark that will set off the conflagration. All "efforts" to have Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, arbitrate and come to a peaceful settlement have thus far failed. The reason for this becomes clear when it is recognized that the real forces in the Tacna-Arica dispute are the conflicting interests of British and American capital. In 1920, British investments in Bolivia exceded those of the United States by $2,500,000 the total U. S. investments being $15,000,000. Today, U. S. investments in Bolivia have risen to the 80 million mark, far surpassing the British figure.

In Chile which has been a stronghold for British investment, American investments have risen from $15,000,000 in 1912 to $400,000,000 at the present day.

In Peru, British investments are still in the lead with 25 milion over the 100 million dollar representing the U. S. investments.

The Argentine-Brazil Dispute.

Identical is the threatening war between Brazil and Argentina. British investments in Argentina still lead the United States. The British figure being $1,900,000,000 and that of the U. S. $250,000,000. In 1920 U. S. investments in Argentina were $40,000,000, so that we can see that U. S. investments are gaining very rapidly and in a few years will surpass those of Great Britain. In Brazil, with the exception of Chile there is more American capital invested that in any other South American country, American investments reaching upwards of $300,000,000. (Statistical figures from American Foreign Investments by Robert W. Dunn).

The pretext for a war between Argentina and Brazil is the dispute over the possession of an important navigable river, the Rio de la Plata, which is today in the hands of Argentina but has long been claimed by Brazil.

And that the certainty of a war among the above South American countries is not only a spectre existing in the minds of Communists, can be substantiated by the form the fierce armament and military preparedness race now in progress among the South American governments.

Imperialists Finance Armaments.

Peru, with the money extended to it by the foreign bankers in the form of loans, make no secret that it is constructing the best battle fleet possessed by any South American country. Chili does not view Peru's preparations with folded arms, and has already spent 430 million Chilian pesos in modernizing her old battle fleet.

Argentina does not remain behind and in the year expended, 100,000,000 pesos for new and modern armaments, and is continuing to spend enormous sums. The naval ministry of Argentina in 1916 spent 36 million pesos for the purchase of 2 cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines. Sometime ago the bourgeois press of Argentina announced that the government will spend 80 million gold pesos for the further purchase of armaments. This resulted in such a wave of popular indignation, that the bourgeois press was forced to "correct" its statement with the announcement that the government would spend 80 million in paper, which has the value of a third of the gold. But as result of a quarrel among the leading politicians, it leaked out that at a secret session of the chamber of deputies the naval minister solicited and obtained an appropriation of 75 million pesos in gold.

Brazil's Armament Race.

In view of Argentina's preparations Brazil also does not seek to fall behind and is arming to the teeth.

These leading South American countries are arming to the teeth not for any decorative purposes, but for the sole reason that they know that very soon, their British and American imperialist masters will command them to fly at each others throats, and thus will kindle the most horrible catastrophe that has ever befallen the South American continent.

The imperialist interests have in the different governments which they influence, their agents who are consciously preparing these countries for war out of which the only ones to gain will be the foreign interests, and the native masses the sure losers.

The Communist Parties of South America, under the guidance of the Communist International are making every effort to make clear the impending situation to the Proletariat, which if united, is the only force in South America that can prevent the outbreak of the war.

WAR ON WAR, IS CRY OF THOUSANDS WHO THRONG THE BIG CLEVELAND PEACE RALLY

By M. DWORKIN.

Night. Thousands of toil-worn men and women, of all colors and races, with a deep protest in their hearts against war have gathered.

Fighting War.

Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. Under a still glowing red sky, after a hot summer, day they have gathered in thousands from the big industrial city in protest against war. They who are usually the first victims of every capitalist war stood in monster demonstration determined to wage war upon the war makers.

Surrounded by a glowing city the public square became a seething black monster of wronged men and women who pinned their hope of liberation on no one but themselves.

Veterans Against War.

Everywhere in the huge throng of protestants were to be seen the wounds of the last war. There were thousands of ex-service men grimfaced and determined to fight the next war at home on those who betrayed them once.

Here is a tall-stalwart Negro, a giant of a man, standing at Tom Johnson's monument. He is an ex-service man, a southerner. His eyes are shooting fire, red and almost popping out, every time the speaker on the rostrum in the distance thunders out the shuddering word "War."

"No Mo' War!"

"There'll be no mo' wah fo' me" he grins out determinedly and with rage in his voice. He looks up to the fifty-two story giant of a union station under construction on the south eastern corner of the public square and laughs.

"I've worked there in the basement four weeks and now I am idle four weeks. What chance does I have?" And he ends bitterly. "and me goin' to war?"

Woman Speaks.

One woman, a typical American mother, spoke bitterly about her unhealed wounds of the last war. Respectably dressed and outwardly cool she was typical of many women who stood gathered there.

"War? The last war left me with plenty to be bitter about. My son, who like all the rest of the boys were promised everything when they returned from the war for Democracy, could not even get a job and as a result, from privation and prolonged idleness his nerves were affected and now I have an insane son on my hands. And now," she added, "the youth who was hailed as a great patriot, is supported by his mother who goes out daily to work for the fat parasites on the 'heights.'"

The exhausted industrial city has somewhat hushed down. It is late at night. Public square is still crowded

Here is a tallstalwart Negro, a and never sleep, lest the enemy should perpetrate another "patriotic" crime similar to that of 1914. They will not sleep from now on, the thousands who were deceived once into a hideous bloody debauch, called war.

These have nothing to lose and everything to gain. And if a war must be they will war on the war makers.

Editor Dies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Irwin R. Kirkwood, editor of the Kansas City Star, died early today in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., according to a message received here from the United States Hotel in Saratoga. Cause of death was not given.

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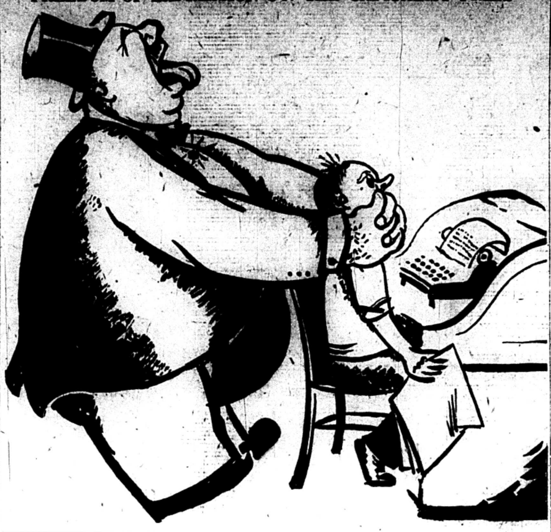

John Reed -- Revolutionist

By SAM DARCY.

There is a difference between a worker who deserts his class and becomes a lackey of the ruling class, and one of the ruling class who aligns himself with the cause of the workers; for in the former case the individual sells his soul for reactionary aims and in the latter case the individual aligns himself with historical progress.

Pohn Reed Lives Forever.

History gives many examples of both types. But those who serve reaction have sunk into inglorious oblivion and today we know little of them. But to those who have aligned themselves with the oppressed and who often because of superior education and training have become leaders of the oppressed, to those we feel grateful for having served our cause, the cause of posterity and we therefore keep their names alive.

John Reed was one of these. Though a graduate of Harvard and classed among the bluest of the Blue Blood, he yet had enough vision and enough courage to break from his surroundings and join the revolutionary proletarian movement. It is true he belonged to the intelligenzia but then he was distinguished from the rest of the intelligenzia in that he really had intelligence and not merely a veneer with which to hide stupidity.

Goes to Mexico.

In 1914 he was in Mexico, almost immediately after he left the university, officially reporting the revolutionary events there, but actually studying them and feeling a deep sympathy which he coupled with a critical understanding of the revolutionary movement which was then agitating all of Mexico, and which was being utilized by a military clique for their own purposes. He wrote a book on his findings there called "Insurgent Mexico." In discussing what he characterized as the "opportunist, reformist, and self-seeking bourgeois character" of the leadership of the Revolutionary Army, he recognized the weakness of the Mexican revolution.

Reed's cause in Mexico was as one who knows Reed would expect, the cause of the peon. And all through his activity in Mexico just one vein of thought ran through his mind, his writings and his activity; namely, how best to utilize the events that were taking place for the freeing of the peon from the economic and political bondage with which he was so heavily burdened. Thus he denounced the so-called revolutionary generals of the time, for he despaired of their military and nationalist narrowness. He bitterly complains, in his book, that "during all the time I talked with them (Carranza, and the other generals) I never detected one gleam of sympathy for, or understanding of, the peons."

Scored Bourgeois Honors.

Then the war broke out. John Reed who was already back in the United States joined the revolutionary movement. He had been working for a bourgeois newspaper in New York but he used his income and his major energies for the revolutionary movement. The bourgeoisie acknowledged that he was a brilliant writer and certainly one of the greatest war correspondents that ever lived. They offered him every honor (honor as they saw it) but this meant nothing to Reed whose only conception of honor was honor in the service of the revolutionary proletariat. "The Masses," the "Liberator," the organ of the left wing of the socialist party, the left wing and the Communist Party themselves all are witness to the activities of John Reed. He was no "outsider" in the revolutionary movement. In the bitterest factional struggle, in the days immediately after the Russian revolution when there was no clarity in our movement, John Reed was as closely involved in every fight as was the most hard-boiled worker. Many of us who were in the left wing, in the Communist Labor Party, etc., will undoubtetdly remember the athletic hulk of John Reed, which had given him football fame in exclusive Harvard, pulling his trousers up and tightening his belt in preparation to delivering a broadside against one or another faction within the Communist movement.

We do not pretend that he was a theoretician. His revolutionary spirit was born out of a deep sympathy for the oppressed but because he was not a theoretician we cannot afford to under-estimate the role he played in our movement. Today, we lead the workers' struggle in the clear light of the teachings of Marx and Lenin but it was not always so. Many a revolutionary figure who has played a noble role and has made sacrifices which have emblazoned his name forever in history did not understand fully the class forces at work in a particular historic era or the relation of that era to other eras and the developing forces in their influence and in their results. Thus we must understand John Reed for what he was, a noble, fearless fighter whose healthy instincts made him fight with the workers and against capitalism and who did not hesitate to pay any price necessary to carry that struggle to a successful end.

Made Revolution Live In Words.

The revolutionary events in Russia would not let him rest in the United States, and it was not long before he passed through the blockade and entered the First Workers' Republic. The stories of his adventures from America to the scene of the Russian revolution as told both by himself and many others who participated would in themselves make a book and must be found elsewhere than in the space of this article. However, after he landed in Russia, his activity on behalf of the revolution was without limit. He was among its publicists, writing to the workers of the world, the wonderful story of the revolution as he saw it through his youthful eyes unhampered by traditional conservative ideas. He was among its best fighters helping to organize revolutionary regiments both of foreigners and Russians in order to go to the front and fight in defense of the revolution. He was one of the best symbols of the Russian revolution in that he helped to complete the international character of that world-shaking event. And possibly, greatest of all he was one of those who organized the revolutionary forces against the counter-revolution among the workers and peasants in those heroic struggles against the blockade, counter-revolution and economic break-down. He travelled through all of Russia in this work.

Brought Workers' Message to U. S.

In a series of articles that he wrote for the "Liberator" in the middle of 1920 he tells of the suffering and sacrifice of the Russians who were working with him. Throughout his articles it seemed never to have occurred to him that he was going through these struggles with the same heroism that he was crediting to the Russian masses. In one of these articles he says:

"And when I was done saluting them in the name of the American revolutionists (in a meeting of villagers), a gaunt youth leaped to his feet and cried passionately: 'From the workers of Serpukov, take this word to our brothers in America. For three years the Russian workers have been bleeding and dying for the revolution and not our own revolution but the world revolution. Tell our American comrades that we listen day and night for the sound of their footsteps coming to our aid. But tell them, too, that no matter how long it may take them, we shall hold firm. Never shall the Russian workers give up their revolution. We die for socialism, which perhaps, we shall never see'."

The eloquence of this spirit could only be communicated to America through such as John Reed for he was one of the few whose pen was gifted with the fluid of fire.

Gave Life for Revolution.

It was while he was carrying on this work that he fell sick with typhus. At first he disregarded his ill health and counted on his splendid physical frame to resist this dread disease. But his frame had lost its early health in the severe days of revolutionary struggle, and he succumbed among those others of his Russian comrades who had contracted the same disease in the same struggle. Finally, on October 17th, 1920 he died.

The Russian workers knew him for his work and they deeply felt the loss of him. They buried him with the honors they gave only to the most beloved of the revolutionary dead. And now, undearneath the great Kremlin Wall he lies in close proximity to the graves of the dead of the October Revolution, the great Mausoleum where Lenin lies and beneath the niche that Comrade Ruthenberg has won within the Kremlin Wall itself.

A Heroic Figure.

John Reed has made a great contribution not only to the Russian and World Revolutions but most particularly to the American Revolution, for John Reed is a great example to the American youth. Let none scoff at his lack of clarity on some of the teachings of Marx and Lenin for his revolutionary work is a powerful light that pales into insignificance the vaporings of those who only pretend to know. A real Marxist-Leninist will appreciate the true greatness of John Reed's contribution. Let us therefore all remember him for what he was and hold him aloft as one of those heroic figures which the struggling revolutionary proletariat of the United States will in historic perseptive learn to love and honor for what he gave to our cause.

Lenin Flats Are Best in London's Working Class Section of City

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Bethnal Green Borough Council has just built a block of flats that is called the Lenin Estate. The rents range from $2.75 to $5.75 a week including electricity.

In contract to the old broken down tenements that surround it, the building stands out most conspciously. It is claimed by many that they are the finest and most modern flats in London's east side.

There are 32 apartments which flank the sides of a quarrangle. Each has a separate entrance and all are two three bedroom type, with complete modern equipment. Artistic dresser and cabinets are built in. There is a generous supply of hot water.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue).

This is the sixth installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committe of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

• • •

18. The so-called "ultra-left" groups have played no small part in the work of demoralizing the proletariat. While in the campaign against the Soviet Union the social democrats were an echo of the bourgeoisie, the ultra-lefts were an echo of the social democrats. Now when the preparation of an attack on the Soviet Union is becoming self-evident, when the professional house-breakers from Scotland Yard are raiding the premises of the Soviet representatives in London, the objective meaning and significance of "ultra-left" treachery is perfectly clear. In the light of the anti-Soviet campaign, this treachery appears as one of the elements intended to disorganize the Soviet rear in the event of war. In as far as this fraction endeavors to assume an international character, it constitutes an element in disorganizing the struggle of the Comintern against war.

19. The attitude of the Second International on the Chinese question was no less treacherous than its attitude towards the Soviet Union. The Second International did not move a finger to prevent the concentration of foreign troops in China. Its leaders are cynically and impudently for the war in China. If such a leader in the Second International as Thomas disagreed at will with the policy of his government in regard to the Chinese question, it was only in the sense that the government was not sending enough troops and should send more. Another leader of the Second International, MacDonald, declares that the protection of British interests in China demands the presence of an adequate armed force in the "settlement." The Second International openly supports the Chinese Gallifet, Chiang Kai-shek, after the Shanghai shootings (see "Hamburger Echo" of April 19, 1927). The efforts of the Chinese proletariat to secure hegemony over the national revolutionary movement are meeting with fierce opposition on the part of the entire international social democracy.

20. No less criminal and infamous is the attitude to the war question of the so-called "left" section of social democracy (Otto Bauer, Paul Levi and others).

(a).—This wing of social democracy is disguising its criminal passivity in regard to the war, which has already begun in China, by talk about the peril of imperialist wars in general.

(b).—Together with Hilferding they keep alive the extremely dangerous illusion that imperialism itself is not dangerous, that it only becomes dangerous if accompanied by reaction (Austrian social democratic organ "Kampf").

(c).—In their campaign against the Soviet Union they use the same poisonous weapons as the right wing of the social democrats.

This wing of social democracy is the most dangerous because of its leaders are disguising the standpoint of the right social democrats with "left" phraseology, because they always save at the critical moment the right social democrats and the bourgeoisie, and by misleading the workers help the bourgeoisie to carry out its plans.

21. The Communist Parties in their struggle against imperialist intervention in revolutionary China and their struggle for peace with the Soviet Union, cannot renounce the united front tactics. On the contrary. In this struggle the widest possible application of the united front tactics is a necessary condition both in the interests of the mobilization of the broad masses of the workers, peasants and oppressed nations and also in the interest of exposing pacifist illusions. In this respect it must not be for a moment be forgotten that the so-called "left" social democratic leaders (such as Paul Levi in Germany, Bracke in France, such representatives of the British Labor Party as Maxton and Wheatley, and such "left" trade union leaders as PPurcell and Hicks) are the most dangerous enemies of Communism in the labor movement. Even the more sincere leaders of the left opposition within the social democracy in so far as they merely waver and chatter, but refuse to dissociate themselves organizationally fromt he social democratic leadership, the Communist Parties are obliged to criticize most strongly and to expose their role as deceivers of their working class followers.

But at the same time the winning over of the left social democratic workers and also of their leftward inclined workers such as the anarcho-syndicalists for a revolutionary united proletarian front in the struggle against war was never such an important task as it is at the present time.

Disarmament and Pacifism.

22. In view of increased preparations for imperialist wars, the talk of the bourgeois governments and of the petty bourgeois pacifists about disarmament is the acme of hypocrisy and mockery (sabotage of the Washington agreement of 1921, concerning limitation of naval armaments, failure of the Coolidge "disarmament!" proposal, failure of the Geneva Conference of the League of Nations in March 1927). Communists must expose in every possible way the false and reactionary meaning, as long as the capitalist system still exists, of the slogan and of disarmament advanced by the bourgeoisie and their agents, the social democrats. To support such a slogan means to sow illusions that it is possible to do away with war without the abolition of capitalism. No proposals of the bourgeoisie and the social democrats concerning the curtailment of armaments and the reduction of war expenditure can reduce by a single iota the danger of war during the imperialist epoch.

The only country which has really reduced its army to a minimum is the Soviet Union. Among all the existing states, it is the only sure buttress of peace. Emerging in October 1917 from the struggle against the imperialist war, it has been for ten years like a heavy weight round the neck of the European imperialists, preventing them from hurling the various sections of the toiling masses against one another. It can fulfil this role also in the future, provided its policy has the support of the international working class. The policy of the Soviet Union directed towards disarmament is the policy of a state in which the proletariat is the ruling class and is laying the foundation of a new society which makes war impossible. The attitude of the world proletariat to the position of the Soviet Union on the disarmament question must therefore differ in principle from its attitude towards the hypocritical disarmament plans of the bourgeois states.

23. There is no doubt about the fact that the millions of toilers who went through the great imperialist war of 1914-18 do not want a new war. The wounds of the last war are still too fresh. These workers sincerely desire to combat war, but deceived by the social democrats, they do not yet see their war clearly, and have yet no revolutionary basis. This is the source of the vague and sentimental "pacifism," from which the working class still suffers. This pacifism has nothing in common with the deliberate deception carried on by the bourgeois pacifists, clergy and other charlatans whose task is to provide palliatives for the negative sides of capitalist society.

(To Be Continued.)

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

NEARING SEES UNEMPLOYMENT GROW

By SCOTT NEARING (Federated Press).

Traveling through the United States and Canada from New York to Vancouver I made the following observations:

1. In all of the industrial centers, there is unemployment, nowhere serious, but everywhere sufficiently threatening to worry the workers. Many of them are asking, when will the hard times come?

2. Among the farmers exists a reasonable hope this year of harvesting crops that will pay the costs of the farms. But a growing consciousness that they are playing a losing, hopeless game. They feel that they are in the grip of the bankers and that there is no escape. Farms by the thousands are for sale everywhere.

3. Each worker is making a desperate attempt to save himself from the system—by buying a home, a piece of land, a little stock, or some type of an insurance policy. Each man for himself to be the rule and the workers are following the game as it is played. A few are winning, easily. The great bulk are struggling desperately and just keeping their heads above water. They amuse themselves and divert themselves in many ways—movies, fights, races, fancy clothes—but the struggle remains hard.

4. In order to provide the wherewithall for the "each man for himself" game, the workers are leaving the unions, working overtime, taking cuts in piece rates, doubling up on jobs, and doing whatever else they can to make ends meet. The intensity of labor is increasing with the intensity of the survival struggle.

5. There was an immense interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, a great deal of interest in China, much interest in the Soviet Union, some little interest in Nicaragua and in the prospect of war.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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PLAN SACCO-VANZETTI ASHES IN PARIS BY SEPT. 19

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

RUMORS persist that Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce is the favored candidate of the administration for the G. O. P. presidential nomination. This should not surprise anybody. Hoover would make an efficient tool of American imperialism in the white house. He has served Wall Street well for many years. Yet, Lowden, Dawes and others may be more adept at manipulating the political machinery than Hoover.

• • •

AL-SMITH is believed to have a good chance of winning the Democrat party nomination. His chief rival William Gibbs McAdoo is pretty well out of the picture. With Smith leading the voters that follow the democrat banner and Hoover riding the elephant, the financial rulers of this country can take a trip around the world with an easy conscience knowing that no matter which of the two loses, they will win. Until the workers of this country seriously begin to build a Labor Party the ruling-classes of this country can sleep easily.

• • •

SUPERINTENDENT McAndrew of the Chicago school system has been temporarily ousted from his position by the Thompson administration. McAndrew is an extreme reactionary and aroused the anger of the school teachers when he prohibited the teachers' councils from meeting during school hours. Since he assumed office the teachers have had no say in determining what kind of instruction should be given the children. McAndrew's discomfiture will cause no pain to the school teachers.

• • •

LORD CECIL has resigned from the Baldwin cabinet because of disagreement with his colleagues over the question of naval disarmament. It should not be assumed because of this that Cecil does not believe the British Empire should have the largest navy the world. He does. His disagreement with the rest of the cabinet is over method rather than a question of principle. His letter of resignation, however, reveals that Great Britain as well as the United States and Japan did not have a serious interest in disarmament but were simply jockeying for position. Confirmation of our own conviction from such an authoritative source is not to be sneezed at.

ACCORDING to newspaper dispatches from Martins Ferry, Ohio, the striking miners and company gunmen are exchanging shots. Driven to desperation by the conduct of the strikebreakers the miners were forced to retaliate. What is John L. Lewis doing or saying those days? There was a time in the history of the United Mine Workers of America when the entire strength of that once powerful organization would be thrown into the struggle against the employers. Now Lewis and his good man "Friday" Searles, are too busy going around "exposing" radicals at chambers of commerce meetings to have any time left for fighting the miners' battles.

THE Sacco-Vanzetti trial was fair according to Attorney-General Arthur K. Reading of Massachusetts, speaking in Buffalo. It was perfectly fair to the ruling class that wanted their blood but if the farce was prolonged for seven more years the two condemned workers would have no more chance to escape with their lives than a mouse who is being teased by a cat.

Convict Worker for Carrying Red Flag At Union Sq. Meet

Placido Rodriguez, a waiter who was arrested Monday when the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting in Union Square ended, was found guilty of disorderly conduct yesterday by Magistrate Goodman in the Yorkville Court. He was remanded until tomorrow for investigation and sentence. The original charge was criminal anarchy.

Rodriguez, together with thousands of other workers had started to follow the automobile bearing the armed fist that was going to Stuyvesant Casino when he was taken into custody. Because he was carrying a red flag he was severely beaten and then placed under arrest by two detectives. Mounted police rode into the crowd of workers who were near Rodriguez and threw many to the sidewalk under the horses' hoofs.

5th Party Convention Opens Today

IRVING PLAZA HALL SCENE OF 4-DAY MEETING

Lovestone and Foster to Make Reports

Business sessions of the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will begin today at one o'clock at the Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, when Jay Lovestone, acting secretary of the Party since the death of C. E. Ruthenberg in March, calls the delegates to order.

The convention actually got under way with the holding of the demonstration of welcome at the Central Opera House last night.

Entire Nation Represented.

All sections of the nation will be represented at the convention by the 50 delegates, some of these coming from the states of Washington and California on the Pacific Coast. There will be about 50 fraternal delegates from various organizations. All Party publications have been invited to send fraternal delegates.

Acting Secretary Lovestone will make the report to the convention for the political committee. William Z. Foster will report on the trade union work of the Party.

Four-day Convention.

It is expected that the convention will extend over four days. Sessions will be held after the first day as follows: 10.30 to 1 o'clock; 2.30 to 5.30 o'clock; 7.30 to 10.30 o'clock.

Three Thousand Workers Greet the Delegates

Three thousand workers packed the Central Opera House, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue to greet the delegates.

Referring to the inner party situation, Jay Lovestone, secretary of the party said, "Never were our differences so small. Never was there such a sound basis for unity. Unity is now more necessary than ever before." Lovestone urged greater party unity than ever in view of the ruthless power that is being wielded by the forces of reaction.

Stresses Organization.

In stressing the necessity of organizing the more than 25,000,000 Amer-

(*Continued on Page Five*)

ADD GUNMEN FOR OHIO MINE AREA; EVICTIONS GROW

Wives and Daughters of Miners Fight Scabs

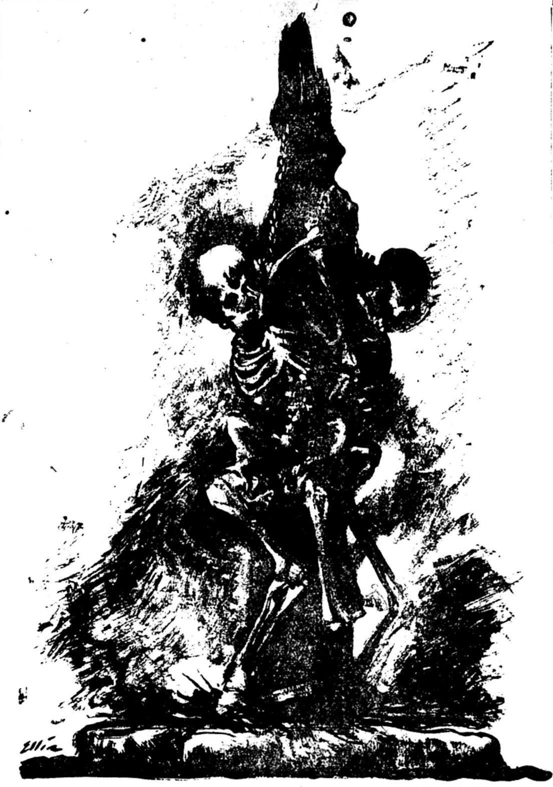
BELLAIRE, O., (FP.) Aug. 30.—The ruthless determination of Ohio mine operators to cut wages below the subsistance level is bearing fruit in acutely strained relations in the mining camps. The lockout declared on April 1 was simply the formal recognition of a condition that had existed in some cases several years previous. The union scale of $7.50 a day would not be paid, the operators asserted, while coal was being mined in West Virginia and Kentucky, across the river, for $5 non-union.

Gunmen Increase.

Though some mines have remained closed down, others have attempted to resume on a non-union basis with strikebreakers brought from Pittsburgh and elsewhere. These have encountered unionists who in most cases persuaded them by various devices to quit the job and clear out. There have been troop movements and enrolment of mine guards. These are gunmen, in company pay but deputized under state law by the sheriffs.

The companies are using methods of warfare against labor unprecedented in this state. They are copying the western Pennsylvania operators. The Florence mines at Glen Run shut off the town's water supply when the miners would not go underground at the non-union rate. Evictions from company houses are becoming more frequent throughout the district. The principal points of struggle are Bellaire, Martin's Ferry, Shadyside, Steubenville and Yorkville.

Did You See What I Did to Those Anarchistic Bastards?—Judge Thayer



BY FRED ELLIS

CHEN AND MADAM SUN YAT SEN ON WAY TO MOSCOW

(Special To Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, are on their way to Moscow via Khabarovsk.

In reply to the greetings of representatives of the Communist Party, Chen declared, "The left wing of the Kuomintag has not been destroyed by the quarrels among the Wuhan generals. In the struggle which will develop in the very near future we will be able to bring the revolution to victory in co-operation with the Communist Party."

Eugene Chen and Mme. Sun Yatsen left the Wuhan Government when it turned counter-revolutionary—fought the left wing elements and refused to develop the agrarian revolution.

Three Tie-ups on I.R.T. Lines; Woman Is Hurt

Three accidents yesterday caused tie-ups on the Interboro subway. In the last of the three a woman broke her ankle and was taken to the hospital. She was Mrs. Ellen Edwards, of 11 West 117th Street.

The first tie-up occurred at the Clark St. station, Brooklyn. Compressed air rales on a northbound express refused to operate. The Grand Central station saw the second tie-up. Here a southbound express ran into signal trouble.

Joint Defense Jamboree Will Jam the Starlight Park on September 3rd

Postpone.

Postpone all your hikes, outings, etc. so that you can attend the Joint Defense.

Jamboree.

On Saturday September 3rd in Starlight Park Bronx. Buses will leave Starlight Park for the various camps at the close of the affair. If you want the militant Needle Trades workers to win the fight, rally to the support of this affair which is going to be the most decisive in history of the fight.

After the performance of the Grand Opera "Carmen," a splendid dinner will be served. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained for one dollar from The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St., The Freiheit, 30 Union Square, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place and the Joint Defense Headquarters, 41 Union Square.

Mayor Walker Leaves for Munich After all Night Spree at Baden

BADEN BADEN, Aug. 30.—After sleeping until noon to recuperate from a farewell tour of the cafes and cabarets here last night, New York butterfly mayor, James J. Walker, left for Munich at 3.23 this afternoon.

Walker came here after his departure from Berlin, where he was hissed and booed by workers of the city.

CHICAGO MOVIES SUSPEND; 25,000 UNION MEN STRIKE

CHICAGO, Aug. 30. — Over 400 theaters in Chicago and its suburbs continue to be closed following the strike caused by a dispute between the motion picture operators union and the motion picture exhibitors' association.

25,000 Idle.

Twenty-five thousand employes in the theatres are affected by the strike which was called by the union when the bosses refused to reinstate four operators in the Belmont and Orpheum theatres.

It is estimated that a half a million people in the city were deprived last night of their usual form of amusement, with the result that other business activities of a similar nature reported flourishing incomes.

Neither side today offered any hope of immediate settlement altho the theatre owners were to meet today to consider whether they would accept arbitration in case the union made overtures.

Strike 100% Solid.

Representatives of the union, however, declared that victory would come shortly, the men being 100 per cent behind the strike. They explained that the bosses' interpretation of their agreement which the latter claim gives them the right to fire workers "when they change their program" constitute a serious threat to their organization.

Meanwhile radio dealers reported heavy sales increased today as a result of the shutdown of the theatres.

OPENING DAY OF AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION IS TO WITNESS GIANT MEMORIAL BY FRENCH COMMUNISTS

Luigia Vanzetti Plans to Sail on Cunard Liner Soon on Return to Italy

It became more certain yesterday that the ashes of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will arrive in Paris before September 19th when the convention of the American Legion is scheduled to open. French workers are striving to offset the meeting of the American fascists with a giant Sacco-Vanzetti memorial.

The ashes of the two murdered workers will be divided and placed in four urns, two of which will go to Paris with Luigia Vanzetti, sister of Bartolomeo, two of which will remain in Plymouth.

Sailing on a Cunard liner in a little over a week, Luigia Vanzetti will reach Paris before the opening of the Legion convention. Her arrival in Paris was once the occasion of a mass demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti. But that was before her brother and Sacco had gone to their doom in the electric chair.

The arrival of the ashes of the murdered workers in Paris is expected to crystallize sentiment against American capitalism which perpetrated the murder and to prevent the opening of the American fascist congress in Paris.

Luigia Vanzetti is expected to sail with the ashes on either the Mauretania, which leaves New York, Sept. 7th, or the Caledonia, which leaves on the 8th.

Belong to Working Class.

Mrs. Sacco, wife of Nicola Sacco, said yesterday that the ashes "do not belong to any members of the family but to the working class of the world which should decide their final destination."

More than 150,000 workers have already viewed the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave., near Ninth St. Entire families pass by the platform on which the masks are placed. They

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Soviet Correspondent Expelled from France for 'Exaggerated' Report

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Jules Broune, the Paris correspondent of the Soviet Union's News Agency, Tass, has just been expelled from France by order of the Minister of the Interior.

Broune, who has been sending too truthful reports of the brutalities committed against the workers during the recent Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations in Paris, is charged with "exaggeration." His expulsion on such a charge is felt to be part of the campaign to reassure the American Legionnaires that the French government will permit no action by the workers during their stay in Paris.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

LONG ISLAND R. R. FARE BOOST PLAN BARED IN REPORT

Profits Warrant Lower Rates, Says Counsel

The plan of the Long Island Railroad to mulct its docile strap-hanging commuters for a twenty per cent increase in commutation rates was jolted a little yesterday when George P. Nicholson, corporation counsel, filed a brief with the Transit and Public Service Commissions arguing against the increase.

The Long Island had asked for permission to increase commutation rates 20 per cent but an exhaustive investigation of the road's operating costs has shown, says Mr. Nicholson, "that commutation paid in 1926 above all operating expenses, taxes, etc., a return of 6 per cent on the fair value of property used in the service, an additional net profi of over $2,000,000. This contrasts quite sharply with the company's claim that not only does it receive no return from the commutation business, but that it actually loses money out of its pocket with each commuter carried."

Charge Excess Valuation.

As is usual in applications for rate increases, the railroad had placed excess valuations on its land and structures so that it could figure on this enlarged basis the percentage of revenue it ought to receive. The city's appraisers discovered that land which additional net profit of over $2,000,000 was actually worth $25,000,000; structures and equipment rated at $155,000,000 was actually worth $79,000,000.

Rates Should Be Lowered.

The conclusion of the city's findings in this case was that the margin of profit from commutation rates is large enough to justify a 20 per cent reduction instead of a 20 per cent increase. It is now up to the Transit and Public Service Commissions to decide who wins the railroad, or the commuters, who year in and year out pay their 5, 7, or 11 dollars a month to keep up the dividends to stockholders.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 30.—Charles A. Lindbergh took off early this afternoon for Omaha, Nebr. on another leg of the trip that is taking him into every state in the Union in the interest of aviation.

FURRIERS' UNION MEETING TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

All Locals Will Meet Tomorrow Night

A renewal of the struggle against the traitors within the furriers union, and against the bosses and the contractors, is announced in a leaflet, being distributed today in the market, which urges all registered and unregistered workers to attend the important local membership meetings which are scheduled for tomorrow night.

"The Joint Board is reorganizing the union machinery in order to begin the constructive organizational work," says the leaflet; and in preparation for this, elections are to be held for paid and unpaid officers. The first and last chance for nominations will be afforded at the membership meetings in which all workers are urged to participate.

Thousands Unemployed.

In the call to the meetings, Ben Gold, Joint Board Manager says that "the need and the suffering of the

(*Continued on Page Five*)

To Appeal Year Jail Sentence Imposed on Miss Donovan Sept. 5

An appeal will be taken at once from the sentence of a year's imprisonment imposed Monday on Mary Donovan, secretary of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, it was declared today.

She was charged with "inciting to riot," and "obstructing foot traffic." The first charge is the result of Miss Donovan's arrest last week for placing placards containing the words: "Did you see what I did to those anarchistic bastards?—Judge Thayer" on the coffins of Sacco and Vanzetti while they lay in Langone's funeral parlor in the north end of Boston.

Miss Donovan is now free under $1,000 bail.

LUIGIA VANZETTI TO SAIL WITH URNS SOON; 150,000 VIEW DEATH MASKS IN MEMORIAL PROCESSION

Thousands of Floral Wreaths Brought by New York Workers to Stuyvesant Casino

(*Continued from Page One*)

will be on view until midnight when they will be sent back to Boston.

Police Brutality.

Many children were among these who viewed the masks.

Representatives of all sections of the working class population of New York and vicinity are included among those who are paying their final respects to the two martyrs. Occasionally there is a slight lull in the line, then suddenly hundreds of workers pour into the building.

The only unpleasant part of the entire proceedings is the large detail of police and detectives present. While all the workers remove their hats on entering the hall, the representatives of "law and order" walk down the building without showing any consideration for the solemn occasion. Six policemen and several members of the bomb squad are detailed around the stand on which the masks recline. They see to it that the passing workers do not linger, roughly ordering them out thru a side door. Many of them are compelled to leave before they have ample opportunity to view the masks and the wreaths.

Many Wreaths Arrive.

In addition to the wreaths received Monday, many more arrived yesterday. They were from the Workers Unity House, Hungarian International Labor Defense, New Masses, Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Domenico Di Sinti, Joint Board, Shirts and Boys' Waists Makers' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Window Cleaners' Union, Industrial Workers of the World, Painters' Union, residents of the United Workers' Cooperative House, Downtown Jewish Workers' Club, Anti-Fascist Society Masserano and several from shops where the workers took up collections to purchase a wreath.

Many children requested flowers as a remembrance of the occasion. The request was granted in scores of cases.

Beat Up Demonstrators.

Because he shouted for Sacco and Vanzetti Monday evening at 10th St. and First Ave., Sam Goldstein was brutally beaten up and then taken to Bellevue Hospital where he is now being held. The police are trying to claim that he is insane, a tactic instituted against demonstrators, when Powers Hapgood was recently arrested in Boston.

Memorial Committee Raps Brutality of Police at Union Sq.

"In the name of the Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial Committee, which arranged the ceremonies in Union Square on Monday I wish to condemn the brutality of the police in handling the 30,000 people assembled there," said Clarina Michelson, Secretary of the committee in a statement issued yesterday.

"We will admit a huge mass meeting of this kind is trying on the nerves of police officers, even though the people are good-natured and willing to obey traffic regulations as were the crowds on Monday. But police officers do not need to express their nervousness by riding their horses into non-resistant crowds, by knocking over baby carriages and trampling children under-foot as they did on Second Ave., or by suddenly leaping out at men and women from a side street, as they did at Broome Street, and beating and slugging defenceless men and women like a group of drunken gangsters on a spree.

"If this is what is called protecting a peaceful mass meeting, then no meeting is safe in New York, and someone will have to tell us how to protect ourselves from our so-called protectors. It is time the police department officials devised a policy of some kind in handling these meetings. Slugging seems to be one of the orders of the day at present, and if it meets with the approval of those higher up, the citizens of New York would like to know it.

"Despite the intimidating tactics of the police, indications are that over 150,000 sympathizers have passed through Stuyvesant Casino, on Second Ave., where the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti are on view.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Prospects of a take-off by "Old Glory" for Rome within the next twenty hours waned Monday, when Lloyd Bertaud and Jones De Witt Hill inspected the runway and found it a soggy stretch of mud from the recent downpour.

"The Drawings in This Book Are Aflame With the Idea of the Class Struggle—"

The case of
Sacco and Vanzetti
in CARTOONS from
THE DAILY WORKER
by Ellis

WITH A SPLENDID INTRODUCTION BY
Joseph Freeman

ELLIS has given us in this book an inspiration to carry on the brave fight of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"The drawings—like their conduct—call not for mourning but for struggle"—says Jos. Freeman, noted writer in his introduction.

Drawn in the heat of the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti these inspired cartoons are a beautiful memorial tribute to the memory of two brave workers. Here is a book that will speak more than you possibly can to the man in your shop and trade union.

Only one cartoon has been placed on each page. EVERY PAGE IS SUITABLE FOR FRAMING. The book is large size—9x12 inches on heavy antique art paper. Send for a copy today. The price has been lowered practically at cost to assure the widest possible distribution in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti.

25 Cents Each

Send a dollar for four copies!

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 33 FIRST ST.
NEW YORK

WHEAT FARMERS RIPE FOR FARMER-LABOR MOVEMENT CONVENTION DELEGATE STATES

Alfred Knudson, delegate from the unorganized territory to the Fifth Party Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party in New York City, reports that altho the wheat yield per acre is considerably larger this year than last, the farmers are no better off.

Banks Squeeze Farmers.

Formerly, Knudson said, it was possible for a farmer to get the necessary credit from the banks in order to buy seed, machinery, stock, etc., but this has now become increasingly difficuit. This year it is almost impossible and the banks are demanding the limit in security for small loans.

The wheat farmers of Northwest are not only in debt for this year's outfit but for the sums they have had to borrow for from six to eight years ago. So that if the farmer is to pull thru and just make this year's payments he is wholly dependent on the price he gets for his wheat.

Farmers Leaving Old Parties.

But the Northwestern farmer is more and more becoming aware that there is no hope for him from the two old political parties and that it is not possible to solve his problem under the capitalist system, Knudson declared. Altho many of the farmers still remain in the ranks of the old parties, the dissatisfaction is so general that it is only a question of an organized effort, a driving force, to crystallize it. The Workers Party must supply this driving force, says Knudson.

"Many of the former Non-Partisan Leaguers are still rallying around their leaders who accept office under the banner of the republicans," he continued. "And there is very little to hope from the leaders. But the increasingly bad conditions are detaching these progressive farmer elements from the old parties and a real Farmer-Labor movement is confidently expected to crystallize before the 1928 elections.

North Dakota Farmers Call For Farmer-Labor.

"The general feeling thruout the wheat country may be gauged by the resolutions passed recently at a farmers' meeting at Williston, North Dakota. In clear, terse language the farmers decided that the time has come for them to make a formal break, with the old parties and to make the Farmer-Labor Party a real issue in the coming campaign.

"The farmers have begun to realize that with their leaders daily and continually forming alliances with the banks and business interests, with debts threatening to swamp the wheat farmer on all sides, and no real relief in sight, his sole hope lies in a strong unified Farmer-Labor Party. It is to accomplish this object that the calling of a Northwestern Farmer-Labor Convention which will include all the elements in the wheat lands is now being proposed.

"It is the task of the Workers Party to vitalize and organize the now emerging political consciousness of the Northwestern farmer and to assist him in his effort to establish a mighty Farmer-Labor movement in the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota."

AMTER DESCRIBES GREAT PROGRESS IN ORGANIZING SHOPS IN DISTRICT NO. 6; ORGANIZERS REAL NEED

Israel Amter, Organizer of District No. 6, (Cleveland) now in New York City to attend the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, reports that the work of the Party in District No. 6 is progressing at a speed which has not been equalled before in the history of the District and is only retarded at present by a dearth of comrades fitted to organize the field which lies open to the Party.

Shop Work Most Important.

The most important work which is being pushed in the Ohio District, despite the fact that there are not a sufficient number of trained organizers to cope with the demand, is our work in organizing the shops and in publishing shop papers. The bulk of the activity is concentrated in the steel, mining, rubber and automobile industries.

There are at present, nuclei functioning in 26 shops in eleven of which shop papers are being regularly published. Shop papers are also being published, tho irregularly, in shops where the Party possesses no nuclei.

Miners Show Fight.

The industries in the Ohio District depend for their labor supply chiefly on the South Slavs, Poles and Russians, tho their are large native American elements, especially in the mines. The Party is learning now to solve the problem of cooperation between these different racial groups who are purposely hostile by the propaganda of the bosses.

In discussing the situation in the Ohio coal fields, Amter declared that the miners are showing a splendid fighting spirit for they know that if bosses succeed in making the Ohio fields non-union it means the smashing of the union thruout the country. But the leaders are weak or fakers.

Workers Rescue Speaker From Jail.

Comrade Amter tells how, in Martins' Ferry, a coal town where the police revoked their permission for a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting, and arrested the Workers Party member who was trying to speak, the miners and steel workers streamed thru the streets of the town in thousands in order to rescue the speaker from the jail.

On the other hand, he tells the story of Earl Daugherty union leader, who ordered back the strikers who were marching to plead with the miners in the Hocking Valley fields.

The problem in all the important industries in Ohio, according to Amter, is the formation of shop committees. The shop nuclei have proved what can be done in the factories and it is only a question of sufficient organizers in order to make still more effective our activity among the shops of District 6.

District No. 6 made tremendous efforts in protesting against the murder of Sacco and Vanbetti. Despite the attitudes of the Central Labor Council and the socialist party that refused a united front with the Workers Party, the demonstrations in Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown, Conneaut, and Canton called out thousands of workers. The meetings and processions in a number of these big industrial towns were the largest ever held there.

Sacco and Vanzetti Work Wins Workers.

Thru its agitation in the shops and with the shop papers, the Party in District No. 6 was able to tie up its struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti with the demands of the workers for the election of shop committees or for unionization where unions do not exist. Thousands and thousands of workers have seen thru the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations that the Workers Party is the only Party leading the masses. The best elements in the International Workers of the World and the socialist labor party have been won over thru the fight against the Boston murders.

Organizers Needed.

Much credit for the success of the Sacco and Vanzetti fight must go to the International Labor Defense which successfully organized meetings and demonstrations thruout the state.

While much of Ohio remains to be effectively organized, especially in the western half of the state, great strides forward have been made, and our future success depends in great measure on the number of organizers we can send into the rubber, automobile and steel mills and the mines.

PROGRESS BEING MADE IN DISTRICT 3 IN SPITE OF GREAT DIFFICULTIES, IS DELEGATES' REPORT

The terror of the coal companies in the anthracite field is so terrific that the delegates from District No. 3 to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held in New York City, have requested that their names be omitted from the reports they have made of the conditions in the hard coal region.

Miners Fight Against Obstacles.

Thousands of anthracite miners are out of work and wages are worse than ever but the fight to strengthen the union in the hard coal district goes on unflinchingly. Though whole companies, like the great Hudson Coal Co. which operates mines all thru the anthracite, have shut down 100 per cent, the miners have a strong fighting spirit and are carrying on the struggle despite the weak or treacherous attitude of their union leadership.

Wages have generally never been so bad altho there has been no cut which embraces the whole industry. But the coal companies are carrying thru a wage slashing system by cutting miners' wages in isolated districts.

Thru the Sacco and Vanzetti agitation carried on by the efforts of the Workers Party and the International Labor Defense in District No. 3, the miners and other workers in the anthracite have come to see that the Workers Party is the only party with a militant mass policy It is the only party which is fighting the battles of the workers.

Aid the Soft Coal Miners.

The work of the fractions in the union, while hampered by the reactionary policy of such leaders as President Rinaldo Cappellini in District No. 1 is slowly but effectively making itself felt. The most important problem outside of the organizational work which now confronts the Party in District No. 3 is that of extending aid to the striking soft coal miners. This is a task which the entire membership of District No. 3 must marshal its forces to accomplish. The conditions among the soft coal miners are worse than in the anthracite and the Party can accomplish real work in this situation.

Sacco and Vanzetti Protest Effective.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti created an extreme tension thruout the hard coal districts and the Party bent every energy to the calling of protest meetings and processions to secure the release of the two victims. Hundreds of miners have been brot closer to our Party thru this agitation, the delegates believe, and the full success of the Party's activity has not even been felt yet.

Owning Class Fears the Field of Class Struggle in the Textile Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

In its account of the impressive funeral of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Sunday, the Boston Herald said:

"The strangest procession Boston has ever seen passed thru the rain-soaked streets yesterday behind the bodies of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti."

* * *

But Boston is destined to see yet stranger sights. From the soil of the working class struggle, enriched by the blood of our martyred dead, there painfully rises the power of labor, organized and militant.

That will not only be a strange sight for Boston, for Massachusetts, for New England. It will be an unwelcome sight for those who put Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair. It will be like seeing the ghosts of the dead.

* * *

Sacco and Vanzetti died that the power of labor in New England might grow. While Attorney General Arthur K. Reading, of Massachusetts, tells the members of the National Association of Attorneys General, gathered in convention at Buffalo, New York, that Sacco and Vanzetti were given a "fair" trial, the actual pauperization of the textile workers of New England continues.

Attorney General Reading thus tries to bolster the lie that sticks hard in throats of the Massachusetts murder crew, while forgetting the actual industrial conditions in Massachusetts that will bring other Saccos and Vanzettis into the field of the class struggle.

The monster crime committed against Sacco and Vanzetti has convinced new millions of workers, not only in the United States but thruout the world that there can be no "justice" for workers under the capitalist system. Capitalist injustice to labor thus becomes more apparent than ever, in the courts, in industry, everywhere

* * *

While the attorney general of the mill barons of Massachusetts is peddling his piffle in Buffalo, the agent of America's industrial overlords, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is sending out his propaganda, thru the governmental "bureau of the census" aiding the profiteers in the textile industry. No effort to aid labor, but, to quote from the circular issued:

"To aid business executives in analyzing tendencies in production, prices, stocks, exports, etc., in the textile field, the Department of Commerce has just published the Textiles Section of the Record Book of Business Statistics. In this Bulletin, which will be followed by sections relating to other industries, there are presented statistics month by month from 1909 thru 1926, were available, on the various phases of the cotton, wool, silk, rayon and other textile industries. The statistical data are supplemented by descriptive text, illustrating the actual uses of this material by business concerns in planning sales and production policies, purchasing, etc., thru the publication of these data curently in the Department's monthly 'Survey of Current Business.'"

* * *

Thus the government that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti shows its eagerness to aid the textile barons directly benefitted by the lynching of these two workers.

At the same time the socalled "department of labor" of the government, presided over by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, the Pittsburgh banker, develops its attack against the foreign-born and inaugurates a campaign for new deportations.

* * *

One need only look at the actual statistics to learn the rich prize that New England's industrial oligarchs had staked in the slaughter of Sacco and Vanzetti. They believe that the lynching party at the Charlestown State Prison, on the night of August 22, will help them maintain the slavery conditions outlined in the reports of the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor, conditions that mean an increasing pauperization of the workers in this industry.

It is important to keep in mind that what is true of the textile industry, merely parallels similar developments in other industries, thus drawing in the whole American working class.

* * *

The textile industry is one of the oldest and the biggest in the development of American capitalistm. In recent years it has shown, thru actual figures, a decrease in the number of workers employed, a decrease in the workers' earnings, while at the same time revealing an increase in the hours of labor of those still permitted the luxury of having jobs. The figures are:

Year	Number Workers	Weekly Earnings	Hours per Week
1920	445,000	$24.86	51.8
1922	425,000	17.42	52.8
1924	485,000	19.72	53
1926	445,000	17.48	53.3

* * *

Squalor and misery follow in the wake of those figures revealing meager wages and the long work week.

These conditions gave rise to the repeated titanic struggles at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and more recently at Passaic, New Jersey. They are duplicated from New Bedford and Fall River in the New England North to the newest mill village in Alabama or Texas in the Far South.

* * *

Other facts brought out, as reported by Harvey O'Connor in the Federated Press, are as follows:

"Of the 82,000 workers studied in the 151 representative mills in North and South, fully 36,000 or 44 per cent were women. In many states, particularly in New England, the women are in the majority. Down South the labor of men is so cheap that the cotton mill owners can afford to hire more of them than women. **The labor of children is thrown in for nearly nothing.** That solves the family problem of what to do with the kids when both father and mother work in the mill."

* * *

In Massachusetts, "The Commonwealth" that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, the seat of capitalist "kultur," an average wage of $20 is paid for a 48.5-hour work-week. Rhode Island jumps the work-week to 50 hours and Pennsylvania to 52.

In Virginia, on the edge of the South, $16.75 is considered enough for 55 hours and in North Carolina, most advanced of the new industrial southern states, $16.13 is paid for 56 hours' work.

Wages are lower in South Carolina and in Georgia sink to $14.25 and in Alabama to $13.26. Georgia works her mill hands 57 hours a week. Scores of mills in the Carolinas and Georgia impose the 60-hour week on hteir workers. Usually it is split into the 11-hour day with five hours on Saturday. In the Carolinas the 55-hour week is the most common with 10 hours a day and five on Saturday.

* * *

The attorney general of Massachusetts, Reading, reports to his fellow attorney generals at Buffalo that it is the Communists who have been most active in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, but, he declares, "Fortunately, America does not offer a fertile for Bolshevist ideas."

* * *

The mere fact that the panic-stricken textile capitalists of Massachusetts sought to terrorize the mill workers of New England with the spectacle of Sacco and Vanzetti done to death in the electric chair gives the lie to the claim that "All's Well In New England." They know that the workers chafe at their chains. They know that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has only increased the discontent of labor. They know that the slavery conditions in the textile industry breed increasing resistance on the part of the workers.

Thus the class nature of the struggle, that the spokesmen of the owners of industry seek to minimize, continues to grow. The Communists are in the lead in the organization and the direction of that struggle.

Mexican Mine Strike, Protest of Murder of Sacco, Vanzetti Grow

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30.—The strike at the Amaparo mines is still continuing despite the arrival of federal troops despatched at the request of American officials the Excelsior says today. The strikes coupled with the growing Sacco and Vanzetti protest have frightened American mine magnates.

Altho the mines are still shut down there has been no destruction of property and no one was injured. The miners at a number of other camps in the region are striking.

Canada Fliers Hop Off; Enroute to London; Will Get $25,000 for the Trip

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 30.—Capt. Terry Tull and Lieut. James Metcalf hopped off in their plane "Sir John Carling" in a non-stop flight from London, Ont., to London, Eng., at 5.50 Monday morning.

The successful trans-Atlantic hop of the "Pride of Detroit" carrying Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock on the first leg of a round the world flight encouraged the fliers.

The Canadian fliers were confident of success, which will mean a prize of $25,000 offered them by Charles Burns of London, Ont.

Eugene Lyons Now Writing Story of Sacco and Vanzetti

The complete story of the celebrated case which ended with the death in the electric chair for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will be recounted in an illustrated book to be published soon by International Publishers, Inc. It is being written by Eugene Lyons, a newspaperman and magazine writer who was in close touch with the case from its inception more than seven years ago, according to the publishers' announcement.

"The book will be a straightforward and dramatic story of the lives and deaths of two alien workers in America," the publishers state. "It will be succinct, yet full enough to include all the essential facts of the arrests, the legal battles and the unprecedented international protest.

"We have gotten Mr. Lyons to begin work on the story immediately, while the memory of the events is fresh and the records easily available. He is especially interested in revealing the social forces which made of Sacco and Vanzetti, obscure workers at the time of their arrest, symbols of economic and social conflicts at the very heart of the world today. Nothing since the war has so tested the consciousness of the world as the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Nothing has so shaken people out of their smugness and indifference."

International Publishers hope to have the book off the press sometime in October. They indicate that inquiries for translation rights in several languages have already been made. Because of the world-wide interest in the case it is likely, they state, that it will be widely circulated in countries speaking Italian, German, French, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese and other languages.

The announcement says that "The author conducted the publicity in the case for more than a year immediately after their conviction—the year during which the protest in America and broad grew to towering proportions. He followed developments intimately since then. He learned to know Sacco and Vanzetti personally and also knows a great deal about their background, having lived in Italy."

Los Angeles Police Smash Protest; Pen Secret Press Lies

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 30.—The police and Uncle Sam's secret service men have "uncovered" secret plans for a gigantic march of death by Los Angeles workers in pretest against the executions of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to the press. A man and a woman were caught in the "criminal" act of "carrying huge placards bearing photographs of the death men into a building." The placards were seized and turned over to the police intelligence bureau, infamous for its lack of intelligence, according to August Vollmer, former chief of police here, who is a noted expert in the man-hunting. Federal agents were also notified, reports stated.

Flimsy Police Lies.

What became of the man and woman "apprehended" is a secret up to this hour. Their names were not even mentioned. The "dicks" are looking for a secret printing shop at present. They expect to uncover "thousands of placards and radical literature bearing instructions for the formation of a secret 'union' and the institution of a boycott."

Meeting Broken Up.

An open air meeting and a parade were both broken up by the police in the Boyle Heights section recently. The bomb squad has also been very busy these days trying to beat the records of Mitchel Palmer, former U. S. attorney general, and Wm. J. Burns.

The following story will explain what have been found here to date:

"When 'Stubby' Phillips, electrician at the Hall of Justice, deposited a gunny sack there containing grass he was taking home to feed his geese, a passerby reported to the sheriff's office that a bomb had been planted. Several deputies responded to the call, only to find the sack of grass and explanation by Phillips that he had left it at the corner of the building while he went to a parking station for his car."

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Upton Sinclair

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BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

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Greetings to the Fifth Convention.

The DAILY WORKER extends its greetings to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party which opened last night with a mass meeting to welcome the delegates to New York. It is five years since a Communist convention has been held in this city—the last time being in December, 1922, the Second Convention of the Party.

At that time the Party had enjoyed but one short year of legal existence; it was then only emerging from the status of a propaganda organization to the tasks of serious mass work. The five years that have passed since that last New York convention have brot the Communist movement to the very forefront of labor's struggles in the United States. Whereas we were tolerated by the bureaucrats a few years ago we are now recognized as the only defenders of the elementary demands of the working class. Not only have we had to face the bitter enmity of the capitalist class—that is always to be expected—but special cadres of provocateurs, paid traducers of the revolutionary movement, have been recruited from the ranks of the labor bureaucrats to aid the master class in its fight against the vanguard of the labor movement.

In spite of the increasing intensity of the attack and in the midst of the task of reorganizing the Party from the old territorial and federation base, a heritage of social-democracy, to the scientific Communist form of shop nuclei, the Party has forged ahead and has taken the lead in every campaign in defense of labor. In the campaigns for organization of the unorganized, as in Passaic, it was the Party that took the lead. The struggle on the part of the rank and file of the miners against the cynical treachery of the John L. Lewis machine was given militant direction by the Party. When all others in the labor movement were either sabotaging or yielding to legalistic illusions in the great campaign against the murderous frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti the Party alone held aloft the banner of mass struggle. In fact there have been no major struggles or campaigns in the labor movement during recent years in which the Party did not play an important and, for the most part a dominant role.

Today, as the Fifth Convention comes into being we are sure that the Party will continue to develop its task of correctly estimating the problems before the working class of the United States and formulating policies that will enable us to move forward on the path to the proletarian revolution by mobilizing the working class against the new war conspiracies of the imperialist bandits of Wall Street.

Mellon Supports Vare's Philadelphia Hooligans

If ever there was historical justification for the observation of Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto that "the social scum, that passively rotting mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society," the slum proletariat, is prepared, by its condition of life for "the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue." it is to be found today in Philadalphia politics.

The real head of the national republican party, Andrew W. Mellon, billionaire banker and industrialist and secretary of the treasury in Coolidge's cabinet, is also the boss of the republican machine in Pennsylvania. Last year his candidate for United States senator, George Wharton Pepper, was beaten in the primaries by William S. Vare, boss of the thoroly rotten Philadelphia republican machine which, like most powerful city machines, is based upon the very lowest elements in society. Vare is the chief of the Quaker City hooligans—the riff-raff, the criminals, the prostitutes, the whole putrid mass of gutter-proletarians—the decayed scum thrown off by all layers of society. Like Tammany Hall, the power of the Vare machine rests directly upon the graft it permits its henchmen to share and the license it grants criminals to ply their trade against the rest of society. In Philadelphia this machine serves loyally as strike-breaker and scab-herder for the notorious poen-shop nabobs; the scab Mitten traction concern, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Curtis Publishing Company and all other apostles of scabbery.

But in the last senatorial campaign Vare went a step too far and challenged the eminently respectable Mr. Pepper, favorite of the eminently respectable Mr. Mellon. Mellon turned loose his purity squad to tour the state and expose the loathsome conditions prevailing in the city of brotherly love. No epithet of degradation was too violent to apply to Vare and his hooligans. But Vare was able to stuff and steal more ballots than the Mellon gang. The result was that W. L. Mellon, relative of Andrew W., and chairman of the state republican committee, supported Vare in the Fall elections and sat grimly on the platform at the Hotel Henry in Pittsburgh, while the hoodlum, Vare and his lickspittle, Harry A. Mackey, a low ignorant clown who was in charge of the city treasury of Philadelphia, performed in approved Callowhill street fashion before the eminences of finance and industry of the Smoky City. Vare praised Mellon; Mellon boosted Vare; Mackey was court jester; harmony prevailed.

The mightiest of American plutocrats united with the Philadelphia boss of the slum proletariat.

Vare, in spite of the things said against him by the Mellon gang played the game, and is now receiving his reward. He may not get to take his seat that he tried to steal in the United States senate, but he will continue to be undisputed boss of Philadelphia if Andrew W. Mellon can aid him. Vare has now selected as his candidate for mayor of Philadelphia that same buffoon, Harry A. Mackey.

An old line republican among the respectables, ex-mayor and ex-congressman J. Hampden Moore, challenged the right of Vare to appoint his hoodlums for the highest city offices. Mr. Moore had been in other days a strong supporter of Mellon and expected Mellon to aid him this time. But new times demand new alliances and Mellon has categorically endorsed Vare's man.

When strike-breakers and thugs and gunmen are needed to maintain the "American plan" of scabbery in industries controlled by Mellon the Vare gang will supply them. If a Pennsylvania election is to be stolen Philadelphia will do its share as long as Vare is Vare.

Against this thoroly rotten anti-labor gang of plutocrats and gutter snipe politicians the workers of Philadelphia are preparing to enter the field with a labor candidate and to wage a campaign that will expose the whole crew and pave the way for the building up of a state labor party that will fight against the frightful industrial tyranny maintained over the workers thru control of state power.

How the United States Army Makes Brutes Out of Men

By PAUL CROUCH.

If it had not been for the efforts of the class conscious workers represented by the International Labor Defense made in my behalf, I would still be a prisoner on that rock of hell, Alcatraz Island, facing a living death in which existence is a torture, for the rest of my life. And Walter Trumbull, sentenced by the army czars to twenty-six years at hard labor, would also be over there with me. Comrade Trumbull and I owe our freedom to the efforts of the working class.

Were Tortured For Truth.

I was sentenced to forty years at hard labor because I did not wish to be used as a tool for the enslavement and murder of my fellow workers. I saw that patriotism has two objects. First, to oppress and enslave other countries too weak to defend themselves. Second, to divert the attention of American workers while they are being exploited. Because Walter Trumbull and I saw these facts and called them to the attention of our fellow soldiers, we were considered dangerous by those who wish to use the soldier as cannon fodder to protect the millions of Wall Street.

At the time of our arrests, the Hawaiian Communist League was composed exclusively of soldiers, but it was our intention to extend our activities and unite the civilian workers and the soldier workers in a common movement against our oppressors.

Hawaiian Communist League.

Effect means little without an understanding of the cause. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the conditions in Hawaii and the army, which led to the Hawaiian Communist League, and the tactics of the government in using the soldier against the civilian worker while he, himself, is treated like a brute by his superior officers until he thinks of himself as an inferior being.

• • •

Before the organization of the Hawaiian Communist League, there had been a long strike of the Filipino plantation workers. The cost of living in Honolulu in a decent manner is even higher than here. Yet, the average wage was less than one dollar per day for ten hours hard labor under the tropic sun. The strikers demanded two dollars per day. Not only was this very modest demand denied, but the power of the government was used to aid the plantation owners in forcing the men back to work. While the American army stood ready to crush the least opposition with blood and steel, the local authorities used brutal force in suppressing the strike. If it had not been for the soldiers, the workers without doubt would have realized the motto of the Hawaiian Communist League: "Hawaii for Hawaiian workers." But the workers were forced back to work in slavery as before. Twenty-four Filipino workers were murdered at one time by the government agents of the plantation owners. Pablo Manlapit, the brave leader of the strikers, is in prison in Hawaii today, because of his efforts for the working class. He is eligible for parole, but the authorities refuse to release him unless he will agree to leave the Hawaiian Islands. This he refuses to do.

Economic Conscription.

It is said that the United States has a volunteer army. In reality, it is a conscripted army, drafted by more brutal methods than those in use by European countries. The majority of American soldiers were forced into the army by economic necessity—by unemployment and the fact that one must eat in order to live.

One hears much talk about American prosperity. Undoubtedly, the capitalists are prosperous. But in spite of all the wealth in this country, hundreds of thousands are unemployed and on the verge of starvation. Many of these unemployed enter the army. Remember, comrades, that the soldiers are the worst victims of capitalism, and we must carry our message of Revolution and freedom into the army, the last defense of capitalism. The army is the tool of capitalism, and we must take a definite and emphatic stand against imperialist wars and militarism. But the soldiers are fellow workers who have nothing in common with the interest of their officers. We must win them over to our cause. The Russian Revolution was won because the soldiers fought by the side of the civilian workers for freedom from an autocratic government and the capitalist system. That lesson some day will be repeated in America. And that day may not be far distant. There is no difference in the external appearance of a fresh egg and one ready to hatch. Capitalism contains the forces leading to its own destruction, and we must prepare for the final struggle.

• • •

Soldiers Brutalized.

The capitalist know that the soldier has everything in common with his fellow workers. Therefore, they use every possible means to prevent him from thinking and to crush all human instincts in him.

The soldier, forced into the army by economic necessity, has been told that he will get $21.00 per month plus all expenses during his period of training and that promotion with advance of pay is rapid. He understands that his job consists of drill and military duties. But he is soon disillusioned. He finds that many soldiers who have been in the army for years are still receiving only $21.00 per month. Not only that, but he must pay many of his own expenses, especially laundry and uniforms. The average soldier buys his own uniforms. In Hawaii, they were forced to do so. In some companies, the soldiers are requested to contribute to a fund so they can have better food than is supplied by the government. The soldier is forced to meet other expenses of a purely military nature.

Reading Banned.

Most intelligent workers think of the army as a place where men are taught the science of wholesale murder. Yes, it is, but they get their military drill in the morning, as a rule, and in the afternoon they put on their fatigue clothing and are required to do manual labor with non-commissioned officers for overseers. Really, every soldier in the army is a prisoner. He must be kept as busy as possible so that he will not have time to read and think. When the manuel labor in the afternoon is over, the soldier's day is not yet ended. He must keep his military equipment polished like a mirror, and is constantly preparing for inspections.

Frederick the Great once said that if his soldiers began to think not one of them would remain in the ranks. The American army officers realize that is true today. Serious reading on the part of the soldier is discouraged. Walter Trumbull was ordered by his company commander to destroy a copy of the National Geographic Magazine. It is especially undesirable for the soldier to learn about other countries. If he read about oppression in other nations he might compare it with his own enslavement and realize that the workers of all countries have a common cause; that they have nothing to lose but their chains and a world to gain.

Army Class Distinctions Rigid.

Nowhere else is class distinction so obvious as in the army. A soldier is not permitted to speak to an officer without permission, except in case of absolute necessity when on duty. If a soldier wishes to speak to a Colonel, in command of his regiment, he must explain his business to his First Sergeant and get permission to speak to the Company Commander. Then, he goes to his Captain, and salutes, standing stiffly at attention, and begins: "Sir, I have permission from the First Sergeant to speak to the Captain." He must always address an officer in the third [illegible] The word "you" applied t[illegible] is an unpardonable o[illegible] Captain may deny t[illegible] which case there is [illegible] be done or said. [illegible] is given, the sol[illegible] Adjutant and repe[illegible] have the opportun[illegible] dressing the sacr[illegible] regimental comma[illegible]

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I could write ine[illegible] how the soldier is tre[illegible] ferior being. Along w[illegible] ment, his mind is consta[illegible] filled with the idea of nationa[illegible] pecially in Hawaii where most of the workers belong to other races. Everything possible is done to make him regard the natives with hostility and to prevent any personal association on a basis of equality. In Panama, soldiers are forbidden to marry natives. While he, himself, is being abused by his officers and taught to regard himself as far inferior to them, he is encouraged to find compensation in thinking of himself as superior to the native population so that he can be used as a tool for their enslavement.

Guard Houses Hell-Holes.

I have been discussing the relatively bright side of army life. But there are darker aspects. Alcatraz islands is more than a place of punishment. It is a sinister menace which constanty hangs over the head of every soldier, especially those who care to think for themselves or object to being cannon fooder for the use of Wall Street.

But Alcatraz and other disciplinary barracks are not the only places for the incarceration of soldiers in violation of all principles of justice and constitutional rights. Every regiment has a prison known as the guard house, where soldiers are held without bail in imprisonment at hard labor, sometimes for months, before trial. In these guard houses, soldiers often are treated worse than murderers who are imprisoned for life. In the Philippine Islands, soldiers in the guard house were forced to sleep on the cold cement floor with only one blanket. In Hawaii, at present, soldiers in guard houses are not permitted any reading matter except religious literature. They are given copies of the new testament. This is a good illustration of how religion is used as the opium of the people.

• • •

Barracks "Defies Imagination."

The soldiers in Hawaii are treated so harshly that many of them try to escape from the army and the Islands. But ships leaving Honolulu are carefully guarded against soldiers who try to escape, and those who attempt to do so are sentenced to six months in the Post Stockade at Schofield Barracks. Life there defies the imagination. Perhaps at no place in the world, except the French prison at Devil's Island, are prisoners treated more harshly. When at work, the order is: "Heads down, backs up, picks moving." Those who forget the order an instant are given extra work. When within the prison walls, they must set upon the floor. Anyone who sings or whistles is placed in solitary confinement on bread and water for seven days. No reading matter, except religious literature on Sunday, is permitted. Letters are delivered on Sunday and must be destroyed by the following day. If a prisoner is found with a newspaper or attempts to keep a letter from his mother or other relatives, he is given solitary confinement with no food except bread and water for seven days. The prisoner does not even have Sunday for a day of rest. In the morning he must prepare for inspections and in the afternoon, he is forced to submit to a dose of religious opium administered by an army Chaplain.

Boasts He Made Jail Hell.

Two former prisoners in the Schofield Stockade recently told me about a speech delivered by Major General William R. Smith, Commander of the Hawaiian Division. General Smith, they said, told them: "I have the law in this hand and you in this, and I will do with you as I wish. I know this place is hell because I have made it such."

These prisoners are not criminals. They are soldiers who could no longer endure the hell of army life. They had been led into the army by false pretenses and in desperation they tried to escape from the trap.

Press Suppresses Trial Facts.

Law is but a one sided affair with the military authorities and they do not hesitate to violate their own laws and resort to the underhanded methods. On February 19, 1925, Walter Trumbull and I were arrested and held without bail and without any charges or warrants against us until March 12. Charges were prepared then and we were tried in April. We were held incommunicado so that we could not get in touch with defense organizations and have proper defense when brought to trial. Army officers were appointed to defend us, but I could have defended myself much better without them. On February 20th, I wrote a letter from the guard house to my parents telling of my arrest. It was not mailed until about March 12th.

[illegible]rary to usual procedure, the [illegible]s were not informed in ad[illegible] trial, and after it became [illegible] Honolulu Star-Bulletin [illegible]ad been requested by [illegible]rities to suppress the [illegible]. Newspapers were [illegible]formation about the [illegible] Trumbull's trial in [illegible] prevent reporters [illegible]ent.

[illegible]ed to Alcatraz.

[illegible] our case the govern[illegible]ore anxious than usual [illegible] us to prison by any means [illegible] suppress the facts. But really our case was typical of injustice common in the army. A prisoner now in Alcatraz, Anton Regnerson, was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment on a forgery charge. I made a careful study of his case and it appears that he was the goat so that the guilty persons, perhaps in responsible positions, might go free. The army officer, appointed to defend Regnerson, called on him only ten minutes before the beginning of the trial. Regnerson gave a list of witnesses who, he said, could prove him innocent. Also, he wished to take the stand in his own defense. But the officer "defending" him would not call the witnesses as requested and told Regnerson not to take the stand, saying there was no evidence against him and that he was certain to be found "not guilty." A short time ago, Regnerson wrote to the War Department, requesting an investigation of his case. He told about the failure of his "defense" to really defend him or let him defend himself. He offered to produced proof that he was away from the city on the day the crime was committed and that it was impossible for him to have been the guilty person. The request for an impartial and thorough investigation was refused by the army authorities. Why should they investigate? What does a human life mean to them?

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Join the Army and Become a Pervert!

Not all prisoners in Alcatraz are innocent. Some are guilty of the worst crimes. As an illustration of the moral influence of the army, a large per cent of Alcatraz prisoners were imprisoned for the worst perversions. They are low types of degenerates, and should be treated in medical institutions. Perversions are common among those sentenced for other offenses. Recruiting signs says: "Join the army and become a man." If many parents could see what sort of men the army made of their sons, they would wish they had never lived. Alcatraz, as well as other prisons, is a training school for crime. Soldiers are sentenced for minor offences or even fon no real crime at all, merely they can not easily lose their humanity and become brutes. Their spirits are broken in prison and their environment leads them into real crime. The real cause of crime is the capitalist system which makes a virtue of living at the expense of other.

Must Carry Message to Soldiers.

The average soldier today is without hope. He sees the brutal treatment around him, but he regards the government as all powerful, and soon his spirit is crushed. He becomes a selfish individualist with the motto: "Hurray for me—to hell with you." We must resurrect such hope as is left in the soldier. We must carry our Revolutionary message into the army, so that when the final struggle comes the soldier will fight by the side of the civilian workers instead of being used as a tool by the capitalists to murder them and help perpetuate his own enslavement.

The capitalists today are preparing for the next war. The workers, too, must prepare, or they will be used as cannin fodder against the workers of other countries and especially those of the Soviet Union. We must take a militant stand against militarism, and we must build up the International Labor Defense as the working class challenge to imperialist wars and economic slavery.

DRAMA

Kenneth Macgowan to Revive O'Neill and Shaw Plays

"Such Is Life," a play dealing with life in the Nineties, by Peter Blenny and Marie Armstrong Hecht, (formerly wife of Ben Hecht the novelist and playwright) will have its premiere at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

Kenneth MacGowan is going in for producing again, this time in partnership with Sidney Ross. Their first offering will be "The Queen Bee," a comedy by Ruth Hawthorne and Louise Connell. This may be followed by revivals of O'Neill plays and a play or two by Bernard Shaw. MacGowan productions last season included "The Great God Brown," "Deside Under the Elms," and "Beyond the Horizon" by O'Neill.

Edward Kliscu has been engaged by Ross Productions Inc., to direct their new play entitled "Mister Romeo," which is planned for Broadway showing.

William Danforth has joined the cast of "The Circus Princess," the operetta at the Winter Garden, succeeding George Hassell, who is to be featured in "The Wild Man of Borneo."

MARIE ARMSTRONG HECHT

Co-author with Peter Blancy of "Such Is Life" which opens at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

Music Notes

Luella Melius, coloratura soprano, will be the soloist at the first concert of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslawsky, conductor on October 12th at Carnegie Hall the first of a series of seven subscription performances to be given during the course of the season.

"La Forza Del Destino" will be presented by the Free Open-Air Opera Company at Starlight Stadium tomorrow night.

Daniel Mayer recitals during the month of October will include dance recitals by Tamiris, Martha Graham and Doris Niles, a song recital by Gil Valeriano, a piano recital by Irene Scharrer and song recitals by A. Finlay Campbell and Ena Berga.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Blood Money
"comes into the HUDSON to chill and thrill at the trigger's touch."—Eve. Journal.
W. 44 St. Eves. 8.30. Mats Wed., Sat. 2.30

Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8.30.
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2.30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Dusolina Giannini will begin her tour in October with a recital at Richmond, Va.

Lucilla de Vescovi, soprano, will give a series of four recitals at The John Golden Theatre devoted to the songs of Italy and Latin countries.

Letters From Our Readers

Sacco and Vanzetti Live in Workers' Hearts.

Dear Comrade:

Your unselfish and courageous conduct during Sacco and Vanzetti week is deign to be remembered by workers.

I used to vote for the Socialist Party without being member of it. But, the rotten conduct of S. P. leaders and A. F. of L. heads certainly disgusted me. I cannot understand how the majority of workers don't see these sold-out leaders' tricks!

We will not forget Sacco and Vanzetti, our beloved brothers—martyrs of this odious rotten system.

Let Fuller and his associates enjoy their deeds—we will not answer them by terrorist acts—but the day when the proletariat will conquer the power. We say, Sacco and Vanzetti are not dead, they are alive in our hearts, they are living in our memory,

One of the N. Y. Workers.

Comrade:

I have just read your wonderful truth revealing pages in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti. I see the cartoons of men hanging, of electric chairs, of men clustered together with weapons in their hands, of dead bodies. I see words written in large black letters that speak of murder, of labor, of Sacco, of Vanzetti, of Ludlow, of death, of fight, of August 22.

What are the colleges doing for Sacco and Vanzetti? I attended the Columbia summer school this season. There were over thirteen thousands students attending the summer session and not once did I hear a word of protest against the whole black procedure that was taking place in Massachusetts. Thirteen thousand students, most all of them teachers!

Columbia University by its silence is just as guilty as the bloodthirsty colleges in Massachusetts.

K. Gardel, New York City.

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By A. Losovsky —.15

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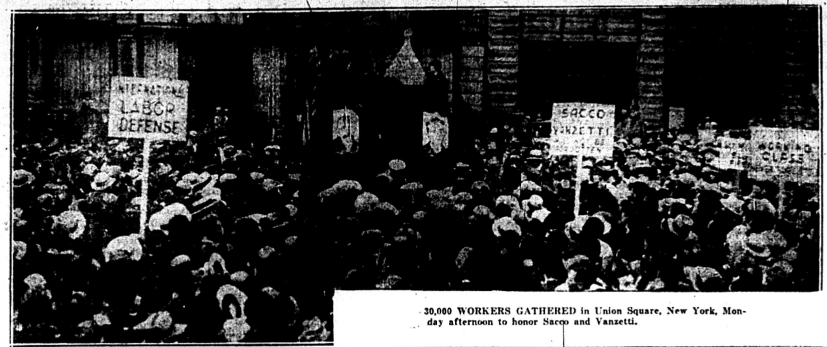
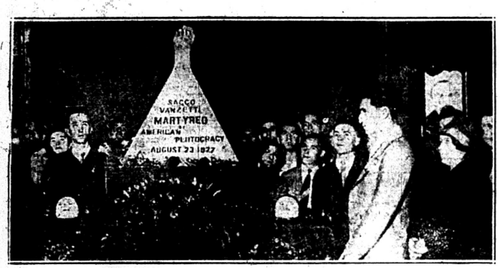
NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

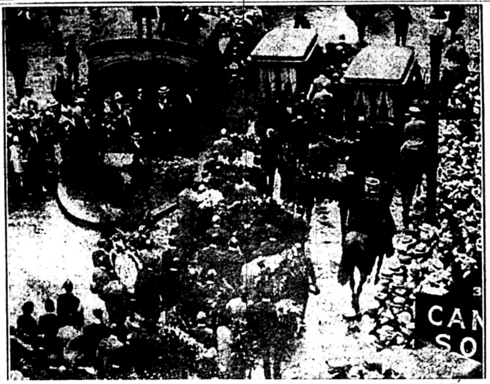
Scenes of Boston Funeral and Memorial in New York for Sacco and Vanzetti

MRS. ROSE SACCO, widow of the shoeworker who was killed by the Massachusetts oligarchy. Thruout the seven years during which her husband was tortured in prison she consistently retained a courageous spirit.



30,000 WORKERS GATHERED in Union Square, New York, Monday afternoon to honor Sacco and Vanzetti.


SACCO VANZETTI MARTYRED AMERICAN PLUTOCRACY AUGUST 23 1927
DEATH MASKS OF Sacco and Vanzetti, as well as a memorial pyramid designed by Adolf Wolff, are being viewed by thousands of New York workers at Stuyvesant Casino.


FUNERAL PROCESSION IN BOSTON passes through Scollay Square, going down historic Tremont Street.

THOUSANDS join funeral procession in Boston despite police intimidation.

PHOTO SHOWS THOUSANDS of workers from Boston and vicinity who joined in the procession which followed the hearses of Sacco and Vanzetti to the Forest Hill Crematory, just outside the city.

The Tragic Case of
SACCO *and* VANZETTI
In Special Features in the New September Issue of the
New Masses

HEYWOOD BROUN
The noted columnist of "The New York World" writes on "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

MICHAEL GOLD
describes the city of Boston during this most exciting time.

JAMES RORTY
contributes a poem on Sacco-Vanzetti.

ART YOUNG
has drawn one of his brilliant cartoons.

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Levine's London Flight Means Break With Pilot

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"I am not running away from anybody except my wife. I seized the opportunity when I saw it and started out."

With these words Charles A. Levine yesterday explained the spectacular flight which he made alone today in the "Miss Columbia" from Le Bourget to Croydon, in two hours and fifteen minutes. Levine landed at Croydon at 4:10 this afternoon after three wobbly attempts to get onto the ground an in which he nearly ran into the customs house.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Nicola Sacco

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Support The Daily Worker, which led the struggle to save them.

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The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

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33 First St., New York, N. Y.

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Military Camps Are Closing; Hundreds Ready for New War

PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The reserve officers' training camp has already closed for the season and the citizens' military training camp will end Saturday.

A full mounted review was held yesterday. The students passed before Major-General McRae, corps area commander. The remainder of the week will be devoted to dismounted drill work. To create interest, prizes will be given to those who prove themselves the most proficient soldiers. Medals will also be awarded to those who can deliver the best five-minute speeches on citizenship.

With the demobilization of the officers of the 481st and 36th reserve regiments, nearly 125 reserve officers will have had active duty training in field artillery here this season. The work was designed as a two weeks refresher course, closing with a two or three-day period of firing on the range. Each reserve officer had a chance to direct the fire of a battery at the targets 2,000 to 5,000 yards away. French 75-millimeter guns were used throughout the reserve work.

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Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologists of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxian theorist of the day.

Offer No. 6 .... LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION
by Leon Trotsky
A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Offer No. 7 .... MARX AND ENGELS
by D. Riazanov
A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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Greetings to the Fifth Convention.

The DAILY WORKER extends its greetings to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party which opened last night with a mass meeting to welcome the delegates to New York. It is five years since a Communist convention has been held in this city—the last time being in December, 1922, the Second Convention of the Party.

At that time the Party had enjoyed but one short year of legal existence; it was then only emerging from the status of a propaganda organization to the tasks of serious mass work. The five years that have passed since that last New York convention have brot the Communist movement to the very forefront of labor's struggles in the United States. Whereas we were tolerated by the bureaucrats a few years ago we are now recognized as the only defenders of the elementary demands of the working class. Not only have we had to face the bitter enmity of the capitalist class—that is always to be expected—but special cadres of provocateurs, paid traducers of the revolutionary movement, have been recruited from the ranks of the labor bureaucrats to aid the master class in its fight against the vanguard of the labor movement.

In spite of the increasing intensity of the attack and in the midst of the task of reorganizing the Party from the old territorial and federation base, a heritage of social-democracy, to the scientific Communist form of shop nuclei, the Party has forged ahead and has taken the lead in every campaign in defense of labor. In the campaigns for organization of the unorganized, as in Passaic, it was the Party that took the lead. The struggle on the part of the rank and file of the miners against the cynical treachery of the John L. Lewis machine was given militant direction by the Party. When all others in the labor movement were either sabotaging or yielding to legalistic illusions in the great campaign against the murderous frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti the Party alone held aloft the banner of mass struggle. In fact there have been no major struggles or campaigns in the labor movement during recent years in which the Party did not play an important and, for the most part a dominant role.

Today, as the Fifth Convention comes into being we are sure that the Party will continue to develop its task of correctly estimating the problems before the working class of the United States and formulating policies that will enable us to move forward on the path to the proletarian revolution by mobilizing the working class against the new war conspiracies of the imperialist bandits of Wall Street.

Mellon Supports Vare's Philadelphia Hooligans

If ever there was historical justification for the observation of Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto that "the social scum, that passively rotting mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society," the slum proletariat, is prepared, by its condition of life for "the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue," it is to be found today in Philadalphia politics.

The real head of the national republican party, Andrew W. Mellon, billionaire banker and industrialist and secretary of the treasury in Coolidge's cabinet, is also the boss of the republican machine in Pennsylvania. Last year his candidate for United States senator, George Wharton Pepper, was beaten in the primaries by William S. Vare, boss of the thoroly rotten Philadelphia republican machine which, like most powerful city machines, is based upon the very lowest elements in society. Vare is the chief of the Quaker City hooligans—the riff-raff, the criminals, the prostitutes, the whole putrid mass of gutter-proletarians—the decayed scum thrown off by all layers of society. Like Tammany Hall, the power of the Vare machine rests directly upon the graft it permits its henchmen to share and the license it grants criminals to ply their trade against the rest of society. In Philadelphia this machine serves loyally as strike-breaker and scab-herder for the notorious poen-shop nabobs; the scab Mitten traction concern, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Curtis Publishing Company and all other apostles of scabbery.

But in the last senatorial campaign Vare went a step too far and challenged the eminently respectable Mr. Pepper, favorite of the eminently respectable Mr. Mellon. Mellon turned loose his purity squad to tour the state and expose the loathsome conditions prevailing in the city of brotherly love. No epithet of degradation was too violent to apply to Vare and his hooligans. But Vare was able to stuff and steal more ballots than the Mellon gang. The result was that W. L. Mellon, relative of Andrew W., and chairman of the state republican committee, supported Vare in the Fall elections and sat grimly on the platform at the Hotel Henry in Pittsburgh, while the hoodlum, Vare and his lickspittle, Harry A. Mackey, a low ignorant clown who was in charge of the city treasury of Philadelphia, performed in approved Callowhill street fashion before the eminences of finance and industry of the Smoky City. Vare praised Mellon; Mellon boosted Vare; Mackey was court jester; harmony prevailed.

The mightiest of American plutocrats united with the Philadelphia boss of the slum proletariat.

Vare, in spite of the things said against him by the Mellon gang played the game, and is now receiving his reward. He may not get to take his seat that he tried to steal in the United States senate, but he will continue to be undisputed boss of Philadelphia if Andrew W. Mellon can aid him. Vare has now selected as his candidate for mayor of Philadelphia that same buffoon, Harry A. Mackey.

An old line republican among the respectables, ex-mayor and ex-congressman J. Hampden Moore, challenged the right of Vare to appoint his hoodlums for the highest city offices. Mr. Moore had been in other days a strong supporter of Mellon and expected Mellon to aid him this time. But new times demand new alliances and Mellon has categorically endorsed Vare's man.

When strike-breakers and thugs and gunmen are needed to maintain the "American plan" of scabbery in industries controlled by Mellon the Vare gang will supply them. If a Pennsylvania election is to be stolen Philadelphia will do its share as long as Vare is Vare.

Against this thoroly rotten anti-labor gang of plutocrats and gutter snipe politicians the workers of Philadelphia are preparing to enter the field with a labor candidate and to wage a campaign that will expose the whole crew and pave the way for the building up of a state labor party that will fight against the frightful industrial tyranny maintained over the workers thru control of state power.

How the United States Army Makes Brutes Out of Men

By PAUL CROUCH.

If it had not been for the efforts of the class conscious workers represented by the International Labor Defense made in my behalf, I would still be a prisoner on that rock of hell, Alcatraz Island, facing a living death in which existence is a torture, for the rest of my life. And Walter Trumbull, sentenced by the army czars to twenty-six years at hard labor, would also be over there with me. Comrade Trumbull and I owe our freedom to the efforts of the working class.

Were Tortured For Truth.

I was sentenced to forty years at hard labor because I did not wish to be used as a tool for the enslavement and murder of my fellow workers. I saw that patriotism has two objects. First, to oppress and enslave other countries too weak to defend themselves. Second, to divert the attention of American workers while they are being exploited. Because Walter Trumbull and I saw these facts and called them to the attention of our fellow soldiers, we were considered dangerous by those who wish to use the soldier as cannon fodder to protect the millions of Wall Street.

At the time of our arrests, the Hawaiian Communist League was composed exclusively of soldiers, but it was our intention to extend our activities and unite the civilian workers and the soldier workers in a common movement against our oppressors.

Hawaiian Communist League.

Effect means little without an understanding of the cause. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the conditions in Hawaii and the army, which led to the Hawaiian Communist League, and the tactics of the government in using the soldier against the civilian worker while he, himself, is treated like a brute by his superior officers until he thinks of himself as an inferior being.

• • •

Before the organization of the Hawaiian Communist League, there had been a long strike of the Filipino plantation workers. The cost of living in Honolulu in a decent manner is even higher than here. Yet, the average wage was less than one dollar per day for ten hours hard labor under the tropic sun. The strikers demanded two dollars per day. Not only was this very modest demand denied, but the power of the government was used to aid the plantation owners in forcing the men back to work. While the American army stood ready to crush the least opposition with blood and steel, the local authorities used brutal force in suppressing the strike. If it had not been for the soldiers, the workers without doubt would have realized the motto of the Hawaiian Communist League: "Hawaii for Hawaiian workers." But the workers were forced back to work in slavery as before. Twenty-four Filipino workers were murdered at one time by the government agents of the plantation owners. Pablo Manlapit, the brave leader of the strikers, is in prison in Hawaii today, because of his efforts for the working class. He is eligible for parole, but the authorities refuse to release him unless he will agree to leave the Hawaiian Islands. This he refuses to do.

Economic Conscription.

It is said that the United States has a volunteer army. In reality, it is a conscripted army, drafted by more brutal methods than those in use by European countries. The majority of American soldiers were forced into the army by economic necessity—by unemployment and the fact that one must eat in order to live.

One hears much talk about American prosperity. Undoubtedly, the capitalists are prosperous. But in spite of all the wealth in this country, hundreds of thousands are unemployed and on the verge of starvation. Many of these unemployed enter the army. Remember, comrades, that the soldiers are the worst victims of capitalism, and we must carry our message of Revolution and freedom into the army, the last defense of capitalism. The army is the tool of capitalism, and we must take a definite and emphatic stand against imperialist wars and militarism. But the soldiers are fellow workers who have nothing in common with the interest of their officers. We must win them over to our cause. The Russian Revolution was won because the soldiers fought by the side of the civilian workers for freedom from an autocratic government and the capitalist system. That lesson some day will be repeated in America. And that day may not be far distant. There is no difference in the external appearance of a fresh egg and one ready to hatch. Capitalism contains the forces leading to its own destruction, and we must prepare for the final struggle.

• • •

Soldiers Brutalized.

The capitalist know that the soldier has everything in common with his fellow workers. Therefore, they use every possible means to prevent him from thinking and to crush all human instincts in him.

The soldier, forced into the army by economic necessity, has been told that he will get $21.00 per month plus all expenses during his period of training and that promotion with advance of pay is rapid. He understands that his job consists of drill and military duties. But he is soon disillusioned. He finds that many soldiers who have been in the army for years are still receiving only $21.00 per month. Not only that, but he must pay many of his own expenses, especially laundry and uniforms. The average soldier buys his own uniforms. In Hawaii, they were forced to do so. In some companies, the soldiers are requested to contribute to a fund so they can have better food than is supplied by the government. The soldier is forced to meet other expenses of a purely military nature.

Reading Banned.

Most intelligent workers think of the army as a place where men are taught the science of wholesale murder. Yes, it is, but they get their military drill in the morning, as a rule, and in the afternoon they put on their fatigue clothing and are required to do manual labor with non-commissioned officers for overseers. Really, every soldier in the army is a prisoner. He must be kept as busy as possible so that he will not have time to read and think. When the manuel labor in the afternoon is over, the soldier's day is not yet ended. He must keep his military equipment polished like a mirror, and is constantly preparing for inspections.

Frederick the Great once said that if his soldiers began to think not one of them would remain in the ranks. The American army officers realize that is true today. Serious reading on the part of the soldier is discouraged. Walter Trumbull was ordered by his company commander to destroy a copy of the National Geographic Magazine. It is especially undesirable for the soldier to learn about other countries. If he read about oppression in other nations he might compare it with his own enslavement and realize that the workers of all countries have a common cause, that they have nothing to lose but their chains and a world to gain.

Army Class Distinctions Rigid.

Nowhere else is class distinction so obvious as in the army. A soldier is not permitted to speak to an officer without permission, except in case of absolute necessity when on duty. If a soldier wishes to speak to a Colonel, in command of his regiment, he must explain his business to his First Sergeant and get permission to speak to the Company Commander. Then, he goes to his Captain, and salutes, standing stiffly at attention, and begins: "Sir, I have permission from the First Sergeant to speak to the Captain." He must always address an officer in the third person. The word "you" applied to an officer is an unpardonable offense. The Captain may deny the request, in which case there is nothing more to be done or said. But if permission is given, the soldier goes to the Adjutant and repeats the request to have the opportunity of actually addressing the sacred person of the regimental commander.

• • •

I could write indefinitely, telling how the soldier is treated like an inferior being. Along with this treatment, his mind is constantly being filled with the idea of nationalism, especially in Hawaii where most of the workers belong to other races. Everything possible is done to make him regard the natives with hostility and to prevent any personal association on a basis of equality. In Panama, soldiers are forbidden to marry natives. While he, himself, is being abused by his officers and taught to regard himself as far inferior to them, he is encouraged to find compensation in thinking of himself as superior to the native population so that he can be used as a tool for their enslavement.

Guard Houses Hell-Holes.

I have been discussing the relatively bright side of army life. But there are darker aspects. Alcatraz islands is more than a place of punishment. It is a sinister menace which constanty hangs over the head of every soldier, especially those who care to think for themselves or object to being cannon fooder for the use of Wall Street.

But Alcatraz and other disciplinary barracks are not the only places for the incarceration of soldiers in violation of all principles of justice and constitutional rights. Every regiment has a prison known as the guard house, where soldiers are held without bail in imprisonment at hard labor, sometimes for months, before trial. In these guard houses, soldiers often are treated worse than murderers who are imprisoned for life. In the Philippine Islands, soldiers in the guard house were forced to sleep on the cold cement floor with only one blanket. In Hawaii, at present, soldiers in guard houses are not permitted any reading matter except religious literature. They are given copies of the new testament. This is a good illustration of how religion is used as the opium of the people.

• • •

Barracks "Defies Imagination."

The soldiers in Hawaii are treated so harshly that many of them try to escape from the army and the Islands. But ships leaving Honolulu are carefully guarded against soldiers who try to escape, and those who attempt to do so are sentenced to six months in the Post Stockade at Schofield Barracks. Life there defies the imagination. Perhaps at no place in the world, except the French prison at Devil's Island, are prisoners treated more harshly. When at work, the order is: "Heads down, backs up, picks moving." Those who forget the order an instant are given extra work. When within the prison walls, they must set upon the floor. Anyone who sings or whistles is placed in solitary confinement on bread and water for seven days. No reading matter, except religious literature on Sunday, is permitted. Letters are delivered on Sunday and must be destroyed by the following day. If a prisoner is found with a newspaper or attempts to keep a letter from his mother or other relatives, he is given solitary confinement with no food except bread and water for seven days. The prisoner does not even have Sunday for a day of rest. In the morning he must prepare for inspections and in the afternoon, he is forced to submit to a dose of religious opium administered by an army Chaplain.

Boasts He Made Jail Hell.

Two former prisoners in the Schofield Stockade recently told me about a speech delivered by Major General William R. Smith, Commander of the Hawaiian Division. General Smith, they said, told them: "I have the law in this hand and you in this, and I will do with you as I wish. I know this place is hell because I have made it such."

These prisoners are not criminals. They are soldiers who could no longer endure the hell of army life. They had been led into the army by false pretenses and in desperation they tried to escape from the trap.

Press Suppresses Trial Facts.

Law is but a one sided affair with the military authorities and they do not hesitate to violate their own laws and resort to the underhanded methods. On February 19, 1925, Walter Trumbull and I were arrested and held without bail and without any charges or warrants against us until March 12. Charges were prepared then and we were tried in April. We were held incommunicado so that we could not get in touch with defense organizations and have proper defense when brought to trial. Army officers were appointed to defend us, but I could have defended myself much better without them. On February 20th, I wrote a letter from the guard house to my parents telling of my arrest. It was not mailed until about March 12th.

Contrary to usual procedure, the newspapers were not informed in advance of my trial, and after it became public, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin stated that it had been requested by the army authorities to suppress the facts in the case. Newspapers were given wrong information about the date of Comrade Trumbull's trial in their efforts to prevent reporters from being present.

Railroaded to Alcatraz.

Of course, in our case the government was more anxious than usual to railroad us to prison by any means and to suppress the facts. But really our case was typical of injustice common in the army. A prisoner now in Alcatraz, Anton Regnerson, was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment on a forgery charge. I made a careful study of his case and it appears that he was the goat so that the guilty persons, perhaps in responsible positions, might go free. The army officer, appointed to defend Regnerson, called on him only ten minutes before the beginning of the trial. Regnerson gave a list of witnesses who, he said, could prove him innocent. Also, he wished to take the stand in his own defense. But the officer "defending" him would not call the witnesses as requested and told Regnerson not to take the stand, saying there was no evidence against him and that he was certain to be found "not guilty." A short time ago, Regnerson wrote to the War Department, requesting an investigation of his case. He told about the failure of his "defense" to really defend him or let him defend himself. He offered to produced proof that he was away from the city on the day the crime was committed and that it was impossible for him to have been the guilty person. The request for an impartial and thorough investigation was refused by the army authorities. Why should they investigate? What does a human life mean to them?

• • •

Join the Army and Become a Pervert!

Not all prisoners in Alcatraz are innocent. Some are guilty of the worst crimes. As an illustration of the moral influence of the army, a large per cent of Alcatraz prisoners were imprisoned for the worst perversions. They are low types of degenerates, and should be treated in medical institutions. Perversions are common among those sentenced for other offenses. Recruiting signs says: "Join the army and become a man." If many parents could see what sort of men the army made of their sons, they would wish they had never lived. Alcatraz, as well as other prisons, is a training school for crime. Soldiers are sentenced for minor offences or even for no real crime at all, merely they can not easily lose their humanity and become brutes. Their spirits are broken in prison and their environment leads them into real crime. The real cause of crime is the capitalist system which makes a virtue of living at the expense of other.

Must Carry Message to Soldiers.

The average soldier today is without hope. He sees the brutal treatment around him, but he regards the government as all powerful, and soon his spirit is crushed. He becomes a selfish individualist with the motto: "Hurray for me—to hell with you." We must resurrect such hope as is left in the soldier. We must carry our Revolutionary message into the army, so that when the final struggle comes the soldier will fight by the side of the civilian workers instead of being used as a tool by the capitalists to murder them and help perpetuate his own enslavement.

The capitalists today are preparing for the next war. The workers, too, must prepare, or they will be used as cannin fodder against the workers of other countries and especially those of the Soviet Union. We must take a militant stand against militarism, and we must build up the International Labor Defense as the working class challenge to imperialist wars and economic slavery.

DRAMA

Kenneth Macgowan to Revive O'Neill and Shaw Plays

"Such Is Life," a play dealing with life in the Nineties, by Peter Blenny and Marie Armstrong Hecht, (formerly wife of Ben Hecht the novelist and playwright) will have its premiere at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

Kenneth MacGowan is going in for producing again, this time in partnership with Sidney Ross. Their first offering will be "The Queen Bee," a comedy by Ruth Hawthorne and Louise Connell. This may be followed by revivals of O'Neill plays and a play or two by Bernard Shaw. MacGowan productions last season included "The Great God Brown," "Deside Under the Elms," and "Beyond the Horizon" by O'Neill.

Edward Kliscu has been engaged by Ross Productions Inc., to direct their new play entitled "Mister Romeo," which is planned for Broadway showing.

William Danforth has joined the cast of "The Circus Princess," the operetta at the Winter Garden, succeeding George Hassell, who is to be featured in "The Wild Man of Borneo."

MARIE ARMSTRONG HECHT

Co-author with Peter Blancy of "Such Is Life" which opens at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

Music Notes

Luella Melius, coloratura soprano, will be the soloist at the first concert of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslawsky, conductor on October 12th at Carnegie Hall the first of a series of seven subscription performances to be given during the course of the season.

"La Forza Del Destino" will be presented by the Free Open-Air Opera Company at Starlight Stadium tomorrow night.

Daniel Mayer recitals during the month of October will include dance recitals by Tamiris, Martha Graham and Doris Niles, a song recital by Gil Valeriano, a piano recital by Irene Scharrer and song recitals by A. Finlay Campbell and Ena Berga.

Dusolina Giannini will begin her tour in October with a recital at Richmond, Va.

Lucilla de Vescovi, soprano, will give a series of four recitals at The John Golden Theatre devoted to the songs of Italy and Latin countries.

AMUSEMENTS

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Letters From Our Readers

Sacco and Vanzetti Live in Workers' Hearts.

Dear Comrade:

Your unselfish and courageous conduct during Sacco and Vanzetti week is deign to be remembered by workers.

I used to vote for the Socialist Party without being member of it. But, the rotten conduct of S. P. leaders and A. F. of L. heads certainly disgusted me. I cannot understand how the majority of workers don't see these sold-out leaders' tricks!

We will not forget Sacco and Vanzetti, our beloved brothers—martyrs of this odious rotten system.

Let Fuller and his associates enjoy their deeds—we will not answer them by terrorist acts—but the day when the proletariat will conquer the power. We say, Sacco and Vanzetti are not dead, they are alive in our hearts, they are living in our memory.

One of the N. Y. Workers.

Comrade:

I have just read your wonderful truth revealing pages in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti. I see the cartoons of men hanging, of electric chairs, of men clustered together with weapons in their hands, of dead bodies. I see words written in large black letters that speak of murder, of labor, of Sacco, of Vanzetti, of Ludlow, of death, of fight, of August 22.

What are the colleges doing for Sacco and Vanzetti? I attended the Columbia summer school this season. There were over thirteen thousands students attending the summer session and not once did I hear a word of protest against the whole black procedure that was taking place in Massachusetts. Thirteen thousand students, most all of them teachers!

Columbia University by its silence is just as guilty as the bloodthirsty colleges in Massachusetts.

K. Gardel, New York City.

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Perjury Trial of Rabbi Buchler May Be Finished Today

Today will probably see the close of the trial of Rabbi Samuel Buchler, secretary of the dock department, who is accused of perjury before the Grand Jury when he was called for questioning concerning the raising of funds for the Jewish Transylvania Hospital.

Buchler, who is president of the Hospital Committee, came in for investigation by the postal authorities because of his handkerchief and pencil drives which asked for two dollar donations for the hospital. On the stand yesterday, during his trial in the United States District Court, he was unable to explain why he had not produced the books and records of the hospital when the government demanded them; but he insisted that he had at all times told nothing but the truth in answer to the Grand Jury's questions concerning his "charity" activities.

Rabbi's Claims Denied.

Buchler claimed yesterday that he never had any official connection with James R. Klemas, who is now serving a jail sentence for a charity fraud for crippled children. This is a direct contradiction of Klemas' statement that he paid Buchler $300 for the privilege of conducting a drive in the city of Baltimore for the Transylvania Hospital.

Final arguments by both attorneys in this case will be made at the opening of this morning's session and the case will then go to the jury.

Furriers Union Meeting to Fight Unemployment

(Continued from Page One)

fur workers has already exceeded all bounds. The army of unemployed is growing weekly and is already running into the thousands."

Forced to make some apology for this deplorable condition, the right wing officials have accused the Joint Board of crowding the trade with apprentices. The truth of the matter is that during the last strike, these disrupters of the union filled the shops with scabs and learners and now the fur workers are suffering. A large number of fur finishers have been deprived of their jobs by scabs sent by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. "In every Associated shop," says Ben Gold, "there are learners who are taking the place of the fur workers."

Forcing Piece Work.

And in addition to this, the manufacturers are forcing the workers to accept piece work, all sorts of hurry-up systems and other methods of exploitation—all with the connivance and help of the right wing leaders.

The membership meetings tomorrow evening will welcome registered as well as unregistered fur workers, and those who have been so sadly misled by the traitorous representatives of the A. F. of L. and the International are urged to come and take part in the work of rebuilding their union. The meetings are scheduled as follows:

Cutters Local 1—Royal Hall, 55 East 4th Street; Operators Local 5—Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street; Nailers Local 10—Stuyvesant Casino, 142 2nd Avenue; Finishers Local 15—Astoria Annex, 61 East 4th Street.

Greet Delegates to Party Convention

(Continued from Page One)

ican workers who remain unorganized, William Z. Foster declared, "The Workers (Communist) Party of America is indeed the vanguard of the proletariat. It is taking the lead in the fight for industrial unionism, it is taking the lead in the organization of the unorganized, it played the leading role in the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

Urging American workers to learn the lesson from the Sacco and Vanzetti case to understand the nature of the class nature of the murder and to build the International Labor Defense, a resolution adopted at the meeting declared:

"The Party shall draw the attention of the American workers to the imperative necessity of building the International Labor Defense as a protective weapon against the ever-present danger of persecution.

"The Workers (Communist) Party will do all in its power to make the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti the cherished tradition of the American working class, to plant in the heart of the American proletariat a revolutionary hatred against capitalism and a revolutionary determination to end capitalism."

William W. Weinstone who greeted the delegates, Robert Minor, who spoke on the international situation, and Benjamin Gitlow, who stressed the growing strength of the Workers Party, were other speakers.

Catching Small Fry for Indictments in Milk Graft Scandal

Indictments may be sought shortly against "Small Fry" involved in the milk graft scandal, it was said today by acting District Attorney Pecora following his return from a brief vacation during which time he studied former Supreme Court Justice Kelly's report on the recent investigation.

No More Higher-Ups.

Pecora made it plain that no persons of prominence are involved in the data uncovered by the probe and expressed the belief that all the "higher ups" have been tried and convicted.

The report is understood to name minor employes in connection with the acceptance of small "gratuities." Whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant indictments in all cases will be determined quickly and the matter placed before the grand jury, as the district attorney's office is anxious to dispose of the milk cases, Pecora said.

ON THE DEATH MASKS OF SACCO, VANZETTI

By MICHAEL GOLD.

STUYVESANT CASINO is just another of our East Side halls. It glitters with too many mirrors, is loaded with gilt, gewgaws and rococo Cupids, lyres, and wreaths; it is painfully stylish. The hall pretends like so many others to be a salon of Louis the Magnificent, but no one is really fooled by this pretense.

For the hardwood floor is covered with sawdust. There is a dingy barroom where dingy near-beer is sold. The plentiful gilt trimmings are covered with fly-specks, and just outside the door is Second Avenue, where the loud shirt-sleeved life of the workers prevails.

Clubs of Jewish and Italian gangsters hold their "social" dances in this hall. Wailing Jewish orchestras have played Bulgars and Kazatskys at many a Jewish wedding here. There have been rivers and oceans of democratic-republican speeches flowing here. Meetings of Communists and socialists, too, and in many a strike of the needle trade workers this has been a strike headquarters, blue with smoke, and strewn with banana peels.

• • •

Today it has been converted, this hall of many changes, into a shrine of the East Side workers. The death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti are on view. For two days now about 50,000 workers—men, women and children—have passed silently with bared heads before the platform on which the masks are resting. There is a quiet, a reverence, a strange solemnity such as this raucous hall has never witnessed.

He also said "Long Live Anarchy." He also said, "My love to my children, my dear wife." He may have said other things, but they are not reported. He may have repeated the word of Cambronne; he may have looked beyond the walls of the execution chamber and beheld the vast army of capitalist judges, college presidents, governors, editors, ministers and millionaires, and flung at them the splendid word of Cambronne: Merde! It is not reported, but it is there in his last smile.

• • •

Vanzetti is serene. There is a beautiful calm on his long austere face. It is the peace of a dreamer who has not dreamed in vain. Vanzetti was a man filled with the poetry of the revolution. In his great heart there was all the pathos of the present, and the glory of the future. When he died, he was sure of the future. When he died, he was sure of the revolution. His blue steadfast eyes were filled with visions of the worker's world. He needed no priest tempting him with a mythical heaven; he was his own priest, and prophet, and poet, and his heaven was not in the clouds, but on earth. All his years of agony were not in vain. All his dark hours in the death-house were not in vain. He did not forgive his judges and jailors at the last; no, he never forgave capitalism. But he forgave the revolution which had chosen him for one of its martyrs; which had led him to the electric chair; he was sure it was not in vain.

• • •

The children stare at the two significant masks and go away thoughtfully. They will grow up and remember. And the workers who file by so solemnly will remember. And history will remember, and this crude, gilt worker's hall will be remembered.

• • •

Six workers, men and women, stand constantly as a guard of honor on each side of the platform. They are dressed in vivid red blouses. There are any number of flowers, red roses and carnations, banked about the masks. These come from different unions and labor organizations. The smell of the dying flowers fills the room.

There is red bunting, and touches of black. There is a memorial sculpture, with a square worker's fist jutting out of it. There is red everywhere—bright brave red of the revolution. And a dozen cops swing their clubs idly and lounge about, marvelling at this strange solemn atmosphere.

• • •

The workers go by slowly, staring thoughtfully at the masks. They come all day and night, some of them before going to work, others weary after a day in the shops. There are many school children, thousands of them. It is a spectacle for them; everyone on the East Side has heard of Sacco and Vanzetti, and they are curious.

There are almost a million people on the East Side, and it is safe to say the vast majority of them, even when not radical, have been stirred by the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. They may not understand the broad issues involved, but with a sure proletarian instinct they feel the injustice meted out to two fellow-workers, two fellow-immigrants in the Promised Land.

The children gaze with awe. They will talk about this many a day. They will remember these names, and when they grow up the dim seeds planted during these weeks will grow into something red and daring as this bunting.

The death masks are white and still under the stare of so many eyes. Sacco, in death as in life, has his scornful defiant smile of a brave worker. There was humor in this man; as he sat down in the electric chair he greeted the frock-coated dignataries about him with a satirical: "Good evening, Gentlemen!"

Rome Flight Dlayed.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Old Glory waited on the runway here for the start of the Rome-and-return flight.

Lloyd Bertaud declared he had been getting weather reports during the afternoon which indicated two storm areas along the ship lanes.

The assessment list for the construction of the new $2,000,000 beach channel drive through the Rockaways, Queens, which recently aroused protests from taxpayers in that section, has been revised by the board of assessors, according to information received from reliable sources in the Rockaways, Queens, yesterday.

Noel C. Scaffa, private detective who has done much work for insurance companies in connection with the tracing of stolen jewelry, was expected to come to Southhampton, perhaps yesterday to join the investigation into the theft of approximately [illegible] from the summer home of James H. Snowden.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Newark Meeting Friday.

The Newark Branch of the Workers Party will hold an open air meeting Friday at Market Plaza.

• • •

Rooms Wanted.

Rooms wanted for comrades to stay during convention time. Inquire at Workers' School if you can put up one or more comrades free of charge. Ten more comrades from the anthracite coming.

• • •

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fraikin at the District Office, 108 East 11th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Bronx Class Wednesday.

Members of the Bronx unit of the Young Workers League are requested to attend the class, Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road.

Unorganized Plumbers Hold Meet Tomorrow

All unorganized plumbers are invited to attend a meeting tomorrow night, 8 p. m. at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. Immediate steps to improve conditions will be taken up.

The General Association of Jobbing and Alteration Plumbers, who have announced the meeting, is a recently formed organization of workers who had been left unorganized in the past. As a result the conditions in the trade are unbelivealby poor. Unemployment is severe and regular. The most vicious extremes of the speed up system have been established. While the workers in the trade are frequently among the most skilled in the building trades, their pay is approximately one-half that received by the organized trades workers.

Policeman Charged With Murder May Plead "Insanity"

Patrolman Daniel J. Graham, indicted for the murder of Judson H. Pratt, construction company engineer whom he was assigned to guard, may seek to escape the electric chair by pleading insanity.

He has asked that Thomas McDonald, attorney, of 320 Broadway, defend him. MacDonald has not decided to take the case, but has announced that if he does he will ask for the appointment of a lunacy commission. He will probably appear for the policeman tomorrow.

Meanwhile Graham seems unmoved by the situation he is in. He ate a hearty breakfast today, which he ordered himself after spurning the usual prison fare. He has no cell mate, and has refused to see anyone but his lawyer.

At the home of the dead man, plans were completed for the funeral. Services will be held at the Winthrop Avenue house. The body of Pratt will be taken to Onondaga, N. Y., his birthplace.

Thousand Murders Per Month Committed Here

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Murders in the United States average one thousand a month the year around, Oscar Hallam, of St. Paul, Minnesota, chairman of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association told the opening session of the convention today. He advocated central bureaus of criminal identification in every state as a check upon violent crimes. Virtually all of the major crimes he said, are committed by a relatively small social group.

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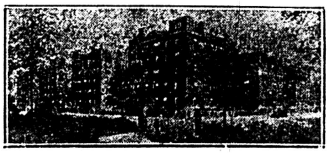

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MRS. ROSE SACCO: A FIGHTER

By Walter Snow

"I would go to the ends of the earth for the labor cause."

These were the words of Mrs. Rose Sacco, that thin little woman in black whose devotion to her long-imprisoned husband has made her beloved by millions of workers.

The thousands who cheered her in Union Square Tuesday know she is glad of their solidarity and faithful to them. Did she not come to their memorial meeting even tho members of the Boston Defense Committee barred her from bringing her husband's ashes?

* * *

And altho after the meeting police prohibited her from going directly to view the clenched fist memorial and death masks at Stuyvesant Casino—sidetracking the automobile in which she was riding to prevent a solemn funeral march—Mrs. Sacco later in the evening visited the Casino.

When a DAILY WORKER reporter met her at the Casino, she was too tired to talk. But her faithful friend, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, of Boston, who flaunted Back Bay traditions by going to the aid of two foreign-born workers framed by Massachusetts mill owners, spoke for her.

"Rose is whole-heartedly in the fight," said Mrs. Henderson. "I have never known such a militant little woman before. She is an inspiration to me."

* * *

Mrs. Henderson was one member of the Boston Committee who kept faith with New York workers by coming to Union Square. Before she left Boston at 1 o'clock on the "Knickerbocker," of the Shore Line, she made every possible move to bring the ashes of the men for whom she had fought seven years along.

Last night she shared a single bedroom in the Hotel Sheldon, 49th St. and Lexington Ave., with Mrs. Sacco. "We don't need a suite," she said. "There are two beds in the room. That is enough for two women whom grief has made sisters."

The two women, however, do not believe in perpetually hanging their heads. They have faith in solidarity and wish to arouse and organize the working class. They intend to train Dante Sacco, the martyr's son, to become a labor organizer.

Mrs. Henderson had harsh words for the police who hurried the line of mourners past the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial in the Casino. "Your New York police are just as brutal as the ones we have in Boston," she said.

ASKED WHAT SHE TOUGHT OF THE COMMUNIST ANTI-AMERICAN LEGION DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE, HER EYES GLEAMED WITH FIRE. "IT WOULD BE MARVELOUS IF THE FRENCH WORKERS COULD PREVENT THE LEGION FROM HOLDING THEIR CONVENTION IN PARIS. I HOPE THE FRENCH MILITARISTS DON'T CAUSE ANY VIOLENCE, HOWEVER."

Mrs. Sacco said again and again that she wished to thank the thousands of workers who came to salute the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti at Union Square.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations which have extended from South America to the Soviet Union have written a new chapter in history," she declared.

Miss Luigi Vanzetti was unable to come to New York because she was prostrated at the home of Beltrando Brini, in North Plymouth—the same Brini who, as a boy, sold eels with Vanzetti in the Italian district on the day of the South Braintree murder, Mrs. Sacco explained. Mrs. Sacco will soon return to her home in Malden, Mass., from New York.

HENRI DETERDING RAGES AND TALKS "HUMANITY" AS STANDARD OIL TAKES SOVIET OIL HE LOST

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The recent apparent conflict of opinions among the leaders of Standard Oil groups as to the morality of dealing in Russian oil is causing wide spread interest in European oil circles.

Socony and Socony Differ.

The curious thing is that the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company who are buying, or selling on commission, very large quantities of Russian oil, are the holders of a large amount of Nobel Oil Stock, which they purchased since the Russian Revolution. They make no scruples about doing business, while Standard Oil of New Jersey, who had no holdings in Czarist oil concerns are, apparently siding with the Shell interests who have alternately bought or bargained for Russian oil or denounced the Soviet "in the interests of humanitarianism and business morality." It is probable that the Standard Oil of New Jersey is seriously embarrassed by the over-production of their subsidiaries, and need the Eastern markets of their brother trusts to relieve the situation.

The Standard Oil of New York, which apparently finds a market within its areas in the United States of America for all, or nearly all the oil its producing subsidiaries can deliver, has created a chain of storage and distribution plants throughout the Far and Near East, and in East and South Africa. Colombo and Port Said once the important oil bunkering stations monopolized by the Royal Dutch Shell group—with their 60 per cent Dutch and 40 per cent British control—are now the arenas for a challenge by Standard Oil of New York. The latter has now storage capacity for 85,000,000 barrels in these areas and served by 43 oil tankers, a large number of barges and river craft operated by its subsidiaries. Russian oil is to fill this field.

Noble Deterding Also Bid to U.S.S.R.

Sir Henri Deterding, leader of the Shell Group, now claims that Standard Oil of New York is wrong to have relations with the Soviet, who he accuses of using money derived from oil sales for fostering Communism in the Dutch East Indies. Incidentally it is reported that Sir Henri, eminent moralist and a proponent of humanitarianism as he purports to be, made an offer, it is rumored, in November of last year for the monopoly of marketing Soviet oil in the world's market.

The campaign against Russian oil in Great Britain is dying down, as the attitude of the Government in stimulating Russian trade, despite the suspension of diplomatic relations, plainly discourages the Combine and the Rothermere Press. A recent effort by the conservative council of the small West country town of Barnstaple to prevent the Russian Oil Products Ltd. from opening a distributing depot at that place was overridden by the Home Secretary himself.

The Vacuum Oil Company has issued a circular to its representatives in Great Britain concluding with a statement to the effect that the ownership of petroleum wells in Russia has changed as a result of the revolution which, it states, is entirely a domestic affair of the Russians themselves. This comes, be it noted, from a company holding parcels of stocks from expropriated companies.

Another angle is touched by the London editor of the "Yorkshire Post." He says, "whatever may be the outcome of this conflict, some authorities hold the view that if Russian oil is seriously boycotted, it may mean that other sources of oil supplies will be seriously depleted, and that the position will eventually be reached where Russia dominates the world's oil markets. This is considered to be undesirable since it may give undue power to the Soviet in this respect."

Philippine Governor Refuses to State His Policy; Bans Newsmen

MANILA, Aug. 30.—The high-handed and characteristic action of acting-Governor General Eugene Gilmore in refusing to grant any interview to Philippine newspapermen has met with a reprisal in the form of a journalistic boycott of the American official. No Manila paper will permit the acting-Governor's name to appear anywhere in its columns until he has made a statement of his policy either personally or thru his cabinet.

The acting-Governor had issued orders banning the Philippine newspapermen from the Malacanan Palace where his offices are.

Gilmore has been acting-Governor since the death of Leonard Wood and his refusal to interview the native journalist is attributed to his uncertainty as to what form the future Coolidge rubber policy in the Islands is to take.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The members of the Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission accompanied by the directors of the Connecticut Forestry Association will make an inspection trip of the Westchester County park system on September 14th, with a view to having a park development policy for Connecticut.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

The venerable secretary of state of the United States, Frank Kellogg, making an important speech in honor of Walter Johnson, famous baseball pitcher. Kellogg, a lame-duck senator from Minnesota, has become noted for his stupid blunders in negotiating the errands of the American Empire.

REVOLUTIONARY CHINESE PEASANTS

Peasant Self-Defense Corps of Hayuanchu village of Fanyhsien in celebration of their success in suppressing anti-revolutionists—June 13, 1925.

The Peasant Revolution

By EARL BROWDER.
ARTICLE V.

THE rise of the peasants has been accompanied by strife and bloodshed from the beginning. It is a mistake to suppose that the recent suppressions in Hunan and Hupeh are extraordinary occurances in themselves; the new development consists only in the fact that now the central government apparatus has itself turned against the peasants. The fundamental struggle in the villages has been of the nature of civil war from the very beginnings of the peasant movement. A few original documents will show this better than all my own exposition.

Here is the speech of Yi Li-yuan, Chairman of the Hunan Peasants Union, on the occasion of the Hupeh peasant reception to the International Workers' Delegation, on April 2, 1927. It is brief enough to report in full, and is classical in its simplicity:

"I have the honor to represent the peasants of Hunan to attend this grand meeting today. I have also something to speak to you relating the conditions of the Hunan peasants. It would be greatly appreciated if you, dear comrades, could give us a little bit of assistance. Peasants of Hunan and Hupeh must have a close relation with one another as hands and feet of a body do. Hunan peasants are as poor as you are. Within this few years the rents are increased terribly by the landowners. Sixty percent of the harvest which we have got through our hard work must go to the hands of the landowners who use this unearned profit for their own amusement and comfort, while we, the peasants, have little left for our living. Furthermore, if the harvest is bad we have no means to pay the rents other than actioning our wives and children. Comrades, how pitiful we are! Should we not overthrow these cruel and wicked landowners?

Fight Landowners Also.

"We peasants want to participate in that which we have produced. We strike not only to exterminate militarists but also landowners. The landowners in forty districts of Hunan have been overthrown by us. Most of them have fled and taken refuge in the Wuhan cities. You have to help us to overthrow them too. We know that the strength of the nationalist revolution is dependent upon the help of the community. For this reason we must support the revolutionary leaders in order to accomplish the revolution. The National Peasants' Union has just been organized. Peasants of various provinces must work together so as to set up a firm foundation for the General Peasants' Union. He who opposes the peasants movement is opposing the nationalist revolution."

* * *

In "The Plough", organ of the peasant movement (issue No. 7), a report on the Kwangtung conditions says: "The present livelihood of peasants in rural villages is like that of fish in a drying pond which can neithed fly nor run away". This document, which contained the political line for the 1926 Peasant' Congress in Canton, just a year before the great upheavals in Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow and Changsha, has great historical value; like many of the Chinese documents which I gathered during my visit, it is more valuable than libraries of books written in the West, for arriving at an intimate understanding of the Chinese revolution. The following are some of the most important paragraphs.

Struggle of Peasants.

"The peasants' struggle, caused by the suppressions, has on the one hand proved the failure of being unorganized, for by want of organizations the peasants have suffered great sacrifices, and on the other hand has given teachings hastening their eagerness in revolution. It also resulted in the present movement. At present, the peasants have organizations. It is the mark of progress in the procedure of the peasant struggle. The promotion of peasant movements and the organization of peasant' unions in Kwantung were caused by two factors.

"Indirectly, it was due to the effect of the world revolutionary tendency, owing to the achievement of the revolution of workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, of the students' patriotic movement on May 4, protesting against Japan and overthrowing the traitors of the first strike of the Canton seamen, protesting against the imperialists and foreign capitalists, of the massacres in Peking and Hankow on February 7th, directly denouncing the militarists Chao Kan and Wu Peifu and indirectly against the English imperialists and American imperialists whom Chao and Wu conspired with. It is the great movement for the economical and political struggle of the masses of workers.

"Directly, it was due to the peasants' oppressions by the imperialists, militarists, compradores, and landlords.

"Upon seeing workers have labor unions, merchants have merchants associations, and students have student unions, so the peasants began to organize peasant unions. From this point of view, we may know that the significance of the beginning of the organization of peasant unions is very simple. But, really, the peasants suffered a great grievance and hoped to have unions just as merchants, students, and workers to unite themselves. The landlord class who held the economical, political and educational power of villages, upon seeing that the peasants rose to organize peasant unions, recognized that it would be harmful to the power of their controlling classes and so suppressed the peasants more seriously and made obstacle to the peasants' progress, fabricating rumors to fool and to threaten the peasants. Indedd, they tried in every way possible to violate peasants' unions and to suppress the peasants. In 1922, the Hai Fung landlords and depraved gentries conspired — with the militarist Chang Chiung-ming, ordering the District Magistrate to arrest and to imprison the peasants' leaders of the Hai Fung peasant union. In 1923, when the peasant corps of Wan Lo village of Shun Tak district prepared to inaugurate, the local Militia Board conspired with the District Magistrate Chow Chiching prohibiting the peasant corps to register.

Escape Isolation.

"In 1924, the Kong Tung landlords conspired with the District Magistrate Lei Chai-yuen destroying the Kong Tung village peasant union, Kwong Ning district, with armed force of the unlawful militia. Fortunately, since the peasant movement, the militia, defense board, self-control union, etc., which were organized by the landlords, gentries, rowdies, and peasants jointly, were all dismissed. For instance, at that time, peasants who used to be members of militia, severed their connections with the militia and rose to protest against militia. Gradually, among the rural villages, two opponent organizations existed, namely, the organization of the landlord class and the organization of the peasant class; the former are the militia, defense corps, etc., and the latter is the peasant union organized voluntarily by the peasants. None of the members of the militia of the places where peasants' unions exist, are peasants, but only the rowdies, beggars, bandits, etc. At the same time, the peasants have been able to come out of the manifold confinement of localism and clanism, and have organized village peasant' unions with peasants under different surnames, and division peasant' unions with a number of village peasant unions. (To Be Continued.)

SACRIFICE!

(On the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti)

By HILDEGARDE OLGA ALEXANDER

For seven years you suffered
Tortures hard to tell
The anguish of a mind
Racked with the fires of hell.
The sufferings you bore
Were for the views you held
Not for the Braintree murder
Of the two that bullets felled.

The land of the brave
And the land of the free
Did not fulfill your hopes
You found no liberty.
For liberty was the cross
They crucified you on
And justice were the nails
That drove you thereupon.

They clamored for your body,
They vanquished not your soul,
And, in the name of justice,
Tyranny claimed its toll.
They burned your wasted body,
Yet, could they hope to still
The voices raised in protest
Against such bloody will?

On the altar of humanity
You were the sacrifice
And "Justice" jeered and sneered
When with your lives you paid the
price;
But the words of many centuries
Were echoed down to you,
Your heart cried out "Forgive them
For they know not what they do."

Your martyrdom is over
Yet nothing can efface
The cause you gave your lives for
Which breathes hope to every race.

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the Seventh Installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

* * *

24. One must differentiate between these two forms of pacifism. While Communists are prepared patiently for weeks and months on end if necessary to explain to the workers their errors endeavoring to draw them into a "united workers' front" with the vanguard of the working class and helping them in the course of the struggle to overcome these errors, they must be utterly relentless in regard to the "leaders," who, taking advantage of the confused pacifist ideas among the proletariat, give this pacifism the definite form of a "position" and give various false explanations of the fundamental principle.

"One of the forms of deceiving the working class," wrote Lenin during the war in the year 1915, "is pacifism and the abstract preaching of peace. Under capitalism and particularly in its imperialist stage, war is inevitable. To preach peace at the present time without at the same time calling upon the masses for revolutionary action, can serve only to sow illusions, corrupt the proletariat by imbuing them with confidence in the humaneness of the bourgeoisie and convert it into a plaything of the secret diplomacy of the belligerent countries." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 51 "Pacifism and the Slogan of Peace").

25. Among these pacifist muddleheads who "preach peace without at the same time calling upon the masses for revolutionary action" must be included first of all, the British Independent Labor Party, which has not taken a single practical step towards the mobolization of the British working class and the soldiers and sailors for the struggle against British imperialism. The Independent Labor Party stubbornly rejected the united front with the Communist Party. It condemned the "violence" and armed struggle of the Chinese masses against the foreign imperialists, it advocated "negotiations" in order to paralyze the further development of the national revolutionary movement in China.

Not less harmful is another form of this "socialist pacifism," namely, the peculiar religious-mystical "anti-militarism" associated with Lansbury and supported by the Independent Labor Party. It is limited to voting against war credits, to the advocacy of individual and collective refusal to do military service and to transport arms in the event of war. This group is coming more and more under the influence of the Labor Party and is capitulating before British imperialism. This pseudo-socialist pacifism is dangerous because it creates among the workers the illusion that social democracy, at least its pacifist section, is prepared to fight against war. As a matter of fact it only helps to suppress the question of genuine mass methods of struggling against war.

Tactical Questions in the Struggle Aagainst Imperialist Wars.

26. Lenin's presentation of the question of war determines the tactics of the Communist Parties for an entire historical epoch, the epoch of imperialist wars. Slogans like "War Against War," "Convert the imperialist war into civil war," "Defeat of the home bourgeois government in an imperialist war," remain today classical examples of true revolutionary internationalism. Leninism has rendered the great service of dealing with the question of war in its concrete historical conditions; the following three types of wars were laid down: (a) wars between imperialist states; (b) national revolutionary wars against imperialism including also colonial countries (China); (c) capitalist counter-revolutionary wars against the proletarian revolution and countreis building up Socialism. The Comintern has now merely to put into concrete form—with regards to wars of the last two types—the general treatment of the question of war, which Bolshevism laid down most fully with regard to wars between imperialist states.

27. Bolshevism first of all rejects: (a) a frivolous treatment of the question of war. In his draft of instructions to the Russian delegation to the Hague conference, Lenin very emphatically warned against any frivolous treatment of the methods of struggle against war. He advised all Communists Parties to take into consideration the actual conditions in which war arises; the secrecy with which preparations are made for it; its unexpected outbreak, the helplessness of the "ordinary organization of the workers" even if it calls itself revolutionary, in the face of an actual menace of war; the fact that "the overwhelming majority of the toilers will decide the question (of national defense) in favor of their own bourgeoisie, owing to the powerful pressure exercised by the bourgeois state apparatus. (To Be Continued.)

FOREIGN CONCESSIONS CAN DO PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN SOVIET UNION

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, (By Mail) Aug. 22.—"In our enterprise we have gone back into Russia purely as business people and have been treated as such by the Soviet Government," said Mr. Herbert Guedella, chariman, at the ordinary general meeting of the Lena Goldfields, Ltd., in London on July 29th. "It is not for me to criticize the recent action which has disturbed the relations between the governments of Great Britain and Soviet Russia."

Talks About Russia.

"I presume," he went on, "that we may be permitted to claim some little experience of working conditions in Russia, and that in fact we are better acquainted with them than the various people who write so much in the British press on this subject. We employ many thousands of workers, and, thru the various trade unions we work under collective agreements, which are strictly adhered to. I can assure you our workers are not underpaid, and their efficiency compares favorably with those of other European countries."

Earlier in his report, Mr. Guedella showed the great difficulties associated with operating gold fields in the inaccessible reaches of the Lena River, which drains into the Arctic Ocean thru a vast delta. "We have to provide not merely technical stores and spares for our business but also the necessities of life for the 5000 workers and dependents at Bodaibo, the center of the Lena enterprise, but we buy in London a variety of goods unobtainable in Russia. We buy vast quantities of flour, etc., in Moscow, while livestock is purchased in Mongolia and driven across the plains to Irkutsk where we undertake the necessary transport for the final thousand miles to Bodaibo."

Hard Conditions.

"In winter we are cut off for supplies, only the mail getting thru. We operate the 95-mile length of railway from the river to Bodaibo.

"Engineers estimate that about 114 million cubic yards of gold bearing sands have already been proved giving a gold content of about 35 cents per yard. This will give sufficient work for four of the largest type Bucyrus dredges for ten years. Our first dredge will start work next year and will be followed speedily by others, which will supersede the present uneconomical drift mining.

Get Copper and Iron.

"Under a fifty-year concession we have taken over the copper and iron mines and smelters and iron works of the Sissert property and similar deposits and installations at Revda in the Urals. Our chief attention will be devoted to the famous Degtiarsky copper seam which is estimated to contain 6,000,000 tons of pyritic ore, and to treat which we are considering the erection of a plant with a capacity of 2000 tons of ore a day."

"Our third area is 15,500 square miles in the Altai-Irtysh river basin with its immense reserves of silver, copper and lead. I can not be considered as exaggerating," observed Mr. Guedella, "if I use the word 'enormous' with regard to its future possibilities."

Following the report of a substantial profit on the year's working Mr. Guedella concluded "So far as possible we have always endeavored to adhere to the general basis of agreement, but, when necessary we have not hesitated to approach the Chief Concessions Committee to point out our difficulties in certain directions. On such occasions we have always received sympathetic consideration. I think that it has now been recognised that our sole policy is to create and establish our enterprise on a large scale on sound and businesslike lines with results that cannot but be reciprocally advantageous both to the Soviet Government and ourselves."

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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PLAN SACCO-VANZETTI ASHES IN PARIS BY SEPT. 19

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

RUMORS persist that Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce is the favored candidate of the administration for the G. O. P. presidential nomination. This should not surprise anybody. Hoover would make an efficient tool of American imperialism in the white house. He has served Wall Street well for many years. Yet, Lowden, Dawes and others may be more adept at manipulating the political machinery than Hoover.

* * *

AL SMITH is believed to have a good chance of winning the Democrat party nomination. His chief rival William Gibbs McAdoo is pretty well out of the picture. With Smith leading the voters that follow the democrat banner and Hoover riding the elephant, the financial rulers of this country can take a trip around the world with an easy conscience knowing that no matter which of the two loses, they will win. Until the workers of this country seriously begin to build a Labor Party the ruling-classes of this country can sleep easily.

* * *

SUPERINTENDENT McAndrew of the Chicago school system has been temporarily ousted from his position by the Thompson administration. McAndrew is an extreme reactionary and aroused the anger of the school teachers when he prohibited the teachers' councils from meeting during school hours. Since he assumed office the teachers have had no say in determining what kind of instruction should be given the children. McAndrew's discomfiture will cause no pain to the school teachers.

* * *

LORD CECIL has resigned from the Baldwin cabinet because of disagreement with his colleagues over the question of naval disarmament. It should not be assumed because of this that Cecil does not believe the British Empire should have the largest navy in the world. He does. His disagreement with the rest of the cabinet is over method rather than a question of principle. His letter of resignation, however, reveals that Great Britain as well as the United States and Japan did not have a serious interest in disarmament but were simply jockeying for position. Confirmation of our own conviction from such an authoritative source is not to be sneezed at.

ACCORDING to newspaper dispatches from Martins Ferry, Ohio, the striking miners and company gunmen are exchanging shots. Driven to desperation by the conduct of the strikebreakers the miners were forced to retaliate. What is John L. Lewis doing or saying those days? There was a time in the history of the United Mine Workers of America when the entire strength of that once powerful organization would be thrown into the struggle against the employers. Now Lewis and his good man "Friday" Searles, are too busy going around "exposing" radicals at chambers of commerce meetings to have any time left for fighting the miners' battles.

THE Sacco-Vanzetti trial was fair according to Attorney-General Arthur K. Reading of Massachusetts, speaking in Buffalo. It was perfectly fair to the ruling class that wanted their blood but if the farce was prolonged for seven more years the two condemned workers would have no more chance to escape with their lives than a mouse who is being teased by a cat.

Convict Worker for Carrying Red Flag At Union Sq. Meet

Placido Rodriguez, a waiter who was arrested Monday when the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting in Union Square ended, was found guilty of disorderly conduct yesterday by Magistrate Goodman in the Yorkville Court. He was remanded until tomorrow for investigation and sentence. The original charge was criminal anarchy.

Rodriguez, together with thousands of other workers had started to follow the automobile bearing the armed fist that was going to Stuyvesant Casino when he was taken into custody. Because he was carrying a red flag he was severely beaten and then placed under arrest by two detectives. Mounted police rode into the crowd of workers who were near Rodriguez and threw many to the sidewalk under the horses' hoofs.

5th Party Convention Opens Today

IRVING PLAZA HALL SCENE OF 4-DAY MEETING

Lovestone and Foster to Make Reports

Business sessions of the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will begin today at one o'clock at the Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, when Jay Lovestone, acting secretary of the Party since the death of C. E. Ruthenberg in March, calls the delegates to order.

The convention actually got under way with the holding of the demonstration of welcome at the Central Opera House last night.

Entire Nation Represented.

All sections of the nation will be represented at the convention by the 50 delegates, some of these coming from the states of Washington and California on the Pacific Coast. There will be about 30 fraternal delegates from various organizations. All Party publications have been invited to send fraternal delegates.

Acting Secretary Lovestone will make the report to the convention for the political committee. William Z. Foster will report on the trade union work of the Party.

Four-day Convention.

It is expected that the convention will extend over four days. Sessions will be held after the first day as follows: 10.30 to 1 o'clock; 2.30 to 5.30 o'clock; 7.30 to 10.30 o'clock.

ADD GUNMEN FOR OHIO MINE AREA; EVICTIONS GROW

Wives and Daughters of Miners Fight Scabs

BELLAIRE, O., (FP.) Aug. 30.—The ruthless determination of Ohio mine operators to cut wages below the subsistance level is bearing fruit in acutely strained relations in the mining camps. The lockout declared on April 1 was simply the formal recognition of a condition that had existed in some cases several years previous. The union scale of $7.50 a day would not be paid, the operators asserted, while coal was being mined in West Virginia and Kentucky, across the river, for $5 non-union.

Gunmen Increase.

Though some mines have remained closed down, others have attempted to resume on a non-union basis with strikebreakers brought from Pittsburgh and elsewhere. These have encountered unionists who in most cases persuaded them by various devices to quit the job and clear out. There have been troop movements and enrolment of mine guards. These are gunmen in company pay but deputized under state law by the sheriffs.

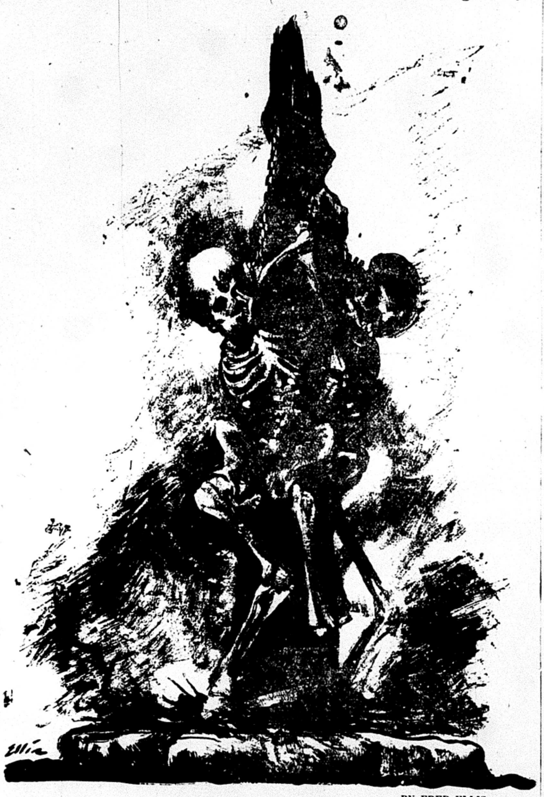
The wives and daughters of miners, seeing strangers coming to rob the men of their jobs, are among the most active elements in putting a sense of shame into the invaders, both strikebreakers and guards.

Spirit is Militant.

There is a good deal of militancy remaining in the Ohio district of the United Mine Workers. Traditions of the brave old days when unionists stopped trains and uncoupled locomotives pulling scab coal to the lake ports from across the river are not forgotten. The memory is still green of the occasion when the militia was met at the station as it came into the coal fields and each soldier was stripped of rifle and bayonet as he stepped off the train. The strikers then formed the guardsmen in column of fours and marched them to the next station.

The companies are using methods of warfare against labor unprecedented in this state. They are copying the western Pennsylvania operators. The Florence mines at Glen Run shut off the town's water supply when the miners would not go underground at the non-union rate. Evictions from company houses are becoming more frequent throughout the district. The principal points of struggle are Bellaire, Martin's Ferry, Shadyside, Steubenville and Yorkville.

Did You See What I Did to Those Anarchistic Bastards?—Judge Thayer



BY FRED ELLIS

CHEN AND MADAM SUN YAT SEN ON WAY TO MOSCOW

(Spcial To Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, are on their way to Moscow via Khabarovsk.

In reply to the greetings of representatives of the Communist Party, Chen declared, "The left wing of the Kuomintag has not been destroyed by the quarrels among the Wuhan generals. In the struggle which will develop in the very near future we will be able to bring the revolution to victory in co-operation with the Communist Party."

Eugene Chen and Mme. Sun Yatsen left the Wuhan Government when it turned counter-revolutionary—fought the left wing elements and refused to develop the agrarian revolution.

Harbor Workers Lose Benefits of Federal Compensation Laws

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 30.—Workers on floating rafts and floating pile drivers in the construction of bulk heads, piers, docks and industrial plants at the water's edge have been excluded from the protection of the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act. These workers are thus thrown into the twilight zone between land workers protected by state laws and water workers who come under the new federal compensation act.

Joint Defense Jamboree Will Jam the Starlight Park on September 3rd

Postpone.

Postpone all your hikes, outings, etc. so that you can attend the Joint Defense.

Jamboree.

On Saturday September 3rd in Starlight Park Bronx. Buses will leave Starlight Park for the various camps at the close of the affair. If you want the militant Needle Trades workers to win the fight, rally to the support of this affair which is going to be the most decisive in history of the fight.

Navy Protects Her Own; Acquits Aviator Charged With Endangering Public

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Lieut. Thomas R. Williamson, Jr., naval aviator on trial before a general naval court martial, charged with acrobatics in the air and flying too low over apartment houses on July 24, today was acquitted on four specifications and presumably convicted on two.

The specifications "not proven" were the second, involving acrobatics, prohibited by the navy below an altitude of 1,500 feet, and four, five and six, all of which charged violations of the department of commerce air regulations.

Announcement of the verdict concerning charges of low flying will not be made public officially until after review by the secretary of the navy.

CHICAGO MOVIES SUSPEND; 25,000 UNION MEN STRIKE

CHICAGO, Aug. 30. — Over 400 theaters in Chicago and its suburbs continue to be closed following the strike caused by a dispute between the motion picture operators union and the motion picture exhibitors' association.

25,000 Idle.

Twenty-five thousand employes in the theatres are affected by the strike which was called by the union when the bosses refused to reinstate four operators in the Belmont and Orpheum theatres.

It is estimated that a half a million people in the city were deprived last night of their usual form of amusement, with the result that other business activities of a similar nature reported flourishing incomes.

Neither side today offered any hope of immediate settlement altho the theatre owners were to meet today to consider whether they would accept arbitration in case the union made overtures.

Strike 100% Solid.

Representatives of the union, however, declared that victory would come shortly, the men being 100 per cent behind the strike. They explained that the bosses' interpretation of their agreement which the latter claim gives them the right to fire workers "when they change their program" constitute a serious threat to their organization.

Meanwhile radio dealers reported heavy sales increased today as a result of the shutdown of the theatres.

OPENING DAY OF AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION IS TO WITNESS GIANT MEMORIAL BY FRENCH COMMUNISTS

Luigia Vanzetti Plans to Sail on Cunard Liner Soon on Return to Italy

It became more certain yesterday that the ashes of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will arrive in Paris before September 19th when the convention of the American Legion is scheduled to open. French workers are striving to offset the meeting of the American fascists with a giant Sacco-Vanzetti memorial.

The ashes of the two murdered workers will be divided and placed in four urns, two of which will go to Paris with Luigia Vanzetti, sister of Bartolomeo, two of which will remain in Plymouth.

Sailing on a Cunard liner in a little over a week, Luigia Vanzetti will reach Paris before the opening of the Legion convention. Her arrival in Paris was once the occasion of a mass demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti. But that was before her brother and Sacco had gone to their doom in the electric chair.

The arrival of the ashes of the murdered workers in Paris is expected to crystallize sentiment against American capitalism which perpetrated the murder and to prevent the opening of the American fascist congress in Paris.

Luigia Vanzetti is expected to sail with the ashes on either the Mauretania, which leaves New York, Sept. 7th, or the Caledonia, which leaves on the 8th.

Belong to Working Class.

Mrs. Sacco, wife of Nicola Sacco, said yesterday that the ashes "do not belong to any members of the family but to the working class of the world which should decide their final destination."

More than 150,000 workers have already viewed the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave., near Ninth St. Entire families pass by the platform on which the masks are placed. They

(Continued on Page Two)

Soviet Correspondent Expelled from France for 'Exaggerated' Report

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Jules Broune, the Paris correspondent of the Soviet Union's News Agency, Tass, has just been expelled from France by order of the Minister of the Interior.

Broune, who has been sending too truthful reports of the brutalities committed against the workers during the recent Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations in Paris, is charged with "exaggeration." His expulsion on such a charge is felt to be part of the campaign to reassure the American Leegionnaires that the French government will permit no action by the workers during their stay in Paris.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Neither Rain, Police Nor Sabotage Hurt Meeting

BY MICHAEL GOLD

Nothing could hurt the great mass memorial in Union Square yesterday for Sacco and Vanzetti. A thousand cops on horses and with machine guns were unavailing. The sabotage of the mean-minded Boston committee and the socialists was ineffectual. Lightning, thunder and buckets of rain could do nothing. The New York workers were aflame with proletarian spirit. They held their demonstration.

The ashes of our two martyrs did not arrive, as scheduled. Mary Donovan, an obscure spiteful female with a great lust for publicity was responsible for this. But Mrs. Sacco, that wonderful, patient heroine came from Boston to the demonstration. She, like her husband, is bigger than the two little parasites who have fastened on the Sacco case in Boston, and have tried to keep it from the world. Mrs. Sacco believes in the revolution. She belives in the working class of the world. And so she was present yesterday.

She came to the stand erected in Union Square. She stood there in black, amid the red carnations and red bunting, against a background of fifty machine-guns, and an army of cops. The faces of thirty thousand workers, pale and exalted, were lifted to her.

The rain poured in torrents. The rest of the city rushed for shelter, or fled to subways and taxicabs. But Mrs. Sacco stood silently in the rain, and the great crowd cheered hre again and again.

It was one of the signs of the spirit this legal murder has evoked in the hearts of the workers of the world. The workers will never forget. They will brave more than rain and police and sabotage before the end of this case is come.

There were cops on the roofs, with machine guns looking down on the Red Square of New York. There were cops on all the side streets, and stolid ranks on horses about the crowd. There were young cops, old cops, cops with cruel rumpsteak faces, cops with shifty eyes and hard-bitten mouths.

Fire engines came screaming through the huge crowd several times. The horses pressed against human flesh. The cops snarled and sneered and prodded. But on four platforms agitators preached the revolutionary lessons of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. And dripping with rain, 30,000 workers stood their ground and listened.

A bit of memorial sculptry by Adolf Wolf was unveiled on the central platform. It was a cubist pyramid design, out of which the square fist of a worker was thrust toward the sky.

Mother Bloor, her white hair drenched with rain, her young eyes bright with her wonderful spirit, spoke from a platform. On another was Comrade Patterson, a Negro leader who made such a gallant protest in Boston last week, and was arrested several times. On the other three platforms other speakers shouted the great slogans of the revolution—the great words that will some day come to life even in America, and set the workers free.

Italians in the crowd sang their spirited song, Bandera Rossa. Then everyone sang the International. The cops listened; the skyscrapers listened; the subway shook with the sound; the song was heard in Moscow, in Hankow, in Boston. It was heard somewhere, somehow, by the two men who have just been killed for this song.

The darkness came. The meeting broke up. But the crod would not go home. It circled about the square, pushed and prodded by police. A comrade pulled out a big red flag and waved it in the crowd as he passed the Communist newspaper, "Freiheit." Six mad cops pounced on him, while the crowd booed, and led him to the lockup.

The crowd drifted down Fourteenth street, while dozens of motorcycle machine gun cops raced up and down waving clubs. The crowd drifted down Second avenue. They were singing. For hours, even after the police had broken up various groups, clubbing and arresting them, crowds of young workers roamed the East Side streets, shouting for Sacco and Vanzetti and singing revolutionary songs.

No, nothing could hurt this demonstration. Sacco and Vanzetti have not died in vain—their deaths will be remembered whenever a mass of workers gather, as they gathered yesterday, and about them are ranged the machine guns and uniforms of the murderous capitalist system.

LUIGIA VANZETTI TO SAIL WITH URNS SOON; 150,000 VIEW DEATH MASKS IN MEMORIAL PROCESSION

Thousands of Floral Wreaths Brought by New York Workers to Stuyvesant Casino

(Continued from Page One)

will be on view until midnight when they will be sent back to Boston.

Police Brutality.

Many children were among those who viewed the masks.

Representatives of all sections of the working class population of New York and vicinity are included among those who are paying their final respects to the two martyrs. Occasionally there is a slight lull in the line, then suddenly hundreds of workers pour into the building.

The only unpleasant part of the entire proceedings is the large detail of police and detectives present. While all the workers remove their hats on entering the hall, the representatives of "law and order" walk down the building without showing any consideration for the solemn occasion. Six policemen and several members of the bomb squad are detailed around the stand on which the masks recline. They see to it that the passing workers do not linger, roughly ordering them out thru a side door. Many of them are compelled to leave before they have ample opportunity to view the masks and the wreaths.

Many Wreaths Arrive.

In addition to the wreaths received Monday, many more arrived yesterday. They were from the Workers Unity House, Hungarian International Labor Defense, New Masses, Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Domenico Di Sinti, Joint Board, Shirts and Boys' Waists Makers' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Window Cleaners' Union, Industrial Workers of the World, Painters' Union, residents of the United Workers' Cooperative House, Downtown Jewish Workers' Club, Anti-Fascist Society Masserano and several from shops where the workers took up collections to purchase a wreath.

Many children requested flowers as a remembrance of the occasion. The request was granted in scores of cases.

Beat Up Demonstrators.

Because he shouted for Sacco and Vanzetti Monday evening at 10th St. and First Ave., Sam Goldstein was brutally beaten up and then taken to Bellevue Hospital where he is now being held. The police are trying to claim that he is insane, a tactic instituted against demonstrators, when Powers Hapgood was recently arrested in Boston.

Memorial Committee Raps Brutality of Police at Union Sq.

"In the name of the Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial Committee, which arranged the ceremonies in Union Square on Monday I wish to condemn the brutality of the police in handling the 30,000 people assembled there," said Clarina Michelson, Secretary of the committee in a statement issued yesterday.

"We will admit a huge mass meeting of this kind is trying on the nerves of police officers, even though the people are good-natured and willing to obey traffic regulations as were the crowds on Monday. But police officers do not need to express their nervousness by riding their horses into non-resistant crowds, by knocking over baby carriages and trampling children under-foot as they did on Second Ave., or by suddenly leaping out at men and women from a side street, as they did at Broome Street, and beating and slugging defenceless men and women like a group of drunken gangsters on a spree.

"If this is what is called protecting a peaceful mass meeting, then no meeting is safe in New York, and someone will have to tell us how to protect ourselves from our so-called protectors. It is time the police department officials devised a policy of some kind in handling these meetings. Slugging seems to be one of the orders of the day at present, and if it meets with the approval of those higher up, the citizens of New York would like to know it.

"Despite the intimidating tactics of the police, indications are that over 150,000 sympathizers have passed through Stuyvesant Casino, on Second Ave., where the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti are on view.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Prospects of a take-off by "Old Glory" for Rome within the next twenty hours waned Monday, when Lloyd Bertaud and Jones De Witt Hill inspected the runway and found it a soggy stretch of mud from the recent downpour.

"The Drawings in This Book Are Aflame With the Idea of the Class Struggle—"

The case of
Sacco and Vanzetti
in
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THE DAILY WORKER
by Ellis

WITH A SPLENDID INTRODUCTION BY
Joseph Freeman

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NEW YORK

WHEAT FARMERS RIPE FOR FARMER-LABOR MOVEMENT CONVENTION DELEGATE STATES

Alfred Knudson, delegate from the unorganized territory to the Fifth Party Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party in New York City, reports that altho the wheat yield per acre is considerably larger this year than last, the farmers are no better off.

Banks Squeeze Farmers.

Formerly, Knudson said, it was possible for a farmer to get the necessary credit from the banks in order to buy seed, machinery, stock, etc., but this has now become increasingly difficult. This year it is almost impossible and the banks are demanding the limit in security for small loans.

The wheat farmers of Northwest are not only in debt for this year's outfit but for the sums they have had to borrow for from six to eight years ago. So that if the farmer is to pull thru and just make this year's payments he is wholly dependent on the price he gets for his wheat.

Farmers Leaving Old Parties.

But the Northwestern farmer is more and more becoming aware that there is no hope for him from the two old political parties and that it is not possible to solve his problem under the capitalist system, Knudson declared. Altho many of the farmers still remain in the ranks of the old parties, the dissatisfaction is so general that it is only a question of an organized effort, a driving force, to crystallize it. The Workers Party must supply this driving force, says Knudson.

"Many of the former Non-Partisan Leaguers are still rallying around their leaders who accept office under the banner of the republicans," he continued. "And there is very little to hope from the leaders. But the increasingly bad conditions are detaching these progressive farmer elements from the old parties and a real Farmer-Labor movement is confidently expected to crystallize before the 1928 elections.

North Dakota Farmers Call For Farmer-Labor.

"The general feeling thruout the wheat country may be gauged by the resolutions passed recently at a farmers' meeting at Williston, North Dakota. In clear, terse language the farmers decided that the time has come for them to make a formal break with the old parties and to make the Farmer-Labor Party a real issue in the coming campaign.

"The farmers have begun to realize that with their leaders daily and continually forming alliances with the banks and business interests, with debts threatening to swamp the wheat farmer on all sides, and no real relief in sight, his sole hope lies in a strong unified Farmer-Labor Party. It is to accomplish this object that the calling of a Northwestern Farmer-Labor Convention which will include all the elements in the wheat lands is now being proposed.

"It is the task of the Workers Party to vitalize and organize the now emerging political consciousness of the Northwestern farmer and to assist him in his effort to establish a mighty Farmer-Labor movement in the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota."

AMTER DESCRIBES GREAT PROGRESS IN ORGANIZING SHOPS IN DISTRICT NO. 6; ORGANIZERS REAL NEED

Israel Amter, Organizer of District No. 6, (Cleveland) now in New York City to attend the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, reports that the work of the Party in District No. 6 is progressing at a speed which has not been equalled before in the history of the District and is only retarded at present by a dearth of comrades fitted to organize the field which lies open to the Party.

Shop Work Most Important.

The most important work which is being pushed in the Ohio District, despite the fact that there are not a sufficient number of trained organizers to cope with the demand, is our work in organizing the shops and in publishing shop papers. The bulk of the activity is concentrated in the steel, mining, rubber and automobile industries.

There are, at present, nuclei functioning in 26 shops in eleven of which shop papers are being regularly published. Shop papers are also being published, tho irregularly, in shops where the Party possesses no nuclei.

Miners Show Fight.

The industries in the Ohio District depend for their labor supply chiefly on the South Slavs, Poles and Russians, tho their are large native American elements, especially in the mines. The Party is learning now to solve the problem of cooperation between these different racial groups who are purposely hostile by the propaganda of the bosses.

In discussing the situation in the Ohio coal fields, Amter declared that the miners are showing a splendid fighting spirit for they know that if bosses succeed in making the Ohio fields non-union it means the smashing of the union thruout the country. But the leaders are weak or fakers.

Workers Rescue Speaker From Jail.

Comrade Amter tells how, in Martins' Ferry, a coal town where the police revoked their permission for a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting, and arrested the Workers Party member who was trying to speak, the miners and steel workers streamed thru the streets of the town in thousands in order to rescue the speaker from the jail.

On the other hand, he tells the story of Earl Daugherty union leader, who ordered back the strikers who were marching to plead with the miners in the Hocking Valley fields.

The problem in all the important industries in Ohio, according to Amter, is the formation of shop committees. The shop nuclei have proved what can be done in the factories and it is only a question of sufficient organizers in order to make still more effective our activity among the shops of District 6.

District No. 6 made tremendous efforts in protesting against the murder of Sacco and Vanbetti. Despite the attitudes of the Central Labor Council and the socialist party that refused a united front with the Workers Party, the demonstrations in Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown, Conneaut, and Canton called out thousands of workers. The meetings and processions in a number of these big industrial towns were the largest ever held there.

Sacco and Vanzetti Work Wins Workers.

Thru its agitation in the shops and with the shop papers, the Party in District No. 6 was able to tie up its struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti with the demands of the workers for the election of shop committees or for unionization where unions do not exist. Thousands and thousands of workers have seen thru the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations that the Workers Party is the only Party leading the masses. The best elements in the International Workers of the World and the socialist labor party have been won over thru the fight against the Boston murders.

Organizers Needed.

Much credit for the success of the Sacco and Vanzetti fight must go to the International Labor Defense which successfully organized meetings and demonstrations thruout the state.

While much of Ohio remains to be effectively organized, especially in the western half of the state, great strides forward have been made, and our future success depends in great measure on the number of organizers we can send into the rubber, automobile and steel mills and the mines.

PROGRESS BEING MADE IN DISTRICT 3 IN SPITE OF GREAT DIFFICULTIES, IS DELEGATES' REPORT

The terror of the coal companies in the anthracite field is so terrific that the delegates from District No. 3 to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held in New York City, have requested that their names be omitted from the reports they have made of the conditions in the hard coal region.

Miners Fight Against Obstacles.

Thousands of anthracite miners are out of work and wages are worse than ever but the fight to strengthen the union in the hard coal district goes on unflinchingly. Though whole companies, like the great Hudson Coal Co. which operates mines all thru the anthracite, have shut down 100 per cent, the miners have a strong fighting spirit and are carrying on the struggle despite the weak or treacherous attitude of their union leadership.

Wages have generally never been so bad altho there has been no cut which embraces the whole industry. But the coal companies are carrying thru a wage slashing system by cutting miners' wages in isolated districts.

Thru the Sacco and Vanzetti agitation carried on by the efforts of the Workers Party and the International Labor Defense in District No. 3, the miners and other workers in the anthracite have come to see that the Workers Party is the only party with a militant mass policy. It is the only party which is fighting the battles of the workers.

Aid the Soft Coal Miners.

The work of the fractions in the union, while hampered by the reactionary policy of such leaders as President Rinaldo Cappellini in District No. 1 is slowly but effectively making itself felt. The most important problem outside of the organizational work which now confronts the Party in District No. 3 is that of extending aid to the striking soft coal miners. This is a task which the entire membership of District No. 3 must marshal its forces to accomplish. The conditions among the soft coal miners are worse than in the anthracite and the Party can accomplish real work in this situation.

Sacco and Vanzetti Protest Effective.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti created an extreme tension thruout the hard coal districts and the Party bent every energy to the calling of protest meetings and processions to secure the release of the two victims. Hundreds of miners have been brot closer to our Party thru this agitation, the delegates believe, and the full success of the Party's activity has not even been felt yet.

Owning Class Fears the Field of Class Struggle in the Textile Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IN its account of the impressive funeral of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Sunday, the Boston Herald said:

"The strangest procession Boston has ever seen passed thru the rain-soaked streets yesterday behind the bodies of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti."

* * *

But Boston is destined to see yet stranger sights. From the soil of the working class struggle, enriched by the blood of our martyred dead, there painfully rises the power of labor, organized and militant.

That will not only be a strange sight for Boston, for Massachusetts, for New England. It will be an unwelcome sight for those who put Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair. It will be like seeing the ghosts of the dead.

* * *

Sacco and Vanzetti died that the power of labor in New England might grow. While Attorney General Arthur K. Reading, of Massachusetts, tells the members of the National Association of Attorneys General, gathered in convention at Buffalo, New York, that Sacco and Vanzetti were given a "fair" trial, the actual pauperization of the textile workers of New England continues.

Attorney General Reading thus tries to bolster the lie that sticks hard in throats of the Massachusetts murder crew, while forgetting the actual industrial conditions in Massachusetts that will bring other Saccos and Vanzettis into the field of the class struggle.

The monster crime committed against Sacco and Vanzetti has convinced new millions of workers, not only in the United States but thruout the world that there can be no "justice" for workers under the capitalist system. Capitalist injustice to labor thus becomes more apparent than ever, in the courts, in industry, everywhere.

*

While the attorney general of the mill barons of Massachusetts is peddling his piffle in Buffalo, the agent of America's industrial overlords, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is sending out his propaganda, thru the governmental "bureau of the census" aiding the profiteers in the textile industry. No effort to aid labor, but, to quote from the circular issued:

"To aid business executives in analyzing tendencies in production, prices, stocks, exports, etc., in the textile field, the Department of Commerce has just published the Textiles Section of the Record Book of Business Statistics. In this Bulletin, which will be followed by sections relating to other industries, there are presented statistics month by month from 1909 thru 1926, were available, on the various phases of the cotton, wool, silk, rayon and other textile industries. The statistical data are supplemented by descriptive text, illustrating the actual uses of this material by business concerns in planning sales and production policies, purchasing, etc., thru the publication of these data curently in the Department's monthly 'Survey of Current Business.' ".

*

Thus the government that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti shows its eagerness to aid the textile barons directly benefitted by the lynching of these two workers.

At the same time the socalled "department of labor" of the government, presided over by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, the Pittsburgh banker, develops its attack against the foreign-born and inaugurates a campaign for new deportations.

* * *

One need only look at the actual statistics to learn the rich prize that New England's industrial oligarchs had staked in the slaughter of Sacco and Vanzetti. They believe that the lynching party at the Charlestown State Prison, on the night of August 22, will help them maintain the slavery conditions outlined in the reports of the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor, conditions that mean an increasing pauperization of the workers in this industry.

It is important to keep in mind that what is true of the textile industry, merely parallels similar developments in other industries, thus drawing in the whole American working class.

* * *

The textile industry is one of the oldest and the biggest in the development of American capitalistm. In recent years it has shown, thru actual figures, a decrease in the number of workers employed, a decrease in the workers' earnings, while at the same time revealing an increase in the hours of labor of those still permitted the luxury of having jobs. The figures are:

Year	Number Workers	Weekly Earnings	Hours per Week
1920	445,000	$24.86	51.8
1922	425,000	17.42	52.8
1924	485,000	19.72	53
1926	445,000	17.48	53.3

* * *

Squalor and misery follow in the wake of those figures revealing meager wages and the long work week.

These conditions gave rise to the repeated titanic struggles at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and more recently at Passaic, New Jersey. They are duplicated from New Bedford and Fall River in the New England North to the newest mill village in Alabama or Texas in the Far South.

* * *

Other facts brought out, as reported by Harvey O'Connor in the Federated Press, are as follows:

"Of the 82,000 workers studied in the 151 representative mills in North and South, fully 36,000 or 44 per cent were women. In many states, particularly in New England, the women are in the majority. Down South the labor of men is so cheap that the cotton mill owners can afford to hire more of them than women. **The labor of children is thrown in for nearly nothing.** That solves the family problem of what to do with the kids when both father and mother work in the mill."

* * *

In Massachusetts, "The Commonwealth" that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, the seat of capitalist "kultur," an average wage of $20 is paid for a 48.5-hour work-week. Rhode Island jumps the work-week to 50 hours and Pennsylvania to 52.

In Virginia, on the edge of the South, $16.75 is considered enough for 55 hours and in North Carolina, most advanced of the new industrial southern states, $16.13 is paid for 56 hours' work.

Wages are lower in South Carolina and in Georgia sink to $14.25 and in Alabama to $13.26. Georgia works her mill hands 57 hours a week. Scores of mills in the Carolinas and Georgia impose the 60-hour week on hteir workers. Usually it is split into the 11-hour day with five hours on Saturday. In the Carolinas the 55-hour week is the most common with 10 hours a day and five on Saturday.

* * *

The attorney general of Massachusetts, Reading, reports to his fellow attorney generals at Buffalo that it is the Communists who have been most active in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, but, he declares, "Fortunately, America does not offer a fertile for Bolshevist ideas."

* * *

The mere fact that the panic-stricken textile capitalists of Massachusetts sought to terrorize the mill workers of New England with the spectacle of Sacco and Vanzetti done to death in the electric chair gives the lie to the claim that "All's Well In New England." They know that the workers chafe at their chains. They know that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has only increased the discontent of labor. They know that the slavery conditions in the textile industry breed increasing resistance on the part of the workers.

Thus the class nature of the struggle, that the spokesmen of the owners of industry seek to minimize, continues to grow. The Communists are in the lead in the organization and the direction of that struggle.

Mexican Mine Strike, Protest of Murder of Sacco, Vanzetti Grow

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30.—The strike at the Amaparo mines is still continuing despite the arrival of federal troops despatched at the request of American officials the Excelsior says today. The strikes coupled with the growing Sacco and Vanzetti protest have frightened American mine magnates.

Altho the mines are still shut down there has been no destruction of property and no one was injured. The miners at a number of other camps in the region are striking.

Canada Fliers Hop Off; Enroute to London; Will Get $25,000 for the Trip

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 30.—Capt. Terry Tull and Lieut. James Metcalf hopped off in their plane "Sir John Carling" in a non-stop flight from London, Ont., to London, Eng., at 5.50 Monday morning.

The successful trans-Atlantic hop of the "Pride of Detroit" carrying Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock on the first leg of a round the world flight encouraged the fliers.

The Canadian fliers were confident of success, which will mean a prize of $25,000 offered them by Charles Burns of London, Ont.

Eugene Lyons Now Writing Story of Sacco and Vanzetti

The complete story of the celebrated case which ended with the death in the electric chair for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will be recounted in an illustrated book to be published soon by International Publishers, Inc. It is being written by Eugene Lyons, a newspaperman and magazine writer who was in close touch with the case from its inception more than seven years ago, according to the publishers' announcement.

"The book will be a straightforward and dramatic story of the lives and deaths of two alien workers in America," the publishers state. "It will be succinct, yet full enough to include all the essential facts of the arrests, the legal battles and the unprecedented international protest.

"We have gotten Mr. Lyons to begin work on the story immediately, while the memory of the events is fresh and the records easily available. He is especially interested in revealing the social forces which made of Sacco and Vanzetti, obscure workers at the time of their arrest, symbols of economic and social conflicts at the very heart of the world today. Nothing since the war has so tested the consciousness of the world as the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Nothing has so shaken people out of their smugness and indifference."

International Publishers hope to have the book off the press sometime in October. They indicate that inquiries for translation rights in several languages have already been made. Because of the world-wide interest in the case it is likely, they state, that it will be widely circulated in countries speaking Italian, German, French, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese and other languages.

The announcement says that "The author conducted the publicity in the case for more than a year immediately after their conviction—the year during which the protest in America and broad grew to towering proportions. He followed developments intimately since then. He learned to know Sacco and Vanzetti personally and also knows a great deal about their background, having lived in Italy."

Los Angeles Police Smash Protest; Pen Secret Press Lies

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 30.—The police and Uncle Sam's secret service men have "uncovered" secret plans for a gigantic march of death by Los Angeles workers in protest against the executions of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to the press. A man and a woman were caught in the "criminal" act of "carrying huge placards bearing photographs of the death men into a building." The placards were seized and turned over to the police intelligence bureau, infamous for its lack of intelligence, according to August Vollmer, former chief of police here, who is a noted expert in the man-hunting. Federal agents were also notified, reports stated.

Flimsy Police Lies.

What became of the man and woman "apprehended" is a secret up to this hour. Their names were not even mentioned. The "dicks" are looking for a secret printing shop at present. They expect to uncover "thousands of placards and radical literature bearing instructions for the formation of a secret 'union' and the institution of a boycott."

Meeting Broken Up.

An open air meeting and a parade were both broken up by the police in the Boyle Heights section recently. The bomb squad has also been very busy these days trying to beat the records of Mitchel Palmer, former U. S. attorney general, and Wm. J. Burns.

The following story will explain what have been found here to date:

"When 'Stubby' Phillips, electrician at the Hall of Justice, deposited a gunny sack there containing grass he was taking home to feed his geese, a passerby reported to the sheriff's office that a bomb had been planted. Several deputies responded to the call, only to find the sack of grass and explanation by Phillips that he had left it at the corner of the building while he went to a parking station for his car."

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Scenes of Boston Funeral and Memorial in New York for Sacco and Vanzetti

MRS ROSE SACCO, widow of the shoeworker who was killed by the Massachusetts oligarchy. Thruout the seven years during which her husband was tortured in prison she consistently retained a courageous spirit.

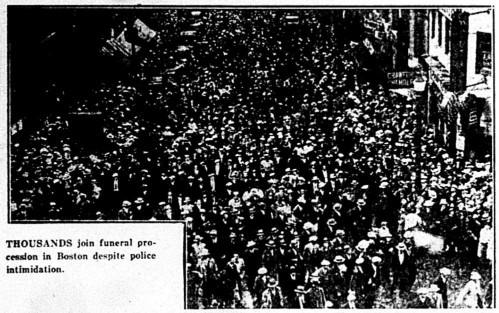
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
SACCO VANZETTI
WORKING CLASS

30,000 WORKERS GATHERED in Union Square, New York, Monday afternoon to honor Sacco and Vanzetti.

SACCO VANZETTI MARTYRED AMERICAN PLUTOCRACY AUGUST 23 1927

DEATH MASKS OF Sacco and Vanzetti, as well as a memorial pyramid designed by Adolf Wolff, are being viewed by thousands of New York workers at Stuyvesant Casino.

FUNERAL PROCESSION IN BOSTON passes through Scollay Square, going down historic Tremont Street.



THOUSANDS join funeral procession in Boston despite police intimidation.

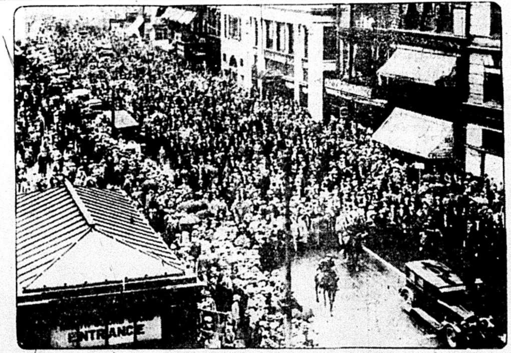


PHOTO SHOWS THOUSANDS of workers from Boston and vicinity who joined in the procession which followed the hearses of Sacco and Vanzetti to the Forest Hill Crematory, just outside the city.

The Tragic Case of

SACCO *and* VANZETTI

In Special Features in the New September Issue of the

New Masses

HEYWOOD BROUN
The noted columnist of "The New York World" writes on "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

MICHAEL GOLD
describes the city of Boston during this most exciting time.

JAMES RORTY
contributes a poem on Sacco-Vanzetti.

ART YOUNG
has drawn one of his brilliant cartoons.

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Levine's London Flight Means Break With Pilot

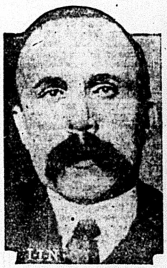
LONDON, Aug. 30.—"I am not running away from anybody except my wife. I seized the opportunity when I saw it and started out."

With these words Charles A. Levine yesterday explained the spectacular flight which he made alone today in the "Miss Columbia" from Le Bourget to Croydon, in two hours and fifteen minutes. Levine landed at Croydon at 4:10 this afternoon after three wobbly attempts to get onto the ground an in which he nearly ran into the customs house.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti**, and as my contribution to help the **Daily Worker** carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

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Address ....
City .... State ....

Military Camps Are Closing; Hundreds Ready for New War

PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The reserve officers' training camp has already closed for the season and the citizens' military training camp will end Saturday.

A full mounted review was held yesterday. The students passed before Major-General McRae, corps area commander. The remainder of the week will be devoted to dismounted drill work. To create interest, prizes will be given to those who prove themselves the most proficient soldiers. Medals will also be awarded to those who can deliver the best five-minute speeches on citizenship.

With the demobilization of the officers of the 481st and 56th reserve regiments, nearly 125 reserve officers will have had active duty training in field artillery here this season. The work was designed as a two weeks refresher course, closing with a two or three-day period of firing on the range. Each reserve officer had a chance to direct the fire of a battery at the targets 2,000 to 5,000 yards away. French 75-millimeter guns were used throughout the reserve work.

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A story of the corrupt regime of Harding, Hughes, Coolidge. An inside view of American political life.

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by Sinclair Lewis
The famous author of Babbitt has given a fine rendition of the hypocrisy and sham of the American clergy.

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by Eugene O'Neill
and other plays
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by N. Bukharin
Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologists of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxian theorist of the day.

Offer No. 6 LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION
by Leon Trotsky
A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Offer No. 7 MARX AND ENGELS
by D. Riazanov
A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Greetings to the Fifth Convention.

The DAILY WORKER extends its greetings to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party which opened last night with a mass meeting to welcome the delegates to New York. It is five years since a Communist convention has been held in this city—the last time being in December, 1922, the Second Convention of the Party.

At that time the Party had enjoyed but one short year of legal existence; it was then only emerging from the status of a propaganda organization to the tasks of serious mass work. The five years that have passed since that last New York convention have brot the Communist movement to the very forefront of labor's struggles in the United States. Whereas we were tolerated by the bureaucrats a few years ago we are now recognized as the only defenders of the elementary demands of the working class. Not only have we had to face the bitter enmity of the capitalist class—that is always to be expected—but special cadres of provocateurs, paid traducers of the revolutionary movement, have been recruited from the ranks of the labor bureaucrats to aid the master class in its fight against the vanguard of the labor movement.

In spite of the increasing intensity of the attack and in the midst of the task of reorganizing the Party from the old territorial and federation base, a heritage of social-democracy, to the scientific Communist form of shop nuclei, the Party has forged ahead and has taken the lead in every campaign in defense of labor. In the campaigns for organization of the unorganized, as in Passaic, it was the Party that took the lead. The struggle on the part of the rank and file of the miners against the cynical treachery of the John L. Lewis machine was given militant direction by the Party. When all others in the labor movement were either sabotaging or yielding to legalistic illusions in the great campaign against the murderous frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti the Party alone held aloft the banner of mass struggle. In fact there have been no major struggles or campaigns in the labor movement during recent years in which the Party did not play an important and, for the most part a dominant role.

Today, as the Fifth Convention comes into being we are sure that the Party will continue to develop its task of correctly estimating the problems before the working class of the United States and formulating policies that will enable us to move forward on the path to the proletarian revolution by mobilizing the working class against the new war conspiracies of the imperialist bandits of Wall Street.

Mellon Supports Vare's Philadelphia Hooligans

If ever there was historical justification for the observation of Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto that "the social scum, that passively rotting mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society," the slum proletariat, is prepared, by its condition of life for "the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue," it is to be found today in Philadalphia politics.

The real head of the national republican party, Andrew W. Mellon, billionaire banker and industrialist and secretary of the treasury in Coolidge's cabinet, is also the boss of the republican machine in Pennsylvania. Last year his candidate for United States senator, George Wharton Pepper, was beaten in the primaries by William S. Vare, boss of the thoroly rotten Philadelphia republican machine which, like most powerful city machines, is based upon the very lowest elements in society. Vare is the chief of the Quaker City hooligans—the riff-raff, the criminals, the prostitutes, the whole putrid mass of gutter-proletarians—the decayed scum thrown off by all layers of society. Like Tammany Hall, the power of the Vare machine rests directly upon the graft it permits its henchmen to share and the license it grants criminals to ply their trade against the rest of society. In Philadelphia this machine serves loyally as strike-breaker and scab-herder for the notorious poen-shop nabobs; the scab Mitten traction concern, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Curtis Publishing Company and all other apostles of scabbery.

But in the last senatorial campaign Vare went a step too far and challenged the eminently respectable Mr. Pepper, favorite of the eminently respectable Mr. Mellon. Mellon turned loose his purity squad to tour the state and expose the loathsome conditions prevailing in the city of brotherly love. No epithet of degradation was too violent to apply to Vare and his hooligans. But Vare was able to stuff and steal more ballots than the Mellon gang. The result was that W. L. Mellon, relative of Andrew W., and chairman of the state republican committee, supported Vare in the Fall elections and sat grimly on the platform at the Hotel Henry in Pittsburgh, while the hoodlum, Vare and his lickspittle, Harry A. Mackey a low ignorant clown who was in charge of the city treasury of Philadelphia, performed in approved Callowhill street fashion before the eminences of finance and industry of the Smoky City. Vare praised Mellon; Mellon boosted Vare; Mackey was court jester; harmony prevailed.

The mightiest of American plutocrats united with the Philadelphia boss of the slum proletariat.

Vare, in spite of the things said against him by the Mellon gang played the game, and is now receiving his reward. He may not get to take his seat that he tried to steal in the United States senate, but he will continue to be undisputed boss of Philadelphia if Andrew W. Mellon can aid him. Vare has now selected as his candidate for mayor of Philadelphia that same buffoon, Harry A. Mackey.

An old line republican among the respectables, ex-mayor and ex-congressman J. Hampden Moore, challenged the right of Vare to appoint his hoodlums for the highest city offices. Mr. Moore had been in other days a strong supporter of Mellon and expected Mellon to aid him this time. But new times demand new alliances and Mellon has categorically endorsed Vare's man.

When strike-breakers and thugs and gunmen are needed to maintain the "American plan" of scabbery in industries controlled by Mellon the Vare gang will supply them. If a Pennsylvania election is to be stolen Philadelphia will do its share as long as Vare is Vare.

Against this thoroly rotten anti-labor gang of plutocrats and gutter snipe politicians the workers of Philadelphia are preparing to enter the field with a labor candidate and to wage a campaign that will expose the whole crew and pave the way for the building up of a state labor party that will fight against the frightful industrial tyranny maintained over the workers thru control of state power.

How the United States Army Makes Brutes Out of Men

By PAUL CROUCH.

If it had not been for the efforts of the class conscious workers represented by the International Labor Defense made in my behalf, I would still be a prisoner on that rock of hell, Alcatraz Island, facing a living death in which existence is a torture, for the rest of my life. And Walter Trumbull, sentenced by the army czars to twenty-six years at hard labor, would also be over there with me. Comrade Trumbull and I owe our freedom to the efforts of the working class.

Were Tortured For Truth.

I was sentenced to forty years at hard labor because I did not wish to be used as a tool for the enslavement and murder of my fellow workers. I saw that patriotism has two objects. First, to oppress and enslave other countries too weak to defend themselves. Second, to divert the attention of American workers while they are being exploited. Because Walter Trumbull and I saw these facts and called them to the attention of our fellow soldiers, we were considered dangerous by those who wish to use the soldier as cannon fodder to protect the millions of Wall Street.

At the time of our arrests, the Hawaiian Communist League was composed exclusively of soldiers, but it was our intention to extend our activities and unite the civilian workers and the soldier workers in a common movement against our oppressors.

Hawaiian Communist League.

Effect means little without an understanding of the cause. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the conditions in Hawaii and the army, which led to the Hawaiian Communist League, and the tactics of the government in using the soldier against the civilian worker while he, himself, is treated like a brute by his superior officers until he thinks of himself as an inferior being.

* * *

Before the organization of the Hawaiian Communist League, there had been a long strike of the Filipino plantation workers. The cost of living in Honolulu in a decent manner is even higher than here. Yet, the average wage was less than one dollar per day for ten hours hard labor under the tropic sun. The strikers demanded two dollars per day. Not only was this very modest demand denied, but the power of the government was used to aid the plantation owners in forcing the men back to work. While the American army stood ready to crush the least opposition with blood and steel, the local authorities used brutal force in suppressing the strike. If it had not been for the soldiers, the workers without doubt would have realized the motto of the Hawaiian Communist League: "Hawaii for Hawaiian workers." But the workers were forced back to work in slavery as before. Twenty-four Filipino workers were murdered at one time by the government agents of the plantation owners. Pablo Manlapit, the brave leader of the strikers, is in prison in Hawaii today, because of his efforts for the working class. He is eligible for parole, but the authorities refuse to release him unless he will agree to leave the Hawaiian Islands. This he refuses to do.

Economic Conscription.

It is said that the United States has a volunteer army. In reality, it is a conscripted army, drafted by more brutal methods than those in use by European countries. The majority of American soldiers were forced into the army by economic necessity—by unemployment and the fact that one must eat in order to live.

One hears much talk about American prosperity. Undoubtedly, the capitalists are prosperous. But in spite of all the wealth in this country, hundreds of thousands are unemployed and on the verge of starvation. Many of these unemployed enter the army. Remember, comrades, that the soldiers are the worst victims of capitalism, and we must carry our message of Revolution and freedom into the army, the last defense of capitalism. The army is the tool of capitalism, and we must take a definite and emphatic stand against imperialist wars and militarism. But the soldiers are fellow workers who have nothing in common with the interest of their officers. We must win them over to our cause. The Russian Revolution was won because the soldiers fought by the side of the civilian workers for freedom from an autocratic government and the capitalist system. That lesson some day will be repeated in America. And that day may not be far distant. There is no difference in the external appearance of a fresh egg and one ready to hatch. Capitalism contains the forces leading to its own destruction, and we must prepare for the final struggle.

* * *

Soldiers Brutalized.

The capitalist know that the soldier has everything in common with his fellow workers. Therefore, they use every possible means to prevent him from thinking and to crush all human instincts in him.

The soldier, forced into the army by economic necessity, has been told that he will get $21.00 per month plus all expenses during his period of training and that promotion with advance of pay is rapid. He understands that his job consists of drill and military duties. But he is soon disillusioned. He finds that many soldiers who have been in the army for years are still receiving only $21.00 per month. Not only that, but he must pay many of his own expenses, especially laundry and uniforms. The average soldier buys his own uniforms. In Hawaii, they were forced to do so. In some companies, the soldiers are requested to contribute to a fund so they can have better food than is supplied by the government. The soldier is forced to meet other expenses of a purely military nature.

Reading Banned.

Most intelligent workers think of the army as a place where men are taught the science of wholesale murder. Yes, it is, but they get their military drill in the morning, as a rule, and in the afternoon they put on their fatigue clothing and are required to do manual labor with noncommissioned officers for overseers. Really, every soldier in the army is a prisoner. He must be kept as busy as possible so that he will not have time to read and think. When the manuel labor in the afternoon is over, the soldier's day is not yet ended. He must keep his military equipment polished like a mirror, and is constantly preparing for inspections.

* * *

Frederick the Great once said that if his soldiers began to think not one of them would remain in the ranks. The American army officers realize that is true today. Serious reading on the part of the soldier is discouraged. Walter Trumbull was ordered by his company commander to destroy a copy of the National Geographic Magazine. It is especially undesirable for the soldier to learn about other countries. If he read about oppression in other nations he might compare it with his own enslavement and realize that the workers of all countries have a common cause—that they have nothing to lose but their chains and a world to gain.

Army Class Distinctions Rigid.

Nowhere else is class distinction so obvious as in the army. A soldier is not permitted to speak to an officer without permission, except in case of absolute necessity when on duty. If a soldier wishes to speak to a Colonel, in command of his regiment, he must explain his business to his First Sergeant and get permission to speak to the Company Commander. Then, he goes to his Captain, and salutes, standing stiffly at attention, and begins: "Sir, I have permission from the First Sergeant to speak to the Captain." He must always address an officer in the third person. The word "you" applied to an officer is an unpardonable offense. The Captain may deny the request, in which case there is nothing more to be done or said. But if permission is given, the soldier goes to the Adjutant and repeats the request to have the opportunity of actually addressing the sacred person of the regimental commander.

* * *

I could write indefinitely, telling how the soldier is treated like an inferior being. Along with this treatment, his mind is constantly being filled with the idea of nationalism, especially in Hawaii where most of the workers belong to other races. Everything possible is done to make him regard the natives with hostility and to prevent any personal association on a basis of equality. In Panama, soldiers are forbidden to marry natives. While he, himself, is being abused by his officers and taught to regard himself as far inferior to them, he is encouraged to find compensation in thinking of himself as superior to the native population so that he can be used as a tool for their enslavement.

Guard Houses Hell-Holes.

I have been discussing the relatively bright side of army life. But there are darker aspects. Alcatraz islands is more than a place of punishment. It is a sinister menace which constanty hangs over the head of every soldier, especially those who care to think for themselves or object to being cannon fooder for the use of Wall Street.

But Alcatraz and other disciplinary barracks are not the only places for the incarceration of soldiers in violation of all principles of justice and constitutional rights. Every regiment has a prison known as the guard house, where soldiers are held without bail in imprisonment at hard labor, sometimes for months, before trial. In these guard houses, soldiers often are treated worse than murderers who are imprisoned for life. In the Philippine Islands, soldiers in the guard house were forced to sleep on the cold cement floor with only one blanket. In Hawaii, at present, soldiers in guard houses are not permitted any reading matter except religious literature. They are given copies of the new testament. This is a good illustration of how religion is used as the opium of the people.

* * *

Barracks "Defies Imagination."

The soldiers in Hawaii are treated so harshly that many of them try to escape from the army and the Islands. But ships leaving Honolulu are carefully guarded against soldiers who try to escape, and those who attempt to do so are sentenced to six months in the Post Stockade at Schofield Barracks. Life there defies the imagination. Perhaps at no place in the world, except the French prison at Devil's Island, are prisoners treated more harshly. When at work, the order is: "Heads down, backs up, picks moving." Those who forget the order an instant are given extra work. When within the prison walls, they must set upon the floor. Anyone who sings or whistles is placed in solitary confinement on bread and water for seven days. No reading matter, except religious literature on Sunday, is permitted. Letters are delivered on Sunday and must be destroyed by the following day. If a prisoner is found with a newspaper or attempts to keep a letter from his mother or other relatives, he is given solitary confinement with no food except bread and water for seven days. The prisoner does not even have Sunday for a day of rest. In the morning he must prepare for inspections and in the afternoon, he is forced to submit to a dose of religious opium administered by an army Chaplain.

Boasts He Made Jail Hell.

Two former prisoners in the Schofield Stockade recently told me about a speech delivered by Major General William R. Smith, Commander of the Hawaiian Division. General Smith, they said, told them: "I have the law in this hand and you in this, and I will do with you as I wish. I know this place is hell because I have made it such."

* * *

These prisoners are not criminals. They are soldiers who could no longer endure the hell of army life. They had been led into the army by false pretenses and in desperation they tried to escape from the trap.

Press Suppresses Trial Facts.

Law is but a one sided affair with the military authorities and they do not hesitate to violate their own laws and resort to the underhanded methods. On February 19, 1925, Walter Trumbull and I were arrested and held without bail and without any charges or warrants against us until March 12. Charges were prepared then and we were tried in April. We were held incommunicado so that we could not get in touch with defense organizations and have proper defense when brought to trial. Army officers were appointed to defend us, but I could have defended myself much better without them. On February 20th, I wrote a letter from the guard house to my parents telling of my arrest. It was not mailed until about March 12th.

Contrary to usual procedure, the newspapers were not informed in advance of my trial, and after it became public, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin stated that it had been requested by the army authorities to suppress the facts in the case. Newspapers were given wrong information about the date of Comrade Trumbull's trial in their efforts to prevent reporters from being present.

Railroaded to Alcatraz.

Of course, in our case the government was more anxious than usual to railroad us to prison by any means and to suppress the facts. But really our case was typical of injustice common in the army. A prisoner now in Alcatraz, Anton Regnerson, was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment on a forgery charge. I made a careful study of his case and it appears that he was the goat so that the guilty persons, perhaps in responsible positions, might go free. The army officer, appointed to defend Regnerson, called on him only ten minutes before the beginning of the trial. Regnerson gave a list of witnesses who, he said, could prove him innocent. Also, he wished to take the stand in his own defense. But the officer "defending" him would not call the witnesses as requested and told Regnerson not to take the stand, saying there was no evidence against him and that he was certain to be found "not guilty." A short time ago, Regnerson wrote to the War Department, requesting an investigation of his case. He told about the failure of his "defense" to really defend him or let him defend himself. He offered to produced proof that he was away from the city on the day the crime was committed and that it was impossible for him to have been the guilty person. The request for an impartial and thorough investigation was refused by the army authorities. Why should they investigate? What does a human life mean to them?

* * *

Join the Army and Become a Pervert!

Not all prisoners in Alcatraz are innocent. Some are guilty of the worst crimes. As an illustration of the moral influence of the army, a large per cent of Alcatraz prisoners were imprisoned for the worst perversions. They are low types of degenerates, and should be treated in medical institutions. Perversions are common among those sentenced for other offenses. Recruiting signs says: "Join the army and become a man." If many parents could see what sort of men the army made of their sons, they would wish they had never lived. Alcatraz, as well as other prisons, is a training school for crime. Soldiers are sentenced for minor offences or even for no real crime at all, merely they can not easily lose their humanity and become brutes. Their spirits are broken in prison and their environment leads them into real crime. The real cause of crime is the capitalist system which makes a virtue of living at the expense of other.

Must Carry Message to Soldiers.

The average soldier today is without hope. He sees the brutal treatment around him, but he regards the government as all powerful, and soon his spirit is crushed. He becomes a selfish individualist with the motto: "Hurray for me—to hell with you." We must resurrect such hope as is left in the soldier. We must carry our Revolutionary message into the army, so that when the final struggle comes the soldier will fight by the side of the civilian workers instead of being used as a tool by the capitalists to murder them and help perpetuate his own enslavement.

The capitalists today are preparing for the next war. The workers, too, must prepare, or they will be used as cannin fodder against the workers of other countries and especially those of the Soviet Union. We must take a militant stand against militarism, and we must build up the International Labor Defense as the working class challenge to imperialist wars and economic slavery.

DRAMA

Kenneth Macgowan to Revive O'Neill and Shaw Plays

"Such Is Life," a play dealing with life in the Nineties, by Peter Blenny, and Marie Armstrong Hecht, (formerly wife of Ben Hecht the novelist and playwright) will have its premiere at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

Kenneth MacGowan is going in for producing again, this time in partnership with Sidney Ross. Their first offering will be "The Queen Bee," a comedy by Ruth Hawthorne and Louise Connell. This may be followed by revivals of O'Neill plays and a play or two by Bernard Shaw. MacGowan productions last season included "The Great God Brown," "Deside Under the Elms," and "Beyond the Horizon" by O'Neill.

Edward Kliscu has been engaged by Ross Productions Inc., to direct their new play entitled "Mister Romeo," which is planned for Broadway showing.

William Danforth has joined the cast of "The Circus Princess," the operetta at the Winter Garden, succeeding George Hassell, who is to be featured in "The Wild Man of Borneo."

MARIE ARMSTRONG HECHT

Co-author with Peter Blancy of "Such Is Life" which opens at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

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Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30.
MATINEES TUES.
AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Music Notes

Luella Melius, coloratura soprano, will be the soloist at the first concert of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslawsky, conductor on October 12th at Carnegie Hall the first of a series of seven subscription performances to be given during the course of the season.

"La Forza Del Destino" will be presented by the Free Open-Air Opera Company at Starlight Stadium tomorrow night.

Daniel Mayer recitals during the month of October will include dance recitals by Tamiris, Martha Graham and Doris Niles, a song recital by Gil Valeriano, a piano recital by Irene Scharrer and song recitals by A. Finlay Campbell and Ena Berga.

Dusolina Giannini will begin her tour in October with a recital at Richmond, Va.

Lucilla de Vescovi, soprano, will give a series of four recitals at The John Golden Theatre devoted to the songs of Italy and Latin countries.

Letters From Our Readers

Sacco and Vanzetti Live in Workers' Hearts.

Dear Comrade:

Your unselfish and courageous conduct during Sacco and Vanzetti week is deign to be remembered by workers.

I used to vote for the Socialist Party without being member of it. But, the rotten conduct of S. P. leaders and A. F. of L. heads certainly disgusted me. I cannot understand how the majority of workers don't see these sold-out leaders' tricks!

We will not forget Sacco and Vanzetti, our beloved brothers—martyrs of this odious rotten system.

Let Fuller and his associates enjoy their deeds—we will not answer them by terrorist acts—but the day when the proletariat will conquer the power. We say, Sacco and Vanzetti are not dead, they are alive in our hearts, they are living in our memory.

One of the N. Y. Workers.

Comrade:

I have just read your wonderful truth revealing pages in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti. I see the cartoons of men hanging, of electric chairs, of men clustered together with weapons in their hands, of dead bodies. I see words written in large black letters that speak of murder, of labor, of Sacco, of Vanzetti, of Ludlow, of death, of fight, of August 22.

What are the colleges doing for Sacco and Vanzetti? I attended the Columbia summer school this season. There were over thirteen thousands students attending the summer session and not once did I hear a word of protest against the whole black procedure that was taking place in Massachusetts. Thirteen thousand students, most all of them teachers!

Columbia University by its silence is just as guilty as the bloodthirsty colleges in Massachusetts.

K. Gardel, New York City.

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"Never Help Anybody," Is Gospel of E. H. Gary in Final Note to His Wife

"I earnestly request my wife and my children and descendents that they steadfastly decline to sign any bonds or obligations of any kind as surety for any other person or persons."—from the last will and testament of Elbert H. Gary, late chairman, U. S. Steel Corp.

BEGIN THREAT OF DEPORTATION TO SCARE STRIKERS

New Tactic of the Ohio Coal Barons

(By Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Following closely upon the demonstrations and strike of the workers in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti murder, the authorities in southeastern Ohio are taking steps to deport foreign-born workers.

U. S. Marshal Stanley G. Borthwick, of Cincinnati, has announced that "unnaturalized residents who participate in violence in violation of the injunction issued in Federal Court to Eastern Ohio coal operators may be deported." This is clear and decisive. Borthwick asserts that "the government will not tolerate flaunting of its orders by non-residents or native miners." This is perfectly clear. The foreign-born miners are to feel the first brunt of the fight of the miners to save their union, and then the native miner will come next.

Not Empty Threat.

There are many who believed that the threat of deportation of the foreign-born was an idle threat. Now that the southeastern Ohio miners are out fighting, the threat is destined to become a reality. This will not keep the miners from fighting. At the Florence mine near St. Clairsville, Ohio, miners' wives stoned and rotten-egged fifteen non-union miners who were being brought to the mine under guard of Sheriff Clyde Hardesty and eight deputies. They fought till they were arrested, the sheriff having quite a time getting a husky miner's wife to jail, and suffering in the fight. At the Provident Mine near St. Clairsville, twenty scabs have been put to work cleaning away the under brush and pumping water out of the shaft.

Organizing Surface Men.

As against this, the miners' officials announce that they are organizing the surface men in eastern Ohio. It would appear as if the miners' officials believed that everything would be settled satisfactorily and therefore waited for nearly five months before undertaking any organization work. This is criminality on the part of the officials, who should have known from the beginning that the coal operators would go the limit and that the courts and military power would be put at their disposal.

The attack on the foreign-born miners is directly an attack on the native miners, as may be noted in the statement of Marshall Borthwick. Southeastern Ohio is destined to become the bloody battle field on which the first fight to save the United Mine Workers will be fought out.

And John L. Lewis? As usual, silent! Still failing to take action—and by this failure aiding the coal barons and the state to destroy the miners' organization. The miners will not forget this fact.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Hoover Is Favorite in Wyoming Declare Editorial Delegation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce and of almost everything else in the Coolidge cabinet is the favorite son of Wyoming for the republican nomination for president according to views expressed by a delegation of Wyoming editors that met the president on his return journey thru that state from the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Coolidge did not indicate event by the quiver of an eyelid whether he favored the Coolidge candidacy or not. He was as impervious to pressure as the hide of a rhinocerous to the tickling of a cat's whiskers. Nevertheless there are rumors here that the administration is in sympathy with Hoover's ambition tho it states that it will remain neutral in the primaries.

Hoover is said to plan his resignation from the cabinet provided he intends to enter the race just as Hughes quit the supreme court for a similar purpose. As will be remembered, Hughes lost by one-tenth of a whisker to Woodrow Wilson, perhaps because of the aversion of the fair sex of California to superfluous chin foliage. Hoover uses the razor to good advantage and will not enter the lists handicapped by excess baggage.

Everett Sanders, the president's secretary, is reported ready to resign his present position to direct the Hoover campaign. The fact that this is denied merely tends to confirm its truth.

The residents of Cody expressed regret that Coolidge's hat was not still in the ring. During the course of a dance held in the leading hotel Mrs. Coolidge and John Coolidge, her son, danced but the president refrained, tho it is believed had he not uttered his famous "do not choose" statement, he would have given an exhibition of the black bottom for the benefit of the terpsichorean vote.

Paul Crouch to Address Big Chicago Meeting on The Chinese Revolution

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Paul Crouch, ex-soldier, recently released from Alcatraz penitentiary, has just reached this city. Crouch was jailed for his anti-imperialist activities in the United States Army, and is now on a tour lecturing on his experiences and on the new war danger.

"China is the center of world imperialist attack," said Crouch when interviewed here. "The war danger lies there where the concentration of 30,000 foreign troops and 171 battle ships threatens the Chinese nationalists."

Crouch is to speak on China for the Hands-Off-China Committee on Thursday, September 8th, at 8 p. m., North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Chicago Avenue. On this occasion there will be other interesting and prominent speakers, among whom are: A. L. Fitch, president local 113, Machinists Union; William H. Holly, prominent attorney; A. L. Mei, Chinese representative of the Kuo-Min-Tang; and Carl Haessler, editor in chief of the Federated press.

Movie Struck Girls in Vice Dens of Coast

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—Scores of young girls from all over the country are today inhabitants of houses of prostitution here, according to Councilman William G. Bonelli, president of the city council. He has demanded that abatement proceedings be started against at least 26 establishments in downtown Los Angeles.

In making his demands upon the police commission for a closing of the vice dens which are declared to have been in operation over a period of many months. President Bonelli submitted a list of addresses where the police had made from three to 18 arrests on vice charges.

Headquarters of the vice ring are located at 130½ South Spring St. Inside workings of the ring are said to be the perfection of organization. First a location is spotted. Then a lease is obtained and sold to the "landlady." The policeman on the beat is then taken in the confidence of the ring and "business" is started on a large scale.

Picnic Sunday.

SO. BROWNSVILLE, Pa., August 30. — The Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will hold a picnic Sunday at Hutchinson Grove, near Hopwood. Grounds open 10 a. m.

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WORKERS' WAGES SLASHED AS POWERS STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY IN WORLD'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

By LELAND OLD, (Fed. Press)

The part played by wages in the cutthroat competition for the textile markets of the world is revealed in a report on cottonmill wages in 12 countries prepared for the international economic conference at Geneva. The report shows the wages of cottonmill operatives ranging as low as $1.09 a week in India and as high as $31.49 in the United States. The average actual earnings of cottonmill operatives in the United States is shown by the department of labor as $17.48. This covers a range from $12.66 in Alabama to $22.66 in New Hampshire. The English average is $8.23.

British Textile Workers Hard Hit.

The situation is particularly serious for labor in England, formerly leader in the development of western capitalism. Cotton mills in the United States still have a large domestic market but the British cotton industry is dependent upon foreign markets, particularly in Asia, Africa and South America. The development of the cotton industry in countries where wages are low is undermining English cottonmill operatives and striking at the heart of British economic imperialism.

British cottonmill wages average only $7 to $8 a week which seems very low compared with the United States. But these low wages are under-cut not only by wages in the so-called backward nations but by wages in Germany and its neighbors, all pulled down by the fate of Germany as a conquered people.

The report shows average wages of various occupations in the cotton mills of Europe, Asia and America on a 48-hour week basis. For the several countries the ranges were:

Cotton mill weekly wages	Range		
Austria	$3.37	to	$5.76
Belgium	2.70	"	6.29
Canada	14.16	"	15.36
France	4.56	"	6.72
Germany	3.98	"	6.72
Great Britain	7.24	"	8.05
India	1.09	"	4.02
Italy	3.52	"	6.26
Japan	2.72	"	3.11
Netherlands	6.04	"	10.49
Poland	2.80	"	5.79
United States	13.54	"	31.49

British Textiles Can't Come Back.

Year after year the British cotton industry fails to pull out of the mire of depression. Not only is there unemployment but part time, a 30-hour week having been the rule for many months. In Germany, on the other hand, the industry has been steadily recovering, with unemployment cut from 54,500 to 24,500 in the last 6 months of 1926 and the number of short-time workers cut from 139,000 to 26,000. The German textile industry, according to the U. S. department of labor, is just about returned to prewar normal.

Meanwhile British capitalists continue to export textile machinery to these countries where cheap labor undercuts the British worker. In the first half of 1927 British India received $5,450,000 of British textile machinery compared with $4,940,000 the first half of 1926. For other countries the figures are Japan $1,840,000 compared with $1,510,000; Germany $1,560,000 compared with $1,400,000 and Russia $3,0[illegible]00 compared with $1,510,000. Altogether in the half year England exported over $27,000,000 worth of textile machinery compared with about $24,000,000 in the same period 1926.

CHICAGO LABOR NEWS

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) Aug. 30.—"The Chicago Federation of Labor Challenges the governor, the Massachusetts state supreme court and the trial judge in the Sacco-Vanzetti case to show where justice has been meted out in this case and court," reads a statement by Secretary E. N. Nockels of the federation after the electrocution Aug. 22.

"Both conservative and radical groups in and out of the organized labor movement," declares The Federation News, organ of the Chicago central body, "as well as individuals of high standing in public and private life, believed that the convicted men were not guilty."

"Sacco and Vanzetti died for the working class," says the International Labor Defense. "Like their immortal comrades of Chicago's Haymarket they died as martyrs to the cause of labor. This was known or felt by tens of millions of workers in every corner of the globe."

Organized railroad labor is actively seeking improved wages and conditions on roads running out of Chicago. The 7500 Chicago & Northwestern clerks are demanding a 15 cent hourly raise. The Chicago & Alton shop men are demanding recognition of the standard unions in place of the company union to which they are now compelled to pay dues if they want to keep their jobs. Maintenance of way men on the Northwestern recently received an average increase by arbitration of 2 cents an hour. The 10,000 clerks on the Illinois Central received 3 cents by the same method.

From the railway employes department of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters in Chicago, comes the news that all the shop unions on the railroads are showing membership growth. The evil results of the war inflation and of the disastrous 1922 shop strike are gradually being overcome.

Labor day in Chicago will be quite different this year from the quiet observance or rather lack of observance the past few years when neither parades nor meetings were held and many trade union families flivvered out of town over the weekend. The central body has obtained the Soldier Field Stadium seating 80,000. A program of speaking, athletics, airplane stunts, feature dancing and amateur boxing has been arranged. In the evening the audience will adjourn to the municipal pier for ball-room dancing.

RightWing FakerWould Gag Workers for Boss; Boss, Too Dumb, Refuses

(By DAILY WORKER Correspondent)

Frenchy, minus his right wing gang breezes into the office, hands the boss his card, extends his hand cordially and rattles off.

"Hershkowitz is my name. I am from the Union and we are organizing shipping clerks and ticket sewers. We understand that you get your help from an employment agency, which is not right. The next time you need any extra help call us up and we can send you down some extra help."

Boosts Yellow Unionism.

When told that no extra help was needed at this time he asked the boss to send the shipping clerks to the "union" to register, and used the following persuasion.

"You see, if I should get the boy to join the Union he might become radical and expect the Union to do something for him because he pays dues and right away he would expect a raise in pay. But I am a guy who goes fifty-fifty and always believes in a fair days' work for a fair days' pay. So if you tell the boy to come to the Union to register, I'll see that you won't have any trouble from him."

"Well," replied the Boss, "I have no objection to a man joining any organization he sees fit, but it is not my place to tell one of my employes, to join the union."

No Reds In His Union.

"But why shouldn't you consider the man. It would do him good. It's for his benefit. A man does charity sometimes," pleaded Frenchy with the boss, and in spite of the fact that he was given permission to interview anyone in the shop he wished, he did not interview the non-union shipping clerks and ticket sewers and left with an uncertain promise that the next time "experienced" help would be needed, he would be telephoned.

Throughout the speech the fact that he was a fifty-fifty man kept repeating itself until there could be no doubt. He is fifty-fifty with the bosses—and to hell with the workers.

Art Exhibit Cancelled By Kent In Protest Of Sacco-Vanzetti Murder

Rockwell Kent, well-known artist, has cancelled his exhibition at Worcester this fall, refusing to have anything to do with any Massachusetts organization. His letter to the Art Museum follows:

"It is with regret that I inform you that because of the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts I have determined to have no relations of any public nature with that state or with any community or organization of it. I am compelled to take this action by my abhorrence of such murder and my conclusion that the citizens of the state must be held responsible for it.

"And while I feel the stubborn disregard of America's interests and humanity's demands which has marked the state's procedure and made its act so singularly brutal to be derived from its cultured arrogance, while therefore I believe by retaliation to be at least feebly consistent with the state's offense and of a nature which if generally undertaken and persisted in might chasten it, I can unfortunately attach no public importance to my resolution, it is merely necessary to my own integrity."

Omaha Labor Holds Memorial Meet for Sacco and Vanzetti

OMAHA, Nebr., August 30. — A Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting was held at Jefferson Park by the International Labor Defense.

The demonstration was addressed by W. J. White, steel worker; Roy E. Stephen, secretary of the local I. L. D. branch and W. J. Patton of Council Bluffs who acted as chairman.

Stephens was arrested last Saturday for his activity in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. He was held until Sunday when he was released on bail. Monday he was lectured by the judge who denounced him as a "Bolshevik agitator."

Upholsterers Tie Up Shop in Minneapolis; War on "Speed-up"

By I. BARON.
(Worker Correspondent).

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30. — The upholsterers at the Brooks Parlor Furniture Co. have declared a strike against the furniture bosses. The strike is 100%. The workers are striking against the speed up system which was introduced here recently following a cut from 10 to 20% in the time schedule. The workers complain that they are unable to endure the frightful speed up conditions now existing in the shops.

Ohio Miners Fear New Police Acts As Meeting Nears

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Announcement of another march on Pomeroy by the striking union sympathizers which followed reported attempts of the operators of the eastern mines to open up the fields on a non-union basis with the fullest possible forces in the near future, are the excuses alleged by the authorities for the precautionary measures which the county and state officials are taking to prevent any violence at the march and the mass meeting which will follow it.

The march of the workers will be along the lines of last Thursday's whose object was to urge the non-union workers to quit work and which the mine officials broke up. The present meeting will call the non-union workers to quit work in the fields so as to aid the union miners in their fight for the renewal of the Jacksonville agreement. The police have sanctioned both the march and the mass meeting.

The authorities, however, continue to send deputies from the Ohio national guard into the non-union mines and the workers fear that a new effort is being prepared to frustrate the action of the striking miners.

$2.66 a Day Is Pay Of Pullman Porters Now Building Union

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 30.—Altho the Pullman Co. boasts assets of $336,000,000 and income last year of $83,000,000, according to reports just released by the interstate commerce commission, it paid its porters an average of only $2.66 a day.

The Pullman Co. has been fighting the Porters Brotherhood tooth and nail in their moderate demands for recognition and better wages, but it increased its treasury balance by $1,788,000 last year to a total of $34,000,000. Net income available for profits was $14,100,000.

Wages Miserable.

In the wage list, nearly 11,000 porters and maids received their pitiable $2.66 a day and 5,600 car cleaners fared little better at $3.35. Mechanics got $4.60. When the company averaged the wages and salaries of its 26,000 employes, including high priced general officials and supervisory staff, the daily average was but $3.70.

Los Angeles Picnic Is Postponed Till Sept. 11; Will Dare Persecution

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—The Annual Press Picnic first set for August 14th at Plummer's Park, Hollywood, has been postponed to Sunday, September 11th, at Plummer's Park, the corner of Vista and Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood; the same place where the May Day Picnic was held.

All those who have tickets keep this change in mind. Boost to make the affair a bigger success than ever. Our Party papers need the funds that the function will bring in and our Party needs them too.

Don't bring lunches; there will be plenty to eat. Books and papers will be sold. There will be dancing, speaking, and friendly greetings from the whole united Party in Southern California. Don't let the raids scare you away! They should spur you on to make this affair a greater and bigger success than ever. Show your courage now in the face of persecution.

Come one, come all, and make the Press Picnic Bigger and Better!

FAILURE IN ALL FIELDS OUTCOME OF "PROSPERITY"

Outlook NowhereBright as Pay Falls, Jobs Fly

BY FEDERATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Worry is the dominant feature in Washington as a bad summer draws to a worse close. No matter what bureaucrat's office the inquiring reporter sticks his head into, he sees officials worrying. Gone are the seraphic days when Mr. Coolidge was unchallenged and all was well with the world.

Prosperity in the Dumps.

At the department of commerce building they talk apprehensively declining industrial productivity, of the plight of the iron and steel industry, the prospect that textiles are through with their temporary flush, the increasing unrest among the smaller fry of the business interests, who report "prosperity without profits." Even the usually cheerful Mr. Hoover looks gravely at the future and confines his oracular utterance to a more "fair." The federal reserve board, which has its own means of keeping its finger on the industrial pulse, is no more optimistic. Autos are still in a bad way, speculation continues apace on the New York stock exchange despite signs of gathering storm and America's gold policy is still dictated by regard for the British pound rather than for solid American conditions.

The department of agriculture is chronically sour and continuously pointing out the spread between industrial and farm prices. But the wretched summer out west, with corn imperilled by cold weather and coming frost and what in merely moderate shape, intensifies the gloom.

American Workers Can't Afford Children.

Of late the department of labor has been joining the general cacophony of distress. Within the past month it has seen fit to remind "prosperous" America that millions of workers get such low pay that they cannot afford families. In coal, steel, railroads and on the farms, laborers are no better off than the much abused pauper labor of Europe, to which Secretary Davis points with so much commiseration when he indulges in the frequent pipe dreams concerning prosperous American workers.

The women's bureau has not had particularly refreshing news, either. Its reports tell of wretchedly underpaid women workers toiling as high as 80 hours a week for little or nothing.

Imperialists Have the Blues.

Nor do you hear cheery notes from the state department, where Kellogg is still nursing wounded feelings over the Geneva and wondering what incident will next crop up in Mexico, Nicaragua, China or the Caribbean to set liberal and labor opinion barking at his heels. Of all the sorry messes of American diplomacy, Kellogg's is by general consent, the worst. Good things have been done badly and wicked ventures have turned into hellbrews.

In the navy and war departments, you might expect a certain gruff jollity, what with the Geneva breakdown and the outlook for the world biggest navy and a rattling good army. But the gold-braided gentlemen have a way of being miserable because they can't have the whole world on a silver platter. Give these gentlemen an inch, and they want a mile. But their wishes are so outrageously expensive that even patriotic, 100 per cent congressmen pause in contemplation of 20 $10,000,000 cruisers, with trimmings to match.

The politicians of course are the sorriest lot of all. They had all attached themselves to the Coolidge bandwagon and were ready for another four-year joyride at the expense of the public. And now they have to scratch their brains in an effort to guess whether Hoover, Dawes, Huges, or Lowden has the sure-thing bandwagon. If they make a wrong guess, they'll be out of luck when Cal steps down from the throne on March 4, 1929. The boys who make the lucky guess and pick the winner will get the nice, juicy jobs when their favorite becomes president.

Most dejected of all is the plaintive figure of poor little Mr. Coolidge. But a month ago he was the tinged of the correspondents and the great wise man in the eyes of the politicians seeking jobs and favors. This winter he will be flouted and defied by both houses of congress. Old Mr. Mellon, principal prop., will have retired, having accomplished reduction of taxes on great fortunes, including his own. The financial powers will have picked Cal's successor, leaving only the ubiquitous visitor from Oscaloosa and Kokomo interested in the whereabouts of the ertswhile mighty Mr. Coolidge.

Croton Dam Overflow.

CROTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Prolonged rainfall has started the water in the big chain of lakes back of Cornell dam of the New York City waterworks on the rampage. A big cataract is once more sweeping over the wide spillway of the dam in Croton and being lost into the gorge 150 feet below.

Soviet Gold Fought for Sacco and Vanzetti, Is Latest Paid Press Lie

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Boston press is carrying big headlines about the Soviet agents lavishly distributing Russian gold in the Sacco-Vanzetti propaganda. There is a story of a mysterious Soviet agent with unlimited funds, who is giving the money to the Citizens' Committee in the Hotel Bellevue. The respectable crowd comprising the Citizens' National Committee will no doubt be horrified at this accusation.

No thinking men or women, particularly those closely connected with the defense work or the various organizations will be misled by these stupid rumors. Yet, it is but one of the vicious rumors which were circulated in Boston, in order to psychologize the labor movement and terrorize it with tales of bombs and Russian gold.

These stupid stories are the forerunners of the attack against the labor movement. They are a part of the general vicious frame up system which has sent Sacco and Vanzetti to death. The capitalist class ought to be more careful in utilizing these methods. Following each frame up there is a greater and greater indignation in the ranks of the labor movement and the capitalists may well say: "Another such frame up and we will remain without the army."

Negro Executed for Murder White Woman Insists She Caused

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—A white woman now confesses that she murdered the woman for whose killing Maurice Mays, a Negro, was executed, after a long fight by people of both races who believed in his innocence. The fight lasted for several years, but the Knoxville, Tenn., authorities were as determined to execute Mays as was the authorities in Massachusetts to execute the two radicals.

Judges Out For Blood.

Just as in the case of the two Italian radicals, so in the case of Mays the Negro, there was another strong motive in the minds of the judges, the jury and the rest of the court which biased them toward a verdict of guilty; in the Sacco-Vanzetti case it was anarchism; in the case of Maurice Mays it was the violation of the will of the majority race about interracial matters. Mays, it was whispered about the court and through the official channels, had been intimate with the white woman. Therefore, whether he murdered her or not, "he ought to be killed.

Now a white woman in Ohio confesses that she herself killed the other white woman, because the other white woman was taking the affections of the killer's husband.

Won't Hear White Woman's Confession.

Just as the authorities in Massachusetts would pay no attention to the criminal who confessed that he and his gang did the murder for which the two Italians were being tried, so the police authorities of Knoxville, Tenn., on being told that a woman, who was in Knoxville at the time of the murder, but who is now in Ohio, had confessed to killing the woman for whom Mays was executed, simply send word back to Ohio that "Maurice Mays has paid the death penalty for the crime and that records show no charge against the woman."

Of course, it is too late for the woman's confession to save Mays, but the Knoxville authorities know that it is not too late to "save their faces" from the pointing finger of scorn from just men. Therefore, they will play "hush" on this matter.

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MRS. ROSE SACCO: A FIGHTER

By Walter Snow

"I would go to the ends of the earth for the labor cause."

These were the words of Mrs. Rose Sacco, that thin little woman in black whose devotion to her long-imprisoned husband has made her beloved by millions of workers.

The thousands who cheered her in Union Square Tuesday know she is glad of their solidarity and faithful to them. Did she not come to their memorial meeting even tho members of the Boston Defense Committee barred her from bringing her husband's ashes?

* * *

And altho after the meeting police prohibited her from going directly to view the clenched fist memorial and death masks at Stuyvesant Casino—sidetracking the automobile in which she was riding to prevent a solemn funeral march—Mrs. Sacco later in the evening visited the Casino.

When a DAILY WORKER reporter met her at the Casino, she was too tired to talk. But her faithful friend, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, of Boston, who flaunted Back Bay traditions by going to the aid of two foreign-born workers framed by Massachusetts mill owners, spoke for her.

"Rose is whole-heartedly in the fight," said Mrs. Henderson. "I have never known such a militant little woman before. She is an inspiration to me."

* * *

Mrs. Henderson was one member of the Boston Committee who kept faith with New York workers by coming to Union Square. Before she left Boston at 1 o'clock on the "Knickerbocker," of the Shore Line, she made every possible move to bring the ashes of the men for whom she had fought seven years along.

Last night she shared a single bedroom in the Hotel Sheldon, 49th St. and Lexington Ave., with Mrs. Sacco. "We don't need a suite," she said. "There are two beds in the room. That is enough for two women whom grief has made sisters."

The two women, however, do not believe in perpetually hanging their heads. They have faith in solidarity and wish to arouse and organize the working class. They intend to train Dante Sacco, the martyr's son, to become a labor organizer.

Mrs. Henderson had harsh words for the police who hurried the line of mourners past the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial in the Casino. "Your New York police are just as brutal as the ones we have in Boston," she said.

ASKED WHAT SHE TOUGHT OF THE COMMUNIST ANTI-AMERICAN LEGION DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE, HER EYES GLEAMED WITH FIRE. "IT WOULD BE MARVELOUS IF THE FRENCH WORKERS COULD PREVENT THE LEGION FROM HOLDING THEIR CONVENTION IN PARIS. I HOPE THE FRENCH MILITARISTS DON'T CAUSE ANY VIOLENCE, HOWEVER."

Mrs. Sacco said again and again that she wished to thank the thousands of workers who came to salute the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti at Union Square.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations which have extended from South America to the Soviet Union have written a new chapter in history," she declared.

Miss Luigi Vanzetti was unable to come to New York because she was prostrated at the home of Beltrando Brini, in North Plymouth—the same Brini who, as a boy, sold eels with Vanzetti in the Italian district on the day of the South Braintree murder, Mrs. Sacco explained. Mrs. Sacco will soon return to her home in Malden, Mass., from New York.

HENRI DETERDING RAGES AND TALKS "HUMANITY" AS STANDARD OIL TAKES SOVIET OIL HE LOST

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The recent apparent conflict of opinions among the leaders of Standard Oil groups as to the morality of dealing in Russian oil is causing wide spread interest in European oil circles.

Socony and Socony Differ.

The curious thing is that the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company who are buying, or selling on commission, very large quantities of Russian oil, are the holders of a large amount of Nobel Oil Stock, which they purchased since the Russian Revolution. They make no scruples about doing business, while Standard Oil of New Jersey, who had no holdings in Czarist oil concerns are, apparently siding with the Shell interests who have alternately bought or bargained for Russian oil or denounced the Soviet "in the interests of humanitarianism and business morality." It is probable that the Standard Oil of New Jersey is seriously embarrassed by the over-production of their subsidiaries, and need the Eastern markets of their brother trusts to relieve the situation.

The Standard Oil of New York, which apparently finds a market within its areas in the United States of America for all, or nearly all the oil its producing subsidiaries can deliver, has created a chain of storage and distribution plants throughout the Far and Near East, and in East and South Africa. Colombo and Port Said once the important oil bunkering stations monopolized by the Royal Dutch Shell group—with their 60 per cent Dutch and 40 per cent British control—are now the arenas for a challenge by Standard Oil of New York. The latter has now storage capacity for 85,000,000 barrels in these areas and served by 43 oil tankers, a large number of barges and river craft operated by its subsidiaries. Russian oil is to fill this field.

Noble Deterding Also Bid to U.S.S.R.

Sir Henri Deterding, leader of the Shell Group, now claims that Standard Oil of New York is wrong to have relations with the Soviet, who he accuses of using money derived from oil sales for fostering Communism in the Dutch East Indies. Incidentally it is reported that Sir Henri, eminent moralist and a proponent of humanitarianism as he purports to be, made an offer, it is rumored, in November of last year for the monopoly of marketing Soviet oil in the world's market.

The campaign against Russian oil in Great Britain is dying down, as the attitude of the Government in stimulating Russian trade, despite the suspension of diplomatic relations, plainly discourages the Combine and the Rothermere Press. A recent effort by the conservative council of the small West country town of Barnstaple to prevent the Russian Oil Products Ltd. from opening a distributing depot at that place was overridden by the Home Secretary himself.

The Vacuum Oil Company has issued a circular to its representatives in Great Britain concluding with a statement to the effect that the ownership of petroleum wells in Russia has changed as a result of the revolution which, it states, is entirely a domestic affair of the Russians themselves. This comes, be it noted, from a company holding parcels of stocks from expropriated companies.

Another angle is touched by the London editor of the "Yorkshire Post." He says, "whatever may be the outcome of this conflict, some authorities hold the view that if Russian oil is seriously boycotted, it may mean that other sources of oil supplies will be seriously depleted, and that the position will eventually be reached where Russia dominates the world's oil markets. This is considered to be undesirable since it may give undue power to the Soviet in this respect."

Philippine Governor Refuses to State His Policy; Bans Newsmen

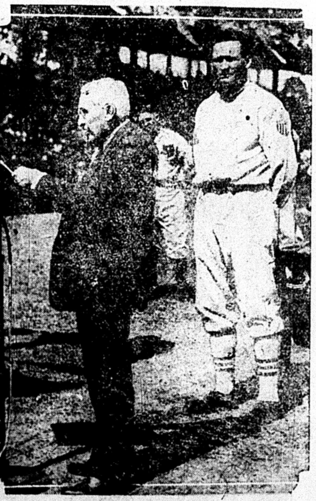
MANILA, Aug. 30.—The high-handed and characteristic action of acting-Governor General Eugene Gilmore in refusing to grant any interview to Philippine newspapermen has met with a reprisal in the form of a journalistic boycott of the American official. No Manila paper will permit the acting-Governor's name to appear anywhere in its columns until he has made a statement of his policy either personally or thru his cabinet.

The acting-Governor had issued orders banning the Philippine newspapermen from the Malacanan Palace where his offices are.

Gilmore has been acting-Governor since the death of Leonard Wood and his refusal to interview the native journalist is attributed to his uncertainty as to what form the future Coolidge rubber policy in the Islands is to take.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The members of the Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission accompanied by the directors of the Connecticut Forestry Association will make an inspection trip of the Westchester County park system on September 14th, with a view to having a park development policy for Connecticut.

AFFAIRS OF STATE



The venerable secretary of state of the United States, Frank Kellogg, making an important speech in honor of Walter Johnson, famous baseball pitcher. Kellogg, a lame-duck senator from Minnesota, has become noted for his stupid blunders in negotiating the errands of the American Empire.

REVOLUTIONARY CHINESE PEASANTS

Peasant Self-Defense Corps of Hayuanchu village of Fanyhsien in celebration of their success in suppressing anti-revolutionists—June 13, 1925.

The Peasant Revolution

By EARL BROWDER.
ARTICLE V.

THE rise of the peasants has been accompanied by strife and bloodshed from the beginning. It is a mistake to suppose that the recent suppressions in Hunan and Hupeh are extraordinary occurances in themselves; the new development consists only in this, that now the central government apparatus has itself turned against the peasants. The fundamental struggle in the villages has been of the nature of civil war from the very beginnings of the peasant movement. A few original documents will show this better than all my own exposition.

Here is the speech of Yi Li-yuan, Chairman of the Hunan Peasants Union, on the occasion of the Hupeh peasant reception to the International Workers' Delegation, on April 2, 1927. It is brief enough to report in full, and is classical in its simplicity:

"I have the honor to represent the peasants of Hunan to attend this grand meeting today. I have also something to speak to you relating the conditions of the Hunan peasants. It would be greatly appreciated if you, dear comrades, could give us a little bit of assistance. Peasants of Hunan and Hupeh must have a close relation with one another as hands and feet of a body do. Hunan peasants are as poor as you are. Within this few years the rents are increased terribly by the landowners. Sixty per cent of the harvest which we have got through our hard work must go to the hands of the landowners who use this unearned profit for their own amusement and comfort, while we, the peasants, have little left for our living. Furthermore, if the harvest is bad we have no means to pay the rents other than actioning our wives and children. Comrades, how pitiful we are! Should we not overthrow these cruel and wicked landowners?

Fight Landowners Also.

"We peasants want to participate in that which we have produced. We strike not only to exterminate militarists but also landowners. The landowners in forty districts of Hunan have been overthrown by us. Most of them have fled and taken refuge in the Wuhan cities. You have to help us to overthrow them too. We know that the strength of the nationalist revolution is dependent upon the help of the community. For this reason we must support the revolutionary leaders in order to accomplish the revolution. The National Peasants' Union has just been organized. Peasants of various provinces must work together so as to set up a firm foundation for the 'General Peasants' Union. He who opposes the peasants movement is opposing the nationalist revolution."

* * *

In "The Plough", organ of the peasant movement (issue No. 7), a report on the Kwangtung conditions says: "The present livelihood of peasants in rural villages is like that of fish in a drying pond which can neithed fly nor run away". This document, which contained the political line for the 1926 Peasant' Congress in Canton, just a year before the great upheavals in Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow and Changsha, has great historical value; like many of the Chinese documents which I gathered during my visit, it is more valuable than libraries of books written in the West, for arriving at an intimate understanding of the Chinese revolution. The following are some of the most important paragraphs:

Struggle of Peasants.

"The peasants' struggle, caused by the suppressions, has on the one hand proved the failure of being unorganized, for by want of organizations the peasants have suffered great sacrifices, and on the other hand has given teachings hastening their eagerness in revolution. It also resulted in the present movement. At present, the peasants have organizations. It is the mark of progress in the procedure of the peasant struggle. The promotion of peasant movements and the organization of peasant' unions in Kwantung were caused by two factors.

"Indirectly, it was due to the effect of the world revolutionary tendency, owing to the achievement of the revolution of workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, of the students' patriotic movement on May 4, protesting against Japan and overthrowing the traitors of the first strike of the Canton seamen, protesting against the imperialists and foreign capitalists, of the massacres in Peking and Hankow on February 7th, directly denouncing the militarists Chao Kan and Wu Peifu and indirectly against the English imperialists and American imperialists whom Chao and Wu conspired with. It is the great movement for the economical and political struggle of the masses of workers.

"Directly, it was due to the peasants' oppressions by the imperialists, militarists, compradores, and landlords.

"Upon seeing workers have labor unions, merchants have merchants associations, and students have student unions, so the peasants began to organize peasant unions. From this point of view, we may know that the significance of the beginning of the organization of peasant unions is very simple. But, really, the peasants suffered a great grievance and hoped to have unions just as merchants, students, and workers to unite themselves. The landlord class who held the economical, political and educational power of villages, upon seeing that the peasants rose to organize peasant unions, recognized that it would be harmful to the power of their controlling classes and so suppressed the peasants more seriously and made obstacle to the peasants' progress, fabricating rumors to fool and to threaten the peasants. Indeed, they tried in every way possible to violate peasants' unions and to suppress the peasants. In 1922, the Hai Fung landlords and depraved gentries conspired — with the militarist Chang Chiung-ming, ordering the District Magistrate to arrest and to imprison the peasants' leaders of the Hai Fung peasant union. In 1923, when the peasant corps of Wan Lo village of Shun Tak district prepared to inaugurate, the local Militia Board conspired with the District Magistrate Chow Chiching prohibiting the peasant corps to register.

Escape Isolation.

"In 1924, the Kong Tung landlords conspired with the District Magistrate Lei Chai-yuen destroying the Kong Tung village peasant union, Kwong Ning district, with armed force of the unlawful militia. Fortunately, since the peasant movement, the militia, defense board, self-control union, etc., which were organized by the landlords, gentries, rowdies, and peasants jointly, were all dismissed. For instance, at that time, peasants who used to be members of militia, severed their connections with the militia and rose to protest against militia. Gradually, among the rural villages, two opponent organizations existed, namely, the organization of the landlord class and the organization of the peasant class; the former are the militia, defense corps, etc., and the latter is the peasant union organized voluntarily by the peasants. None of the members of the militia of the places where peasants' unions exist, are peasants, but only the rowdies, beggars, bandits, etc. At the same time, the peasants have been able to come out of the manifold confinement of localism and clanism, and have organized village peasant' unions with peasants under different surnames, and division peasant' unions with a number of village peasant unions. (To Be Continued.)

SACRIFICE!

(On the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti)

By HILDEGARDE OLGA ALEXANDER

For seven years you suffered
Tortures hard to tell
The anguish of a mind
Racked with the fires of hell.
The sufferings you bore
Were for the views you held
Not for the Braintree murder
Of the two that bullets felled.

The land of the brave
And the land of the free
Did not fulfill your hopes
You found no liberty.
For liberty was the cross
They crucified you on
And justice were the nails
That drove you thereupon.

They clamored for your body,
They vanquished not your soul,
And, in the name of justice,
Tyranny claimed its toll.
They burned your wasted body,
Yet, could they hope to still
The voices raised in protest
Against such bloody will?

On the altar of humanity
You were the sacrifice
And "Justice" jeered and sneered
When with your lives you paid the
price;
But the words of many centuries
Were echoed down to you,
Your heart cried out "Forgive them
For they know not what they do."

Your martyrdom is over
Yet nothing can efface
The cause you gave your lives for
Which breathes hope to every race.

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the Seventh Installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

* * *

24. One must differentiate between these two forms of pacifism. While Communists are prepared patiently for weeks and months on end if necessary to explain to the workers their errors endeavoring to draw them into a "united workers' front" with the vanguard of the working class and helping them in the course of the struggle to overcome these errors, they must be utterly relentless in regard to the "leaders," who, taking advantage of the confused pacifist ideas among the proletariat, give this pacifism the definite form of a "position" and give various false explanations of the fundamental principle.

"One of the forms of deceiving the working class," wrote Lenin during the war in the year 1915, "is pacifism and the abstract preaching of peace. Under capitalism and particularly in its imperialist stage, war is inevitable. . .To preach peace at the present time without at the same time calling upon the masses for revolutionary action, can serve only to sow illusions, corrupt the proletariat by imbuing them with confidence in the humaneness of the bourgeoisie and convert it into a plaything of the secret diplomacy of the belligerent countries." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 51 "Pacifism and the Slogan of Peace").

25. Among these pacifist muddleheads who "preach peace without at the same time calling upon the masses for revolutionary action" must be included first of all, the British Independent Labor Party, which has not taken a single practical step towards the mobolization of the British working class and the soldiers and sailors for the struggle against British imperialism. The Independent Labor Party stubbornly rejected the united front with the Communist Party. It condemned the "violence" and armed struggle of the Chinese masses against the foreign imperialists, it advocated "negotiations" in order to paralyze the further development of the national revolutionary movement in China.

Not less harmful is another form of this "socialist pacifism," namely, the peculiar religious-mystical "anti-militarism" associated with Lansbury and supported by the Independent Labor Party. It is limited to voting against war credits, to the advocacy of individual and collective refusal to do military service and to transport arms in the event of war. This group is coming more and more under the influence of the Labor Party and is capitulating before British imperialism. This pseudo-socialist pacifism is dangerous because it creates among the workers the illusion that social democracy, at least its pacifist section, is prepared to fight against war. As a matter of fact it only helps to suppress the question of genuine mass methods of struggling against war.

Tactical Questions in the Struggle Aagainst Imperialist Wars.

26. Lenin's presentation of the question of war determines the tactics of the Communist Parties for an entire historical epoch, the epoch of imperialist wars. Slogans like "War Against War," "Convert the imperialist war into civil war," "Defeat of the home bourgeois government in an imperialist war," remain today classical examples of true revolutionary internationalism. Leninism has rendered the great service of dealing with the question of war in its concrete historical conditions; the following three types of wars were laid down: (a) wars between imperialist states; (b) national revolutionary wars against imperialism including also colonial countries (China); (c) capitalist counter-revolutionary wars against the proletarian revolution and countreis building up Socialism. The Comintern has now merely to put into concrete form—with regards to wars of the last two types—the general treatment of the question of war, which Bolshevism laid down most fully with regard to wars between imperialist states.

27. Bolshevism first of all rejects: (a) a frivolous treatment of the question of war. In his draft of instructions to the Russian delegation to the Hague conference, Lenin very emphatically warned against any frivolous treatment of the methods of struggle against war. He advised all Communists Parties to take into consideration the actual conditions in which war arises; the secrecy with which preparations are made for it; its unexpected outbreak, the helplessness of the "ordinary organization of the workers" even if it calls itself revolutionary, in the face of an actual menace of war; the fact that "the overwhelming majority of the toilers will decide the question (of national defense) in favor of their own bourgeoisie, owing to the powerful pressure exercised by the bourgeois state apparatus. (To Be Continued.)

FOREIGN CONCESSIONS CAN DO PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN SOVIET UNION

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, (By Mail) Aug. 22.—"In our enterprise we have gone back into Russia purely as business people and have been treated as such by the Soviet Government," said Mr. Herbert Guedella, chariman, at the ordinary general meeting of the Lena Goldfields, Ltd., in London on July 29th. "It is not for me to criticize the recent action which has disturbed the relations between the governments of Great Britain and Soviet Russia."

Talks About Russia.

"I presume," he went on, "that we may be permitted to claim some little experience of working conditions in Russia, and that in fact we are better acquainted with them than the various people who write so much in the British press on this subject. We employ many thousands of workers, and, thru the various trade unions we work under collective agreements, which are strictly adhered to. I can assure you our workers are not underpaid, and their efficiency compares favorably with those of other European countries."

Earlier in his report, Mr. Guedella showed the great difficulties associated with operating gold fields in the inaccessible reaches of the Lena River, which drains into the Arctic Ocean thru a vast delta. "We have to provide not merely technical stores and spares for our business but also the necessities of life for the 5000 workers and dependents at Bodaibo, the center of the Lena enterprise, but we buy in London a variety of goods unobtainable in Russia. We buy vast quantities of flour, etc., in Moscow, while livestock is purchased in Mongolia and driven across the plains to Irkutsk where we undertake the necessary transport for the final thousand miles to Bodaibo."

Hard Conditions.

"In winter we are cut off for supplies, only the mail getting thru. We operate the 95-mile length of railway from the river to Bodaibo.

"'Engineers estimate that about 114 million cubic yards of gold bearing sands have already been proved giving a gold content of about 35 cents per yard. This will give sufficient work for four of the largest type Bucyrus dredges for ten years. Our first dredge will start work next year and will be followed speedily by others, which will supersede the present uneconomical drift mining.

Get Copper and Iron.

"Under a fifty-year concession we have taken over the copper and iron mines and smelters and iron works of the Sissert property and similar deposits and installations at Revda in the Urals. Our chief attention will be devoted to the famous Degtiarsky copper seam which is estimated to contain 6,000,000 tons of pyritic ore, and to treat which we are considering the erection of a plant with a capacity of 2000 tons of ore a day."

"Our third area is 15,500 square miles in the Altai-Irtysh river basin with its immense reserves of silver, copper and lead. I can not be considered as exaggerating," observed Mr. Guedella, "if I use the word 'enormous' with regard to its future possibilities."

Following the report of a substantial profit on the year's working Mr. Guedella concluded "So far as possible we have always endeavored to adhere to the general basis of agreement, but, when necessary we have not hesitated to approach the Chief Concessions Committee to point out our difficulties in certain directions. On such occasions we have always received sympathetic consideration. I think that it has now been recognized that our sole policy is to create and establish our enterprise on a large scale on sound and businesslike lines with results that cannot but be reciprocally advantageous both to the Soviet Government and ourselves."

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIO
EDITION

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U. S. IMPERIALISM COMMON ENEMY OF ALL WORKERS

New Court Attack Against "Daily" Is Mystery

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

IF you want to know the "real" facts about the Communist Party convention now taking place in New York City, do not bother reading The DAILY WORKER, but take your mental fodder from the Herald-Tribune. In last Wednesday's issue of that paper we are told that the convention is being held "somewhere in Westchester county" and that even the delegates do not yet know the location. This is the kind of rubbish that appears in the guise of news in the capitalist press. It is not surprising that every intelligent worker looks with suspicion on whatever appears in the boss sheets—even the weather reports.

* * *

FORMER governor McCray of Indiana, today quits Atlanta prison on parole. McCray was once one of the big guns in Indiana politics and respected by all who respect success in politics and business. The governor was doing business with the aid of money deposited in banks by the thrifty Hoosiers. But McCray's foot slipped and just as soon as it did, his fellow sharks grabbed it and he found himself on his way to the can. But not having violated a criminal syndicalist law and not being a militant trade union organizer he will be forgiven and restored to the bosom of bourgeois Indiana.

* * *

ANOTHER one of those farces that international capitalism pulls off periodically is now being held in Paris. It is the interparliamentary world congress where solons from many nations meet to blow off their bazoos and incidentially speak for the interests of the capitalist crooks they represent. Some people imagine that those meetings encourage peace. Just as little as would periodic meetings of second story workers enable the innocent sleeper to pound the pillow with a greater feeling of security than he experiences now.

* * *

AS a single-handed and self-serving publicity agent Charles A. Levine is entitled to the non-stop medal for continuous success in making the front page on sheer merit. Levine is an ex-junkman and owes so much money to the government that he is liable to mistake himself for the Republic of France. Being a patriot he contracted business relations with Uncle Sam during the war but Sam evidently considered himself jilted out of half a million dollars and was so sore on his unfaithful partner that he would not confer the customary honors on the former dealer in cast-off things after his successful passengership to Germany.

* * *

LEVINE is an ambitious fellow and will not return on a palatial liner as did the other air heroes. He has gotten into so many fights in Europe that the militarists of Germany and France may decide to postpone the next war for another generation. Having licked everything in France Levine jumped into his air flivver and almost knocked England into the Irish sea. Everything was more or less hurt but Levine. It is reported that the intrepid adventurer would fly alone on his return trip to the

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Mother Pays Son Salary for Robbing Her Estate

An alleged "scheme" whereby a man is said to have deprived his aged mother of her $150,000 estate, and charged her $100 a week for the privilege, is charged in a report on file yesterday in surrogate's court.

The report is an attempt to get a new accounting of the estate of Mrs. Ella Mitchelbacher. The son, Abraham Mitchelbacher, had rendered an accounting showing assets worth $3,300. A sister and niece, named also as beneficiaries, have protested.

Fake "Ringside" Seats [illegible]r Big Dempsey Fight

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—It may interest you to know that there are 38,000 alleged ringside seats for the Dempsey-Tunney Brawl. If you can wander out to the stadium and do your own counting.

You'll discover that although 38,000 seats will be sold for $40 each and will be called "ringside" seats the unvarnished truth is that there are no more than 5,000 or 6,000 actual ringside seats.

POLICE HAND OUT MANY SUBPOENAS FOR GOVERNMENT

Editorial, Business and Mechanical Staff Called

Subpoenas wholesale were served yesterday on members of the editorial, business and mechanical staff of The DAILY WORKER, calling on them to appear before the federal grand jury this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

These are all the facts at hand at this writing in the government's latest move against The DAILY WORKER, the exact object of which takes on the nature of a deep mystery.

Kelly Serves Subpoenas.

The fact that subpoenas were served by Sergeant Kelly and other members of the "bomb squad," part of the New York police department, when the summons was to appear before a federal (United States District Court) grand jury, is explained by the claim that the police sergeant is more familiar with the members of the DAILY WORKER staff than the force of the United States marshal's office.

When notified of this new government move, Attorney Joseph Brodsky, counsel for The DAILY WORKER, declared he was unable to explain its meaning.

"It is a mystery to me," he declared.

The stamp of Charles H. Tuttle, United States district attorney, was upon the subpoenas served, but when his office was called by The DAILY WORKER, those in charge refused to give any additional information.

Out on $1,000 Bail.

Members of the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, including J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alex Bittleman, with Bert Miller, manager, and David Gordon, author of the poem, "America," are now being held for trial under $1,000 bail each, because of the appearance in The DAILY WORKER of Gordon's poem. They appeared in Judge Lynch's court recently when Sept. 6 was decided on as the date for setting the time of trial on this charge.

Foresee New Attack.

It is not believed that this old charge has any connection with the serving of the subpoena on The DAILY WORKER staff yesterday.

This new attack was launched on the opening day of the Fifth Conven-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Daily Worker Struggle to Save Sacco, Vanzetti Lauded by Newark ILD

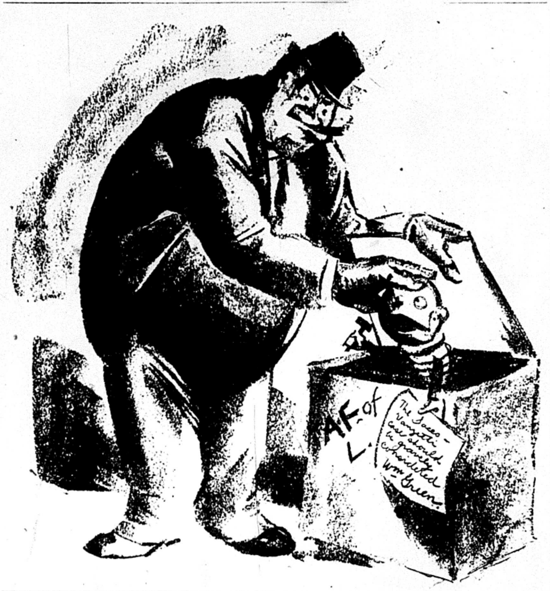
By LEO KLING
(Worker Correspondent).

At an enthusiastic meeting held at the Hungarian Workers Home in Newark last week, the International Labor Defense branch of that city made a collection of $17.00 for The DAILY WORKER.

Finding the need very great, the comrades dug into their pockets and raised the sum to $20.05. They were not satisfied. They began to investigate the condition of their treasury. They thereupon took the balance of the money they had and donated the full amount of $35.05 to The DAILY WORKER.

The comrades of Newark gave their support to The DAILY WORKER because of its splendid fight for class war prisoners, particularly of its fight for Sacco and Vanzetti. The entire discussion which was full of life and enthusiasm lasted for three-quarters of an hour.

THAT WILL BE ALL FOR YOU, MR. GREEN —By Fred Ellis


A.F. of L.
The Sacco-Vanzetti case should be gravely considered
Wm Green.

WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION CALLS ON WORKERS TO BUILD POWERFUL INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

The resolution unanimously adopted by the great gathering assembled in Central Opera House Tuesday night to greet the delegates to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon American workers to build the International Labor Defense to curb legalized murders like that of Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolution declares that it is the duty of the Workers (Communist) Party of America to expose the nature of capitalist justice. The text of the resolution follows in full:

* * *

AMERICAN capitalism is at the height of its power. But while it pursues its profit interests with ruthless brutality it is neverthelss, anxious to hide the face of its dictatorship behind a mask of democracy and justice. The contradiction thus created a merciless capitalist dictatorship operating under the guise of a benevolent democracy, has given birth to the institution of frame-ups so often perpetrated in America by organs of the state power.

The capitalist dictatorship desires to destroy its political enemy; but it cannot do it openly for fear of destroying, at the same time, the democratic illusions of the masses. Therefore the political enemy is charged with a common crime which he never committed; a crime is fastened upon him by perjured evidence, obvious discrepancies in the evidence are smoothed over by rulings of a judge who is a party to a frame-up; an atmosphere of prejudice is created and carefully nursed; and the result of it all is the covering up of an unwarranted persecution of a political opponent with the cloak of a righteous defense of society against the attacks of a common criminal.

This method of class warfare has created in America a long series of perpetrated judicial murders which invariably accompanied intensive conflicts between capital and labor. Thus the eight hour movement of American labor in the eighties was stifled for a time by the victimization of the Haymarket martyrs in 1837; the strikes and struggles of the metal miners of the west resulted in an attack by American capital through a frame-up against Haywood and others; the continued unrest of the underpaid textile workers of New England inspired the Massachusetts authorities to the frame-up against Ettor and Giovanitti in Lawrence; the desire to break down the resistance of American labor against the war brought Billings and Mooney as victims of an outrageous frame-up under the shadow of the gallows. And the general unrest of labor after the World War was attacked by American capital through its wholesale persecution of foreign-born workers by the deportation delirium of the then Attorney-General of the United States, Mitchell Palmer. The outrage committed by the prostituted capitalist justice in the legal murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was an outgrowth of this delirium.

Persecute Foregin-Born.

It was during this period of wholesale persecution of foreign-born workers that a thoroughly corrupted police department in New York and an equally notorious corrupted federal department of justice attempted to lay at the door of the militant labor movement of America a blast of explosives in Wall Street which was either planned by police agents or transported through the streets of the city for building purposes with disregard of the most elementary precautions.

All police organs, city and federal, worked feverish[illegible] the trails of the real caus[illegible] explosion and attempted to fas[illegible] crime upon he revolutionar[illegible]nt. With third degree methods which would have been accepted with joy as a welcome addition to the technique of any medieval torturer, they attempted to get "confessions" from innocent victims. One of these, tortured to death, was unquestionably thrown out of the windows of the department of justice headquarters in Park Row, New York. This victim, the Italian worker Salsedo, because unwilling to perjure himself against his comrades in favor of a frame-up of the department of justice had to testify to the brutality of this department with his broken limbs and his mangled body.

Salsedo was a friend and comrade of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The latter protested against the outrageous murder of their comrade and thus drew the hatred of the commissioned framers upon their own persons.

Sacco and Vanzetti Murder

The federal department of justice and the judiciary machinery of the State of Massachusetts co-operated in and are both equally responsible for the frame-up which ended in the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Sacco

(*Continued on Page Two*)

FRENCH LABOR UNITED IN DRIVE ON AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

Socialist Federation Joins Left Wing in War Against Fascist Gathering

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Even the General Confederation of Labor, socialist-controlled federation, has joined the nation-wide protest against the American Legion Convention which is scheduled to open here on September 19th.

Describing the Legion parade and conventio[illegible] as an "outrage to the universal m[illegible]ing for Sacco and Vanzetti," t[illegible]neral Confederation of Labor has followed the lead of the left wing workers of France in denouncing the fascist gathering. The confederation will have nothing to do with any ceremonies co[illegible] with the Legion Convention [illegible]nt issued yesterday de[illegible]

Workers Cont[illegible]

For several we[illegible] thru resolutions [illegible]

(*Continued* [illegible]

MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY IN NEW YORK

Expresses Hope for Complete Unity of Brother Party in This Country

Fraternal Communist greetings were received by the **Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party yesterday from the Communist Party of Mexico calling for increased struggle against American imperialism, the common enemy of the workers of both countries.**

The telegram, read by Acting Secretary Jay Lovestone, to the convention assembled at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, was as follows:

> "The Mexican Communist Party greets the Fifth Convention of its Brother Party, the Workers (Communist) Party, wishing the outcome will be complete unity. Yours for the overthrow of the common enemy —American Imperialism."

Enthusiastic applause greeted the reading of the telegram. There has always been the closest co-operation between the Communist Parties of the United States and Mexico. Recent conventions of the Mexican Party have been attended by fraternal delegates from our Party.

The receipt of the telegram of greetings would indicate that the Mexican Party is not planning to send a fraternal delegate to New York for the present convention.

Greeting from Pittsburgh.

The convention also received a telegram of greetings from a street nucleus in Pittsburgh with "Greetings and hopes for complete unification."

The business sessions of the convention opened Wednesday, following the enthusiastic demonstration in the Central Opera House, Tuesday night, addressed by Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, Robert Minor, of the Central Executive Committee; Herbert Zam, of the Young Workers League, and a representative of the Pioneers.

Select Presidium of Five.

After the reading of the agenda proposed by the political committee, a presidium was elected as follows: Jay Lovestone, Benjamin Gitlow, Max Bedacht, William Z. Foster and William W. Weinstone.

Acting Secretary Lovestone was chosen as the chairman of the afternoon session, with Foster as chair-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

PROGRESSIVES ON COAST FIGHT FOR MILITANT ACTION

Delegates to Convention Tell of Struggles

Delegates from the Pacific Coast now attending the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place told a representative of The DAILY WORKER yesterday of the situation in the labor movement in their sections of the country.

Emanuel Levin, district organizer in California described the strong opposition to expulsion of progressive

(*Continued on Page Two*)

KUOMINTANG IN AMERICA DENOUNCES WUHAN GOVERNM'T AS REACTIONARY

His Failure to Loose Forces of Agrarian Revolution; Supports Mme. Sun

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PALO ALTO, Cal., Aug. 31.—The Central Committee of the Kuomintang in America has passed a resolution supporting Mme. Sun Yat-sen's declaration against the counter-revolutionary policies of the Wuhan government and reaffirms its determination to strictly adhere to Sun Yat-sen's policy of cooperation with the Communists and the Soviet Union and the loosing of the workers and peasants revolution.

The Oakland and San Francisco branches have passed similar resolutions and the San Francisco branch has also issued a long manifesto vigorously supporting the above policy in the Kuo Min Yat Po, the daily organ of the Kuomintang in America and is carrying on a militant campaign supporting the left wing policies.

* * *

Mme. Sun on Way to Moscow.

Reports recently received by The DAILY WORKER from Moscow state that Mme. Sun Yat-sen is on her way to Moscow with Eugene Chen, former minister of foreign affairs in the Wuhan government.

Mme Sun and Eugene Chen denounced the Wuhan government when it turned counter-revolutionary.

* * *

Borodin in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—Michael Borodin, adviser to the Wuhan government before it turned revolutionary and one of the leaders of the Nationalist movement in China has arrived here.

MASS MEMORIAL IN CHICAGO FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31. — The Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, which [illegible] held up until [illegible] grant a permit or to allow hall owners to rent meeting places, is now scheduled for Saturday, at 8 p. m. at the Coliseum, the largest hall in Chicago, following urgent requests made by labor organizations and prominent persons.

Prominent representatives of labor organizations will address the meeting. Ralph Chaplin, W. H. Holly and Rev. Norman E. Barr are among those who [illegible] speak at the memorial gath[illegible] is being held under [illegible] the Sacco-Vanzetti [illegible]nce of Chicago. [illegible]ce has forwarded a [illegible]on to have the death [illegible]ber martyrs sent to [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

REPLICAS OF SACCO AND VANZETTI DEATH MASKS FOR NATIONAL TOUR

Chicago and Other Cities Request Copies for Memorial Meetings

The death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti were taken back to Boston midnight Tuesday by Mrs. Rose Sacco, so bronze replicas can be made. Workers in Chicago and other large cities who [illegible] been arranging memorial meeti[illegible]ll display the copies of the m[illegible]

All d[illegible]rday up to midnight thousan[illegible]rs continued t[illegible] visit St[illegible] even the [illegible] masks were no longer there. They viewed the massive pyramid topped by a worker's fist and the many wreaths that were on exhibition.

Last night ended two days of an almost continuous stream of w[illegible] into the Casino. The [illegible] committee originall[illegible] it open all nigh[illegible]

KERS ARE URGED TO BUILD THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

(Continued from Page One)

and Vanzetti did not die as a punishment of crimes committed by them, but died as a monumental proof of the crimes of the federal department of justice of the judiciary machine of the State of Massachusetts and of capitalist justice as a whole.

Sacco and Vanzetti were anarchists. Although enemies of the **state** they opposed the aim of the **communists** of conquering the state **power** as a means of destroying capitalism and establishing a free society. Capitalist justice, as one arm of the power of the capitalist state, destroyed in Sacco and Vanzetti two of its enemies. In doing this the capitalist state proved that while philosophy may disregard an antagonistic state the capitalist state does not disregard antagonistic philosophies. It strikes its enemies and thus proves with convincing logic that it will never capitulate before an idea but will give way only to the substantial force of the proletariat organized into one revolutionary fighting class.

Expose Capitalist Justice.

In the face of this latest outrage of capitalist justice it becomes the duty of the Party to tear the false masks of fairness and justice from the face of the capitalist state and to show to the workers in its true light the capitalist dictatorship. The threads of the whole frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti must be laid bare so that the workers of America get a glimpse of the brutal manifestations of the class struggle which, under the capitalist dictatorship in America, parade as justice.

The Party shall open the eyes of the American workers to the impossibility of expecting impartial justice from a capitalist court in any case where the interests of capital clash with the interests of labor. It shall transmit to the workers the experience from the Sacco and Vanzetti case, that justice for the workers cannot come from capitalist courts, but can only come as fruit of struggle of a united working class against capital and its institutions.

Must Build I. L. D.

The Party shall draw the attention of the American workers to the imperative necessity of preparing, thru the building and strengthening of the International Labor Defense as a protective weapon, against the ever-threatening danger of persecution.

The Workers (Communist) Party will do all in its power to make the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti a cherished tradition of the American working class, to plant in the hearts of the American proletariat revolutionary hatred against capitalism and into their heads revolutionary determination to end capitalism.

W. Virginia Labor Calls for Unions For Unorganized

By Federated Press.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 31.—Adoption of a program calling for a state-wide campaign to unionize the unorganized workers of West Virginia closed the twentieth anniversary convention of the state Federation of Labor. President John B. Easton, who was reelected without opposition, will take charge of the enrolling of the hundreds of volunteer organizers the convention expects to assist in the drive.

Easton's recruits will work hand in hand with the various international unions, the state federation furnishing the unifying force.

Miners Union Week.

The twentieth anniversary convention opened with building trades, printers, glass workers and other delegates from the non-mining occupations in control. The once powerful West Virginia miners' district unions have shrunk to a shadow of the powerful organizations of 50,000 members and more than once dominated the state labor gatherings.

Will C. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers, took the floor the first afternoon and made an appeal for aid from the rest of the labor movement. Referring to the strike still continuing in parts of the Fairmont (northern) field and the meetings being held in the southern regions he said the job before the U. M. W. of A. was a huge one, and the other trade unions must lend their full support if it was to be successful.

Tell of Attack on Unions.

Mining is the basic industry of West Virginia and with the defeat of the miners' union the whole labor movement has suffered. Delegates from the Typographical Union told how the two leading newspapers of Charleston, the capital city, have gone open shop in the last year. Building tradesmen told of attacks on their organizations. Realizing that a vigorous counter-movement was necessary the convention voted for the organization drive, from which much is expected.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

"The Drawings in This Book Are Aflame With the Idea of the Class Struggle—"

The case of
Sacco and Vanzetti
in
CARTOONS from
THE DAILY WORKER
by Ellis

WITH A SPLENDID INTRODUCTION BY
Joseph Freeman

ELLIS has given us in this book an inspiration to carry on the brave fight of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"The drawings—like their conduct—call not for mourning but for struggle"—says Jos. Freeman, noted writer in his introduction.

Drawn in the heat of the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti these inspired cartoons are a beautiful memorial tribute to the memory of two brave workers. Here is a book that will speak more than you possibly can to the man in your shop and trade union.

Only one cartoon has been placed on each page. EVERY PAGE IS SUITABLE FOR FRAMING. The book is large size—9x12 inches on heavy antique art paper. Send for a copy today. The price has been lowered practically at cost to assure the widest possible distribution in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti.

25 Cents Each

[illegible] dollar for four copies!

THE DAI[illegible] FIRST ST.

TRADE UNION PROGRESSIVES ON COAST FIGHTING FOR MILITANT ACTION

(Continued from Page One)

members of the Central Labor Union of Los Angeles that is now expressing itself. Recently the labor council urged all local unions to join in demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti and when the unions started to do so, had the orders cancelled at the 11th hour, Levin said.

Unions Gain Membership.

According to Levin the Electrical and Machinists' Unions are gaining membership in Los Angeles. The building trades of Hollywood, the world moving picture center has appointed a special committee to continue the organization work. Even the actors and actresses are planning to become union members by joining the Equity Association. This is their answer to the producers threat to cut their salaries.

The most unorganized workers in the state, who are also poorly paid are the fruit pickers. Recently in the peach district 5,000 workers who went there in response to a call were left stranded due to a disagreement between the packers and the fruit growers.

Work As Slaves.

In the Imperial Valley many Mexican workers are brot into the state by special privileges and are then kept under virtual peonage. They work for unusually low wages at fruit packing, cotton picking and farming.

Recently the unorganized lumber workers were given a $2 slash in wages. These highly exploited workers are mostly in the Sugar Pine and Red Wood sections of the state.

In Oakland there has been formed a conference to work for the repeal of the state criminal syndicalist law. Twenty unions are represented in this organization. The Building Trades Council of Oakland is supporting this move.

Tells of Frisco.

Ernest Ettlinger also from California told of the labor movement in San Francisco. He told how six year ago the open shop drive was started against the building thrades unions and of the general strike of 1921.

The strike of the 2,000 carpenters that started in April of last year and ended in a defeat this January was also referred to. After their defeat the rank and file decided to get rid of the reactionary machine within the union that was responsible for their defeat. According to Ettinger, the largest carpenters' local in San Francisco is supporting wholeheartedly this rank and file movement.

For Joint Agreement.

In the painters' union the progressives are advocating a joint agreement between all building trades unions and the bosses, all of them to expire at the same time. They are also propagating the five day week. Every building trades union in Los Angeles is being visited to gain their support for the struggle. Arrangements for a large labor day parade in Los Angeles are now being prepared.

Conditions in Oregon

Delegate Sulo W. Syvanen of the Finnish Communist Daily Toveri, Astoria, Oregon, recited the conditions in the state of Oregon.

According to Syvenen the largest salmon fishing center in the world is located in Astoria. The fishermen there have organized themselves into a federal union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is known as the Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association and has more than 1,000 members. The carpenters union in the same city is dominated by ultra-reactionary forces and is not active.

In Portland, Oregon, the only union of any importance is the Carpenters.

Strong Progressive Group.

In Seattle several years ago six militant delegates were expelled from the Central Labor Council on the charge of being Communists. The reactionary forces hoped that would act as the death knell of the progressive movement there. But they calculated wrong for today a strong group of progressive delegates sit in the council. Also a large body of militant workers are found in the various unions.

The lumber workers are unorganized. They number more than 25,000 men. The first step towards their organization has been among the higher skilled shingle weavers who have been organized in Grays Harbor, Kalamo and Ballard. About 2,500 men are in this union.

Organized 100 per cent.

In Gray's Harbor they are organized 100 per cent. In the other places the figure is not quite so high. Recently a strike took place at Kalama which resulted in an increase of four cents a thousand in the amount of work done.

Plans for the organization of the other lumber workers are going forward. The average pay is $3 to $3.50 a day for 8 hours. The bosses are attempting to raise the work day to 10 hours.

Referring to the growth of the party, Aaron Fislerman, district organizer of the Party at Seattle, said that during the last year 240 new members were secured in the district. The Party has recenlty opened a new headquarters in a three-story building. An open forum and 10 classes will be started on September 18.

The Party has participated in many united front movements during the last year. They have been on such important questions as Sacco and Vanzetti, Hands Off China and other subjects of international importance.

MEXICAN PARTY GREETS THE 5TH U. S. CONVENTION

Sees U. S. Imperialism As Common Enemy

(Continued from Page One)

man of the evening session. The various members of the presidium will interchange as chairman during the sessions of the convention.

The credentials committee was selected to consist of Jay Lovestone, Jack Stachel, Abram Jakira, John J. Ballam and John W. Johnstone.

The financial committee includes Jay Lovestone, William W. Weinstone and Alex Bail.

The press committee consists of J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne and Robert Minor.

Following these preliminaries the convention recessed to allow the credentials committee to get to work and consider the challenges that had been made of delegates in several districts.

Herald-Tribune as Provocateur.

On the opening day of the convention the New York Herald-Tribune appeared in the role of provocatuer, very evidently seeking to incite governmental action against the Workers (Communist) Party. It printed a lurid story declaring that the convention was being held in secret "somewhere in Westchester country."

In speaking of the convention the Herald-Tribune declares that:

"The actual place of meeting is being kept secret by the Communists. It is known only to delegates and department of justice men operating as active members of the Workers Party.

"Altho New York is given as the convention city in the call, it was learned yesterday that the meeting place will be 'somewhere' in Westchester county'."

It became known to The DAILY WORKER that the following telegram has been received by Mr. R. A. Holcomb, managing-editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, 225 West 40th St., New York City:

"Please assign two star reporters and Mr. Fred B. Marvin, editor of the late New York Commercial, to go gunning with me somewhere in Westchester. (Signed) Percy Parlor, Red Agent, Department of Justice."

Convention Held in Public.

Of course, no effort was made to keep the meeting place of the convention secret. While the Herald-Tribune was spreading its "fake" the New York Times was appearing with the news of where and when the convention would be held.

This news was also published in detail in yesterday's issues of The DAILY WORKER.

It was also announced at the mass meeting held at the Central Opera House on Tuesday night.

Reporters Arrive at Convention.

When the delegates gathered at the convention hall Wednesday morning there were plenty of reporters present from [illegible] New York dailies and the city [illegible]sociation. They did not tak[illegible]ion story in [illegible] Herald-Tri[illegible]usly.

City Police Hand Out Many Subpoenas For U. S. Government

(Continued from Page One)

tion of the Workers (Communist) Party. No effort was made, however, to serve subpoenas on the members of the staf of "The Daily" attending the convention.

Warrants are outstanding against J. Louis Engdahl and Alex Bittleman on state charges growing out of the publication of the poem "America," on which Dunne, Miller and Gordon have already been tried and convicted. At the time of the trials Engdahl was in Moscow, while Bittleman was in Chicago. Detective Kelly has inferred that these charges would be pressed.

Ask About Sacco-Vanzetti Case.

In questioning members of the staff of "The Daily," the visiting squad of the police department showed considerable interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

"You have been pretty busy during the Sacco-Vanzetti case, haven't you?" was the suggestive question put to draw out an answer.

Members of the mechanical staff were questioned as to the manner in which The DAILY WORKER was gotten out, who handled copy and who approved of various material going into the paper.

Kept Charges "Dark Secret."

The three plainclothes men who served the subpoenas on members of the staff refused to furnish them with any information. The sections of the law involved in the serving of the subpoeanas was kept a dark secret.

In the hope of serving the rest of the staff with subpoenas, [illegible]plainclothes men loitered in [illegible]ilding for several hours.

They asked for the [illegible] and the business manager [illegible] DAILY WORKER, who [illegible] the building at the tim[illegible]

The Capitalist Press Is No Place to Discuss Lessons of Fate of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ALDINO FELICANI, member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston, on two occasions at least since the execution of the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, has used the capitalist press to make an attack on the American Communist movement.

Felicani is an anarchist. Sacco and Vanzetti were also anarchists. But this made no difference to the Communists, neither in the United States nor in any other country. Sacco and Vanzetti were the workers, imprisoned, placed on trial for their lives and sentenced to death by the capitalist state. Communists made every effort, stopped at no sacrifice, to achieve their liberation.

There should have been no difference between workers and working class organizations to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair. Unfortunately there were differences.

There should be no differences today among the workers to build for the unity of American labor and [illegible]lopment of its power, in [illegible] the heroic fight waged [illegible] Vanzetti. But un[illegible]re are differences. Com[illegible] first in the effort to over[illegible]se differences, to cement the uni[illegible] of labor.

In attacking the Communist movement, Felicani does not do so on principle. He resorts to the age-long subterfuge of raising the question of finances.

The International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of New York City have both carefully, repeatedly and patiently answered all of Felicani's criticisms.

In addition, it may be said, however, that Mary Donovan, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston, in a statement to The DAILY WORKER last Saturday, specifically repudiated the statement attributed to her in the New York Herald-Tribune and other capitalist papers of that day to the effect that $500,000 had been raised by Communists and never accounted for, which Felicani again alluded to in his interview in the capitalist press yesterday.

It is an immediate duty of the Boston Committee to officially repudiate the slanders that have been circulated in its name, and credited to Felicani, who is especially obligated to give his views thru some other medium than the press of the enemy class.

Felicani, as an anarchist, may disagree in principle with the Communist program. That is his right, altho it is difficult to understand how any intelligent worker needs better proof than the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti themselves to refute anarchist theories.

The revolutionary movement that is actually threatening the capitalist social order does not consist of workers who believe in the anarchist "negation" of power; of those who believe in individual terror and a passive "refusal to deal with the state," but it is made up of workers who carry on an unceasing struggle of the proletariat for all power, for the destruction of the capitalist state. Such workers cast their lot with the Communist movement.

• • •

Let not Felicani debase the struggle, over the principle to a squabble over finances. That is a mere trick. It was the trick used by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Socialist Daily Forward, to hamper the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia, in the days of famine in the Union of Soviet Republics. It is the subterfuge used by the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor in avoiding a direct struggle over principle with the progressives and the left wing.

• • •

Felicani, however, is also quoted as stating that the Communists of America are more concerned in spreading their propaganda than in aiding our comrades who died in the electric chair.

If Felicani makes this charge, and he has not denied it, then he has yet to learn that Communists had no interests separate and apart from those demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, just as the Communist movement wages the struggle for the release of all class war prisoners, just as it fights for the emancipation for the whole working class. Even the Boston Committee must now confess the complete bankruptcy of its policies, dictated in great part by bourgeois lawyers and other non-working class elements.

• • •

It is in fact the bankruptcy of anarchist theories, especially in wa[illegible] such a struggle as was ne[illegible] the fight for Sacco and [illegible] draws many work[illegible] sympathies into [illegible] Communist Inter[illegible]rs not only in [illegible]ut over the en-

An excellent confession of the bankruptcy of anarchist theories has just been made by Ephim Yarchuk, a Russian ex-anarcho-syndicalist, in a letter to the Pravda (June 15, 1927), the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Yarchuk writes as follows:

"Dear Comrade Editor,—Please be good enough to print the following declaration:

"Since 1903 I have been in the ranks of the revolutionary movement and down to the present time belonged to the anarcho-syndicalist wing. I took an active part in the 1905 and 1917 revolutions, working in Kronstadt. I participated in the formation of the Anarcho-Syndicalist Confederation and bitterly criticized Bolshevism. I was arrested several times and in 1921 was deported from the Union of Soviet Republics.

"Looking at the post-war West-European revolutionary movement in general and at the anarcho-syndicalist movement in particular, I was forced to put the following basic questions to myself:

1. "Can the revolutionary movement successfully develop when not headed by a strictly centralized party—as the anarchists believe?

2. "Can the social revolution be victorious without the dictatorship of the proletariat?

3. "Is the road chosen by the Communist Party (Bolshevik) leading to Communism?

"During the process of my work and deliberation on these questions, and after long discussions with anarchists I must admit that:

1). "Only a strictly centralized party, led by experienced, tried and true fighters with a clear and exactly defined class-proletarian ideology, can lead the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. Such a party is the Party of the Bolshevik-Communists.

2). "The experience of the Russian Revolution must convince every honest revolutionary that a transfer to Communism from a Capitalist State is possible only by means of force. Only the dictatorship of the proletariat can overcome the duplicity, cunning and organized resistance of the bourgeoisie and their henchmen.

3). "If the process of the development of the Russian Revolution has dispelled all illusions (including my own) on quickly surmounting the resistance of the bourgeoisie, on a painless transfer to Communism, then these visionaries are alone to blame for this, for they were unable to penetrate the secrets of the dialectics of history. Taking into consideration all the conditions and circumstances that had accompanied the development of the Russian Revolution I must say straightly that the road shown by the Bolshevik Party is the only true and possible road that can lead us to the complete triumph of Communism.

"With comradely greetings,—Ephim Yarchuk."

Years of difficult struggle against capitalism in this country still face the workers of America.

The capitalist class is most interested in confusing the workers in this struggle. It uses its press most ably in its effort to create this confusion.

In spite of the capitalist class and its press, the workers must learn the lessons of the fate meted out to Sacco and Vanzetti, and build its power for future struggles. Communists have full faith that, once learning this lesson corectly the workers will turn in full confidence to the leadership of the American Communist Party and the Communist International.

Governor Issues Proclamation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A proclamation issued by Governor Smith calling upon all citizens to aid in celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the political beginning of the state at Kingston, September 10 and 11, was being circulated today.

Bond Salesman a Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31.—Albert A. Walters, New York bond house representative in New England, who committed suicide in his apartment here by shooting, did so while mentally deranged and after he had informed his wife by telephone of his intention it was learned today.

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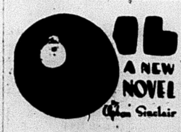
AT THE NEWSSTANDS



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33 FIRST ST. [illegible]K, N. Y.

Moore, Jailer of Passaic Strikers, Scores Free Speech

By IRVING FREEMAN.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 31.—Governor A. Harry Moore, democrat-elect has pitched himself on the bandwagon of professional patriots last week in his speech before the Monmouth County Historical Association, he declared, "that under the guide of free speech we permit some folks to talk and try to take the white stripes and the blue stars out of our flag and make it all red."

"It is unfortunate that some newspapers and the so-called intellectuals give their aid to radicalism in America."

Real Hundred Per Center.

Governor Moore sets himself up as a 100 per center and classes all citizens who disagree with him as radicals. This lick spittle who is in office in Trenton only because he is the puppet of Mayor Hague in Jersey City not so many years ago was a worker. Today because he has played the game of politics he is the governor of New Jersey.

Not once has he raised his voice or used his offices in the interests of organized or unorganized labor. At the last session of the legislature every bill introduced favorable to labor was killed and never adopted. The Passaic strikers framed in the textile strike of 1926 are still in jail in Trenton. No pardon has been given them by the governor.

In making the above speech Governor Moore was exploiting the Sacco-Vanzetti case for political purposes. The democratic national convention is coming. They need a candidate for the presidency. Governor Moore supporters have already announced him as a candidate in the 1928 race for the presidency. Will the workers of New Jersey permit this ambitious political performer to fool them as he did when he was elected to office or will they proceed to organize a powerful Labor Party that will fight for and protect the interests of labor in Jersey?

The Tragic Case of
SACCO *and* VANZETTI
In Special Features in the New September Issue of the
New Masses

HEYWOOD BROUN
The noted columnist of "The New York World" writes on "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

MICHAEL GOLD
describes the city of Boston during this most exciting time.

JAMES RORTY
contributes a poem on Sacco-Vanzetti.

ART YOUNG
has drawn one of his brilliant cartoons.

OTHER FEATURES
on varied subjects—drawings, cartoons, articles and stories by noted writers and artists.

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PAUL CROUCH ON TOUR FOR ANTI-IMPERIAL LEAGUE

Served Prison Term for Communist Agitation

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) Aug. 31.—The interesting career of Paul Crouch, journalist, former sergeant in the intelligence service of the U. S. army in Hawaii and peace-time political prisoner in the military "Rock o' Hell of Frisco Bay" became more vivid when he walked into the Federated Press Office. Slender and erect in his more than 6-foot height, with dark hair and friendly straightforward eyes, slow and gentle of speech, he looked anything but the bewhiskered firebrand of civil war and rapine imagined by the doddering courtmartial that sentenced him to 40 years at hard labor.

Organized Communist League.

His crime had been the organization of a league of Communist youth while stationed as a soldier in Hawaii. The ferocious goldbraid warriors would have ordered him shot if the articles of war had permitted. As it was, the war department at Washington, far from the infuriating effect of insular stimulants, cut 37 years off the sentence and Crouch served the rest, with the usual allowance for good conduct as a prisoner.

Crouch is a Carolina boy, born at the turn of the century. He joined the Young People's Socialist League at 15 and turned toward the radical side when the party split in 1919. Becoming telegraph editor of the Statesville (N. C.) Sentinel he quit because of the reactionary censorship and enlisted in the army in 1924, for the Hawaiian garrison, in search of literary material, knowing he could buy his way out after a year if he chose. At honolulu he was assigned to the journalism staff of the intelligence service and soon rose to sergeant. His task was to write publicity for the papers from an angle designed to popularize and justify the army and its ways.

In February 1925 he was arrested for his radical opinions and activity. He was soon on his way to a cell in Alcatraz military prison, the isle of bars and shadows lying just inside the Golden Gate in San Francisco bay. He put in 6 months at hard labor with pick and shovel and the remainder of his time in the prison tailor shop.

During his stay there over a score of prisoners became converted to the radical cause. On a ballot of 60 prisoners 37 voted for Communism and 23 against. Propaganda was carried on while at work, Sundays and during mealtime. On his release he received 64 pounds of mail that had been withheld by the prison censor.

Grouch is now touring the principal cities as a speaker for the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Cruiser for Williams Opposed by Coolidge

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 31.—President Coolidge is opposed to the proposal that the navy make a fast cruiser available to take Liet. Al Williams and his plane to Venice for the international air races, it was stated here today. A trans-Atlantic service is maintained, which is entirely adequate for any such move, it was said.

Hope to Find Redfern, Missing Flier in South Venezuela, Is Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — Hope that Paul Redfern, missing Georgia to Brazil flyer, may be found in the barren stretches south of Venezuela was held out today in a dispatch to the State Department from Willie C. Cook, American minister to Venezuela.

Cook reported that a mail carrier and several inhabitants of the village of Nacareito had seen a plane about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon over the Orinocco delta. It was flying southeast toward Boca Grande. An hour before the plane was sighted a heavy storm broke over the Orinocco region.

All governmental agencies in Venezuela are endeavoring to find further trace of Redfern, Cook said. Few people live in the region where the plane was sighted.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

United States but for fear of ennui, not having anybody to fight with, except himself. Levine is gloriously upholding the traditions of the Fighting Race.

* * *

BY the way, now that Henry Ford has apologized to the Hebrews for his campaign of slander against them, and incidentally paid for the luxury of his belligerency, the Irish world, a semi-catholic, semi-Irish-Republican weekly in New York is taking up the fight. Using as an ercuse a movie which is said to slander the Irish people, the Irish World has embarked on a crusade against the Jews which surpasses in vulgarity and venom the worst that the agents of the Black Hundred of the Czars did in their hey day. Incidentally the editor of the Irish World (a fellow by the name of Jones) wrote a vicious article against Sacco and Vanzetti, branding them as murderers, anarchists and atheists.

* * *

WE hold no brief for plays on screen or stage derogatory to any people, particularly an oppressed people, and we know that one of the favorite weapons of the imperialists has been that of slander. The ruling classes of all countries have tried to laugh the Jews out of existence after they failed to crush them by other methods. The British represented the Irish as buffoons. Every other power used similar methods against their own subject people. This ridicule was designed to create the impression that the peoples against whom it was directed were not capable of governing themselves. It worked.

* * *

MOVING picture magnates are now capitalising the appetite for this kind of optic fare. The fact that many of them are Hebrews is no explanation of the matter. There are Irish film magnates and Irish film directors and Irish theatre owners just as responsible. And they are all willing to caricature and hold up to ridicule the mothers that bore them for profit. The Irish World is taking advantage of the profit-lust of moving picture barons and theatre owners to stage a cheap circulation stunt. It will not lay the blame squarely where it belongs, i.e., at the feet of the profit system. Where Henry Ford failed, it is not likely that the Irish World will succeed in a cheap, ignorant vulgar anti-Semitic campaign.

MUCH CASH SPENT ON GRAFT PROBES BRINGS NO RESULT

Failing on Higher-Ups Release Small Fry

An indignant counsel for the Citizens' Union rises to denounce Judge Kelby's report on milk graft in this city, characterizing it as worse than worthless, and declaring that it has only served to seriously hamper further investigation.

This report cost the city $60,000, according to estimates, and resulted in not a single indictment. Assistant District Attorney Pecora examined the evidence contained in ninety-six fat envelopes, submitted by Judge Kelby, and came out with the opinion that there was "nary" an indictment in the whole lot.

Mayor Walker turned the milk investigation over to Judge Kelby last August. At that time it was understood that at least one "higher up," a powerful figure, was involved in the milk scandal.

Somehow or other the investigation seemed to have languished for on March of this year, the Citizens' Union protested at the delay, and would not be denied. They carried their complaint to Mayor Walker, who requested Kelby to make public "as much of the report as can be revealed without interfering with prosecutions."

The bulky report came to light, and then it was revealed that those against whom the alleged evidence had been obtained were the smallest of small fry. The "powerful higher-up" who was to be "investigated," failed even to get a mention.

And now Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens' Union, wants something done about it.

"Not only has the report failed to develop evidence warranting prosecution," says Wallstein, "but for over a year it has obstructed effective prosecution, and seriously handicapped any real investigation that may now be begun."

Political opinion generally seems to take the stand that the investigation has been whitewashed. And the job cost $60,000.

Oppose Exploitation of Potomac.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 31 (FP).—Vigorous opposition to private exploitation of the power resources of the Potomac River is voiced by the District of Columbia—Maryland Federation of Labor's executive council. Representatives will appear before the federal power commission at Harpers Ferry when the Potomac Power Co. asks permission to build a series of power dams between that point and Washington.

The federation prefers the development of the Potomac as a national park, but insists that if power is to be generated from its falls, that the government do it so that electrical energy can be sold at minimum cost, as in Canada.

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 31. — Lieut. Alford J. Williams, U. S. N., today deferred until tomorrow his attempt to break the world seaplane record of 258.87 miles an hour, now held by Italy.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti,** and as my contribution to help the **Daily Worker** carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

Plattsburg Camp Nears Time for Its Closing

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The final phase in the training of 1,820 military students starts Monday, August 29th.

According to military officials this has been one of the most successful camps ever held at this barracks. Under the direction of regular and reserve officers commanded by Colonel John H. Hughes, the students were drilled in all the modern military science.

Jersey Federation Of Labor to Meet September 13-14th

(By IRVING FREEMAN)

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The official call for the 49th annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor went out last month.

The conference will take place in Camden Sept. 13th and 14th. Delegates from all local unions and central labor bodies will send delegates. Many problems will come up for solution. In the past year the courts have made a farce of the anti-injunction law; every bill favorable to labor was killed by the politicians assembled in Trenton, Passaic strikers remain in the penitentiary; judges are willing to do the bidding of the bosses and there remains the job of organizing the bulk of the wage workers who are unorganized.

While many opposition candidates to the machine will come as delegates we can safely predict that instead of taking decisive action towards organizing the unorganized, organizing a strong Labor Party the convention will go on record as in the past. The progressives will not be powerful enough to overcome the poison virus of the Hague machine thru Jennings, Brandle, etc., coming from Jersey City.

These democratic labor politicians are in the trade union movement for their own ulterior purposes. There will be a change of the state secretary and a good Hagueite will be chosen. Until the progressives throw off their faith in the officialdom they will not succeed in breaking down the machine in control of the State Federation of Labor. No progressive resolutions will be passed and no militant action taken to overcome the menace of injunctions, organizing the unorganized and organizing a Labor Party for 1928.

Police Raid Impromptu Los Angeles Mourning For Sacco and Vanzetti

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 31.—A few minutes after the news of the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti was flashed over the wires, hundreds of people crowded the assembly hall of the Co-operative-Center Building to hold a memorial meeting, without any previous arrangements. Police and detectives swarmed about the hall, attempting to prevent the throngs from entering the building and threatening the speakers with arrest. Wm. Schneiderman, M. Karpiloff, and Frank Spector delivered memorial addresses after which the audience arose and sang the Workers' Funeral March with deep feeling.

The police tore down the black banner of mourning hung over the building. Hurried preparations were immediately made for a large memorial demonstration Thursday. The Workers Party hall is still being guarded, and the homes of Tom Lewis and other leading Communist of this city are being periodically raided and searched.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

GREEK COMMUNIST DEPUTIES TRIED IN WHITE TERROR

Immunity Is Revoked; Red Daily Also Sued

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—As a result of the action of the reactionary Greek government in revoking the constitutional immunity of two of the Communist deputies at Athens, Rapanicolaou and Soulam are about to be tried for inciting to revolt.

Greek Unions Head Class War.

The charges grew out of the recent demonstrations of the militant tobacco workers in Saloniki in which one man was killed when the police attacked a gathering of over 30,000 workers, while 250 were arrested and thousands clubbed. The Greek government is determined at all costs to break the militant spirit of the Saloniki tobacco workers who, together with the powerful unions of the textile-workers, miners and seamen, have declared their willingness to fight side by side with the Greek Communist Party for the rights of the exploited Greek workers.

"The incitement to revolt" with which Papanicalaou and Soulam are charged consists in their speeches to the Saloniki workers who were demonstrating against the infamous Workers' Security Fund, a disablement insurance fund established by law, into which the workers have to pay 4 per cent of their wages. The tobacco bosses are trustees of the fund and collect the workers contributions. The two Communist deputies were demanding the right of the workers to elect their own representatives as trustees of the fund when they were arrested.

Daily Communist Paper Attacked

As a further step in the government's drive on the Greek workers the Greek Communist daily, "Rizopastis" is also being sued by the government on charges of inciting to revolt. "Rizopastis" has a wide circulation among the militant Greek workers and trade unionists.

The ten Communist deputies in the national parliament at Athens have protested vigorously against the proposed government increase of the consumption taxes to 235,000,000 drachmas. The government succeeded in introducing the measure, however.

French Labor United In Growing Attack On The American Legion

(Continued from Page One)

and thru statements published in L'Humanite, daily organ of the French Communist Party, have attacked the meeting of the Legion.

The united protest that is arising against meeting of the Legion is evidenced by the declaration of the socialist confederation, which refuse to participate in the mass demonstrations against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti last week.

Deport Tass Correspondent.

Jules Broune, Paris correspondent for Tass, official news agency of the Soviet Union was deported from the country for sending honest reports of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations to the U. S. S. R. Broune was deported despite the fact that a protest was lodged by the Soviet ambassador.

Sixty workers are still being held by police authorities for having participated in the monster Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations last week.

Boston Liner Floated Again.

POCASSET, Mass., Aug. 31. — The Eastern Steamship Company New York to Boston liner "New York," which went ashore today in the sand north of this place as she was about to enter the Cape Cod canal, was floated again after a wait of almost five hours for high water.

BAR LEAGUE FROM HELPING LATIN-AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (FPP).—Latin-American nations in general and Panama in particular have just been warned by the state department that their membership in the League of Nations will not save them from whatever hard bargains American imperialism wishes to drive with them. Panama has been trying to shield herself from a treaty which the state department is forcing on her by the claim that its provisions conflict with her duties to the league. In a formal announcement, department officials assert that the new Panama-American treaty does not impair Panama's rights.

Panama however is by no means so sure about it and the Panama Federation of Labor in particular is putting up a hot battle against ratification of the document, which in effect signs away what shreds of independence the little nation ever possessed. In the next war, apparently with Great Britain, for which American military, diplomatic and commercial interests are preparing, Panama must also embroil herself, the new treaty provides.

Makes A Slave State.

While franker than the treaty of 1903, which legalized Roosevelt's interference in the internal affairs of Colombia and the subsidizing of a successful revolution, this new document evidently aims at the same end, the vassalage of the little state through which the Panama Canal runs. Although Panama is forced to declare war against whatever enemies the United States may have, this is nothing new. Panama was dragged into the world war the day after the United States declared war on Germany. On that same day, April 7, 1917, Cuba was also dragged in. Both Panama and Cuba are thus virtually dependencies just as Hawaii and the Philippines.

But the status of Panama as a member of the League of Nations has ruffled Washington diplomats. The league has bothersome provisions concerning the declaration of war by its members, which obviously would prevent Panama from being plunged into war just because the United States ordered it. That these provisions are valueless and of no effect insofar as Latin-American nations are concerned, is made plain by the state department's pronouncement, which is a warning to the League that it had better not butt in on the private deals which the United States forces on its quasi-independent vassals in the Caribbean.

The pronouncement is a hard blow at the League's prestige in Latin-America and is official notice to the selves that the League can save them selves that the leageu can save them from the colossus of the North.

Our Letter from Australia

Fascist Confat.

SYDNEY, Australia (FP.)—Fascisti organizations throughout Australia held a conference at Katoomba, a mountain resort near Sydney, during the second week in June. It was stated that the purpose of the conference was "to improve the position of Italians in Australia but without mixing in any way in local politics." The fascisti chiefs and their aim was "to promote peace and goodwill". Facism is steadily extending throughout Australia as most of the Iitalian immigrants are supporters of Mussolini. However, it has little influence outside the Italian people. Should it attempt to interfere with Australian politics, labor organizations are ready to deal drastically with the "Castor Oil experts". The Labor Volunteer Army promises the fascists a warm time should the occasion warrant.

* * *

Restrict Chinese Workers.

SYDNEY, Australia (FP.)—Legislation has been introduced by the labor government in New South Wales which will in future prevent Chinese workers in furniture factories remaining on the premises after their day's work is ended. They must now leave the factories at 5 p. m. of an evening and not return before 8 a. m. in the morning. Neither can they work on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays. The Furniture Trades Union officials have been granted the right to enter the Chinese factories to see that the law is being observed.

A previous law observed Chinese to be on factory premises after they had officially finished their day's work. If they were caught at work they were all "working proprietors", and if they were not "partners", it was a case of "no savvy." European competitors against the Chinese alleged that the Chinese did not know night from day, neither did they observe week-ends and public holidays.

* * *

SYDNEY, Australia (FP.) — The New South Wales Labor Government has approved of plans for the establishment of a government-owned wireless service in the state of N. S. W. The scheme will co-ordinate and develop the wireless services now established in several government departments, provide a departemental system of communication in order to facilitate government work, and provide a system of relay stations for country areas and a central station. The scheme is distinct from the existing labor broadcasting station at the Sydney Trades Hall.

* * *

Bar Soviet Union Workers.

MELBOURNE, Australia (FP.) — Like Cal Coolidge's administration, the Australian federal government fears that if many Russian immigrants come to the country a "red" revolution might be started.

Since the raid on the Arcos premises in London, the Australian federal government has instituted special precautions against Russians entering Australia. All Russians arriving are subjected to special scrutiny and in some cases they are not allowed to land. Recently two Russians who came to Sydney from China were held up until the government was satisfied they had no bombs or "Bolshie" literature in their possession.

* * *

Repress Samoan Natives.

APIA, Samoan Islands, South Pacific Ocean (FP.). — Ever since the German portion of the Samoan Islands has been mandated to New Zealand, the natives have been more or less discontented because of the abolition of many of their tribal customs and usages. All efforts to get these restored have failed—the New Zealand government being determined to compel the natives to adopt the British forms of law and custom.

Recently, the native chiefs petitioned the government to be allowed to go to New Zealand so that they could state their case for a return to the old time customs, but the New Zealand government refused to issue them passports. The government's action evoked considerable sympathy with the natives and the government has now interpreted this sympathy as an attempt to ferment native discontent! The latest action of the government has been to threaten white inhabitants in Samoa with deportation if they do not cease extending their sympathy towards the natives.

THE MACHADO TERROR IN CUBA

By J. NEVAREZ.

The terror against the Cuban working class initiated by the government of General Machado, in the interest of the Wall Street sugar holders still continues and exacts its toll from the ranks of the workers, taking its best elements. Some months ago it became known to the world that the Machado executioners have deprived more than 200 trade-unionists of their lives. But very little as yet, is known of the grim deeds of Machado, in theoutside world, because of the censorship.

In spite of the disclosure of the Machado terror made by Chester W. Wright, erstwhile secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the recent congress of that body failed to take any action or vent the slightest protest against the existing state of affairs in Cuba. On the contrary, the delegates sent by Machado to this so-called labor congress, and the cable greetings from this murderer of the Cuban workers were, ironically enough, seated and accepted, and the Machado agents were permitted to whitewash the Machado oligarchy. Thus it appears that this shameful procedure on the part of the Pan-A. F. of L. has given the Machado dictatorship encouragement to further their plans for crushing completely the Cuban labor movement.

The Machado government has announced the confiscation of 22,000 documents which refer to 680 active members of the Cuban working class and anti-imperialist movement, many of them Communists, out of which 118 have been indicted and will face a farcical trial, torture in the prisons and execution.

CHICAGO, (FP) Aug. 31.—As labor-displacing machinery invades the big printing establishments in the cities, skilled workers are being crowded out and the printing crafts unions face heavy burdens of unemployment. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 is assessing its employed members 1 per cent of their earnings to aid the members unable to find work. Pressmen are also finding it difficult to discover enough jobs to go around.

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of the
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Extensive celebrations throughout Soviet Russia will usher in the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution this November. The Moscow Art Theatre and similar artistic and cultural organizations are elaborately preparing to make the occasion a memorable one.
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(Excerpt from a letter written by a prominent participant in our first tour.)

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The Herald-Tribune's Campaign of Lies

The principal Coolidge organ of New York, the Herald-Tribune, has adopted a policy of deliberate mendacity against the left wing labor and Communist movement. For this purpose it employs certain low poltroons and debased prostitutes who do not even bother to obtain the slightest degree of information for their fantastic tales.

An example of how writers for the reptile press may fill columns of space with plain lies occurred on Wednesday, August 31, when the Herald-Tribune published a romantic tale to the effect that the Communists were holding a secret convention somewhere in Westchester county for the purpose of drawing up "plans for a Soviet revolution in the United States." The story is further adorned with the declaration that the actual place of meeting is "known only to delegates and department of justice men operating as active members of the Workers Party."

Of course it is ridiculous to assume that the publishers and editors of this reptile sheet will admit that the man who wrote the tale is a plain liar who had not a scintilla of evidence upon which to base it. The story was written only in an effort to incite the blood-hounds of the various suppressive agencies of the state and national governments against the legal and open convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held in this city.

Our plans for revolution are public property—open to all. We disdain to conceal our views and the full reports and proceedings of our convention will be published openly in the columns of The DAILY WORKER and other Party papers. Such reports are also available for any of the capitalist papers who care honestly to report the facts, instead of resorting, as did the Herald-Tribune, to palpable lies concocted out of the putrid brain of some mental pervert.

Judge Panken Flattered by Republicans.

Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken, elected ten years ago on the socialist ticket, has proved such a loyal servant of the capitalist class that the republican party, thru Congressman Nathan D. Pearlman, arch-reactionary and satellite of the Wall Street-Mellon-Coolidge administration, has offered him the republican nomination.

If Panken were a representative of the working class he would never have been offered such a nomination. A true representative of the working class would consider such an offer an insult, would deeply resent it and indulge in the most severe self-criticism to learn why the enemy class favors him. But, instead of recognizing the fact that the offer is an indictment of his record and evidence of his treachery to the working class, he replies to the republican congressman, Pearlman, in the following favoring and servile manner:

> "While I appreciate the fact that your offer is a great compliment to me and an endorsement of my services on the bench by you personally and the republican organization of the district, I must nevertheless decline."

He explains that his convictions as a socialist and the policy of the socialist party does not permit him to accept the republican nomination.

This offer of a republican nomination to the socialist, Panken, symbolizes the complete identity of the socialist leaders with the capitalist class. It is the logical, inevitable result of the anti-labor policy followed by the socialist leaders.

In their fight against the left wing and the rank and file of the labor movement the socialists have become the lackeys of the corrupt labor bureaucracy that in New York is allied with Tammany Hall. Tammany and the republican machine divide the jobs of judicial lackeys of capitalism among themselves without entering into contests at the polls, in order to create the illusion that judges are impartial and not bound to render special favors to their political bosses.

The endorsement of Panken by the republicans proves that the exploiters of labor in New York consider this so-called socialist a safe and sane servant of their class interests.

Tammany and the republican machine may refrain from utting up a candidate against Panken, the capitalist judge, but e will nevertheless be challenged at the polls by a real repreentative of the working class under the banner of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"The Common Enemy—American Imperialism"

In its telegram of greetings to the Fifth National Convention the Workers (Communist) Party the Communist Party of co concludes with the salutation: "Yours for the over- of the common enemy—American imperialism."

herein is symbolized the whole revolutionary struggle on rt of the Latin-American republics, the allies of the workss of the United States. The Southern republics into which Street is investing more and more of its wealth plundered om the workers it exploits are victims of the most brutal, entless and sinister despotism the world has ever seen—Dollar perialism.

As against the imperialist conspiracy called the Pan-Amer- union and its lieutenants in the Pan-American labor organization, the workers of Latin-America must unite with the workers of the United States into powerful anti-imperialist organizations that will wage a determined fight against the minions of Wall Street. Under the coordinating revolutionary leadership of the Communist International the two Communist Parties of the United States and Mexico will eventually lead the exploited sses of both countries to the overthrow of the power of Amercan imperialism and the establishment of the rule of the workers and farmers over both countries.

Read The Daily Worker

Labor Leaders Silent on 10-Hour Day Offensive

By V. Q.

A MONTH ago, articles in the DAILY WORKER exposed the ten hour day drive planned by the railway companies, as set forth in the report of the American Railway Executives, under the guise of "stabilization of employment." The writer pointed out then that the Machinists Journal, while shouting "nothing doing," informed the membership that there was no danger of the plan going into effect, as far as the union men were concerned. It pretended ignorance as to the attitude of President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose name was signed to the report, and who was chairman of the committee which prepared the report. The writer proved by reference to an interview recorded in "Labor" of July 2nd, that Willard defended the report. But the Machinists Journal, which appeared fully a week after this interview denied knowledge as to Willard's attitude.

Willard Like the Rest.

WILLARD's signing the report showed that he used the B. & O. Plan to fool the workers into increasing production, when the road had a deficit. It showed that the plan of union-management cooperation or (worker-employer cooperation) was all bunk. The officials of the International Association of Machinists will not admit this, so they are silent on Willard.

If they didn't know Willard's attitude for the July issue of their Journal, they could have found out in a month's time. A month passed. The August issue is out. It continues to preach class collaboration, with articles on the benefits in apprentice training on the B. & O., and on Nash's fake "Golden Rule" plan in the clothing industry. But not another word on the threat of the ten hour day. Still no word as to Willard's attitude.

Do They Want More Proof?

"RAILWAY AGE," the organ representing the railway company executives, in its issue of July 9th, boasts of the fact that executives friendly to labor made the report. It says: "Some branches of organized labor are apparently suspicious of the suggestion for an elastic working day recently made by a special committee of the Association of Railway Executives. It is significant, however, that some executives who have the confidence of organized labor to an unusual degree, were included among those who made the report." Willard has not denied this.

THE interview with Labor proves he defended the report. He played the role of trying to convince the labor movement that the plan was not harmful to labor. He was used by the railway executives to sugar-coat the pill. That is his role in the drive for the ten hour day. If Willard did not endorse the report, he had a month to say so. He knew that the Machinist Journal claimed ignorance as to his stand. He knew that "Railway Age" said that he with others made the report. He has had plenty of time to explain himself. The Machinists Journal had plenty of time to find out. But their claim of ignorance is pretense. They know that Willard was for the report, and they fear to come out with it.

The Shop Craft Unions Silent.

NOT only is the Machinists Journal silent, but the other unions in the shop-crafts on the railroads are similarly silent. All are tied up with the B. & O. Plan of union-management cooperation.

If they can get away with their campaign of silence, the operators will have plenty of time to prepare the ground for their ten hour day drive. They will initiate a campaign of publicity, and more important, will take steps in the shops to insure the "successful" introduction of the ten hour day. Silence by the unions aids the companies in their plan.

The Ten-Hour Day Must Be Fought.

WHAT is needed is to arouse the labor movement as to the reality of the danger. What is need is to strengthen the resistance of the unions involved, through amalgamation. What is needed is an immediate joint campaign of the unions involved for the defense of the 8 hour day. But the shop crafts unions are asleep. Nothing of this is done. On the contrary, the union leaders go farther along on the road of class collaboration. They attack those of their members who sound the call to arms—who demand preparation for a war against the introduction of the ten hour day. The union leaders weaken the organizations, ideologically and organizationally, rendering them impotent, before the companies' onslaught.

Nothing but a well prepared campaign for struggle will defeat the ten hour day. Communist must take the lead. Progressives must fight. The ten hour day must be defeated.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE REPORT ON SITUATION

By ESKEL RONN, and
MATTI TENHUNEN.

MOSKOW, August 31.—At the Fifth Co-operative Congress of the Co-operative League of America, we were elected as delegates to the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance to be held in Stockholm.

Study Soviet Union's Co-op.

Desiring to get better acquainted with the co-operators in other countries and to learn from their experiences, we planned to visit various countries before the congress. So we decided to visit the Swedish co-operatives and the Finnish co-operatives first, for we knew that they had developed the co-operatives to a high degree. Then we wanted to visit Soviet Russia, and thus get a picture of the two extremes so far as perfection of organization, efficiency of management, etc. was concerned.

Highly Developed.

In Sweden and Finland we were not disappointed for we found the highly developed organizations that we expected. For one who comes from America and who has read the reports that fill the newspapers about the conditions in Soviet Russia, who comes prepared to see chaos and disorder, the actual conditions are a surprise, very true to us they were a pleasant surprise.

Coming from American conditions one cannot of course help but see the differences in the form of architecture, the styles of clothing, but what especially attracted our attention was the general appearance of the people. There was not that display of the extreme rich and the extreme poor that is so prvalent in our country. There seemed to be a standard of life to which all were subjected. We found contented happy people, and the youth one immediately noticed. Their bouyance and healthful appearance must be due to the work that is being done to preserve the welfare of the children and young workers.

U. S. S. R. Workers Best Off.

We have visited hundreds of factories in America and must say that the working conditions, and the cleanliness we found in Soviet Russia is above the average American factory. This no doubt is due to the fact that all the workers in the industries are organized, having their union office connected with each large factory. Eight-hour work-day, with a vacation of two to four weeks at full pay, full pay while sick, are something the American worker does not even dare to dream of.

Comparing the co-operative stores, factories and restaurants of Soviet Russia with the hundreds of co-operatives and private similar institutions we have seen in America, we must confess that they are equal to these. Some of the stores were the finest we have ever seen. We found the shelves stocked with merchandise, of all descriptions, excellently displayed, clean and the personnel appeared to be courteous and efficient. We visited the large city stores, the small town stores, and the peasants' stores, and in all we failed to find the chaos and disorder, which we had expected. The fact that they are conducting these stores at a gross profit of 12 per cent and expenses of from 8 to 9 per cent already prove conclusively that there must be order and system. In America which is highly developed the private stores are charging 18 to 20 per cent with an expense of from 15 to 18 per cent. And one must not lose sight of the fact that the Russian cooperators only work 8 hours a day compared to the 10 hours or more of the American store clerk.

Good Reading Room.

To find the reasons for the spirit that prevails among the workers you will find the answer by looking over the club rooms attached to every factory and co-operative store. General meeting places are provided, with special reading rooms, co-operative corners for co-operative propaganda, trade union corners, hygenic corners, and Lenin corners where the government brings its messages of the development of the country and the various tasks to be performed before the workers. The workers are taught to stick together. Their united problems they jointly discuss. To talk organization they do not have to go around sneaking to the homes of their fellow workers. Is it a wonder that the workers are so solidly behind the trade unions, the co-operatives and the state?

To really understand the tremendousness of the development of the co-operative movement in Soviet Russia, one cannot do it by simply reading their reports and figures, but one must see the organization in action, to feel the throbbing pulse of this gigantic movement. Eleven million heads of families organized in one movement, doing 48 per cent of the business of the entire country, that's what these Soviet Russian co-operators have done. Such a development in a few years is only possible because their movement is highly centralized through district unions into the Centrosoyus, and the close co-operation that exists between the co-operative movement, the trade unions and the workers state. It is absolutely impossible for any co-operative movement in a capitalistic state to make such strides forward.

The development of the country we feel assured will progress still faster if the Soviet Russian workers are allowed to pursue their work in peace. The Russian worker realizes this for he sees the progress that has been made in the past few years, and so it is to be understood why everywhere the workers confronted us with the plea: "Keep your government from attacking us!" The earnestness of their plea brought to us what an enormous task the co-operators and the workers in general have to prevent their imperialist government from making war on the workers of Soviet Russia. It is the duty of cooperators to arouse the workers in all countries so that they will stop the onslaught that threatens Soviet Russia today!

Letters From Our Readers

Hapgood Disagrees With Gold.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was much surprised and incensed at the vindictive, narrow, and untrue statement of Mike Gold in The DAILY WORKER for August 30th that "Mary Donovan, an obscure spiteful female with a great lust for publicity was responsible" for the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti not coming to New York for the demonstration Monday. In the first place, it was not Mary Donovan at all, but circumstances over which she had no control such as the necessity of getting permits from four states to transport ashes, the unwillingness of the committee to take the risk of transporting them illegally because of the likelihood of their being taken and destroyed by the capitalist police, and finally Miss Vanzetti's illness and desire not to have the ashes go without her that made it impossible to bring the ashes last Monday.

In the second place, such adjectives used in connection with a person like Mary Donovan, who has given her entire time and strength without pay to the Sacco-Vanzetti cause, who lost her job as state factory inspector because of her activities in the case, and who on the very day that Mike Gold penned his spiteful lines was sentenced to a year in prison on framed-up charges by representatives of the same group who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, are absolutely inexcusable. I know Mary Donovan well because we have worked together and fought the police together and I admire her courage and her devotion to the cause for which she fights so ardently. I have never seen anyone who was less interested in personal publicity or glorythan she is.

While I would be the last person in the world to deny anyone the right to criticise policies for the sake of analyzing mistakes and thereby improving tactics, and while I feel that there are certain policies and errors for which the Boston Committee can well be criticized, still I must denounce such untrue and vindictive criticism as that indulged in by Mike Gold. Because it is so obviously untrue and unfair it convinces no one, alienates many, and helps to make impossible any attempt at a united front against capitalism which many of us are working for.—Powers Hapgood, New York, Aug. 31, 1927.

KARLIN DISOBEYS ORDERS.

A significant fact about the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting in Union Square Tuesday was that William Karlin, former socialist assemblyman, spoke from the central platform in defiance of August Claessens, secretary of the local socialist party.

As the socialists attempted to sabotage the protest strike on the day our comrades were killed, so they tried to keep workers from a memorial meeting even tho it seemed certain that Sacco and Vanzetti's ashes would be brought there.

Capitalist Press Applauds Claessens.

All of the capitalist papers, anxious to gloat over any division in the ranks of labor, anxious to have the masses soon forget martyrs of the class struggle, were informed by Mr. Claessens that the socialist party would not pay last respects to the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Claessens also charged that the Memorial Committee had not been authorized to announce that William Karlin would act as a member of Mrs. Sacco's guard of honor and later speak at the Union Square meeting.

The announcement of William Pickens, secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, that he "thought a representative of the socialist party" would speak was greeted with sneers from capitalist paper reporters on the porch of the nearby park house. They had seen Claessens!

Police Surprised.

But when Karlin stepped to the front of the platform and, standing beside William W. Weinstone, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, began to speak, the reporters and police officials on the porch leaned forward in amazement.

The Industrial Squad head, John Broderick, could not believe his eyes at first, and then muttered, "Well, well." A uniformed police lieutenant said, "I did not ex[illegible]is after the way the socialists [illegible] Gold off the platform at the oth[illegible]ting."

"Karlin's only s[illegible] as an individual, he was n[illegible]orized to by the socialists," Ed[illegible] Levinson, of the "New Leader" [illegible]d. Then he admitted Karlin to[illegible] early in the afternoon that he [illegible]peak.

Karlin, howev[illegible] not just speaking "as an in[illegible]." He represents a large ele[illegible] the social-ist party who ar[illegible]sfied with the American Fe[illegible] of Labor leader-style inertia of the present bosses of a once significant party.

He represents a seething rebellion against the sabotaging tactics which all but broke the final Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike and which—in the person of certain members of the Boston committee — prevented Mrs. Sacco from bringing the ashes of her martyred husband to Union Square.

The action of three Brooklyn furriers' locals and many cloak and suit shops, heretofore ruled by socialists, in defying their leaders by striking Aug. 22d, are other evidences of this dissatisfaction.

Class-conscious workers do not long tolerate those who betray them, whether the Judas is a Claessens or a Green.

—Walter Snow, New York.

Violence Brings Violence.

Dear Comrade:

Sacco and Vanzetti were sentenced to die before their trial by Governor Fuller on the floor of congress and by Judge Thayer on the golf links and elsewhere. The evidence is plain. The governor's "respectable" advisory board did not deny it.

The legal murder gang of capitalism has declared a war of violence against the workers. They have beaten, arrested and fined peaceful protesters against this violence. They have maltreated all who dared to protest. The ruthless plutocrats have not learned that violence brings violence.

A capitalist victim.

Poor Michigan Farmers and Workers Send Aid.

Enclosed, please find the money order for $101.30 which is the net profits from two entertainments held under the auspices of the Community Club of Dukes Siding, Mich., for the benefit of our paper The DAILY WORKER.

In return we do not ask nothing else but that you continue your great work in the fight against the capitalist class.

Sorry we cannot send more just now because there are in this community less than twenty poor farmers and about ten wage workers. But if in future you want our help just give your order and let us do the rest.

Yours for the working class revolutionary movement. Vaino Pelto.

Knew Fighting Daily at Once.

Dear Comrade:

Just the other day I got hold of a Daily Worker by accident and was instantly interested in it. So I've decided to send in $2.00 for a three months subscription, for that's the best I can do just at this time.

(Mrs.) Geo. Simko, Masury, O.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We can already see some of the many lessons which the Sacco and Vanzetti case will teach. It has brot the international workers together for one cause. It has shown us our potential strength. The judges, educators and bosses are class conscious, they stand united against the workers. Let us learn from them and prepare for the fight. Our cry should be: Sacco and Vanzetti have not died in vain!—Susan H. Calkins, Deming, New Mexico.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The yellow press in the United States is devoting yards of space to telling the workers in the industrial centers that the farmers are profiteers. In the farming sections they are devoting an equal amount of space to telling the farmers that it is the workers in the industrial centers who are the profiteers. The money interests have been preaching for forty years that the farmers' interests and the workers' are not the same. But the fact is that their interests are exactly the same.—N. G. Barnhouse, Comertown, Mont.

DRAMA

"Adam the Creator" by the Capeks to be Seen Here

A report from Prague says that New York will see the new play of the brothers Capek, "Adam the Creator," some time during the coming theatrical season. "Adam the Creator" deals with humanity, as did the two plays which made the brothers Capek famous, with a type picked out here and there to illustrate the authors' philosophy. In its symbolism and type psychology the play resembles the plays of the Robots and insects. The motivating idea behind this latest of Capek products is the creation of a new world by Adam.

Arthur Hopkins is co-author with George Manker Watters of "Burlesque," a play treating that phase of the show business, and which is scheduled to open at the Plymouth theatre tonight. Mr. Hopkins is both producer and director of the new production.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen has been engaged by Joseph Santley for "Just Fancy," in which Mr. Stanley is to make his debut as an actor-producer late in September. This will be Mrs. Whiffen's first appearance in musical comedy, although this "grand old lady of the stage" has been before the public since 1865, when she made her debut in a London pantomime. Her most recent appearance was as Mrs. Mossop in "Trelawny of the Wells." Mrs. Whiffen, is eighty-two years of age.

Mae West is ready to do it again. The author and star of "Sex" has written another called "The Wicked Age," which she is planning to show on Broadway. The reformers who closed up "Sex" are already sniffing.

Edwin Justus Mayer, whose bright and merry play, "The Firebrand" played here last season, has completed his second play. It is a comedy-drama, and is titled "Children of Darkness."

MARTHA MALLIS

Will sing the title role in the special performance of "Carmen" which will be given for the benefit of the Joint Defense Committee at Starlight Park, Saturday Night.

AMUSEMENTS

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PULLMAN PORTERS PUSH FIGHT FOR FEDERAL HEARING

To Ask Coolidge for Emergency Board

By ESTHER LOWELL (Fed. Press).

Pushing its fight unabated, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is beginning its campaign to have President Coolidge appoint an emergency board to investigate the union's dispute with the Pullman Co. General organizer A. Philip Randolph is starting out on a country-wide tour to inform the membership of the union's recognition by the federal mediation board and to push for the emergency board.

The Watson-Parker railroad act provides for the appointment of an emergency board when the unions and roads cannot come to agreement directly, through the federal mediation board, or by arbitration. Sec. 10 of the act reads:

"If a dispute between a carrier and its employees be not adjusted under the foregoing provisions of this Act and should, in the judgment of the Board of Mediation, threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service, the Board of Mediation shall notify the president, who may thereupon, in his discretion, create a board to investigate and report respecting such dispute."

Number Discretionary.

The president decides how many shall constitute the emergency board and their compensation. He must appoint those who are not "pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employes of any carrier." The board has 30 days to investigate and report back to the president, who then has 30 days more in which to consider it. No action by either party to the dispute is supposed to occur within these 60 days. No action is required of the president at the end of the period, according to the Watson-Parker act.

Just what could constitute a sufficient threat to bring the creation of an emergency board has not yet been decided by the mediation board. They may hold that nothing short of an imminent strike would make such an emergency. But Randolph is hopeful that the mediators will consider the Pullman Co.'s blank refusal to deal with the brotherhood a sufficiently serious situation to suggest emergency action by the president. The mediation board agreed with the brotherhood that the Pullman company union is held together only by coercion.

"We believe our case is stronger now than ever with the public, since the Pullman Co. is the only one that has refused to arbitrate with its workers," declares Randolph. "And the morale of our men is wonderful."

The brotherhood is scarcely two years old. It has organized well over half the 12,000 porters and maids employed by the Pullman Co. on all railroads in the United States. It has rallied the support of the best leaders of colored people who recognize in the brotherhood's fight a strong influence for the organization of other colored workers.

The women's auxiliary is opening a membership drive to be able to give the union the fullest support in its further moves. Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasures of the brotherhood, attended Pan-African Congress sessions.

Railroad Telegraphers Enroll 151 New Members.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 151 new members in July.

EXPLODE!
those bourgeois ideas
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PA.

American Legion Is Militarists' Tool For War Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Every American Legion state convention is being made a sounding board for big army and navy propaganda in a concentrated drive of the militarists on the new congress. General Summerall, chief of staff, has been indefatigable in furthering the preparedness gospel, addressing Legion conventions in Vermont and Maryland within the past two weeks.

Admiral Coontz, at the North Carolina Legion convention, called for nothing less than a first rank navy and congratulated Carolina representatives who voted for the new cruisers in the last congress. "It was a source of gladness," he told the Legionnaires, "to see that in the House last winter as many Democrats voted for the cruisers as Republicans."

The militarists flatter the Legion as successor to the influence once wielded by the G. A. R., the civil war veterans organization which practically ran the country from 1880 to 1900. Leading Legionnaires such as Hanford MacNider, assistant secretary of war, are mentioned repeatedly for the vice presidency. The younger blood is urged to get out and run for congress as a stepping stone to higher preferment and the tempting prospect is held out of the Legion dominating the federal payroll within a few years.

In return the Legion is to boost incessantly the game of the military clique for industrial as well as military preparedness, for the world's biggest navy, universal military training and the suppression of all pacifist talk. So far none of the Legion conventions has objected in the least to the role for which they have been cast.

'Potemkin,' Film of Red Revolt, Shown in Chi. to Aid Striking Miners

The film company which showed "Potemkin" at the Biltmore Theatre in New York has brought this admirable historic drama to Chicago for an initial run of three weeks starting early in September.

The International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison St., Rm. 303, Chicago, Ill., has arranged with this private film company to sell tickets for any evening or matinee during the entire run of the picture. All Party members, sympathizers are urged to purchase their tickets from the International Workers' Aid, who will sell the tickets at the same price as the box office. The difference however, is this: when a ticket is purchased at the box office the entire 75 cents will go to the private theatre people, while on the other hand when the ticket is purchased from the International Workrs' Aid part of the 75 cents will go for relief of the striking miners.

Here is an excellent opportunity to see "Potmekin" and at the same time help the striking miners without any additional cost to the purchaser of the ticket. If unable to come in person, call the International Workers' Aid by phone, Haymarket 25[illegible].

Musicians in Chicago Symphony Orchestra Get $10 Wage Raise

CHICAGO, Aug. 31. (FP).—The Chicago symphony orchestra opens its 37th season Oct. 14 having surrendered by roundabout fashion to the demand of the Chicago Federation of Musicians demand for a wage raise. The men will get $90 a week for the season of 28 weeks instead of $80. They had demanded $100. The money for the raise was publicly subscribed.

The gossip is that Louis Eckstein, whose hobby is Ravinia summer opera, put up $5000 of the $20,000 required and ordered the Chicago Daily News in which he has an interest to put out the publicity required to get the remaining $25,000. He needed the continuance of the symphony orchestra in order to have the services of 50 of the musicians each summer for his opera enterprise.

Coal Bosses Print Ads in Illinois Papers to Discredit Wage Demand

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 31.—Big 4-column ads are appearing in the newspapers of the Illinois coal fields, paid for by the Coal Operators' Ass'n. of Illinois, seeking to turn public sentiment against the miners union because it is standing pat against a wage cut.

"Are You For Illinois Or Against Her," the ads scream in black type. Farther down in italics the operators say: "The Jacksonville agreement has made the cost of producing Illinois coal so great that it cannot compete, even in Chicago, with coal from other fields."

The ads do not say that the Peabody Coal Co., the principal Illinois operator, has been a leader in developing the non-union Kentucky fields as a competitor to break the wage scale of the union area.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ON THE DEATH MASKS OF SACCO, VANZETTI

By MICHAEL GOLD.

STUYVESANT CASINO is just another of our East Side halls. It glitters with too many mirrors, is loaded with gilt, gewgaws and rococo Cupids, lyres, and wreaths; it is painfully stylish. The hall pretends like so many others to be a salon of Louis the Magnificent, but no one is really fooled by this pretense.

For the hardwood floor is covered with sawdust. There is a dingy barroom where dingy near-beer is sold. The plentiful gilt trimmings are covered with fly-specks, and just outside the door is Second Avenue, where the loud shirt-sleeved life of the workers prevails.

Clubs of Jewish and Italian gangsters hold their "social" dances in this hall. Wailing Jewish orchestras have played Bulgars and Kazatskys at many a Jewish wedding here. There have been rivers and oceans of democratic-republican speeches flowing here. Meetings of Communists and socialists, too, and in many a strike of the needle trade workers this has been a strike headquarters, blue with smoke, and strewn with banana peels.

• • •

Today it has been converted, this hall of many changes, into a shrine of the East Side workers. The death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti are on view. For two days now about 50,000 workers—men, women and children—have passed silently with bared heads before the platform on which the masks are resting. There is a quiet, a reverence, a strange solemnity such as this raucous hall has never witnessed.

He also said "Long Live Anarchy." He also said, "My love to my children, my dear wife." He may have said other things, but they are not reported. He may have repeated the word of Cambronne; he may have looked beyond the walls of the execution chamber and beheld the vast army of capitalist judges, college presidents, governors, editors, ministers and millionaires, and flung at them the splendid word of Cambronne: Merde! It is not reported, but it is there in his last smile.

• • •

Vanzetti is serene. There is a beautiful calm on his long austere face. It is the peace of a dreamer who has not dreamed in vain. Vanzetti was a man filled with the poetry of the revolution. In his great heart there was all the pathos of the present, and the glory of the future. When he died, he was sure of the future. When he died, he was sure of the revolution. His blue steadfast eyes were filled with visions of the worker's world. He needed no priest tempting him with a mythical heaven; he was his own priest and prophet, and poet, and his heaven was not in the clouds, but on earth.

All his years of agony were not in vain. All his dark hours in the death house were not in vain. He did not forgive his judges and jailors at the last; no, he never forgave capitalism. But he forgave the revolution which had chosen him for one of its martyrs; which had led him to the electric chair; he was sure it was not in vain.

• • •

The children stare at the two significant masks and go away thoughtfully. They will grow up and remember. And the workers who file by so solemnly will remember. And history will remember, and this crude, gilt worker's hall will be remembered.

• • •

Six workers, men and women, stand constantly as a guard of honor on each side of the platform. They are dressed in vivid red blouses. There are any number of flowers, red roses and carnations, banked about the masks. These come from different unions and labor organizations. The smell of the dying flowers fills the room.

There is red bunting, and touches of black. There is a memorial sculpture, with a square worker's fist jutting out of it. There is red everywhere—bright brave red of the revolution. And a dozen cops swing their clubs idly and lounge about, marvelling at this strange solemn atmosphere.

The workers go by slowly, staring thoughtfully at the masks. They come all day and night, some of them before going to work, others weary after a day in the shops. There are many school children, thousands of them. It is a spectacle for them; everyone on the East Side has heard of Sacco and Vanzetti, and they are curious.

There are almost a million people on the East Side, and it is safe to say the vast majority of them, even when not radical, have been stirred by the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. They may not understand the broad issues involved, but with a sure proletarian instinct they feel the injustice meted out to two fellow-workers, two fellow-immigrants in the Promised Land.

The children gaze with awe. They will talk about this many a day. They will remember these names, and when they grow up the dim seeds planted during these weeks will grow into something red and daring as this bunting.

The death masks are white and still under the stare of so many eyes. Sacco, in death as in life, has his scornful defiant smile of a brave worker. There was humor in this man; as he sat down in the electric chair he greeted the frockcoated dignitaries about him with a satirical: "Good evening, Gentlemen!"

To Appeal Year Jail Sentence Imposed on Miss Donovan Sept. 5

An appeal will be taken at once from the sentence of a year's imprisonment imposed Monday on Mary Donovan, secretary of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, it was declared today.

She was charged with "inciting to riot" and "obstructing foot traffic." The first charge is the result of Miss Donovan's arrest last week for placing placards containing the words: "Did you see what I did to those anarchistic bastards?" Judge Thayer" on the coffins of Sacco and Vanzetti while they lay in Langone's funeral parlor in the north end of Boston.

Miss Donovan is now free under $1000 bail.

Delaware Women Earn $7 Weekly Average for Eighty Hours Work

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 31.—Although California has established $16 as the minimum wage for women cannery workers, in Delaware they average $9-$10 a week if white, and $5-$6 if colored. A third of the white women and three fourths of the Negro women receive less than $7 a week. These figures are revealed by the women's bureau of the department of labor following a survey of the Delaware canneries.

"Some women worked between 70 and 80 hours a week while others had only part time employment, the report asserts. Most of the dwellings provided for the women were "the cheapest and poorest that human beings would accept as shelter. The camps ranged from a small shed in which two families lived to one of two dozen houses with accomodations for possibly 50 families. Furnishings were meager. Occasionally there were iron bedsteads and cots, but bunks, single and double-decked, with straw, were the most common arrangements for beds. In a few places straw was spread on the floor, with no pretense of bunks."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Locomotive Brotherhood Chief Rallies Workers In Labor Day Message

Grand Chief Engineer Al Johnston of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has issued the following Labor Day message, calling the organized workers to remember that there are 364 other days in the year when it is also necessary to struggle for the rights of the workers.

"The world takes off its hat to the organized power that labor represents through its unions; and the voice that the world hears on labor day is the voice of the vanguard of the workers who are organized.

"But while some measure of verbal recognition is given to labor on this day there are 364 other days in the year during which the struggle for recognition must be maintained. The increasing recognition which organized labor seeks must take a more substantial form than words."

Organization of Steel Mills, Youngstown Reply To Charlestown Murders

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 31.—Two large and successful meetings in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti were held under the auspices of the I. L. D., the Workers Party and Y. W. L. of Youngstown. Thousands of steel workers took part in the meetings and resolved that their reply to the execution of these two innocent workers will be 100 per cent organization of the steel workers in the steel mills. The rebel spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti finds thousands of willing hands and voices to carry on the fight for the liberation of the working class.

Although the mills are operating 50 per cent the response of the workers to the strike call was most successful with the capitalist press belittling the strike and quoting statements issued by the steel barons that the slaves were at work. Panic stricken steel barons had an army of police guarding their mills while armed guards guarded public buildings. The armed force of the capitalist state were everywhere seen. At the mass meetings detectives and policymen mingled in the crowd while outside heavily armed police waited the word to pounce upon the workers but in face of this the meetings carried on and aroused the fighting spirit of the steel workers into a grim realization that 100 per cent organization including every worker in the mills is the answer to the murder of Sacco and Vanzeti.

Carl Hacker of the I. L. D., H. Scott and G. Palucci of the Workers (Communist) Party spoke.

Workers crowded the newspaper offices waiting for word but the capitalist sheets withheld the news of the execution. Sacco and Vanzeti have not died in vain and a 100 per cent organization of the steel workers will be the reply.

Mexican Workers in Jalisco Hold Mines Seized in Protest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The workers who siezed the Amparo mines several days ago to protest against barbarous working conditions and the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti are still in control of the property, it was learned today from a dispatch received from J. C. Satterthwaite, American consul at Guadalajara.

• • •

Suspect American Smuggling.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—Mexican authorities today began an investigation of the seizure by a Mexican customs patrol of the American Douglas airplane, piloted by Captain C. H. Reynolds, and Sergeant S. Newland. That the American aviators may have been engaged in a smuggling attempt is regarded as likely. The investigation is being made to determine whether the landing of the plane was forced or an attempt to violate Mexican customs laws.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Negro Operators in Harlem Movies Win Struggle for Union

When the Alhambra Theatre reopened in Harlem—the colored city within New York—union Negro movie operators were in the projection room, their fight for recognition won. The fight had lasted several months. The men had walked out with the operators from a string of other theatres for better wages and conditions. When other theatres settled the Alhambra management held out. Several misguided Negro leaders—not [illegible] used their influence to persuade the colored operators to surrender. In the end the victory was completely theirs.

Rumor Says Morgan Is to Boss U. S. Steel

Who will become America's "steel king," succeeding the late Albert H. Gary?

Seven names are being mentioned as "possibilities" for the job of chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation—if a chairman of the board is eventually elected. There is indications that the position will be purposely left unfilled and that James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, and J. P. Morgan, will be the "big guns" in the future affairs of the company.

If a successor to Gary is chosen, the belief is that he will be one of the following:

1. President Farrell.
2. Myron C. Taylor, head of the American Tire Fabric Company.
3. Nathan L. Miller, corporation lawyer and former Governor of New York.
4. William J. Filbert, Comptroller of the United States Steel Corporation.
6. Dwight Morrow, one of the partners in J. P. Morgan & Company.
7. John J. Roskos, chairman of the finance committee of General Motors Company.

Levine's Wife Pays for Contract He Broke

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Explaining that she acted upon her own responsibility, Mrs. Charles A. Levine paid to Maurice Droughin, former pilot of the airplane Columbia, and his mechanic, Francis Mathis, all the money due them under the terms of their contract. She then left for London to rejoin her husband to persuade him to return to the United States by steamship.

Explorer Offers Aid In Search for Airman

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Richard O. Marsh, of Brockport, explorer and discoverer of the white Indians of Panama, offered his services to head an expedition to search for Paul Redfern, missing Georgia-to-Brazil aviator.

Such expedition would take three or four weeks to reach Orinoco, Marsh said. He is ready to start at once.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Militarists Incite To War as Veterans Invade Ford's Town

DETROIT, Aug. 31. — The gradual process of militarizing the United States decided upon by the bankers who have loans in Europe and loans and concessions in Latin America, goes merrily forward.

At a meeting of 20,000 Spanish War veterans here the war propagandists made every effort to impress upon the people of the United States the necessity of maintaining an immense standing army. With banners flying and fifes playing, the survivors of America's former imperialist war paraded thru the streets of Detroit preceded by a battalion of the same police who charged the Sacco and Vanzetti meeting in Cadillac Square last week.

Major General Charles P. Summerall, Army Chief of Staff, addressed the veterans, telling that the United States must maintain in peace time an armed equipment capable of being instantly expanded to the maximum in case of war.

Resolutions adopted by the veterans demand that the United States keep up a military force equal to that of any other great power and that stern measures be taken to suppress all "reds." The veterans also accepted unanimously the invitation of Gerardo Machado, Cuba's labor-murdering president, to hold their 1928 encampment in that Island. Machado recently visited the United States to receive his latest instructions from Washington and Wall Street.

Workers in Lexington, Ky. Building Trades Fighting for Union

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 31.—Building trades workers of Lexington, Ky. are involved in a strike to protect the union shop, according to reports received by the labor department's bureau of conciliation. Eight other strikes involving nearly a thousand workers were reported during the past week.

Seven plumbers locals in northern New Jersey agreed to return to work pending arbitration of their demands for $12 a day and $8 for their helpers. The Parslap Co. of Buffalo agreed to pay its 300 carpenters the union scale, and three women's coat shops in New York City won their demands for the union shop.

Coolidge to Leave for Washington in a Week

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 31.—President Coolidge will leave the Black Hills for Washington on September 9th, it was learned here. One stop will be made at Brookings, S. D., where the executive will dedicate a library.

On the itinerary tentatively arranged, the presidential party will reach the capital shortly before midnight on Sunday, September 11th.

Graham Is Indicted for Murder of Paymaster

"Dan" Graham, the "Sheik" policeman, was indicted yesterday by the grand jury on a charge of murdering his friend, Judson H. Pratt, paymaster for a construction firm, and robbing him of a $4,700 payroll. The grand jury returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against Graham two hours after hearing the first witness.

For Cheaper Arbitration.

HAVERHILL, Aug. 31. (FP).—The Shoe Workers Protective Union, through president John Nolan, is asking for a reduction in the salary of of the shoe board's neutral arbitrator the union and employers are now choosing. The deposed arbitrator, Edwin Newdick, got $10,000 a year before the union enjoined him from the job. The union proposes to pay $5000 to his successor.

Freight Handlers Ask I. L. A. Aid

BOSTON, (FP) Aug. 31.—Freight handlers local 1120 has invited Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, with which the local is affiliated, to adjust the dispute with the Boston & Albany Railroad. An agreement adjusting wages was signed April 1st but grievances over layoffs, short-time and other unfavorable working conditions have since developed.

REVIVE 'INSANITY' PRETEXT TO JAIL ACTIVE RADICALS

Police of Chicago and Boston Use Weapon

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) Aug. 31.—The old gag of the melodrama, framing up a case of insanity on the rich heiress and dividing the loot while she pines in lovely helplessness behind the bughouse bars, is being revived by the police of Chicago, Boston and other American cities as a handy weapon against radicals. The smoothly oiled railroading to the asylum has been temporarily wrecked in Chicago by Judge William J. Lindsay of the criminal court. Lindsay took action when bootleggers instead of radicals were the police victims.

Authority On U. S. S. R.

"We are not in Russia yet. There is a right way and a wrong way to do things," the judge sententiously declared when two highup bootleggers with the reputation of several notches on their 1-arm guns appealed to him for release from the nut ward of the psychopathic hospital. Then the judge gave some hints as to the wrong way the police had taken with these gentlemen of standing in Chicago's financial and world.

Frank and Vincent McErland, the two victims who had been declared mentally alienated and committed to the asylum, were sitting in their rooms in the hotel Windermere along toward midnight when police entered and grabbed them. Taken to the city psychopathic laboratory they were asked by an assistant on the staff to take the sanity tests. They refused, giving only their name and age in answer to questions. After observing them casually for about 15 minutes, this assistant decided they were not in their right mind and signed a paper to that effect. The name of this psychiatric wizard is Gilbert Pond.

Judge Lindsay further discovered that the hospital commitment papers signed by Judge Edmund Jarecki, the authority in control, had been made out by a clerk and rubberstamped with Jarecki's signature but without his knowlege. This information was wormed out of the clerk, Jarecki himself refusing to answer any questions put in Judge Lindsay's examination. Finally Lindsay released the NcErlanes by habeas corpus, and made his remark about not being in Russia yet.

Thus it becomes evident that anyone can be taken out of his home by a policeman, thrown under the casual glance of an assistant psychiatrist, declared nuts and so committed to the psychopathic hospital on papers rubberstamped without on second's thought by a judge's clerk.

The method was tried on Aurora d'Angelo, the youthful anarchist who led the Sacco-Vanzetti parade in Chicago that was broken up by police with poison gas and nightsticks. Luckily by the use of expert advice and unusual publicity she escaped the fate destined for her by the police. She is now out on bond awaiting jury trial September 15th with other paraders on charges of disorderly conduct and inciting to riot.

In Boston similar methods were attempted against Powers Hapgood who was among the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrators. Hapgood is a member of the United Mine Workers and a successful union organizer but he is also a graduate of "Hangman's House," as Harvard university has come to be known since President Lowell joined the Massachusetts murder conspiracy. Hapgood was rescued by a New York attorney from commitment to the asylum.

All signs point to increased use of the insanity commitment process against native-born radicals as a companion weapon to the deportation process against aliens.

Union Raises Fighting Fund.

The 4000 members of the United Neckwear Makers Union are raising $150,000 to fight the openshop in their trade. The union reached an agreement with the National Association of Men's Neckwear Manufacturers providing that 25 per cent of the slip-stitch work be transferred from home-work contracting to shop work, giving the 40-hour week two months a year and allowing small pay increases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary of War Davis today appealed to Comptroller General McCarl to reconsider his refusal to make available $2,990,000 for immediate levee reconstruction work along the Mississippi River. Davis said the work was essential.

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Sacco, Vanzetti and the Law

Editor Note—The following are excerpts from a talk delivered in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall last Saturday by Allan Taub, a New York lawyer who made a detailed study of the legal aspects of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Some of the more glaring discrepancies in the "evidence" presented against the two murdered workers were cited by the speaker.

Taub's lecture was given under the auspices of the Library Free Lecture Association of which Joseph P. Carney is president. Just before the lecture was to begin Capt. Donnelly of the New York police department arrived and announced that it would have to be called off. Carney, however, insisted on the right of his organization to proceed with the meeting, and Donelly finally withdrew his objection.

"There's a whole lot in the Sacco-Vanzetti case that ought to be cleared up." Carney explained.

The DAILY WORKER does not agree with Mr. Taub's statement that a situation similar to the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up could not succeed in New York City, nor does it share the speaker's optimism about the possibility (or importance) of "drastic reform in the judicial code of Massachusetts," but is glad to print the following because of the significance of the facts presented.

* * *

Drastic reform in the judicial code of the State of Massachusetts must follow that State's disposal of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The pressure of outraged public opinion must force an immediate change in the procedure which permits a judge to act as both judge and jury in cases where human lives are at stake.

During seven long years, the Sacco-Vanzetti case never left Judge Thayer's hands. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts which heard the appeal is limited in power. It can only consider questions of law and may not pass upon questions of fact. And facts may have saved the lives of these two men, internationally believed innocent.

This Puritanical despotism would have been impossible in the State of New York. Had the trial taken place in New York, the seven judges of the Court of Appeals in Albany, would have gone into all questions of both law and fact.

Only Single Judge.

As it is the Massachusetts case leaves one with something of a sick feeling when one realizes that one judge held on to the case from trial to execution,—from 1920 to 1927.

Governor Fuller's Advisory Committee said in its report:

"Judge Thayer ought not to have talked about the case off the bench and doing so was a grave breach of judicial decorum."

If this had been a juryman instead of a judge, a mistrial would have been declared and a new trial granted to Sacco and Vanzetti. In this case Judge Thayer did take the part of a jury and did make remarks outside the court room, and a new trial did not result.

During the seven years that Massachusetts played with the lives of these two men, Judge Thayer sat as sole arbiter of eight different motions. At most of these new evidence was presented on which he had to pass virtually as a jury. This judge who, outside the court room, had undoubtedly made prejudicial statements, was called upon to pass on motions for a new trial, and to decide whether or not he had acted with prejudice. Continuing Taub said:

What Crime?

Were Sacco and Vanzetti on trial for murder or radicalism? When the State's identification witnesses proved to be weak, the prosecutor shifted his attack from "identification" to "consciousness of guilt." It was at this point that the counsel for the defense realized that they would have to go through with the whole question of radicalism. For Sacco and Vanzetti were conscious not of murder but of their radicalism.

A Few Facts.

A few facts will explain how serious this was at the time.

The murder was committed April 15, 1920. Bear the date in mind—April 15. The men were arrested on May 5th, so that fully twenty days had elapsed between the crime and the arrest. Did Sacco and Vanzetti act suspiciously during that twenty day period? No. They carried on with their usual pursuits and followed their same general conduct.

Salsedo, another radical, and a friend of Sacco and Vanzetti, was held for several weeks by the Federal authorities in New York City. There were all sorts of ugly rumors circulated in regard to the third degree methods that were being applied to him. Then on May 4th—notice the date, May 4th—Salsedo met a mysterious death by crashing down on the sidewalk from the fourteenth floor of a Park Row building where he was detained. This was the cause of more rumors, even more frightful now than before. You will remember that his death occurred on May 4th. The next day May 5th, Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.

The arrest of these two men was mere accident. But after their arrest they acted "suspiciously" and seemed to betray what the judge and district attorney constantly referred to as their "consciousness of guilt." But they were conscious of their radicalism, not of murder. Up to May 5th there was nothing unusual in their conduct. Not even the district attorney with all his detectives could find anything strange in the conduct of these two during the twenty day period between April 15th when the murder took place and May 5th, when they were arrested. When they were arrested May 5th, they had yesterday, May 4th, in mind. "Wasn't that natural? Only yesterday, May 4th, their comrade who was arrested for his radicalism came to a horrible death. Before that he had been introduced to some fancy steps in the "third degree.".

But it is suggested that these two men were armed when they were arrested. That seems to be uppermost in the minds of many.

Their Life Blameless.

Sacco's employer testified in court that Sacco acted as watchman for him and that it was natural for him to have a pistol. His employer also said that Sacco was a man of the highest character.

Vanzetti was a fish peddler. He carried his entire capital of one hundred to two hundred dollars around with him. Often he found himself travelling on the dark roads around small New England towns. He feared hold-ups.

Neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were ever involved in any trouble. They were not gunmen but honest hard-workingmen, who were armed only for self-protection.

Of course it may be said that Vanzetti had just previously been convicted for an attempted robbery in Bridgewater and he had been sentenced to jail by the same Judge Thayer. But any one who looks into the facts of the case will see that the Bridgewater charge grew out of the second, the South Braintree accusation.

Vanzetti throughout the seven years struggle insisted that he was as ignorant and innocent of the one as of the other.

Toward the end of his talk, Taub declared:

Files of Department of Justice.

William G. Thompson, a conservative lawyer, respected in Massachusetts as a man of the highest standards and a former president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, has often stated that he is sure that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. In 1923 Mr. Thompson became chief counsel for the two men. He has repeatedly charged that if the files of the Department of Justice were made public, the innocence of the defendants would be proved. Again and again Mr. Thompson demanded the records from the department of justice, but every time his request was refused.

Two Department of Justice agents swore that there was a secret agreement between the district attorney and the department of justice. Since the Washington authorities were not able to deport these men they struck a bargain whereby the Federal men would give the district attorney full details of the defendants radical activities, while the district attorney would go the limit in prosecuting them for the Braintree crime. At the trial for murder, much was made of the radicalism of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The two former Federal agents who swore to this special arrangement now hold responsible positions. One is connected with the Beacon Trust Company of Boston, while the other is with the Attorney General of Maine. At the time of the trial, both of these men were employed by the Federal Government..

'Sacco and Vanzetti are dead. But their case must still challenge the attention of all those who seek and cherish justice.

News from the USSR.

A New Hydro-Station in Azerbaidjan.

Five hundred workers are engaged in the construction of the Zurkabad hydro-station which was started on the 15th of May. A part of the dam has been completed and the river directed through a canal of 300 metres. Barracks accommodating 300 workers and other buildings have already been completed.

* * *

Industrial Construction In White Russia

Intensive industrial work is carried on this year in White Russia. A match factory is being built in Borisov. Shortly work will begin in the construction of an electric station with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatt.

A wood carving factory is being built in Bobruisk.

Ten new steam mills and several starch factories are being built in various parts of the U.S.S.R.

Results of Price Reduction Campaign In Transcaucasia.

In the Transcaucasian countries Armenia shows the biggest reduction of prices on industrial products. Its reduction shows an average of 9.4 per cent. Georgia and Azerbaidjan reduced 7. 8 per cent. The average reduction for all Transcaucasian countries is 8.3 per cent. Prices of agricultural products have been reduced 5. 7 per cent, in Georgia; 2 per cent in Azerbaidjan and 0.1 per cent for Armenia.

* * *

State Lotteries in Demand.

Workers and employees of Leningrad show a great interest in the 1927 State lottery. The lottery grants 12 per cent interest. Collective subscriptions have been made during the first few days to the amount of 6,000,000 roubles.

The Peasant Revolution

BY EARL BROWDER

(Continued)

Landlords Fight For Existence.

"The landlord class must suppress and prevent the peasants from organizing peasant unions. This is the significance showing that the existence of the landlord class depends upon the exploitation of the peasants' interest and the landlord class will never let the peasants have unification which will be an obstacle to their procedure of exploiting the peasants' interests. From the peasants point of view, the peasant class must protest against the suppression of the landlord class; in other words, the peasant class have to prevent the landlords from exploitation so as to preserve the interest of the peasants and should not let the landlords violate their organizations and exploit their interests. Therefore, the class organization must be demonstrated by the confliction of interests; the more the class organization is demonstrated, the more struggle is inevitable. Owing to this fact, a short time after the peasants organized themselves in 1923, the Hai Fung peasant union was dissolved by the landlords who conspired with the militarists on account of the movement for the reduction of rents. In 1924, on account of the movement for the reduction of rent of the Kwong Ning peasant union, the landlords conspired with the District Magistrate, the garrisoned troop, and armed militia, killed the peasants cruelly, more than ten comrades being sacrificed.

Many Instances.

"In the same year, the Fan Yuen peasant union the same thing happened on account of the movement for reduction of rent; the landlords conspiring with the local officials and leading the militia, merchants' corps, and bandits, ruined the office of the peasant union and burned the houses of the rural villages; comrade Wong Fook-sam, vice chairman of the executive committee of the union, was killed by them. In the same year, Lam Po-shun, the chairman of the executive committee of the first division Peasant Union of Shi-Zao, was murdered by the head of the Militia Board because Lam Po-shun made objections against the Militia Board levying impositions. Lei Kao village peasant union of Shun Tak district had also been disturbed by the depraved gentries; the native bandits and the garrisoned troops, who were utilized by the depraved gentries, rushed into the peasant union to kill the members of the union; seven or eight peasants were killed and several hundred peasants shelters were burnt. On the next day of the inauguration of the Hah Kong village peasant union of Tung Koon district, it was ruined by the landlords and militia because it set up the movement for protesting against the levy of impositions.

"All these were the peasants economical struggles for the reduction of rent and for protesting against the levy of impositions; in other words, the peasants fought for their organizations in order to improve their living conditions. From the experience of those struggles, we found that everywhere and in every time not only the landlords suppressed our peasants but also the local officials, the garrisoned troops, depraved gentries, notorious rowdies, etc., also stood on the side of the landlords interests to attack the peasants for the landlord class jointly. This hastened our peasant comrades to feel the importance of the political power and made the peasants organize themselves better the better to fight for their economical and political emancipation, while the landlord class and the other controlling classes joined together to suppress the peasants more seriously. Naturally the peasants will acclaim the following slogans regarding their political struggle:

> "The armies who substantially aid the peasants are the Revolutionary Armies.
>
> "The government which really helps the peasants is the Revolutionary Government.
>
> "The counter-revolutionists suppress and violate the peasants and do not protect their interests.
>
> "Great federation and cooperation of peasants — break into the joint fighting front of the imperialists, militarists, corrupt officials, repraved gentries, notorious rowdies, great landlords, and all the counter-revolutionists.

Fight For Economic And Political Rights.

"The organization of the peasants fights for economic and political betterment. We are sacrificed on our struggle because the landlords have armed militia and armed garrisoned troops as their forces to attack us. At this moment, we must demand to have force of arms and to organize peasants self-defense corps; such demand is to prevent the landlords from attacking us with force of arms to protect the existence and expansion of the peasant union. At that time the peasant movement had already made great progress. By the awakening of the political struggles, they were led to the field of the national movement. After the Laborers and Peasants' Protection Policy fixed by the First Reorganization Conference of the Kuomintang in 1924, the workers and peasants rose up to take part in the national movement and consequently it developed to a greater extension. At the same time, the imperialists, militarists, and all the counter-revolutionists were frightened by seeing that the workers and peasants are taking part in the revolution."

"Thus, there occured on October 10, 1924, the rebellion of the Canton Merchants' Volunteers, and the labor and peasant corps suffered great losses. This made us recognize the relationship between the imperialists and the compradore Chan Lim-pak and the great landlord Chan Kung-shau. After the suppression of this rebellion the Kuomintang made experiment of her new policies in Canton—proposing that the mayor of the city should be elected by the citizens. Unfortunately the government officials who were taking charge of the new policies did not grant the right of voting to the several hundred thousands of peasants outside the Canton city. Therefore, the peasants struggled for the right and conmmenced a great demonstration movement. Although this struggle was in vain, yet during the day of election the peasants were present to supervise the election. This showed that they had a suitable recognition of politics—at present there are three peasant delegates taking part in the management of the municipal affairs. This is the result of their struggle. When in the winter of 1924, peasants elected and appointed delegates going North to participate in the National Conference Promoting Association of All-China, it happened in Peking that some of the anti-revolutionary members of the party, such a Fung Chi-yau, Ma So, etc., acted against the party, surrendering to the imperialists and militarists and setting up anti-revolutionary movements. The Hong Kong imperialists backed up Chang Chiung-ming to attack Canton while the late Dr. Sun was having serious sickness at Peking. At the same time, with their English warships, they aided the bandits and garrisoned troops in Chungshan district to shoot the Wan Tong village, Chungshan, with cannon.

Conspired To Suppress Mass Movement.

"In view of this continuous changing of the political situation, it made us understand more clearly that the imperialists, militarists, compradores, landlords, and the anti-revolutionary soldier officials, politicians, etc. in the party conspired with each other to suppress the mass movements of the Chinese people, especially the labor and peasant movements. In February, 1925, the Tungkiang peasants positively participated in the movement for overthrowing Chang Chiung-ming, the hunting-dog of the imperialists. Owing to this, then, we could have a new development in the places of Tungkiang. Moreover, all peasants of the whole province formed unions of their own class. On the one side, with the strength of their class organization, they prevented the landlords from attacking them, and on the other side they substantially participated in the National Emancipation Movement, exerting efforts to overthrow militarists and imperialists. Developing the Kwangtung peasant movement with the significance of class and nation all peasants have been united and established a chief directing organ. Therefore, on May 1st, 1925, the universal labor day, the First Peasant Delegates Conference of All-Kwangtung was held and the Provincial Peasant Union was inaugurated.

(To Be Continued.)

The Young Comrade Section

This department was omitted from the New Magazine supplement of The DAILY WORKER last Saturday on account of the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Edition. The next Section will appear Saturday.

HIS ANSWER TO TEACHER

Dear Comrades: The answer to the teacher is: Soviet Russia may be a terrible country for the capitalists but not for the workers. The workers' children must not belong to the scouts, they belong to the Pioneers. The workers do not go on strike because they are lazy. It is because they want shorter hours and more money. Otherwise they could not exist. I know these facts because my father is a worker.—JOSEPH GOLDFIELD.

THEIR SPIRITS LIVE ON!

Despite the protests of thousands of workers, in this country and over the rest of the world, the capitalists of America murdered our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti. After seven years of the most horrible torture under the shadow of the electric chair, they were finally burned. Burned for a crime that they never committed. Burned, in the Puritan state of Massachusetts, famous for its similar burnings not so very long ago.

Tho the Fullers and Thayers may say that Sacco and Vanzetti had a fair trial and were guilty, the workers know that Sacco and Vanzetti received capitalist justice, which finds workers always guilty. The workers know that Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered because they were organizers of labor fighting for the workers against the bosses. That was their crime and nothing else.

Our answer to the capitalists of America must be: "Tho Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, their spirits live on," and where we had but two Sacco and Vanzettis we shall have thousands ready to take their place and ready to die as they did.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead!
Long live the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti!

THE WORKER

By ANNA LUCYSHYN.

Let us open the workers eyes
Which are tied with a handkerchief
And let us tell him who he is,
Like an animal for the bosses.
Let us fight for our lives,
Like brave soldiers, but not like cowards,
Fight till we kill all of them,
Who try to make us their slaves.
But they won't!
Don't believe what the teacher says,
She wants us to stand against the workers,
And help the bosses
But instead let us stand against the bosses.
And yet the bosses call the Chinese the red fighters,
But we must remember not all of the Chinese stand
up for their people,
Because some of them help the bosses.
But we must hold up the Workers' Red Flag which
is red for the workers' blood.

Russia Is A Strong Country

Dear Comrade. Last week while we were having geography in our class, the teacher asked, "Name a strong country of Europe." I raised my hand and answered, "Russia is a strong country." The teacher got very angry and said, "Russia is weak and it is going to be weak while under the Soviet rule. It cannot control itself." I sat down not wishing to argue with her. My teacher knows Russia is a powerful country but is afraid to admit it.

—JOHN CIBULSKIS.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 28 is: SACCO VANZETTI. The following have answered correctly:

Sylvia Lattiner, New York City; Irving Finkel, New York City; Emma Airoff, New York City; Mae Malyk, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 27

Albert Myrold, Detroit, Mich.; Charles Murza, Phila., Pa.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 29

This week's puzzle No. 29 is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 for B and 3 for C, etc. Let's go!

20 8 5 19 16 9 18 9 15 6 19 1 3 3 15
1 14 4 22 1 14 26 2 20 20 9
12 9 22 23 15 14 9 14 20 8 5
8 5 1 18 20 19 15 6 1 12 12 23 15 18 11 5 18 19
1 14 4 20 8 5 9 18 3 8 9 12 4 18 5 14

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Send subscriptions to the Young Comrade Corner,
33 First St., N. Y. C.

½ years 25c. 1 year 50c.

Name ....
Address ....
City ....
State ....Age..........

(Issued Every Month).

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the Eighth Installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

"The boycott of war is a stupid phrase," wrote Lenin.

(b) On the strength of the experience of the war of 1914, Bolshevism also exposed the treachery of those who substituted empty phraseology for serious and preservering preparation of war against war. As everyone knows Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg were the authors of the amendment to the resolution of the Basle Congress which recommended—in the event of an outbreak of war—to work for the

> "acceleration of the collapse of capitalism in the spirit of the Commune and of the October (General Strike) and December (Moscow rising) event in 1905."

But Bolshevism fought against anarcho-syndicalism and the old Herve school, which, while talking big about a "General Strike," about "insurrection" and about "sabotaging mobilization," did not take a single practical step to prepare themselves for war against war in order not to be utterly helpless at the moment when war was declared. The wrold war has vindicated the worst suppositions in regard to this type of "revolutionaries."

28. The position of Lenin on the question of "the transforming of the imperialist war into civil war" confirmed subsequently by the experience of the Russian revolution, can be summarized under the following main points:

1.—For the revolution to be successful there must be first of all the existence of a revolutionary situation arising from a series of military failures and defeats of the capitalist governments engaged in the imperialist war, that is to say a situation in which it is

(a) impossible for the dominant classes to prserve their domination unchanged; various crises among the "upper classes";

(b) unusual accentuation of the misery and poverty of the oppressed classes;

(c) considerable increase, owing to the above-mentioned circumstances, in the activity of the masses.

2.—But these objective reasons alone are not enough to bring about a victorious revolution. To them must be added:

The subjective "capacity" of the revolutionary class for revolutionary mass actions strong enough to overthrow its own government or put it with its back to the wall which will never—not even in the epoch of crises —"fall" unless it be "made to fall." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 139, and 140 "Collapse of the Second International").

3.—Apart from this, the revolutionary class must have an experienced Bolshevik leadership (today the Communist Parties) capable of preparing and organizing revolutionary mass actions of this class. In the period preparatory to revolutionary mass actions, this leadership, making use of every "legal" opportunity, must carry on an incessant agitation among the masses against the imperialist war, under the slogan of transforming it into civil war. In connection with this, Lenin took into account that this agitation will meet with fierce resistance on the part of the ruling classes.

"Not only in war," so he wrote, "but in absolutely every acute political situation let alone any revolutionary action of the masses, the government of even the freest democratic country will also threaten to break up the legal organizations, seize their funds, arrest their leaders and other similar 'practical measures.' What is to be done?"

To this Lenin replied that besides the activity of the legal workers' party:

"It is necessary to supplement it by establishing an illegal base, an illegal organization, an illegal social democratic (today read Communist) activity without, however, surrendering a single legal base." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 128, "The Collapse of the Second International").

(To Be Continued.)

THE STORY OF A STRANGE STRIKE

By ALEX.

(International Propaganda Committee, Transport Workers.)

"Thrift and Economy,"—these are the things usually preached by the bosses to their wage-slaves who, as a rule, don't earn enough to keep body and soul together, let alone to save. . . . At any rate, it ought to be admitted that the bosses themselves do practice economy and saving—of course, at the expense of their workers.

Example of "Thrift."

Take, for instance, the case of the Holland-American Line, a wealthy and prosperous steamship company whose vessels make round monthly trips between Rotterdam and New York. At Rotterdam the ships usually stay about a week, loading and unloading. Some time ago the shipowners hit upon the bright idea of discharging their crews upon arrival in the Dutch port, and of signing on a fresh crew before sailing. **Thus, once in five weeks the company effects a saving of one week's wages.**

Workers Disagree.

The Dutch seamen, however, failed to appreciate the bright ingenuity of their bosses, and on June 14th last when the usual trick was performed aboard the S. S. Rotterdam of the Holland-American Line, and an attempt made to sign on a fresh crew, the seamen, supported this time by their union, refused to sign on, demanding that the company give up the thrifty habit of signing on a new crew for each trip.

To be sure, such strikes are fairly common occurrences and it were hardly worth while to dwell on this particular strike, but for one peculiar fact which we are going to narrate.

The official organ of the so-called "International Federation of Transport Workers" ("Press Reports," July 1927), in telling the story of this strike, goes on to describe how the company, after futile efforts to secure a blackleg crew in Dutch ports, was compelled to take on a Chinese crew which brought the vessel to the port of New York. Even this, as we are told by "Press Reports," did not end the shipowners' troubles. According to report, seventy-six of the Chinese seamen had been arrested by the authorities at Hoboken for fighting the police and the deck officers, and for an attempt to go ashore without leave.

A Fake Report.

Well, the information of "Press Reports" is neither complete nor accurate. It is true that the Chinese had been signed on as blacklegs, but of this they learned to their great indignation only later on, when the ship was already on the high seas, and upon arrival at Hoboken they categorically refused to stay on board and demanded that they be taken back to the Dutch port.

The Chinese seamen did not fight the police as reported in "Press Reports;" what actually did happen was this: **invited by the deck officers, the Hoboken police had boarded the ship and after beating up the strikers carried them off to Ellis Island prison "for the convenience of the company," as it was bluntly explained by an emigration inspector.**

From the American labor press we learn that the case had quite unexpectedly gained considerable publicity. Even the so-called "International Seamen's Union of America," yielding to pressure from the rank and file members admiring the pluck and the splendid proletarian solidarity of the Chinese seamen, was constrained to intervene.

We are told by eminent lawyers of the "Great Transatlantic Republic" that compulsory labor is forbidden by the laws of the United States. Apparently the authorities at Hoboken had acted with undue zeal. Under the well-known La Follette Act any seaman, even including Chinese and Lascars, has the right to demand his discharge at any American port with half-pay and free return passage to the port of signing.

Ignore Laws.

Despite this and similar liberal laws of "democratic America," at the time when the New York Chinese Seamen's Club and the International Seamen's Union intervened, 16 people had already been deported for mutiny, a similar fate awaited 38 more on Ellis Island, whilst 30 of the Chinese seamen had made good their escape.

System Universal.

Facts of the kind just described should be food for thought for all the labor organizations, and particularly for those of the seamen. For Rotterdam is not the only port where the labor of the seaman is "free." In most of the other ports the same system of "shanghai-ing" crews, particularly of foreign seamen, is practiced by hosts of shady agents, nicknamed "shanghai-ers." Each "pub" in every port furnished a happy hunting-ground for these dealers in human toil and sweat. This system, of course, is connived at by the shipping companies, to the great detriment of the seamen and their organizations. Hence the control over the signing on of crews should be the immediate task for the seamen's unions.

Race intolerance and contempt for "coloured" people — happily, more widespread among union bureaucrats than among rank and file seamen—constitute a grave menace and obstacle to the everyday struggle of the seamen against the shipowners.

Attitude a Disgrace.

Before embarking upon a fight against the shipowners the Central Union of the Dutch Transport Workers did not think it necessary to inform about it the numerous Chinese and Lascar seamen in the port of Rotterdam, and this enabled the shipowners to use the class-conscious Chinese seamen against their Dutch comrades. This contemptuous outlook upon the Chinese seamen on the [illegible] of the bureaucrats in the Dutch Transport workers' union is entirely unwarranted in view of the heroic conduct of the Chinese seamen, their role in the Chinese Revolution, and their militancy outside of China.

Finally the central organ of information published by the so-called International Federation of Transport workers, instead of ill-disguised [illegible] ing of the Chinese comrades, [illegible] rather fight for the unity [illegible] Transport-workers the [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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NEW COURT ATTACK AGAINST "DAILY" IS MYSTERY

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

IF you want to know the "real" facts about the Communist Party convention now taking place in New York City, do not bother reading The DAILY WORKER, but take your mental fodder from the Herald-Tribune. In last Wednesday's issue of that paper we are told that the convention is being held "somewhere in Westchester county" and that even the delegates do not yet know the location. This is the kind of rubbish that appears in the guise of news in the capitalist press. It is not surprising that every intelligent worker looks with suspicion on whatever appears in the boss sheets—even the weather reports.

* * *

FORMER governor McCray of Indiana, today quits Atlanta prison on parole. McCray was once one of the big guns in Indiana politics and respected by all who respect success in politics and business. The governor was doing business with the aid of money deposited in banks by the thrifty Hoosiers. But McCray's foot slipped and just as soon as it did, his fellow sharks grabbed it and he found himself on his way to the can. But not having violated a criminal syndicalist law and not being a militant trade union organizer he will be forgiven and restored to the bosom of bourgeois Indiana.

* * *

ANOTHER one of those farces that international capitalism pulls off periodically is now being held in Paris. It is the interparliamentary world congress where solons from many nations meet to blow off their bazoos and incidentially speak for the interests of the capitalist crooks they represent. Some people imagine that those meetings encourage peace. Just as little as would periodic meetings of second story workers enable the innocent sleeper to pound the pillow with a greater feeling of security than he experiences now.

* * *

AS a single-handed and self-serving publicity agent Charles A. Levine is entitled to the non-stop medal for continuous success in making the front page on sheer merit. Levine is an ex-junkman and owes so much money to the government that he is liable to mistake himself for the Republic of France. Being a patriot he contracted business relations with Uncle Sam during the war but Sam evidently considered himself jilted out of half a million dollars and was so sore on his unfaithful partner that he would not confer the customary honors on the former dealer in cast-off things after his successful passengership to Germany.

* * *

LEVINE is an ambitious fellow and will not return on a palatial liner as did the other air heroes. He has gotten into so many fights in Europe that the militarists of Germany and France may decide to postpone the next war for another generation. Having licked everything in France Levine jumped into his air flivver and almost knocked England into the Irish sea. Everything was more or less hurt but Levine. It is reported that the intrepid adventurer would fly alone on his return trip to the

(Continued on Page Three)

JAMES P. CANNON ANSWERS CHARGE OF A. FELICANI

The vague and totally unfounded charges of "misappropriation" levelled by Aldino Felicani, of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee were branded as a smoke screen to hide the differences between the role played by the I. L. D. and the weak, ineffectual role by certain members of the Boston Committee, according to James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

"There is nothing new in Felicani's statement," Cannon declared. "It is merely a repitition of the old lies that have been hurled at us thruout the entire campaign. Any time we tried to do anything for Sacco and Vanzetti these people wanted to limit the Defense Committee to collecting funds to give to lawyers and to soft-pedal the protest movement of the workers.

"They never had any criticism to offer of William Green and the other traitors who betrayed Sacco and Vanzetti to their death."

Cannon will issue a full statment today.

POLICE HAND OUT MANY SUBPOENAS FOR GOVERNMENT

Editorial, Business and Mechanical Staff Called

Subpoenas wholesale were served yesterday on members of the editorial, business and mechanical staff of The DAILY WORKER, calling on them to appear before the federal grand jury this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

These are all the facts at hand at this writing in the government's latest move against The DAILY WORKER, the exact object of which takes on the nature of a deep mystery.

Kelly Serves Subpoenas.

The fact that subpoenas were served by Sergeant Kelly and other members of the "bomb squad," part of the New York police department, when the summons was to appear before a federal (United States District Court) grand jury, is explained by the claim that the police sergeant is more familiar with the members of the DAILY WORKER staff than the force of the United States marshal's office.

When notified of this new government move, Attorney Joseph Brodsky, counsel for The DAILY WORKER, declared he was unable to explain its meaning.

"It is a mystery to me," he declared.

The stamp of Charles H. Tuttle, United States district attorney, was upon the subpoenas served, but when his office was called by The DAILY WORKER, those in charge refused to give any additional information.

Out on $1,000 Bail.

Members of the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, including J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alex Bittleman, with Bert Miller, manager, and David Gordon, author of the poem, "America," are now being held for trial under $1,000 bail each, because of the appearance in The DAILY WORKER of Gordon's poem. They appeared in Judge Lynch's court recently when Sept. 6 was decided on as the date for setting the time of trial on this charge.

Foresee New Attack.

It is not believed that this old charge has any connection with the serving of the subpoena on The DAILY WORKER staff yesterday.

This new attack was launched on the opening day of the Fifth Conven-

(Continued on Page Two)

Fur Union Holding Meetings Tonight to Start Campaign

All local unions of the New York Joint Board of the Workers Union will meet tonight to prepare for an aggressive struggle on the part of the members. All registered and unregistered workers are asked to attend.

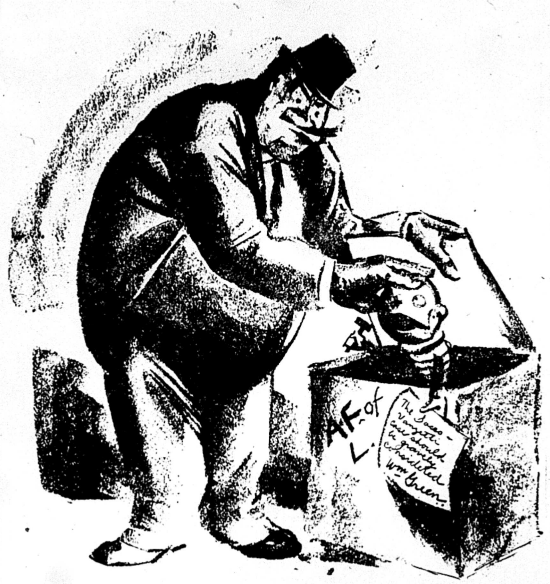
In the call for the meetings, Ben Gold, Joint Board manager says that "the need and the suffering of the fur workers has already exceeded all bounds. The army of unemployed is growing weekly and is already running into the thousands."

Cutters local 1 will meet at Royal Hall, 85 East Fourth St., Operators local 5—Manhattan Lyceum; Nailers local 10 Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., and Finishers local 15 at Astoria Annex, 64 Fourth Street.

Several hundred fur workers at a rank and file meeting held last night at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., decided to conduct a fight for an aggressive policy by the workers of the organization.

U. S. Imperialism Common Enemy of All Workers

THAT WILL BE ALL FOR YOU, MR. GREEN —By Fred Ellis


A. F. of L.
The Sacco-Vanzetti case should be gravely considered Wm Green.

MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY IN NEW YORK

Expresses Hope for Complete Unity of Brother Party in This Country

Fraternal Communist greetings were received by the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party yesterday from the Communist Party of Mexico calling for increased struggle against American imperialism, the common enemy of the workers of both countries.

The telegram, read by Acting Secretary Jay Lovestone, to the convention assembled at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, was as follows:

> "The Mexican Communist Party greets the Fifth Convention of its Brother Party, the Workers (Communist) Party, wishing the outcome will be complete unity. Yours for the overthrow of the common enemy—American Imperialism."

Enthusiastic applause greeted the reading of the telegram. There has always been the closest co-operation between the Communist Parties of the United States and Mexico. Recent conventions of the Mexican Party have been attended by fraternal delegates from our Party.

The receipt of the telegram of greetings would indicate that the Mexican Party is not planning to send a fraternal delegate to New York for the present convention.

Greeting from Pittsburgh.

The convention also received a telegram of greetings from a street nucleus in Pittsburgh with "Greetings and hopes for complete unification."

The business sessions of the convention opened Wednesday, following the enthusiastic demonstration in the Central Opera House, Tuesday night, addressed by Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, Robert Minor, of the Central Executive Committee; Herbert Zam, of the Young Workers League, and a representative of the Pioneers.

Select Presidium of Five.

After the reading of the agenda proposed by the political committee, a presidium was elected as follows: Jay Lovestone, Benjamin Gitlow, Max Bedacht, William Z. Foster and William W. Weinstone.

Acting Secretary Lovestone was chosen as the chairman of the afternoon session, with Foster as chair-

(Continued on Page Two)

PROGRESSIVES ON COAST FIGHT FOR MILITANT ACTION

Delegates to Convention Tell of Struggles

Delegates from the Pacific Coast now attending the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place told a representative of The DAILY WORKER yesterday of the situation in the labor movement in their sections of the country.

Emanuel Levin, district organizer in California described the strong opposition to expulsion of progressive

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION CALLS ON WORKERS TO BUILD POWERFUL INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

The resolution unanimously adopted by the great gathering assembled in Central Opera House Tuesday night to greet the delegates to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon American workers to build the International Labor Defense to curb legalized murders like that of Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolution declares that it is the duty of the Workers (Communist) Party of America to expose the nature of capitalist justice. The text of the resolution follows in full:

* * *

AMERICAN capitalism is at the height of its power. But while it pursues its profit interests with ruthless brutality it is nevertheless, anxious to hide the face of its dictatorship behind a mask of democracy and justice. The contradiction thus created a merciless capitalist dictatorship operating under the guise of a benevolent democracy, has given birth to the institution of frame-ups so often perpetrated in America by organs of the state power.

The capitalist dictatorship desires to destroy its political enemy; but it cannot do it openly for fear of destroying, at the same time, the democratic illusions of the masses. Therefore the political enemy is charged with a common crime which he never committed; a crime is fastened upon him by perjured evidence, obvious discrepancies in the evidence are smoothed over by rulings of a judge who is a party to a frame-up; an atmosphere of prejudice is created and carefully nursed; and the result of it all is the covering up of an unwarranted persecution of a political opponent with the cloak of a righteous defense of society against the attacks of a common criminal.

This method of class warfare has created in America a long series of perpetrated judicial murders which invariably accompanied intensive conflicts between capital and labor. Thus the eight hour movement of American labor in the eighties was stifled for a time by the victimization of the Haymarket martyrs in 1887; the strikes and struggles of the metal miners of the west resulted in an attack by American capital through a frame-up against Haywood and others; the continued unrest of the underpaid textile workers of New England inspired the Massachusetts authorities to the frame-up against Ettor and Giovanitti in Lawrence; the desire to break down the resistance of American labor against the war brought Billings and Mooney as victims of an outrageous frame-up under the shadow of the gallows. And the general unrest of labor after the World War was attacked by American capital through its wholesale persecution of foreign-born workers by the deportation delirium of the then Attorney-General of the United States, Mitchell Palmer. The outrage committed by the prostituted capitalist justice in the legal murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was an outgrowth of this delirium.

Persecute Foregin-Born.

It was during this period of wholesale persecution of foreign-born workers that a thoroughly corrupted police department in New York and an equally notorious corrupted federal department of justice attempted to lay at the door of the militant labor movement of America a blast of explosives in Wall Street which was either planned by police agents or transported through the streets of the city for building purposes with disregard of the most elementary precautions.

All police organs, city and federal, worked feverishly to cover the trails of the real cause of the explosion and attempted to fasten it as a crime upon the revolutionary movement. With third degree methods which would have been accepted with joy as a welcome addition to the technique of any medieval torturer, they attempted to get "confessions" from innocent victims. One of these, tortured to death, was unquestionably thrown out of the windows of the department of justice headquarters in Park Row, New York. This victim, the Italian worker Salsedo, because unwilling to perjure himself against his comrades in favor of a frame-up of the department of justice had to testify to the brutality of this department with his broken limbs and his mangled body.

Salsedo was a friend and comrade of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The latter protested against the outrageous murder of their comrade and thus drew the hatred of the commissioned framers upon their own persons.

Sacco and Vanzetti Murder

The federal department of justice and the judiciary machinery of the State of Massachusetts co-operated in and are both equally responsible for the frame-up which ended in the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Sacco

(Continued on Page Two)

KUOMINTANG IN AMERICA DENOUNCES WUHAN GOVERNM'T AS REACTIONARY

His Failure to Loose Forces of Agrarian Revolution; Supports Mme. Sun

(Special to The DAILY WORKER).

PALO ALTO, Cal., Aug. 31.—The Central Committee of the Kuomintang in America has passed a resolution supporting Mme. Sun Yat-sen's declaration against the counter-revolutionary policies of the Wuhan government and reaffirms its determination to strictly adhere to Sun Yat-sen's policy of cooperation with the Communists and the Soviet Union and the loosing of the workers and peasants revolution.

The Oakland and San Francisco branches have passed similar resolutions and the San Francisco branch has also issued a long manifesto vigorously supporting the above policy in the Kuo Min Yat Po, the daily organ of the Kuomintang in America and is carrying on a militant campaign supporting the left wing policies.

* * *

Mme. Sun on Way to Moscow.

Reports recently received by The DAILY WORKER from Moscow state that Mme. Sun Yat-sen is on her way to Moscow with Eugene Chen, former minister of foreign affairs in the Wuhan government.

Mme Sun and Eugene Chen denounced the Wuhan government when it turned counter-revolutionary.

* * *

Borodin in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—Michael Borodin, adviser to the Wuhan government before it turned revolutionary and one of the leaders of the Nationalist movement in China has arrived here.

FRENCH LABOR UNITED IN DRIVE ON AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

Socialist Federation Joins Left Wing in War Against Fascist Gathering

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Even the General Confederation of Labor, socialist-controlled federation, has joined the nation-wide protest against the American Legion Convention which is scheduled to open here on September 19th.

Describing the Legion parade and convention as an "outrage to the universal mourning for Sacco and Vanzetti," the General Confederation of Labor has followed the lead of the left wing workers of France in denouncing the fascist gathering. The confederation will have nothing to do with any ceremonies connected with the Legion Convention, a statement issued yesterday declares.

Workers Continue Campaign.

For several weeks French workers, thru resolutions adopted at meetings

(Continued on Page Three)

REPLICAS OF SACCO AND VANZETTI DEATH MASKS FOR NATIONAL TOUR

Chicago and Other Cities Request Copies for Memorial Meetings

The death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti were taken back to Boston midnight Tuesday by Mrs. Rose Sacco, so bronze replicas can be made. Workers in Chicago and other large cities who have been arranging memorial meetings will display the copies of the masks.

All day yesterday up to midnight thousands of workers continued to visit Stuyvesant Casino even tho the masks were no longer there. They viewed the massive pyramid topped by a worker's fist and the many wreaths that were on exhibition.

Last night ended two days of an almost continuous stream of workers into the Casino. The arrangements committee originally intended to have it open all night but the police department compelled the closing at midnight daily.

Patrolman Gets Five Dimes as Rockefeller Goes on Spending Orgy

MATAWAN, N. J., Aug. 31.—John D. Rockefeller has been on an orgy of spending again. The aged millionaire gave Patrolman Leroy Sproul five new Rockefeller dimes today.

A motorist disregarded Sproul's warning whistle when he passed a traffic signal. The next car was stopped by Sproul who ordered the chauffeur to pursue the offending automobile.

Sproul turned to the passenger and recognized Rockefeller.

WORKERS ARE URGED TO BUILD THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

(Continued from Page One)

and Vanzetti did not die as a punishment of crimes committed by them, but died as a monumental proof of the crimes of the federal department of justice of the judiciary machine of the State of Massachusetts and of capitalist justice as a whole.

Sacco and Vanzetti were anarchists. Although enemies of the state they opposed the aim of the communists of conquering the state power as a means of destroying capitalism and establishing a free society. Capitalist justice, as one arm of the power of the capitalist state, destroyed in Sacco and Vanzetti two of its enemies. In doing this the capitalist state proved that while philosophy may disregard an antagonistic state the capitalist state does not disregard antagonistic philosophies. It strikes its enemies and thus proves with convincing logic that it will never capitulate before an idea but will give way only to the substantial force of the proletariat organized into one revolutionary fighting class.

Expose Capitalist Justice.

In the face of this latest outrage of capitalist justice it becomes the duty of the Party to tear the false masks of fairness and justice from the face of the capitalist state and to show to the workers in its true light the capitalist dictatorship. The threads of the whole frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti must be laid bare so that the workers of America get a glimpse of the brutal manifestations of the class struggle which, under the capitalist dictatorship in America, parade as justice.

The Party shall open the eyes of the American workers to the impossibility of expecting impartial justice from a capitalist court in any case where the interests of capital clash with the interests of labor. It shall transmit to the workers the experience from the Sacco and Vanzetti case, that justice for the workers cannot come from capitalist courts, but can only come as fruit of struggle of a united working class against capital and its institutions.

Must Build I. L. D.

The Party shall draw the attention of the American workers to the imperative necessity of preparing, thru the building and strengthening of the International Labor Defense as a protective weapon, against the ever-threatening danger of persecution.

The Workers (Communist) Party will do all in its power to make the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti a cherished tradition of the American working class, to plant in the hearts of the American proletariat revolutionary hatred against capitalism and into their heads revolutionary determination to end capitalism.

W. Virginia Labor Calls for Unions For Unorganized

By Federated Press.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 31.—Adoption of a program calling for a state-wide campaign to unionize the unorganized workers of West Virginia closed the twentieth anniversary convention of the state Federation of Labor. President John B. Easton, who was reelected without opposition, will take charge of the enrolling of the hundreds of volunteer organizers the convention expects to assist in the drive.

Easton's recruits will work hand in hand with the various international unions, the state federation furnishing the unifying force.

Miners Union Week.

The twentieth anniversary convention opened with building trades, printers, glass workers and other delegates from the non-mining occupations in control. The once powerful West Virginia miners' district unions have shrunk to a shadow of the powerful organizations of 50,000 members and more than once dominated the state labor gatherings.

Will C. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers, took the floor the first afternoon and made an appeal for aid from the rest of the labor movement. Referring to the strike still continuing in parts of the Fairmont (northern) field and the meetings being held in the southern regions he said the job before the U. M. W. of A. was a huge one, and the other trade unions must lend their full support if it was to be successful.

Tell of Attack on Unions.

Mining is the basic industry of West Virginia and with the defeat of the miners' union the whole labor movement has suffered. Delegates from the Typographical Union told how the two leading newspapers of Charleston, the capital city, have gone open shop in the last year. Building tradesmen told of attacks on their organizations. Realizing that a vigorous counter-movement was necessary the convention voted for the organization drive from which much is expected.

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TRADE UNION PROGRESSIVES ON COAST FIGHTING FOR MILITANT ACTION

(Continued from Page One)

members of the Central Labor Union of Los Angeles that is now expressing itself. Recently the labor council urged all local unions to join in demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti and when the unions started to do so, had the orders cancelled at the 11th hour, Levin said.

Unions Gain Membership.

According to Levin the Electrical and Machinists' Unions are gaining membership in Los Angeles. The building trades of Hollywood, the world moving picture center has appointed a special committee to continue the organization work. Even the actors and actresses are planning to become union members by joining the Equity Association. This is their answer to the producers threat to cut their salaries.

The most unorganized workers in the state, who are also poorly paid are the fruit pickers. Recently in the peach district 5,000 workers who went there in response to a call, were left stranded due to a disagreement between the packers and the fruit growers.

Work As Slaves.

In the Imperial Valley many Mexican workers are brot into the state by special privileges and are then kept under virtual peonage. They work for unusually low wages at fruit packing, cotton picking and farming.

Recently the unorganized lumber workers were given a $2 slash in wages. These highly exploited workers are mostly in the Sugar Pine and Red Wood sections of the state.

In Oakland there has been formed a confernece to work for the repeal of the state criminal syndicalist law. Twenty unions are represented in this organization. The Building Trades Council of Oakland is supporting this move.

Tells of Frisco.

Ernest Ettlinger also from California told of the labor movement in San Francisco. He told how six year ago the open shop drive was started against the building thrades unions, and of the general strike of 1921.

The strike of the 2,000 carpenters that started in April of last year and ended in a defeat this January was also referred to. After their defeat the rank and file decided to get rid of the reactionary machine within the union that was responsible for their defeat. According to Ettinger, the largest carpenters' local in San Francisco is supporting wholeheartedly this rank and file movement.

For Joint Agreement.

In the painters' union the progressives are advocating a joint agreement between all building trades unions and the bosses, all of them to expire at the same time. They are also propogating the five day week. Every building trades union in Los Angeles is being visited to gain their support for the struggle. Arrangements for a large labor day parade in Los Angeles are now being prepared.

Conditions in Oregon.

Delegate Sulo W. Syvanen of the Finnish Communist Daily Toveri, Astoria, Oregon, recited the ocnditions in the state of Oregon.

According to Syvenean the largest salmon fishing center in the world is located in Astoria. The fishermen there have organized themselves into a federal union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is known as the Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association and has more than 1,000 members. The carpenters union in the same city is dominated by ultra-reactionary forces and is not active.

In Portland, Oregon, the only union of any importance is the Carpenters.

Strong Progressive Group.

In Seattle several years ago six militant delegates were expelled from the Central Labor Council on the charge of being Communists. The reactionary forces hoped that would act as the death knell of the progressive movement there. But they calculated wrong for today a strong group of progressive delegates sit in the council. Also a large body of militant workers are found in the various unions.

The lumber workers are unorganized. They number more than 25,000 men. The first step towards their organization has been among the higher skilled shingle weavers who have been organized in Grays Harbor, Kalamo and Ballard. About 2,500 men are in this union.

Organized 100 per cent.

In Gray's Harbor they are organized 100 per cent. In the other places the figure is not quite so high. Recently a strike took place at Kalama which resulted in an increase of four cents a thousand in the amount of work done.

Plans for the organization of the other lumber workers are going forward. The average pay is $3 to $3.50 a day for 8 hours. The bosses are attempting to raise the work day to 10 hours.

Referring to the growth of the party, Aaron Fislerman, district organizer of the Party at Seattle, said that during the last year 240 new members were secured in the district. The Party has recenlty opened a new headquarters in a three-story building. An open forum and 10 classes will be started on September 18.

The Party has participated in many united front movements during the last year. They have been on such important questions as Sacco and Vanzetti, Hands Off China and other subjects of international importance.

MEXICAN PARTY GREETS THE 5TH U. S. CONVENTION

Sees U. S. Imperialism As Common Enemy

(Continued from Page One)

man of the evening session. The various members of the presidium will interchange as chairman during the sessions of the convention.

The credentials committee was selected to consist of Jay Lovestone, Jack Stachel, Abram Jakira, John J. Ballam and John W. Johnstone.

The financial committee includes Jay Lovestone, William W. Weinstone and Alex Bail.

The press committee consists of J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne and Robert Minor.

Following these preliminaries the convention recessed to allow the credentials committee to get to work and consider the challenges that had been made of delegates in several districts.

Herald-Tribune as Provocateur.

On the opening day of the convention the New York Herald-Tribune appeared in the role of provocatuer, very evidently seeking to incite governmental action against the Workers (Communist) Party. It printed a lurid story declaring that the convention was being held in secret "somewhere in Westchester country."

In speaking of the convention the Herald-Tribune declares that:

"The actual place of meeting is being kept secret by the Communists. It is known only to delegates and department of justice men operating as active members of the Workers Party.

"Altho New York is given as the convention city in the call, it was learned yesterday that the meeting place will be 'somewhere in Westchester county'."

It became known to The DAILY WORKER that the following telegram has been received by Mr. R. A. Holcomb, managing-editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, 225 West 40th St., New York City:

"Please assign two star reporters and Mr. Fred B. Marvin, editor of the late New York Commercial, to go gunning with me somewhere in Westchester. (Signed) Percy Parlor, Red Agent, Department of Justice."

Convention Held in Public.

Of course, no effort was made to keep the meeting place of the convention secret. While the Herald-Tribune was spreading its "fake" the New York Times was appearing with the news of where and when the convention would be held.

This news was also published in detail in yesterday's issues of The DAILY WORKER.

It was also announced at the mass meeting held at the Central Opera House on Tuesday night.

Reporters Arrive at Convention.

When the delegates gathered at the convention hall Wednesday morning there were plenty of reporters present from all the New York dailies and the city press association. They did not take the fiction story in the Herald-Tribune seriously.

City Police Hand Out Many Subpoenas For U. S. Government

(Continued from Page One)

tion of the Workers (Communist) Party. No effort was made, however, to serve subpoenas on the members of the staf of "The Daily" attending the convention.

Warrants are outstanding against J. Louis Engdahl and Alex Bittleman on state charges growing out of the publication of the poem "America," on which Dunne, Miller and Gordon have already been tried and convicted. At the time of the trials Engdahl was in Moscow, while Bittleman was in Chicago. Detective Kelly has inferred that these charges would be pressed.

Ask About Sacco-Vanzetti Case.

In questioning members of the staff of "The Daily," the visiting squad of the police department showed considerable interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

"You have been pretty busy during the Sacco-Vanzetti case, haven't you?" was the suggestive question put to draw out an answer.

Members of the mechanical staff were questioned as to the manner in which The DAILY WORKER was gotten out, who handled copy and who approved of various material going into the paper.

Kept Charges "Dark Secret."

The three plainclothes men who served the subpoenas on members of the staff refused to furnish them with any information. The sections of the law involved in the serving of the subpoeanas was kept a dark secret.

In the hope of serving the rest of the staff with subpoenas, the plainclothes men loitered in the building for several hours.

They asked for the editors and the business manager of The DAILY WORKER, who were out of the building at the time.

The Capitalist Press Is No Place to Discuss Lessons of Fate of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ALDINO FELICANI, member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston, on two occasions at least since the execution of the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, has used the capitalist press to make an attack on the American Communist movement.

Felicani is an anarchist. Sacco and Vanzetti were also anarchists. But this made no difference to the Communists, neither in the United States nor in any other country. Sacco and Vanzetti were the workers, imprisoned, placed on trial for their lives and sentenced to death by the capitalist state. Communists made every effort, stopped at no sacrifice, to achieve their liberation.

There should have been no difference between workers and working class organizations to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair. Unfortunately there were differences.

There should be no differences today among the workers to build for the unity of American labor and the development of its power, in memory of the heroic fight waged by Sacco and Vanzetti. But unfortunately there are differences. Communists are first in the effort to overcome these differences, to cement the unity of labor.

* * *

In attacking the Communist movement, Felicani does not do so on principle. He resorts to the age-long subterfuge of raising the question of finances.

The International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of New York City have both carefully, repeatedly and patiently answered all of Felicani's criticisms.

In addition, it may be said, however, that Mary Donovan, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston, in a statement to The DAILY WORKER last Saturday, specifically repudiated the statement attributed to her in the New York Herald-Tribune and other capitalist papers of that day to the effect that $500,000 had been raised by Communists and never accounted for, which Felicani again alluded to in his interview in the capitalist press yesterday.

It is an immediate duty of the Boston Committee to officially repudiate the slanders that have been circulated in its name, and credited to Felicani, who is especially obligated to give his views thru some other medium than the press of the enemy class.

Felicani, as an anarchist, may disagree in principle with the Communist program. That is his right, altho it is difficult to understand how any intelligent worker needs better proof than the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti themselves to refute anarchist theories.

The revolutionary movement that is actually threatening the capitalist social order does not consist of workers who believe in the anarchist "negation" of power; of those who believe in individual terror and a passive "refusal to deal with the state," but it is made up of workers who carry on an unceasing struggle of the proletariat for all power, for the destruction of the capitalist state. Such workers cast their lot with the Communist movement.

* * *

Let not Felicani debase the struggle, over the principle to a squabble over finances. That is a mere trick. It was the trick used by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Socialist Daily Forward, to hamper the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia, in the days of famine in the Union of Soviet Republics. It is the subterfuge used by the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor in avoiding a direct struggle over principle with the progressives and the left wing.

* * *

Felicani, however, is also quoted as stating that the Communists of America are more concerned in spreading their propaganda than in aiding our comrades who died in the electric chair.

If Felicani makes this charge, and he has not denied it, then he has yet to learn that Communists had no interests separate and apart from those demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, just as the Communist movement wages the struggle for the release of all class war prisoners, just as it fights for the emancipation for the whole working class. Even the Boston Committee must now confess the complete bankruptcy of its policies, dictated in great part by bourgeois lawyers and other non-working class elements.

* * *

It is in fact the bankruptcy of anarchist theories, especially in waging such a struggle as was needed in the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, that draws many workers with anarchist sympathies into the ranks of the Communist International. This occurs not only in the United States, but over the entire world.

An excellent confession of the bankruptcy of anarchist theories has just been made by Ephim Yarchuk, a Russian ex-anarcho-syndicalist, in a letter to the Pravda (June 15, 1927), the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Yarchuk writes as follows:

"Dear Comrade Editor,—Please be good enough to print the following declaration:

"Since 1903 I have been in the ranks of the revolutionary movement and down to the present time belonged to the anarcho-syndicalist wing. I took an active part in the 1905 and 1917 revolutions, working in Kronstadt. I participated in the formation of the Anarcho-Syndicalist Confederation and bitterly criticized Bolshevism. I was arrested several times and in 1921 was deported from the Union of Soviet Republics.

"Looking at the post-war West-European revolutionary movement in general and at the anarcho-syndicalist movement in particular, I was forced to put the following basic questions to myself:

1. "Can the revolutionary movement successfully develop when not headed by a strictly centralized party—as the anarchists believe?

2. "Can the social revolution be victorious without the dictatorship of the proletariat?

3. "Is the road chosen by the Communist Party (Bolshevik) leading to Communism?

"During the process of my work and deliberation on these questions, and after long discussions with anarchists I must admit that:

1). "Only a strictly centralized party, led by experienced, tried and true fighters with a clear and exactly defined class-proletarian ideology, can lead the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. Such a party is the Party of the Bolshevik-Communists.

2). "The experience of the Russian Revolution must convince every honest revolutionary that a transfer to Communism from a Capitalist State is possible only by means of force. Only the dictatorship of the proletariat can overcome the duplicity, cunning and organized resistance of the bourgeoisie and their henchmen.

3). "If the process of the development of the Russian Revolution has dispelled all illusions (including my own) on quickly surmounting the resistance of the bourgeoisie, on a painless transfer to Communism, then these visionaries are alone to blame for this, for they were unable to penetrate the secrets of the dialectics of history. Taking into consideration all the conditions and circumstances that had accompanied the development of the Russian Revolution I must say straightly that the road shown by the Bolshevik Party is the only true and possible road that can lead us to the complete triumph of Communism.

"With comradely greetings,—Ephim Yarchuk."

Years of difficult struggle against capitalism in this country still face the workers of America.

The capitalist class is most interested in confusing the workers in this struggle. It uses its press most ably in its effort to create this confusion.

In spite of the capitalist class and its press, the workers must learn the lessons of the fate meted out to Sacco and Vanzetti, and build its power for future struggles. Communists have full faith that, once learning this lesson corectly the workers will turn in full confidence to the leadership of the American Communist Party and the Communist International.

Governor Issues Proclamation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A proclamation issued by Governor Smith calling upon all citizens to aid in celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the political beginning of the state at Kingston, September 10 and 11, was being circulated today.

Bond Salesman a Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31.—Albert A. Walters, New York bond house representative in New England, who committed suicide in his apartment here by shooting, did so while mentally deranged and after he had informed his wife by telephone of his intention it was learned today.

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Moore, Jailer of Passaic Strikers, Scores Free Speech

By IRVING FREEMAN.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 31.—Governor A. Harry Moore, democrat-elect has pitched himself on the bandwagon of professional patriots last week in his speech before the Monmouth County Historical Association, he declared, "that under the guide of free speech we permit some folks to talk and try to take the white stripes and the blue stars out of our flag and make it all red."

"It is unfortunate that some newspapers and the so-called intellectuals give their aid to radicalism in America."

Real Hundred Per Center.

Governor Moore sets himself up as a 100 per center and classes all citizens who disagree with him as radicals. This lick spittle who is in office in Trenton only because he is the puppet of Mayor Hague in Jersey City not so many years ago was a worker. Today because he has played the game of politics he is the governor of New Jersey.

Not once has he raised his voice or used his offices in the interests of organized or unorganized labor. At the last session of the legislature every bill introduced favorable to labor was killed and never adopted. The Passaic strikers framed in the textile strike of 1926 are still in jail in Trenton. No pardon has been given them by the governor.

In making the above speech Governor Moore was exploiting the Sacco-Vanzetti case for political purposes. The democratic national convention is coming. They need a candidate for the presidency. Governor Moore supporters have already announced him as a candidate in the 1928 race for the presidency. Will the workers of New Jersey permit this ambitious political performer to fool them as he did when he was elected to office or will they proceed to organize a powerful Labor Party that will fight for and protect the interests of labor in Jersey?

The Tragic Case of
SACCO *and* VANZETTI
In Special Features in the New September Issue of the

New Masses

HEYWOOD BROUN
The noted columnist of "The New York World" writes on "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

MICHAEL GOLD
describes the city of Boston during this most exciting time.

JAMES RORTY
contributes a poem on Sacco-Vanzetti.

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has drawn one of his brilliant cartoons.

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PAUL CROUCH ON TOUR FOR ANTI-IMPERIAL LEAGUE

Served Prison Term for Communist Agitation

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP.) Aug. 31.—The interesting career of Paul Crouch, journalist, former sergeant in the intelligence service of the U. S. army in Hawaii and peace-time political prisoner in the military "Rock o' Hell of Frisco Bay" became more vivid when he walked into the Federated Press Office. Slender and erect in his more than 6-foot height, with dark hair and friendly straightforward eyes, slow and gentle of speech, he looked anything but the bewhiskered firebrand of civil war and rapine imagined by the doddering courtmartial that sentenced him to 40 years at hard labor.

Organized Communist League.

His crime had been the organization of a league of Communist youth while stationed as a soldier in Hawaii. The ferocious goldbraid warriors would have ordered him shot if the articles of war had permitted. As it was, the war department at Washington, far from the infuriating effect of insular stimulants, cut 37 years off the sentence and Crouch served the rest, with the usual allowance for good conduct as a prisoner.

Crouch is a Carolina boy, born at the turn of the century. He joined the Young People's Socialist League at 15 and turned toward the radical side when the party split in 1919. Becoming telegraph editor of the Statesville (N. C.) Sentinel he quit because of the reactionary censorship and enlisted in the army in 1924, for the Hawaiian garrison, in search of literary material, knowing he could buy his way out after a year if he chose. At honolulu he was assigned to the journalism staff of the intelligence service and soon rose to sergeant. His task was to write publicity for the papers from an angle designed to popularize and justify the army and its ways.

In February 1925 he was arrested for his radical opinions and activity. He was soon on his way to a cell in Alcatraz military prison, the isle of bars and shadows lying just inside the Golden Gate in San Francisco bay. He put in 6 months at hard labor with pick and shovel and the remainder of his time in the prison tailor shop.

During his stay there over a score of prisoners became converted to the radical cause. On a ballot of 60 prisoners 37 voted for Communism and 23 against. Propaganda was carried on while at work, Sundays and during mealtime. On his release he received 64 pounds of mail that had been withheld by the prison censor.

Grouch is now touring the principal cities as a speaker for the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Cruiser for Williams Opposed by Coolidge

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 31.—President Coolidge is opposed to the proposal that the navy make a fast cruiser available to take Liet. Al Williams and his plane to Venice for the international air races, it was stated here today. A trans-Atlantic service is maintained, which is entirely adequate for any such move, it was said.

Hope to Find Redfern, Missing Flier in South Venezuela, Is Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — Hope that Paul Redfern, missing Georgia to Brazil flyer, may be found in the barren stretches south of Venezuela was held out today in a dispatch to the State Department from Willie C. Cook, American minister to Venezuela.

Cook reported that a mail carrier and several inhabitants of the village of Nacareito had seen a plane about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon over the Orinocco delta. It was flying southeast toward Boca Grande. An hour before the plane was sighted a heavy storm broke over the Orinocco region.

All governmental agencies in Venezuela are endeavoring to find further trace of Redfern, Cook said. Few people live in the region where the plane was sighted.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

United States but for fear of ennui, not having anybody to fight with, except himself. Levine is gloriously upholding the traditions of the Fighting Race.

* * *

BY the way, now that Henry Ford has apologized to the Hebrews for his campaign of slander against them, and incidentally paid for the luxury of his belligerency, the Irish world, a semi-catholic, semi-Irish-Republican weekly in New York is taking up the fight. Using as an ercuse a movie which is said to slander the Irish people, the Irish World has embarked on a crusade against the Jews which surpasses in vulgarity and venom the worst that the agents of the Black Hundred of the Czars did in their hey day. Incidentally the editor of the Irish World (a fellow by the name of Jones) wrote a vicious article against Sacco and Vanzetti, branding them as murderers, anarchists and atheists.

* * *

WE hold no brief for plays on screen or stage derogatory to any people, particularly an oppressed people, and we know that one of the favorite weapons of the imperialists has been that of slander. The ruling classes of all countries have tried to laugh the Jews out of existence after they failed to crush them by other methods. The British represented the Irish as buffoons. Every other power used similar methods against their own subject people. This ridicule was designed to create the impression that the peoples against whom it was directed were not capable of governing themselves. It worked.

* * *

MOVING picture magnates are now capitalising the appetite for this kind of optic fare. The fact that many of them are Hebrews is no explanation of the matter. There are Irish film magnates and Irish film directors and Irish theatre owners just as responsible. And they are all willing to caricature and hold up to ridicule the mothers that bore them for profit. The Irish World is taking advantage of the profit-lust of moving picture barons and theatre owners to stage a cheap circulation stunt. It will not lay the blame squarely where it belongs, i.e., at the feet of the profit system. Where Henry Ford failed, it is not likely that the Irish World will succeed in a cheap, ignorant vulgar anti-Semitic campaign.

MUCH CASH SPENT ON GRAFT PROBES BRINGS NO RESULT

Failing on Higher-Ups Release Small Fry

An indignant counsel for the Citizens' Union rises to denounce Judge Kelby's report on milk graft in this city, characterizing it as worse than worthless, and declaring that it has only served to seriously hamper further investigation.

This report cost the city $60,000, according to estimates, and resulted in not a single indictment. Assistant District Attorney Pecora examined the evidence contained in ninety-six fat envelopes, submitted by Judge Kelby, and came out with the opinion that there was "nary" an indictment in the whole lot.

Mayor Walker turned the milk investigation over to Judge Kelby last August. At that time it was understood that at least one "higher up," a powerful figure, was involved in the milk scandal.

Somehow or other the investigation seemed to have languished, for on March of this year, the Citizens' Union protested at the delay, and would not be denied. They carried their complaint to Mayor Walker, who requested Kelby to make public "as much of the report as can be revealed without interfering with prosecutions."

The bulky report came to light, and then it was revealed that those against whom the alleged evidence had been obtained were the smallest of small-fry. The "powerful higher-up" who was to be "investigated," failed even to get a mention.

And now Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens' Union, wants something done about it.

"Not only has the report failed to develop evidence warranting prosecution," says Wallstein, "but for over a year it has obstructed effective prosecution, and seriously handicapped any real investigation that may now be begun."

Political opinion generally seems to take the stand that the investigation has been whitewashed. And the job cost $60,000.

Oppose Exploitation of Potomac.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 31 (FP).—Vigorous opposition to private exploitation of the power resources of the Potomac River is voiced by the District of Columbia—Maryland Federation of Labor's executive council. Representatives will appear before the federal power commission at Harpers Ferry when the Potomac Power Co. asks permission to build a series of power dams between that point and Washington.

The federation prefers the development of the Potomac as a national park, but insists that if power is to be generated from its falls, that the government do it so that electrical energy can be sold at minimum cost, as in Canada.

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 31. — Lieut. Alford J. Williams, U. S. N., today deferred until tomorrow his attempt to break the world seaplane record of 258.87 miles an hour, now held by Italy.

Plattsburg Camp Neara Time for Its Closing

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The final phase in the training of 1,820 military students starts Monday, August 29th.

According to military officials this has been one of the most successful camps ever held at this barracks. Under the direction of regular and reserve officers commanded by Colonel John H. Hughes, the students were drilled in all the modern military science.

Jersey Federation Of Labor to Meet September 13-14th

(By IRVING FREEMAN)

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The official call for the 49th annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor went out last month.

The conference will take place in Camden Sept. 13th and 14th. Delegates from all local unions and central labor bodies will send delegates. Many problems will come up for solution. In the past year the courts have made a farce of the anti-injunction law; every bill favorable to labor was killed by the politicians assembled in Trenton, Passaic strikers remain in the penitentiary; judges are willing to do the bidding of the bosses and there remains the job of organizing the bulk of the wage workers who are unorganized.

While many opposition candidates to the machine will come as delegates we can safely predict that instead of taking decisive action towards organizing the unorganized, organizing a strong Labor Party the convention will go on record as in the past. The progressives will not be powerful enough to overcome the poison virus of the Hague machine thru Jennings, Brandle, etc., coming from Jersey City.

These democratic labor politicians are in the trade union movement for their own ulterior purposes. There will be a change of the state secretary and a good Hagueite will be chosen. Until the progressives throw off their faith in the officialdom they will not succeed in breaking down the machine in control of the State Federation of Labor. No progressive resolutions will be passed and no militant action taken to overcome the menace of injunctions, organizing the unorganized and organizing a Labor Party for 1928.

Police Raid Impromptu Los Angeles Mourning For Sacco and Vanzetti

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 31.—A few minutes after the news of the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti was flashed over the wires, hundreds of people crowded the assembly hall of the Co-operative-Center Building to hold a memorial meeting, without any previous arrangements. Police and detectives swarmed about the hall, attempting to prevent the throngs from entering the building and threatening the speakers with arrest. Wm. Schneiderman, M. Karpiloff, and Frank Spector delivered memorial addresses after which the audience arose and sang the Workers' Funeral March with deep feeling.

The police tore down the black banner of mourning hung over the building. Hurried preparations were immediately made for a large memorial demonstration Thursday. The Workers Party hall is still being guarded, and the homes of Tom Lewis and other leading Communist of this city are being periodically raided and searched.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

GREEK COMMUNIST DEPUTIES TRIED IN WHITE TERROR

Immunity Is Revoked; Red Daily Also Sued

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—As a result of the action of the reactionary Greek government in revoking the constitutional immunity of two of the Communist deputies at Athens, Rapanicolaou and Soulam are about to be tried for inciting to revolt.

Greek Unions Head Class War.

The charges grew out of the recent demonstrations of the militant tobacco workers in Saloniki in which one man was killed when the police attacked a gathering of over 30,000 workers, while 250 were arrested and thousands clubbed. The Greek government is determined at all costs to break the militant spirit of the Saloniki tobacco workers who, together with the powerful unions of the textile-workers, miners and seamen, have declared their willingness to fight side by side with the Greek Communist Party for the rights of the exploited Greek workers.

"The incitement to revolt" with which Papanicalaou and Soulam are charged consists in their speeches to the Saloniki workers who were demonstrating against the infamous Workers' Security Fund, a disablement insurance fund established by law, into which the workers have to pay 4 per cent of their wages. The tobacco bosses are trustees of the fund and collect the workers contributions. The two Communist deputies were demanding the right of the workers to elect their own representatives as trustees of the fund when they were arrested.

Daily Communist Paper Attacked

As a further step in the government's drive on the Greek workers the Greek Communist daily, "Rizopastis" is also being sued by the government on charges of inciting to revolt. "Rizopastis" has a wide circulation among the militant Greek workers and trade unionists.

The ten Communist deputies in the national parliament at Athens have protested vigorously against the proposed government increase of the consumption taxes to 235,000,000 drachmas. The government succeeded in introducing the measure, however.

French Labor United In Growing Attack On The American Legion

(Continued from Page One)

and thru statements published in L'Humanite, daily organ of the French Communist Party, have attacked the meeting of the Legion.

The united protest that is arising against meeting of the Legion is evidenced by the declaration of the socialist confederation, which refuse to participate in the mass demonstrations against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti last week.

Deport Tass Correspondent.

Jules Broune, Paris correspondent for Tass, official news agency of the Soviet Union was deported from the country for sending honest reports of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations to the U. S. S. R. Broune was deported despite the fact that a protest was lodged by the Soviet ambassador.

Sixty workers are still being held by police authorities for having participated in the monster Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations last week.

Boston Liner Floated Again.

POCASSET, Mass., Aug. 31. — The Eastern Steamship Company New York to Boston liner "New York," which went ashore today in the sand north of this place as she was about to enter the Cape Cod canal, was floated again after a wait of almost five hours for high water.

Our Letter from Australia

Fascist Confab.

SYDNEY, Australia (FP.)—Fascisti organizations throughout Australia held a conference at Katoomba, a mountain resort near Sydney, during the second week in June. It was stated that the purpose of the conference was "to improve the position of Italians in Australia but without mixing in any way in local politics." The fascisti chiefs and their aim was "to promote peace and goodwill". Facism is steadily extending throughout Australia as most of the Italian immigrants are supporters of Mussolini. However, it has little influence outside the Italian people. Should it attempt to interfere with Australian politics, labor organizations are ready to deal drastically with the "Castor Oil experts". The Labor Volunteer Army promises the fascists a warm time should the occasion warrant.

* * *

Restrict Chinese Workers.

SYDNEY, Australia (FP.)—Legislation has been introduced by the labor government in New South Wales which will in future prevent Chinese workers in furniture factories remaining on the premises after their day's work is ended. They must now leave the factories at 5 p. m. of an evening and not return before 8 a. m. in the morning. Neither can they work on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays. The Furniture Trades Union officials have been granted the right to enter the Chinese factories to see that the law is being observed.

A previous law observed Chinese to be on factory premises after they had officially finished their day's work. If they were caught at work they were all "working proprietors", and if they were not "partners", it was a case of "no savvy." European competitors against the Chinese alleged that the Chinese did not know night from day, neither did they observe week-ends and public holidays.

* * *

SYDNEY, Australia (FP.) — The New South Wales Labor Government has approved of plans for the establishment of a government-owned wireless service in the state of N. S. W. The scheme will co-ordinate and develop the wireless services now established in several government departments, provide a departemental system of communication in order to facilitate government work, and provide a system of relay stations for country areas and a central station. The scheme is distinct from the existing labor broadcasting station at the Sydney Trades Hall.

* * *

Bar Soviet Union Workers.

MELBOURNE, Australia (FP.) — Like Cal Coolidge's administration, the Australian federal government fears that if many Russian immigrants come to the country a "red" revolution might be started.

Since the raid on the Arcos premises in London, the Australian federal government has instituted special precautions against Russians entering Australia. All Russians arriving are subjected to special scrutiny and in some cases they are not allowed to land. Recently two Russians who came to Sydney from China were held up until the government was satisfied they had no bombs or "Bolshie" literature in their possession.

* * *

Repress Samoan Natives.

APIA, Samoan Islands, South Pacific Ocean (FP.). — Ever since the German portion of the Samoan Islands has been mandated to New Zealand, the natives have been more or less discontented because of the abolition of many of their tribal customs and usages. All efforts to get these restored have failed—the New Zealand government being determined to compel the natives to adopt the British forms of law and custom.

Recently, the native chiefs petitioned the government to be allowed to go to New Zealand so that they could state their case for a return to the old time customs, but the New Zealand government refused to issue them passports. The government's action evoked considerable sympathy with the natives and the government has now interpreted this sympathy as an attempt to ferment native discontent! The latest action of the government has been to threaten white inhabitants in Samoa with deportation if they do not cease extending their sympathy towards the natives.

THE MACHADO TERROR IN CUBA

By J. NEVAREZ.

The terror against the Cuban working class initiated by the government of General Machado, in the interest of the Wall Street sugar holders still continues and exacts its toll from the ranks of the workers, taking its best elements. Some months ago it became known to the world that the Machado executioners have deprived more than 200 trade-unionists of their lives. But very little as yet, is known of the grim deeds of Machado, in theoutside world, because of the censorship.

In spite of the disclosure of the Machado terror made by Chester W. Wright, erstwhile secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the recent congress of that body failed to take any action or vent the slightest protest against the existing state of affairs in Cuba. On the contrary, the delegates sent by Machado to this so-called labor congress, and the cable greetings from this murderer of the Cuban workers were, ironically enough, seated and accepted, and the Machado agents were permitted to whitewash the Machado oligarchy. Thus it appears that this shameful procedure on the part of the Pan-A. F. of L. has given the Machado dictatorship encouragement to further their plans for crushing completely the Cuban labor movement.

The Machado government has announced the confiscation of 22,000 documents which refer to 680 active members of the Cuban working class and anti-imperialist movement, many of them Communists, out of which 118 have been indicted and will face a farcical trial, torture in the prisons and execution.

CHICAGO, (FP) Aug. 31.—As labor-displacing machinery invades the big printing establishments in the cities, skilled workers are being crowded out and the printing crafts unions face heavy burdens of unemployment. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 is assessing its employed members 1 per cent of their earnings to aid the members unable to find work. Pressmen are also finding it difficult to discover enough jobs to go around.

BAR LEAGUE FROM HELPING LATIN-AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (FPP).—Latin-American nations in general and Panama in particular have just been warned by the state department that their membership in the League of Nations will not save them from whatever hard bargains American imperialism wishes to drive with them. Panama has been trying to shield herself from a treaty which the state department is forcing on her by the claim that its provisions conflict with her duties to the league. In a formal announcement, department officials assert that the new Panama-American treaty does not impair Panama's rights.

Panama however is by no means so sure about it and the Panama Federation of Labor in particular is putting up a hot battle against ratification of the document, which in effect signs away what shreds of independence the little nation ever possessed. In the next war, apparently with Great Britain, for which American military, diplomatic and commercial interests are preparing, Panama must also embroil herself, the new treaty provides.

Makes A Slave State.

While franker than the treaty of 1903, which legalized Roosevelt's interference in the internal affairs of Colombia and the subsidizing of a successful revolution, this new document evidently aims at the same end, the vassalage of the little state through which the Panama Canal runs. Although Panama is forced to declare war against whatever enemies the United States may have, this is nothing new. Panama was dragged into the world war the day after the United States declared war on Germany. On that same day, April 7, 1917, Cuba was also dragged in. Both Panama and Cuba are thus virtually dependencies just as Hawaii and the Philippines.

But the status of Panama as a member of the League of Nations has ruffled Washington diplomats. The league has bothersome provisions concerning the declaration of war by its members which obviously would prevent Panama from being plunged into war just because the United States ordered it. That these provisions are valueless and of no effect insofar as Latin-American nations are concerned, is made plain by the state department's pronouncement, which is a warning to the League that it had better not butt in on the private deals which the United States forces on its quasi-independent vassals in the Caribbean.

The pronouncement is a hard blow at the League's prestige in Latin-America and is official notice to the selves that the League can save them selves that the leageu can save them from the colossus of the North.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

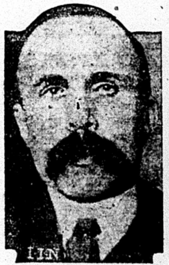
Nicola Sacco

Support The Daily Worker, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend The Daily Worker against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, and as my contribution to help the Daily Worker carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

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Address ....
City .... State ....

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Extensive celebrations throughout Soviet Russia will usher in the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution this November. The Moscow Art Theatre and similar artistic and cultural organizations are elaborately preparing to make the occasion a memorable one.
Members of our fall tour will witness the history of Soviet Russia from its world-shaking inception to its present prosperity vividly portrayed in pageant and festival.

Visiting delegations expected from all countries compel us to limit the number accepted to 100.

"If we were a royal or diplomatic delegation we could not have received more attention, consideration, hospitality and ovations."

"Russia was a revelation! Such a spirit and enthusiasm that exists cannot be seen elsewhere. . . . It is like going to another world."

(Excerpt from a letter written by a prominent participant in our first tour.)

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BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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The Herald-Tribune's Campaign of Lies

The principal Coolidge organ of New York, the Herald-Tribune, has adopted a policy of deliberate mendacity against the left wing labor and Communist movement. For this purpose it employs certain low poltroons and debased prostitutes who do not even bother to obtain the slightest degree of information for their fantastic tales.

An example of how writers for the reptile press may fill columns of space with plain lies occurred on Wednesday, August 31, when the Herald-Tribune published a romantic tale to the effect that the Communists were holding a secret convention somewhere in Westchester county for the purpose of drawing up "plans for a Soviet revolution in the United States." The story is further adorned with the declaration that the actual place of meeting is "known only to delegates and department of justice men operating as active members of the Workers Party."

Of course it is ridiculous to assume that the publishers and editors of this reptile sheet will admit that the man who wrote the tale is a plain liar who had not a scintilla of evidence upon which to base it. The story was written only in an effort to incite the blood-hounds of the various suppressive agencies of the state and national governments against the legal and open convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held in this city.

Our plans for revolution are public property—open to all. We disdain to conceal our views and the full reports and proceedings of our convention will be published openly in the columns of The DAILY WORKER and other Party papers. Such reports are also available for any of the capitalist papers who care honestly to report the facts, instead of resorting, as did the Herald-Tribune, to palpable lies concocted out of the putrid brain of some mental pervert.

Judge Panken Flattered by Republicans.

Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken, elected ten years ago on the socialist ticket, has proved such a loyal servant of the capitalist class that the republican party, thru Congressman Nathan D. Pearlman, arch-reactionary and satellite of the Wall Street-Mellon-Coolidge administration, has offered him the republican nomination.

If Panken were a representative of the working class he would never have been offered such a nomination. A true representative of the working class would consider such an offer an insult, would deeply resent it and indulge in the most severe self-criticism to learn why the enemy class favors him. But, instead of recognizing the fact that the offer is an indictment of his record and evidence of his treachery to the working class, he replies to the republican congressman, Pearlman, in the following favoring and servile manner:

> "While I appreciate the fact that your offer is a great compliment to me and an endorsement of my services on the bench by you personally and the republican organization of the district, I must nevertheless decline."

He explains that his convictions as a socialist and the policy of the socialist party does not permit him to accept the republican nomination.

This offer of a republican nomination to the socialist, Panken, symbolizes the complete identity of the socialist leaders with the capitalist class. It is the logical, inevitable result of the anti-labor policy followed by the socialist leaders.

In their fight against the left wing and the rank and file of the labor movement the socialists have become the lackeys of the corrupt labor bureaucracy that in New York is allied with Tammany Hall. Tammany and the republican machine divide the jobs of judicial lackeys of capitalism among themselves without entering into contests at the polls, in order to create the illusion that judges are impartial and not bound to render special favors to their political bosses.

The endorsement of Panken by the republicans proves that the exploiters of labor in New York consider this so-called socialist a safe and sane servant of their class interests.

Tammany and the republican machine may refrain from putting up a candidate against Panken, the capitalist judge, but he will nevertheless be challenged at the polls by a real representative of the working class under the banner of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"The Common Enemy—American Imperialism"

In its telegram of greetings to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party the Communist Party of Mexico concludes with the salutation: "Yours for the overthrow of the common enemy—American imperialism."

Therein is symbolized the whole revolutionary struggle on the part of the Latin-American republics, the allies of the working class of the United States. The Southern republics into which Wall Street is investing more and more of its wealth plundered from the workers it exploits are victims of the most brutal, relentless and sinister despotism the world has ever seen—Dollar Imperialism.

As against the imperialist conspiracy called the Pan-American union and its lieutenants in the Pan-American labor organization, the workers of Latin-America must unite with the workers of the United States into powerful anti-imperialist organizations that will wage a determined fight against the minions of Wall Street. Under the coordinating revolutionary leadership of the Communist International the two Communist Parties of the United States and Mexico will eventually lead the exploited masses of both countries to the overthrow of the power of American imperialism and the establishment of the rule of the workers and farmers over both countries.

Read The Daily Worker

Labor Leaders Silent on 10-Hour Day Offensive

By V. Q.

A MONTH ago, articles in the DAILY WORKER exposed the ten hour day drive planned by the railway companies, as set forth in the report of the American Railway Executives, under the guise of "stabilization of employment." The writer pointed out then that the Machinists Journal, while shouting "nothing doing," informed the membership that there was no danger of the plan going into effect, as far as the union men were concerned. It pretended ignorance as to the attitude of President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose name was signed to the report, and who was chairman of the committee which prepared the report. The writer proved by reference to an interview recorded in "Labor" of July 2nd, that Willard defended the report. But the Machinists Journal, which appeared fully a week after this interview denied knowledge as to Willard's attitude.

Willard Like the Rest.

WILLARD'S signing the report showed that he used the B. & O. Plan to fool the workers into increasing production, when the road had a deficit. It showed that the plan of union-management cooperation or (worker-employer cooperation) was all bunk. The officials of the International Association of Machinists will not admit this, so they are silent on Willard.

If they didn't know Willard's attitude for the July issue of their Journal, they could have found out in a month's time. A month passed. The August issue is out. It continues to preach class collaboration, with articles on the benefits in apprentice training on the B. & O., and on Nash's fake "Golden Rule" plan in the clothing industry. But not another word on the threat of the ten hour day. Still no word as to Willard's attitude.

Do They Want More Proof?

"RAILWAY AGE," the organ representing the railway company executives, in its issue of July 9th, boasts of the fact that executives friendly to labor made the report. It says: "Some branches of organized labor are apparently suspicious of the suggestion for an elastic working day recently made by a special committee of the Association of Railway Executives. It is significant, however, that some executives who have the confidence of organized labor to an unusual degree, were included among those who made the report." Willard has not denied this.

THE interview with Labor proves he defended the report. He played the role of trying to convince the labor movement that the plan was not harmful to labor. He was used by the railway executives to sugar-coat the pill. That is his role in the drive for the ten hour day. If Willard did not endorse the report, he had a month to say so. He knew that the Machinist Journal claimed ignorance as to his stand. He knew that "Railway Age" said that he with others made the report. He has had plenty of time to explain himself. The Machinists Journal had plenty of time to find out. But their claim of ignorance is pretense. They know that Willard was for the report, and they fear to come out with it.

The Shop Craft Unions Silent,

NOT only is the Machinists Journal silent, but the other unions in the shop-crafts on the railroads are similarly silent. All are tied up with the B. & O. Plan of union-management cooperation.

If they can get away with their campaign of silence, the operators will have plenty of time to prepare the ground for their ten hour day drive. They will initiate a campaign of publicity, and more important, will take steps in the shops to insure the "successful" introduction of the ten hour day. Silence by the unions aids the companies in their plan.

The Ten-Hour Day Must Be Fought.

WHAT is needed is to arouse the labor movement as to the reality of the danger. What is need is to strengthen the resistance of the unions involved, through amalgamation. What is needed is an immediate joint campaign of the unions involved for the defense of the 8 hour day. But the shop crafts unions are asleep. Nothing of this is done. On the contrary, the union leaders go farther along on the road of class collaboration. They attack those of their members who sound the call to arms —who demand preparation for a war against the introduction of the ten hour day. The union leaders weaken the organizations, ideologically and organizationally, rendering them impotent, before the companies' onslaught.

Nothing but a well prepared campaign for struggle will defeat the ten hour day. Communist must take the lead. Progressives must fight. The ten hour day must be defeated.

Letters From Our Readers

Hapgood Disagrees With Gold.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was much surprised and incensed at the vindictive, narrow, and untrue statement of Mike Gold in The DAILY WOSKER for August 30th that "Mary Donovan, an obscure spiteful female with a great lust for publicity was responsible" for the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti not coming to New York for the demonstration Monday. In the first place, it was not Mary Donovan at all, but circumstances over which she had no control such as the necessity of getting permits from four states to transport ashes, the unwillingness of the committee to take the risk of transporting them illegally because of the likelihood of their being taken and destroyed by the capitalist police, and finally Miss Vanzetti's illness and desire not to have the ashes go without her that made it impossible to bring the ashes last Monday.

In the second place, such adjectives used in connection with a person like Mary Donovan, who has given her entire time and strength without pay to the Sacco-Vanzetti cause, who lost her job as state factory inspector because of her activities in the case, and who on the very day that Mike Gold penned his spiteful lines was sentenced to a year in prison on framed-up charges by representatives of the same group who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, are absolutely inexcusable. I know Mary Donovan well because we have worked together and fought the police together and I admire her courage and her devotion to the cause for which she fights so ardently. I have never seen anyone who was less interested in personal publicity or glorythan she is.

While, I would be the last person in the world to deny anyone the right to criticise policies for the sake of analyzing mistakes and thereby improving tactics, and while I feel that there are certain policies and errors for which the Boston Committee can well be criticized, still I must denounce such untrue and vindictive criticism as that indulged in by Mike Gold. Because it is so obviously untrue and unfair it convinces no one, alienates many, and helps to make impossible any attempt at a united front against capitalism which many of us are working for.—Powers Hapgood, New York, Aug. 31, 1927.

KARLIN DISOBEYS ORDERS.

A significant fact about the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting in Union Square Tuesday was that William Karlin, former socialist assemblyman, spoke from the central platform in defiance of August Claessens, secretary of the local socialist party.

As the socialists attempted to sabotage the protest strike on the day our comrades were killed, so they tried to keep workers from a memorial meeting even tho it seemed certain that Sacco and Vanzetti's ashes would be brought there.

Capitalist Press Applauds Claessens.

All of the capitalist papers, anxious to gloat over any division in the ranks of labor, anxious to have the masses soon forget martyrs of the class struggle, were informed by Mr. Claessens that the socialist party would not pay last respects to the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Claessens also charged that the Memorial Committee had not been authorized to announce that William Karlin would act as a member of Mrs. Sacco's guard of honor and later speak at the Union Square meeting.

The announcement of William Pickens, secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, that he "thought a representative of the socialist party" would speak was greeted with sneers from capitalist paper reporters on the porch of the nearby park house. They had seen Claessens!

Police Surprised.

But when Karlin stepped to the front of the platform and, standing beside William W. Weinstone, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, began to speak, the reporters and police officials on the porch leaned forward in amazement.

The Industrial Squad head, John Broderick, could not believe his eyes at first, and then muttered, "Well, well." A uniformed police lieutenant said, "I did not expect this after the way the socialists kicked Gold off the platform at the other meeting."

"Karlin's only speaking as an individual, he was not authorized to by the socialists," Edward Levinson, of the "New Leader" explained. Then he admitted Karlin told him early in the afternoon that he would speak.

Karlin, however, was not just speaking "as an individual." He represents a large element in the socialist party who are dissatisfied with the American Federation of Labor leader-style inertia of the present bosses of a once significant party.

He represents a seething rebellion against the sabotaging tactics which all but broke the final Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike and which—in the person of certain members of the Boston committee — prevented Mrs. Sacco from bringing the ashes of her martyred husband to Union Square.

The action of three Brooklyn furriers' locals and many cloak and suit shops, heretofore ruled by socialists, in defying their leaders by striking Aug. 22d, are other evidences of this dissatisfaction.

Class-conscious workers do not long tolerate those who betray them, whether the Judas is a Claessens or a Green.

—Walter Snow, New York.

Violence Brings Violence.

Dear Comrade:

Sacco and Vanzetti were sentenced to die before their trial by Governor Fuller on the floor of congress and by Judge Thayer on the golf links and elsewhere. The evidence is plain. The governor's "respectable" advisory board did not deny it.

The legal murder gang of capitalism has declared a war of violence against the workers. They have beaten, arrested and fined peaceful protesters against this violence. They have maltreated all who dared to protest. The ruthless plutocrats have not learned that violence brings violence.

A capitalist victim.

Poor Michigan Farmers and Workers Send Aid.

Enclosed, please find the money order for $101.30 which is the net profits from two entertainments held under the auspices of the Community Club of Dukes Siding, Mich., for the benefit of our paper The DAILY WORKER.

In return we do not ask nothing else but that you continue your great work in the fight against the capitalist class.

Sorry we cannot send more just now because there are in this community less than twenty poor farmers and about ten wage workers. But if in future you want our help just give your order and let us do the rest.

Yours for the working class revolutionary movement. Vaino Pelto.

Knew Fighting Daily at Once.

Dear Comrade:

Just the other day I got hold of a Daily Worker by accident and was instantly interested in it. So I've decided to send in $2.00 for a three months subscription, for that's the best I can do just at this time.

(Mrs.) Geo. Simko, Masury, O.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We can already see some of the many lessons which the Sacco and Vanzetti case will teach. It has brot the international workers together for one cause. It has shown us our potential strength. The judges, educators and bosses are class conscious, they stand united against the workers. Let us learn from them and prepare for the fight. Our cry should be: Sacco and Vanzetti have not died in vain!—Susan H. Calkins, Deming, New Mexico.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The yellow press in the United States is devoting yards of space to telling the workers in the industrial centers that the farmers are profiteers. In the farming sections they are devoting an equal amount of space to telling the farmers that it is the workers in the industrial centers who are the profiteers. The money interests have been preaching for forty years that the farmers' interests and the workers' are not the same. But the fact is that their interests are exactly the same.—N. G. Barnhouse, Comertown, Mont.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE REPORT ON SITUATION

By ESKEL RONN, and MATTI TENHUNEN.

MOSKOW, August 31.—At the Fifth Co-operative Congress of the Co-operative League of America, we were elected as delegates to the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance to be held in Stockholm.

Study Soviet Union's Co-op.

Desiring to get better acquainted with the co-operators in other countries and to learn from their experiences, we planned to visit various countries before the congress. So we decided to visit the Swedish co-operatives and the Finnish co-operatives first, for we knew that they had developed the co-operatives to a high degree. Then we wanted to visit Soviet Russia, and thus get a picture of the two extremes so far as perfection of organization, efficiency of management, etc. was concerned.

Highly Developed.

In Sweden and Finland we were not disappointed for we found the highly developed organizations that we expected. For one who comes from America and who has read the reports that fill the newspapers about the conditions in Soviet Russia, who comes prepared to see chaos and disorder, the actual conditions are a surprise, very true to us they were a pleasant surprise.

Coming from American conditions one cannot of course help but see the differences in the form of architecture, the styles of clothing, but what especially attracted our attention was the general appearance of the people. There was not that display of the extreme rich and the extreme poor that is so prvalent in our country. There seemed to be a standard of life to which all were subjected. We found contented happy people, and the youth one immediately noticed. Their bouyance and healthful appearance must be due to the work that is being done to preserve the welfare of the children and young workers.

U. S. S. R. Workers Best Off.

We have visited hundreds of factories in America and must say that the working conditions, and the cleanliness we found in Soviet Russia is above the average American factory. This no doubt is due to the fact that all the workers in the industries are organized, having their union office connected with each large factory. Eight-hour work-day, with a vacation of two to four weeks at full pay, full pay while sick, are something the American worker does not even dare to dream of.

Comparing the co-operative stores, factories and restaurants of Soviet Russia with the hundreds of co-operatives and private similar institutions we have seen in America, we must confess that they are equal to these. Some of the stores were the finest we have ever seen. We found the shelves stocked with merchandise, of all descriptions, excellently displayed, clean and the personnel appeared to be courteous and efficient. We visited the large city stores, the small town stores, and the peasants' stores, and in all we failed to find the chaos and disorder, which we had expected. The fact that they are conducting these stores at a gross profit of 12 per cent and expenses of from 8 to 9 per cent already prove conclusively that there must be order and system. In America which is highly developed the private stores are charging 18 to 20 per cent with an expense of from 15 to 18 per cent. And one must not lose sight of the fact that the Russian co-operators only work 8 hours a day compared to the 10 hours or more of the American store clerk.

Good Reading Room.

To find the reasons for the spirit that prevails among the workers you will find the answer by looking over the club rooms attached to every factory and co-operative store. General meeting places are provided, with special reading rooms, co-operative corners for co-operative propaganda, trade union corners, hygenic corners, and Lenin corners where the government brings its messages of the development of the country and the various tasks to be performed before the workers. The workers are taught to stick together. Their united problems they jointly discuss. To talk organization they do not have to go around sneaking to the homes of their fellow workers. Is it a wonder that the workers are so solidly behind the trade unions, the co-operatives and the state?

To really understand the tremendousness of the development of the co-operative movement in Soviet Russia, one cannot do it by simply reading their reports and figures, but one must see the organization in action, to feel the throbbing pulse of this gigantic movement. Eleven million heads of families organized in one movement, doing 48 per cent of the business of the entire country, that's what these Soviet Russian co-operators have done. Such a development in a few years is only possible because their movement is highly centralized through district unions into the Centrosoyus, and the close co-operation that exists between the co-operative movement, the trade unions and the workers state. It is absolutely impossible for any co-operative movement in a capitalistic state to make such strides forward.

The development of the country we feel assured will progress still faster if the Soviet Russian workers are allowed to pursue their work in peace. The Russian worker realizes this for he sees the progress that has been made in the past few years, and so it is to be understood why everywhere the workers confronted us with the plea: "Keep your government from attacking us!" The earnestness of their plea brought to us what an enormous task the co-operators and the workers in general have to prevent their imperialist government from making war on the workers of Soviet Russia. It is the duty of co-operators to arouse the workers in all countries so that they will stop the onslaught that threatens Soviet Russia today!

DRAMA

"Adam the Creator" by the Capeks to be Seen Here

A report from Prague says that New York will see the new play of the brothers Capek, "Adam the Creator," some time during the coming theatrical season. "Adam the Creator" deals with humanity, as did the two plays which made the brothers Capek famous, with a type picked out here and there to illustrate the authors' philosophy. In its symbolism and type psychology the play resembles the plays of the Robots and insects. The motivating idea behind this latest of Capek products is the creation of a new world by Adam.

Arthur Hopkins is co-author with George Manker Watters of "Burlesque," a play treating that phase of the show business, and which is scheduled to open at the Plymouth theatre tonight. Mr. Hopkins is both producer and director of the new production.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen has been engaged by Joseph Santley for "Just Fancy," in which Mr. Stanley is to make his debut as an actor-producer late in September. This will be Mrs. Whiffen's first appearance in musical comedy, although this "grand old lady of the stage" has been before the public since 1865, when she made her debut in a London pantomime. Her most recent appearance was as Mrs. Mossop in "Trelawny of the Wells." Mrs. Whiffen, is eighty-two years of age.

Mae West is ready to do it again. The author and star of "Sex" has written another called "The Wicked Age," which she is planning to show on Broadway. The reformers who closed up "Sex" are already sniffing.

Edwin Justus Mayer, whose bright and merry play, "The Firebrand" played here last season, has completed his second play. It is a comedy-drama, and is titled "Children of Darkness."

MARTHA MALLIS

Will sing the title role in the special performance of "Carmen" which will be given for the benefit of the Joint Defense Committee at Starlight Park, Saturday Night.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

H PGOOD, KRASKE AND DOS PASSOS INED IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Powers Hap-ood, George Kraska, and John Dos Passos have been fined ten dollars ach in the municipal court for picket-ng the State House. The charge gainst them is loitering and saunter-ng. All three appealed.

Army Man Goes Free.

Paxton Hibben, formerly in the diplomatic service, and now a captain in the United States Army Reserve, was acquitted altho he admitted having been among the pickets. Judge Sullivan, before whom the cases were tried, said that he believed Hibben had not heard the police order to move along altho the officers on duty declared that they had warned each of the picketers individually.

"I am not guilty of sauntering or loitering," Hangood said in his statement. "According to Funk and Wagnalls' definition of these words, sauntering means 'an idle stroll' and loitering means 'idling' or 'lingering idly by the way.' I was certainly not idling or wasting time, nor was I resting.

"On the contrary, I was engaged in the serious business of trying to help save human life. I was trying to persuade governor Fuller to prevent the execution of my comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, both of whom were entirely innocent of the crime of banditry with which they were charged. They were trying to build a better and more just social system and have now been legally murdered, crucified for opposing injustice in the same way that many of the greatest men in history have been murdered and crucified.

Brands Investigation.

"I was not loitering but was conveying to Governor Fuller a message, asking him why, if his conscience was clear, he had held the investigation in secret behind closed doors, far from the public eye, where the brutal character of the frame-up could not be exposed. This fact made me feel that the governor's conscience could not be clear.

"If trying to save life is 'sauntering and loitering,' then I am guilty of the charge. If trying to persuade Governor Fuller to prevent murder is not 'sauntering and loitering' then I am not guilty even tho Governor Fuller did not heed my persuasion and allowed two innocent men to die."

Kraska Denies Charge.

Kraska spoke as follows:

"I deny that I was sauntering and loitering. Together with other American citizens I walked on the sidewalk in front of the State House on Saturday morning, Aug. 20, for a serious and definite purpose. I consider that it is my duty to protest against any attempt to send workers to death upon such inconsistent evidence as was brought out by the state against Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Remembering my American history, from grammar school, (for I cannot claim any more schooling than that, owing to the economic conditions which forced me to work at the age of fourteen) that William Lloyd Garrison was dragged thru the streets of Boston for views contrary to the then existing powers I thought how he is today accepted as heroic, and statues are erected to his honor in this city. With that lesson in mind I attempted to persuade peacefully the present authorities against shamefully carrying out the disgraceful murder of these two workers.

"I walked with my other comrades (some of whom are here with me) solemnly and without interfering with anyone whatsoever, carrying a card with the inscription: 'Try it on' (referring to the cap which was identified as Sacco's but never tried on him) as one of my expressions to prevent a judicial murder, which has since been carried out."

Round World Fliers in Turkey; Hop Off Today

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—The American round-the-world plane Pride of Detroit arrived here at 11:50 o'clock. Aviator Edward S. Schlee and William Brock, the pilots, plan to resume their flight tomorrow morning, if weather conditions permit.

Daily Worker Struggle to Save Sacco, Vanzetti Lauded by Newark ILD

By LEO KLING

(Worker Correspondent).

At an enthusiastic meeting held at the Hungarian Workers Home in Newark last week, the International Labor Defense branch of that city made a collection of $17.00 for The DAILY WORKER.

Finding the need very great, the comrades dug into their pockets and raised the sum to $20.05. They were not satisfied. They began to investigate the condition of their treasury. They thereupon took the balance of the money they had and donated the full amount of $35.05 to The DAILY WORKER.

The comrades of Newark gave their support to The DAILY WORKER because of its splendid fight for class war prisoners, particularly of its fight for Sacco and Vanzetti. The entire discussion which was full of life and enthusiasm lasted for three-quarters of an hour.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Newark Meeting Friday.

The Newark Branch of the Workers Party will hold an open air meeting Friday at Market Plaza.

• • •

Rooms Wanted.

Rooms wanted for comrades to stay during convention time. Inquire at Workers' School if you can put up one or more comrades free of charge. Ten more comrades from the anthracite coming.

• • •

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Unorganized Plumbers Hold Meeting Tonight.

All unorganized plumbers are invited to attend a meeting tonight, 8 p. m. at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. Immediate steps to improve conditions will be taken up.

• • •

Bronx Class Wednesday.

Members of the Bronx unit of the Young Workers League are requested to attend the class, Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road.

• • •

I. L. D. Aids Daily Worker.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The workers of Newark are on the job to defend and aid the DAILY WORKER despite the efforts of the master class to put it out of business. Within the last two weeks $100 was collected from individuals. Friend Barnett donated $50. The local branch of the I. L. D. after giving Leo Kling a fine reception responded to his appeal and collected $35.05 for the Daily.

The Workers Party of Newark also voted $25 at its regular meeting. Fraternal organizations have also done their bit. The comrades collecting donations with books are also meeting with good response.

MASS MEMORIAL IN CHICAGO FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31. — The Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, which has been held up until now grant a permit or to allow hall owners to rent meeting places, is now scheduled for Saturday, at 8 p. m. at the Coliseum, the largest hall in Chicago, following urgent requests made by labor organizations and prominent persons.

Prominent representatives of labor organizations will address the meeting. Ralph Chaplin, W. H. Holly and Rev. Norman E. Barr are among those who will speak at the memorial gathering, which is being held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of Chicago.

The Conference has forwarded a request to Boston to have the death masks of the labor martyrs sent to Chicago for the Saturday memorial.

Rabbi Buchler Freed of Charge of Perjury

Dr. Samuel Buchler, rabbi, lawyer, former deputy attorney-general of New York State, and former Jewish Chaplain in Sing Sing Prison, who was tried before Federal Judge Harry B. Anderson and jury in federal court on a charge of perjury yesterday, was found not guilty.

The rabbi was accused of perjury in a case involving the alleged misuse of funds belonging to a Jewish relief organization.

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U. S. SERVES "MYSTERY" SUBPOENAS

This is a sample of the subpeonas which were served wholesale on members of the editorial and business staffs of The DAILY WORKER by process servers for the Federal District Attorney's office.

It is noticeable that the blank provided for the violation of the law in reference to which the subpoenas were served is left blank.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

TO:..

Subpoena For U. S. Grand Jury

By Virtue of a Writ of Subpeona, To you directed and herewith shown, YOU ARE COMMANDED and firmly enjoined, that, laying all other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear in your proper person before the Grand Inquest of the Body of the People of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, at a District Court to be held at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Room 426, 4th floor, in the City of New York, in and for the said Southern District, on the 1st day of Sept., 1927, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to testify all and everything which you may know in regard to an alleged violation of Section..on the part of the United States, and not to depart the Court without leave thereof, or of the District Attorney.

And this you are not to omit, under penalty of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and other penalties of the law.

Dated the 1st day of Sept., 1927.

By the Court,

CHARLES H. TUTTLE
United States Attorney.

NOTE:—Report at Room 208. In order to secure your witness fees and mileage, it is necessary that you shall RETAIN THIS CARD and present same to the United States Attorney's Office, Room 208, upon each day on which you attend court as a witness.

Felicani Attack Upon I. L. D. Made With Help of the Socialist Leaders

The attack on the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and the International Labor Defense given to the capitalist press Tuesday night by Aldino Felicani, treasurer of the Boston Defense Committee, was issued with the active co-operation of the socialist party leaders in the office of the New Leader, 7 East 15th St., it was stated today.

The local newspapers were requested to send reporters to the New Leader office to obtain a statement. When they arrived they found Felicani together with Edward Levinson, assistant editor of the New Leader waiting to receive them, it was said.

When the red-baiting statements were being given out, August Claessens, secretary of the local socialist organization, and one of those who kicked Ben Gold manager of the Furriers Union during a recent Union Square meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti entered. With a smile from ear to ear Claessens handed Felicani a check of $108 which he said "was for the defense work," according to persons in close touch with the situation.

Last week Levinson promised the capitalist reporters an "expose of the Communists."

Believe Redfern Plane Lost in Brazil Jungle

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 31.—Further evidence that Paul Redfern, missing Brunswick-to-Brazil flyer, is somewhere in the northern jungles of South America was received in Brunswick by the flight committee today in the form of a report from the government that a Norwegian ship arriving at Kingston, Jamaica, had seen the plane off the Venezuelan coast.

This added confirmation to previous reports that the monoplane Port of Brunswick had been sighted Saturday afternoon flying southward over the delta of the Orinoco River in Venezuela.

Maternity Law Helped Mothers and Children

WASHINGTON, (FP.) Aug. 31.—Nearly a million babies and 180,000 mothers were reached last year through the various types of work conducted under the maternity act, the children's bureau of the labor department reports. Every state but three co-operated, contributing sums equal to that paid out of the federal treasury.

In the year ending June 30, 15,000 child health conferences were held under the direction of physicians and 6,500 conferences were conducted by nurses where no physician was available.

The maternity law, enacted in 1921 for a five year period, was extended by the last congress for two years after reactionaries had been promised that it would die then. Although the law has saved thousands of babies' lives and improved the health of tens of thousands, the standpatters have warred inceassantly on it and on the children's bureau for backing the law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The State Parole Board in its present form has been abolished so it was announced today at the office of Governor Alfred Smith.

In its place there will be a new board consisting of Dr. Raymond Kieb, Commissioner of Correction, or a representative—the warden or superintendent of the institution in which the prisoner to be paroled is confined, and a third member to be named by the commissioner.

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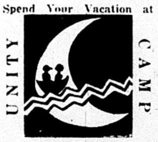

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for sale at the Bazaar. This affair is being held in the biggest hall in the world. Enormous quantities of articles are required.
DO YOUR BEST TO MAKE THE BAZAAR A SUCCESS.

MINE WORKERS TO ATTEND FOREIGN BORN CONFERENCE

Plan Fight on Davis at Harrisburg

Representatives from trade unions including a large number of United Mine Workers locals, fraternal societies, and local councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will gather in conference on September 4 and 5, at Harrisburgh, Pa., at the Moose Temple, to consider effective means of aiding in the nation-wide opposition now being organized against the anti-alien measures pending in congress, which it is feared will be passed by the coming congressional session.

Delegates representing approximately 400,000 workers from the State of Pennsylvania, mostly of foreign birth, have been spurred to fervent activity in the work of organizing the foreign born workers against the anti-alien sentiment eminating from Washington, by the recent declaration of Albert Johnson, Chairman of the Immig[illegible]ttee in Congress and [illegible] Davis.

This Penn[illegible] is the first [illegible] ferences h[illegible] tional Off[illegible] for the [illegible] Workers, [illegible] will culm[illegible] national [illegible] ture.

These co[illegible] called forth [illegible] declarations of [illegible] and Secretary of [illegible] anti-alien sentiments o[illegible]smar Johnson and Secretary Davis represent a definite attitude in regard to the foreign born residents of America entertained by powerful forces in American industrial life that have found their echo in the halls of congress in the form of introduction of definite bills proposing severe restrictive laws against the foreign elements.

Registration and Finger-Printing.

Congressman Holliday of Illinois, Congressman Brand of Georgia, Congressman Aswell of Louisiana have presented bills to congress calling for registration and finger-printing and other petty impositions on foreigners providing also for very severe punishment such as deportation, heavy fines, and incarceration for the least non-compliance.

The enactment into laws of these bills has heretofore been prevented by the activities of the National Council for the Protection of Foregin Born Workers and the opposition that they have aroused among the trade unions and liberal circles throughout America. Very many prominent men have expressed their resentments against these proposals. The American labor [illegible]vement has condemned these bills [illegible] blow aimed at the labor movement itself. This opposition has pre[illegible] the passing of the bills but has [illegible]eeded in dissuading the pro[illegible] persisting.

[illegible]n Demonstrations.

[illegible] account of the many de[illegible]ations that have taken place in [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti case the 'dark [illegible]es of American life have seized [illegible]on these demonstrations as evidence of anti-Americanism on the part of the foreign elements and are trying to develop the theory that the foreign elements are a menace to America and should be curbed. Secretary of Labor Davis has publicly stated that his department is enlisting the aid of employers in checking up on foreigners. This subtle manner of implying that the foreigners require checking up, is insidious in its effect and presages a general propaganda intended to sway the country into the feeling that the passing of the anti-alien measures in congress is a necessity.

Two-Day Session.

The Pennsylvania State Conference will take place September 4-5. It will be addressed by Nina Samorodin Secretary of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, Attorney, Peter P. Jurachak; Dr. R. W. Hogue; Rev. David Dunn; Robert Rosenberg; Joseph Washington; Domenick Giolett, Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer of the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, and Anthony Ramuglia, field secretary of the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

WORKERS SCHOOL BEGINS FIFTH YEAR OCTOBER 10; MANY NEW COURSES TO BE ADDED, DIRECTOR SAYS

The Workers School will open its fifth school year on October 10. From present indications, the coming year should be the most successful in the history of the school. Plans have been laid for a more extensive curriculum than ever before; many leading figures in the American labor movement have been added to its faculty. The headquarters of the school are being repaired while many hundreds of new volumes have been added to the library.

The Workers School expects the steady increase in registration of the past few years to continue. In 1924-25 the Workers School consisted of some 5 or 6 classes with a registration of 60. Last year the registration for the fall term alone was 1,200 distributed over 50 classes. Three years ago all sessions were held in one small room; now the quarters consist of 9 large rooms. Because of its rapid expansion, however, the Workers School is already laying plans for a new and larger building which will more adequately meet its growing needs.

Within the next two weeks the new catalog of the Workers School will be out. This will give detailed information as to the course, the instructors, the evening and hour of each course, the regulation regarding fees, the training courses, etc. Anyone wishing to secure a catalog should write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., N. Y. C.

Registration beings on September 26 and ends on October 10. Fall classes in English begin on Monday, October 10. Most other courses for the fall term commence the week of October 17. Sessions will last from 6.45 to 8 p. m., from 8 to 9.15 p. m. and from 9.15 to 10.30 p. m.

The fee for each course of 12 sessions is $3.50. The charge for English courses, twice a week, 24 sessions a term is $6. Special fees will be charged for courses consisting of less than 12 sessions.

Negro Operators in Harlem Movies Win Struggle for Union

When the Alhambra Theatre reopened in Harlem—the colored city within New York—union Negro movie operators were in the projection room, their fight for recognition won. The fight had lasted several months. The men had walked out with the operators from a string of other theatres for better wages and conditions. When other theatres settled the Alhambra management held out. Several misguided Negro leaders—not unionists—used their influence to persuade the colored operators to surrender. In the end the victory was completely theirs.

Vierkoetter Wins Swim.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—Vierkoetter, German, won rigley marathon swim, making him world champion. Time for 21 miles, 11 hours and 42 minutes.

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HAPGOOD, KRASKE AND DOS PASSOS FINED IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Powers Hapgood, George Kraska, and John Dos Passos have been fined ten dollars each in the municipal court for picketing the State House. The charge against them is loitering and sauntering. All three appealed.

Army Man Goes Free.

Paxton Hibben, formerly in the diplomatic service, and now a captain in the United States Army Reserve, was acquitted altho he admitted having been among the pickets. Judge Sullivan, before whom the cases were tried, said that he believed Hibben had not heard the police order to move along altho the officers on duty declared that they had warned each of the picketers individually.

"I am not guilty of sauntering or loitering," Hapgood said in his statement. "According to Funk and Wagnalls' definition of these words, sauntering means 'an idle stroll' and loitering means 'idling' or 'lingering idly by the way.' I was certainly not idling or wasting time, nor was I resting.

"On the contrary, I was engaged in the serious business of trying to help save human life. I was trying to persuade governor Fuller to prevent the execution of my comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, both of whom were entirely innocent of the crime of banditry with which they were charged. They were trying to build a better and more just social system and have now been legally murdered, crucified for opposing injustice in the same way that many of the greatest men in history have been murdered and crucified.

Brands Investigation.

"I was not loitering but was conveying to Governor Fuller a message, asking him why, if his conscience was clear, he had held the investigation in secret behind closed doors, far from the public eye, where the brutal character of the frame-up could not be exposed. This fact made me feel that the governor's conscience could not be clear.

"If trying to save life is 'sauntering and loitering,' then I am guilty of the charge. If trying to persuade Governor Fuller to prevent murder is not 'sauntering and loitering' then I am not guilty even tho Governor Fuller did not heed my persuasion and allowed two innocent men to die."

Kraska Denies Charge.

Kraska spoke as follows:

"I deny that I was sauntering and loitering. Together with other American citizens I walked on the sidewalk in front of the State House on Saturday morning, Aug. 20, for a serious and definite purpose. I consider that it is my duty to protest against any attempt to send workers to death upon such inconsistent evidence as was brought out by the state against Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Remembering my American history, from grammar school, (for I cannot claim any more schooling than that, owing to the economic conditions which forced me to work at the age of fourteen) that William Lloyd Garrison was dragged thru the streets of Boston for views contrary to the then existing powers I thought how he is today accepted as heroic, and statues are erected to his honor in this city. With that lesson in mind I attempted to persuade peacefully the present authorities against shamefully carrying out the disgraceful murder of these two workers.

"I walked with my other comrades (some of whom are here with me) solemnly and without interfering with anyone whatsoever, carrying a card with the inscription: 'Try it on' (referring to the cap which was identified as Sacco's but never tried on him) as one of my expressions to prevent a judicial murder, which has since been carried out."

Round World Fliers in Turkey; Hop Off Today

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—The American round-the-world plane Pride of Detroit arrived here at 11:50 o'clock. Aviator Edward S. Schlee and William Brock, the pilots, plan to resume their flight tomorrow morning, if weather conditions permit.

Daily Worker Struggle to Save Sacco, Vanzetti Lauded by Newark ILD

By LEO KLING
(Worker Correspondent).

At an enthusiastic meeting held at the Hungarian Workers Home in Newark last week, the International Labor Defense branch of that city made a collection of $17.00 for The DAILY WORKER.

Finding the need very great, the comrades dug into their pockets and raised the sum to $20.05. They were not satisfied. They began to investigate the condition of their treasury. They thereupon took the balance of the money they had and donated the full amount of $35.05 to The DAILY WORKER.

The comrades of Newark gave their support to The DAILY WORKER because of its splendid fight for class war prisoners, particularly of its fight for Sacco and Vanzetti. The entire discussion which was full of life and enthusiasm lasted for three-quarters of an hour.

PARTY ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Newark Meeting Friday.

The Newark Branch of the Workers Party will hold an open air meeting Friday at Market Plaza.

• • •

Rooms Wanted.

Rooms wanted for comrades to stay during convention time. Inquire at Workers' School if you can put up one or more comrades free of charge. Ten more comrades from the anthracite coming.

• • •

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Unorganized Plumbers Hold Meeting Tonight.

All unorganized plumbers are invited to attend a meeting tonight, 8 p. m. at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. Immediate steps to improve conditions will be taken up.

Bronx Class Wednesday.

Members of the Bronx unit of the Young Workers League are requested to attend the class, Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road.

I. L. D. Aids Daily Worker.

NEWARK N. J., Aug. 31.—The workers of Newark are on the job to defend and aid the DAILY WORKER despite the efforts of the master class to put it out of business. Within the last two weeks $100 was collected from individuals. Friend Barnett donated $50. The local branch of the I. L. D. after giving Leo Kling a fine reception responded to his appeal and collected $35.05 for the Daily.

The Workers Party of Newark also voted $25 at its regular meeting. Fraternal organizations have also done their bit. The comrades collecting donations with books are also meeting with good response.

MASS MEMORIAL IN CHICAGO FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31. — The Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, which has been held up until now grant a permit or to allow hall owners to rent meeting places, is now scheduled for Saturday, at 8 p. m. at the Coliseum, the largest hall in Chicago, following urgent requests made by labor organizations and prominent persons.

Prominent representatives of labor organizations will address the meeting. Ralph Chaplin, W. H. Holly and Rev. Norman E. Barr are among those who will speak at the memorial gathering, which is being held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of Chicago.

The Conference has forwarded a request to Boston to have the death masks of the labor martyrs sent to Chicago for the Saturday memorial.

Rabbi Buchler Freed of Charge of Perjury

Dr. Samuel Buchler, rabbi, lawyer, former deputy attorney-general of New York State, and former Jewish Chaplain in Sing Sing Prison, who was tried before Federal Judge Harry B. Anderson and jury in federal court on a charge of perjury yesterday, was found not guilty.

The rabbi was accused of perjury in a case involving the alleged misuse of funds belonging to a Jewish relief organization.

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U. S. SERVES "MYSTERY" SUBPOENAS

This is a sample of the subpeonas which were served wholesale on members of the editorial and business staffs of The DAILY WORKER by process servers for the Federal District Attorney's office. . . . .

It is noticeable that the blank provided for the violation of the law in reference to which the subpoenas were served is left blank.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

TO: . . . .

Subpoena For U. S. Grand Jury

By Virtue of a Writ of Subpeona, To you directed and herewith shown, YOU ARE COMMANDED and firmly enjoined, that, laying all other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear in your proper person before the Grand Inquest of the Body of the People of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, at a District Court to be held at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Room 426, 4th floor, in the City of New York, in and for the said Southern District, on the 1st day of Sept., 1927, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to testify all and everything which you may know in regard to an alleged violation of Section. . . . . .on the part of the United States, and not to depart the Court without leave thereof, or of the District Attorney.

And this you are not to omit, under penalty of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and other penalties of the law.

Dated the 1st day of Sept., 1927.

By the Court.

CHARLES H. TUTTLE
United States Attorney.

NOTE:—Report at Room 208. In order to secure your witness fees and mileage, it is necessary that you shall RETAIN THIS CARD and present same to the United States Attorney's Office, Room 208, upon each day on which you attend court as a witness.

Felicani Attack Upon I. L. D. Made With Help of the Socialist Leaders

The attack on the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and the International Labor Defense given to the capitalist press Tuesday night by Aldino Felicani, treasurer of the Boston Defense Committee, was issued with the active co-operation of the socialist party leaders in the office of the New Leader, 7 East 15th St., it was stated today.

The local newspapers were requested to send reporters to the New Leader office to obtain a statement. When they arrived they found Felicani together with Edward Levinson, assistant editor of the New Leader waiting to receive them, it was said.

When the red-baiting statements were being given out, August Claessens, secretary of the local socialist organization, and one of those who kicked Ben Gold manager of the Furriers Union during a recent Union Square meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti entered. With a smile from ear to ear Claessens handed Felicani a check of $108 which he said "was for the defense work," according to persons in close touch with the situation.

Last week Levinson promised the capitalist reporters an "expose of the Communists."

Believe Redfern Plane Lost in Brazil Jungle

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 31.—Further evidence that Paul Redfern, missing Brunswick-to-Brazil flyer, is somewhere in the northern jungles of South America was received in Brunswick by the flight committee today in the form of a report from the government that a Norwegian ship arriving at Kingston, Jamaica, had seen the plane off the Venezuelan coast.

This added confirmation to previous reports that the monoplane Port of Brunswick had been sighted Saturday afternoon flying southward over the delta of the Orinoco River in Venezuela.

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Maternity Law Helped Mothers and Children

WASHINGTON, (FP.) Aug. 31.—Nearly a million babies and 180,000 mothers were reached last year through the various types of work conducted under the maternity act, the children's bureau of the labor department reports. Every state but three co-operated, contributing sums equal to that paid out of the federal treasury.

In the year ending June 30, 15,000 child health conferences were held under the direction of physicians and 6,500 conferences were conducted by nurses where no physician was available."

The maternity law, enacted in 1921 for a five year period, was extended by the last congress for two years after reactionaries had been promised that it would die then. Although the law has saved thousands of babies' lives and improved the health of tens of thousands, the standpatters have warred inceassantly on it and on the children's bureau for backing the law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The State Parole Board in its present form has been abolished so it was announced today at the office of Governor Alfred Smith.

In its place there will be a new board consisting of Dr. Raymond Kieb, Commissioner of Correction, or a representative—the warden or superintendent of the institution in which the prisoner to be paroled is confined, and a third member to be named by the commissioner.

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BUSSES leave Coöperative House, 1786 Lexington Ave., cor. 111th St., Saturday at 1:30 and Fridays at 6:30 P. M.

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NATIONAL BAZAAR

DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT
Will Be Held In
Madison Square Garden — October 6, 7, 8 and 9th
Organizations and individuals are urged to IMMEDIATELY
COLLECT ARTICLES
for sale at the Bazaar. This affair is being held in the biggest hall in the world. Enormous quantities of articles are required.
DO YOUR BEST TO MAKE THE BAZAAR A SUCCESS.

MINE WORKERS TO ATTEND FOREIGN BORN CONFERENCE

Plan Fight on Davis at Harrisburg

Representatives from trade unions including a large number of United Mine Workers locals, fraternal societies, and local councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will gather in conference on September 4 and 5, at Harrisburgh, Pa., at the Moose Temple, to consider effective means of aiding in the nation-wide opposition now being organized against the anti-alien measures pending in congress, which it is feared will be passed by the coming congressional session.

Delegates representing approximately 400,000 workers from the State of Pennsylvania, mostly of foreign birth, have been spurred to fervent activity in the work of organizing the foreign born workers against the anti-alien sentiment eminating from Washington, by the recent declaration of Albert Johnson, Chairman of the Immigration Committee in Congress and Secretary of Labor Davis.

This Pennsylvania State Conference is the first of a series of state conferences being arranged by the National Office of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers. Various state conferences will culminate into the calling of a national conference in the near future.

These conferences have not been called forth merely by the threatening declarations of Congressman Johnson and Secretary of Labor Davis. The anti-alien sentiments of Congressman Johnson and Secretary Davis represent a definite attitude in regard to the foreign born residents of America entertained by powerful forces in American industrial life that have found their echo in the halls of congress in the form of introduction of definite bills proposing severe restrictive laws against the foreign elements.

Registration and Finger-Printing.

Congressman Holliday of Illnois, Congressman Brand of Georgia, Congressman Aswell of Louisiana have presented bills to congress calling for registration and finger-printing and other petty impositions on foreigners providing also for very severe punishment such as deportation, heavy fines, and incarceration for the least non-compliance.

The enactment into laws of these bills has heretofore been prevented by the activities of the National Council for the Protection of Foregin Born Workers and the opposition that they have aroused among the trade unions and liberal circles throughout America. Very many prominent men have expressed their resentments against these proposals. The American labor movement has condemned these bills as a blow aimed at the labor movement itself. This opposition has prevented the passing of the bills but has not succeeded in dissuading the proponents [illegible] persisting.

[illegible] Demonstrations.

Now on account of the many demonstrations that have taken place in the Sacco-Vanzetti case the dark forces of American life have seized upon these demonstrations as evidence of anti-Americanism on the part of the foreign elements and are trying to develop the theory that the foreign elements are a menace to America and should be curbed. Secretary of Labor Davis has publicly stated that his department is enlisting the aid of employers in checking up on foreigners. This subtle manner of implying that the foreigners require checking up, is insidious in its effect and presages a general propaganda intended to sway the country into the feeling that the passing of the anti alien measures in congress is a necessity.

Two-Day Session.

The Pennsylvania State Conference will take place September 4-5. It will be addressed by Nina Samorodin Secretary of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, Attorney, Peter P. Jurachak; Dr. R. W. Hogue; Rev. David Dunn; Robert Rosenberg; Joseph Washington; Domenick Giolett, Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer of the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, and Anthony Ramuglia, field secretary of the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

WORKERS SCHOOL BEGINS FIFTH YEAR OCTOBER 10; MANY NEW COURSES TO BE ADDED, DIRECTOR SAYS

The Workers School will open its fifth school year on October 10. From present indications, the coming year should be the most successful in the history of the school. Plans have been laid for a more extensive curriculum than ever before; many leading figures in the American labor movement have been added to its faculty. The headquarters of the school are being repaired while many hundreds of new volumes have been added to the library.

The Workers School expects the steady increase in registration of the past few years to continue. In 1924-25 the Workers School consisted of some 5 or 6 classes with a registration of 60. Last year the registration for the fall term alone was 1,200 distributed over 50 classes. Three years ago all sessions were held in one small room; now the quarters consist of 9 large rooms. Because of its rapid expansion, however, the Workers School is already laying plans for a new and larger building which will more adequately meet its growing needs.

Within the next two weeks the new catalog of the Workers School will be out. This will give detailed information as to the course, the instructors, the evening and hour of each course, the regulation regarding fees, the training courses, etc. Anyone wishing to secure a catalog should write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., N. Y. C.

Registration beings on September 26 and ends on October 10. Fall classes in English begin on Monday, October 10. Most other courses for the fall term commence the week of October 17. Sessions will last from 6.45 to 8 p. m., from 8 to 9.15 p. m. and from 9.15 to 10.30 p. m.

The fee for each course of 12 sessions is $3.50. The charge for English courses, twice a week, 24 sessions a term is $6. Special fees will be charged for courses consisting of less than 12 sessions.

Negro Operators in Harlem Movies Win Struggle for Union

When the Alhambra Theatre reopened in Harlem—the colored city within New York—union Negro movie operators were in the projection room, their fight for recognition won. The fight had lasted several months. The men had walked out with the operators from a string of other theatres for better wages and conditions. When other theatres settled the Alhambra management held out. Several misguided Negro leaders—not unionists—used their influence to persuade the colored operators to surrender. In the end the victory was completely theirs.

Vierkoetter Wins Swim.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—Vierkoetter, German, won rigley marathon swim, making him world champion. Time for 21 miles, 11 hours and 42 minutes.

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Postponed to Saturday, Sept. 3

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Sacco, Vanzetti and the Law

Editor Note.—The following are excerpts from a talk delivered in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall last Saturday by Allan Taub, a New York lawyer who made a detailed study of the legal aspects of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Some of the more glaring discrepancies in the "evidence" presented against the two murdered workers were cited by the speaker.

Taub's lecture was given under the auspices of the Library Free Lecture Association of which Joseph P. Carney is president. Just before the lecture was to begin Capt. Donnelly of the New York police department arrived and announced that it would have to be called off. Carney, however, insisted on the right of his organization to proceed with the meeting, and Donelly finally withdrew his objection.

"There's a whole lot in the Sacco-Vanzetti case that ought to be cleared up." Carney explained.

The DAILY WORKER does not agree with Mr. Taub's statement that a situation similar to the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up could not succeed in New York City, nor does it share the speaker's optimism about the possibility (or importance) of "drastic reform in the judicial code of Massachusetts," but is glad to print the following because of the significance of the facts presented.

Drastic reform in the judicial code of the State of Massachusetts must follow that State's disposal of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The pressure of outraged public opinion must force an immediate change in the procedure which permits a judge to act as both judge and jury in cases where human lives are at stake.

During seven long years, the Sacco-Vanzetti case never left Judge Thayer's hands. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts which heard the appeal is limited in power. It can only consider questions of law and may not pass upon questions of fact. And facts may have saved the lives of these two men, internationally believed innocent.

This Puritanical despotism would have been impossible in the State of New York. Had the trial taken place in New York, the seven judges of the Court of Appeals in Albany, would have gone into all questions of both law and fact.

Only Single Judge.

As it is the Massachusetts case leaves one with something of a sick feeling when one realizes that one judge held on to the case from trial to execution,—from 1920 to 1927.

Governor Fuller's Advisory Committee said in its report:

"Judge Thayer ought not to have talked about the case off the bench and doing so was a grave breach of judicial decorum."

If this had been a juryman instead of a judge, a mistrial would have been declared and a new trial granted to Sacco and Vanzetti. In this case Judge Thayer did take the part of a jury and did make remarks outside the court room, and a new trial did not result.

During the seven years that Massachusetts played with the lives of these two men, Judge Thayer sat as sole arbiter of eight different motions. At most of these new evidence was presented on which he had to pass virtually as a jury. This judge who, outside the court room, had undoubtedly made prejudicial statements, was called upon to pass on motions for a new trial, and to decide whether or not he had acted with prejudice. Continuing Taub said:

What Crime?

Were Sacco and Vanzetti on trial for murder or radicalism? When the State's identification witnesses proved to be weak, the prosecutor shifted his attack from "identification" to "consciousness of guilt." It was at this point that the counsel for the defense realized that they would have to go through with the whole question of radicalism. For Sacco and Vanzetti were conscious not of murder but of their radicalism.

A Few Facts.

A few facts will explain how serious this was at the time.

The murder was committed April 15, 1920. Bear the date in mind—April 15. The men were arrested on May 5th, so that fully twenty days had elapsed between the crime and the arrest. Did Sacco and Vanzetti act suspiciously during that twenty day period? No. They carried on with their usual pursuits and followed their same general conduct.

Salsedo, another radical, and a friend of Sacco and Vanzetti, was held for several weeks by the Federal authorities in New York City. There were all sorts of ugly rumors circulated in regard to the third degree methods that were being applied to him. Then on May 4th—notice the date, May 4th—Salsedo met a mysterious death by crashing down on the sidewalk from the fourteenth floor of a Park Row building where he was detained. This was the cause of more rumors, even more frightful now than before. You will remember that his death occurred on May 4th. The next day May 5th, Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.

The arrest of these two men was mere accident. But after their arrest they acted "suspiciously" and seemed to betray what the judge and district attorney constantly referred to as their "consciousness of guilt." But they were conscious of their radicalism, not of murder. Up to May 5th there was nothing unusual in their conduct. Not even the district attorney with all his detectives could find anything strange in the conduct of these two during the twenty day period between April 15th when the murder took place and May 5th, when they were arrested. When they were arrested May 5th, they had yesterday, May 4th, in mind. Wasn't that natural? Only yesterday, May 4th, their comrade who was arrested for his radicalism came to a horrible death. Before that he had been introduced to some fancy steps in the "third degree."

But it is suggested that these two men were armed when they were arrested. That seems to be uppermost in the minds of many.

Their Life Blameless.

Sacco's employer testified in court that Sacco acted as watchman for him and that it was natural for him to have a pistol. His employer also said that Sacco was a man of the highest character.

Vanzetti was a fish peddler. He carried his entire capital of one hundred to two hundred dollars around with him. Often he found himself travelling on the dark roads around small New England towns. He feared hold-ups.

Neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were ever involved in any trouble. They were not gunmen, but honest hard-workingmen, who were armed only for self-protection.

Of course it may be said that Vanzetti had just previously been convicted for an attempted robbery in Bridgewater and he had been sentenced to jail by the same Judge Thayer. But any one who looks into the facts of the case will see that the Bridgewater charge grew out of the second, the South Braintree accusation.

Vanzetti throughout the seven years struggle insisted that he was as ignorant and innocent of the one as of the other.

Toward the end of his talk, Taub declared:

Files of Department of Justice.

William G. Thompson, a conservative lawyer, respected in Massachusetts as a man of the highest standards and a former president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, has often stated that he is sure that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. In 1923 Mr. Thompson became chief counsel for the two men. He has repeatedly charged that if the files of the Department of Justice were made public, the innocence of the defendants would be proved. Again and again Mr. Thompson demanded the records from the department of justice, but every time his request was refused.

Two Department of Justice agents swore that there was a secret agreement between the district attorney and the department of justice. Since the Washington authorities were not able to deport these men they struck a bargain whereby the Federal men would give the district attorney full details of the defendants radical activities, while the district attorney would go the limit in prosecuting them for the Braintree crime. At the trial for murder, much was made of the radicalism of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The two former Federal agents who swore to this special arrangement now hold responsible positions. One is connected with the Beacon Trust Company of Boston, while the other is with the Attorney General of Maine. At the time of the trial, both of these men were employed by the Federal Government.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead. But their case must still challenge the attention of all those who seek and cherish justice.

News from the USSR.

A New Hydro-Station in Azerbaidjan.

Five hundred workers are engaged in the construction of the Zurkabad hydro-station which was started on the 15th of May. A part of the dam has been completed and the river directed through a canal of 300 metres. Barracks accommodating 300 workers and other buildings have already been completed.

• • •

Industrial Construction In White Russia

Intensive industrial work is carried on this year in White Russia. A match factory is being built in Borisov. Shortly work will begin in the construction of an electric station with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatt.

A wood carving factory is being built in Bobruisk.

Ten new steam mills and several starch factories are being built in various parts of the U.S.S.R.

Results of Price Reduction Campaign In Transcaucasia.

In the Transcaucasian countries Armenia shows the biggest reduction of prices on industrial products. Its reduction shows an average of 9.4 per cent. Georgia and Azerbaidjan reduced 7. 8 per cent. The average reduction for all Transcaucasian countries is 8.3 per cent. Prices of agricultural products have been reduced 5. 7 per cent, in Georgia; 2 per cent in Azerbaidjan and 0.1 per cent for Armenia.

• • •

State Lotteries in Demand.

Workers and employees of Leningrad show a great interest in the 1927 State lottery. The lottery grants 12 per cent interest. Collective subscriptions have been made during the first few days to the amount of 6,000,000 roubles.

The Peasant Revolution

BY EARL BROWDER

(Continued)

Landlords Fight For Existence.

"The landlord class must suppress and prevent the peasants from organizing peasant unions. This is the significance showing that the existence of the landlord class depends upon the exploitation of the peasants' interest and the landlord class will never let the peasants have unification which will be an obstacle to their procedure of exploiting the peasants' interests. From the peasants point of view, the peasant class must protest against the suppression of the landlord class; in other words, the peasant class have to prevent the landlords from exploitation so as to preserve the interest of the peasants and should not let the landlords violate their organizations and exploit their interests. Therefore, the class organization must be demonstrated by the confliction of interests; the more the class organization is demonstrated, the more struggle is inevitable. Owing to this fact, a short time after the peasants organized themselves in 1923, the Hai Fung peasant union was dissolved by the landlords who conspired with the militarists on account of the movement for the reduction of rents. In 1924, on account of the movement for the reduction of rent of the Kwong Ning peasant union, the landlords conspired with the District Magistrate, the garrisoned troop, and armed militia, killed the peasants cruelly, more than ten comrades being sacrificed.

Many Instances.

"In the same year, the Fan Yuen peasant union the same thing happened on account of the movement for reduction of rent; the landlords conspiring with the local officials and leading the militia, merchants' corps, and bandits, ruined the office of the peasant union and burned the houses of the rural villages; comrade Wong Fook-sam, vice chairman of the executive committee of the union, was killed by them. In the same year, Lam Po-shun, the chairman of the executive committee of the first division Peasant Union of Shi-Zao, was murdered by the head of the Militia Board because Lam Po-shun made objections against the Militia Board levying impositions. Lei Kao village peasant union of Shun Tak district had also been disturbed by the depraved gentries; the native bandits and the garrisoned troops, who were utilized by the depraved gentries, rushed into the peasant union to kill the members of the union; seven or eight peasants were killed and several hundred peasants shelters were burnt. On the next day of the inauguration of the Hah Kong village peasant union of Tung Koon district, it was ruined by the landlords and militia because it set up the movement for protesting against the levy of impositions.

"All these were the peasants economical struggles for the reduction of rent and for protesting against the levy of impositions; in other words, the peasants fought for their organizations in order to improve their living conditions. From the experience of those struggles, we found that everywhere and in every time not only the landlords suppressed our peasants but also the local officials, the garrisoned troops, depraved gentries, notorious rowdies, etc., also stood on the side of the landlords interests to attack the peasants for the landlord class jointly. This hastened our peasant comrades to feel the importance of the political power and made the peasants organize themselves better the better to fight for their economical and political emancipation, while the landlord class and the other controlling classes joined together to suppress the peasants more seriously. Naturally the peasants will acclaim the following slogans regarding their political struggle:

> "The armies who substantially aid the peasants are the Revolutionary Armies.
>
> "The government which really helps the peasants is the Revolutionary Government.
>
> "The counter-revolutionists suppress and violate the peasants and do not protect their interests.
>
> "Great federation and cooperation of peasants — break into the joint fighting front of the imperialists, militarists, corrupt officials, repraved gentries, notorious rowdies, great landlords, and all the counter-revolutionists.

Fight For Economic And Political Rights.

"The organization of the peasants fights for economic and political betterment. We are sacrificed on our struggle because the landlords have armed militia and armed garrisoned troops as their forces to attack us. At this moment, we must demand to have force of arms and to organize peasants self-defense corps; such demand is to prevent the landlords from attacking us with force of arms to protect the existence and expansion of the peasant union. At that time the peasant movement had already made great progress. By the awakening of the political struggles, they were led to the field of the national movement. After the Laborers and Peasants' Protection Policy fixed by the First Reorganization Conference of the Kuomintang in 1924, the workers and peasants rose up to take part in the national movement and consequently it developed to a greater extension. At the same time, the imperialists, militarists, and all the counter-revolutionists were frightened by seeing that the workers and peasants are taking part in the revolution."

"Thus, there occured on October 10, 1924, the rebellion of the Canton Merchants' Volunteers, and the labor and peasant corps suffered great losses. This made us recognize the relationship between the imperialists and the compradore Chan Lim-pak and the great landlord Chan Kung-shau. After the suppression of this rebellion the Kuomintang made experiment of her new policies in Canton—proposing that the mayor of the city should be elected by the citizens. Unfortunately the government officials who were taking charge of the new policies did not grant the right of voting to the several hundred thousands of peasants outside the Canton city. Therefore, the peasants struggled for the right and conmmenced a great demonstration movement. Although this struggle was in vain, yet during the day of election the peasants were present to supervise the election. This showed that they had a suitable recognition of politics —at present there are three peasant delegates taking part in the management of the municipal affairs. This is the result of their struggle. When in the winter of 1924, peasants elected and appointed delegates going North to participate in the National Conference Promoting Association of All-China, it happened in Peking that some of the anti-revolutionary members of the party, such a Fung Chi-yau, Ma So, etc., acted against the party, surrendering to the imperialists and militarists and setting up anti-revolutionary movements. The Hong Kong imperialists backed up Chang Chiung-ming to attack Canton while the late Dr. Sun was having serious sickness at Peking. At the same time, with their English warships, they aided the bandits and garrisoned troops in Chungshan district to shoot the Wan Tong village, Chungshan, with cannon.

Conspired To Suppress Mass Movement.

"In view of this continuous changing of the political situation, it made us understand more clearly that the imperialists, militarists, compradores, landlords, and the anti-revolutionary soldier officials, politicians, etc. in the party conspired with each other to suppress the mass movements of the Chinese people, especially the labor and peasant movements. In February, 1925, the Tungkiang peasants positively participated in the movement for overthrowing Chang Chiung-ming, the hunting-dog of the imperialists. Owing to this, then, we could have a new development in the places of Tungkiang. Moreover, all peasants of the whole province formed unions of their own class. On the one side, with the strength of their class organization, they prevented the landlords from attacking them, and on the other side they substantially participated in the National Emancipation Movement, exerting efforts to overthrow militarists and imperialists. Developing the Kwangtung peasant movement with the significance of class and nation all peasants have been united and established a chief directing organ. Therefore, on May 1st, 1925, the universal labor day, the First Peasant Delegates Conference of All-Kwangtung was held and the Provincial Peasant Union was inaugurated.

(To Be Continued.)

The Young Comrade Section

This department was omitted from the New Magazine supplement of The DAILY WORKER last Saturday on account of the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Edition. The next Section will appear Saturday.

HIS ANSWER TO TEACHER

Dear Comrades: The answer to the teacher is: Soviet Russia may be a terrible country for the capitalists but not for the workers. The workers' children must not belong to the scouts, they belong to the Pioneers. The workers do not go on strike because they are lazy. It is because they want shorter hours and more money. Otherwise they could not exist. I know these facts because my father is a worker.—JOSEPH GOLDFIELD.

THEIR SPIRITS LIVE ON!

Despite the protests of thousands of workers, in this country and over the rest of the world, the capitalists of America murdered our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti. After seven years of the most horrible torture under the shadow of the electric chair, they were finally burned. Burned for a crime that they never committed. Burned, in the Puritan state of Massachusetts, famous for its similar burnings not so very long ago.

Tho the Fullers and Thayers may say that Sacco and Vanzetti had a fair trial and were guilty, the workers know that Sacco and Vanzetti received capitalist justice, which finds workers always guilty. The workers know that Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered because they were organizers of labor fighting for the workers against the bosses. That was their crime and nothing else.

Our answer to the capitalists of America must be: "Tho Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, their spirits live on," and where we had but two Sacco and Vanzettis we shall have thousands ready to take their place and ready to die as they did.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead!

Long live the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti!

THE WORKER

By ANNA LUCYSHYN.

Let us open the workers eyes
Which are tied with a handkerchief
And let us tell him who he is,
Like an animal for the bosses.
Let us fight for our lives,
Like brave soldiers, but not like cowards,
Fight till we kill all of them,
Who try to make us their slaves.
But, they won't!
Don't believe what the teacher says,
She wants us to stand against the workers,
And help the bosses
But instead let us stand against the bosses.
And yet the bosses call the Chinese the red fighters,
But we must remember not all of the Chinese stand
up for their people,
Because some of them help the bosses.
But we must hold up the Workers' Red Flag which
is red for the workers' blood.

Russia Is A Strong Country

Dear Comrade. Last week while we were having geography in our class, the teacher asked, "Name a strong country of Europe." I raised my hand and answered, "Russia is a strong country." The teacher got very angry and said, "Russia is weak and it is going to be weak while under the Soviet rule. It cannot control itself." I sat down not wishing to argue with her. My teacher knows Russia is a powerful country but is afraid to admit it.

—JOHN CIBULSKIS.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 28 is: SACCO VANZETTI. The following have answered correctly:

Sylvia Lattiner, New York City; Irving Finkel, New York City; Emma Airoff, New York City; Mae Malyk, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 27

Albert Myrold, Detroit, Mich.; Charles Murza, Phila., Pa.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 29

This week's puzzle No. 29 is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 for B and 3 for C, etc. Let's go!

```
20 8 5        19 16 9 18 9        15 6          19 1 3 3 15
1 14 4              22 1 14 26 2               20 20 9
12  9  22  23       15  14         9  14        20  8  5
8 5 1 18 20 19    15 6    1 12 12    23 15 18 11 5 18 19
1 14 4      20 8 5 9 18       3 8 9 12 4 18 5 14
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Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

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State ....Age.......

(Issued Every Month).

On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the Eighth Installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

• • •

"The boycott of war is a stupid phrase," wrote Lenin.

(b) On the strength of the experience of the war of 1914, Bolshevism also exposed the treachery of those who substituted empty phraseology for serious and preservering preparation of war against war. As everyone knows Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg were the authors of the amendment to the resolution of the Basle Congress which recommended—in the event of an outbreak of war—to work for the "acceleration of the collapse of capitalism in the spirit of the Commune and of the October (General Strike) and December (Moscow rising) event in 1905."

But Bolshevism fought against anarcho-syndicalism and the old Hervé school, which, while talking big about a "General Strike," about "insurrection" and about "sabotaging mobilization," did not take a single practical step to prepare themselves for war against war in order not to be utterly helpless at the moment when war was declared. The world war has vindicated the worst suppositions in regard to this type of "revolutionaries."

28. The position of Lenin on the question of "the transforming of the imperialist war into civil war" confirmed subsequently by the experience of the Russian revolution, can be summarized under the following main points:

1.—For the revolution to be successful there must be first of all the existence of a revolutionary situation arising from a series of military failures and defeats of the capitalist governments engaged in the imperialist war, that is to say a situation in which it is

(a) impossible for the dominant classes to prserve their domination unchanged; various crises among the "upper classes";

(b) unusual accentuation of the misery and poverty of the oppressed classes;

(c) considerable increase, owing to the above-mentioned circumstances, in the activity of the masses.

2.—But these objective reasons alone are not enough to bring about a victorious revolution. To them must be added:

The subjective "capacity" of the revolutionary class for revolutionary mass actions strong enough to overthrow its own government or put it with its back to the wall which will never—not even in the epoch of crises —"fall" unless it be "made to fall." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 139, and 140 "Collapse of the Second International").

3.—Apart from this, the revolutionary class must have an experienced Bolshevik leadership (today the Communist Parties) capable of preparing and organizing revolutionary mass actions of this class. In the period preparatory to revolutionary mass actions, this leadership, making use of every "legal" opportunity, must carry on an incessant agitation among the masses against the imperialist war, under the slogan of transforming it into civil war. In connection with this, Lenin took into account that this agitation will meet with fierce resistance on the part of the ruling classes.

"Not only in war," so he wrote, "but in absolutely every acute political situation let alone any revolutionary action of the masses, the government of even the freest democratic country will also threaten to break up the legal organizations, seize their funds, arrest their leaders and other similar 'practical measures.' What is to be done?"

To this Lenin replied that besides the activity of the legal workers' party:

"It is necessary to supplement it by establishing an illegal base, an illegal organization, an illegal social democratic (today read Communist) activity without, however, surrendering a single legal base." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 128, "The Collapse of the Second International").

(To Be Continued.)

THE STORY OF A STRANGE STRIKE

By ALEX.

(International Propaganda Committee, Transport Workers.)

"Thrift and Economy,"—these are the things usually preached by the bosses to their wage-slaves who, as a rule, don't earn enough to keep body and soul together, let alone to save. . . . At any rate, it ought to be admitted that the bosses themselves do practice economy and saving—of course, at the expense of their workers.

Example of "Thrift."

Take, for instance, the case of the Holland-American Line, a wealthy and prosperous steamship company whose vessels make round monthly trips between Rotterdam and New York. At Rotterdam the ships usually stay about a week, loading and unloading. Some time ago the shipowners hit upon the bright idea of discharging their crews upon arrival in the Dutch port, and of signing on a fresh crew before sailing. **Thus, once in five weeks the company effects a saving of one week's wages.**

Workers Disagree.

The Dutch seamen, however, failed to appreciate the bright ingenuity of their bosses, and on June 14th last when the usual trick was performed aboard the S. S. Rotterdam of the Holland-American Line, and an attempt made to sign on a fresh crew, the seamen, supported this time by their union, refused to sign on, demanding that the company give up the thrifty habit of signing on a new crew for each trip.

To be sure, such strikes are fairly common occurrences and it were hardly worth while to dwell on this particular strike, but for one peculiar fact which we are going to narrate. The official organ of the so-called "International Federation of Transport Workers" ("Press Reports," July 1927), in telling the story of this strike, goes on to describe how the company, after futile efforts to secure a blackleg crew in Dutch ports, was compelled to take on a Chinese crew which brought the vessel to the port of New York. Even this, as we are told by "Press Reports," did not end the shipowners' troubles. According to report, seventy-six of the Chinese seamen had been arrested by the authorities at Hoboken for fighting the police and the deck officers, and for an attempt to go ashore without leave.

A Fake Report.

Well, the information of "Press Reports" is neither complete nor accurate. It is true that the Chinese had been signed on as blacklegs, but of this they learned to their great indignation only later on, when the ship was already on the high seas, and upon arrival at Hoboken they categorically refused to stay on board and demanded that they be taken back to the Dutch port.

The Chinese seamen did not fight the police as reported in "Press Reports;" what actually did happen was this: **invited by the deck officers, the Hoboken police had boarded the ship and after beating up the strikers carried them off to Ellis Island prison "for the convenience of the company," as it was bluntly explained by an emigration inspector.**

From the American labor press we learn that the case had quite unexpectedly gained considerable publicity. Even the so-called "International Seamen's Union of America," yielding to pressure from the rank and file members admiring the pluck and the splendid proletarian solidarity of the Chinese seamen, was constrained to intervene.

We are told by eminent lawyers of the "Great Transatlantic Republic" that compulsory labor is forbidden by the laws of the United States. Apparently the authorities at Hoboken had acted with undue zeal. Under the well-known La Follette Act any seaman, even including Chinese and Lascars, has the right to demand his discharge at any American port with half-pay and free return passage to the port of signing.

Ignore Laws.

Despite this and similar liberal laws of "democratic America," at the time when the New York Chinese Seamen's Club and the International Seamen's Union intervened, 16 people had already been deported for mutiny, a similar fate awaited 38 more on Ellis Island, whilst 30 of the Chinese seamen had made good their escape.

System Universal.

Facts of the kind just described should be food for thought for all the labor organizations, and particularly for those of the seamen. For Rotterdam is not the only port where the labor of the seaman is "free." In most of the other ports the same system of "shanghai-ing" crews, particularly of foreign seamen, is practiced by hosts of shady agents, nicknamed "shanghai-ers." Each "pub" in every port furnished a happy hunting-ground for these dealers in human toil and sweat. This system, of course, is connived at by the shipping companies, to the great detriment of the seamen and their organizations. Hence the control over the signing on of crews should be the immediate task for the seamen's unions.

Race intolerance and contempt for "coloured" people — happily, more widespread among union bureaucrats than among rank and file seamen—constitute a grave menace and obstacle to the everyday struggle of the seamen against the shipowners.

Attitude a Disgrace.

Before embarking upon a fight against the shipowners the Central Union of the Dutch Transport Workers did not think it necessary to inform about it the numerous Chinese and Lascar seamen in the port of Rotterdam, and this enabled the shipowners to use the class-conscious Chinese seamen against their Dutch comrades. This contemptuous outlook upon the Chinese seamen on the part of the bureaucrats in the Dutch Transport workers' union is entirely unwarranted in view of the heroic conduct of the Chinese seamen, their role in the Chinese Revolution, and their militancy outside of China.

Finally the central organ of information published by the so-called International Federation of Transport workers, instead of ill-disguised baiting of the Chinese comrades, should rather fight for the unity of the Transport-workers the world over.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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MAY INDICT "DAILY" FOR SACCO-VANZETTI FIGHT

Party Convention Receives Greeting From Comintern

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THO the investigation of milk graft in the New York City health department cost the municipality $60,000 and the grafters are alleged to have benefited to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars, acting district attorney Ferdinand Pecora believes there is no basis for further indictments. The milk grafters are lucky in not being involved in a strike for better conditions for the workers and their dependents. Grafting under a capitalist government is a dignified and respectable profession unless practised by those who slip on the political banana peel.

SURELY it is a more henious crime to distribute adulterated milk in a city of several million people than to plead for the lives of two innocent workers doomed to death by the ruling classes of the United States in general and of Massachusetts in particular. Yet hundreds of workers have been jailed and thousands beaten by police all over the country for demonstrating for Sacco and Vanzetti while the crooks that poison the food supply are allowed to escape.

"AMERICA" the official organ of the Jesuit order in the United States reinforces with typical Jesuit sophistry the decision of the Massachusetts hangmen (which was carried out) to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. This is not surprising. The catholic church which has never relinquished the theory of temporal power is nevertheless a bulwark of capitalist society all over the world. It is the handmaiden of catholic, protestant and agnostic governments alike. It serves the British government in western Africa, the French government in Syria and despite occasional tiffs with Mussolini, it assists the murderous Fascist government in Italy to crucify workers and peasants regardless of religious belief or political sympathies.

THE ruling classes of the United States were somewhat divided on the advisability of executing Sacco and Vanzetti before the fatal switch was thrown. But once the two workers were burned in the electric chair, practically every mouthpiece of the capitalist system, from liberal to conservative, opened fire on the militant workers that insisted on pointing out to the labor movement the lessons and the significance of the execution of the two innocent laborers.

THE Jesuit organ declares that Sacco and Vanzetti were not convicted

(Continued on Page Three)

URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST RULING CLASS "JUSTICE"

Unify the Party and End Factionalism

"The future belongs to the Communist Party!

"Down with the class justice of American imperialism!

"Hail the revolutionary struggle of the American working class!"

As Ben Gitlow, acting as chairman on the second day of the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, read these closing sentences of the greeting from the Communist International, the delegates and audience rose spontaneously and began singing "The Internationale."

Hall Echoes with Song.

The great hall of "Irving Plaza," re-echoed with the singing of this song of the world's working class.

The greeting of the Comintern, published in full in another column, was signed by the Presidium of the Executive Committee and had just arrived by cable.

It called special attention to the meaning of the death sentence imposed on Sacco and Vanzetti, and enumerated the problems confronting the American Party. It calls for the extermination of all factionalism and the development of a unified party. The Presidium was instructed to draw up a reply to this greeting.

Take Up Credentials' Report.

Immediately following the reading of the Comintern Greeting, the convention proceeded to a consideration of the report of the credentials committee.

48 Delegates Seated.

Forty-eight delegates were seated from fourteen districts as follows: Boston, 3; New York, 15; Philadelphia, 3; Buffalo, 1; Pittsburgh, 3; Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 2; Chicago, 5; Minnesota, 4; Kansas, 1; Seattle, 2; San Francisco, 2; New Haven, 1; and the Agricultural District, 1.

Chairman Gitlow also read to the convention a greeting from John Pepper, the representative of the Party to the Comintern, as follows:

Please communicate my warmest greetings to the Party Convention. Absolute unity within Party, uncompromising struggle against imperialist bourgeoisie, unrelenting

(Continued on Page Three)

"The Future Belongs to the Communist Party", Says Greeting of the Communist International

Singing of "The International" greeted the conclusion of the reading before the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of the Greeting from the Communist International, which called for the extermination of all factionalism and the strengthening of the Party for the great struggles confronting it in the United States. The Greeting in full follows:

THE National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party meets at a time of growing reaction of the powerful American imperialism which fights every suppressed people from Nicaragua to China, which executes thru its brutal class justice Sacco and Vanzetti and begins a new campaign of persecution against the foreign-born working masses.

Passaic, the struggle in the needle trades, the prolonged miners' strike are signs of the increasing class struggle of the American proletariat which in the powerful movement with solidarity for Sacco and Vanzetti developed into a mighty demonstration against the capitalist state power.

In the country of the most powerful imperialism and a most brutal capitalist class the Communist Party can fulfill its duty and can become the leader of the working class against imperialism and capitalist aggression only if it is united and if it is not torn to pieces by factional struggle.

The Comintern considers as one of the central tasks of the Party the extermination of all factionalism and the unification organizationally as well as ideologically. It will be the duty of the newly elected Central Executive Committee to lead the Party in a non-factional spirit and it will be the duty of the whole Party membership to rally around the Central Executive Committee which it itself shall have chosen.

Forward to struggle with a united Communist Party.

Despite tremendous difficulties the future belongs to the Communist Party.

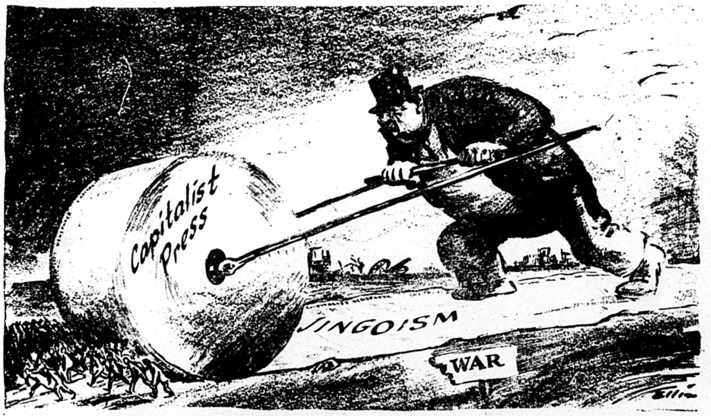
Down with class justice of American imperialism.

Hail the revolutionary struggle of the American working class.

PRESIDIUM,
Executive Committee of the Communist International.

PAVING THE WAY

By FRED ELLIS



INDICATIONS ARE NEW CHARGE IS IN PREPARATION

Members of Staff Are Quizzed by Grand Jury

It became clearer yesterday that the new attack started by the United States government against The DAILY WORKER thru the federal courts in New York may be due to the brilliant fight it waged for the liberation of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, put to death in the electric chair in Boston on the night of August 22.

Belief that the new hearings ordered before the federal grand jury grew out of the old charges, resulting from the publication of the poem, "America," were dispelled yesterday, when it was learned that the federal prosecutors were planning to push this case to trial in the very near future on the old indictment.

Witnesses Are Called.

Two members of the editorial office, one from the business office and a fourth from the mechanical department were called before the federal grand jury yesterday, the sessions of which are held in secret.

This was the first meeting of the September grand jury, with the attack on The DAILY WORKER the first business to come before it. The case is under the direction of United States District Attorney Foster. Postal Inspector Keen spent much time about the grand jury rooms.

Will Press the Old Charge.

The old charge against The DAILY WORKER, resulting in indictments against J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alex Bittleman, Bert Miller and David Gordon, comes up on Sept. 6, when a trial date will be set. These comrades are now out on $1,000 bail each.

It was believed Wednesday, when the federal authorities, thru the New

(Continued on Page Two)

MOVIE STRIKE IN CHICAGO SPREADS TO STAGE HANDS

Minneapolis Workers Join Walkout

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Operators and stage hands today voted to stand together for a finish fight against the Chicago motion picture exhibitors whom they accuse of responsibility for the shutdown which since last Monday has resulted in the closing of more than 350 theatres.

Only two Chicago motion picture and vaudeville theatres were reported open for business today. Even independent exhibitors being forced to lock their doors by the film board of trade action in refusing to send films to any theatres until the dispute was settled.

Indefinite Strike.

Today's meeting of the operators was virtually unanimous for a continuance of the suspension until their demands are met. The strike or lockout originated when Orpheum Circuit Theatres refused to employ two extra operators.

Roars of approval marked the voting which followed a statement by Tommy Maloy, their business manager, that the suspension might continue indefinitely—even into the new year.

Operators also voted unanimously to accept no agreement with exhibitors until the theatre men amicably adjust their differences with the stage hands' union. The latter union then followed suit, pledging support for the operators.

• • •

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—Minneapolis motion picture operators, members of the International Alliance of Theatre Stage Employes, will go on strike unless their demands for wage increases and better working conditions are met before midnight Thursday, representatives of their union informed theatre owners today.

The strike would close 58 theatres and throw between 6,000 and 7,000 persons out of work.

A wage increase ranging from 10 to 28 per cent is demanded by the operators.

SIGMAN GETS INJUNCTION AGAINST CHICAGO CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS

Cannot Call Themselves International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A temporary injunction prohibiting the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' union from using the name International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has been secured by Peter Susman, a socialist. He was acting under the direction of Morris Sigman and David Dubinsky, right wing leaders.

A successful shop chairmen's meeting has been held, with a packed hall. Levine, manager of the joint board reported on the present situation. Many shop chairmen then gave shop reports. A resolution was adopted pledging full support to the joint board and condemning the autocratic moves on the part of Sigman and his clique.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

Tailors' local 104 held the most enthusiastic meeting since its organization. The only right winger that was present admitted the loyalty of the local to the joint board. A resolution was adopted supporting the joint board and its militant administration.

At a meeting of Polish Local 60 last night Salvatore Ninfo, right wing henchman, attempted some of his famous tricks. But he was not successful. While he was speaking Levin, Saff and Glassman, joint board officers entered and were greeted with cheers. Ninfo was requested to leave the hall before the meeting proceeded. When he refused the rank and file members left the hall and continued their meeting elsewhere.

Sigman called a shop chairmen's meeting last night. Only 11 were present. The meeting did not last long nor make any decision.

Friday the first meeting of the joint board at the new headquarters, 28 So. Wells St., will be held. Important questions will be acted upon.

Italian Troops Revolt Against Fascisti; Shot Down by Black Shirts

VIENNA, Sept. 1. — The newspaper Grazer Tageblatt today published a report from Liverno that several battalions of Italian troops had mutinied during army maneuvers.

A Fascist regiment fired upon the mutineers killing several before the officers regained control, the message said.

Labor Day Celebration In PerthAmboy Monday

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 1.—Plans are now being made for a Labor Day celebration here. With the entrance of progressive forces in the Central Labor Union of this city, its activities have taken on new life.

Included on the program will be a picnic and a number of sport events.

Placing of Wreaths and Radio Speech Is A. F. L. Program for Labor Day

The placing of a wreath on the statue of Benjamin Franklin in City Hall Park and radio speeches by William Green, president, and John Manning, head of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will constitute the program here next Monday when Labor Day will be celebrated.

According to Jerome Keating, acting secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council no picnic will take place this year as in the past. When asked for the reason, Keating informed The DAILY WORKER that "no one attends the picnics so it is better to have speeches over the radio where they can be listened to in the homes."

30 Drowned as Flood Sweeps Polish Town

BERLIN, Sept. 1. — Thirty persons are dead and 1500 homeless as a result of floods that have inundated a large area in the province of Galacia, Poland, according to reports from Warsaw today.

Fifteen towns are under water, the reports said, and the rich Galician oil fields have been extensively damaged.

A tornado accompanied the floods, adding to the devastation. Fires also broke out in several of the towns.

The waters of the Dniester, San and Stryj rivers rose twelve feet in one hour, sweeping away many bridges. Railroads throughout the district also were destroyed.

INSPIRED STORIES OF U.S.S.R. ARMS PURCHASE ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

Amtorg Trading Corporation Denies Any Move to Buy Military Supplies Here

Denying Washington reports that the state department has expressed disapproval of selling arms and munitions to the Soviet Union, the Amtorg Trading Corporation yesterday announced that the Soviet government has made no attempt to buy such supplies in the United States.

Dispatches from Washington yesterday said that the state department had expressed disapproval several times within the past few months of proposals to sell arms and munitions either to the Soviet government or to "private interests in Soviet Russia."

It is well-known that private interests in the USSR cannot legally import arms and munitions into the Union.

Deny Arms Purchase.

A statement issued by Amtorg yesterday declares flatly that the USSR purchasing agency has bought no military rifles or other military supplies and has not attempted to make any purchases.

Amtorg added that it has authorized no one to make any such proposals on behalf of purchasers in the USSR.

State Department Silent.

According to yesterday's Washington dispatches, the state department refused to explain its statement and declines to give any specific instances of requests for approval to ship arms to the USSR.

All information regarding the names of applicants for permission to make such sales were likewise refused.

The ambiguous dispatches did not indicate whether the arms were intended for the Soviet government or for counter-revolutionists.

No Embargo, Anyway.

Officials of the department admitted that no department has the authority to forbid the shipment of arms to Soviet Russia as the arms embargo has not been extended to that country.

Circumstances surrounding the incident point to deliberate provocation by anti-Soviet elements.

The first Washington dispatches in yesterday morning's papers were almost identically worded in the Times, World, Journal of Commerce and later in the Evening Post.

Without revealing the source of information, the dispatches said that the state department voiced its disapproval to Soviet agents.

Anti-USSR Propaganda.

Later Washington dispatches based on inquiries at the state department expressed its disapproval to American manufacturers wishing to sell arms in the USSR.

While it is possible that irresponsible speculators are attempting to find markets in Soviet Russia for surplus military stores or that Russian counter-revolutionists are trying to buy them here, the effort to make it appear that the Soviet government is trying to buy arms in the United States at a time when it is making no such attempts point to sources interested in anti-Soviet propaganda.

Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co. Sells Co-operative Stores to Monopolists

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Endicott-Johnson Corporation, employing 17,000 persons in its shoe factories here, today announced the sale of all its workers' cooperative grocery stores to the American Stores Company of Philadelphia, a chain store organization.

This was in conformity with the decision announced two months ago by the Endicott-Johnson Corporation to dispose of the cooperative grocery stores.

Jail Sentence for Carrying Red Flag at Union Sq. Meet

Because he carried a red flag at Monday's memorial meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti, Placido Rodriguez, Spanish waiter, was given a ten day jail sentence by Magistrate Henry Goodman at the Yorkville Court yesterday. The original charges lodged against Rodriguez were criminal anarchy and disorderly conduct, the criminal anarchy charge was later dropped.

Rodriguez, when arrested, was severely beaten by two detectives. With thousands of other workers he started to march from Union Square to Stuyvesant Casino where the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti lay. Mounted police rode into the procession of workers, throwing many to the sidewalk.

STAFF OF DAILY WORKER QUIZZED BY GRAND JURY

Seek More Indictments Is Belief

(Continued from Page One)

York police department, served subpoenas wholesale on The DAILY WORKER staff, that the government prosecutors had found something faulty in their original indictment and were planning a new indictment thru the present grand jury.

Information gathered about the federal prosecutor's office yesterday, however, indicated that the government plans to go ahead with this case and rush it to trial immediately.

Inquire About Sacco-Vanzetti Fight.

The fact that the police officers, when serving the subpoenas, asked of the staff members, "You have been pretty busy during this Sacco-Vanzetti case?" takes on added significance as a result.

Wholesale Subpoenas.

Inspector Kelly of the "bomb squad" who accompanied the subpeona servers especially showed considerable interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Members of the mechanical staff were also questioned about the methods of editing and publishing The DAILY WORKER.

ROSEN—

Wednesday afternoon eight subpoenas were served by Sergeant Kelly of the New York "bomb squad" and two U. S. postoffice inspectors, but no information could be obtained from them as to the reasons for the summons. The papers were served on those members of the editorial and business staffs who were in the office at the time, in addition to the foreman of the composing room and one proof-reader.

After serving the subpoenas the agents loitered about the building for nearly three hours and questioned everyone who entered or left the building.

Daily Worker Led the Fight.

Since The DAILY WORKER started publication January, 1923 it has continuously been in the forefront of the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti. Day after day it has published news stories, articles and cartoons on the case.

During the last few months The DAILY WORKER has devoted almost all its space in leading the fight to save the lives of the two men. It continued this fight as the successor of the Weekly Worker that preceded it. It devoted all its energies in the effort to mobilize enough working class strength, so Fuller and Thayer would not dare murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

Several special editions of The DAILY WORKER were published during the last few months. These papers were distributed in the working class sections of New York and other cities mobilizing the workers for action against this judicial murder.

As a result of the aggressive part of the DAILY WORKER played in the campaign to save the lives of the two workers, it has won an increasing working class support.

There are many indications that the present attack has been launched in an effort to prevent our "Daily" from continuing to gain power and influence among the broad masses of the American workers.

That it will not have the effect that the government authorities desire is certain, for thousands of more workers will now rally to its defense.

Inhuman Murderers.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

In our deep sorrow for our unforgotten martyrs, I write these few lines. Sacco and Vanzetti will remain forever in the memory of the workers because they died innocent to relieve the world from slavery and starvation. Those who hunted their blood do not belong to the human race.—**Frank Ginsburg**, Boston.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE ISSUES CALL TO ALL WORKMEN CIRCLE BRANCHES AND WORKMEN'S CLUBS

To all members of the Workmen Circle branches and workers clubs:

The Joint Defense committee is proud of your work in the needle trades fight. The fact that you have called special conferences to mobilize your members for the Joint Defense Committee, adopted resolutions of protest against the union betrayers, called upon your members to fight to save the unions, shows clearly that you understand the importance of the present struggle, in the needle trades.

Our defense against the Sigman, McGrady clique upon the unions has thus far been unsuccessful. But the job has not been completed yet. We must now, more than ever, develop our resistance against the betrayers, and commence the work of reorganizing those shops which have been lost to the union.

The Joint Defense Committee gets its support from donations by workers, as well as from affairs. We know that up till now you have been giving us your full support, and relying upon this support, we arranged the Starlight Park Jamboree. Rain however, forced the postponement of the affair and caused heavy losses to the committee. We were forced to postpone the affair to next Saturday, and we appeal to you to come en mass to the park, East 177th Street this Saturday. If you have already made arrangements to go out of town we call on you to postpone it till Sunday.

Tens of thousands are needed to make the Jamboree a success. COME IN MASSES TO STARLIGHT PARK ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

Joint Defense and Relief Committee
Cloakmakers and Furriers.

Parcel Post by Air New York to Frisco in Thirty-one Hours

Air express service across the country began yesterday.

From now on it will be possible to send packages from New York to San Francisco in 31 hours; from New York to Chicago in 7 hours and from New York to Dallas, Texas, in 20 hours. Air connections can also be made with many other cities all over the country.

For the first time the American Railway Express began sending packages by air as a result of a contract entered into with the National Air Transport, Inc., popularly known as N. A. T.

At the same time the United States government went out of the air mail carrying business, the National Air Transport having taken over the Eastern division from New York to Chicago, this being the last leg of the cross-country route to pass from government to private operations.

The N. A. T. is now carrying express matters as well as mail and is operating on a regular schedule.

Thirty-five airplanes are in use by N. A. T., which will operate on a daily flying basis of 5,000 miles.

Discover Negro Tribe In Caucasus Mountains

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—An expedition sent out by the Moscow University into the Caucasus has discovered settlements of Negroes in the Kodorsk district. Despite partial assimilation of the local Caucasian tribes, the Negroes are said to have retained original language and customs. It is believed that they were brought centuries ago to the Black Sea coast from Africa by Europeans. Their language is a mixture of African and Caucasian dialects.

Prior to the Bolshevik revolution the inhabitants of Avkhasia, where these Negro settlements were found, was hostile. Since the revolution the attitude of the Caucasian tribes has become friendly.

Musicians in New York Win $7 to $15 Increase

(Federated Press)

The New York members of the American Federation of Musicians have won a pay increase of from $7 to $15 a week, in their new three-year wage agreement.

According to Joseph N. Weber, president of the Federation, musicians throughout the United States have been securing increases of from 5 per cent to 15 per cent, but in other cities the wage is about 10 per cent lower than in Chicago and New York.

The New York wage will now be $90 a week in legitimate or musical comedy houses and for those in vaudeville houses it will range from $75 to $90 a week. The new agreement also includes an improvement in minor conditions of work.

Unionization of Negro Progresses as Leaders Change Point of View

Along with the new interest manifested by certain intelligent white labor groups in the unionization of Negro workers, there is a noticeable change on the part of a few Negro leaders in regards to the question of organizing Negro workers. On the part of liberal whites this interest is evidenced by the publication of articles recently dealing with organizing problems of Negro groups in Philadelphia and elsewhere in Labor Age, the National Labor Monthly of New York, articles on the Pullman Porter's Union and the Dining Car Union in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal of Cleveland, Ohio and the Conference on Negro Labor held May 19th and 20th at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York.

In several industrial centers such as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago attempts are being made to organize Negro workers. In view of these organizing efforts, the statements made recently by several leading Negroes on the question of Negro labor and the Trade Union Movement come at a most opportune time. The most significant thing, however, is the fact that most of these Negro leaders advocate the alignment of Negro workers with the labor movement.

Among those whose statements will be made public shortly are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor, of the Crisis, Dr. Leslie P. Hill, principal of Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, A. Philip Randolph, editor of the Messenger and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, William Pickens and Robert W. Bagnall of the N. A. A. C. P., Prof. Gordon B. Hancock of Va. Union University, Prof. W. H. Jones of Howard University, T. Arnold Hill and Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban League and Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute of Petersburg, Virginia.

Sacco-Vanzetti Library For School.

The Sacco-Vanzetti murders will, for long remain the storm-center in the workers' war with the capitalists. It will therefore be necessary to keep the ghastliness and brutality, the cunningness and circumspection of the principal actors in this drama accessible to workers. Also the socialists and reformists should not be allowed to crawl out from under their shame.

I suggest, that the Workers' School collect a Sacco-Vanzetti library, including all the literature, legal and personal, in book form and newspaper files published here and abroad, touching on the case. At least a comprehensive index to such literature should be published. This is work suitable for the school, because no individual worker is in position to do this.—**Samuel Blum.**

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SOUTH COLORADO MINERS THREATEN STRIKE IN AUTUMN

United Mine Workers and I.W.W. Show Unity

DENVER, Sept. 1.—Faced with the probability of a strike in the Colorado coal fields this autumn, the coal bosses are uneasily watching the signs of a growing agreement among the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World and the United Mine Workers of America, a keystone union of the American Federation of Labor. The two organizations have a consistent policy of hostility but the conditions in the Colorado fields is bringing many of the miners across to the militant position of the I. W. W. This is especially true of the rank and file and an increasing spirit of unity is visible between the members of the two organizations.

The I. W. W. miners are now in session at Aguliar where they are mapping out their demands for higher wages, a five day week and weight checking. Earl Hoage, president of the Colorado Fedration of Labor, has stated that while his federation is opposed to the militant methods of the I. W. W., he is heartily in favor of the miners' demands. John Gross, secretary of the U. M. W. A., will speak at Aguilar, and indications are that the miners' union is planning to get into the fight in the Colorado district. A drive for membership will be begun by the United Mine Workers at their parade in Aguilar on Labor Day.

According to tentative demands sketched by Kristen Svanum, general organizer of the I. W. W. in Butte, Montana, his organization is planning to demand a wage of $7.75. The present wages in southern Colorado are from $5.25 to $5.52 as compared with $7.75 in the neighboring state of Wyoming.

Cleveland Party Plans Picnic at Lakeland Park on September 4

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—As a closing to the summer season, the Cleveland Workers (Communist) Party is arranging a gala picnic on Sunday, September 4, at Lakeland Park, 11711 Lakeshore Boulevard, beginning at 10.00 a. m.

This park is situated right on the lake and is ideal for swimming, so the workers who toil throughout the week may come and cool off.

In addition there will be dancing, contests in athletics, and games on the program.

All Cleveland workers are invited to attend and bring their families and friends along. Admission is 35c at the gate, tickets in advance 25c.

To get to the picnic grounds, take a Euclid Beach car (not a Collinwood-Euclid Beach car). Get off at East [illegible] St. & Lakeshore Boulevard.

All come. A good time is guaranteed.

I. L. D. ANSWERS FELICANI SLANDER; SOCIALISTS CURBED MASS PROTEST

James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense issued a statement yesterday denouncing the vague charges of "misappropriation of funds" issued by Aldino Felicani of the Boston Defense Committee as "slander raised as a means of demoralizing and breaking up the protest movement and concentrating all activities into the narrow financial legal groove of Mr. Fellicani's committee."

Cannon's statement follows in full:

Curb Mass Movement.

During the long fight to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti the most important and decisive method of struggle was the organization of the protest movement of the masses. The class-conscious workers to whom the International Labor Defense belongs understood this and put the center of gravity on such activities. The Boston Committee, of which Mr. Felicani was the treasurer, influenced and dominated in its policy by the Socialists, the liberals, labor fakers and predatory lawyers, opposed this line of action and wanted to concentrate on the raising of money for these lawyers. Not only did they follow this policy but they opposed in every way possible the activities of the militant workers who were trying to organize the protest movement. Everything that was done to develop this movement was not only done without the help of the Boston Committee but in spite of their opposition and sabotage.

The money slander which has been refuted and proven groundless many times before was raised as a means of demoralizing and breaking up the protest movement and concentrating all activities into the narrow financial and legal groove of Mr. Felicani's committee. They acted as though they had a patent right upon the great issue of the martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti and tried to push aside the honest and militant workers. They wanted to assign to the militants the role of contributing money for the lawyers and keeping their mouths shut otherwise. The money slander is revived now with the same kind of object—to hamper and cripple the movement for labor defense in general and to prevent the harnessing of the great energies and militancy of the movement which supported Sacco and Vanzetti to the fight for the other class-war prisoners.

To cripple this movement is the wish of every reactionary and faker in America. And the action of Mr. Felicani in rushing into the capitalist press with his slanders against the militant workers, while the ashes of our martyred brothers were still hot can be at best only characterized as that of a tool of the reactionaries and traitors.

The information that his accusations were framed-up in the local office of the socialist party which was one of the chief sabotagers of the movement in New York City is not without significance in this connection. It is surprisingly strange that Mr. Felicani directs all his criticisms and venom against the militants who were spiritually brothers to Sacco and Vanzetti. He does not say a word against Mr. Green who appealed to the governor of Massachusetts to imprison Sacco and Vanzetti for life. He does not say a word against the traitors of the socialist party who opposed and sabotaged the general strike in New York City. He does not say a word against the liberals who wanted to put all faith in the justice of the courts and did not want to embarrass the governor with protests and demonstrations, and finally, he does not even criticise the highly paid lawyer who withdrew at the last hour.

Slanders I. L. D.

On the contrary, he again hurls the mud of calumny and slander against the International Labor Defense, the Emergency Sacco and Vanzetti Committee of New York and other agencies of the militant workers who devoted themselves unsparingly to the long fight. Just at the moment when the persecution against the workers is increasing in America, when the International Labor Defense is called upon to defend twenty miners in Pennsylvania against a new frame-up case in connection with a broken-up Sacco-Vanzetti meeting, when we have news that the Michigan cases against the Communists are again to be brought up for trial next month; when we are flooded with demands for material support for the families of humble working class prisoners at Passaic and throughout the country, Mr. Felicani, in collaboration with his yellow socialist allies, attempts to involve us in a money scandal. No doubt he hopes by this to accomplish two ends: On the one hand to cover up the ignoble role played by himself and others in sabotaging the protest movement of the masses and, on the other hand, to belittle and discredit the militants who had no illusions about capitalist justice, the governor's commission or any other agency of the executioners machine.

Heritage of Masses.

The honest and class-conscious workers will know how to judge these vindicative and treacherous actions and will put the proper estimate upon them. For our part we will not be turned aside from our tasks and our duties. We will continue as in the past to strive with all our power to build and unify the movement for the defense of all the persecuted working class victims of capitalist justice.

The great tradition and heritage of Sacco and Vanzetti is not the private property of any little clique. It belongs to the toiling masses of the world and above all to the militant vanguard who fought in their behalf to the last ditch without any illusions. The example of Sacco and Vanzetti is of the greatest forces for the inspiration and regeneration of the labor movement of America and the militant workers would be failing in their duty if they did not reject with scorn and contempt any efforts of a spiteful and insignificant clique to appropriate them as private property.

AMERICAN NEGROES LEARNING CLASS STRUGGLE FROM CONDITIONS IN AMERICA NOT FROM MOSCOW AGENTS

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

Such articles as those appearing in the Philadelphia Inquirer, the New York Herald-Tribune, and other papers are calculated to do the Negro much harm. Such papers cannot be depended upon to encourage and to support any movement for the emancipation of the Negro masses. Because Negroes do not understand this fact they are likely to fall for the cheap counter propaganda of the kept press. The Negro would not be so easily fooled, however, if he could recall the fact that the same bogus cry was raised with respect to alleged German propaganda among American Negroes during the world war. Criminals are always afraid of being arrested because they know this is what they deserve. Hence whites who know they are guilty of oppressing and exploiting the Negro are a little afraid lest the awakened Negro make some attempt to free himself — a thing that is to be expected on the part of any intelligent oppressed people.

Environment Turns Negroes Red.

The American Negro Labor Congress, which was the target of attack by these newspapers is merely another nation-wide organization for Negro emancipation. It is led by intelligent new Negroes who do not have to go to Moscow in order to realize that the Negro is being oppressed and exploited. The light from the funeral pyre and the smoke from burning Negroes in Georgia and Alabama can be seen better from Atlanta or Mobile than from Moscow. Radicalism among American Negroes is the product of the Negro's daily environment. Neither books nor theories no matter of what origin are as convincing as the daily insult, oppression, exploitation, and lynching of American Negroes. Unless the editors of our big dailies are hopelessly ignorant they know these facts.

The American Negro Labor Congress was organized to fight for the rights of Negroes and protect them from the oppression and exploitation to which they are subjected daily both North and South. The Congress, believing that the problems of immediate interest to the Negro are those involved in making a decent living, is laboring to organize the Negro workers into trade unions with white workers who have the same economic interest as Negro workers.

White and Negro Workers Unite.

With regard to the race problem the Congress dictum is that white workers and Negro workers must unite for their common interest. It feels that the race problem is fundamentally economic; that race prejudice and misunderstanding get their main support from jealousies and fears engendered between the workers of both races in competition for jobs. To meet this problem the Congress is attempting to foster goodwill and understanding between the races by organizing Interracial Labor Committees in the chief industrial cities of the country. It advocates the organizing of the workers of both races in the same unions and the education of white and black workers so that they can appreciate their common position as the exploited class in America.

The Congress believes that the proper kind of education will destroy race prejudice. It is the purpose of the Congress to use the Interracial Labor Committees as educational agencies. These Committees will arrange meetings and conferences where Negro workers and white workers can meet on common terms and frankly and honestly study and discuss the various problems affecting their daily lives. These committees will be of more vital interest to the Negro than the Interracial Committees in the various centers functioning under the Commission for Interracial Cooperation because the former are concerned with that field in race relations from which the race problem emerges.

Negroes Learn of Class War.

The Congress believes that the Negro should become acquainted with the struggles of labor to better its condition. Hence its program includes means for the education of the Negro workers along trade union and industrial lines. Recently the New York Council of the Congress organized a class in "Problems of Race and Imperialism." Forty students enrolled the first week. This course which will run from July 19 to September 20 will give the students an excellent chance to see beneath the surface of historical events.

The Philadelphia Council of the Congress is conducting a weekly forum Sunday afternoons at which time problems affecting Negro workers are studied and discussed. The Council held a conference on the flood Sunday July 31 at which time problems of the Negro workers and tenant farmers of the flood area were discussed. Other conferences are planned in order to acquaint the public of Philadelphia with the conditions of Negro workers in the South. In Pittsburg, New York, Youngstown and other places local Councils hold mass meetings occasionally on questions of immediate and vital interest to the race.

Such activities and beliefs as outlined above are labelled by the conservative white press as bolshevistic. Any Negro with a modicum of intelligence will never be fooled by such bunk. The New Negro wants freedom and he will never stop fighting for it.

Three Held for Killing Youth to Get Insurance

Two frightened and sallow young men, hardly more than boys, and the middle aged man involved in their confession, were arraigned today in Brooklyn Homicide Court, charged with the murder of Benjamin Goldstein, 22, of 892 Eagle Ave., the Bronx. The two boys accuse the older man of having instigated the murder in order that he might collect $70,000 insurance, of which he was beneficiary.

The man is Joseph Lefkowitz, 42, of 13 Clinton St., a cloak and suit merchant. The youths who confessed to drowning Goldstein are Irving Bubinzahl, 22, of 2074 Daly Ave., and Harry Greenberg, 17, of 250 E. Third Street.

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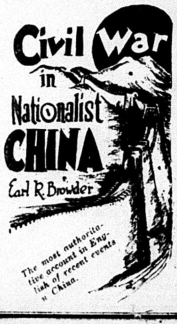
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The case of Sacco and Vanzetti in CARTOONS from THE DAILY WORKER
by Ellis

With introduction by
JOSEPH FREEMAN

In the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti the cartoons of Ellis appearing in the DAILY WORKER attracted wide-spread attention. These truly inspired drawings were reproduced thruout the country and in Europe. Collected in one large sized book they make a beautiful tribute to the memory of the two brave workers who gave their life for labor. Here is also a propaganda book to give to your shopmate—send a dollar for four copies. Only one cartoon on each page (16 pages)—YOU CAN FRAME every page.

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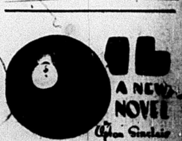

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DELEGATE FROM DISTRICT NO. 7 DESCRIBES PROGRESS OF PARTY ACTIVITY AMONG MICHIGAN INDUSTRIES

E. Baker, delegate from District No. 7 to the Fifth Party Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held in New York City, has reported great progress in the Party's work in Michigan. The Party is meeting the problems which confront it in this section of the Lake industrial basin with energy and is overcoming the obstacles which the situation presents.

Automobile Nuclei Grow.

In the most important industry of Michigan, the automobile industry, the Party has been very successful in its work of organizing nuclei. The automobile workers are almost 100 per cent unorganized and the field for organization work is immense. The Party's success has been very great to date but it could unquestionably accomplish much more important results provided there were a sufficient number of organizers to do the work.

Nuclei whose membership runs into the hundreds have been established in several of the big automobile plants. The effectiveness of these units can be gauged from the fact that their membership increased rapidly after the reorganization of the Workers Party.

Shop Papers Sell by Thousands.

Twenty shop papers, with a paid subscription and a circulation of about 60,000 are appearing regularly and there are others which make an irregular appearance in many shops. Thru the medium of these papers the Party is placing the daily problems of the class struggle effectively before the workers in the factories.

Despite the difficulties which are presented by the lack of organization among the automotive workers and the frightful conditions of unemployment in an industry where thousands of men are now idle, the Party continues its activities and one by one meets and solves the concrete problems which confront it in practice.

Sacco-Vanzetti Results.

Besides its work in the organizational field the Party in District No. 7 has given special attention to the agitation against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. With the assistance of the International Labor Defense huge protest meetings and demonstrations were organized in District No. 7 and resolutions were sent out denouncing the execution of the two workers. Thousands of workers were drawn to the Party thru this agitational work. The militant attitude of the Party and the campaign, the implacable hatred of the bosses as manifested in the raid on the Party headquarters and the police ferocity during the meeting on Cadillac Square in Detroit all served to put clearly before the masses of workers the struggle between the bosses and labor and our Party's function as the leader in this struggle.

Thru its shop papers and its work among the workers in the factories, the Party in District No. 7 has been able to tie up its protest work for Sacco and Vanzetti with the daily struggles of all the workers and this way to deepen the struggle.

In other fields the Party in District No. 7 is not idle. Arrangements have been made to open a camp of several hundred acres outside Detroit. There is a great amount of interest in the project among the Party members and the workers. The camp will be ready for use next season and is expected to accommodate 200 or 300 workers tho it may have to be enlarged in the future.

An Object Lesson.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I wish to be informed as to which union I should belong. I am working now in an automobile factory. I would also like to know the address of the Workers Party office in Detroit.

I want you and your paper to know that I now belong to the labor cause with my heart and soul, and that the Sacco-Vanzetti case has opened my eyes like I believe it has done to millions of unorganized workers.

Fred Garcia, Detroit, Mich.

CONTINUE FIGHT ON RULING CLASS, URGES COMINTERN

(Continued from Page One)

fight for power of working class, are slogans of the day."

The greeting was received with enthusiasm.

Another burst of applause came with the reading of the telegram from C. T. Chi, at San Francisco, published in yesterday's issue of The DAILY WORKER, reporting the action of the American Kuomintang in endorsing the letter of the widow of Sun Yat-sen, in which she denounces the treason of the right wing and supports the workers' and peasants' revolution. Chi also sent his greetings to the convention.

Greeting From Steel Workers.

Pullman, Illinois, steel workers greeted the convention in a telegram as follows:

"On behalf of the steel workers of Pullman and vicinity, Section No. 2, of the Workers (Communist) Party, Pullman, sending comradely greetings to the Fifth Party Convention and wishing all success and unity in the Party. Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America."

Bishop Brown Sends Greeting.

Another characteristic greeting was received from Bishop and Mrs. William Montgomery Brown as follows:

"Greetings to you, the apostles and martyrs of Communism; you who are the greatest saints and statesmen in America. More power to the Workers (Communist) Party and The DAILY WORKER. Free Mooney and Billings with all class war prisoners. Long live Sacco and Vanzetti. Down with the tyranny that tortured and killed them."

Select Convention Committees.

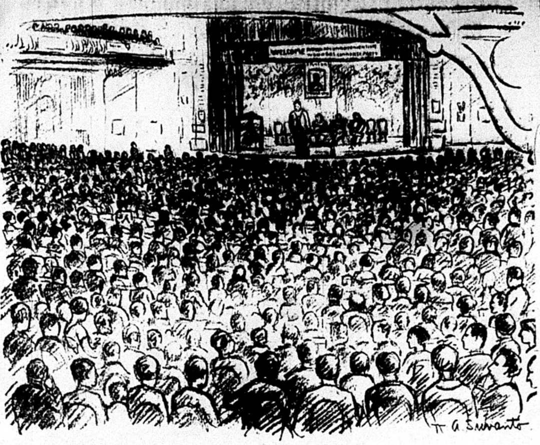
Additional convention committees were selected as follows:

Political Commission: Majority, Gitlow, Bedacht, Wolfe, Minor, Amter, Heikkinen, Lovestone, Knudson, Dinfelt; Opposition: Weinstone, Bittleman, Cannon, Foster, Dunne, Browder.

Organization Commission: Majority, Tallentire, Shklar, Pure, Stachel, Fislerman; Opposition, Swabeck, Krumbein, Ballam, Abern.

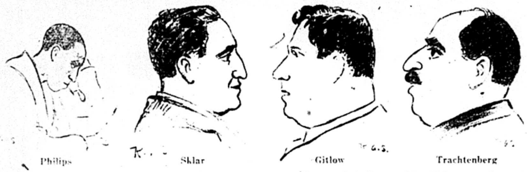
The convention will convene this morning at the Irving Plaza Hall and receive the report of the political committee from Jay Lovestone, acting secretary.

OPENING OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CONVENTION



More than 3,000 New York workers greeted the delegates to the fifth national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party Tuesday evening at a mass meeting at Central Opera House, Third Ave. and 67th St. Benjamin Gitlow, chairman, is seen opening the meeting. Sessions of the convention are now being held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

FACES SEEN AT WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION



GUS SHKLAR is New England organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party. Ben Gitlow, member of the Party's Central Executive Committee, presided at Tuesday's Central Opera House meeting where the delegates were welcomed to New York. Henry V. Philips is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League. Alexander Trachtenberg is a member of the New York delegation to the convention. Illustrations and Sketches by K. A. SUVANTO

Ex-Governor McCray to Tell Jury of Bribery

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1. — Whether former Governor Warren T. McCray, who was scheduled to return to Indianapolis at noon today, would be called as a witness before the Marion County Grand Jury now terminating an exhaustive investigation of Indiana political corruption was regarded today as nearly as important a question as the jury's action.

McCray would appear to be the most conclusive witness in regard to the charge that Governor Ed Jackson sought to bribe him with an offer of immunity from prosecution and $10,000 cash in exchange for delivery of the Marion county prosecutor's office to the Stephenson-Jackson faction.

Ticket Brokers Oppose McBride Plan; Given a Chance by Managers

Another desperate attempt on the part of ticket brokers to avoid the penalty of getting caught at the gentle game of bamboozing the public will be made at a meeting to be held soon for further discussion of McBride 50 cent surcharge plan.

This meeting was unanimously approved when eighteen theater owners met at the Hotel Astor Wednesday night. The resolution calling for the meeting was proposed by Arthur Hammerstein.

Previously Hammerstein had announced that unless the brokers assented to the McBride plan, the managers would establish a ticket agency of their own. The brokers, however, pleaded for another chance, and obtained their request for a renewal of negotiations.

Passaic Labor Defense Meeting Will Listen to "Mother" Bloor Speak

PASSAIC, Sept. 1. — A memorial meeting for our two martyred comrades Sacco and Vanzetti will be held on Friday, September 2nd, at 7:30 p. m. at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J. Ella Reeve Bloor, well known for her many years of activity in the labor movement, and relief organizer during the Passaic Textile Strike will address the meeting. There will also be many other prominent speakers. This tribute to the two militant workers who have been murdered by American capitalism is being arranged by the International Labor Defense, Passaic section.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

MINERS FIGHT ON AS BOSSES TRY TO SMASH UNION

Thousands Starve in Hand Six Month Strike

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—One of the nation's greatest industrial tie-ups, the coal strike of 1927, today enters its sixth month. Except for occasional violence, as efforts are made to change closed union mines into open shop operations, the public is hardly aware that a great war of industry is being fought.

Thousands Out of Work.

More than 100,000 men have been idle for five months. Production is at a standstill, or practically so, in the great coal producing states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Here and there a mine, or group of mines, has signed what is called a provisional wage scale, permitting workers to dig coal until the strike is ended at the Jacksonville wage scale.

Such coal, and that produced in non-union mines, particularly in West Virginia and Kentucky, has supplied the nation.

Bosses Try to Break Union.

In the Pittsburgh district desperate attempts are being made to continue open shop operations in mines which formerly had contracts with the union. Mine operators claim the union has had to tie up $1,000,000 of its limited funds to cover pending court proceedings. The miners are getting no strike benefits as the present shutdown is called a suspension and in such cases no payments are made.

Union officials point to the completeness of the tie-up in the Central States as an indication that their men are unbroken in their ranks. Mine operators likewise are confident, declaring wages must be lowered. This, the United Mine Workers say, never will be accepted by them. The deadlock is no nearer a solution than it was when the men quit work on March 31.

Thousands Starving.

Tens of millions of dollars in wages have been lost. Thousands of miners' families are feeling the pinch of their situation. Thousands will be evicted from mine company homes as winter approaches if the strike is not settled. Their plight will be desperate, it is, even now, in some regions. And yet the battle goes on its bitter way.

Walker Lectures on Booze.

MUNICH, Sept. 1.—Before leaving the Bavarian capital tonight for gay Lido, Mayor Walker of New York, delivered a witty eulogy on German efficiency in science, in traffic systems and in "malt and hop foundries."

Flight to Rome Delayed.

Marooned on her runway in a new "sea" that was Roosevelt flying field until the heavy downpour of Wednesday night continuing yesterday without a break, brought about the change, Old Glory, the Hearst New York-Rome monoplane, is still earthbound.

The Tragic Case of
SACCO and VANZETTI
In Special Features in the New September Issue of the
New Masses

HEYWOOD BROUN
The noted columnist of "The New York World" writes on "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

MICHAEL GOLD
describes the city of Boston during this most exciting time.

JAMES RORTY
contributes a poem on Sacco-Vanzetti.

ART YOUNG
has drawn one of his brilliant cartoons.

OTHER FEATURES
on varied subjects—drawings, cartoons, articles and stories by noted writers and artists.

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Secret Conference of League.

GENEVA, Sept. 1.—The forty-sixth session of the League of Nations Council opened today with a secret conference called to agree upon a program.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

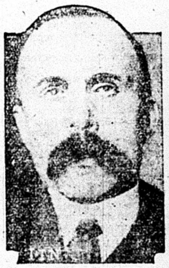
Support The Daily Worker, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend The Daily Worker against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight

FOR



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti,** and as my contribution to help the **Daily Worker** carry on the fight for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

because of their political beliefs, but because of the commission of murder. This will be the alibi of capitalist apologists as long as the case will be discussed—a long, long time. Millions of workers thruout the world who have not the slightest sympathy with the hare-brained anarchist theory, that governments of any kind, workingclass or capitalist, are tyrannies, rallied to their defense because they believed in their innocence and because they believed that they were immolated on the sacrificial altar as object lessons to other workers willing to give their lives for the service of their class.

• • •

IT is regretable, yet to be expected at this stage, that millions of workers should believe with the capitalist press and the courts in the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti. Even now after the execution of these two idealists it is very important that their innocence should be established to the satisfaction of those who still believe that a militant worker has the same right before a capitalist court as a member of the ruling class. Tom Mooney escaped execution by the skin of his teeth because of the worldwide protest against his legal murder. He is still in jail, tho practically everybody connected with the case, even the trained perjurers, have long since confessed their belief in the innocence of Mooney and his comrade Israel Weinberg. Cases like that of Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney do more to blast the faith of the masses in the justice of capitalist courts than all the propaganda the Communists could put out in one hundred years.

• • •

THO somewhat susceptible to the claims of any kind of science except that of mental healing, this column is inclined to take issue with Sir Arthur Keith on the Darwinian theory. We admit prejudice against an individual sporting a "Sir," "Duke" or "Lord" before his regular cognomen, but what we have up our beak for Sir Arthur is his alleged assertion that man has risen from the anthropoid ape. Perhaps the headline writer did him an injustice, but tho I am not a member of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals the ape's plight has me weeping.

• • •

THERE are many commendable things the ape does that his biological superior should avoid but does not. Comparatively few apes have been known to work, except some dissolute scoundrels who have taken to the stage after suffering seduction. But they have a good time compared to the average wage slave, who toils all his life and whose worry is lest he may die without having enough money saved to pay the undertaker.

• • •

MORTICIANS meeting in Atlantic City dropped tears of regret into their beer over the doleful prospect that faced the undertaking business. Too many undertakers! Too few corpses! This was the concensus of opinion. This reminds one of John L. Lewis's solution for the coal mining problem. Too many miners! We do think that the undertakers are not taking proper advantage of all the breaks. There was a nice little war a few years ago in which some 70,000 husky American boys were killed. If the morticians had appointed a member of the trade to slave for the government in the capacity of patriot for one dollar a year, he might have been able to get a contract for wrapping the dead heroes in wooden boxes, thus helping the undertakers over the comparatively lean years that were bound to follow the war.

"See Russia for Yourself"

Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution!
Second Tour --- Eight Weeks

London Helsingfors Leningrad Moscow

Extensive celebrations throughout Soviet Russia will usher in the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution this November. The Moscow Art Theatre and similar artistic and cultural organizations are elaborately preparing to make the occasion a memorable one.
Members of our fall tour will witness the history of Soviet Russia from its world-shaking inception to its present prosperity vividly portrayed in pageant and festival.

Visiting delegations expected from all countries compel us to limit the number accepted to 100.

"If we were a royal or diplomatic delegation we could not have received more attention, consideration, hospitality and ovations."
"Russia was a revelation! Such a spirit and enthusiasm that exists cannot be seen elsewhere . . . It is like going to another world."

(Excerpt from a letter written by a prominent participant in our first tour.)

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BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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American Imperialism in Conspiracy Against Soviet Union.

If there was any doubt regarding the malevolent designs of Wall Street against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics that doubt is now dispelled by the action of the state department at Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of 150,000 rifles to Russia. The state department does not place embargoes, officially or unofficially—as in this case—upon arms to a country unless it views that nation as an enemy and is preparing for war against it.

There is one other country which Wall Street has on the arms embargo list, and that is Mexico. In the case of Mexico the Washington government that serves the interests of dollar imperialism is doing everything in its power to concoct a case for intervention so that the Wall Street bandits can pillage that rich country of its resources.

In the case of the Soviet Union the United States government participates in the conspiracies against the workers' and peasants' government because it knows that as long as Russia remains the formidable proletarian power that it is the conflicts between the imperialist powers for a new redivision of the world must be held in abeyance.

In regard to shipments of arms it is noteworthy that no embargo is placed upon weapons to those European nations that have become vassals of imperialism and that comprise the reactionary bloc that is being created against the Russian revolution.

This arbitrary act by the state department must be the signal for new activity on the part of labor in favor of recognition of the Soviet Union and against the world-wide conspiracy that is on foot to again make capitalism supreme thruout the world.

By their mass power the workers of the United States must show the imperialists that we can fight so effectively against the attacks on the Soviet Union that we will offset a thousandfold the effect of the embargo upon rifles.

Wall Street Increases Hold Upon the Argentine.

On last Saturday the convertibility into gold of the Argentine national currency was officially established, thus placing that country on a gold basis. It means that the public and private debts of that nation are to be measured by the gold standard.

Wall Street, by its mastery of the world gold supply, forces all those nations in its clutches to pay in its own currency. On the same day the official decree establishing the gold standard was proclaimed preparations were also made by the Chase Securities Corporation and Blair & Co. to float a $40,000,000 bond issue of the Argentine government. This issue is to be applied to the funding of the floating debt of the Argentine state railroads. It will, of course, be secured by the properties of the railroads. What really happens is that the bankers of New York have a claim on a portion of the surplus wealth produced by the working class of the Argentine forever, or until the bonds are recalled or transferred to new forms.

This latest bond issue is only the culmination of a series of inroads made by American bank capital in the Argentine. In June, 1925, the House of Morgan and the National City (the Standard Oil bank) floated a $45,000,000 issue for that country. Since that date the same banking houses have floated five Argentine loans ranging from $17,000,003 to $30,000,000 in round figures.

These figures are reasons why the Coolidge-Kellogg-Hoover government of Wall Street is constantly on a rampage somewhere in Central and South America. After the workers of this country have produced such an enormous surplus that it cannot be disposed of within the confines of the United States it is invested in other countries and then the capitalists have the audacity to demand that we become enthusiastic about fighting to protect their right to exploit the workers of other countries with the investment capital they obtained through exploitation of us.

The next time we hear patriots raving about atrocities in any of the Latin-American countries we should remember the investments of Wall Street and demand that American forces not only be not sent to defend their interests but that the gunmen of imperialism get out of those countries and stay out.

As for the workers of Latin America, they should do everything in their power to create powerful anti-imperialist movements against the Wall Street plunderers and join hands with the advanced workers of the United States in a drive to challenge the power of the arrogant ruling class of America.

"Curious Form of Censorship."

So notorious and world-wide is the flagrant despotism of American imperialism and so brazenly do the diplomatic agents of the government defend the interests of the capitalist thieves that no conference of any sort can be held anywhere without some of its atrocities coming to light.

While discussing the effects of censorship upon the press at the International Press Conference at Geneva the editor of the "Imparcial," of Guatemala, M. Asturias, asserted that a "very curious form of censorship exists in South American countries, carried out by diplomatic representatives of the United States." These representatives, according to the Guatemala editor, exercise censorship over South American newspapers "every time the national interests of the countries are contrary to the North American concerns established in these countries."

Surely the editor of the "Imparcial" is very innocent if he imagines the diplomatic flunkeys of Wall Street, appointed by the Washington government, are in South America for humanitarian purposes, or for any reason other than to defend the interests of yankee imperialism.

Such exposures will make it more difficult for the pen valets of American capitalism to convince the people of this country that the United States government is held in contempt in Latin America because the natives of those Southern republics are constitutionally depraved and unable to appreciate the disinterested blessings of American democracy.

More than ever should the masses of these countries organize to drive out the agents of dollar imperialism and the subservient politicians and newspaper editors among the natives who sell themselves to Wall Street. Only the most intense anti-imperialist agitation and organization will defeat the vultures of Wall Street in Latin America or elsewhere.

The Southern Conference Fiasco of the Miners Federation of Great Britain

By NAT WATKINS.
Secretary of the Miners' Minority Movement.

The following article is written especially for The DAILY WORKER by Nat Watkins, secretary of the Miners' Minority Movement of Great Britain. The article shows the methods used to gerrymander the conference in order to shut out rank and file representation—methods which American militants will recognize as familiar ones altho so far unaccompanied by the gangsterism rampant in the American labor movement.

The effect upon the Miners' Federation of Great Britain of the betrayal of their strike of last year and the continual evasion of struggle by the leaders in the face of the fascist trade union bill and other evidences of growing reaction is set forth clearly in this article.

American left wing miners will be interested in the fact that as they are fighting here for a national strike and a national agreement, the British left wing fights along similar lines—for a national union in place of the federation and for a national agreement of which the betrayal deprived the union.—Editor's Note.

IT is an extremely difficult proposition in one sense, yet in another a very easy matter indeed, to regard the Miners' Annual Conference held at Southport as anything but a defeat for the militant miners, especially when the decisions registered on the more important issues are considered.

A brief description of the nature of the representation at the conference enables one to find the end of the thread before rolling it off the reel.

ON this occasion there were present 150 delegates from the various districts in the coalfields; on past occasions there has been approximately double that number.

The decrease did not in the least effect official representation, the officials were present in full force; but the cut was seriously felt by the rank and file delegates, of whom an insignificant number attended. The arguments utilised by the officials in every district for reducing the number of delegates, was the extreme financial disabilities under which the districts were laboring. **The conference, therefore, can be classed as purely official in character, as it consisted of miners' agents, executive committee members, and checkweighmen, with only a few delegates actually from the mines.**

AGAIN, the method (according to rule) of appointing delegates to annual conferences is what is known as the "rota system", which means that delegates are sent in turn to conferences regardless of experience or debating qualifications. As a result, their inexperience, and (as is often the case) obvious incapacity, plays into the hands of the reactionary officials to oppose (indirectly) measures which their districts have agreed to support.

THE lead given in Smith's presidential address was followed by the official element generally, with the exception of Cook, S. O. Davies, and Arthur Horner (the latter an avowed Communist and President of the Miners' Minority Movement, recently elected to the Executive Committee of the M. F. G. B.)

The vacillating character of Smith was easily discernible in his discourse. He inferred that the basis of all future hope for the working class is no longer the development and perfection of the industrial machine as the most powerful and effective weapon that the workers can wield against the coal-owners and capitalists generally, but urged that implicit trust in a potential Labor Government should be the alpha and omega of our endeavours to solve the colossal problems with which we are confronted.

THE unpardonable and deliberate omission of any reference in his address to the splendid financial support rendered by the Russian Unions to the British miners is characteristic of his vilifying attacks upon the Minority Movement, the Communist Party and the U. S. S. R.

The recent successes of members of the Communist Party and Minority Movement in the district elections were the responsible generating factors of his explosion of slanderous abuse. The conference provided the crater for the free flow of the molten lava of official abuse which had been accumulating for several months.

THEY fully realised that the Minority Movement was not a spook movement materialising when the trained medium appeared, but a concrete organization dangerously threatening the citadels of reaction and those who defended them: no longer a bogey to be laughed at and ridiculed, but a serious competitor for the leadership of this great organization.

In one of the open sessions (to which the press and interested visitors were admitted) the conference discussed a pious emergency resolution protesting against the Trade Union Bill, which reads as follows:

> **"We, representing the overwhelming majority of British mineworkers, hereby emphatically condemn the Government's Trades Disputes and Trade Union Bill as a reactionary measure aimed at the liberties of the people and with the badly camouflaged object of preventing further democratic, industrial and political progresses.**
>
> **"We, therefore, knowing by history and experience that the emancipation of the workers can only be achieved by trade union and political action combined, urge the workers in all other industries to unite with us to defeat the operation of the nefarious measure."**

THE mover, Straker (Northumberland) and seconder, Tom Smith (Yorkshire) of this resolution, dealt with the various clauses affecting picketing, sympathetic strikes, and the political levy, with the recommendation that intensified efforts should be made to secure a Labor Government at the next election — an attitude identical with that of the general council and the Labor Party in all their demonstrations against the bill.

COMRADE HORNER then rose to support to resolution, and at once pointed out the absurdity of waiting two years for a Labor Government to repeal the bill, when there was no assurance that at the end of that time we should have a Labor Government: even assuming that we should, there was no guarantee that a future Labor Government would act any differently from the last, which fathered the Dawes Plan (which Smith so vigorously opposed), operated the Emergency Powers Act, and threatened the London Tramwaymen's Strike in 1924 with a scab service if the men did not return to work etc.

HORNER declared we must prepare for action now or admit our impotence for two years, not only in smashing the bill but in defending the status of those districts whose agreements were terminating this year. He called for action before a Labor Government comes into power, because the salvation of the miners depends not so much on a Labor Government as it does on the Miners' Federation, and therefore unconstitutional action is necessary. He proposed that the E. C. should immediately approach the general council demanding a general strike should be called to smash the bill.

THIS was supported by Mainwaring, but as an alternative he preferred to wait until penalties for violating the act were imposed, and then take mass action.

This opened the official sluicegates, and torrents of calumny, lies and slanderous abuse were poured out against the Minority Movement, Communist Party and the U. S. S. R. It was Smith's intention to keep his firing squad well in hand until the matter should be raised in closed session, but he completely lost control of himself and the conference, and the fight took place with the press in attendance. Smith said in the course of his remarks "if I were born in Russia under the Czarist regime undoubtedly I would have been a revolutionary". Later he said "I have been to Russia, and if I was a revolutionary entering there, I should not be one coming out".

THE three important questions of the conference were relegated to the last session. These were, **one national union, the formation of an Anglo-Russian Miners' Unitey Committee, the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labor Party.**

The defeat of the one national union was obvious. The machination of reactionary officialdom in the districts had secured the votes against this principle, on the plea that the immediate task was to get 100 per cent organization before considering the remodelling of the Federation along the lines of one union, — the usual official get-out when proposals for reorganization have been discussed during the past months.

The fear of their own displacement gave rise to the vigorous hostility of the district officials, only Scotland, the Forest of Dean and Notts being mandated to vote in favor.

STRANGE as it may seem the issues of the one national miners' union and the formation of an Anglo-Russian Miners' Unity Committee when raised at lodge meetings and demonstrations are greeted with uproarious enthusiasm as the two needful organizational reforms of the moment.

The district officials themselves are keenly alive to the fact that colossal support for these issues is to be found in every district. **Without the least exaggeration it is safe to say were a referendum of the rank and file to be taken 75 per cent would endorse the proposed transformation of the Federation and the creation of an Anglo-Russian Miners' Unity Committee.**

Steps must now be considered by the Miners' Minority Movement to get the district view of the miners on these all-important matters and to flout the retarding influence of the right wing officials which now dominates district organizations.

THE decision to form an (All-in World Miners' International) was carried with acclamation, and this was used effectively by Smith and others as a pretext against the creation of the proposed Anglo-Russian Miners' Unity Committee. Smith stipulated that if any barriers were set up, or existing barriers allowed to remain which prevented the Russian miners from affiliating, then the question of such a committee should receive further consideration.

THE affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labor Party was rejected on a card vote by 422,000 to 220,000 votes. **The South Wales Delegation remained neutral, although mandated by its district conference to vote in favor of affiliation, thus reducing the vote in favor by 140,000.** This act exposed in all its nakedness the trickery of the right-wingers.

The plea for remaining neutral advanced by the reactionary officials, who formed a preponderance of the delegation, was that the resolution discussed and carried at the South Wales Conference contained a clause in which the following was stipulated — "on condition that the Communist Party accepts the constitution of the Labor Party". The resolution before the annual conference did not contain this reservation.

THIS reveals the fact that although mandated by their own conference to vote in favor of affiliation, the reactionaries were prepared to risk censure at a future conference, rather than cast their vote in favor of the resolution.

The loophole through which they escaped actually does not exist, since the Communist Party in its press and official applications to the Labor Party has stated its readiness to accept the constitution. Comrades Horner and S. O. Davies fought courageously to cast the vote in accordance with their mandate, but were outnumbered by the opposition. This episode will surely be raised at the next conference, and steps taken previous to such conference to repudiate the action of the delegation.

IN summing up, although the conference and its decisions were retrogressive in form, the militants are to be credited with splendid progress in the districts, although this was not reflected at the annual conference owing to the system of electing delegates, and the domination of the federation bureaucracy.

The immediate tasks before the Miners' Minority Movement are, to demand:—

1. Special lodge meetings to discuss the conference decisions.
2. Vigorous repudiation of the unwarranted attacks of S. Smith, Sullivan and Duncan Graham, etc., upon the Minority Movement, the Communist Party and Soviet Russia.
3. Demand that the E. C. of the M. F. G. B. bring forward a scheme for one union, as an essential preliminary measure to a national agreement, and nationalization of mines and minerals.
4. Insist that the E. C. takes steps without further delay to set up an Anglo-Russian Miners' Unity Committee.
5. Increased efforts to clear out district leaders who stand in the way of progress and to secure real fighting leadership in one union for all workers in and about the mines.

Letters From Our Readers

Gold Replies to Hapgood.

Editor The DAILY WORKER: In reply to Comrade Powers Hapgood, may I say I am really sorry I seemed too harsh, "spiteful" and "vindicative." I am not that way by nature, and do not admire anyone else who is. I dislike personal attacks, and have always disapproved of a great deal of the turgid, undisciplined and venomous attacks which are too often found in The DAILY WORKER and which never serve any good purpose, Communist or otherwise.

My fault, as I see it, was in being too impulsive. I let my feelings go in a matter which should be conducted as an impersonal fight on the general tactics and policy of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Committee. It has a great deal to answer for, I believe. Most of the people who went to Boston to help the fight during the past three weeks felt that way, also. They were not Communists, either — there were anarchists, liberals and even socialists who found themselves confronted by the suspicion, narrow jealousy and provincialism of the Boston committee. It is a story that may yet have to be told by someone.

I hope it will be told by some anarchist, however, and not by a Communist, so that no one can say the tragic case of Sacco and Vanzetti has been made into a factional struggle. I know the Workers' Party comrades, though insulted and provoked, have always splendidly tried to maintain the united front, and have never ceased working for Sacco and Vanzetti. It was about a month ago that the Committee issued its first statement calling the Workers' Party a "lot of ghouls," and nothing less than thieves. But the party comrades did not mind this insult made thru the capitalist press, and made no personal answer, but went on fighting for the bigger thing—which was to free Sacco and Vanzetti. That was the right procedure, and I am therefore sorry I became personal in return Bert Wolfe's cool, just and objective criticism of the Boston Committee more than covered the situation, and a temperamental playwright like myself should have refrained from the arena, I guess.

Fraternally, Michael Gold.

Sacco and Vanzetti Will Live.

Dear Comrade:

Sacco and Vanzetti is the old story. Their martyred bodies are returned to earth, "to mix forever with the elements;" their clear voices will go ringing down the years, echoed in drama, in song, in every avenue of human expression, inspiring and uniting those in all lands; labor to create a new and better social order. The old order is rotten, root and core; the forces that struggle for the new, which seem weak and scattered, are full of life and integrity; and the wheels of human progress fly ever more swiftly.—Margaret Shipman, Lee, Mass.

DRAMA

Georges Bizet and His Tuneful Opera "Carmen"

GEORGES BIZET and his opera "Carmen" has rather a unique history—and an interesting one. To the enthusiast who has seen and heard the opera time and again, and can hum many passages of the melodious score, it may seem strange to hear that the opera was a dismal failure when first produced in Paris fifty-two years ago. In view of its world-wide popularity, that failure is historic. Bizet, depressed and discouraged, died three months after the first production. There is no doubt the first failure of the opera was partly responsible for his hasty death. In Vienna, four months following his death, the opera had its first triumph. Brussels, London and New York acclaimed the production soon thereafter. In 1883 when the opera was reintroduced in Paris it created a sensation. But Bizet, mortally hurt in his pride as an artist, died disconsolate.

The Libretto of "Carmen" is the work of Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halevy and is based on the novel by Prosper Merimee. The Opera had its first hearing at the Opera Comique, Paris, March 3, 1875, the title role being sung by Galli-Marie—a famous singer of that time. Minnie Hanck created the role in London and later sang the part here at the Academy of Music on Fourteenth Street, October 23, 1879.

Since then "Carmen" has become very popular with the masses. Not a single opera company can afford to keep it from its repertoire. At the Metropolitan the tuneful score is heard again and again during the season. And Bizet died before he had an inkling of the success his masterpiece was to obtain.

"Carmen" is one of the very few operas which has a story dealing with the people. There is not an aristocrat in it. Perhaps that is one of the reasons the opera is so popular among the workers. Next Saturday night, at the big Stadium in Starlight Park, the workers of this city will have an opportunity to hear the beautiful and tuneful opera which aristocratic Paris of the Seventies turned down and thereby sent Bizet to an early grave.

The production is being given for the benefit of the Joint Defense Committee. Tickets are one dollar, which also includes the Jamboree and dancing at the park, and are on sale at The DAILY WORKER, the Freiheit, and Joint Defense office, 41 Union Square.

MONTE BLUE

In "The Bush Leaguer" at Moss' Broadway Theatre this week.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Blood Money
"comes into the HUDSON to chill and thrill at the trigger's touch."—Eve. Journal.
W. 44 St. Eves. 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.30

Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

On the Screen

Adolphe Menjou will be featured in a new comedy "Service For Ladies," which will be the film fare at Moss' Broadway beginning Monday. Menjou is being starred in the filmization of an orginal story by Ernest Vadja written expressly for him. Kathryn Carger plays the feminine lead.

"Chang," the thrilling film of the Siamese jungles, will continue at the Cameo another week, and simply as a matter of news Cooper and Schoedsack the creators of "Chang" and "Grass," when last heard from were trekking through Africa bound for an unknown destination where they expect to work for over a year on their jungle film.

Following the engagement of "Chang" at the Cameo, the Film Arts Guild will present Emil Jannings, in "Tartuffe, The Gilded Hypocrite," which is based on Moliere's comedy.

As star of his first feature film to be made with Vitaphone sound, Al Jolson will sing six song numbers in Warner Bros' forthcoming production.

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CHICAGO — Music, Dancing, Games, Sports — ALTEHEIM GROVE

8th Annual Picnic of the Trade Union Educational League, Sunday, September 4th, 1927

MINE WORKERS TO ATTEND FOREIGN BORN CONFERENCE

Plan Fight on Davis at Harrisburg

Representatives from trade unions including a large number of United Mine Workers locals, fraternal societies, and local councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will gather in conference on September 4 and 5, at Harrisburgh, Pa., at the Moose Temple, to consider effective means of aiding in the nation-wide opposition now being organized against the anti-alien measures pending in congress, which it is feared will be passed by the coming congressional session.

Delegates representing approximately 400,000 workers from the State of Pennsylvania, mostly of foreign birth, have been spurred to fervent activity in the work of organizing the foreign born workers against the anti-alien sentiment eminating from Washington, by the recent declaration of Albert Johnson, Chairman of the Immigration Committee in Congress and Secretary of Labor Davis.

This Pennsylvania State Conference is the first of a series of state conferences being arranged by the National Office of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers. Various state conferences will culminate into the calling of a national conference in the near future.

These conferences have not been called forth merely by the threatening declarations of Congressman Johnson and Secretary of Labor Davis. The anti-alien sentiments of Congressman Johnson and Secretary Davis represent a definite attitude in regard to the foreign born residents of America entertained by powerful forces in American industrial life that have found their echo in the halls of congress in the form of introduction of definite bills proposing severe restrictive laws against the foreign elements.

Registration and Finger-Printing.

Congressman Holliday of Illnois, Congressman Brand of Georgia, Congressman Aswell of Louisiana have presented bills to congress calling for registration and finger-printing and other petty impositions on foreigness providing also for very severe punishment such as deportation, heavy fines, and incarceration for the least non-compliance.

The enactment into laws of these bills has heretofore been prevented by the activities of the National Council for the Protection of Foregin Born Workers and the opposition that they have aroused among the trade unions and liberal circles throughout America. Very many prominent men have expressed their resentments against these proposals. The American labor movement has condemned these bills as a blow aimed at the labor movement itself. This opposition has prevented the passing of the bills but has not suceeded in dissuading the proponents from persisting.

Afraid of Demonstrations.

Now on account of the many demonstrations that have taken place in the Sacco-Vanzetti case the dark forces of American life have seized upon these demonstrations as evidence of anti-Americanism on the part of the foreign elements and are trying to develop the theory that the foreign elements are a menace to America and should be curbed. Secretary of Labor Davis has publicly stated that his department is enlisting the aid of employers in checking up on foreigners. This subtle manner of implying that the foreigners require checking up, is insidious in its effect and presages a general propaganda intended to sway the country into the feeling that the passing of the anti-alien measures in congress is a necessity.

Two-Day Session.

The Pennsylvania State Conference will take place September 4-5. It will be addressed by Nina Samorodin Secretary of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers. Attorney Peter P. Jurachak; Dr. R. W. Hogue; Rev. David Dunn; Robert Bosenberg; Joseph Washington; Domenick Giolett, Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer of the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, and Anthony Ramuglia, field secretary of the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

WILKES-BARRE, Sept. 1. — The Miners' Auxiliary Club of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne will hold a grand picnic on Rose Hill, Luzerne, Labor Day at 10 o'clock. There will be all kinds of amusement, refreshments and good music. All proceeds from the picnic will be forwarded to the Striking Miners' Relief Committee.

Workers will rally to the support of this picnic.

200 Upholsterers In Minneapolis On Strike for Union

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Nearly 200 upholsterers employed in the Brooks Parlor Furniture Co. here have just gone on strike. The workers are members of Local 61 of the Upholstery Workers' Union.

Demand Closed Shop.

The closed shop is the fundamental demand of the striking workers. Bitter resentment also exists against the constant reductions in wages, and the striking men declare that they will not only resist further cuts in pay but will remain out until previous wage slashes have been withdrawn.

The workers, who are 100 per cent solid behind the present struggle, are also striving to win the abolition of the piece-work system which they declare is a menace.

Workers in McCormick Plants Point to U.S.S.R. When Refused Vacation

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Upon the refusal of the International Harvester Co. to grant 2 weeks vacation to its employes after 1 year service, The Harvester Worker, organ of workers in the McCormick works, says:

"In Soviet Russia, the land ruled by the workers and farmers only, every worker (in the metal industries) gets a full month's vacation with pay at a summer resort. Is the Harvester Co. already ready to admit that the workers of the Soviet Republic are so much better off than the workers in the Harvester plants? We know that this is so.

"But perhaps the Harvester workers will begin to think that the Harvester plant should be run like the factories in Soviet Russia—by the workers, through their trade unions and shop committees."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Thousands of Chicago Workers to See Sacco And Vanzetti Memorial

Chicago's largest hall, the Coliseum will be the scene of a huge memorial to Sacco and Vanzetti, labor's martyrs, on Saturday, September 3rd at 7:30 p. m. The calling of the meeting follows more than a week of fruitless effort to get a permit now secured from the police authorities for such a gathering.

A feature of the memorial will be the exhibition of the death masks of the two victims of Massachusetts reaction. Prominent speakers and representatives of numerous labor organizations will be on the platform, among them, Rev. Norman B. Barr, W. H. Holly, Ralph Chaplin and others to be announced within the next few days.

The Memorial here follows great mass mournings held earlier in the week in most of the large eastern industrial centers. The local committee, organized to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair is following the lead of a national conference now meeting in New York the purpose of which is to undertake to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt the innocence of the two martyred workers and to provide a suitable monument to their courage and devotion to labor's cause.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE INCREASE THRUOUT UNITED STATES; FIGURES SHOW SLUMP DURING LAST YEAR

(By LELAND OLDS, Fed. Press)

Massachusetts, the latest state to add to the roll of labor's martyrs, is increasingly unable to provide jobs for its workers, according to the report of the state department of labor covering employment in July, 1927. The department holds that the general curtailment in factory operation is largely due to vacations and seasonal inventories but this cannot explain the fact that employment in the state falls to a lower level year by year.

Employment Falls Below 1926.

The decline in employment from June to July, the report shows, amounted to 2.4% while the total distributed in wages fell 3.6%. This brought per capita weekly wages down 1.2% to an average of $24.11. At this rate the average factory operative would make only $1,250 if he worked every week in the year.

Factory employment in Massachusetts is now 1.3% below July 1926 and 2.2% below the average for the 5 years 1919-1923 which the department takes as 100%. Changes compared with a year ago are very irregularly distributed among the industries with increases of 19.5% in rubber goods, 18.1% in cotton goods, 14.6% in rubber footwear and 13.9% in dyeing and finishing textiles, contrasting with decreases of 20.7% in electrical equipment, 15.1% in hosiery and knit goods, 12.1% in foundries and machine shops and 6.5% in the boot and shoe industry.

Industries in the doldrums include the boot and shoe industry with only 56.4% as many workers as in the 1919-23 period, the manufacture of textile machinery with 58.9%, hosiery and knit goods with 62.4% and cotton mills with 71%.

Pennsylvania Cuts Payrolls

Pennsylvania factories are cutting their payrolls to meet the slump in demand by cutting down working time rather than by laying off workers. This appears in the report of the Philadelphia federal reserve bank which shows that between June and July factory employment declined 1.7% while total wages fell off 7.1% and average per capita wages 5.6%.

Factory employment in Pennsylvania is now 6% below July 1926 and 15.5% below 1923. Payroll totals have fallen 8.3% from a year ago and 18.6% from July 1923.

Industries in which the workers have been hard hit in the last month include the explosives industry with a reduction of 20.4% in the total payroll, hardware with a reduction of 19.2%, shipbuilding with a reduction of 18.8%, iron and steel blast furnaces 15.9%, iron and steel forgings 16.5%, steel works and rolling mills 11.7%, knit goods and hosiery 13% and building construction with a payroll reduction of 9.6%.

Road Workers Boost Employment Figures.

American railroad employment increased seasonally in May due entirely to taking on 40,585 maintenance of way workers. In all other departments there were slight reductions in force except that the railroads added 17 to their staff of executives and officials.

The total number of railroad employees in May was 1,793,141 compared with 1,808,728 in May, 1926. The reduction compared with last year involved layoffs in all departments except maintenance of way in which the force is larger by 20,825. Important reductions from 1926 include laying off 26,169 shopmen, 5,410 train and engine service employees and 2,300 clerks.

The total payroll for May amounted to $249,146,236, an increase of about $2,600,000 over May, 1926. The average wage for the month was $139 compared with $136 last year. If we include only employees paid on an hourly basis the average this year was $133.

LIFE OF A GREAT NORTHERN EXTRA GANG IN MONTANA

Work: No Eats.

I have just finished two and one half months of slavery on a "floating gang," for the great Northern Railroad. A floating gang is a gang that works without eating.

The crew varied from 24 to 17 men, and but 6 of the 24 men who were the original gang, remained on the job after two and one-half months of work.

Zenith Wages 39 Cents!

I got 39 cents an hour, paid $1 a day for board, and $1 a month for blankets.

For the two and one-half months work I received $39, and wore out $10 worth of clothes. I was poisoned two times by the rotten food, and almost broke my leg on a falling tie; so you can see that it made me feel bad when the time came for me to leave the slave-driving, rotten paying, stomach robbing Great Northern.

Costly Experience.

On Great Northern freight cars one can see the picture of a mountain goat. That emblem means that the company can make a goat out of any man.

I may not have earned much money, but "Oh boy!" the experience.

Most of the men who were on our gang had wintered in Minneapolis, and had been shipped out to Hovre, Montana, to the job.

Poor Farmers Follow Other Slaves

There were Russians, Germans, Austrians, Poles, Hungarians, and Italians in the bunch, and as they were driven by the bad food from the job, they were replaced by Norwegian and Swede dry-land farmers.

The boss of our gang was a young aspiring Swede who was after a roadmaster's job, and who had read books on how to handle ignorant foreign workers, and become a success in life by working for the Great Northern.

Where Banks Own Farmer's Bodies.

The farmers expect big crops in Montana this year, for it was a rainy season. About all that remain of the country where a few years ago farmers were pictured by the Great Northern Publicity Department, plowing gold dollars from the ground; is gophers, prairie-dogs, Russian thistles, deserted buildings, rusty farm machinery, and foreclosure signs.

When we arrived in Hovre, we talked with a horse-buyer who was buying horses for $4 and $5 a head. We were told that these animals were shipped east for their bones and hides, and their flesh was made into canned beef for the Frenchmen.

Page the Great White Father!

There was a camp of renegade Indians on the edge of town. They had some how pulled through the winter on the rotten food which the old squaws had dug from the city garbage cans.

Some ambitious social citizen had finally discovered the camp, and found some were almost starved, some were frozen, and some were deathly sick.

Great Northern Needs Own Graveyard.

There are two graveyards in Hovre; one is for the pioneers, farmers and business men; the other is for the Great Northern foreign employers.

In the first cemetery not a sign of country loyalty could be seen, but on every foreigners grave was an American flag.

Another thing, every foreigner who works for the Great Northern pays a $4 road and poor tax, and most of them are not allowed to vote.

Foreigners Robbed.

If that isn't "taxation without representation" my mother-in-law is the "best lady in the land."

There is just one good thing about working for the Great Northern. If you don't want to work for them you can quit.

That is what I did.

And if the poor, old, ignorant foreigner who swings the spike maul, or the big Austrian, who hold the towping gun; isn't worth more than 39 cents an hour for the labor they perform, then it is time for every working man to dig a deep hole and jump into Hell.—John Crodatt.

Force Chicago Workers To Double Up on Jobs

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 1.—Barber shops, clothing stores and similar establishments in Chicago are showing the first marks of the coming depression by laying off colored porters and compelling the white barbers and store clerks to sweep out in the morning and do other work auxiliary to their regular jobs.

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Pennsylvania Foreign Born to Protest the U. S. Registration

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—A mass protest meeting against police-registration of aliens living in the United States has been arranged for Sunday evening, Sept. 4, 1927, at the Moose Temple, Harrisburg, Pa., by the Penna. Council Protection Foreign Born Workers.

The object of the protest meeting is to acquaint the public at large with the reactionary character of the proposed legislation and to organize to defeat these measures calling for finger-printing, photographing, taxing, and carrying of "passports," with the threat of fines, imprisonment and deportation for infraction. Among the speakers will be:

Peter P. Jurchak, compensation attorney of the United Mine Workers of America of Johnstown, Pa.

Nina Samorodin, secy. treas. Nat'l Council Protection Foreign Born Workers, N. Y. C.

Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer National Council of New York City.

Dr. Richard W. Hogue, Inter Racial Commission, Harrisburg.

Rev. David Dunn, St. John's Reformed Church, Harrisburg.

All are cordially invited. Admission is free.

Young Workers League To Hold Stunt Night In Cleveland, Sept. 10

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—On September 10, Branch No. 2 of the Young Workers League, will hold a social and stunt night at South Slav Hall, 5607 St. Clair Avenue. This is a young branch of the League, and we are going to try to strengthen our social contact in Cleveland.

On this stunt night there will be various performances by League members from all the branches, a couple of speeches, and dancing for the crowd. Refreshments will be served. Admission is free.

We ask that all sympathizers and friends of the Young Workers League come to this affair, and help us to build the branch of the League in the east section of the city.

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By Jay Lovestone

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HAPGOOD, KRASKE AND DOS PASSOS FINED IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Powers Hapgood, George Kraska, and John Dos Passos have been fined ten dollars each in the municipal court for picketing the State House. The charge against them is loitering and sauntering. All three appealed.

Army Man Goes Free.

Paxton Hibben, formerly in the diplomatic service, and now a captain in the United States Army Reserve, was acquitted altho he admitted having been among the pickets. Judge Sullivan, before whom the cases were tried, said that he believed Hibben had not heard the police order to move along altho the officers on duty declared that they had warned each of the picketers individually.

"I am not guilty of sauntering or loitering," Hapgood said in his statement. "According to Funk and Wagnalls' definition of these words, sauntering means 'an idle stroll' and loitering means 'idling' or 'lingering idly by the way.' I was certainly not idling or wasting time, nor was I resting.

"On the contrary, I was engaged in the serious business of trying to help save human life. I was trying to persuade governor Fuller to prevent the execution of my comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, both of whom were entirely innocent of the crime of banditry with which they were charged. They were trying to build a better and more just social system and have now been legally murdered, crucified for opposing injustice in the same way that many of the greatest men in history have been murdered and crucified.

Brands Investigation.

"I was not loitering but was conveying to Governor Fuller a message, asking him why, if his conscience was clear, he had held the investigation in secret behind closed doors, far from the public eye, where the brutal character of the frame-up could not be exposed. This fact made me feel that the governor's conscience could not be clear.

"If trying to save life is 'sauntering and loitering,' then I am guilty of the charge. If trying to persuade Governor Fuller to prevent murder is not 'sauntering and loitering' then I am not guilty even tho Governor Fuller did not heed my persuasion and allowed two innocent men to die."

Kraska Denies Charge.

Kraska spoke as follows:

"I deny that I was sauntering and loitering. Together with other American citizens I walked on the sidewalk in front of the State House on Saturday morning, Aug. 20, for a serious and definite purpose. I consider that it is my duty to protest against any attempt to send workers to death upon such inconsistent evidence as was brought out by the state against Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Remembering my American history, from grammar school, (for I cannot claim any more schooling than that; owing to the economic conditions which forced me to work at the age of fourteen) that William Lloyd Garrison was dragged thru the streets of Boston for views contrary to the then existing powers I thought how he is today accepted as heroic, and statues are erected to his honor in this city. With that lesson in mind I attempted to persuade peacefully the present authorities against shamefully carrying out the disgraceful murder of these two workers.

"I walked with my other comrades (some of whom are here with me) solenly and without interfering with anyone whatsoever, carrying a card with the inscription: 'Try it on' (referring to the cap which was identified as Sacco's but never tried on him) as one of my expressions to prevent a judicial murder, which has since been carried out."

JAMES P. CANNON ANSWERS CHARGE OF A. FELICANI

The vague and totally unfounded charges of "misappropriation" levelled by Aldino Felicani, of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee were branded as a smoke screen to hide the differences between the role played by the I. L. D. and the weak, ineffectual role by certain members of the Boston Committee, according to James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

"There is nothing new in Felicani's statement," Cannon declared. "It is merely a repitition of the old lies that have been hurled at us thruout the entire campaign. Any time we tried to do anything for Sacco and Vanzetti these people wanted to limit the Defense Committee to collecting funds to give to lawyers and to soft-pedal the protest movement of the workers.

"They never had any criticism to offer of William Green and the other traitors who betrayed Sacco and Vanzetti to their death."

Cannon will issue a full statment today.

Felicani Attack Upon I. L. D. Made With Help of the Socialist Leaders

The attack on the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and the International Labor Defense given to the capitalist press Tuesday night by Aldino Felicani, treasurer of the Boston Defense Committee, was issued with the active co-operation of the socialist party leaders in the office of the New Leader, 7 East 15th St., it was stated today.

The local newspapers were requested to send reporters to the New Leader office to obtain a statement. When they arrived they found Felicani together with Edward Levinson, assistant editor of the New Leader waiting to receive them, it was said.

When the red-baiting statements were being given out, August Claessens, secretary of the local socialist organization, and one of those who kicked Ben Gold manager of the Furriers Union during a recent Union Square meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti entered. With a smile from ear to ear Claessens handed Felicani a check of $108 which he said "was for the defense work," according to persons in close touch with the situation.

Last week Levinson promised the capitalist reporters an "expose of the Communists."

Search For Redfern.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 1.—The Brazilian steamship Nossa Senhora Da Soccorro sailed from Para today to search the Brazilian coast as far north as Guiana for the missing aviator Paul Redfern said a dispatch from Para.

U. S. SERVES "MYSTERY" SUBPOENAS

This is a sample of the subpoenas which were served wholesale on members of the editorial and business staffs of The DAILY WORKER by process servers for the Federal District Attorney's office.

It is noticeable that the blank provided for the violation of the law in reference to which the subpoenas were served is left blank.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

TO:...

Subpoena For U. S. Grand Jury

By Virtue of a Writ of Subpoena, To you directed and herewith shown, YOU ARE COMMANDED and firmly enjoined, that, laying all other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear in your proper person before the Grand Inquest of the Body of the People of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, at a District Court to be held at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Room 426, 4th floor, in the City of New York, in and for the said Southern District, on the 1st day of Sept., 1927, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to testify all and everything which you may know in regard to an alleged violation of Section.......................................on the part of the .... United States, and not to depart the Court without leave thereof, or of the District Attorney.

And this you are not to omit, under penalty of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and other penalties of the law.

Dated the 1st day of Sept., 1927.

By the Court,

CHARLES H. TUTTLE
United States Attorney.

NOTE:—Report at Room 208. In order to secure your witness fees and mileage, it is necessary that you shall RETAIN THIS CARD and present same to the United States Attorney's Office, Room 208, upon each day on which you attend court as a witness.

The Clock Strikes Twelve!

By WILLIAM GROPPER.

SOMEWHERE in my consciousness, like a dim memory, or a dream within a dream, I have heard of the city of Boston. All America is proud of Boston. There in the years gone by, I have been told, blossomed the culture and liberty of the new world. Thoreau, Emerson, Wendell Phillips the abolitionists sprang from the soil of New England. John Brown walked forth with a handful of men to battle for the freedom of the slaves, and from Boston mainly came the spiritual and financial aid that carried him through his days of fighting in Kansas and his last glorious battle in Virginia. Is this a dream?

I am now in Boston. I have just alighted from the boat after a sleepless night. It is raining a little. The streets are squalid and narrow and dirty. Police, state militia, guns, bayonets. People tread cement walks with unsteady gait as if they were lost in a dark forest. With all this military protection, great fear still remains in their hearts. For months the capitalist press planted this fear, carefully, systematically, with cries of "foreigner, communist, revolution." Many people remain indoors. Nurses hold the little children of the rich a bit tighter by the hand. Italian banana peddlers are eyed suspiciously. And the Italian quarter is nervous and restless.

• • •

It is the morning of the execution. More than ever is the city of Boston, this crade of liberty, filled with police, gunmen, soldiers. Mounted horses dance on the streets. The city is in high fever. Newsboys cry their extras. The state house is officially closed for the day and a huge cordon of police is thrown around it. I climb the steps of defense headquarters. Many men and women, tired men and women, men and women who have worked days and nights these many months and years look sleepy and wan, black circles under their eyes; but this last day of days their work is still the uppermost thought and only thought in their minds. Stops a limousine in front of defense headquarters. Up come two bediamonded women. Well fed, heavy jeweled, soft, thin, cool dresses. A couple of flunkies follow them. This is Mrs. Harriman and Mrs. Cram. "Oh, how tired we are, what a strenuous trip this is from Newport. Is there anything we really can do for Sacco and Vanzetti? This has been a dreadfully strenuous trip from Newport. Yes, we shall see the Governor."

• • •

The impartial governor sits in his office and listens to pleas for Sacco and Vanzetti. Men and women come, come and go. He listens. He is fair. He is ever so anxious to be convinced. And he listens. "I am open to conviction." He listens. "Gentlemen, this is a beautiful day" and the impartial governor of all the people drives homeward.

• • •

A. F. of L. electricians were testing the wires for the execution. Massachusetts is fair to organized labor. There goes the executioner, Mr. Elliot! I wonder when he gets home tonight does his wife say, daddy, did the world treat you fair today?" "Yes, my only one, you can have that fur coat your little heart has ached for, for so long."

• • •

Workers are gathering into two small halls for last minute demonstrations. The halls are small but they are the only available ones. The police have issued their orders to all owners of buildings and halls. An overflow crowd gathers in the street. "Mother" Bloor addresses the crowd from an upper story window. Her gray head is framed like a white window box flower. Out of her mouth come fiery words of courage and hope and daring. Suddenly more police appear and the crowd is dispersed. Some are arrested and together with many pickets are thrown into jail. The jail is very crowded and the rebels are herded into cells, six or seven into a narrow cell, like cattle in Chicago stock yards. Strains of the "International" come through the barred windows and crowds gather around the jail. The jail windows are shut and the rebels almost suffocate, and now as from a far distance a song comes, comes breaking through the jail walls,

My Country 'tis of thee
Sweet Land of liberty

• • •

Across from the Charlestown prison there is a bridge. Regiments of soldiers with machine guns and bayonets guard the prison. No one can cross the bridge, it is the deadline. Huge glassy-eyed crowds stare on. Grotesque shadows are cast on dark streets. Cossacks' horses dance on. A few people in ignorance walk on to the bridge. A few more follow them. Then a few more. The police let them. I hold my breath and look on, for it is an obvious trap. Two or three hundred people are now on the bridge and quickly like a cannon shot comes a signal from somewhere . . . many horses plunge forward riding through the mass of bewildered and scared men and women. The night now is not so silent, there is shuffling feet, sticks on heads, cries, the bucking of horses and finally the mass is crowded to the edge of the bridge and from there they are inched along on to the street. Many run up the elevated station, horses gallop up the steps a short distance. From below the police warn them not to come down again but to take the next train. Again all is silent. The government has proven its supremacy.

The hour of the execution is approaching. Many thousands of people are on the street but all about me there is a deep silence, only the mounted horses running on cement are heard. Night is coming and lights are lit in dark tenement house windows. A police automobile speeds down the avenue. A dog darts across. There is a terrific howl. The machine runs on. The hurt animal with its entrails half out takes a few steps and drops dead. A woman screams, the police rush in her direction. Soon all is quite again and the clock on the square strikes the hour nine.

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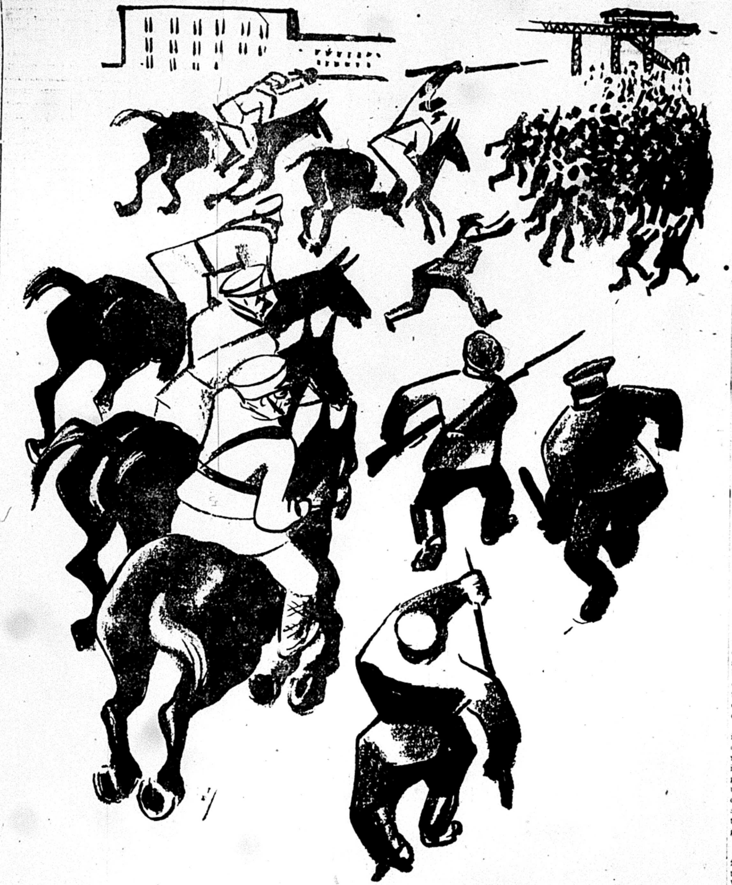
A woman rushes to the gates of the prison. There behind those walls sit Sacco and Vanzetti. The woman is Mrs. Cram. She must see the warden! She must see the warden!! The prison guards and the police handle this woman somewhat differently. She is not a worker. She stands high in the social scale of Boston and they bow before her and become servile. She must see the warden. Mrs. Cram asks for a two-hour stay until some important word can be had from Washington. No, she cannot see the warden. This is a busy night for him. This is the night of the execution! Three men are to die tonight. And on all such nights the warden gets drunk. This is an arduous task. It is a man's job. And the warden is a man. The warden is drunk tonight. Courage, brother, courage. Eh, it is a man's job. The warden is drunk tonight. No, Mrs. Cram, it is impossible for you to see the warden tonight. We are sorry, very sorry.

There stands on a street in Boston a huge clock with two black hands. I shall always remember it as the death clock, for there I with many others waited for the hour of twelve. Our eyes were lifted to that clock with its two black hands, and in terror we watched a hand crawl slowly towards the deadly middle with the Roman numerals. And then the clock struck and I heard someone beside me count slowly from one to twelve. He counted, and in that simple count I heard twelve little death songs. And soon on a board near us appeared the words, SACCO, VANZETTI DEAD. Then nothing mattered, nothing except the morrow, . . . for I knew the workers would remember.



—Drawing by William Gropper

Young Pioneers Develop Great Summer Camp

This is the first of a series of three articles giving a picture of the life and work of the Young Pioneers at their camp which is now becoming famous thruout the whole country. The significance of the organization of the workers' children in the class fight is looming big as the youngsters move on in their systematic development, gaining power and wisdom that astound the most revolutionary of the grown-ups.

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(Written Especially For The DAILY WORKER)

By J. O. BENTALL.

Wingdale, N. Y., Sept. 1.

"One aim thruout our lives: Freedom to the working class."

These closing words of the Pioneer pledge keep ringing in my ears. I cannot get away from them. They follow me as I walk the winding roads about the camp. They haunt me as I look up the mountain sides and gaze into the blue sky above the mountains. The little hustling stream that hurries down the steeps chants and chants the pledge it has heard every morning from the coming rulers of the earth—"One aim thruout our lives: Freedom to the working class." The clouds that come sweeping over us and the torrents of rain that they pour into the gulches, the majesty of the mighty flashes of lightning and the roar of the deafening thunder join that throng of coming power, unite with that mass of determined, live, willfull, energetic flesh and blood and brains, and in unison, definitely, forcefully, in rythym, undyingly pledge—pledge—pledge "One aim thruout our lives: Freedom to the working class."

I would go a thousand miles to get the inspiration that this group of young humans imparts in a day at the camp. To see the plans they have laid for future work and for children that will follow them in the great struggle is to get a new grip on life.

In the two short years they have increased from a handful of a dozen to over a hundred at the present time. From a little corner set aside for some nobodys and lost in the bustle of large crowds they now have their own plot, their own tents, their own office, hospital, gymnasium, sport field, showers, store rooms, and flag pole.

Very materialistic individuals have helped the Pioneers to get equipment. To be specific it is the management of Unity Camp that has been far-sighted enough to make the Pioneers one of its first cares. Unity has a large tract of the most picturesque land in the mountains. There is an ideal lake for swimming, a fine river with crystal clear water issuing from high altitudes in the mountains, making water supply with natural high pressure easy to pipe for every purpose, and there is natural beauty and delightful slopes for thousands of tents.

So Unity Camp told the Pioneers that they could have part of this land, a very liberal tract splendidly located and gloriously beautiful.

And did the youngsters know what to do with this concession? You just come over here and take a look at the territory now in possession of the Pioneers and your eyes will bulge out like headlights in a Rolls Royce.

First we run into the "Red Square," in the middle of which is the flag pole where a very significant flag is hoisted every morning, of which more in the next article. To one side is "The Kremlin." This is the center of activity where all official meetings are held and where the officers have their posts. The director is a young man bubbling over with energy, full of life and overflowing with plans and schemes for making Pioneer Camp the most attractive, healthy, educational, enlightening in America, who does not give a whoop what people call him, but I wormed myself into his confidence and found out that his name is Morris Gottfried. This young worker has put the brains of the children to work and given them the task of naming the streets, roads and tents. So you read the big letters on the tents: "Spartacus Tent," "Debs Tent," "Zetkin Tent," "Sacco Tent," "Vanzetti Tent," a tent for Mother Bloor, Foster, Frank Little, Voikoff, Kruppskaia, Kollontai, a "leaders' Terrace," with tents of Karl Marx, Sun Yat Sen, John Reed Botvin. "Pioneer Lane," is the main thorofare, leading thru the Camp. Between two sections of tents is "Ruthenberg Parkway." Then we come upon "Liebknecht Ave," Luxemberg Ave.," and so on. There is also the "Washhouse Alley," where you are told "Don't Forget Your Neck and Ears.' All meetings are held in "Lenin Hall," and all play and sports take place in "Victory Playground."

A budding museum contains numerous specimens of peculiar rocks, insects, leaves, trees and pre-historic bones. The more scientifically inclined contribute both specimens and explanations to the museum.

The camp bulletin called "The Fighting Pioneer" is issued regularly once a week. A special Sacco-Vanzetti number won greater response than any other. The library contains a fine selection of books and magazines as well as the leading daily papers. There was also a paper on the table called The "DAILY WORKER," which the Pioneers for some reason seemed to prefer to the metropolitan press.

This, in a nutshell is the equipment. In the next article I will tell you what the Pioneers are doing to while away their young days in the Camp.

THEIR UNITED FRONT

By ADOLF WOLFF.

Herr "Noske" Shiplacoff.
This gent sure knows his stuff.
A word from him
And cossacks grim
Start in to treat us rough!
Start in to treat us rough!

Herr Claessens knows his place
He kicks our leader's face;
Because he tries
To head our cries.
No coward was so base.
No coward was so base.

In vain we'd have to hunt
For a more perfect stunt
Then the P. D. and
The S. P. band
In their united front.
In their united front.

Wilmington Is Saved!

By A. B. MAGIL.

Wilmington is saved. Sacco and Vanzetti are dead. But the Du Ponts still live. And their name goes marching on.

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This is the story of something that never happened. But it will, nevertheless, remain one of the most glorious chapters in American history, this tale of the saving of an entire town through the heroism of a single individual, whose quick thinking and quick action thwarted the plans of Moscow and its paid agents in America. And Wilmington, sweet, placid Wilmington, chief city of the free commonwealth of Delaware, has hugely breathed a sweet, placid sigh of relief. Saved.

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Wilmington, Delaware, is a city of some 120,000 souls, most of them pious. It is under the heel of the Du Pont family who own about everything worth owning in Wilmington, including the city officials. The four newspapers, divided among the republican and democratic camps, are also owned by the Du Ponts, one branch of the family controlling the republican papers and the other branch the tell which is which. Most people can't tell whichi is which. Elections are settled, in civilized fashion, in advance to avoid uncertainty and inconvenience.

Delaware is proud of its historical associations. It was the first state to ratify the Declaration of Independence. And during the World War the entire state contained but one conscientious objector, Donald Stephens, of Arden. He is now in Soviet Russia, working with the Russian Reconstruction Farms, so this blot on the state's fair name has been partly removed.

Another historical association is the whipping post. All other states have adopted more modern methods of torturing prisoners. But Delaware remains faithful to its traditions. It is true the historicity of the whipping post is impaired somewhat by the fact that it is used chiefly for Negroes. But one must compromise at times.

Wilmington, containing half the population of Delaware, is its chief industrial center. There are labor unions in Wilmington, but no labor movement. Strikes are few and generally unsuccessful. Such matters are also settled in advance by the all-beneficent Du Pont family and their capitalist subordinates in collaboration with their intimate friends, the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Thus this moribund flower of capitalist civilization, withering softly on the banks of the Delaware, remains undisturbed. Lying prone on its back, with its churches and synagogues, its factories, business places, up-to-date redlight district for the convenience of the male parishioners, schools and undulant hills, Wilmington beholds itself and finds itself good.

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Unfortunately a few Reds, "boring from within," have managed to inject themselves into the population of Wilmington, occasionally upsetting the equanimity of the good folk of the town. These Reds took it into their heads that even Wilmington ought to hold some sort of Sacco-Vanzetti meeting and protest against the contemplated murder of the two Italian workers.

A Wilmington Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee was hastily formed, with Samuel Markizon, one of the most active comrades in the state of Delaware, as chairman. Members of the Anti-Fascist Alliance co-operated in the plans for the meeting. But the Workmen's Circle of Wilmington piously washed it's hands of the whole matter. Like most of the branches throughout the country, the Wilmington Workmen's Circle is a hollyroller organization that maintains its respectability at any cost. The members read the Jewish Daily Forward regularly and still occasionally recall the days when they were just ordinary workers, before they got some sense, went into business, made their piles and settled down to enjoy a peaceful dotage. When they die they will be buried with ceremonies befitting revolutionaries in the Workmen's Circle graveyard. The few Left Wingers who are members of the Circle are kept judiciously under leash.

The Wilmington Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, comprising a mere handful of militants, decided to go on with their plans to hold a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting despite the passive sabotage of the Workmen's Circle. They tried to get a hall, and found all halls in Wilmington closed to Sacco-Vanzetti meetings. Finally they manged to secure a lodge room over a store at 611 Market street for a meeting to be held Saturday, August 20th, two days before the execution. As I happen to be a temporary resident of Ardent, Delaware, only a few miles from Wilmington, I was asked to be chairman of this meeting.

After paying a $5 deposit for the room, three members of the committee went back to the owner of the meeting room to make final arrangements. He handed them their $5 deposit. No, he couldn't rent them the room after all. He hadn't understood the precise nature of the meeting. The police, you know. . . .

As the members of the committee were going out, they saw two detectives approach the owner of the room and talk to him. How had the police learned? They put two and two together. Obviously the "Evening Journal" had played stoolpigeon. Needless to say, their ad was rejected, and the committee, knowing conditions in Wilmington, definitely called off the meeting Thursday, August 18th.

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On Saturday the "Evening Journal" appeared with a great scarehead across the top of the front page: POLICE RIOT STICKS TO HALT SACCO RALLY. A prominent front page story, continued on the second page, covering in all about a column and a half, informed the good people of Wilmington of the incredible agility of their police department and particularly of its chief, Superintendent of Police Black. The story, carried exclusively by the "Evening Journal," was composed largely of manifestos by Superintendent Black, written for him in the vigorous prose of the "Journal's" star reporter.

Here are some succulent extracts from this great human document:

"Wilmington will not be made the rendezvous of 'radicals' from other cities, and orders have been issued to the police promptly to break up any such gathering here."

"Where there may be a few of the radicals in this city, the meeting for tonight, according to information received by this office, was to have been held here, as the police of other cities have forbidden such gatherings, and the bulk of those attending doubtless would have been from other cities."

"We believe in free speech and the enjoyment of liberty by all so long as that speech and liberty does not incite to an outbreak among the radical element. . . . I believe it is far better to halt this business right at the start rather than wait for the radicals to stir things up here as has been done in other cities."

". . . . Wilmington will not be made the dumping ground by the foreigners who wish to come here and upset our government."

The story then went on to say:

"Superintendent of Police Black at noon on learning that there was a plan on foot to hold the meeting in defiance of police, issued orders to the police captains to hold themselves in readiness for action.

"He also directed them to have a guard placed over every hall or public meeting place in the city tonight. . . .

" 'We have plenty of riot sticks downstairs,' said Superintendent Black, 'which have never been used. If the mob insists on it I feel satisfied that the police will be found ready to use them where they will do the most good.' "

The next morning the Wilmington "Star" printed a frontpage story from which it was evident that the police had done their duty and had saved the city from destruction. Only one incident occurred. The guardians of the law learned that a street meeting was being held after all. They descended with riot sticks flying, only to find it was a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan is an honored organization in Wilmington. Mistakes will happen.

The fact that the Sacco-Vanzetti meeting had been called off two days before didn't seem to fluster the intrepid Superintendent Black. He had remained staunch, and singlehanded had saved the city.

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In the city of Wilmington there is a creek called the Brandywine and a lovely quiet park that has been named Brandywine Park. In an open space there squat historic cannon, thrusting meek nozzles into the placid summer air. It was here that a rebel named George Washington, leader of a ragged outlaw army, once fought the Battle of Brandywine. But that was before Superintendent Black was elected to office.

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Sacco and Vanzetti are dead. The Du Ponts live on. And Wilmington has been saved.

Will Superintendent of Police Black be the next mayor of Wilmington? Ask me another.

The Murder

By SAMUEL MOSS.

Dead! Dead! Cornered and exterminated!
Tortured on every rack, then crucified!
And now the murderers their spoils divide
Above the mangled bodies of the dead!
The butchers crushed them with remorseless tread,
As they to power ruthlessly did ride,
As they will crush all till we check their stride,
And gain the end for which these martyrs bled.

So, Comrades, not in idle, futile tears
Release the anguish, which for vengeance cries,
But store it in your inmost heart, where lies
Each memory of other wrongs that sears,
And vent them only when at last we rise
To expiate the horrors of the years.

Loan to Germany.

BERLIN, Sept 1.—Formal announcement was made by the municipal government today that a $50,000,000 loan has been obtained from Dillon, Read and Company, of New York, for the construction of 5,000 dwellings here to relieve the housing shortage. The loan however, must yet be approved by the municipal council. It will run 25 years, the bonds bearing 6 per cent interest coupons.

POISON GAS

(Continued From Page Five).

15,000 poison gas candles were lighted by a single company of the Royal Engineers.

Apart from the millions of gas shells used by the artillery, 763 gas operations (in addition to many smoke) were carried out by the Special (Gas) Companies of the Royal Engineers, 67,968 cylinders of gas were discharged, 196,940 projector drums, and 177,408 Stokes' mortar bombs were fired. The British Offensive (Gas) Companies had 258 officers and 5,832 men, and the Defenseive Company 222 officers and 1,020 men. The British troops had 150,000 casualties from mustard gas alone and although America came late into the war, her casualties were 72,056.

BRITAIN'S GAS POLICY.

What is Great Britain's post war policy with regard to poison gas? The Hague Convention which was signed by Britain and other countries before the war expressly prohibited the use of poison gases in warfare. The Allies appeared to have forgotten this when the French attempted to use Turpinit. But when the Germans successfully used chlorine, the Allies suddenly remembered it, and loudly protested against this form of frightfulness— and then promptly proceeded to copy it.

With the collapse of the German army, in November, 1918, the Allies obtained a much more sweeping victory than they had hoped for and found themselves in the position of dictators; with a disarmed Germany and no other country in the world strong enough to attack them. Some people thought this was a grand chance for disarmament, and most people believed that poison gas warfare was a thing of the past, and would remain like some horrible nightmare, a mere memory; now that the "war to end war" has been won. The British government encouraged this view, and at the Versailles Conference the use of poisonous gases was loudly denounced. It was even prohibited by Article 171 of the Peace Treaty.

The Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments met in 1921, and here again chemical warfare (as it was called when used by the Allies) was righteously denounced and the signatory powers assented to the probition of "the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases, and of analogous liquids, materials or devices which had been justly condemned throughout the civilzed world."

On February 6th, 1922, the Washington Treaty was duly signed by the High Contracting Parties, with great publicity in the press throughout the world. Article 5 of this treaty reads:

"The use in war of asphyxiating poisonous, or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such having been declared in the treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties. The signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves, and invite all other civilzed nations to adhere thereto."

At the League of Nations, the question of the employment of poisonous gases in time of war was first put to the Permanent Advisory Commission by the British delegation in October, 1920. The council also considered the problem at the same date and expressed the opinion "that the League of Nations could not authorize the employment of gases without being untrue to its pacifist and humanitarian aims. In a desire to minimize the havoc of future wars, it decided to propose to the various governments, that they should consider the penalties to be imposed upon any nation first infringing in this way the universal rules of humanity, and to seek with the help of the most competent scientists to discover the means of effectively preventing the manufacture of gases."

But side by side with this public policy for international conferences the British government has a private policy of "the development to its utmost extent of chemical warfare for offensive and defensive purposes." All the righteous talk condemning chemdacl warfare was only eyewash; in practice the government was making elaborate preparations to use chemical warfare all the time.

The speech of the war secretary (Mr. Churchill) in introducing the army estimates in the house of commons in 1920, contained not the slightest reference to chemical warfare. This, however, did not mean that signing international treaties prohibiting its use had any influence on the government's chemical warfare activities. Shortly after the Washington treaty had been signed, Mr. Morrison asked the secretary of state for war, "whether in view of the signature of the agreement at Washington, in which, under Article 5, the use in war of asphyxiating gas is prohibited, it is proposed to close down the experimental ground at Porton?" Sir R. Sanders, "The answer is in the negative. The government would be failing in its duty, if it failed to take all possible steps which might be necessary to protect the forces

By "X-RAY"

of the crown, and the inhabitants of the country against gas attacks in time of war."

By persistent questions in the house of commons Messrs. Ammon and Dunnico succeeded in extracting a few facts about the government's chemical warfare activities, but the tongues of that great pacifist Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his Labor ex-ministers are tied, for they not only built the five cruisers, but they also had a private policy of "the development to its utmost extent of chemical warfare for offensive and defensive purposes."

LABOR GOVERNMENT ABETS.

The Labor government with its policy of "continuity" did nothing to warn the workers of the international capitalist plot to poison them by the million in the next war, nor did it ratify the Washington treaty prohibiting the use of chemical warfare; what it did was to increase the grant to Porton, and spend more on chemical warfare research than the preceding capitalist government had done. The estimates for Porton show a rapidly increasing expenditure:—1919-20, 90,000 lbs.; 1920-21, 54,000 lbs.: 1921-22, 81,000 lbs.; 1922-23, 87,000 lbs.; 1923-24, 103,000 lbs.; 1924-25; 115,000 lbs.; 1925-26, 132,000 lbs.

The government's secrecy was criticized in the chemical journals; the "Chemical Trade Journal" said: "If the government had openly proclaimed their policy. . .we do not think that any protest would have been raised. The half-hearted and semi-secretive way in which they have commenced to work, in approaching the universities, and suggesting to them that they should undertake research into the development to its utmost extent of chemical warfare for offensive and defensive purposes, under an oath of secrecy, seems to have been designed to invite adverse criticism."

Th secrecy was also criticized by the poison gas enthusiasts in the army, Captain S. J. M. Auld said: "Then there has been the secrecy maintained about the whole subject. This secrecy has had unfortunate results. It has caused the subject to be viewed even in the army in the light of the horrors of 1915, the only period at which considerable publicity was given to it in the press. . .it is a bald fact which can scarcely be questioned that the millions we spend annually on our armed forces is money wasted unless ample provision is made for the study and practice of chemical warfare."

In the House of Commons (November, 1920), Lieut.-Com. Hilton Young asked the prime minister (Lloyd George): "Whether a war office committee had been established to promote the development of chemical warfare, and if so whether he will state the reasons for this, in view of the provision of Article 171 of the Treaty of Versailles, by which the use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gas, and all analogous liquids, materials and devices is prohibited, as well as of materials intended for the manufacture, storage and use of the same?" Mr. Hogge also asked the prime minister "Whether the decision of the war office to set up a committee for the development to the utmost extent of both the offensive and defensive of chemical warfare was approved by the cabinet? And, if so, whether the cabinet decided that the investigations of the committee were to be governed by the declaration of the council of the League of Nations to which the right honorable gentleman, the president of the council assented that the council of the league could not legitimize the use of poison gas, and must seek means to prevent its manufacture?"

The prime minister replied:

"The whole subject of chemical warfare has been under careful consideration by the cabinet during the past year. It as decided on March 4th that the question should be raised at the League of Nations. It is, I am sure, obvious to the house that this is a question in which our action must depend on that of other nations. It was realized, therefore, that as other nations have been continuing to develop this method of warfare, the safety of our fighting services would be jeopardized by lack of similar development in this country, an it was decided on May 12th that pending a pronouncement on the subject by the league, the fighting services should continue their researches and experiments. The War Office Committee referred to has been constituted as part of the organization necessary for the continuation of these studies. The whole subject will, of course, have to be reconsidered when the council of the League of Nations has made its pronouncement."

Now while Lloyd George was trying to excuse the government's duplicity and to shelter behind the League of Nations, the war office had decided its plans, and was pushing ahead with the work. Although Mr. Churchill avoided all reference to chemical warfare, a White paper issued in amplification of his speech, definitely stated that: "So long as there is any danger of other nations continuing these methods of warfare, research in chemical warfare must be pursued, directed not only towards the gases, and apparatus likely to be employed in the future, but also towards the protection against all possible gases. . .we were, and appear likely to be in future wars, faced with tremendous actualities." The fact is emphasized, that no nation has renounced the use of poison gas as a result of the Peace Conference, and further that, "There are nations whose words we could not respect if they did renounce it."

According to this White paper, Great Britain had to prepare to use chemical warfare because other nations had not renounced it, and if other nations did renounce it, Great Britain would still prepare to use chemical warfare because she could not respect their word. Could other nations respect Great Britain's word when despite the prohibition by the Hague Convention and the Peace Treaty, she had already used poison gas in the war of intervention in Russia, a country upon which she had never declared war!

RACE IN CHEMICAL WARFARE.

With Germany defeated and disarmed, the ex-Allies entered upon a race of armaments not only in the pre-war sense, but also in a race in chemical warfare preparedness, and they then proceeded to solemnly sign the Washington treaty, and later the League of Nations Protocol; in both of which they righteously denounce, and prohibit the use of chemical warfare. The Washington Conference set up a sub-committee on poison gas, which delivered a unanimous report to the conference, but this report was instantly suppressed, and it was only after four years of efforts than an American journal succeeded in obtaining a copy from a foreign source. This suppressed report states that, "owing to the enormous use of potential warfare gases in peace, it is impossible to take effective steps to restrict production of such gases by a universal international regulation of chemical industry and commerce; giving to each and all nations the means to provide for its own needs, but no more."

This, however, was the last thing that the High Contracting Parties wanted, for they were all trying to build up large chemical industries as potential poison gas arsenals; so they suppressed the report and signed the treaty. The League of Nations sub-committee on chemical warfare later came to the same conclusion, and in 1926 reported "complete agreement on chemical warfare." "Strict control by the league over the world's chemical industry, and an entente of manufacturers in order to eliminate the possibility of poison gas or bacteriological warfare in the future, are unanimously recommended."

Now, "before the treaties drawn at the Limitation of Armaments Conference in Washington were to become binding, they were to be ratified by the various signatory powers, and certified copies of the ratification deposited in Washington." Four years after the signing of the treaties it was reported that "none of the ratifications had been deposited in Washington, and the treaties respecting submarines and chemical warfare have not been ratified by one of the powers participating in the conference." The same farce was repeated at the League of Nations, here again "the present protocol will come into force for each signatory power as from the date of deposit of its ratification." No nation has ratified the protocol.

A "FARMED-OUT" INDUSTRY.

Today in Great Britain the chemical warfare machine has grown to enormous dimensions. Not only is scientific research being conducted in the universities, etc., for the Chemical Warfare Committee, but the whole output of scientific research is carefully watched for possible applications to chemical warfare. "The policy of the war department is to 'farm out' to civil scientific institutions, such as the universities, the National Physical Laboratory, Impeiral College of Science and Technology, etc., all spare research than can profitably be farmed out, and generally speaking to restrict military institutions to applied research, and the preliminary design of apparatus."

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is also used, and sends representatives to the Chemical Warfare Committee. After the war scholarships for research were awarded by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and some of the successful candidates were sent to work under poison gas chemists. How far research is quietly carried out, with money obtained from civil government departments, is illustrated by the following example. A chemist obtained a grant from the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and went to work at Oxford University. In due course he published a paper entitled "Synthetical Experiments with bb Dichloroethylsulphide." Most people even if they read the paper would not see anything sinister in it, until they were told that the common name for bb Dichloroethylsulphide is Mustard Gas.

A single post war volume of one chemical journal contains 17 papers on poisons or explosives; the sting of these papers is in the tail, where some authors conclude by thanking the Chemical Warfare Department, others the Director of Artillery for permission to publish, and some acknowledge grants from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

The Passing of Labor Day

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

OF all the names in which there is no meaning Labor Day stands out as the most prominent.

The real Labor Day is the first of May when the class conscious, militant workers of all lands gather to demonstrate, to take stock of their defeats and victories in the past, and pledge themselves to prosecute the struggle for working class emancipation with greater vigor in the future.

The rallying day of international labor—the first of May—as well as the Labor Day of class collaboration, had its genesis in the United States, but the American labor bureaucracy have spurned the first like an unwanted child and left it on the political doorstep.

The first of May brings out the police with their clubs and their riot guns. The official Labor Day brings out the capitalist politicians, the labor fakers and the capitalists, who enjoy the day scratching each others' backs.

Even a few years back, Labor Day had some proletarian character. It was customary for the union that was engaged in a strike or that was most recently on strike to be given the position of honor in the parade. There are no longer any parades. The labor leaders advise the rank and file to go to some shady glen for the day or take their families to the seaside. It is much easier on the labor fakers and less costly. Bringing great masses of workers together to demonstrate, gives them a consciousness of power. Here is danger for the minority that governs and oppresses the masses by the aid of guns, clubs and reactionary labor bureaucrats.

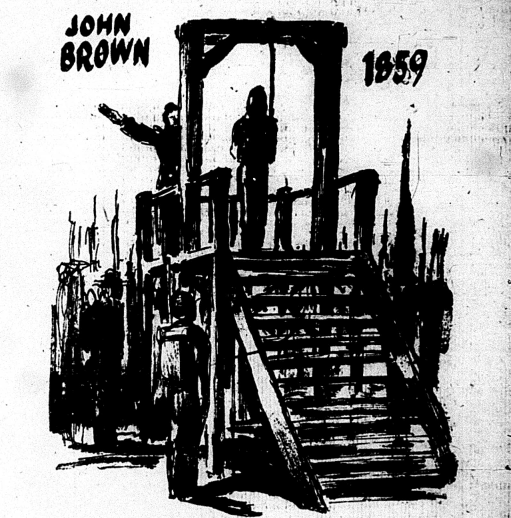
The idea of Labor Day was first proposed in the New York Central Labor Union, in May 1882. Two years later the first Monday of every September was declared Labor Day by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled. The labor leaders of those days were not yet safely tucked away in the pockets of the capitalists. Those at the top were conservative and many of them reactionary, but they were obliged to fight the capitalists on the industrial field and the latter did not yet know how to pull their fangs. Of course the economic position of the American capitalists was far from being as sound as it is today. They could not afford to bribe the top strata of American labor as they have been in recent years.

In those days even Sam Gompers shook his fists at the capitalists. Indeed, Sam was always able to shake his fists and wag his tongue against the "bad" employers, but that is about as far as he ever went. He was a first-class trained ram of capitalism and nobody was better able to lead the sheep to the industrial shambles than the first president of the American Federation of Labor.

In 1886 we find Gompers speaking from the same platform with Henry George, the great single taxer who was candidate for mayor of New York. The huge parade that was held on Labor Day of that year had vitality in it. There were injunctions then as now and the labor leaders instructed their followers to violate the injunctions.

About this time the great eight-hour-day movement was launched and the A. F. of L. made preparations for the calling of a na-

(*Continued on Page Two*)



Drawn by ELLIS.

Negro Looks on in Boston

By WM. L. PATTERSON

BOSTON with its narrow, crooked streets, its low, unpretentious buildings, Boston with its many graveyards, the resting places of its revolutionary dead, the greatest spots of interest for those in whom all revolutionary spirit has long since died; Boston the high temple of culture, the abiding place of wisdom and fountain of knowledge had worked itself into a state of semi-hysteria. Tense and expectant, its people walk their city's pavement willingly, and yet it may be unconsciously, submissive to a dictatorship of the police, their appointed servants—the guardians of law, the controllers of order, who are themselves, however, above the law, and who have never reasoned that their conduct should be most orderly. Boston is waiting for a lynching to take place.

The illustrious Governor of Massachusetts has decreed it. Desperately he has striven to place the stamp of respectability upon this criminal act. Citizens even more illustrious than the illustrious Governor—those who can show to you the tombstones marking the resting place of dead forebears who were present on that now famous tea party of 1776, have said, "Yes, Boston has known every event of the social elite, and though in America, we cannot set a precedent in this, we shall no longer hold ourselves above the glorious Southland. We, too, shall have our lynching." They have religiously followed the precedents established by the courageous South. The newspapers have announced it for days ahead. Boston thinks of nothing else, talks of nothing else.

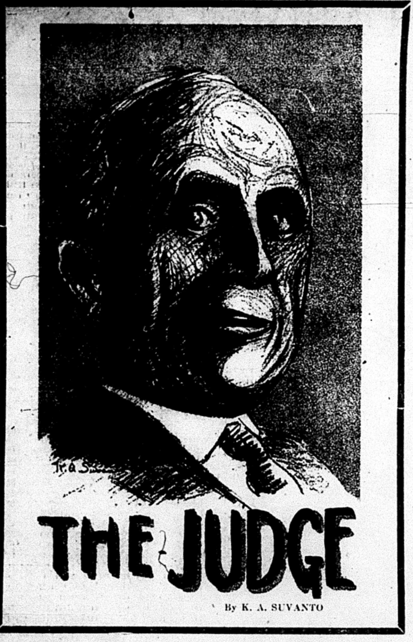
Boston has been preparing seven years for this event. Thousands of people have, during those long years, and years before, come to regard lynching as obsolete, archaic, and the desire to participate in one is evidence of an atavistic psychosis. They have come to believe this so thoroughly, so sincerely, that some have travelled thousands of miles just to make an effort to peaceably persuade Massachusetts to defer this Roman holiday indefinitely, to grand these seven years' dead men a new trial. Some who could not come to Boston, voiced their protest against the promised orgy throughout the available press, and by direct communication with the authorities of Massachusetts. Some of those who have come are satisfied of the futility of their efforts even before the task is essayed. Others hold tenaciously to the last fleeting shreds of a slowly dissolving hope that possibly something may be done. For them, the age of miracles is not dead. These speak in a now half disillusioned way of

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Just So

Reds are not made by orators on soapboxes,
But by fat sleek gentlemen
Who sit on interlocking directorates
And figure thru the chewed ends
Of many fat sleek cigars
How to wring more honest pennies
From the sweating carcasses
Of lazy, discontented working stiffs.

—H. G. WEISS.



By K. A. SUVANTO

Negro Looks on in Boston

(*Continued from Page One*)

something known to them as justice. We cannot understand these. We have never seen a demonstration of justice in our lives, nor have we ever seen any one who ever saw a demonstration of justice. As we listen, we are amazed at their naivete.

For us, it was a little different. Probably we knew more about lynchings. Probably the upwards of three thousand lynchings, legal and illegal, with black men and women as the victims, committed with the sanction of the best families of Georgia and Mississippi, of Alabama and Tennessee, of Texas and Florida, had driven the last vestige of any illusion of the existence of magnanimity in the heart of the dominant class in America out of our minds. We had come to Boston to repay in our small way the Darrows and others, who in Detroit, Michigan, fought so valiantly for Dr. Sweet. That was one reason for our presence. Yet there was another. A much more vital one. We felt the manifestation of it of the utmost importance. We had come to Boston to dispel any illusion which might exist about Negroes being afraid to align themselves with class conscious, militant labor. We had come to give evidence of that new solidarity of labor which knows no racial differences, permits within its ranks of no racial distinctions, and adamantly bars all racial discrimination. We had come to Boston to make manifest the transcendency of class consciousness over race consciousness. We had come to demonstrate as a member of that group, whose suffering in America dates from the founding of this "land of the brave and home of the free" against this ghastly, vicious exhibition of man's inhumanity to man.

Boston was ready to receive us, not as a guest invited to witness the assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti! Oh, no! But Boston had mobilized a reception committee of several thousand armed, harnessed police, innumerable motorcycle squads, mounted cossacks, plain clothes men, and then possibly in order that the reception committee might be truly representative, those thugs out of jail and not actively engaged in carrying through any privately planned project, were armed with rifles and clubs and stationed around the public buildings. Truly, for the dastardly task Boston was about to perform, she had selected a worthy body to receive her visitors. These were the outward signs of the extent to which she had gone to make our welcome indeed one of lasting memory. Later we were to discover that the reception committee had arranged to have several public buildings, almost in their entirety, turned over to us. And to make certain we would remain to partake of their hospitality to the full, those buildings with iron-barred windows and steel doors were the ones selected.

They made these preparations to prove beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt that when a sovereign state, through its duly elected servants, has decreed a lynching, the protest of its socially-minded citizens, even though in the majority, and of the civilized members of a so-called civilized world would not be heeded. Steps were taken to prevent all **expression of disapproval within the environs of the city.**

But we had come to protest, to peaceably seek to dissuade if possible those servants of the citizens of Massachusetts from an act of terrorism, to assert the rights guaranteed us under the constitution of the United States, and of the state of Massachusetts, and though we numbered ourselves among those who realized the futility of the measures to which we resorted, we proposed to utilize those methods as long as we remained free agents.

Since we intended to carry into effect our desire to influence those in power, it was necessary to go before the public, and the public in Boston, on August 21st, 1297, was most of it to be found on Boston Commons.

For generations, Boston Commons has remained inviolate, the place where the voice of the people might be heard. There, one could petition for a redress of any and all grievances; could air any political philosophy, could challenge any form of tyranny. But contrary to the belief of many that this would hold true on all occasions, we were soon to discover that the traditional right of the people did not include the right of criticism of a government bent on murder, a government bent upon the destruction of the morale of its working-class, bent upon sating itself of its bloodlust with the burning of two class-conscious workers who were innocent of all crime, save the crime of exalting class above country, class above race, class above creed.

Determined to proceed, we became one of a small group equally so determined, and armed with placards bearing such inscriptions as "Gov. Fuller is your conscience clear, have you examined the report of your advisory committee?" "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!" "Is justice dead in Massachusetts?" "Has the cradle of liberty become the ark of tyranny?" and others we proceeded on our mission. The effect of our appearance thus armed was instantaneous. There was little time given us to speculate about our reception. The preparations Boston had been put to, had a use value, and Bostonians were eager to measure its extent. Cheers mingled with boos, curses with words of sympathy, hand claps with cat calls, and then the first delegation of the reception committee, the mounted cossacks, charged down upon our line. One gently ran his fingers down our back, and lifting us off of our feet, tenderly yet in unmistakable terms of welcome, said, "You are the first nigger anarchist I ever saw. Just think of a nigger bastard a Bolshevik!" The placard was torn from our hands and destroyed. By this time others of the reception committee had arrived and between two uniformed officers with several plain clothes men gleefully trotting by their side, we were marched to a patrol waggon which had been kept waiting at the Tremont Street entrance of the Commons for those of Boston's visitors who had the temerity to comment upon her dishonor. There we were greeted by one of our comrades who had also been gathered in by the reception committee. She was assisted into the waggon, then one of our guardians said, "We can't put the nigger in the waggon with a white woman, we will let him ride outside." And there we rode to the building prepared to receive us.

Intimidation

By H. G. WEISS.

It is not well to dare the wrath
  Of them who prize the dollar.
Tread you in your accustomed path
  And wear the iron collar.
Not yours to question. Yours to work
  And take you meagre dole.
The rack and whip for them who shirk?
  Damnation for the soul.
Since when have slaves had any rights?
  Be meek and humble, give. . . .
A kindly master will requite . . .
  Be thankful that you live!
Is it not just? The rope and stake
  Are grim and grewsome things.
The gallows has a lust to slake
  And does the will of kings.
Think you this fat, fastidious boss
  So arrogant and proud,
Has not some chromosomes whose loss
  Has left you maimed and bowed?
Be silent and accept your lot,
  Or if to speak you dare,
Take warning from your fellows caught
  In an electric chair!

The Passing of Labor Day

(*Continued from Page One*)

tional strike on the first of May, 1886. The response to the strike was so enthusiastic that the employers decided drastic action must be taken to halt the movement. The Haymarket massacre and the bloody persecution and murder of the most militant of labor's leaders was the answer.

Following the hanging of the Haymarket trade union leaders a period of apathy prevailed until 1889 when the workers again resumed the fight for the eight-hour-day. This time instead of a general strike of all unions, each organization was to strike separately. Some gains were made but after a few years the struggle was abandoned and when the United States congress in 1894 passed a law declaring Labor Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories, the officials of the A. F. of L. considered the battle won. Since then Labor Day has been gradually losing its labor character.

As the Labor Day blessed by the capitalists is losing its original vitality and has already become a day of mutual back-scratching between the labor fakers and the employers, May Day—the real Labor Day—will gain in strength, prestige and significance to the workers of the United States.

THE CHAOS IN THE I. F. T. U.

By AUGUST ENDERLE

IT has for a long time been a well-known fact that the International Federation of Trade Unions is no real international and that it has never had a united and determined leadership. But the picture shown by the congress of the I. F. T. U. on the first day and still more on the second day, of confusion, disruption and mutual intriguing in the inner leadership of the I. F. T. U. beggars description. The frist two days of the Congress already proved one thing beyond dispute, and that is that this international is absolutely incapable of leading any real action on behalf of the proletariat. It would fall to pieces at the first step.

Even the way in which the Presidium of the Congress sit together above the Congress illustrates excellently the "unity" of this "international." In the middle is Purcell, showing stoical calm, right next to him is the second British member of the executive committee, J. W. Brown. Then comes a considerable space and further to the left Oudegeest and Sassenbach and then, on his own, looking the personification of misfortune sits Leipart. To the right is also a wide space and then comes the fat Jouhaux with his ears lying on the rolls of fat around his neck, together with Mertens. All the national groups keep to themselves and are almost constantly engaged in eager conversation.

Only this form of "unity" made it possible for the chairman to open the Congress with a speech which surprised not only the Congress and the general public, but also the majority of the executive itself, because the speech said something quite different from the policy of the I. F. T. U., or better than the policy of the majority of the executive committee of the I. F. T. U. And only in this International could the incredible happen, that immediately after the speech of the chairman, the vice-chairman got up and declared before the whole world that he disavowed the chairman and that the latter must be held personally responsible for his speech as he, the vice-chairman, and a number of other members of the executive had directly opposite opinions, or as another member of the executive expressed it later in the day, the speech of the chairman was an insult to the majority of the executive.

If those not in the know were of the opinion on the first day that the speech of Purcell was the expression of a personal anger and annoyance and represented a personal deviation from the general line, the second day showed them clearly enough that the speech was a deliberate attempt to bring the matters in question out into the open before the general public. For years the chairman and with him the second British member of the executive, the secretary of the I. F. T. U. Brown, have been treated liked puppets by a clique represented by Oudegeest, Jouhaux and Sassenbach; they have been shamelessly deceived and kept in the dark. This clique had so estimated the patience and the "simplicity" of the British representatives and of the "pro forma" chairman, that they even had the insolence and hypocrisy to express through the mouths of Jouhaux and Mertens, moral indignation at the "Russian" methods of the British representatives before the whole congress. This caused the bomb to burst. With almost incredible calm J. W. Brown, who had been greately slandered, exposed the bottomless meanness of Oudegeest and his friends. He showed by means of the I. F. T. U. under Oudegeest was completely at the orders of the International Labor Office in Geneva and thus under the thumb of the League of Nations and the international imperialists, but also the treachery of Oudegeest and his friends in sabotaging the unity of the proletariat in order to carry on a campaign against the Soviet Union. With documentary evidence, Brown proved that Oudegeest, Jouhaux and their friends have sabotaged international trade union unity at the behest and in agreement with world capitalism, and that they have used all possible means to prevent a union of the western proletariat with the workers of the Soviet Union and of China. "The Russians are honest in their desire for unity, it is time that we should go over to the attack" wrote Oudegeest to his honorable friend Jouhaux. The world has now seen their attack clearly enough, it was a flood of lies and meanness in co-operation with Chamberlain. Now the workers of the world know it, can see it in black and white. That is the only good thing about this stirring up of the stinking Amsterdam morass.

What are the deeper causes and the consequences of this antagonism which has shown itself here between the British and the Amsterdam trade union leaders. Is the policy of these two sections towards capitalism so basically different? Are the present leaders of the British trade unions, the Purcells, the Hicks and the Browns revolutionaries while Oudegeest and his colleagues are reformists? No, Oudegeest and his colleagues are no longer "reformists," they are the conscious agents of capitalism and they act accordingly, just the same as Thomas and Hodges in Great Britain. Purcell, Hicks' and Brown are real reformists who have still some connection with the class struggle. They are, and that is probably the decisive factor, under the immediate pressure of the British proletariat which is suffering under a severe offensive of capitalism. The British leaders, Purcell and his colleagues, are therefore not able to take part in this conscious treachery at the behest of capitalism; they need immediate assistance in their struggle against British capitalism and that explains their conditional urge towards unity with the Russian unions and above all with the workers of the Far East. That is the reason for their revolt against the imperialist methods of the Amsterdam bureau.

How will the serious crisis in the I. F. T. U. end? Will Purcell and Brown disappear from the leadership of the I. F. T. U. at the will of the German, French, Belgian and Dutch reactionaries? Everything depends upon the energy and determination of the British delegation. If the British delegation stands firmly behind Purcell then he will probably remain in the leadership, for otherwise his dismissal would cause the acute danger of a break between the British union and the I. F. T. U. Should, however, the British delegation split on the subject, then probably another Britisher will become chairman. In any case, the matter will be pushed into the commissions.

The COMRADE *Young* SECTION

Edited by the Young Pioneers of America

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

Their Spirits Shall Never Die!

The capitalists of America thought that when they murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, their worries would be over and Sacco and Vanzetti forgotten. But, they reckon without the workers, who never forget their heroes. The fighting spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti could not be killed. It still lives on in the hearts of all true workers and their children. It is the spirit that shall NEVER die, but will continue to grow until we have wiped out of existence the murderers of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, and established Workers' and Poor Farmers' Governments thruout the world.

We, the children of the American working class, must HELP this spirit to grow. We must gather together into a real Workers' Children's organization and fight with the rest of the working class with the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti. Such an organization already exists. It is called, The Young Pioneers of America. All workers' children whose hearts have bled for Sacco and Vanzetti should join this organization of workers' children.

JOIN TODAY, DON'T DELAY.

NOTE:—For information write to Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

Have All Men the Same!

I don't think it fair
That men are not the same
A poor man's name isn't known at all
While a rich man's name has much fame.

No man is better
And no man is worse
But we always see the poor men last
And the rich men first.

Have all people alike
Believe in what the Communist says.
Why have one man slave
And the other be idle all days?

Our Letter Box

They Don't Discuss Communism

Dear Comrades: In our school the teachers are very careful on the subject of Communism, Bolshevism and other such beliefs. If a discussion starts on one of them, she or he right away has the class finish writing something or has the discussions stopped, when one who knows starts to talk. Some do not really subdue it but are very careful as to the kind of discussion. If the children are against it, she encourages us, but if for it, then no more discussions. This shows how very narrow minded the teachers are in our school.—WITOLD CHERAS.

Teacher Is Silly

Dear Comrades: I would like to tell you that my teacher sure is silly. Every morning she has us say the prayers. I don't say a word of it. After the children say the prayer we have to pledge allegiance to the flag. Then she will stand in front of the room and tell us that God made everything on earth. One day a little boy in my room asked how could God make the radio and the teacher could not say anything cause God did not make the radio because someone invented it.

—ALMA SAKALAUSKES.

FROM PIONEER TO PIONEERS

By JOSEPH SHEMETH.

Come Pioneers from all the land,
Come on along, and we'll join hands:
We will dance and help the workers all,
Before our hands each boss will fall.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 29 is: THE SPIRIT OF SACCO AND VANZETTI LIVES ON IN THE HEARTS OF ALL WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 28

Helen Nichiporcuk, Endicott, N. Y.; Alice Marcus, Chicago, Ill.; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Sylvia Horinstein, Detroit, Mich.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Homer B. Chase, Washington, N. H.; Jennie Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Eugene Dauber, New York City; Elianora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 27

Becky Raport, Petaluma, Cal.; Elianora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 30

Fill in the missing letters and see what you get.

T-e ch--d-en of t-e A-er-can W-rk-ng Cl-ss w-ll n-ver f-rg-t th-ir h-ro-s S-c-o a-d V-nz-t-i.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Send subscriptions to the Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

½ years 25c. 1 year 50c.

Name ....
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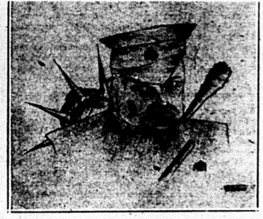
City ....
State ....Age......

(Issued Every Month).

acco and Vanzetti Killed For Being Agitators

The following article, written during the last stages of the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti, was distributed to working class publications throughout the world by the International Press Correspondence.

By PAUL STEIN (Berlin)



BY its latest action regarding the carrying out of the death sentence the American bourgeoisie is continuing its old, cruel game. The tortures of Sacco and Vanzetti are increased. We are familiar with the capitalist justice of all countries, but the case of Sacco and Vanzetti stands apart by itself.

If in the free World Soviet Republic of the future, by some miracle, all memories and records of the vanquished capitalist world were annihilated and there remained over only the records of the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, these would completely suffice in order to reconstruct the true nature of bourgeois society. For in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti there is reflected as in a "dew drop" the world-embracing struggle between labor and capital, the entire lying fraud of bourgeois democracy, all the cruelty of bourgeois class justice and, not the least, the role of the social democracy as confederate and saviour of the bourgeoisie.

In the period of intensified class struggle, in the period of imperialism, the most ruthless means are being employed by the bourgeoisie to maintain its rule in face of the attack of the working class. The thousands and thousands of workers corpses in Hungary, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, China, Austria etc. are a bloody proof of this. But the case of Sacco and Vanzetti undoubtedly deserves a "place of honor" in the history of bourgeois class terror.

What is the real political import of this Trial? Sacco and Vanzetti were condemned to death not because they "have committed a murder"—the workers of all countries, in fact everybody knows that Sacco and Vanzetti are absolutely innocent,—but because they are revolutionary class fighters, because, during the imperialist war, they agitated against the war-makers, distributed anti-imperialist leaflets; because, after the war, they worked in the American trade union movement as active revolutionaries. They were denounced as "Reds," and as such are to be got out of the way.

The condemnation of Sacco and Vanzetti did not at the beginning arouse that response among the working class which it ought to have aroused. In the wave of Communist persecutions prevailing in America at that time the case of Sacco and Vanzetti appeared to be of little importance. Gradually, however, broader strata of the workers became alive to the meaning of the trial.

In the whole world there set in a powerful protest movement, the like of which is not to be found in the history of protest movements. The workers protested against the intended judicial murder at thousands of meetings; hundreds of thousands of protest telegrams were sent to the American judicial authorities; even a section of the liberal bourgoisie joined the protest movement of the workers.

The American bourgeoisie was several times obliged to draw back, to postpone repeatedly the date of the execution; but it did not release its victims. The workers, on their part, recognized more and more that the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti was their own cause, that it was a question of their own vital interests. Thus the fight for the release of the two revolutionary fighters developed into a sort of trial of strength between the working class and the bourgeoisie, which possesses the greatest importance in the present situation of the increased offensive of capital and the threatening war on the Soviet Union. That is the reason why the American bourgeoisie is so obstinately defending its position in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, why it wishes to save at all costs its soiled prestige, why it ignores the new evidence which the Defense Committee have obtained to save Sacco and Vanzetti and which proves beyond all doubt the innocence of the two accused.

The news of the refusal to grant a new trial, which meant the final confirmation of the death sentence, aroused the excitement and indignation of the workers of the whole world. Protest demonstrations were held in every country. In Argentina a boycott movement was instituted against American goods. In France the government prohibited protest demonstrations on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, but in spite of this tremendous demonstrations were held which were attended by hundreds of thousands. The reactionary press on its part increased beyond all bounds the incitement against the "Bolsheviki" Sacco and Vanzetti. Thus we see on the one side the rallying of the workers, without distinction of Party, and on the other side the rallying of the whole reactionary bourgeoisie.

How does the Social Democracy behave in this fight? The American reformist leaders sabotage the protest campaign of the working class for Sacco and Vanzetti. Their friends in Europe do the same. The Paris Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, it is true, approved in principle the proposal of Fimmen to carry out a boycott of American goods, but it is clear that this resolution, if it depends for its carrying out upon Jouhaux and Leipart, will merely remain on paper. The German General Federation of Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party of Germany rejected a proposal for common action of the German proletariat in order to wrest the victims from their murderers at the last moment. That is not all. With the plea "not to injure the whole movement on behalf of the two victims" the reformist C. G. T. in France forbade its members to take part in the 24 hours protest strike which had been called by the revolutionary C. G. T. U.

The result of the life and death struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti depends to a great extent upon how far it will be possible to intensify the struggle in the last hour, to draw the broadest masses of workers into the battle-front and to mobilize them not only in protest demonstrations, but for the application of more effective means, such as the strike, boycott etc. There are signs at hand that the working masses are prepared to respond to the call of the Communists who stand at the head of the fight to rescue Sacco and Vanzetti. This is the only guarantee that the American bourgeoisie will even yet shrink before the powerful and growing protest movement and release Sacco and Vanzetti.

A PORTRAIT

[illegible] in the singular flower
 of his [illegible]
to [illegible], the hour
 of his [illegible]
[illegible]. And as his timid past
 [illegible] refuge in grey anonymity
([illegible] the censure of the vast
 of his [illegible]), sterility
[illegible]. He did not weep
 [illegible] he did not know:
 [illegible] he could not see
[illegible] the steep
 [illegible] waves, must go
 [illegible], but many times, to sea.

—LEBARBE.

BEET WORKER

(Continued From Page Four).

man. And later, when they went in the stores—they were watched like thieves and people would mutter, behind their hands, and shake their heads. No peonage—equality—how those dreams had died in the years Emanuel had been in the land of the Americano.

Not much work, long winters, and short summers. He knew now that there was something wrong with that. The first year work had started in April and continued thru a cold wet Fall, almost until the Christmas time. Last year it was the same and working in the wet fields pulling beets and knocking them together in an attempt to shake off the heavy sticky dirt had kept them busy for days that again extended into December. And the Winters had left him chilled from the first snowfall to May's warmth. The beet wagons that were their homes had large chinks in the walls and the wintry winds seeped in and came up thru the loosely laid floors. Even the small stove could bring no semblance of warmth, though it smoked a great deal. At night he shivered himself to sleep and in the day he huddled close to the stove.

How he wished he were back home. Back among his own people and with his family once more. These days seemed endless; filled with tired backs that shook one, made one quiver. And insults were hurled by the bosses. Big Americans with profane outbursts and talk of lazy greasers.

Emanuel stopped to clear his eyes—to shake the dizziness from his head. But the field boss was watching and he went to work again. Well, it would only be a few months now—then he would be home again. Home again to start anew—to take up his life where he had left it off those few years before. No better than it had been. He coughed and the sound carried with hollowness over the field, above the swing of the short-handled hoes.

WILL THEY BE REMEMBERED?

By HELEN BLACK

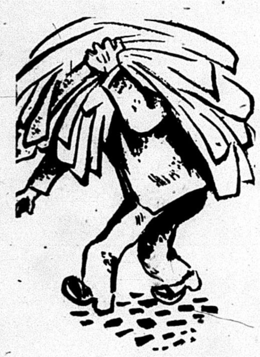
How many times during the past seven years have we raised the slogan, "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die"; yet now they are gone. In spite of all the determination of the workers to stop this criminal murder, it was accomplished. The workers were not yet strong enough, not yet organized to make the Fullers, Thayers, Lowells listen to their demands and fear to oppose them.

Today, as we cry "Long Live Sacco and Vanzetti," we are apt to say confidently "They Will Never Be Forgotten"; but if this is to prove true it must be said with grim determination and a bitter hatred of those class forces which defied the workers of the whole world and lightly dismissed their pleas for justice. Sacco and Vanzetti will be forgotten unless their memory serves as an inspiration for greater and greater organization of the workers on every field. It is easy for an emotion even as tremendous and wide-spread as that which has been roused by the death of these two martyrs, to die down. We ourselves will not be here forever, and to those who come after us Sacco and Vanzetti may not be living realities.

Last Monday night, some of us waited for the approach of the death hour, one comrade argued that there was a danger that Sacco and Vanzetti would be forgotten. The rest of us denied this emphatically; but the comrade said:

"Tom Mooney and Warren Billings are still in San Quentin prison. They have been rotting there since 1916 as a result of a frame-up as deliberate and fiendish as the one against Sacco and Vanzetti."

It was ture; and just so easily can Sacco and Vanzetti be forgotten and their great martyrdom fade into a dim memory, unless their example inspires organization, and more persistently for a labor party which will be a real menace to the rulers of Massachusetts and the rest of the country. This has been said a hundred times before, but it cannot be said too often. Workers of America unite; join hands with the workers of the world. Then the memory and example of Sacco and Vanzetti will never die.



—Drawing by WM. GROPPER

LEARY AND LABOR

By WALTER SNOW

"LEARY of the 'World' is a model reporter," John Sullivan, newly re-elected president of the New York State Federation of Labor, once told the present writer. Leaning forward until his portly stomach wrinkled, the labor leader and Civic Federation member explained, "He gets things right."

Sullivan is not alone in his high opinion of Mr. John J. Leary, Jr., dean of New York labor reporters. The socialist "New Leader" recently referred to him as a newspaperman "who can be classed among the best in town."

Thinking workers, accordingly, will be interested to know what such a highly praised man believes is labor's future and whom are the men he admires. The furriers know that every time those esteemed Civic Federation members, Matthew Woll and Hugh Frayne, wished to justify their strike-breaking activities and efforts to smash the Joint Board, Leary quoted them at length. In fact many times all Leary did for his day's work was to write a "lead" and paste it on top of a Woll or Frayne statement.

Now, it develops, Leary admires another master strike-breaker. In the "World" of August 28th, he sings praises of Premier Baldwin's determination in pushing through that Trades Union Bill which the "World" once editorially said took away with one sweep all the rights British labor had won in fifty years of hard fighting.

Leary, however, speaks for the leaders of the American labor movement.

He tells story after story to the effect that British labor is demoralized because its leaders are "more or less openly" accused of taking graft from the "Arcos House and the Communists of Russia." Where did he get these tales? Proudly he boasts they are "reports from London to leaders of the American movement from sources that are dependable and which have proven to be accurate in the past."

Reading them, one wonders if Leary is still carrying on the Woll-Frayne-McGrady graft-fiction campaign in an attempt to smash the Furriers' Joint Board.

But no, he is not. Leary and the Civic Federation members, whose spokesman he is, hope there will never be a Labor Party in America. To discourage all attempts form one and thus take voters away from Tammany Hall, Leary seeks to discredit the British Labor Party.

Listen: "There is, as I have said, confusion in the movement and distrust of leadership that may in some measure at least explain the determination of Premier Baldwin in pushing through the recent bill that, among other things, ends the collecting, willy nilly, of funds for th Labor Party from members of trade unions. One wonders, in the face of all reports, if in opposing this part of the law the Labor M. P.'s spoke quite as much for the rank and file of English labor as for themselves."

Leary voices the hope that this confusion may end in a "swing back to straight trade unionism" as advocated by William A. Appleton, once secretary of the British Federation.

"It would not be inconsistent if in accepting American production methods our English cousins adopted American trade union methods," he concludes.

The abandonment of the Labor Party in England would mean that the workers could once more vote for Liberals and Tories who, of course, never take any graft. No more than Tammany officials.

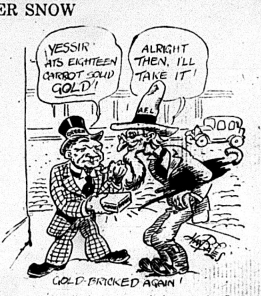
Leary strikes us as being almost as profound an optimist as the late Judge Gary. The open shop confederates of Woll, Frayne and Sullivan in the Civic Federation certainly must be chuckling to think that American trade unionism is held up as a model for countries much more widely organized.

But if the masses of organized American workers were not hoodwinked into believing that their unions were the best managed in the world and that voting the democratic ticket was voting for labor, how long would Green, Woll, Frayne, McGrady and Sullivan keep their jobs?

And if the workers supported a Labor Party how could their leaders graduate into fat Tammany jobs as James P. Holland did last year when he resigned as head of the State Federation to accept Mayor Walker's appointment to a six-year term on the Board of Standards and Appeals?

But there won't be a Labor Party if Leary and the "World" can help it. Doubtless he was instrumental in persuading the present weak-kneed socialsit leaders to take Woll, Frayne and McGrady close to their bosoms in spite of the vitriolic things Eugene Debs used to say about Civic Federation members. Smart boy, this Leary. He gets things "right." And tens of thousands of workers read the "World"!

While we are talking of the "World," it might be interesting to list a few other things it does nowadays. It features storeis of how the czar died bravely (just think, those damn Communists killed him!); what Marshal Ferdinand Foch thinks of a "doctrine as pernicious as Communism," and how he planned to wipe out "the menace of Communism"; and advertises for the benefit of New York police officials how Chicago and Boston alienists try to find radicals insane, pointing out the flaws of the two systems.



YESSIR
ITS EIGHTEEN CARROT SOLID GOLD!
ALRIGHT THEN, I'LL TAKE IT!
A.F.L.
GOLD-BRICKED AGAIN!

When Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, made his wild threats against aliens participating in Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, the "World" placed the story in a two-column "box," along with a picture of Johnson, directly above a one-column story telling that 500,000 New York workers had been called out for a protest strike that day.

That the "World" later editorially decried Johnson does not alleviate the fact that on the morning of the strike it used the bombastic congressman to intimidate aliens.

And to correct the impression that Sacco and Vanzetti may have been innocent because they proclaimed that fact just before they were killed, the "World" front-pages a story of a hard-boiled reporter who claims to have seen no fewer than eighty doomed men proclaim innocence before they were executed.

Can any woker give a reason why he should read either Leary or the "World"? We resist the temptation to make a pun.

O Chinaman!

O. Chinaman, Chinaman,
with your wise,
diagonal
and quaintly squinting eyes!
Tell me your strange tale
out of the perfumed East—
tell me of junks in purple seas
with bellying sails of gold
covered with fantastic pictures;
tell me the noble legends
of your esteemed forefathers;
recite for me
the gay and glittering maxims
of your wisest philosophers,
and the poems of the greatest of poets
who sang the glories
of vanished dynasties
and of painted girls
who danced before old kings;
reveal to me the mysteries
of your jeweled shrines
and most sacred pagodas
hiding their jade tops
among the stars,
and of the twisted dragons
that guard the tombs
of your reverend ancestors;
tell me of revolution,
of red-bannered armies
and of a mighty giant
lifting his head from slumber
into the sunlight of a new day!

O, Chinaman, Chinaman!
Here are my shirts
and my collars;
Saturday I must have them,
O Chinaman!
These are all I can give you,
some soiled shirts
and collars to wash
and a few pennies in payment
and hell
if they're not finished on time
or if one collar is lost,
O, Chinaman!

Yet you, should I urge you,
might tell me all things
out of the wisdom
of the ages of the East,
gleaming, half-hidden,
in your wise,
diagonal
and quaintly squinting eyes!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

The Farmer and Labor Day

By ALFRED KNUTSON

THE vast masses of farmers in America are still sticking in the old political rut, they are still led to believe that it is advantageous for them to make an alliance with country bankers and the small business interests in general.

Only a small section of the farming masses have today come to the realization of the futility of collaborating with the capitalist forces which are doing their best to rob the farmer of the fruits of his toil. The farmer, however, is disgusted with his own economic condition and becoming more and more disgusted with organizations and movements which are endeavoring to give him "relief." That is, for the first time in many years he is at least beginning to discover that there is something wrong about the methods used by the advocates of farm relief. He is not so easily fooled into believing what the capitalist politicians are telling him. He examines farm relief proposals more critically than before and though he still lingers in the old rut his entire perspective in relation to his own problems is now undergoing big changes.

The opportunities for getting the farmer up on his feet and to fight in his own interests were never better than at the present time. Of course, we must realize that nothing can be done to rouse the farmers into action unless live, energetic driving forces are built up amongst them.

The masses of farmers in this country do not understand the city industrial worker and one of the big reasons for this misunderstanding lies in the clever propaganda of the capitalists which separates them by telling them that they have nothing in common, either politically or economically. The farmer, the capitalists tell the worker, hires laborers and he is, therefore, a capitalist, is interested in having the city worker pay as much as possible for farm products, and consequently is an exploiter with nothing in common with the city worker. And the farmer on his side is being told that the city workers are responsible for the high prices he must pay for the manufactured articles he buys because of the high wages paid to the farmer. The real truth, which is that the capitalists are exploiting both the farmer and the city worker, is never told by the capitalist press because if he did his game of exploitation would come to a sudden end.

A big service can be rendered the revolutionary movement in America by continually enlightening both the worker and the farmer as to their identity of interests, all the time pointing out who the real robber is, and farmers must learn to work together and solve their problems by a united front of both classes with the city workers taking the leadership in the major struggles against the capitalists.

On Labor Day the farmer should demonstrate together with the city worker. I do not now have in mind the September labor day which is not the real labor day but a day set apart by the capitalists to strengthen their hold on the robbery of labor, but the First of May, which is the real workers' and farmers' holiday.

I was in Russia in 1924 on the First of May and saw both the farmers and the workers celebrate this day of days in complete solidarity. After they established a workers' and farmers' government over there they have no trouble at all in getting the farmers and workers to work together harmoniously, on both the political and economic fronts.

We should strive by all our might to do the same thing here. When the First of May, 1927 comes around let as many farmers as possible join the city workers in demonstrations for the unity of the workers of the whole world. Because of its tremendous importance in bringing the farmer and city worker closer together we should strive to organize such joint demonstrations, no matter how small these may be to begin with. This should be one of our special tasks for next May Day in as many sections of the country as possible.

Farmers and city workers, unite!

The Machine Wreckers

By WILL DE KALB

THIS, as most of our popular writers tell us as though it were a great revelation, is the machine age. After the industrial revolution, ingenious workers and hard-working geniuses perfected the many machines wrought out of crude iron by practical intellects, and better products are now produced at less cost, and with a minimum requisite of labor.

The machine, as we know it today, is a direct and complete product of the workingclass. But instead of emancipating the wage-slave, it has tightened his fetters. Since it reduced the amount of labor required, the laborer should benefit by greater leisure. Instead, he finds his opportunities to earn a living reduced in direct proportion to the reduction in labor made possible by the introduction of the efficient machine.

Comes a reaction. Machine makers become, in philosophic desire at least, machine wreckers. The master class, growing rich beyond dreams through the exploitation of the machine and its slave, is confronted with a problem.

Who is at fault, when the creator turns upon his creation? Certainly not the capitalist, the exploiter of the machine, Mr. Gilbert Seldes attempts to prove in the outstanding organ of bourgeois pseudo-intellectualism, The Saturday Evening Post. Capitalism, with its open moneybags for those who will ride on the bandwagon, has more apologies than St. Francis had fleas; yet none has ever made out such a poor case as Mr. Seldes.

The philosophic trend of some disillusioned workers from machine makers to machine wreckers is summarized by the capitalist apologist in a series of items of news which begin by illustrating the effect of the introduction of machinery on our civilization. A wave of materialism, deplored by the dope-peddlers of religion, sets it.

When the slave finds that he can learn to operate most machines in a few days, he utilizes this knowledge by changing masters at will. The capitalists, as Mr. Seldes exultingly tells us, at first alarmed by the labor turnover, "keep their employes in the factory by moving them from one automatic machine which uses one group of muscles to another where new activities are called into play," and thus try to keep the slave in his old set of chains.

That this move is not altogether successful, is recorded with sorrow. he eminent "Satevepost" writer recounts, without the slightest expression of sympathy, the plight of "the craftsman in the workshops of the Adam brothers, who created, in perhap. unhappy working conditions, an endless succession of sublimely beautiful table legs, (and who) could never dare to change his occupation, because he would have to undergo years of apprenticeship in a new one." This is a situation in which the capitalists would like to keep the workers of the world. But, with the advent of the machine, there comes a change—not of much benefit to the worker, but a problem, at least, to the capitalist. In the words of Mr. Seldes, "it may end by making him (the worker) a slave, but he will have what no other slave has had before—the chance to change his master."

But is this so-called freedom of any value to the enslaved worker? Suppose they can change the workers will flock to those industries that enjoy the best conditions and the highest pay, then there will be more workers than jobs; with the knowledge of this condition, employers in those industries will lower the wages, since they need not fear a strike, and again the worker is caught in the midst of a deadly circle.

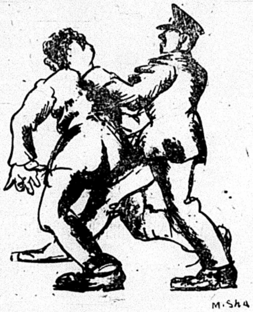
Mr Seldes ascribes the existence of a machine-wrecking philosophy to the lack of culture that is prevalent in the countries which are the most industrialized. I deny this; but granting it for the moment, I ask, is it the fault of the worker? Has he ever had sufficient leisure and sufficient opportunity to improve his mental condition? The lack of culture I admit, for it is an indictment of the super-babbitts who control and exploit modern industry; but there are other causes, to which Mr. Seldes must have closed his eyes, or he would have at first

An examiantion of the histor yof mechanics and the blame for the philosophy of machine-wrecking.

The leisure which Mr. Seldes so guilelessly believes is enjoyed by the workingclass, is used by it in "a mass migration of the tin-can tourists." Here his own sources of information give him the lie, for the Chambers of Commerce of almost all the western cities have complained of the migration of families with no means of support, who, after traveling futilely to the west in search of jobs, are forced to throw themselves on the charity of the western municipalities in the face of starvation. All of us are familiar with the Chamber of Commerce circulars and publicity news items, disillusioning the "tin-can tourist" of his belief that there are jobs at the end of the rainbow.

But I have quoted enough of Mr. Seldes metaphysical interpretation of social psychology. To get down to the facts of the case, we must first establish the identity of the creator of the perfected machine, of all varieties.

An examination of the history of mechanics and invention reveals that it is to proletarian members of the workingclass, and in some cases, to the intelligentsia of the workingclass, that we owe all credit for inventorial genius. Machines, for the most part, have been invented and developed by workers who sensed their need, and whose ingenuity, sharpened by direct contact with the conditions of their industry, resulted in their creation. Then, as a small minority, we have the scientists, including Edison, Marconi, the Wrights and others, all of them members of the workingclass by birth and most of them by experience.



More amazing, is the fact that the aristocracy, and the bourgeoisie, who from ancient times have had a monopoly on education and culture, and who have never lacked the opportunity to make manifest their genius, have produced hardly a single machine —I use the adverb "hardly" out of generosity. Yet these are the classes that have had the sole opportunities for such creative activity: education, leisure, capital, governmental influence through control, industrial domination, etc., etc. Despite that, these are the classes who have profited by the creation of the efficient machine, the first, by clowning for the second, the latter, by exploitation.

It is natural, then, for the machine-makers to transcend into machine-wreckers. They created the machine, they developed it, they produced and reproduced it; and instead of being benefited by all this mental and physical activity, it tightened the bonds that kept them chained in slavery, it even eliminated some of them from their economic positions as slaves, and made more precarious the means by which they eke out an existence.

Consistent with the tendencies of the mob, the machine-makers rebel. Believing their creation, the machine, to be a Machiavellian monster, their parental love turns to hate; at its base they lay the burdens heaped on their shoulders by their exploiters: and lo—they are machine-wreckers!

I must not be misunderstood. I am not attempting, in this thesis apologetica, to intimate that the philosophy of machine-wrecking is to be condoned That it is as false as stoicism, or transcendentalism, or to be more modern and extreme, Christian Science, I hasten to declare.

It was, however, a natural transition for the machine-makers to become machine-wreckers, having been defrauded, by trickery and force, of the products of their brain and brawn. It remains now for those of their leaders, who have the correct viewpoint on their rights to the machine, to aid them to recapture their products.

It was unavoidable for the machine-makers to become, in philosophy, at least, lacking the opportunity to become in reality, machine-wreckers. But those workingclass leaders who accept as their cardinal dogma that the worker is entitled to the full product of his labor, must educate his followers out of the philosophy of machine wrecking, and into the philosophy of the recapture of the machine for the benefit of society.

Then will genius progress in its natural course. And society will abandon its false god, for the newer and healthier. Ancient mythology teems with tales of artists, who, having been turned against their own creations, shattered into meaningless dust their erstwhile beloved brain-children. But we have abandoned the superstitions of the past, and possessing the mental ability to correct the fallacies in our philosophies, we need not resort to the pseudo-philosophy of compensation. We perceive that when we are defrauded of our creations, we must not strive to wreck them, but to recapture them. Our energies must not be diverted into false channels.

Beet Worker *A Picture from Life*

By KENNET S. BARNHILL

EMANUEL was thinning beets. With a short-handled hoe grasped in his right hand he hacked at the rows, bending double and moving along with a sidewise shuffle. Toiling in the hot sun over the damp reeking earth had made the veins in his brown neck and hands protrude; swelling his hands and at times causing a little dizziness to flit thru his head. Occasionally he coughed and the effort brought dark spots, rimmed with flashes of painful light, before his eyes. How awkward it seemed with his hands swollen; he could hardly control the hand, which plucked away all but one shoot for each hill, before dizziness swept him.

But he worked on. The field superintendent had been over in the morning and if they didn't have this patch of beets thinned out before long they wouldn't get their pay. That is what he told Emanuel and the four other Mexicans who worked with him. . . . Lazy greasers, he called them, afraid to do a little work, always soldiering on the job. Did they think they had all summer to thin out those beets? The weather wouldn't wait on a "goddam" bunch of lazy spiks, they better get a move on or there wouldn't be any pay for them when Fall came. The men worked on, as they had worked before the field was quite dry enough to get into, chopping out beets with the short hoes and plucking each hill to the single top; then to move on, row after row—bent double all the day.

For two years Emanuel had been in Ohio, away from home and Maria and the three little children. He had left them in their humble abode hut on the outskirts of Guanajuato when he came up to the Americano's country to find riches. Four young fellows, friends of his, had left their homes and families too. Promises that the agent made of 500 pesos ($250) a year and a few months work had decided them. That and the advice of the priest. There's no peonage up there, the agent said, everyone's white and you've got a chance to get ahead. Why, he marvelled, it's only warm enough a few months out of the year to work—the rest of the time you're like the rich Dons and Senors—no worry, no work and lots of money. And hadn't the agent lots of money? Didn't he buy sticks of sugar cane for all the children? That's riches sure enough. Besides the priest thought the plan a splendid one.

The "Padre" told the young men that a wonderful opportunity stretched before them. Five hundred pesos a year, think of that. So the priest blessed them and sent them off. Of course they shouldn't forget their families and if they sent him money once in a while he'd take care of the little ones.

Afraid to rest for a moment Emanuel toiled on, never rising until he finished each long row. The work came without thot now. His mind dwelt on all sorts of ideas while his hands kept up a mechanical hewing and plucking. He was homesick. According to the agents promises he should have gone home last year with much riches but now they said he owed vast sums. When he was in bed, that month of the first winter, it had cost a lot of money, doctors and all, and he hadn't paid back that which was advanced to him then. . . .Emanuel wanted to go home; he wanted to see Maria and the children. He coughed again and it made him dizzy. Kneeling to the ground he steadied himself for a moment. But he must keep on, the weather doesn't wait and the beets would soon be too far gone for thinning. He must hurry—that was his life, a constant hurrying.

His thoughts changed. He remembered how they had left their homes, in cars used to haul cattle. At the border they had changed to red box cars, fitted out with bunks. Many times during the day he watched, from the siding, fast passenger trains fly by. Quite frequently they were backed in alongside pigs and sheep—the odors sickened him but his hopes were high then, he soon would be a rich

(Continued On Page Six).

EXPOSE

He did not think that coin determined man
In ways he thot or acted, he was sure
There was a something else. a vague elan
Beyond the crass, the stupid immature
Conclusions of a Marx; he swabbed my throat
And coldly speaking sought to make it clear
Of my intent to pay he had a doubt. . .
His words were little snow-flakes on the air:
"I won't be liking it if you are slow . . .
In paying me the money that you owe."

—H. G. WEISS.

POISON GAS

By "X-RAY"

(This article was originally written for "The Communist," official organ of the British Communist Party, and, therefore, deals predominantly with Great Britain. But every fact concerning British preparation for use of poison gas in the next war is paralleled by similar American preparation only that American chemical industry is in advance of Great Britain's so that the charges made by "X-Ray" are true in an even greater degree of our government.—Editor).

IN 1914 the workers of Europe had no quarrel with each other, and did not want war. To most of them it came as a surprise, and many were caught working, or on holiday, in countries which suddenly became enemy countries. The German capitalists wanted a place in the sun, by which they meant the natural wealth of the tropics and cheap colored labor to exploit. France wanted Alsace and Lorraine, Russia wanted Constantinople and Britain wanted more colonies, and above all, oil-fields; so the stage was set for a first-class war. A race of armaments has taken place until Europe had become a powder magazine: alliances and secrt treaties ensured that when war started, it would blaze up into a world war.

Britain went to the rescue of poor little Belgium and sent an army tramping over poor little Persia and seized the north Persian oil-fields. The North Persian Oils, Ltd., with a capital of 3,000,000 pounds was floated to exploit them. Another British army seized the oil-fields of Palestine and the Sinai Oil Co. appeared to develop them. When the Turkish army collapsed, British troops were rushed to the Caucasus and seized the Baku oil-fields, but were unable to hold them.

Now when the armistice arrived all the slices of other people's countries, which the Allies had promised one another in the secret treaties, had not been conquered; so the great war was followed by several little wars; and in one of these British troops slaughtered over three thousand natives, and captured the Mosul oil-fields. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's puppet, Feisul, was made king of Iraq, as the new oil state was called; and the oil is to be exploited by the Turkish Petroleum Co. Undeveloped oil-fields are known to exist in the province of Archangel, and a British Expedtionary Force was sent, even to this frigid zone, but a Red Army got in the way and no Archangel Petroleum Co. appeared.

Probably none of the capitalists even suspected what they were really doing when they loosed the dogs of war. The military machine got out of control, new illegal methods of warfare were introduced, international treaties proved to be worthless, and so far all attempts to abolish the new methods of warfare have proved useless.

FRENCH TURPINIT.

It may not be generally known that the French were first to use poison gas.

In October, 1914, the French chemist, Turpin, had poisonous chemicals put in hand grenades, and these were used by the French under the name of Turpinit.

We were told in the British and French press, that when the French advanced into the German trenches after using Turpinit, they found 100,000 German soldiers dead; killed in the exact positions they happened to occupy when petrified by Turpinit. Despite these fantastic tales, Turpinit proved to be a failure and the French soon abandoned its use.

In April, 1915, the Germans made the first successful gas attack of the war. An eye-witness gives the following description:

"The French have broken, we exclaimed. We hardly believed our words. . .The story they told we could not believe, we put it down to their terror-stricken imaginings — a greenish grey cloud had swept down upon them, turning yellow as it travelled over the country, blasting everything it touched, shrivelling up the vegetation. No human courage could face such a peril. Then there staggered into our midst French soldiers, blinded, coughing, chests heaving, and faces an ugly purple color, lips speechless with agony, and behind them in the gas choked trenches we learned that they left hundreds of dead and dying comrades. The impossible was only too true. It was the most fiendish, wickest thing I have ever seen."

A new weapon had been forged, it may have been fiendish and wicked, but it was a military success, the French line had broken; thus despite the Hague Convention which prohibited the use of poison gas this new weapon was destined to revolutionize warfare, and to profoundly influence the future development of the chemical industry. This successful gas attack was a tremendous historical event, which has already influenced the course of history.

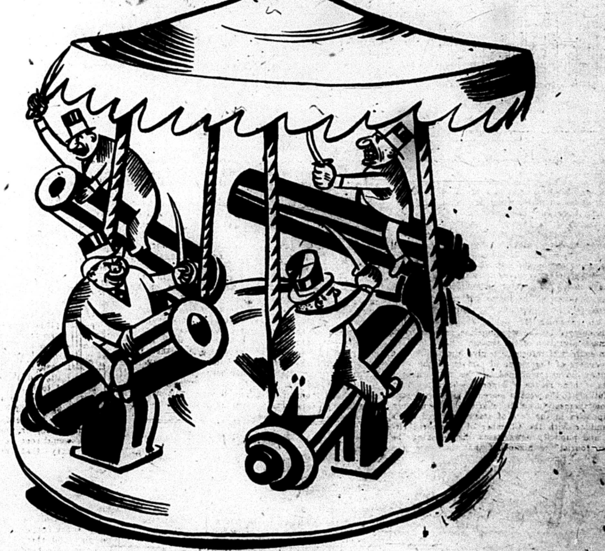
During the war, the science and art of poisoning people made very rapid progress, the armies hastily formed chemists' corps and chemical factories were set to work to produce huge quantities of poisons. Although they were already working overtime on explosives the professors of chemistry were started on intensive poison gas research, and a new type of chemist appeared, in the professional poisoner. At the same time a race took place between the Allies and the Central Powers, in the production of protective appliances, and of new poison gases to penetrate them.

The first gas used successfully was chlorine. This was followed by phosgene, described as "a better killer." which penetrated the respirators used to protect against chlorine. Chloropicrin, diphosgene and other lethal gases followed. Lachrymators were used to attack the eyes, and penetrated the gas masks used against phosgene. Airtight goggles and face masks with box respirators were used as protectors against lachrymators, so sternutators were introduced which penetrated the gas masks then used, made the victims sneeze and vomit in their gas masks, so that they tore them off and inhaled the lethal gases used with the sternutators.

New methods of using poisons were also invented. At first the gas clouds were liberated from cylinders of liquid gas, which were articles of commerce before the war. Then poisons were filled into shells and shot from guns. By an artillery gas bombardment a high concentration of gas could be kept up for a long time. By this method the number of available poisons was greatly increased for it enabled both liquids and solids to be used; as when the shell bursts the poison is blown up into a cloud of fine particles, and poisons the air. The British introduced Liven's bombs. These consist of metal containers holding about 30 lbs. of poison. They were shot from mortars in batches of from 50 to 5,000. Candles which give off a poisonous smoke were also used on a large scale towards the end of the war. The flame throwers were not very successful, but grenades, bombs, and shells filled with phosphorus were very effective, as they not only gave off choking fumes, but splashed the victims with blazing molten phosphorus.

As the war progressed the use of poisons attained huge dimensions, and by the time of the armistice the German army had used over 44,000 tons of various poisons, while the Allies had used an even larger quantity. The French alone made over 18,000,000 poison gas shells. On one occasion the British shot 5,110 Liven's bombs, containing 148 tons of poison gas into the enemy trenches; these were fired simultaneously by electricity. On one day (Aug. 28, 1918)

(Continued On Page Eight).



The Workers Pay the Cost of the Military Merry-Go-Round

By WM. GROPPER.

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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U. S. WAR VETERANS DISOWN LEGION CONVENTION

Grand Jury Continues Secret Quiz in Attack on "Daily"

MORE WITNESSES ARE QUESTIONED BY U.S. ATTORNEYS

Inquisition Will be Kept Up Next Week

Additional witnesses were called during the second day of the secret attack being developed before the federal grand jury in New York City against The DAILY WORKER.

Among these were Whittaker Chambers and Harry Freeman of the editorial staff, and Jack Perilla, Fannie Rosen, Beatrice Jaffe, Anna Lawrence and Florence Geller of the business office.

Anna Lawrence, the switchboard operator, was recalled for the second day's quizzing. Among the others called on the first day, but who were not obliged to re-appear yesterday were Nancy Markoff, stenographer, and Sender Garlin, of the editorial staff, and Harry Tamer, proof reader.

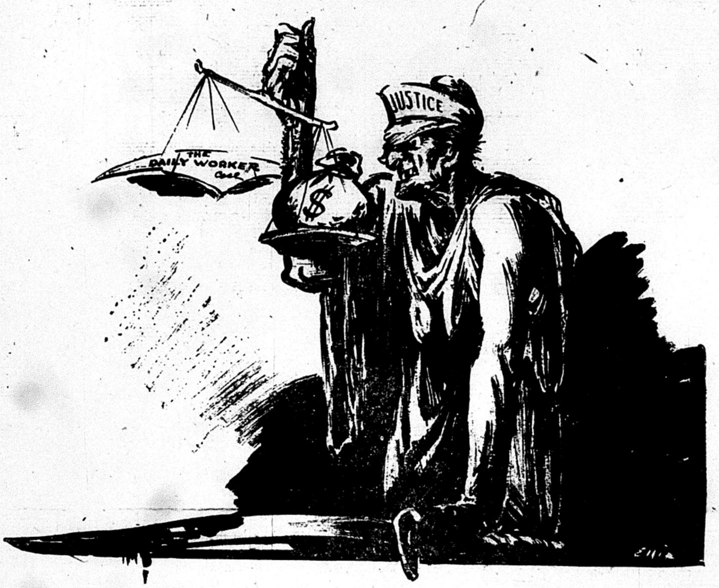
George F. Leisure, assistant United States attorney, who is conducting the original case against The DAILY WORKER, growing out of the publication of the poem "America!" and Herman Foster, another United States district attorney, who is conducting the inquisition before the September grand jury of 24 members, were silent even to the capitalist press as to the reasons for this new attack.

No Indictment This Week.

The Herald-Tribune quotes, however, the federal authorities as denying that they have any information that The DAILY WORKER is being financed from Russia.

There is an increasing belief that the attack grows out of the valiant fight made by The DAILY WORKER on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Indications were that no indictment would be returned this week as some witnesses before the grand jury have been asked to come next week.

MASSACHUSETTS "JUSTICE" COMES TO NEW YORK —By Fred Ellis



EX-SERVICE MEN REPUDIATE PLANS FOR ORGY IN FRENCH METROPOLIS; PLEDGE SUPPORT TO WORKING CLASS

United American Veterans Denounce Vicious Acts and Utterances of Legion Rowdies

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The rising sentiment among the veterans of the late war against the publicity stunt expressed in the American Legion's trip to Paris has been crystallized in the following cablegram sent to President Doumergue by the United American Veterans, Post 1, Chicago:

M. Doumergue,
President of the French Republic, Paris, France:

Contrary to its claims, the American Legion is not representative of the American veterans numerically or ideologically, therefore the American veterans cannot be held accountable for irresponsible acts or utterances of the Legion. The United American Veterans desire to convey to the veterans and citizens of France its sincere greetings.—UNITED AMERICAN VETERANS, by Jack Braden.

The United American Veterans, an organization of overseas service men who were unable to stomach the "boots and spurs" corps which compose the American Legion, is an organization of veterans regardless of race, creed or color. These former soldiers who really went thru the hell of the imperialist war have "pledged themselves to support the labor movement for all time." The address of the United American Veterans is P. O. Box No. 1807, Chicago.

LEGION LEAVES VETERANS IN U. S. WHILE OFFICERS RIOT IN FRANCE

Non-Combatants Make Up Bulk of Paris Joy-Riders; Poilus Hostile

The American Legion, the "camp cooties," the "home-servicemen" do not represent the soldiers who fought thru the imperialist war. The real overseas veteran is disgusted with the tactics of the "silk-stocking brigade," the "boulevard shock-troops."

The workers who were herded into the American forces by the draft, or who signed up at the beginning of the war in the mistaken belief that they were fighting for an ideal, have come back home and have had ten sober years to think things over. They have thought a great deal. And one conclusion they have definitely reached is that the American Legion represents not the rank and file of the soldiers who saw service at the front in 1917-18 but the influential fellows, the non-combatants in the quartermaster division whose only smell of powder was on a "mademoiselle's face.

"For Wall Street!".

The American Legion's cry of For God and Country is really a cry for Wall Street and the capitalists. The American Legion, if it serves any purpose whatever, serves the bosses as an organization of scab herders and scab protectors. Most of the former service men were workers before they were sent across the ocean. And most of them have been workers since they came back. And most of them have learned the lesson that the American Legion has taught: that it is a subsidized organization whose purpose is to see that the workers do not think for themselves and that they are kept defiant to the bosses.

Legion Subsidized.

The luxurious quarters which the Legion maintains in many posts were not paid for nor kept up by the dues of the membership. These headquarters which are used as decoys to lure in the new members are paid for by someone and for some purpose. And the worker who was once a soldier knows what purpose the Legion serves. He has found it out every time he has been on strike. He has seen it in a trail of lynchings and victimizations across the whole United States.

The worker who is a veteran, knows, too, why the American Legion maintains its intelligence bureau to whip up interest in patriotism and Americanization in the schools and social centers. He knows why the Legion offers prizes for the best essay on "Our Flag," "My Country" or "What America Has Done for Me," etc. The worker who was once a soldier has seen the Legion's hand behind too many broken strikes ever to be hoodwinked by the show of good fellowship with which the Legion cloaks its activities.

Veterans Not Going to Paris.

The present American Legion trip to Paris is being held without the

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. IMPERIALISM AGAIN WAR-MAD, SUMMERAL SHOWS

America Prepares to Fight Whole World

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Continuing the preparedness campaign in which he is a prime mover, Major-General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, outlined the war situation which he believes will face the United States in the near future, at the opening session of the twenty-second term of the War College.

War Ahead!

Visualizing the horror of the modern mechanical war which he declares is confronting the American people, who as the world's creditor will have all nations of the earth arrayed against them. General Summerall described how the American imperialists plan to defeat the imperialists of Europe.

The future war, Summerall pointed out, will be more than ever dependent on "mobility and combat." It will not again, the general believes, be justifiable to exhaust troops by long marches when they can be more quickly transported to the firing lines by motor trucks. Moreover, all soldiers should be provided with semi-automatic rifles in order to ensure a deadlier, unremitting gun-fire, while artillery of an extended range and increased precision is wiping out the opposing masses of soldiers in front.

U. S. Imperialism Against World.

Significantly General Summerall stressed the necessity of not viewing the coming war in the light of the experience of 1917. "It must be born in mind," he said, "that no two situations in war are alike. Not again can we expect allies to constrain the enemy for more than a year and furnish us with all essential munitions while we are organizing our armies. Rather must we visualize war as coming suddenly, without our desire or expectation, and in spite of every course of action to avert it.

"Whether the enemy strikes on our mainland or overseas, we must pour soldiers into the theatre of operations

(Continued on Page Two)

REACTIONARIES OF NANKING AND HANKOW COMBINE

Mme. Sun and Eugene Chen Now in Moscow

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—The amalgamation of the counter-revolutionary Hankow and Nanking governments was announced yesterday by C. C. Wu, foreign minister in the Nanking government upon his return from Kiukiang.

The personnel and policies of the new Government will be decided at a conference to be held in Nanking on September 15th.

The Nanking Government was set up early this spring by Chiang Kai-shek and a few of his satellites after his betrayal of the Kuomintang and the Hankow Government. The Hankow and Nanking governments came closer and closer to a fusion as the right wing elements and generals with Bonopartist ambitions drove genuine revolutionary elements from the Hankow Government by their reactionary policies. Chiang Kai-shek's resignation from the Nanking Government was forced about three weeks.

* * *

Mme. Sun and Chen in Moscow.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 2.—Sun Yat Sen's widow, Sun Tsi-Ling and Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Wuhan Government, who arrived here were welcomed by thousands of workers.

"The Chinese revolution is now in a critical position," Mme. Sun Declared, "and requires more than ever the support and assistance of the Soviet Union."

Mme. Sun and Chen expect to stay in Moscow several months.

Hill Enroute to Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 2.—Harry Hill, wanted in Streator, Ill., for Matricide, is bound for Havana, Cuba, it was said by police here today.

Hill, who had been in Key West for several days, managed to board a Havana bound steamer before a full description and identification could be obtained by police here.

Yesterday—Sacco-Vanzetti! Today—the Daily Worker!

The scorching fires of the electric chair, that altar of American capitalist democracy, have hardly cooled before the bloodhounds of the ruling class again take up their furious hunt for those who dare to speak in the interests of the working class. On Thursday and Friday, members of The DAILY WORKER editorial, business office and technical staff were subjected to secret star chamber proceedings preparatory to the next assault of the capitalist class.

Not satisfied with the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti, these Torquemadas of the Inquisition of 1927, now seek to destroy The DAILY WORKER, that weapon of the working class, which is pledged to carry on the work for which Sacco and Vanzetti, so bravely gave their lives.

The working class has shown in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti how determinedly it can fight to protect its champions. Many workers held back, laboring under the illusions of capitalist democracy, nourishing some hope in the justice of the American capitalist government. But the case of Sacco and Vanzetti has taught the workers an unforgettable lesson. We have learned to rely only upon labor's united power and strength.

The new attack upon The DAILY WORKER will be met with all the hatred and determination which the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has inspired. The contributions to the "GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND" will be the symbol of our unshakable determination to fight for the protection of labor's spokesman, The DAILY WORKER.

MILITANT LABOR URGED BY I. L. D. TO SAVE "DAILY"

Lauds Paper's Struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti

Urging militant workers to back The DAILY WORKER in its struggle for existence, and to organize a united front in defense of its editors. James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense has issued the following statement:

Sees General Attack.

"The summoning of the DAILY WORKER staff before the federal grand jury and the threat of a new assault against the paper is a part of a general attack that is being launched against the American section of the labor movement all along the line.

"The capitalists have executed Sacco and Vanzetti; but as we predicted their vindictive persecution does not stop there. Since the Sacco-Vanzetti case was an issue of the

(Continued on Page Two)

Barbusse Writes of War Veterans International in Daily Worker Monday

The DAILY WORKER will publish on Monday an article by the famous French communist writer, Henri Barbusse, dsecribing the activities of the International of Ex-servicemen and its fight against new imperialist wars.

Barbusse, who himself served in the World War as a captain in the French army, is the author of "Under Fire," and other well-known works.

Canada Brotherhood of Railway Men toConvene

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The 14th Convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes opens in Montreal Sept. 19th. The brotherhood is an independent industrial union admitting all workers on the railroads.

It greatest strength at present lies in the jurisdiction covered by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. It publishes an aggressive and intelligently edited magazine, the Canadian Railroad Employes Monthly.

CHICAGO JOINED BY OTHER CITIES IN MOVIE STRIKE

Operators Walk Out at Contract Expiration

CHICAGO, Sept. 2. — Chicago's movie strike and lockout remained deadlocked today, with prospects of its spreading to other cities where there are theatres affiliated in circuit or by ownership, with Chicago motion picture establishments.

Two federal mediators, who offered their services in an effort to conciliate the points at issue, were advised by union officials that negotiations would be impossible until theatre owners called off their lockout.

Union officials, it was learned, are planning to urge workers in other cities to support the Chicago strikers. Indications that the local dispute, which has closed 350 Chicago theatres, is affecting other parts of the country were revealed in dispatches reaching here today.

STRESS DANGER OF WAR AT 5TH PARTY MEETING

Lovestone Makes Report to Convention

Stressing the war danger, especially the attack of the imperialist powers against the Union of Soviet Republics, Jay Lovestone, acting secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, made the report of the central executive committee to the fifth Convention of the party meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street.

War Rapidly Approaches.

Lovestone declared that a world war is rapidly approaching. The imperialist nations of the world are laying the grounds for a renewed struggle for the redivision and conquest of markets, sources of raw material and fields for investment.

"The enormous accumulation and concentration of capital in the United States of America and the pressure for opportunities for export of capital are the motive forces leading the American government, which is now openly and increasingly an agent of finance capital toward the attempted conquest of the world," said Lovestone. "The imperialist attack of the United States on Mexico, South America and China already shows that American imperialism will pursue a policy of the most ruthless force and violence thruout the world.

"The Workers (Communist) Party has during the past two years already done appreciable work in arousing the American working class to uncompromising resistance against American imperialism; and this work will be increased and strengthened with the recent growth and [illegible] of the party.

Party Strides Ahead.

Lovestone pointed out that the party has during the past year and one half made very considerable strides in increasing its membership and [illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

DESCRIBES BRUTAL LABOR-HATING METHODS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

The DAILY WORKER has just received the following letter from a reader describing some typical activities of the American Legion. Readers of The DAILY WORKER familiar with the terrorist methods of the Legion are urged to send accounts of their experiences at once.

* * *

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

In the interest of the fight L'Humanite is making against the proposed American Legion parade in Paris, let me give two incidents of its fascist activities which shows it to be the willing agent of big business class of the United States.

The first incident occurred in Oakland, California, on Armistice Day, 1919. A mob composed of Legion members raided Loring Hall, which was at that time the headquarters of all the militant labor organizations in the city. The mob took the books of the library, the record, pictures, furniture, etc., and after wrecking everything, used the debris for a big bonfire in the street below, around which it celebrated in primitive savage fashion.

Police Idle.

The police of course stood by silently while the vandalism took place. Later they started a reign of terror on the leaders of the workers' organizations. Nor did the Legion stop with this. Many other, tho less picturesque acts of terrorism were committed by them at that time and since, in the San Francisco Bay district.

In Centralia, Wash.

The other crime I desire to relate was perpetrated at Centralia, Washington, during the same period, when the parading Legion in that city marched to the hall of the Industrial Workers of the World and attempted to wreck it. The workers who resisted the attack were arrested, tortured, and many of them sent to serve long prison terms in the state penitentiary, where they are still imprisoned. While one of their number, Wesley Everest, a former over-seas veteran was taken from the jail on the evening of the day the crime was committed, by a Legion mob, who tortured his body, mutilated him and finally hanged him, and riddled his remains with bullets.

You are doubtless familiar with these and other items of the fascist activities of the Legion. But I give these that the workers and peasants of France may understand the nature of the organization and its activities, that seeks to demonstrate for its masters in Paris on September the 19th.

Cites Cartoon.

A cartoon in a workers' paper depicting the lynching of Wesley Everest is very appropos to give in closing. It showed in the background the worker-soldier hanging from the limb of a tree. In the foreground was a big war-fat capitalist, who was being saluted by a representative of the Legion in full uniform, returning from the lynching party. Underneath the cartoon were these significant words:

"We kill our buddy for you."

I wish this picture might strike as deeply into the minds and hearts of every French worker and peasant, as it did mine at the time I saw it. For it typifies the true fascist spirit of the organization that plans to have its picked representatives parade for the people of Paris, September the 19th, 1927.

I hope that these bits of information will be of aid to you in your great fight to prevent the proposed fascist demonstration, and thus save the workers of France the humiliating experience of witnessing the floutings of the brutal arrogant regime depicted above, on the date set; and that instead a tribute at that time be paid the two recently murdered Massachusetts martyrs, Sacco-Vanzetti, I am,

Yours for international working class solidarity,

—JEAN VALLEJO.
Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 30, 1927.

American Imperialism Headed for New War, Says General Summeral

(Continued from Page One)

and into the battle line. In the end it must be soldiers with rifles who will turn the balance in our favor." In other words the government is preparing to slaughter its soldiers in the same multitudes as formerly if it becomes necessary to safeguard the outposts or the center of American imperialism.

Would Draft All Males.

Commenting on the government's determination to draft all able-bodied males and to regiment all workers as in 1917, Major-General Summerall declared, "With the recognition of war, congress may be relied upon to enact draft laws for both men and material resources. The measure of our speed in dispatching units and replacements must be the readiness of our regular army and national guard and the time to make the draft law effective."

The feverish preparedness campaign which is being pushed thru by the American government at present is aimed at the Soviet Union, at Great Britain whose competition with the United States in all the important world markets is constantly threatening to flame out into war, and against the forces of progressive Labor within the country.

1,300 Killed by Storm And Flood in Galicia

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Advices from Warsaw today put the death list in the Galician storm and floods at between 1,300 and 1,400. The rivers are still rising.

The Kosoff district reported 120 dead while 40 were drowned at Kuty. The heaviest casualties were in the Styr region where 1,200 are believed to have perished.

Sixteen bodies were found in flood debris at Borislav. Thirty-nine villages are inundated near Prezemysl and the inhabitants are homeless.

Halicz is isolated. The oil fields in the Borislav area have been heavily damaged and the State Naptha Refinery at Polymin is under water. Epidemics of disease are already reported among the refugees.

"Air Secretary"

Robert M. Ginter, Washington newspaper correspondent, has just been appointed secretary of the Pennsylvania State Aeronautic Commission. This job is one of the many that are now being created in an effort to "make Americans air-conscious." By this is meant a willingness on their part to shoulder millions in debts which will result from a huge military air program, now being planned by the war-mongers.

California Brutal in Discrimination Against Hindus: Ban Families

(Federated Press)

The policy of discrimination against Hindus in the United States is dictated by the State of California, according to Saibandra Nath Ghose, general secretary of the India Freedom Foundation and of the Hindu Citizenship Committee, who has just returned from a series of conferences with labor leaders and other citizens in California.

Mr. Ghose found individual labor leaders in California ready to condemn the discrimination against Hindus, but officially the State Federation of Labor has not advocated equal opportunity for Hindu workers.

Immigration of Hindus to the United States has almost ceased since the Immigration Act of 1917 went into effect. But the 2600 Hindus resident in California and on the Pacific coast cannot legally buy or hold land. Nearly half of them are farmers and farm laborers. Very many had married before leaving India, but the immigration law does not permit them to bring their wives or children to this country. Even Hindu students are not allowed to bring their wives to the United States.

The Hindu Citizenship Bill introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Copeland of New York and referred to the Committee on Immigration calls for the recognition of Hindus as "white persons" since the Hindu is an Aryan, a Caucasian, by race. There are now about 3500 Hindus in the United States.

Look For Harry Hill.

KEYWEST, Fla., Sept. 2.—A youth answering the description of Harry Hill, charged with having slain his mother, Mrs. H. C. Hill, whose body was found buried in the basement of her home in Streator, Ill., was under police surveillance here today.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

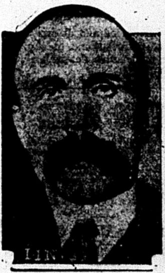
Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

FOR



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, and as my contribution to help the Daily Worker carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

POLICE OF USSR ROUND UP WHITE GUARD BOMBERS

Terrorists Who Killed Workers Arrested

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 2.—Secret police have arrested a number of persons charged with complicity in the bomb outrage at the Communists Club in Leningrad, it was learned today.

The Soviet Union police declare that investigation has revealed the existence of a counter-revolutionary movement being carried out by a wide-spread organization.

White Guard Terrorism.

The Communist Club outrage followed on the heels of the murder of Peter Voikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland. A series of White Guard outrages occurred immediately after the murder.

The Ogpu, Soviet police, have been investigating the White Guardist outrages and have discovered clues pointing to widespread organization of monarchists, whose object is to overthrow the workers' and peasants' government.

The White Guardist organizations, it is believed, are subsidized and supported by the British die-hard government and by the fascist governments in the border states.

Brock Planes Leaves Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2—The round-the-world plane "pride of Detroit," piloted by Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock, hopped off at 5 o'clock this morning for Bagdad.

I. L. D. Urges Workers to Support the "Daily"

(Continued from Page One)

class struggle closely bound up with the struggle of the workers for a better life and with the counter struggle of the exploiting class against the workers, it is only natural that one of the first blows in the new campaign of persecution should be aimed at the DAILY WORKER.

Fought for Sacco, Vanzetti.

"The DAILY WORKER was the only daily in the English language that really fought for Sacco and Vanzetti. The DAILY WORKER stood at the head of all publications in the great campaign to rally the toiling masses around the banner of the heroic martyrs.

"The DAILY WORKER not only fought with militancy, but unceasingly for their vindication and liberation, and it pointed out the correct line of policy at every turn of the long struggle.

"Let the militant workers remember the service of the DAILY WORKER and protect it from the power of the enemy. The International Labor Defense believes that all workers standing on the basis of the class struggle should make the fight of the DAILY WORKER their own and organize a united front in defense of its editors.

"Against this new persecution the I. L. D. will do all in its power to back such a movement in defense of The DAILY WORKER."

War Veterans in U. S. As Legion Plans Orgy

(Continued from Page One)

approval of the rank and file of the veterans of the world war. They know that the purpose of the invasion is to give publicity to an organization which is not gaining in membership. They know that few American veterans want to revisit the scenes of their sufferings or the cemeteries where thousands of their dead comrades lie buried. They know that the trip to Paris is a chance for the officers who run the Legion posts to have their "good time" far from the restrictions of prohibition and the eyes of morality.

French Workers Not Fooled.

The French soldiers who fought thru the World War and lived thru the disillusions that awaited the workers of all countries at the close of the struggle will not give the legionnaires a very warm reception. The poilu has had his own lessons in fascism. He understands what the Legion stands for and he will never forget that the American Legion upheld the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Only a few veterans will return to France with the Legion. The French government will fete them but the French workers will recognize that the legionnaires do not represent the American ex-servicemen.

GET ONE NOW
14-Karat Gold Emblem
(Actual Size and Design)
SCREW-CAP TYPE
$1.25
Sent by Insured Mail for
$1.50
On Receipt of Money by
Jimmie Higgins Book Shop
106 University Place.
New York City
In Lots of 5 or more $1.25 each.
No Charge for Postage.

Helps Husband

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge insists she caught these fish. Part of the publicity stunt for the President of the United States.

Soviet Delegates Want Proletarian Policy at Coöperative Congress

By CEDRIC LONG.
Federated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2. — The Twelfth International Cooperative Congress which closed on August 18 at Stockholm brought together 424 delegates from 31 countries, including not only all the European countries but also the United States, Japan, and Palestine. The largest voting delegations were those of Great Britain, Germany and Russia.

U. S. Sends Delegates.

The Cooperative League of the United States was represented by Dr. Warbasse, president, Cedric Long, executive secretary and Matti Tenhunen and Eskel Ronn, directors. Dr. Warbasse was reelected by the Congress to the Central Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance.

The report of the Executive Committee brought out many controversial topics and vigorous differences developed between the Russian delegates and the rest of the Congress. The most spirited disagreement centered about the resolution on world peace presented by the British delegation. The Russians offered an amendment calling for support to all mass action or strikes against war and for recognition of the identity of aim of the labor and cooperative movements, but their amendment was defeated. The British women also made a special appeal that the Congress vote to offer "complete resistance to the declaration and prosecution of wars" by all national governments; but this clause was deleted.

The Russian delegation introduced a resolution calling upon the Alliance to adopt a proletarian policy and to insist upon the close collaboration of all political, industrial and economic organizations of the working class. By an amendment the matter was referred to the executive for further study and such action as seemed necessary. This amendment was supported by the large majority which recognized the cooperative as a consumers' movement, necessarily involved in the class struggle indirectly but committed to a program of economic evolution which does not use the weapons of strike, boycott, or military force for its realization.

As successor to President Goedhart, of Holland, the Congress elected Vaino Tanner who is both president of the Finnish "Progressive" Cooperative Union and Prime Minister of Finland supported by a minority Social Democrat Party.

400,000 Workers Jobless As Blessings of U. S. Rule Ruin Porto Rico

Up to nearly one-third of the people of Porto Rico suffer from unemployment, according to the figures of Luis Munoz-Marin who has come to New York seeking to attract American investments. Marin is an editor and son of the former Porto Rican delegate to the U. S. Congress.

From 200,000 to 400,000 of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico's 3606 square miles are always out of work, says Marin. He wants to get American investors to set up paper manufacturing plants, fish canneries and tanneries particularly, to give the jobless Porto Ricans work at low pay.

Marin expects the already liberal laws to be further fixed for the convenience of American exploiters. New industries are exempt from taxation for ten years and free lands for factory sites are authorized. The United States does not tax imports from Porto Rico. Marin states that "the island's political stability is guaranteed by its American sovereignty."

Porto Rican organized labor is a member of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its representative, former senator Iglesias, is secretary of the federation.

YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTS SOVIET UNION POLICIES

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 2.—The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the International Communist Youth has adopted a resolution on the results of the united plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The resolution declares that the Presidium of the executive committee of the International Communist Youth fully joins in supporting the resolutions of the plenum.

Of International Importance.

The divergences of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Communist Party has long since acquired international importance. The international bourgeoisie and social democracy is utilizing all actions of the Trotzkyist opposition for propaganda against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Communism.

Numerous adherents of the Opposition in the Communist Parties have attempted to cause dissent among the sections of the Communist International under the banner of the Opposition platform. Lastly the inner position of the Communist Party as the leading party of the Communist International is of tremendous importance for the entire international Communist movement. Therefore the Presidium of the executive committee of the International Communist Youth appeals to all sections of the International Communist Youth to study thoroughly all resolutions of the plenum and support Lenin's line of a Bolshevik Party.

War Aagainst Soviet Union.

The probing stone which tested the platform of the Opposition in its talks about Theremidore was a question of impending world wars of imperialism against the Soviet Union. Accusing the leaders of the party of regeneration, of having attributed the latter desire and conduct on impending war union of the new bourgeoisie of town and village the Opposition objectively placed under doubt the proletarian nature of the impending war on the part of the Soviet Union.

In connection with the war menace the Opposition put forward in the first place not the unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and joining for this purpose of all the power of the Party and proletariat, but the depending upon factional struggle to increase their fight for power inside the Party and the Soviet state.

Undermine Basis.

Thus the Opposition began to undermine the basis of the international policy of the proletariat, the necessity of unconditional and absolute defense of the existing proletarian dictatorship.

The Trotzkyist fraction was inevitably destined to suffer ideologic bankruptcy on this road which was saliently demonstrated at the united plenum.

The Opposition platform was defeated at the plenum also by actual facts of the economic position of the Soviet Union. The elements of Marxism demanded from the Opposition an attempt to found their thesis about the increasing regeneration tactics in company with an analysis of the economic development of the Soviet Union. However, the Opposition did not even attempt to prove seriously its unbased affirmations at the plenum as at that time to the plenum it was perfectly clear and undisputably established that the process of ousting private capital by state and cooperative trade continues and that socialist industry continues increasing its importance in the entire national economy, proving that the wages of the proletariat has been considerably augmented during the past year.

Regeneration Leadership.

Pointing out indignantly the accusation of the regeneration leadership of the proletarian dictatorship that has caught up by all foes, the Soviet Union Presidium appeals to all sections of the Communist International of Youth to disclose this calumny and to explain to the masses the necessity of the unconditional and absolute defense of the Soviet Union as the country developing socialism, as the place that arms the world's revolution.

Sharing the views of the plenum on the basic tactical questions of the Chinese resolution particularly, and the necessity of a bloc with the national bourgeoisie, the Presidium considers that the opposition distorts Lenin's teaching on the bourgeoisie and democratic revolutions in colonial countries and violates the Comintern's point adopted jointly with them.

Against Organization Line.

The Presidium of the executive committee of the International Communist Youth with particular indignation rejects the organization line of the opposition as shaking the regime of the proletarian dictatorship and the unity of the Communist Party and the Communist International. An appeal to all non-Party citizens for support of the mongrel anti-Comintern Party of Maslov and Ruth Fisher is part of the opposition program and signifies the renouncement of all principles of Bolshevism.

Act in the self-defense of the Communist movement and the absolute necessity of a resolute struggle against fractionary activity of the opposition in the Communist Party, also other sections of the Communist International. This struggle is imperative. Place the interest of Communism above personal sympathies to separate leaders, above sentimental historical reminiscences of their former merits.

Defeated Ideologically.

The opposition defeated ideologically and surrounded by the indignation of the party masses made declarations at the plenum renouncing the accusation that the party leadership is termidorianism, organization connection with German regenerates, fractionary work.

The sincerity declaration of the opposition is born from the experience of former "peaceful declaration." The opposition later transformed it into a scrap of paper.

The future will show whether the opposition will be able to fulfill its promise of assistance to the party of the Soviet Union, confronted with formidable danger. Meanwhile the object of the International Communist Youth is the ideological revelation of the opposition platform and watchfulness in respect to fractionary work.

"See Russia for Yourself"

Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution!
Second Tour --- Eight Weeks

London Helsingfors Leningrad Moscow

Extensive celebrations throughout Soviet Russia will usher in the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution this November. The Moscow Art Theatre and similar artistic and cultural organizations are elaborately preparing to make the occasion a memorable one.
Members of our fall tour will witness the history of Soviet Russia from its world-shaking inception to its present prosperity vividly portrayed in pageant and festival.

Visiting delegations expected from all countries compel us to limit the number accepted to 100.

"If we were a royal or diplomatic delegation we could not have received more attention, consideration, hospitality and ovations."
"Russia was a revelation! Such a spirit and enthusiasm that exists cannot be seen elsewhere. . . . It is like going to another world."
(Excerpt from a letter written by a prominent participant in our first tour.)

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COMMUNISTYOUTH IN APPEAL HITS POINCARE TERROR

International Calls On World Workers

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The Executive Committee of the International Communist Youth has issued an appeal to the youth throughout the world, particularly to the youth of France and colonies, concerning the persecution of revolutionary organizations in France.

"In the last few weeks," the appeal states, "a wave of persecutions of the class organizations of the proletariat has rolled over France. The leaders of the Communist Party and of revolutionary associations of labor unions have been thrown into prison.

"Comrade Barbet, General Secretary of the Communist Youth has just been arrested. Scores of comrades have been persecuted and arrested. Thirty soldiers and sailors have been thrown into prison for a number of years totaling over a hundred years.

Plan War on U. S. S. R.

"In the colonies many French native comrades, many of whom have been deported to the southern districts, have been placed under the supervision of the police.

Why are persecutions like those in question taking place? Because the French bourgeoisie, with other imperialist countries, is actively preparing a war against the Soviet Union, against revolutionary China, against colonial peoples and against the working classes of France.

Must Save Party.

"Only the Communist Party and the Communist Youth support the revolutionary labor unions in their fight against this war; are revealing the war preparations of the bourgeoisie and are drawing into a common fight the proletariat, the peasantry, youth and adults, soldiers and sailors, and colonial peoples.

"The bourgeoisie is anxious to destroy the fighting organizations of the working class. You must not permit it. Your Party, your Communist Youth organization, your revolutionary trade unions must live and develop. Don't allow these organizations to weaken.

Organize yourself firmly in industrial cells for a fight against the increased exploitation and the danger of an imperialist war!

Continue the fight for the emancipation of the colonies!

Increase the struggle in the barracks and among the men!

Foreman Compelled All Workers to Pay Graft

Arthur Hartman, foreman of the bricklaying job on the New York Life Insurance building on the site of the old Madison Square Garden, has been compelling the workers to pay him $5 a week graft, workers charge.

On complaint of officials of the Bricklayers' Union Hartman has been arrested under three indictments alleging extortion. It has been stated that Hugh O'Donnell, a helper has been collecting the levies since March. O'Donnell said he had collected the money for Hartman.

U.S. Business Men Want New Treaty With France

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Strenuous efforts to keep France open to American business are being made by the government, it was revealed at the State Department today, when it was announced that the United States is ready to negotiate a new commercial treaty with France upon a "most favored nation" basis.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Zionist Officials Aid British Discrimination Against Jews, Is Charge

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 2. — Charges that the Zionist officials have acquiesced in alleged British discrimination against Jews in Palestine, were hurled today in the Zionist conference here by Vladimir Jabstinsky, a delegate.

Jabstinsky attacked the administration of President Chaim Weizman for failure to protect Jewish interests in Palestine. He declared that the Palestine police force was composed of 1,300 native Arabs and only 200 Jews. The frontier defense corps, he declared, contained 700 natives and only 30 Jews. Zionist leadership, Jabstinsky charged, was negligent in exerting its influence to protect Jewish industries in Palestine.

In attacking the Weizman administration, Jabstinsky asserted that Weizman is not indispensable to the movement.

CALLES SCORES ACTIVITIES OF U. S. OIL KINGS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2. — Making a reference to the attempts of American oil producers to foment a revolution in Mexico, President Calles in his annual message at the opening session of Congress last night declared that foreign capital had shown "activities the contumacy and disrespect of which no independent country can admit."

Mexico did not admit, he continued, "that for her relations with foreign countries foreign rules be imposed upon her in detriment of her national dignity or with privileges against the interests of the republic."

Indicating the growing feeling of unity in Latin America, President Calles declared that Mexico accepted "with a brotherly spirit all the actions tending to develop among the nations of Central and South America a peaceful and cooperative understanding."

NO INJUNCTION FOR SHOE BOSS; UNION VICTORY

Application for a permanent injunction against the Shoe Workers' Protective Union was refused the Corona Shoe Company in the supreme court of Brooklyn yesterday.

A strong picket line will be at the factory this morning where more than 50 workers have been on strike for the last five weeks.

Formerly known as the B. W. S. Shoe Co., 102 South Fourth St., Brooklyn it changed its name to the Corona Shoe Company almost the same time when a temporary injunction was obtained. During the last five weeks no picketing has taken place. Jacques Buikenkant is attorney for the union.

H. Levine, secretary of the union issued a statement last night claiming that "the defeat of the injunction that was inspired by the national officials of the unions is a distinct victory.

"The district council will now start an organizational campaign to show the necessity of joining the union to all unorganized shoe workers. In spite of the general office we are going to continue our work. Now is the time for all shoe workers to affiliate with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union."

A BAD WRECK

Two persons were killed and several badly injured when the Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked at Altoona, Pa.

"FLYING PRINCESS BELIEVED LOST

IT IS NEARLY 60 HOURS since the monoplane "St. Raphael," with Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, F. F. Minchin and Leslie Hamilton aboard passed over the coast of Ireland Wednesday morning enroute upon a non-stop flight across the North Atlantic.

Jay Lovestone Discusses Danger of New World War at Party Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

ing the proportion of the working class composition of the party.

The Party has made unprecedented gains in trade unions, especially the American Federation of Labor. Never before has the party membership taken so large a part in the struggles of the workers in strikes and other activities. The Party as such has gained the confidence of many thousands of workers thru its militant participation in several large strikes.

"The role of the reactionary bureaucratic leaders of the trade unions," said Lovestone, "is not that of leaders of the workers, but the role of agents of the capitalist class within the labor movement. The task of the Workers (Communist) Party is not only to build and strengthen the trade unions, including the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor, but also to expose the treacherous role of the trade union bureaucracy which is betraying the workers to their enemy in every labor struggle.

"The strengthening of the trade unions to a large extent depends upon the organization of the unorganized workers who are up to the present time the vast majority of the working class.

"The Party has achieved a great deal in the way of unification of the party, and," the speaker declared, "the complete unification of the party is now being accomplished in this convention. He stated that the enemy of the workers would be able to find no source of joy in the lack of unity in the ranks of the Communists, for this lack of unity now disappears. The Party is vastly strengthened for the tasks which it undertakes in the immediate future in developing the working class struggle for the everyday demands of the workers and against the danger of imperialist war which threatens."

Considerable enthusiasm greeted Lovestone's report, especially his appeal for the unity of the party. Ample time will be given the delegates to discuss the report.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Fear St. Raphael Lost in England to Canada Flight

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 2.—The giant British plane, St. Raphael, carrying the Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, Colonel F. F. Minchin and Captain Leslie Hamilton in an England to Canada flight is believed to have fallen into the ocean.

The plane has been long overdue in its flight and the complete lack of information about the flyers has led to the belief that it never reached the shores of the North American Continent.

The plane's fuel supply could keep it aloft for a period of forty-four hours barring accidents. Forty-four hours have long elapsed since the plane started on its flight across the Atlantic.

El Dorado Workers on Strike Against Open Shop Drive

The 75 workers of the El Dorado restaurant, Broadway between 48th and 49th Streets, are on strike since August 10, due to an attempt by the boss to run it on an open shop basis.

For the last eight years the restaurant has been running with 100 per cent union crew of the Amalgamated Food Workers. This included, waiters, cooks, dish-washers and busboys. On July 6 it was closed for repairs until the 10th of this month.

Seek Mysterious Woman.

A mysterious young woman who may have known of the insurance death plot against Benjamin Goldstein, 20, was sought yesterday by authorities investigating the youth's drowning in Gravesend Bay.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE INCREASE THRUOUT UNITED STATES; FIGURES SHOW SLUMP DURING LAST YEAR

(By LELAND OLDS, Fed. Press)

Massachusetts, the latest state to add to the roll of labor's martyrs, is increasingly unable to provide jobs for its workers, according to the report of the state department of labor covering employment in July, 1927. The department holds that the general curtailment in factory operation is largely due to vacations and seasonal inventories but this cannot explain the fact that employment in the state falls to a lower level year by year.

Employment Falls Below 1926.

The decline in employment from June to July, the report shows, amounted to 2.4% while the total distributed in wages fell 3.6%. This brought per capita weekly wages down 1.2% to an average of $24.11. At this rate the average factory operative would make only $1,250 if he worked every week in the year.

Factory employment in Massachusetts is now 1.3% below July 1926 and 2.2% below the average for the 5 years 1919-1923 which the department takes as 100%. Changes compared with a year ago are very irregularly distributed among the industries with increases of 19.5% in rubber goods, 18.1% in cotton goods, 14.6% in rubber footwear and 13.9% in dyeing and finishing textiles, contrasting with decreases of 20.7% in electrical equipment, 15.1% in hosiery and knit goods, 12.1% in foundries and machine shops and 6.5% in the boot and shoe industry.

Industries in the doldrums include the boot and shoe industry with only 56.4% as many workers as in the 1919-23 period, the manufacture of textile machinery with 58.9% hosiery and knit goods with 62.4% and cotton mills with 71%.

Pennsylvania Cuts Payrolls

Pennsylvania factories are cutting their payrolls to meet the slump in demand by cutting down working time rather than by laying off workers. This appears in the report of the Philadelphia federal reserve bank which shows that between June and July factory employment declined 1.7% while total wages fell off 7.1% and average per capita wages 5.6%.

Factory employment in Pennsylvania is now 6% below July 1926 and 15.5% below 1923. Payroll totals have fallen 8.3% from a year ago and 18.6% from July 1923.

Industries in which the workers have been hard hit in the last month include the explosives industry with a reduction of 20.4% in the total payroll, hardware with a reduction of 19.2%, shipbuilding with a reduction of 18.8%, iron and steel blast furnaces 15.9%, iron and steel forgings 16.5%, steel works and rolling mills 11.7%, knit goods and hosiery 13% and building construction with a payroll reduction of 9.6%.

Road Workers Boost Employment Figures.

American railroad employment increased seasonally in May due entirely to taking on 40,585 maintenance of way workers. In all other departments there were slight reductions in force except that the railroads added 17 to their staff of executives and officials.

The total number of railroad employees in May was 1,793,141 compared with 1,808,728 in May, 1926. The reduction compared with last year involved layoffs in all departments except maintenance of way in which the force is larger by 20,825. Important reductions from 1926 include laying off 26,169 shopmen, 5,410 train and engine service employees and 2,300 clerks.

The total payroll for May amounted to $249,146,236, an increase of about $2,600,000 over May, 1926. The average wage for the month was $139 compared with $136 last year. If we include only employees paid on an hourly basis the average this year was $133.

Building Trades Labor "Leaders" Given Juicy Political State Jobs

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 2.—Harry Jensen, recently defeated for reelection as president of the Chicago carpenters district council, has received a political plum from Gov. Len Small in an appointment to the Illinois parole commission.

Sam Luzzo, vice president of the Chicago building trades council, was appointed by Small to the state athletic commission. Luzzo is the labor man usually used by the reactionary Chicago Tribune when it wishes to queer some labor enterprise by an adverse interview. Thus Luzzo was used to denounce the mission of inquiry to Mexico arranged by liberal protestant clergymen. He was also made to state falsely that the American labor mission now in Russia was financed by Moscow gold. Recently he was employed similarly to minimize local labor interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

BUILDING UNIONS' PEACE AGREEMENT ENDS A LONG FIGHT

150,000 plasterers, bricklayers, and cement finishers, have been affected by the agreement signed by the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Association and now effective. The agreement provides for a return to the original working conditions between the unions.

The bricklayers have consented to the revocation of the charter of their locals in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Dallas and Dearborn, and of local 52 in New York City, which was composed of cement finishers who have returned to the Operative Plasterers to which organization they originally belonged. The jurisdiction of the Operative Plasterers is now recognized in Syracuse and Terre Haute where the bricklayers have agreed to relinquish their rights.

Members of both unions accused of working on an unfair job may have a hearing before their cards are cancelled. All interchargeable cards must be recognized in certain specific sections. The question of skill of any member is to be submitted to examination by a committee of the representatives of either union.

Fate of Aviator, Paul Redfern, Still Mystery

PARA, Brazil, Sept. 2. — The whereabouts of Paul Redfern remained a mystery today.

With the receipt of an official denial of a report that the Georgia-to-Brazil flier had landed at Alemquer, Brazil, South American authorities redoubled their efforts to find some trace of the missing flier. The Brazilian Government is searching the regions bordering on British Guiana, and along the Branco and Oyapock rivers. Many of the villages in the region are without telegraph communication, so if Redfern's plane either crashed or made a safe landing in the Jungles, it may be many days before his fate is known.

Boat Refloated.

BELFAST, Sept. 2.—The United States Shipping Board Steamship Anacortes, which went ashore on the northeast coast of Ireland in a fog, was refloated today. She was able to proceed to Glascow under her own power, officials said.

CHICAGO

FOR SALE:—"Save the Union Bond." — $50.00 Bond plus interest goes for $40.00. I need the money. Address; Daily Worker, 19 So. Lincoln St. Attent. S. H. R.

EVICT TEXTILE STRIKERS FROM BOSSES' SHACKS

New Weapon to Break Henderson Workers

BY HARVEY O'CONNOR

Federated Press

HENDERSON, N. C., Sept. 3.—To starvation, mill owners have added eviction as a weapon to cow the 1,000 striking workers at the four Henderson and Harriet cotton mills into subjection. Notices have been served on 15 of the strikers' families ordering them to leave their shacks within four days. Eviction means that the families, penniless after four weeks of the textile strike, must leave Henderson because there is no other source of employment in the mill town.

Fifteen of the most active strikers were selected for eviction. Fearful that the evicted families would turn into implicable foes if permitted to stay near Henderson after the eviction, the Coopers, the mill bosses, have offered them transportation to any point within 60 miles.

Plead With Scabs.

If the Coopers thought to strike terror into the hearts of the other textile workers in the world's biggest yarn mills, they were mistaken. After reading the eviction notices, the strikers visited the shacks of the strikebreakers, asking them to form a united front against the mill owners. The procession of several hundred workers wended through the dark from one shack to another until 2 o'clock in the morning, pleading with the strikebreakers.

Some mystery attaches to the numerous "finds" of dynamite in and about Henderson. The sheriff of Vance county, declaring the dynamite to be the work of outsiders, exonerates the strikers from all blame. The dynamite is invariably found by officials of the company. Several explosions under the porches of strikebreakers appear to be caused by giant firecrackers, which do no damage but give the employers an opportunity to cry violence.

Pained at Violence.

North Carolina is genuinely pained at the outbreak of alleged violence in the Henderson strike. North Carolina labor is invariably represented as meek and docile, and 100 per cent free from the poisonous alien ideas that infect the working men of the north. Employers and newspapers grieved to think that violence could be imputed to native Nordic workers whose ancestors had long been established in America when the Revolution broke out.

In any event North Carolina is headed straight into the turmoil of industrial struggle, liberals of the old north state believe. The same conflict which has arisen elsewhere when workers' demands clashed with profits is coming here after a few brief halcyon years which have bridged the gap between the old tobacco and cotton Carolinas and the new Carolinas of the textile mills. The Henderson strike, with its militia, the arrest of leaders and now eviction is too reminiscent of feudal West Virginia not to leave an air of uneasiness among industrial leaders.

Become More Embittered.

As the strike goes on, the workers are becoming more embittered. A proposal couched in the most friendly terms, leaving the demand for the twelve and a half per cent wage increase entirely at the discretion of the mill bosses, was curtly turned down in a 13-word statement. The strikers asked for wages for the time they had lost during the strike and agreed to accept the Coopers' own decision as to whether the mills can afford higher wages in the future.

So meek was this proposal that the next day the Coopers posted their eviction notices. If, however, they thought that that would be the coup de grace to the walkout, they were mistaken, as the 5,000 people in the families of the strikers are more determined now to stick it out than ever before.

The whole countryside is aroused. Tobacco growers have declared that they will refuse to use the warehouses in Henderson, owned by the Coopers for marketing their crops. Instead they will transfer their tobacco and their trade to other market centers. Every day truck loads of vegetables and fruits enter the mill villages where they are handled in the central stores maintained by the strikers.

FEDERAL TROOPS ARRIVE AT MINE TAKEN BY LABOR

State Dept. Protest Forces Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Pressure from the U. S. state department has resulted in the arrival of Mexican federal troops at the American-owned Amparo mines which were seized by Mexican workers. The information about the arrival of the troops was given out by Joseph Satterthwaite, the American consul.

Order to Disarm.

General Ferreira, commander of the troops, said orders have been issued to "disarm everybody."

Despite propaganda about the "barricading" of the homes of the 18 Americans and 11 Englishmen living at the mine, it is established that these were untouched by the Mexican workers.

Terrible Exploitation.

The immediate provocation for seizure of the mines was the bitter indignation at the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the workers in the province of Jalisco, where the Ampero mines are situated. A general condition of miserable exploitation and barbarous working conditions formed the foundation for the action of the miners.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards said today that he would present to the Nassau County Grand Jury here next week evidence in connection with alleged gambling at a bazaar recently held at Long Beach for the benefit of the Long Beach Hospital. He said "Wheels of Chance" had been operated at the Bazaar, in violation of the law.

BIG JAMBOREE AT STARLIGHT PARK TODAY FOR THE LEFT WING DEFENSE

A full symphony rendition of the Grand Opera "Carmen" and a splendid dinner are the attractions offered at the Starlight Park Jamboree tonight—if attractions need be offered—to left wing workers for aiding militant needle trades workers fight the Sigman clique.

Urging New York workers to turn out for the gala affair, the Workers (Communist) Party, District 2, has issued an appeal, which says:

Tonight you will meet everybody else at the Jamboree to be held at Starlight Park, East 177th St., Bronx. The workers of New York have waited for the occasion for a long time. The park will be open at 10 a. m. and the fun will last till 4 the next morning.

This will be the largest and most impressive affair ever arranged by any organization of labor in New York, which means in America. It will not only be the biggest carnival but it will also be a great demonstration of the left wing against the Sigman pogrom gang, and against his attempts to send all the workers connected with the Einigkeit and the Freiheit to jail. The hundred thousand workers who will participate in this Carnival of the Masses, will show Sigman that with his pogroms, police and threats he cannot frighten the workers from their determination to save their unions.

Workers Clubs Cooperate.

Numerous Workers Clubs and other workers' organizations will help to make this affair a gigantic success.

At 8 p. m. sharp, the famous opera Carmen will be produced at the Open Air Stadium of the park. Many famous stars will sing in the leading roles of the opera, which will be accompanied by a full symphony orchestra.

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Advertising rates on application.

Tammany Laborites Shadow Boxing on Injunctions

Again the Tammany dominated machine of the New York State Federation of Labor recognizes—in words—the destructiveness of the injunction as a weapon against labor. At their recent convention in Rochester the officialdom of New York state labor went on record to have a special committee compile court decisions on strikes and work on an anti-injunction bill to be presented to the next session of the state legislature. The Federation convention decided that there ought to be a modification of legal processes permitting injunctions in labor disputes and demands representation at hearings before preliminary injunctions are issued.

Certainly the injunction has been used with most deadly effect against labor and it has come to be the most effective means whereby the workers are railroaded to jail, without trial and with only the most farcical hearing before some judicial mercenary of the employers.

But the state labor officials, instead of challenging the injunction, in reality condone it and want to place upon it the official stamp of approval of labor by merely demanding that labor be represented at original hearings before temporary restraining orders are issued. This sort of cheap reformistic talk presupposes that the courts are fair, that judges will listen to both sides and then decide upon the basis of some mythical abstraction labelled "justice." Such illusions paralyze effective actions on the part of labor.

Servants of Tammany Hall, ornaments of the democratic party, lackeys of Wall Street, the labor bureaucracy of New York dares not take a decisive stand against that weapon of the employers. Their alliance with the capitalist class is realized through their affiliation with Tammany Hall. To ask these venal labor fakers to break with Tammany is to demand that they abandon their flunkeyism.

In order effectively to fight injunctions labor must act politically. It must hurl defiance at the individual injunction judge, hold his imprecations in the utmost contempt and deliberately and in masses violate injunctions as fast as they are issued. Make the violation of injunctions so widespread that they become ridiculous. In addition to wholesale defiance of injunctions the workers should strive with all their power to create a political party of labor that will definitely break with the old parties and their injunction judges and strive to kick out of office those who issue restraining orders against labor as a prelude to wholesale police assaults and jailings on the mere unsupported word of liars paid by the injunction bosses to swear away the liberty of striking workers.

To expect the labor fakers to fight injunctions is to indulge in fantasies—empty dreams. The only effective fight against injunctions as well as the fight for any of the elementary demands of the working class must be carried on by arousing the rank and file of labor against the labor lieutenants of capitalism in the ranks of the old parties, and also their assistants in perfidy and treachery—the yellow socialists of the Jewish Daily Forward, New Leader calibre, whose treachery is rewarded by receiving offers of endorsements from the old capitalist parties.

A Democratic Prophet From Illinois.

While prophets may be without honor in their own localities, they sometimes achieve it when they leave home. And not infrequently their utterances, ignored by those who know them as insipid drivel, are taken as oracular profundity a thousand miles from their usual habitats.

These sombre observations are prompted by the appearance in the New York Times of certain political prophesies of one Frank D. Comerford, of Chicago, popularly known as the windy city. Parenthetically we hasten to remark that Comerford and other Chicago politicians are not responsible for that characterization of the city, in spite of what might be considered evidence to warrant it.

Mr. Comerford has an unenviable record as a shyster lawyer in Chicago. He gained considerable notoriety as a prophet when he joined the staff of prosecutors in the Communist Labor cases some seven years ago. For some reason or other he posed as an "expert" on radicalism and gave out hysterical interviews in which he predicted the complete annihilation of Communism in the United States as a result of his "patriotic" activities in behalf of the "open shoppers" of Chicago who wanted to stifle the extreme left of the labor movement in preparation for the drive that was characterized by the attack on the building trades wherein the ex-judge, Landis, played a conspicuous role as labor-baiter.

Mr. Comerford, now called "judge" because of a recent gangster election that elevated him to the superior court bench, is visiting New York. He is evidently here in the interest of the presidential aspirations of the Tammany governor of New York, Al Smith, in his familiar, if somewhat weather-beaten role of prophet. This time we are told that Smith will be nominated because the democrats of Illinois are for him and that he will probably carry six middle-west states because the farmers are opposed to the policies of the Coolidge administration.

Mr. Comerford speaks in the name of the Brennan democrat machine in Chicago which would like to ape Tammany Hall in New York, but has thus far been frustrated by the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson-Small combination in control of the republican machine. William Hale Thompson has shown that he is no novice when it comes to manipulating election machinery. Nothing would please him better than an opportunity to assail in the next election the menace of Romanism as represented by Al Smith, Bill Brennan and even the lesser catholic satellites of the type of Comerford. The Illinois oracle should read a bit of Chicago political history, at least sufficient to inform himself regarding the fact that in 1915 Thompson walked into the office of mayor of Chicago, fighting the "agent of the Pope of Rome" on the anti-catholic issue, and with the state republican machine now in his hands he will dispel the Comerford prophesies regarding Illinois falling into the Smith-Tammany-ultramontain column.

As for the discontented farmers they have had enough of both old parties to teach them a lesson. They have not forgotten that under Woodrow Wilson when prices were limited on farm products the industrialists were permitted unlicensed profiteering, and that the Wilson policies paved the way for the Harding-Coolidge policies of utter contempt for the demands of the farmers.

Only a definite break with the two old parties and an alliance with the industrial workers of the cities in a class party of labor will serve the farmers as a political weapon. This is a fact that neither democrat nor republican prophets dare face.

Vienna Prelude to Revolution

By MYRA PAGE.

Today, the papers are full of the workers' revolt in Vienna. Last August, when I was there, the overture was being struck.

These sketches were written at that time.

• • •

One night we were on our way to Vienna's river streets where, their day's work was over, hundreds of workers congregate to sing and talk together, and walk the banks of the Danube.

Skimming the edge of spacious curving boulevards, we swerved into narrow cobbled-stone streets running like paths among the low stone houses of grey rose or green, past arched doorways etched with shadows, across low bridges threading the river. Workmen in blue jackets, a climber in alpine green with feathered cap smiled and nodded as they heard our worksongs. Once or twice we made way for a peasant in rose-colored blouse leading his oxen and cart of hay.

Now across a thorofare with its grey-spired buildings topped with green bowls, its coffee houses, cathedrals, Brahms waltzes, shop windows of etchings or hand-tinted fabrics. Past sleek empty-faced tourists, a few native middle-class aloof in their silks, throngs of workmen and peasants in coarse smocks, with harassed gentle faces. Everywhere beggars like some dread disease following the war.

• • •

Schöne Wien—Like a many-colored full-blown flower resting on the quiet Danube, Vienna, of gay contrasts and sombre contradictions.

Finally we reached the river streets where the workers gather.

"Freundschaft" (Friendship) a group of young workers called to us as we passed where they sat by the edge of the Danube.

"Freundschaft" we answered.

As we stood talking with them, six boys and girls marched by, arm and arm, singing, "Brüder, zur Sonne, zur Freiheit—".

"Freiheit!" someone called, the password of Austrian Communists.

"Freiheit" (Freedom) they answered and stopped to join us.

"Tonight I have brought an American fellow-worker with me," said my companion." She wishes to learn of our life here in Vienna. Shall we tell her? Then we can ask her about the American workers."

"Agreed. Let us sit here by the river. Otto, you begin."

In the blue dusk workmen tramped to and fro, like a prelude. On the thorofares waltzes, but here, a sturdy march.

"There are six hundred workers in our shop," Otto told us." Half of them are women. We make machine parts. It's a union shop but we've gone on the piecework system; they've reorganized the plant on your American plan and are speeding us up like hell. Men's wages are higher than most, 65 to 70 shillings a week. Women get from 20 to 40. We young workers who do the dangerous chemical work only average 15 shillings. Barely enough for food and a bed." (A shilling is equivalent to 14 cents)

"You've got it great compared to us" a girl clerk was speaking. "We apprentices earn but seven shillings a week and even full-ledged workers get only eighteen. Ten hours a day we stand on our feet, every day but Sunday. Yes, we've a union. One month's wages will buy a pair of shoes, and six months', a decent dress. You can imagine how the girls are forced to sex selling, to piece out their earnings."

She wore a blue cotton dress. I thought of a child of eight years we had seen last evening at the carnival, in a cotton slip. Her shoulders made sharp peaks in the goods. It was then past midnight and she was peddling withered flowers, calling in a weak listless voice, "Please, please." Many emaciated workmen turned aside, cursing. What right had she to be here, a terrible symbol of what for one evening they sought to forget! Others gave her their last pfenning.

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But Karl was speaking." "I am an engineer, but I've been on the unemployed list since last year. Work is so scarce now, in every trade, that once you're out of work you're done for. This has put a great fear into us, but also a great determination. Our union agreement calls for a three-year apprenticeship, a 48 hour week, yet our wagescale is only 150 shillings a month. This when the Government's study shows that 200 shillings is the very least on which a Vienna workingclass family can live."

The stories of the others ran likewise: powerful unions, starvation wages speeding up and increasing unemployment.

"Of the 11,000 clothing workers in Vienna, one half of us are permanently out of work" reported a young needle-pusher. "Our union scale runs from twelve to forty-five shillings for women and around fifty-five for men. Even the half of us who have jobs can't get full-time work. I tell you, we're getting desperate."

"Our situation is almost as bad," Anna continued. "One-fourth of us textile workers out of a job. We're on piece work too and the speeding up is getting terrible. Every union meeting we say something's got to be done. Two-thirds of our trade are women, and the rate are so low that in a 48-hour week we women earn but twenty-five shillings. Men don't get much more."

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Later at the clothing and textile unions I checked on these figures and found them correct.

"Our labor movement is very strong here, or we would be in a much worse position." It was my companion speaking, a union teacher who had been on the unemployment list for two years." "We have been able to get thru a state law giving to each unemployed worker seventy shillings a month. But at this rate, we starve! There are nearly a million of us on the state unemployment list, or about half of our industrial and professional workers.

"While the catholic party controls the state government, here in Vienna which includes about one-third of Austria's population, the social-democratic party has been in control for the last three years. The city government has built community playgrounds, swimming pools which we workers can use for a small sum, model workers' apartments and made Vienna one of the cleanest cities in the world. But there it ends.

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"The Arbeiter Zeitung, Social Democratic organ, has been running articles which compare the workers' life in Vienna with workers' life in Russia. 'In Russia,' they write, 'the workers have their model houses, each with its soviet. In Vienna, likewise.' But there are differences. Our workers' delegation from Austria to Russia reported that the workingclass standard of living there is constantly improving. Wages are going up. Here our wages and working conditions are going down. Only unemployment is going up. Ever since the war. And since your American banker, Morgan made that loan to Austria."

"What can we do, what must we do?" one lad demanded.

Some of the young bodies leaned forward eagerly. Others seemed to scowl at their thots.

"Take over the government and the factories," Karl spoke confidently.

"Our Social Democratic leaders tell us we must wait until we have a majority vote," Anna answered. "We've now forty-nine per cent. We must win more peasants to our party, and when we've fifty-one per cent, we'll take the government and bring about Socialism. But it seems to take so long. We can't hold out much longer."

"The social democratic leaders are wrong. We'll never get socialism their way." Otto jumped to his feet. "It must be the way of Russia,—Revolution!"

"But how can we win a revolution with fascist countries on all sides? And won't your American bankers send over soldiers to fight us?"

"The workers in the countries around us will rise also."

"How can we be sure?"

"Because they also are starving.'"

A group of workmen tramping by us began singing, "Arise ye prisoners of starvation," Like one man my companions were on their feet, joining in the tense harsh rhythm.

Yesterday—starvation.
Today—revolt.
And tomorrow—?

Manufactured Evidence

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

Drujilovski and his scoundrelism which has been exposed by his confession in a court in Moscow, Russia, ought to be a warning to those who are "under the ban." For years Drujilovski has been engaged in forging documents and sending them out over the world, especially to the American press, pretending that they were official documents of the Communist Party or of the Soviet Government. He had a regular shop for the business in Berlin, but when the Germans began to get wise to his crookedness, he moved over into the stinking little anti-Russian country of Latvia, where he could carry on not only with immunity but even with approval. He even had letterheads, dies, symbols and rubber stamps made in exact imitation of the official seals and marks of the various Russian government bureaus, and of the Communist Party in Russia.

Regular Traffic.

The "documents" signed by cunningly forged names of Russian and Communist officials told of "activities of Moscow" in the United States, or in England, or in Bulgaria, or in other countries opposed to Russia. Some document would purport to be a secret communication from some Bolshevik leader to some American radical, "confirming the sending of money," or other such activities.

The New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, and other such papers all over the anti-Russian world gave great pbulicity to these documents, and gave sensational warnings about the "plots" of Moscow to "overthrow" or "undermine" the government of other countries.

Forgeries Exposed.

And now it all comes out as the forgeries of a ring of unspeakable scoundrels led by one Drujilovski, for the purpose of making money—and it appears that the agents of England, America and Bulgaria, who dealt directly with these criminals and procured tho "evidence" from time to time, knew that they were forgeries—and, it is our guess, shared in the rotten-gotten gains. But the people of other countries were fooled and the recognition of Russia as a nation has been so far defeated.

Worse than that: many horrible brutal things have been done to "radicals" in other lands because of the scares produced by these lies. In Bulgaria somebody blew up a cathedral, you will remember, and on the strength of these forged documents the Bulgarian government butchered thousands of radicals and Communists and ruthlessly destroyed their organizations. And now, from Drujilovski's confession, it seems not improbable that even the explosion at the cathedral was engineered by the Bulgarian agents who had procured the "documents" from his shop in Berlin, said documents having been made to order for the Bulgarian ambassador at Berlin. It seems that they did not mean for the explosion really to take place: it was to be an "attempted explosion," and the police or somebody were to find the bombs before they went off—and the radicals were to have been harried for the attempt. But the scoundrels were more thorough than they meant to be, and the thing went off, or went off too soon.

Lost His Nerve.

As luck would have it, Drujilovski recently tried to slip into Russia from Latvia to get some more material for his nefarious, and exceedingly profitable, business, but was suspected, detected and arrested at the Russian frontier. When they had investigated him, and gotten much evidence on him and brought him into court at Moscow, like any such huge coward he failed in nerve and began to confess in an effort to save his yellow skin.

Well, we're all suckers. During the World War they fed us daily on such made-up propaganda, but it did not seem to teach us anything. In Paris, we have been told, a great building (or studio) was devoted to the business of manufacturing "German horrors." . Whenever they wanted a picture of a German "brute" raping a French woman or crucifying an Alsatian baby, they simply went into this studio, put a German uniform on one of their employes, fixed up a female actress for the "victim" role and made the picture and published it. In the same studio were manufactured all sorts of savage and barbaric "orders," supposed to have come from German commanders, or from the Kaiser or the Crown Prince. That was winning the war. All is fair in war.

Drujilovski (God save the name!) is a product of our civilization.

Letters From Our Readers

Boy Writes of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Dear Comrade:

I have been prompted to write this letter to you because of a request that I received from my son who is in the Orthopedic Hospital in Philadelphia.

My son has always taken a very great interest in the Saturday magazine of The DAILY WORKER.

He wrote his brother on the twenty-scond of August:

"Tell papa to save Saturday's DAILY WORKER when he get it and tell me what happens to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Tell him to tell me whether they die or live.

"Life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti!

"Tell him to answer this letter as soon as he finds out about them."

While the world protested, the mind of this eleven year old boy wanted to know if Sacco and Vanzetti would be murdered.—H. L. Graham, Chester, Pa.

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Fakers Must Be Exposed.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

We class conscious workers well knew the kind of "justice" Sacco and Vanzetti would receive. We were not surprised that these two comrades of our were burned in the electric chair. These are not the first to fall in the struggle against capitalism. But it is high time that such as President Green of the American Federation of Labor are shown up for what they are and exposed.—Naboy.

DRAMA

Needle Trade Defense Carnival and Opera Festival Today

The famous Bizet opera "Carmen" will be produced at Starlight Park Stadium tonight at 8 p. m. sharp. No one should miss the opportunity of hearing this most popular opera. A full symphony orchestra will furnish the accompanyment. Famous opera stars will portray the leading roles. There will be a large chorus and a full ballet. "Carmen" was first scheduled for last Sunday night, but owing to rain was postponed until this evening. This performance is being given as a benefit for the Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

The prominent cast who will participate in this performance include: Martha Melis who will sing the role of Carmen. Pauline Kittner will make her initial appearance in the role of Micaela. The rest of the cast will include Tito Scotto as Escamillo; L. Dalle Molle, Morales; Martin Horodas, Zuniga; P. Calvini, Dancairo, and Salvatore Sciaretti, Don Jose. Maestro G. Simeoni will conduct.

PAULINE KITTNER

Who will sing the role of Micaela in the Gala Benefit performance of "Carmen" at Starlight Park tonight.

During the entire day and evening there will be a running series of events, vaudeville shows, band concerts, athletic games. Don't miss the Honeymoon express, open air dancing, Gold Mine, Canals of Venice, Lovers Reel and the other features prepared for your amusement. Following the opera there will be a banquet which will take place in the open air dining room, near the dance hall. The price of a plate at the banquet is $1. Reservations may be made by registering at the Joint Defense office.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee has issued a call to the workers not to leave New York today, but to postpone any trip that they may contemplate till tomorrow. The committee is making arrangements to get buses for those who want to leave for camps or other places direct from the Park. Tickets including admission to the Opera $1. Reserved seats $1.50 and $2. Starlight Park, situated on East 177th Street, Bronx, is easily reached from any point. The subway station—East and West side is at the Park entrance.

Canadian Trans-Ocean Fliers Forced to Land

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The monoplane Royal Windsor, piloted by C. A. "Duke" Schiller and Phil Wood in an attempted non-stop flight from Windsor, Canada, to Windsor, England, was forced down at St. John's, Quebec, last night, according to word reaching here early today.

Schiller and Wood had to land when the wings of their plane caught fire as the result of a back-fire from the engine, it is understood.

Lindbergh Visits Coolidge.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Sept. 2.—Col. Lindbergh paid a flying visit to President Coolidge and the summer capital today.

Enroute from Pierre, S. D., to Cheyenne, Wyo., the Spirit of St. Louis flew over Rapid City, circling the town three times barely over the house tops.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—John Shedowsky, one of the two prisoners who escaped from Sing Sing prison at Ossining, N. Y., on August 18th, last, was recaptured here today by the local police.

Little Theatre
44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Blood Money
"comes into the HUDSON to chill and thrill at the trigger's touch."—Eve. Journal.
W. 44 St. Eves. 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.30

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs & Sat., 2:30

B. S. MOSS' THEATRES
CAMEO 42nd St. & B'WAY 2nd WEEK by PUBLIC DEMAND
"THRILLING, INCREDIBLE, MUST BE SEEN!" —N.Y. TELEGRAM
"CHANG"
"IT HAS GENUINE BEAUTY & HUMOR"—LIFE
In Addition, to CHARLES CHAPLIN in "The RINK"

B'WAY AT 41ST. MONDAY
ADOLPHE MENJOU in "SERVICE for LADIES"
Spiced with Sophistication! Flavored with Romance!
CLAYTON & LENNIE —AND— JARVIS & HARRISON SPOTLIGHT REVUE 11-PEOPLE-11
AND OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

AMUSEMENTS

UNITED ACTORS, Inc.
present
The LADDER
by J. FRANK DAVIS
CORT THEATRE 48th STREET EAST OF B'WAY
Special Summer Prices—Best Seats, $2.20
(No performances Saturday)

The New Plays

MONDAY

"MISTER ROMEO," a new comedy by Harry Wagstaff Gribble and Wallace A. Manheimer, will be presented by Murray Phillips at Wallack's Theatre, Monday night. J. C. Nugent, Isabelle Lowe, Thais Lawton, Jane Merredith and G. Pat Collins head the cast.

"PICKWICK," Dickens' famous character dramatized by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank C. Reilly, is scheduled for Monday night at the Empire Theatre, presented by Mr. Reilly. John Cumberland will be seen as Pickwick. Opening at the Empire Theatre.

TUESDAY

"GOOD NEWS," Schwab and Mandel's new musical comedy will open Tuesday evening at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre. Laurence Schwab, Lew Brown and B. G. De Sylvia wrote the book and lyrics. Ray Henderson composed the music. The leading players include: Mary Lawlor, Gus Shy, John Price Jones, John Sheehan, Inez Courtney, Shirley Vernon and Zelma O'Neal.

WEDNESDAY

"WOMEN GO ON FOREVER," the new Daniel N. Rubin drama will open at the Forrest Theatre Wednesday evening, presented by Brady and Wiman in association with John Cromwell. The cast consists of Mary Boland, Osgood Perkins, David Landau, James Cagney, Constance McKay, Elizabeth Taylor, Mary Law, Morgan Wallace, and Douglass Montgomery.

SATURDAY

"YELLOW SANDS," a comedy of Devonshire life by Eden and Adelaide Phillpotts will open next Saturday night at the Fulton Theatre.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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PARIS LABOR PROTEST GROWS AS LEGION ARRIVES

LOVESTONE POINTS OUT GROWTH OF STATE POWER IN U. S.; CALLS CAL COOLIDGE STRIKEBREAKER-IN-CHIEF

Pointing out that there has been a tremendous growth of state power, that, "the government bureaucracy is continuing to grow apace," Jay Lovestone, reporting for the political committee, reviewed the political situation in the United States at the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St.

"The presidential power is greater than ever before in the history of this country," said Lovestone. "The president occupies the office of strikebreaker-in-chief. No head of any capitalist country in the world has as much power as the president of the American ruling class."

Lovestone's report will be published in full from day to day in The DAILY WORKER. The discussion of the report that continued Friday night and Saturday will be published in part. The first installment of the report taking up the questions of the economic situation, the political situation and the labor movement is as follows:

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE importance of the present moment for the American working class can only be estimated properly when we think of the dominant role that American imperialism plays today in world affairs. For us Communists who are striving to become the leaders of the American proletariat, it is therefore especially important to examine the objective conditions, to recount the concrete steps which we have taken for the development in the United States of a mass Communist Party which will lead the American workers towards the establishment of proletarian rule.

We must estimate the factors determining the Party activities, the shortcomings of the Party, the errors of the Party. What lessons are we to draw? What are our tasks. What are our perspectives? Let me estimate first the factors determining the Party activities today. Here we will deal with the economic factors, the political situation and the conditions of the labor movement!

The Economic Situation.

IN reference to the economic factors, permit me to sketch very briefly the outstanding features of the present situation. I will merely name them and the comrades need no time for analysis here.

First, there is a tremendous accumulation of capitalism.

Second, a great concentration of ownership and centralization of operation in industry as well as in finance. When we speak of mergers, we only have to think of the recent announcement of the proposed merger of the Du Pont Corporation, the General Motors and the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The third characteristic of the present economic situation is an increasing export of capital. Without going into any figures, permit me to say that the first six months of 1927 indicate a considerable increase in the export of capital from the United States over the similar period in the previous year.

Fourthly, there is a growth of the rentier class.

Fifth, there is a general industrialization process in the United States, particularly in the South.

BUT it would not be dialectic—we would not be scientific, we would not be Marxian, if we merely saw one phase of the process of capitalist development and function in America. Unless we examined the contradictions of American capitalism, we are unable to understand the objective conditions under which our Party is working. Briefly, the outstanding contradictions in American capitalism today are the following:

First, over-development of certain industries, second, a severe and acute crisis in agriculture. The migration of the rural masses to the urban centres is continuing. The income of the farming masses in this country has decreased 42 per cent in the last six years.

Third, there are credit difficulties. The whole system of installment buying, tho momentarily it is a force for protracting the present period of so-called prosperity, nevertheless it has in it another force—a contradictory force at work. This means that when economic conditions become worse, that this installment buying becomes a source of the greatest danger, the utmost explosive force for a crisis.

Fourthly, a derangement in certain industries like oil, coal and textiles. Fifthly, trustification, the development of cartels in European industry is an increasing challenge to American imperialism. Sixth, the tariff barrier. America maintains a high tariff. As we become a capital exporting country, and as America increases its strategic position in this field, these tends to develop a situation where the tariff becomes an acute problem in the sense that the

(Continued on Page Two)

FOSTER REPORTS ON CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT THE TRADE UNIONS

THE Sunday morning session of the national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party was given entirely to the report on trade union work by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Committee of the Party. Foster reviewed first the present and recent conditions which affect the trade union movement and the development of the left wing.

There has been relatively steady employment, said Foster. The general passivity has given the background for the spread of reformist illusions, propagated by the employers and their agents, the labor bodies, to the effect that the workers can attain a certain "liberation" under the capitalist system, or even can "buy the industries." It seems to be a question at present whether company unionism is now losing favor with employers, relative to the process the employers are using, of "company-unionizing" the existing trade unions. Under the Watson-Parker law the railroad companies have to show this preference in a number of cases.

War on Left Wing Sharpens.

The offensive against the left wing, said Foster, is sharpening. The government is now increasingly aggressive in this offensive, and in this respect, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is the latest striking example. The struggle in the needle trades is evidence of the most acute development of the war against the left wing. In this attack the trade-union bureaucrats act as the agents of the capitalist class in taking the lead.

The trade union bureaucrats are not only going along with the "company-unionizing" of the unions, but they lead in this also. They lead for the bourgeoisie in the attacks on the Soviet Union and in the imperialist intrigues against Latin America, and support the militarization program as well as surrendering to the capitalist political parties.

The general surrender of the bureaucracy to the capitalist class is summed up in what the bureaucrats class "the higher strategy of labor."

General Tasks of the Party.

Our general task, said Foster, is the revolutionizing of the trade unions, and this must never be forgotten. There is a tendency for some, in the detail work of the everyday struggle, to overlook this, and this must be avoided—we must never lose sight of our ultimate goal, said Foster. We must build our Party and win the leadership of the workers. We must win all the workers to the struggle against imperialism.

Develop the Left Wing

Don't forget, said the speaker, the fundamental task of building the left wing. We must democratize and purge the unions of corrupt leadership.

Comrade Foster called attention to the revolutionary effect upon the trade union movement to be expected from the organization of the unorganized workers, which is the broad highway to the winning of the masses.

This is the task of the left wing, which must lead in the work. A united front in this work can be made with the progressives, but the organization of the unorganized must be done in the face of the opposition

(Continued on Page Three)

25,000 Workers Out of Jobs in Baltimore, Is Report of Bosses There

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 (FP)—Employers estimate that 25,000 workers are jobless in Baltimore this month. The figure, sponsored by the Association of Commerce, does not include those partially employed.

"A surplus exists almost without exception in every industry," the association declares. "This condition, however, is not peculiar to Baltimore as it seems to prevail throughout the eastern part of the United States.

"The building and construction industry is particularly hard hit with activity at about 50 per cent of normal. There is no doubt, say Baltimore contractors, that the city and the whole country are badly overbuilt.

LIST OF JOBLESS IN BRITISH COAL FIELDS INCREASE

Situation Grave, Says Miners' Executive

By TOM. BAKER.
(Federated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.—(By Mail)—The Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain meets in London today to consider the deplorable conditions in the coal fields, "especially in light of the facts that unemployment is growing and reductions are enforced pit by pit."

"Somerset and Kent, where the employers have refused to meet the workers' representatives to make agreements, must be dealt with especially, as in those districts the employers are enforcing individual settlements for each pit," said A. J. Cook, the Federation's secretary, yesterday.

Situation Acute.

"The acute position in the coalfields, especially in South Wales and Durham, can be understood when one realizes that on July 25 there were registered in Great Britain 258,203 unemployed miners. It is also estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 more have been struck off the register because they have been unemployed so long that they are no longer entitled to receive unemployment pay.

"In the Durham fields there were 63,498 unemployed, about 40 per cent of the national total, and the Durham County Council has decided to ask the Government to declare the whole of the County a necessitous area owing to the terrible, heartbreaking poverty prevailing there. On July 25 there were 56,171 unemployed miners in South Wales and since then thousands have been dismissed. Last week I visited Wales, and never have I seen such poverty among our people."

Daily Workers, Held by the California Official Busybodies, Now Freed

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 4.—While in the sinful act of sending money to The Daily Worker at the postoffice, located in the Federal Building, a bundle of about 25 copies of that paper disappeared under your correspondent's very eyes. The policeman on duty was looking for Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. His watching eyes noticed the headlines in the August 25th issue of The Daily Worker. They were: "French Workers Urge War On American Legion." "Mass for Funeral Sunday for Sacco and Vanzetti."

The papers were finally located at the offices of the U. S. Marshal and the writer nearly landed in jail. They said that it was out of order altogether to bring "Bolshevik" or "I. W. W." literature into the Federal Building. But a postoffice official told them that The Daily Worker goes through his hands every day as legal literature. Then the cop let the correspondent go.

Workers at the postoffice got a kick out of this at the expense of "law and order."

What Immigrants Read.

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 4.—The immigrant newspaper reader likes to read feature articles about the history of American industries, declares a statement released to Chicago foreign-language papers by the foreign language information service of New York City.

First Sacco and Vanzetti—Next the Daily Worker—Then Trade Unions

Savage beasts devour their prey and for a time are sated. But the beast of capitalism can never be satisfied. Its inherent lust for the life blood of the proletariat will never be stilled until the beast is finally destroyed.

In the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the capitalist class of America has drawn the first blood in the latest epoch of its mad career of ruthlessness against the working class. These two loyal spokesmen for the cause of labor have been silenced by the scorching flames of the electric chair. Next will come an attempt to destroy the weapons of the workers, their press, the unions and the labor movement as a whole. But the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will inspire thousands upon thousands of other workers to carry on the fight, with even greater determination and self-sacrifice. At the head of the movement, giving it voice and expression, will stand THE DAILY WORKER.

The fact that THE DAILY WORKER staff is called to appear before the Federal Court, tomorrow, indicates full well that the capitalist class is aware of this danger, and that it means to deal its next decisive blow against labor's most powerful spokesman.

Let the case of Sacco and Vanzetti be a lesson to all workers. We could have saved Sacco and Vanzetti had we fought harder against the treacherous Greens and Wolls against the Socialist Party, who betrayed them. We could have saved them had we mobilized the full strength of the working class. Let us, therefore, this time be fully on our guard and throw all our forces into the fight. Let us gather our dollars, quarters and dimes into the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, and teach the capitalist class of America, that never again will it succeed in taking from us our champions.

AMERICAN LEGION TOOL OF BIG BUSINESS, SAYS PAUL CROUCH

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Paul Crouch, a newspaperman, is a former sergeant in the intelligence service of the U. S. army in Hawaii. He was courtmartialed and sentenced to 40 years at hard labor in 1925 for organizing a league of Communist youth. After serving three years in the military "Rock o' Hell of Frisco Bay," his sentence was commuted and he was released. Crouch is now on a tour of the United States for the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

By PAUL CROUCH.

It was in the name of ex-service men that the fascisti of Italy were organized. The American Legion is the fascisti of the United States, and uses the name of ex-service men in the interest of capitalism to crush the aspirations of the working class. In reality, the American Legion represents not the soldiers but the financial interests which sacrificed thousands of lives so that Morgan and gang might make greater profits.

Dominated by Officers.

Any real organization of ex-service men must be composed almost entirely of former enlisted men and must defend their interests, but the American Legion is led and controlled by former officers—members of the exploiting class, and the natural enemies of the private soldiers. The American Legion was created and financed by big business for the purpose of using former soldiers who escaped with their lives from the last war to enslave the workers and make America safe for the next imperialist slaughter.

Why is it possible for former soldiers to be led into the American Legion, an organization fighting their own interests? The real cause is the propaganda supported by all the wealth of American capitalism. The united efforts of big business and its tool, the government, have made the American Legion the only large social group for ex-service men and for such petty advantages they join in ignorance of its real and sinister aims. In the meantime, former army officers continue to control the Legion in the interest of capitalism.

Convention a Threat to European Workers.

The American Legion convention in France is intended as a demonstration of the power of American imperialism—a warning to the workers of Europe who aspire to freedom from the financial domination of Wall Street.

The workers of France are not to be fooled by false masks and they see in the American Legion the symbol of the brutal system which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti because of their unselfish devotion to the cause of the working class. All intelligent American workers and former soldiers applaud the action of French workers in objecting to the disgrace of their country by the presence of an American fascist convention.

We hope the French workers will give the American Legion—the fascisti of the United States—the sort of "welcome" it really deserves.

PUGH, REFORMIST BRITISH LEADER, DELEGATE TO AFL

Helped Betray General Strike Last Year

Arthur Pugh, who as president of the Trades Union Council, was one of the leaders in the betrayal of the British general strike last year, will sail for New York on the Lancastria on September 10. He will be one of the two British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Los Angeles.

Clearly indicating how earnestly British reformist leaders are advocating class collaboration as a substitute for class struggle, Pugh in an interview with a reporter for the New York World declared:

Advocates Class Collaboration.

"American producers seem to have grasped the idea that a healthy state of indsutry and the retention of a good home market mean the maintaining of the purchasing power of the people—a power which is opposed to a wage-cutting policy. Then, too, there appears to be a new spirit in America regarding the relation of the human factor in industry to the capital invested; the principle of the men in industry using capital as a vehicle

(Continued on Page Three)

MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS WIN CHICAGO STRIKE

Theatre Bosses Give in As Loss Totals Million

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Striking members of the Motion Picture Operators' and the Stage Hands' Unions have won a signal victory against the Chicago Exhibitors' Association. The victory of the strikers marks the conclusion of a lockout of motion picture operators which followed the strike call issued by their leaders for the operators to walk out of all the theatres controlled by the Orpheum Circuit. The stage hands went out on Wednesday by which time the strike has spread to several other large cities.

According to the terms arrived in the conference of the operators' and exhibitors' representatives, the stage hands will receive a wage increase amounting to three quarters of their demands. The apprentices will not receive a raise.

The operators will get a fulfilment of all existing contracts, while the two men dismissed from the Belmont Theatre, an Orpheum house, are to have full pay until January 11, when their status will again be considered.

USSR WORKERS IN MESSAGE TO TUC HIT REFORMISTS

Greets British Labor Meeting at Edinburgh

(Special to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, USSR, Sept. 4.—The extraordinary plenum of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union which took place Friday concerned itself with the question of the Anglo-Russian Committee.

The plenum listened to the report of Secretary Dogadov, who pointed out that the Council had received an invitation from the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh. The delegation elected by the Council cannot appear at the Congress, however, in view of the refusal of the British authorities to grant the delegates visas.

The Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR was therefore compelled to confine its brotherly participation in the Congress to a telegraphic communication.

Fought With British Miners.

The text of the message was unanimously agreed upon by members of the Central Council. It salutes the English working class now suffering under the blows of the reaction and declares that the workers of the Soviet Union watched with strained attention the struggles of the English proletariat during the past year.

With the British miners the working class of the Soviet Union lived through the horror of the defeat which followed the betrayal of the general strike and which was the result of both the treason of May 12th and a further sabotage of the heroic struggle of the miners.

Reformist Sabotage.

The new galley slave bill will now become a law as the result of the defeat of the miners and the conscious and deliberate sabotage of the struggle against this law on the part of the liberal leaders of the Labor Party and the reformist leaders of the General Council snatches away the achievements attained by the British working class in a century and is a sweeping victory of the conservative government not only over the workers of England, but also over the workers of all the world.

The defeat of the miners and the chartering of strikebreakers has set free the hands of the government, the bankers and mine-owners for a cruel war against China and preparation for a war against the Soviet Union.

Faith in Workers.

"Notwithstanding all these blows which have fallen on the heads of the British workers," says the message to the Congress, "we continue to trust in the creative powers of the English proletariat. The strength and the discipline of the English working class manifested itself in the nine days' general strike. These nine days gave the world a model for class solidarity and iron proletarian discipline, whereas the 10th day showed the tragic position of the working class headed by such traitors as Thomas and assisted by men like Hicks and Purcell, who are now working with the leaders of the Labor Party to develop illusions in the minds of workers about a parliamentary government being able to solve all the problems of the working class.

(Continued on Page Three)

PROTEST AGAINST LEGION PREPARED FOR SEPTEMBER 19

Head of Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Departed

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The reply of the French workers to the insolent invasion of Paris by 1,800 members of the Fascist American Legion was made clear when daylight disclosed the fact that all the billboards in Paris and every inch of available space had been plastered with posters and placards calling on French labor to meet "this provocation of the American Legion as it should be answered," by a refusal to work. The immediate cause of the indignation of the French workers is the announcement of a grand parade in which the American Legionnaires are to participate on September 19. 1,800 Legionnaires arrived today.

The former poilus, and all French workers, are incensed at the arrival of the Americans. The French ex-soldiers realize that the American Legionnaires do not represent the American veterans or the American workers. They remember that the Legion stood strongly in favor of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and they are determined that Paris shall not be made a red light district for the amusements of these labor-baiters whose coming is an outrage to the feelings of French workers everywhere.

L'Humanité Leads Workers.

The excitement among the masses of French workers is at fever pitch and the government is seeking to utilize this feeling in an effort to pin blame for all excesses in which American Legionnaires may become involved on the activities of the French workers and Communists. L'Humanité is still leading the struggle against the hordes of the Legion, and the workers are rallying to the support of France's fighting labor daily.

French officialdom, which began an inquisition and terror immediately after the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations with their police violence and the workers' resistance had afforded them an excuse, are still sending hundreds of workers and their leaders out of the country either as foreign refugees being deported from France or on framed-up charges. The latest arrests and deportations are those of Artemio Rochini, secretary of one of the Sacco and Vanzetti committees, and two Frenchmen who were distributing pamphlets denouncing the American Legion. Rochini has been escorted to the Italian frontier and delivered into the hands of his enemies, the fascist terrorists. It is expected that he will be jailed or exiled to one of the fascist island hellholes where political victims are incarcerated before being murdered.

Thousands Deported.

Eight thousand five hundred workers or their leaders have been deported from France to date. The whole of the French secret police and uniformed officers is being marshalled for this work and the French authorities are using the persecution as an example of the inadequacy of the present force to the demands of the terrorism and are clamoring for enlargements.

OPERATORS BACK TERROR CAMPAIGN STRIKERS DECLARE

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Officials of the United Mine Workers have just filed an answer to an application for an injunction made by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation.

Constant Terrorism.

Attacking the "aggressive and overbearing manner of the coal and iron police employed by the coal company against the striking miners," the union charges that the hired thugs of the corporation continuously committing acts of terrorism against the striking miners. It also declares that workers are being arrested on the slightest provocation and subjected to third degree methods by the company police.

Hearing Friday.

Next Friday is the day set for the hearing on the coal barons' application for an injunction against the union.

BUY THE DAILY WO[illegible] AT [illegible]

GREEN WILL USE RADIO TO SPREAD LABOR DAY TALK

Picnic Omitted as May 1 Supplants Labor Day

Labor Day, designated by the American Federation of Labor as the official holiday of the workers of this country, will be "celebrated" today with speeches by William Green and Frank Morrison, president and secretary, respectively, of the A. F. of L.

William Green will speak on "Labor's Devotion to Humane Ideals" over radio station WEAF at 7 p. m. Through a special hookout the speech will be broadcast over the entire country.

Morrison will be the principal speaker at a Labor Day celebration in Warner Park, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1:30 p. m.

Here in New York, in addition to broadcasting over the radio, Green will place a wreath on the statue of Benjamin Franklin, situated in City Hall Park, in the outskirts of the newspaper section of the city. John Manning, head of Union Label Trades of the American Federation, will accompany Green.

Almost no parades will be held today. In the past it was the custom to hold large parades, allowing those workers who were on strike to lead the procession. That is disappearing with the passing of Labor Day as a part of the American labor picture.

For the last few years the New York Central Trades and Labor held a picnic every Labor Day at Fort Hamilton. According to Jerome Keating, acting secretary, no picnic will take place this year as in the past. When asked for the reason, Keating informed the DAILY WORKER that "no one attends the picnics so it is better to have speeches over the radio where they can be listened to in the homes."

While Labor Day is losing its influence among the workers, May 1, the day of militant labor, is gaining more and more prestige.

Needle Trade Defense

The famous "Sigman Follies," known throughout the state of Iowa, and Camp Nitgedeiget where it was produced a few weeks ago and made a big hit will be produced at the annual picnic of the Freiheit Gesangs Varein on Sunday September 11th, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx. There will be a long series of other attractions and features which will be announced soon. One of the main attractions is the Giant Alex Fox who bends iron bars with his hands. There will be dancing to the music of a famous jazz band. Admission is 40 cents. The holder of a 40 cent ticket is privileged to all the attractions. 50 per cent of the proceeds will go for the Defence of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

Newly Born Gift Money to the Defense.

Rose Mirsky, Executive Board member of Local 22, gave birth to a baby boy last week. The other executive Board members decided to buy a present, and collected $8. In the end it was decided to turn this money into the office of the defence which is the ammunition center of the striking cloakmakers and furriers. A telegram of congratulations was sent instead.

Call of Workmen Circle Conference Answered.

Branch 35, W.C. sent $35 to the Joint Defense. $10 was donated from the Branch treasury and the other $25 was raised by a group of progressive members of the branch.

Ten Dollars for the Defense.

Sarah and Rose Stern lost some money at Camp Kinderland. After a while they found it, which was unexpected, so they turned it over to the Defense.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee acknowledge receipt of the following donations:

$8 from B. Alexander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $10 from Chmelnicker Br. 246, W. C.; $5 donation from a cloakmaker; $5 from I. L. Peretz Branch 305 W. C.; $7.50 from H. Levinson—collection at house party of J. Grossfeder; $20.00 from Hungarian Branch, I. L. D.; $4.00 from Samoschter Br. 375, W. C.

The Williamsburg Workers Club sent in $50 on account of their $200 pledge. This club has already raised $150 and promises to send the other $50 in the very near future. If there are any workers' clubs who have not yet fulfilled their quota they should get busy and send in the balance of their pledge as quickly as possible.

GREETINGS TO CONVENTION FROM ANTHRACITE, CO-OPS, PIONEERS

Greetings from the anthracite coal fields, from the co-operative movement, from the Young Pioneers' League, in addition to many others were received and read to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party being held in Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York. They were as follows:

* * *

GREETINGS FROM YOUNG PIONEER LEAGUE.

Greeting to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the leader of the exploited American workers and farmers in the struggle against our common enemy, the capitalist class. We know that the convention will lay plans for the strengthening of the Party, for fighting more effectively the attacks of the bankers and bosses of the United States, and organizing the adult workers, the young workers, the workers' children to fight for freedom. We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to build up a mass Communist children's movement under the leadership of the Party and the Communist youth. Under your direction we will carry on the struggles of the workers' and farmers' children until final victory.

One solid front, workers, young workers, workers' children—in the struggle for freedom!

In the cause of the working class we, pioneers, stand ready!

Central Bureau, Young Pioneer League of America.

* * *

A GREETING AND AN INVITATION.

The United Workers' Co-operative Association extends its heartiest greetings to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party. We are following the sessions of your convention with the keenest interest, being aware that the co-operatives are a part of the labor movement and can be successful only when they unite their movement with the political and industrial struggles of the working class. The United Workers' Co-operative Association has within the past few years succeeded in building up several important institutions which we should be pleased to show to the delegates of your convention. We herewith extend a formal invitation to the delegates and their wives to visit our Camp Nitgedaiget on Sunday. We shall provide all transport facilities and visit our co-operative houses in the Bronx. A closer contact between the Communist and co-operative movement will be of great benefit to both of them. Long live the International Class Solidarity. Long live the Workers (Communist) Party, the leader of the advanced guard of the American working class. With fraternal greetings,

United Workers' Co-operative Association, E. Wattenberg, Secretary.

* * *

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION SENDS GREETINGS.

Greetings! May your endeavors for Communist unity be crowned with success. Long live Workers (Communist) Party of America, long live the leader of the world's proletariat, the Communist International.

Workers' Unity Co-operative Association, New York.

* * *

GREETINGS FROM THE ANTHRACITE.

Italian Communists of Anthracite meeting in Old Forge send you best greetings and wishes for successful work. May this convention be another milestone towards a real mass Communist Party in America.

* * *

SPARTACUS PIONEERS HEARD FROM.

In name of Spartacus Pioneer Group of Chatham, N. J., we greet Fifth National Convention, Workers (Communist) Party. We dedicate our efforts as pioneers to promote campaign among youth.

Spartacus Pioneers, Chatham, N. J.

* * *

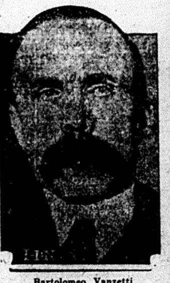
GREETINGS FROM RUSSIAN WEEKLY.

We greet Fifth National Convention of Workers (Communist) Party and hope progress in unification of Party made during last two years will culminate in complete unification on basis correct policies for mass work. The Party press should be more centralized and the various language organs as well as our DAILY WORKER should be united into one powerful weapon for the overthrow of capitalism and victory of the American working class. Close the ranks. Build the Party. Carry on the fight. Long live our Communist Party.

The Novy Mir, Russian Weekly, Editor, T. Kadwannia and Mgr., P. Omelian.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

Support The Daily Worker, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend The Daily Worker against the attack of those who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, and as my contribution to help the Daily Worker carry on the fight for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

LOVESTONE POINTS OUT GROWTH OF STATE POWER IN U. S.; CALLS CAL COOLIDGE STRIKEBREAKER-IN-CHIEF

(Continued from Page One)

capitalist (finance) must lower the tariff in order to be able to receive payment for their capital loans. The contradictions in this are clear.

Seventh, America is dependent on certain capitalist countries for its of rubber, nitrates and, in the not far distant future, oil.

Last, but not least, American imperialism must be more and more aggressive in its policies, more and more brutal, more and more sharply imperialist in its international relations because of the increasing competition, because of the sharpening challenge of other imperialist powers to its domination.

THE present economic situation: the immediate economic situation—there is no depression, but the signs of recession in industry are not only increasing, but are already tangibly obvious to us. The peak of the prosperity in this cycle has been passed. All official figures and reports indicate that there is a sharper recession in industry already developed than the bankers and economic experts of the bourgeoisie had dared to indicate or even mention months ago.

Unemployment today shows a significant picture. It is only once since August, 1921, that employment has been so low as it is today in such industrial centres as New York and Illinois. General employment in the country today is 18 per cent less than in 1920. Regarding wages today; the monthly average is 30 per cent less than the monthly average in 1920. Railroads, coal as well as the corn crop—these are some sources of profit income showing sharp trends towards worsening. The seasonal factors which some of the bourgeois experts might mention here as responsible are already discounted. Taking all of those into consideration, there is already considerable recession here.

Does that mean that we are on the eve of a big depression? It does not mean we are on the eve of a big depression. That does not mean that we will not have a big depression, but we are not in the immediate period of depression. In estimating the immediate economic outlook we must keep in mind that the cause of the present long period that we have just gone through, the period of prosperity, the immediate effects of a recession will not be so marked, will not be so sharp as they would have been otherwise.

The Political Situation.

NOW the political situation—the political situation in the country is characterised by the following six factors:

First, a tremendous growth of state power. The government bureaucracy is continuing to grow apace. The presidential power is greater than ever before in the history of this country. The president occupies the office of strike-breaker in chief. No head of any capitalist country in the world has as much power as the president of the American ruling class.

Second, the suppressive side of American imperialist is becoming more and more marked and visible to the masses.

Third, the complete oneness of big business and government: in no country in the world is that so clear as here. When Coolidge "chooses" not to run for a term, no one can say his choice is final until Dwight Morrow, Morgan's private adviser visits him. When one speaks of such elements in American government as Mellon, Hoover, Dawes, he has the personification of the oneness of the bourgeoisie, of the ruling class.

Fourth, there are divisions among the American bourgeoisie. Divisions over such policies regarding relations to agriculture, relations to other imperialist powers, our foreign policy, participation in world court or joining the League of Nations, and the question over tariff. There is a growing conflict in the ranks of our bourgeoisie as I have pointed out, over the question of tariff. The question of government centralization is a very important source of division in the ranks of the bourgeoisie; the petty bourgeoisie being opposed to government centralization and the biggest bourgeoisie being in favor of it in the sense not of paying for it but in the sense of having a powerful government at their beck and call serving as a crusher and oppressor of the working farmers and masses.

The sweep of reaction has never before been as marked and as sharp as it is today. We might speak of the days of Palmer in 1920 and 1921, and the days of the big strikes. But never was the system of reaction so steady, as well planned, so well worked out as it is today. This is proven by the fact that in the last two years there have been really no big political issues fought out in a sharp way, as in 1924 for instance in the ranks of the bourgeoisie. The general ideological reaction is witnessed in certain local ways as in the enactment of laws in some states regarding theatre performances, as a struggle between the fundamentalists and the others in the church and in recent United States Supreme Court decisions particularly regarding the trade unions.

The whole reaction is given in a very vivid, a very lurid picture in the recent execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The significance of this execution need not be dealt with here at length. Here was a case where the prestige of the capitalist class as a class, not only in relation to the exploited workers of this country, but its relation to ruling classes of other nations was involved in various ways. He who expected justice or mercy in any abstract sense and had illusions as to what the ruling class of America would do, was not basing his perspectives on an analysis of class relations, was not basing his judgement on a sound analysis of the objective conditions. When we view the Sacco-Vanzetti case, we must view it dialectically. We must not only see the terror, the brutality of the bourgeoisie; we must see the other side of it,—the radicalizing forces of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The Sacco-Vanzetti case is one of the most powerful radicalizing forces that has yet been developed in the working class in our country. Our Party faces a major task in being able to develop such tactics as will make us respond to these conditions and utilize this protest by developing it from a vague protest into a conscious revolutionary sentiment for the destruction of the oppressors of the workers.

III.—The Labor Movement.

NOW the labor movement—in the last three or four years there has been a change in the composition of the trend of the working class. During the war the trend was for the development of a homogenous working class in America. Immigration was shut off. The gap between the unskilled and semi-skilled workers on the one hand and the skilled workers on the other hand was being decreased. In the last five years the trend has more and more gone the other way, particularly in the last two and a half years. The gap between the skilled and unskilled workers in America has not been decreasing but on the contrary increasing. Never before in the history of this country has the gap in wages between certain sections of the highly skilled workers and unskilled workers been so great as today. Figures can be presented showing this particularly clearly in such basic industries as the steel industry. Insofar as immigration is concerned, though there are restrictions, there is considerable "bootleg" immigration, so-called, despite the immigration barriers, to such an extent that the Commissioner of Immigration Hull says there are in the U. S. at present two and one-half million workers who have entered this country in violation of the law.

This condition, together with the objective economic conditions which I have given you is responsible for the change for the worse in the trend of development of a labor party. In a certain period of the recent years, the trend has been upward for a labor party—in the last two years the national trend has been downward. The reason for this is found first in the objective conditions, second in the change in the trend of the development of the composition of our working class.

Thirdly the labor movement is going to the right. When we speak of the labor movement going to the right we speak first of all of the organized labor movement. The leadership of the A. F. of L. is not only bankrupt, but diseased; not only diseased but paralyzing in its effect on the labor movement. Nobody can overestimate the dangerous, the harmful effect of this leadership on our working class. Take the miners' strike. The miners' union, once it was the backbone of the A. F. of L.—once the most militant, biggest union in the organized labor movement. We have a mine strike today which is paralysis, not a strike. And the supposed-to-be leaders of this strike are the ones forcing this paralysis and inactivity on the workers.

TAKE the Socialist Party of America. It is not a local matter that Mr. Judge Pankin is offered the nomination on the Republican ticket. It is not a local matter that the Republican Party felt so sure that Panken would accept that they withdrew their own candidate. The time has come when the bourgeoisie are showing full faith, in the open, in the S. P. as it is today.

The development of company unionism—the increase in that direction tends in some ways to hasten the welding of the bureaucracy with the imperialists. Mr. Green and the A. F. of L. executive council are occupying in my opinion a cabinet without portfolio in the United States cabinet. Their job is to say yes to what the cabinet does. The foreign policy of the A. F. of L. is determined by the state department in Washington.

The weakening of the militant sections of the working class has had a most detrimental effect on the unorganized as well as the organized workers.

The collapse of the amalgamation wave—the tremendous amalgamation wave of several years ago has collapsed. We must keep in mind the liquidation of such organizations as forces for militancy in the labor movement as the I. W. W. and S. P. The militants in these organizations coming in the main to our Party, and those who have gone to the right, even going to the enemies of the working class.

There are also opposite trends. There are trends towards radicalization, trends toward the development of left mass movements. Passaic may have been a small scale example of this, but Passaic was nationally significant in the sense that in the very period of reaction, at the very moment when the A. F. of L. bureaucracy was carrying scab advertisements of employers who were struck, at that very moment, 12,000 textile workers in the face of the oppression of the employers, the government and the labor leaders, struck and fought in a most heroic manner. The struggle in the needle trades is not a mere struggle for control of office between left and right wing, but comes as a result of the economic crisis in the needle trades. The problem is how this crisis shall be met. Here the left wing stands for a fight in face of betrayal by the right wing, no matter what camouflage phrases the latter uses for its surrender to the employers.

TAKE the last convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. There was no conscious radicalism at that convention. Nobody dared propose a resolution for Sacco and Vanzetti in that convention. That convention, if judged superficially, was a convention dominated by labor bankers. But it is very significant that the man who was elected president, ran under the slogan of "I am a labor leader, not a labor banker." He who is president today is not a progressive in the sense that we understand what a progressive is, but compared relatively to those who preceded him, he is a sign of the fact that because of objective conditions developing in the conditions of employment and investments in the very Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' ranks, in the very industry in which they are working, the perfection of the machinery which tends to cut down their skill there is a growing basis for developing a conscious radical movement.

And let no one say of these aristocrats of labor that they are unimportant. They are native elements. The locomotive engineers have years of experience in organization and if we could develop them and win them over towards a militant class struggle point of view it would be a big achievement for us because they could give considerable help to the unorganized masses who have had little or much less experience in the class struggle.

Take the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the development of our Party. Despite serious obstacles by the bureaucrats, we have been able to become the driving force in this mighty radicalizing force of our working class.

(To Be Continued.)

Tourists to Soviet Union Will Witness Scenes of Revolt

On the heels of the announcement that the proposed six weeks' tour to Soviet Russia has been lengthened to eight weeks comes the news that a stop of one day will be made in London and Helsingfors to enable the tourists to make an extensive sight-seeing trip in each city, supervised by World Tourists, Inc., and included in the cost of the tour.

By special arrangement, the tourists will have all visa requirements attended to by World Tourists, Inc. This is important, for individual applicants for a visa to Soviet Russia have been known to wait months only to have it refused.

Sails Oct. 14.

Definite arrangements have been concluded with the Cunard Line for the charter of the commodious, twin-screw liner "Carmania" for the trip to London. The scheduled date of sailing is October 14th. From London the party will proceed to Helsingfors, then to Leningrad, Moscow and adjacent towns.

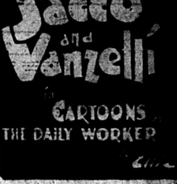
On entering Russia the group will be met by special representatives of the U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations who wil act as guides and interpreters thruout its stay in Russia. This society is arranging in advance all visits to children's colonies and nursery schools, to factories and workers' clubs, to art galleries and museums. Where necessary, special means of transportation are also being provided. The current offerings of the Moscow Art Theatre and the Russian stage in general, as well as the foremost cinemas, will be open to the tourists.

Prepare For Celebration.

While this tour is being arranged, elaborate preparations are taking place throughout the Soviet Union for a great holiday—the nation-wide celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. All the cultural, educational and artistic forces are combining for a gala jubilee. The history of Soviet Russia from its dynamic birth, through the hectic days of the revolution, will be vividly portrayed in huge floats; decisive events will be relived on the stage; victories celebrated in festival.

The cost of the entire tour—from sailing to return—is six hundred dollars. This covers all expenses for sight-seeing as well as rail and steamship fares, hotel accomodations, and meals.

Accomodations for tourists will be taxed to capacity for visiting delegations are expected from every country. Each country has been permitted to send a quota which is not to be exceeded. The number of Americans are limited to 100, and those interested should write at once for further information to World Tourists, Inc., at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.



With Introduction by

JOSEPH FREEMAN

In the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti the cartoons of Ellis appearing in the DAILY WORKER attracted wide-spread attention. These truly inspired drawings were reproduced thruout the country and in Europe. Collected in one large (9x12) book they make a beautiful tribute to the memory of the two brave workers who gave their life for Labor. Here is also a propaganda book to give to your shop-mate—send a dollar for four copies. Only one cartoon on each page (16 pages)—YOU CAN FRAME every page.

25 CENTS

Red Cartoons

Each book has over twenty drawings by Fred Ellis—

1926

with the work of seventeen artists—64 pages —50

1927

The cartoon book which was attacked by the professional patriots in the case against The DAILY WORKER. —$1

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Books

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A new edition of a book destined to remain a classic of Communist literature. —35

LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM

(Written in collaboration with Kamenev and Zinoviev.) —20

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New Jersey Labor Plans A Legislative Campaign

NEWARK (FP) Sept. 4.—Henry F. Hilfers of the Essex Trades Council and Hugh V. Reilly, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, are hoping the state labor convention when it meets on September 19 will take up an active campaign for improved labor legislation in New Jersey. According to Hilfers the present laws are full of holes and largely unenforceable. He would propose also a new measure to receive a hearing before an injunction can be issued in a labor dispute where [illegible] rights are involved.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY [illegible]

News from the U. S. S. R.

Response of Party masses to the Plenum of the Control Commission and Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of U.S.S.R.

Several Party meetings have been held in Leningrad, Moscow and other towns, since the Control Commission and Central Executive Committee. Besides the general town meetings in Leningrad and Moscow, there were held also district Party meetings. A meeting of the Young Communist League functionaries took place in Moscow. Party meetings have also been held in [illegible]ambov, Tula, Crimea, Bashkir, Uk[illegible]e, etc. The Party meetings un[illegible]usly approve of the Central Com[illegible] policy. All meetings have a[illegible] resolutions calling upon the membership to rally to the Central Committee and to maintain the unity of the Party at all costs. They demand that the Opposition abandon its mistakes and stop the factional activities.

Return of Steamer Captured by the Whites.

The "Inkerman" which sailed away during the White Guard occupation has been returned to Odessa. The boat sailed between the Roumanian and Near East ports. During its last trip from Constanza to Constantinople whither it carried timber, the boat, now called "Costa" was directed by the sailors, most of whom were Russians, towards Odessa with the purpose of returning it to the Soviet Government. The vessel is of 1,840 tons displacement.

Contraction of Private Capital in Industry and Trade.

The following figures give a vivid picture of the contraction of private capital in the sphere of industry:

In 1925-26 there were 41,682 workers employed in private industry; in the first quarter of this year there were 31,083 and in the second quarter only 25,715.

The gross output of private manufacture during the first quarter of this year amounted to 75,900,000 roubles, and in the second quarter, 47,800,000 roubles, which comprises 117,700,000 roubles for the half-year, contrasted with 359,000,000 roubles last year. Private industry does not exceed 3 per cent of the entire output.

Completion of Tests at the Trans-Caucasian Hydro-Electro Station

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U. S. S. R. WORKERS IN MESSAGE TO BRITISH LABOR

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Suggestions to Congress.

"We are deeply convinced that the present congress will make the necessary deductions from last year's experience. We consider that the first and most important object is to stop the onslaught of capitalist England against its own working class. The second object should be a struggle against rapacious English imperialism which, not satisfied with exploiting its own proletariat, is conducting a war against and is oppressing and strangling the people of its entire empire.

"The third object of the struggle is against the new imperialist war, the first shaft of which is directed against the first socialist state and which is openly being forged under the eyes of the whole world.

Replace Reformist Leaders.

"The solution to these problems demands firstly the substitution of the old bankrupt leaders for brave and honest leaders loyal to working class, who would honestly and conscientiously guide the struggle of the working class against its enemies.

"However, the efforts of the English working class alone, even tho directed by brave and honest proletarian leaders is insufficient. The united efforts of the proletarians of all countries together with oppressed peoples is imperative.

The last Congress of the Amsterdam International proved that this international federation headed by a clique of mercenary and ambitious flunkeys of capitalism are placing their own interests above the interests of proletarian masses.

Fighting International Necessary.

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"A fighting international uniting all labor unions thruout the world is necessary for a struggle against caitalism and imperialism.

"We considered and consider that the Anglo-Russian Committee, forced to unite the efforts of the working class of England and the Soviet Union, could be one such instrument of unity not only for the workers of England and the Soviet Union, but also for the workers thruout the world.

But this instrument of class struggle is subject to the sabotage of leaders of the General Council to the same extent as all other instruments in the arsenal of class struggle.

Betrayal of Workers.

The reformist leaders chose the road of Baldwin's government and not the road of the worker's struggle. Baldwin, prior to severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, issued absolutely unfounded accusations against Soviet labor unions as an excuse for a rupture in relations.

Such conduct is not in line with workers' solidarity, but a union of the General Council with the conservative government.

The address concluded with the declaration that the workers of the Soviet Union are preparing a celebration of the 10th anniversary of their workers' government and are everywhere ready to struggle with English workers against their mutual enemies and primarily against the terrible war which is now being forged by the English government and which in cruelty and volume will surpass the last imperialist war.

After adopting the address to the Congress, Dogadov quoted extensive correspondence between the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union and the General Council about the convening of the Anglo-Russian.

Foster Reports on Trade Union Work

(Continued from Page One)

of the right wing. The right wing burocrats recognize that the organization of the great masses would mean the breaking of their power.

Hits Dangerous Tendency.

There is a dangerous tendency, said Foster, which says that nothing can be done in the trade unions because of the resistance of the powerful burocracy. This leads to dual unionism and the tendency must be knocked on the head. The tendency to limit ourselves to work in the American Federation of Labor "at any price," said Foster, is equally dangerous.

Comrade Foster dwelt on the importance of trade-union organization of the Negro workers, especially emphasized by the industrialization of the South, the need of amalgamating the trade unions, the importance of the work for a Labor Party.

Company unions must, he said, be penetrated by us or else destroyed from the outside as circumstances dictate. Our tasks in exposing to the workers the role of "Labor banks" is facilitated by the recent events in connection with the "labor bank" project of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.

The left wing program for the American Federation of Labor convention must be built around the attack on the "higher strategy of labor," said Comrade Foster.

Sees Slackening of Industry.

Foster pointed to the indications of a slackening of industry which, if intensified mould mean wage cuts and sharpening struggles.

In spite of objectve difficulties, said he, considerable progress has been made in trade union work. In the campaign in the United Mine Workers' Union the left wing elected its candidate and was counted out by the John L. Lewis machine. The analysis which we made of the mining situation was correct. The Miners' Union is in a deep crisis, said Foster. In a lockout which has lasted five months the office of John L. Lewis, president of the union, has not turned a hand for the relief of the workers, whose power of resistance will be weakened through the beginning of actual hunger.

The speaker reviewed at length the bitter struggle in the needle trades, declaring that what has been accomplished there has been in spite of enormous difficulties.

The Passaic strike, said Foster in many respects is a model of the way to organize the unorganized. It represents a typical situation which will often occur in our organizing work. Our general line was correct. The American Federation of Labor union absolutely refused to organize, so we established an independent union, but we did not pursue a policy of keeping these workers out of the mass of organized labor.

Comrade Foster said the policy of the Party in the organization campaign among the rubber workers was correct, but criticized the application of the policy as a "leftest" application.

The discussion of the report was begun in the afternoon session, many delegates taking part.

Pugh, British Reformer to Come to U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

of production rather than being controlled by capital.

"I also want to study what Americt has done about factory management, in which I believe you are ahead of this country. I want to see what America is doing in the way of raising the status of the factory manager to that of a trained and carefully schooled profession. Here, so far, everything in this branch of work has been haphazard. Men have become works managers not because of their ability and training but because of influence. And even in cases where they possess the necessary technical ability, they are sadly lacking in any knowledge of human psychology and an understanding of how to manage the large groups of men under them."

At the time of the general strike Pugh was president of the Trade Union Council. He was also chairman of the negotiating committee which in conferences with Baldwin, carried out without the knowledge of the rank and file of British labor, the betrayal of the general strike.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 4.—Excitement was caused in New Jersey financial circles today by the arrest of Philip Stephen, 42, treasurer of the Second Bank & Trust Co. of Hoboken and member of the Board of Education, on a charge of embezzlement of $[illegible].

OIL! A NEW NOVEL Upton Sinclair
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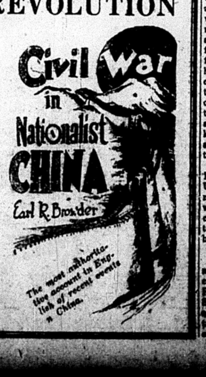

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News from the U. S. S. R.

Response of Party masses to the Plenum of the Control Commission and Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of U.S.S.R.

Several Party meetings have been held in Leningrad, Moscow and other towns, since the Control Commission and Central Executive Committee. Besides the general town meetings in Leningrad and Moscow, there were held also district Party meetings. A meeting of the Young Communist League functionaries took place in Moscow. Party meetings have also been held in Tambov, Tula, Crimea, Bashkir, Ukraine, etc. The Party meetings unanimously approve of the Central Committee policy. All meetings have adopted resolutions calling upon the membership to rally to the Central Committee and to maintain the unity of the Party at all costs. They demand that the Opposition abandon its mistakes and stop the factional activities.

Return of Steamer Captured by the Whites.

The "Inkerman" which sailed away during the White Guard occupation has been returned to Odessa. The boat sailed between the Roumanian and Near East ports. During its last trip from Constanza to Constantinople whither it carried timber, the boat, now called "Costa" was directed by the sailors, most of whom were Russians, towards Odessa with the purpose of returning it to the Soviet Government. The vessel is of 1,840 tons displacement.

Contraction of Private Capital in Industry and Trade.

The following figures give a vivid picture of the contraction of private capital in the sphere of industry:

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The last Congress of the Amsterdam International proved that this international federation headed by a clique of mercenary and ambitious flunkeys of capitalism are placing their own interests above the interests of proletarian masses.

Fighting International Necessary.

knocked dow nbay

"A fighting international uniting all labor unions thruout the world is necessary for a struggle against caitalism and imperialism.

"We considered and consider that the Anglo-Russian Committee, forced to unite the efforts of the working class of England and the Soviet Union, could be one such instrument of unity not only for the workers of England and the Soviet Union, but also for the workers thruout the world.

But this instrument of class struggle is subject to the sabotage of leaders of the General Council to the same extent as all other instruments in the arsenal of class struggle.

Betrayal of Workers.

The reformist leaders chose the road of Baldwin's government and not the road of the worker's struggle. Baldwin, prior to severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, issued absolutely unfounded accusations against Soviet labor unions as an excuse for a rupture in relations.

Such conduct is not in line with workers' solidarity, but a union of the General Council with the conservative government.

The address concluded with the declaration that the workers of the Soviet Union are preparing a celebration of the 10th anniversary of their workers' government and are everywhere ready to struggle with English workers against their mutual enemies and primarily against the terrible war which is now being forged by the English government and which in cruelty and volume will surpass the last imperialist war.

After adopting the address to the Congress, Dogadov quoted extensive correspondence between the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union and the General Council about the convening of the Anglo-Russian.

Pugh, British Reformer to Come to U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

of production rather than being controlled by capital.

"I also want to study what Americ has done about factory management, in which I believe you are ahead of this country. I want to see what America is doing in the way of raising the status of the factory manager to that of a trained and carefully schooled profession. Here, so far, everything in this branch of work has been haphazard. Men have become works managers not because of their ability and training but because of influence. And even in cases where they possess the necessary technical ability, they are sadly lacking in any knowledge of human psychology and an understanding of how to manage the large groups of men under them."

At the time of the general strike Pugh was president of the Trade Union Council. He was also chairman of the negotiating committee which in conferences with Baldwin, carried out without the knowledge of the rank and file of British labor, the betrayal of the general strike.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 4.—Excitement was caused in New Jersey financial circles today by the arrest of Philip Stephen, 42, treasurer of the Second Bank & Trust Co. of Hoboken and member of the Board of Education, on a charge of embezzlement of $6,250.

Foster Reports on Trade Union Work

(Continued from Page One)

of the right wing. The right wing burocrats recognize that the organization of the great masses would mean the breaking of their power.

Hits Dangerous Tendency.

There is a dangerous tendency, said Foster, which says that nothing can be done in the trade unions because of the resistance of the powerful burocracy. This leads to dual unionism and the tendency must be knocked on the head. The tendency to limit ourselves to work in the American Federation of Labor "at any price," said Foster, is equally dangerous.

Comrade Foster dwelt on the importance of trade-union organization of the Negro workers, especially emphasized by the industrialization of the South, the need of amalgamating the trade unions, the importance of the work for a Labor Party.

Company unions must, he said, be penetrated by us or else destroyed from the outside as circumstances dictate. Our tasks in exposing to the workers the role of "Labor banks" is facilitated by the recent events in connection with the "labor bank" project of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.

The left wing program for the American Federation of Labor convention must be built around the attack on the "higher strategy of labor," said Comrade Foster.

Sees Slackening of Industry.

Foster pointed to the indications of a slackening of industry which, if intensified mould mean wage cuts and sharpening struggles.

In spite of objectve difficulties, said he, considerable progress has been made in trade union work. In the campaign in the United Mine Workers' Union the left wing elected its candidate and was counted out by the John L. Lewis machine. The analysis which we made of the mining situation was correct. The Miners' Union is in a deep crisis, said Foster. In a lockout which has lasted five months the office of John L. Lewis, president of the union, has not turned a hand for the relief of the workers, whose power of resistance will be weakened through the beginning of actual hunger.

The speaker reviewed at length the bitter struggle in the needle trades, declaring that what has been accomplished there has been in spite of enormous difficulties.

The Passaic strike, said Foster in many respects is a model of the way to organize the unorganized. It represents a typical situation which will often occur in our organizing work. Our general line was correct. The American Federation of Labor union absolutely refused to organize, so we established an independent union, but we did not pursue a policy of keeping these workers out of the mass of organized labor.

Comrade Foster said the policy of the Party in the organization campaign among the rubber workers was correct, but criticized the application of the policy as a "leftest" application.

The discussion of the report was begun in the afternoon session, many delegates taking part.

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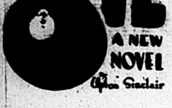

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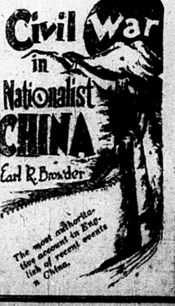
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Labor Bureaucrats Aid War-Mongers

Not only does the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor serve the master class in periods of peaceful development, but their role in periods characterized by wars and threats of war brings out in bold relief the most malignant features of that mercenary crew of agents of capitalism.

At a time when it is apparent to the whole world that the imperialist powers are moving toward a new world war; at a time when actual warfare is being waged against the Chinese revolution and war preparations are proceeding against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, the labor lieutenants of capitalism join the war mongers in a policy of trying to crush every semblance of militancy in the ranks of labor.

In this country the labor unions are weak at the best, and so the crimes of the bureaucrats against labor is manifested not alone in their actual fight against the left wing and the manifestations of militancy that have not yet assumed organized forms, but also in crimes of omission. The refusal to take advantage of the opportunities to organize the unorganized workers of the great basic industries of the country is also one of the crimes of the bureaucracy against labor. In the basic industries there is very little organization; the chaining of the railroad workers to imperialistic policy has been legalized by the Watson-Parker bill; John L. Lewis & Co. are aiding the employers in their campaign to destroy the miners' union. In the marine transport line no organizational work is being done. In the munition, arms, airplane and auto industries nothing is being done in the way of organization by the official leadership of labor. This negligence is purposeful. It proves again what we Communists have long declared, that the reactionary leadership of labor is the tool of the Wall Street government at Washington.

In preparation for an imperialist war the capitalist state must have a completely subdued working class, must be guaranteed security from industrial upheavals that would have far-reaching political results.

It is, of course, absurd to expect the labor leaders to endeavor to organize the workers in the great basic industries in defiance of the capitalist class, whose pliant tools they are. Therefore that task rests with the left wing of the labor movement. It is perfectly proper that the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now in session is discussing this problem and realizes full well the dialectic connection between trade union organization for the elementary everyday demands of the workers and the political struggle against the threat of imperialist war.

Powerful labor unions in the basic industries, under militant leadership, will be effective weapons against the murder conspiracies of the capitalist class and its labor agents, the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. The left wing, by devoting a great deal of its energy to organization of the workers in heavy industry, can do much to aid the general political struggle against the war danger.

Judge Panken's Friends Urge His Candidacy.

Since Jacob Panken, municipal court judge, again a candidate to succeed himself in that lucrative office, refused the offer of his very good friends of the republican party to run also on their ticket, his friends in the editorial rooms of the kept press have tried to convince him of his error and they have proved that one can be a first class member of the socialist party and still run as a republican also. The New York Sun, a republican sheet representing the leading section of the republican party—the Wall Street bankers and the big industrialists asks: "What has socialism or republicanism to do with the duties of a judge?" It then praises Judge Panken as follows:

> "We have never heard that Mr. Panken, a socialist who was elected to the municipal bench ten years ago, administered justice of a brand differing from that of good republican and good democratic judges."

Of course, no one else ever heard that Panken is different from republican and democratic judges, for the simple reason that he is not. And this is especially significant, not because Panken as an individual is important but because it symbolizes the fact that the socialist party looks upon parliamentary action, not as a means of reaching the masses of workers with a revolutionary message that will expose the whole system of capitalist democracy as a fraud, but as a means of holding office. The socialists imagine that within the confines of the capitalist state they can achieve everything necessary. That is true as far as the leaders of the calibre of Panken are concerned. They only fight to get office in order to prove to the capitalist class that they are just as safe and sane as any other politicians. That is to say they prove that they are just as good, or better, servants of capitalism as republicans or democrats.

As for the observation in the Sun about all judges administering justice of the same brand, it reminds us of Anatole France's observation that: "The law in its impartial majesty deals alike with rich and poor and prevents them alike from stealing bread or sleeping under bridges."

The administration of justice under capitalism is a class affair—in the interest of the capitalist class. The best that a revolutionary judge under capitalism can do is to prevent in every possible way the enforcement of the law against the working class and use his position to expose before the working masses the class character of law in order to bring the legal institutions of capitalism into disrespect.

But a revolutionary judge would not sit on a municipal bench for ten years for the simple reason that capitalism would resort to impeachment in order to protect itself. The very fact alone that Panken occupied a twelve thousand dollar a year judgeship for ten years is evidence of the fact that he is no revolutionist, but like the rest of the socialist party bureaucracy, an agent of capitalism, and should be so considered by the working class.

The Results of the National Conference of the Communist Party of France

By J. BERLIOZ.

The National Conference of the Communist Party of France, which took place at the end of June, was held under the shadow of the campaign of suppression on the part of the French government. A number of those attending the Conference, among others the reporter on the international question, Comrade Bernard, had long been sought for by the police; others, as Comrade Semard, are again to be placed behind prison bars.

Wide circles of the French working class, even including certain elements in our own Party, do not yet know how to estimate correctly the offensive of the Poincare government. Even if the proceedings of the French government of "National Unity" against the revolutionary portion of the working class and its organizations are intended to prepare the ground for the elections next year, it must nevertheless be recognized that the offensive against the working masses has a far wider objective; i. e., to deprive their class organizations of their leaders and to weaken the resistance and fighting power of the workers. By this means the bourgeoisie hope to achieve three things: 1. the carrying out of industrial rationalization, 2. to enforce the new military laws, 3. to prepare for war on the Soviet Union.

* * *

The National Conference of the Communist Party of France was thoroughly alive to the war danger. Both the opening speech of Cachin and the report of comrades Semard and Monmousseau, as well as the report of Comrade Bernard and the speech by Renaud Jeane, in which he clearly and concretely analyzed the coming military laws, which are being rendered even worse, if possible, by the counter-proposals of the socialists, clearly illuminated the present situation and characterized all optimism as dangerous.

The National Conference was therefore perfectly unanimous that an energetic campaign must be conducted against the danger of war. It was in this spirit that it adopted its decisions: mobilizing of the working and peasant masses for defence of the Chinese revolution; approval of the line of the Comintern with regard to the policy towards the Kuomintang; emphatic condemnation of the Opposition in the C. P. S. U., as its fractional activity can only damage the unity of the Bolshevik Party, which unity, however, is the precondition for the fight of the Soviets against encirclement and against the attacks of the capitalist powers; organizing of the working class defence against the capitalist attack on wages; fight against the new customs tariffs and against the further growth of militarism. In all these resolutions the main attention was directed to extending to the Russian Revolution the necessary help.

Nevertheless it must be said that the National Conference, although it provided so much theoretical clarity on this question, was too theoretical. Too little was spoken of the practical work which is to be carried out in the various districts of France, in the workers' organizations, among the peasant masses, and also among certain sections of the middle class who are pacifistically inclined. The recent experiences were not adequately analyzed, as for example the reduction of the wages of the miners, which was carried out almost without resistance, and also the defeat in the textile workers' strike of Roannais. Further, sufficient concrete instructions were not given regarding the methods of realizing the united front, for capturing the big factories, for strengthening our trade union work and for the organizational activity of the Party.

The Left errors of the former leadership still hamper the Party, in spite of the new course followed since December 1925. Nevertheless, the report of Comrade Thorez, which gave an exhaustive analysis of the political and economic situation and laid down the next tasks of the Party, indicated the way of approach to the masses. The Party members are rallying more firmly round their present leadership, which has their complete confidence. The National Conference unanimously approved the line of the present leadership, which coincides with the line of the Comintern.

* * *

The opposition was as good as non-existent. Not a district had sent oppositional delegates. There were only a few Ultra-Left present who, through the mouth of Comrade Calzan, raised oppositional demands, among others the convocation of an extraordinary World Congress of the Comintern for the discussion of differences—as if they had not been sufficiently discussed in the C.P.S.U. and in the Comintern—, and who wished to point out imaginary opportunist dangers in the line of the Party.

The fact—which for the rest has long been insisted on by the Party leadership—is the existence in the working class of a certain passivity which our Party has not succeeded in breaking down. Broad masses of workers desire that the "Bloc of National Unity" shall collapse as a result of its own policy, and are waiting for the next "Left" elections in which they hope for a new Bloc of the Left which will be an improvement on the old and in which the Communists shall also take part. The Party must try to overcome this attitude: it must lead the masses along the way of economic struggles as the strike of the Breton fishermen, which is now proceeding, or the movement among the miners and metal workers of the Mosel district. These struggles must be extended into great battles with the government and the rationalizing capitalists.

The Party leadership has therefore just initiated a broad campaign for combating the war measures of the bourgeoisie as well as its economic and political offensive, which campaign is being conducted with quite concrete slogans.

* * *

The National Conference was largely occupied with the trade union question. During the whole of the National Conference a trade union Committee was sitting which dealt before all with the question of trade union unity. It is necessary at the present time, on the eve of the National Congress of the reformist trade unions (to be held on July 26th), to conduct a strong propaganda among the workers for the realization of trade union unity. The National Conference has laid down the following definite aims in this question: 1. Increasing the membership and influence of the C. G. T. U., which must be capable of leading the workers of all tendencies in a broad united front of struggle for their demands; 2. ideological strengthening of the Left wing of the C. G. T., which will render it possible to place the question of trade union unity on the basis of the class struggle; 3. organizatory measures in order to create a mass trade union movement.

Simultaneously with the National Conference of the C. P. F. there was held the meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Party of France. It discussed Paul Boncour's law regarding the mobilization of the nation in war time. As is known, the socialist parliamentary fraction voted for this law at the first reading. In the meantime a strong movement has commenced among the socialist working class against the Paul Boncour law. Hence the leaders were compelled to make a number of purely formal concessions and to suggest a few amendments to the law, which are not of any practical importance, in order to have a pretext to vote against the law at the second reading. For the rest, the meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Party was entirely dominated by the Right wing. As a result the proposal of a united front which our National Conference made to the socialist National Council was not even discussed by the latter. In spite of this we will fight unweariedly from below for the united front, and we shall succeed in adding to certain favorable results which we have already achieved, as in the Province of Saint-et-Oise, where almost all the socialist sections have declared themselves to be in agreement with out fight against the danger of war.

Letters From Our Readers

Innocent, But Held Six Weeks.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

A recent case brings to light an old problem. A laborer was arrested on a charge of assault. Unable to obtain bail, he was held in the Tombs for six weeks awaiting trial. After reviewing all the facts of the case as his lawyer, I was convinced of his innocence. The jury promptly acquitted him and he walked out of court a free man—but without employment, without funds and having acquired an inescapable stigma. It will be no easy task for him to reinstate himself in his small circle.

Is it not possible that this man, distressed and embittered, may now turn to the dishonest practices which he may well have learned in prison and then really become a menace to society? Would it not be a good public policy for the State to give such a man a small sum of money? Of course, this suggestion is not intended for every acquitted defendant. But in the exceptional case where the trial judge is convinced that the accused has undoubtedly suffered a grave injustice, is he not entitled to some consideration?—Allan Taub.

* * *

ED. NOTE—The case cited is but one example of the whole scheme of legal procedure under the capitalist system. The machinery of "justice" is not concerned with the welfare of human beings but in grinding out the details of the court routine.

Of course, it would be "a good policy for the state to give a small amount of money" to the victim of its brutality, but it would be contrary to the whole spirit of vengeance which dominates the courts.

It might be of interest to our correspondent to know that in the Soviet Union even those convicted of a crime are paid regular wages, the major portion of which goes to their dependents on the outside. And when they are released from prison are given a sum of money to enable them to reestablish themselves as workers.

Traction Worker Tells How Men Feel

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

I am a traction worker employed by the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. and a member of the Amalgamated Association. When it became clear to me that we were going on strike I was more glad than I have ever been for I knew that by striking we would gain our demands.

Then on Tuesday I noticed in the afternoon papers that the strike was called off. When I read the report of the so-called "settlement" I was very disappointed for I knew that our "leaders" had not acted in our interest.

Hears Jazz Mayor Lauded.

In the evening I went to the mass meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. As soon as the meeting started I saw that it was all a camouflage with the plain purpose of throwing sand in the eyes of the honest rank and file to hide the betrayal. One after the other the "leaders" got up and told us what a good boy our mayor, Jim Walker, is and that he never touched a fly on the wall, and that he is a friend of labor etc.

For the first time I saw the fat-bellied lad, Mr. Hugh Frayne. He made a good speech full of acrobatic tricks. All of them spoke a lot and said nothing. By the appearance of the men I saw that they were all disgusted with the talk of nothing and the meeting seemed to drown in silence for a moment until Jim Walsh got on the platform and moved that we should strike till we had a written agreement with the traction barons.

Walsh Squelched.

The leaders on the stage immediately passed word to one of the "strong guys" to go after Jim. They knew that the men were all in favor of Walsh's motion so they wouldn't recognize him. Then some one else spoke and the leaders called him "hot head." When E. Lavin was called upon to speak for one reason or another he did not speak.

Must Have Unity.

Tuesday, was their day, but we traction workers will never forget it. We know now more than ever before that the present leadership is incapable of gaining anything for us. We must not become discouraged. More than ever we must fill our ranks and fight against the present leadership for a better one which shall have the interests of the men at heart and not the interests of Jim Walker and his Tammany Hall gang.

Only thru unity will we achieve our aim.—Pat, a traction worker.

Class Conscious.

Dear Comrade:

The cartoon by Wm Gropper which shows a worker holding a sign that reads: 'We will never forget, Never forgive" surely reflects the attitude of the class conscious workers of this and every other country.

If only all workers were one-tenth as class conscious as the capitalists are in regard to their class interests, what a different world this would be.

But it is only through a working-class paper, political party and militant trade unions that the workers will be able to emancipate themselves and forever prevent the duplication of a case similar to that of Sacco and Vanzetti.—John Lyons, Brooklyn.

Labor Must Organize.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered! Two heroes of the working class less. And this is only a little warning for every class conscious worker in the land of liberty. What is the lesson of Sacco and Vanzetti to every worker in the United States?

In the first place, it shows that the capitalists are international and that they stick together in any emergency. In the second place, labor must organize. Let us build powerful organizations for ourselves and our children.—Otto Price, New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sacco and Vanzetti Will Live.

Once a writer said that the greatest gift a hero leaves his race is to have been a hero, and Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti have been the greatest heroes in history!

They have killed their bodies, but their spirits shall ring in the echo! Anna Tabb, Llano Cooperative Colony, Newllano, La.

CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO CHANGE RESERVE ACT AS FEDERAL BANKS ENCOURAGE WILD SPECULATIONS

By Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Legislation to halt the speculative orgy on Wall Street before the country is involved in another financial smash-up as in 1907 is demanded by the People's Legislative Service. The winter session of congress will be asked by the league to amend the federal reserve act to prevent the system from advancing money to finance security loans, asserts Director Basil Manly.

Trouble Ahead.

When the federal reserve bank of New York cut its rediscount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent recently, it encouraged another wild flurry in speculation with stock prices soaring to dangerously high levels entirely out of line with the earnings of the stocks, warns the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, staid Wall Street organ. "Are we not sowing the wind with danger of reaping the whirlwind", asks the Chronicle. H. Parker Willis, international authority on banking and editor of the New York Journal of Commerce is quoted by Manly as asserting:

"At the present moment we see in the stock market a situation in which the level of values has been exaggerated beyond what is warranted by present or prospective yield, or by 'intrinsic' or 'book' worth. It is a situation which has been permitted to develop in spite of the presence of a highly organized and powerful central banking system, and the fact that it has done so affords a prima facie answer to the question whether our central banking organization is or is not opposed to the broad development of stock speculation. It is not only not opposed to it, but has directly fostered it and has allowed it to reach a highly dangerous stage of development."

Reserve Banks Violate Spirit of Act.

"The federal reserve act", adds Manly himself, "as originally enacted contained language intended to prohibit rediscount of loans made for speculative purposes. During recent years the federal reserve banks have not only violated the spirit of the original act, but have repeatedly encouraged speculation by artificially lowering the discount rate.

"The next session of congress should fix the responsibility for this dangerous inflation and amend the law so as to prevent the resources of the federal reserve system from being used for such purposes in the future."

"Too Good" For Sailors.

NEW ORLEANS (FP) Sept. 4.—Residents of the exclusive uptown section of New Orleans are protesting against moving the Norwegian Seamen's mission from the lowly section on Magazine St. to a site opposite Trinity church. City treasurer Wm. S. Daly says, "Say what you want about the elevation of sailors, the proposed site is no place for a seamen's mission."

DRAMA

Grand Street Players Plan Artzybashoff and Dunsany Plays

Due to the success which "The Grand Street Follies,, is enjoying at the Little Theatre, and the indications that the revue will continue until late in the fall, plans are now being made for other productions by the same organization during the season. The rights to four plays have been acquired, with the possibility of a fifth. The plays already scheduled for production are "If" by Lord Dunsanny which was produced five years ago in London, but not shown here; "Maya" by Simon Gantillon, which has been running at the Champs Elysees Studio Theatre in Paris since last winter; "Enemies and Lovers" by Artzybashoff; and "Flipote" by Frederic Lemaitre.

The first of these productions will be "Enemies and Lovers," already in rehearsal. This is scheduled for the middle of September and will be presented at special matinees so as not to interefere with the run of the "Follies." These matinees, which will be called "dress rehearsal performances," are to be given with costumes, make-up and properties but without scenery. This represents a new departure in presentation methods. The idea is to test the worth of a play with the greatest economy in production cost and at the same time permitting full emphasis on acting. The organization will do the new productions in association with Sidney Ross. The Executive Staff will remain as heretofore, with Aline Bernstein as designer, Agnes Morgan as director, and Helen Arthur as business manager. The group will continue to be run on its present co-operative basis. A new name is being sought for the players. A prize of twenty-five dollars will be awarded for the winning suggestion.

ISABELLE LOWE

Is one of the leading players in "Mister Romeo," the new comedy opening at Wallack's Theatre tonight.

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The LADDER
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Broadway Briefs

Two new productions are scheduled for this evening, "Mister Romeo," a comedy by Harry Wagstaff Gribble and Wallace A. Manheimer opening at Wallack's Theatre and "Pickwick," a dramatization of the famous Dickens character by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank C. Reilly at the Empire.

Clayton and Lennie are the headliners at Moss' Broadway this week. George Choos is presenting "Spotlight Revue" with May and Ray Light and the Eight Cyclones. The balance of the bill includes: Gautier and Pony Boy, Jarvis and Harrison and the Three Dance Maniacs.

The Palace program includes: Joe Frisco; Louis and Charles Mosconi; Gay Nell and Nancy Decker; "The Gigolo;" Odette Myrtil, with Kitzi Kish and Jules Waldeck; John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland; The Three Sailors; Frank Evans and Creta.

The Shubert-Riviera Theatre will open its season tonight with "The Barker," with Walter Huston in the title role.

"The Uninvited Guest," a new play by Bernard J. McOwen, will be presented by Sam H. Grisman at the Bronx Opera House beginning this evening. Peg Entwistle, Helen Strickland, Elmer Grandin, Mabel Colcord, Robert Conness, John Carmody and Walter Davis are in the cast.

Paul Stein, the German director who was responsible for many of the Ufa productions will direct Jetta Goudal in the "Forbidden Woman," this star's first picture on the Pathe-De Mille program.

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A picture of the role of reactionary trade union leadership.
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LABOR DAY IS THE HOLIDAY OF BUREAUCRACY, STATES BEN GOLD

Urges Workers to Support Left Wing in Fight to Build Trade Union Movement

"It is regrettable that the bulk of the American working class celebrates the first Monday in September as its holiday instead of May 1st, which is the workers' holiday, born in the struggles of the pioneers of organized labor in America and which is celebrated by labor thruout the world," says Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, in a statement issued yesterday.

"At this time the employing class in the interests of its materialist policy is conducting a most vicious struggle against organized labor. In the face of this struggle the bureaucratic leadership of the American labor movement instead of meeting the attack of American imperialism with militant and aggressive efforts has adopted the policy of class collaboration and thus serve the interests of the employing class as their agents and tools.

"This year on Labor Day, organized labor in America finds itself heading down the road toward demoralization due to the treacherous policies of the labor bureaucracy. This is best indicated by the betrayal of labor by the bureaucrats in the miners' struggle and in the struggles of the needle trade workers.

"The only hope of the American workers is to follow the fighting program and the militant leadership of the left wing in the trade unions. This is their only hope in building unions that will serve as the real instruments for the betterment of their conditions and lead to the organization of working class power on both the economic and political fields.

"Only with such organizations, will the American worker become a factor in the world wide movement for the final liberation of all workers from the yoke of capitalism."

* * *

Iron Workers' Statement.

A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union has issued the following Labor Day statement:

"During the last year the workers of America have witnessed many manifestations of the capitalist class to intimidate the workers in this country. The brutal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is of course, the most outstanding. More than that, it is a typical example of to what extent the capitalist controlled United States will go in their campaign against the workers.

"While according to all respectable labor leaders, Labor Day is supposed to be a day for the American working class, it is not so. It is a time selected by the bosses of America for celebration by their workers. The purpose is to counteract the real day of the workers—May 1st.

"The American working class must go on with their struggles to improve their conditions of labor, and raise wages. At the same time that it is building up a militant trade union movement, the workers must work for a labor party, for a real nation-wide working class struggle."

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Florida Senator Wants To Deport Workers Who Object to Exploitation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—(F.P.)—Foreign-born workers whose ideas about the American government differ from Senator Trammell's should be deported, the Florida Democrat declares. While Trammell has only the kindliest feeling for the foreign-born worker who has consented to be exploited in mills and factories without protest, he is for hustling the other kind out of the country. Says the senator:

"The recent demonstration incident to the Sacco-Vanzetti case emphasizes the necessity for this country barring from its shores all alien anarchists and all others who are enemies to the American government and for the deportation of such of those as may now be in the United States.

Likes Exploited Workers

"I have nothing but the most kindly feeling toward the foreign-born who come to America and have made good citizens and been loyal to the land of their adoption, but as for the alien anarchist and all other reds who do not believe in our government, who are in constant rebellion and warfare against our American institutions, they should, in my opinion, be deported, one and all of them.

"A man who is a traitor to his flag in time of war is shot a sunrise. Then certainly deportation is not any too severe for those who would in time of peace conspire to destroy or attempt to overthrow the government that is succoring them.

"If the laws are not ample for the deportation of these alien anarchists and reds who are menacing our American ideals and our unequalled system of government, then I am for so strengthening the law as that they can be driven back to the land from whence they came."

Railroad Loan Sharks Seek U. S. Injunction

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Sept. 4—(FP)—Loan sharks preying on railroad workers have gone to the federal courts for an injunction restraining the Atlantic Coast Line from paying wages directly to its employes. The sharks, operating under the name of the Rocky Mount Purchasing Co., want the wages paid to them for purported satisfaction of outstanding loans.

The 304 trainmen involved have retained counsel. They declare they have paid the sharks both principal and interest only to see more charges compounded against them. The case involves $13,000.

Open Nine Coöperative Stores in the Bronx

Great enthusiasm was shown by hundreds of workers, members of the United Workers' Co-op. Ass'n., as well as non-members, who participated in the celebration of the opening of nine co-operative stores last Friday night, in the auditorium of the Co-op. Workers Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East. Representatives of co-operatives, trade unions, and other workers' organizations congratulated the co-operative achievement which will remain as a historical event in the workers' co-operative movement.

E. I. Wattenberg, acting as chairman, opened the celebration with a short summary of all achievements of the organizations and at the end requested the audience to honor the memory of the two martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti. The audience stood up and a Russian funeral march was played.

Then Wattenberg introduced to the audience the most active comrades and officials of the organization, as G. Halpern, S. C. Cohn, P. Rottenberg, manager of the stores, D. Gerson, Chas. Nemeroff, J. Galstock and B. Brodsky. Speakers of other organizations were M. Epstein, representing the Freiheit and District No. 2, Workers Party, Askali and Werkeloff, representing the Finnish co-operatives of Brooklyn, Miss Perkins of the Eastern State Co-op. League, Rachel Holtman of the U. C. W. C. H., H. Weinblatt of the Unity Co-operative.

Congratulations and flowers were received from: Camp Nitgedaiget, Cloak and Furriers' Defense, signed by L. Hyman and B. Gold, Grocery Clerks' Union, Women's Council Br. 15 and from a group of workers who live at the Jewish National Alliance.

WASHINGTON (FP) Sept. 4.—Altho the Pullman Co. boasts assets of $336,000,000 and income last year of $33,000,000 according to the interstate commerce commission, it paid its porters an average of only $2.66 a day.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

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LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

THWART FRAME-UP PLAN ON SACCO-VANZETTI FRIENDS

By Federated Press

Two more radical Italian workers were threatened with murder frame-ups in Boston last week. Powers Hapgood who has just returned to New York tells the story.

The two men, Cosimo Carvotta and Guiseppe Amari, were seized on Boston Common the Sunday before the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. They were carrying placards quoting Judge Thayer's ferocious remarks against "anarchistic. . . ." They were taken to the police station.

Pretty Raw.

Carvotta found himself in a square room, surrounded by heavy set plainclothesmen. Telling him they wanted him for a murder committed in Greensburg, Pa., in 1912, they fingerprinted him. His assertion that he was in Italy in 1912, not in Pennsylvania, were scoffed at till friends offered to prove by immigration records that Carvotta did not come to this country till 1915.

In another room Amari was having a similar experience. Detectives named five murders they could get him for. Amari did not lose his nerve. The cops finally backed down on their bluff. Perhaps they feared they could not get away with such a crude frame-up plan at that time, when the eyes of the world were on Boston.

Appealing Sentence.

Carvotta is appealing a 9-month sentence following another Boston Common gathering. The other man's case is pending on another minor charge arising out of Sacco-Vanzetti agitation.

Italians commenting on the case say that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed in the same baldfaced way attempted in these cases. And Orciani, the friend of Sacco and Vanzetti, narrowly escaped being railroaded to the death chair with them. Arrested the day after his two friends, the frame-up witnesses positively identified him for the South Braintree murder and the Bridgewater holdup. Then the police discovered that his timecard was punched both dates at a big fundry, and the plan to railroad him had to be dropped.

Annoyed Hapgood.

Hapgood's experience with the Boston frame-up system came when he was sent to the psychopathic hospital for observation as to his sanity. There pins were stuck into him and foolish questions asked, presumably to irritate him into saying something that would give them an excuse to hold him. But lawyers forced his release and the dropping of that case, though a 6-month sentence is still over his head for a Boston Common meeting.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 1.—Fear that the mysterious Atlantic had claimed the lives of a flying princess and her two pilots gripped this city tonight.

As dusk settled over the city after a day of waiting for news from Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, Captain Leslie Hamilton and Colonel F. Minchin who set out in a plane from London yesterday morning bound for this city. The authorities who had planned a gala reception for them began to lose hope.

WASHINGTON (FP) Sept. 4.—Building trades workers of Lexington, Ky., are involved in a strike to protect the union shop, according to reports by the labor department's bureau of conciliation.

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GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT, INCREASING LAYOFFS SHAVE OFF AVERAGE WAGE OF AUTO WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

That the average weekly wage of a worker in the automobile industry may exaggerate his real earning power throughout the year is shown in a pamphlet report of the U. S. census bureau covering the operation of the industry in 1925. According to the report workers employed in the industry averaged about 88 per cent of full employment while in the month of lowest employment only 75 per cent of the full complement of workers had jobs.

The census indicates that in 1925 manufacturers of motor vehicles employed an average of 197,728 wage earners and paid $341,210,401 in wages. This establishes average earnings at $1,725 a year or $33.25 a week for 52 weeks. If it were not for irregular operation, for which profiteering is responsible, the industry could assure the average worker steady employment throughout the year at not less than the average wage shown.

Layoffs Cut Earnings.

The industry, however, is run not to turn out a given number of automobiles but to produce the maximum profits for several groups of financiers. As a result it required the services of at least 220,384 wage earners, certain of whom were unemployed during part of the year. If we divide the total wages paid by the industry among these 220,384 automobile workers who had a right to look to it for support, we find that their average earnings amounted to only $1,547 a year or $29.75 a week.

Fluctuation in employment varies from year to year. The census shows that workers in the industry in 1923 had 93.7 per cent of full-time employment, in 1921 86.2 per cent of full-time, and about 87 per cent of full-time in 1919.

Unemployment Grows.

The number of workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles in each month of the years 1919, 1923 and 1925 was:

Automobile factory employment	1925	1923	1919
January	167,088	216,388	174,634
February	170,084	231,133	179,147
March	184,952	242,705	185,578
April	200,966	254,322	195,198
May	202,966	258,111	194,976
June	198,924	255,020	206,009
July	199,092	244,734	217,805
August	197,807	243,567	224,854
September	211,436	244,134	231,115
October	220,384	239,586	236,240
November	215,162	226,781	239,443
December	204,444	229,811	241,709
Average	197,728	241,356	210,559

The figures include only workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles, those engaged in making automobile parts being treated separately.

The table also shows the decline in employment due to the steady increase in the productivity of labor. In spite of the great expansion of the auto industry there were fewer workers in 1925 than in 1923 or 1919.

WAGES DROPPING AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE THO PROSPERITY TALK KEEPS ON, REPORT SHOWS

Federated Press

Millions of workers responsible for the support of 10 to 15,000,000 persons in the United States are dependent upon earnings which, under the best conditions, are far below the requirements of healthful living and good citizenship. So reports the U. S. department of labor. It supports its statement with figures covering the average weekly earnings of male common labor in various industries. If the department had extended its survey to include agriculture it would probably have found at least a third of the population of this prosperous capitalist country supported by wages described by Secretary of Labor Davis as a moral and economic misfortune.

The department quotes from President Coolidge's address at Hammond that "while we have reached the highest point in material prosperity, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation in the wealth of the nation." It also quotes the statement of Davis that "morally, economically, and on the grounds of simple humanity, this inequality should not be allowed to exist in this richest nation of history."

It might be said more truly that this inequality has always characterized nations at the top of the scale of material wealth.

Starvation Wages.

The department's figures showing the average weekly earnings of male common laborers in various industries and districts are:

Common labor weekly wages	Lowest district	Highest district	General averages
Lumber	$10.48	$25.27	$17.77
Meat industry	17.04	25.34	21.35
Wool and worsted	20.77	27.82	21.98
Machine shops	11.78	25.32	23.07
Paper box-board	13.37	28.05	23.90
Blast furnaces	16.14	27.72	24.34
Foundries	14.37	28.67	25.25
Motor vehicles	24.02	30.26	28.73
Bituminous coal			
Inside labor	10.34	33.99	22.78
Outside labor	11.03	37.69	23.58
Anthracite coal			
Inside labor	....	....	29.42
Outside labor	....	....	29.45
Metal mines	19.80	27.73	22.04
Railroad track labor	....	....	17.00

Railroad laborers, some 200,000 in number, are at the bottom with an average of $17 a week. The lumber industry ranks next with an average of $17.77 for all districts and for the lowest paid district only $10.48, while in soft coal mining the average runs as low as $10.34 a week in one district.

Refutes High Wage Rant.

The department points out that except in the case of coal mining and railroads the earnings are for full time without any deduction for time lost through unemployment, sickness, accident or other causes. It says: "The figures, therefore, may be taken as extremely conservative, representing maximum possible earnings and thus being in excess of the actual amount which the average worker receives and must live upon." It also notes that the term common labor may cover work requiring considerable intelligence and responsibility.

This is an official answer to all the propaganda about high wages in America. Pauper wages at the base render the jobs and standards of higher paid union workers fundamentally insecure.

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CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGES PRESSED AGAINST LEADERS

Ben Gold, Louis Hyman and Joseph Boruchowitz, leaders of the militant needle trades workers have been served with subpoenas to appear in the first district court next Thursday as defendants in a suit for criminal libel which has been filed by Morris Sigman, the union-breaking president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

In addition to the above named, the editors and business manager of the Jewish Daily Freiheit have also been served with subpoenas. The suit is based on a series of articles printed in the needle trades weekly, Unity, of which Gold, Hyman and Boruchowitz are the officers. They were latter reprinted in the Freiheit and The DAILY WORKER.

The articles reveal to the cloak and dressmakers that Sigman owns and operates an amusement park at Storm Lake, Iowa, and when he is not co-operating with the bosses in New York against the workers, he is helping his wife run the park. The articles disclose among other things the low wages paid the workers who are employed there.

"Mr. Sigman was greatly incensed by these articles," says Louis Hyman yesterday, "because he knows that our union members consider it a betrayal of their interests to have the union president conducting a business enterprise of any kind. They have been outspoken in their denunciation of Sigman since they learned of this secret business venture which has been absorbing the time of the man who was supposed to be devoting himself to their interests in the garment shops.

"We feel certain that Sigman is pressing this suit in an effort to jail the progressive leaders of the Joint Board whom he has been unable to defeat by his policy of expulsion, forced registration of workers, and persistent acts of terrorism. Evidently he thinks if he gets rid of us by putting us behind prison bars he can gain control of the rank and file of the union which has defied him up to now."

* * *

Letter from Mileaf.

Mileaf's letter of August 31st says:

"Dear Comrade Shapiro:

"I received your most welcome letter, and was more than glad to hear from you. About the bail, I want you to know that I will be out September 7 in the morning about nine o'clock, but you must fix the bail soon so I won't have to go to Mineola. I asked the warden the other day if I am on bail. He said that he did not receive any word about it yet.

"I told him that I got an appeal, which he said that he will find out. In other words, he does not know what's what and he must know before September 7th, so I could go home early. Otherwise I might have to go to Mineola; so please see that everything is in good shape before September 7th.

"My brother Nat will let you know what I need for September 7th. I really have nothing else to write, except that I am glad that I am soon going to be free and back in the rank and file to do my duty as a worker, for the working class. I close this letter with best regards to the Joint Board Furriers' Union (Left Wing.)

"Your everlasting pal and comrade,

(Signed) Oscar Mileaf.

Catholics of Los Angeles Refuse to Rent Hall for Forum

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 4—The American Civil Liberties Union, Southern California branch, has conducted its open forum meetings at the Music-Art Hall, 233 So. Broadway, for several years. The Catholic lady, agent of the building, has done a lot of kicking in the past on account of the radical speech-making at the open forum meetings Sunday nights. This woman thinks that the workers ought to spend Sunday on their bended knees in the churches of the Pope of Rome—in order to forget their misery under capitalism and so-called Christianized society.

The game is up. This agent of Music-Art hall as well as of the "Holy Father" in Rome has refused the A. C. L. U. to renew the lease. The splendid Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meeting last Sunday night was too much of a sinful affair for this servant of a blood-thirsty Lord.

The I. L. D. had the Music-Art hall rented for Sunday, September 4, from the A. C. L. U. Pablo Manlapit, famous Filipino, just released from a Honolulu prison, was on the program as speaker. The printing was done, everything ready. The time of the lease was up, renewal refused—but the meeting is going to be held at the Music-Art hall just the same. They put one over on the labor-baiting agent of Rome and heaven. The hall was rented in the name of somebody else. Pablo Manlapit will speak on "Labor Conditions in Hawaii and Philippine Islands."

The DAILY WORKER has done much to expose the rotten labor conditions on those islands under the rule of the sugar trust.

Don't forget the Press Picnic at Plumers Park, 7405 Santa Monica Boulevard, Sunday, September 11.

Fifty Thousand Dollars for 9 Cooperative Stores

The Co-operative Stores which are constructed by the United Workers Co-operative Ass'n are located in the Co-operative Colony opposite Bronx Park East.

The cost of the stores amounts to more than $50,000.00; but the sum of $50,000.00 is necessary just for the operation of the stores.

In order to finance the stores, the Consumers Finance Corp. issued $50,000.00 worth of preferred stock shares; these shares are sold in denomination of $50.00 each carrying 6% dividends from the day of purchase.

The shares and the dividends are guaranteed by a preferred stock of the whole association and by the successful operations of the stores. The 1500 tenants of the co-operative colony who are impatiently waiting for the moment when the stores will start to operate, are without doubt, the future customers of these stores.

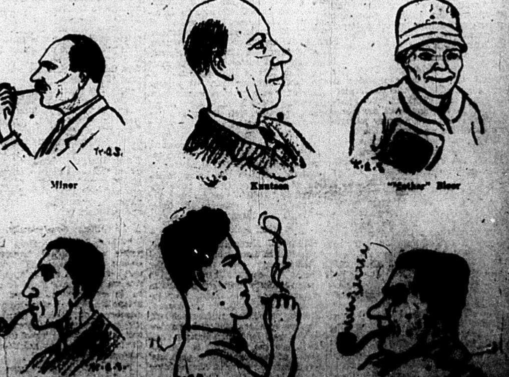
Every worker, whether a member of the U. W. C. A. or not, should invest his money in the shares and thus help toward the progress of the 9 co-operative institutions. For information call at: CONSUMERS FINANCE CORP., 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Resist Wage Cut.

OAKLAND, Cal, (FP) Sept. 4.—Key System Transit Co. employees have unanimously refused a proposal of this ferry and car system to reduce their wages 5c an hour. 1,500 members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employees met in secret session and voted against the proposal.

JACKSON, Miss. (FP) Sept. 4.—213 factories in Mississippi employ women and child labor, an increase of 34 mills since Jan. 1, 1927.

SOME DELEGATES AT THE CONVENTION



The International of Ex-Servicemen and Its Fight Against Imperialist War

By HENRI BARBUSSE

The entire activity of the International of Ex-Servicemen (I. A. C.) focuses at present in the fight against imperialist war, against the menace of the Soviet Union by the rapacious capitalist Powers, and against the intervention of the colonial Powers in China. This was most clearly and definitely expressed at the recent Congress of the I.A.C. in Brussels. The most important resolutions passed on the occasion in question outlined this struggle and the tasks it involves. The I.A.C. was founded in the first place for the purpose of bringing together the ex-servicemen in an association of international scope, of opposing a repetition of an imperialistic war, and of preparing preventative measures in this connection.

The initiative for the foundation of the I.A.C. was given by a number of comrades of the French association of exservicemen, the A.R.A.C., among them Raymond Lefevre and myself. The A.R.A.C. itself had already been in existence since the beginning of 197. In contradistinction to other associations of ex-combatants then in the process of formation, it was based on a programme which was not limited to material demands of the war-victims, cripples, and ex-combatants but rather set itself the task of organizing and conducting an opposition to militarism. Nor was this opposition envisaged in any vague pacific form, but aimed at attacking not only the results but primarily the causes and roots of war as such. These causes are of a social character and are inherent in the existing order of things; on the one side the ruling classes that decide on and profit by war, and on the other the suppressed classes that have to bear the brunt of the war and pay for it with their lives and fortunes.

* * *

We have, therefore, from the very beginning been of the opinion that, both in the A.R.A., and in the I.A.C., our anti-militarism was a matter to be fought out on the basis of the class war and in its entire political significance. In France we were the first association of ex-servicemen to repudiate the formula of "political neutrality" adopted by other similar organizations. For we were fully aware that any such attitude would involve complete submission to the official policy of a maintenance of the capitalist, nationalistic, and imperialistic system.

The A.R.A.C. took occasion to declare, at its congress at Lyon in 1919, that the fight against militarism and imperialism must needs be carried on on an international scale. To this end the associations of ex-servicemen in other countries, whose statutes embodied similar principles to those of the A.R.A.C., were to be united in an international organization. The appeal of the A.R.A.C. met with general approval. In 1920 our first international congress was convoked at Geneva, and in the course of time we were joined by a number of associations in Germany, England, Italy, Austria, Belgium, and so forth.

* * *

The Geneva congress of the I.A.C. resolved on a "charta," or constitutory programme, which established that the fight against war is inseparable from the fight against capitalism. Since then, all the announcements of the I.A.C. have been inspired by the same spirit of the class war.

The associations which had joined the I.A.C. comprised members of various political parties, Communists, Socialists, Anarchists, etc. We were of opinion that in spite of differences of standpoint it would be possible to organize a united anti-militarist action and to wage war against war at all costs in the sense already outlined. It was our desire to rouse the lamentably forgetful masses by means of systematic agitation, to show them the economic consequences of war and the sanguinary fraud which the imperialistic policy of industrial and banking capitalism represents, to bring them to an understanding of the danger of new wars such as are being fomented by the bourgeois authorities all the world over, and to persuade them to resist any such attempt.

In this connection, however, we had no intention to take the place of any political organization already in existence, for it was, and is, our sole desire—parallel with such organizations as oppose the bourgeois systems of oppression to make our reputation and influence practically known and felt among the victims of and combatants in the imperialistic war of 1914-18 and all subsequent wars.

* * *

On various occasions, the I.A.C. has already performed an effective and rousing work of agitation; it has been the moving force in various oppositional movements and revolts against the existing order.

Despite, or perhaps rather just on account of, our militant attitude, we have naturally from the very start been exposed within our own international organization to the more or less tacit opposition of various national associations. They accuse the executive committee of the I.A.C. of being in tow of the Communist Party and the Communist International. We have not allowed ourselves to be deterred at all in our activity by these cheap "accusations," for it is well-known that there is no organisatory connnnection between the I.A.C. and the Comintern. True to our Geneva programme, we have waged our anti-militarist fight in the proletarian and revolutionary spirit. Thus it came to pass that we were often acting hand in hand with the Communist parties, merely because we had common aims and employed common means to attain them. On the other hand, Social Democratic organizations frequently refused to act in concert with us.

The I.A.C., moreover, was often obliged to oppose certain acts and measures of the Social Democrats most emphatically. Had it not done so, it would have been denying its most sacred principles. Or was it perhaps not within the scope of our most serious tasks to oppose the war credits which were championed on various occasions by Social Democratic deputies, or to protest most energetically against certain military laws, such as the mobilization law of Paul Boncour, even though they were cloaked by the Social Democratic fraction in Parliament? Was and is it not our duty to pit our whole influence against colonial expeditions and against intervention in China, irrespective of the fact that Social Democratic leaders have on occasion advocated such campaigns?

* * *

The Social Democratic parties have in part viewed our actions with great displeasure. They encourage certain unions of ex-combatants, on which they exercise a decisive influence, in their opposition to the leaders of the I.A.C. Thus it came about that at the Brussels conference the reformist Workers' and Peasants' Union of Mutilated War Victims in France (F. O.P.) seceded from our movement. (The A.R.A.C. naturally remained within the limits of the I.A.C.) In spite of the numerical loss thus suffered, the I.A.C. has in a sense been strengthened by the desertion in question, since the F.O.P. was at all times not so much a help as a hindrance. (The Austrian association likewise left the I.A.C. some time ago.) The F.O.P. attempted to carry with it the Belgian section of he I.A.C., but the congress of Belgian ex-combatants on July 10th will, it is to be hoped, have frustrated this treacherous act.

At the same time we may observe all the world over, in America as well as in Europe, that there is a tendency to strengthen the International of Ex-Servicemen in the face of the renewed menace of war. Furthermore, the Russian union of ex-Servicemen has joined us, a fact of no small importance.

Thus the International of Ex-Servicemen both can and will set itself with renewed force to fulfil the great tasks with which it is faced under the present highly fateful situation.

The Peasant Revolution

(Continuation)

As a matter of fact, the inauguration of the Provincial Peasant Union is really the result of our struggle for the organization of our own class. Fortunately, at this same time, it happens that the Third All-China Labor Congress is also held at Canton. This enables us to gather the advanced revolutionary alliance, the working class, to form the national movement of a class nature and to enlarge our fighting front to a joint fighting front of the working class and to acclaim jointly the following slogans:

"Great federation and cooperation of workers and peasants.

"Overthrow imperialists and their hunting-dogs, the militarists.

"Plan for the preliminary emancipation of the working and peasant classes.

"In our conference, we resolved that the whole body of peasants should join into the Kuomintang to struggle jointly. As the anti-revolutionary members of the party hindered our struggle in the village, we set forth to request the Central Kuomintang to clean up all the bad members within the party. We have already recognized and understood the necessity of the woker and peasant classes' participation in the national revolution. We begin to lead the national revolution to advance forward.

Peasants Revolt.

"After the Kwantung Provincial Peasant Union was inaugurated it bore the mission of the Conference. First step, on the 13th of June it participated in the movement for clean-up all the anti-revolutionary militarists, called the peasants of the whole Province to rise up, gathered the workers of the three railways, namely, the Yueh-Han, the Canton-Kowloon, to strike, and to drive away Yang Chi-min and Liu Chan-wan. Peasants of various places were able to rise up with force of arms to follow the revolutionary troops to help them. The Kwong Ning peasants corps despatched to Kon Tun to attack the troops of Yang Chi-min and Liu Chan-wan but the landlords encountered with them and eight peasant comrades were killed. The Ching Yuen peasants rendered transportation for the revolutionary armies and a chairman of the Executive Committee of the Village Peasant Union died because of overwork. However, the militarists in Canton were finally overthrown. Second step, on the 23rd of June, it supported the demonstration of protest against the May 30th massacre, and the Canton-Hongkong strikers, and participated in the parade on the day of the Shakee massacre. The peasant corps helped the pickets to detain the smuggled undesirable commodities and positively participated in the anti-imperialist movement. Third step, after the occurence of Liao's assassination, workers and peasants united and cooperated to cut off the communications between the imperialists and counter-revolutionists and to make the people cooperate with the Government, and unanimously rose up to clean up all the counter-revolutionists — Leung Hung-Kai, Ngai Pong-ping, Hung Hak-ma, Mok Hung, Chang Yun-ki, etc. Comrade Muk of the Po On peasants corps was killed on account of disarming the anti-revolutionary armies. However, the Canton revolutionary foundation was confirmed. Fourth step, workers and peasants united and helped the Nationalist Government to despatch troops in the eastern and southern expeditions. On account of this, more than 500 peasants were killed in Ng Wa, Hai Fung, Luk Fung, etc.

"Up to the present, the pitiful condition of the peasants has not yet recovered. However, Kwangtung was then unified. Nowadays, in regard to the places where we have peasant unions, handicraftmen rose up to organize labor unions, small merchants organized merchants' associations, students organized student unions, and women also organized women's emancipation associations. We must say that this is the appearance of the joint fighting front of various classes for overthrowing imperialism. As far as districts where we obtained victory for reduction of rent and had organized completely the peasant self defense corps, such as Kwong Ning, Po On, etc. are concerned, commerce is prosperous, communication is convenient, and education is promoted, because the living condition of the peasants has been improved and certain persons bore the responsibility to maintain the order of the place substantially.

Still In Danger.

"Although Kwangtung is unified, she is still in danger because the imperialists are still watching for chances to capture here and the counter-revolutionaries are present in various places of Canton. For instance, in rural villages the corrupt officials, politicians, retired soldiers, notorious rowdies, depraved gentries, compradores, landlords, bandits, and militia are the obstacles to the expansion of the workers' and peasants' movements. In Ko Yiu, Kwong Ning of Si Kiang, Fah Yuen, Ching Yuen of Peikiang, Chi Kin, Wai Yuen of Tungkiang, and Chung Shan, Shun Tak of southern regions, they gave opportunities to the militarists to develop new force again. On account of this, on the 22nd of February 1926, the Kwangtung Provincial Peasants Union held the enlarged session of the whole body of the Executive Committee, various offices, and various specially appointed deputies to inspect our practical force, to hasten the new development of the rural villages, and to cut off the conspiration between the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces in order to unify Kwangtung fundamentally and to enable the unified Kwangtung to pedition so as to unify All-China.

Workers Struggle Alone.

"After the occurence of the May 30th Massacre, the current of the National Movement has flowed out over the whole country. But anti-imperialist movements of the various provinces in the central and northern part of China are very quiet on account of the reaction of the militarists, in other words, because the peasants' organizations there have not yet well developed, the working class struggled alone and could not get any alliance so that they are finally suppressed, and captured by the militarists whom the imperialists conspired with. From this point of view, it is proved that we cannot be satisfied to spread our movement only thru the whole province but must extend it to other provinces so as to hasten the peasants of various provinces to organize themselves, to unite and to struggle jointly with the working class. At present, the Second Peasants Delegates Conference of All-Kwangtung is going to be opened, and at the same time the Third Workers Conference of All China will be held in Canton. Thus, at the second interview of the workers and peasants, they have to organize a great federation of workers and peasants.

Fight Continuously.

"We continuously fight for economic and political improvements. Owing to the teachings and experiences from our struggle and sacrifice we have made about 60 districts to have organizations of peasant unions which have more than 800,000 members altogether. Such great progress has proved the expansion of our organization. Thus the Second Conference must pay attention to the following points:

(a) Support our headquarters. Direct the Kwangtung Provincial Peasants Union and make it to become a complete, powerful, supervising and directing organ.

(b) To make the organization of peasant unions of various grades better and better and their relationship between each other closer and closer. Fix the time for Delegates Conferences of peasant unions of various grades. Train and educate us; point out our mistakes and inspect our present strength. Fix the aim for further progress in future.

(c) We must clean up all the reactionary factors in our union and prevent them from encroaching upon our union. Strengthen our iron laws. Make our union to be a real organization of the peasant class and a real organ struggling for the peasants' interests.

(d) After the First Conference on May 1st, 1925, we have had our present good result. In the Second Conference of this year, we must exert our endeavors to make all our peasant comrades, who have not yet enrolled into our Union before, to join into our Union and make all the rural villages which have not yet organized to do so now, so as to make 80 per cent of the total number of peasants in Kwangtung to become and to lift up their status.

(e) As the First All-Kwantung Peasant Delegates Conference inaugurated the Provincial Peasant Union, we hope that the Second Conference will unify the peasants of Kwantung and will prepare the First Delegates Peasant Conference of All-China.

(f) We must promote cooperative societies in rural villages so as to improve peasants' living conditions and to increase the happiness of the peasants.

(g) We must participate in the activities of political organizations in rural villages in order to obtain practical results for the peasants.

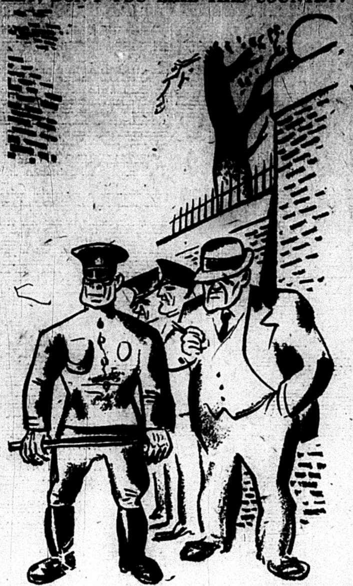
(h) We must establish more free schools for peasants and their children so as to increase their knowledge and to lift up their status.

(i) All members of peasant unions must pay a certain amount of fees to the union to advance the union's work.

(j) Note to the political training of the peasant self-defense corps, so as to make them become convinced supporters for the interests of the workers and peasants classes and the armed force of the revolutionary masses of people.

(To be Continued)

"HEY, DON'T YOU LIKE THIS COUNTRY?"



Drawing by WM. GROPPER.

McCRAY—WHY NOT GARVEY?

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

The Associated Press on Aug. 31, 1927, says: "Warren T. McCray, former governor of Indiana, having completed one-third of a ten-year term in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, is expected to be released on parole from the prison late today." It is further stated that the Parole Board recommended his release and that Attorney General Sargent approved it.

McCray Is Now a Free Man.

American Negroes, take notice: here is a big American white man who was a sure-enough criminal, and no doubt anywhere about it. He used the mails to defraud, not out of ignorance of the law but to cheat the law, deliberately, knowing all about what he was doing. He sought his own personal profit in the deed.

* * *

Marcus Garvey, in truth, was not a criminal, but a misinformed visionary. His organization abused the use of the mails in a much smaller way than did McCray. Garvey was not seeking profits in a personal business. He was, of course, seeking glory in a visionary cause, and it is most likely true that he hardly understood the legal import of his stock-selling.

Garvey has served more than one-third of his term, for he not only went to prison before McCray but his term was only 5 years, while McCray's was 10 years. McCray went in last and comes out first—altho McCray's term was twice as long as Garvey's!

Garvey was a bigger man, better known around the world than McCray ever could have been, more famous than all the governors of Indiana put together.

And yet Garvey is still in prison while Attorney General Sargent religiously recommends the release of the white man who had ten times more chances than Garvey to "know better," and who was a far greater criminal.

* * *

Whatever Negro editors and other leaders may think of Marcus Garvey, there is but one way for the human brain to think of this obvious partiality of our department of "justice." Garvey in this case is not an individual but a symbol. At the very lowest estimate he deserves as much consideration as McCray, former "governor of Indiana."

THE JUDGES

Do they stir uneasily at night
sometimes and see strange shapes?

Do they sometimes stare
at their idle softened hands
and murmur in a trance,
"Out! out! damned spot!"

Does the red rich win they drink
sometimes sicken them
in a momentary illusion
of human blood?

Do they ever jump up in a sweat
from their leather padded chairs
in a nightmare of electrocution?

—ZIVIA VIGDOR.

Musicians' Union Have Symphony Orchestra

By CARL BRANNIN

SEATTLE, Sept 4 (FP)—The Seattle Symphony Orchestra with the help of a citizen's committee has just presented the opera Aida at the University of Washington. The attendance for the four nights was estimated at 40,000 people.

The Musicians Association (trade union) deserves full credit for this triumph. Last fall it organized the symphony orchestra from its membership and a full program of concerts for the winter without any financial guarantee of payment was undertaken. The salary of the conductor, Karl Kreuger of Vienna, was raised by a citizen's committee, but the members of the orchestra agreed to share cooperatively whatever funds might be available.

The past concert season was a success from the standpoint of program and popular support, but the musicians made a financial sacrifice with little or no pay for rehearsals. Now the Seattle Symphony is being incorporated and will sign a satisfactory agreement with the musicians' union. W. L. Douglas, secretary of the union, is business manager of the orchestra.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Against the War Danger

(Continuation)

At the same time Lenin criticized those who tried to substitute the question of mass struggle against war by individual acts like sabotage or the individual refusal to undertake military service.

"Not sabotaging the war, not individual action, but mass propaganda leading to the transforming of the war into civil war."

He clearly foresaw the monstrous system of militarization which the ruling classes are preparing today to introduce in France 13 years after the commencement of the world war.

"Today the imperialist bourgeoisie," he wrote, "is not only militarizing the whole people, but also the youth, tomorrow perhaps it will begin to militarize the women." Vol. XIII, p. 452).

And then he gives the following advice to the working class:

"They will give you arms. Take them and learn the art of war thoroughly. This art is necessary for proletarians, not in order to be able to shoot against their brother workers in other lands, as is being done in the present war, and as the traitors to socialism are advising you to do, but in order to fight against the bourgeoisie of your own country, to put an end to exploitation, to poverty and wars, not by pious wishes, but by a victory over the bourgeoisie and by disarmament." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 454).

29. This is what Lenin wrote concerning wars between the imperialists themselves.

What conclusions should the Communist Parties draw from this in the present situation?

(1).—Bolshevism concentrates in the struggle against war upon the mass movement and the mass struggle. Work among the masses, in the factories, in the trade unions, in the country districts, in the army—this is what Communists do prior to and during the war, this is the way to transform the war into a civil war.

(2).—The extremely difficult conditions in which the workers' organizations during the war have to work (Lenin: "Instructions to the Hague Delegation") make it obligatory for the Communist Parties to be ready for it at any moment. The Communists must commence the struggle against war not for the first time when it has already broken out, when the governmental terror temporarily enchains the masses, but above all in the period of preparation for war.

(3).—In steadily building up a secret apparatus for steadfast work against war, both prior to and also during the war, the Communist Parties must not restrict themselves entirely to conspirative work, but must fight to secure liberty for their agitation on the first possibility which presents itself on the road to revolutionary action, to lead the masses into the streets for the struggle to transform the imperialist war into civil war, for the seizure of power by the proletariat, the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

(4).—The Bolsheviks cannot raise the whole problem of struggle against war only as a question of the "general strike." A general strike which does not end in armed rising is of itself not capable of rendering an imperialist war impossible. For the successful accomplishment of a general strike and rising, i.e., a civil war, there must be a revolutionary situation, a revolutionary class, capable of mass actions, strong leadership through the Communist Party, systematic persistent work prior to the war to ensure the success of a rising against the ruling class. Therefore, the promises of the pitiful "heroes" of the II International to "reply" to war with a general strike are either empty phrases or deliberate deceit. Struggle against war is not an one-time action, it exacts enormous sacrifices from the working class, a series of mass actions (demonstrations, strikes in munition factories, etc.), which should culminate in a victorious rising of the proletariat. Communist Parties should do their utmost to develop these mass actions still more and work more and more energetically for the general strike.

The Comintern is aware that in cases when it is a question of war between two imperialist powers it is generally very difficult to bring about a general strike at the moment when war breaks out, but nevertheless, it is essential for the Communist Parties in all capitalist countries to carry on continuous propaganda and agitation for the general strike prior to the war as well as during the war.

However the fact should not be lost sight of that it depends on the revolutionary development of the situation when the slogan of the General Strike can be put forward as a slogan fo action that is to say when there is a possibility of the practical realization of the General Strike. During the General Strike the Communists must seize the opportunity to transform it into the armed uprising.

30. The war against China and the Soviet Union is not an ordinary imperialist war, it is the imperialist war, par excellence: The conditions in which it is proceeding and will proceed in relation to the Soviet Union should it break out, will be different from those of the war of 1914.

1).—This war is a special war, firstly, because it is a clearly expressed class, war. The imperialists are not fighting with the aid of the people; it is a punitive expedition of the imperialists for the purpose of suppressing the workers and peasants. Every honest toiler in the imperialist countries will appreciate this.

2).—The fetish of "national defense" particularly in the present war against China will have no meaning for the peoples of imperialist countries. No person with any common sense will believe that China threatens to invade the British Isles. Therefore the bourgeoisie and its lackeys are compelled to put forward instead of the slogan "Defense of the Fatherland," such sophisms as "Defense of Property," "Defense of Interests," "Defense of Prestige," "Defense of the Flag," "Defense of Civilization Against Bolshevism," etc.

3).—The working masses remember the sanguinary experience of 1914-18. It is also remembered by the vanguard of the proletariat, the Communist Parties. They will take into account the methods adopted by the bourgeoisie in conducting war and they have, if as yet still very weakly, "armed" themselves for it.

4).—Finally, unlike the period of imperialist war of 1914, the vanguard of the proletariat is organized in Communist Parties and combined in the Communist International, which was not the case 13 years ago.

(To be Continued)

"WHEN THESE MEN ARE DEAD YOU AND I WILL SLEEP BETTER"—FULLER

By ART SHIELDS.

In his georgeous summer home, Rye Beach, Alvan T. Fuller, perhaps the wealthiest man in New England, is resting after his job as executioner of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian radicals. There the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer is trying to enjoy the sleep he promised himself when the job should be done.

"When these men are dead you and I will sleep better," he told a rich society woman who interceded with him a few hours before the electric current was switched. The woman passed this on to the Federated Press.

Broke Two Strikes.

As one looks back it seems surprising that anyone could have expected Fuller to free himself from his class prejudices. Fuller is not a mere rich man. He is worth twenty to forty millions, according to an estimate by Thomas Carens, star writer for the Boston Herald. Fuller has broken at least two strikes. After the second, in 1923, he reduced the wages of his Boston Packard mechanics by several dollars a week.

As a class conscious capitalist Fuller detested radicals. This was known by his intimates, even before an enterprising Washington newspaperman looked up the Congressional Record for November 19, 1919, and saw Fuller's speech lambasting all radicals from Bill Haywood to Victor Berger, whose expulsion he supported, and calling for the execution of the "Reds." Even this year Fuller told one of the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti, that the men must have depraved minds—they did not believe in private property.

Viciously Prejudiced.

"Approaching the review of the evidence with such a prejudiced mind, Fuller could not, or would not, see the defense side. So defense witnesses were insulted. The governor was little interested in what they had to say. Alone, without counsel, they were browbeaten by Fuller and his personal attorney, Joe Wiggin. And in the last analysis Fuller—and his advisory commission—was just as narrowly one-sided as Webster Thayer, the trial judge, who later boasted to Prof. Richardson at Dartmouth, "You see what I did to those anarchistic bastards!"

Fuller may get sleep now; he may get satisfaction from doing the job. He is, apparently, not a sensitive, conscious-ridden man. He may have the satisfaction that comes from gratifying prejudice. But it is a pretty sure bet that he has ruined himself political, for any post outside of the borders of Massachusetts. His reported ambition to be an ambassador can hardly be fulfilled now. No nation in Europe or South America will want him. And for the presidency his party will hardly dare to put forward a man on a Sacco-Vanzetti platform. For no matter how silent the party's and the candidate's declarations might be Fuller would stand before the nation as the executioner of Sacco and Vanzetti.

U. S. In At The Death.

A United States Naval Intelligence officer was present at the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and sent off a telegraphic flash with the news immediately after. So the Federated Press is informed from reliable sources.

Bricklayers and Masons End Long-standing Feud

The agreement signed August 17 by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers Association, in an effort to end their long-standing jurisdictional feud, became effective September 1.

BUY THE [illegible]
AT THE [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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FRENCH WORKERS BOYCOTT LEGION ARRIVAL

WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY CABLES REPLY TO COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL TO GREETING TO FIFTH CONVENTION

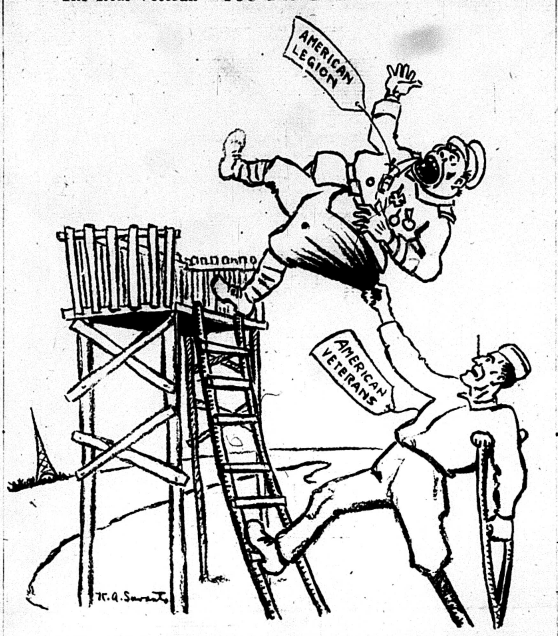
Pledging the Workers (Communist) Party to fight more effectively for the defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution and against the war danger, the Fifth National Convention in session here has sent a cablegram to the Communist International in reply to the greeting received and read at the opening session.

The cablegram also declares that the party will also resist more effectively the offensive of the capitalist reaction and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy against our Party and the militant section of the American working class. The cablegram in full reads:

> **"The Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party greets the international leader of the working class, the Communist International. Under its leadership and with our own firm and unanimous determination to unify our Party, we will overcome the tremendous difficulties in the path of building a mass Communist Party in America. The Convention recognizes fully as Party's task the winning of the American proletariat for the revolutionary struggle against American imperialism.**
>
> **"In the execution of this task we are inspired and guided by the principles of Marxism and Leninism, by the experiences of the victorious struggles of the Russian proletariat and the heroic battles of the exploited and oppressed masses of Europe and Asia. The Convention and the incoming Central Executive Committee pledge themselves speedily to eliminate all remnants of factionalism and to unify the Party as a prerequisite for the further success of our work.**
>
> **"We pledge the unification of our Party and to fight more effectively for the defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution and against the war danger as well as to resist more effectively the offensive of the capitalist reaction and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy against our Party and the militant section of the American working class.**
>
> **"The Convention is spurred by a full consciousness of its duty to recruit the toiling masses of America for relentless struggle against American imperialism.**
>
> **"Long Live the Soviet Union!**
>
> **"Long Live the Communist International!**
>
> **"Fifth National Convention,**
> **"Workers (Communist) Party."**

The Convention continued the discussion last night on the trade union report of William Z. Foster. An effort was being made to conclude the Convention.

The Real Veteran—"YOU DON'T REPRESENT ME!"



EMPTY STATION AND FALLING RAIN ARE PARIS' GREETINGS TO FASCISTS

Police Herd Back Few Who Watch Blind and Cripples' Forced March in Rain

History of Fight on Legion Convention

1.—*Communist Deputies Cachin, Marty and Doriot, now in jail for fighting French imperialism in Morocco, inform president of chamber of their opposition to the legion convention.*

2.—*L'Humanite carries on daily fight against convention; "Paris will not dance on the corpses of Sacco and Vanzetti," declares P. Vaillant-Couturier.*

3.—*Mayor of Lille informs minister of interior that he will not participate in any friendly demonstration for the legion.*

4.—*Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of France asks (August 25th) that the ashes of the two murdered workers be sent to Paris on September 19th, the date of the opening of the legion convention.*

5.—*Even the socialist controlled General Confederation of Labor follows left wing workers in fight to prevent legion fascist gathering.*

6.—*United American War Veterans, Post 1, send telegram to President Doumergue declaring that the American Legion is not representative of American ex-service men.*

• • •

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Except for a scattering of friends and relatives there was hardly a soul on the long, wet platforms of the Gare St. Lazaire, the Paris terminal for trains from the west to welcome the latest detachment of 850 American Legionnaires which has arrived in Paris. The few curiosity seekers who came out to have a look at the American khaki-tourists quickly withered away under the steady disheartening drizzle. Paris skies were overclouded all day, the official bunting was soaked along the boulevards and the riotous spirits with which the so-called veterans expected to invade the capital of France were considerably dampened. This is the second shipload of Legionnaires to arrive in France.

Rain Quenches Fire-Eaters.

Later in the day a march was organized thru the Elysees and under the Arc de Triomphe. Platoons of imperialist troops, representing every ally who participated in the last slaughter, marched thru the downpour in eloquent testimony that the imperialist powers are as warlike in 1927 as they were in 1917 and are only waiting for another generation of cannon fodder to mature in order to send new thousands of workers under the barrage.

This parade of the Legion and the remnants of the armed hordes of 1914 is part of the propaganda which the imperialists the world over are plying the workers in an effort to build up more powerful military organizations and to excite the workers for war.

Cripples Paraded in Rain.

In their effort to whip up enthusiasm, the militarists, who have charge of the reception of the American Legion, paraded armless, legless, crippled and disfigured men thru the pouring rain. The hopelessly crippled were wheeled along in wheel-chairs and the blind were led by hand. These soldiers who destroyed their whole lives in the 1914 carnage, helpless and dependant on the tender mercies of the government hospitals, are forced to propagandize for the wars which the imperialists are again planning.

Most of the French workers, incensed over the arrival of the American Legion whose support of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti French labor has sworn never to forget, remained indoors in silent protest against the American desecration of the Unknown Soldier's Tomb where the Legion has dared to lay wreathes. The few who were along the boulevards were kept from seeing much of the procession by the hundreds of mounted gendarmes and foot cops. The entire Paris police force fully armed was present to suppress any evidence of the indignation of the French workers. None, however, was attempted.

Thousands Deported.

The deportation of workers and their representatives is being ruthlessly carried out by the police all over France. Thousands have been deported in the last months, many on faked charges. In their terror the French bosses are willing to delegate all power to the police and they have carte blanche to hunt down whatever leaders have dared to protest against the exploitation of the workers or the imperialism which France is imposing on Morocco and other colonies.

Tho many of the editors are in jail, L'Humanite, the great French labor daily, is still leading the workers' fight against the Legion. Since the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations the Paris police, under the direction of Chiappe, the prefect of Paris, have been relentless in their persecution of L'Humanite and are determined to try to destroy the influence which its policy has given it over the masses of workers.

The cool reception which the workers have given the American Legionnaires and the determination of French Labor to boycott any militarist purpose to which the imperialists are planning to use the Legion's stay in Paris has infuriated the officials both of the government and the Legion. The procession of the Legionnaires and their actions on the boulevards have confirmed the suspicions of the French workers that these are not veterans of the late war but masqueraders in khaki who have come to Paris for a good time.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

CAPITALISTS, preachers and labor fakers spent Labor Day telling the workers of this country that they did not have a care in the world and that their chief worry should be lest the radicals draw them into their net. Others are of the opinion that there is so much prosperity in the land that radical ideas have little chance of roosting here. Matthew Woll warned labor against a Labor Party and William Green played the same tune.

• • •

AND yet on the front page of the New York World of Monday, September 6, we read a story which tells of a man who set out from rural New Jersey to New York in quest of employment. He almost walked his feet off and spent the few dollars he had without success in securing a job. Hungry and disheartened he fainted in front of a restaurant, weakened with hunger. Here was a young man 28 years of age willing to work but unable to find it, right in the wealthiest city in the world, starving in the midst of plenty. His case is not an isolated one.

• • •

MOST of the preachers devoted their vocal energies last Sunday to commenting on the eternal conflict between the workers and the capitalists. Needless to say the preachers did not shed any new light on the subject; neither did they employ the illumination of Communist theory to teach their audiences something about the most important question confronting the population of the world today. Those theological wind bags have nothing better to offer as a solution of the problem than christianity, which is the creed of the most brutal exploiters and imperialists on earth.

• • •

WHILE the labor bureaucrats and their capitalist superiors were warning the workers against strikes and radicalism in general the Workers (Communist) Party was bringing its Fifth Convention to a conclusion. This convention busied itself for five days with making plans to help the workers in their every day fight for a better standard of living and better working conditions as well as for the

(Continued on Page Three)

PEASANTS SWELL RED ARMIES IN MARCH ON CANTON

Communists Leading Revolution in South

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Contrary to avowedly biased reports concerning the disintegration of the armies of generals Ho-lung and Yeh-ting which revolted against the Wuhan government, these armies, according to official information, have entered Kwantung province and ever larger peasant detachments are joining them as they move southwards. Apparently in direct connection with this Kwantung expedition, an insurrectional movement is growing in Hunan, Hupeh and the western part of Kwangsi.

Revolution Grows.

Commenting on this news, Pravda points out that despite the betrayal of the leaders of the Kuomintang and the fierce terror of Chang Kai-shek's successors, the revolutionary movement in the south is growing.

To the armies of Ho-lung and Yeh-ting, who is a Communist, whose forces numbered 20,000 on their way towards Canton, a considerable number of irregular troops have been added which, according to information in the English press, brings the total up to 50,000. The whole area which the revolutionary armies crossed is under revolutionary sway and under Communist direction.

The Chinese counter-revolutionaries who originally looked down upon the march of the revolutionary armies are now seriously anxious and are hastily gathering their forces.

In spite of all difficulties and the betrayals of the generals the Chinese Revolution is marching forwards and clustering its forces.

Don't Tempt Holy Fathers.

SHARPSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—Low neck dresses, short sleeves, rouge, socks and rolled stockings were banned at St. Mary's Parochial School at the opening session today. Principal Gobel made announcement of the new order.

Pupils who do not observe the regulations will be suspended until they conform with the edict, Rev. Gobel said.

UNION INTERFERES AS BOSSES TRY TO FORCE MINERS TO REPLACE TIMBERS IN IDLE MINES

BY ED FALKOWSKI
Federated Press

SHANANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 1.—The one-day work week has persisted throughout the summer in the Shanandoah anthracite region, thinning pay envelopes, putting miners on hardtime diets. Old settlers scratch gray skulls for recollection of anything like it, and since those early, far-off days no similar occasion can be recalled, when demand for hard coal slumped so suddenly and definitely, cutting worktime to one day a week.

Payrolls Thin.

Payday has, for the time being, lost its crimson reputation. While electric pianos crash and bang in saloons, and fiddlers trot from bar-room to bar-room in search of an audience the vigor and glow of the golden age is vanished. Inflated sports walk with a collapsed air, limit their drinks, and find their way to bed unusually early.

Over the entire anthracite region the gloom of slack time hangs heavily. Streets are crowded with passing people, while business men complain of scant trade. Saloon-keepers stand at their doors, with folded arms, awaiting customers. Gambling is confined to lucky pool sharks, and business men who still have loose cash. Otherwise everyone recognizes the times as tough, and satisfies his appetite on bread and coffee—the miner's staple on idle days.

Mines Falling to Pieces.

Frequent layoffs have reduced the mining force to such bare numbers that gangways are falling, slopes are unsafe, and production sinking. Men sometimes cannot reach their point of work because of closed gangways where weak timber can no longer uphold the weight of rock. Unsafe gangways holdup motors, pulling out trips of loaded cars.

The company, instead of hiring men to put up timber, insists that the miners put up timber after their shifts are over. Contract miners, after "making coal" in the daytime, work a few hours in the evening putting up timber in dangerous gangways and slopes.

The union has stepped into this picture, forbidding any man to work longer than his regular shift without written permission from the committee men of his colliery. Working "double shifts," while hundreds of miners walk the streets in search of work, is contrary to the policy of the United Mine Workers, and, where reported, has been abolished. Contract miners are not permitted to do the work of timber men. Nor are timber men permitted to work two shifts on the same day. This is to assure men of more equal distribution of available work.

The age limit is being tightened by the company here. Men who have passed 55 are eligible for retirement—without pay. The union has been considering what to do in the case of men who are, though of advanced years, still fit to perform their duties. The union has never discussed this matter with the coal companies, and no arrangements have been reached covering the old men. But the right of the employer to layoff men just because they are old is definitely challenged, and will be taken before the conciliation board for final adjustment.

ARREST OF THREE WORKERS SEEN AS LABOR FRAME - UP

Charged With Bombing in Brooklyn

Apparently determined to place the blame somewhere for the "bombing" that took place early yesterday morning in the alleyway between the Hall of Records and the Supreme Court Building, Brooklyn, the police yesterday afternoon arrested three Mexican workers, whom they charge with the crime.

The workers, Jesus Silva, Julius de Hoyos and Mario Madreno, are held without bail. They will be given a hearing tomorrow. After their arrest yesterday they were taken to police headquarters on Centre St., where they were put through the third degree. Madreno is accused of carrying a concealed weapon in addition to the other charge.

As usual, when workers are arrested, their room was full of "radical literature" when searched, and pharaphernalia that could be used in the manufacture of a bomb was found. It could also be used for radio, etc.

Apparently the local authorities are determined to arrest workers here so the militant labor movement can be coerced and prevented from carrying out its activities.

HOOVER SOOTHES SOUTH WHILE U. S. STOPS FLOOD AID

Levees Remain Broken; Half Farmers Destitute

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Secretary Hoover is in town today in an earnest attempt to still the growing resentment, rage might not be too strong a word, which has seized the residents of the flooded zone at the action of Controller General Carl in refusing to permit the transfer of $2,800,000 from the rivers and harbors allotment to the Mississippi River Commission for levee building.

A New Disaster.

Unless money is forthcoming in the near future this work must be suspended about Nov. 1, leaving the crevasses only partially closed, and this might mean, said a high ranking officer of the Army Engineer Corps, "another calamity of grave proportions."

There are 225 crevasses in the levees of the Mississippi and her southern tributaries, and not any of them are as yet closed, although work to that end is progressing on the gaps in the main Mississippi River system.

This last bit of red tape inefficiency on the part of a government which the people are gradually beginning to understand has actually caused this year's flood by sacrificing them to contractors and grafters in the matter of levee building, has made many who formerly were one-hundred-per-cent Americans a little bitter.

Hoover Sits on Lid.

Hoover's time is taken up by a round of back-slapping among the country bankers and business men, and the assurance that there may be, some time in the future, legislation to relieve the farmers of their crushing burden of taxation, which they are unable to pay because of bankruptcy thru flood.

"I am certain we shall solve every phase of the problem," said Hoover to a delegation of the flood impoverished, and their creditors, from the small towns, as he stood in the best hotel in Memphis today. But how he meant to do it he did not vouchsafe, beyond the general assertion that tho the "problems are enormous, this is an enormous country."

(Continued on Page Two)

MORE MEMBERS OF DAILY WORKER TO APPEAR IN COURT

Federal Grand Jury to Quiz Workers Today

Several more members of the editorial, business and mechanical departments of The DAILY WORKER will appear before the Federal Grand Jury in the old Post Office Building this morning.

Last Thursday and Friday 11 people connected with the paper were called to the Federal Court and were questioned at great length as to the administration of the Communist daily organ.

To Prosecute Paper.

The attack upon the The DAILY WORKER is being conducted by Assistant Attorney General George Z. Leisure, who is assisted by Herman Forster, another assistant attorney general. The September panel of the grand jury that is hearing the evidence which undoubtedly will be used for further prosecution of this paper consists in the main of business men who are interested in the preservation of the status quo.

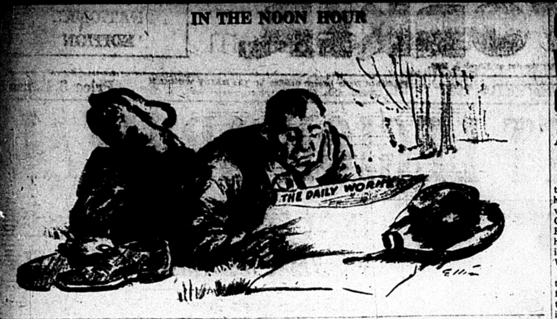
The present investigation is a continuation of the case started against "the daily" several months ago when the editors and business manager were indicted for the publication of the poem "America."

According to many well-informed sources, the present attack on The DAILY WORKER is a result of the determined struggle it conducted for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. This resulted in a substantial increase in the circulation of the paper.

With The DAILY WORKER brought before the Federal courts, it is necessary for all of its supporters to help it financially to the utmost. Thousands of dollars are needed at once so the paper can be saved as a leading weapon in the working class struggle in this country.

British Soccer Players Want Entrance Fees to Go to Soviet Air Fleet

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—The English sport organization which recently played the team from the Soviet Union at Kharkov has requested that all entrance fees for the football matches be transferred to the fund for the air squadron which is the Soviet Union's reply to Chamberlain.



CONGESTION IN NEGRO HOUSING HIT IN REPORT

Workers Suffer From Rent Exploitation

Over crowding and rent exploitation which prevail thruout working class sections of the city are particularly prevalent in the Negro sections of Harlem, according to the report of the joint committee on Negro Child Study, issued yesterday.

Many Negro mothers are forced to work outside of their homes in order to secure a livelihood for their families and are consequently forced to neglect their children, the report states. The proportion of delinquent children is four to six times as great in Harlem as in other sections of the city, it is reported.

More than 200,000 Negroes live in the congested quarters of Harlem.

"Washington Deserted" Politicians Vacation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The National capital was virtually deserted today.

The double holiday of Sunday and Labor day sent thousands out of town. All Government Departments and most business houses were closed.

The few Cabinet officers who have returned from summer vacations took advantage of the holiday to repair to nearby resorts.

The working class population of the town did not get out to any of the classy resorts.

Papal Blessing Fails; Tide Stops "Old Glory"

OLD ORCHARD, Maine, Sept. 5.—"Old Glory," the plane used in the New York to Rome flight, endowed by the Hearst papers and blessed by the pope, is still stuck in the mud here, the first stop in what was to be a great non-stop record. Some boards have been placed under the ship, and if the tide permits refueling operations, it is expected to go on, anyway, towards Italy tomorrow.

Hoover Soothes South While U. S. Stops Aid

(*Continued from Page One*)

Half Are Destitute.

The delegation presented the busy secretary with facts and figures to show that there were only half of the flooded farmers able to raise any crop this year; that over 50,000 already were ill of pellagra, a disease of semi-starvation, with more falling sick every day; that malaria and typhoid fever are getting a good start, tho no case records are being kept, and that all these conditions exist among the white population—the situation among the Negro serfs on southern plantations being indescribably worse, and absolutely unestimated. The only worry of the delegation about the miserable Negroes is that plague starting among them affects the whites, and that they may be so reduced in strength as not to be able to plow.

Little Farmers Suffer.

The delegation pointed out that the number of counties that were inundated in the seven river States, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, was 101.

The "destitute twenty" include the counties of Washington, Issaquena and Sharkey in Mississippi; the parishes of Concordia, Tensas, Madison, Avoyelles, St. Landry and St. Martin in Louisiana, and Chicot, Desha and Arkansas Counties in Arkansas. Under normal conditions no richer farm lands exist in all America than in these.

In the twenty counties live more than 300,000 people, 90 per cent of them little farmers.

Under existing law the people living behind the levees must pay one-third of the construction, maintenance and repair costs. This they cannot do in the flood zones of the three Southern Valley States. Therefore, looming up and demanding solution in the near future is the all-important problem involving taxes, and this includes the payment of interest on more than $40,000,000 of levee and drainage bonds, the financing for the 1928 crop of thousands of farmers, and lastly the payment of taxes other than those involving flood protection.

WITHROP, Mass., Sept. 5.—Swept beyond his depth while bathing here today, Louis Lyman Cohen 19, a Harvard Junior, was drowned while his father and mother looked on and despite the efforts of a chum who almost lost his own life in attempting to save him.

DENY REPORTS OF RAKOVSKY RECALL AS FRENCH ENVOY

French Die-hards Make Attack on USSR

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—Rumors that Christian Rakovsky, Soviet Union ambassador to France, would be recalled were vigorously denied today by a spokesman for the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

Die-hard Paris papers have been demanding the recall of Rakovsky because he signed a proclamation urging workers thruout the world to overthrow the bourgeoisie.

* * *

Reactionary Propaganda.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—As a result of growing protest against the government on the part of French workers and the pressure from Great Britain, the reactionaries here have opened a campaign calling for the recall of Rakovsky, Soviet Union ambassador to France. The recent Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations on the part of left wing workers are said to have a great deal to do with the die-hard campaign.

Again Try Woman Whose Pastor Had Her Murder Troublesome Husband

MT. VERNON, Ill., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Elsie Sweetin, central figure in the "love poisoning" case which caused the deaths of her husband, Wilford and her alleged pastor paramour's wife, Mrs. Lawrence M. Hight, will go on trial here tomorrow for the second time for her part in the double murder.

The trial starts on the third anniversary of the time when Rev. Hight first gave his wife poison so he could marry Mrs. Sweetin according to his own confession. She was sentenced to 35 years imprisonment and Hight given a life sentence at their first trial.

The Illinois Supreme Court granted Mrs. Sweetin a new trial after ruling that she should have been tried separately from Rev. Hight.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

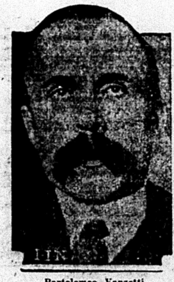
Support The Daily Worker, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend The Daily Worker against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight

FOR



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, and as my contribution to help the Daily Worker carry on the fight for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

CO-OPERATION OF WORKER AND BOSS GREEN'S APPEAL

Attack on 'Lefts' Basis of Morrison's Talk

Declaring that toil is divine and that class pride is the blending of the human mind and genius with the divine plan of the Creator, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday issued his Labor Day message to the American workers by radio from station WEAF.

After telling of his appreciation to the National Broadcasting Company for the privilege of using their national hook-up, Green informed his invisible audience that "labor's devotion to humane ideals springs from the desire of the individual worker to enlarge his opportunities for life and living and to satisfy human longings for contentment and happiness."

Ends Class Distinction.

Further: "The change from autocracy to democracy, in the administration of the affairs of the governments, served to diminish the lines of class distinction and to place the people upon a common political basis. With political emancipation has come greater freedom and independence, more intimate association and familiarity with the ideals and principles of government, personal contact through which understanding has been promoted, and the call of modernized and expanding civilization for service of a diversified character." He thought labor should indeed be paid for its "service of a diversified character." but deprecated any but the mildest methods for getting the pay.

Green assured his listeners that even the idle rich are workers, because, "under the modern urge every person is called upon to work and to labor. It is almost impossible for any individual to shirk or slacken. The social order calls for labor with the mind, with the hand and the body. All service, whether professional, trained, skilled or unskilled, is classified as labor. Our own country is made up of efficient workers.

For Class Peace.

Towards the end of his speech Green advocated class collaboration. He said: "There must be a true basis for an enduring relationship between employers and employes which, if established will tend to promote their mutual welfare and the public interest. Mutuality, understanding and their ranks intact and preventing a are the foundation stones upon which such a relationship must rest. When such a foundation is securely laid men and management may begin to erect thereon the structure of an enduring, industrial peace.

"Collective bargaining and wage agreements will serve to stabilize industry and the development of the principle of co-operation and voluntary arbitration into actual practice tend to reduce to a minimum the possibilities of industrial conflict."

* * *

Morrison Speaks Down South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Addressing trade unionists in Warner Park this afternoon Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor claimed that the present policy of the A. F. of L. is a militant one.

"Despite the most ruthless campaign ever inaugurated by our enemies," he continued, "immediately following the world war, to weaken and destroy the trade union movement, the organized forces of labor stemmed the tide of the fierce onslaught of these enemies, holding their ranks intact and preventing a wholesale reduction in wages and a reversion to long hours.

Against Progressive Action.

Morrison seems to be worried by the tendency towards a more progressive position taken by many workers. In order to confuse the issue he lumped the "unions" of fascist Italy with the trade unions of the Soviet Union, claiming that they are both "left movements."

"This movement," he argued," is not confined to our own country—it is found in England, where the conservative government is attempting to smash the trade union movement. It is found in Russia, where a group of revolutionists rule. It is found in Italy, where workers must join government-controlled unions, where wages are set by law and where free speech and assemblage is denied. It is found in Poland and Hungary and Roumania, where dictators rule. The same policy is apparent in the Latin-American countries below the Rio Grande."

In this country, according to Morrison's method of reasoning, the movement towards the left is shown by company unionism, the labor injunction, yellow dog contract, etc.

Hunted Work 2 Months Then Killed Family of 7

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 5.—After killing seven people including his wife four children and two grandchildren and wounding his daughter-in-law, a policeman, and two other people here Saturday night, Tony De Capua 43, was reported to be recovering in City Hospital from bullet wounds inflicted by police. He was temporarily insane from a two months' search for work.

Pacific Labor Unions Ask British Unionists To Stop War on China

EDINBURGH, Sept. 5.—The secretariat of the Pacific Conference of Labor Unions, representing fourteen and a half million workers from the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean has sent the Trades Union Congress in session here today a cable appealing to the British unions to resolutely protest against the policy of the imperialist countries in China.

Detroit Advertisers in India's Ancient Capital

ALLAHABAD, India, Sept 5.—The round-the-world fliers, Schlee and Brock, in the "Pride of Detroit," an airplane journey designed to boost business for the automobile town, and add to U. S. War Department files such information as would be useful in the next little war, have reached this city and been officially welcomed. Their single motored plane continues to give them good service. Their voyage day by day is as follows:

Aug. 27.—Schlee and Brock hopped off from Harbor Grace, N. F.

Aug. 28.—Arrived Croyden, England, 2,350 miles.

Aug. 29.—Croydon to Munich, 580 miles.

Aug. 30.—Munich to Belgrade, 520 miles.

Aug. 31.—Belgrade to Constantinople, 560 miles.

Sept. 2.—Constantinople to Bagdad, 1070 miles.

Sept. 3.—Bagdad to Bender Abbas, Persia, 885 miles.

Sept. 4.—Bender Abbas to Karachi, India, 710 miles.

Sept. 5.—Karachi to Allahabad, India, 925 miles.

Total distance covered, 7,705 miles. Distance still to go 14,295.

Elevator Workers Will Build Strong Union to Fight Starvation Wages

The Elevator Operators' Union is reorganizing its ranks and preparing to carry on action on an increased scale. The Union, which has been allowed to stagnate, is reviving again and is now making a new drive for membership and needs the support of all workers in this work.

There are between 40,000 and 50,000 elevator operators and only a small percentage of these are organized. Conditions among these workers, many with large families, often work from 10 to 11 hours a day for 6 days a week for which they receive from $18.00 to $20.00. In office buildings they may get as high as $28.00 a week, but these are exceptional wages.

Operators in apartment houses work on ten hour day shifts for a six day week. The night shift however, is 14 hours for a six night week. For hours like these the bosses "give" them from $60.00 to $85.00 a month.

Feeling among the elevator operators has been growing for some time and they are now in a position and are ready to carry on a campaign of organization in order to wring from the bosses the bare right to live above the starvation level. They are ready to fight for better conditions, shorter hours of labor and higher wages.

In this effort the elevator operators deserve the support of all workers. The most effective means of helping them spread their union is for workers everywhere to urge the elevator operators in their buildings to join the Elevator Operators' Union. The Union has its weekly meeting every Friday night at 8 p. m. at 231 E. 14th Street, New York City.

"Coolidge Will Run for Presidency"—Hughes

Former Secretary of State Hughes seems to think Coolidge is lying when he says he will not run again.

"I have not read a great deal about the recent political developments, Hughes said as he disembarked from the Leviathan yesterday, "and I am not at all familiar with the situation at this time. But I do believe that despite his withdrawal statement, President Coolidge will be re-nominated and re-elected. For this reason I do not think it is necessary to comment further."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

UNITY COMMITTEE FURRIERS' UNION MEETS SATURDAY

To Decide on Methods for Rebuilding Union

A call for a conference to discuss the "deplorable and chaotic conditions existing" in the International Fur Workers' Union has been received by the New York Joint Board from the chairman and secretary of the Unity Conference Committee which was organized at the close of the Washington convention in June.

The meeting is to be held at the office of the Joint Board, 22 East 22nd Street, New York, next Saturday, 10 a. m.

The call for the conference sent out by the Unity Conference, signed by H. Englander, chairman, and W. Wolliner, reads as follows:

Contents of Call.

"In view of the deplorable and chaotic conditions existing in our international union today, the situation since the last convention held in Washington, has grown from bad to worse. The season is now on, and yet not even an attempt at organizational work has been made on the part of our "so-called" international officers. The union is little by little losing ground, not only in New York, where from a powerful organization a remnant has been left, but also in out-of-town fur centres. This is all due to the smashing and breaking policies pursued by the international. Our trade needs organization work, which has been neglected for years by the international in every fur centre of United States as well as Canada.

For Rank and File.

"In the present state in which our organization rests, we must, for those that the organization is dear and near to, find a way out of it, by saving the union for the interests of the fur workers at large. The union, once and for all, must be made a concentration point for the rank and file and not for union-smashers and strike-breakers.

"We therefore deem it advisable and very important to call together the Executive Committee of the Unity Conference Committee, which will take place on Saturday, September 10th, in New York City. Everyone should be in New York not later than Friday or Saturday morning to enable us to convene the sessions Saturday, 10 a. m., at the office of the Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St., New York.

"Hoping for a successful deliberation and one in which you will also participate."

Now It Is an Airplane Swindle; Charge False. High Record in Trial

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A Committee of the French Aero Club met today to hear the defense of Jean Callizo, who is accused of falsifying his barograph in order to obtain an altitude record.

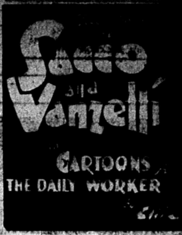
Callizo, during a flight last week, claimed to have reached an altitude of 13,000 metres. His accusers claim he prepared a barograph sheet with invisible ink showing height variations in their natural ascendancy. Callizo is alleged to have opened the barograph seals and sprayed the invisible ink with a chemical compound which brought it into relief. Then, it is claimed he flew around at an altitude of from 4,000 to 5,000 metres for the length of time it would have taken him to ascend to 13,000 metres. The aviator has not officially denied the charges, but has asked the French Aero Club for permission to make another flight, claiming he could establish an altitude record that would be unquestioned.

Try to Kill Die-Hard Yugoslovak Minister

SERAJEVO, Czecho-Slovakia, Sept. 5.—Attempting to kill the Jugo-Slovakian Minister of Commerce, M. Spaho, a masked assassin broke into a caucus of politicians last night, fired a revolver four times and shot dead one of Spaho's friends.

Spaho's life was saved when his friends surrounded the minister and received the volley of bullets meant for Spaho.

The assassin escaped and the police have not yet been able to learn his identity.



With introduction by
JOSEPH FREEMAN

In the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti the cartoons of Ellis appearing in the DAILY WORKER attracted wide-spread attention. These truly inspired drawings were reproduced thruout the country and in Europe. Collected in one large (9x12) book they make a beautiful tribute to the memory of the two brave workers who gave their life for Labor. Here is also a propaganda book to give to your shop-mate—send a dollar for four copies. Only one cartoon on each page (16 pages)—YOU CAN FRAME every page.

25 CENTS

Red Cartoons

Each book has over twenty drawings by Fred Ellis—

1926

with the work of seventeen artists—64 pages. —.50

1927

The cartoon book which was attacked by the professional patriots in the case against The DAILY WORKER. —$1

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York

Books

By JOSEPH STALIN
Leader of the Russian Communist Party and a close co-worker of Lenin.

BOLSHEVISM — Some Questions Answered
Answers to ten questions submitted by the students of the Sverdlov University on the tasks of the Russian Communist Party and the policy towards the peasantry. —.25

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM
A new edition of a book destined to remain a classic of Communist literature. —.35

LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM
(Written in collaboration with Kamenev and Zinoviev.) —.20

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33 First Street, New York.

HEARST PAPERS' AIRPLANE A DEATH TRAP

Cosgrave Runs for Several Offices; Defections Worry

DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 5.—President Cosgrave of the Irish "Free" State has placed himself in nomination to run for the place made vacant in the Dail when James J. Walsh, postmaster general and leader in the Sinn Fein party, dramatically left the government a few days ago. Cosgrave is determined to be elected, as is evidenced by his running simultaniously in three different districts, Cork, Carlow and Kilkenny.

It is admitted that Cosgrave and his pro-English backers will have a harder time because of the recent tendency of many elements in their party to leave it. Walsh resigned and left the country, others have merely placed themselves outside the reach of governmental vengeance, without saying anything. The elections are on September 15.

The government is trying to make capital of the proclamation of the Fianna Fail (De Valera's party) that they regard the compulsory oath of allegiemce to King George as a mere formality. Cosgrave agents appeal to the Catholic superstitions of the people by saying, "Don't let the perjurers win."

Alderman Jinks of Sligo, the Fianna Fail member who saved Cosgrave's government at the test vote by dodging out of the room is running again, but as an independent.

Brazilian Capitalists Also Fear Communism; Bar Soviet Union Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 5.—Permission to land upon Brazilian soil was refused by the police today to Boris Kraewsky, Soviet Union commercial envoy, and Roberto Hinejosa, former Bolivian legation secretary in this city, because of their Communist opinions, says an unconfirmed rumor in this city.

OIL
A NEW NOVEL
by Upton Sinclair

$2.50 CLOTH BOUND
The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti
By Felix Frankfurter.
All the facts and testimony explained in popular style by a noted lawyer and Harvard professor. Cloth, $1.00

The Sacco-Vanzetti Anthology of Verse
Edited by Henry Harrison.
A collection of poetry by seventeen noted poets. —.25

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York.

MINISTER QUITS

James J. Walsh, minister of posts and telegraphs of Ireland, has gone to Italy after refusing to retain his seat in Executive Council or participate in general elections.

(International Newsreel)

Current Events

(*Continued from Page One*)

final victory over the robber system that keeps their noses at the grindstone of wage slavery.

* * *

WHILE the convention did not represent great masses of workers its importance was not lost on the capitalists and on their press. The latter paid much attention to it, the more pains were taken to give the public a distorted picture of the proceedings than to tell the truth. The imperialists are nervous despite their great power and fear the spread of the Communist message among the working class.

A new world war is looming ominously on the horizon. The predatory Wall Street barons are plundering South America and Asia and ready to shed the blood of hundreds of thousands in the hunt for profits. Great Britain is busily engaged organinzing a steel ring around Soviet Russia. There are rumors that France is about to follow England's example granizing a steel ring around Soviet Union. On all sides are indications that world imperialism is getting ready for another bloodbath, hence their nervousness lest their aims be made known to the workers and their plans jammed as a result.

* * *

MARY BAKER EDDY, the founder of Christian Science has chased McPherson and Dr. John Roach Straton off the front page. Tho dead she speaketh. In fact the lady has done more than that. She is said to have reappeared in the person of a twelve-year-old girl who will soon get down to business saving the dead and doing similar chores in order to prove that death is a big fake. When the young girl has proven her case she will ascend to heaven without dying and let it go at that. Yet, people who believe this dope manage to make a living. Indeed some of them make millions.

* * *

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, now in his ninety-third year saved his first $100 in 1861 and lodged it in a Peekskill bank. A few days ago he visited the bank and found his nest egg had increased and multiplied until it amounted to $1,100. What a wonder institution this banking system is? Mr. Depew has led a busy life, so much so that he never even went to look at his treasure until last week. Yet it grew. Perhaps it was invested in Michigan beet fields or in Southern textile mills where little children work long hours for a starvation wage. What did Mr. Depew care if the blood of little children was congealed into the $1,000 increase? The robber system is blessed by the christian god and the law of the land.

TOKYO, Sept. 5.—Authorities today granted the necessary permission for the Pride of Detroit, the round the world plane, to land at Toyko. The permission had been delayed because of the existing China quarantine.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION DENOUNCES POLICE VIOLENCE

Cites Suppression of Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

Flagrant instances of violent suppression of free speech and unexampled police brutality in connection with Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations in many cities thruout the United States are contained in a statement just issued by the American Civil Liberties Union.

New York, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and a number of other large cities are mentioned by the organization as scenes of legalized violence on the part of the police department.

The statement follows:

While the eyes of the world were focused on the central figures of the recent tragedy in Massachusetts, the police authorities of many of the larger cities in the United States engaged in activities which, summed up, constitute an all-time all-American record for the ruthless violation of the constitutional rights of free speech and assemblage.

Arrests in Boston.

Outstanding instances of the legalized violence which brought about this condition include the following:

Scores of protestants who joined the first caravan from New York to Boston on August 10 were arrested and roughly treated by the Boston police when they attempted to parade or hold protest meetings the next day on historic Boston Common. Permits for meetings in public places were denied by the police who also prevented the holding of meetings in private halls by intimidating the owners into refusing to rent them.

Powers Hapgood, miner and Harvard graduate, was arrested and released on bail on several occasions when he attempted to address Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers on Boston Common. Arrested on a charge of speaking without a permit, he was fined and then charged with unlawful assemblage and attacking an officer. The arresting officer testified that Hapgood had not attacked him but he was nevertheless sentenced on the charge to six months in prison. His case was appealed and while he was out on bail, he was again seized by the authorities and taken to the psychopathic ward of a Boston hospital where his clothes were taken away from him and he was held a prisoner. After many hours deliberation, the learned doctors of the hospital were forced to admit that Hapgood was normal and above the average in intelligence. He was released. Later, at a gathering on the Common, a policeman recognized him and slapped him in the face, remarking, "we are tired of arresting you."

Hapgood's sentence of six months' imprisonment is now on appeal.

Miss Mary Donovan, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a Boston Municipal Court judge because she placed a placard among the floral offerings to the two dead men which read, "Did you see what I did to those two anarchistic bastards?—Judge Thayer." She was charged with attempting to incite a riot and distributing anarchistic literature. This is thought to be the first appearance of Judge Webster Thayer as an author of anarchistic literature.

Police "Needlessly Brutal."

Describing the actions of the Boston police as "needless, unprovoked brutality," Creighton J. Hill, in a letter to the Boston Herald, gives the following description of the breaking up of a meeting on Boston Common:

"In fifteen years of newspaper reporting, I have never witnessed a scene equaling that on Boston Common this afternoon for needless, unprovoked brutality on the part of the Boston police. . . . I saw one woman knocked down by a blow from a policeman as she was trying to move away. Had there been the least sign of mob danger to warrant Superintendent Crowley's conduct, it might have been at least understandable. Not only were his men outrageously brutal in handling the people, but there was not the slightest pretext for what took place. No disorder had accurred. Neither the people in charge of the meeting nor the audience showed the slightest evidence of 'inciting to riot' or in any way doing more than engage in the exercise of their constitutional right of free speech."

Terrorize Mourners.

Consistently following this policy of brutality all during the period of protests against the murders in Boston, the police did not show the slightest feeling of humanity, even in the presence of death. When the funeral went through the city, its way near the state house was blocked off by torn-up streets and city trucks turned sideways and stalled. Mounted policemen rode repeatedly into the thousands who marched behind the biers, swinging their clubs and injuring many.

In New York, meetings which took place in Union Square were treated in the same manner, hundreds of policemen hedging about the speakers and audience while mounted troops waited a few paces away for the order to charge—and the order was frequently given. At one time, a young woman who had not participated in the meeting but who was passing across Union Square Square was knocked unconsciously by an excited policeman. She was picked up by employees of a bank on the square and taken into the offices where they gave her first aid.

Charge Into Crowd.

On August 29, the police used horses, motorcycles and fire appartus to charge into a crowd of 10,000 or more persons who, after holding a memorial service, attempted to parade behind the automobile which carried Mrs. Rose Sacco, widow of Nicola Sacco. Many persons were injured.

On August 9, police attacked students of the New York City College who were holding a protest meeting on the campus. The students were roughly handled and placards which they carried were torn from their hands.

Police Thuggery in Chicago.

In Chicago, permits for meetings were refused and use of private halls withheld by the same method practiced by the Boston police—intimidation of the owners. For passing out handbills urging a strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti, seventy persons were arrested by the police shortly before the execution. Included among them was Aurora D'Angelo, a young girl, whose clothes were partly torn from her by the police. When she was released on bail and continued her agitation, she was arrested a second and a third time and finally confined in the psychopathic ward of a hospital as in the case of Powers Hapgood. Also, as in the case of Powers Hapgood, the doctors were forced to report her sane and above the average in intelligence. She is now awaiting trial for inciting to riot and is out under bonds totaling $2,400.

In Washington, D. C., two outstanding instances reveal the trend of the official mind on free speech and civil liberty. Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, issued a warning that aliens who participated in Sacco-Vanzetti protests would be arrested and deported. Mrs. Lenora H. Jones, a Quaker, 59 years old, was indefinitely suspended from her position as a tourist guide in the Capitol Building, because she remarked that she would be willing to die herself to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti and the honor of her country. She is the sole support of a crippled husband.

In Los Angeles, the police indulged in wholesale arrests of radicals and liberals and protest meetings were broken up by officers armed with rifles, machine guns and tear bombs.

Attack Cheswick Miners.

At Cheswick, Pennsylvania, scores of striking miners and their wives and children were injured and one trooper was killed when state police attacked a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting. The troopers charged the mine people time after time, riding over them and clubbing many. The injured numbered over two hundred. The trooper was killed by a pistol shot fired by an unknown person. Twenty miners were arrested and charged with rioting. There were no disorders at the meeting until the troopers appeared and charged. Representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union are investigating the case with a view to aiding in the defense of the miners who were arrested.

Charge Policeman Killed Man To Rob Payroll

Patrolman Daniel ("Handsome") Graham of New York police force, is held for murder of his friend, Judson H. Pratt. Graham is charged with slaying Pratt for $4,700 payroll, which, it is alleged, he blew in in one wild night at the night clubs.

(International Illustrated News)

Edinburgh Congress Shows English Doom, Lozovski Declares

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 5.—Alexander Lozovski has pointed out in Pravda that the Edinburg Trade Union Congress will be more reactionary than Bournemouth which covertly sanctioned the betrayal of the general strike. Nevertheless, this congress will be a marked point in the course of the decay and the bankruptcy of the nationally limited and social-imperialistic policy of the trade union and labor party leaders. The broad masses in England are moving very rapidly towards the left. The British Communist Party and the left wing Minority Movement are growing. The momentous historical process of the British proletariat's emancipation from reformist illusions is now under way.

With the decay and disintegration of the British empire in the background the dying reformist and social-imperialistic trade unionism is also decaying. "Let it die—we shall not be those who will mourn over its grave."

Citizen Soldiers, Now Equipped to Terrorize Workers, Get Medals

FORT DUPONT, Del., Sept. 5.—Hundreds of citizens soldiers, now scientifically equipped for carrying on the great business of labor baiting, have been graduated from here in one of the biggest classes in years. The camp, however, is to be discontinued as the immense amount of technical training which has been found necessary in order to turn an American citizen into a well-trained cossack involves too long a course.

The closing exercises at the camp consisted in the distribution of medals to the most promising sharpshooters among the potential terrorists and to others who have distinguished themselves by exceptional heroism on the rifle range and in the camp kitchen.

The Citizens' Military Training Camps are part of the propaganda for war which is being carried on by the United States Government in order to prepare for the next imperialist war in which it sees itself arrayed against British imperialism for the oil and rubber supplies of the world.

Levine May Carry Woman.

LONDON, Sept, 5.—Charles A. Levine, owner of the Transatlantic plane Columbia, announced this evening that he would hop off for New York tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock if weather conditions permit.

Food for the journey was placed aboard the Columbia this evening and the gasoline tanks were filled.

Levine said that Miss Abel Boll, of Rochester, N. Y., was anxious to make the flight on the Columbia as a passenger, but he was undecided whether to take her along.

News from U. S. S. R.

A Flax Town.

Work started in the Pskov district in the construction of a flax town. There will be a flax combing factory with 9,000 spindles. A spinning mill with 12,000 spindles and 2 automatic flax finishing mills.

Export of Moscow Industry.

In 1925-26 the exports of the Moscow industry amounted to 280,000 roubles; in 1926-27, 1,280,000 roubles and in 1927-28 it is intended to bring it up to 2,600,000 roubles.

Aid to Starving Peasants of Western White Russia.

Sixty-nine thousand roubles have been collected in Soviet White Russia in aid of the starving peasants of Western White Russia (Poland). The peasants organized a mass demonstration at the Mozir Fair and collected money for their hungry brothers.

German Workers in Soviet Sanitoria.

A new group of 40 German workers will arrive in Leningrad on August 15th en route to Soviet Sanitoria.

The Voice of the Veterans of the Paris Commune.

Antoine Gay and Gustave Inard now living in Moscow sent a letter to Kalinin the President of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. stating that they follow with alarm the menace of war against the U. S. S. R. by world reaction and express their readiness to exert all their material and moral force in defence of the Soviet Republic.

Statement of Georgian Intellectuals.

A mass meeting of Georgian intellectuals was held on August 5th in Tiflis. There were among those present many former Mensheviks, SRs, etc. The meeting decided against the organization of insurrections and other adventures by the reactionary parties and Menshevik emigres. The resolution declares that the organization of an insurrection in Georgia against the Soviet Government is the greatest crime against the Georgian people.'

New Workers' Delegation to the U. S. S. R.

The Unity Committee (organized by participants in the first and second German Russia-Delegations) sent a statement to the A. U. C. T. U. saying that there is a big movement among German workers to send a new delegation to the U. S. S. R. for the Tenth Anniversary of October Revolution. A. U. C. T. U. replied with an invitation to such a delegation.

The delegation will be in the U. S. S. R. from the middle of October to the middle of November. It will consist of elected representatives from big factories and trade union officials. There will be about 10 women in the delegation.

The members of the first and second German delegations published an appeal to the German working class to sign an address to the Russian workers. The appeal says that this address should prove the readiness of the German workers to resist any attack on the workers of the U. S.S.R. inspite of the differences they have with them.

Simultaneously with the collection of signatures, money will be collected to cover the expenses of the delegation.

Successful Development of Dnieprostroi.

Of the big works now in progress, a temporary electric station and a wood-working plant will be completed this year. 120,000 cubic metres of rock will be excavated and also 400,000 cubic metres of sand. 95 tenant houses and 150 temporary dwellings will be built.

A seven-story building will also be completed as the main office. Instead of the originally projected railway line of 6 miles, several branches will be constructed of about 30 kilometres. The cost of the works will not exceed the originally planned expenditure.

New Textile Factories.

Intensive work is in progress in Central Asia in the construction of new textile mills. In Fergen 3 mills are being re-equipped with a capacity of 3,500,000 poods of raw material per year. In Tajegestan, 3 mills are in construction with a capacity of 400,000 poods.

140,000 Workers Engaged in Moscow Construction Work.

Over 140,000 workers are engaged in construction work in Moscow this year. 80,000 of them are seasonal workers.

Large Cold-Storage House in Tula.

Work is beginning on the construction of a large cold storage house in Tula. 375,000 roubles have been assigned for the work. The storage house will have a capacity for 40,000 poods of perishable goods.

Development of Honey.

Over 2,700,000 poods of honey and 325,000 poods of wax will be produced in the bee industry this fiscal year. In 1910 the production was 2,400,000 poods of honey and 284,000 poods of wax which shows that the pre-war limit has already been surpassed.

Kuzbas Development.

The Kuzbas Trust is about to erect an electric station with a capacity of 30,000 kilowats. The station will make it possible to electrify the whole Angero-Sujenck district. The production of coal will be electrified in all its branches. The station will also supply power to Taiga and all villages within a radius of 30 versts.

A new coal deposit was found in the district of the Yan river over 3½ metres in depths. It is estimated that the deposit contains at least one million tons of anthracite. Steps have already been taken to exploit it and work will begin in October.

The geological committee did an enormous amount of work in the last ten years in the Kuzbas district which has now been completed. Their research revealed that there are over 8 billion tons of anthracite in the Angero-Sujensk district alone, and altogether there are at least 400 billion tons in the district.

The coal output has tremendously increased in Kuzbas during the last few years. In 1924 the output in Kuzbas was 50 million poods and now the output of the Angero-Sujensk district is 64 million poods a year, which is 50 per cent above the pre-war level.

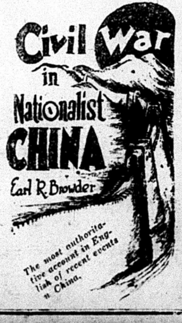
Living conditions in Kuzbas have considerably improved. The construction of a big reservoir has recently been completed which will supply the whole mining district with water. A road for automobiles is now in construction which will serve the population in the mining district scattered over a territory of over 100 square versts. Extensive building to house workers is now in progress. In addition to the large number of houses completed, a new workers' settlement of 1 sq. kilometre is now being completed.

Meeting of Former Mensheviks.

At a meeting of former Mensheviks held in Poti, Crimea, at which 600 people participated, a resolution was adopted which emphatically condemns the provocative work of the former Menshevik government of Jordania and Ramishvili.

New Workers' Faculties.

Eleven new workers' faculties will be opened within this year. They will be located in Odessa, Dniepropetrovsk, Nikolaiev, Suma, Stalingrad, Dugansk, Saporosha, Mariopol, Krivorog, Zinovievsk and Artomovsk.



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The Mississippi Flood Victims

More than 50,000 people in the area indunated by the great overflow of the Mississippi are suffering from pellagra and the populations of twenty counties, aggregating 300,000 are destitute. One half of the flooded territory is bankrupt. Of those hundreds of thousands of destitute people, only 60,000 were aided by the Red Cross. The Washington government did nothing to bring them relief except to enable Herbert Hoover to grab another opportunity to make capital for his presidential ambitions.

The capitalist government that found millions of dollars to finance an expedition against the Chinese people did not touch its bursting treasury for a dime, with which to bring relief to the stricken people of the Mississippi Valley.

The capitalist government that blew scores of thousands of dollars worth of shells into the teeming city of Nanking, slaughtering hundreds of workers, could not appropriate a penny for the relief of the poor farmers whose homes were swept away and whose crops were ruined by the terrible disaster that brought them to ruin.

The government that sent an expeditionary force to Nicaragua to crush the Liberal opposition to the usurper government of the reactionary Wall Street tool Diaz, could not afford to give any money to the victims of the Mississippi, a disaster for which the pork-barrel guzzling legislators in Washington are responsible. In the rape of Nicaragua, this governmental tool of the robber imperialists of the United States slaughtered hundreds of the people of that country whose only crime was the insistence on the right to exercise self-determination, one of the "points" for which this country aided in the war against Germany several years ago. Even the murder of unarmed people costs money. But money spent doing Wall Street's work is money well spent, according to the ethics of American imperialism. It is a different story when money is needed to aid the producing classes whether they be on the farms or in the factories.

A more calloused attitude towards people in distress than that exhibited by the Coolidge administration after the Mississippi disaster is hard to find even in the history of mediaeval times. This should be another lesson to the exploited workers and farmers of the United States in the folly of expecting aid from a government which exists solely to serve big business. It is one more reason why the workers and farmers should break away from the capitalist parties and organize politically on class lines, as the first step in the task of finally wresting control from the imperialists who fleece native workers, poor farmers and colonial peoples alike.

SMALL FRY IN AUTO INDUSTRY DROPPING OUT AS FORD, GENERAL MOTORS FIGHT FOR CONTROL

BY LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Profits of the automobile industry for the first half of 1927 reflect the intense competition for the consumer's inadequate dollar which is developing throughout American industry. The huge profits of the General Motors raise the total for the industry, exclusive of Ford, to the highest level in history. But a majority of automobile companies are making smaller profits than in 1926.

The combined profits of 19 manufacturers of automobiles and trucks for the half year, according to Ernst & Ernst, certified public accountants, totaled $190,456,368. This is an increase of about 5 per cent over the first 6 months of 1926, when the same companies made $181,434,583.

But only 5 of the 19 companies show increased profits compared with a year ago while 13 suffered serious reductions. Three companies slipped into the deficit column.

Morgan Trust Prospers.

The growing dominance of General Motors, the Morgan trust, is apparent from the figures. If we substract the profits of this giant the totals for the remaining 18 companies shrink to $61,206,161 the first half of 1927, compared with $79,734,629 the first half of 1926. Exclusive of General Motors the industry's profits have fallen more than 23 per cent.

The half-year profits of the 19 companies as compiled by Ernst & Ernst were:

Half-year profits	1927	1926
American-La France Fire Engine Co.	$19,024*	406,205
Auburn Auto	865,869	560,848
Caterpillar Tractor	3,382,139	2,750,560
Chrysler Corp	10,116,729	7,846,744
Dodge Brothers	5,020,971*	12,366,726
Federal Motor Truck	323,803	1,069,729
General Motors	129,250,207	101,699,954
Hudson Motor Car	9,817,563	6,057,337
Hupp Motor Car	1,147,823	2,060,062
Mack Trucks	3,677,740	5,341,328
Nash Motors	9,491,735	10,148,332
Packard Motor Car	5,187,850	8,650,131
Paige-Detroit Mfg.	1,426,463*	1,238,758
Peerless Motor	78,508	900,138
Pierce-Arrow	115,383	803,843
Reo Motor	438,752	1,859,408
Studebaker Corp.	8,472,383	8,785,861
Willys-Overland	5,238,053	7,423,388
Yellow Truck & Coach	723,653*	1,515,231
	$129,250,207	$101,699,954
Total	$190,456,368	$181,434,583

In addition to the 3 companies which this year face a deficit there are well-known concerns of the early days of the industry like Pierce-Arrow and Peerless whose profits are approaching the vanishing point. Chrysler, Hudson, Nash and Studebaker are still important profit makers but the real competition is narrowing to a battle between General Motors and Ford.

How much of the automobile industry can be permanently sustained by the limited buying power of the workers will not be known until Ford's new model is launched. Department of commerce figures show that 2,428,472 cars were produced the first 7 months of 1927, compared with 2,800,357 in the same period 1926, a decline of 372,000.

Comparison of the department's figures with those issued by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce shows that the reduction has been almost entirely at the expense of Ford. The chamber's figures covering the industry exclusive of Ford show a production of 2,018,140 machines the first 7 months of 1927 compared with 1,782,010 in 1926, a gain of 236,130. Ford production which probably ran as high as 158,000 a month in 1926 was cut to 3,239 in July of this year while the plant was being remodeled.

Would the public have bought more if Ford had been producing or would purchases of Fords have cut the demand for other cars? If the latter proves true, labor faces a serious situation with the threat of growing unemployment and eventual wage cuts. Expansion of the auto industry has furnished the most important foundation for the industrial stability of the last 5 years.

*deficit

The Young Communist International in the East

By N. FOKIN.

"It is absolutely clear that in the coming decisive conflicts of the World Revolution the movement of the majority of the population of the world, which will first be directed along the lines of national liberation, will be turned against capitalism and imperialism and will perhaps play a much greater revolutionary role than we may expect."

(Lenin, Collected Works, Vol. XIX., p. 24, Russian Edition.)

The II. International and its imitator, the Young Socialist International, both of which are thoroughly imbued with bourgeois ideology, never appreciated and do not appreciate now the full importance of the colonial problem and the significance of the national revolutionary movement of the Eastern countries in the course of the world proletarian struggles.

The treacherous role of the II. International and the Young Socialist International are becoming clear now, when the expansion of the full-blooded United States of America and the restoration of the productive forces of the West European Imperialist countries have again raised in full scope the problem of markets and raw materials, i. e., the colonial problem. The leaders of the Socialist International (Vandervelde, MacDonald, Bauer, Renaudel) are the trumpets and defenders of the imperialist aspirations of the bourgeoisie. Now, when attempts are being made to solve the colonial problem by the "usual" imperialist methods accompanied by intensive armaments, clashing of sabres, open intervention (China, U. S. S. R., Latin America, etc.), which constitutes an inevitable menace of new world wars, to refrain from an energetic revolutionary struggle against the imperialist policies of one's own government means to be an open advocate of the bourgeoisie. Not to act openly by mobilizing the proletarian masses in support of the revolutionary movement in the East, which paralyses the temporary stabilization and menaces the very foundations of the capitalist order, means to abandon the struggle for Socialism. Such is actually the policy of the Socialist Youth International.

* * *

Whereas the Young Communist International organizes the revolutionary movement of the youth of Europe, America, the colonial and semi-colonial countries, giving them organizational and moral support, the Socialist Youth International, under the cover of pacifist phrases, maintains silence in its daily agitation propaganda regarding the questions of anti-imperialist struggle and support to the nations of Asia and Africa in their struggle against imperialism. By doing so it demonstrates the national limitation of its sections and thus becomes objectively the troubadour of imperialism. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Socialist Youth International has not a single section in the East. In contradistinction to the Socialist Youth International, the Y. C. I. is not merely a "European International," but a real international organization representing the young proletariat of the West as well as the revolutionary proletarians and semi-proletarians of the colonial and semi-colonial countries of Asia, Africa and America.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Young Socialist International, and the eighth anniversary of the foundation of the Y. C. L. there is not a single Eastern country without the Y. C. I. fighting detachments and where thousands of young revolutionaries do not rally to its banner.

* * *

If no one knows of the existence of the Y. C. I. or knows only from the experience of the imperialist activities of its leaders of the type of Vandervelde, MacDonald, Renadel, etc., whom the Chinese coolies, the slaves of the Congo, the fellaheens of Egypt, the bedouins of Morocco, recall with curses and with gnashing of teeth, the Y. C. I. is hailed and greeted in the struggle for life and death of the young revolutionaries of the East.

The Indian terrorist student groups who shed their blood in the struggles of the country, send their representatives to the Y. C. I. with a request "to teach them how to fight successfully against their oppressors."

The revolutionary students of China advanced at their congress, the question of the ideological leadersip of the Y. C. I. in the student movement, condemning their policy of the II. International in respect of China. In the remote villages, situated thousands of miles away from the industrial and cultural centres of China, the student propagandists write on the walls, the survivals of medieval feudalism, whole chapters of Lenin's works on Imperialism and conclude with the slogans of the Comintern and the Y. C. I.

* * *

The Young Revolutionaries of Egypt make inquiries of the Y. C. I. as to the forms of the revolutionary movement in the East.

The slaves of the rubber plantations of Nigeria sent a letter to the Y. C. I., literally written in blood, about the inhuman conditions of labor and ask the question "What should we do; how can we become free?"

* * *

The Japanese student Nanba, a descendant of an aristocratic family, the son of a member of the House of Peers, not a Communist, not a Y. C. Leaguer, standing apart from the labor movement, "thinks of assassination" of the Prince Regent, the reactionary figure of Japanese society, and on being sentenced to death he cries out "Long live Communism, long live the III. International."

* * *

What are the results for the Y. C. I. on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Young Socialist International?

In striking the balance, the absence of any kind of Socialist or Communist Youth organizations in the eastern countries up to 1919-20, the weakness of the labor movement, the absence of traditions of revolutionary struggle, the repressions of the native and imperialist governments, must be borne in mind. Nevertheless, in spite of all obstacles, the Y. C. I. has 60,000 members in its Eastern sections and its organizational and political influence spreads over hundreds of thousands of young organized workers, peasants and students.

* * *

China. The Y. C. L. of China was founded in 1920 in the form of a Young Socialist League, and consisted of all Left Socialists and Anarcho-Syndicalist elements and the Left wing of the students' movement. The different tendencies in the organization hindered its work, and in 1921 it was reorganized into a Communist League expelling the phrase-mongers and anarcho-syndicalists with their petty-bourgeois revolutionary ideas. By January 1, 1926, there were 4,000 members in the ranks of the Chinese Y. C. L. and on May 1st, 1927 there were already 42,000 members. Owing to the severe persecutions inflicted upon the revolutionary workers and peasants' organizations by the Chinese Cavaignacs, Chiang Kai-shek, Lee Ti-sin, Sei Du-in, Tang Shen-chi and others, the membership of the Y. C. L. has now been reduced to 31,000. The League has lately lost hundreds of comrades in the struggle against the counter-revolutionary militarists. Thus, in the Yuchow district alone, over 200 Y. C. Leaguers and Pioneers were shot; in Changsha, about 1,000 Y. C. Leaguers have been arrested. The same is the case in Shanghai and Kwantung. In dealing with the growth of the Communist movement in China, it must be pointed out that side by side with the Y. C. L. there is also a Young Comrade organization with 120,000 members, 80% of whom are young workers and peasants, 40-50% of whom are old enough to be members of the Y. C. L. (15-18 years of age). Insofar as the Y. C. L. of China has grown out of the Left student movement, which was one of the most vital elements in the social life of China at the initial stages of the national liberation movement, the Y. C. L. reflected this fact in its social composition. Thus prior to May 30, 1925, 80% of the Y. C. L. membership consisted of students and 20% of young workers. The strike wave and the Shanghai events of 1925, which brought the working class into the arena of the general Chinese struggle, also affected the social composition of the League in the sense that it increased the proletarian membership to 30%. The new surge of the revolutionary movement of China in 1926-27, which was accompanied by the expansion of the labor and peasant movement and the struggle of the proletariat for a leading role in the revolution, resulted in the increase of the proletarian elements in the Y. C. L. to 42% and a decline of the students of 41%. The ideological influence of the Y. C. L. is 10 times greater than its organizational strength. Almost half of the revolutionary wing of the students' movement, having 450-500 local organizations and embracing several hundreds of thousands of students, is under the ideological and organizational leadership of the Y. C. L., which enables it to extend its influence over the broad masses of the petty-bourgeois urban democracy. The active struggle of the Chinese Y. C. L. for a revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the working class and the urban poor, for the agrarian revolution, for the social and democratic transformation of China, the relentless criticism of the opportunist leaders converts the Y. C. L. into one of the most capable fighting political organizations of China, in spite of the severe suppression of the bourgeoisie and the militarist reactionaries.

* * *

Japan. The Y. C. L. of Japan was founded at the beginning of 1923 by a group of Communists and Left wing trade union leaders. The Y. C. L. did not have much experience or preparation in technical underground work. It likewise did not sufficiently realize the aims and tasks of the youth movement and bore a narrow sectarian character, most of its work consisting of propaganda. The reaction which followed the earthquake resulted in the break-up of the Communist Party and the Y. C. L. It snatched the most talented comrades out of their ranks such as Kavai, Katashima, Emanici and others. The Party was dissolved and the Y. C. L. followed suit. In January 1925, the Y. C. L. again organized and became very active among the masses of young workers. It advanced the slogan of creating an independent class proletarian youth league and worked out a concrete program of action and demands of young workers. In September 1925, the Japanese Y. C. L. for the first time celebrated International Youth Day, which produced a vigorous response from among the workers. The intensive activities of the Y. C. Leagues attracted the attention of the police, who endeavored to seize the most active organizers. All activities of the Y. C. L. proceed under the severest police supervision and absolutely illegally. Based on the young and disintegrated labor movement, the Y. C. L. of Japan, together with the proletarian youth league, organized in November 1925 by active trade union Left elements, have in their ranks over 4,000 members. They constitute the largest organization of young proletarians. If we take into consideration that only 175,000 workers out of a total of 5 million are organized and that the organizations are split into 440 bodies, this figure is quite considerable. The struggle of the Japanese Y. C. L. at the present time against feudal survivals, militarism and the putrid Japanese bourgeoisie whilst there is an upward surge in workers and peasants' movement, is no longer menaced by complete annihilation and has chances of further successful development.

PARTY ACTIVITY TAKING GREAT STRIDES FORWARD AMONG WORKERS OF DISTRICT NO. 5, DELEGATE TELLS

William White, delegate from District No. 5 to the Fifth Party Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held in New York City, reports that in spite of immense handicaps the work of the Party in District No. 5 is progressing better than ever before in its history.

Meets Obstacles.

District No. 5 which includes the great Pittsburgh steel mines and large bituminous coal regions has had to meet and overcome obstacles such as few other districts have faced.

The conditions among the mass of workers are, at present extremely bad, especially in the soft coal industry. The prolonged strike has sapped the resources of the workers and while they are fighting and have shown a consistent militant spirit in the face of the terrorism of the mine companies, they have not the leadership which is fitted to carry on the struggle.

Nuclei Progressing.

The Workers Party, however, has been especially successful in the work of organizing nuclei among the soft coal miners. The Party possesses at present a number of nuclei in the mine fields which are functioning at maximum and are succeeding in rallying the masses of the miners around the Party on a number of issues.

One difficulty here as elsewhere consists in breaking down the racial differences which keep the miners from organizing effectively and which the bosses foster for that purpose. The Party is gradually and successfully accomplishing this task.

The condition in the steel industry is not so satisfactory. In that industry the Party has not only to confront the difficulty inherent in organizing the racially differentiated groups, but it must also combat the most effective industrial espionage system ever perfected in the United States. The steel mills are honey-combed with spies, and the steel companies have spent millions in such work, and the Party's activity in organizing nuclei among the steel mills is greatly hampered by the terrorism which the company stool-pigeon system enforces.

The Workers Party in District No. 5 is also accomplishing very concrete achievements in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, an organization of about 10,000 workers, and the only one in the industry. The great mass of the steel workers are totally unorganized.

Class Collaboration in Union.

This union, thru the class collaboration policies of its leadership is gradually losing whatever influence it may have had.

White quotes the leader of the Amalgamated, M. F. Tighe, as saying that the union had no fighting policy. "My business," Tighe said, "is to bring about the collaboration of the bosses and the workers." Thru a consistent policy of sealing the Amalgamated conventions to all newspapermen and permitting no information concerning the proceedings to trickle thru the union is slowly and surely dying of dry rot. Only a strong, vital force working from within can save it.

Fractional Tasks.

The task of revitalizing the Amalgamated is one for our Party, in White's opinion. The Party in District No. 5 already possesses a fraction in the Amalgamated and every effort is being made to push the activity of this group. The greatest obstacle with which the Party is here confronted, White declares, is the dearth of capable organizers. This holds true for all branches of industry in which the Party is working in District No. 5.

The activity of the Party in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti aroused thousands of workers thruout the District and it is believed that we have not even begun to reap the fruits of our agitation for the two murdered workers.

Thousands of workers thru mass meetings, protest parades and resolutions, which were initiated and carried thru by the efforts of the Workers Party, have awakened to the fact that there is only one party really leading the struggles of the workers. Thru its fractions in the unions and its shop organizations and papers, the Party in District No. 5 has been able to link up the agitation against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti with the struggles of the workers in the steel mills and the mines, and the result has been a new awakening to the leading function of the Workers Party in the battles of Labor. The International Labor Defense has also done an immense amount of important work in organizing Sacco and Vanzetti protest meetings and demonstrations.

DRAMA

Maurice Schwartz Opens Yiddish Art Theatre Season Friday

"Good News," Schwab and Mandel's new collegiate musical show, will have its premiere at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre tonight.

Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Players will begin their new season Friday night at the Yiddish Art Theatre. The opening attraction will be "Greenberg's Daughters," a play of American-Jewish life on the East Side. The author is not announced.

The cast and chorus of the "Earl Carroll Vanities" will begin rehearsals in two weeks and will go on tour the end of September. The company opens at the Court Sq. Theatre in Springfield, Mass., September 29.

"Nine to Twelve," a mystery farce by Adelaide French, is announced for production by William Street early this season.

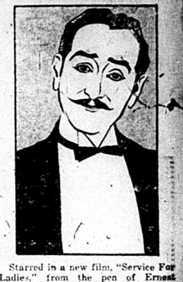
Wally Gluck's musical play, "Half A Widow," now playing in Boston will continue these another week, opening here sometime next week.

The new Erlanger Theatre in Buffalo will be opened tonight with Fred Stone in "Criss Cross," as its initial attraction.

Joseph Santley's production of "Just Fancy," his initial offering as an actor-manager, will have the following players: Raymond Hitchcock, Ivy Sawyer, Eric Blore, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, H. Reeves-Smith, Bernice Ackerman, John Hundley, Lita Lopez, Frances Nevins and Charles Baron.

Another Elinor Glyn novel will be seen on the screen. "The Man of the Moment," one of her best sellers, has been acquired by First National and will be released here some time later.

ADOLPH MENJOU



Starred in a new film, "Service For Ladies," from the pen of Ernest Vaja, the noted Hungarian playwright, at Moss's Broadway Theatre this week.

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES MON., THURS. & SAT., 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Blood Money
CHILLS AND THRILLS
HUDSON W. 44 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Matinee Labor Day

Bronx Opera House, 149th St., E. of 3d Av. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
Uninvited Guest with PEG ENTWHISTLE
OPENING MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 5

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

260,000 AUTOMOBILE WORKERS IN DETROIT WANT UNION ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY

Detroit delegates to the Workers' (Communist) Party national convention, now in session at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, told a representative of The DAILY WORKER yesterday of the automobile industry which controls and directs the life of the workers of that city.

The automobile industry employs, under normal conditions, about 260,000 workers. A large percentage of the workers are women. During the last few years the amount of women workers has been rapidly increasing.

Conditions Becoming Worse.

The conditions of the workers are becoming worse. Wages are going steadily downward and the lengthening of the workday and the speedup system are becoming almost unbearable to the worker. The average pay is 60 cents an hour. Most workers toil nine hours a day under the conveyor system, which results in the growth of the army of unemployed.

The time of all-year work has disappeared. In spite of this the profits of the car manufacturers have increased.

Workers Discontented.

The low wages and uncertain work conditions have created discontent among the workers. Complaints are heard on every side. The workers say that they cannot make both ends meet. They are also beginning to discuss the situation, hoping to find a solution of the question.

When the unemployed workers are told that an eight-hour day would help to solve the unemployment question, they listen with keen interest.

At the present time the only union organization is the independent Auto Workers' Union. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record in favor of unionizing the workers. Up to the present time they are still in the period of preparation.

Few Women Serve Wall Street as "Diplomatic" Heelers; One Resigns

WASHINGTON, Sept 5.—The American Diplomatic Service has lost one of its few women members. Miss Lucile Atcherson, first of her sex to enter the service, has resigned her post and wil soon return from the Legation at Panama where she has been third secretary.

Miss Atcherson, a native of Columbus, O., was appointed by the late president Harding.

Miss Pattie Field, vice consul at Amsterdam, is the only other woman now in the service, although a Californian, Miss Francis E. Willis, recently passed examination for appointment.

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A picture of the role of reactionary trade union leadership.
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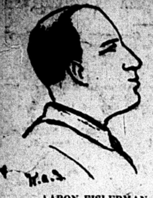
What the two great leaders saw as far back as 60 years ago—and what is still true today. —.10

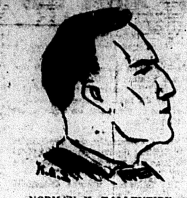
ALL FOR 50 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

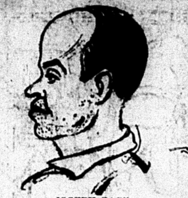
THREE OF THE WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION DELEGATES



AARON FISLERMAN
Washington



NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE
Minnesota



JOSEPH ZACK
New York

WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION GREETED BY WORKERS IN CLEVELAND, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Greetings have been received at the Workers Party convention from the Young Workers League of Cleveland, the Bulgarian Bureau of the Party, Detroit, and the South Slavic Bureau, Chicago.

They read as follows:

The telegram from Cleveland reads:

"Branch 1, Young Workers League, greets the Workers (Communist) Party in its Fifth National convention. We hope that you will prove successful in your deliberations and decisions towards the meeting; the problems constituting the working class today, and towards drawing large masses of workers close and into the ranks of the Party."

The Bulgarian Bureau wired:

"Wish you success for establishing unity in our Party and efficient work to liquidate all faction struggles once forever. Long live Workers (Communist) Party."

From South Slavic.

The South Slavic Bureau message reads;

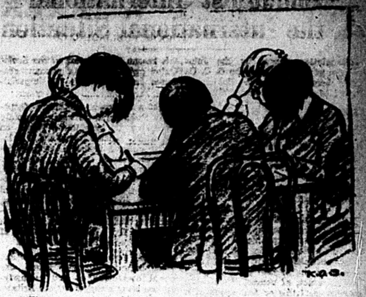
"Greetings to the Fifth National convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. May your deliberations and decisions prove worthy and correct for the future struggles of the Communist movement in this country and the world. May there emerge from this convention a united Communist Party and a leadership above all factions.

"Forward to an intensified struggle against all kinds of enemies of labor.

"Forward to a mass Communist movement. Long live the Workers Communist Party of America. Long live the Communist International!

"Charles Novak, Secretary South Slavic Bureau."

THE CONVENTION STENOGRAPHERS



They are taking down in full all the speeches delivered at the convention. Later a report will be published in book form.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

RIGHT WING OF CAP UNION RULES OUT MILITANTS

Won't Allow Workers to Choose Officers

Afraid to allow the membership of the Capmakers' Union to vote for progressive candidates in the coming election for organizers, the right wing administration has ruled the militant candidates off the ballot.

Ignoring the elementary rights of the membership to vote for whom they desire, the right wingers are allowing only their own supporters to remain on the ballot.

H. Sazer, L. Cohen, and Jacob Schogol, victims of the right wing censorship, have sent the following letter to the general executive board of the union:

Letter to Executive Board.

"We, the undersigned, herewith submit our appeal from the decision of Locals 1, 2, 3, 17, 27 and 40, to the effect that it requires a majority vote of a local in order that a member may be a nominee for office of organizer in our union.

"It is against the elementary rules of parliamentary procedure that a nominee for office should have to receive a majority of votes from a Local in order that his name may member in the union. In fact, the only qualification as specified in our constitution is that the nominees must be members in good standing in the union. Therefore a local cannot appear in the ballot, instead of being nominated by any good-standing deny the right of any good-standing member to be a nominee for office, unless charges of a serious nature are brought against him, found guilty, and as a result of that his rights are taken away from him.

Election a Mere Farce.

"In view of the decision of the above-mentioned locals, elections are becoming a mere farce. Members are afraid to vote in open meetings against the administration, and therefore a change from an open vote to a secret ballot took place in our union some years ago. To substantiate this contention we wish to cite the following case as an example. In the elections of March, 1926, Brother H. Sazer could not get the nomination in the open vote, but was nevertheless elected in a secret balloting.

"The procedure adopted by the New York Capmakers' Locals tends to lead to clique leadership and to undermine the confidence of members in officers elected at such elections.

For Fair Consideration.

"We therefore appeal to you to consider this matter in a non-factional manner, and sustain the right of good standing, earnest trade unionists, who have long previous records of activity for our organization, although they hold different views from yours. We trust that you will either grant a decision before the elections take place or halt the elections until you are ready to render your decision.

"We also on this occasion wish to draw your attention to the fact that certain members are denied their rights to act as watchers for certain candidates, thereby creating the impression that some irregularities are being practiced by the Election Committee behind closed doors. As a matter of fact at a meeting of the Executive Board, Local 1, in the presence of Brother Jacob Roberts, the present acting general secretary of our union, a statement was made to his effect that at a certain election, the stamp "VOTED" was washed off from union books and they were used to repeat votes. This statement was not contradicted by any member of the executive board or by Brother Roberts. Also, that old books are used in the elections because the provisions of our constitution that only members in good standing in the union can participate in the elections, are not observed."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PREPARE FOR WORLD FIGHT TO CONTROL STEEL INDUSTRY; U. S. STEEL SEEN AS THE VICTOR

BY LELAND OLDS
Federated Press

A gigantic attempt to trustify the world steel industry under the control of American financiers will be the problem confronting Elbert Gary's successor as chairman of U. S. Steel. The cut-throat battle now developing between the great national steel combines of England, Germany, France and the United States presents a picture of an international scale closely resembling that within the United States during the last 10 years of the 19th century. The situation is so serious that the chairmanship of U. S. Steel will probably be largely nominal, with the actual control passing to some sort of triumvirate including a financier, a supersalesman and a technical expert.

Bitter Competition.

Facing U. S. Steel is the United Steel Works Corp. of Germany partly financed by American capital. This German trust represents an amalgamation of four companies which were driving each other into bankruptcy. It is a half billion dollar corporation and made a profit of more than $36,000,000 in the 6 months ended March 31, 1927.

"United Steel," says The Wall Street Journal, "employs 198,000 persons. Its coal properties and annual coal capacity of 37,188,000 metric tons are the largest of any company in the world. The company has 34 coke plants with a capacity of 9,200,000 tons and is making the fullest use of byproducts. It has 66 blast furnaces with a capacity of 9,500,000 tons of pig iron, 27 steel plants, capacity over 8,000,000 tons of raw steel and other mills with a capacity of over 7,100,000 tons of finished iron and steel products."

American capital to the extent of nearly $100,000,000 has enabled the German United Steel to modernize its equipment and it is now operating 3 shifts 100 per cent capacity. This contrasts with about 60 per cent capacity in England and the United States.

British Cut Prices.

Price cutting by British steel makers to recapture their old export market has been made possible by slashing the wages of coal miners and steel workers. But England is still being undercut in the world market by Germany and France while foreign iron and steel broke into the British home market to the extent of 1,476,986 tons in the first quarter of the year. The British industry normally requires a foreign market for about 60 per cent of its production.

The Wall Street Journal publishes a table showing the financial results of 9 leading British iron and steel companies. Included are such well-known concerns as Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Baldwins, Guest Keen & Nettlefolds and Vickers. Of the 9 there are 7 operating at a deficit with the market value of their shares near the lowest point in history.

Prepare for Battle.

In preparation for the world battle of steel giants the British companies are slowly drawing together to form mergers. Today 8 concerns control 70 per cent of the total steel output. They are busy modernizing their plants and are working to obtain a 25 per cent duty on foreign steel products to offset the lower wages which are paid on the European continent. At present about 50 per cent of the British steel industry has as modern equipment as any in Germany or America while 20 per cent more could be brought up-to-date. The rest must be scrapped.

American steel makers have been working for several years to ward off the dumping of German products in the United States. The Wall Street Journal says:

"Anti-dumping proceedings against German steel shapes are a part of the conflict between the American and German iron and steel industries which has been going on for several years. As an outgrowth of this conflict the treasury issued an anti-dumping order against German pig iron but failed to find evidence of dumping in the case of German steel rails imported into the United States."

Whichever capitalist group wins in this struggle, labor in every country will loose. American business men are already suggesting that foreign competition means lower wages or unemployment. So at the end when some sort of world organization of the industry is achieved labor's position will be hopelessly inferior unless in the meantime it has created an international organization capable of standing up to the capitalist giant.

U. S. MILLIONAIRES RECTIFY LOP-SIDED BALANCE OF TRADE AT MONTE CARLO AS WORKERS HUNGER

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

The international investing class is steadily increasing its tribute from the workers of all lands, as portrayed in a U. S. department of commerce report on the balance of international payments to and from the United States in 1926. A large part of the report is devoted to the investment of American capitalists in foreign countries and the investment of foreign capitalists in America. The lopsided balance in the exchange of commodities is compensated by transfers of title to the means of production and by luxurious travel by the privileged classes.

U. S. Workers Paid Less.

The simplest part of the report from the viewpoint of labor shows that the United States exported $5,038,000,000 of commodities in 1926 and imported $4,590,000,000. The country sold to foreigners $448,000,000 more of the products of American workers than it purchased of the products of foreign workers. This socalled favorable balance of trade may appear to have meant more jobs for American workers but it really meant that American workers received that much less goods in return for their products sold abroad.

Did American workers receive anything in place of the products of foreign labor that should have come in exchange for their products? The department's figures andswer an emphatic No. The balance was met largely by foreign service to American tourists and by foreign securities sold to American investors. Out of the complicated figures covering imports other than commodities the largest figures are new American investments abroad to the tune of $1,447,000,000 and tourist expenditures amounting to $761,000,000.

Bosses Gamble Away Millions.

These socalled invisible imports totaling more than $2,000,000,000 do not go to the producing classes. The investments swell the wealth and power of the American exploiting class while the tourist money buys foreign services largely for this same class and its parasites. Few wage earners are found either among the purchasers of foreign bonds or in the gambling palaces of Deauville and Monte Carlo.

Foreign Trade Oppressive.

The essential figures in the 1926 international balance sheet of the United States, treated as a great unified capitalist concern, are:

U. S. foreign balance sheet	Credits	Debits
Commodity trade	$5,038,000,000	$4,590,000,000
Freight charges	129,000,000	197,000,000
Tourist expenditures	116,000,000	761,000,000
Return on private investment	678,000,000	150,000,000
Short term interest	57,000,000	78,000,000
Immigrant remittances	35,000,000	322,000,000
Govt. receipts and payments	212,000,000	68,000,000
Foreign missions	——	46,000,000
Foreign securities purchased	——	1,447,000,000
American securities redeemed or repurchased	——	534,000,000
Foreign investment in America	668,000,000	——
Foreign securities redeemed or repurchased	756,000,000	——
Gold transfers	116,000,000	214,000,000
Net changes in unfunded bank accounts	——	350,000,000
Miscellaneous	116,000,000	285,000,000
Total	$8,392,000,000	$8,392,000,000

END SWEATSHOPS, AIM OF MADISON SQ. GARDEN MEET

Cloak and Dressmakers to Rebuild Union

What are characterized by the workers as "unbearable" conditions in the cloak and dress shops of this city have led to the calling of a mass meeting of all cloak and dressmakers in Madison Square Garden next Saturday, 2 p. m.

The call for this meeting is issued by Louis Hyman, manager, and Julius Portnoy, secretary, of the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union; and according to the announcement, this will mark the beginning of a drive to overcome the present deplorable conditions by ending the strife which has been weakening the union for the past two seasons.

"Ever since Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, began his systematic expulsion policy the standards in our industry have been steadily falling," says Louis Hyman.

Sweatshop Returning.

"Sweatshop conditions such as existed previous to 1910, once more prevail in this city. There are more than 800 non-union shops in the garment center, where people are working 50 and 60 hours a week—instead of 44 hours as prescribed by the union agreement; where they work Sundays and holidays, and for all this receive $25 and $30 less than they did when the shorter work week was in force.

"As a result, even in union shops the standards have been destroyed and wages reduced so that the most skilled worker cannot earn a living wage. There is now very little difference between a union and a non-union shop. Piece work has been restored—in violation of the contract. Speed-up systems have been introduced . And the vicious sweatshop and home-contracting system has spread throughout the industry like a plague.

"Mr. Sigman is powerless to control this situation because he has lost the confidence and support of the workers. He has tried to keep himself in office and maintain power thru the use of force; but by employing methods of intimidation and terror he has lost the membership. Altho his drive to compel all workers to register has been going on for nine months, there are still hundreds of shops where the entire force has refused to respond to appeals and various forms of coercion.

"There is a wide-spread determination among the cloak and dressmakers that this devestation struggle in the union must end. Saturday's mass meeting in Madison Square Garden will begin a vigorous offensive against Mr. Sigman and those allied with him, who are responsible for disrupting our entire union by their policies of the past two years. The workers are ready to act, and the Madison Square Garden meeting will demonstrate this fact."

Try to Stop "Revelry," Exposure of Harding

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5. — To prevent the play "Revelry" from continuing, injunction proceedings and appeals to Mayor Kendrick and Public Safety Director are being made to stop its continuance. "Revelry" is an exposure of President Warren G. Harding's administration.

On the ground that the production "flaunts the Federal government and ridicules high officials," Bernard B. Cohn, a local lawyer, filed with Judge Joseph H. Taulane a bill in equity through which he hopes to obtain an injunction against the play. Judge Taulane fixed next Tuesday, 10 a. m., for a hearing on the bill before Judge James Gay Gordan.

• • • •

"Revelry" will play at the Theatre Masque, New York, beginning September 12.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

JAMBOREE DRAWS 25,000 WORKERS TO GREAT AFFAIR

Starlight Park Scene of Giant Outpouring

More than 25,000 workers attended the Joint Defense Committee Jamboree Saturday at Starlight Park, held to raise funds for the relief and defense of the cloak, dress and fur workers.

According to attendants of the park, never before has such a large crowd been present. From early morning to late at night a continuous stream of workers arrived.

Many to Choose From.

The assembled workers had many amusements to choose from. In the afternoon they had an opportunity to bathe in the largest pool in New York City. In the evening they had two dance halls in which to try out the latest dance steps. As a climax there was the midnight banquet.

Three-quarters of the amusement and refreshment stands were taken over by the defense committee for the day. Each had a special sign so the workers could tell that the money they were spending would go towards their cause.

Working Class Barkers.

Cloak and dressmakers, furriers and millinery workers ballyhooed in front of the various amusements. The racing coaster had a special sign that read: "Take a ride on Sigman's loop-the-loop with a hot mama." At the Gold Mine ride, a cloakmaker shouted, "Right in Sigman's Gold Mine!" So on, down the line.

Present "Carmen."

The opera "Carmen" was presented in the open air and a Hawaiian dancing girl entertained those who enjoyed that kind of thing. Everyone from nine to ninety found something to their liking.

The tremendous outpouring of workers is of great political importance as it shows the support the left wing has among the workers. It also points to a tremendous attendance at the Madison Square Garden meeting next Saturday.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Mayor Walker Calls Himself a Fascist; Praises Mussolini

VENICE, Sept. 5. — "Jimmie" Walker, New York's song-writing mayor, has been received by the Fascist government with open arms. According to high Fascist offials in this city, he fits in exactly with their conception of a fascist administrator.

That Walker takes the praise he is receiving as a compliment is seen in his reply to the Fascist greetings. He told them: "I am something of a Fascist myself." He also expressed an opinion that "Mussolini is the most outstanding figure in the world today."

Walker is receiving an exceptional reception here. Among those paying him homage are the podesta of Venice, Count Pietro Oriso, the prefect of the Province of Venice, representing Premier Mussolini, and by a representative of the Fascist Party.

• • •

Mayor James J. Walker who tells the Fascist leaders that he is a believer in their principals is supported in this city by the Central Trades and Labor Council, who act as the official labor rubber stamp of the Democratic Party. How the trade unions that have been supporting Walker will react to his open support of Fascism will be interesting to observe.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

After Starving Three Days Jobless Worker Faints at Passing Food

After not eating for three days, Maurice Jones, 28, of 138 Park Row, collapsed yesterday in the Bronx after he found out he arrived too late to get a job.

Walking all the way uptown, he was told that the job had been given to a man who beat him by travelling on the subway. Returning, he said he passed three restaurants in succession.

He managed to pass the first one, but he got dizzy from hunger when he passed the second.

As he started to pass the third, the fumes of steaming coffee and frying hamburger made his head swim and he fell. He was taken to the Highbridge police station. From there he was sent to Welfare Island.

Training Camps Close For the Season; Many Ready for New Warfare

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 5. — Camp Smith in Peekskill and Pine Camp near Watertown were deserted today after the last contingent of 1,800 state troops broke camp and brought to an end the summer training period for the New York National Guard.

The 369th infantry regiment composed of Negro troops from New York City left Peekskill headed by Col. William Taylor, its white commander. The 106th field artillery, of Buffalo, pulled out of Pine Camp headed by Col. William Schohl.

Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, state commander of the national guard, is to remain at Camp Smith a few more days with a part of his staff. Thus ends another season of training for the next world war.

Two of New York's "Finest" Run Amuck; Driving While Drunk

Two policemen, off duty, ran amuck yesterday morning. In a borrowed automobile they drove into a show window at 10th Ave. and 47th St. Luckily no one was present, otherwise they would have been seriously injured or possibly killed.

Both policemen were slightly cut and obtained treatment from an ambulance surgeon. When they were taken to the 47th St. police station it was discovered that they were both drunk.

One of them, Howard Gunderman, is under arrest charged with driving a car when intoxicated. Both Gunderman and his colleague, Joseph P. Sullivan, have been suspended from the police force on charges of intoxication.

This is the latest case of a series that has taken place in the last few months of policemen arrested for murder, assault, robbery and other crimes that they are supposed to protect the general population from.

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(Postponed since August 14)

to be held under the auspices of the
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Communist International on the International Situation

(Resolution passed by the Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C., after hearing Comrade Bukharin's report of the 9th August, 1927.)

* * *

I. The International Situation and the Soviet Union.

1. The present international situation is mainly characterized by the extreme tension in the relations between imperialist Great Britain and the proletarian Soviet Union on the one hand, and the military intervention of imperialism in China on the other. The danger of a counter-revolutionary war on the Soviet Union is the acutest question of the present period. The sharpening of antagonism to the Soviet Union, and its capitalist encirclement, are the main tendencies of the present period, though this does not, of course, exclude the possibility of this or that epoch of a certain improvement in conditions on this or that fighting front.

2. This aggravation of antagonism originates in the fact of the strengthening of capitalism—both in the purely economic sphere and in the sphere of politics—in Europe, where it had been greatly shaken by the war, and in Japan and the United States, and in the simultaneous increasing success of revolutionary constructive socialism in the Soviet Union, the development of the people's revolution in China, the wide-spread ferment among the colonial peoples, and the noticeable swing to the Left among the proletarian masses of Europe. (Events in Great Britain, Red Front Fighters' Day in Germany, Vienna, etc.)

This process of the consolidation of capitalism, developing amid the general disorganization of the post-war period, causes continually fresh and increasingly acute antagonisms within the capitalist system itself, and thereby intensifies all imperialist tendencies to the utmost. Therefore the so-called "Russian" and "Chinese" questions are the acutest political questions for international imperialism. European imperialism, in the midst of its stabilization, is concerned with these questions from two viewpoints: From the viewpoint of economic expansion (markets, capital investments, sources of raw materials), and from the viewpoint of preventive war against revolution.

* * *

3. The economic stabilization of European capitalism is being accompanied at the present time by its radical reconstruction (rapid growth of the trusts and other combines, technical reorganization of production by means of new machinery, new metals, in part new raw materials, introduction of the conveyor, etc.). At the same time a remarkable adjustment of industry to war may be observed, whereby the chemical industry is coming more and more to the front together with the metal industry. The extensive investments of capital as foundation capital causes a great increase in the productive capacity of the industrial apparatus, and the home markets being entirely inadequate, the question of foreign markets and foreign spheres of investment becomes more and more acute. Precisely for this reason the question of the Soviet Union and China is of extreme economic importance for the imperialists.

While European capitalism (especially French and German) is rapidly increasing its productive forces on the whole, British imperialism is laboring under a chronic depression, despite the frantic efforts at stabilization being made in the country itself. Faced with the necessity of competing with the Continent of Europe and with the United States of America, and threatened by the colonial movements in the East, British imperialism naturally becomes the leader of the reactionary imperalist forces.

4. The economic stabilization, which is unfolding its profound internal contradictions and intensifying the class struggle (Great Britain, Austria, etc.) is accompanied by the simultaneous political consolidation of the bourgeoisie. The series of Fascist upheavals, the formation of the "bourgeois bloc" in Germany and its consolidation, the firmer establishment of the reactionary government in France, the rule of the "die-hard" Conservatives in Great Britain, the consolidation of the ruling classes in Poland, the present collapse of the coalition governments in Europe, are all factors which promote the aggressive policy towards the Soviet Union, for they increase the basis of the economic and general class antagonisms between the Soviet Union and the imperialist powers encircling it.

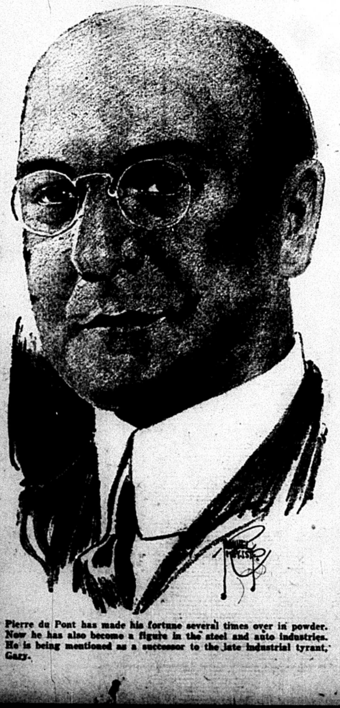
5. The change in the relations between the State of the proletariat and imperialism has been promoted to a great extent by the growth of the Soviet Union itself, by its economy, its state power, its education and organization of the broad masses of the workers, and its international revolutionary importance. The system of socialist foreign trade monopoly, protesting the interests of the Soviet Union as exporter, securing the growth of socialist production, and preventing the Soviet Union from being transformed into an agrarian appendage supplementing the economic "hinterland" of world capitalism; the policy of the industrialization of the country, pursued on the same lines; the collapse of the hopes set on the internal degeneration of the economics and political superstructure of the Soviet Union; the collapse of the illusions of the imperialists with respect to the so-called "peaceful penetration" of imperialism into every pore of our economics; and finally, the mighty revolutionary influence of the Soviet Union (China, Great Britain)—all these are highly important facts which have called forth, and continue to call forth, a growing aggressiveness on the part of counter-revolutionary imperialism.

(To Be Continued.)

Editor Killed in Auto.

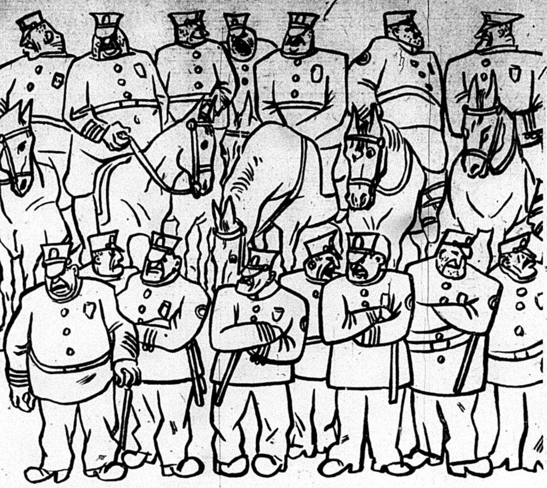
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Gerald F. Doyle, dramatic editor of the Evening Appeal here, died today from injuries received late last night in an auto accident.

WANTS TO RULE MORE WORKERS



Pierre du Pont has made his fortune several times over in powder. Now he has also become a figure in the steel and auto industries. He is being mentioned as a successor to the late industrial tyrant, Gary.

GUARDIANS OF LAW AND ORDER



Uniformed police and "dicks" in plainclothes infested every protest demonstration held for Sacco and Vanzetti thruout the country. On most occasions they were fortified by machine guns, armored motorcycles, gas and tear bombs, and clubs.

The U. S. Government Recruits More Cannon Fodder

Every day young workers of free America are reminded of their status in this country under the capitalist system when they are accosted with this insulting question: "Want to join the navy, marines or army?"

Cannon Fodder.

This question indicates that the bosses of U. S. A. think young workers are only good for military service, to be used as cannon fodder in the protection of their investments at home and abroad. At the present time, the government is utilizing every bit of possible propaganda to carry out a policy of treachery and death to the young workers. The government is promoting a gigantic campaign for the militarization of working class youth.

The navy department and the war department have issued orders to all commanding officers of the navy, army and marine corps to pick out the "best men" for recruiting service. What does this "best men" mean? It means the best known "bull thrower." The heads of military service realize the necessity of sending professional "bull throwers" on recruiting duty.

Body Snatching.

The men appointed for recruiting duty hate this particular duty of recruiting or "body snatching" as it is called in the service; but even considering their hatred for this kind of work they take advantage of this opportunity to get away from the stern military discipline that goes on around the army barracks and aboard ships. These men who go out on recruiting duty hate the military service; they dislike the idea of being used as bait to entice other poor working class victims. The only reason that sailors, soldiers and marines go on recruiting duty is to escape the regular military surroundings; to try out their ability as a body snatcher salesman which offers a little variety from regular military duty and because they enjoy better food and living conditions on recruiting duty, and must accept recruiting duty as part of their regular military duty. Outside of these reasons, I have yet to see the man who goes on recruiting whole-heartedly.

Militarism and Misery.

The recruiting campaign is going full force now. They find it easy to get disillusioned young workers. Throughout the whole nation, the young worker finds bad conditions, unemployment, slack work, low money, bad conditions at home resulting mostly from poverty; all of these things make the task of the recruiting officer easier. Militarism breeds in this misery of the workers, especially at this time when young workers are unorganized.

No Freedom to Bosses' Soldiers.

The military service doesn't want to enlist anybody who thinks in terms of concrete facts. To enlist anybody who wants facts would be dangerous to the army, navy and marine discipline. For instance; a fellow joining the service who really believes that in this country there is justice, equality and rights and that wherever the flag of the U. S. goes—justice reigns. Now this fellow is in service and begins to analyze things. First, he finds in a military branch in support of a government that has a constitution guaranteeing life, liberty and happiness to all of its people, that as a military fighter of his country, he himself enjoys the least of these things. Secondly, that as a fighter for his country that has a statue of liberty at its gates, and a fighter for the traditions of the American flag which is supposed to guarantee freedom and safety he finds that wherever the American flag goes: it is to carry on a system of military oppression against weaker nations, forcing them to comply with the demands of the American bankers who are carrying on a system of economic invasion. Or he must fight another capitalist nation that threatens to offer severe commercial competition, forcing "our American bankers" to lose some of their profits or to fight against the Workers' Soviet Republic which threatens the interest of the bosses by asking the workers of the whole world to unite and fight against the bosses.

Brutalizes Workers.

The present capitalist government realizes that it cannot allow the working class youth who enter military service any liberty and must in every case exercise a strict military discipline to keep the men in subjection. To allow an enlisted man to feel like a human being and to have the rights of a human being would make it almost impossible for the government and the bosses to carry on their system of plunder in the West Indies, Mexico, Nicaragua, South America, Hawaii, Philippines, China, Porto Rica, Guam, Virgin Islands, and parts of Europe.

Recruiting Signs Lie.

The recruiting signs are made to allure; most of them are gross lies and lack facts. While some of the signs are actual scenes that have no bearing on conditions that prevail in the navy particularly.

Transport A Horror.

One poster shows the U. S. army transport Cambria setting sail from Brooklyn headed for sunny China. I could say a word about this transport trip from New York to Shanghai, how the officers and their wives and a bunch of politicians sit around in straw chairs, live in political staterooms, have music and dances, large dining rooms, and sailors to wait on them. While down in the second and third decks below are a couple of thousand soldiers, sailors and marines, living worse than dogs, almost on top of each other, lying around on deck, on hatchways, in firerooms, galleys, gangways, scupper ways—everywhere.

On a long trip they are forced to stand up and eat their food. Men stand in line to pass the cooks, located in the galley. By the time they get through eating breakfast, little time elapses and they stand in line for dinner and so on. Men come up on deck, squatting down to eat in the scupper ways (gutter). There is an insufficient supply of fresh water on board. Men go about without washing for days. Wash room space conditions are terrible, small, unfit, and no accommodations for a human being. The upper decks where the officers and women are, have plenty showers and ideal washrooms.

To Hell With the Workers.

I suppose when they built the ship the construction and repair department of the navy, said, "To Hell" with the workers who come in our navy.

This is not half of it. If I could translate and interpret the sentiment and expression of men going to sunny China, it wouldn't speak well for the navy, for the ships that fly under the American flag, of the conditions, and of the men who sold themselves and all that their life means to them by allowing themselves to serve in the capacity of official body snatcher sanctioned by the bloody hands of every boss who has interests abroad.

Humanitarian Bunk.

Another popular poster shows a major general conferring an S. P. C. A. medal on a private in the army for saving 12 bosses' lives. Such humanitarian hypocrisy should make clear enough to the workers that this sentimental advertising covers more sinister deeds committed by the armed forces such as killing Chinese workers.

Planned Blood Baths.

Another picture speaking for the coast artillery corps has a large gun belching forth its terrorizing, destructive death-dealing missile. This photo has a caption, "Join Us!" How sincere and clear is the motive of asking workers to "join us?" Such a picture could easily be termed the advance agent for death, destruction, famine and pestilence. And to think this is the role of the war department, eminating from our own "government of the people." They say "join us," but we wonder where the war department leaders and the bankers and employers they represent will be when the joining time comes. The government appeals to the lowest barbarian instinct within man, when it asks young workers to participate in well-planned blood baths, for workers. The young workers of America should answer this insult with the immediate organization of the working class youth to combat the plans of the bosses who want to fake the young workers into another war for profits.

Another poster says the navy navy builds men. We are supposed to believe that under the protective arms of our war department the very best that is in man is developed. Is anyone a man when he is deprived of every right except that of going into battle? Is anyone a man when he must lower himself to accept the insults of the trained military caste that comes out of Annapolis and West Point? The navy builds men. Just look up the reports of the department of medicine and surgery and become familiar with health conditions of the enlisted personnel. The figures of this report relates the astounding proportion of men who contract syphilis and gonorrhoea while in the service. Yes, the navy builds men. But how?

Against the War Danger

(Continuation)

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the Ninth Installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

31. Consequently the possibilities for fighting against war at the present time are very much greater than they were in 1914—1918.

The following are the deductions for the Communist Parties:

A. In the imperialist war, par excellence, against China or the Soviet Union (in perspective), the workers in the capitalist countries engaged in that war should be for the defeat of their own capitalist government just as in every imperialist war.

B. If in an ordinary imperialist war between two capitalist countries workers must declare themselves in favor of the defeat of their governments, in the imperialist and counter-revolutionary wars, par excellence, against the Chinese Revolution (at present Wuhan) or the Soviet Union, they must actively fight for the victory of the workers of China and the Soviet Union.

C. The fraternization slogan advanced by the Bolsheviks to the soldiers during the imperialist war holds good also now as one of the most important slogans of anti-militarist work among the soldiers and sailors of the imperialist armies and fleets. But preserving its significance primarily in a war between two imperialist States, this slogan in the war of the imperialists against revolutionary China (Wuhan today) and the Soviet Union must be linked up with the call to the soldiers of the imperialist armies at the right moment to join the forces of the revolution.

D. The proletariat must do its utmost to prevent the imperialists throttling revolutionary China. Strikes of transport workers and of workers employed in munitions factories, the general strike, etc.—constitute the means which the international proletariat must use in order to defend revolutionary China and the Soviet Union.

32. History provides the international working class with numerous examples of Communists fighting against war. Above all we have the experience of the Russian Bolsheviks during the imperialist war in 1914-18; the enormous experience of the German Spartacists, the fight put up by the workers of various countries during the intervention in Russia in 1918-1919. The sailors' mutiny in Odessa; the experience of the Yugoslavian and Austrian comrades who fought against Intervention in Hungary in 1919; the Committees of Action in Great Britain during the Soviet-Polish war in 1920, the prevention by the workers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, of the transport of arms, the guerilla warfare conducted by the workers and peasants in the rear of the Polish armies; the experience in the Ruhr of organizing illegal work in the army and combatting the occupation, the experience of the Communist Party of France and the Communist Youth of France during the wars in Morocco and Syria, and finally the rich experience of the Y. C. I. The utilization of this rich experience in the present war against China constitutes the most elementary duty of all Sections of the C. I.

The Slogan of "National Militia" and Partial Military Demands.

33. Recently a number of Communist Parties have been substituting the old democratic slogans of "National Militia" by the slogan of "Toilers' Militia" (a militia of workers and peasants) or the slogan of arming the proletariat. Is this correct? Has the slogan of a National Militia become obsolete? We know that Lenin already in April 1917 in an article entitled "The Proletarian Militia" supported the old slogan of "universal arming of the people" for the Russia of that day.

In that period, in April, when the masses of the soldiers supported the Mensheviks and mainly the Socialist Revolutionaries, "the universal arming of the people" was a counter-slogan to the imperialist army at the front and had a two-fold meaning:

(a) As a guarantee against a possible military counter-revolution.

(b) As a slogan directed against the imperialist war. The bourgeois democratic revolution in Russia was then developing into a Socialist Revolution.

34. What has changed since? Firstly, in a number of European countries (Austria, Hungary, Germany) the period of bourgeois revolutions has closed as it was closed long ago in the overwhelming majority of countries in Europe and America. Secondly, during the last decade the class struggle has assumed a severity unparalleled in history, classes are arming themselves openly: on the one hand the Fascists and on the other the proletarian defence organizations (the Red Hundreds of Germany and similar organizations); thirdly and lastly in the event of victory the proletariat must utilize the experience of the Russian revolution which passed from the Red Guard composed of workers' detachments to the establishment of the Red Army. Hence, it would be a mistake to apply the slogan of a "universal militia" to all countries. This would be a purely mechanical solution of the problem.

35. The questions of the abolition of standing armies, of a "universal national militia" of "arming the proletariat" and of the "toilers' militia" must be formulated in their concrete historical conditions.

1. In the modern capitalist countries which have already gone through the period of bourgeois revolution, Communist Parties as a rule must bring forward side by side with the demand for the abolition of the standing army the slogan of the arming of the proletariat. This slogan is of immediate importance: In the period of actual preparation for civil war, for the struggle for proletarian dictatorship as well as during the civil war itself should the bourgeoisie have at its disposal Fascist organizations.

2. The Red Army slogan is essential after the conquest of political power by the proletariat for the purpose of liquidating all relics of the bourgeois counter-revolution within the country, and for defence of the achievements of the revolution from the attacks of the capitalist world.

3. The slogan of the "Toilers' Militia" which presupposes the abolition of standing armies has at present a propaganda significance. Its realization depends on the victory of the proletarian revolution in a number of important capitalist countries. In their propaganda for this slogan, Communist Parties must concentrate on the disarmament of the bourgeoisie, of the Fascist organizations, of the police and the gendarmerie

(To be Continued)

TRAINS TOSSED LIKE TOYS IN RAILROAD WRECK

Two persons are dead and several are suffering injuries as the result of the wreck of the Broadway Limited twelve miles from Altoona, Pa. Cranes are shown removing the debris.

(International Newsreel)

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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LEGIONNAIRES ARE SEGREGATED IN FRANCE

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WHISKERS preferred should be in for a bull market if the leading exponent of hirsute chin protection in American politics should decide to be a candidate for the G. O. P. presidential nomination. Our man is Charles Evan Hughes. Charlie, being a cute politician does not throw his hat directly into the ring. He sends it C. O. D.

* * *

ON his return from Europe, the leading international legal expert of the Standard Oil Co., of New York, nominated Calvin Coolidge for reelection. Now, unless I am a worse prophet than I have been in the past (I was the first to predict the nomination of the Coolidge-Dawes team) Calvin Coolidge will be busily engaged after his present term doing anything else except acting as Wall Street's janitor in the white house. This does not mean to say that Hughes will fall into the job.

* * *

HUGHES is a brainy capitalist flunkey, yet it is doubtful if brains are an essential qualification for the presidency. Even his most ardent admirers never gave Coolidge credit for a normal supply of gray matter, but he turned out to be one of the most successful presidents in the history of the country. There are thousands of hungry college professors who never have enough money to take their watches out of pawn who are quite willing to offer their services to a brainless president for a moderate salary.

* * *

AS has been stated in this column on another occasion most of Wall Streets' troubles with its presidents

(Continued on Page Two)

CLOAK WORKERS MEET FOR DRIVE ON SWEATSHOPS

Portnoy, Hyman Call Meeting In 'the Garden'

Unbearable conditions in the cloak and dress shops of this city have led to the calling of a mass meeting of all cloak and dressmakers in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Sept. 10th, at 2 p. m.

The call for this meeting is issued by Louis Hyman, manager, and Julius Portnoy, secretary, of the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, and according to the announcement, this will mark the beginning of a drive to overcome the present deporable working conditions by ending the strife which has been weakening the union for the past two seasons.

Sweatshop Conditions Back.

"Ever since Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, began his systematic expulsion policy the standards in our industry have been steadily falling," says Louis Hyman.

"Sweatshop conditions such as existed previous to 1910, once more prevail in this city. There are more than 800 non-union shops in the garment center, where people are working 50 and 60 hours a week—instead of 44 hours as prescribed by the union agreement; where they work Sundays and holidays, and for all this receive $25 and $30 less than they did when the shorter work week was in force.

"As a result, even in union shops, the standards have been destroyed and wages reduced so that the most skilled worker cannot earn a living wage. There is now very little difference between a union and a nonunion shop. Piecework has been restored—in violation of the contract. Speed-up systems have been introduced. And the vicious sweatshop and home-contracting system has spread thruout the industry like a plague.

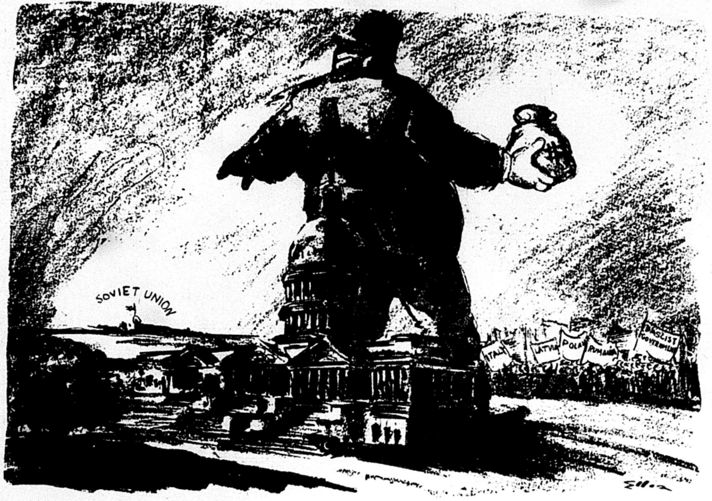
Sigman Has No Support.

"Mr. Sigman is powerless to control this situation because he has lost the confidence and support of the workers. He has tried to keep himself in office and maintain power thru the use of force; but by employing methods of intimidation and terror he has lost the membership. Altho his drive to compell all workers to register has been going on for 9 months, there are still hundreds of shops where the entire force [illegible] refused to respond to appeals and various forms of coercion.

"There is a wide-spread determination among the cloak and dressmakers that this devastation struggle in the union must end. Saturday's mass meeting in Madison Square Garden will begin a vigorous offensive against Mr. Sigman and those allied with him who are responsible for disrupting our entire union by their policies of the past two years. The workers are ready to act, and the Madison Square Garden meeting will demonstrate this fact."

GUNMEN WANTED TO WAR ON RUSSIA!

By FRED ELLIS



Convention Meets to Elect New C. E. C. and Control Commission

At the time this edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press, the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America was about to meet to decide upon the membership of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Commission and to vote upon the proposal of moving the national headquarters of the Party from Chicago to New York.

The session is expected to be the last of the convention.

U. S. COURT WILL TAKE UP CASE OF "DAILY" TODAY

Judge Burns to Decide Petition for Dismissal

A hearing on the petition for the dismissal of the indictments against The DAILY WORKER for the publication of the poem "America" will be held this morning. Yesterday Joseph R. Brodsky, representing the defendants, appeared ready to argue the motion before Federal Judge Burns, but the hearing was continued until today on the request of Assistant U. S. District Attorney Herman Foster.

Seek More Indictments.

Those named in the indictment, which is part of the new attack against The DAILY WORKER, are J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alex Bittleman, Bert Miller, David Gordon and Joseph Kalar.

During all of last week members of the editorial, business and mechanical staff of the paper were quizzed by the federal grand jury in an effort to involve additional individuals.

Celebrate Saint's Day; Blow Up Whole Crowd

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 6.—One person is dead and many are under treatment here as the result of a premature explosion of fireworks during a celebration by the St. Mary of Murgia Society here in the saint's honor, last night, while three men, all residents of Stamford, are under arrest because of the tragedy.

Julius Popp, nine years old, of 123 Ely Avenue, died in Norwalk Hospital today as a result of injuries received in the explosion.

POLICE HOLD SIX FOREIGN WORKERS INCOMMUNICADO IN BOMB FRAME-UP

Try to Force "Confessions" Following Hours of Grilling; Resembles Sacco-Vanzetti Case

A new Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up is now in the making.

Six young Latin-American workers are now being held incommunicado by the police and continuously grilled in an effort to make them "confess" to a bomb explosion which occurred early Monday morning near the Kings County Court House in Brooklyn.

Detectives yesterday announced that they were carefully scanning pictures taken of the Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations at Union Square in the fond hope that the arrested men may have been snapped in the huge crowds.

Plan Defense Committee.

Friends of the young men yesterday characterized the arrests as a deliberate frame-up. Plans are being made at once for the organization of a defense committee which will take up the fight for the young workers.

Close similarity between the arrests and those of Sacco and Vanzetti were being pointed out. In the latter case, too, they were charged with the major crime of murder after they had been casually picked up on suspicion of being radicals.

Foreign Born Workers.

Seven were originally arrested, but one was released tonight. Those held are Mario Medreno, 24, Jesus Silva, 24, Julian De Hoyos, 25, Eugene Fernandez, 26, Jose Rosa Christozal, 25, and Victor Fern, 24.

Medreno, Fern and Silva are Mexicans, the first has been a dishwasher at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and the other is a baker employed at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

Silva works as a dishwasher at Childs Restaurant in Union Square.

De Hoyas and Christozal are Porto Ricans. De Hoyas is a laborer and Christozal is a restaurant worker. Fernandez, a Cuban, is a laborer.

Arrest An Accident.

A "trivial police episode" is responsible for the arrest of the six workers, according to the enterprising detectives who are already taking credit for solving the Brooklyn court house explosion, in addition to a number of other bombings of a similar nature.

Late last night Department of Justice agents who put their heads together with members of the New York bomb squad and Brooklyn detectives and in a composite statement expressed the opinion that "the arrest of the six suspects may also clear up the riddle of the burning of the bridge of the New York and Long Branch road at Matawan, N. J., a fortnight ago."

A call to the Butler St. police station complaining of a "noisy disturbance" at 52 State St., where two of

(Continued on Page Two)

ALL SOUTH CHINA HIT BY GROWING PEASANT REVOLTS

British Rush New Units Of Army to Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6.—Reports from Hongkong continue to report peasant revolts in southern Kwantung against the right wing administration of the province.

The provincial officials (right wing Kuomintang) have dispatched a punitive expedition against the peasants.

A battalion of British troops arrived here and this move is accepted in Chinese quarters as proof that the British imperialists have abandoned hope of an early capture of the city by Sun Chuan-fang. The northern war lord's forces, despite the encouragement and reliance placed upon them by the foreign business men who were their friends and benefactors while Sun Shuan-fang held Shanghai and the rich surrounding country, are being defeated by the united Nanking and Hankow armies. Ten thousand prisoners have arrived in Shanghai during the last few days. Pukow has been evacuated by the northerners.

Five Killed in Battle Between Nicaraguans and Wall Street Troops

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. — Two clashes between Nicaraguan nationalists and the American-officered native constabulary, in which five were killed, were reported to the state department today by Minister Charledlebrehardt, at Managua.

The revolutionists were affiliated with the leaders Sandino and Salgado who have refused to make peace with the Diaz government placed in power by the United States.

Roumanian Government Lets Its Bessarabian Vassals Die in Flood

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6. — Several hundred dead and 100,000 homeless is the latest estimate of casualties resulting from the floods in Bessarabia.

Railroad and telegraphs are down throughout a wide area while the river Dneister is reported as still rising.

The Roumanian government has done nothing to prevent floods in this province, spending all state revenues on repressive measures and terrorism over the peasants, who want to quit Roumania and join the Soviet Union. Bessarabia was part of Russia, formerly, and was stolen thru aid of the allies, in the great war.

FOUR TENANTS ON FARM FLOGGED FOR "LAZINESS"

'Sunrise to Sundown Is Day's Work' Says Boss

TYLER, Tex., Sept. 6.—Details of one of the most brutal cases of flogging were related on the witness stand here today by Mrs. Willie Straps, 23, in the trial of Cain Anderson, wealthy planter.

Mrs. Straps, wife of a tenant-farmer, declared that Anderson and D. Osborne, another tenant on his farm, were two of the four masked men who dragged her from her bed and flogged her with a knotted rope after her husband had been knocked unconscious by the same whipping party. J. H. Richardson and his wife, also tenants, were beaten at the same time.

"Didnt' Work Enough."

She said that the reason given for the whipping was that they had not worked hard enough.

"We don't want no more laying around 3 o'clock in the afternoon," Anderson is reported to have said. "You must get into the field at sunup, work until 12, go back at 1 and work till sundown."

The technical charge against the landlord is violation of the state anti-mask law.

Now Say Policeman Crazy.

Former Judge Leonard Snitkin, counsel for Daniel J. Graham, the policeman charged with robbing and slaying Judson H. Pratt, construction engineer, today served notice on District Attorney Banton that tomorrow he will move to amend his client's plea to "insanity."

UNHEROICALLY HIDE BEHIND PARIS POLICE AS WORKERS' FURY MOUNTS

French Labor Refuses to Participate in Fete for Legion as Cops Patrol France

PARIS, Sept. 6.—While the so-called "veterans" and "heroes of No Man's Land" are taking refuge behind the uniforms and weapons of thousands of armed police who are guarding all the landing-stages at Havre where the American Legionnaires are disembarking, and are massed in all the railway stations and for long distances outside the cities thru which the trains bearing the unpopular invaders must pass, the French workers far from violently retaliating for the insult which they feel is implied in the arrival of the Legionnaires on French soil, are taking solemn measures to ensure that the khaki-tourists meet an absolute boycott by French Labor. The French workers have established a united front on this issue and the American Legion is being received in complete silence by the masses.

Terrorism for Workers.

In spite of the efforts of the French government to terrorize the workers and to destroy the influence of L'Humanite by throwing its editors into jails, the leading organ of French Labor is still at the head of the workers in their protest against activities of the Legion and of the French government in welcoming them.

Resolutions and protests are pouring into all the Labor organizations in Paris and thruout France, demanding that the workers take definite boycott action against the American Legionnaires.

Trade Unions Enraged.

The Confederation Generale du Travail, the French Federation of Labor, in a resolution declaring that the arrival on French soil of the advocates of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is a direct provocation of the French working class, urges the workers to receive the demonstrations of the Legionnaires and the war propaganda which the government is linking up with their celebrations with silent contempt. The Confederation expresses the overwhelming feelings of the French workers.

The administrative committee of the Socialist Party also has issued a refusal to participate in any of the ceremonies prepared for the reception of the American Legion, and has declared that the arrival of the "veterans" in France is an outrage "to the universal conscience." "We intend," the resolution states, "to protest against the clearly nationalist and reactionary character of the demonstration on the morrow of the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Skulk Behind Police.

The khaki uniforms of the Legionnaires are growing more familiar on the boulevards where they are seen loafing under police protection in groups of two and three along the Seine culverts or drinking in front of the open cafes of Montmartre, a favorite haunt of thieves, prostitutes and wealthy Americans who are spending their dollars in the Paris dives. Most of the khaki-boys are depressed. The feeling of segregation which the contempt of the French workers has effected is as profoundly disspiriting as the rain that has kept falling on the Americans. Not only are most of the former "heroes" afraid to go openly on the streets without an escort of police but the trip to Paris which has already cost every man a pretty penny, is threatening to end in disaster. No wonder the "boys" are blue.

May Fly High but Won't Be Recognized Anymore

PARIS, Sept. 6. — Jean Callizo, whose name was stricken from the list of French aviators because of an alleged fraudulent claim of a world altitude, will receive no recognition for any attempts he may make in the future to set new aviation records.

All the aviation records claimed by Callizo, were declared void by the French aero society today. The organization has asked the aeronautic international federation to corroborate its action.

Coal Companies Break United Lockout Front As Fall Orders Pile Up

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—The autumn demand for coal has put over 10 per cent of Illinois' 100,000 miners back to work though the lockout of April 1st is still nominally in force. Two operators, the Kickapoo Mining Co. and the Hanna City Mining Co., who had signed paid advertisements stating that they would not reopen under the old scale, have done so nevertheless, putting a bad dent in the public front of the Coal Operators Ass'n. of Illinois.

ILLINOIS MINER UNION AND BOSS TALKING TERMS

Rumor Lockout Will End With Jacksonville Scale

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Termination of the coal lock-out that has tied up soft coal mining in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania may result tomorrow from a conference of officials of the mine operators and the United Mine Workers' Union here, it was reported today.

A new wage agreement, based on the Jacksonville wage scale, is in sight, and tentative agreements have already been reached by both parties of the conflict, it was said.

That the strike has been definitely settled was denied by C. E. McLaughlin, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association.

There have been numerous abortive conferences between the officials of District 12 of the U. M. W. A., in which is Illinois, but tho the reactionary district officers of the union have tried several times to quit the fight on the basis of a formal acceptance of the Jacksonville scale, with actual concessions in the matter of unpaid work, etc., these have been opposed both by the miners and the operators. The miners demand no wage cut, however cleverly disguised, and the bosses want a clear-cut victory, for its effect in crushing down the morale of the workers.

Lowden, "Farmer's Man For President," Opens New York Headquarters

Presidential campaign headquarters for Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, were opened today by William H. Crawford, political writer, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Crawford said that if President Coolidge is not a candidate, Lowden will be the choice for the presidency.

The fact that Lowden is more of a banker than a farmer, is not being stressed in his campaign in farmer districts, but goes good in New York.

Girl 15, Drowns.

Swept out beyond her depth while swimming in the lower bay at the foot of Bayview Avenue, Rosebank, S. I., Genevieve Newman, 15, of 70 Maryland Avenue, Rosebank was drowned today.

200,000 MOSCOW WORKERS CELEBRATE YOUTH DAY IN HUGE DEMONSTRATION IN RED SQUARE

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, USSR., Sept. 6.—International Youth Day was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm thruout the Soviet Union. Youth parades, nuclei and public meetings were among the features of the celebration here.

More than 200,000 workers attended the mass demonstration and parade in the Red Square. Among the speakers at the meeting were representatives from the Communist Youth International and the German Young Workers delegation which is now in Moscow.

Slogans calling for a vigorous fight against the danger of a new imperialist war and for the strengthening of the Soviet Union were raised at the meeting.

REFORMISTS IN TUC URGE CLASS COLLABORATION

Hicks, Bevin, Thomas Want "Election"

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The British reformist labor leaders who have been swinging more and more to the right are openly advocating class collaboration at the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh.

Concentrating their energies on parlimentary claptraps, leaders like President Jeorge Hicks, J. H. Thomas of the National Union of Railwaymen and Ernst Bevin of the Transport and General Workers' Union, introduced a resolution today urging that an immediate election be called.

Hicks Urges Collaboration.

With British labor facing a crisis and decisive action on the part of the die-hard government, George Hicks at yesterday's session made a plea for class collaboration.

"Practically nothing has been done to establish an effective machinery for industry as a whole," he said. "There are many problems for which joint discussion would prove valuable at the present time. A much fuller use can be made of machinery for joint consultation and negotiation between employers and employed.

"Such a direct exchange of practical views would be of far greater significance than the suggestion which has been made for a spectacular national congress to discuss a vague aspiration toward 'industrial peace.'

"A discussion along these lines would bring both sides face to face with the hard realities of the present economic situation, and might yield useful results in showing upon what terms co-operation is possible."

Round World Flyers to Leave Calcutta Today

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6. — The Pride of Detroit, American round-the-world airplane, which arrived here this afternoon from Allahabad, is leaving at daybreak tomorrow for Rangoon.

The 485-mile flight from Allahabad was made is less than five hours today, completing more than 8,000 miles of the record-breaking trip planned by Brock and Schlee.

It is 665 miles to Rangoon, in Burmah, and from there the fliers will pass over French Indo-China on the way to Hongkong.

Mellon Stalks Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon returns to his desk this week after a long vacation in Europe.

Crystallization of the administration's tax reduction program is expected within the next sixty days. Treasury officials said today that Mellon probably will not produce any new "Mellon Plans" for the oncoming session of congress, but content himself with merely advising congress.

Mellon returns to Washington to find himself being boomed for the presidency, as Mr. Coolidge's "I do not choose to run" statement was issued while he was abroad.

VETERAN SHOWS UP LEGION

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a veteran of the World War, I wish to say that the comment on the American Legion in today's WORKER practically hits the nail on the head.

It is a known fact that when the American Legion was formed the vast majority of its members were from among those who never left these shores for overseas (in fact almost exclusively). It also included in its membership the army's clerical workers. That the Legion was subsidized there is hardly any question. No doubt by such organizations as the National Security League whose "patriotism" is "unimpeachable" and whose "100%" variety of patriotism consists of flag waving and urging the "boys" to go out and fight and die to make the world safe for American capitalist investments.

Bosses Stayed Home.

For obvious reasons some of the "boys" never went across. Time and again it came to my attention that the ones who talked most and loudest about how anxious they were to go across never were sent: and those least anxious could not be sent over fast enough; often without training. Is it possible that the boys who were kept home were the ones who could be depended on to faithfully serve the master class at home? The same class that has held a chattel mortgage against the people of England, France and other European nations since even before our entrance into the war and for the protection of which we entered into the conflict?

It seems so, for one of the first things that came to my attention after my arrival home was the activities of the American Legion in breaking strikes in New York City. The Legion had become a strike breaking agency unless it had actually been organized for that purpose. About the time I was asked to join the Legion but I answered that I had not lowered myself to the point where I would willingly join a gang of strike breakers knowing that they were such. After that, of course, there was usually a lengthy discussion.

Labor Baiters.

On one occasion the socialist party, Mt. Vernon Local, held a meeting in one of the public halls. While I was on the sidewalk in front of the door three or four young men came along, one of whom I recognized as one of the "boys" who had enlisted but remained at home. He did not see me but noticed the placard in the doorway announcing the meeting and started off "what the hell right have that bunch to hold a meeting, we ought to stop it." With that I walked over to him and said, "Hello Carl, why not come in and listen to what is said; you might learn something." Very much surprised, he asked if I was there to support the meeting and when I answered yes my young friend was still more surprised and walked away but would not go in. It was just a case where I knew him and his family and friends and, altho many of them were acquainted with my views and sentiments, few knew how close I was to such an "unpatriotic" movement. That is why he was so surprised and walked away.

On another occasion during a discussion with a Legion member and after voicing my opinion of the Legion, he said, "Well, they have a nice club room, nice dances and affairs and I get a magazine every month and it only costs a quarter a month." Is the Legion subsidized?

Legion Would Fight French.

More recently: the convention is a most popular topic among the membership and the expression used by those who anticipate going is what a heluver good time we'll have. Summed up that is the real reason for the convention—a good time—and, altho I do not deny anybody a good time, the French workers should know the real reason for the convention. They should also know that the American Legion is just a tool of the capitalist class in the United States and a willing one. That, if the capitalists here were to at any time insist upon collecting their "pound of flesh" in the form of interest, etc., on the debts owed them by France, the American Legion would be among the first to ally themselves with the capitalists; even to the point of declaring war on France.

The French people and more particularly the French working class should look behind the camouflage of friendship professed by the Legion and see the monster of national "patriotism" and national prejudice which has been and still is gradually shaping itself into a prejudice and hatred against all who are unwilling to "kow-tow" to a crawl before the capitalist class of the United States. After they have looked behind the camouflage and seen, let them help us tear it away. When the monster is unmasked, should the French veterans, workers and peasants make the Legion Convention impossible in Paris? They know their strength better than I and, if they do, it will be just so much more wonderful than to have made it next to impossible for Marie, Queen of Roumania, to remain here in comfort.

This is from a VETERAN, who was "over there" eight months and knows what some of the battlefields look like, who has cleaned lots of mud off his clothes, who knows of and has seen the destruction wrought in the battle areas and has been thru villages entirely destroyed without a wall left standing. One who was in the war to make the world "safe" for imperialism and plutocracy and the American Legion.

Alexander Fuhse, New York City.

Read The Daily Worker

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

Support The Daily Worker, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend The Daily Worker against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on, the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight

FOR

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find ...... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti**, and as my contribution to help the **Daily Worker** carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

Legion Pumps Up War Spirit by Awards for Best Poster of Carnage

Pries totalling $1,500 will be "given away" for publicity by the American Legion at the National Poster Art Alliance in the Art Center, here. The awards, which will be given for the poster which best expresses the animating idea of the American soldiers during the late war, are of $1,000, $300 and $200 respectively for the first, second and third best expressions of militarist inspiration.

The awarding of such prizes is part of the routine business of the American Legion's subsidized Intelligence Bureau whose purpose is to see that the workers are kept ignorant, obediant and patriotic. Among the judges of the posters appear the names of the distinguished art critics General John J. Pershing, Admiral William A. Moffatt and Assistant Secretary of War Hanford McNider, an officer of the Legion.

Mussolini With Eye To War Urges Flying For Young Fascisti

ROME, Sept. 6.—With an eye to the war into which Fascist Italy's imperialist ventures will inevitably lead it, Mussolini is urging Italian youths to learn flying.

In a letter to Fascist deputy Jorni who has just obtained an aviator's license, Mussolini says, "More than ever is it now necessary to fly. All young Fascist Deputies who have your faith and courage should follow your example. It is only in this manner and not by stupid competitions that we can prepare our spirits and our arms for the future of Italy and of Fascism."

Hold Six Foreign Born For a Frame-Up

(Continued from Page One)

the arrested men live was the basis for the gigantic "case" built up by the sleuths.

Bomb Theory an Afterthought.

Michael Falvey, a detective was dispatched to the address given, but could find no signs of the disturbance complained of. In the course of his researches, however, he followed Medreno to his apartment, because Falvey explained, Medreno "carried a suspicious-looking package."

In the apartment the detective said he noted a large amount of clockwork, wires, electric batteries, etc., which the young workers explained were used for the making of various mechanical devices, toys, for sale. A large amount of radio material was also found in the apartment.

Falvey was apparently content with the explanation offered for the presence of these instruments, but nevertheless arrested Medreno and Silva and charged them with carrying a "weapon," the sashweight, in the "suspicious looking package."

Remembers Toys.

It was not until the news of the explosion reached him that the detective suddenly became aware of the great possibilities for startling police "discoveries." He returned to the apartment and arrested Silva and De Hoyes, they being directly charged with causing the explosion at the courthouse.

When Victor Fern, the 22-year old bakers' apprentice stopped at the State street apartment to visit his friends, he was met by a "dick" who grilled him for some time. When Fern readily admitted his friendship with the young men who had been taken away, he was at once placed under arrest. Before being taken to the station, however, the detective accompanied him to his apartment at 10 Emmett St., which he shared with Christozal.

Find Spanish Book.

Here the police found what they consider the most damaging evidence of all, namely, a book on criminology in Spanish, "The Police and Its Mysteries." The so-called "damaging evidence" is a chapter on bombers. Here the detective claims to have discovered a quantity of batteries, lead, etc., which the young men explained they used for the making of toys, a large number of which were in the apartment at the time.

Parliamentarians Talk On International Trade

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6.—The interparliamentary commerce conference with American delegates attending, assembled here today to discuss means of closer industrial and commercial co-operation between European nations and the American continent. Problems dealing with emigration, transportation, industry and commerce were dealt with in an address by Angel Pavia, the Italian delegate. The German delegate, Hilferding, who is a member of the Reichstag, outlined a plan for handling production through cartels. The Slovakian delegate, Uhlir, discussed the problem of distribution of raw materials in industry.

News of Negro Workers

By MARY ADAMS

The Native Juveniles' Employment Act passed by the South Rhodesia Assembly last year was criticized at the recent annual meeting in London of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Mr. A. S. Cripps, a missionary from Rhodesia said the power given in the act would lead to an objectionable form of child slavery. Mr. Hadfield of the legislative assembly pointed out that the act was passed to protect the juvenile. He said the makers of the law had no desire to perfect facilities for wholesale juvenile labor.

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Dr. F. L. Underwood, state health officer of Miss., recently issued a statement which said in part: "The inhabitants of the Mississippi delta are threatened by an out-break of pellagra, due to lack of milk in the region." After the flood subsided, many babies died and others were on the verge of starvation, as the farmers in the valley had lost all their cows. The Red Cross sent in canned milk and other supplies as fast as possible, but for a while the suffering was intense. The authorities feared the development of insanity as well as pellagra if relief was delayed too long.

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Arthur Hitt, the Negro farmer of Alabama who was forced, after a severe flogging to sell his farm for a pittance, is living somewhere in poverty. The prosecutor, Jim Davis, who is trying to discover how a former grand cyclops happens to hold the deed to Hitt's farm, has had his life threatened. Many other floggings have come to light in the state since. Emory Cobb and Lilly Cobb of Birmingham, Ala., have been found in Cleveland, O. They say they will return to Ala. to testify about the whipping of Lilly Cobb by a masked band one night, if promised protection.

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An order signed by Judge W. H. S. Thompson and filed in the Federal Court, directs the K. K. K. to show why it should not be expelled from the western district of Penn., and a receiver appointed for its affairs. A letter written by a former member of the Klan in that state, charges, among other things that the Klan was responsible for the the lynching of a Negro at Beaver Falls, Pa.

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The Native Registered Voters Relief Act, passed in 1887, has been repealed by the South African Parliament. Those legislators who fought for the retention of the law called it the Magna Charta of the natives. They denied that it served solely to allow natives to purchase liquor. The repeal of the law leaves the natives with no legal protection whatsoever. The Act was their only safeguard against the Pass law, Curfew Bell law, the Color Bar Bill and the Urban Areas Land Acts. The slogan is being heard more and more. "Africa is a white man's country." This slogan has been repeated in the South African legislature. The Act had never been operative in the Cape province.

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According to the Cincinatti Union, that city has sunk very low as regards fair play to the Negro. Segregation has become very extreme. From separate housing, separate churches, separate schools and separate bathing beaches, has come to separate play streets for colored children. The Welfare Association, composed of militant colored citizens, is fighting this growing prejudice. But because of colored parasites, (this is the Union's name for them) the Association's task is difficult. Wherever colored people are segregated, a certain number of the group can make a profitable living.

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The Los Angeles branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has won its fight against discrimination toward colored citizens at Manhattan bathing beach. Though both the pier and the beach are public property, they had been leased by the city to Oscar Bassonette for the sum of one dollar. Since Bassonette acquired the lease he has consistently barred colored bathers. Recently Dr. Hudson and a party of friends from Los Angeles, were ordered to leave the beach by Bassonette. When they refused to do this, they were arrested. The local N. A. A. C. P. immediately retained Attorney H. Macbeth, who made a vigorous fight. He won the case. Basonette's lease has been cancelled.

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An editorial in the South African World calls an address of Clements Kadalie in England, intemperate. The propaganda of a united front of white and colored workers, organized to liberate themselves has hideous dangers, they declare. "Why it sounds like Communism," says the editor. "Though Kadalie did expel all known Communists from his union, and also refused to attend the 'notorious Brussels Conference,' we are not sure where he stands."

Kadalie is the organizer of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of South Africa. This union has beween 30,000 and 50,000 members. It belongs to the Amsterdam International. It publishes a paper, the Worker's Herald. Kadalie is now on his way to this country. He left Africa in May to attend the International Labor Conference in Geneva. From there he went to England on a lecture tour. While in America he will speak throughout the country under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

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The Pullman company refuses to submit the question of wages and hours of work of the porters to arbitration. It claims there is nothing to arbitrate. Dwight Morrow of the U. S. Board of Meditation states this in a letter to A. Phillip Randolph, the organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Morrow's first offer of meditation between the two parties was refused by the Pullman company. They claimed that Mr. Randolph was not a porter and that they would not deal with an outsider. Besides they have a union which represents the porters. The matter rests here as the Meditation Board has no power to force the Pullman company to meet Mr. Randolph or submit these grievances of the porters to arbitration. The board has dropped the case.

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Frank Crawford and four other colored citizens of Atlantic City, N. J., have presented a petition to the Board of Education of that city. This petition is an answer to a recent resolution of the Board. In the petition they point out that many colored children have to travel great distances to reach either of the two schools provided for them. They ask that children be allowed to attend the school nearest to their home regardless of color. And further they ask for a withdrawal of the resolution which designates two schools to which all colored children must go.

Persons coming to a mass meeting at the native tribunal on Gold Coast, West Africa, were met by a squad of police. These officers held unsheathed truncheons. They allowed few to enter. They told people the hall was full. The meeting was called to protest against the new constitution and the newly organized provincial councils. The people's cry is: "Save the native institutions." The meeting dispersed early. Officers came late, and finding the hall empty, went to the chiefs' houses and arrested them in their bedrooms. The commissioner of the district is A. F. Fieldgate. A notice written on a piece of rough dirty paper stated that further meetings were prohibited.

• • •

In a campaign for more and better schools the colored people of Atlanta, Ga., are publishing some figures. Atlanta has 21,098 colored children of school age. She has 13 buildings for them. Only five of these are in any way modern or up to date. For the coming school year there will be two less schools as one building has burned down and a school has been abolished. The pupils of these schools will be crowded into the existing schools. Over-crowding was already a bad feature of the situation and now it will be much worse. One hundred ninety-seven classes have a half day session. Fifty-one classes have a tripple session. The Atlanta Board of Education, when appealed to, argued that they need not do more for Negro education, as Northern philanthropists do so much. They say that especially need they do nothing for the higher education of the group, since there are these mission schools to take care of high school and college students and those training to be teachers. Atlanta University, Gammon and Morehouse, all supported by Northerners, are in Atlanta.

The Parents' Association of Baltimore County demands a high school in the county to which all students may go. The school authorities refuse to build a high school for colored children. They state they will pay in a Baltimore school, for one-tenth of those in the county eligible for high school. Others, they say, should go to work. The association points out that there are six high schools in the district for white children and none for colored. White students are transported to and from distant schools free of charge. The parents also compare the pay of colored and white teachers. Colored teachers receive from $200 to $1,000 less a year than do white teachers of the same training, and who are doing the same work.

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"I am considered too radical," said Rev. T. S. Harten, addressing a protest mass meeting in Brooklyn. The meeting was called by the National Equal Rights League to protest against the agitation going on at Rockaway against Negroes.

A white minister, whom Rev. Harten approached for aid in this fight, advised him to be more temperate in his propaganda, like a certain well-known Congregational minister. For several weeks agitation has been going on against the presence of Negroes in Seaside. This movement has been carried through mass meetings and articles in "The Wave," the local paper. Rev. Harten told how he was refused admittance to one of these meetings in Rockaway. William Monroe Trotter, the editor of the Boston Guardian and president of the Equal Rights League, also spoke, urging his hearers to keep up the fight.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

have been due to the existence of ordered cerebral activity in their white house srvants. Wilson tho a loyal tool was a confounded nuisance. Roosevelt had Morgan biting his mustache in the early days of his regime. Harding was not satisfactory because he was inclined to be rebellious after a poker game and Morgan never knew when his man might be grabbed by a cop right in the act of scaling a back-yard fence.

COOLIDGE was the elephant's sniffler. He had no brains. He did not play poker. He did not take a drink since the prohibition law was passed. He would make a splendid king if the monarchical system could be set up here. But the populace is getting tired of so much synthetic virtue and they want a change. So Wall Street must reluctantly cater to the demand. Better have a republican president with a ruby nose than a democrat. The change would cost a lot of money. There are thousands of worthy democrats thruout the land who would have to be purchased.

NEEDLESS to say it will not make a particle of difference to the workers whether whiskers or a clean shave is the fashion in the white house. There are signs, feeble as yet, that the workers are beginning to seriously consider the organization of a Labor Party. When this movement gains momentum we will not have the spectacle of the papers devoting all their space to speculations on the probable candidates for presidential honors on the democratic and republican tickets, and not a line about the political activities of the working class masses.

MAYOR James Walker of New York is enamoured of the Mussolini regime and a nodesta of an Italian city declared that the mayor is everything a typical fascist should be. This is not surprising, granting that Walker is praising the black-shirt regime in order to stand in better with the Italian-American politicians in New York, at the same there is no essential difference between the way Walker's cossack police treat strikers in New York City and the conduct of the Italian fascist militia under similar circumstances. The difference between the two regimes is chiefly on the surface.

SONG
OF THE
Red Army
(Budenny's March)

Words and Music

Translation by E. C. Paul

5 Cents

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OF COMMUNISM

By BUCHARIN and
PREOBRAZHENSKY

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News from U. S. S. R.

Four Years of Soviet Government in Karabakh Azerbaijan.

During the four years of Soviet Government in Karabakh 16 silk factories have been restored. There are 1,100 workers employed in the operating factories. A new big factory is to be built in Stepanokert, the capital of Karabakh, with a capacity of 96 looms.

The first hydro station with a capacity of 700 horse-power is now in construction in Karabakh.

About 70 per cent of the Karabakh peasantry are organized in cooperatives. There are 11 credit cooperatives and 14 cooperative societies with 7,600 members. Agriculture has reached its pre-war level. The number of pupils in the schools has reached the unprecedented number of 16,000 attending 142 schools. Seven clubs have been opened and 95 anti-illiteracy stations. Five hospitals have been built employing 22 doctors and 16 assistant doctors.

Foundations for Big Building In Moldavia.

On August 10th, the foundation was laid in Karabakh, a village in Moldavia, near the Dnester, for a water-pumping station, for irrigation purposes. The station will be supplied with energy from an electric station in Tiraspol, the foundation of which was laid the same day.

* * *

Electrification of Transcaucasia.

Prior to the war there were 6 hydro stations with an aggregate capacity of about 4,800 h. p. in Transcaucasia. Now there are already 20 hydro-electric stations. In addition to that, there are 11 stations in construction with a total capacity of 24,000 h. p.

* * *

Erection of an Electric Station in Donbas.

The capacity of the Artemov electric station in Donbas was originally projected to be 22,000 k. w. but the project has been changed to 40,000. Work on the station is in full force.

* * *

Building in Leningrad.

There is an average of 50,000 workers daily engaged in construction work in Leningrad. About 115 million roubles will be laid out this year on building.

* * *

Construction of Dzhulfa-Baku Railway.

Work on the Dzhulfa railway line is nearing completion.

The Dzhulfa road is a part of the Dzhulfa-Baku line connecting the Baku oil wells with Armenia and the Nakhitchev Republic. The length of the line is over 400 klms. So far regular communication has been established along an area of 190,000 klms.

* * *

Another Powerful Elevator.

Work has begun in the construction of a powerful grain elevator with a capacity of 150,000 poods, in the village of Novoself, Odessa district. It is intended to increase the capacity of the elevator later to 500,000 poods. The elevator will be completed towards the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution.

* * *

Protests Against the Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Plenum of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council in Kharkov published today an appeal to the toilers of the world in which it demands, on behalf of 2 million Ukrainian workers, the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Trade Union Council of Turkmenistan also demands the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. Numerous protest meetings and demonstrations took place in Baku, Tiflis, Rostov, Kiev and many other towns of the U.S.S.R.

* * *

Workers' Delegations in the U.S.S.R.

The American workers' delegation on the way to the U.S.S.R. is expected Sunday, August 14, in Moscow.

Among the delegates there are: the chairman of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, James Maurer; the former chairman of the Pennsylvania Miners' Union, John Brophy; the editor of the machine workers magazine, Albert Coyle; the former editor of the Colorado trade union paper, Frank Palmer; the chairman of the Estrade workers union, James Pitzpatrick. The delegation is accompanied by a group of economists—professors of the Columbian and Chicago Universities.

A workers' group was organized in Esthonia to send a workers' delegation to the U.S.S.R. A delegation will most likely arrive in Russia at the end of September so as to take a trip round the U.S.S.R. and to return to Moscow for the October celebrations.

* * *

Industrial Progress in the First Half of 1926-1927.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 2.—A review of the industrial activities during the first half of this year shows that on the whole the industrial plans of development have been almost entirely carried out. The aggregate output of industry during that period amounts to 2,585.3 million roubles. This is an increase of 19.4 per cent as compared with the same period of last year.

51.7 per cent of the year's programme has been carried out.

This favorable situation has been attained by exceeding the limits of the programme in heavy industry. In the light industries development has been somewhat slower. The output of the heavy industries during the first half-year amounts to the value of 1,228.3 million roubles. This is an increase of 25.7 per cent. The programme considered an increase of 23.2 per cent. The output of light industry amounts to 1,357 million roubles which is an increase of only 14.2 per cent, while the plan forecasted an increase of 17.4 per cent. In some industries the increase is considerably greater than was expected according to plan. The oil industry shows an increase of 28.5 per cent against 17 per cent projected in the plan; the metallurgical industry shows 30 per cent against 23 per cent; the electro-technical industry shows 34 against 25.9 per cent; lumber shows 39.4 per cent against 22.2 per cent; cotton goods 19.1 per cent against 16.3 per cent; woolen goods 16.6 per cent against 13.2 per cent; leather 33.5 per cent against 21.1 per cent, etc.

On the whole the industrial programme, as may be judged from preliminary figures, will be carried out to the full during the year. It may even be over-stepped. It is quite probable that the light industries will be 2 to 2.5 per cent below the programme. This is primarily due to the fact that the projected advancement of the sugar, dairy and fish industries will not be fully carried out.

The number of workers engaged in industry has increased 5.1 per cent. The plan considered an increase of 7 per cent for the year.

* * *

Yugostal Makes Progress.

The Yugostal plants have produced metallurgical products during the first three-quarters of this year to the value of 437 million roubles. This is 108 per cent of its programme. Contrasted with the corresponding period of a year ago the production of Yugostal has increased 38 per cent.

Most progress has been made this year in the Lenin plant (turbines in Dnieprpetrovsk), the Voroshilov plant (near Dugansk), and the Tomsky plant (in Makeiev). Their output is 11,19 per cent above the plan. The program contemplated for the year will be carried out towards the middle of August.

* * *

Wages Increase.

Wages have increased during the first part of this year compared with the same period of last year as follows:

Metal workers	13.4%
Miners	12.3%
Textile workers	15.7%
Chemical workers	12.5%
Food workers	4.1%
Leather workers	14.1%
Wood workers	4.2%

The slight increase in the wages of food and wood workers and others is due to the fact that they had a big rise in wages last year and their earnings are already above the pre-war level. Now their wage increases are smaller.

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American Labor Delegation To Soviet Union States Its Profound Admiration

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept 6.—The first American labor delegation has returned to Moscow after a visit to the Urals, the Caucasus and Ukraine. James Maurer, chairman of the delegation and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor stated that his visit to the Don basin had made a strong impression upon him.

"To all foreign workers studying the situation in the Soviet Union the Donetz miners impart their faith in the victory of socialist economy," Maurer said.

Within a few weeks American workers will receive correct information about the proletarian state, according to Maurer. "I hope," he concluded, "that the acquaintance of American workers with our reports will be most useful for the common cause of labor."

The Amercian delegation is leaving for the United States on September 13th.

DISARMAMENT IS GENEVA CRY AS ALL INTEND WAR

Polish Proposal Suspect; Canada Wants a Seat

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—With England and the United States leading the van in the frantic armament race which they may at any moment turn against one another or against the Soviet Union, and with the other powers preparing for war as fast as their depleted treasuries and man power permit, the frock-coated gentlemen assembled at the eighth annual session of the League of Nations in Geneva have announced that the time is ripe for a general outlawing of war among the nations.

German Menace.

Credit for the suggestion is accorded to the Polish delegates whose interest in the proposed non-aggression pact rests upon essential economic and political considerations. Poland is a poor country and is also interested in keeping intact a boundary which is continually threatened upon the western side, as well as within, by the nationalist ambitions of the German Reich and a German minority.

The proposal in its present form would make perpetual the existing western border of Poland. And what the future of the proposition may be is very clearly foreshadowed by the extreme trepidation with which it is being viewed both by the German and the British diplomats. Germany still hopes to be able to recover those parts of Silesia which she lost to Poland thru the Versailles Treaty. And England, while desirous of seeing Poland maintained as a buffer state in the political cordon sanitaire which the capitalist powers have thrown around the Soviet Republic, is completely unwilling to be drawn into any arrangement whereby she might be compelled to defend the boundaries of Continental Poland.

Germans Hostile.

What the German official reaction to the Polish proposition will be is anticipated for tomorrow when Gustav Stresemann, the German foreign minister has promised to expound the disarmament views of the Reich in a solemn debate with either Briand or Paul Boncour of France.

Tho many of the imperialist powers would certainly welcome any lightening of the burden of armament taxation which is overwhelming in the present condition of European indebtedness and industrial rationalization, it is positive that nothing concrete can be initiated or effected, even on so mild a basis as the Polish suggestions to the eight session of the League.

Britain Fears Canada.

Canada's candidacy for a non-permanent seat in the Council of the League has been subject of a great deal of recent conjecture here. It is thought that while England fvaors the seating of the Dominion on the grounds that it would introduce another "British" voice into League affairs, she has a constant dread that Canada's growing financial subordination to the United States, and the consequent danger of Canadian secession and alliance or union with its southern neighbor, might only be hastened by so autonomous a procedure as Canadas' taking a seat in the League.

Coop Housing In USSR Grows; 350,000 Million Roubles Spent In 1927

(Special to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 6.—Three hundred and fifty million roubles has been spent this year for cooperative housing construction. This represents a substantial increase over expenditures for cooperative construction last year, when 270 million roubles were appropriated.

Cooperative housing is proceeding by leaps and bounds in the Soviet Union.

Australian Shearers Send Back Nonunion Tools to Exploiters

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. is waging an international campaign of misrepresentation to break the metal polishers' union which pulled 32 grinders and polishers of sheep shearing machinery out on strike last May. The company has falsely told its big Australian customers that its goods are union made, that there are only a few men on strike and that they want to go back to work but the union won't let them and that the dispute is in the hands of the Nat. Metal Trades Assn. "whose high ideals cannot be questioned."

The metal trades association is known the country over as a relentless foe of union conditions and fair labor treatment. The metal polishers' union has had no trouble convincing the Australians that the company is a 100 per cent liar. The return of a consignment of shearing equipment from Australia to the Flexible Shaft concern because of the dispute gave its executives something serious to think about. Australian sheep shearing labor is almost perfectly organized and refuses to touch non-union machinery when there are union goods on the market.

Airplane Passenger Line to Dempsey Fight

For the first time in the history of American transportation a regular passenger air service will be established to and from a prize fight when the Tunney-Dempsey championship bout is held in Chicago on Sept. 22.

Announcement was made today by Thomas Cook and Son that they will operate a fleet of 20 large passenger carrying machines between New York and other eastern cities and Chicago. Part of the fleet will hop off at Curtiss Field, near this city; other planes will fly from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. One of the planes may stop at Albany to pick up passengers.

Hearst 'Plane Resumes Its "Non-stop" Flight

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Sept. 6. — "Old Glory," the white and yellow (Papal colors) airplane in which William Rrandolph Hearst essayed to send two hired pilots on a non-stop flight from New York to Rome, got away from this, the first of its stops, today at 12:26 p. m. The plane is a Fokker, the German make which was used so effectively against the allies during the world war.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

The "Histadruth" Congress in Palestine

By J. B. (Jerusalem).

According to the report of its Executive Committee, the "General Jewish Labor Organization" (Histadruth) has about 25,000 members. Such a large number of organized workers would, in view of the smallness of the population of Palestine and the weak development of capitalism in that country itself and in the neighboring countries, signify an almost invincible power, if this organization really represented workers employed in big industry and if it defended the class interests of the workers. But as a matter of fact over a third of the members of the Histadruth are workers who have only recently immigrated from various European countries, are entirely without work and are living on the support provided by the Zionist organization (five shillings per head per week); another third of the members belong to the co-operatives financed by the Zionist organizations, and only a small number of the Histadruth members are actual wage-earners, the greater part in small undertakings or in the Jewish agricultural colonies.

In addition there is the fact that the leaders of the Histadruth are Zionist socialists of various tendencies, who have an eye more to the interests of Zionist policy than the interests of the workers, and, instead of helping the class struggle of the Jewish and Arab workers against imperialism and the employers, have made it their programme "to realize Zionism by means of close co-operation with the leaders of the Zionist organizations."

In accordance with this policy the third Congress of the "Histadruth," which was held from 5th to 22nd of July in Tel-Aviv, was entirely dominated by the question whether Zionism was on the way to being realized and what conclusions the "Histadruth" must draw for its future work. In view of the disaster which Zionism has suffered in the last two years the leaders of Histadruth were obliged to admit that "at present it is bankrupt." The most prominent leader of "Histadruth," (he is at the same time an outstanding Zionist leader) Dr. Arlosoroff, stated that the slogan: "Zionism in our days" is a Utopia which must be fought.

It was in vain that various other leaders endeavoured to hold out big prospects before the Histadruth members. Not one of them was able to propose any concrete measures for a wide-scale continuation of Zionist plans for the liquidation of unemployment and increasing colonization activity. Thus there remained nothing else to do but to appeal in various tones to the petty-bourgeois romanticism of the Histadruth members, to whom was recommended "blind faith" in the Zionist ideals of the Histadruth leaders and "fidelity to the Zionist flag," in spite of everything—in one world: "Hold out for the fatherland!"

What the Zionist majority of the "Histadruth" Congress was unable to give to the Jewish workers in the way of concrete solutions of their vital questions (which are no longer to be found within the circle of ideas of Zionism), they sought to make up by demagogic attacks on the eight delegates of the Workers' Left. The latter had attempted to draw the attention of the Congress to the real measures which are possible and absolutely necessary for the workers, the adoption of which would necessarily involve the discarding of reactionary Zionist ideology, and the transformation of the "Histadruth" into a real workers' organization.

The essence of the speeches of the "Left Bloc" was that for the proverty-striken and suffering Jewish masses, the course to be pursued was not that of linking up with imperialism and Zionism, be it in the hope of obtaining a few crumbs from the table of the Zionist bourgeoisie or be it in the hope of "an elementary process" which would cause Jewish big capital to flow to the promised land. The way out is rather to be sought in the community of interests with the Arab masses who are being led by the Arab national movement into the emancipatory struggle against imperialism, which movement is being promoted more and more by the economic development and which is being forced upon the population precisely owing to the policy of the imperialists.

This argumentation, which was backed up by numerous facts and figures, was urged against the Zionist leaders. It was answered by a furious and shallow incitement, which endeavored to discredit the protagonists of Communist idealogy by such expressions as "traitors," "enemies of the people" etc. The proposals, in accordance with which the "Histadruth" will continue to follow in the wake of Zionism, were then adopted by a large majority.

At the same time it must be remarked that the Congress of the "Histadruth" was this time in many respects an improvement on the two former Congresses of this organization, held in 1920 and 1923. It was to be noted that the mood of many Jewish workers is no longer in harmony with the homilies of the Zionist leaders, and the latter were compelled under the pressure of the members of the "Histadruth," to accept a number of resolutions which have very little in common either with Zionism or the reformist policy pursued hitherto.

Arab workers were admitted for the first time to the Congress, though of course not as members with equal rights but as guests. For the first time decisions were adopted recommending the organizing of the Arab workers. A protest against the monstrous sentence of 3 to 11 months hard labor passed by a British judge on participators at a peaceful unemployed demonstration, as well as against the deportations, which are becoming more and more frequent, of politically suspected workers, was adopted unanimously. Although the question of war danger was deleted from the agenda (owing to lack of time), a resolution calling for maintenance of peace was adopted, as well as another demanding release of Sacco and Vanzetti and the abolition of the death penalty, which is enforced in a particularly brutal manner by the mandatory government in Palestine.

With regard to the Soviet Union, a resolution was adopted welcoming the Russian Revolution and the splendid colonization work of the soviet government in settling working Jews on the land. (As an "anti-dote" there followed a sharp protest against the "persecution" of Zionists and Socialists in the Soviet Union, and the assertion that the colonization work of the Soviet government cannot solve the Jewish question).

It would be a great mistake to overestimate the political resolutions of the Histadruth leaders. But the contrast between these resolutions and the nationalistic talk of the Congress, and its other decisions, the appearance of the "Left Bloc" and the Arab workers—all this is an important symptom of the great change of feeling among the mass of the Histadruth membership, and in so far as this found expression the third Congress of the "Histadruth" represents a positive chapter in the history of the labor movement in Palestine.

"Let Aviators Die for Aviation," Says Boss Of English Airplanes

LONDON, Sept. 6. — British air officials are not in sympathy with American proposals to regulate by law attempts to fly across the ocean.

Discussing the resolution passed by the American Bar Association at its recent convention in Buffalo, which called upon congress to pass legislation controlling trans-oceanic flights, Sir Sefton Brancker, director of English civil aviation, said:

"We cannot stop people from attempting to fly over the Atlantic Ocean any more than we can stop them from mountain climbing or big game hunting. Moreover, we do not want to stop them. All great achievements have involved danger and death in their early stages.

Bosses Spend Thousands For Lockout of Workers

The lockout of union printing craftsmen at the White (Regan) Printing House, begun last April, drags on as an endurance test. The open-shoppers of Chicago are evidently content to sink a lot of money into the campaign to put this huge printing plant, which formerly did a business of $1,0000,000 a year, into the effective anti-union column.

Channel Swim Fails.

Dover, Eng., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Mille Corson, New York woman swimmer, who se tout at 8:50 this morning to swim the English Channel for the second time, has failed. She made a brave effort and was only four miles from Cape Gris Nez on the French side when she gave up from exhaustion.

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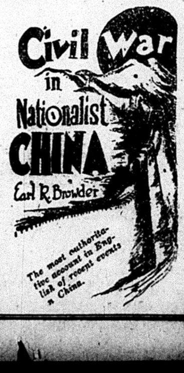

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Look at the American Legion

Workers in this country today have an opportunity to get a correct estimation of the embryo fascist organization of the United States—the American Legion. They must make the most of this opportunity.

The French workers are doing a giant service to American labor in exposing the Legion, that has seized upon every occasion possible to do the masters' bidding and war on the workers in this country. From Centralia, Washington, to Passaic, New Jersey, the whole history of the Legion is crowded with anti-labor activities. It seeks to parade that hostility in Paris, following the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti, but the workers of France thunder a loud "No!"

Each year the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, in sickening succession, have adopted declarations of fulsome eulogy of this strikebreaking outfit, it has sent fraternal delegates to the conventions and it has done its best to smother all criticisms of this band of labor's worst enemies. The policies originated by Sam Gompers, carrying out the closest solidarity between the labor reaction and these militarist foes of the workers, have been continued under the regime of Green and Woll. An effort will be made to put a new label of endorsement on this policy at the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor opening Oct. 3rd, at Los Angeles, Calif.

There is yet time, in the few weeks ahead, for every local labor union in the land to take action; to state whether it desires the A. F. of L. to continue its alliance with the militarist puppets of the big capitalists, or to repudiate that position; whether it desires to take its stand with the workers of France, in the class fight against the exploiters and all their lackeys, or whether it intends to turn its back on the brave fight of French labor. This decision is on the order of the day and cannot be ignored.

France Wants a New Loan

Attention was attracted to the attempt of the French government to float a new loan of $100,000,000 in the United States thru the action of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, in urging the state department to withhold approval of the loan until the two governments have reached an agreement relative to the adjustment of the French debt.

While the state department has no legal power to forbid private bankers from making loans to foreign countries, for obvious reasons no banking firm would dare incur the displeasure of the government by acting counter to its wishes.

There is reason to believe that the French government is seriously considering following the footsteps of the British government in its anti-Soviet policy. The inspired capitalist press of France is conducting a vicious campaign against the Soviet ambassador and demanding his recall, some papers even going to the extreme of demanding a rupture of diplomatic relations with the government of the U. S. S. R.

Perhaps the French government needs this trifling sum to make the necessary preparations in the event of England being successful in the near future in lining up enough forces against the U. S. S. R., to make it advisable from a political, diplomatic and military point of view to resort to open war against the Workers' Republic rather than the campaign of assassination and the boycott policy now pursued by the government of the British Empire.

Morgan saved Mussolini's neck with a $100,000,000 loan when his regime tottered after he assassinated Matteotti. The government sanctioned the fascist loan, and the government will sanction the loan to the imperialistic government of France unless the protests of the American masses are strong enough.

Letters From Our Readers

Large Crowd Attend Memorial Meeting.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

On Sunday evening, August 28th, some 500 people attended the open air Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meeting held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. Speakers representing the A. F. of L., unions, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Workers' Party paid their fitting tributes to the martyrs of Labor. The speakers also explained to the crowd the nature of the class struggle raging in present society and the necessity of all workers joining the defense organizations. The International Labor Defense is the one big organization that is getting the workers into one big solidified form to cope with the situation of defending workers who are framed by the capitalist courts and judges and prosecutors.

A large number of the current issue of the Labor Defender which deals especially with the Sacco-Vanzetti case were sold. Quite a number of workers also made application for membership in the I. L. D.

Yours for The DAILY WORKER.

—Lee W. Lang, Stockyards Sta., Denver, Cal.

* * *

Calls For Boycott.

I am so full of resentment that I cannot rest one moment, until I write you and ask that request that every worker in the world boycott all articles made in America, especially shoes and cloth made in the State of Massachusetts. Whatever hardship it may bring us here is deserved for not waking up to our own responsibilities to our brothers. Something must be done, to teach us what brotherhood means.—A Mother to All Humanity., Methuen, Mass.

WorkersCrowd Oakland Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial Mass Meeting

(By E. C. and J. K. C.,

OAKLAND, Sept. 6. — More than a thousand class-conscious workers of Oakland congregated at 10th and Broadway to listen to the speakers at the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

Three excellent speakers addressed this audience. Two of the speakers represented the International Labor Defense, and one the Workers Party. These speakers spoke upon the important subject of Sacco and Vanzetti, and painted a wonderful word picture of the conditions leading up to the unjust conviction and the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. All were enthusiastically received by the largest audience that has ever gathered at the corner of 10th and Broadway.

The usual crew of DAILY WORKER salesmen were in evidence and sold more than one hundred and fifty copies of the DAILY WORKER, and about one hundred copies of the Labor Defender. The workers of Oakland are becoming acquainted with the DAILY WORKER, and kindred publications, and are strongly supporting them.

The Congress of the C. G. T. and Trade Union Unity

By J. BERLIOZ (Paris)

The 19th Congress of the C.G.T. (Confederation Generale du Travail) was held in Paris from 26th to 29th July. This Congress had been awaited impatiently by the working class of France and in particular by the supporters of trade union unity, that is, by the 550,000 members of the C. G. T. U. (Confederation General du Travail Unitaire) and by the Left wing of the C. G. T. In fact this Left wing had made great progress in the last three months, and it was expected that at the Congress it would measure its exact forces and its political powers.

The C. G. T. U., which has never ceased to carry on energetic action for unity, had, right up to the meeting of its national Committee in April, followed the tactics of a joint congress of the trade unions, which would result in the formation of a united C. G. T. by amalgamating the two Federations under the leadership of both centrals. The C. G. T. of Jouhaux has stuck to the formula of its two past congresses (Paris 1923 and Paris 1925): "The C. G. T. alone represents the movement in France; those who left it in the year 1921 have only to enter the trade unions of the C. G. T. again, without submitting any condition regarding the rights of certain tendencies."

The C. G. T. U. decided in April to make a last concession. It met its rival half way and made the offer that the unitarian trade unions should return en bloc into reformist trade unions, with the essential guarantees: each tendency to have equal rights to express opinions; no expulsions on account of membership to a group or tendency; trade union democracy; majority rule. The reformist leaders replied that the right of opinion in its ranks had never been called in question, and that the unitarian trade unionists had only to apply to the organizations of the C. G. T. This reply meant that, instead of the re-entry en bloc, it offered individual re-entry, with the possibility of sifting out the active revolutionary fighters and without any guarantee for the sovereignty of trade union meetings. Thus there was no change in the attitude of C. G. T. leaders.

The movement for unity among the members of trade unions, however, continually increased. It was supported by the agitation of the group of Friends of Unity, a group of the Left minority, as well as by their journal "L'Unite" which, since May 1926, has appeared twice a month. On the 1st of May 15,000 copies of this journal were sold at meetings of the C. G. T. On the 8th of May a National Conference of representatives of the "Group of friends" worked out a plan for a campaign. This conference was followed by several district Conferences. Finally, on the 8th of May, a joint Committee of trade unions of both tendencies of the Paris State Railway drafted a resolution which included, with all the necessary practical details, the proposals of the C. G. T. U. for re-entry. On the 30th of May this draft was agreed to by a Congress of 97 reformist railway trade unions; three days later the C. G. T. U. adopted it in its entirety. Dozens of organizations of all categories in turn agreed to it. All the tendencies desiring unity and which up to then had been scattered, crystallized round this resolution.

In face of this imposing attack the C. G. T. was compelled at first to retreat and then to manoeuvre. It came forward as the champion of "complete unity," but upon far wider bases than that of the resolution of the railway workers, and empowered the trade unions and the local branches to organize the re-entry of the unitarians as they wished. At the same time they prepared alterations in their statutes (articles 26b) aiming at increasing the possibilities of expelling disturbers of discipline.

At the 19th Congress of the C. G. T. there took place a hard struggle. The policy of the C. G. T. had aimed at getting represented in all government organs, in the national economic council, in the League of Nations etc., and to rely only on intervention in Parliament and on collaboration with the government and the employers.

In the face of the gathering of 800 to 900 trade union functionaries and in spite of a brutal hostility which caused it to vacillate on the first day, the opposition conducted a brave struggle. There was a big discussion on the annual report which occupied two and a half days of the Congress. The results of the voting are as follows:

On the Annual Report: 1870 trade unions for, 57 against, 26 abstain from voting (in the year 1925, 1628 voted for, 15 against and 16 withheld their votes). On the resolution of the trade union of the Paris railway: 2[illegible] for, 31 abstentions and 100 against. (In the year 1925 only 18 trade unions voted for unity.) This shows a slight but noticeable advance. The most important thing is that a solid nucleus, based on the class struggle was formed, which intervened in the debates earnestly, logically and consistently, while two years ago there was only isolated and week criticism.

The Congress showed, however, a further swing to the right on the part of the C. G. T.

The most important questions of the movement were not dealt with at the Congress. The question of defending wages and the fight against the strengthening of French militarism were not mentioned; nor was any reference made to the reprisals against the workers, and the consequences of the financial stabilization.

But the economic situation is working in favor of the Left wing. The critical situation of industry renders urgent the question of rationalization. The struggles of the workers are increasing in extent. The C. G. T., in spite of its 600,000 members, is not conducting and will not conduct any fight.

The essential task of the C. G. T. U. is to engage even more than in the past in the immediate daily demands to set up through its organizations exact programmes, and to win for its slogans and its methods the whole of the workers, including those organized in the C. G. T. This will be the best means of developing the unity movement into a mass action and inducing the more enlightened workers to turn away from the deceptive picture of a new Left bloc led by the socialists which is being dangled before their eyes for the elections in 1928.

Los Angeles Elects New Worker Representative

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6. — At a meeting of the Sub-District Committee, District 13 (California), last night, Aug. 30, L. P. Rindal was elected as representative of The DAILY WORKER for Los Angeles.

The Comrades are very busy these days with their preparations for the Press Picnic at Plumer Park, Sept. 11. The profit will go to The DAILY WORKER, the fighting daily and foremost champion of the interest of the working class.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

What's What in Washington

OLD PARTY POLITICS IN WASHINGTON PROCEEDS IN UTTER DISREGARD OF RELATIONS TO LABOR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (FP).—Even the oldest correspondent in the national capital cannot remember a time when the business oligarchy in control of the United States government held such undisputed sway. The fact is most strikingly apparent in the realms of political gossip emanating from the hundreds of typewriters manipulated by the mighty hand of newspapermen who scout the capital in the interests of their publishers back home.

Dull day after dull day these correspondents speculate endlessly about Hughes, Hoover, Al Smith, Dawes, Lowden and the host of lesser luminaries seeking the presidency. But in all their outpourings you will fail to find the slightest mention of these candidates' attitude toward labor, or labor's attitude toward them. Apparently labor's attitude is no longer of much concern to either of the dominant political parties.

Like Peas in Pod.

Each and every candidate has the stamp of business approval upon him, and that is all that matters. Even Lowden, the purported farmers' friend, is regarded as eminently safe and sound and in the particular good graces of LaSalle St., if not Wall St. The only distinctions discernible among the republican candidates relate to vote-catching abilities, for the ideas of Hughes, Hoover, Dawes and the rest are as alike as peas in a pod. "Availability," as the correspondents say, or the possession of what Hollywood more commonly knows as "It" is the sole method of choosing between the presidential possibilities. If a candidate hasn't got "It," he might as well get out of the race.

Smith Will Get It?

The democratic prospects are viewed with more or less apathy here. Al Smith is the democrats' only logical candidate, and he could never be elected, it is generally conceded. Any other candidate would stand even a worse chance.

Organized labor's part in the presidential campaign seems to be nearly invisible. If Smith gets the democratic nomination, nearly all the votes controlled by trade unionists in the larger cities will go to him. But if the southern drys pick the candidate and the republicans name Hoover, unionists will take little active part in choosing between the two evils.

Trade union apathy on the whole question was never more clearly shown than in the reaction to Secretary of Labor Davis' impudent lie that a majority of labor officials regret that Coolidge is not going to run again. No labor official in Washington took the bother to clear his skirts of the insult implied nor would any be quoted. Only the nomination of Dawes could possibly upset this apathy on the part of union leaders, but just what they could do other than conduct a negative fight against him is uncertain, for the democratic candidate may be little more acceptable.

FARMERS ARE SLAVES ALL YEAR ROUND, REPORT OF ANNUAL AVERAGES REVEALS

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press.

More than 3,000 hours of physical work, plus experienced management, plus the benefit of $10,000 to $15,000 of property—all for $853. That's what the country pays its farmers for producing the food, cotton and other agricultural products which are the basis of its existence. If we disregard entirely the work of the farmer's family and the farmer's capital, his return on his own work figures at considerably less than 30 cents an hour.

Farmers Work 3,005 Hours.

The department of agriculture has tried to answer the question, how many hours does the average farmer work? From records kept by 282 farm operators in 11 farm states the department finds that the hours of the average farm operator vary from 2024 per year on cotton plantations in Texas to 3405 per year on dairy farms in Wisconsin. The unweighted average for the 13 states is 3005 hours per year.

"The hours of work shown," says the department, "includes only the physical labor performed. The hours shown consist of work in the fields on crops, feeding and caring for livestock and miscellaneous maintenance and repair work about the farm. In addition the farm operator performed the duties incident to management of the farm, including the supervision of the work done by other workmen."

Figures Show Long Labors.

The department's figures, showing for the different states the average hours worked by the farm operators per week, per Sunday and per year, are:

Farmer's hours	Week days	Sundays	Full year
Colorado	7.7	3.1	2590
Montana	8.3	4.2	2831
Kansas	9.7	4.4	3273
North Dakota	9.3	4.7	3076
South Dakota	9.2	4.3	3098
Minnesota (south)	9.5	4.7	3224
Minnesota (north)	9.6	4.5	3242
Wisconsin	9.9	6.2	3405
Ohio (south)	9.0	3.9	3027
Ohio (north)	9.7	4.5	3283
Iowa	9.8	3.1	3213
North Carolina	8.7	1.4	2781
Texas	6.3	1.8	2024

The Colorado and Montana figures cover irrigated diversified crop farming, with sheep feeding included in Colorado. In Kansas it is winter wheat and in the Dakotas spring wheat. In southern Minnesota, Ohio and Iowa the figures come from diversified crop and livestock farms, while in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin it is dairy farming. The North Carolina farms raise tobacco and livestock and the Texas farms cotton.

Even in Winter.

The department finds great variation in hours of work between farm operators in the same region. One farmer in northern Minnesota worked only 848 hours, while another worked 3948 hours. There was also seasonal variation in all the states covered by the investigation. In the Dakotas farm operators worked about 7 hours per week day in the winter months, 10 hours per day in the spring and summer and 9¼ hours in the fall. Taking the country as a whole, the department estimates that in spring and summer a majority number of farmers work more than 10 hours per day with the corresponding figure for fall 9 hours and for winter 8 hours.

Floods Wreck Poland.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Floods in the Central District of Poland have caused 120 deaths, according to a Warsaw dispatch today to the Evening News. A hurricane devastated the village of Laszki, the dispatch said, demolishing 54 houses. The Vistula River is rising rapidly and it is feared that the low-lying sections of Warsaw will be inundated.

New York Park Grows.

Through an exchange of property between W. A. Harriman and R. R. Harriman and the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, a lake, known as Island Pond, with about 150 acres of water surface and nearly 300 acres of Woodland, soon will be added to the Harriman State Park, in the highlands of the Hudson, it was announced today.

Ad Wolgast Insane.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—Ad Wolgast, former lightweight boxing champion of the world, was today committed to the State Asylum for the insane, at Patton, following a hearing before the County Lunacy Commission.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

DRAMA

Revival of 'The Mikado' Opens at Royale Sept. 17

Winthrop Ames has decided to bring his revival of "The Mikado" somewhat earlier than first scheduled. He is planning to open the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta Saturday, September 17th, at the Royale Theatre. He also makes it known that prices will be the same as last season. Following the opening, or a short time thereafter, a Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire will be introduced, with "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe" as the other productions.

Along with the news of the revival, comes a London item that Cassell & Co., of that city, will publish "The Life and Letters of Sir Arthur Sullivan," compiled and written by Herbert Sullivan and Newman Flower. Herbert Sullivan, a nephew of the noted composer, is said to have had in his possession a private diary, letters and other matter hitherto unpublished, and which is included in the present volume.

"Women Go On Forever," by Daniel N. Rubin will open at the Forrest Theatre tonight. Mary Boland heads the cast.

George Rosener, who is playing in "My Maryland," has another play, titled "The Third Hour." This is his first dramatic effort.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name ....

Address ....

Occupation ....

Union Affiliation..............................

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Armour Wills Million.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The will of the late J. Ogden Armour, millionaire packer, filed for probate here today, leaves an estate estimated at considerably more than $1,000,000. The bulk of the estate is willed in trust to the widow, Mrs. Lolita Armour and to the daughter, Mrs. Lolita Armour Mitchell, wife of John J. Mitchell, Jr.

To Stop Big Fight?

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Hearing of a petition to halt the Tunney-Dempsey fight here September 22 was continued today until Friday by Circuit Judge Otto Kerner. The writ of injunction was sought by B. E. Clements, Chicago promotor, who claimed he holds a contract for Dempsey's services.

PEG ENTWHISTLE

Featured player in "The Uninvited Guest" a new play by Bernard J. McOwen, at the Bronx Opera House this week.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre
44th St. W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30.
EVS. 8:30. MATS.
THURS. & SAT., 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Blood Money
CHILLS AND THRILLS
HUDSON W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30
Next Matinee Saturday.

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20.
Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Screen Notes

The 55th Street Cinema is presenting this week Frank Molnar's "The Guardsman." On the same bill is a revival of "Tillie's Punctured Romance" featuring Marie Dressler, Charlie Chaplin and Chester Conklin.

Bert Roach and Mary McAllister appear in the supporting cast for Lew Cody and Aileen Pringle in "Mixed Marriages."

New Warner pictures now before the camera are "The College Widow" starring Dolores Costello, "Roulette" starring May McAvoy, "A Dog of the Regiment" with Rin-Tin-Tin and "Sailor Izzy Murphy" with George Jessel featured.

Another production announced for an early screening by Warner Bros. is "The Girl From Chicago," directed by Ray Enright. Graham Baker is preparing the script from a story by Arthur Somers Roche entitled "Business is Best." Myrna Loy will be in the cast.

Meet Over Taxes.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 6. —A call was out today for a State Tax Conference to be held at Saranac Inn on Sept. 14, and 16 to consider the tax situation in many sections of New York State.

Women Writer Suicide.

Depression over ill health and poor finances today was attributed by friends as the reason for the suicide of Mrs. Ruth Mason Rice, 45, author, lecturer and poet, whose body was found in the gas flooded kitchen of her apartment. The gas was escaping from seven open stove burners.

Rich Youth Seeks Freedom.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6.—Attorneys for Arthur Rich, son of a wealthy Battle Creek family, who is serving a life term in Jackson Prison for attacking Louise King, Battle Creek college co-ed, today received consent of the State Supreme Court to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

ON RELIGION

Two well known books at an especially low rate.

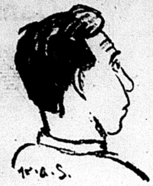
THE PROFITS OF RELIGION
By Upton Sinclair.
Twenty-five years of thought and study have gone into this book which has become one of the best known of the many books of the great propagandist. —.50

COMMUNISM VS. CHRISTIANISM
By Bishop Wm. M. Brown.
A book that has sold into many thousands of copies and has been translated into many languages. Like the book above by Sinclair, this will prove not only of interest in reading—but also a good book to give to your fellow-worker for propaganda purposes. —.25

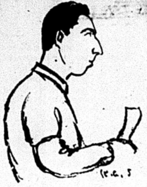
Both for 50 cents postpaid.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

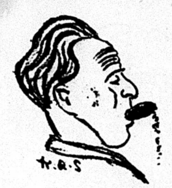
SOME MORE CELEBRITIES AT THE FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY



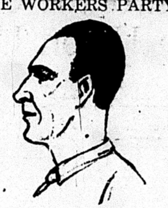
JOHN W. JOHNSTONE, Chicago.



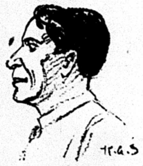
MARTIN ABERN, Chicago.



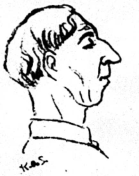
G. SKOGLUND Minnesota.



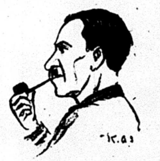
WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE New York.



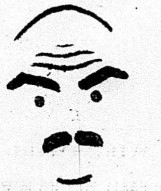
ALEX BITTLEMAN, Chicago.



JOHN J. BALLAM, New York.



EARL R. BROWDER, Chicago.



ROBERT MINOR.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Mussolini Denies Anti-Fascist Right To Organize in U. S.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 6.—Philadelphia lawyers, said to have been engaged by the Italian Consul General there, have raised questions as to the legality of the charter issued in June, 1926, by Judge Albert L. Watson, incorporating the Italian-American Anti-Fascist Association of Jessup, Pa. The majority of the members of this incorporated association are American citizens of Italian birth working in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

The objectionable article in the charter reads as follows: "The purpose for which the corporation is formed is to teach the Italian-American loyalty to the United States government, and instruct him in the peoples of the United States, and to preach against the fascist form of government now existing in Italy, as being detrimental to government by people and for the people; and for the propagation of these principles and purposes to establish branch associations from time to time in different localities."

The association is affiliated with the non-incorporated Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, with headquarters in New York.

Upholsterers Elect a Progressive to Western State Labor Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 6.—At the elections for delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention, to be held in San Bernardino, September 19th, Brother H. Marshall, one of the leading progressive members of the Central Labor Council, was elected as delegate from the Upholsterers' Union Local 15. A strong fight will be put up at the convention for the repeal of the anti-picketing law which has prevented Los Angeles unions for a long time from carrying on an effective strike. The Upholsterers' Union has suffered this experience in the six-months' struggle against the scabby Soronow shop, and has had its eyes opened to the nature of these anti-labor laws.

Brother H. Chait, business agent of the union, was one of the leading speakers at the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meeting held in Los Angeles.

On August 30th, Locals 15 and 16 held an amalgamation celebration at the Labor Temple Auditorium, at which time the two locals were merged into one powerful united body.

Strike Threatened as Saxon Textile Workers Demand a Living Wage

A textile strike involving 350,000 workers will almost certainly break in the near future in Saxony unless the textile owners accede to the unions' demand for wage increases of from 12 to 28 per cent, according to a news despatch from Berlin. The unions are canceling wage agreements enacted last February. They declare that workers are entitled to a share in the present "satisfactory" textile situation.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE WILL FORCE FARMERS TO ORGANIZE OR BE SERFS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

The technologist will solve the farm problem, if we trust the recommendations made to President Coolidge by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. The engineer is to run the farms either as the agent of farmer co-operatives or as an official of the financial autocracy, but industrialization—meaning the application of power on a large scale to agriculture—is the order of the day. Restoration of the old type of pioneer farmer is a false hope.

Wall St. Backs Project.

That the lead in the application of modern engineering methods to agriculture comes from Wall Street is suggested by the makeup of the delegation which presented the recommendations. It was headed by A. B. Zimmerman, an official of the Int. Harvester Co., who is also president of the agricultural engineers.

Significant recommendations by this group are (1) increased production per farm worker and lowering of production costs by more efficient operation and management; (2) emphasis on the best rather than on average results in agricultural statistics; (3) farm financing based on earnings rather than land values; (4) further industrial uses of farm product; (5) study of transferring surplus farm population to industrial activities; (6) a bureau of agricultural engineering in the department of agriculture.

Farm Laborers Exploited.

The engineers admit the gap between the incomes of the agricultural and industrial worker, noting that "it takes the average agricultural worker 2.18 hours to produce that which will exchange in the market for that which the city industrial man produces in 1 hour." But they attribute this disparity chiefly to difference in efficiency and use of power.

"Labor and power," they say, "are large items in the cost of production, varying from 40% to 85% of the cost of producing field crops, and offer the most inviting opportunity to increase income through efficiency and increased production. The two vital factors in the agricultural depression are the inefficient farmer and the lack of equipment efficiently used.

Farmer Must Co-operate.

"Machinery, power and proper engineering direction are vital factors in making an agricultural worker the equal of the industrial producer. Agriculture and manufacturing industry alike are going through a development period in which power and equipment are greatly increasing the production per worker. Many of these changes are either purely engineering or have an engineering phase. Both America's agricultural and manufacturing preeminence is a power and machinery preeminence."

This report is significant. It does not mark a development which will satisfy the present day farmer, but outlines an inevitable trend which farmers must control collectively or swallow at the dictation of capitalist overlords. The capitalist solution of the farm problem is not higher prices for farm products but lower production costs secured with far fewer workers. Capitalist imperialism requires cheap food. The farmers who are no longer needed will have to join the ranks of city job seekers.

TEACHERS UNION WILL DISCUSS REVOLUTION

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 6.—As a corrective to the biased anti-labor program of the federal bureau of education, the American Federation of Teachers is presenting a program for American education week (Nov. 6-12) in which labor and the rights of the common man get prominence. The federation, which is the American Federation of Labor union of teachers, took up the challenge of the American legion several years ago when the legion tried to inject militarist, autocratic and anti-radical venom into the education week program sponsored by the government bureau.

Frightens Legionnaires.

In the detailed day-by-day suggestions of the organized teachers appear items that would raise the hair of any dyed in the wool legionnaire. For Sunday November 6th it proposes to emphasize "the release of the creative power of workers as the key to industrial ethics, and social ideals as a power in individual and group conduct and in relations between the nations."

For Monday the subject is American traditions of freedom, with due attention to the revolution, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and America as a haven for political and religious refugees.

Worker education and the part played by the labor movement in national progress are among the themes for Tuesday. Wednesday boldly contrasts statehood versus imperialism and breathes the suspicion that not all government officials are honest, qualified and devoted. The A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods are given special mention under the general heading of American institutions promoting social progress.

Political Liberty Discussed.

Political liberty is the theme for Thursday with emphasis on freedom of assemblage, freedom of radio and freedom for all political parties, including such minorities as the Socialist and Workers' (Communist) parties. Friday, social justice day, is the occasion for dwelling on child labor, taxation, justice for the alien and all races, collective bargaining, mothers' pensions, workman compensation and conservation. The slogan for the day has an extremely radical ring: There Shall Be No Exploitation in America—Neither of Men, Women nor Children. Saturday, the final day of education week, is public health day with the slogan, Sound Bodies for the Service of Mankind.

The program appears in full in the September issue of The American Teacher, published monthly by the American Federation of Teachers from 327 LaSalle St., Chicago, at $2 a year. Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary of the union, is editor.

NYACK, Sept. 6.—Automobile traffic on the Nyack-Suffern Turnpike and on roads leading back from the Hudson River was practically halted today due to flooded roads near West Nyack, more than two feet of water covered the State Highway and scores of cars were stranded during the forenoon. Hundreds were forced to make a ten-mile detour.

Sailors Lost In Storm.

OSLO, Sept. 6.—At least seventeen sailors have lost their lives in a terrific storm which swept the Icelandic coast Saturday, according to word received here. The entire fishing fleet suffered from the storm. The steamer Thorbjoorn, with a crew of 17, is missing.

To Fight Infantile Paralysis.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—New York State Health Authorities today were mobilizing their forces to fight an epidemic of infantile paralysis.

One hundred twenty-three cases were reported during July and August from up-state, while greater New York reported 153 cases during August.

Naval Militia Play War as Government Plans Real Thing

Cannon thundered and airplane engines roared, and workers in the upper end of New York and Long Island had a taste of what the government at Washington is planning for their future, when the ships of the New York State naval militia were reviewed on the waters of Long Island Sound. Passing the yacht Casco II on which Real-Admiral Louis M. Josephthal and his staff watched the maneuvers thru binoculars, the units of the naval militia steamed past in war array. The crews of the vessels stood rigidly at attention and the officers generously acknowledged the salute from the deck of the yacht. Later Admiral Josephthal served a luncheon for the officers in his cabin.

The review, which is another feature of the war propaganda being carried on by the army and navy departments in Washington, is the first that has been held since the celebrated militarist Theodore Roosevelt reviewed the unit in the Hudson in 1924.

During the maneuvers, Representative Wainwright, former assistant secretary of war, came alongside the Casco II in his yacht, and complimented the officers on the formidable appearance of the squadron.

Hundreds of Police, Scores of Notables Honor Prizefighter

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—From afar came the growing rumble of great commotion. Crowds surged from the sidewalks onto the street. Traffic policemen along the triumphal way stood on the alert. Traffic lights were ignored while street cars and autos were held in the side streets. At the city hall all was cordial acticipation.

Soon the distant rumble became distinguishable. A dozen uniformed police on motorcycles snorted and backfired up LaSalle street through the financial district. A closed auto, labeled Official Police Car, followed the noisy motorcycle cops. Behind it several mounted police rode their horses against the crowds to push them up on the sidewalks again. Pudgy brokers opened windows high up in the Continental & Commercial Bank Building and the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. skyscraper to cheer and to discharge confetti. A band of 10 pieces trumpeted victorious martial music. Gladsome cries from the mob punctuated the musical blasts.

More motorcycle cops and more mounted police.

Then three closed cars jammed with local notables.

Finally the hero himself in the backseat of an open car, surrounded to the last cubic inch by more notables, manager and several uniformed police. The hero looked cheerful. His thick hair, massive head and more massive shoulders, his tanned youth and muscular virility proclaimed his identity as America's national hero of the moment as he was being driven to the mayor's office to receive the official welcome of the city of Chicago.

It was Gene Tunney, prizefighter.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Sacco-Vanzetti Appeal Papers Still Before United States Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Pathetic sheets of paper bearing the petitions of two lowly foreigners to the United States Supreme Court for justice are causing embarrassment to the court's clerks. The documents read: "Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, petitioners, v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respondent," but the petitioners have been done to death by the respondent and the case is legally at an end.

But the papers are still in the files, awaiting the opening of the court in October, when Chief Justice Taft will be informed officially that the petitioners having been executed, the petition should be dismissed.

Youth of Chicago To Hold Anti-War Demonstration Sun.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 8 p. m., the young workers of Chicago will celebrate International Youth Day in a demonstration against the dangers of a new war at the Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

A little less than 10 years ago the last world slaughter ended, and the young workers of all countries in 1927 are organizing demonstrations on International Youth Day against the new war which is threatened.

The young workers of all countries, who were the first to struggle against the dangers of war in 1914, and the last to be lulled to sleep by the social traitors—are again in the forefront of the fight against the new slaughter.

While President Coolidge and the diplomats talk about disarmament—the workers must be more on the alert than ever against these attempts to put a smoke-screen around the fast approaching war.

Remember, also, that today even before the new world war has started—U. S. Imperialism is already waring on the natives in Nicaragua and China. Not satisfied with the bombardment of Nanking, in which thousands of Chinese were killed in the interest of Wall Street investments—U. S. Marines only recently have bombed defenseless natives in Nicaragua.

Come to the International Youth Day demonstration Sunday, Sept. 11th, at Northwest Hall, and demonstrate against the danger of new war and the attacks on the natives of Nicaragua and China by U. S. imperialism.

Hosiery Workers Will Fight Yellow Dog Pact And Organize Women

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—The inauguration of a spectacular campaign to exterminate the "yellow dog contract" in their industry is the principal business before the annual convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers which opens in this city the day after Labor Day.

Eighty delegates, including 10 women and representing 15,000 workers will attend the convention. A special drive to organize women workers in the industry is another point in the plans to be discussed.

Upton Sinclair Novel To Show State Frameup Of Sacco and Vanzetti

LONG BEACH, Cal., Sept. 6.—A new novel entitled Boston is promised by Upton Sinclair, America's best known labor novelist, as his contribution to the Sacco-Vanzetti cause.

"No blacker crime has ever been committed in America than their execution," declares Sinclair. "Their names will live in our history with John Brown."

The novel will feature Sacco and Vanzetti as proletarian heroes snared and murdered by the official reaction of Boston and Massachusetts.

Among his novels exposing the terror and slaughter of capitalist rule in the United States are King Coal, The Jungle, One Hundred per cent, and Oil.

Redfern May Be On Land.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Hope that Paul Redfern, Georgia aviator, who has been missing since August 25th, is safe on one of the islands off the Venezuela coast, was expressed here with the docking of the Norwegian Steamship Christian Krohg.

Officers of the ship said they sighted Redfern 165 miles off the Venezuelan coast, about 26 hours after he had left Brunswick, Ga., enroute to Rio De Janeiro. Redfern circled about the ship for some time, dropping five notes, which asked directions to the nearest land.

Hall-Mills Witness Dying.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Jane Gibson, famous as the "pig woman" witness in the sensational Halls-Mills murder trial, is near death in the Jersey City Hospital today as a result of her lingering cancer affliction.

Answer to Shiplacoff's Challenge

By THE PROGRESSIVE LEATHER GOODS GROUP.

Shiplacoff's administration issued a statement in the form of a leaflet which was distributed among the fancy leather goods workers at a meeting held in Cooper Union on Aug. 25. This statement is a so-called answer to a number of facts which we, the Progressive Leather Goods Workers, have stated in a leaflet and in the press.

In our statement we have shown that the yearly income of our union from dues and initiation fees should be about $130,000. We also pointed out that the union's yearly regular expense for such as rent, salaries for all the office workers, and officials should amount to not more than $60,000.

No Organization Work.

We have pointed out that no organization work of any importance was done since Shiplacoff took over the administration of our union. We have mentioned the fact that when Shiplacoff came to our union there was in the treasury $128,000. We have shown that besides the above-mentioned yearly income, our union had an additional income of $50,000 from the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' tax, out of which only $10,000 were given to the strikers. That means that $40,000 should have remained in the union's treasury from the two assessments alone.

Should Have Accumulation.

Considering all these factors we came to the conclusion that a very significant sum should have accumulated on top of the $128,000 which had been in the treasury when Shiplacoff assumed office, and, had it been so, not only a $60 tax, but a 60 cents tax would have been unnecessary.

We have been forced to come to this one conclusion; that "something is rotten in Denmark." We therefore demanded that the administration should allow an impartial committee to investigate the finances of the union before a $60 tax is forced upon the membership.

Shiplacoff Challenge.

Shiplacoff's answer to all these statements was a challenge that we prove that our figures about the union's income are correct and if we prove them so, the administration will give $1,000 to a Communist institution.

We declare that we accept the challenge. But before we go over to any investigation work, in order to make the task of the investigation committee clear and definite, we ask of Shiplacoff's administration to enlighten us upon these few questions:

1. Our figures of the unions' yearly income from dues and initiation fee is based upon a report concerning the size of our union's membership. The report is not ours. It was taken out of our union's journal, the February, 1925, number. The administration tells us now that the union's income is tens of thousands of dollars less than the sum we have been given in our statements. We therefore wish to know: When was the administartion lying: was it in its report of February, 1925, when it spoke about the size of our membership, or in its statement distributed at the last Cooper Union meeting?

Who Are Privileged?

2. If the furrier and cloakmaker tax brought in only $30,000 as the administration tells us in that same statement, we should like to know: Who are these privileged ones that did not pay these taxes? Are these the same that so strongly desired the present $60 tax?

3. In the same statement the administration tells us that our statement to the effect that no organization of any importance has been done since Shiplacoff is in office is not correct. The administration gives us a list of a few insignificant "shops" which Shiplacoff claims, were organized during his administration. We should like to know: How much did it cost the union to organize these shops? Upon what was spent tens of thousands of dollars of which no account was given to the membership?

Organization Work.

4. Who organized the workers of those shops mentioned in Shiplacoff's statement? Did the administration have to exert any special effort to achieve such organization results? Was it necessary to place special organizers and spend extra money for that purpose?

As far as we know most of the bosses of those cockroach shops came to the union of their own free will and for one reason or another asked the union to sign agreements with them. But where genuine effort and real organization ability was needed, there, nothing was accomplished.

Forget Expenditures.

5. Why has the Shiplacoff administration, in its "challenge" only touched upon the facts dealing with income and entirely ignored the facts we give about the union's expenditures? Will the administration allow the investigation committee to concern itself with the union's expenses as well?

6. What are the reasons that makes the administration afraid to report to the members about the union's expenses? Has the Shiplacoff administration such expenses of which we must not know? If this is the case—if the members must not know the nature of these expenses, aren't we at least entitled to know the sum total of all the union's expenditures?

7. Whose money is this $1,000 going to be which Shiplacoff and his boys have in mind to give to a Communist institution? Did they think of taking this money from their own pockets or from the union treasury? If this proposed money will come from their pockets we are perfectly satisfied, but if they mean the union's treasury, we should like to know who gave them the right to make such a proposal? Besides Shiplacoff may as well know that such money, even for Communist purposes, is not acceptable to us.

Want Fair Investigation.

If Shiplacoff's administration will give clear and definite answers to all these questions, we are ready to start together with them to work on this investigation. While we are at it we may inform them that we are even satisfied that the investigation committee should consist, not of Communists, as Shiplacoff proposed, but of impartial people. We do not want to give Shiplacoff the opportunity to have a prepared excuse that the investigators were partial. We are sure that any impartial and honest person who will investigate the affairs of our union will be forced to come to the conclusion that the present administration should have long since been where our former chief, Walinsky, is—outside of the union, and not in our ranks.

Necktie Workers Fight Lockout by Picketing Bosses' Nonunion Shops

The manufacturers' association and most of the independents in New York have just signed up the new agreement with the unions. But four firms employing some 300 workers have closed their New York shops and transferred their operations to New Haven and Poughkeepsie, where they are drawing in unorganized workers and locking out union members. The United Neckwear Makers' Union and the United Neckwear Cutters' Union are cooperating in peaceful picketing of these new out of town plants, and plan to continue the fight until the union wins.

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Communist International on the International Situation

(Resolution passed by the Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C., after hearing Comrade Bukharin's report of the 9th August, 1927.)

* * *

(Continuation)

6. The preparation for war on the Soviet Union signifies nothing more nor less than the reproduction of the class struggle between the imperialist bourgeoisie and the victorious proletariat, merely on a broader basis. Precisely the same will be the class import of this war. Those who, like the opposition in our Party, doubt that this war bears this character, or who fail to see that the root of the attack on the Soviet Union lies in the growth of constructive socialism in the Soviet Union and in its revolutionary influence, and fancy it to lie in the "national reformism" of the proletarian party, display a social democratic deviation, one doubly harmful in the present international situation, and giving objective aid to the enemies of the proletariat.

7. The system of diplomatic and military alliances against the Soviet Union, aiming at the so-called encirclement of the Soviet Union (agreements between Poland and Roumania, between Italy and Roumania, etc.; Great Britan's activities in the Baltic States, in Poland, in the Far East, in Persia; the "pressure" on Germany, especially since Locarno, up to the last attempts at the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc at Geneva; the raid on the Arcos, the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union; the increased pressure on France, in order to induce it to break with the Soviet Union; the like pressure on Italy, Greece, etc.; the ever-increasing pressure now being put on Germany), is the most characteristic fact of the present moment.

The British Conservative government, in preparing for war on the Soviet Union and on the working class of its own country, is doing this by carrying on a diplomatic struggle everywhere against the Soviet Union, organizing a credit and economic blockade of the Soviet Union, arranging conspiracies and terrorist actions on the territory of the Soviet Union, supporting the counter revolutionary groups in the Caucasus, especially in Georgia, the Ukraine, etc., and the like. At the same time a number of bourgeois states are preparing the ground by other measures. (Mussolini's laws against the workers and the terror against the Communists in Italy; the anti-trade union law and the plan of "reform" of the Upper House in Great Britain; the military laws of the "socialist" Paul Boncour and the arrests of Communists in France, etc., and the like.)

* * *

The ideological preparation for the war on the Soviet Union is being participated in not only by the bourgeoisie but by the so-called international social democrats in combination with the "ultra Left" renegades from Communism: general discrediting of the Soviet Union as a state; slanders as to degeneration, Kulak policy (Levi) and Bonapartism; outcries over "Red imperialism," on the alleged role of inciter played by the Soviet Union, which is "to blame" for the violation of that peace so carefully safeguarded" by the League of Nations. (Compare, for instance, Bauer's standpoint, the Marseilles resolutions of the Second International, the "shell campaign," the last appeal of the social democratic government of Finland to the League of Nations, etc.) All this has to serve as a cloak and justification of the class struggle of the imperialist bourgeoisie against the proletarian state, and to divert the workers of Europe from fulfilling their proletarian duty of defending the Soviet Union with all means. Under such conditions the sermons of the opposition of the C. P. S. U. bear an extremely embarrassed and criminal character.

8. While the inner antagonisms between the separate imperialist States bear within them the germs of tremendous conflicts between these states themselves (between Great Britain and the United States, Italy and France, Poland and Germany, Japan and the United States, in the Balkans, in Central Europe, etc.), the possibility is not excluded of a temporary bloc among these states against the Soviet Union, that is, a direct military or financial aid to the forces engaged in direct operations against the state of the working class. The furious propaganda being carried on in France for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union; the adoption of a hostile tone towards the Soviet Union by a considerable section of the German press; Japan's policy in the Far East, etc., signalize the real possibility of this danger.

* * *

9. As counteracting factors we have in the first place the working class in the capitalist countries, which is and beyond this a part of the petty fighting against imperialistic war, bourgeois strata, pacifistically inclined and afraid of war. Besides this, the bourgeoisie realizes that war against the Soviet Union would certainly unfetter, sooner or later, all the forces of international revolution, and this misgiving acts as a restraining factor with the imperialists when determining the time at which they shall attack the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, an important role is again played by the conflict of interests between the various capitalist powers and between the capitalist groups within the separate capitalist states themselves. In Central Europe, Germany is anxious to postpone events, for the dynamics of development are undoubtedly leading to the absolute and relative growth of the economic and political importance of Germany. At the same time, it is more to Germany's advantage than to that of other countries to develop economic relations with the Soviet Union. All this does not, however, mean that capitalist Germany, in the event of decisive issues, would be certain to remain neutral. Having bargained the most favorable possible position for itself, it may easily join the united front of the enemy at the critical moment.

The United States, too, is not anxious for a catastrophe in Europe, since this would involve risks for America's gigantic investments of capital. But should it come to a conflict, then the United States will, of course, support British imperialism, in spite of the antagonism existing between the United States and Great Britain, again evidenced by the latest disagreement with Great Britain on the question of naval armaments, etc. The antagonisms between the various imperialist states therefore serve only to postpone the conflict, but they do not alter its increasing probability and inevitability.

10. An undoubted undermining of the whole system of imperialism, especially of the British, an undermining demonstrating the profound disorganization of the whole world capitalism, is expressed in the Chinese revolution. The danger of the proletarian revolution in Europe, the necessity of carrying on a war against the Chinese revolution, the great dangers threatening from the colonies (risings in Indonesia, spread of the national revolutionary movement in India, etc.)—these are the increasing difficulties of imperialism.

* * *

11. The above determines the policy of the Soviet Union. This is before all a peace policy. In view of the impossibility of "foreseeing" the moment of the military attack upon the Soviet Union, and in view of the necessity of arming for this attack, the Soviet Union must pursue a definite and logical policy, strengthening the position of the proletarian state from year to year and from month to month. For the furtherance of the struggle for peace, the Soviet Union must enter into suitable economic relations with the capitalist states. At the same time the government of the Soviet Union will safeguard with all means the principles of its proletarian economic and state constitution, which are at the same time the principles of its existence as a proletarian state.

The Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C. places on record that the working class of the Soviet Union has responded enthusiastically to the call of the Party for a general preparation for the defence of the proletarian state, and has proved, during the Defence Week, its determined unity, its capability to lead the peasantry along with it, and its readiness to protect with the lives of its members the centre of proletarian revolution against the attacks of the imperialists.

2. The International Situation and the Comintern.

12. The coming war against the Soviet Union creates a situation which will differ considerably—and in some important points fundamentally—from the situation in Europe in 1914. In 1914 the war was between imperialist states, and imperialism found itself on both sides of the front, but in the war against the Soviet Union imperialism will fight against the proletariat organized as a state power.

It was for this reason that the last Plenum of the E. C. C. I. very rightly emphasized that here we can and must speak of an attack made from one side (the imperialist) on the other (the proletarian); we must speak of the defence of the socialist Fatherland (which did not exist in 1914), and of the defence of the Chinese revolution; this means that it is necessary not only to propagate the slogan of defeatism in the capitalist countries, but this must be supplemented by the slogan of active aid for the state of the proletariat; here the slogan of fraternization merges into the slogan of going over to the side of the Soviet Union, and is immediately connected with the slogan of the overthrow of the imperialist governments by the people of their own country, etc.

* * *

13. The most important question of the ideological preparation for war is the question of the propaganda of defeatism in the capitalist countries. The Trotzky bloc, however, has not made a single declaration of the revision of the Trotzkyist standpoint as expressed during the war. But without a revision of this standpoint there can be no thought of a Bolshevist preparation for war. While during the war of 1914 Trotzkyism opposed the slogan of the defeat of the capitalist Fatherland and the slogan of the conversion of the imperialist war into a civil war, setting up in place of these the pacifist slogan of an abstract peace, during the present epoch the Trotzky bloc has not even expressed its present views with regard to this error.

(To Be Continued.)

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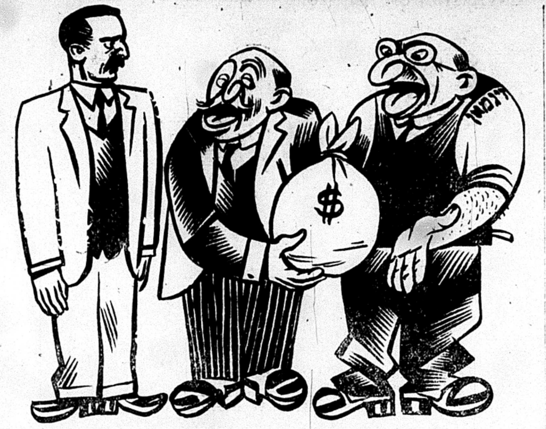

"IMPARTIAL" TRUSTEE OF CLOAKMAKERS' INSURANCE FUND:—"Inasmuch as I am impartial, I will give this money to my friend Sigman, so he can continue his impartial pogrom against the workers in the union."

Drawing By WM. GROPPER

The Young Communist International in the East

By N. FOKIN

ARTICLE II.

Korea. The first youth organization, the Students' League, was organized in 1896. Afterwards, similar organizations were formed throughout the country. In 1903 all youth organizations formed one Young Men's Christian Association, which was supported by America and converted into a typical cultural organization. The most active youth organizations which aimed at political activity could not be reconciled to this work. As a result, the Y. M. C. A. expelled some of the organizations which organized in the Korean Youth League and made it their aim to effect domestic reforms, helping the economic and political development of Korea. This in itself, gave the organization a political character. In 1907 Japan, after defeating China and Tsarist Russia, captured Korea and proceeded to break-up all Korean organizations which the invaders regarded as a menace to their rule. Among these were also the youth organizations. The revolutionary youth of Korea, after losing their organizations, partly went underground and became terrorists. Some of them joined the Christian camp. The new growth and development of the youth movement, which excels the previous phases, is closely connected with the March rising of 1919. The concessions which the Japanese had to make were mostly utilized by the youth, who began to organize their mass organizations first in the capital and in the cities and then also in the villages. Together there are now about 900 organizations with 110,000 members, ten thousand of these belong to the Korean Youth Federation, whose platform advocates national-revolutionary struggle for Korean independence.

The Y. C. L. of Korea was founded in 1921 when the National Liberation movement was falling to pieces and the partisan struggles against the Japanese invaders had become intensified.

The birth and development of the Y. C. L. proceeded under extremely difficult conditions, under conditions of unheard-of brutality and terror which delivered severe blows to its organizations and snatched tens and hundreds of comrades from its ranks. The general political conditions of the country and the persecutions reacted upon the weaker elements in the organization. The weaker elements advanced liquidation slogans; they wanted the abandonment of underground work and that the organization should adapt itself to legal conditions, even at the expense of sacrificing its revolutionary slogans. Some of them who could not get used to the everyday tiresome work of a revolutionary underground worker left the Y.C.L. in despair and took to individualist terrorist activity. The Y.C.L. had to fight most energetically against these elements in the process of which some dropped out and others became hardened. This work was being done while it was rallying the Communist elements and unifying the split up Communist groups. At the same time the Y.C.L. had also to do a considerable amount of work in consolidating the Communist Party on the basis of mass revolutionary action, and not on the basis of fractional struggle.

The Y.C.I. of Korea has now several hundred members, 28 per cent of whom are workers, 30 per cent peasants, and 42 per cent intellectuals. The Y.C.L. carries on various kinds of work in propagating Socialist ideas, issuing and circulating thousands of illegal leaflets and pamphlets, organizing itinerant lecture groups, setting up everywhere Socialist study circles and organizing mass campaigns. The main task of the Korean Y. C. L. is to win influence over the broad masses of the young workers and peasants. In this respect the Y.C.L., although it has accomplished great work in creating new organizations of young workers, gained influence over the existing organiations and united them on the platform of struggle for the national, social and democratic liberation of Korea, has not as yet exhausted the task confronting it.

* *

Indonesia. The Indonesian youth played an enormous role in the revolutionary liberation struggle of the Indonesian peasant masses against Dutch domination. It participated in all general revolutionary actions of the toiling masses of the country and created in the process of struggle a series of organizations called upon to unite the broad masses of workers, peasants and young students for the revolutionary struggle. The organized youth are about 10,000. There are in Indonesia 3 different youth organizations.

One, the "Barizan Muda," stands on the Left wing of the revolutionary movement and has over 1,000 members. Apart from the general revolutionary work, that organization performs an enormous amount of educational work. The schools organized by this organization give the students not only general knowledge, they teach them in a revolutionary spirit, in the spirit of the class struggle. In 1926, in spite of the fact that the colonial administration closed many schools, their number was 50 and they had 4,500 students. What is the essence of the "Barizan Muda?" The capitalists persecute it. Thus, for instance, its most prominent leaders work in the factories. This organization does extensive work during workers' strike, supporting the strikers, organizing collections of money, etc. Another form of organization in Indonesia is that of the students in high schools. The biggest of these organizations is the "Young Java" with a membership of over 3,000, it publishes a monthly journal. At the beginning this organization had a political character, but owing to the intensive repressive measures of the colonists some of its members have abandoned the political struggle and give up their time exclusively to sport. There is now a process of political revival in progress in that organization and it is coming over to the revolutionary movement. There is a series of various other organizations existing legally or semi-legally, which have been partly affected by the recent break-up after the defeat of the uprising. They are the constituent elements of the foundation of the Y.C.L. in Indonesia.

* * *

Mongolia. In this enormous pastoral country with a territory greater than any European State, the Y.C.L. has the only non-Communist but nationalist revolutionary youth organization in its ranks. The League was organized in 1920 to fight against the Chinese militarist occupation forces, the Russian White Guards, for free existence and against feudal dependency. The League has over 4,000 members. It works legally under growing nationalist government; is bringing over the broad toiling masses to the banner of the nationalist revolutionary movement and takes the most active part in the government and in the social and democratic transformation of the country. Ninety per cent of its members are Nomads. The struggle of the League against the feudal theocratic elements and survivals, the propaganda for the spreading of knowledge and mastery of European culture and technique makes it one of the progressive factors in social and economic development of Mongolia.

Persia. The Young Communist League of Persia which existed at the time of the Gilan Revolution was dissolved after the defeat. At the present time there are several Y.C.L organizations scattered throughout the various districts of Persia. The intensification and consolidation of the nationalist revolutionary forces provide a strong incentive for the young Communist organizations to unite into one organization and to strengthen the national revolutionary movement of the broad masses of the artisan and peasant youth.

* * *

Turkey. The Young Communist League of Turkey was organized in 1921 during the period of the nationalist revolutionary struggle. It had in its ranks the most progressive and radical students. The transformation of the Y.C.L. into an organization of young workers and peasants, connected with the rallying of young workers, the industrial campaign and the struggle against the Kemalists for influence in the trade unions and for labor legislation resulted in the use of repressive measures by the government, which was a severe blow to the Y.C.L., but did not destroy it. At the present time the organization has over 200 members.

* * *

Egypt; Palestine-Syria. The growing opposition and nationalist movement in those countries is accompanied by the spontaneous formation of Y.C.L. organizations and national revolutionary groups sympathetic to the Y.C.I.

The Y.C.I. recently received information about the organization of the Y.C.L. organization in Africa, where hundreds of Negroes are drawn into the movement.

These sketches are enough to convince one that the Y.C.I. is a real organization of international solidarity arousing and organizing for the struggle millions of exploited and oppressed youth for the victory of Communism.

Visitors to Soviet Union Elated; New Trip Being Planned

The first group of visitors to the Soviet Union who left New York on July 14 under the auspices of the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, returned to the city yesterday on the S. S. "Gripsholm" of the Swedish-American line.

A majority of those who joined in the visit to the U. S. S. R. are remaining there indefinitely in order to familiarize themselves with the political, industrial and social life of the country. Many of them are eager to stay for the forthcoming tenth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Soviet Republic.

Warmly Received.

The tourists received a most enthusiastic welcome upon their arrival, according to I. Yampol the representative of the World Tourists, Inc. In Leningrad, he said, they were received by the "Committee for Cultural Relations," it being eager to make the visits of foreigners to the Soviet Union as pleasant and instructive as possible.

"I am certain," Yampol declared, "that the success of our visit will encourage others to join in the second trip now being planned to the Soviet Union. Preparations are now being made to enable visitors to participate in the celebration.

This group, which will be limited to 100, will leave about the middle of October.

Against the War Danger

This is the Last Installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

(Continuation)

4. The slogan of "universal militia" has not become obsolete but should be advanced: 1. In colonial countries which have not yet passed through the stage of bourgeois democratic revolution (Syria, Morocco, Egypt, etc.), 2. in capitalist countries in which, owing to the existence of feudal survivals, bourgeois democratic revolutions are possible with the prospect of their growing under favorable international conditions into Socialist revolutions. In a number of countries, where the military cast make coups d'etat, as in Greece and Spain; 3. in capitalist countries which, although the bourgeois democratic revolutionary period has closed, had fallen into a stage of semi-colonial dependence upon world capital, and in the event of the existence of a powerful national revolutionary movement against oppression.

36. Communists are obliged to support the partial demands of the soldiers and sailors such as: the election of officers, the territorial system of military service, national formation, active and passive suffrage rights, improvement of the material conditions of the soldiers, support for their families, prolongation of leave of absence, etc.

Communists must link all these demands up with their general slogans (arming the proletariat, a militia of toilers, etc.) in their agitation.

The Errors and Defects of the Communist Parties.

37. The Comintern as a whole as well as its separate Sections must expose their errors and remedy their defects in an impartial manner in order to be able to cope with the task of combating war.

1. The fundamental defect from which all Sections of the Comintern suffer is that they under-estimate the danger of war. The line of conduct of all the Communist Parties is such as to make one believe that war is a matter of the more or less remote future and not the bloody reality of today. In some countries the Communist Parties let themselves be influenced by the mood of the broad non-Party masses who do not feel so strongly the war in far off China, and in other countries removed from the great centres of world politics, they allow themselves to be influenced by the position of "neutrality" determined by the role played by those countries in world politics (the Scandinavian countries). In other countries again they come to a certain extent under the influence of the bourgeois press, which maintains that there is no war in China, that there has been a mere preliminary despatch of troops for the protection of national interests.

2. A number of Sections of the Comintern are unable to link up their domestic problems with international problems. Sometimes it takes the form of a parochial provincialism (Czecho-Slovakia), the idea that little countries are not concerned with great questions of international policy.

3. Another weakness revealed by our Parties is the under-estimation of the role of the imperialism of their country (this happened in France and Japan); they raise the question of war in the abstract instead of giving a clear reply to the workers to the question as to what they should do in the present war conducted by the imperialist powers against China and how to fight against their own imperialism. It is necessary in this respect to draw attention to the mistakes of the Communist Party of Holland, which after the rebellion in Indonesia confined itself to demanding the despatch of a committee of investigation whilst it forgot such elementary demands as the withdrawal of the Dutch troops from Indonesia and the recognition of Indonesia's "right to separation." Objectively such "mistakes" are a capitulation to imperialism.

4. Ideological confusion is also one of the defects from which the younger Communist Parties suffer. Certain prominent comrades flounder on the position of vulgar-pacifism (Great Britain). Many are inclined to draw the conclusion from the fact that the Soviet Union as a workers' and peasants' State in a capitalist encirclement take the initiative in limiting armaments, that this is a slogan for those Communist Parties still fighting for power in their own countries.

5. Absolutely wrong conclusions are drawn from Lenin's views regarding war. The instructions given to the Hague Delegation are interpreted as meaning the abandonment of the strike as such, as a means for combating war.

6. The role of mass organizations and the activity in the trade unions, and in the army and navy is under-estimated.

The Task of the Communist Parties.

38. What are the fundamental tasks of the Comintern and its various Sections in the struggle against the present war in China, and the danger of war against the Soviet Union?

1. The main central watchword of the present anti-war campaign should be: "Defence of the Chinese and Russian Revolutions." The attention of the masses must be concentrated on this watchword. The Communist Parties must explain to the masses that a real struggle for peace is impossible without revolutionary mass actions, that pacifism is only a means for deceiving the masses, that the struggle for a lasting peace and for the prevention of war is synonomous with the overthrow of the bourgeois Government and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

2. Untiring propaganda in the press, at meetings, in Parliament against the war of the imperialists in China, exposure of its predatory character and of the treachery of the Social Democratic leaders and reformist trade union leaders. While exposing in every possible way the role of Anglo-American imperialism, to fight unceasingly against the predatory efforts of their own ruling classes; there must be a ruthless criticism of pacifist illusions and pacifist ideology, exposure of the measures taken by the bourgeois governments on the question of "disarmament" and for this purpose to the publication of the secret treaties and military agreements contracted by the bourgeois governments.

3. Communist Parties should carry on their anti-war campaign so as to make their slogans correspond with the given stage of the military conflict. War against China and the Soviet Union can assume various forms in the future. Economic blockade, military blockade of coasts by the navy, raids of armed gangs on the Soviet Union from the adjoining States, organization from outside of internal insurrections, etc. Therefore it is necessary that the Communist Parties should take into account in their agitation these special features of the war which is taking place, combining it with the general military preparations of the capitalist States for concerted attacks on the Soviet Union and China.

4. To expose the international network of intriques against the Soviet Union, the mobilization of the masses for the defence of the Soviet Union against the attacks of the imperialists under the slogan: "International proletariat, defend your comrades' country."

5. Agitation in favor of a general strike against the war particularly in Great Britain and other countries which play an active role in the punitive expedition against China.

6. To organize demonstrations outside the embassies of countries participating in the punitive expedition against China and also of governments threatening war against the Soviet Union.

7. Demonstrations of women and children along the routes where troops depart for the front and at the harbors, demonstrations of women and children as well as of the war disabled in the squares in front of Parliaments, before the Ministries of war and of Foreign Affairs.

8. The Communist Parties must concentrate their attention on work in the trade unions, particularly among metal workers, miners, transport workers and chemical workers.

9. Agitation against war in proletarian and petty bourgeois women's organizations. The calling of women's delegate conferences, local and national congresses, for the war against war.

10. Establish committees of action under the slogan of "Hands Off China and the Soviet Union" securing the affiliation of trade union organizations thereto. More determined application than hitherto of the tactics of the united front as against the united front of the capitalists.

11. General struggle against Fascism as one of the armed detachments of the counter-revolution. In opposition to these fascist organizations to form mass bodies like the Red Front Fighters' League, wherever there is the slightest possibility of so doing.

12. Work in the sports' organizations against Fascism and against war.

18. Most intensive work of the Young Communist League in closest contact with the Party among the working and peasant youth from whom modern armies are recruited and who have not experienced the sanguinary world war.

14. To set up war invalid organizations and to bring in already existing invalid organizations for the fight against war.

15. The Communist Parties of all countries should pay special attention to the establishment of organizations of a non-Party character, embracing in their ranks sympathizers with the liberation movement of the proletariat, colonial workers and all elements who sincerely hate the capitalist social order with its oppression, exploitation and war (for example: the League for struggle against colonial oppression).

16. The strengthening of the work in the army and navy, the strengthening of anti-war work among the peasantry.

17. The intensification of work in the colonies. The establishment of a united front of the proletariat and the nationalist liberation movement of the oppressed nations in the struggle against war. Treatment of these questions in the Party press and of the colonies for the purpose of agitation and to explain the identity of their interests with the interests of the Soviet Union and the toiling masses of China in their fight for freedom.

18. Serious presentation in the Communist Parties of the fundamental questions of Bolshevik tactics in the struggle against war. Treatment of these questions in the Party press and at Party meetings.

19. Greater internationalizing of the Sections of the Comintern, concentration of the attention of the masses on international problems, the linking up of these problems with questions of international class conflicts. Closer mutual contact between the Sections of the Comintern in the whole fight against war.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

IF police were not able to unearth a "plot" occasionally, they would be obliged to disturb their brain pans with the problem of employment at some other occupation calling for either physical or mental labor or both. This observation is called forth by the sensational stories appearing in the capitalist press relative to the arrest of six Latin Americans on suspicion of being responsible for the recent bombing of a Brooklyn court house.

* * *

SINCE the explosions in two New York subways on the eve of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the police have been busy trying to fasten the responsibility on some person or persons. The same tactics used by William J. Burns in the Wall Street explosion are now followed by New York detectives in the recent bombing scares. Suspected anarchists are being framed, arrested and third-degreed. Materials for the manufacture of explosives are conveniently found at their addresses and their guilt is already assumed by the hireling scribblers of the capitalist press.

* * *

IT is needless to restate our opposition to the method of individual terror as a means of abolishing the capitalist system or even improving the living conditions of the workers. Communists are against such methods because they are futile, and granting that recent bombings in Manhattan and in Brooklyn were the work of propagandists of the deed no sane revolutionist could find language sufficiently vigorous to express appropriate condemnation of such action. The subways are chiefly patronized by workers and it is inconceivable that anybody professing zeal for the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery should believe that the cause could be helped by destroying a little capitalist property at the risk of destroying the lives of hundreds of workers.

* * *

BUT no worker who has followed the methods employed by Burns in the Wall Street explosion case, and the many historical frame-ups that have made this country infamous thruout the proletarian world will believe that the men arrested by the police in Brooklyn are guilty of the crime for which they are being grilled in prison. There is a rumor current among railwaymen that the subway explosions were due to mechanical defects in underground equipment. It is generally believed now that the Wall Street explosion was accidental and resulted from the collison of a Dupont powder wagon with another vehicle, but this clue was never traced. On the other hand hundreds of suspected radicals were arrested and Burns received thousands of dollars from frightened bankers for his fake investigations.

* * *

THREE dead and two injured is the casualty list of a shooting affair in an uptown office over a real estate deal in which the pistol-toter considered himself "whiskered" or eased out of a bunch of easy money. The participants in the shooting bee were all safe, sane and conservative citi-

(*Continued on Page Six*)

No Trace of "Old Glory" as Vessels Answer S O S Ca

The S. S. Transylvania has reache
the point from which the crew of th
trans-Atlantic monoplane "Old Glory
sent their hurried S. O. S. call fo
help early yesterday, and no sign o
the plane has been found. This wa
revealed shortly before noon yester-
day.

Captain Bone stated that althoug
no sign of the missing plane had bee
found, he was continuing the search
circling about the spot in the Atlanti
wastes from which the last call came

Hope that the plane would be abl
to remain afloat for any length o
time was practically shattered by th
captain's statement that the sea wa
rough, and being whipped up by
fresh west by south wind.

Post Office Laborers Re-elect Flynn Pres At Buffalo Conventio

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ed-
ard J. Flynn of Chicago, was re
elected president of the National As
sociation of Post Office Laborers a
the close of the 12th annual conven
tion today. Brooklyn was chosen a
the next convention city. Other offi
cers chosen were: Thomas A. Cough
lin, Boston, first vice-president
George H. Febby, Buffalo, secon
vice-president; Oscar Greer, St. Loui
treasurer; James M. O'Sullivan, Bo
ton, financial secretary.

7,000 TRUCKMEN STRIKE AND TIE UP WATERFRONT

Longshoremen Refuse To Work With Scabs

Seven thousand truckmen went on strike yesterday morning and almost completely tied up the movement of freight in the city. The prospect of a sympathy strike by longshoremen is indicated. Such a strike would prevent all incoming freight from leaving the docks.

The waterfront yesterday was desolated with only a few non-union trucks occasionally passing by. The bosses have admitted that the strike has been unusually effective, paralyzing the entire city.

The strikers who are members of locals 282 and 807 of the Teamsters' Union are striking for an eight-hour day and an average wage increase of $5 a week.

Longshoremen Join Struggle.

Longshoremen yesterday refused to load trucks along West and South streets that were being driven by scabs and there appeared to be a strong possibility that the piers along the water front would be jammed with freight which could not be moved. The sailing of many boats will undoubtedly be delayed if the strike continues.

A $25,000 fund will be used by the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, the bosses association, in an attempt to break the strike. Seventy-five per cent of the trucking companies in the city are affiliated with the Bureau.

Long Negotiations.

For the last three weeks negotiations have been going on between the Union and the bosses. When the union saw that it was impossible to come to terms with the trucking companies it voted for the strike at a crowded meeting held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 10th St. After a lengthy discussion the strike vote was passed unanimously.

The agreement between the union and the bosses expired on September 1. The bosses demanded that the new agreement include a cut in wages. To this the workers put in a counter-demand for more pay.

Wage Increase Asked.

The strikers demand $45 a week instead of $40 that they now receive and an eight-hour day with $1.20 for overtime in place of $1 under the old contract.

Commercial trucking is at a standstill throughout New York City and many parts of New Jersey. The union said that they would not interfere with the movements of produce to and from the markets in New York.

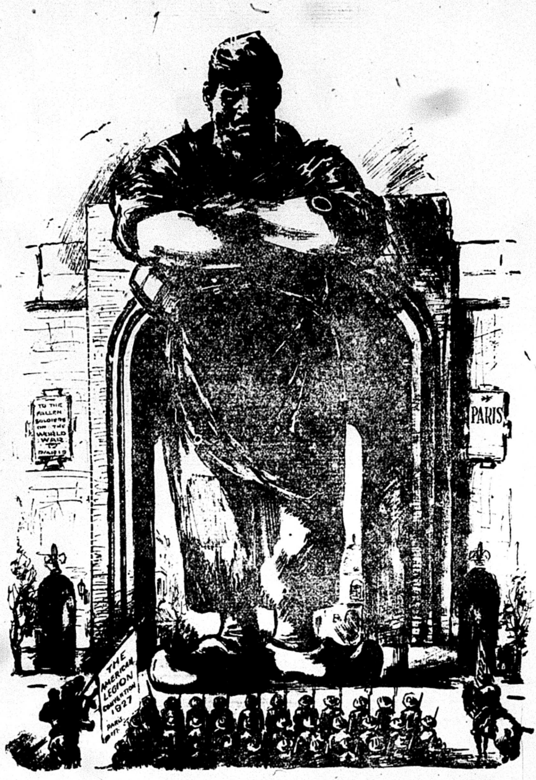
INDICTMENTS ON STAFF OF WORKER ARE DISMISSED

New Case Against Paper Is Being Prepared

The reason for the calling of mem-

THE WORKERS DESPISE THEM

By Fred Ellis


TO THE FALLEN SOLDIERS OF THE WORLD WAR
PARIS
THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION 1927 PARIS

MORE FASCISTS SAIL FOR LEGION CONVENTION ON SIX SHIPS TODAY

L'Humanite Calls Legionnaires Accomplices In Sacco-Vanzetti Murder

Twenty-five hundred legionnaires, who sailed yesterday on five Cunard liners for the American fascist convention in Paris on Sept. 19th, will be met with huge protest demonstrations by French workers when they arrive in Paris. French labor is united in its fight to bar the American fascists, who slink along Paris streets heavily guarded by the gendarmes, obliging provided at the orders of the Poincare government, re-
ts from Paris state.

More Fascists Sail.

roves of legionnaires will sail
New York City on more than
zen ships before Saturday. Con-
nts of fascists will leave on six
today, on five tomorrow and
more will leave on the Levia-
Saturday. General Pershing,
ary of War Davis and other
nent die-hard leaders will ad-
the fascists aboard the vessel
riday night.
es of L'Humanite, fighting
of the French Communist
just received here, indicate
ow much intensity left wing
mmunist workers are carrying
struggle to prevent the fascist
ng.
n introduction to a telegram
d from John Dos Passos,
an novelist, L'Humanite de-

oughout the entire world men
feeling have been shocked by
rrible seven years' torture in-
on the two martyrs. Through-
e entire world workers fought
event the murder of the two
ers, and for the last two days
fought to avenge them.

Protest Against Murder.

n France, and particularly in
, the protest movement against
murder of Sacco and Vanzetti
med considerable proportions;
majority, the great majority, of
population of Paris expressed its
gnation against the brutal mur-
at Boston. And Paris is not
y to forget very soon.
Members of the American Legion
e actively sided with the mur-
ers."
Then follows the text of an article by John Dos Passos, American novelist, which says:

Legion Aids Murder.

"Alvan Osley, ex-commander of the American Legion, and William McGinnis, commander of the legion in Massachusetts, have congratulated Governor Fuller and offered him the services of the American Legion in case of 'trouble'."

The article closes with an appeal urging workers and peasants of France to help bar the legion convention. The appeal says:

"The workers and peasants of France refuse to be fooled by the masquerade of the Sept. 19th affair as a celebration of "the friendship of peoples of France and of the United States."

"The workers and peasants of France have no friendship for the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Paris Cops Must Learn English for Legion to Have That Good Time

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Hundreds of Paris police, who were lately firing on the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrators, but now have to protect and amuse the American Legionnaires on their visits to Paris' night life, are learning to speak English. Herded into the big court of the Central Station, the gendarmes heard Prof. Confida, the official police interpreter, explain how to order in English the drinks and other commodities which the American Legionnaires desire in France.

English lessions are the outcome of the confusion resulting from the efforts of the Legionnaires, most of whom have never been in France and cannot make themselves understood to accomplish some of the things for which they came to Paris. Besides, the khaki-tourists are complaining that no one in Paris will have anything to do with them and, as they are always under police protection, they must talk to someone, if it is only a policeman.

BRITISH TRADE UNION CHIEFS BOSSES' TOOLS AT EDINBURGH

English Workers See Open Treachery as Hicks Attacks Soviet Union

(Special to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 7.—Pravda points out that from the outset the Edinburgh Trade Union Congress has justified Baldwin's expectations. Even on the first day the congress showed that in spite of the dissatisfaction of the laboring masses it does not wish to transgress the limits set to it by Baldwin.

Strikebreaking Leadership.

Hicks' speech on strikebreaking was the beginning of the end. Pravda records the following two points: First, by comparing the trade union membership at the time of the Bournemouth Congress with the membership represented by the present congress it is seen to have decreased 200,000. This is the result of the new Trade Union Act and the strikebreaking tactics of the General Council.

Secondly, this strikebreaking trend of the leaders of the congress by no means reflects the sentiments of the masses. The strikebreaking mood which is firmly rooted in the leading quarters of the British trade union movement was clearly expressed on the very first day of the congress. While dissatisfaction and hatred are growing amidst the masses who painfully seek for an issue from the trade union impasse the leaders have already found an escape for themselves

(*Continued on Page Two*)

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF 38 MEMBERS IS CHOSEN BY FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY

Historic Unity Gathering Ends With the Singing of "The International"

The Central Executive Committee, of 38 members, was chosen by the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party as follows: Israel Amter, Max Bedacht, Benjamin Gitlow, J. Louis Engdahl, K. H. Hikkinen, Abram Jakira, Alfred Knutson, William F. Kruse, Benjamin Lifshitz, Jay Lovestone, Robert Mahoney, Robert Minor, M. J. Olgin, John Pepper, Henry Puro, Jack Stachel, John Schmies, Norman H. Tallentire, Alexander Trachtenberg, A. Fred, William H. White, Bertram D. Wolfe, Martin Abern, Philip Aronberg, John J. Ballam, Alexander Bittleman, Earl R. Browder, James P. Cannon, William F. Dunne, William Z. Foster, Bud Reynolds, John W. Johnstone, Charles Krumbein, Arne Swabeck, Alfred Wagenknecht, William W. Weinstone and Joseph Zack.

* * *

CANDIDATES OF THE C. E. C.

Candidates: Alex Bail, Ellis Petersen, H. M. Wicks, Anna David, Anthony Bimba, Herbert Benjamin, Rudolph Baker, H. Costrell, Manuel Gomez and C. A. Hathaway.

* * *

ALTERNATES OF THE C. E. C.

Alternates: Biedenkapp, Bradon, Borich, Borisoff, Canter, M. Epstein, Fislerman, Peters, Poyntz, Shklar, Walker, Weisbord, S. Epstein, Halonen, Otis, Schactman, Cowl, Bloomfield, Kerr, Gebert and Grecht.

Central Commission: Jacob Mindel, K. Radzi, Joe Brand, Max Lerner and M. Loonin.

The convention adjourned with the singing of the International, cheers for the Workers (Communist) Party and the Communist International.

* * *

To Move Headquarters to New York

Following the recommendation of the Central Executive Committee, the delegates to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party voted to move the national headquarters of the Party from Chicago to New York.

The headquarters of the Party will be moved in the near future, at the discretion of the Political Committee.

CONVENTION DECIDES ALL NECESSARY STEPS MUST BE TAKEN TO LIQUIDATE FACTIONALISM

THE Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America decides that the incoming Central Executive Committee shall take all necessary steps to liquidate factionalism as an absolute prerequisite to Party unity. Factionalism is especially harmful and dangerous at the present time in view of the fact that there are no fundamental political differences. Factionalism destroys loyalty to the Party thru putting group loyalty and interests above the loyalty and interests of the Party. It militates against the development of the Leninist party.

Our Party has reached the stage of development where no serious political differences stand in the way of inner consolidation and complete unification. Therefore the liquidation of the existing factions is a necessity for the Party.

The convention especially prohibits the organization or continuation of groups or caucuses alongside of the Party organization. The distribution of any literature which has not been authorized by the leading Party sub-divisions is impermissible.

The Fifth Convention calls upon the membership to assist the incoming Central Executive Committee in the accomplishment of this task of uprooting factionalism. The convention expects the new Central Executive Committee to lead and administer the Party in a non-factional manner and calls upon the entire Party to rally to the support of our Central Executive Committee.

* * *

CONVENTION ACCEPTS REPORT.

A motion by Max Bedacht was unanimously adopted as follows:

The convention declares its acceptance of the report of the Political Committee, its report of the trade-union department, and the report on the war danger.

The convention herewith empowers the incoming Central Executive Committee to prepare a resolution dealing with the above question in line with the spirit and contents of the debate at the Convention.

MEXICO HIRES LAWYERS TO DEFEND THREE WORKERS IN BOMB FRAME-UP

"Want to Prevent Sacco-Vanzetti Case," Is Reason Given by Consul General

Giving as its reason a desire to "prevent a reptition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case," the Mexican government, thru its consul general yesterday appeared in court to defend the three young Mexican workers, who, with two Porto Ricans and one Cuban, have been held incommunicado since early Monday in an effort to make them "confess" to a charge of bombing the Brooklyn court house.

Frueauff, Robinson and Sloan of 67 Wall Street, legal advisors to the Mexican consulate, are the lawyers who have taken charge of the case which friends of the young Latin-American workers have branded as a brazen frame-up.

Cuba Not Interested.

The vice-consul of the Cuban governemnt yesterday told a reporter for The DAILY WORKER that "it is not interested" in Eugene Fernandez, the 26-year-old Cuban laborer who is among those who are being held by the police authorities.

When informed that a subject of Cuba was being held incommunicado, deprived of the right of counsel, and being subjected to constant grilling, the Cuban official declared that "as long as the prisoner was not being treated worse than an American" he could see no reason for intervening.

Hearing Sept. 14.

This morning the lawyer for the Mexican consulate, Robert Wilson, succeeded in winning an adjournment until September 14 for his clients.

Wilson told The DAILY WORKER that the young Mexican workers had been in the United States for periods ranging from four to seven years. All have worked regularly and have never before been arrested."

Only One "Witness.".

He declared that only one witness has been mustered by the police thus far in the attempt to make out a case against the young Latin-Americans, and he being a "voluntary" witness.

Seek Indictment.

Meanwhile the district attorney was striving for early indictments, at the same time communicating with the Department of Labor in an effort to ascertain whether or not they made illegal entry into the United States.

Besides the collection of wiring, electric batteries and other equipment which the defendants explained were used for the making of toys for sale,

(*Continued on Page Two*)

British Trade Union Chiefs Bosses' Tools

(Continued from Page One)

towards the right. Thus the circle is completed.

Council Americanized.

The General Council is being Americanized and, under such conditions, it will not be astonishing if the congress resolves to break with the Soviet Union trade unions in order to satisfy the British bourgeoisie.

Hicks, having made a terrible speech against Moscow now appears before the working class of Britain and the whole world in his natural strikebreaker's aspect.

Credit must be given to the German reformist bosses; they know that Hicks will make a worthy chairman of the Amsterdam International. There is reason to believe that he will not be less of a scoundrel than Thomas, former chairman of the Amsterdam International.

Hicks has not yet spoken his last word. Nor has the British working class yet spoken this word.

Levine Flight Delayed.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Charles D. Levine, who is planning to fly back to America in the monoplane Columbia, was forced to abandon his intention of leaving today because of unfavorable weather. The Cranwell aerodrome, where the start is to be made, was wreathed in mist and a heavy rain was falling.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

BOOKS

By JOSEPH STALIN

Leader of the Russian Communist Party and a close co-worker of Lenin.

BOLSHEVISM — Some Questions Answered

Answers to ten questions submitted by the students of the Sverdlov University on the tasks of the Russian Communist Party and the policy towards the peasantry. —.25

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM

A new edition of a book destined to remain a classic of Communist literature. —.35

LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM

(Written in collaboration with Kamenev and Zinoviev.) —.20

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York.

Will Censor Press In Spain Without Regard to Legality

MADRID, Sept. 7. — A strict censorship on all political news critical of the fascist dictatorship of Spain will be exercised by the censorship bureau, it was announced today by Premier Primo de Rivera, who is staying at San Sebastian.

De Rivera declared that the benefits which Spain derives from the present dictatorship "are so clear and self-evident, that it is the government's duty to defend these benefits energetically, without compunction or consideration for their legality or illegality."

The dictator said that the national legislature would open soon and would permit the expression of opinion of all voices "except those which have been forever silenced, the voices of the dishonest politicians who, on account of their lack of efficiency, negligence of duty and corruption, were a sore spot in Spain for many years."

It is expected that the announced censorship will be applied with special severity to Communist and syndicalist organizations.

Right Wing Norwegian Labor Leader Shocked At U. S. Labor Reaction

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7. — It is interesting to note the opinion of an old country conservative labor leader of the American trade unions. In Nordisk Tidende for Aug. 25th is published an interview with Alfred Lökkeberg of Norwegian Central Union for Printers. Lökkeberg, it appears, is visiting his son who lives in Brooklyn. Anyone reading the article can see he is not a radical. When he was asked if he knew anything about American trade unionism and wherein it differed from the Norwegian, he said:

"There is in my opinion a pointed difference. While at home we carry on an intense agitation among the outsiders to make them class conscious by sending out agitators, etc. Here they believe trade unions are for the choosen few who have a monopoly on being union men. At least I know it is very difficult to join the union. I don't know the reason and am not discussing the matter in that way, but it seems to me there must be something wrong."

Jimmy Walker Still On Tour of Europe; Spends Great Night at Cabaret

VENICE, Sept. 7. — Never was Mayor Walker more at home than last night—during the entire time since he left New York on his much-advertised European tour. He and Mrs. Walker were the guests of Princess die San Faustino in a cabaret here. The dancing was continued until 5 in the morning.

Late in the afternoon the musical-comedy mayor of the American metropolis arrived at the bathing beach where he remained for several hours. He was togged out in his usual jazzy style.

WORLD TOURISTS' TRIP TO SOVIET UNION OCT. 14TH

To Reach Moscow Before Nov. Celebration

Three members of the group of American tourists who returned from the Soviet Union on the steamship "Gripsholm" Labor day were especially enthusiastic about the manner in which Moscow theatres are conducted. If their plans materialize, the same system of training will soon be introduced in the more serious theatres of the United States.

The training for actors differs from that employed by schools in this country in that it consists entirely of actual work in a series of well-known productions before relatively small audiences. Every theatre in Moscow, for example, has a school or "studio" connected with it. People wishing to go on the stage apply for admission to the studio in the fall and are at once assigned roles in one or another of the classical plays current in Russia.

Thorough Training.

The theatre in which the studio students give performances is usually a former private house of one of the Russian nobles. The attendance, of course, is very small, but despite the fact that the play is put on by amateurs, tickets are always very much in demand and usually quite difficult to obtain. The price of a ticket does not vary greatly from that charged in the bigger theatres.

The period of try-out is a long one and the training very thorough. In time the students are advanced to the larger theatres. As a result, no one gets on the stage of a Moscow theatre who is not a finished actor of considerable experience. The same educational experience is employed in connection with the Opera House.

One of the tourists, especially interested in artistic productions, who has been following the Little Theatre movement in this country with keen interest, remarked that the Soviet Union theatres were a revelation. The points she stressed were the complete and almost incredible harmony of stage-setting, color, light, music, singing and acting. The effect was overwhelming, she said.

Arrange Second Tour.

World Tourists, Inc., now engaged in arranging the second tour to Soviet Union, announces that the fall tour, sailing October 14th will reach Soviet Union in time to participate in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, among which the stage productions of the Moscow Art Theatre and other theatres will be a prominant part. Tourists will thus be afforded an opportunity to judge for themselves the efficacy of the unique systems of training employed by the Russian theatres.

Inquiry at the office of the World Tourists, Inc., at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, establishes the fact that there are still a number of reservations open. Those interested in this and other phases of the new culture in Soviet Russia are urged to make immediate inquiries should they wish to accompany the tour.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

FOR

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

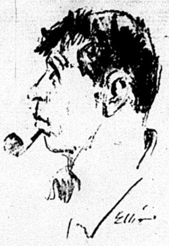
DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

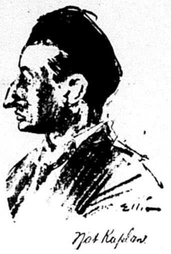
Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti**, and as my contribution to help **the Daily Worker** carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

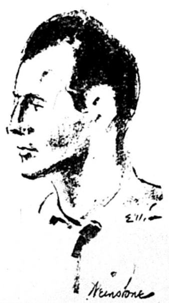
Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

CONVENTION FACES

AN INTERESTED WORKER IN THE AUDIENCE







"Revelry," Play Of Harding Gang, Will Open Here Shortly

Whether the police department of New York approves of it or not, the play "Revelry" which was suddenly discontinued in Philadelphia will open here at the Theater Masque, 250 West 45th St., either next Friday or Monday night.

This statement was made yesterday at the offices of the Chanin Theater Corporation which, together with the Robert Productions, Inc., is producing the play.

Tells of Ohio Crooks.

"Revelry" is a dramatization of the novel of the same name by Samuel Hopkins Adams. It was put into theatrical form by Miss Maurine Watkins, author of "Chicago." The book contains a scathing expose of Warren Harding and the principal actors in his corrupt regime. In a thinly disguised way it tells the scandalous story of the Teapot Dome steal and other piracies committed by the Ohio gang.

The play was practically suppressed in Philadelphia after threats had come from the Quaker City police and various respectable bodies.

Young Workers to Hold Stunt Night in South Slavic Hall, Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—The North Side Branch of the Young Workers' League of Cleveland announces a stunt night and social on Saturday night, Sept. 10, at South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair ave., at 7 o'clock.

We are arranging for several talented performers on the program, including singers and dancers, and have engaged an excellent accordionist for dance music.

Delicious home-made refreshments will be served and admission will be free.

There will be lots of young people at this affair, so that we can expect a lot of pep. We are asking all North Side workers and young workers to keep this date open and come to this affair, which will be the most successful of its kind this season. A good time is guaranteed to everyone.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

BOLIVIANS FORGE NEW SOVIET SPY INSTRUCTIONS

Try to Lay Big Inca Revolt to Moscow Gold

LA PAZ, Sept. 7.—The imperialist game of planting forged Soviet documents goes merely on. Since the "false Zenoviev letter," the "documents" found in the Arcos and Pekin raids, the latest discovery is a series of forgeries said to have been purloined from the Soviet embassy in Paris. The Bolivian legation in Paris has forwarded them to the Siles government here in an effort to shift the responsibility for the recent outbreak of the oppressed Indians and peasants from the government's shoulders to those of the "Reds." Incidentally the Siles group which is not as strong as it would like to be is desirous of discrediting Bolivian leaders who are attempting to recify the almost unbearable conditions under which the Indians and peasants suffer as serfs on the great plantations or as peons in the mines.

Horrible "Red Plots" Revealed.

One of the documents which is "signed" by Nikolai Bucharin, President of the Communist International and by Secretary-General Zalkind, are directed to a "Comrade Martinez" of the "Latin American section" instructing him to go at once to Bolivia and put himself at the head of our organizations and agencies."

Another "find" is addressed to "comrade Daftian" in Paris and instructs "comrade Daftian" to deliver 1,000,000 francs to "comrade Martinez" who is on his way to Bolivia where he is to put himself at the head of the nefarious business of overthrowing the Bolivian government.

Police Pretext.

One paragraph in the "Daftian" letter commands "Martinez" to set up a business house in La Paz in order more successfully to carry on propaganda among the natives. The paragraph is so evidently a forged pretext for the police to invade Soviet commercial houses thruout the world after the manner of the Arcos raid that even the capitalist press cannot take it seriously.

Equally rediculous are the instructions for Martinez to devote his attention "preferably to propaganda and organization" in a country where he is supposedly delegated to begin a revolution. These forgeries constitute the most childish attempt yet perpetrated by the feverish brains of the imperialists.

The publication of the forgeries coincides with the arrest of several more of the Bolivian progressive leaders and the alleged seizure of explosives of a "formidable potency. The exact nature of the explosives is jealously withheld by the Siles government.

Other arrests and discoveries are momently expected since the government is facing a revolutionary situation among the Indians and peasants of menacing proportions and in the late rebellion has shown itself unable to control the insurrection.

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LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM —.10
By Jay Lovestone

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First Nitrate Sale Chile to U. S. S. R. Since World Carnage

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7. — The Chilean press announces that a Soviet representative, Leon Brakeman, has purchased in Valparaiso at the beginning of August 15,000 tons of super-refined nitrates; 8,000 tons were bought from the Lautaro company and 7,000 tons from the Guggenheim concern. The papers report that negotiations are under way for further purchases.

The "Naclaon," now official government organ says:

"It will be understood that this operation is of an incalculable importance as it signifies a new market for our principal product, of which Russia did not buy anything since the world war."

Labor Council Refuses Speaker to Los Angeles Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, evidently regretting its decision to join with the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference three weeks ago in a huge demonstration at the Plaza, turned down an invitation to send a speaker to the memorial meeting held last week. The reactionaries made a bitter attack on the radicals and progressives because of the latter's recent inroads on the "conservative respectability" of the council, especially against Delegates Schneiderman, Uhrskow and Rosenblatt, who spoke in favor of having the council represented at the memorial meeting. One of the reactionaries stated he feared "bombs" would be thrown at the meeting, which would reflect upon the Central Labor Council. He seemed to sincerely believe those bedtime stories about bombs. John Horn, one of the "labor leaders" of Los Angeles, recently stated that Sacco and Vanzetti were nothing but highway robbers, and didn't deserve any sympathy from the labor movement. Even his conservative friends were shocked at his brazenness.

Stephenson, Ex-Kluxer Chief Loses Legal Plea

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 7.—D. C. Stephenson former "Grand Dragon" of the Ku Klux Klan, today suffered another defeat in his battle for freedom from the state prison here this afternoon, when Federal Judge Thomas Slick denied his habeas corpus writ on the ground that similar pleas are pending before the state supreme court.

Stephenson's attorney, William V. Rooker, of Indianapolis, immediately took steps to appeal the decision to the United States Appellate Court at Washington, D. C.

League of Nations to Get New "Peace" Plan

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—9 new plan to "enforce European peace through arbitration" will be proposed to the League of Nations assembly by Poland, it was learned today.

M. Sokol, the Polish Delegate, will submit a proposition, probably tomorrow.

U. S. Aids Shipping Barons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In order better to meet foreign competition, the Shipping Board decided today not to employ after Nov. 1, any managing operator or agents who are engaged in any way in competition with American merchant ships.

Mexico Hires Lawyer To Stop Frame-up

(Continued from Page One)

the only other evidence brought forward were several bottles containing nitroglycerin.

Jose Roa, in whose rooms the bottles were found, explained that the chemical was used to spray lead monkeys with which he made "monkey-on-the stick" toys.

Viciously Beaten.

It has just been learned that one of the men was held in jail for sixteen hours before charges were even made against him. The DAILY WORKER has also received information to the effect that the third-degree was applied to the arrested men in its most vicious form, they being beat on the head and other parts of the body with rubber hose—but in such a way that marks would not be visible.

In addition, they were not permitted to sleep, the detectives dragging them out constantly to continue their merciless grilling.

The case of
Sacco and Vanzetti
in
CARTOONS from
THE DAILY WORKER
by Ellis

[illegible]

JOSEPH FREEMAN

In the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti the cartoons of Ellis appearing in the DAILY WORKER attracted wide-spread attention. These truly inspired drawings were reproduced thruout the country and in Europe. Collected in one large 9x12 book they make a beautiful tribute to the memory of the two brave workers who gave their life for Labor. [illegible] propaganda book to give to your shopmate—send a dollar for four copies. Only one cartoon on each page. [illegible] pages. YOU CAN FRAME every page.

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News from the U. S. S. R.

The First Paraffin Works in the USSR.

The first paraffin works in the USSR has started in Grozno. The first supply of paraffin is already out.

With the beginning of the operation of this factory imports of paraffin have been stopped.

New Collective Agreements.

The workers' and employees' organizatoins conclude collective agreements with the various administrations. Collective agreements as a method of regulating working conditions and wages are continuously developing and affecting larger groups of workers.

Whereas in January 1926, 6,700,000 workers were affected by collective agreements, at the end of 1926 the number of workers was already 7,872,000. Thus 1,170,000 additional workers or an increase of 16 percent were brought within the scope of collective agreements in the course of one year.

The number of additional workers affected by collective agreements has increased both absolutely and relatively.

In Januar 1926 87 percent of the workers were affected by collective agreements, and in 1927 89.7 percent.

Collective agreements affected 96.4 percent of the industrial workers in 1926 and 97.2 percent in 1927.

The number of collective agreements increased in comparison with last year by 18,000. Their total number on January 31st, 1927 was 89,272.

They affect the various unions in the following manner:

Trade Union	No. of agreem.	No. of people aff.
Industrial unions	25,697	3,014,600
Builders	2,357	298,800
Transport and Communications	2,034	1,306,500
Office workers	31,026	1,655,500
Agricultural and forest workers	10,828	908,200

• • •

Construction of Vessels.

The Lloyd Bulletin in reviewing the world situation in shipbuilding, points out that the Soviet Union occupies now the eighth place in shipbuilding. This is a great accomplishment for the U.S.S.R. as before the revolution, no merchant ships were built in Russian yards.

About 100,000 tons of merchant ships have already been built in the U.S.S.R. Only recently 14 merchant vessels were launched in Leningrad. It is planned to build another 12.

Cotton Areas in Fergan.

The Fergan main cotton district of the Soviet Union put this year 239,000 dessiatins of soil under cotton; this is 15-16 per cent more than last year. The condition of the crop is now almost everywhere above the average.

In as much as forecasts can be made from the present conditions there will be about 14½ million poods more than last year.

The Tragic Case of
SACCO *and* VANZETTI
In Special Features in the New September Issue of the
New Masses

HEYWOOD BROUN
The noted columnist of "The New York World" writes on "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

MICHAEL GOLD
describes the city of Boston during this most exciting time.

JAMES RORTY
contributes a poem on Sacco-Vanzetti.

ART YOUNG
has drawn one of his brilliant cartoons.

OTHER FEATURES
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Horthy's Hangmen Jail 250 in Raid; Torture Workers

BUDAPEST, Sept. 7.—In a new outburst of white terrorism, the Horthy dictatorship has seized 250 workers on charges of carrying on red propaganda. The arrests are the result of a series of raids of which the police threaten more. The prisoners, who have been thrown into dungeons and torture chambers, are being submitted to the most fearful punishments in an effort to make them incriminate themselves and others. The complete absence of proof against their victims and the necessity for incriminating evidence in order to make a case has raised the cruelty of the terrorists to an unheard of fury. The Horthy dictatorship which, though supported by the fascist hordes of Mussolini, feels itself less and less secure after seven years of frightful barbarism against the workers, is using every means to exterminate the progressive elements among the Hungarian working class.

NATIONAL BAZAAR
DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT
Will Be Held in
Madison Square Garden — October 6, 7, 8 and 9th
Organizations and individuals are urged to IMMEDIATELY
COLLECT ARTICLES
for sale at the Bazaar. This affair is being held in the biggest hall in the world. Enormous quantities of articles are required.
DO YOUR BEST TO MAKE THE BAZAAR A SUCCESS.

FIVE OF THE DEFENDANTS AFTER THE THIRD DEGREE

District Attorney Wm. W. Kleinman has himself photographed with five of the six workers arrested in the police frame-up of foreign born toilers after the harmless bomb explosion at the Brooklyn city hall. The district attorney is at the extreme left, and the workers shown, are from left to right: Eugeno Fernandez, Julian de Hoyas, Mario Medrino, Jesus Silva and Jose Roa Christozal. They show evidence of police brutality.

CHINESE STUDENT CONFERENCE PUTS REVOLT ON AGENDA

Also Invites Browder and Gomez to Address

MADISON, Wisc., Sept. 7.—The Mid-Western Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the U. S. A. opened its Eighteenth Annual Conference here today, with as chief items on its agenda the subjects, "The Abrogation of China's Unequal Treaties," and the relationship between nationalism and Communism in China.

In answer to an invitation from the alliance thru T. C. Li, its secretary of program committee, to address their conference on "any phase of the general topic, "The Chinese Revolution," Earl Browder, recently returned from China, sent Secretary Li the following telegram:

"Please extend the Chinese Students' Alliance my fraternal greetings and best wishes for successful work. I deeply regret that the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party prevents me from accepting your kind invitation.

"The Chinese revolution today is the pivot of world political developments. The revolution must proceed to a drastic solution of its fundamental problems; particularly the land must be given to those who work it.

"The recent turn of Wuhan policy towards suppression of mass movements constitutes a most serious threat against a successful revolution. The courageous statement of Mme. Sun Yat-sen denouncing the Wuhan government's policy as a surrender to Chiang Kai-shekism points a proper line which has been endorsed by the central committee of the Kuomintang in America. It is my sincere hope that this line, supporting the workers and peasants, which is the policy of Sun Yat-sen, will receive the unanimous support of the Chinese Students' Alliance.

"With warmest greetings, EARL BROWDER."

The conference expects the attendance of Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, who has been invited to address it. Gomez was delegate to the Brussels anti-imperialist congress several months ago, at which representatives of the Kuomintang took a very prominent part.

The convention will last several days, and will be addressed by many speakers, both Chinese and Western.

Practically all the Chinese students in America belong to the alliance.

Women Channel Swimmer Game.

DOVER, England, Sept. 7. — Mrs. Mille Gade Gorson, of New York who failed yesterday in her attempt to swim the English channel from the English side to France, announced today that she will make another attempt next year.

The Soviet Union Hears of Sacco-Vanzetti Execution

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The protest movement in many towns of the Soviet Union against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been a mighty demonstration of the international solidarity of the proletariat and an impressive proclamation of faithfulness to the Comintern and C. P. S. U.

Meetings were again held in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities, at which the speakers denounced the monstrous treachery of the bourgeois executioners, and called upon the workers to join the International Red Aid to work with greater energy in its ranks, and to take part in the efforts for the defence of the Soviet Union.

The resolutions passed were given the power of decisions and emphasized these slogans. Every works and factory found its own words of condemnation for the murderers, and its own words of appeal to the workers of the whole world to raise a fresh storm of protest, to close their ranks beneath the banner of the Comintern, and to fight against the social traitors of every political shade and tendency who have done nothing to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the clutches of their masters.

Twenty thousand workers took part in the demonstrations at Leningrad. Posters called upon the international proletariat to utter "a unanimous protest against this vile murder, and to join the united front of the proletariat of the world." Meetings attended by both crews and officers were held on all the ships, and everywhere in the Baltic fleet. All the ships in the merchant vessel docks at Leningrad have hung their flags at half mast.

Pravda Analyses.

The "Pravda" writes as follows on the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti:

• • •

With a sadistic cruelty, possible only to a degenerated class, Sacco and Vanzetti have been kept in prison for seven years in constant expectation of the torture of the electric chair. Sacco and Vanzetti held anarchist views. But nothing confutes their theories so completely as their own fate. The revolutionary movement, actually threatening capitalism, culminated neither in an anarchist "non-recognition" of power, nor in individual terror, nor in a passive "refusal to have anything to do with the state," but in an unwearying struggle of the proletariat to gain possession of power.

The political significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti affair, and the political import of the struggle of the workers in this special case, will not be recognized by those who fail to identify this execution of two American workers with international reaction with the present period of reactionary offensive against the proletariat, against the first workers' state and against the Chinese revolution. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the indignation of the proletariat must not only be expressed in declamations on the "injustice" and "lack of objectivity" of the American courts of justice. The indignation of the proletariat must be guided into the path of the really proletarian struggle against the principles of capitalist rule.

Sacco and Vanzetti are not the first martyrs in the cause of the proletariat, nor will they be the last. The future will bring us even more frightful examples of bourgeois terror.

Preparedness for the fight against this terror means the maintenance of the unimpaired unity of the international proletariat on the basis of the struggle against the offensive of capital, against the war danger, and against the treachery of the leaders of the rotting Amsterdam and Second Internationals. The insolent cruelty of the bourgeoisie cannot be crushed so long as the forces of the international proletariat are scattered, and so long as the workers are led by the middlemen and lackeys of the bourgeoisie, who have not taken one single definite step towards the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, but raise a loud lament if the Soviet Union deals a blow at the white guards in self defence.

The proletariat of the Soviet Union has vanquished the bourgeoisie in bloody battle, and knows from experience what bourgeois terror is, especially when the bourgeoisie gives way to brute rage. The proletariat of the Soviet Union feels the approach of the tempest of imperialist war, and it recognizes in this execution one link in the chain of the offensive of international capital, one more insolent derision of the protests and rights of the workers of the whole world by capital.

Kiev Workers Protest.

The resolutions passed by the proletariat of Kiev declare that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti strikes the first note of the coming inexorable struggle of the working class against that bourgeoisie which has committed this unheard of crime, this deed of blackest infamy. "We shall never forget the night of the 23 of August."

The Executive Committee of the IRA and the Executive Bureau of the RILU publish appeals to the international proletariat. The appeal of the RILU points out that whilst the leaders of reformism, under the pressure of the masses, entered protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, this action was not energetic enough, and its actual effect was to hinder and hold back the spontaneous movement against the bloodthirsty American bourgeoisie.

The Executive Bureau of the RILU calls for a protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, and for preparation for the decisive battle against the accursed bourgeois order.

The Academy of Science held an extraordinary meeting, at which a protest resolution was passed expressing indignation at the execution, and full agreement with those who are fighting against all elements attempting to substitute real freedom by phrases about freedom.

The chairman of the American workers' delegation at present in Moscow, James Maurer, declared to representatives of the press that the delegation, like the millions of workers all over the world, is completely convinced of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. Their execution is a crime, a ruthless act of class vengeance on the part of the American bourgeoisie. The proletariat of all countries, and in the first place the proletariat of America, have received a memorable lesson. And the words of this lesson are: proletarians, organize yourselves for the fight and for the victory!

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

MOSCOW WORKERS GREET MME. SUN AND EUGENE CHEN

Spokesmen for U.S.S.R. Hail Chinese Masses

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen, former foreign minister of the Wuhan government received an enthusiastic reception when they arrived here today. They were met at the station by numerous delegations of the Chinese community, students of Sun Yat--sen University of Moscow, representatives of the Peoples Foreign Commissariat and hundreds of workingmen and women.

Wang Tso-ping, speaking in the name of the Chinese Moscow community declared:

Denounce Traditions.

"Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and other traitors are trying to cover their actions by the teachings of the great Chinese revolutionary, Sun Yat-sen. We with our class feeling are convinced that if Sun Yat-sen were living such renegades would not dare use his name for their own adventurous ends.

"We Chinese who have been living several years in the Soviet Union feel ourselves full-righted members of the toiling masses of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and therefore we realize why Sun Yat-sen so profoundly believed in the friendship with the first Workers and Peasants' state in the world. We are convinced that the Communist Party is the true vanguard of the toiling masses and for that reason has been able to conquer external and internal revolution and has led the Soviet Union to the victory which it will celebrate with the world proletariat at its tenth anniversary."

Popov, representative of the Moscow Soviet, declared:

"The workers of the Soviet Union who have been closely following the development of the Chinese revolution believe that in spite of the temporary defeat the true revolutionists of China will be triumphant."

The women workers of the Matveyeva mill greeted the Chinese revolutionary women thru Mme. Sun Yat-sen who are following the path of the Russian women.

Mme. Sen Greets Russian Workers.

Sun Yat-sen's widow published in the press the following greeting to the proletariat of the U.S.S.R.:

"The left Kuomintang is a revolutionary organization struggling for the toilers of China from the yoke of foreign imperialism and internal exploiters. It speaks on behalf of millions of oppressed masses which from our own midst produce a cadres of true revolutionaries fighting for the establishment of the power of the working class in China."

In greeting to the proletariat of the Soviet Union by Mme. Sun on behalf of the revolutionary masses of China she declares "the bonds uniting us Chinese revolutionaries with our revolutionary brethren of the U.S.S.R. are indissoluble."

Betrayal of Generals.

"The betrayals of the generals," it continued, "under cover of the name of the Kuomintang and false leaders cannot break our fighting union. I am happy that I can personally convey to the first victorious proletariat of the world the deepest gratitude of the Chinese toilers for the sympathy and support which it rendered and is rendering to the Chinese revolution.

"Long live the revolutionary union of the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese toilers."

Three States Claim Roth.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7. — Carl A. Roth, arrested at the request of Baltimore police on a charge of forgery, also is wanted in Waltham, Mass., and Waterbury, Conn., local police were advised today.

Roth has refused to waive extradition to return to Baltimore and now promises to become the center of a three state fight for his custody. He is suspected by local police of being a member of a giant bond swindle ring. They say Roth was attempting to make his getaway, to sail for Europe, when they captured him.

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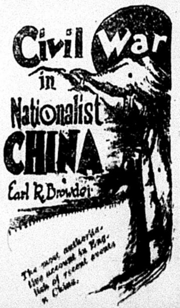

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Mayor Walker---Apostle of Fascism.

Mayor James J. Walker of New York, Tammany Hall's latest "find," has become an ardent apostle of fascism and hails Mussolini as the greatest figure in the world. It is quite in keeping with the well-known bombastic vaporings of Walker that he should shower flattery upon the braggart despot of Italy. Defenders of the "new psychology" might see in Walker's declaration that "I am something of a fascist myself" evidence of an inferiority complex. This former writer of popular songs and one of the figures of Broadway night life, a flippant and paltry individual, admires the Mussolini myth of a powerful dictator. The weakling Frederich Nietzsche was the apostle of the superman—his opposite. Walker, the figure-head placed in the city hall by Tammany, grovels before Mussolini. It is a good case for the psycho-analysts. But such things cannot be explained as merely individual reactions. The explanation is rather to be sought in social forces.

During the Walker administration the working class of New York, or specifically that portion of the working class that dares challenge the despotism of the capitalists, has been subjected to the most frightful police terrorism. The cloak makers, the furriers, the window cleaners, the paper box makers, the shoe workers and all others who went on strike have faced the fury of the industrial squad, the special strike-breaking branch of the police department. Tammany judges have handed down vicious decisions against hundreds of workers and in general the city administration has appeared openly and brazenly as a terroristic strike-breaker. Walker, as mayor, unquestionably approves such assaults upon labor. When he reached Italy and saw the workers suffering in chains and silence under the monstrous oppression of fascism, he instantly expressed his full sympathy with that sort of "law and order."

This praise of fascism is to be expected from a Tammany mayor. However, the supporters of Walker in the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City will have a difficult time explaining their support of an open apostle of fascism if the members of that body who have voted against fascism as a menace to labor have the courage to get up on the floor of the meetings and demand repudiation of Walker.

Not only would a fight to repudiate Walker do much to expose the anti-labor character of Tammany but would be an effective weapon in the hands of those workers who perceive the necessity for workers to organize politically in a class party of labor as opposed to the old parties of capitalism.

Further Attacks Against Foreign-Born Workers

Let no one think that the arrests of the Mexican and other Latin-American workers on charges of possessing explosives and who are accused of complicity in the bombing of the Brooklyn court house is a purely local matter. It is part of the nation-wide campaign that is being conducted under the direction of the secretary of labor in the federal government at Washington. It is the signal for a wholesale rounding up of Mexican and other workers from the Southern republics who were especially singled out in the vicious attack upon foreign-born workers launched by James J. Davis, secretary of labor in the Coolidge cabinet. Already the kept press reports that the government is to start this business of terrorizing workers who may be suspected of having crossed the Mexican border in violation of the immigration restrictions.

The weird stores in the press, the reports of policemen and the general tone of the news stories concerning the arrests of the Latin-Americans are the familiar trappings of the frame-up. The legal advisers of the Mexican consul were quick to sense this phase of the case and to declare that they want no repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case against their citizens who are working here.

This is a case that merits the closest observation on the part of labor and no one who has the welfare of labor uppermost in his mind should for a moment yield to the illusion that this is an ordinary case of "bomb plotting." As a measure toward the defense of labor in general it is absolutely imperative that all forces capable of being mobilized must be used to stem these attacks upon the foreign-born workers.

Registering and finger-printing of foreign-born workers is only the first step in the direction of regimentalizing all labor—cataloging every worker—so that the exploiters will have a complete record of every worker who dares to defend his class interests and is at the same time part of the gigantic activity being conducted by the war mongers so that in the shortest possible time the country can be placed on a war basis. So, in the last analysis, the struggle to defend these alien workers who are in this country, is a struggle in behalf not only of the conditions of labor but of the very lives of millions of the working class who are potential cannon fodder for the next imperialist war.

CHARLESTOWN

Here Sacco and Vanzetti died,
Their blood is on those stones,
The grim walls heard them when they sighed
And mocked their anguished groans.

Here barred and grated windows stare
With blind eyes at the day
As if the horrors of the chair
Had driven sight away.

Ah, Infamous, the day shall come
When on those ruins we'll rear
A hallowed shrine, a sacred tomb,
To them you murdered there!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

Speech of ROBT. MINOR
At Workers' Party Convention.

THIS is in a certain sense a report on activities in Moscow during the past year. But in a practical sense my report deals chiefly with the question of the war danger, not omitting, of course, the other subjects as indicated in the title. During the past year the Comintern has given attention to some of the most important questions that have ever faced it since its organization. The questions which we faced in the VII Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International are to a certain extent repeated in the questions which we faced in the last Plenum in the month of May. Most of what I will have to say relates to the actions of the last Plenum of the Executive Committee.

First of all this extraordinary session of the Comintern Executive was not a routine session. It was called, not simply because there hadn't been a session for a certain time, but because of an extraordinary international situation requiring decisions and instructions to all of the Communist parties of the world. Instructions for action, not mere theoretical explanations of some fine-spun points, but instructions as to what concrete actions the Communist parties are to put through in the immediate present. There was a series of events of a very startling nature which led up to the calling of this session of the Executive. There was the development of the Chinese Revolution, a revolution which broke so many historical precedents in the sense of furnishing new experiences, that it was absolutely imperative for the parties to receive an orientation. There was the intervention in China, the intervention which meant much more than the crushing of a national revolution in a single country, even tremendously important as such would be. There was the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the leading imperialist power of the European half of the world, and the Soviet Union. There was, in other words, an acute development of a world war situation requiring the mobilization of every revolutionary power of the working class of the world. The war of 1914 proved to be a breaking point or point of destruction of the old Socialist International. The world war which is coming must be met by the Communist parties of the world showing the workers that they are fundamentally and absolutely different from the Social Democratic parties. Instead of proving the destruction of the Communist parties and their International, this coming world war must prove the victory of the Communist parties and our International.

* * *

THE situation leading up to this period is interesting. In the first place enormous strides were made by our Soviet Union. In the last few months, in only so much as 8 months for instance, the output of the state industry which is such a great test of the building of socialism, has increased between 20 and 21 per cent in only eight months. This rate of progress had been almost equalled in the months preceeding. Soviet Russia is truly being transformed, truly they are building the new society of which the revolutionary workers for three quarters of a century or more have been speaking of. The raise in the standard of living of the working class in the last year has been remarkable. There has been an increase of the wages of the workers of the Soviet Union of eleven and one-half per cent over last year. The significance to the capitalist world system, of the successful socialist construction in the Soviet Union, is a thing which I think is little understood. It is not a matter of indifference but a matter of gravest concern to every capitalist power which is interested in the question of markets.

On the other hand we see the great British Empire, up till now the greatest empire that ever existed in the history of the world, an empire which had enjoyed an undisputed monopoly in the world market and hegemony over the world's capitalist forces. England had undergone a crumbling process, a process weakening its foundations. England finally reached the general strike, which in spite of betrayal and defeat was the writing on the wall. England was in a position where in the logic of capitalist policy it was obliged to proceed on a blood-thirsty career of war and destruction in the effort to save its imperial self.

But England again secured what it had lost a few months earlier. It again secured hegemony of European continental affairs. England was busy in mobilizing the small border states, Poland, Lithuania, Roumania, and other countries for an encirclement of Soviet Russia, a policy of war in the immediate or the early future, for the destruction of the Soviet Union. There was discovered in the Ukraine a conspiracy financed by Great Britain. There were repeated discoveries of terrorist plans, some of which were executed under the pay of the British government, the character of which showed that there was on foot a war movement organized chiefly by Great Britain with the object of destruction in the first place of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution.

THERE had been disarmament conferences, in every one of which the purpose of each of these "pacific" imperialist nations was to arrive at a relative increase of its own armaments.

There had been revolts in a series of countries from Morocco and Syria to Indonesia, and then the great Chinese revolution had burst upon the world. Revolts of colonial peoples were added to the many "small" war incidents between the smaller nations chiefly in the Balkans.

From these little wars the capitalist imperialist world was rapidly approaching then, as it still is, the great war which we see lying in the future. For that reason it was necessary that the first and the dominant point upon the order of business of the Comintern in this session should be the war and the danger of war. Capitalism has been in the process of what we call "deterioration" since the world war of the past. The cycles of prosperity and depression have lost their regular course as in the past. There are no longer periods, as far as Europe is concerned, of long prosperity with periods of short depression. There are now periods of brief, feverish booms interlarded with long and dangerous depressions. Competition for the narrowing field of world markets and sources of raw material is sharper today than ever before and much sharper than even the competition which preceeded the war of 1914. As a result of the conditions of the war period national industries had been developed in the colonial and semi-colonial countries which take the place in the world market of many of the home industries of the imperialist countries. These had served to diminish the field and to upset that equilibrium which is established at the times of normal capitalist existence. The equilibrium which has existed to a certain extent, the relative stabilization which we have repeatedly recognized in the Comintern, this equilibrium is approaching its upset, and was even before the Plenum approaching the upset which will result in the world crash.

* * *

WHAT do we say today is the dominant difference, or great difference between the present pre-war period and the pre-war period of 1913? It is existence of the Soviet Union and the existence of the Chinese revolution. These great outstanding facts alter the entire situation. Soviet Russia and China are they key positions in the whole world situation. From the economic standpoint they occupy territorially the greater part of Asia and Europe. Together they mean a hole, a gap in the capitalist commercial system, they represent a gap which the capitalists in the approaching world war in the logic of their system will and must attempt to fill.

A victory of the Chinese revolution would in the first place effect the British Empire. The first effect on the imperialist world would mean the final break in the foundation of the British imperial system, the revolutionizing of the British working class, the revolutionizing of its colonial dependents. That is an explanation of the fact that the Comintern has stated in the thesis which we adopted there that the British Empire first of all is the leader in the imperialist aggression of the present period. On the other hand the defeat of the Chinese revolution would mean fresh temporary consolidation of the imperialist system of the leading nations and a general sweep of reaction throughout all of the world without exception. For the imperialist powers, and in the first place in the point of time, for the British Empire, everything is at stake in the crushing of the Chinese revolution. In any event the war for subjugation of Asia by the imperialist powers lies in the future through the victory of the Chinese revolution or through its defeat.

Now, Comrades, we are not pacifists, we are not opposed to all war, we are opposed to **imperialist** war. We draw distinctions between one kind of war and another kind. It is necessary for us to understand that if we are not to be simply pacifist liberals, if we recall the attitude of Marx, to take for example in the case of the American Civil War where Marx and Engels with the utmost vigor came out, not as pacifists, not as neutrals, but as definite belligerants on the side of the union cause in the American civil war against the slave power, if we remember these things, if we remember the difference of time which makes it now truly unthinkable that any revolutionist or any decent self-respecting worker could support the United States government in the present era, we understand the thread by which we find these differences. Revolutionary class wars and National Revolutionary wars are supported by the Comintern, and this war which is coming has a special character, a unique character which has never before been entirely duplicated or equaled in the history of the world. Look back to the war of 1914 which was a war of imperialist powers on both sides. No revolutionary worker could support any of the imperialist powers in the last war. All belligerants were to be defeated, from the point of view of the revolutionary workers. The present war, the war that is now looming, is of a different character. It is a war in which the states engaged will represent different social classes. Not only imperialist powers will be engaged, but also non-imperialist powers will be engaged on the other side. For example, outstanding is the great fact that the leader of one side of the war,—not the aggressor, but the leader in the defense and the leader in revolutionary attack against the imperialist offensive, will be our Soviet Union. On the other hand there is the Chinese national revolution which is not an imperialist factor in this way, but on the contrary is an anti-imperialist factor. In such a situation what do we do? In such a situation we find that it is necessary to prepare the working class for different tactics from the tactics which were employed by the workers in the last war and a different tactic from that which was employed even by the best of the revolutionary workers and leaders in the last war, because this different situation brings an adjustment of tactics.

* * *

THE capitalist class, the conscious elements of its leaders of capitalist imperial policy, are making preparations according to the different character of the coming war. We find, for instance, throughout Europe and to a certain extent in America the development of a careful cultivation of special bodies, military bodies exclusively composed of bourgeois elements or elements subservient to the bourgeois. Some local military units springing up with the conscious encouragement of the states of the imperialist powers with the knowledge that the war that is to come will require military cadres which cannot be shaken by revolutionary agitation and revolutionary conditions. We find throughout Europe a movement of this sort which even goes so far as to undertake with it work among the women of the petty bourgeois and even the working class for the mobilization of reactionary elements against the revolutionary circumstances that will come. We find the capitalist powers showing every understanding of the differences of the present situation by doing what they call "strengthening the rear." What do we mean by strengthening the rear? They want to have peace in the rear while they hurl the working class into war on the front. For instance, the British trade union bill which was passed in the last few weeks after the general strike. A trade union bill which makes it illegal to have another general strike under any circumstances, either in time of peace or in time of war. We find that bill put through with the real collaboration of the reformist leaders, making a long strike towards tying up in a tight chain of war discipline the entire British nation for the coming war period. We find under the Italian terror against the working class, endless laws "nationalizing" trade unions, as they call it. Laws by which the working class and so-called working class organizations are made into automatons of capitalist machinery are being multiplied. This is the preparation of the rear for the coming war. The French military law has just passed by which the whole population, men, women, children, and you might say, down to babies, are put under the military discipline of the French military authorities, in the case of declaration of war. That extends throughout the colonies in the heart of Africa. Today we find that when the rulers of France sign a piece of paper declaring war, the rule of the military authorities is automatically established over every worker in every factory, who can be shot if he strikes, and over every kitchen and dining room of every French working class home, even to the extent that a women doing her housework is under military command during the war period. We find Japan going through something similar. Germany abolished the 8-hour day and preparing laws for the prevention of strikes, fast developing, in the same war. And then we see England's flunkey nations (Roumania, etc.) developing their own internal machinery for the prevention and suppression of the national Minority Movements which threaten these governments in the case of war. That is the mobilization of the rear.

(To Be Continued)

WOMEN WORKERS!

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives has mobilized its membership thousands strong in New York, New Jersey, to help collect funds for the Jewish workers in Soviet Russia and thus enable them to become productive, thru the Icor Flower Days, Saturday and Sunday, September 10 and 11.

Meetings Every Night.

Special meetings all this week by all councils are being held daily, several hundred boxes have aready been passed out to the members with promising results. A mass meeting at the United Cooperative was held by council 11.

Passaic Polish Women Help.

The wives of the Textile Strikers and strikers of Passaic have informed the Executive office of the Councils that they cannot collect funds in the open in Passaic but that they will have a picnic for that purpose.

Newark Finnish Women.

A letter from the Newark Finnish Council also promises support.

United Council Appeals to Other Women.

The executive office of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives calls upon the many thousands of women followers to enlist in this work. The Councils all thru New York in every neighborhood have stations. Call all week either to the individual councils of the main office, Room 533, 80 E. 11th St.

DRAMA

"Revelry" May Open at Theatre Mosque Tomorrow Night

"Revelry" may open at the Theatre Mosque tomorrow night. Henry I. Chanin of the Chanin Theatre Corp. owners of the playhouse in question, made that statement yesterday, following the closing of the play at the Garrick Theatre in Philadelphia.

"Revelry," which was dramatized by Maurice Watkins from the book by Samuel Hopkins Adams, deals with certain phases of the Harding administration, and for that reason the big moguls of Philadelphia decided that the play could not continue. The Stanley Company, owners of the Garrick, closed the production, following an announcement by Judge James Gay Gorden, Jr., in his refusal to issue an injunction against the play, but who denounced it as "false, base and indecent." The Stanley Company in a statement following the closing of the show stated that they "considered the theme so essentially unpatriotic that any further revision would be useless." Robert Milton, the producer of "Revelry," through his attorney, stated he would not abandon the production because he is producing it as a good type of play on the current American scene and for its dramatic value."

"Enemies and Lovers," from the Russian of Artzybasheff, will be put on for special matinees at the Little Theatre Sept. 20 and 22. Members of the cast of the Grand Street Follies will take part in the production.

Dorothy Day and Vincent Sard', Jr., have been engaged for prominent roles in "Send No Money," Owen Winters' new comedy, which is due here shortly.

"The Command to Love," by Rudolph Lothar and Fritz Gottwald, adapted by Herman Bernstein and Brian Marlow, with Mary Nash, Basil Rathbone, Violet Kemble Cooper and Henry Stephenson in the cast, will have its premiére at the Longacre Theatre Monday evening, Sept. 19.

DOROTHY SANDS

In "The Grand Street Follies," now crowding the capacity of the Little Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

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44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. EVS. 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

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CHILLS AND THRILLS
HUDSON W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30 Next Matinee Saturday.

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A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio	4.00
I. Monsen, Elbow Lake, Minn	3.00
T. Miwra, San Francisco, Cal	3.00
G. Nickoloff, Toledo, Ohio	5.00
C. Stereff, Toledo, Ohio	2.00
R. Munding, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
H. West, Toledo, Ohio	2.00
P. C. Reiss, Chicago (collected)	10.00
A. Gloss, Elmhurst, L. I.	2.00
D. Agalos, Three Forks, Mont.	2.00
G. Mulfinger, N. Y. C.	1.00
Window Cleaners, Local 8, NYC	5.00
D. Krutis, Elizabeth, N. J. (col.)	9.50
B. Bortz, Seattle, Wash	5.00
C. Ambrozio, N. Y. C.	2.00
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J. Thinschinet, Phila., Pa	1.00
E. Wangler, Phila., Pa	1.00
E. Mrvosh, Burton, Ohio	1.00
M. Bratinich, Burton, Ohio	1.00
J. Hranilovich, Burton, Ohio	1.00
E. Adamovich, Burton, Ohio	1.00
J. Grubosich, Burton, Ohio	1.00
A. Melsine, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Goroff, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
S. Feldman, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Lith. Work. All. of A. Br. 68, Cliffside, N. J.	5.00
W. C. Boyed, Canon City, Colo.	1.00
Income on Affair, Troy, N. Y.	16.50
W. N. Patterson, Zanesville, O.	5.00
C. J. Fjelstad, Taylor, Wis	1.00
S. Olson, Taylor, Wis	1.00
B. Wood, Taylor, Wis	1.00
A. V. Tukas, Taylor, Wis	1.00
J. C. Lukas, Taylor, Wis	1.00
C. M. Hjerlied, Taylor, Wis	1.00
H. W. Kling, Taylor, Wis	1.00
F. W. Larson, Taylor, Wis	1.00
E. Anderson, Tripoli, Wis	1.00
A. Gallu, Chicago, Ill	1.00
C. Krinys, Chicago, Ill	1.00
G. Owrea, Chicago, Ill	1.00
E. Erickson, Berkeley, Calif.	2.00
H. Rutland, Caspar, Calif.	1.00
A Friend, Springfield, O.	1.00
J. A. Rehm, Springfield, O.	1.00
V. A. Davidson, Scranton, Pa. (collected)	17.00
N. Panovitz, Pitts., Pa	5.00
A. Zampogna, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
A. Reitano, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
A. West, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
J. H. Jensen, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
M. L. Vawter, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
Women's Consumers' Ed. League, Los Angeles, Calif.	50.00
J. H. Seitz, Willoughby, O.	5.00
G. H. Lindberg, Compton, Calif.	5.00
J. Auert, Ukiah, Calif.	5.00
G. Daubeneck, Caspar, Calif.	5.00
H. Du Verney, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
Workers Party Br. Kans. C. Mo.	20.00
Amer. Stroit. Pr., M. U.S.S.R.	42.00
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A. Anglo, Hillside, N. J.	.50
T. Tidsy, Hillside, N. J.	.25
P. Yamasaki, Oakland, Calif.	1.00
G. Nagura, Oakland, Calif.	1.00
A. G. Arness, Pequot, Minn.	2.00
J. Buschmann, Pequot, Minn.	1.00
H. Lawrence, Ft. Worth, Texas	25.00
E. A. McCabe, Durango, Colo.	1.00
M. H. Smith, Durango, Colo.	1.00
S. Kelly, Falfa, Colo.	1.00
L. Schooer, Falfa, Colo.	1.00
F. Wride, Durango, Colo.	1.00
E. Prichard, Durango, Colo.	1.00
Geo. W. Swartz, Durango, Colo.	1.00
E. Turner, Durango, Colo.	1.00
A. Druksel, F Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1.00
H. Hecker, Glensdale, N. Y.	1.00
W. Reckman, New York	1.00
Theo. Neubert, Mas. L. I., N. Y.	1.00
M. Fischer, New York	1.00
P. Druksel, New York	1.00
H. Schmidt, Elm., L. I., N. Y.	1.00
B. Schutter, New York	1.00
H. Kreisig, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Alfred Suess, New York	1.00
B. Noetzel, New York	1.00
F. Ahlis, Elm., L. I., N. Y.	1.00
W. J. Hart, Elm., L. I., N. Y.	1.00
A. Stemmien, B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00
P. Freitag, Elm., L. I., N. Y.	1.00
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Twenty-five years of thought and study have gone into this book which has become one of the best known of the many books of the great propagandist. —50

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Both for 50 cents postpaid.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Dairy Men In Milk Scandal May Escape Indictment by Jury

Evidence of milk graft in New York City will be considered by the New York County Grand Jury, sworn in the day before yesterday.

District Attorney Pecora has expressed "doubts" about the possibility of securing convictions on the evidence regarding milk graft presented by Former Justice Kelby.

Kelby's report, altho it contains some evidence against the little fry in the huge milk graft which is boosting the price of milk and cream in New York City, brought no evidence against the higher-ups. That an attempt is being made to cover up wholesale graft has been repeatedly charged by persons in close touch with the situation.

"Impure milk" has been used as an excuse by city officials, it is charged, to bar milk coming from dairy men outside of a circle of big New York dairy men favored by the Tammany administration.

Panken, Socialist, In Race for Re-election Under Capitalist Lead

Justice Jacob Panken, socialist, expects the support of the Bar Association and influential sections of the capitalist press in his re-election campaign for the office of Municipal Court Justice.

A "non-partisan committee" to place him in office again will be organized in Hotel McAlpin on Thursday, Socialist Party Headquarters announces. It will be entirely under the control of bourgeoisie or business men, and socialist philosophy will not be in evidence. The call to the conference was signed by "The Lawyers Provisional Non-partisan Conference," of 5 Beewman Street.

Slush Fund Committee Appealing to Impound Vare Election Ballots

CHICAGO, Sept. 7. — The Reed slush fund and the senate elections committees today agreed to appeal to the federal courts to impound all ballots in the 1926 Pennsylvania senatorial election.

Petitions will be filed in the federal courts of the Keystone state—eastern, central and western—on behalf of the elections committee as soon as possible, to get the ballots impounded before they must be destroyed for the forthcoming Sept. 20 primaries.

LEGALIZED

MURDER!

Read the Facts in

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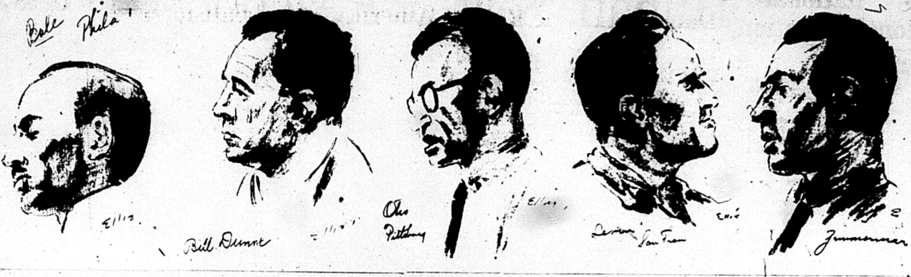
ANOTHER GROUP OF DELEGATES TO THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CONVENTION



ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES —— INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

POLICE FRAME-UP CHARACTERIZES THIS LABOR DAY

Collaborate, Says Green As Cops Arrest Victims

Attempting no mass parades or meetings at a time when two million New Yorkers were week-ending in the country the official labor movement of the city held quiet memorial exercises by the Benjamin Franklin Statue on Printing House Square.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor laid the wreath on the philosopher's statue and lauded him saying, "Benjamin Franklin, worker, genius and printer, particularly belonged to labor. The printers are happy to claim him as their patron saint, but he belongs to labor as a whole. He was truly a leader in the fight for freedom and democracy, and it is appropriate that we should today renew our devotion to his principles."

Inscribed on the wreath was Franklin's epigram: "He that hath a trade hath an estate."

Sailors Race.

Off the Battery seawall the sailors were celebrating Labor Day in more stirring fashion. Under the auspices of the Neptune Association of Masters and Mates, an officers' union, a brilliant lifeboat race was being staged and new records being made.

Brawny armed Scandinavian seamen came out first second and third in the mile event, the winning crew of Norse sailors taking the mile in 15 minutes, 27 seconds, against a heavy tide. The sailors were Norse but the ship they came from was the South American Line freighter Secundo.

* * *

At night Green talked over WEAF of the aims and accomplishments of labor, saying: "Social justice demands that we should diligently endeavor to find a just solution for the problems of unemployment, workers' dependency, adequate compensation for all accidents arising out of the course of employment, child labor, industrial waste—both human and material—and the prevention of of occupational diseases." Cooperation between men and management, he hoped, would come enduring industrial peace.

* * *

New Police Frame-Up.

And in Brooklyn six Latin Americans, arrested in a tenement house were featured by the police and newspapers as bomb-throwing anarchists. Radicals who have witnessed police frame-ups before are suspiciously awaiting developments. The arrests, meanwhile, are furnishing the authorities with the opportunity to beat the anti-radical tom-tom as it has so often been beaten before.

Mayor Cryer Welcomes Unionists to Labor Smashing Stronghold

(By a DAILY WORKER Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—Los Angeles is a place where honest labor expects and receives an honest reward," Hon. George E. Cryer, mayor of Los Angeles, says in his welcome to the delegates of the 47th annual convention of the A. F. of L. to be held at Cinderella Roof Ballroom, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Oct. 3, 1927.

He modestly admits that this city is one of opportunity, pervaded by the impelling spirit of the west, with lofty buildings and beautiful homes, the white spot of the world. Words like opportunity, beautiful and prosperity are liberally used. Prosperity takes the prize.

"It is such a city to which you have come; it is such a people who welcome you to habitations of peace, quietness and prosperity," says Mayor Cryer, "I welcome you, and trust that your stay may be both pleasant and profitable."

BALTIMORE UPHOLSTERY WORKERS MAKE VIGOROUS STRUGGLE TO BUILD UP STRONG ORGANIZATION

(By Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The upholstery workers of this city are fighting for a strong organization. Philadelphia upholsterers earn five times as much as we do. But it took them a long time to achieve this. The bosses here are organized in a Furniture Manufacturers' Association and employ more than half of the workers.

One of the association shops, Levinson and Zenintz, has recently begun a campaign for the maintenance of the open shop. But in this it will undoubtedly fail. Part of the campaign involves signs which have been put up in shops. One of them calls upon the workers to speed up "in order to make more money." Another sign reads: "This shop is run on the American Plan and all who belong to different organizations cannot be employed here."

The company union is known here too. The bosses have organized an Employes' Benefit Society (to take care of the "interests" of the workers). Petty schemes for insurance, etc., are the bait which is held out to the workers in return for their betrayal of real unionism.

In 1926 the workers attempted to form a union but at this time for many reasons it was not very successful, such as, instead of calling the workers out on strike, it was put off to such a time as each worker would be influenced to join the union. But by the time we had 170 workers in the union the season came to a close and the union demands were not granted by the bosses. The conditions today are no better than in 1926 but much worse. It has already been stated that the unorganized workers in Baltimore are paid but $5 for the same work that the organized workers in other cities are paid $25; 50 hours work a week; workers must get their own filling and covers for the furniture themselves and often have to wait an hour for this and all on his own time. The boss need have no real grievance against the worker; On any excuse he can fire a worker; section work is being rapidly introduced which makes it difficult for the worker to become a mechanic which naturally results in an overflow of apprentices who accept as little as $15 a week.

Early in August 1927 we again started our campaign to re-organize the union—at the first meeting called about 20 workers were present. At this meeting it decided that should the bosses attempt by discharge to break the strike, the worker in that specific shop would immediately "walk out." The following week, two men were fired for their union activities from the shops of Union Bros.; every attempt was made by the bosses to prevent the boys from learning of what had happened, but this was not possible and a half hour later the men walked out in protest to this discharge. At the shop meeting that evening it was decided that the men would picket the shop the next morning—this was done, so that out of the 55 men employed, 50 went on strike. A general meeting was then called and many workers came and pledged to fight with the union for their demands.

The Harry Horton shop was approached by the union representative and after all the workers threatened to go out on strike if they did not settle with the union, they conceded and settled.

The Potomac shop, owned by M. Lebauer, was then attacked and the boss begged that he be lef alone the union representatives were insistent and called down the shop.

All of the workers of the Chesapeake shop also came down.

The bosses thot that they could break the strike by arresting the workers so that when the strikers were picketing the shop of the United Furniture Manufacturing Co. an annex to Union Bros., they arrested one of the most active picketeers, Sam Attaman, on the charge of calling an attempted strikebreaker —a scab.

Many of the conditions have been already been bettered in the settled shop, "Wootan Bros." The agreement reached was:

1.—Recognition of the union shop; closed shop.
2.—10 per cent increase in wages.
3.—44 hour week.
4.—Time and one-half for overtime.
5.—Union regulation for apprenticeship.
6.—Goods must be brought to the work bench.
7.—Union regulation of discharge.
8.—Five legal holidays.

Charges of Jackson Corruption Renewed By Indiana Editor

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Governor Ed Jackson today was challenged by Boyd Curley, Indianapolis Times editor, to repeat under oath before the Marion County Grand Jury his denial of Curley's charges of political corruption.

Curley also, in a letter to the governor, sent today, defied him to waive the statute of limitations which at present is embarrassing the inquiry of the Marion County Grand Jury into the D. C. Stephenson political scandal.

Offered McCray Immunity.

The letter reiterated the charge that Jackson approached former Governor Warren T. McCray and offered him immunity from prosecution and $10,000 in exchange for the appointment by McCray of James E. McDonald, Indianapolis attorney, a favorite of the Stephenson-Jackson machine, as Marion county prosecutor.

Referring to Jackson's general denial of the charge, issued yesterday, Curley said, "If the proper tribunal should decide that the evidence on which I printed that statement is as convincing to them as it was to me, then they can properly apply the remedy under your own interpretation of the legal meaning of these facts."

Practically defying Jackson to sue him for criminal libel, Curley said, "One of us has been guilty or is guilty."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

U. S. Plans to Kill Nicaraguans Who Fight Imperialism

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Sept. 7.—An ultimatum giving General Carlos Salgado, leader of the Nicaraguan Liberal forces, until Sunday to lay down his arms and to disband his troops, has been sent by the United States military authorities to Cebacaguina where the Liberal army was last reported. The American officials compelled the Nicaraguan federal authorities to unite with them in signing the ultimatum.

Marines Enforce It.

The American demands are announced as part of a definite campaign by the United States marines and the American-officered Nicaraguan federal constabulary to force the Liberal generals, Sandino and Salagdo, to lay down their arms. Sandino is especially an object of American hatred, as he recently seized and defended a Nicaraguan mining property worked by American capital against United States marines.

Reports of engagements with the Liberals are coming into Managua. On Sept. 2, a constabulary patrol engaged a Liberal detachment near Quilali. On Sept. 3, contabulary patrols engaged troops of Salgado's men near Telpaneco and later in the same day United States marines attacked detachments of the Liberals.

Generals Sandino and Salgado refused to obey the order for all Liberals to disband their armies which was imposed upon the former Liberal general, Moncada.

WEST VIRGINIA UNION PAPER DIES IN DEBT

Starving Miners Unable to Save Fighting Organ

By ART SHIELDS (Fed. Press).

Today's mail brings the bad news that the West Virginia Federationist of Charleston, has ceased publication and that the great coal state is left without a single local trade union newspaper. In a closing article Editor Frank W. Snyder mourns the apathy of the labor movement which permitted the demise.

Fought Ball and Chain Press.

The Federationist had a life of 10 years during which it rose as the labor movement rose and declined as the basic miners' union weakened. In the palmy days of District No. 17 of the U. M. W. of A. it helped to spread the tidings of unionism thru the northern, Fairmont field; that was organized in 1918, and two years later it aided in carrying the message to Mingo county, in the gunman-ridden South.

As all other West Virginia newspapers joined in the hue and cry against the miners' organization the Federationist went into the fight with the slogan, "The only newspaper in West Virginia that carries no ball and chain."

Miners Trusted Federationist.

The Federationist was a passport in the stormy days that followed the armed march of 1921. The writer remembers how it carried him thru at that time. Alighting from the Little Coal River R. R. line in the town of Blair, on the union edge of Logan county, he was surrounded by a group of miners who wanted to know what the stranger was there for. A long distance telephone from Frank Snyder to the president of the local union straightened out the difficulty.

Representing the Federationist and the Federated Press the writer got first hand stories of the airplane bombing raids which Sheriff Don Chafin's forces carried out against the miners' villages, behind the lines. These incidents, suppressed in the local capitalist papers, were featured in the miners' organ.

Editing a labor paper in the fighting years of Kanawha county was a hazardous occupation. On one occasion Frank Snyder had to repel raiders with a forty-five.

Too Poor to Subscribe.

As time wore on the miners' union was whittled down and the open shop spread up the union creeks and rivers. Finally the last agreement had vanished on Little and Big Coal Rivers, Kanawha River and Paint and Cabin Creeks. And with the collapse of the union before the combined forces of the powerful coal interests the paper's support fell. Blacklisted union men's subscriptions lapsed; and the men who had filtered back to work after the strikes did not or could not attempt to get the paper through the company controlled postoffices in the little company towns where they lived.

Snyder sought to keep the paper alive through the miscellaneous city craft unions—but their support did not compare with the miners. He sought also to get the job printing from outside towns where no labor paper existed, and failed. And the paper, though an official trade union organ—of the Kanawha Valley Central Labor Union and the Charleston Building Trades Council—was allowed to die, with the publisher holding the bag of debts which it will take years to pay.

LONDON, Sept. 7. — The round-the-world monoplane, Pride of Detroit, piloted by Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock, arrived at Rangoon, Burma, today from Calcutta, according to a Central News dispatch.

Philippine Senate Pays Wood's Traveling Debts But Protests Injustice

MANILA, Sept. 7.—Out of respect for a dead man and not because they recognize the debt is a just one, the Philippine senate has agreed to make the payment of $9,000 for the traveling expenses of the late Governor-General Leonard Wood. The appropriation follows a refusal by the senate to pay the late general's debts. Pressure was brought to bear by the authorities in power in the islands and the authorization was made.

Cooks Vote Money to Daily Worker: Honor for Sacco and Vanzetti

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7. — At its regular meeting this afternoon Local 44, Cooks' Union of San Francisco voted $20 from its treasury for The DAILY WORKER.

At the same meeting a motion carried unanimously to stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, the labor martyrs executed in Massachusetts midnight of August 22nd.

Local 44 introduced the resolution at the opening session of the International Convention of Hotel and Restaurant Workers recently held in Portland, Oregon, protesting against the impending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolution was given "special privilege" order, the rules of the convention suspended and the resolution adopted unanimously as the first act of the convention.

Coast Guardsmen in on Big Boston Rum Graft

BOSTON, Sept. 7. — Six coast guardsmen and five Boston residents were indicted by the federal grand jury this afternoon on charges of conspiracy to import whiskey and other intoxicating liquors.

Federal investigators said that the alleged conspiracy between bootleggers and coast guardsmen to land cargoes on the New England coastline from Boston to New York extended over a period of two years.

Article Tells How Silk Company Employs Spies

Louis F. Budenz in Labor Age tells some interesting facts on the employment of labor spies—the MacDonald Industrial Detective Agency—by the Real Silk Co. which the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is fighting. The September issue, carrying the story, will be out in a few days.

Lyons' Sacco-Vanzetti Book to Appear in Fall

(By Federated Press)

The 7-year story of the Sacco-Vanzetti case will be out in book form soon, International Publishers announces. Eugene Lyons, the author, has been in intimate touch with the case since 1920 when he visted Italy in the course of his studies of the background of the two radicals.

Minority Congress Delegate Declares Relief Money Stolen

Apparently well substantiated charges of Max Steuer, lawyer, interested in the Jewish relief movement and delegate just returned from the World Minorities Congress in Zurich, that much of the money raised in America for relief of Jews in Europe has been stolen, continue to rock Jewish societies.

Mr. Steuer said, on landing from the steamer in New York, in a conference with newspaper reporters:

"I also gave considerable attention to the matter of the manner in which the vast millions of dollars that have been sent from the United States for the relief of the needy and oppressed have been used. I found that these moneys during the last two years have all reached their appropriate destinations and were economically administered, and much relief resulted.

"But I learned to my great dismay that prior to the last two years not only were these funds uneconomically administered, but in addition a substantial part of them never reached either the places or the persons for which and whom they were collected and intended."

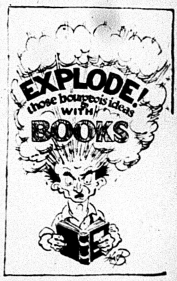
"Did you refer particularly to the misuse of American relief funds for the Jews of Europe?" Mr. Steuer was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "Particularly those funds collected by Jewish agencies, and, although these funds were misused on the other side, the misuse was by American representatives."

Los Angeles Camp for Workers' Children at Ranch is Big Success

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7. — Closing a five weeks period, the Workers' Childrens' Camp of Los Angeles has taken care of over 300 children at a nominal fee, under the direction of members of the Young Workers League and the Women's Consumers League. The camp was located on a huge ranch near Redlands, at Yucaipa, and was donated this year by Comrade Mott. Plans are being considered to buy the ranch for camp to be run on a co-operative basis hereafter. Everybody agrees that the venture was a huge success, and dozens of new members are coming into the Young Pioneers as a result.

Upon hearing of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the children organized a Memorial meeting, at which a resolution of protest against the murder was adopted.



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Communist International on the International Situation

(Resolution passed by the Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C., after hearing Comrade Bukharin's report of the 9th August, 1927.)

* * *

(Continuation)

The E. C. C. I. has very rightly rejected the abstract slogan of peace for the coming period, and has chosen the concrete slogan of the defence of the Russian and Chinese revolutions, the preparation for the proletarian general strike and insurrection against imperialism, and the combating of that strike phraseology adopted by the reformist leaders who are in reality supporting imperialism.

14. The issue of the coming war will depend in the main on the comparative class forces in the West, and still more in the Soviet Union and in China. The estimate of the situation formed by the opposition ("Swing to the right" on the part of the working class in the West, actual degeneration of the government of the Soviet Union, or in other words the denial of the actual leading role played by the proletariat both in the sphere of economy and of the state policy of the Soviet Union in general), is in its essence a false and defeatist standpoint towards the Soviet Union. (The main trend in the Western proletariat is towards the Left, even though this is accompanied by a Right trend on the part of the leading aristocratic elements. The main trend in the Soviet Union is the process of the firmer establishment of socialist economics, even though this is accompanied by a greater activity of the strata hostile to the proletariat, the Nep-men, the bourgeois intellectuals, nationalist counter-revolutionary tendencies, etc.). The theories of the opposition are equally wrong when they assume a rupture of the bloc between workers and peasants in the case of war, and when they oppose a proletarian war to a people's war.

As a matter of fact, the proletariat will not carry on a war forced upon it as an isolated class, but as a hegemonic class, carrying with it the broad strata, of the masses of the people.

15. The opposition is endeavoring to circulate the slander that the blame for the approach of war danger is to be attributed to the "wrong" policy pursued by the Party, and that imperialism is preparing to attack us because we have become weaker. Such an "explanation" as this of the war danger betrays not only to a maximum of fractional blindness and fractional madness in the opposition, but a complete lack of comprehension of the objective reasons rendering an aggravation of the antagonisms between imperialism and the Soviet Union inevitable in the given stage of development. (The stabilization of capitalism, accompanied by constant crises in the background, the Chinese revolution, our growth.)

Such an "analysis" of the causes of the impending war against the Soviet Union, in fact, weakens the forces of the international proletariat, places a trump in the hands of social democracy, and actually helps the bourgeoisie by its distortion of facts.

16. The social democrats are endeavoring, by means of propaganda for co-operation between the classes and for coalition, by means of participation in the League of Nations, of active participation in war preparations (Boncour law), and of systematic agitation against the Soviet Union, to secure for themselves, with the aid of the so-called "Left" wing, the leadership of the growing cadre of radically inclining workers. While the Right social democrats, who are openly hostile to the Soviet Union and openly counter-revolutionary (Kautsky, MacDonald, Renaudel), are falling more and more into discredit with the working class, the "Left" (Otto Bauer, Levi, Longuet, etc.), pursue a much more skilful policy of deception of the working class, and even "defend" the Soviet Union at times in words, only to take sides with the bourgeoisie when the decisive movement comes.

* * *

The exposure of the "Left" wing is one of the most urgent tasks of the Comintern. The betrayal of the general strike and the miners' struggle in Great Britain, and the social chauvinist attitude adopted with respect to the question of imperialist war against the Soviet Union, have unmasked the "Left" members of the General Council and the leaders of Amsterdam (Purcell, Hicks & Co.) in the eyes of the broad masses of the workers. The betrayal of the rising in Vienna has completely exposed the true character of the strongest and best organized section of the "Left" wing of the Second International, the Austrian social democracy. These facts must be thoroughly utilized and turned to account by the Communists. Among the social democrats our greatest enemy is the "Left," and our main fire must be concentrated upon it, for it is precisely the "Left" which helps the Second International to retain its hold upon the radically inclining cadres of the social democratic workers.

17. The social democratic party outcry over "Red imperialism," "Soviet shells," etc., can, however, make but little impression on the working masses. Therefore these masses are being "influenced" against the Soviet Union at the same time "from the Left" by the so-called "ultra Left" renegades of the stamp of Ruth Fischer-Maslov, Urbans-Korsch, etc., who work hand in hand with the openly Right renegades of the type of Souvarine, Rosmer, Monatte, etc.

This group is striving to isolate the Soviet Union from the revolutionary proletariat of the West, by means of slanders regarding an alleged degeneration of the Party and the Soviet power, to an undue Kulak influence, to Thermidor, etc., deriving all their arguments therefor from the ideological arsenal of our opposition. In this manner the "ultra-Left" counter-revolutionaries are trying to persuade the revolutionary proletariat of the West that the fate of the Soviet Union is quite a matter of indifference as regards the fate of the world revolution. Whilst the social democratic leaders are striving to bring the working masses into line with the bourgeois attack on the Soviet Union, the "leaders" of the ultra-Left apostates are striving to "neutralize" the working masses in the coming conflict between capital and labor.

The bloc with this group of apostates from Communism is the best proof of how far our opposition has fallen.

18. The swing to the Right on the part of the heads of the labor aristocracy and bureaucracy has again been evidenced in the treacherous attitude adopted by the leaders of the General Council and its representativs in the Anglo-Russian Committee. The Communists in the General Council of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union (A. U. C. T.) have in general correctly criticized the treacherous acts of the General Council. At the same time they have rightly abstained from taking upon themselves the responsibility for the splitting and dissolving of the Anglo-Russian Committee and have thus exposed to the last shred the treacherous tactics of the leaders of the General Council.

The A. U. C. T. U. must utilize its "legal possibility" of connection with the British trade unions to stigmatize systematically the treachery, the compromises, and the social imperialist measures of the leaders of the General Council. At the same time every effort must be made to animate the international work of the A. U. C. T. U. in the fight against war, against the offensive of capital, and for the unity of the trade union movement both in the West and in the East (see trade union conference of the countries of the Pacific Ocean, etc.). In the same way all efforts must be made for more energetic work in this direction on the part of the Red International of Labor Unions.

3. The Problem of the Chinese Revolution.

19. Three main lines of tactics could be laid down for a proletarian Party in the Chinese revolution—and three main lines have been laid down—all of which must be objectively estimated, and each of which forms a different judgement on the Chinese revolution itself. The first line of tactics (the Right deviation, merging directly and immediately into Menshevism) assumes that until the victory over imperialism and the unification of China, it is necessary to maintain the unity of the national "revolutionary" front, including the bourgeoisie, in every stage of development, for which purpose many concessions are to be made. (Hampering of the agrarian revolution and actual fight against it, hindering of the labor movement and combatting of the "exaggerated demands" of the workers, etc., the necessity of "not frightening away the bourgeoisie.") The second line of tactics (the Trotzkyist) rejects (though only later) on principle the admissibility of entering into any agreements or alliances with the bourgeoisie altogether, in any stage of development of the revolution. It assumes that agreements and alliances with the bourgeoisie can only weaken the proletariat, etc. The third line of tactics (the Leninist, carried out by the Comintern), finally, considers agreements with the bourgeoisie of the colonial and semi-colonial countries to be necessary, but only in certain stages of development, and under quite definite conditions. At the same time it maintains that these agreements are to be dissolved, and determined fight be waged on the former allies, as soon as the conditions of development have changed, the class forces have regrouped themselves, and the like.

(To Be Continued)

Hoover Says He Won't Resign to Make Race To Become President

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover has no intention of conducting a campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination and will not resign from the Coolidge Cabinet, George Akerson, Hoover's assistant, announced today over long distance telephone.

The announcement put an end to reports published here that Hoover would resign next Monday and start a campaign for the presidency.

But there is nothing, so political observers say, to indicate that Hoover actually does not intend to run for the presidency, after the proper number of inspired "urgings," and messages from good Hooverites that "the people need you." If these are received, Hoover will, in the intervals of his main task at present of mortgaging the flood victims, find time for a little politics.

Hunan, Seat of Reaction

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

CHANGSHA, (By Mail)—The little Japanese river steamer is slowly poking its way up the Siang River towards Changsha, capital of Hunan. It is famous among Americans as the headquarters of Yale-in-China; it is also known as the spot where the worst excesses have occurred among peasants and workers behind the march of the Nationalists. Here it is said, the "Communists" had full swing, nationalizing lands, killing rich gentry.'

Wuhan Militarists Murder Workers.

It is always difficult in these rumors to know what is meant by Communists. No responsible secretary of the Communist Party accepts responsibility for the actions charged against them; on the other hand, any hooligan leader who takes advantage of upset conditions to get revenge on a rich man who has ill-treated him, is sure to be called a Communist.

Now, however, Hunan is the seat of reaction. The militarists, (not those of the north but militarists claiming loyalty to the Hankow government), have put down the labor unions and the peasant unions with a heavy hand. Everyone admits that they have killed dozens for every one killed by their opponents. In Changsha itself 120 labor and peasant leaders are reported executed. So order is restored, and excesses are over, since it is never an excess to kill a working man or peasant.

Imperialists Back Reaction.

I have again and again met employers, including missionaries employing servants, who have exulted in the fact that they were now able to break the agreements which they had duly made with their employes, "since the union has no power to enforce anything any more." It is the threat of foreign gunboats in the harbor which has deprived the union of force.

Two missionaries have told me the whole past year's history. Be it understood that they are very good missionaries, very sympathetic with Chinese Nationalist aims, utterly averse to any armed foreign intervention, tolerant of outrages even to their own property. Only, like all teachers when pupils want to grow up—well, judge for yourself.

Christian "Charity."

"We had trouble in October with servants," the missionaries said. "We knew it was coming; the union business was in the air. The first demand was for a flat increase of wages of $3 American a month. We agreed to $1.00 increase and refused to consider any of the other demands. They kept right on working till we left in April."

"What wages were they getting?" I asked. I learned that one family had 5 servants, of whom the lowest got $4 a month, and the highest, the cook, got $6. Out of this they bought their own food, chiefly rice and vegetables, which cost about $2 a month; but the mission furnished them with a room and with kerosene light.

Trust Worth $6.00.

"The wage we paid our cooks was unusually high," they said. "Most mission cooks got $4.50 a month, while business cooks may get $7. But our cook was an exceptional man. He worked 13 years for us and was so dependable that we left the key of our storeroom in his hands, where we stored a year's supply of food products from America, which are rare and expensive in inland China."

This man, trusted in every way, they thought "good enough" to give $6 a month to.

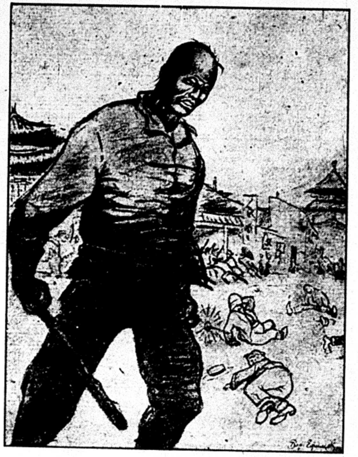
I asked if there had been any trouble with unions taking their buildings.

Unions Put Churches to Work.

"Lots of requests to use our church," they said. "We had such requests all the time, presented by men who were our own church members, but also prominent in the Nationalist movement. Some of these men we would have liked to accommodate, but if you let the labor union in one night, you have the Peasants' Union the next night, and then the Students' Union and the Women's Union. They would just use your place all the time."

After the missionaries left, they have rumors that various unions occupied their buildings.

THE CHINESE WORKER STARTS FOR CANTON TO CLEAN HOUSE



SINCE Hankow went reactionary, a workers' and peasants' army has been advancing on Canton, held by the right wing Kuomintang.

Old Age Pension Advocated

(By Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 7.—"Of the industrially developed nations, the United States, as a unit, stands alone in still applying 17th Century methods to 20th Century problems."

If you think the statement is false have it verified by writing to the American Association for Old Age Security, P. O. Box 1001, Harrisburg, Penna.

Its secretary, Abraham Epstein, author of "Facing Old Age" spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council in the Labor Temple, Wednesday night, Aug. 31st, to a group of workers who seemed to be thoroughly in accord with what was said.

Feeble-Minded Best Workers.

Epstein argued for security for men and women who have been denied the right to work in the richest country on earth. It was not the fault of workers themselves that they were poor today. It might have been so 50 years ago when there was plenty of free and fertile land on which able bodied persons could go and seek independence. Skill under modern industrial conditions was not the asset it used to be. Efficiency experts were even claiming that the feeble minded made the best workers.

Not a railroad in the country would give steady employment to skilled workers after the age of 45 or unskilled after they reached 35.

Security Lacking.

No one knew how to stay away from the poorhouse. In one year 300 banks had closed their doors robbing large numbers of workers of their meager savings. The average wage received was less than needed for the proper support of a family of five. Dependency in old age was not due to lack of thrift, but to circumstances over which the individual had no control. "Basis of prosperity," he said, "rests on spending money." He mentioned a group of European workers, who visited and studied working conditions in this country a year ago. They said wages are from 50 to 100 per cent higher here than at home, but they preferred European low wages and more security.

Poorhouses Undesirable.

Poorhouses might be American, but even so they were nothing to be proud of. They separated mother and father in their declining years. In very few of them was the food better than in the jails and penitentiaries. Investigation showed that for the cost of an inmate in a county almshouse in Pennsylvania, three persons could be supported in their homes. The support of an almshouse inmate in Montana costs from three to five times as much as that of a pensioner.

Industrial Pensions Plans Bad.

"Not half a dozen industrial pension plans are worth two cents," he said. They consisted mostly of promises and were not guaranteed. If one agreed not to join a labor union and be good after 30 years of faithful work, and, of course, if the concern was still in business, the pension might be paid. As an example of what could happen he mentioned Morris & Co., Chicago packers.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

zens who would turn purple with rage at the suggestion that the system on which they were leeching should be substituted by a socialist society. While those who live at the expense of the workers profess abhorrence of violence against the social order they are ready to uphold mass slaughter in wars, and practise private and individual murder in defense of the same system. The miniature war on 44th Street and the fatalities resulting therefrom will not be attributed by the capitalist press to the subversive influence of the profit system.

* * *

THE resignation of Viscount Cecil from the British cabinet is regarded by president Coolidge as evidence that the gap between the positions of the United States and Great Britain on the question of naval disarmament is growing wider, according to a report from Rapid City, the summer white house. Coolidge considers the matter discussed at the Geneva conference closed according to the same report, he being of the opinion that the attitude of the United States was presented clearly to Great Britain. We pointed out when this fake conference opened that it was a jockeying contest between the two great rival powers and that nothing would come out of it except a new naval building race. The American imperialists now have a plausible excuse to go ahead and build against Great Britain while the latter power can whip up national sentiment in England for a reciprocal policy. Thus the lovers of peace puruse their bloody course.

* * *

ANOTHER attempt on the life of a Soviet envoy has been made in Poland. The news was played down in the capitalist press at first and a few days after the incident occurred, the story was switched clear around to make it appear that the would-be assassin was the aggrieved person. According to the revised version of the affair the assassin was invited to the Soviet embassy with a view to enlisting him in the Soviet secret service. On his refusal to accept such employment he was shot in the back when he turned to leave the premises, and the employe who is alleged to have fired the shot was given credit for gashing his own cheek with a knife in order to provide himself with a self-defense alibi. That's all on

* * *

THE Herald-Tribune of Wednesday last presented us with as obvious a faked Communist secret document as we have seen since the British government issued the famous "Zinoviev letter" that jerked Ramsay MacDonald out of the premier's office. In this forgery which was alleged to have been taken from the secret archives of the Soviet embassy in Paris, a certain individual is instructed to repair to Bolivia, with the handsome expense account of one million francs with which to start a revolution in that country. According to O. Henry a bag of coffee could do the trick in Latin America in his day, but in those days of million-dollar plots the manufacturers of fake documents must speak in the vernacular.

* * *

THE alleged "agent" of the Communist international was instructed to open a business house as a cloak for his revolutionary activities. Here the "general staff of the government" would hibernate until the zero hour arrived. Then they would spring on the unsuspecting populace and establish their rule over them. Presto changeo! The Bolivians would pound the pillows one night under a capitalist government. They would wake up the next morning and see red flags where the banners of capitalism formerly waved. This is the yarn for which some impecunious czarist Russian received a hot meal.

* * *

THE discontent of the Latin American masses is not due to the dead-eye-dick activities of mythical revolutionary agents spawned out of the sick brains of stool-pigeons and agents-provocateur. It is caused by the oppression and exploitation of foreign imperialism and their native tools. If the Communist International never existed, the exploited everywhere would continue to struggle against those who hold them in bondage. But the Communist International, in an intelligent and effective manner gives assistance to all oppressed peoples in their battle against tyranny and robbery.

Capitalist Class Justice Triumphs: Sacco and Vanzetti Murdered!

Willi Munzenburg's article on the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti reflects the storm of indignation that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has aroused among workers thruout the world.

That the murder of the two workers will be a stimulus to the intensification of the revolutionary fight against capitalism, which perpetrated the murder is the theme of Munzenburg's article.

Willi Munzenburg is secretary of the International Workers' Aid, and edits its official organ, published in Berlin.

By WILLI MUNZENBERG (Berlin).

"This is the very top, the height, the crest, or crest unto the crest, of murder's arms: this is the bloodiest shame, the wildest savagery, the vilest strike, that ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage presented to the tears of soft remorse. All murders past do stand excused in this: and this, so sole and unmatchable, shall give a holiness, a purity, to the yet unbegotten sin of times; and prove a deadly bloodshed but a jest, exampled by this heinous spectacle."

Shakespeare's "King John."

CLASS justice triumphs! In spite of a mass protest and an outcry of a hundred million as has seldom been raised in the last few years, in spite of the representations and remonstrations and remonstrances of numerous and eminent pacifists—scholars, scientists and men and women of international repute—the American bourgeoisie, in the night from 22nd to 23rd August, executed the two Italian revolutionaries Sacco and Vanzetti!

In the fight, which lasted for seven years and which in the last few weeks aroused the whole public, the brutal, barbarous American imperialism has been victorious. We Communists, in the course of the fight and the action to rescue the two innocent murdered proletarian revolutionaries, have never permitted any doubt that it was not a question of Sacco and Vanzetti as individuals, but of the great fight between the proletarian revolution and the iron-clad American and international imperialism.

Capitalism Murders Thousands.

In the last decades, especially in the years since the war, international imperialism has, both legally and illegally, condemned, executed and murdered thousands and thousands of workers. What, however, distinguishes the case of Sacco and Vanzetti from all other murders of revolutionary proletarians, is the monstrous bestiality, the almost sadistic barbarity with which the bourgeoisie of the United States dragged the two workers to the electric chair.

Seven years ago Sacco and Vanzetti were condemned to death, and during this unendingly long time they were repeatedly dragged from the prison cell to the condemned cell, in order, at the last moment and after having experienced all the mental agony of an immediate execution, to be conveyed back to the prison cell; and this only in order, after a few weeks or months, to have to go thru the same cruel business again, and then, in the night from 22nd to 23rd August—perhaps with the faint hope, remembering their former experiences, of being saved yet once again—to die. All the horrors of medieval torture pale before this atrocious bestiality, which could only emanate from the sick brains of insane criminals.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been executed, murdered. By their execution the imperialists of the United States give a blow in the face to the international working class and all sections and circles inclining to them, who for weeks past, in all countries and cities of the earth, demanded the release of the condemned. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is a demonstration of United States imperialism, which in the last few months demonstrated its power and military force by bombarding unfortified towns in Nicaragua and whose warships took part in the bombardment and destruction of Chinese towns and villages.

Challenge to Workers.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is a fresh and the most provocative challenge to the American and the international proletariat. The murder of the two proletarian revolutionaries was possible because the bourgeoisie of the United States had placed itself determinedly and with all its power behind the cowardly murderers, in order, through the two murdered victims, to strike at the revolutionary labor movement of America.

With the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti the bourgeoisie of the United States has remained true to its "democratic" traditions. Like the five gallows in the prisons of Chicago on which, in the year 1886, the victims of the Pinkerton provocateurs were strangled, the electric chair in Boston today reveals the true countenance and the real content of the bourgeois democracy of the capitalist world. With this murder the bourgeoisie of the United States has shown in the most striking manner to the working class of the whole world, that in capitalist society there exist neither justice nor law, but only a naked, brutal and barbarous class law and class justice.

In former times the bourgeoisie had some sense of shame, and attempted to hide and conceal the arbitrary justice. Today, with the sharpening of class antagonisms and of the class struggle, it allows even the last flimsy veil to fall, and shows that for it the police, the judges and law courts are only obedient tools of its blindly raging hatred against the proletariat and against the revolutionary working class.

Like the cowardly and vile murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, like the murder of thousands of workers, so this bestial slaughter of the two workers in Boston will let loose the most profound indignation of millions of workers and peasants. This cowardly, bestial murder must not and will not be forgiven the American and international bourgeoisie. If the bourgeoisie of the United States believes that it can thereby weaken and intimidate the revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat, it will find itself mistaken. The indignation, the fury at this cowardly murder will lead millions of workers to the revolutionary front, and hundreds of thousands will spring to fill up the gap created by the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Role of Reformists.

The attitude of the reformist parties and trade unions in the fight conducted by millions in order to prevent the murder has been shameful. The International Trade Union Congress in Paris did nothing and did not even raise a finger in order to save the lives of the two condemned workers. The II. International, this despicable body of bankrupt social democratic ex-Ministers, was more deeply moved over the fate of Oudegeest at the Paris Congress than over the fate of the two revolutionary workers awaiting execution. The demand of the American Defence Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti that an international general strike be called in order to save the lives of the two workers, was printed in the social democratic "Vorwaerts" of Berlin, this model paper of a degenerate and corrupt reptile press, under the cynical heading: "A Belated Proposal," instead of the editors blushing with shame at the fact that the representatives of the Social Democratic Party at the Paris Congress and their functionaries in the trade unions had not brought forward this proposal as a matter of course, and at least approved the proposals of the revolutionary organizations and workers' groups in Germany when the latter demanded the organization of a protest strike.

The bourgeoisie of the United States wished to murder Sacco and Vanzetti as a demonstration in the great class struggle against the proletariat. The fact that they were able to carry out this intention is greatly due to the shameful and cowardly behavior of the reformist and social democratic trade union and party cliques in the United States and in other countries.

Sacco and Vanzetti have died for the revolutionary class struggle and for the revolution. Their death must be a fresh stimulus to extend and to intensify the revolutionary fight against the bourgeoisie of all countries, as well as against all reformist agents and lackeys of the bourgeoisie.

The death of Sacco and Vanzetti will spur us on to increase a hundredfold our efforts in the proletarian class struggle, and not to rest until the capitalist condemned cells are stormed and the proletarian revolution is realized.

French and American Imperialists Review West Point Gun Fodder

WEST POINT, Sept. 7.—Propaganda for militarism and for the growth of the understanding between France and the United States against British imperialism, were made here when Paul Claudel, French ambassador to Washington, and Maurice Bokanowski, French minister of commerce, industry and aviation, addressed the Lafayette-Marne celebration at West Point.

While the uniformed scions of America's imperialist stood at attention beside the ivy-covered barracks in the fall sunlight, the American officers and the French diplomats lauded the soldiers whose lives were snuffed out in 1914 to save French imperialism from German imperialism at the battle of the Marne. Each of the speakers impressed upon the young cadets the importance of loyalty to the imperialist policies of their country's capitalists.

Among other speakers who drove home the lesson of absolute duty to imperialism were Real-Admiral Louis Josephthal, who reviewed the naval militia in a pro-war demonstration on Long Island Sound two days ago, and representative J. Mayhew Wainwright whose yacht opportunely happened alongside the Admiral's in time for Wainwright to congratulate him on the war-like showing of his squadron.

Try For Long Air Record.

WICHITA, Kans., Sept. 7. — Preparations were being made here today for a flight of the airplane Oklahoa in an attempt to break the sustained flight record. Bennett Griffin and Al Henly, co-pilots, are to try to remain aloft for a longer period than 55 hours. The pilots are entered in the Spokane-New York air derby.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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N. Y. POLICE SHOOT AT TEAMSTER PICKETS

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THERE is something like a rank and file revolt in the league of nations. The little fellows are kind of sore because the big guns of the league cannot bring about imperialist unity and are determined to make trouble for the die-hards. Poland of all the countries in the world was the one to propose the outlawry of war. Of course it stole the plang from Oswald Garrison Villard but as somebody said, recently one of the most infallible tests of leadership is the ability to adopt good ideas wherever found and regardless of parentage.

POLAND has not been an outstanding exponent of a pacifist policy since its recognition as a self-governing entity after the world war came to an end. The rattle of Pilsudski's sabres could be heard over Europe. Poland was the most vicious of the buffer watchdogs that stood guard on the western frontiers of the Soviet Union. Has Poland experienced a change of heart? The answer to this question is, that leopards do not change their spots. Then why this proposal?

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IT is simply a manouver rendered necessary by the shaky economic structure of Poland, and the other small nations associated with Poland in this protest are groaning under the weight of the taxation which the upkeep of heavy military establishments imposes on them. The logical consequence of this situation is mass discontent, so the government tools of the big imperialist powers that own those weak nations are compelled to make a gesture toward peace. They may yelp all they like but their protests are futile since their existence depends on the good will of their imperialist backers.

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THERE is a plausible suspicion that the fine French hand of Briand is behind the Polish poposal. Since the foundation of the league of nations ther has been a constant struggle between England and France for control of this imperialist executive committee. France has always used a pro-French strong of small nations as a club against England. Pro-French, translated into francs means paid for by French money. And France got this money from the United States.

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IT is said that the small nations were encouraged to show their fangs at the present session by the resignation of Lord Robert Cecil from the British cabinet over his government's policy on naval armament. Whatever the reason may be the little fellows jumped on the aristocratic Sir Austen Chamberlain until his monocle trembled. It was bad enough to be insulted by a Chinese delegate a few months ago, but to have a whole swarm of European mosquitoes buzz around him with stings at rest, looked like a rank and file united front and was enough to make the heart of the bravest quake with apprehension. There was a time in the history of the proud empire when such conduct would be replied to by the visit of a few British warships to the chief

(Continued on Page Four)

SPY PLACED NEXT TO CELL OF BOMB FRAMED VICTIMS

Police Admit Evidence Lacking Against Men

Despite frantic efforts on the part of the police department to scare up "evidence" against the six young Latin-American workers held without bail on the charge that they are responsible for the explosion near the Brooklyn courthouse early Monday morning, little evidence of any kind has been brought forward.

Coincident with the announcement by District Attorney Dodd that "no effort will be made to determine their political views," it was admitted yesterday that hope was being entertained for "vital information" as a result of the planting of a spy in a cell adjoining those of the arrested men.

Defended by Mexico.

"We hope to be able to present the case to the grand jury Friday," declared the district attorney.

Meanwhile the six men, all of whom are being defended by lawyers engaged by the Mexican consul-general, are being held in the Raymond St. jail, to which they were remanded by Magistrate Hirshfield Wednesday to await further hearing on Sept. 14.

(Continued on Page Two)

NEW CEC OF THE PARTY ORGANIZES FOR WORK AHEAD

Chooses Committees; Names Dept. Heads

At the first meeting of the new Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, held here following the Fifth National Convention, the two principal committees of the party, the secretariat and the political committee (palcom) was chosen as follows:

SECRETARIAT:—Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow.

Eleven Members of Polcom.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE:—Max Bedacht, Alex Bittleman, James P. Cannon, J. Louis Engdhal, William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, Jay Lovestone, Robert Minor, Henry Puro, William W. Weinstone and Bertram D. Wolfe.

CANDIDATES FOR THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE:—Earl R. Browder, William F. Dunne, Benjamin Lifschitz, Jack Stachel and Alexander Trachtenberg.

The personnel of the trade union committee of nine members will be decided by the political committee at its first meeting.

Pick Department Heads.

Jack Stachel was chosen as head of the organization department and Bertram D. Wolfe as head of the agitprop (agitation and propaganda) department. The personnel of both the agitprop and the organization committees will be chosen later by the political committee.

The question of developing the Workers' School of New York into a National Workers' School was referred to the political committee.

It was decided to create a national departments on co-operative and woman's work. There will also be a committee for work among the foreign-born to be under the direction of a special committee of the central executive committee. A committee on research work will also be organized.

To Probe City Problems.

Plans were laid for the creation of special committees on municipal problems in all cities where the party has influence. There will be a special committee of the central executive committee to work out policies for these local committees.

Miller's Name Ommitted.

The name of Bert Miller, manager of The DAILY WORKER, was inadvertently omitted from the list of those chosen for the central executive committee.

ABANDONING HUNT FOR "OLD GLORY;" THIRD MAN FATAL

Hearst's Publicity Stunt Kills Three More

The search for Old Glory, the Hearst monoplane which undertook a flight to Rome, with stop over at Old Orchard, Me., is already being abandoned. One liner after another wirelesses that no trace is observed, and freight is perishable, demurrage to be avoided. Bertaud and Hill, if alive in the sea, will probably drown. They may be dead already.

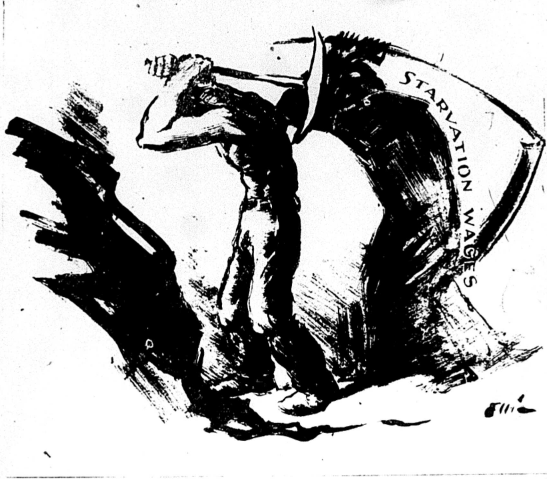
Meanwhile the statement of Fokker, designer of the plane that the weight of the third man, Hearst's feature writer, Phil Payne, was an unnecessary luxury, and probably responsible for the airship's falling into the sea, has led Hearst to make public telegrams to Payne (held secret until now) which appear to urge that the flight be not made, and thereby pretend to clear Hearst of the guilt of causing the death of the airplane crew — and the publicity man.

The Old Glory's loss is a shock to devout Catholics, who believed that the papal blessing, the plenary indulgence to the fliers, the painting of the plane in papal colors, the blessing

(Continued on Page Three)

SHORT TIME IN THE ANTHRACITE

By Fred Ellis



FASCISTS CONTINUE TO SAIL TO FRANCE FOR LEGION CONVENTION

Pershing and Secretary of War Davis to Attend Legionnaire Spree Friday

Six thousand more fascists sailed yesterday on six ships for the American Legion convention at Paris, September 19th. Thousands of others will sail on three steamships today, while another herd will sail on the Leviathan tomorrow.

General Pershing, Secretary of War Davis and a number of other reactionaries, will speak at a little fascist love-fest on board the Leviathan this evening.

The storm of indignation against the American Legion convention among French workers is indicated in L'Humanite, fighting organ of the French Communist Party.

French Protest.

In an appeal appearing on the day after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the French Communist Party, the General Confederation of United Labor and the Communist Youth urge French workers to boycott American capitalism and to take steps to bar the convention of the American Legion from Paris.

The appeal says in part:

"They have been murdered, Sacco and Vanzetti are dead.

"Thruout the entire world, at the call of the Communist International and the Red International of Trade Unions workers will raise a mighty protest against the crime.

"In France thru appeals of workers' organizations, thru the monster demonstration at Vincennes and the twenty-four hour strike, the working class raised amighty protest against the murder.

Must Avenge Murder.

"The defiance by capitalism of the working class must be avenged. The murderers must not go unpunished.

"The working class will avenge its own.

"Governor Fuller, with all his viciousness, is not guilty alone. The blood of the two innocent workers stains the hands of American capitalism.

"It is necessary for the workers of the world to organize, prepare and launch collective reprisals against American capitalism which is responsible for the crime.

Fight To Bar Legion Parade.

"The insolent parade of the fascist American Legion must be barred by the city which witnessed the Commune.

"Effective measures must be taken to immediately effect a boycott.

"Long live Sacco and Vanzetti!

"Down with capitalist terrorism!

"Amnesty for all victims of the revolutionary struggle!

"Long live the world revolution!

Legionnaire Lost Sight In Late Slaughter: Now First "Sees" Paris

PARIS, Sept. 8.—One of the few lucky Legionnaires in Paris is the blind ex-soldier, Arthur Sewell of Baltimore. He is led thru the capital of France by a salvation army "altruist" and is hardly aware of the general hostility or the silent contempt with which the American Legion is everywhere being received by the French working class. Sewell is told nothing of the French attitude: "I could not see things better if I had my own eyes," he says with unconscious and pathetic irony.

The blind ex-soldier lost his sight in an American training camp learning to fight the imperialist war of 1917 and, like most of his companions in the American Legion, has never been in France before.

Round World Fliers Hop Off for Bangkok

RANGOON, Burmah, Sept. 8.—The Pride of Detroit, in which William Brock and Edward F. Schlee are striving for a new round-the-world record, hopped off from here at 6:10 this morning for Bangkok, Siam. The fliers announced that as this leg of the flight was only a distance of 375 miles, if conditions were favorable on reaching Siam they would continue to Hanoi, French Indo-China, a further distance of 625 miles.

The American fliers continue to receive ovations wherever they stop. While here thy announced they may stop at Manila after leaving Hongkong.

Actress Sues for Million.

Valeska Suratt, stage star, yesterday filed suit in supreme court against Cecil B. De Mille, motion picture producer, and others, asking $1,000,000 damages and an injunction restraining them from producing the picture "The King of Kings."

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

U. S. Destroyer Uses Big Guns On Chinese Towns Above Nanking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The American Destroyer Parrott opened fire upon Chinese on the Yangtse River just above Nanking, Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, reported to the Navy Department today.

Three and four-inch guns and machine guns were used by the destroyer. The Chinese casualties are unknown. The bombardment started when the destroyer was hit by a few stray machine gun bullets.

NEW REVOLUTION RISES IN CHINA AMONG PEASANTS

Division Marches on Huhan Capital

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.—A revolutionary division has been formed in northeastern Hunan, consisting of several companies of regular troops who have deserted the traitorous Wuhan government, who have joined hands with the partisan peasant detachments. This move will give experienced military direction to the peasant masses of the district who are flocking to the revolutionary standard.

Moving Toward Capitol.

The division is moving in the direction of Changsha (capitol of Huhan province). According to latest information the revolutionary troops have occupied Ping-Hsiang, a well-known coal mining center and an important strategical point. At the same time the Wuhan papers report that peasant troops have disarmed one whole division of Tang Sheng-Shi's troops in northern Hunan and other peasant troops have occupied two districts in South Hueph and have seized Kunghsien.

Jap Press Confirms Reports.

Japanese correspondents in several of the provinces affected with the rise of the new wave of revolution have sent reports to their papers relating the collapse of divisions of the reactionary armies and the desertion to the peasant forces, with arms in hand, of a large number of companies.

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Pravda Hails Movement.

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—The newspaper, Pravda, enumerating the news of the series of revolts, the desertion of army companies and the forma-

(Continued on Page Two)

UNION TO PROTEST AGAINST USE OF UNIFORMED MEN AS STRIKEBREAKERS

Truckmen Win Wage Raise, Shorter Hours From Twenty Independent Firms

Twenty independent firms have admitted defeat in the strike of the 7,000 truckmen who walked out early Wednesday morning, and have settled with the union on the latter's terms. This includes the winning of the eight-hour day, an increase of $5 a week in pay, and $1.25 an hour for overtime instead of $1 which was the scale prevailing before the strike.

A meeting of the Truckmen's Bureau, which is the employers' association, called late yesterday afternoon failed to result in any concrete proposals.

The police department of New York assumed the role of active strikebreaker yesterday morning, according to members of the teamsters' union who declare that five trucks loaded with newsprint paper for the Herald-Tribune were driven by plainclothes men, accompanied by uniformed officers. Following each truck was a motorcycle cop.

Police Shoot.

The police fired 12 shots into a crowd of over 500 strikers at Second avenue and Houston street yesterday morning when efforts were made to persuade scabs from acting as strikebreakers on a number of trucks of the United States Trucking Corporation, of which Gov. Smith is said to be a large shareholder.

Using the same tactics that were common during the strike of paper box makers, cloakmakers, and furriers, the police tore into the crowd and viciously attacked the strikers with clubs.

To Call On Warren.

Bitter indignation against the police tactics prevailed in the strike headquarters of the union, 73 Varick street. The men were restrained from forming an impromptu delegation to call upon Police Commissioner Warren only upon the promise of union leaders to communicate with officials of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, requesting them to put an immediate stop to the brutal strikebreaking activities of the police.

It is expected that a delegation will meet the Tammany officials sometime this morning to make their protest.

ILLINOIS MINERS STILL REJECTING WAGES REDUCTION

Conference in Chicago; Few Local Agreements

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The conference between officials of District 12, United Mine Workers of America (Illinois) and the Illinois Coal Operators Association reopened today, with only representative conferees taking part. These representatives were elected at the larger meeting yesterday.

The program of the coal operators seems to be an extension of the already proposed plan for a disguised wage cut, in the shape of more work done for the same wage.

Wants Concession.

Rice Miller, speaking for the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, said as the conference was about to open:

"It was stated that miners are ready to make concessions relative to reducing cost through savings in labor and the use of machinery.' If they have some definite plan we shall be glad to know what it is."

This marks a slight change of tactics on the part of the operators, as they have until now insisted on an open and formal wage cut. The determination of the rank and file of the miners not to permit any of their officials to agree to any such easy

(Continued on Page Two)

BEN GITLOW, CLOSING CONVENTION DECLARES THE WORKING CLASS IN THIS COUNTRY WILL BE VICTORIOUS

"Our Party accepts the leadership of the Communist International," declared Benjamin Gitlow, making the closing address of the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party. Gitlow had acted as chairman thruout the closing session.

Continuing Gitlow said: "Under that leadership (the Communist International) we will enter the struggle of the working class. Under that leadership we are confident that in the near future in this country the working class will be victorious."

Benjamin Gitlow said: "Comrades, this marks the close of the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party. We leave this convention more consolidated and more unified than ever before in the history of our Party. This convention was convened at a time when the ruling class in the United States saw fit to execute two members of the working class on account of their loyalty to the workingclass.

"We met at a time of growing reaction in the United States. We met at a time when the reactionary bureaucrats in the labor movement were sharpening their weapons to exterminate the left wing and the Communists from the trade union movement. We met at a time when the capitalist ruling class of this country were preparing new attacks upon Latin-America and the other colonial peoples. We met at a time when the imperialist powers throughout the world were preparing and are preparing to make an attack upon the Soviet Union. We met at a time when the imperialists were doing everything in their power, and using by all means at their command to crush the Chinese revolution.

"Nevertheless, we are determined in this country to carry on the work of the Communist Party. We have tremendous difficulties to face. Our Party must function in a country where capitalism is supreme and most powerful. We face the future hopefully. We are not discouraged by the obstacles in our way. We are determined, first, that we shall build and strengthen the Party organization; second, we are determined that we shall defeat the offensive of the capitalist government and the reactionary labor bureaucracy against the left wing and the Communists in the trade unions. We are determined in the United States to raise the issue of the recognition and defense of the Soviet Union (Applause). We pledge ourselves to do everything to further and defend the Chinese revolution. We pledge ourselves to do everything, in the event of a war, to fight for the defeat of our own capitalists, and if that war will be against the Soviet Union, for the victories of the Red Army (Prolonged Applause).

"Our Party accepts the leadership of the Communist International (Applause, Hurrah!). Under that leadership we will enter the struggles of the working class. Under that leadership we are confident that in the future in this country the working class will be victorious. The future remains for the revolution!" (Prolonged Applause).

Following the recommendation of the Central Executive Committee, the delegates to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party voted to move the national headquarters of the Party from Chicago to New York.

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WAR ON CHINA TONIGHT

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, Third Avenue and 67th Street

BROWDER, BLANCHARD AND LAU WILL SPEAK

Blast in Chicago Alcohol War Makes $200,000 Damages

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Three persons were killed, two were probably fatally injured, and damage estimated at $200,000 was caused early today by two mysterious explosions on the south side of Chicago.

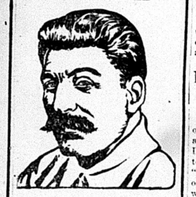
Federal and city investigators, who began an immediate inquiry expressed the opinion that an "alcohol feud" may be responsible for the blasts.

Both explosions occurred within a radius of six blocks and within a period of 45 minutes. It is believed the terrific detonations resulted from exploding stills.

Merina Maraganti, 40, was burned to death in the wreckage of his home. Another man, killed in this same explosion, has not been identified. He and Marganti were trapped in the wreckage by falling walls. Joseph Bangora, said to be an alcohol racketeer, died in a hospital several hours after he was dragged from a wrecked building.

Serious consequences threatened at Mercy hospital, only a few blocks away, when patients and nurses became panic stricken by the blasts. Physicians and nurses from other hospitals had to be called in to quiet the frightened patients.

BOOKS



By JOSEPH STALIN

Leader of the Russian Communist Party and a close co-worker of Lenin.

BOLSHEVISM — Some Questions Answered

Answers to ten questions submitted by the students of the Sverdlov University on the tasks of the Russian Communist Party and the policy towards the peasantry

—.25

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM

A new edition of a book destined to remain a classic of Communist literature

—.35

LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM

(Written in collaboration with Kamenev and Zinoviev.)

—.20

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York.

Spy Placed Next to Cell Of Framed Victims

(Continued from Page One)

The men are Julian De Hoyas, Jesus Silvia, Jose Christozal Roa, Mario Medreno, Victor Fern and Eugenio Fernandez. Hoyas and Silvia are charged with bombing, Fern and Roa with possessing explosives, Medreno with carrying a concealed weapon and Fernandez is held as a material witness.

"No Evidence," Is Admission.

The district attorney admitted yesterday that there was no evidence connecting the arrested men with the explosions on the 28th St. stations of the B. M. T. and I. R. T. on Aug. 5.

Michael J. O'Brien, employed in the Joralemon St. powerhouse of the New York fire department, was brought forward yesterday as a witness "able to refute" the alibi presented by two of the accused men. He said that he "positively identifies" Julian De Hoyas and Jesus Silvia as the two men whom he saw walking near the powerhouse and up and down in the street at 9 o'clock on Sunday night.

On Job at Time.

Silvia declares that he was at his home, 52 State St., at that time. De Hoyas maintains that he was working at his job as dishwasher at the St. George Hotel at that time and declares that he can substantiate that fact by the word of fellow employes.

The admission that "evidence" is expected from someone in an adjoining cell brings again forward the startling similarity which this case bears to the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up in its early stages.

Familiar Features.

In the latter case the Department of Justice admitted placing a stool-pigeon in a cell next to Sacco in an effort, it was explained, "to get information about the Wall Street explosion."

In the present case it was declared that "information about the subway explosions" might be secured by the authorities.

Illinois Miners Still Reject Wage Cut

(Continued from Page One)

open or secret wage cut is as great as ever. Harry Fishwick, president of District 12, repeated again as he entered the conference chamber that he "hoped to settle the dispute thru some other arrangement than cutting wages." But he did not say what that arrangement is, and if it includes a hidden wage cut, thru a provision for worsening the conditions of work, or performance of more unpaid work by the miner, there may be a lot of trouble for Fishwick.

Against Local Mining.

The policy which some of the operators and the union agree upon, of opening mines on a district basis, or even on a local basis, one mine at a time, is not popular in Illinois. Recent reports that enough separate mining companies had reopened under the Jacksonville scale to put back to work 10,000 miners in Illinois are flatly denied by progressives in close touch with the situation in their industry.

There may be, these say, as many as 2,000 men back at work, and in some cases where separate agreements have been made, the men have walked out again, afterwards, rather than break the united front of their union.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Painter Who Refused to Scab Faints From Hunger; Starved 4 Days

Harry Laventhal, a union painter of Rochester who came to New York seeking work due to a strike in his home city, collapsed from hunger in Jersey City. He had not eaten for the last four days.

Laventhal refused to scab during the strike so he decided to work elsewhere. Leaving his wife and six children at home he started for this city. Having no money he had to walk a big part of the way. Several Jersey City people fed Laventhal and gave him $16.75 the result of a collection. He is now looking for a job at his trade.

CHICAGO POLICE AND RIGHT WING FIGHT WORKERS

Dressmakers Continue Their Strike

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—In spite of the united front of the police and the right wing forces, the strike of dressmakers employed by Hyman Bros. is continuing to be successful.

The workers are determined to show the bosses, the police and the scabs furnished by Morris Sigman's scab agency that the struggle will result in victory. One hundred and seventy workers are on strike and have pledged to continue in spite of all the obstacles that have to be faced. Sigman has furnished the boss with 23 scabs, but very little work is being produced, as most of them are gangsters and do not know how to work at the trade.

Help the Police.

Saul Pleck and Ruffer, right wing thugs, are handing out summonses to workers who are "violating" the injunction prohibiting picketing. Groups of policemen and right wingers are working hand and hand against the strikers. Pleck is continuing his cowardly attack on the girl pickets. Yesterday he hit some of them most brutally.

In face of the struggle that is going on, the Chicago edition of the Jewish Daily Forward, personal organ of Sigman, publishes a story to the effect that there is no strike. The answer of the workers is to redouble their picket line and continue to fight, in spite of the terrorism that they have to face.

Walker to Visit Pope; Riots in Fascist Glory

ROME, Sept. 8.—Mayor James J. Walker of New York, now on a junketing tour of Europe, will rest from his fawning at fascist functionaries long enough to pay a hurried visit to the Pope.

Walker, his wife, and his official entourage arrived in Rome today and were greeted by the rector of the American College, who is making the necessary arrangements for the mayor's visit to the chief of the Catholic hierarchy.

PENN. CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN BORN VERY SUCCESSFUL

Delegates of 250,000 at Harrisburg Meeting

HARRISBURG, Sept. 8. — The Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers held its first state conference at Moose Hall here. There were present about 75 delegates representing 54 Local Councils, Labor Unions and several fraternal and religious societies, comprising a membership of over 250,000.

Jeanette Pearl, the field organizer for the National Council of Protection for Foreign Born Workers, opened the conference by outlining its purpose, told how she was received by the workers with much enthusiasm in all the localities she had worked in, that in many localities an organization for the protection of the foreign born workers has been a long felt need which now becomes a necessity owing to the proposed laws to finger-print and register the foreign born workers.

Patrick MacDermott of the U. M. W. of A. was elected chairman for the conference. MacDermott in a stirring speech called upon organized labor to fight the obnoxious anti-alien bills that will come before the next Congress. Attorney Robert Rosenberg of Harrisburg was then introduced.

Rosenberg said in part "if our forefathers in this country had passed such stupid legislation, many of our great men of foreign birth could not have contributed their valuable services for the upbuilding and greatness of our country."

A. Ramuglia representing the national office of the council explained in detail the perniciousness of the proposed anti-alien bills, reading from the bills some of the subtle provisions. He pointed out the class character of the legislation stating that, "The purpose of the proposed laws is to divide and set aside a section of the working class as more or less undesirable, with the purpose in view of keeping them unorganized." This legislation is a well planned piece of work concocted in Wall Street for general police surveillance of all workers," said Ramuglia.

A mass meeting was held in the evening at Moose hall which was well filled with serious minded workers and liberal citizens.

Dr. E. W. Hoag, a member of the American Federation of Teachers and the former director of the educational department of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor was introduced by Chairman Patrick MacDermott as the principal speaker of the evening. Dr. Hoag denounced the proposed laws as well as the proposers of the bills. He said "the bills were introduced by stupid and prejudiced southern gentlemen." He further condemned all such legislation as being contrary to all the traditions of America; and pointed out that all such legislation was directed at the worker. Dr. Hoag in concluding, called upon the intelligent trade unionists and other liberty loving people to do all in their power in a legal way to prevent the passage of such legislation.

Class Consciousness First.

Ben Thomas, the next speaker, representing the Philadelphia Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers pointed out that class consciousness is more important to the workers than racial or national consciousness.

A resolution among several others was adopted calling on the A. F. of L. to initiate a campaign of education through its affiliated organizations, with the end in view of uprooting discrimination and prejudice; the repeal and defeat of all laws or proposed laws discriminating against the foreign born workers.

The naturalization committee presented a draft of a bill, which was adopted, to be presented to Congress that would make it more easy for the foreign born workers to become naturalized.

Need Funds.

One of the difficulties with which the conference had to deal was the question of raising sufficient funds to carry on the present work and further extend the organization. Stamps are to be sold for this purpose, and organizations are called to do their best in contributing funds so as the work can be extended. Money should be sent immediately to the national office of the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, or Nina Samorodin. Sec. room 817, 41 Union Square, New York City.

Prosperity Registers a New Setback as Railway Earnings Show Decline

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Political and industrial leaders in the national capital were staggered when they read the July financial reports of the railroads, showing a drop in revenue of $50,000,000 as compared with July last year. This barometer of business activity shows that the railroads received 3.95 per cent return of the valuation they place on their properties, as compared with 5.62 per cent earned in July, 1926. Their net earnings were $84,000,000 against $117,000,000 for the same month last year.

Old Turkey Tries Again To Assassinate Kemal; Suspect Foreign Cash

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Existence of a plot to assassinate Mustapha Kemal, the Turkish dictator, through the dynamiting of a train upon which he was returning to Angora, was revealed by confessions made by prisoners in the hands of the Constantinople police, said a Central News dispatch from Constantinople today.

The prisoners had been arrested in connection with a previous plot against the life of the Turkish premier. Reactionary interests, and those in the pay of foreign imperialists, have been trying to overthrow Kemal for some time.

DAVIS PLANS TO TRY CZARISM ON FOREIGN BORN

Names and Fingerprints to Be Listed by Police

(By Federated Press).

WASHINGTON. — Trade union leaders in Washington are trying to reconcile the purported era of good will in industry between capital and labor with the savage campaign being initiated by government officials and a part of the press for the revival of the red hunts of 1919-1920. If industrial conditions are as peaceable as painted, they ask, why the insistent outcry for the arrest and deportation for foreign-born radical workers and stricter laws against the native-born.

Will Terrorize Foreign-born.

Secretary of Labor Davis will demand tighter immigration laws from the next session of congress and while these will be aimed ostensibly at curtailing the "bootlegging" or illegal entry of immigrants, jokers in the bill will require the closest attention of labor. Working through existing statutes, Davis is bent on instituting more thorough search of immigrants' minds. He is having acute psychological tests devised which will ferret out hidden sympathies of prospective immigrants toward union and radical ideas. These tests, administered abroad in secret star chamber sessions by consular agents, will weed out the "undesirables" and the agitators, he hopes.

Davis gets loyal support from the Washington Star, reactionary republican paper which for the past month has kept up an insistent editorial din for the suppression of radical agitation. Confusing anarchists, radicals and criminals, the Star characteristically effuses:

Registration Urged.

"A systematic round-up of radicals has been urged since the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation began for the purpose of deporting those who are alien and holding under some form of restraint those who have citizenship status. Such a housecleaning is certainly to be desired, in view of the plain fact that this country is at present infested with anarchists who are both openly and secretly working to undermine the foundations of government. Unfortunately there is lacking in this country a system of registration enabling the police to identify dangerous characters, but in view of the flagrancy of utterance and action on the part of many of those who are thus engaged in propaganda and crime against the state it should not be difficult to make a large clearance of these plotters and destroyers, with the result of a decided gain toward public safety."

Man Felled by Boss' Gun in Labor Camp

(By Federated Press)

The darker side of Florida life is set forth in the following fragment of a letter received from Madison County by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Negro writer says:

"This comes to inform you of some of the suffering of the colored people of Madison County, Fla., and vicinity. For years Neal Harvey (colored) worked for Clifford McCall (white) and through some disagreement between Neal Harvey and the white woman, Mrs. McCall, he quit the job. His reason was that she wanted to increase his work without increasing his pay. The day following, Monday, two or three weeks ago, he went fishing, caught a few less than nine inches long. Their law being nine inches long, he was arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced without a fine to a road camp on Tuesday, and not being able to give satisfaction to the boss man, he knocked him down with his pistol and in a few minutes he was dead."

Continuing, the letter tells of another murder. A Mrs. Wiggins (colored) mother of nine children, was murdered by the roadside by some enemies of her husband. The husband was in jail—had been there four months—after sprinkling some bird shot into a member of a mob that intended to give him a whipping over some dispute. The National Association put these cases before the Governor of Florida and are awaiting action.

Entire Country to Rally for Bazaar Of Daily Worker

With the close of the historic Workers (Communist) Party convention the eyes of the working class are turned towards the building of a strong powerful mass organization able to fight the bosses on every field. One of the main tasks in this job is the building of a mass labor daily.

The DAILY WORKER has been in the forefront of the struggle for a long time. The employers have made and are still making bitter attacks in order to crush our militant voice. Judges, law courts and police have been pilted against our paper—but, it still lives in spite of all, the workers are not going to allow themselves to be silenced.

With the attack greater than ever before the need for activity is also greater. We must get on the job. Preparations for the National Press Bazaar being held under the joint auspices of The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit in Madison Square Garden on October 6, 7, 8, 9, are well under way.

All DAILY WORKER sympathizers and other organizations who have not yet started work for the bazaar are urged to do so at once. Committees must be formed immediately to collect articles, names on the Red Honor Roll and program ads. An especial request is that all organizations immediately prepare to have a booth at Bazaar.

Three more weeks are left in which to put over the largest bazaar in the history of the movement. This means intensified activity. No slacking on the job. Every city must have a booth, every organization must have a booth, every section must have a booth! The bazaar must give a miniature picture of the militant working class of America.

The Red Honor Roll must include the name of every militant worker. Don't be missing. Be one of the historic band who rally to the militant labor dailies.

ROCKEVILLE, Conn., Sept. 8.—Leonard Cline, novelist will take the witness stand in his own defense, it was learned today with the opening of the second day of his trial on a charge of slaying his friend, Wilfred P. Irin, while he was a guest at Cline's farm home in Mansfield last May.

New Revolution Rises Among China Peasants

(Continued from Page One)

tion of revolutionary divisions in Hunan and Hueph provinces, sees in this new movement irrefutable denial of the pessimistic prophesies of the Austro-Marxists and other reformists and opportunists regarding the bankruptcy of the Chinese revolution. Not that these revolts are already such as would make it possible at this time to predict its victory, but nothing can detract from its historical significance. No one can ignore the tremendous power which the revolts of the troops required because of their uniting with the peasant movement in China, which is distinctly anti-capitalist.

May Win Victory.

Provided the leaders of the revolt further lead it in the right direction and take advantage of the unquestioned sympathies of the masses they have a chance to succeed in establishing a new army that will be able to challenge the bourgeoisie and the agents of the imperialists.

At the same time the leaders' contact with the Communist Party can assure a really correct revolutionary direction to the movement.

Holds No Illusions.

The Communist Party certainly holds no illusions regarding the possibilities of the new situation. It does not immediately set forth as its task the realization of socialism. It is rather a question of two fundamental tasks of the national revolution: (1) The overthrow of the alien imperialist yoke; (2) The destruction of the class of big landowners and the vestiges of feudalism generally. These tasks were left entirely unsolved by the bourgeoisie and now the Chinese workers and peasants are setting about to solve them without and against the Chinese bourgeoisie. In spite of the croaking of the opportunistic ravens of all kins in all countries the Chinese revolution lives and will conquer sooner or later.

NOTICE

Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee, 11 Union Square. Do it now.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

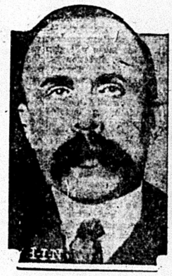
Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

FOR



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

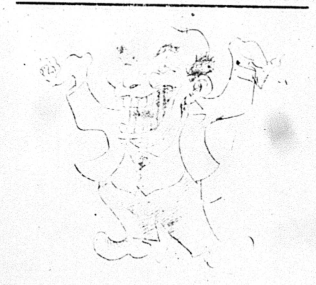
Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, and as my contribution to help the Daily Worker carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

PREPARE YOUR BUNDLES NOW



for the

First National Bazaar

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE DAILY WORKER

and the

FREIHEIT

at

Madison Square Garden, on October 6, 7, 8 and 9

ALL WORKERS PARTY UNITS, AND WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS ARE URGED TO COLLECT ARTICLES IMMEDIATELY

Delegations are coming to this gigantic affair from the entire country. Each of the largest cities will have a booth of it own. Prizes will be given for the finest booth.

Names received for the Honor Roll at $1 per name.

Advertisements solicited for the Souvenir Program.

For further information apply to Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

THE BIGGEST AFFAIR OF THE YEAR

News from U. S. S. R.

Foundation Laid For Turkestan-Siberian Railway.

The working out of the project for the Turkestan-Siberian Railway line has already been completed. By the 2nd of August 25 klms. had already been laid out. Work is in progress over a distance of 100 klms. The line will be 800 klms in length.

The construction of the telegraph line between Semipalatinsk and Sergiopol has already been begun. Seventy-fice klms. have been constructed so far. Over a thousand workers are engaged in the work, mostly of the local population.

A collective agreement has been arrived at between the administration and the trade union affecting all workers.

The first temporary station of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway, named "Iltysh" will shortly be opened.

Tractors in the Caucasus.

Already 4,765 tractors have been delivered to the northern Caucasus.

The First American Type of Shaft In the U.S.S.R.

Work will begin at the end of August in the Chastkov district Donbas on the construction of the "Amerikanka" mine. It will be of a modern American type. It is estimated that its annual output will be about 600 million poods of anthracite—200 car-loads a day. At the present time the equipment of an electric station in the district is nearing completion. Cranes and compressors are set up. Plans are laid out for the district and railway lines are being built.

Automatic Bakery.

The equipment of a large automatic bakery is being completed in Leningrad. It will be the second largest in Europe.

Seventy per cent of the baking process will be mechanized. Its productivity will be 12,100 poods in 20 hours.

At the end of this year the bakery will start work partly, it will be entirely completed by the end of the winter.

The bakery will cost about 3 million roubles, the building costing 1,400,000 of the sum total.

Timber Export Through Leningrad.

Extensive work has been started in the direction of an automatic timber export harbor in Leningrad.

Good Sugar Beet Harvest.

The sugar beet crop this year surpasses all expectations and beats the record for the last 10 years. The average yield is a thousand poods per dessiatin and in some places it is 2,000.

Owing to the improvement in sugar raw materials the sugar industry will proceed with the construction of the two sugar refineries in the Ukraine one in Kharkov and one in Kiev, which will work up 120,000 poods of beets a day. Next season there will be also 3 idle sugar refineries put in operation.

Grain Purchases.

The grain purchasing campaign is developing intensively in the Ukraine. 800,000 poods were bought in July—in July last year 430,000 poods. The new harvest is at least 25 per cent higher than last year's both qualitatively and quantitatively. There are more than 250 tractors employed in threshing in the Dniepropetrovsk district.

A marked increase in the buying of grain has been made in the last 5 days of July in North Caucasus. 700,000 poods were bought between July 25th and 31st. This is 75 per cent more than the preceding 5 days. Altogether 1,746,000 poods were bought in July, over 75 per cent of which is wheat.

The buying of grain in the Chlmea is proceeding more successfully than last year. The main buyers bought 500,000 poods in July which is double the purchases of last year., Owing to the delayed harvesting because of the rains, the harvest will be completed within the next few days which will increase the purchases to a still greater extent, particularly of wheat.

The role of the private buyers has been reduced practically to nothing.

Wages Grow.

The last collective agreements resulted both in higher wages and higher productivity of labor. During the period of October-May, 1926-1927, the average monthly wage in big industry increased 12 per cent. The productivity of labor per worker, has increased 14 to 15 per cent.

American Workers' Excursion Leaves For Moscow.

The American excursion of workers and clerks left Leningrad in the evening of August 4th for Moscow. Before leaving the excursion addressed a declaration to the Leningrad proletariat in which among other things it is pointed out that the labor leaders of the United States of America opposed American workers coming to the U.S.S.R.. The declaration promises that on their return the delegates will tell the full truth of what they saw in the U.S.S.R.

American Cooperative Delegation in the U.S.S.R.

On invitation of the Centrosoyous the American cooperators Matti Tengunen and Ekel Rono, who were sent by the American cooperatives to the XII International Cooperative Congress to Stockholm, visited the U.S.S.R.

Tengunen and Rono made a study of the Soviet cooperatives. All their conclusions and impressions were written down in a separate declaration which says:

What we have seen in the U.S.S.R. was an unexpected surprise to us who came from America, where we read in the papers about chaos and disorder in Russia. We found in the U.S.S.R. contented and happy people. Particularly is this true of the youth. Their vitality and healthy appearance is a result of the health protection given to children and young workers.

The working conditions and cleanliness which we have found in the factories are above the conditions of an average American factory. The 8-hour day, the annual paid vacation, the payment of wages during illness, all these are things of which the American workers dare not dream.

Speaking about the cooperatives, the declaration says:

There are 11 million people in one organization which does 48 per cent of all the business in the country. This is what the Soviet cooperators have achieved. Such success has become possible only thanks to the close collaboration between the cooperatives, trade unions and the workers' government. Such progress is absolutely impossible in any bourgeois country.

Tourists in USSR Don't Worry Much About "Wardrobes"

The problem of what to wear and what clothes to take along in order not to appear out of fashion, that confronts most tourists, is one that can be lightly dismissed by those who will travel to the Soviet Union on the eight weeks' tour being arranged by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

In the Soviet Union there is no clothing standard. The head of a state school system may wear a blue flannel shirt, a pair of old corduroys, leather boots, a leather coat and a felt hat.

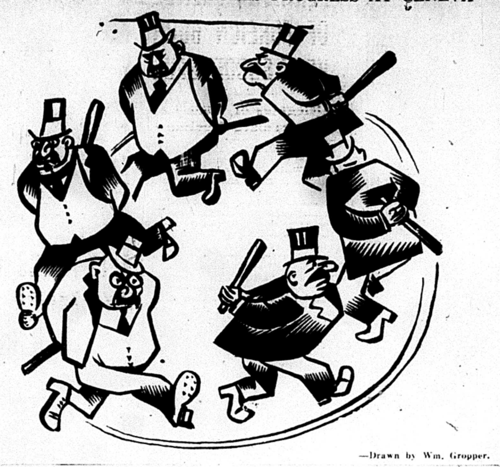
The World Tourists group will not be encumbered by huge wardrobes of smartly tailored clothes and will not spend hours of worry about "what to wear." Every tourist will be furnished a list of the articles of clothing and personal effects they may take with them duty free, and though there is no social code which requires a certain dress for any occasion, the greatest freedom is allowed the individual.

Algonquin 6900 is quite a busy exchange in these days of preparation of the second tour to Soviet Russia. The party will sail via the Cunard liner "Carmania" to London, then proceed to Helsingfors, Leningrad and Moscow.

Of the one hundred to which the party is limited there are still reservations open, and those who are lured by the prospect of a trip to the U. S. S. R., must apply at once at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAKES PROGRESS AT GENEVA



—Drawn by Wm. Gropper.

The International Red Aid on Sacco and Vanzetti Murder

Red Aid Appeal.

The executive committee of the International Red Aid publishes the following appeal:

The incredible has happened. All humanity is stupefied with horror at this cruel and brutal murder. Sacco and Vanzetti have been executed! For seven long years the American bourgeoisie and its paid judges have fought their lying and despicable fight against the lives of these two men. From the first moment of their arrest bourgeois class justice had made up its mind about them, and was resolved that they should end in the electric chair. The class judges of the American bourgeoisie have sought every imaginable pretext, the weakest and most threatbare of substantiation, in their efforts to throw a veil of "justice" over their manipulation of the law. But humanity, whose feeling of right has never before been so brutally trodden underfoot as in this case of Sacco and Vanzetti, has torn the mask of hypocrisy from the face of American class justice. The cry of indignation at the preparation for the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti rose from millions of throats. And the cry of indignation at the savage challenge of the American class executioners is again a cry of millions, a cry of realization that here two human beings have been murdered whose lives belonged to the fight for freedom, and have therefore been sacrificed to the imperialist executioners.

Judges Deaf.

The so-called "judges" have remained deaf to all appeals. All over the world the ambassadors and consuls of the United States of America, stigmatized by the shame of this deliberate and systematically prepared murder, have been forced to hide their faces before every right-thinking human being.

Two innocent victims have breathed their last in the electric chair in order that American class justice might be freed from two witnesses of their disgraceful penal system. The American executioners have hoped to dam the tide of indignation and anger all over the world by the mean artifice of first executing Sacco and Vanzetti and then announcing the accomplished fact.

All of you who have been witnesses of this deed of bloodthirsty class justice, remember that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is no exceptional case, but represents the system of bourgeois class justice. Thousandfold are the victims who have been condemned to death, with or without the aid of "justice." Tens of thousands of men and women have been immured behind prison walls by bourgeois class justice. Tens of thousands of men and women have been tortured by the executioners of capitalist society. Tens of thousands of men and women have been hunted from "their" country, deprived of their right of sanctuary, and declared outlaws at the mercy of the waiting executioners. In every capitalist country today the bloodstained executioners of class justice lie in wait, and the White Terror lurks in ambush till the moment when it can plunge its merciless claws into the humanity struggling for its freedom. All of you who have added your voices to the protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, join the IRA, strengthen its ranks, build up a mighty wall against the continuation of the crimes of bourgeois class justice and the White Terror. Join your voices to those of the IRA!

Down with bourgeois class justice!

Down with the bloody system of exterminating the champions of liberty!

Down with the White Terror!

Free the political prisoners!

Demand unrestricted rights of sanctuary!

Long live the solidarity of all workers in the fight against bourgeois class justice and the White Terror.

Long live the International Red Aid!

Political Feud of Capitalist Parties Gets Two Men Shot

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.—Gang warfare flared up in the crowded theater district of the city last night, when hundreds of persons leaving the Nixon, one of the city's leading playhouses, were menaced by bullets from the guns of gunmen, two of whom are in hospitals here today. Three others are in custody of police.

Police claim the shooting and swinging of clubs was part of a political fight. Men leaped from automobiles, chased a fleeing man into a theater lobby and there beat him unmercifully. Outside bullets were flying, while police were shouting commands to the crowds to get them back to safety.

Soviet Union About Ready for Enormous Building Contract

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—The Soviet Union government has virtually reached an agreement with American interests for a concession involving $75,000,000 for steel manufacture and general construction work, it was authoritatively learned here today. The concession breaks all existing records for size.

Moroccan Earthquake.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—A severe earthquake of eight seconds duration was felt at Alhucemas, Morocco, at 11 o'clock this morning, reports here said. Houses were shaken, but no casualties were reported.

GET A NEW READER!

LEGION TRIED TO PREVENT SACCO-VANZETTI MEETINGS IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

Worker Describes Activities of American Fascists in Letter to "Daily"

A few incidents typical of the labor-hating red-baiting activities of the American Legion are described in a letter received from a Buffalo worker.

The incidents described are mild examples of legionnaire fascism thruout the country. The record of the legion is far more vicious in centers of heavy industry.

Workers thruout the country are urged to send accounts of their experiences with the legion to The DAILY WORKER at once.

Text of Letter.

Editor, Daily Worker,
Dear Comrades,

The infamous acts of the American Legion are far-reaching and injurious to the American working class. Their position as retains to the black-guards of American plutocracy is monstrously wicked and devastating. From Maine to California, thruout the north and south, labor and progress has immeasurably suffered from the tyranny of these champions of American "pay-triotism," instigated and financed by employing open-shoppers of America.

In this connection allow me to bring to you and your readers' attention the following incident. This happened in Buffalo in 1924. A speaker of the "Proletarian Party" was addressing a meeting at a public square. He spoke of the enormous sums spent for the maintenance of army and navy.

Break Up Meeting.

While he was speaking a few legionnaires began heckling him. He paid no attention to them.

Failing to provoke him the legionnaires withdrew and consulted. They left the place and in a few minutes they returned to the scene dressed in their uniforms and helmets.

Without further discussion, they rushed up to the stand, dragged down the speaker, and after destroying all of the literature at the meeting, beat up the speaker. The police, as usual, vanished or proved hard of hearing at the time.

Swivel-Chair Combatants.

That this was a prearranged move was proved the following day. The legion, headed by Major Robertson, who served as a swivel-chair combatant during the war, brought a resolution before the city council on the following morning, to forbid radical speakers from holding meetings in public thorofares. Fortunately all radicals and progressives formed a united front and after a public hearing the council defeated the resolution.

During the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, the legion again took up the cudgel of reaction. The city administration due to the energetic activity of the Emergency Committee, as well as the popular sympathy for the two workers, behaved decently during the campaign. Mass demonstrations were held thruout the city, without police interference. That fact, however, aggravated the lackeys of Major Robertson and his cohorts and they filed complaints with the city fathers to that effect.

Fought Sacco-Vanzetti.

They eventually succeeded in provoking the park commissioner to prevent the use of McKinley Square for the August 23rd demonstration. Fortunately, this time too we were successful in defeating the legion's insidious motives. The meeting was held on an empty lot adjoining the square despite the aggravation of Major Robertson, etc.

The above incidents are no doubt insignificant compared to the legion's reactionary activities elsewhere. We only have to reflect a bit and think of their role as strikebreakers and red-baiters and murderers of militant workers. These fascists are as brutal as their brothers in Italy.

I urge all workers to communicate with The DAILY WORKER and make public the legion's dark activities in their respective sections so that their role may be seen in its true perspective.

W. SHAINACK.
Buffalo, New York.
September 7, 1927.

Abandoning Hunt for Hearst's "Old Glory"

(Continued from Page One)

of a priest mounted on a barrel at the start, would make this flight a success at least.

The failure of this latest publicity stunt is exerting a demoralizing influence over other trips planned, tho it did not stop the trans-Atlantic plane Sir John Carling from setting out for Ireland. This plane, also feared to be lost, started before it was known that the Old Glory was in trouble.

• • •

Canadian Plane Overdue.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Sir John Carling, Canadian monoplane bound from Windsor, Ontario, for England, was enthusiastically awaited here today, but as time wore on and no news was received, anxiety grew.

No report has been received from ships in the plane's course, but the machine is believed to be winging speedily toward its goal, which the fliers, Captain Terry Tully and Lieut. James Medcalf, hoped to reach before noon today.

Lighthouses and coastguard stations on the English coast were keeping a sharp lookout for the plane. The population planned a great reception for the fliers if the journey is successfully completed.

Weather conditions over the Irish Coast are most unfavorable. A heavy rain fell all night long and showed no signs of abating today. The sky is overcast and misty and visibility is low. The winds are moderate and westerly.

The Sir John Carling's route is over the area where the monoplane St. Raphael, with Captain Leslie Hamilton, Lieut. Col. F. F. Minchin of the British Royal Air Force, and the Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim aboard, is believed to have crashed into the sea. The fliers planned to keep a sharp look-out for some trace of the St. Raphael, which disappeared after it left Upavon, England, on an attempted flight to Ottawa, Canada.

Two ships were supposed to have been directly in the path of the Sir John Carling the first 500 miles of its flight across the Atlantic. They were the S. S. Newfoundland and the Furness liner Nova Scotia. The Newfoundland arrived at St. John's, N. F., last night, without having sighted the plane. No word has been heard from the Nova Scotia, which is believed to be participating in the search for Old Glory.

• • •

Levine Hesitates.

The projected flight of Charles Levine to New York in the monoplane Columbia was again postponed today because of reports of unfavorable weather over the Atlantic.

Levine stated that he will stay here until September 15th in the hope of getting favorable weather for the return trip.

• • •

"Royal Windsor" Waits Fair Weather

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Sept. 8.—The Royal Windsor, the monoplane in which C. A. "Duke Schiller" and Phil wood are attempting a flight from Windsor, Ontario, to Windsor, England, was poised on the runway here today, awaiting a favorable weather report before taking off on the trans-Atlantic hop.

Wood and Shiller, who arrived here late yesterday from Old Orchard, Maine, said they hoped to start their delayed flight today if weather conditions permit.

• • •

Junkers Quit.

DESSAU, Germany, Sept. 8.—The Junkers airplane pilots virtually abandoned their plane today to make a second attempt to fly across the Atlantic, as a result of the apparent disaster to Old Glory.

The Junkers plane Bremen has been held here in readiness for a hopoff for 10 days, the pilots awaiting favorable weather.

It is understood that the Junkers pilots may now attempt a non-stop flight to Tokio, postponing the trip to America until next year when a giant tripe-motored air "pullman" will be used.

• • •

Courtney Delays.

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 8.—Frank T. Courtney, British airman, today postponed his hopoff for the Azores as the result of unfavorable weather forecasts.

BOOKS ON CHINESE REVOLUTION

CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA

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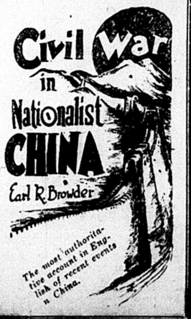

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The Smoke Screen at Geneva.

Under the pretext of proposals to outlaw war the antagonisms between nations are being fought out in the eighth assembly of the league of nations at Geneva.

On the surface the small nations appear to be staging a revolt against the domination of the big nations. The capitalist press, with few exceptions, interprets the movement of forces at Geneva in that superficial manner. They mistake the apparent movement for the real movement.

The chief of the Polish delegation, M. Sokal, is preparing to introduce a resolution to "outlaw war" by making an act of aggression of one nation by another an international crime. This is mere verbiage, for the simple reason that the gathering antagonisms that lead to an armed clash between nations are always of such a character that each of the belligerents claims that the enemy is guilty of aggression. The attitude of the neutral nations is again determined by their alliances or enmities. Even today, thirteen years after the outbreak of the world war there still rage heated debates among the historians of capitalism as to whether the central powers or Britain, France nad Russia were the aggressors. The conflicting opinions of the historians themselves are determined by their national and class prejudices, which in turn are determined by the political and economic interests for whom they speak.

Obviously the Polish proposal is only a smoke screen behind which the intrigues of the great powers are carried on. The illusion that the proposals of the small nations are directed against the big powers as a bloc must be categorically rejected as unreal, in view of the well established fact that the small nations are vassal states serving as pawns in the game of the big nations. That does not mean, however, that each small nation is the tool of one specific power. Quite frequently the inner political life of small nations is motivated by conflicting interests serving antagonistic big nations. Poland is an example of such a nation. Britain has for a number of years been striving to dominate Poland and overcome French influence. In spite of the fact that the coup of Pilsudski in Poland was a move in behalf of Britain there still exist strong French influences. And the action of the Polish delegate to the assembly of the league of nations indicates that behind the scenes the wily Aristide Briand is manouvering to align forces against Britain's domination of the league. Britain immediately launched a counter-blast through its agent, M. Politis, chief of the Greek delegation, who criticized the Polish proposals.

No one should be deceived for a moment regarding the independent role of small nations. While these minor powers all have their own specific national interests, history has decreed that they remain tools of the great powers as long as they remain capitalist nations.

Another fact, and a major one, that must be considered is the role of American imperialism which is now inextricably involved in all the economic and political struggles of Europe. New American loans to Poland, the Wall Street proposal to place at the disposal of France a hundred million dollars at six per cent to refund a debt on which it now pays eight per cent, proves that the United States cannot be a disinterested party in regard to the cabals at Geneva. Tho not a member of the league, its position as the banker of the world enables it to exert its tremendous economic and political power in its own interests.

The eighth assembly of the league of nations is one more danger signal for the working class of the world; reveals again the antagonisms between the powers. The only thing that prevents their flying at one another's throats is the fear of the consequences because of the existence of the Soviet Union, which is the most powerful influence for peace in the world today, and altho not at the league council tables its presence is felt and its unrelenting opposition to imperialism is feared because of the effect of its existence upon the working class of the great powers and the suppressed masses of the colonial countries.

Loyal Servants of His Majesty's Government.

The mercenaries of British imperialism dominating the Edinburgh meeting of the British Trades Union Congress have followed the policy of the Baldwin-Churchill-Hicks tory government in the vicious attacks now being made against the Soviet Union by breaking the Anglo-Russian trade union committee.

J. H. Thomas and the right wing group have long been the servile lackeys of British capitalism. Their apostacy is notorious. During the British general strike the so-called left under the leadership of A. A. Purcell and George Hicks also showed their true colors as enemies of labor and servants of the union-wrecking die-hards in the tory government.

These British labor lieutenants of capitalism run true to form. Their type is the same thruout the whole world. When the government of Britain recognized the Soviet Union they then advocated closer relations of labor with the workers of Russia. Now that the imperialist conspirators against the Soviet Union have broken off relations simultaneously with their action of concocting a malignant series of forgeries, provocations and murder the labor leaders follow suit and break off their relations with the trade unions of the Soviet Union.

As in every country in the world the British working class is forced to wage a struggle against their reactionary and traitorous labor leaders as a part of the fight against the capitalist class as a whole.

But altho the leaders who have so shamelessly betrayed the workers of Britain may declare that the trade unions of Britain have no relations with the Russian trade unions the rank and file of labor and the real leaders of the left will maintain ever closer relations with the workers of the Soviet Union. Altho the Thomases, the Purcells and Hickses do all in their power to aid their masters, the tories, in the attacks on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia, the working class of Britain will fight against these conspiracies and over the heads of the apostates continue the alliance in action regardless of the fact that formally it no longer exists.

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

Speech of ROBT. MINOR
At Workers' Party Convention.
(Continuation)

WE have discussed the capitalist preparations for the coming war from the angle of "strengthening of the rear." Now let us look at the mobilization of the front—that is, the direct military preparations. We find that the budgets, the amounts of money given to military preparations, are almost double since the war of 1914 to 1918. If we have even the slightest inkling of understanding history, we know that that doesn't mean peace. We find that these budgets are not only nearly double, but they are rapidly increasing. We find a race for the building of further war machinery. In France today, in time of peace, the industries are humming in the production of war material. We find very peculiar development in the technical means of warfare. For instance, you know how, in the course of development of industrial machinery, the labor is transferred from the hand of man to the machine so that the proportion of capital invested in machinery becomes larger and larger in proportion to the amount of capital invested in wages—that is, in the hiring of labor. A curiously similar development, although the comparison is not, of course, an exact one, is to be found in the development of war technique. Fewer men, relatively speaking, and more machines. The number of machine guns in the modern army in proportion to the number of men, the power of the guns, the size and power of airplanes, the greater weight of explosives which they will carry—all such things are showing upheard-of development.

There are now being built one man tanks, small tanks each containing one man, so that a whole army of men, each individual soldier enclosed in a separate steel tank, can sweep across an enormous field of territory. The development of flame-throwing material, materials by which great armies can be burnt up with one discharge of chemical substance. According to the most serious information, even that which we had thought a short time ago was a mere nightmare or fancy—the development of disease-germ warfare—is actually being undertaken in laboratories of European military departments.

So, comrades, in this coming war we will have a change of technique, a change of the composition of the combatant bodies, and, in short, a change all around in the conditions, political, social, military and technical, under which we must work. This requires a change of tactics on the part of every Communist Party, or rather an adaptation of the revolutionary tactics to the new situation. In passing, let me remark that the development of the technical means, especially the airplane warfare, means a certain obliteration of the differences between the front and rear, so that the actual blood-spilling of warfare will occur not alone at the front line, but throughout every inch of territory of belligerent nations. Many lessons are to be drawn. As it is obvious that under such circumstances as I have described, with the militarization of the workers in the factories, then the workers' organizations will have an even bigger role, and even more important, a somewhat different role, in the development of our movement. More important than ever before becomes the trade union work of the Communist Party.

There has been a preparation for this coming war along the lines of propaganda. There has been a preparation of the propaganda machinery. The ideological phase of the fighting has to be and has been carefully considered by the capitalist powers. It is curiously interesting to note that this phenomenon means first of all that the leading cadres of the Social Democratic parties have become conscious parts of the war machinery of the capitalists. The development of the ideological apparatus has gone so far that it is almost incredible when we look at the evidence. For instance, we find there is a whole field of literature, so-called socialist publications, throughout the world, including America, which are intensively at work in justifying war between imperialist nations. In justifying war between imperialist nations, these reformists, up to that point, are merely doing the same thing the Social Democrats did in 1914. But there are further developments. There is a wide propagation of what they call the theory of "ultra imperialism." A development of imperialism which brings about, not a war danger, not an aggressive imperialism, but a sort of benevolent, pacific imperialism. We find that being spread in the Social Democratic press in all of the world. They are cultivating the illusion of a pacifist epoch just at this time, while these same Social Democrats are collaborating in the preparation for the war. We find the Social Democrats today praising the League of Nations, the Dawes plan, Locarno, "democratic" diplomacy, etc., all of which is merely ideological preparation for the working class to be swept into loyal support of their imperialist governments in the coming war.

But, comrades, the Social Democrats are going further than that. The reformists of all sorts are preparing not only for the next war, but preparing for this specific kind of war. I remarked a while ago that the unique factor of the coming war is that it will be between states representing different classes. There will be states representing the proletariat, as the Soviet Union, and in conjunction with these states their allies in the form of states representing non-imperialist national revolutions. These on one side, and the imperialist capitalist powers on the other. The Social Democrats are preparing not only to mobilize the workers for their imperialist masters in general, but especially to mobilize them against the Soviet Union and against the Chinese revolution. Let me show you how. As an example, in the Marseilles congress of the Second International recently there was a veritable orgy of propaganda sent out throughout the world, propaganda calculated to establish in the workers' minds that there is now an epoch of peace under the present imperialist rule, and that the danger is that world Bolshevism would disturb the peace. That a world war would break through the aggressive "red imperialism" of the Soviet Union. We find the world today flooded with propaganda about the supposed terror in the Soviet Union. We find the rag tag and the bob tails of the petty bourgeoise—the petty-bourgeois "radicals" and anarchists, Social Democrats of the right, and Social Democrats of the left, with the patronage of the bourgeois press, joining in a great singing society in concert against the "red imperialism" of the Soviet Union. This is an orgy of treachery which, on the part of the reformist leaders, is calculated against the workers' first republic in the world. Just to illustrate the role of the Social Democrats and the need therefore to fight them: In France, where these laws I have described are tying the nation up as a war machine, Paul Boncour, the French Socialist leader, took the lead in establishing and passing this law. In **Germany, Breitscheid raises his voice to say that the policy of Stresemann is the policy of the Social Democratic Party. We find D'Aragona in Italy helping Mussolini to destroy the workers' organizations and to build counter-revolutionary organizations. We find, comrades, even down to these miserable little worms of Social Democrats that you New York comrades are pestered with here on the Hudson River, August Claessens and his type, even going so far as to speak against the call for a strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti, thus helping in the hanging of Sacco and Vanzetti so as to preserve the prestige of the American capitalist class state.** Comrades, concretely in the case of China, we find a whole chorus of social democratic leaders singing the song, as it comes from Thomas of France, there are not enough French troops sent to China to preserve order. That is the voice of the social democrats. In the case of MacDonald of England, it is a declaration in favor of "adequate" troops for the British interests in China. That is what they have to say and even when Chiang Kai Shek, the traitor who very nearly destroyed the Chinese revolution, performed his treachery it was to the universal applause of the social democratic parties of the 2nd international. Every attempt of the working class, every effort to establish the hegemony of the working class in any national revolutionary movement is met by the cry of these jackals, the cry against "bolshevist violence," "bolshevist terror," etc. And the "left" social democrats, by the way, are almost precisely identical in their attitude towards these questions.

(To be Continued)

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

ports of the offending nations and the shelling of their principal cities unless appropriate and abject apology was made.

* * *

ACCORDING to a Geneva report in one of the capitalist paper the three principal tuchuns of the league, Chamberlain, Briand and Streseman, are waiting with diplomatic daggers parked on their hips, for the most favorable opportunity to bury them in the backs of their rivals. While this situation is undoubtely thrilling it does not indicate the presence of that spirit of brotherly love which is supposed to be characteristic of the capitalist system. Indeed, we cannot conceive of any state of society, even the caricature of socialism represented by capitalist apologists, being more at odds with the common conception of civilized social order than the murderous economic system under whichwe live. We shall watch the bourgeois charlatans at Geneva, confident that their "peace" fakes bode no good to the workingclass and that none of their peace protensions include a friendly attitude towards the Soviet Union.

* * *

UNLESS Mussolini isunusually ungrateful he will confer the title of Honorary President of the Fascist Alliance of North America on mayor Walker, who seems to be incapable of conversing on any other subject since his arrival in Italy, but the virtues of Mussolini and Fascism. The mayor's guide in Italy is Count Thaon de Revel, head of the Fascist movement in the United States. Is Fascism so popular among the Italian population in New York City that Walker finds it politically expedient to be so prolific in his praise of that murderous regime?

* * *

THREE more sacrifices on the altar of capitalist greed are Hill, Bertaud and Payne, whose lives were lost in the ill-fated attempt of "Old Glory" the Heart monoplane that attempted a non-stop flight from the United States to Rome. Tho Hearst disavows any circulation motive in the backing of this fatal adventure, his disavowal must be taken with a large pinch of salt. Had it been successful the publisher would have first claim on the accounts of the flight by the three flyers and the prestige accruing from his sponsorship of the great hop would have brought more shekels into his coffers.

* * *

MUCH tho we deplore the loss of three lives we cannot help commenting on the fact that the flyers had a papal blessing and that a priest sprinkled "holy" water on the airship before she winged her way over the ocean. The papal blessing proved a dud. Its talismanic value was about as nil as that of the rabbit's foot that is toted around by superstitious Negroes.

* * *

THE omniscient Arthur Brisbane in this column of last Wednesday predicted that in a few hours the crew and passenger of "Old Glory" would be conversing with Mussolini. For once Arthur had not talked with god before he turned his wisdom into the dictaphone. Another disappointment for Arthur is the established fact that successful non-stop flights over the Atlantic from Europe to America are still to a great degree dependent on chance, which makes it a little more difficult for Arthur to get his customers excited over the probability of mighty fleets of war planes sailing from Tokio or London to drop devastating bombs on American cities

Letters From Our Readers

An Unbiased Judgement.

To the Editor:

Since I am neither Communist nor Socialist, I have no factional axe to grind in the recent bitter war of words between these two groups over the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial demonstrations. But during the last week when I helped with arrangements for the memorial meeting, I was astonished at the attitude and the tactics of certain Socialists.

For example, Former Assemblyman August Claessens, announcing in the New York Times of Aug. 28, that he was speaking for the Socialist Party—self-appoined spokesman, by the way—flatly asserted that the New York Memorial Committee was "a self-appointed group taking advantage of the grief of sincere mourners to further the ends of Communism and anarchy through sensationalism. Furthermore," he continued, "it claims to be acting for the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, whereas the latter committee, which we recognize as a responsible group, has repudiated any such demonstration and has asked us and other sympathizers throughout the country to conduct funeral meetings, etc."

Now I happen to know that Mrs. Clarina Michelson, on Friday, Aug. 26th, showed Mr. Claessens various letters and telegrams from the Boston committee, authorizing her to go ahead as chairman of the New York committee. She showed him one telegram in particular which expressed the Boston committee's hope that all liberal, radical and labor groups would cooperate with her committee in New York. His statement as self-appointed spokesman of the Socialist Party was therefore false and deliberately made against the facts in his possession.

I happen also to know that Mrs. Rose Sacco was a guest in Mrs. Michelson's home and that she and the organizer of the original Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee fully cooperated with Mrs. Michelson. I think Mr. Claessens owes Mrs. Michelson a public apology.

I was further amazed at the attitude of the Socialists when I noted their official organ, The New Leader, in its issue of Sept. 3, wholly ignored Monday's huge mass meeting in Union Square and never mentioned the demonstration at the Second Avenue Casino where, as a witness, I can say literally, thousands of workers filed through all day and evening to pay tribute to the two executed radicals. Why this attitude on the part of a paper supposed to be friendly to the Sacco-Vanzetti cause?

STELLA WARD.

The Torch Bearers.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead in body, but their names will never die. It is the duty of every proletarian to keep their heads up and remember the sacrifice at the capitalistic "altar" of two pure and simple workers, a fish peddler and a shoe worker, who energetically propagated for the welfare of the down ridden workers. Governor Fuller and his private assassins who obey their masters' voice —Wall Street, might die ten times over and over, yet their just disappearance from this earth would be hardly missed by the proletariat.

Sacco and Vanzetti have died once and an untimely death at the hands of a filthy system, but their sacrifice is not in vain, their names will be the signal for the battle cry of proletarian freedom. Long live the honest and humble spirit of true soldiers of the Army of Suppressed.—Jack Kal-

DRAMA

"Dracula" Being Readied by Liveright—Another Ben Hecht Play

Horace Liveright placed "Dracula," his first production of the season, in rehearsal on Monday. Ira Hards, who staged "The Cat and The Canary," will stage the production.

"Dracula" has been seen in the provinces of England for the past three years. The Hamilton Deane version of the famous Bram Stoker thriller is now playing at the Duke of York Theatre, in London. John Balderston, whose play "Berkeley Square" will be presented in New York this season, has made the Americanized version. Berhard Jukes, who played one of the important roles in the London production arrived here this week to play his original role in the Livewright production.

Cleon Throckmorton has been chosen to design the sets for the opening production of Herman Heijermans' realistic play of the Dutch seaboard "The Good Hope," which will be presented by the Civic Repertory Theatre on October 18th.

Sam H. Harris announces that the cast for "The Man-Eating Tiger," by Ben Hecht and Rose Caylor, will include the following players: Tom Powers, Helen Flint, Robert Keith, Carlton Brickert, Cecil Secrest, Carlotta Irwin and Edward Rigby. The Farce opens a road tour September 16th at Allentown, Penn.

Performances will be given every evening except Mondays at the Provinceton Playhouse, during the three weeks engagement of "In Abrahams Bosom," which reopened Tuesday night. There will be a matinee on Saturday.

BARBARA STANWYCK

Gives an impressive performance in "Burlesque," Arthur Hopkins new production at the Plymouth Theatre.

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On the Screen

John Barrymore will be the screen attraction at Moss' Broadway next week in the greatest vehicle he has ever had in motion pictures, his picture "Don Juan." The supporting cast includes: Mary Astor, Phyllis Haver, Myrna Loy, Jane Winton and Montagu Love.

"If I were Single," announced first as a tentative title for May McAvoy's next starring picture following "Roulette," will have Conrad Nagel in the principal male role. Robert Lord did the script from Gregory Royer's story.

John Miljan and Carroll Nye have been added to the cast of Irene Rich's next Warner picture titled "The Silver Slave." Audrey Ferris will play the role of the ingenue. Howard Bretherton is directing.

"The Little Corporal" the French picture which will open the little Mayfair Theatre on West 44th Street, as soon as the interior decorators pack their brushes, is one of the last pictures edited by the late June Mathis and has for its central thread an episode in the life of Napoleon.

Needle Trade Defense

The picnic for the benefit of the cloakmakers and furriers, arranged by the Freiheit Singing Society will be held this Sunday, September 11th, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx. "Sigman Follies," an operetta recently written will be produced at the Park by the Singing Society. Revolutionary and working class songs will be sung by the chorus. There will also be other features and attractions, the most interesting of which will be the famous giant Alex Fox, who bends iron bars with his hands, and demonstrates his strength in various other ways. During the afternoon, there will be athletic games, races, etc. The dance hall will be open all day, with a famous jazz band supplying the music. Tickets are 40c in advance and 50c at the Park. They can be gotten at the office of the Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, and from members of the Freiheit Singing Society. Profits of the picnic will go for the fighting cloakmakers and furriers.

Settle for Your Tickets.

About $8,000 worth of tickets is outstanding from the Starlight Jamboree. Every one who has tickets or money should turn it over to the office immediately, thereby help the committee straighten its accounts and also to carry on the struggle.

Tomorrow Welcome Banquet for Oscar Mailoff.

Tomorrow night, Sept. 10, all friends of Oscar Mailoff, recently released from jail where he served six months due to a frame-up will come to greet him at the banquet arranged for him in Sollins Restaurant, 216 E. 14th St. A large crowd is expected. Get your tickets at 41 Union Square, Room 714.

Workers' Self Defense.

The workers' self defense is the power that will deliver the last blow to the Sigman gang whose latest move is to put behind prison bars the leaders and writers of the Left Wing movement. Through this move the betrayers hope to hinder the brave struggle of the cloakmakers and furriers. This must not happen. An army of a hundred thousand workers and sympathizers who will prepare weekly the necessary ammunition will help us through to final victory. Every worker must join the Workers' Self Defense.

$45 From "Greene" Kretchme.

After hearing a report of the present situation in the needle trades, the sum of $45 was collected as donations from week-end guests at the Greene Kretchme, Berkeley Heights, N. J. To date about $200 was received from this hotel for donations.

Bureau Heads Isolating Negro Clerks

Negro clerks in the Pension Bureau, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., complain that they have been taken from their regular posts and segregated in one room. In the absence of the chief, C. E. Finley is the acting secretary. The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has taken up the matter.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

BEN GOLD, HYMAN TO SPEAK AT BIG 'GARDEN' MEETING

Oscar Mileaf Released From Workhouse

Louis Hyman and Ben Gold will head the speakers' list at the monster cloak and dressmakers' meeting next Saturday at Madison Square Garden that is being held by the New York Joint Board.

Other speakers will be: Joseph Borochowitz, Julius Portnoy, Rose Wortis and a representative of the shop chairmen's council. Charles B. Zimmerman will preside.

The question of rebuilding the union on a real working class basis will be discussed at the meeting. The scab-herding tactics of the Sigman clique will be exposed by the speakers. A tremendous outpouring of workers from the shops will be a testimonial of the strength of the joint board leadership.

Oscar Mileaf Released From Jail.

Oscar Mileaf militant needle trades worker was released from the Welfare Island workhouse yesterday morning, where he served six months. He was arrested on charges preferred by a right wing scab, who accused him of assault.

Mileaf was in jail at the time that the Mineola case was being conducted, which helped to prejudice the judge in that situation. The six months sentence that was meted out to him is the limit under the law. He had a strong alibi, but that did not change the judge's decision.

Released on Bail.

As soon as he was released yesterday Mileaf went to Mineola where he arranged for bail in the frame-up case in that city. He then proceeded to the joint board office at 22 East 22nd St., where he was given a hearty welcome by the workers who were present.

Some workers suggested that he take a vacation. Mileaf answered that it "depended upon how much work there is to be done now in the union. If I am wanted in the union work, that comes first. The vacation can wait."

Banquet Saturday.

The Joint Defense Committee is arranging a probation banquet for Mileaf. It will be held Saturday night at Sollin's Restaurant, 216 East 14th Street.

Max Wallman, who was arrested the first week of the fur strike was fined $10 yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court. At the time of his arrest Wallman was brutally beaten up by members of the Industrial Squad.

Polish Jews Only Got 60% of Money Raised In the United States

Denying that he had used the word "stolen" in connection with the subject, Max D. Steuer yesterday reiterated his charges that only 60 per cent of the money raised in the United States for relief work among the Jews of Poland reached its proper destination up to two years ago.

"The exchanges were so manipulated on the other side that at least 10 per cent of the money was consumed before a single dollar was distributed to any person for whom it was intended," he declared.

Steuer explained that Dr. Greenebaum of the Polish Parliament told him that even the money reaching Poland "was not used according to the best and most approved methods, but that it was used to give relief that was entirely temporary in its nature."

Replying to Louis Marshall of the fund's distributing committee, who criticized him for making the charges, Steuer said he had no apology to make to anyone.

Hundreds of Workers Cram Portland Memorial For Sacco and Vanzetti

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8.—Hundreds of workers filled the hall at 227 Yamhill Street for the Sacco and Vanzetti memorial meeting Sunday, to hear Vivian Miller of the Workers (Communist) Party, Arthur Boose of the I.W.W. and C. E. Griffin of the International Labor Defense tell the story of the murder of the two innocent victims of Massachusetts class justice.

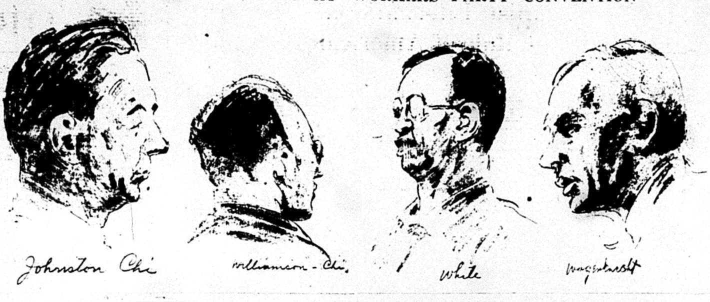
Fourteen members joined the International Labor Defense at the meeting; a collection was taken and much literature sold.

Providence Builders Win Strike; Haverill Workers Arbitrate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—1,255 building laborers in Providence, R. I. have returned to work following a three month strike, according to reports to the labor department. Employers granted wage advances. In Haverhill, Mass., 3,500 shoe workers have agreed to arbitrate a dispute over violation of contract.

WANTED — MORE READERS: ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

SOME LEADING FIGURES AT WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION



ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Labor College Head Urges Workers to Fight Unemployment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—With unemployment rising to the highest tide since the panicky days of 1921, the American Federationist, official organ of the A. F. of L. devotes half the space of its September issue to a consideration of industry's gravest evil. The Federationist publishes the addresses delivered before the unemployment conference called by the Philadelphia Labor College representing the viewpoint of union officials, economists, engineers and employers.

"The conference," summarizes Spencer Miller, jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, "did not attempt to solve the problem but it at least made two things clear—first, that the problem of unemployment is not insoluble, and second, that any far-reaching solution involves not only advance planning but also the cooperation of labor and management and the consumer in a common task."

Instancing the success of the labor movement in winning the struggle for the 8-hour day within 40 years, Israel Mufson, secretary of the Philadelphia Labor College, calls for a "revival of the old spirit of labor—that spirit that was daring enough to go and always willing to pay the price for progress." He asks the Workers Education Bureau to wage a national battle against unemployment through similar conferences in other industrial centers.

Los Angeles Celebrates Youth Day on Sept. 17; T. U. E. L. Holds Picnic

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—The celebration of International Youth Day will be held in Los Angeles on Saturday night, Sept. 17th, at Walkers' Auditorium, 7th and Grand. Attempts are being made to obtain as the main speaker, Pablo Manlapit, famous Filipino-Hawaiian strike leader, now in Los Angeles, after being deported from the Hawaiian Islands, where he served a prison term for his leadership of the Hawaiian sugar workers in their strike for better conditions. The Young Workers League has invited him to speak.

The program includes speakers, musical numbers, and solo dancing by an accomplished artist. All Los Angeles workers are urged to attend this Youth Day celebration.

T. U. E. L. HOLDS PICNIC.

A unique affair will be held by the Trade Union Educational League of Los Angeles, Sunday night, Sept. 18th, at the Co-operative Centre, in order to raise funds for propaganda purposes. If you don't know what an indoor picnic is, come and satisfy your curiosity.

Michigan Solons Decree Autoists Shall Find It Easier to Down Prey

LANSING, Michigan, Sept. 8.—Here the pedestrian has absolutely no rights any more. The limit on automobile speeds over the whole state is removed by the legislature. The only check on the most reckless driving is a provision that the driver shall have "control" of his car. The new law does not apply to incorporated cities.

Portchester Has Booze Case.

Four residents of Portchester were arraigned in federal court here today and held in $500 bail each for hearing on September 13, charged with possessing liquor.

The men are Peter Lepish, of 114 Purdy avenue; Frank Latelle, 122 Purdy avenue; Dennis Stensky, 117 Purdy avenue and Dominick Capdalberti, 404 Willar avenue.

GREAT COAL LOCKOUT NOT CONSIDERED IMPORTANT BY GREEN, PRESIDENT OF A. F. OF L.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in an interview with the press here yesterday, announced that the United States enjoys, because of "the growing tendency of capital and labor to settle all differences without resort to strike," an unexampled industrial peace—"with the exception of a coal strike," he added, apparently as an afterthought.

The "coal strike," really a lockout by the employers, has caused something over 150,000 men to be idle for six months, and is the result of a determined wage cutting campaign by the employers. But Green assured the reporter that "No longer is capital trying to reduce the cost of production by cutting the wages of the laboring man. They have found other and more advisable ways. They know that high wages means more contented employes, an increase in productivity, more money for the people with which to buy goods and that it actually results in a reduction in the cost of manufacturing goods."

RAILROADS MAKING STUPENDOUS PROFITS DESPITE SMALL DECLINE IN EARNINGS FIGURES DISCLOSE

BY LELAND OLDS
Federated Press

No hard luck blah on the part of railroad managements is warranted by the slight decline in the half year's profit compared with the first six months of 1926. The profit total is still stupendous, representing a return of more than 5 per cent on the swollen railroad valuation and giving stockholders in a majority of the standard railroads returns on a par with those of the leading industrial corporations.

Profits Enormous.

Railroad profits for the year ended June 30, 1927 totaled $172,611,052. This is the smaller half of the year. For the entire year official estimates exceeded $1,100,000,000. The 6-month profit is $22,987,362 under the first half of 1926 but exceeds the corresponding figure of 5.38 per cent on the inflated valuation of $21,050,000,000.

Railroad gross income for the half year amounted to $3,022,[illegible] compared with $3,035,101,220 for the first half of 1926. The reduction is explained in large measure by the coal strike. Operating expenses totaled $2,308,888,950, compared with $2,304,453,383 in 1926. In spite of widespread increases in railroad wages the carriers are apparently holding down costs by speeding up their employes.

High Percentages.

A Wall Street Journal table, showing for 40 major carriers the rate of return on common stock for the 12 months ended June 30, reveals the splendid profits which the successful roads are making. Out of the 40 there are 22 railroads which made more than 10 per cent on their common stock. There were 11 with a profit of more than 15 per cent and 5 with more than 20 per cent. The share earnings of these 22 most profitable roads in 1925, 1926 and the 12 months ended June 30, 1927 were:

Return on rail common stocks	1925	1926	Year ended June 30, 1927
Atlantic Coast Line	26.9%	20.1%	15.5%
Baltimore & Ohio	12.1	17.2	12.8
Chesapeake & Ohio	21.3	24.8	28.4
Colorado & Southern	9.6	12.8	11.1
Delaware & Hudson	11.5	19.3	15.8
D. L. & W.	17.0	21.2	20.6
Great Northern	8.6	10.4	10.4
Illinois Central	12.9	12.1	11.9
Lehigh Valley	13.2	16.6	14.8
New York Central	12.7	14.5	13.3
Nickel Plate	16.1	20.1	17.4
Norfolk & Western	18.7	25.7	25.2
Pennsylvania	12.4	13.6	15.0
Pere Marquette	11.7	14.5	14.5
Reading	20.4	22.4	21.0
Rock Island	4.5	10.7	14.4
Southern	16.2	17.2	14.7
Sante Fe	17.2	23.4	24.1
St. Louis-San Francisco	14.9	14.2	11.5
Southern Pacific	10.2	11.3	11.5
Union Pacific	15.4	16.5	15.1
Louisville & Nashville	16.0	16.6	15.0

Break All Records.

For Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central, Southern and St. Louis-San Francisco, this year's rate of return is reduced compared with previous years by an increase in the number of shares outstanding. Of stock outstanding last year Baltimore & Ohio would have made 18.1 per cent.

Both the anti-union Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio which cooperates with the unions, are surpassing all previous records. Pennsylvania's profit for the first half of the year was $74,831,875, compared with $67,506,611 in the same period 1926, while Baltimore & Ohio made $29,866,189, compared with $27,80,993.

Policeman Graham Who Murdered, Claims That He is Out of His Mind

Counsel for Patrolman Daniel J. Graham appeared yesterday before General Sessions Judge Collins and tried to amend Graham's plea to his murder indictment from "not guilty" to "not guilty on the grounds of insanity."

The policeman is now in the Tombs, held on a first degree murder indictment for the killing of Judson H. Pratt, paymaster, who was killed and robbed of $4,700, Aug. 27. Leonard A. Snitkin, who, with Major Thomas McDonald, is defending Graham, made the notice of a motion to amend the plea. Snitkin said he will now ask the court to appoint a lunacy commission to examine Graham.

Burned by Boiler Blast.

Edwin Johnson, a fireman on a dredge in Newark Bay, burned when a boiler exploded yesterday, died after being taken to Bayonne Hospital.

Fight Forecast if Farm Relief Bloc Joins War Against Power Trust

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. — Advocates of farm relief legislation may join with critics of the power trust in the December session of congress in a common program, Senator Nye, the North Dakota nonpartisan leaguer believes.

"There will be a terrible fight over the question of power control," he declares. "I understand that advocates of farm relief, of government development of Boulder Dam and of legislation in the interest of development of Muscle Shoals have talked together about joining hands to bring about legislation along all three lines. If the farm relief, Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals blocs get together they will put up a great battle."

WANTED — MORE READERS: ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Higher-Ups In Big Milk Scandal Will Escape Indictments

The scraps of evidence presented in the Kelby report against small fry in the giant milk scandal here will be presented by District Attorney Dodd of Brooklyn and District Attorney McGeehan of the Bronx before the Grand Juries in their counties next week. Few indictments are expected because of the nature of the Kelby report which presented little evidence of the milk fraud and presented no evidence against higher-ups.

No attempt has been made to prosecute big milk dealers responsible for boosting prices of milk for hundreds of thousands of workers in New York City. According to charges made, officials of the Health Department under the pretext of barring "impure" milk are keeping milk other than that produced by favored New York dairymen from entering the city.

Acting Mayor McKee will introduce into the Municipal Assembly a bill calling for the creation of a city milk commission.

Big New York dairymen with a monopoly on the milk market in this city are in favor of such a commission, it was learned yesterday.

Hands Off China Rally Will Be Held Tomorrow

A hands off China rally will be held at 8 tonight at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third ave., under the joint auspices of the Hands Off China Committee, the Students' Heads Off China Committee, and the Chinese Students' Club of Columbia.

The speakers will be Earl R. Browder, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference; Paul Blanchard, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, and P. T. Lau, secretary of the Philadelphia Hands Off China Committee.

The meeting was originally scheduled for several weeks ago, but was postponed on account of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations.

Johnson and Stribling Jailed for Fake Fight

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—Young Stribling, Atlanta light heavyweight; Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, and Leo Diebel, Oklahoma City boxer, went on trial in municipal court here today.

Stribling and Diebel are charged with participating in a faked fight, Johnson with being an accessory to the fight. The maximum penalty under the charge is 90 days in jail and a fine of $50.

The trio was arrested when the scheduled 10-round fight between Stribling and the Oklahoman was stopped in the sixth round and Stribling was charged with stalling.

International Youth Meet in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—International Youth Day will be celebrated here Saturday with a mass meeting and concert at Clayton Hall, near 9th St., 8 p. m.

The speakers will be John Williamson, acting secretary of the Young Workers' League, and Ben Gitlow, just returned from the Soviet Union. The Young Pioneers will contribute several numbers.

Three persons were hurt in Chattanooga, Tenn., when police broke into a meeting held by the U. N. I. A. in that city. A permit for the gathering had been refused. When the police appeared at the meeting the guard at the door refused them entrance. They forced their way in, using their clubs.

GET A NEW READER!

INJUNCTION UPON MINERS' UNION IS IN SUPREME COURT

Whole of West Virginia Barred to Organizers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The injunction case of the coal operators against the United Mine Workers of America, covering the state of West Virginia, and in effect prohibiting any organization at all is to be argued soon before the Supreme Court of the United States. Twelve separate injunction cases have been appealed. Most of them turn around the trick of the coal operators in having the non-union miner sign a "yellow dog" contract. Any attempt to get him to withdraw from this degrading position is then prohibited by court, as an interference with the "contractural relationship," or on some other ground.

Two Main Points.

The questions which the unions' attorneys place before the supreme court broadly, are:

Can the union organizers appeal directly to individual workers, under contract not to join the union, to become members and strike?

Is the union, in attempting to stop production of coal in West Virginia, violating the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws by interfering with interstate commerce?

Two lower courts granted injunctions against the union as a result of strike orders of 1922 and measures to enforce them. The operators won victories.

"Insulation."

"They (the operators) believe that they have successfully insulated the field of unionization," says a brief filed for the union. "And by the decree in these consolidated cases, 316 companies have succeeded in doing so."

The lower courts held that the union was not unlawful in itself, but declared that it was the intent, in stopping production of coal, to interfere with the business of the mines in sending coal into interstate commerce, thus violating federal laws.

In Bitter Fight.

The union, in its appeal, fights bitterly the ruling of lower courts which, its attorneys assert virtually prohibits agents from persuading non-union miners of West Virginia to join the union.

In defining the extent to which the union can go to increase its membership in West Virginia the circuit court said:

"There can be no doubt of the right of the defendants to use all lawful propaganda to increase their membership. On the other hand, however, this right must be exercised with due regard to the rights of complainants. To make a speech or to circulate an argument under ordinary circumstances is one thing. To approach a company's employes, working under a contract not to join the union while remaining in the company's service and induce them in violation of their contracts to join the union and go on strike for the purpose of forcing the company to recognize the union or of impairing its power of production, is another and very different thing." This latter act the court enjoined.

"To the layman the effect of this modification is to say that the union may use persuasion up to the point where it is effective in persuading," assert attorneys for the union.

Sewing Council for Bazaar.

Council No. 1 Furriers Wives announce the opening of a sewing shop for The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit Bazaar, to be held at Madison Square Garden.

Those having material or can get material come to the Fur Council Committee which meets at Comrade Gross's house every night, 1562 Minford Place, Bronx. Phone Dayton 8136.

To Dye White Horses When Enemy Airmen Bomb U. S. in Coming War

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—How important the war department considers the use of aircraft in the war which is now being planned by the militarists in Washington may be gauged from its recent recommendations that all white and pied horses are to be dyed roan when next hostilities break out as the white markings are too easily discernible by enemy airmen. This decision was reached after considerable discussion at the cavalry school at Fort Riley. It was further decided that all bright harness buckles, embossments and stirrup-irons must be removed or covered, and all weapons which glint must be concealed. This decision of the war department is part of the minute attention which it is giving to aircraft and flying in expectation of the new imperialist war for which preparations are being eagerly made.

Migratory Workers Send Sympathy to Relatives Of Sacco and Vanzetti

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8.—The Los Angeles local of the Migratory Workers has sent the following message of condolence to the relatives of Sacco and Vanzetti:

Dear Comrades:

We in a regular business meeting assembled at the I.B.W.A. Hall, 107 Marchessault St., Los Angeles, Cal., August 30th, 1927, do hereby express our sympathy for the loss of our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, and hereby extend to their nearest relatives, the widow of Sacco and the sister of Vanzetti our sincerest sympathies. We feel in their execution the capitalists struck a dagger in the back of the rebel proletariat.

Fraternally, (Signed) International Brotherhood Welfare Association, Inc.—L. P. Rindal, Secretary.

Federation of Federal Employees Recites Its Gains Thru Organization

WASHINGTON — Testimonial to the value of organization recorded by the National Federation of Federal Employes. The record of this union's achievements since it was founded in 1917, reads:

Borland bill, increasing working hours from 7 to 8, without increase in compensation, appealed to president, who vetoed it.

Three salary bonuses, of increasing amount, successively obtained, reaching $240 a year. Under reclassification bill, added to basic salary.

Approximately $11,000,000 additional for those employed in service of the federal government.

Retirement law passed, affording maximum annuity of $60 a month. Previously employes had been dropped with no provision at all.

Retirement law further amended to provide for increase in annuity to $1,000 and lowering of age for employes engaged in hazardous occupations.

Hearings in last congress for $1,500 minimum wage bill and another bill providing for a six-day week.

Bill providing 75 per cent increase in amount of compensation allowed injured employes passed.

Sterling-Lehlbach law establishing principle of equal pay for equal work for women.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 8.—Michael King, 33, today was a prisoner on a charge of disorderly conduct in the Nassau Hospital here today while he was undergoing treatment for a severe nervous condition.

King last night wandered upon the estate of Clarence H. Mackay at Roslyn, shouted that he was being chased and kicked a glass panel from a door in the house frightening several servants.

DETROIT
STOP THE WAR
A Lecture by
PAUL CROUCH
Wednesday, September 14, 8 P. M.
NEW WORKERS' HOME, 1343 East Ferry Avenue.
ADMISSION 25c.

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Communist International on the International Situation

(Resolution passed by the Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C., after hearing Comrade Bukharin's report of the 9th August, 1927.)

* * *

(Continuation)

20. The **Right deviation,** of which the leaders of the C. P. of China were guilty in spite of the instructions of the Comintern, is based upon an entirely wrong conception of **an antagonism between the national and the agrarian revolutions.** The representatives of this deviation assume permanent relations between the fundamental class forces of Chinese society: they do not grasp the complete necessity and inevitability of a development of **class antagonisms** within the formerly united national revolutionary front, nor do they comprehend the complete inevitability of the resultant **regroupings** of the classes, of the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for the **hegemony** in the national emancipation movement, the inevitability of the transformation of the bourgeois revolution into a **bourgeois-democratic** revolution, and the prospect of the bourgeois **democratic revolution** growing into a **socialist revolution.** In the last resort they deny the class struggle standpoint, and hence slide unavoidably down the road to Menshevism. The Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C. is now in a position to state with satisfaction that this Right deviation in the leadership of the Chinese brother Party has now been liquidated, and the policy of the leadership corrected.

2. The Trotzkyist point of view seeks its formal basis in an analogy with the revolution in Russia in 1905, when the Bolsheviki fought determinedly against an understanding with the liberal bourgeoisie, which was advocated by the Mensheviki. The gravest error of the Trotzkyist standpoint is the fact that Comrade Trotzky and his adherents (Comrade Zinoviev, etc.) do not grasp the **fundamental** difference between an **imperialist** country and revolution in a country bearing the banner of the **fight** against imperialism. Just on this difference Lenin wrote as follows:

> "What is the most **important,** the main idea of our **theses?** The **difference between oppressed and oppressor countries.** We emphasize this difference, ignored by the II. International and bourgeois democracy. It is especially important for the proletariat, and for the Communist International, to assertain the actual existing economic facts, and to take concrete realities as the point of departure for the solution of all colonial and national problems, and not abstract principles." (Lenin, Vol. XVIII, p. 24.) Lenin writes further:
>
> "The Communist International must make temporary agreements, and even alliances, with the bourgeois democracies of the colonies and backward countries. But it must not amalgamate with them; it must retain the independence of the proletarian movement itself, in its most primitive form." (Vol. XIX, p. 270.)

And finally:

> "We Communists must and will support the bourgeois emancipation movement in the colonial countries only in such cases where this movement is really revolutionary, and where its representatives will not prevent us from enlightening and organizing the broad masses of the peasantry and the exploited in the spirit of revolution."

We see that Lenin's standpoint **differs** from that of Trotsky. Trotzky's **standpoint** is a gross distortion of **Leninism,** based upon a flat disregard of the differences between the **countries** of imperialism and the **colonies;** this method is extremely **characteristic** of the social democratic deviation.

22. The characteristic fundamental **of the** line taken by the Comintern **consists** of the analysis of the various **stages** of the revolution and of **the** various class groupings. The **Comintern** was in favor of supporting the national bourgeoisie in China **during** the period of the developing **revolution,** at the time when the **bourgeoisie** was still revolutionary, **that is:** 1, whilst it was carrying on **a real** struggle against imperialism; **2, so** long as it did not prevent the **Communists** from educating the **working** and peasant masses in the **spirit** of revolution; forming revolutionary workers' and peasants' organizations; 3, so long as it did not **prevent** the formation, consolidation, **and** expansion of an independent **Party** of the Communist proletariat.

These were the conditions **during** the period of Canton and the Northern campaign, up to the defection of **Chiang Kai Shek. His treachery was** the outward expression of the defection of the **national bourgeoisie** into the camp of counter-revolution. During this time not only the Chinese C. P. greatly increased in strength, but the workers' and peasants' movement made great progress. **Mass organizations** of the **proletariat (trade unions)** and of the **peasantry** (peasants' leagues and peasants' **committees)** were **formed. During this stage of development an agreement with the bourgeoisie has facilitated** the growth of the **forces** of **the working class** and the peasantry. **It is just herein that lies** the **justification** of the Leninist tactics in a **colonial** country, **its justification in the existence** and evolution of **the class struggle.**

Chiang Kai Shek's coup d'etat signifies a fresh grouping of class forces. Therefore the Comintern laid down a new line of tactics for this **new stage** of development. This line consisted of a determined and relentless fight by the bloc of the workers, peasants and city poor, against the bloc of the imperialists and Chang-Tso-lin and at the same time against the bourgeoisie and Chiang Kai Shek. One part of the radical and petty bourgeoisie, which has remained in the Left Kuomintang and in the Wuhan government, declared war against Chiang Kai Shek, and enabled the Communist Party to continue work. The Communist Party had to make use of this possibility, in order to organize the "defence against the Cavaignacs" and to mobilize the masses.

The development of the class struggle and the pressure exercised by the imperialists led, however, to a fresh regrouping of forces. The majority of the Wuhan government and of the leaders of the Left Kuomintang deserted the revolution, and the suppression of the workers and peasants' movement began. This **stage again brought with it a corresponding change** in tactics and slogans: Withdrawal from the Wuhan government; declaration of war by the Communists **against** this government, **which had ceased** to be "really revolutionary."

23. During all the stages of this development the Comintern, which had rightly foreseen the **transition** from one stage to another, considered it necessary to prepare the masses for this transition. The Comintern considered it to be not only necessary for the independent Communist Party of China to work with the utmost energy, but attached much importance to a far-reaching criticism of all the vacillations of the former allies of this Party, including the extreme Left, and to a systematic preparation of the forces of the Party itself, the mass organization of armed forces, etc., the formation of suitable points of support, giving the workers, peasants and city poor the greatest possible guarantee for the further development and deepening of the revolution. The development of the agrarian revolution, the seizure of the land by the peasants on their own initiative, the development of the labor movement, the arming of the workers and peasants, the democratization of the Kuomintang and removal of its vacillating leaders, these were the main slogans of the Comintern.

24. The Comintern drove the revolution forward. But at the same time it was opposed to leaps over stages of revolution which had not been properly passed through. It rightly condemned the withdrawal from the Kuomintang, a mass organization, under conditions tantamount to delivering the Kuomintang over into the hands of the Right, and isolating the Communists from the masses of the Kuomintang. It was rightly opposed to the slogan of the Soviets at a time when this slogan would have signified a leaping over the Wuhan government and the Left Kuomintang whilst these were still pursuing a revolutionary policy in the above sense of the term. At the same time the Comintern energetically fought against all Right deviations, rightly opposed to the slogan of the C. P. of China, who sacrificed the interests of the agrarian revolution and of the labor movement to their vacillating allies, and within the C. P. S. U. itself, where some oppositional theoreticians preached a perfect **apology** for the bourgeoisie (Radek with his "Workers' and Peasants' government" of Canton, etc.), or developed extremely opportunist theories on the Chinese revolution (the customs theory of Comrade Trotzky).

25. If the Chinese revolution has suffered a severe defeat, in spite of the correct tactics of the Communist International, this is due in the first place to the relations of class forces both in the country itself and internationally. This defeat is further explained by the circumstance that the masses of the workers and peasants have not yet had sufficient time to organize forces powerful enough to enable them to achieve victory over the united or simultaneously proceeding forces of the enemy: over the forces of foreign imperialism, of the feudal elements headed by Chang Tso Lin, and of the counter-revolutionary national bourgeoisie; finally, by the fact that the working class is not yet strong enough to form a strongly organized Communist mass Party. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that the C. P. of China, in systematically rejecting the instructions of the Comintern, partially bears responsibility for the defeat of the working class and the peasantry in China.

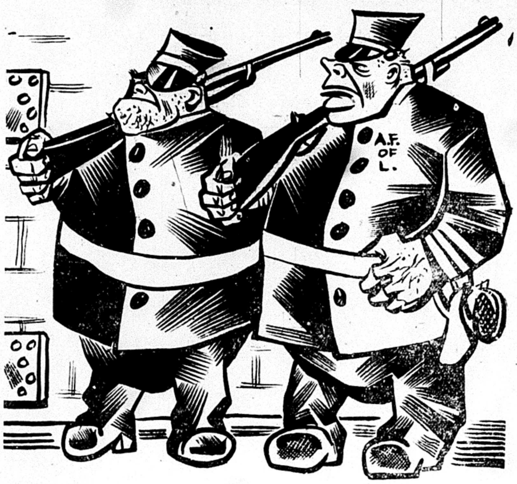
(To Be Continued)

Short Flight For Speed.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 8.—Lieut. Alford J. Williams, naval flyer, made a short flight in his speedy seaplane today, but was compelled to descend because the spark plugs of the engine became fouled. That was early this afternoon, and mechanics removed and cleaned the plugs, after which Williams said he expected to fly late this afternoon on a flight in which he hopes to break the present speed record for seaplanes.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

AS GREEN PICTURES THE A. F. L.



—Drawn by Wm. Gropper.

Los Angeles Times Bum Bombs Truth

By S. GARBORG.

An editorial on bombs in the L. A. Times tells us in words or by implication:

That "Ideals are more powerful in jarring thrones than dynamite and nitroglycerine." That "the bomber was once a 'Nihilist.' Then the name was soon smerched with blood and was changed to anarchist for purposes of diguise. However, the anarchist was speedily located and hated and he forthwith assumed the high-sounding appellation of Bolshevist. By whatever name he is known, he is the same devil in red."

That "blowing up a motor factory in South America," and "blowing up the subway in New York" was done by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the anarchists whose murder by the "good" government of Massachusetts has made them world famous. That "blowing up" the Times Building in Los Angeles was done "by devils in red" to "make Los Angeles a closed town," but "the Angel City has since been more than ever an open town of open shops," which no doubt pleases A. F. of L. fat officialdom and high-salaried sky pilots. That "society is unafraid and has no place for the boastful Bolshevik in the economy of life." (To prove this Times "truth," it (society) keeps a lot of big, fat policemen to beat down unarmed, peaceful parades and arrest "devils in red."

The "bombs are blowing up Bolshevism. They are the best reasons extant for good (Wall Street) government." So they are used freely when "devils in red" are to be framed up or public sentiment enlisted on the side of "good" government. The Times has no better reasons.

That "bombs lack logic."

That "killing Uncle Sam's children"—with bombs, is what "the boastful Bolshevists have done"—for the special purpose, of course, of giving "good" government the desired pretext for suppressing meetings and parades with a show of being law-enforcers, while actually they are violators of the Constitution and among the worst criminals.

That "He (Uncle Sam) but stretches forth his great arms (police) and 'society is unafraid.' We have greater satisfaction and thankfulness than ever for the government we foster and enjoy."

That "The Soviet bombs the home and marriage vows and blows them all to cinders and then glories in the wreck he (the Soviet) has made. . . . He (the Soviet!) nationalize mothers"—this is too good a lie to be dropped by the Times, so it is one of its great "Truths."

That "Truth, not high explosives either of words or guncotton, make man free. Bombs are convincing, but not in the way these self-appointed destroyers dream." "Bombs lack logic." "bombs are convincing."—Great Times "Truths"! We "self-appointed devils in red" use bombs, says the Angelic Times, but with the Angel City police and courts on its side, it does not need to prove it; which proves that it is so truthful that its lies are truths.

Now I will quote some passages from an A. P. communication from Turkestan found in the Times of Aug. 17, last. It begins: "The fight between Communism and Mohammedanism is on in earnest in all the vast regions of Russian Turkesan . . . with a population of 7,000,000."

Here are some extracts:

"Communists have commenced a campaign under the banner of deliverance of Moslem women from ancient habits and customs. A general attack has been ordered to abolish the selling and buying of women, the giving in marriage of under-aged girls, polygamy and the keeping of women in strict confinement.

"The Moslem priests have combined against the intrusion of the 'unfaithful,' and declared as their watchword 'Down with the Soviets; they are violating the laws of the prophet by unveiling your wives and bringing upon you the curses of the Prophet.'"

How similar to the howl of the L. A. Times is this of the Moslem priests! To show the similarity I repeat and complete a quotation from the bombs editorial: "The Soviet bombs the home and the marriage vows and blows them all to cinders, and then glories in the wreck he has made. He desecrates churches and leaves waste and ashes in the wake of vanished ideals and hope. He nationalizes mothers and then erects orphanages for their offspring and prates about the sanctities of liberty."

The L. A. Times and the Moslem priest in the same boat loaded with anti-Soviet propaganda! They "stand fast, stand firm, stand sure, stand true" to prevent progress in the improvement of living conditions for the working class. This is their style of patriotism and they tolerate no other.

Another quotation from the A. P. communication must suffice:

"The Soviet measures consist of building schools and promoting sports, while preaching emancipation of women. It has succeeded in the unveiling of many thousands of Moslem women chiefly of the poorer classes." Such awful "bombers" justify the pure L. A. Times and the Moslem priests in yelling "Down with the Soviets!"

WARNING

It is well that you should realize
That not death but LIFE
Went militantly forth
From the embrace of your electric chair
To scatter red roses
That blossomed into redder flags,
Symbolic of flames licking up
From a hell of hatred
Destined some day
To engulf all Fullers and Thayers!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Cloaks and Suits

By HERMAN SPECTOR.

. . . Husky Negroes run the elevators in buildings where stinking specimens of inhumanity with sharp, beady eyes and flushed faces rush to and fro and up and down and sneer cigars. Badly painted girls and women in tight pink camisoles walk about the floors casually but that don't give nobody a Russian hurrah because 1st they are used to it secondly a bad sex to ye if ye think that Mr. Goldberger's eye could ever wander from the tally-sheet during business hours—or after.

Mr. Goldberger is strictly business, except he goes to see a fight once in a while or attends the opening of some kind of teater where some kind of a show is playing which never turns out as dirty as you'd expect but Mr. Goldberger always tells what a hot time was had by all.

But Mr. Goldberger he usually don't have much time for such things his time is so preoccupied. All day long he is busy frowning at salesmen and smiling at customers and bawling out the help and in-between-times running in and out of elevators trying not to look too important. You can't blame Mr. Goldberger for sticking out his stomach in self approbation. The salesmen salaam and kiss his feet and visiting buyers respect him because he got more money than what they got and Mr. Goldberger figures he could buy every dressmodel in the building if he wanted . . . . A jovial God created Mr. Goldberger without teeth, and now offers him nuts to crack.

MADISON AVENUE

By HERMAN SPECTOR.

Flabby manikins in parade, swinging polished canes with studied precision. Hard-featured females, breathing wealth and vapidity, who stare insolently . . . hopelessly religious. Homes of an unfathomable fatuity, luxuriating in gaudy palaces which seem to have been wheeled into place by intrepid and indifferent workmen. . . .

One observes, through a pair of pince-nez spectacles purchased at Delancey Street, that there are members of a "society" that is guarded by leering lepers and inconceivably dimwitted policemen, and served by polite, well-trained and contented slaves.

Organizing the Unorganized

(The Approved Right Wing Way)

Frenchy, minus his gang walked into the office breezily, extending his glad hand to the boss and presenting his card, introduced himself as "Hershkowitz."

"I am from the Union and I want to organize your shipping clerks, ticket sewers and clothing matchers and I want you to tell the boys to come to the union and join."

"Really," replied the boss, "I do not feel it my duty to force the boys to join the union, but I have no objection to any man belonging to anything he pleases and you are at liberty to walk in the back and talk to the boys."

* * *

But that did not suit Frenchy. He had no intention to reason with the workers. He understands reasoning with bosses much better. This is his line:

"You see, if I were to persuade the boys to join the Union and pay dues, right away they would become radical and expect the union to do something for them, and they would want a raise in pay; but I ain't like that. I believe in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay and I am a guy who works fifty-fifty. If you would tell the boys to join the union, I would see to it that they do not give you any trouble."

* * *

He finally left the place without interviewing the shipping clerks. During his short conversation with the boss he repeated time after time that he is a "fifty-fifty man" until he could have left no doubt that he is fifty for himself, fifty for the bosses, and the remainder for the workers.—Norman Silbes.

THE TRAGIC HAWAIIAN RACE

By JACK GOLD.

Following the trail of the sun, the path of the moon, four mechanical monsters, with a tremendous excess of vital energy, set out upon the clear sky of beautiful California, bound for Hawaii, the nest of romance and Oriental charm.

Their aim, their goal—to capture the prize offered by the pineapple king, James Dole.

Though a millionaire and possessor of many thousands of slaves, who toil in his industrial establishments, his name was little known throughout the world.

However, the promotion of the trans-Pacific flight has made his name famous, has brought him Universal glory—acclamation, purchased for $35,000 and the price of eight lives of the participants of the aerial race, lives so precious—lives of human beings who fell upon the altar of sacrifice—sacrifice so useless, for the sake of only miserable money.

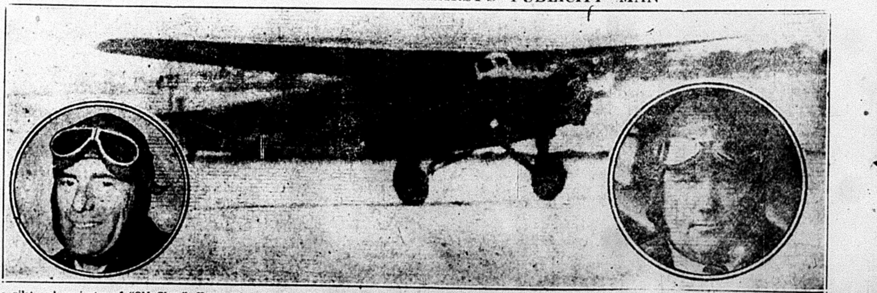
But what does it matter? His Excellency, the pineapple king of the world, had his thrill . . . and death its fruits . . .

Let society and the authorities draw the consequences of this disaster so that in the future, such tragedies shall not be again repeated.

MOTORMAN KILLED IN I. R. T. WRECK

G. Roberts, shown with wife and children, was killed by defective equipment.

THEY DIED TO CARRY HEARST'S PUBLICITY MAN



The pilot and navigator of "Old Glory", Hearst plane in New York to Rome flight. The determination to carry the editor of the New York Mirror is probably responsible for their fate, says Fokker, designer of the plane. Apparently not even a papal blessing was superior to the law of gravity.

Relief for the Miners

(*Continued from page 1*)

among the U. M. W. bureaucrats, underlings in the official hierarchy, graft, too, and even some as far down as the local relief committees have been found out giving money, at least on paper, to men that do not exist outside of their account books, or are scabs in the mines. And such things further reduce the actual relief payments.

So, in western Pennsylvania local relief organizations, committees and conferences, based on the local unions sprang up; their purpose being to make appeals to other bodies or organized labor throughout the country. There has never been any attempt to approach individuals. The district relief conference that resulted from these local conferences, does not do it and the appeals all go out in the name of the District Conference, the Miners' Relief Conference, located in Pittsburgh. The M. R. C. deals with organized bodies of workers only, both as to solicitation of funds and distribution of funds and food and clothing. Only committees authorized by the local unions, and able to use their seal, have a right to ask for relief. This local control of relief distribution, under the supervision of the central district body, seems most suited to the peculiar conditions in the mining field and results in a maximum efficiency.

The Miners' Relief Conference of Pittsburgh was not easy to organize. Most determined and unfair sabotage was committed upon it by the union officialdom. It seems that the latter not only will not provide relief themselves, they have an intense dislike for anybody else who wants to do it.

The first local conference called a sub-district conference, inviting sub-district and district union officials, as well as International Vice-President Murray. Few of them came, but their agents appeared, and by filibuster tactics tried to disrupt the conference, or steer it into a position where it could be declared dualistic, and forbidden by the officials.

The sub-district conference called a district conference, which met in Pittsburgh, during the first of July, and represented 34 local unions, though the underground campaign against it instituted by officialdom kept still more from coming.

The district officials would not come to the conference, though again their absence was made an excuse for disruptive objections by their agents. Some time was taken in putting down the attempts to break up the conference.

The district officials advised that no permanent organization to collect money be formed, but that the conference confine itself to merely requesting the A. F. of L. to give help. The conference construed this to mean that it could appeal to any part of the A. F. of L. and declare itself a permanent organization to approach all groups of organized workers, and other organizations through its executive committee.

That was two months ago. Since then the district executive has decided to maintain neutrality towards the M. R. C., and in a grudging way permits some cooperation. When the local relief committees (official) have not money enough from the union, the M. R. C. is allowed to make up the balance.

The International vice-president in charge of the strike in Pennsylvania, Murray, has not officially ruled on the propriety of being saved from starvation through the M. R. C., but hinders its work, as for instance in the following letter sent to several organizations investigating appeals from the M. R. C. for donations:

> "Dear Sir:
>
> "Responding to the inquiry contained in your communication of August 2nd, I will advise you that the so-called Miners' Relief Conference of western Pennsylvania is not a bona fide organization recognized by the United Mine Workers of America. Our union has no relationship whatever with the people who are sponsoring this movement.
>
> "Very truly yours, Philip Murray,
> "Vice-President."

The socialist party hesitated about assisting the M. R. C., as they were invited to do, then saw District President Pat Fagin, and were advised by him to start a dual relief committee. So far they have not done this.

In Illinois the move to organize a similar conference was blasted by a denunciation from the district president, Harry Fishwick, who offered to expel anybody who had anything to do with the affair. Fishwick maintains his power, as did his predecessor, Frank Farrington, the operators' $25,000 a year man, by terrorism and expulsions, by bullets, not ballots. He was defeated in the last district election, but held official by fraud.

Still, the drive for relief in Illinois was too great to be checked, and Fishwick, after prohibiting the rank and file relief organizations, had to make at least a pretense at relief, and some has been distributed, principally through local and sub-district organizations.

Much as has been done, there is much to be done still. Unless the strike gets relief, it will be lost. The union officials will not raise money for starving miners, they will even interfere as much as possible with whoever else wants to raise money. But the miners are unanimous for relief, and apparently nothing can now prevent the organization on a wider and wider scale of rank and file relief committees.

As an example of the effect upon the rank and file miners of any scheme to interfere with their first attempts to get relief, may be cited a communication under the seal of Local Union 5071, U. M. W. A., Cokeburg, Pa., and signed by the chairman, secretary and a committee of five miners elected at a meeting of seven local unions. It is addressed to the executive board of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America, headquarters in Pittsburgh, and shows the disgust of the miners with their officials who try to declare their relief illegal, and their resentment at the decision of the fraternal order, which accepted International Vice-President Murray's decree of August 2, that the Miners' Relief Conference "is not a bona fide organization.".

The letter is as follows:

To the Executive Board of the Croatian Fraternal
Union of America, 1012 Peralta St., N. S.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Dear Sir and Brothers—We read your minutes of the 10th of August and see you rejected the appeal for relief for the striking miners and their families made to you through their representatives elected on the first of July, 1927, at Pittsburgh.

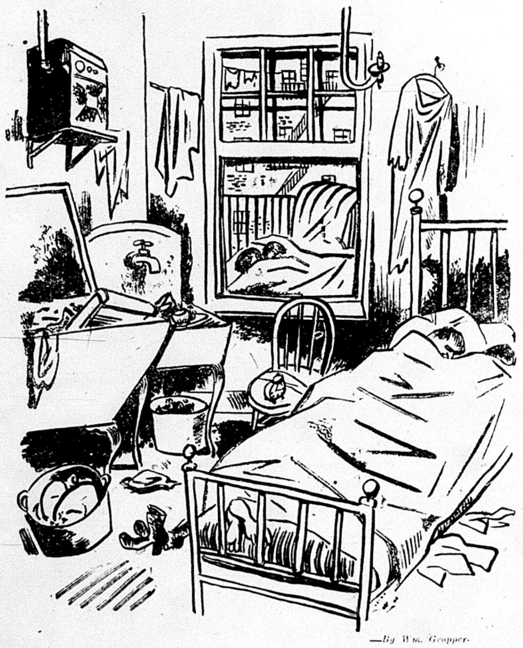
Your refusal to help us at this time means starving for more families, not only of your nationality, but many of whom are also members of your society.

Our district office does not afford us as much relief as we need, so we get the shortage from the Miners' Relief Conference. For instance, our local got $279 from the district office, but we needed $[illegible] to provide all members that are on relief, and in bad circumstances with their small quota so you see that we have to have the shortage. Sometimes we have more shortage, sometimes less, according to how many members are idle. We are just trying to keep our members from going to the non-union fields and especially from scabbing.

As for the statement of Philip Murray regarding the Miners' Relief Conference, we, members of Locals 155, 2278, 1190, 1165, 1197, 5071 and [illegible] of the U. M. W. A., at a joint meeting held at Bentleyville, Pa., on Sept. 2, declared that the statement of Murray is more to the detriment of the United Mine Workers of America than to their benefit in the present struggle.

Through the union there are no charges against any of our members who are on the executive committee of the M. R. C., and if the officers of our district and international union does not deem it a breach of the constitution of our union to organize such a conference, and to be on the executive committee of such conferences—if they do not forbid the local union relief committees to receive help from the M. R. C., then we feel that the conference has all the right in the world to speak in the name of the striking miners and their families of western Pennsylvania, despite the denials of Brother Murray, which we don't know officially.

The Home of the Free



—*By Wm. Gropper.*

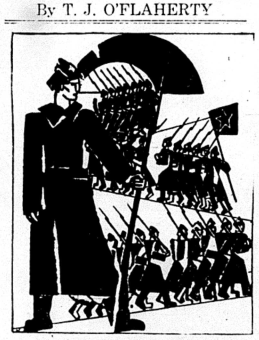
THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1927 — *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER* — ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

World Imperialism and the Soviet Union

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY



AS the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union approaches it is becoming clearer day by day that the imperialist powers are collecting their forces for another attempt to crush the Workers Republic, the fatherland of the workers of the world.

At the head of this conspiracy stands Great Britain, the oldest and most far-flung of modern imperialist powers even tho second in power to the new imperialist giant of the western hemisphere, the United States of America.

Since the Russian workers and peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party seized power in November, 1917, and toppled the rotten capitalist-feudal regime of Czarism into the dust, the imperialists have never let up for a moment in their efforts to affect the destruction of the Soviet regime.

Since the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty with Germany in the early part of 1918, until the defeat of the last formidable Czarist counter-revolution in 1921, there was a world concert of powers engaged in active military campaigns against Russia. But the heroic defense of the workers and peasants of Russia threw back the foreign invader and crushed the counter-revolutionary white guardists who sought to strangle the economic life of the country by sabotage and to rob the government of its best leaders thru assassination.

Left with an inheritance of graft and inefficiency from Czarist days and faced with an economic and financial boycott by the capitalist powers the Soviet administration was faced with a task more difficult than ever confronted a revolutionary government in the known history of man.

Feeble tho the assistance rendered the new Workers' Republic by the working class of other countries was, it nevertheless shackled the efforts of the imperialist conspirators and the sympathy aroused among broad sections of the populations of all countries bolstered up the morale of the hard-pressed revolutionary masses of the Soviet Republic. For several years after the heaviest part of the fighting ended, the new government faced an even more difficult task in the beginning of the construction of socialism from the wreckage caused by the civil war. Expecting that disaster would crown their efforts the imperialists stacked their guns for a time. They believed it was only a question of time when the Soviet regime would crack and the bourgeoisie would return to power opening up to the financiers and industrial capitalists of the world vistas of profitable exploitation as great as ever brought the dew of greed from the teeth of the profit-mongering class. But the miracle happened, the Soviet regime arose from the ashes of Czarism with the vigor of a young giant until today it is so strong that the imperialists feel another offensive must be started against it if their own ruin is to be averted.

Having failed to smash the Soviet Union by frontal attack, more subtle methods were employed. Several big capitalist powers recognized the new Russia. The war left them shaky in the economic region, unemployment was rife and the possibility of making profit out of trade with the Workers' Republic was too glittering to be resisted by the business men of Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France and other countries whose trade was seriously affected by the ravages of the World War. "When the devil is sick, the devil a saint will be; when the devil is well, the devil a saint is he." When the capitalist powers were on crutches convalescing from the world blood debauch they confined their public manifestations of hostility to the Workers' Republic to the peevish ravings of irritable patients. But when they began to recover and noted the giant strides being made by the young proletarian republic that stretched its giant limbs over one-sixth of the earth's surface, they began to grow fearful lest the young giant might crush them if allowed to develop. They look on the Soviet Union as a poisonous weed in the capitalist garden. To pluck it up by the roots would be the most desirable and effective way to dispose of the peril, but this was a game that two could play at. And it is not a game for the sick.

Tho all the capitalist powers of the world look upon the Soviet Union with a jaundiced eye Great Britain at this moment is the leader in the aggression. Great Britain stands more to lose than any other power from a revolution among Oriental peoples that would snap the imperialist chain, and the sympathy and encouragement given to subject peoples as well as to exploited workers by the Soviet Union has increased the revolutionary ferment among the peoples of China, India and other sections of the Far East, which are controlled and robbed by Great Britain, directly or indirectly.

The loss in trade suffered by Great Britain during the war was followed by unrest and the spread of revolutionary sentiment among the British masses. The revolutionization of the British workers forced the British ruling classes to go easy and Ramsay MacDonald was allowed to function at the head of a so-called Labor government while the process of bringing about some degree of stabilization was being developed. During this period, closer trade and diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Great Britain and credit arrangements were on the point of completion when the Tories returned to power on a wave of hysteria caused by the publication of a fake "Zinoviev letter."

Since then the tory government has been increasing in its provocative acts against the Soviet Union. Its hand was held by the solidarity of the working masses with their comrades in Russia, a feeling to which the official labor leaders were forced to respond. On the continent the leaders of the Socialist and Labor International and its side kick the International Federation of Trade Unions are the closest allies of the imperialists in their anti-Soviet campaign. Hitherto the British trade union leaders outside of a few outspoken monarchists like J. H. Thomas, expressed strong sympathy with the Soviet Union and declared that the workers would not permit a war on the U.S.S.R., that the fruits of the Russian revolution must be conserved. But since the defeat of the General Strike thru the betrayal of the leaders, from the right to the so-called left, the leaders have been growing progressively hostile until today there is a solid reactionary line at the head of the trade union movement in England, at one in their hostility to the Communist movement and to the leaders of the Soviet government, tho they are careful yet to make a distinction between the leaders of the government and the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The passage of the trade Union Disputes Bill without an effective protest on the part of the bureaucrats places the necessary legal instruments in the hands of the government which will enable them to use the forces of the crown against the unions should they strike in protest against a war on Russia. At the Edinburgh conference of the Trade Union Congress held this week, the leaders of the General Council jammed thru a resolution which would disaffiliate any trades council or local union connected with the Minority Movement and

(*Continued on page 2*)

RELIEF FOR THE MINERS

By JACK LEE

A SIX months' strike without relief? What insanity is this, you say? Ah, that is because you do not understand the tactics of the official bureaucracy of the United Mine Workers of America.

International President Lewis, International Vice-President Murray, District President Harry Fishwick, District President Pat Fagin and their sort have many original methods of conducting a strike. Part of their policy is, while negotiating with the bosses, to assure them that they will not strike under any circumstances; part of their policy is not to prepare in the slightest for a strike, either by accumulating a treasury, or organizing among the unorganized; part of their policy is to announce at the beginning of cessation of work that any unit, district, sub-district or local, can go back to work when it wants to without regard to the state of the strike in any other part of the field.

And, of course, no relief. Or a little, perhaps, say $2 a week for one week to some of the families, for that much money can be spared from the local treasuries, but no nation-wide call to labor everywhere to rally to the aid of over 150,000 coal miners, locked out now for six months—oh, no! Not that! For officialdom has decreed that that would be an admission of weakness! And the miner shall avoid any such admission, even though actually weak with hunger.

Let us not enter here into the probable actual motives of the union "leaders" in this peculiar new strike strategy of theirs. That should be discussed. But the question now is relief. Miners are starving. They are leaving the country. They are driven by the hungry cries of children to enter other industries in which they toil as unskilled workers, drawing low wages and glutting a labor market already too full. The whole labor movement is injured by this condition, not just the miners' strike. And the whole labor movement, because of the solidarity of labor, without which nothing can be gained by any section of the working class, and because the magnitude of the strike directly affects other industries, and thus directly affects workers in them, is interested in seeing that the miners get relief and win their strike. Except, apparently, Lewis and company.

The rank and file miners, operating through the lower units of the organization, have practically been driven to seek relief through other channels than the officials. They have realized their relation to other parts of the working class, and have just begun to create machinery for appealing directly to union and fraternal organizations.

The rank and file relief organizations center in Pennsylvania, though some progress has been made in Illinois.

In western and central Pennsylvania, especially, conditions were bad. Not only was there inadequate official relief, the payment being only $2 per destitute family per week, but this was not always paid in full. Only the amounts of money appropriated for relief work in each locality could be used for that purpose, according to official rulings, and frequently the amount provided was only a half or two-thirds of what had been promised by headquarters.

Not only that, but a part of the destitute families in each local union's territory got money through the local relief committee from each payment, and some other family got the money the next week. Relief was not only inadequate, it was irregular.

Since corruption and machine rule is common

(*Continued on page 8*)

THE SICKLE AND HAMMER

This is the sign of industry set free
To build and reap. A symbol forged in flame
To give the promise of a world to be.
By workers reared in revolution's name.

This is the sign so rugged and so bold
That tells the toilers of a purpose true
The sickle is to cut away the old,
The mighty hammer is to build the new!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

Impressions of Magnus Johnson

By PAUL CROUCH

I WAS greatly surprised when informed that I was to be a fellow speaker (at Brush Lake, Mont.) with ex-Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota. I could hardly imagine a former United States senator being willing to speak with a Communist sentenced to prison for revolutionary activities in the army.

My surprise was even greater when Magnus Johnson (who was the last speaker) told the audience: "Everything Crouch said is true, there is no question about that." A few minutes before, he had been praising the "personal" qualities of Cal Coolidge—those very qualities which make him the rubber stamp of American imperialism.

Though he possesses a good voice and considerable talent as a humorist, it is only in political life that the famous Minnesota farmer is an unusual character. And in spite of his failure in the milking contest, Magnus Johnson is a real farmer with the typical psychology of most rural people.

The cause of Magnus Johnson's political influence is easy to see only when he is on the platform before an audience of farmers. He told with pride how Coolidge devoted thirty-five minutes to a discussion of his own twelve minute talk, failing to understand the methods of flattery and deception used for political purposes in Washington to bring opponents in line when other methods have failed to prevent their election. But tho he was at sea in the maze of political intrigue and unable to understand the tactics of big business in Washington, he does understand the psychology if not the real problems of the farmers of Minnesota.

The last thing the farmer desires is to hear of matters he cannot immediately understand. But he is able to appreciate a humorous story and often judges the intelligence of the speaker by his talent as a comedian. Magnus Johnson knows this, and carefully avoids offending the farmer by expecting him to think. However, he is unable to see that the only salvation of the farmer is the unpleasant task of learning to think and understand the real cause of present evils and the fact that the only solution is unity in an UNCOMPROMISING fight against capitalism. When Magnus Johnson entertains the farmers with humorous stories and spares them the pain of thought, he is unconsciously aiding big business in keeping them in slavery. He can not see the futility of electing representatives to congress when the farmers themselves remain in ignorance of the real problems.

Magnus Johnson possesses the ability of keeping an audience interested without disturbing them with serious thought, and this quality would lead him to greater success if he were a better politician.

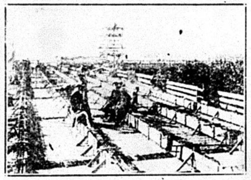
This farmer and former glass blower from Sweden who became a United States senator seems to be honest—according to the conventional standards of bourgeois virtue. Thru subtle flattery and false promises the agents of big business were able to prevent any real efforts in Washington against the forces of capitalism, but it appears that Magnus Johnson did not take part in the undisguised forms of corruption so characteristic of the American government. No one who can be deceived by Cal Coolidge's flattering attentions is really dangerous, but nevertheless he was a nuisance and the greatest thing to his credit was the successful effort made to remove him from the senate so that the conscious tool of big business could take his place.

I traveled with Magnus Johnson from Montana to his home in Minnesota, and in personal conversation was able to understand more thoroughly the character of a man who spoke of receiving inspiration from Eugene V. Debs and then praises Governor Lowden of Illinois.

"Everything Crouch said is true, there is no question about that." I had been exposing the true nature of American imperialism and calling on the workers for a united front against the danger of new capitalist wars. And this "approval" was from a man who believes Vice-president Dawes is one of the best leaders of the American people and praises him to me in the highest terms. Magnus Johnson expresses approval of the fight of a Communist against American imperialism and tells of his admiration for one of the leading spokesmen of imperialism—an efficient tool of Morgan and gang.

Magnus Johnson may be an inspiration in comparison with most of the political tools of capitalism, but we cannot expect any effective opposition to the rule of big business from a man who denounces imperialism and supports the imperialists.

Opening of the Moscow summer sports season with an athletic parade led by the women's club.



Finishing the 4th floor of the new Moscow Telegraph Building.

WORLD IMPERIALISM AND THE SOVIET UNION

(Continued from page 1)

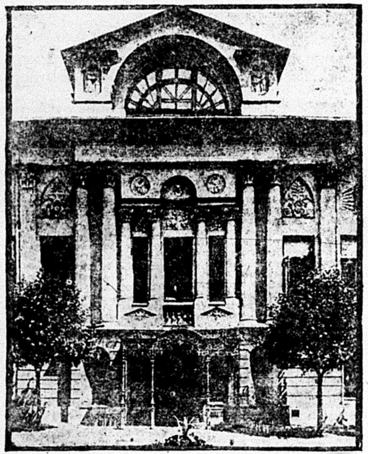
at the time of writing the leaders of the general council are preparing the introduction of a resolution calling for a breaking of relations with the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions and the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian Committee. All those straws show that the winds of reaction are blowing strongly in Great Britain and constitute the home front preparation of the government for the war that is considered inevitable.

The British ruling classes feel that with the right wing leaders loyal, the latter can control the masses when war breaks out. The Communist Party is weak and has not yet secured a large following among the workers compared to the strength of the reactionaries. With the right wing leaders on the continent carrying on a relentless propaganda against Communism and the Soviet Union, the imperialists, led by Britain feel that they have the trump cards in their hands for the terrible gamble they are about to stake their future on.

When the bugles of war for the new crusade against the Soviet Union ring out on the ears of the world proletariat the Wall Street barons will instruct their government to step into line. The United States government has not recognized the Soviet government and there is little liklihood that it will in the near future. Strong financially and economically and unscathed by the war that brought its chief competitors to the verge of ruin this imperialist octopus did not feel obliged to follow the example of the European powers in recognizing the Moscow government. But because its interests are not immediately affected in an adverse way by the Russian Revolution, it is still the most dangerous foe of the Soviet power, because of its stability and tremendous resources in every essential factor. The gold of the United States saved Europe from social revolution after the war and this gold will again be thrown into the scales when they are in danger of being tipped in the same direction should the imperialists meet with reverses in the gigantic struggle that darkens the political horizon today.

As the tenth anniversary of the world-shaking Russian Revolution approaches, the workers of all lands and particularly of the United States and Great Britain have a heavy burden placed on them. It is in their power to block the plans of the bloodthirsty imperialists. Here in America the labor bureaucrats are even more brazen in their loyalty to capitalism than their European brothers. William Green is a baptizer of battleships and Matthew Woll is chief stoolpigeon for Wall Street. Those reactionaries are taken into the councils of the ruling classes and are cogs in the government machine. They will lead the anvil chorus for war with the Soviet Union when Great Britain considers the time ripe to send up the warning signal.

The workers of Great Britain and the United States must demand, in one country the resumption of trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and, in the other, immediate recognition. They must serve a warning on the imperialists that a war against the Workers' Republic will not be tolerated, that the young manhood of both countries will not be used to reshackle the limbs of the workers and peasants of Russia with the fetters of a new slavery even more oppressive and degrading than Czarism.



A Russian royal palace now used by the workers.

The Thirteenth International Youth Day

By J. I. RIJAK

THE foundation for International Youth Day was laid during the dark days of world slaughter, when the workers of various lands were turning their bayonets against one another, and world social democracy had betrayed the working class and sent it to its death for the bourgeoisie.

All the leaders of the Second International, including Plekhanov, went over to the bourgeoisie, and came out strongly in favor of war. The only ones who took a stand against war and the treacherous activities of the Second International were a group of social democratic youth under the leadership of Lenin and Liebknecht.

"War means the downfall of capitalism and the task of the revolutionary workers is to turn this war into a revolutionary path, the path of transforming it into a civil war."

This was the line of Lenin, and it was followed by the more revolutionary section of the socialist youth. From the very beginning they carried on a struggle against militarism, meeting with a sympathetic response both on the part of these young workers who had been sent to the battle front, and those who were being subjected to such terrible exploitation at the rear.

In 1915 an International Congress of Socialist organizations was called at Berne, Switzerland, at which it was proposed to carry on an energetic struggle against militarism and militaristic ideology; and it was at this congress that International Youth Day was founded.

We shall always be proud of the fact that during these years the working class youth, following the guidance of Karl Liebknecht, refused to be overwhelmed by the general wave of treason and struggled against it courageously.

This then is the history of the origin of International Youth Day, and it constitutes one of the most splendid and militant chapters in the history of revolutionary youth the world over.

This year we celebrate the Thirteenth International Youth Day. On this day, the world over, the proletarian youth are thinking, feeling and demonstrating their class unity to a greater degree than ever before. When we turn to the east we see that tens of thousands of Chinese workers and peasants have raised the banner of struggle against world imperialism. At the critical moment of the revolution, when Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang deserted the bourgeois revolution, the youth, with the exception of a certain section of the liberals, refused to follow in the foot-steps of the traitors, but remained true to their posts, and kept up the struggle for the interests of the workers and peasants under the leadership of 40,000 young Communists who consistently followed the line laid down by the Comintern. When we turn toward the west we see the League of the Communist Youth in France carrying on anti-militarist propaganda against the capitalists with most effective results. The same thing is also occurring in the other eastern and western countries.

For us, the working class youth of America, International Youth Day has a special and immense significance, because of the fact that we are living in a country which is the sharpest ideological expression of capitalism and of the capitalist dictatorship in the world today. The American capitalist state needs military forces with which to guard "democracy" within the country and to aid the American magnates in exploiting and murdering the revolutionary workers of Nicaragua, Mexico, Porto Rico, as well as in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and other colonial possessions.

And no country is prosecuting the militarization of the youth with such energy as America. Compulsory military training in the high schools, the Boy Scout organizations, the Citizens' Training Camps, the Reserve Officers Training Corps and other organizations; all have the same goal, the preparation of the youth for the coming wars, to turn them aside from their class interests so that in the period of class conflicts the working class youth can be utilized as strike breakers against their own brothers. The reply of the working class youth to these vile attempts of Washington to militarize the youth must be this: we refuse to enter the Citizens' Training Camps because we refuse to go into the coming war. We will not shoot our brother workers, we have given enough blood, enough lives, to the capitalist class. The only war we shall go into will be the war against you—the class war.

The struggle against militarism must only be one part of the whole struggle of the American youth. Although America is today the richest country in the world.

In the last years, in the course of which the rapid development of industrial technique, and new machinery, a mass of skilled workers were eliminated from the factories, forcing them to take their sons and daughters from the schools and send them into the shops. At the present moment out of 35 million workers in the United States, 11 million are young workers, of which 3 millions are children, the most unskilled and exploited section of the American working class.

Therefore, today it is more than ever before necessary to struggle for better working conditions and for drawing the youth into the trade unions. The working class youth must advance hand in hand with the adult workers in their struggles with the bosses.

Although the broad masses of the working youth are still asleep, yet a section of the working class youth is already aroused and following the path of class struggle. The best example is Passaic where the young textile workers not only did not play the role of strike-breakers, but were the most energetic and courageous strikers, on the picket line, in combat with the police, with the bosses, and continued the struggle until the last moment of the strike. The same can also be said of the young workers in the glass industry, the plumbers' helpers, etc. The historic role of the working class youth in America is a tremendous one. Their task must be to unite all races and nationalities among workers in one powerful working class, to function as a bridge between the workers of America and the workers of other lands. And all indications point to the fact that the working class youth in the near future will be not only a part of the labor movement but the most militant section of the working class which not only selects the path of class struggle instead of that of class collaboration but will be the strongest against the present reactionary leadership of the American labor movement. It is for this reason that the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. does want to draw the youth into the trade unions for it is the young workers which will put an end to their influence in the labor movement.

One of the reasons for the bad conditions of the working class, especially of the working class youth is the lack of a strong labor party in the U. S., and it is the duty of the working class youth to develop the maximum activity in this field.

At this moment that we are celebrating the 13th International Youth Day, American reaction has just snatched from our ranks two of the best fighters of the working class (Sacco and Vanzetti). We must look upon the execution of these two workers as a beginning of a new offensive of capitalist reaction against the American working class, and we must answer this offensive with a counter offensive of the working class against reaction. We Young Workers of America must take our place in the front ranks defending the interests of our brother workers. We must have a unified League with greater enthusiasm, greater strength, greater energy, devotion and determination.

The COMRADE Young SECTION

Edited by the Young Pioneers of America

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

BACK TO THE SCHOOL STRUGGLE

School has again begun. "Vacation" is over. The workers' children must again go back to their factory, the school, and be poisoned with bosses' dope. Again our teachers will tell us what a wonderful world we live in. They will say, "What a fine vacation you must have had!" But the children of the workers will answer, "We didn't enjoy our vacation because we had to work." Or else, many of us will answer, "We had to suffer in the hot city, we could not go to the country."

Now that school is once more here we must again ENTER INTO THE SCHOOL STRUGGLE. We workers' children must demand better school conditions. No more fire-trap school buildings. A seat for every child. We must demand that hitting as a punishment be abolished. And most important is the demand for the doing away with the teaching of bunk. The children of the working class must not allow the teachers, the tools of the bosses, to make the schools "poison factories" where the workers' children will learn to hate their parents, the workers.

The Young Comrade Corner points out to the workers' children how much bunk there is in such subjects as history, civics, and other things we are taught in school. Comrades, we want to be able to help you in your everyday struggles in the schools against these teachings. In order to do this we must know what is going on in YOUR SCHOOL. Become a reporter for the Young Comrade Corner and write us about conditions in your school. Let all the workers' children know how rotten it is in the schools. Let us learn how to fight against these conditions by getting INTO THE SCHOOL STRUGGLE.

THE WORKER

By MILDRED MEDELIS

Their home was cold,
  Their stomachs empty
Waiting, for something to eat,
  Which to them would be very tempting.

The mother sat with a worried face,
  She looked at the children around her chair,
For they all sat in one corner,
  And the rest of the room was bare.

The father went looking for a job,
  He was shivering from the cold,
He was very poorly dressed,
  And hungry, that could be told.

Our Letter Box

Teacher Didn't Know

Dear Comrades: One day while my sister was having her geography class and I was supposed to be studying my lesson our teacher started knocking Russia. I forgot all about my lesson and when my class came I didn't know my lesson. As soon as I got up I started in telling her about Russia, and all she said was, "Why, I didn't know that." She also forgot to call me down.—ANNIE HEARD.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 28

Clarence Reaver, Dayton, Ohio; Emma Sechooler, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Brklacich, Superior, Wyo.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 31

This week's puzzle is a number puzzle. 1 stands for A, 2 stands for B, etc.

2 21 9 12 4   1 13 15 14 21 13 5 14 20   20 15
20 8 5   13 5 13 15 18 25   15 6
19 1 3 3 15   1 14 4   22 1 14 26 5 20 20 9
2 25   10 15 9 14 9 14 7   20 8 5   25 15 21 14 7
16 9 15 14 5 5 18 19

Send all answers to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 30 is: THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS WILL NEVER FORGET THEIR HEROES SACCO AND VANZETTI. The following had the correct answer:

Gladys Kivowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sylvia Masler, Bronx, N. Y.; Evelyn Cooper, Yonker, N. Y.; Madeline Finkel, New York City; Jack Rosen, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 29

Sylvia Rubin, Bronx, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, New York City; Madeline Finkel, New York City; Bernard Rubin, Bronx, N. Y.; Grace Zilnick, Bronx, N. Y.; Veronica Yelich, S. Brownsville, Pa.; Anthony Castagna, Chicago, Ill.

OTTO BAUER APOLOGIZES

By G. BEITSCHEK

THE July rising of the Austrian proletariat has been drowned in blood, Seipel's government is celebrating a victory over the proletariat, the jubilant Austrian fascists are preparing for new ventures, and the working class of Austria has new sufferings in store.

The question is, what are the Austrian social democrats doing amid the stifling atmosphere of the White Terror which has set in after the suppression of the July rising? What new "theories" do they invoke to justify their latest betrayal of the working class? Indeed their treacherous role amid the barricade fights of the Austrian proletariat was so flagrant that the real nature of social-democracy has been revealed to every worker. Nevertheless the Austrian social-democratic press, unperturbed in the least, does not even attempt to justify the conduct of the social democrats before the international proletariat. No, this does not at all enter into the thoughts of the Austrian social democratic "leaders." What is most important to them is to justify their conduct. . .before the bourgeoisie.

What is wrong? the naive reader might ask. Since the Austrian social democrats have so splendidly acquitted themselves of their role as extinguisher of the flare of revolution, why should they want to apologize before the bourgeoisie? The answer is plain. The Austrian bourgeoisie have witnessed in the days of July how the masses, eschewing their obedience to the social democratic leaders, began to talk in the language of Bolshevism. At first blush the social democrats had manifestly lost their bearings, and they did not put in sufficient energy to save the republic. For this reason the victorious bourgeoisie began to accuse the social democrats of weakness and "rashness." This, of course, was galling to the "leaders," as if they were going to say: we have tried our hardest, and yet you are abusing us. This caused Otto Bauer, theorist and leader of the Austrian social democracy, to unburden himself of an "apologetic" speech in parliament. In the interests of the entire worldwide revolutionary movement this speech ought to be published broadcast in millions of copies in all languages, so that every worker might read it and behold the real face of modern social democracy. Owing to the lack of space we must restrict ourselves to quoting a few passages from that speech.

In his opening remarks Otto Bauer observes that the revolutionary demonstration of the Viennese proletariat, in which about 300,000 people took part, had broken out spontaneously, so that the social democrats had been suddenly put in an "awkward" position. Bauer begins to "apologize":

> "Today I frankly admit: it was our mistake, our tragic ignorance of the situation. . ."

Then he goes on to conjure up post-dated prospects:

> "Had we carried this out in time (the mobilization of the Schutzbund, that is of the social democratic police.—G. B.) the Schutzbund might have easily disposed (!) of the handful (!) of several thousand people which obstructed the firemen who came to put out the flames in the court building. . ."

The word "disposed" (glatt fertiggeworden) coming from the lips of Bauer, a well-known opponent of "force," has rather a queer sound.

Otto Bauer goes on to teach the Austrian bourgeoisie that for the suppression of the revolutionary movement there are two ways: firearms and "moral force." He reminds the Austrian speculators and landowners that in 1918-1919 his party had coped with an even greater upheaval of the masses by means of "moral force."

> "In those days we were capable of bringing the masses to reason by means of insistent daily appeal to common sense."

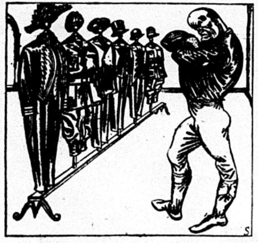
And so Otto Bauer wonders why the bourgeoisie in 1927 had to resort to the firearm method. Why did not the bourgeoisie try the method of "moral suasion" in the masses?

In another passage of Bauer's speech a description is given of the most salient moments of the movement.

> "The masses were scattered, the demonstration was over. The police went through the streets, shooting. There were people killed and wounded. When we arrived there to save what could be saved, we were met by the calmest and most reasonable workers, who made but one request: give us arms to defend ourselves! In an instant we sized up the situation: driven by passion, the crowd had gone mad (here is a truly social democratic view of the revolutionary mood of the masses.—G. B.). . . .Now the people are going to retaliate. The question is, by what means. . ."

It was then that the social democrats began to save the bourgeoisie:

> "We then tried, although it was extremely difficult, to substitute another reply to that of replying by means of firearms, and equally firm, yet bloodless reply. Namely, we proposed a strike protest. We endeavored to tame the wild passions of the mob by suggesting the form of fighting which had been accompanied by proletarian discipline of the masses in the course of many decades. We decided to exert every effort to tell the working class, driven by anger to madness: do not expose your breasts to the rifles, for it means death, refrain also from seizing rifles into your hands, for it means civil war. Demonstrate your anger by means of your usual weapon: quit the machines whose wheels are turned by your will. It was thus that we proclaimed then the general strike. . ."



Mussolini: "What kind of a hero will I pose today?"

What comment do we need to add to this shameful and arrogant cowardice? I believe, we need none. Otto Bauer not only justifies himself before parliament, zealously testifying his loyalty to the bourgeois republic, but he also openly confesses, with matchless cynicism, for what purpose he and his gang wanted the general strike. He declares quite calmly that the general strike, this "form of fighting," the social democratic adventurers had taken up merely to get hold of the movement and then betray it. But Bauer does not even pause at that. Not content with transforming the supreme weapon of the proletarian struggle into one of defeat for the proletariat, Bauer goes on with his candid revelations.

When Seipel's clerical government, fully acquainted with the "tactics" of the social democrats and fully appreeating their artful maneuvering, insisted upon the discontinuance of the general strike as a preliminary condition to negotiations, the social democrats seeing that the crest of the struggle had been passed, did not hesitate to call off the strike.

This is what Otto Bauer has to say about it:

> "At the hour of supreme danger we called upon our comrades to stop the strike. And if I ever was proud of my being an Austrian social democrat, of the great educational work carried on among the masses by our party and by our trade unions in the course of decades, I was particularly so on the night between Monday and Tuesday. . .when in spite of everything, hundreds and thousands of railwaymen, postmen and telegraph and telephone operators, without asking any questions, returned to work. . ."

Now we shall know what the Austrian social democracy and its leader, Otto Bauer, are proud of. That the social democracy of the post-war period has already stooped to open blacklegging, we knew already for some time; but that it considers blacklegging the supreme manifestation of party ethics, and that it even prides itself on it, we have now learned for the first time from the lips of Otto Bauer.

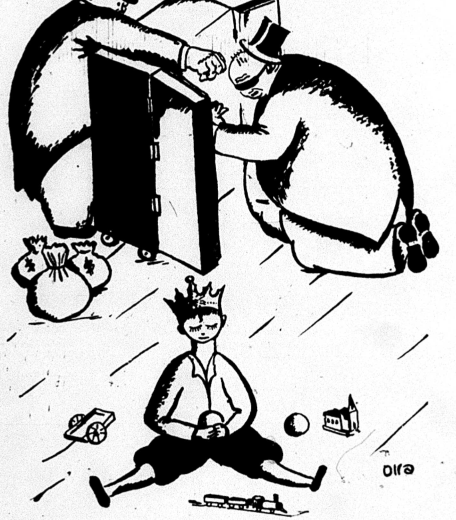
What should be added to this evil-smelling potch potch of platitudes? Perhaps the statement made in the Austrian parlimaent by Renner, the second leader of the Austrian social democracy.

Renner thus "amplified" Bauer's apology:

> "It is therefore superficial judgement on the part of the bourgeoisie to place the laurel wreath upon the head of the chancellor, who had entirely lost his bearings at the moment of decision, and to ignore the consistency and wisdom of our trade union leaders who have rendered far greater services to society."

We believe, Renner is right: the social democrats have tried their hardest to crush the rising of the Austrian proletariat, and of this they make no secret at all.

One thing ought to be said: the Austrian social democrats during the barricade fights in July had discovered for themselves their worthy places



—By M. Pass

The Bratiano brothers will do the robbing of Roumania until the king grows up.

The Recent Developments in China

By TANG SHIN SHE

The Flight of Chiang Kai-shek from Nanking to Shanghai.

ALREADY for some time past the news from China pointed to the approaching defeat of Chiang Kai-shek. Up to the last few days "The Times," the official British organ, reported that high officers of Sun Chuan Fang had taken up quarters in the foreign hotels of Shanghai for the purpose of preparing for the entry of Sun Chuan Fang's troops, and there were even reports that Chiang Kai-shek and his staff were removing from Nanking to Shanghai. The flight to Shanghai seems, according to all indications, to mean the preparation for the entire retreat of Chiang Kai-shek to his home in Chekiang. According to the opinion of "The Times," the Nanking government has already ceased to exist.

Who has delivered this crushing defeat to the hitherto so victorious Napoleonic war-lord, Chiang Kai-shek? According to the opinion of the press the defeat is due to the ruler of Shantung, Chang Tsung Chang, who had been almost annihilated, and Sun Chuan Fang, who has gone from defeat to defeat, and whom even Chang Tso-lin was prepared only recently to abandon in favor of an alliance with Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu Hsiang. Even at the beginning of July, when Chiang Kai-shek (from the Pukow-Tientsin railway line), and Feng Yu Hsiang (from the Lunghai line) were undertaking an attack on Shantung and an eminent under-general of the remainder of the troops of Sun Chuan Fang, who held possession of the coast district and an important railway line of Shantung, went over to Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Chuan Fang and Chang Tsung Chang were in the last stage of the death struggle.

That these two generals should have recovered, and that so quickly, and are today proceeding aggressively and victoriously against Chiang Kai-shek, is, of course, only to be attributed to the active aid of the imperialists. There are in China at present over 100,000 foreign soldiers. Owing to the tropical heat these foreign troops are almost all concentrated in the northern province of Shantung: the Japanese being in Tsintao and the English in Wei-Hai-Wei. During their summer stay in this province, the foreign troops have been engaged in most active work. Sun Chuan Fang and Chang Tsung Chang's troops who had long been without any pay and who, owing to lack of munitions, were almost incapable of fighting, were suddenly provided with modern weapons and sufficient funds. That is the solution of the riddle of their sudden recovery.

That the English supported their old lackey, Sun Chuan Fang against Chiang Kai-shek, who openly sympathizes with Japan and France, is to be understood. But why Japan, even if it did not openly support, favored Sun Chuan Fang's march on Shantung by agreeing without demur to England aiding Sun Chuan Fang, is not clear at the first moment. A closer view, however, reveals several reasons for this action.

1. On a world-political scale: Japan hoped at the Naval Disarmament Conference in Geneva to have the opportunity of bringing about again the old alliance with England against America in the Pacific Ocean. It was probably for this reason that it suddenly agreed to the division of China: England dominating the South and Japan the North of China.

2. Japan had insisted on the triple alliance: Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin and Yen Shi San, but was against an alliance between Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu Hsiang. It therefore endeavored to prevent any common action on the part of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu Hsiang in Shantung, and sought to prevent, even by an open intervention, the sending of troops to Tsinan.

3. Japan had realized that Chiang Kai-shek was not capable of exercising sufficient power over the people, that he was not even able to suppress the anti-Japanese boycott of goods in Shanghai and South China. That he had the will to do this is to be seen from the official Japanese organ "Shuntien Shihpao" published in Peking, which wrote at the beginning of July: "Chiang Kai-shek is against the boycott of Japanese goods. He stated in a speech: 'The sending of Japanese troops to North China is not directed against us, but in the first place against the Communists'."

Chiang Kai-shek was nevertheless still dangerous for Japan; perhaps more dangerous than Chang Tsung Chang and Sun Chuan Fang. For this reason Japan was not sorry to see a reduction of the power of Chiang Kai-shek by the other side.

Already before and immediately after his open treachery in the middle of April last, Chiang Kai-shek declared that it was impossible to achieve the abolition of the unequal treaties by revolutionary methods, by force; one must do this by means of negotiations. Using the same argument that the Communists wished to achieve everything by means of force, he proceeded to disarm the workers' defense and caused the workers to be shot, in order thereby to win the confidence of the great powers.

In order to ameliorate the financial difficulties, to satisfy the native bourgeoisie and to continue the attempt, commenced by Japan after the Peking Customs Conference, to destroy the British trade monopoly in South China, Chiang Kai-shek has fixed the increased customs duties to come into force on the 1st of September.

In order to obtain most favored nation conditions, Japan immediately sent the Japanese ambassador from Peking to the negotiations at Nanking. England, on its part, immediately held discussions in the diplomatic corps for the purpose of common intervention, and on the other hand took measures for strengthening Sun Chuan Fang's troops, so that the latter could immediately commence the march on Shanghai to annihilate Chiang Kai-shek.

After the bargaining in the diplomatic corps the Japanese adopted a passive attitude and sacrificed their friend Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang Kai-Sek has suppressed the "red spectre" in Shanghai, he can go. The situation is similar to what it was 15 years ago. In 1911 Sun Yat Sen was betrayed by the right Kuomintang in order to please the imperialists and General Yuan Shi Kai. In 1913 the traitors were themselves driven bag and baggage out of China by Yuan Shi Kai. The imperialists always have and always will choose the most reactionary of the military rulers as their assistants.

The Triple Alliance Agianst Feng Yu Hsiang.

Acting in accordance with the Japanese policy of dividing up China, Chiang Kai-shek, already at the beginning of the present year and behind the back of the Kuomintang, entered into negotiations with Chang Tso-lin for the purpose of forming an alliance. Before the treachery of Feng Yu Hsiang against the Kuomintang at the Hsuchow Conference with Chiang Kai-shek, the preparations for a triple alliance of Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin and Yen Shi San were in full swing. The triple alliance was to be directed chiefly against Feng Yu Hsiang; formally it was directed against Communist Wuhan. Urged by his great longing to recapture Peking, Feng Yu Hsiang came to an understanding with his rival Chiang Kai-shek and committed the blackest treachery to the revolution. From the notorious Conference at Hsuchow he called upon the Wuhan government to dissolve and to send Borodin back to the Soviet Union.

Chiang Kai-shek, who wished to become master of the whole of China, considered it better to work for the time being with Chang Tso-lin than with Feng Yu Hsiang; for he believed that it would be easier to push aside Chang Tso-lin after the capture of Peking than Feng, the "Kuomintang" man. Although it was agreed at the Conference of Hsuchow that Feng Yu Hsiang should rule North China and Chiang Kai-shek South China, the latter constantly endeavored to gain a foothold in the North. He nominated Li Djin Lin, the former governor of Chili, who at the end of 1925 fought actively against and vanquished Feng Yu Hsiang, as propaganda commissar for Chili and Shantung. Feng Yu Hsiang was thereby again obviously driven to friendship with Wuhan rather than with Chiang Kai-shek. The front of the two "revolutionary" generals for the purpose of "completing the national revolution" was destroyed.

Before Chang Tso-lin had lost the two important strategic points of Hsuchow on the Tientsin-Pukow line and Tchenchow on the Peking-Hankow line, he had, in his negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Shi San, only wished to enter on a common military fight against the reds and would not make any further concessions. After his defeat, however, he declared at the end of June in his message of peace in Peking: "Sun Yat Sen was my old good comrade. My struggle against the reds is quite in accordance with the principles of my old good comrade." This means that he wished now to subordinate himself formally to the Kuomintang. In the middle of July representatives of Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Shi-san arrived at Chang Tso-lin's quarters in Peking for the purpose of negotiating an alliance.

The "Youth Group" of the Chang Tso-lin clique was prepared, for the sake of the alliance, to sacrifice the ruler of Shantung, Chang Tsung Chang, and to enter a coalition government with Yen Shi-san in Peking. It was not only Chang Tso-lin who put forward as the chief condition the annihilation of the power of Feng Yu Hsiang; the representatives of Yen Shi-san did the same. The triple alliance which had been almost concluded, finally, failed to materialize owing to the difficulties raised by the "old group" of the Chang Tso-lin clique and the unexpected rapid restoration of the forces of Chang Tsung Chang and Sun Chuan Fang.

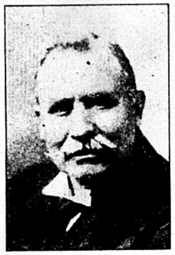
The representatives of Yen Shi San and Chang Tso-lin are still negotiating today regarding an alliance; only Chiang Kai-shek, in order not to rouse the population against him still more, has caused it to be officially declared that he had never sent rep-

(Continued on page 4)

THE BRITISH MINORITY CONFERENCE

By JAMES MANNING

Message from Tom Mann to American Workers



A few words of greeting to our American comrades. At our Minority Movement Conference last year Comrade Earl Browder was with us, and took part in the conference. Since then I have traveled with Comrade Browder over many miles through Siberia and China. We have had much venomous hostility shown us by the reactionaries in the trade union movement but in spite of all we grow and the effect is showing itself markedly in the movement. We are fully alive to the machinations of the boss class and we are fighting them and will continue to fight them confident in our ability to grapple effectively with the enemy forces. Long live the revolutionary forces of the United States. Long live the revolutionary forces of Britain. Congratulations to all revolutionaries in America, and may capitalism and all its ramifications be speedily and forever overthrown. Good luck to all American reds.

Tom Mann. London. August 28th, 1927.

BATTERSEA Town Hall is ablaze with color today, banners of red and gold, banners marked in strange Chinese characters and red banners of the Russian workers bearing messages of fraternal greeting to their British comrades.

This is the opening of the Fourth Annual Conference of the National Minority Movement of Great Britain.

There are seven hundred and sixty-three delegates seated in the body of the hall and they hail from four hundred and thirty-three different branches of the various unions and cooperative societies. Men and women from the mines and textile industries, delegates from the engineers, agriculture, garment workers, railway men, clerks and teachers; every workers' organization of any importance in Great Britain is represented at the conference. All are obviously on their toes and ready to take an active and constructive part in the proceedings.

On the speakers' platform is seated the Executive Committee, among whom are Harry Pollitt of the boilermakers, W. Hannington of the engineers, Nat Watkins of the miners and Alex Gossip of the furniture workers, and there, modestly in the background, is Rutland Boughton, famous composer and author of the Immortal Hour. The conference is presided over by none other than our old friend and comrade, Tom Mann.

Tom is speaking now, making the address which opens the conference. The words snap from his lips like shots from a machine gun as he outlines to the delegates the tasks that confront them and the workers of Great Britain. Tom catches up his audience and carries them with him, bursts of applause halt the speaker at intervals as the delegates are carried away by the eloquence and virility of this old and loved fighter in the revolution. A capitalist reporter sitting next to me gapes up at the speaker and is carried away with the rest of us, he comes back to himself again in a few minutes with a sudden start that was rather funny, picks up his pencil and turns to his task.

Tom speaks of the intensified exploitation of the workers in every part of the world, he outlines the merciless aggressions of British imperialism and amid the thunders of applause from his hearers he calls attention to the new attitude that is being taken by the workers of Great Britain, an attitude that scorns patronage and charity, demands the ownership and management of industries by and for the workers, a disciplined, fighting attitude that will add a new dignity to the working class cause and leave the forces of reaction floundering in the mire of their own futility. "We must face death rather than fight for the capitalist class!" declares Tom as he concludes his address and the audience rises and cheers him to the echo. Clearly, things are beginning to stir in old England, the attitude of these men and women bodes a very lively time for the bosses in the near future.

A resolution was next offered on the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The crimes of American capitalists were denounced in no uncertain terms and the various speakers on the resolution drew graphic lessons to be learned by the workers of Great Britain in order to make impossible similar outrages in their own land.

The space available in The DAILY WORKER does not admit of my giving a detailed account of the business taken up by the conference. Resolutions on all the vital subjects that are of interest to a militant working class organization were taken up and discussed with a degree of understanding and business-like ability that I have never seen equalled in any similar gathering. No groping for words or phrases here, these men and women knew the conditions existing in the various industries which they represent down to the smallest detail, situations were explained with a clarity and brevity that delighted me, especially as I had paid a visit to the House of Commons only a few days before and listened to the colorless bleatings of the home secretary and his troupe of performing sheep.

Arthur Horner, of the Miners' Federation executive, made an eloquent speech in which he called attention to the necessity for the formation of a Workers Defence Corps. He reminded the delegates of the tactics of the police during the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations thruout the country; his suggestions were adopted and will be carried into effect. No pacifist tendencies are noticeable in this gathering, these men and women are girding themselves for a struggle that they know will be grim and relentless, and they are constructing a machine that will, I think, eventually drive a goodly number of the exploiters of England to join their friends of the Russian White Guard in the dives of Paris and New York.

The feature that marked the second day of the conference was Tom Mann's report on the situation in China. It will be remembered that he was one of the members of the International Workers Delegation that went to China in January last and returned in July of this year. The following are the names of the delegates: Earl R. Browder, America, Tom Mann, England and Jacques Doriot, France. Sydor Stoler was secretary to the delegation.

Tom gave a graphic picture of the six thousand mile journey thru the snow from Poland to Vladivostok. He told of the hopes and struggles of the Chinese workers and peasants and of the betrayal of these same workers and peasants by the passing procession of military overlords. He emphasized the part played by British imperialism in the exploitation of the people of China, and told of the corruption and bribery that is commonly practiced by the representatives of British imperialism in their efforts to strangle the aspirations of the Chinese workers.

It was a tragic story that Tom told, but a note of hope was sounded when he said that the people of Manchuria had begun to take things into their own hands, and were forming workers' and peasants' Soviets there; he further gave it as his opinion that the Chinese workers, to a great extent, are conscious of the class nature of their struggle and are anxious to cooperate with the workers in other lands in the struggle that must, sooner or later, become universal.

A stirring message of greeting was read from the Chinese workers and their revolutionary banners were shown to the delegates. After his address Tom sang the Internationale in Chinese. He does not pretend to be any too familiar with the Chinese language but, he said, continual repetition had impressed this upon his memory.

This conference was a notable one in many ways. The outstanding feature, to me, was the perfect knowledge of their subjects shown by the various speakers, and the ease and perfect tempo with which addresses were delivered. A speech by Hannington of the engineers on imperialism and an analysis of industrial conditions by Harry Pollitt of the boilermakers were worth coming a long way to hear. Charles Ashleigh, a graduate of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, gave a spirited and instructive address on the Workers' Press. Charles, by the way, wishes me to extend his greetings to all his old time friends of jungle and jail in America.

The conference concluded with the singing of the Red Flag and the Internationale. I really think our voices must have been heard over in Buckingham Palace. I hope so, it might have caused George to do a little heavy thinking, something his job rarely calls for.

These men and women delegates, who represented over one million workers, have returned to their factories and mines with new ideas and determinations. They are alive to the difficulties and dangers of the task ahead of them, nevertheless, they are convinced that their united fighting strength can, eventually, overcome all opposition and make their ideals realities. Having these convictions, who shall say that their battle is not half won?

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 3*)

resentatives to Peking to negotiate with Chang Tso-lin. The whole hide-and-seek game with the triple alliance negotiations is in reality a maneuver on the part of the "young group" to deceive the "old group" of the Chang Tso-lin clique (Chang Tsung Chang belongs to the "old group" and the "young group" have long wished to annihilate him) and a deceitful maneuver on the part of Chiang Kai-shek against the revolutionary masses in his territory and his party comrade, Feng Yu Hsiang. If Sun Chuan Fang captures Nanking and Shanghai, Chang Tsung Chang's power in Shantung and Chili will be strengthened; the fight among the northern generals will, as a result, assume more violent forms.

The Revolutionary Insurrection in Nanchang.

Every revolutionist will be of the opinion that a government consisting of elements treacherous to the revolution and supported by officers and big landowners, must in all circumstances be overthrown. The revolt in Nanchang under the leadership of Generals Yeh Ting and Ho Lung is the beginning of the fight against the Wuhan government. A new revolutionary centre is being formed. Yeh Ting is the most capable general of the former so-called iron revolutionary 4th army corps. He has long been a member of the Communist Party. After the failure of the revolt in Nanchang, the troops of Yeh Ting and Ho Lung numbering 20,000 bayonets proceeded on the way to Kwantung. Perhaps they will succeed in capturing the old revolutionary headquarters.

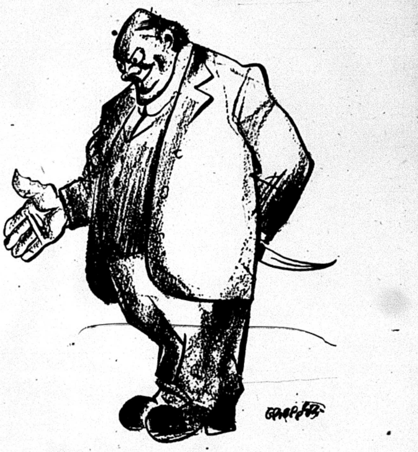
In spite of the most fearful suppressive measures of the dictator of Kwantung, Li Dji Chin, many villages in the province, even including those quite close to the town of Canton, are occupied by armed peasants. In other provinces also in which powerful peasant risings have taken place, as Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh, the peasants, especially in those parts far removed from means of communication, still have the power in their hands. The present time is particularly suitable to a further peasant movement. The harvest has commenced. The landowners are demanding the immediate payment of the high rents. It will of course come to a sharp struggle between the peasants and the big landowners. The armed peasant troops who are in hiding will again appear in order to conduct the fight against the landowners. There are sufficient revolutionary forces available.

The counter-revolutionary Wuhan government and the treacherous Kuomintang leaders are the plaything of generals who are greatly divided even among themselves. The group of the Hunan generals are nominally under the leadership of General Tang Sen Dji: as a matter of fact, however, General Ho Tien has a great power. An old Hunan general, Tan Yen Kai, is likewise attempting to overthrow Tang Sen Dji and to go to Wuhan as ruler. The reactionary coup of May 20th in Changcho was organized by Tan Yen Kai and originally directed against Tang Sen Dji.

General Ho Tien, who is in Wuhan, is again sharply menaced by Feng Yu Hsiang. If Feng is unable to capture Peking he will, driven by lack of funds and munitions, of course seek to win Wuhan for himself. The treacherous Kuomintang leaders, as Wang Ching Wei, Kuo Min Yu and Chu Tien, are more inclined to feng Yu Hsiang than to the Hunan generals. Kuo Min Yu and Chu Tien are acting openly as representatives of Feng Yu Hsiang in Wuhan. As we see, the bloc of these traitors is also crumbling.

THE WAY THAT LABOR IS GOING

By ROBERT MITCHELL



The hand of friendship the boss extends.

UNDER the title, "The Way That Labor Is Going," Mr. H. G. Wells of England and the world generally has written a very bad article in particular for the American capitalist class. It is no accident that such an article should appear in the New York Times, the foremost organ of the American bourgeoisie. It would not be too much to say that only in America could such complete comic opera prophesising be passed off as a genuine oracle.

It is hardly necessary to elaborate on Mr. Wells' intelligence. Nor is it important to call attention to the superficiality of his analysis and the numerous contradictions in the main thesis of his argument. We find here the mind of the coupon clipper at its worst!

Because he has written on a subject so important, however, and because there is at present a certain confusion and pessimism as to the way that labor is going, it is of the greatest consequence that every opportunity be taken to help clear up the issue.

To begin with the critical side of the discussion first: Wells begins by denying the existence of the capitalist system as such. It is all a figment of our imagination, a mere word concocted for the fearful. The same is true of "labor." It just doesn't exist! Once it did as matter of fact lead a hard and toil-driven life but it is progressively being abolished from the face of the earth. Hence there is not and in fact there cannot be any conflict between any real forces in the actual world. Like the forces themselves, the conflict is also a figment of our deranged minds.

> "I believe this conflict between capital and labor is . . . a struggle about theoretical definitions having only the remotest relationship to any fundamental realities in life."

The whole conflict is but a form of our most recent madness, a sort of "conflict" complex, so to speak; and to be cured of the world-wide disease we need but to disabuse our minds of the passions and frenzies which somehow have taken possession of them.

But lest we mistake him for the latest follower of Berkleyian idealism or Mrs. Eddy's Christian Science, Wells makes haste to provide an objective basis for his charge:

> "If we abandon this romantic, this Victor Hugoesque conception of 'labor' as living in rags and slums and begin to incorporate semi-skilled and skilled workers with savings, insurances and other property and a certain minimum of education, and peasants with leases or owning land, we shall cease to have any definite boundary to stop us; and before we know where we are we shall find ourselves in perplexity, whether in this or in that case we are dealing with a capitalist or a worker, 'exploiter' or 'exploited'."

There you have it! The worker is not really a worker. If you but look at him in the proper way, he will reveal to you his real capitalist nature. But is it not true that Carver, economist of Harvard fame, created a whole American revolution on the strength of his having torn from the capitalist worker his proletarian disguise? And is it not equally true that even the ghost of this dead "revolution" has been discredited in America except perhaps among the leaders in the American labor movement?

But here is the ghost of Carver come back from across the Atlantic to haunt us in the garments of Wells!

Yet this is the main and only support of Wells' argument. That the facts even in the most prosperous of all countries, the United States, show that only a very small percentage of the people have shared in the increasing wealth of the country, is apparently beyond the grasp of these coupon clippers of a decaying capitalism. It is not hard to credit the reported statement of Lenin when in referring to Wells after the latter's visit to the Kremlin, the proletarian leader exclaimed: "That is a little bourgeois! Aye, aye, what a Philistine!"

• • •

As for labor's specific direction, we cannot discover any. "Labor" which once was, but which now more and more is not, naturally enough, can hardly be discovered to be going any particular place at all! "We may come to a world of capitalists professing to be a labor community," Wells hazards.

"Or we may follow quite other and more rational lines of development." Just what these may be is known only to Wells and the future. Wells on his part maintains a completely wordy silence! The logical conclusion from his premise, however, is that with the increasing accumulation of wealth and goods there is bound to be an increasing use and a more widespread consumption of this wealth; the multiplying output of the machine will result in the increased sharing of all classes in the outpourings of goods and the now admittedly bad capitalist system will solve its contradictions through the sheer preponderance of accumulation. The mountain of wealth will so increase in height and proportions that at last, toppling over upon the masses, it will load all and sundry with its bounty.

• • •

What is wrong with this picture?

It is the world from the eyes of the savings bank president, the insurance salesman, the real estate broker—the world of the coupon clipper. Maintain your gaze only on the stock of consumable goods and you do not need to inquire as to fundamentals of our economic processes. You may with Wells be contented to anticipate a future in which we shall all be "capitalists professing to be a labor community." View only the rising tide of goods and savings and you do not need even to inquire as to who exactly owns these goods and accumulates these savings. For you it will be sufficient evidence of the coming millenium if some 3 per cent of the stock ownership of the country is in the hands of the workers, if about three-quarters of one billion is represented as workers' "savings" in a country whose estimated wealth is some four hundred billions. Separated from the field of production in which almost the whole of modern conflicts arise it becomes natural for the coupon clipper to view a temporary and insignificant phenomena such as the rise in labor banking in the light of a fundamental process.

When we turn to the field of production for the facts of our inquiry, the analysis of the Carvers, the Wellses, the Wolls assumes its proper proportion as the analysis of "absentee" minds. Is there a capitalist system? Yes, it is the system of relationships in which commodity production, monopoly and concentration in the productive processes, plays an ever-increasing role; it is the system in which the machine is playing a more and more important part in that production and in which the ownership of the machine is providing its owner, the capitalist, an ever-increasing power and control over the workers; it is the system in which the wage relationship between two groups in society is throwing these groups even in the United States in an ever increasing opposition to each other, and in which millions of farmers and middle-men are yearly being added to the enlarging masses of the dispossessed.

Are there evidences of these assertions or are they, as Wells maintains, merely our "delusion" having no relationship to any "fundamental realities in life"? Of the fact of commodity production, and the increasing degree of mergers and monopolies, let one but turn any day to the financial section of the New York Times. "Every day is merger day," as Bert Wolfe has aptly put it. Is the machine playing an increasing role in production. Even Wells makes this one of his main arguments but it is the characteristic of the bourgeois mind that it fails to draw the proper conclusion from this recognition. It speaks of putting the machine "to the services of mankind," and other such drivel, not understanding that under the capitalist system with the ownership of the machine in private hands, the increase in the effectiveness of the machine can only be accompanied by the increase in power of the owner of the machine. And of the third consideration, the increasing conflict arising out of the dynamics of the wage system, one need but cast his view from the miners' struggle and the agricultural problem in the United States to the conflicts in the British working class wage relationship, the crisis caused by the Dawes plan in Germany, etc.

Only the kind of "absentee" mentality possible in our universities alone, would fail here to discover a class of "labor." Only the mind of decaying bourgeoisie such as represented in Wells could be unable to discern here the dynamics of a specific and characteristic form of production, a system. If we add to these considerations such facts as stare us in the face, from the recently "unsuccessful" naval disarmament conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, if we consider in its essential significance the world revolutionary movement now arising in the Orient, we will be forced to "accept" the fact, not only of an existing capitalist system, but of a pretty much alive imperialism as well!

• • •

Now where is labor going? This question when labor is viewed from the point of view of production, takes on an entirely different meaning. Labor, in the modern sense of the term, is a creation of the existing instruments of production, just as the whole capitalist system is such a creation. We observe that developing capitalism, so far from converting the workers into capitalists, is throwing millions into the ranks of proletariat. Only a kind of vicious metaphysics is capable of distorting this admitted numerical increase of labor into a progressive "elimination" of labor, simply because here and there the amount of consumable goods is increasing.

Secondly, with the increase in the number of the workers we are witnessing an increase in its consciousness of class. In the United States this is true only in the sense that there is an increasing restlessness and even apathy on the part of the workers, by some mistaken as a form of stupidity, but a condition actually arising out of an elementary recognition of the hopelessness of the old methods of struggle. Anyone who has had to deal with numbers of workers during the last year or two has found this prevalent though vague "feeling," which goes far to explain the existing difficulty of organization work in such fields, for instance, as the building trades.

A more careful analysis of this phenomenon will unquestionably lead to the conclusion that labor is on the verge of widespread action, not yet, of course, revolutionary action, but militant movement, very certainly. And in the past few months there have been more than passing indications of this fact.

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

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THE WORK OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY

Statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party was called at a time when the Party was under fire, when a severe attack was being prepared against it, as symbolized by the indictment of The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit editors, by the attack of the bureaucracy against the left wing and the Communists, by the renewal of the Michigan prosecution and by such acts of brutal attack upon the working class as the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This attack upon the Party and the left wing is aimed at the working class as a whole, for the master class feels that before it can decisively defeat the American workers, it must first defeat the most militant and leading section of our class, the left wing and the Party.

At the same time, the convention met under the shadow of gathering war clouds as exemplified by the energetic efforts of Great Britain to cement an alliance with imperialist powers against the Soviet Union and against the Chinese revolution. The government of the United States has in recent times become increasingly open and aggressive in its attacks upon the Chinese revolution, upon Nicaragua, Mexico and the oppressed peoples of other parts of the world.

The convention faced also the problem of terminating a long period of inner struggle which had weakened the Party's effectiveness for coping with its tasks.

The Central Executive Committee is able to report that meeting under these circumstances, the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party proved to be of such character as adequately to meet the difficulties and tasks that the situation and the needs of the party set for it. The debates were on a high political level, of a constructive character and of great concreteness in analyzing and solving the problems of the Party. Altho there were some few moments when old differences tended to sharpen the debate, at no time did the discussion assume a sharply factional character, and the general progress towards unity and the atmosphere of the convention was such as to overcome these difficulties in a constructive way.

The convention analyzed the political and economic situation in the country and its place in world economy; analyzed the war danger and the march of American imperialism; and laid down a series of concrete proposals for fighting against American imperialism and the danger of a new war; measured the progress of our work in the trade union field and formulated the perspective and tasks before the Party in its trade union work and discussed a series of special problems dealing with all of the phases of the Party's activity.

Unification of the Party.

In the matter of the consolidation of the Party and the unification of its ranks, the Fifth Convention marks an epoch in the development of Party inner life. It is the culmination and end of a long period of gradually lessening factional controversy. With the CI decision, the agreement, the pre-convention and convention discussions and decisions, the basis for a unified party has been completed, political differences reduced to a minimum such as is normal to any party, the organizational forms of factionalism abolished by unanimous agreement, and the Party stands now before the task of eliminating the last vestiges of factional spirit which no longer find justification in the Party situation. To this end the following resolution was adopted:

"The Fifth Convention of the

(Continued on Page Two)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WORDY warfare continues unabated at the present session of the league of nations. The Polish proposal for the outlawry of war has the galleries applauding, but Poland and the galleries count for very little in the final disposition of this plan. Indeed it is as futile to attempt the outlawry of war under capitalism as it is to essay the elimination of a disagreeable odor by making the sign of the cross over its source. All the fake peace proposals put forward by the small nations may sound good to the ears of pacifists and may have a desirable political effect on the constituencies of the proposers but they will not bring world peace a day nearer. That blessing can only come thru a class war that will crush imperialism and enable the workers and farmers of the world to start laying the basis for a socialist society on the ruins of the capitalist system.

* * *

THE masses in all the capitalist countries of Europe and Asia are carrying a terrific burden in the shape of taxes to pay for battleships and other instruments of war. The only way they can dump this load is by dumping the capitalist system and by overthrowing the governments that serve that system. As the situation stands today the small nations that were "emancipated" from foreign rule as a result of the war are possibly worse off now than ever before. They are still the vassals of foreign imperialism in addition to having their own flunkeys to support. The optimistic souls in the formerly foreign-ruled countries who expected milk and honey when the iron heel of the stranger was lifted from their faces are beginning to realize that the only gainers from a change of masters are the new ones.

* * *

LATE dispatches bear out yesterday's diagnosis of the cause of the turmoil at the league assembly. In addition to domestic reasons for the [illegible] peace proposals it is obvious [illegible] France is making as much trouble as she possibly can for her ally Great Britain. Germany has secured a seat on the Mandates Commission which has to do with the colonies. Germany may get some of her colonies back, apparently with British assistance. It is not evident that France is enthusiastic over the military and economic recovery of Germany and Briand is reported to be ready to back the Polish proposals with an oratorical blast.

(Continued on Page Two)

Fake Welcome For American Legion

ACT AS STRIKEBREAKERS AGAINST N. Y. TEAMSTERS

The first step of the bosses in their effort to smash the strike of the 7,000 teamsters who are out fighting for decent wages and reasonable hours involved a shrewd stunt aimed to prejudice the New York newspapers against the workers.

This load of paper, consigned to a New York newspaper, was carried on a truck driven by a scab and protected by a policeman. It was deliberately shunted into a police-engineered "riot."

Argentina Socialists Deplore "Degeneration" Of Viennese Uprising

La Vanguardia, official organ of the Socialist Party of Argentina, describes the recent worker's uprising in Vienna in the following two-line streamer:

DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST IN VIENNA DEGENERATES INTO POPULAR UPRISING

100 FIRMS BREAK TRUCK CO. FRONT; YIELD TO UNION

100 More Independents, Also Grant Demands

Two hundred more firms have surrendered to the demands of the striking truckmen and signed agreements with them yesterday. One-half of this number are independent concerns and the rest are members of the Merchants' Trucking Association. In settling with the union the latter have therefore violated the policy outlined by the bosses at the beginning of the strike.

At the same time serious efforts were made yesterday morning to recruit strikebreakers in an attempt to move the enormous amount of freight which has piled up since the 7,000 truckmen walked out early Wednesday morning. These attempts met with little success, however, the bosses' association admitting that the situation was still acute.

Workers Win Demands.

As a result of union victories thus far, nearly 1,500 workers have returned to their jobs under new contracts which call for an average wage increase of $5 a week, $1.20 an hour for overtime, and an eight-hour day.

The strike now threatens to spread to New Jersey. This became clear when the United States Trucking Company which employs nearly 500 men in handling the freight in the Erie Railroad yards in Jersey City, in anticipating the strike move, began bringing in strikebreakers to sleep in "dormitories" arranged for them in the yards.

Bosses Here Strikebreakers.

The two strikers arrested Wednesday following a riot which resulted when police fired 12 shots into a crowd of 1,000 workers at Houston Street and Second Avenue were yesterday discharged in Yorkville court.

Following a conference at their headquarters, in the Woolworth Building, the bosses' association announced that they had hired Jim Waddell, a notorious profession strikebreaker, to begin recruiting scabs at once.

Disillusioned "Veteran" Finds L'Humanite Reds Beardless and "Decent"

PARIS, Sept. 9. — A lonesome Ohio Legionnaire who rejoices in the name of Ovid Dally, has invented a system all his own with which he proposes to overcome the boycott of contempt, the cordon sanitaire, that the French workers have thrown around the upholders of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Whenever Ovid, who is officially reported to be oftenest found in the tough districts of Paris, meets a man who won't speak to him, he takes him into a cafe and buys him a couple of drinks. "But some of them are very hard to convince," says Dally ruefully.

Dally paid a visit to the offices of L'Humanite recently in order to explain to the few editors whom the French government has not yet thrown into jail just where Marx went wrong. Dally was a militant revisionist when he entered the office but the firm courtesy of the editors calmed him and, as the phrases of his broken French escaped between hiccups, he sank back into his chair and everything seemed rosy in the light of those two suns which he distinctly saw floating over Paris.

Asked how he was received by the terrible reds, Ovid Dally denied they had long beards, "They are decshent fellowsh," he is reported to have said, "I wash looking for trouble but I found them willing to lishten to me. They did not shée my way but I am going back tomorrow."

Dally has been making daily visits to the office of L'Humanite in his efforts to find some one in Paris who will talk to him.

MAYOR WALKER AND MUSSOLINI SIT IN CONFERENCE; JEER BOOTBLACKS

Fascist Chief Voices Admiration of Tammany; Sends Greetings to Legionnaire Friends

ROME, Sept. 9.—Mayor James J. Walker, of New York city, was received in audience today by Pope Pius XI and Premier Mussolini.

The Mussolini interview took place late this afternoon, several hours after Mayor and Mrs. Walker and their party had been received by the Pontiff who bestowed his blessings and presented medals to his visitors.

"I can remember when Italians in New York were practically all bootblacks or street cleaners," the mayor told Mussolini. "Today among the New York Italians are bankers, judges and great merchants."

Mussolini was keenly interested in the American Legion Convention in Paris, asking if many of the Legionnaires were coming to Rome.

Premier Mussolini and mayor Walker conversed for 46 minutes the latter said after the meeting.

"It was so interesting that the time sped by rapidly. We talked about American Government and politics. The duce showed much interest in Tammany and said he admired its organization. I informed the premier that the Italians are making excellent citizens and that they are playing a most important role in building up the United States."

Hearst, Smarting For Loss of Plane, Sends Belated Aid

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 9. — The steamship Kyle sailed from this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon to undertake a search for the missing monoplane, Old Glory. The ship will follow the course taken by the plane. It also will keep watch for any trace of the missing Canadian plane, the Sir John Carling.

Other ships have abandoned the search, at the only time when there would be any chance of finding the men alive. The sailing of the ship is regarded here as another Hearst publicity stunt, designed to lift some of the ignominy for the loss of two airplanes recently with their crews, in desperate attempts to make news. The Kyle is chartered by Hearst's "New York Mirror."

BRITISH ISSUE FAKE PAPERS IN DRIVE ON USSR

Fight to Still Demand For Recognition Here

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — The unprecedented raids on the Soviet embassy compound in Peking, instigated by Great Britain early this year, were brought up with the receipt by the State Department of a series of five pamphlets under the heading of "Soviet Plot in China" purporting to contain photostatic copies of "documents" alleged to have been seized in the raids.

Documents previously published were proved to be clumsy frauds by experts who declared that old Russian used in the wording of the documents proved them to be the perpetrations of White Guards.

British Propaganda.

The five pamphlets received here are regarded as part of the vast international propaganda campaign that is being conducted against the Soviet Union by the British tory government.

The growing demand for the recognition of the Soviet Union in this country has led the British to intensify their propaganda campaign. The distribution of the pamphlets, which are issued in English, is regarded as the work of British propagandists.

Stocks Sell High.

After reaching the highest price levels in the current movement, especially the U. S. Steel, industrial stocks ran into a moderate reaction as the result of profit taking and professional selling near the close of the market today.

INDICT MINERS WHO PROTESTED BOSTON MURDER

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9.—More than a score of miners were indicted by the grand jury in Cheswick, Pa., today for participating in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, which were brutally broken up by mounted state police.

The miners are charged with incitement to riot, unlawful assemblage and resisting officers of the law. The International Labor Defense is defending the miners.

Still Negotiating For Separate Peace In Illinois Mines

CHICAGO, Sept. 9. — Negotiations continued in secret today between the representatives of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, and the Illinois Coal Operators Association.

Members of the miners union anxiously watch to see that their reactionary leaders do not sell them out and accept a separate contract for the Illinois miners to go back to work while the rest of the field is locked out, as both District President Fishwick and International President John Lewis desire.

Not only would the separte district agreement be a bad thing, say the progressive miners of this district, but it would be especially bad if it is made with an actual wage reduction. The operators have quietly and unofficially circulated a story that a resumption of work on the basis of the Jacksonville scale for miners will be allowed if the miners make concessions on wage rates for unskilled and semiskilled labor around coal cutting and loading machinery, do more "dead work" free.

MORE FASCISTS SAIL AS FIRST INVADERS FLEE FOR MUSSOLINI

Legionnaires Leaving Paris for Italy to Avoid French Workers' Rage

BULLETIN.

The last batch of fascists sailing for the American Legion convention in Paris will leave today aboard the Leviathan.

Bidding them good-by on board the Leviathan last night was an array of the hardest-boiled reactionaries in the country. Among the speakers addressing the meeting were Howard T. Savage national commander of the Legion; Vice President Charles G. Dawes; Newton D. Baker, former Secy. of war; Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war; Major General John A. Lejeune; General John J. Pershing and Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

* * *

Thousands of American Legionnaires who had no opportunity to "visit" France during the late war sailed yesterday, twenty-four hours after six huge liners had weighed anchor from New York with another immense contingent of the khaki-tourists who are swarming "over there" now that the grenades have stopped bursting.

Fascists Playful.

The "veterans" were in a hooligan mood and romped around the decks like school-boys, pelting one another with raisins and pieces of orange peel and fruit pits and rinds. Asked about the apparently unlimited supply of raisins and oranges, the "veterans" announced that these were only part of 10,000 packages of raisins and 200 crates of oranges which the western Legionnaires are carrying to Paris in order to pelt the French crowds.

The Legion officials are making a determined effort to raise the spirits of the men, many of whom had heard the stories of the contempt with which the first contingents of the Legion to arrive in Paris are being received by the French workers, by trying to discredit such reports and by accounts of the welcome which will await the men in the French capital. For most of the so-called veterans the trip to France means a holiday, and strutting around the decks of the great ocean-going liners which most of the westerners and middle westerners have never seen before, they display violent sky-blue, crimson, and rainbow-hued uniforms and caps, and indulge in wild conjectures of what "over there" may look like. To these ex-servicemen most of whom were never got beyond an American training-camp, France is a barbarous country where there are no bath-tubs and where the wine and the lights are all red all night. Paris means nothing but a good time to them and the officers are encouraging them in this belief.

Most Homesick.

How far from a good time for the American Legionnaires Paris is, can be read on the faces of the first groups of the Legionnaires to reach France. Sitting at the little round sidewalk tables in front of the Montmartre cafes while at least one gendarme without whom they do not dare to leave their hotels is always in silent attendance, these unfortunate pioneers of the second imperialist in-

(Continued on Page Three)

EXPOSE WEAKNESS IN "EVIDENCE" AGAINST BOMB FRAMED VICTIMS

Police Admit Failure of Star Witness to Aid Prosecution; Subway Maps Explained

The case which the New York police authorities, in cooperation with the writers of lurid news stories have attempted to build up in an effort to connect six young Latin-Americans with the planting of a bomb near the Brooklyn courthouse early Monday morning is rapidly evaporating.

With the entry of lawyers for the Mexican consulate as advisors to the men who have been held without bail since their arrest, and incommunicado until quite recently, the elaborate police superstructure began to topple.

Secret Frame-up.

When Robert Wilson, of Frueauff, Robinson and Sloan, 67 Wall Street, appeared in court to ask for a postponement of the hearing on the case he announced that the Mexican government was eager to avoid "a repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

Yesterday District Attorney Dodd, who is in charge of the case, admitted that contradictions have crept into the testimony of the principal witness, an unnamed Negro, who has asserted that he saw Julian de Hoyas, who, with Jesus Silva are accused of setting the bomb, run from the scene of the bombing and enter an automobile. He declares that he heard De Hoyas talking to Silva, the former asking, "Is everything alright?"

Witness of No Value.

Inasmuch as it is admitted that the arrested men ordinarily speak Spanish, the testimony of the Negro is considered a liability to the district attorney.

Apparently embarrassed by the results of the tests made by their own chemists on a bottle of "milky fluid," the prosecution has conveniently failed to make public their findings.

No "Anarchistic" Literature.

The "violently revolutionary" and "anarchistic" literature which the police were so sure they found in the rooms of the young Mexican workers is now admitted to be nothing more than a book of card tricks, a book of model love letters and an exposure of Spanish police methods.

Explain Marked Maps.

A bit of "evidence" which the police considered the most compelling during the early stages of the case consisted of a map on which a number of subway stations had been marked in red. The reason for the map, it was explained by the defendants was to assist them in finding their way around the city. Police admitted that the possibility of disproving this assertion and "connecting" them with the subway bomb explosions still remains slight.

FEEBLE VERBIAGE REFORMIST REPLY TO TORY ATTACK

Pravda Hits Edinburgh Congress Break

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 9.—Confining their action against the fascist trade union bill passed by the Baldwin government to ineffectual speeches, the reformist leaders of the British Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution protesting against the act.

J. H. Clynes, a leading parliamentarian in the reformist movement, declared that labor would never "respect" the act and would do its best to "evade its purposes."

The reformist leadership has fought the call of the minority leaders for militant action against the measure, having repeatedly declared that all its actions would be confined to "constitutional" methods.

* * *

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—Pravda, in its leading editorial yesterday, under the heading, "British General Council On Payrool of Imperialists," writes:

"In deciding upon a rupture of the Anglo-Russian Committee the General Council fulfilled Chamberlain's direct order. The actual international significance of the Edinburgh decision cannot be considered otherwise than as assisting and facilitating the imperialist preparation for war against the Soviet Union. From pacifist promises—to sabotaging the cause of the struggle against intervention in China; from sabotage—to direct support of British tory government in organization of war against the U. S. S. R.—direct to avowed social-im-

(Continued on Page Two)

THE WORK OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY

(Continued from Page One)

Workers (Communist) Party of America decides that the incoming Central Executive Committee shall take all necessary steps to liquidate factionalism as an absolute prerequisite to Party unity. Factionalism is especially harmful and dangerous at the present time in view of the fact that there are no fundamental political differences. Factionalism destroys loyalty to the Party thru putting group loyalty and interests above the loyalty and interests of the Party. It militates against the development of the Leninist Party.

"Our Party has reached the stage of development where no serious political differences stand in the way of inner consolidation and complete unification. Therefore the liquidation of the existing factions is a necessity for the Party.

"The convention especially prohibits the organization or continuation of groups or caucuses alongside of the Party organization. The distribution of any literature which has not been authorized by the leading Party subdivisions is impermissible.

"The Fifth Convention calls upon the membership to assist the incoming Central Executive Committee in the accomplishment of this task of uprooting factionalism. The convention expects the new CEC to lead and administer the Party in a non-factional manner and calls upon the entire Party to rally to the support of our Central Executive Committee."

This decision must be supplemented by the conscious effort of every member toward fraternal cooperation and a reorientation of every detail of the Party's life in terms of a unified Party. Group loyalty must be completely displaced by Party loyalty and a Party attitude consciously striven for on every question facing the Party.

* * *

Tasks Before the Party.

THE convention has laid before the Party many important tasks. The chief of these are: an intensification of the struggle against the war danger and American imperialism; a powerful campaign for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union which shall draw in the widest possible sections of the American masses; the development of the working class politically into a consciousness of its class interests and the need for a class political organization in the form of a Labor Party; the intensification of the trade union activities of the Party particularly the building and strengthening of the left wing; the carrying on of a continuous campaign to meet the offensive of the bureaucracy and to expose the role of that bureaucracy and eliminate it from the leadership of the American labor movement; the saving of the existing unions which are under attack both from without and from within and their strengthening and amalgamation into powerful industrial unions; the organization of the unorganized masses which make up the majority of the American working class and the linking up of such organizations with the main stream of the American labor movement.

The convention also laid upon the Party membership the task of strengthening the Party organization and building the Party. The membership of the Party must be greatly increased; fresh masses must be brought into contact and sympathy with the Party. The political level of the entire membership must be raised. The Party organization, and particularly the Party units must be strengthened, made more regular in their functioning and more effective in the character of their work. The DAILY WORKER must not only be protected in the face of the obvious determination of the master class to destroy it, but it must be strengthened and mado into a mass organ that reaches ever wider sections of the American working class.

The Party must pay increased attention to the protection of the foreign-born workers who are suffering such determined attacks by the reactionary government. The youth and other specially exploited sections of the American working class, such as the women, the Negroes, etc., must receive increasing attention from the Party and the Party must give every aid to the more conscious elements in these sections of the working class, in the strengthening of their organizations and the defense of their interests.

In all these respects, in the matter of analyzing the Party's tasks, the matter of strengthening its activities in defense of the American working class, in the struggle for the development of our class politically and organizationally, the protecting and strengthening and building of the trade unions, in the struggle against the war danger, against imperialism and on behalf of the Chinese revolution and defense of the Soviet Union and in the question of internal consolidation and development of complete Party unity, the convention marks a tremendous achievement.

The incoming C. E. C. pledges itself to carry out all tasks imposed upon it by the Party membership through the Fifth National Convention. It will work in the spirit of that convention and calls upon the membership of the Party without exception and without regard to former groupings and differences to give it full support and cooperation in the difficult tasks that it has to perform in this period of reaction. It calls upon the membership to redouble its energy, to intensify its activities, to strive consciously to improve its understanding of the tasks before the Party and to carry them out in such manner that during the coming year the Party will prove more than ever valuable to the American working class and will deal successful and heavy blows at capitalism, imperialism and reaction.

The Fifth Convention was the first convention of the Party to meet and be compelled to carry on its labors without personal contribution of our dead leader, C. E. Ruthenberg. His last words are a clarion call to the membership of our Party and an expression of the spirit which animated the Fifth National Convention. The C. E. C. calls upon the Party in his words: "Tell the comrades to close their ranks, to build the Party. The American workers, under the leadership of our Party and the Comintern, will win. Let us fight on."

Reporting on the Fifth National Convention.

Instructions of the sub-committee on convention arrangements approved by the C. E. C. secretariat.

1. Reporters shall be convention delegates.

2. The convention delegations, together with the district executive committee, shall divide up the various cities and sections, giving each delegate a number of cities or sections.

3. In the case of large cities desiring a general membership meeting to hear the report, we recommend two reporters who shall divide up the report between them. They shall not regard themselves as co-reporters and shall make up a single unified report. Only one delegate shall sum up.

4. Reporters shall follow the line of the declaration of the Central Executive Committee on the Fifth National Convention.

II. Publications.

The proceedings of the convention shall be published in the form of a pamphlet of from 64 to 128 pages and sell for from 25 to 50c. This pamphlet shall contain.

1. Verbatim copies of the report and summary of the Political Committee, the report and summary of the Trade Union Department, the report and summary of the International Delegate and the report and summary of the representative of the Communist International.

2. Insofar as space will permit, verbatim reports of department heads and speeches of Polburo members.

3. Summaries of all other speeches.

4. Resolutions and organization decisions of the convention.

In addition to the above pamphlet there shall be articles written in the press by leading members of the Central Executive Committee on the work of the convention and the tasks of the Party growing out of it.

Nab Two-Gun Business Man

CHARLES W. BERNSTEIN (above) of Baltimore, two-gun business man, whose rampage in a New York law office resulted in the shooting to death of four men, declined to discuss the case when taken into custody by police.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

FRANCE appears to be manouvering England into playing the intransigeant militarist role with which France was saddled by England after the end of the war. Objective conditions have forced the British empire to increase its military establishment in order to defend the loot taken from defenceless peoples for centuries and in preparation for its coming war on the Soviet Union. France's lackeys, which include half a dozen small nations represented at the league, are put up to speak their pieces while so far only a lone Greek comes to the tribune for Great Britain. We shall await Briand's forthcoming speech with much interest.

A PERSON with the rather appropriate cognomen of Payne has written a letter to us which expresses somewhat illiterately his deep repugnance to Communism and every other social theory that is in opposition to capitalism. It is rarely that one finds any spark of originality in the minds of this ultra-patriotic species. Payne holds that United States marines are in South America and China with the consent of the natives. He would deport every alien in this country for three years without having declared their intentions to become citizens and winds up with: "militaristically yours." This fellow is a candidate for a lousy shirt and a rat-infested trench in the next war. He is welcome to gratify his taste.

* * *

THE impression that the police reserve their clubs for the heads of radical strikes is not borne out by the treatment accorded to the truck drivers who quit work when their demands for a wage increase was refused by the employers. The police are out in force with nervous fingers on triggers and clubs poised for action. The strikers are not ideologically radical. But they are insisting on higher wages and insisting in a militant manner. It makes little difference to the employer for the moment whether the slave who is making a raid on his profits is a radical or a conservative. This lesson should be engraved in the memory of every trade unionist for use the next time a labor faker tells him that the bosses will not be good to him if he follows radical leadership.

A CHICAGO comrade who happens to be one of those rare human gems that distributes revolutionary literature for the pure joy gained from this kind of activity writes that the police of that city are making it very difficult for him to engage in this voluntary and very useful work. He suggests that little stickers with simple messages to the workers printed on them should be gotten out. He thinks those stickers pasted in public places would attract attention and would do much good. Many of our readers, like this comrade have excellent suggestions to make and they should not be timid in making them.

Pittsburgh Workers to Hear Browder Tell of Chinese Revolution

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9.—Earl Browder, Editor of Labor Unity, has just returned from a six months' trip through Nationalist China, during the period of most acute civil war. He was in close contact with such leaders as Son Chen Ging, Eugene Chen, Mme. Sun Yat Sen, and Michael Borodin. The revolutionary developments in China are of outstanding importance to the working class of the entire world. All workers are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing first hand information, from a working class viewpoint.

Do not miss this meeting Friday, September 16th 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street. Admission is 25 cents.

Feeble Verbiage Reply Of Reformists

(Continued from Page One)

perialism. Such has been the path of the General Council during the last two years.

Opposition Estimate Wrong.

"Naturally," continues Pravda, "the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party was absolutely wrong when it demanded that the Central Council of Russian trade unions break relations with the British general council. Of course, the Anglo-Russian committee could never be the means of "rendering harmless reformism in Europe" to quote Zinoviev's words in 1926. This was a ridiculous, harmful exaggeration. But then in the Anglo-Russian committee we did show to the whole world the readiness of Soviet labor to affect unity in the ranks of the world trade union movement.

Does Not Represent Masses.

"The swing to the right of the reformist leaders, their passing over completely to the position of social-imperialism at this given stage not only does not reflect the movement of the masses, but is due precisely to the reformist fear of the constant leftward movement of the masses. In more peaceful conditions it was possible with left phrases to flirt with the masses which were moving leftwards, but at this historical moment this is dangerous because the masses want action and not words. For these same reasons the existence of the Anglo-Russian committee has grown dangerous to the reformists, because the Soviet unions, through their delegates to the Anglo-Russian committee, exposes the betrayals of the social-imperialists.

Labor Must Act Decisively.

"In order to carry on a real struggle against capitalism, against its onslaught against the working class, against its military ventures and all its other monstrous crimes against labor the British working class must get ride of this crowd of wretched "diplomatists," who, brought up in the school of compromise, fear criticism like the devil and are devoting their talents to stifling the British labor movement.

Move Toward Own Graves.

"By their rupture of the Anglo-Russian committee the British social-imperialists have moved another step toward their own political graves. 'We do not want to keep in this world those who tomorrow will be dead' and our close ties with all that lives in the British trade unions with the whole mass of English workers never were nor can be severed."

Losovsky Nails Lies.

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—A. Losovsky, of the Red International of Trade Unions, in an interview today, declared that the rupture in the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee is the logical and political result of the system of sabotage in which the general council has engaged in the last 18 months.

"The general council of the British Trade Unions," charged Losovsky, "wished to have such a committee as would sanction all its filthy actions against the working class and its servility towards its bourgeoisie and which would, from time to time, pass 'left' resolutions without preventing the general council from carrying on its policy."

Demand Criticism Stop.

"From the Soviet trade unions it demanded the surrender of the right of criticism and instead of going into the substance of pressing questions, indulged in the most contemptible juridical trickery.

"It is noteworthy that the general council's attitude towards the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. increased in proportion to the aggressiveness of the British capitalist government against the Soviet Union. The connection here is more than clear.

Provocation by Council.

"Everything was carefully prepared beforehand and the actions of the general council at the Edinburgh congress were provided for in detail. The general council intentionally sent to us a provocatory letter, fully realizing that our Central Council would have to reply and, as the question of a rupture was a foregone conclusion and surely agreed upon before hand with the government, the final action was affected in accordance with all rules.

"The correlation of the forces of the laboring masses on the question of the Anglo-Russian committee, does not correspond with the correlation of forces of the congress. The fact that millions of English workers are at one with the Soviet proletariat is a sufficient guarantee that the general council's blow will not break the growing ties between the working class of the U. S. S. R. and Britain.

Assails General Councillors.

"Regarding the general councillors we can say in reply to their petty attacks: 'Love was without joy, separation will be without sorrow.' In all the recent acts of the general council they have shown that their policy paralleled that of the British tories and this is the first opportunity they have had to follow their own policy to its logical conclusion and identify themselves completely with the government in its break with the U. S. S. R."

Would Stop Dangerous Show.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 9. — The Canadian government is besieged with messages today, from one end of Canada to the other asking for action that will prevent future trans-Atlantic flights from this Dominion unless the machines have been inspected by government air board officials and have had hours of trial flights meeting conditions similar to those encountered over the Atlantic.

Chas. Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, has announced that Coolidge didn't mean what he said when he retired from the presidential race.

Coolidge Secretary Also Thinks He Lies About Intent to Run

That President Coolidge will accept the republican nomination for re-election if offered him, was the belief expressed today by C. Bascom Slemp, former secretary to the president who arrived home from Europe on the steamer George Washington.

"It would have been so easy for him to have said, 'I won't run,'" Slemp said, in commenting on the president's phrase of not "choosing" to run. "My opinion is that he will respond."

Sell More U. S. Securities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Cash subscriptions for the $250,000,000 issue of 3 per cent treasury certificates totaled $580,000,000, subscriptions for the $250,000,000 issue of 3½ per cent. Treasury notes were $1,090,000,000.

Secretary of Treasury Mellon said that the privilege of exchanging the 4¼ per cent, second liberty bonds for the treasury notes will be extended until September 29.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

U. S. COURTS GIVE MONEY OWING TO U.S.S.R. TO WHITES

Kerensky Attaché Gets 'Damages' From Lehigh

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday sustained the lower courts decision to award Sergei Ughet, financial attache of Bakhmetiev, Russian ambassador to Washington under the Kerensky regime damages for Russian munitions destroyed on the property of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The award was made in spite of protest from the Soviet Union, which requested that a custodian be appointed to hold the funds pending further action. The request of the U. S. S. R. was refused.

Despite the fact that other governments were compensated for damages to their munitions in the 1916 explosion, the courts sustained the Lehigh Valley in its refusal to pay the Soviet Union for the destruction of its munitions.

Goes to Counter-Revolution.

The damages awarded to Ughet by the U. S. Court of Appeals which amounts to between two and three million dollars will go either to foment counter-revolution or for Ughet's personal use.

The Lehigh Valley railroad refused to pay Ughet because he did not represent the present government. It is not known how soon the Lehigh will be forced to pay Ughet the money. The court has refused the plea of the Soviet Union for a custodian for the funds pending further action.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

NOTICE

Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee, 11 Union Square. Do it now.

PREPARE YOUR BUNDLES NOW

for the

First National Bazaar

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE DAILY WORKER

and the

FREIHEIT

at

Madison Square Garden, on October 6, 7, 8 and 9

ALL WORKERS PARTY UNITS, AND WORKING CLASS, ORGANIZATIONS ARE URGED TO COLLECT ARTICLES IMMEDIATELY

Delegations are coming to this gigantic affair from the entire country. Each of the largest cities will have a booth of it own. Prizes will be given for the finest booth.

Names received for the Honor Roll at $1 per name.

Advertisements solicited for the Souvenir Program.

For further information apply to Bazaar Committee, 80 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

THE BIGGEST AFFAIR OF THE YEAR

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

FOR

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti**, and as my contribution to help the **Daily Worker carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.**

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

CONTRADICTIONS OF SIGMAN SHOWN UP BY L. HYMAN

Exposes His Reply to Grossman

Early this week the president of the cloak manufacturers' group known as the Industrial Council, I. Grossman, made a statement blaming the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for the conditions in the industry and especially for the prevalence of non-union shops.

In reply, Morris Sigman, president of the International, yesterday issued a spirited denial of the facts stated by Grossman and refused to accept responsibility for, or even acknowledge the existence of many trade evils.

Commenting on this published controversy, Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers, said yesterday:

"President Sigmans' answer to the statement by I. Grossman, president of the Industrial Council, concerning present conditions in the cloak trade, is filled with contradictions of his previous admissions relating to the evils now rife in the industry.

Many Open Shops.

"To Mr. Grossman, Sigman indignantly denies the spread of non-union shops; yet his own organ 'Justice' this week contains Julius Hochmans' report to a group of shop chairmen stating that when he took over the Joint Board there were about 1,000 non-union shops in the industry. It is well known that this number has increased since then, yet Hochman has previously acknowledged that his organization drive resulted in settling only 50 or 60 of this whole group.

"In this same issue of 'Justice' it is reported that Sigman told Impartial Chairman Ingersoll that the problem of the non-union shop had reached an alarming stage, and he condemns the manufacturers for feeding the scab shops and says that they need not have agreements if they intend to violate them.

"If Sigman and Hochman make these statements in the union organ, how can they expect to deny the facts when issuing statements to the outside press. If 'Justice' is talking of the open shop menace week after week, how can Sigman pretend there is no open shop problem when he is faced with it by the manufacturers?

"And in the same way, if Sigman creates committees to stop work on Saturdays and Sundays, and all sorts of hours, how can he expect to be listened to seriously when he states that no such overtime work is going on? He knows well that this overtime work is being done, and that at the same time the trade is slow because just this overtime work helps to increase unemployment.

"But at the present time the non-union shop is not the sole problem with which we are confronted, even though according to Mr. Hochman's admission that there are 1,000 of them. To my mind, the greater menace is the shop where they have a union agreement, yet conditions are so bad that piecework, overtime and all sorts of violations of contract pass unchallenged and there are absolutely no union standards maintained. It is well known that in most of the sub-manufacturing shops they have no union standards and the only difference between them and non-union shops is that they compel the workers to register.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

BUSINESS MEN IN MINING VICINITY ASSAIL GUNMEN

Ask Governor of State to Remove Desperadoes

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Sept. 9.—The non-miners in the communities terrorized by the gunmen imported by the coal companies trying to break the miners' union in Pennsylvania have begun to protest against the brutalities of this illegal invading army of occupation.

The company gunmen have violated most of the laws of the state wholesale, have created disorder and threatened peaceful citizens with every sort of weapon, from artillery to tear-gas bombs. One of the latest protests is from a resolution adopted by the local business men of this city and published as an advertisement in all the papers that will accept it.

It reads as follows:

* * *

We, the citizens of Monongahela City, Washington County, Pa., beg to submit the following resolution to the Governor, John S. Fisher. GREETING:

WHEREAS, for the past two years the Pittsburg Coal Company and Bethlehem Mining Corporation, with many other coal companies, openly repudiated its agreement with the United Mine Workers of America in the Pittsburg District, and

WHEREAS, the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Bethlehem Mining Corporation in the Elssworth Branch have imported men of all descriptions, of which many are of desperate character. Many of our citizens have been beat up on the public highways by the private guards, and

WHEREAS, the inforcement of the sheriff's proclamation is unfair, unjust and un-American and being inforced without any reasonable cause, depriving the law abiding citizens, both union miners and business men or Washington County of their Constitutional rights and protecting those who are defying the law to serve their own selfish motives, therefore be it

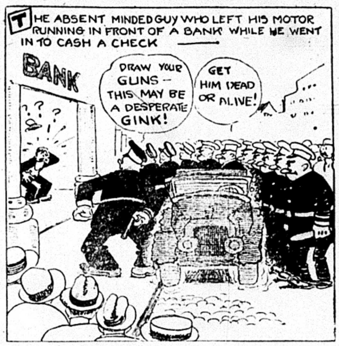
RESOLVED, we the business men of Monongahela City, Washington County, Pa., do hereby appeal to Governor John S. Fisher to assist us with powers given unto him to oust this lawlessness from our community which is dangerous to the peace and safety of our citizens, and is detrimental to the farmers, professional and business men of this community, be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be immediately telegraphed to Governor Fisher and published in the newspapers.

Respectfully submitted and signed by the Citizens of Monongahela City, Pa.

Dr. H. T. Billick, mayor; Vernon Hazzard, attorney; Adam S. Vance, real estate; D. H. Borland, merchant; C. Puzzutelli, grocer; H. W. and W. L. McKinley, hardware; L. W. Piot, grocer; R. W. Byers, druggist; H. Goldstein, merchant; David Harris, manager; A. C. Leyda, manager; R. W. Witckney, manager; Charles W. Mallory, Joseph Velsve, merchant; Harry W. Cannon, attorney at law; M. L. Seigle, merchant; C. J. Yohe, merchant; E. H. Stevens, merchant; J. W. Hill, merchant; Stanley Taylor, druggist; Tony Christina, butcher; James Kukumas, confectionery; Tony Brown, shoemaker; A. Berty, jeweler; Sam G. Haddad, merchant; George Ladis, merchant; Louis Christina, butcher; Max Janoff, merchant; Louis Sepe, baker; James Cancilla, barber; Santo Canvilla, barber; Giulio Baciotta, restaurant; A. K. Turri, auto dealer; Thomas Ward, justice of the peace; Nick Ajjiniti, butcher; J. M. Ena, merchant; Nick Namie, merchant; Joe Mebero barber; Roger P. Marcetto, auto dealer; Lenof Gatloff, butcher; Guilio Pellegrivi, restaurant; Patsy Losey, butcher; Nicola Pizica, notary public; Antonio Carso, confectionery; William Gray, theatre manager; Oppenheim Bros., furniture; H. Grunway, grocer; D. J. Cohen, merchant; Anthony Inserro, shoemaker; M. Bleveen, merchant; Philip F. Vaccaro, physician; Frank L. Spallo, merchant; P. J. De Santis, electric company; Homer A. Horne, jeweler; A. N. Jenkins, alderman; W. R. Meredith, dentist; Charles Pritchard, president F. O. E.; H. T. Bailey, physician; John Sibagni, barber; J. Sauldnde, merchant.

The Police Are Very Nervous These Days


THE ABSENT MINDED GUY WHO LEFT HIS MOTOR RUNNING IN FRONT OF A BANK WHILE HE WENT IN TO CASH A CHECK
BANK
DRAW YOUR GUNS— THIS MAY BE A DESPERATE GINK!
GET HIM DEAD OR ALIVE!
?? ?

Yonkers Cotton Mills Cut Wages After Long Layoff; to Save $250,000

(By Federated Press).

Returning from a three week's lay-off, 8,000 employes of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. were notified of a 10 per cent wage cut in all departments. The cut will strike about $25,000 off a $250,000 payroll, it is estimated.

Alexander Smith's mills are situated at Yonkers, just north of New York City, near the Hudson River. The mills are unorganized. They are the largest manufacturers of the cheaper grades of cotton in the United States.

Sigman's Case Against Gold, Hyman, Gropper And Others Postponed

The criminal libel case brot against needle trades leaders and members of the staff of the Jewish Daily Freiheit by Morris Sigman were postponed until next Friday when heard before Magistrate Jean Norris in the Franklin Street Court yesterday.

The defendants include Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, M. Epstein, R. Saltzman, Ben Lifshitz and William Gropper. Joseph R. Brodsky was attorney for the left wing workers. Samuel Markewitch, lawyer, represented Sigman.

Jersey Politician Gets Jail Sentence In Bribery Scandal

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Court of Errors and Appeals here today affirmed the conviction of James H. Bolitho, former prosecutor of Morris County, who was found guilty of malfeasance in office.

Bolitho was convicted following an investigation May 4, 1925, by Wilfred H. Jayne, prosecutor of Ocean County, who acted as a special assistant attorney general.

Bolitho was sentenced to serve two to three years in state prison on each of five counts of an indictment, the sentences to run concurrently.

The indictment listed a total of 18 charges as follows: Three counts on a charge of bribery, two on extortion, two on assault and battery, four on malfeasance in office and five on a charge of conspiracy.

Labor College Head Urges Workers to Fight Unemployment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — With unemployment rising to the highest tide since the panicky days of 1921, the American Federationist, official organ of the A. F. of L. devotes half the space of its September issue to a consideration of industry's gravest evil. The Federationist publishes the addresses delivered before the unemployment conference called by the Philadelphia Labor College representing the viewpoint of union officials, economists, engineers and employers.

"The conference," summarizes Spencer Miller, jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, "did not attempt to solve the problem but it at least made two things clear—first, that the problem of unemployment is not insoluble, and second, that any far-reaching solution involves not only advance planning but also the cooperation of labor and management and the consumer in a common task."

Instancing the success of the labor movement in winning the struggle for the 8-hour day within 40 years, Israel Mufson, secretary of the Philadelphia Labor College, calls for a "revival of the old spirit of labor—that spirit that was daring enough to do and always willing to pay the price for progress." He asks the Workers Education Bureau to wage a national battle against unemployment through similar conferences in other industrial centers.

7 Hurt In Brooklyn Trolley Line Crash

Seven persons were injured yesterday morning when two trolley cars collided at Broadway and Arion Place, Brooklyn.

STRIKE OF FUR RABBIT WORKERS GAINS STRENGTH

N. Y. Locals Nominate For All Officers

The fur rabbit workers of Brooklyn and New Jersey, who went on strike Wednesday morning to organize the open shops, reported yesterday that two shops have already expressed their willingness to settle with the union.

According to Morris Langer, manager of Local 25, Newark, the two shops will be signed up by Monday. He also stated that all the workers of the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association are out and will soon be joined by hundreds of other workers.

Denounces Statement.

Langer denounced the statement made by the Dressers' Association that appeared in Wednesday's issue of The Women's Wear Daily, a trade paper, to the effect that the workers would return to the shops any time the bosses requested them to.

"That is not true," asserted Langer. "We are going to stay out until we have organized all of the scab shops. No matter how long it takes, we will stay out until we achieve victory.

Stop Giving Work.

"We demand that the dealers stop giving work to the open shops. Not until we are sure that will be the procedure in the future will we end the struggle."

Local 25 will hold a special meeting tomorrow at Montgomery Hall, 1 p. m., when the latest developments of the stoppage will be discussed.

The fight against the open shop is being conducted jointly by a committee of 10 representing the two locals. They are Local 58 of Brooklyn and Local 25 of Newark. Moe Harris is business agent of the Brooklyn local, while Langer is head of the New Jersey organization.

* * *

Unity Committee Meets Today.

Representatives from every fur centre in the United States and Canada will attend the meeting of the Executive Board and Unity Conference Committee of the International Fur Workers' Union, which will gather today at the Joint Board headquarters, in answer to the call of H. Englander, chairman, and I. Wolliner, secretary of the Unity Conference.

The delegates meet to consider the trade situation and conditions in the union. Union conditions in the fur shops of New York, the largest fur centre in the country, have broken down because of the weakening of the union as a result of the union-smashing policies and tactics of the International and A. F of L. officials. This has introduced chaotic conditions in the New York market, affecting not only the workers, but the industry as a whole. As a result of this demoralized state of affairs in the trade, the workers of New York are subjected to unemployment during the months that normally constitute the height of the season, and are receiving unprecedented low wages.

This condition is caused by the wide-spread contracting and corporation shops which are working under non-union conditions and with the absence of any union control—a condition directly traceable to the treachery of the International and A. F. of L. officials.

Of course, these conditions affect not only upon the union in New York, but upon unions in every other locality as well. The union in New York has always been the backbone of the International Fur Workers' Union and its breakdown endangers the very existence of the entire International.

The executive committee or the Unity Conference Committee will therefore have as its main object at this special meeting, to consider seriously this situation and work out proposals for remedying it. The executive committee does not aim to intensify or prolong in any way the internal struggle that is going on in the International. On the contrary, it seeks to put an end to this struggle and bring about unity of all the International locals, including the New York Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, and the New York Joint Board, which constitutes the backbone of the International. The committee believes that this is the only remedy for the present deplorable conditions in the trade and the union.

Marcus Loew, Movie Owner Buried

Marcus Loew, owner of a chain of movie and theatrical houses thruout the United States, was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills cemetery.

Loew's first business enterprises included several penny-arcades. He later acquired interest in a number of moving picture houses when the industry was still in its infancy.

CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS HOLD BIG GATHERING AT "GARDEN" TODAY

Gold, Hyman and Others to Address Workers; Launch Big Organization Drive

Thousands of cloak and dressmakers are expected to attend the monster union demonstration at Madison Square Garden today, 2 p. m.

Called by the New York Joint Board, the meeting will be used as the starting point of a gigantic organization drive to unionize the cloak and dress industry of this city.

Up to the time that Morris Sigman started his strikebreaking agency, the ladies' garment workers had a powerful union. It is the intention of the workers of the trade to build up a strong organization. Tomorrow's meeting will be the first step in that direction.

Joint Board Statement.

In a statement issued by the Joint Board it is pointed out that for many years the union fought for the 40 hour, 5 day week. "At every convention," it declares, "we adopted resolutions embodying such demands. In 1923 the "Ottoman" Sigman put forth this demand in his so-called ten commandments. Finally we gained the 40 hour week after a bitter struggle of six months.

"What has become of the 40 hour week? Sigman gave it to the bosses as a price for their support. As a result of the pogrom the cloak and dressmakers are forced to work 50 to 60 hours a week. This means slavery—this means a shorter season—this means constant unemployment."

The speakers at today's meeting will include Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, Joseph Brouchowitz, Julius Portnoy, Rose Wortis and a representative of the shop chairmen's council. Charles B. Zimmerman will preside.

MORE FASCISTS SAIL AS FIRST INVADERS FLEE

(Continued from Page One)

vasion of France try to drown their sorrows in perpetual absinthe orgies while they try to forget that they are in a perfectly strange land whose language is utterly incomprehensible to them and those people look upon their khaki uniforms with the loathing and contempt which they feel for official murderers.

Wonder Why They Came.

Most of the Legionnaires wish that curiosity had never brought them to French soil; a few who had been in the country before and came back to see former friends or relatives admit that they have never seen anything to equal the horror with which they are regarded by the French workers and poilus or the boycott which has been declared against the Legion.

In an effort to divert the feeling for a stampede back to the United States which is daily growing more insistent among the Legionnaires in Paris, and which would spell final catastrophe for the Legion junket, the Legion officials with the connivance of the French and other foreign authorities are planning to send off the men who are at present lonely and lost in the French capital to see if they cannot forget their homesickness in fascist Italy or in Belgium. Contingents are being formed for trips to Brussels and Rome.

Mussolini Gleeful.

It is expected that Mussolini will make special preparations for the welcome of the American Legionnaires whose activities he has admired at long distance and with whose officials he will utilize this opportunity to confer.

Italian workers are already being compelled to string gaily colored lights along the station platforms at Genoa and Milan, where the Legionnaires are coming to see the birthplace of Columbus, and at Florence and Rome. Bunting is being draped along the streets and on the principal public buildings.

While the fury of the Italian workers against the murderers of their countrymen, Sacco and Vanzetti, surpasses that of the French, they are unable to protest against the Legion outrage owing to the unheard of atrocities with which the black shirts pay the slightest complaint against the fascist dictatorship. Excitement among the workers in the huge industrial plants at Genoa and Milan, where the Legion will first appear, is at such a fever pitch, however, that the police and fascist battalions are being everywhere kept in readiness and the number of spies operating in these works is said to have been nearly doubled.

Welcome Is Only Official.

But the situation in Paris is only temporarily eased by the departure of the "veterans" for Italy. The new contingents will soon arrive and the government is doing its utmost to conceal the hostility of the French workers under an array of bunting, flags and electric signs and lights. In an effort to prevent a repetition of the mournful arrival of the first detachments of the Legion on the empty, wet platforms of the Gare St. Lazaire, the Paris terminal from the west, electric lights are being slung from under the high dark platform roofs and into the gloomy central station. The same preparations are being carried out in the smaller Gare Montparnasse, while long lines of flag-poles are being erected along the boulevards and thru the Elysées. All public buildings are being draped.

Terrorism Rampant.

Meanwhile the terrorism against the French workers, which was speeded up following the demonstrations of the French workers before and after the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti, is being quickly and ruthlessly effected. Thousands of French workers and their leaders are being secretly deported from the country on framed up charges and in an effort to still L'Humanite, the voice of the French working class, its editors have been thrown into the Paris jails. The secret police have received orders to spare no one and the orders are being carried out to the letter. L'Humanite, however, is still carrying on its fight against the desecration which is implied in the arrival of the American Legion on French soil.

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The Party Moves Forward

The Fifth National Convention of our Workers (Communist) Party showed conclusively that the Party has made giant strides forward. This can be analyzed from several different viewpoints. It was revealed in the discussion of the Party's trade union work, in the decision to establish national departments for the handling of woman's work and activities in the co-operative movement, in the debate on the anti-imperialist and anti-militarist campaigns, the war danger, the defense and recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, the Chinese Revolution, not to forget the decision to raise local issues, vital to the interests of the working class, in the nation's municipalities as part of the Party's parliamentary struggle.

But the Party's Fifth National Convention becomes historic because it marks the unification of the Party's forces, the liquidation of factionalism and the realization of another big step forward in the building of a really Bolshevik Party in this country.

Our Fifth Party Convention was held on the eighth anniversary of those momentous days in September, 1919, when the Communist movement in the United States crystallized into organizational form under the banners of the Communist International. The Communist struggle at that time was waged by elements, not entirely in agreement on policy, that had been expelled from or left the Socialist Party. These were later joined by many other elements, the most important being adherents won from the militant wing of the trade union movement.

The Communist struggle in this country was considerably complicated by the attack of the government, grown especially vicious in January, 1920, that drove our movement into temporary illegality. Thus for a long time the main differences arose over the time and method of abandoning the underground organization and the return to party activities in the open. This was settled by the organization in December, 1921, of the Workers (Communist) Party, and by the action the following August, 1922, of the Bridgeman, Michigan, convention of the Communist Party.

Fundamental differences, however, quickly developed on other vital problems. Chief among these were the Labor Party, trade union work and the attitude of the Party toward the Third Party (LaFollette) movement, as well as general united front activities.

Gradually, however, thru the years all differences were ironed out so that our Party approached the Fifth National Convention with the general opinion of the membership, so carefully pointed out by the Communist International, that there was no cleavage in our ranks on any fundamental principle. Here was the real basis for unity and the creation of a really collective Party leadership.

The promise of the pre-convention period, signalized by the acceptance of the decision of the Communist International on "The American Question" as the victory of the Party and not of any group, was fulfilled in the spirit and effort toward unity that prevailed at the convention itself. The many elements born of the class struggle in America had been forged in the heat of conflict into the promised monolithic Party of Bolshevism. This is the victory of eight years of inner party struggle, that enables the Party in 1927 to move forward to a period of greater work and bigger achievements as a result of the unity that has been won.

This does not mean that the struggle for unity is by any means ended. An ideological campaign on behalf of a unified party must be carried on thruout the Party, wherever it is necessary, developing the unity spirit that will isolate all who stand in the way of the unity process that must destroy all the remaining remnants of factionalism in our Party.

The situation must gradually develop where all comrades have complete faith in each other. Lenin said, "Collective work is an art." That is an art that must be learned by all comrades.

The Communist International has truly said that the developing problems facing the Communist movement in this country "will tax the adroitness of our Party." The [illegible] cial [illegible], the attack on The DAILY WORKER, the offensive against the left wing in the trade unions, the threatened reopening of the Michigan cases, the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, all give proof that it would have been a tragedy for our Party had the convention ended differently from what it did.

Instead, however, unity became vibrant with life in the convention, blotting out with Party loyalty whatever there may remain of group loyalty in our ranks. Every question must be decided definitely on the basis of whether it is good or bad for the Party. All work has but one object: To Build, To Serve the Party.

Thus the Party membership best serves the interests of the American working class, and fulfills its task as the American section of the Communist International, the leader of world labor in its struggle for liberation from the profit system.

Good and Bad Strikes.

The New York Times is a very clever spokesman for the capitalist class. It opposes all strikes of whatever nature, but it never fails to emphasize the fact that "the right to strike is inalienable."

A strike that doesn't exist is a good one, a real strike is a bad one.

From this abstract formula it always proceeds to denounce as uncalled-for the specific strike under discussion. With its customary sophistry it declared yesterday that the strike of the truck drivers is "offensive and destructive, cannot expect to retain the confidence of the employers or win the confidence of the public, which sees itself needlessly and recklessly inconvenienced."

Here was a group of workers, performing the most arduous drudgery, slaving at all hours of the day and night, miserably underpaid, whose demands were treated in the most contemptuous manner by the trucking corporations. Their pleas for decent wages and conditions had gone unheeded. They were long-suffering, but finally reached the point that they justly considered beyond human endurance. They went on strike to remedy their conditions and raise their wages to a standard somewhat in keeping with their necessities of life. Had they waited and endured miserable conditions while the employers endeavored by trickery and deception to dissipate their forces they would have been good, safe and sane American workers, but since they resorted to the strike weapon they are berated by the editorial scribblers of the reptile press.

The ancient hoax of inconveniencing the public is brot forth as an argument against these strikers. Just who constitute the "public"? There is no such thing as a "public" with interests of its own separate from labor and capital. Such a conception is a myth in a class society. The vast majority of the public are workers and our interests are identical as against those of the capitalist class. It is to the interest of every worker in New York to do everything possible to aid these striking workers.

Naturally this strike is deeply resented by the Times and other spokesmen for the employers who are diligently trying to uphold the illusion that strikes are unnecessary in the United States. It also blasts the lie that strikes are led by "foreign agitators"—a charge repeatedly made against the cloakmakers and furriers and other workers who have engaged in strikes during recent months. The teamsters now on strike are, for the most part, native Americans, and their union can certainly not be accused of being influenced by "Red agitators."

This strike is also a blow against the labor bureaucracy which tries to discourage all strikes and indulges in treacherous talk about the identity of interest of capital and labor and substitutes for a militant policy of struggle the deceptive slogans of class collaboration. It is very significant inasmuch as it proves that even in the most conservative unions there is a tremendous mass sentiment against the fraudulent "higher strategy of labor," enunciated by the Greens, the Wolls, the Sigmans and their supporters in the camp of the yellow socialists.

As far as the vast majority of the public—the working class—is concerned, we believe we can speak for them in this case and inform the Times and other enemies of labor that the strike of the truck drivers is recognized as a part of the fight to beat back the offensive that is now being waged everywhere against labor.

Every militant worker should see to it that, if necessary, his or her union rallies to the aid of these strikers and aids them win their demands.

Socialist Evaluation of Vienna Uprising.

International reformism, manifesting itself in its most venal form in the opportunism of the second (social-democratic) international, is always the first force to try to drown in the blood of the working class any revolutionary attempt to overthrow the power of capitalist states. This shameless crew of agents of capitalism have been villifying the Vienna uprising in every country in the world, but it remained for the official socialist organ of the Argentine to furnish the proper slogan for the heroes of the second international. Said this sheet in a two-line streamer at the top of its first page: "Demonstration of protest in Vienna DEGENERATES into popular uprising."

From the socialist point of view it is all right for workers respectfully and humbly to gather in masses and peacefully protest against the action of a government in freeing fascist murderers of workers in order to encourage them to more bloodletting, but if the wave of indignation reaches the boiling point and develops into political uprisings that challenge the power of the capitalist government, such action must be viewed as degenerate.

The Argentine socialists, in referring to the uprising as an act of depravity on the part of the masses, completely identify themselves with those social democratic traitors in Vienna who used the armed guards they had created, under the pretext of preparing for a fight against fascism, as auxiliaries of the regular capitalist mercenary police to help crush the popular uprising.

In one thing at least the international socialist lackeys of the bourgeoisie are consistent—that is, their monstrous enmity against the revolutionary workers of the world.

Panken's Campaign Moves Along Capitalist Lines

Totally devoid of the slightest semblance of working class appeal, the campaign of Municipal Judge Jacob Panken for reelection on the socialist ticket, moves in approved capitalist class channels. Endorsed by the local republican machine which is a part of the national Mellon-Hoover-Dawes-Coolidge combination, hailed as a good judge by the most reactionary section of the capitalist press, Panken now has been approved by a non-partisan committee of lawyers from the republican and democratic ranks who are whooping it up for him.

This latest approval of the alleged socialist is significant, inasmuch as it is the customary procedure in behalf of capitalist judges. Judges are approved by capitalist lawyers because of certain political debts based upon special favors granted. The majority of the lawyers who support Panken do so because they have learned that Judge Panken can hand out judicial favors with the same abandon that other capitalist judges dispense such favors—always, of course, with the expectation that the lawyers will live up to the ethics and shyster traditions of the bar and rally behind him in political campaigns.

Certainly no worker who is class conscious will support this socialist candidate for reelection. He has proved himself to be fully acceptable to the enemies of labor of all stripes and from all camps of the capitalist political parties.

There is one party only that is worthy the support of the workers in the elections this fall and that is the Workers (Communist) Party which has a class program that challenges alike the avowed capitalist candidates as well as the other agents of the bourgeoisie masquerading as socialists.

Communist International on the International Situation

(Resolution passed by the Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C., after hearing Comrade Bukharin's report of the 9th August, 1927.)

• • •

(Continuation)

26. The characteristic features of the present period of the Chinese revolution are this severe defeat, and a simultaneous radical regrouping of forces: A bloc of the workers, peasants, and city poor is being organized against all the ruling classes and the imperialists. Seen from this aspect, the revolution is striding forward to the highest phase of its development, to the phase of direct struggle for the dictatorship of the working class and the peasantry. The experience of the past development shows plainly that the bourgeoisie is not capable of solving the problems of national emancipation from the yoke of imperialism, as it is conducting a fight against the workers and peasants; that it is not capable of conducting a consistent fight against foreign imperialism and is becoming more and more inclined to a compromise with the last-named—to a compromise which in fact leaves the domination of imperialism almost completely undisturbed. The national bourgeoisie is equally incapable of solving the inner problems of the revolution, for the reason that it not only fails to support the peasantry, but actively combats them, and in this way inclines more and more to a bloc with imperialism, without even having solved the elementary problem of the bourgeois democratic revolution. On the other hand, it is almost impossible for the bourgeoisie to enter into any compromise with the peasantry, since in China even the scantiest land reform would involve the expropriation of the gentry and small land owners, an action of which the bourgeoisie is absolutely incapable. It is therefore much more likely that the temporary defeat of the revolution will be followed in a comparatively short time by a fresh revolutionary advance.

27. At the present time the Communist Party of China is a Party against which the fire of all the opponents of revolution is directed. It is confronted by the most difficult and responsible tasks. First of all it must free itself from the liquidatory elements in its own ranks, recognize the errors which its leaders have committed, consolidate the Party on the basis of the instructions of the Comintern, reform the leadership, appoint new leaders from among the members possessing actual revolutionary experience, and at the same time extend its illegal apparatus in the Wuhan territory.

• • •

The Communist Party must carry on an energetic and systematic fight against all theories which bring into conflict interests of the class struggle of the workers and peasants. These counter-revolutionary ideas, spread abroad by the betrayers of the revolution (Chiang Kai-Shek, Feng Yu Hsiang, Wan Ting-Wei, etc.) who deceitfully hide themselves beneath the cloak of Sun-Yat Senism, have as their object the subjection of the masses of the people to the interests and the leadership of the counter-revolutionary unification of China, and its emancipation from the yoke of imperialism are only possible on the basis of the class struggle of the broadest masses of the workers and peasants against the feudal lords and capitalists.

Further, the Communist Party must take all measures necessary to arouse the lower strata of the Left Kuomintang against the upper, and must institute an energetic campaign to this end. At the same time the Communist Party must carry on energetic propaganda for the idea of Soviets.

Should the efforts of the Communist Party for the revolutionization of the Kuomintang not meet with success, and should it be found impossible to democratize this organization and to convert it into a broad mass organization of the workers and peasants; and should, on the other hand, the revolution make a fresh advance, then it will be necessary to change the propagandist slogan of Soviets into a slogan of immediate fight and to proceed at once to the organization of workers' peasants' and artisans' Soviets.

At the same time every effort must be made to develop the agrarian movement, to employ every means to arm the workers and peasants, and to lay the foundations for a really revolutionary workers' and peasants' army. The Party must systematically expose the treachery of Chiang Kai-Shek and Wuhan, ruthlessly tear every mask from their faces, and act as the real advance guard of the working class, fighting for the hegemony of the working class and march at the head of the broadest masses of the peasantry and the city poor.

Needle Trade Defense

Tonight the workers of the fur industry will greet the recently released young furrier, Oscar Mailloff at the banquet which has been arranged in his honor at Sollins Restaurant, 216 E. 14th St. Mailloff was a victim charged by one of the right wingers that he (Mailloff) threatened to beat him. This happened at the time when the Sigman-McGrady-Woll-Green clique together with the police and courts were terrorizing the furriers and making frame-ups; when the infamous Mineola frame-up occurred; when the brutal sentences of Judge Rosalsky were given; Mailloff was sentenced to six months in jail which he served and was released this week. He was released from Blackwells Island and had to be bailed until his trial in Mineola. Mailloff was greeted by many of his co-workers on the day of his release from jail. A large crowd is expected to be present at the banquet.

Tomorrow Defense Picnic At Pleasant Bay Park.

The Defense picnic arranged by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein will take place tomorrow, September 11th at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx. This is the last picnic of the season and thousands of workers will come to enjoy a delightful day. The main attraction will be the Sigman Follies which will be produced by the Freiheit Gesangs Varein. It was composed, at the time when it was learned that the "president" owns large properties in Iowa, and of the doings up there. The entire chorus will participate in the production of the Follies. A special platform is being set up for this occasion. Lighting effect are under the supervision of Elbaum and decorations are by Fonster. One of the other features is Alex Fox, famous giant, who will demonstrate his strength by bending iron bars with bare hands. Dancing all day and evening. A famous jazz band will play the latest song hits. Admission at the park is 50 cents and in advance 40 cents. Directions to Park: Take Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th Street then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line) Broadway subway to 181 Street then Crosstown car to Unionport. From there buses will be provided to take you straight to the Picnic grounds.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

DRAMA

At Mrs. Bowman's Boarding House

THERE is a lot of fun in "Women Go On Forever" now playing at the Forrest Theatre and one of the two mysteries in the play that remained unsolved until towards the end of the piece, is the title. Indeed, Mrs. Bowman, the boarding house impressario, played excellently by Mary Boland, was obliged to allay the curiosity of the audience by making an explanation that did not explain to the colored maid whose husband was dying and did die as did almost everybody else in the cast. The other mystery that remained unsolved until a few minutes before the curtain went down was Sven the six-foot-and-more Scandinavian, and potential motorman who in looking for a boarding house saw the "rooms for rent" sign in Mrs. Bowman's window, said rooms having been just preempted of their tenants during a night of carnage, horror, burlesque, pathos and comedy by well-directed bullets. Mrs. Bowman had a weakness for star boarders and Sven was the latest successful candidate for the position, into which he stepped before Jake was cold in death.

The first act unfolds the population of Mrs. Bowman's boarding house, the principal occupation of which seems to be either getting married as a means of existence or otherwise living illegally on their female admirers. Mrs. Bowman fights for her back rent like a tigress, but she is a warm-hearted person and when her principal dead beat is taken in marriage by an employed female she consents to his occupying his wife's apartment without pressing the matter of a raise in the rent until the honeymoon is over.

Mrs. Bowman's star boarder, Jake, is a tough egg and when his landlady suspects him of unfaithfulness he caveman's himself back into her good graces. But he does not reform. He has designs on Mabel, another roomer who comes home from work with a tale of woe about a boss who sought her ruin, but only brought down on his own head several chairs, dishes and as much of the general furniture of a private dining room as was not nailed down.

But Pete, a rival of Jake's, has Jake locked up in Mrs. Bowman's room whither Jake repaired to steal the cash with which to take Mabel out on a bat, Mabel being disgusted with life at not hearing from Eddie who was making a bid for fortune in the golden west. And Pete, who has the dough earns the privilege of getting Mabel drunk.

Had Mabel gone to bed instead of going out on a toot she would have received a telegram from Eddie requesting her to meet him at the train preparatory to a trip to the nearest marriage bureau and Pete would not fall dead in the alley before bullets fired by Jake's brother Louie, a fugitive from justice for having killed one of the O'Dowd's. I almost forgot to note that Jake was killed by Mrs. Bowman's blind son Billy, in revenge for a slap on the cheek. After which Billy promptly and efficiently makes love to an old maid and is found in her room in the early morning by the infuriated Mrs. Bowman.

The murders do not seem to annoy either the roomers or the landlady and a good time is had by all. One of the bright spots in the play is the anguish of the colored maid over the death of a husband whose company she enjoyed only four days. He was a glutton for calomel and kept crying alternately during his last moments, "Jesus, take my soul" and, "Mary, don't let me die."

The inevitable pest who is to be found everywhere is the unfortunate who played the role of the boarder whose wife brought forth a son. And if sensing this character's unpopularity with the audience the author had him make two trips to a speakeasy, after which he became delightfully silent.

Osgood Perkins as Pete and Morgan Wallace as Jake indulged in some good acting, tho blind Billy's conquest of the old maid was as slick a performance as could be expected from a sighless lover. But in this case blindness was an asset. Sven, the Scandinavian, has an easy job and finishes this dramatic crazy quilt in a way to send the audience out into the fresh air chuckling, and if Hans Lindquist had a trace of inferiority complex in his system before he landed this job it should have vanished by the time the curtain goes down on the last showing of "Women Go On Forever."

Those who insist on an unbroken diet of serious dramatics should keep away from this play but radicals who read Life, Judge and the American Mercury for relaxation are assured of a hilarious evening in return for their money.—T. J. O. F.

JOHN BARRYMORE

In "Don Juan" at Moss' Broadway beginning today.

Theatre Guild Season Opens With "Porgy" October 3

The Theatre Guild's activities for the new season began today. Philip Moeller is rehearsing the members of the touring repertory company which will begin their long season in Han-Wover, N. H. on October 12th, under the banner of the Guild. The repertoire for this company will include "Arms and the Man," "The Guardsman," "Mr. Pim Passes By" and "The Silver Cord." The members of this company will include: Florence Eldridge, George Gaul, Erksine Sanford, Molly Pearson, Fredric March and Lawrence Cecil.

Rehearsals will begin next week of "Porgy," which has been dramatized from his novel by DuBose Heyward and his wife, Dorothy. This play will be presented with a cast which is, with three exceptions, colored.

Immediately upon the return of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne from Europe, rehearsals for "Pygmalion" will be started. This play will be presented by the Guild in Cleveland for one week and in Chicago for two. Mr. Lunt will assume the role of Prof. Higgins, and Dudley Digges will play Col. Pickering. "The Guardsman" will also be included in the Chicago season of seven weeks. The original cast: Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Dudley Digges and Helen Westley, will be in the production which begins September 19th at the Studebaker Theatre and will be preceded by a week at the Hanna, Cleveland, beginning September 11th.

The company will return to New York early in November to present "The Doctor's Dilemma," Shaw's satirical comedy. This play will be rehearsed and produced in Chicago under the direction of Dudley Digges. Its cast will comprise most of the members of the Acting Company. "Porgy" opens at the Guild Theatre as the first subscription bill of the season October 3. "The Second Man" now current at the Guild Theatre will continue until that time.

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FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Price 3 Cents

Teamsters Win Demands From 200 Firms

THE WORK OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY

Statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party was called at a time when the Party was under fire, when a severe attack was being prepared against it, as symbolized by the indictment of The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit editors, by the attack of the bureaucracy against the left wing and the Communists, by the renewal of the Michigan prosecution and by such acts of brutal attack upon the working class as the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This attack upon the Party and the left wing is aimed at the working class as a whole, for the master class feels that before it can decisively defeat the American workers, it must first defeat the most militant and leading section of our class, the left wing and the Party.

At the same time, the convention met under the shadow of gathering war clouds as exemplified by the energetic efforts of Great Britain to cement an alliance with imperialist powers against the Soviet Union and against the Chinese revolution. The government of the United States has in recent times become increasingly open and aggressive in its attacks upon the Chinese revolution, upon Nicaragua, Mexico and the oppressed peoples of other parts of the world.

The convention faced also the problem of terminating a long period of inner struggle which had weakened the Party's effectiveness for coping with its tasks.

The Central Executive Committee is able to report that meeting under these circumstances, the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party proved to be of such character as adequately to meet the difficulties and tasks that the situation and the needs of the party set for it. The debates were on a high political level, of a constructive character and of great concreteness in analyzing and solving the problems of the Party. Altho there were some few moments when old differences tended to sharpen the debate, at no time did the discussion assume a sharply factional character, and the general progress towards unity and the atmosphere of the convention was such as to overcome these difficulties in a constructive way.

The convention analyzed the political and economic situation in the [illegible]ntry and its place in world economy; analyzed the war danger and the march of American imperialism; and laid down a series of concrete proposals for fighting against American imperialism and the danger of a new war; measured the progress of our work in the trade union field and formulated the perspective and tasks before the Party in its trade union work and discussed a series of special problems dealing with all of the phases of the Party's activity.

Unification of the Party.

In the matter of the consolidation of the Party and the unification of its ranks, the Fifth Convention marks an epoch in the development of Party inner life. It is the culmination and end of a long period of gradually lessening factional controversy. With the CI decision, the agreement, the pre-convention and convention discussions and decisions, the basis for a unified party has been completed, political differences reduced to a minimum such as is normal to any party, the organizational forms of factionalism abolished by unanimous agreement, and the Party stands now before the task of eliminating the last vestiges of factional spirit which no longer find justification in the Party situation. To this end the following resolution was adopted:

"The Fifth Convention of the

(Continued on Page Two)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WORDY warfare continues unabated at the present session of the league of nations. The Polish proposal for the outlawry of war has the galleries applauding, but Poland and the galleries count for very little in the final disposition of this plan. Indeed it is as futile to attempt the outlawry of war under capitalism as it is to essay the elimination of a disagreeable odor by making the sign of the cross over its source. All the fake peace proposals put forward by the small nations may sound good to the ears of pacifists and may have a desirable political effect on the constituencies of the proposers but they will not bring world peace a day nearer. That blessing can only come thru a class war that will crush imperialism and enable the workers and farmers of the world to start laying the basis for a socialist society on the ruins of the capitalist system.

* * *

THE masses in all the capitalist countries of Europe and Asia are carrying a terrific burden in the shape of taxes to pay for battleships and other instruments of war. The only way they can dump this load is by dumping the capitalist system and by overthrowing the governments that serve that system. As the situation stands today the small nations that were "emancipated" from foreign rule as a result of the war are possibly worse off now than ever before. They are still the vassals of foreign imperialism in addition to having their own flunkeys to support. The optimistic souls in the formerly foreign-ruled countries who expected milk and honey when the iron heel of the stranger was lifted from their faces are beginning to realize that the only gainers from a change of masters are the new ones.

* * *

LATE dispatches bear out yesterday's diagnosis of the cause of the tur[illegible] at the league assembly. In ad[illegible] to domestic reasons for the fake peace proposals it is obvious that France is making as much trouble as she possibly can for her ally Great Britain. Germany has secured a seat on the Mandates Commission which has to do with the colonies. Germany may get some of her colonies back, apparently with British assistance. It is not evident that France is enthusiastic over the military and economic recovery of Germany and Briand is reported to be ready to back the Polish proposals with an oratorical blast.

(Continued on Page Two)

MAYOR WALKER AND MUSSOLINI SIT IN CONFERENCE; JEER BOOTBLACKS

Fascist Chief Voices Admiration of Tammany; Sends Greetings to Legionnaire Friends

ROME, Sept. 9.—Mayor James J. Walker, of New York city, was received in audience today by Pope Pius XI and Premier Mussolini.

The Mussolini interview took place late this afternoon, several hours after Mayor and Mrs. Walker and their party had been received by the Pontiff who bestowed his blessings and presented medals to his visitors.

"I can remember when Italians in New York were practically all bootblacks or street cleaners," the mayor told Mussolini. "Today among the New York Italians are bankers, judges and great merchants,".

Mussolini was keenly interested in the American Legion Convention in Paris, asking if many of the Legionnaires were coming to Rome.

Premier Mussolini and mayor Walker conversed for 46 minutes the latter said after the meeting.

"It was so interesting that the time sped by rapidly. We talked about American Government and politics. The duce showed much interest in Tammany and said he admired its organization. I informed the premier that the Italians are making excellent citizens and that they are playing a most important role in building up the United States."

INDICT MINERS WHO PROTESTED BOSTON MURDER

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9.—More than a score of miners were indicted by the grand jury in Cheswick, Pa., today for participating in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, which were brutally broken up by mounted state police.

The miners are charged with incitement to riot, unlawful assemblage and resisting officers of the law. The International Labor Defense is defending the miners.

ACT AS STRIKEBREAKERS AGAINST N. Y. TEAMSTERS

The first step of the bosses in their effort to smash the strike of the 7,000 teamsters who are out fighting for decent wages and reasonable hours involved a shrewd stunt aimed to prejudice the New York newspapers against the workers.

This load of paper, consigned to a New York newspaper, was carried on a truck driven by a scab and protected by a policeman. It was deliberately shunted into a police-engineered "riot."

Argentina Socialists Deplore "Degeneration" Of Viennese Uprising

La Vanguardia, official organ of the Socialist Party of Argentina, describes the recent worker's uprising in Vienna in the following two-line streamer:

DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST IN VIENNA DEGENERATES INTO POPULAR UPRISING

MORE LEGIONNAIRES SAIL AS FIRST INVADERS FLEE TO MUSSOLINI

U. S. Fascists Leaving Paris for Italy to Avoid French Workers' Rage

BULLETIN.

The last batch of fascists sailing for the American Legion convention in Paris will leave today aboard the Leviathan.

Bidding them good-by on board the Leviathan last night was an array of the hardest-boiled reactionaries in the country. Among the speakers addressing the meeting were Howard T. Savage national commander of the Legion; Vice President Charles G. Dawes; Newton D. Baker, former Secy. of war; Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war; Major General John A. Lejeune; General John J. Pershing and Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

* * *

Thousands of American Legionnaires who had no opportunity to "visit" France during the late war sailed yesterday, twenty-four hours after six huge liners had weighed anchor from New York with another immense contingent of the khaki-tourists who are swarming "over there" now that the grenades have stopped bursting.

Fascists Playful.

The "veterans" were in a hooligan mood and romped around the decks like school-boys, pelting one another with raisins and pieces of orange peel and fruit pits and rinds. Asked about the apparently unlimited supply of raisins and oranges, the "veterans" announced that these were only part of 10,000 packages of raisins and 200 crates of oranges which the western Legionnaires are carrying to Paris in order to pelt the French crowds.

The Legion officials are making a determined effort to raise the spirits of the men, many of whom had heard the stories of the contempt with which the first contingents of the Legion to arrive in Paris are being received by the French workers, by trying to discredit such reports and by accounts of the welcome which will await the men in the French capital. For most of the so-called veterans the trip to France means a holiday, and strutting around the decks of the great ocean-going liners which most of the westerners and middle westerners have never seen before, they display violent sky-blue, crimson, and rainbow-hued uniforms and caps, and indulge in wild conjectures of what "over there" may look like. To these ex-servicemen most of whom were never got beyond an American training-camp, France is a barbarous country where there are no bath-tubs and where the wine and the lights are all red all night. Paris means nothing but a good time to them.

How far from a good time for the American Legionnaires Paris is, can be read on the faces of the first groups of the Legionnaires to reach France. Sitting at the little round sidewalk tables in front of the Montmartre cafes while at least one gendarme without whom they do not dare to leave their hotels is always in silent attendance, these unfortunate pioneers of the second imperialist in-

(Continued on Page Three)

FEEBLE VERBIAGE REFORMIST REPLY TO TORY ATTACK

Pravda Hits Edinburgh Congress Break

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 9.—Confining their action against the fascist trade union bill passed by the Baldwin government to ineffectual speeches, the reformist leaders of the British Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution protesting against the act.

The reformist leadership has fought the call of the minority leaders for militant action against the measure, having repeatedly declared that all its actions would be confined to "constitutional" methods.

* * *

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—Pravda, in its leading editorial yesterday, under the heading, "British General Council On Payrool of Imperialists," writes:

"In deciding upon a rupture of the Anglo-Russian Committee the General Council fulfilled Chamberlain's direct order. The actual international significance of the Edinburgh decision cannot be considered otherwise than as assisting and facilitating the imperialist preparation for war against the Soviet Union. From pacifist promises—to sabotaging the cause of the struggle against intervention in China; from sabotage—to direct support of British tory government in organization of war against the U. S. S. R.—direct to avowed social-im-

(Continued on Page Two)

Disillusioned "Veteran" Finds L'Humanite Reds Beardless and "Decent"

PARIS, Sept. 9. — A lonesome Ohio Legionnaire who rejoices in the name of Ovid Dally, has invented a system all his own with which he proposes to overcome the boycott of contempt, the cordon sanitaire, that the French workers have thrown around the upholders of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Whenever Ovid, who is officially reported to be oftenest found in the tough districts of Paris, meets a man who won't speak to him, he takes him into a cafe and buys him a couple of drinks. "But some of them are very hard to convince," says Dally ruefully.

Dally paid a visit to the offices of L'Humanite recently in order to explain to the few editors whom the French government has not yet thrown into jail just where Marx went wrong. Dally was a militant revisionist when he entered the office but the firm courtesy of the editors calmed him and, as the phrases of his broken French escaped between hiccups, he sank back into his chair and everything seemed rosy in the light of those two suns which he distinctly saw floating over Paris.

Asked how he was received by the terrible reds, Ovid Dally denied they had long beards, "They are decshent fellowsh," he is reported to have said, "I wash looking for trouble but I found them willing to lishten to me. They did not shee my way but I am going back tomorrow."

Dally has been making daily visits to the office of L'Humanite in his efforts to find some one in Paris who will talk to him.

1,500 STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK; WALKOUT MAY EXTEND TO JERSEY

Half of Companies Who Have Settled Violated Policy of Merchants' Association

Two hundred more firms have surrendered to the demands of the striking truckmen and signed agreements with them yesterday. One-half of this number are independent concerns and the rest are members of the Merchants' Trucking Association. In settling with the union the latter have therefore violated the policy outlined by the bosses at the beginning of the strike.

At the same time serious efforts were made yesterday morning to recruit strikebreakers in an attempt to move the enormous amount of freight which has piled up since the 7,000 truckmen walked out early Wednesday morning. These attempts met with little success, however, the bosses' association admitting that the situation was still acute.

Workers Win Demands.

As a result of union victories thus far, nearly 1,500 workers have returned to their jobs under new contracts which call for an average wage increase of $5 a week, $1.20 an hour for overtime, and an eight-hour day.

Progesssive members of the union are worried about the possibility of some of these contracts containing supplementary clauses making the terms demanded by the strikers contingent on those obtained from other companies, and are beginning to demand that all contracts be read and discussed at mass meetings.

The strike now threatens to spread to New Jersey. This became clear when the United States Trucking Company which employs nearly 500 men in handling the freight in the Erie Railroad yards in Jersey City, in anticipating the strike move, began bringing in strikebreakers to sleep in "dormitories" arranged for them in the yards.

The strike of the teamsters in New York is being closely watched by the freight handlers, drivers and helpers

(Continued on Page Three)

"CHINA'S REVOLT WILL WIN YET," STATES BROWDER

"Tho the Chinese revolution has been temporarily defeated, due to the vacillations and weaknesses of the left leaders in the Kuomintang and the brutality of the right wing, and the unproletarian and unsympathetic attitude of many generals towards the landless peasants, it will eventually triumph," said Earl Browder, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Congress of Trade Unions and editor of Labor Unity, in an address to an interested crowd at Central Opera House last night.

"Those at present in control, outside of the limited territory occupied by the peasant armies in southern Hunan province," said Browder, "will

(Continued on Page Three)

EXPOSE WEAKNESS IN "EVIDENCE" AGAINST BOMB FRAMED VICTIMS

Police Admit Failure of Star Witness to Aid Prosecution; Subway Maps Explained

The case which the New York police authorities, in cooperation with the writers of lurid news stories have attempted to build up in an effort to connect six young Latin-Americans with the planting of a bomb near the Brooklyn courthouse early Monday morning is rapidly evaporating.

With the entry of lawyers for the Mexican consulate as advisors to the men who have been held without bail since their arrest, and incommunicado until quite recently, the elaborate police superstructure began to topple.

Secret Frame-up.

When Robert Wilson, of Frueauff, Robinson and Sloan, 67 Wall Street, appeared in court to ask for a postponement of the hearing on the case he announced that the Mexican government was eager to avoid "a repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

Yesterday District Attorney Dodd, who is in charge of the case, admitted that contradictions have crept into the testimony of the principal witness, an unnamed Negro, who has asserted that he saw Julian de Hoyas, who, with Jesus Silva are accused of setting the bomb, run from the scene of the bombing and enter an automobile. He declares that he heard De Hoyas talking to Silva, the former asking, "Is everything alright?"

Witness of No Value.

Inasmuch as it is admitted that the arrested men ordinarily speak Spanish, the testimony of the Negro is considered a liability to the district attorney.

Apparently embarrassed by the results of the tests made by their own chemists on a bottle of "milky fluid," the prosecution has conveniently failed to make public their findings.

No "Anarchistic" Literature.

The "violently revolutionary" and "anarchistic" literature which the police were so sure they found in the rooms of the young Mexican workers is now admitted to be nothing more than a book of card tricks, a book of model love letters and an exposure of Spanish police methods.

Explain Marked Maps.

A bit of "evidence" which the police considered the most compelling during the early stages of the case consisted of a map on which a number of subway stations had been marked

(Continued on Page Three)

CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS MEET AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AT 2 P. M.

To Protest Conditions In Industry and End Long Strife; Hyman and Gold to Speak

In protest against conditions in the industry, and against the prolonged internal strife which has weakened the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, cloak and dressmakers of this city are to hold a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden at 2 p. m. today.

The call for this meeting has been issued by Louis Hyman, general manager of the New York Joint Board of Cloak and Dressmakers which was elected by the membership but illegally declared expelled by Morris Sigman, president of the International.

Start New Offensive.

All cloak and dressmakers have been urged to come to Madison Square Garden today to "voice your opinion as to what kind of union you believe in and what kind of union you are ready to fight for"; and to

(Continued on Page Three)

Cloak and Dressmakers Rally 2 P. M. Today

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Speakers: Gold, Hyman, Zimmerman, Portnoy, Wortis and others.

THE WORK OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY

(Continued from Page One)

Workers (Communist) Party of America decides that the incoming Central Executive Committee shall take all necessary steps to liquidate factionalism as an absolute prerequisite to Party unity. Factionalism is especially harmful and dangerous at the present time in view of the fact that there are no fundamental political differences. Factionalism destroys loyalty to the Party thru putting group loyalty and interests above the loyalty and interests of the Party. It militates against the development of the Leninist Party.

"Our Party has reached the stage of development where no serious political differences stand in the way of inner consolidation and complete unification. Therefore the liquidation of the existing factions is a necessity for the Party.

"The convention especially prohibits the organization or continuation of groups or caucuses alongside of the Party organization. The distribution of any literature which has not been authorized by the leading Party subdivisions is impermissible.

"The Fifth Convention calls upon the membership to assist the incoming Central Executive Committee in the accomplishment of this task of uprooting factionalism. The convention expects the new CEC to lead and administer the Party in a non-factional manner and calls upon the entire Party to rally to the support of our Central Executive Committee."

This decision must be supplemented by the conscious effort of every member toward fraternal cooperation and a reorientation of every detail of the Party's life in terms of a unified Party. Group loyalty must be completely displaced by Party loyalty and a Party attitude consciously striven for on every question facing the Party.

* * *

Tasks Before the Party.

THE convention has laid before the Party many important tasks. The chief of these are: an intensification of the struggle against the war danger and American imperialism; a powerful campaign for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union which shall draw in the widest possible sections of the American masses; the development of the working class politically into a consciousness of its class interests and the need for a class political organization in the form of a Labor Party; the intensification of the trade union activities of the Party particularly the building and strengthening of the left wing; the carrying on of a continuous campaign to meet the offensive of the bureaucracy and to expose the role of that bureaucracy and eliminate it from the leadership of the American labor movement; the saving of the existing unions which are under attack both from without and from within and their strengthening and amalgamation into powerful industrial unions; the organization of the unorganized masses which make up the majority of the American working class and the linking up of such organizations with the main stream of the American labor movement.

The convention also laid upon the Party membership the task of strengthening the Party organization and building the Party. The membership of the Party must be greatly increased, fresh masses must be brought into contact and sympathy with the Party. The political level of the entire membership must be raised. The Party organization, and particularly the Party units must be strengthened, made more regular in their functioning and more effective in the character of their work. The DAILY WORKER must not only be protected in the face of the obvious determination of the master class to destroy it, but it must be strengthened and made into a mass organ that reaches ever wider sections of the American working class.

The Party must pay increased attention to the protection of the foreign-born workers who are suffering such determined attacks by the reactionary government. The youth and other specially exploited sections of the American working class, such as the women, the Negroes, etc., must receive increasing attention from the Party and the Party must give every aid to the more conscious elements in these sections of the working class, in the strengthening of their organizations and the defense of their interests.

In all these respects, in the matter of analyzing the Party's tasks, the matter of strengthening its activities in defense of the American working class, in the struggle for the development of our class politically and organizationally, the protecting and strengthening and building of the trade unions, in the struggle against the war danger, against imperialism and on behalf of the Chinese revolution and defense of the Soviet Union and in the question of internal consolidation and development of complete Party unity, the convention marks a tremendous achievement.

The incoming C. E. C. pledges itself to carry out all tasks imposed upon it by the Party membership through the Fifth National Convention. It will work in the spirit of that convention and calls upon the membership of the Party without exception and without regard to former groupings and differences to give it full support and cooperation in the difficult tasks that it has to perform in this period of reaction. It calls upon the membership to redouble its energy, to intensify its activities, to strive consciously to improve its understanding of the tasks before the Party and to carry them out in such manner that during the coming year the Party will prove more than ever valuable to the American working class and will deal successful and heavy blows at capitalism, imperialism and reaction.

The Fifth Convention was the first convention of the Party to meet and be compelled to carry on its labors without personal contribution of our dead leader, C. E. Ruthenberg. His last words are a clarion call to the membership of our Party and an expression of the spirit which animated the Fifth National Convention. The C. E. C. calls upon the Party in his words: "Tell the comrades to close their ranks, to build the Party. The American workers, under the leadership of our Party and the Comintern, will win. Let us fight on."

Reporting on the Fifth National Convention.

Instructions of the sub-committee on convention arrangements approved by the C. E. C. secretariat.

1. Reporters shall be convention delegates.

2. The convention delegations, together with the district executive committee, shall divide up the various cities and sections, giving each delegate a number of cities or sections.

3. In the case of large cities desiring a general membership meeting to hear the report, we recommend two reporters who shall divide up the report between them. They shall not regard themselves as co-reporters and shall make up a single unified report. Only one delegate shall sum up.

4. Reporters shall follow the line of the declaration of the Cenral Executive Committee on the Fifth National Convention.

II. Publications.

The proceedings of the convention shall be published in the form of a pamphlet of from 64 to 128 pages and sell for from 25 to 50c. This pamphlet shall contain:

1. Verbatim copies of the report and summary of the Political Committee, the report and summary of the Trade Union Department, the report and summary of the International Delegate and the report and summary of the representative of the Communist International.

2. Insofar as space will permit, verbatim reports of department heads and speeches of Polburo members.

3. Summaries of all other speeches.

4. Resolutions and organization decisions of the convention.

In addition to the above pamphlet there shall be articles written in the press by leading members of the Central Executive Committee on the work of the convention and the tasks of the Party growing out of it.

Nab Two-Gun Business Man

CHARLES W. BERNSTEIN (above) of Baltimore, two-gun business man, whose rampage in a New York law office resulted in the shooting to death of four men, declined to discuss the case when taken into custody by police.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

FRANCE appears to be manouvering England into playing the intransigeant militarist role with which France was saddled by England after the end of the war. Objective conditions have forced the British empire to increase its military establishment in order to defend the loot taken from defenceless peoples for centuries and in preparation for its coming war on the Soviet Union. France's lackeys, which include half a dozen small nations represented at the league, are put up to speak their pieces while so far only a lone Greek comes to the tribune for Great Britain. We shall await Briand's forthcoming speech with much interest.

A PERSON with the rather appropriate cognomen of Payne has written a letter to us which expresses somewhat illiterately his deep repugnance to Communism and every other social theory that is in opposition to capitalism. It is rarely that one finds any spark of originality in the minds of this ultra-patriotic species. Payne holds that United States marines are in South America and China with the consent of the natives. He would deport every alien in this country for three years without having declared their intentions to become citizens and winds up with: "militaristically yours." This fellow is a candidate for a lousy shirt and a rat-infested trench in the next war. He is welcome to gratify his taste.

* * *

THE impression that the police reserve their clubs for the heads of radical strikes is not borne out by the treatment accorded to the truck drivers who quit work when their demands for a wage increase was refused by the employers. The police are out in force with nervous fingers on triggers and clubs poised for action. The strikers are not ideologically radical. But they are insisting on higher wages and insisting in a militant manner. It makes little difference to the employer for the moment whether the slave who is making a raid on his profits is a radical or a conservative. This lesson should be engraved in the memory of every trade unionist for use the next time a labor faker tells him that the bosses will not be good to him if he follows radical leadership.

A CHICAGO comrade who happens to be one of those rare human gems that distributes revolutionary literature for the pure joy gained from this kind of activity writes that the police of that city are making it very difficult for him to engage in this voluntary and very useful work. He suggests that little stickers with simple messages to the workers printed on them should be gotten out. He thinks those stickers pasted in public places would attract attention and would do much good. Many of our readers, like this comrade have excellent suggestions to make and they should not be timid in making them.

Pittsburgh Workers to Hear Browder Tell of Chinese Revolution

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9.—Earl Browder, Editor of Labor Unity, has just returned from a six months' trip through Nationalist China, during the period of most acute civil war. He was in close contact with such leaders as Son Chen Ging, Eugene Chen, Mme. Sun Yat Sen, and Michael Borodin. The revolutionary developments in China are of outstanding importance to the working class of the entire world. All workers are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing first hand information, from a working class viewpoint.

Do not miss this meeting Friday, September 16th 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street. Admission is 25 cents.

Feeble Verbiage Reply Of Reformists

(Continued from Page One)

perialism. Such has been the path of the General Council during the last two years.

Opposition Estimate Wrong.

"Naturally," continues Pravda, "the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party was absolutely wrong when it demanded that the Central Council of Russian trade unions break relations with the British general council. Of course, the Anglo-Russian committee could never be the means of "rendering harmless reformism in Europe" to quote Zinoviev's words in 1925. This was a ridiculous, harmful exaggeration. But then in the Anglo-Russian committee we did show to the whole world the readiness of Soviet labor to affect unity in the ranks of the world trade union movement.

Does Not Represent Masses.

"The swing to the right of the reformist leaders, their passing over completely to the position of social-imperialism at this given stage not only does not reflect the movement of the masses, but is due precisely to the reformist fear of the constant leftward movement of the masses. In more peaceful conditions it was possible with left phrases to flirt with the masses which were moving leftwards, but at this historical moment this is dangerous because the masses want action and not words. For these same reasons the existence of the Anglo-Russian committee has grown dangerous to the reformists, because the Soviet unions, through their delegates to the Anglo-Russian committee, exposes the betrayals of the social-imperialists.

Labor Must Act Decisively.

"In order to carry on a real struggle against capitalism, against its onslaught against the working class, against its military ventures and all its other monstrous crimes against labor the British working class must get ride of this crowd of wretched "diplomatists," who, brought up in the school of compromise, fear criticism like the devil and are devoting their talents to stifling the British labor movement.

Move Toward Own Graves.

"By their rupture of the Anglo-Russian committee the British social-imperialists have moved another step toward their own political graves. 'We do not want to keep in this world those who tomorrow will be dead' and our close ties with all that lives in the British trade unions with the whole mass of English workers never were nor can be severed."

* * *

Losovsky Nails Lies.

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—A. Losovsky, of the Red International of Trade Unions, in an interview today, declared that the rupture in the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee is the logical and political result of the system of sabotage in which the general council has engaged in the last 18 months.

"The general council of the British Trade Unions," charged Losovsky, "wished to have such a committee as would sanction all its filthy actions against the working class and its servility towards its bourgeoisie and which would, from time to time, pass 'left' resolutions without preventing the general council from carrying on its policy."

Demand Criticism Stop.

"From the Soviet trade unions it demanded the surrender of the right of criticism and instead of going into the substance of pressing questions, indulged in the most contemptible juridical trickery.

"It is noteworthy that the general council's attitude towards the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. increased in proportion to the aggressiveness of the British capitalist government against the Soviet Union. The connection here is more than clear.

Provocation by Council.

"Everything was carefully prepared beforehand and the actions of the general council at the Edinburgh congress were provided for in detail. The general council intentionally sent to us a provocatory letter, fully realizing that our Central Council would have to reply and, as the question of a rupture was a foregone conclusion and surely agreed upon before hand with the government, the final action was affected in accordance with all rules.

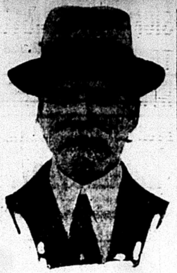
"The correlation of the forces of the laboring masses on the question of the Anglo-Russian committee, does not correspond with the correlation of forces of the congress. The fact that millions of English workers are at one with the Soviet proletariat is a sufficient guarantee that the general council's blow will not break the growing ties between the working class of the U. S. S. R. and Britain.

Assails General Councillors.

"Regarding the general councillors we can say in reply to their petty attacks: 'Love was without joy, separation will be without sorrow.' In all the recent acts of the general council they have shown that their policy paralleled that of the British tories and this is the first opportunity they have had to follow their own policy to its logical conclusion and identify themselves completely with the government in its break with the U. S. S. R."

Would Stop Dangerous Show.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 9. — The Canadian government is besieged with messages today, from one end of Canada to the other asking for action that will prevent future trans-Atlantic flights from this Dominion unless the machines have been inspected by government air board officials and have had hours of trial flights meeting conditions similar to those encountered over the Atlantic.



Chas. Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, has announced that Coolidge didn't mean what he said when he retired from the presidential race.

Coolidge Secretary Also Thinks He Lies About Intent to Run

That President Coolidge will accept the republican nomination for re-election if offered him, was the belief expressed today by C. Bascom Slemp, former secretary to the president who arrived home from Europe on the steamer George Washington.

"It would have been so easy for him to have said, 'I won't run,'" Slemp said, in commenting on the president's phrase of not "choosing" to run. "My opinion is that he will respond."

Sell More U. S. Securities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Cash subscriptions for the $250,000,000 issue of 3 per cent treasury certificates totaled $580,000,000, subscriptions for the $250,000,000 issue of 3½ per cent. Treasury notes were $1,090,000,000.

Secretary of Treasury Mellon said that the privilege of exchanging the 4¼ per cent, second liberty bonds for the treasury notes will be extended until September 29.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

U. S. COURTS GIVE MONEY OWING TO U.S.S.R. TO WHITES

Kerensky Attaché Gets 'Damages' From Lehigh

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday sustained the lower courts decision to award Sergei Ughet, financial attache of Bakhmetiev, Russian ambassador to Washington under the Kerensky regime damages for Russian munitions destroyed on the property of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The award was made in spite of protest from the Soviet Union, which requested that a custodian be appointed to hold the funds pending further action. The request of the U. S. S. R. was refused.

Despite the fact that other governments were compensated for damages to their munitions in the 1916 explosion, the courts sustained the Lehigh Valley in its refusal to pay the Soviet Union for the destruction of its munitions.

Goes to Counter-Revolution.

The damages awarded to Ughet by the U. S. Court of Appeals which amounts to between two and three million dollars will go either to foment counter-revolution or for Ughet's personal use.

The Lehigh Valley railroad refused to pay Ughet because he did not represent the present government. It is not known how soon the Lehigh will be forced to pay Ughet the money. The court has refused the plea of the Soviet Union for a custodian for the funds pending further action.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

NOTICE

Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee, 11 Union Square. Do it now.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

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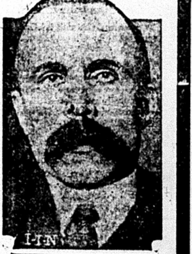

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

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A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
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Names received for the Honor Roll at $1 per name.

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For further information apply to Bazaar Committee,
30 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

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NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Meetings in New Jersey Tonight.

Perth Amboy, South and Elm Sts.—Speaker: C. Miller.

West New York, Bergenline and 14th Sts.—Speaker: M. Hartieb.

* * *

Youth Day Meeting in Newark.

An International Youth Day demonstration will be held in Newark, tomorrow, 2 p. m., uner the auspices of the Young Workers' League. It will take place at 37 16th Ave., near Bergen St.

* * *

Sub-Section 1AC.

Membership meeting of S. S. 1AC will be held Monday at Forsyth St., room 4. The order of business will be: Report of S. S. Executive Committee and election of S. S. Executive.

* * *

Unit 2F—Sub-Section.
(Section 1)

An important meeting for members of the above unit will be held Monday, September 12th, at 7 p. m., at 51 East 10th St. All members are urged to attend.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Engdahl Speaks Tomorrow.

The Scandinavian Workers' Clubs will hold a picnic tomorrow at the headquarters of the International Order of Good Templers, 704 Willowbrook Road. The program includes a speech by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, also sports and dancing. Directions: From St. George, go to Meyer's corner and take Lionoluimville bus to Willowbrook Road.

* * *

Typo Union 6.

The next regular meeting of book and job chairmen of Typographical Union 6 will be held Monday, 6 p. m., at the employment bureau, 24 West 16th St. All chairmen should attend.

* * *

Furriers Sewing Room in the Bronx.

The Bronx Women's Furriers Council has opened a sewing room at 1542 Minford Place, Bronx, for purpose of making articles for the National Press Bazaar in Madison Square on October 6, 7, 8 and 9. Volunteers are urged to report there for working any evening.

* * *

Progressive Upholsterers Meet Monday.

A special meeting of all Progressive Upholsterers is being held on Monday right after work at 30 Union Square to discuss the question of preparing for an upholstery booth at the National Press Bazaar being held in Madison Square Garden on October 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Many Progressive Upholsterers have been anxious to help the Labor Press in its fight against the employing class reaction. The present bitter attack upon our press has inspired the bazaar committee to call this meeting to see if the help offered will resolve itself into the tangible yarn of an upholsterers' booth.

* * *

Iron Workers Meet Tuesday.

An important meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held Tuesday at the Rand School building, 7 East 15th St., 8 p. m. The question of rejoining the international will be taken up. Reports about the conditions in the trade, the activities of the union and its financial standing will be given. Plans for further activities will be proposed and discussed.

There will also be given a short talk by a prominent labor leader on the topic: "Unemployment, Its Causes and Its Solutions." It is very important that every member shall be present at this meeting without fail.

The union is also announcing that during its present organization campaign, iron and bronze workers from the open shops may join the union at reduced initiation fee.

Meet to Discuss Plans For Hudson Bridge

Arguments for and against the proposed bridge over the Hudson River, from 47th St., Manhattan, to Weehawken, N. J., were submitted to a board of army engineers at a war department hearing yesterday in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall St.

The engineers will report their recommendations to the war department, whose consent is prerequisite to the construction of the bridge.

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SIGMAN IN MOVE TO PUT BEN GOLD, HYMAN IN PRISON

Freiheit Staff Is Also Named In Complaint

The right wing scheme of the Jewish Daily Forward and Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to jail Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant needle trades' workers, will be heard in the Franklin St. magistrate's court next Friday.

Sigman claims that his wife has been slandered, therefore he has gone to court and brought criminal libel charges against Gold, Hyman, Melich Epstein, editor of the Freiheit; R. Saltzman, business manager; William Gropper, cartoonist, and Ben Lifshitz, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Sigman Exposed.

The untruthlessness of Sigman's charge is found in the minutes of the Forward Association when, at their meeting of July 7th, they went on record to sue the Freiheit. Later they dropped the matter. Now Sigman, one of the henchmen of the Forward gang, is ordered to attempt to jail the Freiheit staff, also Gold and Hyman.

"The charges grow out of articles originally published in Unity, weekly organ of the Unity Committee of the Fur, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Later they were reprinted in the Freiheit and the DAILY WORKER. The articles expose Sigman's "farm" in Storm Lake, Ia., where his wife manages an amusement park at which the workers are paid unusually low wages. Sigman charges that his wife has been insulted, hence the libel suit.

Postponed Twice.

The case was first heard on Aug. 26, when it was postponed until last Thursday. When brought before Magistrate Jean Norris on Thursday it was again postponed until next Friday. Joseph R. Brodsky was attorney for the Freiheit staff, Gold and Hyman. Former Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewitch represented Sigman.

About a year ago the Freiheit was sued for $100,000 by Harry Lang, former labor editor of the Forward; Mrs. Lucy Robbiom, former secretary to the late Samuel Gompers, and Ex-Congressman Nathan D. Perlman. The charge was later withdrawn.

Cloak and Dressmakers Meet at the Garden

(Continued from Page One)

raise the demand for a general election in the union, with proportional representation, so that the workers may choose the leaders they want and put an end to the civil war in the union.

According to Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, Saturday's meeting marks the beginning of a new offensive on the part of the progressive elements in the union.

Workers Sick of Sigman.

"The workers are sick and tired of the conflict which has been brought on by President Morris Sigman thru his policy of expelling all those who disagree with him," says Hyman.

"Conditions in our industry have been growing steadily worse ever since this 'pogrom' began two years ago, so that now we are back to the sort of sweatshops, home work, piece work, speed-up system and low wages that existed before we had any union at all. The workers realize that nothing but a united, vigorous union can end this deplorable situation; and they are going to take matters into their own hands and drive out those who have brought about this chaos. Since Mr. Sigman and his associates refuse to let the union members choose their own officers and control their own union, they will have to get out. We are not going to endure any longer an organization that is run by a small group of bureaucrats who by force maintain themselves in power.

"When these men are gone, and the union reunited, we will be able once more to establish union conditions in the industry and end the suffering that our workers are enduring now."

Discussing the importance of this afternoon's demonstration of cloak and dressmakers, that will be held in Madison Square Garden, Charles B. Zimmerman, who will preside said that "the conditions in the cloak and dress trade are now demoralized. No working standards exist.

"Sigman, will not and cannot establish union conditions. The only thing he is capable of doing is to further wreck the organization and completely destroy the union.

"The Madison Square Garden meeting is the beginning of a new offensive by the New York Joint Board. We intend to rebuild the union and once again establish union conditions in the trade."

Brock in Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Sept. 9.—Practically half way on its journey around the world, the Pride of Detroit, with William Brock and Edward F. Schlee as pilots, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Hanoi, French Indo-China.

MORE FASCISTS SAIL AS FIRST INVADERS FLEE

(Continued from Page One)

vasion of France try to drown their sorrows in perpetual absinthe orgies while they try to forget that they are in a perfectly strange land whose language is utterly incomprehensible to them and those people look upon their khaki uniforms with the loathing and contempt which they feel for official murderers.

Wonder Why They Came.

Most of the Legionnaires wish that curiosity had never brought them to French soil; a few who had been in the country before and came back to see former friends or relatives admit that they have never seen anything to equal the horror with which they are regarded by the French workers and poilus or the boycott which has been declared against the Legion.

In an effort to divert the feeling for a stampede back to the United States which is daily growing more insistent among the Legionnaires in Paris, and which would spell final catastrophe for the Legion junket, the Legion officials with the connivance of the French and other foreign authorities are planning to send off the men who are at present lonely and lost in the French capital to see if they cannot forget their homesickness in fascist Italy or in Belgium. Contingents are being formed for trips to Brussels and Rome.

Mussolini Gleeful.

It is expected that Mussolini will make special preparations for the welcome of the American Legionnaires whose activities he has admired at long distance and with whose officials he will utilize this opportunity to confer.

Italian workers are already being compelled to string gaily colored lights along the station platforms at Genoa and Milan, where the Legionnaires are coming to see the birthplace of Columbus, and at Florence and Rome. Bunting is being draped along the streets and on the principal public buildings.

While the fury of the Italian workers against the murderers of their countrymen, Sacco and Vanzetti, surpasses that of the French, they are unable to protest against the Legion outrage owing to the unheard of atrocities with which the black shirts pay the slightest complaint against the fascist dictatorship. Excitement among the workers in the huge industrial plants at Genoa and Milan, where the Legion will first appear, is at such a fever pitch, however, that the police and fascist battalions are being everywhere kept in readiness and the number of spies operating in these works is said to have been nearly doubled.

Welcome Is Only Official.

But the situation in Paris is only temporarily eased by the departure of the "veterans" for Italy. The new contingents will soon arrive and the government is doing its utmost to conceal the hostility of the French workers under an array of bunting, flags and electric signs and lights. In an effort to prevent a repetition of the mournful arrival of the first detachments of the Legion on the empty, wet platforms of the Gare St. Lazaire, the Paris terminal from the west, electric lights are being slung from under the high dark platform roofs and into the gloomy central station. The same preparations are being carried out in the smaller Gare Montparnasse, while long lines of flag-poles are being erected along the boulevards and thru the Elysées. All public buildings are being draped.

Terrorism Rampant.

Meanwhile the terrorism against the French workers, which was speeded up following the demonstrations of the French workers before and after the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti, is being quickly and ruthlessly effected. Thousands of French workers and their leaders are being secretly deported from the country on framed up charges and in an effort to still L'Humanite, the voice of the French working class, its editors have been thrown into the Paris jails. The secret police have received orders to spare no one and the orders are being carried out to the letter. L'Humanite, however, is still carrying on its fight against the desecration which is implied in the arrival of the American Legion on French soil.

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KLANSMEN INVADE OFFICE, DESTROY COPIES OF NOVEL

Object to Book Written By Melvin P. Levy

A letter signed "K. K. K." is the only clew which the police have to discover the identity of the three masked men who late Wednesday night invaded the offices of the Unicorn Press, 5 East 57th St., and destroyed over 400 copies of "Wedding," a novel by Melvin P. Levy.

The vandals bound David Blum, one of the owners of the publishing firm, to a chair before beginning the destruction of the volumes, and reminded him of a letter which they had sent him, warning him against continuing the sale of the book.

The letter follows:

"I have read your book 'Wedding.' I want to tell you, Mr. Levy, that America is no place for people such as you. Good, honest, God-fearing citizens who live near me have come to me so often these last few days that I have read the book myself.

"I want to tell you, you dam Jew, it is a dam shame you don't live in Georgia where we know how to deal with scum like you. It's a wonder Jesus Christ don't strike you dead for putting him there on the cross. This filthy book is a fine thing to put in the hands of children in a Christian country when they are not old enough to know what they are doing. I felt like coming in and beat you up myself. Some day this country will deport you and the rest of the dirty Jews that are making all this trouble.

"You want to get this book off the market pretty dam quick or you and the rats in with you are going to suffer for it. We are going to get you for this and we mean it. Don't say you weren't warned about this, we know where you live.

"K. K. K."

Author Issues Statement.

Levy is also the author of "Matrix," published by Thomas Seltzer, and a frequent contributor to the Menorah Journal and other magazines, and issued a statement last night saying:

"Whether I have the K. K. K. to thank for this example of violent non-literary criticism I cannot say. I suppose that the machinery for violence exists and that the will to use it against that which offends, complacency, political or literary, is on free tap. I am sorry if my book offends prejudice or superstition, but not sorry enough to alter my views or my expression of them by one iota."

Expose Weakness Of "Evidence" In Frame-up

(Continued from Page One)

in red. The reason for the map, it was explained by the defendants was to assist them in finding their way around the city. Police admitted that the possibility of disproving this assertion and "connecting" them with the subway bomb explosions still remains slight.

It was expected that the district attorney would ask for indictments against the young workers yesterday, but in view of the serious set-backs which the prosecution has received decided to postpone his plea until Monday.

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BUSSES leave Coöperative House, 1786 Lexington Ave., cor. 111th St., Saturday at 1:30 and Fridays at 6:30 P. M.

Teamsters Win Scale From 200 Firms

(Continued from Page One)

in Jersey City. While not officially associated with the strikers these workers have declared that if the companies continue in their determination to bring professional strikebreakers they will take decisive action soon.

Bosses Here Strikebreakers.

The two strikers arrested Wednesday following a riot which resulted when police fired 12 shots into a crowd of 1,000 workers at Houston Street and Second Avenue were yesterday discharged in Yorkville court.

Following a conference at their headquarters, in the Woolworth Building, the bosses' association announced that they had hired Jim Waddell, a notorious profession strikebreaker, to begin recruiting scabs at once.

Further attempts on the part of representatives of the Department of Labor to bring about negotiations between the teamsters and the bosses have brot few results, the latter insisting that the strikers must first return to work under the old conditions. Union leaders declare that such action on their part is unthinkable.

Big Companies Lead Fight.

M. J. Cashell, vice president of the union, yesterday declared that the principal corporations fighting the struggle of the workers to achieve an increase in wages and decent working hours are the United States Trucking Company and the Motor Haulage Company. Gov. Smith is said to have a large interest in the former concern. Cashell asserted that he expected that these corporations would probably be the last to yield to the demands of the union, which includes a $45 weekly wage.

Try To Get Federal Intervention.

A scheme to involve the union into difficulties with the United States government was hinted at by one of the members of the Merchant Teamsters' Association, who at a meeting of the organization, raised the question of the transportation of U. S. mail.

He said he had a shipment which must be taken to a boat at once, and that he had not yet received assurance from the union that it would transport it. In replying to the member, Isaac Goldberg, president of the organization, said that if any member of the organization should find difficulty in carrying the mails he should report that fact at once to the U. S. district attorney for investigation.

Meanwhile conspicuous signs marked "Settled with Local 807" were shown on the hoods of a number of trucks speeding along New York's waterfront highway on the third day of the strike.

Longshoremen Helped In 1920.

In 1920 when the longshoremen struck in this city, union teamsters and organized railroad lightermen—those who truck goods to or away from docks and those who bring goods to and from docks by tugs and barges—demonstrated their working class solidarity with the dock workers by refusing to take goods from scab hands.

To date the teamsters have not asked the longshoremen's aid, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, stated. He declared that New York longshoremen's unions are now negotiating for their own agreement to supplant the one expiring September 30. If the longshoremen help the striking teamsters, Ryan said, it will be by refusing to handle goods from or to scab-driven trucks.

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Delivery of News Print Paper to Herald-Trib A Trap, Strikers Declare

Striking teamsters yesterday characterized as a trap, the plan of trucking firms who chose to deliver a consignment of newsprint paper to the Herald-Tribune on West 40th Street as the first step in its fight to break the strike.

They declare that the employers expected that the trucks would have difficulty in reaching their destinations, and that this would embitter the New York newspapers against the strikers.

Teamsters who tried to persuade scabs to leave the trucks conveying the paper were attacked by police, the latter firing 12 shots into a crowd of strikers. In the road started by police guns and strikebreakers, several rolls of paper were damaged.

'China's Revolt Will Win Yet' Says Browder

(Continued from Page One)

not be able to solve the fundamental problems facing China. That would involve throwing out the landlords, the country gentry, and overawing the merchant class, and the present Kuomintang leaders have strong family and personal connections with these classes. Landlordism is kept in power by foreign imperialists, which means that in the end, the reactionary leadership of the Nanking government cannot oppose imperialism to the bitter end."

A Sun Yat-sen Professor.

Browder's statements, based on observation during a long journey thru southern and central China, were confirmed by another speaker, P. T. Lau, former professor of Sun Yat-sen university, Moscow.

Lau declared: "The revolution has not failed, and it cannot fail."

Lau traced the history of foreign imperialism in China from the days when England, in two bloody wars, forced her opium trade upon a people who had hardly known the drug until it was crammed down their throats by western bayonets.

Blanchard On Awakening.

Paul Blanchard, secretary of the League of Industrial Democracy, spoke and stressed the growth in China of the workers' and peasants' and feminist movements.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Hands Off China Committee, the Students' Hands Off China Committee, and the Chinese students at Columbia University. William Pickens was chairman.

Taft Gets a Religious Job From "Liberals"

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 9.—William Howard Taft, chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was elected honorary president of the International Federation of Religious Liberals at the closing session of the federation congress today.

CAPMAKERS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM TO ELECT LEFT WING

Protest Dictatorship Of Reactionaries

Protesting against the decision of the General Executive Board to delay for a month the hearing of their appeal against the decision of the reactionaries to bar progressives from next week's elections, left wing members of the cap and hatmakers' union have addressed a letter to Jacob Roberts, acting secretary-treasurer of the International.

The progressive workers have also appealed to the Joint Council in New York to postpone elections until a final decision on the question is reached. The text of the letter to Roberts follows in full.

Protest Executive's Action.

Mr. Jacob Roberts,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer,
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International, Union,
621 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have received your communication of September 6th relative to our appeal, in which you inform us that the appeal will be submitted to the General Executive Board next month.

We cannot refrain from expressing our opinion on this action, and emphatically protesting against it. By not postponing the election until the General Executive Board has acted, you deliberately defeat the very purpose of the appeal, adding insult to injury.

Clique Dictatorship.

Our appeal was intended to prevent a group in our organization from imposing their will arbitrarily and unjustly on the membership, compelling them to choose as their officers only such members as are supported by this clique and follow its policies. We maintain that an election held under the present decision will unquestionably lead to clique leadership in our organization, and undermine the confidence of the membership in officers elected in such a manner.

Furthermore, in your reply you ignore the statements made in our appeal regarding irregularities practiced in past elections, and fail to give any guarantees that these will not be repeated in the present election.

Your action is in effect a denial of our appeal. We urge you to use your authority to prevent this denial of our rights and the rights of the membership, by postponing the elections or else taking action on our appeal before the elections take place as scheduled.

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ORIGINAL NIGHT
PICNIC-BALL
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TONIGHT, at Bronx Lyceum
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BEGINNING AT 7:30 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
DANCE MUSIC BY MACHIN ORCHESTRA
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WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
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The Party Moves Forward

The Fifth National Convention of our Workers (Communist) Party showed conclusively that the Party has made giant strides forward. This can be analyzed from several different viewpoints. It was revealed in the discussion of the Party's trade union work, in the decision to establish national departments for the handling of woman's work and activities in the co-operative movement, in the debate on the anti-imperialist and anti-militarist campaigns, the war danger, the defense and recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, the Chinese Revolution, not to forget the decision to raise local issues, vital to the interests of the working class, in the nation's municipalities as part of the Party's parliamentary struggle.

But the Party's Fifth National Convention becomes historic because it marks the unification of the Party's forces, the liquidation of factionalism and the realization of another big step forward in the building of a really Bolshevik Party in this country.

Our Fifth Party Convention was held on the eighth anniversary of those momentous days in September, 1919, when the Communist movement in the United States crystallized into organizational form under the banners of the Communist International. The Communist struggle at that time was waged by elements, not entirely in agreement on policy, that had been expelled from or left the Socialist Party. These were later joined by many other elements, the most important being adherents won from the militant wing of the trade union movement.

The Communist struggle in this country was considerably complicated by the attack of the government, grown especially vicious in January, 1920, that drove our movement into temporary illegality. Thus for a long time the main differences arose over the time and method of abandoning the underground organization and the return to party activities in the open. This was settled by the organization in December, 1921, of the Workers (Communist) Party, and by the action the following August, 1922, of the Bridgeman, Michigan, convention of the Communist Party.

Fundamental differences, however, quickly developed on other vital problems. Chief among these were the Labor Party, trade union work and the attitude of the Party toward the Third Party (LaFollette) movement, as well as general united front activities.

Gradually, however, thru the years all differences were ironed out so that our Party approached the Fifth National Convention with the general opinion of the membership, so carefully pointed out by the Communist International, that there was no cleavage in our ranks on any fundamental principle. Here was the real basis for unity and the creation of a really collective Party leadership.

The promise of the pre-convention period, signalized by the acceptance of the decision of the Communist International on "The American Question" as the victory of the Party and not of any group, was fulfilled in the spirit and effort toward unity that prevailed at the convention itself. The many elements born of the class struggle in America had been forged in the heat of conflict into the promised monolithic Party of Bolshevism. This is the victory of eight years of inner party struggle, that enables the Party in 1927 to move forward to a period of greater work and bigger achievements as a result of the unity that has been won.

This does not mean that the struggle for unity is by any means ended. An ideological campaign on behalf of a unified party must be carried on thruout the Party, wherever it is necessary, developing the unity spirit that will isolate all who stand in the way of the unity process that must destroy all the remaining remnants of factionalism in our Party.

The situation must gradually develop where all comrades have complete faith in each other. Lenin said, "Collective work is an art." That is an art that must be learned by all comrades.

The Communist International has truly said that the developing problems facing the Communist movement in this country "will tax the adroitness of our Party." The [illegible] financial [illegible], the attack on The DAILY WORKER, the offensive against the left wing in the trade unions, the threatened reopening of the Michigan cases, the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, all give proof that it would have been a tragedy for our Party had the convention ended differently from what it did.

Instead, however, unity became vibrant with life in the convention, blotting out with Party loyalty whatever there may remain of group loyalty in our ranks. Every question must be decided definitely on the basis of whether it is good or bad for the Party. All work has but one object: To Build. To Serve the Party.

Thus the Party membership best serves the interests of the American working class, and fulfills its task as the American section of the Communist International, the leader of world labor in its struggle for liberation from the profit system.

Good and Bad Strikes.

The New York Times is a very clever spokesman for the capitalist class. It opposes all strikes of whatever nature, but it never fails to emphasize the fact that "the right to strike is inalienable."

A strike that doesn't exist is a good one, a real strike is a bad one.

From this abstract formula it always proceeds to denounce as uncalled-for the specific strike under discussion. With its customary sophistry it declared yesterday that the strike of the truck drivers is "offensive and destructive, cannot expect to retain the confidence of the employers or win the confidence of the public, which sees itself needlessly and recklessly inconvenienced."

Here was a group of workers, performing the most arduous drudgery, slaving at all hours of the day and night, miserably underpaid, whose demands were treated in the most contemptuous manner by the trucking corporations. Their pleas for decent wages and conditions had gone unheeded. They were long-suffering, but finally reached the point that they justly considered beyond human endurance. They went on strike to remedy their conditions and raise their wages to a standard somewhat in keeping with their necessities of life. Had they waited and endured miserable conditions while the employers endeavored by trickery and deception to dissipate their forces they would have been good, safe and sane American workers, but since they resorted to the strike weapon they are berated by the editorial scribblers of the reptile press.

The ancient hoax of inconveniencing the public is brot forth as an argument against these strikers. Just who constitute the "public"? There is no such thing as a "public" with interests of its own separate from labor and capital. Such a conception is a myth in a class society. The vast majority of the public are workers and our interests are identical as against those of the capitalist class. It is to the interest of every worker in New York to do everything possible to aid these striking workers.

Naturally this strike is deeply resented by the Times and other spokesmen for the employers who are diligently trying to uphold the illusion that strikes are unnecessary in the United States. It also blasts the lie that strikes are led by "foreign agitators"—a charge repeatedly made against the cloakmakers and furriers and other workers who have engaged in strikes during recent months. The teamsters now on strike are, for the most part, native Americans, and their union can certainly not be accused of being influenced by "Red agitators."

This strike is also a blow against the labor bureaucracy which tries to discourage all strikes and indulges in treacherous talk about the identity of interest of capital and labor and substitutes for a militant policy of struggle the deceptive slogans of class collaboration. It is very significant inasmuch as it proves that even in the most conservative unions there is a tremendous mass sentiment against the fraudulent "higher strategy of labor," enunciated by the Greens, the Wolls, the Sigmans and their supporters in the camp of the yellow socialists.

As far as the vast majority of the public—the working class—is concerned, we believe we can speak for them in this case and inform the Times and other enemies of labor that the strike of the truck drivers is recognized as a part of the fight to beat back the offensive that is now being waged everywhere against labor.

Every militant worker should see to it that, if necessary, his or her union rallies to the aid of these strikers and aids them win their demands.

Socialist Evaluation of Vienna Uprising.

International reformism, manifesting itself in its most venal form in the opportunism of the second (social-democratic) international, is always the first force to try to drown in the blood of the working class any revolutionary attempt to overthrow the power of capitalist states. This shameless crew of agents of capitalism have been villifying the Vienna uprising in every country in the world, but it remained for the official socialist organ of the Argentine to furnish the proper slogan for the heroes of the second international. Said this sheet in a two-line streamer at the top of its first page: "Demonstration of protest in Vienna DEGENERATES into popular uprising."

From the socialist point of view it is all right for workers respectfully and humbly to gather in masses and peacefully protest against the action of a government in freeing fascist murderers of workers in order to encourage them to more bloodletting, but if the wave of indignation reaches the boiling point and develops into political uprisings that challenge the power of the capitalist government, such action must be viewed as degenerate.

The Argentine socialists, in referring to the uprising as an act of depravity on the part of the masses, completely identify themselves with those social democratic traitors in Vienna who used the armed guards they had created, under the pretext of preparing for a fight against fascism, as auxiliaries of the regular capitalist mercenary police to help crush the popular uprising.

In one thing at least the international socialist lackeys of the bourgeoisie are consistent—that is their monstrous enmity against the revolutionary workers of the world.

Panken's Campaign Moves Along Capitalist Lines

Totally devoid of the slightest semblance of working class appeal, the campaign of Municipal Judge Jacob Panken for reelection on the socialist ticket, moves in approved capitalist class channels. Endorsed by the local republican machine which is a part of the national Mellon-Hoover-Dawes-Coolidge combination, hailed as a good judge by the most reactionary section of the capitalist press, Panken now has been approved by a non-partisan committee of lawyers from the republican and democratic ranks who are whooping it up for him.

This latest approval of the alleged socialist is significant, inasmuch as it is the customary procedure in behalf of capitalist judges. Judges are approved by capitalist lawyers because of certain political debts based upon special favors granted. The majority of the lawyers who support Panken do so because they have learned that Judge Panken can hand out judicial favors with the same abandon that other capitalist judges dispense such favors—always, of course, with the expectation that the lawyers will live up to the ethics and shyster traditions of the bar and rally behind him in political campaigns.

Certainly no worker who is class conscious will support this socialist candidate for reelection. He has proved himself to be fully acceptable to the enemies of labor of all stripes and from all camps of the capitalist political parties.

There is one party only that is worthy the support of the workers in the elections this fall and that is the Workers (Communist) Party which has a class program that challenges alike the avowed capitalist candidates as well as the other agents of the bourgeoisie masquerading as socialists.

Communist International on the International Situation

(Resolution passed by the Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C., after hearing Comrade Bukharin's report of the 9th August, 1927.)

* * *

(Continuation)

26. The characteristic features of the present period of the Chinese revolution are this severe defeat, and a simultaneous radical regrouping of forces: A bloc of the workers, peasants, and city poor is being organized against all the ruling classes and the imperialists. Seen from this aspect, the revolution is striding forward to the highest phase of its development, to the phase of direct struggle for the dictatorship of the working class and the peasantry. The experience of the past development shows plainly that the bourgeoisie is not capable of solving the problems of national emancipation from the yoke of imperialism, as it is conducting a fight against the workers and peasants; that it is not capable of conducting a consistent fight against foreign imperialism and is becoming more and more inclined to a compromise with the last-named—to a compromise which in fact leaves the domination of imperialism almost completely undisturbed. The national bourgeoisie is equally incapable of solving the inner problems of the revolution, for the reason that it not only fails to support the peasantry, but actively combats them, and in this way inclines more and more to a bloc with imperialism, without even having solved the elementary problem of the bourgeois democratic revolution. On the other hand, it is almost impossible for the bourgeoisie to enter into any compromise with the peasantry, since in China even the scantiest land reform would involve the expropriation of the gentry and small land owners, an action of which the bourgeoisie is absolutely incapable. It is therefore much more likely that the temporary defeat of the revolution will be followed in a comparatively short time by a fresh revolutionary advance.

27. At the present time the Communist Party of China is a Party against which the fire of all the opponents of revolution is directed. It is confronted by the most difficult and responsible tasks. First of all it must free itself from the liquidatory elements in its own ranks, recognize the errors which its leaders have committed, consolidate the Party on the basis of the instructions of the Comintern, reform the leadership, appoint new leaders from among the members possessing actual revolutionary experience, and at the same time extend its illegal apparatus in the Wuhan territory.

* * *

The Communist Party must carry on an energetic and systematic fight against all theories which bring into conflict interests of the class struggle of the workers and peasants. These counter-revolutionary ideas, spread abroad by the betrayers of the revolution (Chiang Kai-Shek, Feng Yu Hsiang, Wan Ting-Wei, etc.) who deceitfully hide themselves beneath the cloak of Sun-Yat Senism, have as their object the subjection of the masses of the people to the interests and the leadership of the counter-revolutionary unification of China, and its emancipation from the yoke of imperialism are only possible on the basis of the class struggle of the broadest masses of the workers and peasants against the feudal lords and capitalists.

Further, the Communist Party must take all measures necessary to arouse the lower strata of the Left Kuomintang against the upper, and must institute an energetic campaign to this end. At the same time the Communist Party must carry on energetic **propaganda** for the idea of Soviets.

Should the efforts of the Communist Party for the revolutionization of the Kuomintang not meet with success, and should it be found impossible to democratize this organization and to convert it into a broad mass organization of the workers and peasants; and should, on the other hand, the revolution make a fresh advance, then it will be necessary to change the propagandist slogan of Soviets into a slogan of immediate fight and to proceed at once to the organization of workers' peasants' and artisans' Soviets.

At the same time every effort must be made to develop the agrarian movement, to employ every means to arm the workers and peasants, and to lay the foundations for a really revolutionary workers' and peasants' army. The Party must systematically expose the treachery of Chiang Kai-Shek and Wuhan, ruthlessly tear every mask from their faces, and act as the real advance guard of the working class, fighting for the hegemony of the working class and marching at the head of the broadest masses of the peasantry and the city poor.

Needle Trade Defense

Tonight the workers of the fur industry will greet the recently released young furrier, Oscar Mailloff at the banquet which has been arranged in his honor at Sollins Restaurant, 216 E. 14th St. Mailloff was a victim charged by one of the right wingers that he (Mailloff) threatened to beat him. This happened at the time when the Sigman-McGrady-Woll-Green clique together with the police and courts were terrorizing the furriers and making frame-ups; when the infamous Mineola frame-up occurred; when the brutal sentences of Judge Rosalsky were given; Mailloff was sentenced to six months in jail which he served and was released this week. He was released from Blackwells Island and had to be bailed until his trial in Mineola. Mailloff was greeted by many of his co-workers on the day of his release from jail. A large crowd is expected to be present at the banquet.

Tomorrow Defense Picnic At Pleasant Bay Park.

The Defense picnic arranged by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein will take place tomorrow, September 11th at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx. This is the last picnic of the season and thousands of workers will come to enjoy a delightful day. The main attraction will be the Sigman Follies which will be produced by the Freiheit Gesangs Varein. It was composed, at the time when it was learned that the "president" owns large properties in Iowa, and of the doings up there. The entire chorus will participate in the production of the Follies. A special platform is being set up for this occasion. Lighting effect are under the supervision of Elbaum and decorations are by Fonster. One of the other features is Alex Fox, famous giant, who will demonstrate his strength by bending iron bars with bare hands. Dancing all day and evening. A famous jazz band will play the latest song hits. Admission at the park is 50 cents and in advance 40 cents. Directions to Park: Take Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th Street then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line) Broadway subway to 181 Street then Crosstown car to Unionport. From there buses will be provided to take you straight to the Picnic grounds.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

DRAMA

At Mrs. Bowman's Boarding House

JOHN BARRYMORE

In "Don Juan" at Moss' Broadway beginning today.

THERE is a lot of fun in "Women Go On Forever" now playing at the Forrest Theatre and one of the two mysteries in the play that remained unsolved until towards the end of the piece, is the title. Indeed, Mrs. Bowman, the boarding house impressario, played excellently by Mary Boland, was obliged to allay the curiosity of the audience by making an explanation that did not explain to the colored maid whose husband was dying and did die as did almost everybody else in the cast. The other mystery that remained unsolved until a few minutes before the curtain went down was Sven the six-foot-and-more Scandinavian, and potential motorman who in looking for a boarding house saw the "rooms for rent" sign in Mrs. Bowman's window, said rooms having been just preempted of their tenants during a night of carnage, horror, burlesque, pathos and comedy by well-directed bullets. Mrs. Bowman had a weakness for star boarders and Sven was the latest successful candidate for the position, into which he stepped before Jake was cold in death.

The first act unfolds the population of Mrs. Bowman's boarding house, the principal occupation of which seems to be either getting married as a means of existence or otherwise living illegally on their female admirers. Mrs. Bowman fights for her back rent like a tigress, but she is a warm-hearted person and when her principal dead beat is taken in marriage by an employed female she consents to his occupying his wife's apartment without pressing the matter of a raise in the rent until the honeymoon is over.

Mrs. Bowman's star boarder, Jake, is a tough egg and when his landlady suspects him of unfaithfulness he caveman's himself back into her good graces. But he does not reform. He has designs on Mabel, another roomer who comes home from work with a tale of woe about a boss who sought her ruin, but only brought down on his own head several chairs, dishes and as much of the general furniture of a private dining room as was not nailed down.

But Pete, a rival of Jake's, has Jake locked up in Mrs. Bowman's room whither Jake repaired to steal the cash with which to take Mabel out on a bat, Mabel being disgusted with life at not hearing from Eddie who was making a bid for fortune in the golden west. And Pete, who has the dough earns the privilege of getting Mabel drunk.

Had Mabel gone to bed instead of going out on a toot she would have received a telegram from Eddie requesting her to meet him at the train preparatory to a trip to the nearest marriage bureau and Pete would not fall dead in the alley before bullets fired by Jake's brother Louie, a fugitive from justice for having killed one of the O'Dowd's. I almost forgot to note that Jake was killed by Mrs. Bowman's blind son Billy, in revenge for a slap on the cheek. After which Billy promptly and efficiently makes love to an old maid and is found in her room in the early morning by the infuriated Mrs. Bowman.

The murders do not seem to annoy either the roomers or the landlady and a good time is had by all. One of the bright spots in the play is the anguish of the colored maid over the death of a husband whose company she enjoyed only four days. He was a glutton for calomel and kept crying alternately during his last moments, "Jesus, take my soul" and, "Mary, don't let me die."

The inevitable pest who is to be found everywhere is the unfortunate who played the role of the boarder whose wife brought forth a son. And if sensing this character's unpopularity with the audience the author had him make two trips to a speakeasy, after which he became delightfully silent.

Osgood Perkins as Pete and Morgan Wallace as Jake indulged in some good acting, tho blind Billy's conquest of the old maid was as slick a performance as could be expected from a sighless lover. But in this case blindness was an asset. Sven, the Scandinavian, has an easy job and finishes this dramatic crazy quilt in a way to send the audience out into the fresh air chuckling, and if Hans Lindquist had a trace of inferiority complex in his system before he landed this job it should have vanished by the time the curtain goes down on the last showing of "Women Go On Forever."

Those who insist on an unbroken diet of serious dramatics should keep away from this play but radicals who read Life, Judge and the American Mercury for relaxation are assured of a hilarious evening in return for their money.—T. J. O. F.

Theatre Guild Season Opens With "Porgy" October 3

The Theatre Guild's activities for the new season began today. Philip Moeller is rehearsing the members of the touring repertory company which will begin their long season in Han-Wover, N. H. on October 12th, under the banner of the Guild. The repertoire for this company will include "Arms and the Man," "The Guardsman," "Mr. Pim Passes By" and "The Silver Cord." The members of this company will include: Florence Eldridge, George Gaul, Erksine Sanford, Molly Pearson, Fredric March and Lawrence Cecil.

Rehearsals will begin next week of "Porgy," which has been dramatized from his novel by DuBose Heyward and his wife, Dorothy. This play will be presented with a cast which is, with three exceptions, colored.

Immediately upon the return of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne from Europe, rehearsals for "Pygmalion" will be started. This play will be presented by the Guild in Cleveland for one week and in Chicago for two. Mr. Lunt will assume the role of Prof. Higgins, and Dudley Digges will play Col. Pickering. "The Guardsman" will also be included in the Chicago season of seven weeks. The original cast: Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Dudley Digges and Helen Westley, will be in the production which begins September 19th at the Studebaker Theatre and will be preceded by a week at the Hanna, Cleveland, beginning September 11th.

The company will return to New York early in November to present "The Doctor's Dilemma," Shaw's satirical comedy. This play will be rehearsed and produced in Chicago under the direction of Dudley Digges. Its cast will comprise most of the members of the Acting Company. "Porgy" opens at the Guild Theatre as the first subscription bill of the season October 3. "The Second Man" now current at the Guild Theatre will continue until that time.

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THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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FRENCH WORKERS' PROTEST STOPS LEGION PARADE

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE capitalist papers of this little town were unanimously of the opinion that the striking truck drivers did a bad job for themselves and inflicted a black eye on trades unionism in general when they decided to pull off a strike without spending a month or two trying to arrive at a settlement with their employers before taking such drastic action. The dear public's sympathy would be missing, we were informed, and how forsooth, could a strike be won without the good will of the innocent bystanders?

• • •

THE truck drivers in good old militant fashion simply walked out when the employers refused their demands, yanked drivers who still continued to work, off their trucks proceeded to make the air dark with flying bricks and indulged in other pleasantries not usually associated with the respectable conduct of a modern strike. The funny thing about the whole business is that the strikers won their wage demands, rendering it necessary for the capitalist editors to write another set of editorials explaining why the truck drivers gained their wage demands despite the ungentlemanly manner in which they conducted themselves.

• • •

THERE are signs that the French government is moving towards a break with the Soviet Union. When the French foreign minister and the president of the republic visited London prior to the raid on Arcos; the subject under discussion between Chamberlain and Briand was the mutual relations of England and France to Russia. France was not in a position to follow the British lead then, but the threatened demand on Moscow that ambassador Rakovsky be recalled for having signed his name to a manifesto of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calling for international solidarity of labor against world imperialism, indicates that France is moving step by step towards an open rupture with the U. S.S.R.

• • •

ITALY is also expected to make a hostile gesture towards Russia according to a Paris dispatch. The excuse will be, alleged encouragement given to Italian Communists by the Soviet ambassador at Rome. Where there is a will there is a way. If Mussolini had been able to detect the Soviet ambassador engaging in activities foreign to his ambassadorial role, he would not be slow to make a big noise about it. England is bringing steady pressure on both countries to break with Russia and is persistently working on Germany with a view to drawing the Reich into the anti-Soviet entente. However, there are many factors that militate against the immediate success of this conspiracy, not the least being the Red Army.

• • •

THE capitalist press is chuckling over the anti-revolutionary character of the Edinburgh conference of the British Trade Union Congress. The right wing leaders had things pretty much their own way, a complete swing in the opposite direction from the Scarborough conference of a few years ago. But even at Scarborough it should not be forgotten that even tho the so-called Left Wing, passed militant resolutions, they left the right wing leaders strongly entrenched in the apparatus, something that sincere politicians do not do when they are convinced that they have an opposition on their hands that is a menace to the labor movement. The Left leadership of the British Trade Union Congress was a false alarm as the General Strike fiasco proved.

• • •

IT would be ridiculous to contend that the Edinburgh congress does not indicate a right trend on the part of British trade unionism. Class collaboration, sired, damned and baptized in the United States is now being introduced to the British working class by labor fakers and employers as a substitute for the class struggle to which British labor leaders, with comparatively few exceptions, have given up lip service in the past. The government, representing the employers has worked assiduously for several years and particularly since the General Strike with the object of "Americanizing" the labor movement, that is, company-unionizing it wherever possible and where this method would meet with the hostility of even the labor leaders, seducing the unions with proposals for employer-worker cooperation and the sharing (?) of the additional profits that might be gained thru increased efficiency.

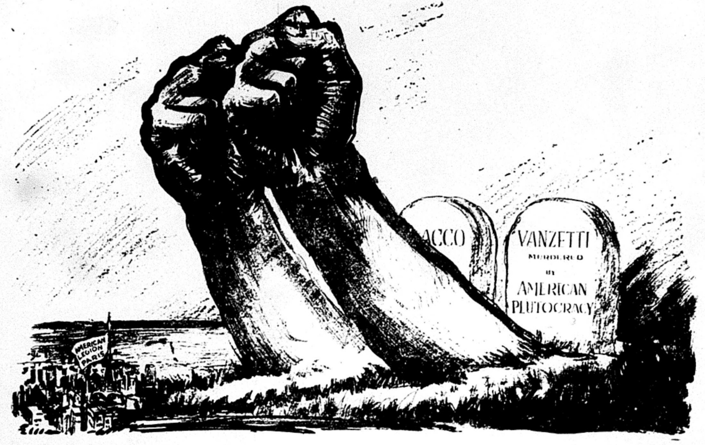
• • •

THE logical result of the resolutions passed at the Edinburgh congress will be a sharpening of the struggle

(Continued on Page Three)

OVER THE CONVENTION

—By Fred Ellis



REPORT REVOLT IN LITHUANIA; WIRES CENSORED

Rebels Disarm Police and Soldiers

RIGA, Sept. 11.—Altho a censorship has been imposed on the telegram service meager reports of a revolt in Lithuania have been received here. The entire country is in the throes of a civil war.

It is stated that the revolt has been started by the opposition parties against the Valdemaras government. Fighting has been going on for the last two days. The rebels have met with considerable success, according to information here, in the town of Taurogen, on the road from Riga to Tilsit. Many other towns are under the control of the revolutionists. In every town, the first act of the rebels has been to disarm the police and occupy the police and military barracks. They then march to the next town and call upon the populace to join the uprising.

The government has rushed troops from Kovno, the capital and Memel to crush the revolt. They claim they have defeated the rebels, but there is some doubt here as to the claim, as the censorship is being continued in force. A state of war has also been proclaimed by the government.

Delay Draft of New Tenement House Bill

With its investigation of wretched housing conditions in New York City completed, the Commission on Revision of the Tenement House Law is beginning to draft a new housing law. Conferences with this end in view will start September 25th.

That any law materially affecting housing conditions will be passed under the Tammany administration is regarded as extremely doubtful.

7,000 TRUCKMEN WIN STRIKE; GET $5 WEEKLY RAISE

Agreement is Ratified By Employers

This morning all of the 7,000 truckmen whose militancy won them a $5 a week raise, will be back at work.

Balked in their efforts to crush the strike by the importation of professional strikebreakers, the employers, led by the powerful United States Trucking Company finally announced its surrender to the union early Saturday morning.

Agreement Ratified.

The victory for the workers means an increase of $5 making their wages $45 a week. The Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, the bosses' association, has already ratified the agreement with the man.

The bosses, thru their organization, had announced that they had hired the notorious Jim Waddell, the professional recruiter of strikebreakers. In addition they had set aside a fund of $25,000 in an effort to smash the strike.

Enroll New Members.

The striking workers met this threat with an organization drive which hastened the final settlement. Previous to the actual ending of the strike 200 firms had already settled with the union on the latter's terms on Friday. The enrollment of large numbers of old employes of large firms into the ranks of the union is declared to be one of the reasons for the speedy victory of the workers.

In addition to the demand for the $5 pay increase, the workers also asked for an eight-hour day instead of nine. They agreed to waive the latter demand for the time being.

Joseph J. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was said to have arranged the conference which announced the termination of the strike.

WORKERS THRUOUT COUNTRY START DRIVE TO BUILD HUGE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BAZAAR

Reports are coming in from as far west as Seattle, indicating that cities thruout the country are working feverishly for the success of the First National Bazaar arranged by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden, for October 6-7-8-9.

Committees are being elected by party units and by sympathetic labor organizations. Already the articles, names for the honor roll and the advertisements for the splendid souvenir program are beginning to pour in.

The committee in charge announces that the following articles will be sold at the gigantic booths which are already under way: men's, women's and children's clothing, furniture, novelties, furs, raincoats, caps, millinery, groceries, umbrellas, books, victrolas, radios, automobiles, and many other articles are already being collected and are expected to be sold at bargain prices.

It is expected that delegations will be sent to the bazaar from every important city, with an appropriate collection of material. All signs point to the fact that the First National Bazaar will not only be unique insofar as it is the first national affair yet arranged, but also in the fact that it is expected to be the most elaborate affair yet arranged by the radical movement.

Norwegian Labor Group Returns From U.S.S.R. To Propose Unity Comm.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 11.—The Norwegian Labor Delegation visiting the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has left for home. The chairman of the delegation declared that the general impression among its members was that the working class of the Soviet Union realizes its full responsibility in its role as master of an immense country which is building socialism.

It is presumed that the Congress of Norwegian Trade Unions which opens on December 4th will propose that there be immediately created a Norwegian-Finnish-Soviet Union unity committee.

A delegation of Finnish workers have returned to Leningrad from Moscow. They have issued a statement to the press that the news of the rupture of Anglo-Russian labor unity by the English bureaucrats has made them most indignant.

HOOVER UNITING WITH CAPPELINI AGAINST MINERS

Class Collaborationists to Hold Many Meetings

By GEORGE PAPSON

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 11.—On top of the speech which Rinaldo Cappelini, president of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers at Pittston before the Pittston Kiwanis Club on September 6th, in which he predicted that the anthracite mine workers had had their last strike, we find that the Chamber of Commerce of Mt. Carmel is calling a conference of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers officials, also the so-called consuming public.

At the conference will be discussed the question of recovering of the market by the anthracite coal operators. The major part of the discussion will be devoted to how to eliminate waste, according to their statement, and for greater efficiency which will cut down expenses so that the coal can be sold more cheaply to the so-called consuming public, which above means the speeding-up of the miners.

"Starvation" Hoover Comes.

The conference will be held on November 7th at Mt. Carmel. Mr. Herbert Hoover secretary of Commerce and Mr. Richard F. Grant of Cleveland who acted as intermediary in the settlement of the 1925-1926 strike in the hard coal fields, will give the principal addresses at this so-called anthracite coal conference. The following officials of the United Mine Workers have signified their intentions of attending this conference,

(Continued on Page Two)

END SIGMANISM, CLOAKMAKERS AT MEETING DECIDE

15,000 Workers Attend "Garden" Rally

Fifteen thousand cloak and dressmakers assembling at the call of the New York Joint Board held a meeting in Madison Square Garden Saturday afternoon. After listening to speeches by several of the leading progressive leaders in the needle trades, the assembled workers unanimously went on record for starting a new offensive against the Sigman clique in the union.

The resolution adopted calls for a general election, under the supervision of an impartial committee, the restoring of union conditions in the shops and a referendum vote on the question of proportional representation.

Mileaf Is Greeted.

Among the high lights of the meeting was the welcome given to Oscar Mileaf, militant needle trades worker, just released from jail after serving six months. He was framed up by a right wing gangster.

Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board said that "Sigman called the bosses to meet in a conference last week so they could help him organize the industry. Sigman says the bosses will build the union. That is as logical as if Mayor Walker would call a conference of all the crooks in New York and tell them to abolish crime. Can you visualize them saying 'yes!'

For Piece Work.

"Sigman has also made a statement to the effect that the next meeting of the general executive board will take action to change the method of work. There are only two kinds of work—piece-work and week-work. At the present week-work is recognized, so Sigman can mean nothing else except that he intends to force piece-work upon the workers with the help of the general executive board."

Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers Joint Board, told the assembled workers, of the significance of the meeting. "The combined Forward-Woll-Underworld-police alliance," continued Gold, "has not destroyed the union. The cloak and dressmakers continue to support the left wing. They do not want peace that will be a burden on the cloak and dressmakers. Ten months ago Sigman said he would have the workers on their knees, but today the workers are just as determined to win as in the very beginning of the struggle.

Registration Is Fake.

Charles B. Zimmerman, who presided said that Sigman's registration campaign is a fake, that the registered shops have worse working conditions than the open shops. "Sigman's campaign is a fake," asserted Zimmerman, "he cannot fool the workers with it. For 10 months Sigman has been trying to register the workers, but has failed. He is now sending sluggers to union shops. He

(Continued on Page Three)

EMPTY WHARVES AT CHERBOURG TO GREET ARRIVAL OF U. S. FASCISTS

Reactionaries Gnash Teeth at Decision to Bar Welcome of General Pershing

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The parade of American legionnaires at Cherbourg, scheduled for Friday, has been cancelled as the result of nation-wide protest of French workers against the antics of the invading American fascists.

French fascists, who were planning to welcome the legionnaires, headed by General Pershing, are gnashing their teeth as the result of the Cherbourg municipal council's decision to bar the legion parade. Raymond Derey, a member of the National Reception Committee, has already resigned his job and has written an indignant letter to Foreign Minister Briand.

FRENCH FASCISTS YELP.

When the legionnaires step off the Leviathan Friday they will be greeted by a reception conspicuous by its absence. If a reception is held at all it will be an extremely feeble one, since the authorities fear huge counter-demonstrations on the part of the Cherbourg workers if there is any large formal welcome.

In his helpless, hysterical protest against the victory of the French working class, Dorey declares:

"The mayor of Cherbourg told us it was his wish, which was also ours, to receive the American Legion at the City Hall. Last week in a meeting at the Subprefecture, the Subprefect told us he had not sufficient men at his disposal to prevent unfortunate manifestations. As a result we must abandon marching across the city with the legion and limit ourselves to welcoming them at the pier.

"After reflection, and greatly disturbed at the announcement of the local officials, the committee decided an appeal to you. We were told last Thursday that we could proceed with our plans. Now we learn officially that the Securite Generale has forbidden the parade."

In the meantime American fascists who have already arrived slink about the streets of Paris and make nuisances of themselves in Paris cafes, where they are often heavily guarded by police. A batch of them are leaving for Italy, where they will be greeted by their brotherly black shirts.

Sixteen hundred fascists romped on the decks of the Leviathan Saturday as the giant ship slipped out of the harbor on its way to Cherbourg.

Before the Leviathan sailed, Vice President Dawes walked the decks of the ship, violating all its regulations by walking into the boiler room, with his pipe, made famous by the capitalist press, going at full blast.

The Leviathan was the last of the twenty-six ships sailing for France with herds of fascists. Nineteen thousand legionnaires and their families are estimated to have left for France.

Barbusse Visits U.S.S.R. To Present Workers Of World With Real Facts

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 11.—A centralized attack against the Soviet Union is noticeable in France, Henri Barbusse, internationally known French novelist declared in an interview today.

The reformists in France, he declared, like the reformists thruout the world are siding with the forces of reaction. This was especially noticeable during the demonstrations to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, he declared.

Barbusse said that he intends to stay in the U. S. S. R. long enough to get acquainted with the actual situation in order to present western European workers with a true picture of the U. S. S. R.

Barbusse will stay in Moscow for three weeks and will then leave for Transcaucasia.

PARIS PREPARES FOR BREAK WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Rakovsky Recall Seen as First Move

PARIS, Sept. 11. — France has taken another step towards breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union when the council of ministers voted to ask that Christian Rakovsky, ambassador be recalled.

Using a proclamation signed by Rakovsky as an excuse, the French government might go to the extreme against the Workers' Republic.

An official announcement of the request that Rakovsky should be recalled has not been made public as yet. That is on account of the absence of Foreign Minister Briand

Real Soldier Goes To Jail As Desk Warriors Sail To Invade France

Thomas Hewitt, a veteran of the great war, having served as a flier in both the French and American armies did not get any chance to go across to France on the present sportive jaunt of the American Legion. He was in the police court line-up yesterday. Hewitt was a soldier, not a business man and peace brought poverty to him. He is arrested for overdrawing his bank balance. He has a wife and child to support.

CRIMES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Thousands of American Legionaires are in France. Other thousands are on the Atlantic Ocean, in many steamships, hurrying towards the scene of their 1927 convention, in Paris. During the days ahead, The DAILY WORKER will publish additional material exposing the real nature of these American fascisti. Today we publish the first of a series of "Crimes of the American Legion." Our readers are invited to send in articles reporting the activities of the Legion in their cities or neighborhoods. Some of our readers have already done so. Others should do the same. In its mob and horsewhipping activities, the Legion resembles in many respects its twin relation, the Ku Klux Klan. This is shown by these facts:

A glaring and authentic case of violence at the hands of the Legion men occurred on May 16, 1920, when Arthur Clark, editor of the Carpenteria (California) Herald, was whipped with a rawhide until his body was swollen with bruises because he had written some articles about the American Legion that were resented by the local post, of which he was formerly a member.

Mr. Clark was waited upon by a committee of six men, who dragged him to the Legion hall and into a prize ring (one of the attractions) where he was told he must cease his articles and print a retraction under a two column head.

The alternative was to put on the clothes for a bout with any member of the committee, the loser to receive fifty lashes with a rawhide. Mr. Clark is small and middle-aged, and knowing that he stood no chance with any one of the husky young men of the committee, he folded his arms and answered: "Well, consider me beaten right now."

The ringleader then rained lashes upon him until his body was criss-crossed from shoulders to knees. Five members of the committee were subsequently fined $100 apiece by a justice of the peace, before whom the latter said that while the treatment meted out to the editor had had the approval of the post members in advance, official action had not been taken, as that would have required a meeting with five days' notice.

AMERICAN SECTION OF THE KUOMINTANG GREETS THE WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION

Among the telegrams that were received at the recent Workers Party national convention are the following:

"Congratulations to the Workers Party National Convention. Consolidate the working class and accomplish the world revolution!

"Department of Labor.

Chinese Nationalist Party in America (Kuomintang).

"By Alice Sum."

Branch 96 of the Independent Workmens Circle, Chicago, sent the following telegram:

"Greeting your fifth convention, we the members of Lenin Branch 96, Independent Workmens Circle of Chicago, wish you great success in your work.

"H. Scher, Secretary."

GRAND JURY MAY FURTHER CHARGE JACKSON, DUVALL

Continues to Consider Evidehce on Governor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Another indictment of Mayor Duvall, charged Friday by the Marion County grand jury is about to be returned it was announced here today. With Duvall, charged with corrupt practices while in office, are State Governor Ed. Jackson, Geo. V. Coffin, republican boss of Marion County, and Robert I. Marsh, attorney and former law partner of the governor.

Wm. J. Mooney, chairman of the grand jury, which has before it the amazing disclosures of extensive bribery and purchase of office by his organization while he was head of the K.K.K. in Indiana, states that he has not finished his work and implies that still further grand jury action will be taken Monday, when the jury meets again.

The specific charge against Jackson, Coffin and Marsh is that they offered Governor McCray, while he was still in office, immunity from prosecution for embezzling $55,000 from the state board of agriculture, and a money bribe in addition, if the governor would make James E. McDonald prosecuting attorney.

Mayor Duvall is charged with breaking the corrupt practices act while running for the office of mayor in 1925.

Pullman Porters Cheer Defiance of Pullman Company

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Pullman porters of Washington rallied in numbers of about four hundred Friday night to hear of the militant fight by the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters and Sleeping Car Employes against their most vicious enemy, the Pullman Company. A. Wm. Randolph was roundly cheered by the entire audience when he told them that tho the Pullman Company was using all its power to crush the porters' union but that it would fail completely.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

TO ALL PARTY UNITS AND WORKERS CLUBS OF MASS., N. H., MAINE, R. I. & CONN.

Comrades:

The Young Workers League of New England is sending Comrade J. L. Kangas on a tour with the help of the Finnish Bureau of the Workers Party.

All units of the Party and the Workers Clubs in these states who desire to have Comrade Kangas stop in their town for organization work; please notify at once the District Office of the Y. W. L., 36 Causeway Street, Boston Mass.

The definite schedule of the dates and places where Comrade Kangas will stop are:

Gardner Mass., Sept. 6th; Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 7th and 8th; Maynard, Mass., Sept. 9th and 10th; Worcester, Mass., Sept. 11th and 12th; Ashburnham, Mass., Sept. 13th; Ashby, Mass., Sept. 14th; Townsend, Mass., Sept. 15th; Norwood, Mass., Sept. 16th and 17th; Westerly, R. I., Sept. 18th and 19th; Greene, R. I., Sept. 20th; Plainfield, Conn., Sept. 21st; Voluntown, Conn., Sept. 22nd; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 23rd; Collinsville, Conn., Sept. 24th; Chester, Mass., Sept. 25th; Peabody, Mass., Sept. 26th; Lanesville, Mass., Sept. 27th and 28th; Lowell, Mass., Sept. 29th; Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 30th; Milford, N. H., Oct. 1st; Wilton, N. H., Oct. 2nd; West Concord, N. H., Oct. 3rd; Enfield, N. H., Oct. 4th; Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 5th; Newport, N. H., Oct. 6th and 7th; Ludlow Vermont, Oct. 8th and 9th and Troy, N. H., Oct. 10th and 11th.

Fraternally yours.—D. E. C., Y. W. L., Dist. No. 1. Nat. Kay. Organizer.

Big Cab Owners War On Small Fry; Fight To Boost Up Rates

Big taxicab corporations are waging a dual fight to eliminate small independent cab owners and to boost their fares, it was learned yesterday.

Under the lead of the big taxi owners, a resolution calling for an increase in fares from the present 15 cents the first quarter of a mile and five cents for each subsequent quarter of a mile to 15 cents for the first fifth of a mile and 5 cents for each succeeding fifth was passed at a meeting of cab owners at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. The opposition to the resolution came from the independent cab owners represented at the meeting.

Big cab owners are trying to use insurance companies to get the independents to agree to a boost in fares. A committee has been appointed by the big cab bosses to confer with insurance men, in the hope that if insurance companies refuse to issue policies to cab owners working at a low scale, the independents would be forced in line.

WALKER LOUD IN PRAISE OF POPE AND MUSSOLINI

Wild Parties Staged for Butterfly Mayor

ROME, Sept. 11.—After confessing that he was "something of a fascist himself," Mayor Walker of New York City is proving it by loudly singing Mussolini's praises at numerous gay parties given in honor of the butterfly mayor.

At a dinner given by Prince Ponenziani, governor of Rome, Saturday he declared:

"It is needless to say that two men stand out in my mind above all others. I refer to the Pope and to Premier Mussolini. Nobody who has had the privilege of kneeling at the Holy Father's feet and shaking hands with Premier Mussolini can be other than a better man for it."

Loud In Praise of Fascism.

Continuing his lickspittle praises of Mussolini, Mayor Walker said:

"Premier Mussolini is the most outstanding figure in the world today and has evolved the most vital form of government in the world. Nobody who has met him can help but get a better knowledge of sociology and of government."

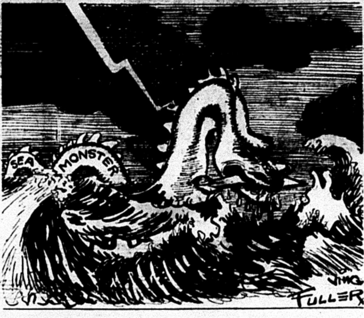
Calling Off Plane Flights As Public Expresses Horror

A real disinclination of the public to further sit in as Roman spectators at the slaughter of airplane pilots has called a check to trans-oceanic flights. At present there seems every possibility that in spite of the decision of President Coolidge, Hoover, and the head of the British air forces that the flights should go on, there will be a winter vacation.

Captain Courtney, now at Corunna, Spain, waiting for a chance to hop to the United States, has announced that the attempt is temporarily abandoned. Captain Herman Kohl of the Junkers' plane, Bremen, in Germany, still hopes to make the trip, but Levine's plane is probably going to stay in Europe. Levine has been warned by all experts that flight is equivalent to suicide. Captain Rene Fonck's Sikorsky plane in New York will not leave before Spring. The "Royal Windsor" crew has been notified by the Windsor flight committee to stay in Ontario. The Boston airport trans-atlantic prize for the first pilot to reach Boston from Europe, amounting to $25,000 has been withdrawn, "due to the approach of unseasonable weather."

The latest information on the flight of the "Pride of Detroit" is that the plane may be sent by steamer from Japan to Seattle, thus abandoning the Pacific hop.

WHAT PRICE GLORY?



For the fliers dying in such large numbers in trans-oceanic flights now, the lure is glory—"the bubble reputation." But the cynical overlords who send them out, the military experts, Herbert Hoover and Cal. Coolidge, the British government's director of air forces, and those interested in developing commercial aviation plan to make good money out of these young men's danger. With them the word is, "Die for Aviation!"

DEPORTATION FOR MINER PICKETS, THREATENS JUDGE

Intimidation by U. S. Court in East Ohio

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Injunction against picketing in the Eastern Ohio coal fields by any persons not American citizens was granted by Federal Judge Hough yesterday. In conference with the miners' union officials and the employers the judge threatened to "see that any man who cannot talk English or is not an American citizen who dares to take part in picketing shall be immediately deported."

Hough ordered Marshall Stanley Borthwick of the southern Ohio district to take direct charge of enforcing the injunction but he called upon all the authorities of all the counties to give their best cooperation and to watch especially to arrest pickets who were suspected of being foreign born.

Five other coal companies in this federal district have rushed to apply for the rights of join complainants in the injunction and to share in the "protection" it gives.

Election Battle in Irish Free State to End on Friday

DUBLIN, Sept. 11.—Hundreds of meetings were held all over the Free State today by the government and anti-government parties in preparation for the general elections which take place on September 15.

The fight is between the Fianna Fail, the DeValera party and Cumann Na Ngaheal, the government party headed by Cosgrave.

The result of the elections is expected to be close, most of the independent and all the farmers' representatives being expected to support the government.

Reactionary Labor Leader!

Owing to the reactionary policy of Thomas Johnston, leader of the Irish Labor Party, that organization is expected not to fare as well this time as it did in the last elections. Johnson is a dyed-in-the-wool conservative and after the death of Kevin O'Higgins he offered to make an alliance with Cosgrave against DeValera. He now declares that he will not vote for De Valera as president of the executive council of the Free State leaving the impression that he will not vote for Cosgrave.

Walsh Quits Cosgrave.

The Fianna Fail party is expected to be strengthened by defections from the government party ranks. J. J. Walsh, former director of organization for the government party is alleged to be in favor of making a bloc with DeValera. Walsh is a protectionist and is said to have frequently criticised Cosgrave's truckling to the demands of Downing Street.

Another group known as Clann Eireann that split with the government party a few years has declared its support of DeValera. Now, that the latter has decided to enter parliament in the event of his securing a majority, he is liable to receive thousands of votes from those who are republican in their sympathies but feared the revival of civil war in case of a republican victory at the polls.

DeValera a Constitutionalist.

The fact is that DeValera is a constitutionalist politician who has waited patiently for several years until the sentiment of the rank and file in his party made it possible for him to enter the Dail without the danger of being yanked out of the leadership.

The Workers' Republic, organ of the Workers Party, urges the Labor Party to support DeValera for the presidency of the executive council, holding that the masses must be disillusioned about the virtues of republican control under capitalism.

This paper states that only thru a Workers' and Farmers Government will the Irish masses be in a position to start laying the basis for a form of society that will eliminate poverty and its attendant evils.

Hoover Uniting With Cappelini

(Continued from Page One)

Rinaldo Cappellini of Plains, President of District No. 1, with headquarters in Scranton; Andrew Mattey, President of District 7 with headquarters at Hazelton; C. J. Golden, President of District No. 9 with Headquarters in Shamokin; the international staff of the United Mine Workers will be represented by Thomas Kennedy of Hazelton, Secretary Treasurer of the International Union.

It seems that the operators and the officials are making an organized attempt to devise ways and means of speeding up the miners more than ever and are using this method to come together. According to a statement by one of the big guns who are back of the conference, Secretary Hoover will exert his influence for the prevention of any more long and costly suspensions of work, which of course means that the miners will be expected to stomach anything which the operators will want them too.

It will be good for all opposition and progressive left wing forces to watch the actions of the officials and fight any attempt on their part to make a combined attempt against the rank and file. The miners as it is in the anthracite, are very much burdened down with the grievances which the bosses do not want to settle up, and the officials do not seem to be doing anything about it.

Hard Times.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 11.—The anthracite towns are stirred by the fluctuations of the anthracite coal trade. This summer has been one of the poorest within the memory of the oldest miners, with only seven working days in July, and little more than twice that number in August.

The hard coal mines have experienced what was seldom in the past—a winter of slack time. A spurt of activity marked the spring, but as warm weather finally came, the coal market took a drop, and miners spent the entire summer picking huckleberries, cracking culm bank coal for their own winter supply, or working on farms.

Few miners are without heavy store debts, while landlords have learned to be patient with their tenants, since money is scarce.

Whether the hard coal market has vanished permanently, or whether it will be possible to regain it, remains to be seen. Probably this winter will prove decisive in the future fate of anthracite coal.

Governor John Hammil's third refusal to send Iowa state troops into the mine fields of Appanoose County to help the coal operators "preserve order" was praised by the American Civil Liberties Union in a message sent the governor recently.

Governor Hammil denied the operators' request for troops on the ground that the strike situation in Appanoose County did not warrant such a course.

5th Annual Convention Of Trade Union Women At Katonah on Oct. 1st

The 5th annual autumn conference of trade union women will be held at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., October 1-2, announces the Women's Trade Union League.

League officials will be discussion leaders. Topics include: Progress of the American Federation of Labor; Trade Union Psychology; 5-Day Week: Does Saving Cause Depression? All women unionists invited.

WORLD TOURISTS TO SEE REMARKABLE ART TREASURES IN VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

The one hundred American tourists sailing October 14th to Soviet Russia on the tour arranged by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, will have the opportunity to view the vast collection of art treasures in the museums and public galleries. Despite rumors that the priceless collections of the Russian government have either been destroyed or sold, the Americans will view an increased collection due to the nationalization of private collections.

Jewelry, plate, pictures, furniture, miniatures, armor, china, tapestries, sculpture and an almost unwieldy collection of books and manuscripts form the bulk of the collection. A large staff of experts and artists is busy sorting and cataloguing this heterogeneous mass. Specimens of special value are being added to the former collections in the existing museums and galleries. Furniture, pictures and art treasures found in many famous homes and palaces now converted into museums remain as they are found.

Tourists to Visit Museums.

In the museums of Leningrad alone there are over 50,000 pieces of waiting to be catalogued and inspected. Over 5,000 pictures have been concentrated in the great Hermitage galleries and are now being sorted and classified. A marvelous collection of ikons and holy pictures have been centralized in the Museum of Alexander III, where a large expert staff, many of them foreigners, are engaged on restoration work. Many of these ikons have been found to date back to the ninth and earlier centuries.

World Tourists, Inc., by special arrangement with the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations, will conduct the members of its party thru these museums, accompanied by special guides and interpreters placed at its disposal thruout its stay in Soviet Russia. There will also be visits to the theatres, workmens' clubs and various public institutions, as well as to places of historical interest.

Will See Kremlin.

In Moscow, the tourists will visit the historic Kremlin, the famous walled city within a city. Its gilded towers and domes have long been the main incentive for a Russian tour in the days of the empire, and the Soviet government has preserved its wild, Mongolian splendor.

World Tourists, Inc., at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, announce that they still have some vacancies open. The tour is scheduled to sail the middle of October and return on December 15th, 1927. It will be in Soviet Russia during the November celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution, a jubilee occasion of festivity throughout the land.

Pául Reiss Leaving On Daily Worker Builders' Tour

Paul C. Reiss, of Los Angeles, the well-known DAILY WORKER builder, is leaving New York City where he attended the National Convention of the Workers' (Communist) Party, for a nation-wide tour in behalf of the DAILY WORKER. Comrade Reiss expects to make the following cities with his little Ford:

Philadelphia	Sept.	12
Cleveland and vicinity		17-18-19
Pittsburgh		15
Toledo		20
Detroit		22
Chicago and vicinity		25-26-27
Milwaukee		28
St. Louis	Oct.	1
Kansas City, Mo.		3
Denver		6
Phoenix, Ariz.		11
Los Angeles		15

These cities are expected to make elaborate preparations for the coming of Comrade Reiss. Meetings of DAILY WORKER builders and membership meetings are being arranged in each city. It is expected that the tour will give great stimulous to the drive for subscriptions which has been officially opened by the National Convention of the Workers' (Communist) Party.

NOTICE

Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee. 41 Union Square. Do it now.

PREPARE YOUR BUNDLES NOW

for the

First National Bazaar

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE DAILY WORKER

and the

FREIHEIT

at

Madison Square Garden, on October 6, 7, 8 and 9

ALL WORKERS PARTY UNITS, AND WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS ARE URGED TO COLLECT ARTICLES IMMEDIATELY

Delegations are coming to this gigantic affair from the entire country. Each of the largest cities will have a booth of its own. Prizes will be given for the finest booth.

Names received for the Honor Roll at $1 per name.

Advertisements solicited for the Souvenir Program.

For further information apply to Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

THE BIGGEST AFFAIR OF THE YEAR

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti**, and as my contribution to help the **Daily Worker** carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ......

Textiles Flourish As Soviet Armenia Improves Industry

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Must the badly oppressed textile workers of New England and southern mills look to the Soviet Union for the only exception to their industry's world-wide record of low wages, long hours and unemployment? The leading article in the current Textile World, authoritative magazine of the industry, in a review of cotton raising and weaving in Soviet Armenia would support such a conclusion.

Alfred G. Smaltz, who has just returned from abroad, recounts the remarkable achievement of the industry in the small Soviet republic which lies between the Caucasus and Turkey. Both the raising of cotton and its manufacture into textiles were practically destroyed during the world war. "But in only a little over five years since Armenia became a part of the Soviet Union," Smaltz writes, "they have set about to rehabilitate their little country with so much energy and along such sound economic lines that they have achieved an almost incredible amount of reconstruction. The plan under which the Armenian cotton industry is being fostered reads as if it might have been drafted by an Armenian agricultural expert."

Soviet Armenia Flourishes.

The cultivation of cotton, Smaltz states, almost paralyzed in 1921, was resumed under Soviet control in 1922 with systematic distribution of high grade seed and practical instructions. Credit cooperatives were established, experimental stations were opened. Mills were established to manufacture cotton by-products.

At Leninakan the cotton is made into textiles in modern mills where nearly 7,500 unionized workers are employed. Smaller mills are being set up in Erivan and Karaklis.

The industry and the union have supervised the erection of workers' quarters in the new mill towns. In Leninakan, Erivan and Sadarabad, Smaltz investigated these quarters and found them to be "clean, neat and well equipped with sanitary facilities. More interesting still," he adds, "were the signs of cultural life within the factories. The club rooms, the library and the theatre all indicate that at least some of the promises of the new regime have been fulfilled."

Erivan will be the center of the textile industry. A big hydro-electric plant has just been opened, and several mills are being constructed there.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

between the Right and Left. The internal conflict in the British trade union movement is graduating from the kid glove stage, and just as British diplomacy today is a blundering thing compared to what it was in the heyday of the empire's might, a consequence of the progressive decline of British power, so will the methods of the warring elements in the trade unions change from the comparatively dignified conduct of the past to a style of fighting bearing a closer resemblance to rough and tumble combat than to a battle waged under the rule of the Marquis of Queensberry.

GET A NEW READER!

THE MILITARISTS' DRIVE ON PARIS

Rooting, rioting and reeling with liquid joy, 1,700 American business men with a few army officers intermixed, set forth on the Leviathan from New York for Paris, where, despite the contempt of the French population for those who represent the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, a frozen, canned, cut and dried official welcome awaits them from the Poincare cabinet.

The swivel chair soldiers make themselves gaudy with red, pink and white "overseas caps." The steamer herself was stolen from Germany; she is the best afloat; Germany's victors have never been able to build one as good. Insert is a picture of "Black Jack" Pershing, first made famous by his invasion of Mexico in a vain effort to capture Pancho Villa.

Our Letter from Australia

Australian Labor Party.

After a great deal of negotiations, and several postponements, the conference to bring about unity in the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Labor Party was held on the 23rd and 24th of July. There was a record attendance of delegates. The whole of the decisions of the Easter Conference were endorsed, and Mr. Carey was instructed to vacate the A. L. P. offices and hand over to the Provisional Executive all moneys, property, etc., belonging to the party.

An effort was made by a number of militant delegates at the conference to amend the rules so that affiliated unions would have the right to be represented at A. L. P. conferences by whoever they considered most capable of representing them. This amendment, however, was turned down by 252 votes to 80; therefore Communists are not allowed to represent their unions on A. L. P. conferences because the rules specifically state that no member of the Communist Party can be a member of the A. L. P.

The Communist Party believes that all affiliated unions should fight for this privilege, and will conduct an agitation among the rank and file of the unionists to rally them around this demand, which will again come up for discussion at the next conference which will be held at Easter, 1928.

The Communist Party is pleased that the faction fight in the A. L. P. has been patched up because it did not desire two labor parties to be in operation to further confuse the workers.

In the Iron Trades.

Friday, July 1st, 1927, was a red-letter day for the workers of Australia because on that day Judge Beeby brushed aside all hypocritical humbug and exposed the Federal Arbitration Court as a weapon for the employing-class. This was done per medium of the award delivered in the engineers' case. The award provides for piece-work, dilution of labor, daily hiring, and overtime at ordinary rates of pay. Although the forty-four hour week is granted, many large and important undertakings are exempted, and this concession—which has been practically won on the industrial field—does not by any means compensate for the rest of the award.

The award caused great consternation among the arbitration advocates who gave voice to wails about the unfairness of it; but the more intelligent section of the working-class, knowing full well the function of arbitration courts, immediately set to work to organize the workers to withstand the attack on conditions that had been fought for, and won, in the past. They realized that the time had arrived for action, and that talking had proved to be worthless; that if the iron trades workers were beaten th erest of the workers would be defeated in due course.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

"End Sigmanism," Say Cloakmakers

(Continued from Page One)

is not tackleing the open shops. Where he has attempted to organize the scab shops he has sent the workers back to toil 10 to 12 hours a day. This afternoon's meeting is to start a campaign, so the workers can make a living and establish one union in the industry."

Other Speakers.

Other speakers were: I Brauner, chairman of the shop chairmen's council; Harry Berlin of local 10; Oscar Mileaf, Rose Wortis, H. Koretiz, local 35 and Joseph Boruchowitz manager, local 2.

Telegrams of greetings were received from the Cloak and Furriers Relief Conference, Los Angeles; Progressive Cloak and Dressmakers, Boston; Branch 56, Workmens Circle, Boston; Unity Committee of the Furriers Union; the Chicago Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers union and the Cloak and Dressmakers of Los Angeles.

Test of Resolution.

The resolution adopted reads:

"Whereas, the cloak and dress industry of this city is practically ruined thru the civil war which has existed in the union for the past ten months and as a result we are enduring great suffering because of the terrible working conditions;

And whereas, this chaos is being intensified by the continued support of the employers to the right wing clique in our union, which is repudiated by the membership;

"And Whereas, even tho the employers and gangsters hav collaborated to force the workers to register with Sigman, the workers never supported him, and his so-called organization drives have been nothing but a cloak for forcing registration and the payment of dues;

Condemn Sigman.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we cloak and dressmakers assembled in Madison Square Garden on September 10th, vigorously condemn the action of Morris Sigman and his clique who have broken our union and undermined our working conditions;

"That we demand that the employers take their hands off the union;

"That we call upon all cloak and dressmakers to continue to refrain from paying dues to the Sigman union and we urge them to pay their dues to the Joint Board and thus help bring an end to the pogrom;

For General Election.

"That we demand: 1. The immediate reinstatement in the union of all expelled locals and individuals. 2. A referendum vote on the question of proportional representation. 3. The restoration of union conditions in the shops. 4. An immediate general election in our union, under the supervision of an impartial committee, thereby guaranteeing us the right to choose our own leaders.

"And be it further resolved, that we call upon the leaders of our Joint Board, in view of the present situation."

Start New Offensive.

1. "To begin at once the launching of a new offensive against Sigman and his clique.

2. "To organize a mass movement of workers in the shops, in order to put an end to the civil war in our union before the next season begins.

"Down with the pogrom! Down with clique rule!

"Sigman and his hencemen who have ruined our union and our union conditions must go!

"Long live a powerful and united union of the Cloak and Dressmakers!

"On with the new offensive!"

Two Hundred Fifty-eight Million Roubles for New Metal Work in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 25 (By Mail).—Two hundred fifty-eight million roubles have been alloted this year for capital works in metal industry.

The total cost of capital expenditures in metal industry since 1922-23 economic year to 1926-27 economic year amounted to 577 million roubles.

The state of works connected with construction of new plants and capital reconstruction of old ones will enable us to start new works in time stipulated by the plan.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE MAZE OF LOW INTRIGUE

See Hand of American Imperialism

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—The cabals and intrigues going on behind the scenes here indicate a definite rift between the great powers. Poland, which discussed with some of the other nations the general question of disarmament withdrew her first proposal and has another ready to submit. It is understood that this one is more drastic than the first and is is said to be absolutely unacceptable to the other powers. In certain circles statesmen and political journalists claim to see the hand of American imperialism, which they charge is backing Poland and urging her to make such proposals as will be refused. Drastic disarmament proposals will be defeated but that will enable the enemies of the league to carry on a world wide campaign to the effect that it has collapsed.

See Evidence of World Fight.

Britain has been using the league for its own ends during the past two years and its dominance frequently interferes with plans of the American bankers. It is felt here that the American capitalist government, incensed at the complete failure of its own naval arms conference which ended so disastrously, is playing certain small nations against the league itself.

Vandervelde On the Job.

Emil Vandervelde, hero of the socialist international, flunkey of Albert the king of the Belgians and social traitor, is there as the foreign minister of the capitalist government of his own country and has promised to support a second proposition of the small nations, that of the Holland delegation which wants to revise the trilogy of arbitration, security and disarmament approved at the fifth assembly of the league and known as the "Geneva protocol." Vandervelde favors a plan whereby the attacked nation will be able to receive heavy loans from the big powers to enable it to purchase the necessary means with which to carry on war. This same plan is also approved by the British tory foreign minister, Sir Austin Chamberlain.

For the most part the real conference is concealed from the press and the dirty work of the secret diplomats proceeds without publicity, because they dare not face the light of day with their real designs.

What's What in Washington

LEAGUE IMPERIALISTS GLAD TO PLAY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AGAINST WALL STREET

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In debt to Wall Street for $1,300,000,000, the nations of Latin America writhe in debtors' toils and their labors to free themselves from the grip of Yankee imperialism tend more and more to fasten world attention on the score of more or less independent republics south of the Rio Grande.

Monroe Doctrine Questioned.

Washington fairly snarled when Enrique Villegas of Chile, president of the council of the League of Nations declared that there is no good reason why the League should not interest itself in problems arising between the American governments. Villegas boldly cut through the Monroe Doctrine with that statement before the only body in the world representing the joint interests of America's debtors and probably foreshadowed the development of the League into the center of anti-American influence both on the American continent and in Europe and Asia. In effect, Villegas, speaking from the presidential desk of the League council, openly flouted the United States government's insistence that European nations look the other way while it browbeats smaller American countries unable to resist.

The Indo-Latins, from ruling business classes down to the most propertyless peasant, know that British, French, German and Italian imperialism is no better than the brand maintained by Secretary Kellogg, but they do see some hope in setting the competing world powers to clashing over Latin American exploitation. That is exactly the contingency which the state department wishes to avoid. It hopes to keep European influence, as represented in the League of Nations, out of Latin America so that there can be no possible appeal from the superior force of the dominant Yankees.

Panama Crushed.

A case in point is the treaty the United States is forcing on Panama, tearing away every vestige of independence from the isthmian republic. Panama threatens to appeal to the League but the state department is sternly forbidding such procedure and insisting that Panama sign on the dotted line or pass into the category of marine-ruled countries like Haiti and Nicaragua.

"The Latin American states," declared Paul Boncour, the Frenchman, "have only to bring any questions before the council and the council will be only too glad to interest itself in the amicable settlement of these." "The League of Nations," added Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain's foreign minister, "must become a reality, a personality in the eyes of the more distant nations belonging to it."

Commerce Watches Europe.

While the state department occupies itself with counteracting League efforts to steal a march in America, the commerce department eyes jealously every move of British and other traders and investors in American markets. Julius Klein, head of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and Hoover's right hand man, is in charge of these activities.

Scouting around in Europe for several months, Klein brings home the bad news that Europe will be a more dangerous competitor than ever in markets to the south of us. Sure that Europe is recovering, he warns that the possible implications of this recovery in terms of more intensive competition should not be overlooked by American industry. Each of our leading trans-Atlantic rivals is making preparations for active drives in Latin American and Far Eastern markets."

Wall Street's Continent.

Development of speedy transportation and communication service between Europe and South America is a harbinger of the bitter fight to come. The two continents will be but a few days apart when the proposed combination air and ship services between London, Paris and the Azores to Brazil begins. Italy is stationing trade promotion officers throughout Latin America, the Germans are developing a Berlin-to-Buenos Aires radiophone service and others are promoting governmental credit insurance schemes, export subsidies, cartels and what-not, Klein reports. "The time for watchful, aggressive initiative for American export is at hand," he concludes.

Thus the paramount struggle, diplomatic, financial and commercial, of the next generation may be fought on American soil with Wall Street aiming at nothing less than monopoly control of the entire continent.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Question Witnesses in Goldstein Case

District Attorney Dodd of Brooklyn questioned three more witnesses of the drowning of Benjamin Goldstein in Gravesend Bay on Aug. [illegible] yesterday.

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The Truck Drivers Win Their Strike.

Hardly had the ink dried on the capitalist newspapers that in unison proclaimed the strike of the truck drivers to be illegal, without the sanction of the union and a blow at that metaphysical entity called "the public" than it ended with a victory for the strikers. The demand of the men for a five-dollar a week increase was granted and they are now back at work enjoying the fruits of their fight. The entire labor movement of New York and of the country rejoices in the outcome of this exhibition of determination on the part of the 7,000 truck drivers.

This victory is very significant inasmuch as it is in striking contrast to results accruing to workers who depend upon arbitration and other fraudulent methods approved by the reactionary leaders of labor. It again proves that the most potent weapon for remedying unbearable conditions is that of the strike. It is the most effective argument. The employers can always get clever lawyers and special pleaders to hoodwink the workers in protracted negotiations and far too frequently those supposed to present the case for labor render the greatest service to the employers. The only argument the employers really understand is that of organized power, which was so successfully used in this case. It is to be hoped that thousands upon thousands of other workers take advantage of favorable situations and again raise the strike weapon as the most effective weapon at this time in the arsenal of labor.

Particularly admirable is this victory inasmuch as the employers in the negotiations demanded a wage cut. The answer to this insolent demand was the strike which culminated in victory and a wage increase.

Bolshevist Tactics Triumph in Anglo-Russian Situation.

That the leaders of the British General Council of Trade Unions, on the payroll of the imperialists, now stand exposed before the workers of the whole world as agents of the Baldwin tory government and enemies of the working class is due as much to the correct Bolshevist line followed by the All-Union Communist Party as to their own acts. Had the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics yielded to the demands of the opposition to break off relations immediately after the betrayal of the general strike in Britain they would have rendered a great service to the Purcells and Hickses and other leaders of the so-called left inasmuch as these traitors would not now have to expose themselves as vassals of imperialism and supporters of the war preparations of the British tories against the Soviet Union.

The breaking off of relations by the British labor agents of Baldwin is the logical goal of the road to infamy travelled by the General Council during the past two years. The history of the leadership of the General Council is a record that parallels the policy of the tories. The labor lieutenants in Britain refused to take adequate preparations for the defense of the workers before the general strike; they placed themselves at the head of the movement in order to betray the general strike at a moment when it was on the ascendency and changing into a political struggle against the government; they betrayed the miners in the long struggle after the general strike; when Ramsey MacDonald urged the sending of greater forces into China they approved this monstrous treachery by their silence; they did not oppose the shameful and provocative Arcos raid or the subsequent rupture of international relations with the Soviet Union. At every stage of the developing crisis the treachery of the leaders of the General Council increased in exact proportion to the intensity of the tory fight against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. Internally the policy of the General Council was to aid the Baldwin government in its offensive against labor in order to weaken the labor movement so that British imperialism could be assured a helpless and subservient working class as an aid to its war schemes. The final, culminating treachery of the General Council was the rupture at Edinburgh of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee. It was historically essential that the initiators of this break be the leaders of the General Council, in order that they might reveal before the working class the depths to which they are capable of sinking in their subserviency to the tory government. Had the Bolsheviks of Russia yielded to the demands of the opposition for a break at the close of the general strike, the left leaders of the type of Purcell could have claimed that not they, but the Communists of the Soviet Union, were responsible for the break.

Just as the leaders of the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party were guilty of over-emphasizing the importance of the creation of the Anglo-Russian trade union committee and declared that it would be the means of "rendering harmless reformism in Europe," so they wrongly demanded a break with the reformists when their role in the general strike showed reformism to be as loathsome as ever.

The Anglo-Russian Committee served the purpose of bringing the masses of workers then under the influence of the left phraseology of the Purcells into closer relations with the workers of the Soviet Union. These workers now perceive clearly the treachery of their former leaders and will scornfully reject the leadership of the General Council that so openly and brazenly serves the tories. The workers of Britain and of the Soviet Union will find means of entering into closer contact for their mutual defense against the conspiracies of the Baldwin government in spite of the actions at Edinburgh of the General Council traitors.

Freedom, the rebel's star abide
Like a red beacon, until at last
The crimson sun at morning tide
Shall see the ranks of Labor massed,
Never to let the feet retreat,
And never to let the courage fail,
Until the iron battalions sweep
Over the walls of Charlestown jail!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

Speech of ROBT. MINOR
At Workers' Party Convention.
(Continuation)

IN the first place we described the preparations for war which take the form of "strengthening the rear;" and secondly the enormous increases in military preparation of the capitalist nations for war; and thirdly the "ideological preparation" of the masses for support of the imperialist governments in the coming war, which "ideological preparation" of the workers is being carried on systematically by the "Socialist" parties and trade union bureaucracies.

I pointed out that the coming war will come under conditions very different from the last world war, both technically and politically.

Now, comrades, it is necessary, as the Communist International pointed out in its plenum, that these new conditions be met with a new adjustment of the revolutionary practice. Let us go into a few of the most important. It is understood that our press has given you and will give you the greater part of the information necessary for an understanding of this adjustment. However, to emphasis a few of the more important. You know, of course, the slogans of the Bolshevik Parties of Lenin in the war of 1914, where Lenin pointed out that it was necessary for every revolutionary workers' party in every country to seek the overthrow of its own imperialism. That there was no nation engaged in the war in which the working class had not the duty of the revolutionary opposition to the war and to its own government. The situation of today, however, you see already is a changed situation. And an illustration of that, during the sub-committees meeting in Moscow, where we were considering the tactics to be employed, the question of fraternization was brought up. The question was raised, whether we should use, unchanged, the slogan, "Soldiers fraternize in the trenches." This was a Leninist slogan used in the World War of 1914. For a while there were comrades who took that slogan automatically as one which was to be continued in the present time unchanged. But further consideration and consultation with our Russian Bolshevik comrades, who I am thankful to say are still in the lead of our Communist International, it became quite evident that no such automatic application could be made in the present situation. What is the difference? The slogan of fraternization as employed in the last war, was a slogan intended to break the morale of two opposing armies. To break the morale of this imperialist side and also to break the morale of that imperialist side. That is, to cause a disruption of the military discipline of the two opposing imperialist armies mutually. Is that the same problem we face in the coming war No. In the coming war, not all sides will be imperialist. There will also be revolutionary and anti-imperialist participants. In the coming war it is necessary to make an adaptation by which our tactics will be aimed against the morale of the imperialist armies but in favor or the morale and the discipline of the revolutionary armies. This idea was worked out partly in the May Day proclamation which was issued even before the extraordinary plenum of the Executive Committee. That May Day proclamation of 1927, as you will see, makes it clear that the application of the fraternization slogan no longer appears in the simple form but in the form of calling for the soldiers of the armies of the imperialists to go over to the side of the revolutionary army.

Other questions arose over the question of slogans of peace. The Russian revolution we remember raised the slogan of bread, land, and peace. Some comrades have the idea to raise this slogan "The struggle for peace," and, comrades, when that question was raised we had to search very carefully to find out whether there remained a little touch of pacifist ideology among the comrades who come. The slogan of "struggle for peace" is too dangerously near and too essentially akin to the slogan which Comrade Trotsky mistakenly raised during the war of 1914. We can raise such a slogan as "war against war." We find that the slogans which Lenin raised, the slogan of converting the imperialist war into a civil war, the slogan of defeat your own government (with the modification which I am going to make) still apply. When it comes to the slogan of defeat your own government, there comes a modification. When it comes to the Soviet Union, of course there can be no attempt on the part of revolutionists to defeat our own Soviet Union, or its government. When it comes to a certain non-imperialist nations which may find themselves in such a position, for example, we may say, Persia, or we might suppose a state of the Chinese revolution, such nations, not proletarian dictatorships, not imperialist powers, can find themselves actually fighting in alliance with the Soviet Union. In such situations we make a Marxian analysis and we adopt that Leninist tactic which brings us to give active support to those powers struggling in nationalist liberation movements against imperialist powers and in alliance with our international "socialist fatherland," of the Soviet Union.

It became necessary to call to mind many times during the debates in Moscow the instructions which Lenin gave to the delegation which went from the Soviet Union to the Hague conference sometime ago. It became necessary to eradicate the last remaining traces among the delegates of the idea of the effectiveness of such a slogan as "boycott the war."

It came to a question of a general strike. You may remember that in Lenin's instructions he gave a certain direction which was interpreted by many to mean that the general strike was not to be employed as a weapon against war. However, very detailed explanation, carefully given by our Russian comrades, made clear to all delegates, I hope, that no such mechanical understanding can be made. What Lenin warned against was the Herve conception of the general strike as a method—the method as it was in the hands of Gustav Herve, the French leader, in the pre-war days. Lenin warned that to teach workers that they can merely drop their tools and be inactive on the day that war is declared, that the teaching that they will stop war without any preparations to put through a general strike to the only logical conclusion of a general strike, meant deception and pacifist illusions for the workers. But the question of the general strike is not confined to any such narrow basis and the British general strike which came in such a terrifically dramatic form before the eyes of the workers of the world has compelled the most careful investigation of all the significance and possibilities of the general strike as a weapon of the working class in relation to war and war danger. It is almost inevitable that there will be a general strike question before the British working class in a war situation in the near future. This makes it necessary for us to examine the last detail and for us to understand what Lenin meant when he pointed out that the general strike in Moscow in 1905, which led to the insurrection in Moscow a short time after and which was a factor in the war situation,—that that sort of tactics is something different from the pacificist conception of passing on responsibility for a war situation by merely saying "fold your arms, have a general strike on the day of the declaration of war," and to let it go at that. Comrades, the inevitable development of a successful general strike in a war situation is something that is not looked for by reformists. Reformists can speak of stopping a war with a general strike and then not do anything by way of preparation. They can betray the workers that way as completely as Gustave Herve did. It is no easy matter to understand the fine difference between grandiloquent phrases about a general strike and actual preparations in an organizational fashion for the application of the tactics of the general strike to be carried through to its only possible successful development.

In regard to the demand for various types of organization of military, the question of calling for a citizens militia, etc. We make a distinction between such countries as, for instance, Syria, Egypt, Persia, where it is still possible, and still revolutionary to call for a universal militia. In countries of capitalist development, on the other hand, where there has already disappeared all possibility of a "universal militia" being anything but a counter revolutionary instrument, it is necessary to call for the proletarian organization such as we have in Germany in the red front fighters, and situations where it is necessary to call for the arming of the working class. Comrades, I think that the decisions which were reached are clear and effective instructions for all of the Communist Parties of the world.

Comrades, we must remember that the Comintern says that the American party and every other Communist Party in the world has made the mistake of underestimating the war danger. The Comintern was not able to make one single exception, because every Communist Party had underestimated the danger of war. We were told, comrades, to rub the sleep from our eyes and to realize that the war danger is a thing of today and not an abstraction of the future. The methods and tartics which the Workers (Communist) Parties of the whole world must employ are decided upon. I will not of course read to you here this thesis of the Comintern. I will call your attention to the fact that the Comintern instructions deal in, point after point, covering different phases, but centering upon this theme of defense, and yet again defense, of the Chinese revolution.

Just a word about the Opposition in the Russian party which became a very prominent feature of the last Plenum. You know from our Party press, I suppose, that there was at the very beginning an effort by Comrades Trotsky and Bujovitch to have Zinoviev seated as a member of the Executive, after Zinoviev had resigned from all of his responsibilities in the Comintern. This resulted in a struggle—I call it a struggle in spite of the fact that there was no danger of its going the wrong way, because it had only one vote on the opposing side. But it was a struggle in which all of the activities of the Opposition in the Russian party were exposed in their ghastly qualities. Trotsky and Bujovich openly showed themselves in spreading propaganda in the Plenum as they and their supporters were already spreading it in the All-Union Communist Party—the propaganda which in the first place was calculated to undermine the confidence of the Russian workers in the building of Socialism in Russia, and actually to undermine the working class, confidence in the Socialist character of the Soviet Union. There were documents spread by Trotsky and Bujovich which made the most scurrilous attacks upon the leadership of the Russian party, upon the Comintern also and upon the character of the Soviet Union. This sort of propaganda was accompanied by efforts to organize, not only within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a separate organization opposed to the party, but even an international organization against the Comintern, against the Russian Bolshevik leadership. This would have been an organization which by its very nature would have worked toward breaking the confidence or attempting to break the confidence of the workers throughout the world in the Soviet Union, in our revolutionary state,—just at the time of the war danger which first of all demands that this morale of the world working class be kept at the highest. And this opposition made a disgraceful exhibition of its support to the social democratic and petty-bourgeois anarchist riff raff who are carrying on the work of the bourgeoisie of attempting to break down the confidence of the workers in the proletarian side of the world war, thereby helping to make possible the mobilization of the masses for war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution. The Trotsky opposition declared plainly and openly that the greatest danger—mind you, at this moment of war danger, — that the greatest danger before the revolutionary movement was the inner line of the Russian party leadership. The inner party regime is the greatest danger, said Trotsky. It showed that they were on the fringe of a break with the Communist International. On the fringe of "trek" of the weaker elements outside of the ranks of the Communist party and the Communist International. The only vote in support of Trotsky was that at the already discredited Bujovich. The Comintern with the exception unanimously adopted the policy condemning and analyzing and ideologically destroying the opposition. In addition to that it raised the question of the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee if their conduct in the future were not of a different sort. Since then they have made a declaration which has, if I am rightly informed, settled the matter at the present time with their remaining in the party and again promising to obey the discipline of the party which they have so often flouted.

(To Be Continued)

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DRAMA

A Play by the Other English Humorist

"Pickwick," at the Empire.

Public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, England has produced two great humorists. One, of course, is Charles Chaplin, and the other is his predecessor, Charles Dickens. In many respects, allowing for difference of time and manners, the quality of their fun is the same: that is, it is one-third pathos, and it causes the audience to laugh only by bringing them so close to tears, so close to pity and contempt, and then relieving them from uncomfortable emotions by a sudden and surprising smack with the slap-stick.

"Pickwick," at the Empire Theatre, follows well enough various incidents in "The Pickwick Papers," making a sort of plot out of Pickwick's being sued for breach of promise by his housekeeper. There is much extraneous matter, useful for comedy purposes, which has no relation to the main story, however. Some of the best and funniest passages center around the nearly successful efforts of impecunious Mr. Jingle to marry money. If you have never heard Hugh Miller, as Mr. Alfred Jingle, tell the story, in newspaper headline style, of Spanish love and the stomach pump, your education is not complete.

However the funniest, or the saddest, thing is to see Chas. Dickens himself, well used to poverty in his own younger days, pathetically seeking, even back of the mask of melodrama and farce, for that mythical personage, "The Good Boss", Dickens loves to write of misery, and does it well, but except for "Hard Times" he looks away from the essential misery of his age, the important misery, that which had social power in it, that relative misery of the machine proletariat. His chosen field is the slum proletariat, the decadent master class, which he satirizes, and the swarm of servants, whom he extols for their loyalty.

The good ladies of last century were in the audience to utter crack-voiced approval of "something good and sweet at last," and to sigh over the "aristocratic English" conductor of the very good little orchestra; who, uniformed as a gallant of 1830, had exactly the countenance of England's greatest statesman, Disraeli.

—V. S.

LOIS BENNETT

Will play the role of Yum-Yum in the revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," which opens next Saturday night at the Royale Theatre.

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Evenings at 8:30.
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A. Shotnik, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Peter Kihalich, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Emil Tekula, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
H. Grego, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Peter Vatamaviuk, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Frank Risko, Detroit, Mich.	1.00

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"REVELRY," a dramatization by Maurine Watkins, author of "Chicago," of the novel by Samuel Hopkins Adams, will be presented by Robert Milton at the Theatre Masque Monday night. The players include: Berton Churchill, George MacFarlane, William B. Mack, James Crane, Harry Bannister, Jefferson de Angelis, Frederick Burton, Charles Ellis, Eleanor Woodruff, Rose Hobart, Adele Klaer and Irene Homer.

"THE BABY CYCLONE," a farce by George M. Cohan will open Monday night at the Henry Miller's Theatre. Grant Mitchell, Joseph Allen, Georgia Caine, Spencer Tracy and Nan Sunderland head the cast.

"MY MARYLAND," an operetta will be produced by the Messrs. Shubert at Jolson's Theatre, Monday evening. The music is by Sigmund Romberg and the book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly. The cast includes, Evelyn Herbert, George Rosener, Nathaniel Wagner, Marion Ballou, Arthur Cunningham, Fuller Mellish and Margaret Merle.

"HALF A WIDOW," a musical comedy with book and lyrics by Frank Dupree and Harry B. Smith and music by Shep Camp will open at the Waldorf Theatre Monday night, presented by Wally Gluck. The principals include Gertrude Lang, Halfred Young, Benny Rubin, Julia Kelety and Beryl Halley.

TUESDAY.

"10 PER CENT," a comedy of theatrical life by Eugene Davis, will open Tuesday at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre. Robert Leonard, Albert Hackett, Walter Plimmer Jr., Nancy Sheridan, John Williams and Patricia Calvert play the principal roles.

"THE WILD MAN OF BORNEO," a new comedy by Marc Connelly and Herman J. Mankiewicz, will be produced by Philip Goodman at the Bijou Theatre Monday night. George Hassell, Marguerite Churchill, Harold Elliott, Josephine Hull, Lotta Linthicum and Edward F. Nannary head the cast.

THURSDAY.

"THE TRIUMPHANT BACHELOR," a comedy by Owen Davis, will be ushered in Thursday night at the Biltmore Theatre. Robert Ames, Elsie Lawson, Mildred MacLeod and Richard Sterling head the cast of players. The Chamins are the producers.

FRIDAY.

"CREOLES," a play of New Orleans by Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins will have its premiere at the Klaw Theatre Friday night, presented by Richard Herndon. The leading roles will be played by Helen Chandler, Princess Matchabelli, Natacha Rambova, George Nash and Allan Dinehart.

SATURDAY.

"THE MIKADO," Gilbert and Sullivan's famous operetta will be revived by Winthrop Ames at the Royale Theater, next Saturday night. The players include: Fred Wright, the English comedian, as Ko-Ko; William Williams, Nanki-Poo; John Barclay, The Mikado; J. Humbird Duffey, Pish-Tush; William C. Gordon, Pooh-Bah; Lois Bennett, Yum-Yum; Vera Ross, Katisha; S. Suissabell Sterling, Pitti-Sing and Bettina Hall, Peep-Bo.

KLANSMEN INVADE OFFICE, DESTROY COPIES OF NOVEL

Object to Book Written by Melvin P. Levy

A letter signed "K. K. K." is the only clew which the police have to discover the identity of the three masked men who invaded the offices of the Unicorn Press, 5 East 57th St., and destroyed over 400 copies of "Wedding," a novel by Melvin P. Levy.

The vandals bound David Blum, one of the owners of the publishing firm, to a chair before beginning the destruction of the volumes, and reminded him of a letter which they had sent him, warning him against continuing the sale of the book.

The letter follows:

"I have read your book 'Wedding.' I want to tell you, Mr. Levy, that America is no place for people such as you. Good, honest, God-fearing citizens who live near me have come to me so often these last few days that I have read the book myself.

"I want to tell you, you dam Jew, it is a dam shame you didn't live in Georgia where we know how to deal with scum like you. It's a wonder Jesus Christ don't strike you dead for putting him there on the cross. This filthy book is a fine thing to put in the hands of children in a Christian country when they are not old enough to know what they are doing. I felt like coming in and beating you up myself. Some day this country will deport you and the rest of the dirty Jews that are making all this trouble.

"You want to get this book off the market pretty dam quick or you and the rats in with you are going to suffer for it. We are going to get you for this and we mean it. Don't say you weren't warned about this, we know where you live.

"K. K. K."

Author Issues Statement.

Levy is also the author of "Matrix," published by Thomas Seltzer, and a frequent contributor to the Menorah Journal and other magazines, and issued a statement last night saying:

"Whether I have the K. K. K. to thank for this example of violent non-literary criticism I cannot say. I suppose that the machinery for violence exists and that the will to use it against that which offends, complacency, political or literary, is on free tap. I am sorry if my book offends prejudice or superstition, but not sorry enough to alter my views my expression of them by one whit."

Mellon Apparently Backing Hughes for Republican Choice

Andrew Mellon, just returned from Europe, may be behind a Hughes boom for presidency, if his remarks when interviewed mean anything.

Although Mellon claims to have been out of touch with politics during his two-month visit to Europe, he told friends today that he intended to take an active interest in the presidential preliminaries from now on. He denied that he would be a candidate, despite strong backing for him in Pennsylvania and throughout the country.

He expects shortly to confer here with his nephew W. L. Mellon, and other Pennsylvania leaders.

Has 79 Votes.

The support of Secretary Mellon undoubtedly would be a tremendous boon to Hughes. Mellon unquestionably owns the Pennsylvania delegation, which has 79 votes in the nominating convention. Pennsylvania is expected to support Mellon as a favorite son in the early balloting, and Mellon will have the decision as to where Pennsylvania's votes shall go in a decisive ballot for the nomination.

On shipboard coming home from Europe, Mellon held conferences with Hughes on the approaching presidential situation. Upon arriving in New York, Hughes said he was for the renomination of President Coolidge, and expressed the belief that Mr. Coolidge would run if drafted by the party.

In his conversations today, Mellon distinctly gave the impression that Hughes himself would be receptive to a convention call, and from this politicians deducted that Mellon might lead the move to secure the nomination for the former secretary of state.

Attack Coolidge Control.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Sept. 11.—A battle to wrest control of the republican national committee from the Coolidge forces has been launched in several sections of the country as a result of the president's decision not to run again, it was learned in official circles here today.

Factions within the party want the scalp of Chairman William M. Butler. Like the president, he has foes aplenty among the old guard. They also are out for the political pluckings that have been denied them since the "Yankees" got control of the organization.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR, EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

CAPMAKERS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM TO ELECT LEFT WING

Protest Dictatorship of Reactionaries

Protesting against the decision of the General Executive Board to delay for a month the hearing of their appeal against the decision of the reactionaries to bar progressives from next week's elections, left wing members of the cap and hatmakers' union have addressed a letter to Jacob Roberts, acting secretary-treasurer of the International.

The progressive workers have also appealed to the Joint Council in New York to postpone elections until a final decision on the question is reached. The text of the letter to Roberts follows in full.

Protest Executive's Action.

Mr. Jacobs Roberts,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer,
Cloth Hat, Cap and Milinery Workers' International Union,
621 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have received your communication of September 6th relative to our appeal, in which you inform us that the appeal will be submitted to the General Executive Board next month.

We cannot refrain from expressing our opinion on this action, and emphatically protesting against it. By not postponing the election until the General Executive Board has acted, you deliberately defeat the very purpose of the appeal, adding insult to injury.

Clique Dictatorship.

Our appeal was intended to prevent a group in our organization from imposing their will arbitrarily and unjustly on the membership, compelling them to choose as their officers only such members as are supported by this clique and follow its policies. We maintain that an election held under the present decision will unquestionably lead to clique leadership in our organization, and undermine the confidence of the membership in officers elected in such a manner.

Furthermore, in your reply you ignore the statements made in our appeal regarding irregularities practiced in past elections, and fail to give any guarantees that these will not be repeated in the present election.

Your action is in effect a denial of our appeal. We urge you to use your authority to prevent this denial of our rights and the rights of the membership, by postponing the elections or else taking action on our appeal before the elections take place as scheduled.

Ford Ready to Put Out New Model, But Yet Men Lack Work

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—With the "change-over" process for production of a new automobile practically completed, the Ford Motor Co. today is employing approximately 58,000 men in its Highland Park and River Rouge plants, according to an official of the company.

"The company's plants have been operating on a five-day schedule since last spring," he added. "This does not mean that all employes have been working full time. Some are employed five or six days a week, while others are on a shorter schedule."

Questioned about a report that the company today had formally inaugurated a full five-day week for all employes, the official said he had not received notification of such a move.

Ford is abandoning the very cheap car field because of competition from General Motors, which has Morgan and Du Pont backing.

Complaint of Overtime With No Wages Loses Cambridge Man's Job

By LOUIS BLUME

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 11. — When a shipper in Lincoln Stores, Cambridge, protested against having to work long hours of overtime for no pay, he was fired. A fellow-worker told the boss what he thought of that incident and got his pay immediately. He also was fired.

Lincoln Stores, Cambridge, is one of a chain of department stores spread over New England. The Cambridge Store alone showed a net profit of $50,000 last year. The workers do not share in this prosperity. The men work eighty hours a week; the salesgirls get $13 pay, which is only $1 above the minimum wage law limit.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE CONDITIONS FRIGHTFUL AS STARVATION WAGES AND PATERNALISM PREVAIL

(By Federated Press)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Sept. 11.—Southern textiles are not only "parasitic" but a "liability and not an asset to the community" so long as they do not pay a living wage to workers, declared President T. A. Wilson of the North Carolina Federation of Labor in his labor day message. In a triple attack on low wages, child labor and feudal mill villages, Wilson called for unionization of the industry as the only effective remedy for these evils.

Children Forced Into Mills.

"The industrialization of North Carolina does not come up to the standard of allowing workers a sufficient wage to buy back some of the things they produce," he asserted. Too much attention has been paid to industries commonly known as secondary employers of labor, or that type of industry which does not pay a sufficient wage for the head of the family. Therefore the father has to bring the children in as assistant breadwinners.

"Also, North Carolina has too many industries which segregate themselves, and thereby cause the workers to live in company owned homes. These workers cannot have the same freedom, will power and make as good citizens as the workers who are not controlled by such paternalism—the paternalism which the American industries so greatly hate when practiced by the government toward industry. The worker is compelled through circumstances to submit."

In support of high wages as a spur to prosperity, Wilson adduced the testimony of many business leaders. "Yet it appears," he added, "that certain sections of the United States, because of the low prevailing wages, are parasites on other sections where the wage is more commensurate with service rendered.

Must Unionize.

"North Carolina's industries have now passed the stage of infancy and should be paying better wages. Many financial statements of these firms can be had and they show real profits and excellent prospects for the future. No community with low wages can be prosperous. In fact, spiritual, moral and intellectual rights are being sacrificed for property rights."

The Carolina labor chief called not only for unionization but for active political work to assure at least eight months' schooling a year for children, better labor laws, suitable child labor legislation and the regulation of objectionable hours of labor for women.

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE BLOW TO BOSSES' COURTS AS WORKERS SEE BRUTALITY OF CLAS JUSTICE

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti by a Massachusetts court has spread distrust and contempt for courts, as biased upper class institutions, in England and through Europe, asserts George Young, London correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. "If in the courts of New England under English common law," he writes, "workers could thus be condemned to death, then British workers might expect the same fate in England unless they showed at once they were not going to stand for it. That was the feeling in the mind of the average trade unionist when he marched to Grosvenor Place to protest against the execution of two anarchist dagoes 3,000 miles away.

"Of late years," Young continues, "in one decision after another, British courts have shown that the unconscious bias in the minds of a bench and bar drawn entirely from one class and entirely devoted to that class causes inequities in collisions between the interests of classes or even in comparison between their treatment for similar offenses.

"If this feeling is so strong in law-abiding England with its high standard of justice, it will obviously be far stronger in continental countries. There in fact it would not be too strong to say that Sacco and Vanzetti are regarded as two of the first casualties in an impending struggle between liberty of opinion and an obscurantist law.

"The probable solution in England will not be such a reconstruction of the legal class and of law courts as has taken place in Russia, so as to make them more representative and less rigid. It will lie rather in a relegation of the existing courts to commercial cases and in the establishment of new procedures and tribunals for social and criminal matters."

Infra-Red Rays to Pierce Fog for Ships; Mystics Row

LONDON, Sept. 11.—In a modification of television, which John L. Baird, the young Scotch inventor calls nocto-vision, commerce believes it has found one of the most valuable aids in decades. It is expected that the infra-red rays which are utilized in nocto-vision will prove of incalculable importance in enabling ships to pierce heavy fogs at sea.

Trinity House, which has charge of all British lighthouses is extremely interested in the new discovery and ship-builders are already requesting Baird to equip their vessels with this device.

In the experiments which Baird has made with the nocto-vision apparatus the inventor seats himself in what appears to be complete darkness. In reality a glare of invisible infra-red rays is playing about him. With this arrangement, and using his special device, the inventor has been able to transmit the image of his own face a distance of about 200 miles. Smoke from a cigarette which Baird held in his hand during his experiments could not, however, be perceived as infra-red rays pierce the smoke in the same manner which they do fog.

Mystics Lock Horns.

While Baird has been making his scientific miracles in London, Prof. Pupin of Columbia University, has been accomplishing wonders of his own. Declaring that electrons were made by god to be the "building stones of His physical universe," the distinguished physicist has attempted to refute the mystical theories of Sir Oliver Lodge to whom electrons are cavities formed in the energetic swirling of the ether. While Prof. Pupin did not categorically deny the existence of ether, he supported his statements with allegations that the modern theories of radiation of light and electricity completely ignore the ether.

Prof. Pupin, however, is as interested in the human soul as Sir Oliver Lodge is in substantiating his spiritualist investigations. Whether electrons are used in the "building of the human soul," the professor confesses he does not know, but he asserts with full confidence and a reference to the mystical zeal of St. Paul that "all realities are parts of the eternal truth." The mystical scientists seem to have reached a material deadlock.

General Strike of Leather Workers Grips Philadelphia

PHILA., Sept. 11.—Three hundred suit case and bag-makers of Philadelphia this morning declared a general strike, tying up completely twenty-three shops and almost entirely paralyzing the industry. The general strike was the answer of the workers in the suit case and bag trade to the refusal of the bosses to even confer with them on the demands which they put forward.

The workers had been working previously under open shop conditions, with outrageous hours and low wages imposed upon them. They were subject to being hired and fired at will by the bosses. Unemployment periodically threw hundreds of workers out of work. As a result of the undisputed sway enjoyed by the bosses, unsanitary conditions in the shops menaced the health of the workers, and no demands resulted in any improvement.

After months of organizing work, the Suit Case and Bag Makers Union presented the following demands to the bosses: a 44 hour week, 20 per cent increase in wages for week workers and 30 per cent for piece workers; time and a quarter for overtime; no discharge of workers without giving good reason; equal division of work in slack time and the recognition of the union.

The bosses refused even to consider these just demands of the workers whereupon the strike call was issued. Three hundred out of the five hundred workers in the industry answered the very first call, and attended the strike meeting. In a very few days every worker of any kind in every shop in the city will be out. The spirit of the workers is enthusiastic. They are determined to win the fight for the right to organize, and for an improvement of conditions.

Post Office Workers Want Wage Increase

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11 (FP)—Wage increases incorporated in the Rathbone bill before Congress were endorsed by the National Association of Post Office Laborers in convention.

The union wants 45 minutes of night work to equal one hour for day; non-competitive examinations; rating of laborers as third-grade clerks, and an increase in retirement pay.

SIGMAN IN MOVE TO PUT BEN GOLD, HYMAN IN PRISON

Freiheit Staff Is Also Named in Complaint

The right wing scheme of the Jewish Daily Forward and Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to jail Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant needle trades' workers, will be heard in the Franklin St. magistrate's court next Friday.

Sigman claims that his wife has been slandered, therefore he has gone to court and brought criminal libel charges against Gold, Hyman, Melich Epstein, editor of the Freiheit; R. Saltzman, business manager; William Gropper, cartoonist, and Ben Lifshitz, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Sigman Exposed.

The untruthlessness of Sigman's charge is found in the minutes of the Forward Association when, at their meeting of July 7th, they went on record to sue the Freiheit. Later they dropped the matter. Now Sigman, one of the henchmen of the Forward gang, is ordered to attempt to jail the Freiheit staff, also Gold and Hyman.

The charges grow out of articles originally published in Unity, weekly organ of the Unity Committee of the Fur, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Later they were reprinted in the Freiheit and the DAILY WORKER. The articles expose Sigman's "farm" in Storm Lake, Ia., where his wife manages an amusement park at which the workers are paid unusually low wages. Sigman charges that his wife has been insulted, hence the libel suit.

Postponed Twice.

The case was first heard on Aug. 16, when it was postponed until last Thursday. When brought before Magistrate Jean Norris on Thursday it was again postponed until next Friday. Joseph R. Brodsky was attorney for the Freiheit staff, Gold and Hyman. Former Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewitch represented Sigman.

About a year ago the Freiheit was sued for $100,000 by Harry Lang, former labor editor of the Forward; Mrs. Lucy Robbiom, former secretary to the late Samuel Gompers, and ex-Congressman Nathan D. Perlman. The charge was later withdrawn.

Women Workers Hold Labor Institute at Sweetbriar College

SWEETBRIAR, Va., Sept. 11. — Twenty-five southern girls, all active workers in industry, have just concluded the first summer institute for women in industry ever held in the south. From textile and hosiery mills, tobacco factories and other plants they came to hear the message that unionism is the only cure for the long hours, low wages and wretched working conditions that characterize the South. Plans are already being made for another institute next summer, probably in North Carolina.

With an appropriation of $3,500 from the American Fund for Public Service (Garland fund) and a like amount raised in southern communities, the institute rented quarters at Sweetbriar College and engaged the services of Broadus Mitchell, professor of economics at Johns Hopkins, as director. Mitchell, author of the authoritative study of the rise of cotton mills in the south, stressed the history of industry and its present day problems in the rapidly developing region from Virginia to Texas.

Southern students at the Bryn Mawr institute for women in industry were the nucleus for the Sweetbriar institute. Because of the antagonism created by southern factory owners against "outside agitators" from the north, southern liberals and unionists had full charge of the school. Atlanta trade unionists raised 60 per cent of the funds for two scholarships and the Virginia Federation of Labor provided another. Two other federations and local unions in Richmond, Lynchburg and Norfolk contributed generously.

Levine Still Determined.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—While unfavorable ocean weather reports today prevented Charles A. Levine and Capt. Hinchcliffe from hopping off in the Miss Columbia on their westward flight, Levine again announced his determination to make the trip, in spite of the disasters which have overtaken other expeditions.

"CHINA'S REVOLT WILL WIN 'YET,'" STATES BROWDER

"Tho the Chinese revolution has been temporarily defeated, due to the vacillations and weaknesses of the left leaders in the Kuomintang and the brutality of the right wing, and the unproletarian and unsympathetic attitude of many generals towards the landless peasants, it will eventually triumph," said Earl Browder, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Congress of Trade Unions and editor of Labor Unity, in an address to an interested crowd at Central Opera House Friday.

"Those at present in control, outside of the limited territory occupied by the peasant armies in southern Hunan province," said Browder, "will not be able to solve the fundamental problems facing China. That would involve throwing out the landlords, the country gentry, and overawing the merchant class, and the present Kuomintang leaders have strong family and personal connections with these classes. Landlordism is kept in power by foreign imperialists, which means that in the end, the reactionary leadership of the Nanking government cannot oppose imperialism to the bitter end."

A Sun Yat-sen Professor.

Browder's statements, based on observation during a long journey thru southern and central China, were confirmed by another speaker, P. T. Lau, former professor of Sun Yat-sen university, Moscow.

Lau declared: "The revolution has not failed, and it cannot fail."

Lau traced the history of foreign imperialism in China from the days when England, in two bloody wars, forced her opium trade upon a people who had hardly known the drug until it was crammed down their throats by western bayonets.

Blanchard On Awakening.

Paul Blanchard, secretary of the League of Industrial Democracy, spoke and stressed the growth in China of the workers' and peasants' and feminist movements.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Hands Off China Committee, the Students' Hands Off China Committee, and the Chinese students at Columbia University. William Pickens was chairman.

Hearing on Equitable Bus Franchise Starts Sept. 26; Expect Fight

The tranisit commission has set September 26 as the opening day of the hearing to be held on the application of the Equitable Coach Company for certificates of convenience and necessity for the various bus routes awarded to it under the franchises for the boroughs of Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn.

Former Mayor Hylan, whom the commission considers an unwelcome visitor is expected to appear and repeat his charges against the Equitable company, the present administration and the transit commission.

The most formidable opposition to the granting of the applications to Equitable will come from the B. M. T., which has sought in every legal way to force withdrawal of the franchise awards to the Equitable company. The B. M. T. has announced that it intends to protest at the hearing that many of the routes awarded to the Equitable in Brooklyn will parallel elevated and subway routes of its own.

Another Hearing in Fight Fake.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 11.—A hearing in the office of State Boxing Commissioner Ira Vorhees at Lincoln today will decide disposition of the purses claimed by Young Stribling of Macon, Ga., and Leo Diebel of Chicago, following a questionable boxing exhibition here Tuesday night.

Stribling and Diebel were arrested at the end of the affair charged with having participated in a "fixed" fight. Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion, and manager of Diebel, was also taken in custody when he interfered with the arrest of the fighters. Their $100 fines have been appealed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Jack Dempsey drew an overflow crowd to Judge Otto Kerner's courtroom today when he appeared with Promoter George F. Getz, members of the South Park Commission, representatives of the Illinois Athletic Commission and others in answer to a petition for an injunction filed by B. E. Clements to prevent him from boxing world's champion, Gene Tunney, at Soldiers Field, Sept. 22.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

FRENCH ANNOUN HIGH TARIFF O AMERICAN GOODS

PARIS, France, Sept. 11.—A howl of rage has gone up from American houses concerned in export trade from United States to France over the practically prohibitive duties announced on some classes of American goods, particularly magnetoes, fountain pens and other articles of light industry.

The increase is in the case of fountain pens from five francs a pen to 80 per cent of the price of the pen; in the case of magnetoes for automobiles, the increase is from seven francs a kilogram to 80 francs; the duty on spark plugs has been increased 800 per cent, etc.

Opinions differ as to the reasons for the sudden blow at the $90,000,000 per year trade in American exports. But it is a significant fact that about a month ago, a favorable trade agreement was given Germany by the French Cabinet, allowing relatively cheap tariffs on German products. Immediately Belgium and the United States moved for a similar trade agreement. The Belgium conference is on at present. Presumably, whatever other motives may be back of the sudden increase in duties on American goods, one at least is that it will give something to bargain with when the Americans sit down to negotiate with the French government. Its effect on the French loan negotiations will also probably be considerable.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Decision on the petition of B. C. Clements to stop the Tunney-Dempsey fight here Sept. 22 will be given Monday morning. Judge Otto Kerner, before whom the injunction proceedings were argued today, recessed his court late today until that time.

Yes, Comrade!

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ADMISSION [illegible]

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat to the Trade Unions of Pacific Countries

Dear Comrades:

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference took place in Hankow from May 19th to May 26th. At this Conference were represented the Trade Unions of China, Japan, the U.S.S.R., Java, Great Britain, France, Korea and the U. S. A. Due to Government interference the delegates from Australia and Formosa could not attend. For similar and technical reasons the delegates from the Philippines and from the Pacific countries of Latin America did not attend the Conference.

However, notwithstanding all these difficulties and obstacles, no less than 14,500,000 organized workers were represented at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference.

Our Conference held its sessions at a critical moment, when the Chinese Revolution is threatened by armed imperialist intervention. Not far from the meeting hall of the Conference were stationed dozens of foreign warships. The first word spoken by the Pan-Pacific Conference was in support of the Chinese Revolution in its struggle against imperialism. Its first appeal ends with the slogans: "Down with the imperialists," "Down with the reactionary militarists," "Oust the imperialist pirates from China."

Fully conscious of the ever-growing political and economic contradictions in the East, and of the impending danger of a new imperialist war for markets and sources of raw materials and for new fields of investments, the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference has laid the foundation for a rapprochement and militant alliance of the brave unions of the Pacific countries. The Pan-Pacific Conference has created an organ of connections, propaganda and action—The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.

The aims and objects of the Secretariat are as follows:

1. To carry on a joint struggle against the dangers of war between the Powers of the Pacific;
2. To counteract the imperialist dangers that menace the Chinese Revolution.
3. To help all the oppressed people of the Pacific to liberate themselves from the yoke of Imperialism.
4. To fight against and remove all racial and national barriers and prejudices which still divide the exploited classes and oppressed peoples to the advantage of the exploiters and oppressors.
5. To cement and to maintain a real fraternal united front of the exploited classes in the countries of the Pacific.
6. To organize and to carry out joint actions of the exploited classes and oppressed peoples against the oppressing Powers.
7. To fight for world Trade Union Unity and for the creation of a single United Trade Union International.

It will also be the task of the Secretariat to maintain permanent connections not only with the organizations of those countries which were represented at the Pan-Pacific Conference but also with all the other trade union organizations of the Pacific countries.

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat requests all trade union organizations to respond to its call for close and permanent connections between the trade union movements of the different countries, and for the co-ordination of all actions and the exchange of experience.

We are sending you the Bulletins of Proceedings and the resolutions and decisions of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, with the request to popularize them among the trade union membership, to discuss these resolutions and decisions and then to communicate the results to the Pan-Pacific Secretariat. (Address: P. O. Box 65, Hankow, China).

The Secretariat requests all trade union organizations to send to it regularly all statistical and any other material dealing with the living and working conditions of the workers, and to inform the Secretariat of the most important facts regarding the labor struggles in the particular country.

The first issues of the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, The Pan-Pacific Worker, are already published. The Secretariat requests all active trade unionists to collaborate and to send in articles dealing with the life and struggles of the working class. The Pan-Pacific Worker will have a special section dealing with the labor movement in the various countries and another section for reviews of the periodical and non-periodical press and publications dealing with problems of the labor movement.

Fully conscious of the difficulties that confront it, the Secretariat hopes that all those to whom the cause of labor has some serious meaning, will do their share to help in its work.

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat hopes to see the foundation laid by the Pan-Pacific Conference enlarged and reenforced, and that all the trade union organizations of the Pacific countries will ratify the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Conference.

With fraternal greetings, — The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.
Hankow, July 1, 1927.

GET A NEW READER!

THE WORKERS TURN TO SPORT

By MARY REED.

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The Third Soviet House here has been put at the disposal of the delegations that have come to Moscow for the Red Sport Week. Tall blonde Norwegians, strong blue-eyed Finnish comrades, the women wearing their native costumes, swarthy atnletes from Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, where the sport movement has been highly developed, eastern and southern Russian types—all in Moscow for the first time—all eager to absorb as much of it as they can in their short stay here.

Powerful Workers.

While their contact with sports in the U. S. S. R. has increased their enthusiasm for building up stronger workers' sport movements at home, their contact with the constructive work of the Soviet government has opened their eyes to the fact that the development of the sport movement here has been made possible because the power is in the hands of the workers instead of in the hands of the capitalists. As one German Social Democrat expressed it to me, after seeing the Soviet health work in operation: "At home there are two classes of doctors that workers can go to: doctors who are paid by the employers, and whose interest is to give the minimum help necessary to keep the workers at the machines, and private doctors who make their living from the sickness of the workers and whose interest is to have them keep on paying. In Russia the doctors' interest is to build up the health of the workers."

New in Norway.

In Norway the workers' sport movement is still young, but in four years the number of workers organized in sports has reached 14,000 (about 20 per cent Communist), as against 40,000 in bourgeois sport organizations. The gain last year was 2,500, and a greater gain is expected this year. These figures are significant because in Norway every member of workers' sports organization must be a union member—a condition which is as yet only an ambition in other countries. And in Norway the bourgeois sport movement is subsidized by the government. Attempts are being made to obtain a subsidy for workers' sports, and it is hoped that the next parliament will pass such an appropriation, but the affiliation of their organization with the Red Sports International will, of course, be counted against them.

Strong in Finland.

In Finland the sport movement is very strong, and closely linked up with the political situation. Every small town has its sports clubs, and as a Finnish comrade puts it: "There are twice as many sport clubs as churches in Finland." The Workers' Sports League has a membership of 80,000. Between seven and eight thousand are women and over 3,000 are children. It has three sports paprs. The General Sports League, which is the bourgeois organization, is numerically much stronger, but has recognized the superiority of the workers' organization by making constant overtures for cooperation, which have been rejected by the Workers' League. Both are officially subsidized by the state, though the proportion going to the General League is much higher.

Formerly there was only one organization, the General Sports League, dating back to 1902, and gaining impetus after the 1905 revolution when growing class consciousness increased all forms of workers' activities. Since then the general tendency was more and more to the right, taking on a definitely bourgeois character during the civil war in 1919, when the Communists were driven underground, and the left wing was expelled from the General League, which was then reorganized by the white guards. At once the Workers' Sports League was organized by the left wingers, and has been growing steadily ever since. While the general sentiment of the league remained left wing, a right wing tendency developed, which succeeded in capturing the convention last June through the familiar methods of recognition of paper locals and exclusion of left wing delegates from the convention. A hot fight is now on in the league. This month a referendum vote for secretary of the league resulted in the election of a Communist, which was a slap in the face to the new right wing leadership.

May Change Affiliation.

The Workers' Sport League in Finland is affiliated with the Lucerne International (Reformist), but since the refusal of this body to grant the floor to a delegate from the Red Sport International at its convention in Helsingfors a year ago, there has been a growing sentiment against the Lucerne International and in favor of cooperation with Red Sports organizations. This has been intensified by the threat of the executive council at Lucerne last week to expel any sections whose delegations took part in any Communist sport demonstration in Moscow. The respect for the decision of the Lucerne International was shown by the fact that all the delegations marched in the parade on Sunday in defiance of this order.

Germans Defied Rulers.

The German delegation risked even more, because their own organization, the Arbeiter Turn and Sportbund, affiliated with the Lucerne International, refused permission for the delegation to go to the U. S. S. R. Four of them are Social Democrats and six without party affiliations. The Social Democrat leadership of the sports movement in Germany is very much afraid of Communist control. Already the Communists have the strongest influence in the organizations in Berlin, Essen, Halle and Stuttgart, and there is a growing sentiment for affiliation with the Red Sport International. This explains the refusal of the officials to permit a delegation to go to Moscow.

The control of the German sports movement is not something to be easily given up. Unified under the Zentral Kommission fur Arbeitersport und Korperpflege, the membership already numbers 1,400,000, constituting most of the Lucerne International. So if the Communists get control of the sport movement in Germany, it will mean the end of the Lucerne International.

600,000 Organized.

The main organization under the Zentral Kommission is the Arbeiter Turn and Sport Verein, which is a general athletic organization numbering 600,000, 30 per cent of whom are women. Next comes "Solidaritat," the bicycle riders' organization, numbering 250,000, all of whom are union members or members of political parties. The Arbeiter Adledendbund for boxing, etc., numbers 60,000, the Samaritterbund 30, 40,000; the Schutzenbund 10,000, and so on. There is a stadium at Grunewald, on the outskirts of Berlin, which seats 40,000 people, and is equipped with many sport facilities, including a 100-metre swimming pool, and in the city there is the indoor sports Palast, seating 20,000, where not only sports events, but Communist meetings are held.

Half Million in Bohemia.

In Czecho-Slovakia there are about half a million members in the workers' sports organizations, the most important being the Federation of Proletarian Sport, with 100,000 members, belonging to the Red Sport International, and the Arbeiter Turn Verband, affiliated with the Lucerne International. The Czecho-Slocakian section numbers 95,000, and the German section in Czecho-Slovakia 40,000.

The Red organization originated in 1921, after a split in the Arbeiter Turn Verband. The history of this split shows very clearly the reflection of the political struggle in the sports movement. At this time Hummellans was president of the Verband, and also a member of parliament. It was during the Hungarian revolution, when the workers had organized a Soviet government there. Hummelhans organized regiments which were sent to Hungary to throttle this new proletarian government, and part of the Verband supported his action. There was a vigorous protest on the part of the lefts, and a convention was demanded, but the Hummelhans administration, realizing that they were in a minority, succeeding in blocking it. Feeling ran high. The opposition officials were expelled. Locals supporting these officials were also expelled, and the fight went on until whole districts were expelled from the Verband.

Mass Sports.

The opposition at first focussed its efforts on getting reinstated. Meanwhile the Verband administration took refuge in the organization of the Olympiad, a mass sports demonstration in Prague. The opposition was, of course, excluded from participation, but bourgeois nationalist and military organizations were invited.

This was enough for the opposition, and at a conference on May 8, 1921, it was decided to hold a sports demonstration, to be called the Spartakiade. This demonstration lasted from June 3rd to June 6th, and completely overshadowed the Olympiad, 36,000 workers taking part. The result was the formation of the Federation of Proletarian Sport. The last Olympiad, in July, 1927, went even farther than the first to reveal its bourgeois character. Not only did it collaborate with nationalist groups, but President Maseryk, Schwedler, the white terror minister, and the French military attaches were official guests. Workers' songs were not heard, but the band played the Czecho-Slovakian national anthem. The answer of the Red Federation is a second Spartakiade, to be held in 1928, which promises to make the federation the mass sports organization of the workers of Czecho-Slovakia.

The Arbeiter Turn Verband is making a desperate fight, but recognizes that it is losing ground. Its bitterness can best be illustrated by the fact that the Czecho-Slovakian representatives at Lucerne were responsible for the threat to expel from the international any sections whose delegates participated in Moscow sports demonstrations.

The Lucerne International may well fear the influence of the Red sports movement. The Red Sport International numbers 3,375,000 members, 3,500,000 being in the Russian section, the remaining 250,000 from Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, France, Argentine and Uruguay. The workers' sport movement is growing, but the Red Sport International is growing much faster.

British Labor Notes

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

ONE hundred and fifty thousand dollars were added to the British national debt since last year. The total national indebtedness now amounts to the stupendous sum of over 38 billion dollars. The Labor Party executive proposed a tax on unearned incomes over $2,500, but this proposal was met with an angry roar from the capitalist press. It was branded robbery by progressive stages. Needless to say the reactionary and highly respectable conservative Labor Party leaders will not make a mass issue out of the proposal or embarrass the government in any way. Still, the way in which it was received by the capitalist press attests to the truth of the contention that the capitalist tiger will fight to protect the tips of his whiskers as well as his heart, realizing that the removal of his whiskers would be followed by a more deadly attack!

* * *

A. A. PURCELL, former president of the International Federation of Trade Unions was eased out of that position at the recent meeting of the international in Paris because Purcell in his presidential speech made a plea for international trade union unity and spoke favorably of the Russian revolution. Any speech that even in the mildest degree favors the Soviet Union is gall and wormwood to the reactionaries, so when Purcell's reelection was moved by the British delegation, the continental delegates, under the control of Oudegeest, secretary of the international voted against him. But to show that they were not moved by anti-British prejudice they voted unanimously for George Hicks, president of the General Council of Trade Unions.

* * *

THAT the Amsterdam leaders know their onions was demonstrated at the Edinburgh conference of the British Trade Union Congress when Hicks delivered a bitter attack on the left wing movement and on the Russian trade union leadership. He favored breaking off relations with the Russian central trades body and dissolving the Anglo-Russian Committee. Even the conservative Cramp of the Railwaymen held that this action would be a signal to Stanley Baldwin that British labor endorsed his break with the Soviet Union. It means in fact that the right wing British labor leaders are behind him and are to all intents and purposes part of the governing machine of the empire.

* * *

THE British trade union movement has experienced a big swing to the right since the defeat of the general strike. The right wing leaders have come out openly in their imperialist roles. The pseudo-left leaders have followed the trail blazed by Thomas, MacDonald and Clynes. They retained their positions by prostituting themselves. At best they were only barometers of mass sentiment and swam with the current. The right wing leaders are made of sterner material and have no mental conflicts as to which side of the barricades they shall fight on. Thomas, MacDonald and Co., are dyed-in-the-wool imperialists and insist on the world knowing it.

* * *

HERBERT SMITH, president of the Miners Federation has now degenerated into a red-baiter. Tho the workers of the Soviet Union contributed more funds to the relief of the miners than the workers of the rest of the world combined, assistance that enabled the miners to hold out for nine months, Smith joins the most extreme reactionaries in his attacks on them. In the meantime Frank Hodges, former secretary of the Miners Federation is organizing scab unions and the organization work is financed by Havelock Wilson, archreactionary of the Seamen's Union, who in this work of trade union disruption is the agent of the mine owners. While the reactionaries of the British Trade Union Congress are levelling their fire against the radicals they are mild in their criticism of Hodges and his scabbing activities. A. J. Cook, of the outstanding leaders in the Miners Federation, has stood with the militants in the trade union movement. There is no doubt but the reactionaries will now plot to remove him from his position.

* * *

THERE is no difference between the British workingclass sap who votes for the tories or liberals and his American prototype who votes for either the democrats or republicans. A Daily Herald reporter knocking around with his ear to the ground met a worker who believed that labor would do better by voting for the tories than for the Labor Party because the former had money and could create prosperity. This fellow was also in favor of war on the theory that it was necessary to periodically kill off the surplus population and because during war-time money is more available. You could meet this type in any cafeteria in the city or even on the benches of some of the city parks. This patriotic fellow's salary was $12.50 per week.

* * *

IT may be a surprise to many of our readers that chattel slavery exists and is legally recognized in the British empire. In a legal decision recently handed down by the supreme court of Sierra Leone which has been a British protectorate since 1895. The decision held that slaves are legally held in the protectorate and that their owners have a legal right of recapture, and to the use of reasonable force in effecting it. The number of slaves held in the Protectorate is not known. The opinion of the Christian British judges that decided in favor of a slave master whose human chattel escaped from him and was recaptured is taken from the Daily Herald:

Mr. Justice Aitken, in the course of his judgement in the Court of Appeal, which was published in the Manchester Guardian, after reviewing the history of the Protectorate since it was constituted in August, 1895, said:

"At that date it is admitted, on all hands, that the institution of slavery flourished throughout the territories comprised in the new Protectorate; and their can be no doubt that native law and custom clearly recognized a right in the owner to re capture his runaway slave by any means within his power."

Quoting from an amended ordinance passed in 1926, he pointed out that the amendments provided:

After the commencement of this ordinance (1) all persons born or brought into the Protectorate are hereby declared to be free.

(2) All persons treated as slaves or held in any manner of servitude shall be and become free on the death of their masters and owner.

(3) No claim for or in respect of any slave shall be entertained by any of the courts in the Protectorate.

"Now it seems to me," continued the judge, "that the former rights of a slaveowner over his slave remain in force in the Protectorate, except in so far as they have been modified or taken away by the express provisions of the Legislature, or by any necessary implication.

"I hold that the defendants in each of these two cases should have been acquitted, and that the judgments of conviction in the court below should be set aside."

Mr. Justice Sawrey Cookson concurred.

"The question involved here is," he said, "can a runaway slave in the Protectorate territory of this Colony take action against his master who retakes him and so regains his rights of possession in him against the slave's will?

"We have the clearest possible recognition of a slave who is owned much as a chattel can be owned, and it must logically result that there is a right to follow and regain by use of any lawful means the rights of ownership in and possession of the property of which he has been deprived by the absconding of his slave."

* * *

TWO directors of Russian Oil Products have been deported from Great Britain by direct order of the home secretary. Since the raid on Arcos and the termination of official diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries the British government has sought in many ways to interfere with the work of Soviet trade officials that remained in the country. Russian oil has been underselling British oil and the British oil barons have been pressing the government to interfere as much as possible with the Soviet officials handling the distribution of the oil. Of course the government claims that the two directors deported had this treatment meted out to them because of alleged interference in the internal affairs of Great Britain. The real reason however is the successful competition of Russian oil with the products of Rolal Dutch Shell.

Extend Growth of Tea In Transcaucasus; Five Year Program On Hand

MOSCOW (By Mail).—At present in Transcaucasus, chiefly in Georgia 1904 hectars of land are under tea culture. According to a five years plan the entire area of tea plantations towards the end of 1932 will be brought to 20,000 hectars.

In accordance with the growth of tea plantations will expand the construction of tea factories.

Preacher Paramour Told Her to Poison Husband

HER LIFE ASKED by state of Illinois for murder of husband. She is Mrs. Elsie Sweetin, who on her first trial was sentenced to thirty-five years in prison. New trial opens on Tuesday.

Says Religious Movie Stolen to Start With

VALESKA SURATT, vaudeville star has filed suit against Cecil De Mille asking $1,000,000 damages for alleged plagiarism in connection with "The King of Kings", biblical film.

CLASS ISSUES AND SACCO-VANZETTI

(From "The Worker," Toronto)

It is inevitable now that our class brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, have been murdered by the American Plutocracy, that there should be a split between the liberal social democratic elements in the Boston Defence Committee, under the direction of Mary Donovan, and the Left Wing-Communist defence organizations in New York. While we welcome the support of middle-class elements in the fight against big business, in the fight against imperialism, or the fight against class justice, we welcome their support but not their leadership. If the middle class subordinates itself to the class aims of the proletariat, its support is acceptable, but when it seeks to subordinate the proletariat to its own mulligan conceptions—then we get the Social Democratic Party.

At the present time it is the favorite talking point of certain liberals that it was not only the workers but other classes in society who sided with Sacco and Vanzetti. They instance the Atlantic Monthly, the New York World, etc. Their use of the New York World has been a little dented by the fact that the same New York World fired Heywood Broun, one of its column writers, because he insisted on talking about the case—a little more than was polite in regards to Harvard University. The aim behind this incessant quoting of bourgeois support of the two murdered anarchists is clear. It is for the purpose of saving the face of class justice.

We Communists and the revolutionary working class as a whole have correctly analyzed the whole frame-up and murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as class justice. We deny that there is any such thing as an abstract and impartial justice in the relations of the capitalist class and the working class. We deny Baldwin's contention that the State is "our child," meaning the child of all of us, workers and capitalists alike. The Sacco-Vanzetti case has demonstrated for the thousandth time that the State of the capitalist system is the Capitalist State—an instrument for the suppression of the working class. The justice of that State is class justice. There is no democracy. There is only the dictatorship of the capitalist class. If that dictatorship with its "justice" is to be abolished it can only be done through the dictatorship of the working class as in the Soviet Union.

But the middle-class intellectuals and liberals are afraid of these conclusions. They fear to admit the reality of the class struggle even after the Sacco and Vanzetti case. They seek to prove that there was a "miscarriage of justice," that the Sacco-Vanzetti case was exceptional, that Massachusetts was more brutal than any other state, that the Puritan witch-burning tradition was stronger there, etc. The workers must reject all such superficial and apologetic explanations. These are explanations which would reconcile us again to class-collaboration. Put good men in place of Thayer, or abolish the death penalty, or revise the appeal system of Massachusetts, or do a little tinkering of some other sort and the implication is there there will be no repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Some socialists, as a certain Rogoff in the notorious New York Forward has already written, state that Sacco and Vanzetti were executed for no reason of concern to the labor movement at all. That the execution was no issue of the labor movement. Just as Renaudel, a prominent French Social Democrat, says: "The Sacco-Vanzetti case, although it had no connection whatsover with France"—the anarchists or what is left of them in New York have also voiced their objection to a class interpretation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Perhaps the most hopeless, the silliest contribution made to the whole literature of comment on the Sacco-Vanzetti case came from the anarchists' organ, Freie Arbeiter Stimme, in New York. This sheet came to the conclusion that such murders will go on practically forever—or until there is a "change of heart." Nothing distinguishes this anarchism from simple Christianity.

Industrial Poisoning

Arsenic is a health hazard in hide curing and leather work, some paints, oilcloth, glass work, dyeing industry, fur, and, of course, in the mining and smelting of arsenic ores. In acute poisoning with arsenic there are digestive troubles, such as nausea and vomiting; also abdominal cramp-like pains, weakness, anemia. In chronic cases the stomach and intestinal symptoms as well as the anemia and more or less costant or come frequently in the form of attacks. Dryness and ulceration of the skin and of the respiratory organs and irritation of the latter with catarrhs also occur. Sometimes one or several nerves are involved and paralysis of the limbs may be the result.

Brass workers suffer sometimes from attacks of weakness, headache, various pains, dyspepsia.

Chrome, used in the manufacture of dyestuffs, paints and colors and other industries, produces inflammations, catarrhs and lesions of the breathing organs and horrible skin ulcerations, the "chrome holes."

Lead poisoning is the most frequent of the industrial intoxications. Lead is used in nearly two hundred trades and chemical processes. To mention but a few: white lead manufacture, paint manufacture, painting, type foundry, printing, glazing, tinsmithing, cosmetics, artificial flower making, plumbing. Years ago, visiting some white lead factories in Brooklyn, I was astonished to see the carelessness with which the lead dust was allowed to be inhaled by most of the workers—they were actually drowned in clouds of it—and the fumes of molten lead surrounded the men from all sides. Even where masks were used, they were really of little help in that ocean of poison. I learned later that this condition was not an exception, but the rule. Many workers can keep their jobs but a short time. Those who are not rendered invalid from lead poisoning often become otherwise ill and unable to work for long periods. The symptoms of plumbism consist of colicky abdominal pains, disturbances in the bowel movements, paralysis of some of the nerves with resulting lameness of the joints (wrist-drop), general debility and others. As the lead is stored in the body for a long time, the effects of intoxication may not cease after the work that has caused it is discontinued and may produce permanent cripples. Except that, frequent bronchitis cases and a disposition to lung tuberculosis, due to the mechanical influence and irritation of the dust as such, are not to be ignored.

Workers employed in industries where mercury is used often become affected with chronic mercurialism, which consists of weakness, headaches, pains in various parts of the body, anemia, loss of weight, bone disease, inflammations of the mouth, decay of the teeth, fetid breath, disturbances of the digestion, tremors and pains of the muscles of the arms, legs and face, kidney trouble and albuminuria, pallor, depressive state of mind, inflammation of the skin and eyes, asthma, paralysis of the limbs.

Mercury is used in the manufacture of felt hats, barometers, thermometers, in gilding and bronzing, making cosmetics and hair dyes, rubber manufacturing, making of antiseptics, jewelry making, artificial flower coloring, cartridge making, in making caps for the setting off of blasting powder, making electric light bulbs, some paints, mirror making (although less now), amalgam making, in the extraction of gold and silver and, of course, in quicksilver mines.

Workers exposed to such hazards should work but four or six hours daily, should be alternately shifted to less risky divisions of the same work, should keep very clean and demand that the working place be kept perfectly clean, light and airy, and be provided with all the necessary comforts and all the modern devices to remove dust, etc. They should avoid tobacco, alcoholic beverages and overeating.

There are many preventive devices in all industries, but only few plants are equipped with all that is necessary for the workers' safety and not many are constructed correctly or kept in a really clean and sanitary condition. The ignorance and neglect of the workmen adds to the dangers.

Organized labor should have its own industrial health inspectors and should enlighten and instruct its members as to their rights and duties in regard to industrial preventive measures. It should fight energetically for the proper improvements and for fundamental changes.—R. LIBER, M. D., Dr. P. H., New York.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

CHILDREN of striking union miners in the Pittsburgh district have refused to attend school with the children of scabs. They absented themselves from the classrooms when police protection was given to the progeny of the strikebreakers. What to do with these subversive children must present a difficult problem to the Pittsburgh Coal Company, who control the local government. The children were born in the neighborhood, so Moscow cannot be charged with exporting them to the United States. It would be almost impossible to find a jury that would convict them of violation of the state anti-syndicalist law, so that weapon is unavailable. We can see only one civilized means by which the operators can punish these youthful rebels. They may be able to reduce them to starvation by refusing their parents access to a job.

A WISE judge in an Ohio mining town recently issued an injunction to a coal magnate whose employes are on strike forbidding all but native Americans from picketing the scab properties. Since almost the entire mining community is composed of foreign born workers and their dependents this judge did his master's job as neatly as an expert bull-head skinner flays his fish. The Ohio Solomon's ukase served the purpose of creating a division — at least this was one of the objects — between the native-born and the foreign-born miners and gave the operators legal sanction for the use of gunmen, private and official.

IN VIEW of the general use of governments, local, state and national against the workers in industrial disputes, it seems almost incomprehensible to the uninitiated that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor should be opposed to class political action on the part of the workers. Capitalist government officials always serve the owning classes. The exceptions are so rare that they are unworthy of mention. Even the skeleton of a Labor Party would serve notice on the capitalists that their slaves were beginning to awake. Then why are the Wolls, Greens and Gradys opposed to a Labor Party? Because the Wolls, Greens and Gradys are

(Continued on Page Six)

ALL-UNION PARTY EXPELS FIVE OF OPPOSING GROUP

MOSCOW, Sept. 12. — Several members of the opposition have been excluded from the All-Union Communist Party by decisions of the Central Control Commission and the Leningrad Provincial Control Commission because of their persistence in following anti-Leninist tactics and because they defended the discredited and repudiated "platform of fifteen." They were eliminated from the Party because they are considered degenerated elements who place factionalism above every other consideration.

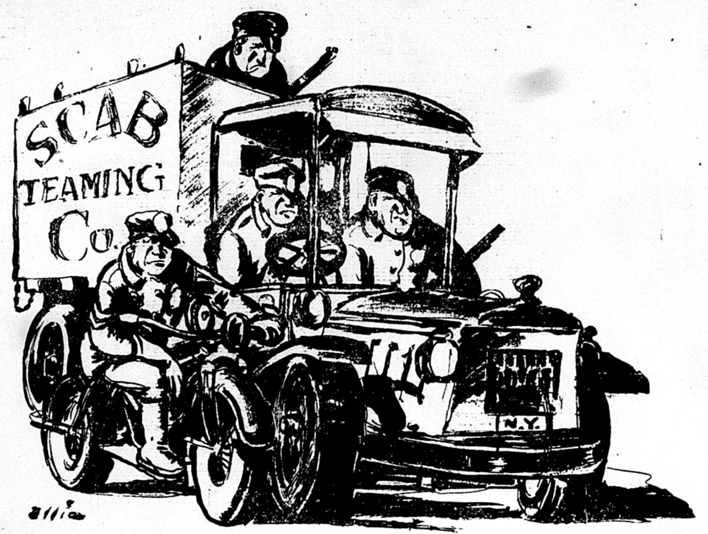
Pravda, in publishing the decisions of the Control Commissions, refers in particular to Dashkovsky who sent to the editor for publication a "Bolshevik" article defending the factional platform now rejected by the opposition. The decision declares that "Dashkovsky at the sessions of the Central Control Commission refused to abandon his anti-Leninist views, therefore he has been excluded from the Party as a degenerated element, absolutely hostile to the proletarian party."

Four More Expelled.

The decision of the Leningrad Provincial Control Commission refers to four opposition members who carried on factional work in Leningrad and systematically met in secret meetings which organizationally formed illegal clubs and groups, each such group consisting of eight to ten members who engaged in circulating various opposition documents. These opposition elements pursued these methods even after the close of the recent joint sessions of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Commission.

THE TEAMSTERS BEAT THIS GANG

By Fred Ellis



REAL FRENCH VETERANS FIGHT TO BAR AMERICAN FASCIST MEETING

Legion Saloon Abolished as Workers Protest Vandalism of Swivel-Chair Soldiers

BULLETIN.

ROME, Sept. 12.—Four hundred American Legionnaires have arrived here, having fled to their brother fascists in Italy from Paris which city they found extremely uncomfortable because of the protest of French workers.

• • •

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Despite the efforts of the municipal authorities, supported by the Poincare administration, to smash the protest of the Paris workers against the American Legion convention, demonstrations against the fascist holiday are rapidly gaining strength.

Arrest Militant Workers.

Wholesale arrests of militant workers as well as an effort to curb the antics of the legionnaires which have even antagonized middle class elements are the measures adopted by the chief of police, Chiappe.

The saloon in the legion hut here where American fascists have been carousing since their arrival has been regretfully abolished by the municipal authorities.

The action of the authorities was forced by the growing protest of French workers against the vandalism of drunken legionnaires who swagger about the streets of Paris.

Real Veterans Fight Fascists.

Even socialist workers have followed the lead of the left wing in its demonstration against the convention.

A large proportion of French ex-service men have announced their intention to boycott the fascist parade and gathering. Contemptuous of the swivel-chair heroes who are flocking into the city, poilus affiliated with the International of Ex-Service Men and a large proportion of those connected with the Independent War Veterans' Association have declared that they will have nothing whatever to do with the legion convention.

Alexander Fels, a leader of the association announced several days ago that he would not participate in any demonstration for the legion because of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

• • •

Seek Signs of Slaughter.

ABOARD S. S. LEVIATHAN, Sept. 12.—American Legionnaires who missed the pleasure of dodging aeroplane bombs in the late war because of their predeliction for staff jobs and swivel-chair soldiering in general are taking a keen interest now in the fate of "Old Glory" the most spectacular recent case in which brave pilots have given up their lives in the effort to extend and improve the still largely military science of aviation.

Seventeen hundred gaily bedecked and homeloving warriors en route to the legion's convention in Paris get quite a living thrill out of lining the rail and looking for wreckage as the Leviathan plows thru the seas that in all probability cover the bodies of "Old Glory's" crew.

Atwood Talking Wildly of 'Reds, Yellows, Pinks' Demands Exile for Aliens

BOSTON, Sept. 12. — An echo of the Sacco-Vanzetti case came this afternoon when Representative Harrison H. Atwood, of Boston, filed with the house clerk a bill asking congress for a national census and registration of all aliens, with deportation of all "anarchist" aliens.

Representative Atwood said he wanted the country cleared "not only of reds but of parlor pinks and native yellows, whether connected with our higher institutions of learning or merely the common garden variety."

The representative was also preparing for consideration by the incoming legislature a bill modeled on the California criminal syndicalism law.

Japan Suspects That World Fliers Really Are American Spies

TOKYO, Sept. 12. — Delayed at Omura flying field, about 600 miles from here, by fog, the Pride of Detroit, will resume its 'round-the-world flight early Tuesday, according to advices received here today. The navy will send a plane to Omura to escort the American plane here.

Japanese authorities have investigated the charges that Wiliam Brock and Edward F. Schlee, pilots of the Pride of Detroit, flew over a fortified zone during their flight from Shanghai. Following the investigation, the chief of the aviation bureau that the aviators had not violated military regulations.

• • •

Some Balloons Lost.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Eight of the fifteen balloons in the Gordon Bennett race had landed at noon today. The remaining seven bags are believed either in the air with new distance and duration records in sight, or to have been lost in the mountain wilderness of western Tennessee and eastern Northern Carolina.

ASIATICS PLAN ORIENTAL BOOTH FOR GIANT BAZAAR AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN OCT. 6

Natives of various oriental countries are cooperating to build a genuine oriental booth for the First National Bazaar arranged by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden for October 6-7-8-9.

Oriental goods and trinkets reminiscent of the exotic east, will be sold at the booth.

Labor and fraternal organizations and Workers Party units are urged to send in their advertisements for the program within the next few days.

FARMER-LABORITE CONFERENCE WILL MEET XMAS WEEK

To Discuss 1928 Ticket; National Meeting Later

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—During the Christmas holidays a conference in St. Paul or Minneapolis of delegates from states with farmer-labor organizations will lay plans for a national Farmer-Labor ticket to run against the republican and democratic tickets in the 1928 presidential campaign. The conference is called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Assn. which met in St. Paul to discuss the state and national situation.

National Convention In Spring.

Invitations will go only to such states in the northwest, west and southwest as have shown farmer or labor political strength in recent years. The eastern states, whose third party showing has been negligible, will not be invited to the December conference. But it is expected that a call will then be issued for a convention on a national basis to meet in the spring which will formally place the presidential Farmer-Labor ticket in the field.

No candidates loom as likely timber at the present moment though there is some talk of U. S. Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska, nominally a republican but actually active as an agrarian and foe of the private hydro-electric monopoly.

Minnesota farmer-labor problems occupied most of the time of the meeting. Henrik Shipstead, the only Farmer-Laborite in the U. S. senate, who is rumored in hostile quarters to be flirting with the republican party in connection with the 1928 senatorial campaign, was unable to attend but sent his greetings. A resolution was passed requiring candidates for office to file as Farmer-Laborites if they wish Farmer-Labor indorsement. Candidates must also state Farmer-Labor affiliation in their campaign literature or the indorsement, if already given, will be withdrawn.

Would Tax Industry.

The conference declared in favor of a state income tax, increased state tax on iron ore to make the steel trust bear its share of public burdens, municipal home rule, lower prices to farmers on state prison products like binder twine and guaranty of bank deposits. On national issues it demanded repeal of the federal reserve act, passage of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, repeal of the guarantee to railroad investors in the transportation act and an end to the government's use of force to further the interests of American investors in foreign lands.

Will Continue Detroit Labor Forum.

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (FP). — The Detroit Labor Forum, a Sunday afternoon educational institution under Detroit Federation of Labor auspices, will resume its work this fall.

CRIMES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legionnaires, on their present visit to Paris, will not dare to attack the headquarters of the French Communist Party, nor the office of its daily organ, L'Humanite. **If they tried it,** they would be run out of France by French workers. During the war hysteria, and the red-baiting era that followed it, the American Legion crowd was busy attacking the headquarters of the workers in this country, their vandalism being supported by the capitalist courts. One of these cases is to be found in the attack on the Communist Labor Party headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, in which the legion won out when suit for damages was pressed in the courts. The facts follow:

• • •

Frederick Reis, Jr., a young lawyer, was a member of the legion—Robert E. Bentley Post No. 50. Mr. Reis was subpoenaed as a witness in connection with a raid on the headquarters of the Communist Labor Party of Cincinnati, Ohio.

His story was damaging to the legion and, confessedly because of this, members seized him in Dayton, Ohio, threw him from a high bridge into the mud and water of a river, and went away regardless of what fate might overtake him.

This raid in Cincinnati was only one of the many that have been perpetrated upon headquarters of Communists and socialists. The place was wrecked and the literature was thrown into the street and burned. The suit for damage was brought against the post; but altho the essential facts were not disputed the jury returned a verdict in favor of the legion. The commander of the post was quoted as saying exultantly: "The verdict is a warning to all that the distribution of seditious literature, and seditious meetings, will not be permitted in Cincinnati."

A. F. L. COUNCIL MAKES GESTURE AGAINST MELLON

Company Sends Cossacks To Bully Miner Children

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has at last issued a mild statement taking cognizance of the misuse of power by the state of Pennsylvania and the placing of police authority in the hands of coal company officials thru the creation of a force of coal and iron police.

The council threatens political action against the Mellon regime now in power in Pennsylvania. Its statement is, in full, as follows:

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its session Sept 9th, unanimously voted to consider ways and means by which assistance can be given the United Mine Workers of America in its efforts to protect its membership in their homes and preserve their constitutional and economic rights. Philip Murray, vice president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, explained to the executive council the situation in western and central Pennsylvania where more than 80,000 mine workers have been on strike since April 1.

The executive council proposes among other things to take the matter into politics.

In announcing the action of the executive council, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The information submitted to the

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. TRUCKMEN MEET TO RATIFY WAGE AGREEMENT

7,000 Win $5 Increase After Militant Strike

As this edition of The DAILY WORKER goes to press, 7,000 New York truckmen are meeting to consider ratification of the verbal agreement made with the bosses early Saturday morning.

Get $5 Raise.

By its terms the workers, who struck last Wednesday will get an increase of $5 in wages, making their pay $45 a week.

A large number of the workers, members of Locals 282 and 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs have already returned to work in anticipation of the official ratification of the peace which they won.

Display Militancy.

The truckmen achieved their victory in the face of a determined strike-breaking program on the part of the bosses, who had hired a professional scab-herder, Jim Waddell and appropriated $25,000 to break the men's union. Police of New York actively aided the bosses; they not only gave protection to scabs who tried to man trucks carrying freight, but in some instances actually drove the trucks themselves.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—Major Gen. John F. Ryan, of New York, president of the Colonial Air Transport Company, was here today with plans to form a Canadian company for inauguration of a commercial air service between Montreal, New York and other American eastern points.

100,000 NEW YORK PUPILS MINUS SEATS AS SCHOOLS ARE OPENED

Teachers to Resume Fight for Higher Wages; Will Build Organization

One hundred thousand pupils in New York City will either attend school part-time or go without seats during the coming year.

Under the tutelage of a Tammany administration which has made the entire school system—including the problem of sufficient buildings and adequate salaries for teachers—a political football, the congestion will be greater this year than ever before.

Despite the periodic announcements of ambitious "building programs," little has been done to relieve the unbelievably archaic conditions which exist in the schools thruout the city.

Over a Million Pupils.

Precise figures on the increased enrollment of pupils in the five boroughs will not be available until Friday, but it is generally estimated by school authorities that the underpaid and overworked teachers will face a greater problem than ever in handling the surplus population which will exist this year. It is expected that about 1,200,000 pupils will attend the schools.

Manhattan is the only borough which does not report an increase in the school attendance. This is especially true in the downtown section of the city where manufacturing and office buildings are rapidly crowding out the cheap apartments and the slum tenement district.

Increase In Bronx.

The greatest increase in enrollment is found in the Bronx, particularly in the Hunts Point and east side of the borough populated mostly by workers' families.

With the opening of the schools the teachers, thru their organizations, will resume their fight for increase in salaries. Defeated in their program during the past few years due to the fact that the question was used for political capital by both the Tammany and republican organizations, the teachers, who are now receiving only 70 per cent of their prewar schedule in real wages, will begin again the agitation for the new salary scale.

Salaries As Low As $19.50.

For teachers in the kindergarten to 6-B, the minimum salary is now $1,620 a year and the maximum $3,-

(Continued on Page Two)

JAPAN'S RULERS TROUBLED BY NEW MANCHURIAN RIOT

People Rising Against Foreign Militarism

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Sept. 12.—Intense hatred of the Japanese militarists is growing in this section of Asia, so long under the domination of Japanese governors, headed by Chang Tso-lin himself.

Yesterday another violent outbreak took place when a Japanese policeman attached to the consulate here tried to remove an anti-Japanese poster stuck on the walls. He was instantly knocked down by a rush from all the Chinese within sight.

Chang Tso-lin has been several times recently reported as involved in a quarrel with his protectors, the Japanese government, probably over money matters. He is reported as having insisted that Bolshevism cannot be exterminated from China without more and heavier subsidies than heavily taxed Japan is willing to give, and threatens that unless he does get money in large quantities and soon he may even turn Nationalist.

The people of Manchuria also force Chang Tso-lin's hand, and are taking action against the invading Japanese military forces of their own accord.

HOSIERY WORKERS' CONVENTION RAISES $100,000 FOR INTENSIVE FIGHT ON YELLOW DOG CONTRACTS

By ART SHIELDS.

PHILADELPHIA, (FP) Sept. 12.—Redoubling its campaign against the openshop plants remaining in the knitting industry the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers at its 16th annual convention authorized a $100,000 campaign fund for the fight on the yellow dog contract.

Three scabfirms in Philadelphia and the big Indianapolis Real Silk Co. have signed their workers on these individual contracts, pledging them to keep out of the union. In Indianapolis 95 per cent of the hosiery workers joined the Federation before the company sprang the yellow dog, reported Louis F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age, who had charge of the Real Silk fight. The yellow dog con-

(Continued on Page Two)

Are You Working With Might and Main for the

RED BAZAAR

in aid of

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair.

Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.

Here's what is needed.

NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.

ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitgoods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle.

ADS for the Souvenir Program at $75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.

FALL IN LINE TO MAKE THE RED BAZAAR THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE
30 Union Square
New York, N. Y.

Telephone Stuyvesant 9500

HUNDRED THOUSAND PUPILS LACK SEATS IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page One)

450. The minimum salary in the high schools are $1,900 and the maximum $3,700. Thousands of teachers, classified as teachers-in-training, get as little as $19.50 a week.

Over 30,000 city workers are involved in the huge educational machine which opened yesterday. Included among these, beside teachers, are clerks, administrators, etc.

It is pointed out by leaders in the movement to raise the teachers' salaries that during the past twenty-five years the increase in their pay has been only 65 per cent. The electricians and plasterers, on the other hand, have succeeded, by virtue of strong organizations, in achieving increases much more substantial, and without being dependent upon the political manipulations of petty politicians.

Need Strong Organization.

The electrical workers have obtained an increase of 218 per cent, and the plasterers and stone masons an increase of 162 per cent—during the past eleven years.

Since 1925 the Teachers' Union of New York, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., has led the campaign for increased pay. Most of their efforts have been balked by the reigning politicians, including the idol of Tammany, Gov. Al. Smith.

In that year 25,000 New York teachers, united in sixty organizations, started a vigorous fight to raise their salaries which have lagged far behind those of other trades and professions less responsible to local politicians and administrative twaddle.

Their demands, incorporated in the Ricca-Strauss bill was finally passed by the legislature, but was vetoed by Gov. Smith, "the friend of the people," on the dubious ground that it violated the principle of "home rule."

Bill Again Vetoed.

The bill was again introduced in the 1926 legislature. This time it was passed by the assembly. All the republican members and some of the democrats voted for it, knowing that it would never become law. As they anticipated, Gov. Smith again vetoed it as a political reprisal for the failure of the legislature to pass his pet bill providing "state aid" to education.

In the last session of the legislature the introduction of the teachers' bill was deliberately delayed because of the promise of the New York City authorities that they would give the teachers a 'square deal,' which of course, was never forthcoming.

The bill was finally submitted late in the session and not even reported out of committee, tho the Dick-Rice bill provided about $15,000,000 for state aid to education.

Tammany's "Square Deal."

As part of the "square deal" promised by the Tammany politicians, Mayor Walker appointed a "Mayor's Committee" to recommend salary schedules. This committee which did not contain a single teacher, was composed of representatives of the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, the president of the Corn Exchange Bank, and several lawyers and business men.

Thus far no action has been taken even on their recommendations—which are far from meeting with the enthusiasm of the teachers.

Nungesser Wreckage.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12. — Officers of the French flagship Ville Dys, in port today, reported a clue to the Nungesser-Coli mystery. They state that a wireless message received from a French hospital ship off the Grand Banks said that a fishing schooner reported that about the time Nungesser and Coli were due the fisherman sighted the submerged wreckage of a plane about 230 miles off Sable Island. The wreckage was of a yellowish color.

MAYOR DUVALL ON TRIAL FOR GRAFT; SAY TOOK $10,000

Grand Jury Still Digs Into Indiana Muck

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12. — Close on the heels of the indictment of Governor Ed Jackson, the trial of Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis was to begin today as the latest pyrotechnics, in Indiana's sensational fireworks exhibition.

Duvall, who was indicted with Jackson and others, by the Marion County grand jury was being tried on previous affidavits returned by special prosecutors charging political corruption.

Took the $10,000.

The specific allegation against Duvall is that he accepted $10,000 from William H. Armitage, Indianapolis politician, and promised him that he would allow him to select two members of the board of public works, a majority, and the city engineer.

Had this arrangement been carried out, Armitage would have been in control of expenditure of millions of dollars for street pavings.

This bargain, according to the affidavit, was not mentioned in the campaign report submitted by Duvall, and such omission was in violation of the corrupt practices law.

Duvall's trial but exposes another link in the gilded chain of corruption and graft which has bound Indiana politics for a generation. Political corruption seems, however, during the regime of the K. K. K. and the McCray, Jackson, Stephenson clique to have reached its fullest form.

The prosecution of Jackson and Duvall is greatly facilitated by the fact that former Grand Dragon Stephenson's political allies failed to save him when he was arrested for raping and murdering a girl. In revenge Stephenson has made known the whereabouts of a large number of incriminating documents, kept secreted until a few months ago in a now famous "black box."

The "black box" contents were before the grand jury when it brot, a few days ago, indictments for graft against Jackson, two of his political partners not holding office, and further indictments against Duvall.

Wreckage Indicates Fishing Vessel Crew Died in Great Storm

LUNENBERG, N. S., Sept. 12.—Wreckage believed to be that of the fishing schooner Clayton Walters, which sailed from here for the Grand Banks nearly two months ago with a crew of twenty and has not been heard from since, has been found on the northeast bar of Sable Island, a wireless message from that place revealed today.

The wreckage included a dory, several barrels of flour and other equipment. There was no mark of identification, but it is believed to have been from the Clayton Walters.

The schooner is believed to have foundered in the terrific gale which claimed many lives off the Grand Banks two weeks ago.

The Man Who Wanted to Run Debs Out of State

Ex-Gov. Warren T. McCray of Indiana, recently released from federal prison, will be star witness for state in bribery case against Gov. Ed. Jackson of Indiana.

Hosiery Workers Fight Yellow Dog Contract

(Continued from Page One)

tract will be fought through the courts as a coercive agreement.

Gain New Members.

Flush with the strength of 3000 new members won this last year—a 22 per cent gain—the convention delegates were confident they could clean up most of the non-union centers in the coming 12 months. Highly paid craftsmen in America, they have much at stake in the strengthening of their union.

The campaign into the south is a hopeful venture of the Federation. In the last 5 years about 5 per cent of the hosiery machines crossed the Mason and Dixon line in search of cheap labor. Very cheap, too. Organizer Alfred Hoffman reports the Dixie knitters draw down about 40 per cent of the wages paid a Philadelphia or New England mechanic.

In the northern fields the union is taking on a number of new activities this year. It is not only fighting the boss when he fights first, but when the boss signs on the line the union boosts his goods. The union-made hosiery boosting campaign will take considerable effort and funds this fall and winter, says secretary-treasurer William Smith.

Encourage Sport.

Sports are another phase of union activity that is developing. The big Philadelphia branch for years has run two bowling alleys and a number of pool tables in the game room of its big headquarters. Now comes the New Jersey-New York district with a fast baseball league, that has won young knitters away from the company teams. This winter there will be a hosiery league basket ball and bowling in the same district and the girls will be enlisted through dances and pageants.

Recruiting of girl helpers has gone ahead rapidly this last year. The union is no longer composed largely of knitters but has as many other workers in accessory occupations.

The most important of all problems before the union this coming year, in the opinion of officers, is the working out of a national scale of piece work prices to equalize manufacturing costs. This will be under general direction of Gustav Geiges, president, who will work with committees from different branches.

Officers elected by the Federation, which is an antonomous group in the United Textile Workers union, are: Gustave Geiges, Philadelphia, president; Harold L. Steele, Milwaukee, vice-president; William Smith, general secretary-treasurer.

Executive board members:

Emil Rieve, Milwaukee; John Banachowitz, Milwaukee; Casper Fischer, Philadelphia; William Dougherty, Philadelphia; Paul Vogel, Boonton, N. J.; Walter Truman, Long Island City; Francis Ertel, Northhampton; Mass.; Percy Harwood, Providence, R. I.

Police Attempt to Shock Young Hill is Failure

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 12.—Harry Hill stood beside the shallow grave in which the slain body of his mother had been found, in the basement of the Hill home here today and denied knowing anything of her murder.

Only candle light flickered in the basement as authorities, surrounded and questioned young Hill, whom they had rushed by automobile 200 miles across country from La Crosse, Wis., in order to elude habeas corpus proceedings said to have been planned in Chicago.

The youth accused of matricide was shown several articles as he stood by the basement grave; the clay-spattered shoes, said to be the same size as those Hill wears; a shovel which had been used in turning the earth; and a handkerchief found shortly after the murder and turned over to the state's attorney.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Boston Developing Big Graft Case, Involving Some High Society Buds

BOSTON, Sept. 12. — Five prominent men, including Frederick Cameron Church, former Harvard football star and new husband of the former Muriel Vanderbilt, "the golden girl of society" were summoned before the city finance commission today when it began an investigation of bonding transactions as applied to firms holding city contracts for the construction of public improvements. Others summoned in addition to Church were Edmund Fitzgerald, Freeman O. Emerson, first assistant assessor, Robert Sullivan and Horace E. Dunckle.

A. F. L. Council Makes Gesture Against Mellon

(Continued from Page One)

executive council showed that miners and their families have been evicted from their homes by the coal corporations and that thousands of coal and iron police had been deputized to terrorize the striking miners and their families. These coal and iron police, while deputized by the state and county authorities, are paid by the steel companies and coal corporations.

"The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in this situation and the executive council gave it special consideration. It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to consider ways and means by which we can render assistance to the United Mine Workers of America in its efforts to protect its membership in their homes and to preserve their constitutional and economic rights.

"Because of the attitude of the political powers which control the situation in Pennsylvania the executive council will consider the formulation of plans by which it can arouse the workers of Pennsylvania to use their political power in behalf of their friends and in opposition to their enemies."

* * *

Police to School.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—Children of locked-out miners attending Gallatin schools have gone on strike in protest against being forced to associate with the offspring of scabs brot into this territory to drive their fathers out of their union.

The trouble began in Sunnyside school here where scab's children, taking a lesson from their parents, tried to carry things with a high hand, banding together, villifying unionism, and stoning the children of unionists. They plainly considered themselves the "good Americans" of Gallatin, and were supported by the school authorities who tried to substitute "Americanization" for unionism as an ideal for children to follow.

But the stoning tactics brought retaliation, and the scab children fled to the officials of the Pittsburgh Coal Company for protection from their playmates. The company, running true to form, called in the coal and iron police to overawe the unionists' children. Then came the strike.

* * *

Collect Relief.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12. — V. Kemenovich, secretary of the Miners' Relief Committee of western Pennsylvania, representing 34 local unions, T. Minerich, chairman, 807 McGeah Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., has issued a statement of donations for relief. The statement reads:

* * *

Following is a list of contributions sent in by various individuals and organizations for Miners' Relief up to August 1st.

Similiar reports will be published from time to time. Numerous contribution lists were sent out. Those that have not returned their lists are called upon to do it immediately as money is urgently needed to provide with relief the needy miners' families, who have been on strike since April 1st. All those who had tickets for the picnic held on July 24th are requested to settle for those, so a statement can be issued on it.

All relief has been distributed thru official local union relief committees. Send all contributions to: Miners' Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania, 807 McGeah Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

Geo. Krineus, McKeesport, Pa.	$12.87
P. Stefaniko, Bentleyville, Pa.	3.25
R. J. Blum, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
P. Alberta, Studa, Pa.	3.25
S. A. Teller, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.24
J. Sesesky, Coal Center, Pa.	8.25
J. Antal, Van Woorhis, Pa.	1.50
David Gravella, Renton, Pa.	1.25
S. Paich, Penowa, Pa.	1.50
J. B. Campbell, California, Pa.	2.20
P. Wuletich, Bentleyville, Pa.	1.25
N. Stanovich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.30
Thomas Ray, McDonald, Pa.	1.50
M. Jenkins, Pittsburh, Pa.	.25
J. Kucinich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.25
B. Ljutich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.25
M. Spoljarich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.65
W. H. Scarvillee, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.25
N. Knezevich, Donora, Pa.	8.80
S. Niemi, Monessen, Pa.	12.85
L. U. 86, ACWA, Pittsburh, Pa.	5.25
Picnic held on July 24th, Eldora Park, Pa.	971.20
C. Kutz, Bentleyville, Pa.	28.15
M. Valentik, Bentlyeville, Pa.	3.25
S. Kurepa, Harwick, Pa.	4.25
J. Karagas, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.25
J. Sesesky, Coal Center, Pa.	.65

Dempsey-Tunney Fight Injunction Thrown Out

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The petition of B. E. Clements, Chicago promoter, for an injunction to stop the Dempsey-Tunney fight here on September 22 was denied today by Judge Otto Kerner.

* * *

Dempsey Secretly Trains.

LINCOLN FIELDS, Ill., Sept. 12. —Suspicions that Jack Dempsey has been training in secret for the title bout with Champion Gene Tunney ten days hence, were confirmed today when Dave Shade, his head sparboy, showed up with a mysterious black eye.

Neither Shade nor Dempsey would discuss the cloudy optic, but through the unfailing "grapevine" sources, it was learned the Manassa Mauler and his chief sparring mate have been at it for several days in secret workouts.

* * *

Tunney Watches Gallery.

KELLY-LAKE VILLA, Ill., Sept. 12.—Tunney boxed five rounds yesterday for the second successive day.

Tunney was not as impressive yesterday as on Saturday. He did not box as vigorously and was not cutting his punches loose with the same sharpness and force as on the previous day.

Perhaps he was withholding his stuff from the big Sunday crowd, particularly because of the presence of the largest gallery of scribes that has yet visited the camp. A crowd of 4,000 attended the workout.

* * *

Booze Is Seized.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Federal officials today sought the owner and skipper of the tanker Bulko which was seized at the Greenwich Pier of the Delaware River here with a $2,000,000 cargo of liquor believed consigned for consumption of Tunney-Dempsey fight patrons at Chicago.

Six members of the crew and ten stevedores were arrested.

The seizure was the largest ever made in this vicinity. The liquor consisted of 15,000 cases of Scotch and Rye and 3,400 barrels of pure Rye.

Ten Cent Czar Told He Can Lose Wife in Mich.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—S. S. Kresge, multi-millionaire five and ten cent store man, can obtain a divorce in Michigan courts even if the New York state supreme court issues an injunction against such a decree, Judge Dewitt H. Merriman, president in the circuit court asserted today.

Attorneys for Doris Mercer Kresge, the multi-millionaire's second wife, are reported to be ready to seek an injunction in New York, restraining Kresge from obtaining a decree here.

"If Kresge can make the proper showing concerning residence, can establish grounds for divorce and can show that his papers are properly drawn, no Wayne county judge would have any alternative but to grant him a divorce," Merriman said.

"A New York restraining order would not affect the case here at all," he added.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

John Zarva, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Dominik Neroni, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Toni Miniti, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Peter Polazola, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Giovani Mancino, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Joe Nesticky, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
P. Pariliny, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Louis Sedik, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Paul Skrlec, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Joe Lassak, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Nicholas E. Hill, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Mike Czopko, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Joe Skokna, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Steve Czopko, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Owen Gammill, Reliance, Wyo.	5.00
Frank Zukowski, Long Island, N. Y.	1.00

Browder, Returned From China, Speaks Sept. 15 Worker's Forum, Buffalo

BUFFALO, Sept. 12. — Earl Browder, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference held in Hankow, China, and editor of Labor Unity will lecture on the Chinese Revolution at 8 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 15, at Workers' Forum Hall, 20 East Eagle St., Second flight up.

Browder is on a nation-wide lecture tour, following his return lasst month from China, in which he travelled extensively as a member of the International Workers Delegation, with Tom Mann of England and August Doriot of France. He had unusual opportunity to study the situation and personalities and classes of Nationalist China.

The Buffalo lecture is under the joint auspices of the Buffalo Workers Forum and the Buffalo Hands Off China Committee.

Panama Scores U. S. Attack; Urges Zone For All Countries

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—The protest of the Panamanian delegate, Dr. Ensebio Morales, against United States imperialism and the Panama-American treaty recently rejected by the Panamanian congress because it virtually gives the United States complete sovereignty over the little country has aroused a great deal of interest here.

Fears U. S. Aggression.

Fearing further American aggression in Panama, Morales urged that the Canal Zone be internationalized. It was Panama's obvious duty, Morales said, "to permit this natural right of way to be used on a footing of absolute equality by all nations without hindrance or obstruction."

The assembly of the league of nations began work on the matter on its agenda today, following the close of the general discussion of world affairs in which all of the delegates participated.

Swiss, Roumanian and Canadian delegates held the floor at today's discussions.

Kellogg Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The question of the sovereignty of the Panama Canal zone has never been in dispute between the United States and Panama, it was stated today on behalf of Secretary of State Kellogg.

Secretary Kellogg said that the existing treaty gave this country all the privileges and rights of sovereignty with respect to the canal district. He continued that there was and could be no dispute on this point.

The speech of the Panamanian delegate to the league of nations, referred, however, to the recent treaty rejected by the Panamanian congress which would make Panama subject to American administration if the United States enters another war.

The Panama delegate also urged the internationalization of the Panama Canal Zone.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

NOTICE

Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee. 41 Union Square. Do it now.

Carry on the Fight for which Sacco, Vanzetti Gave Their Lives

Nicola Sacco

Support **The Daily Worker**, which led the struggle to save them.

Defend **The Daily Worker** against the attack of those, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Help to maintain **The Daily Worker** to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.

Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of **The Daily Worker** in its fight

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

Here Is My Tribute to The Memory of Sacco, Vanzetti.

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33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find .... dollars as my **tribute to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti**, and as my contribution to help the—**Daily Worker** carry on the fight, for which they have given their lives.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ......

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Apeing Cal Coolidge

Gov. Ritchie of Maryland is now Ohe Tomka, or "Stalwart One," having been initiated into the Susquehannock tribe at Woodcraft League's fair at Baltimore.
(International Newsreel)

Cal Lays Away His Useless Chapps and Meets Politicians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — The presidential hat was safely hung up under a brand new white house roof today after ninety days of vacation in the Black Hills and Mr. Coolidge was at his newly polished desk prepared to do business both administrative and political.

There was administrative business aplenty to occupy his attention, it was apparent from his engagement list that the first part of the week will be mostly politics.

Hughes, Crown Prince.

According to tentative audience bookings, such republican leaders as Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state; C. Bascom Slemp, former secretary to the president and a power among the republican delegates in the south, and Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, floor leader of the upper house, are scheduled to see the president either today or tomorrow.

Hughes — republican nominee for the presidency in 1916—has just returned from Europe. He has said once he is too old, but he was not so positive on the return from abroad last week.

Slemp a "Fixer."

Slemp generally has been credited with lining up the greater number of southern delegates for Coolidge in 1924. He broke with the president immediately following the last convention, but since then has shown some indications of returning to the fold.

Senator Curtis is expected to take up the question of an early assembly of the senate for the purpose of disposing of the Smith-Vare election contests in time to assure no impediment to the serious problem of Mississippi flood relief. There is no indication that any money will be appropriated for flood sufferers.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Our Letter from Australia

Against Piece Work.

At its meeting held on July 7th, the Labor Council of N. S. W. endorsed the action of the Iron Trades Group in compiling and distributing a pamphlet explaining the evil effects of piece-work, bonus work, etc., and carried a resolution convening a meeting of the executives of the whole of the iron trades unions to formulate a policy to fight against the iniquitous proposals contained in the Beeby Award.

Repudiate Award.

On Sunday, July 10th, a mass meeting of the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, held at Sydney, decided to repudiate the award.

The combined executives of the metal trades unions met at the Trades Hall, Sydney, on Wednesday, July 20th, and decided upon the following:

"That this special meeting of all the iron trades unions of New South Wales unanimously repudiates the award of Judge Beeby, which deals with payment by results, piece-work, and dilution of labor.

"Further, the executive of the All-Australian Trades Union Congress act in conjunction with the iron trades federal unions to formulate a policy to combat the iniquitous proposals in Judge Beeby's awards. That all unions pledge themselves to carry out the policy thus formulated.

"That this union pledges itself to refuse to appoint any representatives on any committee to be appointed under the award that favors the foregoing. That we call upon the executive of the All-Australian Trades Union Congress to meet together immediately, and that they call upon each federal body to appoint three representatives of each union in the iron trades group. In order to do this in the state, a committee of two to be appointed by each union involved in the trouble to act in conjunction with the state disputes committee.

"In the meantime mass meetings to be held, leaflets printed and circulated, and each shop meeting to be formed. That all unions call mass meetings of their members, such meetings to be under the direction of the iron trades group."

On the first day that the award came into operation the engineers employed at Robison Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, ceased work because the employers endeavored to institute the daily hiring system. The engineers employed at Chubbs' Australian Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Sydney, also ceased work for the same reason. On Thursday, July 21st, the engineers at Robison Bros., Melbourne, resumed work on the daily hiring system, but the employers agreed to pay the same overtime rates as prevailed before the Beeby Award began to operate.

At its meeting held on Thursday, July 15th, the Brisbane Trades Hall Council carried the following resolution:

"That this meeting welcomes the action of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Sydney) in defying the Award made by Judge Beeby, providing for piece-work, which by past experience, has proved inimical to the interests of members of the working-class. Further, that this Council considers that sooner than accept such degrading conditions it would be in the interests of all workers to repudiate the Court of Federal Arbitration; and we seek the support of other Councils in this matter."

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council and the Trades and Labor Council of Adelaide have also carried resolutions repudiating piece-work.

* * *

Basic Wage.

A new basic wage of £4.5.0 for a man and wife in the metropolitan area of Sydney (N. S. W.) was declared by the Basic Wage Commission on Monday, June 27th; a basic wage of £2.6.0 for adult females was declared on the same date. This represented 1/-, a week increase for males and 3/6 for females. Most of the union officials regarded this increase as more of an insult than a benefit, because the basic wage had remained stationary for nearly two years, and if it had been computed on the same basis as previous declarations it would have been £4.17.0.

The rural basic wage was declared on Wednesday, July 20th, at £4.4.0. It is hard to understand how that amount was arrived at. It seems that the standard of living of the workers of New South Wales is determined more or less by guess-work; however, while the workers are content to allow this sort of thing to go on, one cannot blame the employers—and their commissions—from taking advantage of the situation.

The Child Endowment Act will operate as from July 23rd, and, according to press reports, the first payments will be made on September 1st. The payments will be as follows:

Increases Under Endowment Scheme.

Family Income	1 ch.	2 ch.	3 ch.	4 ch.	5 ch.	6 ch.
£4. 5.0	£4.10.0	£4.15.0	£5. 0.0	£5. 5.0	£5.10.0	£5.15.0
4.10.0	4.10.0	4.15.0	5. 0.0	5. 5.0	5.10.0	5.15.0
4.15.0	4.15.0	4.15.0	5. 0.0	5. 5.0	5.10.0	5.15.0
5. 0.0	5. 0.0	5. 0.0	5. 0.0	5. 5.0	5.10.0	5.15.0
5. 5.0	5. 5.0	5. 5.0	5. 5.0	5. 5.0	5.10.0	5.15.0
5.10.0	5.10.0	5.10.0	5.10.0	5.10.0	5.10.0	5.15.0

The fight against victimization took a tragic turn on July 5th, when Comrade Jack Hines, a picket, was foully murdered by an armed dupe of the employing-class. This outrage created intense resentment among the striking workers, who, after they had buried our late comrade with due reverence and honor, redoubled their efforts to prevent scabs from reaching the mill. It is significant that the employers' press described the murder of Jack Hines as "unfortunate," while they denounced the picketing as "an outrage," and "mob violence."

On Tuesday, July 19th, the strikers were asked to accept the following terms of settlement: (1) That all employes who worked in the mill and finished last crushing season, and who are now available be re-employed. (2) That all cane cutters who came out on strike in support of the mill hands be re-employed in runs at least as good as those which they contracted for. As these terms did not mean that all scabs would be put off the job, the strikers, displaying magnificent solidarity, turned the proposals down. The voting—by secret ballot—was 28 for acceptance, 310 against.

Would Release Dr. Cook.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Dr. Frederick A. Cook; one time Artic explorer, today filed a petition in the supreme court for a writ of review, of a decision of the appellate court revoking a five-year probation granted by the federal district court at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Dawes and His Pipe

Vice-President Dawes, masquerading as a veteran of the world war, and profanely blessing the sailing of 1,700 of his fellow business "soldiers" to the American Legion convention at Paris.

Dawes' only claim to fame is his ability to curse, which stood him in good stead when a congressional committee investigated for fraud in the sale of army material and supplies which he conducted in France after the great war.

Needle Trade Defense

Have You Accounted For Your Tickets?

If you have not yet made an accounting for all your tickets, you are committing a crime against the Joint Defense Committee; against the cloakmakers and furriers who are behind prison bars and against those who are in danger of being put behind the bars.

The defense committee is carrying on a campaign to defend the victims of the Sigman-McGrady-Woll frame-ups upon the class conscious American workers in the needle industry. With sufficient funds this defense campaign will be carried on much easier than without funds. The affairs arranged by the defense committee are doubly important

Aid Fight On Sigman.

First they are demonstrations of strength and power of the left wing against the Sigman clique and the other betrayers of the labor movement, and secondly they are for the purpose of raising enough funds to further the struggle against the betrayers.

The more successful the affairs are the better it is for the fight. But when thousands of dollars of tickets are outstanding after every affair and those tickets are not accounted for immediately the affair cannot be a success. This is the case with the Starlight Park Jamboree. Over $8,000 worth of tickets which makes the bulk of the profit are still outstanding. Every worker who owes any money or tickets to the defense, should immediately settle up their account.

Echoes of Starlight Park.

The Ozoritzer Young Men's Progressive Society sent in a check for $68.75 for Starlight Park tickets. This group understands the importance of accounting for tickets immediately and does not keep the money due the defense committee. This club had done very fine work for the defense. During the time of the $100,000 fund campaign the club sold $60 worth of roll calls. It has also bought a bond and was active during the bazaar and Coney Island Stadium Concert.

Bet on Weather; Send Winnings to Defense.

Bertha Kaplan made a bet with a friend as to whether it will rain or not on Saturday at Starlight Park. She won the bet and gave the money to the defense which was $2.

Cannot Come, He Sends $10.

H. Silver sent a check for $10 with a note stating he did not have an opportunity to come to the Jamboree where he surely would have spent the $10 and he hopes that the fight against the betrayers of the labor movement will be successful.

Sends Her Donation Anyway.

Mary Kozcy, member of Local 15, Furriers' Union, sent a check of $5 with the following letter: Dear Friends: I have heard that you made a collection at the opera at Starlight Park, where I could not enter due to the overwhelming crowd, I am therefore sending you my donation, which I would have given had I been there and wish you success.

A Good Motion.

S. Wexler sent $5, which, according to his opinion he would have spent at the Park Jamboree. He also moves that everyone who could not come to the Jamboree for one reason or another should remit the money they would have spent. All workers should accept it wholeheartedly.

What Do You Say?

The above mentioned facts clearly show the attitude of the workers towards the defense committee. The Ozaritzer Club has accounted for its tickets on the very first day after the affair. Various workers sent in money although they could not come. These are examples that must be followed by all class conscious workers. If you have not yet accounted for your tickets, you must do so immediately, otherwise you are hindering the work of the defense.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

News from U. S. S. R.

Growth of Oil Production.

In the coming year the production of oil in Azerbaijan (Baku) is expected to increase from 420 million to 496 million poods. Export will increase accordingly. "Azneft," the trust for the production of Azerbaijan oil, is laying a new 10 inch oil pipe from Baku to Batum.

Irrigation of 4,500 Dessiatins In Armenia.

The Shirak Canal, now being constructed near Leninakan, is already irrigating 4,500 dessiatins. This has already added 60 per cent to the fertility of the land. At present the whole of the hydro-technical plant of the main water works has been constructed. The length of the canal is 22 klm.

First USSR Factory For The Production of Technical Cloth.

The building of the first USSR factory for the production of cloth for technical purposes has been started in Leningrad. Hitherto all such cloth has been imported.

All-Union Congress of Working and Peasant Women.

On October 10th the All-Union Congress of Working and Peasant Women—members of Soviets—will be held in Moscow.

It is expected that the congress will be attended by 800 delegates.

Grain Storage in the Ukraine.

The storing of grain in the Ukraine is developing normally. During the second five days in August, there was an increase of 100 per cent in comparison with the first five days. According to preliminary figures, 14 to 15 million poods of grain have been stored thruout Ukraine during the first half of August. As in the past, most of the stored grain is wheat. During the last three days storage operations have also begun in the rye districts.

Cooperatives Prepare To Celebrate Tenth Anniversary of October Revolution.

The Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution will be celebrated by the opening of new cooperative departments, shops, dining halls, kindergartens, creches, medical consultation rooms, "mother and child" corners, etc.

In honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, the number of cooperative libraries and travelling cinemas will be increased.

Schools, Hospitals and Factories Being Opened In Uzbeckistan and Tadzhikistan.

In honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, thirty-four new schools accommodating two thousand scholars are being opened, 22 women's artels for silk culture are being organized. A woman's hospital and a creche are being opened in Old Tashkent. Moreover five tanneries, four grain sifting centres and two workers' settlements are being opened in various districts. An electrical station will begin to function in the village, Yanghi Bazar. Road repairs are going on and eighteen bridges are in the course of construction, etc.

In Tadzhikistan, too, eighteen schools, and several special educational establishments and industrial enterprises are being opened.

Trade Union Members In Sanatoria.

In the current season, at the expense of the trade union insurance and state insurance funds, trade union members in the Moscow Gubernia were given 105,000 places in rest homes, 2,000 annual beds in sanatoria and 4,000 places in various vacation centres.

For next year, the Presidium will endeavor to obtain 112,000 places in rest homes, 2,175 annual beds in sanatoria and 4,375 places in various vacation centres.

Arrival of Foreign Sport Delegations For the All-Union Contests.

The Finnish workers sport delegation of Helsingfors arrived in Leningrad on August 18th to participate in the All-Union contests in Moscow. The delegation is 33 strong.

A second group of Finnish sportsmen (11 strong) will arrive in Leningrad from Vyborg on August 23rd.

The arrival of 14 Norwegian sportsmen is expected during the next few days.

German Pioneers' Delegation.

A delegation of 7 German Pioneers arrived in Leningrad on August 19th. They will be taken to the Sestroretzk Sanatorium Camp.

Brown, General Secretary of the British Civil Servants Association, On the USSR.

Brown, General Secretary of the British Civil Servants Association, who spent two months in the USSR has left for abroad. Before his departure Brown declared that the Union of Soviet Employes is more democratic than the corresponding unions in Great Britain. The right of recall possessed by the Plenum, equality in living conditions between the union leaders and the rank and file members, the high percentage of active members in the union—all this combined is a refutation of the erroneous conceptions held abroad about the Soviet Trade Union Movement.

Brown writes: "I was surprised at everything I saw in connection with the structure and activity of Soviet Union employes and also in connection with the Soviet social order in general. On my return to England I will make it my business to spread among the civil servants of Great Britain the information which I gathered during my visit to the USSR."

A New Factory.

The construction of a huge agricultural machine factory with a capacity of producing 30,000 winnowing machines and 15,000 straw-cutting machines per annum will begin this year in Gomel, White Russia.

Extension of Machine Works in South.

During the third quarter of this fiscal year the South Machine Trust produced 14 per cent more of agricultural implements than during the first quarter. Next year's plan considers the output of machinery to the value of 4,000,000 roubles, which is almost 30 more than this year.

It is projected to raise the output of merchant vessels in the Nikolaen (Ukrainia) shipyard to the value of 13 1-2 millions roubles next year, as against 5,600,000 roubles this year.

A New Lumber-Export Harbor.

The construction of a lumber-export harbor in Oust-Lug (Leningrad Gubernia) started in 1925, has been completed. The first ships from abroad to take loads of lumber, are expected at the beginning of September.

New Hydro Station in Georgia.

Work on the new hydro-electric station in Abash has, in the main, been completed. Work has already begun in the installment of turbines. The capacity of the station is 2,500 horsepower. Within four months it will be all completed.

Progress in the Sugar Industry.

Favorable conditions in the sugar industry will make possible a reduction of 8-10 per cent of the cost of granulated sugar as compared with last year. There will be about 50,000 season workers employed this year in the sugar refineries.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Son Writes To His Father.

The Moscow newspapers published the following letter of Feng Yu-hsiang's son who is now studying in the Sun Yat-sen university in Moscow:

Father, there can be no more doubt that by deserting the revolutionary front you have become the leader of the counter-revolution. Insofar as I know your opportunism and your ambitions and stubborn character, this inflection of yours was no surprise to me. When the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the North-Western Nationalist Army concerning the conditions of the latter's joining the Kuomintang began, you rejected the point according to which the Kuomintang would have the right to punish officers of the Nationalist Army in case of their violation of Kuomintang discipline. You declared then that this would signify capitulation of the Nationalist Army before the Kuomintang and not collaboration with it. Judging you by this, you were not inclined to fight a revolutionary battle under the leadership of the Kuomintang. You merely wanted to use the Kuomintang banner in order to get territory on pretext of defending the interests of the workers and peasants. Now, having removed your mask and no longer defending the interests of the working class and the peasantry but even openly collaborating and allying yourself with Chiang Kai-shek, the hangman of workers and peasants, you have published an outrageous declaration stating that "the merchants, tradesmen, owners of industrial enterprises and the landowners are oppressed by the workers and peasants on the territory of the Hankow government." This is sheer nonsense. The time has not yet come for the workers and peasants of China to "oppress" the capitalists, merchants, landlords, etc. But even if the workers and peasants would really oppress the manufacturers, the gentry and the landlords, you would have adopted the point of view of the interests of the majority and supported the workers and peasants in overthrowing their exploiters.

You have become the enemy of the working class and the peasantry, and turned traitor to Sun Yat-sen. However, I, who by my former education was not acquainted with the revolutionary sciences, have now since I entered the Sun Yat-sen university, studied revolutionary theory and practice, and I know the correct lines to be followed by the Chinese revolution. You have already chosen the path of counter-revolution, and I have become a revolutionary. As a revolutionary I am interested only in the fate of the revolution and not in the relations between father and son, and, therefore, I am compelled to break my relations with my counter-revolutionary father. From today on I shall regard you as I regard Chang working class and the peasantry, but other counter-revolutionaries. Now you and I belong to rival camps—you belong to the counter-revolution, I to the revolution. From now on I shall carry on an energetic struggle against my father, the enemy of the working class and the peasantry.

These are my last words to my counter-revolutionary father.

Doctors O. K. Electrocution.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 12. — Charles Albrecht and James Mason of Manhattan and Adama Nappe of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., have been declared sane by the State Lunacy Commission and their own hope of escape from the electric chair lies within the power in clemency from the governor.

This was revealed by attendants after the commission had examined the men in the death house.

Mason killed James Hiss in New York City; Nappe killed a man in Hoosick Falls and Albrecht murdered Veronica Dempsey in New York City.

LEGALIZED MURDER!

Read the Facts in

The Case of
SACCO VANZETTI

By FELIX FRANKFURTER

HERE is all the evidence of the tragic case, presented in simple, popular style by a noted lawyer and professor of Harvard.

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J. Finkelstein sent in $1 for a ticket, although he was unable to be present at the park.

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Who Rendered Greatest Service to Capitalism Against the Vienna Rising?

A heated battle of words is raging in Austria between the official government of the bourgeoisie and the social-democratic leaders over the question of who is to claim credit for the crushing of the Vienna uprising of infuriated workers who went into the streets against a government that freed fascist murderers of the working class.

Naturally Chancellor Seipel claims to have been the chief counter-revolutionist, the most determined upholder of the reaction and unyielding defender of the capitalist system.

But his role is challenged by the social-democrats who claim that Seipel was a weakling and that they alone are responsible for the crushing of the uprising. Renner, socialist member of parliament, declared from the floor of that body that:

> "It is superficial judgment on the part of the bourgeoisie to place the laurel wreath upon the head of the chancellor, who had entirely lost his bearings at the moment of decision, and to ignore the consistency and wisdom of our (social-democratic) trade union leaders who have rendered far greater services to society."

Thus the hero of the second international, Renner, berates the bourgeoisie for giving Seipel the credit for crushing the Viennese workers while ignoring the far more important role of the socialists.

It is an interesting quarrel!

It is also a contribution to history inasmuch as it is necessary for the working class of the world to understand which force was the more effective defender of capitalism and most malignant assassin of the working class. By the force of their own arguments the Austrian socialists seem thus far to have the best of the argument. They were in a more strategic position to betray the workers than were the leaders of the capitalist government. Like their comrades in Britain who betrayed the great general strike, the Renners, Adlers and Bauers placed themselves at the head of the movement only in order to betray it.

Otto Bauer, theoretical leader of the second international, declares that he was sorry that the social-democratic police were not strong enough to have summarily disposed of the masses in the streets, but aside from that shortcoming he is elated at the outcome. Says this luminary of social treachery:

> "At the hour of supreme danger we called upon our comrades to stop the strike. And if ever I was proud of my being an Austrian social-democrat . . . I was particularly so on the night of Monday . . . when in spite of everything hundreds and thousands of railwaymen, postmen and telegraph and telephone operators returned to work."

Laudable strikebreaking sentiments! Also the most eloquent adequate, concise, and yet comprehensive exposition of the role of the international social democracy we have yet seen.

Mussolini Showers Praise Upon Mayor Walker.

When he first set foot upon Italian soil, James J. Walker, mayor of New York City, eulogized Mussolini's brand of law and order. He was particularly impressed because it was the first nation he visited after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti that did not openly flaunt its hatred of agents of the American plutocracy, and gave the press a number of interviews in praise of the bloody tyrant who holds Italy in a death grip. On Sunday Walker visited Mussolini and the despot declared that in his opinion the Broadway male butterfly is a "man of great talent, an idealist and a practical man at the same time." Probably the braggart assassin has heard of the fascist attacks of the New York police and their assistants, the professional gangsters, upon the defenders of trade unionism in New York. Walker's hoodlums, like Mussolini's brigands, aid the enemies of labor in union-smashing campaigns.

What are the labor agents of Tammany in the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York going to say about Walker's approval of fascism? They, at least, are supposed to be on record against this tyrannical threat to all labor. Even William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has spoken in denunciation of fascism in plain terms. In a recent telegram to the convention of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Green declared:

> "The A. F. of L. stands with you in opposition to fascism and all that the word implies. . . . Fascism represents dictatorship and autocracy. . . . It has succeeded in destroying individual democratic trade unions in Italy, free speech, free press and democracy in government."

On the following day, in a speech before the Anti-Fascist convention, Green was even more emphatic when he said:

> "I want . . . to assure you that the A. F. of L. will stand with you and work with you until we have succeeded in driving fascism from the face of the earth. Fascism is an enemy to society."

These are unequivocal declarations and could be the basis for repudiation of Walker by the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Of course no such action will be taken because the Council itself is used as a pliant tool of Tammany Hall. Furthermore, Green and the rest of the labor lieutenants of capitalism who oppose Italian fascism in words approve of it when used against the militant workers in the labor movement in the United States. The Greens and Wolls have for many months been actively engaged in supporting the fascist depredations of Sigman against the needle workers in New York, and altho they indulge in hypocritical phrases about free speech and democracy in Italy they use the most violent methods to suppress it in the trade unions of the United States.

That Walker, the darling of the labor fakers, is praised by fascism and in turn praises fascism, ought to expose to even the most backward member of the trade union movement the anti-labor character of the reactionary officialdom that plays the game of old party politics.

The best way to fight against fascism in action, not merely by words, is to fight for a labor party which will compel the reactionary officials of the labor movement either to break their political alliances with the capitalist parties or get out of the camp of labor.

The Achievements of the Party

NOTE.—This is the second installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment was delayed due to corrections that had to be made in the stenographic report. The third installment, under the heading of "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems," will appear tomorrow.

* * *

II. THE PARTY ACHIEVEMENTS.

DESPITE tremendous difficulties, our Party has moved forward. I will not say we have moved forward fully as much as we might have moved forward. I will not say we have responded effectively to every opportunity. I will not say we have had only glorious achievements in the past two years. But I will say that in the face of tremendous difficulties, our Party has been able to register some achievements, some substantial achievements in the past two years. And these achievements have been registered by the Party as a Party, not by groups, not by sections, not by individuals, but by the Party as a Party. The extent to which we registered these achievements was entirely dependent upon the fact of our being able to function as a unified party, as a Party homogeneous and monolithic in the Bolshevik sense.

Compare the situation with two years ago. Two years ago the outstanding features of our Party situation were: 1. An extremely factional condition. 2. No Party organization at all in the sense of a Communist Party. We had a Party of 19 language federations. Our Party today is weak organizationally, but we have made the first forward step towards a Communist organization. 3. Two years ago the Party was completely isolated from the masses.

In speaking of the Party achievements in the past two years, allow me to state the problem as Comrade Lenin has stated it. What is our central problem? Our central problem according to Lenin is "to discover and study and grasp the national peculiarities in the concrete methods of each particular country in order to perform the joint international tasks, to defeat opportunism and 'radical' dogmatism inside the working class movements, to overthrow the bourgeoisie, to establish the Soviet Republic and the dictatorship of the proletariat—that is the most important task of the historical moment." The problems of our Party are problems involving the application of fundamental principles of Bolshevism to concrete conditions in this country. We are not dogmatists or formularians. If we were, we would not be Leninists.

1. Our trade union work. In taking this concrete problem, this central problem, as Comrade Lenin has put it for us, what has our Party been able to do, that is what concrete steps, on the basis of the specific objective conditions in the United States for the past two years?

Of course, the anti-war campaign of the Party,—the Chinese campaign, —the campaign for the defense of the Soviet Union, has been the most pressing one, has been the one to which we have paid the greatest attention of all our political campaigns.

But allow me for the moment to go away from this order and to speak of the basic campaigns of the Party, the campaigns involving our Party entrenching itself in the mass organizations of the working class. Such problems are especially important in this country where we have no labor party, where we have practically speaking, no mass cooperative movement. Particularly in the U. S. do the trade unions occupy the most important position as the mass organizations of the working class. I will therefore speak first of our efforts to entrench ourselves in the trade unions.

Here we must recount the campaign of the Party to draw members into the unions. Regarding the miners' campaign, the details of this campaign will be dealt with in a subsequent report. It is of no small significance for the Party that it was a leading force of the left wing and progressive movement in the campaign that culminated in the actual election of the progressive candidate Brophy in the miners' union. The one who is functioning as the president of the miners' union today is functioning not as the elected president but as the usurper of that office. With all the weaknesses shown in our ranks, the fight in the miners' convention was a big step forward for our Party. The fight of the Party, weak as it has been and strengthened as it must be, in this miners' strike today, is a fight which has tremendous possibilities for our Party.

In reference to the TUEL—despite tremendous difficulties, the TUEL has made progress. The textile conferences, the conferences in the coal and needle industries, in the shoe and other industries indicate a revival of life for the TUEL. The TUEL may be weak in organization, but its political influence as a force in the trade unions has been increased in recent times. The establishment of a left wing paper such as Labor Unity with the help of our Party is a fact of vital import for every section of the working class.

There is a tremendous offensive against us—an offensive launched by the bourgeoisie and the labor lieutenants of American imperialism. The Party has shown in many instances a capacity to meet this offensive.

The organization of the unorganized. The Party has made a small beginning in this field. Yet it is some beginning in the organization of the unorganized. We need but mention the strike in Passaic, the attempt of the Party to organize the rubber workers, to organize the workers in the coal fields, in the building trades, in the automobile industry. Let me say, comrades, that there is no other organization in this country today which dares to challenge the power of the auto magnates. Our Party must take this campaign in hand and must pay much attention particularly to this field. Lumber, needle trades and other industries show the same proof of our Party's successful efforts to organize the unorganized.

The question of strike leadership: For the first time in the history of our Party, we have shown ability to respond to this need, to respond to local strike situations throughout the country. Our Party comrades have shown capacity to lead masses who are in revolt against their immediate conditions. When we say in revolt against immediate conditions, let us say that it is precisely in the schooling of such revolts that the fate of our Party rests. If our Party can respond adequately and properly to the needs of the masses in these small every day struggles, then it will learn leadership in the school of the class struggle and lead the workers towards more fundamental, towards deeper class struggles. The Party has thus very effectively issued certain living slogans, such as the five-day week, the forty-hour week.

A few words about utilization of divisions within the trade union bureaucracy: I speak of our campaign on China, the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born. Let me in this sense also touch on our trade union delegation. The trade union delegation now in Soviet Russia is not a Communist delegation. It is not a progressive delegation. It contains in its ranks some of the most reactionary elements of our trade union leadership. But precisely for that reason is it a mark of progress for the workers in this country and precisely for that reason can the Party say it has acted in a Bolshevik manner. The problem of the American working class has been to get to the Soviet Union representative workers of this country, who will represent the workers in this country, even in their backwardness—yes, even in their backwardness.

It would be very easy for the workers to get to the Soviet Union a delegation of Communists, but to get such elements like Fitzpatrick, the reactionary, and Maurer, who typifies the progressive section of the working class—this is proof that our Party knows how to react in a Bolshevik sense to this problem. Our Party has not fought this delegation tho its personnel and methods are far from satisfactory.

2. Now regarding the Labor Party: The Labor Party movement, compared to 1921, is at a low ebb nationally. But in certain sections of this country there are increasing signs of vital Labor Party movement. Let us examine the conditions in Minnesota, where our Party has been the one vital force keeping alive this movement and forcing, in the face of reactionary opposition, forward steps by this organization. In Connecticut, in California, in Massachusetts, in these localities, the Labor Party movement has shown signs of life largely through the efforts of our comrades. The action of District 2 of the United Mine Workers for a Labor Party, in spite of the Miners' official opposition at the union's national convention, is a step forward. Here the Party made itself heard for the first time. The establishment of national and local Labor Party committees despite the opposition of the trade union leaders, is a task that our Party must fulfil to a far larger degree than it has in the past, because these committees afford a splendid approach to development of a labor party movement.

3. In reference to our campaign on China: Here our campaign has been divided into two phases: To the best of our ability and with all our resources thrown into this campaign, we have made clear the character of American imperialism, not only in China, but in China as part of the whole system and policies of American imperialism toward Nicaragua, Mexico and Latin America. Secondly, we have mobilized thousands of workers in this campaign thru mass meetings and thru demonstrations. The demonstrations in Minnesota, the demonstrations in Philadelphia, the big demonstrations in New York and Seattle indicate the capacity of our Party to have masses respond to the chinese situation, not as a Chinese situation, but as a concrete American situation of vital importance to American workers. This campaign we have tied up organizationally with our party's membership drive. The resolutions passed by the unions, the mobilization of certain central labor councils, the drawing nearer to the Communist position of members of the Kuomintang, these must all be recorded as an indication of the growing ability of our Party to utilize such issues and to mobilize sentiment for these conflicts.

We have issued literature on this question. We should have had more, but this response to timely literature by non-party masses has shown the ability of the membership of our Party to rally masses. **Our literature distribution has totalled some one and a quarter million leaflets alone, or the highest amount of propaganda ever given out by the Party in any one campaign.**

The demonstrations against the British consulates and embassy were of tremendous significance. And when Baldwin and Chamberlain can take time off to sneer at the Workers Party, to sneer at these demonstrations, we have proven that our campaign harmed the bourgeoisie and had a beneficial effect upon the working class.

4. About the Party reorganization: The Party has been reorganized on the shop and street nucleus basis. In September 1925 the Party membership, dues paying membership, was 14,000. Of this number approximately 4,000 or 4,500 were dual members, members who were wives of comrades, who were there automatically on a dual stamp. Particularly was this noticeable in certain former language sections of the Party.

What is the dues-paying membership of the Party today? It is not sufficient to give you figures and say here is our membership. We must view the membership realistically. We must view the trend of our membership. In 1926 the average dues-paying membership after reorganization, was 7,599 per month. In 1927, in the first six months, it is 8,890—that is the dues paying average for the first six months. Immediately after reorganization, or immediately beginning the period of reorganization (that is, the last four months of 1925) our dues paying membership was 9,367. Today our membership, our dues paying membership, at this moment, is 9,642. Despite the strike in the Miners Union, which has cut in heavily on our dues payments, despite the needle trades situation, we have approximately 10,000 dues-paying members. This does not mean that all we have is 10,000 members. In every Party in the CI the dues paying membership is substantially smaller than the actual membership of the party.

In dealing with reorganization, we must not only speak of the reorganization on the shop and street nucleus basis, but we must also speak of the attempt to build up a real Party apparatus and the results achieved in this attempt nationally and locally. In certain districts like New York, one of the outstanding results of reorganization has been the building up of an agitprop department and the excellent Workers School. Another result nationally has been the organization of trade union fractions, approximately three hundred in number, and the establishment of three new Communist dailies as well as the popularization of certain Party literature.

What has been the trend of our Party's capacity to attract masses since reorganization? For the first four months of 1925, while we were reorganizing the Party, 832 workers joined our Party. In 1926, 2,371 workers joined our Party. In the first six months of 1927, 1,877 workers joined our Party. The increase of workers joining our Party through reorganization is obvious. Since the Party has been reorganized, 5,080 new members joined our ranks. In the Ruthenberg Drive alone we secured 1,355 new members.

On shop papers: it is hard to get an exact estimate of our strength, but it is clear that we have established in certain localities like Detroit, shop papers which have a mass influence in factories which are centres of proletarian strength. I speak of such shop papers as in the automobile factories of Detroit—and in the Harvester plant in Chicago. Twenty-six of our shop papers have a circulation of over 53,000.

At present we have a little over 35 per cent of our Party organized in shop nuclei. This is an insufficient proportion. Our shop nuclei are not functioning well enough as a rule. The shop nucleus which functions very well is the exception. The condition of our organization is not satisfactory. The Party organization as an organization is still too weak. There are more shortcomings in our Party organization than in any other field of our work.

Yet on the whole, what is the meaning for the Party of this reorganization? Let me read what the Comintern has said in its resolution on our Party re-organization in December, 1926: "Through reorganization of the Party on the basis of factory and street nuclei, the necessary organizational premise for a real Communist Party has been created. Considerable progress has been made with respect to the welding together of the Party into a united, centralized party of the American proletariat. The reorganization has been a great achievement for the Party. The actual composition of the Party has been improved and the nature of the Party work has been changed. The activity of the Party membership is growing as shown by the much better attendance at factory and street nucleus meetings and in the publication of factory newspapers."

5. Let me go into some other campaigns of the Party and sketch them briefly. **In our agricultural work we are on the whole particularly weak. But in the last two years, the United Farmers Educational League has been revived among the exploited farmers. Contracts with progressive farmers have been revived and increased. A progressive farmers' paper has been established.**

6. The campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers. The Party has moved forward. The National Conference of 1926, where 400,000 were represented, weak as that conference was, with all its shortcomings, indicated the increasing capacity of the Party to respond to the needs of the working class.

We must do more in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born and we must consider the approaching danger as evidenced in the statements of Secretary of Labor Davis, Commissioner of Immigration Hull, the statement of the Chairman of the House Commission on Immigration, Congressman Albert Johnson. All of these indicate that immediately after this convention the Party will have to mobilize the workers against this menace of the bourgeoisie—the attack on the foreign-born of this country.

7. About the Negro work. The weaknesses of the Party in this field are too numerous and too strong to recount. Our beginning here has been a weak and poor one, but we already have sufficient experience and results in the Negro work to know that our comrades and our Party have been able to penetrate basic organizations of the Negro masses, have been able to assume leadership in the organization of unorganized Negro masses and to spread propaganda among the millions of Negro workers, feebly though it be, yet with results.

8. One cannot speak highly of the **women's work** of our Party. There is no nationally directed mass women's work. There is insufficient national direction, practically speaking, no national direction. This must be remedied. However, it should encourage us to remember that in various localities our comrades (in the Passaic strike and in other vital issues affecting the working class, affecting the women of the working class) have been able to mobilize masses of considerable size.

9. The same can be said about **cooperative work.** There is no national direction in a vital, organic sense. This must be remedied. Locally, in Minnesota, and in some cases in New York, our Party has shown that we have the basis for doing substantial work in this field and for taking leadership and initiative in the cooperative movement.

10. The Sacco-Vanzetti campaign: This campaign has assumed tremendous significance. We must speak here very plainly about the **black behavior of the Boston Committee. We must speak very plainly about the treacherous policy of the Socialists and the dirty behavior of the American Federation of Labor. Were it not for our Party, standing at times almost alone in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, there would not** have been mobilized the mass pressure and mass sentiment which has been mobilized in recent weeks. We have done good work in this campaign, comrades. The ruling class knows that on this issue even the backward American workers, to a larger extent than to any other issue, are responding. The imperialists know the dangers of this response are especially great because the conscious section of the working class, The Workers (Communist) Party is the leader in this response.

The estimate of our work in the past two years has been made in the following manner by the Comintern:

"In spite of enormous difficulties, the Workers (Communist) Party of America has achieved considerable successes in the sphere of mass work. It has led a number of strikes, it has made the first attempts to organize the unorganized, it has penetrated into the miners' union. . . . It must also be placed on record that the Party has undergone internal consolidation as a result of the considerable diminution of the factional struggle. These create the premise for the further growth of the influence of the Party among the masses."

This was the declaration of the 7th Enlarged Executive in November, 1926. Since that time the Comintern made the following declaration last June:

"The Presidium recognizes that despite great objective difficulties, the Party has recently made important progress in many fields of activities.

"In the trade union field the Party has achieved quite a number of successes expressed in the increasing influence of the Left Wing in important unions—the miners' and the needle trades—and in initiating and leading big strikes. The increasing influence of the Party and the left wing has called forth an offensive of the corrupt trade union bureaucracy as a result of which there are made far-reaching demands on the tactical adroitness of the Workers (Communist) Party."

Comrades, let us have no illusions. Our Party is not yet a mass Party. Our Party is not yet a strong Party. Our Party is still a weak Party. Our Party has not done everything it could have done in the past two years. But let us have this in mind: our young Party, our weak Party, under the most tremendous objective difficulties, has shown increasing capacity to respond in a Bolshevik sense to the needs and demands of the proletarian masses in struggles, an increasing ability to lead ever larger masses to the left.

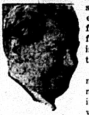
(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

DRAMA

Elmer Gantry's Ancestor Perhaps

"Tartuffe the Gilded Hypocrite" With Emil Jannings at the Cameo

Emil Janning's brilliant exposure of holy, sensuous, church-going hypocrisy makes a trip to the Cameo Theatre a fairly pleasant evening's entertainment. "Tartuffe" must end with a moral, of course. But a bit of moralizing in this story based on Moliere's play may be forgiven in return for Janning's realistic characterization.



Emil Jannings

Tartuffe, a holyman, not unlike our modern Elmer (for in those days there was need of a different technique) deviates from his bible in the direction of good food and better women. The wife of a wealthy boob who falls under the influence of Tartuffe, for the sake of her hubby makes it her business to show him up. With the aid of bottled good cheer and personal charms she brings about the downfall of the holy man's influence, bringing his deviations to her hubby's attention. All this of course after many difficulties, for Tartuffe is a shrew, clever rascal.

The pictorial telling of the story gives Emil Jannings another character opportunity. He makes most of it to add another triumph to many that have made him one of the great cinema actors.

Not an unusual picture in itself, "Tartuffe" is far above most inane movies we are asked to spend hard earned money on. Even most of those from Germany where this one comes from.

ROBERT LEONARD

Plays an important part in "10 Per Cent," a new comedy by Eugene Davis, which opens at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre tonight.

John Galsworthy's "The Escape" Due Here in October

William B. Friedlander's production of "Speakeasy" is playing in the Cort Theatre, Jamaica, this week, and next week will be at the Windsor Theatre. The new Edward Knoblock-George Rosener melodrama is scheduled to open on Broadway September 27. Jose Ruben and Anne Shoemaker are prominent in the cast.

Joseph Santley's "Just Fancy!" will open at the Playhouse, Wilmington, September 28, for its initial tryout. The musical comedy is due here early in October.

"10 Per Cent" and "The Wild Man of Borneo," will have their premiere tonight; the first at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, and the latter at the Bijou.

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"Merry-Go-Round" was transferred from the Klaw to the Harris Theatre last night.

Winthrop Ames' production of John Galsworthy's "The Escape," is announced for October with Leslie Howard, who will play the leading character. Austin Trevor, who played in the London production, will also be in the cast, along with Frieda Inescort.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Museum of Revolution At Leningrad Preserves Famous Warning to Czar

LENINGRAD, (By Mail).—An interesting document received by the Museum of Revolution — original warning of the Executive Committee of "Narodnaia Volia" sent to Alexander III, first days after his ascension to the throne.

Together with the document is the envelope in which this warning was sent by mail to the ministry of war addressed to the former Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch, to be handed over to the czar. The stamp on the envelope bears the date of March 4th, 1881.

This document was printed in the secret printing shop of "Narodnaia Volia" on March 2nd, 1881, i.e., second day after execution of Alexander II by the members of "Narodnaia Volia."

"Narodnaia Volia" points out to Alexander III, that Russia cannot live under existing conditions and warns the new czar that "historical justice exists for him as well as for everybody."

Labor Day Parade In Frisco of Co. Lawyers and Judges

By J. BAXTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The San Francisco branch of the American Federation of Labor held its annual "Labor Day" parade September 5, at San Francisco, Cal., where approximately ten thousand members of the various trade unions formed in line at the foot of Market St. and marched to the Civic Center, Ninth and Market St.

The parade was led by San Francisco politicians, corporation judges, labor fakirs, and preachers, who rode in automobiles, and who intermittingly bared their heads and waved their hands in acknowledgment of the tumultuous applause which arose from the thousands of people who lined the sidewalks.

The politicians' carriages were followed by a line of working people, who had to carry in their hands miniature American flags.

At the Civic Center, Ninth and Market St., where the parade disbanded, the politicians made patriotic speeches; telegrams of congratulations from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, were read to the workers; and a silk American flag was presented to the workers for their display of patriotism. After the demonstration was disbanded, nearly all made a bee line for the south of Market St. bootleg joints, which were heavily draped in American flags, and which belong to the San Francisco politicians.

Seamen Ask Reforms To Abolish Bosses' Job Card Strangle-Hold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Reforms which will enable the American merchant marine to expand and render efficient service are outlined by the International Seamen's Union in a program just submitted to the shipping board. Foremost is the demand for government discharge books to free the seamen from the sharp practices of private companies which now control his livelihood through their control of his "working card," which lists his working record from the time he begins his sea life.

Abolition of laws aimed to encourage American shipbuilding and repair work is suggested. Shipping interests should be freed from the necessity of purchasing only American-made ships and the tariff against repairs made in foreign yards and on supplies purchased abroad should be eliminated with those levied on shipbuilding materials.

Co-operation of shipping companies with the union is urged to develop skill among seamen. Other demands include: Barring Asiatics from employment on American ships; forbidding the practice of working seamen from 12 to 16 hours a day in port; one year training course in the navy for qualified seamen; greater compensation to the companies for the transportation of mail; cancellation of contracts made by railroads giving preference to foreign-owned shipping lines.

Race Fans See Slaughter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Noble Walters and George Hughes, jockeys, were in a critical condition from injuries sustained during a jam of horses, fighting for the rail position, in the sixth race at Washington Park late yesterday.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Bus Owners Evade Traffic Regulation To Increase Profit

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The immense cars may be found parked in the most thickly crowded streets for hours at a time. The sidewalks are in most cases the platforms where the passengers are received and discharged. Most of these buses go where they want without any schedule to be adhered to. They often proclaim themselves sightseeing buses when, it is said, their business has little if any relation to such activity.

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You have monopolized this territory for the past five years and brought disgrace upon the people in this vicinity.

You foreigners, Bolsheviks believe in robbing, killing and terrorizing good American citizens and when you are punished for that action you want to overthrow the American government for it's right decision towards you Bolsheviks. You cannot succeed In establishing Soveits in this part of the country and neither in any part of the United States—for this is not the ignorant Russia. Our organization pledged itself to root out elements like you that want to destroy the Liberty of this country—therefore we demand that you withdraw from this territory or else we will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply. We close with despise and hatred to you.

K. K. K.

Levine Postpones His Atlantic Flight For Year; Weather Is Bad

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Detroit Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Votes Funds To Mrs. Nicola Sacco

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—The balance of funds collected by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee here, amounting to $434.79 was voted to Mrs. Rose Sacco and her children last Wednesday. The report of the committee, submitted by William Reese, was submitted, subject to audit, to the Detroit Federation of Labor.

COAL BARONS SPREAD ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA IN ANTHRACITE; MINE WORKERS FACE HUNGER

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 12.—Anthracite operators plotting the gradual disintegration of the United Mine Workers of the anthracite have begun a different set of tactics. Their colliery superintendents are spreading slanders among the miners in gangways and breasts about the mine committee men, who, according to these rumors, accept bribes, show partialities, and under certain circumstances, "lay down on the job."

The superintendents floating these vicious reports usually size up their men, before talking. As a rule they pick out men who seldom attend union meetings, and express more concern for their button than for the union. These men fall easy dupes to false stories, causing the innocent committemen much trouble, and making local union sessions frequently stormy as accusations fly back and forth.

Slack time still hangs like a pall over the anthracite region. Money is tight, and long days give men plenty of time to reflect on empty purses, and hungry families. The strain creates a psychology that is ideal for the dark purposes of the operator whose greatest enemy is the miners' union.

Familiar whistles keep silent on idle days. But the squeak of boots on the street can be heard as some men pass on their way to work. These men have been issued permits by the committeemen, granting them the right to perform emergency work. By emergency work is understood such work as, if delayed, might prevent the coliery from starting up when such orders come in.

WORKERS OF U. S. FACE SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT SOON; MACHINES DISPLACE MEN IN INDUSTRIES

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

Unless new industries absorb the workers now forced into unemployment by mechanical inventions the country will face a serious unemployment problem. This warning by Secretary of Labor Davis in his Labor Day address is backed by U. S. department of labor figures covering factory employment in July. A decline of 2 per cent compared with employment in June follows the seasonal trend of the last few years but each year the cycle is at a lower level.

Factory employment in July, according to the department, was 2.8 per cent lower than in July, 1926, while the total amount which factories were paying in weekly wages was down 2.6 per cent from a year ago. Based on the average number on factory payrolls in 1923 as 100 per cent the July, 1927, level was 87.3 per cent. This is a drop of 13 per cent compared with July, 1923.

Machines Reduce Jobs.

The average number of factory wage earners in 1923 is given by the census bureau as 8,778,156. In July, 1927, the figures indicate, the number had fallen to about 7,650,000. In 4 years somewhat over 1,100,000 factory workers have been forced out of industry by the onward march of the machine. If we go back to 1919 and 1920 the decrease in employment appears even more striking.

Only the textile and clothing group of industries shows considerable improvement compared with last year, with an increase of 5 per cent in employment and 9.6 per cent in amount of payroll. The gain in this group is due chiefly to increases of 14.1 per cent in employment and 24.8 per cent in payroll in the cotton industry and of 8.8 per cent and 19 per cent in the women's clothing industry.

Iron and Steel Suffer.

In the iron and steel industries employment was 7.2 per cent under July, 1926, while payroll totals were down 9 per cent. In the case of the lumber industries the reductions were 8.6 per cent in employment and 6.3 per cent in payroll; stone clay and glass products 6.3 per cent and 6.8 per cent; vehicles, including automobiles, electric and steam railroad cars, 9.4 per cent and 7.8 per cent. In the miscellaneous group of industries the farm implement industry shows a reduction of 7.4 per cent in employment and 9.1 per cent in payroll while the electrical equipment industry reports reductions of 4.6 per cent and 4.4 per cent.

The table shows how some important industries stood in July, 1927, in comparison with 1923 taken as 100 per cent:

July, 1927 Employment and payroll indexes	Percent of 1923 Employment	Payrolls
Agricultural implements	85.3%	93.1%
Automobile	95.3	91.9
Boot and shoe	88.2	86.3
Brick and tile	103.5	106.9
Chemical and oil	89.4	95.1
Clothing, men's	82.7	79.3
Clothing, women's	75.2	75.2
Cotton	87.2	86.1
Electrical equipment	92.0	93.6
Foundries & machine shops	81.2	81.4
Glass	90.3	90.0
Hosiery	91.0	98.9
Iron and steel	90.5	86.3
Lumber products	84.7	89.4
Meat	83.8	88.2
Railroad cars	74.0	74.3
Tobacco	84.6	86.7
Woolen	74.7	73.4

General Decline.

These figures show the general decline in employment compared with 1923. Of the 54 industries listed by the department all but 7 report employment considerably below 1923 and a number have reduced working forces more than 25 per cent in the intervening years. Secretary Davis hits the nail on the head when he says:

"The greatest evils which we are likely to suffer in the future, so far as labor is concerned, are connected with the subject of employment."

HOW LABOR DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN CHICAGO; MOLLY FRIEDMAN APPEARS AS CLOWN

By JOSEPH R. BOOTH.

I happened to be present at the remarkable doings, staged by the Chicago reactionary federation officialdom, which celebrated Labor Day at the Grant Park.

The day surely was beautiful, and the crowd pretty big, but the labor officials were too small to grasp the opportunity of taking up the burning issues of the class struggle, Oh, no, that is not in their line, so the two high labor officials of Chicago: Brothers Fitzpatrick and Nelson had to come forward with their usual Labor Day orations: that Labor Day is just a day of rest, recreation and enjoyment, and pointing out, the great achievements of labor, was also boosted the well celebrated fact that the United States congress, in 1894 passed a law declaring Labor Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

It was therefore quite natural for the crowd of people to pay very little interest to such brand of silly speeches, delivered by the labor fakers, and that a much larger attention was given to the boys calling out for the sale of peanuts and real beer, and were practically forced to get their inspiration from a lot of acrobating and other kind of stunts, including boxing by fighting Jack Dempsey, and sure enough Dempsey was the real hero of the day.

It would be a good idea: a Dempsey or a Tunney should replace Brother Fitzpatrick as president of Chicago Federation of Labor, because they may know better how to put up a fight for labor.

My depiction of this historic labor event would be far from being complete if I should happen to pass up the fact that among the crowd were also quite noticeable, the shining lights, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, such as Brother Biallis, as well as Sister Molly Friedman and others, belonging to the same damn-right happy family, which thru the efforts of their labor fakers, socialist lawyer, just recently got out from an honorable judge an injunction to render to them only the sole monopoly to the usage of the name of the "International."

Suffice it to say that in order to put in a little more pep in this wonderful Labor Day celebration, Molly Friedman had to be dressed as a clown. Nevertheless, she didn't look a bit funnier than the rest of the reactionary labor clowns!

Plutes to Begin Fight For Repeal of Federal Inheritance Tax Law

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 12.—Behind heavy smokescreens of state rights talk, a motley assortment of politicians have descended upon Washington to demand the repeal of the federal taxes on inherited wealth. Claiming to represent reactionary fractions of state legislatures, they listened to speeches denouncing federal bureaucracy and interference with the "sovereign states" but never once was an effort made to assail the principle of the inheritance tax. Instead it was stressed that the states themselves wish to levy inheritance taxes.

Lobbyists will find it hard to convince even the conservative Republican majority in congress that fortunes should be untaxed. Economists of all shades of opinion are in substantial agreement that the levy on the estates of those leaving fortunes is the fairest tax that can be laid and that there is absolutely no opportunity of shifting it to the public. The latter consideration is seen to be the chief objection to the tax on the part of the millionaires and their politicians.

District Attorney To Ask Indictments For Bomb Frame-up

Despite the lack of evidence District Attorney Dodd of Kings County will ask for indictments Tuesday against Julian de Hoyas and Jesus Silva, two young Mexican workers, charging them with responsibility for the bomb explosion near the Brooklyn courthouse last Monday morning.

Fernandez "Assisting Prosecution."

Victor Fern and Jose Christozal Roa, according to the district attorney, will be charged with "possessing explosives," and an indictment will be sought against Mario Medreno, charging him with carrying a "concealed weapon."

Eugenio Fernandez, who, the district attorney declares, "has been assisting the prosecution," is being held as a material witness.

The defendants are being held without bail. Lawyers for the Mexican government are defending them. A hearing on their case has been set for Wednesday.

Workers' Organizations Discuss Press Bazaar At Irving Plaza Rally

Fifty organizations met in Irving Plaza recently and discussed the question of the National Press Bazaar being held in Madison Square Garden on October 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Women's Councils from New York and New Jersey reported that Sewing Circles had been formed and that many fine useful articles will be ready for the wonderful booths being arranged by their general body.

Horticulturists will be pleased to know that a regular Horticultural Booth is being arranged by Leo Kling of Section No. 1.

Capmakers, Millinery, Raincoatmakers, Jewellers, Shirt Makers, etc., all declared that booths were being arranged by their respective trades.

Workmen Circle delegates reported on the distribution of Red Honor Rolls. Much has been done and probably a few booths will be arranged.

It was reported that Unity House had set aside a substantial sum of money for supplies of a comprehensive booth carrying full lines of all the season's best garments, etc.

Workers' Clubs from various districts declared their intention to have booths worthy of a National Bazaar.

The fact that only four more weeks are left till the Bazaar was stressed by many delegates and an urgent appeal made for intensive activity from now on until then. Bazaar Committees are formed in every organization and those organizations not at the Bazaar are urged to follow suit.

Labor's press depends upon the Bazaar, putting it on its feet.

Organized Teachers to Hold Conference Soon

Teachers, brought together by the Teachers' Union and the Teachers' Union Auxiliary will hold a three-day conference, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 at Hudson Guild Farm, Netcong, N. J.

The conferees will discuss the methods by which the teacher can broaden social ideals within the public school system or in free labor schools outside. The speakers will include Dr. William C. Bagley, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia; Dr. Henry Linville, president, the Teachers Union; Dr. William E. Grady superintendent, New York School System; Abraham Lefkowitz, Teacher of History, High School of Commerce.

Young Stribling Fined On Charge of "Fixing" Fight; Johnson Freed

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—A hearing in the office of State Boxing Commissioner Ira Vorhees at Lincoln today will decide disposition of the purses claimed by Young Stribling of Macon, Ga., and Leo Diebel of Chicago, following a questionable exhibition here Tuesday night.

Stribling and Diebel were arrested at the end of the affair charged with having participated in a "fixed" fight. Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion, and manager of Diebel, was also taken in custody when he interfered with the arrest of the fighters.

Fire In Medford.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 1[illegible].—Five wooden buildings and eleven automobiles were destroyed today when flames raced through the [illegible] of the Highland Coal Company in South Medford today. Twenty thousand gallons of oil and gasoline were menaced. Firemen from Arlington and Somerville aided the local firemen. Loss was estimated at $50,000.

D. of J. to Permit Huge U. S. Steel, Du Pont, G. M. Merger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — The Department of Justice with its proverbial partiality toward big corporations has virtually "cleared" the Du Pont and Steel Corporation interests of any attempt to rear a motors-steel industrial colossus of a nature which might have "contravened" the anti-trust laws it was learned today.

Although details of its investigation remain to be completed the department's belief is that the financial relationship between the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Co., the General Motors Co., and the United States Steel Corporation affords no basis for action under the Sherman and Clayton act.

This conclusion is based upon the relationship as determined to exist at this time, as is customary, the department's right to investigate or proceed in the event of future developments is considered to be unprejudiced.

Du Pont Writes To D. of J.

The department's attitude became known today after Irenee Du Pont organization, had written to Col. William J. Donovan, assistant to Attorney-General Sargent, outlining the financial and managerial status of the three giant concerns. It is understood to be founded in part upon assurances given by Du Pont.

Department officials refused all information.

Poverty, Lure of Stage Draw 2,000 Girls From Chicago Homes In 1927

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Two thousand girls have left homes in Chicago and the vicinity since the first of the year, because of poverty and the lure of the stage, according to Lieut. M. Mills, in charge of the "missing" bureau of the Chicago police today.

Of the 2,000, 80 per cent have been located, but 400 have never been heard from.

"Fully 40 per cent of the runaways hope to go on the stage. The most common secondary cause for runaways is love for some man frowned upon by the parents. Then, poverty, or home squalor, is a factor."

Yes, Comrade!

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GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Museum of Revolution At Leningrad Preserves Famous Warning to Czar

LENINGRAD, (By Mail).—An interesting document received by the Museum of Revolution — original warning of the Executive Committee of "Narodnaia Volia" sent to Alexander III, first days after his ascension to the throne.

Together with the document is the envelope in which this warning was sent by mail to the ministry of war addressed to the former Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch, to be handed over to the czar. The stamp on the envelope bears the date of March 4th, 1881.

This document was printed in the secret printing shop of "Narodnaia Volia" on March 2nd, 1881, i.e., second day after execution of Alexander II by the members of "Narodnaia Volia."

"Narodnaia Volia" points out to Alexander III, that Russia cannot live under existing conditions and warns the new czar that "historical justice exists for him as well as for everybody."

Labor Day Parade In Frisco of Co. Lawyers and Judges

By J. BAXTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The San Francisco branch of the American Federation of Labor held its annual "Labor Day" parade September 5, at San Francisco, Cal., where approximately ten thousand members of the various trade unions formed in line at the foot of Market St. and marched to the Civic Center, Ninth and Market St.

The parade was led by San Francisco politicians, corporation judges, labor fakirs, and preachers, who rode in automobiles, and who intermittingly bared their heads and waved their hands in acknowledgment of the tumultuous applause which arose from the thousands of people who lined the sidewalks.

The politicians' carriages were followed by a line of working people, who had to carry in their hands miniature American flags.

At the Civic Center, Ninth and Market St., where the parade disbanded, the politicians made patriotic speeches; telegrams of congratulations from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, were read to the workers; and a silk American flag was presented to the workers for their display of patriotism. After the demonstration was disbanded, nearly all made a bee line for the south of Market St. bootleg joints, which were heavily draped in American flags, and which belong to the San Francisco politicians.

Seamen Ask Reforms To Abolish Bosses' Job Card Strangle-Hold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Reforms which will enable the American merchant marine to expand and render efficient service are outlined by the International Seamen's Union in a program just submitted to the shipping board. Foremost is the demand for government discharge books to free the seamen from the sharp practices of private companies which now control his livelihood through their control of his "working card," which lists his working record from the time he begins his sea life.

Abolition of laws aimed to encourage American shipbuilding and repair work is suggested. Shipping interests should be freed from the necessity of purchasing only American-made ships and the tariff against repairs made in foreign yards and on supplies purchased abroad should be eliminated with those levied on shipbuilding materials.

Co-operation of shipping companies with the union is urged to develop skill among seamen. Other demands include: Barring Asiatics from employment on American ships; forbidding the practice of working seamen from 12 to 16 hours a day in port; one year training course in the navy for qualified seamen; greater compensation to the companies for the transportation of mail; cancellation of contracts made by railroads giving preference to foreign-owned shipping lines.

Race Fans See Slaughter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Noble Walters and George Hughes, jockeys, were in a critical condition from injuries sustained during a jam of horses, fighting for the rail position, in the sixth race at Washington Park late yesterday.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Bus Owners Evade Traffic Regulation To Increase Profit

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You foreigners, Bolsheviks believe in robbing, killing and terrorizing good American citizens and when you are punished for that action you want to overthrow the American government for it's right decision towards you Bolsheviks. You cannot succeed in establishing Soveits in this part of the country and neither in any part of the United States—for this is not the ignorant Russia. Our organization pledged itself to root out elements like you that want to destroy the Liberty of this country—therefore we demand that you withdraw from this territory or else we will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply. We close with despise and hatred to you.

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Levine, after flying across the Atlantic with Clarence Chamberlin, has been threatening to return by aeroplane for the past few weeks. He had made arrangements with various pilots, but they had all deserted him, declaring that his ideas about aviation were fantastic.

Detroit Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Votes Funds To Mrs. Nicola Sacco

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—The balance of funds collected by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee here, amounting to $434.79 was voted to Mrs. Rose Sacco and her children last Wednesday. The report of the committee, submitted by William Reese, was submitted, subject to audit, to the Detroit Federation of Labor.

COAL BARONS SPREAD ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA IN ANTHRACITE; MINE WORKERS FACE HUNGER

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 12.—Anthracite operators plotting the gradual disintegration of the United Mine Workers of the anthracite have begun a different set of tactics. Their colliery superintendents are spreading slanders among the miners in gangways and breasts about the mine committee men, who, according to these rumors, accept bribes, show partialities, and under certain circumstances, "lay down on the job."

The superintendents floating these vicious reports usually size up their men, before talking. As a rule they pick out men who seldom attend union meetings, and express more concern for their button than for the union. These men fall easy dupes to false stories, causing the innocent committemen much trouble, and making local union sessions frequently stormy as accusations fly back and forth.

Slack time still hangs like a pall over the anthracite region. Money is tight, and long days give men plenty of time to reflect on empty purses, and hungry families. The strain creates a psychology that is ideal for the dark purposes of the operator whose greatest enemy is the miners' union.

Familiar whistles keep silent on idle days. But the squeak of boots on the street can be heard as some men pass on their way to work. These men have been issued permits by the committeemen, granting them the right to perform emergency work. By emergency work is understood such work as, if delayed, might prevent the coliery from starting up when such orders come in.

WORKERS OF U. S. FACE SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT SOON; MACHINES DISPLACE MEN IN INDUSTRIES

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

Unless new industries absorb the workers now forced into unemployment by mechanical inventions the country will face a serious unemployment problem. This warning by Secretary of Labor Davis in his Labor Day address is backed by U. S. department of labor figures covering factory employment in July. A decline of 2 per cent compared with employment in June follows the seasonal trend of the last few years but each year the cycle is at a lower level.

Factory employment in July, according to the department, was 2.8 per cent lower than in July, 1926, while the total amount which factories were paying in weekly wages was down 2.6 per cent from a year ago. Based on the average number on factory payrolls in 1923 as 100 per cent the July, 1927, level was 87.3 per cent. This is a drop of 13 per cent compared with July, 1923.

Machines Reduce Jobs.

The average number of factory wage earners in 1923 is given by the census bureau as 8,778,156. In July, 1927, the figures indicate, the number had fallen to about 7,650,000. In 4 years somewhat over 1,100,000 factory workers have been forced out of industry by the onward march of the machine. If we go back to 1919 and 1920 the decrease in employment appears even more striking.

Only the textile and clothing group of industries shows considerable improvement compared with last year, with an increase of 5 per cent in employment and 9.6 per cent in amount of payroll. The gain in this group is due chiefly to increases of 14.1 per cent in employment and 24.8 per cent in payroll in the cotton industry and of 8.8 per cent and 19 per cent in the women's clothing industry.

Iron and Steel Suffer.

In the iron and steel industries employment was 7.2 per cent under July, 1926, while payroll totals were down 9 per cent. In the case of the lumber industries the reductions were 8.6 per cent in employment and 6.3 per cent in payroll; stone clay and glass products 6.3 per cent and 6.8 per cent; vehicles, including automobiles, electric and steam railroad cars, 9.4 per cent and 7.8 per cent. In the miscellaneous group of industries the farm implement industry shows a reduction of 7.1 per cent in employment and 9.1 per cent in payroll while the electrical equipment industry reports reductions of 4.6 per cent and 4.4 per cent.

The table shows how some important industries stood in July, 1927, in comparison with 1923 taken as 100 per cent:

July, 1927 Employment and payroll indexes	Percent of 1923 Employment	Percent of 1923 Payrolls
Agricultural implements	85.3%	93.1%
Automobile	95.3	91.9
Boot and shoe	88.2	86.3
Brick and tile	103.5	106.9
Chemical and oil	89.4	95.1
Clothing, men's	82.7	79.3
Clothing, women's	75.2	75.2
Cotton	87.2	86.1
Electrical equipment	92.0	93.6
Foundries & machine shops	81.2	81.4
Glass	90.3	90.0
Hosiery	91.0	98.9
Iron and steel	90.7	86.3
Lumber products	84.7	89.4
Meat	83.6	88.2
Railroad cars	74.0	74.3
Tobacco	84.6	86.7
Woolen	74.7	73.4

General Decline.

These figures show the general decline in employment compared with 1923. Of the 54 industries listed by the department all but 7 report employment considerably below 1923 and a number have reduced working forces more than 25 per cent in the intervening years. Secretary Davis hits the nail on the head when he says:

"The greatest evils which we are likely to suffer in the future, so far as labor is concerned, are connected with the subject of employment."

HOW LABOR DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN CHICAGO; MOLLY FRIEDMAN APPEARS AS CLOWN

By JOSEPH R. BOOTH.

I happened to be present at the remarkable doings, staged by the Chicago reactionary federation officialdom, which celebrated Labor Day at the Grant Park.

The day surely was beautiful, and the crowd pretty big, but the labor officials were too small to grasp the opportunity of taking up the burning issues of the class struggle. Oh, no, that is not in their line, so the two high labor officials of Chicago: Brothers Fitzpatrick and Nelson had to come forward with their usual Labor Day orations: that Labor Day is just a day of rest, recreation and enjoyment, and pointing out the great achievements of labor, was also boosted the well celebrated fact that the United States congress, in 1894 passed a law declaring Labor Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

It was therefore quite natural for the crowd of people to pay very little interest to such brand of silly speeches, delivered by the labor fakers, and that a much larger attention was given to the boys calling out for the sale of peanuts and real beer, and were practically forced to get their inspiration from a lot of acrobating and other kind of stunts, including boxing by fighting Jack Dempsey, and sure enough Dempsey was the real hero of the day.

It would be a good idea: a Dempsey or a Tunney should replace Brother Fitzpatrick as president of Chicago Federation of Labor, because they may know better how to put up a fight for labor.

My depiction of this historic labor event would be far from being complete if I should happen to pass up the fact that among the crowd were also quite noticeable, the shining lights, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, such as Brother Biallis, as well as Sister Molly Friedman and others, belonging to the same damn-right happy family, which thru the efforts of their labor fakers, socialist lawyer, just recently got out from an honorable judge an injunction to render to them only the sole monopoly to the usage of the name of the "International."

Suffice it to say that in order to put in a little more pep in this wonderful Labor Day celebration, Molly Friedman had to be dressed as a clown. Nevertheless, she didn't look a bit funnier than the rest of the reactionary labor clowns!

Plutes to Begin Fight For Repeal of Federal Inheritance Tax Law

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 12.—Behind heavy smokescreens of state rights talk, a motley assortment of politicians have descended upon Washington to demand the repeal of the federal taxes on inherited wealth. Claiming to represent reactionary fractions of state legislatures, they listened to speeches denouncing federal bureaucracy and interference with the "sovereign states" but never once was an effort made to assail the principle of the inheritance tax. Instead it was stressed that the states themselves wish to levy inheritance taxes.

Lobbyists will find it hard to convince even the conservative Republican majority in congress that fortunes should be untaxed. Economists of all shades of opinion are in substantial agreement that the levy on the estates of those leaving fortunes is the fairest tax that can be laid and that there is absolutely no opportunity of shifting it to the public. The latter consideration is seen to be the chief objection to the tax on the part of the millionaires and their politicians.

District Attorney To Ask Indictments For Bomb Frame-up

Despite the lack of evidence District Attorney Dodd of Kings County will ask for indictments Tuesday against Julian de Hoyas and Jesus Silva, two young Mexican workers, charging them with responsibility for the bomb explosion near the Brooklyn courthouse last Monday morning.

Fernandez "Assisting Prosecution."

Victor Fern and Jose Christozal Roa, according to the district attorney, will be charged with "possessing explosives," and an indictment will be sought against Mario Medreno, charging him with carrying a "concealed weapon."

Eugenio Fernandez, who, the district attorney declares, "has been assisting the prosecution," is being held as a material witness.

The defendants are being held without bail. Lawyers for the Mexican government are defending them. A hearing on their case has been set for Wednesday.

Workers' Organizations Discuss Press Bazaar At Irving Plaza Rally

Fifty organizations met in Irving Plaza recently and discussed the question of the National Press Bazaar being held in Madison Square Garden on October 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Women's Councils from New York and New Jersey reported that Sewing Circles had been formed and that many fine useful articles will be ready for the wonderful booths being arranged by their general body.

Horticulturists will be pleased to know that a regular Horticultural Booth is being arranged by Leo Kling of Section No. 1.

Capmakers, Millinery, Raincoatmakers, Jewellers, Shirt Makers, etc., all declared that booths were being arranged by their respective trades.

Workmen Circle delegates reported on the distribution of Red Honor Rolls. Much has been done and probably a few booths will be arranged.

It was reported that Unity House had set aside a substantial sum of money for supplies of a comprehensive booth carrying full lines of all the season's best garments, etc.

Workers' Clubs from various districts declared their intention to have booths worthy of a National Bazaar.

The fact that only four more weeks are left till the Bazaar was stressed by many delegates and an urgent appeal made for intensive activity from now on until then. Bazaar Committees are formed in every organization and those organizations not at the Bazaar are urged to follow suit.

Labor's press depends upon the Bazaar, putting it on its feet.

Organized Teachers to Hold Conference Soon

Teachers, brought together by the Teachers' Union and the Teachers' Union Auxiliary will hold a three-day conference, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 at Hudson Guild Farm, Netcong, N. J.

The conferees will discuss the methods by which the teacher can broaden social ideals within the public school system or in free labor schools outside. The speakers will include Dr. William C. Bagley, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia; Dr. Henry Linville, president, the Teachers Union; Dr. William E. Grady superintendent, New York School System; Abraham Lefkowitz, Teacher of History, High School of Commerce.

Young Stribling Fined On Charge of "Fixing" Fight; Johnson Freed

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—A hearing in the office of State Boxing Commissioner Ira Vorhees at Lincoln today will decide disposition of the purses claimed by Young Stribling of Macon, Ga., and Leo Diebel of Chicago, following a questionable exhibtion here Tuesday night.

Stribling and Diebel were arrested at the end of the affair charged with having participated in a "fixed" fight. Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight champion, and manager of Diebel, was also taken in custody when he interfered with the arrest of the fighters.

Fire In Medford.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 12.—Five wooden buildings and eleven automobiles were destroyed today when flames raced through the plant of the Highland Coal Company in South Medford today. Twenty thousand gallons of oil and gasoline were menaced. Firemen from Arlington and Somerville aided the local firemen. Loss was estimated at $50,000.

D. of J. to Permit Huge U. S. Steel, Du Pont, G. M. Merger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — The Department of Justice with its proverbial partiality toward big corporations has virtually "cleared" the Du Pont and Steel Corporation interests of any attempt to rear a motors-steel industrial colossus of a nature which might have "contravened" the anti-trust laws it was learned today.

Although details of its investigation remain to be completed the department's belief is that the financial relationship between the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Co., the General Motors Co., and the United States Steel Corporation affords no basis for action under the Sherman and Clayton act.

This conclusion is based upon the relationship as determined to exist at this time, as is customary, the department's right to investigate or proceed in the event of future developments is considered to be unprejudiced.

Du Pont Writes To D. of J.

The department's attitude became known today after Irenee Du Pont organization, had written to Col. William J. Donovan, assistant to Attorney-General Sargent, outlining the financial and managerial status of the three giant concerns. It is understood to be founded in part upon assurances given by Du Pont.

Department officials refused all information.

Poverty, Lure of Stage Draw 2,000 Girls From Chicago Homes In 1927

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Two thousand girls have left homes in Chicago and the vicinity since the first of the year, because of poverty and the lure of the stage, according to Lieut. M. Mills, in charge of the "missing" bureau of the Chicago police today.

Of the 2,000, 80 per cent have been located, but 400 have never been heard from.

"Fully 40 per cent of the runaways hope to go on the stage. The most common secondary cause for runaways is love for some man frowned upon by the parents. Then, poverty, or home squalor, is a factor."

Yes, Comrade!

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Trade Union Delegations To the Soviet Union are Growing More Numerous

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

DELEGATES to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will begin gathering at Los Angeles, Calif., the end of this month, at about the same time that the Delegation of American Trade Unionists, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, returns to this country from the Union of Soviet Republics.

This assures, without doubt, that another attack on trade unionists who dare attempt an approach to the truth about conditions within the Soviet Union will be on the order of the day at this year's A. F. of L. convention, altho it is isolated on the far Pacific Coast, in the midst of the motion picture colonies and in the shadow of Aimee McPherson's "Temple of the Four-Square Gospel," alias "The Angelus Temple," alias "The Lighthouse."

Advance reports indicate that the American delegation will bring back a very favorable report. In this respect, it will not be different from delegations that have visited the Soviet Union from other lands. Nor can it expect different treatment from the labor reaction.

While in Moscow, I had an interview with Gregory N. Melnichansky, member of the executive committee of the All-Union Soviet Congress, in which he reviewed the efforts of the trade union bureaucracy in different countries against the sending of labor delegations to the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, he pointed out, more than half a dozen large delegations from different countries would visit Moscow during the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in November.

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Take, for instance, the effort to send a delegation of railwaymen to the Soviet Union from Austria. It was bitterly opposed by the Socialists, prophecy of the Socialist betrayal of the workers during the recent uprising against the fascists in Vienna. But the delegation went just the same. But with what results? Six members of the delegation, who had been members of the Austrian Socialist Party from 25 to 30 years, were expelled from the party. The chairman of the delegation, Freiburger, who had been a member of the Socialist Party since 1904, was expelled, as was Mahly, for 32 years a member of the party, who spoke at several meetings of workers on what he had seen and learned in the Soviet Union.

This is cited as a warning to American workers against the kind of propaganda that the labor reaction will seek to spread to discredit the report of the returning trade union delegation to this country.

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The Green-Woll-Tobin regime in the A. F. of L. gets its material concerning the Soviet Union from the Coolidge-Kellogg state department at Washington. When Timothy Healy, head of the stationary firemen's union, put up a fight at last year's convention of the A. F. of L., at Detroit, for the right of trade unionists to go to the Soviet Union if they desired, the plot was immediately hatched and later carried out for driving Healy out of his official position. The plan included the destruction of this union if necessary in order to discredit and destroy Healy.

The truth about the Soviet Union, therefore, will be brought back by the trade union delegation in spite of great obstacles, not raised by the Workers' and Peasants' Government, however, but by the labor lackeys of the American employing class.

We may expect that the report of the American delegation will be even more comprehensive than that of the British delegation that went to the Soviet Union in the fall of 1924.

This should be so, since the delegation is well equipped with experts capable of getting up an excellent report, while the last three years have furnished a wealth of material on this period of Soviet constructive effort that should open the eyes of American workers, who are not readers of the Communist and sympathetic press in this country.

During this three-year period the Soviet Government itself has had more time and opportunity to gather information about conditions within its borders. This is also true of the Soviet trade unions.

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There is hardly a country in Europe that has not seen a workers' delegation of some kind go to the Soviet Union. Some of these have been composed of prominent trade unions officials, as in the case of the British delegation. Others have been made up of local trade unions officials, while still others have been constituted exclusively of men and women from the workshops, the rank and file workers. Large delegations have gone to Moscow from Germany, France and Czecho-Slovakia. Every Scandinavian country has sent its delegation, some of them several. This is also true of Finland.

During the latter part of August, a delegation of 120 members, organized by the leaders of the largest Norwegian trade unions, left Oslo, Norway, for the Soviet Union. The delegation was made up almost exclusively of workers from the bench. They planned to spend a month within the borders of the Workers' Republic. Another delegation of 112 workers from Finland is spending September in the Soviet Union, most of the time in Leningrad and Moscow.

Belgium has sent its delegation. Italy also, but it had to go illegally. Mussolini is not anxious that the Italian workers should learn the difference between his fascist tyranny and the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

The tendency among the organized workers of capitalist Europe now is to send delegations to the Soviet Union representing various industries, instead of general delegations from the working class as a whole. Thus three different industries in Germany have sent their representatives to the Workers' Republic, while a delegation has gone representing directly the Teachers' International Union.

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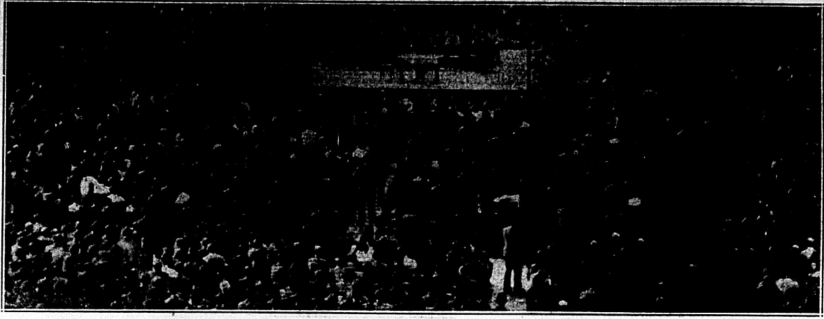
Thus it is seen that the struggle to develop a better understanding between the workers still enslaved under capitalism and freed labor in the Soviet Union is only just beginning. Battle as they will against the Soviet Union, the labor agents of capitalism cannot stem the mounting bond of friendship and solidarity between the masses.

The American working class is backward. It has permitted students' organizations, mixed delegations of professional people and other groups to precede them to the Soviet Union. But even the American working class does move. It took several years of effort to send the small delegation across the Atlantic that is now visiting the Soviet Union. But this delegation will be followed by others, the outgrowth of greater ambitions in this direction.

Thus the A. F. of L. bureaucracy gathering at Los Angeles next month will be hard put to it to battle this rising tide, that will not only demand closer relations between the workers of the United States and the Soviet Union, but will also gradually increase the power of American labor's demand for the recognition and defense of the Soviet Union, which must include an intensified struggle against the employing class at home.

GARMENT WORKERS GATHER IN TENS OF THOUSANDS TO PROTEST SIGMANISM



Part of great throng of garment workers which met in Madison Square Garden, New York City, Saturday, to plan a united fight to reestablish their union as a force in the garment industry, and throw off the paralyzing grip of Morris Sigman and his friends.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

part of the capitalist government apparatus and are ready to fight for a system from which they benefit.

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THE feigned alarm of the open-shoppers over the alleged fight carried on by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy for the unionization of American industry deserves a cynical horse laugh. The open-shoppers who sit around the Civic Federation board with Matthew Woll mapping out the plan of campaign against radicals know their onions and their labor fakers. It is good for both labor fakers and open shoppers to have the masses believe that their leaders are waging battle against the open shop. And it will not hurt the coffers of secretaries and treasurers of American Plan associations to keep the bankers and big industrialists fearful of the possible results of a militant drive for the unionization of industry.

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DAPPER Jimmy Walker is having the time of his life in Rome. The enthusiasm with which he was received in Dublin pales into insignificance compared with the pomp and splendor of Mussolini's reception in honor of the Tammany Fascist mayor of New York. Whether Walker visited Rome in order to help cinch the Italian vote for Tammany or to popularize Fascism with the American masses, is not clear. That Walker, judged even by the dwarfish standards of average political intelligence, is an intellectual gnat, no one will deny. But this mental molecule is rendering better service to capitalism in singing the praises of the cutthroat Mussolini and his Fascist regime than all the paid propagandists that Benito ever sent to this country.

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THE health department officials of New York City who were paid to protect the inhabitants from milk deals who might be tempted to distribute impure milk by the lure of super-profits will not be shot either at sunrise or sunset if found guilty, tho their treachery may have been responsible for the untimely death of thousands of human beings, thru the consumption of the poisonous food. Capitalist courts and capitalist governments are much more interested in running down men and women engaged in organizing the workers and blazing the way to a better social order than punishing the criminals that poison the people's food supply.

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THE British army command is experiencing a shake-up. The army is going thru what is described as a mechanization process. Officers who have made a special study of the latest and most deadly war machines are supplanting generals who have not learned much since 1918. Britain is feverishly preparing for the next war. The army manouvers are closely related to the class-collaborationist speeches of Stanley Baldwin and the reactionary policies endorsed by the Edinburgh conference of the Trade Union Congress.

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ONE of our editors witnessed a rather amusing incident while sitting in the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Station a few evenings ago. An Italian who carried a rather awkward bag was killing time while waiting for his train and appeared ill at ease, changing seats frequently and lugging his bag around the place. A hatchet-faced female, who turned out to be a prohibition snooper watched the Italian suspiciously and when a trickle of what the snooper took to be booze flowed from the bag, she was Johnny-on-the-spot. She dipped her finger in the liquid and brought it to her nose. She sniffled; then snorted. "Open that bag," she commanded. The Italian did so with alacrity revealing to the gaze of the amused onlookers a large dog. The guffaw that went up angered the snooper so much that she called a policeman and demanded that the crowd be arrested on a charge of lese majestie. But the cop, when he learned the details, laughed so heartily that he was even less articulate than usual. He twirled his club and walked away, grinning.

A NEW 'BATTALION OF DEATH'

Now when the fliers in general are flinching from the almost sure death involved in transoceanic flights, some influence is forcing women forward, in the well known military "battalion of death" style, evidently to shame the male into continuing his dangerous trade for the benefit of aviation—a military science.

Below, first, is Ruth Elder with her Stinson Detroiter plane, who is said to be ready for the Atlantic hop. Below that is "Grandma" Almatia Bennett, of Chicopee, Mass., who is also boosting aviation with a trip to Boston by plane on her 101th birthday.

TRIBUTE

To Sacco and Vanzetti.

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

For seven years
 You daily died
 A death denied.

For seven years
 You knew the hell
 Of a prison cell.

For seven years
 You kept the strength
 To go at length
 From friend and foe
 As heroes go—

Without a word
 To mar your name,
Without a deed
 To dim your fame!

What's What in Washington

BEGIN FIGHT TO REPEAL WATSON-PARKER LAW; PULLMAN PORTERS STRIVE FOR STRONG UNION

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 12.—If the Parker-Watson railway labor act is not amended in the next session of congress, a concerted effort will be made to wipe it off the statute books. As it stands today, the act is utterly useless to the railroad labor unions and is in fact being used against them by the railroad companies to foster company unions. This is the growing consensus of opinion among Washington rail union officials.

"The act needs teeth in it," asserts A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. In Washington to file a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Pullman Co.'s wage policies, Randolph conferred with other railway labor men over the needed amendment of the law.

"The Porters Brotherhood, a comparatively young union, finds itself in the same boat with the old-established Machinists Union and other railway shop and maintenance unions in their inability to get the railroad companies to negotiate agreements under the Parker-Watson act. The Machinists have openly declared the law to be a dead letter, but Randolph is hopeful that congress can be persuaded to revise it so that railway workers can force the companies to enter into conference for the settlement of grievances.

Porters Seek Strong Union.

Ever since the Parker-Watson act was set up, the Porters have been trying, and in vain, to get the Pullman Co. to enter into negotiations looking toward recognition of the union and an increase in wages. Despite the good offices of the federal mediation board created by the act, the Pullman Co. has steadfastly refused to have any dealings with the bona fide union of its porters but instead has formed a company union.

The company union has proved the main obstacle to the functioning of the Parker-Watson act, according to the shop crafts unions. The railroads fondle these dummy unions, recognizing them and carrying on all the solemn hokus-pokus of "negotiating" with them. The federation mediation board and the unions are then told that the railroads are carrying out the provisions of the Parker-Watson act by treating with these fake organizations.

Discontent Grows.

The growing budget of discontent against the Parker-Watson act promises either to end in complete revision or death of this instrument, so highly touted two years ago as evidence of the sweet peace between employers and workers on the transportation systems. All the shop and maintenance unions are now ranged against it; the switchmen at their last convention voted for its abolition; high officials of the trainmen, conductors and firemen have voiced bitterness against it. Even the engineers, favored with 7½ per cent wage increases, may swing into line for modification.

The Porters, who have tried to function for two years under the Parker-Watson act, have shifted their activities for the time being to the Interstate Commerce Commission as a more hopeful channel of redress against the tyranny of the sleeping car monopoly. In a unique plea drawn up By Donald Richberg, coauthor of the Parker-Watson act and Henry T. Hunt of New York, counsel for the Brotherhood, the commission is asked to set aside the Pullman Co.'s custom of forcing the public to pay directly to the porters, through tips, a large part of their wages.

Ask For Inquiry.

The commission fixes rates to cover all transportation charges, and this should include the full rate of porters' wages, it is contended. Instead the company has fostered the tipping practise, telling new employes that they can make out their average $72.50 a month by $50 to $100 in tips. This is an outgrowth of slavery days, the Brothehood argues, when tipping was the compensation given to inferiors doing menial servile labor.

The commission is asked to investigate the Pullman wage policy. The Brotherhood feels that such an inquiry will establish the Pullman Co.'s guilt and result in orders requiring it to pay full wages to its workers instead of forcing the public to pay for services which should be included in the price of the ticket.

Letters From Our Readers

"Leaders" Aid Bosses.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I would like to know what constitutes a union shop in Mr. Shiplacof's Union? A friend of mine is working in the leather goods shop of Ginzburg Bros., 102 Prince Street, a union shop, but the shop chairman, the only vestige of unionism in the place, serves the boss and Mr. Shiplacof, but not the workers. So far as I could discover no shop meeting is ever held. The chairman seems to be appointed for life, and the shop is afraid to say anything against him, because that means being fired by the boss and no protection from the union. Union meetings are never announced in the shop and no one attends them. Non-union helpers work in the shop, and the chairman, not alone does not ask them for union cards, but refuses to take them into the union. When pressed hard he always finds some evasion why he should not make them union members.

Several weeks ago, a girl, Fannie Richman, who worked in the shop quite a long time, went over the head of the chairman, Mr. Goldberg, and asked to be taken into the union, but no investigation resulted on account of her complaint against the chairman. Instead they informed him of the complaint and the girl was promptly fired for trying to become a union member. This was a little too crude, so the union got the boss to take her back for a few days, and when the girl wanted to have the benefit of union conditions, she was fired again. This time the union officials told her to get a job elsewhere. Union and non-union helpers who work in the shop a long time get as low as 13 and 15 dollars a week. Why should the boss pay union wages when he can, under various disguises and with the collusion of the shop chairman. Mr. Goldberg hires help outside the union. Is it a wonder that the helpers are indifferent to the union and its work? All the union amounts to, in so far as they are concerned, is expenses of all kinds and no benefit or protection whatsoever. — Trade Unionist, New York City.

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Fasts For The DAILY WORKER.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Yesterday—Sacco and Vanzetti!
Today—The DAILY WORKER!

As I read these words, new hatred grew in my heart against the greedy capitalist beast. They killed our two comrades, but they shall not kill The DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER shall not die. In the past the workers have given all that was in their power to give to build The DAILY WORKER to a strong and powerful paper reaching the workers of this country. And in the future, we, the workers, should and will do our utmost to save it from the hands of the ruling class. We will build it to a still stronger and more powerful press, for it means the final victory to the working class.

In Russia the workers went weeks without food for the proletarian revolution. We, in America, can go without a meal to save The DAILY WORKER.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, but shall never be forgotten.

The DAILY WORKER shall never die. Long live The DAILY WORKER.—Helen S., Detroit.

Workers' Sports in the USSR

By MARY REED.

Yesterday the Red Square in front of the Kremlin was brilliant with the gay colored athletic suits of 20,000 young workers of the Soviet Republic. Their tanned arms and legs gave testimony that their hours were not all spent in the factories, and their splendid physique showed far better than any statistics that Russia is no longer a land of famine and civil war.

"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
Arise, ye wretched of the earth!
For justice thunders condemnation,
A better world's in birth!"

The Red Army band played "The International," and the vigorous bodies of these young workers and their enthusiasm were the living truth of it.

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One after another the bright splashes of color detached themselves from the brilliant mass of orange, green, red, blue, purple, black and white. Group after group marched by, heads erect and bodies swinging evenly in fine formation. Red banners bearing the emblem of the hammer and sickle showed the names of their organizations. Textile workers—girls in red blouses—hundreds of them passed, railroad workers, cooperative workers, sport leagues, delegations from far parts of Russia and foreign delegations from Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway and Finland—20,000 young workers testifying to the strength of the new Russia.

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Before the revolution workers' sports were confined to a few industrial centers such as the Donetz basin, where the influence of foreign engineers, etc., gave some impetus to sports in general. Already in the first months of 1918, however, the revolution began to be reflected in this field. The physical condition of the workers was a matter of concern to the whole country. It was no longer a question of using up workers for profit and throwing them out when they could go on no longer, but a question of having a strong nation of men and women equipped to carry out the tremendous task of building up the first workers' republic in the world.

In all towns and cities sports came to be an integral part of the activities of the Soviets. Football, basketball, swimming, rowing, wrestling, running and winter sports were at last within the reach of masses of workers, and with the growth of the young pioneer movement interest in sports is becoming so widespread that it will not be long before every boy and girl in the U.S.S.R. will have opportunities and facilities for the fullest physical development. The Russian section of the Red Sport International already numbers three and a half million.

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Tremendous work has also been carried out in this field by the trade unions. In Moscow, for example, every trade union member is entitled to the free use of a boat on the Moscow River. And what is more, the workers now have time to take advantage of such opportunities. Boating and bathing are not confined to Sundays and holidays. After working five and a half months in a place a worker is entitled to one week's vacation with pay, and to two weeks after one year.

In addition to the vast "health factory" in the Crimea, where rest cure homes and sanitariums stretch along the shores of the Black Sea, there the many local rest homes for workers whose condition does not require such a complete change. For instance, the banks of the Moscow River are dotted with such places. Old estates that used to be the country homes of the aristocracy are now turned into workers' health homes, where workers are sent for minor illnesses or where they may spend their vacations. These are situated in the tall pine forests which were hunting reserves and private estates in the time of the Czar. Today the paths are overrun with groups of workers in athletic suits, singing and laughing as they go. The sandy stretches of beach along the river are a paradise for sun bathers. Within a half an hour of Moscow, workers can absorb all the beauties of nature in peace, without the commercialism of a Coney Island to deaden their senses.

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This health work that the Soviet government has carried out in spite of all the difficulties of war, counter-revolution and famine, has made possible the physical culture demonstration that took place yesterday and the sport week that is going on now as part of the celebration of ten years of Soviet government in Russia. And this is only the beginning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—"Bribery is rampant in the prohibition service," Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman, in charge of enforcement activities, declared today in a sensational written statement summarizing his survey of the service since he took charge several months ago.

"There are many incompetent and crooked men in the service," Lowman said.

"Some days my arm gets tired signing orders of dismissal. There are many wolves in sheeps' clothing. We are after them. A lot of them have lately been let out all over the country."

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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WORKER-PEASANT ARMIES MARCH ON CANTON; BRITISH RUSH NAVY

Peking Hears Feng Has Slaughtered 80,000 Peasants in Honan Province

CANTON, China, Sept. 13.—The Hongkong (British) authorities are massing naval forces in the harbor there and at Canton to support a special proclamation they are about to issue and severe measures they are about to take against piracy, according to their announcement.

Proletarian groups in the city here disbelieve the British statement. They say that the piracy is no worse now than at any time before, when the British disregarded it, and that the approach of the army commanded by Yehting, composed of workers and peasants, and rapidly nearing Canton, is alarming the British who have a friendly agreement with the right wing Kuomintang now in control at Canton. British military and naval forces will probably be used against the workers' army when it tries to enter Canton.

Another workers' and peasants' army under command of Ho Lung is reported to have captured a section of the Canton Hankow railroad in Hunan province, in the district of Sianging half way between Yochow and Changsha, the center of peasant organization. They are aided by peasant organizations in their campaign.

A Japanese battleship is scheduled for Swatow before the city is taken by the workers.

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PEKING, Sept. 13.—Chinese papers here state that General Feng Yu-hsiang, right wing Kuomintang leader, has embarked on a campaign of extermination of organized peasants. Estimates of the number of peasants slaughtered within the last few days by Feng's troops vary from 30,000 to 80,000. Feng is said to have killed without regard to sex or age, the heaviest sacrifice of lives having taken place at Changte, in northern Honan province. The assigned motive is opposition to Feng's progress by the peasant military organization, "The Red Spears."

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 13.—The Chinese printers in the Japanese printing works at Shanghai continue their strike. The owners are planning to bring Japanese strike breakers from Japan.

United States Imperialism Faces Trouble on Many Fronts in Trade War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The government was faced today with an accumulating series of diplomatic disputes arising from the American protective tariff law and foreign commercial regulations, described as an incipient "trade war."

Major developments include:

MAIN ISSUES INVOLVED.

1.—The challenge by the Panaman delegate to the League of Nations of American sovereignty over the Canal Zone, arising from Panama's desire to control trade in the zone.

2.—French discriminatory tariffs, increasing duties on some American goods 400 per cent.

3.—An agreement by British steel producers to pay a rebate to domestic consumers buying only British steel.

4.—Spain, Argentina and other countries are delaying negotiations of most-favored nation treaties desired by the United States.

5.—Such countries as Brazil, Chili, Spain and Argentina are objecting to American sanitary embargoes against oranges, potatoes, hay, grapes and other commodities as disguised protective tariff walls.

6.—European nations generally refused to facilitate the work of American Treasury agents investigation foreign production costs, as provided in the American tariff law.

DENY PANAMA'S CLAIM.

In the case of Panama, Secretary of State Kellogg authorizes a flat denial of the charges made to the League Assembly by Eusebio Morales, Panaman finance minister. According to the department's statement, this government has full sovereignty and rights over the Canal Zone, and it recognizes no [illegible] of these rights or no power of the League of Nations connected [illegible] such rights.

"Black Jack" Pershing Heads Legion's Invasion of France

Cherbourg Labor Plans Counter-Demonstration Against Wall Street's Militarist Who Led Attack on Mexico in 1916; Leviathan Arrives Friday

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 13.—Despite the protest of workers thruout France, the die-hard Poincare government has announced its intention of putting over a parade of American Legionnaires when the Leviathan arrives here Friday. Counter-demonstrations from militant Cherbourg workers, particularly along the docks, are expected.

The parade was called off by municipal officials several days ago because of the nation-wide protest. The action of the national government followed the protest of French fascists who protested to Foreign Minister Briand when the parade was called off by the municipal council.

Friday's fascist parade which will be headed by General Pershing will probably be met by huge protest demonstrations despite the threat of the government to bring in national troops. It was "Black Jack" Pershing who led Wall Street's army into Mexico in 1916 to crush the Mexican workers and peasants under cover of the war in Europe.

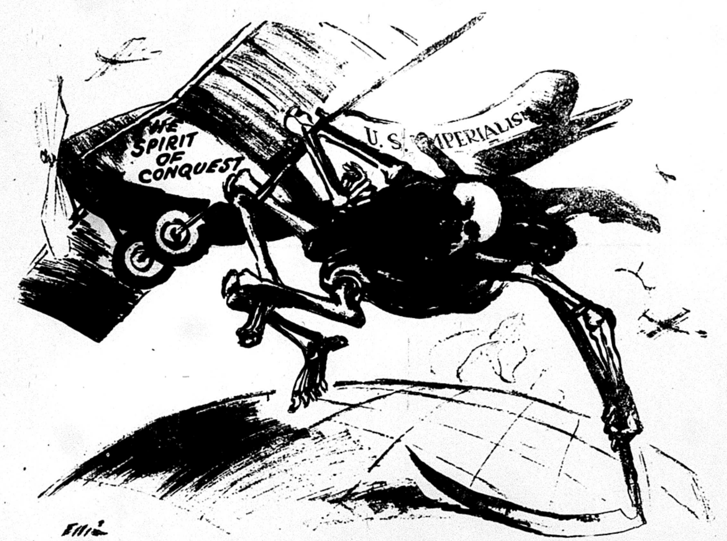
In a hysterical appeal to Minister Briand to permit the fascist parade, Raymond Dorey, a member of the National Reception Committee asked for national troops to supplement municipal police.

BLACK JACK PERSHING TO SPEAK.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—General Pershing will be one of the speakers at the opening of the American Legion Auxiliary Convention in the Continental Hotel here on Monday, Sept. 19, the program cut today announced.

DEATH ON THE WING

By Fred Ellis



Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

"OLD GLORY" the Hearst monoplane that was blessed by a priest, and its crew blessed by the pope before it started on its ill-fated flight to Rome, came to grief about 650 miles east of the northern tip of Newfoundland. The searching party that found the wreck of the plane did not report a trace of the crew, whose death looks like a certainty. So swiftly has public opinion turned against those commercialized adventures that even Arthur Brisbane in his column of September 12, failed to devote a few paragraphs to the dangers confronting this country from an aerial invasion from Europe, Asia or the moon.

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THIS column commented recently on the failure of recent papal blessings to accomplish anything other than sending the blessed off to the happy hunting ground with more dispatch than the recipients of the holy man's generosity bargained for. As usual I erred on the side of caution being fearful of hurting the holy father's lucrative business. A reader called my attention to the ill-omened blessings bestowed by the self-styled prisoner of the vatican on a European princess who started a flight from England to America and other fliers who braved the dangers of the Pacific, only to perish therein.

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THE degeneracy of the sole, whole and only true church, since the days of its alleged founder, the son of Mary by a neighborhood philanthropist, can be better appreciated after witnessing the play "Ben-Hur" now showing in New York city, where Jesus makes dead babies cry, the blind see and the lepers dispense with their sores. Some of our skeptical readers may not believe that the dead can be brought to life but since millions of workers are paying money for the delusion, it may be beneficial to call their attention to the superiority of the Nazarene's technique over that of his successor in the chair of St. Peter.

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A BOXED headline in the Herald-Tribune tells us that a descendant of Morgan, the famous pirate, intends to seek the missing loot of his ancestor. The pirate's full name was Sir Henry Morgan. It is said that he buried his treasure near Darien Bay, in the present Republic of Panama. We do not know whether the present head of the House of Morgan is a descendant of his famous namesake. We do know that old Sir Henry was a piker compared to J. P. and if illegitimate robbery had not given way to legitimate robbery, and if piracy remained in fashion, J. P. would move

(Continued on Page Six)

The Crimes of the American Legion

Workers still adhering to the socialist party in France are joining with Communist workers in protest against the holding of the present convention of the American Legion in Paris. But the socialist party in the United States is silent, altho in the past its members and its organizations have been the victims of repeated attacks of this American fascist organization. Every year since the war the socialists have remained silent in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor as Sam Gompers formerly, and now William Green, have voiced their admiration of and solidarity with this strikebreaking outfit. It is therefore necessary at this time to recall a little of the history of American Legion as follows.

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Some History in the Career of Fascism in This Country.

In the autumn of 1919 the offices of the World, the Socialist Weekly published in Oakland, California, were entered, according to the newspaper's own account, by members of the American Legion, who broke the glass doors, smashed the showcase, and strewed books and papers in the street, setting fire to them.

All over the country in the past two years socialist meetings have been broken up or prevented and speakers have been intimidated or run out of town. The speaking tour in the East of Irwin St. John Tucker in the autumn of 1919 was a series of interruptions, attributed by him primarily to the American Legion. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, where a permit to speak was refused, the assistant chief of police said specifically that the action was taken because of a protest by the Legion. In Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Tucker omitted his speech at the request of the chief of police. According to the Associated Press dispatch: "The request of Chief Quilty resulted from an ultimatum given city authorities on Thursday by Springfield Post, American Legion, that it would hold them responsible for any breach of the peace or demonstrations which might result from seditious speeches.

The official American Legion Weekly openly boasted that the organization in Providence had prevented Victor Berger from speaking there. Interferences with the socialist meetings reached such a stage toward the end of 1919 that in December a letter was sent from the national office in Chicago to Frank D'Olier, then national commander of the Legion, in which it was said:

Legion Theatens Bloodshed.

"In city after city, delegations from the local Legion post would wait on the mayor and tell him that if the meeting scheduled for that town were not called off there would be bloodshed and murder. . . . In other instances Legion posts have banded themselves together to prevent the organization of labor unions, such as in the case of the steel workers in Waukegan, Illinois, and the case of Bogalusa, Louisiana,

(Continued on Page Two)

ASHES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI TO LEAVE FOR PARIS

Bearing the ashes of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Luigia Vanzetti will arrive in New York City within a few days on her way to Paris where the American Legion convention is being held, it was learned yesterday. Miss Vanzetti was supposed to have sailed on the Aquitania for Cherbourg today but was compelled by illness to remain in Boston.

A reception for the sister of the martyred Vanzetti is being planned by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee which led the struggle for the defense of the two workers in this city.

In all probability the original plan of dividing the ashes of the two workers will be carried out, Miss Vanzetti taking two of the urns to Italy the two others being retained in this country.

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Police Stop Memorial Meeting.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Meeting sponsored jointly by the International Labor Defense and Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers here for Saturday was broken up by action of the local authorities who ordered the hall owners to close up their halls.

Walter Paananen, in behalf of the International Labor Defense, engaged the Central Labor Union Hall, arranged the list of speakers including a number from the I. L. D. On the following day the hall was refused "on advice" from police headquarters. The owners of the Scandinavian Hall, who were willing to let the meeting go on, were intimidated from the same quarters and "firm action" promised as soon as they open their hall for the Sacco-Vanzetti meeting. And when the I. L. D. speaker arrived for the meeting, he found the guardians of the law doing their very best to keep away everybody who attempted to reach any of the halls.

Gilmore Offers the Filipinoes Voice in Rule — Annexation

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 13. — Acting governor general Gilmore has agreed to consult the Philippines senate as to personnel of the cabinet. General Wood's plan was to appoint a list of army officers, which was always rejected by the Philippine senate. He would then permit a formal, official cabinet to take office, made up of underlings, in the various departments, and would appoint his army cabinet over them as advisers. The army actually ruled.

Gilmore's decision indicates that probably a civilian administration will be worked out before long.

LITHUANIAN LABOR FIGHTS FASCIST MILITARY RULERS

BERLIN, Sept. 13. — Lithuanian trade unions have called a general strike in protest against the arrest of labor leaders, to begin today. More than 2,000 workers have been arrested to date by the fascist government.

Furious fighting is going on between the fascist troops and workers in the forests near Tauroggen, the scene of Saturday's revolt by the workers.

The workers captured Col. Ignatovitch, commander of the government troops at Tauroggen.

UNIONS AND PARTY UNITS URGED TO SEND IN ADS FOR BAZAAR AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Articles ranging in size and value from animal crackers to an automobile are pouring in from labor and fraternal organizations and units of the Workers Party thruout the country for the giant DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT Bazaar at the Madison Square Garden, October 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Workers' organizations thruout the country are mobilizing their forces to build the giant bazaar for the two proletarian dailies.

Urging Workers Party units to send their ads for the souvenir program, the National Bazaar Committee declared, "Every Party unit, from New York to Seattle, every working class organiaztion, sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers should be on the job." Ads for the program, the Committee states are $75 a page.

Dollars from workers anxious to help The DAILY WORKER and the FREIHEIT and to have their names inscribed in the Red Honor Roll are pouring into the offices of the Bazaar Committee. Thousands of workers expect to contribute to their two fighting dailies

Cities of Japan Injured by Quake, Typhoon and Floods

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 13. — Tidal waves, typhoons and earthquakes, a disastrous trinity, swept over Japan Tuesday.

Severe rain storms were also general throughout the empire.

More than 1,000 persons were reported either killed, missing or injured as the result of the huge tidal wave which swept in from the ocean to engulf the towns of Kojima and Nakamura, Prefecture of Kumanoto.

Tokyo was visited by a severe earthquake shock. No serious damage resulted, but thousands of terror stricken persons rushed to the streets as the tremblor rocked the city.

A typhoon which tore through the country adjacent to Sasho Kyushu, also did heavy damage.

Roofs were blown from buildings. Buildings were flooded by the heavy downpour of rains and lines of communication, rail, telephone, and telegraph, were completely disrupted.

Other districts reported violent disturbances. Thousands of houses have been damaged by the heavy storms.

The American round-the-world flyers, Edward F. Schlee and William Brock, now at Omura Aerodrom, were in the center of the district which was swept by the typhoon.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

UNIONS IN U.S.S.R. DENOUNCE BREAK BY RIGHT WING

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—The Presidium of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. has just addressed an appeal to the workers of Great Britain regarding the action of the General Council of the British Trade Unions in breaking with the Anglo-Russian Committee.

"We address this appeal to you," it says, "as a result of the treason of the General Council."

Characterizing the joy felt by the British bourgeoisie as a result of the rupture with the Soviet labor unions as its own victory, the appeal declares that the General Council effected the break at the orders of Chamberlain and the British bourgeoisie.

"The General Council's 'accusation act' against the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. reflects the same spirit as the British government's ultimatum to the U. S. S. R. It pursues the same ends as the raid on Arcos and the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R.

"The General Council as a loyal servant of a conservative government considered it its 'duty' to help British capitalism isolate the USSR.

Traitors To Workers.

The appeal declares: "The General Council leaders can in no way change the fact that with all their democratic phrases at the Edinburgh Con-

(Continued on Page Three)

MOVIE TELLS STARK STORY OF TEXTILE STRIKE IN HENDERSON, N. C.; UNIONS ASKED TO HELP

BHILADELPHIA, (FP) Sept. 13.—Moving pictures of strikers and machine gunners from the North Carolina National Guard flashed on the screen as Alfred Hoffman, southern organizer, appealed to the convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers in behalf of the textile strikers at Henderson, N. C.

Hoffman, with his little kino camera, caught all the atmosphere of the fight—the young cotton factory hand, telling the crowd never to give up the fight for the 12½ per cent raise, the steel wire fence with its high volt charge; the national guardsmen.

"Don't feel too sore at these guardsmen," said Hoffman as the screen revealed young fellows in khaki at the mill gate; "they didn't like their jobs; some of them were strikers themselves; they spent their time pitching horseshoes and drinking coca cola till they were taken away again.

Support Strikers.

The hosiery workers have backed the Henderson strike from the beginning. Hoffmann, their southern organizer, entered the village after the spontaneous walkout developed, and took charge, enrolling 700 of the 800 strikers into local 1337 of the

(Continued on Page Three)

Are You Working With Might and Main
for the
RED BAZAAR
in aid of
The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair.

Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.

Here's what is needed.

NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.

ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitgoods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle.

ADS for the Souvenir Program at $75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.

FALL IN LINE TO MAKE THE RED BAZAAR THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE
30 Union Square
New York, N. Y.

Telephone Stuyvesant 9500

A. F. L. May Discard Even Tame Workers' Educational Bureau

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 13.—Determined efforts will be made at the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor to scrap the Workers Education Bureau. Ultra-conservative forces within the Federation have declared that the Bureau must walk the plank and they believe they can swing a majority of votes on the issue. The convention opens the first week in October.

In an effort to save the bureau, progressives are uniting with those forces in the A. F. of L. which feel that research and wider knowledge of industry will help unions to maintain their strength. They will be helped by certain Federation leaders who, although they have never relished cooperation with the bureau, consented to have it taken under the A. F. of L. wing rather than to allow it to pass into the unchallenged control of the radicals.

Organized in 1921.

The bureau was started in 1921 as an independent organization for the furtherance of the workers' education movement which sprang up during and after the war. New York progressives and radicals, affiliated with various labor parties and needle trades unions, were influential in its councils. In 1923 the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. ratified an agreement with the bureau by which it passed under official trade union control. Dual and seceding unions were denied representation and many well know labor educators were informed that their activities within the bureau would be curtailed or ended.

Present opposition rises from the obscurantist and anti-intellectual forces within the Federation, aided by those who believe the bureau is still critical of many of the practises and theories followed by some of the international unions. A long-standing tradition within the A. F. of L. against "outside intellectuals," who hitherto had been kept out of the trade union movement, was strengthened when the intellectuals were thought to be slipping in through the Workers Education Bureau.

Another group have scrutinized jealously every scrap of paper leaving the bureau's office, expecting criticism or antagonism toward trade union officials or practises. Efforts to persuade the trade unions to study their industries, to institute classes and to stimulate the desire of craft knowledge among their members have been greeted with cordial response in many bodies, with apathy in others while some have looked askance at any interference with well established points of view and customs.

Personal considerations are also known to enter. The fact that James H. Maurer, who organized the bureau in 1921 and has since served as its president, is now heading a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, has left a bad taste in the mouths of many leaders and a minimum demand that Maurer step out immediately, if the bureau is to be maintained.

Progressives intend to put up a strong battle, and in coalition with moderate forces, hope to squelch the ultra-conservative designs. They will point to the bureau's considerable achievements in the field of workers' education. Seventy per cent of the total membership of the A. F. of L. is now enrolled on a per capita basis in the bureau. Last year the bureau estimated that it had reached 35,000 workers in 300 centers. The bureau, it is felt, is on the threshold of intensive development.

Scott Case Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The second sanity hearing for Russell T. Scott, twice sentenced to hang for the murder of Joseph Maurer, drug clerk, will be set a week from tomorrow by chief justice William V. Brothers of the criminal court here, it was announced today.

The trial judge will also be agreed upon at that time, the court said.

Hurricane, Tidal Wave Ravage West Coast of Mexico

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 13.—Many persons are dead and injured and thousands are homeless along the West Coast of Mexico, as the result of a hurricane and high seas which swept the shore line last Saturday, according to refugees arriving here today.

The hurricane, sweeping from Salina Cruz, drove through the important shipping centers of Mazatlan, Eldorado, Guaymas and Santa Rosalia, and many lesser seaport towns.

Three large coastal shipping vessels are reported missing.

Three streets at Guaymas are a sea of flood waters.

Salina Cruz is partially destroyed and half of the houses in Manzanillo, state of Colima, are in ruins, it was reported.

The entire lower section of Mazatlan is inundated, and the poorer residential district of Olas Altas is reported completely wiped out by wind and wave. Unlike the U. S. government during flood time, the Mexican government is rushing relief and compensation.

Hit American Policy at Big Hands-Off-China Meeting in Chicago

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 13.—Speakers at a mass meeting Sept. 8th of the Chicago Hands-Off-China committee revealed the 70-year old American imperialist policy in the far east and criticized the administration's lack of sympathy with the aspirations of the Chinese revolution. A Chinese student at the University of Chicago named Mo declared that the Chinese were fighting not merely in the interest of their Nationalist revolution but to forward the world revolution as well.

Paul Crouch, the army sergeant jailed for radical activities in Hawaii, outlined the onward thrust of American commercial and financial interests across the Pacific.

Thug and Police Smash Brooklyn I. W. W. Meet

A meeting held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World at Carrol Park, Brooklyn, was broken up when an unknown thug struck and injured a woman.

The police broke up the meeting, threatening to arrest the speaker on the charge of "inciting riot." The permit of the I. W. W. to hold meetings in the park will be revoked, it is stated.

COOLIDGE WON'T END SEA FLIGHTS; USEFUL TO NAVY

Wreckage of Planes Accumulates on Shore

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. — The government may make an investigation of transoceanic flying with a view to suggesting regulatory legislation to congress.

President Coolidge told callers today that he believed such a study might well be made by the assistant secretaries of air of the navy, war and commerce departments. The president did not say that he opposed such flights. The great loss of life which has resulted recently did not seem to impress him much. He is willing to leave all that to the war and naval departments to settle. Even while he was being interviewed, news was being published all over the country of grewsome reminders of recent fatalities.

Remnants.

The wing of the "Old Glory" plane which was torn off probably when the heavily overburdened ship sank under the weight of her extra passenger, Hearst's feature writer, was being transported back to Nova Scotia. At Cornwall, England, the battered rudder and part of a wing of what is probably the "Sir John Carling" came ashore. Two men lost their lives in it. The French vessel Ville Dys reports finding wreckage of a plane 250 miles off Sable Island, which may be parts of the Nungesser plane, "The White Bird."

* * *

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13. — The four balloons in the Gordon Bennett balloon race which came down in Georgia were being packed today preparatory to being shipped north by their pilots.

The winner, the Detroit, piloted by R. G. Hill, came down at Baxley, while the other three were grouped a few miles short of the point reached by the Detroit.

Lindbergh At Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 13. — Continuing his cross-country flight Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, took off here today for Seattle via Walla Walla and Yakima, Wash.

Tampa To Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Sept. 13. — Ruth Elder and George Haldeman, flying the monoplane "American Girl," were preparing to hop off from Holly Field, here today, after making a forced landing late Monday. The ship, enroute from Tampa, Fla., to Wheeling, W. Va., had been blown out of its course, according to the fliers, and landed here because of low gasoline supply.

Farmers Fight Choice Of Mellon Men on U. S. FarmLoan Organization

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 13.—Members of the senate are asked to "keep an open mind" on the confirmation of the three new Mellon members of the federal farm loan board, in letters from the American Farm Bureau Federation, a moderate farm organization. The letter is practically a challenge to Coolidge and Mellon to try to force confirmation in the senate of Eugene Meyer, Jr., the Wall St. financier who has been named head of the loan board.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon forced the resignation of three pro-farm members of the board soon after the adjournment of congress last spring and had Coolidge name three Wall Street appointees, who now hold recess appointments. The farm bloc threatens that they will not be confirmed by the senate, forcing their resignation.

Autos Kill Three.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The week-end toll from automobile accidents in eastern New York today stood at three dead and a score injured.

The dead: James Ackerman, 79, and Samuel Creis, 35, both of Schenectady; Frank Devine, 23, of Troy.

Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

Send Your Contributions
To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: 108 E. 14th St. DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N.Y.

Co-operatives Growing; Have 700,000 Members, $300,000,000 Annually

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 12.—Consumers cooperative societies reach millions of American people, declares the bureau of labor statistics as the result of a study just completed. With 700,000 members and an annual business of $300,000,000, the co-ops have held their own during the adverse times since 1920 and are now on the upward trend, the bureau asserts.

Credit, housing and workers' productive societies were included in the study and the phenomenal growth of the credit cooperatives, particularly in New England and the east was noted. The consumers co-ops center more in the middle west, among the miners, Finns and Scandinavians, the bureau found.

Ninety per cent of the societies are the familiar merchandise stores but wholesale societies, gasoline filling stations, bakeries, laundries, boarding houses, restaurants and water supply organizations swell the total to 534 societies. Included among them are co-ops running milk distribution, a garage, a light and power plant and a printing office. Many societies carry on supplementary services, such as handling coal. Nearly 5,000 workers are employed by the cooperatives.

VIENNA WORKERS, HURT IN REVOLT, ARRIVE IN U. S. S. R.

Greeted Enthusiastically in Leningrad

LENINGRAD, Sept. 13.—Another group of German speaking workers from Austria have just arrived here for treatment in Soviet Union health resorts. This includes 39 workingmen and women among whom 18 have participated in the July mass uprising in Vienna.

Some of them have their arms in slings, many have to walk with the help of sticks, and some can hardly move without assistance. Several of them were seriously wounded.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

The group was met at the station by thousands of workers who accorded them an enthusiastic reception. They were greeted by a band playing revolutionary airs. Many red flags were displayed at the pier.

Upon their arrival a meeting was held and the German workers were greeted by representatives of the Provincial Trade Council, International Class War Prisoners' Aid, the People's Commissariat of Health.

Pangrack, a worker who actively participated in the Vienna events declared that it is only as a result of the assistance rendered by the I. C. W. P. A., and the German and Russian workers that the barricade fighters of Vienna are able to heal the wounds that they received in the revolutionary cause.

A working women, Roderer, who received two heavy wounds during the shooting, also spoke.

Porters Told They Must Create "Emergency" if They Want Recognition

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (FP).—Industrial autocrats of the Pullman Co. will be faced with an "emergency" by their union porters within the next two months which will force the Parker-Watson act to a showdown and present the gravest labor situation for the powerful sleeping car company since Eugene V. Debs' Pullman strike of 1896.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in Washington to present his union's case to the Interstate Commerce Commission, declares that a national convention will be held in the near future and drastic action determined in order to force the Pullman Co. to an issue over the question of recognition. Randolph has exhausted the possibilities of the Parker-Watson act both for mediation and arbitration, as the company will accept neither.

Must Create "Emergency."

Now, according to the law, the porters must create an "emergency" under which the president would be authorized to order a federal inquiry and practically force the Pullman Co. to back down from its autocratic stand. That emergency must be the threat of strike. A Pullman strike in 1896 precipitated the national American Railway Union strike which was broken only after federal troops had been thrown in to aid the railroads.

The practical demands of the porters are for recognition, for a minimum wage of $150 a month, against the present $72 and for a 240-hour work month against the present 400 hours based on 11,000 miles.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Two violent earth shocks were felt at Constantinople at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, according to a central news dispatch from there. No damage was reported but the shocks frightened residents, many of whom fled to the streets.

COAL OPERATORS REJECT ILLINOIS UNION PROPOSAL

School Strike Extends; Provocateurs Use Bomb

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Illinois coal operators today turned down the proposal of the union representatives, that the mines be reopened with the men going back on the Jacksonville wage scale pending a thorough investigation of mining costs and conditions by a special committee. Announcement of the rejection was made by Rice Miller, president of the Illinois Association of Coal Operators.

* * *

School Strike Growing.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—The protest strike of Gallatin coal miners' children against the provocative tactics of the company coal and iron police in escorting children of scabs to the public school and threatening children of unionists has spread to Aycelton, where about 124 pupils are affected.

A compromise between miners and the school board in Gallatin by which scab children could be placed in some other building where they would not constantly attempt to conduct the bullying tactics learned from their strike-breaker fathers, was rejected by the board. The superintendent of county schools threatens to have the fathers of striking children arrested and fined.

Company Asks Damages.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company is suing for an injunction against any of its miners who join the union, and asks $1,500,000 damages from the United Mine Workers of America. It also wants an order evicting union miners from any of the company towns.

Provocateur's Bomb House.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sept. 13.—The usual harmless bombing undoubtedly due to provocateur's acts to provide the company with an argument for greater terrorization of the community, has taken place here.

The home of Joseph Chiano was "rocked" as the newspapers say—but not otherwise damaged—by an explosion today. Chiano is foreman of the Valley Camp Coal Co., running scab.

* * *

Aid Voted Striking Coal Miners by $4 Assessment

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 13 (FP).—An assessment of $4 per worker is being collected from anthracite members of the United Mine Workers' Union to aid the striking bituminous miners who have been out nearly six months without aid. The assessment is authorized by the national executive board. The anthracite miners pay $2 in September and $2 in October.

MAYOR'S LAWYERS DEMAND JURY OF GREAT IGNORANCE

No One Allowed in Box Who Heard of Graft

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13. — The platoons of prospective jurors that trooped in and out of the jury box at the trial of Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis for alleged political corruption today promised to expand to companies.

Because nearly every Hoosier takes as keen an interest in politics as the rest of the world does in the Dempsey-Tunney fight, the jurors who are competent already know too much about the case to please the Duvall lawyers, who vigorously are challenging anyone who follows the political scandal in the public prints.

Twenty-nine men entered the jury box yesterday and as a result upon orders from Special Judge C. C. Shirley, another venire was being assembled today.

When the smoke of the questioning had cleared, 18 men had been excused and no juror had been accepted finally for service.

Apparently taking the stand that the three newspapers of Indianapolis have exposed Duvall, the attorneys for the defense today were questioning closely the knowledge of the case obtained from the daily publications.

Earthquake Shocks Felt in Whole Soviet Union

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 12. — Earthquake shocks were felt in almost the whole of Soviet Russia, Turkestan, the Cremea and the Ukraine early this morning.

Reports from various places indicate that thousands of houses were wrecked and that a million people are living in the streets of towns fearing a repetition of the shocks. The actual casualties are believed to have been small.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

The Crimes of the American Legion

(Continued from Page One)

where Legionnairies murdered four union men for the crime of wanting to organize a labor union."

Mr. D'Olier issued a statement in which he warned members of the Legion against taking the Law into their own hands or interfering with public officials. As has always been true of fine words from Legion officers, the statement was accompanied by no adequate disciplinary action against the offending posts or individuals. Probably less because of admonition than of flagging interest in socialist baiting, there has not been so much direct interference with meetings of the party lately, but the custom is far from ended. As this article is in preparation, news comes from Minot, North Dakota, that a lecture by Kate Richards O'Hare, to have been given on June 13, 1921, was called off, the local Legion post having passed a resolution that it was ready "to take whatever action is necessary to prevent her appearance or lecture.

Fought Non-Partisan League.

Opposition to the Nonpartisan League and the Industrial Workers of the World, in regions where those organizations are prominent, was carried on by American Legion members.

It will be recalled that the first conference of the committee of 48 in St. Louis was almost prevented because Legionnaires heard that the nonpartisan league was to participate. A resolution of protest was adopted by a committee representing all the Kansas City posts, and according to a dispatch from the St. Louis to the New York Times:

"Five men, each wearing the button of the American Legion, called about noon at the investigating bureau of the Department of Justice, in the Federal Building. They said they had notified the management of the hotels that the Legion would prevent the holding of the convention if the government should fail to act in the matter."

When more was learned of the character of the committee of 48 (which contained many former Roosevelt progressives) the opposition of the Legion was withdrawn, but the original attempt to intimidate the hotels and dictate to agents of the Federal Government remains.

Active In Kansas.

On May 28, 1920, T. B. Kelley, as chairmen of the "Vigilance Committee" of Argonne Post, No. 180, Grand Bend, Kansas, wrote to George Klein, an organizer of the Nonpartisan League:

"This is to inform you that at a meeting of our post here last night, at which seventy-five members were in attendance, besides several members of the G.A.R., Spanish American Chamber of Commerce, a decision was unanimously reached that the Nonpartisan League demonstration would not be tolerated at Elinwood next Tuesday. We do not desire any violence, and so take this means of informing you of what we intend to do.

"A delegation from here, consisting of the above and many more, and all Legion, and other good loyal citizens from St. John, Strafford, Macksville, Hoisington, Claflin and Larned will be on hand, as advertised, or in any other way.

"If you will inform us that the meeting has been called off, it will prevent the need of our making a trip to your town."

The Nonpartisan League did not press the issue at the time, but in January of this year it resumed its attempt to organize in that part of Kansas. The Salina County post of the Legion objected at once and was supported by the State executive committee. F. W. Galbraith, then national commander, properly ordered the Kansas Legion to call off its talks, reminding the members that their organization was supposedly non-political. Thereupon, the membership organized independently, and on March 12, last, a mob of two hundred tarred and rolled in the grass (cheaper than feathers in the prairies) the State organizer and the State secretary of the Nonpartisan League, while J. Ralph Burton, formerly United States Senator, and Professor Wilson—who were to have spoken for the League at Ellinwood—were "escorted" from the neighborhood. Mr. Galbraith condemned this action and ordered an inquiry, but the investigator whitewashed the Legion with the usual excuse that its members had acted "unofficially."

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (FP).—Ticket sellers, ticket takers, cashiers, brokers and other employes of the race tracks in the Chicago area have organized as Federal Union 17966 of the American Federation of Labor.

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UNIONS IN U. S. S. R. DENOUNCE BREAK BY RIGHT WING

(Continued from Page One)

gress they exposed themselves as enemies of the unity of the labor movement and accomplices of British reaction."

The statement also characterizes the role of the reactionary British trade union leaders who, profiting by the reactionary constitution of the Trades Union Congress, openly made themselves lackeys of capitalism. This was especially the case after "Black Friday." However, it continues, the actual situation of the British movement differs from the situation after "Black Friday."

"The Hickses and Citrines will not succeed in lessening the significance of the fact that compact majority of railwaymen's delegation voted against the rupture of relations, though headed by such tested reactionaries as Thomas Cramp. Neither will they be able to lessen the significance of the fact that the miners' delegation led by Herbert Smith, who is actually representing in the Miners' Federation the policy of Frank Hodges, dared not vote for a break with the Soviet trade unions, lest such a vote should provoke indignation among the miners.

Cannot Ignore Minority.

"Neither, lastly, can the General Council minimize or lessen the importance of the fact that representatives of the minority at the Edinburgh Congress possessed mandates at the Conference of Minority Movement at which 700 delegates representing about 1,000,000 workers participated, and which demanded a resolute struggle against the reactionary policy of the General Council and a fraternal alliance of the workers of Great Britain with those of the U. S. S. R."

The appeal declares that the Anglo-Russian Committee was created by the will of the workers of Great Britain and the U. S. S. R., and broken up by the counter-revolutionary British trade union bureaucracy who, quite rightly, considered the committee an instrument for the unity of the proletarian masses in their struggle against capitalism.

The same trade union bureaucracy, it continues, who betrayed the general strike and thus assured a victory to the tory government and the mine owners is now guilty of the rupture with the Soviet labor unions.

The appeal shows how the world proletariat profoundly sympathized with the Anglo-Russian Committee which it considered an instrument for the creation of a united proletarian front against the capitalists' onslaught, against the danger of war, and for international trade union unity.

Role of Bureaucracy.

The appeal further exposes the counter-revolutionary role of the British trade union bureaucracy at the actual moment when the imperialists are preparing for war against the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain is intervening in China to crush the Chinese revolution.

The British trade union bureaucracy, it declares, will be unable to make the proletariat swerve from the path of the class struggle. The consistent treachery of the trade union leaders are cited, and especially the general strike and the miners' strike—a strike which could have been victorious if the representatives of the General Council in the Anglo-Russian Committee had not sabotaged the propositions of the delegations from the Soviet labor unions.

It was again the sabotage of the British trade union leaders which prevented effective action for the defense of the Chinese revolution.

The appeal further says:

"After the betrayal of the 12th of May some comrades amongst ourselves believed we must assume the initiative in the rupture with the Anglo-Russian Committee. We did not choose this path, preferring to remain in the Committee and submitting therein our propositions exposing the systematic sabotage and betrayal of the representatives of the General Council.

Tactics Justified.

"Our tactics have been fully justified. The indignation and hatred of British capitalists and their lackeys, Thomas, Purcell, Hicks and Citrine must be entirely attributed to the fact that thruout the existence of the committee our delegation strove to defend the interests of the working class of England and the whole world — whereby it won the profound sympathies of the British workers."

The appeal further shows up the policy of the British trade-union leaders and cites evidences of the weakness of the reactionary trade-union bureaucracy just as the fascist policy of the Baldwins and Joynson-Hickses is a mark of the weakness and disintegration of British imperialism which is able to maintain power only by relentless exploitation of the British proletariat and by the bloody oppression of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Greet British Workers.

Addressing fraternal greetings to the British workers, the appeal concludes:

"We are deeply convinced that the British working class will expel from its midst the traitors like Thomas and Hicks, who advocate its surrender, its capitulation, and will employ all its might to carry on the struggle against the capitalist class. We are deeply convinced that the workers of England and the U. S. S. R. will reply to the rupture of the Anglo-Russian Committee by the traitors of the working class by intensifying and consolidating their fraternal alliance.

"We are deeply convinced the Hickes, Thomases, Chamberlains and Baldwins will never succeed in breaking this fraternal alliance between England and the Soviet Union.

"Long live the fraternal alliance between the working class of England and of the USSR! Long live the struggle for victory of the British workers against the capitalist class!"

Hopes for Rescue

MRS. PHILIP PAYNE, bride of the editor lost with the Old Glory, is still hopeful that her husband and his fellow flyers will be picked up.

News from U. S. S. R.

Circular Issued by Provisional Synod.

Metropolit Sergei who replaces the late Tikhon, chief of the Patriarchal Synod, issued, on behalf of the Synod, a circular in which he says that he deems it necessary to show that "the church workers are not with the enemies of the Soviet government and their mad instruments of intrigue but with our people and our government."

"We must show not in words but in deeds," says the circular, "that not only people indifferent to the orthodox church can be loyal citizens of the Soviet Union and loyal to the Soviet government, but also its most zealous adherents. We want to adhere to our orthodox faith and at the same time recognize the Soviet Union as our country, the happiness and achievements of which are our happiness and achievements, and its failures our failures. Every blow directed against the Union, whether it be a war or a boycott, or some other public grist, or whether it be an ordinary murder from the ambush like the one perpetrated in Warsaw, we consider it as a blow directed against us."

The Patriarchal Synod demands from the orthodox clergy abroad to give a written pledge of their absolute loyalty to the Soviet government in all its public endeavors. Those who will not take this pledge or will violate it will be ex-communicated from the clergy under jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate.

Statement of American Workers' Delegation.

The American workers' delegation left for Leningrad. Before leaving Moscow the chairman said on behalf of the entire delegation that if the U. S. S. R. is compared with pre-war Russia, the impression is really marvellous. Not a single member of the delegation doubts that the U. S. S. R. is really building a Socialist economy.

Reval Political Prisoners Write To Leningrad Workers.

The I. R. A. of Leningrad received a letter from the political prisoners of Reval, thanking the Leningrad workers for the aid they have given. Were it not for your fraternal aid, says the letter, we would in the literal sense of the word, be starving in prison.

All-Russian Physical Culture Day.

The All-Russian physical culture celebrations opened on August 21st. A parade took place with participation of the trade unions and the workers' districts. There were in the parade 11,000 sportsmen, members of trade unions. Over 2,000 worker sportsmen will participate in the contests. Sportsmen from all corners of the U. S. S. R. and also from abroad are coming to the contests.

There are now about 2 million people organized in sport organizations in the U. S. S. R.

Preparations for Tenth Anniversary of October Revolution.

The Academy of Science organizes an International Scientists Week in Leningrad with the closest collaboration of the greatest scientists of Europe. Russian and European scientists will make public speeches during the celebrations.

The publishing houses are issuing a large number of books for the anniversary. The literature will deal not only with working class questions, but also with popular political and scientific questions of interest to the peasants. A whole series of big books will also be published summarising the achievements of the October revolution. Numerous novels, poems and collections of placards are also being published.

News comes from the province that the opening of a considerable number of educational and health institutions is set for the anniversary.

The Moscow Soviet is organizing an exhibition of its 10 years work.

The New School Year.

The acceptance of pupils by the Leningrad schools and universities has already been summarized. The number of schools this year will be 238. There will be over 80,000 new children accepted into the schools this year. This is the first time that 100 per cent of school age children will go to school. The total number of children attending school will be 161,000. The universities accepted 4,000 new students. Their total number is 33,000.

The Piskunov Trial.

The Supreme Court approved of the death sentence over the White Guard officer, Piskunov, who was commandant of the "death train" in the Far East during the foreign intervention in 1919. Piskunov's brutality is unparalleled. Several hundred political prisoners passed thru the death train, 200 of whom were shot. All prisoners without exception were brutally tortured. They had their ears and noses cut off, hair and eyes pulled out; they had salt and boiling water put on their wounds. Many prisoners went mad, and some of them became totally grey in the course of 20-30 minutes. Piskunov was arrested in Siberia a few months ago.

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Pablo Manlapit, Exiled Filipino Labor Leader, Speaks in Los Angeles

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 13.—Pablo Manlapit, exiled Filipino labor leader, free after serving 28 months in Ohahua prison to which the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association sent him because of his activities in behalf of the workers, spoke under the auspices of the International Labor Defense last Sunday evening at Music Arts Hall.

Plantations Struck.

"In 1923 Manlapit circulated a petition to which 10,000 signatures were secured, asking the Sugar Trust to grant the workers higher wages," Manlapit declared. "The petition was ignored and as a result a strike was called in 1924. The plantation owners tried hard to make a nationalistic issue of what was purely a revolt against unbearable living conditions. Cost of living had went up while wages remained down.

Union Leaders Jailed.

"As a result of the strike 'basic wages' was raised from $20 to $30 per month. Ten months later 13 union leaders were put in jail and the union broken up. Wages were then lowered to $26 per month and a bonus and contract system introduced by the trust.

"Special police tried to arrest two of the strikers. They objected. More police were called, a riot took place. Sixteen were killed and 18 wounded. Eleven were shot in the back with soft nose bullets. Four of the special police were killed by their own men. They thought they were strikers because they were hiding. This happened Sept. 15, 1924."

The speaker said the Pacific Ocean would not prevent him from spreading his ideas at home. "They exiled me," he said, "but they cannot exile the principle for which I stand—the liberation of the working class."

Issued Statement.

Manlapit in a statement made on leaving Hawaii criticises the governor of the territory, W. W. Farrington for the unjust conditions of his release.

"I have been bitterly disappointed at the action of the governor in adding a condition to my parole that obliges me to leave Hawaii," he says in part. "I regard the condition imposed upon my release as an example of unjust discrimination and unfair prejudice. It seems to me that I am not being treated even with the consideration that a convicted felon receives, but I am being punished beyond the intention of the trial judge and jury, simply because I am not a burglar or a murderer."

Street Meetings Bring Workers of Oakland to Communism; Sell Paper

OAKLAND, Cal., (By Mail).—The usual street meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party at the corner of 10th and Broadway tonight. Comrade Siminoff was the principal speaker, and spoke on the subject of the political question and the trades unions.

Siminoff delivered an excellent lecture which was enthusiastically received by a large audience of sympathetic workers.

The news of these meetings is rapidly spreading among the workers of Oakland and every Tuesday night sees a large audience gathered at this corner to hear the good word that is being spread by the various speakers who appear here.

The usual crew of DAILY WORKER salesmen were in evidence and sold some seventy-five copies of The DAILY WORKER.—Correspondence Bureau, DAILY WORKER Builders Club,—E. C., J. K. C.

Trial of Twenty Spies in Moscow Proves Guilt of English Government

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—The conspiracy and espionage trial here in which nearly a score of persons were convicted, three sentenced to death and fifteen given prison terms showed the connection of England with arson, murder, smuggling, robbery and attempts at creating counter-revolution in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The public prosecutor, Katanian, pointed out in his plea that "with one hand England sent notes to the Soviet Union government protesting against 'propaganda' which did not exist, while with the other hand Britain sent hordes of spies into the U. S. S. R. in an attempt to destroy it."

Some of the spies testified against each other.

Movie Tells a Story of Textile Strike

(Continued from Page One)

United Textile Workers of America. Soon came a check for $1000 from the Philadelphia branch of his federation and another for $210 from the Boonton, N. J. branch, with others following.

"The South can be organized," was his cheering message to the convention. He told of the native solidarity of the Henderson workers. Negro firemen and maintenance men, though getting twice the weekly wages of the textile workers, came out with their white brothers gladly. The chief engineer had to do what firing was required. Yardmen and company railroad switchmen walked out. Not a man was working when Hoffman left a week ago.

Unions Respond.

North Carolina craft unions respond well to the revolt. In Durham, for instance, the bricklayers and plumbers' assessed themselves $1.00 per week.

It was a countryside revolt against the mill owners—the Cooper interests that control the 4 Harriet cotton mills, and tobacco and cotton warehouses. Farmers are organizing a boycott of the warehouses; threatening to bring no tobacco and cotton till the strike is won. And truck loads of sides of bacon and green vegetables and other food supplies are donated by the willing tillers of the soil for the use of the strikers. In reciprocal fraternity strikers are giving their services without cash pay to the tobacco field of the farmers.

Miserable Wages.

Hoffman described the sprawling company town on the outskirts of Henderson—the cowpath streets, oozing with mud; the frame shack houses, with a census showing one third leaking. No plumbing; folks walk a block to a quarter of a mile to open wells.

A hard fight, a long fight, of workers with no experience in unionism but with tremendous grievances; workers, who, if they are men, average $9.90 for a 55 hour week—daytime, 60 hours, night shift; if they are women, $4.10 to $8.00. Hoffman showed a set of random pay envelopes, for full time for women workers, running as follows:—$5.70; $5.10; $5.50, $4.10, $8.50—the latter before the cut.

The workers signed a petition for a 12½ per cent increase, to get back what had been taken away in 1924. They struck when the petition was found in the boss's wastebasket.

Relief for these workers may be sent to **Alfred Hoffman, Hotel Melbourne, Durham, N. C.**

Evangelical Synod Says It Is Heresy To Argue for Sacco

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Definite action looking to the ousting of the Rev. Herman J. Hahn of Salem Evangelical Church from the Evangelical Synod Ministry was instituted by the recent visit to Buffalo of the Rev. John Baltzer, D. D., of St. Louis, Missouri, the president-general of the Evangelical Synod Church of North America.

Dr. Baltzer came to Buffalo in response to official communications from several evangelical churches in Buffalo and elsewhere which demanded that Rev. Hahn be tried and ousted from the ministry of the Evangelical Church for heresy. The heresy consisting of his activity as secretary of the Buffalo Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, and his arrest and conviction as a picket before the state house in Boston prior to the execution of the two radicals.

The trustees of Salem Church are unanimously supporting Hahn although a majority do not hold the same political or economic views.

Think Cossacks Worth $2,250.

BELMONT, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Slurred by rewards totaling $2,250, authorities renewed their efforts with increased vigor today to capture Wilmot Leroy Wagner, alleged slayer of two state troopers at Canedea last Thursday. The hunt was concentrated along the southern border and northwestern Pennsylvania.

COOLIDGE LIKELY TO QUIT SOON TO TAKE GARY'S JOB

Would Give Dawes Head Start for Presidency

By CARL HAESSLER.

(Federated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The presidential boom for Charles G. Dawes launched by the Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent on orders from headquarters is the cause of remarkable political rumors, including the sensational report that President Calvin Coolidge will resign before the end of his term. Since the totally unexpected announcement of Cal's last month that he does not choose to run for president in 1928, politicians are ready for almost anything from the presidential lips.

The reasons given for the possible abdication are twofold. One is that Coolidge is in line for a better job and the other that the resignation will help the right man to succeed him. That man, according to the dope strengthened by the Tribune boom, is Vice President Dawes.

Gary Died Too Soon.

It is generally acknowledged in financial and industrial circles that Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the steel trust died a bit too soon for the convenience of the Morgan oligarchy. It had been fervently hoped that the senile chief would hang on until Coolidge could step up on March 4, 1929, from the presidency of the United States to the chairmanship of the U. S. Steel Corp. It may now become necessary to hurry the happy event, particularly as such an operation will favor the fortunes of the Morgan interest in the Washington succession.

The race for the republican nomination which closes next June is a free-for-all with Hoover, Hughes, Dawes and Lowden as the principal contenders. Hoover is thought to be the Morgan first choice, with Lowden regarded as nothing more than a starter who is not expected to finish strong. Hughes is considered as a last resort particularly since his Standard Oil connection, his advanced age and his defeat in 1916 are against him. Dawes is therefore the ultimate choice of the financial interests, who have no great hopes of putting their first choice on the ballot.

Wants To Help Dawes.

Should Cowboy Cal. stop fooling away his time as Morgan's window-dresser in the White House and come out in the open in the steel trust offices at 71 Broadway, it would give Crown Prince Charlie Dawes the prestige of the presidential office and a headstart for the 1928 nomination. Dawes is considered agreeable to the middle west, favors farm relief, has voters because he comes from the Middlewest, favors farm relief, has a sizable business following, has made no bad bulls since 1923 and is regarded as entitled to his reward for putting up with the monotony of the vice presidency for 4 years. Privately he fills the bill for the bankers because he is himself a banker (in the Standard Oil's Central Trust Co. of Chicago), has an international financial weather eye as shown in the Dawes plan for Germany and is in sympathy with the Morgan plan to bring on a fascist regime in the United States, at first in fact only and then in form as well as in fact.

Cal's promotion to the steel payroll would not be so sudden as might be imagined. Since the days of Roosevelt the president of the United States has always been in close relations with the Morgan steel dynasty. Roosevelt gave the trust the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., Taft is to this day a pensioner to the tune of $10,000 a year from steel trust securities, Wilson gave Morgan the draft of the Versailles treaty before the senate got it and Coolidge owns 70 shares of steel stock.

Generous Judge Decides Not to Fine Workers in Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (FP).—Fines of $100 and costs imposed on four Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrators in Chicago police court will remain suspended if the victims can escape arrest for the next 6 months. Aurora d'Angelo, leader of the parade broken up by tear bombs, George Maurer of the International Labor Defense and 2 members of the I. W. W. are the recipients of this judicial clemency. The cases of 14 other paraders were dismissed.

Next week 24 additional defendants, who had asked a jury trial will get their taste of Chicago justice.

Many Oppose Death Penalty.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 13.—Outspoken opposition by talesmen to capital punishment, today balked the completion of a jury to try Leonard Cline, novelist, charged with the murder of his friend, Wilfred P. Erwin.

Two jurors remain to be chosen. A third panel of forty talismen was called today, but many of the veniremen were excused by the court because of their opposition to the death penalty. Only two challenges were used by the state. The defense did not use any.

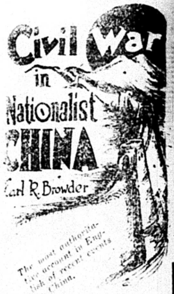
League Decides on Loan of Nine Million Pounds to Greece; Very Quiet

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—The League of Nations Council Committee approved in principle today a loan of nine million pounds sterling, to Greece by the League of Nations.

The league assembly commissions continued their studies of matters on the agenda.

Fire In Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Three firemen were overcome by ammonia fumes in a fire which destroyed an ice house and a one-story residence here today entailing damage estimated at $30,000. Authorities began an investigation to learn the cause of the fire.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The United Front Against Panama.

The reactionary Kellogg, Wall Street's secretary of state, the "liberal" Senator Borah and the feudal-minded Senator Swanson of the committee on foreign relations, have spoken with the same tongue in denunciation of the appeal of Panama to the league of nations.

All unite in hurling defiance at the rest of the world and in announcing without equivocation the intention of American imperialism to take and hold any part of Latin America it desires to incorporate in the American empire.

None of these spokesmen of American imperialism deigns to discuss the appeal of Panama on its merits. They state quite simply this is the business of American government and that no outside interference will be tolerated.

As for the league of nations it too cares nothing for the merits of the case but is only too willing to strike a responsive chord in the breasts of millions of Europeans by taking a crack at "Uncle Shylock."

The case of Panama will receive consideration in Geneva only for the purpose of imperialist politics. The people of Panama will get a sympathetic hearing for their grievances only by appealing to the masses of North America and Latin America, by making their loss of sovereignty at the hands of Wall Street government another count in the indictment against American imperialism.

The people of Panama can fight American imperialism only by joining with the peoples of other Latin American countries in the broad movement against imperialist aggression which is in process of development.

The case of Panama differs in degree only and not in kind from that of other Latin American republics. Rulers, bribed or cajoled, surrender to American imperialism. The Latin American republics have acted as individual entities instead of as a unit against encroachment from the north. As Manuel Ugarte says in his "The Destiny of a Continent":

"Our diplomatists, pretending to have found the solution of a struggle which they did not dare to face, have given their consent to a policy of indefinite capitulations, which has no end or limits, because a series of successive abdications ends in a darkness in which renunciation can hardly be distinguished from servility. And the most astonishing thing is the trifling advantage which they have succeeded in obtaining by this attitude. Once they were prepared to treat with imperialism, it would have been better to face the difficulty and lay down some definite limits to the exactions of one side and the sacrifices of the other."

American imperialism moves steadily southward, by financial penetration, by military force, by encirclement of refractory republics.

Its intentions are clear. It intends to do as it pleases with those who oppose its oppression.

Unity of policy and action against Wall Street aggression thruout Latin America, unity of the worker and peasant organizations against imperialist agents, unity of the revolutionary forces in the United States and Latin America for struggle against the common enemy are elementary needs which the contemptuous attitude of American imperialist spokesmen toward the appeal of Panama brings sharply to our attention.

Recent Developments in the Chinese Liberation Struggle.

General Chiang Kai-shek has been asked to resume command of the counter-revolutionary nationalist forces according to a Shanghai dispatch to London. The reason given is that "the Nanking government fears that the Communists will regain control following the defeat of the Northern troops."

The above news fits in with our dispatch today from Canton which reports that the two worker and peasant armies led by Yeh Ting and Ho Lung are approaching Canton and that their advance is supported by wide masses of workers and peasants. From a half dozen provinces come reports of the activities of the militant peasant organizations while strikes are taking place in Canton, Shanghai and Hongkong.

The fears of the "moderate" nationalists, the elements which are playing the game of the imperialists by warring upon the mass organizations of the workers and peasants, murdering and jailing Communists and labor union officials, are not without foundation.

With the Northern troops menacing the southern bank of the Yang Tze and, with open support from the imperialists, threatening to again overrun central and southern China, there was undoubtedly a disposition on the part of the masses to let down in the struggle against the right wing of the nationalists.

With the northern armies defeated or with their advance checked for a considerable period, the workers and peasants will, under the leadership of the Communists and left wing elements, proceed directly and energetically against the betrayers of the people's revolution masquerading as leaders of the Kuomintang and followers of Sun Yat-sen.

From Manchuria also comes news of the rise and spread of anti-Japanese agitation. In Mukden a crowd estimated at 50,000 staged an anti-Japanese demonstration and anti-Japanese posters have been distributed by the thousand.

There is no unity of purpose among either the northern militarists or the right wing nationalist forces except that of hostility toward the Communists and the worker and peasant organizations.

It is evident that a unified command with sufficient authority to weld the counter-revolutionary elements into a solid bloc is impossible. Meanwhile the mass movement spreads thruout China and is already of such strength and decisiveness that it has prevented the imperialists from realizing any material gains from the treachery of Chiang Kai-shek and the Wuhan generals and intellectuals who surrendered to him.

The present period can be compared in some respects to that which followed the defeat of the Kuominchun armies before Pekin and their retreat thru Nankow pass but there is this important difference:

That period served for the gathering of the forces of the nationalist revolution under the leadership of the capitalist and middle class elements with power concentrated in the hands of generals who expressed the desires of these classes.

The present period is still one of gathering the forces for the national liberation struggle but this time the forces consist of vast masses of workers and peasants under revolutionary leadership which will be welded into armies directly under the control of a revolutionary party conscious of the fact that the indispensible social basis of the whole movement is the labor movement and the peasant organizations.

The length of time required for the present phase is uncertain, but one thing is sure: The Chinese national liberation movement has sloughed off the counter-revolutionary classes which weighed it down and now is moving forward again at a fairly rapid pace.

Support for the Chinese revolution in every possible form is the duty of the working class of all countries.

Demand the withdrawal of all troops and battleships from China!

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE.—This is the third installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

• • •

III. MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS OF OUR PARTY.

1. Now for some mistakes and shortcomings of our Party. I will not enumerate them in the order of importance, but merely recount them. The Party has shown no capacity to conduct election campaigns. Our election campaigns are bad in every sense of the word. I speak of this not locally but nationally. We must learn to participate as Communists, as a Communist Party should participate, in the election campaigns. We must end our underestimation of the importance of election campaigns.

2. Secondly, there is an insufficient organization capitalization of the various political and trade union campaigns of our Party. We go into a strike like Passaic, or we go into another campaign—we go into a miners' campaign; we go into a campaign for the protection of the foreign-born. Large masses have thus been mobilized in struggle, but our Party has not yet learned to gain organizationally, to capitalize organizationally, sufficiently and in proper proportion the energy put into these campaigns. We must pay more attention to this. Here is one of the fundamental weaknesses of our Party.

3. Thirdly, the Party did not react quickly and well enough to the British general strike. Our Party could have done much more than it did in mobilizing masses for the British general strike.

4. There is insufficient political direction to the work of the youth. It is a sad commentary on our Party organization, that the YWL is so small compared with the membership of our own Party. The youth is not to be blamed for it, but the Party leadership. I speak of no group to be blamed. The Party as a Party must correct this error.

5. In reorganization we have made mistakes. On the whole, reorganization has been a success, a step forward. However, we have made mistakes, nationally and locally. Nationally, in having too mechanical an approach; locally in approaching in the American Party—nineteen language federations to reorganize, nineteen Parties to be welded into one Bolshevik Party. The mistakes we have made have been costly. We have lost a too great number of members. In speaking of reorganization, we must learn how to hold the new workers coming into our Party since reorganization. We have increased our membership by more than 5,000 but have not been able to hold all of them. This is one of the worst shortcomings of our Party. The costly excessive turnover of our membership must be ended quickly or the life of our Party will be sapped.

6. Further weaknesses: we have a too weak basis in the trade unions. True, we have made progress here, but our trade union basis is still too weak.

7. We have an insufficient proportion of native elements in our Party. I speak not in a deprecating sense of our Party members, but we must, in this country, if we are to Americanize ourselves in a Bolshevik sense, we must show bigger capacity to attract native elements, the workers born in this country, because our leadership in this country depends largely upon our capacity to draw such workers into our ranks. In the past two years we have drawn an increasing number of such workers into our ranks, but the Party as a Party is still weak in this respect. The ideological level of our Party is low; the number of efficient Communist functionaries is too small.

8. The sub-committees of the Party apparatus are not functioning well, and this applies to the CEC as much as to the sub-division of the Party apparatus.

9. Another weakness has been the launching of too many campaigns simultaneously. We start on one campaign and before the Party membership is ideologically prepared and mobilized we launch another campaign. This is a weakness of the Party, and the incoming CEC must correct this. This diffusion of energy must be stopped.

10. In Negro and women's work, there are weaknesses which must be corrected.

IV. OUR MAIN PARTY PROBLEMS

COMRADES, as a result of the objective conditions in the country and the weaknesses of our Party certain problems arise. I want to examine briefly some of these problems now facing us. The following are the six outstanding problems confronting our Party:

1. The effect of imperialism on the American working class. I would speak of this problem to a large extent under the heading, the bourgeoisification of the American working class.
2. The trade union work of the Party, the meaning of the offensive of the reactionary bureaucracy and the government against the Party.
3. The problems of developing a mass anti-war campaign.
4. The labor party problem.
5. The role of the Party in the united front movements.
6. Last but not least; the problem of developing in the districts a capacity to utilize local issues.

To handle the last problem first. I speak of local issues not in a deprecating sense. Our district organizations have been weak in the sense that they have been too largely politically abstract and not sufficiently locally political. Not enough of our organizations are able to pick up local issues and apply to these local issues the fundamental general principles of Bolshevism. This applies to every district of the Party in varying degrees. The extent to which a district of the Party can be called a well-functioning district is directly in proportion to the extent it has been able to respond to local issues and utilize local issues for fundamental class purposes. In New York, Pittsburg, Minnesota, our comrades have shown increasing capacity for this work. In all districts there has been an increase in the ability to react to local issues. But our Party is still weak and this is one of our outstanding problems.

Let us consider the problem of the effect of American imperialism on our working class and the resulting problem of bourgeoisification. The bourgeois press and its economic experts have been propagandizing the country with the idea that the American working class is becoming capitalist. This propagnada has been made not only by the bourgeois press but also by the so-called Socialist experts. The "Socialist" economic experts, such as Evans Clark, have spread in some measure the theory that the laboring masses are becoming capitalist in this country. These propagandists are pointing to the increase in the number of stockholders, to the increase in labor banks, automobiles, gas stations, radios, saving accounts. They even maintain that there are 10,000,000 stockholders in this country. They also point to a growth of the middle class in the United States. Instead of seeing the rise of technicians as the dominant source of the middle class in the country, with the development of large scale production, they speak of the middle class increasing as a class without analyzing its composition. They fail to see that large masses of the petty bourgeoisie, particularly among the farmers, are being expropriated. They fail to see that the highly advertised wealth diffusion in America is an illusion, not a reality.

This propaganda, comrades, has had effect on the working class. It has been a powerful, a well-planned, well-organized propaganda. It has effected all ranks of the working class, for 3 reasons. These are: primarily because of the power of American imperialism; secondly, because of the role of the labor aristocracy at present; thirdly, the labor movement's going to the right to the extent that it has gone. The Party must fight this effort of the bourgeoisie. The Party must fight this effort of the bourgeoisie and their agents ideologically and organizationally.

(To Be Continued)

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

Speech of ROBERT MINOR.
At Workers' Party Convention.
(Continuation)

OF course you know that much of the attention and energy of the Comintern during the past year was given to the unrest and disturbances in colonial countries, especially the heroic insurrection in Indonesia. I am not going to go into the question of the Indonesian affair for the reason that a careful treatment would not be possible in the amount of time at hand. A few words about the work in regard to China. From the very day that I arrived in Moscow the Comintern machinery was given over night and day to the most careful following up of the Chinese events. The development of the tremendous revolutionary movement, the victorious march which reached its peak in the capture of Shanghai, the sympathetic demonstrations of the workers throughout the world during that period are closely related to the work of the Comintern during that period. You know that that period of victory continued up to a certain time when the traitor Chiang Kai-shek made his coupe d'etat in 1927. The martyrdom of the Communists in the Kuomingtang, the declaration of the counter-revolution, the declaration of the bourgeoisie against the proletarian elements, the effort to break the growing ascendancy of the proletarian movement, followed as a result of the development of the proletarian phases of the revolution. Since that time we have seen the downfall of Chiang Kai-shek, his defeat and his retirement. We, of course, know that there are and that there is an inner play of intrigue between the different capitalist imperialist powers. You know of course that the British government is working for the preservation of their trade monopoly in Southern China. You know that Chiang Kai-shek was not in accord with the British policy, you know that two smaller generals were given a sudden supply of financial and other support to give them a mysterious ability to defeat Chiang Kai-shek and cause his retirement. The British government was at work. You know the role that was played by the United States in that affair. I am going to omit a reference to or a description of the policy of the United States government in China for the reason that I share in the exposition of that policy which was put forward by Comrade Lovestone who reported on behalf of the Political Committee. I am going to make only a few remarks about subsequent events. We know, of course, that the Chinese revolution has not seen an even course of successes. We know that the most tragic defeats have been faced, we know that the road of the Chinese revolution may have many more defeats, many more set-backs. We have seen the Chinese Communist Party tested and we have witnessed the tragic fact of a part of the leadership failing to live up to its test. We have found the Youth, the Chinese Communist Youth, taking a better position and playing again the role of standing by the Comintern and preserving the Communist line. The Communist International has been obliged to level most severe criticisms at our Chinese Communist Party leadership which was in opposition to the Comintern policies, which flouted the instructions of the Comintern, which took the position that the Comintern could not understand the conditions in China, and which led from defeat to defeat through their weak and vascillating policies. When the Comintern understood and declared to the comrades of the Chinese party that it was necessary to turn loose the peasant revolution, to turn loose the masses of peasants to the immediate seizure of the land, directly and without hesitation, the majority of the Party leadership refused to obey the decisions and made the declaration that these instructions were not practical. The results are to be counted up in defeat after defeat. When the Comintern saw these actions, and saw the generals one by one betraying and lining up in coalition with the servants of imperialism, the Comintern called for a bold stand by our Communist Party and the left wing of the Kuomintang. The Comintern demanded the establishment of revolutionary tribunals to bring these generals to the judgement of the working and peasant classes, but the Party leadership was not up to the measure. Comrades, you know that there has been a revival of the revolutionary proletarian elements in the Chinese situation and we hope for newer and better developments in the future. I will not undertake to go into an analysis on events which have occurred since my return as I have been able to get nothing except the capitalist press reports which information may not be reliable. But comrades we are confident that the Chinese revolution is no temporary affair and that these defeats will not mean the extinction, the non-existence of the Chinese revolution as a major factor in the present world situation. This is the period of decline of capitalism.

(To be Continued)

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

DRAMA

The Romans in Judea

"Ben-Hur" at the Capitol With Ramon Novarro Playing Leading Role.

Despite the generous quantity of christian hokum and superstition injected into "Ben-Hur" it is a gripping drama. The movie is based on the story by Lew Wallace of the Roman occupation of Judea in the days when the tread of the Roman legions made the ground tremble in practically every part of the then known world. The exactions of the conquerors aroused a spirit of rebellion among the downtrodden and cruelly-taxed people. They were awaiting a leader to organize them and lead them against the foreign tyrant.

Judah of the house of Hur and his family may have suffered from the pin pricks of wounded national pride because of the presence of the Roman conquerors but they are permitted to retain their slaves and live in luxury. The Romans knew how to divide and conquer. They may have invented the political trick for all I know.

There is Messala the renegade who went over to the conquerors and out-Romans the Romans in his hatred for his own race. Once a friend of Judah, the two become bitter enemies after a scene in the Hur house. And when the Roman general Gratus while riding in his litter thru Jerusalem and Judea, collides with a stone which is accidentally pushed from its position on the roof of the house from which Judah and his mother and sister viewed the parade. Ben-Hur is condemned to the galleys and his mother and sister are sent to prison where they contracted leprosy.

Judah's escape from the galleys thru the intervention of Quintus Arrius, the Roman commander whose life he saved, his return to Jerusalem to seek his mother and sister, the great chariot race at Antioch where Ben-Hur defeats the renegade Massalo, are thrilling scenes, that create the mood to forget the pestilent christians who crawl like tape worms thru the play. What is otherwise a splendid piece of work is ruined, except for the philosophical materialist, by the most banal christian propaganda that I have ever seen outside of a church, tho like Abie's Irish Rose it is designed to please both orthodox Jew and christian gentile.

The oppressed Judeans wanted a leader who would lead them against the Romans with swords in their hands and curses on their lips. Instead of such a leader they were given a human worm who carried the cross on which he was crucified and raised the slogan of Peace and Humility instead of Rebellion and Freedom.

The oppience is saved from the usual idiotic love-making that bedevils most screen dramas. The film editor may have served an apprenticeship as a monk. Of course the hero falls in love and presumably marries the prettiest girl in Jerusalem, after his victory over Messala, but he does it with as little beating around the bush as a tired business man would indulge in when about to spend the evening at a snappy burlesque show.

Ramon Novarro is a tidy piece of animated protoplasm and he fills the void left by the departed Valentino to my satisfaction. There was one sheik in the play and he had whiskers. Evidently Novarro thot one was enough.

Those who can fortify themselves against the religious propaganda and can leave the theatre without plugging the exits to keep the bile from escaping could spend their time to worse advantage than with "Ben-Hur."

—T. J. O'F.

EDDIE BUZZELL

The noted comedian is featured in "The Desert Song," now in its eleventh month at the Casino Theatre.

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"The Good Hope" in Rehearsal—Veiller's New Play Opens Monday

Eva Le Gallienne has placed in rehearsal "The Good Hope," the realistic drama from the Dutch of Heijermans, which will open the season of the Civic Repertory Theatre on October 18th. The permanent company includes, Eva Le Gallienne, Egon Brecher, Josephine Hutchinson, Sayre Crawley, Leona Roberts, Beatrice de Neergaard, Alma Kruger, Paul Layssac and Ruth Wilton. The organization has decided to abandon the subscription. Instead they are introducing the Civic Repertory Club with dues of one dollar per year, which will entitle members to the privilege of a ten percent reduction in the purchase of seats.

Florence Edney and Harry Lillford have been added to the cast of Leslie Howard's new play, "Murray Hill," now in rehearsal under Mr. Howard's direction.

Bayard Veiller's melodrama "The Trial of Mary Dugan" will open next Monday night at the National Theatre instead of the Ritz. Ann Harding and Rex Cherryman head the cast. Veiller is the author of "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair."

"The Command to Love," in which Mary Nash, Basil Rathbone, Violet Kemble Cooper and Henry Stephenson are featured, will open at the Longacre Theatre on Tuesday evening, instead of Monday as was originally planned.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

START OFFENSIVE TO DEFEAT RIGHT WING OF I. L. G. W.

Fur Unity Committee Discusses Problems

The Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, in its new offensive to end the present chaos in the industry, has started to put into effect the decisions of the mass meeting held at Madison Square Garden last Saturday.

The most important decision at that demonstration was that the Joint Board should form a closer contact with the rank and file in the shops. To this end the Joint Board yesterday issued a call to the workers in all cloak and dress shops to elect shop committees. The task of the shop committees will be two-fold: first to see what can be done about improving conditions in the shops and second to make an end to the chaos in the union.

As the situation is now, the worker is absolutely defenseless. He has nobody to take up his grievances. Those registered cloak and dressmakers who have tried to bring their complaints to the Sigman clique, quickly became convinced that it is useless. It is impossible to get anything from a bosses' union by complaining against the bosses. The Joint Board, together with the shop committees, will devise means to put an end to this situation. This is the only way left to the workers.

Against Sigman Gangsters.

With the shop committees, the Joint Board will also take steps to carry on a still more energetic drive against the guerillas which Sigman is sending down to the shops. The committees will strengthen the picket lines, declare and conduct strikes for union conditions, and in such ways build up the union.

The Joint Board calls upon the workers of each shop to elect such a committee and have its members immediately get in touch with the Joint Board office at 16 West 21st street. In those shops where block committees now exist, these committees can take the place of shop committees if the workers so decide.

Ever since Saturday, the Madison Square Garden meeting has been the one absorbing topic of conversation among the cloak and dressmakers.

Foolish Statement.

A great deal of merriment has been caused by Sigman's statement which appeared in the press on Sunday, in which he claimed that the Joint Board had filled the Garden by bringing people from New Jersey and Connecticut. The workers realize that only a desperate man could make such a ridiculous statement.

The workers are expressing gratification over the fact that the Joint Board has begun this present offensive, and great masses of them are coming to the Joint Board offices and paying their dues so that the Joint Board will not be lacking in funds.

The Joint Board is continuing its propaganda campaign along the same lines as last week. A leaflet was distributed in the market yesterday calling for the election of shop committees, and reminding the workers that the best way of protecting their interests in the shops is that there should be unity in their own ranks.

The leaflet calls upon the workers to continue not to pay dues to Sigman and his agents, but to pay dues to the Joint Board so that the pogrom can be finished before another season passes.

* * *

To Issue Detailed Statement.

The Unity Conference Committee of the Furriers' Union that met Saturday and Sunday at the headquarters of the New York Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St., will issue a detailed unity program later in the week.

At the conference delegates were present from Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, New York, Newark and Brooklyn. Communications were received from Chicago, Boston and Winnepig.

The delegates discussed at great detail the conditions in the union. Those representing the out of town unions said that the fight here has its reaction in the fur markets all over the country.

Makes Work Difficult.

It was pointed out that where locals support the left wing the International office starts a campaign to make their work difficult. As an example, it was shown that the tactics of the right wing is to demand payment of dues and taxes more promptly from the progressive locals.

Prohibition Agent and Wife Jailed as Drunks

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Sept. 13.—Walter J. Knight, a federal prohibition agent and his wife, both of them drunk, were arrested today after a two mile chase. Their speeding automobile zigzagged in Hudson Boulevard and sent two motorcycle policemen in pursuit. They are being charged with disorderly conduct.

DR. J. J. SCHOLTES
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Jean McClure, Corning, N. Y., school teacher, is being sought by armed posses. She disappeared while returning from trip to Cape Cod, and it is thought she is being held for ransom.

(International Newsreel)

Convention of New Jersey Federation of Labor Now Open

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 13.—Support of a proposed amendment allowing municipalities the right to enact zoning laws and opposition to the proposed law creating a four year term for the governor were urged today by Arthur A. Quinn, of Sewaren, N. J., president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, in his address at the opening session of the 49th annual convention, at the Walt Whitman Hotel.

The convention will last three days and is attended by 500 delegates from every labor union and trade in the state. It is the first time in 20 years that the meeting has been held here. After reading his report for the year, President Quinn made the address, touching on legislation, medical testimony concerning injured workers, the Passaic strike, vocational training, and the extension of the use of the union label.

Approves Zoning.

"The executive board of the State Federation," Quinn said, "approved the amendment which will permit municipalities to enact zoning ordinances and it is worthy of your support. The fourth amendment will, if adopted, extend the term of the governor and the state senators from 3 to 4 years, and the members of the assembly from one to two years. On the face of it the amendment is harmless, but I would like to call your attention to the fact that it will remove the elected law-making officers further from the people.

"We should bear in mind the never ending conflict between those who govern and the governed. I am convinced that the best interests of the working people of New Jersey would be served by voting against the amendment as its enactment means that it will be harder to gain legislation protecting and maintaining the rights of workers."

Dr. John M. Bassett, of Essex County, made an address dealing with rehabilitation work in the state and urged that more attention be paid to details of adjustments between injured workers and their employers.

Wife and 3 Children Starving, Unemployed Worker Steals $2.95

His wife and three children facing starvation and eviction from his basement room, Arthur Sandoval, 24, unemployed dishwasher snatched a purse from Anna Howard Sunday afternoon. Sandoval, who lives with his wife and undernourished children at 229 West 23d St., faces a charge of grand larceny.

The purse taken by Sandoval contained only $2.95, but he faces a long jail term if convicted. The unemployed worker told the police that his rent was overdue and that he was forced to extreme measures.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Mayor Walker Leaves Rome Singing Praise of Pope and Fascism

ROME, Sept. 13.—Mayor James J. Walker of New York City left Rome yesterday after a four day stay, mouthing praises of fascism, Mussolini and the Pope.

"Now I know how three men can make a country," he said. "The Pope, Premier Mussolini and Prince Potenziani have been the high lights of our visit." Walker left for Paris, where he probably will be greeted by the hisses and jeers of Paris workers whose hatred of fascism is as great as that of Berlin workers who booed New York's butterfly mayor several weeks ago.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Weak "Evidence" in Bomb Frame-up May Delay Indictments

The scarcity of evidence against the six young Latin-Americans whom the police department are frantically trying to connect with the bomb explosion near the Brooklyn court house last Monday morning has resulted again in a decision on the part of District Attorney Dodd to postpone his request for indictments.

Dodd had announced that he would ask the grand jury for the indictments this morning, but has decided to wait until Wednesday or Thursday. At the same time he declared that "all the evidence was in," with the exception of the report of the chemists on some "white liquid" found in the rooms of one of the men.

This report was said to have been ready last week, but due to the fact that it is reported to have been unfavorable to the prosecution, it was not made public.

Only two of the defendants, Jesus de Silva and Julian de Hoyas are directly charged with the explosion. The others are charged with "possessing explosives," carrying "concealed weapons," etc.

Federal Rum Prober Faces Suit; Charged With Cruel Torture

Augustus Heise, former assistant federal prohibition administrator, is charged with torturing one of his subordinates.

Arthur Briggs, former federal agent, has started suit for $100,000 in the supreme court against Heise. He claims that Heise gave him the third degree in an effort to make him confess certain matters.

Briggs, who last year was acquitted of bribery charges says that Heise, who at that time was attached to the staff of Major Chester P. Mills, took him on the night of December 13, 1926, to prohibition headquarters, 1 Park Ave., and kept them a prisoner until eight the next morning. He said that at Heise's order he was tied to a chair and a towel wrapped around his face, and that then they began twisting the towel.

Upholsterers are urged by the Bazaar Committee to attend an important meeting at 108 East 14th street Thursday at 6:30 p. m.

Plans for the giant Daily Worker and Freiheit Bazaar at Madison Square Garden October 6-7-8-9 will be discussed.

Mayor Jimmy Walker

New York's chief magistrate is now hobnobbing with the Pope and Mussolini and various other reactionaries in Europe. The conversation with Mussolini caused Tammany Hall's song writer and mayor to issue a sparkling appreciation of the Blackshirt chief, in which Mussolini's admiration for Tammany Hall was gratefully recognized.

COAL BARONS SPREAD ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA IN ANTHRACITE; MINE WORKERS FACE HUNGER

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 13. — Anthracite operators plotting the gradual disintegration of the United Mine Workers of the anthracite have begun a different set of tactics. Their colliery superintendents are spreading slanders among the miners in gangways and breasts about the mine committee men, who, according to these rumors, accept bribes, show partialities, and under certain circumstances, "lay down on the job."

The superintendents floating these vicious reports usually size up their men, before talking. As a rule they pick out men who seldom attend union meetings, and express more concern for their button than for the union. These men fall easy dupes to false stories, causing the innocent committeemen much trouble, and making local union sessions frequently stormy as accusations fly back and forth.

Slack time still hangs like a pall over the anthracite region. Money is tight, and long days give men plenty of time to reflect on empty purses, and hungry families. The strain creates a psychology that is ideal for the dark purposes of the operator whose greatest enemy is the miners' union.

Familiar whistles keep silent on idle days. But the squeak of boots on the street can be heard as some men pass on their way to work. These men have been issued permits by the committeemen, granting them the right to perform emergency work. By emergency work is understood such work as, if delayed, might prevent the coliery from starting up when such orders come in.

WAGES OF AMERICAN WORKERS FACE PRESSURE OF FOREIGN COMPETITION, LABOR DEPARTMENT SAYS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

That the maintenance of the American worker's living standard depends on American industry's holding its big lead in percapita productivity is revealed in a series of department of labor tables showing comparative wage rates in the United States and foreign countries. The comparisons suggest that in many industries American productive superiority is insufficient to overcome the difference in wages and that any development which increases the productivity of labor in Europe, Asia or South America will place American labor in a critical position.

In the textile industry American spinners average 49 cents an hour. This is more than Chinese spinners get for a full day's work. The daily wage of a French spinner at 89 cents would hardly pay for 3 hours of the American spinner's time. The German spinner gets 11 cents an hour while the Japanese spinner averages only 46 cents for a full day. Italian spinners earning about 52 cents a day must be classed with the low-paid labor of Asia.

Affect Steel, Textile, Etc.

For weavers the contracts are just as sharp. The American cotton weaver's 38-40 cents an hour would hire a Chinese weaver for 2 days. It would pay a French weaver for 4 hours work, an Italian weaver for about 7 hours and a Japanese weaver for perhaps 10 hours.

In the steel industry Germany and Great Britain are outstanding competitors with the United States. Common labor in American rolling mills get $4.10 a day. This compares with $1.40 to $2.07 a day for un-skilled labor in German mills which come close to American standards of productivity and $1.61 a day for similar work in England. For heaters in the rolling mills the daily wages are $9.50 in the United States, $1.81 to $4.57 in Germany and $4.36 in England.

The mechanical engineering industry is especially important because it covers the manufacture of all the machinery of modern industrialism. The weekly wages of skilled and unskilled workers in this industry in several countries at the end of 1925 were:

Wages in the manufacture of machinery	Skilled	Unskilled
Australia	$26.36	$20.27
Austria	5.74	4.79
Belgium	7.43	5.03
Canada	30.58	....
Czechoslovakia	8.11	4.57
France	8.51	5.19
Germany	11.01	7.42
Great Britain	14.33	9.74
Italy	6.81	5.26
New Zealand	20.30	....
Russia	10.35*	....
Sweden	14.76*	....
Switzerland	14.10	10.81
United States	30.78	24.43

*Includes unskilled

Russians Get Greatest Increase.

The department also shows for most of the countries wages in the engineering industry in 1913-14. Russian workers have enjoyed the greatest relative increase compared with this pre-war year. Russian metal trades wages today stand 160 per cent above 1913-14. Other increases of more than 100 per cent are, unskilled in the United States 124 per cent, skilled and unskilled in Sweden 121 per cent, and skilled metal trades wages in the United States 107 per cent.

Higher wages in America are accompanied by greater productivity. This has been measured by tariff commission investigations. But as F. W. Taussig has pointed out in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, while a Japanese cottonmill requires about 4 times as many employes for the same amount of machinery as does a similar American mill, Japanese wages are not a quarter of American wages but only an eighth or a tenth.

So, as Leifur Magnusson, director Washington branch international labor office, points out in the American labor legislation review, the developing world trade battle will probably prove a battle of social standards, a competition of international labor conditions.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Babe Ruth.

Charge Babe Ruth Walloped Cripple; Police Wouldn't Act

Babe Ruth, baseball's most popular idol was brot to court Monday charged with cowardly hitting a cripple.

Bernard Neimeyer recently out of a hospital where he was treated for a fracture of his spine, told Magistrate Stern in the West Side Court that on July 4th the bambino hit him in the eye. When Neimeyer demanded that a traffic cop arrest the ball player, he refused on recognizing him.

Neimeyeh said that he was looking into a window of a restaurant at Broadway and 74th street, when two young women passed him. Ruth, followed a few steps behind them.

"Did this guy insult you", the cripple said the Babe asked one of them.

"Why no," he quoted one of them as replying.

Without another word, Neimeyer said, Ruth swung on his heel and hit him in the eye.

"I was stunned," said Neimeyer, "and at first I didn't recognize who had struck me. I recovered enough to run to the traffic cop on the corner. He walked over with me but when he saw the Babe he told me he had no time to make an arrest and advised me to get a summons."

Steuer Again Charges Jewish Relief Funds Lost in Speculation

Repeating his charges that large sums of money mulcted from Jews in this country for Jewish relief in Eastern Europe had been lost thru the manipulation of exchange in Poland, Max Steuer, New York lawyer, issued a new statement hitting at members of the committee for criticism of his previous charges.

Louis Marshall's statement, Steuer said, failed to "constitute a denial of the charges".

Anti-Fascisti Holding North Bergen Picnic

NORTH BERGEN, N. J. — On September 18 the Anti Fascisti Alliance of North America will hold a picnic at Alzeman's Park, North Bergen, for the benefit of the families of the Italian political prisoners. There will be songs, dancing and music. The admission price is 50 cents.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Rabbit Workers to Start Mass Picket of Shops This Week

NEWARK, Sept 13.—The fur rabbit workers who are conducting a campaign to organize the open shops, plan to start mass picketing soon. They also expect to sign up one of the open shops within a short time.

At a meeting of the union members who stopped work last week to organize the scab shops, held at Montgomery Hall, H. Begoon, secretary of the International Fur Workers' Union spoke. His remarks were based on the principle of peace in the union. He said that he did not come to discuss the suspensions and expulsions that have taken place in the organization. Morris Langer, business agent of the Newark local also spoke.

The stoppage is being conducted jointly by Local 25, of Newark, that has jurisdiction of all rabbit shops in New Jersey and Local 58 of Brooklyn. The former is a left wing local, the latter a supporter of the right wing International administration.

Young Workers Mass Meeting on Friday to Protest Militarism

The effort to foist compulsory military training upon the young workers of the country will be one of the problems discussed at a mass meeting of young workers at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, Friday evening. The meeting will mark the beginning of the fall organization drive of the Young Workers League, under whose auspices the meeting will be held.

The refusal of the American Federation of Labor officialdom and the socialist party to work for the organization of young workers thruout the United States will also be discussed at the meeting.

Herbert Zam, H. Ehrlich, Sam Don, all of the Young Workers League, and Anthony Bimba, representing the Workers (Communist) Party will be the speakers. R. Spector will act as chairman.

Muste Elected Head of Peace Fellowship

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—A. J. Muste, dean of the Brookwood Labor School at Katonah, N. Y., is president of the fellowship of reconciliation for another year. He was re-elected at the close of the order's annual convention at the Ocean Hotel here.

Other officers elected were James P. Boyd, of New York, vice president and William C. Biddle, of New York, treasurer.

Girl Pickets Sentenced to Three Days in Prison

Two girls were sentenced to three days in jail yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court for picketing Charles Stampler's restaurant, 340 Sixth Ave.

The girl pickets were urging employes not to scab. They are Louise Nager, 19 Hamilton Place, Hemstead and Pearl Cherber, 795 East 151st St.

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HEARING OF MIL GRAFT EVIDENCE MONDAY MORNING

Bring Charges Against Few Higher-Ups

The evidence gathered in the Kelby report against the small fry involved in the giant milk fraud that has boosted sky-high the price of milk for New York workers is being prepared by District Attorney Banton.

That even small fry will be indicted is regarded as doubtful by persons who have closely followed the milk situation. The higher-ups escaped censure in the Kelby report.

The John Doe hearings which will take place before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins next Monday morning, will cover charges of graft in the Health Department, including graft in milk, butter, cream and cheese.

Favor By Producers.

A number of officials have already been convicted for having accepted bribes for the importation of milk and cream, below the department of health standards.

The investigation will cover the record of the Health Department during the Hylan administration. Hylan issued counter-charges against the present administration asserting that it was excluding milk that came from producers other than a few favored by the administration.

Celebrate Olgin's Twenty-five Years in Labor Movement

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of M. J. Olgin's revolutionary and literary activities will take place this coming Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall.

For the first time, the Freiheit Singing Society and the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will appear in a united program.

The well-known Jewish artists of the Jewish stage, Maurice Schwartz, Jacob Ben-Ami, Bertha Kalish, will participate in the program. Nina Wolf, violinist will play. Leaders of the American labor movement will greet Olgin.

Yes, Comrade!

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The Irish Election Campaign

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE general election campaign now being waged in the Irish Free State seems from this distance to be a rather tame affair compared to the political battles of pre-war days, between the followers of the two factions of Irish parliamentarians or of the still bloodier wars between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites in the days following the successful attempt of the old roue Gladstone, to politically assassinate Charles Stewart Parnell, the ablest strategist and the least corruptible Irish politician that ever entered the portals of the English house of commons.

Today the main battle is between the government party led by Cosgrave and the Fianna Fail (Sons of Destiny) led by Eamonn De Valera, the Spanish-Irish-American who has managed to retain the position of Republican leader since the establishment of Dail Eireann in defiance of the British government.

Cosgrave is the favorite of big business and the trusted tool of the British government. His party, like the Republican Party in this country is more dependable from the capitalist point of view than the De Valera organization, tho De Valera is just as loyal to capitalism, and its spiritual handmaiden the catholic church, as Cosgrave. But behind De Valera are thousands of honest nationalist revolutionists and believers in a Workers' Republic, who believe that a De Valera in Cosgrave's place would change economic conditions in their favor and drive the British rule, root and branch out of the country.

The next party of considerable strength is the Labor Party, led by Thomas Johnson, a native of England and an imperialist to the core, tho Johnson, due to the necessity of maintaining connection with the rank and file of the Labor Party supporters, gives lip service to "socialism" of the Ramsay MacDonald brand. It is believed that the prestige of the Labor Party has been considerably impaired because of Johnson's offer to make an alliance with the Free State government after the death of Kevin O'Higgins, at the hands of unknown persons. The Free State spurned the labor leader's offer, who then turned around and made an alliance with the Republicans, with the understanding that if the combination succeeded in defeating the Cosgrave government, Johnson would be elected president of the executive council of the Free State government.

This unprincipled policy did not work out as expected. Thru the defection of a person by the rather appropriate name of Jinks from the anti-government coalition Cosgrave won by one vote and shortly after this close shave, again came out victorious in bi-elections in the county Dublin. Johnson, claimed that he was the only man who could stabilize the situation in Ireland. He did not propose a single policy that would benefit the workers or the farmers. He did not declare for a republic. He simply said that neither the treaty party led by Cosgrave nor the anti-treaty party led by De Valera were able to establish peace so that the capitalists of Ireland could pursue the business of making profits without interruption.

It is believed that a more militant policy on the part of the Labor Party would have taken the ground from under the feet of both De Valera and Cosgrave. Had Johnson raised the standard of a Workers' Republic, with complete separation from the British Empire as a goal the nonsensical spiritual balderdash of De Valera about the importance of an oath would fall on deaf ears. But the Labor Party of today is not the Labor Party that James Connolly visualized. It is indirectly an adjunct of the Free State government as is proven by Johnson's announcement that he will not vote for a Republican candidate for president in the next parliament which means that he will aid in the election of Cosgrave or his nominee, directly or indirectly.

The police of the Free State party is mainly, loyalty to the treaty with Great Britain and stabilization of the economic life of the country, this stabilization to take place at the expense of the workers.

The Republican policy, pays little attention to the domestic problems confronting the working class and the small farmer. It declares that if elected and given a majority the Republicans will smash the treaty that created the Free State and with it the oath of allegiance which has been a gag in Republican gullets for several years.

But in order to allay the fears of the business elements that a victory for De Valera would result in revolution, the leader of the Republican Party has inserted full page advertisements in the Irish press, stressing his sanity and declaring that if returned to power he would proceed in a constitutional manner and that he would devote himself strenuously to repairing the present economic ruin. How he would do this, or how his economic policy differs from that of Cosgrave he is careful not to specify.

Both Cosgrave and De Valera are extending the olive branch of unity and it would not be surprising if those two political groups came to terms as soon as they have succeeded in psychologizing their respective followings in this direction.

Other factors in the elections are: the farmers' party, which will support Cosgrave, the independents which will follow suit for a price, a small group led by William Redmond, and another group known as Clann Eireann (Children of Ireland) a splitlet from the government party which declares that it will support De Valera.

According to the London Daily Herald, Jim Larkin declared he would enter the election campaign with candidates in several industrial centres. Whether Larkin is in a position to make good his promise is not clear from the reports appearing in the press.

Predictions are usually wrong but it is likely that it will be a neck and neck race between Cosgrave and De Valera with the Labor Party under a heavy handicap because of its unprincipled political horse deals under the leadership of Thomas Johnson.

The need of the hour in Ireland is a political party that will raise the banner of a Workers' and Farmers' government, and the establishment of an independent labor republic with complete political separation from the British Empire.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(*Continued from Page One*)

among the four hundred while Sir Henry would be treated like a second-class bootlegger or a prohibition agent.

* * *

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., has donated $2,000,000 to the league of nations to construct and endow the league's library. We are informed that cheers greeted the announcement of the gift. Of course the gift was made out of the fullness of a generous heart. But should John D. Jr. or his father John (Dime) Sr. have a little dispute with Roumania or Mosul over oil royalties, it would be most ungrateful on the league's part to bite the dough that bought it. We are also anxious to learn how the announcement will be taken by John's slaves in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

* * *

GENE TUNNEY, the book-reading pug, stands to pocket $1,000,000 as a result of his coming cake-walk and osteopathic exercise with Jack Harrison Dempsey. The latter celebrity will cheer Estelle Taylor to the extent of $450,000, win or lose. Thousands of intelligent Americans will pay big money to hear the shouts coming from the audience. Few will see the fight except those who have hired balloons or seats on the nearest mountain top, with aid of night field glasses. The writer will engage a ring-side seat near a friendly radio and will wish Dempsey good luck for no sensible reason except that Jack was a conscientious objector during the war. We are of the opinion that when the next war breaks out Jack will also be a conscientious objector against going to the front, tho he may be willing to box the enemy one by one, for one dollar a year.

* * *

THOSE of you who have hooked noses prepare to hold them now. The tragedy in the domestic life of Fannie Brice, the noted actress, broke on the tip of her nasal appendage. Fannie did not need to marry Nicky Arnstein, the artful police dodger in order to break into print. She did not have to seek a divorce from him in order to secure a new and better contract. But she never bargained for a rift in the family lute when she had her nose lifted and straightened in order to substitute a right angle for a wrong curve.

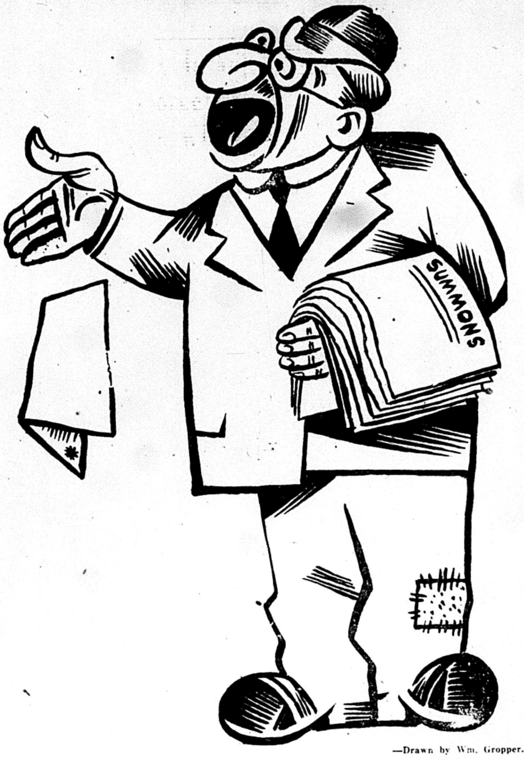
* * *

FANNIE looked better than ever but Nicky began to pine away. The wife that he loved in her imperfect visage now seemed to have turned a cold nose to him. That bane of human existence, the inferiority complex got the man who braved ten thousand cops. The hero who had guts enough to go into business with the deadly Tim Murphy of Chicago quailed before an amended beak. Fannie was now too beautiful and Nicky's position in the household became intolerable. An application for divorce followed and Arenstein may again be forced to match his wits with the witless police unless a just judge allows him enough alimony to live on in the style to which he has been accustomed. There are many ways of making a living under capitalism besides raising a crop of calluses.

* * *

WHEN the delegate of the Republic of Panama to the league of nations threatened to bring the matter of United States control of the Panama Canal before the league assembly a unanimous chorus of lusty howls went up from capitalist-politicians and editors of all shadings of political thot, within the orbit of capitalist politics. Borah, the Idaho loud-speaker and Swanson, the democrat, joined with Kellogg and Arthur Brisbane in warning the league to mind its own business. This country would take care of its own interests south of the Rio Grande and it would brook no interference from Europe. So, Bill Borah is not the anti-imperialist the Nation and other left liberal mouthpieces would have us believe! Borah never fooled The DAILY WORKER.

A FAMILIAR FIGURE IN NEW YORK



—Drawn by Wm. Gropper.

The Labor Party Is an Emancipating Force for Negro As Well as White

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BERLIN, Maryland, is again spattered with blood. It is the blood of Negroes. The report states that 300 whites and Negroes engaged in another race struggle, lasting for three hours, that resulted in injuries to 22 Negroes, three being hurt seriously. No mention is made of whites being injured. That is usually the case.

* * *

The meager information contained in the report indicates that the street battle resulted from an altercation between two workers, Thornton Showell, a Negro, and Theodore Merritt, referred to as a "mechanic." Showell had been brought into court, found guilty and fined $10. But that was not enough, it seemed, for the Ku Klux Klan spirit of the whites. The trial had been attended by the usual crowd. Blood boiled. Some one threw a brick and the battle was on.

* * *

The battle was between workers. The victory was on the side of neither the white nor the black workers. They both lost. The triumph went to the employers who profit by the clash between the two races, the clash that creates bitter divisions.

* * *

Incidents come to light from Florida, from North Carolina, from Georgia and from Arkansas, that reveal the war that is being waged against Negroes, with no protest on any large scale from white workers.

* * *

Take the case of Henry Ridley, found scalded to death in the "sweat box" of a state-owned road camp near Tallahassee, Florida. The sweat-box has taken the place of the rawhide lash following the exposure of the whipping to death of several convicts in prison here some years ago.

The "sweatbox" is pictured as a wooden structure reinforced by tin, "just large enough to hold a person standing upright, and is used in road camps for disciplinary purposes. Holes in the side of the box admit pipes, thru which steam is shot in on the prisoner. Convicts who are termed unruly because they will not work when sick, are often kept in this box until their bodies are blistered from steam. The idea was borrowed from the old English style of punishment, which was the custom on convict ships, the only feature missing is that salt is not rubbed thru the blistered body."

* * *

The only excuse offered for this wanton murder by Thomas Foster, captain of the camp and known among the convicts as "Simon Legree," was that Ridley "was a lazy nigger and said he was sick to escape work."

Convicts declare that when visitors appear about the convict camp, they are shown the "sweatbox" minus the steam connections. Thus the hirelings of the state government of Florida confess to the brutality of the penal system they enforce.

* * *

Ridley was legally lynched by the Florida state government, the keeper of prisons that have been condemned by leading criminologists thruout the nation. The nation recently stood aghast at the murder of Clarence Tauber, a Nebraska white boy, who was slaughtered at the whipping post by a convict boss when serving a short sentence.

The murder of Tauber, the white boy, caused such a furore that Florida convict bosses now confine their murderous attacks to Negro prisoners only. It is safer.

* * *

It is reported that when asked whether he thought the state authorities would investigate the death of Ridley, Captain Foster, head of the camp, replied: "I don't think so. They don't investigate lynchings, so why should they go to the trouble to bother about how a convict died."

* * *

The report comes from Whiteville, North Carolina, of the attack, by 15 white men, on the home of John Stevenson, a Negro, for the sole reason that Stevenson had caused a search warrant to be issued for Joe Bullard (white) following the loss of some personal property.

Stevenson refused to leave his home, upon the demand of the mob that had come to his house at midnight. Thereupon the attacking party opened fire on the frame dwelling, many of the bullets passing thru the windows and doors. Stevenson escaped injury but four of his children were hit by bullets. The firing continued until the ammunition of the attacking party was exhausted.

* * *

Out in Chicago a bitterly fought habeas corpus action is now in progress. Samuel Kennedy is wanted in Madison, Georgia, for "slapping" a white man. The Georgia sheriff has spent more than a month in Chicago trying to get his man.

But out in Wilmot, Arkansas, no one has been arrested for the recent lynching of the 19-year-old Negro boy, Winston Pounds, who was accused of an "attempted assault." The charge is explained by the statement that he went to a house and tried to break in. He touched no person and saw no woman. But he was hanged. The Arkansas Gazette, in one of its headlines, declares, "No Arrest for Wilmot Lynching." That is the old story, especially for Arkansas. It only repeats the story of last spring when John Carter was burned to a crisp at Little Rock, about a stone's throw from the local Masonic Temple. This happened at high noon. The mob wore no masks. The leaders were all well known. But no arrests.

* * *

In the midst of which we find a widely-read Negro publication in Chicago, loudly praising the local administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson. For Thompson is a republican, and the republican party has been in power in this land with few intermissions ever since the Civil War.

* * *

Altho Cal Coolidge "does not choose" to succeed himself, the indications are that the republican party will elect the next president in 1928. But that will not improve the conditions of the millions of Negro workers in the future, any more than it has in the past. Lynching will rage over the land just the same, and Mayor Thompson will say little and do less about it.

* * *

There are some indications that there may be a split in the democratic party. Some sections of the party in "The Solid South" are for breaking with the Tammany Hall domination from New York City.

But that will not help the Negro workers in the South. The segment of southern democrats that may break away, will be made up of the worst enemies of the Negro as well as white workers.

* * *

It is the Labor Party that comes to the Negro worker of the South, as well as to workers of all races and nationalities, North, East, South and West, as an emancipating force.

Before the roaring flames devouring human flesh at the stake, in the shadow of the dangling noose, in memory of the murders committed thru the agency of the "sweatbox" as well as the electric chair, white and Negro labor must forget race differences and press forward as a united working class, banded together in the trade unions, united under the banners of the Labor Party for common victory against the common oppressors.

The Attack on Unionism

The Suppression of the Labor Movement in Pennsylvania and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.—The Need For a Labor Party—The Part it Can Play in Unifying the Labor Movement—Only Enemies Inside and Outside of the Labor Movement Will Oppose a Full Labor Party Ticket in the 1928 Elections.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SO brazen have the Pennsylvania authorities become in their fight on the striking miners that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has felt compelled to issue a special statement dealing with the situation.

But what a statement!

It first cites the facts, facts which are a matter of public knowledge, such as the employment of large forces of "coal and iron" police, paid by the steel and coal companies but commissioned by the state, and the eviction of miners and their families.

NO workers will object to having these facts emphasized and it is a matter of regret that the executive council does not base an appeal to the whole labor movement in behalf of the miners upon these facts.

Instead it talks vaguely of the "formulation of plans" for the use of "their political power" by the workers.

Just what does the executive council mean when it says with characteristic indefiniteness that the workers of Pennsylvania should use "their political power in behalf of their friends and in opposition to their enemies?"

IT does not urge the labor movement of that state to support the labor party which has been in existence for a number of years in spite of official sabotage. Consequently, the statement of the executive council must mean that it will favor candidates of the republican and democrat parties who give verbal evidence of opposition to the use of coal and iron police in strikes.

This has been the policy of Pennsylvania labor officialdom since it entered into politics and the results speak for themselves.

THAT great "friend of labor," Gifford Pinchot, was supported by the United Mine Workers' officialdom and other leaders of the labor movement ostensibly because he was pledged to abolish the state constabulary—the military police force which is used the year around against the workers.

Pinchot, however, did not abolish the state cossacks but found a new excuse for maintaining them i.e. enforcement of the prohibition law. Neither did Pinchot repeal the state criminal syndicalism law under which dozens of workers have been prosecuted.

ANOTHER favorite of Pennsylvania labor officialdom is William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor and a democrat who was supported by certain sections of it against the notorious Vare. Wilson was discovered subsequently to have been interested financially in some open shop coal mines.

Pinchot, the republican, and Wilson the democrat, are fair samples of the "friends of labor" endorsed by labor officialdom in a state where the outright suppression of the labor movement has been a policy pursued consistently by the agents of the steel and coal capitalists in public office.

THERE is no doubt that energetic support of the labor party in Pennsylvania by labor officialdom would result in arousing mass backing for it of such proportions that it would become a powerful factor in Pennsylvania politics and a unifying center for the whole labor movement, strengthening it immensely and enabling it to combat more effectively than ever before the onslaughts of the Pennsylvania capitalists, their governmental agents, gunmen and stool-pigeons.

THIS last point needs some special attention.

There has been, in recent years, a number of exposures of labor officials in Pennsylvania. These officials have been shown to be spies of the enemies of the labor movement. That many of them still remain in the ranks of labor is admitted by everyone familiar with the situation.

As long as labor officially supports candidates of the capitalist parties the intelligence department of the steel and coal companies—working hand in hand with the coal and iron police and the state constabulary—find a fertile field for their disruptive work.

They can cover their union-smashing activities by the cloak of "non-partisan political action." The connection of the labor movement with the political parties of its enemies makes possible all kinds of sinister maneuvers in the upper circles of the labor movement, maneuvers which may be suspected by the rank and file but for which ready excuse can be found and given.

THE total effect of this is to create in the whole movement a suspicion and distrust from which the bosses alone profit.

The repudiation of all connection with the capitalist parties and the support of the Pennsylvania Labor Party by all sections of the labor movement and the workers generally would set in motion a gale of resentment against the permeation of the unions by steel and coal company influence which would be the signal for the cleaning the Pennsylvania labor movement needs so badly.

WE have no doubt that it is the probability of such a development which makes the executive council of the A. F. of L. tread so carefully in a situation which, with the most important union in both the Pennsylvania and the American labor movement, the U. M. W. A., under attack by the armed forces of the state, calls for merciless denunciation of the opposing class forces and the most energetic preparation for class political action.

BOTH in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, labor officials (with the exception of President Maurer of the State Federation of Labor, who is himself slated for defeat by the reactionaries) have been devoting practically all their attention to making war on the Communist and left wing members of the labor unions instead of uniting all forces for struggle against steel and coal barons and their state machinery.

One and all, with the exception noted, (and Maurer has not always been clear and definite in his position) labor officialdom in Pennsylvania, backed by the A. F. of L. executive council, has opposed formation and support of a labor party.

UNDER these conditions, even with the open suppression practiced by the capitalists and their state machinery, the whole struggle has degenerated into a servile acceptance of the leadership in politics of the same enemies the workers are forced to fight in industry.

The Pennsylvania labor movement, (and in this it is no exception to the Illinois, New York, Ohio and Michigan labor movements) is therefore steeped in corruption and almost impotent in the face of the efforts of the bosses to exterminate it.

THREE indictments apiece brought against 22 miners for resisting the dispersal of a peaceful Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting by state cossacks at Cheswick, Pennsylvania, some weeks ago, has as yet brought no support from the official labor movement.

The wholesale attempt to destroy the United Mine Workers in western Pennsylvania brings only mild protest and vague proposals for "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" from labor officialdom.

AT all costs there must be started in Pennsylvania a militant campaign for the revival of the labor party and energetic support of it by all sections of the workingclass—organized and unorganized.

A full ticket should be placed in the field for the 1928 elections and the work of organization and agitation begun at once.

Under the conditions which exist those labor officials who oppose the building of a labor party as labor's answer to the tyrannies of Pennsylvania capitalism range themselves automatically on the side of the enemies of the labor movement.

"CAT BANDIT" WAS UNDERPAID CLERK

William E. Mitchell (left), so-called "Cat Bandit," seized in Chicago after long search, told police he stole to be more generous to his wife (right). Mitchell was a respected clerk by day

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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N. J. LABOR HEADS ON OPEN SHOP PAYROLL

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ESTIMATES of the number of peasants slaughtered by general Feng of China, known as the "Christian general," vary from 40,000 to 80,000. No doubt the "christian" monster will find divine justification for this crime against the Chinese masses and should he lack ingenuity in the quest of moral justification the imperialist missionaries will come to his aid. Feng has betrayed every cause to which he ever professed loyalty and every alliance in which he ever participated.

• • •

THE Chinese revolution led by the bourgeoisie and supported by the workers and peasants has surrendered to imperialism. But out of the wreckage of this side-tracked revolt there is developing a mightier power, the power that is historically destined to free China from foreign imperialism and the native tools of the foreigners. Revolutionary armies of workers and peasants are rising in southern China and they are sweeping on to victory. Undoubtedly this movement will meet with reverses and its progress may be slow at first, but it is certain to succeed. The days of the Fengs and Changs are numbered and whether the heads of these mass-murderers may adorn lamp-posts or not, depends on how soon the workers and peasants will be able to establish their hegemony over China.

• • •

REPORTS of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria reach us. This is Chang-Tso-Lin's balliwick and Chang, at least until recently, was on the Japanese payroll. As stated in this column several months age the overthrow of the liberal government in Tokio was due as much to differences over Chinese policy as because of the financial crisis which then shook the island empire. The Japanese government recently made certain demands on China which resembled the notorious 21 conditions of post-war days. This indicated a return to an aggressive Chinese policy on the part of Tokio and the present anti-Japanese movement is the result. We are informed that the movement is as much against Chang as it is against Japan.

• • •

THERE are signs that the Chinese revolution is entering a new stage. Since most of our best prophets in the last year or two missed out in their Chinese predictions I will refrain from indulgence in this hazardous pastime except in a general way to prognosticate that when the present development, represented by the rising military power of the workers and peasants assumes formidable proportions threatening the capitalist system in China, all the imperialist buzzards will unite against it and furthermore unite against the Soviet Union, the only country in the world that is giving encouragement to the Chinese masses in their struggle for freedom.

• • •

THERE is reason to believe the report that Charles G. Dawes stands a good chance of winning the G. O. P. nomination for the presidency. As may be noted, Charles has not uttered many frightful oaths recently. He conveniently forgot his original enthusiasm for defending the constitution by an extra-legal force. He has not slept at the switch for almost two years and in general his conduct has been such as to warrant the belief that he was in training for a residence in a more civilized community than Evanston, Illinois.

• • •

DAWES is popular with the patrons of smoking cars and with Wall Street. He is a big banker in his own right. He has not made himself obnoxious with the farmers, leaving Coolidge to carry the alfalfa and bear

(*Continued on Page Six*)

TORY PRESIDENT TO OPEN FASCIST CONFAB MONDAY

"Black Shirt" Walker Praises Mussolini

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The support which the die-hard government has given the American Legion convention in the face of nation-wide protest of French labor reached its climax today when it was announced that Gaston Doumergue, president of France, would preside at the opening session of the convention here Monday.

The protest against the convention has been considerably increased by the government's decision yesterday to foist a fascist parade on Cherbourg. Cherbourg workers, it has been learned, are planning huge counter-demonstrations for Friday when the Leviathan docks with "Black Jack" Pershing and his legionnaires.

Black Shirt Walker.

Anti-legionnaire sentiment here is rising as a result of the antics of the American black shirts who in a chronic state of intoxication swagger about the streets of the city.

James J. Walker, New York's butterfly Mayor, who has arrived here on his "good-will tour" has intensified the feeling of French workers against American fascists. Walker's visit to Rome, where he fawned upon Mussolini and the Pope and declared himself in favor of fascism was prominently displayed by the radical and liberal papers.

Workers to Demonstrate.

Mayor Walker again sang the praises of Mussolini at a luncheon given today by the Anglo-American Press Association. Mussolini, he said, is "the greatest individual force for good government in the world."

The fascist convention will be opened Monday. Left wing workers have announced their intention of holding mass counter-demonstrations in various parts of the city. Reformist labor has announced its intention of boycotting the legion parade which will precede the opening of the convention.

STRIKEBREAKING ACTS OF LEGION HIT BY WORKERS

Condemning the strikebreaking activities of the American Legion and congratulating the French working class on its militant opposition to the American fascist organization, many trade union and other leaders in the labor movement, have expressed their opinion on this question thru the columns of The DAILY WORKER.

The following are some of the statements received up to the present time:

An American Fascisti.

Charles B. Zimmerman, New York Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers Union. "The American Legion is a strikebreaking organization used by the capitalist class in every emergency when the workers fight to improve their conditions. One of their

(*Continued on Page Two*)

UPHOLSTERERS CARRY ON VICTORIOUS STRIKE IN SPITE OF BOSSES AND POLICE ATTACKS

(By Worker Correspondent)

It is now over a week since the upholsterers of Baltimore went out on strike fighting for the rights of the workers in the trade, such elemental rights as the recognition of the union, 44 hour week when workers have already been able, thru their strong union organization, to demand the 40 hour week, time and half for overtime and etc.

Already as described before, the workers have felt the hand of the police upon them, when one of the pickets were arrested but this has only done one thing and that is have made the workers more determined to win their fight.

When the Potomac Shop was called out, about twenty of the workers walked out and about ten remained in the shop. The strikers immediately began picketing the shop, speaking to those who had remained telling them to be loyal to the workers better than to the boss and that if they walked out they would help in the success of the fight to build the union. Two days later the strikers succeeded in getting the rest of the workers to walk out; the shop is now empty, the only "worker" now remaining is the foreman and he too will have to give in. These workers see the strength in unity and are determined to win their battle; but they must realize that steady picketing of the shop assigned is necessary in order to win. This leads us to believe that what the union needs, now, is a good strong picketing committee of the strikers who will have as their duty to see that the workers are on the picket line daily and report to the union headquarters.

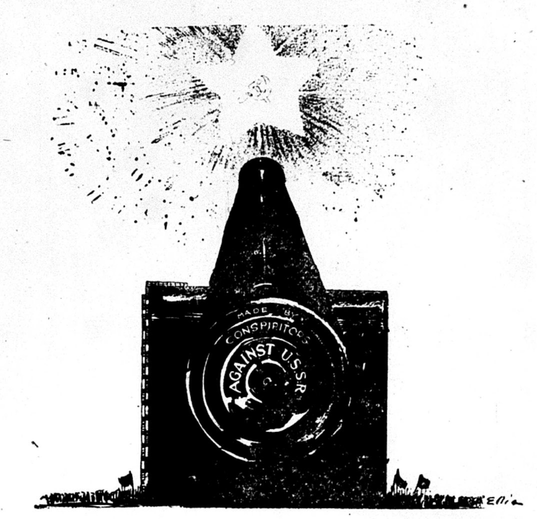
Boss Gets Lesson.

In our last article on the strike we spoke of the shop of Levinson and Zenintz who have been determined to hold the open shop and we have stated that in this they will fail because of the determination of the workers. And in this we were correct—the boss has already been convinced differently, he knows already that he cannot always decide things without considering the workers for

(*Continued on Page Three*)

IT CAN'T HIT THE STAR

By Fred Ellis



U. S. THREATENS FOREIGN BORN MINER PICKETS

Illinois Conference for Separate Peace Fails

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14. — "The United States government is prepared to take a hand in the eastern Ohio coal field controversy if need be in support of the injunction granted in federal court." This is the statement of U. S. Marshal Stanley Borthwick of Cincinnati, who has gone to the eastern Ohio coal fields, personally to supervise the work of assisting the coal operators against their former employer.

Borthwick has deputized 25 marshals who will assist in carrying out the orders of the federal court, which were to the effect that "only American citizens who speak the English language will be permitted to serve as union pickets around the properties of coal companies in five eastern Ohio counties." Judge Benson W. Hough of the United States District Court of Steubenville, is the author of this monstrous injunction. No more than three persons can occupy one picket post, the posts must be 700 yards apart and no closer than 100 yards from any mining property. The judge also specified what modes of addressing scabs would not be permitted.

Would Terrorize.

This decision follows a recent decision to the effect that if foregin-born miners commit acts of violence in violation of the injunction, they may be deported.

It is obvious that the U. S. Government is coming openly to the aid of the coal operators in the Ohio fields. The foreign-born workers are to be terrorized and prohibited from any participation in the fight to preserve the miners' union.

John L. Lewis has not answered the challenge, for he has been busy trying to make a district agreement, in Illinois—which means to split the union. The district officials have not answered, for they are busy preventing the miners from organizing relief conferences, which alone will keep them from starving.

Sends the Militia.

The governor of the state, Governor Donahey, has shed some tears over the starving children in the Hocking Valley coal fields, while he sends Adj. Gen. Frank D. Henderson of the Ohio National Guard and 125 ex-service men who have been organized into a National Guard unit to guard the mines.

Progressive miners here declare there is only one answer to these ser-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Report Compromise Over Muscle Shoals; Federal Operation for Five Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. — A plan for federal operation of the $100,000,000 Muscle Shoals project over a limited period of years, was under consideration today by administration leaders.

The project would be operated by the government primarily for the manufacture of nitrates and fertilizers under this compromise plan with provisions for the sale of all surplus power to private companies on fixed terms.

This disposition of the great water-power site indicates a partial surrender by the insurgent bloc of congress, which has fought for eight years to prevent private operation of the project. The bloc, under the leadership of Senator George W. Norris (R) of Neb., was reported to be seeking support for a ten-year government-operation program, but there were indications the compromise, if adopted, would limit government operation to from three to five years, and remove Muscle Shoals as a campaign issue.

LABOR PARTY OF PITTSBURGH HAS COMPLETE TICKET

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14. — Pittsburgh workers who are citizens are requested to register for the Labor Party this coming Saturday.

The last registration day for the primary election in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county will take place Saturday from 8 to 11 a. m. and from 5 to 11 p. m.

The democratic party is trying to steal the Labor Party nominations for county commissioners. All workers should be careful and vote only for Powers Hapgood and Leonard Craig.

The rest of the labor ticket follows: For Judges: Louis Wiseman, William Adams, H. J. Rath, Rebecca Horovitz, F. A. Furrer, H. M. Wilson, A. J. Daugherty, H. Slomberg and Celia Paransky.

For County Controller: John Otis; For District Attorney: D. E. Earley; for County Treasurer: E. J. Joracek; for County Recorder: Otto Yaeger; for County Register of Wills: Maude S. Richter; for County Clerk of Courts: Sam Shore; for County Prothonotarty: H. J. Lohr; County Directors of the Poor: Andrew Schmolder, Nelson Lorenz and J. S. Truhar.

City ticket: for City Council: H. D. Gardner, David Rinne, M. Jenkins and A. Horvat. For City Controller: Robert Lieberman.

SWATOW RULERS EXPECT CAPTURE OF CITY SOON

Peasant Armies Gain; Right Wing Argues

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14.—The revolutionary army under Yeh Ting is moving forward into Kwangtung, the Chinese press here admits, and is now only 84 kilometers from Hei Yuan.

During the advance the revolutionary forces have been strengthened by some 30,000 troops recruited from units dispersed by the reactionary militarists.

Communists and Unionists Killed.

During the panic in Swatow caused by the news of the approach of Yeh Ting's forces the authorities ordered evacuation of the city and then made numerous arrests. Eight of those arrested were charged with being Communists and then executed. All of the executed workers were leaders of the labor movement among them being Li Chung Shen and Shen Shung Moo.

According to the latest reports in the Hongkong press, Yeh Ting's revolutionary army is advancing rapidly toward the Chao Chow Fu district and ~~has~~ met and inflicted a big defeat upon reactionary troops from Canton sent out to check its advance.

• • •

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 14.—While the workers' and peasants' armies under General Yet Ting approach Canton and the army under Ho Lung still occupies southern Hunan province, the various opportunist right wing factions of the Yangtse Valley region are negotiating among themselves.

What is left of the central Kuomintang, that is, the right wing members of Nanking and Hankow are meeting today at Nanking, with observers and ministers plenipotentiary from numerous outlaw sections of the army, including what is called the "Western Hills" clique of renegades, a section which deserted the party when Sun Yat-sen first advised his followers to regard the workers of the Soviet Union as their friends and ideal.

These groups seem about to patch up a truce, with a central body to carry on party and government work, in the form of a council of thirty.

The thing which is worrying them most just now is that General Tang Shen-chi, commanding some of the best troops in the Nationalist army refuses to be present, and is suspected of a plan to attack Nanking.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

$100,000 PAID NEW JERSEY LABOR OFFICIALS BY OPEN SHOP COMPANIES DISCLOSED AT CAMDEN CONVENTION

DuPonts, U. S. Metals, Durant Motors, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Wright Aero, on List

Hilfers, Former Secretary, Passaic Strike Enemy, Is Charged With Embezzlement

By JOHN J. BALLAM.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 14.—One hundred thousand dollars paid to officials of the New Jersey Federation of Labor by the biggest open shop corporations in the state has explained to delegates to the convention here one of the methods by which the leading labor body of one of the premier industrial states has been controlled for years by the enemies of the movement.

The admission by former Secretary Hilfers that this sum had passed thru his hands, paid by labor-hating bosses, has shaken the New Jersey labor movement to its foundations and serves to explain the hostile attitude of Hilfers' and other federation officials to the great Passaic strike as well as the weakness of the unions.

Hilfers has been exposed as the leader in a number of crooked transactions, is under charges of embezzlement and his exposure of the whole scheme of corruption was made in an effort to excuse himself and share responsibility with other labor leaders.

MAKING UP THE DEFICIT.

Since 1909, the per capita assessment provided only fifty per cent of the income, according to Hilfers. The balance, he asserted, was made up by some of the largest corporations in the state, including the United States Metals Refining Co., Durant Motor Co., Victor Talking Machine Co., U. S. Trust Co., Du Ponts, Colgate's, Chesborough Manufacturing Co., American Cable Co., Dixon Crucible Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., United Lead Co., Wright Aeronautical Co., and many others by means of donations, complimentary advertisements in year book and by space paid for in official proceedings.

Hilfers said that over $100,000 was received by him in this way while he was secretary of the federation.

His refusal to turn over the books and vouchers last year on demand of Secretary Hugh V. Reilly brought about an investigation by the executive board of the federation.

Hilfers kept a secret fund in the Federal Trust Company after he was instructed to transfer the federation funds to the Labor National Bank of Newark after the Wildwood convention which defeated him as secretary-treasurer.

Writes Checks to Himself.

The former secretary is said to have written checks signed "Secretary, N. J. State Federation of Labor" to himself, as follows: On Sept. 17, No. 2538 for $272; Sept. 18, No. 2539 for $163.19; Sept. 21 for $479.96; also an undated check to Thomas F. McCue for $615, No. 2938. There are no vouchers for these and they were not counter-signed by President Arthur A. Quinn, as required by the constitution. There is no accounting for 400 checks between numbers 2539 and 2938. Secretary Reilly is demanding to know where the vouchers, stubs of

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Jugo-Slav Government in Rage Over Rothmere Plan to Enlarge Horthy's Land

BELGRADE, Sept. 14.—Strenuous opposition to Lord Rothermere's campaign for a revision of Hungary's borders, was voiced today in a statement appearing in Belgrade newspapers, accredited to the Jugo-Slavian foreign minister, Marinkovitch.

The statement declared that the delegates of the Little Entente, after conferring at Geneva, had decided to take action in Europe and the United States to combat Lord Rothermere's press campaign, which he said, had as its object, the creation of public opinion in those countries in favor of a revision of Hungary's borders.

Distiller Mellon Backs Hughes for President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Further indications were given today that Secretary of Treasury Mellon favors Charles Evans Hughes, ex-secretary of state, for the republican presidential nomination. Mellon told callers that he was not definitely committed to any candidate. But it was made plain at the treasury that the secretary is most friendly to Hughes.

The Corruption of New Jersey Labor Officialdom Is No Isolated Incident

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE DAILY WORKER, alone of the hundreds of daily papers in the United States, publishes the amazing story of the corruption uncovered at the Camden convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor.

New Jersey, a veritable hive of industry, probably has the lowest percentage of union organization workers in industry with the exception of some southern states.

Newark, the biggest finished metal manufacturing center in the entire world, has no labor movement worthy of the name. The state is a paradise for the open shoppers.

ONE of the principal reasons for this condition now has been revealed: The officialdom of the state federation of labor, the body whose duty it is to take the lead in organization campaigns, has been on the payroll of some of the most powerful open shop corporations in the United States for years.

The partial list of contributors to the private treasury of former state federation of labor officials includes corporations whose heads dominate finance, industry and government in the United States.

THE bitter hostility shown by Hilfers, former secretary of the federation, to the Passaic strike, in the light of the revelations at Camden, furnishes a concrete instance of the manner in which these agents of the open shoppers in official union positions, gave value received for the Judas silver they received from corporation treasuries under various guises.

HOW well the system worked!

If, worried by the inability of the weak unions to furnish enough per capita tax to pay their salaries, the federation officials desired to do a little routine organization work, the open shop slush fund dispensers merely had to increase the bribes.

On the other hand, the federation officials could and did stage fake organization campaigns in order to

(*Continued on Page [illegible]*)

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in aid of

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

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Minority Conference Urges Fight on Plan For War on U. S. S. R.

LONDON, (By Mail).—"We must face death rather than fight for the capitalist class!" This was the keynote of the fourth annual conference of the National Minority Movement which was opened by Tom Mann in Battersea Town Hall.

War on the blackleg Trade Union Bill, a defense corps, the unity of the British and Russian masses, workshop committees, and a fighting policy—these were called for by the 700 militant delegates from all over the country representing many industries.

Many Industries Represented.

Side by side sat Durham miners, building trades workers, and representatives from the Co-operative Guilds.

"Systematic arrangements are now being made for a new world war, in which the leader is the British government," charged Tom Mann. "The object is to bring about a general onslaught against the Soviet Union. I say we must resist this and must even be prepared to face death in resisting it."

Fight War on Soviet Union.

Mann declared: "We are out for workers' control; not partially, but completely — everywhere, wherever work is going on."

On the platform, decorated with banners in English, Russian and Chinese were many leaders in the British minority movement—Harry Pollitt, Wal Hannington, Nat Watkins, Sam Elsbury, I. P. Hughes, W. Stokes, Arthur Horner. Angus McDonnell and Edward Protz came from Australia.

Militia to Italian Wreck.

ROME, Sept. 14.—Four persons were injured today when the Rome-Milan express was derailed while entering the station at the small town of Marzletto. All of the injured were Italians.

The cause of the wreck was not ascertained. Police and special militia units were rushed to the scene to maintain order while physicians examined the passengers and treated their injuries.

Dangerous Flights Still Proposed in Europe and America

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—In spite of the death toll which the winds and weather have rolled up against aerial adventurers this year, German pilots will once more try their luck in crossing the Atlantic before winter sets in.

While all the other ocean flyers have given up the attempt until next spring, it was announced today that two twin-motored hydroplanes will start soon.

Detroiters Undecided.

TOKYO, Sept. 14.—Although still hoping to make the dangerous flight across the Pacific, Edward F. Schlee said today that difficulties apparently make the flight impossible.

Because supplies have failed to reach Midway Island, the next proposed hop in the flight of the Pride of Detroit around-the-world, and because of adverse weather condition, Schlee asserted continuation of the flight was improbable, although he fixed Friday evening as the starting time in the event that he and William Brock, pilot of the plane, decided to go.

Levine Flying East.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Charles A. Levine, trans-Atlantic flyer, announced today that he will begin his eastward flight to India at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The start will be made from the Cranwell Aerodrome. H. G. Hinchcliffe, veteran English pilot, will be at the controls of Levine's plane, the monoplane Columbia, in which Levine and Clarence Chamberlin made the flight from New York to Germany.

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SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh hopped off from Sand Point Field today for Portland Ore., where he was expected to arrive about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Broke and unable to pay ferry fare and too proud to beg, Paul Lane, 20, Massachusett's State School "runaway," went to his death when he attempted to swim across the Hudson River.

SPEAKERS AT PHILADELPHIA NEGRO LABOR FORUM WARN OF NEW IMPERIALIST WARS NOW BREWING

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14—Speaking at the American Negro Labor Congress Forum, 610 S. 16th St., last Sunday afternoon, Ray Newton, secretary of the Peace Section of the Society of Friends, strongly opposed every argument of the militarists that war is instinctive and hence necessary and unavoidable. Mr. Newton's subject was "International Anarchy."

Beginning with a brief survey of world conditions, which the speaker pointed out, indicate a state of anarchy between nations, he showed that neither law nor order is followed by the nations of the world in their dealings with one another except in narrow limits. The wide-spread propaganda of the clique responsible for America's entrance into the World War was covered by the speaker. He uncovered the hypocrisy, lying, selfishness, and dishonesty involved in this war propaganda; declaring that "people are not willing to fight each other until their minds are inflamed with hatred and fear thru propaganda."

Armament Race.

The speaker emphasized the fact that the last war fought ostensibly to end war and to make the world safe for democracy, has, instead of accomplishing this lofty purpose, resulted in crushing every vestige of democracy and in accelerating the mad race of armaments among the nations of the world. Quoting Kirby Page, an authority on the last war, the speaker said that more men were under arms in 1923 than in 1913 when Europe was an armed camp preparing for the onslaught of 1914-1918.

Cost of War.

The speaker gave figures from Kirby's book, "War—Its Causes and Cure," covering the stupendous cost of war in money, men, and material. He illustrated this great cost by stating that a large institution like the University of California could have been given $6,000,000 every hour, day and night for seventy years from money expended in the World War. This alone indicates the great waste involved in war; but what is worse as the speaker pointed out, many colleges and schools are now giving compulsory military courses to their students. This movement for militarizing our youth has reached such proportions that in some of the schools in Dixie it is being given in the eighth grade!

The most interesting part of the forum was the discussion. Every person in the audience who participated in the discussion added to what the speaker had said by showing the role of the imperialist government of the United States in disseminating cheap and vile propaganda to support its unconstitutional war against China, Nicaragua, Haiti and other nations.

Because of the interest which is now being exhibited in the forum, it is expected that a larger audience will be present next Sunday when "What is the Solution of the Negro Problem?" will be discussed by Julian St. G. White, A. J. Carey and T. L. Dabney.

Scandal Charge Hits Tunney Camp

GENE TUNNEY

SHARING equal prominence with the report that gamblers had offered Gene Tunney $1,000,000 to throw his fight with Jack Dempsey is the story that Tunney and Manager Billy Gibson had become embroiled in a fresh outbreak of their old differences and that Tunney has barred his manager from the secret workouts in his Chicago camp.

JACK DELANEY (above) and Johnny Risko swapped punches in Cleveland Wednesday night.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

U. S. Threatens Foreign Born Miner Pickets

(Continued from Page One)

ies of challenges: the miners must disregard the injunctions. They must do as the needle trades workers of Chicago and New York have done; organize mass picket lines and dare the courts and the national guard to take action. They must immediately call relief conferences, for only in that manner will the mass support of fields be organized. The Ohio Feder- the workers in and out of the mining ation of Labor, wheih, at its convention in July, went on record in favor of relief, has done practically nothing. The miners' strike is now in its sixth month and is reaching the critical stage.

Cleveland Scabs.

Scabs are being shipped from Cleveland, but the Workers (Communist) Party has taken steps to inform the men being shipped of what they are doing.

Some banners have been carried by men in front of the employment agencies with the legend: "Don't scab in Pennsylvania."

The District Executive Committee has issued an appeal to the workers not to scab and not to "help the coal operators and the U. S. government against the miners." The appeal has had a telling effect, and a large number of men who were prepared to go to the mining fields, on learning the conditions, left the employment agency. The result was that today instead of shipping 84 men, only 9 went to the coal fields.

Illinois Conference Ends.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14. — The conference between the Illinois Coal Operators Association and District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America (Illinois) has broken down completely. The District 12 officials were actually led by International President Lewis, and had his full permission to conclude a separate agreement which would have split the miners' front very badly. The only hitch came over the question of terms. District President Fishwick offering to send the men back to work with an actual cut in wages so long as it did not appear as a cut. The Jacksonville scale was to be agreed upon, with supplementary agreements that the men would do more unpaid work and accept other worsening of the conditions. However the employers rejected this.

The final break, marking the end of present negotiations, came last evening when members of the Illinois Coal Operators Association and the executive committee of District 12 (Illinois) United Mine Workers of America, met to hear the report of the peace committee, composed of two representatives of each camp.

George P. Barrington, operator and spokesman for the committee, reported that the peace body could not agree.

The ultimatum of the operators was the "mailed fist without the velvet glove," officials said for the operators demanded as a basis for negotiations the surrender of the miners' wage scale, and the miners had offered "peace with honor to both sides."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

$100,000 PAID NEW JERSEY LABOR OFFICIALS BY A GROUP OF OPEN SHOP EMPLOYERS

(Continued from Page One)

check books and cancelled checks are to be found.

Hilfers will be remembered as the man who tried to break the Passaic textile strike after accepting appointment on Governor Moore's committee with McBride, state labor commissioner and adjutant-general of the state militia.

"I had bigger opportunities dealing with the legislature," he told the convention. He said that "legislators must be dealt with diplomatically."

It's "Going in Good Shape."

"This costs money," he said.

Hilfers declared that "the federation is now going in good shape, so why throw a monkey wrench into the machinery?"

Declaring that he would "do anything to straighten this thing out," Hilfers wept as he talked to the convention about a "square deal which tempers justice with mercy."

Unmoved by his speech, delegates and Board rose one after the other and charged Hilfers with violations of the trust placed in him by the members.

Both Reilly and Quinn openly accused Hilfers of crookedness, and said he "stalled" until William Green, president of the A. F. of L. appointed him as state organizer.

A letter has been sent to Green asking that efforts be made to recover the missing books and that the A. F. of L. make good on Hilfers' bond thru legal action.

The exposure of this example of corruption has created a sensation here, and the matter has been referred to the committee on officers.

One Paragraph to Passaic.

The convention was opened last Monday with the usual speeches and capor by the mayor of the city and other luminaries. In response to the mayor of the open-shop town, Quinn said "organized labor seeks to promote good will between capital and labor. . .the State Federation is a bulwark against radicalism."

A single paragraph in the president's report is devoted to the historic Passaic strike, which credits Governor Moore with settling the struggle. The resolutions committee reported favorably on resolutions against "yellow dog" contracts, and endorsed the state zoning amendment to the constitution.

It also declared for increases in compensation in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and stated that there were four questions of legislation of paramount importance to the workers of the state, namely, first, that in cases of injunctions a hearing should be given both sides before court order is granted; second, a bill for increased state compensation for workers; third, eight-hour day and minimum wage on state public work; four, against the employment of alien labor on public work, and enforcing the law of 1919.

It is expected that the convention will adjourn tomorrow.

Engdahl to Speak at Five Meetings in the Anthracite

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 14.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak at five meetings in the anthracite field starting Sunday afternoon, Sept. 18, at Pittston, at 2 o'clock. He will speak in the evening at Old Forge.

Monday night, his meeting will be at Nanticoke; Tuesday night at Dunmore, and Wednesday night at Luzerne. The Luzerne meeting will be held at the Italian Hall on Oliver St., and will be for the purpose of launching a drive for the organization of a DAILY WORKER Builders' Club in the anthracite coal field.

The meetings at Pittston, Nanticoke, Old Forge and Dunmore will be Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Needle Trade Defense

Due to the pogrom of the Sigman clique upon the offices of the Joint Boards and the Joint Defense Committee and due to the latest attack of these betrayers the Defense committee has had very large expenses. The affairs arranged by the Committee for the purpose of raising funds in order to further carry on the struggle were not as successful as they should have been, due to the rainy weather at the time the affairs were held. Except this there are thousands of dollars outstanding in tickets. From the Starlight Park Jamboree alone there are over a thousand dollars worth of tickets outstanding. This is the biggest part of the profits of that affair. There are also tickets for previous affairs that weren't paid for as yet. It is very important therefore that all money due the defense for tickets should be sent to the office immediately. All workers who are holding back tickets or money from the Starlight Park Jamboree must realize that they are hindering the work of the Committee, and are keeping them from straightening out their accounts. Remember that you must settle up your account within the next few days.

• • •

Did You Find

a booklet of the Harlem Credit Union, in the name of Fannie Magidson? Other documents were also lost which belong to Fannie Magidson and Becker. This was lost at the picnic, Sunday Sept. 11 at Pleasant Bay Park. Whoever found it is requested to bring it to the office of the Defense, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

The Joint Defense committee hereby thanks all the comrades who participated in the work of the Starlight Park Jamboree and at Pleasant Bay Park Picnic. Special thanks is given to the "Shashlik" boys, the Armenian comrades who worked all day preparing their national food, Shashlik, for the guests at the picnic.

• • •

Donations.

A young girl worker, who does not wish her name published, brought in $10 as a donation for the Defense. This money she intended spending at Camp Nitgedeiget.

• • •

$200 Donation From Baltimore.

The Baltimore branch of the Joint Defense collected $200 at a picnic held for the benefit of the cloakmakers and furriers.

• • •

Collection At House Party.

Dave Lazaroff of the Bronx, sent $4, which he collected at a house party of a friend.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

"Where is the Check Book" is the Slogan at the Jersey Convention

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 14.—The tears of Henry F. Hilfers, former secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor eclipsed the Passaic strike and "where is the check book" took the place of organize the unorganized as a slogan at the convention of New Jersey labor at Camden today.

"Honest Henry" had been called upon to be honest and tell what he did with the money that had come his way in a big way during his reign.

Not that the convention would have been militant had "Honest Henry" not shed tears in self pity. Had "Honest Henry" not taken nice clean money from nice fat trusts, banks and public service corporations of the entire east (as he admits he did) and had "Honest Henry" produced his check book to prove who profited by these donations from "friends of labor," Passaic would still have been played up small.

Whisper About Passaic.

For the Passaic struggle was big, militant, elemental, red blooded, the kind of thing reaction cannot thrive on. Reaction is rampant in Camden. Passaic was only whispered about.

But it had to at least be whispered about. The officers' report and President Quinn spoke of it in terms of money contributed and credit for strike settlement. No word about the valiant struggle which these exploited textile workers made for over a year, not a syllable about the vitalization locally and nationally of the effort to organize the twenty million unorganized workers, which Passaic must be credited with.

Spencer Miller of the A. F. of L. Workers' Educational Bureau also brushed by Passaic hurriedly. The little he said was important.

The Poor Mill Barons.

For him Passaic was too radical, is still too radical. The mill owners were not treated right. To give Passaic white blood, to tame it, a Labor Week was held in July. Passaic workers were fed for a week on class collaboration, worker-employer cooperation, produce more to get more. This was to fit them for A. F. of L. membership. This was meant to kill the agitator and the last vestige of progressivism.

This is all Passaic meant to the New Jersey Federation of Labor convention. No lessons were drawn from it. It did not become part of any perspective. However, the rank and file of labor has not yet spoken, and when it does, it will declare Passaic one of labor's monumental achievements.

Technical Error In Babes

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Common Pleas Judge Carl V. Weygandt today was to be called on to decide one of the most difficult and perplexing problems that has ever risen in local courts.

On Aug. 22nd, in a local hospital, Mrs. Sam Smith became a mother. Hospital attendants told her and her husband that the baby was a boy, she related.

Nine days later, when she had recovered sufficiently to again see the infant—a girl baby was brought to her. She and her husband had by this time decided to name the new arrival "George." Hospital authorities admit that they made a "technical error."

Steamer In Danger.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14.—An unidentified steamer in distress was sighted in latitude 41.33 North, longitude 63.30 West, the French steamer Coeur D'Alene reported by wireless today. The steamer had a black hull and a yellow funnel the message said.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

EXECUTION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI PREVENTS TARIFF FIXING COMMISSION TO ARGENTINIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A proposed American commission to Argentine to investigate economic factors effecting production of flax seed and corn, with a view to possible revision of American tariff rates on those commodities, has been abandoned at the suggestion of the Argentine government.

Alfred P. Dennis, a member of the United States Tariff Commission, after conferring with President Coolidge today at the White House, said public sentiment in Argentine against the American beef tariffs and the Sacco-Vanzetti execution made the mission inadvisable at this time.

Strikebreaking Acts of Legion Hit by Workers

(Continued from Page One)

most important tasks in the past has been to act as American fascisti.

"The French workers should be congratulated on the vigorous opposition they are showing to this strikebreaking crew. In opposing the fascist convention they have the support of all the militant and progressive workers in America."

Refused Negro Veterans.

William L. Patterson, President of the American Negro Labor Congress: "The American Negro Labor Congress regards the American Legion as on a par with the Ku Klux Klan as a Negro-baiting organization. We are more than pleased to hear that the French Communist Party is advertising the fact that the American Legion has refused in many of their posts to accept Negro veterans as members."

Supported Gov. Fuller.

Rose Baron, secretary, International Labor Defense: "The splendid exposure of the American Legion now being conducted by the French Communist Party's official organ, L'Humanite, is something that all militant workers of America can most heartily endorse.

"We in America will not forget that the American Legion in addition to being a strikebreaking organization, has done its utmost to support Gov. Fuller in his murder of our fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

"May the French workers continue their campaign. We on this side of the Atlantic are supporting them to the utmost."

C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers: "The history of the American Legion, the American fascisti, is a history of strikebreaking, anti-labor and open shop activity.

"The legion is a tool in the hands of the exploiters of labor. Thru ingenious propaganda they attract thousands of workers, ex-service men and prepare their minds for the next slaughter.

"The stand of the 'generals' of the American Legion on the matter of Sacco and Vanzetti is a symbol of the attitude of the legion towards the working class.

"The legion convention in Paris is an insult to the workers of the world. The workers must fight against the legion and defend the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti."

George E. Powers, organizer, Iron and Bronze Workers Union: "We recognize that the American Legion is being used as the tool of the bosses against the workers. That the legion attempts to arouse the patriotic feelings of young workers and thereby makes them break the strikes of their fellow workers.

"We call upon all organized workers to resist the schemes of force and fraud that the American Legion is trying to put over upon the workers.

"The Iron and Bronze Workers union supported the struggle to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. We are in complete accord with the French workers in their action against the legion."

Congratulates French Workers.

P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer, Hotel and Restaurant Workers union: "I want to congratulate the French working class on the splendid opposition to the American Legion convention that it is putting up. We in America know from bitter experience that the legion is an anti-working class organization.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Harlan Kagel, 15, of Karners, is dead today, the victim of injuries received when run down on Schenectady Road by an automobile said by authorities to have been driven by Charles R. Leutz of Forest Hills, Long Island.

LEFT WING UNIONISM

By DAVID J. SAPOSS

of Brookwood Labor College

AMONG academic people writing about labor problems David J. Saposs has come closer than anyone else in the appreciation of the various forces that are at work in the labor movement at the present time. He has worked with Professor Commons for many years. He has investigated the steel strike, stock yards, and has written extensively on outstanding labor events.

"Left Wing Unionism" represents a historical study of the origin and development of the Left Wing Movement among the trade unions. "Boring from within," amalgamation, dual unionism, revolutionary and opportunist radicalism, in their numerous manifestations among the Socialists, Anarchists, I. W. W.'s and Communists are the theme of this book. No worker active in the labor movement could afford to be without this book which is full of documentary material and is therefore a very useful reference volume.

The Seamen's Journal wrote the following about "Left Wing Unionism": "The book presents a fair and unbiased account of a question that is usually dismissed without much consideration from the mind of the conservative labor official because it makes him see red."

William Z. Foster says of this book: "Every militant trade unionist should own a copy of Saposs' Left Wing Unionism." Follow this advice and secure a copy of the book.

Cloth Bound, 192 pp., $1.60.

READ ALSO

THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS
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Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square. Do it now.

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in
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A collection of inspiring poetry on the case by seventeen noted poets.

25 CENTS

UPHOLSTERERS CARRY ON VICTORIOUS STRIKE IN SPITE OF BOSSES AND POLICE ATTACK

(Continued from Page One)

the workers of this shop have already gone on strike. Now the strikers will constantly picket the shop in order that the rest of the workers, who have not yet had the courage to go, may be taken off. Every confidence may be held in the strikers that they ll succeed in getting the rest of the workers down as well.

Begs Return.

The determination of the strikers may be seen in many instances, a few of them are the following:

Brothers Rosenzweig, one of the fastest workers of the shop of Union Bros., and even in the trade answered the call of the union to strike as soon as it was given. He was immediately paid a visit by the boss who practically begged him to return to work and promised him a raise which would easily amount to $15 more a week. This he absolutely refused to do saying that he would stick with the rest of the strikers, until they won their demands. And this in spite of the fact that he is not yet a fully experienced worker and that he knows but one line of the work. Later when he was offered strike benefit, he refused to take it saying that he had a few dollars which he would first use before taking union money, use that money to fight the bosses, he says. This brother is just one of the many who realize hat the strike can and will be won the workers all stick together.

Brother Sam Zwaleck, one of the workers of the shop of the Cheaspeake had been out of work for a period of nine months and was badly in need of funds, as is natural. Finally he got a job in the Chesapeake shop and as soon as the union called on this shop to strike he began talking to the springers, who were still on the job, and the next day all of the springers followed the rest of the strikers, this because the boss fired Zwaleck for talking. The workers showed their solidarity by walking out on strike and are now active fighters with the union.

Bosses Try to Break Strike.

The bosses, members of the Furniture Manufacturing Association, are doing their best to become strikebreakers, by daily visiting the homes of the strikers and telling them the usual lies that the other workers have gone back to the job and telling them that they had better follow suit if thy want to hold their jobs. The workers understand the trick however and will not be fooled by this prattle of the boss and will stay together and win the fight.

Fight for organization: the fight will be won *if* all of the workers stick together and fight the boss who is rying to break the ranks, and the osses will lose this battle and the workers will come out victorious.

In an interview with the Organizer of the Upholsterers International Union and Representative of the Baltimore Federation of Labor the following condition was stated as to the strike:

The strike of the Upholsterers of Baltimore started on September 1, 1927. There is a total of 250 workers already out on strike who come from six of the largest shops in the city. The rest of the workers are ready to go out at the call from the union, if the bosses do not consent to settle and negotiate with the union.

The Upholsterers Furniture Association is seriously affected by the strike. This is shown by a letter that was recently sent to the workers by the bosses.

The conditions of the workers here are much worse than that of any of the other cities where the upholsterers are organized. Wages are ½ that of the upholsterers of the organized cities; whereas the workers in New York and Philadelphia work but 40 hours the strike here is for such an elemental demand as a 44 hour week.

In order to prevent the workers from becoming mechanics, section work is prevalent, each job passing thru five hands before it is completed. In this way the bosses have hoped that they would keep workers dependent upon them, and then fear organization into trade unions so as not to make the boss angry.

The workers, however, were not fooled by this tactic of the bosses and have gone out on strike demanding recognition of the union, 44 hour week, 10 per cent increase in wages, etc.

The strike has already been seen to have been a success. Not only have the workers gone out on strike but one shop has already signed an agreement with the bosses and the rest are being forced to do the same very quickly for the workers are determined not to go back until the strike is won.

All shop meetings are well attended; and so with the local meetings.

A. E. F. Invasion of Siberia Recalled By Filing of Suit

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 14.—Revelations of suppressed details regarding the mutinies in the American Expeditionary Forces while they were in Siberia during the time of the revolution, were brought to light in a government suit against an ex-army clerk.

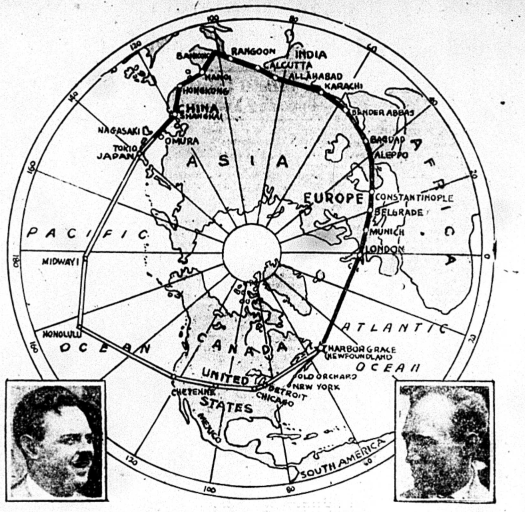
Harry H. Zehner, formerly an army field clerk with the A. E. F., entering Siberia, was named defendant in a suit by which the government seeks to compel him to return $375 he received as extra compensation for making shorthand notes of court martial trials conducted in Siberia, while the American army was there. The suit was filed in the name of U. S. Attorney S. W. McNabb by his assistant, Emmett E. Doherty, and stated that Zehner, who enlisted as an army field clerk, asked for and received thru an erroneous ruling additional pay for his stenographic work at the court martial trials.

Near Mutiny.

An ex-army intelligence officer who spent several years in far eastern service has informed the writer of how the morale of American soldiers in Siberia was broken to the point of mutiny. Part of it was due to bad food and brutal treatment received at the hands of officers in a strange country against which the United States had never officially declared war. It was also partly due to many American soldiers marrying Russian girls in Vladivostok, thereby learning something of the psychology of the Russian people and what the revolution was all about. Most of the mutinous troops were transferred to the Philippines as soon as possible, in an effort to hush up the affair, the rest were discharged and sent home. A few were given severe prison sentences, and very little is known of their fate.

The stenographic records of Harry H. Zehner, if brought into the court trial of the government, might tell an interesting story to the American workers.

PILOTS PAUSE IN JAPAN; SUSPECTED OF BEING U. S. SPIES



DELAYED IN JAPAN by bad weather and facing the most risky part of their around-the-world flight, William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee have still a long distance to go, and only a short time in which to go it. In the map above the black lines show the course they have followed, while the parallel lines show the projected course. Brock is in inset at left and Schlee at right.

BRITISH LABOR REACTION NOW FACES RETREAT

Change of Union Officials Arouses Fear

MOSCOW, Sept. 14.—The British reformists and bureaucrats of all kinds are shifting to the right as the position of British imperialism in the international field becomes ever more critical, declares Pravda in an editorial today commenting upon the appeal of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to all the workers of England and the Soviet Union against the breaking of the Anglo-Russian Committee for Trade Union Unity

"The position of Britain is ever more unsteady and imperialism is steadily drifting toward its last means of salvation, namely an interantional military venture. While rejoicing that the group of so-called left leaders promise to go even further than all the reactionaries of the Thomas-Clynes school in regard to supplying useful and loyal servants to imperialism the bourgeoisie forgets certain facts of immense political importance.

New Forces Arise.

"In the years which followed 'Black Friday' the opposition against avowed reactionaries was headed by a group of trade union 'liberal' bureaucrats, the majority of whom were renegades, intriguers, and careerists. The left wing movement of the British workers today is actually headed by the Minority Movement, consisting mainly of honest rank and file proletarian and Communist elements. This movement is growing ever stronger and is being tempered under the heavy blows of the English 'democratic' fascists.

"The Edinburgh congress will be the signal for new repressions against Communists and the Minority Movement. However, the united front of conservatives and traitors in the general council will not succeed in erecting a Chinese wall between the workers of the Soviet Union and the workers of England. The hypocritical speeches of Ben Tillett and George Hicks trying to get places in the movement bound up with the celebration of the October Anniversary prove the fact that the Edinburgh 'victors' don't feel themselves very safe. Nor was it in vain that the congress delegates hastened 'unanimously' to vote a resolution 'censuring' the Arcos raid and the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, attempting by this resolution, even though in smallest measures, to whitewash in the eyes of the masses their own crimes.

Days of Traitors Numbered.

"These 'immutable' officials see that the days of their immutability are numbered and that a change of officials has actually begun in a number of trade unions and so they are now ready to do anything in order to be saved from the ruin to which they are doomed. But they will not be able to escape the responsibility to which the working class of England will hold them."

Mussolini Applauds His Lieutenant for Murder in Two Against One Fight

RAVENNA, Italy, Sept. 14. — Leopold Massaroli was shot and killed today in a fight with a group of fascist leaders. Before he was slain he succeeded in seriously wounding Consul Mory and slightly wounding Signor Morigi, secretary of the local fascisti. Morigi got a bullet into Massaroli's head, killing him almost instantly.

Premier Mussolini telegraphed messages of sympathy to the wounded men, and congratulations to Morigi.

Strong Progressive Group at California State Labor Meeting

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Sept. 14.—The California State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention here beginning September 19, almost on the eve of the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Los Angeles.

There will be a stronger progressive delegation than at last year's convention in Oakland, especially from Los Angeles. George Wright, one of the leaders of the progressive group, is a delegate from the L. A. Central Labor Council. Other progressives elected to the state convention are M. Rees, Carpenters' Union; S. Globerman and A. Feinstein, Cigarmakers' Union; Dora Rosenblatt, Office Employees' Union; H. Marshall, Upholsterers' Union.

PRIVATE TRADERS LOSE INFLUENCE IN THE U. S. S. R.

Role of Concessionaires Also Declines

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 14.—Acting People's Commissar of Finance Frumkin, speaking of the inauguration of courses for financial workers, outlined the progressive decrease of the role of private tradesmen in the economy of the U. S. S. R.

He explained that while in 1921-22 seventy-five per cent of all trade was in the hands of private merchants, during the year 1925-26, the private merchants' share fell to twenty-eight per cent, and actually this percentage is only sixteen and a half.

Share Decreases.

"The hands of the private manufacturers are only upon twelve per cent of the industry of the U. S. S. R.", he declared. "Big industry, including the foreign concessionnaires of private capital share only two per cent."

The state budget for the year 1927-28 will be 5500 million roubles, together with a local budget of 7600 million roubles. The budget for the current year was about 5,000 million roubles.

THE CORRUPTION OF NEW JERSEY LABOR OFFICIALDOM IS NO ISOLATED INCID

(Continued from Page One)

frighten the open shop paymasters into a more generous mood.

AS far as the rank and file of the labor movement was concerned, they were simply pawns in a crooked game where everybody except the dues paying membership and the unorganized workers was slated to win.

The monstrous hypocrisy which produced the rabid denunciation of the Communists and the left wing in their efforts to break thru the solid front of capitalists and crooked labor officials in Passaic and other cities is now apparent.

With the price of treason in their pockets, Hilfers and his henchmen, backed by President Green and Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor, themselves connected with the open shop National Civic Federation of Labor thru Woll's office as Acting President, denounced the Passaic strike and tried to get control of the relief funds which made the continuation of the strike possible.

THE purposes of Hilfers in this connection are now as clear as day—to starve the strikers into submission thru manipulation of relief funds.

The purposes of the drive on the Communists and the left wing in Passaic are likewise made clear—the intention was to shift the issues of union recognition, wages and working conditions to "Communism versus trade unionism," to distract attention from the strikebreaking role of crooked labor leaders and enable them to do the dirty work for labor's enemies under the guise of 100 percent Americanism—the patriotic pose assumed by every scoundrel.

IT would be a grave mistake to see in the New Jersey exposure an isolated incident the cause of which is a crooked Hilfers with connections high up in both the labor movement and among the capitalists.

The causes lie far deeper than this. They are to be found only in the systematic corruption of official labor leaders by the agencies of American imperialism.

LENIN, writing of the relations between labor officialdom and the capitalists in the imperialist period, (huge exports of capital, possession of a colonial empire, etc.) said the following:

> "It is easy to perceive, that from such a large additional profit (for it is received in addition to the profit which the capitalists extract from "their own" country) labor leaders and the upper strata of the workers' aristocracy CAN BE BRIBED. So the capitalists of the 'progressive' countries bribe them by a thousand means, direct and indirect, open and secret."

NEW JERSEY is no isolated case. There is little doubt that a probe into the internal affairs of the labor movements in all the chief industrial states would disclose similar corrupt conditions in practically all of them. There is no other explanation for the consistent failure of labor officialdom to carry out the most elementary duties of trade unionists.

These servants of the bosses must be exposed and driven from the labor movement. This is a herculean task compared to which cleaning the Augean stables was child's play—but it can and it will be done.

IT is the first task on the order of business of the Communists and the left wing. Especially is this true when the shadow of another perialist war darkens the air and th agents of imperialism are busy b traying the masses not only to th bosses in industry alone but to the im perialist war machine.

Enemies of the working class, en mies of the labor movement, enemie of the Soviet Union, Hilfers and hi kind below and above him are boug and paid for by the war mongers a oppressors of the workers and far mers—the dark forces that now plo mass murder in the form of an at tack of the Soviet Union to furth the extension of their robber syst

They must be exposed before th entire working class and defeated.

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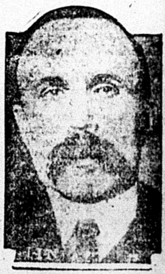

Bartolomeo Vanzetti

FOR

The Defense of Class War Prisoners
A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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The Ohio Injunction Is a Blow at the Entire American Labor Movement.

The worst blow yet dealt to the strike of coal miners, to the United Mine Workers and to the whole labor movement by a precedent established in injunction cases, has come from the federal bench occupied by Judge Hough in Steubenville, Ohio.

Foreign-born members of the miners' union have been prohibited from picketing under threat of arrest and deportation. For the United Mine Workers, an organization a majority of whose members are of foreign birth or extraction, this means a compulsory cessation of strike activity unless a policy of mass violation of the injunction is adopted and the full resources of the union mobilized to support the struggle.

Upon President Lewis and his official family must be placed the blame for this judicial ruling. They stand before the labor movement as officials of a union who at its last convention threw the door wide open for just such destructive decisions. At Indianapolis last January the Lewis machine jammed thru legislation depriving all but American citizens of the right to hold office in the union and Judge Hough undoubtedly had this precedent in mind when he made his ruling.

Will the Lewis leadership really try to repel this attack on the very life of the American labor movement with its hundreds of thousands of foreign-born workers?

It will not.

These leaders may make a loud outcry and declaim against such highhanded proceedings but in their hearts they are glad, for they are enemies of the union, enemies of the foreign-born workers who are its backbone, enemies of the American working class.

For more than five years the Lewis machine has been in a conspiracy with the coal barons to wreck the United Mine Workers of America as a fighting union and replace it with a "tame" union powerless to aid the miners and helpless in the face of the organized power of the operators.

The Indianapolis convention was part of the conspiracy. We said so when it was in session and we now call the attention of the American workers to this latest evidence of unity of the Lewis machine, the coal barons and the courts.

Reaction is travelling at a mad pace—at so fast a pace that it appears now that most of the boasted liberties of the American working class will be wiped out before a single effective blow is struck by the labor movement.

But such black reaction as that shown in the Hough injunction will set in motion the forces that will destroy it. It will destroy as well those labor leaders who have made possible such attacks upon the labor movement.

The Ohio decision has shown that the defense of foreign-born workers is in reality defense of the labor movement and in this light the labor movement will have to make its preparations for the abolition of this destructive decision and the whole offensive against the labor movement that it signalizes.

British Traitors in Desperate Straits.

No one who reads of the fact that the British trade union leaders in session at Edinburgh passed resolutions condemning the government Arcos raid and the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union should think for a moment that these renegades who are aiding Baldwin and Chamberlain in their war conspiracies against the workers' and peasants' government have had a change of heart. They broke the Anglo-Russian Committee for Trade Union Unity in order to assure Baldwin of their support of any vicious measures he desired to institute against the workers of England. In addition to inviting new assaults upon the conditions of living and work of the English working class the Edinburgh decision to break with the Soviet trade unions objectively aided the war plottings of the tories.

In this disgraceful affair the leaders of the so-called "left," especially the slimy renegade, Ben Tillett, who never in all his life missed an opportunity to betray the British working class, were even more vindictive than Thomas and the right wing agents of the capitalists.

After the break in the trade union committee the real sentiments of the rank and file of labor began to jar the complacency of the Edinburgh heroes of apostacy. The real left wing organized in the Minority Movement made its power felt; a number of elections have taken place and the traitors have been defeated.

The retreat at Edinburgh was made for one purpose only—to endeavor to maintain their jobs as labor agents of capitalism. If these whelps lose out in their unions they will no longer be of service to their imperialist masters and so they have to pretend to deplore the Arcos raid and the breaking of diplomatic and commercial relations in spite of the fact that their break with the Soviet trade unions was dictated by their policy of playing the imperialist game of the tories.

The rank and file of the British workers will easily penetrate this sham and will relentlessly proceed to hold these scoundrels responsible for their acts and eliminate them from leadership in the labor movement.

Edinburgh is a step from which there can never be any retreat for these creatures.

The Price of Pittsburgh Coal's Prosperity.

> **Pittsburgh Coal jumped 5 points to 68½ in response to favorable earnings reports and the prospect of definite betterment of its position in the industry.**
>
> —**Wall Street News Item.**

Coal and iron police clubbing, shooting and jailing striking miners, families evicted from their homes, hungry women and children, the smashing of the union, workers driven back into deadly hazards of shaft, entry and face at less than a living wage—all are translated into a 5-point rise on the stock exchange.

"My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty!"

Trends in the American Labor Movement as Shown by Recent Developments

Evidences of Pressure on Official Labor Leadership From Two Opposing Forces

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE tremendous wave of support for Sacco and Vanzetti which grew into greater proportions as the hour of their death neared exceeded by far that aroused in behalf of Tom Mooney a decade ago.

Yet it was neither as well-organized or as effective as the movement which saved Mooney from the California hangmen nor did the official labor movement play as important a part.

BUT the huge sweep of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense movement, (it must be remembered that it came into being in behalf of two unknown foreign-born workers whose alleged crime did not fall into the category of labor cases) in spite of its obvious lack of a national directing center and the attitude of labor officialdom ranging from lukewarm appeals for clemency to open hostility, in spite of the democratic and pacifist illusions which weakened the movement and brought it to the verge of collapse a number of times, has shown that there is a substantial section of the American masses which is not under the paralyzing influence of the official labor leadership.

THE fight made for Sacco and Vanzetti is only one of a number of recent occurrences showing that a ferment is under way in the ranks of American workers and that the present situation can be characterised by developments along three lines which show:

1. Discontent with the failure of the official labor leadership to wage a more effective struggle against the bosses and some dissatisfaction with the policy of efficiency unionism and trade union capitalism.

2. Preparation for a new drive against the labor movement.

3. An attempt on the part of labor officialdom to regain some of its lost prestige and deceive the masses into believing that this leadership is waging a genuine struggle against the bosses.

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor is feeling the pressure which American capitalism, with increasing rapidity, is putting upon certain sections of the labor movement and the working class as a whole.

This is not to say that the high-salaried officials are themselves missing any meals or going about in rags and tatters. It does mean, however, that they are hearing rumblings from the rank and file which have direct connection with a whole series of recent developments.

PRESSURE upon the executive council is of two kinds—from above and below. From above the capitalists are making demands that officialdom take further steps to stifle all expressions of discontent and induce the workers to make more concessions to the capitalists. From below the workers are demanding, not very insistently as yet but the demand can be heard, that officialdom undertake a more effective struggle in their behalf.

As a result of these two forms of pressure officialdom is performing some of the weirdest gyrations on record but which in essence are evidence of an internal struggle to hit upon the best method of serving American imperialism in the present period.

IT is evident already that some of the crasser forms of trade union capitalism and worker-employer co-operation are going to be discredited within a comparatively short time among great numbers of workers who have been waiting merely for something more concrete than official eulogies on which to base permanent conclusions.

This process has already begun.

IT is also evident that a considerable section of the working class—in and out of the unions—is becoming alarmed by the continual failure of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor to take any decisive steps in the direction of organizing the millions of workers in basic industry and to combat effectively the increasing injunction menace.

Still further, there is deep dissatisfaction caused by the systematic destruction of democratic procedure within the unions, resulting as in the United Mine Workers in utter disregard of all former provisions for rank and file expression.

FINALLY, the fact that a number of building trade unions in large centers like New York, and the United Mine Workers, the most important union affiliated with the A. F. of L. are meeting defeat under "practical trade union" leadership, is encouraging a healthy skepticism as to the wisdom of "constructive" policies.

These four factors, as the intention of the capitalists to begin a new drive on the labor movement becomes clearer, tend to loosen the grip of officialdom upon the minds of workers who pay their fancy salaries.

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the fourth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

* * *

WHAT is this problem before us? The problem before us is twofold. When we speak of the bourgeoisification of the working class, we speak of the ideological bourgeoisification and material bourgeoisification. Ideologically the whole American working class is backward. If we want to organize a labor Party, we must win the masses in the belly of the Coolidge Party. This does not mean we must become members of it, but the elements of the working class that are today following the Republican and Democratic parties. It is those elements that are ideologically bourgeoisified and whom we must win for a labor party. Only a very small section of our working class has declared its independence ideologically from the bourgeoisie. Insofar as the material side of bourgeoisification is concerned—materially, only a small section of the working class is affected. Materially the upper layer, the skilled, the highly skilled, the labor aristocracy, is affected.

Let us not underestimate this extent of bourgeoisification. This layer consists of several millions of workers, who have had experience in organization, who are educated in working class organization, who are largely native elements. Though it is true that the material corruption is limited to several millions, yet the effect of the corruption of these several millions is to be measured not only by the effect on these millions, but by the effect as a result of this on millions and millions of unskilled workers. No one needs underestimate this problem before us. But comrades we must puncture this bubble, this illusion that the bourgeoisie is spreading, the fraud that in America there is no basis for a class struggle, that in America the workers are becoming capitalist.

Examine the claims of the bourgeoisie: They say there are 10,000,000 stockholders in this country. The fact of the matter is that there are only 2,358,000 stockholders in the United States. Let us further examine this figure: 120,000 of these stockholders, or only 5 per cent of them, receive 51 per cent of the dividends, and 1,269,000 or 53½ per cent of the total stockholders receive only 4 per cent of the dividends. Then in addition to this number we have also 100,000 widows and 100,000 students and invalids owning steoks bearing dividends. I have never seen a mass phenomenon of proletarian widows owning stock.

After 35 years of stock selling, the total value of stock sold to the workers is only $700,000,000. Out of this amount more than half is owned by 269,239 workers. It is true that savings and life insurance have increased. It is true that labor banking has in recent years increased. But, comrades, when we speak of savings accounts, let us not look at it one-sidedly. The very savings accounts of the workers are a weapon in the hands of the capitalists, they become additional power they become capital in the hands of the capitalists, more weapons against the working class.

A few words about the standard of living. It is true that the standard of living of the American workers compared to the European workers is much higher. No one can deny that there are specific, objective reasons for this being so. But, comrades, when we speak of the standard of living, and when we compare standards of living, we must not compare the standard of living of the American workers with that of the workers in the European war-torn countries. We must compare the standard of living varying in this country as it does, period by period and insofar as it is a changing standard in this country. We must compare the American worker's standard of living of one period with the standard of living at another period, in order to get an understanding of this problem. And in speaking of the "high" American standard of living and savings of the workers we must not lose sight of the fact that in America there is practically no social insurance of any kind. In Europe the employers and their government are compelled to pay at least, in part, for the cost of old age pensions, sickness and unemployment insurance. In the United States the workers are compelled themselves to pay out of their own wages and savings for all these forms of social insurance. Thus, the gap between the wages, savings and standard of living of the American workers and those of the European workers is not as great as the surface indications would show.

Guard Against Wrong Estimate.

TO sum up: we have seen that the ideological bourgeosification affects the overwhelming majority of the working class. If we do, we will have a wrong estimate of this most important problem. We must remember that in no country in the world is there so great a gap between the labor aristocracy and unskilled workers. The American labor aristocracy is the aristocracy of the labor aristocracy of the world. In no country are the workers used up so rapidly. In no country is exploitation so intense. In no country do workers become old so quickly.

In speaking of the limits of bourgeoisification and the power of imperialism, we must have in mind the international situation. America today is not in the position England was at its height of power. America is not practically alone in the international field. America today is facing increasing challenges from other imperialist powers. We have with us also today the Soviet Union. American imperialism in relation to British imperialism presents to us a problem of antagonisms which have taken the place in international imperialist relations of the pre-war Anglo-German antagonisms. Because of this situation, the period of power of American imperialism, the period of the limited bourgeoisification of our working class, is to be much shorter than the British was.

Wage Figures in This Country.

I WANT to speak about the wage figures of this country. I speak of it not in the sense of minimizing the extent of bourgeoisification. I speak of the wages in this country merely to puncture another capitalist bubble. The U. S. Department of Labor has just issued a report giving the findings of its investigation of the wage figures. I will not go into the details of these figures, but this investigation (See Monthly Labor Review-August, 1927) clearly establishes that millions of workers in this country, semi-skilled and unskilled and to some extent skilled, receive less than $25 a week. Keep in mind the fact that even according to the standards set by the anti-working class forces dominating the United States government, a family of five needed a minimum of $2188 annually in June 1927 to have a fair standard of living. This means a minimum average weekly wage of $42 to $45 thruout the year. Even in New York state, the wealthiest state in the Union, according to the findings of the N. Y. State Housing Commission, three out of every four working class families are receiving a total wage which is below the minimum of subsistence level fixed by our bourgeois government.

When we speak of these wages, we discount also unemployment, sickness and other such incidents in industry. These circumstances which are inherent in the capitalist organization of industry would even lower the wage figures given us by the bourgeoisie.

Here we must also speak briefly of the diffusion of wealth, we find that 6 per cent of those gainfully employed own almost 70 per cent of the income-yielding property. 25 per cent of the gainfully employed own 95 per cent, and 63 per cent, or the wage-earners, own only 4.3 per cent of such property. It is true labor banks have increased in number. But in recent months there has been a decrease not only in the number of labor banks, but in total of resources and depositors. The whole system of class collaboration, labor banks, home-owning schemes, "cooperatives" banking schemes are based particularly on this period, the present temporary period of American prosperity.

Such types of bourgeois experts as Carl Snyder, have themselves said that we cannot speak of these class collaboration schemes as permanent phenomena, but only as passing phenomena of a momentary situation—as phenomena which will be in a crisis with the first wave of serious economic depression.

The Engineer's Convention.

SOME comments on the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineering Convention: When this organization which was the father, the leader in labor banking, steps forward and decides to go out of business, and when the man (Johnson), who a year ago held the lowly position of head of the trade union department of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineering, has now become the president of the organization, there are significant developments brewing.

Comrades, we must beware, we must be on guard against these bourgeois influences of pessimism also affecting our own ranks. Pessimism is a danger which our Party faces as a Party, not as individuals, not as groups. Only through a strong ideological campaign against bourgeoisification, only through a strong organizational, practical, anti-bourgeoisification campaign, can we avoid the dangers of pessimism for our Party, can we also make forward steps in the face of difficulties.

We must not only have an ideological campaign, but also a practical organizational campaign to meet this danger. We must have a much stronger labor party campaign. One of the most powerful weapons to overcome the ideological bourgeoisification of our workers is to be found in the movement for a labor party. We must strengthen our own Party above all. The insurance against this toxin, this baccilus of bourgeoisification in the ranks of the proletariat, is in the strength of the Communist Party. We must struggle against the trade union bureaucracy. We must build militant unions. We must fight energetically for social insurance to be paid for by the capitalists and administered by the workers. We must expose the capitalist government as a strike-breaking agency, as an imperialist clique. We must show the role of the labor banks. We must separate these institutions from the trade unions. We must fight these capitalist institutions. But wherever the conditions demand specifically for agitation purposes, we must throw out the slogan for changing such institutions into genuine cooperative institutions.

The development of a genuine cooperative movement in this country affords us a very powerful weapon against the bourgeoisification propaganda and efforts of the capitalist class.

(To be Continued)

DRAMA

Dunsany's "If" to Be Produced by Grand Street Players

Following the production of the Artyzabasheff play "Lovers and Enemies," which will be put on at the Little Theatre for special matinee beginning next Tuesday, the Grant Street Follies Company, will present Lord Dunsany's "If," at the same theatre, opening on October 17th. "The Grand Street Follies," now current, will close on September 24th, to allow the players three weeks of rehearsal.

The special matinee performances of "Lovers and Enemies," will be given on Tuesday, September 20th and 27th, and on Thursday, September 22nd and 29th. The present group with the addition of Leo Bulgakov, Eva Condon and Esther Mitchell will be in the cast of the Artyzabasheff piece.

Owen Davis' new comedy "The Triumphant Bachelor" will be presented by the Chainin's at the Biltmore Theatre tonight.

"If A Body," a new mystery play by Edward Knoblock and George Rosener, will be placed in rehearsal next week by William B. Friedlander.

Edgar MacGregor will stage the Aarons and Freedley production of "Funny Face," the new musical comedy by Robert Benchley and Fred Thompson in which Fred and Adele Astaire are to be featured.

MONA KINGSLEY

In "Triumphant Bachelor," Owen Davis' new comedy which will have its premiere at the Biltmore Theatre this evening.

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Letters From Our Readers

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE NEW LEADER

Editor, New Leader:

What is news?

On Sunday, the Sacco-Vanzetti funeral is held in Boston, and it is reported on the first page of the New Leader.

On Monday, 25,000 people stand for hours, part of the time in a heavy rain, in Union Square, New York, at a memorial meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti. Mrs. Sacco and members of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee are present. There is not one line about it in the New Leader.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti are on view at the Stuyvesant Casino, also in New York, and not less than 100,000 people pass in a steady stream through the hall to pay their last respects to their death comrades. Not a word about it in the New Leader.

My astonishment at this strange Socialist Party evaluation of what is news should, I suppose, have been lessened by the previous action of the Party's executive secretary, in regard to the memorial plans. I called on August Claessens Friday to enlist the Party's cooperation. I showed him credentials issued by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee of Boston, which he attentively examined. In Sunday's Times he was quoted to the effect that the Memorial Committee, which I represent, was "self appointed" and that the memorial demonstration "had been repudiated" by the Boston Committee. This was of course untrue.

What, Mr. Editor, is news?

And what is sabotage?

Sincerely yours,—**Clarina Michelson**
Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Committee,
22 Bank Street, N. Y. C.

P. S. I am sending a copy of this letter to the labor press—not, however, to the Times or the other capitalist papers.

* * *

On CMTC Deaths.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I noticed in the morning World a dispatch on the far famed and self-advertised "opposite the editorial" page. It announced with joy that almost 40,000 men had trained in CMTC camps during the summer and that only three had died. Also that the rate was lower than that of other years.

Truly a grim capitalist joke! To deny their dupes the peculiar joy of dying on a battlefield.—**Emanuel Finkel.**

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RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS
A bird's-eye view of the unions following the revolution —05

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TRIPLE SHIFT IS "SOLUTION" FOR SCHOOL CROWDING

N. Y. Pupils Forced to Report at 7:40 A. M.

Thousands of school children will be compelled to report to their classes as early as 7.40 in the morning during the coming year.

Triple shifts are being planned in numerous schools thruout the city, and the educational machine is being adjusted to handle over 100,000 pupils who will be either without seats or be placed on a part-time basis.

Added to the regular routine involved in the mass-education process, with its regementation is now the problem of curtailing the time of the various classes in order to provide places for the surplus school population of the city.

School authorities yesterday admitted that there is an increase of at least 75,000 students over last year's attendance, which far surpasses the facilities of the city's school buildings. Thirteen buildings erected during the summer months will reduce the number slightly.

Teachers Face Problem.

The part-time arrangement is expected to increase especially in various sections of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. In the latter section, particularly, the school teachers will face a serious problem in view of the constant flow of population from Manhattan.

A representative of The DAILY WORKER who interviewed teachers in the Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan, and the Morris High School in the Bronx was told that the situation this year is not surprising, inasmuch as the school congestion has become a chronic feature of New York's educational system.

The usual features of Tammany politics—corruption, dilatory tactics and inertia—are held responsible for the manner in which the city's school problem is being handled.

Nip Police Murder Tale.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14. — Special investigator John E. Deavilla of the attorney general's office, today exploded the murder theory in connection with the finding of the body of Eugene Thomas Shaw, of Lowell, Mass., with a chain around the neck off Block Island.

Yes, Comrade!

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8 NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS FRAMED BY RIGHT TERROR

The new offensive of the progressive forces in the cloak and dressmakers' unions, which opened with the splendid mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last Saturday, has evi- in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to attempt a new reign of terror and frame-up against the workers.

Eight workers, affiliated with the Joint Board, were yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Weil on a charge of assault made by a right wing adherent named Morris Becker.

The workers were arrested Monday evening at Fifth Avenue and 25th Street as they were walking down from the market. They were first stopped by members of the industrial squad, lined up against a near-by building and searched, and then up came a right winger named Sam Greenberg, with two others, one of whom Becker said that all these eight workers had committed an assault upon him two weeks ago. The frame-up was so brazen that when the workers were taken to the police station, Greenberg had to tell Becker which men he was to identify. The eight men were then released on $500 bail each.

Has No Witnesses.

Yesterday Samuel Marckewitz appeared in behalf of the complainant Becker who had no witnesses to the alleged assault, who could show no marks of any assault, and who admitted on the stand that he had not needed the services of a doctor. In spite of all this lack of any evidence, Marckewitz demanded that the bail for the defendants be raised since some of them had been convicted of disorderly conduct during the cloak strike last year. This service in behalf of the strike was their only police record, yet because of it bail for four of the men was raised to $7500, and for two of them to $3000. The case was then postponed until next Monday altho Attorney Jacob Mandelbaum was ready and anxious to proceed with an expose of the deliberate frame-up which has been hatched by the Sigman clique simply in an effort to make trouble and unnecessary expense for the Joint Board.

Chicago Hold Big Rally.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union was given a rousing reception when he appeared unexpectedly at last night's meeting at Northwest Hall. It was held by the Chicago Joint Board.

A number of girls who were beaten up that morning by Sigman gangsters appeared at the meeting and declared their determinaton to continue the struggle.

The picket line in front of Hyman Bros. dress shop is holding fast in spite of the right wing thugs, gangsters are using most brutal methods against the girls, hitting them without mercy. In these acts they are supported by the police.

60 Shipping Clerks of Biscuit Company Go on Strike Here

More than 60 young workers employed in the shipping department of the National Biscuit Company, 16th Street and Ninth Avenue are out on strike. They are demanding a $3 a week increase in wages.

Before they went on strike the young workers received $23 a week for eight hours of strenuous labor.

The biscuit company is advertising in the local capitalist press for "clerical" help, shipping clerks, packers, etc. Many unemployed young workers responding to the advertisements, upon finding out that a strike is in progress have refused to accept as scabs.

While there is no organized picketing of the place, the large number of youths congregated around the place immediately, attracts the eye, and as soon as they see anybody approach with a paper, he is immediately told of the strike. The strike started last Friday.

Ruth Still Leads.

With the fiftieth milestone passed, Babe Ruth's home run campaign began to assume record-breaking proportions today. He is only four behind his 1921 record.

Lou Gehrig, five behind, now has only an outside chance of lifting Ruth's crown. Gehrig collected his 203rd hit of the season yesterday, however.

Hack Wilson of the Cubs tied Cy Williams for National League home run honors by hitting his 26th of the season.

CHAMPION PIG RAISERS OF OHIO

Mildred Patton, 14 (left), and Mora Chestnut, 15, of Hillsborough, Ohio, are the champion pig raisers of this vicinity, winning in a contest in which 149 boys were also entered.
(International Newsreel)

UNITY CONFERENCE ASKS GREEN TO END STRUGGLE IN FURRIERS' UNION

Make Final Appeal to A. F. of L. Head After National Meeting Ends

A final appeal to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for his cooperation in bringing about unity in the International Fur Workers' Union will be made by the Unity Conference Committee, so it is announced by Chairman Englander in his report of the Saturday and Sunday conference.

"If this effort proves futile," says Englander, "the executive of the Unity Conference has adopted measures that will enable it at once to initiate a strong offensive in all the International locals for the purpose of bringing about unity."

What these plans are will not be disclosed until a reply is received concerning the present attitude of the A. F. of L. leader. According to Chairman Englander, some of those in the International and among the manufacturers who are responsible for the present chaos in the fur industry are beginning "to sober up." Perhaps the A. F. of L. officials are also coming to see the truth of the present serious situation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The full report of the Unity Conference Committee is as follows:

"The executive of the Unity Conference Committee of the International Fur Workers' Union met Saturday and Sunday, September 10th and 11th in New York, for the first time since the recent so-called convention of the International at Washington.

"There were present representatives from Montreal, Toronto, the four locals and the Joint Board of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Newark; while Chicago and Boston sent in special reports.

"From the reports given by these representatives it was evident that the split created by the International and the A. F. of L. officials in the New York Furriers' Union has had the effect of demoralizing the union as well as the trade, not only in New York City but in all of the other localities as well.

Brot Back Piece Work.

"In New York, it has had the effect of making the ground fertile for the sprouting of numerous contractors and corporation shops, and the introducing of the practice of piece work, home work and many other sweat shop conditions. Those elements served to create an overproduction in the industry which resulted in cut-throat competition among the manufacturers and in widespread unemployment during what is normally the height of the season. The net result of this demoralization in the industry, it was reported, is that union conditions have been wiped out, and wages have been degraded to the lowest level, while the union is so weakened as to be helpless in the face of the numerous evils.

"The dressing and dyeing industry it was reported, finds itself in the same condition as the manufacturing industry of New York. Out of five million skins dressed and dyed last year, more than 50 per cent were made in open shops at prices lower than non-union shops—a condition which has led to the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association to demand that wages be cut. Many dressing and dyeing shops have broken their contracts with the unions. Locals 25 and 53 were compelled to call out the workers on strike to remedy this situation. Similar conditions exist in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and the Canadian territory.

"These were the conditions that prompted the calling of this special meeting. The executive of the Unity Conference Committee decided to make an organized effort to bring about unity in the International which it is recognized is the only way to bring back stabilization in the fur industry and union conditions to the fur workers.

"For this purpose, the executive decided to communicate with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in order to enlist his aid in unifying the International. Should this effort prove futile, the executive has adopted measures that will enable it at once to initiate a strong offensive in all the International locals for the purpose of bringing about unity, if necessary, over the heads of those who may be interested in preserving the present chaotic conditions regardless of the disastrous effects they have upon the working standards of the fur workers.

(Signed) "H. Englander, Chairman, Unity Conference Committee, International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada."

WORKERS SCHOOL TO BECOME NATIONAL IN SCOPE; OPENS ON OCTOBER 10 WITH ENLARGED FACULTY

The Workers School of New York, which will begin its fifth year on Monday, October 10th, has been changed from a district school to a national school. So rapid has been its growth, so large has been its increase in enrollment that the next logical step—that of transforming it into a national school—has been taken.

The Workers School will now serve the needs of the working class of New York City on a larger scale than ever and at the same time will extend its system of branch schools until a network of similiar schools cover the country. Before the end of the year a drive will be launched to secure funds with which to obtain a new building for larger headquarters to meet the expanding needs of the school.

Correspondence Courses.

One of the plans of the school is to establish in the near future a system of correspondence courses that will aid workers in cities, other than where branch schools are located, to study. At the same time the school will establish training courses during the day time for those who wish to come to New York City and concentrate their studies in order to prepare for more effective work in the American labor movement.

Added to Faculty.

The Workers School, in anticipation of a banner year, has repaired its quarters, has added to its faculty nationally known leaders of the American working class movement, and is offering a greater variety of courses than ever before. In a few days its new catalog will be out. Those wishing to secure one should write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City. Registration begins on Monday, Sept. 19.

MAY CALL STRIKE OF 30,000 NEW YORK STEVEDORES SOON

A strike of 30,000 New York longshoremen is now an immediate possibility.

Encouraged by the speedy victory of the 7,000 truckmen who won a $5 a week increase in pay after a three-day strike, representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association late yesterday afternoon served notice of their intentions upon the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Conference Committee.

The demands of the workers are an increase of ten cents an hour on the basis of a forty-four hour week, and that overtime be increased fifteen cents an hour. The longshoremen now receive ninety cents an hour, and $1.20 for overtime.

Representatives of the union served their ultumatum in the name of 30,000 members of the local union and 15,000 other members of the North Atlantic district in ports from Portland, Maine to Hampton Roads, Va.

An increase of a dollar a day for 2,000 checkers on the docks of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Staten Island who are members of the organization are also included in the demands of the longshoremen. They now receive $6 a day.

During their strike in 1920 union teamsters and organized railroad lightermen those who truck goods to or away from docks and those who bring goods to and from docks by tugs and barges—joined with the dockworkers and refused to take goods from scab hands.

The longshoremen have a long record of militancy, and in the event of a strike would recruit all their resources against the steamship companies. They have an unusually powerful union, and it is likely that the steamship companies may propose a settlement before the actual strike vote is taken.

* * *

Truckmen Dissatisfied.

Rumors have been circulated for the last few days that many of the truckmen and teamsters are dissatisfied at the conduct of their officials during the recent strike which resulted in a $5 increase in wages.

It is said that many of the union men believe that the strike should have been continued until in addition to the $5 raise, the workday is reduced from nine to eight hours, also for working overtime the union spokesmen should have insisted on $1.20 an hour instead of $1.10, which has been accepted.

The Legion Breaks Strikes, Is Charge Of Former Member

Exposure of the American Legion as a strikebreaking agency and a plea for a real rank and file ex-servicemen organization, is contained in a letter received by the DAILY WORKER from a former member of the legion.

His letter, which follows, relates how the legion sent him to jobs where strikes were taking place:

"To the Editor of The Daily Worker.

"I am sure there are a good many men amongst us who saw service in the late war who have the interests of the working people at heart, who will agree with me on the view of organizing an organization in opposition to the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and all other military and patriotic societies.

"This organization should have a very distinct name, so as not to conflict with any other ex-servicemen's organization. Its main principles should be, loyalty to the proletarian class, agitate and spread propaganda against future wars, complete freedom of all suppressed people who are under the yoke of American imperialism and to co-operate with all progressive labor bodies.

"Another good feature would be, to hold public meetings and lectures to enlighten the masses the true aim of such an organization.

"I am a former member of the American Legion and I have been sent to several strike jobs through their employment office which I had to refuse. Upon my return to the employment office I related my story to the clerk in charge and upon the base of my complaint, with a smile on his face he told me that he was ignorant of the fact, which made me think that he was lying. I am sure there are lots of ex-servicemen who had the same experience while seeking work from the American Legion employment office.

"JACK KALMAN, New York City."

NOTE—Readers of the DAILY WORKER are requested to send in any material as to the strike-breaking activities of the American Legion.

GARFIELD LABOR NOMINATES FOR CITY ELECTION

Former Strikers Rally to Union Men

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

GARFIELD, N. J., Sept. 14.—The workers of this town many of whom participated in the historic Passaic textile strike have formed a united labor ticket for the coming election. The labor ticket has nominated a candidate for mayor and three candidates for members of the city council.

At a well attended meeting held at Belmont Park, famous as the meeting place of the workers during the textil strike, the candidates announced their platform. It calls for legislation in favor of the workers; the right of workers to join trade unions; against police being used to break strikes and representation of labor on the board of education.

Candidates Speak.

The meeting was addressed by the labor candidates for the city council: Gus Deak, 2nd ward; Felix Panerisi, 3rd ward and John Di Santo, 4th ward. They are all members of the United Textile Workers' Union. Deak is president of the District Council of the union. John Quinlivan, formerly a member of the Carpet Weavers' Union, candidate for mayor, also spoke. He is at present employed in the Hammersly Mill of this city.

To Hold Ward Rallies.

Other speakers at the meeting were: James Starr, vice president of the United Textile Workers' Union, and Paul W. Fuller of the Workers' Educational Bureau. George T. Tracy of the Machinists' Union presided.

A rally will take place in the 3rd ward Thursday evening. It will be held at 15 Lincoln Place. Friday a meeting will be held in the 4th ward at 95 Jewell St. The election will take place November 8.

Text of Platform.

The platform of the labor candidates reads as follows:

"To the people of Garfield:

"The workers and their families constitute the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Garfield, N. J. Their Interests are paramount and must be considered in any electoral program.

"These workers of Garfield and the state of New Jersey are entitled to have legislation enacted in their interest, since the well being of the majority of the people of Garfield must be made the concern of all.

"It is necessary that the working people of Garfield have their ticket and platform, openly and frankly setting forth demands in the interest of the citizens of Garfield.

"We the undersigned, therefor, set up the United Labor Ticket upon the following platform:

"1.—Guaranty to the workers of the right to organize into legitimate associations and labor unions.

"2.—Abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"3.—No illegitimate use of police and sheriffs against the workers in time of strike.

"4.—Absolute freedom of speech, press and assemblage.

"5.—Strict enforcement of state labor legislation such as, child labor law, legislation protecting women workers, etc. Even these inadequate laws are not being enforced by the local authorities.

"6.—The right of teachers to organize.

"7.—No teacher to be discriminated against for holding views friendly to labor.

"8.—The establishment of a system of school lunches at cost with free service for poor children.

"9.—Organized labor must have representation on the Board of Education.

"10.—All municipal employes to have a right to organize.

"11.—All municipal printing to be done in union shops.

Municipal Ownership.

"12.—Municipal ownership of public utilities as far as possible.

"13.—Public parks to be established for the recreation of the public and playgrounds for the children as well as free public baths when funds will permit.

"14.—The right of all labor organizations and political parties to use the school auditoriums for public meetings.

"15.—We pledge that if elected we will eliminate graft and corruption and administrate the city for the majority of the people.

(Signed).

"Joseph Quinlivan, candidate for mayor of the city of Garfield.

"Gustav Deak, candidate for council in 2nd Ward.

"Felix Panerisi, candidate for council in 3rd Ward.

"John DiSanto, candidate for council in 4th Ward."

Probably Insane.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Sept. 14. — Clara Phillips, "Hammer Murderess," now serving a life sentence here for the slaying in 1922 of Alberta Meadows, was under close guard today following her attempt to end her life by slashing her wrists. Prison authorities said she was not seriously injured and that the self-inflicted wounds would be healed within a few days.

Number of Jobless on Increase in New York City, Statistics Indicate

The number of jobless workers in New York City increased considerably in July, according to the monthly review of conditions by the United States Employment Service.

The impending business depression, characteristic of periodic depressions in a capitalist system of production, has forced a great many workers out of their jobs in many industries. The industries hardest hit by unemployment are the needle trades (where reactionary labor did its bit to aid unemployment) confectionary, woodworking and furniture, railroad repair shops and miscellaneous branches of textile work.

ATTEMPT TO STOP PROGRESSIVE CAP WORKERS PROTEST

In spite of right wing committees that were stationed at corners urging workers not to attend, several hundred capmakers gathered in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., yesterday evening to protest against the methods used by the administration against the membership.

Referring to the present elections, the speakers pointed out that in the past watchers were allowed during the balloting. As a result a progressive worker was elected. In the last election watchers were barred, resulting in the defeat of the left winger. At the present time, militant candidates are now even on the ballot.

Against Tax.

The speakers also showed that the $30 tax is not necessary and as a protest the capmakers were urged to vote against the three right wing candidates.

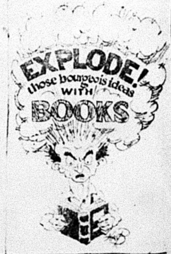
Probe Gambling By Long Beach Swells

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 14. — Thirty-five men and women, some of them prominent in the civic and social life of the city of Long Beach, arrived here from Long Beach in a motor bus today to testify before the Nassau county grand jury as a result of an investigation by District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards to determine whether there was anything illegal in the operation of alleged games of chance in Long Beach.

The grand jury heard witnesses yesterday called by District Attorney Edwards to testify regarding the "Lucky Keno" and "Flash Game" in both of which gambling wheels are said to be used. Today the district attorney was expected to present evidence in connection with the games operated on the Long Beach boardwalk in a drive for funds for the Long Beach hospital. Seven roulette wheels and quantities of poker chips and playing cards and other exhibits were in a room next that in which the grand jury is convened.

The district attorney recently attempted to stop the "Lucky Keno" and other games on the boardwalk but the proprietors continued to operate them under the protection of injunctions, contending that their games were not forbidden by law.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?



EXPLODE! those bourgeois ideas WITH BOOKS

From the
PHILADELPHIA
WORKERS
BOOK STORE
521 York Ave.
PHILADELPHIA
PA.

Railroad Workers in the Soviet Union Lead All in Support of Their Press

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE railroad workers in the Union of Soviet Republics are the most prolific readers of all Russia's toiling masses. This is shown by the support they give their press. About 37 per cent, nearly two-fifths of the more than one million members of the Railroad Workers' Union are subscribers of the publications of their organization, especially of the Gudok (The Whistle), the union's daily that now boasts a circulation of 415,000 copies.

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To be sure more than 37 per cent are readers of the union's publications. But for the purpose of this comparison, actual subscribers are taken as the basis to show the reading level of the workers in the different trades and industries.

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Next to the railroad workers come the postal and telegraph workers, who are tied with the theatrical workers, with a 25 per cent showing.

Workers in other trades support their press as subscribers as follows:

Leather workers, 15 per cent.
Teachers, 14 per cent.
Printers, 13 per cent.
Paper workers, 12 per cent.
Metal workers, 11½ per cent.
Clothing workers, 9 per cent.
Textile workers, 9 per cent.
Wood workers, 9 per cent.
Agricultural workers, 9 per cent.
Building trades, 7 per cent.
State and private employes (salesmen), 7 per cent.
Public health employes, 6 per cent.
Municipal workers, 5½ per cent.
Miners, 5 per cent.
Chemical workers, 5 per cent.
Food workers, 5 per cent.
Local transportation, 4 per cent.
Restaurant employes, 4 per cent.
River and sea transport workers, 3.4 per cent.

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The struggle to build the trade union press is shown by the fact that the river and sea transport workers, who come at the bottom of the list, made an heroic effort to maintain a daily paper of their own, "On the Watch." It did not succeed, however, and had to be discontinued, being replaced temporarily by a weekly publication. But this is a far advance from the slave days of "The Volga Boatman."

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In order to get circulation for trade union publications in the United States, the membership here is usually given the union publication en masse, being paid for out of the dues. Thus "Labor," the weekly labor organ with the largest circulation in this country, manages to keep up its list of readers, since many railroad unions subscribe for their members en bloc. But "Labor" is in no sense the organ of the railroad workers.

In the Soviet Union, however, the workers subscribe for the official organs of their industry. The railroad worker pays four kopecks a copy for his "Daily." The monthly subscription of the Gudok is 65 kopecks, or about 32½ cents, for 24 issues, which averages a little less than three kopecks per issue. The yearly subscription is about $3.80.

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Thus the circulation of a Soviet labor daily is bona fide. It is not made up of dead heads. The papers are not thrown away. There is no waste.

An additional fact showing the great interest the Soviet workers take in their publications is revealed in the fact that papers are not mailed directly to the workers' homes. Some effort must be put forth to get them.

"Gudok," the railroad workers' organ, is sent out mostly in bundles, to railroad shops, railway stations, roundhouses, wherever the railroad workers are to be found on the job over the Soviet Union. The bundles are taken in charge by the local agent from whom the workers get their individual copies. If the worker is sick, or incapacitated, an effort is made to get the paper to his home. Otherwise he gets it on the job himself.

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Here in the United States the number of readers of a publication is estimated at four times the number of actual subsceibers. If this percentage held true in the Soviet Union, the 415,000 copies of the "Gudok" issued daily would suffice for 1,660,000 workers in the industry. But on Jan. 1, 1927, this year, the union had 1,087,200 members, which is another revelation showing the Russian workers to be inveterate readers.

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There are 27 different railroad systems in the Soviet Union and an effort is made to give a special edition each week for every road. This is done by making over one or two pages of the regular edition, putting in news of local interest.

The circulation of the paper is also considered on the basis of the three great geographical divisions, the Moscow, Donetz Basin and Kursk-Ukraine districts.

But "Gudok" is not just a trade paper for railroad workers, interesting them only in their own peculiar economic problems.

I went over a copy of "Goduk," under the guidance of its editor, Ivan Pirogow, and its foreign editor, Victor Fin, in their office in the Palace of Labor, in Moscow.

Thus we find the first and second pages almost entirely given over to general news and articles. There is much news received by telegraph, with leading articles on "The Financial Crisis in Japan" and "The International Economic Conference in Switzerland." These leading articles are short, in the nature of cryptic editorials, interpreting the foreign news from the standpoint of the worker in the Soviet Union.

There are numerous "Corners" or "Departments" appearing regularly. Here is a "Military Corner," other sections given over to "Railroad Guards," "Rifle Clubs" or "Aviation Circles." One two-line item records that at one far distant railroad center an Aviation Circle has been organized with a membership of 40 men and 10 women.

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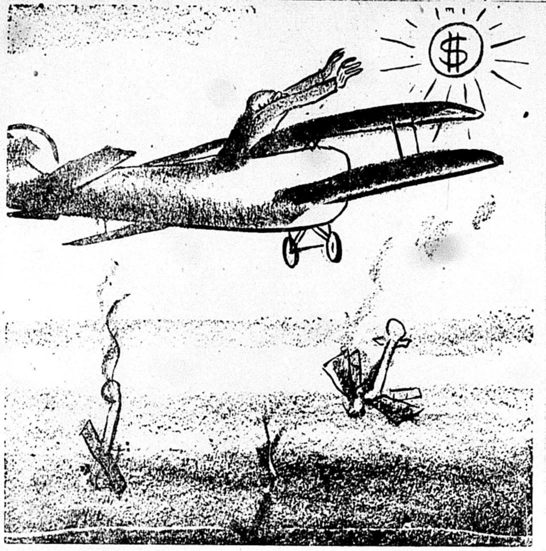
There is a "Party Life Section," where the railroad workers are educated in the activities, the history and functions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There is a "Peasant Section," a "Co-operative Section," a department called "Helped by Gudok," of which I shall write more later; another department headed "Our Life," as well as space given over to the theater, book reviews and even the movies. There is a minimum of space fo advertising.

I shall also have more to say later about the 20,000 worker correspondents of the "Gudok," who send in an average of 600 letters daily, letters that help put life into every section of the paper, providing an endless stream of material for its every page and "corner." I shall review in another article how this material is handled in the editorial office of "Gudok."

The workers in the Soviet Union subscribe for and read their publications. They also write for them. These are facts to be remembered.



—By WM. GROPPER.

American Imperialism Decrees Perpetual Slavery for Panama

By H. M. WICKS.

COMMENTING upon the report that Dr. Eusebio Morales, former foreign minister of Panama, suggested at Geneva that the league of nations intervene in the dispute between that nation and the United States over the question of soverignty of the Canal Zone, Secretary of State Kellogg declared emphatically that "the league of nations has nothing whatever to do with American control over the Panama Canal zone, now or in the future."

This a mere repetition of the attitude of American imperialism since the infamous Roosevelt steal of 1903-4, when the United States launched the canal project. From that day to this the Canal Zone has been under the blight of American despotism. The government of Panama has become the creature of Wall Street and the political minions at Washington have ruthlessly used the armed forces of this country to hold in subjection the inhabitants of the zone. The state department, replying to the alleged statement of Morales, condemns to perpetual slavery those unfortunate enough to exist within the Canal Zone. This sentiment is also affirmed by Senator Claude A. Swanson, ranking democratic member of the foreign relations committee, whose political career cannot be distinguished from the Coolidge gang and who introduced the world court resolution in the senate. That resolution and the bitter struggle that ensued upon the floor of the senate exposed in dramatic relief the common political line followed by the majority supporters of both the two old parties in behalf of their masters, the Wall Street bankers. Swanson went even further than the state department and revealed the strategic position of the Canal for military purposes:

> "One reason why the United States must have a navy on a parity with Great Britain is so that the United States can discharge its international obligations in connection with the use and neutrality of the Canal. The United States does not feel that, in consideration of this international obligation, it should have a navy inferior to Great Britain, which would practically put control of the canal under the British navy. The United States will not tolerate any interference in this matter of the Panama Canal from any source whatsoever."

Swanson, one of the luminaries of the Wall Street republican-democrat coalition in the senate, avoids stating the real motive for demanding the maintenance of a big navy. Certainly it does not require a navy on a parity with England to guard the canal, for the simple reason that British would not dare concentrate her full naval power in a struggle for the control of this territory. Its navy is used to defend every outpost of its far-flung empire. The United State needs its navy for precisely the same reason that British imperialism needs its big navy—to inflict the blight of its predatory parasitic imperialism upon the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Swanson, by bringing up the question of naval parity with Britain, publicly announces that the dominant wing of the democrat party is in full and complete accord with the republican administration policy of the Coolidge-Mellon regime as exemplified by Hugh Gibson at the Geneva naval conference that revealed in dramatic form the antagonisms between the United States and England. The leaders of both the old parties perceive clearly that the conflicting interests between the two giant imperialist powers of the world can never be settled around conference tables. At the same time both Britain and the United States perceive that the greatest menace to imperialism in general is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the Chinese revolution. In addition to defending their present imperialist conquests both of these powers, in varying degrees determined by their own special interests, strike to destroy the Russian and Chinese revolutions. This fact is ignored by such politicians as Swanson.

In this connection it is timely to recall the fact that American imperialist policy in China is the direct opposite of its attitude toward the Southern Republics. In the case of the Western Hemisphere the Monroe Doctrine is used to close the door to the aspirations of European imperialism. American imperialism demands undisputed domination of the two American continents. (Wall Street by its trentendous economic power is rapidly bringing the British dominion of Canada under its domination.) In the case of China the Wall Street gang demands the "open door" in order that it may strive to oust the other powers from that vastly rich territory and secure undisputed domination of it. When and if that goal is realized it will close the door against other powers as it does today in the Latin-American countries. The apparent contradiction between its policy in China and in Latin-America can be easily reconciled when it is understood that the aim of yankee imperialism is to dominate the whole world.

And in carrying out this aim the United States certainly is not going to permit, for a moment, any nation or group of nations to threaten its supremacy in countries under its domination.

The canal itself is of tremendous military importance inasmuch as it affords a means whereby the Atlantic and Pacific fleets may merge for any concerted action necessary to maintain and extend the rule of Wall Street over the republics to the south. In a world war it would also be invaluable as an aid in fascilitating heavy concentration of forces either on the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Panama is but one of many nations sharing a common fate of victims of the most ruthless despotism extant. It has special significance inasmuch as its position on the canal makes it a very sensitive nerve center for American imperialism and any suggestion of challenge to yankee domination meets with determined resistance at Washington.

Certainly at a time when the ravaging of Nicaragua by American marines assumes particularly repulsive forms with the systematic murder of natives proceeding day after day in order to conquer more territory for a second canal the American banditti is not going to temporize with those who question its domination of its first canal.

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IT is impossible at this moment to perceive, through the maze of intrigues and the cabals of the league the real motives behind the declaration of Morales. It is doubtful if it is a deliberate provocation on the part of Britain, but it is ertain that Sir Austin Chamberlain and his associates will welcome the statement of the former foreign minister of Panama as an aid in combating the influence of the United States upon smaller nations that have raised embarassing questions regarding the domination of the league by the big European powers.

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There is also the possibility that Morales is playing the game of that section of the American imperialists who favor this country entering the league of nations in order to wrest domination from the big European nations and use it for its own international brigandage. The question might purposely have been brought up so that supporters of the league in America can have their political marionettes raise the question in congress, and at least, revise the world court resolution so that the United States can take it place in that body which furnishes the legal cloak for the international pillage that is carried out in the name of the league.

In this connection it is amusing to note the indignation of the so-called liberal senator, William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, who joins Kellogg and Swanson in declaring that the question of Panama is a question for the United States only. Borah, who shared with Jim Reed of Missouri the leadership of the anti-world court forces is not astute enough to perceive the deeper corrents of international duplicity and, although his position as defender of the middle bourgeoisie impels him to fight against European entanglements in general he is frequently found in the camp of the most outspoken imperialists.

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AGAIN, there is, of course, the possibility that Morales speaks for those small Panaman business interests who object to the establishment by the United States of commercial houses in the Canal Zone. It was this clause in the new treaty between the United States and Panama that aroused the greatest antagonism when it was before the Panama congress for ratification. While the majority of native capitalists of that nation are agents of yankee imperialism there are small petty bourgeois groups who seek an independent existence, which they are denied in case of monopoly of commercial business by the government of the United States.' Even granting that Morales may speak for the small capitalists of Panama the fact remains that his action can be used by the powers for their own ends. Certainly the class prejudices of a spokesman for the Panama small business men could be utilized in the league by the Wall Street gang in order to reopen the question of the world court of the league of nations and insist that the defense of the "neutrality" of the canal necessitates this country having official representation on that tribunal. On the other hand British diplomacy may use such prejudices to endeavor to weaken the influence of American imperialism and for its own specific ends.

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THAT there is no revolt on the part of the Panama government against Wall Street and that it is still subservient to Wall Street was evidenced by the oomments of the officials of that government who declared they could not understand why Morales made such a plea to league members. The editor of the semi-official "Panama American" asserts that the question of United States soverignty is "purely academic" and deals only with whether the "United States possesses rights of sovereignty over the canal zone or only such rights as it might exercise if it were really sovereign." Such a stand is to be expected from a spokesman of a government that in the most venal and servile sense is the pliant tool of Wall Street despotism.

It is only a short time ago that the armed forces of the United States rescued the Panaman government from the fury of its own population and that government remains in power today only by virtue of Wall Street support.

Less than two years ago, in October, 1925, armed forces commanded by Brigadier General C. H. Martin, under direct orders of General Lassiter, in command of the zone, let loose upon the population of Panama City the most frightful terror in suppressing tenant demonstrations against high rents. Labor headquarters were sacked, workers were savagely butchered in the streets, the tenant leaders were jailed, the suppression even extended to the relatives of the victims who tried to attend their funerals. "Order" was restored by the gunmen of imperialism and the vassal government of Wall Street was secure. After two days of ruthlessness the only sound in the streets was the tramp of the iron heel and the muffled groans of the victims of the outrage.

In spite of the twaddle of Kellogg and Swanson about the civiliing role of the United States the record in Panama is that of ravager of small nations.

The way to fight American imperialism is not by futile appeals to the league of nations but by organization of the Latin American nations into a powerful anti-imperialist bloc as an instrument for a direct fight against the marauders. This will not be done by the political tools of Wall Street but by the oppressed and bleeding masses of workers and peasants who must rise against the combined agencies of yankee tyranny.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

the heat of the day in the wide open spaces. And since Coolidge appears to be groomed for the seat once graced by Elbert H. Gary, as head of the United States Steel Corporation, the strikebreaking president has no cause for cavail. The arrangement should prove satisfactory all round.

• • •

IN Ireland the peasants insisted that their priests should be well fleshed and be able to include meat in their diet while the peasants might have to be content with boiled potatoes and in lieu of a more substantial condiment be forced to resort to the subterfuge of pointing their potatoes at a salt herring hanging from the rafter. This meal was known as, "potatoes and point." The more precocious American workers and farmers may not be so considerate about the comfort of their evangelists and bush baptists, but they do insist that their ex-presidents fare well. So, while the farmers are scratching their brain armament in despair over their economic plight and the workers are in constant dread lest the wolf of want should come snarling to their doors, they find satisfaction in the knowledge that the capitalist tool they elected to suppress them in the interests of capitalism, is economically secure for the rest of his life.

• • •

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON was proposed as republican candidate for president of the United States in a resolution at the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor now in session at East St. Louis, Illinois. There is little likelihood that the resolution will be passed unless Thompson has been exceedingly generous with his money since his return to city hall. That a delegate should have the nerve to propose such a resolution at this convention gives us a good idea of the retrogressive development in the Illinois labor movement in the past six years.

• • •

WHILE on the subject of reaction and corruption it is well to call attention to the sorry mess uncovered in the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, when a former treasurer of that body testified that the federation has been subsidized by open shop employers for several years. The grafting of the fakers was exposed when a suspicion began to grow that the treasurer was not splitting the swag equitably with his partners. In view of the sabotage of the Passaic strike by this gang and the almost unanimous hostility towards that struggle by the heads of the A. F. of L. it would not be a great strain on human credulity to assume that an investigation of the relations between labor fakers and employers in every state in the union would reveal a condition as bad or worse as the one that blew the lid off the New Jersey trade union manhole. In view of this revelation in New Jersey, it is not surprising that the reactionaries should fight tooth and nail against the efforts of the progressive elements in the trade unions to organize the workers. When the open shoppers think it worth while to pay one faker $100,000 for preventing the organization of the workers it can be seen that red-baiting is a remunerative profession. Let us hope the explosion in New Jersey will be followed by similar explosions wherever the poison of corruption has infected the trade union movement.

The Reply of the Workers to the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti

By MICHEL HOLLAY (Paris).

NEVER has the world proletariat been so profoundly stirred in its million masses, never has the world experienced such a passionate storm of indignation against capitalist, reactionary class justice, as in these days after the murder of the two workers Sacco and Vanzetti which had been dragged out for seven long years.

The world proletariat which is experiencing to its own cost the terrible effects of the American methods of rationalization, which after severe struggles was forced under and is still being forced under this economic yoke, the world proletariat instinctively felt that this vile murder threatens to become the beginning of a second stage, the stage of rationalized capitalist barbarity.

The international working class has instinctively perceived that all revolutionary workers in the prisons of the capitalist countries are threatened with the electric chair: for it knows that the methods of torture of the prison of Sing-Sing have already found eager imitators in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy etc.—imitators who will regard it as their immediate task to introduce this latest achievement of bourgeois class justice, the conversion of the former "death minute" into a chain of many "years of death."

The petty-bourgeois democrats, social democrats and trade union bureaucrats talked of "murdering of justice," of "trampling underfoot the conscience of humanity"... But the slow torture to death of these two innocent workers in Schattendorf, after the mass murders in Vienna, after the series of murders of so many Communist workers—all this, together with the close protection of the American Embassies by the police of the international capitalist class, has caused the international proletariat to realize that here it is something more than a "justice scandal," that here it is a system of political strangling of the working class. It was the realization of this fact that caused the conscience of the international proletarian class to flame up.

The mass demonstrations in Geneva, where the workers stormed the Palace of the League of Nations and the American hotels, the blood-baths in Leipzig and Halle, the hundreds of thousands of workers who demonstrated in Berlin, Hamburg and other German towns, the enormous excitement in Moscow, Leningrad, Charkow and thruout the Soviet Union, the strike and protest movements in the United States, the general strike in Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, the mass demonstrations, often accompanied by bloodshed, in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, Liege, Oporto, Stockholm, Basle, Copenhagen, the disturbances in Sidney and Japan, the burning of the American flag as a symbol of class justice by the South African workers, the storming of the American Consulate in Casablanca (Morocco), the bloody mass demonstrations in the cities of France, the street fights in Paris, all the protest demonstrations in thousands of towns in the world, where everywhere the class-conscious proletariat stood at the head, are a signal, a warning to the bourgeois class executioners: No farther!

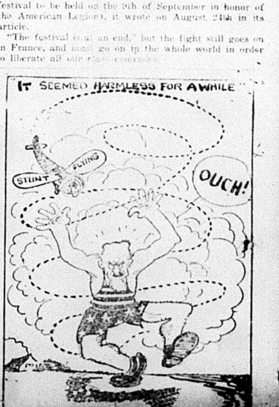
THAT in many cities (London, Geneva, Halle, etc.) and especially in Paris, the classical city of spontaneous outbreaks of popular indignation, it came to bloody fighting, is the expression of the tremendous excitement of the toiling population of the whole world. And if the bitterness in Paris and in the whole of France marked the highest point of the wave of international indignation, this is due to the energetic campaign which has been conducted for the past six years by the Communist Party of France for Sacco and Vanzetti, a campaign which made Sacco and Vanzetti brothers of every French worker and which at last swept along with it even the social democratic and Left bourgeois press. This indignation is due in some measure also to the increased class repression in the last few months against the French working class and its advance-guard, caused by the first attempts at rationalization and the increased preparations for war.

After the postponement of the execution on the 11th of August, the press and agitation campaign of the Communist Party of France set in with increased energy, while a considerable ebbing of the campaign was noticed in the social democratic and Left bourgeois press.

The "Humanite" called upon the workers to be ready for action; not to allow themselves to be lulled by the "hope of a pardon." The revolutionary trade unions (C. G. T. U.) carried on an energetic agitation for the boycott of American goods and the sabotaging of the Congress of the American Legion.

THEY proposed to all proletarian organizations, including the reformist trade union central and the Socialist party of France, that a joint action be undertaken in the event of Sacco and Vanzetti being murdered. The "Populaire" and the "Peuple" (organ of the reformist C. G. T.) and its organizations, which were tremendously excited when, on the 8th of August, the C. G. T. U. organized on its own account an imposing strike of the entire advance-guard of the French working class, were now given the opportunity of demonstrating their international solidarity. But they, the centrals, rejected the proposal! For how deep this campaign for saving Sacco and Vanzetti from the clutches of their class enemies, how deep the slogans of working masses, is proved by the great manifestations, the bloody street fights in the French towns; the will of the workers to continue the fight is proved by the measures which the social democratic town councils were compelled to adopt: they had to fly the flags on the town halls at half mast; they had to refuse the subsidies for the official reception of the American Legion. In fact the Left bourgeois "Quotidien" was compelled to adopt the slogan of the C. P. of France: "The festival is at an end!" (this refers to the festival to be held on the 9th of September in honor of the American Legion), it wrote on August 24th in its article.

"The festival is at an end," but the fight still goes on in France, and must go on in the whole world in order to liberate all our class comrades.


"IT SEEMED HARMLESS FOR AWHILE"
STUNT FLYING
OUCH!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

IT is quite a relief to turn to things light, pleasant and genial, after wallowing in the scandal of trade union corruption featured in yesterday's DAILY WORKER. It makes the heart sick to contemplate the depths to which leaders can sink, when they accept money in return for the betrayal of the trusting workers they are sworn to serve. We do not believe that there is a living creature morally lower than he who accepts filthy lucre from the enemies of those who expressed their confidence in his integrity by electing him to a coveted office.

* * *

COMPARED to treachery of this sort even the most gruesome murder takes on a haloed radiance. But we do not have to wade thru the details of the perfect crime or the most terrible crime as an antitode to the disgusting exposure of the New Jersey grafting labor fakers. The no-hard-feeling murder is here. When the defendant on trial for the slaying of a fellow human in Rockville, Connecticut got off with a light prison sentence and a fine which will be paid by his publishers the relatives of the murdered man, male and female, showered congratulations and kisses on him. The killer is a novelist and evidently was seeking material for a book when he pulled the fatal trigger.

* * *

ANY deed, no matter how distressing or unpleasant it may be to its subject, assumes a high moral character when hitched to a noble and exalted purpose. The Connecticut killer would probably hang or spend the rest of his life in prison had he bumped off his man for mercenary motives, but he needed material for a book and he wanted it first hand. Should he be inspired to title his book "My First Murder" or some such popular caption it should command a ready sale and in addition to remunerating the author for his pioneering venture he would deserve the thanks of students of criminology.

* * *

THAT this particular slayer for the sake of experience has further ambitions may be guessed from his cryptic remark to newspaper men after sentence was imposed. "I guess I'll improve my technique at wielding the axe" he said. Perhaps his first big job was not done with a pistol. We hope that the relatives of the next sacrifice on the altar of literary ambition will be as philosophical as the Connecticut yankees.

* * *

KINGS more so than other prominent citizens of the world never know when they are well off. The former king of Greece is credited with the intention of seeking to regain the throne from which he was evicted by the revolutionists in 1923. The ex-king was left a fortune of $500,000 by the late king Ferdinand of Roumania and with the aid of this nest egg, he is about to start an aggressive campaign. Half a million dollars would be a mere bagatelle in an Illinois or Pennsylvania primary contest, but it is a lot of money in Greece and should be enough to purchase a sizeable army and several cruisers. The main trouble with thrones regained in this way is, that they topple just as soon as the purchased patriots spend their last drachma on absinthe.

* * *

THE ex-kaiser of Germany foresees a terrible war in 1937 that will be over in 48 hours because of its very destructiveness. He considers the league of nations a farce and believes that the great powers have no desire for peace. He says: "I am very certain that many of those powers talking about disarmament do so in order to inspire greater confidence, thus disguising their purposes." Hock the ex-kaiser. It is a grand and glorious feeling to agree for once with an old rascal like Wilhelm. Now that such an authority on carnage as the gentleman of "Me und Gott" fame has agreed with The DAILY WORKER, we expect that our words on war danger will carry more weight in the future.

* * *

AMERICAN industrialists, with commendable impartiality are preparing their principal platforms for the next conventions of the republican and democratic parties. They are meeting in the Waldorf hotel and the subjects under discussion cover a wide range. These are the boys who really determine the policies of the United States which is supposed to represent all the people. The views of the manufacturers and bankers will be listened to with attention. But wha[illegible] howl goes up when militant lab[illegible]emands that its interests be given consideration?

Fascists Cheat In Horsepower.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Italian seaplane entered in the Schneider cup race at Venice is driven by a Fiat Motor whose horsepower is publicly said to be 700, but which is believed to be nearer to 1,000 it was learned today.

The wings are shorter than those on the last challenge plane. The plane weighs 900 pounds.

NEW JERSEY UNION HEADS PLAN TO COVER UP CRAFT AND CORRUPTION REVEALED AT CAMDEN CONVENTION

Secret Bank Account, Donations From Big Open Shop Concerns Feature Debate

Fifty Per Cent of Federation Official Income From None-Union Sources

By JOHN J. BALLAM.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 15.—Henry F. Hilfers, former secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, who on the floor of the convention just closed at the Walt Whitman Hotel showed that the federation received over $100,000 from open-shop corporations in the form of donations and complimentary advertisements, will not be compelled to turn over the missing stubs and cancelled checks said to amount to over $3,000 which he kept under a secret account in the Federal Trust Company of Newark.

In order to forestall further revelations threatened by Hilfers, the Committee on Officers' Reports decided to withdraw the charges against him. This committee, however, takes no notice of the fact that the federation receives fifty per cent of its income from such anti-union firms as Du Ponts, U. S. Metals, Durant Motors, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Wright Aero, and many others.

* * *

Books "Irregular."

In the report of Secretary Hugh V. Reilly, the following appeared: Upon assuming office, the retiring secretary, Henry F. Hilfers, refused to turn over to me all books, papers, etc., of the office. Following the January meeting of the Executive Board, at which time this state of affairs was reported, the retiring secretary did turn over some of the missing books, but others are yet to be received. Under instruction of the executive board, at its April meeting, the president and secretary were instructed to hire an expert accountant to go over our available books.

Accountant Confirms Crookedness.

At the board meeting of July 9 after the public accountant reported that in his opinion the books of the federation were very irregularly kept by Hilfers the following motion appears:

"Following a general statement of Public Accountant Braverman, supplementing his submitted report, it was moved and seconded that a committee of four be appointed to interview former Secretary Hilfers and as a last resort, ask him to turn over the missing books, vouchers, etc., of the federation. Failing in that the secretary stands instructed to write to President Green asking his aid in recovering the books and property of the federation and asking the A. F. of L. further to make good on the former secretary's bond. Carried."

Hilfers Tells of Funds.

At the convention Secretary Hilfers asked and was granted the floor on personal privilege. He made a speech of two hours and a half. It would be well if the workers of America could have heard that speech. They would then understand what Communists mean when they say that the reactionary bureaucrats, Woll, Green and company are the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement.

Hilfers declared that when he became secretary of the N. J. State Federation of Labor it was a bankrupt outfit, and that less than fifty per cent of its expenses were met by the per capita paid by the organizations affiliated with it. How did Hilfers make up the balance? Did Hilfers as secretary call upon the organized workers to support their own organization? No. Hilfers and the officers of the N. J. State Federation of Labor had a little scheme of their own. They got out a book called the "Official Proceedings of Convention," a year book. In order to understand the nature of this "book" it is well to reproduce in full the statement of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor published in this volume under the title, "Greetings":

> "In presenting our report for your consideration we desire to state that this publication is controlled, printed and published under the supervision of our Executive Board for the benefit of our organization. To those unfamiliar with our object in bringing together under one head this vast number of wage earners, embracing as it does all the different branches of labor engaged in the state of New Jersey, we would say that our chief purpose has been to increase the industries of our state by placing organized labor under one parent body and control. By this means we aim to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment.
>
> "To educate as far as possible the craftsmen of our organization to a better feeling in the success of their employers, and to make the mpleoyes feel that the employ-

(Continued on Page Two)

REVOLUTIONISTS WIN BIG VICTORY IN SOUTH CHINA

Peasant Armies Defeat Landlord Troops

(Special to the Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—The revolt of workers and peasants against the reactionary government in Kwantung is spreading rapidly, according to reports published in the Hongkong papers. The revolutionary movement in Hainin Island (in Tonking Bay off the southwestern coast of Kwantung) is particularly strong.

The revolutionary forces under Yeh Ting are being concentrated in Wunhsiao (off the northwestern coast of the island.

Win Big Victory.

The fight between the revolutionary forces on the one hand and detachments of rural militia controlled by big landowners resulted in a complete victory for the revolutionary troops. A large amount of ammunition was captured by the revolutionaries. As a result of the victory Chungchow (capital of Hainin) may fall into the hands of the workers and peasants forces.

INDICT FIVE LATIN-AMERICANS IN NEW "BOMB" FRAME-UP

The New York Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up is going ahead at full speed.

Yesterday afternoon the Kings County grand jury returned indictments against five of the young Latin-American workers arrested on Labor Day in connection with a bomb explosion which occurred in the Brooklyn court house early that morning.

Held in $25,000 Bail.

Immediately after the indictment was handed down the men were arraigned before Judge McLaughlin. He set bail at $25,000 for Julian de Hoyas, Jesus Silva, Eugenio Fernandez and Victor Fern. Bail, even in the same excessive amount, was denied Josa Roa, the excuse being given that his "record is being looked up."

The inclusion of Fernandez among those indicted came as a surprise, as district attorney had announced that he was "aiding the prosecution" as a material witness.

Indictment Unexpected.

Up to the last moment it was not expected that indictments would be asked for in view of the obvious hollowness of the "evidence" concocted against the defendants.

Six Workers Executed; More to Die at Hands of Lithuanian Fascists

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, Sept. 15.—Six workers who participated in the recent revolt at Tauroggen have been executed by the Lithuanian fascist government. Many more are expected to be executed within a short time.

Many working class political leaders including deputies are among those arrested while others have fled the country. The commander at Tauroggen, who is accused of not being drastic enough against the workers has been placed under arrest by the fascists.

"Defend U.S.S.R.," Says Maurer

LABOR DELEGATES TO SOVIET UNION LOUD IN PRAISE

"Labor Really Building Socialist Economy"

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15.—"The proletariat of the whole world is in duty bound to support the Soviet Union workers in their work, as the cause of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is our own cause," declares the labor delegation from the United States to the U. S. S. R., thru its chairman, James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The First American Labor Delegation, after staying over a month in the Soviet Union has left for home by way of Minsk. James Maurer, chairman of the delegation, stated in an interview with the press that the political and trade union leaders of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have helped the delegation in their studying of those branches of economy and labor which interested the visitors.

Included Specialists.

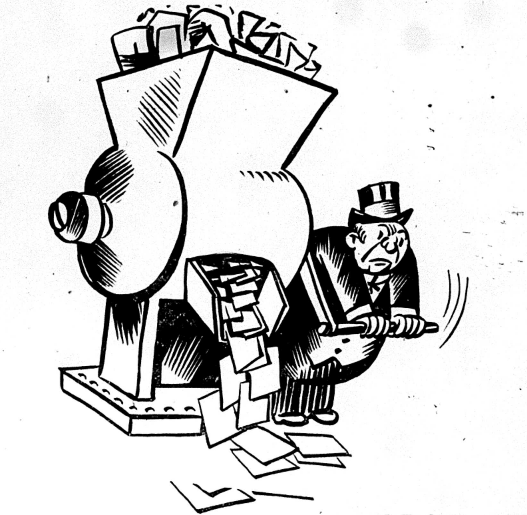
The fact that the labor delegation included highly qualified specialists assured the possibility of a thoro study of various problems of the Soviet Union situation.

On the basis of materials in the possession of the labor delegation, said Maurer, the latter has come to the following conclusion: that the workers in the Soviet Union are building socialist economy; that the "proletariat of the whole world is in duty bound to support the Soviet Union workers in their work as the cause of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is our own cause"; that all attempts to interrupt peaceful work in the U. S. S. R. must be prevented by concrete efforts on the part of the working class of Western Europe and America; that socialistic forms of economy have proved their vitality and their advantages of capitalistic economy; that in spite of the post war destruction and blockade and the backward technique of the U. S. S. R. the toilers there have been able to increase their welfare to dimensions surpassing the pre-war level.

All this means, says Maurer, that under favorable conditions the U. S. S. R. will reveal to the world miracles of economic and cultural construction. The mere existence of the U. S. S. R. is agitation, says the labor delegation, agitation by means of powerful facts which can inspire the toiling masses of the whole world.

The Soviet workers who have defended their country with sword and hammer, who have defended its entity, and its proletarian freedom, have shown an example worth following. "These facts and examples," states Maurer for the delegation, "we shall lay down in our report to the American proletariat who sent us."

MAINTAINING DOCUMENT PRODUCTION



—By Wm. Gropper.

Anti-Soviet documents are continuing to be "discovered" daily. It must keep the document fakers busy.

Name Street for Sacco, Vanzetti in Suburb of Paris as Fascists Meet

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The names of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are to be immortalized on a street-sign in a Paris suburb.

The municipal council of Clichy, which is controlled by workers' elements, decided to change the name of the Place Des Fetes and call it instead Place Sacco-Vanzetti."

The Communist newspaper, L'Humanite has asked all workers living in or near Paris, to be present at the inauguration of the renamed street Monday afternoon. The ceremony will take place simultaneously with the parade of the American Legion here.

FRENCH WORKERS TO DEMONSTRATE AS LEGION MEETS

Expect Cherbourg Clash As Fascists March

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Huge counter-demonstrations will be held on the outskirts of Paris Monday when the American and French fascists parade thru the streets of the city proper.

Announcing their intention of completely boycotting the activities of the American legionnaires, left wing workers are planning counter-parades and demonstrations for the same day. Despite the full support that is being rendered to the American fascist parade by the die-hard government, few workers are expected to witness the proceedings.

Expect Clash At Cherbourg.

A clash between Cherbourg workers and the American fascists is expected tomorrow when legionnaires, headed by "Black Jack" Pershing, will disembark from the Leviathan and parade in spite of the decision of the municipal council. The decision of the municipal council was reversed by the national government when French fascists urged Foreign Minister Briand to permit the fascist demonstration.

General Pershing said Premier Poincare will head a fascist pilgrimage Wednesday to Verdun where 400,000 Frenchmen laid down their lives for imperialism.

* * *

Seek United Front.

PARIS, Sept. 2 (By Mail).—In an effort to secure a united front protest against the fascist demonstration of the American Legion, A. Costes, acting secretary of the French Com-

(Continued on Page Two)

STALIN OUTLINES POLICIES OF USSR TO U. S. LABOR DELEGATION

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15.—Various points of Leninism and practical policies of the Soviet Union were outlined by Joseph Stalin to the first American labor delegation which has arrived here to study conditions in the U. S. S. R. Stalin in turn asked the delegation a number of questions about the American labor movement.

The twelve questions put to Stalin by the labor delegation were these:

The Delegation's Questions.

(1) What new principles did Lenin and the Communist Party contribute to Marxism? (2) What are the mutual relations between the Communist Party and the Soviet Government?

(3) What are the possibilities for acquaintance with the sentiments of the masses since the Communist Party is the only legal party in the Soviet Union?

(4) What is the possibility of the organization of a non-partisan group with a platform pledging support to the Soviet Government but standing for the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly?

(5) What differences exist between Trotsky and the majority of the Communist Party? (6) What are the incentives in the Soviet Union for the development of production? (7) What possibilities exist in the Soviet Union for cooperation with capitalist industry in other countries? (8) What are the national policies of the Soviet Union?

(9) and (10) Regarding the Communist movement in the United States, what material aid is given to the American Communist Party?

(11) Can the Communist Party remain neutral on the question of religion? (12) What is the nature of the future society which the Soviet Union is trying to create?

Workers Want Trade Monopoly.

Replying to the fourth question, Stalin declared that he could not possibly imagine a group that would uphold the Soviet Government and at the same time demand the repudiation of the foreign trade monopoly. The monopoly, he said, is one of the unshakable fundamentals of the platform of the Soviet Government.

Any group demanding the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly, he declared, essentially opposed the whole Soviet order.

"If you ask about the attitude of the workers and peasants", Stalin declared, "I must say that a demand for the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly could evoke on their part nothing but derision and hostility."

U. S. S. R. Desires Peace.

Regarding the differences of the majority of the Communist Party with the opposition, Stalin declared that he had nothing to add to the reports of Rykoff and Bukharin.

In replying to the question concerning the relations between the

(Continued on Page Two)

Three Departments Agree to Continue Slaying of Fliers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — Air secretaries of the army, navy and commerce departments today decided against all measures to curb pioneer long distance flying through legislation.

While recognizing the hazards of such flights, the committee says it is "satisfied public sentiment will discourage all enterprises undertaken by incompetent personnel or in unworthy equipment." It did not comment on the overloading of the two Hearst fliers, The Golden Eagle and Old Glory, lost within the last month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A special meeting of the Federal Parole Board has been called for October 8th to consider the case of Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, now serving a sentence in Atlanta penitentiary for perjury in connection with the celebrated "wine bath" party two years ago.

OVER 2,000 PRODUCE TEAMSTERS IN NEW YORK STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

Demand $7 Weekly Raise; Tie Up Marketing; Encouraged by Truckmen's Victory

Between 2,000 and 2,500 produce teamsters are now on strike.

The walkout comes on the heels of the speedy victory of 7,000 truckmen who won a $5 weekly wage increase last week and the probability of a strike of 30,000 longshoremen. The latter are demanding an increase in pay, and unless the steamship companies accede, will call a strike at the end of this month, when their present agreement expires.

Demand $7 Raise.

The produce teamsters demand a flat $7 a week increase over their present average wage of $40, and a powerful organization assures them of an early victory, strike leaders declare.

The strike order was issued four o'clock yesterday after the final conference between union representatives and the bosses in the offices of the Trade Association.

The walkout was scheduled to take place Wednesday noon, but union leaders consented to a 24-hour postponement when some of the bosses indicated that they would concede the workers' demands at the conference called for yesterday morning.

The union and the Trade Association, which is the bosses' organization, have been concluding yearly agreements. When the 1926 agreement expired last May, however, the workers were prevailed upon to continue on the same arrangement until a new one could be negotiated.

Are You Working With Might and Main for the

RED BAZAAR

in aid of

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair.

Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.

Here's what is needed.

NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.

ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitgoods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle.

ADS for the Souvenir Program at $75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.

FALL IN LINE TO MAKE THE RED BAZAAR THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

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30 Union Square
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Telephone Stuyvesant 9500

Stalin States Policies of Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

Soviet Union and capitalist states, Stalin declared that the co-existance of capitalist and socialist systems did not prelude the possibility of provisional agreements, the most fitting basis of which are imports, exports and credits.

Faces Non-Aggression Pacts.

"We pursue a policy of peace," Stalin said, "and we are willing to sign, with bourgeois states a mutual pact of non-aggression; we are willing to reach agreements with capitalist states that will go as far as to completely eliminate standing armies.

"The duration of such agreements depends not only upon the Soviet Union, but upon the capitalist states and upon the terms of the agreements offered us. We cannot accept conditions of slavery; and we also wish that these agreements have a more or less stable character."

(Ed. Note:—The full text of the conversation between Stalin and the labor delegation will be published in a subsequent issue of the DAILY WORKER.)

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France Won't Alter Tariff Unless U. S. Changes Its Duties

PARIS, Sept. 15. — The American embassy here announced today that the reply of the French government, to the American request for a reduction in the French tariff rates on American products, does not completely meet the situation, and necessitates further instructions and negotiations.

The French reply suggested that negotiations be initiated for drawing up a new commercial treaty and envisaged a partial reduction of the new tariff rates as applied to American products.

The French reply was said to indicate that the French government felt it would be unable to give American goods imported into France preferential treatment over goods imported from countries not having commercial treaties with France, unless the United States government were willing to reciprocate to some degree on duties levied against French products entering the United States.

France Wants Concessions.

The French reply offered a reduction of 50 per cent in tariffs upon American products which, the United States embassy pointed out, still leaves the French rate twice the size of the old minimum. The rate on American goods is still double that on German imports in a large number of products.

It is understood that the French reply states the United States should grant France certain tariff concessions in return for French reductions.

Author Loses Sister Overboard.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15. — A tragedy of the sea involving Captain Aylward E. Dingle, noted writer, and his sister Mrs. Mary Manning, was reported here today in a message friends received from the captain.

Mrs. Manning, steering Dingle's schooner yacht Gauntlet through rough seas into Nantucket on September 6, was washed away and drowned while her brother was below decks.

Paul Crouch, Ex-Soldier Speaks in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15. — Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to 40 years in prison for organizing the Communist League in Hawaii, will speak in Cleveland on Sunday, September 18 at 7:30 p. m., at the Insurance Center Building, 1783 E. 11th St., Assembly Room A.

Crouch was the organizer of the league, and together with Trumbull, was given a drastic sentence, which caused such consternation thruout the country, that it had to be reduced to three years. The three years expired on June 1, and now Crouch is touring the country.

Unquestionably every one will be interested to learn how Crouch, a soldier, turned Communist in the army, and carried on his work there. Admission to the meeting, which is under the auspices of the Cleveland Anti-Militarist Committee, will be 25 cents, and every worker should attend.

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New Jersey Union Heads Plan To Cover Up Graft

(Continued from Page One)

ers' success is necessary to their advancement, both in wages and in the craft in which they may be engaged, and vice versa.

"Through combined efforts we hope to benefit the industries of the state of New Jersey. The laws which we have advocated for enactment in the legislature have been for the benefit of the general public and in the cause of humanity.

"Trusting to have the best wishes and support of the manufacturers, merchants and general public in bringing our efforts to a successful issue, we remain,

"NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR."

Cash in on "Greetings."

Hilfers then sent out two "solicitors" to cash in on the "best wishes and support of the manufacturers" of the State of New Jersey. Donations and complimentary advertisements were received. New Jersey is notoriously the paradise of the open-shoppers. It is the home of some of the largest trusts in the country. Fifty per cent of the copper is smelted and refined here. Standard Oil has one of its largest refining plants in Bayonne, N. J. Huge chemical plants operate here. E. I. DuPont DeNemours and Co., the powder trust, has large plants in N. J. and in Wilmington. The General Electric and Westinghouse Companies have one of their largest plants in Newark. The General Baking Co. together with the Ward Baking Co. and the A. & P. Stores have recently combined and represent a capital investment greater than the beef trust and second only to the U. S. Steel Corporation and have one of their largest units in Newark, N. J.

Ninety per cent of silk products are dyed in the vast establishments at Paterson, N. J. The Standard Gas Equipment Co. of Jersey City supplies most of the municipal gas companies with its products. The Victor Talking Machine Co. has its tremendous plant at Camden, N. J. These vast aggregations of capital are notoriously anti-union and unmercifully exploit the unskilled and semi-skilled and unorganized workers of New Jersey. New Jersey has a lower percentage of organized workers in proportion to its industrial population than any other state with the exception of some of the southern states.

Look through the year book of the N. J. State Federation and you will find complimentary advertisements from all these companies.

On what basis were these powerful and anti-union trusts willing to supply half of the income to the New Jersey State Federation of Labor as an affiliated body of the A. F. of L.? Only upon the promise expressed or implied that the A. F. of L. would not only not organize their workers into unions, but would discourage any attempt on the part of these workers to organize. In other words the donations and "complimentary ads" were a direct bribe by the powerful capitalists to the officials of the A. F. of L. to prevent the unionization of their plants.

Raised $100,000.

In this manner former secretary Hilfers admits that he raised over $100,000 and placed this sum in the coffers of the N. J. State Federation of Labor. There would have been no objection to this pleasant little game of betraying the interests of the workers for this Judas money, except that the dear brother Hilfers ran a little private graft on his own account. It was disclosed that Hilfers kept a secret bank account with the Federal Trust Company, whereas the official depository for the funds of the Federation was the Labor National Bank of Newark, N. J. Hilfers couldn't properly account for about $3,100. He made out checks for over $2500 to himself signed as secretary of the Federation. He "couldn't find" the stubs, or cancelled checks, or vouchers or give any satisfactory statement for the expenditure of these secret funds. He simply wept and pointed to his long, long record as a labor "official" and a friend of Gompers, Woll, Green and others. Hilfers pleaded that justice be tempered with mercy and wondered why President Quinn and Secretary Reilly could be so foolish as to raise this issue and throw a monkey wrench into the well-oiled machinery of the Federation and give the wicked Communists and left-wingers material with which to prove the role of these henchmen of the bosses in the labor movement. But Henry didn't produce the books—they were simply lost.

Whitewash Hilfers.

The Committee on Officers Reports brought in a report at the close of the convention and whitewashed the whole affair and gave Hilfers a clean bill of health—saying that there are no charges against Mr. Hilfers and that the whole "unfortunate" affair should be dropped. The Convention gave the Committee on Officers Reports a rising vote of thanks for so ably disposing of the matter. The Federation may "forget it" but the working class will remember the despicable role played by these agents of the bosses—they will understand better why it was that Hilfers and Green and Woll tried to betray the Passaic strike and why Matty Woll is so anxious to drive the Communists and left wing out of the unions.

The Lessons.

The lessons to be drawn from this dirty mess as brought out in this convention are clear. Mere denunciation of these traitors to the cause of labor is not sufficient. It is clear that these reactionary agents of the trusts will never organize the unorganized workers. This duty must be carried out by the left wing and the Communists working within the organized labor movement. The unorganized workers within the basic industries are in a tremendously strategic position once they unite into powerful industrial unions. This is our task. We must bring these workers into the broad stream of the existing labor movement and thus cut the ground from under the feet of such misleaders as Henry F. Hilfers. We must bring new blood into the A. F. of L. We must purify the stinking atmosphere of class collaboration and graft with the fresh and wholesome air of the class struggle and militant left wing leadership.

Fought Organization of Workers.

Every struggle of the exploited, unskilled and unorganized men, women and children to raise their standard of living and better their conditions and for the right to organize brings new troops into action not only against the bosses but also against the bosses agents within the labor movement. Let us then not waste time or energy in idle words but go forth among the masses and organize them for the struggle against capitalist exploitation while at the same time we strive with great energy to work within the most reactionary unions to rtansform them into militant organs of revolutionary struggle—carrying the slogan of ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED within the union hall and forcing the labor lieutenants of the bosses to either respond or stand exposed before the working class.

• • •

The convention held forth no promise to the exploited, unorganized workers of New Jersey. It was a meeting of representatives of highly skilled craftsmen, as was shown by the great preponderance of delegates from locals of the Carpenters' union and from the allied printing and building trades. As the delegates from the molders, bakers, confectioners and waiters' unions pointed out, the miscellaneous trades such as the cigarmakers, machinists, bakers, hatters, etc., are being wiped out.

Democrats Lose Out.

The convention early demonstrated that the group led by Arthur A. Quinn, president of the Carpenters, No. 65, was in control, and that Hilfers, the former secretary, was definitely out. This meant that the Hague machine of Jersey City which backed Hilfers could not control the Federation wholly for the democratic party of the state. The Hague machine hoped to make a big issue of the defeat of the Federations' "Increased Compensation Bill" at the hands of a republican legislature last year and thus tie up the federation to the democrats. The only political issue before the convention was the question of extending the governor's term from three to four years.

Adopt Resolutions.

Th ceommittee on resolutions reported favorably on the following: No. 17—to assist the fur workers' local of Newark to organize the fur dressers; (21) join with Paterson Trades and Labor Council in assisting the 93-year old widow of J. P. MacDonald; (3) to endorse the amendment to the state constitution calling for state zonings involving restrictions upon factory, business, apartment and dwelling districts; (26) To instruct the legislative committee of the federation to prepare a bill and employ lawyers to protect rights of workers to organize and to make it illegal to issue "Yellow Dog" agreements; (22) a demand for higher compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law, and support all candidates who promise to vote for this change.

Other resolutions reported included, (13) requesting the courts grant hearing to both sides before issuing injunctions. The resolution expressed the belief that the present practise made for "disrespect to the law"; (15) Ask legislature to enforce eight-hour day and minimum wage on public works of the state; Resolution 16 instructs the executive board to obtain enforcement of the state law of 1919 prohibiting the employment of aliens on the public work of the state.

Program Exhausted.

The last four resolutions were declared to be questions of legislation of paramount importance to organized labor and the Executive Board was instructed to cooperate with all local unions and central bodies in New Jersey to bring about the passage of these bills into law by concentrating upon as few as possible bills of greatest importance.

The passing of these resolutions seemed to exhaust the skilled craftsmen's program for the amelioration of labor under capitalism. An outsider listening to the proceedings thus far would think that if the workers of the state of New Jersey could get hearings on injunctions before issuance; increased compensation for injury; an eight hour day on public work and the non-employment of foreigners on public work that there would be little left for organized labor to desire in the way of hours, wages and conditions.

Quiet on Unorganized.

Not one word was said about the thousands of unorganized exploited workers of New Jersey in the huge chemical plants, oil refineries, textile mills, smelter and ore refineries, and the tens of thousands of machinists, molders, and semi-skilled workers in the miscellaneous trades such as bakeries, chain and department stores, etc. No program for organizing these workers was even proposed. No mention was made of their condition of labor long hours, unsanitary work places, women and child labor, speeding-up and starvation wages. One could only wonder what expense this New Jersey State Federation had for holding a convention or how it came to speak at all in the name of labor.

It was not long before this mstery was cleared up in a most dramatic and illuminating way when Hilfers explained how the Federation got its funds.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
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CONDEMNATION OF AMERICAN LEGION BY MORE WORKERS

Shown Up as Opponent of Labor

Several more statements about the American Legion, exposing it as an enemy of the working class and as an agent of hate and discord follows. The DAILY WORKER yesterday published the first group of statements.

Humiliated Negro Soldiers.

By William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "The American Legion is the demonstration of the truth that war does not foster tolerance but bigotry; that it does not promote democracy but tyranny; that it does not create brotherhood but hate. As soon as the white American soldiers returned from France and organized the legions in America, one of its first influences for evil was in segregating and trying to humiliate the black soldiers who had stood with the whites side by side in the trenches of war. Since that time the legion has chiefly dogged the steps of liberal thinkers, hounded the life of conscientious teachers, and done its best to suppress all the frank expression of opinion, to destroy all the liberty and to cow all the courage for which it was supposed to have battled in Europe.

"If the American Legion did any good by its campaigns abroad, it would certainly negative all that good if it ever succeeded fully in its campaigns at home."

Tool of Big Business.

Joseph Freeman, editor, New Masses: "From its inception in 1919, the American Legion has been a tool of big business. It has had an unbroken record of political and social reaction.

"The legion, or individual posts of it, have demanded intervention in Mexico, the deportation of radicals, the suppression of working class papers. It has fought the Non-Partisan League, expelled one of its own leading members for protesting against he occupation of the Rhine and fought the release of Debs from prison.

"Every legion convention has gone on record in favor of a bigger and better militarism, increased armaments and universal military training in the interest of American imperialism.

"Between conventions legion posts have been busy breaking up working class demonstrations. During 1924 and 1925 it was particularly active in breaking up Lenin memorial meetings.

Leading Fascist Organization.

"At one time it shared honors with the Ku Klux Klan as a defender of the financial and industrial dictatorship. With the waning of the klan it has taken first place among the fascist organizations in this country.

"Its present good-will trip was planned two years ago. The current visit featuring "Black Jack" Pershing and Jimmy Walker, the jazz Prince of Wales of New York, coming at a time when American and French capital are trying their best to out-maneuver each other in the matter of war debts, tariffs and loans coincides with the protest of French and American workers, together with the workers of the rest of the world, against the brutal judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Exposed by French Workers.

"The French proletariat recognized and exposed the fascist character of the legion. They remembered its militarist and anti-labor activities and saw in it the symbol and representative of the reactionary class which dominates the American empire.

"American workers see it too, for, while the Bradys make anti-labor speeches at legion conventions and the American Federation of Labor executive sends greetings to them, class conscious workers brand and oppose the legion for what it is, a fascist tool of American capital."

Congress To Be Dragged Into Power and Light Superlords' Competition

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — A sweeping senatorial investigation of the ten-billion-dollar light and power industry will be sought by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, (D) of Montana, as soon as the new senate convenes, it was learned today. This is interpreted as part of the war for control between two super power groups.

The proposed inquiry would delve into the financial structure of public utilities, the reasons for existing electric-light rates in the United States and the alleged combinations of various power corporations. Another phase of the inquiry would be aimed at the alleged political combination of state regulatory bodies through campaign contributions to political parties and leaders in the states.

French Workers Will Demonstrate on Legion

(Continued from Page One)

munist Party has addressed the following letter to Paul Faure, secretary of the French Communist Party.

"The national government has hurled a challenge at the working class of this country by its decision to make September 19th a national holiday:

"Although the world-wide protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has not quieted down, the national government sees fit to drag into Paris and across France the fascist hordes of the American Legion.

Exposes Legion.

"We all know the role that the legion has played in the United States; about its raids against socialist, syndicalist and Communist organizations; about its alacrity to smash strikes, etc.

"The French Communist Party thinks that under these circumstances, a union of all forces of the working class must be achieved.

Suggest United Demonstration.

"We propose then that in view of achieving the strength necessary to answer the provocations of the government, we form a united demonstration, that you choose the date, the place and the hour.

"Receive, Secretary General of the socialist party, our Communist greetings.

"Acting Secretary General of the French Communist Party. — A. Costes."

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY IS PARALYZED BY INTERNAL FIGHTS

Commission on Armament Will Not Report

GENEVA, Sept. 15. — The paralysis that gripped the naval conference of the United States, Britain and Japan, when the question of arms limitation or parity was up, has extended to the assembly of the league, and it appears that the assembly must adjourn with nothing of any consequence achieved except, to be sure, to indicate the sharpening of [illegible] antagonism to the point where not even a semblance of agreement can be reached on this question.

There are six commissions at work at the present moment, but only the third commission, which deals with the question of disarmament, is of importance. The first two commissions deal respectively with constitutional and legal questions and the work of technical organization. The fourth commission deals with the budget and questions of internal administration of the league. The fifth with social questions. The sixth with political questions. The latter commission is supposed to deal with the work accomplished during the previous year, but it is questionable if it can devise a plausible expanation for the break-down of all league projects since the last assembly.

To Work on Program.

Aristide Briand, the wily French foreign minister, realizes the hopelessness of the league session and so proposes that the third commission do nothing except try to formulate a program to be presented for consideration to the preparatory disarmament commission which is scheduled to meet in November.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti in CARTOONS from THE DAILY WORKER by Ellis

In the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti the cartoons of Ellis appearing in the DAILY WORKER attracted wide-spread attention. These truly inspired drawings were reproduced thruout the country and in Europe. Collected in one large (9x12) book they make a beautiful tribute to the memory of the two brave workers who gave their life for Labor. —.25

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The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti

By FELIX FRANKFURTER

HERE is all the evidence of the tragic case, presented in simple, popular style by a noted lawyer and professor of Harvard.

The opponents of Labor have bitterly condemned this sane, impartial book. It stands as a challenge to reaction. Read it.

$1.00 cloth-bound.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Anthology of Verse

A collection of inspiring poetry on the case by seventeen noted poets.

25 CENTS

The Crimes of the American Legion

Here are additional facts revealing the nature of the American Legion in its struggle against the working class in this country. The legion is scheduled to open its convention in Paris, Monday. The French workers see in the American Legion the beginnings of an American fascist organization, even if the workers in this country are not yet aware of this fact. Read the accompanying facts concerning the activities of the legion in the past and judge for yourself.

• • •

THE action of the American Legion in Detroit, when William D. Haywood at that time head of the Industrial Workers of the World, planned to speak there shortly after his conviction in Chicago, is a notorious incident of interference with public officers.

Mayor Couzens said that Haywood had a right to speak and would be permitted to do so as long as he remained within the law. When David G. Jones, adjutant of the Charles A. Larned Post, No. 1, heard this, he replied, according to the Detroit **Journal**: "Regardless of what Mayor Couzens says, Haywood will not speak in Detroit. At our regular meeting Wednesday night a vigilance committee was appointed for the very purpose of preventing any speech by Haywood in Detroit. He will not speak."

* * *

A DISPATCH from Lodi, California, to the San Francisco **Examiner**, Jan. 28, 1921, said:

"Called upon the carpet before the American Legion meeting here upon a charge of defacing a picture of President Wilson, which was displayed in the office of their reality firm, Samuel and John Lochenmaier, wealthy residents, have since been ordered to dispose of their property and leave Lodi. The notice was served by Major Garrison, commander of the post."

* * *

Of course the Legion has always been keen in the persuit of anything branded "radical" or "bolshevist." Thus the People's Charge, of Louisville, Kentucky, was compelled to discontinue because of "economic pressure" brought by the Jefferson Post, which charged John G. Stilli, the pastor, with anarchistic teachings. The "economic pressure" consisted chiefly of visiting advertisers in the prescribed publication and inducing them to withdraw their support.

In New Brunswick, New Jersey, a campaign was made against "extremist" newspapers and magazines by visiting all the dealers and getting them to withdraw the offending publications from sale. One of the Legion's most brutal pieces of interference was directed against the Mennonites of Mississippi, because of their German speech and pacifist doctrine. The state convention called upon the prosecuting officers of Mississippi to proceed against the Mennonite settlement and asked Legion members to take lawful steps to prevent discontinuance. What lawful steps it was possible for Legion members to take was not indicated. Nor does the Legion disdain to use the cover of "100 per cent Americanism" to attack its rivals.

* * *

In El Paso, Texas, a couple of months ago, the said council forbade the circulation of a leaflet of the World War Veterans because the attorneys for the local Legion post objected to its contents. The leaflets contained the program of the World War Veterans and an appeal for members.

Agitation in the Legion for the "pro-German" and pacifists has been less pronounced lately than it once was. During and directly after the war whatever side thot first of calling his opponent "pro-German" won the argument. This reply is now less convincing as the sole answer to an opinion with which one does not agree, while it is again becoming almost respectable to be a pacifist. It must not be forgotten, however, that American Legion opposition was largely responsible for upsetting the concert tour of an artist of international reputation, Fritz Kreisler, in the winter of 1919-20.

The New County organization of the Legion attempted to raise its voice in defense of the violinist by inviting him to play at a concert under its auspices, but pressure from other quarters than the Legion led to the abandonment of the project.

Objection by the American Legion to the attempt to revive German Opera in New York State led to riots, while efforts to aid even German or Austrian children by American charity have been resisted.

When the Mayor of Pittsburgh gave permission for "a tag day" for such a purpose, the humane Legionnaires of the city declared they would not permit collections, threatening even to patrol the streets with rifles, and compelling the mayor to leave the reviewing stand before they would pass it in the Armistice Day parade.

• • •

One of the most recent and in many ways remarkable anti-German outbreaks of the Legion is that in the motion picture industry of California. The Los Angeles Times of May 8, 1921, said:

"The American Legion at 8:40 o'clock last night won a complete victory in the first open fight in this country on the German made film issue, when Hollywood post, after a day of picketing and rioting lasting more than six hours, caused Miller's Theatre to stop its performances of the German made "Cabinet of Dr. Cagigari" and to put in its place the Los Angeles made film.

"The Playhouse, which had started the picture early in the afternoon for a two week's run, capitulated only after it had been picketed for hours by hundreds of men in uniform and after the disturbances at its entrance had gone to such extremes that two mob rushes had been attempted, rotten eggs had been hurled, and police and provost court forces had been reinforced until they numbered thirty-five men."

Ten days later the same newspaper announced that at a meeting of the loyal American Film League it had been decided to send a representative to Chicago, New York, Washington and other cities in an effort to support the campaign against German made motion pictures. According to a reliable correspondent "The agitation leading up to this riot (that at the theatre) made no attempt to conceal the simple economic motive. About 90 per cent of the Hollywood Post of the American Legion are employed in the film industry, or rather unemployed in that industry." The humorous side of the incident is that "The Money Changers," the American film which was substituted for "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," is from a novel of Upton Sinclair!

• • •

According to recent information the Legion is responding handsomely to an attempt to use it as a catspaw to obtain from congress a prohibitive tariff against German firms. The New York World comments:

"They (moving picture patrons) will be curious to know why the American art industry which was supposed to be foremost in the world has to be safeguarded against foreign competition just like shoes or clothes? Are not American movies the most wonderful ever conceived? If they happen to be the most costly, that disadvantage was presumed to be offset by their superior quality. . . . Motion pictures production in this country is suffering from inflation, with all the waste and inefficiency that characterizes that condition. . . . Competition from Germany or anywhere else should help instead of hindering its artistic and commercial development.

Preaching vs Practise.

Against the Legion's long, long trail of lawlessness there have not been lacking protests within the organization, but they have not been backed by utterances of a contrary sort from equally important sources. Mention has already been made of Franklin D'Olier's warning against interference with public officers. Unfortunately, almost simultaneously, the **American Legion Weekly** quoted editorially:

"Local posts may be said to have established a sharp vigil over the functioning of local government. They are seeing to it that neither sins of omission or commission are permitted to flourish when it comes to matters of law and order and sound Americanism."

Flier Brock, who with his partner, Schlee, are circling the globe in "The Pride of Detroit." The Japanese government is watching to see they cross no military areas.

FAMOUS FRENCH SCULPTOR LAUDS SOVIET REGIME

World Tourists to See October Celebration

Foremost of the many objects of art to be inspected by the party of one hundred American workers participating in a tour of Soviet Russia arranged by World Tourists, Inc., will be the famous bust of Lenin executed by the French sculptor N. L. Aronson. This bust is an exceptional work of art and its exhibition is a great event. The marble breathes life; in it can be seen that concentration of will to victory, that irresistable persistance without wavering that made him the great mass leader that he was.

The sculptor recently spent some weeks in Russia and returned to France an ardent enthusiast. His impressions, as given to a correspondent of the Leningrad "Pravda", are illuminating.

Lauds Soviet Union.

"The weeks I spent in Moscow and Leningrad will never be forgotten. I more than any other visiting foreigner can judge of the changes which have taken place for I was born in Russia and have felt all the 'blessings' of the autocratic regime.

"I am judging not according to street impressions only, but according to attentive study of the whole of Soviet life. I visited factories, clubs, talked with soldiers of the Red Army, with Communist youth and the workers. The first thing that impressed me was the sight of the streets and the crowds. Here there is a distinct contrast with the crowds of London and Paris. In the large European city we see the glaring luxury, and side by side with it the fearful poverty which is still more depressing because of the vivid contrast. In Soviet Russia the people are not thus contrasted by a bourgeois style of clothing. All are dressed neatly and clean. Workmen who ride or walk to their factories early in the morning are not the former drunken and tortured masses of the days of the czar. Now they walk firmly and joyfully, and what is more important, practically every one of them carries a book. These have learned to think, to read of the problems that they have made such progress in conquering.

Tourists Sail Soon.

"I talked a great deal with Communist youth and I am convinced that in them Soviet Russia has a generation which will be able to replace the old fighters; a generation which has not upon its back privations and slavery, but endowed with the birthright of freedom and knowledge of life in a free country."

This is the new Russia that will receive the visit of the tourists. Those fortunate enough to obtain reservations will return to this country with a steadfast goal, an image of what may be done in a country of the workers. The tour sails the middle of October and returns eight weeks later. Most of the time spent in the U. S. S. R. will be divided between Leningrad and Moscow, the two cities where the achievements of the people may best be judged. There the mass demonstrations, the festivals and stage productions in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held. There the contagious spectacle of a people rejoicing may be witnessed, to serve as a mighty inspiration.

According to the latest information obtained at the office of World Tourists, Inc., at 65 Fifth avenue, New York, all the reservations have not yet been taken. There is still time, though the time is short.

Cabinet Secretary Looks for Job as Unpopularity Grows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine had under consideration today a tentative offer to retire from the cabinet and become head of a "cooperative" marketing organization for Florida fruit and vegetable growers at a salary of about $35,000 annually.

No Extra Session Probable.

President Coolidge has not made up his mind regarding the calling of an extra session of congress, it was said at the White House today.

A general intention of administrative leaders is not to do anything of the kind, as it will give an opportunity for demands to be made for relief for the farmers, and for criticism of the cabinet for not doing something already. Any actual government relief would interfere with the bankers' plans to use Hoover's credit corporations to tie the flooded farmers down with a network of mortgages,

Tariff Fight Coming.

Because of a tariff war threatening between the United States and France, revision of American tariff duties cropped out today as a major issue for the new congress. There has been no tariff tinkering since the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922.

Spurred by the controversy with France, leading democrats have initiated a move to revise the tariff

Another Leader of the Death Battalion; Woman Encourages Men to Risk Life in Air

"I CAN NOW DIE IN PEACE," SAYS SEVENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD REVOLUTIONARY ON VISIT TO THE U. S. S. R.

"I can now die in peace, knowing that all the turbulence and persecution to which the revolutionary movement has been subjected since I became a member in 1876 has not been in vain."

These are the words of Herman Meyer, seventy-five years old, who last July set forth with the other men and women making up the first delegation of American workers who visited the Soviet Union on a tour arranged by World Tourists, Inc.

This man traveled over three thousand miles from Seattle, Washington, for the chance to witness the fruition of long years of toil. This carpenter did not allow advanced age to bar his making the long and tiresome journey. The ideals he had struggled for when those ideals were in their infancy provided him with the necessary vitality.

Joined Party At 24.

At the age of twenty-four Herman Meyer had become an active revolutionist fired by the teachings of Marx and Engels, whom he met three years later in London, little sensing the long and bitter struggle the future held before at least one country would realize those dreams. When Meyer came to the Soviet Union he exhibited to the Russian comrades his original red card of membership, and it was placed in a museum dedicated to the history of the Communist Party. He recalled the years of his turbulant youth, when he had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the work of the liberation of the workers, and many of the incidents he brought vividly to mind were found recorded in the documents of a vast collection of revolutionary literature.

Comrade Meyer has found his peace. He has seen the crystallization of his dreams, the practice of his theories, the liberation of a people. At present he is in the USSR, having prolonged his stay to witness the gala festivals on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. He may return with the second party of tourists, now being arranged for by World Tourists, Inc. of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The second tour, of two months' duration, will sail October the 14th, and arrive in Soviet Russia in time to participate in those celebrations so anxiously being awaited by Comrade Herman Meyer. He, and other members of the first tour who have received extensions of time for the purpose as well as those going on the second tour, will receive places of honor during the celebrations.

Korean Workers On Trial for Working For Independence

TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Ninety-five militant workers were put on trial at Seoul, Korea, yesterday charged with fighting for the independence of Korea. The Japanese government charges them with "intrigue against the existing social order."

One thousand police surrounded the court room, and barbed wire entanglements were laid as a precaution against protest demonstrations by the workers.

NEW!

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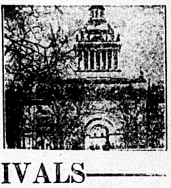

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Advertising rates on application.

The Whole Labor Movement Must Know That the Lewis Machine Is Leading the United Mine Workers to Destruction.

The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers, in the face of the national drive on the union by the coal barons and the government, is continuing the suicidal policy of trying to make district settlements.

The coal barons, knowing that this is the policy of the Lewis machine, knowing that its continuation means the progressive weakening of the union, are refusing even district settlements on the formal basis of the Jacksonville wage scale ($7.50 per day) as they did the other day in Illinois.

Illinois, District 12 of the union, is the best organized section of the bituminous fields. The attempt to make an independent settlement there by the Lewis administration means that Lewis is trying to do exactly what Farrington, former president of the district and since exposed as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal Company, tried to do in 1922—break the Illinois section of the United Mine Workers away from the rest of the organization.

The Lewis machine has so far fought every attempt to organize relief on a national scale for the strike, now in its sixth month. This, combined with the attempt to make district settlements, assures the operators that the strike has no honest and capable leadership and they are able therefore to bide their time while procuring sweeping federal injunctions to fight the strike and smash the union in sections like southern and eastern Ohio where the rank and file is putting up a militant struggle.

The conduct of the coal strike to date by the official union leadership affords one of the most tragic spectacles in American labor history. Before the eyes of the labor movement the most important union in the American Federation of Labor is being beaten down. Confronted with a solid wall of opposition from the coal barons and the government, the Lewis machine, bold enough in the last five years in persecutions of Communist and left wing members of the union, is showing a defeatist spirit which has a most sinister aspect for the whole labor movement.

Tied by a thousand strings to the chambers of commerce, fraternal orders and political parties which are weapons of the capitalist class, having failed to placate the enemies of the labor movement by its open war upon the most loyal and militant members of the union, having by agreement with the coal barons driven out of the union and the industry some 120,000 miners, having failed to organize the non-union fields that are strangling the union to death, the Lewis machine, incompetent and rotten to the core with corruption, can no longer pose before the labor movement as a shining example of "constructive labor leadership."

It can neither build the union in times of comparative peace nor lead it successfully in a strike struggle.

This crooked and incompetent leadership must go.

The danger which the United Mine Workers Union faces is by no means a question for the miners alone. It is a question that must be brought to the attention of the whole labor movement, the whole labor movement must be made familiar with the "Save the Union" program of the militant section of the union and the tremendous blow to the labor movement that will be dealt by the defeat of the coal miners must be emphasized.

The United Mine Workers union must be saved and built in spite of the Lewis machine and the whole labor movement must know this.

Lining Up the South for A. Smith.

Wall Street agents are busy in the south in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Al. Smith of New York for the democratic nomination for president of the United States. It is necessary to spend considerable time and money in an effort to break thru the hide-bound prejudices of native born, nordic, protestant, 100 per cent Americans in the southern states, from whence sprang the Ku Klux Klan, in order to put over the Roman catholic favorite of the imperialist bandits of New York.

The biggest venture thus far in behalf of Smith's candidacy in the south is the purchase of a chain of powerful newspapers by Roger Caldwell, a Nashville, Tennessee, business man, and Colonel Luke Lea, former United States senator. These ventures were financed by the electric power trust. The papers purchased to aid in the Smith campaign are the famous Atlanta Constitution, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Memphis Evening Appeal and the Nashville Tennesseean.

Thus Wall Street takes steps that will assure its domination of the democratic national convention as well as of the republican party (already completely dominated by Mellon & Co.) which will enable it to dictate the selections of both candidates heading the old party tickets.

To be sure the backers of the Caldwell-Lea chain of newspapers do not delude themselves with the idea that Smith will be elected to the presidency. But they will use the Smith candidacy for specific national political gains. Their aim is to secure the domination of southern democracy by the eastern wing of that party and place in the houses of congress pliant tools who will carry out Wall Street policy and eliminate the middle class spokesmen who frequently and violently conflict with the main line of the party, especially on international policy.

Also, the industrialization of the south makes it imperative that the dominant political party in that part of the country be completely subservient to the interests of the industrialists who, for the most part, are backed by eastern capital.

It will be interesting to observe the reaction of the Tammany labor fakers of New York to this exposure of the backers of Smith's candidacy. They will have a difficult time explaining their support of the candidate of the anti-union power trust. Through their political alliance with Tammany the labor lieutenants of capitalism are directly connected with the most vindictive enemies of labor in the ranks of the powerful capitalist combinations. This fact must be made plain to the rank and file of the trade unions so that the labor politicians may be discredited when they arise to oppose the creation of a labor party.

Trends in the American Labor Movement as Shown by Recent Developments

Flies in the Worker-Employer Co-operation Ointment

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

II.

IF we understand that the official labor leadership has staked all on a policy of "peace in industry," worker-employer cooperation which "makes strikes unnecessary," and the establishment of various profit-making enterprises financed by the union membership, we will appreciate the extent of the recent blows dealt this policy by such developments as:

1. The advocacy of the 10-hour day for railroad shop-workers by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio.

It was with the aid of Daniel Willard that William Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists, foisted the notorious "B. and O." plan first upon the machinists and then, with the aid of the other officials and the A. F. of L. executive council, upon other railway unions. The principle involved, the enlistment of the unions directly as part of the profit-making machinery, with the necessary efficiency provisions, now is accepted completely by the official labor leadership.

2. The refusal of the mediation board set up in compliance with the provisions of the Watson-Parker law to grant wage increases to the conductors and trainmen on 55 western railroads.

The Watson-Parker law, which is the legalization of the B. and O. plan, was supported jointly by the heads of the railway unions and the railway executives. It is designed to prevent strikes and its enactment is an acknowledgement by union officialdom of a community of interest shared by the railway capitalists and the railway workers. By its provisions the railway unions are made part of the railway machinery and strikes practically outlawed.

The denial of wage increases referred to is the first instance where the law has been used for this purpose—something the union heads seem not to have taken into consideration as a possibility.

Operating directly as part of the government, the Watson-Parker law now appears as an agency hostile to the railway workers in contradistinction to the description of its purposes furnished the membership of the unions when their endorsement for it was secured.

3. The collapse of the great financial structure reared by the officialdom of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

It would be a grave mistake to underestimate the influence of the debacle of trade union capitalism in the B. of L. E. upon the rest of the labor movement simply because it is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. and because, by reason of its investments in scab coal mines, it came into conflict with A. F. of L. officialdom.

These are matters of minor importance compared with the fact that the trade union capitalism of the B. of L. E. was the model after which was patterned A. F. of L. policy in this field.

DURING the life of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, headed by Johnston of the Machinists Union, many A. F. of L. Unions came talism as practiced by the B. of L. E. headed at that time by Warren Stone. Labor officialdom was intrigued by the possibilities of trade union capitalism as practiced by the B. of L. E. and, as it had lost both hope and desire to build a militant labor movement, it quickly endorsed trade union capitalism as the logical extension of worker-employer cooperation in industry.

NO one can say how many articles have been written and how many speeches made by trade union officials on the subject of labor banking, labor insurance and labor investment companies pointing to the B. of L. E. enterprises as shining examples, but there have been plenty—especially in the official proceedings of the railway unions.

THE collapse in the B. of L. E. of the grandiose schemes for freeing workers by making them capitalists is a blow therefore to the whole policy of trade union capitalism comparable only to the blow sustained by the defection of the general Daniel Willard from the theory of "peace in industry" than the B. and O. plan.

Furthermore, the whole affair is of a character which the trade union membership can understand quite easily since it is tainted with the odor of graft and corruption they are familiar with in the more prosaic activities of their officials.

THERE are other flies in the worker-employer cooperation ointment.

The United Mine Workers, the most important union in the A. F. of L., in spite of all the efficiency unionism proposals tendered the operators by the Lewis machine, in spite of the offer to make district settlements, in spite of the carrying out of the understanding between the Lewis machine and the coal barons by which thousands of union miners were systematically driven out of the industry, is fighting for its existence.

Actually of course the weakening of the union by these methods has resulted in its having to fight under a tremendous handicap.

THE leadership of the U.M.W. A. has followed a policy which can mean nothing but destruction for the decisive sections of the union and surrender to a form of company unionism by those sections which the coal barons allow to exist.

The Lewis policy, which is A. F. of L. policy applied to the miners' union, can no longer be defended successfully before the rank and file of the labor movement.

EVIDENCE in support of this conclusion is furnished by the recent convention of District 1, (anthracite) now the largest district in the union with some 85,000 members, where President Cappelini was defeated on the two questions of lengthening the term of officers to four years and the censuring of the district and national officials for failing to secure and enforce the check-off in the agreement negotiated following the last strike.

Such developments, in view of the control of the union machinery by the Lewis administration, are an indication of a deepgoing dissatisfaction among the rank and file.

IN the building trades industry, where more than a million workers are organized, where the unions have been almost immune from attack for the last four years and where wage increases have been the order of the day, the unions are now meeting with defeat, as in the case of the plumbers and painters in New York recently.

Electrical Workers Local Union No. 3, the largest local union in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been notified by the Electrical Contractors Association, headed by Eidlitz, (a fellow officer of Matthew Woll of the National Civic Federation) that the existing contract will not be renewed when it expires on December 31.

THE building trades bosses are maintaining relations with the old officials of Local Union 3, (the deposed corruptionists), establishing a sort of bosses' union among the electrical workers as well as in other sections of the building trades.

The conclusion to be drawn is that in the building industry, where boom conditions have prevailed up to a short time ago, the bosses are preparing to fight the unions rather than give further wage increases. (All authorities agree that a serious slump in building is taking place.)

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the fifth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

• • •

2. About the trade union problems: These will be dealt with at length in a subsequent report. Let me state that it is a basic problem for us to get our members to an increasing, to a larger extent into the existing unions. Our Party has had the correct position towards organizing new unions and towards the whole problem of dual unionism. Our position has been that wherever possible we must utilize the existing trade unions in the organization of the unorganized. If because of the trade union bureaucracy, if because of the opposition of the labor lieutenants of American imperialism, the existing unions refuse to do it, then our Party must not stop, but must go ahead in spite of these factors and go into campaigns, as in Passaic, and organize the unorganized. Once we have organized the workers, our primary task is to get these newly organized workers into the main stream of the organized labor movement, which today happens to be the American Federation of Labor. The conservatism, the class-collaboration schemes, the lack of militancy in the leadership of these unions, are not arguments against our bringing these masses into the unions. Bringing these masses into the unions does not mean handing them over to the labor fakers. It is necessary to bring in a new stream, a new current from the unorganized workers to tap this great reservoir of militancy in order to make more virile and revolutionize the existing unions. The Party can more easily establish leadership over those who have not been poisoned by the bourgeois agents now largely constituting the official labor leadership.

Any attitude toward the bureaucracy of viewing it as one homogenous mass would be false. The role of the bureaucracy, it is true, is that of imperialist agents today. But in the trade union bureaucracy there are divisions. These divisions must be utilized, no matter how small they be. Every breach in the front of the bourgeoisie is an opening for the Communists. And as Communists we dare not close our eyes to them.

It is true there are defects in our campaigns of counter-attack to meet the capitalist offensive. It is true we will be expelled, we will meet with defeat after defeat in this fight, but defeats and expulsions are no cause for pessimism. We must fight for leadership in these labor organizations. We will make mistakes; such mistakes as attempting to fight merely for the sake of holding office. Our policy must be as it has been, rather to take chances of making mistakes and being in action, than being pure, without making mistakes at the price of inactivity.

Mistakes have been made by our comrades in the needle trades. But the CEC has criticized these mistakes which were made under the greatest difficulties. Our leading comrades in the needle trades have made serious mistakes. To an extent the CEC has made mistakes here also. All of these mistakes have been made in the face of the greatest hardships. Our CEC is of the opinion that the comrades in the needle trades, working under the most serious objective difficulties, working in the face of the spearhead of the onrushing offensive against our Party, have made costly errors. These errors have been criticized inside the Party and publicly. Our CEC is convinced that the comrades who made these mistakes are coming nearer to the Party line and we believe that every step must be taken to make these comrades efficient Communist leaders in the class struggle. These comrades who have experience in the practical tests of the class struggle are becoming much better Communists. Our CEC is convinced that no factional use should be made by any grouping in the Party of such mistakes in any field of work. Particularly in the needle trades, in view of all the forces involved, must we pursue a party and not a faction attitude.

In reference to Labor Unity—I believe we will help the left wing if we will take more steps toward broadening the paper, toward making it the real organ of the left wing non-Communist masses. The same applies to the TUEL. There is clearness and no disagreement in our Party today regarding the role of the TUEL. The CEC has made some errors in reference to its attitude toward the TUEL many months ago. These errors have been corrected. This attitude has long ago been dropped. We now feel as one and stand as one with the Comintern on this question.

The question of the Party meeting successfully the offensive against it is to be answered primarily in the possibility of our Party reacting properly in its trade union work. In this question the attitude toward the left wing, the attitude toward the conservative unions, the attitude toward the bureaucracy—these will determine the chances of our success to meet the offensive.

3. A few words about the war danger and struggle against American imperialism. A subsequent reporter will deal at length with that. The Federal Reserve Bank of America is today the central bank of the world. In Latin America, in the last seven years, the American ruling class has invested as much as the British ruling class has invested in the last hundred years. In Nicaragua, in Mexico, American imperialism has become more and more arrogant. Coolidge's recent declaration of policy towards Central America is a declaration of more aggressiveness, showing the increasing brutality of American imperialism.

We must not forget the role of American imperialism in the Orient. American policy in the Orient revolves largely around its attitude toward China, toward Japan and the United States colonial possessions. The American Chinese policy can be divided into three main stages, here and there overlapping, yet on the whole indicating definite demarcation points of imperialist policy.

The first stage is that of the open door. It must be remembered that American imperialism was a latecomer in Chinese exploitation. In the first stage American imperialism was fighting for equality of booty—for the open door.

As American imperialist prowess was being developed, we entered the second stage of Yankee imperialist policy towards China. American capitalism was now fighting for the leading position in the exploitation of China. Because American capitalism was in a position to export capital and because American capitalism was in a position to help develop Chinese resources, our bourgeoisie favored the development of a bourgeois republican movement, of a strong bourgeois republic, of a bourgeois revolution in China.

But as these Chinese movements developed, and as the revolution in China showed increasing dangers to the bourgeoisie, dangers of its assuming a proletarian character the American imperialists greatly feared that the Chinese proletariat would soon be at the head of the agrarian masses; that together with the agrarian masses the organized workers would give a socialist character to the revolution. Then America entered the third stage in its Chinese policy, the stage of being frankly, aggressively imperialist, and together with Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, to face what the imperialists called the most dangerous common enemy, the danger of a socialist revolution in China, and the danger of an alliance between revolutionary China and the Soviet Union.

Comrades, you will note that it was then America bombarded Nanking. But as soon as Chiang Kai-shek committed his act of bloody treachery, his basest betrayal of the Chinese revolution, as soon as the danger of the proletarian leadership of the Chinese revolution was thus lessened, that very moment marked America's again playing its so-called lone policy, and its withdrawal from the five-power group. Once the hopes of bourgeois domination of the Chinese struggles rose again, American imperialism returned primarily to its second stage of policy.

But the moment the danger of proletarian hegemony, of proletarian leadership again increases in China, that very moment American imperialism will become as aggressive and brutal as any imperialist power in China. With all antagonisms among the imperialist powers considered, particularly between Great Britain and the United States and those between the United States and Japan, the truth remains that the outstanding feature of the present Chinese situation is the danger of a united front of the biggest imperialist powers against the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

America and Japan in my opinion will yet fight it out for domination of the Pacific. The Philippines will occupy in this struggle the role of the Achilles heel of American imperialism. It has been well said that the Philippines are America's Ireland.

(To Be Continued)

DANBURY, Sept. 15.—The dead bodies of two men and a woman lay on the floor of a tiny house in the city hamlet, upper Main Street, here all through the night while police stood guard awaiting the arrival today of the medical examiner.

DRAMA

An Amusing Play

A Muddled Socialist Inherits a Fortune and Becomes a Social Worker

THE young theatrical season has at least one first rate comedy to its credit which is on exhibition at the Fulton Theatre. "Yellow Sands" a London importation by Eden and Adelaine Phillpotts, authors of the "Farmers' Wife" which ran for more than two years in London and was presented here a year ago with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in the cast, wrote the present play.

Wilson Coleman

The scene is laid in the fishing village of Yellow Sands, Devon. The Varwells vegetate as a respectable English family in this setting. All are conservative with the exception of Joe, who is considered hopelessly lost because of his constant and fervent denunciations of the capitalists and his concern for the "under-dogs," the million or more British workers living on the unemployment 'dole.' He calls himself a socialist and his outbreaks classify him as an apostle of Landsbury, whose radicalism is a queer mixture of reformism and christianism.

His uncle, Richard Varwell, is a heavy drinking, good-natured mendicant, living off the rest of the family, and proclaims himself a conservative, insisting that he is endowed with superior brains and that the world owes him a living. When a maiden lady, the wealthy member of the family, dies—the will is read and it is discovered that her estate is left in the hands of the "socialist." Instantly he proposes to divide his inheritance with the unemployed. The old sot of an uncle takes a pencil and paper and shows him that his money would not be sufficient to buy a box of matches for each of those living on the dole.

In this scene there is much superficial capitalist class bunk about capital existing so that labor can have work. The sentimental young man is finally persuaded that he can do much more for the unemployed by giving some of them work, than by giving away his fortune. One strongly suspects that the authors are taking a sly slap at reformism in general.

Finally Joe Varwell consoles himself, with erecting a seamen's home and going in for social uplift, meanwhile insisting that he will force the bricklayers to do a full day's work during the time they are engaged in construction of the haven of refuge for the seafarers. At the final curtain he is well on the road to becoming a full-fledged capitalist, reconciling his proposed exploitation of fisherman with his brand of reformism. In a very subtle manner the authors spoof the yellow socialists of all brands, but it is questionable if the audience was capable of perceiving their real intent.

The acting of the piece is far above the average Broadway production and Reginald Bach, as the rum-soaked uncle, Richard, is superb, reminiscent of the best work of that other accomplished English comedian, O. P. Heggie. The rather weak and insipid character of Joe, the socialist, is made realistic in the hands of Lester Matthews. Madge Burbage is excellent in the role of the maiden aunt. The remainder of the cast is well-balanced and gives a creditable performance of this amusing comedy.

JOHNNY DOOLEY

The noted comic is one of the headliners at the Palace Theatre this week.

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On the Screen

B. S. Moss' new theatre now under construction at Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues, Brooklyn, will be known as the Madison. The playhouse will open this Fall.

"Chang" the screen classic of primitive life in the jungles of Siam will be at Moss' Broadway all next week.

"What Price Glory," will continue a second week at the 55th Street Cinema.

"Potemkin" the sensational Russian film will return, beginning this Saturday, for an engagement at the Cameo Theatre, under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild.

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No Seat, No Fare Is Ultimatum of Strap-Hangers on L. I. R. R.

Maintaining they had a right to a seat, several straphangers on a crowded Long Island railroad train from Far Rockaway refused yesterday to pay their fares.

Passengers complained that change from summer schedule to fall schedule on the line resulted in the crowding into a six-car train the number of passengers ordinarily accommodated by thirty cars.

To Prosecute Stone Cutters, Others for Use of Union Label

The government's case against the Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of America and other labor unions, which was being tried before Federal Judge Triber of Little Rock, Ark., recently, but which was postponed owing to the illness of Judge Triber, will be resumed next Monday here before Federal Judge Grubb of Alabama, it was announced yesterday.

The Journeyman Stone Cutters are charged with the crime of insisting on union label stone.

Chances of Dockers Strike Topic Among New York Workers

The entire New York labor movement is watching with keen interest the possibility of a strike by the 30,000 longshoremen here as well as 15,000 others in the North Atlantic ports. If the bosses refuse to grant the unions' demand for an increase in wages the walkout will take place the end of the month when the agreement expires.

The demands of the workers that are now before the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Conference Committee for action call for an increase of 10 cents an hour on the basis of the 44 hour week and that overtime be increased 15 cents an hour. The longshoremen now receive 90 cents an hour, and $1.20 for overtime.

The union also demands an increase of $1 a day for 2,000 checkers on the local docks. They now receive $6 a day.

N. J. School Strike Ends With Victory For the Children

Thirty-seven pupils in the St. Cloud and Pleasantdale, N. J., public schools who have been on strike for the last six days returned to school yesterday when busses were furnished for them. The strike started when the finance committee of the board of education discontinued the bus service.

For five years the children had ridden in busses to and from school and when the transportation was discontinued with the opening of school last Wednesday the parents refused to allow them to walk because they said it was too dangerous on the mountain roads.

Parents of North Woodside, Queens, are circulating a petition to have their children, about 100, brought back again to Public School 84 from which they were transferred to Public School 127, two miles away in East Elmhurst.

The parents threaten to have their children go on strike if the transfer is not nulified.

Deportation Threat Hangs Over 3,000,000 Foreign Born Here

That from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 aliens could be deported from this country on the ground that they have illegally entered, is the assertion of Harry E. Hull, federal commissioner of immigration, here for an inspection of Ellis Island.

While the threat of deportation will continue to hang over the overwhelming majority of the foreign born, Hull stated that he favors the enactment of a law by congress to "legalize the presence here of such responsible persons who entered the country prior to adoption of the quota law of 1921."

Fanny Brice Gets Divorce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Fanny Brice got her divorce today. She was married to Jules Nicky Arnstein, gambler and confidence man. No alimony was asked.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

CLOAK PRESSERS START OFFENSIVE AGAINST SIGMAN

The monster mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last Saturday was the signal for the intensification of the cloakmakers' struggle against the united front of Sigman and the bosses.

The first drive in the offensive was made on Monday night at a spirited meeting of active members of the Cloak and Dress Pressers' Union, Local 35, held at 10 East 22nd St. The gathering of these workers was spontaneous, an outburst of their readiness to press the fight to a victory.

Fully a hundred workers were present. The atmosphere was tense with enthusiasm. In the speeches the so-called organization campaign of Sigman's dual local under the captainship of the notorious Breslaw, was branded as a camouflage and a smoke screen under which the labor bureaucrats with the help of the bosses go on with their hounding of militant workers from the shops.

Company Union Leaders.

Instance after instance was brought up to show the level of degradation to which these company union leaders have sunk in their onslaught against left wing workers. Many of the workers present were victims of the Breslaw "organization campaign". They are the staunchest rebels whom the discredited Sigman-Breslaw combination has picked to be made breadless with the hope that their spirit would be broken. This is the splendid effort of the new "general organizer and supervisor" Breslaw who must "make good" if he is to be allowed to stay.

* * *

Chicago Workers Rally.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—At Monday's rally of cloak and dressmakers held at North West Hall, the assembled needle trade workers pledged to continue their fight against the Sigman clique.

The meeting was opened by Saul, chairman of the Joint Board who exposed the weakness of the right wing which has to resort to injunctions in their fight against the workers.

Kliffins of the Polish local greeted the workers and said that the members of his local would support the Chicago Joint Board in its fight against the right wing gang.

Reduce Wages.

Levine, manager of the Chicago Joint Board told of the conditions in the shops. He pointed out that Sigman and Ninfo have weakened the position of the workers resulting in the bosses taking advantage to reduce wages and make the workers toil longer hours. Levine also asked that the workers come to union headquarters and help in conducting the work of the organization.

Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board was greeted with tremendous cheers when he was introduced to speak.

"The last time I spoke here," asserted Hyman, "your manager told me that Sigman said that he only came to Chicago for an investigation. But latter events proved otherwise.

After Money.

"As soon as Sigman heard that the Chicago Joint Beard had $10,000 in its treasury he started to sing a different tune. He made up his mind that he was going to get that money in order to wreck the union.

"Some workers have asked me about the next convention of the International. In my opinion it will be the end of Sigmanism. As to the injunctions obtained by the right wing, do not pay any attention to them, but keep up the fight as the overwhelming majority of the cloak and dressmakers are supporting you."

Leonard L. Cline Pleads Guilty; To Serve 1 Year

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 15. — Leonard L. Cline, novelist and author, today changed his plea of not guilty to an indictment of murder in the first degree in killing his house guest, Wilfred P. Irwin, last May and pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

The change came when the state was ready to present its evidence. The state accepted the plea and Judge Edward M. Yeomans imposed a year's sentence in the Toiland county jail and a fine of $1,000.

One More Advertising Trick.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—Elaborate arrangements were completed today for the entertainment of the motorcade from Atlanta, headed by Bobby Jones, golf champion, which is due here late this afternoon to inaugurate the new Appalachian Scenic Highway.

J. E. Boulander, Deputy Minister of Highways, will welcome the motorcade at Rousee Point on the international boundary. The travellers will be accompanied by an escort of motorcycles and machine bearing local and provincial officials to Montreal.

Breaking the Crust of Reaction in New York Labor Movement

Some Conclusions from the Truckmen's Strike

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE short, sharp and partially successful strike of some 7,000 New York truckmen, employed for the most part in waterfront transportation, affords an opportunity for some conclusions relative to methods and tendencies in the labor movement.

First, it is to be noted that these workers struck against the wishes of their officials and in repudiation of terms secured by the official committee thru negotiation with the bosses.

Second, obvious efforts to prevent the strike because of the connection of the more powerful employers with the Tammany Hall political machine met with failure.

Third, the strike was marked by police provocation and brutality from its inception to its end. The "industrial squad" even raided a meeting of strikers while the union and bosses' committees were meeting.

Fourth, Joseph Ryan, head of the Longshoremen's Union and one of the leaders of the Central Labor Council, announced at the beginning of the strike that "his" union was not involved and would not call a strike in support of the truckmen.

This action undoubtedly gave great encouragement to the bosses and was a blow at labor solidarity.

Fifth, while the strikers secured a $5 a week increase they did not succeed in reducing the working day from nine to eight hours.

It is clear, in view of the solidarity and militancy of the strikers themselves, and the widespread sympathy for them among the rank and file of other waterfront unions, expressed in many ways, that united action by all of these unions would have gained the eight-hour day and would in addition have greatly strengthened unionism on the whole waterfront of the biggest port in the United States.

Sixth, the suddenness with which the strike occurred, following the betrayal and defeat of the traction workers, the repudiation of the official committee by the rank and file, the stubborn insistence of the strikers on guarantees before they would return to work, the mass picketing in the face of police mobilization, the developments near the end of the strike which nearly resulted in its renewal by reason of the widespread suspicion among the strikers that the settlement was not "on the square," all indicate that the struggle in the needle trades industry and the recent debacle in the traction industry have not gone unnoticed by the waterfront workers and that certain lessons have been learned by them.

The capitalist press was a unit in denouncing the militant character of the strike, the fact that it was called over the heads of the official committee and the effective picketing which was carried on.

The capitalist press called it an "outlaw strike," it raved about "terroristic" methods while lauding the open mass brutality of the police, it raised again the issue "public interest" and called for the sternest resistance to the demands of the truckmen.

The capitalist press showed in this strike that it makes but little distinction between strikes of conservative workers, like these Irish Catholic and democrat truckmen and strikes of Jewish Communist and left wing needle trades workers.

It is sufficient for the capitalist press that a strike occurs in spite of the official leadership and be effective.

The police authorities likewise made no distinctions. They massed around the trucks of the bosses and raided, clubbed and arrested the striking truckmen in much the same way as they mobilized around the shops in the garment and fur industry and beat and jailed cloakmakers and furriers.

The truckmen's strike is evidence that the control of the rank and file of the waterfront unions by reactionary officialdom is by no means as complete as many believe.

It is also evidence that these workers are willing to engage in sharp struggles for wages and hours and that a basis for left wing organization exists in these unions.

Divided into many unions, faced with bosses who are part of the dominant capitalist political machine as are the union officials, the slogan of **amalgamation** put forward in connection with the daily issues faced by these workers, will have a wide appeal.

By raising the issue of a **labor party** in connection with the experience of the strikers with the industrial squad and the role of the police force in general, by pointing out the strikebreaking role of Tammany Hall thru this and other agencies, the basis can be laid for sympathetic reception of a **labor party** as an instrument of the workers.

These are some of the more important conclusions which we can draw from the truckmen's militant strike—a strike which broke thru the reactionary crust of the New York labor movement.

CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS JOINT BOARD ISSUES DECLARATION ON FIGHT AGAINST SIGMANISM

The 15,000 cloak and dressmakers who gathered at Madison Square Garden last Saturday afternoon to start an offensive against the right wing Sigman clique in the organization, adopted the following declaration:

"The internal war forced upon our union by the Sigman clique in December, 1926, which has been on for the past ten months, has brought about a state of complete chaos in the cloak and dress industry. It has destroyed union conditions, brought back the piece work system, low wages, long hours and sweat shop conditions in an alarmingly great number of shops. The workers have no one to protect them and must bear their suffering in silence.

"The sweat shop system is once more entrenched in our industry. Thousands of workers are unemployed during the height of the season while those who have jobs are slaving under a speed up system.

"This is the result of the Sigman pogrom. This is the result of the policy of a corrupt clique of officials who want to rule the workers by force and with the aid of the bosses and hired gangsters.

Sigman Gangsters.

"Openly and shamelessly, Sigman hired bands of gangsters to terrorize the workers. Without the least sign of shame, Sigman openly betrayed the interests of the workers so as to secure the aid of the bosses in his efforts to force his domination on the cloak and dressmakers. As a price for the support of the bosses, the Sigman clique sacrificed the hard-won union conditions which the workers have achieved thru many years of struggle and sacrifice. The Sigman clique transformed the cloak and dressmakers' union into a company union to which the bosses and their agents, under threat of starvation, are forcing the workers to belong.

"We warned the cloak and dressmakers not to heed Sigman and his henchmen and to resist the attempts of the employers. We pointed out the danger of company unionism. We can say with pride that many thousands of cloak and dressmakers understood their interests and have fought heroically. Even at the sacrifice of their bread and butter, they refused to submit to the pressure of the bosses. Many workers, however, unfortunately submitted to the terrorism and have registered with the company union. They soon realized that our warnings were not groundless, that registration meant the loss of union conditions and an open shop with so-called union labor. In many instances, the conditions in the registered shops today are even worse than the conditions in the open shops.

Thrown Into Chaos.

"Thus with the aid of the bosses who helped Sigman discharge the best union workers and gave him the unemployment insurance fund, with the aid of scabs and gangsters employed by the Sigman clique, the cloak and dress industry has been thrown into the present chaos which has undermined the means of existence of the cloak and dressmakers. This demoralization has brought about such ruination in the industry that the bosses who helped Sigman destroy our union conditions, are beginning to feel that they themselves have created a situation which threatens their own existence.

"The so-called drives undertaken by the Sigman clique ostensibly to organize the trade are nothing but a scheme to collect money from the workers in order to keep up the bankrupt firm of the clique. All these drives were a fake and a failure for the fundamental reason that organization drives can be successful only when the workers have confidence in the leaders undertaking such drives. The cloak and dressmakers have no confidence in the Sigman clique. Even those workers who were forced to register, stay away from Sigman's so-called union and do not pay any dues there.

Ten Months Have Passed.

"It is 10 months since the demoralization of the cloak and dress trade began. Two seasons have already been lost and now the third season is being ruined. However, the Sigman clique is not satisfied with the suffering we have had to endure thus far. **The clique is now planning to appease the dissatisfied inside manufacturers by giving its official sanction to the piece work system. The cloak and dressmakers are threatened with a danger of being reduced to abject slaves.**

"In view of this situation we, the cloak and dressmakers of Greater New York, have assembled at Madison Square Garden to voice our protest and to begin a strenuous campaign to end the present chaos. The pogrom must end. The pogrom can be ended by restoring democracy and a spirit of tolerance in our union. An honest and impartial election must be held immediately, with no discrimination against any faction or group. We must reestablish order in the shops. The union must be built. We must unite our ranks in order to get back our union conditions.

With Bosses Help.

"To the employers who discharge workers for refusing to register with Sigman's company union and who do all in their power to help the Sigman clique carry through its plans, we declare that they are only helping to continue the present chaos. We will never recognize a union administration which maintains itself with the aid of the bosses.

"We declare to the Sigman clique, or any other clique who wants to rule us by force, that such plans will never succeed. We, cloak and dressmakers, will never recognize the agents of the Sigman clique or any other clique and will not pay them any dues.

"We know, however, that the clique never heeds the demands of the workers. It ignores all our resolutions and declarations. We therefore call on our Joint Board to begin a new powerful offensive in order to make an end to the internal war in our union. We call on the Joint Board to find means of drawing in the rank and file of the shops into this new offensive and we call on the workers in the shops to give their full cooperation to the Joint Board in its struggle to make an end to the pogrom.

Not To Pay Dues.

We recognize that one of the most effective methods of fighting against the pogrom leaders is not to pay them any dues. This was the weapon that defeated the Sigman clique in 1925 and this was the weapon that has, during the past ten months, frustrated all the moneuvres of the Sigman clique to force its domination on our union. We therefore call on every worker to further ignore the Sigman clique and not to pay any dues to the agents of the clique, and to resist all threats and intimidations of Sigman's hired guerrillas, or anyone else. Every cent contributed to the Sigman clique works against our own interests.

At the same time, we recognize that every cent paid to the Joint Board is used for the purpose of making an end to the present situation. The more dues paid to the Joint Board, the more effective will be our struggle against the Sigman clique. We call on every worker to be mindful of his own interests and pay dues to the Joint Board regularly.

For Mass Movement.

"A gigantic mass movement must be installed in the shops for the purpose of bringing unity to the ranks of the workers.

"Let the demand for unity which meets with response in the hearts of thousands of cloak and dressmakers find its expression in the most enthusiastic support of the Joint Board in its present new offensive to make an end to the pogrom.

"Down with the pogrom! Down with clique rule!

"Sigman and his henchmen who have ruined our union and our union conditions must go!

"Long live a powerful and united union of the cloak and dressmakers! On with the new offensive!

MOSCOW GREETS SPORT DELEGATES FROM ENGLAND

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—The British Labor Sport delegation arrived from Kiev today. An excursion of twenty Swedish workers arrived at the same time. Both delegations received an enthusiastic welcome at the station, and were greeted by representatives of labor, Soviet Union officials, trade unions, Communist Youth and other organizations.

At a large meeting immediately upon their arrival, Sinfield, chairman of the British delegation declared that the rupture of the Anglo-Russian Committee caused by the British trade union tories was a disgraceful page in the history of the labor movement in England.

"Everything we saw during our stay in the U. S. S. R.," he declared, "far surpassed our expectations. The Soviet Union is the true motherland of the proletariat and peasantry of all countries."

At the same meeting Heyner, one of the excursionists, declared:

"We have acquainted ourselves with the gigantic processes of the Socialistic reconstruction in the Soviet Union, and on our return home we shall be able to deny the lies of the bourgeois press regarding the Soviet Union."

DEMAND ELEVATORS FOR 600 SCHOOLS; BUILDINGS ANTIQUATED AND UNSAFE

Agitation for the construction of elevators in 600 school buildings in New York City will begin soon. With the opening of the schools this week and the announcement of a probable registration of over 1,000,000 pupils, teachers' and parents' organizations will resume their campaign to alleviate this danger to the health of the children.

Some of the buildings that are not equipped with elevators are a block long and from five to six stories in height, according to statements contained in the "Union Teacher," the official publication of the New York Teachers' Union, of which Dr. Henry R. Linville is president.

Serious Problem.

The absence of elevators in the school buildings, it is pointed out, is only one of the archaic features of numerous buildings thruout the city, but presents an active problem to thousands of teachers and pupils.

With nearly 100,000 on a part-time basis and many of the high and elementary schools conducting their sessions on a three-shift basis, school authorities this year plan to curtail the actual time of the class periods. In many cases as little as two minutes is allotted the pupils to go from one classroom to another.

Danger To Health.

The strain involved in this procedure is pointed out as a constant source of danger to the health of the school children, especially in view of the large number of cases of temporary illness, aenemia, and especially malnutrition. It is estimated that over fifty per cent of the entire school population of the city suffer from malnutrition.

The latter problem, various teachers assert, could be slightly remedied by the distribution of free lunches in the various schools of the city.

Buildings Unfit.

During the past few years some effort has been made to remove some of the more antiquated features of the school buildings, but many structures are still considered highly unfit for the purposes for which they are used.

Many of the buildings, it is pointed out, lack sufficient ventilation, have antiquated heating systems, and in general are sorely in need of scientific overhauling. Even when new buildings are constructed little effort is made to utilize the most modern methods of construction, nor are the best facilities acquired.

An illustration of this was cited some time ago by the teachers' organization when a vigorous campaign of criticism finally succeeded in preventing the construction of a school building with an "actual" seating capacity of 7,000, and a "potential" seating capacity of 10,000. Instead, the school was built along the lines of size and structure more conductive to a healthful atmosphere for the pupils.

Call For Strong Union.

Advocates of union organization among the teachers here are pointing to the example set by the teachers of Chicago who have succeeded in building up a powerful organization and thus exert a tremendous influence on the entire educational program.

Paper Box Union Opens Drive With Street Meetings

The Paper Box Makers' Union is conducting a series of noon-hour street meetings in the heart of the paper box district, at the corner of Greene and West Houston Sts. These meetings follow the successful mass meeting held last week at Beethoven Hall, where the workers in the crowded hall pledged their support to the union.

The first street meeting, which was held Tuesday, drew a big crowd of box makers on their way to lunch, many of whom, who have not already signed up, signified their intention of taking out union books. Powers Hapgood, former organizer for the United Mine Workers, and Lucy Branham, writer on labor subjects, spoke. B. Friedman, manager of the union, was chairman, and will preside at future meetings. Other prominent labor leaders will address the meetings.

Because of the recent large increase in membership, the executive board of the Paper Box Makers' Union at last night's meeting made plans for another mass meeting to be held Tuesday evening, September 20, in the large auditorium at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

Single Taxers Campaign To Honor Henry George

Three or four hundred delegates who gathered at the Pennsylvania hotel yesterday for the third day's session of the single tax convention, going under the euphonious name of the "Henry George Memorial Congress", are launching a campaign to make the birthplace of Henry George in Philadelphia an international shrine.

The single tax movement thruout the world was outlined by Joseph Dana Miller, editor of the Land and Freedom.

Isadora Duncan Famous Dancer Killed in Nice

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Isadora Duncan, famous dancer and a friend of the Soviet Union, was killed in an automobile accident on the Promenade des Anglais at Nice 10:45 o'clock tonight.

Driving with another woman, Miss Duncan's shawl became entangled in the front wheels of her motor car and she was thrown from the machine.

Isadore Duncan was the wife of the Russian poet Yessenin and was herself a friend of the Russian revolution. "I would rather eat black bread in Russia," she said in one of her speeches in this country, "than eat cake here."

Bus Companies to Fight Ruling On Terminals

Today ends the second extension of time given to bus owners by the police department for the purpose of loading and unloading passengers.

While the police say they will take action against all busses that violate the ruling, many large companies already state that they will fight the edict. The bus line that uses the Hermitage Hotel as its terminal announced yesterday that it would not open its new terminal until October 1 and until that time would receive and discharge passengers in front of the hotel.

Prince "Takes the Cash and Lets the Credit Go"

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—Prince Carol of Roumania has unconditionally accepted the conditions imposed upon him by the late King Ferdinand's will as requisite to Prince Carol receiving a share of his father's property, according to news despatches received here today from Bucharest. Prince Carol voiced his acceptance of the conditions in a letter to his mother, the dowager Queen Marie, the despatches said, and appointed General Kondescu as Carol's authorized representative in Roumania.

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Moscow's Workers Have an Extensive Daily Press to Keep Them Well Informed

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IN New York City the hosts of daily newspapers cover pretty much the same territory. From the sedate "Times" to the screaming "Graphic," the editors revel alike in pretty much the same scandals. Of course, the Times carries a veneer of more solid material and strives to be political. Since it is a "newspaper of record" it has a special edition published on durable paper made of rags and not of quickly perishable wood pulp. The tabloid "Graphic" cares only about catching the popular whim of today and worries not about a place in some dusty library of the future.

• • •

In Moscow, U. S. S. R., there are also many daily newspapers. But every one of them has some definite reason for existing. The profit motive in the publishing of daily newspapers disappeared with the victory of the Bolshevik Revolution in November, 1917. Daily newspapers are published in Moscow purely as mediums of information, to give the news and interpret the news to the masses. The daily newspapers of general circulation in Moscow today are:

THE PRAVDA (Truth):—The Central Organ of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics. It speaks for "The Party." Its circulation has passed the 600,000 mark.

THE ISVESTIA (News):—The Central Organ of the Soviet Government. It speaks for the government. It has 450,000 subscribers.

RABOTCHAYA MOSKVA (Working Moscow):—This is published jointly by the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party, the Executive of the Moscow Soviet and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions. It has 180,000 subscribers.

VECHERNAIA MOSKVA (Evening Moscow):—An afternoon paper of general circulation with about 100,000 readers.

RABOTCHAYA GAZETTA (Workers' Gazette):—A tabloid paper, with many pictures and news treated briefly. It has 270,000 subscribers.

• • •

Of course, there are other dailies published in Moscow, like the organ of the Young Communists, "Konsomolska Pravda," the technical organ, "Economic Life," and "Trud," the general organ of the trade unions, as well as the publications of the unions in the various industries. But these cover special fields.

On one occasion I was in the office of Joseph Stalin, secretary of the All-Union Communist Party. In a neat pile on his desk were the current issues of a dozen dailies that had appeared that day in Moscow.

• • •

Two years ago the Isvestia had a larger circulation than Pravda. But the Party organ now far surpasses the central organ of the government in readers. This does not mean that the Isvestia has retrogressed. Both the Isvestia and Pravda have made progress. But the phenomenal success of the Pravda, especially, shows that the intellectual level of the workers has been considerably lifted, that they take a vital interest in the many intricate problems that engage the attention of "the Party."

It is a far leap from the days, not so long ago, when the Bolshevik press was illegal in Russia, with a very limited circulation, with illiteracy rampant among the Russian working masses. Today the workers' press is dominant thruout the Soviet Union, growing rapidly in power and influence.

Thus the Pravda has grown as follows:

In 1918—85,000 subscribers.
In 1921—243,000 subscribers.
In 1924—308,000 subscribers.
In 1927—609,000 subscribers.

The celebration of the 15th anniversary of "Pravda" was the big feature of Press Day this year in Russia.

• • •

Judged by American capitalist newspaper standards, the first pages of the Soviet daily press are rather "solid," which means that they are not supposed to be interesting. But the Russian workers and peasants find them very attractive.

The first page usually starts off in the first column with an editorial. In the Isvestia, the government organ, this editorial usually deals with the most important problem or event in the Soviet Union. In the Pravda the daily editorial usually deals with the most important international development. News of big international events also get on the first page. Usually there is also a cartoon.

Discussion of international events and internal problems is often carried over to the second page, which also usually contains a "feulliton," a light article, written in a lively style on some subject of lesser importance.

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The bottom of the second page is known as "The Basement of the Paper" and regularly contains a more lengthy article, usually about 3,000 words, dealing with a question requiring the presentation of detailed information. It often takes up some economic problem and cites statistics extensively. Altho it is not read by the great mass of the subscribers, it furnishes excellent informative material for the more thoro readers. Such articles would be completely taboo in an American capitalist newspaper, even when treated from the capitalist viewpoint. It would be relegated in this country to the financial or economic reviews that have no circulation to speak of.

• • •

An investigation has shown that the more educated readers in the Soviet Union take up the "Feulliton" first, while the less educated start with the news, and then turn to the reports of the proceedings in the courts before proceeding to the heavier articles.

The rest of the paper is then given over to the usual departments that feature the various Russian dailies. Sport news is not read very much; and it gets a minimum of attention. This is due to the fact that the competitive side of sports is not exploited in Russia. Most attention is given to sports as an aid to the physical development of the masses and not the parading of a few "star" athletes.

• • •

On page three one usually finds articles dealing with the agricultural, industrial and educational problems of the Soviet Union.

This is also the page where most of the "campaigns" are waged. In the issue that I went thru, page three contained articles on "lower prices" and the question of "improving the quality of goods."

This material is considered of such importance that it usually runs over on page four, where the shorter articles on this subject appear. The departments "Party Life," "Labor Life," "Labor Life in the Factories" and letters from worker correspondents, also find a place on either the third or fourth pages.

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Page five is given over to news and articles dealing with the local affairs of Moscow. Here is to be found

(Continued in column 4)

The Young Communist International, Only Successor of the First Youth International

Manifesto of the E. C. of the Y. C. I. on the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Youth International.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Beginning with this issue, and continuing for an entire week, The DAILY WORKER will print a number of articles on the Youth Movement by many of its well-known leaders. These articles are printed in connection with the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the International of Youth, and the Thirteenth International Youth Day, which are celebrated jointly, by the revolutionary movement in the entire world, in the first two weeks of September.

• • •

The Socialist Youth International was founded in August, 1907, at a conference at Stuttgart. Karl Liebknecht was the initiator of this conference and the leading figure at it. Other comrades who are now well-known figures in the Communist Movement today participated. The Socialist Youth International always threw its strength to the militants in the Socialist movement and against the reformists. It was not for nothing that Liebknecht declared in later years, "The youth is the purest flame in the revolutionary movement." When the war came, and the international Socialist movement betrayed the working class, the Youth movement remained loyal to its revolutionary ideals. In September, 1915, in the midst of the bloody war, the Socialist Youth International held a conference in Berne and issued a ringing call to the youth to fight against the war. The first week in September was set aside as a period during which the youth are to rally to the struggle against imperialism and against war.

The Communist Youth International is proud to consider itself the inheritor of the traditions of the Socialist Youth International. Today, in the celebration of International Youth Day, it considers that it can best carry on these traditions, it can best follow the teachings of Liebknecht and of Lenin by marshalling all its forces in the struggle against militarism, against imperialist war, and for the defence of the Soviet Union.

• • •

All to the Mass Struggle Against the Imperialist Danger of War!

All to the Demonstration for the International Young Workers!

Young Workers, Soldiers and Sailors!

At the end of August for the 20th time we celebrate the foundation of the Youth International.

In August 1907 (24-26) for the first time representatives of young workers' organizations of different countries met in Stuttgart at an international conference. At this conference the First International Alliance of Youth organizations was formed.

The great question at the Stuttgart Conference was the struggle against imperialism, against imperialist war. It was the stormy revolutionary spirit of Liebknecht that inspired this conference!

The proletarian youth organizations which had been formed spontaneously towards the close of the century in most European countries were the result of struggles against militarism and against capitalist exploitation of young workers and apprentices. They had to fight not only against the bourgeoisie, the officials and police, but also against reformist leaders in the Social Democratic Parties and trade unions who put all obstacles in their way. Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin were alone in the revolutionary Left wing of the II. International. The Bolsheviks and especially Karl Liebknecht supported from the very beginning proletarian youth organizations.

Karl Liebknecht, the dauntless fighter in the anti-militarist struggle was also President of the Stuttgart Conference. Under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht the first Youth International and its revolutionary program came into being.

Karl Liebknecht, the brave fighter against imperialist war and Socialist treachery, the originator of the slogan: "not class peace but civil war," the leader of the Spartacus and the founder of the Communist Party of Germany at that time issued a clear call to the youth for struggle. The proletarian youth accepted the call for struggle with enthusiasm. During the dark days that ensued, the Youth International remained faithful to Liebknecht's commands and was the brightest star in the fighting revolutionary movement.

It is to the memorable historical credit of the proletarian youth movement that in the days of blackest treachery, the deepest disgrace of the international labor movement, it held aloft the flag of internationalism, of irreconcilable class struggle and many took the lead in the struggle against war.

Proletarian youth organizations learnt the lessons of their struggle against war and reformism at the IV. International Youth Conference in Berlin, 1919. The representatives of a large majority of all youth organizations which had remained together during the most difficult years of the war decided unanimously there to: transform the international Union of Socialist Youth Organizations into the Young Communist International.

The Young Communist International, which is the immediate development of the first youth international, works and struggles today in the spirit of the Stuttgart Conference, in the spirit of Karl Liebknecht, the memorable leader of the international youth movement.

Today this struggle is more pressing than ever.

Just today on the anniversary of the Stuttgart conference it is more necessary than ever to remind young workers of the teachings of the world war and to hold aloft the revolutionary tradition of the international proletarian youth movement.

The danger of a new world war is nearer than ever. For months imperialists have been and are carrying on intervention in China. British imperialism is preparing war against the Soviet Union, it leads and supports white guard attacks on Soviet Russia, organizes an economic blockade against the Soviet Union and is working perseveringly for the creation of an imperialist war front against the only workers' State in the world. **Preparations for war are being carried on feverishly. Capitalists are** preparing the complete subjection of the labor movement in future wars by the new reactionary laws.

War Is the Order of the Day.

Young Social Democrats just like the old deny the great danger of war. They even continue their agitation and campaign of lies against the Soviet Union more intensely and thus help the bourgeoisie to surprise the workers with the new war and to mobilize against their Russian brothers.

They Prepare a Second 1914.

This time their inactivity is still more criminal, their treachery more disgraceful. Now it is a question of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the workers of all countries, the liberation struggle of the Chinese people is at stake.

Young workers, comrades!

Do you want to participate in this treachery?

Never!

They know today that you are not to be deceived so easily. Therefore the Social Democratic leaders, those same people who were fought during and after the war like a pestilence by Liebknecht and the Youth International, who have ever kept away from international class and the youth international, who have betrayed a hundred times proletarian internationalism and the principles of the Stuttgart Conference, these people today under an appearance of joy celebrate the Stuttgart Conference as the descendants of the Youth International.

How ridiculous and incredible is such a pretension? Ask the Social Democratic Youth leaders where they were in 1914-1918 when the Youth International of Stuttgart was fighting, ask them what they did in 1919 when the same International joined the Communist International, ask them what they did with Liebknecht, how they carried out the decisions of Stuttgart and what they are doing today against imperialist war and for the demands of the youth workers! Make them answer you why they today, who are celebrating the Youth International which is effective thruout the whole world under the title of the "Young Communist International," why they are besmirching it and reject any kind of joint struggle with it!

These are the people who never have had anything in common with our Youth International and the spirit which inspires it, who on the contrary are its greatest opponents,—reformists.

The Young Communist International calls on you on the occasion of the anniversary of the Stuttgart conference and the XIII. International Youth Day—inaugurated during the war as the international day of struggle of young workers—to strengthen your struggle against imperialist war and the attacks of capitalism. It calls on you to celebrate these days by demonstrations, manifestos against war preparations and on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Celebrate with us the international struggle week August 28-Sept. 8 and the XIII. International Youth Day, Sept. 4.

Come to the international demonstration of the Y. C. I. on August 28 in Stuttgart! Demonstrate for struggle under the banner of Karl Liebknecht, under the Communist International!

We do not believe that with the celebration of such days everything is attained, but we believe that they serve to rouse the young workers for mass struggle and to fidelity to the teachings of Lenin and Liebknecht:

For the economic and political demands of young workers!

Against reaction and Fascism!

Against imperialist war preparations!

For the Chinese revolution!

For the defence of the Soviet Union!

For the fraternization of soldiers!

For the overthrow of our imperialist governments and victory of our Socialist fatherland, the Soviet Union!

For the transformation of imperialist war into victorious revolution!

For the Young Communist International!

Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

The Soviet Union Prepares For Celebration of Tenth Anniversary of Revolution

MOSCOW GUBERNIA.

In the Leninsk sub-district of Moscow Gubernia a district electric station and two hospitals will be opened for the 10th anniversary of the November, 1917, revolution. The station will supply the town of Leninsk, the glass works, and all villages within a radius of 15 versts, with electricity.

LENINGRAD.

There will be ten exhibitions organized in Leningrad for the 10th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Among them there will also be a grand industrial economic exhibition in which the cooperatives will participate.

THE PROVINCE.

There is a project on hand of radiofication of the entire Leningrad district and the Karelian Republic.

The Novogorod and Pskov Gubernias will instal 50 loudspeakers each; the Cheropovetsk Gubernia, 32; the Karelian Republic, 30; and the Murman Gubernia, 3. The loudspeakers will be installed in the villages and reading rooms.

UKRAINE.

A workers' evening university, an agricultural school, a club, a workers' university and a workers' settlement will be opened in Artemovsk. Three electric stations, a nut-and-bolt ship will start working. Foundations will be laid for four hospitals, three clinics, ten reading rooms, an elementary school and a new conduit system in Lisichansk.

WHITE RUSSIA.

Eight local electric stations, supplying the rural population and the local industry with power will be opened for the tenth anniversary.

A revolutionary museum will be opened in the educational alliance in Briansk. A considerable number of radio installations has been bought and a cinema apparatus will be installed in every sub-district (volost).

SACCO AND VANZETTI MEMORIALS.

Many Leningrad enterprises applied to be permitted to assume the name of Sacco and Vanzetti. In Saratov a street has been named Sacco and Vanzetti. Members of the defense society are collecting funds for an airplane to be called Sacco and Vanzetti.

NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.

AMELIORATION IN TURKMENISTAN.

The number of amelioration societies in Turkmenistan is continually increasing. Their number has increased from 85 to 180 in the course of ten months. The amelioration work accomplished by them amounts to three million roubles. Irrigation works repaired by the societies affect 75 thousand dessiatins of land; they have newly irrigated 22 thousand dessiatins.

A NEW RAILWAY.

The new Petrovsko-Blagodarno railway line has been completed. The road cuts thru the Stavropol district in the North Caucasus uniting the richest grain and cattle areas.

It is expected to begin this fall the prolongation of the line.

A NEW OIL REFINERY.

The construction of a new oil refinery near Baku with a capacity of 50,000 poods per day has been completed. All equipments are of Soviet production.

HUGE SHOE FACTORY.

The construction of a huge shoe factory with a capacity of 2,200,000 pairs per year is now beginning in Kharkov. The factory will be equipped with most modern technique and will employ 1,500 workers.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN SOVIET AVIATION.

Comrade Shestakov landed in Blagoveshchensk in the airplane "Our Reply" on August 26th, 9:40 a. m.

He started from Moscow and made a flight of over 8,000 kilometres. Comrade Shestakov made this flight in less than a week. This is the greatest achievement of the last few years in flights over Asia. Comrade Shestakov reported that in some places his speed was over 286 kilometres an hour.

"BACK HOME!"

The first group of Armenians consisting of 354 people arrived from Constantinople to Batum en route from Turkey to Soviet Armenia. Another group of a thousand people is expected at the beginning of September.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PREVENTS EMPLOYES' DELEGATION FROM GOING TO U. S. S. R.

The delegation of employes working for the minister for finance of France which intended to go to the U. S. S. R. was officially prohibited to do so by the French government. In a special instruction the minister for finance proposed to all departments to give no vacation to employes wishing to go to the U. S. S. R., to reject applications and withdraw permissions if such had already been granted.

ELECTION OF NEW CONTROL COMMISSIONS.

The factory workers elect their control commissions whose duty it is to control the industrial conferences in the enterprise.

Hitherto there have been only 26 such commissions. They made good use of their rights to make direct investigations of production and administration.

The results attained by the control commissions are highly valuable. Thus the control commission of the Leningrad Putilov works made 118 suggestions, one of which gives a saving of 60,000 roubles and another 14,000 roubles. The control commission of the Zaryadie made several suggestions as a result of which the quantity of damaged goods has decreased. The control commissions of Baku, Leningrad and Stalingrad have performed highly valuable work.

There will be elections held now in 200 enterprises. The elections will be held at broad workers' conferences.

The Daily Press of Moscow

(Continued from column 1)

the news of the courts and the local government, the theatre, book reviews and the kino (movies).

It is very seldom that any but Russian movies are reviewed, altho quite a few foreign-made movies appear in Moscow and thruout the Soviet Union. Foreign pictures, however, are considered as having no social meaning and get little attention. Much attention is given to the theatre which, it is shown, has an average nightly attendance of 140,000. Advertising is relegated to the last page.

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This is just a brief glance at the press of the working class in Moscow and the Soviet Union. Most of these workers' daily newspapers are printed on presses that formerly turned out the newspapers of the Russian landlords, bankers and industrial magnates under the old regime. Many new presses have been purchased and installed, however. Isvestia is having an entirely new building erected.

So, in other countries, the presses that grind off the poisonous publications today of the capitalist ruling class are destined on the morrow to print the daily newspapers of victorious labor.

BOOKS

A WORKER WRITES OF CHINA.

CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA, by Earl Browder. Labor Unity Publishing Co., Chicago, 1927. $.25.

CHINA AND AMERICAN IMPERIALIST POLICY, by Earl Browder. Labor Unity Publishing Co., Chicago, 1927. $.05.

On the very day that this review is written, Hearst's highly paid editorial staff set forth in his New York Journal, and probably in all of his other evening papers, to inform the American public about China. They flash a picture of Chiang Kai-shek, and rhapsodize on the power and influence of this discredited failure. The writer of the editorial very plainly shows that after China has held front page space in his paper for two years, he does not know either that General Chiang is lurking in a monastic retreat, cursed by all sides for the hash he has made of things, waiting until his ignominy passes before he can be recalled to the army, nor even that his family name is Chiang. He talks of founding a "Kai Shek" dynasty.

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We comment thus at length on this trivial incident of the editorial, because it shows so well the extreme confusion existing among the American reading public as to affairs in China. Why shouldn't there be? Only a few years ago no one knew anything at all about China. It was a dark and impervious country. Then numerous and biased missionaries wrote distorted and fanciful accounts of the slums and red-light districts. Professional travellers (and every such is a liar) told of pirates and the back country, sentimental literary radicals extolled the Tolstoyan virtues and peasant communism (both mythical) of the wise Chinese.

Then as western capitalism began to sink its fangs in and suck out fabulous amounts of surplus value, lying about China became systematized, directed propaganda, all meant to confuse the Western worker.

Thru it all uncomfortable suspicions among American workers that their Chinese fellow workers are some way bound up in this—the news that millions are organizing in unions, and the story of bitter strikes for small gains, and slaughter, now by what was advertised as the army of pacification, and again by what is called the people's army, and by others.

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Into this swirling confusion Earl Browder's little, simply written and factual pamphlet "Class War in Nationalist China," comes like a searchlight in a storm, pointing out at a glance the main drift, the currents, the underlying factors that explain the confused eddy of politics and parties.

As every Marxian would have suspected, the secret of Chinese splits and reunions, victories and defeats is the class war. China is not a communist state—it is a state closely resembling feudalism, with a peasant class not much above the status of serfs. It is a country in which a huge exploited proletariat of common laborers (coolies) and artisans is leavened and led by a new group, small but energetic, of factory, railroad and mining proletarians. The native capitalism and land owning classes would like to get along without foreign domination by great capitalism, but in the end, prefer it to a class revolution at home.

The "Class War in Nationalist China" came to be written (the only actual explanation of the Chinese revolution in the English language) because Browder, with Tom Mann, Jacques Doriot and Sydor Stoler, travelled, as the International Workers' Delegation, from Canton thru Kwantung, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces by rail, boat and on foot, thru fifty large cities and the very heart of the most thickly populated and politically active territories of central China, during March, April, May and June of this year, that is, exactly when the class war was beginning to emerge in clearly recognizable form from the nationalistic phase which the revolution had been going thru.

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In the beginning, says Browder, in Canton, there was in appearance still unity between landlords, capitalists, merchants, guildsmen, peasants, and workers. The northern expedition was still winning battles to the credit of Chiang Kai-shek because the workers and peasants revolted against the war-lords of the north, and turned their victories over to the Kuomintang army headed by Chiang. The International Workers' Delegation was feted by a united committee of all groups.

But already they heard that General Chiang, opponent of unions, had staged one coup d'etat in Canton and overawed the central Kuomintang by military force. They heard of fighting between a right wing union of mechanics and the railway workers.

They found that when the cadets at Whampoa cheered the Communist International, their officers pulled wry faces.

At Kanchow they found that a new division of the Kuominchun (peoples' army) made up of captured northern soldiers, had been sent into town by Chiang Kai-shek and had killed the trade union secretary, Chen-Chang-shu. The merchants and landlords wanted to explain everything to the Workers' Delegation—all thru their journey the right wing Kuomintang tried to confuse, mislead and befuddle the delegation by a series of after dinner speeches. But the delegation was not easily fooled, and at Kanchow they made contact between a left-wing regiment, newly arrived at Kanchow, and the union leaders who had been driven underground. The celebration staged to welcome the delegation was turned into a revolt which threw out the right wingers and won Kanchow for unionism.

This illustrates the intimate contact with the Chinese masses which the delegation was able to establish, and shows the very intimate sources of information on which the "Civil War in Nationalist China" is based.

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The solution of the puzzling political moves at Nanking and Hankow are understandable in the light of this general summary: that Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Tsung-chang and other northern militarists, held power thru foreign imperialist favor. That a united front of native exploiters and exploited drove them out, or at least into the far north, but immediately developed a class war at home, where the peasants and workers could as little stand the exploitation of natives as of foreigners. The reorganized Kuomintang showed the proletarian elements strengthening.

Chiang Kai-shek was so foolish as to split too soon. He entered into negotiations with the war lords of the north to maintain himself, and he had quarrels with a centerist element too, in the Kuomintang, which repudiated him when he set up his Nanking government. Hankow remained the seat of the united front, what was left of it. Chiang was isolated at Nanking. The logic of politics demanded that the petty bourgeois and small landlord groups prominent in the Hankow regime should form a closer and closer union with the workers and peasants, encourage labor unions and alleviate the misery of the masses of tenant farmers.

But after all, landlords are landlords, and capitalists are capitalists. After some puttering around, the Hankow government and the central Kuomintang went right, shot labor leaders, crushed both workers' and peasants' unions where they could be reached, was left by the Communist and honest Sun Yat-senist elements, including Sun's widow, and now has united with Nanking, not, however, before Chiang had a chance to show his extremely bad generalship and injure his Napoleonic reputation.

Browder's book, in its 61 pages, works out in detail, in concrete situations, rapidly succeeding each other, the many ways in which these underlying factors appeared to the International Workers' Delegation. The book is not only the first actual and authoritative analysis in English of the confused Chinese situation, but is a great piece of theoretical simplification, the application of the Materialistic Conception of History to a new field, and an immensely important one.

Even in its more trivial aspects, it is useful and thought-provoking. For example, it is casually mentioned that the delegation walked 40 miles over the Meiling mountain pass from Namyung to Nananfu—there being no railroad. I have read many books by tourists in China, and this is the first time I ever read of any of them walking forty miles. If your western tourist could not get a mule, he hired a man to carry him. But this was a proletarian delegation, and it walked. Also it found out something about the wages of burden bearers who freighted goods over the pass, and they were low.

Two of the best and most informative chapters, without which nothing can be really understood of Chinese affairs, are III and IV, on trades unions and agrarian organization. It is impossible to summarize essays already so much condensed as these two chapters.

The "Civil War in Nationalist China" is illustrated with photographs never printed before. Two of them show enormous demonstrations of workers and peasants at critical moments of the revolution. Part of the peasants are armed—these men are now fighting in the two red armies driving towards Canton, to start the Nationalist revolutionary movement all over again. The second edition contains a map.

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The smaller pamphlet by Browder, "China and American Imperialist Policy," only six pages, is a discussion in its larger phases, of the attitude of American capitalism towards China, and the points at which it differs from England's traditional policy. America maintained the open door policy because other countries got into China first. She wants a centralized government in China that can throw out England and Japan, but that will yield to America. Her tactics have been confused and contradictory because of a conflict within the ranks of American imperialism itself, a transition from an old program of going along with England and the powers to a new program of seizing hegemony.

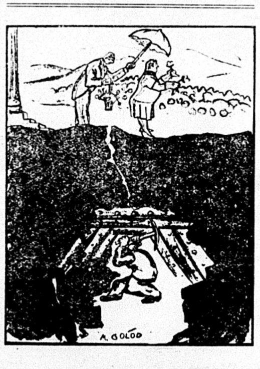
—VERN SMITH.

The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following review of Bukharin's great theoretical work, appeared in the August issue of "The Communist," theoretical organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The need for intensified theoretical study is as pressing in the Workers (Communist) Party of America as in the C. P. of G. B. The leaders of the Russian Revolution never missed an opportunity to add to their store of theoretical knowledge and this book of Bukharin's was first published in 1919 while civil war raged thru Europe.

* * *

By THOS. BELL (London)



"NO revolutionary theory, no revolutionary movement," says Lenin in one of his famous polemics against the Mensheviks. It were well if such a text could be hung up in the bedroom of every British socialist, that aims at passing for a revolutionary. For the proletarian movement of this country, except for a very small circle, still maintains its traditional aversion to theory. How much this aversion to theory is responsible for the confusion and pessimism that is rampant everywhere at present is a matter for some hard thinking to be done before our movement strikes the high road to revolutionary action, and ceases to prattle about defending, or overthrowing capitalism.

Lenin's text is of particular importance to Communists. There is no section of the working class movement so zealous and indefatigable in the fight against capitalism and the capitalists as the Communist Party. But this very zeal has its disadvantages, especially for a numerically small Party like ours. There is the danger—a very real danger, we think—in pursuing the manifold mundane tasks, all of which are necessary and important, of ignoring theory and theoretical self-study in preference to what is called "practical work." The lack of time and opportunity and poverty amongst the workers may be added to the handicaps, but these in no way invalidate the warning, or the danger.

It was the fashion when the Communist Party of Great Britain was being set up some seven years ago, this month, to talk of being realists and to extol the virtues of practice over theory, and there was some justification for that fashion at that time. The socialist movement was passing through a critical period. Thrones and governments were in the dust, or in the balance. The test upon the socialists had to be clear, simple and straightforward. The test then was, for or against revolutionary action symbolized in the Russian revolution; Bolshevism or bourgeois democracy and constitutionalism.

But adhesion to the Soviet Republic and the revolution brought more to the ranks of Communism than those genuine proletarians who had no use either for the bourgeois democracy or its supporters, who were leading the workers' movement. A goodly number of sentimentalists, careerists and phrasemongers were caught up in the tide towards Communism chiefly from the side of the intellectuals. We could name a number of these who have passed through the ranks of our Party, each of whom can be placed in one or the other of the above categories. In all of these cases (it is not necessary to give names) we had a great deal of lip-service to Communism, but no understanding of Communist theory.

It is a curious fact that the vilest slanderers of the Communist Party are the renegades. How often do we hear reproaches hurled at our members for their "ignorance and stupidity"? How often do we hear the Party leadership traduced and the insinuations made that the Communist Party would be all right if it wasn't for its leaders? Meaning by that, we suppose, if the leaders were made up of amiable fellows with whom they would never be called upon to have theoretical quarrels, there would be room for them. The fact is that all these ex-Communists have been tested at the bar of theory and found wanting. That, however, does not excuse our members from removing all grounds for the stigma of "ignorance and stupidity." The way to do that is to cultivate self-study, hard thinking, and more theory.

A useful contribution to the material for theoretical thinking is being added to the library of Marxist literature issued by Martin Lawrence, in the translation into English of Bukharin's "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class." This book, the author tells us, was completed in 1914, and after an adventurous career, occasioned by the war, the MS. found its way to Moscow, to be published in February, 1919. It is a trenchant and logical criticism of the famous Bohm Bawerk, the Austrian economist, who was peddled about so much in this country a decade ago by the I. L. P. and anti-Marxists, as the destroyer of the Marxist system. Our readers who remember this period will be interested to learn that, even while we in this country, and, in our own way, were defending Marx against Bohm Bawerk, Bukharin was sitting in the class room of the University of Vienna copiously noting the fallacies of this same professor—notes that were to expose the futility of the professor's apology for the rentier class, and to provide our proletarian movement with a first-class theoretical defense against the would-be destroyers of Marxism.

Some idea of the scope of this book may be gathered from what Bukharin himself tells us. While in Vienna he went through the library scrupulously noting the standard economists. Imprisoned just before the war, he was subsequently deported, and went to Switzerland. At Lausanne, he studied the Anglo-American economists. We next find him in Stockholm in the Royal Library and, on his arrest and deportation to Norway, he continued his studies in the Nobel Institute, Christiania. Subsequently, we find him studying in the New York Public Library, U. S. A. The result is 34 pages of this book, comprising 158 notes alone, a veritable mine of information in themselves.

In the author's preface, he makes an observation, as we think of timely importance for "British" Marxists. Hitherto, there have been two types of criticism by Marxists, either exclusively sociological, or excessively methodological. "Marxists," says Bukharin, "must give an exhaustive criticism of the latest theories, not only methodological but sociological, and a criticism of the entire system pursued to its furthest ramifications." And, regarding, as the author does, the Austrian school as the most powerful opponent of Marxism, he applied this rule to Bohm Bawerk as the representative type of this school, demolishing his entire system with that ruthless logic associated with the name of Bukharin.

"The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" comprises an introduction, five chapters, and a conclusion with a critical article on Tugan-Baranovsky's Theory of Value, as well as an appendix, notes and index. In his introduction, the fundamental tenets of Marx are vindicated, i.e., the facts of concentration in capital, the syndicates, trusts, banking organizations, and their penetration into industry. Two tendencies are in opposition to Marxism; one, the historical school and the other, the abstract school. Faced with competition from England, the German bourgeoisie demanded protection for its national industries, and the German protective tariff movement became the cradle of the historical school. This school was a reaction to the cosmopolitanism of the classical economy. Being negative towards abstract theory it landed into a narrow-minded empiricism, reminding us of some types of "theorists" here in England, who spend their time collecting concrete data, while leaving the "laws" till later. From the historical school we get a history of prices, of wages, credit, money, but no theory of wages, no theory of prices.

Karl Menger, as father of the Austrian school (though Bohm Bawerk was its most outstanding representative) waged war on the historical school. After carrying off some victories, Menger turned on Marxism. In essence, the new "abstract" method is in complete opposition to Marxism. It is the bourgeoisie on its last legs. With the development of capitalism there appears the rentier class of mere coupon clippers, owners of gilt-edged securities. This section of the bourgeoisie is not a true class. It is only a parasitical group, playing no creative part in industry. It knows no social life. All social bonds to it are loosened. It has no intereste in social welfare generally. Its one obsession is fear for the proletarian revolution.

In contrast with this rentier or leisure class, the proletariat are held captive in huge cities. It readily acquires and develops a collectivist psychology, with keen sense of social bonds and social welfare. The proletarian class has no fear of social catastrophe, since it knows it must destroy, and clear away the refuse of capitalism before it can build. Thus, we see the difference between the Austrian school, and Marxism as a social psychological contrast.

Having explained this contrast, the author goes on to analyze it from the standpoint of logic, with a treatise on objectivism and subjectivism in political economy. Since Marxism deals with the causal chain linking up social phenomena, and sees a social process independent of individual motives, it is objective. On the other hand, since the labor theory of value of the classical school, particularly Adam Smith, is based on an individual estimate of commodities, corresponding to the quantity and quality of labor used, it is a subjective theory.

The method of Marx is not to start with individual motives. As buyers and sellers, individuals go to the market, the product dominating the creator. No doubt, there is a connection between individual and social wills, but Marx's method is to examine and ascertain the law of the relations of this social phenomenon. The method of the Austrian school is to abstract the historical and organic methods, and start from the "atom." Thus we get, as illustrations, "a man in a desert," "an individual in a primeval forest," and other variations of the "Robinson Crusoe" legends, forgetful that the economic motives and categories associated with the illustrations, come from a definite social relationship. It is as if we were to speak of dukes, earls and lords in primitive ancient society, to endow these terms as being eternal.

Modern political economy can only have as its object a commodity society, i.e., a capitalist society. In this society the individual will and purpose are relegated to the background, as opposed to objective social phenomena. Only in a socialist society will the blind social element yield to a conscious calculation by the community. Relations between men being simple and clear the fetishism attached to the present relations among men will disappear.

The unhistorical and subjective method of the Bohm Bawerks is particularly revealed in their definition of capital, where the stone of the ape and the club of the savage are classified as the germ of capital. In contrast with Marxism which defines capital in accordance with its historic use, viz., a means of producing wealth with a view to profit, the Austrian school limits capital to being merely a means of producing more wealth, i.e., as universal for all time.

Yet another fundamental trait of the Austrian school is the emphasis laid upon consumption, and the consumer. Whereas the classical school approached the economic problems from the standpoint of the producer, individualism finds its parallel in this subjective-psychological method of the "Robinson Crusoes" of the Austrian school. Its ideology is the elimination of the bourgeoisie from the process of production.

Passing to the newer Anglo-American school, represented by Bates-Clark, Bukharin shows us it is not difficult to find the ideological basis of this school. This basis is to be found in the process of the transformation of industrial capitalism to militant imperialism, and where the less individualistic become trained in organization of entrepreneurs. The method of investigation is social-organic. The American school, the author warns us, though the product of a progressive bourgeoisie, is nevertheless a declining one.

It is interesting to note that this theory of marginal utility was put forward mathematically by a German, Herman Gossen, as far back as 1854. Indeed, many of the theses ascribed to the Austrian and Jevonian school are to be found in Goosen's work. This the English Professor Jevons acknowledges. But the international rentier found his learned spokesman in Bohm Bawerk. In Bohm Bawerk's theories he found a pseudo-scientific weapon, not so much in the struggle against the elemental forces of capitalist evolution, as a weapon against the ever-menacing workers' movement.

We think we have said enough, however, to arouse the interest and curiosity of the reader, to procure this most important book. From the marginal utility theory of value to the theories of profit enmeshed in statistical formula, Bukharin pursues the fallacies of these apologists of capitalism with irresistible logic, revealing their theoretical work to be a "barren desert."

In his introduction, the author says, "It may appear unusual that I should publish this book at a moment when civil war is rampant in Europe. Marxists, however, have never accepted any obligation to discontinue their theoretical work even at periods of the most violent class struggle, so long as any physical possibility for the performance of such work was at hand. . . A criticism of the capitalist system is of the utmost importance for a proper understanding of the events of the present period."

This understanding, the British workers need now more than ever. This book of Bukharin's will prove an indispensable help.

"The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class," by N. Bukharin is issued by the International Publishers, New York, and can be secured also from the Daily Worker Publishing Co., $2.50.

The Fourth Tower *(A Story)*

(Translated from the Russian of G. Ustinov
By VERA and VIOLET MITKOVSKY.)

YOU say that your epoch is heroic, that our time has passed, that we are no longer capable, are worn out, that our time was not, after all, interesting; but I will tell you, young people, that every epoch was heroic, people always knew how to die stoically, not only for an idea, but sometimes just like that. If it wouldn't bore you, I can tell you of just such an episode.

By trade I am a painter, and can even make pictures. Of course one must know how to make pictures, there are even places, they say, where that trade is taught, but I, with my fifty years, what had I to do with places of learning? It was in 1905, that year of liberty, when our party group appealed to me.

"Michael Vanitch, please paint the party slogans on a red banner, but make the letters in gilt, please."

Of course I did my best. On the black banner I painted in Slavonic letters, in silver, "Eternal Memory to Those who Fell in Freedom's Cause." On the red one, I painted in gilt, "Long Live the Democratic Republic, Long Live the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, Proletariat of all Countries Unite!" The Bolsheviks in those days, don't let it peeve you, my young people, were all for the democratic republic. With these banners, we all went out to make a demonstration against the Black Hundreds. We were about thirty, with sticks and pikes and revolvers, that wouldn't shoot a cat—to say nothing of a man, especially if his coat were lined. Well, we marched about with the red and black banners and once the Black Hundreds surrounded us and nearly threw all our fine fellows over a precipice. They had about three thousand and we, as I said before, were about thirty. Well, we came out of it with honors; some forged ahead, while the others raised their sticks like spears, and the Black Hundreds were frightened. They divided and let us march through. That same day we hid the banners in a safe place and soon the police began to catch us—raid after raid, arrest after arrest. They came to me too, turned everything upside down, even chopped up the potatoes in the cellar with their swords. Then they pulled off the rag mats which my wife had spread, to rip up the floor, I suppose, and jumped with satisfaction. The banners, my young people, I had painted in my cottage, on the bare floor, and the paint soaked right through the satin and stuck to the boards. "Long Live the Democratic Republic", was painted in gilt, lengthwise across the floor, and crosswise, in large silver letters, "Eternal Memory to Those who Fell in Freedom's Cause".

"Here," said the sheriff joyfully, "this is the headquarters of the most important socialists. There it is, word for word like the banners. What more can we want? The governor will praise us. Come on, now, get ready!"

Well, I got ready and we went, for such a long time as makes me sick to think of. The trial was eight months later and then I was sentenced to four years and sent to the first annex of the provincial prison.

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From the investigation cell I was transferred to the common one, where I received better treatment. This gladdened me, like a breath of freedom. The others in the common cell were all fine fellows, sociable and educated. They started working on me at once. There I first learnt Marx's theory and Frederick Engels', as much of course, as I could, with my brain. We had all kinds of arguments, almost fights sometimes, especially with the Social Revolutionists. The mensheviks usually replied with sneakiness and silence. The bolsheviks would get them into a corner and they would just stand there, neither yes nor no, or with a contemptuous smile say, "O, they are all demagogues, idiots, boneheads" and so on. But such irresponsible declarations didn't affect the bolsheviks. However, I didn't get much time to learn political sciences as the governor of the prison found out that I was a qualified painter and in addition, could make pictures, so he sent me out to work—to decorate his house with painted designs. I did it well; he praised me but didn't pay anything. He showed off to visitors, boasting what sort of convicts he had, regular painters and artists. Now, at that time I got a money order for five roubles, I didn't know from whom and was dreadfully astonished. My wife, I thought, or the party had sent it. "Well," I thought, "let's have a celebration. I'll treat the whole cell," and so I wrote a note of hand and a large order and sent them to the governor.

But it turned out differently —

In the evening, that same day, they brought the order — biscuits, tobacco, tea, sugar, and even sausage. Here it entered my mind to look at the back of my money order. I looked and almost fell over! The money order wasn't for me at all. Everything was right, my full name given and family, but the feminine signature and handwriting was not right. My wife's name is Katerina and the one signed was Avdotia and there were all kinds of tender words there and talk of affairs not corresponding to mine at all. Well, we gathered up the whole order, packed it and sent it back to the prison office.

"Received this by mistake, beg you to find the rightful owner and give him the whole order. We enclose the stub of the money order."

We sent the order away, talked a little, saying that I was in too much of a hurry to make the order —perhaps the owner didn't want those things at all —and then forgot all about it. Life is full of mistakes.

As soon as we finished forgetting about it, the governor's assistant, Storky he was nicknamed, burst into the cell. He was long and spare, with a yellowish color and a long thin beard, cruel as the devil and considered all the convicts his slaves, worse than cattle. Well, he burst into the cell and rushed straight at me.

"What's this, you son of a gun, cheating, are you? What right have you to take other people's money?"

"I didn't take anything, sir, it was a mistake."

"Silence! I will flog such scoundrels . . .'

My head swam around and my face burned. I said to him, hoarsely,

"I am unarmed and can't kill you, dog, so take this," and I spat right into his face.

Storky dived into his pocket and pulled out a gun, waved it in my face, but didn't shoot — he was a great coward—poked about with it, stuttered and spluttered and flew out, with my spittle in his thin beard.

In an hour, the lock rattled again, the jailer came in and said to me,

"Come on, you're wanted in the office."

Well, to the office I went, the warden behind me and after him the convoy. The political cell hums with indignation:

"Don't flinch, Michael Vanitch, we'll stick up for you, declare a hunger strike, start a fuss, call the attorney—don't flinch."

And I don't flinch. I am desperate and burning with indignation.

The governor is sitting in his office, bent over some papers. He did not even stir when I entered. We stand, I just inside the room, the warden in the doorway. We stand ten minutes, fifteen. The governor keeps on sorting his papers and doesn't even raise his head.

I clear my throat. It is tiresome to stand still. The governor starts on a new packet of papers. I clear my throat again. The governor pretends he has no time to spend on bagatelles while important work remains unfinished, so we stand there for another fifteen minutes. I clear my throat, cough, even blow my nose five times, but the governor is absorbed in his papers.

Then he raised his eyes to me.

"Well," he said reproachfully, "what have you done now you numbskull?"

He shrugged his shoulders helplessly and sank back into his work.

"I can't save you," he said without taking his eyes off his papers.

"I haven't asked you to do so, sir."

Silence. In about five minutes the governor made a gesture with his hands as if he wanted the guard to leave. The guard went out and we keep still again, I by the door and the governor at his papers.

"Well," he repeated, "do you know that if the matter should come to trial that—" and he passed his fingers across his neck very expressively.

"Oh well," I said, "first he calls me a scoundrel and now you want to hang me."

The governor covered his face with a paper, as if reading it very carefully. Then he suddenly threw it down on the table and said,

"Storky will never forgive you and I can't make him. I will punish you myself and he, as my subordinate, may consent."

I stand still near the door and the governor stares out the window and chews his pencil. Suddenly he turns to me.

"Do you want to go to the fourth tower for six months? If not, it's the trial."

The fourth tower! It hangs as a curse over the whole prison, the prison which is a curse in itself.

"Allow me to think, sir," I answer, "I will give you my answer in an hour."

"All right."

It was not in vain then, that I had decorated his house for nothing. I see he is sticking up for me, wants to repay me. Well, I think, life is good enough pay, I may accept it, but I had better consult my comrades first.

I returned to my cell and told everything. The whole cell darkened and fell into silence as if there were not forty men there, but dark night in a still forest.

Who are the condemned locked in the fatal fourth tower? What murderers and cut-throats? Can a peaceful man in trouble live with them?

At last someone said firmly and decisively;

"Go!"

And the whole cell, which had almost stopped breathing for a few minutes, drew in its breath just as firmly and decisively as the one who assigned me to the accursed tower.

And so, my young people, I got ready and went.

I am not so easily frightened, but while I walked through the endless gloomy corridors, smelling of dampness and, perhaps, of blood, I thought many things. And when the locks rang and the bolt scraped, I felt as though it were the scraping of my skin as it was torn off my back. Then the door squeaked like a knife across my heart, I and my baggage, that is my bedding, were pushed into a half-lighted cell, large, smelling of dinginess and emptiness. I sat down on a bare bunk, threw my luggage on it and looked—where are those who are doomed to the agony of waiting for death? Suddenly from a dark corner I hear a deep voice,

"Hello, there, friend! Can't say we are well met. What for?"

A short, strongly-built man, in a convicts's smock and woman's stockings, red striped with blue, came up to the bunk and gave me his hand. He was red and hairy and, judging by their strength, his hands were those of either a peasant or a laborer. No one else can have such hands.

"Hello," I answer and press his hand.

At the same time a little figure comes from another corner, a tall thin sort of figure, stretches out his hand and says in a thin voice, like a girl's,

"Hello, comrade."

Here, I remember, I could not help smiling. Such a youngster, with fair hair smoothly combed, such a thin girlish face and—the convict's clothes which hang on him like a woman's smock on a scarecrow.

"Hello, comrade," I say to him and, of course, squeeze his hand gently. A gentle man must have corresponding treatment.

I press the little hand and wonder, "Now, who will come out of the third corner?" But no one else appeared. These two were the incorrigible criminals who had committed unpardonable offences against unfortunate humanity, whom the crown prosecutor, that vigilant watch dog of society, was to destroy by means of strangulation.

Well, day after day passed, friendly-like, as always among the unfortunate. The older, the red one, was by surname Marin and the other, who looked like a girl, was called Aloshenka. And here I admit, though it was not a nice thing, I became

(Continued On Page Six).

THE HORNET'S NEST.

THE FOURTH TOWER

(Continued From Page Five)

more curious every day. For what crimes were these two people, so different, the direct opposites, one might say, to be led to the same death? I could not ask, somehow; the unfortunate are always supersensitive and most secretive. I drew close to them, closer perhaps, than I had been with those who argued political wisdom in the common cell, but who can cooly remind a dear one that death awaits him?

Aloshenka made figures from bread and drew a chess board on the boards of the bunk and taught me to play that wise game; we sat long days at it, he—awaiting death, and I—suffering for them both. The tireless Marin, in the red stockings striped with blue and the torn convict's shoes, danced about the cell exactly till two o'clock making endless circles about the table which stood in the centre. Two o'clock in the morning—it is a fearful hour, when from the tower they take a living man and lead him away to be hanged. And so Marin dances about the table, singing a sorrowful prisoner's song, usually the same one.

"I stand on the keecha,
Keecha so high,
Take a look at freedom,
Freedom nowhere nigh;
Weep no more, Marusia,
For mine shall you be,
When I'm free Marusia
You shall marry me.

He is about forty-five and so strong that, it seems, if you harness him to a plow and yell loudly, it will cut a deep furrow.

As soon as two o'clock comes, we at once lie down to sleep. Marin sleeps a deep, calm sleep—till tomorrow, and Aloshenka and I talk for an hour or so of his mother, of his little sister, Tanechka, who had passed with honors into the sixth grade of the gymnasium; Aloshenka had already been in the seventh year. He was sad because it was harder for Tanechka now that he no longer helped her with her studies when they came home from school.

And Aloshenka also talked of his sister's friend, of dark-haired Dunia, or Deena, as he tenderly called her, who had large, deep dark eyes and thick dark braids, a white neck and a delicate, somewhat olive-tinted face. Of her he spoke willingly and long, told how they walked on a high rock by the Volga, delighting in the many-colored lights of the ships, listening to the music of the ship's whistles. And Aloshenka also told how on some holiday they gathered in the fields, about fifteen of them, all young, Dunia or Deena, the same with the thick black braids, his little sister, Tanechka, gymnasium students and even one university student who was a relative. They stayed there till dark, playing, chasing about. In the games Aloshenka's cap was knocked off, the cap with his school emblem. Off went the cap like a ball, into the ravine. They searched for it, but what's the use; it was spring and in spring the nights are dark. They did not find the cap and Aloshenka went home with nothing on his head.

Then of all the luck—The same night and in that same ravine, expropriators had either been sharing or just unpacking the money taken from some government wineshop. The police found some wrapping paper, other scraps of paper and, a short distance away—Aloshnka's cap. And by this cap within a week they traced Aloshenka. He was accused of participating in the expropriation and the court found the evidence sufficient—a court martial does not trust witnesses overmuch—and so, just because of that cap, the damned prosecutor demanded that Aloshenka be condemned—to death by hanging—

"Mamma has gone to St. Petersburg," says Aloshenka, "she is sure to get a pardon for me. We have friends there."

"Of course she will get it," say Marin and I. "Don't fret, Aloshenka."

"I don't fret—"

"Let's have another game."

"All right."

And we play. He plays absent-mindedly and though I could understand this wise game, this same chess, I give in to him, losing all the time.

"You do that on purpose," he says.

I put on a hurt, even angry look.

"Try to beat you! You've played thousands of times and I am only learning. You just wait till we are free. I'll come over then and we'll play a real game of chess."

"Be sure to come."

And for the hundredth time he tells me his address.

It is often so with people; one tells something of himself, speaks frankly, and then another wants to tell his secrets. Marin came and sat beside us on the bunks; we pushed away the chessmen on seeing his sad, thoughtful face. We understood and prepared to listen to his death-bed confession.

Marin's collar was unfastened, showing his strong broad chest, covered with red hair and in this guise he looked like a robber.

His voice was somewhat hoarse, his eyes had a dry heavy look—I have seen such eyes in large animals locked in cages.

He was a peasant from the village Marashkina. It seems there was some church holiday and there had been some drinking. The vodka was gone, they wanted more, and there was no money. They decided, he and his brother-in-law, to scare a certain old woman of their village and then ask her for a rouble for vodka. They smeared their faces with soot, took an ancient revolver which could no longer shoot, and went off. The night was dark, the old woman lived alone. They knocked. She was still awake. She came down the stairs with a candle, opened the door—she had recognized their voices—and when she saw their bsmeared faces, she only stopped to scream before she plumped down with heart failure. As luck would have it, the police sergeant was also coming to see her, probably to make a loan too. He heard the scream, rushed up. There they were, no place to hide, faces blackened, a gun in their hands—an apparent case of expropriation. He assumed his official dignity, locked them up and later sent them to the provincial capital and there—the court martial. Painted faces, a revolver, a dead hag—what other evidence did they need? And so, my young people, another death by hanging.

We live together for four months. Marin had been awaiting death for six and Aloshenka—almost that. It is hard on Aloshenka, he gets tired of evenings, maybe the nerves grow numb or the heart is turning to stone but he began to fall asleep early in the evening. It is not midnight yet and his eyes begin to close and his head nods over the chessboard, he makes false moves. Every evening Marin dances about the table, chanting his song, and what should I do? I lie on my hard bed and think that there are no paints in the world to draw the depths of agony felt by a strong man who waits whole weeks and long months for an inevitable and violent death.

And so, one night, near two, when Marin was dancing about the table and quietly singing his sad little song and Aloshenka was sleeping, we heard the squeak of the lower door leading into the tower, the clash of footsteps on the stairs, the squeak of the second door and at last, at our own door, the clatter of the lock and the scraping of the bolt—

Four armed men came in. And as soon as they had come in Marin went toward them, as though to give himself to them quickly, if only they would not touch Aloshenka. But they had come for him, for Marin. And Marin, with a chalky face, laid his finger to his lips, that they should make no noise, should take him quietly and not wake Aloshenka—quietly, on tiptoe, he came up to me, embraced me warmly, gave me a warm kiss, threw a farewell glance about the cell, bowed toward Aloshenka and—

Do I remember anything of the night I spent over the sleeping Aloshenka? I remember only the morning, remember only his awakening. Would it not have been better had he never wakened? He awoke as though someone had set a spark to him, jumped up, sat down on the bunk and gazed long at the place where Marin always slept. Then he fell on his straw pillow and sobbed. And in his grief I heard only one complaint.

"It—it was not—fair—how could he go—without saying goodbye—to me?"

Then Aloshenka grew silent and was silent a long time, for whole weeks and even stopped playing chess. He did not sleep whole nights. Marin's execution must have reminded him of his own fate, just as horrible and merciless. He had been here seven months already, awaiting death, and it was near six months that I had been bearing my punishment for resenting an insult.

And so one day a jailer comes to the cell, looks for me in the gloom with his eyes.

"The governor wants to see you in the office."

I go. Our footsteps echo hollowly in the grey and empty corridors, the rusty door-hinges squeak protestingly. In the office, as the other time, the gloomy governor sits bent over a heap of papers and makes me wait just as long by the door. Then he says sternly:

"Well, now you have served your punishment. You may return to the common cell."

He lifts his head and looks at me as attentively as though he wanted to ask me something important—and could not.

And here I felt that he was a man.

"I can't, sir," I say, "leave me where I am."

The governor moved in his chair as though he were going to spring up, then his head sank as though he were bowing and he moved his hand slightly as though to say, "Very well. Go."

And again I was with Aloshenka who, I may say, met me with eyes as expectant as if he had been awaiting not me but his pardon. And when he understood that I was not to leave him, became talkative again, and then and there we sat down to our chess.

I stay there with Aloshenka another month and another; no one else was brought in, thank God. Most of the time we talk about how hard it must be for his mother to do so much in St. Petersburg because she has not enough money to bribe the necessary people. Aloshenka's father had been a doctor, of small practice I suppose, and did not earn much, most of his patient being poor laborers and clerks.

"Well, somehow or other," I say, "she is sure to get a pardon."

And he, to reassure not himself but me, assents with a tired smile.

"She is sure to get it. My little mother is very insistent. She'll go to the minister himself."

She may be insistent but now Aloshenka did not go to sleep till almost three. And often I noticed that he pretended to be asleep to quiet me and I too would pretend to sleep. We were not allowed to put the lights out for the night and we usually slept together, face to face, in one bunk, and so I open one eye to see if Aloshenka is sleeping and there is one of his eyes slightly opened. He is watching me too. Once, when we caught each other at our trick, all at once it seemed so funny that we did not sleep till morning, even sat down to chess and played right up to roll call and then began breakfast. And so we didn't sleep all night. But all this was nothing. From that very night there began in both of us that disease they call insomnia. We could not have slept if our eyes were sewn up. Great God, we grew thin in one week, like living skeletons, eat we could not, our noses grew sharp, eyes like coal, became delirious, we began to see all sorts of nasty visions, like sometimes we would hear them coming and could even hear the doors squeaking, the locks clashing, hear the rattle of locks, voices, Aloshenka's name called, and once we both heard clearly.

"We might as well hang Michael Vanitch too."

Yes, things began to go wrong with us. And so, at this same unlucky time, about two o'clock in the morning, when Aloshenka and I were playing chess, playing so that he moved both his men and mine and I too, the game seemed to drag, neither could win—and so they came.

They came. . .came with the strait jacket, thought he would resist because he was young, only seventeen, was not prepared to die, perhaps—well, and so they decided to prepare him themselves. But he was ready, and I, I might say, with him. . . I can't remember it all. And the strangest part was he went to death gladly, he saw in it the end of his sufferings and, perhaps, wished to rid me of mine. . . even the jailers were surprised. Only he lingered a moment on my breast, and his face was so white and his blue eyes burned with a flame I had never seen before, the eyes which now looked black, deep and bottomless.

He did not cry. Kissing me thrice, like at Easter, Aloshenka slipped out into the corridor, the jailers followed, the door slammed, the bolts scraped, the lock clattered and—two months later I came to in a padded cell.

. . . . The night is so beautiful, everything is so happy, in the Volga is not water, but the real blue, what we painters call ultra-marine—and the lights glow so brightly, red and blue and yellow . . .

Wall Street After Six

Here stillness reigns where once the babble broke
  Of greedy tongues and bankers sat at ease
Surveying profits far from grime and smoke
  Of mills and mines and ships upon the seas.,

Whence comes these profits. A belated clerk
  Goes homeward now and here a painted drab
Steals by to rendezvous. Scrubwomen work
  Far through the night. Here wends a lonely cab.

And here I ponder on the broken hearts
  Of small investors and the bloody fray
Of empires built and shattered on these marts,
  Of wars made here, of murders day by day.

Mad street! You are at rest a little while
  Ere comes another day with cries and noise
Of frenzied trade. And so I only smile
  And think of how some day your eager voice

Shall die when workers come into their right
  And profits have an end and man shall dream
No more of wealth. I leave you to the night
  And that great day when labor rules supreme!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

THE AMERICAN "BLACK SHIRTS"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

IN a series of articles that appeared in the liberal weekly, "The Nation," in July 1921, written by Arthur Warner, the statement is made that:

"By the constitution of the United States three branches of government were established: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. In the last two years a fourth has been set up: the American Legion."

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TO be sure the constitution provides for three branches of government. But this does not mean that they have any existence in actuality. The executive power, as administered by Cal Coolidge today on behalf of great business, is probably the mightiest possessed by any ruling potentate in the world today. The legislative branch of the government is a sham. It plays a puppet role, best revealed in its subservience to Coolidge-Kellogg-Wall Street policies in Nicaragua and China. The judiciary, also is the lap dog of the money power. If it remained shrouded in any shred of judicial hypocricy, that was torn from it by the failure of Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis, heralded as progressives, to interfere in the least with the legalized murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

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ARTHUR WARNER was, therefore, entirely wrong when he referred to the American Legion as the fourth branch of the American government. When necessary the American Legion becomes the right hand of the executive power of the government, and in an extremity characterized by the rise to power of a fascist tyranny, it becomes the government itself, with the so-called legislative and judiciary powers trampled in the dust.

There is something for the whole working class to consider with the American Legion spending a holiday holding a convention in Paris, not to the liking of the workers of France.

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WARNER, in fact, contradicts himself when he outlines the nature of the American Legion as follows:

"Organized ostensibly to continue the friendships that developed in the fighting forces and to advance the legitimate interests of former service men, the Legion has grown away from that into a super-government. It gives orders to public officers and is fearfully consulted by them; it is accorded quasi-official standing thru the privilege of occupying government buildings, as in New York City where it enjoys commodious offices in the Hall of Records, or in Arkansas where the old State House at Little Rock was turned over to it; it has received from the War Department in advance of publication the so-called 'slacker lists', ostensibly to rectify errors, but with possibilities of abuse that can readily be imagined; it has established a censorship of public meetings and by actual or threatened violence suppresses freedom of speech; it is attempting to dictate the instruction in our public schools and pass upon the qualifications of the teachers; altho nominally non-political, it has actually sponsored a host of bigoted and repressive laws and policies."

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Then Warner, the liberal, joins the socialists in talking about "the return of the community to a normal existence," and the demobilization of "intolerant 100 per centism" and deflating "historic super-patriotism." As if existence could be "normal" under capitalism; as if there could be "tolerance" under the system that battles for the private ownership of property. The applause of the American Legion, and of the ruling class generally, at the burning to death of Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair is the best proof of capitalist "intolerance" in the so-called period of "normalcy."

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To be sure, the American Legion in different periods functions in different ways. In the period immediately following the war, when the American Legion was first organized, this fascist crew was the forefront of the capitalist attack against radical workers' organizations. Its shooting and hanging of innocent workers brought quick results for employers who feared the desire of labor for organization.

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With the crushing of the steel strike, the railroad shopmen's strike, the several coal miners' strikes, and a host of smaller struggles, extreme measures on the part of the capitalist tyranny and its fascist lackey, the American Legion, became unnecessary, since the spirit of the workers, who had been betrayed by their officials, was to a large extent broken. Mr. Warner continues:

"Present tendencies in the American Legion appear to be away from violence and intimidation, but the change is one of practice, not principle. The Legion is still imbued with the spirit of repression and coercion, of prejudice and unreason which the war nourished."

But the fact that the last war retires into the background does not mean that the Legion will give up its violence and intimidation. There are new "war situations" in Nicaragua and China, the danger of the new war against the Union of Soviet Republics, the fact still vivid that following the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti hardly a hall in all the land was available for workers in which to hold memorial meetings for their dead. The Legionnaires are equally quick to respond as lobbyists in legislative halls or lynchers in the open game of murder.

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The constitution of the Legion hypocritically declares that, "The American Legion shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or perferment." But this clause has meant nothing to the Legion conventions that have declared for rigid restriction of immigration, for the total exclusion of the Japanese; for universal compulsory military training, for the publication of the "slacker lists," for congressional legislation requiring the basis of all instruction in elementary public and private schools to be the "American language," against the release of conscientious objectors, against the amnesty for political prisoners, and against the reduction of the army under 175,000 men.

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Let it be remembered that it was a choice selection of leading generals, admirals and diplomats, with the official blessing of the government, who organized the strikebreaking "Organization for Maintenance of Supplies" during the general strike last year in Great Britain. It is the same kind of an outfit that organized the American Legion in this country, and that will convert the legion to the same strike-breaking purposes, on a nation-wide scale, when the occasion requires.

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Thus the capitalist government finds in the American Legion the best supporter of its "blackshirt" policies.

In an extremity, when the workers threaten to seize power, it is the capitalist power that calls fascism to take over the reigns of government and institute the "black shirt" tyranny that now reigns under Mussolini in Italy, under De Rivera in Spain, and under a host of American Legion "heroes" in many of Europe's capitalist lands.

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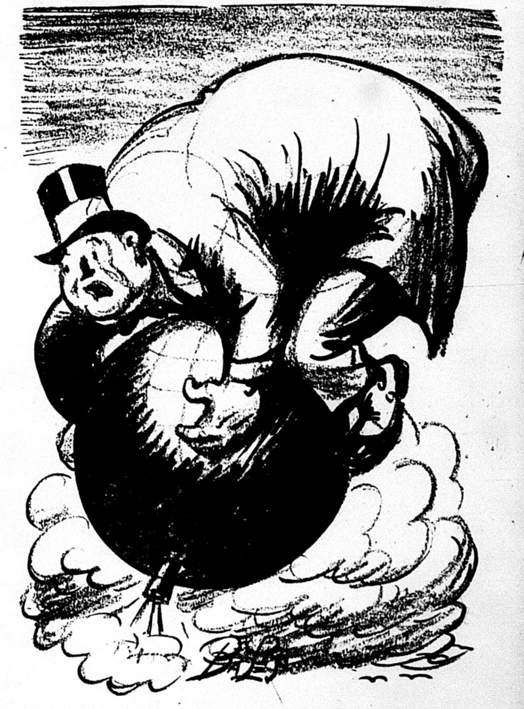
It has remained for the workers of France to reveal to the workers and farmers of the United States the real fascist nature of the American Legion. Let American labor profit by this lesson to the full. It will thus best insure the success of its struggle in the future in the time when the black shirt American Legion, whether under this or any other name, becomes the only and dominant branch in the American government.



The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following review of Bukharin's great theoretical work, appeared in the August issue of "The Communist," theoretical organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The need for intensified theoretical study is as pressing in the Workers (Communist) Party of America as in the C. P. of G. B. The leaders of the Russian Revolution never missed an opportunity to add to their store of theoretical knowledge and this book of Bukharin's was first published in 1919 while civil war raged thru Europe.

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"NO revolutionary theory, no revolutionary movement," says Lenin in one of his famous polemics against the Mensheviks. It were well if such a text could be hung up in the bedroom of every British socialist, that aims at passing for a revolutionary. For the proletarian movement of this country, except for a very small circle, still maintains its traditional aversion to theory. How much this aversion to theory is responsible for the confusion and pessimism that is rampant everywhere at present is a matter for some hard thinking to be done before our movement strikes the high road to revolutionary action, and ceases to prattle about defending, or overthrowing capitalism.

Lenin's text is of particular importance to Communists. There is no section of the working class movement so zealous and indefatigable in the fight against capitalism and the capitalists as the Communist Party. But this very zeal has its disadvantages, especially for a numerically small Party like ours. There is the danger—a very real danger, we think—in pursuing the manifold mundane tasks, all of which are necessary and important, of ignoring theory and theoretical self-study in preference to what is called "practical work." The lack of time and opportunity and poverty amongst the workers may be added to the handicaps, but these in no way invalidate the warning, or the danger.

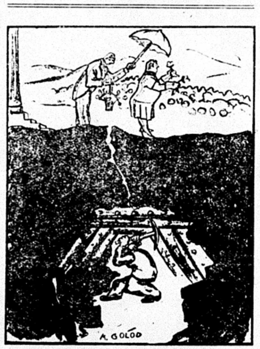
It was the fashion when the Communist Party of Great Britain was being set up some seven years ago, this month, to talk of being realists and to extol the virtues of practice over theory, and there was some justification for that fashion at that time. The socialist movement was passing through a critical period. Thrones and governments were in the dust, or in the balance. The test upon the socialists had to be clear, simple and straightforward. The test then was, for or against revolutionary action symbolized in the Russian revolution; Bolshevism or bourgeois democracy and constitutionalism.

But adhesion to the Soviet Republic and the revolution brought more to the ranks of Communism than those genuine proletarians who had no use either for the bourgeois democracy or its supporters, who were leading the workers' movement. A goodly number of sentimentalists, careerists and phrasemongers were caught up in the tide towards Communism, chiefly from the side of the intellectuals. We could name a number of these who have passed through the ranks of our Party, each of whom can be placed in one or the other of the above categories. In all of these cases (it is not necessary to give names) we had a great deal of lip-service to Communism, but no understanding of Communist theory.

It is a curious fact that the vilest slanderers of the Communist Party are the renegades. How often do we hear reproaches hurled at our members for their "ignorance and stupidity"? How often do we hear the Party leadership traduced and the insinuations made that the Communist Party would be all right if it wasn't for its leaders? Meaning by that, we suppose, if the leaders were made up of amiable fellows with whom they would never be called upon to have theoretical quarrels, there would be room for them. The fact is that all these ex-Communists have been tested at the bar of theory and found wanting. That, however, does not excuse our members from removing all grounds for the stigma of "ignorance and stupidity." The way to do that is to cultivate self-study, hard thinking, and more theory.

A useful contribution to the material for theoretical thinking is being added to the library of Marxist literature issued by Martin Lawrence, in the translation into English of Bukharin's "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class." This book, the author tells us, was completed in 1914, and after an adventurous career, occasioned by the war, the MS. found its way to Moscow, to be published in February, 1919. It is a trenchant and logical criticism of the famous Bohm Bawerk, the Austrian economist, who was peddled about so much in this country a decade ago by the I. L. P. and anti-Marxists, as the destroyer of the Marxist system. Our readers who remember this period will be interested to learn that, even while we in this country, and, in our own way, were defending Marx against Bohm Bawerk, Bukharin was sitting in the class room of the University of Vienna copiously noting the fallacies of this same professor—notes that were to expose the futility of the professor's apology for the rentier class, and to provide our proletarian movement with a first-class theoretical defense against the would-be destroyers of Marxism.

By THOS. BELL (London)



Some idea of the scope of this book may be gathered from what Bukharin himself tells us. While in Vienna he went through the library scrupulously noting the standard economists. Imprisoned just before the war, he was subsequently deported, and went to Switzerland. At Lausanne, he studied the Anglo-American economists. We next find him in Stockholm in the Royal Library and, on his arrest and deportation to Norway, he continued his studies in the Nobel Institute, Christiania. Subsequently, we find him studying in the New York Public Library, U. S. A. The result is 34 pages of this book, comprising 158 notes alone, a veritable mine of information in themselves.

In the author's preface, he makes an observation, as we think of timely importance for "British" Marxists. Hitherto, there have been two types of criticism by Marxists, either exclusively sociological, or excessively methodological. "Marxists," says Bukharin, "must give an exhaustive criticism of the latest theories, not only methodological but sociological, and a criticism of the entire system pursued to its furthest ramifications." And, regarding, as the author does, the Austrian school as the most powerful opponent of Marxism, he applied this rule to Bohm Bawerk as the representative type of this school, demolishing his entire system with that ruthless logic associated with the name of Bukharin.

"The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" comprises an introduction, five chapters, and a conclusion with a critical article on Tugan-Baranovsky's Theory of Value, as well as an appendix, notes and index. In his introduction, the fundamental tenets of Marx are vindicated, i.e., the facts of concentration in capital, the syndicates, trusts, banking organizations, and their penetration into industry. Two tendencies are in opposition to Marxism; one, the historical school and the other, the abstract school. Faced with competition from England, the German bourgeoisie demanded protection for its national industries, and the German protective tariff movement became the cradle of the historical school. This school was a reaction to the cosmopolitanism of the classical economy. Being negative towards abstract theory it landed into a narrow-minded empiricism, reminding us of some types of "theorists" here in England, who spend their time collecting concrete data, while leaving the "laws" till later. From the historical school we get a history of prices, of wages, credit, money, but no theory of wages, no theory of prices.

Karl Menger, as father of the Austrian school (though Bohm Bawerk was its most outstanding representative) waged war on the historical school. After carrying off some victories, Menger turned on Marxism. In essence, the new "abstract" method is in complete opposition to Marxism. It is the bourgeoisie on its last legs. With the development of capitalism there appears the rentier class of mere coupon clippers, owners of gilt-edged securities. This section of the bourgeoisie is not a true class. It is only a parasitical group, playing no creative part in industry. It knows no social life. All social bonds to it are loosened. It has no intereste in social welfare generally. Its one obsession is fear for the proletarian revolution.

In contrast with this rentier or leisure class, the proletariat are held captive in huge cities. It readily acquires and develops a collectivist psychology, with keen sense of social bonds and social welfare. The proletarian class has no fear of social catastrophe, since it knows it must destroy, and clear away the refuse of capitalism before it can build. Thus, we see the difference between the Austrian school, and Marxism as a social psychological contrast.

Having explained this contrast, the author goes on to analyze it from the standpoint of logic, with a treatise on objectivism and subjectivism in political economy. Since Marxism deals with the causal chain linking up social phenomena, and sees a social process independent of individual motives, it is objective. On the other hand, since the labor theory of value of the classical school, particularly Adam Smith, is based on an individual estimate of commodities, corresponding to the quantity and quality of labor used, it is a subjective theory.

The method of Marx is not to start with individual motives. As buyers and sellers, individuals go to the market, the product dominating the creator. No doubt, there is a connection between individual and social wills, but Marx's method is to examine and ascertain the law of the relations of this social phenomenon. The method of the Austrian school is to abstract the historical and organic methods, and start from the "atom." Thus we get, as illustrations, "a man in a desert," "an individual in a primeval forest," and other variations of the "Robinson Crusoe" legends, forgetful that the economic motives and categories associated with the illustrations, come from a definite social relationship. It is as if we were to speak of dukes, earls and lords in primitive ancient society, to endow these terms as being eternal.

Modern political economy can only have as its object a commodity society, i.e., a capitalist society. In this society the individual will and purpose are relegated to the background, as opposed to objective social phenomena. Only in a socialist society will the blind social element yield to a conscious calculation by the community. Relations between men being simple and clear the fetishism attached to the present relations among men will disappear.

The unhistorical and subjective method of the Bohm Bawerks is particularly revealed in their definition of capital, where the stone of the ape and the club of the savage are classified as the germ of capital. In contrast with Marxism which defines capital in accordance with its historic use, viz., a means of producing wealth with a view to profit, the Austrian school limits capital to being merely a means of producing more wealth, i.e., as universal for all time.

Yet another fundamental trait of the Austrian school is the emphasis laid upon consumption, and the consumer. Whereas the classical school approached the economic problems from the standpoint of the producer, individualism finds its parallel in this subjective-psychological method of the "Robinson Crusoes" of the Austrian school. Its ideology is the elimination of the bourgeoisie from the process of production.

Passing to the newer Anglo-American school, represented by Bates-Clark, Bukharin shows us it is not difficult to find the ideological basis of this school. This basis is to be found in the process of the transformation of industrial capitalism to militant imperialism, and where the less individualistic become trained in organization of entrepreneurs. The method of investigation is social-organic. The American school, the author warns us, though the product of a progressive bourgeoisie, is nevertheless a declining one.

It is interesting to note that this theory of marginal utility was put forward mathematically by a German, Herman Gossen, as far back as 1854. Indeed, many of the theses ascribed to the Austrian and Jevonian school are to be found in Goosen's work. This the English Professor Jevons acknowledges. But the international rentier found his learned spokesman in Bohm Bawerk. In Bohm Bawerk's theories he found a pseudo-scientific weapon, not so much in the struggle against the elemental forces of capitalist evolution, as a weapon against the ever-menacing workers' movement.

We think we have said enough, however, to arouse the interest and curiosity of the reader, to procure this most important book. From the marginal utility theory of value to the theories of profit enmeshed in statistical formula, Bukharin pursues the fallacies of these apologists of capitalism with irresistible logic, revealing their theoretical work to be a "barren desert."

In his introduction, the author says, "It may appear unusual that I should publish this book at a moment when civil war is rampant in Europe. Marxists, however, have never accepted any obligation to discontinue their theoretical work even at periods of the most violent class struggle, so long as any physical possibility for the performance of such work was at hand. . . A criticism of the capitalist system is of the utmost importance for a proper understanding of the events of the present period."

This understanding, the British workers need now more than ever. This book of Bukharin's will prove an indispensable help.

"The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class," by N. Bukharin is issued by the International Publishers, New York, and can be secured also from the Daily Worker Publishing Co., $2.50.

The Fourth Tower (*A Story*)

(Translated from the Russian of G. Ustinov By VERA and VIOLET MITKOVSKY.)

YOU say that your epoch is heroic, that our time has passed, that we are no longer capable, are worn out, that our time was not; after all, interesting; but I will tell you, young people, that every epoch was heroic, people always knew how to die stoically, not only for an idea, but sometimes just like that. If it wouldn't bore you, I can tell you of just such an episode.

By trade I am a painter, and can even make pictures. Of course one must know how to make pictures, there are even places, they say, where that trade is taught, but I, with my fifty years, what had I to do with places of learning? It was in 1905, that year of liberty, when our party group appealed to me.

"Michael Vanitch, please paint the party slogans on a red banner, but make the letters in gilt, please."

Of course I did my best. On the black banner I painted in Slavonic letters, in silver, "Eternal Memory to Those who Fell in Freedom's Cause." On the red one, I painted in gilt, "Long Live the Democratic Republic, Long Live the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, Proletariat of all Countries Unite!" The Bolsheviks in those days, don't let it peeve you, my young people, were all for the democratic republic. With these banners, we all went out to make a demonstration against the Black Hundreds. We were about thirty, with sticks and pikes and revolvers, that wouldn't shoot a cat—to say nothing of a man, especially if his coat were lined. Well, we marched about with the red and black banners and once the Black Hundreds surrounded us and nearly threw all our fine fellows over a precipice. They had about three thousand and we, as I said before, were about thirty. Well, we came out of it with honors; some forged ahead, while the others raised their sticks like spears, and the Black Hundreds were frightened. They divided and let us march through. That same day we hid the banners in a safe place and soon the police began to catch us—raid after raid, arrest after arrest. They came to me too, turned everything upside down, even chopped up the potatoes in the cellar with their swords. Then they pulled off the rag mats which my wife had spread, to rip up the floor, I suppose, and jumped with satisfaction. The banners, my young people, I had painted in my cottage, on the bare floor, and the paint soaked right through the satin and stuck to the boards. "Long Live the Democratic Republic", was painted in gilt, lengthwise across the floor, and crosswise, in large silver letters, "Eternal Memory to Those who Fell in Freedom's Cause".

"Here," said the sheriff joyfully, "this is the headquarters of the most important socialists. There it is, word for word like the banners. What more can we want? The governor will praise us. Come on, now, get ready!"

Well, I got ready and we went, for such a long time as makes me sick to think of. The trial was eight months later and then I was sentenced to four years and sent to the first annex of the provincial prison.

* * *

From the investigation cell I was transferred to the common one, where I received better treatment. This gladdened me, like a breath of freedom. The others in the common cell were all fine fellows, sociable and educated. They started working on me at once. There I first learnt Marx's theory and Frederick Engels', as much of course, as I could, with my brain. We had all kinds of arguments, almost fights sometimes, especially with the Social Revolutionists. The mensheviks usually replied with sneakiness and silence. The bolsheviks would get them into a corner and they would just stand there, neither yes nor no, or with a contemptuous smile say, "O, they are all demagogues, idiots, boneheads" and so on. But such irresponsible declarations didn't affect the bolsheviks. However, I didn't get much time to learn political sciences as the governor of the prison found out that I was a qualified painter and in addition, could make pictures, so he sent me out to work—to decorate his house with painted designs. I did it well; he praised me but didn't pay anything. He showed off to visitors, boasting what sort of convicts he had, regular painters and artists. Now, at that time I got a money order for five roubles, I didn't know from whom, and was dreadfully astonished. My wife, I thought, or the party had sent it. "Well," I thought, "let's have a celebration. I'll treat the whole cell," and so I wrote a note of hand and a large order and sent them to the governor.

But it turned out differently —

In the evening, that same day, they brought the order — biscuits, tobacco, tea, sugar, and even sausage. Here it entered my mind to look at the back of my money order. I looked and almost fell over! The money order wasn't for me at all. Everything was right, my full name given and family, but the feminine signature and handwriting was not right. My wife's name is Katerina and the one signed was Avdotia and there were all kinds of tender words there and talk of affairs not corresponding to mine at all. Well, we gathered up the whole order, packed it and sent it back to the prison office.

"Received this by mistake, beg you to find the rightful owner and give him the whole order. We enclose the stub of the money order."

We sent the order away, talked a little, saying that I was in too much of a hurry to make the order —perhaps the owner didn't want those things at all —and then forgot all about it. Life is full of mistakes.

As soon as we finished forgetting about it, the governor's assistant, Storky he was nicknamed, burst into the cell. He was long and spare, with a yellowish color and a long thin beard, cruel as the devil and considered all the convicts his slaves, worse than cattle. Well, he burst into the cell and rushed straight at me.

"What's this, you son of a gun, cheating, are you? What right have you to take other people's money?"

"I didn't take anything, sir, it was a mistake."

"Silence! I will flog such scoundrels . . .'

My head swam around and my face burned. I said to him, hoarsely,

"I am unarmed and can't kill you, dog, so take this," and I spat right into his face.

Storky dived into his pocket and pulled out a gun, waved it in my face, but didn't shoot — he was a great coward—poked about with it, stuttered and spluttered and flew out, with my spittle in his thin beard.

In an hour, the lock rattled again, the jailer came in and said to me,

"Come on, you're wanted in the office."

Well, to the office I went, the warden behind me and after him the convoy. The political cell hums with indignation:

"Don't flinch, Michael Vanitch, we'll stick up for you, declare a hunger strike, start a fuss, call the attorney—don't flinch."

And I don't flinch. I am desperate and burning with indignation.

The governor is sitting in his office, bent over some papers. He did not even stir when I entered. We stand, I just inside the room, the warden in the doorway. We stand ten minutes, fifteen. The governor keeps on sorting his papers and doesn't even raise his head.

I clear my throat. It is tiresome to stand still. The governor starts on a new packet of papers. I clear my throat again. The governor pretends he has no time to spend on bagatelles while important work remains unfinished, so we stand there for another fifteen minutes. I clear my throat, cough, even blow my nose five times, but the governor is absorbed in his papers.

Then he raised his eyes to me.

"Well," he said reproachfully, "what have you done now you numbskull?"

He shrugged his shoulders helplessly and sank back into his work.

"I can't save you," he said without taking his eyes off his papers.

"I haven't asked you to do so, sir."

Silence. In about five minutes the governor made a gesture with his hands as if he wanted the guard to leave. The guard went out and we keep still again, I by the door and the governor at his papers.

"Well," he repeated, "do you know that if the matter should come to trial that—" and he passed his fingers across his neck very expressively.

"Oh well," I said, "first he calls me a scoundrel and now you want to hang me."

The governor covered his face with a paper, as if reading it very carefully. Then he suddenly threw it down on the table and said,

"Storky will never forgive you and I can't make him. I will punish you myself and he, as my subordinate, may consent."

I stand still near the door and the governor stares out the window and chews his pencil. Suddenly he turns to me.

"Do you want to go to the fourth tower for six months? If not, it's the trial."

The fourth tower! It hangs as a curse over the whole prison, the prison which is a curse in itself.

"Allow me to think, sir," I answer, "I will give you my answer in an hour."

"All right."

It was not in vain then, that I had decorated his house for nothing. I see he is sticking up for me, wants to repay me. Well, I think, life is good enough pay, I may accept it, but I had better consult my comrades first.

I returned to my cell and told everything. The whole cell darkened and fell into silence as if there were not forty men there, but dark night in a still forest.

Who are the condemned locked in the fatal fourth tower? What murderers and cut-throats? Can a peaceful man in trouble live with them?

At last someone said firmly and decisively;

"Go!"

And the whole cell, which had almost stopped breathing for a few minutes, drew in its breath just as firmly and decisively as the one who assigned me to the accursed tower.

And so, my young people, I got ready and went.

I am not so easily frightened, but while I walked through the endless gloomy corridors, smelling of dampness and, perhaps, of blood, I thought many things. And when the locks rang and the bolt scraped, I felt as though it were the scraping of my skin as it was torn off my back. Then the door squeaked like a knife across my heart, I and my baggage, that is my bedding, were pushed into a half-lighted cell, large, smelling of dinginess and emptiness. I sat down on a bare bunk, threw my luggage on it and looked—where are those who are doomed to the agony of waiting for death? Suddenly from a dark corner I hear a deep voice,

"Hello, there, friend! Can't say we are well met. What for?"

A short, strongly-built man, in a convicts's smock and woman's stockings, red striped with blue, came up to the bunk and gave me his hand. He was red and hairy and, judging by their strength, his hands were those of either a peasant or a laborer. No one else can have such hands.

"Hello," I answer and press his hand.

At the same time a little figure comes from another corner, a tall thin sort of figure, stretches out his hand and says in a thin voice, like a girl's,

"Hello, comrade."

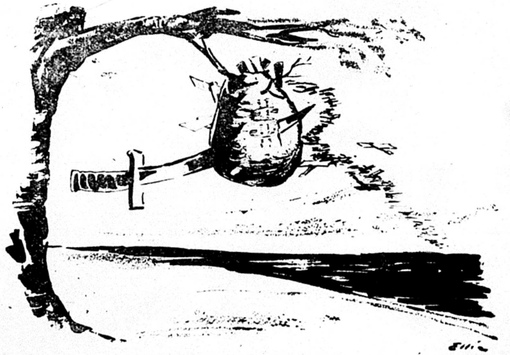
Here, I remember, I could not help smiling. Such a youngster, with fair hair smoothly combed, such a thin girlish face and—the convict's clothes which hang on him like a woman's smock on a scarecrow.

"Hello, comrade," I say to him and, of course, squeeze his hand gently. A gentle man must have corresponding treatment.

I press the little hand and wonder, "Now, who will come out of the third corner?" But no one else appeared. These two were the incorrigible criminals who had committed unpardonable offences against unfortunate humanity, whom the crown prosecutor, that vigilant watch dog of society, was to destroy by means of strangulation.

Well, day after day passed, friendly-like, as always among the unfortunate. The older, the red one, was by surname Marin and the other, who looked like a girl, was called Aloshenka. And here I admit, though it was not a nice thing, I became

(Continued On Page Six).



THE HORNET'S NEST.

A Critic Earns His Thirty Pieces of Silver

By WILL DE KALB

EVEN anarchist-socialists, who ought to know better, and of course social-democrats, of whom it would be expected, have been deceived by polemicists of the capitalist press when the latter charge Soviet Russia with the heinous crime of "Standardizing the Human Soul." No part-truth could be more untruthful; yet T. R. Yzarra, reporting to The New York Times that "A German Critic Sees Russia Exceeding America in Uniformity," selects that age-old prevarication to entitled an article whose bald-faced fact-twisting would do credit to a seventeenth century Dominican.

Herr Rene Fulop-Miller, we learn from Mr. Ybarra's report, has made an intensive study of Soviet Russia, starting out with an unbiased mind, and, upon the conclusion of his investigation, finding that "Bolshevism is a great peril to society." Methinks I have encountered the quotation before—but before we indulge in sarcasm at the German critic's expense, let us see if he has presented any new promises to support this cob-webbed deduction.

Mr. Ybarra, in his report, is reviewing Herr Fulop-Miller's "The Mind and Face of Bolshevism" and "Lenin Und Gandhi." It has not been my good fortune to be able to procure these books, and since I have not read them, I shall not indulge in the popular sport of capitalist-reviewers and attack them without first a reading. But I have followed Mr. Ybarra's report very closely to his last punctuation mark: he it is upon whom my gun is trained. If Herr Fulop-Miller turns out to be "the man behind the man behind the gun," he also will be subjected to polemical attack.

What is Herr Fulop-Miller's impression of Russia, after "an exhaustive and unbiased investigation"? "Everything that happens in Russia today" (I now quote from "The Mind and Face of Bolshevism") "happens for the sake of the mass; every action is subordinated to it. Art, literature, music and philosophy serve only to extol its impersonal splendor, and, gradually, on all sides, everything is being transformed to the new world of the 'mass man' who is the sole ruler."

The result? As Mr. Ybarra says Herr Fulop-Miller found it, "they shouted their command to the Russian poets" and lo! a new 'mechanized' poetry arose in the land. They regimented the philosophers and soon the outlines of a new standardized philosophy, ruthlessly opposed to everything idealistic, to crown the victories already won in the domain of politics and economics. They issued their orders to the Russian sculptors and soon buildings and monuments dotted Russia, conceived according to the dictates of the new "machine art"—huge embodiments of the revolts against all that which in the past had meant art to mankind. They waved their magic wands in the direction of the Russian theatre and up cropped a new form of drama, more radical than anything hitherto dreamed of—playhouse without any stage, actors dancing on wires over the auditorium, gymnastics instead of dialogue, "the most extraordinary physical distortions giving an impression of 'complete insanity.'

"And the new Russian music that sprang to life was of a piece with all this, with its 'conductorless orchestras,' and similarly revolutionary manifestations. As for religion, the Soviet dictators were inexorable in trying to uproot everything resembling religion as it was in the Russia of the czars. And all this for the 'collective man,' the 'dividual'."

Mr. Ybarra, in condensing Herr Fulop-Miller's observations, has turned many a pretty phrase. But pretty phrases have an unfortunate habit of metamorphosis into boomerangs, under the critical eye of the honest logician.

Not only Communists, but many capitalist socialists, acknowledge this to be the "machine age." Insofar as economics is akin to literature and art—and I am sure Herr Fulop-Miller will admit the relationship, the literature and art of the period will always be a part of the period. Therefore, what Mr. Ybarra, and Herro Fulop-Miller are attacking is not the mind of Bolshevism, but the age of Bolshevism. The art of a period must be of the same stuff as the period itself. Even Mr. Ybarra cannot change the trend of arts and letters.

But—does this result in standardization? If the Russian audiences encourage such innovations as "conductorless orchestras," "stageless theatres," is that an unhealthy attitude? Conducted orchestras, and theatres with stages have their exponents everywhere else in the world. Experimenting with art, and the encouragement of such experimentation, is, to my mind, the manifestation of greater individualism than one can find in any other nation.

But Herr Fulop-Miller and Mr. Ybarra would have us believe that all orchestras are without conductors, all theatres without stages—that the Russian leaders "shouted their command and lo!" everything became standardized. If this were so, why is it that the Russian peasant is as familiar with the photoplays of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford as the German salesgirl? Or the novels of Jack London? Or the sweet strains of Dvorak?

Certainly these literary gentlemen must realize that the revolution, the Bolshevik revolution, is still on in Russia. Where formerly the struggle was between Red Guard and White Guard, now it is between Communism and Capitalism. It is revolution, none the less, as bitter, and as revolutionary.

Then, why should not the art of the period portray this transition period? Is it "standardization" when it does so? Of course, I know that their quarrel is not with the art of the period, but the period itself; but, were it the art, they would have to change the age-old tendency of art to represent its era. For all of me, they may try.

Just what is this terrible "standardization" under which the Russian suffers? So far as I can see it, Herr Fulop-Miller must consider me to be standing on my head, for only in Russia can I find individualism, and everywhere else standardization. In Russia, the worker, having a voice in the factory soviet, can express his individuality in the management of the affairs of his business. Can the worker in any other country do the same? In his factory unit important questions of government are voted on. His representatives run his government, he paints his own pictures, he plays in his own orchestra, he acts in his own plays on his own stage. He does not as in America, hire a sort of priest-craft to supply art, literature, music and theatricals. In all of these he plays his own part—and, considering his inexperience, he does it well.

More than that. In what other nation is the general public so interested in national affairs? In international affairs? Of their own accord, groups of workers express their interest, their opinion, their sympathies on all important international questions by means of resolutions, parades, demonstrations, funds. Nicaragua, China, Passaic—questions about which the average worker knows little, if anything, are of intense interest to the Russian of today. Standardization? I cannot understand how even the most dishonest hypocrite could apply it.

Let us see how much individualism is manifested by the workers in other lands. All must slave for their wage. They have no voice in their government or their industry. Their "culture" consists in reading those books that are read the most; looking at those pictures that are praised the most; seeing those plays that have been seen the most; hearing that music that has been heard the most. National affairs they are not interested in; their newspapers print instead, crossword puzzles. International affairs? So far away—dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders. Standardization? I know no other name for it.

Formerly, sociologists were of the opinion that the individual could only express himself in his leisure time. The soviet system of the conduct of industry has proved this to be partly a fallacy. Even in one's working hours one can be himself. But leisure provides the greatest opportunity. True. And under Communism, the individual will secure greater leisure. Certainly not under capitalism.

"But one moment!" I can imagine Ybarra and Fulop-Miller exclaiming. "You are considering only the workers!" Certainly. And so are they. For Russia is a workers' country. There, they claim, the workers are standardized. In capitalist countries there are workers and idlers. These, I claim (and in some instances, Herr Fulop-Miller agrees with me) are standardized.

How then, do the writers make out a case for their conclusion? Let us examine their phrases.

"They shouted their command to the Russian poets. . ." I see Herr Fulop-Miller has read the Pravda. When Josef Stalin, secretary of the Russian Communist Party, writes a critical article on the poetry of the day, complaining that the poets are writing about the October Revolution when they should be giving their energy to the transition period, which is comparable to a criticism of Georg Brandes who once charged post-war literature with sustaining post-war turbulency, is that "issuing orders," "shouting commands," "regimenting," "waving magic wands," or is it not the same type of criticism, performing its function, as we find in capitalist countries?

One must not be harsh with Herr Fulop-Miller for this poor choice of language—it would be confusing to him, finding a politician, and a peasant, who also has an aesthetic sense, and is qualified as a literary critic. It rarely happens elsewhere, except in Russia.

Out of generosity, these pretty phrases of Mr. Ybarra and Herr Fulop-Miller might be dismissed as unconscious ranting. But then, in the face of contrary facts, they charge "as for religion, the Soviet dictators were inexorable in trying to uproot everything resembling religion as it was in the Russia of the czars."

What was really done? The grafting, lying, immoral and discrepit clergymen were given their walking papers. Honest priests could do business so long as there was a demand for their "sacred" wares. Is this "inexorable"? Instead of the head of the government encouraging people to go to church, they were encouraged to learn to read and write. "Inexorable"? I suppose Messrs. Ybarra and Fulop-Miller, in a Cook's tour of Russia, stopped long enough in Moscow to see an inscription, "Religion is the opium of the people," near a cathedral. The inscription does make one inclined to adjectives like "inexorable," if one is a capitalist apologist. But it does not deter any Russian, if he is religious, from enjoying his daily or weekly hypodermic of religion. Since the Soviet government came into power, the monopoly on religion has been taken away from the Orthodox Church, and all churches, if they are kept clean, and do not graft, can go on dispensing their narcotic till the customers are finally satiated. "Inexorable"? In hurling insults, the writers have merely hurled boomerangs.

It is apparent then, that Herr Fulop-Miller has proved nothing. In finding that "Bolshevism is a great menace to society," I should like to call him mistaken; instead I must use a harsher word. I must accuse him of dishonesty.

I can only label him a critic turned hypocrite. His usage of the old red herring as a conclusion, and premises as absurd as biblical astronomy, have revealed him to the discerning reader to be a literary Judas, a critic who betrays the confidence of his readers. And I think, due to the ponderous nature of his books, capitalism will cheat him of the thirty pieces of silver.

Fair Day

By CORRINE M. GRAYSON.

FAIR DAY! A half mile track surrounded by a wilderness of Mencken morons. Boys sing-songing "Ice-Cold-Pop-Lemonade-Ice-Cold-Pop-Lemonade." Shouting from the dilapidated grandstand for favorites. Band blaring underneath. Tents. Ballyhoos. "Boxing inside. 25c admission. Moral and Refined." Monkeys chained to little tin autos, melancholy beasts, blinking frightened eyes at the children of all ages poking at them beneath the curtains.

Hot dogs. Waffles. A lost urchin rubbing grubby fists in tear-filled eyes. A stable full of pigs, unbelievably fat. New-born litter sucking and squealing. Cows in a bigger shed. Sleek, mild-eyed. Well-bred. An underfed, flat-chested, pot bellied girl holding a ricketty baby pities the poor dumb beasts. The ma-a-ing of sheep in the next building brings a crowd to watch the shearer, solicitous of their comfort and appearance. The prize-winning cows from the State Insane Asylum. If the occupants of that institution had only had such prenatal care as the cows upon which they feed.

An oasis is the Fine Arts Builling—not because of the fine arts, but because of the tempting array of vegetables, fruits and the cooling fountain in the center. Fine arts! daubs of patriotic and sickly sentimental appeal. Commercial signs and posters!

Outside the sun is hellish. Dust clogging the pores and stuffing the nostrils, kicked up in miniature yellow clouds by stumbling, vapidly staring passers-by.

"Bye-Bye Blackbird"—the merry-go-round's calliope always a year behind with the popular songs. Flittering red and green birds at the end of sticks. Ferris wheel creaking as it bears its burden of giggling, screaming youth.

Strutting policemen, swinging sticks, ogling, demanding free drinks and getting them. Solemnly a six-foot gawk stands in the shade of a ticket window, chewing ice-cream candy, mouth red and white patches. Pop-pop-pop of air rifles. "Right this way. A dime, ten cents for the biggest show on earth." Torn paper, lunch boxes, tin foil, cigarette butts, whorls and eddies of dust. Tired faces, dirty brats, powder-caked noses, scowls, honking horns, clanging, crowded trolleys. Fair Day!

The COMRADE Young SECTION
Edited by the Young Pioneers of America
A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

THAT'S THE SPIRIT

Workers' children should be always ready to help the workers when they fight against the bosses. That's what the Young Pioneers said and did when the workers of Passaic were striking against their bosses. They went on the picket line; they collected money for food for the strikers and their children. They did everything they could to help the workers win.

Now we hear how the workers' children of Gallatin, Pa., have helped the miners who are striking against the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The bosses had hired some scabs. The workers' children decided that the best way to show that they were with the strikers was to refuse to go to school with scab children. So this week, as soon as the scab children walked into school, all the workers' children who are with the strikers walked out.

That's the true Pioneer spirit—always ready to help the workers. Don't you want to be always ready for the cause of the working class? Join the Young Pioneers of America and fight together with the workers and their children against the bosses in the school, factory, field, or mine. Write to us and we will tell you how to join.

Our Letter Box

We'll Fix Those Capitalists

Dear Comrades: While at recess my boy friend and I made out we were playing soldiers. We took a vote. We choose a boy on the capitalists' side and a boy on some other countries' side. We did not know what side it would be. So my boy friend said it should be the Communists' side, for he is a miner's son and his father told him about it. So he chose me, and, of course, the others would not be on our side. The other boys said, "Now fight." But we would not. We said, "You ought to win for you have all the boys in our room and we have only two." Then they piled on us for saying that. We two will fix those little bums, and the workers will fix the big bums.—LEE PACKER.

U. S. Should Withdraw Her Battleships

Dear Comrades: I think that the United States should be ashamed of herself and withdraw her battleships and sailors, and leave the people or help the people to fight for their freedom in China, or Nicaragua. But no, United States won't do that because she is a capitalist country and has a bosses' government.—ANNA VOGONIS.

YOUNG COMRADE SUB

Send subscriptions for the Young Comrade to Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

½ year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name ....

Address ....

City ....

State ....Age.......

(Issued Every Month).

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 32

This week's puzzle is an addition and subtraction puzzle. The answer is some one we all hate. Let's see you do it!

BANK + POLICE + SHOPS + SAY — COAL
— PAY — HELP — SKIN ?

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., stating your name, address, age and number of puzzle.

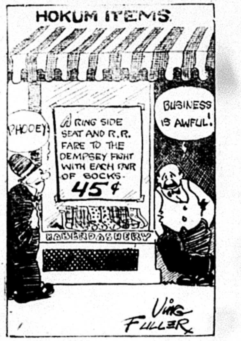
Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 31 is: BUILD A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF SACCO AND VANZETTI BY JOINING THE YOUNG PIONEERS. The following had the correct answer:

Mae Malyk, New York City; Edmund Nudelman, New York City; Jack Rosen, New York City; Anna Galaga, New York City; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Madeline Finkel, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 30

Grace Zelnick, New York City; Ethel Menuch, Detroit, Mich.; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Mildred Silver, Chicago, Ill.; Sylvia Horinstein, Detroit, Mich.; Dorothy Kirin, New York City; Morris Gusman, Detroit, Mich.; Milton Relin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna Tuhy, Chicago, Ill.; Mae Malyk, New York City; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Liberta Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Emma Sechooler, Chicago, Ill.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BUSINESS IS AWFUL!
HABERDASHERY
VING FULLER

Pioneers Teach Teachers

Dear Comrades: A month ago we took up Russia in our public school. It was for our geography lesson. There are five Pioneers in school. Another comrade and I stood up and told the teacher we could tell the class something about Russia. I told them why the revolution was started in Russia, and what kind of government they have there. My teacher said that the U. S. would not need a revolution like that because our government is very good to the people. She also said, "I don't think we would have such a revolution here. But, if we do, it won't come for another hundred years." Then we began to speak about capital and labor in the U. S. My teacher said, "Everyone except the government workers, like the police, are paid enough." I said, "That many people are willing to work but they can't find work. Besides, they are not paid enough for their work." My teacher said, "It is a lie." Well, comrades, my teacher, that other comrade and I had a discussion. Finally at the end of our period my teacher said to me, "We didn't study any geography about Russia today only history." The next day when my principal came in my teacher told her that there were some Bolshevikis in the class. The principal called me out and spoke to me. She said that I must love my country and all that bunk. As I live in the Co-operative House near Bronx Park she asked all the children living there if they belonged to a club and what it was for. Anyway now she leaves us alone. But, we have to watch out how we speak in school. If all of you would think about it you would see the lies that are put into your head in school.—RUTH YOUKELSON.

Com. Rizak Makes a Correction

In my article "The Thirteenth International Youth Day" (New Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER, Sept. 10, 1927) I stated the following:

> "The reply of the working class youth to these vile attempts of Washington to militarize the youth must be this: we refuse to enter the Citizen's Military Training Camps because we refuse to go into the coming war. We will not shoot our brother workers, we have given enough lives, to the capitalist class. The only war we shall go into will be the war against you—the class war."

Such a formulation can lead to a wrong conception and more than that it smacks of pacifism. The Leninist conception is to fight the imperialist war before and after the war is declared. When the war is declared and the mobilization commences it is the purest kind of pacifist sophistry to issue the slogan of boycott the war. On the contrary during this period we will enter the war with the aim of turning the imperialist war into a civil war, in other words, for the defeat of our own bourgeoisie. We are not opposed to all wars. If the imperialist efforts to throttle the Soviet Union blossoms into war, we are in favor of the war of the Soviet Union for the preservation of the revlution. We are in favor of the war of the colonial masses against their imperialist oppressors. We are certainly in favor of a proletariat which has learned to use arms against its real enemy.—I. RIZAK.

THE REAL AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from Page One)

a razor, and hanged and rehanged until his head was nearly torn from his body. Also his corpse was mistreated after death. The Legion is guilty.

The malice of the Legion and its lumber company officials followed the rest of the captured workers into the court room at Montesano where they stood trial for the death of Grimm. It reached out with deeds of violence into all the lumber camps around and terrorized the neighborhood. It arrested in his home Eugene Barnett, a man who had no connection with the defense of the I. W. W. hall in Centralia, and framed him with the rest. He was an able organizer of lumber workers, somewhat prominent.

Seven workers were convicted of murder in the second degree, even intimidation of the jury could not force them to make it first degree, and one, Loren Roberts, was adjudged insane, but placed in the state penitentiary with the rest, where he still stays. The jury asked for mercy, the judge gave none—25 to 40 years was his sentence. The men are still in prison—the Legion has erected a monument to itself in honor of the raiders, in Centralia.

Nine of the jurors have signed affidavits that they do not believe the workers had a fair trial. Some of them admit that the jury was intimidated by the Legion. Everybody knows that the Legionnaires in uniform established themselves in large numbers in Montesano, crowded the court room, and loudly and publicly demanded death for the workers on trial, and for all who should falter in their "duty" to persecute the I. W. W.

This is the real American Legion, as it shows itself in its deeds.

DRAMA

The Ohio Gang in Drama

President Harding and His Merry Cronies Exposed in "Revelry"

Samuel Hopkins Adams, the author, sent a well-aimed torpedo into the bowels of the good ship Patriotism when he exposed the doings behind the scenes in the Harding administration, in his sensational novel "Revelry," now appearing on the boards of the Masque theatre, after passing thru the dramatical fingers of Maurine Watkins, author of "Chicago." The ship did not sink, the carpenters being able to plug the hole in time, but the crew did not come thru without casualties. Among the missing were two cabinet members and several official and unofficial pay-rollers.

Berton Churchill

The play lacks the grip and pull of the book, chiefly because the role of Willis Markham, the president, as played by Berton Churchill, leaves the audience emotionally neutral. Markham might pass for a well-groomed chief butler as played by Churchill but hardly as the boon companions of the gambling, grafting, hard drinking, prohibition-enforcing, members of the "Ohio gang" that looted at will during the Harding regime. Indeed, outside of the president's prowess in front of the bottle and his rather anaemic clandestine love affair with Edith Westervelt, Willis Markham, seemed to be fit only for the role of "The Perfect Sap." Berton Churchill looks too intelligent to do justice to his role and perhaps lacks the dramatic genius to lose himself in the character he essayed to portray.

Despite its histrionic shortcomings and the indifferent acting of most of the players, "Revelry" is strong meat for readers of the Daily Worker. During its short-lived existence in Philadelphia it gave the bourgeois quakers a colic in their political midriffs. They would have it locked up in a warehouse by court order. The Gotham bourgeois would annihilate it by the gas attacks of their critics—a deadlier method.

The curtain rises on a poker game in the Crow's Nest, a snug hangout where the chips flew and the glasses clinked merrily. Gandy, the garralous and nervous secretary of the interior was there, and it did not require a close acquaintance with political personalities of the last decade to mark this fellow down as A. B. Fall.

Dan Lurcock, the boss of the gang and the "inventor" of the president, is there. Hard-headed, red-faced and unscrupulous, he can carry his Scotch and direct the operations of the gang without a lurch in his gate or a twitch of his nerves. Harding—beg pardon, Markham—arrives to join the party. Other patriotic thieves are present. Jeff Sims keeps the glasses replenished. Markham loaded to the scuppers decides to take a little walk in quest of adventure. He declines the offer of his companions to accompany him. He dodges his secret service bodyguard and in the next scene we find him mudstained and dishevilled, with hands pointed to the roof in front of a revolver in the home of Edith Westervelt, the handsome tho rather frigid-looking woman who is tired of life and is nursing a cute little bottle of poison, which Willis Markham confiscates for her own protection after becoming enamoured of her.

This love affair never amounted to anything. It is nothing like the "President's Daughter" with Nan Britton, playing opposite. But Edith Westervelt appears to be more animated mentally than sexually while the reverse seems to be true of one of the other women in the president's life.

MARK LOEBELL

Who will have an important role in "Lovers and Enemies," by Artyzabasheff, which opens Tuesday afternoon at the Little Theatre for a series of special matinees.

Charlie Madrigal, assistant to the secretary of the interior and one of the president's pets, makes love to the president's niece for business reasons and to two other good-looking girls for pleasure. The husband of one of the latter, Duke Forrest, discovers the liason and after imbibing a few hookers of booze proceeds to blow the love-thief off the map in the Crow's Nest during a poker game. For disturbing the game and threatening to expose the players, Duke is promptly murdered in the bathroom.

The threatened storm now breaks in all its fury. Senator Welling—Burton K. Wheeler in real life—is blowing off the lid in the senate. A. B. Fall's purchase of a ranch for which he made an initial payment of $90,000 is ferreted out. Charlie Madrigal is caught with the goods. Three members of the cabinet threaten to resign. Dan Lurcock has his hands full fixing, fixing, fixing. The department of justice is on a twenty-four-hour-day schedule framing Senator Welling and his aides. Fall is frantic and begging for succor. Harding still believes in his friends. He will stick by them. He is drinking heavily, anon making patriotic speeches from the white house porch while members of the gang listen cynically from the privacy of the cabinet meeting room, to the "chief's" patriotic perorations on home and country and flag. The protector of the family, the foundation of modern civilization, retires from the plaudits of his admirers to enjoy a few illicit moments with Edith Westervelt in the cabinet room where national policies are formally adopted after being determined over the Scotch and poker chips in the Crow's nest.

All thru the drama the president is represented as the trusting, big-hearted victim of the gang of thieves that surrounded him. Despite the warnings of friends and the advice of his clandestine sweetheart he signs a statement written by Lurcock which exonerates Gandy (Fall). Shortly afterwards in the Crow's Nest he comes into possession of proof that his pet Charlie Madrigal is a crook who robbed the "people" of $90,000. Here Markham becomes animated and lays violent hands on Madrigal. The latter is forced by Lurcock to confess but not before he arranges with one of his sweethearts to make copies of his evidence on his pals which gets into Senator Welling's hands. Irene Homer, who plays the part of Zoe Farley, is the Roxie Stinson of Teapot Dome days. She gets her $40,000 from Lurcock and successfully double-crosses the crooks after she learns that her sweetheart Charlie Madrigal was bumped off on his way to prison. "Shot while trying to escape" was the alibi.

The boys are drinking and playing in the Crow's Nest. The web of scandal is enmeshing Willis Markham. He is caught without an umbrella in an oil geyser. He is in debt, and his big-hearted pals want to let him in on a good thing. He lost heavily in a Barclay Oil gamble and is $100,000 "in red" on a broker's books. His friends would make it possible for him to recoup his losses. And it would be from oil. Of course Willis Markham, the soul of honor, trusted his friends and did not ask any awkward questions! But Senator Welling did.

Dan Lurcock had a stiff job trying to pep up the poker game in the Crow's Nest. Jeff Smith did his duty with the bottle. But it would not work. Gandy was in a state of terror. Markham was silent. The game broke up. Markham decided to stay in the Crow's Nest for the night. Lurcock would have a bed made ready for him. When the gang leaves Markham takes the little bottle he confiscated in Edith Westervelt's home and swallows its contents. He dies quietly on a sofa.

Lurcock did not lose his nerve. He dictated the message that explained the president's death to the nation. Accidental! And the curtain falls on "Revelry."

AMUSEMENTS

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Peggy Conway last seen in "Hit the Deck" has been engaged by L. Lawrence Weber to play the leading feminine role opposite Ralph Morgan in "Romancing 'Round," which opens at the Little Theatre September 26th. Theodore Westman, Beatrice Blinn, Fleming Ward, C. T. Davis and Charles Ritchie are other players.

George C. Tyler will present Glenn Hunter in a new play, "Behold This Dreamer." Thomas Wise, Sylvia Field, Dodson Mitchell, James Seeley and Patricia Hern are also in the cast.

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN," a new melodrama by Bayard Veiller, will be presented by S. H. Woods at the National Theatre Monday night, with the leading roles enacted by Ann Harding and Rex Cherryman. Others in the cast include Arthur Hohl, Cyril Keightley, Merle Maddern, Robert Cummings, Anna Kostant, John Sharkey, Dennie Moore and Leona Maricle.

"FOUR WALLS," a new play by George Abbott and Dana Burnet, with Muni Wisenfrend and Clara Langsner in the chief roles, will open Monday night at the John Golden Theatre, presented by John Golden.

"ENCHANTED ISLE," an operetta by Ida Hoyt, will open Monday night at the Lyric Theatre. Greek Evans, Kathryn Reece, Hansford Wilson, Basil Ruysdael, Margo Waldron, George E. Mack and Madeline Gray are in the cast.

TUESDAY.

"LOVERS AND ENEMIES," by Artyzabosheff, will be presented by The Grand Street Players for a series of special matinees on Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning Tuesday at the Little Theatre. The cast includes: Leo Bulgakov, Albert Carroll, Eva Condon, Otto Hulcius, Lily Lubell, Marc Loebell, Esther Mitchell, John F. Roche, Joanna Roos, and Paula Trueman.

"THE COMMAND TO LOVE," a comedy from the German of Rudolph Lothar and Fritz Gottwald, adapted by Herman Bernstein and Brian Marlow, will open Tuesday at the Longacre Theatre. Brady and Winan in association with John Tuerk are the producers. Mary Nash, Basil Rathbone, Violet Kemble Cooper and Henry Stephenson are the featured players.

THURSDAY

"CREOLES," by Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins will have its delayed premiere at the Klaw Theatre Thursday night, presented by Richard Herndon. The leading roles will be played by Helen Chandler, Princess Matchabelli, Natacha Rambova, George Nash and Allan Dinehart.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

THE REAL AMERICAN LEGION

By VERN SMITH

AS circumstances require, the American Legion pretends to be neutral in the class war, not interested in politics, non-partisan in both strikes and election campaigns. When the workers of France, thru their militant organ, L'Humanite, conducted a vigorous campaign of truth-telling against the American Fascisti, as they brand the Legion, the editors of that leading French Communist paper were visited by one Ovid Dally of the Legion, who argued with them, and told the A. P. correspondent with whom he had contact that the Legion was not only not anti-labor, but had "laboring men in its ranks."

This is the regular camouflage of the American Legion whenever it finds itself called to account for its many crimes. This air of injured innocence has fooled American labor to the point where it actually has permitted such creatures as "Col." Berry of the printers' union to hold office in the A. F. of L. and also in the Legion, to speak to A. F. of L. conventions in the name of the Legion.

There are many cases to be cited which abundantly disprove the Legion argument of neutrality towards labor, and expose its character as a tool of the American capitalist class, but none of them do so, better than the Centralia case. There the open fascist character of the Legion was exhibited—on the field of actual battle.

Centralia is a lumber town of Washington. During the war the lumber barons, always a greedy bunch, ran wild. The price of spruce to private companies soared from $16 per thousand to $116, and the government paid $1,200 per thousand feet.

Not content with this terrific rake-off, the companies insisted on bitter exploitation of their loggers.

But the workers struck, under the leadership of the I. W. W., which by taking the lead in their fight for better hours, wages and conditions, became a real power in the woods of the Northwest. The union compelled the furious and resisting lumber hogs to make a change from ten or eleven hours work per day to eight, to grant a fifty per cent increase in wages, to provide real food instead of slop, and clean laundered bedding instead of blankets the worker had to carry himself, and was without facilities for washing.

In the course of this useful activity, the I. W. W. established a hall in Centralia, Washington, and a local branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W.

On Memorial Day, 1918, the local business men, officials of the Eastern Railway and Lumber Co., the Elks Club and various of their gunmen conspired to raid the I. W. W. hall. They smashed it up, nearly killed its inmates, and took away the furniture. James Churchill, proprietor of a glove factory boasts that he got the typewriter and used it in his office.

The hall was re-established, on another location. The work of organization continued. Bear in mind that this was a strictly labor-versus-capital fight. The I. W. W. was the only union in the woods of any account in point of size. It was waging a fight for better conditions, and it was being persecuted for that reason.

The first raid having been insufficient to stop the work of organization, a greater and more serious one was planned, almost openly planned, in the "Elks Club," in the offices of the lumber companies, among the business men. It was so publicly arranged that the I. W. W. knew all about it, consulted lawyers as to their rights, were told that their house was their castle and could be defended, and agreed to stand their ground. They issued a statement to the public, announcing this.

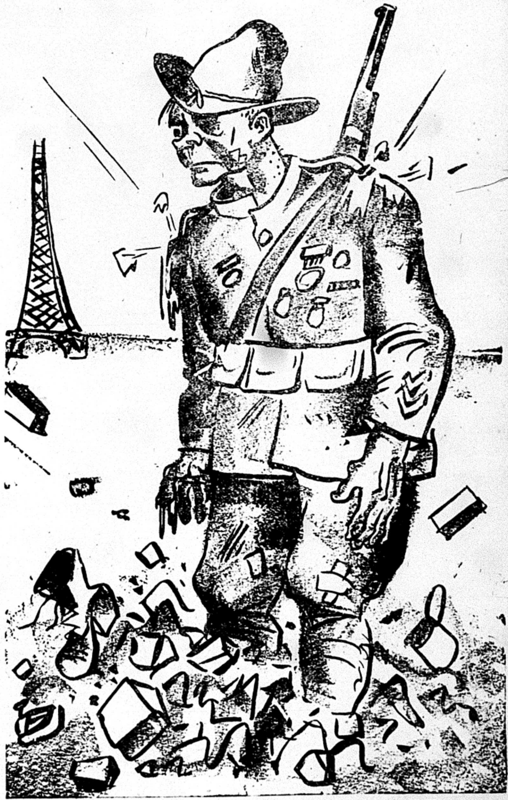
The American Legion was placed at the disposal of the raiders by its local leaders. Lieut. Warren O. Grimm, a member of the U. S. expeditionary force in Siberia, and commander of Centralia Post of the American Legion, took active leadership of the proposed raid on the I. W. W. hall. The Legionnaires were posted in the rear of the first Armistice Day parade. They carried ropes for hanging the I. W. W., and waved other weapons. The parade passed the I. W. W. hall on its march, turned around, marched back, and the Legionnaires, at the signal to charge, broke ranks and rushed upon the hall. There followed a fight in which three of them were killed while battering down the door of the hall. One was Lieut. Warren O. Grimm.

Inside of the hall were seven loggers: Bert Faulkner, Wesley Everest, Ray Becker, Britt Smith, Mike Sheehan, James McInerney and Tom Morgan. Faulkner and Everest retreated. Everest was pursued by the mob, who had been made prisoners of the rest by that time, and killed one more Legionnaire before he was captured. The man he shot last was Dale Hubbard, nephew of the man most concerned with the success of the raid, F. B. Hubbard, head of a lumber company, chief instigator of the 1918 raid on the I. W. W. hall, and previously president of the Employers' Association of Washington.

It must be realized that the Legion was waging open war against labor here. Its composition and leadership were such as to prevent its neutrality, and in this case as in countless others it operated as the iron claw, the unofficial military force, of a dominant capitalism, using direct violence against labor to beat its organization into fragments, kill its leaders, and force it back under a yoke of low wages and horrible conditions.

And another thing. Tho it acted in the Centralia case, as in other such raids and battles, as an army in the field against workers in a class war, the Legion does not apply the laws of war to its prisoners. They are not treated as prisoners of war. The evening of the battle of Centralia found the Legion victor, with a number of worker prisoners on its hands. All were beaten and clubbed until one of them became insane. During the night another of them, Wesley Everest, was taken out of prison, further tortured, mutilated shamefully with

(Continued on Page Seven)



What a Rotten Reception This Turned Out To Be! —By Wm. Gropper.

A Critic Earns His Thirty Pieces of Silver

By WILL DE KALB

EVEN anarchist-socialists, who ought to know better, and of course social-democrats, of whom it would be expected, have been deceived by polemicists of the capitalist press when the latter charge Soviet Russia with the heinous crime of "Standardizing the Human Soul." No part-truth could be more untruthful; yet T. R. Yzarra, reporting to The New York Times that "A German Critic Sees Russia Exceeding America in Uniformity," selects that age-old prevarication to entitled an article whose bald-faced fact-twisting would do credit to a seventeenth century Dominican.

Herr Rene Fulop-Miller, we learn from Mr. Ybarra's report, has made an intensive study of Soviet Russia, starting out with an unbiased mind, and, upon the conclusion of his investigation, finding that "Bolshevism is a great peril to society." Methinks I have encountered the quotation before—but before we indulge in sarcasm at the German critic's expense, let us see if he has presented any new promises to support this cob-webbed deduction.

Mr. Ybarra, in his report, is reviewing Herr Fulop-Miller's "The Mind and Face of Bolshevism" and "Lenin Und Gandhi." It has not been my good fortune to be able to procure these books, and since I have not read them, I shall not indulge in the popular sport of capitalist-reviewers and attack them without first a reading. But I have followed Mr. Ybarra's report very closely to his last punctuation mark: he it is upon whom my gun is trained. If Herr Fulop-Miller turns out to be "the man behind the man behind the gun," he also will be subjected to polemical attack.

What is Herr Fulop-Miller's impression of Russia, after "an exhaustive and unbiased investigation"? "Everything that happens in Russia today" (I now quote from "The Mind and Face of Bolshevism") "happens for the sake of the mass; every action is subordinated to it. Art, literature, music and philosophy serve only to extol its impersonal splendor, and, gradually, on all sides, everything is being transformed to the new world of the 'mass man' who is the sole ruler."

The result? As Mr. Ybarra says Herr Fulop-Miller found it, "they shouted their command to the Russian poets" and lo! a new 'mechanized' poetry arose in the land. They regimented the philosophers and soon the outlines of a new standardized philosophy, ruthlessly opposed to everything idealistic, to crown the victories already won in the domain of politics and economics. They issued their orders to the Russian sculptors and soon buildings and monuments dotted Russia, conceived according to the dictates of the new "machine art"—huge embodiments of the revolts against all that which in the past had meant art to mankind. They waved their magic wands in the direction of the Russian theatre and up cropped a new form of drama, more radical than anything hitherto dreamed of—playhouse without any stage, actors dancing on wires over the auditorium, gymnastics instead of dialogue, "the most extraordinary physical distortions giving an impression of 'complete insanity.'

"And the new Russian music that sprang to life was of a piece with all this, with its 'conductorless orchestras,' and similarly revolutionary manifestations. As for religion, the Soviet dictators were inexorable in trying to uproot everything resembling religion as it was in the Russia of the czars. And all this for the 'collective man,' the 'dividual'."

Mr. Ybarra, in condensing Herr Fulop-Miller's observations, has turned many a pretty phrase. But pretty phrases have an unfortunate habit of metamorphosis into boomerangs, under the critical eye of the honest logician.

Not only Communists, but many capitalist socialists, acknowledge this to be the "machine age." Insofar as economics is akin to literature and art—and I am sure Herr Fulop-Miller will admit the relationship, the literature and art of the period will always be a part of the period. Therefore, what Mr. Ybarra, and Herro Fulop-Miller are attacking is not the mind of Bolshevism, but the age of Bolshevism. The art of a period must be of the same stuff as the period itself. Even Mr. Ybarra cannot change the trend of arts and letters.

But—does this result in standardization? If the Russian audiences encourage such innovations as "conductorless orchestras," "stageless theatres," is that an unhealthy attitude? Conducted orchestras, and theatres with stages have their exponents everywhere else in the world. Experimenting with art, and the encouragement of such experimentation, is, to my mind, the manifestation of greater individualism than one can find in any other nation.

But Herr Fulop-Miller and Mr. Ybarra would have us believe that all orchestras are without conductors, all theatres without stages—that the Russian leaders "shouted their command and lo!" everything became standardized. If this were so, why is it that the Russian peasant is as familiar with the photoplays of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford as the German salesgirl? Or the novels of Jack London? Or the sweet strains of Dvorak?

Certainly these literary gentlemen must realize that the revolution, the Bolshevik revolution, is still on in Russia. Where formerly the struggle was between Red Guard and White Guard, now it is between Communism and Capitalism. It is revolution, none the less, as bitter, and as revolutionary.

Then, why should not the art of the period portray this transition period? Is it "standardization" when it does so? Of course, I know that their quarrel is not with the art of the period, but the period itself; but, were it the art, they would have to change the age-old tendency of art to represent its era. For all of me, they may try.

Just what is this terrible "standardization" under which the Russian suffers? So far as I can see it, Herr Fulop-Miller must consider me to be standing on my head, for only in Russia can I find individualism, and everywhere else standardization. In Russia, the worker, having a voice in the factory soviet, can express his individuality in the management of the affairs of his business. Can the worker in any other country do the same? In his factory unit important questions of government are voted on. His representatives run his government, he paints his own pictures, he plays in his own orchestra, he acts in his own plays on his own stage. He does not as in America, hire a sort of priest-craft to supply art, literature, music and theatricals. In all of these he plays his own part—and, considering his inexperience, he does it well.

More than that. In what other nation is the general public so interested in national affairs? In international affairs? Of their own accord, groups of workers express their interest, their opinion, their sympathies on all important international questions by means of resolutions, parades, demonstrations, funds. Nicaragua, China, Passaic—questions about which the average worker knows little, if anything, are of intense interest to the Russian of today. Standardization? I cannot understand how even the most dishonest hypocrite could apply it.

Let us see how much individualism is manifested by the workers in other lands. All must slave for their wage. They have no voice in their government or their industry. Their "culture" consists in reading those books that are read the most; looking at those pictures that are praised the most; seeing those plays that have been seen the most; hearing that music that has been heard the most. National affairs they are not interested in; their newspapers print, instead, crossword puzzles. International affairs? So far away—dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders. Standardization? I know no other name for it.

Formerly, sociologists were of the opinion that the individual could only express himself in his leisure time. The soviet system of the conduct of industry has proved this to be partly a fallacy. Even in one's working hours one can be himself. But leisure provides the greatest opportunity. True. And under Communism, the individual will secure greater leisure. Certainly not under capitalism.

"But one moment!" I can imagine Ybarra and Fulop-Miller exclaiming. "You are considering only the workers!" Certainly. And so are they. For Russia is a workers' country. There, they claim, the workers are standardized. In capitalist countries there are workers and idlers. These, I claim (and in some instances, Herr Fulop-Miller agrees with me) are standardized.

How then, do the writers make out a case for their conclusion? Let us examine their phrases.

"They shouted their command to the Russian poets. . ." I see Herr Fulop-Miller has read the Pravda. When Josef Stalin, secretary of the Russian Communist Party, writes a critical article on the poetry of the day, complaining that the poets are writing about the October Revolution when they should be giving their energy to the transition period, which is comparable to a criticism of Georg Brandes who once charged post-war literature with sustaining post-war turbulency, is that "issuing orders," "shouting commands," "regimenting," "waving magic wands," or is it not the same type of criticism, performing its function, as we find in capitalist countries?

One must not be harsh with Herr Fulop-Miller for this poor choice of language—it would be confusing to him, finding a politician, and a peasant, who also has an aesthetic sense, and is qualified as a literary critic. It rarely happens elsewhere, except in Russia.

Out of generosity, these pretty phrases of Mr. Ybarra and Herr Fulop-Miller might be dismissed as unconscious ranting. But then, in the face of contrary facts, they charge "as for religion, the Soviet dictators were inexorable in trying to uproot everything resembling religion as it was in the Russia of the czars."

What was really done? The grafting, lying, immoral and decrepit clergymen were given their walking papers. Honest priests could do business so long as there was a demand for their "sacred" wares. Is this "inexorable"? Instead of the head of the government encouraging people to go to church, they were encouraged to learn to read and write. "Inexorable"? I suppose Messrs. Ybarra and Fulop-Miller, in a Cook's tour of Russia, stopped long enough in Moscow to see an inscription, "Religion is the opium of the people," near a cathedral. The inscription does make one inclined to adjectives like "inexorable," if one is a capitalist apologist. But it does not deter any Russian, if he is religious, from enjoying his daily or weekly hypodermic of religion. Since the Soviet government came into power, the monopoly on religion has been taken away from the Orthodox Church, and all churches, if they are kept clean, and do not graft, can go on dispensing their narcotic till the customers are finally satiated. "Inexorable"? In hurling insults, the writers have merely hurled boomerangs.

It is apparent then, that Herr Fulop-Miller has proved nothing. In finding that "Bolshevism is a great menace to society," I should like to call him mistaken; instead I must use a harsher word. I must accuse him of dishonesty.

I can only label him a critic turned hypocrite. His usage of the old red herring as a conclusion, and premises as absurd as biblical astronomy, have revealed him to the discerning reader to be a literary Judas, a critic who betrays the confidence of his readers. And I think, due to the ponderous nature of his books, capitalism will cheat him of the thirty pieces of silver.

Fair Day

By CORRINE M. GRAYSON.

FAIR DAY! A half mile track surrounded by a wilderness of Mencken morons. Boys sing-songing "Ice-Cold-Pop-Lemonade-Ice-Cold-Pop-Lemonade." Shouting from the dilapidated grandstand for favorites. Band blaring underneath. Tents. Ballyhoos. "Boxing inside. 25c admission. Moral and Refined." Monkeys chained to little tin autos, melancholy beasts, blinking frightened eyes at the children of all ages poking at them beneath the curtains.

Hot dogs. Waffles. A lost urchin rubbing grubby fists in tear-filled eyes. A stable full of pigs, unbelievably fat. New-born litter sucking and squealing. Cows in a bigger shed. Sleek, mild-eyed. Well-bred. An underfed, flat-chested, pot bellied girl holding a ricketty baby pities the poor dumb beasts. The ma-a-ing of sheep in the next building brings a crowd to watch the shearer, solicitous of their comfort and appearance. The prize-winning cows from the State Insane Asylum. If the occupants of that institution had only had such prenatal care as the cows upon which they feed.

An oasis is the Fine Arts Builling—not because of the fine arts, but because of the tempting array of vegetables, fruits and the cooling fountain in the center. Fine arts! daubs of patriotic and sickly sentimental appeal. Commercial signs and posters!

Outside the sun is hellish. Dust clogging the pores and stuffing the nostrils, kicked up in miniature yellow clouds by stumbling, vapidly staring passers-by.

"Bye-Bye Blackbird"—the merry-go-round's caliope always a year behind with the popular songs. Flittering red and green birds at the end of sticks. Ferris wheel creaking as it bears its burden of giggling, screaming youth.

Strutting policemen, swinging sticks, ogling, demanding free drinks and getting them. Solemnly a six-foot gawk stands in the shade of a ticket window, chewing ice-cream candy, mouth red and white patches. Pop-pop-pop of air rifles. "Right this way. A dime, ten cents for the biggest show on earth." Torn paper, lunch boxes, tin foil, cigarette butts, whorls and eddies of dust. Tired faces, dirty brats, powder-caked noses, scowls, honking horns, clanging, crowded trolleys. Fair Day!

The COMRADE Young SECTION

Edited by the Young Pioneers of America

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

THAT'S THE SPIRIT

Workers' children should be always ready to help the workers when they fight against the bosses. That's what the Young Pioneers said and did when the workers of Passaic were striking against their bosses. They went on the picket line; they collected money for food for the strikers and their children. They did everything they could to help the workers win.

Now we hear how the workers' children of Gallatin, Pa., have helped the miners who are striking against the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The bosses had hired some scabs. The workers' children decided that the best way to show that they were with the strikers was to refuse to go to school with scab children. So this week, as soon as the scab children walked into school, all the workers' children who are with the strikers walked out.

That's the true Pioneer spirit—always ready to help the workers. Don't you want to be always ready for the cause of the working class? Join the Young Pioneers of America and fight together with the workers and their children against the bosses in the school, factory, field, or mine. Write to us and we will tell you how to join.

Our Letter Box

We'll Fix Those Capitalists

Dear Comrades: While at recess my boy friend and I made out we were playing soldiers. We took a vote. We choose a boy on the capitalists' side and a boy on some other countries' side. We did not know what side it would be. So my boy friend said it should be the Communists' side, for he is a miner's son and his father told him about it. So he chose me, and, of course, the others would not be on our side. The other boys said, "Now fight." But we would not. We said, "You ought to win for you have all the boys in our room and we have only two." Then they piled on us for saying that. We two will fix those little bums, and the workers will fix the big bums.—LEE PACKER.

U. S. Should Withdraw Her Battleships

Dear Comrades: I think that the United States should be ashamed of herself and withdraw her battleships and sailors, and leave the people or help the people to fight for their freedom in China, or Nicaragua. But no, United States won't do that because she is a capitalist country and has a bosses' government.—ANNA VOGONIS.

YOUNG COMRADE SUB

Send subscriptions for the Young Comrade to Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

½ year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name ....

Address ....

City ....

State ....Age.......

(Issued Every Month).

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 32

This week's puzzle is an addition and subtraction puzzle. The answer is some one we all hate. Let's see you do it!

BANK + POLICE + SHOPS + SAY — COAL — PAY — HELP — SKIN = ?

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., stating your name, address, age and number of puzzle.

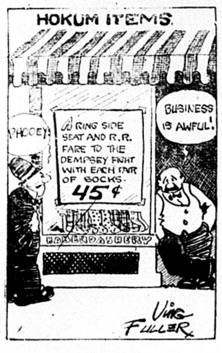
Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 31 is: BUILD A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF SACCO AND VANZETTI BY JOINING THE YOUNG PIONEERS. The following had the correct answer:

Mac Malyk, New York City; Edmund Nudelman, New York City; Jack Rosen, New York City; Anna Galaga, New York City; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Madeline Finkel, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 30

Grace Zelnick, New York City; Ethel Menuch, Detroit, Mich.; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Mildred Silver, Chicago, Ill.; Sylvia Horinstein, Detroit, Mich.; Dorothy Kirin, New York City; Morris Gusman, Detroit, Mich.; Milton Relin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna Tuhy, Chicago, Ill.; Mae Malyk, New York City; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Liberta Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Emma Sechooler, Chicago, Ill.


HOKUM ITEMS
PHOOEY!
A RING SIDE SEAT AND R.R. FARE TO THE DEMPSEY FIGHT WITH EACH PAIR OF SOCKS- 45¢
HABERDASHERY
BUSINESS IS AWFUL!
Ving Fuller

Pioneers Teach Teachers

Dear Comrades: A month ago we took up Russia in our public school. It was for our geography lesson. There are five Pioneers in school. Another comrade and I stood up and told the teacher we could tell the class something about Russia. I told them why the revolution was started in Russia, and what kind of government they have there. My teacher said that the U. S. would not need a revolution like that because our government is very good to the people. She also said, "I don't think we would have such a revolution here. But, if we do, it won't come for another hundred years." Then we began to speak about capital and labor in the U. S. My teacher said, "Everyone except the government workers, like the police, are paid enough." I said, "That many people are willing to work but they can't find work. Besides, they are not paid enough for their work." My teacher said, "It is a lie." Well, comrades, my teacher, that other comrade and I had a discussion. Finally at the end of our period my teacher said to me, "We didn't study any geography about Russia today only history." The next day when my principal came in my teacher told her that there were some Bolshevikis in the class. The principal called me out and spoke to me. She said that I must love my country and all that bunk. As I live in the Co-operative House near Bronx Park she asked all the children living there if they belonged to a club and what it was for. Anyway now she leaves us alone. But, we have to watch out how we speak in school. If all of you would think about it you would see the lies that are put into your head in school.—RUTH YOUKELSON.

Com. Rizak Makes a Correction

In my article "The Thirteenth International Youth Day" (New Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER, Sept. 10, 1927) I stated the following:

> "The reply of the working class youth to these vile attempts of Washington to militarize the youth must be this: we refuse to enter the Citizen's Military Training Camps because we refuse to go into the coming war. We will not shoot our brother workers, we have given enough lives, to the capitalist class. The only war we shall go into will be the war against you—the class war."

Such a formulation can lead to a wrong conception and more than that it smacks of pacifism. The Leninist conception is to fight the imperialist war before and after the war is declared. When the war is declared and the mobilization commences it is the purest kind of pacifist sophistry to issue the slogan of boycott the war. On the contrary during this period we will enter the war with the aim of turning the imperialist war into a civil war, in other words, for the defeat of our own bourgeoisie. We are not opposed to all wars. If the imperialist efforts to throttle the Soviet Union blossoms into war, we are in favor of the war of the Soviet Union for the preservation of the revlution. We are in favor of the war of the colonial masses against their imperialist oppressors. We are certainly in favor of a proletariat which has learned to use arms against its real enemy.—I. RIZAK.

THE REAL AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from Page One)

a razor, and hanged and rehanged until his head was nearly torn from his body. Also his corpse was mistreated after death. The Legion is guilty.

The malice of the Legion and its lumber company officials followed the rest of the captured workers into the court room at Montesano where they stood trial for the death of Grimm. It reached out with deeds of violence into all the lumber camps around and terrorized the neighborhood. It arrested in his [illegible] Eugene Barnett, a man who had no connection with the defense of the I. W. W. hall in Centralia, and framed him with the rest. He was an able organizer of lumber workers, somewhat prominent.

Seven workers were convicted of murder in the second degree, even intimidation of the jury could not force them to make it first degree, and one, Loren Roberts, was adjudged insane, but placed in the state penitentiary with the rest, where he still stays. The jury asked for mercy, the judge gave none—25 to 40 years was his sentence. The men are still in prison—the Legion has erected a monument to itself in honor of the raiders, in Centralia.

Nine of the jurors have signed affidavits that they do not believe the workers had a fair trial. Some of them admit that the jury was intimidated by the Legion. Everybody knows that the Legionnaires in uniform established themselves in large numbers in Montesano, crowded the court room, and loudly and publicly demanded death for the workers on trial, and for all who should falter in their "duty" to persecute the I. W. W.

This is the real American Legion, as it shows itself in its deeds.

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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NATIONALISTS ASSAIL HANKOW-NANKING REGIME

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE Chief reason ascribed for the existence of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor by Matthew Woll, one of its most vocal vice-presidents is to aid and direct collaboration between labor, management of industry and capital. This is a rather pleasant and perhaps remunerative role for trade union leadership in this era of American imperialist hegemony. It should be noted that Mr. Woll is acting-president of the open-shop, anti-union Civic Federation.

• • •

OLD time socialist orators had the knack of exposing the fallacy of co-operation between labor and capital as a workingclass panacea. Their favorite illustration was the lamb lying down with the lion and waking up just about the time his tail was disappearing thru the lion's mouth. Or the lion might be seen rising from his repast licking his chops with satisfaction and picking his teeth with the lamb's funnybone. Nowadays, socialists are not guilty of such vulgar similes. Those that are left are too busy fighting the radicals and furthermore they cannot afford to get fresh with their reactionary allies.

• • •

THE ex-secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor was purged of sin by a unanimous vote of his fellow fakers after the ex-secretary had admitted that one-half of the income of the state body for several years has been contributed by open-shop employers. It is not surprising that the capitalist papers soft-pedalled the exposure, but our German translator informs us that the Volkzeitung, printed a news item telling of the ex-secretary's exoneration without a word of explanation. "News for news sake" is a bad slogan for a workingclass paper.

• • •

THE admission made by the ex-secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, that the employers subsidized that organization to the extent of $100,000 to his knowledge, is one of the biggest pieces of news that broke in the labor movement for many years. As a boil on the human body is a sign that impurities in the blood are breaking thru, this confession is another sign of the cancer that is feeding on the heart of the American trade union movement. And the fakers responsible for this disease hide their perfidy by waging perpetual war on the radicals who insist on cleaning the Augean stable of trade unionism and breaking the workers away from the capitalist grip.

• • •

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor whose addiction to weeping has gained him nation-wide notoriety, in his report to the annual convention of that body, states among other things that the International Labor Defense collected $500,000 for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti and did not devote all the money to the purpose for which it was collected. Of course this is a downright lie and nobody knows this better than, "Weeping John." But John was smeared with scandal in the last senatorial primaries in Illinois, when he was charged with accepting money from Frank L. Smith, for delivering the labor vote to Samuel Insull's pet candidate. John indignantly denied the charge, but he now wants to shift the remnants of suspicion by making a counter-attack on the I.L.D. Fortunately the labor fakers are so discredited by their own conduct that

(Continued on Page Two)

Many Sacco-Vanzetti Memorials Planned for the Anthracite

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—Huge Memorial Meetings are being held by the Sacco-Vanzetti Executive Committee of the Anthracite Coal Regions. The following meetings will take place on September 18th at 2 p. m., Speichers' Hall (429 George Avenue, Parsons; Mundy's Hall, Exeter; at 7 p. m., Italian Hall, Oliver Street, Luzerne; Public Park, Old Forge, in case of rain, Columbia Hall, Old Forge; Monday, September 19th, 7 p. m., Grombitt's Hall, Jessup; Sunday, September 25th, 2:30 p. m., Armory Hall, Pittston; Monday, September 26th, 7 p. m., Falcon's Hall, Nanticoke.

Meetings will also be held in Shenandoah, Pottsville, Minersville, Shamokin on September 25th and 26th, of which further announcements will be made later.

EUGENE CHEN IN ATTACK AGAINST CHINA'S TRAITORS

Chinese Revolution Again Moves Forward

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 16.—Eugene Chen, former foreign minister of the Wuhan government, has just published a declaration branding the treason to the revolution of the reactionary Kuomintang leaders. Chen declares that following the coup of the Nanking militarists the Wuhan government ceased to exist.

Aided British Imperialism.

"The betrayal of the reactionary Kuomintang leaders put an end to one phase of the glorious Chinese revolution," said Chen, "and afforded British imperialism, which did not dare undertake action against the Chinese revolution during the victorious advance of the revolutionary army, a possibility to show its true face as the oppressor of the Chinese people. Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow are centers of counter-revolutionary militarists and reactionary politicians acting ruthlessly against the revolutionary movement and massacreing workers, peasants and Communists."

Brands Anti-Soviet Agitation.

Chen blames the Nanking-Wuhan reactionaries for the hostile attitude displayed against Soviet citizens working in China who were actually compelled to leave Chinese territory

(Continued on Page Two)

SLUG LONE JUROR WHO REFUSED TO FRAME UNIONISTS

By FRED HARRIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. —Hamilton Wallace, foreman of the jury in the murder trial of Gus Madson and George Peace, union carpenters, and the lone member of that jury to hold out for aquittal of the defendants, was put in a hospital as the result of an attack on him by three thugs, who beat him up at night, injuring his back, breaking several ribs and leaving him in a state of unconsciousness.

The attack was carried out after the three gangsters, said to be employed by the San Francisco Industrial Association, a notorious open shop institution, had identified Wallace as the foreman of the carpenter jury, who had successfully blocked this third attempt of the local prosecutor to send the two union men to the gallows. It bears all the earmarks of an administration of justice by means of fascist method, and shows the ferociousness of the modern industrialist when his own creation, the jury system, works against his own interest.

Grew Out of Strike.

This case arises out of the strike conducted here last year by the carpenters' union for the abolition of the open shop. The Industrial Association counteracted this strike with a lock-out against all union carpenters, and proceeded to import strikebreakers from all over the country, finding a useful tool in the person of "Blackjack Jerome", handyman in emergency, and expert in recruiting scabs. During the course of the strike, many physical encounters occurred between scabs and union men, and thus Blackjack Jerome received instructions from open shoppers to give armed protection to his scabs, with the result that these men were fitted out with automatic pistols. During the latter part of the strike, one of the armed scabs, C. W. Campbell, was found dead on the job, having been killed by the blow of a blunt instrument.

A general howl arose from among the "law abiding element" who now

(Continued on Page Three)

Chicago Jobless Face Winter of Suffering 100,000 Unemployed

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—This city faces the worst winter for unemployment since 1913. More than 100,000 workers are out of jobs and the list is rapidly increasing as thousands of men are pouring into town daily.

Most of those who come here are from the flood regions of the South, from the depressed agricultural areas of the Middle West and other places. Added to the many local unemployed workers they make a large army.

JARDINE AGREES NOT TO SMASH COTTON AGAIN

Statement on Probable Price Favor to Bears

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Because of the open scandal over wild speculation in the New York and New Orleans cotton markets yesterday, the Department of Agriculture has been forced to discontinue issuing its cotton price trend statements, it was announced today.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine discussed the question at today's cabinet meeting.

Approximately $50,000,000 was wiped off the potential value of cotton when the department's statement that prices are likely to decline in the next few months, went over the tickers.

Jolt to Prices Delayed.

It is learned from New York that this public tip from the department went unnoticed on the stock market for several hours by all except those who knew about it beforehand, and that these cleaned up handsomely by selling short.

Whether the department of agriculture influences the market immediately and directly by reports calculated to raise or depress it, or only more subtly by inside information of changes in supply which always do someway manage to leak out to friends of the personnel in office, recent events seem, in the opinion of politician-brokers here, to bear out Mark Hanna's famous dictum: "A senator who takes a cash bribe when he can get tips on the market instead, is a fool."

Coolidge Ready to Bulldoze France; Threatens Embargo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The next move in the Franco-American tariff controversy was placed squarely up to President Coolidge today.

Rejection by France of Washington's proposal for a commercial treaty on a most-favored-nation basis which would have given U. S. the advantages gained by Germany, left only two courses open to the government. The negotiations could be brought to an end, thus leaving American shippers and manufacturers virtually out in the cold as far as the French market is concerned; or the president could fire the opening shot in the expected tariff war by bringing Section 317 of the tariff law into play.

Section 317 gives the president the privilege of increasing by 50 per cent the duties on goods received from any country which discriminates against American goods. If the discrimination continues, the president can put down a complete embargo on the

(Continued on Page Two)

NAIL ROYAL DUTCH SHELL LIE; DENY STALIN OFFERED TO PAY FOR NATIONALIZED OIL

Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation which represents the Soviet Naphtha Syndicate in the United States made yesterday the following announcement:

"I am authorized to say that the statement recently attributed to Mr. Joseph Stalin in which reference is made to his alleged willingness to arbitrate the question of compensation for nationalized oil property in the Soviet Union has never been made by him."

Mr. Bron's announcement refers to a recent proposal of Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell group, made in answer to an alleged statement of Mr. Stalin which appeared in some American newspapers.

"I'm Something of a Fascist Myself."—Walker

Mayor Walker, New York's jazz Prince of Wales, with a fellow-fascist in Venice. Walker is now getting drunk with legionnaires in Paris.

LEGION BOOSTS MILITARISM AT PARIS MEETING

Sky Pilot Leads Yelp for Big Air Force

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The legion convention, will like other conventions held by American fascists, whoop it up for bigger and better militarism, it was learned today, when the committee on aeronautics announced that it will recommend the development of a larger air force. That the legion will go on record as favoring the development of a bigger American air force is believed to be certain.

The aeronautic committee, appropriately headed by a Texas sky pilot, Rev. Gill Robb Wilson, will urge the creation of a separate department of "national aeronautics" "with Cabinet representation and co-equal with the military and naval departments."

Workers Demonstration at Clichy.

Huge counter-demonstrations will be held by French workers at Clichy, a suburb of Paris, on Monday when the fascist convention opens. The demonstration will be featured by the changing of the name of the Place des Fetes to the Place Sacco-Vanzetti, in honor of the two workers murdered by American capitalism with the approval of the legionnaires.

Explaining the decision of Paris workers to boycott the legion affair and hold counter-demonstrations in the suburbs rather than clash with the American fascists on the streets of Paris, L'Humanite, militant organ of the French Communist Party declares:

"We will never defeat the adversary if we do not know how to avoid the traps which he sets for us."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Consider Reserve Board Successor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — A successor to D. R. Crissinger, of Ohio, as governor of the federal reserve board, is expected to be announced shortly by President Coolidge, it was said at the White House today. Crissinger submitted his resignation to the president on Monday and it became effective yesterday.

Workers Party Member Killed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Belle Krasnow, member of the Workers (Communist) Party in this city, who formerly resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. was killed in an automobile accident here last week.

In memory of Comrade Krasnow's death, Albert Goldman of this city has sent $25 as a donation to The DAILY WORKER.

Find Jewels.

AKRON, O., Sept. 16. — Sheriffs deputies who have been working on the $50,000 jewel robbery staged near here late Wednesday, today reported recovery of $10,000 worth of diamond rings stolen from Leonard Heine, New York jewelry salesman during the holdup. The gems were found near the place where Heine's ransacked leather bag was located, just south of Johnson's Corners. Conflicting reports were reaching here that the three bandits who staged the robbery had been seen near Wooster and Canton.

Mayor Walker Greets His Fellow Fascists When the Paris Convention Starts

PARIS, Sept. 16. — James J. Walker, New York's butterfly mayor, greeted scores of fellow-fascists who poured into Paris for the Legion Convention. He spent a good part of the day shopping.

Walker will be made a member of the French Legion of Honor by M. Doumergue, president of the French die-hard government Tuesday afternoon. Walker was booed yesterday by French workers, who regard him as a "good-will" ambassador of American capitalism which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

Ohio Mine Gunmen Shoot Up Vicinity; Lie About "Attack"

ATHENS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Things have been so quiet recently in this heavily guarded district that some of the mine owners' private army, a detachment stationed at the Lick Run property at Nelsonville, put on a sham battle last night.

The community was startled when an outburst of rifle firing took place a little past midnight. This was followed by indiscriminate shooting from machine guns, the steel-jacketed bullets whining about the countryside. They have a range of over three miles.

The mine is scheduled to open scab on Monday, and the mine guards told a fanciful story this morning of repelling an attack by six heavily armed miners. The fact that in spite of the heavy firing neither dead bodies nor footprints remained of the six men makes the populace around here to smile jeeringly at the yarn of the "battle."

• • •

Broadcast Strike Appeal.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The federal injunction which practically prohibits picketing in Ohio is partially circumvented by striking miners here who have broadcasted an appeal by radio thruout the valley here, as follows:

"Please do not go to work here; do not take bread from our starving babies!"

The U. S. marshall has searched every book of precedents on federal statutes, but does not as yet see any way in which he can legally interfere with the radio.

Earl Browder Lectures On China in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16. — Earl Browder, who has just returned from a six months' stay in China, will lecture in Cleveland on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 7.30 p. m. at Jates Hall, 6006 St. Clair Ave.

Browder has studied the Chinese Revolution at close hand. He attended the Pan-Pacific Labor Congress in Hankow and was in close contact with the Chinese labor leaders. Browder has been in several of the important towns in China and had interviews with many of the leading personalities of the Chinese Revolution.

VICTORY WON BY TWO THOUSAND STRIKING PRODUCE TRUCK DRIVERS

500 Jersey Workers Had Joined Walk-Out; Markets Tied Up Completely

A victory for the 2,000 produce truckmen who went on strike late Thursday afternoon was achieved last night.

Yesterday they were offered a $5 a week raise by the Market Truckmen's Association—the organization of the bosses. This was accepted on behalf of the men. They demanded a flat raise of $7 when the strike was declared.

Pleading that they would have to increase their revenues in order to meet the added wages of their workers, the boss truckmen had demanded certain concessions from the produce merchants, the principal one being that trucks be unloaded by them at once and not delayed as the practice prevails at present.

No Strikebreakers.

It is this issue which stood in the way of the ending of the strike which had completely tied up the movement of fruits and vegetables. Organized picketing by the strikers not only prevented any attempt at official strikebreaking, but also made impossible the sale of products which were piled up in the large markets of the city and in the Wallabout market in Brooklyn.

The concessions were agreed upon by the Fruit and Produce Trade Association, but two other groups of marketers, the United Fruit Dealers' Association and the Fruit and Fresh Vegetable Association refused to commit themselves to the changes in

(Continued on Page Two)

Judge Regrets Law Not Handy to Stow "Reds" in Asylums

CHICAGO, Sept. 16. (FP). — The police drive to railroad radicals like Aurora d'Angelo, the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrator, to the lunatic asylum is a good thing but unfortunately it is not quite legal. When the law has been changed, the police can go ahead with their put-'em-away program. These sentiments, oozing from the lips of chief justice Harry Olson of the criminal court, Chicago, indicate that legislation enabling the authorities to shut up native radicals in asylums while they deport those of foreign birth will be sought at the first opportunity.

No Law Handy.

"The detective bureau's ambitious program," says Judge Olson, "is in some measure made impossible because we have neither the law nor the institutional machinery to carry it out. It is entirely possible, as some have intimated, that psychopathic examinations could be abused as a means of political revenge. I do not say or believe that it has been done or is being done now but it might happen sometime. That is a reason why the psychopathic laboratory should not become a bureau under police control and why the psychiatrist should decide how the laboratory should be used."

The judge's whitewash of the city's psychopathic laboratory suppresses the fact that an assistant in the laboratory was responsible after a few minutes casual observation for railroading two men to the nut ward who had been torn out of their home at midnight. This was done on orders rubber stamped with a judge's signature by a clerk. The men were released on habeas corpus

General Alarm.

This incident started the alarm in Chicago, as many who are not radicals saw themselves in danger of secret burial alive behind asylum bars on new lettres de cachet arbitrarily issued by the police or the interests that control the police.

HOOVER BRAGS HE HAS ENDED MOST OF RELIEF WORK

Wants No Extra Session to Balk Mortgages

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16. — Even the aid rendered by the concentration camps to victims of the Mississippi floods has now entirely ceased, Secretary of Commerce Hoover boasts in his report to the president. The number of farmers thus deprived of any compensation from the government whose levee policy brot about their ruin, is estimated by Hoover at 614,000.

The report admits that in 111 counties in the flooded region grave menace exists from spreading centers of typhoid, malaria and pellagra.

"Owing to the second flood and other causes probably 2,000,000 acres of flooded land will have no money crops this year," says Hoover.

Loans, Not Relief.

In spite of the extreme destitution, and the lack so far of any actual work towards prevention of a new flood next spring, Hoover did not recommend an extra session of congress, as is demanded by the voters of the flooded region. An extra session, the administration supporters fear, might yield to popular clamor and vote recompense to some of the poorer victims for the damage done them by government laxity in control, and thus spoil the bankers' plan to mortgage the entire inundated region thru the "relief corporations" Hoover has organized.

Eleven Farmers in Jury Of Mrs. Sweetin Case; Say Killed for Preacher

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 16.—The jury that will try Mrs. Elsie Sweetin on charges of murdering her husband, that she might wed Rev. Lawrence M. Hight, her lover, was completed in circuit court here today. Eleven farmers, married men with children are on the panel. The other juror is a garageman.

Opening statements of both sides were expected to be made today with testimony to start at the afternoon session.

Eighteen Alabama Men Are Indicted Charged With Flogging Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16. — Eighteen men were indicted yesterday in connection with recent floggings here.

Some of those who are named are connected with the kidnaping and flogging of Arthur Hitt, a Negro. Shortly after he was flogged, Hitt sold a 60 acre farm for a price far below its value. It is said that Louis C. Albright, one of those named in the indictment is personal attorney for W. J. Worthington, who according to court records, was the purchaser of Hitt's property.

HELP BUILD THE RED BARGAIN CITY

Are you helping to build the Red Bargain City, where articles ranging in size and value from animal crackers to a genuine guaranteed-not-to-shrink automobile can be bought for a song?

If you're not fighting to make the Daily Worker and Freiheit Bazaar at Madison Square Garden a record event in the history of the labor movement, you're silently helping the Sigmans and Wolls in their campaign against the militant sections of the working class.

Art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, phonographs, radios, candies, cigars, furs, novelties, are among the myriad of articles that will be sold at the bazaar.

How fast, comrade or sympathizer, are you gathering 'em and shooting them into the headquarters of the National Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York City?

Also—how many names have you gathered for the Red Honor Roll? And how many ads have you secured for the souvenir program?

Are You Working With Might and Main for the

RED BAZAAR

in aid of

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair.

Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.

Here's what is needed.

NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.

ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitgoods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle.

ADS for the Souvenir Program at $75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.

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Eugene Chen Attacks Traitors to China

(Continued from Page One)

in spite of their most valuable services to the Kuomintang. The actual rulers of Nanking-Wuhan are characterized by Chen as tools of militarism and feudalism.

Sees Victory Ahead.

Chen expresses his firm conviction that the revolution will be victorious in the end and invites all those who endorse the ideas of Sun Yat-sen to rally to the defense of the revolution against the traitors.

• • •

Pravda Sees New Turn.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.—In commenting upon the latest developments in the Chinese situation, Pravda points out that the Kuomintang traitors not only usurped power in southern China but at the same time tried to create the impression that the masses and all public organizations are following them against the Communists. "However," declares the editorial writer of Pravda, "the results prove exactly the reverse of this claim. The successes of the Communist armies, the growth of the revolutionary peasant revolt force even the counter-revolutionary observers to make valuable and significant admissions regarding the rise of the revolutionary movement. This rise is quite natural for the reason that no single problem of the Chinese revolution has yet been settled. The day to day experience teaches the Chinese masses that only the Communist Party is able to carry on a consistent revolutionary struggle for the liberation of China.

* * *

Revolutionary Armies Advance.

CANTON, Sept. 15.—Over 20,000 well-armed and equipped troops under Ye-Hting have occupied the Meikiang district today. Other revolutionary troops have occupied other important parts of Kwantung. Reports received here from Shanghai state that Ho-Lung's army of several thousand well armed troops have penetrated the Pingshang-Luyang districts and are well on the way toward the occupation of all western Hunan.

Rapidly Gain Strength.

Holung's troops are everywhere meeting with favorable receptions from the masses. Workers and peasants in the territory thru which they pass are joining by the thousands and the population gives willingly every aid to the armed forces. The workers and peasants military detachments give fullest support to Holung's forces and rapid amalgamation of forces is proceeding.

The Holung army a few days ago joined the peasant detachments of the Ping-Hsiang district under command of the prominent Communist, Yu Peng-Ming and started an advance against Luyang.

Faced with a new and formidable revolt moving toward combat with his forces the so-called "christian general" Feng Yu-Hsiang is on a mad rampage, murdering men, women and children by the thousands and leaving smouldering ruins in his trail. This desperate action only arouses to a higher degree the fury of the masses who await the coming of the revolutionary armies of liberation.

Japanese Steamer Sends S. O. S.

SEATTLE, Sept. 16. — Identity of the Japanese steamer which early today sent out an S. O. S. call remained a mystery this afternoon.

President Hesitates to Appoint Ambassador

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — The word has gone out that John W. Garrett will not do as American ambassador to Mexico. The administration was behind him, but it is now believed that his record is such, while formerly in the service, as to make him useless in Mexico.

The latest plan of the administration seems to be to wait until after the Mexican elections before appointing a successor to the discreditd Sheffield. That will be next July, but the issues involved are felt to be considerable. If one of Wall Street's men succeeds in winning power in Mexico any good banker will do. If Obregon is elected, some clever and apparently unbiased diplomat will be needed.

Hoover Says "Economic Vacuum" Buys Motors

The U. S. Dept. of Commerce, presided over by the same omniscient Herbert Hoover who declared a few years ago that "Russia is an economic vacuum" now has to chronicle in its publication, "The Automotive World News" (Issue of Sept. 12, 1927), the following:

"Latvian Dealer Sells American Cars (Riga, August 8). It is reported that an American car dealer in Riga has just sold the Russian authorities in Moscow one bus and six touring cars of well-known American make. It is understood that this dealer has accepted a further order for delivery of three complete busses. The total order is valued at about $50,000, one-third of the amount payable with the order, and the balance to be paid by the Russian Government over a period of two years. It is further understood that if these cars give satisfaction to the authorities, they will buy a very large number of the same make during the coming year."

Twelve Jersey Workers Seriously Injured as Truck Falls Over Cliff

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 16. — Twelve men were hurt, four perhaps mortally, when a truck in which they were enroute to work in the Alpine section of the Palisades Interstate Park plunged over a cliff on Hendrick Hudson Drive, dropped 60 feet, and turned over three times.

The truck, owned by the park, was being driven by M. McLaughlin of Skowheegan, Me., when the kingpin came out of the steering apparatus and caused him to lose control of the vehicle. All of the men were park employes.

Mathew Woll Boosts Class Collaboration

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Speaking with a number of industrial barons, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of the National Civic Federation urged collaboration of capital and labor before the Rutgers University Extension Industrial Conference here yesterday afternoon.

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Needle Trade Defense

Enthusiastic Banquet for Oscar Mailoff.

The recently released young furrier, who was behind prison bars for 6 months was greeted at a welcome banquet aranged in his honor last Saturday, Sept. 10th. His friends and comrades packed the place where the banquet was held and the doors had to be closed to late comers. All the leaders of the Furriers' Union were present. All those present demonstrated their joy at the release of their comrade, and their willingness to carry on the fight and go thru the same experience as Mailoff and even worse if necessary.

Speeches were made by Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board Furriers' Union; Ludwig Landy, manager, Joint Defense Committee, Michael Gold, (proletarian poet), P. Aovak, editor of Einigkeit; M. J. Olgin, Oscar Mailoff, and his father and others. The most striking speech was made by Oscar's father. With glittering eyes he stated that he is glad to see his son participating in the labor movement and going to jail for it. He also related of his family's experience in their old home—Russia, in the revolutionary movement. Arriving in America they cherished the hope that their children will follow in their foot-steps—therefore when they learned of Oscar's arrest for activities in the furriers' strike they were proud of their son. "The prison bars have not killed my belief in the just cause of our fight, and now when I am out of prison I will devote my time and energy still more to the cause of the movement,"—were contents of Oscar's speech. Ludwig Landy pointed out that every class conscious worker must be ready to sacrifice his freedom at any time. During the time of the czar in Russia it was not uncommon to be thrown into jail for revolutionary activities. Workers of America must organize a strong Workers' Self Defense which will be the guard to defend the martyrs of the labor movement and support the families of those thrown into jail."

4,000 Present at Defense Picnic.

Over 4,000 workers were present at the Defense Picnic, Sunday, Sept. 11th at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, disregarding the fact that it was raining all morning. The Freiheit Singing Society produced the Russian Follies, which made a "hit" with the guests. Alex Fox entertained the huge crowd with his extraordinary strength by bending iron bars into various shapes and designs.

Collection at House Party.

A. Brody made a collection of $11 for the defense at a house party of Mr. and Mrs. Brodsky.

Death Brings Isadora Duncan Flowers From Innumerable Admirers

NICE, France, Sept. 16.—Hundreds of friends have brought floral offerings to the studio of Isadora Duncan, where the greatest exponent of classical dancing lies in death after a career that combined real achievement with glory, and both with strange eccentricities and unusual misfortunes.

One of the largest bunches of flowers is from a chauffeur who spent his month's income upon it.

The dancer's body will probably be cremated, and the ashes buried with those of her two children, also killed in an automobile accident.

Tammany District Head Has All Members of His Family on City Payroll

How henchmen of Tammany Hall give out political plums to all members of their immediate family is shown up in the light of day as a result of a inner-party fight for leadership of the seventh assembly district.

James J. Hagan the present leader is being fought by James A. Rafferty who has the support of the leading Tammany spokesmen.

Former State Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., is leading the fight against Hagan. In a statement he has just issued he exposes the many jobs held by the Hagan family.

Hagan is on the public payroll as deputy commissioner of public works at $7,500 a year; James J. Hagan, Jr., clerk to Supreme Court Justice Peters, $6,500; Walter F. Hagan, alderman, $5,000; Eugene W. Hagan, a nephew, court attendant, $2,800; Owen Hagan, a brother, pensioned as court attendant, $1,250 and Eugene H. Byrne, son-in-law, secretary to the tenement house department, $3,750.

Jobless Clerk Jumps in River; Could Not Get Job; Cousin Arrested

Paul Andrews, an unemployed grocery clerk committed suicide by leaping into the Hudson River, near 125th St.

Andrews pulled his cousin, James into the water when he jumped. The latter managed to pull himself on to a projecting rock. He was taken to the West 100th Street Police Station where he was booked on a charge of vagrancy. The two cousins came here from Springfield, Mass., to look for work, but were unable to find any.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

PRODUCE TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE

Photo shows produce piled up and accumulating when teamsters demanded a raise in wages.

Coolidge Prepared to Start Bullying France

(Continued from Page One)

goods of the offending country.

Persons close to President Coolidge have made it known that he will not hesitate to boost the duties on imports from France, if he feels that further negotiations will prove futile. He will await, however, the reaction in Paris to the American note now being framed.

• • •

Call Off Tariff "Snoopery."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Worried by the prospect of a European-American tariff war and by the increase of anti-American sentiment abroad, administration officials have decided to call a halt on the "snooping" activities of tariff commission and treasury investigators in South America and Europe, it was learned today.

The first step was taken by the tariff commission when it was decided not to send a board to Argentina for the purpose of inquiring into the cost of producing flax seed and corn. This will be followed by the withdrawal of similar boards and agents now in Europe. It is expected that congress will be asked to revise the tariff laws in order to legitimatize this procedure. Hatred of America because of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is partly responsible.

Also these investigating activities, which are intended to produce information upon which to base American tariff duties and to prevent foreign products from entering the country illegally, have created world-wide resentment against the United States. Complaints against the practice have been pouring into the state and commerce departments daily and the grievances of European manufacturers on this score were publicly aired at the recent International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Stockholm, and at the Economic Conference in Geneva.

Argentina Forbids Investigation.

The issue came to a head recently when Argentina flatly refused to assist in an investigation of flax-seed and corn production costs. The Argentine government curtly informed the state department that the investigators "would not be welcome."

The tariff commission agents were to have sailed for Buenos Aires in June but they were detained upon receipt of the Argentina protest pending a conference between the commission and President Coolidge.

Paul Crouch Speaks in Cleveland Tomorrow

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16. — Paul Crouch, recently released from Alcatrez prison, California, where he served three years for organizing a Communist League in the American army in Hawaii, will speak Sunday, 7:30 p. m. at the Insurance Center Building, 1783 East 11th St. under the auspices of the Cleveland Anti-Militarist Committee.

Detroit I. L. D. Holding ImportantMeet Tuesday

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16. — A conference of the Detroit section of International Labor Defense will be held Tuesday, 8 p. m. at 1967 Grand River. Plans for sending a delegation to the national conference in November will be discussed, and the problem of bringing new elements into the work will be taken up.

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VICTORY SECURED FOR TWO THOUSAND STRIKING PRODUCE TEAMSTERS OUT FOR RAISE IN WAGES

(Continued from Page One)

the delivery demanded by the truckmen bosses. They later surrendered.

Produce Piled Up.

At the Washington Market on the lowest West Side of the city the sidewalks were covered with piled crates. The New York Central freight yard at 33rd street and 11th avenue presented a similar scene. By the end of the day over 75 loaded cars were standing, with no prospect of their freight being removed.

At all the markets of the city large numbers of police were in evidence, but found no opportunity to provoke violence inasmuch as no organized program of strikebreaking had been decided upon by the bosses.

500 Quit in Jersey.

Yesterday morning over 500 fruit handlers in New Jersey quit work at the Johnson Avenue and Second St. produce market in sympathy with the New York strike.

In the meantime no regular deliveries were being made to retail markets in the city. An exception was made in the case of hospitals and sanitariums, deliveries of fruits and fresh vegetables being brot to them in large hotel trucks by hospital employes. Each of the trucks was accompanied by a striker.

Truckmen on strike yesterday explained that one of the reasons why the bosses did not attempt to hire professional strikebreakers is found in the fact that a certain skill in packing is essential if the goods are not damaged in transit.

Strike 100% Effective.

Five important markets were affected by the strike. These include the Washington, on West street, between Barclay and Beach Sts.; the Harlem, 102nd St., between First and Second Aves.; the Gansevoort, on 14th St., between 10th and 11th Aves.; the Wallabout, in Brooklyn, and the Newark market.

Joseph Hanwright, president of the striking local, said that the strike was 100 per cent effective, and this was not denied by the truckmenbo sses and marketing houses involved.

The union has been making year-to-year agreements with the bosses, and the present agreement expired last May. Last year a $2 raise was obtained by the men without resorting to a strike.

Machinists' Bank Will Increase Its Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (FP). — The board of directors of the Mount Vernon Savings bank, owned by the International Association of Machinists and the first trade union Bank to be established in America, has recommended that the capital stock be increased to $500,000. A stockholders meeting will pass on the recommendation. The board has recommended a stock dividend of 25 per cent on the $160,000 outstanding of the present $200,000 capital stock. This action would dispose of the present unsold capital stock.

Deposits in the machinists bank were $4,200,000 at the end of 1926 as compared with $3,500,000 at the end of 1925.

Oxonian On His Way.

Bertram Forsyth, playwright and actor, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas in his apartment.

He left a note, presumably for his wife, who is in Westerly, R. I., with their son, Peter. The note said, in part:

"This time tomorrow, I wonder where I'll be?" Forsyth was about 46 years old, and a graduate of Oxford University in England.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

they are not believed by the intelligent workers or respected by the capitalists whose boots they are licking.

THE federal government is backing the right wing labor leaders in the campaign against the radicals in the trade unions, according to an article by W G. Gavin, Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald in the September 14, issue of that paper. The department of labor is the government agency that bosses the united campaign of the labor fakers, socialists and government stoolpigeons. Then there is the auxiliary of the department of labor, called the conciliation service. While this service, officially, takes no sides in the struggle between right and left it is conducting a persistent underground drive against the radicals.

* * *

GAVIN declares that the conciliation bureau has played an important part in fighting Communism in the trade unions. He says: "The department has had its part, an important one, in turning back the Communists in the garment and textile industry in Massachusetts and is now engaged in reducing their influence among the boot and shoe workers." No doubt this testimony will endear the reactionary labor leaders to the exploited garment and shoe workers!

THE department of labor also seeks to reduce the friction in the relations between the employers and the labor fakers. Where one or both sides lose their self-control and engage in battle, the department steps in and points out to the belligerents that they are playing into the hands of the wily Communists who are waiting for just such an opportunity to strike at the Gold Dust industrial twins. "The conservative employer may regard a socialist with deep distrust; but the department will back a socialist against a red any day. . . ." This is rather interesting and instructive. It proves that James J. Davis, head of the department of labor knows his socialists and serves a useful purpose to the capitalist system in advising dumbell employers that the socialists are their friends from whom they have nothing to fear and that their real foe is the Communist movement.

ADMITTING his ignorance without a whimper, James "Jimmie" Walker, itinerant mayor of New York delivered a speech in Paris before the American Club, which would cause the residents of any European city to hang out the crepe of disgrace should their chief executive confess before an audience and newspaper reporters that he knew nothing of "international law and international complications." This is not surprising coming from the song and dance mayor who says that Mussolini is a humanitarian, but why the "greatest city in the world" should have the most ignorant mayor is not as clear as it might be.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16. — Dissolution of the "House of David" for the name of the morals, decency and good order of the people of our state," was demanded today in a brief filed by W. W. Potter, attorney general in the state's case against the cult.

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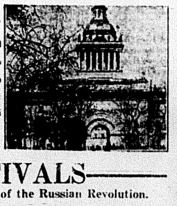

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EIGHT FRAMED UP CLOAKMAKERS ARE OUT OF PRISON

Released on $2,500 Bail After Rights Jail Them

The eight cloakmakers who were arrested last Monday as a part of the new right wing campaign of terror against the militant workers had their bail reduced to $2,500 each early Thursday morning. They are to appear in Jefferson Market Court next Monday.

The workers were arrested charged with assault last Monday evening when they were standing at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 25th St. Morris Becker, a right winger, was responsible for their being taken into custody.

Lined Up Against Wall.

Members of the industrial squad lined them up against a wall and searched them. Then three right wingers came along. One of them, Sam Greenberg said that the arrested workers had assaulted him two weeks ago.

At first two of the workers were held in $7,500 bail and the others in $3,000 bail each. Jacob M. Mandelbaum is attorney for the workers.

Big Picket Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A tremendous picketing demonstration was held yesterday in front of the Hyman Bros. dress shop that routed the Sigman gangsters that had attended to beat up the workers.

The picketers made the thugs leave the neighborhood when they saw that the workers were not in a mood to be trifled with. The militant workers were out in such large numbers that they filled up the entire sidewalk crowding the right wingers into the gutter. The weather yesterday was one of the hottest of the year, but that did not interfere with the strikers who were unusually active.

Saul Flegg, a right wing camp follower, accompanied by a deputy sheriff kept himself busy yesterday giving out summonses to the workers. Realizing that the injunction is being ignored by the workers, they are being hailed to court on charges of contempt.

Nodell, secretary of the Joint Board, was taken off his job Tuesday by orders of the right wing. The boss told Nodell that he had received orders from the right wing to discharge him. Shaffer, a well known right wing strikebreaker, gave the orders to the boss.

One of the largest votes in the history of Local 100 was cast in the recent election. It is a decisive indication that the rank and file workers are supporting the Chicago Joint Board in its fight against the union wreckers.

Dept. of Labor Reports Clothing Output Is Less Due to Sacco Protests

(By Federated Press)

The Sacco-Vanzetti case gets the official notice of the New York State Department of Labor. Commenting on the August employment situation, the department says: "In the clothing industries increased seasonal activity prevailed, but earnings were probably a little low on account of time lost in some of the larger cities during the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations."

The total number of employees on the payrolls hardly changed from the previous month—considering all industries studied. In general, however, August, especially the latter part of the month, showed better activity in the shops, July being a month of inventories and latter August reflecting the Fall demand. The largest employment drop for the month appeared in the cannery plants.

Wagner Gets Away.

MIDDLEBURY, Pa., Sept. 16.—Search for Wilmot Leroy Wagner, wanted for shooting two state troopers who used brutality while arresting him, today extended throughout northern Pennsylvania following an all night vigil which failed to reveal a trace of him. Posses spread throughout Tioga county in the search for the murderer of troopers Robert Roy and Arnold Rassmussen at Caneadea last Thursday. A bloodhound failed.

While police were combing the woods, Helen Babcock, Wagner's sweetheart, was held at Belmont, N. Y. She denied any knowledge of Wagner's whereabouts.

Writers' Body In Morgue.

Unclaimed for more than two weeks, the body of Lionel Stachey, editor, author and translator of New York and London, was found in the City Morgue yesterday by N. J. Palzer, his attorney. Palzer, on returning from a vacation, learned for the first time that Stachey was missing.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS "FRIENDLY" WITH ANTHRACITE MINERS AS ELECTION APPROACHES

By ED FALKOWSKI (Fed. Press).

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 16.—The anthracite is the land of promises on the eve of every political campaign. Stodgy politicians leave the security of their offices to mingle with the promiscuous herd, and the miners have the curious sensation of actually hearing judges come down from their benches to their gloomy union halls, and address their meetings, dripping promises and begging support.

Wiry laborers leave their smoky pits to decorate telephone poles and saloon windows with huge-lettered cards bearing their own likenesses. They advertise their aspirations for political office. Their tired faces look pleadingly out of blurry halftones for public support. These political kites carry long tails of union endorsements in their ambitious flight. The sentinels are kept busy opening doors for candidates seeking the endorsement of organized labor. It is difficult, amid the confusion of candidates, to pick out one who is not a "friend of labor" in his own estimation. The miners, almost without exception, give every one of them their best wishes and endorsement.

Control Elections.

A union endorsement, as a rule, means very little, since the meetings are sparsely attended, and elections are a matter of high finance rather than idealistic principles, or sincere endorsements. The old gang, forever singled out for defeat, approaches election time in holiday mood, certain of victory. Since the gang owns the lone newspaper in the town, their censor clips out such items as might lend aid or comfort to the enemy, meanwhile glorifying those pork-cheeked men whose vasty features appear nightly in the paper.

The history of laboring men who ran for high office in the anthracite is one of political tragedy. Leaving aside John J. Casey, of Hazleton, who won the congressional fight, the whirwind campaign of Neal Ferry, of McAdoo, for 15 years an officer of the United Mine Workers, who carries the mark of the anthracite in the blue-green patches of his face, crashed to earth in defeat. His opponent, a man of dark reputation, and many exposures, easily sailed into congress.

Many Graves.

Governor Pinchot toured the anthracite in company with John L. Lewis, at the last senatorial campaign, and while some anthracite communities gave him their support, he went under at the final count, and his dishonorable opponent won the senatorial seat.

Now it is C. A. Whitehouse, who voted for the Old Age Pension Bill, at the last legislative session. He won the endorsement of numerous locals in his running for the Schulkyll County bench. But the gang feels confident that the miners will do the usual thing on election day, and are drawing heavily on the banks, and calling bootleggers to contribute to their slush funds, in preparation for judgment day.

Oratory Flows.

Meanwhile, much superheated oratory takes up the time of the miners at their meetings. The miner puffs his corncob, or chews his cud, and listens. Beneath his indifferent face there is much cynical prevision as to what will happen on election day. No wonder he slinks in his chair, and grinds his cut plug, while the raw politician waves his fists and draws no boundaries around his promises. But the miner just listens, smokes, yawns, and when the meeting is adjourned, he goes home again. He probably knows different. . . .

POLICE BREAK UP MEETING CALLED IN BRONX STRIKE

Two workers were arrested Thursday morning when police attempted to break up an open air meeting conducted by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives at Brook Ave. and 137th St. in support of the striking grocery clerks.

When Sophie Epstein, chairman, opened the meeting she was immediately placed under arrest. Leo Tobchnick, an official of the Grocery Clerks' Union, who then mounted the platform was also taken into custody.

When the policeman left for the station house with his two prisoners, Rose Nevins of the council and Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union spoke.

Returning to the meeting, the patrolman found Baum addressing a large crowd. He was telling the assembled workers that it was a disgrace the way labor meetings are broken up in this city. He also pointed out that the widows and orphans of dead policemen are also not treated in a proper manner. This apparently had a vivid effect on the policeman, for he allowed the meeting to continue without interference.

Six Pickets Arrested.

Six pickets were arrested Thursday while picketing the grocery store at 521 East 137th St. Of the eight workers arrested yesterday three were released on $500 bail and the others paroled in the custody of their attorney. They will appear before Magistrate Rosenbluth in the police court at 161st St. and Washington Ave. this morning.

It is said that a small right wing dual union known as the Retail Clerks' Protective Association is responsible for the arrests. It has ten members and is headed by a man named Samuel Heller.

Urges Workers Party Members and Friends to Build Great Bazaar

Section 1, New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued the following appeal in its campaign to build The DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT Bazaar, at the Madison Square Garden, October 6, 7, 8 and 9.

"All DAILY WORKER agents and bazaar committees which have not yet started work for the bazaar are urged to do so at once.

"Committees must be formed immediately at the very first sub-section and nucleus meetings to collect articles of every kind, names for the honor roll and program ads. The section committee unanimously requests all its units to start work immediately for the Section 1 booth for the bazaar.

"Sub-sections of 1A-B-C-D, with their respective nuclei, must at once mobilize Party members and sympathizers for the work.

"All collected articles should be delivered at 799 Broadway, Room 402."

GET A NEW READER!

Party Activities

Affairs of the Workers (Communist) Party of Cleveland.

October 15.—Dance at Pythian Castle, 1624 E. 55th St.

November 6.—Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution at Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St. at 1:30 p. m.

December 3-4.—Seventh Annual District Bazaar at Pythian Castle, 1624 E. 55th St.

January 1.—New Year's Ball at Carpenters' Hall, 13509 Kinsman Road at 7 p. m.

January 22.—Lenin Memorial at Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St. at 1:30 p. m.

March 4.—Ruthenberg Memorial at Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St. at 1:30 p. m.

Picnic in Peabody.

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 16.—A picnic will be held here Sunday on the farm of T. Maciewsky, Lowell St., beginning at 10 a. m.

To reach the farm follow Lowell St. car tracks to rail road crossing where the committee will meet you.

Youngstown Notice.

The Youngstown Young Workers League is arranging an International Holloween Masquerade Ball on Saturday night October 22.

Chelsea and Vicinity Attention.

A lecture and discussion on the "War Danger and the Youth" will be given by Comrade Winn October 1st, 8 p. m. in Chelsea Labor Lyceum.

The lecture is arranged by the Young Workers League of Chelsea.

Dr. John A. Ryan Tells Of Poverty of Mexican Workers at Conference

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—Employers, financers and politicians were blamed for the low standard of living of Mexicans in particular and labor in general in California by Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, president of the Catholic university of Washington, D. C., at a meeting of the thirteenth annual conference of the National Catholic Charities in Philharmonic auditorium here.

Only seven per cent of the Los Angeles population of more than 1,000,000 are Mexicans, yet 47 per cent of the cases brought to organized charitable agencies for assistance are Mexican.

"In addition to this appalling condition we find that 43 per cent of all cases amitted to the general hospital are Mexicans. In the maternity hospitals we find that Mexican mothers make up 73 per cent of all charity cases", he said.

He did not, of course, being a preacher blame the church for any of the "appalling" conditions he exposed.

Another speaker, Dr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, dean of the graduate school of Marquette university of Milwaukee, Wis., gave some figures from government statistics on conditions in this country.

At present between four and five million persons are getting help from organized charity. Nine millions are registered as indigent cases at hospital clinics. Over one half million are wards of charitable institutions. Twelve million Americans are on the verge of destitution.

ALMOST ALL I. R. T. MEN HAVE JOINED UNION IS CLAIM

Coleman Tells Central Trades of Progress

"Almost every traction worker employed by the I. R. T. has joined the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees since the time when we almost had a strike," said J. H. Coleman, organizer of the union reporting to Thursday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council that was held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St.

"We hope within a very short time to have all the B. M. T. workers also organized," continued Coleman. "We have opened a headquarters in the Bronx for the I. R. T. men and will open a Brooklyn office shortly. The workers are joining so fast that we cannot keep up with them. The only complaint I have to make is that there are always about 15 to 20 company spies outside of our office to note the names of those who join the union. We have hopes that this will be ended soon."

Coleman thanked the Central Trades officials for the help they gave him during the period when a strike seemed possible. Mayor Walker was also congratulated. "If it was not for the mayor," said Coleman, "there surely would have been a strike."

Matthew Woll, president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, addressed the delegates and presented the first policy issued in this state to James A. Beha, state insurance commissioner.

John Mullholland, vice-president of the council gave a short report of the recent state convention of the New York State Federation of Labor. He said that everything at the convention took place satisfactorily.

Joseph Ryan, president of the council announced that the non-partisan political committee would soon begin to investigate the program of the candidates for political office in the coming election.

Joseph Coughlin, secretary, refused to give the floor to C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers on the ground that they are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Miller had a credential from his organization but that did not help.

PASSAIC PRIEST REFUSES TO GIVE WIDOW HER CASH

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 16.—Rev. Joseph Marczinko, of St. Stephens Roman Catholic Church is being asked to explain why he has refused to return $5,800 that was given him to hold in trust by Mrs. Mike Spiczer, a widow.

Mrs. Spiczer, whose husband was killed in an accident in 1924, asked the priest to take care of the compensation she received, as she is not acquainted with business transactions. The father took the money but refused to return it when requested by the widow. Every time Mrs. Spiczer asked for its return, Rev. Marczinko had a different excuse.

Works for $11 Weekly.

Unable to get the money that rightfully belonged to her, Mrs. Spiczer had to take a job in a hospital for which she receives $11 a week for 12 hours daily. Her work consists of cleaning the building.

When the Hungarian Communist daily newspaper, Uj Elore, heard of the case it immediately started a campaign to expose the priest. It hopes in this manner to force him to return the money to the widow. The Uj Elore has in its possession photostactic copies of the receipts Rev. Marczinko gave Mrs. Spiczer for the money.

During the 1921 textile strike the priest supported the bosses against the workers. During the last strike he took a neutral position, tho many workers believe that secretly he supported the mill owners.

L. I. R. R. Brakeman Loses Leg.

Martin Karney, 25, of 162 Ninety-fifth avenue, Jamaica, Queens, a brakeman, fell from the step of a freight car in the Long Island City yards of the Long Island Railroad Company yesterday and lost his right leg beneath a wheel of the car. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Politicians must graft—so New York school children find there isn't money enough left to provide all with seats.

MILITANT GROUP PLUMBERS UNION HAS CANDIDATES

Progressives of Local 463 Nominate Ticket

The progressive group of Local 463 of the Plumbers' Union is distributing a leaflet addressed to the members of that organization appealing for support of the slate in Sunday's election.

The program of the militant plumbers, contained in the leaflet calls for amalgamation of all building trades unions into one departmentalized industrial union; a consolidated building trades council to secure the standards of all trades in the building industry against the attacks of the bosses; a unified central body of all plumbers' locals in New York; an organization drive to unionize the trade and the establishment of the 40-hour five day week.

The program reads in part as follows: "The cost of living is still rising and the workers need more money. Besides this, the bosses, with their new production methods and speed-up make much more profit. Why should not the workers, who perform all the labor get something out of this speed-up and increased production by reducing the hours of labor, so that all should get employment and high wages to cover the increased cost of living?

"Therefore, to improve conditions Local 1 struck. All the plumbers' bosses in Greater New York immediately lined up against them and even declared a lock-out. More than that, the entire Building Trades Employers' Association took the leadership of the plumbers' bosses and lined up all the building trades capitalists against the plumbers.

"What did the U. A. leaders do? Did they mobilize the entire strength of the International union behind the Brooklyn plumbers? No!

"Did they line up the rest of the building trades unions so as not to work with scabs on the jobs? No!

"What did the U. A. leaders do? They demoralized the strike. They made the men surrender to arbitration and lobbied with the bosses against the workers and thus practically betrayed the interests of the rank and file plumbers.

"The fight of the Brooklyn plumbers was in the interests of all the plumbers. A victory there would have meant much for all building trades workers. Local members lost because they were not supported, left in the ditch and betrayed."

The progressive candidates are: for president, Irving Weiss; for vice president, Walter Detlefsen; for recording secretary, Thomas De Loughry; for general secretary, Joseph Reich; for secretary-treasurer, Robert Lantier; for business agents, Peter Lennon, Thomas Hill, George Saunder, Wm. Finfey.

For executive board: Moe Reilly, George Rockman, Wm. Goldin, Fred Frick and Wm. Murtha.

For examination board: Ed. Adametz, Jack Flynn, R. Frank and J. Mitchell.

For finance board: Ed. Amann, Fred Maier and Jack Mullane.

For outside sentry: Thos. Mulrenin.

For inside sentry: Chas. Klein.

Ivy Lee Praises Terror Rule of Polish Tyrant

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 16.—State department officials have received copies of a report entitled Poland Under Pilsudski, written by Ivy Lee, the Standard Oil publicity agent and published by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York. Lee waxes rhapsodical over Poland and its dictator and sees "every incentive to the creation of industrial prosperity." "Financially," he concludes, "the Poles will have the great benefit of their recent alliance with important international banking interests."

Ivy Lee's brochure is seen as the first public step in breaking down sales resistance to the new Polish loan to be floated by Anglo-American banking interests and scheduled for public consumption soon.

Slug Lone Juror Who Refused to Frame

(Continued from Page One)

clamored for "protection" against the "outlaws from the union" and demanded drastic action of the authorities to bring the culprits to justice.

The police busied themselves and arrested eight union carpenters, charging them with manslaughter. Two of these men, Madson and Pesce, were taken into the detectives' retreat and given the "third degree" in its most vicious form with the assured result that these two men signed a "confession" admitting their guilt upon the murder charge. The trial was arranged immediately, but with the result that the jury disagreed eight to four for conviction. In labor circles this vote was considered a victory, for, with a written "confession" in its possession the prosecution had not been able to convince the jury to unanimously vote guilty.

Jury Again Disagrees.

However, a second trial was arranged immediately, which again resulted in a disagreed verdict, one lone member of the jury, Miss Bolger, holding that the evidence was insufficient to warrant conviction. A third trial followed. This time justice was administered with a vengeance. In order that there might be no confusion among the jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, the industrialists and open shoppers placed on the jury one of their own men, a man by name of Milton F. Samis, salesman for Colbert Coldwell, president of the industrial association.

By the conservative appearance and staunchness of character,' the above named Hamilton Wallace was made foreman of the jury, and everything was ready to bring in a vote of guilt. However, Wallace, who is an retired English colonel, ran counter to expectations and demanded evidence of a reputable character and beyond a shadow of doubt, which would prove the accused guilt, and, failing in this, demanded a vote for aquittal. The other eleven jurors were just as persistent in their verdict of guilty, and thus a third jury was discharged without reaching the desired end, namely a verdict of guilt. The beating administered to Wallace indicates of the state of mind in which the open shoppers find themselves now. There is talk of a fourth trial, for, with a election coming in the fall, the district attorney Mathew Brady cannot afford to incur more hostility from the plutocrats than has already been bestowed upon him, and there is therefore a possibility of a fourth trial. Whether the accused men would stand a chance of aquittal is a matter of speculation, for altho the prosecuting office is regarded as "fair" to organized labor, yet it is doubtful whether Brady would free the two men and in consequence of being defeated in the coming election.

WANTED — MORE READERS!

QUEENS CHILDREN WIN STRIKE; HIT PACKED SCHOOLS

Congestion Forces 35 Block Trip on Pupils

Over 100 children of Queens have won a victory over the school authorities there following a twenty-four hour strike called when they were transferred from one building to another, a distance of 35 blocks.

In an effort to relieve the terrible congestion at P. S. 84, where the pupils have been attending classes, the principal of the school at the beginning of the present session announced an order that they be assigned to P. S. 127.

Angered at Removal.

Parents of the children were incensed at the removal, declaring that the 35-block bus ride is dangerous to the pupils, many of them being as young as six years of age.

After declaring that measures would be taken to compel the attendance of the children at school, the Board of Education finally surrendered. They agreed to beging building a school building of the portable type near the homes of the pupils, and declared that the transfer was "imperative" due to the over-crowding at P. S. 84.

At the same time the parents agreed to send their children to P. S. 127 during the next three months, while the construction of the new building is being done.

Crowding Everywhere.

The crowding in Queens is declared to be equalled in other boroughs of Greater New York. Brooklyn and Bronx present the same problems to the school authorities, it is admitted. The inauguration of triple-shifts, the first beginning as early as 7.40 in the morning, and the curtailment of the class-room periods have been decided upon as one of the methods of relieving the awful congestion in most of the buildings.

Movie Company 'Union' In Baltimore Obtains Injunction for Bosses

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16 (FP).—An injunction preventing locked out members of the Moving Picture Operators Local 181 from picketing non-union theatres is the first accomplishment of Baltimore's newest company union. Bearing the title of Independent Motion Picture Operators and Managers union, this outfit has obtained an ironclad injunction which keeps unionists from walking near the theatres.

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Aid the Heroic Struggle of the Chinese Workers and Peasants!

The resignation of Wan Ching Wei and the calling off of the conference between the Hankow and Wuhan governments that was to have brought about the amalgamation of the two, is probably to be attributed to the rapid succession of victories of the worker and peasant armies in the south and their unchecked advance on Canton.

The resignation of Wan Ching Wei indicates a new split in the ranks of the intelligentsia and middle class elements who turned upon the labor movement and the mass national liberation movement to make peace with Chiang Kai-shek and the other generals who aligned themselves with the purely capitalist section of the Chinese nationalist forces.

As the Communist International constantly pointed out to the Communist Party of China, the best method of furthering the interests of the mass liberation movement is the consolidation of the worker and peasant organizations, the arming of the workers, peasants and city poor and resolute struggle against all vacillating and treacherous leaders.

The advance of the revolutionary armies under Yeh Ting and Ho Lung into Kwangtung province and the wide and militant support they are receiving from the peasant and worker masses, together with the increasing conflicts among the "moderate" tools of imperialism in the right wing of the Kuomintang, evidenced by the resignation of Wan Ching Wei and the failure to amalgamate Nanking and Wuhan, show that the energetic application of this policy is meeting with success.

Under these circumstances we could expect renewed activity of a military character on the part of the imperialist forces. This is already visible.

British naval and military units are in motion around Hongkong and recent dispatches tell of the launching of a new American gunboat at Shanghai, one of the six being built there especially for use on Chinese rivers.

The reports that General Feng, the socalled Christian general whose defection to Chiang Kai-shek preceded the open capitulation of the Wuhan government to the counter-revolution, has massacred from 30,000 to 80,000 peasants in Honan province is a further indication that Chinese capitalists and the imperialists are determined to drown the mass movement in its own blood since the series of wholesale betrayals has failed to destroy it by demoralization.

More than ever ever is it necessary to rally the labor movements of the imperialist countries for relief for the hundreds of thousands of victims of the counter-revolutionary forces, for pressure upon the imperialist governments, for the withdrawal of all armed forces and for active assistance in every possible way of the heroic workers and peasants of China who fight in the first line trenches of the struggle against imperialism.

Detroit and Moscow.

The renegade socialist who is assigned to writing anti-Soviet editorials for the New York Times, under the above caption, tries to compare the Ford system in Detroit and the system in vogue in Russia in a manner unfavorable to Soviet economy. In the most inane fashion he raises the old hoax of individual initiative, declaring that even though the Ford system should be introduced in Russia that mystical force called personal initiative is lacking.

This sort of palaver only proves that the editorial writer is as ignorant of the Detroit system as he is vindictive about what he imagines to be the "Moscow system."

Certainly recent events in Detroit during the reconstruction of the Ford plants in preparation for the new model that Ford hopes will enable him to compete with General Motors have inflicted untold suffering upon former Ford workers who have faced months of unemployment and thousands of whom have, according to Ford's own estimates, been compelled to leave town and sacrifice their homes that were partially paid for to the mercies of the real estate speculators who manipulate with Ford capital.

Individual initiative is an empty jest in the Ford plant where the army of workers has been reduced to mere appendages of the machine.

In the Soviet industries the workers always have a voice in the management and are always alert to defend their interests. This attitude is encouraged by the workers' and peasants' government. The welfare of the workers is the first consideration. In Detroit the worker who dares to suggest that he be considered as anything other than a cog in the machine is instantly eliminated if the widespread spy system maintained to prevent organization of labor is able to ferret him out and denounce him to the bosses. The autocracy of the Ford system is notorious; it even extends to the dictation by Ford spies of the family expenditures of the Ford slaves.

When next the "Soviet expert" of the Times wants to indulge in comparisons of American wage-slavery with Russian workers' control he will have to choose a less despotic and tyrannical example than the Ford auto plants, because the known facts about Detroit make his arguments especially ridiculous.

The fact that thousands upon thousands of Ford workers eagerly read the factory papers urging them to organize proves that Detroit is not the industrial paradise the Times would have us believe. And the crisis in the automobile industry will be a spur to labor organization and labor struggles that will, in the not distant future, make Detroit a center of great labor struggles for some of the elementary demands of workers as human beings.

Trends in the American Labor Movement as Shown by Recent Developments

Injunctions, Unemployment and Other American Institutions

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

III.

CALLOUS judges who seem to be unaware that the official labor leadership is trying to place the feet of the workers firmly upon the well-paved primrose path of efficiency unionism and worker-employer co-operation continually place obstacles in the way of their earnest efforts to arrive at a friendly understanding with the bosses.

IT seems to us that the Greens, Wolls and Lewises have just cause for complaint of the manner in which state courts and the supreme court of the united States ignore their overtures to employers and constantly give excuse to revolutionists like ourselves to raise the question of the class struggle.

THERE is for instance the Bedford Cut Stone Company decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court which practically outlaws ordinary defensive activities of the unions.

The United Mine Workers of America are enjoined from carrying on organizing work in the decisive fields of West Virginia by a blanket injunction.

IN southern Ohio the same union is met with a federal injunction of so sweeping a character, including the authorization to federal armed forces to place themselves at the disposal of the coal barons, that unless it is broken by mass violation the strike itself will be broken.

IN Indianapolis an injunction was issued prohibiting organization work by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and two organizers for this union were sent to prison for two months under its provisions.

Painters, plumbers, needle trades workers, paper boxmakers, shoe workers, food workers, textile workers—all have been met with injunctions in their strikes of the last year. "No strike too small and no strike too big for an injunction" seems to be the slogan of the judges.

NATURALLY this does not fit in with the theory of the impartial character of American government preached with such holy ardor by the official labor leaders. Manifestly it is much more difficult to arouse undiluted and ardent support for the entire fabric of American institutions among the organized workers when the courts throw an injunction into the mouths of workers every time they are opened wide to emit a few hurrahs for this glorious land of the free. Under these conditions a certain doubt is bound to develop.

DOUBT grows into certainty when, as in the eastern Ohio coal fields a federal judge issues an injunction prohibiting any but American citizens from picketing and who promises to **"see that any man who cannot talk English or is not an American citizen who dares to take part in picketing shall be immediately deported."**

There is now a veritable stampede on the part of the coal operators to secure similar injunctions.

UPON whom is the blame for this sinister court ruling to be placed?

Nowhere else but upon the shoulders of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers and his henchmen who, at the Indianapolis convention last January anticipated and invited such a ruling by themselves prohibiting all but American citizens from holding office in the union.

Composed of a majority of foreign-born workers the United Mine Workers of America can have its strike broken by this one injunction alone.

SATURATED tho American workers may be with the anti-foreign propaganda of the capitalist publicity agencies, jealous tho they may be of their "privileges" as American citizens, they nevertheless are able in the light of such developments to understand that here is no mere "Americanization" scheme but a deadly blow at the most important union in the American labor movement which will be followed by others directed at all unions which have foreign born membership in large numbers, as have all the mass unions.

There can be no purely "American" unions for at least another decade.

AMERICAN labor officialdom faces another problem for which its efficiency unionism policy not only provides no solution but which actually adds to its seriousness—the problem of growing unemployment.

In the boom period which is passing it was not necessary for labor officialdom to waste time on this question since its golden schemes for "peace in industry" and trade union capitalism effectively stilled the few discontened ones. Officialdom could even join with the bosses at chamber of commerce and rotary club meetings and, clad in the smug glory of frock coats and Ascot ties, make eloquent speeches lauding the splendid progress of American industry and the wonderful productivity of the contented American worker harnessed to the shining machines which are the marvel of the world.

BUT now all signs point to a decrease in industrial activity and a period of depression whose length cannot be predicted at present. The question of unemployment is placed on the order of business by no less a person than James J. Davis, secretary of labor. Stoppage of immigration, that panacea of the Gompers statesmanship, has failed to solve the problem. As a matter of fact the relative scarcity of labor resulting from stoppage of immigration has stimulated the invention of labor-saving devices and a vicious circle has been created.

THE more than 11,000 deportations in the past year and the growing brutality toward and suppression of foreign-born workers which reached its climax in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti had not placed American labor in a more favorable position so far as the capitalists are concerned.

Let us listen to the testimony of the secretary of labor whose arduous labors in devising ways and means of persecuting foreign-born workers have earned him the admiration of all 100 per cent Americans and the hatred of all honest and intelligent workers and farmers.

SPEAKING at Montauk Beach on the eve of Labor Day, Davis said that **"usually, the creation of new industries kept pace with the improvements in machinery, but that recently the number of new inventions had been so great that considerable unemployment had resulted."**

We quote further:

"The greatest evils which we are likely to suffer in the future, so far as labor is concerned, are connected with the subject of unemployment."

AFTER citing what he termed the "revolution" in the glass industry where one single machine can now turn out all the five-gallon glass containers that are used in the United States, Davis continued:

"While we should continue to think of our wonderful machines, we must also think of our wonderful American workers. If we do not WE MAY HAVE DISCONTENT ON OUR HANDS. . . . I tremble to think of what a state this country might have been in if we had gone on letting in the tide of aliens that formerly poured in here at the rate of a million or more a year, and this at a time when NEW MACHINERY WAS STEADILY EATING INTO THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE JOBS. We might have had on our hands something far more serious than this quiet industrial revolution now in progress."

WHAT prompts Wall Street's secretary of labor to lay so much emphasis on the menace of unemployment just as this time? Quote evidently because it is a problem his superiors have had under consideration in view of the admitted imminence of a slowing down of industry.

It is not surprising that a government official and not a labor official speaks in this vein. It is not the first time heads of the departments of Wall Street's government have anticipated the leaders of the American labor movement and we can expect that soon, having been tipped off that it is a safe subject when carefully dealt with, the Greens, Wolls and Lewises will echo the secretary of labor and have something "constructive" to say about unemployment.

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the sixth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

* * *

Now a few words about America's relations to Europe. Here we must consider at this moment, primarily the relations between America and Great Britain. For some time there has been substantial collaboration between Great Britain and the United States despite increasing antagonisms. This has led the superficial bourgeois observers to advocate an alliance between England and America as a guarantor of world peace. This is an illusion. No alliance between imperialist powers can be an alliance for peace, whether it be an alliance of France and Germany, France and England, or America and England. An alliance between America and Great Britain today, if it were real and existed, would not be an alliance making for peace in the world, but on the contrary, making for a new world war—because it would be a war alliance against the Soviet Union and all oppressed nationalities and colonial peoples.

What are the basic facts in reference to Anglo-American relations? Recent months have been a sharpening of these relationships. Take the results of the Geneva Conference. Against whom does England need this large navy? Not against Italy. Not against Germany. Not even against the Soviet Union. It needs a big navy against the imperialist power which can have a navy as big or bigger than its own, the United States. Against whom does the United States need a big navy? The only imperialist power against which it can have real use for and of a big navy is the British imperialist power. The conflict here is a conflict for the domination of the world market today. British imperialism still has a greater annual total trade than American imperialism. But British imperialism's trend is declining, while America is expanding and they are bound to clash. They are clashing.

DESPITE this increasing conflict between America and England, despite the fact that the antagonisms of America and England today in the international field play the role of the antagonisms between German and English imperialism before the war, yet the key to the international situation today is to be found in the danger of a united front of the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution.

In speaking of the role of American imperialism, we must not overlook the increasing export of American capital and its effect on the standard of living of our working class. When American imperialism exports capital to China, to Italy, India, or to any country which is less developed industrially, it is in a position to dominate the industries of those countries and to manufacture there commodities at a lower cost, at lower wages than in America. This very prowess of American imperialism which temporarily allows the bourgeoisie to have such superprofits as to give away a few crumbs to the labor aristocracy, this feature has a contradictory element in it. This contradictory element is the danger of lowering the standard of living of the great masses of American workers, because of the very increase in the export of capital.

Take the textile industry in the North and South in the United States—The textile owners in the North are moving South where they can get production at lower costs. The reduction of the standard of living and the standard of wages of the working class or of any section of the working class is always determined not by the highest but by the lowest point of wages which the bourgoisie can force the workers to accept. Thus if the American capitalists, thru their export of capital to lesser industrially developed countries, will be able to secure cheaper labor power in European or Asiatic countries, they will either reduce their American working forces or slash the wages of these working forces at home.

Our tasks at present in this field are the following: We must not fight imperialism abstractly. There is no use of fighting American imperialism in general. We must adapt our tactics to the changing concrete conditions day by day if necessary, always keeping in mind the fundamental role, the basic characteristics of American imperialism. We must adjust our tactics to the various changes. This applies to the Chinese campaign. This applies to our tasks in the Anglo-American alliance which may be formed. This applies to our need for mobilizing the masses for demonstrating against such a possible alliance. The need for organizing anti-war campaigns and demonstrations against American imperialism and British imperialism has been correctly met by our Party only on this basis.

4. The labor party problem. The central task of our Party today is still to develop the working class as a class politically. This means that the unifying slogan, the one unifying movement under which we can have an approach to the workers of California who strike for a 5 cent increase in wages, or to the Passaic textile workers who strike for the right to organize into a union, is in a Labor Party. We have seen the decrease in the effectiveness and the slackening of the labor party movement first, because of the objective conditions, secondly because of the change in the trend of the composition of the working class.

Let no one belittle the fact that the bureaucracy and the labor aristocracy have been corrupted to so large an extent. This is one of the basic factors for the weakening of the labor party movement. More and more the great mass of unorganized, unskilled workers have become discouraged because of the swing to the right by the labor aristocracy. The importance of the status of the organized, skilled workers thus becomes apparent. The immediate outlook for a labor party is small. The immediate outlook for a united labor ticket is not good. If the economic recession deepens into a depression, the chances for the development of a mass labor party movement will be much improved. Everywhere our labor party campaign must be organizational and not merely agitational.

(To Be Continued.)

First Negro Fire Officer.

The first Negro officer of the New York Fire Department was appointed yesterday. He is Wesley Williams, a member of Engine Company 55, Broome St.

Mr. Philip Snowden's Vulgar Economics

By H. M. WICKS.

RAMSEY MACDONALD'S chancellor of the exchequer in the labor government, Mr. Philip Snowden, must labor under the illusion that his term as chief of the treasury department of the British government fitted him to comment with authority upon any subject pertaining to finance capital and the world's gold supply. In a recent article in the London "Financial Times" the former British secretary of the treasury charges that the United States is hoarding far more gold than "is required for monetary use or legitimate credit." He suggests that if this policy is continued "Europe may defend itself by further economy in the monetary use of gold, which would enable central banks to dispose of a large part of the gold reserve."

In the entire article of Snowden there is scarcely one statement that accords with the facts. His argument is pure fiction, a figment of his reformist imagination, a vulgarization of economics that has no parallel in the last quarter of a century.

Instead of hoarding gold the chief problem of the Federal Reserve system is to devise some means whereby the flood of gold pouring upon these shores may be diverted to other channels. Already the enormous surplus of gold in this country has resulted in drastic steps being taken to overcome its paralyzing effect. One of these measures has been what is called in banking parlance the "sterilization" of the enormous sum of $1,400,000,000 in gold imports. This amount has been set aside and prevented from performing its normal economic function in order to maintain money rates at a high level. Even this measure works in the opposite direction from that desired by the bankers. The high rates thus artificially maintained have caused additional gold to flow to this country. Furthermore it has simulated the mining of gold and has even caused gold buried in the arts to be melted and thrown upon the market. So involved in contradictions is the capitalist system that some of the most elaborate plans turn into their opposite and make even worse a condition they strive to remedy.

HAVING seen the futility of the "sterilization" of gold in the vaults of the reserve banks of the United States, the manipulators of the gold market are now striving to prevent gold intended for this country leaving Europe and other parts of the world, by a process of "earmarking." Efforts are now being made by American bankers to secure concerted action on the part of European central banks to prevent gold flowing into the United States. On a number has the same effect upon the gold purchased by American banks has been held in reserve abroad and efforts were made to resell it without its entering this country at all. But even that is futile for the simple reason that the holding of it abroad has the same effect upo the gold supply of the United States that its importation into this country would have. When it is resold it takes the place of gold that is lying fallow here and that would otherwise have taken its place.

All these manouvers on the part of American imperialism to divert the flow of gold from this country escape the astute, eye of the former chancellor of the exchequer of MacDonald's government. Instead of hoarding gold the life and death problem for the maintenance of the gold standard is involved in devising a means of disposing of the tremendous surplus already on hand.

* * *

AT the identical moment Mr. Snowden was writing his profound observations revealing how little he really knows of the workings of the system under which he lives and how utterly incompetent he was to hold his job as secretary of the British treasury Wall Street was placing at the disposal of the Commonwealth of Australia, under the flag of Britain, the sum of $40,000,000, and striving to induce municipalities of that country to take another $30,000,000. In the past year (1926) the total of foreign securities bought by this country was $1,318,551,850. A considerable proportion of these were purchased with gold. In addition to the selling of securities, enormous private loans have been made to foreign bankers. The position of the United States as the most powerful imperialist power on earth, and its position as the banker of the world, **has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. While its investments enable it to dispose for the time being of part of its surplus, it at the same time guarantees returns of dividends upon the investments, which makes the problem still more acute in the long run.**

* * *

THE main characteristic of the United States in relation to the world's gold supply is not that of a hoarding nation, but that of a nation frantically striving, by every conceivable means, to dispose of the greater part of its gold supply. It is this that impels the government to ever more aggressive imperialist policies in relation to other countries. It is this imperative necessity that determines American governmental policy in China, in the Philippines, in South and Central America and in Europe. It fights for places in which to invest its tremendous surplus.

No one but the most inept amateur in the realm of economics would for a moment imagine that any great capitalist nation on earth would hoard gold, except temorarily as a means of payment of international obligations or cancelling internal debts. The first, most fundamental and simple proposition learned by the novice in economics is that gold that lies fallow is useless and that it is never "sterilized" except in extraordinary circumstances and then only in order to endeavor to avoid collapse of the money rates, as is the present case in the United States. If Mr. Snowden and his associates, loyal and valiant servants of his Britannic majesty and the bourgeoisie of England, can devise a means whereby this "sterilized" gold can safely be released into British hands we are sure it will meet with instant approval of Wall Street.

"Taking $1,400,000,000 in gold out of the world's monetary stocks and depriving it of all power to serve as a basis for credit is not a matter to be considered lightly," asserts the September number of the American Bankers Association Journal. "Nothing of the kind has ever happened before as regards gold, and no one can say positively what the effects will be."

The economic "experts" for the bankers association may not be able to perceive the outcome of such a policy, but it is plain to Marxists that this "sterilization" has gone as far as it can go. With 15 per cent of the world's gold supply inactive the gold standard itself is endangered and to continue further such a policy will result in stagnation and eventually collapse.

The next step will be protective measures devised for the purpose of releasing this supply, which would be accompanied by a fall in the money rate. But even that would not permanently remove the basic inexorable economic forces that brought about the present situation and will inevitably reproduce on a still greater scale the contradictions of this stage of capitalism. If Mr. Snowden were a real representative of the working class instead of a miserable and vulgar apologist for the English capitalist class he would analyze, the economics of imperialism and point out the danger to the working class of the world of the great imperialist rivalries that have developed since the war and that are paving the way for new world wars and which today manifest themselves in the efforts of the powers to crush the Chinese revolution that threatens to wipe out past investments in that country and prevent future imperialist domination. He would devote his talents to a defense of the Soviet Union which is being attacked on all sides by the mercenaries of the predatory powers in an effort to remove the most formidable obstacle to domination of the whole world by the capitalist nations. And finally he would urge the workers of England to take steps that would enable them to challenge the power of British imperialism on its own soil.

But to demand that is to demand that Snowden cease to be Snowden.

Instead of fighting against his own ruling class this ornament of British social pacifism will be found where he is today, in the camp of the enemies of labor, indulging in filthy sophistry to justify his own treachery.

And those who will successfully fight American imperialism are not those lackeys of Britain who complain of the cornering of the world's gold supply but the working class of the United States, under the leadership of the Communists.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I read in the capitalist papers recently that during the recent Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations in Boston, Powers Hapgood after being arrested several times was finally turned over to a hospital for a mental examination or what may be termed a sanity test.

It is laughable to what methods capitalist lackeys resort to in suppressing the militant spokesmen of labor's cause.

Instead of testing the sanity of workers who are trying to establish a better world to live in, they ought to test the sanity of the perpetuators of the present damnable insane system of society that exploits the earth, everything, and everyone thereon for the benefit of the capitalist class.

They ought to further test the sanity of the hypocrites who say that the interests of capital and labor are identical, the mental prostitutes who rave about everyone being born free and with equal opportunity, of the sky pilots who sanction the present system and say that such is the will of the Almighty, the yellow labor leaders who imagine they can carry water on both shoulders by trying to serve the masters and at the same time the workers and all the other flunkeys and lickspittles of the master class.

No doubt the capitalists and their government will resort to newer and more drastic measures from time to time in their campaign of silencing Labor's voice, but they will as labor will finally triumph.

Fraternally,—John Lyons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

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STRIKING PRODUCE TRUCKMEN WIN WAGE RAISE

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE Chief reason ascribed for the existence of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor by Matthew Woll, one of its most vocal vice-presidents is to aid and direct collaboration between labor, management of industry and capital. This is a rather pleasant and perhaps remunerative role for trade union leadership in this era of American imperialist hegemony. It should be noted that Mr. Woll is acting-president of the open-shop, anti-union Civic Federation.

* * *

OLD time socialist orators had the knack of exposing the fallacy of co-operation between labor and capital as a workingclass panacea. Their favorite illustration was the lamb lying down with the lion and waking up just about the time his tail was disappearing thru the lion's mouth. Or the lion might be seen rising from his repast licking his chops with satisfaction and picking his teeth with the lamb's funnybone. Nowadays, socialists are not guilty of such vulgar similes. Those that are left are too busy fighting the radicals and furthermore they cannot afford to get fresh with their reactionary allies.

* * *

THE ex-secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor was purged of sin by a unanimous vote of his fellow fakers after the ex-secretary had admitted that one-half of the income of the state body for several years has been contributed by open-shop employers. It is not surprising that the capitalist papers soft-pedalled the exposure, but our German translator informs us that the Volkzeitung, printed a news item telling of the ex-secretary's exoneration without a word of explanation. "News for news sake" is a bad slogan for a workingclass paper.

* * *

THE admission made by the ex-secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, that the employers subsidized that organization to the extent of $100,000 to his knowledge, is one of the biggest pieces of news that broke in the labor movement for many years. As a boil on the human body is a sign that impurities in the blood are breaking thru, this confession is another sign of the cancer that is feeding on the heart of the American trade union movement. And the fakers responsible for this disease hide their perfidy by waging perpetual war on the radicals who insist on cleaning the Augean stable of trade unionism and breaking the workers away from the capitalist grip.

* * *

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor whose addiction to weeping has gained him nation-wide notoriety, in his report to the annual convention of that body, states among other things that the International Labor Defense collected $500,000 for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti and did not devote all the money to the purpose for which it was collected. Of course this is a downright lie and nobody knows this better than, "Weeping John." But John was smeared with scandal in the last senatorial primaries in Illinois, when he was charged with accepting money from Frank L. Smith, for delivering the labor vote to Samuel Insull's pet candidate. John indignantly denied the charge, but he now wants to shift the remnants of suspicion by making a counter-attack on the I.L.D. Fortunately the labor fakers are so discredited by their own conduct that

(Continued on Page Two)

Old Man, Without Job Tries to Kill Himself

Robert McKittrick, 67, jobless, tried to commit suicide Tuesday by cutting his wrist and throat.

Yesterday he walked into the Broad St. Hospital in a serious condition from loss of blood and collapsed. He told the hospital attendents that he was despondent over the loss of his job. He could not tell the exact place or hour when he attempted to kill himself.

British and "Free State" Aviators Start West in Their Dublin-U. S. Hop

New Yorkers interested in aviation were speculating late yesterday as to whether the "Princess Xenia," flown by Capt. R. H. McIntosh, of the British air corps and carrying Commandant James C. Fitzmaurice, head of the Irish Free State air service would reach this city in its flight from Dublin.

The two militarists hopped off at 12:36 in the afternoon, and were seen heading for the sea. Since then, until a late hour yesterday, nothing was heard of them. They are understood to be concerned with observations and experience useful to their governments in the event of a war with the U. S.

EUGENE CHEN IN ATTACK AGAINST CHINA'S TRAITORS

Chinese Revolution Again Moves Forward

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 16.—Eugene Chen, former foreign minister of the Wuhan government, has just published a declaration branding the treason to the revolution of the reactionary Kuomintang leaders. Chen declares that following the coup of the Nanking militarists the Wuhan government ceased to exist.

Aided British Imperialism.

"The betrayal of the reactionary Kuomintang leaders put an end to one phase of the glorious Chinese revolution," said Chen, "and afforded British imperialism, which did not dare undertake action against the Chinese revolution during the victorious advance of the revolutionary army, a possibility to show its true face as the oppressor of the Chinese people. Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow are centers of counter-revolutionary militarists and reactionary politicians acting ruthlessly against the revolutionary movement and massacreing workers, peasants and Communists."

Brands Anti-Soviet Agitation.

Chen blames the Nanking-Wuhan reactionaries for the hostile attitude displayed against Soviet citizens working in China who were actually compelled to leave Chinese territory

(Continued on Page Two)

Charge Local Meat Trust Beat Workers to Jack Up Prices

Armed thugs have been used by the poultry trust to force retail dealers to boost the prices of chicken and other fowl over the Jewish holidays, butchers testified yesterday at the hearing into the poultry trust in the attorney general's office, 51 Chambers St., yesterday.

Retail dealers who preferred buying from independents rather than from members of the poultry trust, who charged as much as 12 cents a pound more for chicken, were threatened with violence, the witnesses said.

David Rubin, butcher, 233 Monroe St., stated that two butchers had been dragged from his shop and beaten in the street, while Jacob Shatz, 64 Belmont St., Brooklyn, chairman of the Brownsville and East New York Poultry Dealers' Association testified that "a gang of thugs threatened him" if he purchased poultry from independents.

NAIL ROYAL DUTCH SHELL LIE; DENY STALIN OFFERED TO PAY FOR NATIONALIZED OIL

Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation which represents the Soviet Naphtha Syndicate in the United States made yesterday the following announcement:

"I am authorized to say that the statement recently attributed to Mr. Joseph Stalin in which reference is made to his alleged willingness to arbitrate the question of compensation for nationalized oil property in the Soviet Union has never been made by him."

Mr. Bron's announcement refers to a recent proposal of Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell group, made in answer to an alleged statement of Mr. Stalin which appeared in some American newspapers.

DOCKERS' STRIKE SEEN AS BOSSES DENY DEMANDS

30,000 Longshoremen in New York Affected

With the official refusal yesterday on the part of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Association to grant the pay demands asked by the union, a strike which may involve 30,000 longshoremen in New York and at least 15,000 on the Atlantic seaboard is almost a certainty.

The workers demand an increase of ten cents over the present wage schedule of eighty cents an hour. Their basic work-week is 44 hours. They also demand a fifteen cent raise for overtime, the rate now being $1.20 an hour.

Organization On Coast.

In the meantime south Atlantic and Gulf district longshoremen are formulating their demands which will be presented to the steamship companies in the near future. Union officials declare that organizational work is now progressing among the Pacific coast dock workers who withdrew in 1915 to join independent unions.

The present contract between the New York longshoremen and the companies expires on the 30th of this month, and unless a change comes in the present situation the workers will lay immediate plans for an effective stoppage.

A powerful organization, the men declare, assures them of a speedy victory in the event that the companies decide not to accede to their demands before the expiration of the agreement.

Refuse Demands of Checkers.

At the same time that the bosses, thru the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Association, turned down the demands of the stevedores it also refused to consider a wage increase of a dollar a day to 2,000 checkers on the docks of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Staten Island who are members of the same organization.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the employers it was decided to call another conference for Monday morning, when the refusal to meet the demands of the workers will be conveyed to them officially.

Big Registration at Workers School Expected Monday

In 1924-25 the Workers School consisted of some 5 or 6 classes with a total registration of 60. During the past year 50 classes were offered each term with an average registration of over 1,000; classroom space had to be doubled; a 6.45 p. m. session had to be added to the session beginning at 8 and 9.15 p. m.

But more important than the physical signs of growth was the spirit shown by the students and instructors. Workers tired out from the day's work, workers engaged practically every minute of their leisure time in union activities and strikes, came one or two nights a week to the Workers School and devoted themselves to serious study courses. The small library was always filled to capacity. The students, thru the Students' Council, managed the library, forum and other activities of the school. All instructors volunteered their time and services to the school.

The Workers School expects 1927-28 to witness still greater steps forward in its growth. For this reason it is offering a larger and more varied curriculum. For details see the catalog which has just been issued. You can secure a copy by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Appeal to Fuller "Vain" Says Churchmen Organ

(By Federated Press).

"An Appeal in Vain" is the heading over the leading article in the current Information Service Bulletin of the Federal Council of Churches. The appeal quoted was signed by General Secretary Charles S. MacFarland and 11 other leaders of the Federal Council of Churches, and was a telegram to Gov. Fuller, a few days before the execution, asking him to stop the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"I'm Something of a Fascist Myself."—Walker

Mayor Walker, New York's jazz Prince of Wales, with a fellow-fascist in Venice.

LEGION BOOSTS MILITARISM AT PARIS MEETING

Sky Pilot Leads Yelp for Big Air Force

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The legion convention, will like other conventions held by American fascists, whoop it up for bigger and better militarism, it was learned today, when the committee on aeronautics announced that it will recommend the development of a larger air force. That the legion will go on record as favoring the development of a bigger American air force is believed to be certain.

The aeronautic committee, appropriately headed by a Texas sky pilot, Rev. Gill Robb Wilson, will urge the creation of a separate department of "national aeronautics" "with Cabinet representation and co-equal with the military and naval departments."

Workers Demonstration at Clichy.

Huge counter-demonstrations will be held by French workers at Clichy, a suburb of Paris, on Monday when the fascist convention opens. The demonstration will be featured by the changing of the name of the Place des Fetes to the Place Sacco-Vanzetti, in honor of the two workers murdered by American capitalism with the approval of the legionnaires.

Explaining the decision of Paris workers to boycott the legion affair and hold counter-demonstrations in the suburbs rather than clash with the American fascists on the streets of Paris, L'Humanite, militant organ of the French Communist Party declares:

"We will never defeat the adversary if we do not know ~~how to~~ avoid the traps which he sets for us."

Coolidge Ready to Bulldoze France; Threatens Embargo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The next move in the Franco-American tariff controversy was placed squarely up to President Coolidge today.

Rejection by France of Washington's proposal for a commercial treaty on a most-favored-nation basis which would have given U. S. the advantages gained by Germany, left only two courses open to the government. The negotiations could be brought to an end, thus leaving American shippers and manufacturers virtually out in the cold as far as the French market is concerned; or the president could fire the opening shot in the expected tariff war by bringing Section 317 of the tariff law into play.

Section 317 gives the president the privilege of increasing by 50 per cent the duties on goods received from any country which discriminates against American goods. If the discrimination continues, the president can put down a complete embargo on the

(Continued on Page Two)

Mayor Walker Greets His Fellow Fascists When the Paris Convention Starts

PARIS, Sept. 16. — James J. Walker, New York's butterfly mayor, greeted scores of fellow-fascists who poured into Paris for the Legion Convention. He spent a good part of the day shopping.

Walker will be made a member of the French Legion of Honor by M. Doumergue, president of the French die-hard government Tuesday afternoon. Walker was booed yesterday by French workers, who regard him as a "good-will" ambassador of American capitalism which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti.

CHICAGO POLICE AND SIGMANITES ASSAIL WORKERS

Arrest 6 Dressmakers; Right Wing Terrorism

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Six pickets were arrested yesterday outside of Hyman Bros. dress shop when the police and the right wing thugs combined against the militant workers.

Many pickets were beaten, the Sigman gangsters and the patrolman working together against the pickets. Several right wingers were arrested by mistake but were released as soon as they reached the station house.

Two workers, Yampolsky and Resnick were the first to be taken into custody. Saul Flegg, a Sigman camp follower and head of the right wing forces helped the police make the arrest.

More Pickets Arrive.

The arrests had the effect of bolstering up the fighting spirit of the workers, new pickets taking the place of those arrested.

When the right wingers and the police saw the arrival of the new pickets they attacked the workers, who fought back bravely. Four more workers were then arrested. They were: Ida Rothstein, Dora Lifshitz, R. Kaplan and G. Robbner. Flegg and several of his gangsters were also arrested but released with an apology by the desk lieutenant.

Flegg is responsible for a brazen frame-up against Kaplan who he charges stole $30 from one of the girl scabs. The girl dropped her pocketbook which was picked up by a policeman who in turn handed it to Flegg. The latter then charged that Kaplan stole the money.

* * *

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—J. Levine, manager and J. Noodel, secretary of the Chicago Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union will speak at the Cl[illegible]nd Workers' Institute, 13409 Kinsman Road, Saturday, 8 p. m. All needle trades workers are invited to attend.

British Playwright Dead.

Bertram Forsythe, 40, a playwright who came here from England, where he is said to be well known as a writer, was found dead from gas poisoning in the kitchenette of his apartment at 302 West 78th street yesterday.

TWO THOUSAND WORKERS GET $5.00 INCREASE; HAD MARKETS TIED UP

Five Hundred New Jersey Dockmen Had Joined Walkout Before Settlement

A victory for the 2,000 produce truckmen who went on strike late Thursday afternoon was achieved last night.

Yesterday they were offered a $5 a week raise by the Market Truckmen's Association—the organization of the bosses. This was accepted on behalf of the men. They demanded a flat raise of $7 when the strike was declared.

Pleading that they would have to increase their revenues in order to meet the added wages of their workers, the boss truckmen had demanded certain concessions from the produce merchants, the principal one being that trucks be unloaded by them at once and not delayed as the practice prevails at present.

No Strikebreakers.

It is this issue which stood in the way of the ending of the strike which had completely tied up the movement of fruits and vegetables. Organized picketing by the strikers not only prevented any attempt at official strikebreaking, but also made impossible the sale of products which were piled up in the large markets of the city and in the Wallabout market in Brooklyn.

The concessions were agreed upon by the Fruit and Produce Trade Association, but two other groups of marketers, the United Fruit Dealers' Association and the Fruit and Fresh Vegetable Association refused to commit themselves to the changes in

(Continued on Page Two)

CHEAP, STRIKE PROOF LABOR IS OFFERED BOSSES

Clothing Manufacturers Invited to Richmond

Cheap American born labor is offered to New York clothing manufacturers in a letter now being sent to all men's clothing firms in this city by the Richmond, Va. Chamber of Commerce.

The fact that the workers of Richmond never go on strike is mentioned. Also the fact that they are "equally as efficient" as the workers in the North.

The letter reads in part as follows:

"Information has come to us that many clothing manufacturers (and you may be among them) are interested in moving their manufacturing units to points outside of the city of New York, and we are therefore bringing to your attention the city of Richmond.

"In Richmond, you are far enough south to be out of the labor market troubles—our labor is native born and contented. Industrial strikes here are never heard of.

Golf for the Workers.

"The climate here permits outdoor recreation the year round for the officer and the worker. We have seven golf courses which are never closed. In little over two hours you can be at the seashore or in the mountains.

"At present we have several clothing, shirt and handkerchief manufacturers in Richmond.

"You will find the cost of labor very much less here than in northern states, and, equally as efficient."

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

LIBEL CASE OF SIGMAN AGAINST GOLD POSTPONED

Hyman, Freiheit Staff Are Other Defendants

The criminal libel suit brot against the staff of the Jewish Daily Freiheit and Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant needle trades leaders, by Morris Sigman, right wing president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was postponed until next Wednesday when it came up before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Samuel Markewitch, former assistant district attorney, and lawyer for the right wing, attempted to have the case withdrawn from the jurisdiction of Magistrate Brodsky and have it placed before some other judge who he feels would be more favorable to him.

Will Hear Case Wednesday.

The right wing lawyer tried in many ways to discourage Magistrate Brodsky from hearing the case. He told the judge that it would take several days to present the evidence at the hearing. This did not influence Brodsky who ruled that he would hear the case when it comes up next Wednesday morning.

Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the workers protested against the many adjournments in the case. They have all been made at the request of Sigman and his attorney.

Attorney Brodsky told the court that frequent postponements were unfair to the defendants who had to publish a daily newspaper.

The militant workers are accused by Sigman of slandering his wife in articles published in the Freiheit and Unity, organ of the Unity Committee of Cloak, Dressmakers and Furriers. The articles exposed the open shop amusement park owned by Sigman, located at Storm Lake, Iowa.

Straphangers' Protest Forces L. R. Railroad to Run Bigger Trains

A number of additional trains were run on the Rockaway division of the Long Island railroad as the result of protests to the transit commission against the action of the railroad in removing many trains after labor day with the explanation that "the summer resort season had closed."

The transit commission also ordered the railroad to immediate remove the obstruction on its right of way at Beach 108th street and Beach Channel Drive which compels pedestrian and automobile traffic to take a roundabout route to reach that thorofare. There is a fence across the street. Installation of additional safety devices on the division was also ordered.

LABOR THRUOUT COUNTRY FIGHTING TO BUILD BIG MADISON SQ. BAZAAR

Reports are coming in from as far west as Seattle, indicating that cities thruout the country are working feverishly for the success of the First National Bazaar arranged by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden, for October 6-7-8-9.

Committees are being elected by party units and by sympathetic labor organizations. Already the articles, names for the honor roll and the advertisements for the splendid souvenir program are beginning to pour in.

The committee in charge announces that the following articles will be sold at the gigantic booths which are already under way; men's, women's and children's clothing, furniture, novelties, furs, raincoats, caps, millinery, groceries, umbrellas, books, victrolas, radios, automobiles, and many other articles are already being collected and are expected to be sold at bargain prices.

It is expected that delegations will be sent to the bazaar from every important city, with an appropriate collection of material. All signs point to the fact that the First National Bazaar will not only be unique insofar as it is the first national affair yet arranged, but also in the fact that it is expected to be the most elaborate affair yet arranged by the radical movement.

Are You Working With Might and Main
for the
RED BAZAAR
in aid of
The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair.

Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.

Here's what is needed.

NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.

ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitgoods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle.

ADS for the Souvenir Program at $75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.

FALL IN LINE TO MAKE THE RED BAZAAR THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE
30 Union Square
New York, N. Y.
Telephone Stuyvesant 9500

Eugene Chen Attacks Traitors to China

(Continued from Page One)

in spite of their most valuable services to the Kuomintang. The actual rulers of Nanking-Wuhan are characterized by Chen as tools of militarism and feudalism.

Sees Victory Ahead.

Chen expresses his firm conviction that the revolution will be victorious in the end and invites all those who endorse the ideas of Sun Yat-sen to rally to the defense of the revolution against the traitors.

* * *

Pravda Sees New Turn.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.—In commenting upon the latest developments in the Chinese situation, Pravda points out that the Kuomintang traitors not only usurped power in southern China but at the same time tried to create the impression that the masses and all public organizations are following them against the Communists. "However," declares the editorial writer of Pravda, "the results prove exactly the reverse of this claim. The successes of the Communist armies, the growth of the revolutionary peasant revolt force even the counter-revolutionary observers to make valuable and significant admissions regarding the rise of the revolutionary movement. This rise is quite natural for the reason that no single problem of the Chinese revolution has yet been settled. The day to day experience teaches the Chinese masses that only the Communist Party is able to carry on a consistent revolutionary struggle for the liberation of China.

* * *

Revolutionary Armies Advance.

CANTON, Sept. 15.—Over 20,000 well-armed and equipped troops under Ye-Hting have occupied the Meikiang district today. Other revolutionary troops have occupied other important parts of Kwantung. Reports received here from Shanghai state that Ho-Lung's army of several thousand well armed troops have penetrated the Pingshang-Luyang districts and are well on the way toward the occupation of all western Hunan.

Rapidly Gain Strength.

Holung's troops are everywhere meeting with favorable receptions from the masses. Workers and peasants in the territory thru which they pass are joining by the thousands and the population gives willingly every aid to the armed forces. The workers and peasants military detachments give fullest support to Holung's forces and rapid amalgamation of forces is proceeding.

The Holung army a few days ago joined the peasant detachments of the Ping-Hsiang district under command of the prominent Communist, Yu Peng-Ming and started an advance against Luyang.

Faced with a new and formidable revolt moving toward combat with his forces the so-called "christian general" Feng Yu-Hsiang is on a mad rampage, murdering men, women and children by the thousands and leaving smouldering ruins in his trail. This desperate action only arouses to a higher degree the fury of the masses who await the coming of the revolutionary armies of liberation.

Japanese Steamer Sends S. O. S.

SEATTLE, Sept. 16. — Identity of the Japanese steamer which early today sent out an S. O. S. call remained a mystery this afternoon.

President Hesitates to Appoint Ambassador

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — The word has gone out that John W. Garrett will not do as American ambassador to Mexico. The administration was behind him, but it is now believed that his record is such, while formerly in the service, as to make him useless in Mexico.

The latest plan of the administration seems to be to wait until after the Mexican elections before appointing a successor to the discreditd Sheffield. That will be next July, but the issues involved are felt to be considerable. If one of Wall Street's men succeeds in winning power in Mexico any good banker will do. If Obregon is elected, some clever and apparently unbiased diplomat will be needed.

Hoover Says "Economic Vacuum" Buys Motors

The U. S. Dept. of Commerce, presided over by the same omniscient Herbert Hoover who declared a few years ago that "Russia is an economic vacuum" now has to chronicle in its publication, "The Automotive World News" (Issue of Sept. 12, 1927), the following:

"Latvian Dealer Sells American Cars (Riga, August 8). It is reported that an American car dealer in Riga has just sold the Russian authorities in Moscow one bus and six touring cars of well-known American make. It is understood that this dealer has accepted a further order for delivery of three complete busses. The total order is valued at about $50,000, one-third of the amount payable with the order, and the balance to be paid by the Russian Government over a period of two years. It is further understood that if these cars give satisfaction to the authorities, they will buy a very large number of the same make during the coming year."

Twelve Jersey Workers Seriously Injured as Truck Falls Over Cliff

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 16. — Twelve men were hurt, four perhaps mortally, when a truck in which they were enroute to work in the Alpine section of the Palisades Interstate Park plunged over a cliff on Hendrick Hudson Drive, dropped 60 feet, and turned over three times.

The truck, owned by the park, was being driven by M. McLaughlin of Skowheegan, Me., when the kingpin came out of the steering apparatus and caused him to lose control of the vehicle. All of the men were park employes.

Mathew Woll Boosts Class Collaboration

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Speaking with a number of industrial barons, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of the National Civic Federation urged collaboration of capital and labor before the Rutgers University Extension Industrial Conference here yesterday afternoon.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

WHY NOT ADVERTISE
in the DAILY WORKER
OUR ADVERTISEMENTS WIN CONFIDENCE
They Bring Results. Rates Are Reasonable.
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Needle Trade Defense

Enthusiastic Banquet for Oscar Mailoff.

The recently released young furrier, who was behind prison bars for 6 months was greeted at a welcome banquet aranged in his honor last Saturday, Sept. 10th. His friends and comrades packed the place where the banquet was held and the doors had to be closed to late comers. All the leaders of the Furriers' Union were present. All those present demonstrated their joy at the release of their comrade, and their willingness to carry on the fight and go thru the same experience as Mailoff and even worse if necessary.

Speeches were made by Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board Furriers' Union; Ludwig Landy, manager, Joint Defense Committee, Michael Gold, (proletarian poet), P. Aovak, editor of Einigkeit; M. J. Olgin, Oscar Mailoff, and his father and others. The most striking speech was made by Oscar's father. With glittering eyes he stated that he is glad to see his son participating in the labor movement and going to jail for it. He also related of his family's experience in their old home—Russia, in the revolutionary movement. Arriving in America they cherished the hope that their children will follow in their foot-steps—therefore when they learned of Oscar's arrest for activities in the furriers' strike they were proud of their son. "The prison bars have not killed my belief in the just cause of our fight, and now when I am out of prison I will devote my time and energy still more to the cause of the movement,"—were contents of Oscar's speech. Ludwig Landy pointed out that every class conscious worker must be ready to sacrifice his freedom at any time. During the time of the czar in Russia it was not uncommon to be thrown into jail for revolutionary activities. Workers of America must organize a strong Workers' Self Defense which will be the guard to defend the martyrs of the labor movement and support the families of those thrown into jail."

4,000 Present at Defense Picnic.

Over 4,000 workers were present at the Defense Picnic, Sunday, Sept. 11th at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, disregarding the fact that it was raining all morning. The Freiheit Singing Society produced the Sigman Follies, which made a "hit" with the guests. Alex Fox entertained the huge crowd with his extraordinary strength by bending iron bars into various shapes and designs.

Collection at House Party.

A. Brody made a collection of $11 for the defense at a house party of Mr. and Mrs. Brodsky.

Death Brings Isadora Duncan Flowers From Innumerable Admirers

NICE, France, Sept. 16.—Hundreds of friends have brought floral offerings to the studio of Isadora Duncan, where the greatest exponent of classical dancing lies in death after a career that combined real achievement with glory, and both with strange eccentricities and unusual misfortunes.

One of the largest bunches of flowers is from a chauffeur who spent his month's income upon it.

The dancer's body will probably be cremated, and the ashes buried with those of her two children, also killed in an automobile accident.

Tammany District Head Has All Members of His Family on City Payroll

How henchmen of Tammany Hall give out political plums to all members of their immediate family is shown up in the light of day as a result of a inner-party fight for leadership of the seventh assembly district.

James J. Hagan the present leader is being fought by James A. Rafferty who has the support of the leading Tammany spokesmen.

Former State Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., is leading the fight against Hagan. In a statement he has just issued he exposes the many jobs held by the Hagan family.

Hagan is on the public payroll as deputy commissioner of public works at $7,500 a year; James J. Hagan, Jr., clerk to Supreme Court Justice Peters, $6,500; Walter F. Hagan, alderman, $5,000; Eugene W. Hagan, a nephew, court attendant, $2,800; Owen Hagan, a brother, pensioned as court attendant, $1,250 and Eugene H. Byrne, son-in-law, secretary to the tenement house department, $3,750.

Jobless Clerk Jumps in River; Could Not Get Job; Cousin Arrested

Paul Andrews, an unemployed grocery clerk committed suicide by leaping into the Hudson River, near 125th St.

Andrews pulled his cousin, James into the water when he jumped. The latter managed to pull himself on to a projecting rock. He was taken to the West 100th Street Police Station where he was booked on a charge of vagrancy. The two cousins came here from Springfield, Mass., to look for work, but were unable to find any.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

PRODUCE TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE

Photo shows produce piled up and accumulating when teamsters demanded a raise in wages.

Coolidge Prepared to Start Bullying France

(Continued from Page One)

goods of the offending country.

Persons close to President Coolidge have made it known that he will not hesitate to boost the duties on imports from France, if he feels that further negotiations will prove futile. He will await, however, the reaction in Paris to the American note now being framed.

* * *

Call Off Tariff "Snoopery."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Worried by the prospect of a European-American tariff war and by the increase of anti-American sentiment abroad, administration officials have decided to call a halt on the "snooping" activities of tariff commission and treasury investigators in South America and Europe, it was learned today.

The first step was taken by the tariff commission when it was decided not to send a board to Argentina for the purpose of inquiring into the cost of producing flax seed and corn. This will be followed by the withdrawal of similar boards and agents now in Europe. It is expected that congress will be asked to revise the tariff laws in order to legitimatize this procedure. Hatred of America because of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is partly responsible.

Also these investigating activities, which are intended to produce information upon which to base American tariff duties and to prevent foreign products from entering the country illegally, have created world-wide resentment against the United States. Complaints against the practice have been pouring into the state and commerce departments daily and the grievances of European manufacturers on this score were publicly aired at the recent International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Stockholm, and at the Economic Conference in Geneva.

Argentina Forbids Investigation.

The issue came to a head recently when Argentina flatly refused to assist in an investigation of flax-seed and corn production costs. The Argentine government curtly informed the state department that the investigators "would not be welcome."

The tariff commission agents were to have sailed for Buenos Aires in June but they were detained upon receipt of the Argentina protest pending a conference between the commission and President Coolidge.

Paul Crouch Speaks in Cleveland Tomorrow

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16. — Paul Crouch, recently released from Alcatrez prison, California, where he served three years for organizing a Communist League in the American army in Hawaii, will speak Sunday, 7:30 p. m. at the Insurance Center Building, 1783 East 11th St. under the auspices of the Cleveland Anti-Militarist Committee.

Detroit I. L. D. Holding ImportantMeet Tuesday

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16. — A conference of the Detroit section of International Labor Defense will be held Tuesday, 8 p. m. at 1967 Grand River. Plans for sending a delegation to the national conference in November will be discussed, and the problem of bringing new elements into the work will be taken up.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

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VICTORY SECURED FOR TWO THOUSAND STRIKING PRODUCE TEAMSTERS OUT FOR RAISE IN WAGES

(Continued from Page One)

the delivery demanded by the truckmen bosses. They later surrendered.

Produce Piled Up.

At the Washington Market on the lowest West Side of the city the sidewalks were covered with piled crates. The New York Central freight yard at 33rd street and 11th avenue presented a similar scene. By the end of the day over 75 loaded cars were standing, with no prospect of their freight being removed.

At all the markets of the city large numbers of police were in evidence, but found no opportunity to provoke violence inasmuch as no organized program of strikebreaking had been decided upon by the bosses.

500 Quit in Jersey.

Yesterday morning over 500 fruit handlers in New Jersey quit work at the Johnson Avenue and Second St. produce market in sympathy with the New York strike.

In the meantime no regular deliveries were being made to retail markets in the city. An exception was made in the case of hospitals and sanitariums, deliveries of fruits and fresh vegetables being brot to them in large hotel trucks by hospital employes. Each of the trucks was accompanied by a striker.

Truckmen on strike yesterday explained that one of the reasons why the bosses did not attempt to hire professional strikebreakers is found in the fact that a certain skill in packing is essential if the goods are not damaged in transit.

Strike 100% Effective.

Five important markets were affected by the strike. These include the Washington, on West street, between Barclay and Beach Sts.; the Harlem, 102nd St., between First and Second Aves.; the Gansevoort, on 14th St., between 10th and 11th Aves.; the Wallabout, in Brooklyn, and the Newark market.

Joseph Hanwright, president of the striking local, said that the strike was 100 per cent effective, and this was not denied by the truckmenbo sses and marketing houses involved.

The union has been making year-to-year agreements with the bosses, and the present agreement expired last May. Last year a $2 raise was obtained by the men without resorting to a strike.

Machinists' Bank Will Increase Its Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (FP). — The board of directors of the Mount Vernon Savings bank, owned by the International Association of Machinists and the first trade union bank to be established in America, has recommended that the capital stock be increased to $500,000. A stockholders meeting will pass on the recommendation. The board has recommended a stock dividend of 25 per cent on the $160,000 outstanding of the present $200,000 capital stock. This action would dispose of the present unsold capital stock.

Deposits in the machinists bank were $4,200,000 at the end of 1926 as compared with $3,500,000 at the end of 1925.

Oxonian On His Way.

Bertram Forsyth, playwright and actor, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas in his apartment.

He left a note, presumably for his wife, who is in Westerly, R. I., with their son, Peter. The note said, in part:

"This time tomorrow, I wonder where I'll be?" Forsyth was about 40 years old, and a graduate of Oxford University in England.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

they are not believed by the intelligent workers or respected by the capitalists whose boots they are licking.

* * *

THE federal government is backing the right wing labor leaders in the campaign against the radicals in the trade unions, according to an article by W G. Gavin, Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald in the September 14, issue of that paper. The department of labor is the government agency that bosses the united campaign of the labor fakers, socialists and government stool-pigeons. Then there is the auxiliary of the department of labor, called the conciliation service. While this service, officially, takes no sides in the struggle between right and left it is conducting a persistent underground drive against the radicals.

* * *

GAVIN declares that the conciliation bureau has played an important part in fighting Communism in the trade unions. He says: "The department has had its part, an important one, in turning back the Communists in the garment and textile industry in Massachusetts and is now engaged in reducing their influence among the boot and shoe workers." No doubt this testimony will endear the reactionary labor leaders to the exploited garment and shoe workers!

* * *

THE department of labor also seeks to reduce the friction in the relations between the employers and the labor fakers. Where one or both sides lose their self-control and engage in battle, the department steps in and points out to the belligerents that they are playing into the hands of the wily Communists who are waiting for just such an opportunity to strike at the Gold Dust industrial twins. "The conservative employer may regard a socialist with deep distrust; but the department will back a socialist against a red any day. . . ." This is rather interesting and instructive. It proves that James J. Davis, head of the department of labor knows his socialists and serves a useful purpose to the capitalist system in advising dumbell employers that the socialists are their friends from whom they have nothing to fear and that their real foe is the Communist movement.

ADMITTING his ignorance without a whimper, James "Jimmie" Walker, itinerant mayor of New York delivered a speech in Paris before the American Club, which would cause the residents of any European city to hang out the crepe of disgrace should their chief executive confess before an audience and newspaper reporters that he knew nothing of "international law and international complications." This is not surprising coming from the song and dance mayor who says that Mussolini is a humanitarian, but why the "greatest city in the world" should have the most ignorant mayor is not as clear as it might be.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16. — Dissolution of the "House of David" for the name of the morals, decency and good order of the people of our state," was demanded today in a brief filed by W. W. Potter, attorney general in the state's case against the cult.

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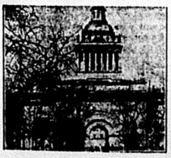
SOVIET RUSSIA
The Land of Amazing Achievements
EIGHT WEEKS, Oct. 14 to Dec. 15

An Unusual Opportunity to Participate in the Extensive Pageants and



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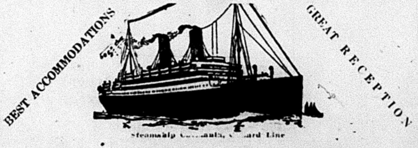
That Will Mark the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.



Apply immediately to
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JARDINE AGREES NOT TO SMASH COTTON AGAIN

Statement on Probable Price Favor to Bears

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Because of the open scandal over wild speculation in the New York and New Orleans cotton markets yesterday, the Department of Agriculture has been forced to discontinue issuing its cotton price trend statements, it was announced today.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine discussed the question at today's cabinet meeting.

Approximately $80,000,000 was wiped off the potential value of cotton when the department's statement that prices are likely to decline in the next few months, went over the tickers.

It is learned from New York that this public tip from the department went unnoticed on the stock market for several hours by all except those who knew about it beforehand, and that these cleaned up handsomely by selling short.

Whether the department of agriculture influences the market immediately and directly by reports calculated to raise or depress it, or only more subtly by inside information of changes in supply which always do someway manage to leak out to friends of the personnel in office, recent events seem, in the opinion of politician-brokers here, to bear out Mark Hanna's famous dictum: "A senator who takes a cash bribe when he can get tips on the market instead, is a fool."

Judge Lindsey Answers Fake Charges; Records His Personal Property

DENVER, Sept. 16.—Former Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court today answered charges filed with the Denver Bar Association by Philip S. Van Cise that Lindsey had removed some of the "shame records" of the court at the time he was ousted, by publicly burning the records in question.

"I have not destroyed any court records," declared Lindsey.

"The records I have destroyed are my private files," he said.

"I have destroyed thousands of such records before. The ones I have retained on leaving the court were preserved from destruction only long enough to be sure that they had no relation to any filed case in the court. There is no power that has any legal right to take them away from me. I will take no chances on their improper use."

According to Lindsey, the records had to do with young girls and women who had come to him and confided in him their troubles so that he might help them.

"It has meant the saving of thousands of homes that the records could destroy," said Lindsey.

Eleven Farmers in Jury Of Mrs. Sweetin Case; Say Killed for Preacher

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 16.—The jury that will try Mrs. Elsie Sweetin on charges of murdering her husband, that she might wed Rev. Lawrence M. Hight, her lover, was completed in circuit court here today. Eleven farmers, married men with children are on the panel. The other juror is a garageman.

Opening statements of both sides were expected to be made today with testimony to start at the afternoon session.

Eight Planes Enter N. Y.-Spokane Flight

Eight powerful monoplanes have entered the New York to Spokane non-stop derby scheduled to start next Wednesday, Captain Charles C. Collyer, in charge of the event, announced yesterday.

The entries closed last midnight but Captain Collyer said there might be several additional entries to be reported from Spokane.

Workers Party Holds 3 Open Air Meetings

The Workers Party held three large open air meetings last night reaching several thousand workers with the message of Communism.

The rallies were held in different sections of the cities. One was held at Harlem at Fifth Ave. and 110th St.

The others were in Williamsburg at Grand St. Extension and in the Bronx, 163rd St. and Prospect Ave.

Young Workers League Functionaries Meeting

The District Executive Committee is calling a meeting of functionaries to take up a number of very important problems. The meeting will be held Monday, September 19, at 7 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. Every member of an executive committee must be present.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

"Mother" Bloor Speaks Tomorrow.

Ella Reeve Bloor will speak at a picnic given tomorrow at Al Zeman Park, Bergen, N. J., by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America. All workers are invited to attend.

* * *

Typographical Union, No. 6.

Typographical union "Big Six" meets tommorrow, 2:30 p. m., at Shield's Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn.

* * *

Booth At Bazaar.

The Progressive Group, Local 38, appeals to all members of the local and friends to contribute articles for its booth at the Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar. Workers should also get articles from their friends. Send them to L. Lieb, care of Goodman, 1 East 111th St.

* * *

Lecture Sunday.

All Spanish-Jewish workers are invited to attend a lecture Sunday, 2 p. m. at Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th St. The topic will be: "What I saw in Soviet Russia." The lecture will be given by Albert Moreau. Rebecca Grecht will also address the meeting.

* * *

Furriers Sewing Room in the Bronx.

The Bronx Women's Furriers Council has opened a sewing room at 1542 Minford Place, Bronx, for purpose of making articles for the National Press Bazaar in Madison Square on October 6, 7, 8 and 9. Volunteers are urged to report there for working any evening.

* * *

Soccer Club In Bensonhurst.

The Red Star Soccer Sport Club is organizing a branch in Bensonhurst. For information see E. Gaddesoff, the Progressive Center, 1940 Benson Ave.

* * *

Dr. Lieber At Cooperative.

The Workers' Health Conservation Center, B. Lieber, M.D., Dr. P. H. for children under ten, an appropriate the Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East (Lexington Avenue subway to 180th St., then shuttle to Allerton Avenue station) is offering free health talks from the working class viewpoint every Sunday morning.

At 10 a. m. for children, always in English, on alternating Sundays for those under and those over ten years of age, if weather permits outdoors.

At 11 a. m. for adults, in the auditorium, on alternating Sundays in Yiddish and English.

Sunday, September 18, at 10 a. m. for children under ten, an appropriate talk and answers to questions, at 1 a. m. for adults, in Yiddish, on Foods.

Chicago Girl Fined for Part in Sacco-Vanzetti Mass Protest Meetings

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—Aurora D'Angelo, eighteen-year-old high school girl who was arrested by the Chicago police three times during the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings in that city, was fined $100 and costs by Judge William R. Fetzer in a Chicago municipal court last Tuesday.

Leading several demonstrations and parades of protestants against the killing of the two Italians, Aurora was twice roughly handled by the police. At one time her clothes were torn almost completely from her. On her third arrest she was held for some time in the psychopathic ward of a municipal hospital, but the examining physicians were forced to admit that she was normal and above the average in intelligence and she was released.

In assessing the fine against her, the judge also placed her under six months' probation.

Deport the Naturalized Citizens Say Patrioteers

Deportation not only of aliens, but of naturalized citizens convicted of seditious acts is urged by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an association of American ex-servicemen.

In a statement issued from its national encampment, now being held at Providence, Rhode Island, the organization announces that it has passed a resolution "urging the deportation of all aliens convicted of seditious acts, and also urging that naturalized citizens who are convicted of such offenses be deprived of their citizenship and deported."

The resolution calls upon congress to enact suitable legislation to carry out the association's recommendation.

Auto Workers to Suffer in Price-Cutting War

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (FP).—"Ford and General Motors are preparing for a great automobile war," declares The Ford Worker, a fortnightly paper issued by the radical workers in the Ford plant. "Like all wars the generals sit back where it is safe and comfortable while the workers do the front line fighting—the workers are the ones that will be speeded up, moved around, laid off, wages cut, and ruthlessly fired in the coming automobile war.

"When another world war breaks out, as it surely will in a few years, these same workers will be drafted again to save the boss brand of democracy, like we did 10 years ago."

ITALIAN WORKERS CONDEMN NINFO, "NUOVO MONDO"

Rally Cloakmakers to N. Y. Joint Board

A meeting of Italian cloak and dressmakers was held last night at the headquarters of Local 22, 16 West 21st St., to start a campaign of enrolling all Italian workers in support of the New York Joint Board.

The meeting adopted two resolutions. The first condemns Morris Sigman and his ally, Salvatore Ninfo. The second resolution protests against the actions of the "Nuovo Mondo," Italian daily newspaper, that refuses to publish the communications of the workers.

The resolution against "Nuovo Mondo" calls upon all Italians to boycott the "Nuovo Mondo." It points out that "the banner of anti-fascism and liberalism which the "Nuovo Mondo" flies is a fake banner because in reality this paper is completely under the control of the reactionary fascist bureaucracy of Sigman, Shiplacoff, Beckerman and the "Forward combination."

The resolution against Sigmanism reads as follows:

"Whereas, the Sigman clique is directly responsible for bringing about the ten months' destructive civil war in our union, and

"Whereas, the Joint Board has courageously met and bravely withstood all the attacks and provocations of the Sigman, Ninfo and company clique during the past ten months, and

"Whereas, after ten months of the most vicious attacks on the part of Sigman, in spite of all his maneuvres with the bosses, the workers still stand determined to defend their rights to the end, and

"Whereas, the Madison Square Garden meeting was a mass demonstration of the strength and solidarity of the workers against the disruptive machinations of the bureaucratic machine, and

"Whereas, in order to regain control of the industry and re-establish union conditions in the shops, the rank and file of the workers must be united, it is therefore

"Resolved that we pledge to continue to support the Joint Board and

"Be it further resolved, that we conduct an energetic and persistent propaganda among the Italian element of our trade for the purpose of lining them up with the Joint Board as a decisive factor in the struggle to re-establish unity in our organiation and union conditions in the shops."

Judge Regrets Law Not Handy to Stow "Reds" in Asylums

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, (FP). — The police drive to railroad radicals like Aurora d'Angelo, the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrator, to the lunatic asylum is a good thing but unfortunately it is not quite legal. When the law has been changed, the police can go ahead with their put-'em-away program. These sentiments, oozing from the lips of chief justice Harry Olson of the criminal court, Chicago, indicate that legislation enabling the authorities to shut up native radicals in asylums while they deport those of foreign birth will be sought at the first opportunity.

No Law Handy.

"The detective bureau's ambitious program," says Judge Olson, "is in some measure made impossible because we have neither the law nor the institutional machinery to carry it out. It is entirely possible, as some have intimated, that psychopathic examinations could be abused as a means of political revenge. I do not say or believe that it has been done or is being done now but it might happen sometime. That is a reason why the psychopathic laboratory should not become a bureau under police control and why the psychiatrist should decide how the laboratory should be used."

The judge's whitewash of the city's psychopathic laboratory suppresses the fact that an assistant in the laboratory was responsible after a few minutes casual observation for railroading two men to the nut ward who had been torn out of their home at midnight. This was done on orders rubber stamped with a judge's signature by a clerk. The men were released on habeas corpus

Chicago Jobless Face Winter of Suffering 100,000 Unemployed

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—This city faces the worst winter for unemployment since 1913. More than 100,000 workers are out of jobs and the list is rapidly increasing as thousands of men are pouring into town daily.

Most of those who come here are from the flood regions of the South, from the depressed agricultural areas of the Middle West and other places. Added to the many local unemployed workers they make a large army.

Ohio Mine Gunmen Shoot Up Vicinity; Lie About "Attack"

ATHENS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Things have been so quiet recently in this heavily guarded district that some of the mine owners' private army, a detachment stationed at the Lick Run property at Nelsonville, put on a sham battle last night.

The community was startled when an outburst of rifle firing took place a little past midnight. This was followed by indiscriminate shooting from machine guns, the steel-jacketed bullets whining about the countryside. They have a range of over three miles.

The mine is scheduled to open scab on Monday, and the mine guards told a fanciful story this morning of repelling an attack by six heavily armed miners. The fact that in spite of the heavy firing neither dead bodies nor footprints remained of the six men makes the populace around here to smile jeeringly at the yarn of the "battle."

* * *

Broadcast Strike Appeal.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The federal injunction which practically prohibits picketing in Ohio is partially circumvented by striking miners here who have broadcasted an appeal by radio thruout the valley here, as follows:

"Please do not go to work here; do not take bread from our starving babies."

The U. S. marshall has searched every book of precedents on federal statutes, but does not as yet see any way in which he can legally interfere with the radio.

B.-M.T. Head Confers With Counsel as Court Order Threatens Jail

Threatened with jail unless he answers questions concerning the manipulation of I. R. T. stock by B. M. T. officials, Gerhard Dahl, president of the B. M. T., is conferring with counsel to determine whether or not to appeal the Supreme Court order directing him to answer questions put to him by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the Transit Commission.

Dahl's claim that the questions put to him were of a "strictly private nature" were waived by the court order, relieving him of answering questions concerning his own financial operations.

I. L. D. Conference for Detroit on Sept. 21

A general conference of the Detroit International Labor Defense will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 21 at the headquarters of the organization, 1967 Grand River.

The delegates and active workers will take up the question of representation to the National Conference. A program will also be worked out at this time for enrolling Sacco-Vanzetti supporters into active work for the I. L. D.

The conference was previously announced for the 20th, but the change was made to avoid conflict with other important meetings on that date.

MILITANT GROUP PLUMBERS UNION HAS CANDIDATES

Progressives of Local 463 Nominate Ticket

The progressive group of Local 463 of the Plumbers' Union is distributing a leaflet addressed to the members of that organization appealing for support of the slate in Sunday's election.

The "program of the militant plumbers, contained in the leaflet calls for amalgamation of all building trades unions into one departmentalized industrial union; a consolidated building trades council to secure the standards of all trades in the building industry against the attacks of the bosses; a unified central body of all plumbers' locals in New York; an organization drive to unionize the trade and the establishment of the 40-hour five day week.

The program reads in part as follows: "The cost of living is still rising and the workers need more money. Besides this, the bosses, with their new production methods and speed-up make much more profit. Why should not the workers, who perform all the labor get something out of this speed-up and increased production by reducing the hours of labor, so that all should get employment and high wages to cover the increased cost of living?

"Therefore, to improve conditions Local 1 struck. All the plumbers' bosses in Greater New York immediately lined up against them and even declared a lock-out. More than that, the entire Building Trades Employers' Association took the leadership of the plumbers' bosses and lined up all the building trades capitalists against the plumbers.

"What did the U. A. leaders do? Did they mobilize the entire strength of the International union behind the Brooklyn plumbers? No!

"Did they line up the rest of the building trades unions so as not to work with scabs on the jobs? No!

"What did the U. A. leaders do? They demoralized the strike. They made the men surrender to arbitration and lobbied with the bosses against the workers and thus practically betrayed the interests of the rank and file plumbers.

"The fight of the Brooklyn plumbers was in the interests of all the plumbers. A victory there would have meant much for all building trades workers. Local members lost because they were not supported, left in the ditch and betrayed."

The progressive candidates are: for president, Irving Weiss; for vice president, Walter Detlefsen; for recording secretary, Thomas De Loughry; for general secretary, Joseph Reich; for secretary-treasurer, Robert Lantier; for business agents, Peter Lennon, Thomas Hill, George Saunder, Wm. Finley.

For executive board: Moe Reilly, [illegible] Rockman, Wm. [illegible]n, Fred Frick and Wm. Murtha.

For examination board: Ed. Adametz, Jack Flynn, R. Frank and J. Mitchell.

For finance board: Ed. Amann, Fred Maier and Jack Mullane.

For outside sentry: Thos. Mulrenin. For inside sentry: Chas. Klein.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16. — Eighteen men were indicted yesterday in connection with recent floggings here.

Some of those who are named are connected with the kidnaping and flogging of Arthur Hitt, a Negro. Shortly after he was flogged, Hitt sold a 60 acre farm for a price far below its value. It is said that Louis C. Albright, one of those named in the indictment is personal attorney for W. J. Worthington, who according to court records, was the purchaser of Hitt's property.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Ave. A and 79th St. Speakers: Juliet Stuart Poyntz, C. W. Bixby and Verne Smith.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: Joseph Brady, Louis Suskin and others.

Perth Amboy. Speakers: Bert Miller, Otto Huiswould and Kate Owens.

West New York. Bergenline Ave. and 14th St. Speakers: A. Markoff and Mary Hartlieb.

* * *

Pioneers Hike Tomorrow.

The Pioneers of the Upper Bronx will hike to the Palisades this Sunday. All Pioneers and workers' children are invited to come and meet at 1347 Boston Road on Sunday morning at 9 a. m. Bring a lunch along. If any workers' children want more information they should come to the meeting of the Pioneers this Saturday, 2 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road.

* * *

Subsection 3-C Meets Monday.

A meeting of Subsection 3-C will be held Monday, 6 p. m., at 100 West 28th St. Report of functionaries and elections.

* * *

Open Air Meetings Monday.

Seventh St. and Ave. C. Speakers: C. K. Miller, William L. Patterson and George E. Powers.

* * *

Open Air Meetings Tuesday.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: Charles Mitchell, L. Borer and Philip Frankfeld.

Rutgers St. Speakers: Sam Don, George Primoff, M. Levine and A. Herbet.

* * *

2F 1 D.

Unit 2F, 1D meets Monday, 6:30 p. m. at 89 East 10th St. All members must attend.

* * *

Daily Worker Agents Meeting.

All Daily Worker Agents must attend and all party units must be represented at the Daily Worker conference next Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th St.

* * *

Pioneers Meetings.

The following Pioneer sections will meet this week. All children who want to join are invited to attend the meeting in the section where they live.

On Saturday at 2 p. m.:

Upper Bronx, 1347 Boston Road; Harlem, 81 East 110th St.; Williamsburgh, 29 Graham Ave.; Dowtown, 35 East 2nd St.; Brownsville, 63 Liberty Ave.

Co-operative House, Sunday at 11 a. m.; Lower Bronx, 600 East 140th St., Friday at 6.30 p. m.; Bath Beach, 1940 Benson Ave., Friday at 6.30 p. m.

* * *

Dance for Daily Worker.

International Costume Ball given by Branch 6, Section 5, W. P., Saturday, September 24th at 2700 Bronx Park East. Admission 35c. Benefit of DAILY WORKER.

* * *

Night Workers' Section.

General membership meeting of the Night Workers' Section will be held next Tuesday, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Jack Stachel, head of the organization department will report on the Fifth National Convention of the Party. Election of officers will also take place.

HOOVER BRAGS HE HAS ENDED MOST OF RELIEF WORK

Wants No Extra Session to Balk Mortgages

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16. — Even the aid rendered by the concentration camps to victims of the Mississippi floods has now entirely ceased, Secretary of Commerce Hoover boasts in his report to the president. The number of farmers thus deprived of any compensation from the government whose levee policy brot about their ruin, is estimated by Hoover at 614,000.

The report admits that in 111 counties in the flooded region grave menace exists from spreading centers of typhoid, malaria and pellagra.

"Owing to the second flood and other causes probably 2,000,000 acres of flooded land will have no money crops this year," says Hoover.

Loans, Not Relief.

In spite of the extreme destitution, and the lack so far of any actual work towards prevention of a new flood next spring, Hoover did not recommend an extra session of congress, as is demanded by the voters of the flooded region. An extra session, the administration supporters fear, might yield to popular clamor and vote recompense to some of the poorer victims for the damage done them by government laxity in control, and thus spoil the bankers' plan to mortgage the entire inundated region thru the "relief corporations" Hoover has organized.

Open Court Fight To Outlaw Ku Klux From Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16.—Affidavits of a sensational character have been drawn up and are scheduled to be filed in federal court here shortly before noon tomorrow, in the suit to oust the Ku Klux Klan from Pennsylvania and to throw the organization into the hands of receivers.

Counsel for former klansmen who have been ousted by the imperial wizard, according to their own charges have prepared affidavits making serious accusations against certain high officers and purporting to reveal the alleged inner workings of the organization.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
BERT MILLER........................Business Manager

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Aid the Heroic Struggle of the Chinese Workers and Peasants!

The resignation of Wan Ching Wei and the calling off of the conference between the Hankow and Wuhan governments that was to have brought about the amalgamation of the two, is probably to be attributed to the rapid succession of victories of the worker and peasant armies in the south and their unchecked advance on Canton.

The resignation of Wan Ching Wei indicates a new split in the ranks of the intelligentsia and middle class elements who turned upon the labor movement and the mass national liberation movement to make peace with Chiang Kai-shek and the other generals who aligned themselves with the purely capitalist section of the Chinese nationalist forces.

As the Communist International constantly pointed out to the Communist Party of China, the best method of furthering the interests of the mass liberation movement is the consolidation of the worker and peasant organizations, the arming of the workers, peasants and city poor and resolute struggle against all vacillating and treacherous leaders.

The advance of the revolutionary armies under Yeh Ting and Ho Lung into Kwangtung province and the wide and militant support they are receiving from the peasant and worker masses, together with the increasing conflicts among the "moderate" tools of imperialism in the right wing of the Kuomintang, evidenced by the resignation of Wan Ching Wei and the failure to amalgamate Nanking and Wuhan, show that the energetic application of this policy is meeting with success.

Under these circumstances we could expect renewed activity of a military character on the part of the imperialist forces. This is already visible.

British naval and military units are in motion around Hongkong and recent dispatches tell of the launching of a new American gunboat at Shanghai, one of the six being built there especially for use on Chinese rivers.

The reports that General Feng, the socalled Christian general whose defection to Chiang Kai-shek preceded the open capitulation of the Wuhan government to the counter-revolution, has massacred from 30,000 to 80,000 peasants in Honan province is a further indication that Chinese capitalists and the imperialists are determined to drown the mass movement in its own blood since the series of wholesale betrayals has failed to destroy it by demoralization.

More than ever ever is it necessary to rally the labor movements of the imperialist countries for relief for the hundreds of thousands of victims of the counter-revolutionary forces, for pressure upon the imperialist governments, for the withdrawal of all armed forces and for active assistance in every possible way of the heroic workers and peasants of China who fight in the first line trenches of the struggle against imperialism.

Detroit and Moscow.

The renegade socialist who is assigned to writing anti-Soviet editorials for the New York Times, under the above caption, tries to compare the Ford system in Detroit and the system in vogue in Russia in a manner unfavorable to Soviet economy. In the most inane fashion he raises the old hoax of individual initiative, declaring that even though the Ford system should be introduced [redacted] led personal initiative is lacking. ves that the editorial writer is as s he is vindictive about what he em." etroit during the reconstruction n for the new model that Ford e with General Motors have in- ner Ford workers who have faced usands of whom have, according mpelled to leave town and sacri- ly paid for to the mercies of the pulate with Ford capital. pty jest in the Ford plant where reduced to mere appendages of workers always have a voice in alert to defend their interests. he workers' and peasants' gov- orkers is the first consideration. to suggest that he be considered the machine is instantly elimin- maintained to prevent organiza- m out and denounce him to the ord system is notorious; it even spies of the family expenditures of the Ford slaves.

When next the "Soviet expert" of the Times wants to indulge in comparisons of American wage-slavery with Russian workers' control he will have to choose a less despotic and tyrannical example than the Ford auto plants, because the known facts about Detroit make his arguments especially ridiculous.

The fact that thousands upon thousands of Ford workers eagerly read the factory papers urging them to organize proves that Detroit is not the industrial paradise the Times would have us believe. And the crisis in the automobile industry will be a spur to labor organization and labor struggles that will, in the not distant future, make Detroit a center of great labor struggles for some of the elementary demands of workers as human beings.

Trends in the American Labor Movement as Shown by Recent Developments

Injunctions, Unemployment and Other American Institutions

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

III.

CALLOUS judges who seem to be unaware that the official labor leadership is trying to place the feet of the workers firmly upon the well-paved primrose path of efficiency unionism and worker-employer cooperation continually place obstacles in the way of their earnest efforts to arrive at a friendly understanding with the bosses.

IT seems to us that the Greens, Wolls and Lewises have just cause for complaint of the manner in which state courts and the supreme court of the united States ignore their overtures to employers and constantly give excuse to revolutionists like ourselves to raise the question of the class struggle.

THERE is for instance the Bedford Cut Stone Company decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court which practically outlaws ordinary defensive activities of the unions.

The United Mine Workers of America are enjoined from carrying on organizing work in the decisive fields of West Virginia by a blanket injunction.

IN southern Ohio the same union is met with a federal injunction of so sweeping a character, including the authorization to federal armed forces to place themselves at the disposal of the coal barons, that unless it is broken by mass violation the strike itself will be broken.

IN Indianapolis an injunction was issued prohibiting organization work by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and two organizers for this union were sent to prison for two months under its provisions.

Painters, plumbers, needle trades workers, paper boxmakers, shoe workers, food workers, textile workers—all have been met with injunctions in their strikes of the last year. "No strike too small and no strike too big for an injunction" seems to be the slogan of the judges.

NATURALLY this does not fit in with the theory of the impartial character of American government preached with such holy ardor by the official labor leaders. Manifestly it is much more difficult to arouse undiluted and ardent support for the entire fabric of American institutions among the organized workers when the courts throw an injunction into the mouths of workers every time they are opened wide to emit a few hurrahs for this glorious land of the free. Under these conditions a certain doubt is bound to develop.

DOUBT grows into certainty when, as in the eastern Ohio coal fields a federal judge issues an injunction prohibiting any but American citizens from picketing and who promises to **"see that any man who cannot talk English or is not an American citizen who dares to take part in picketing shall be immediately deported."**

There is now a veritable stampede on the part of the coal operators to secure similar injunctions.

UPON whom is the blame for this sinister court ruling to be placed?

Nowhere else but upon the shoulders of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers and his henchmen who, at the Indianapolis convention last January anticipated and invited such a ruling by themselves prohibiting all but American citizens from holding office in the union.

Composed of a majority of foreign-born workers the United Mine Workers of America can have its strike broken by this one injunction alone.

SATURATED tho American workers may be with the anti-foreign propaganda of the capitalist publicity agencies, jealous tho they may be of their "privileges" as American citizens, they nevertheless are able in the light of such developments to understand that here is no mere "Americanization" scheme but a deadly blow at the most important union in the American labor movement which will be followed by others directed at all unions which have foreign born membership in large numbers, as have all the mass unions.

There can be no purely "American" unions for at least another decade.

AMERICAN labor officialdom faces another problem for which its efficiency unionism policy not only provides no solution but which actually adds to its seriousness—the problem of growing unemployment.

In the boom period which is passing it was not necessary for labor officialdom to waste time on this question since its golden schemes for "peace in industry" and trade union capitalism effectively stilled the few discontented ones. Officialdom could even join with the bosses at chamber of commerce and rotary club meetings and, clad in the smug glory of frock coats and Ascot ties, make eloquent speeches lauding the splendid progress of American industry and the wonderful productivity of the contented American worker harnessed to the shining machines which are the marvel of the world.

BUT now all signs point to a decrease in industrial activity and a period of depression whose length cannot be predicted at present. The question of unemployment is placed on the order of business by no less a person than James J. Davis, secretary of labor. Stoppage of immigration, that panacea of the Gompers statesmanship, has failed to solve the problem. As a matter of fact the relative scarcity of labor resulting from stoppage of immigration has stimulated the invention of labor-saving devices and a vicious circle has been created.

THE more than 11,000 deportations in the past year and the growing brutality toward and suppression of foreign-born workers which reached its climax in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti had not placed American labor in a more favorable position so far as the capitalists are concerned.

Let us listen to the testimony of the secretary of labor whose arduous labors in devising ways and means of persecuting foreign-born workers have earned him the admiration of all 100 per cent Americans and the hatred of all honest and intelligent workers and farmers.

SPEAKING at Montauk Beach on the eve of Labor Day, Davis said that "usually the creation of new industries kept pace with the improvements in machinery, but that recently the number of new inventions had been so great that considerable unemployment had resulted."

We quote further:

"The greatest evils which we are likely to suffer in the future, so far as labor is concerned, are connected with the subject of unemployment."

AFTER citing what he termed the "revolution" in the glass industry where one single machine can now turn out all the five-gallon glass containers that are used in the United States, Davis continued:

"While we should continue to think of our wonderful machines, we must also think of our wonderful American workers. If we do not WE MAY HAVE DISCONTENT ON OUR HANDS. . . . I tremble to think of what a state this country might have been in if we had gone on letting in the tide of aliens that formerly poured in here at the rate of a million or more a year, and this at a time when NEW MACHINERY WAS STEADILY EATING INTO THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE JOBS. We might have had on our hands something far more serious than this quiet industrial revolution now in progress."

WHAT prompts Wall Street's secretary of labor to lay so much emphasis on the menace of unemployment just as this time? Quote evidently because it is a problem his superiors have had under consideration in view of the admitted imminence of a slowing down of industry.

It is not surprising that a government official and not a labor official speaks in this vein. It is not the first time heads of the departments of Wall Street's government have anticipated the leaders of the American labor movement and we can expect that soon, having been tipped off that it is a safe subject when carefully dealt with, the Greens, Wolls and Lewises will echo the secretary of labor and have something "constructive" to say about unemployment.

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the sixth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

* * *

Now a few words about America's relations to Europe. Here we must consider at this moment, primarily the relations between America and Great Britain. For some time there has been substantial collaboration between Great Britain and the United States despite increasing antagonisms. This has led the superficial bourgeois observers to advocate an alliance between England and America as a guarantor of world peace. This is an illusion. No alliance between imperialist powers can be an alliance for peace, whether it be an alliance of France and Germany, France and England, or America and England. An alliance between America and Great Britain today, if it were real and existed, would not be an alliance making for peace in the world, but on the contrary, making for a new world war—because it would be a war alliance against the Soviet Union and all oppressed nationalities and colonial peoples.

What are the basic facts in reference to Anglo-American relations? Recent months have been a sharpening of these relationships. Take the results of the Geneva Conference. Against whom does England need this large navy? Not against Italy. Not against Germany. Not even against the Soviet Union. It needs a big navy against the imperialist power which can have a navy as big or bigger than its own, the United States. Against whom does the United States need a big navy? The only imperialist power against which it can have real use for and of a big navy is the British imperialist power. The conflict here is a conflict for the domination of the world market today. British imperialism still has a greater annual total trade than American imperialism. But British imperialism's trend is declining, while America is expanding and they are bound to clash. They are clashing.

DESPITE this increasing conflict between America and England, despite the fact that the antagonisms of America and England today in the international field play the role of the antagonisms between German and English imperialism before the war, yet the key to the international situation today is to be found in the danger of a united front of the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution.

In speaking of the role of American imperialism, we must not overlook the increasing export of American capital and its effect on the standard of living of our working class. When American imperialism exports capital to China, to Italy, India, or to any country which is less developed industrially, it is in a position to dominate the industries of those countries and to manufacture there commodities at a lower cost, at lower wages than in America. This very prowess of American imperialism which temporarily allows the bourgeoisie to have such superprofits as to give away a few crumbs to the labor aristocracy, this feature has a contradictory element in it. This contradictory element is the danger of lowering the standard of living of the great masses of American workers, because of the very increase in the export of capital.

Take the textile industry in the North and South in the United States—The textile owners in the North are moving South where they can get production at lower costs. The reduction of the standard of living and the standard of wages of the working class or of any section of the working class is always determined not by the highest but by the lowest point of wages which the bourgoisie can force the workers to accept. Thus if the American capitalists, thru their export of capital to lesser industrially developed countries, will be able to secure cheaper labor power in European or Asiatic countries, they will either reduce their American working forces or slash the wages of these working forces at home.

Our tasks at present in this field are the following: **We must not fight imperialism abstractly. There is no use of fighting American imperialism in general. We must adapt our tactics to the changing concrete conditions day by day if necessary, always keeping in mind the fundamental role, the basic characteristics** of American imperialism. We must adjust our tactics to the various changes. This applies to the Chinese campaign. This applies to our tasks in the Anglo-American alliance which may be formed. This applies to our need for mobilizing the masses for demonstrating against such a possible alliance. The need for organizing anti-war campaigns and demonstrations against American imperialism and British imperialism has been correctly met by our Party only on this basis.

4. The labor party problem. The central task of our Party today is still to develop the working class as a class politically. This means that the unifying slogan, the one unifying movement under which we can have an approach to the workers of California who strike for a 5 cent increase in wages, or to the Passaic textile workers who strike for the right to organize into a union, is in a Labor Party. We have seen the decrease in the effectiveness and the slackening of the labor party movement first, because of the objective conditions, secondly because of the change in the trend of the composition of the working class.

Let no one belittle the fact that the bureaucracy and the labor aristocracy have been corrupted to so large an extent. This is one of the basic factors for the weakening of the labor party movement. More and more the great mass of unorganized, unskilled workers have become discouraged because of the swing to the right by the labor aristocracy. The importance of the status of the organized, skilled workers thus becomes apparent. The immediate outlook for a labor party is small. The immediate outlook for a united labor ticket is not good. If the economic recession deepens into a depression, the chances for the development of a mass labor party movement will be much improved. Everywhere our labor party campaign must be organizational and not merely agitational.

(To Be Continued.)

First Negro Fire Officer.

The first Negro officer of the New York Fire Department was appointed yesterday. He is Wesley Williams, a member of Engine Company 55, Broome St.

Mr. Philip Snowden's Vulgar Economics

By H. M. WICKS.

RAMSEY MACDONALD'S chancellor of the exchequer in the labor government, Mr. Philip Snowden, must labor under the illusion that his term as chief of the treasury department of the British government fitted him to comment with authority upon any subject pertaining to finance capital and the world's gold supply. In a recent article in the London "Financial Times" the former British secretary of the treasury charges that the United States is hoarding far more gold than "is required for monetary use or legitimate credit." He suggests that if this policy is continued "Europe may defend itself by further economy in the monetary use of gold, which would enable central banks to dispose of a large part of the gold reserve."

In the entire article of Snowden there is scarcely one statement that accords with the facts. His argument is pure fiction, a figment of his reformist imagination, a vulgarization of economics that has no parallel in the last quarter of a century.

Instead of hoarding gold the chief problem of the Federal Reserve system is to devise some means whereby the flood of gold pouring upon these shores may be diverted to other channels. Already the enormous surplus of gold in this country has resulted in drastic steps being taken to overcome its paralyzing effect. One of these measures has been what is called in banking parlance the "sterilization" of the enormous sum of $1,400,000,000 in gold imports. This amount has been set aside and prevented from performing its normal economic function in order to maintain money rates at a high level. Even this measure works in the opposite direction from that desired by the bankers. The high rates thus artificially maintained have caused additional gold to flow to this country. Furthermore it has simulated the mining of gold and has even caused gold buried in the arts to be melted and thrown upon the market. So involved in contradictions is the capitalist system that some of the most elaborate plans turn into their opposite and make even worse a condition they strive to remedy.

* * *

HAVING seen the futility of the "sterilization" of gold in the vaults of the reserve banks of the United States, the manipulators of the gold market are now striving to prevent gold intended for this country leaving Europe and other parts of the world, by a process of "earmarking." Efforts are now being made by American bankers to secure concerted action on the part of European central banks to prevent gold flowing into the United States. On a number has the same effect upon the gold purchased by American banks has been held in reserve abroad and efforts were made to resell it without its entering this country at all. But even that is futile for the simple reason that the holding of it abroad has the same effect upo the gold supply of the United States that its importation into this country would have. When it is resold it takes the place of gold that is lying fallow here and that would otherwise have taken its place.

All these manouvers on the part of American imperialism to divert the flow of gold from this country escape the astute eye of the former chancellor of the exchequer of MacDonald's government. Instead of hoarding gold the life and death problem for the maintenance of the gold standard is involved in devising a means of disposing of the tremendous surplus already on hand.

* * *

AT the identical moment Mr. Snowden was writing his profound observations revealing how little he really knows of the workings of the system under which he lives and how utterly incompetent he was to hold his job as secretary of the British treasury Wall Street was placing at the disposal of the Commonwealth of Australia, under the flag of Britain, the sum of $40,000,000, and striving to induce municipalities of that country to take another $30,000,000. In the past year (1926) the total of foreign securities bought by this country was $1,318,554,850. A considerable proportion of these were purchased with gold. In addition to the selling of securities, enormous private loans have been made to foreign bankers. The position of the United States as the most powerful imperialist power on earth, and its position as the banker of the world, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. While its investments enable it to dispose for the time being of part of its surplus, it at the same time guarantees returns of dividends upon the investments, which makes the problem still more acute in the long run.

* * *

THE main characteristic of the United States in relation to the world's gold supply is not that of a hoarding nation, but that of a nation frantically striving, by every conceivable means, to dispose of the greater part of its gold supply. It is this that impels the government to ever more aggressive imperialist policies in relation to other countries. It is this imperative necessity that determines American governmental policy in China, in the Philippines, in South and Central America and in Europe. It fights for places in which to invest its tremendous surplus.

No one but the most inept amateur in the realm of economics would for a moment imagine that any great capitalist nation on earth would hoard gold, except temorarily as a means of payment of international obligations or cancelling internal debts. The first, most fundamental and simple proposition learned by the novice in economics is that gold that lies fallow is useless and that it is never "sterilized" except in extraordinary circumstances and then only in order to endeavor to avoid collapse of the money rates, as is the present case in the United States. If Mr. Snowden and his associates, loyal and valiant servants of his Britannic majesty and the bourgeoisie of England, can devise a means whereby this "sterilized" gold can safely be released into British hands we are sure it will meet with instant approval of Wall Street.

"Taking $1,400,000,000 in gold out of the world's monetary stocks and depriving it of all power to serve as a basis for credit is not a matter to be considered lightly," asserts the September number of the American Bankers Association Journal. "Nothing of the kind has ever happened before as regards gold, and no one can say positively what the effects will be."

The economic "experts" for the bankers association may not be able to perceive the outcome of such a policy, but it is plain to Marxists that this "sterilization" has gone as far as it can go. With 15 per cent of the world's gold supply inactive the gold standard itself is endangered and to continue further such a policy will result in stagnation and eventually collapse.

The next step will be protective measures devised for the purpose of releasing this supply, which would be accompanied by a fall in the money rate. But even that would not permanently remove the basic inexorable economic forces that brought about the present situation and will inevitably reproduce on a still greater scale the contradictions of this stage of capitalism. If Mr. Snowden were a real representative of the working class instead of a miserable and vulgar apologist for the English capitalist class he would analyze the economics of imperialism and point out the danger to the working class of the world of the great imperialist rivalries that have developed since the war and that are paving the way for new world wars and which today manifest themselves in the efforts of the powers to crush the Chinese revolution that threatens to wipe out past investments in that country and prevent future imperialist domination. He would devote his talents to a defense of the Soviet Union which is being attacked on all sides by the mercenaries of the predatory powers in an effort to remove the most formidable obstacle to domination of the whole world by the capitalist nations. And finally he would urge the workers of England to take steps that would enable them to challenge the power of British imperialism on its own soil.

But to demand that is to demand that Snowden cease to be Snowden.

Instead of fighting against his own ruling class this ornament of British social pacifism will be found where he is today, in the camp of the enemies of labor, indulging in filthy sophistry to justify his own treachery.

And those who will successfully fight American imperialism are not those lackeys of Britain who complain of the cornering of the world's gold supply but the working class of the United States, under the leadership of the Communists.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I read in the capitalist papers recently that during the recent Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations in Boston, Powers Hapgood after being arrested several times was finally turned over to a hospital for a mental examination or what may be termed a sanity test.

It is laughable to what methods capitalist lackeys resort to in suppressing the militant spokesmen of labor's cause.

Instead of testing the sanity of workers who are trying to establish a better world to live in, they ought to test the sanity of the perpetuators of the present damnable insane system of society that exploits the earth, everything, and everyone thereon for the benefit of the capitalist class.

They ought to further test the sanity of the hypocrites who say that the interests of capital and labor are identical, the mental prostitutes who rave about everyone being born free and with equal opportunity, of the sky pilots who sanction the present system and say that such is the will of the Almighty, the yellow labor leaders who imagine they can carry water on both shoulders by trying to serve the masters and at the same time the workers and all the other flunkeys and lickspittles of the master class.

No doubt the capitalists and their government will resort to newer and more drastic measures from time to time in their campaign of silencing Labor's voice, but they will as labor will finally triumph.

Fraternally,—John Lyons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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GENERAL STRIKE ON RAIL LINES LOOMS IN CHINA

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ACCORDING to an editorial in the New York Telegram, George Bernard Shaw said that men without religion are physical as well as moral cowards. In all probability, by the time, this Shavian saying has made the rounds of editorial pages from the metropolis to Sauk Center, George will emit another chuckle and dub the trusting editorial hacks a lot of gullible saps who did not realize that the notoriously inconsistent Celt was kidding them.

* * *

SHAW believes no more in the Spine-stabilizing effect of religion than he does in the infallibility of a meat diet as a health protector. Shaw is an atheist and his favorite religion is tickling the risibles of the literate portion of humanity in return for their coin. Shaw is consistently turning political and philosophical somersaults. He is branded a socialist and perhaps he is, as socialism goes nowadays, but certainly not of the Marx-Engels brand.

* * *

THE wealthy dramatist, early in his life discovered the knack of getting his name mentioned in public. While engaged in the menial task of dramatic critic in the kindergarten stage of his literary career he would attend public meetings with a supply of cards carrying the legend: "Mr. George Bernard Shaw would like to ask a question." Young George would hand one of those cards to the chairman who invariably read it out loud before he had time to think about the unusual publicity stunt. The originality of this method got Shaw his initial publicity and he has improved his technique every year since. Not so long ago he was thoroly hated by conservative Britain and particularly by the orthodox clergy, but only the type that thinks Lord Robert Cecil is a revolutionists fears him any more.

ONLY a few years back Shaw defended the proletarian dictatorship in Russia in an article which was published in the "Labor Monthly" of England. He still remains on speaking terms with the Soviet Government, but he is lined up solidly with the reactionary wing of the trade unions in his hostility to the Communists. Shaw loans money to British municipalities and insists on his interests. Tho he pokes fun at the British bourgeoisie occasionally he is an imperialist at heart and his fame adds lustre to the empire. Shaw is having a lot of fun, tho we often wonder if the role of literary clown is more spiritually invigorating now than it was in feudal days, when the court jesters were repaid with kicks, between goblets of mead and chunks of pork.

* * *

LEST the souls and perhaps the bodies of the American Legionnaires should be polluted by contact with a certain section of the female population of the gay city of Paris, prefect of police Chiappe, has cleared the boulevards of the provocative females who look with hungry eyes on the patrons of the side walk tables and the wines thereon. If we know our gallant veterans of many a giddy swivel-chair, the boys that ferreted out the Germans in the dangerous files of the department of justice in Washington, we fear Chiappe will have to do better if he wants to save the immortal souls of our puritannical warriors from the temptation of "Paris Nights."

* * *

CHIAPPE'S name reminds us that the French police have not yet

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Local Babbits to "Welcome" Walker On Return Here

PARIS, Sept. 18.—After boasting last week that he knows "nothing of international politics and complications," Mayor Walker, New York's jazz Prince of Wales, has just lamented the lack of "a pen of a Balzac a Daudet" in which to express his admiration for this city.

The mayor, on a junketing tour of Europe, which it is supposed he will pay for out of his own salary, has already fraternized with some of the leading imperialists and fascists in Europe. Especially was he full of admiration for Mussolini and his terror regime.

Yesterday was spent by the giddy mayor in a series of luncheons and receptions. He was also officially told that he would receive a "big welcome" by the Advertising Club of New York upon his arrival on the Ile de France on the 27th of this month.

PUT COMMUNIST IN IRISH DAIL; LARKIN ELECTED

Cosgrave Government in Desperate Straits

DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 18.—The election to the Irish Dail of James Larkin, Irish strike leader and at one time imprisoned under the New York state "criminal anarchy" law marks the first parliamentary gains of the Irish Workers' League, a member of the Communist International, and presages in the opinion of all here the emergence of revolutionary working class movements onto the political field until now occupied by questions of nationalism.

Larkin won by a big majority his seat as a deputy in the district of North Dublin. He is the first Communist to ever sit in the Irish parliament.

Slowly Count Votes.

The Irish election count precedes slowly but indicates that the government parties are not increasing their strength very much, as the Cosgrave politicians hoped would be the result of the voting. Considerable bargaining has to go on between the minor parties, several of which have votes enough to throw the government out or keep it in power.

The government and the De Valera groups are both gaining at the expense of Farmers, Independents, National League, etc., and are about equal in strength.

Thomas Johnson was defeated in the County Dublin election. Cosgrave won in Cork City and Carlow. In Dublin P. F. Baxter, Farmer's Party leader lost his seat.

Los Angeles Militiamen Breaking Into Jail for "Cutting" Tuesday Drill

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 18.—Recent publications of statistics on misdemeanor cases in this city indicate that no less than 500 different National Guardsmen have been brot before judges and either threatened or fined and imprisoned for failing to appear at drill.

Most of these delinquents are clerical workers who have been either forced by their employers or enticed by the "glories of war" as related by recruiting sergeants into enlisting in the national guard.

Most of them are willing to shoot workers if necessary, but the grind of summer drill palls on a dancing man, after a while, and some of them have "played hookey." The California state law then goes into operation. The latest to stand trial is Randolph Cook, age 17.

Insull Finds Rivals Have Locked Door in Maryland and in Maine

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18 (FP).—Insull public utilities interests had their fingers badly burned when the Maryland utilities commission was upheld in circuit court in its refusal to permit the sale of four western Maryland plants to the big Chicago company. Insull bid as high as four times the value of the plants, a practice viewed by the commission with misgivings as leading to overcapitalization of the properties and gouging of consumers.

Maryland thus takes its stand beside Maine which has turned down the Insull crowd flat in their plans for mass exploitation of the tremendous undeveloped waterpower in that state. Fancy offers have been made to owners of hydro-electric plants and of power sites but the Maine government has resolutely opposed the Insull tactics so far.

Grand Jury to Get Facts of Clubbing of 53-Year Old Woman by a Cop

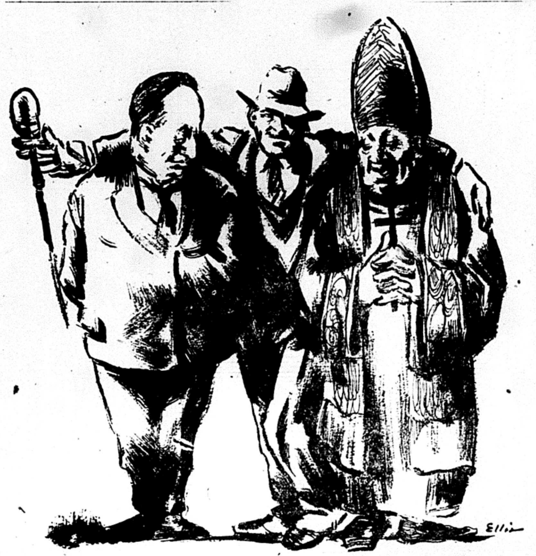
The Kings County grand jury today will hear evidence against Barnet Cohen, a Coney Island policeman who is charged with having beaten Mrs. Rebeka Nicholson, 53-year-old Salvation Army worker, with a nightstick.

The district attorney has already heard testimony of a physician who treated Mrs. Nicholson. He declares that he found ugly bruises on her back and right arm.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

"OUR MAYOR" IN ROME

By Fred Ellis



LABOR'S BOYCOTT OF LEGION COOLS JINGO "WELCOME"

Reveal New Imperialist Aims at Many Meetings

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The facts about the last imperialist war were being told in halls thruout the city to thousands of workers while the salaried militarists, led by "Black Jack" Pershing, attempted to revive jingo propaganda by stereotyped ceremonies at the graves of victims of the slaughter.

Marshal Foch followed Pershing at the staged "pilgrimage" to Mount Valerien, one of the many American cemeteries in France. Belying the peace speeches of the generals were the long lines of infantry and the municipal guard standing with fixed bayonets, while overhead the French army biplanes hovered low over the rows of crosses.

Orgy Continues.

Meanwhile the Opera Comique and a dozen other theaters put on gala performances for the Legion delegates, acting according to hints from the government which seemed to have the force of orders.

The Montmarte section had laid in thousands of extra bottles of champagne, and the high-spirited dance halls were preparing for a record patronage. It is understood that only "veterans" with plenty of money came over in the "Second A. E. F."

Pershing and Foch clasped arms as they entered the "House of American Nations" which will be used as the headquarters of the American fascists during their riotous stay here.

Tomorrow the program of the Legion includes a dinner which the French government is giving in honor of Pershing and Howard P. Savage, national commander of the labor-hating gang, at the Palais d'Orsay. At that time Premier Poincaire and a number of leading reactionaries will greet them " in the name of the republic."

Contempt for Legion Universal.

Meanwhile even right-wing and socialist elements in Paris and in the provinces are systematically boycotting all official "receptions" to the Legion. The stand taken by L'Humanite, militant Communist daily, immediately following the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, has been adopted by practically all liberal sections of the population, who refuse to show the slightest interest in the Legion, who they characterize as "the American assassins."

Widow's Court Action Shows Governor General Somehow Made $100,000

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Sept. 18.—Running the Philippine Islands for American big business is not exactly a thankless job, as the suit of Major General Wood's widow for papers of administration indicates.

The rather blood-thirsty medical man whom President Roosevelt chose to advance over the heads of so many other and older officers in the regular army left about a hundred thousand dollars worth of loose belongings, the application discloses. He had a legal residence in Pocasset, Mass., all the time he was actually in the islands.

Labor Movement of Southern Cal. Pays To Entertain A.F.L.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—The American Federation of Labor Convention to open here October 3 will live up to past standards from the point of view of showing the delegates a "good time." The local labor movement is being mulcted in order to furnish more or less free entertainment for the prosperous gentlemen who annually make the trek across the country to answer the roll-call for the ninth time to keep the American labor movement safe and sane for the employing class.

Over ten thousand dollars has already been raised by various means in order to give the "fat boys" who comprise labor's general staff a taste of the hospitability of the sunny "land of oranges and jails."

The officialdom of the A. F. of L. will feel at home in Southern California, the rich man's paradise, as there is rapidly becoming less and less distinction to be drawn between the high-salaried banker-labor leaders who inhabit capitalist circles, and the ruling class which has the labor-officials under its thumb.

It is rumored that next year the convention will be held in Florida. Quite in keeping with past conventions, far from the jarring sounds of labor struggles. Atlantic City, Los Angeles, Florida! This sounds like the chronology of a parasite's annual vacation, but it is only the list of pleasure-haunts where the parasitic ruling clique of the American trade unions are supposed to hold their solemn deliberations as to the best means of further tying the unions to the capitalist wheel.

WORKERS CONTROL POWER IN U.S.S.R. SAY NORWEGIANS

Labor Delegation Finds New Order Being Built

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—"The working class of the Soviet Union holds in its hands economic and political power," declared the Norwegian Labor Delegation which has just adopted an address to the Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R., and the Leningrad Provincial Trade Council.

"Having without hindrances studied the situation of the working class here," the visitors from Norway declare, "we are convinced that it not only has economic and political power but that the Soviet workers and peasants will bring its task of building socialism to a successful conclusion."

No Free Speech for Enemy.

"We thoroly understand that freedom of speech for the bourgeoisie and counter-revolutionaries is inadmissable. We also thoroly understand the measures of the proletarian government directed against persons and organizations striving to destroy the Soviet system."

Expressing the conviction that the execution of the 20 counter-revolutionaries was necessary to prevent further terroristic acts, the statement of the Norwegian workers further states that it considers it necessary to establish close connections between the labor unions of the U. S. S. R., Finland, and Norway, to organize Russo-Finnish-Norwegian trades union committees whose task will be to promote trades union unity of the international proletariat and mutual aid in professional and social conflicts.

The Esthonian labor delegation left home by way of Leningrad. The chairman of the delegation, Krimpel, who is a member of the Esthonian parliament declared that the delegation, during its stay in the U. S. S. R. thoroly studied the conditions of labor of the Soviet workers.

Will Spread Truth About U. S. S. R.

Speaking for the group, he declared that it considers that European industry actually does not provide for the workers' welfare, which the Soviet workers already possess thru the growing socialistic economy.

"The more broadly that the truth regarding the U. S. S. R. will be spread," Krimpel concluded, "the stronger will be the faith of the working class of the world in the strength and justice of the coming socialist order."

7 Killed, 4 Near Death In Crash of Overloaded Plane on "Bargain" Day

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 18.—Four of the five persons who survived the plane crash near Hadley Field, in which seven were killed yesterday, were making what appeared to be a losing fight for their lives this evening in the Muhlenberg hospital.

It is the opinion of the surgeons that even if any of the five victims should survive none of them will be able to speak for a long time. Hysteria and fear have gripped their minds and numbed their mentalities.

The accident occurred when the Fokker monoplane, owned by the Reynolds Airways Company, and seriously overloaded with passengers who took advantage of the bargain offer of "cent a pound" crashed into an orchard in New Market, N. J. Both the pilot and mechanic had no experience with the plane until the day of the accident.

Villard Describes Brutality of N. Y. Police in Article

The vicious third-degree method in all its brutal variations as practised by members of the New York police department, are described by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation" in the current issue of Harpers' Magazine.

Citing his facts from the Society of Penal Information and other official sources, Villard tells of the various tortures inflicted by uniformed men and detectives in extracting "confessions" from prisoners awaiting hearings.

Quote Police Reporter.

Villard quotes A. G. Sedgwick, a New York police reporter:

"The 'shellacin' has started. Blow after blow from the rubber hose, blackjacks and nightsticks. The blood pours from their faces. They spit and cough blood. A detective kicks the prisoner in the face, pulls him to his feet, props him against the desk, then with the butt end of his revolver makes a gash in his head. The victim is taken to the hospital." The editor also tells of detectives jumping on the prone bodies of prisoners from tables and chairs.

Villard relates the case of George Pons "who was beaten for an entire night and rope around his neck was pulled every now and then" when he reported the murder of a friend to Commissioner Warren on May 31. "Two days later, he was discharged from a police court as innocent. Others have received fractured skulls."

Rubber Hose a Favorite.

The writer declares that a favorite method of the New York police is to use a rubber hose, which hurts more than a billy or a club yet leaves no marks.

Villard, in concluding says that the barbarity of the local cops is found in other cities thruout the U. S.

Tourists Return.

Some 4,800 American tourists returned yesterday on five trans-Atlantic liners which steamed into the port of New York, keeping customs and immigration men on the jump all day.

Plans Fly to Coast.

Twenty-seven airplanes will hop off from Curtiss Field today in the New York-Spokane air derby.

Upholsterers to Aid Red Bazaar of DAILY WORKER and Freiheit

Progressive members of the upholsterers' union of New York have just voted to join in preparations for the Red Bazaar being arranged by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit which will be held in Madison Square Garden on October 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Plans are being made by them to provide a large amount of high-grade upholstered furniture for this event, in which hundreds of labor and fraternal organizations thruout the U. S. are participating.

A meeting of the upholsterers will be held on Wednesday at the Freiheit building, 30 Union Square, on Wednesday immediately after work.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAIL LINES LOOMS IN CHINA

Wuhan Troops Defeated by Revolutionaries

CANTON, Sept. 18.—Faced with armed revolts of peasants whose forces are joining the revolutionary armies under Communist leadership, the provincial government faces the threat of a general railroad strike.

The workers on the Canton-Kowlung and Canton-Hankow railways have presented a series of demands upon the provincial government covering wages and conditions of labor. The workers particularly demanded that their salaries be on the same level as the salaries of workers on the Canton-Sanshui railway.

Government Spurned Demands.

The government not only refused to grant the demands but announced that it had decided to "revise" conditions of labor and wages on the Canton-Sanshui railway, declaring that the collective agreement with the workers of that railway was signed under the pressure of threats on the part of the Communists.

Unite for General Strike.

The workers of the Canton-Sanshui railway, having learned of this answer of the government joined forces with the workers of the Canton-Hankow railway for a joint protest against the action of the gov-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Living Conditions Grow Worse, State Polish Unionists

WARSAW, Sept. 18.—With wide growing unrest among the working and peasant class, Marshal Pilsudski continues his attempts to transform the bourgeois republican state into an open fascism.

The trade unions have lined up against Pilsudski. The central body by a large majority has passed a resolution which says that living conditions for the working class are becoming steadily worse, that the industrial capitalists and the large landowners are profiteering.

Support Parliament.

The resolution also threatens measures against the present dictator if he does not yield to the parliament, with which he is now in a bitter struggle. He is accused of attempting to overthrow parliament altogether. He has twice overawed it by massing troops in the streets, and forcing it to revoke decisions he does not like. But the army is no longer quite so reliable, and it is still doubtful whether another such move would succeed without considerable bloodshed, and perhaps a long civil war.

Constitutional Struggle.

Recently a constitutional war has been waged, the "premier" and the parliament taking advantage successively of red tape provisions of Poland's loosely drawn and complicated written organic law.

Some months ago the parliament attempted to pass a law making it possible for either house by a bare majority to dissolve and order new elctions. Pilsudski dissolved parliament before it could be passed. That was constitutional. But it was also constitutional for parliament to reconvene on the signed call of a certain number of deputies, and this was done; it is now in session. But it cannot, constitutionally, do any business without permission from the premier, and he has refused. Parliament has found some legal quibble for overcoming this state of affairs, and is now ready to go ahead, leaving Pilsudski the choice of compromising with it, or throwing it out and ruling alone. The majority in parliament is held by rich peasants and small business men.

Cooperative Opens New Store.

A cooperative fish store will open this morning at the Workers' Cooperative Home of the Bronx. This is the fifth establishment of this kind to be started at the colony.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
THE BIGGEST HALL IN THE WORLD.
ADDRESS
NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lady Democrats Find No Takers at $1 Per Slogan; Boost Main St

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Slogans win wars, reason the pilots of the woman's national democratic club. Probably they will get a democratic president into the white house and open the federal treasury for use by democratic politicians. So the ladies offered prizes of $100, $50 and $25 for a national slogan contest to revive the flagging minority party. Entrants, it was provided, must pay $1 for the privilege.

Backed by adequate publicity, the financiers in charge of the club hoped not only to defray expenses for the contest but lay aside a tidy nest egg for future teas and Woodrow Wilson sob parties. Comes now another handout from the club begging newspaper men to "kill" the previous story and substitute a new one eliminating the $1 registration fee.

The club held a glorious local slogan contest recently from which the prize was culled: Eight Years of Wall Street—Give Main Street a Chance.

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—A campaign to raise a million dollars among the Jews of the Soviet Union for the purpose of aiding the Jewish colonists in the U. S. S. R. was begun here

The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti
By Felix Frankfurter.
All the facts and testimony explained in popular style by a noted lawyer and Harvard professor. Cloth, $1.00

The Sacco-Vanzetti Anthology of Verse
Edited by Henry Harrison.
A collection of poetry by seventeen noted poets. —25

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
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Needle Trade Defense

Bureaucrats At Previous Tactics.

The right wing clique is again adopting its previous methods. Eight workers were arrested on a frame-up of the right wing clique last Monday night while returning home from their shops.

The attacks that the Sigman clique has made upon the cloakmakers and furriers a few weeks ago aroused the entire labor movement. A strong protest began to take place in all parts of the American labor movement.

Betrayers Attack.

The defense committee, the organization that is defending the innocent cloakmakers and furriers and supports their families is the best example of the protest of the workers against the infamous methods employed by the right wing betrayers. Due to this protest, and due to the support that the Joint Defense is receiving from thousands of workers it was possible to stop the arrests and clubbing of workers in the shops. More than that, the trade unions began to build up and re-establish themselves as the last meeting at the Madison Square Garden showed. Now the betrayers begin their attacks anew.

The first victims of these attacks were the 8 arrested workers. If the working masses will keep quiet about this there will be more arrests in the near future. The details of the arrests and the insistence of Lawyer Markowitch that the bail be raised in spite of the fact that no one could prove or point out any guilt of the 8 cloakmakers and dressmakers shows clearly the purpose of these arrests.

Stop Terrorism.

We have succeeded with the aid of the workers to repel the attacks of the Sigman clique and to stop the black terror in the markets. What will be the answer of the Workers on the present new attack? Will they allow to install again the dark-reaction in the needle trade market? Will they allow to send workers into prison for no cause whatever? A strong protest must immediately arise throughout the country. Every penny should be sent into the Defense Committee office so that it should energetically fight against the new attacks of the right wing.

Everyone for the support of the Defense Committee! The dark terror must be routed out! Defend the arrested workers! Support their families! Send your contributions to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

Fulfils His Duty.

A. Dashel, being unable to attend the Jamboree sent in $5 with a note stating he feels it his duty to donate something. "Let all the comrades who were absent do the same." What is the answer to those who were present at the Jamboree and haven't paid for their tickets yet? What is their attitude to this letter? We call upon all those who have tickets to follow Dashel's example and send in their money immediately.

Produce Deliveries Normal as Strikers Back After Victory

With the victory achieved by over 2,000 produce truckmen who went on strike last Thursday afternoon, deliveries returned to normal over the week-end. A $5 a week increase was won by the men after a 24-hour stoppage called by Local 202 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

The strike of the produce truckmen came almost at the same moment when two other locals of teamsters, with a membership of 7,000, had forced trucking firms to grant a $5 raise after a militant three-day strike.

Longshoremen May Go Out.

Meanwhile a strike which may involve about 30,000 longshoremen in New York City and at least 15,000 on the Atlantic seacoast is practically certain in view of the denial of a ten-cent an hour increase which the union is demanding.

The agreement with the bosses, who are lined up in Trans-Atlantic Steamship Association, expires the 30th of this month.

MEMORIAL MEETS FOR VANZETTI AND SACCO IN U. S. S. R.

Thousands Listened to Many Speakers

(Special "Daily Worker" Correspondence.)

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

PETROZAVODSK, Aug. 28 (By Mail).—All over the Soviet Union—in industrial centers as well as rural villages—the funeral of Sacco and Vanzetti was marked by impressive memorial meetings. Thru the press and thru previous meetings the whole course of this example of American class justice is well known to the Russian workers, and their indignation against the cold-blooded sanctimonious hypocricy of "Murderer" Fuller is boundless.

Not only the judicial murder itself but the method by which it was executed—the electric grilling of victims strapped fast to a chair—meets with bitterest condemnation. Everywhere in Russia the first question asked of an American by the workers concerns Sacco and Vanzetti. "Just like the government of the czars—only they used the axe or the rope," they will say. "The American capitalists have only developed new technique." The electric chair bids fair to become the symbol of America in the eyes of the European masses.

Hold Three Meetings.

As an example of these union-wide demonstrations may be taken the event in Petrosavodsk, the capital of the Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Karelia. In this bustling industrial and shipping center of 25,000 population three meetings were held simultaneously on only 12 hours notice, and they had a combined attendance of about 10,000. The largest of the meetings was held in Revolution Square where speakers in Russian, Finnish, Karelian and English addressed the vast crowd that filled the square. A band from the big furniture factory, where 1,000 workers are employed, played the Revolutionary Funeral March and the International, as the multitude stood in honor and respect for the two true sons of toil who had died like heroes.

Held In Club.

There were two other meetings held at the same time. One was in the club of the railway workers' union, called there because the stations and railway shops are located several miles from the center of the town and the uncertain weather made it doubtful whether the meeting could actually be held outdoors, in which case the combined seating capacity of the biggest theatre and restaurant, which were to be used if an indoor meeting became necessary, would not have sufficed to hold the crowd. The same reasons impelled the holding of a special memorial meeting in the club of the Karelian Sharpshooters Battalion, a palatial building once occupied as the headquarters of the Greek Orthodox Catholic "Bishop of the North."

Resolutions of solidarity with the American workers, and especially the Communists, in their struggle against the iron heel of American imperialism, were adopted unanimously at all three meetings.

Lynch Mobs Seeking Negroe Victims Now Called Back From the Hunt

STATE TROOPER and members of the posse trailing the assassin of Dr. William Lilliendahl in a lonely goad near Hammonton, N. J., are shown here combing the underbrush for clues. A minute examination of the ground failed to convince the authorities that robbery was the motive, and they have practically abandoned the hunt for negroes who, the doctor's wife said, held them up. They are still questioning Mrs. Lilliendahl and there are hints of a triangle in the case.

Wm. Pickens Casts Doubt on Tale of "Negro Murderers"

"Man, 65, Killed Defending Wife from 2 Negroes." That is how the news of the day headlines the report that a woman and her husband were forced by two Negro robbers to drive off the main highway into an obscure lane in New Jersey, where the man was robbed and then shot because he objected when the robbers began to rob his wife. All that part of New Jersey is now one big mob hunting Negroes, picking up any Negro who is found on the highways.

Just a word of caution: We have had many such cases of robbery and murder where the robbers and murderers never materialized. This woman's report may be entirely true, even as to the color of the robbers, but there are several things calling for reflection and investigation:

1) The wife is the sole witness—as Ruth Snyder was the sole witness to the murder and "robbery" of her husband.

2) Two burly, stochily built, well armed robbers who had forced a man to drive his car off the main road into a lonely lane and then forced him to give up his valuables, would not then have to kill him in order to rob his wife. Even if he was angered by rough treatment of his wife and tried to fight, a 65-year old man could be handled by two burly robbers without being shot.

3) Granted that the robbers unnecessarily killed the man, why did not they kill the woman to destroy the only witness and to preven identification? They could not be punished any more for killing two than for killing one—and would be a little less likely to be punished at all if they killed the two rather than only the one.

4) When a woman's husband is killed by robbers, especially by black robbers, and the wife is the only witness, and the wife is found on inquiry to be twenty years or more younger than her husband, that case deserves careful investigation and no hasty action.

Let the rigtheously wrathful citizens of New Jersey think coolly and act with judgment and moderation.

Wm. Pickens, field secretary, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

To Fight For Golf Crown.

Mlle. Simone Thion De La Chaume, who at the age of eighteen holds the golfing titles of both her native country and England will today begin her attempt to establish her queenship over the ralms of American women's golf.

Are you already a member of the Workers Self Defense? The only power that will route out the betrayers from the labor movement is a strong Workers Self Defense. If you are not a member join now! Send in your application to the office of the Joint Defense, 41 Union Square, room 714.

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General Strike on Rail Lines Looms in China

(Continued from Page One)

ernment, which turned into a demonstration culminating in a resolution to begin preparations for the calling of a general railroad strike if the government holds to its demand for a wage cut.

Communists Lead Movement.

It is now clear to all workers who have heretofore participated in the economic and political struggles incidental to the great northern drive of last spring that only the Communists are capable of putting up a determined fight for their elementary demands and they are flocking to the revolutionary standard, fully aware of the necessity for wide-spread strikes to back up the armies in the field against the reaction. This will also serve to bring the railroad workers and the masses of industrial workers generally into the direct revolutionary struggle against the counter-revolution.

Army Moves on Canton.

There have been spread thruout the city a large number of poster proclamations signed Kwangtung committee and Canton Delegate Conference containing information regarding the remarkable series of victories of Yeting's revolutionary army which is approaching Canton.

The Canton Chinese papers report that the Communists still control the Kuomintang organizations and peasant unions in the Kwetchow district from whence they are dispatching their agitators to this city to aid in preparation for the general strike that threatens to be initiated by the railroad workers. This combined threat of a military invasion accompanied by a general strike has thrown the reaction into a frenzy against the workers, but their efforts thus far have been futile and every day the mighty power of the workers grows to greater proportions.

* * *

Sailor Leader Murdered.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.—An unknown murderer assassinated Li Hsiaoniang, chairman of the Canton Sailors' Union, on the streets of that city yesterday according to reports received here today. Unable to wage a concerted attack against the growing revolutionary fury of the masses the counter-revolution is resorting to individualistic terrorist acts against the leaders of the labor movement.

Orders New Reprisals.

Pei Chung-chi, the defense commissioner of Shanghai, has ordered a new campaign of reprisals against the Communists, declaring that all revolutionaries must be exterminated. This order has thus far remained only on paper and cannot be carried out because of the difficulties encountered by the combined power of the peasant detachments and the revolutionary troops.

Defeat Wuhan Troops.

The Chinese evening papers report that government troops despatched from Wuhan into Puchi district (South Hupen) to suppress the insurrectionary movement have met a terrific defeat at the hands of the revolutionary army and peasant detachments and was forced to return in disorder to Hankow. So menacing to the reaction is the sweep of the revolution that the Wuhan military authorities are frantically building trenches around Hankow as a defense measure against the approaching insurrectionists.

* * *

Sun Yat Sen Students Speak.

MOSCOW (By Mail). — The Moscow Kuomintang organization at the Sun Yat Sen university has issued a proclamation to the insurgent revolutionary troops at Nantschang. The proclamation appeals to the soldiers and officers in the following words:

Colorado Miners to Strike With I. W. W. For Raise in Wages

By A. K. PAYNE.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Sept. 17.—The coal miners of Colorado have decided that they are entitled to more wages than the measly $5.52 the masters are giving them for a day's wage.

Officials of the coal companies have made the statement that we are getting more than the miners in other parts of the unorganized fields.

But we ask them to remember that we are not unorganized. We are in a position to demand as good conditions as there are in any organized district, and we are going to get them or they are going to quit mining coal in the state of Colorado. The militia is all ready mobilizing. Whether they will be used against us is a question. The past history of the Colorado coal fields has been that they are at the beck and call of the corporations whenever they are asked for.

True, we are striking under the banner of the I. W. W., Why? Doesn't the attitude of certain labor officials answer that question? They have denounced our demand for a higher wage scale, they have denounced our demands that we be guaranteed our constitutional rights. Perhaps they, too, think that we are being paid all we deserve. And feel that we are overstepping our rights for demanding a fair wage and decent conditions. They call us a dual union. We emphatically deny this. There is no other union functioning in Colorado, and, if there was, the I. W. W. as an organization, and every member of the I. W. W. would willingly co-operate with it.

We are to go on with our battle, regardless of the fact that every instrument the coal operators can command will be used to club us back into submisision, and in spite of the fact that the corrupt element of the so-called labor leaders are raising the usual imbecile cry of "anarchist" and "Bolshevik."

The Miners Stand.

This is the stand that we, the miners of Colorado take. We demand that the I. W. W. as a whole throw its every resource into this state for the next thirty days, and we ask that the militant element of the organized working class give us their support to the fullest measure. This, being done, and following our battle here, a labor movement will be built in Colorado that will be capable of challenging the power of the bosses.

This is the logical place for the militant part of the labor movement to concentrate. The workers have been peoned to an extent that is impossible for one who has not seen it to imagine. And here is the one place that the sermon of "peace, brother peace" will no longer be tolerated. The workers have too vivid a memory of the Ludlow Massacre to believe that the owners of the earth have their interests at heart.

Speakers and organizers are welcomed as long as they will urge solidarity. The coming battle will be worth fighting.

Paynes has issued the following statement:

Coal Miners.

When a mining company official serves notice on you to get out of the company house within three days, the law requires that a summons of eviction must first be served on you. It will require about three weeks for the company to get this from the court. In the meantime, stay in the house. If you are forcibly evicted, you will have grounds for a suit for damages against the company. A lawyer will appear for you.

If you are arrested on a deportation charge, refuse to answer any and all questions. Do not even say yes or no to any question. Lawyers will defend you and will get you released on bond without loss of time, and the case will be defended for you. It is very important that you refuse to answer any question.

If your wages are garnished, and you are a family man, claim 60 per cent exemption at once, and a lawyer will handle your case. Take a witness with you when you claim exemption.

If you are discharged because you are a member of any union, see that the reason for your discharge is correctly written on your time order, and hold the time order for evidence. In discharging you for union membership or activity, the company is violating the law, and steps will be taken to fight your case for you.

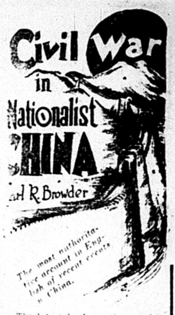
In any of the cases outlined above, it is important that you notify the undersigned at once.

A. K. Payne, 911 Main Street, Walsenburg, Colo.

"In rising against the Wuhan government, which has betrayed the interests of the people, you are accomplishing work for the revolution. Your rebellion may become the starting point of the further advance of revolution along the right path, and may open out fresh possibilities of struggle and victory for the four hundred millions of our people. Solely an alliance with the masses of the insurgent workers and peasants can scatter the reactionary forces at work against us. The Moscow Kuomintang organization expresses its fullest agreement and sympathy with you and your aims, and calls upon all party organizations and sincere revolutionists to lend their active support to the rebellion.

Building Construction May Reach Billion in New York This Year

New York City building construction may touch the billion dollar mark this year, but will hardly reach the $1,047,000,000 total of 1926, says Thomas W. Holden, vice president in charge of statistics for the F. W. Dodge Co. This will be the first year since 1918 that construction values have not risen.



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RUSSIAN STRIKE STORIES MASS OF MALICIOUS LIES

Part of General Campaign Against Soviets

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—The foreign press has lately been spreading false reports regarding alleged labor troubles in Minsk, Moghiliev and Leningrad. The crude falsehoods of these reports are clearly revealed because of the reasons put forth as causes of the troubles. Thus, according to inspired Warsaw inventions of a notoriously mendacious British news agency the alleged troubles are due to the Soviet government's refusal to grant the eight-hour day. That this assertion is absurd is clear in view of the well-known fact that in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the eight-hour maximum working day is fixed by law, which provides severe punishment for violation.

Leningrad Strike a Myth.

Likewise, the story of the strike of workers at the electrical station at Leningrad is a pure fabrication from beginning to end and contains not one word of truth. Most malicious was this report which claimed that workers were fighting against soldiers in the streets. The facts that explode this myth are that at Leningrad the electrical works are being rapidly enlarged in order to complete the electrification of the city. There is no reason for dissatisfaction among the workers. Their conditions are far superior to those of pre-war days and their wages constantly increase and are now far above pre-war level.

This fiction regarding labor troubles is but part of the broad campaign of calumny which has lately increased as a result of the Anglo-Russian rupture and in connection with the vicious anti-Soviet campaign being carried on in France.

League Council in Row Over Hungarian Estates; Adjourns

GENEVA, Sept. 18.—The League of Nations Council broke up in disorder Friday and sessions were postponed until over the week-end. The immediate occasion, whatever currents were moving underneath, was a spat between the Hungarian representative Aponyi, survivor of sixty-four duels with the saber (in which the opponent usually escaped unscathed also) and M. Titulesco, foreign minister of Roumania under the Bratiano brothers and bloody Queen Marie, who does all of his fighting with his mouth.

It's a Money Matter.

Titulesco seems to have France and England with him. Germany tentatively lines up with Hungary. The fight, stripped of high sounding verbiage about the right of peasants to own their land, etc., turns around the question of Roumania paying $80,000,000 to Hungary for the estates of Hungarian nobles confiscated in land taken from Hungary by Roumania—with the help of her victorious allies in the great war.

Titulesco became so vehement in his verbal assault upon Aponyi that President Villegas of the deputy from Chile, adjourned the meetings.

A minor matter of interest, which may mean much or little, was the opposition of Canada, newly elected to the council, to England in the vote as to procedure in taking up the Hungarian lands question.

American Commander in Nicaragua Admits Only Marines Keep Diaz In

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (FP).—Only the presence of United States marines keeps the Liberals and allied forces from dislodging the state department's favorite in the Nicaraguan presidency, General McCoy admits in a cable to the department. In the province of Nueva Segovia heavy guards of marines and American-trained national guards are protecting the Diaz regime against General Sandino and his army of patriots, who are referred to as "bandits." The marines now boast they have shot and killed several Honduran "bandits" in addition to the Nicaraguan variety.

McCoy warns Kellogg that withdrawal of the marines would precipitate open war on Diaz and advises that they be kept in full force until the elections are held next year.

Reactionaries Plot to Kill Obregon; General Arrested

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18.—Without respect for Mexico's national independence day, Sept. 16, a plot was formed against the life of General Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the presidency in opposition to Wall Street's entries, two reactionary generals.

While President Calles, outgoing incumbent, was ringing the Mexican liberty bell, and opening the independence day ceremonies by a review of ten thousand troops, General Garrido and Lieut.-Col. Jose Guadalupe Granados were being carted off to jail for their part in a plan to re-establish reaction in Mexican politics by killing Obregon on his train, in which he is making a campaign tour.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

"Minnesota Star," Now Foe of Workers, Seeks Their Financial Aid

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18. (FP).—The bankrupt Minnesota Daily Star, once the leading Farmer-Labor newspaper of the country, discontinued publication in 1924 but is still seeking money from the workers that put up the cash to float it in 1920. The receiver has sent notices to all stockholders telling them to pay 25 per cent of the par value of their former holdings to meet unpaid claims. The 25 per cent tax is in addition to the money already paid for the stock which is a total loss. The receiver threatens to levy a larger sum unless every stockholder pays promptly. He has the power to do so under the 200 per cent Minnesota corporation law under which the paper was chartered.

The present Minnesota Star, run by former Mayor Thomas VanLear and his police chief, is in no sense a successor to the old farmer-labor daily, and is popularly believed to be under railroad control. It is a stealthy enemy of the farmer-labor movement.

Over $60 From "The House of Joy."

$60.50 which was collected by Herbst in the summer resort, "House of Joy" was sent to the Defense Committee. During the summer the Defense has received donations from this resort.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the seventh installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

* * *

The Labor Party movement in Minnesota is a step toward a labor party nationally. The Labor Party development in Buffalo is a step toward a labor party nationally and toward a mass movement. Also when we speak of a labor party movement, we must speak of our party's developing such issues as will rouse and mobilize masses for action against the bourgeoisie. The capitalists in their election campaign have such issues as prohibition, world court, the primaries, etc. But we who are striving to win the leadership of the working class cannot advance towards winning the leadership unless in the 1928 elections we throw out slogans such as the right to strike, no injunctions, agricultural relief, social legislation, the exposure of the strike-breaking role of the government and the imperialist war policies of the United States.

If our Party is unable to develop a big enough, genuine, mass labor party movement because of the difficult objective conditions, if we are unable to develop a mass united labor ticket movement, then our Party should examine the situation and if it is possible then we should enter, as the Communist Party, under our own name, in the election campaign of 1928.

5. Before coming to the situation in the Party, I want to deal with the role of our Party in the united front movements. The development of successful united front movements is the road by which our Party can gain access to large masses, broad layers of non-Communist masses and draw them closer to us. In the united front our Party should fight for leadership, should fight for initiative. But sometimes it is necessary for us to give up the outward leadership. Sometimes it is necessary for us to see to it that non-Communists should outwardly be the leaders in order to assure the success of united front movements, but we never deliberately give up the right of Communists as Communists to function and participate in united front movements. We do not make a principle to which we adhere rigidly of the idea of Communists functioning openly as Communists in the united front under all conditions. Our problem is, what form of Party participation will insure the participation of the largest masses in a move toward the left. If the Party's going in under its own name will harm this move toward the left, we may make this sacrifice, tho always making a fight for the right to show our Communist Party's face.

We must show the face of the Party more than in the past. Our auxiliary organizations must function as auxiliaries to the Party and enable the Party to come into closer contact with non-Party masses.

This question of the Party's participation as a Party in the united front movements is not a splitting point with us, but in any united front where the Socialist Party is to be seated, I say the Party must fight for its right to be seated because if the Socialist Party is part of this united front as a political Party, as a centre of leadership and our Party is not, a tremendous advantage will have been gained by the Socialist Party under the circumstances.

In the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign the Party has done splendid work. The auxiliary organizations of the Party have done splendid work. Yet I think in our next steps we must show the Communist face more than we have in the past. First of all the new conditions demand it. Secondly, only the Party can insure the success of such a campaign and this is clear in face of the position of the Boston Committee and other elements.

In our inner Party work, we cannot consider the building of nuclei, the developing of the basic unit of the Party as secondary.

The force of The DAILY WORKER—We have paid insufficient attention to The DAILY WORKER. Particularly in this period when it is very difficult to develop big mass movements, must we strengthen our Party organization, must we improve our literature, raise the ideological level and make the paper a Communist paper in the true sense of the word, because if we do not do it, we will be unable to build a Communist Party.

(To Be Continued)

British Labor Leaders Make Their Choice—The Empire Before The Workingclass

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

LEADERS of the British labor movement, especially "left" leaders like Hicks, Purcell, etc., have shown great indignation when charged by Tomsky, head of the trade union movement of the Soviet Union, with being tools of British imperialism.

It is upon the sharp statements made by Tomsky in connection with their role during and since the general strike, and particularly in relation to their sabotage of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, that these leaders largely base their charges of interference with the internal affairs of the British labor movement.

FORMED to organize and stimulate into action an international movement for world trade union unity and against imperialist war, the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee appeared to offer a genuine and effective method of approach to the millions of workers who were and are dissatisfied with the close connection of the leaders of the International Federation of Trades Unions (Amsterdam) with their respective governments.

THAT it did offer such a method of approach is now proved by the fact that the British trade union leaders, who have accepted the leadership of the Baldwin government in the task of saving British imperialism at the expense of the British working class, have severed their connection with it after preventing it from fulfilling its function ever since its organization.

IT is not because the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee was impotent that the British labor leaders withdraw but for the exactly opposite reasons—it is because they are unwilling to arouse the masses of workers against imperialist aggression and war, unwilling to fight their own imperialism first as an earnest of their sincerity in the struggle against world imperialism, unwilling even to rally the British working class against such flagrant tyranny as the Trade Union Bill, unwilling to defend the Soviet Union as the workers' fatherland against the British ruling class, the oppressors of the British masses and the leading plotters against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

THE whole upper crust of the British labor movement has been whipped into line by the British tories. It is enlightening to note how refusal to fight for the living standards and political liberties of the workers of a nation goes hand in hand with the support of imperialist war upon the Soviet Union.

IT can be said now that this is a test for every labor leadership. **If it is hostile to the Soviet Union, if it parrots the propagandists of the imperialists, if it does not admit that a new imperialist war is in the air and take steps to prepare the working class for resistance, if it denounces and wars upon the Communists and the left wing instead of concentrating all forces against the capitalist offensive, it will be found that this same leadership is prepared to surrender gains the labor movement has fought for decades to obtain in order to retain its standing with the imperialists.**

So it is in Great Britain, so it is in France, so it is in Germany, so it is in Italy and so it is in the United States.

"BY their deeds ye shall know them" and by the recent action in Edinburgh the leaders of the British labor movement show that they are treading the same path that the leaders of the Second International trod in 1914—support of their imperialist governments, emasculation of the labor movement and betrayal of the interests of the entire working class.

The failure to rally the British labor movement for struggle on all fronts against the Trade Union Bill was explained by these leaders as a necessary tactic—they intended to wage a relentless parliamentary struggle, they said.

BUT the severance of relations with the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee, following upon the heels of the breaking of relations with the Soviet Union by the Baldwin government, shows that the British labor leadership is following a conscious political policy—

The policy of the British imperialist government.

THE British trade unions are being put on a war basis—that is, they are being deprived of the will and power to fight the war plans of the ruling class.

This could not be done without the cooperation and passivity of the trade union and Labor Party leaders. That it is being done is sufficient proof of the servile role of imperialist agents played by these leaders.

Modern war cannot be waged without the mobilization of the workers in industry. The last war proved this. With the powerful labor movement of Great Britain militantly opposed, war is impossible.

THEREFORE the suppression of the unions, the enlistment of the labor leadership in the ranks of the imperialist forces putting the empire before the interests of the masses, are infallible signs of mobilization for war—social mobilization.

The action of the Edinburgh Congress is worth more than a million bayonets to the imperialist conspiracy against the Soviet Union. It is noteworthy that the French government, given proof of the hostile attitude of the British labor leadership, prepares to break off relations with the Soviet Union by asking for the recall of Soviet Ambassador Rakovsky.

BUT the reactionary role of the British labor leadership will not escape the attention of the working class. This role is connected so intimately now with the falling standard of living, the increasing burdens of militarism and the constant weakening of the unions that the Communist Party and the National Minority movement will be able to make clear its lessons to huge sections of the labor movement.

THE acute crisis of British imperialism forces the rulers to expose their henchmen in the labor movement before the war drums actually begin to throb and this makes it possible to point them out to the masses and warn the working class against them before their job of recruiting agents for imperialism has been completed.

IN the United States, where the international character of the labor movement is concealed deliberately by the reactionary labor leadership, it is essential that the international basis of reaction—support of imperialist governments' foreign and domestic policy—be pointed out and continually called to the attention of the working class in connection with the daily struggles.

Attention, Cleveland Members

Report of National Convention of the Party.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—A report of the National Convention of the Party will be given at a membership meeting on Sunday, September 25 at 2 p. m. at the National Institute, 13409 Kinsman Road. There will be two reporters who will divide up the report, so that the membership will get a comprehensive survey of the work of the National Convention.

This convention was a true unity convention and the membership meeting will be an occasion to solidify the ranks in Cleveland and push the work of the Party forward.

The meeting will be followed by a banquet at the same place. There will be fun and amusement.

All Party members should attend the meeting and banquet, and all sympathizers who may be vouched for by members of the Party are also invited to attend.

Reports to locals outside of Cleveland will be made during the following week.

Chicago Sign Painters Hit by Unemployment

CHICAGO, Sept. 18. (FP).—Members of the Chicago sign and pictorial painters' union, Local 830 of the painters' brotherhood, are reporting considerable unemployment this month, though normally September is the rush period in the outdoor advertising division. Chicago is headquarters for outdoor display companies that send crews all over th emiddle west painting the huge boardings along the railroad and motor highways in the country and on the walls of buildings in the cities. The work is well unionized.

Advertisers are anticipating a depression by abandoning the expensive painted signs in favor of the paper and paste billboards. Though painted signs last 6 months or more and paper ads are changed every few weeks the saving remains considerable, according to the unionists.

Jubilee Tour to Soviet Russia
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An unusual opportunity to participate in the Extensive Pageants and GALA FESTIVALS that will mark the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
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They Admit It Is a Fire—Once They Would Have Called It a "Sacco Bomb"

FIRE BLOCKS SUBWAY. Traffic on I. R. T. subway between 215th Street and Van Cortlandt Park was blocked for two hours during rush period last night, when fire started in latter station and spread several blocks down the tracks.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)—located Leon Daudet, the royalist who escaped by a ruse from prison. We do not believe they are trying very hard. The French police saw to it that the Communist who was permitted to leave jail at the time Daudet made his getaway, returned speedily to his place of confinement and is now serving his sentence. There is a reason as the grape nuts advertisement said. Daudet is against the republican form of government but he is for the capitalist system. And here is where he can make a united front with the present regime in France.

* * *

IT is reported that there is a difference of opinion in the French cabinet over the advisability of handing Soviet ambassador Rakovsky his passports. Briand who for the moment favors a moderate policy is against such action. Poincare is said to favor a diplomatic break with the Soviet government. According to Paris dispatches to the American press oil is bubbling in the French political cauldron. There are rumors that Royal Dutch Shell has subsidized several of the Paris dailies and that this nourishment is responsible for their frenzied demands for the recall of Rakovsky.

* * *

THE Soviet Union and France are negotiating with a view to a settlement of the mooted debt question and other matters affecting the wellfare of both countries. England has a jaundiced look fixed on the pourparlers. A recent agreement ratified in Berlin between representative of Germany, France and Italy and envoys of the Soviet Union would enable those countries to distribute Russian oil within their own borders at a lower rate than could be secured from either Royal Dutch Shell or Standard Oil. The loud howls against the action of Rakovsky in signing the statement issued by the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are really due to the chagrin of the great oil monopoly of Great Britain in seeing so much Russian oil slipping thru their fingers.

* * *

OF course wars have been fought in the past over less valuable considerations than oil. The capitalist powers would sacrifice millions of their citizens to haul down the red flag in the oil Klondyke of Baku. It is because of their desire to get their hands on this "gold mine" that the oil barons of England have fostered a fake Georgian government in Paris for several years. The mistake the oil kings made is failing to hire our own A. B. Fall, who would have sold Georgia to Royal Dutch Shell and live happily ever afterwards.

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British Imperialist Policy Hits a Snag in Europe.

Britain's European policy, seeking domination of the continental sphere, seems to have hit a snag.

One reason for this is that Great Britain has encountered the dead weight of American capital in Europe which sees in the warlike attitude of Britain, her attempt to mobilize the great and little powers for an offensive against the Soviet Union, a grave danger to the security of the twelve or thirteen billion dollars of American investments in European countries, without a corresponding gain.

The open American offensive against Great Britain at the Geneva armament conference has been followed by an offensive at the Geneva league conference which, while carried on under cover, has nevertheless created difficulties of such a nature for Great Britain that the New York Times can head its London correspondent's story "Britain Sees Return of Europe's Dislike."

It is noteworthy in this connection that the big American loan to Poland which rumor has had ratified a dozen times has not yet been made except for a measly $15,000,000 for temporary running expenses.

Pilsudski, generally looked upon as England's tool, is faced with new difficulties, the opposition parties having now delivered an open challenge to his dictatorship. New elections appear probable following the convening of parliament and the defeat of Pilsudski seems likely.

It is unthinkable that the smaller nations of Europe would or could have entered into open opposition to Great Britain at the sessions of the league if they had not been assured of backing from an equally powerful source—the United States.

Without knowing as yet the exact relationship of forces involved in the new developments it is unquestionably true that the tone of the press in its attacks on the Soviet Union by no means is a gauge of the desire of the small nations to act as shock troops in an armed conflict in which Britain can give no sound guarantees of success.

War on the Soviet Union would be no child's play but would mean catastrophic destruction for which the last war can furnish no parallel. If the social character of such a war receives but little attention in the United States, this does not mean that its full significance has not been considered by the European ruling class. The rear of European capitalism, i. e., the working class of the respective countries, and their industries, is its most vulnerable point.

A second reason:

Only blind and stupid individuals can believe that there is no connection between the recent blows delivered to Great Britain's foreign policy and the swing to the left of the European working class marked by the successes of the Communist Party in recent Polish elections and the rising militancy of the labor movement, the increased circulation of the illegal Communist press in Italy—now larger than that of the legal press used to be—the wide mass movement against the war danger developed by the French Communist Party among the masses and in the army and navy, the Vienna uprising, the constant departure and return of enthusiastic workers' delegations to the Soviet Union from all European countries, the victory of the Finnish workers and peasants' party in spite of the suppression, the risings in Lithuania, the leftward movement among the social democratic workers in Germany, etc.

In Great Britain itself we need to look at the million workers follow[illegible] the lead of the British Communist Party and the National Minority movement rather than at the reaction rampant in official labor circles shown by the breaking of relations with the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee by the Edinburgh Congress.

It is in the conflicts inside world imperialism and the pressure of the working class movements that we must look for the reasons for the difficulties British imperialist policy has found in its path.

What will be the reply of the British ruling class? Unquestionably it will be a renewal of the offensive against the Soviet Union and new attempts to find a method of swinging the European nations into line.

An indication of this is the fact that Philip Snowden, a more influential right wing labor party leader even than Ramsay MacDonald, comes to the defense of British imperialist policy in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, according to a London dispatch to the New York Times.

The more desperate the economic and political position of Great Britain becomes the more desperate will be her attempts to organize war on the Soviet Union and the more need for the preparation of the masses for struggle against imperialist war and for defense of the fatherland of the world's working class.

In the United States we must make clear to our class that by constant struggle against American imperialism we weaken the whole imperialist front and that struggle against imperialist war danger and for defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese liberation movement is of necessity a struggle against American imperialism.

We must not allow the growing hostility between American and British imperialism to be used to deceive the American workers into acceptance of militarization or to interpret the struggle between Great Britain and America as an evidence of friendliness of the American ruling class for the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

Could American imperialism see its way clear at present to aid openly the British offensive against the Soviet Union without jeopardising its own interests as a robber nation it would be mobilizing today.

It is not upon the conflicting interests of imperialists that the Soviet Union principally depends for peace while it builds a socialist economy over one-sixth of the earth's surface, but upon the sympathy and support of the toiling masses of the world for the Soviet Union, and their resistance to the war plans of their rulers

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Trends in the American Labor Movement as Shown by Recent Developments

What Are the Leaders of the American Federation of Labor Doing to Strengthen the Unions and Repel the Attack of the Capitalists and Government?—The Coming Convention—Sacco, Vanzetti, Mooney—Labor Party Issue—War Danger

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IV.

Within two weeks the American Federation of Labor will meet in convention in Los Angeles at a time when its most important union, the United Mine Workers, is fighting for its life.

At the convention the various official committees will report on the activities of the executive council, laud its members, and denounce the Soviet government, the Communists and the left wing.

The officers will hurl defiance at the open shoppers of Los Angeles but nothing will be done about it. There will be detailed descriptions of the splendid services rendered to affiliated unions by Woll, Green and others. Lewis will tell with tears in his voice of the plight of the miners, a resolution urging aid for the miners' strike will probably be passed, some formal resolutions for organization work in various industries will be referred to the executive council, the "reward friends and punish enemies" political policy will be reaffirmed and the delegates, officials for the most part, will return home to devote most of their time for the next year in peddling their influence to this or that candidate of the bosses' parties.

There will probably be more emphasis on "achievement" at Los Angeles than at recent previous conventions—for reasons already mentioned in previous articles.

Events Showing Uneasiness.

There are certain developments indicating that there is considerable uneasiness in official labor circles and that an attempt is being made to "put up a front" before the membership—to create the impression that the official leadership is really trying to fight corruption, prepare to meet the drive of the bosses, organize the unorganized, etc.

Altho caring nothing for the interests of the working class, seeking always to avoid struggles which tend to develop class consciousness and militancy, trying always to remain within the bounds of a narrow craft unionism, taking its lead always from the spokesmen of such organizations as the National Civic Federation in questions of domestic policy, following the lead of the state department in matters of foreign policy, the official labor leadership nevertheless must try to conceal its role of agent of imperialism in the ranks of the working class.

Therefore it must make occasional gestures stimulating indignation (such as its outburst against the hardboiled section of the Detroit open shoppers during the last convention). It must appear to be waging a fight against injunctions, it must appear to be trying to organize the unorganized.

Since American labor leadership professes to believe that "Americanism" is a catalytic agent resolving capitalists and workers into "one happy family" (in spite of the fact that American capitalists have never admitted that unions have a right to exist) labor officialdom claims that the trade unions are 100 per cent American, stresses its own patriotism, grumbles at "unenlightened" employers but joins with them in war on the Communist and left wing workers and trusts to the limitations of its craft union and its reactionary political policy, aided by the onslaughts of the bosses, to prevent any of its gestures resulting in genuine struggles.

"Organization" Drives.

It is in this light that we must interpret the following:

(1) Publicity in official journals and the capitalist press relative to the organization campaign in the automobile industry. Elaborate plans have been made, a series of conferences held and a complicated organizational structure outlined for unionizing this industry with Detroit selected as the first point of attack.

A staff of organizers has even been sent to Detroit where, from reports received recently, it seems to be doing little more than trying to obtain the consent of the bosses for its work thru meetings and luncheons with their representatives.

(2) The pledge of support given by President Green in the name of the A. F. of L. to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes during the recent attempt of the New York traction workers to organize and smash the company unions.

The innocuous tone of this declaration may be judged by a quotation from an interview given by him to the New York Evening Post.

Green said:

"The Interborough Rapid Transit deserves the condemnation of all people who believe in the right of collective bargaining. Peace cannot prevail if the freedom of contract is not recognized. The individual contract of the Interborough is a means of control thru coercion and as such is resented by workmen with independence in them."

Surely this stilted lawyer's phraseology is not designed to fire the traction workers with a vivid sense of their wrongs. The lack of sincerity of the declaration by Green, and the absolute absence of any intention on the part of the Amalgamated officials to allow a strike for organization develop, was proven a few days later when labor and city officials combined to nip the movement before it gained any considerable headway.

Injunctions.

(3) The tirades delivered the year round by prominent union officials against the I. R. T. injunction, the Bedford Cut Stone Company decision, the injunction against the street car men in Indianapolis, etc.

These fulminations always refer to injunctions as "tyrannical" and "un-American" but never by any chance do these labor officials advocate organized mass violation of these vicious measures or a labor party as a means of combatting and defeating them.

These public statements have one purpose only—that of distracting attention of workers from the fact these vociferous officials never go to jail themselves for violations of injunctions.

They do not lead any decisive struggles against the injunction menace which now threatens the very life of the labor movement, (federal injunctions against the United Mine Workers in southern and eastern Ohio, injunctions preventing foreign-born workers from picketing, etc.) but they are verbally militant knowing that high-priced attorneys will do what little fighting is done in the courts.

"Peace" Negotiations.

4. The "peace negotiations" which occur from time to time in the needle trades also come under this head.

The extreme dissatisfaction in certain sections of the labor which are informed as to the strikebreaking, gangster and frame-up policy followed by the A. F. of L. Special Committee in the war on the Communists and the left wing needle trades unionists, resulting in the public repudiation of a call for assistance from this committee on the part of the New York Central Labor Council, (Altho inner Tammany Hall politics played its part) has forced officialdom to pretend that it wants to stop short of complete destruction of these unions by conciliatory gestures made occasionally.

Effects of Offensive.

The tension in the ranks of the upper circles of labor officialdom can be sensed rather than detailed in black and white. That there is, as a result of the pressure of the capitalist offensive, a differentiation process taking place among the union membership can not be denied.

Those workers who confront powerful capitalists in basic industry must of necessity be more sympathetic to a more militant program than are the organized workers in sheltered occupations, unions which enjoy a privileged position in industry—due to drastic apprenticeship systems, monopoly position of the bosses making for a profit rate much higher than the average, etc.

The United Mine Workers of America, in spite of the policy of open surrender preached by their leaders, and the five-year drive against the militant elements in the union, are today on strike. The miners work in a basic industry where hazards are high and their attitude toward the coal barons and the government is totally different to that of Matthew Woll's little, business-like and privileged union of photo-engravers.

We repeat that the struggle in the ranks of the official labor leadership, such as it is, revolves around the selection of the best method of serving American imperialism—open reaction in cooperation with the bosses or the combination of this policy with the tactic of making gestures from time to time which have the possibility of fooling a considerable section of the labor movement, for a time, into believing that the leadership is trying as best it can to put up a real fight.

The Coming Convention.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor goes into session in Los Angeles, California, on the Pacific coast a scant six weeks after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti—in Massachusetts, on the Atlantic coast.

California is the state that imprisoned Tom Mooney, and holds this member of the iron-molders union, railroaded almost to the gallows in one of the historic American frame-ups, in jail for eleven long years for the crime of trying to organize the traction workers of the United Railways in San Francisco.

Elementary loyalty to labor would have dictated the change of the convention city from Los Angeles to Boston where the whole question of political prisoners could have been raised in the most powerful way in connection with the organization of the unorganized.

Here we have the real measure of the caliber of the official leadership of the American labor movement.

The convention is only two weeks away. In spite of the virtual impossibility under existing conditions of rank and file spokesmen being elected as delegates to the convention in any numbers, it nevertheless will be necessary for officialdom, in view of the increasing pressure of the capitalists on the labor movement, to present some sort of program, some perspective and some record of efforts made in behalf of the membership.

There can be no question that it has been with an eye upon the coming convention, and with a distinct recollection of the sorry figure it cut under the lash of the Detroit openshopers that labor officialdom has been making some of the gestures listed previously.

There is the further reason that next year comes the presidential campaign and it is necessary that the holders of the purse strings of the capitalist parties be duly impressed with the importance of labor officialdom.

But more immediately important is the fact that labor officialdom, faced with a political defeat by the repudiation of its worker-employer cooperation policy by capitalists who believe the unions weakened enough to defeat easily with the shaky character of trade union capitalism shown by the collapse of the Locomotive Engineers' ventures, is forced to cast a round for some method of checking the development of a powerful militant movement in which the Communists and the organized left wing will wield tremendous influence.

Whatever claims are made by labor officialdom in Los Angeles, however mild the program put forward, however bitter the denunciation of our Party, however hypocrital the gestures, they will nevertheless give us an estimate of the relationship of forces in the sharpening conflict—the forces of reaction and the forces that make for building, strengthening and raising the class consciousness of the American labor movement.

But upon one vital issue officialdom will not touch—the war danger—except by inference and innuendo. It will join in the chorous of the imperialist wolf pack against the workers and peasants government of the Soviet Union but it will not advocate openly an armed offensive against it.

To do so would raise the whole question of imperialist war and this the Wolls, Greens and Lewises do not want to raise just now.

Neither will they urge support of the Chinese labor movement which is the spearhead of the mass national liberation movement for here too would come up the role of American imperialism.

With the whole imperialist world being placed on a war basis as rapidly as circumstances will permit American labor officialdom will say not one word against it as a warning to the American working class.

This will be the great crime committed by the Los Angeles Convention.

But—

It will be only preparation for a still greater crime: The support of American imperialism and the betrayal of the working class to the blood-mad rulers when war comes.

Our party must use the A. F. of L. convention to expose the black role played by labor officialdom, both in the daily struggles of the workers and the wider political struggles, to the whole working class.

We must convince our class that only by organization and struggle carried on in spite of the sabotage of labor officialdom can be built an American labor movement that will be a real weapon in the hands of the masses—for constant resistance to the aggressions of the bosses, for improvement of wages and working conditions, for increasing the power of the working class and for struggle against imperialist war.

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* Vice President Matthew Woll, seeking in his Labor Day statement for argument against a Labor Party, not only shows by his declaration that it is an actual issue in the labor movement, but falls into a trap set by himself.

In one paragraph Woll says: ". . . in a democracy where labor so largely dominates, existing institutions may as readily be used by those dispossessed of property, etc. . . ."

In the next paragraph Woll contradicts himself by saying: "Where the suffrage power that makes for the delegation of political authority is so largely in the hands of an agricultural population, as it is in this country, the appeal of the industrial workers for a distinctive political party is doomed to failure."

Woll is not only incorrect [illegible] his estimate of the numerical relationship between urban and rural population but he fails entirely to take into consideration the decisive role played in political struggles by the industrial workers in general and in particular by the organized section of the industrial workers—the trade union movement.

That Woll does not even mention the possibility of an alliance of labor and the farmers for joint political action against capitalist parties is sufficient evidence of the specious nature of his statement.

Warren Proposes More Pay for Higher-Ups; No Increases for Patrolmen.

Commissioner Joseph A. Warren, of the New York Police Department, considers the granting of increased pay to the higher officials of his department essential to keeping up the morale of the force. In his budget estimate the Commissioner makes no provision for increases for over 15,000 patrolmen and patrolwomen, stating frankly that his policy is "to keep all increases down."

The salary increases asked by Commissioner Warren are as follows: Chief Inspector from $7,500 to $8,500; seven Deputy Chief Inspectors, from $5,300 to $7,000; nineteen Inspectors, from $4,900 to $6,000; Commander of Detective Division from $4,900 to $6,000; fifteen Deputy Inspectors from $4,500 to $5,000; ninety-four Captains from $4,000 to $4,500; 542 Lieutenants, from $3,300 to $3,500; 250 first-grade detectives from $3,300 to $3,500; 962 sergeants, from $2,900 to $3,100; one Chief Surgeon from $6,500 to $7,000; one Deputy Chief Surgeon, from $4,400 to $4,900.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being manifested among the rank and file, against this unfair discrimination, shown toward the members of the force who are burdened with the hardest and most disagreeable tasks. This dissatisfaction is deepened by the fact that the patrolmen of this city, have been subjected to the most rigorous demands during the last few months, during which time their vacations were withdrawn, and many had to work frequently for 24 hours at a stretch in connection with strike duty and the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations. The patrolmen are beginning to resent the fact that they have to bear not only the jeers of the workingmen of the city for their strike-breaking and anti-labor activity, but also the contempt of the city authorities, when it comes to the payment of salary increases. The idea of a strong union affiliated with organized labor is beginning to permeate the minds of the more intelligent patrolmen on the force, as a possible remedy.

DRAMA

"Ballyhooin' 'Em In"

The Wild Man of Borneo Among the Boobs and Rubes of Thirty Years Ago

THERE'S a fine sword swallowing act in this latest production presented by Philip Goodman at the Bijou theatre. It comes off, or it goes down, whichever you like, in the big scene in Doc. Smalley's dime museum on Fourteenth Street, back in the Eighteen nineties. The Wild Man From Borneo in that scene is George Hassel as J. Daniel Thompson, starring in Connelly and Mankiewicz' comedy "The Wild Man of Borneo."

George Hassell.

The thing is a riot. J. Daniel Thompson operates deliciously on the theory that the truth is the most precious commodity in the world, and not to be handed out recklessly. He has the real common touch when it comes to dealing with crowds. He lies readily, consistently, superlatively, and whether the occasion demands it or not. It is a difficult thing to do—to lie so throatily and sincerely that it seems plausible to the audience that the rest of the characters believe him and still not convince the audience itself and lose the fun in the play. I don't know how he does it, but he does.

Of course those who pay admission at the box office of the Bijou are kidded, too, almost as much as those who are paid regular actors' wages for entering Doc. Smalley's dime museum. J. Daniel in his first half hour at Mrs. Marshall's boarding house sends a girl to break ten dollars, and she has to go to three different shops to do it. The audience laughs—such an incident is supposed to be as obsolete as the shoe-top dress and the "Darling Nelly Gray" songs. But anybody can prove that it isn't, even tho money is cheaper now than in the nineties: Just try it some Saturday afternoon.

The medicine-show racket at which J. Daniel and his friend Smalley are adepts is said in the play to be obsolete in New York streets—but it isn't. This is just the author's little joke on the crowd. George Hassell and Edward Nanary, who plays Doc. Smalley, put it over nicely.

The plot is simple, but it is a gem. J. Daniel Tompson is a faker of devious ways, trying to keep the respect of his daughter and pass in his theatrical board-place as the actor who appears when Richard Mansfield is sick. Smalley's wife lives in the house, and after various attempts on the part of other tenants to expose J. Daniel as a liar, does so accidentally by discovering thru a rough and ready variety of dick that Smalley is her absconding husband. She leads the whole gang down to Doc's show and breaks it up, recognizing J. Daniel in the Wild Man's cage. But Daniel, tho temporarily stunned, puffs out his enormous belly, and lies his way thru the mess. Not only that, but he keeps the show running while Doc goes to the can: "Aint' I been trimming suckers for forty years now?"

Ah yes, he has. Even to the present day. If he wasn't a medicine faker who liked to live that way, tho admitting it was no way to live, he might have been president. Many of his kind have done it.

The cast is all so good that it would be favoritism to single out any of them, except perhaps "The Great Birdo," so well and irascibly taken off by Spencer Charters.

"Birdo," the whistler, is J. Daniel's main enemy, until he is bribed, white ribboner tho he is, by a case of the medicine-faker's last stock in trade. It's whiskey with a little quinine in it, but the Doc. has decided, while sampling it himself, that quinine's good for you anyway.—V. S.

ANN HARDING

Is featured in A. H. Woods new production "The Trial of Mary Dugan," which opens tonight at the National Theatre.

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New Don Marquis Play—Ben Hecht Opus Opens Tonight

"The Man-Eating Tiger," a farce by Ben Hecht and Rose Caylor, opens tonight for a two weeks engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia prior to coming here.

Robert V. Newman's forthcoming musical production "Pardon Me," will have the following players: Billy Wayne and Ruth Warren, Stanley Ridges, Clarence Nordstrom and Harry Kelly. Ralph Murphy did the book and Morrie Ryskind for the lyrics. Charles Rosoff and Harold Lewis are the composers.

A new play by Don Marquis, "Out of the Sea," has been acquired by George C. Tyler for production this season. The play is already published. In its scene is the Cornish coast; its story half-mythical, half-realistic.

FARMERS

AT THE THRESHOLD OF THE SECOND DECADE OF AGRICULTURE AFTER THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

(A Letter From Moscow)
By V. SARABIANOV.

AGRICULTURE occupies an important position in the industries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Every quantitative or qualitative change in agriculture or cattle raising influences the general economic situation.

The harvest prospects are usually quite clear in July and the demand for manufactured goods on the market can already be foretold.

This year the prospects are favorable. First of all, we shall indicate the increase in the land areas under cultivation.

THERE were sceptics who thought that once the pre-war areas have been put under cultivation, the process of further development will stop and that additional areas will be tilled only at great expenditure of capital for equipment.

Recent investigations show that the cultivated areas can increase even under the existing conditions. The sowing of grain has increased this year by 1-3 per cent; the cultivation of flax, 5-10 per cent; and the cultivation of oil plants, 10-15 per cent.

In 1926 the cultivation of commercial crops somewhat decreased altho it had been continuously increasing during all the years of the New Economic Policy. This was due to the fact that prices were much too low as compared with wheat prices. The peasants found it unprofitable to cultivate these crops. They preferred to grow wheat, rye, barley and oats. It is clear that this substitution marked a retrograde step both for agriculture, manufacture and export. However, the Government definitely changed the price policy and insisted that the buyers should pay higher prices for these products and as a result the area under flax, sunflowers and similar plants has greatly increased.

In this manner both large-scale and small industry have a much better outlook for raw material supplies than they had before. The export possibilities of the Soviet Government have also greatly increased, particularly flax.

THE recent investigation further shows progress in cattle-rearing. However, the situation in agriculture is not determined merely by the increase in cultivated areas and the number of cattle. Now that the restoration period in agriculture of USSR is over, it is more important that the productivity of the land already under cultivation should increase. In this respect the year 1927 may be considered as a more favorable year than 1926. The harvest this year will generally be better than last year. In the South they have already started to thresh and it is found that the produce is higher than last year.

This improves the market conditions as far as agricultural products are concerned. The home market will have greater supplies and the export will also increase.

Such progress in agricultural may of course cause many difficulties if the manufacturing industries will not develop at the same pace. It is well-known that in 1925-26 the USSR experienced and acute shortage of manufactured goods. In 1927 the situation has considerably improved in this respect and many items of which there was a shortage before are now in abundance. On the whole, however, the commodity famine has not yet been overcome.

LET us see how it stands with industry.

The policy of the Party and the Government of industrializing the country has already borne fruit. Industry continues to develop even faster than agriculture. The gross output of manufactured goods constantly increases from month to month. Last May recorded another 6.7 per cent increase.

Industry will undoubtedly develop still further. The estimated increase of 15 per cent in 1927-28 is not at all exaggerated. The transport system carries a higher tonnage load every day and shows an increase of 4 per cent in May as compared with April.

This summer season shows in this manner a further improvement in the economic situation of the Soviet Union.

At the threshold of the second decade, the USSR finds itself in a favorable economic situation and the growing pains which are expressed in the disproportion of industry and agriculture, high prices, etc., will be felt incomparably less in 1927-28 than in 1926-27, and particularly 1925-26 and prior to that time.

CHICAGO LABOR NOTES

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press).

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Labor Circles in Chicago are stirring with preparations for attending the 47th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which opens in Los Angeles Oct. 3rd. A special train is being organized to leave Chicago Sept. 25th. Delegates not only from Illinois but from many other states are making reservations and it is expected that President William Green and members of the A. F. of L. executive council will be among them.

Green is listed among the ticket purchasers for the Tunney-Dempsey fight in Chicago Sept. 22, joining quite an array of labor sport fans. The fistic affair got its labor angle when Dempsey announced on Labor day that he had been a member of two unions, the boilermakers and the old Western Federation of Miners. Dempsey joined the boilermakers as a shipyard worker during the war when he was too proud to fight in uniform. The announcement was made when he refereed a number of boxing matches that constituted a feature of the Chicago Federation's mammoth Labor day celebration in the stadium where Dempsey is soon to meet Tunney.

* * *

The struggle between conservatives and the radicals who were superseded, at a specially supervised election, in office in the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has reached the injunction stage. The group now in office is recognized by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Sigman administration of the union, has obtained an injunction ordering the old officers to cease from styling themselves as the joint board, to cease interfering with the new board and to refrain from terming the new officers labor fakers. There are now two union offices dividing the allegiance of the Chicago dress and cloakmakers. The old delegates to the Chicago Federation were not recognized after the new delegation was seated.

It seems to be a repetition of the New York struggle in a poorly organized industry cursed by unemployment.

* * *

Local 134 of the window washers ha[illegible]n a satisfactory contract from the contractors covering the next 3 years. The scale for the first year is to be $1.10 an hour, for the second $1.20 and for the third $1.25. The managers of the loop buildings, who deal with the union direct instead of through contractors, are expected to sign also.

Heat Kills Many.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Sweeping across the midwest, an intense heat wave late Thursday had left more than a score of dead in its wake.

Farm Income Lowest in History of America, Says Expert of Survey

The severe decrease in the income of all sections of the farming population are indicated by a survey made by Dr. Henry C. Taylor of Northwestern University who places the farmer's share of the national income at 9.7 per cent. This is the lowest proportion of the national income ever received by "the American farmer," since records have been kept, it is stated.

In 1926 there were 444 bankruptcies for every working day, the survey states, while from 1920 to 1923 31,000,000 acres went out of use and remained uncultivated.

Approach of Jewish Holidays Result in High Poultry Prices

With the approach of the Jewish holidays the poultry trust that usually raises prices this time of the year is beginning to get into action.

A public hearing will be held today in the office of the attorney general, 49 Chambers St., where an "investigation" of the entire question will be taken up.

The poultry trust is accused of raising prices to an unusually high level, making it impossible for most workers to buy the food.

MORE INCITEMENT TO THE MALE FLIERS

Ruth Elder, "Flying Flapper," whose apparent anxiety to cross the Atlantic comes when the men fliers are drawing back from the foolhardy task. Several women fliers are cavorting about in the public eye, apparently to lead and shame the men to do their "duty" to aviation. The state, war and navy departments have refused to stop the flights, and various air service officials are insisting that men must die if need be to promote the military value of aviation, to gain experience in ocean air currents so that wars can be fought that way.

WOMEN

THE TRUTH ABOUT THOSE BROTHELS IN CHINA

"SOMETHING of a scene" happened in the respectable British House of Commons the other day or so we read in the "Daily Herald." The occasion for it was a question put by Wilfrid Wellock the new labor member for Stourbridge. "He asked the secretary of war whether brothels filled with 15-year-old Chinese girls had been established by the British military authorities in Nanking for the British and American troops and if the Women's Department of the Kuomintang had protested."

An uproar followed. Members from the tory side arose in the might of just anger to ask whether it was in order for an honorable member "to make serious allegations against the British military authorities." When the noise had somewhat subsided Capt. King, for the war minister replied to the question: "There are no British or American troops at present in Nanking."

"Jix" In Action.

"Jix" then rose—our righteous, Communist hating, home secretary. Seething with that moral indignation which he has since been using up against the new Prayer Book, he demanded to be told what power the house had to find out "if there was any foundation at all for putting down such a monstrous assertion as that contained in the question?" Loud tory cheers and disturbances from the labor benches demand further that the questioner be compelled to put down his grounds for such a question. The house of commons incident finished at that point. The speaker intervened and Wellock announced his intention of looking further into the question.

Rob the Cradle.

However the sequel occurred only a few days ago when in conversation with a journalist lately returned from Shanghai we learned the truth of the matter. He said: "The British authorities have established thirteen or fourteen large brothels. They are filled with little Chinese girls from 12 to 15 years of age. The Women's Department of the Kuomintang did protest against the outrage." Our comrade was able as an eye witness to testify this.

But these establishments at Shanghai and not at Nanking where it is true there are no British or American troops. The whole incident speaks for itself. It is typical of English imperialism and also typical is the seething moral indignation of "Jix"—at the "monstrous accusation," the "serious allegation," etc., knowing as everyone who has studied history must, the record of British imperialism in India and elsewhere. It is impossible to believe that his rage arose from the consciousness of wronged virtue and not from chagrin at the scandalous exposure. Commander Kenworthy the same day in parliament pointed out that there are and have been for many years licensed brothels under the British authorities in Hongkong. There are houses of ill fame in Grant Rd., Bombay, of which the Labor Women published photographs in March of last year, where in iron cages open to the street women of all nationalities, wait for queues of men, all Europeans. These houses flourish for the profit of British owners under the protection of the British police authorities in Bombay.

Aftermath of Empire.

Brothels, alcoholism, veneral diseases follow imperialism and its armies wherever they go. They are its inevitable outcome because it must on the one hand keep its troops "contented" by any means available by pandering to their baser lusts, preferring that their bodies should be ruined by excesses and disease, than that they should have time and conditions which would allow them to think. And on the other hand forces the people of the conquered races by starvation to sell their daughters into prostitution.

The Plague Will Spread.

These are already the results of the war which imperialism is carrying on in China. The fathers, brothers and husbands of British and American women are over there at this moment in a damp unhealthy climate in miserable quarters with no distractions, but the canteen or the brothel. These things are amply verified from letters from the men. What does it mean to you, their wives and children when they come home, if they come home? If they are not wounded or maimed, drunkenness and venereal diseases will have laid hold of them.

What does it mean to the Chinese women—to these little girls of 14 or 15? This is what any and every war inevitably means and the capitalist system cannot exist without ever producing more and more wars.

The women of the world must stop wars. No disarmament conferences will do it, but they can by joining with the united front of the working class.

The slogan of all women must be direct action—any action—to stop war.

A Scab Organization.

Louis A. Baum, secretary, Photographic Workers Union: "The American Legion and the ku klux klan are the Siamese twins of scabbery and cutthroatism.

"The aroused conscience of the working class will know how to meet and conquer them when the time for action comes.

"The members of my union feel assured that the French workers will know how to take care of this riff-raff element and give them a 'healthy' reception."

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

(Photo Graphic.)

IN TEST FLIGHT.

Frances Grayson, Forest Hills real estate operator, who hopes to fly across Atlantic, made test flight in her new amphibian at Curtiss Field, sitting beside her pilot, Wilmer Stultz. Photo shows Miss Grayson in cockpit of plane.

Wales Hardly Noticed.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales and his younger brother, Prince George, returned home after a prolonged vacation visit to Canada and were welcomed with only a minimum of ceremony. They expected to leave immediately aboard a special train for London.

REGISTRATION FOR WORKERS SCHOOL OPENS TODAY; NEW CATALOGUES NOW AVAILABLE

The Workers School, which opens its fifth year on October 10th, is more than a training school for active participants in the labor movement. It is a part of the labor movement.

It supplies speakers for strike meetings, organizers for unorganized workers, its student body and the school as an institution participated in such campaigns as the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, the Hands Off China campaign, the Passaic relief, etc. It has stimulated workers' education in the trade unions of New York and many other cities. It supplied teachers and established classes in Passaic, Elizabeth, Paterson, Newark and Philadelphia, Harlem, Brooklyn and the Bronx. It sent lecturers as far as Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington and sent mimeographed course outlines to industrial centers all over the United States. It trained teachers who are now directing classes in Baltimore, Boston, Akron, Cleveland and other cities. It hopes eventually to establish a chain of Workers Schools thruout the country and correspondence courses for self-study.

All workers, therefore, who wish to serve the labor movement in the double capacity of directly participating in the class struggle and at the same time preparing for more effective work therein, should attend the Workers School. Registration begins on Monday, September 19th.

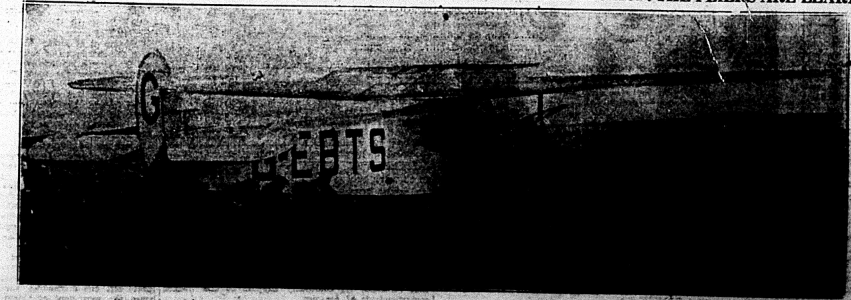
The new catalog of Fall courses has just come out. You can secure a copy by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

New Snooper Head.

WESTERVILLE, O., Sept. 18.—The office of general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, vacated by the recent death of Wayne B. Wheeler, will be nominally assumed by Dr. Francis Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, until additional appointments are made by the executive board of the organization, according to an annoucement from league headquarters here today. The actual work will be done by the corps of assistants which Wheeler had organized in the Washington headquarters.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

IRISH PLANE "PRINCESS XENIA" THAT TURNED BACK FROM ATLANTIC HOP. THE FLIERS ARE LEARNING



CO-OPERATIVES

SPEECH ON THE QUESTION OF WAR — INTERNATIONAL CO-OP CONGRESS, STOCKHOLM, AUGUST 16, 1927

By ESKEL RONN
(Delegate, United States).

The opinion prevails that war is impossible because the people are opposed to it. As proof it is pointed out, that pacificist resolutions are adopted everywhere.

There is nothing more harmful than pacifist resolutions that state war is impossible and that war can be easily averted, etc. Countless such resolutions were passed before 1914, but they didn't stop the world war. Similar resolutions have been passed after the war, nevertheless war is continually in progress in one corner of the world or another. Pacifist resolutions do not organize workers into active struggle against war and the promoters of war. They are merely paper resolutions. They lull the workers into inactivity. Only the active struggle of the workers and peasants will stop war.

Fight War Now.

It is ridiculous to think that a war can be stopped at the last moment when it has already actually broken out, unless resistance to such war has been well prepared in advance. When war breaks out it is too late to stop it.

The country is then declared under martial law, censorship is introduced, labor papers are closed, meetings prohibited, and labor and farmers' organizations dissolved. The bourgeois parties on the other hand poison the country with floods of falsehoods and slander. An atmosphere is created in which it is difficult for the broad masses to see what is what unless they have been prepared before for an active struggle against war.

Cooperatives Must Be Wise.

The international cooperative congress must not limit itself to empty pacifist resolutions. It must immediately organize the people into an active struggle against the menace of a new terrible world war. The congress must explain to all cooperators that the imperialists are plotting for new wars in order to further intensify the exploitation of the toilers. We must declare our sympathy to the struggle of the toilers of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The cooperators in every capitalist country should immediately organize meetings and demonstrations against war. Through our press we must flood the world with anti-war propaganda. The congress must call upon all cooperators to vote in elections only for such parties who are actively fighting against war, who are actively fighting in defense of the eastern and colonial peoples for their emancipation, and for those who have the courage and understanding to stand by the workers of the Soviet Republics.

The congress must propose to all deputies of all socialist parties of the capitalist countries to vote against war credits, increased armaments. We must expose relentlessly by every means every known fact of votes given in favor of armaments and qualify them as treason to the cause of labor. The congress must call on all national cooperative sections to adopt corresponding resolutions calling upon the activity of the masses.

When War Comes.

But supposing that we will not succeed in preventing the outbreak of war? Supposing war will break out? What will the cooperative do then?

A new imperialist world war against toilers—a war which will have such a clear outlined class character—a war in which unheard of and unparalleled means of extermination will be used—a war that will ruin the whole world for the enrichment of a small clique of oppressors—that is the next war.

It would be criminal on the part of the cooperatives and other labor organizations to help the bourgeoisie in its dirty, criminal work, no matter what high-flown phrases it may resort to about national safety in concealing its crime. It will therefore be inadmissable to give any kind of help to the imperialist powers in their war. The cooperators must expose to the masses the falseness of the bourgeois phrases, about the love of their country. They will have to reject the slogan of class truce not merely in words but deeds. This false and treacherous slogan will have to be counteracted by the revolutionary slogan of the united front of the toilers of all countries in the struggle against their oppressors.

The war which the imperialists will begin as a war to intensify the exploitation of the toilers will have to be transformed by the toilers into a war against their own exploiters. They will have to transform the imperialist war into a civil war, into a war for the overthrow of the domination of the exploiters. They will have to advance the slogan of a socialist revolution in opposition to the slogan of the class truce.

My British friends and others if you really are against war, then you will have to be ready to show it by deeds and not only words.

Yes, Comrade!

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DAILY WORKER

can be yours. All you have to do is to send in your subscription on the blank below.

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PUT THAT LOOK OF SATISFACTION ON THE FACE OF YOUR FELLOW WORKER. GET HIM TO SUBSCRIBE.

Workers on the Railroads In the Soviet Union Are Being "Helped by Gudok"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"Helped by Gudok."

That is the name of one of the most popular sections of "Gudok" (Whistle), the daily newspaper of the Soviet Union's organized railroad workers.

Sometimes it helps in a big way. Sometimes its services may seem insignificant. But the fact that it always stands ready to help, means much to its nearly half million subscribers. It helps get new readers.

* * *

Thus a worker correspondent from an isolated railroad station wrote in that they had no well. Water had to be brought from another station, at great inconvenience.

The letter is published. The facts were brought to the attention of the railroad management. It was asked why no well was available. No excuse is accepted, of course. Every railroad station should have its well with pure water available. The railroad management is not allowed a moment's peace until another letter comes finally from the worker correspondent in the far away railroad station that:

"The new well has been constructed."

The little railroad town will never forget that it was "Helped by Gudok."

On another occasion a worker correspondent wrote in about the bad conditions prevailing in the local railroad hospital. "Gudok" carried out an investigation of its own that resulted in the publication of the charges and bringing them to the attention of the railroad management. A special commission was ordered to investigate. The hospital management, however, had instituted a big clean-up before the commission arrived. But the hospital's doctors made no effort to deny the truth of the charges that had been made. "Gudok Had Helped!" in a bigger way. Comfortable hospital conditions for sick and injured workers had been won.

* * *

"The History of Bricks" as it appeared in "Gudok" was also interesting. Bricks were needed to build a new station. It was found that the builders were importing bricks from another city, at considerable expense, when there was a good supply on hand locally. There ensued an intense discussion as to the cost of production, the price and the quality of the respective bricks, with the result that the homegrown product won out, both as to price and quality. The question of probable "graft" did not enter into the discussion, as there was no basis for it. Thru the raising of this question, however, a source of waste was eliminated, and labor's task of construction in the Soviet Union speeds up as a result of this and many other like improvements.

* * *

The railroad workers' daily, "Gudok," is only able to carry on this work because of the loyalty and energy of its thousands of worker correspondents.

Six hundred letters pour in daily from these worker correspondents. An efficient staff, trained to its task, several times larger than the entire editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, takes care of these letters. Even the comrades who open the letters must be well trained, since the letters must be carefully sorted as to contents: (1) The more important letters, sent in by correspondents whose names are already listed, and who can therefore be depended upon to send in something worth while, and (2) letters from new writers, those who are sending in a contribution for the first time.

Four comrades are assigned to carefully read the letters in the first division. Two readers suffice for the second section.

* * *

Some letters go to special instructors who reply to questions that are asked, or give instruction by mail on "How to Write." For this purpose many circular letters, leaflets and pamphlets have been prepared. If the questions asked are of general interest, they are inserted in the paper with the replies. They show what the workers are thinking about. Sometimes a review of many questions, that cannot be published because of lack of space, is published as an analysis of the minds of the railroad workers at that particular moment. They show what the workers are thinking of their hours, wages, conditions and unemployment, if there is unemployment.

* * *

It is a giant task to pick the correspondence out of 600 letters daily that is fit for publication. Upon arrival every letter gets its identification card. Even the hour of its arrival is recorded. As the contribution passes from one section of the worker correspondents' department to the next, its fate is duly recorded. The aim is to let every contributor know what became of his letter, and if it is not published, to let him know why. All letters are answered, if it is only with a form letter.

* * *

The practice is to reply quickly to those who have sent in contributions for the first time. "Old Timers" are allowed to wait a little, giving way to the newcomers. A card index is kept showing the records of the various worker correspondents.

"Gudok" is proud of its 250 women worker correspondents. All women workers on the railroads get replies regularly and speedily to their letters. Every effort is exerted to encourage them in this activity. When suitable their letters and articles are published in first place. At present they constitute a rather low percentage of the correspondents altho they constitute 12 per cent of the railroad workers.

* * *

I received a full set of the index cards, the form letters, the leaflets with general information and other literature that is used to maintain the army of Gudok worker correspondents on the battle line in continuous fighting trim. The ideas contained in some of this can be used to better organize and develop the worker correspondents' movement in the United States at the present time. But, it is only after the revolution that it will be possible, in this country, to achieve the perfection in workers' journalism that has been reached in Russia at the present time.

* * *

It is not sufficient that the worker correspondents of the "Gudok" should be stimulated by correspondence. Ten instructors are maintained who spend their time almost continually on the road, holding meetings with worker correspondents already organized, building new worker correspondents' groups, organizing classes, and making general reports on their activities.

At the time I visited the office of the "Gudok" in the Palace of Labor, in Moscow, there were seven such organizers on the road. In connection with "Press Week," there were two weeks of special agitation. Large conferences were held also, not only of the writers, but also of the readers of the "Gudok." There were discussions as to the character of the paper, the parts that were the most interesting, and the question was raised as to where the paper could be improved.

(Continued in column 4)

APPEAL OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

To the Young Communist International!
To the Young Communist Workers In all Countries!

Comrades:

We send you our warmest Communist greetings for the 20th anniversary of the First International Youth Conference.

The Young Communist International is the rightful inheritor of the great revolutionary fighting traditions of the Socialist Youth International which was founded twenty years ago in Stuttgart. It suffices to mention the name of Karl Liebknecht in order to bring before our eyes the glorious past of the International Youth Movement. The youth has followed honestly and courageously the path shown it by Liebknecht twenty years ago at the Stuttgart Conference.

Persecuted by the police and all organs of the capitalist state, it has realized from the beginning the importance of illegal work. Exposed to the mistrust and the suppressive attempts of the social democratic and trade union bureaucracy, it has, right from its beginning, swam against the stream. It has grown up right from the beginning in the fight against opportunism. Today, when the danger of war is again approaching, when a fresh great treachery is being prepared, when in every capitalist country passivity in the face of the preparations for war constitutes the most dangerous and criminal form of opportunism, we think especially of the great historical merits which the youth movement gained in the period of the Socialist Youth International before and during the imperialist war by its anti-militarist work and by its actions against the war.

The great traditions of the old international youth movement have passed to the Young Communist International and the Communist Parties. The young Communist movement, which for twenty years has faithfully upheld the revolutionary banner, will also in the present attack of the counter-revolution, in the approaching war fulfil its revolutionary task. May the memory of the twenty years past connect our Young Communist organizations still more closely with the mass of the young proletarians.

Inseparably connected with the revolutionary ideas of Lenin and Karl Liebknecht, indissolubly allied with the masses of the young workers of all countries, faithful to the traditions of the Stuttgart Congress, the Young Communist International will along with us achieve victory and annihilate all the forces of imperialism and militarism until the world triumph of the social revolution.

Long live the Young Communist International!

The Presidium of the
Communist International.
Moscow, July, 1927.

THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS TO THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

To Revolutionary Young Workers and Young Trade Unionists of all Countries!

Comrades:

At a time when capitalist and imperialist attacks on the revolutionary section of the working class throughout the world are becoming more intensified, the XX anniversary is being celebrated of the day when in Stuttgart revolutionary young workers of various countries met at an international conference. Since this first step for international contact between Socialist youth organizations, a fundamental change has taken place both within the working class and within capitalist economy. The imperialist development of world capitalism is driving towards an unavoidable conflict between capital and labor, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. At this period of the acute class struggle in all capitalist countries, at the time of the attack of the world bourgeoisie on the elementary rights of the working class, the place of young workers is at the side of the fighting revolutionary proletariat. Faithful to the traditions of the revolutionary youth before and during the war, it is its duty to lead the struggle against imperialist war, which is being actively prepared now by the bourgeoisie; it is its duty to lead the struggle against the increased capitalist exploitation of the working class and to struggle against reformism and opportunism in the ranks of the working class itself.

This struggle must be mainly carried on in the trade unions. The reformist trade union bureaucracy in the Amsterdam Trade Union International continually proves itself to be an instrument of the bourgeoisie in the struggle against the revolutionary working class. The revolutionary youth must lead the struggle against the trade union bureaucracy, all the more so since the reformists do nothing for the improvement of the position of young workers.

The Amsterdam Trade Union International, which is endeavoring to carry on joint work with the Socialist Youth International "for the improvement of the position of young workers" is really endeavoring to keep young workers away from the struggle for the attainment of their economic demands. Hypocritically it justifies this joint work as an attempt to fight against the splitting up of youth activities. Revolutionary young workers who have grown up in the struggle against reformism and opportunism, come forward against the attempts of the reformists to condemn young workers to passivity. They are fighting for the unity of young workers on the basis of the revolutionary class struggle.

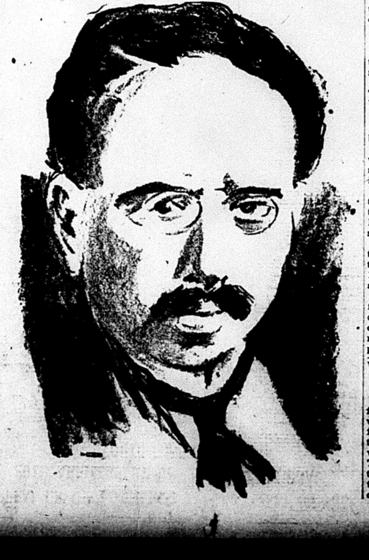
The Red International of Labor Unions assures the young workers of its full support in the struggle against reformism and opportunism in the trade unions, and on behalf of the unity of young workers in the struggle for their economic and trade union demands.

Shoulder to shoulder with the trade unions affiliated to the R. L. L. U. and the revolutionary trade unionists in the ranks of the reformist unions, revolutionary young workers will take the lead in the struggle. Revolutionary young trade unionists will be prepared to make every sacrifice in order to lead the struggle in the reformist unions against the reformist trade union bureaucracy and on behalf of trade union unity of the working class. Jointly with us the Young Communist International will struggle for victory over the reformist trade union bureaucrats and overcome the world bourgeoisie in the revolutionary class struggle.

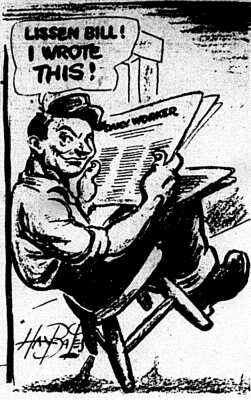
Long live the Young Communist International!

Executive Bureau of the Red
International of Labor Unions.

KARL LIEBKNECHT



THE WORKER CORRESPONDENT


LISSEN BILL! I WROTE THIS!
DAILY WORKER
HAY BALES

News from U. S. S. R.

TEN YEARS' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

THERE were in 1917 only 250 electric stations in Russia with a capacity of one million kilowatt of energy per year. Towards the beginning of 1927 the capacity had increased by 250,000 kilowatt and towards the beginning of 1928 another 250,000. Soviet technique promises to give another 280,000 kilowatt by the end of 1928.

The Shatur Electric Station, built during the first years of the Soviet Government, is the first peat electric station in the world. Not only Europe but also America is taking lessons from that station. Soviet engineers were the first ones to apply a new hydro method of securing peat. Human labor has been made almost completely mechanized and protected from possible diseases coming from marshes.

The Volkhovstroy gives an annual saving of 15 million poods of fuel; the Svirstroy will give a saving of 25 million poods per year.

The construction of the Dnieperstroy is in full progress and it will entirely change the economic and industrial conditions of the enormous southern district of Ukraine.

Before the war the chemical industry of Russia depended entirely on Europe. Under the Soviet Government a whole series of scientific research institutes has been formed and the country is rapidly freeing itself from dependence on other countries.

Soviet laboratories produce now 150 chemicals out of the 300 known.

Before the war, chemical fertilizers were exclusively imported. Now, deposits of three hundred billion poods of phosphorus have been discovered. Mass extraction of nitrogen from air is already in progress and deposits of calcium have been discovered.

The railway network increases from year to year. Large main railway lines are laid out such as the Semirencheskaya Railway, for instance.

Many airlines are already in operation.

Radio experts of both hemispheres have charge of the work in the Nizhnigorod Radio Laboratory. The Americans consider the cathode lamps of Soviet production as the best in the world.

SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

THE development of production in the Sukhon Paper Mills (the largest mills of the Vologod Gubernia) increases yearly. In 1923-24 the Sokol produced an average of 700 tons of paper per month; the subsequent year, 1,000 tons, and in 1925-26 1,100 tons. Its pre-war output was 760 tons per month. The Sverdlov Celluloid Mill produced in 1923-24—600 tons of celluloid per month; in 1924-25—1,000 tons and now its output is 1,500 tons per month.

Before the war, the Sokol employed 700 people; now there are 2,600 people employed; the Sverdlov mill increased its staff from 900 to 1200 people.

The two mills combined invested in 1924-25 about a million roubles in new construction; in 1925-26 they spent over two million roubles. These investments enabled them to improve their equipment, to rationalize the labor process and to improve the working conditions.

INCREASED NUMBER OF WORKERS.

There are over 174,000 workers engaged in construction work in Ukraine. The number of workers employed on the Dnieperstroy is now over 12,000.

MATCH-MAKING MACHINE SHOP.

The "Metallist" of the Ribinsk, Yaroslav Gubernia (Central Russia), which hitherto produced ploughs and threshing machines will now produce machinery for the match industry.

The number of workers employed will be doubled. This will be the first match-making machine shop in the U. S. S. R.

RAILWAY APPRENTICES.

The age of admission to the professional schools has been fixed at not higher than 25 years of age.

In 1925-26, in a number of workshops, new methods were adopted which enable the students to obtain the necessary qualification in a shorter period (3-6 months instead of 3 years).

This method was worked out by the Central Institute of Labor, a scientific organization engaged in the training of instructors for the apprenticeship schools. It has already supplied the railway apprenticeship schools with 284 instructors.

The number of apprentices is fixed by the terms of the general agreement with the railway administration, and it increases year by year. Thus, there were 19,000 in 1923-24, 21,000 in 1924,25, 24,000 in 1925-26, and 25-26,000 are contemplated for 1926-27.

Such numbers of apprentices were found to be sufficient for the amount of traffic on the railways and current repair work in the railway workshops. However, the steady growth in the volume of trade on the railways will necessitate a further increase in the capacity of the apprenticeship schools.

Workers of the Railroads in the Soviet Union.

(Continued from 1st column)

When the organizers return to the offices of "Gudok" from their tours, they bring a fresh mine of information with them. When they take up their work in the office, they can say that they know personally many of the correspondents sending in material daily. In this way the so-called "personal touch" had been developed. This all tends toward the unity and the development of the army of worker correspondents in the Soviet Union, that stretches its comradely support to the worker correspondents of America.

WELLESLEY HILLS ECONOMICS

By H. M. WICKS.

IT is difficult to ascertain whether the affair at Babson Park is an economic or a zoological conference. Mr. Babson, the Wellesley Hills oracle, calls it a "national business conference." For the purpose of reassuring the master class of the country that everything is as well as could be expected under trying circumstances there have assembled all the soothsayers of the chairs of economics of the goose-stepping universities who in unison proclaim the permanence of business prosperity.

Typical of the assemblage is Professor Lionel D. Edie of the school of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago. Within the past few years this person has become, next to professor Thomas Nixon Carver, the chief prophet of the aggressive imperialism of American bank capital. Professor Edie, author of text-books on "the new economics" is a favorite alike of the most reactionary universities as well as the favorite of Brookwood labor college which uses as a textbook his "Principles of the New Economics," an absurd attempt at rationalization of class collaboration.

Since it is impossible to follow, in the course of one article, the droll contributions of all of the Babson collection we will turn the searchlight of Marxism upon the profound observations of Professor Edie, who announced the proposition that a fall of prices to pre-war level is to be expected about the year 1935. This fall will come about, according to Professor Edie, because by that date there will exist a world shortage of gold.

* * *

HAD the professor stopped with that observation we would not question the soundness of his abstract formula. Granted that the value of all other commodities remains stationary a shortage of gold would unquestionably result in a fall in prices. This is true because of the fact that the gold standard prevails throughout the world. Gold is the one commidity that is predominant as money, the universal equivalent of all commodities. The value of gold is determined in precisely the same manner as the value of any other commodity is determined—by the amount of socially-necessary labor-time required for its reproduction. If, for any reason whatsoever, it is possible to produce gold with less expenditure of labor its value will fall, just the same as the value of a coat, a sack of flour or one of Professor Edie's textbooks falls with increased productivity of labor. On the other hand its value will rise in case it requires more expenditure of socially-necessary labor-time to produce it.

If, as Edie predicts there will be a world shortage of gold it will indicate a rise in its value, hence it will require a smaller amount of gold than formerly to purchase other commodities. If Edie can bring forth facts regarding the probable fall in gold production to substantiate his declaration, then he is on solid ground as far as his argument is concerned. But he doesn't produce any evidence at all to substantiate his claim. In fact he says nothing at all about the productivity of gold mines, but bases his predictions solely upon the superficial phenomena of bank deposits. Says the eminent pedagogue:

"Since 1925 demand deposits in the banks have remained practically stationary. The normal process of growth would have required that they increase about 5 per cent annually. Their failure to do so is an indication of deficiency in such deposits. Unless bank deposits grow at the rate of about 4 to 5 per cent per annum prices are certain to fall."

One who rejects the Marxian labor law of value and concocts a "new economics" out of a synthesis of the Austrian marginal-utility school which is based upon the idea that the desires of the consumer determines value, the school of John Bates Clark and Thomas Nixon Carver which emphasize group motives and the vagaries of the "new psychology," would be capable of confusing gold production with bank deposits as does this eminent writer of textbooks for university economic classes.

* * *

THE indescribable confusion of Professor Edie is due to his invincible ignorance of the function of money as a medium of circulation. Like so many of the vulgar economists he imagines that the volume of money determines the circulation of commodities.

Although money is the circulating medium, it is not the cause of the circulation of commodities. It is not the movement of money that determines the circulation of commodities, but the circulation of commodities that determines the movement of money.

Edie's prediction contains another grave fallacy, the idea that the volume of money required for circulation must be equal to the volume of commodities in circulation, when, as a matter of fact, under certain conditions a comparatively small amount of money functions as the medium of circulation for a large number of commodities. For instance, let us say the circulation of commodities is six per day. Let us imagine that each article sells for five dollars. Under such conditions it would require but a five dollar note to circulate thirty dollars worth of articles. On the other hand there might be a slowing up of the movement so that five dollars would circulate but one commodity per day, hence the movement of thirty dollars' worth of commodities would actually require thirty dollars. This leads us to the general law that the more rapid the circulation of commodities the smaller is the amount of circulating medium required, and the slower the movement of commodities the larger is the amount of the circulating medium required.

However, if there is a rise or fall in the value of gold, and the value of other commodities remains as it was before, the quantity of money in circulation must fall or rise to the same extent. This change cannot, by the most fantastic stretch of the imagination, be explained upon the basis of its function as a circulating medium, but upon the basis of its function as a measure of value, the universal equivalent by which all other commodities are measured.

* * *

BUT we cannot accept Edie's statement that there is any indication of a shortage of demand deposits, considering the fact that in the United States there is already held the enormous sum of $1,400,000,000 in gold that is "sterilized," that is to say that is held as a hoard and not permitted to perform its normal economic function and could easily and quickly be released to satisfy new demands. Also it is known to every observer at all familiar with the financial position of the United States that the chief problem of the bank capitalists is to try to dispose of the enormous surplus that exists and is constantly increasing.

Again, granting that all the illusions of Professor Edie are realities, it certainly cannot be maintained that the value of other commodities would remain constant over a long period of time while there were taking place changes in the production of gold of such a nature as to tremendously increase its value. The tendency in gold production for a quarter of a century has been to lower its value, which is the principal reason for the rise in prices, so noticeable over that period of time. Are there any indications of a reverse movement? If there are Professor Edie is the only one who has discovered the fact. Certainly it is not in evidence from the official reports of the gold fields of the world.

Edie's lecture before the Babson conference is nothing more nor less than a superficial attempt to glorify the banking system in general; to make it appear that the prices of commodities depends upon the demand deposits in banks and that value is regulated by these institutions.

If there is a permanent fall in prices it will be due not to the amount of demand deposits, but due to a change in the productivity of labor. The fall in prices that is noticeable in certain lines today is due, not to the factors set forth by Edie, but to the fact that the productivity of labor is increasing in certain lines and that in others the products of cheap labor from other parts of the world are penetrating the American market and are welcomed by the loan mongers of Wall Street, whose dividends from the European investments depend upon the industries they control in other countries finding markets for their products.

That the textbooks of Edie and other time-servers of the university chairs are acceptable at labor colleges as well as at Harvard and Yale proves that the virus of class collaboration as expounded by the national civic federation, the Greens, the Wolls and other flunkeys of Wall Street is being taught in so-called labor colleges in order to produce future labor leaders who will think in terms of the most subservient mental prostitutes of capitalism.

But while heretofore these vulgarizers of economics have been practically unchallenged we are determined that henceforth their theories will be subjected to the penetrating light of Marxist-Leninist analysis in order that intelligent, class conscious workers will be equipped with weapons to expose and discredit their poisonous sophistry.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Members having Nominating Petitions in their possession, must return them to the District Office at once. If the petitions are not turned in, the Party candidates will not go on the ballot in the coming election campaign. Therefore, don't fail to return them to the District Office without delay.

FACTORY HAND

By HERMAN SPECTOR.

I have no time for words
or thoughts
or deeds
or love,
or hate.

This power press eats
all my life.

But in the evening, I
will listen to the radio.

STOCK CLERK

By HERMAN SPECTOR.

I scan the white boxes
"in orderly array"
Like a general "marshalling
his battallions"

All I know is what I read in the papers
of the charges
of the goods
"to be delivered,"
Tomorrow,
if possible.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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GUARD LEGION AS PARADE REELS THRU PARIS

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD (Ivory Soap) WOOD, late governor-general of the Philippine Islands left an estate valued at $100,000. This is not so bad for a fellow whose debts in the islands had to be paid by the Filipino legislature. Wood won the sobriquet of "Ivory Soap" during the G. O. P. preconvention presidential nomination campaign when Colonel Proctor of the famous Proctor and Gamble Soap Company lathered the Wood bid for the nomination with $1,000,000. Warren Gamaliel Harding won, or rather, oil won and soap lost.

• • •

STILL, Wood got a good job out of it and to his credit be it said that chagrin over his failure to ride the elephant in the 1920 race to the white house did not deter him from administering the affairs of American imperialism in the Philippines to the best of his ability. Wood was a loyal soldier of Wall Street and did not hesitate to slaughter the natives of the fertile territory, who were freed from Spanish tyranny, when those natives failed to understand the benign and altruistic aims of American imperialism. Is it surprising that an American governor-general should lose patience at times with people who refuse to believe that the United States is spending piles of money in an effort to make the world a brighter place to live for them? But subject peoples are that way, whether in India, Egypt, Syria, South Africa or Nicaragua. The Filipinos insist that the United States government is interested in their country for the sake of rubber and sugar rather than to save the souls and improve the bodies of its inhabitants.

• • •

WHILE King Alfonso of Spain was dancing, Primo de Rivera was fabricating a ball and chain for the monarch's ankles. Now, Alfonso will have to dance to whatever tune Rivera chooses to play. This business of making kings play the role of the bear on a hot griddle is growing in popularity among the strong men of weak kingdoms. Benito, the duce, raised the dickens with Emmanuel, the little, of Italy. He did everything but appoint him bootblack at Chigi Palace. Primo of Spain, being a rather awkward hoofer, envied the terpsichorean technique of his majesty and decided to feed his own ego by getting his fingers on the saxaphone that kept the king wiggling.

• • •

ALFONSO, with de Rivera's dagger pointed at a portion of the royal anatomy, which ordinarily is capable of wrapping itself around a medium-sized dirk, signed a call for a consultative national assembly, at the dictator's command. Those who are taken in by our old friend temporary and superficial phenomena, may think this is a retreat towards constitutionalism. Alas, poor Yoricks, they don't know their Spain so well! The government, which is none other tnan our De Rivera will appoint the consultants and his majesty, the stepper, will eat only if he watches his steps.

• • •

WHILE one king is walking the plank another monarch is riding on a political bull market according to unreliable reports. King Alexander of Jugo Slavia (why does he look so much like a dentist by wearing glasses and two-thirds of a mustache?) is expected to come out on the right side of the Fascist dictatorship regime that is considered inevitable in that country. The probability is, however, that some more capable political gangster will be leading him around by the nose before long, and impressing on him the wisdom of choosing bread before prestige.

• • •

DICTATORSHIPS seem to be growing fashionable. Anybody but the politically blind can see that the black flag of Fascism under one name or another is flying over a big section of Europe. Parliamentary government is either completely abolished or rendered meaningless in Italy, Greece, Spain, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Latvia and Bulgaria. Yet, in spite of this evidence of the decay of bourgeois democracy, the socialists continue to rave against the proletarian dictatorship in Russia. As a matter of fact, there is no choice for the workers except a choice between dictatorships.

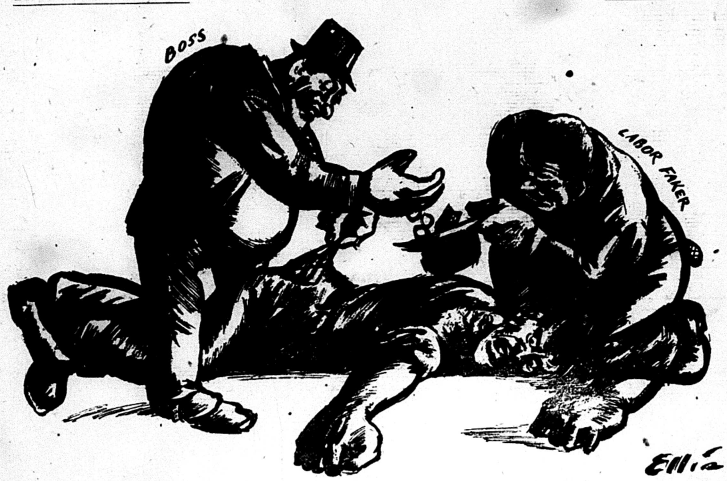
• • •

FRANCE is receiving the American legionnaires with open arms and

(Continued on Page Three)

THE WAY IT'S DONE

By Fred Ellis



CHINESE BOYCOTT BRITISH SHIPPING TO STOP ATTACKS

"Workers Must Lead in Revolt," Says Pravda

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.—The trade unions of Swatow, Canton, and Hongkong have declared a boycott against British ships as a protest against the dispatch of British military authorities to Hongkong of a punitive expedition against Bias Bay in south Kwantung province. The British invasion was camouflaged as a campaign against banditism, but the workers see it as another exercise of imperialism. Britain could use Bias Bay.

Chinese dockers refuse to unload or load British steamers. The Boycott committee approached the Shanghai right wing trade union commission requesting help. However, this application was not favorably received at the headquarters of the commission.

• • •

Orgy of Counter Revolution.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 19—Pravda points out that the plenary session of the Kuomintang at Nanking is taking place under conditions characterized by an outburst of an orgy of counter revolutionary terror directed against the Communists.

With the workers and peasants out of the Kuomintang, that party itself, as an organization of anti-imperialistic forces has disappeared. Henceforth the masses will know that the struggle for all vital interests of the Chinese people can not be intrusted to either Nanking or Wuhan, separately or united, but can be trusted only to the masses themselves under the hegemony of the proletariat.

Workers Must Lead.

However, this slogan for the struggle, which is recognized by the masses is still insufficiently recognized by certain radical elements who have refused to follow the Wuhan-Nanking counter revolution and have sided with the workers and peasants.

Thus Eugene Chen's political statement recently made in Moscow passes by with silence the fundamental lessons of all revolutions of the last ten years, including the lesson of the Chinese revolution itself, namely the idea which has been squarely put forth of the leading role of the working class in revolution.

The blow dealt in Wuhan and Nanking against the revolution has not killed it, but has left it alive, and still advancing. Its development must be assisted by energetic propaganda, for the practical realization of the idea of the proletariat's hegemony.

Three Killed By Auto Accidents.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 19—Three deaths over the week-end was the toll taken by automobile accidents in Westchester County.

Marines Kill Another Nicaragua Nationalist Then Defame His Name

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. — Francisco Darrios, described in U. S. dispatches as a native bandit leader but really a Nationalist revolting against conquerors was killed in a clash with United States marines at Wawa Central, Nicaragua, Rear Admiral David F. Sellers, commander of American occupational forces, advised the navy department today. The commandant of the native constabulary was killed in the fight with Darrios' "gang of malcontents," Sellers added.

Members of the "gang" escaped and joined with General Sandino, who is reported to have secured funds from contributions made by the common people for an uprising against U. S. imperialism.

Marines have been sent to Bragman's Bluff, center of American lumber activities, and to the terminals of the Puerto Cabezas railroad, the dispatch declared.

Study German Loans Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (FP). — Germany, whose loans from foreign capital exceeded a billion dollars in the past three years, is studied as the only highly developed industrial nation that has resorted to foreign borrowing on a vast scale, in a new Institute of Economics book entitled "American Loans to Germany." In the past, the author, Robert Kuczynski points out, such obligations have been incurred only by developing countries possessed of unexploited natural resources.

Mexican Workers Want 8-Hour Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (FP). — All commercial organizations in the federal district of Mexico in which Mexico City is located, are observing a strict 8-hour day for their workers as the result of a federal decree, according to dispatches reaching Washington. Business hours are limited from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 3.30 p. m. to 7.30, with two extra hours allowed on Saturday.

Commission of League Goes Thru Bluff of "Outlawing" Next War

GENEVA, Sept. 19. — The third assembly commission of the League of Nations today accepted with a vote by acclamation the proposition put forward by Poland's delegation that all war in the future be declared outlawed. Amid the cynical giggle of attaches, the white bearded diplomats carried thru their vote with as much solemnity as if it really meant what it said. Meanwhile the Disarmament preparatory commission has postponed its meetings.

PARIS WORKERS TO DEMAND LEGION QUIT FRANCE AT MONSTER MEETING

Legion and French Officials Renew War Aims Over Wine; Rain and Fog Soak Last Invaders

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The same cheap tune, Madelon, played by an American army band which was unable to drown out the shrieks of the dying in the imperialist war, has again proved powerless to drown out the hoots and catcalls of thousands of French workers lining the boulevards of Paris and unable to restrain any longer their fury and contempt for the insolent invasion of France by the upholders of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the American Legionnaires.

French Workers to Demonstrate.

While the Legionnaires, enraged to the point of insults and fist-fighting by the boycott of contempt with which the French workers have isolated the so-called "veterans" despite the official efforts of the government to fete the armed American tourists, are being restrained from open hostility by their officers and those of their comrades who have retained sobriety, the masses of Paris under the leadership of their fighting daily, L'Humanite, are planning a huge mass meeting and procession today to protest against the insult to the French workers and their war dead which is implied in the arrival of the American fascists on French soil. The meeting which will be held at Clichy in the cordon rouge, the belt of Communist workers' suburbs that encircles Paris on all sides, is expected to bring thousands of enraged workers to the immense gathering.

While thousands of the uniformed sightseers, who have recovered from their first wild imaginings of the violent reprisals which they feared the French workers might be justified in taking against them owing to the Legion's support of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, are strutting and lolling along the boulevards or are seen around and under the tables in the dirty suspicious little cafe dives of the Montmartre section, the French and American militarists were patting one another's backs at the official Legion dinner where the rank and file of the Legionnaires were neither invited nor wanted.

After a long harangue by Premier Poincare, who steered the French imperialists thru the war of 1914, the American generals, Pershing and Savage, commander of the Legion, addressed the table of 560 French and American functionaries who were busily drinking the expensive wines which were conspicuous.

Poincare Ironic.

With biting irony whetted to a fine bitterness by the indignation of the French capitalists for the American financiers' insistence on the full payment of all war debts, Poincare described the "idealistic" motives which prompted America to enter the War in 1917. The United States, the Premier insisted, had no interested motives for entering the conflict at the time when German submarines

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. PROSECUTION OF STONECUTTERS IS STARTED HERE

Government Is Asking for an Injunction

The government's case against the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America was resumed in federal court here yesterday before Judge Grubber.

The case was postponed about a month ago because of the illness of federal Judge Jacob Trieber of Arkansas, who was hearing the case. A few days ago Judge Trieber succumbed to his illness and Judge Grubb was yesterday assigned to preside at the resumption of the trial.

Most of yesterday morning was taken up by attornies for both sides who reviewed the case for the benefit of the new presiding judge.

The witnesses called by the government were all employers, enemies of the union. The first was Carl Dan De Bogart, president of the Emory Construction Company, of New Haven, Conn. De Bogart testifed that in January, 1924, the journeymen called a strike in his factory.

He said contracts were held up in Orange, N. J., and also on the Highland Hall Apartment House in Rye, N. Y.

The second government witness was Louis A. Silco, president of the Decorative Stone Company, of New Haven. He testified that strikes because of the journeymen were also called in his factory.

He testifed that because of the strike work was held up on the state casings church in Yonkers.

Seek Injunction.

The government is seeking an injunction restraining the journeymen's association and other defendants from "interfering" with construction work on various jobs in the metropolitan district.

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazar.

"VIVE SACCO AND VANZETTI," SHOUTS FRENCH LABOR AT FASCIST MEETING

Mammoth Protest Meetings Demand Expulsion of Legion From France

Disgust, Indignation, Sweep Land as Drunken "Veterans" Riot in Cafes

PARIS, Sept. 19.—While thousands of French workers, gathered into immense crowds and kept at bay on the outskirts of Paris by the mounted Paris police, were protesting against the insult to the French and American working class which the arrival of the American Legion on French soil and their reception by the French government represents, the few officials of the legion who remained sober were making frantic efforts to round up the scores of legionnaires from the drunken slumber into which they had fallen after last night's orgy. Special searching parties were sent thruout the Montmartre district of Paris to try to unearth the "veterans" who were not to be found in bed in their accustomed hotels.

LEGIONNAIRES IN WILD ORGY.

Efforts to assemble anything like a presentable array of legionnaires proved unavailing until late in the morning when considerable numbers of peaked and blear-eyed faces began to make their appearance on the boulevards.

The plight of the legionnaires was the result of the former evening's debauch in the cafes of Montmartre when the overwhelming silent suppression to which the legion has been submitted by the French workers broke forth in a violent orgy of champaign and absinthe drinking and black-bottom dancing during which hundreds of the "veteran boulevard shock-troops" paraded thru the streets with flimsily-clad "filles" on their shoulders. Shouting rather than singing obscene songs, in which the immortal strains of "Hinky-Dinky Parley Voo" predominated, the rocking parade of wild-eyed women and drunken men reeled down the steep streets that lead from this thieves' and prostitutes' quarter into the capital of France, while the dogs barked thru the quarter and far out of Paris into the suburbs.

French Workers Disgusted.

It was a great night for the "nymphes des paves" and fulfilled the wildest predictions of Paris "pleasures" which the officers have been spreading among the men in an effort to offset the depression occasioned by the boycott of the French workers. But the disgust of the Paris workers for the exhibition which they beheld thruout the night and the early morning found vent today in the cold contemptuous silence which the huge masses of workers preserved towards the parade of the legionnaires thru the heart of Paris.

The debauch was continued when the still staggering legionnaires had been herded into the hall of the Trocadero Palace where the seventh annual convention of American Legion opened. After the formal speeches in which Andre Tardieu, dean of French reactionaries, and present minister of public works, and General Gouraud, mayor of Paris, welcomed the legion to the French capital, the uncontrollable mob of legionnaires broke like cattle, stampeded the speakers' stand and climbing onto the rostrum renewed "Hinky-Dinky Parley Voo" and "The Old Gray Mare" and began to insult the French and one another while the

(Continued on Page Two)

William Green Greets the American Legion Convention in Paris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor yesterday cabled the American Lgeion convention in Paris "extending greetings and assurance of our continued cooperation with the Legion upon matters of mutual interest."

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE APPEARS AS QUITE POSSIBLE

Bosses Refuse to Grant Wage Increase

Possibility of a strike by 45,000 longshoremen in New York and other North Atlantic ports seemed nearer yesterday due to the refusal by the Trans-Atlantic Conference, the bosses' organization to give the workers a raise in wages.

The only thing standing in the way of a strike on Sept. 30 is a change of policy by the bosses who will hold another meeting with union representatives at 10.30 this morning.

At yesterday's meeting the bosses refused to consider the workers' demands for more pay. The union asked for an increase of 10 cents an hour for regular work and 15 cents additional for overtime. This would bring the wages of longshoremen up to 90 cents an hour for regular time and $1.35 for overtime. The ship operators refused and proposed that the new

(Continued on Page Two)

"RED BAZAAR" TO BE UNIQUE EVENT IN LABOR HISTORY; MANY TICKET STATIONS ARE SELECTED

Twenty dozen Parisian hats have been contributed for the Red Bazaar by the T. U. E. L. millinery workers. Volunteers are required to do trimming work on these hats. Comrades are asked to meet at the workshop of the Bronx Workers' Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park, East.

The First National Bazaar being arranged by The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT at Madison Square Garden for October 6, 7, 8 and 9 is expected to be one of the most unique and impressive events of its kind in the history of radical labor in this country.

The splendid spirit of genuine workers' cooperation is being shown daily by hundreds of Party units and sympathetic labor organizations thruout the country.

Hundreds of Bargains.

Madison Square Garden, the scene of huge radical demonstrations, political rallies, sensational fistic battles and other events, will be transformed into a metropolitan fair ground when the Red Bazaar opens. Gigantic booths conducted by friends of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT, Jewish Communist daily, will sell men's, women's, and children's clothing, furniture, caps, millinery, groceries, umbrellas, books, radios and many other articles which will be sold at bargain prices.

Chose Ticket Stations.

Fifteen stations have already been selected to secure tickets for the mammoth bazaar. These include the following: Local office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St.; Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Pl.; The FREIHEIT, 30 Union Sq.; Rappaport and Cutler, 1310 So. Boulevard, Bronx; Auerbach's Delicatessen, 36th St., cor. Mermaid Ave., Coney Island; Rational Vegetarian Restaurant, 1590 Madison Ave.; Mallerman Bookshop, 8603 20th Ave., Bath Beach, Brooklyn; Max Snow, 43 13th Ave., Boro Park, Brooklyn.

B. Katz, 78 Graham Ave., Williamsburgh; Sazara Restaurant, 78 Second Ave.; Slimovitz Stationery Co., 494 E. 167th St., Bronx; Sollins Dining Room, 14th St.; S. Sacknoff Pharmacy, 1674 Madison Ave.; J. Goldstein, 365 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; Lidsky Bookshop, 202 East Broadway; Joint Board, Furriers' Union, 22 E. 22nd St.; Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., 16 West 21st St.; Cooperative Shoe Repairing Store, 419½ Sixth Ave., near 26th St.

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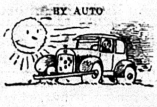

to the

BIG RED BAZAAR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE DAILY WORKER and the FREIHEIT

to be held on

October 6, 7, 8 and 9th

at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

THE BIGGEST HALL IN THE WORLD.

ADDRESS

NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Commission Says Strike Postponed From Oct. 8 To Oct. 18 in Colorado

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 19. — The strike of Colorado Coal Miners has been postponed from Oct. 8 to Oct. 18, says the Industrial Commission here. The commission reports that A. K. Payne, chairman of the strike committee is willing to call a series of mass meetings among the miners of the northern coal fields to discuss the question of striking, and that members of the I. W. W. and of the state industrial commission can speak from the same platform, after which a vote will be taken of the miners to see whether they want a strike.

Strike preparations are being made by the I. W. W.

Longshoremen's Strike Seen as Possibility

(*Continued from Page One*)

agreement should be based upon the present wage scale.

Would Mean Strike.

Such action, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the union declared would mean a strike and asked the bosses to reconsider their action.

The bosses' spokesmen agreed to reconsider the matter at the special meeting at their headquarters, 10 Bridge St., this morning.

Referring to the wages of the workers, Ryan said:

"At present most of them work hardly two days a week. If they earn $35 a week they are lucky. For the past year their earnings have not averaged over $25 a week. With men in all other walks of labor earning much more than this, often as high as $75 and $100 a week, it is very difficult to make the men believe they are getting the best break possible.

Workers Suffer.

"There is a tremendous amount of discontent caused by real want and privation among the longshoremen, and unless their condition is bettered by the employers, it will be very difficult, if not impossible to hold them in line. A strike at the present time would be very bitter and stubbornly fought."

Workmen Circle Women for Sacco and Vanzetti

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—We, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Workmen's Circle in our regular meeting express our sympathy for the loss of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, and extend to their nearest relatives, the widow and children of Sacco and to the sister of Vanzetti, our hearty sympathies. We feel that the crime committed by the capitalist class will never be forgotten by the working class and the memory of our brave comrades will flow from generation to generation. Fraternally yours, Mrs Clara Kaufman and Mrs. Clara Walewitch.

STOP CLUBBING!

New York City's finest clubs, ride, beat and arrest the workers for the peaceful demonstrations. The police of New York ignore thousands of bootleggers, fences, thieves, gangsters because they are loyal to the present ruling class.

The workers that protest against the Sacco and Vanzetti murder are criminals because they are honest workers and don't belong to the ruling class.

They will raise a huge cry if one society dame sprains her ankle, but they will laugh and praise if the cops ride with their horses on workers' head. What is a few baby carriages trampled on, a few women workers hurt, a few working men's heads broken?

The rable, they say, will take any insult from the ruling class for they are hungry and their bellies cry for food the motto of the masters is—starve—be clubbed—or obey and be a slave—but how long?

Some day, in the very near future they are going to see that present Labor leaders (a few excepted) are only fakers and traitors; they are going soon to ask an account from them and kick them out of the Labor movement, as one kicks out a useless piece of furniture. The Communist Party is our only hope and future leader and we greet the Communist Party delegates welcome. — J. N. Worker Correspondent.

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Denies Murder Charge

MRS. SUZANNE E. HOLMES (above), silver queen of Utah, returned from pleasure trip abroad on the S. S. France. She is owner of a number of silver mines in Utah.

Paris Workers Demand Legion Leave France

(*Continued from Page One*)

were ruining its commerce. And as a parting shot, which was misunderstood by most of the Americans present who do not understand French, he added that it was his purpose to "protect history against distortions."

Pershing Moved to Tears.

"Black-jack" Pershing, one of the few returned Legionnaires who has previously been in France tho behind the lines, was moved to the point of tears by the excellent wines and the efforts of the French government to overcome the hostile attitude of the workers towards the Legion. Declaring that an army "has a soul," Pershing stated that the Legionnaires had become as little children returning to "the trees, the sky, the very green fields themselves," of their birth. Even the rain, which has done so much to dampen the riotous ardour of the Legionnaires along the Paris streets, was a sign of welcome to the Legionnaires according to Pershing.

It remained for Howard P. Savage, the commander of the Legion, however, unguardedly to reveal the true character of that body to the French and to confirm the suspicions of the workers as to its strike-breaking fascist nature. He outlined the inception, growth and attitude of the Legion, laying particular stress on its intention to fight all progressive movements.

Marshall Foch concluded the speech-making with a few of the remarks which he is known to keep on hand for such occasions.

Mass for Legion.

The banquet came as the end of a busy official day at which featured a mass for the Legion at the cathedral of Notre Dame. Most of the Legionnaires, however, got no nearer the cathedral than the clear view of it that they have from Montmartre which has become practically the Legion headquarters.

Later in the day, Commander Savage, broadcasted by radio from the Eiffel Tower the statement that the American Legion is a "cross section of the American people." His remarks are accepted with polite incredulity even by the French official classes, who understand very clearly the Legion's attitude in the Sacco-Vanzetti and other cases, and are anxious to welcome it for that reason.

* * *

Drenched at Havre.

HAVRE, Sept. 19.—In the midst of a downpour that made the docks and sidewalks soppy, another contingent of several thousand sleepy, sea-sick Legionnaires disembarked here. Despite the efforts of the reception committee to whip up enthusiasm, the port was quiet, the dock, marine, and other workers refusing to take any part in the welcome of the American fascists.

* * *

Land in Antwerp Fog.

ANTWERP, Sept. 19.—Rain poured down on the 14,000 Legionnaires who have landed here in an effort to escape some of the humiliating experiences to which the earlier contingents were submitted by the boycott of the French workers. The armed tourists, tired and sick after their long sea-voyage, landed in a typical yellow Antwerp fog and splashed thru the puddles and the mud of the dirty streets and docks which run along the Scheldt river in this city. The big liners blew their whistles and there was much official tooting from the shore, but the response of the Flemish workers was even more dull and apathetic than that of the French. The "veterans" entrained almost at once for Brussels where they laid a wreathe on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Standing in front of the Unknown Soldier's monument on the Boulevard Adolphe Max, bareheaded in the drizzling rain, the pathetic Legionnaires from Iowa to whom Europe is a strange and nerve-racking experience, sang "Out where the tall corn grows," while a little knot of Belgians stopped for a moment to look at the invaders. The Legionnaires left shortly afterwards for Paris.

Importer Can't Shake Wife.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Supreme Court Justice George H. Taylor, Jr., here today denied the motion of Albert Veldhuisen, New York perfume importer, to set aside the decision in Veldhuisen's recent suit for annulment brought by him against his wife, Mrs. Mayre Moore Veldhuisen. Veldhuisen lost the suit which was based upon his claim that he was not the father of a child born to his wife.

REAL VETERAN, STARVING, PREPARES TO DIE AS LEGION RIOTS IN FRANCE

While the so-called "veterans" of the late War, most of whom never before saw the shores of France, are rollicking along the boulevards of Paris, the fate of the real veterans, the workers who were betrayed or forced into fighting the imperialist war of 1914, is starvation on the sidewalks and in the gutters of the American cities.

The following tragic letter to the Editor of The DAILY WORKER is only one out of thousands of similar cases:

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I am a veteran of the World War. But I will never again fight for the capitalist class since from 1917 to 1919 I found out what war means and whom I was fighting for. During the two years of my service in the U. S. army I lost my physical ability to work and suffered from nervous break-down and weakness. The United States government took care of me for about two years, paid me $40 per month and treatment, then in 1924 threw me out of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau like a dirty dog without home or money because I took so long in dying.

Today they call me a radical because I wrote the U. S. Veterans' Bureau what I thought about war and what I got out of it.

If I cannot find a job this week I will have to kill myself. Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America! Long live the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti!—Wm. Pozniak, Brooklyn.

"VIVE SACCO AND VANZETTI," SHOUTS FRENCH LABOR AT FASCIST MEETING

(*Continued from Page One*)

horrified Frenchmen looked on with silent amazement.

Worker Stills Legion Mob.

At the height of this second orgy, a voice was heard to ring out clearly: "Long live Sacco and Vanzetti!" In the sudden stillness which fell on the rollicking hall the police laid hands on a young French worker who had evaded the guards at the door and slipped into the assembly. He protested that he had taken this occasion to make heard the true voice of the French workers which is being officially stifled by the government's reception of the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The hooliganism of the uniformed mob in the Trocadero has filled even the officials of the French reception committee with disgust and the anti-American feeling which the visit of the legion was intended to allay has taken a new swing upwards.

Legion Bosses Campaign.

When the swaying, shouting, singing "veterans" in the hall could be stilled and forced back to their places an attempt was made to transact the "business" of the session. One of the events agitating the minds of legion politicians and others in the United States is the election of the new commander of the legion which will take place Thursday. Prominently mentioned as candidates are the names of Paul McNutt, dean of the Law School of Indiana University, J. Monroe Johnson of Marion, South Carolina, Edward Spafford of New York City and Roy Hoffman, president of the Reserve Officers' Association.

From the Trocadero the legionnaires massed in the streets for the gala parade thru the boulevards of Paris. Under the gray and threatening sky the disorderly units attempted to form some semblance of military array but this could not be accomplished until mid-afternoon.

Despite the grumblings of the "veterans," who are unused to wartime conditions, over the failure of the legion's canteen food supply, thousands of the unsteady legionnaires marched on empty stomachs thru the boulevards and went thru the official motions which international courtesy requires as a response to the efforts of the French government to popularize the legion's stay in France.

Masses Silent.

Between massed columns of police behind whom the silent files of the French workers stood to see the latest exhibition of the combined militarism of the two powers, the legionnaires, many of them in civilian clothes since their trunks were locked up in the offices of the American Express and could not be obtained because of the general holiday, marched to the tune of Madelon, the jazz-hymn to which the American and French poilus were sent under the barrage in 1914 and 1917.

As the thousands of khaki-tourists swung along the boulevards the excitement of the French crowds passed all bounds and when the line of eight "veterans" abreast divided into double columns of four each with the flat tomb of the Unknown Soldier between them, the police were forced to ride their horses into the packed masses for fear that the fury of the French workers might suddenly mount and end the procession in catastrophe.

Tomb Desecrated.

The feeling of desecration when the fictitious "veterans," still haggard and unsteady from their last night's orgy dropped red, white and blue flowers on the Unknown Soldier's grave could be almost physically felt as the wave of horror swept the silent, furious masses. The feeling among the French workers, as among French of almost all classes, is that an outrage of a peculiarly unspeakable nature has been perpetrated against the French people under the guise of an official reception.

As the long lines of tired "veterans" drifted away from the ranks at the close of the procession to resume the night life they had left off in the morning, the workers in thousands thronged the meetings in the red suburbs and in hundreds of protest meetings spontaneous and otherwise demanded the expulsion of the American Legionnaires from the soil of France.

Sacco and Vanzetti

By HENRY REICH, Jr.

"'Twill be forgotten on a week," he said,
For now are not those anarchists quite dead?"
So many said. And yet they do not know
How deep the sorrows of the masses go.
How deep the hurt, how deep the wrong, how still
These two go marching with a stronger will
Across the earth, how these two mighty names
Are burning, searing, like two living flames
Within men's hearts, how they shall ever be
The symbol of man's struggle to be free!

BASKET FULL OF "HOWLS"

Here's a basket of perfect "howls" entered in the Hebrew Maternity Hospital, New York, baby contest for infants under one year.

(International Newsreel)

THE LEGION ROLE IN INDUSTRY

By ALEX FUHSE.

Last Saturday the papers reported—I read that, General Pershing, in a speech aboard the Leviathan, challenges those who question the war veteran's "ability to uphold U. S. dignity abroad;" those "who have doubted whether this body of veterans would worthily represent the nation abroad, and whether their conduct would conform to the dignity of the mission." "My answer to all doubters and critics is that I have now exactly the same confidence in the integrity, the patriotism and good sense of the Legionnaires comprising this pilgrimage that I had when as soldiers I sent them time and again into battle," he said.

Please note that he "sent them into battle"—that is those who were there to be sent and who were not too busy in the S.O.S., the "Intelligence Department," Paris and various seaports,—he did not lead them.

The Pure Legionnaires.

A question relative to confidence and dignity. Is General Pershing's confidence in the Legionnaires the same sort of confidence shown in the A. E. F. which found it necessary to order cafes closed down because some of the soldiers who came out of the battles he sent them into and some who never went into battle imbibed too freely of cognac or other liquors they could get stronger than vin rouge or vin blanc from the French who violated orders not to sell the soldiers anything stronger than wine? Closing down orders usually came after a row or battle royal of some kind after a drinking bout and lasted for an indefinite period; sometimes a week or two. Possibly the same sort of confidence which necessitated posting guards in front of houses of ill repute; or posting guards to prevent a recurrence of stealing honey from a French farmer; or shown by an order issued five months after the Armistice; etc.

General Pershing paid warm tribute to "the lofty principles upon which the Legion was founded." "It has been unselfish in its devotion to the rights and the relief of the wounded and other disabled buddies, whether they belonged to its membership or not, and has been most active in encouraging Government aid for them. It has supported wise legislation, not only in the interest of veterans, but also in the cause of general patriotism and national defense. Its education of the public in safe and sane measures of preparedness would alone justify the work and expense of such an organization."

"General patriotism"—Pershing's words—means National "patriotism" which in turn means national prejudice and becomes hatred for other nations when the professional "patriots" so order. It has "educated" the public in safe and sane methods of preparedness." Preparedness for what? For the defense of national prejudice and the capitalists and owners of the U. S. National "patriotism," the camouflage behind which the capitalists and master class of the U. S. and all other imperialist countries lay their plans to wage open, aggressive and offensive warfare for business supremacy; and the fool worker does the fighting, becomes the "cannon fodder" and fertilizes the earth to "push up daisies" or poppies.

The Legion As Strike Breaker

What has the Legion done for the veteran of our industrial battle field? Has it "been unselfish in its devotion to the rights and the relief of the wounded and otherwise disabled?" Has it encouraged Government aid for them? Has it supported wise legislation in the interest of these veterans? Not so you could notice it. It has done something, however. It has helped break strikes of workers seeking to better their economic condition. It has broken up labor and radical meetings thruout the country. It has opposed organized labor and supported the open shop or American plan policy. It has been particularly vicious with the more militant of the American working class and those not so strongly organized. It has helped to strike many down. It has opposed progressive labor legislation. "It has been unselfish in its devotion to the rights" of the master class. It has been and is opposed to real progress. And all in the name of "patriotism," yes,—professional patriotism—and 100 per cent Americanism.

Are these the "lofty principles" upon which the Legion was founded and to which "General Pershing paid warm tribute?"

This is my answer to General John J. Pershing's eulogy of the American Legion.

Third of East Side Boys Undernourished, Claim of State Investigators

One third of the working boys on New York east side are under-nourished, investigators for the bureau of labor statistics announce. Their study of 2,000 boys between 14 and 17 revealed an average wage of $11.50 a week with hours ranging from 40 to 70.

Ten per cent of the boys were endangering their health through too hard work and 90 per cent were found to be suffering from serious ailments of one sort or another.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

Infantile Paralysis Starting in Mining Center Spreads Fast

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Infantile paralysis is spreading in California, Ohio, New Jersey and Massachusetts, the Public Health Service announced.

Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general, warned parents in these districts to keep their children away from picture theatres, fairs, picnics and public assemblages.

For the week ending September 3, new cases totaling 439 were reported in the United States.

The disease, highly contagious, is more widespread than last year. It got its first serious epidemic form this year at Martins Ferry, Ohio, where coal mine owners control the board of health and believed any politician, with or without, medical experience was good enough for its head.

Two of Japan's Subs Collide.

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 19.—Two Japanese submarines, severely damaged in a collision near Sendai last night, were limping to port today. The undersea craft collided during maneuvers. Crews of both ships were rescued.

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RETURNED WORKER TELLS OF SOVIET UNION'S ADVANCE

Los Angeles Workers Get U.S.S.R. Greeting

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 19.—A. J. Woomer, a Yankee mechanic, delivered a very instructive lecture at the Co-operative Center last Wednesday, September 14th, on the subject, "My Six Years Experience As A Worker In Soviet Russia."

Helped Reconstruction.

Comrade Woomer, who spoke under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, went with a group of mechanics to the First Workers Republic in 1921. Their object was to help in building up the industries of the most hopeful country in the world. His description of the trip from the home of the cracked Liberty Bell to the land of the harmonious workers' rule was a treat to the workers of Los Angeles.

Imitating the Statue of Liberty, Comrade Woomer turned his back to the land of freedom to starve—the home of the free where innocent men have the liberty to die in the electric chair. When this free-born American, six years later, came back on a visit to his native Yankee land—he faced this same "Liberty Lady," as a "terrible Bolshevik." Why the Secretary of State Kellogg permitted this rebel to re-enter the kingdom of the plunderbund is as much of a mystery as the secret documents in the Palmerized offices of the department of justice concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Progress In Soviet Russia.

Conditions in Leningrad were dreadful 6 years ago, Woomer said, and this was the case all along the line to Siberia. Tsarism, the invasion of the armies of capitalist countries, as well as the terrorism of white guard bandits, etc., were responsible for all this misery, it was pointed out. Housing and hospital conditions were likewise unbearable. All this has been changed, however, under a continuous Soviet Rule. The railroads, shops and hospitals are in a fine condition. The Soviet Union can, in many respects, compete with the most advanced industrial countries, according to Woomer. The progress has been enormous in the last 5 years. Old railroad engines are replaced with new ones from Sweden and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, U. S.—in spite of the hostile attitude of Coolidge-Kellogg & Co.

Siberia.

The industrial group, of which Woomer was a member, consisted of 125 persons, 27 car loads of machinery and food for two years. On the way to Siberia, Woomer was elected car inspector. His first home was a holy one—a church; his first job the building of a community house, then a machine shop. As there were but few houses, many were compelled to sleep in the open—with 58 below zero. At the so-called hospital Woomer's cot was placed between two long-haired preachers; that protected him from attack on the part of the devil—but not from the savage monkey at the place, the playful animal was always trying to scratch his eyes out. Under such trials and tribulations it must have been hard for Comrade Woomer to keep up his faith in Communism to say nothing about Darwinism. That priest-monkey combination, however, did not convert him to savagery—and, of course, to bring him back to christianity was out of the question.

1,500 people are working at that place now under civilized (Communistic) conditions. The workers get the best of everything. Priests and other social parasites must go to work if they don't want to be placed at the tail-end of human happiness.

Schools Red Army.

Soviet Russia is strong for schools, public and private, the speaker said. The Red Army is also an educational institution, not least for young men from the farms. It is different from all other armies in the world; ragged at first, well dressed now; and intelligent, more so than in any other country. Same food for officers and rank and file soldiers. If an officer speaks ill of a soldier he loses his job. Discipline extra good just the same.

Beggars.

"Are there any beggars in Soviet Russia?" a worker wanted to know. "Yes," was the answer. "There are riffraff of a past day, a certain element is selling itself rather than go to work."

Unions, Everywhere.

Every worker in Soviet Russia knows what is going on in his union, said the speaker. Even small children are organized. Workers are not forced to join their unions—but one can't drive them out from their unions with clubs. Among skilled workers there is almost no unemployment in Russia. Mechanics get along better in the Soviet Union than in the United States, Woomer declared. Money was not taken from the national treasury and sent to the English strikers. Workers met in every hall and gave up some of their savings as soon as the General Strike was declared in England. At private works the boss is told to put his men into the union. The foreigners have the same right to hold jobs as the natives. Electrification—tremendous progress, except for the purpose of burning innocent workers to death. Unions in that country will not stand for that. Unions and the co-operatives work hand in hand with the government for the welfare of the workers.

Speaking of the treatment of Socialists, Woomer said:

"The Bolsheviks did not like to eat straw. As the socialists fought the workers' efforts to get food from the rich kulaks, that is the reason why the socialists were treated a little different from other people.

Religion Dying Out.

Priests are putting holy water on the ground to increase the crop—but the bugs come just the same. The farmers are learning to use other means to keep the bugs away. So religious questions are falling to pieces of themselves in Soviet Russia—The First Workers Republic.

Message to American Workers.

As Comrade Woomer left the U.S.S.R., he was asked by the proletariat of that country to bring to the American workers the following message: "Tell the truth about Soviet Russia! We will not meet the workers of America with bullets. We will meet them with our band!"

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

Bessarabian Workers Deported as Paris Cops Carry Out Terrorism

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 19.—Four Bessarabians have arrived here who were deported Sept. 11, from Paris where they were working in a union of emigrant Bessarabians existing legally thruout France. Two of them were at the head of this union. All the deported men are workers.

These Paris comrades explain that their deportation is in connection with the general growth of reaction in France and the persecution of the Bessarabian movement started after the meeting in August of the Roumanian minister of foreign affairs, Titulesku, with members of the French government in Paris.

The Foundation of the Youth International

By JULIUS ALPARI.

It has been repeatedly said that the birth of the Youth International in the year 1907 did not take place under the zodiac of reformism which at that time impregnated the II. International. It began its existence as a revolutionary organization out of which of necessity the Communist Youth International had to develop. This is perfectly correct. The manner of its origin as shown by the protocol of the inaugural conference is full proof of this. Karl Liebknecht was the central figure at the organizational conference. It is no mere chance that the other speakers on the chief point on the agenda: Comrade H. Roland Holst and the writer of this article, should have logically proceeded from the Zimmerwald Conference to the Communist International.

Comparatively speaking, Socialist Youth organizations developed late. To recognize their importance, to unite them, to give them a revolutionary programme of action, for that it was necessary to begin a new period in the history of revolutionary development; the Russian revolution in the year 1905. Also up to that time we fought against the reformists who romanced about a peaceful growth into "the state of the future". We had, however, no correct idea of what a real revolutionary struggle meant. The Russian Revolution of 1905 taught us to recognize the general strike and the armed rising as the most important means of struggle in the proletarian revolution. Those among us who were seriously engaged with the question of the conquest of political power suddenly began to see daylight. The "magic method" had been discovered. Instead of waiting or avoiding the struggle in the hope that through "the revolutionizing of the leaders" victory would be ours, we were faced by mass actions and especially the winning over of the youth. This was to be brought about not by pacifist slogans based on non-Marxist so-called idealist conceptions, but by the economic struggle for the improvement of the position of the youth, by Marxist educational work and by the conscious struggle against militarism.

Liebknecht Pioneers.

Already in the year 1904 at the Bremen Party Conference of the German Social Democrats, i. e. before the Russian Revolution, Karl Liebknecht had drawn attention to the absolute necessity of the struggle against militarism. This marked the starting point of his activity on these lines. From the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, he devoted especial interest to the proletarian youth. Youth organizations became his speciality. He was in closest contact with the North-German proletarian youth organizations which were founded in 1904-05, he took part in the foundation of the League of Young German Workers in September 1906 in Mannheim. On this occasion Liebknecht raised the point of convening an international youth centre which was entrusted with the preparation of the international conference. In the spring of 1907, he published his book on "Militarism and Anti-Militarism" in which as a real revolutionary Social Democrat he starts from the dogma: the question of Social Democracy is a military question. In this book we find the first estimation of the international youth movement. At the foundation Conference of the Youth International Liebknecht was the central figure.

His speech on anti-militarism lasted four hours. It had to be divided into two sections. The protocol which is still available is not a stenographic report, but is a compilation based on journalistic notes. It contains only a skeleton of Liebknecht's speech, and even as such is incomplete. The conference was a closed one. The authorities were not present. The report which was intended for the public had to be compiled in a careful manner, for already the first indictment of Liebknecht for high treason had begun. He spoke in great detail about the Russian experiences and their application to conditions in our country which is not mentioned in the report. Today it is absolutely impossible to remember all the details of his speech. A notable expression which has not been reported I still recall. When Liebknecht finished his dissertation on our Russian comrades the conference applauded vociferously and he exclaimed: I am very proud that I have so many Russian friends!

For Struggle First.

Comrade Roland Holst, who at that time was very prominent as leader of the general strike in Central Europe (her book on the general strike was published in 1904), in her speech on the question of proletarian education presented the most advanced point of view which we had heard at that time. The conference almost unanimously agreed with her theses. The Swiss delegate, a free-thinking young teacher, demanded that the natural creation history and the struggle with religion should be given first place in the educational programme. The writer of this article protested on this issue. The protocol reports that "Comrade Alpari opposed him pointing out that the basis of socialist education must be social science." But I also opposed Comrade Roland Holst on one point. She maintained that the first task of independent youth organizations ought to be the spread of knowledge. I said struggle must take the first place. According to the protocol I am reported to have said: "Before we proceed with the realization of the educational programme, there must exist a minimum of free time and of protection of young workers against exploitation. The premise for everything else is the struggle of the working youth for the improvement of their economic position."

The report on the economic struggle of the youth was to have been presented by Robert Danneberg from Vienna. A few weeks before the conference he notified his inability to attend, and the international centre, on the suggestion of Liebknecht, asked me to deal with this resolution. I agreed on the condition that I should be permitted to protst against the reformist conception of Danneberg.

(To Be Continued).

Nervous Nell Gets the French Debt Reply but Pigeonholes for Time

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 19.—Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, vacationing at his home here, today received the expected French government note in replying to negotiations in the controversy with the United States arising from French discriminatory tariffs against American goods.

Mr. Kellogg said the note requires no particular haste in consideration, and declined to reveal its contents.

Think Family Killed Member to Reform Him

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 19.—Today, on the heels of the arrest of Napoleon Pelletier, 32, on a charge of having slain his brother Ernest, 40, came the statement from police headquarters that others have knowledge of the murder and may be arrested.

Two theories were advanced by police today—one that Ernest, who, they said, had been a heavy drinker was slain because he refused to conduct himself in accordance to family wishes; or that he carried heavy insurance and that the insurance money was sought.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

sparkling glasses. French society ladies have been engaged by the French Association of Wine Exporters to compete with the Salvation Army doughnut and the soft drinks of the K. of C. in providing entertainment for the doughboys, the boys with the dough. And our money is herewith bet on the French society ladies. All other things being equal they could hold their own at any time with Salvation Army lassies but what can a poor, perforated doughnut do against a bottle of Munn's extra dry? The French are clever.

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MEMBERS of the legion will be invited to attend lectures where the stimulating effects of the wines of France will be explained by connoisseurs. And lest the students might attribute the glowing praise bestowed on the wines to French effervesence or patriotism, they will be allowed to sample the beverages discussed in the lectures. And wine firms will distribute souvenir bottles which the recipients may take away. On the last day of the legion convention, the discourse will be on French mineral waters, tho samples of cognac will be given away to those who choose to accept them. By Saturday we should think the warriors will need a dose of mineral water. So this is Paris in 1927! The war was worth fighting after all, even if it cost the lives of 70,000 young Americans and the health and limbs of hundreds of thousands.

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OUR friend The Nation is mighty wroth because England, once the chief European asylum for political refugees, has closed her gates to opponents of the Fascist regime in Italy, fleeing from the black terror in that country. France, says The Nation, is now assuming the role formerly played by England. As usual The Nation does not look for the diplomatic Ethopian in this wood pile. France is harboring anti-Fascists because France and Italy are conducting an underground war against one another, whereas England and Italy have a close working agreement.

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IF FRANCE countenances the presence of anti-Fascists who are carrying on propaganda against Mussolini's regime that republic also harbors Czarist white guardists who are actively engaged in conducting propaganda and hatching plots against the Soviet Union. If England denies asylum to Italian refugees she receives Czarist plotters against the Soviet Union with open arms, and a few days ago, when a female parasite of the dead house of the Romanoffs died in London, the Prince of Wales represented King George at the funeral. Affording asylum or denying it to refugees from other countries is neither an indication of superior virtue or moral turpitude on the part of one country or another. It is entirely a question of expediency. We only wish our respectable contemporary would display the same healthy cynicism when discussing the doings of the so-called liberal governments that it displays when commenting on the activities of the Communist movement.

Commander of German Armies Comes to U. S.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Gen. Hoye, commander-in-chief of the German Reischswehr, will leave for the United States early in October to study American industrial establishments, it was announced today and to see as much as possible of the American army. It was first reported that Gen. Hoye had been invited by the American government.

Cops Protect Bootleg Kings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Twenty-two men were in police custody today following a spectacular raid on the Ledo Inn here yesterday.

According to police officials here, the gang is suspected of having been involved in the kidnapping in New York of Abraham Sharlan and James Taylor, bootleg kings.

Aged Employee Suicide.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The body of Thomas Wall, 64, was cut down today from a tree in a patch of woods near here on which he had hanged himself. Medical examiner Squire issued a certificate of death by suicide.

Wall was an employe of the Cornell Lumber Company here. He had no relatives. Friends said he had recently become despondent.

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Union Delegation From Australia to Celebrate Revolution in U. S. S. R.

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R., Sept. 19.—Tom Wright, the delegate from the Australian trade unions, who recently arrived in Leningrad, stated in an interview with the press that upon his return to Australia he will deliver a series of public reports concerning the situation in the Soviet Union. He also declared that a special delegation representing the Australian trade unions was coming for the October festival.

New Refineries for Soviet Union Oil Industry Under Way

With a planned output of 11,774,300 metric tons—28 per cent above pre-war—for the coming fiscal year beginning October 1, the Soviet Union oil industry is preparing for substantial additions to its refining facilities for both the Baku and Grozny fields, according to the Soviet Union Information Bureau.

The new refinery being completed at Baku with an annual capacity of 820,000 metric tons, is expected to be ready this month. A new kerosene refinery, also of 820,000 tons, will be built at Batum, the port end of the Baku-Batum pipe line, during 1927-28. Total capacity of the refining plants attached to the Baku fields will reach 6,640,000 tons by the end of next year. A new cracking plant and a pitch-working plant are also in onc-struction.

Two new refineries of capacities of 300,000 metric tons and 400,000 metric tons, respectively, will be erected at Grozny during the coming fiscal year, bringing the aggregate capacity of the refineries in the Grozny fields to 3,115,000 metric tons. In addition, a new refinery of 1,000,000 metric tons will advance toward completion next year, to be opened in connection with the Grozny-Tuapse pipe line, now under construction.

Fliers Again Put Off Dangerous Hop; Find Flier and Lion

CRANWELL AERODROME, Eng., Sept. 19.—A further postponement of the long-delayed flight of Charles A. Levine and his pilot, Walter G. Hinchcliffe, to India was announced today. Accompanying the announcement of the postponement, Hinchcliffe issued a statement saying that unless Levine was prepared to make the start by Wednesday or Thursday, Hinchcliffe would abandon plans for the flight.

"Although I am anxious to carry out the flight eastward with Mr. Levine" Hinchcliffe said, "I fear that unless Mr. Levine is able to finish his private affairs in time for us to start by Wednesday or Thursday, I must reluctantly abandon the flight and return to duty." The reason for today's postponement was not announced.

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Lion and Flier Found.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 19.—Martin Jensen, who has been lost since his take-off from Camp Kearney Mesa near San Diego Friday morning on an attempted non-stop flight to New York with a live lion as sole passenger, was found today on Little Bear Creek, eight miles from Phoenix, Ariz.

The manager of the "H-Bar" ranch reported the finding of Jensen and the lion by telephone at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The report came to the B. F. Mahoney Aircraft Corporation here.

REPUBLICANS AND COMMUNISM GAIN IN FREE STATE

Workers Defeat Tom Johnson, Elect Larkin

DUBLIN, Sept. 19. — With 26 constituencies to be heard from the following is the result of last Thursday's general election:

Government, 49 seats; Fianna Fail, 49; Labor Party, 11; Independents, 10; Farmers, 4; National League, 2 and the Irish Workers' League, 1.

Granting that the Labor Party will line up with the Republican opposition, it is possible that when complete returns are in, Cosgrave will learn that his alleged brilliant manouvre in calling a snap general election will prove a complete failure. At best he is only assured of a slight majority.

The outstanding feature of the election is, the return of Jim Larkin, on the platform of the Irish Workers League, which openly declared that it was the Irish section of the Communist International. Dovetailing into Larkin's victory was the defeat of Thomas Johnson, leader of the Irish Labor Party and William O'Brien, general secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

Turning Out Unreliable.

This defeat is a workingclass rebuke to those two leaders who have given tacit support to the Free State government since its inauguration, the putting up a respectable opposition to it in the Dail. O'Brien, an old associate of James Connolly, recently wrote a letter to the press declaring that Irish labor was supporting Johnson and had complete confidence in him. The voters however indicated that they did not share Mr. O'Brien's viewpoint on Thomas Johnson's value to the Irish labor movement. The defeat of the two outstanding right wing leaders of the trade union and political movements paves the way for the building of a Left Wing in the trade unions and the building of a Communist Party, whether under that or some other name. The election of Jim Larkin shows that Irish workers are not afraid of the name of Communism.

De Valera Uncertain.

If the leader of the Irish Labor Party refuses to vote for De Valera as president of the executive council of Dail Eireann, Cosgrave may succeed himself. There are persistent rumors that Cosgrave and DeValera may come to terms making a coalition government possible. Such a move on De Valera's part would very likely result in a split in his party, tho as far as that leader is personally concerned he is just as willing to put himself at the disposal of the capitalists as Cosgrave.

Among the outstanding casualties of the election, is Mr. Jinks of Sligo who saved Cosgrave's political neck in the recent Dail crisis by absenting himself from the chamber during the voting. The people of Sligo decided to send Jinks into political obscurity.

All the small parties suffered losses in the election. The Farmers' Party as well as the Labor Party lost its leader. The Sinn Fein party, led by Mary MacSwiney did not contest the elections and is now only a memory. Redmond's party survived with two deputies and Clann Eireann, decided that discretion was the better part of valor and supported De Valera.

On the whole the election represents a swing towards parliamentary Republicanism and in the labor movement a loss of confidence in the right wing.

Another Group Murder.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 19.—Herman Reed, of Waterbury, Conn., and Leo J. Nolin, of South Groveland, were in superior criminal court today charged with the murder of William Griffin in Haverhill, last March. Miss Mary Ckiwla, 18, of Haverhill, intimate friend of Nolan, was also on trial charged with being an accessory after the fact.

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Trying to Consolidate the Democratic Party for 1928.

Let no one imagine that the withdrawal of William Gibbs McAdoo from the race for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket is a move to aid the candidacy of Al. Smith, governor of New York. Quite the contrary, it is an astute political maneuver that will challenge the ingenuity of the Smith backers to overcome. The announcement by McAdoo that he intends to step aside in order to harmonize the democratic party under new leadership carries with it an invitation for Smith, in the name of party unity, also to step aside. That the action of the former "crown prince of the Wilson dynasty" was well considered and is the signal for a concerted move against Smith is indicated by the statements of prominent democratic senators from the southern states.

Senator Caraway of Arkansas declares that if Governor Smith should follow McAdoo and "announce himself not a candidate" the democratic convention "will name the next president of the United States." This is tantamount to a demand that Smith quit the race. Senator Harris of Georgia also takes the position that the welfare of the party demands the elimination of both McAdoo and Smith. Senator Fletcher of Florida frankly states: "I think Governor Smith should now withdraw and wipe the slate clean."

The statements of these three outstanding southern senators is nothing more nor less than a declaration of war against the Smith candidacy, under the plea for consolidating the forces of the democratic party.

McAdoo, although considered in 1920 the heir apparent of Woodrow Wilson, was in reality the heir of the mantle of William Jennings Bryan who so often and so flamboyantly led the embattled forces of the petty bourgeoisie democracy to defeat. It was not the Wilson tradition of political spokesman for the House of Morgan that McAdoo upheld, but the middle class tradition of Bryanism. The San Francisco convention of 1920 and the New York convention of 1924 marked the final stages of the progressive decline of this dwindling faction and registered the supremacy of the Wall Street-Tammany combination. These conventions proved that the Bryan elements, although they could prevent the nomination of the first choice of the eastern wing of the party, could not nominate their own candidate.

It is significant that Senator Caraway, in his comments upon the withdrawal of McAdoo, stated that personally he is in favor of the nomination of Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. Reed is, like the New York governor, a wet and ridicules McAdoo's contention that those opposed to the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act are "nullificationists.' But Reed, like McAdoo, represents the interests of the middle west elements of the democratic party, and will be acceptable to the southern politicians as a compromise candidate although he cannot expect to get the nomination against the wishes of Wall Street.

Wall Street has set in motion its machinery to try to swing the south behind Smith, as was indicated by the recent purchase of three powerful newspapers in Georgia and Tennessee. For the next few months the south will be the scene of a fierce battle for delegates to the nominating convention of next June. McAdoo's bombshell was dropped right into the center of the field of battle as it was addressed to George F. Milton, publisher of the Chattanooga (Tennessee) News, who will direct the fight in that state against the Luke Lea chain of papers, dominated by the electric power trust. Before the smoke of battle has died down the Smith boom in the south will be pretty well shattered by the heavy artillery of the bourbons that will be directed against the combination of Tammany Hall, the pope of Rome and Wall Street as personified in the New York governor. The pre-convention campaign in the south, now officially launched by the McAdoo statement, will make certain the defeat of Smith in the November, 1928, elections, if he receives the nomination. The manipulators of the democratic machine will probably be convinced of this ere the date of the opening of the convention and hence they will have a stable full of "dark horses" to trot forth at the last moment.

While the game goes on the workers will gain in political understanding if they follow closely this conflict and keep in mind the fact that McAdoo and his cohorts are particular favorites of the railroad brotherhood labor politicians, while Smith is supported by the New York labor lieutenants of capitalism, all of whom oppose the creation of a class party of labor because it would put an end to their lucrative alliance with the political parties of the enemies of labor.

Labor and Capital Get Together—On Top.

An advertising blotter distributed by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Matthew Woll, president, carries the following blurb:

> **"Haley Fiske, President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, says: The working people have formed a large life insurance company, to do old line life insurance in scientific principles, ample capital, and acting under competent advice. The president, Mr. Woll, is a man of great ability and vision, patriotism and statesmanship."**

Matthew Woll is a fellow-officer with Haley Fiske on the executive board of the National Civic Federation.

"The higher strategy of labor" does not seem to worry the big capitalists very much.

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, desiring to retain the high regard of Haley Fiske and other enemies of the labor movement for his "great ability, vision, patriotism and statesmanship," will not of course descend to lower levels of strategy by leading organization campaigns in non-union industries like steel, meat-packing, textiles, metal, oil, etc.

Such unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike tasks will be left to Communists and left wing workers who believe that the best insurance policy for labor is a powerful and militant trade union movement, including the millions of workers in basic industry, and with a political party of its own.

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the eighth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

* * *

V. The Inner Party Situation.

A few words in reference to the inner Party situation. The present period of the Party situation is characterized by the following features:

Frist of all, we now have the last gasp of factionalism. I do not feel, and I think no comrade has illusions that the morning after the convention, factionalism will be 100 per cent dead, but I maintain that not only the morning after, but in these vary sessions, the trend will be away from factionalism, not towards it.

Secondly, I believe that the political differences have been reduced to a minimum. Never before was our Party so homogeneous ideologically in such a sense and to such an extent as today. Never before were our political differences so small.

Thirdly, there is the beginning of the merger of the two main groups in the Party. Here we do not speak of the exclusion of other groups in the process of unification. I speak of the fact that the road toward the first steps of the merger of all groups in our Party lies at this moment in the unification of the two main historical streams of the Party.

Fourthly, we have achieved a basis for the establishment of the broadest collective leadership. The effect of the factional struggle has been not only destructive but also helpful in the way of clarification of issues.

Fifthly, the objective conditions. We realize the dangers of the bureaucracy's campaign against us as Communists. Especially do all sections of the Party realize the dangers today when Communists are attacked more than at any time before since the Palmer raids. We speak of the open letter sent out by Peter J. Brady, president of one of the leading New York labor banks to 1,000 ordinary bankers, in which he quotes the resolution of the C. I., regarding their fight on labor banks. Mr. Brady is compelled to come out in the open to his nearest and dearest and best friends, to ask for support from them because the Party is engaged in such an active campaign against the labor banking schemes.

The Sacco-Vanzetti campaign has shown that if any campaign of terror will be started against the working class, it will start immediately and primarily against the most advanced section of the working class, the Communists. This is a further basis for making every comrade, regardless of past group alignments, more conscious of the need for unification.

2.—What about differences? There have been differences and there will be differences in our Party, but we again cite Lenin on the question of differences in our Communist Party, or in any Communist Party. Lenin said: "Without debates, disagreements, conflicts of opinion, no movement is possible, not even a labor movement. Without a relentless fight against the degeneration of disagreements into quarrels and insults, organization is impossible. But without organization, the working class is nothing at all."

It is all right to have differences among ourselves, but we must bear in mind that these disagreements must not degenerate into quarrels, into campaigns of insult, because then the organization of the Party is impossible. In the decreasing differences in our Party, there has been a decrease, a marked decrease in the extent of our differences developing into quarrels and insults. Differences in themselves are not objectionable, but the bad thing about the differences, or the history of our differences has been that it has been too often tending toward taking these differences and making them a question of factionalism, a fight for power.

When I speak of this shortcoming, I do not speak as a member of any group, because all groups have been guilty of that, and the leaders of all groups and the sections of the various groups and the leadership of our Party as a whole have been guilty of this error. Without exception that has been the basic weakness, the most harmful aspect of our differences and disagreements. I believe that after this convention we shall have very largely outgrown the possibility of our ever facing such a danger again. We have had differences before in the history of our Party. I see comrades in this room with whom some of us have fought over the organization of an open Party. I recall the struggle over the use of the slogan of armed insurrection. I recall the struggle against maintaining an underground Party when there was no need for it. I recall the struggle over language federations dominating the life of our Party. I recall all these struggles. We have had these struggles which I have mentioned, and I submit that thru them the Party has grown.

We have had factionalism. What is the basic cause for factionalism in our Party? Factionalism is not an abstract phenomenon. It does not grow out of the horns which some individuals do not have. Communists are not factional for the sake of factionalism. Factionalism in a Communist Party grows out of the objective conditions and out of the difficulties which a Party faces. Some comrades react one way; some another for a multitude of reasons. It is no accident that in recent months there was a revival or intensification of factionalism in our Party. The fact that our Party was consciously seeking to find the best means of meeting the dangers of attack against it by the imperialists, was seeking to arrive at a solution of the resulting problems, made it possible for factionalism to develop.

Then the composition of our Party itself has been of a source making for factionalism. We speak of the composition of our Party which is of such a character that an insufficient number of our Party members is connected with the basic mass movements. To the extent that we can sink our roots into the basic mass movements, we take away some of the sources of factionalism.

Factionalism is not only an objective but a subjective condition. I speak not of the attitude and practice of any one group, but of the Party as a Party. These subjective reactions have also been responsible for factionalism. The New York Times today carries a story of comrades in our Party coming to grips. The New York Times as an agent of the bourgeoisie looks for every possible indication to find relief and hope that our Party is divided. We say in answer to the New York Times that we are not coming to grips in our Party, but that the Party as a Party is unifying itself more than ever before in order to be able to come to grips more effectively with the ruling class as a class. We are not fighting as the bourgeoisie fight for power in the narrow sense of power. We may have differences. We may have struggles over these differences. But once these differences have been removed, we do not fight for the sake of a fight. The bourgeoisie can get no comfort out of our differences, because after this convention the Party will show itself more united than ever before.

(To be Continued)

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

By ROBERT MINOR

(Continuation of Convention Report)

In carrying out their duties for the defense of the Chinese revolution, the Communist Parties in several countries have made certain serious mistakes. The Comintern was obliged to search every Communist Party, including our Workers Communist Party, for every particle of evidence to see whether we had made mistakes in regard to the campaign in support of the Chinese revolution. The Comintern found it necessary to criticize several Parties. The Party in the United States, our Workers Communist Party, received from the Communist International the following comment on its Chinese campaign, which has been referred to during this discussion. I think that there is danger that it might not be understood, and so I am going to read it to you. Before reading I call attention to the fact that the Communist Party of France, the Communist Party of Japan, and the Communist Party of Holland were criticized on the ground that each of them **underestimated the role of its own imperialism.** If you understand, comrades, that that is one of the most serious offenses that a Communist party can commit, you will understand that every particle of evidence that was offered by anyone to prove that any Communist Party underestimated the importance of its own imperialist government's role was gone into very carefully by the Comintern. Naturally, the Comintern without exception, condemns the faults of any of its sections, in so serious a matter. The three Communist Parties which are condemned by name for underestimating the role of their own imperialism are the Party of France, the Party of Japan and the Party of Holland. In regard to the Chinese campaign of the American Party, the Comintern was obliged to express itself for the additional reason that the question had been raised in regard to the campaign of the American Workers (Communist) Party, and thus its policy was under consideration.

The Comintern's words on the subject of the American party's Chinese campaign are as follows:

"In the present stage of the world situation, the preparations for war against the Soviet Union and the imperialist menace to the Chinese revolution constitute the greatest danger for the working class. British imperialism plays a leading role in these war preparations. At the same time the attitude of the United States towards these conflicts (China), the speeches of its official spokesmen against the Soviet Union (Ambassador Herrick in Paris), its loans to Poland, Finland, etc., show that America will not play a passive role. Despite all its antagonisms with Great Britain, the United States undertakes, to an increasing extent, to back, thru open and covert collaboration, the British war preparations against the USSR in order, undoubtedly at the decisive moment to support actively Great Britain's war policy while at the same time it continues to strive for world hegemony. The absolutely necessary struggle against Great Britain's plans to wage war on the Soviet Union and the Imperialist intervention in China must therefore always be linked up by the Workers (Communist) Party with the mobilization of the masses for the most energetic fight against the specific role of American imperialism.

"In this sense the demonstrations organized by the Party in connection with events in China in front of the British Embassy and Consulates were right and a proper move. But the writer of some of the editorials in the "DAILY WORKER" (May 7 and 8) deviated from this line of action by minimizing the predatory role of American imperialism in China and by representing it one-sidedly only as a tool of British imperialism."

You will notice that the Comintern criticizes the editorials on the ground that these editorials deviated from the line of action of the Political Committee, by minimizing the predatory role of American imperialism. That, Comrades, must be understood if we are to make any serious effort to estimate our duties in the future where again we will be called upon to make right and proper tactics against American and all other imperialisms.

Before I close let us take another last look at that imperialism which must be to us the greatest enemy, the imperialism of the United States of America. There were certain phases of difference in the historical development of American imperialism which make it not so easy to understand. Not with the dogmatic phrases of the Social Democratic parties can anyone understand American imperialism, not by mechanical application of the stock phrases of the European continent. Marx and Engels, and Lenin in recent times, have made exhaustive studies of American early history. But as Lenin has pointed out, the period of American imperialism proper began, roughly speaking with the Spanish-American war of 1898. Before that American Imperialism was not a well-defined, clear development. The imperialist period in the modern sense—not in the sense which would be used by liberal pacifists in description of the early history of wars against, Mexico, etc.,—but in the modern sense—American imperialism began with the Spanish war. Since that time we see a rapid series of aggressions of American military forces against Latin America, against the Philippines, etc. We find that a whole series of countries extending from the Southern tip of South America to the northern wilds of Canada passes more or less under the domination of American finance capital with its central location of New York City. To a more definite degree, there are something like eight Latin American republics which can be said to be ruled politically directly by the United States government. When a French paper recently attacked the United States government for its policy in Latin American a flunkey in the person of the Cuban ambassador came out and said there was no American imperialism. That Cuban ambassador was really a Wall Street ambassador. This development of American imperialism between the Spanish-American war and the World War, however, was a relatively mild development. Before the World War America had only foreign investments to the extent of two and one half billion dollars, which are comparatively small figures. The amount of capital invested by European powers in the United States was then twice as large, i.e. $5,000,000,000. That was before the World War and we find that by the end of the World War the United States had become no longer a debtor nation but a very aggressive investor of capital abroad and an imperialist power in the most complete sense.

In 1923 **five hundred million dollars** were invested abroad during the year.

In 1924 that had increased threefold, in 1926 and in 1925 it averaged **about two billion dollars** per year invested abroad. **Thirteen billion dollars** are the total amount now standing as investments abroad of private capital by American capitalists. These investments abroad are rapidly rising; the ratio increasing rapidly. With every dollar goes a potential bayonet. The Federal Reserve Bank is acting as the agency, through which there is a coordination of this progressive advance. Since 1922 the State Department in Washington had exercised a control over these investments. In many instances the naked manner in which this is exercised comes to light. For instance, the coffee planters of Brazil were purposely bankrupted through the central policy of American finance capital finding expression through the State Department. The State Department acted directly to help the Firestone Rubber Company to get a hold for the first time for American capital on the continent of Africa, and American finance capital, acting through the State Department, denied at one time the right of the French bourgeoisie to make government loans after a certain degree of absorbtion had taken place.

(To Be Continued)

DRAMA

A Dramatized Waste Basket

Cast of "The Triumphant Bachelor" Escapes but It Was a Warm Night

WHAT a dramatic critic needs more than any other gift, even intelligence, is a couple of healthy gall stones, otherwise he will never be able to survive a season's work, since producers will insist on inflicting abominations like "The Triumphant Bachelor" on him.

With a unanimity that is rare, every dramatic critic in town from the potential Kiwanian to the Bolshevik, agreed that this waif, playing at the Biltmore was as devoid of merit as a hungry hyena is of the milk of human kindness. When at the end of the first act a terrific explosion rent the atmosphere, I instantly thot that some maddened and mulcted member of the audience who believed that he bought $6.60 worth of giggles for an irritable frau, threw a bomb at the cast. But alas, it was only another blast set off by the builders of the 8th Avenue subway.

Thousands of plays have been written around the trials and tribulations of connubial existence, and let it be set in cold blood that most of them were capable of loosening up the physiognomy of the customers in grins, giggles and loud, raucous laughter. The theme does not exclude possibility of intelligent treatment but unfortunately most dramatists seem to have the needs of a stag-party in mind while in the throes of dramatic confinement. The author of "The Triumphant Bachelor" cannot even claim solicitude for this cross se(x)tion of our population as an excuse. On last Friday night, the Biltmore audience was fairly representative of playgoing New York, but even the few transients from Peekskill and Yonkers did not grow visibly excited over the best crack that came from the stage.

Here is the story in a peanut shell: Three husbands and their three wives are indulging in inanities at the home of a sturdy widow with a marriageable daughter who is addicted to tears as the John H. Walker, the tear-loose president of the Illinois Federation of Labor. "The Triumphant Bachelor" before whose technique women fall like tame grouse before King George's shot gun, is seduced into marriage by the tears of the m. d. and by her mother's strategy. After inbibing several high-balls the triumphant bachelor made a bet with his three married male friends that their wives would suspect them of infidelity if the said wives found three love notes in the vicinity of their persons, inviting them to clandestine meetings. The plot works and the wives raise merry Hades almost until the final curtain went up. Of course everything came out alright in the end, but it was a terrible experience.—T. J. O'F.

ALBERT CARROLL

In "Lovers and Enemies" the Artzybasheff play, which will be presented for a series of matinees beginning this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre
44th St. W. of B'way
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GRAND STREET FOLLIES
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
"LOVERS AND ENEMIES"
By ARTZYBASHEFF
Also Sept. 22, 27, 29, at Popular Prices.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs 8:30, Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

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CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30
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Broadway Briefs

An interesting opening scheduled for this afternoon is Artyzaboshoff's "Lovers and Enemies," which will be presented by the Grand Street Follies Company at the Little Theatre. The play will be given on Tuesday and Thursday of this and next week.

"The Command to Love" from the German of Rudolph Lothar and Fritz Gottwald will open tonight at the Longacre Theatre.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Ridgway, Palmyra, Ill.	2.00
Julius Brodsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
F. G. Pfister, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
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Chas. Kelly, (collected) Galion, Ohio	33.00
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Section 5, Workers Party, Boston, Mass.	2.25
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POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Railway Mail Union Avoiding Strikes, Still Dissatisfied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. — Back from the 28th national convention at Boston, officers of the Railway Mail Association, the A. F. of L. union of the railway postal service, sketched the union's program for the coming biennium. Primary in the legislation to be asked of congress is the Kelly postal policy bill providing that the post office department shall be conducted for service rather than profit. Otherwise the department will be forced into the dilemma of oppressive postal rates on industry or low wages and bad working conditions for the men in the service.

Wages and conditions of postal workers must be based on American standards, the union argues. Inasmuch as the organization has no right to strike, its standards must be judged against those of union workers who do establish the going wage rates and brought up to their level the association insists. Other points in the legislative program include:

Dual hour and mileage bill for road clerks.

A time differential in favor of night workers.

A more rigid steel mail car law.

Higher wages, vacation and sick leave for substitutes.

44-hour week for terminal, transfer and office clerks.

$1,200 retirement annuity, with provision for payment of 50 per cent of the annuity to the widow.

The union demands the end of the speed up system introduced by Will Hays and Harry New, the republican postmaster generals. Thirty days for vacation instead of 15 is also sought.

The convention made no demand for general wage increases but indorsed the principle of additional pay for long service. An increase of $100 at the beginning of the tenth year and $100 additional for each five year period thereafter was recommended.

Additional funds were voted for organization work. Insurance benefits for disability due to accidents were raised from $21 to $24.50. The association has paid nearly $250,000 in weekly benefits to 2,500 members in the past two years and $65,000 to the beneficiaries of 16 members killed on duty.

All national officers were re-elected. They include President W. M. Collins, H. W. Strickland, industrial secretary and editor; Vice-President J. F. Bennett and Secretary R. E. Ross.

Germany Did Not Cause World War, Hindenburg Tells Militarist Gang

BERLIN, Sept. 19. — Germany, thru President Von Hindenburg, yesterday ceremoniously repudiated responsibility for the world war.

Addressing the largest assembly of generals of the old army ever gathered since the armistice, Von Hindenburg said:

"The accusation that Germany was responsible for this greatest of all wars, we hereby repudiate. All classes of German people unanimously repudiate it. It was not out of envy or hate or desire of conquest that we drew the sword. On the contrary with all the terrible sacrifices demanded of the whole nation, was the extreme measure resorted to in preservation of our existence

Would Rather Swim Than Beg

TRYING TO SWIM the Hudson River, because he didn't have a nickel to pay for a ferry ride, Paul Lane, escaped inmate of the Wrentham, Mass., state school, was drowned. His brother, Floyd, turned back and told his story to a policeman, who arrested him for vagrancy. Floyd is shown above in court in New York, where he was held, pending investigation of his story.

NEW ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL ROLE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

What role New England will play in the textile industry of the United States is still a moot question in the hands of financiers, industrialists and workers, awaiting answer. Its steady decline from unchallenged supremacy prior to 1880 to a position now inferior to the south is one of the outstanding economic facts in American life.

That part of New England stretching up the coast from Providence, Fall River and New Bedford to Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, comprising the backbone of the cotton and woolen textile region, has noticed some slight revival in recent months. The wide tendency toward liquidating mills and moving machinery to the south has been halted temporarily. The Lyman mills of Holyoke, Mass., the York mills of Saco, Me., and the Osborn mills of Fall River, Mass., have decided not to give up the ghost, just yet.

Struggle Intensified.

New management, a fresh infusion of capital and clamor for lower taxes, in conjunction with an unusually favorable spring and summer in the textile industry, have aided these companies. Now they plan concerted drives on the 48-hour law for women and children in Massachusetts while the steady pressure on workers for greater individual production sweeps on apace as the army of the unemployed grows larger.

Many of the mills are controlled by the Boston and Providence bankers, who long ago divested themselves of regional patriotism. These bankers for years have been drawing their money out of New England mills and transferring it to the south where it could earn twice as much. Thus mill after mill has gone to the wall because of lack of financial assistance in the tight places, while the money which might have tided them over has been sent south to make their plight all the worse through added competition.

Old Methods Discarded.

New Bedford, seat of former Senator Butler, boss of the Bay State republicans and manager for the Coolidge political fortunes, seems to have pointed the way from impending doom. Mills there are abandoning the coarser yarns and weaves and centering on the production of fine and fancy goods. Mixtures of cotton with rayon, the new chemically produced silk-like material, have proved a lifesaver. Rayon is rapidly being perfected to eliminate objectionable shine and to increase its durability. Mixed with cotton, it makes a cheap but better class textile which has found much favor in women's wear.

The New Bedford mills were never erected for such work. They were straight cotton mills, many of them working on coarse products in the old days. But one after another closed down as southern mills, with lower costs, took their business away. Due to inefficient management and lack of financial support, the New Bedford industry was well on the way toward ruin when some of the mill owners suddenly awoke and began changing their production system. Fall River and Providence have also seen the light in that regard. These mills are producing mixtures as well as all-cotton goods in wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases. In Fall River several of the mills are making big money.

Business Lost to South.

Business has been lost for good to the south in denims, the coarse overalls material and other coarse colored lines, straight print cloths, sheetings and ginghams. Nor is there any compelling reason why southern mills can't turn out the finer cloths and mixtures in the years to come. Many already are treading on New England toes in quality work and as labor becomes more skilled and the needed machinery is introduced, the south may well dispute with the north on fine goods.

This is all the more probable as the south is facing a new and intensifying competition from still lower cost mills in Cuba, Mexico, Latin-America and the Orient, to which great quantities of her cheap textiles are now shipped. As southern mills gradually lose those markets, they will concentrate more on the quality markets at home, pushing New England further to the wall.

Capitalist Says Wife Robbed Him While Crazy

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 19. —John P. Curry, of Croton-on-Hudson, today applied to Supreme Court Humphrey J. Lynch here for an order directing his wife, Ethel, to give an accounting of the securities and other possession, valued at $60,000 which Curry alleges she converted while he was confined in the State Insane Asylum in Poughkeepsie last spring.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

Swimming Channel Again

MILLE GADE CORSON of New York, who swam English Channel for her two kiddies last year, from east to west, is now trying to conquer same stretch from west to east.

U.S.S.R. Experts On Fruit Trading Study in America

A delegation of fruit experts representing Soviet trading organizations which market about 400,000 metric tons of fruit yearly has arrived in this country to make a study of the American fruit industry and to place orders for fruit canning and drying equipment, it was announced yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Corporation which handles purchases of machinery for the Soviet Union.

According to members of the delegation only 25 per cent of the Soviet Union normal fruit crop of 2,000,000 tons is usually delivered to the principal consuming centers of the country. This condition is due to insufficient transportation means, as well as to the lack of modern facilities for conserving fruit and vegetables. As much as one half of the fruit crop goes to waste. It is with a view to conserving the crop for domestic consumption that the Soviet government proposes the establishment of a number of plants for drying and canning fruit to be equipped in accordance with the most modern requirements.

"The United States with its highly developed fruit canning and drying industry has been naturally chosen for our study of production methods. We expect also to purchase in this country machinery for several fruit canneries and drying plants," stated Mr. M Zlotin, member of the delegation. Other members are A. N. Viacheslavov and S. F. Fominsky.

Battle to Divide Big Swag Begins Before Fight Starts

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19. — Victorious or dethroned, in his world-heavyweight boxing bout with Jack Dempsey this Thursday evening in Chicago, Gene Tunney's next battle will be in court instead of an arena, according to Benjamin Golder, legal adviser of Hoff.

"We will soon have Gene Tunney in court," declared Golder today while discussing the contract which Hoff holds with Tunney's signature, giving the Philadelphian 20 per cent of the champion's earnings as long as he holds the title.

"We may start proceedings before Thursday or wait until after the fight is over. We will do nothing, however, to prevent the bout taking place. We are just as anxious for Tunney to collect his percentage from Rickard as the public is to pay for tickets."

• • • •

The Ballyhooing Is Good.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19. — The battle is on! Although not scheduled for actual physical combat until Thursday night of this week, Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey, the high-salaried enemies of fistania, were slamming long distance shots at each other today through the medium of the press. In an open letter, Dempsey challenges Tunney to "tell the truth" about the 1926 fight. Jack mentions such names as "Boo Boo" Hoff and "Honest Abe" Attell. In a reply, addressed to "My Dear Dempsey," Tunney says the letter is unsportsmanlike and a "very cheap appeal for public sympathy."

"Christ In The Ring."

Meanwhile, the ticket sale rolls merrily on. The big fight yesterday furnished the text for a number of sermons in Chicago pulpits. Rev. Robert Van Meigs, pastor of Immanel Baptist Church, said: "Christ will attend the Tunney-Dempsey bout, he will be right in the ring."

Despite precautionary measures on the part of officials, a number of fake tickets were found in circulation here today. One holder of two counterfeit ducats insisted he had purchased them at the official box office. Authorities are trying to trace their origin.

Law to Lock Up Every School Teacher at 10

NORTH SALEM, N. Y., Sept. 19. —Beginning tonight, curfew will ring at ten o'clock during school days for all "principals, teachers and janitors" of the public schools here, under a decree of Charles E. Keeler, of the Board of Education.

So that they may be "in the best of condition for the instruction and training of the pupils," the teachers, the principal and the janitor of this town are requested, in the rule drafted by Keeler, to "limit their evenings out during school days to not later than 10 o'clock."

The principal, the janitor and the teachers had no comment to mak-

17 Hurt as Truck Leaps Embankment

(Photo Graphic.)

60-FOOT PLUNGE down embankment near Alpine, N. J., demolished this heavy motor truck, in which seventeen men were riding. All were injured, three of them seriously. Steering gear that gave way was blamed for accident.

SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE DEAD!

By ROBERT ROY.

The fiends who put these innocent men to death forget that just as the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church, so will the blood of the workers be the seed of the revolution!

Massachusetts has again shown how vile, stinking and corrupt is the administration of justice in that state, but it has shown this many times before. If these men were guilty then another trial would have still shown their guilt, but if they were innocent, and the authorities knew they were, they would have failed to convict them a second time, but this would not have been in accord with the "dignity" of the Massachusetts administration of justice, which has never admitted it could make a mistake or that the judges are other than god-like men, all possessing god-like attributes.

Human life to Massachusetts has never meant much, but form, class dignity have meant everything. The whole history of the state of Massachusetts, with very few exceptions, is one of infamy. Its narrow-minded, conceited, tyrannical, Puritan ancestors never could and never will admit that they were other than God's own children.

Daniel Webster, in his famous reply to Haynes in the United States Senate, stated that Massachusetts needs no ecomiums. It is true she needs none because they would do her no good. One thing alone can do Massachusetts any good and that is the Social Revolution. Once again Massachusetts' capitalists have cast in the face of the working class in the most brutal and vicious manner their gauntlet as a gauge of battle to the working class. When will the working class take up the gauge of battle and answer with a farmer-labor party as a preliminary to the seizure of power from the hands of the vicious, incompetent, bureaucratic bourgeoisie. And this labor party ought to be under the leadership of the Workers' Communist Party, but some reform is necessary in the Party. First, the narrow inner ring condemned by the Comintern, must amend its policy or be replaced; fair and comradely offers made to all elements and groups of Communists who have placed themselves under guidance of the Third Internationale and when they become members of the Party they must be treated as equals and not put on probation and in other ways made to feel their inferiority. With this added strength a united Communist Front may be made.

• • • •

In a former article I predicted the outcome of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Anyone knowing the real conditions in Massachusetts could have made the same prediction. How any revolutionist, especially those living in and around Boston could ever have put a moment's trust in the stinking capitalist class of that State even knowing as little as they do about the real facts is an astounding thing. The Bostonian rulers claim Boston as the Hub of the Universe. The boundaries of the State of Massachusetts are at the same time the boundaries of the universe! What goes on outside of those boundaries, so far as the ruling class of Massachusetts is concerned, is an uninhabited desert and unworthy of any consideration. All the protests and demonstrations and signing of protests and all the rest of the silly propaganda was just so much time wasted so far as any effect on the ruling class was concerned.

It did, we hope, make some difference in regard to the enlightment of the working class men of the world as regards to the conditions in Massachusetts and that it increased the solidarity of the working class everywhere but all this would be useless for any purpose unless it be translated into cold, determined, relentless, everlasting determination to uproot the United States and the world of the cursed system of capitalism with the destruction of middle class rule forever which has demonstrated thousands of times its unfitness to rule society. The last great war with the destruction of millions of people and billions of treasure for the settlement of a mere commercial dispute ought to have awakened all of the people. There was one way which promised success and that was a general strike in Massachusetts as complete and far reaching as could be which would have been supported by the working class and radical middle class of the whole world, but this was not acted upon. The loss of profits to the capitalist owners and the ten or twelve corporations which absolutely control the destinies of the State of Massachusetts would have caused them to compel their governor and judiciary to have given justice to Sacco and Vanzetti. So far as I know the Sacco and Vanzetti case is the only case in the whole world where men were executed for a crime someone else confessed the guilt of. Bandits shooting up paymasters has been somewhat common in Massachusetts for many years and the capitalists of that state have always been furious and they care not at all whether the right or the wrong man suffers if they can make a striking example of anyone who happens to be accused of such an offense. Never in the whole history of the courts of Massachusetts were they ever known to decide in favor of labor. It seems to be well understood that in return for faithful service of the courts to the capitalist class the courts may in return give anything within or without the law to perpetuate their own power. The courts are above the law and in a ring whose laws and authority are stronger than the famed Medes and Persians which is the result of absolute life tenure of all judges in that State. It is an error to think that facism was born in Italy because it has always existed in Massachusetts.

The United States differs in degree and not in form to Roumania, Italy, Poland and any other capitalist country. That this government is predicated on life, liberty and justice is and always has been a damnable lie. The Sacco and Vanzetti case with all its aspects demonstrate the truth of this statement.

Massachusetts is the only State having absolute life tenure of judges: appointed for life, cannot be sued civilly, prosecuted, criminally enjoined, impeached or removed for any cause.

Another Sordid Crime In American Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The smothering to death and cremating of a newly born baby in an apartment house furnace was being investigated by the police and the district attorney today. Clarence E. Tippett and Mrs. Clara R. Butterworth, who live at the same address, were arrested and held for investigation. Mrs. Butterworth is estranged from her husband. She has a 5-year old daughter.

Mrs. Butterworth's mother, Mrs. Edna Jones, told police that the baby was born alive and that she saw "Tippett place an old blanket around its head and smother it to death."

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The creation of over 1,000 jobs in the New York police department, including 146 officers and 970 men is requested by Commissioner Joseph A. Warren. In addition, plums in the form of salary increases to the extent of $3,500,000 is also asked.

The pay raises are to go only to the higher-ups, it is admitted. Included among these are chief inspector, seven inspectors, fifteen deputy inspectors, 94 captains, 542 lieutenants, 250 "first grade" detectives, 962 sergeants, etc. No mention is made of raises for policemen.

Warren would also like to toss a $5,000 a year raise to Chief City Magistrate, William McAdoo who now gets $12,500. Others on the favored list include: 48 city magistrates from $10,000 to $16,000; district attorney of Richmond county, from $7,500 to $15,000, and large number of other Tammany functionaires.

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The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

AN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR LYING TO THE WORKING CLASS

By H. M. WICKS.

ONE of the most effective and deceptive weapons in the hands of the league of nations is its so-called International Labor Office, which is supposed to handle labor problems affecting international relations. Its principal function thus far has been that of propagandist and it maintains an elaborate staff of alleged economists, labor experts and compilers of statistics. These worthies devote their precious time to presenting fraudulent arguments reeking with sophistry, in behalf of the ruling classes of Europe.

At the present time the industrialists and the bankers who have heavy investments in Europe are trying to make secure their investments by introducing the worst features of the American speed-up system. A whole series of recent weekly bulletins of the labor office is devoted to trying to prove that increased production as a result of the introduction of "American efficiency" measures will benefit the working class. The same banal arguments put forth by the American lackeys of the capitalist class in the labor movement to the effect that only increased production will increase wages are the principal stock in trade of the mental prostitutes of the "international labor office". The recent report from that adjunct of the league of nations could have been written by Matt Woll, or Sidney Hillman, or Abraham Beckerman's chief scullion, J. B. S. Hardmann. It has the old familiar ring of the class-collaborationist outfit that pollutes the American labor movement.

IN what purports to be a review of the condition of labor in the United States since 1919 the "international labor office" contends that "there is no doubt that there has been a general increase in the prosperity of the working classes in the States and that this has gone hand in hand with increased production."

While it is undeniable that the condition of the upper strata, the most highly skilled, of the American working class enjoys a higher standard of life than the workers of capitalist Europe, it is not due to the increased productivity of American industries, but to the fact that this strata of the working class is bribed by the super-profits realized from the vicious imperialist exploitation of millions of workers who slave in other countries of the world to pile up enormous dividends for the American plunderbund. For the vast majority of workers the introduction of labor-saving devices, the constant increase in production, means increased unemployment and has a tendency constantly to lower wages and beat down working conditions in general. It does not require a superabundance of economic understanding to perceive the fact that the speeding-up system enables the capitalist masters to produce more goods with less labor and that instead of increasing employment it throws workers onto the street. Every ordinary trade unionist knows that when there is unemployment in industry it is difficult to maintain wage standards, and almost impossible to secure increases.

* * *

JUST what are are the facts regarding the increase of production since 1919?

There is no question that production has increased to a considerable extent, but this does not mean that the number of wage-workers has increased in proportion. Quite the contrary is the case, in spite of the dirty sermonizing of the professional liars of the capitalist class.

Certainly no one will contend that the United States department of labor is partial to labor. On many occasions we have presented facts to prove that this department, especially under James J. Davis and the Harding - Coolidge - Hoover gang, twists figures in order to maintain the illusion of prosperity that is the stock-in-trade of the republican administration. Hence when we quote its figures on production in relation to employment no one can accuse us of quoting from sources partial to labor.

The figures are available only to the close of 1925. As compiled by the federal reserve board and presented in the Monthly Labor Review of the United States department of labor for May, 1927, statistics show that between 1919 and 1925 the number of wage earners decreased 6.7 per cent, while the population of the country increased 9.9 per cent. Wage earners per 1,000 population in 1925 were 16.1 per cent fewer than in 1919.

Thus we have the spectacle of a constantly increased production, with a constantly diminishing number of wage workers.

We await patiently the attempts of all the contemptible scoundrels and swindlers who call themselves labor statisticians to explain away these damning facts. In order that there may be no quibbling over our source of information we herewith publish the table which is to be found on page 17, of the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review:

Index Numbers of Wage Earners in Manufacturing Industries, of Population, of Wage Earners per 1,000 Population, and of Quantity of Manufactured Goods Produced

Year	Wage earners in manufactures	Population	Wage earn. per 1,000 population	Quantity manufactured	Quantity manufactured per wage earn.
1919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1921	77.2	103.3	73.9	78.6	101.8
1923	97.5	106.4	90.7	120.2	123.3
1925	93.3	109.9	83.9	125.0	134.0

THE industries covered in this survey are iron and steel, textiles, food products, paper and printing, lumber, automobiles, leather and shoes, cement, brick, glass, nonferrous metals, petroleum refining, rubber tires and tobacco.

The report states that there is no reason to question the representative character of these figures. If they can be questioned at all it would be rather on the basis of underestimating the number of workers displaced by increased production, because the department of labor statistics as well as the statisticians for the federal reserve board are always careful to err in favor of the capitalist class.

The international labor office, whose first president was the late Samuel M. Gompers, and which numbers among its luminaries such lackeys of the bourgeoisie as Emil Vandervelde of Belgium, hero of the second international, social patriot and king's minister, and a score of other similar traitors, maintains a staff of more than 350 employees from more than 30 different nations, whose duty it is to lie about the condition of labor and furnish the exploiters and oppressors with more efficient weapons to ensure the continuation of the wages system. Just as the league itself is an agency for promoting international banditry and the world court covers with legality the depredations of the plunderers, so the labor office fulfills the task of furnishing weapons for the more systematic deception and exploitation of labor.

Letters From Our Readers

The Electric Chair Civilization.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER,

Dear Friend and Brother by struggle:

When I stop to think about that black hour when the thunderbolt crashed through the hearts of two innocent people, I shudder at the meaning of this so called civilization. That judges, and professors, presidents of the most exalted social institutions, should seal human destinies behind closed doors, and wreak vengeance in the most brutal way, is a vision beyond comprehension. Why these silk hatted cannibals don't scatter dust and ashes over their heads, and raise a voice toward heaven, crying "Hypocrisy!" that their ears may hear and their hearts tremble at what they did on August 23! Miserables! the coming generations will spit in the face of this monstrous barbarism you style civilization!

Yet they triumph. Let them triumph! Let them terrorize during their day. We know, and history tells us that the ultimate victory belongs to the masses.

No gallows and electric chairs shall stop the victorious onward march of humanity. If they killed two fighters, thousands will spring into their place to carry the torch of revolution against grinding conditions. In fact Sacco and Vanzetti are not dead. Their bodies are gone, but their spirits remain more truculent than ever before. They were men, now they are giants, destined to lead the multitudes to the final triumph.

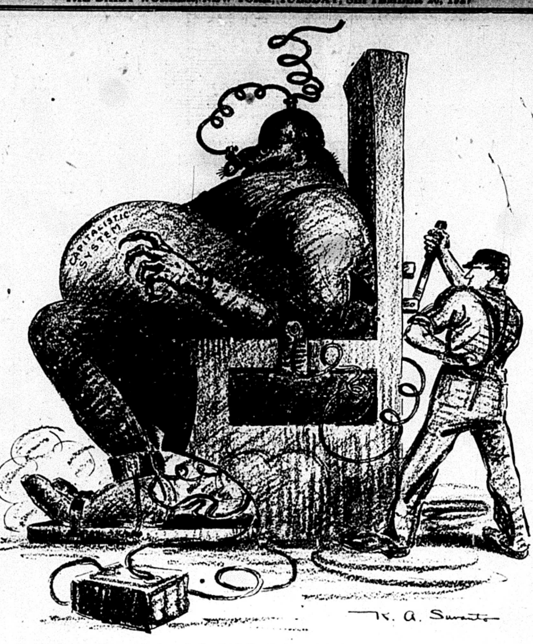
There is nothing in this world that stirs the wrath and fire of the masses as hatred does. That demon has been deeply rooted into the heart of the toilers. With every grunt at the electric chair a roar will be heard on the street, a roar which will grow, expand, and highten, until it burst into the tempest that will sweep this pestilent system to its everlasting doom. That storm is coming. The day of emancipation is coming. I can see it through the roar of the multitudes all over the world. And if at dooms day babies will quake in their mothers wombs, let postprandial philosophers keep their mouths shut, for it is the Fullers, Thayers, Lowells, and their kind, that prepair the cataclysm.—Reader of The DAILY WORKER.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Enclosed please find five returns. Very sorry I have only sold two copies of the July and August issues. The police here held me up and took everything from me, and kept me in a cell for carrying a sign advertising a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting. I demanded back my books and papers after two charges made against me were dismissed.

Several of our comrades have been arrested here. But prison bars have not yet deterred us from the fight.

—W. Keefe, Toronto.



The real instigator of crimes is the Capitalist Society. It is the duty of the working class to take care of the execution of this system.

Reading "Between the Lines" About Paris

By WALTER SNOW

Being a combination of a rebel and a newspaperman, I regret I cannot be in Paris to report the reception given the American Legion convention and the real conduct of the Legionaires. It is a reportorial opportunity comparable to the one John Reed had during the November Revolution and like the chance Sinclair Lewis dreamed of when he flew from Berlin to Austria at the time of the recent Vienna Insurrection.

Anyone glancing through the convention stories in the capitalistic press can easily see that there is "a nigger in the woodpile." Hints of the real story are given time and again "between the lines" and even an occasional flashlight paragraph slips by in spite of editors' copy-pencils.

That the convention stories we shall get during the coming week will be even more doctored is shown in the announcement of the New York "Times" on Sunday that its war correspondents—who had much experience in writing accounts to please the powers that be during the war—will picture the scenes of "ten years after."

Sir Philip Gibbs, Walter Duranty, Edwin L. James, and Wythe Williams—these hacks will again ladle out great spoonfuls of mush for the mouths of a public that with dog-like servility accepts what is handed out to it. O, would that we had a newspaper that could afford to send the authors of "Three Soldiers" and "What Price Glory?" to picture the scenes of "ten years after" as realistically as they did in writing of the carnage.

* * *

However, buried amid yards of floral writing that reads like the efforts of a cub reporter who has just finished the poems of Keats and Swinburne, one finds the following revealing statements in the "Times."

Regarding the "impressive" memorial service at Suresnes Cemetery—"No great crowd was there; it was not intended that there should be. But the 500 Legion chiefs and distinguished Frenchmen who journeyed to the little American cemetery. . . ."

What, only 500? How does such a memorial service compare to those in mourning for Sacco and Vanzetti when tens of thousands of workers gathered in Boston, New York, London, Berlin, Moscow and especially in Paris?

Of course there are more than 500 Legionaires in Paris but they did not cross the Atlantic to honor "their comrades who fell." A large number of them are in France for the first time and they are out to look for "them Frog hot mammas." That less than a quarter of the Legionaires brought their wives along is a very significant fact. But more of this later.

Regarding the landing receptions—under the headline "Havre Cheers Veterans—French Band Plays 'Star-Spangled Banner' as Legionaires Land," we read of the unloading of the Cunarders Caronia and Tuscania and the French liner DeGrasse: "Save for the French army band and the strong police guards which had been ordered out to guard against a possible demonstration by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, few persons witnessed the early morning arrivals."

This was the way Havre cheered the veterans!

In a separate story on the landing of the liners President Harding and Republic at Cherbourg, we read the men "were cheered as they marched through the streets." Yet in the next paragraph: "There were no formal receptions as on yesterday (when French military officials handshaked 'Black Jack' Pershing) and the crowds were naturally smaller." I bet a dollar to a doughnut they were pretty small crowds.

"French Hospitality Overwhelms Legion," says another "Times" headline. But we read that this hospitality comes from "society women" and that "200 members of the Women's Auxiliary will visit the Dutchess d'Uzes at her chateau near Bonnelles and 200 more will visit the Marquise de Canay at Milly."

What, what? Is the boycott of the French workers so effective that the wives of the American Fascisti have nowhere to go but to flock in droves to Dutchesses and Marquises. The doctored stories of the boycott say that only a few Communists, who don't represent the French masses, are refusing to take part in welcoming the convention!

Elsewhere we read that "owing to the rainy weather the Legionaires have congregated at headquarters," where they munch Salvation Army doughnuts. Yes, there is much about the thousands of Salvation Army doughnuts handed out. What an ironical spectacle to comprehend! Lest the Legionaires do not get any welcome at all, their own countrywomen—the Salvation Army—have to save the day.

And only Saturday we read a New York "Sun" headline, "Army of U. S. Legionaires Expected to Steal Away Frenchmen's Heart." Well, well, well.

An A. P. story of Sept. 16 reports two interesting facts: "Today the Union of Socialist Municipal Councils in the 'Red belt' of suburbs around Paris decided that it was 'not possible to join in the official rejoicing Monday and still less to invite the populace to rejoice. The murder of the two innocents, Sacco and Vanzetti, is still too near us.'

"At Chalon-sur-Saone, the Socialist City Council issued a proclamation telling the populace they must not participate in the fete 'after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.' "

This is as if the borough governments of the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Jersey City boycotted a Fascist convention in Manhattan. But only two paragraphs on the tail-end of a long story are devoted to such an astounding fact.

* * *

That the some 22,000 Legionaires in Paris do not represent the real veterans of the trenches is very evident. It is so apparent that General Pershing himself has to apologize, telling a New York "World" correspondent, "although some are here who did not get a chance to come to Europe, they were engaged in essential war service at home."

Of course no one will deny that many members of the "Second A. E. F." are officers who were behind the lines during the war and who think they "know their Paris." But the French police, much more than the French workers, will be directly to blame for disappointing these roues.

Says a U. P. dispatch: "Hundreds of women were picked up during police raids early today (Sept. 17) and held for ten days' detention to protect American Legionaires. Thousands of other girls were ordered to remain off the streets.

"Montmartre was raided five times. Patrol wagons were inadequate to transport the harvest. An order has been issued for bars and dance halls in the Latin quarter to close at 2 A. M."

The Legionaires may wonder why the police resort to such methods to "protect" them. But the police are trying to prevent the fury of the French workers from being driven to a higher pitch by seeing thousands of drunken American Fascisti reeling along the streets of Paris with painted ladies of the evening.

"Progress"

By M. BLASSER.

Flourishing cities,
Tremendous in their dimensions,
Yet, how small man has grown.

Look, how wonderfully Progress
Has conquered distance and time,
Yet, see how little Progress
Has conquered hatred and enmity.

Ha! Proud we are with Lindbergh,
A new page in Progress,
But, see the devastation
Which that air bird is spreading.

What achievements in medicine
To safe, to guard, human life,
But, look at the marines
and war laboratories,
—"Progress!"

BOOKS

NAN BRITTON RATTLES HARDING'S SKELETON.

The President's Daughter, by Nan Britton. Published by the Elizabeth Ann League. $5.

This bulky volume is as dreary as a collection of President Harding's speeches, the gentleman whose alleged clandestine romance with the author is responsible for the unloading of this literary offal on an already nauseated market. If this stenographer's tale of willing seduction has any saving grace it is in its alleged purpose, to wit: the passage of legislation that would give to children born out of wedlock the same rights enjoyed by those whose parents pay tribute to priest or parson before they are considered morally entitled to increase and multiply and fill a furnished flat. Such legislation is on the statute books in a few European countries but among our puritans incest stands higher in the moral scale than normal sex relations not having the sanction of the village sky-pilot, and legislators who may be accustomed to patronizing the hotels that the late President Harding is alleged to have visited and for similar unconventional purposes, raise their hands in feigned horror when some mental vacuum dwells in horrified tones on the probable fate of the home and the family should "the blight of Bolshevism, anarchy and Communism ever fall on this country, etc."

* * *

Harding was elected by one of the greatest majorities ever piled on a president's shoulders. The morons walked up to the polls and voted like Americans. Harding decided that he was the man ordained by the capitalist god to save the nation, the home, etc., from those "subversive forces that owe loyalty to neither god nor flag."

Had this book been written about a soda-jerker, the author would probably be lynched by a long-suffering, book-buying public. But since a president of the United States is the haloed hero of the narrative, The DAILY WORKER must forsooth take cognizance of it.

* * *

Briefly the story is as follows: At the tender age of 14 Nan Britton, a resident of Harding's home town, Marion, Ohio, fell in love with Warren Gamaliel, who was then forty-five. It was as pure a love as a 14-year-old maiden with the mentality of a puling infant could nourish. Apparently the object of her adoration, with his usual ineptitude failed to read the emotional signs in Miss Britton's behavior, since his subsequent conduct leads one to the conclusion that he was not above plundering the baby carriage, that is, granting the authenticity of Miss Britton's tale.

Harding's wife was old and frosty and in the course of time Warren Gamaliel awoke to the fact that Miss Britton loved him well and perhaps wisely. Who knows? The love-making that followed is not marked by those characteristics which drive poets to verse and temporary insanity. The man who headed the executive committee of the American capitalist class, the man who christened battleships and held the thin red line against radicalism and "immorality" reciprocated Miss Britton's love in language and actions that reminds one forcibly of the Peaches-Browning case. We shall draw a veil over the territory covered by the president and his soul-mate in their amorous adventure. Suffice it to say that almost every city of any consequence east of the Mississippi could lay claim to the honor of having been the scene of an incident in this infernal triangle.

* * *

There are a few revelations in the story which explain why there are senators. Once while visiting the offices of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the executive board of the United States Steel Corporation to secure a position for Miss Britton, Harding sent in his card and when Gary appeared, Harding, then senator, inquired if certain senatorial work of his in behalf of the Steel Trust was satisfactory to Mr. Gary. It was. Miss Britton got the job.

Well, there is not much to be gained by chasing this putrid mess around with a literary blow-pipe. Far be it from us to judge Harding by the yardstick of what goes by the name of morality in bourgeois society. But even the constitution of the United States is supposed to protect us from cruel and unusual punishment, and the gods who are compelled to cry out, but in vain, against stupidity, would yell out their tonsils, after a perusal of Nan Britton's story of her affair with the gentleman from Marion.

* * *

Harding died. Broken-hearted, says Miss Britton. Poisoned, suggests the author of "Revelry." Elizabeth Ann, the "president's daughter", was left without an allowance so her devoted mother married a Danish sea-captain, whom she suspected of being worth $125,000. The captain, tho a good fellow was a false alarm financially. It appears that he depended on his salary for a livelihood. His wife felt that she had been swindled, so she secured an annulment of the marriage. Ugh! The Harding estate failed to provide for herself and child, so she was obliged to have this book written. The capitalist press have unanimously ignored it, but I am of the opinion that readers of the Graphic, Mirror and Daily News would put Nan Britton on easy street if they knew of the volume's existence, even tho it costs five smackers.

I think it was Bulwer Lytton, in his "The Last of the Barons" who had one of the royal Edwards say, "A king's bastard is a house's pride." Moral styles have changed since feudal days and American presidents live in glass houses. If there is any moral to be drawn from this weary narrative it is, that bourgeois society is as hypocritical as it is corrupt, and that bourgeois morality is something to hold one's nose against.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

AN ARTIST ON THE SACCO-VANZETTI MURDER.

THE CASE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI IN CARTOONS, by Fred Ellis. Daily Worker Publishing Co., N. Y. $.25.

This is a collection of cartoons drawn by the noted proletarian artist, Fred Ellis, for The DAILY WORKER during the last days of the struggle to save these victims of capitalist vengeance from the electric chair.

Joseph Freeman, poet and journalist, in an introduction to the collection, says:

"No artist could ever imagine anything approaching the cruelty, the barbarous arrogance of the American capitalists during the slow murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Fortunately, the American working class has artists like Fred Ellis with sufficient imagination and talent to grasp the implications of this case and give them form. Ellis is himself a worker.

"The drawings in this book are aflame with the idea of the class struggle, from the one where the two martyrs sit in the trap of the working class enemy to the one where the murdered bodies dangle over the slogan, CARRY ON!"

* * *

There are fourteen cartoons in this collection, some of the best produced by this powerful revolutionary artist. Several thousand copies of the book have already been sold. Every worker should have a copy. A wide distribution of these selected cartoons will do more to keep the memories of our murdered comrades alive than thousands of words, no matter how eloquent.

—T. J. O.

THE TRIP OF THE LEGIONNAIRES

By EDW. W. CONNAWAY.

There was Carl Le Mon—the banker's son
And a sheik from the boulevard,
The senator's boy, his pride and joy,
With the bootlegger's son for a pard;

Then catching step, the merchant's kid
Hooked arms with the mayor's hope,
And the brat of an Irish ward boss
Palled up with a prosperous dope;

A yegg and his pal who had cracked a crib,
And a six-foot minister's pride
Drank booze and joked with a half dead soak
On this world-famed drunken ride.

But where are Bill and Ike and Phil,
And Tryako and the fighting Finn,
Who waded thru mud and guts and blood
To see democracy win?

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS ADVANCE ON HANKOW

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WHEN the world-famous foe of King George of England, Emperor of India and the dominions beyond the seas, was re-elected mayor of Chicago, he appointed as chief of police an enthusiastic gentleman by the name of Michael Hughes who pledged himself to drive all bandits and other evil doers out of the city inside of the customary 48 hours. William Hale Thompson, the nemesis of Britain's royal family busied himself with writing signs boosting his beloved city, such as "Drop your hammer; pick up your horn," and "Boost your city and your business." He also decided to calm the then swirling waters of the Mississippi and to bring the Dempsey-Tunney fight to Chicago. The business of getting rid of the pestiferous bandits he would leave to his man Hughes.

* * *

HOW successful Mr. Hughes has been may be gathered from the following news item bearing a Chicago date line: "When a funny-looking man entered the Red Parrot Inn, a famous roadhouse northwest of Chicago, and mounted a machine gun in a strategic position, commanding a sweep of the dance floor, forty men and women patrons were curiously fascinated.—What a novel act this is going to be they thought. It was. A moment later four other men entered, more sinister looking than funny. Two carried sawed-off shot guns and two were armed with revolvers.—"Everybody lie flat on the floor," commanded the leader. The terrified patrons obeyed. Then two bandits went through the crowd and took all cash and jewelry available. In the twinkling of an eye the bandit quintet was gone, escaping from the scene in an automobile after disabling all other machines nearby to prevent pursuit."

* * *

SHOULD a citizen of the "Windy City" remind Mr. Hughes of his promise to rid the city of bandits, that worthy can rightfully claim that the incident at the Red Parrot Inn took place outside his jurisdiction. Mr. Hughes is a politician as well as a law enforcing officer, able to use his head as well as his feet. There is reason to suspect that the police are as averse to the complete elimination of crime as the clergy are to the complete abolition of sin. Without bandits unemployment would play havoc with the Chicago police department and without the devil clergymen might be obliged to make a living, writing their experiences for the "confession" magazines.

* * *

INTEREST in the coming Dempsey-Tunney fight flagging, that expert showman Tex Rickard, decided that heroic measures should be adopted to clean out whatever ducats remained in the pockets of those who follow the manly art of prize fighting. Until now the scheduled combat between the champion and the challenger was as devoid of fire as a factional fight between two groups of liberals. Something had to be done. So Dempsey's literary representative wrote a letter to Mr. Tunney suggesting that the latter might be able to allay public curiosity concerning certain suspicious financial deals entered into by close associates of his when Dempsey lost the fistic crown to the battling bookworm.

* * *

MOVING picture magnates have entered into an agreement to bury the Sacco-Vanzetti case as far as the screen is concerned. A trade journal tells of this agreement and declares that requests came from Europe to the movie barons begging them to do their share in the task of removing the famous case from public consideration. This sheds a light on the methods employed by the ruling classes in killing news that hurts the capitalist system. It also serves as

(Continued on Page Six)

PHILADELPHIA IN ELECTION BATTLE; MANY SHOT DOWN

American Style Election Volleys Rake Streets

BULLETIN.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Two victims of gang warfare staged in connection with the bitterly contested primary election campaigns in Allegheny county, died today as the county went to the polls.

George Faber, 24, and John Rohan, 19, were the victims. Faber, an innocent bystander, was shot as he emerged from a store in the "strip" district last Friday and died in a hospital today. Rohan was sitting in a parked automobile when shot down from a speeding car.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20. — This city today experienced the best political fight for some time. Chicago tactics were freely used. Mobile armies of thugs dashed about the streets, in spite of the promise of the governor to send the militia, and shot up the town. Members of parties in the election referred openly and gloatingly to their "mobile armies," and exulted as much over a rival gunman wounded as over the report of a close voting precinct won.

Innocent bystanders have been dodging bullets not only today, but for several days past, as the preliminary skirmishes in the exercise of the free American and sovereign right of suffrage, modern style, were conducted.

Big Slush Funds.

Charges that more than $300,000 had been spent by the republican organization of senator-elect William S. Vare in promoting the mayoralty and district attorneyship campaigns of Harry A. Mackey and Judge John Monoghan were made by former Mayor J. Hampton Moore, the anti-Vare candidate, here tonight on the eve of one of the most eagerly awaited primary elections in Philadelphia's history.

On the outcome of tomorrow's election hinges the immediate future of the Vare organization in local politics.

Volleys From Cars.

The murder and thuggery which for the last ten days have terrorized Pittsburgh spread to the outer districts over Sunday, when Oakland and Soho found armed gangs dashing about the streets pouring volley after volley from speeding cars.

William Meade, 48 years old, of 814 Cortlandt St., a taxi starter, was seriously wounded by a stray bullet last night while at his stand at Atwood and Forbes Sts. John Mutz, 21 years old, of 3711 Forbes St., and John Rohan, 19, of 3723 Orpwood St., are in the Homeopathic Hospital seriously wounded by gangsters' bullets.

As a result of the Soho riots, Police Captain Anthony Forrester was suspended today. Lieutenant Earl Means and Policemen Thomas McGuire and Fred Coberley also were relieved from duty.

NEW STRIKE TALK AS BOSSES EVICT WORKER LEADERS

(By Federated Press)

Now that the Henderson, N. C. textile strike is over the Harriet cotton mill firm is punishing the active men. A telegram from the local organizer says:

Relief Deducted From Pay.

"Special relief given strikers by firm during early period of strike,

(Continued on Page Two)

BOOTHS FROM RADIO WORLD'S FAIR TO REMAIN FOR "RED BAZAAR" AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Progressive members of the upholsterers' union of New York have voted to join in the preparations for the "Red Bazaar" being arranged by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden on October 6-7-8-9. They will meet tonight immediately after work at the Freiheit building, 30 Union Square, to discuss details for cooperating.

* * *

Arrangements have just been completed with the sponsors of the 4th Annual Radio World's Fair which opened at Madison Square Garden yesterday whereby they will leave a large number of their booths for the use of the "Red Bazaar." These are of the most elaborate kind, with interior decorations of an unusually high artistic order. With the acquisition of these booths, the bazaar committee hopes to increase the general attractiveness of the forthcoming affair, which is expected to be a major event in the history of the labor press.

Reports from cities thruout the U. S. are coming in daily with the announcement of plans for cooperating in the Garden event.

Dwight Morrow, Partner of Morgan, Appointed Ambassador to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — Dwight W. Morrow, partner in the financial firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was appointed ambassador to Mexico today. The appointment was announced by President Coolidge.

2 MORE MARINES DEAD IN THE U.S.-NICARAGUAN WAR

20 Liberals Killed, 50 Wounded in Attack

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. —Two more American marines have just been killed in the war which the U. S. state department is waging against remnants of the Liberal government of Nicaragua which has refused to accept its rule, as laid down by Col. Stimson.

At the same time over 20 Nicaraguans were killed and 50 wounded in the skirmish with the marines and about twenty-five native constabulary.

The fighting occurred at Telpaneca and is reported to have lasted four hours. So far as the casualties go, the fight appears to have been the most serious since the Ocatal battle, in which several hundred Nicaraguans under Gen. Sandino were killed.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Union Officials, District 7, Take Local to the Court

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 20. — An injunction applied for by the officials of District 7, United Mine Workers of America, against Local Union 5516 has been granted by the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county. The duly elected officers of the local union are restrained from collecting dues or in any other way exercising the functions of their offices.

Many Grievances.

Around the expelled local union has grown up a large opposition movement based on the many grievances and violations of the contract by the coal operators to which the district officials have failed to pay proper attention.

The large salaries and expense accounts of the district officials have also become an issue.

Local Union 5516 has issued a statement citing various grievances and calling for an "extraordinary" district convention but no real program has been submitted by its committee.

Bad Opposition Tactics.

The insurgent movement has weakened its case by taking a position on the check-off, arbitration and dues payment which the district officials find it possible to interpret as operators' propaganda. The whole affair is marked by much confusion but the district officials, instead of adjusting the grievances which are certainly legitimate, have invoked the power of the courts against the membership.

This has created further dissatisfaction.

Expect New Developments.

According to the opinion of miners who were active in the last election in support of the "Save the Union" ticket headed by John Brophy and who are working for a militant program for the U. M. W. of A., there is the opportunity to organize a powerful left wing movement against the incompetent and reactionary district officialdom in opposition to injunction processes in internal union affairs and around a fighting program of resistance to the coal operators who are systematically weakening the union in the anthracite.

Further developments are expected within the next few days. Left wingers are actively opposing any signs of a movement toward secession from the U. M. W. of A.

NEEDLE WORKERS TO FIGHT BOSSES AND RIGHT WING

Dollar Tax Is Proposed to Help Struggle

An offensive against the right wing and bosses in the needle trades is proclaimed in a statement issued yesterday evening by the Unity Committee of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union and Furriers' Union.

Election of shop chairmen representing the rank and file; new union elections, the support of workers in all trades, a tax of one dollar and calling of local conferences are some of the methods proposed by the committee. The statement in full, reads as follows:

"The pogrom in the cloakmakers' union, the dressmakers' union, and the furriers' union, has been going on for 10 months. The right wing bureaucrats in the needle unions, together with the Jewish Daily Forward and the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor have called to their aid the police, the guerillas, the bosses and the courts in order to break the unions that were attempting to improve the workers' lives.

"They spoke about driving out the Communists. In reality they aimed at driving out the rank and file leaders elected by the union membership and fighting together with the membership successful struggles against the exploitation of the bosses. They spoke about "Moscow"; in reality they were doing work to please the bosses of the United States.

Bosses Have Upper Hand.

"Brothers and sisters, a black shadow is hovering over the workers' lives. There is no union control either among the cloakmakers and dressmakers or by the major part of the fur workers. The bosses have gained the upper hand. The bosses make nothing of the conditions that we had introduced after a hard and strenuous struggle. Contracting shops are multiplying. The hours grow longer. The wages grow smaller. Piece work is already the order of the day. Sigman confers with the bosses in order to saddle the cloakmakers with piece-work slavery that is detrimental to their earnings and to their very lives.

"The bosses and the Sigmans work hand in hand. The official union strives to get rid of every dissatisfied worker. The bosses are trying to eliminate every one protesting against the pogrom. Friends aid each other. Their common ideal is a company union where everything is determined by the boss thru his own representatives. A company union is good for both; the union official is guaranteed a secure job, the boss is guaranteed against workers' struggle. Both companions strive to ride on the back of the workers.

Right Wing Weakens.

"Now when it has already become clear to everybody that the forces of the right wing are becoming weaker, that the Sigmans and Wolls have not accomplished their aim, that bickerings and rifts are destroying their own ranks, that their credit and their prestige are on the wane, the time has come to halt the hand of the pogrom-makers. The time has come to end the vicious attack on our fundamental interests. With united forces, with new energy, with new faith we

(Continued on Page Five)

Irish Elections Give Government Only Scant Lead

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—With all the election returns in with the exception of those from three districts, President William T. Cosgrave's government faction had a scant lead of five seats in the Dail Eireann today.

Seventy-seven government candidates held seats which were divided among them as follows:

Government representatives, 60; farmers, 5; independents, 12. The republican-labor coalition headed by Eamonn De Valera had 72 seats as follows:

Republicans, 57; laborites, 12; national league, 2; Communist, 1.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Fess Likewise Implies Cautious Cal Lied in "Do Not Choose" Yarn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — Unless President Coolidge issues another statement absolutely declining to be a candidate, he will be renominated by the Republican convention, Senator Fess (R.), of Ohio declared today.

He added that Mr. Coolidge would accept the nomination. After casting complimentary votes for favorite sons, most of the states, after the fourth ballot, will jump to the president. He indicated that Ohio might take the lead. In this statement Fess supports the expressed opinion of Hughes, Mellon and Bascomb Slemp.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN WAGE RAISE; VOTING ON OFFER

The strike of [illegible] longshoremen has been averted by the bosses' committee offering the union's spokesmen a compromise in wages for the new agreement which the latter says it will urge the men to accept.

The new offer was made to the union representatives yesterday morning when they met with the Trans-Atlantic Conference representing the bosses at their headquarters, 10 Bridge St. The various locals in the north Atlantic ports will vote on the bosses' proposal between today and Sunday. On Monday morning the results will be announced.

New Wage Scale.

The bosses conference agrees to pay the longshoremen 85 cents an hour and $1.30 for overtime. The demands of the union were 90 cents an hour and $1.35 for overtime. The longshoremen will work a minimum of four hours when called to work on Sundays and holidays.

The bosses also offer to pay the checkers $6.50 a day. They are getting $6 daily, at present. The new agreement would prohibit them being sent home until they have done a full day's work.

To Recommend Aceptance.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Longshoremen's union said yesterday to a DAILY WORKER representative that he would recommend the acceptance of the bosses' proposals due to the unsettled conditions in the trade.

Yesterday's meeting between committees representing the union and the bosses was the second within 24 hours. When they met Monday morning, the Trans-Atlantic Conference spokesmen refused to consider any advances in wages. Ryan told the bosses that such an attitude would result in a strike on Sept. 30 when the present agreement expires.

Child Slave in Chicago Found Killed: Clothes Torn; Was Only Age 14

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Edna Miller, 14, was found brutally slain on a vacant lot at the western fringe of the city today.

The girl had been missing since shortly after eight o'clock last night when she returned from her first day's work in Chicago, as a housemaid. A large wound had been made on the girl's head. Her clothing had been torn, and her neck bore bruises, indicating she had also been strangled.

PARTISAN BANDS NEAR TO SUBURBS CUT RAILROAD; "STATE OF WAR"

Three Thousand Kwantung Troops at Weichow Declare for Revolution; Others Neutral

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)

HANKOW, China, Sept. 20.—The authorities here are terrified. News of partisan bands, peasants' armies, and popular uprisings continue. The guerrilla movement against the Wuhan-Nanking combination is rapidly growing. The Peking-Hankow railroad has been cut by partisan troops. The railway administration confirms this report, and adds the news that the partisans disarmed the troops guarding the railway, blew up a bridge, and cut the telephone wires, and have occupied the last station on the way to Hankow.

The authorities here, feeling the enormous popular resentment against them, and sensing that underground Communist organizations are active, is expelling from its ranks every person suspected not merely of Communism, but even of liberalism, or a labor union sympathy. A state of war was proclaimed on September 10. It has just been prolonged for an indefinite time, by official order. All the important strategical points in the city are constantly occupied by troops in full equipment.

Fear of the partisans carrying their victorious advance into the city causes a feverish activity of fortification building. General Tang Sheng-chi has arrived with two divisions of which one was immediately sent southwards to try and stop the armies headed by Ho Lung and the other is stationed on the Hunan-Hupeh border, where a popular uprising against the Kuomintang leaders' treachery is momentarily expected.

* * *

Troops Join Revolt.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The Hongkong papers are emphasizing the new element in the events which are developing in Kwantung, namely that in Li Chi Shen's detachment of 6,000 men who are at Weichow southwest of Swatow, 3,000 men declared themselves "red," the other 3,000 neutral.

* * *

Committee of Five.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.—A committee of five, drawn both from the Hankow and Nanking governments has been created to try and unite the forces of reaction here. This new governing body is made up of the chief traitors to the revolution, with the exception of Chiang and Feng, who were not placed upon it. It consists of Hu Han-min, former generalissimo of the Kuomintang army; Dr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive of the Kuomintang; Tsai Yon-pei, minister of education in the first republican cabinet under Yuan Shi-kai; Tan Yen-kai, member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Li Lieh-chun, former civil governor of the Province of Kiangsi.

Seven ministries and two councils, on education and military affairs are created.

The following positions have been allotted: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Chao-hu; Finance, Sun Fo, son of the late revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen; Justice, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, an authority on international law; Communications, Wang Pei-chung, and Education, Tsai Yuan-pei.

Goldstein Paroled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—The federal parole board at Leavenworth Penitentiary has recommended approval of a parole for Nat Goldstein, of St. Louis, who is serving a two-year sentence for conspiracy in the celebrated Jack Daniels' distillery case.

Goldstein becomes eligible for parole Oct. 9th. The recommendation has not yet been approved by the department of justice. It will come before Attorney General Sargent next week.

TRIAL OF WHITE TERRORISTS, BEGUN IN LENINGRAD, DISCLOSES BRITISH PLOTS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20.—The trial of the five monarchist terrorists and spies has begun in Leningrad. The preliminary judiciary inquest established that the accused belonged to the monarchist group of the ex-Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevitch. The group was directed by ex-General Koutepov, the ex-grand duke's aide, who is closely connected with the British intelligence service.

Koutepov's agents crossed the Soviet frontier with the assistance of the Finnish, Latvian and Polish secret service. The prisoners, together with others, crossed the Soviet territory where they formed into two parts. One group of the terrorists who remained in Leningrad committed the explosion in the Business Club. The other group went to Moscow where they unsuccessfully attempted to blow up the state political department building.

Besides the terroristic acts, the monarchists were given the task of collecting secret military information, receiving instructions from the British intelligence and secret services which assisted them. Some of the terrorists escaped. Others were killed fighting with the militia and the agents of the state political department.

The accused who are now appearing in court are Balmassoff, Solsky, Stroevoi, Samoiloff, and Aderkas.

U. S. CAPITALISTS FORCE LEAGUE TO ASK TARIFF TALK

Intend to Smash Walls Erected by Debtors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — While the French tariff war hangs in the balance, American capitalist interests have succeeded in having the League of Nations invite the United States to a general conference on tariffs. The U. S., says the state department in accepting the invitation, is concerned chiefly with the smashing of restrictions of American made goods which prevail in certain of the "war baby" states, the new creations of the Allied Powers at the Versailles peace conference.

The invitation reads:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Geneva, April 2, 1927.

Sir:—On behalf of the Council of the League of Nations I have the honor to invite the United States government to send a duly authorized delegation to take part in an international conference with a view to framing an international convention for abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

This invitation is addressed to states members and non-members of the League of Nations in pursuance of the following resolution adopted by the council on March 11, 1927:

"The council (a) approves the report of the Economic Committee on its twenty-first session; (b) decides

(Continued on Page Three)

PARIS GENDARMES CLUB WORKERS AT PROTEST MEETING

Hundreds Hurt in Police Outrages in France

PARIS, Sept. 20. — Hundreds of French workers were injured and trampled when Paris mounted and foot police attempted to break up the huge mass meeting at Clichy where thousands of outraged workingmen were demanding the immediate withdrawal or expulsion of the American Legion from France.

Police Beat Workers.

The police who were massed in platoons, with supporting reserves on horseback and motorcycles, watched the meeting without interfering until the crowds began to assume such vast proportions that the order was given to disperse them. The police charged and the workers in resisting were crushed back and beaten with brutal ferocity by the sticks and swords of the French cossacks. Blood flowed from broken heads and bleeding noses, while the steady drumming thud of the police weapons on the workers' bodies could be heard above the shouts and the gendarme's yells.

The resistance of the workers and the inability of the police to break up the Clichy protest meeting in spite of their deliberately brutal tactics infuriated the gendarmes to such a degree that the square in which the meeting had been held soon resembled a battle ground rather than a suburban park. As a result of the police outrage four of the leading workers were jailed.

Workers' Parade Orderly.

The attack by the police came after a quiet and orderly parade in which thousands of the workers with mourning bands around their arms proceeded thru the streets of Clichy on their

(Continued on Page Two)

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Paris Gendarmes Club Workers Who Protest

(Continued from Page One)

way to christen the "Sacco and Vanzetti Square," in memory of the two murdered workers. After the ceremonies at Sacco and Vanzetti Square the mass meeting, which had swelled to an unprecedented size, heard Vaillant-Couturier and other prominent French Communists and labor leaders voice the demands of the overwhelming mass of the workers that the American Legion leave French soil at once.

The police action is part of the systematic attempt which the Paris gendarmes under the direction of Chiappe, the prefect of Paris, have been making to stir up the workers, who are infuriated by the insult felt in the presence of the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti on French soil, to acts of violence. Police persecution has reached an unbelievable pitch and scores of workers are being deported from France on framed-up charges. The French intelligence and secret service have received special orders to stop at nothing in carrying out their campaign of relentless persecution.

While the police action at Clichy was the most flagrant, other meetings thruout Paris were broken up and an unknown number of workers received injuries in the course of the government's attempts to suppress the workers' hostility to the Legion.

* * *

All France Aroused.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Sept. 20.—Despite the police edict forbidding all meetings to protest against the presence of the American Legion on the soil of France thousands of French workers demonstrated thru the streets of St. Etienne, demanding that the legionnaires be expelled immediately from the country. The fury of the workers against the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti has been raised to fury as a result of the orgies in which the legionnaires participate nightly in Paris. Accounts of the actions of the Legion have reached the provinces and scores of meetings sprang up all over France in response to the feeling of desecration which the French workers will feel so long as the legionnaires are among them.

Fascists of Lithuania Use Severe Sentences in Attempt at Terror

BERLIN, Sept. 20. — Heavy sentences have been meted out by a court martial to the alleged ringleaders of the recent rebellion in Taurrogen, Lithuania, dispatches from Kovno revealed today.

One insurrectionist was executed, seven sentenced to life imprisonment, and fourteen others sent to the penitentiary for participation in the rebellion, the despatches said.

Soccer Player Dies.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 20.—Hit on the head by the elbow of an opposing player in a soccer game, Arthur P. Sylvia 19, was so badly injured that he died today. Despite his injuries, he stayed in the game scoring the only point for his team and was treated by a physician afterwards.

New Hearing for Scott.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Chief Justice of the Criminal Court William V. Brothers today reassigned the sanity hearing of Russell Scott, under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Joseph Maurer, to Judge Emanuel Eller. Judge Eller set October 24th as the date for the hearing.

ANTHRACITE FIREMEN WIN DECISION AGAINST COAL BOSSES ON FIGHT TO LAY OFF WORKERS

By ED FALKOWSKI.
(Federated Press.)

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 20. — The full quota of firemen will be maintained on every idle day as has been done in the past, according to the decision handed down by the conciliation board which met in Philadelphia last week.

During the slack time period the company has developed a labor-economizing policy which penetrated even to the boiler houses where a fireman from each shift was laid off on every idle day. The contract recognizes firemen as essential maintenance workers, who are employed 7 days a week and 52 weeks a year. Boilerhouse men never knew, hitherto, what a day off felt like until this unpleasantness occurred, and trouble commenced to brew.

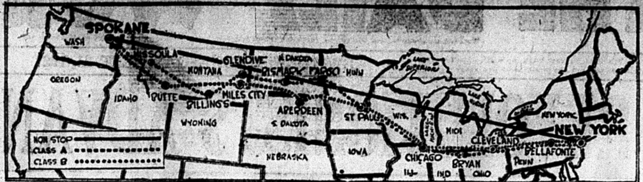
In many boilerhouses the firemen urged a walkout, and only for the conciliatory tactics of union officials, would have shut down the colliery. Other firemen wrangled hotly with bosses, demanding the replacement of the laid-off worker. The bosses protested their helplessness, while superintendents merely shrugged their shoulders, and blamed officials still higher up.

Threaten to Withdraw Men.

Finally the case was taken before the Anthracite Conciliation Board which wavered in its efforts to reach a decision until the union officials present declared that if the firemen are to be laid off on idle days, the union would withdraw all maintenance men from colliery duty on every idle day, thus imperilling the condition of the mines, and letting the boilers get cold. The officials protested very strongly against the employment of confidence men — office clerks and time-keepers.

Evidently this warning had its proper effect, for on reconsideration a decision was handed down stating that hereafter the full quota of firemen are to be retained on every day the colliery is idle.

Route of New York-Spokane Air Derby Flyers



FIFTY PLANES are scheduled to take part in the cross-country flight. They are divided into three classes, according to route and number of stops, both based on their fuel-carrying capacity. Class B planes, which left Monday, make ten stops; Class A planes left Tuesday, to make six stops. Non-stop planes leave Wednesday. All are due in Spokane Thursday.

First Plane Crew in Class A Dead; Many Others Fall

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Class A entries in the New York to Spokane air derby started hopping off at 7 o'clock this morning.

The first of the 15 to take off was a Buhl Airster, entered by the Buhl Aircraft Company of Marysville, Mich., and piloted by R. E. Hudson.

Within three-quarters of an hour, the first plane had fallen, at Morristown, N. J., killing Pilot Hudson and his mechanic, J. D. Radike. Other planes were forced down, without casualties, along the way.

* * *

Some Survive.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20. — Twelve planes, survivors of the twenty-five that sailed out ahead of the sun from Mineola, L. I., yesterday morning, in the transcontinental air derby for Spokane, zoomed into the hazy sky today, with Glendive, Mont., as their day's objective. Fueling stops were scheduled for St. Paul, Fargo and Bismarck, N. D., and then into the Montana stop-over town.

Twenty-eight airplanes flying westward, remained in the air today in the Class A and Class B divisions of the transcontinental New York to Spokane, Wash., air derby. Seventeen of the number were Class B ships and eleven were Class A.

* * *

New Race Ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Final inspections were being made today on the 12 planes which will participate in the Pacific coast air derby. The planes will take off from Mills Field early tomorrow morning in a race which will end at Spokane, Wash. The derby is being held in connection with the national air races at Spokane.

New Strike Talk When Bosses Evict Leaders

(Continued from Page One)

groceries and drugs sent to neediest cases, now being deducted from pay. Profit sharing promised and now being carried out through increasing work of each operator. Investigation of overseers not being carried out. Some scabs have been fired, also some strikers. Eviction notices to ex-strikers are reaching a large number. Of 150 leaving town about half received notice to quit. Dissatisfaction high since settlement, due to highhandedness of management. Strike talk again rising high."

The strike of 300 workers lasted 5 weeks. It stirred North Carolina when the militia was called out. Most of the men and women joined the United Textile Workers Union, though the strike started spontaneously before organization began.

The strike of 800 cotton mill workers ended on the employers' promises to improve conditions without raising wages. A textile union representative writes:

Raises Not Mentioned.

"They were promised shoes and school books for all the children, five week of back rent, unlocking of mill gates (workers were locked in between whistles), cleaning of all wells (dirty open wells, breeding disease, furnished the town's water supply); running electric lights into homes; investigation into the actions of overseers and second hands, but not a word in regard to wages."

The strike began spontaneously when the workers discovered their petition for a 12½ per cent raise in the boss's wastebasket. The workers were not hosiery workers, but the hosiery federation loaned an organizer temporarily to them. While he was north at his federation's convention, the strike was ended.

Seven hundred of the 800 joined the United Textile Workers during the strike. "We are holding three mass meetings a week, and the one on Wednesday saw an attendance of 600 people," writes the organizer. "If we can keep up attendance we will be able to maintain an organization and get a real union going."

William Faversham, famous English actor, is broke. Recently Faversham went into bankruptcy. Today the actor filed a schedule of his assets and liabilities. Although his assets total $58,508, they are all claims which are more or less uncollectable. These claims include one of $50,000 against Brock Pemberton, the producer, and $4,298 against the Pilgrimage Players of Hollywood, Cal.

REYNOLDS AIRWAYS INC

CRASH OF PASSENGER MONOPLANE Saturday near New Market, N. J., in which seven were killed and four others perhaps fatally hurt, is being investigated by Middlesex county officials and by the United States Department of Commerce. Above is the plane after it had plunged into an apple orchard when its engine "went dead." The plane was filled with passengers, had carried many, and many more were waiting to take advantage of bargain rates offered by the Reynolds Airways Company, operator of the plane.

Massachusetts Lawmaker Wants Life Imprisonment for Displaying Red Flag

BOSTON, Sept. 20. — If a bill just introduced in the Massachusetts legislature by Representative Harrison H. Atwood of Boston becomes a law, anyone displaying "a red flag or any emblem of opposition to organized government" will be liable to conviction on a charge of felony and be entitled to life imprisonment.

Atwood has also filed a bill making it a felony to "advocate syndicalism," the maximum penalty to be 14 years.

Bosses Only Saved Their Own Produce By Teamster Raise

By ART SHIELDS
Federated Press.

Hard-hitting tactics are winning for New York's teamsters and chauffeurs. Another 2,000 men, who move perishable fruits and vegetables for the commission merchants and produce wholesalers are pocketing $5.00 a week more as the result of a 30-hour strike.

Force Raise.

Seven thousand truckmen won a similar raise the week before. So this September shows a total of 9,000 teamsters and chauffeurs, representing families of nearly 50,000 persons, who have jacked up their standard of living by an extra five spot a week. Wages are now $45 for the men in charge of the trucks, something less for helpers.

New York's fruits and vegetables come in by lighters from New Jersey. The strike was a boon to Newark, Jersey City and the other towns across the river. Unable to sell the stuff in New York the merchants dumped apples on the market for as little as 10 cents a bushel; tomatoes for as low as 25 cents a crate; beans brought only 50 cents a bushel. Melons went for a song.

Bosses Appalled By Possible Loss.

Facing a loss of millions of dollars of grapes, apples, tomatoes, melons, beans, berries, etc., the bosses became eager to settle. Soon after the Fruit and Produce Trades Assn. and the Market Truckmen's Assn. met the committee of local 202 of the teamsters' international, the $5.00 compromise was agreed upon, the union scaling down its demands from the $7.00 originally asked.

The reason for the settlement is frankly given in the front-page headline of the Journal of Commerce: "Perishables Saved, as Truck Strike Ends; Enormous Loss is Prevented When Teamsters Are Given $5 Wage Increase" reads the caption on the employers' paper's story.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Aged Galleani, Friend Of Sacco and Vanzetti, Victim of Fascist Rage

(By Federated Press).

Luigi Galleani, close personal friend and counselor of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanetti, has become a virtual prisoner of the fascisti organization in Ravenna, Italy. Old, penniless and physically broken, following his deportation from America several years ago, the aged man has long been under close observation by the Italian government. Recently he was placed under guard in his own home by the Ravenna blackshirts, and is forbidden to leave it or to associate with friends, according to reports reaching New York friends of the anarchist leader.

In America Galleani edited Cronaca Sovversiva, a revolutionary anarchist paper published in Lynn for several years till his arrest in late 1918. Sacco and Vanzetti, as subscribers and active circulators of this periodical were on the suspect list of the department of justice. After Galleani's deportation in June 1919, the round-up of his followers began.

Galleani's age saved him from sterner punishment by the Mussolini government. Seized after a recent anti-fascist outbreak at Ravenna it was at first intended to deport him to one of the tiny Mediterranean islands which the blackshirts use as jails for the radicals.

Chicago Girls Finally Freed for Sacco and Vanzetti Activities

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (FP).—Signs of returning sanity appeared in Chicago's courtrooms as the first month since the Sacco-Vanzetti executions began drawing to a close. Judge Sam Heller on Sept. 15 released the 28 remaining prisoners picked up by the police during the meetings and parades of protest prior to the double murder by the state of Massachusetts. Two days before, he had freed a couple of girls arrested for making street-corner speeches.

"I guess if Jane Addams can speak her mind on the Sacco-Vanzetti case without being arrested you can do the same," Heller told the girls as he bawled out the brave coppers that had pulled them in.

The previous week four others were fined, but payment was suspended.

Carol of Rumania Asks More Than the $500,000 Left Him for Expenses

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20.—Former Crown Prince Carol, of Roumania, is attempting to break the will of his father, the late King Ferdinand and has already obtained the intervention of the court of appeal, it was announced today by the official court gazette.

Carol's petition for a trustee to safeguard his interests was granted by the court of appeals with the appointment of General Condescu as trustee. Under Ferdinand's will Carol is understood to have received more than half a million dollars.

Monarchists in English Pay on Trial in U.S.S.R. for Bombing Worker Club

LENINGRAD, Russia, Sept. 20.—Five Russians, sons and grandsons of former czarist army officers, went on trial here today, charged with espionage on behalf of the British government, and of instituting a reign of terror in Leningrad last June.

In addition to the espionage charges, the men were accused of having bombed a Leningrad Communist meeting last June, and with having killed three officials while resisting arrest.

Indianapolis Mayor On Trial for Graft Admits Helping Klan

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20. — Mayor John L. Duvall today continued to face a stinging barrage of questions concerning his alleged political deals as prosecuting attorney. William H. Remy cross-examined the Indianapolis mayor, who late yesterday finished his direct testimony on charges of political corruption.

Duvall has tried to deny charges that he promised William H. Armitage, Indianapolis politician, three city jobs for $14,500, the klan 85 per cent of his appointments and numerous alleged offers to small-fry politicians.

But Duvall was hazy in his reply to questions concerning agreeing to the Klan's political policy.

One of the mayor's most significant admissions was that he appointed George S. Elliott, former exalted cyclop of the Marion County klan, to the position of superintendent of banks and Harvy W. Bedford, Klan organizer, as traffic department head, and that he indorsed notes of $1,000 each given by the two men, who afterwards left the city.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 20. — Eighteen-year-old Mary Cwikla, an attractive blonde of Suffield, Conn., was the central figure today at the trial in Essex County Superior Court of Herman A. Reed, of Waterbury, Conn., and Leo J. Nolin, of South Groveland, Mass., charged with slaying William Griffin, a Haverhill grocer, during a hold-up last March.

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Japanese Delegate Asks League to Aid Sudden War on U.S.

GENEVA, Sept. 20. — The question of a war betweenthe United States and Japan, came up before the League Council today, and the Japanese delegate, Harukazu Nagaoka, offered an amendment to the Polish "peace" resolution which would have allowed such a war to take place without objection by the League. However, when the full import of the amendment offered by Japan to restrict the provision for arbitration before beginning the shooting to League members only finally reached the delegates, they became flurried. Agents of American finance among the consultants of most of the councilmen present objected on the grounds that the League seemed to be banding around Japan to threaten America. The Japanese delegate was quietly told that his amendment was not to be passed, and he diplomatically withdrew it.

Hungary Defies.

But the shadow of war, darkening the incense to the sham Goddess of Peace which all the delegates are industriously burning, left a considerable feeling of restraint and worry upon the gathering.

Nerves were further strained by the obstinate rejection by Hungary of Sir Austen Chamberlain's report, favorable to Roumania in the Hungarian land's dispute. The spectacle o fa tiny "enemy" country defying the League and its "Triple Entente" leadership roused some of the delegates to wrath. Hungary was soundly scolded, Chamberlain threatened to resign from the investigation commission, and the Council finally decided that Roumania and Hungary should try to agree, outside the League Council.

Spain Sneers.

Another third rate power, Spain, continues to jeer at the apparently powerless League of Nations. Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, publically stated yesterday that the League assembly is "no better than a casino," and that nothing of value comes from all its wrangling.

* * *

England Still Dopes.

GENEVA, Sept. 20. — The assembly adopted a resolution demanding that the governments of the various countries speed up measures to control illicit traffic in narcotics.

The assembly also adopted the the committee's report dealing with the diminution of poppy culture in Persia. The Persian government last week announced its willingness to curtail poppy cultivation over a three year period, as an experiment.

Count Lytton, speaking on behalf of India, urged efficacious international action to put down and control the drug traffic. He did not promise that the British plantations in India would cease to "legally" produce quantities of the poison.

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By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvolaitsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

"COMRADE BOGDANOFF'S book is a comprehensive and popular introduction to the study of the principles of Marxian philosophy. It was, as the author says in his preface, written in the dark days of Tsarist reaction for the use of secret workers' study circles; and it serves today as a textbook in hundreds, if not thousands, of party schools and study circles now functioning in Soviet Russia."

The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

$1.00

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION — By A. Berdnikov and A. Svetlov.
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33 First Street, New York.

KELLOGG SENDS TARIFF THREAT AGAINST FRANCE

War of Duties Starts if "Ally" Doesn't Bow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—France was officially informed today that the United States stands ready to increase import duties on French goods unless the discrimination against American products, under the new French tariff schedules, is removed.

This atitude was revealed in a brief note delivered to the French foreign office in Paris, in reply to the French rejection of the American proposal for a most-favored-nation commercial treaty.

It is understood here that if the French show a desire to continue negotiations over the tariff question, the parleys likely will be in Washington rather than in Paris, as originally contemplated.

Only three most-favored-nation treaties have actually been ratified and that the modus vivendi arrangements with other countries—fourteen in all—can be terminated on very short notice.

The three countries with which the United States has most-favored nation agreements are Germany, Esthonia and Hungary. Such treaties with Salvador and Turkey have been signed but not ratified. The countries with which the United States has modus vivendi arrangements are, Turkey, Brazil, Poland, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua and Rumania.

The tariff war with France might influence the twelve other countries with which the State Department is now negotiating for most-favored-nation treaties. These are Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Honduras, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Latvia and Guatemala.

It is anticipated that the practical ultimatum of the state department will catch the French foreign office at a disadvantage, as the artificial welcome of the American Legion, necessary to French capitalists in internal politics has made it difficult for them to immediately whip up resentment for U. S. imperialism. They will simply have to pay the price, in the opinion of state department attaches.

Detroit Workers Will Celebrate Annual Party Ball, September 25

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—The annual autumn festival and ball arranged for Saturday September 25th at the Workers' Home 1343 E. Ferry Avenue by the Workers (Communist) Party will open the Fall season of workers' recreation in Detroit.

Each year larger crowds attend this annual affair of the Party. The thousands of workers who have accepted the Party leadership in the recent demonstrations and organization drives will pledge their support to the Workers Party by their presence at this annual ball. Many entertaining features are being arranged by the committee, in addition to a union orchestra that will play all evening.

Many distinguished guests will be present among them Earl Browder. The Ball will be International in every respect, the workers of every nation will be represented including the workers from most of the oppressed nations of the world. Admission of 50 cents is being charged.

Pathologists in Kiev Call World Scientists To Stop New Slaughter

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20. —The Kiev All-Union Congress of pathologists has adopted an appeal to the scientific workers of the world protesting against the attempts to draw the U. S. S. R. and all mankind with it into a new slaughter. The appeal calls upon all intellectuals thruout the world to protest against the efforts to destroy the first proletarian state which has created the best conditions for scientific work.

U. S. Capitalists Force League to Tariff Talk

(Continued from Page One)

to convene at Geneva a diplomatic conference of duly authorized representatives of the governments' members and non-members of the League of Nations, with a view to the framing of an international convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The invitations to the states will be accompanied by the documents already prepared by the Economic Convention. Nov. 14, 1927, is the date provisionally fixed for this conference."

It has been decided provisionally that the conference should meet on Nov. 14, 1927, but the council may, if circumstances require it, alter this date at its next session.

At the same time the council decided to communicate to all the governments invited to the conference the enclosed document (C. I. A. P. 1) drawn up by the Economic Committee to serve as a basis for the conference's discussions. This document contains a preliminary draft international agreement for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, preceded by a brief historical sketch and a summary of the results of the inquiries conducted by the Economic Committee with the governments and the commercial and industrial organizations of the various countries and followed by observations on certain articles of the preliminary draft agreement.

In the two annexes will be found the amendments proposed and observations submitted by the organizations concerned and by certain governments concerning the individual articles of the preliminary draft agreement.

I should be glad if you would be so good as to let me know whether the United States government is prepared to send representatives to this conference.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC DRUMMOND.

* * *

Secretary Kellogg's Acceptance.

Secretary Kellogg's reply read:

The secretary of state of the United States of America refers to the note of the deputy secretary general of the League of Nations, dated April 2, 1927, in which he was good enough to invite the government of the United States of America to attend an international conference with a view to framing an international convention for abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The government of the United States is glad to accept the invitation of the League of Nations and to participate in this conference, which, it is informed, will convene at Geneva on Oct. 17, 1927.

The president has appointed Mr. Hugh Wilson, American minister to Switzerland, to attend the conference as the representative of the United States. He will be assisted by one or more advisers whose names will be communicated to you as soon as possible.

KARL LIEBKNECHT AND ROSE LUXEMBURG

The Foundation of the Youth International

By JULIUS ALPARI.

(In the previous installment Comrade Alpari tells of his offer to present to the Youth Conference the report on the economic question if he were allowed to attack the reformist conceptions of Danneburg.)

* * *

It was not difficult to convince Liebknecht on this point. But I had also to win over de Man, the secretary of the international centre. When I had succeeded in this I was able to set about the work, and discussed my report repeatedly with Liebknecht. He agreed that in the first instance we should concentrate on the youth in large-scale industry. The demands of my resolution met with approval. As far as I can remember today he criticized that I had set the limits for compulsory education too low; he insisted that the importance of special youth organizations for the economic struggle be more sharply defined. For the rest he merely made some changes in style, especially in the theoretical section of my resolution where he considered many formulations too trite. He found fault with the statement that only with the growth of machinery had real exploitation of the youth begun. I did not want to give in on this point and urged that the most acute exploitation of apprentices took place in small industries as a result of competition with the machine. We had not decided our dispute prior to the conference. Liebknecht based his argument on manufacture, which already carried on large scale exploitation of children. I quoted Marx's "capital": "The work of women and children was the first word in the capitalist application of machinery. . .This powerful substitute of work and workers places the entire working class family under the heel of capital." Finally, we found a formulation which satisfied all parties.

Opposed Workshop.

On the economic programme there were no further differences of opinion. Only one point was the cause of a heated discussion, namely, national apprenticeship workshops. Danneberg wrote a pamphlet on this subject in which he advocates the establishment of apprenticeship workshops as the only means of remedying the exploitation of apprentices. He demanded that this should form a part of the minimum programme of the social democrats and that special campaigns should be carried on to realize it. The Austrian delegation, supported by the Swiss and one Czech delegate, insisted that this apprenticeship workshop idea should be adopted in our economic programme. I opposed. The so-called apprenticeships constitute a very small section of the exploited youth. If the capitalist states should establish special apprenticeship centres for these it would only intensify the split in the ranks of the workers which would be used in the struggle against the proletariat. We should not cherish any illusions that the exploitation of apprentices can be abolished under capitalism. Our demands must be: protection of apprentices for the limitation and overthrow of capitalism, for the abolition of exploitation. Finally, my point of view gained the day and it was unanimously decided not to insert the clause on apprenticeship workshops in our programme.

The Stuttgart conference accomplished a very important piece of work. A year previously we had no idea of youth organizations or of what activity they carried on. At that time we learned that in the various countries there are three main types of youth organizations: anti-militarist organizations (Belgium and a part of Scandinavia), educational organizations (Holland, Switzerland), apprenticeship protection organizations (Austria, Hungary). Now an international is formed which had developed a revolutionary programme of work for all organizations. The first powerful step was thereby made for the inclusion of the proletarian youth in the class conscious struggle for the overthrow of the dominations of the bourgeoisie.

Just a brief reference to the participants in the conference. A number of Russian comrades were present. Their names were not mentioned. I never met them again. Perhaps as far as they still exist they will report. I entered into a long conversation with one of them from whom I learned that he had been a Bundist. Balabanova represented the Italian youth. Comrade Remmele took the minutes of the conference. Gustav Moller the Swiss delegate warmly supported Liebknecht, he became later the minister of the Swedish king. Zetal Hoglung told me that this same Moller after the war, is said to have declared that given the choice "Liebknecht or Noske" he would decide for Noske. De Man, who, together with Liebknecht, had done most to bring about the conference, has had an interesting career. He was a militant Marxist, a bitter opponent of Vandervelde. He volunteered in the war, and after the February Revolution went to Russia with Vandervelde in order to support Kerensky and his offensive as a "left." Finally, from his impact with Marxism he came to the conclusion that not he was bad, but Marxism. Before the war we were close friends, and also during the war I had hoped that he would find the way to us. I greatly regret his loss. In April, 1922, I met him at the conference of the three internationals in Berlin where he acted as interpreter for the last time for the II. International. Exactly 12 years had elapsed since we had met. De Man recognized me at once, came to me and exclaimed: "You are of course in the III. International!" "Of course!" I replied.

NEGRO STUDENT, BACK FROM VISIT TO THE U. S. S. R., ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT FREE EDUCATION THERE

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 (FP).—Students in Negro colleges are reading with interest the report brought back from Soviet Russia by Richard Hurst Hill, senior at Lincoln University, and published this week as the leading article in Afro-American, ranked as one of the most influential race papers in America.

Hill went to the Soviet Union as the result of a scholarship award from a New York student group, won through membership on the Lincoln debating team which defeated Oxford last winter. He was most impressed with the progress of education in the Soviet Union.

"All education is free in Russia, including colleges and professional schools", he reports. "Not only is tuition free but board, lodging and other expenses of the students are paid by the government. Compulsory education laws are enforced in many places and even workers in the factories manage to spend two or three hours a day in study.

Ask About U. S. Lynchings.

"The lowest peasant on Russian farms is better informed about the economic conditions of this country and of other countries than the average American", Hill found. "Standing for a few hours on an isolated Russian farm talking with a peasant, I was asked, 'Are they still mistreating and lynching colored people in the southern part of the United States?'

"I found copies of the Afro-American in Moscow. Stribling's 'Birthright' has been translated into Russian as well as Walter White's novel 'Flight' and books by William Pickens.

"All industry is owned by the Soviet government except concessions to foreigners which revert to the government in time. The result is that the poor people of Russia long oppressed under the Czar are living happy and peaceful lives for the first time in history. Their pay is fixed by the government. Workers live in government owned houses. The standard of pay is not far below what we have in America. Social insurance provides for the workers and their families if for any reason they are ill or incapacitated for work.

Not Interested In Christianity.

"The average Russian is not only more intelligent than the average American, but he is more enthusiastic about what he terms 'our government'. He is more interested in its success and works more ardently to bring that about."

The younger Russians are not very keen about christianity, Hill discovered. "We want nothing of christianity, especially the Amerian brand", he quotes them as saying. "Look what it has done for America where Jews and Negroes are hated and mistreated."

Disagree Over Paternity.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 20. — Juanita Montanya, Spanish dancer and film actress, today was scheduled to appear in the district attorney's office to be questioned regarding her $1,000,000 suit against Wallace Beery, noted film actor. The dancer accused Beery of attacking her and named him as the father of her unborn child.

Beery returned here from a hunting trip yesterday. He made a complete denial of the assertions contained in the dancer's complaint.

Churchgoer Hit By Car.

BAY SHORE, N. Y., Sept. 20. — Charles Smith, a middle aged employee of the Mrs. George R. Turnsbutl estate at West Islip, near Bay Shore, died in South Side Hospital this morning from injuries he received when struck by an automobile yesterday. Smith while on his way to church, was hit by a Ford car which was struck by another car and overturned.

Another Chicago Robbery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Six masked bandits armed with shotguns, held up four messengers of the First National Bank of Cicero, a suburb, today and escaped with $95,000, of which $56,000 was cash, $19,000 checks, and $20,000 negotiable bonds.

RESOLUTION

Adopted Unanimously at Memorial Meetings for Sacco and Vanzetti, Yeomen Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sunday, August 28th, 1927 and at Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Monday Evening, August 29th, 1927.

* * *

We, the workers and citizens of Minneapolis, in mass meeting assembled to protest against the judicial murder of our fallen comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to their relatives and to those who have worked tirelessly for their release, in this dark hour of our common bereavement.

We pledge ourselves to carry on the fight against tyranny and injustice wherever and whenever they exist and to fight on and on until a new birth of freedom is established everywhere; and until the rights of free assemblage, free speech and free press shall be an accomplished fact and not a hollow mockery as has many times been demonstrated during the Sacco-Vanzetti defense.

We further pledge ourselves to keep jealous guard in future to preserve the measure of freedom which has thus far been so bitterly fought for and won.

We pledge ourselves to fight relentlessly until the unjust execution of our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, shall be avenged.

Chairman: S. A. STOCKWELL.
Secretary: HARVEY WATTS.

What's What in Washington

ATTACK U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (FP).—American export trade, right at the zenith of its prosperity and penetration into foreign markets, seems poised also on the brink of disastrous reverses.

With dizzying rapidity, lightning strokes have been launched by foreign business interests against American trade, and at the same time severe assaults have been levelled against American foreign policy and the entire fabric of hitherto unchallenged supremacy.

Critical Moment.

Coming right at the moment when American domestic production and trade are visibly headed downward, with unemployment jumping ahead at a dangerous pace, the foreign attacks seem to be timed to complete an entire discomfiture of cocksure industrialism which has reigned in New York and Washington so confidently since 1921. A quick tumbling of the prestige of the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover political machinery and difficult times for the speculators who have run amuck in the New York stock exchange are seen as direct results of the world-wide bombardment, directed momentarily from France, Argentina, Panama and Canada and aimed at tariff provisions and other trade objectives.

England As Enemy.

The Geneva naval arms fiasco, bringing out the British Empire as the main foe of the United States government, may well have started the serious slide downward of American prestige, but the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the American Legion invasion of Paris and the insolent attitude of American manufacturers in insisting on easy access to foreign markets while closing their own home market are the big factors.

Hoover In Decline.

On the political field, the echoes of the sudden decline in prestige, production and foreign favor are to be observed in the trend away from Coolidge and Hoover as presidential possibilities in 1928 and the significant statement of Andrew Mellon, boss of the eastern republican party, that he is for Hughes, who has divorced himself from the present administration. The revolt of the Chicago bankers against the Mellon-controlled Federal Reserve Board indicates further division which comes with reverses.

In the meantime the state and commerce departments fumble about nervously in an effort to solve the contradictions of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act in international relations. France's action in raising her duties on American imports to a level with the American tariff on French imports has created havoc in the camp of the high tariff crowd. Protests are beside the point. Even the Francophile sentimentalists are a little astonished that France should grant favored nation concessions to Germany, the late enemy, while boosting duties on goods from America, the well known savior.

Sacco-Vanzetti Murder.

The high protective tariff is due for hard knocks in the next congress as the result of the new complications. Workers and farmers will be joined by exporters, democrats, international bankers and progressives in hammering away at the sacrosanct republican tariff. Textile workers, as representative of most of the workers in highly protected industries, know by experience what a sorry joke the tariff is on the four million operatives and dependents in their own industry.

No less a personage than Ambassador Pueyrredon, the suave Argentinian, has informed the state department that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by Massachusetts is one of the good reasons why American tariff spies are not wanted in his country. There are plenty of other reasons too, including British influence in Argentina, controversies over embargoes placed on Argentine goods and the Monroe Doctrine.

The spy provision in the tariff act is sure to be deleted in the session. These spies are charged with finding out production costs in foreign countries for the purpose of keeping those very commodities out of the United States. Naturally these commercial agents are about as welcome abroad as American naval or diplomatic spies. Most countries have accepted them sullenly but in Argentina anti-American sentiment is now so strong that they will not be tolerated at all.

California Judge Gives Injunction Against Seceding Iron Workers

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 20.—Judge Shields of the Superior Court has issued an injunction ordering Local union No. 118 and the Western District Council, which seceded from the International Ironworkers Union, to stop using the name of the International union and to turn over all funds to the international. The leaders of the seceding union, James Sullivan, R. M. Hagerty, C. W. Crittenden and George Pillsworth.

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President Green's Greeting Go to Those Who Rejoiced at the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and Not to the Workers Who Protested.

The cablegram sent by President Green of the American Federation of Labor to Howard P. Savage, commander of the American Legion, released for publication Monday, constitutes a repudiation of the struggle waged in the United States and thruout the world to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The cablegram is a slap in the face for the French labor movement which, irrespective of political party affiliation, is united in protesting against the American legion convention as a demonstration of mass resentment at the murder of two innocent workingmen by American "justice."

The first sentence of the cablegram is an insult not only to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti but an insult as well to American workers who know the strikebreaking and terrorist role played by dozens of posts of the American Legion with full official sanction or without official rebuke.

Green says:

> **In behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor I extend greetings and assurance of our continued co-operation with the American Legion upon matters of mutual interest.**

What are these "matters of mutual interest" where there is to be "continued co-operation?"

By far the great majority of the former members of the national army mobilized in 1917 are outside the ranks of the American legion. The legion can claim at best only some 760,000 members and the greater part of this membership is fictitious.

Many of the posts are organized as direct auxiliaries of big corporations and are a bulwark to the company unions in such open shop concerns as the United States Steel Corporation, various railway companies, The Western Union Telegraph Company, General Electric, etc.

An examination of the legion membership discloses the fact that it does not include any high percentage of the actual workers who were in the national army.

What then are the matters of "mutual interest?"

They can be only joint offensives against the militant section of the labor movement, joint pressure upon congress for legislation from which only the official caste of the unions and legions will benefit and joint approval of imperialist enterprises like military training camps, bigger navy campaigns. In short, all of the measures by which, under the euphemistic name of "national defense" the militarization of the working class is being carried out.

The immediate purpose of Green's cablegram of course is to show that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor does not sympathize in any way with the efforts the French masses are making to prove to the Legion and to the whole world that they look upon the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as a crime against the world's working class.

President Green, when millions of workers thruout the world were joined by hundreds of thousands of liberty loving persons of other walks of life, in trying to save Sacco and Vanzetti when their lives hung in the balance, sent only a wire to Governor Fuller requesting a stay of sentence but not expressing confidence in their innocence.

The world of labor knows by this time that had the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor given real support to the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, had it used its influence to mobilize the labor movement against the executions, Sacco and Vanzetti would be alive today.

The cablegram of President Green is the final proof that the official leadership of the A. F. of L. did not exert its power to save the two workers whose seven years of torture and death stirred the masses of the world as they have not been stirred for many years. It shows also the reason why, in spite of convention decisions, the A. F. of L. leadership made only the coldest and most formal requests for clemency. The reason is that this leadership was aligned, not with Sacco and Vanzetti and the labor movements of the world, but with their enemies.

Had Green dipped his pen in the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti when he wrote the cablegram of greetings to the American Legion his conduct could have been no more shameful.

Black as was the blot upon the record of the American Federation of Labor leadership when it allowed Sacco and Vanzetti to be murdered without exerting its power to the limit, Green has made it blacker still.

Every worker who belongs to a union and who does not work and fight to drive such leaders from the labor movement must forever meet his fellows with his head bowed in shame.

Only labor officials who hate and despise the fighting traditions of American labor, only a leadership which can join with the police informers, the gangsters and gunmen of the bosses as in the war on the left wing of the needle trades, can hold out the hand of fellowship to the militarists, and the tools of the militarists now in France, who cheered for Governor Fuller and were convulsed with jackal-like laughter as the deadly current leaped thru the bodies of two workingmen murdered because they were loyal to their class in the way they understood loyalty.

In the years to come the cablegram sent by Green will take its place beside the perjuries of Harry Orchard in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, the lies of Oxman in the Mooney case and oath of allegiance to the British king sworn by Benedict Arnold.

Even a Green can go too far. He will find that his endorsement of American capitalist justice and his studied insult to the labor movement of France will meet with no support in the ranks of American workers.

His latest action has torn from him whatever covering of a labor character he possessed and leaves open to the gaze of millions of workers, organized and unorganized, the real Green agent of American imperialism whose heart goes out, not to the workers who mourn for Sacco and Vanzetti but to the class which murdered them and to the mercenaries of this class who condone their murder.

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the ninth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

* * *

Regarding the two main historical streams in our Party—Our Party was born as a result of the splitting away of the left wing of the social-democrats from the socialist party. A certain section of our Party is therefore to be found laregly in the elements coming out of the socialist party. As our Party developed it reached a second stage, the stage where it was able to attract masses from the trade unions. When the Party reached that stage, it reached one of the most important periods of its development. Here we have the second main stream of the Party. Comrades, when we speak of two streams, we do not speak of one stream here and another there, but as concepts merely marking temporary mile-posts, temporary signposts in the history of the Party. Just as it is necessary to develop the ideological homogeneity of the working class as a class in this country, so it is necessary to develop the ideological homogeneity of these two main trends in the composition of our Party. We will never be able to develop the ideological homogeneity of the working class as a class until we have accomplished homogeneity in our own ranks. More than ever before, today the two streams are no longer appearing as two streams, but more and more appearing as one stream, the Party stream.

There are other groupings in the Party. I speak concretely of the comrades known as the Cannon group. It would be foolhardy for us to say that the unification of the Party is complete with the unification of these two main streams alone. The fact of the matter is that these two main streams cannot unite unless their unity is of such character that it becomes the unity of all groupings. Not only no first and second class citizens, but no two and a half class. No persecutions; no discriminations. This may not be immediately realized, but the test of our policies must be to what extent are we making a conscious effort towards that end.

I am sure the incoming C. E. C. will consciously follow a policy to break down, to remove these prejudices and suspicions of groupings as groupings until all groupings end.

When we speak of the unification of the Party being achieved primarily thru the unification of the two main streams, we speak of it not in the sense of mistrust or suspicion or deprecation of any group which still exists, but in a realistic manner. It is an indisputable fact that the largest number of members and the sharpest differences in the Party have been in these two main groupings. But today, all groups have only one task left and that is to get out of business, that is, to liquidate themselves, that is, to try to merge themselves into one, the Party unified.

This convention will mark a period when more than ever before the incoming C. E. C., not any comrade of the C. E. C., not any combination of groups, not any blocs, but as a C. E. C., not as a combination of groups, but as a collective leadership, will fight for the removal of factional prejudices in the Party. There are basic reasons for this. The last decision of the C. I., the resolution on the tasks of the Party, the supplementary decision, the various cables, have laid the basis, helping the Party to remove its factionalism. We are no longer in a struggle in the Party for a majority. The shortcomings of the groupings have been very largely removed in this struggle and by the criticism of the C. I. I refer to the criticism made by the C. I. of the majority of the former Polbureau. These comrades have been properly and correctly criticized because they have reacted too often as a group. This criticism, I am convinced, has gone a long way toward removing this shortcoming of this section of our Party leadership and membership.

Other comrades of the former Polbureau have been criticized for the use of factional methods. We feel that these comrades have taken the criticism earnestly and positively have learned their lesson. I am sure that all comrades will be nearer unification after this convention.

Our Party, comrades, has been mobilized more effectively for mass work thru reorganization. This is another factor making for the elimination of factionalism.

I think there is a greater will in the depths of our Party for unification. This is very important because small as our Party may be, still there cannot continue remnants of factionalism so long as our leadership is conscious that deep down in the ranks of our Party there is a desire and will for unity. Our leadership will respond to this and will do its share as the leadership to unify the Party. We are all sick and tired of factionalism, despite the fact that we all now and then show recurrences. We must recognize that the need for unity in the face of the war danger cannot be overestimated. We must overcome suspicions of individual against individual. No comrade who has ever contributed anything to our Party must be treated as anything but a comrade who has a place in our Party.

A few words about hegemony, unity and collective leadership. It is wrong to confuse the term majority with hegemony. A C. E. C. may have a majority, but a majority does not necessarily mean hegemony. The question of hegemony is answered in the sense of the attitude of comrade to comrade, in the practice of taking comrades into confidence, of getting together on a basis of equality. It is the manner and spirit of working together which determines whether there is hegemony in our Party or not. We say, after this convention there will be no such problems and issues and that unity can be and will be achieved in the development of our Party, of all comrades, not only in the top, for maximum equal participation in the task of building a mass Communist Party.

What must the majority of the incoming C. E. C. do toward this end? In our opinion a big step has already been taken in this direction. The fact that in many districts the D. E. C.'s were composed on a basis different from the proportion of strength in the District Convention is a sign that the Party is moving forward. The fact that the Party D. E. C.'s are now laregly composed on the basis of the utilization of all constructive elements, rather than on the basis of the arithmetical strength of the convention, is to be welcomed as an auger of unity. We must work together, dropping group attitudes. Our division of work must not be on the basis of division in the past, but on the basis of comrades being able to contribute to a maximum extent. Only this will help the growth of our Party. The Party must step forward before the masses. The comrades appearing before the masses must be chosen on the basis of ability, not on the basis of groupings. The relations in the development of our Party must be on the basis of Communist to Communist, not on the basis of past prejudices, not on the basis of past grievances or past differences which no longer exist.

(To be Continued)

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

By ROBERT MINOR

(Continuation of Convention Report)

This tremendous U. S. imperialist structure Bucharin has described as opposite pole to the Soviet Union. This tremendous structure of American imperialism is nearest to us, and becomes our frist adversary. American imperialism is of unprecedented absolute strength. It came through the war without the need of a stabilization of its capitalist system. Comrades don't make the mistake of speaking of the stabilization of American capitalism in the same sense in which European capitalism was partly and temporarily stabilized. American imperialism came out of the war capable of acting as the stabilizing agency for the other imperialisms of the world. This American capitalism takes a position dominating the world to a large extent. As has been pointed out already this monopoly position does not extend to exactly the same universal degree as the British Empire's monopoly in the past. But this American imperialism now stands before the whole world as the universal bully of all nations. Since it plunged into the World War on the side of its financial allies, American imperialism more aggressively uses its military power to attack those nations which happen to possess raw materials and markets which are desired. The intensification of the role of American imperialism in the Pacific Ocean, its policy in China, its policy in regard to the Philippines, where the last vestige of independence has been declared to be dead, its policy leads toward that position where the United States imperialism will not hang back, but will take an active, initiative part in the world war which is coming.

However, the tremendous exhibition of strength of American imperialism, is accompanied by the seeds of its own destruction. The seeds of destruction lie in the very fact of the tremendous development of this imperialism. I will not dwell upon the general facts, but will speak of the crystallization of the Latin American bloc against American imperialism which appears to be already in the offing. We see Mexico, which suffers first of all from this American imperialism, beginning to show itself as a future center and rallying point for opposition. That is in spite of the recent evidences of supine policy on the part of the Mexican government. Comrades, Latin America is to play a big role in the war which is coming. This is of first importance to us, because Latin America will be primarily concerned with the struggle for liberation from the yoke of United States imperialism. We find the bourgeoisie of the United States very busy through many agencies in "preparing the rear." First old Sam Gompers and then Bill Green, working through the Pan-American Federation of Labor try to break the spirit and to corrupt the entire organized labor movement of Latin America, in order to facilitate the subjugation of these countries to United States imperialism. Comrades, through Mexico, through Nicaragua, through the other Latin American countries, we owe the revolutionary movement led by the Comintern a duty of the highest order. In regard to the Philippines, where we see the policy of America leading most directly toward friction with the Soviet Union we find that we must not be satisfied with the small beginnings which we have already made, but we must make the most aggressive and earnest attempt to get a real movement on foot.

Comrades, in Europe American imperialism is subjugating industrially developed countries—a thing never before to an appreciable extent accomplished by any imperialism. We see the recent flood of sentiment against capitalist America in Europe, not only in the labor press, but in the petty bourgeois press, and even in a section of the big bourgeois European press. Throughout Europe, South America, throughout the entire world, tens of millions of more than one class are cursing capitalist America for its murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. This does not mean that the bourgeoisie of European countries has suddenly become tender-hearted in its attitude toward labor agitators. It means that the latent spirit of resentment against American imperialism was enabled to find an outlet through the means of this protest.

(To Be Continued)

Reviving the Farm Bloc Illusion.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, forecasts the organization of a "militant progressive bloc" in the senate to fight for farm relief and flood control. Senator Norris of Nebraska is proposed for leadership of this combination. Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and ten other senators are said to be in favor of organization for control of the "balance of power" in the next session of the upper house of congress.

This all sounds very well to the uninitiated, but it falls flat upon careful examination of the facts. The balance of power is pure myth as was clearly revealed on all major issues before the last session where the republican-democratic Wall Street coalition put thru every reactionary measure with only the handful of opposition senators now advocating organization of their forces under the leadership of Norris. On the world court issue this bloc stood alone against the coalition; it stood alone on the question of European debt funding as on the Mellon tax scheme; today the official spokesmen of the two old parties indicate by their published interviews that the opposition bloc will stand alone on all questions of international policy. The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was supported by the majority in the senate only because they knew it would be vetoed by Coolidge. And if Coolidge had, for political reasons, approved it, the supreme court would have declared it unconstitutional.

The revival of the farm bloc is merely a maneuver to fool the farmers of the West and the South into support of the two old parties. As long as the farmers have confidence in such futile alignments the old parties are safe from a serious threat of a class party of workers and farmers.

In this sense the farm bloc in the senate serves as a reactionary tool in behalf of the Wall Street coalition. Just so often as the farmers place their hope in so-called "progressive" opposition just so often will they be deceived and betrayed.

The only hope for the impoverished inhabitants of the agricultural areas is to strive for the creation of a class party that will embrace the workers of the city as well as the exploited farmers.

DRAMA

"The Cat and the Canary," at the Colony Theatre

STARTING from the premise that the only aim of pictures produced in this country is to provide "entertainment" and "thrills" at any cost, we hereby recommend to you a film that will keep you both thrilled and entertained every inch of its length. "The Cat and the Canary" is, however, a genuine technical achievement. An atmosphere of weirdness and deadly suspense is sustained thru the whole showing in a manner reminiscent of "Calighari." Paul Leni, who designed the sets for "Variety" is the director of this film. With the material at hand he has done a splendid job. The well-known German "angle" photography has been used very effectively. A masterful combination of lights and shades remind one of Bellow's mad-house interiors and testifies to the talent of the German artist.

Laura La Plante

The story is thin and puerile. Only masterful direction saved the day. Judge for yourself. A millionaire dies, instructing his lawyer to read his will twenty years after his death. Upon the expiration of said twenty years his money-mad relatives assemble in the Mediaeval mansion of the dead Croesus, "where his ghost wanders thru the deserted corridors." Every nook and corner of the immense, deserted building speaks of death and horror. Every hallway sends a shudder vibrating down your back. Every face of the assembled relatives is grim and ghastly. The whole tale centers around this night spent by ten people in the mansion. A supplementary clause in the dead man's will requires the inheritor to undergo a sanity test and if found insane to turn the shekels over to the one named in a sealed letter held by the lawyer. Somehow, the relative named therein "gets wise" to the whole affair and proceeds to carry out plans to drive Annabelle (original inheritor; young and demure!) insane before the doctor arrives. That night a desperate lunatic causes havoc in the house. After hair-raising scenes and situations, he is caught and discovered to be—the relative named in the sealed letter. From then on, all's well. Annabelle marries her simple minded cousin Paul Jones, and all material for further "thrills" being exhausted, the thing's over.

You'll enjoy this film if you have any nerves at all, but do not try to be too critical with the story, or you'll spoil it all.

I might, while I'm at it, whisper in your ear that "The New Ford," a semi-futuristic machine-dance by the well-known Marmein Sisters, is the best number on the Colony's program this week, and that includes "The Cat and the Canary."—S. B.

INEZ COURTNEY

One of the bright stars of "Good News," the new Schwab and Mandel musical show at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre.

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Screen Notes

The latest Fox picture "Sunrise," directed by Fred W. Murnau will have its premiere Friday night at the Times Square Theatre.

The premier of Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer," is set for Thursday night October 6th, at the Warner Theatre.

"The Student Prince," Metros picturization of the popular Heidelberg story, will have it initial showing at the Astor Theatre this evening. Ernst Lubitsch directed the picture which co-stars Ranon Novarro and Norma Shearer.

"The Big City," another story of night life among New York night club gangsters on Broadway, will be Lon Chaney's next starring vehicle, written for him by Tod Browning.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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Walker and Poincare Tilt on Tax Question; Mayor Is Quite Shrewd

PARIS, Sept. 20.—France should not be called upon to pay back taxes on property purchased in N. Y. during the imperialist war. Both James Walker, travelling mayor of New York City, and Raymond Poincare, financial savior of the French capitalists, agreed to this point during the course of their little financial set-to staged here yesterday. At the same time, declared the mayor, "New York is anxious to collect." The taxes, which amount to about $400,000, are levied against French wartime property since disposed of at a sacrifice sale. Walker proposed that the American government pay the taxes on behalf of France and, at this suggestion, as each faker took a long deep look into the soul of the other he smiled in mutual admiration and they parted, the premier to the official legion ceremonies, the mayor to the horse races at Longchamps and afterwards to the party which the Dolly sisters gave in his honor.

Refuse Bail to Widow of Dr. Lilliendahl As New Evidence Is Found

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 20. — Newly discovered evidence, the exact nature of which was not revealed, tonight prompted authorities to hold up their previously announced intention of releasing on bail Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl, 41, held since last Thursday for questioning in the mysterious death of her husband, 72.

One of the several new developments today was the discovery that Dr. Lilliendahl had been shot three times, instead of twice, as previously reported.

In explaining the murder, Mrs. Lilliendahl had declared that "two Negroes" shot her aged husband and then robbed her of her valuables while they were riding from Vineland in their automobile. Police later found some of her jewelry near the scene of the murder.

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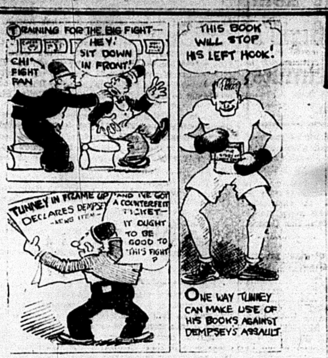
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TUNNEY IN FRAME UP DECLARES DEMPSEY —NEWS ITEM—
AND I'VE GOT A COUNTERFEIT TICKET— IT OUGHT TO BE GOOD TO THIS FIGHT?
ONE WAY TUNNEY CAN MAKE USE OF HIS BOOKS AGAINST DEMPSEY'S ASSAULT

R. R. Board Would Kill Wage Raise; Cal Named 'Neutrals'

By CARL HAESSLER, (Fed. Press).

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Over 8,000 clerks of the Chicago & Northwestern are hoping that their union will prevail over the road's hardfaced attorneys in the arbitration proceedings in progress in the Chicago federal building. All the arbitrators and the staff on both the railroad and union sides of the room sit in shirtwaists during the hot spell and only an occasional witness, impressed with the dignity of the board, refrains from peeling his coat.

Brow-Beat Workers.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, encouraged by the 3 cent hourly raise obtained by arbitration from the Illinois Central, is gunning for bigger game, desiring a raise of 15 cents from the present Northwestern level of 55 cents an hour. The union makes it plain that the Northwestern is one of the stingiest roads in the country in rewarding its clerks, freight-handlers and station employes for their labor.

This contention was unconsciously illustrated by the road's attorneys when they tried to browbeat clerks into conceding that the free transportation allowed them should be included in computing the annual wage. It was quickly shown from the union side however that it was common practise not only for railroads to give passes to their workers but for other corporations like department stores to give reduced prices on their merchandise to the people of their payroll.

"Cal's" Hand-Picked Board.

The board's so-called neutral members, Victor S. Clark, editor of the Living Age magazine, and Ralph E. Heilman of the Northwestern University school of commerce, seemed considerably impressed by the evidence presented to show the high qualities expected of competent employes in the classifications covered by the union.

But too much is not anticipated from any neutrals in the railroad arbitration game. As in most previous cases these neutrals were not mutually agreed on by the arbitrators chosen by the union and the road, as provided in the Watson-Parker law. The railroad saw to it that such agreement was made impossible. So under one of the many jokers in the law it became the privilege of President Coolidge's railroad mediation board to name the neutrals, just as the railroad desired. Thus Coolidge, representing the employer point of view, names a mediation board with similar sympathies and the board names neutrals of the same breed. The railroad workers pay for this elaborate neutrality farce in reduced awards from the arbitrators or, as in the case of the conductors and trainmen on the western roads, in a refusal to grant any increase whatever.

But it's a great game and the federal taxpayer foots the bill.

Body of Isadore Duncan Noted Dancer Cremated

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The body of Isadora Duncan, noted dancer who was killed in an automobile last week when she became entangled in a shawl and strangled was cremated here today. Her ashes were then placed beside those of her children, who were also killed in an automobile accident in 1913.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS BEGIN NEW FIGHT ON BOSSES AND RIGHT WING

(Continued from Page One)

are now starting to free ourselves of the black affliction.

"We must first of all build up the organizations in the shops. Wherever Sigman and the bosses have succeeded in eliminating our elected shop chairmen and chairladies, new elections must be held. If resistance is offered we must fight for our right to elect shop representatives.

"We must re-establish union conditions in the shops. We must stop the sweating system. We must oppose piece-work with all our might. We know that this cannot be achieved without fight. But only thru the fight will the workers establish their rights.

"We must combine the activities of the shops among themselves and with the Joint Board of the cloak, dress and furriers' unions, because only through united forces can we improve our conditions.

Understand Their Plans.

"We must make impossible the union of the right wing leaders with the bosses. We must show the right wing leaders that we understand their pogrom work and that we will not tolerate their betrayal. We must show the bosses that the aid of the right wing cliques is of no avail to them. We must insist on our right to organize in our own way and to defend our vital interests.

"We must conduct our work in close unity between the cloakmakers, the dressmakers, the furriers and other fighting workers. We must remember that the more workers of the same trade are united the stronger is their organization and the better is the outlook for victory. In our daily practice we must lay the foundation for the amalgamation of all the needle trades into one big union.

"We must regain our right to elect our own leaders who are necessary for us and not for the bosses.

Hold Elections.

"New elections must be held among the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers, in order that the workers and the whole world may finally see as clearly as possible what the needle workers wish, what policies they are ready to pursue, what line of action they deem right. The workers have a right to new elections. They must insist on a free expression of their will. In order that there may be no doubt in the minds of anybody and in order that their will may be expressed with perfect freedom, they must insist on non-partisan supervision of their elections.

"Brothers and sisters, only thus can we put an end to the pogrom. Only thus can we save our unions.

* * *

Struggle of All Workers.

"Brothers and sisters, workers of all trades! The struggle of the needle workers is not only their struggle but it is the struggle of the workers everywhere. The black affliction is threatening not only the needle workers but every other trade. The sweatshop is never confined to one industry but, if not checked, it spreads to other industries. The police, the arrests, the guerillas, the trials, the company unions are a danger for the whole working class. We in the needle trades are in the front trenches of the struggle against the bosses with their right wing aides. We therefore say to all the workers, irrespective of trade or locality:

Adopt Extraordinary Means.

"We need means to conduct the struggle in this highly-responsible situation in which history has placed us. We have therefore decided in this historic moment to resort to extraordinary means.

"We impose a dollar tax on every worker who wishes to see a united strong fighting union of the needle workers and who wishes to see an end to the present pogrom.

"We appeal to all workers.

"Come to our aid! Save the union. End the pogrom! Rescue our fellow-workers from jail! Help us support those who are behind iron bars! Create the necessary fund to conduct the struggle!

"The enemies have a state machinery, a police machinery, courts, rich treasuries, power. We have only our large numbers and our willingness to fight. We can win the struggle if we are all united.

"Again and again we remind you, workers, that this is your own cause. When you help the needle workers you help yourself, you organize the self-defense force of the working class.

"Workers, wherever you work, wherever you live, whatever party you belong to! Remember this is not a party issue, it is an issue of life and death for the working class, it is a question of our daily bread, our union, our human rights.

"Organize. Call conferences. Take up this question in your organizations. Set aside means, map out ways to broaden the struggle, to increase the fund. But first of all send in your own tax at the earliest possible moment.

"Go to the backward workers. Make them understand the importance of the situation. Appeal to those who stand aside. Encourage the doubters. Organize one tremendous army of support. Increase your support. Remember the importance of this historic moment. Remember that he who refuses to fight against the oppressors is worthy of his chains!

"Help break the chains that are now being imposed on the militant workers. Pay your tax! Do not delay! Work among others! Help us to end the pogrom! We have had enough of boss rule! Long live a united victorious union of the workers against the bosses!

"UNITY COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT BOARDS, CLOAKMAKERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION AND FURRIERS' UNION.

"J. Boruchovitch.
"B. Gold.
"A. Gross.
"L. Hyman.
"S. Liebowitz.
"J. Portnoy.
"S. Zimmerman."

Funds To Be Mailed To The Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, New York City.

* * *

To Call Strikes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Strikes will be called in all dress and cloak shops that attempt to terrorize the workers, it has been decided by the Chicago Joint Board.

Many bosses listening to the suggestion of Morris Sigman and the rest of the right wing clique, are throwing out the workers from the shops for supporting the militant Joint Board leadership.

Since the right wingers have made an alliance with the bosses to fight the workers, the latter are going to the extreme in their union-smashing acts. Wages are being cut and hours lengthened. The gains of many years of bitter struggle are disappearing over night.

Mass Demonstrations.

The picket line at Hyman Bros. dress shop is continuing in spite of the violence of the right wing-police combine.

The Joint Board has issued a statement appealing to all cloak and dressmakers not to take the place of workers on strike or those expelled from the shops on orders from Sigman.

The appeal also calls upon the workers to report at union headquarters, 28 Wells St. and be assigned to the picketing committees. Big demonstrations will be held this week in front of the struck shops.

Shoe Workers Union Is Prohibited From Conducting Strike

The Shoe Workers' Protective Union was restrained from picketing the Corona Shoe Manufacturing Co., 104 South Fourth St., Brooklyn in a temporary injunction handed down by Judge Strong in the supreme court Monday afternoon. In announcing his decision the judge branded the acts of the union as "un-American."

What is now known as the Corona Shoe Manufacturing Co., was originally called the B. W. S. Shoe Company. When the owners decided to operate on an open-shop they closed for a short time. They then re-opened calling themselves the Corona and started to operate as a scab shop. The union then called a strike. The present injunction is a direct result.

DEALERS TESTIFY ABOUT GRAFT TO MILK INSPECTORS

Quiz Only Small Fry; Tammany OK'd Raise

Evidence proving graft charges against three former inspectors of the department of health were presented yesterday at the first session of the John Doe investigation into milk bribery before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins.

Before the day was over it was apparent that many more would be involved in the collossal system of bribery which flourished during the reign of former Mayor John F. Hylan, and which Hylan adherents assert is existing at the present time.

Result of Hylan's Threat.

The present "investigation" comes on the heels of a threat by Hylan that he was contemplating returning to the political scene, and is seen as an attempt to forestall such a move. As a matter of fact, however, three former officials connected with the inspection of milk during Hylan's administration are now in prison where they are serving terms for accepting graft.

Hylan accuses the present Walker administration of aiding the interests of the milk trust by giving preference to several favored corporations; the present Tammany group, on the other hand, charges that Hylan's administration was saturated with graft. Much truth is said to be contained in the accusations of both sides.

The Walker ruling clique has authorized an increase of one cent a quart in the price of milk. This increase went into effect September 1st. Approximately 2,700,000 quarts of milk are shipped into this city daily. This concession to the milk corporations has meant an additional profit for them of $27,000 daily and about $10,000,000 taken from the pockets of the consumers during the course of a year.

Aim at Small Fry.

The present Joe Doe hearing is a continuation of the Kelby "investigation," and is being conducted officially for the ostensible purpose of determining whether there is sufficient evidence to present to the New York County Grand Jury, Justice Tompkins having the authority to hold accused men for action by that body. Thus for both the Kelby and the present quiz has been aimed at the petty inspectors, the higher-ups being spared any embarrassment.

Walter F. Hunwick, Albert Lorenze, Jr., and Daniel B. Ryan are the three who were accused at yesterday's hearings. Louis Roseman, a cream dealer at 410 Madison St., testified against Hunwick. He said that in June, 1923, Israel Zemsky, a cream dealer at 543 Grand St., asked him for help in buying off inspectors who had seized a couple of bottles of bad cream in the Zemsky store. Roseman said that Michael Ponson, his partner carried on negotiations with the milk inspector, which resutled in the payment of a $100 bribe.

Other milk dealers testified against Lorenze and Ryan. The hearings will continue Wednesday morning.

City College Opens on Thursday; Big Student Attendance Is Expected

City College is expected to open for the new academic year on Thursspecial ceremonies will be held, it spelial ceremonies will be held, it is announced, the stereotyped "welcome" to the new students being dispensed with this year.

The college, which is attended to a large extent by sons of New York workers has an active Social Problems Club, which has just won a fight against military training for the students.

10,000 Workers Honor Olgin on 25th Year of Revolutionary Activity

Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of "The Hammer," Jewish Communist monthly, was honored by over 10,000 workers who crowded into Carnegie Hall and Central Opera House on the occasion of his completion of 25 years of activity in the revolutionary movement.

Shachno Epstein, editor of "The Freiheit," presided at Carnegie Hall. "Comrade Olgin," he said, "was the first writer in Yiddish in America to bring revolutionary themes into the literature of that language."

Other speakers included Abraham Raisen, noted Jewish poet and writer; Ben Gold, H. B. Lieveick, playwright, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER.

TREND TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS SEEN IN NEW PARLEY

Commerce Conference Is Latest Step

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — The United States today formed a new alliance with the League of Nations by accepting an invitation to take part in an international conference on import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

It is to be held at Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, on October 17th.

It is the 47th branch of the League of Nations that this country has joined. There are only about three more. Competent state department officials declare that the United States is so far in that it will be difficult to pull out.

To Govern Commerce.

The particular conference which the United States has promised to attend is important, it is stated. It is for the purpose of fixing new regulations governing commerce between nations. But underlying it is a drive to break down the protective tariff and link this country up witn others in alliances believed to be dangerous.

International politics, it was stated, is back of the newest complication with the league. It was pointed out that almost every candidate for the presidential nomination is a pro-leaguer. One exception is Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. An outspoken foe. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is quoted as being anti-league.

International bankers, it was stated, are so confident that a League of Nations president will be elected that they are placing their loans and making arrangements for the future with this aim in view. They are even expecting a situation to develop which will make possible an act of congress to cancel the French war debt, it was stated.

The progressive steps by which the United States is going into the league are best illustrated by one outstanding commitment, it was stated. This is one in which it is agreed that all treaties signed by this government are to be registered with the league and published to the world. For the moment this is causing much apprehension in connection with American relations with Panama as a result of an effort to negotiate a new treaty for the protection of the Panama Canal.

The treaty was published by the league and there is already the strongest sort of protest against it. One element is Panama has made an appeal to the league and the member nations are bringing pressure to bear to have the agreement cancelled.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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IN connection with the preparations being made for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the establishment of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic, The DAILY WORKER has decided that the name of each new reader will be sent to the committee in charge of these preparations, in the Soviet Union, as revolutionary greetings from the workers of America, and as an expression of the fact, that the workers of America are aligning themselves alongside of the Russian workers and peasants in their struggle against the international imperialists.

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"Business as Usual" in the Amalgamated

A Survey of the Union in its Principal Centers—Facts Speak Louder Than Beautiful Words.

By A. TAYLOR.

"Business as Usual" is the common expression of the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Everything is in fine order. The membership is contended; the officers are happy and the organization is in a state of tranquility thanks to the abilities of Sydney Hillman, its president, and his able associates, the General Executive Board.

Such is the picture one gets by reading the Amalgamated weekly organs—the Advance, Fortshrit, etc. That impression is also being conveyed through numerous other publications. For instance, Ben Stollberg writing in the Nation about the needle industry has only laudable comments for the leaders of the Amalgamated. He compliments Hillman upon his executive abilities and attributes the soundness of that organization to his keen foresight and native ingenuity. Such rose-colored pictures are also presented by various other liberal writers in the "Survey Graphic," "Square Deal" and so forth.

Below the Surface.

If we assume that the foregoing description of the Amalgamated tells a true story a closer observation of a more factual character reveals an entirely different condition. Before going further it might be in place to ask a few questions so as to get an idea what we are trying to prove.

1. Why were such drastic measures resorted to when the administration policy—that of fighting the insurgents—was put through in the New York market.

2. Why was a man like Beckerman, who is undisputably disliked and mistrusted by nearly all needleworkers placed in charge of the New York Joint Board.

3. Why were a number of able organizers dropped from the staff and a few "trusted" ones remained?

4. Why are the members in numerous markets constantly in revolt against their puppet administrations, which are being kept up by the influence of the National Office?

We could ask more questions but these will suffice to clarify our contention for the present. It is, however, within reason to state that if conditions are as pleasant as the official family of the Amalgamated contend that they are, then the existence of these evils gives the lie to the story they tell.

Are we justified in asking the above questions? Let us see. It seems hardly necessary to substantiate the statement that the most brutal and indecent tactics were used, under the supervision of Beckerman and the approval of the National officers, when putting the so-called national policy in force against the revolting rank and file in the New York market. One only needs to refresh his memory a bit.

Recall to mind the forceful measures resorted to; the use of gangsters and underworld characters to break up protest meetings and to beat up the workers who attended them; the force and coercion employed when collecting dues and assessments—forcing the workers to leave the shop, admitting them only after their obligations had been paid; the discrimination against active union members, expelling them on some false charge, or depriving them of their jobs through various infamous schemes; the alignment of disreputable and mistrusted elements, Harry Cohen, to wit, who was officially found guilty of accepting graft from an employer; and Beckerman, a tool of the Forward clique; all for the sake of "unity" against the groaning rank and file who revolted against the ruthlessness of the officials.

These are facts and their proof is easily available to anyone who is afflicted with a doubting complex.

They Hate Beckerman.

That Beckerman is despised and distructed by the rank and file of the Amalgamated is an undisputed fact. The mere mention of his name among workers in New York is enough to generate suspicion and disgust. Not only are the New York members indignant over Beckerman's czaristic behavior but his infamy has spread to practically all Amalgamated clothing centers.

In Rochester a demonstration against him was staged on the first of May. He encountered a similar fate in Toronto a few weeks later. In Chicago, too, his visit created unpleasant manifestations. There is, furthermore, no love lost between Beckerman and the executives of the Amalgamated.

Beckerman, as indicated previously, is part of the Forward machine. Beckerman was brought into the organization to serve a purpose. Times were turbulent. Official power was tottering and someone with a stern nature was needed to quell the riotous insurgents. Beckerman's natural qualities admirably fitted him for the job. His connection with the underworld was excellent; the police were his old acquaintances and no doubt he was capable to deal with the "radical dissenters." However, now, when the "job" is about completed the axes are being sharpened for Beckerman's decapitation, it seems.

All in all this vile game at the expense of the workers is being played very subtly and judicially under the cloak of various pretenses. Every thing is justified in the name of "order" and "discipline" and the game goes merrily on.

But things are not so nice and peaceful though it seems!

Leaving New York let us turn elsewhere. Let's see whether "Business as Usual" is applicable to other markets. Suppose we take a look at Rochester. That market is an important one. Excepting Chicago, Rochester is the only regularly dues-paying center and from a financial view point ranks second highest—having a membership of fully nine-thousand dues paying members. The predominating nationality are the Italians who claim that they were never given their full number of representatives either in the joint board or in the administration.

Many stormy meetings were held over this issue. That matter, however, is never settled, it is always pacified, somehow. An insurrection on the part of the membership is an every day occurrence in Rochester which is usually followed by some momentary compromise which soon, in turn, is followed by another outburst of revolt.

Local Jealousy.

Until two years ago the manager of the Joint Board was an outsider placed there by the National Office. As usual in such cases, that fact met with resentment by the local office-seekers. Why have an outsider run our business when we have so many capable fellows among ourselves who could do the job better and cheaper, was their line of argument. Before long a group of local politicians capitalized the slogan of "autonomy and economy" and consequently gained power. A local man was placed at the head of the organization.

That group having gained power it immediately declared war upon those who had opposed them in the past; those, who with the National Office fought against the ascendary of the local group. The National Office, on the other hand, began fraternizing with the newly elected chief and his associates; the very same group that they fought most bitterly when they were on the outside. As a consequence of this double-faced role on the part of the General Office one Italian organizer and a Jewish women-business agent were forced to leave Rochester shortly after.

Needless to state that before long the rank and file in Rochester began to see and feel the acts of dishonesty on the part of the local leadership. Abuses and wilful discriminations were mounting. Because of their ignorance and utter lack of principle the local leadership became arrogant and insolent. They treated those who criticized them with utmost intolerance. The Italians claimed that they were, particulary, being discriminated against. No amount of supplication tended to prevail upon those new "leaders" to adopt a broader outlook toward the large rank and file.

To get a closer picture of the lamentable situation in Rochester an illustration is in place. Some time ago an employment exchange was established. A man and a girl were placed in the office; incidentally, or otherwise, the man was Jewish and part of the local machine, and the girl was Italian. After working in the capacity for several months, doing her work most satisfactorily, the girl, for no definite reason at all was suddenly transferred to another department, and an inexperienced girl was placed on her job. Naturally, the news reached the Italian executive board members and they wanted to know the reason for that change.

The facts are these:

A member of Chatman's—the manager's—machine quit his job in order to get a position in another factory that would enable him to earn more money. His name was placed in the proper section on the employment list. It appeared, however, that several other workers were registered in that section ahead of him. These workers were on the list for some time. Now, in order to give that favorite the coveted job the other workers had to be somehow dispensed with.

Here the ingenuity of the Employment-exchange-manager came into play. Through tacit arrangements with a number of foremen he dispatched these workers to various shops. Having thus temporarily disposed of them the favorite was given the job he desired. The other workers, needless to say, were back on the employment list within a day or so, having been fired from their trial-jobs as per arrangements between the foremen and the employment manager.

The girl, who attended to the job-list objected to such tactics and her removal was affected.

The following incident is more pointed:

A girl was fired. She came to the union-office to complain against the arbitrary dismissal. Imagine the dismay of the girl when waiting to make the complaint to the employment manager she saw that worthy hand a working card to another girl with instructions to report on the very same job from which the first girl was arbitrarily fired! What right had the manager to send another worker on that job before the reason for the dismissal was ascertained.

"Pop" the Pacifier.

That question was asked by the Italian executive board members at a special meeting a few days later. At that meeting an old Italian organizer, named "Pop" Artoni was present. He came there to pacify the already restless elements among the Italians whose constant agitation caused great worry to the national officials. "Pop" is a "regular," i.e. a trusted administration man.

Due to his age and eloquence "Pop" is respected by practically all the Italians regardless of differences of opinions. At the meeting the executive board members presented their grievances and demands. The charges against the administration were so flagrant that even Artoni, as already mentioned, a trusted administration man, became indignant.

Remembering his position, however, he asked those present—close to a thousand members—included among whom were the Italian business agents and the regular organizer, whether anyone had anything to say in defense of the administration. No one answered.

Being convinced that the charges must be true, "Pop" asked the officials to join him in a protest to the National Office. He immediately made out his resignation and pledged to lead the insurgents in their fight until their demands would be granted. The demands were for a new election, the immediate dismissal of the employment exchange manager and a few other minor demands.

The Heads Get Together.

The next morning the following notables arrived on the scene: Hillman, Bellanca, and that "homeless" intellectual, Giovanetti. A hasty conference was at once arranged. "Pop" consulted with the "elite" behind closed doors. What took place there is easily surmised. Pop is an old man, easily persuaded. When he emerged from the conference he had the appearance of a beaten man. He did make some effort to explain his position to his "followers," the rebels, but with no avail. The show was over.

"Pop" left Rochester that evening. The end dawned. The storm was quelled. A few examples of "discipline" and "justice" marked the beginning of a new stage of apathy and reaction in the Rochester situation.

What price "peace!"

Leaving Rochester let us take a glimpse at Philadelphia—the scabnest of the United States. In that city of "brotherly love" the Amalgamated is feeble and impotent. Eighty per cent or more of the needle industry is run open-shop. Muddled attempts at so-called organizing campaigns are made seasonally and each time the inevitable defeat ensues. Almost every campaign-defeat fiasco is accompanied by a change in managership. Each manager, in turn, adds chaos to confusion. Every new manager has his pet policies to put over. The contemplation of new policies absorbs time and fruitless effort. The arguments, consequently, overshadow the necessary constructive work and the organization usually descends into a further abyss of apathy and impotency.

Today, the few locals that still exist constitutes each its own kingdom. Like the city-states of ancient Greece each group fights for its own aggrandizement. Each unit tries to exert its control over the manager under threats of non-cooperation. National prejudice is extremely keen. The Jews have no use for the Italians or Poles and vice versa. This individualism has literally rent the few remaining locals asunder, and resulted in conditions in the so-called union shops becoming notoriously degrading.

The workers whose wages were cut are extremely dissatisfied and there is ugly talk concerning the honesty and so-called idealism of unionism. The open-shoppers have taken great pains to spread the news among their workers and it can be easily seen what capital propaganda against trade unionism that will make.

One more incident will further illustrate the pitiful situation existing in Philadelphia. Some months ago a "campaign" was inaugurated. Additional organizers were required. Each group proposed candidates for appointment. The pressers local put forth a man named Hefler, not a member of the union. Rumors have it that he was in the liquor business at the time. His reputation is of a doubtful character.

His backers brought pressure upon the manager and an agreement was reached that Hefler be placed on the staff as an organizer for a period of six weeks—for the duration of the campaign. At the expiration of the stipulated period our worthy candidate refused to leave. His group decided to retain him and his wages are being "contributed" by his followers. Workers who come under Hefler's jurisdiction are forced to pay weekly assessments towards his wages under the penalty of losing their job.

Everything is lovely in the camp of the Amalgamated!

Toronto and Montreal have extricated themselves, almost completely, from the domination of the National Office. General Officers have no sway in either of those cities. In Toronto the entire administration is composed of anti-national-office-policies and general officers seldom come there. Beckerman's recent hostile reception was already mentioned. In Montreal conditions are very unstable, due to a protracted strike and the organization there is a heavy liability upon the National Office treasury. Due to that fact the attitude of the rank and file toward the general office is more or less tolerant. But the presence of administration men, however, always excites strong suspicion among the workers.

One could enumerate these conditions almost unendingly. In every center the workers have tales of woe to tell, they may differ a little in particulars but they generally run in the same vein. Intrigue, coercion, abuse, black-lists, these are the common allusions made in reference to the Amalgamated "leaders." Apathy prevails everywhere. On every turn "lame ducks" are encountered. The old-timers dominate everywhere:

In the left wing lies the only hope of the A. C. W.

We Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Olgin's Revolutionary Activities

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WE have celebrated the anniversary of the 25 years of revolutionary activities of our comrade, Moissaye J. Olgin, first editor of the Freiheit, our Jewish Communist daily, now editor of "The Hammer," the Jewish theoretical monthly of our Party.

It was the first "jubilee" of the kind in our movement. It was tremendously successful. A remarkable audience filled Carnegie Music Hall, with many standing, while the overflow was packed into the Central Opera House.

* * *

It was a tribute to Comrade Olgin, of giant proportions. But it was more. Because when the revolutionary movement pays tribute to one of its leaders, it does honor to itself. For our Bolshevik leaders are born of and must always remain a part of the movement, expressing its best aspirations, symbolizing the correctness of its struggle, the living incarnation of its high ideals. If they cease in this, then their leadership ends.

Thus, while the nearly 5,000 men and women of the working class, who filled Carnegie Hall and the Central Opera House last Saturday night, did honor to Comrade Olgin, they also paid tribute to the growth of the revolutionary movement among the Jewish workers here in the United States. They did more. They also commemorated on this anniversary the advance of the revolutionary struggle of all workers in America, led by its Communist vanguard, the Workers (Communist) Party.

The anniversary of Olgin's revolutionary activities was therefore an anniversary of increasingly successful revolutionary efforts of the whole American working class.

* * *

It was in this sense that I brought the greeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to the Olgin Jubilee; the greeting of the Central Executive Committee of which Olgin is himself a member.

We do not put comrades on our Central Executive Committee because they speak for the Jewish workers, for the Russian workers, for German, Italian, South Slav, Scandinavian, or the workers of some other nationality living in this country. They become members of our Party's leading committee because they speak with the voice of the class struggle in this country. So Olgin speaks, writes, teaches and helps organize for the American section of the world revolution. The English language has become his medium as well as Jewish and Russian, and he strives to adopt as his outlook, the combined outlook of workers of all nationalities, all languages and all colors who suffer under the black regime of the American reaction.

* * *

Successive revolutionary waves that have swept over Europe have brought many immigrants to America. This country was first settled by the oppressed of Europe. The revolutionary struggle that swept Europe in 1848, that was crushed in Germany for instance, by the bloody fist of Prussian militarism, sent many German revolutionists to these shores. With the developing industrialism in this country the beginnings of Marxism were planted by these immigrants in the minds of American workers.

Similarly following the unsuccessful outcome of the revolutionary uprising of 1905, in Russia, a fresh flood of the exiles of czarism poured across the Atlantic.

* * *

The 1905 Revolution against czarism found Comrade Olgin a part of that struggle in South Russia. After its defeat, however, instead of coming immediately to "America," he went to Germany and Austria, there to work and study. The outbreak of the world war in 1914 found him in Vienna writing a book on "The Origins of Marxism in Russia." With the war beast raging thru Europe, Olgin could not return to Russia, nor could he remain in Austria. He came to the United States.

* * *

It was significant that among the speakers at the Olgin Jubilee were Louis Hyman, of the garment workers, and Ben Gold, of the furriers, who have become as distinctly a part of the American trade union movement, as Olgin has of the Communist leadership of the American class struggle, the Workers Party.

Upon his arrival in this country Olgin joined the staff of the Forward, the Jewish socialist daily edited by Abraham Cahan, and he was immediately faced with the alternative of going with the Cahans, the Schlesingers, the Hillquits, the Sigmans, the Kaufmans, the Shiplacoffs and the other agents of the Gompers-Green-Woll reaction in the American Federation of Labor, or taking his stand with the left wing and its Communist leadership.

* * *

Thus the hour of the founding of the Freiheit, as the organ of Communism, in the Jewish language, was an historic moment for the whole American working class, marking as it did the crystallization of the militant forces of the workers on an important front.

Olgin as the first editor of the Freiheit was always anxious to link the efforts of the Jewish workers with those of the working class generally, especially in the basic industries. He always sought to turn the faces of the Jewish workers, especially those of New York, toward the struggles in the coal fields, the steel mills, the railroads, the lumber camps, the automobile industry, and other great industries where few if any Jewish workers are to be found.

* * *

Thus Olgin typifies in great part the effort on the side of the foreign-born workers to link up their efforts with the native born, especially in the hour when James J. Davis, the Coolidge secretary of labor, was announcing that there are millions of aliens illegally in this country and therefore subject to deportation.

Many of these immigrants come from such countries as Italy, under the heel of fascist tyrannies, that murder and imprison thinking workers. They create a new trek of exiles across the Atlantic, but the United States is open no longer as a haven for political outcasts. It plans its own system of registration, fingerprinting and photographing, aping the methods of the fallen regimes of czarism and kaiserism. It needs the whole strength of American labor, native and foreign-born, to combat this new attack against it.

* * *

On this anniversary, it is significant that exiles do not seek these shores from at least one country—from the Union of Soviet Republics. Workers and peasants are happy and contented under the banner of the First Workers' Republic, devoting their every energy to the task of construction, freed of the weight of all taskmasters and exploiters. There is no migration from the Soviet Union to the United States.

On the other hand, however, many workers in this country would like to leave these shores for the free territory of the Workers' Republic. But the time demands that every revolutionary worker remain in this country. Olgin is typical of this demand, that, "We must accomplish our revolution in the United States." On the anniversary of Olgin's 25 years of service in the cause of the world revolution, we can all join in the declaration, "Forward to the Victory of the American Social Revolution!"

VOLUNTEERS

By H. G. WEISS.

The captain was a merry soul, a merry soul was he.
He stood us up against a wall and spoke right cheerily:
"Oh, Heinie has an enfilade on yonder Rue de pais,
Oh, Heinie has a battery that's slightly in the way.
My noble men," the captain said, "the rest is up to you;
The colonel calls for volunteers—and whata yuh gonna do?
—Now whata yuh gonna do?"
It was a murky morn with rain, just quarter after five,
And every Tommy thot how good it was to be alive!
A Red Cross van went lurching by with bodies dripping red,
And we could hear the hissing noise of zooming shells ahead;
And every blooming soldier there, from non-com to a buck,
Felt that for him to volunteer was sure to bring no luck.
But the captain was a merry soul, as I said in beginning,
And to us down-cast heroes says in manner very winning:
"'T is not compulsory to go; ye've got to volunteer;
So those who'd rather not, you know, take ONE STEP TO THE REAR!"
The captain was a merry soul, and merry felt we all,
For there was him, and there was us—AGAINST that damn stone wall!

The "Spirits of Ammonia" Heads West

PLENTY OF SPIRIT! Piloting the Spirits of Ammonia, Jack Ashcraft of Towanda, Pa., is off with the Class B flyers in the National Air Derby. Ten stops are to be made by entrants along the 2,300-mile course.

Letters From Our Readers

The Bolivian Uprising.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I have just finished reading the brilliant explanation of Horace G. Knowles in the Times on the reasons for the recent Bolivian uprising. While being absolutely ignorant of the details of the insurrection, I have ventured to give a Marxist analysis of the basic causes and contradictions which brought on this incipient revolution. My information is entirely conned from Mr. Knowles' letter. Here goes:

In an article in the New York Times, Horace G. Knowles gives an interesting account of the causes of the recent Bolivian revolution. Mr. Knowles terms the outbreak as a "Scheme of certain sinister influences to use the Indians as mere catspaws," and goes on to describe the kindly environment which the Silas government has created for the Inca. Yet on closer study Mr. Knowles' letter contains several contradictions. He ascribes the susceptibility of the Indians to revolutionary propaganda to their ignorance but forgets to mention the lack of educational facilities that the Silas government somehow has omitted in their campaign for the Indians' "improvement and benefit." Surely if ignorance is a help to revolutionary tendencies, it should be eradicated.

Mr. Knowles continues with the information that the Inca leaders had been promised influental political offices and to their followers "a share of the property of the whites, or patrons and of the mines owned by foreigners if the uprising should be successful and the present government of the country be overthrown." There, Mr. Knowles, is the crux of the whole situation. If the discontent of the Indians could be aroused to revolutionary action thru the application of the slogan "land to the Indian," this in itself presupposes what? Not dissatisfaction aroused by subversive propaganda of the Communist, not an effort of a dictatorial coup d'etat, but of a chronic economic disease called "land hunger." And this, Mr. Knowles is no isolated phenonoma. You have but to look at the growing agrarian revolution of the Chinese peasants and the example of the Russian revolution whose basic strength lay in the "mujhis" demand for land, for historical testimony. Albiet, your puerile eulogy on the pleasures of the primitive life to which the Bolivan Indian is bound, is nothing but a camouflage for the terrible conditions under which they work and live. Stuff and nonsense, Mr. Knowles. Masses are not moved soley by Communist-propaganda. The Communist Parties of the world are the class conscious vanguard of the working class and as such an integral part of it. You cannot ascribe the Inca revolt to mere propaganda. Economic conditions, we know, are the fundamental reason for revolutions, and not as you imply, mere Communist propaganda.—Lee Moth.

Writes of Ku Klux Klan.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The threatening letter Camp Nitgedaiget received from the honorable Klu Klux Klan and which you published is far too important, far too historical a document to let it pass without comment.

Says the famous letter, "You foreigners, Bolsheviks, believe in robbing, killing and terrorizing. . . . This is not the ignorant Russia. . . . You want to destroy the liberty of this country. . . . We will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply."

It must have been under a heavy influence of liquor that the good K.K.K. lauded us in such worthy terms, actually heightening us to their own level, making brothers out of us. At last we may boast of a great American achievement. We can not be differentiated from the K.K.K. We are one and the same. We are told we believe in the very principles the K.K.K. pursue with so much fervent and religious zeal: killing, terrorizing, etc. Is not this grand boys? Christ bless us!

"This is not the ignorant Russia."

O no! This is the highly intellectual, cultural, musical, spiritual, poetical United States. This is the universal center of divine knowledge. What the ignorant Russia never dared, we the proud, we the highly intellectual, divinely cultural United States dared. For seven years we kept two workers in prison. They were innocent of all crimes, but they were ignorant "anarchist bastards." That accounted for everything. For seven years we kept them in hell, in darkness, in torture, in the constant throes of death, and when we thought they had enough of this living death we, the judges, the presidents of universities, the governors, murdered them. And that was that!

"You want to destroy the liberty of this country?"

Now boys, dont spoil the big favor you did us. Don't accuse us of being so foolish as to attempt to destroy something that does not exist. It's impossible! But our friend Napoleon said that nothing was impossible. So, perhaps you'll try. We understand you're quite successful at such undertakings. Try!

"We will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply." And in case you have forgotten, here are a few of the methods we "good Americans use"; We kidnap, we burn property, we rape, we unsex, we tar, we feather, we stretch living bodies until the limbs are drawn out of their sockets, we kill, we murder, we burn, we hang, we lynch, etc. . . . That's what we "good Americans do."—Emile Zeubert, N. Y.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

a valuable lesson in the necessity for the workingclass to have their own mediums for the distribution of workingclass news and propaganda.

* * *

GOVERNOR LEN SMALL, of Illinois is a firm believer in the Gompersian policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." Len has many friends in Illinois and it speaks well for the governor's loyalty that he does not forget those who do him a good turn. He was saved from a possible jail term by labor leaders who suffered imprisonment for contempt of court rather than testify for the prosecution in the famous million dollar suit brot against Len by citizens in an effort to recover that amount alleged to have been misappropriated by the governor while he was state treasurer. The governor made restitution in his own good time and at his own financial convenience.

* * *

THE latest evidence of Mr. Small's benevolence is the appointment of two Chicago labor fakers to two fat political state jobs. One of the labor leaders is Harry Jensen, former president of the carpenters' district council. He is now a member of the Illinois Parole Commission. Sam Luzzo, vice-president of the Building Trades Council, and noted red-baiter is appointed member of the State Athletic Commission. So the workers can emancipate themselves one by one after all!

* * *

NEWTON D. BAKER, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet may inherit the democratic presidential nomination toga shed by William Gibbs McAdoo, or at least the portion of it held by the delegates whose loyalty to the Wilsonian tradition is still impaired. Baker, the pseudo-liberal and alleged anti-militarist, developed into a rip-roaring reactionary when he was given the portfolio of secretary of war. If the democrat jackass is going to win the next white house race he will need a more stimulating rider than the Ohio "News."

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THERE is nothing between England and the United States but the best of good fellowship if we are to take seriously the speeches made at banquets of the Sulgrave Institute and at meeting of the English Speaking Union. Nevertheless it is well to take speeches of this sort with a stiff pinch of salt. The truth can be dragged out by the scruff of the neck from between the lines of official statements and news dispatches. Those who hunt for the truth with an open mouth are liable to get their throats clogged with propaganda. A horse drinks water thru gritted teeth. News should be sifted thru a skeptical screen.

• • •

OFF the coast of British Honduras, in Central America, is a group of coral and mangrove islands called Turneffe, commanding the harbor of Belize, capital of British Honduras. This is the nearest British base to the Panama Canal. Tho the British flag flies over Turneffe an American citizen has a lease on the islands and has an option to purchase them at a reported price of $65,000. The option expires at the end of next October. A British commission composed of military and naval experts is now in Turneffe and no doubt the Hoboken cocoanut importer, the American citizen referred to, can realize handsomely on his lease and still have his cocoanuts if he puts business before patriotism. And if he does not, we do not know our cocoanuts.

• • •

THIS little bit of information gleaned from a single-column tale buried away in the recesses of a 52-page newspaper throws more light on the relations between Great Britain and the United States than a perfumed speech delivered by a knickered American diplomat at a London banquet presided over by the Prince of Wales. The world struggle between England and the United States is a struggle over lands where oil derricks stab the sky, and where cheap unorganized labor will transmute beads of sweat into gold nuggets for disrant matters. That the good ship Mayflower once left Europe for America loaded to the

(Continued on Page Two)

Only Two Planes in Non-Stop Class Get Up; Ballough Falls

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 21. — The non-stop flight to Spokane, Wash., the third and final race in the national air derby, was under way late this afternoon with only two planes competing, the third entry encountering difficulties on the take-off that prevented it from getting off the ground.

Steve Lacey, pilot of the "Airking," was unable to get his plane into the air shortly after five o'clock this afternoon when the machine lost its tail skid during the 4,000 foot dash down the runway.

Prior to Lacey's mishap, Eddie Stinson and "Duke" Schiller had made successful starts in their respective planes, both of the Stinson-Detroiter type. Each was accompanied by a co-pilot.

• • •

Girl Will Fly?

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 21 —Miss Ruth Elder, American girl pilot of the "American Girl" plans to take off with Lieutenant George Haldemann between 2 and 6 o'clock Friday morning, in her attempted trans-Atlantic flight.

The airplane was taken today to Mitchel Field for a final check of the navigating instruments. It will be returned to Roosevelt Field tomorrow for loading and fuelling. Miss Elder will move to the Garden City Hotel tomorrow night, she said.

• • •

Little Race In.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 21. — "The City of Aberdeen," piloted by Cecil Langdon of Aberdeen, Wash., was the first plane to land in Portland, in the San Francisco to Spokane air derby, reaching here at 11:16:50 a. m. Langdon is flying an international biplane in class B. He is accompanied by R. M. Bergen, passenger.

• • •

Another Crashes.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 21. — E. E Ballough, flying a Laird commercial plane, entry No. 6, in the class "A" group of cross-country air racers, was out of the race today when he drove his plane head first onto Butte's landing field, breaking the propeller and part of the undercarriage of the ship. The pilot escaped serious injury.

Ballough was the first in his class to reach Butte, arriving here at 1:05 p. m.

FRAME-UP CHARGE MADE BY LEADER OF STONECUTTERS

Former Union Lawyer Is Accused at Trial

The federal government's case against the International Association of Journeymen Stone Cutters was charged with being a frame-up yesterday when Michael W. Mitchell of Indianapolis, president of the union, accused Sidney A. Symes, of Mount Vernon, former attorney of the union, of altering an affidavit after Mitchell signed his name to it.

The affidavit in question was one drawn up in 1923 and purported that union workers were not to work on metropolitan jobs where the cast stone used was not manufactured in the metropolitan area. He said that the clause was inserted after he had put his name to it.

The government is seeking an injunction restraining the Journeymen Stone Cutters of America and allied unions from "interfering" with construction operations in the metropolitan area where the cast stone used was not manufactured in the same district.

SEIYUKI STANDS ALONE IN JAPAN DIET ELECTIONS

Communist Party Still Underground

TOKIO, Sept. 21.—Nine million new voters in Japan are ready to make their first trip to the polls, in every perfecture of the empire, during the last week of this month and the first two weeks of October.

These new voters will have the majority of votes in naming the members of the perfectural assemblies, and these preliminary elections will show political leaders which way the wind is blowing for the opening of the national election in January, as far as legal parties are concerned. The rapidly growing Communist Party is still underground.

It is almost three years since the Japanese Diet passed the universal manhood suffrage bill, giving to every sane man of 25 the right to vote. But since that time there has been no dissolution of the diet, and therefore no chance to try out the new law.

Ward Bosses Busy.

Politicians have been working as they never worked before in Japan, trying to persuade the millions of new voters to join their respective factions. Before this they have had to work only with men of some means, who paid certain taxes, as they were the only citizens eligible to vote.

Now the political leaders must deal with an entirely new class of voters, the men who own no property and who have not been lined up as yet for any candidates.

Arrival of universal manhood suffrage apparently coincides with the development of a two-party system in Japan, similar to the republican-democratic lineup in the United States.

However, all the former parties in the Diet have combined against the extremely reactionary Seiyuki — the party in power under the name of Minseito. These two parties — the Seiyuikai and the Minseito—now include practically all the Diet members.

Wife of Mine Victim Wins Court Award in Hard Legal Struggle

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 21. —After a stiff fight in the compensation courts Mrs. Anna Panick, a miner's widow, of Lilly, won a $1,739.28 award for the death of her husband Adam Panick. The man died last November 29, 1926 of tuberculosis. He was crushed in a mine accident January 22, 1921 and Mrs. Panick contended his weakened physical condition made him a prey to the disease.

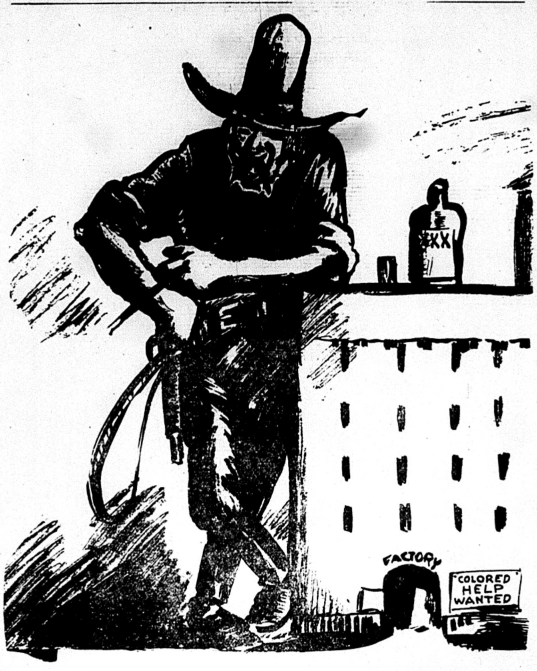
The W. H. Piper & Co. firm of Philadelphia, Panick's employers, fought the award, arguing that the disease must have been latent in the man before his injury. The verdict was that even if their contention were correct, the injuries had hastened the development of the disease. Panick was 43 and the father of 7 children.

Chicago Federation of Labor Reelects Slate

CHICAGO, Sept. 21. — All officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor, headed by Pres. John Fitzpatrick and Secy. E. N. Nockels, were re-elected at the balloting Sept. 18.

SIMON LEGREE IN HIS NEW JOB

By Fred Ellis



Esthonian Delegation of Workers to U. S. S. R. Calls for Its Defence

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 21. —The press is publishing the declaration of the Esthonian Labor Delegation which has just visited the Soviet Union. The delegates declare that the U. S. S. R. is a genuine workers' state in which the working class holds power in alliance with the peasantry. The Soviet Union is the only country democratic not only in words but in deeds, where the national question is solved fairly and where the toiling masses rally in the Soviets which they will defend to the last drop of their blood. The Esthonian proletariat together with the world proletariat will do anything possible to wreck the aggressive projects of the bourgeoisie against the U. S. S. R.

Imperialism Denounced By Chinese Students at Wisconsin Meeting

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21. (FP)—Nationalism and Communism were leading topics at the annual conference of the Chinese Students Alliance, midwest branch, held in Madison September 7-12. Resolutions against imperialism and the unequal treaties imposed by foreign nations were passed. Chang Tso-Lin, the Lord of Pekin and Manchuria, was denounced as an enemy of China's best interests.

The students invited Manuel Gomez of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to address them. He said the Chinese revolution, which started as a united native rising against foreign domination, entered a second phase when the drive against foreign exploitation spread against exploitation by native employers and bankers. When the middle class elements resented the advance of the worker and peasant unions, the present or third stage began, Gomez explained.

Humanitarians Start Fight on Death Penalty for Massachusetts State

BOSTON, Sept. 21. — As an aspect of the agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti, who were murdered in the Massachusetts electric chair August 23, a campaign has just been begun for the abolition of capital punishment in this state. An initiative petition has just been presented to Roger Clark, acting state Attorney-General.

LEGION CONVENTION CALLS FOR INCREASE IN U. S. AIR FORCES

Prepare New Imperialist War as Red Cross Takes Blood Tests

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Col. William Mitchell, friend of William Randolph Hearst and various American airplane manufacturers, has again attempted to force thru the legion convention his plan for aerial intensification for which he was formerly demoted and compelled to retire as assistant-chief of the Army Air Service. His proposal, which brought on a sharp debate, came during the course of the discussion aroused by the legion's recommendation to the American militarists that American aeronautics be organized and represented by a special secretary in the cabinet.

Prepare New Slaughter.

"We, the standing committee of national defense of the American Legion," the resolution reads, "favor the organization of national aeronautics, as soon as warranted, into a separate department of national defense headed by a cabinet secretary."

The fight for the commandership of the legion is in full swing and the opposing politicians are getting their followers in hand for the final balloting.

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Get First View of Battlefields.

"Veterans" in the American Legion convention here have been anxious to have their first look at the battlefields of which they have heard so much and special sightseeing trips have been arranged. But considerable difficulty has been encountered in finding the battlefields.

Hundreds of legionnaires returning to Paris after long journeys in Ballyhoo buses, are heard airing their voices in the bitter complaint that all traces of the late war have utterly disappeared.

The geography is unchanged, but all the towns, once torn by shells, have been rebuilt, and the fields which ten years ago were a network of foxholes and trenches, have but recently yielded an abundant harvest of grain.

Missed Whole War.

Trips following the famous Soissons drive through the St. Mihiel sector of the Argonne gave the legionnaires more vistas of waving grain and pastoral peace than could be found on a journey through some prosperous farming section of Indiana.

Concrete evidences of the ravages of the war are available only around Verdun, Rheims and Ypres, purposely unrepaired by the French government, and these places have a comparatively small interest for American soldiers who did not participate in the fighting in that region.

The lack of devastation, coupled with the fact that the bus drivers

(Continued on Page Two)

SCAB HOTEL FOR HEADQUARTERS OF A.F.L. CONVENTION

Culinary Workers Make Vain Protest

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 21.—The Culinary Workers' Union put up a strong fight in the Central Labor Council against their selection of the Alexandria Hotel as the official convention headquarters of the American Federation of Labor officials while in this city.

The Alexandria, according to the union, is one of the scabbiest hotels in the city, having resisted all attempts at organizing their culinary help. Last April, the union had requested that this hotel be put on the unfair list, but the Central Labor Council had refused, probably having in mind the coming A. F. of L. convention. Now they claim it is too late to change the headquarters, as all arrangements have been made, and all protests of the Culinary Workers' Union are to no avail, and the latter is extremely bitter over this action on the part of the officials.

Union Attacks.

At the last meeting of the council, the culinary workers' delegate launched an attack on the officials of the A. F. of L. for their disregard of trade union principles. "Last year," he declared, "the A. F. of L. went to Detroit to fight the open-shop, and they came away from there with Detroit as scabby as ever. This year, they are coming to Los Angeles, just as notoriously open-shop, and they will leave here with the same result.

THREE PITCHED BATTLES FOUGHT BETWEEN UNITS OF NANKING ARMY

Populace So Dissatisfied Whole Division Polices City; Artillery in Streets

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—Very widespread dissatisfaction in the army of the combined Hankow-Nanking governments is reported to the new military committee. The committee has placed General Ho Ying-ching in the position of commander-in-chief and he has adopted the policy of disarming the regiments he suspects as most likely to revolt.

So far his forces are reported to have disarmed about 4,500 men, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded during the process, and at the expense of tearing up and cutting traffic on the Hankow-Shanghai and Hankow-Nanking railroads.

There have been three major engagements fought, and some of the dissaffected divisions were not disarmed at all, tho Ho Ying-ching is officially reported to be in control of the province of Chekiang and the city of Shanghai.

The thirty-first army corps, under orders of the military council, has been sent to Nanking, and has placed machine gun nests at all strategic points to overawe the populace, which is heartily tired of right wing Kuomintang rule. In addition many lesser generals are showing signs of insubordination.

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Chen Accuses Britain.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 21.—In an interview with a representative of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid, Eugene Chen stated that the white terror is at present raging in China where the ranks of the Communists are growing altho they as well as all workers' and peasants' organizations are ruthlessly persecuted.

Very probably, Chen said, Great Britain and Japan will still more actively support Chang Tso-lin and other reactionaries as Britain is particularly interested in restoring "order" in Shanghai and Kwantung.

The atrocities committed especially by the demoralized bands of soldiers, defy description. The political prisoners in the Chinese jails are treated like ordinary criminals. Widows and orphans, victims of the white terror, will die of hunger unless relief comes from abroad. The Chinese workers and peasants expect the help of the workers of all countries.

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Northeast Hunan Revolt.

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).—A revolutionary division has been formed in the northeast of the province of Hunan composed of a number of regular detachments and the armed peasant bands which are active in this district. The division is marching on Changsha, the capital of Hunan. According to the last reports the revolutionary troops have taken Pinghsiang which is the centre of the coal mining industry and an important strategetical point. Simultaneously the Wuhan press reports that a division of Tang Shen-shi's troops has been disarmed in the northeast of Hunan by armed troops of peasants and that the latter have occupied two districts in the south of the province of Hupei. The armed peasants have also taken Kung-hsien. The Hongkong correspondent of the Toho agency reports that the troops of Generals Ho Lung and Yeh Ting which have risen against the Wuhan government, have turned up together with armed peasants in Meikiang and Tchiaonansi in the north of the Kwangtung province near the province of Fukien. The revolutionary troops have cut the telegraph wires between Meikiang and Swatow and broken railway connections between Chohow (40 kilometres to the north of Swatow) and Swatow.

Detroit, Cleveland Demand Convention From Republicans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. — A battle between Detroit and Cleveland for the profit involved in playing host to the Republican national convention in 1928, was anticipated today by party leaders, assembling here in advance of the coming session of congress.

While a dozen cities were reported seeking the Democratic convention, Republican spokesmen declared the field of applicants for their quadrennial gathering was confined thus far to the two lake cities—long rivals in many other respects. There were indications though that Chicago and Kansas City might get into the race later, though not with as much hope of success as either Detroit or Cleveland.

The Cleveland drive, where the Republicans met in 1924, is being led by Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio. He predicted the convention would go to the Ohio metropolis.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

THRONGS GATHER TO BET ON FIGHT; FAKERY CHARGED

Clever Press Agenting Making Rickard Rich

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Bent upon witnessing the Tunney-Dempsey fight tomorrow night—the advance contingents of the biggest sporting crowd that ever invaded an American city swarmed into Chicago today by railroad, steamboat, automobile and airplane from all directions.

Fifty thousand at least had arrived by 3 o'clock this afternoon, and more were coming in hourly. All trains were loaded to capacity and almost every through train carried extra sections. The fans came from coast to coast, and from Canada to Mexico.

Bigger Than Politics!

"Never had there been such a rush, even during the national political convention," hotel men said.

Big contingents arrived at noon, openly declaring: "We're for Dempsey, and we're betting that way."

They included Jack Doyle, California fight promoter and his party; Al Jolson, comedian, William Collier, film juvenile and Tom Moore, movie actor.

Came droves of Tunney fans, and difference of opinions soon became so acute in hotel lobbies, that betting on the outcome of the fight was tremendously increased, mostly at even money.

Whooping Things Up.

While not for a moment denying that Tunney may very well owe his present rank to the doping of Dempsey at Philadelphia, the wise ones likewise smile at the vehemence with which the accusation was flung into the fight preliminaries. Betting was getting slow. Odds were too high on Tunney. Tickets were not being bought in any such quantities as Rickard thot they should be. Then came the charges of fakery in the championship fight, with the prospect that Tunney might be licked in this one, if they can keep the poison out of his coffee. Apparently there are a lot of people who want to see Tunney licked, sales and bets increased enormously.

FACTIONAL WAR IN VATICAN OVER FRENCH ROYALIST

Cardinal Billot Bounced By State Secretary

ROME, Sept. 21.—The recent resignation of Cardinal Billot from the cardinalate and his retirement to the role of a jesuit monk in a monastery, continues to provide a sensation in catholic circles here.

Reports that the cardinal's resignation was inspired by the vatican's attitude toward the French royalist catholic newspaper, Action Francaise, are generally accepted here as being correct.

The newspaper Popolo Di Roma today stated that Billot, while not endorsing the attitude of Action Francaise, thought the newspaper should be treated lightly by the vatican. His purpose was to avoid forcing Leon Daudet, French royalist leader and editor of Action Francaise, and other royalist leaders, into open revolt. The newspaper said Billot was supported in this view by the Holy College and the Holy Office.

The newspaper said Billot even went so far as to criticize the action of Cardinal Gasparri for having disregarded the opinion of the Holy College.

Huntly Died.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—George P. Huntley, well-known actor, died today of an attack of Jaundice.

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Needle Trade Defense

Register For Camp Nitgedeiget.

Only two days have passed since registration for Camp Nitgedeiget has begun at the office of the defense, and it is already to be seen that the camp will be overcrowded the week of September 24 to October 2. It is a well known fact that the camp accommodates only a certain number of people. It is therefore advisable that all those who desire to reserve a place at the camp should register immediately at the office of the Joint Defense. Th proceeds of the entire week will go for the defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. The prices are the same as usual, $3 per day and $17 for the week. Special concerts and entertainments are being prepared for each day.

$31 From W C Branch 350.

H. Ellentzweig brought in $25 for a bond and $6 for donation from a group of members of W. C. Br. 350.

Olgin Jubilee Tickets Bring In $10.

S. Cohen wanted to attend the Olgin Jubilee. He was late in buying his tickets, and when he came to the Freiheit office they were sold out. He offered $10 to anyone who will sell him two tickets. At that time there was at the Freiheit office Comrade Wattenberg, secretary of the United Workers Cooperative and Comrade Goldfield of the Capmakers' Union. Wattenberg had two tickets which he intended to change. Goldfield, upon hearing the offer of Cohen snatched the tickets from Wattenberg and turned them over to Cohen for which he received $10, which he immediately brought into the office of the defense.

Sends "Carfare" to Joint Defense.

Clara Bienstock was at Unity Camp. She left for the city in the machine of Ben Drimmer. Arriving in New York she wanted to pay her fare, which Ben refused telling her to turn it over to the defense. She did so. It amounted to $2.

Local 1180 Carpenters and Joiners Union Donate $10.

$10 was received from the Carpenters and Joiners Local 1180 of Cleveland, Ohio.

LEIPZIG, Germany, Sept. 21.—All the schools in Leipzig were ordered closed today because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis which is sweeping the city. Deaths from this cause totaled 15 today.

Legion Convention Calls for More Bombers

(*Continued from Page One*)

hurry along at top speed to get their jobs over, have disappointed many legionnaires who have organized private tours, determined to find at least some remote "vestige de guerre" to give them the thrill they had expected.

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In spite of all contrary predictions American Legionnaires prefer beer to champagne.

An intensive survey of twenty-five cafes in the Montmartre and boulevard sections of Paris conclusively proved this fact. Out of 500 legionnaires placed under observation, 95 per cent were found to be beer-drunks.

"They said this convention would be an orgy," one "veteran" remarked, "and you can tell the cockeyed world that it isn't every one of us who's drinking beer with a light kick."

The Red Cross station at the American Legion headquarters treated 750 cases today. While most of those treated were suffering from more or less advanced cases of acute alcoholism there are symptoms of an outbreak of more serious diseases. The hospital and first aid depots here are reported to be taking blood-tests wholesale and it is said that special arrangements are being made for the appearance of these diseases on shipboard during the return trip when their epidemic character may be hastened by the run down condition of the "veterans" and the seasickness to which most of them fell victim on their recent first experience with ocean travel.

It is reported that the French municipal doctors are having a difficult time rounding up and examining the women who have poured into Paris at an unprecedented rate during the course of the last two weeks. In this connection, the legionnaires have made numerous complaints that they are unable to elude the gendarmes whose business it is to protect the "veterans" from the dreaded vengeance of the French workers infuriated by the actions of the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, and protest that police attendance leads to embarrassing and delicate situations. "The French cops are indecent," one legionnaire was heard to remark wrathfully.

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But Not Until She Sent the Lynchers Looking for "2 Negroes"

MRS. MARGARET LILLIENDAHL, widow of Dr. William Lilliendahl, shot to death in mystery killing at Hammonton, N. J., was released in bail of $25,000 as a material witness. The widow later nearly collapsed when identifying body of husband at morgue. Photo shows J. Sherwood Thompson, her brother; Alfred Lilliendahl, 8, her son; Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl and Charles M. Phillips, her attorney, leaving the morgue.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(*Continued from Page One*)

Plimson line with religious dissenters and that the descendants of this human cargo still pull a big oar in financial and political circles here, does not alter the fact that American and British capitalists are growling at each other across the juicy steaks that go to the stronger in this dog-eat-dog society.

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HAVING undergone a fumigating process since the days when muckracking was in flower, Wall Street now thinks the time is ripe to dispense with the services of flunkeys and to directly tackle the job of solving the vexed Mexican problem. All the regular capitalist publications endorse the decision of J. P. Morgan to appoint his right bower, Dwight W. Morrow, ambassador to Mexico in place of Sheffield, who conducted a guerilla war against the southern republican since his acceptance of that post. Our unique Arthur Brisbane agrees it is a wise appointment and furthermore says that Mr. Morrow is accepting the delicate post to oblige his friend and classmate Calvin Coolidge. Against such an inane observation a retort is futile.

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WE admit that Mr. Morrow is the right man for the job. Wall Street is determined to plant its standard over all territory intervening between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn. The House of Morgan has lent considerable money to Mexico and its strong boxes contain big stacks of Mexican bonds. If the house is to make a profit on those bonds the Mexican workers and peasants must work steadily and the country must be progressively stabilized. There is nothing like a man with authority on the spot. Should it be necessary to distribute a little cash in order to make Mexicans in authority see things entirely Morgan's way it is better to have a man on the spot who will be able to talk money than to have the suggested appropriation come to Morgan via a Sheffield or a Warren.

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WHILE Mr. Morrow is engaged in the task of shaking down Mexico he may take an occasional stroll into the Wall Street dependency of Nicaragua where Nicaraguans are getting killed and once in a while a few marines. Reading the news of this slaughter of the Nicaraguan people in the capitalist press one would come to the conclusion that the Nicaraguans were guilty of a henious crime in defending their country against the Wall Street mercenaries. When a marine is killed the news is headlined, but apparently the murder of scores of Nicaraguans does not matter.

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INDEED, The DAILY WORKER of Wednesday last inadvertently conveyed the same impression when it published a Washington dispatch telling of the murder of 20 Liberals and the wounding of 50 by United States marines during an engagement in which 2 marines lost their lives. The loss of the two marines was given permier position in the headline with the Liberal casualty playing second fiddle. The theory behind this presentation of the news was, that the American people could be more easily aroused over the criminal policy of the United States government in Nicaragua by featuring the death of American boys in Wall Street's campaign against a small nation, than by featuring the slaughter of natives of Nicaragua.

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UNFORTUNATELY parental grief over the loss of those two marines will be mixed with patriotic pride thru the belief that they died in the service of their country. This foolish belief will be cultivated by patriotic associations and by official communications from the government in Washington. The names of Wall Street's tools may be inscribed on tablets of stone in their respective communities and their mothers may be given gold stars in recognition of their services to American imperialism, said services consisting of giving birth to hale and hearty cannon fodder.

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IT is not easy to arouse the American masses to protest against the murder campaign of the United States government in Nicaragua. We now have in this "land of the free" a situation similar to that which prevailed in the British empire when the rulers of that commonwealth of pirates started on their campaign to bring the defenseless peoples of the known world under their sway. Since the British masses were profiting to the extent of being reasonably assured of their beer and skittles from those wars of imperialist expansion the voice of protest was puny and all but unheeded. The empire in those days could stand the strain of supporting predatory armies and the plastic conscience of the British could be induced to justify the slaughter of innocent people, happy in the thot that they were heathens at best.

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AMERICAN imperialism is as relatively capable of supporting predatory armies today as England was several generations ago, but 1927 is not 1850. The world is growing smaller and capitalism is on the decline. The affairs of any country in the world are today the affairs of the people of all countries and what our ruling classes are doing in Nicaragua, is of great importance to the average American worker. The more peoples American imperialism brings under its heel, the easier it will be for that imperialism to reduce the standard of living of the American workers and crush them when they struggle against intensified exploitation. We must utilize every possible method by which the workers and farmers and all social strata that feel the heavy hand of imperialism, can be aroused against the criminal subjugation of Nicaragua. But the bulk of the appeal must be directed to the oppressed peoples of South America and to the masses in the United States who will suffer with them should Wall Street's power be increased thru additional conquests.

Co-operatives Urged As Bosses' High Prices Take Labor's Last Cent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In a press bulletin pleading for the formation of consumers' cooperatives as the only sound road to relief of American consumers from extortionate charges, the Social Action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference urges patience in the slow growth of every cooperative enterprise.

It quotes the social program approved by the Catholic Bishops' conference eight years ago, wherein "the astonishing difference between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer" was described as "the scandal of our industrial system." European cooperative organizations' growth and power in relieving the distress of the masses of the people were described, and American consumers were urged to apply their own "superior energy, initiative and commercial capacity" to the upbuilding of a like organization on this continent.

General Membership Meeting, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21. — A general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party of Pittsburgh and vicinity to hear the report on the National Convention and to consider immediate party tasks in District 5 will be held Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2 p. m. daylight saving time at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Admission by membership cards and only good standing members will be admitted.

Americans Favored Visitors in U.S.S.R., Says Columbia Prof.

Of especial interest to the delegation of Americans who will sail on an eight weeks' tour to Soviet Russia on October 14th next, is the statement made by Professor Gerald Tanquary Robinson, lecturer of Columbia University, who has just completed a two year residence within the Soviet Union, that Americans are the most welcome visitors in Russia and that the United States is for Russians the most interesting of foreign countries.

Professor Robinson devoted his stay in Russia to studying the history of the Agrarian Revolution, and is taking back to the United States as material for a history to be published, several thousand hitherto unpublished documents.

Those of the American tourists who are especially interested in some definite phase of activity in the Soviet Union will have special privileges accorded them to facilitate their investigations. In connection with this, the Academy of Science of Soviet Russia is organizing an International Scientists Week in Leningrad during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the revolution, during which week the greatest scientists of Europe will make public speeches, at which the American tourists will be welcome.

Books For Occasion.

Publishing houses are issuing a large number of books on this occasion, dealing not only with working class questions, but embracing popular political matters and novels, poems and plays.

World Tourists, Inc., at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, announces that applications for reservations must be on file at its office by the end of September, due to the necessity of advance negotiations for accommodations in Leningrad and Moscow. Ample notice of this is being given in the hope of avoiding the experience of the first tour, in which a number of applications were received too late to be accepted.

Although definite word could not be obtained, it was intimated that in the spring of 1928 a much larger tour would be arranged in which accommodations will be available for a more comprehensive group.

Elsie Sweetin Tried for Killing Man for Pastor

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Elsie Sweetin went on the witness stand today in an attempt to prove that she was in fear of being mobbed at the time she made two confessions through which the state hoped to convict her of the murder of her husband that she might marry Lawrence M. Hight, pastor.

In an emotional demonstration before Judge Pearce, who must decide whether the confessions are admissible, Mrs. Sweetin wept as she moaned:

"They were so cruel, so cruel to me, and I kept telling them over and over again I didn't kill my husband. I didn't kill my husband. I loved him."

Believe Preacher Now In Hospital a Bigamist

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 21.—The man registered at St. Mary's hospital as the Rev. Willis F. Gordon, today denied that he is the Rev. Willis J. Jordan, Columbus, Ga., evangelist, thought to have been kidnapped.

Despite his denials, Police Supt. A. A. Carroll, declared he is satisfied that the Reverend Gordon and the Reverend Jordan are the same. He has communicated with Columbus authorities, but has not been asked to hold the mysterious minister. He came here to marry a Grand Rapids woman, tho Jordan has a wife already.

Electrical Expert From Soviet Union Will Study in U. S.

Prof. L. K. Ramzin, director of the Thermotechnical Institute of Moscow, one of the few institutions of its nature in the world, has arrived in the United States to make a study of American electric power stations. Prof. Ramzin is accompanied by his assistant Mr. A. I. Moroz. The Thermotechnical Institute which was opened in 1925 is doing extensive research work, evolving the most economical ways of fuel utilization. Prof Ramzin is an eminent authority on furnace and boiler equipment of electric power plants. He has published over 150 studies, some of which have been translated into English and French. The announcement of Prof. Ramzin's arrival was made yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, the principal organization in Soviet-American trade.

Prof. Ramzin proposes to visit within the next three months a number of power plants and power plant equipment works in various cities of the United States, including New York, Providence, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles. He expects, while studying American ways of fuel utilization to bring about an exchange of technical information on the subject between American and Russian engineering authorities. The Thermotechnical Institute, according to Prof. Ramzin has annual revenues amounting to $2,500,000. More than one thousand persons are engaged in its large laboratories and in other departments. The Institute owns a well equipped experimental electric power plant, with a capacity of 3,600 kw.

An extensive program of electric power plant construction has been undertaken by Soviet authorities. Due to construction of new plants, the electric power capacity of the Soviet Union is at present 600,000 kw. larger than before the war. Eleven large power plants are now under construction in different parts of the country. Of the total number—five are hydro-electric power plants with a total capacity of nearly 800,000 kw., three will use peat fuel and three—coal.

Two More New Books
From
ENGLAND

As agent and American distributor for all British Communist publications, The DAILY WORKER Pub. Co. has received a shipment of these two new, unusually fine books. Stocks are limited. Orders will be filled in turn as received.

CHINA

A SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES BEHIND THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTION

By SEN SING FU

Here is a valuable and most complete new book on China—by a Chinese Communist. It is a thorough study, full of facts on all phases of China: population, economics, social structure, forces of revolution and reaction. Attractively bound and printed.

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MODERN INDIA

By R. PALME DUTT

Just off the press, this is without question the outstanding book on India today. It presents a brilliant Marxian analysis of the domination of British Imperialism and the problems of struggle for national independence. With China in revolutionary upheaval and the whole East in turmoil, the problem of India must deserve the immediate attention of every worker.

75 Cents

THE AFTERMATH OF NON CO-OPERATION—Indian National list and Labor Politics. By Manabendra Nath Roy. —.50

The DAILY WORKER PUB. Co.
33 First Street. New York, N. Y.

COLORADO MINERS PUT OUT DEMANDS AS STRIKE LOOMS

Raise in Wages; Better Conditions Foremost

WALSENBERG, Colorado, Sept. 21.—The preparation for the strike of thousands of coal miners in this state go forward. The I. W. W., which has issued the strike call, is being vigorously attacked by the industrial commission, which at one time was reported to have asked the governor to send the state militia into the coal fields. This report, however, has been denied by the commission. The strike is now scheduled for the latter part of October. Demands made by the strike committee are as follows:

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Wages and Hours.

1.—Wages shall be $7.75 a day.

2.—$1.02 a ton shall be paid for pick coal; 88 cents a ton for machine coal.

3.—In rooms the following yardage shall be paid for slate: 6 to 12 inches, $1.36 a yard; 13 cents an inch for each additional inch over 12 inches.

4.—In dry entries the following yardage shall be paid: $3.50 a yard. In wet entries the price shall be $4.98 a yard.

5.—Company wages ($7.75) shall be guaranteed to all contract miners. Pay at the rate of $7.75 a day for all time lost while waiting for material or company men.

6.—No work on Saturdays or Sundays.

7.—Six hours shall constitute a day's work.

Working Conditions.

1.—Measurements and pay with itemized statement twice a month.

2.—Checkweighmen and pit committees to be elected.

3.—Payment at the rate of $7.75 a day where no other provisions are made in these demands.

4.—No coal to be loaded on idle days.

5.—Docking for dirty coal to be referred to the pit committee.

6.—No contract miner shall haul or hoist coal he has loaded nor shall he pay for the hire of a driver.

7.—All materials to be brought to within 15 feet of the face by the company.

8.—All timbering to be done by the company.

9.—Two working partners in two places.

General Demands.

1.—No increase in charge for rent or light in company owned houses.

2.—Abolition of physical examination and no discrimination on account of age.

3.—Company to furnish first aid kit free of charge.

4.—Labor organizers shall be allowed to come and go in company owned camps.

STRIKE COMMITTE: John Shepherd, Louis Rino, John Vegaileos, Leandre Galleges, Nebisio Edilla, Walter Chatterbock.

A. K. PAYNE, Secretary of the Strike Committee.

Cal and Pals Plan to Jam Thru Vare Case; Reed May Spoil the Fun

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—One of the reasons given at the White House for President Coolidge's refusal to call Congress in extra session is the assurance given him by certain senators—names not given—that the election scandal cases of Vare in Pennsylvania and Frank Smith in Illinois can be disposed of within a few weeks after the session opens in December.

This announcement means, apparently, that Coolidge and the Old Guard leaders are agreed upon a program of seeking to hasten a decision in these cases with the least possible discussion on the Senate floor. Instead of recognizing that the Norris-Brookhart group and some of the democrats will be able to force a lengthy examination of the corruption that marked the election of Vare and Smith, the administration is persuaded that the senate can be made to jam the contest through to final roll-call early in January.

In view of the fact that the Jim Reed democratic presidential boom is largely based on his activity in these cases, the administration's dream of an early decision is likely to prove a nightmare.

'Workers' Fight Gamely In Detroit Soccer Meet

BY PETER CAMPBELL.
Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Sept. 21. — The "Workers" fought a game but losing fight against the River Rouge Scots in the opening game of the A Division of the Detroit American Soccer League here. Tho a high wind kept carrying the ball into the "Workers'" section of the field they held out thru a rare combination of tactics by the halfbacks. Weather conditions were against them, however. After a strong tussle by both teams, the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of the Scots. McFarlane, Raymond and Watt starred for the "Workers."

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Reiss Continues on The Daily Worker Builders' Tour

Paul C. Reiss of Los Angeles is now on a nation wide tour for The DAILY WORKER.

The following cities will be visited:
Detroit, Sept. 22.
Chicago and vicinity, Sept. 25-26-27.
Milwaukee, Sept. 28.
St. Louis, Oct. 1 .
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 3.
Denver, Oct. 6.
Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 11.
Los Angeles, Oct. 15.

At every town elaborate preparations are being made for the meetings. Reiss will take up the question of the Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar in Madison Square Garden in addition to obtaining subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER.

To Go To Next World Congress.

Reiss, the winner of the last DAILY WORKER subscription contest, has received a confirmation of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party for the full arrangements being made by his trip to the next World Congress of the Communist International, which will be held in July, 1928. Reiss will be accompanied by the other comrades who were declared the winners of the last contest.

Tammany Officials Act For the Restaurants; Drive Against Hotels

Plans are virtually complete for the city's drive against apartment hotels permitting cooking in the apartments. It is believed that the Tammany administration is playing the game of the large restaurant owners who want to kill competition.

Corporation counsel, George P. Nicholson and Assistant Corporation Counsel Francis E. C. Dunn will handle the case for the city. Three methods will be used. One will be to fine the owners, the second to revoke occupancy permits and the third to impose fines upon tenants who are found guilty.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

U. S. TRADE UNION DELEGATES LAUD SOVIET REPUBLIC

MOCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 21. — The American Labor Delegation before leaving the Soviet Union handed to the Central Council of Labor Unions for publication, a declaration in which they stated that they could not leave the U.S.S.R. without expressing, even tho in so inadequate a manner, their warmest gratitude for the hearty and untiring hospitality which has been extended to them from the moment that they crossed the Soviet frontier.

The declaration states that the kindness and friendship which has been extended to them thruout their stay in the Soviet Union has surpassed their expectations to such an extent that they look upon the workers of the Soviet Union as true and sincere friends.

Progress Rapid.

The delegates further expressed their conviction that if other governments allow the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union the possibility for a peaceful development great progress is in store for the U. S. S. R. in the near future. The working class of Europe and America are in duty bound to see to, it that their governments leave the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in peace. The delegates declare that they will work with all their forces for this end and express the hope that the bonds of friendship between the U.S.S.R. and other countries will grow ever stronger.

They declare that they will tell the American people the truth about the U.S.S.R. such as they have seen it and they feel certain that this will help diminish some of the misunderstandings that have arisen.

In concluding, the signatures once again expressed their gratitude to their trade union friends in the U.S.S.R. for the kind hospitality and add that they will never forget the friendship shown them.

King Boris Panhandles.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—King Boris of Bulgaria, who is now in London, will soon visit Rome, according to reports from Sofia today. He is said to be hunting a wife, also a loan.

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THEY BEAT FIELD OF 25 FLYING TO CHICAGO

FIRST TWO FLYERS to reach Chicago in the Class B airplane race from New York to Spokane, Wash., were Leslie Miller of Des Moines, Ia. (at right above), and C. W. Meyers of Troy, O., shown to right of his mechanic, Thomas B. Celby, in large photo. Miller, in an OX-5 plane, beat a field of twenty-five planes on the first leg of the race, while Meyers, in a Waco-10 plane, was close behind.

CZAR DAVIS WILL TRY NEW TERROR ON ALIEN WORKER

Congress to Get Finger Print Registry Bills

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 21.—Increased pressure on congress to pass what have come to be known as the anti-alien bills is expected by trade unionists at the December session. These measures are reintroduced every year usually with the support of secretary of labor James Davis, himself of foreign birth. So far they have failed of passage. They are opposed by organized labor as weapons that will be turned against trade unionism if not deliberately aimed at it.

Bill Up In December.

In Chicago the council for protection of foreign-born workers has been formed by labor men and women to agitate against the anti-alien bills. Its secretary, Edith Rudquist, has written a pamphlet entitled What Price Aliens in America, which analyzes the bills and aims to mobilize labor against them. The pamphlet, written by a lawyer, is ammunition for opponents of the bills.

The old Aswell bill of 1925 succeeded the Johnson bills of 1921 and 1922. It provided for fingerprinting and photographing all aliens for a sort of foreign-born rogues gallery and required boardinghouse keepers and employers to report aliens on their premises. It became so notorious and so doubtful of passage that it was overhauled in 1926. Congress did not risk a vote on it so it was further disguised and introduced as the Brand bill in 1927. This awaits action at the December session of congress.

Industrial Blacklist.

The Brand bill adds an industrial blacklist in the guise of alien enrolment and gives the secretary of labor authority to lower the immigration bars for particular occupations whenever a shortage in that line exists. Such shortage would of course be felt most during a strike, thus converting the government into a strikebreaker, importing aliens. Union pickets, strike relief workers etc., would be noted on the government blacklist and made subject to deportation if of alien origin, Miss Rudquist charges. Unions like the miners with many foreign-born members would be hamstrung.

Other bills analyzed in the pamphlet are the Hawes bill which forbids any help by aliens to organizations or individuals wishing to influence "consideration by congress of any proposed legislation." Strictly construed it would prevent subscriptions by foreign-born readers to a labor paper that editorially opposed (or favored) the anti-alien legislation now under consideration. The Holiday bill proposes voluntary registration at stated periods for aliens who wish to become citizens. It is regarded as a step toward compulsory registration of all aliens. The McClintic bill would deport all aliens that have not applied for citizenship within 5 years of residence.

"In order to counteract these schemes," says Secy. Rudquist, "the workers of America should not only arouse the opinion of all honest citizens against them but they should organize their forces to make impossible all future attacks on both foreign-born and native workers."

The Chicago branch of the council for protection of Foreign-born workers is Room 48, 106 N. LaSalle St. National headquarters are at 41 Union Square, New York City.

Hoover Admits Need Millions to Prevent Flood; No Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover today admitted that appropriations aggregating between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 would be required for Mississippi valley flood control work during the next ten years.

This amount, he said, probably would be required for the permanent control program conceived since this year's flood and should be augmented during the next three years by the $10,000,000 annual appropriation under the existing six-year levee program.

Simultaneously it was announced at the White House that President Coolidge had decided against calling an extra session of congress to consider flood control and relief.

Paul Crouch to Speak Twice in Philadelphia On Jail Experiences

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—Paul Crouch, rebel soldier, who has just come out of the Alcatraz penitentiary after serving a three year sentence for his anti-imperialist activities in the U. S. army forces in Hawaii, will speak in Philadelphia on two occasions during the coming week-end.

Friday, September 23rd, at 8 p. m. Crouch is scheduled to address a meeting of the Hands Off China Conference of Philadelphia. The conference meets in the headquarters of the Kou Min Tang, 210 N. 9th Street. On the next night a banquet and reception, arranged for Crouch by the Young Workers League at 521 York Ave., will hear the story of his experiences in the army, the formation of the Young Communist League of Hawaii, the arrest of Walter Trumbull and Crouch, and the nation-wide storm of protest which resulted in the reduction of 46 year jail sentences to sentences of three years, which Crouch has just completed.

With the increasing imperialistic activities of the U. S. Army all over the world, Crouch's coming takes on added interest and large audiences will hear him at both affairs.

German Textile Labor Win Wage Increase by Hard Grefield Strike

By Federated Press.

After causing a loss estimated at 100,000,000 marks the German silk and velvet workers in the Crefield area have won wage increases ranging from 7½ to 10 per cent, says a dispatch from Berlin. The strike, lasting a month, embraced several thousand workers, and cut off high priced markets in the United States and western Europe.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

COMINTERN WILL NOT READMIT THE MASLOFF FACTION

Points to Double Deals of Discredited Group

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Sept. 21.—The presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has refused an application received from the group of Masloff, Ruth Fisher and others, signed by seventeen ex-members of the Party including Masloff himself, Scholem, and Urbans. Their petition requested that they be accepted again into the Communist International.

The presidium declares that the executive committee of the Comintern resolutely rejects such propositions as are emanating from renegades to the Communist movement.

In its decision the executive points out that while the petitioners state they defend the "first country of the proletarian dictatorship, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," the Masloff group is practically doing everything in their power to discredit the U.S.S.R. and the Comintern.

"Irreconciliable."

The 23rd issue of the group's organ, "The Banner of Communism," says that the "lines of the group and of the Communist International cannot join, and are irreconciliable."

The presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International in its decision calls attention to this latter statement and declares it to be true, for there can be nothing in common between the struggle of the proletarian dictatorship and attacks on that dictatorship, between the Comintern and those who disorganize the Comintern, between the policy of resistance to the international bourgeoisie which is attacking the U. S. S. R. and the opposing policy of the "western orientation" of the German bourgeoisie.

Still Two-Faced.

The double faced policy of the Masloff group, which has already been branded in due time by the executive of the Comintern actually still is being pursued by the Masloff group. Masloff's political past has always been a struggle for anti-Leninism. Now he declares himself an orthodox Leninist. The whole work of his group is sectarian. Now this group is flying the flag of unity in the columns of its organ; the group of Masloff, who has himself not yet justified in the eyes of the proletariat his miserable conduct during his trial when he openly betrayed to the police the illegal workers of the Communist International.

Now the Masloff group is swearing unity to the Comintern, and at the same time declares its political line absolutely irreconcilable.

These activities of the group now asking readmittance proves estimates of them by the Communist International while it was still under Zinoviev's direction to have been entirely confirmed.

If the Russian opposition now assumes the defence of the Masloff group this is but a proof of the ideological degeneration of the opposition in the All Union Communist Party and certainly not an argument for accepting again the moral and political bankrupts the people who have calumniated the U.S.S.R. and the All Union Communist Party and the Communist International and whom the Seventh Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International characterized as "agents of the enemy class," calling for "struggle against them just as relentlessly as against all other social traitors."

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Won't Talk About Election.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Queried upon the results of the primary elections in Yonkers, mayor William A. Walsh, of Yonkers, who is attending a hearing of the State Tax Commission here today refused to make any comment. "I have nothing to say," said the mayor.

MORROW LATEST DOLLAR DIPLOMAT TO MEXICO CITY

By LAWRENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 21.—By his appointment of Dwight Morrow, partner in Morgan & Co., as ambassador to Mexico, President Coolidge has raised the question as to how long he will retain Frank B. Kellogg as his secretary of state. Press correspondents, when they received the announcement at the White House, at once concluded that Morrow had agreed to go to Mexico only on condition that he should soon be promoted to Kellogg's place.

Coolidge Overawed.

Morrow has been, next to Andrew Mellon, the most influential adviser of Calvin Coolidge in the past four years. He was the President's college roommate, and his position as a partner in the Morgan firm has commanded the awed respect which Coolidge instinctively gives to great wealth. The combination of personal friend and Morgan spokesman was, from the Coolidge viewpoint, ideal.

Kellogg was made secretary of state after he had been given preliminary experience as ambassador to England. Morgan & Co. have been fiscal agents for the British government, and are aligned against the industrial interests, for whom Mellon is spokesman, on the issue of lower tariffs for the sake of debt collection. The Morgan interest in Mexico, however, is that of Mellon and the other oil speculators. Hence Mellon can raise no objection to a Morgan ambassador in Mexico City.

Morgan and Co. Versus Europe.

But why should Morrow want to be ambassador? Probably he does not want the job; he will merely accept as a brief introduction to the job of running the State Department. He and his firm see economic storm-clouds gathering on the eastern skyline. European commercial forces are preparing for immediate struggle to take European and Asiatic and South American markets away from American manufacturers. Morgan & Co. will oppose any extreme retaliatory measures by American business against Europe, because the Morgans must collect on their foreign loans. To have Morrow in the office of Secretary of State will be of the highest importance.

The White House emphasizes the resignation of Morrow from his partnership in the Morgan firm. Friends of Morrow explain confidentially that he is anxious to escape from "the brand of Morgan & Co." in order that he may gratify his personal taste for a political career. But the record shows that he has not offered his resignation to J. P. Morgan in the four years of his close association with the White House; he has waited until assured of a bigger role in which he can serve his own group of international bankers more directly.

Continues Morgan Dictatorship.

The Mexican phase has its interesting elements. Hitherto the Morgan orders to Mexico have been delivered by Thomas Lamont. It was Lamont who dictated the terms under which the Harding administration recognized the Obregon government. It was Lamont who forced the issue as to early resumption of payments of interest on the national debt. Now a presidential election is coming, in which Obregon returns as a radical and liberal candidate. Morrow may be able to influence the outcome of that election, in his role as spokesman for the power of the American navy and army.

Mexican Unions Send Delegate to A. F. of L.; Also Elect Governors

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21. — The Mexican Federation of Labor has elected as one of its delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor Jose Kelly, of the Los Angeles Machinist Union Local 311.

Labor Party Elects Four Governors.

GUANAJUATO, Sept. 21. —With the election of Clestina Gasca to the governorship of Guanajuato, four Mexican governors have been elected to office by the Labor Party of Mexico.

Browder Will Speak In Los Angeles On Oct. 20 On China

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 21.—Comrades, please keep dates from the 15th to the 20th of October open. During that period Earl R. Browder and Paul C. Reiss will hold mass meetings in this city. The former will lecture on anti-imperialism and the latter is touring the country for The DAILY WORKER.

At the Labor Conference, held in China a few months ago, Comrade Browder served as its general secretary. He, therefore, has a most important message to present before class conscious workers as well as before those who have permitted themselves to be overfed on the yellow peril and other imperialistic lies of the same brand.

Earl R. Browder Speaks in Toledo on Friday

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—Earl R. Browder will lecture on "China In Revolt" at Iota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Friday, 8 p. m. All workers invited.

California Progressive Unionists in Demands On State Convention

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Sept. 21. — The twenty-eighth convention of the California State Federation of Labor opened today as president Dolton and a representative of the chamber of commerce exchanged reciprocal greetings, declaring that they were proud of California.

The progressive group has introduced several resolutions, among others a demand for the withdrawal of all troops from China, for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist laws and a request that the American Federation of Labor send a delegation to the Soviet Union to investigate conditions there. A resolution demanding a new trial for the Centralia victims was also offered.

When Killers Get Together.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—City and State officials including Governor Fuller today were hosts to members of the Japanese Training Squadron, composed of the flagship Iwate and the cruiser Asawa, which dropped anchor in the upper harbor. The squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Osami Nagano, has 60 officers, 182 midshipmen and 1200 seamen.

Before the Whole Lot Is Sold Out

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti in CARTOONS from THE DAILY WORKER by Ellis

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Advertising rates on application.

The House of Morgan Picks the Mexican Ambassador

Dwight Whitney Morrow, partner in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan and company, is the new ambassador to Mexico.

He is a director of the General Electric Company, Bankers Trust Company, the Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company and a number of other powerful corporations.

Morrow's business address is 23 Wall Street—the location of actual capital of the United States.

Morrow is also a member of the board of directors of the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor.

It would be inaccurate to refer to this appointee of President Coolidge as "a tool of Wall Street," or a "tool of American imperialism." Wall Street evidently considers Mexican policy important enough in this period to send one of its royal family to a post hitherto held by menials.

The appointment of Morrow will do away with the delay caused by the former necessity of the Mexican government communicating with Washington. One of the real rulers being on the ground, the procedure now will be for Morrow to make decisions and instruct Coolidge and Kellogg to see that they are carried out.

More than the army of marines in Nicaragua and the constant slaughter of Nicaraguan rebels does the appointment of Morrow testify to the determination of American imperialism to continue its southward march of conquest and to the all-important place now occupied by foreign policy in the affairs of state.

Following upon the ultimatum delivered to the league of nations relative to the question of sovereignty of Panama, the appointment of Morrow is in the nature of further notification to all European powers, Great Britain especially, that American imperialism will not retreat one inch in its contention that it regards all of Latin-America as its own particular area for expansion and the Latin-American peoples without exception as its potential serfs.

To all of Latin-America the appointment of a partner of the House of Morgan to the post of Mexican ambassador should be a signal for the sinking of internal differences and the organization of a Latin-American bloc for defense against Wall Street aggression.

To the American working class the appointment of Morrow is further proof that the real rulers of America are not the buffoons who perform in cowboy regalia, lame duck lawyers who become secretaries of state and organizers of fraternal societies who become secretaries of labor, but that the real rulers are the lords of steel, oil, railways and finance who, to preserve the fiction of democracy "accept" appointments at the hands of public officials they own.

A Letter on Organization From a Worker to Our Party

The demoralizing affect of official corruption and sabotage of organization campaigns upon the unorganized workers and the labor movement has been described in these columns more than once. Concrete instances affecting important groups of workers are not hard to find in the annals of the labor movement.

It is not often however that a document such as we publish herewith comes to hand, giving a detailed account of the sinister activities and disastrous results of labor officialdom's activities in a minor industry and written by a worker who records only those facts with which he is familiar.

Addressed to one of the editors of The DAILY WORKER, the letter is as follows:

Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1927.

Mr. ——————, Editor,
Daily Worker,
New York City.
Dear Mr. ——————:

Have been reading for some time with a great deal of interest your expose of the Judases of Labor. While I have not always sympathised with the Communists, or socialists, I have at last reached the conclusion that the Communists are sincere in their fight for labor.

I am a picture frame maker and have been for over ten years. We have tried twice to organize a union of our craft, but so far have failed—due to the treachery of our officials.

Only a few months ago another attempt was made and a charter was granted by the Carpenters and Joiners. Immediately after, the self-appointed officials of the Picture Frame Workers' Union opened a luxuriously furnished office at Suite 605, 179 West Washington Boulevard.

Members came in by the dozens, each paying an initiation fee of three dollars per month and dues of two dollars per month. A few meetings were held and then all of a sudden the union apparently died. No meetings have been held for two months.

Rumors are flying thick and fast. Some have it that the leaders were paid by the employers to quit. At any rate the officials of the union have been seen at the various race tracks in Cook County on several different occasions.

The men in the industry are clamoring for organization. The shop conditions are becoming almost unbearable and the bosses have inside spies constantly at work trying to ferret out those who dare talk. These shops can be organized, but the A. F. of L. is apparently receiving "graft" to lay off.

Cannot the Workers Party help us?—at least by investigating what made the union suddenly become inactive? I cannot afford to lose my job by telling at which plant I work because I have seven children to support, but will help when the Communists get active.

Yours very truly,
J. E. O.

General Delivery.
Chicago, Ill.

It is of some importance for our party, as well as an indication of a new breeze blowing thru the ranks of the working class when, in spite of the slanders heaped upon us by labor officialdom and the capitalist press, a non-party worker writes frankly to our official organ, expressing his faith in our party and asking its assistance in the industry in which he works.

It goes without saying that the opinion of this one worker is based largely upon the deeds of our party as well as upon its statements. In the specific matter with which he deals, as well as those which an increasing number of workers will call to our attention as the deadly effects of official labor corruption make themselves felt, our party must give speedy and energetic attention to the necessary steps toward building a left wing which will be able to counteract corruption and give organization movements sufficient vitality to withstand and survive the efforts of crooked and incompetent union officials to demoralize them.

Mencken's Post Mortem Discovery of Sacco and Vanzetti.

H. L. Mencken, in one of his syndicated little essays, published in the New York World last Sunday, finally condescends to make some remarks about Sacco and Vanzetti. "Those earnest, and, in the main, quite honest ladies and gentlemen who continue to roar about the Sacco and Vanzetti case," says Mencken with his customary complacency, "fall into an ancient error."

This ancient error according to Mencken, "is the belief that the gross unfairness which got into the prosecution was peculiar to the capitalistic system of government, and that under some other system it would have been avoided. . . ."

He continues his argument by asserting that if Sacco and Vanzetti had been Wall Street brokers and the scene of their trial had been Moscow instead of Boston, they would have been executed with the same vindictiveness.

This bizarre logic is a part of his familiar thesis about the inanity of democracy, and the principle of "rule by the inferior four-fifths of mankind" which he has been reiterating in one form or another for years.

The Moscow-Boston analogy which has been hurled triumphantly by various astute editorial writers is pretty thin. One fundamental difference escapes them all: the judicial frame-up as an institution is a peculiarly American one. In no other country of the world are political heresies used as a pretext by the dominant class. When the reactionary French government wishes to imprison the impertinent editors of L'Humanite, it does so, and declares openly that they are being jailed for a political offense. They are not framed on murder and robbery charges. Only "our" government hypocritically pretends to guarantee freedom of criticism of political institutions.

During the past few years the White Terror in Hungary and Bulgaria has imprisoned, tortured, murdered hundreds of the best workers in the labor and revolutionary movements in those countries. But they were publicly charged with attempting to overthrow the ruling group and prosecuted on that charge—none other.

Mr. Mencken, in his effervescent attacks against the principle of "democratic government" reveals not the slightest perception of the class-relation in present-day society. Conflicts he does recognize; but sometimes he shouts that they are struggles between the artistically sensitive and the boors, the "civilized minority" and the "boobs"; occasionally he hints that it might be a fight between the possessors and the dispossessed. But of the class struggle as the dominant principle of modern society he has no suspicion.

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the tenth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

* * *

VI. Tasks and Perspectives.

In closing let me say something about the tasks and perspectives of our Party. We feel that immediately after the Convention the Party will have two main tasks. The first task is the strengthening of the Party organization. Immediately after the Convention we should get into a campaign of strengthening the Party, building The DAILY WORKER, improving the units of our Party, increasing the membership, bringing in five or ten thousand new members, learning to hold these new members. Thus one of the best antidotes to the recurrence of the factional struggle will have been achieved.

We cannot and must not overlook the weakness of starting too many campaigns simultaneously.

The second biggest campaign, the political campaign, must be against the war danger and for defense of the Soviet Union. I am sure as a result of the experiences of the trade union delegation that went to Soviet Russia, we will have a somewhat broader basis for this fight.

But what are the outstanding basic political tasks of the Party? The primary task of the Party is still to hasten the development of the workingclass politically—to have the workingclass be born politically as a class. America is the only big imperialist country where the workingclass does not have a mass political party. Toward the achievement of this end there are three main roads: first of all the fight against the war danger into which I will not go in detail because it will be covered by a subsequent reporter. Secondly, the entrenchment of our Party in the trade union movement. Thirdly, the Labor Party campaign, organizationally as well as agitationally.

In the trade union work our tasks concretely are are follows: first, we must draw the Party much more into trade unions than it is today. The comrades inside the unions must be made more active than they are today. Strengthen and build the factions in the trade unions. We must realize seriously and earnestly the important role of the TUEL, broaden and strengthen it. We must broaden and strengthen the organ of the left wing—Labor Unity. We must organize the unorganized. In this country more than anywhere is this a basic task, because of the fact that these unorganized masses are a reservoir to draw upon and with which to combat the reactionary union leadership. The slogan of amalgamation of the existing craft unions into militant industrial unions is now more than ever a vital slogan for the campaign to mobilize the unions against the reactionary bureaucracy. In our trade union work we must develop a positive program, positive slogans to fight company unionism and class collaboration schemes. Merely denouncing them may be good but it is not sufficient.

In our agricultural work, the paper which has been established must be built into a mass paper. The United Farmers' Educational League must be given deeper roots. It must engage in more united front movements. The Party must take concrete steps to develop its agricultural program.

The American Negro Labor Congress must be given more support than hitherto. We must make more efforts to penetrate the basic Negro mass organiations. We must get out more literature that will appeal to Negro masses not as Negro masses alone, but as one of the more important sections of the whole group of oppressed and exploited working masses in this country.

In the women's work there must be organized a national women's department. We must concentrate our energies particularly on women in industry more than in any other field.

In the cooperatives our present policy should be continued but we must build up a strong directing centre.

In reference to the youth, more political guidance. We must help the youth organizationally and must avoid under all circumstances that the youth should ever again be drawn in as the youth into the internal Party struggle.

The campaign of the foreign born is a vital phase of the next campaign to build the Party and here the Party must strengthen its directing centre. We have made headway in this field. We have established contacts with conservative trade union leaders. We have reached conservative sections of the workingclass, but we have only barely scratched the surface of this field.

Next, we must raise the ideological level of the Party membership. Our Party apparatus must be strengthened. Errors must be and can be corrected. District committees must be built on a much firmer basis than they existed up to date. We must prepare to build an apparatus that will be able to serve us to withstand any attack on the Party, in case the attack takes the form of denying us the right to exist as we do today. The basis of all this work for the Party is the Comintern resolution.

The DAILY WORKER must be made a mass paper. The best talents and energies of the Party must be placed at the disposal of The DAILY WORKER. The CEC must drop the policy of assigning comrades on the basis of who could be spared most and not on the basis of ability and usefulness. The DAILY WORKER is the face of the Party today more than ever before.

Party education: We have made only the beginnings of the organization of an apparatus for the establishment of effective Agitprop work. Such an Agitprop Department is one of the most effective means of raising the ideological level of the Party. This too is a good antidote to factionalism.

We must continue our efforts to unify the Party in more energetic manner than in the past.

A few words about pessimism—Our Party will fight against any idea or propaganda which maintains there is no room for a Cummunist Party in this country. We realize there are tremendous difficulties, but we will conduct sharp struggles against pessimism and we will wage a relentless campaign against the attempt to spread the ideas of the bourgeoisie among the American masses. Every day, despite all the bourgeoisie propaganda, in spite of all the terror of the imperialists, our Party is showing increasing capacity to move forward and lead mass struggles; for Communists must lead in the separating of the working class from the bourgeoisie in this country. The future holds sharp class struggles in store for the American workers. Even today, with all the much-vaunted prosperity, there are class struggles. And in these class struggles our Party is showing substantial and increasing capacity of leadership.

It is true that the bureaucracy is still moving to the right. But here we must remember that the very logic of the bureaucracy's going to the right at a terrific velocity is going to hasten the development of a situation where these bureaucrats will stand out in the open, in the light, before the masses, so that big masses who are today opposed to us, tomorrow when they begin to fight for the most elementary demands, or when the very craft unions which exist today fight for their very right of existence, those masses will realize that the Communists are their true leaders, are worthy of leadership. Then the masses will come over to us.

The present prosperity is not permanent. Nor is the present domination of the labor movement by the reactionary bureaucracy permanent.

It is ridiculous to compare the disappearance of the IWW and the SP with the fate in store for our Party. Our Party is free from the limitations and errors of the IWW and SP. We are becoming a Bolshevik Party based on Marxism and Leninism and are free from social-democratic and syndicalist errors. We are free from the errors of the trade union capitalists. Only to the extent that we are able to avoid such errors creeping into our ranks, is there hope and a future and a basis for successful work by our Party.

There are forces in American imperialism, yes even in this apparently all-powerful American capitalism, undermining American imperialist supremacy. Let me recount very briefly some of these principal forces.

First, the United States is more and more exporting manufactured products. It is there becoming increasingly dependent on the world market.

Secondly, the accumulation of capital and the concentration of ownership bring with them the proletarianization of great masses thru the expropriation of large sections of the petty bourgeoisie and farming masses.

Thirdly, American capitalism is developing a parasitic character. American capitalism, because it is becoming a capital-exporting nation to an increasing extent, is developing a parasitic character, living off other countries. This is a source of weakness and danger to the American imperialists.

Fourthly, as a result of the war the rest of the world owes America over twenty billion dollars. Here we have conflict within the bourgeoisie because finance capital demands the dropping of the tariff barriers, while the industrial capitalist interests demand higher tariff. Those who are not interested in the export of capital, are in favor of higher tariff. But the tendency is all in favor of withdrawing the tariff barriers, which must bring in its train a dropping of immigration barriers. This means a blow at the privileged position of certain sections of the working class.

The expropriation of the agricultural masses is continuing apace and is removing one of the most effective sources of strength for our bourgeoisie. The farming masses, except to the extent the bourgeoisie force them into proletarianization, are a reserve force and basic prop for capitalist reaction.

The migration of Negroes from the South:—In this phenomenon we witness a force leading to the disintegration of the two-party system in this country. The two-party system has been one of the basic obstacles to the development of a class party on a mass basis. The migration of Negroes from the South to the North is another means of proletarianization, consequently the existence of this group as a reserve of capitalist reaction is likewise being undermined. The more we are able to reach the Negro masses with our propaganda, in their changed conditions, the more they can be a most valuable reserve for the revolutionary forces.

American imperialism will not enjoy its privileges as long as British imperialism did. America is not, as England once was, the only one in the field. Also we have today the existence of the Soviet Union, covering one-sixth of the territory of the earth and continuing ever to strengthen its socialist economy. Lenin pointed out that no country can ever again occupy the role of domination as long as Britain did.

On the basis of this analysis and having a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, we feel our Party will move forward.

On the basis of the various errors in the groupings of our Party having been corrected we can move forward.

On the basis of our Party realizing the need for greater unification; on the basis of the consciousness of every section of our Party to meet the increasing danger of war, to meet the menace against us, the incoming CEC, I am convinced, will move forward towards greater unity and towards more concrete and effective steps to build a mass Communist Party in America.

(The End)

DRAMA

Probably Lese Majesty

Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" Excellently Done at the Royale Theatre

I REMEMBER, in my student days, accompanying a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokio to see "The Mikado" by Gilbert and Sullivan. He hadn't heard it. Nowadays, I understand, they have taken a lesson from Ko-Ko and they always give the Japanese university students the libretto to read before they let them visit any English speaking countries, to get them used to it by degrees. This lad did his scandalised best to undeceive me during the play, with agonized whispers like this: "Japanese ladies NEVER crawl on their stomachs on the floor!"—The Emperor DOES NOT do those funny things with his hands!"—"They MUSTN'T chase him with an umbrella!" etc.

Winthrop Ames

Well, that was many years ago. But Gilbert's quaint songs still have much truth in them, for America, for England, for most of the kingdoms of earth, however much they slander Japan. They may or they may not have had their Pooh-Bah's in the Land of the Rising Sun, but we have in America today our Andy Mellon's and Herbert Hoover's—"Lord High Everything Else;" and when Distiller Andy gets together with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to decide whether bonded whiskey should be released, well, there is as Ko-Ko says, "absolute unanimity on a point of law." Yesterday also we had the Dollar-a-Year Men, who somehow managed, tho inordinately proud heads of corporations which had something to sell to the government to humble themselves tremendously in the matter of salary, and serve on the government boards which bought from those corporations.

"The Mikado" is the best and most popular of musical comedies. It would take a very bad company to entirely ruin it, and Winthrop Ames' production now running at the Royale is rather better than the average. The acting is more of a unit than any I have ever seen. There is more attention paid to the minor parts—one must mention the sword bearer, danced by Paula Langlen.

On the other hand perhaps William Williams, as Nanki Poo, is just a little too obese. Perhaps Fred Wright, as Ko-Ko is a trifle too refined. That part should be clowned, to my way of thinking. But this may be a matter of taste. It's a good company. Vera Ross as the Katisha is very good. Lois Bennet sings better than a Japanese, and is nearly as dainty. John Barclay's long legs make the Mikado.—V. S.

Doris Niles, at her dance performance in Carnegie Hall on October 25th, will introduce a new suite based on the life of Joan of Arc and arranged to music by Brahms and Humperdink.

NATACHA RAMBOVA

In "Creoles" a new play by Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins, which opens tonight at the Klaw Theatre.

Music Notes

Georges Zaslawsky, Conductor of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, announces the following soloists who will appear this season at Carnegie Hall: Luella Melius will appear at the opening concert Oct. 12; Joseph Szigeti, Ignaz Friedman, Joseph Achron, Jacques Thibaud and Nikolai Orloff are the others.

The program of Dance Moods by Tamiris at the Little Theatre on October 9th, will include two modern American compositions, "1927" by George Gershwin and "Circus Sketches" by John Powell.

Augusta Lenska, contralto of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will make her local debut at Town Hall on October 15th.

The Russian Symphonic Choir will begin their tour this season at Plymouth Mass., on October 24th.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre
44th St. W. of B'way
EVS. 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
"LOVERS AND ENEMIES"
By ARTZYBASHEFF
Also Sept. 27, 29, at Popular Prices

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed and Sat. at 2:30.

The Temptress
A Motion Picture by V. Blasco Ibanez
at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave.
SUNDAY, October 2, 1927
Admission 65c. GOOD MUSICAL PROGRAM.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

G. Marcinyszyn, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
Nick Aloi, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
J. Mankosa, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
M. Spyar, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
J. Rico, Short Creek, W. Va.	.50
C. Giusto, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
Steve Bolash, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
J. Rudnisky, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
T. Zekan, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
C. Witenko, Short Creek, W. Va.	.50
M. Wanshon, Short Creek, W. Va.	[illegible]
H. Wanshon, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
G. Cadina, Short Creek, W. Va.	.25
M. Huzic, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
J. Keller, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
I. Szneczudzieuzez, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
J. Wincek, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
P. Chopech, Short Creek, W. Va.	.50
T. Swinarich, Short Creek, W. Va.	.50
M. Galich, Short Creek, W. Va.	.50
W. Swinarich, Short Creek, W. Va.	.50
B. Veto, Short Creek, W. Va.	
C. Pasquale, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
B. Veto, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
A. Tonini, Short Creek, W. Va.	.50

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Sleuth Who Jailed Latins in Frame-up Promoted by Warren

Despite the fact that the frame-up against the six Latin-American workers who are being held in 25,000 bail in connection with the explosion near the Brooklyn court house on Sept. 5 is not yet complete, a detective who "helped" the case has already been promoted.

Yesterday Police Commissioner Commissioner Warren announced that Michael Falvey, of the Butler St. station, Brooklyn, who arrested the defendants, has been promoted to a second-grade detective at a salary of $2,500 a year. He now gets $2,000.

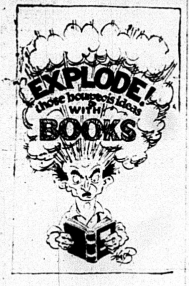
Widow Says Dry Agent Blew Out Brains of a Helpless Unarmed Man

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Sept. 21.—J. R. Brewer, a dry agent, was held without bail in jail here today following a hearing into the killing of Charles P. Gundlach, 77, a farmer, during a raid by prohibition officers.

D. M. Jackson, another agent, was released in $2,000 bond. J. T. Fisher had previously been held in $1,000 bond. While a fourth agent, R. S. Cornet, Jr., was dismissed. Fisher was wounded.

Gundlach's widow pointed out Brewer as the agent who had held a pistol to her husband's head and blown out his brains as he lay unarmed and wounded on the porch of their home.

State's Attorney Dorsey said he would ask indictment of Brewer for murder.



From the
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WORKERS
BOOK STORE
521 York Ave.
PHILADELPHIA
PA.

CANNOT DEPORT FOREIGN BORN STRIKERS WHO VIOLATE INJUNCTION, IMMIGRATION MAN SAYS

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Sept. 20.—Strikers who are foreign born cannot be deported just because they violate an injunction. That was the reply of W. W. Husband, assistant secretary of labor in charge of immigration to the threat of Fed. Judge Benson Hough of eastern Ohio. Judge Hough has just issued a tyrannous injunction binding the striking mine workers of eastern Ohio hand and foot. From the bench he angrily asserted that foreign born workers who violated his law would be recommended for deportation.

"No, there is no provision in the deportation act against strikers", declared Husband. "Aside from illegal entry, an alien can be deported only if he becomes a public charge or commits a felony and is sentenced to one year or more."

"But what if foreign born strikers who violate Judge Hough's injunction are found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment". Federated Press inquired of Husband.

"We have never had such a case before us", he answered. "I don't know just what our action would be until a test case were submitted."

Cannot Be Deported.

The strikers would have to be found guilty of a felony, not a misdemeanor, Husband pointed out and receive adequate sentence if there were to be any question whatever of their deportation. But mere "recommendations" from a federal judge asking deportation would not receive the serious attention of immigration authorities.

Nevertheless Judge Hough's threat, illegal though it may be, may have some influence in terrorizing the foreign born workers who are quite numerous in eastern Ohio. This mining district fronts on the Ohio river, which separates it from feudal West Virginia. Italians and Jugoslavs are numerous throughout the district, which is but an extension, industrially and geographically of the Pittsburgh district.

Fight In Congress.

Hough's added threat that deportation would be recommended for strikers who could not speak the English language was waved aside by Husband as not meriting comment.

One of the big fights in the coming session will center on the whole question of immigration. Reaction, led by Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the house immigration committee, will press for even more stringent laws against foreign born workers while liberal forces are known to be preparing for a general fight on the terroristic methods used against aliens by judges, employers and the department of justice under the cloak of the deportation act.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

MACHINES SCRAPPING HARD COAL MINERS

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa. (FP)—Sept. 21.—The cruel success of modern machinery is evident in the click of pool balls and the slap of celluloid cards on railroad ties, where groups of idle men gather to kill the useless hours. Entering an anthracite town the stranger would imagine the collieries were idle as he takes in the knots of gossipping men whose cheeks bulge with sizable hunks of cutplug; who suck slow mouthfuls of smoke out of corncob pipes.

Many years ago the collieries never had enough men. The chronic shortage of help compelled many to put in long hours of overtime. Men actually slept in the breakers, and all but lived in the mines. Boys were dragged out of school on forged age-certificates, and given to breaker bosses who put them to rooting out the slate from chutes of ground coal. If one lost a job in the morning, one could get another without going home at all, by merely stopping at another one of the 20 collieries in the immediate vicinity.

Machinery Changes All.

But those were the good old days that even young men look back upon with regretful sigh. The increeping of improved machinery has done away with hundreds of men. Breakers operate almost automatically, and three slate-pickers do the work that formally was done by 20. Great dumpers driven by electric motors have done away with lokies and squads of 20 men whose job was to dump the small cars which once hauled the rock from the breaker to the edge of the culm bank.

Timber banks where huge oak sticks are cut to the sizes required by miners for their gangways and breasts, and loaded into cars for inside use, once swarmed with men who unloaded timber, rolled it to the sawmill, loaded it into the minecars, measured it, etc. One gigantic crane was installed, and that great crowd of busy men vanished, with only 3 or 4 remaining to give a touch of life to the old timber pile. The crane unloads 3 great sticks at one time, and transports them directly to the sawmill. The crowd of men once here is no longer needed.

In the mines compressed air engines and electric motors are making the mule drivers a thing of the past. In former days mule driving was a profession, and one who made good at it was known throughout the region, and was sought after by bosses who had humpy and difficult gangways which only experienced drivers could manage with a team and a trip of loaded cars.

But one motor or compressed air engine eliminates these old heroes of long and treacherous gangways. Only in very deep and small gangways where it would not pay to install a motor can you still find the swearing driver prodding his stubborn mule along the slush and wet of the track.

On all sides plans are hatching how to eliminate the human being from anthracite production. Meanwhile population is expanding, and the communities are becoming saturated with surplus help. Boys breaking through the shell of high school find their mastery of algebra and Latin quite worthless before the foremen's withering "Nothin' doin'," as they tremblingly approach that august gentleman for a job. There is a decided tendency to drift to the cities, searching for something "better". But hundreds spend their days whittling sticks, whistling snappy tunes, and making the rounds of all the collieries once a week, looking for something to turn up.

Old men are sent to the "gob pile". After a man reaches 60, he is due for a lay-off at the first opportunity,—his reward for long years of service underground or in the breaker. This apparently is the brightest prospect the anthracite offers for advancement. Yet it is swarmed with applicants who seem to want nothing more than this.

Negotiations for a $70,000,000 loan to the Polish government have just been concluded by Blair & Company and the Bankers Trust Company group, it was announced yesterday. The negotiations have been going on for more than a year.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Wardrobe Workers Union Wins $14 Increase in Pay

An increase of $14 a week in the minimum wage scale for wardrobe attendants has been won by the Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants' Union for the members of its organization.

Under the revised scale attendants will now get a minimum of $55 a week and will also get an additional sixth, a little over $9 for Sundays when Sunday work is required. The scale is also effective all down the line, assistant attendants being increased to $45 a week plus Sunday pay, and dressers now being scaled at $2.50 a performance.

All of the managers now producing in New York have given orders to their business departments to put the raise into immediate effect with the single exception of Florence Ziegfield who is still holding out for the old wage scale.

In the motion picture houses a new scale has also recently been won by the union.

Baltimore Dicks Try to Railroad Young Worker to Jail by Threat Note

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21. — On Thursday, Sept. 15th, a member of the Young Workers League of Baltimore was cordially visited by gentlemen of the Burns Detective Agency and was escorted from his place of work to the agency in a car. After arriving at the headquarters, he was put thru a two hour grilling. Besides such questions as age and birth-place, he was asked if he was a member of any organization that met at the Labor Lyceum. (He was informed by the detective quizzing him that they know he belongs to an organization there). The comrade answered that the name of the organization is the Young Workers League.

The next question is the most interesting—they asked if he had written a letter to the mayor of Baltimore telling his "Honor" what he thot of him. Of course, he answered to the contrary. The detectives then told him to sit down and for an hour and a half tested his penmanship but could not in spite of all attempts find similarity between our comrade's handwriting and that supposed to have been sent to the mayor. Finally he was told by the detectives, that tho they, the detectives, believed the handwritings resembled each other, they would not persecute him.

Before he was dismissed, however, he was asked not to tell any public official about this "attack." Naturally—they were afraid that the news should reach the workers and that they would protest against such attempts at railroading.

When the comrade was told to go, he demanded pay for the time lost from work—they told him that the trouble was his own fault and instead of this offered him ten cents.

Governor Smith Barely Escapes Injury When His Car Hits Taxicab

Gov. Alfred E. Smith narrowly escaped injury when a taxicab in which he, Mrs. Smith and two friends were riding, was in collision with another taxicab here Monday night, it was learned yesterday.

OUT FOR PRIZE! Clair B. McMahon, "flying cowboy" from Montana, and his mechanic, Jack Hidecker, were the first entrants to arrive at Curtiss Field, L. I., to take part in the big transcontinental air derby. They're shown with their plane, the General Miles.

Meredith Organizing Democratic Party to Smash Governor Smith

Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa, former secretary of agriculture, has apparently seized the anti-Smith leadership in the democratic party. In a statement issued here in which he describes the virtues of a dry, farm bill platform for the democrats, and denounces Al. Smith, James Reed and Ritchie of Maryland, he calls for organization behind himself to control the democratic party convention.

He suggested Walsh of Montana, Baker of Ohio, or Robinson of Arkansas as good timber, and coyly intimated that he might himself make either a president or a vice president if asked and voted for.

Said to be formulating plans for a move toward nominating Governor mid-west movement to oppose any Washington today. The former secMcAdoo was scheduled to depart for Al. Smith for president, William G. retary of the treasury also plans to attend a prohibition conference in Washington, it was said.

Worker Arrested After Bomb Explosion Is Let Go in Magistrate Court

Lester Strauss, a member of the I. W. W., arrested August 6, at 1 a. m., shortly after the subway explosion in the 28th street station that night, was discharged when he appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Strauss was taken into custody on the charge of walking within police and fire lines. He was severely beaten and then placed under arrest. He has been out on $1,000 bail furnished by the International Labor Defense that has been handling the case. Carol King was the attorney.

Eleven Turkish Tobacco Workers Imprisoned for Communist Activities

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21. — Eleven tobacco workers of a factory in Bosphorus have just been jailed charged with "distributing Communist propaganda." They are further accused of possessing placards containing the words, "Hurrah for Lenin." Another crime with which the workers are charged consists of alleged refusal to contribute to the jingo aviation campaign being conducted by the government.

Discriminating.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Representatives of Yonkers came to the capital this afternoon prepared to insist that their city was discriminated against in the tax equalization table of 1924 and that the city has paid $500,000 more than it should have paid in state and county taxes.

RAILROAD ROLLER BEARINGS AND OTHER DEVICES TO DISPLACE MANY WORKERS; MINERS AFFECTED

By CARL HAESSLER,
(Federated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 21. — As commuters on the Chicago and Northwestern road settle comfortably into the new passenger coaches equipped with roller bearings they do not think of the aggravated unemployment the new labor-displacing device brings to train and engine service employees, to workers in the railroad shops and to the coal miners as well as other wage earners. The commuters think only of the increased transportation luxury which permits trains to start with a minimum of jerking, pick up speed quickly and to stop almost without any jar at all.

A locomotive fireman on the Chicago-Kenosha suburban run was rather prematurely jubilant about the new invention. "The roller bearings for the car axles are a marvel", he said to a passenger. "I had to shovel only about half the coal."

He did not realize that in time there may be only half the number of locomotive firemen, half the engineers and half the conductors employed. Railroad executives are already talking of doubling the number of new coaches drawn by a locomotive. This would mean saving the wages of an engine crew and of a conductor, even granting that the number of ticket collectors and passenger brakemen remains the same.

Miners To Lose Jobs.

At the same time the coal consumed per passenger coach is materially cut, throwing miners out of employment. Less coal means fewer coal trains for railroad use and consequently reduced freight service personnel. The new device also lessens the wear and tear on rolling stock, making possible a smaller payroll in the railroad shops. It practically eliminates hotboxes on freight trains with further labor economies, further increases in speed of trains and lessening demand for train and engine service labor.

The roller bearings are easily installed in existing cars. They are made with a piece of felt wedged in to act automatically as wick and pump for the oil with which they are lubricated. After being sealed they normally require no more attention for a year.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Lecture on:

REVOLUTION IN CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

Recently returned from a 6 months' tour of China

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 8 P. M.

McCOLLESTER HALL, Forest (Near Cass)

Admission 25c.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Annual Autumn Festival and Ball

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24th, 8 P. M.

NEW WORKERS HOME, 1343 E. Ferry Av.

Auspices WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Everybody will be there. Admission 50c.

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE
FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

IN connection with the preparations being made for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the establishment of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic, The DAILY WORKER has decided that the name of each new reader will be sent to the committee in charge of these preparations, in the Soviet Union, as revolutionary greetings from the workers of America, and as an expression of the fact, that the workers of America are aligning themselves alongside of the Russian workers and peasants in their struggle against the international imperialists.

DO YOUR BIT!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for .... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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Per year $6.00
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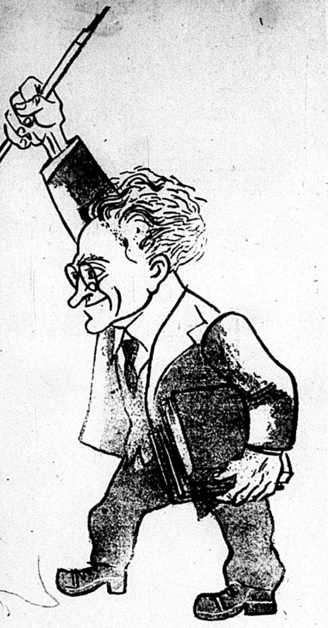
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN



—Drawing by Wm. Gropper.

Whose 25th anniversary of activity in the revolutionary movement is being celebrated.

ANTI-COOKING LAW IN NEW YORK IS SUPPORTED BY THE RESTAURANT OWNERS

By RUFUS P. HEATH.
(Worker Correspondent)

The New York Evening Graphic indirectly admits that The DAILY WORKER is right concerning law and justice. The Graphic speaking editorially, on the evening of September 16, 1927, had the following to say pertaining to the anti-cooking law:

"Cooking Prohibited"

"Word was spread yesterday that the coming Legislature will make no move to modify the present ridiculous laws that prohibit cooking in certain types of apartments.

If this rumor is true, it shows just how useless the Legislature has become and indicates good reason for keeping it permanently at recess.

Anti-cooking laws are not only senseless but dangerous.

They are prohibition in its most virulent and objectionable form.

They invade the home and make a mockery out of what little has remained of personal so-called "liberty."

Not Guest of Safety.

The question of safety is not involved in the present discussion.

No one could object to reasonable regulation of stoves and other apparatus.

Such regulations could require gas stoves to be inclosed in properly fireproofed walls and could make provision for rigid inspection of innocuous electric stoves.

But safety is not an issue. There must be no cooking EVEN IF IT IS DONE WITHOUT FIRE.

What this is all about, and who is benefiting from it should make an interesting little story."

Well! For the benefit of the Editor of The New York Evening Graphic, here is the interesting "Little Story."

The major part of New York's population are working people. These working people, due to the average low rate of wages or salaries are forced to reside in the ordinary cheap hotel, furnished room, or in the apartment houses. Many of them in the past have had an opportunity to exist at a cost within reach of their earning power, by cooking their own meals in the furnished room or the apartment house.

The restaurant owners' Chamber of Commerce and the restaurant owners' association, of which most of the big restaurant owners are members, got their heads together and decided that they could make more profits by forcing all the workers to beard in their restaurants. Realizing full well that a law for this purpose would not harm them (the restaurant owners) in the least due to the fact that they have plenty of money, scooped into their coffers by robbing their employes, paying them one dollar a day and up, for the twelve hour work-day and a seven-day week. They passed the buck to their lackies in the local government and the law was passed which proved very satisfactory to the restaurant owners.

The restaurant owners have always dined in the best restaurants in the city, which makes it unnecessary for them to cook their own meals. If they had to cook their own meals they would either starve to death or poison themselves trying to do the cooking. They do not have to take chances as the workers do. They make us (the workers) support them in luxury and at the same time force us, with their insane and unjust laws (which can only be theirs, for no worker, unless he is insane, will vote for such foolish laws to cut their throats) to eat out of their hand.

Such foolish laws as the aforementioned only prove that the Workers (Communist) Party of America is right. That the laws of the capitalist state are framed and passed by the employers and enforced against the workers. The workers must abide by all such laws, while at the same time the employing, plunderbund robbers and grafters are immune from all laws because they make or have them made to measure the way they want them.

Such laws should disgust and discourage all workers with the bosses' political machinery, the democratic and republican parties. All workers should support, build and strengthen a party and a union of their own. The Labor Party. Organize against the bosses as they are organized against you, before they put a meter on your nose and charge you by the foot for the air you breathe.

SWEEPING ATTACK ON G. O. P. FARM POLICY

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 21.—"The President's attitude on the Mississippi flood situation is typical of his utter indifference to the farmers of the nation," the Farmers National Council charges in a statement signed by its secretary, Benjamin C. Marsh.

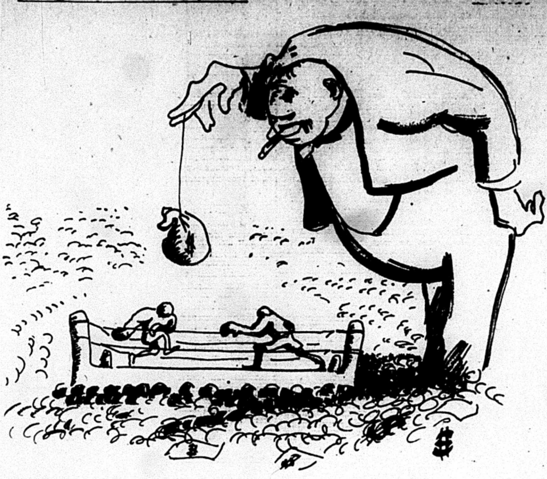
Agriculture Loses.

"While advocating reduction of taxes on large incomes and at least tacitly approving the scrapping of the inheritance tax," Marsh explains, "the President regards his presence among the farmers for a summer as a cure-all for the farmers' serious situation. In the Mississippi flood area, chance charity has made a stab at keeping the victims of government inefficiency from starving till the government can wish them a 'Happy New Year.'

"The late secretary of agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, stated in 1924 that the overproduction which brought about the collapse in farm prices resulted largely from the response made by the farmer to patriotic appeals for increased production during the war.'

"The government's tariff, foreign debts, taxation and transportation policies are all making agriculture increasingly unprofitable. They are making costs of producing and marketing farm products greater, and closing down the foreign as well as the domestic markets for farm products, so that it has become extreme cruelty to ask the inefficient farmer to remain on the farm. If inefficient farmers became efficient, however, all farmers would go 'broke.'"

AND THEY CALL IT SPORT! —By Ellis



Marx and the Irish Question

The Right of Self-Determination of Peoples—A Key to the Stand of Marxism on the National Question.

Marx and Engels followed the national movements of the Italians, Hungarians, Poles, Irish, etc., with the greatest attention and the warmest sympathy. In many articles and in many more letters to their friends, there can be found abundant material disclosing the attitude of Marx and Engels toward these national currents. They understood how to explain every one of these movements from a historical-materialist standpoint, how to reveal their social-economic causes. Marx followed with particular eagerness, the movement in Ireland, while he lived in England. And during the time of the 1st International and thereafter, he tried to support the Irish movement with all his power, always stressing to the English workers, that the independence of Ireland must be their first thought, and that this was unthinkable without a proletarian revolution in England.

In his letter to Siegfried Mayer on April 9, 1870, Marx wrote: "Ireland is the bulwark of the English landowning aristocracy. The exploitation of this country is not only the chief source of England's national riches, but it is her greatest moral power. It represents in fact the hegemony of England over Ireland. Ireland is therefore the powerful means whereby English aristocracy maintains its rule over England itself. On the other hand, if the English army and police should evacuate Ireland tomorrow, you would immediately have an agrarian revolution in Ireland. The overthrow of the English aristocracy in Ireland, makes necessary, and will be the result of its overthrow in England. Thereby the preparatory conditions for a proletarian revolution in England would be fulfilled. . . ."

"As far as the English bourgeoisie is concerned, its interests are fully in accord with those of the English aristocracy, to turn Ireland into a mere pasture land, in order to furnish the English market with meat and wool at the lowest possible price. . . . But the English bourgeoisie has a still more important interest in the present-day Irish economy. Ireland, because of the perpetually increasing concentration of leaseholds, furnishes a continual surplus for the English labor market, and thereby depresses the wages as well as the material and moral position of the English working class. And most important! All industrial and commercial centers of England now possess a personnel, which is split into two opposing camps, English proletarians and Irish proletarians. The ordinary English worker hates the Irish worker as a rival, who depresses his standard of life. He looks upon the Irish worker as does a member of the ruling nation, and therefore he makes himself the tool of the aristocrats and capitalists against Ireland, and thereby strengthens their rule over himself. He nurses religious, social and national prejudices against him. He conducts himself toward the Irish worker in about the same way as did the whites to the Negroes in the former slave states of the union. The Irishman pays him with interest in his own coin. He sees in the English worker, simultaneously the accomplice and the stupid tool of the English rule over Ireland. These antagonisms are cleverly kept alive through the press, the pulpit, the humorous magazines, in short through all the means at the command of the ruling class. This antagonism is the secret of the weakness of the English working class, in spite of its organization. It is the secret of the enormous power of the capitalist class of England. Of this fact the ruling class is fully aware.

"This evil does not stop here, but is carried across the ocean. The antagonism between Englishmen and the Irish, is the secret foundation of the antagonism between England and the United States. It makes every earnest and honest cooperation between the working class of the two countries impossible. It permits the government of the two countries, as soon as they deem it necessary, to break the edge of the social conflict, by raising these antagonisms, and in case of necessity through war between these two nations.

"England as the metropolis of capital, as the power, which until now, has ruled the world market, is for the time being, the most important country for the workers' revolution, and in addition the only country, where the material conditions of the revolution, have developed to a certain ripeness. To accelerate the social revolution in England is therefore the most important task of the international workers' association. The only means of accelerating it, is to make Ireland independent. It is therefore the task of all internationalists, everywhere, to place in the foreground the conflict between England and Ireland, openly to take the side of Ireland. It is the special task of the General Council in London, to awaken the consciousness of the English working class to the fact that the national emancipation of Ireland is no abstract question of justice or humanitarian feeling, but that it is the first condition of its own social emancipation."

These wonderful words of Marx have a deep historical significance. They give a clear explanation of the entire stand of Marxism toward the national question. It behooves socialists who are vacillating in their position on this question, those who cannot find the correct path, to study these Marxian words.

The workers of a world power remain the slaves of their bourgeoisie and forge their own chains, if they do not fight for the freedom and independence of the oppressed peoples, if they do not fight for the political independence, i. e., for the self-determination of those nations which are under the yoke of their own bourgeoisie. (Mark does not employ the term self-determination, but he writes in this sense.) Without the elimination of the differences between the workers of the oppressing and the oppressed country, a successful struggle for socialism is impossible. The bourgeoisie know very well, that the best means of maintaining capitalist domination, is by creating conflicts between the workers of the different lands, particularly between the workers of the ruling nation and those of the oppressed nation. And the best means of inciting this conflict and of bringing it to a protracted head, is for the workers of the oppressed nation to sow the suspicion that the workers of the ruling nation are denying them and their people, freedom, independence and self-government. In order to create conditions, which will rally the workers of an oppressed nation, without hesitation, alongside of the proletarians of the ruling nation, it is necessary that the latter fight ceaselessly against its own bourgeoisie for the self-determination of all nations. Particularly those proletarians, which belong to the dominant nation, must battle for this right. If they don't do this, they will become blind tools of the bourgeois chauvinists, and in this manner they help the bourgeoisie of various countries to push social conflicts into the background and to substitute for them national conflicts. The bourgeoisie is thus placed in a position to declare wars, whenever it suits its purpose, and thus the workers are forced to fight, brother against brother.

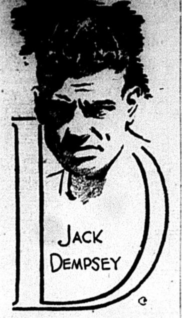
In a public speech at a meeting, arranged by the association of "Fraternal Democrats" on the 29th of November, 1847, in memory of the Polish uprising of 1830, Engels said, "**A nation cannot become free and at the same time continue to oppress other nations.** The freedom of Germany cannot therefore be realized, without the freedom of Poland from the oppression of Germany becoming a fact."

The words underlined by us contain a very important Marxian principle on the nation question. In a few words we have here displayed the contents of the entire politics of Marx and Engels in the field of the national question. The working class of a ruling nation, which does not recognize the necessity of the struggle against the privileges of domination and for the right of self-determination of peoples, cannot hope to overthrow its "own" bourgeoisie. It must remain the slave of this bourgeoisie.

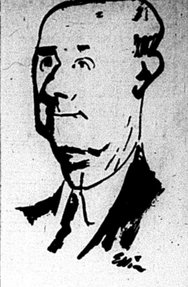
Only when the working class comes out for self-determination of peoples, does it take the initiative from the hand of the bourgeoisie of the oppressing as well as the oppressed nation, and create the conditions, whereby it brings about the unity of the working class of all countries, the oppressed as well as the imperialist powers. Now, when five or six world powers force the yoke upon hundreds of millions of dependent, oppressed nationals, it is the particular duty of the workers of the ruling countries to advocate the right of self-determination. This is the only method of carrying on a struggle against the chauvinism of one's "own" bourgeoisie. Only by this struggle, will it be possible for the workers of the oppressed countries to eliminate the suspicion toward the workers of the ruling nation, and only this struggle will take from the bourgeoisie the possibility of inciting the workers against each other, splitting up their forces and thus to hindering the struggle for socialism.

The quoted words of Marx have not only a significance for the solution of the Irish question. They carry a far more universal character. It behooves not only the social Chauvinists to study them, but also those socialists, who stand upon the ground of international socialism, and yet find it unnecessary and even harmful to raise the question of self-determination of peoples, in the consideration of a Marxian program.—Translated by Bert Miller from "War and the Crisis of Socialism," by G. Zinoviev.

Can this be human, this man-shaped thing
with vitriol for blood and sap for brain,
and in the place where a living heart should be,
a cold hard stone?



Who will receive the modest sum of $425,000 for his share of the fight against Tunney today. This "sport event" is expected to draw $3,000,000.



TEX RICKARD

Promoter of "the fight of the century" in which for patriotic motives he will be content with a million and a half dollars of the gate receipts.

Stuttgart - - Berlin - - Moscow

By RICHARD SCHULLER.

The International Youth Day was always a fighting day. In the midst of the imperialist great war it was created as an international action of proletarian youth against imperialist war, against social democratic treachery, and for the proletarian revolution.

In 1915 tens of thousands of juvenile workers followed, for the first time, in all the countries of Europe, the call of the Executive of the Youth International to demonstrate against the war. It need not be said that the bourgeoisie marshalled their forces with equal energy, and attempted, with the aid of soldiery, police, martial law, and every description of persecution, to arrest the advance of the youth, or at least to hinder it. In spite of this, the First International Youth Day in autumn of 1915 was a powerful revolutionary demonstration against the war, and more than this, it was the first international action calling forth a far-reaching echo among the broadest masses of the working class. And it was the youth and its international organizations which could claim the honor of being the first, during the world war, and at a time when the II. International had just shamefully collapsed and the III. International did not yet exist to carry out an international proletarian action against the war and for revolution.

Twelve Years Ago.

Twelve years have passed since this time, and this year we are holding the 13. International Youth Day. The International Youth Day has become one of the most firmly rooted traditions of working youth. It gathers around it not only tens of thousands as in the war years, but mobilizes millions of the working and peasant youth every year. It is no longer limited, as in 1915 and 1916, to a few European countries, but is celebrated today with equal enthusiasm in China and Germany, in South Africa and South America as Canada, in the Soviet Union as well as in Mongolia. It has become an official holiday in the first proletarian state of the world, the Soviet Union. What a change in so short a time!

But although our International Youth Congress has so "expanded", it has not lost anything of its revolutionary impetus. It still remains what it has ever been, a day of inexorable struggle between the working class and capital. And it is still the fight against imperialist war which lends the International Youth Day its peculiar character. Never was this fight so imperative as at the present moment. The threat of a fresh imperialist attack presses heavily upon the Soviet Union, in China we are already witnesses of a war waged by the imperialist powers against the Chinese people, and the political atmosphere is filled with explosive material.

Defend Soviet Union.

The main task before the whole of the Youth International at the present time is the struggle against the danger of imperialist war, and the defence of the Soviet Union. Our present International Youth Day will call forth a powerful demonstration in all countries against the danger of an imperialist war, and against the attacks on the Soviet Union planned by the imperialist robbers.

But this year there is still another circumstance giving a special feature to the International Youth Day. Its convocation coincides on this occasion with the 20th anniversary of the First International Youth Conference at Stuttgart; with that conference at which the Socialist Youth International was created.

The Socialist Youth International has not shared the disgraceful fate of the II. International. It did not help to intensify the horrors of the imperialist world war, and during the war it did not betray socialism and the revolution like the II. International and the Trade Union International. On the contrary: the Youth International has always marched at the head of the most determined revolutionary struggle against the world war, and for the proletarian revolution. It has worked together with Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg, and other revolutionary leaders, and has contributed no little to the development of the III. International and the Communist Parties in the various countries. Already during the world war the Youth International joined Bolshevism, and at its IV. International Conference in Berlin in 1919 it adopted the name of Young Communist International and joined the Communist International.

Liebknecht the Founder.

Hence it is our own International, the Young Communist International, whose twentieth anniversary we are now celebrating. It is our own International which has passed through this glorious process of progressive development, from Stuttgart in 1907, through the difficult years of the imperialist World War and the revolution, to our great Young Communist International. And we may claim with pride that the spirit animating the Young Communist International today is the same spirit which has guided our International from the beginning.

Who was the actual founder and the soul of the Socialist Youth International? Karl Liebknecht. It was he who gave his best work at that time to the creation of an international organization of the proletarian youth unions, and it was he who, with his appeals for anti-militarist action, gave the newly founded Youth International and the Stuttgart Congress its special character. The fight against imperialism, against the imperialist war, against militarism—these were the main slogans of the Stuttgart Congress.

The Stuttgart Congress did not however neglect the other fundamental questions of the Youth movement. It drew up a fighting programme against the economic exploitation of the juvenile workers including a number of fighting demands which still form the basis of the economic programme of the Young Communist International. It dealt with and laid down as the purport and the basis of the work of socialist education to be accomplished among the Youth, the active participation of the Young workers in the class struggle.

The principles laid down by the Stuttgart Congress have been fully developed by the Young Communist International. In Stuttgart in 1907 there were only some few ten thousands of organized juvenile workers represented, whilst the Young Communist International of today counts approximately 2½ million members. At the First International Youth Conference only representatives of 13 countries met whilst today there is scarcely a country on the earth where the Young Communist International has not its Section.

The fighting capacity of the Youth International has developed correspondingly. In the economic struggle, and in the sphere of trade union work, our participation has increased by leaps and bounds, and today the Young Communist Leagues play an important role in the trade union life of the different countries. In many countries, in the Soviet Union and in France for instance, they have actually taken over the lead in the trade unions in all youth questions.

(To Be Continued).

Washington Musicians Win Raise; Baltimore's Plan Sympathy Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (FP.—While members of the musicians union are celebrating a wage victory, their brothers in nearby Baltimore are scheduling a solidarity strike in behalf of their locked-out comrades in the operators' union. Forty-four neighborhood theatres in Baltimore refused to sign up with the operators on September 1 and obtained an injunction to prevent picketing after creating a special company union for managers and scab operators.

The musicians have served notice on the managers that they will strike in support of the operators if the lockout is not ended.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MAYOR James (Jimmy) Walker is in Paris and in a generous mood. Indeed who would not under similar circumstances? With the franc looking up at the dollar and champagne looking down at the franc there is no reason why a New Yorker in Gay Paree should not be willing to give things away, even those things that he hasn't got, unless he be one of those gloomy mortals that scorn joy and good cheer.

• • •

IT appears that our "Jimmy" likes the big guns of Europe as much as he likes the big gats of the United States. There is gold in them thar big guys for those who know how to dance to the right tune. And Jimmy is nothing if not a good glider. Walker liked Mussolini and therefore it is not surprising that he likes Poincare. Benito is a legalized Fascist and Poincare is one in spirit. Jimmy would not make a good "duce" but he admires the dueces.

• • •

WHILE talking to Poincare our mayor was reminded by the French premier that France was being sued by the City of New York for $400,000, the value of land France purchased from the city during the war days when every day was Christmas Day. France spent a lot of money buying guns and poison gases for her little allies, Poland, Checho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia and also in punishing the Syrians and Moroccans for their impudence in insisting that the self-determination point in Wilson's famous collection of 14 should be put into operation. They thot better of it after thousands of them were massacred with the sanction of the league of nations and christian civilization in general.

• • •

ANYHOW France spent a lot of money and is used to borrowing, that paying debts is now a rather disagreeable task. When the matter was broached to Jimmy—the $400,000 debt—he flicked the ashes from his cigarette and said that he was willing to forgive and forget but that other members of his cabinet insisted on collecting. It is no wonder that Jimmy is popular in Paris. But we venture to say that if the employes of the city of New York desired a small raise to help make life more pleasant for themselves and their dependents Jimmy would not be so willing to relieve the treasury of financial congestion.

• • •

THE demands of 40,000 New York longshoremen for an increase in wages were turned down by the employers. The papers say that president Joseph Ryan of the I.L.A. has a substitute proposal to make. We fear that by the time Mr. Ryan gets thru exhausting the possibilities of "peaceful" settlement that the employers will have the men licked. We are decidedly of the opinion that the example set by the truck drivers a few weeks ago, in calling a strike without long-drawn-out negotiations is the best and surest guarantee of victory in an industrial dispute. The longshoremen should give the em-

(*Continued on Page Six*)

Low Paid Teller Held Without Bail.

William F. Brown, 27, Brooklyn teller in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, 112th Street and Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens, was held without bail for the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny when he was arraigned today before magistrate Daly in Jamaica, Queens. Poor wages are thot to be the cause.

Fascists Grant Tenor Medal.

ROME, Sept. 22.—Beniamino Gigli, New York Metropolitan opera tenor was honored today by the award of the order of Saint Gregorius Magnus Command. The order was bestowed by Pope Pius.

Convention of Calif. Labor Demands Troops Withdrawn from China

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Sept. 22.—The California State Federation of Labor at its convention here today adopted resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. military forces from China, and the recognition of China "as an independent sovereign nation."

Resolutions against the "present high tariff" were also adopted, claiming that the highest protective industries such as the silk and sugar industries are the worst from the standpoint of the workers.

A resolution, proposed by delegate S. Globeerman calling for the appointment of a delegation by the American Federation of Labor to investigate conditions in Soviet Russia was defeated only after prolonged discussion.

The convention made no changes in the administration.

Philippines' Boss

F. A. Gilmore, acting governor general of the Philippines since the death of Major General Wood. Picture taken in his palatial office in the Arguntimento, Manila.

Air Racers Reach Spokane; Several Killed in Europe

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 22.—With two sections of the triple-cross transcontinental aerial derby already arrived at their goal, all eyes turned eastward today for first sight of the two giant Class C plane, racing westward in a non-stop flight from Roosevelt Field, N. Y.

C. W. Holman of St. Paul, won first prize of $10,000 in the class A event. A few minutes after Holman landed, J. S. Charles of Richmond, Va., and C. W. Meyers of Detroit, sailed down from the clouds practically in a dead heat for first prize money in the class B event. Charles was the first to land, but Meyers probably will be declared the winner of the $5,000 purse on elapsed time, about 19 hours.

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Nungesser Fell In Channel?

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Two new developments today revived hopes that the mystery of the disappearance of Captains Nungesser and Coli in their trans-Atlantic airplane White Bird, might yet be solved.

A message to Le Petit Parisien from the Hague reports the finding of a bottle on the beach near Kikduin, Holland, containing a message written in blue ink and purported to have been signed "Nungesser and Coli." The message reads;

"We have come down in the channel."

• • •

Third Fails Again.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Stephen Lacey, who was prevented from starting in the non-stop New York to Spokane air race yesterday by a broken skid, got under way today, only to be forced to return within twenty minutes by engine trouble.

• • •

Test Ruth Elder Plane.

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 22.—An altitude test flight probably will be made today with the Sikorsky amphibian plane in which Miss Frances Grayson, of Forest Hills, is planning to make a trans-Atlantic flight with two men as pilot and navigator.

• • •

19 Miles Upside Down.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Gerhard Fieseler, German aviator, established a new world's record for flying an airplane upside down today when he flew 19 miles from Cologne to Bonn in this position at a height of 2,100 feet.

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SAALFELD, Thuringia, Sept. 22.—A pilot and one woman passenger were killed, and two other women passengers severely injured here today, when their plane crashed to the ground.

Ritchie for President to Save Little Business From Trust's Government

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A 1927 campaign slogan for the democrats was advanced here today by Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland. It was:

"Less government in business."

The steady encroachment by the federal government into the state fields, the development of federal bureaucracy and the growing tendency of the government to get into business are problems which must be faced squarely by the voters, he told the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies. Unless this trend is checked, he said, the states and business will be swallowed up in an era of "excessive federalism."

Significance was attached to Ritchie's views because he is regarded in influential democratic circles as a possible legatee of the political strength of Governor Al. Smith of New York should the latter fail to receive the presidential nomination next year.

U. S. TARIFF ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE COOLS THE OFFICIAL LEGION FETES

Incensed at Insult to Poincaré When Legionnaires Leave Hall Before Speech Ends

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Gen. Pershing's declaration that the United States would come to the aid of France if "the enemy stood again at her doors," provoked another attack against the American Legion today.

Taglische Rundschau, the journal of Stresemann's national party, headlines its attack with the charge that the legion is a "nationalistic, militaristic, chauvinistic organization which far surpasses similar organizations in other lands in its extravagances."

• • •

PARIS, Sept. 22.—"Here is another proof that one of the indelible characteristics of American temperament is never to mix sentiment with business," the newspaper Le Journal declared today in commenting on the Franco-American tariff negotiations.

U. S. ACTION VICIOUS.

"While Paris, its chief government ministers and its populace are feting the American Legion," the paper continues, "at Washington the functionaries of the department of commerce ignore the legion parade and signify their intention of engaging in a commercial war which can only be disastrous to both countries.

"The Americans demand a favor which our legislation forbids us to grant without a reciprocity clause. The United States legislation forbids granting this clause, throwing the negotiations into a vicious circle."

"The United States is demanding a uni-lateral measure of us," was the comment of Le Matin.

French Capitalists In Fury.

This outburst from the French press follows the delivery of the latest demands of the American financiers, working thru the government in Washington, to the government of France. While the terms of the note have not been made public and will not be, unless upon the express desire of the American state department, it is pretty generally known that the communication is in the nature of a commercial ultimatum and the fury with which it is being received by the French capitalists and their puppets in the government is difficult to overstate.

The note is said to open with a statement of the disappointment and surprise of the Washington government at the plans for tariff discrimination with which France is threatening American goods, and closes with the veiled threat that **France will do well to remember that Article 317 of the Fordney Tariff** gives the American government the right to raise its tariffs against any nation which discriminates against it.

Bokanowski Non-Committal.

The question of tariff discrimination is being much more fiercely discussed in American than in French circles, however, the latter being now entirely occupied with belaboring the American ultimatum. Maurice Bokanowski, French minister of commerce, who recently returned from the United States shortly after his review of the West Point cadets in company with the American militarist, Major-General Charles Summerall, refused to be drawn into any discussion of the American note. He expressed himself guardedly with the terse comment that "each country wants to keep its independence in the matter of how it imposes its tariffs." France, it would seem has no intention of backing down before the big stick of the American capitals, at least not until a period has elapsed sufficiently long to permit the Paris government to surrender "without sacrificing the national honor."

The fury of the French imperialists against their rivals in the United tion in the official attitude towards States has had an immediate reflecthe American Legion. Without desisting from the fierce persecution and terrorism which it instituted against the French workers because of their hatred for the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the French capitalists with the connivance of the Paris government are turning a cold face towards the legionnaires.

While this change in the government's attitude has not yet gone so far as to lead to official discourtesy there is a new feeling that the American Legion is a diplomatic burden and a disgrace and that its actions in Paris would be a scandal to any people.

U. S. Attitude Also Changed.

Meanwhile a subtle alteration is also visible among the American leaders and the feeling which they have succeeded in inspiring among the rank and file. The changed American attitude was reflected today in the curt speech with which General "Black Jack" Pershing cut

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Drunken Legionnaires In Paris Gloat Over Freedom From Wives

PARIS, SEPT. 22.—

"We've got no wives with us,
"We've got no wives with us.
"There may be wives
"With some of you guys,
"But we've got no wives with us."

Fitting these mocking words to a sing-song tune, American Legionnaires, unencumbered with better halves, are rubbing it in on their less fortunate comrades whose wives accompanied them to the convention.

While the "Bachelor" contingent regales itself with all the stimulants in sight, the unfortunates sit disconsolately in the cafes under the watchful eyes of their wives and the police guards, sipping France's questionable substitute for coffee.

Poison Charge Does Not Stop Legion's Endorsing Tunney

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The American Legion Convention today unanimously adopted a resolution to send a cablegram offering the convention's "hearty good wishes to Comrade Gene Tunney" in his fight to retain his title tonight at Soldier Field, Chicago. The vote of the resolution was taken amid a tumult of cheering. Tunney backers are accused of poisonig Dempsey at the Philadelphia fight, but the Legion cares nothing for that.

• • •

Weighing In.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Altho surrounded by a guard of police, a hilarious Tunney fan nearly put his champion out of the fight when the latter entered the Illinois Athletic club tonight by knocking a screen from an upper window on him. The screen missed the boxer and crippled a newspaperman.

Jack Dempsey tipped the scales at 192½ when he weighed in officially at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Illinois Athletic club. Gene Tunney was to weigh in privately at the same place at 2:30 o'clock.

Bandits All at Fight.

Not a machine gun has been fired since the out-of-town fans began swarming into the city. One lone stick-up was the sum total of Chicago's banditry record from 6 P. M. last night until 6 A. M. today.

"We expect the visitors to go away saying Chicago is the dryest town they've been in," said Deputy Prohibition Administrator Alexander Jamie.

It was observed, however, that some hilarity prevailed last night at a number of the prominent hotels.

The stupendous spectacle is expected to draw a record gate of $2,500,000, of which Gene Tunney will receive $1,000,000 and Jack Dempsy $450,000. The Federal Government will profit to the extent of $227,273 in taxes and Illinois will receive a like amount. Throughout the country it is estimated that $10,000,000 has been wagered on the outcome. From all indications the weather will be clear and cool.

Rumor Butler Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — Persistent rumors that former Senator William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, close personal friend of President Coolidge, wil shortly resign as chairman of the republican national committee, were denied today by an administration spokesman. Butler will remain as titular head of the committee, it was said.

Judge Mad at Losing Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—When Frances Lippman, of Tuckahoe, appeared in special term of supreme court here today before Justice Humphrey J. Lynch and asked that two supplementary proceedings on alleged unpaid judgments which she had brought as attorney for the Peters' Adjustment Company of 32 Broadway, New York City, be dropped, Justice Lynch instituted a contempt of court proceedings against her.

Jail Three Coal and Iron Police for Gun Flourishing in Ebensburg

EBENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22 (FP).—"There has been too much gun-toting," said County Judge McCann imposing sentence of 5 days in jail on 3 coal and iron policemen employed as special officers at a non-union coal mine in Cambria county. The men—C. J. Zimmerman, S. J. Brandle and L. L. Weber, were arrested for pointing firearms at strikers. Judge McCann was elected on a coalition Labor Party-Democrat ticket.

STONECUTTERS REFUTE CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT

Union Officials Take Stand at Trial

The government's case against the Stone Cutters' Association was considerably weakened yesterday when several union witnesses denied the charges of conspiracy leveled against it by the federal government.

Peter Miller, former president of Newark Local of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, was a witness yesterday.

Miller was questioned in regard to an alleged bribe said to have been paid to Edward Dillon of the Newark Local in connection with settling the strike of the Pavonia Branch Library in Pavonia, N. J. He said he had no knowledge that Dillon got any money.

The next witness was Peter McNulty of Harrison, N. J., business agent for the Newark Local. He said Dillon was not a member of the Local now. McNulty stated neither he nor his organization made any threats or interfered with the library job or the Orange, N. J. High School job. He said the stone was made out of town, delivered, and the jobs completed, that his local never interfered **on any job in New Jersey where the stone was made elsewhere.**

McNulty stated he told a Mr. McCarthy, secretary of the Board of Education of Orange, N. J., that the stone that was to be delivered on the Orange High School job was "unfair."

Edward Griffin of Jamaica, business agent of Local 84 of bricklayers, plasterers, masons and derrickmen of New York City, was the next witness. He said his organization had no jurisdiction outside of New York City and Long Island and never interfered on any jobs where stone made outside of the metropolitan district was used.

Thousands Jobless As Fascists Make Italy "Prosperous"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Vice Consul Evans, at Naples, has reported to the Commerce Department that unemployment in Italy in May of this year had reached a total of 216,441 persons—this figure being 120 per cent more than the total for May, 1926.

Beside these totally unemployed, there were 59,091 persons officially reported to be only partially employed, as compared with 8,600 persons partially employed a year earlier.

Metal manufacturers and textile mill owners have been laying off workers during the year at an increasing rate. The textile workers thrown out of employment in April and May numbered 25,686.

Child Slave in Chicago Found Killed: Clothes Torn; Was Only Age 14

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Edna Miller, 14, was found brutally slain on a vacant lot at the western fringe of the city today.

The girl had been missing since shortly after eight o'clock at night when she returned from her first day's work in Chicago, as a housemaid. A large wound had been made on the girl's head. Her clothing had been torn, and her neck bore bruises, indicating she had also been strangled.

Suicides In Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—An epidemic of suicides is causing gravest concern to the authorities of Constantinople, according to a central news dispatch from that city today. Thirteen persons, including several women, have taken their lives in the last twenty-four hours.

GENERAL TANG SHEN-CHI DESERTS NEW NANKING RULE; HOLDS HANKOW

Mutiny and Splits Thruout Traitors' Army as Armed Laborers Clash With Troops

HANKOW, Sept. 22.—The right wing Kuomintang regime, after having been painfully patched together by the treacherous leaders of Nanking and Hankow who united in a single government last week on the basis of a fight against labor and the peasantry, has been split into fragments again today by the sudden declaration of independence of General Tang Shen-chi, stationed at Hankow, and actually occupying with his troops Hupeh and Hunan provinces.

Tang it was, whose armies on their entrance into Kankow a short time ago completed the ousting from official position of all labor and liberal elements, forced the vacillating middle group of Kuomintang officials into a war of extermination against the Communists, and appeared as the "strong man" of the right wing. Now he has betrayed the Sun-Fo, T. V. Soong combination, and proved to all honest elements in the Kuomintang that the split with the labor and peasant elements was a fatal blunder.

Rescue Communist.

Hankow is today under martial law, and the streets are patrolled by Tang's soldiers. This does not prevent a strong and underground labor party from existing, with the participation of Communists.

Yesterday a flying squadron of armed workers attacked a strong patrol of Tang's military police and released a Communist prisoner who had been turned over to the patrol by the Japanese authorities. The rescue was effected after a sharp fight, with casualities on both sides.

The Japanese authorities are aiding Tang by arresting all labor union supporters. Officials of trades unions, and Communists who come within their jurisdiction. Fifty prisoners are held by Japan for delivery to Tang's executioners.

• • •

Mutiny at Nanking.

NANKING, Sept. 22.—The attempt to disarm troops which do not entirely agree with the new coalition government established as a result of the conference here between Kuomintang leaders last week proceeds badly. Several divisions are in open mutiny, and tho there has been severe fighting between these units and those loyal to the new regime, no decision has been reached.

The Thirty-first Division, sent to Nanking by the military council to keep down the populace, which is growing very restless against the regime of the right wing traitors, is itself insubordinate. It is composed of very unreliable troops from northern Kiangsu, part of the monarchist armies under the command of General Chang Hsun in 1917.

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Strikes Develop.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—The strike movement is developing rapidly. In addition to several thousand workers striking in Japanese textile mills, 1,000 metal workers have gone on strike in British enterprises. Over a thousand dock workers have also joined the general walk-out, in both the latter cases as a protest against the dismissal of several workers.

The Extraordinary Committee of the Kuomintang elected at the Nanking Conference resolved to take under their control all departments of the Central Committee, and to place at the head of each department a special commission. The Presidium elected an Extraordinary Committee consisting of Wang Ching-wei, Tsai Yuan-pei, and Hsia Shi. It also proposed to abolish the Political Bureau and its local branches.

The Extraordinary Committee composed an address to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min, requesting them to withdraw their resignations and return to their posts.

DEBT AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVIET UNION AND FRANCE

Hailed as Victory for Workers Diplomacy

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 22.—The Soviet Union and the French government have come to an agreement on the debt question, Maxim Litvinoff, chief of the Soviet legations abroad, announced today.

Interviewed by Tass, the Soviet Union news agency, Litvinoff said:

"I emphatically affirm and authorize you publicly to report that between the Soviet and French delegations a full agreement has been reached on the debt question. The general agreement has not been signed only because the French have not yet accepted our proposals in the matter of credits.

"Although agreement in principle has been reached on the question of credits, a complete understanding regarding their size has not been reached.

Payment Ready.

"However, all doubts will soon be set at rest when the French public will learn that the Soviet government ize you publicly to report that beto deposit in an agreed bank the first half yearly installment of 30,000,000 gold francs (about $6,000,000) from which the first payments can be made to the French holders of Russian securities immediately after the ratification by both governments of the general agreement on debts and credits as we authorized Rakovsky (Soviet ambassador to France) yesterday to declare to the French delegates."

Soviet Union Victory

Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Union, commenting on the debt settlement with France hails it as a victory of Soviet Union diplomacy, stating that it undermines the ground beneath the bitter anti-Soviet elements in France by settling a much aggravated problem.

After stating that Ambassador Rakovsky had been instructed to notify the French delegation of the readiness of the Soviet government to deposit the first payment of 30,000,000 gold francs, the balance to be paid in annuities of 60,000,000 gold francs for sixty-two years; Izvestia says:

"Evidently this compromise means a concession on our part as well, but with this agreement, which substantially is advantageous to us, we knock the bottom from underneath the elements of the French bourgeoisie which incite the masses of petty French bondholders hit by the annulment of the czar's debts."

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party Calls Upon All Party Units and Sympathetic Organizations to Rally Behind Bazaar Week, Sept. 23 to October 1, for The DAILY WORKER and the FREIHEIT

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party considers the Joint Bazaar arranged for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit for October 6-7-8-9 at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, an event of highest national importance. At this particular moment of the fight of the left wing against the labor bureaucracy, and of the growing war danger and the menace against the Soviet Union, the maintenance of our Party's central organ, The DAILY WORKER, and our party's largest mass paper, the Freiheit, becomes most vital to the growth of our Party's prestige and influence. The bazaar has been arranged to supply much-needed funds for our two Party organs.

The Central Executive Committee has therefore decided to set aside September 23 to October 1 as the National Bazaar Week. We ask all units of the party, thruout the country, as well as all sympathetic organizations to lend every effort to make the bazaar a success. The Bazaar Committee reports that they are in need of articles for sale, of names for the Red Honor Roll for the Souvenir Program and advertisements. In view of the fact that this bazaar is the first affair of a national character, which has yet been arranged by the party, it becomes of the utmost significance, as a demonstration of our ability to mobilize the entire forces of the party, in one supreme effort, for a big enterprise of this kind. We are confident that the party will respond to the test enthusiastically, and that it will do everything in its power to make the bazaar not only a success for our two party organs but also a real achievement for our party.

JAY LOVESTONE, For the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist Party.

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R. R. Unions Join Tenn. Federation In Election Fight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Railroad brotherhoods have joined with the Tennessee State Federation of Labor in a written pledge to fight Finis J. Garrett and support Sen. Kenneth McKellar in the Democratic primary battle in Tennessee next year. Text of the signed announcement of the organizations to this effect is published in "Labor", organ of the standard rail labor unions of the United States and Canada.

Garrett, now democratic leader in the House, is described by the leading officials of labor in Tennessee as having actively supported, ever since he entered Congress 23 years ago, "every measure that would oppress the great mass of common people and favor the predatory interests."

McKellar, on the other hand, is credited with "splendid service" to the workers.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Defective Engine Cause of Wreck of "Bargain" Plane, Asserts Expert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—crash of the Fokker "bargain-ride" airplane in a New Jersey field Saturday, with the loss of seven lives and injuries to several other persons was due to "engine failure," Major Clarence Young, director of aeronautics for the department of commerce, reported here today.

Immediately after the accident eyewitnesses reported that the monoplane was seriously overcrowded. Neither the pilot nor the mechanic had ever used the machine before the day of the accident.

Study German Loans Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Germany, whose loans from foreign capital exceeded a billion dollars in the past three years, is studied as the only highly developed industrial nation that has resorted to foreign borrowing on a vast scale, in a new Institute of Economics book entitled "American Loans to Germany." In the past, the author, Robert Kuczynski points out, such obligations have been incurred only by developing countries possessed of unexploited natural resources.

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1927 Fall Announcement
Schedule of Courses

Course 1. **Literature—Books, New and Old Compared.** G. F. BECK, Ph. D. (Marburg). Sundays at 5 P. M. Beginning Sept. 25. Single admission, 25 cents.

Course 2. **The Plays of Shakespeare.** JOHN COWPER POWYS. Five Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Sept. 21. Single admission, 50 cents. Course tickets, $2.00.

Course 3. **Philosophy—The Early Greek Thinkers.** DR. G. F. BECK. Five Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Oct. 26. Single admission, 25 cents. Course tickets, $1.00.

Course 4. **Music. Important Chapters of Music Appreciation.** ALFRED A. KUGEL, MUS. B. Six Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Nov. 30. Single lectures, 50 cents. Course tickets, $2.50.

Course 5. **Science. Modern Science and How It Progresses.** JOHN PATRICK SOMERVILLE. Five Tuesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Oct. 11. Single admission, 25 cents. Fee for course, $1.00.

Course 6. **Sex and Reproduction.** DR. ABRAHAM STONE. Thursdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Nov. 3. No class Thanksgiving Day. Five lectures. Fee for the course $1.00. Single lectures, 25 cents.

Course 7. **The Dance—As a Medium of Creative Expression.** DON OSCAR BECQUE. Five Saturday afternoons at 4:30, beginning Oct. 15. Single admission, 35 cents. Fee for course, $1.50.

Course 8. **Speech Improvement.** MISS BEATRICE BECKER. Mondays at 8 P. M., beginning Oct. 17, and continuing for 12 weeks. Single admission, 25 cents. Course tickets, $2.

Course 9. **Economics.** Details concerning this course to be announced later.

Course 10. **Current Events.** Conducted as a forum discussion. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE, LEON R. LAND, McALISTER COLEMAN. Every Thursday evening at 8:30, beginning Oct. 6. Open to all. No admission charge.

Course 11. **Poetry.** A Contemporary Poetry Forum. LEADER, ANTON ROMATKA. Every Thursday at 8:15 P. M. First session Oct. 6. Single admission, 25 cents. No course tickets.

REGISTRATION for the above courses may be made in person or by mail at the office of the Labor Temple, 242 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

Bootleggers Do Better

HIS ONCE extensive wardrobe dwindled to a single suit, and the fortune he made on the stage dissipated, William Faversham (above), one of the foremost actors a number of years ago, is broke, according to a plea of bankruptcy which

Needle Trade Defense

Nine Days of Joy.

There is a Jewish custom to have nine days in which to commemorate the loss of the old Jewish homeland. The workers, however, do not mourn their losses—they celebrate their victories. The New York workers will therefore have nine days of celebration. This will be during the week of September 24 to October 2nd, and which will take place in Camp Nitgedaiget. Various entertaining features are being arranged for each day and night. Some of the features will be camp fires, with contests for the best stories told; a special Olgin Day, with Comrade Olgin speaking on literary subjects; a concert and dance and a masquerade ball on Saturday night, October 1st, athletic games, etc.

Camp Registration Proceeding.

It is very possible that in a day or so registration will have to be closed on account of an overflow. Whoever wishes to be sure of getting a place at the camp must immediately register at the office of the Defense, 41 Union Square, room 714 and at the office of the United Workers' Cooperative, 69 Fifth Ave. Prices are the same as usual, $3 per day and $17 for the week.

$78 From Los Angeles.

A check for $78 was received from the Cloakmakers' Relief Conference of Los Angeles, $50 of which is a donation and $28 as dues for the Workers' Self Defense. The Workers' Self Defense is growing more and more daily. There are already defense branches in many industrial centres. Every worker must become a member of the Workers' Self Defense. Help deliver the last blow to the reactionary bureaucrats, and help build up a stronger union for the workers. If you have not yet joined the Workers' Self Defense, do so immediately at the various branch offices and at the office of the Joint Defense, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

Sends Donation for His Friends.

Nathan Zalor brought in $3 for the defense as a donation from his friends, Nevins, Blau and J. Workman.

$20 Collection at Wedding.

R. Pomerant sent in $20 that Schartz, Yabeeck and he collected at a wedding of M. and L. Kazan.

Oscar Milleaf Makes a Collection.

Oscar Milleaf, the young furrier who was recently released from jail where he served 6 months on a framed up charge brought in $5 to the office of the defense which he collected among the diners of Markewitz's restaurant.

Other Contributions.

The Joint Defense Committee acknowledges receipt of the following contributions: $1 from M. Bernstein of the Bronx Workers' Club; $15 from Yetta Greenblatt which she collected in her shop after the right wing tried to organize her shop and beat up all the workers.

"Temptress" Shown For The Daily Worker Benefit on October 2

The readers of The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit have often expressed a desire to have the opportunity to attend moving picture showing a character far superior to the films shown on Broadway. Recognizing this desire The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit have bought out almost the entire house of the Waldorf Theatre, at 50th street, east of 7th avenue, for an extraordinary production of "The Temptress," Ibanez' thrilling story of adventure in Argentina.

Sunday, October 2.

This picture will be shown only on Sunday, October 2. Tickets will be sold at a special price of 65 cents. Advance sales at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St. and the Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

An additional feature of the program will be a revival of Charlie Chaplin's "Champion," one of the most remarkable of the showings of the inimitable genius. The entire picture program will be accompanied by a high class musical program rendered by the Moscow Trio.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

NEWS IN BRIEF

Meanest Man.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Police uncovered another "meanest man." C. J. Deans pleads guilty to stealing $85 from a blind man and is sentenced to ten months with chain gang.

Arrest Pittsburgh Police.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—Several police lieutenants and partolmen have been arrested as a result of violence which preceded the recent primary election.

For Relations With Soviet Union.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Urging audience not to be "misled by British stand" on Russia, United States Senator Tydings, in address before Advertising Club of Baltimore, suggests appointment by business associations and chambers of commerce of committee to make investigations in that country with view to resumption of friendly relations.

String of Titles Dies.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, provisional grand master of Middlesex and former British First Lord of the Admiralty, died at his home here today at the age of 82. Lord Hamilton had been prominent in political and educational circles for many years. For several years he was under-secretary of state for India.

DeForest Receiver Sues.

Charging breach of contract, Arthur D. Lord filed suit as receiver of the DeForest Radio Company against Paul Crosley, Jr., president and a director of the DeForest Radio Company, for $1,500,000 in state supreme court here yesterday. Crosley is a large stockholder of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati and one of the leading figures in the radio industry.

The DeForest Company was a co-complaintiff with Lord in the suit which alleged that Crosley had failed to live up to the terms of a contract entered into last December.

They Want a Boy.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—Dr. W. D. Glendenning, Baby Specialist, today was completing an examination on the basis of which he hopes to give some testimony when hearings in the perplexing "Baby Smith" case are resumed in common pleas court here tomorrow.

Mrs. Smith gave birth to a baby August 22nd. The attending physician told her it was a boy, but several days later hospital attendants brought her a girl. They now say the mother was misinformed and that her child was really a girl.

The parents, however, are unconvinced and have brought suit demanding that the hospital produce "George Smith" which was the name they originally decided to give their "boy."

Building Trade Workers Get Increase Despite Contractors' Struggles

(By Federated Press.)

Despite contractors' propaganda against higher wages for building trades workers, 9 trades have received substantial increases in the past month. Cincinnati stone masons get $1.50 instead of $1.25. Houston, Texas electricians and sheet metal workers won an advance from $10 to $11; bricklayers and lathers are raised to $13 and hoisting engineers to $10.

Down South the Nashville, Tenn. electricians boosted wages from 75 cents to $1. Seattle bricklayers forced a $12 scale, and St. Petersburg, Fla. plumbers, an increase from $1.00 to $1.25.

Farmer-Laborites Won't Be Swindled by Shrewd Receiver for "Star"

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—A movement among stockholders of the defunct Minnesota Daily Star to resist the 25 per cent assessment levied on them by the receiver is under way in Minnapolis and St. Paul. "Many stockholders," says the Minnesota Union Advocate, "feel that they have little to lose and absolutely refuse to pay a penny into what they consider a huge swindle." Several years ago when the double liability of stockholders was considered by creditors of the defunct Farmer-Labor daily as means of raising money the Minneapolis Central Labor Union took steps to defend the stockholders. There are almost 7000 stockholders, mostly farmers and trade unionists.

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ST. PAUL, Sept. 22.—The Minnesota Federationist, monthly bulletin of the state federation, makes its bow with the September number.

Commission Peeps in 12 Industrial Undertakings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Twelve investigations of industries, trade organizations and trade conditions are being carried on simultaneously by the federal trade commission, a report of current activities indicates. This is the largest number of such inquiries ever before the commission at a single time. Four of the twelve were initiated by the commission itself and mark the first general and consistent exercise of the commission's inherent power to investigate business and industrial conditions at its own discretion.

Crash Kills Two Air Derby Flyers

(Photo Graphic.)

WHEN ENGINE FAILED! Richard E. Hudson and his mechanic, Jay Radike, flying a biplane in the Class A division of the New York-to-Spokane air race, were killed when the plane crashed to the ground on a wooded mountainside near Long Valley, N. J., yesterday soon after they left Roosevelt Field. Farmers reported hearing the plane, flying low, and then, after the engine stopped suddenly, they heard the plane crash into the side of the hill. The farmers who found the plane are shown above examining wreckage.

CONDITIONS OF UNORGANIZED SEAMEN FRIGHTFUL AS CREWS ARE CUT AND COLLEGE BOYS GET SHIP JOBS

By J. HORN

(Worker Corespondent)

This morning I went up to Pier 61 of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. with the hope of shipping on the S.S. Manchuria. She had only a skeleton crew "standing by," which meant that there were plenty of jobs unfilled. On me I carried a discharge book and other certificates required by the ship-owners, and having nine years experience at sea, I was justiéed in my hopes of competing sucessfully with my fellow slaves.

Slaves In Fierce Competition

A little group was already outside the door when I arrived at 8 oclock. Some had been there as early as 6 A. M. Gradually the handful of men grew to a crowd, sharpening the competition to the keenest I have ever been thru in all my nine years on the water-front.

The door opened at nine o'clock and in less time than it takes to tell, the large room was filled and far too small to hold us all. It looked for all the world like a cattle-pen, for we were roped in by a bannister, keeping us away from an open square in front of the office, which square I could rightly call the slave-market.

Look "Human Cattle" Over

The gamblers' hearts on Wall Street never beat so anxiously as did the hearts of these slaves behind the railing. We were waiting patiently when suddenly there was a commotion. I turned to see the cause. From one side entrance uniformed men were filing in, the mate, the boatswain, first assistant engineer, and chief steward. There was a strain on the bannister as the slaves pushed forward. Then there was silence.

The officers stood in front of the bannister and looked us over. I could see their smiling faces change to their professional hardness. They could very well afford to be themselves this morning as the pen was filled to capacity.

What Price Muscles

As we stood there in suspense it seemed to me that we were growing smaller and smaller and that the officers grew bigger and bigger, until they loomed menacingly above us. Their steel-cold eyes were piercing thru our garments; they were looking for muscle. I looked around at my fellow slaves. They stood tense, with blank faces, eyes staring in one direction, and opened wide, soft and docile as cows in a market-place. They represented every race and nation on the face of the earth.

Suddenly the mate's lips curled in a little sneer and the silence of the men was broken by his thunderous voice: "All you men that come around on the Manchuria, come in here." There was a scramble for the narrow opening in the rail, and our hopes dimmed as we watched the men file in in front of the railing. They will eat now and sleep in bunks.

Need 6; 30 Want Job

There was a role-call. Yes, six men were needed. So the mate told the boatswain to pick them. Then the fun began. The boatswain called: "All you A.B.'s, come in here." We formed a line as he paraded in front of us, looking us over. We numbered thirty. He needed six. As he picked his men he sent them to the doctor.

The ordinary seamen, who require no previous experience, were picked in this manner. Their names were called out. They were all young well-dressed college boys going to sea in quest of adventure. They were introduced to the mate who shook hands with each and everyone of them. This method of shipping ordinary seamen is an old story. But the laying off of the crew, with the exception of a few is a method of economy adopted by the ship-owners. This means that the little money the seamen earn while at sea is used up in keeping them alive in port.

Winter Hardships Frightful

Conditions will be even worse with the coming winter. The boards of directors of these shipping trusts will sit for hours finding ways and means of adding profits to their overflowing coffers, at the seamen's expense. Conditions today are deplorable. The seamen are unorganized, open to every attack of the combined ship-owners. But even today in our almost unbearable conditions, seamen riding subways all night, and crawling into empty wagons on South Street, walking the streets or "carrying the banner" as we call it in our patois, for not having the price of a bed in the Seamen's Church Institute, the unfortunate seamen beat their breasts in self-condemnation, and blame themselves for their plight, saying: "Why didn't I save my money?" Or why didn't I behave on the last ship?" They are sunk this deep in bourgeois ideology.

I have tried to save my money for nine years. But how can we save if we have nothing to save? It is a human impossibility. As to good behavior, in this sense of the word, it means to submit meekly to all the conditions that the ship-owners feel like imposing on us. These conditions are the seamen's fault for they are unorganized, and we will get far worse conditions than we now have if we do not face the facts.

The International Seamen's Club at 26 South Street is helping to solve the problem which today confronts the 95 per cent unorganized seamen. Join the International Seamen's Union.

McADOO "QUITS"

By WM. PICKENS

That's very interesting: to have a fellow "declining" something which nobody is going to offer him. So McAdoo decides not to be nominated on the democratic ticket for president of the United States—and nobody has even yet decided that he ever could be nominated.

And yet he decides to "quit." That is like the man who shouts back: "I resign!" after he has been emphatically told: "You're fired!" Perhaps later we may hear that Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina, has decided not to be president of France.

But McAdoo "withdraws." Well, everything means something else; nothing is absolutely meaningless—not even in the words and deeds of an ordinary politician. And so, there is some meaning in this action and these queer words of McAdoo. It means that the McAdoo crowd have decided on that course as about the only way in which they could hurt the chances of Governor Alfred Smith of New York. They mean to hint: "Now, since McAdoo has declined something which he cannot get—it's up to you, Governor Smith, to decline something which you have at least some chance to get." McAdoo withdraws for "party harmony." That is supposed to hint that if Smith stays in the race, he will be responsible for all the party disharmony—as if there was ever any real harmony between northern and southern democrats, since the days of Stephen A. Douglas. They have compromised and pulled together at times—like those who "compound a felony."

Civil Liberties Union Asks for Use of School

The American Civil Liberties Union has made an application to the board of education for the use of a public school for a meeting. It will be acted upon at today's meeting of the board to be held at 4 p. m.

More than a year ago the union was denied use of a public school for an "old-fashioned free-speech meeting." Since then it has been granted the use of a school auditorium for a discussion on "The Growth of New York City."

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

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By RICHARD SCHULLER.

(Continued.)

But the greatest expansion and deepening of the work of the Young Communist Leagues has taken place in the struggle against militarism. That which existed only in its first beginnings before the war, and was the work of only a small group of revolutionists, has now developed into systematically organized activity, reaching all the great imperialist armies of the world, and disintegrating them. We need only point to the brilliant work accomplished by the German and French Young Communist Leagues among the French troops in the Ruhr valley and in occupied Germany in 1923, the work of the French League in the French army during the war in Morocco, the propaganda carried on by the Y.C. I. among the imperialist troops in China, the agitation made by the Young Communist Leagues of the Baltic states on the occasion of the visit of the British fleet, the work done by the British League during the strike and during the shipment of British troops to China, and to the really magnificent efforts of the French League in general.

Year for year the Young Communist Leagues toil unwearingly among the recruits, the soldiers, and the reservists of the imperialist armies, permeate them with the proletarian spirit, with hatred against the capitalist system, against militarism, and against imperialist war. Communist nuclei are formed in the regiments, in the barracks, and on the warships, and spread the spirit of revolution. The whole organism of the imperialist army is penetrated with the spirit of Bolshevism. In some countries we are only just beginning, in others we have already made great progress. It is not for nothing that the French government and the bourgeoisie are raising alarmed outcries against the activities of the Communists in the army and fleet.

This permanent and unwearying work in the armies and fleets of the imperialist states is a real and effectual method of struggle against imperialist war, earnest work for the defence of the Soviet Union against the attacks of the imperialist powers. And the Young Communist International, in celebrating today its International Youth Day and the 20th anniversary of its foundation, does not intend to content itself with demonstrations. This Day is to be the point of departure for an intensification of our practical work against militarism and against imperialist war. This is real international solidarity, and real support for the Soviet Union, in the spirit of Lenin and Liebknecht.

RABBI SILVER FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22. — Rabbi A. H. Silver, the well known liberal rabbi of this city, who has just returned from a trip through Europe and to Palestine, declared that official trade relations should immediately be established with Soviet Russia, to be followed by full diplomatic recognition by the United States government.

The rabbi has his scruples as to the speed with which the latter relations should be installed, for he recommends a probationary period for the Soviet Government.

His argument is not based upon full sympathy with the Soviet Union. He believes that the best way to weaken Communism is through the exchange of goods. "This would eventually result in the abandonment of the radical dogma already compromised by Russia's new economic policy."

"American interests, notably those in the oil industry, are already entering into trade relations with Russia and will continue to do so without our state department's sanction . . . A struggle is brewing within the ranks of the Communist Party. Official trade relations with Russia would strengthen the "conservative element in the party, who would be glad to come to terms with capitalistic Europe and America."

Silver declared that the "Russian people entertain friendly feelings toward America, and he himself was treated with unfailing courtesy by Russian officials . . . The physical welfare of the people is better than under the czar's regime . . . The government is stable and a change might bring another debacle," he said.

It is obvious that the rabbi saw Soviet Russia through his liberal American spectacles. He cannot understand what has taken and is taking place in Soviet Russia, and judges by American standards. One thing, however, must be emphasized. Unlike Wm. Green, Silver has visited Soviet Russia, and has returned with the same impressions that every one obtains: he realizes the stability of the government, he sees fruitful advantages in commercial and diplomatic relations, and he admits, though grudgingly, that conditions are vastly superior to the time of the czars.

Silver wishes the stamp of the department of state to be placed upon what is being done by the Standard Oil Co., and other concerns. Better late than never.

Southern Workers Must Unionize as Industry Grows, Says Professor

(By Federated Press.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 21. — Industrialism will bring trade unionism in its wake into the Carolinas and into the new south. The movement is inevitable. That is the conclusion reached by Dr. Earl R. Sikes, of Dartmouth College, after a summer of investigation through the textile, tobacco and furniture centers of the Piedmont region of the Carolinas.

"Some time with the next decade", he predicts, "the problem of unionism is going to be before the people of the south. The industrialism of this section will necessarily bring the problem, for as capital becomes more concentrated the need for labor organizations becomes keener.

"The question, the answer to which will be of great interest, is what attitude will North Carolina take toward the inevitable rise of unionism?"

The problems of low wages, long hours of labor and bad working conditions are public problems in essence, Dr. Sikes maintains, and cannot be fenced off from discussion by assertions that they are the private concern of industrialists. Thus the state is fully justified in devising protective legislation and social insurance for the badly exploited workers of North Carolina. Similarly, the principles of democracy and equality of opportunity become meaningless on the industrial field, Dr. Sikes argues.

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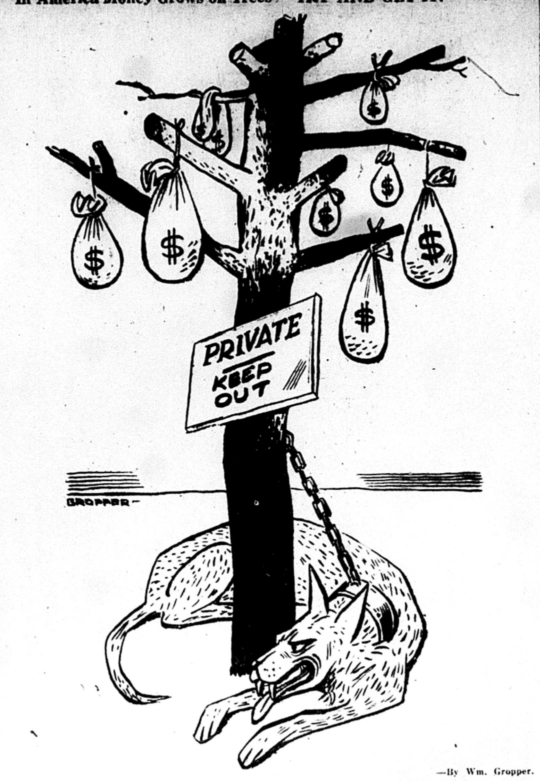


—By Wm. Gropper.

"Legion For Peace" But Jingoes' Wives Attack Pacifism

By WALTER SNOW.

In spite of all the whitewash statements that the purpose of the American Legion invasion of Paris is not to revive the spirit of militarism, "the cat has been let out of the bag."

Mrs. Adaline Wright Macauley, national president of the Legion Auxiliary, let it out at the convention of that body in the Continental Hotel Monday.

The greatest job the auxiliary has, Mrs. Macauley is quoted in the New York "Times", is "combating pacifism and communism, especially as they affect the youth of America." She called upon the wives of the American Fascists to especially attack the Young Pioneers of America.

This statement came on the same day that Sir Philip Gibbs, "Times" war correspondent, wrote columns about being certain that "the American Legion now in Paris will not revive the spirit of militarism."

And it was printed on the same page as another story in which Col. F. L. Minnigerode, D. S. C., D. S. M., declared the unknown war dead appeal for peace:

"There is but one way to recompense us for the deaths we died. It is this: You must swear by the crosses above us that, God helping you, you will never again let the world be at war . . . . If you would honor us who died, you have no further to go than to keep peace. Do that, and we dead will rise up and call you blessed."

Is peace kept by combating pacifism, Mrs. Macauley? Or should we infer that, inspite of all your flower dropping at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, you really do not wish to honor the war dead and don't give a hang whether they call you blessed or not?

There is a name for you, Mrs. Macauley, and it applies also to the wives of the dollar-a-year patriots and your fellow auxiliary members. It is Mrs. Tartuffe.

Constance Divorces Captain.

LONDON, Sept. 22. — Constance Talmadge, American film picture star, today filed suit for divorce from Captain Alastair William MacIntosh, according to advices received here from Edinburgh.

The suit was filed in the Edinburgh courts. Lord Fleming will hear the case, the date of which has not yet been scheduled.

The grounds upon which Miss Talmadge seeks her freedom were not learned.

U. S. TARIFF ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE COOLS OFFICIAL WELCOME GIVEN AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from Page One)

short his thanks for Premier Poincare's long harangue at Verdun and in the insulting manner in which the legionnaires who have been carefully told that some of "the fences of international decency" are down, retaliated for the boycott of contempt with which the masses have received them since their arrival on French soil by streaming away from the reception without listening to the French reply.

Before Poincare had finished his speech more than half of the Americans rose to their feet and clamoring and shouting for all to follow, left the hall where the reception was being held. Marshall Petain, the defender of Verdun for the French imperialists, was forced to conclude his speech briefly, as were the mayor of Verdun, Rodrique, who is president of the French veterans of the Meuse district. Other speeches were entirely omitted. The action of the legionnaires is looked upon by the French as inspired from above and is construed as an official insult to French authorities.

The legionnaires themselves are having their own commercial difficulties. A resolution denouncing the legion convention management for the exhorbitant hotel prices which the "veterans" are having to pay for their first experiences in France was brought before the legion convention by Morris Klein, chairman of the Wyoming delegation.

Since the "veterans" have discovered that it is possible to rent better rooms at cheaper prices on their own hooks than they are being charged by the legion housing committee feeling has been mounting among the legionnaires and they are demanding to know who is pocketing the difference.

Legion Swindles "Veterans."

The legion is asking more for its rooms than is being received by the better class French hotels and the clerks are being besieged with indignant and cursing legionnaires who are calling for a return of their "swindled coin." The legion clerks are meeting the demands of the men with a dazed look and the reply that there is some mistake on the "veterans" part and that nothing can be done about it anyway.

The "veterans" declare that the higher-ups are making money hand over fist under the present arrangement. Legion officials refuse to comment on the widespread dissatisfaction and nothing has been done as yet about Klein's resolution.

Tammany's Pet New Commandant.

The wire-pulling, log-rolling and recrimination which has characterized the political campaigning for the American Legion's new commander have ended for the present with the election of Edward E. Spafford of New York City to the head of the fascists. Spafford, who has the strong backing of Tammany Hall, has already proved himself eminently qualified to do the bidding of the American imperialists upon which a successful commandership is largely dependant.

Shortly after the election of the labor-baiters' new hetman, a resolution was introduced into the convention recommending that the president of the United States be authorized to suspend immigration from any country when, in his own opinion, the circumstances warrant such action. The resolution further demands that all aliens entering the United States illegally be subject to immediate deportation.

Foreign Workers Attacked.

The determination to force the resolution was so strong that votes had to be taken twice and, in the end, the resolution was referred to a committee. Other resolutions resisting all efforts for more liberal immigration legislation were immediately introduced.

Lady "Veterans" Pious.

The women's Auxiliary of the Legion also had a busy day attacking the "red menace" which is ever present to the good women's minds and which they hold responsible for the numbers of young American workers who are entering the ranks of the American Communist Party. In an effort to offset the work of "Moscow agents" and "the hundred thousand hidden hands in high places," the lady patriots passed a resolution calling "for a more universal reading and renewal of the study of the Bible." Knowing that religion is the dope with which the bosses in the United States keep the workers meek and submissive, the zealous wives and sisters of the labor-baiters are terrified by the growth of atheism among the working class. Later in the session General Pershing repeated his usual generalities mentioning especially "the home and fireside," "our reputation as a free people," woman's "patriotism and moral grandeur."

Woman's "moral and grandeur" is hardly a consideration with the legionnaires about whose adventures in various quarters of Paris Red Cross and first aid depots attached to the Legion, are becoming seriously concerned. All efforts are being made to check the spread of diseases among the legionnaires many of whom are habitually drunk at present, and more than usually careless. Special lectures, such as were given in all training cams and army centers during the late war, are again being offered gratis to the "veterans." The bulk of the legionnaires never having been outside the United States before are making the most of this first opportunity and their actions have proved neither hygienic nor discreet.

PLAN MEMORIALS FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI YEARLY

Anthracite Coal Miners Will Not Forget

(Special to the Daily Worker).

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 22. — Annual demonstrations in memory of the martyrdom of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will be held thruout the anthracite coal fields.

This was the decision of the coal miners who turned out for the series of Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings just held at Old Forge, Jessup, Luzerne and other mining centers.

Among the speakers was J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who urged at the meetings he addressed that the coal miners continue their struggle in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti by strengthening their union, by developing the campaign for the Labor Party, by building the struggle for the protection of the foreign-born workers, by aiding in the relief movement in support of the striking coal miners in the soft coal fields.

Miners Went On Strike.

The memorial meetings were held in centers that had seen huge protest strikes of the coal miners on Monday, August 22, the day that Sacco and Vanzetti were put to death at midnight in the electric chair at Boston, Mass.

The anthracite coal field was the only spot in any basic industry where the workers came out in any considerable number in the Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike. Parades were held in several towns, some being allowed to proceed peacefully, while others were broken up by the state police, the infamous Pennsylvania cossacks.

Parade Is Broken Up.

One of the processions that was attacked by the police was held by the miners at Jessup. Thousands of miners were in line. Suddenly at the head of the procession, appeared a miners' wife, with a brilliant red tablecloth attached to a pole. It was an improvised Red Flag that immediately inflamed the police who refused to allow the parade to proceed.

The miners' ranks were broken, but they soon reassembled again, a little way down the road, and again continued marching in orderly array. The procession was again attacked by the police, who declared they would only allow it to proceed if the American flag was substituted for the Red Flag. This the workers refused to do, rather permitting their demonstration to be smashed by the coal cossacks.

Engdahl Urges Labor Party.

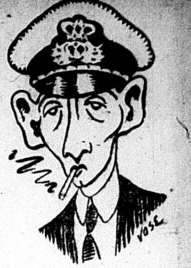
At the memorial meeting held at Jessup, Engdahl urged the workers to develop the movement of the workers for independent political action against the republican and democratic parties of the mine owners.

Engdahl pointed to the lack of workers' political action in the anthracite coal field and thruout the entire state in the election campaign that was at that moment in progress.

"It was the government of the employers," said Engdahl, "that slaughtered Sacco and Vanzetti. They were arrested under the Wilson-Palmer democratic regime in Washington and murdered with the Coolidge-Sargent republican administration in power. The blood of Sacco and Vanzetti reddens the hands of every supporter of these two old parties of the exploiters."

Engdahl also stressed that every effort would be made, during the next session of congress, that opens in December, to secure the adoption of legislation hostile to foreign-born workers. The protest of the whole working class, he said, native and foreign-born, must be developed immediately against this move.

Great enthusiasm was shown at all the meetings over the resistance being offered to the American Legion convention, in Paris, as part of the protest of the French workers against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.



Prince Carol of Roumania who finds Paris a much healthier (and livelier) place than his own country in which the Bratiano brothers are the rulers behind the throne.

Thousands of British Textile Workers Expect Strike Against Pay Cut

(By Federated Press.)

250,000 British woolen workers may be thrown into a strike after November 26. The employers' organization, the National Wool Allied Textile Industrial Council, has notified the union that the agreement terminates on that date and this action of the bosses is supposed to be the first step in a wage reduction move.

Two years ago the union won a hard strike against a 10 per cent wage cut and an agreement was entered into, expiring on January 1, 1927. Since that date it was continued on a month to month basis.

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Municipal Judge Issues Baltimore Injunction.

Baltimore goes most cities one better in viciousness against labor. No matter how insignificant the office or how puny the judge, any of that gentry can issue injunctions against labor in that place. One James P. Gorter, a municipal judge, has just issued an injunction against the upholsterers' union prohibiting its officers and members from picketing and in other ways conducting a strike against a combination of petty manufacturers whose impositions upon the workers became unbearable.

Without a chance to defend themselves or even to state their case the injunction was, as is usually the case, issued by the kept judge.

This is a typical example of class oppression and ought to reveal to the workers of Baltimore, who for the most part support the political parties of capitalism, the class nature of the courts. They ought to learn that one of the most effective methods to use in fighting against injunctions is to create a labor party that will challenge the political agents of capitalism in the old parties.

In this particular instance they should do as an ever-increasing number of strikers are doing—defy the injunction and continue the fight in spite of it.

Deceptive Twaddle About the War Guilt.

A number of prominent American monthly magazines are conducting symposiums in an effort to determine the responsibility for the last war. One set of writers, educators, historians and philosophers contends that the evidence is against Germany as the aggressor, while other equally profound savants and publicists place the blame upon Britain, France and Czarist Russia. With a diligence that would serve a better purpose the learned gentlemen have all proved their cases to their own satisfaction at least. They have marshalled an imposing array of facts that prove conclusively the contentions of Communists that the world war was the result of imperialist conflicts.

However, none of them reach the Communist conclusion—which is the only historically correct and scientific conclusion—that all the nations were aggressors. In an imperialist struggle for power there is no such thing as good and bad nations. Such concepts belong in the realm of bed-time stories and other nursery tales.

Regardless of the wordy battles of the two conflicting camps, it is essential that workers of all imperialist countries understand that the question of placing the war guilt is plain clap-trap, unadorned piffle, and that every imperialist nation involved in the war, including the United States was an aggressor and is guilty of the slaughter of its own workers in order to defend its imperialist interests. This understanding is necessary in order that workers may come to perceive the Bolshevik principle that instead of working for the victory of its ruling class it is the duty of every working class to consciously and aggressively strive for **the defeat of the imperialist government of its own country.**

This principle holds good in case of all wars between imperialist powers. However, it is not applicable in case of an imperialist war against a workers' and peasants' government. In the case of the present conspiracy of imperialist powers against the Soviet Union it is, of course, essential for the workers of that country to defend their own government, which in every sense of the word is in reality theirs and for the workers of the imperialist countries to aid them in every way. Also it is necessary that workers of colonial and semi-colonial countries defend the country against imperialist attacks and strive aggressively to combat the minions of imperialism. Only in such cases can one really speak of defensive war and only under such conditions is there justification for the shedding of a single drop of working class blood.

But there can never be such a thing as a defensive imperialist war, regardless of the spectacular brain contortions of the pen valets of capitalism who are now holding post-mortems on the last war in order that workers may be deceived into participating on the side of the imperialists in the next war that is now in preparation.

Another Crude Anti-Soviet Forgery.

The reptile press has again been raving about "Soviet conspiracy." This time its fury is aroused over a report to the effect that the recent uprising of natives of Bolivia was a Communist plot originating in Moscow. The Bolivian government is in possession of a document purporting to prove its charge. The falsity of the thing is obvious from reading the press reports of its contents as well as from the fake signatures. It is signed by some non-existent individual called "Salkind," who is supposed to be general secretary of the Communist International. There is no such person as Salkind. The signature of the "president of the Comintern" is also false, because that office has been abolished since the seventh plenary session of the Executive of the Communist International.

The information bureau of the Communist International states that this latest forgery is the invention of a group of white-guard conspirators who recently operated a forgery factory in Paris, which was liquidated last June by the arrest of Salovsky, chief of the forgers. It is a known fact that representatives of South American governments purchased such documents from that source.

No matter how often these forgeries are exposed the capitalist press continues to publish them as authentic. The fact that such documents contain signatures of people who do not exist is a trivial matter as far as these hack editors are concerned. They have their orders to publish as many lies as can be concocted against the Soviet Union and the Communist International and they do so.

Read The Daily Worker

More Attention to the Present Election Campaign

By WM. W. WEINSTONE

In discussing the coming election campaign, it is necessary to repeat once more the Party's policy regarding participation in election campaigns. This necessity springs from the fact that there is still too great a skepticism and even opposition on the part of large sections of our membership to participation in parliamentary elections. The fact that our membership is largely foreign-born in composition is by no means the complete explanation for our shortcoming in election work. Our language comrades in many instances participate whole-heartedly in the work, though by no means to the extent that this work requires.

Skepticism Regarding Election Work.

Skepticism affects larger circles than our foreign-born comrades. This is due to the fact, on the one hand, that our Party is weak, and on the other that the Party has in the course of the last few years recruited a new membership. It is not far-fetched to say that one-half of our Party membership since 1923 are new members.

New Membership.

These members have come in as the result of our intensified trade union work, our work in organizing the unorganized, etc. They have been drawn to our movement because of disgust with the labor bureaucracy and because they believe that our Party has a real program for rebuilding the trade unions and conducting a militant struggle. Many of these new members tend to look upon our Party as an "industrial" party. The collapse of the Socialist Party has also tended to discredit parliamentary work and prejudice these workers against it. For that reason much of the education that we have done on the question of parliamentarism since 1919, and the lessons that our Party has drawn from it, have not been acquired by these new members.

Re-statement of Policy toward Parliamentarism.

A re-statement of the fundamental policy of the Party towards parliamentarism therefore becomes urgently necessary if we are to mobilize the entire Party for more intense work on the election campaign field. Many members accept our participation in election campaigns as a sort of necessary evil. They are in favor of agitation and education of the workers and they regard the election campaign as a means of reaching the masses, but they do not like the idea of putting up candidates and a program of "immediate demands" and thus fall into the error of what Lenin criticized as "active abstentionism."

What is the Party's attitude toward Parliamentarism?

Our Party is opposed to parliament (Congress, Senate, etc.) as a means of transforming the capitalist system into Communism. Parliament and bourgeois democracy, which it represents, are a veil behind which is concealed the bourgeois dictatorship. We favor the proletarian dictatorship based upon the system of soviets. We recognize that the workers will be compelled to utilize force in order to overthrow the capitalist state. However, our Party as a revolutionary party, in order to win the masses for the proletarian dictatorship and for the establishment of soviets, participates in all fields of struggle of the workingclass: in the trade unions, co-operatives, and in the election field. It recognizes that participation in election campaigns affords a means of rallying the workers to the ideas of Communism and that the candidates of the workers can, by utilizing Congress itself, speak to larger masses and to the most backward masses (who believe in Congress) in order to expose the dictatorship that rules the country.

Differences with S. P.

It is true that the Socialist Party and other parties also engage in these activities, but we differ from the Socialist Party and reform parties generally in that our participation in these fields of activities are directed toward mobilization of the workers and preparation of them for overthrowing the capitalist state and for establishing the proletarian dictatorship. The Socialist Parties and the reform parties generally work within the framework of the capitalist system, accomodating themselves to it and in the end serve to maintain the capitalist system. The Socialist Party wishes to change the capitalist system by peaceful means. They do not recognize that the financial oligarchy which rules America will not give way to the workingclass without the severest struggle—a struggle which will compel the workingclass to resort to all their strength and to open combat in order to defeat the imperialists and the counter-revolution. Because of these peaceful reformist illusions the Socialist Party in the day to day struggles does not arouse the workingclass, does not build up its morale, does not unite it and does not prepare it as a real fighting body for the revolution.

Parliament and Class Power.

On the other hand, the Communist Party, because it realizes that in the period of imperialism it will be possible to conquer the capitalist state only by throwing the full weight of the working class against capitalism, participates in the daily struggles, favors industrial unions, the unity of the workingclass, engages in mass action, utilizes all issues small and large in order to approach and win over ever new sections of the workingclass, and thus prepares the workingclass for revolutionary struggle.

Many of our members knowing this believe, however, that because we favor proletarian dictatorship, participation in parliamentarism compromises the program and these tactics. What these comrades fail to understand is what Lenin has said: that it is not only necessary for the Communist vanguard to understand the need for establishing proletarian dictatorship in place of the bourgeois republic, but the downtrodden and ignorant millions must become convinced of this also. These backward masses believe in parliamentarism. Misled by the capitalist press, the church, the school and by all the agencies of publicity the American masses believe that democracy affords them a way out of capitalist oppression to their emancipation. It is necessary to work among these masses in order to educate them that only through proletarian dictatorship can the workers be emancipated from capitalism. This cannot be done by mere general agitation but must be done by utilizing bourgeois parliamentarism itself; by putting up our candidates against the candidates of the capitalist class, by demonstrating through the actual experience of the workers that parliamentarism cannot serve the workers and through the concrete experiences of the workers preparing them spiritually, politically and practically to accept the soviet regime and disperse the bourgeois democratic republic.

Are Immediate Demands Reformistic?

Are not immediate demands reformistic? Are they not cut out of the same reformistic pattern as those of the Socialist Party? Are we not duplicating the tactics of the Socialist Party if we put up our candidates and run in the elections? Quite the contrary. The fundamental doctrine of Leninism is stated with the greatest clarity by Lenin in his Left Communism. Lenin pointed out that the masses cannot be gotten to fight for the proletarian dictatorship merely by agitation of the slogan, but only the day to day struggles, fighting for increased wages and better working conditions, fighting against war, etc. will the masses be educated to the fact that these struggles alone are not sufficient and that it is necessary to overthrow the capitalist system in order to solve the problems affecting the workingclass, and this conviction will be gained only from their own practical experience. The program of the Communist International states these tactics as follows:

"In its struggle for the ultimate goal of the proletarian movement, the party must take into consideration concrete circumstances, the correlation of class-forces; the degree of capitalist strength; the degree of proletarian preparedness, the attitude of the intermediate strata, and so on. The Party formulates its slogans and the manner of its struggle in conformity with these circumstances. While advancing a whole series of transitional slogans and partial demands, which are determined by the given circumstances, the party must subordinate these demands and these slogans to its revolutionary goal of the capture of power and overthrow of bourgeois-capitalist society. Hence, it is inadmissible for the Party either to hold aloof from the everyday needs and everyday struggles of the workers, or to limit its activities to these everyday needs and everyday struggles. It is the task of the Party, while starting out from these needs, to direct the thoughts and action of the working class beyond these limits, i.e., to lead the working class to the revolutionary fight for power.

"To neglect the formulation of the partial demands and transition slogans is incompatible with the tactical principles of Communism, for it unavoidably leads the Party to passivity and destroys its connection with the masses."

Difference between S. P. and W. P. Immediate Program.

An examination of our immediate program as compared with that of the Socialist Party will reveal the fact.

(1) That our program really meets the needs of the workers;

(2) That it is of a character that can appeal to the workers and get them to struggle for these ends.

(3) That it helps to strengthen the class-consciousness of the workers, to build up their morale and to strengthen their organizations, thus preparing them for greater struggles. Our attitude toward immediate demands and immediate struggles differs from that of the Socialist Party also in that even where our program may be similar on a specific issue as, for example, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Socialist Party will be found wavering, vacillating and betraying, and in the end fearing to develop mass movements, resorting to purely legal measures (because of fear of the masses and of clashing with the capitalist forces), finally withdrawing from the struggle or sabotaging the movement. This has been the experience with the Socialist Party in the recent Sacco-Vanzetti case, and generally characterized the attitude of the anarchist committee in control of the campaign. This was illustrated with striking force in the attitude assumed by the Socialist Party in Germany on the question of the confiscation of the royalists' estates, and is a commonplace today in the tactics assumed by the bureaucracy in the labor movement.

Local Issues.

Not less immediate demands and immediate struggle, but more attention on the part of the Party to local issues, as well as national and international issues is a burning need if we are to carry out the fundamental tasks outlined by Lenin of getting the workers into motion as a class and developing their class consciousness and separating them from the capitalist parties and capitalist influences.

Through election campaigns and parliamentary victories we will not be able to overthrow the capitalist state, but during election campaigns and through our parliamentary representatives we can expose the chief enemy of the working class—the capitalist state. The election campaign affords us the possibility of greater exposure of the tactics of the capitalist class in keeping the workers in suppression and of demonstrating to millions of workers the necessity of fighting not merely the employers but the executive committee of the employing class of the country—the capitalist state. The American workers, more than any other workingclass in the world (because of their literacy and because of their "democratic" traditions) participate in the election campaign, swallow the flood propaganda poured out by the capitalist press and other institutions, and have their minds poisoned against class-conscious activity.

Trade Union Work Not Sufficient.

It is necessary to carry on the widest and most intense election campaign in order to counteract these influences that work among the broad masses of people. It is not sufficient merely to do trade union work. This inadequacy is brought home with striking force when we note that in New York City, where we have been able to rally tens of thousands of workers behind the militant Communist leaders in the trade unions we nevertheless see that in the elections our vote is only several thousand. This means that we have not yet won over these workers to the banner of the Communist Party. It is our task to overcome this disparity between the trade union successes and our parliamentary failures. And only when our members become convinced of the necessity for more intensified activity on the election field, only when they overcome their prejudices against immediate demands and begin to work for the election of our candidates, only when they abandon their half-heartedness toward this field of activity (which attitude in the end amounts almost to a boycott and to pure and simple anarchism), can we advance to a political power and help build the mass Communist Party.

The capitalists every year are imposing more and more reactionary laws against the workers. Because of the lack of a strong political party to combat the capitalist politicians, these lackeys of the bourgeoisie have a free hand in fastening the chains of oppression on organized labor. In this election campaign we find issues of the greatest importance to the workingclass which call for the utmost effort of our membership for a successful campaign. These issues we will discuss in the next article.

Fascists May Lose Citizenship.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Foreign-born citizens in Baltimore who are members of Italian fascisti may lose citizenship, according to Jesse M. Thomas of United States department of labor, district director in charge of naturalization, because, he believes, fascisti oath holds interests of Italy above those of any other nation.

Theatre Guild to Do Another O'Neill Play This Season

The Theatre Guild has acquired a second play from Eugene O'Neill, "Strange Interlude," and which they will produce sometime in the Fall. The other O'Neill play planned by the Guild is "Marco Millions."

"Strange Interlude," goes the announcement is one of the longest plays ever written. It is in nine acts and of such length that when it is produced performances will probably start about 6 p. m.

The Children's Classes which have always been an important part of the work of the Neighborhood Playhouse will continue this season even though the theatre itself will be used by another organization. Registration dates for former members of the classes are Sept. 24 and Sept. 26; for new members, Sept. 29th and 30th from 4 to 6 p. m. The classes begin next Saturday morning, October 1st.

S. N. Behrman's "The Second Man," now current at the Guild Theatre, has just passed its 150th performance.

Lee Shubert has acquired for American presentation the London comedy, "And So To Bed," by James B. Fagan. The play, based on the diary of Samuel Pepys, will include the original English cast headed by Mary Gray, Yvonne Arnaud, Fred O'Donovan, A. H. Storie, Byron Shaw, Gyles Isham and Emlyn Williams.

Dorothy Donnelly, who wrote the book and lyrics of "My Maryland" is at work on a libretto based upon the life of Richard Wagner. The story centers about his love affair with Liszt's daughter, Cosima.

DRAMA

A Sing Sing Philosopher

The Gas House Gang in "Four Walls" at the John Golden Theatre

Benny Horowitz, was the leader of the east side gas house gang before he made a bum steer and drew a five year stretch up the river. There he read books and did some thinking, two forms of mental exercise that disqualified him for the kind of life he formerly lived. But Benny did not blossom forth as a "Bald Jack Rose" as a psalm singing evangelist. He was a decent chap. He became a cynic, a form of degeneracy it is true, but a rather tolerable dissipation provided those concerned can afford the luxury.

Muni Wisenfrend

While Benny Horowitz was serving time in the Ossining university, another strong man took his place as gang leader. Monk Eastman not only stepped into his shoes but he ogled his way into the affections of Benny's sweetheart, Frieda. Here is the makings of a feud.

Another girl who enters Benny's life, tho not very far, is Bertha, who is as homely as Frieda is comely. But Bertha is good while Frieda is bad. Which means in real life that because Frieda is comely and full of vitality, she finds it almost impossible to be chaste in the rough environment of the gas house, while Bertha would be safe on board a battleship. Needless to say Bertha hates her rival.

Shortly after Benny's return from Sing Sing to his mother's home he receives a visit from the gang which has now reformed and changed its name to something like "The East Side Political and Social Club" with Monk Eastman as boss. The Monk impresses on Benny the wisdom of going along with the gang and cutting in on the profits. Benny decides to get his profits out of his pay envelope and things look promising for an ordered and respectable life for him when the charms of Frieda and the seductive wailing of saxaphones in Tom's restaurant captured his wandering soul.

With half a dozen shots of Tom's hootch under his belt Benny decides to get square with the Monk. While the "Black Rats" are disturbing the slumbers of the neighborhood with a fusilade of shots directed at the members of the Eastman gang, Benny carries Frieda up to the roof after weakening her into again admitting her love by sheer force of muscle power. "You talk awful nice" says the soft and silky siren and indeed Benny squirted some up-to-date ideas into the moonlight. The whole world is a prison, he thinks. Those factory windows! Why every one at a machine or at a desk is a prisoner. Every man who falls in love with a woman is her prisoner. He would shout this so all the world could hear him, so that the hundreds of millions of slaves in other countries would hear him and they would all go marching thru streets and smashing doors. . . .

CARROLL McCOMAS

A leading player in J. Frank Davis', "The Ladder," now in its eleventh month at the Cort Theatre.

Then Monk Eastman appears on the roof with a drawn gat. Benny, the strong, sends his business and love rival over the roof to his death.

The women in Benny's life shield him. Bertha and his mother altruistically, but Frieda would use her inside knowledge as a club to shackle Benny to her. Benny sees nothing but gyves of one kind or another in front of him so he gives himself up to the police and is on his way to Sing Sing and perhaps the electric chair.

Muni Wisenfrend, as Benny Horowitz, plays the leading role excellently. Indeed the acting on the whole is on a high level and is a tribute to the Yiddish Art Theatre from which most of the cast sprung.

If "Four Walls" does not make money for its owners, it will be because it is not sufficiently loaded with hokum.—T. J. O'F.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre
44th St. W. of B'way
EVS. 8:30. MATINEE
SATURDAY ONLY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

The Temptress
A Motion Picture by V. BLASCO IBANEZ
Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION"
The funniest of his productions
at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave.
SUNDAY, October 2, 1927
Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.
Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES
Especially for the Railroad Worker
Three Books That Should Be In Every Worker's Library

THE WATSON-PARKER LAW
By WM. Z. FOSTER.
The vicious scheme to restrict the Railroad Unions—part of the present nation-wide boss attack on Labor. —.15

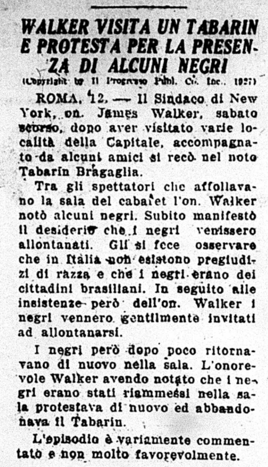
THE RAILROADERS' NEXT STEP
By WM. Z. FOSTER.
An analysis of the problems of the railroad workers with a program for action. —.25

AMALGAMATION
By JAY FOX.
The burning problem of the railroad workers—and of all Labor. —.15

All for 40 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Story As It Appeared



WALKER VISITA UN TABARIN E PROTESTA PER LA PRESENZA DI ALCUNI NEGRI

(Copyright by Il Progresso Publ. Co. Inc., 1927)

ROMA, 12. — Il Sindaco di New York, on. James Walker, sabato scorso, dopo aver visitato varie località della Capitale, accompagnato da alcuni amici si recò nel noto Tabarin Bragaglia.

Tra gli spettatori che affollavano la sala del cabaret l'on. Walker notò alcuni negri. Subito manifestò il desiderio che i negri venissero allontanati. Gli si fece osservare che in Italia non esistono pregiudizi di razza e che i negri erano dei cittadini brasiliani. In seguito alle insistenze però dell'on. Walker i negri vennero gentilmente invitati ad allontanarsi.

I negri però dopo poco ritornavano di nuovo nella sala. L'onorevole Walker avendo notato che i negri erano stati riammessi nella sala protestava di nuovo ed abbandonava il Tabarin.

L'episodio è variamente commentato e non molto favorevolmente.

TAMMANY MAYOR REVEALED AS "JIM CROW" ADVOCATE BY HIS ACTION

Demanded That Brazilians Be Ousted from Rome Cabaret; Denounced by Negro Congress

While Tammany Hall loudly proclaims its "democracy" and disapproval of the "klan spirit" and racial discrimination, its New York mayor, James J. Walker, recently revealed his Negro-hating spirit when, during his visit in Rome, he demanded the ousting of a number of Negroes who were eating in the cafe in which he was present.

The incident took place while Walker was making a tour of amusement houses and cabarets in the fascist capital on the evening of Sept. 10. During the course of the evening he and his party visited the famous Cabaret Bragaglia, among the patrons of which at the time were several Brazilian Negroes.

When the mayor entered the place and saw the Negroes seated quietly at tables, he immediately lodged a protest against their presence and demanded that they be ejected at once. This the management hesitated to do, but the "democratic" mayor continued his protestations. In an effort to placade him he was told that the Negroes in question were Brazilian citizens of high standing in the community, but this failed to satisfy "His Honor."

Asked To Leave.

Later, in deference to the wishes of the visiting mayor who had been showered with compliments by Mussolini and his fascist henchmen, the management politely asked the Brazilians to leave the hall. They did so at once.

As the evening wore along the Negroes were permitted to return to the cabaret, but immediately upon their reappearance Mayor Walker renewed his protest, and failing to have them ousted the second time, he left the cabaret in disgust.

Copy of Dispatch.

Elsewhere on this page will be found a photographic reproduction of the original account of the Jim Crow incident which appeared in the form of a copyright dispatch to Il Progresso Italo-Americano, an Italian daily newspaper published in this city.

A translation of the dispatch is as follows:

Walkers Visits a Cabaret and Protests the Presence of Some Negroes.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The mayor of New York, Honorable James Walker, on Saturday last, after having visited various localities of the capital, accompanied by several friends, he went to the noted Cabaret Bragaglia.

Among the spectators present in the hall of the cabaret, the Hon. James Walker noted some Negroes. He immediately manifested his desire that the Negroes be dismissed. He was told that in Italy there is no existing race prejudice, and that the Negroes were Brazilian citizens. On the Honorable Walker's continued insistence, the Negroes were gently asked to leave the establishment. The Negroes after a while were allowed to return, and the Honorable Mayor Walker, noting their reappearance, renewed his protest and abandoned the cabaret. The episode was variously commented on, and not very favorably.

* * *

Negro Congress Denounces Walker.

Commenting on the brazen action of Mayor Walker, William L. Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Congress, last night issued the following statement:

"Those who are members of the American Negro Labor Congress have long expected New York's comic-opera mayor, the politician who admits he knows nothing of the science of politics, to show sooner or later that he does know something about race prejudice.

Have Sought Negro Votes.

"The political looters who elevated him to the mayorship of the world's largest city have since the days of Charles F. Murphy, been making overtures to the Negro residents of New York City. Some inroads have been made in the usual solid block of republican voters. In Harlem the masses of Negroes have gained nothing, and can gain nothing from this gang of Wall Street tools. But one or two of the so-called leaders of Harlem have been sent to the assembly at Albany, there to vote as the masters dictated.

Tammany Revealed.

"Now the Tammany tool of Wall Street exposed his '100 per cent Americanism' in Rome where he resorted to the tactics of the true American 'democrat' and demanded that some respectable members of a cafe be excluded because they were Negroes. In all probability one or two other Tammany henchmen were with him, or perhaps a lily-white from the solid south which Tammany is trying to win over for its presidential racehorse, Al. Smith.

"This is a most excellent manner in which to proceed. The only kind of statesmanship the south will applaud is the Negro-baiting variety. It is hoped that this exhibition of race prejudice will awaken the Negroes of this country to what they can expect if Al. Smith goes to the White House.

Republicans the Same.

"Of course the republican party is no better. Allied in many parts of the country with the ku klux klan, it has nothing to offer the Negro in the mass, and little more than party-flunkey to offer the so-called leaders who are lured to its ranks.

"The Negro must strive for the arrival of a Labor Party, for only under its victorious banner will he come into his full status as a citizen. The American Negro Labor Congress has been preaching the doctrine of class solidarity. The Negro salvation lies in an alliance with militant labor, organized in solid phalanx against the common enemy."

* * *

Walker Ends Tour.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Mayor James J. Walker terminated his junketing tour of Europe at four o'clock this afternoon when he boarded the boat train for Havre where he will board the French liner Ile De France, enroute back to New York.

GEO. M. OLVANY

Tammany Hall leader of candidates in New York primaries.

J. L. Engdahl Speaks in Passaic Next Sunday

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 22. — The opening lecture of the open forum will be given by J. L. Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER this Sunday, 7.30 p. m., at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Engdahl will speak on "War Danger and the American Workers." No admission is charged. The lecture will be followed with questions and discussion.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

FURRIERS' UNION HOLDS ELECTIONS FOR ALL OFFICERS

Elections for all Joint Board delegates, local officers and paid Joint Board officers took place yesterday and today in the office of the Joint Board, 22 East 22 St. Balloting will start at 5 and end at 8 p. m.

Calling upon all members of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 to participate in the election, the Joint Board has issued a statement pointing out the past struggles of the organization.

It reads in part, as follows:

"In the years of 1922 and 1924 the fur workers were confronted with the same tragic conditions with which they are confronted at this time. In those years the same band who have now organized the scab union had held in their paws our union and its membership. Then, just as now, their strong-arm henchmen loarded over the workers in the shops. Then, just as now, the contractors tore the bread out of the mouths of the fur workers. Then also wages were slashed down to the under level. Then, just as now, thousands of furriers were wandering around in the market in search of jobs while hundreds of learners filled the fur shops.

"In those years the left-wing of the Furriers' Union called upon the downtrodden furriers and urged them to organize themselves, to drive out the gangstersand grafters from the union. Already then the furriers knew that the left-wing were their friends and that the left-wing would liberate the workers from their suffering.

"Thanks to the fact that the furriers had organized themselves they succeeded not only to drive out the band of parasites but also enabled the left-wing to build up the union and increase the wages.

"The situation at the present time is very much similar. Now also this band of betrayers through their scab union managed to plunge the thousands of fur workers into unemployment, merciless exploitation, need and hunger. These agents have made a deal with the bosses and the contractors on the account of the fur workers. At this time also furriers are suffering because of the treachery and the gangsterism of the "Forward" henchmen."

PLAN HUGE ANTI-WAR PROTEST AT UNION SQUARE

Union Square, the scene of tremendous protest demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti during the past few months, will be the center of a huge anti-war meeting being arranged for next Saturday, International Youth Day, by the Young Workers League of this city.

The demonstration, scheduled for 1 p. m. will be addressed by leading members of the league and prominent representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party, including William W. Weinstone, secretary of District 2, Benjamin Gitlow, and others.

Among the speakers for the league will be Sam Don, organier of District 2; Carl Weissburg, of the Liberal Club of C. C. C. Y.; Leon Platt, Phil Frankfeld, Al Schaap, Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan and others.

General Membership to Meet in District No. 1; Need Signature Takers

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The following call for a General Membership Meeting of Boston and vicinity to hear the report of the Fifth Party Convention in New York City has been issued by G. S. Shklar, District Organizer. Comrade Shklar also makes an appeal for unemployed comrades to collect the signatures necessary to place the Communist candidates on the ballots in the coming Boston city council elections.

All Party and League members are requested to attend the General Membership meeting of Boston and Vicinity to hear report on the work of the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The meeting will take place Friday, Sept. 23, 7:30 P. M. at the Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.

In addition to the report of the Party Convention the question of Boston City Elections will also be taken up.

Come on time and bring your membership book.

* * *

Signatures Necessary

The following candidates will go on the ballot in the coming Boston City Council Elections providing they can secure the required number of signatures before Sept. 27th, 5 P. M.

Louis Marx, Ward 14—Harry Cantor, Ward 1—Fred T. Douglas, Ward 3 and Enfield Dwyer Ward 12.

All Party and League members are requested to devote their entire time between now and Sept. 27th in collecting signatures. League and Party members are requested to report at the following headquarters between 6 and 8 on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and also all day on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 24th and 25th, and finally between 6 and 8 on Monday, Sept. 26th: Freiheit Office, 36 Causeway Street. New International Hall, 42 Winonah Street, Roxbury. Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley Street, Roxbury.

Also all comrades who are unemployed and can do this work during the day should report at the Party Office or at 113 Dudley Street, any time during the day.

Only energetic work of all Party and League members will place these candidates on the ballot. Let us go to work.

Reiss, Organizer of Daily Worker Clubs, to Address Chicago Group

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Paul Reiss, national organizer of The DAILY WORKER BUILDERS will speak at a special meeting of the Chicago local of the Daily Worker Builders Club Monday night, Sept. 26th, 8 P. M. at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Every member of the Builders Club and every Daily Worker and literature Agent in Chicago is expected to be present.

Paul Reiss is making a national tour for the Daily Worker and on his way to Los Angeles will visit every city of importance for the Daily. Do not fail to come to this very important meeting Monday night, Sept. 26th, 8 P. M.

Dr. Lilliendahl Murder Yet Unsolved by Police

HAMMANTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The authorities continued at a loss today for a solution of the "mysterious" murder of Dr. A. William Lilliendahl of Vineland, N. J., who was beaten and shot to death while seated at the side of his wife, Mrs. Margaret Thompson Lilliendahl, in an automobile last Thursday.

Meantime they announced that several witnesses, not named by them, will be questioned soon in connection with the murder.

Paul Crouch to Talk on War Danger at Phila. Anti-Imperialist Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—Paul Crouch, the ex-soldier who is touring the country under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, speaks in Philadelphia on September 23rd and 24th. His address will drive home the developing danger of war and will stress the need of intensifying the campaign for the withdrawal of all American military and naval forces from China.

Crouch's tour, which began in Los Angeles and took him across all the Pacific coast and the Western and Middle States, has been an exceedingly successful one. Even larger meetings are expected in the East.

On leaving Philadelphia, he will go to Washington, D. C. where he is to speak on September 27th. From there he will go to New York.

Boston International Labor Defense Starts Big Membership Drive

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Boston English Branch of the International Labor Defense, at the first meeting of the new Executive Committee, decided to conduct a broad membership campaign and adopted a very interesting program for the coming winter season. The following members were elected: Dr. Antoinette Komikow, director of women's and children's activities; Helen Douglas, Social Director; Wen Yu Ying and Weufield Dwyer were elected delegates to the City Central Committee.

It was definitely decided to hold the Regular Branch Meetings on the first Thursday of every month at 113 Dudley Street, Boston, Mass., at 8:00 p. m. The next regular meeting of Boston English Branch will be held at the above address October 6th at 8:00 p. m. Members and sympathizers are invited to attend.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

HEARING WILL BE HELD ON SIGMAN'S FRAME-UP CHARGE

Court Given Copies of Freiheit Editorials

Morris Sigman's attorney submitted English translations of the alleged libelous articles on which he has haled the leaders of the needle trades workers of New York to court to Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court Wednesday morning.

After receiving the documents, Magistrate Brodsky announced that he would soon set a date for a hearing. He also told the defendants what issues of the Freiheit and Unity are submitted by Sigman as containing the articles named. The editors of the two working class papers will give the judge authorized English translations of the disputed articles before the hearing takes place.

Among those who appeared in court charged with slandering Sigman, arch-union wrecker, were Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, Ben Lifshitz, R. Saltzman, Melich Epstein and William Gropper. Joseph R. Brodsky and Louis B. Boudin were their counsel.

* * *

All active cloak and dressmakers should report at 16 West 21st St. this morning ready to do picket duty. It is necessary that strong committees be sent to the shops in which strikes have been called. This is very important work that all militant members of the organization should participate in. Instructions will be given before the committee leaves for the shops.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Annual Autumn Festival and Ball

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24th, 8 P. M.
NEW WORKERS HOME, 1343 E. Ferry Av.

Auspices WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Everybody will be there. Admission 50c.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Lecture on:

REVOLUTION IN CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER
Recently returned from a 6 months' tour of China
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 8 P. M.
McCOLLESTER HALL, Forest (Near Cass)
Admission 25c.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

IN connection with the preparations being made for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the establishment of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic, The DAILY WORKER has decided that the name of each new reader will be sent to the committee in charge of these preparations, in the Soviet Union, as revolutionary greetings from the workers of America, and as an expression of the fact, that the workers of America are aligning themselves alongside of the Russian workers and peasants in their struggle against the international imperialists.

DO YOUR BIT!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for .... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

This subscription was secured by ....

SUB RATES
Per year $6.00
Six months.. 3.50
Three months 2.00
In New York
Per year $8.00
Six months.. 4.50
Three months 2.50

The Soviet Government Helps the Countryside Solve Its Many Problems

Government Aid to the Countryside.

IN pre-revolution times, Russian peasants used to give up to the czarist treasury and to big landowners up to one-third of their revenue. The land-tax alone constituted the enormous sum of 665 million roubles, i. e., about 14% of the entire annual revenue of the peasantry. The Soviet government was confronted with the task of helping the fundamental mass of the peasantry, the poor and middle peasants, to improve and develop their homesteads.

The Soviet government initiated a big campaign which took the form of advancing seed to the peasants. In the course of the last eight years about 2 million poods of seed were advanced to the peasantry. Two-thirds of this amount went to the poor homesteads and one-third to the homesteads of the middle peasantry.

* * *

The legacy of the past was: bad land management (fields separated from each other by strips of land belonging to other proprietors, strips of land a long distance from the homestead, etc., which impeded the development of the productive forces of agriculture. In the period between 1919 and 1926, 105 million desiatins of land, i. e. about 30% of the European part of the Soviet Union, have been modelled on an up-to-date basis. The first to benefit by this modelling were the homesteads of the poor and middle peasantry.

The villages are at present much more adequately provided with agricultural implements than prior to the revolution. There are at present throughout the U. S. S. R. 27,000 tractors, most of which (90%) are in the hands of middle and poor peasants.

Credit co-operatives play an important role in regard to raising the level of poor and middle homesteads. In the course of two years—from October 1924 to October 1926,—the membership of agricultural credit co-operatives increased nearly three-fold (from 1½ million to 4.3 million). Most of the members (up to 90%) are poor and middle peasants.

Up to 25% of peasant homesteads have been exempted this year from the agricultural tax. The greatest percentage of this tax has been transferred to the sulak sections of the peasantry.

The price reduction campaign leads slowly, but surely to the elimination of the disproportion between prices for manufactured goods and those for agricultural produce.

This is a general outline of the policy of the Soviet State in the countryside.

Wage-Rises Thruout the Moscow Gubernia.

The average wage-rise per head in all the industries of the Moscow Gubernia is shown by the following figures: in 1925—68 roubles 68 kopeks; in 1926—77 rbls. 97 kps.; in 1927—60 rbls. 40 kps. The railwaymen's monthly wage was in 1926—68 rbls. 75 kps. and in 1927—71 rbls. 1 kp. These wage rises are guaranteed by real price reductions, which has led to the reduction of the cost of living provided for in the budget, (cost of forty necessaries of life on January 1, 1927—25 roubles, 98 kps. on August 1st—24 rbls. 40 kps., which means a reduction of 6.1%).

In regard to unemployment an improvement has taken place during the last seven months. There has been a 25% reduction of unemployment between April 1st and August 1st throughout the Moscow Gubernia.

Opening of Another 18 Kilowatt Radio Station.

Another 18 kilowatt broadcasting radio station has been opened in Leningrad.

It is proposed to raise the power of this radio station to 30 kilowatt by January 1928. It will be possible to have its transmissions received by the simplest and cheapest radio apparatuses.

A Working Man's Invention.

On the Tver station of the October Railway two powerful cranes for lifting coal onto locomotives are in the course of construction. These cranes are the invention of a worker employed in the railway workshops, Comrade Rudakov. Engineers think that these cranes are very economical.

American Savants on the U. S. S. R.

Prior to their departure from Moscow to Leningrad the delegation of five American savants gave their impressions of their tour to representatives of the press.

Professor L. Dunnington said: "The first thing that strikes one when studying the life of the U. S. S. R., which is being constructed on entirely new principles, is the high social development and also the development in all enterprises. In all the places and institutions which we visited we were asked to transmit to America a protest against the sentence of death on Sacco and Vanzetti. In one of the villages near Moscow, where the delegation found itself quite unexpectedly, we met in the fields an old peasant, who, on learning that we were Americans, startled us by the question: How is it that the American people have not yet torn Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners?

"As we had full opportunity to convince ourselves, the Soviet government does not only take measures for improving the economic position of the workers, it also pays considerable attention to everything connected with education and culture." "Here," said Professor A. Wood, "labor, science, education and culture work hand in hand."

"In the U. S. S. R. there are no national or racial prejudices which are still so strong in other countries, particularly in South America. The populations of all the republics of the Soviet Union feel themselves full-fledged citizens. Confidence in human nature and labor

In answer to the question: What are the causes which is the foundation of Soviet construction."

prevent rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and the American people? Professor L. Dunnington said:

"In the course of a conversation which we had with one of the leading members of the Soviet government, he remarked that the main reason preventing rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and America is that here life is being constructed on principles which lead to Socialism whereas life in America is based on capitalist principles."

"We have been able to see for ourselves that Socialism is really being constructed in the U. S. S. R., and we are convinced of it. Another impediment to rapprochement is the political ignorance of America in regard to everything which is being created in the Soviet Union. Even those classes of American society which are very near to the U. S. S. R. are very badly informed about your country."

"On our return home," said Professor Dunnington in conclusion, "we will do our utmost to dispel all prejudices concerning the Soviet State which are the result of false information spread by a section of the foreign press about conditions in Soviet Russia."

Professor Spider expressed his conviction that more frequent mutual visits by social delegations of the two countries will greatly help to bring about a rapprochement. He said: "To judge by my own feelings, I am pretty sure that such mutual visits will break down all barriers erected by that section of the press which is hostile to the U. S. S. R.

"The Brain Institute" in Moscow Plans to Solve the Mysteries of the Human Mind

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THERE is so much to be seen and studied, so much to be discussed in Moscow, that one feels continually before an avalanche of things to be accomplished.

Thus I switched in a two-hour visit to the Institute for the Investigation of the Higher Nervous System between an interview with Mrs. Henrietta Derman, head of the Library of the Communist Academy, and a hearing called by the Organization Department of the Communist International to discuss the problems of our American Party.

* * *

"The Institute" is a part of the Communist Academy. In short, it is called "The Brain Institute," and Comrade Derman had emphasized, "You must visit our 'Brain Institute.'" You will find it very interesting.

It is hoped some day, soon, to assemble all the activities of the Communist Academy at one spot. Comrade Derman had pointed out that that would be possible if the imperialist powers do not soon plunge the Soviet Union into another war. At present, however, the Library is located at No. 11, Snamenka Street, while "The Institute" is some distance away at No. 1, Marx-Engels Street, with the Marx-Engels Institute, of which I have already written, as its close neighbor.

The building is not very impressive, but this is forgotten as one seeks to grasp the tremendous work that is being attempted within its walls. The director of "The Institute" is Fursikov, a pupil of Pavlov, of Leningrad, and its general secretary is Salmonson.

It is the aim of "The Institute" to apply the ideas inherent in the works of the great Russian physiologist, Pavlov, to the mentality of man. Pavlov has succeeded in sketching out a physiological theory of certain states in the dog known as sleep, hypnotism, unconscious cerebration and suggestion. These states are usually regarded as having something to do with the "mind." If it is so, then Pavlov has succeeded in giving a physiological explanation of certain "mental" phenomena. Now physiology deals with matter, and in so far as mental states can receive a physiological explanation, they can receive a materialistic explanation.

In his book, "Conditioned Reflexes," just issued in English by Oxford University, in England, Pavlov makes no reference to any animals except dogs. He is not himself concerned with the reasonable implications of his experiments for animals other than dogs, such as man. Though Pavlov himself refuses to draw any such conclusions, there is no reason why others should not. That is exactly the task of this "Brain Institute" in Moscow. The great conclusion is simply this.

If certain "mental" states of the dog can be given a physiological explanation, is it not likely that some, and perhaps all, "mental" states in man can be given a physiological, i.e., a materialistic explanation.

As a result, therefore, of the work that is here being carried forward, with energy and enthusiasm, many of the less complicated common "mental" states of men may soon receive fairly complete physiological explanations, and a great deal of the mysticism associated with the operation of the "mind" and "spirit" of man will evaporate.

* * *

Pavlov has directed an extensive research for the last 25 years into the physiological activities of the cerebral cortex, i.e., of the top part of the brain in the highest animals, such as men and dogs. He has carried on this work in Leningrad and the results have been published in about 150 papers nearly all written in Russian. Owing to the language difficulty and the Bolshevik Revolution, Western European and American scientists were temporarily cut off from a detailed knowledge of the results of this extensive research.

This condition is now being remedied and as a result much interest is being shown in the work of "The Brain Institute" in Moscow, which is being visited not only by European but by American scientists as well.

* * *

Pavlov was world-famous before he commenced his cerebral cortex researches, as he had laid the foundations of the modern theory of the physiology of digestive processes.

Dogs, like men, salivate at the suggestion of food. Obviously such "psychic" reflexes have to be investigated in researches on digestion. Instead of speculating why the dog should suddenly start thinking about food, he began to record all the external stimuli falling on the animal at the time its reflex action was manifested.

* * *

Among the inborn reflexes is the alimentary reflex, one factor of which is salivation at the mouth. In newly-born puppies this reflex acts only when they actually have things in their mouths, they do not know that meat is food until they have tasted it, they cannot "recognize" it at sight. After they have learned that meat is good food, they always salivate on seeing it. If a buzzer is started just before meat is presented to them which they are subsequently allowed to taste, they ultimately come to salivate at the sound of the buzzer alone.

This is a simple example of what Pavlov calls a "conditioned reflex"; the inborn alimentary reflex has been "conditioned" to respond not only to food, but to a noise.

* * *

This may not seem very extraordinary at first, but consideration soon shows how important is the principle involved.

Consider a man reading a political pamphlet. He sees print, he reacts to the print as if he were denouncing the injustice described, yet it is the print he is seeing, not the injustice.

He has a "conditioned reflex" based on his fundamental social reflexes or instincts. It is due to conditioned reflexes that words may be more stimulating than the experiences of the events described, and conditioned reflexes are one of the factors that sometimes makes the pen quite definitely stronger than the sword.

* * *

Pavlov considers that the desire for freedom is based on a complex of physiological reflexes, i.e., it is instinctive. He was experimenting with a dog that refused to be placed under the slightest restraint, and after much elucidatory experiment and reflection he decided that its desire to be free was instinctive and reflex. On looking up the list of instincts given by William James in his treatise on psychology, he found no reference to the freedom instinct.

Accepting Pavlov's view that the desire to be free is based on a physiological reflex, it follows that the thwarting of that desire must lead to reflex defense-actions.

The worker who feels that he is not free will make reflex defense-actions, howver comfortable his mere conditions of work may be. Thus it is not necessary for the American worker and farmer to be reduced to the misery and agony of the Russian worker and peasant in 1917, the third year of the great war, in order to cause him to rebel against the ruling class that forces intolerable conditions upon him.

The standard of living of the American worker may be reduced to a point still considered "comfortable" by some, in comparison to conditions in other countries, and yet result in widespread discontent driving toward a social upheaval.

* * *

The work of "The Brain Institute" was thus explained to me thru an interpreter, a comrade who had learned English as a worker with Hoover's American Relief Administration at the time of the famine. Wherever we went there were cages filled with dogs under observation. Some of these were very lively, barking lustily. Others were quiet, in a stupor, as a result of the anaesthetics that had been administered to them. There was one cage of monkeys. "The Brain Institute" seemed well equipped with instruments, altho there was the Bolshevik impatience that declared the equipment could be much better. The chemical laboratory was an attractive place.

* * *

Fulop-Miller has written a book called "The Mind and Face of Bolshevism," in which he seeks to attack these scientific researches. But he has attracted little attention.

On the other hand a well-informed scientific authority and scientific writer, giving his views in "The Plebs," the organ of the Plebs League in England, says:

"The recesses of the human mind will be seen to be no more and no less mysterious, though certainly much more complicated, than the recesses of a coal-scuttle. It is certain that the elimination of mysticism from the explanation of the behavior of man will assist in the elimination of mysticism from the explanation of the nature of his social institutions."

Crashes to Earth

Louis E. Royal of Flint, Mich. (above) whose plane was wrecked by dropping into a street in Chicago. Royal was No. 16 in the Spokane Derby. He and his passenger, James Patten, escaped without serious injuries.

(International Newsreel)

BOOKS

EDITOR OF "WORLD" DISCOVERS SOME GREAT MEN.

Men of Destiny, by Walter Lippmann. Illustrated by Rollin Kirby. Macmillan. $2.50.

Thruout this whole book there is an atmosphere of promiscuous cheerfulness. Written by the man who dictates editorials (not policy) on the New York World, the volume contains embalmed political and semi-literary essays which have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, Foreign Affairs, Harpers, the Saturday Review of Literature, the Yale Review, and the New Republic.

The book is pleasant. Its themes dealing with the "principles" of state rights, majority rule, referendum and recall—and the other political fictions of an earlier decade in the present century—bring back vividly the innocent school courses on "civics," with its chapters on "The Electoral College" and "How We Choose Our Public Servants."

For Lippmann, the former editor of the New Republic, the fiercest winds which blow in world politics now seem to concern themselves largely with the subject of (1) censorship; (2) Bryan, and "the dogma of majority rule"; (3) the causes of political indifference.

* * *

The leading piece in the book is on Al. Smith, one of Lippmann's men of destiny. "Governor Smith is the first man of the new immigration who by every professed standard of American politics is completely available as a candidate for president. He cannot be attacked as an alien bent on destroying American institutions, or even as a revolutionist, like the elder La Follette, for example, who would undermine the rights of property and the power of the courts."

Smith can't win, however, Lippmann laments. Not because he's a catholic, nor because he is the darling of Wall Street—a reason the author fails to suggest—but because "there is an opposition to Smith which is authentic, and as poignant as his support. It is inspired by the feeling that the clamorous life of the city should not be acknowledged as the American ideal."

* * *

Another "man of destiny" is Borah of Idaho, who, as state prosecutor, escaped the political isolation of his home town by yelping for the blood of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when an attempt was made to frame them for murder in 1907, and who voted against the child labor amendment. Lippman says that Borah is independent: he reached the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations under the rule of seniority. Since there are only 75,000 voters in his state to whom Borah has to truckle in order to keep his job, Lippmann argues that he is "independent" and is "under no compulsion to regard himself as the mere mouthpieces of a president or a secretary of state."

This is a curiously provincial view of political "independence." Were Borah content merely to remain a senator from Idaho, then he would have to ingratiate himself (apparently) with the voters in his state and (actually) with the lumber, mining, railway and waterpower interests of that territory. But Borah, like the other man of destiny, Al. Smith, would like much to attain to the birthright of every American lad. And here his "independence" becomes more dubious than ever.

* * *

In his essay entitled "The days of Our Nonage Are Over," Lippmann reveals a directness and an apparent honesty seldom found on the editorial page over which he presides. He discards, for the moment, the vague and ingratiating generalities made familiar in the Woodrovian Era, and returns to the logic and bluster of the Big Stick:

> Says he: "Americans must make up their minds to recognize the fact that they are no longer a virginal republic in a wicked world, but they are themselves a world power, and one of the most portentous which has appeared in the history of mankind. When they have let that truth sink in, have digested it, and appraised it, they will cast aside the old phrases which conceal the reality, and as a fully adult nation, they will begin to prepare themselves for the part that their power and their position compel them to play."

Walter Lippmann has progressed much since the time when he was secretary to the ex-socialist mayor of Schenectady, George R. Lunn. He has been an editor of the New Republic. He served as assistant to the secretary of war from June to October, 1917; as captain in the U. S. Army Military Intelligence, and was a member of Wilson's Peace Commission in Paris. During that time he has achieved a reputation as a "publicist." A publicist is a cross between a magazine sociologist and a prophet. Hence his minor genius for applying his doubtful "analyses" to the most obvious facts and situations, and his eagerness to describe a spade as a sharp, shiny instrument hungry for the soil.

—SENDER GARLIN.

COMMENTS.

Mr. Fortune's Maggot, by Sylvia Townsend Warner. Viking Press. $2.

Mr. Fortune, a London clerical worker of piety and good will, got a maggot in his brain—the notion that he should be a missionary to the heathen. The particular heathen selected were, unfortunately for Mr. Fortune's state of mind, not the Esquimaux. Life on a South Sea island became a delightful idyl of laziness, good nature, swimming and flower picking. Poor Fortune rapidly degenerated—from a christian point of view.

He struggled to make himself sufficiently hard and severe to lash these dancers, these swimmers, these fishermen, into clothing themselves, going to work, and destroying their idols. Out of friendship, one boy consents to wear garments—the result is laughable, and worthless, from a christian point of view. When this boy loses his idol he tries to commit suicide, not even geometry can prevent him.

Finally Mr. Fortune, christian missionary, whittles the lad another idol, and finally realising that he is out of place, resigns.

—V. S.

BOOKS RECEIVED—TO BE REVIEWED LATER.

Rise of American Civilization, by Charles and Mary Beard. Macmillan.
Chains, by Theodore Dreiser. Boni & Liveright.

Memoirs of a Revolutionist, by Vera Figner. International.
Life of Tim Healey, by Lliam O'Flaherty. Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Fancy Lady, by Homer Croy. Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Gallion's Reach, by H. M. Tomlinson. Harpers.
Daughters of the Revolution, by John Reed. With an introduction by Floyd Dell. Vanguard Press.
Upton Sinclair: A Study in Social Protest, by Floyd Dell. Doran & Co.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

ployers to understand that they will drop their trucks and park their hooks on their shoulders until their demands are complied with.

* * *

THE big muguls of the American Federation of Labor are to meet in Los Angeles in the early part of October for the annual talk-fest. Jewelry will gleam from the persons of pompous and prosperous labor leaders. After all a business that pays its executives anything from $7,500 to $25,000 is not to be sneezed at. There will be little said about the class struggle. The "wicked employers" and the still more wicked Communists will be flayed. The good employers—those that recognize the usefulness of the labor leaders in the capitalist scheme of things—will be praised. And nothing will be done by the reactionary labor leaders to organize the unorganized.

* * *

AS predicted in The DAILY WORKER a week or so ago, the Irish election was a neck and neck race between the government party and the Republican Party led by DeValera. The Labor Party representation was cut almost in half and for the first time a Communist was elected to the Irish parliament. Granting that the farmers and independents will support the government and that the Labor Party and the few National League deputies and Larkin will vote for DeValera as against Cosgrave, the returns to date would give the government party only a majority of six. The election has not settled anything, but the British government will insist that Cosgrave carry on until such time as Downing Street is thoroly convinced that DeValera is safe.

* * *

PRESIDENT Von Hindenburg of Germany now thinks it can be told that Germany was not responsible for the world war that burst upon the world in the year 1914. And Hindenburg is correct. Germany was no more responsible than England, France and Czarist Russia. In fact England was the chief war wire-puller and used France and Russia as tools to crush her mighty commercial rival, Germany. Of course all the bandit powers were to blame and from our point of view there is no good purpose to be served in giving any of them a conditional clean bill of health. It is interesting to note that shortly after Germany is accepted as a respectable member of the league of nations Germany kicks one of the clauses of the treaty of Versailles in the slats, and the treaty of Versailles is a part of the league.

Militancy Grows Among the Textile Workers in the Anthracite Regions

By VERA BUCH.

The growing militancy of the textile workers of the anthracite, as witnessed by the recent strikes of silk workers involving in some places as many as seven or eight hundred employes, mostly young girls, draws attention forcibly to the textile industry of that region. Silk and knit goods mills, producing goods of tremendous value, and paying unbelievably low wages, are scattered throughout the entire anthracite territory.

These textile mills of the anthracite are an illustration of a light industry following a heavy one. They came into that territory in the wake of the coal mines. Two considerations drew them there; first, the closeness to fuel, the source of power; second, the existence there of plenty of cheap labor, which means, in plain terms, the women and children of the coal miners' families. When we consider that the textile employers of this region pay their help seven and eight dollars a week, and in some cases as low as five or six dollars, we readily see what inducement led them to locate in that part of the country.

Two varieties of textile mills predominate in this region, knitting (including underwear, stockings, sweaters and bathing suits) and silk. In the southern anthracite strip reaching from Lehighton to Shamokin and including the cities of Shenandoah, Pottsville and Mahanoy, it is the knit goods mills which are more numerous, with some silk mills. In the upper anthracite, on the other hand, the district which runs from Carbondale to Nanticoke, and includes the cities of Scranton, Pittston, Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre, it is silk which predominates, with a few knitting and other sorts of textile mills. There are, according to Davison's Textile Blue Book (1926), 54 knitting mills in the counties of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Northumberland, the southern anthracite counties, and 35 silk mills. In the upper anthracite region, comprising the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne, there are 140 silk and 16 knitting mills. The only considerable textile mills outside of these two branches are the Scranton Lace Co. in Scranton, employing 800 people and the Wilkes-Barre Lace Mfg. Co., with a capital of $1,500,000 and employing 1250.

* * *

The anthracite is not only a silk center, but is in fact the most important center of the entire country for one branch of the silk industry, namely, silk throwing.

To understand the significance of these facts we must look a little into the various processes of silk manufacture.

The first stage of broad silk manufacture is the importation into this country—chiefly from the Orient—of raw silk. This means silk, in long, fine, strands, wound just as it comes from the cocoon onto spools, threads from several cocoons being combined together. There are certain silks, like pongees which are made directly from this raw silk. In others, raw silk is used for the warp. However, most silk cloths require the silk to be first "thrown" or twisted before weaving. Throwing is a process by which several of the long, tenuous cocoon fibres (which are already several of the original ones combined) are twisted together. This process gives greater durability to the silk and in some cases, as in crepes, by an extra hard twist imparts a special texture. Of all the raw silk imported into the country—which means all the raw silk used—65 per cent is thrown.

For the most part, this throwing process is a separate industry, carried on in mills especially equipped for it, which do nothing else. Most broad silk producers buy raw silk themselves for their orders (because they can better judge of the quality before the silk is thrown) and give it out to throwing mills to be thrown on commission.

* * *

These silk mills are scattered over the region, not only in the cities but in the smallest towns and villages. Sixty-one mill units of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties are found in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants and 51 towns of this class possess at least one silk mill. Outside of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, only 22 mills are located in towns of over 10,000. There is hardly a village of the anthracite big enough to cluster a few hundreds of families together around its coal mine, which has not also a silk mill, generally small and dingy.

The greatest number of workers in these mills are young girls, and most of them are daughters of coal miners. While the wives of the miners do not as a rule go out to work, except in cases of sickness or long unemployment of the husband, their daughters as a regular thing go out for a job at the age of fourteen. There are not many industries in the anthracite. Outside of the large cities, the silk mills are almost the only places where girls can work.

The conditions under which these young girls are working are poor, their wages unbelievably low. The speed-up has been universally introduced. The nine-hour day or longer prevails. As for wages, let us look at the U. S. Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 190, "Wages and hours in the cotton, woolen and silk industries." This bulletin gives as the wages of doublers in silk throwing mills for 1914 the magnificent sum of $5.80 per week. These figures are an average for the industry at large. Figures are not available for the present time and for the anthracite region specifically. The writer would place the average there—judging from personal accounts—at about $8 a week.

The U. S. Tariff Commission report mentioned above speaks of the "peaceful labor conditions" and lack of labor "troubles" as one of the inducements for the silk mills to locate in the anthracite. This may have been true in the past, but recent indications would show that these glorious (for the employers) days of workers' "peaceful" submission to outrageous wages and conditions are about over. Witness the fine militant fight lasting for many weeks put up this summer by 300 girl employees of the Klots Throwing Co.'s plant in Carbondale (a powerful $2,000,000 corporation with branches in twelve different localities). Witness the snappy struggle of 700 young workers of several silk companies in Wilkes-Barre within recent weeks, a struggle which won recognition of their union and better sanitary conditions and was followed by a strike of eight or nine hundred more silk workers in Kingston.

These are American young girls and youths who work here. Whether their parents were born here or in Europe, they themselves are American bred, with the American pep and push, with higher standards than their parents. They are showing their appreciation of organization and their readiness to struggle to wipe out the miserable conditions now prevailing in those mills.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

DRAMA

Love on the Dissecting Table

Sex Relationships in Theory and in Reality at Little Theatre Matinees

IN "Lovers and Enemies" by Michael Artzybasheff, the matinee audiences will have an opportunity of enjoying an excellent treatment of the eternally interesting love theme by a talented cast in the Little Theatre where the "The Grand Street Follies" hold forth nightly. The tragi-comedy is translated into English by Madame Strindberg.

Nicolai Ivanovich, an old professor would rather discuss an abstract subject than eat sunflowers, while the equally old but not equally garralous Serge Karnovich, army physician, had some definite ideas on the foundations of the love emotion. "A disturbance of the inner secretions" was Karnovich's explanation of the mystery, but the audience was not left completely at the mercy of a pair of word-juggling philosophers. Half a dozen live subjects were trotted out to test the philosophers' theories to the great sorrow and pain of the philosophers, because it appears in real life as well as on the stage that the particular emotion called love bestows as weighty a sock on the philosopher as it does on the dock-walloper or the hill-hilly. Let us see what happened on the stage.

Professor Ivanovich thot he was burdened with a fussy wife who made the dust fly around him for three decades. She pestered him thru sheer devotion. But he cried like a child in a forest when she died and between sobs admitted that he often wished she died, feeling that she was in the way of his ambition. His anaemic daughter Valentina was married to a husky person who went by the name of Peter and the doctor's quiet ascetic son Pavel was the spouse of a dashing, sensuous woman by the name of Irina.

The doctor's daughter Valeria seemed to Peter to be the girl he was waiting for, but when he is forced to choose between the new flame and the old one, he is undecided, but he puts enough business into his love-making to make Valeria happy, so she stages a dance on the veranda of the Ivanovich home to express her joy. While she is dancing to the great delight of Peter, Valentina takes a shot at her, an incident which is taken in good part by all concerned. Indeed had Valentina pulled the trigger on a Chicago husband a jury could not have treated her with more consideration.

To give the philosophical duo's theories wider scope a dashing lieutenant in the Imperial Guards, notices that Pavel is quite satisfactory to Irina as a human being but rather indifferent as a husband. So he decides to supply the deficiency and lays siege to her affections and after a gallant resistance she surrendered unconditionally, which fact came to the ken of Pavel thru the good offices of his sister, who did not relish the idea of having a cuckold in the family. This about covers the complications.

Peter is torn between his passion for Valeria, the sprightly one and his more seasoned, more tender and memory-filled love for his lawful wife. In fact it appears that Peter, tho an honest fellow is quite capable of loving the two like a gentleman provided the delicate affair could be engineered without giving pain to the parties of the first, second and third parts. Indeed the learned doctor, furious because his daughter looked like the scapegoat in the piece, disturbed Valeria when he suggested that Peter would jump at the proposition that she be his mistress on the Q.T. As if afraid that the doctor knew what he was talking about, Valeria kept the proposition a secret. In the end Valeria makes a temporary exit and Peter seems to be happy again, having fallen at his wife's knees in abject repentance. And yet when Valeria called to say good-bye to him, much to the lawful's wife's chagrin, fickle Peter, embraces her and in half a dozen ways convinced Valeria and the audience that he was not a one woman's man.

RALPH MORGAN

Star of "Romancing 'Round" a comedy by Conrad Westervelt, opening next Wednesday night at the Little Theatre.

"Every man is capable of loving a thousand women" blurted the physician to his daughter. There was no shaking of heads in the audience.

The fiery Irina returns from a clandestine tryst with the lieutenant and implores Pavel's forgiveness which is granted after a discreet period of suspense and the audience left, probably taking stock of its own past and wondering how close the play they had just seen came to real life and perhaps thinking how futile it is to seek a solution of the relationship between the sexes by laws, rules and regulations, and what a travesty on virtue this marriage system is that binds two incompatible individuals to each other for life with a divorce suit the only avenue of escape, and that a costly luxury.

Intelligence is written all over the piece and Leo N. Bulgakov, as Ivanovich, Eva Condon as his wife and Joanna Roos as Irina perform brilliantly. The others do as well as they are permitted by their roles. It should be popular when it gets out of its trial matinee swaddling clothes and on to the boards, not as a mere guest but as the star boarder.

"Lovers and Enemies" will not be relished by the morons that chuckle over a typical America risque play.

—T. J. O'Flaherty.

"Potemkin" the sensational Russian film, is being held over for a second week at the Cameo Theatre. A great number of the audience have indicated that they are seeing "Potemkin" for the second, and some for the third time. On the same program is a short film titled "An Alpine S.O.S.," which is a drama enacted in the Alps. Also a comedy, Lloyd Hamilton in "At Ease."

A new film version of the Carmen story comes to the Roxy Theatre today in the Fox feature, "Loves of Carmen," and which is based on the original novel of Prosper Merimee, not on the more familiar Bizet opera. The title role will be ordained by Dolores Del Rio, with Victor McLaglon, in the role of the Toreador and the part of Dan Jose played by Don Alvarado.

Alyce Fraser, soprano, will give her song recital at Town Hall Monday evening, October 3rd.

"Potemkin" will shortly be followed by Emil Jannings in "Husbands or Lovers?" supported by Conrad Veidt and Elizabeth Bergner.

Senia Gluck and Felicia Sorel will give their dance recital at the Guild Theatre tomorrow night. The program will include dances by Debussy, Bach, W. C. Handy and George Gershwin.

AMUSEMENTS

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THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1927 — This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER — ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

THE ruling bureaucracy of the trade unions comes to the convention of the American Federation of Labor with a record of "achievements" which may be very pleasing to the American capitalists but which must call forth disgust and resentment of every honest working man and working woman. The treacherous game of collaboration with the employers in which the Greens and Wolls are so fervently engaged is working out splendidly in the interests of the capitalists while at the same time continuing to sap the life of the trade unions and to weaken the working class generally.

We would like to ask the following questions: What has the class collaboration leadership of Woll and Green accomplished for the American trade union movement since the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L.? Where, if at all, have the conditions of labor been improved? What positive gains can labor register as a result of the "New Wage Policy" in which William Green takes so much pride? Wherein has the position of the workers been strengthened with respect to the employers consequent upon the numerous ventures of the trade union bureaucracy into so-called labor banking, insurance schemes, real estate enterprises, etc.?

A truthful answer to these questions would make a story of incompetence, failure and betrayal such as would condemn forever the reactionary bureaucracy in the eyes of every conscious and militant worker.

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TO secure a clear picture of the exact position of the American working class today, it is necessary to compare the position of the workers with that of the employers. It is essential to know what policies with regard to labor the capitalist class is pursuing and what have the capitalists achieved in this respect. And the answer to this question is that the American capitalist class has continually strengthened its positions, has proceeded steadily on the offensive against the working class, forcing the workers and their unions to retreat and still further retreat.

We are living in the age of imperialism. And one of the outstanding events in this era of post-war imperialism is the emergence of the American capitalist class as the biggest and most powerful imperialist power in the world. This is evidenced by the tremendous accumulation, concentration and centralization of capital, the growth of capitalist combines and mighty super-trusts, the export of American capital to all parts of the world on an unheard of scale, the consequent extension of the rule of American capital into Latin America, China, etc., the sharpening of imperialist rivalries and the danger of fresh imperialist wars. The exploitation of the American workers is becoming ever more intensified.

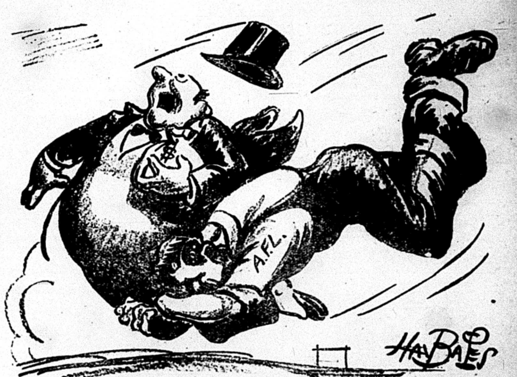
The capitalist class of the United States is proceeding on the offensive against the working class. The wages of the millions of semi-skilled and unskilled workers are being kept at the lowest possible level. Through speed-up systems, company unions, welfare schemes, etc., the employers are increasing exploitation, undermining the unionis, poisoning the minds of the workers with bourgeois illusions and weakening the working class generally.

At the same time the capitalist class is continually extending its power and control of the government of the United States. The machinery of the federal and state governments is becoming ever stronger and more centralized and systematically employed to crush the workers' struggles and to keep the working class down. The capitalist class on the political field is just as alert as on the economic field. Through its control of the republican and democratic parties the American capitalist class secures the fulfilment of its wishes and interests by all the agencies of the American government.

In the field of international relations, the American capitalist class and the government which serves its interests are militantly pushing ahead for the extension of American imperialist rule in Latin America (remember Nicaragua, Mexico, the Philippines, etc.), on the Pacific, in Europe, China, etc. With regard to the Soviet Union, the first country on earth ruled by workers and peasants, the American capitalist class maintains a consistent policy of hostility which heightens tremendously the danger of a united imperialist attack upon the Soviet Union for which British imperialism is feverishly preparing.

What has the official leadership of the American

(Continued on Page Two)



—Will He Tackle Him Like This?

The A. F. of L. Convention

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE 47th convention of the American Federation of Labor finds the labor movement in a deepening crisis. More than ever the class-collaboration policy of the Green-Woll bureaucracy is demonstrating itself to be utterly unfit to build the political and industrial movement of the workers.

The past year has dealt severe blows to this policy. Although it has been a period of high industrial activity, the unions have not succeeded in organizing the unorganized, save in the cases of a relatively few skilled workers. This failure to build the movement in a period of so-called prosperity is one of the most striking signs of the bankruptcy of the official policy of the A. F. of L.

The cringing "union-management cooperation" schemes, B. & O. Plan, etc., have not saved the unions from the open-shop attacks of the employers. As this is written, the United Mine Workers are engaged in a life and death struggle, the employers seeking desperately to destroy this once powerful organization. And Willard, the great champion of the B. & O. Plan, shows where he stands by endorsing the program of big capital to introduce the ten-hour day on the railroads.

Wm. Green, President of the A. F. of L.

The Watson-Parker Law, the outstanding expression of the no-struggle policy of the "Higher Strategy of Labor" and hope of the bureaucrats, is proving itself such a millstone about the necks of the unions that even the upper officialdom are beginning openly to condemn it as a menace to the labor movement. The fight against this law will go on with increasing tempo.

Trade union capitalism received a body blow in the collapse of the boasted of B. of L. E. financial institutions, which exposed the squandering of millions of the workers' money by grafting officials and brought to light more clearly than any other incident in recent labor history the deep decay of the trade union officialdom.

The lickspittle political policy of the Green regime, in keeping the workers officially tied to the two old parties, has only resulted in a fresh series of governmental attacks against the unions. Never was there such a broadside of injunctions and hostile legislation directed against the unions as now. The newly exposed corruption in the New Jersey Federation of Labor shows the poisonous effects of the alliances between the officials of the unions and the capitalists, developed largely by the Gompersian non-partisan political policy.

The position of the labor movement is that of a general retreat before the attacks of the militant employers. The surrender policies of the reactionary bureaucracy, instead of protecting the workers, simply stimulate the employers to make fresh assaults upon the workers' organizations and ideology.

The Tasks of the Convention.

In the face of this crisis, the convention is confronted with the most elementary tasks for the building of the labor movement. First, the direct strengthening of the unions themselves by the organization of the unorganized, by the amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions, by the democratization of the unions and the development of an honest and aggressive leadership.

Then there is the burning necessity to break the

(Continued on Page Two)

The A. F. of L. Convention

(Continued from page 1)

alliance between the trade union officialdom and to establish a mass labor party. Until this is done the labor movement must flounder helplessly in the grip of reaction.

The rejection of the general class-collaboration policy of the bureaucracy and the initiation of a militant program to resist wage cuts, to increase wages, and to shorten the workday and work-week, is fundamental. This carries with it a repudiation of the B. & O. Plan, and similar schemes for speeding-up of the workers in industry. It also means the rejection of trade union capitalism and the illusions connected therewith, and the severance of the labor banks from the trade unions.

Finally, to indicate only the basic lines of policy necessary for the rejuvenation of the trade union movement, the convention, were it awake to the necessities of the workers, would launch a systematic struggle against American imperialism. It would condemn the growing campaign for the militarization of the workers, arouse the workers to the danger of a new world war, and join hands with the workers of the world for defense of the Chinese and Russian revolutions, and for the establishment of world trade union unity.

These are the burning necessities of the movement. They are indispensable in order to equip the workers politically and industrially to struggle against powerful American capitalism. A progressive convention would inevitably build upon these general lines.

What the Convention Will Do.

It is not hard, however, to forecast a very different line for the A. F. of L. convention. It is practically certain that the ultra-reactionaries in control of the trade union movement, corrupt to the core, will do nothing of their own volition to change the course of the labor movement from a defensive retreat to a victorious advance. And the mass pressure is not at present great enough to force them along the line of progress. The convention bids fair to be one of the most reactionary yet held by the A. F. of L., despite the growing alarm among the bureaucrats at the manifest failure of their class-collaboration policies.

Doubtless the convention will cling to the main line of Green and his co-reactionaries. It will nauseate us with appeals to the employers to join with the labor leaders to company unionize the trade unions and to turn them into mere adjuncts of the profit-making machinery of the capitalists. It will smear over the scandalous corruption in the labor movement, exemplified recently by the B. of L. E. and New Jersey Federation situations, and will pour out its eulogies upon the corrupt politicians with whom the bureaucrats stand in illicit alliance all over the country. It will waste its time in the never-ending futile jurisdictional disputes. It will adopt the customary empty crop of resolutions regarding the organization of the unorganized. It will be the usual joy-ride, mutual admiration affair for the upper leadership and it will wind up by re-electing the old gang to power.

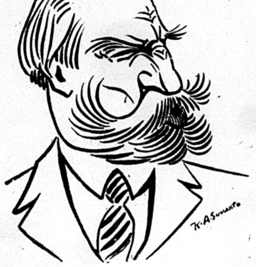
The convention, instead of beginning to orientate the labor movement towards a definite struggle against American imperialism, will doubtless mark a still more abject surrender of the bureaucrats to the plans of the employers for world conquest. The growing capitalist attack upon the Soviet Union, instead of being condemned will be glorified and supported. The Communists will be held up as the authors of all the troubles and difficulties of the working class. Such, in the main, will be the convention. If any progressive actions are to be taken, they are not yet discernable to the naked eye.

The Perspective.

The foregoing would seem a somewhat dismal analysis to one not acquainted with the labor movement in this country. The American Federation of Labor convention is not representative of the working class, nor of the currents of protest surging through its ranks. It is a gathering of high-paid, reactionary officials. In no country is the central body of the labor movement so undemocratically constructed. At the A. F. of L. convention the rank and file is conspicuous by its absence. The only way a stray worker gets to the convention as a delegate is by coming from some obscure central body or federal union.

Although the A. F. of L. convention may create the appearance that all is serene, deep in the ranks of the working class vast currents of discontent surge. The great masses of workers are exploited bitterly. They work for impossibly low wages, as the general national average of $29.00 per week for male adult workers amply prover. Passaic indicated what happens when this discontent finds favorable means for expression. The upheaval among the miners, resulting in the defeat of the Lewis administration, is another symptom. Likewise, the bitter struggle of needle workers, in the face of a treacherous officialdom, indicates that the workers are not in step with the class-collaboration policies of the Green bureaucracy.

By the use of autocratic methods, unparalleled in the history of the American labor movement, the upper bureaucracy, aided openly by the employers and the state, manage to stifle much of the discontent and protest in the labor movement. But they are merely damming it up. The flood is bound to come, especially should the present recession in industry develop into a sharp industrial crisis. Then, in spite of the Greens and Wolls, the trade unions would be flung into the struggle and the doors opened for progressive developments in the labor movement. The hard shell of smug conservatism, coating over the top of the labor movement, as expressed by the A. F. of L. convention, is no real index of the state of mind of the working masses.



Chas. E. Hughes, who not only sports the handsomest set of whiskers but is also the presidential candidate of Andy Mellon for the next election. As once before he will suddenly proclaim himself a friend of labor.

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued From Page 1).

Federation of Labor done to counteract these imperialist policies of the American capitalist class? What policies and concrete acts have the Wolls and Greens produced to stop the offensive of the employers?

IT is universally recognized that one of the cardinal tasks of the American labor movement is the organization of the unorganized. Even the Greens and Wolls feel compelled to render a certain amount of lip-service to this question. But what has the reactionary bureaucracy actually achieved in this respect? What has become of the decision of the Detroit convention to initiate an organization campaign among the automobile workers? The answer is: Nothing, because the bureaucracy never took seriously that decision. The only genuine efforts made in that direction have come from the Automobile Workers Union of Detroit which is an organization independent of the A. F. of L.

The organization of the unorganized is at present the acid test for true loyalty to the American working class. And the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., despite its official protestations, takes its position on this question on the side of the employers and against the workers. This fact was conclusively demonstrated in the Passaic strike where the organization campaign was carried through by the left wing and progressives in the face of the most damnable opposition and sabotage of the official bureaucracy.

For a period of several years the Communists and the left wing have been warning the American labor movement against the capitalistic ventures of the reactionary bureaucracy in the field of labor banking, insurance and real estate enterprises, etc. The answer of the bureaucrats was more persecution of the left wing. Their own capitalistic schemes they represented as something which was going to work miracles in the improvement of the conditions of labor. These labor banking propositions, together with the "New Wage Policy," were heralded through the labor movement as the discovery of a new path to working class freedom. It was even styled: The Higher Strategy of Labor.

Ask the Locomotive Engineers. They'll tell you. Theirs is one of the oldest and most powerful unions. It was the bureaucracy of the B. of L. E. that was first to start labor banking and other capitalist schemes and to develop them on the grandest scale. What happened as a result would take a book to tell, but the outstanding fact is that this powerful union has been brought to a most dangerous condition by the failures, corruption, incompetence and capitalistic ventures of the champions of labor banking and the so-called Higher Strategy of Labor.

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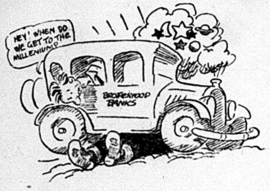
In the momentous question of imperialism, militarism and war the reactionary bureaucracy followed the lead and supported the policies of the capitalist class. The last congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor offers a brilliant illustration of this point. Woll and Green once more demonstrated their loyalty to American imperialism by defending the domination of Wall Street in Latin America, by shielding the murderous acts of the American marines in Nicaragua, by crushing the opposition of several Latin-American delegates to the outrages of the American imperialists in those countries, etc.

The hostile attitude of the Wolls and Greens toward the Soviet Union continues unabated, the same as that of the American capitalist class. The delegation of American trade unionists to the Soviet Union, which is at present on its return trip home, was organized and proceeded to Russia in the face of the most bitter attacks, persecution and terrorism of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy. Woll and Green have in this instance also served their masters well.


HEY! WHEN DO WE GET TO THE MILLENIUM?
BROTHERHOOD BANKS

• • •

And as to the political task of the American working class, the trade union reactionaries continue to hold the workers back from independent political action pressing instead for more loyalty and support to the capitalist parties.

Just recently Matthew Woll delivered himself once more on the subject. And what was his message to American labor? No independent political action. No Labor Party, the old futile and discredited policy of labor supporting the "best" candidates on the tickets of the republican and democratic parties. The reactionaries are following a consistent line. Having abandoned the policy of struggle against the employers, having adopted as their gospel the policy of class collaboration (including the New Wage Policy, Trade Union Capitalism, B. & O. Plan, the Higher Strategy of Labor, etc.), the reactionaries are vigilantly guarding against the emergence of working class struggle on the political field.

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INSTEAD of fighting the employers the reactionaries are devoting their energies to fighting the militants and progressives in the labor movement. When the capitalists attack the workers, Green and Woll attack the left wing. This is the sort of division of labor arrived at between the trade reactionaries and the capitalists. The disgraceful attitude of Green and Woll in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, two working class martyrs of capitalist class vengeance, will never be forgiven nor forgotten by the American working class.

One of the outstanding "achievements" of the Green-Woll combination in the past year is its vicious persecution of the left wing and progressives in the trade unions. It is to the extermination of the militants in the labor movement that the reactionaries are bending all their efforts. The trade union reactionaries, the same as the capitalists, seem to realize that in order to turn the working class completely helpless the left wing must be thoroughly crushed and exterminated.

But this is not going to happen. The American labor movement has already developed sufficient consciousness, stamina and militancy to be able to withstand even the combined attack of the capitalists, their government and the reactionary bureaucracy. The danger lies in the vital disintegration of the trade union movement, such as is threatening the United Mine Workers, as a result of the treachery and corruption of the bureaucracy. The left wing must therefore make the coming convention of the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles the starting point for a fresh concentration of all the militant and progressive forces in the labor movement to resist the disastrous policies of the reactionaries, to instil life, optimism and militancy among the workers to struggle against the capitalists, to draw into the labor movement the millions of unorganized, to develop the political consciousness of the masses and to move towards a Labor Party, to prepare the workers for the growing war danger and for the defense of the Soviet Union, to break completely with the capitalist business ventures of the reactionaries, to struggle against American imperialism and militarism and thus build a powerful and militant working class movement in the United States.

Recognize Workers' Republic

(Continued from page 4)

Soviet Recognition Campaign in this country immediately upon the return of this delegation.

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The reports being brought back, not only by the trade union delegation, but by visitors of every hue, are the kind that should interest even the most backward workers in this country.

These reports show that the workers' health is protected in the Soviet Union, better than in any other country in the world. In the Soviet Union, under the Workers' Government, the worker is protected against all the ills that beset labor and make of life for the worker under capitalism one continuous agony. In the Soviet Union the worker is provided against old age, unemployment, sickness, accident and he prizes highly his annual two weeks' vacation at the expense of the industry in which he toils. The security of life for the worker in the Soviet Union must appeal to the American worker faced with the insecurity of existence under capitalist rule. Even the hostile capitalist press propaganda cannot hide these facts.

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Then the big fact, "It Goes!" No one now speaks of the instability, of the probable overthrow of Soviet Rule. The Soviet Union has stood for ten years. In agriculture and industry, under Workers' Rule, in spite of the war, the interventions, the civil wars, famine, the food, economic and financial blockades raised against it by the capitalist powers, the conditions have recovered far beyond those that prevailed under czarism.

The Proletarian Dictatorship, that was denounced as a Bolshevik tyranny over workers and peasants that would ultimately crumble, still stands as the weapon of the toiling masses to bridge the gulf between capitalism and the new social order—Communism. This successful upward struggle of the Russian workers and farmers cannot help but have its tremendous appeal to American labor, in industry and on the land.

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The question of Soviet Recognition may receive a better and more favorable discussion in the national congress that convenes in Washington, in December, than it will get from the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention in Los Angeles, in October.

But that does not mean that the working class in the United States is not now more sympathetic than ever toward the working class in the Soviet Union. That sympathy and solidarity must be organized in support of the demand for the Recognition and the Defense of the Union of Soviet Republics.

VULCAN

By HENRY REICH, Jr.

(Dedicated to the Memory of Elbert Henry Gary.)

The ancients sang a god of mighty girth
Who forged his steel within the bowels of earth
Upon the sturdy anvil of the rocks.
His bellows were the winds. The burning locks
Of hell were made by him. The gleaming spears
Of warriors and the swords that through the years
Drip blood of battles.
Such the dreadful things

By Vulcan forged, the ancient poet sings.
But I would sing you of a fiercer god
Who rules today and wields a flaming rod
Above his subjects in the seething mills,
A god who crushes, breaks and often kills,
His name is Gary.

For this god are forged
By slaves, the guns of war, till Mars is gorged
And spews them forth upon all earthly lands
To breed new wars. Within his greedy hands
Is all the steel of peace, the ships, the rails
The locomotives—and the steel for jails.

You say this god is dead.
Yet look again—
His forge is belching and his slaving men
Still sweat at mill and furnace, still they make
Their own steel chains that none of them can break.
The sky still flames where shoots the mighty blast
And still shall flame till Red Dawn comes at last
To kindle Revolution. Then these fires shall be
Relit for workers and to make men free
To toil and rest.

Some ruddy break of day
Men shall awake and look about and say
God Gary was a myth as was that old
God Vulcan in the happy age of gold.

The COMRADE Young SECTION

Edited by the Young Pioneers of America

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

International Youth Day will be celebrated here in America as well as the rest of the world during this week. This special young workers' holiday was first started during the World War in Europe in 1915, as a protest against the most horrible bosses' war. The socialist parties, whose duty it was to lead the workers against this war, showed their true colors by issuing the slogan, "Defend Your Country." The betrayal was answered by Karl Liebknecht, Lenin and other comrades of ours, who raised the slogan, "Defeat Your Own Bosses' Government." They also formed a new organization, the Young Communist International, which fights the struggles of the working class youth and children especially against child labor, militarism and bosses' wars.

Now, at this time, the bosses of England, America and France are preparing for a war against the Workers' Government of Soviet Russia as well as the growing Chinese Revolution. The young workers and children all over the world, under the leadership of the Young Communist International must prepare to stop this war. We must go to the defense of Workers' Russia and the Chinese Revolution. On International Youth Day all young workers and children should come out and demonstrate.

Against bosses' wars!

For the defense of Soviet Russia and the Chinese Revolution!

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 32 is: B O S S. The following have answered correctly: Madeline Finkel, New York City; Edmund Nudelman, New York City.

Poor Children Underweight

Dear Comrades: One evening my mother came home from the Home and School League. She said that the doctor said that there were too many children underweight. But he did not say that those rich bosses ought to raise the wages of the poor working men so they could give their children more to eat, so they will weigh the same as the children of the rich bosses do.

Comradely yours,
IRENE SAKALY.

For the Cloakmakers

Dear Comrades: I am just going to write some things about a little girl. One day as I was going on a message for my teacher I happened to walk into a room just when a teacher asked a little girl who had a pin on which was written, "Buy Bonds For the Cloakmakers," why she wore it to school. The little girl answered, "What do you think? My father is a worker and I stick up for him, and not for the boss, like you."

Yours comradely,
LAURA BORIM.

PIONEER CHEER

By JULIUS FISCHER.

Abey! Abey! You done well,
Now we'll give a short fine yell.
Pioneers Rah! Pioneers Rah!
Rah! Rah! Pioneers!. Yah!

Abey! Abey! Get the soap!
We've got the bosses' nanny goat

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

More Answers to Puzzle No. 31

Sylvia Horinstein, Detroit, Mich.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; H. Kusher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 30

Elianora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 33

This week's puzzle is a new one. The rule is as follows: give the opposite to the following words and the sentence formed will be the answer. For instance: PEACE——WAR, BLACK——WHITE. Let's go!

TO DISBAND ....
OLD ....
BOY SCOUTS ....

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

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Name ....
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State .... Age ....

(Issued Every Month).

The Minority Movement in Great Britain

By GEORGE HARDY

(National Organizing Secretary of Minority Movement in Great Britain)

LIKE all previous conferences of the Minority Movement, the Fourth Annual Conference exceeded all expectations in the number of delegates present. That there should be 711 delegates representing 800,000 workers sent officially by trade union branches, district committees of the unions, local trades councils, cooperative guilds, etc., in face of the determination of the trade union bureaucrats to stop delegates being sent at all, proves how deeply the revolutionary principles of the Minority Movement have penetrated the masses. It is true that the representation was less than the last annual conference held last August during the miners' lock-out and after the great betrayal of the General Strike, when over 800 delegates representing 957,000 workers were present. There are factors, however, which offset in importance the decreased delegation.

In view of the determined opposition of nearly every national trade union official, this conference represents the minimum of a solid and reliable left bloc within the British trade union movement. It is also safe to say that the bloc is much stronger and larger when we consider the crises within the mining, metal and steel industries and the poverty within the local trade union branches, which have made it financially impossible for delegates to be sent from the provinces to London.

A quotation from the Executive Committee's report shows the development in membership and influence:

"The stronger we grow the more severe the attack made upon us. Many trade union executives forbid their branches to send delegates to our conferences. Others, like the National Union of General and Municipal Workers have definitely suspended both branches and officials for having dared to attend Minority Movement conferences. The N. U. G. M. W. being led by democrats like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clynes, has actually issued a document which all candidates for official positions must sign, certifying amongst other things, that they are not members of the M. M. and do not believe in its policy.

"Yet reviewing the position as a whole, we can record in spite of the above facts, an increased membership and vastly increased influence compared with what we had last year."

The Executive Committee's report reviewing the general attack upon the Trade Union and Labor movement can be divided into two parts. The first shows that the Trade Union and Trade Dispute Act, the Poor Law Reform Bill, the Blanesburgh Report, to which could be added the proposals to "reform" the House of Lords, make impossible any serious "constitutional" change or attack upon British capitalism as the Labor Party so ignominiously proposes. The second part correctly points out that the war on China and the preparations for war upon, and the attempted encirclement of the U. S. S. R., are both parts of the same struggle of the British employers and their tory government against the workers of the British Isles and the colonies.

The first series of acts are intended to: (a) make the trade unions impotent in struggle; (b) reduce wages and lengthen hours by giving the tory government power to remove constitutionally elected workers' representatives to prevent them from giving adequate relief to the poor to an extent which would result in decreased competition for jobs; and (c) reduce unemployment insurance benefits of single men and make heavy reduction for women and the youth, in order to further intensify the existing poverty and competition, to lower prevailing trade union rates, and to force the youth into the army or to emigrate to the colonies.

The conference endorsed the view that the British imperialists would attempt to crush every strike or rising of colonial workers as they are now doing in China, and as they desire to do in the U. S. S. R. because of the proletarian control in the Soviet Union which is an inspiration to the working class of the whole world.

To meet the certain attack made inevitable by the further decline of British capitalism, the conference adopted a fighting resolution as a lead to the Edinburgh Trade Union Congress which had a thesis attached explaining this decline. The thesis, among other phases, shows a decline in the total productive industries "from 1913 level (100) to only 65.5 per cent in 1926 with a corresponding decline in the volume of trade. In the normal year of 1925 the total production was only 80 per cent of the total of 1913." It shows that the United States is gradually invading the foreign and colonial markets of Britain.

In view of the continued preparations of the employers and the Baldwin government, the conference demanded that the Edinburgh Trade Union Congress to be held next week take definite action: (1) to organize the workers 100 per cent; (2) to form shop committees in accordance with the resolution passed at Scarborough; (3) to reorganize the Trades Councils into all-inclusive Local Trades and Labor bodies to act as coördinating centres; (4) affiliation of Unemployed Workers' movement to the T. U. C. and the Trades Councils to have representation on the General Council; (5) reorganization of trade unions upon a basis of one union for each industry; (6) all power to the General Council of the T. U. C. which must be elected and nominated by the delegates present at each Trade Union Congress; (7) to fight for one trade union international centre by the General Council initiating propaganda through the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Committee for an international conference, and (8) the creation of Workers' Defense Corps. There are also a series of demands regarding the youth, women and cooperative movements.

The resolution on the Trade Union and Trade Disputes Act contains a strong demand for the non-operation of the act and for the use of the general strike against the government in defense of the first union attacked for refusing to change its constitution to conform to this anti-working class law. The General Council is condemned for its lack of policy which leads to confusion, as already the Postal Workers' Union is withdrawing from the Labor Party and the T. U. C., and while the National Union of Railwaymen has decided to change its rule to conform to the law, the Transport Union has decided not to operate the act. The resolution which was passed unanimously declares "this policy to be suicidal" and calls upon the union "to ignore the act by collecting the political levy as before."

Comrade Tom Mann, the chairman of the conference, had delivered to each delegate a lengthy report on his visit to China, which explained the significance of the Chinese struggle arising from the horrible conditions imposed by foreign imperialism, of which the British were "the worst exploiters." It tells of the huge successes of the international delegation of which he was a member. Regarding the Chinese trade union movement, he says: "Evidence of the growth of the workers' trade unions is seen by the following entirely reliable figures. In May, 1925, the total affiliated to the All-China Labor Federation was 1,200,000; in May of this year it was 3,000,000. The peasants' unions had made even greater progress having grown from three million to ten million." He further states: "I have listened to fully 500 speeches apart from interviews and on the strength of this experience, I am warranted in saying that the Chinese trade union movement is 95 per cent for a national revolution and fully 75 per cent clear-minded as to the Chinese national revolution being a part of the world revolution."

The resolution "calls upon the General Council and the British labor movement to force the Baldwin government to withdraw their forces from China, and pledges the minority movement to work unceasingly for the support of the Chinese workers and peasants in their struggle against militarism and imperialism."

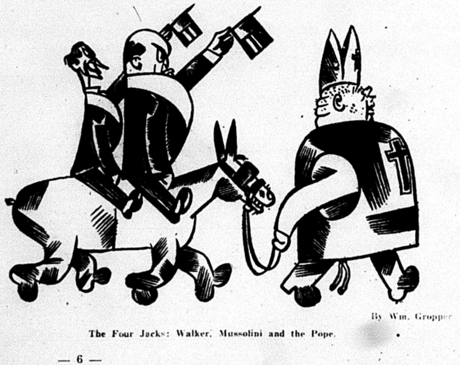
There were two resolutions on the international trade union movement; one dealing with the I. F. T. U. Paris conference and the other with the Anglo-Russian committee. The first condemns the General Council[illegible] conference resolution as a "violation of the agreement with the Russian unions" and also condemns them for not taking a determined and decisive stand to call for an unconditional international unity conference between the I. F. T. U. and the R. I. L. U., but now asserts that "international unity will never be achieved through the leadership of the Amsterdam International," and therefore demands that "the Edinburgh T. U. C. arrange for an international conference between the British and Russian unions, so that these two sections . . . shall themselves take the initiative in convening a world conference to create one united Trade Union International."

It can clearly be stated that the delegates were absolutely hostile to the attitude of the British delegation at Paris, especially in view of the anti-working class utterances of George Hicks, in stating "that socialism was the antidote of Bolshevism and fascism," and intimating that the whole British delegation were opposed to Russian methods, interference, etc. The delegates were also well aware of the fact that the "left" display of the British did not mean any serious change of policy, but that they were primarily voicing the view of the British Labor Party in its endeavors, after the successes of the C. I. and the R. I. L. U. in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, to get closer to the colonial workers with a view to making it easier to control them by the next labor government in Britain, and as a means of protesting against their continued and extended isolation within the I. F. T. U. In fact the whole British delegation gave the impression that they were half-hearted and insincere in their attempts to display "leftism."

The Anglo-Russian resolution says: "Had there been any real intention to fight for unity on the part of the General Council, a world conference could have been held . . ."; and that ". . . the ineffectiveness of the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council caused by the attitude of the General Council, encouraged the conservative government to increase its attacks upon the British and the Russian workers. This could have been prevented had the General Council been a real fighting instrument, mobilizing the workers of both countries against the present government." It also asks the delegates to the Edinburgh T. U. C. to condemn the General Council's sabotage of International Unity, and "its attitude towards the Advisory Council" while at the same time calling for the maintenance of the Anglo-Russian Committee and the carrying out of the London agreement of April, 1925.

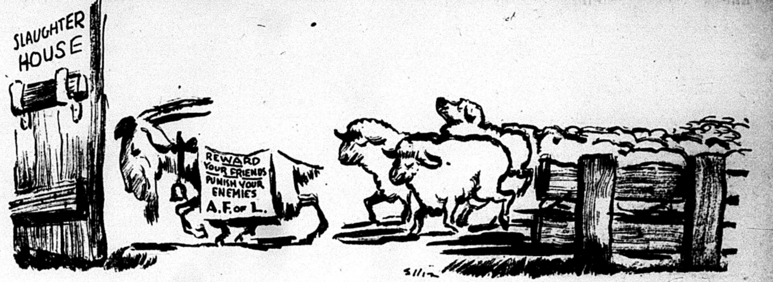
A resolution was passed calling for the formation of a seamen's section of the Transport Union as the only effective means of organizing British seamen, and for the expulsion of Havelock Wilson's company union from the T. U. C. because of his treachery during the general strike and support for blackleg non-political miners' unions. Another resolution dealt with the abandonment of political neutrality of the International Cooperative Alliance.

Each conference that has been held, whether annual or special, has proven in the past to have conceived the correct estimate of the economic and political situation and we can safely say that the lead at this Fourth Annual Conference is one which will affect the whole labor movement and lead to a strengthening of the minority movement which is a preliminary to strengthening the unions, and to obtaining the leadership of the British trade union movement. The unanimity with which the resolutions were passed confirms the leftward tendency and the clearness of vision existing among the rank and file who are already accepting the leadership of the minority movement.



The Four Jacks: Walker, Mussolini and the Pope.

By Wm. Gropper


SLAUGHTER HOUSE
REWARD YOUR FRIENDS PUNISH YOUR ENEMIES A.F.of L.

The Trained Rams of Betrayed Unionism

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE cartoon accompanying this article gives you a better picture of the role played by the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor, than thousands of words. But since people insist on reading articles they must be served.

Those who have had the opportunity of visiting that delightfully interesting and uplifting place, the stockyards of Chicago, will be better able to appreciate Fred Ellis's excellent drawing than those whose acquaintanceship with the "Yards" is confined to a reading of Sinclair's "Jungle" or the neat script on the wrappers that enfold Armour's choice hams.

There are trained fleas, trained dogs and trained animals of many varieties. We may live to see the day when even bed bugs can be trained to bite only democrats and republicans. But those animals and vermin do their stunts on the stage to the great delight of an audience and to the profit of their owners. They don't hurt anybody. But the trained rams, like the one pictured by Ellis, lead their fellows to the butcher's knife and return for more. Surely this is about as low a moral level as a four-legged animal could sink to. The only excuse we can make for the traitorous stockyards rams is that they don't know any better, not being able to think. We sincerely hope that some vegetarian or Freudian does not start an argument with us and insist that rams do think. As a matter of fact the rams are with the great majority of us in this respect, if we lump them with the one billion and a half or so of human beings that make up the population of the earth.

Be that as it may the prosperous, conservative, respectable, patriotic, law-abiding, leaders of the American Federation of Labor will meet at Los Angeles in the early part of October to devote a week or two in that pleasant climate, to the business of devising ways and means to keep the working class of the United States, the slaves of mill, mine and factory, contented with the shackles of wage-slavery for another year. They will overhaul the policies formulated by them at past conventions if those policies may carry the slightest suggestion of class-consciousness. They will deliver well-directed rhetorical blasts against the radicals and scourge the Soviet Union with the scorpion whips of their vocal wrath. For all those services they will expect more than tolerance from the capitalists. The trained rams of the stockyards are merely allowed to live until old age palsies their limbs. The trained rams of betrayed unionism demand their milk and honey, the reward of their treason to the working class.

In all the great strikes that have taken place in this country for several years past, the high officialdom of the A. F. of L. has invariably functioned as trained rams in inducing the strikers to return to their slave pens before their demands were met. Of course strikers are human beings and human beings do not always act like sheep. So our trained trade union rams must use their brains as well as their pedal extremities.

When 400,000 steel workers walked out of the steel mills in 1919 and for six months waged a heroic battle against the mightiest industrial power in the United States, backed by the forces of the government, the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor permitted Mike Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Tin and Iron Workers to sabotage the strike. Despite the heroism of the strikers and the militancy of the radical leadership of that strike, the workers were forced back to the industrial shambles and the employes of the United States Steel Trust remain unorganized until this day, with the confidence of the workers in trade unionism impaired as a result of that treachery.

When the railroad workers struck in 1922 and crippled the lines from coast to coast there was no leadership given by the high officials of the A. F. of L. Indeed the strike was almost unofficial except in a very technical sense. One threat from Daugherty and Bert Jewell, then head of the shop crafts division of the American Federation of Labor, threw up his hands and hoisted the white flag of surrender. The rank and file were allowed to carry on a long-drawn-out resistance for years, with defeat constantly staring them in the face. The protracted struggle transformed the militancy that once prevailed in the shop crafts into apathy, disillusionment and despair. The leaders had again played the role of trained rams. The slaves were again back in their fetters.

During a strike in the bituminous fields, John L. Lewis threw up his hands and declared that he could not fight against his own government. His own government had issued an injunction against the miners which enjoined the strikers and their leaders against taking any action calculated to bring victory to the strikers. The wily Gompers upbraided Lewis for this cowardly conduct at the Denver convention when Lewis ran against Gompers for the presidency of the A. F. of L. This was campaign dynamite. Gompers was no better than Lewis, but he was more adept in the art of carrying water on both shoulders. Of course the miners were handicapped in the struggle against the operators. Their trained rams had only one object, to get them back to the mines as quickly as possible. Whatever gains the miners made were in spite of their leaders.

The story of the Passaic strike is fresh in the memory of every reader of The DAILY WORKER. It was organized by Communists and in face of a vicious campaign by the employers and the municipal government, reinforced by blasts from the propaganda mills of the executive council of the A. F. of L. and chiefly by Matthew Woll, the political poodle of the Civic Federation from his watch tower in the Metropolitan Insurance Company's building in Madison Square, the mill workers held out for almost a year and forced the bosses to make concessions. When Thomas MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers stepped into the situation it was for the purpose of sending the textile slaves back to the mills.

Recently, officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employes made a big bluff about organizing the New York rapid transit employes. After waging a battle in the newspapers for several weeks they quit cold when the workers were expecting strike action. The result of this policy is to discourage the workers, to make them lose faith in trades unionism and to make it more difficult for progressive and radical leaders who mean business to induce them to organize for a real struggle for a betterment of their conditions. This is just what the bosses and the fakers want.

When, during the last election campaign there was widespread sentiment for a third party around the personality of Robert M. LaFollette, the executive council of the A. F. of L. was forced to bow to the wishes of the masses in the trade unions who wanted to break away from the old capitalist parties. The trained rams followed the flock for awhile but when the course of public sentiment was changed by clever Wall Street propaganda the rams trotted to the head of the procession and helped to lead the sheep back again to the republican and democratic political slaughter houses. Not that LaFolletteism offered the workers and poor farmers a solution for their economic ills. Nevertheless a third party would embarrass big business. It is much easier and less expensive to manage two parties than three and they feared that out of a third petty-bourgeois party would spring a Labor Party.

The trained rams of trade unionism are always on the job. But for them the capitalists would not sleep so peacefully. Without them the exploited workers would be in a better position to organize the unorganized and extract more of the product of their toil from the employers. They would not be so hampered in the effort to organize a Labor Party.

The workers of this country, and indeed of all capitalist countries must fight the capitalists for every concession granted them. This is to be expected. But they also have to fight the reactionary leaders who are paid by them to represent them. The progressives in the American trade union movement must understand that the Greens, Wolls and Lewises have nothing in common with the exploited, poorly paid workers who pay them their salaries. They have everything in common with the system they are pledged to defend; the system that enables them to live in luxury on large salaries extracted from the members of the trade unions and the unknown emoluments they derive thru other and more mysterious sources.

The trained rams of betrayed trade unionism must go down before a left wing movement that will clear the unions of betrayers and bring under the banner of militant trade unionism the millions of unorganized workers in this country.

Vision

By EDWARD W. CONNAWAY.

Last night as I lay sleeping
In my cold and cheerless bed,
I saw in a dream the figures
Of a thousand martyred dead

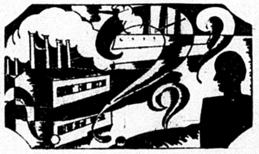
March by like troops to battle
With a deep and measured tread,
And I saw a wind-whipped standard,
A banner of deepest red.

Like ghosts our lost battalions,
The men who fell in the fight,
Went down the street with measured beat
To fade in the starlit night.

Sacco and Vanzetti

By EDWARD W. CONNAWAY.

Now you are numbered with our martyred dead.
The slender cord is severed, you are free.
The flesh is burned, the fire of hate is fed.
Tho butchers rant and rave that all was fair
'Twas murder stark. The blindest man can see.
They made a million rebels with their chair!



Recognize the Workers' Republic

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THERE are many reasons why the demand should grow in the United States for the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics. Among these are: (1) The growing recession in industry creating an increasing army of unemployed; (2) The growing trade war necessitating the hunt for new markets; (3) The large amount of capital available for export; (4) The continuing agricultural crisis; (5) The favorable report of the American trade union delegation that has been visiting the Soviet Union; (6) The favorable reports made by a multitude of trade union delegations visiting the Soviet Union from other countries; (7) The continuous stream of favorable reports concerning conditions in the Soviet Union made by returning business men, politicians, college professors and members of student delegations; (8) The indisputable development of Soviet industry and agriculture, resulting in the gradual lifting of the standard of living of Russian workers and peasants.

There are others. Those presented do not appear in the order of their importance. That order is dictated by the viewpoint of the individual considering this question.

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IT is important to discuss this question of "The Recognition of the Soviet Union" on the eve of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, since some workers may be misled by the attitude on this question of the delegates now gathering in Los Angeles, California.

It may be stated now that few, if any, delegates to the A. F. of L. convention will raise their voices in favor of recognition. If a recognition resolution comes before the convention, it is certain that it will be fought bitterly, with the arguments coined by Samuel Gompers during the declining years of his presidency, and now adopted by the regime of President William Green and Vice President Matthew Woll.

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Even in 1921 and 1922, when workers' organizations with a membership of over 2,000,000 endorsed the program of the Committee for the Recognition of Soviet Russia, when Senator William E. Borah, head of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, and William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, supported this committee and spoke from its platform, it will be remembered that Samuel Gompers was the spearhead of the American capitalist government's attack against the Workers' Republic.

When Senator Borah provided for a hearing before his senate committee on the question of Soviet Recognition, it was Samuel Gompers and his lackeys, like William English Walling, Chester Wright, John Spargo and other renegade socialists who came into the committee burdened down with documents to show why the government of the employers in this country should not give recognition to the government of the workers and peasants in Russia.

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PRESIDENT GREEN, at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. last year stated the case for the American labor reaction and for American capitalism as follows:

"At the moment there stands an impregnable barrier between the working people of the government of that country (the Soviet Union) and the American Federation of Labor. . . There must come a psychological change, a change in the viewpoint of those who embrace the philosophy followed by the peoples of that great country (the Soviet Union) before we can even think of establishing co-operative relations between them and the American Federation of Labor. . . When they (the workers of the Soviet Union) embrace a philosophy that is so antagonistic to the philosophy embraced and followed by the American Federation of Labor, then it would be a waste of time and effort to attempt to reconcile our conditions."

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In support of its position the A. F. of L. officialdom adopts as its own every falsehood spread by the Coolidge-Kellogg department of state at Washington, thus giving added testimony that it is a sharp claw of the American imperialist bird of prey.

It is well to remember, however, that the A. F. of L. reaction is not the American working class. It is not even the American Federation of Labor.

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Returning idleness in industry, now as in 1921-22, will cause American workers to think more upon the problem of keeping the wheels of industry turning in this country.

The Soviet Union and the Chinese Republic today offer the greatest markets for the goods produced in capitalist countries.

Recognition of the Soviet Union means the opening of trade relations with the Soviet Union. It means that the Russian market can consume large quantities of goods produced in this country, keeping American workshops going and American labor busy. Under these conditions the workers in their local unions are not expected to give much heed to the wild attacks once more directed against the Soviet Union by the leading delegates in the convention of the A. F. of L.

Instead the role of the labor bureaucracy, as the agent of the imperialists, becomes ever clearer to an increasing number of workers. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia thus teaches to American workers the lessons to be learned in the American class struggle.

The growing trade war, between the United States and the great capitalist powers of Western Europe, also favors the position of the Soviet Union.

Immediately after the war the capitalist countries of Western Europe, industries disorganized by the war, consumed large quantities of American products. With the revival of European industry, this market is increasingly shut off, making it impossible to ignore any longer the one-sixth of the land surface of the globe contained within the Soviet Union as a market for its products.

Deprived of other markets, as in France, the American exploiters must turn elsewhere or see the dust and cobwebs gather in their mills and factories. It is logical that they should turn to the Soviet Union. This is seen actually at work in the case of the Standard Oil Company of New York purchasing Russian oil in order to improve its position in the competitive struggle with the English-controlled Royal Dutch Shell.

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"But," says the capitalist newspaper editorial writer, "we can trade with the Soviet Union, but we are not compelled to recognize the Soviet government.

Evidently that is what the British tory government believed when it ordered the raids on the Soviet Trade Delegation in London, and later broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet government has a monopoly of Russian trade, foreign as well as domestic, and it can do business with whom it pleases. The British profiteers have learned this. Their government has lost them much business. If and when the Soviet government decides that recognition goes with trade, insofar as the United States is concerned, then the United States government will be compelled to recognize the Soviet government or go without the trade.

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The Soviet Union stands in need of credits in capitalist countries. The American money lords have much capital to export. Here is another basis for relations between the two countries, once the Wall Street bankers and their office boys in Washington get over the dream that the Soviet government may some day pay the czarist debts.

Henri Deterding, the head of the Royal Dutch Shell, still mourns the fact that the Soviet government took over oil fields to which he claims he is entitled. Therefore, he will have nothing to do with Soviet Rule. The Standard Oil Company of New York, in its hunt for profits, has no such scruples. American financiers may profit by the wisdom of "Socony."

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The continuing agricultural crisis in this country draws a sympathetic view from the American farmer toward the Soviet Union. Idleness in industry in the cities means a diminished home market for the American farmer. The Soviet Union has also been a good purchaser in the United States, especially of cotton and live stock, even of grains, and this is not lost on the farmers, troubled by big crops but low prices.

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There are other arguments for recognition, that are disheartening for the capitalist, an inspiration for the workers.

In the Tenth Year of Soviet Rule, an American trade union delegation finally makes its way across the Soviet border to study the achievements of the Workers' Republic. It has taken a long time, years after similar delegations have visited the Soviet Union from other countries. The American delegation, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has already issued numerous favorable interviews on the conditions it has found among the workers in Moscow, in the Donetz Basin, of coal and steel, and other sections of the Soviet Union. The report that will be made should provide the basis for a [illegible]

(Continued on page 7)

The A. F. of L. Officialdom in the Last War and the Next

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

On April 6, 1917, President Wilson declared war on Germany and her allies.

On March 12, 1917, a month before, a special enlarged meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was convened at which were present 148 representatives of 79 affiliated national and international unions, railway brotherhoods and the five departments of the A. F. of L.

This conference, which it has since been learned was organized under instructions of President Wilson, adopted a declaration setting forth "labor's" attitude toward the bloody conflict raging in the eastern hemisphere in the event of American participation. The concluding paragraph of this declaration, which officially committed the labor movement to the war program of the House of Morgan, reads as follows:

> "But despite our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declare as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the republic of the United States of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workers and fellow citizens in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity, to devotedly and patriotically give like service."

In the name of Labor, labor officaldom sent out the call for labor to die for labor's enemies.

In the name of Justice, labor officaldom sold the American working class to the class justice of the war mongers.

In the name of Freedom, labor officialdom called for support of a government which suppressed labor and filled the prisons, state and federal, with the flower of working class manhood and womanhood.

In the name of Humanity, labor officialdom called for support of the most inhuman war ever waged, a war which ended in a peace more horrible than the battlefields, a war fought to determine which band of robbers should get the biggest share of the loot sweated from the workers in capitalist and colonial countries.

Samuel Gompers himself was appointed one of the seven members of the Council of National Defense. Under its auspices were organized the various sub-committees, including the Committee on Labor with Gompers as chairman.

> **Among the names of the members of this "labor" committee appointed by Gompers were Ralph M. Easley, now secretary of the National Security League, as secretary; Gertrude Beeks, then assistant to the secretary of the National Civic Federation; Elisha Lee, then general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Frankel, one of the vice-presidents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; C. E. Michael, National Association of Manufacturers, August Belmont, Daniel Guggenheim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller and George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.**

With Gompers on the Council of National Defense was Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Here we have the real beginning of that famous friendship which later resulted in Gompers endorsing efficiency unionism as typified by the "B. and O. plan."

Other members of the Council of National Defense were, in addition to the secretaries of the departments of war, navy, interior, commerce and agriculture, Howard E. Coffin, automobile capitalist, Bernard Baruch, capitalist and Wall Street operator, Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Godfrey of the Drexel Institute and Franklin Martin representing the medical profession.

The Council of National Defense with its various sub-committees became the actual government of the United States.

With practically absolute power it ruled the masses in industry with regard only for the economic and political interests of the capitalists and their agents who dominated these committees.

Scott Nearing in his pamphlet "The Great Madness" furnishes some enlightening facts. Nearing says:

> **Mr. Willard's sub-committee on "Express" consists of four vice-presidents, one from the American, one from the Wells-Fargo, one from the Southern and one from the Adams Express Company. His committee on "Locomotives" consists of the vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, a vice-president of the Porter Locomotive Company, the president of the American Locomotive Company, and the chairman of the Lima Locomotive Corporation.**
>
> **Mr. Rosenwald's committee on "Shoe and Leather Industries" consists of eight persons, all of them representing shoe or leather companies. His committee on "Woolen Manufactures" consists of eight representatives of the woolen industry, and his committee on "Supplies" consists of a retired business man, and one representative each from Sears, Roebuck & Company, the Quaker Oats Company and Libby, McNeil & Libby (meat packers).**
>
> **The same business control appears in Mr. Baruch's committees. His committee on "Cement" consists of the presidents of four of the leading cement companies, the vice-president of four of the leading cement companies, the vice-president of a fifth cement company, and a representative of the Bureau of Standards of Washington. His committee on "Copper" has the names of the presidents of the Anaconda Copper Company, the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, the United Verde Copper Company and the Utah Copper Company. Mr. Murray M. Guggenheim is a member of the same committee. His committee on "Steel and Steel Products" consists of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, A. C. Dinkey, vice-president of the Midvale Steel Company, W. L. King, vice-president of Jones Loughlin Steel Company, and J. A. Burden, president of the Burden Iron Company. The other four members of the committee represent the Republic Iron & Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the American Iron & Steel Institute and the Picklands, Mather Company, of Cleveland. Perhaps the most astounding of all the committees is that on "Oil." The chairman is the president of the Standard Oil Company, and the secretary of the committee gives his address as "26 Broadway," the address of the Standard Oil Company. The other nine members of the committee are oil men from various parts of the country.**

If before the entry into the war, the American workers had been scourged with nettles by the use of the ordinary machinery of capitalist government, they were scourged with scorpions by the tyrannical exercise of the power of these National Defense Council committees with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as one of the seven men in control of this huge machinery of oppression.

So much for the united front in industry between the official labor leadership and labor's enemies.

But the united front against the masses was not confined to industry. Acting in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, Senator Walsh of Montana drafted and introduced the Espionage Act, which, when it became law, was the means of jailing thousands of workers, who placed loyalty to the labor movement and to their class before allegiance to American imperialism.

Enacted without a single protest coming from the official labor movement, the Espionage Act was the father of the equally vicious criminal syndicalism laws enacted by a majority of the states. These too met with no opposition from the official labor leader, altho they became in the hands of the capitalists and their agents a method by which even the ordinary activities of the unions were outlawed and hundreds of workers jailed for long terms.

The paralyzing effect of the united front of labor officialdom, the capitalists and the government can be estimated by the fact that with the exception of the long and bitter strike in the metal mining and smelting industry in and around Butte, Montana, in 1917, NO MASS STRIKE IN BASIC INDUSTRY TOOK PLACE DURING THE WAR, altho the cost of living shot skyward.

Just as the suppressive purposes of the Council of National Defense were expressed in the Espionage Act, so the State Councils of Defense which also were organized as united fronts of labor officialdom with local capitalists, busied themselves with the application of the state criminal syndicalism laws as well as with the enforcement of the federal Espionage Act. (When I was tried and convicted of sedition in Helena, Montana, under the provisions of the state sedition law, the principal witnesses for the prosecution were the governor of the state, a copper trust lackey, and the president of the State Federation of Labor.)

Labor officialdom, big and little, national, state and local, with practically no exceptions, became part of the war machinery. Union officials worked hand in hand with the department of justice and the military intelligence service to railroad "troublesome" workers to jail. The captains of industry became the counselors and guides of the labor leaders.

Charles Schwab, head of Bethlehem Steel, toured the shipyards with labor officials and appeared on the platforms during Liberty Loan drives with his arms around their shoulders, all members of the unholy alliance hoarsely urging the workers to speed up production and "give until it hurts."

Liberty Loan committees, community war chest committees, Red Cross committees, war saving stamp committees, four-minute speaker committees, home defense committees, "minute men" the organization of volunteer stool pigeons—all carried their quota of labor leaders.

Gompers himself organized, financed by a juicy sum from President Wilson's emergency fund, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, composed of renegade socialists and union officials, to put down all expressions of mass discontent.

The fury of the labor leaders who deserted to the camp of the imperialist enemy during the war, against working class victims of the machinery of suppression who filled the prisons when the armistice was signed, had not subsided a year later.

The Atlantic City convention held in 1919 passed a resolution dealing with the Espionage Act and other war time laws which contained the following:

> "No recommendation is presented for a general pardon of all those who have been sentenced under the espionage act or in connection with industrial crimes."

It was not until the great majority of political prisoners were pardoned, their sentences commuted, or expired, and the industrial depression which made millions jobless had disillusioned the masses as to the announced purposes of the war "to make the world safe for democracy," that labor officialdom took a stand for amnesty.

The blackest chapter in American labor history was written by labor officialdom during the last war.

Gompers is dead but Gompersism lives.

The so-called wartime laws have become part of the legal fabric of American capitalism. The state criminal syndicalism laws are on the statute books.

Labor officialdom maintains its united front with imperialism. Vice President Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. is acting president of the National Civic Federation.

Communists, left wingers, a labor party, amalgamation of the craft and occupational unions into industrial unions, militant struggle against American imperialism at home and abroad, all are fought by labor officialdom as viciously, if less effectively, as during the war.

The militarization program of imperialism is accepted by the official leaders of the labor movement. The entire executive council of the A. F. of L. visited the military training camps previous to the Detroit convention and gave to the capitalist press a statement officially endorsing this pet project of the war department.

A united front is maintained with the officialdom of the American Legion by A. F. of L. officialdom. President Green cables to Paris:

> "Howard B. Savage,
> "Commander American Legion,
> "Paris, France.
>
> "In behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor I extend greetings and the assurance of our continued cooperation with the American Legion upon matters of mutual interest."

President Green and the president of the New York State Federation of Labor drive a rivet in the keel of the new cruiser Pensacola to the popping of photographers' flashlights, flag waving and cheers from the assembled imperialists.

The preparations for imperialist war are to be seen on every hand. Already American imperialism makes war on Haitians, Nicaraguans and all other Latin American peoples who challenge its invasion.

In China American imperialism builds six gunboats for special duty in Chinese rivers and bombards Chinese cities.

Imperialist rivalry grows.

The imperialist front against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union is welcomed by American labor officialdom.

The offensive of the capitalists against the unions and the whole working class develops.

Labor officialdom follows the policy of the state department in its foreign policy and does nothing to strengthen the labor movement at home. On the contrary it weakens it by joining with the capitalist class and capitalist government in attacking the Communists and the left wing—the most loyal and militant section of the labor movement. (*Washington, Sept. 14.—The United States department of labor for some time has been backing the conservative elements of American labor in their campaign to rid their ranks of Communism. . . . There is close cooperation between the conciliation service of the labor department and the department's immigration bureau in handling this problem.—Dispatch to the Boston Traveler.*)

Labor officialdom is getting ready to betray the labor movement in the next war on a scale which will dwarf the efforts it made in the last war.

They will succeed only if our party and the left wing fails to expose them before the working class and build a labor movement strong and conscious enough to deal with traitors at the top and in its ranks.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MR. Dwight Morrow of the House of Morgan nominated by President Coolidge for the Mexican ambassadorship is not expected to experience serious opposition when congress is asked to pass on his availability for the most important diplomatic post in South America. Senator Borah threatens to ask perfectly harmless questions and when those are answered to his satisfaction it is believed that he will support the administration's candidate. In all probability only a few members of the left wing of the republican party and a few democrats will vote against confirmation of Coolidge's appointment of Morgan's man.

• • •

WALL STREET would not have had the nerve to act so brazenly a few years ago. The very mention of a Morgan financial pillar for a diplomatic position would raise a storm of protest all over the country. The alfalfa in the wide open spaces would tremble with indignation. Tobacco-chewing congressmen and senators would invoke the shades of the "fathers" of their country. There would be talk of "predatory wealth" and the unhappy Wall Streeter would be obliged to take a vacation on his yacht until the storm blew over and his nerves were restored to normalcy.

• • •

WALL STREET is now feeling its oats. Big business has been steadily growing in power since the outbreak of the world war. Its gold is now making slaves sweat in every part of the world, and from the toil of men and women of all colors and of varied creeds profits are flowing back into the coffers of Wall Street. Thru its agents in the American trade union movement, it has succeeded in sapping the militancy out of the unions. Thru direct and indirect bribery of all publicity avenues it has psychologized the people of the United States into a condition bordering on military hysteria. Indeed, the subjects of the Kaiser of Germany before 1918 were no more in the grip of war mania than are the masses of the United States today.

• • •

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. of L., christens battleships and is given the title of honorary aid to the war department. The whole A. F. of L. bureaucracy is allocated its place in the war machine when the bugles for the next imperialist carnage ring out upon our ears. Should Mr. Morrow fail to shackle Mexico with fetters of gold; should the Mexican government refuse to accept the slave conditions of Morgan, speaking for dominant American capitalism, then the war drums will beat again and the young manhood of this country will be sent to bring the blessings of American civilization to the benighted people of Mexico.

• • •

THOUSANDS of workers who see thru the injustice and hypocrisy of the capitalist system express the opinion that the workers are not worth fighting for, that it is a thankless business to sacrifice oneself for a class that hails their exploiters and joins the latter in assailing those who would help them free themselves. They point out that the workers per-

(Continued on Page Four)

Italian Troop Train Wreck.

ROME, Spt. 23.—A special train carrying 1,100 former Italian soldiers from Naples to Rome, collided at 6 o'clock this morning with a freight train near the Tiburtina Station.

U. S. S. R. Unions Will Fight Tho Reformists Shatter Labor Unity

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 23.—Andreyev, a member of the Presidium of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union, speaking before a meeting of the railway workers in Moscow concerning the rupture in the Anglo-Russian committee, declared that, in spite of this new betrayal on the part of the leaders of the General Council, the trade unions of the Soviet Union do not intend to revise their tactics.

"We are willing to enter into an agreement with any trade union organization in the country with a view to uniting the struggle against the onslaught of capital. We are ready to carry on the struggle for the unity of the trade union movement of the world. Tho the attempts of the reformist leaders of Amsterdam and the General Council isolate us from the international and British labor movement, the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. will respond by increasing their international work for realizing the united front over these leaders' heads, and for maintaining connections with the masses. The trade unions of the U.S.S.R. will exert all efforts to raise the importance of the Profintern and to become its most active force.

CONVICT MAYOR DUVALL OF GRAFT; GIVE LIGHT TERM

Governor of State May Go on Trial Next

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—Mayor John L. Duvall was convicted yesterday of violation of the corrupt practises act. He was fined $1,000, sentenced to 30 days in prison, and deprived of electoral privileges for four years.

The jury found that Duvall had accepted $14,500 from Wm. H. Armitage, an Indiana contractor, on promise to let Armitage appoint the men he would have to deal with on the board of public works.

Duvall's trial was the first to grow out of the Indiana political scandal precipitated by charges of D. D. Stephenson, former Klan Dragon, a year ago. Others now under indictment as a result of the third grand jury inquiry into the charges are Governor Ed Jackson, George Coffin, republican chairman of Marion county, and Robert I. Marsh, former law partner of Jackson. These are accused of conspiracy to bribe Warren T. McCray while Jackson was secretary of state and McCray was governor. They are to be arraigned October 2nd.

Hoover Will Spend Million on Survey To Increase Profit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An exhaustive investigation of the commercial channels through which thousands of commodities in general use in the United States reach the market, is planned by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

The commerce department contemplates a "distribution survey" of the entire country in connection with the 1930 census or shortly thereafter, Hoover announced today.

Cost Million.

A committee of experts from the commerce department and the census bureau will consider the project prior to the next session of congress and may recommend legislation for appropriations. Hoover believes that the census would cost about $1,000,000.

Through the study of commercial channels the government would be able to furnish to private industry an exact analysis of the country's highly complicated business system which might lead to the tapping of new sources of profit by middlemen where farm products, etc., are concerned, or might permit the bigger trusts to wipe out a few middlemen here and there, or undercut their smaller competitors.

It is not expected that information which throws discredit on our social system or gives material facts about the degree of exploitation of labor will be made public. The purely business use of the census are being emphasized.

Arrest for Bigamy "Marrying Parson" Found in Hospital

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 23.—A warrant charging bigamy was issued today for Rev. Willis T. Jordan, disappearing minister of Columbus, Ga.

The warrant was mailed immediately to authorities at Grand Rapids, Mich., where the clergyman described as a much-married lothario, was found in a hospital after he vanished from the Georgian city.

The warrant was sworn out by Solicitor John Arpenter here, following the receipt at the sheriff's office of a request from Mrs. Emma Landridge of Washington, D. C., who claims to have been married to the minister here two years ago.

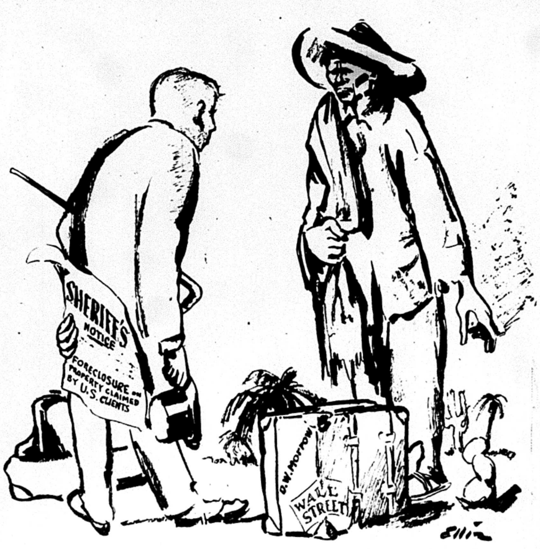
Classmate of Coolidge Says He Will Run

Bertrand H. Snell, of St. Lawrence County, and classmate of President Coolidge at Amherst College should know "Cautious Cal," as well as anybody. And he told the Republican state headquarters yesterday that undoubtedly, in spite of what Cal said about "not choosing to run," he could be "drafted" to serve as Republican nominee next year.

Snell is but one of many who have in guarded and polite language given their old chief the lie recently. Snell pretends that Cal meant what he said about "choosing," but that word must be interpreted just right.

MORROW—THE NEW COLLECTOR

By Fred Ellis


SHERIFF'S NOTICE
FORECLOSURE ON PROPERTY CLAIMED BY U.S. CLIENTS
D.W. MORROW
WALL STREET
Ellis

Austrian Workers Will Not Manufacture Armor Cars for Vienna Police

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—The Austrian Metal Workers' Union has notified the government that it will not manufacture any armored cars for the Austrian police. The police department has announced that it needs eight of these machines, at a cost of $30,000 each, to prevent demonstrations such as that of last July.

Amundsen Forced to Puncture Fascist's Leadership Claims

Amundsen, noted explorer who in 1926 first flew over the North Pole in a dirigible has punctured the claims of the Fascisti that their man, Nobile, was responsible for the success of the exposition. Immediately after the return of the explorers, Nobile went to Italy where he was publically feted by Mussolini, and where he issued the following grandiose statement:

"I directed the construction of the airship in Italy. I directed the entire technical organization of the flight. I was commander of the airship during the entire flight from Rome to Teller. I was commander of the airship. Everybody on board obeyed my orders in all things concerning the flight.

"Ray For Benito"

"It was Mussolini who ordered the flight," Nobile declared. The idea of using a dirigible in crossing the Pole originated with Italians and the greatest responsibility for the success or failure of the flight rested with the Italians. Amundsen and Ellsworth and the others should have their share of credit, but first of all it should go to Mussolini. Amundsen had the same idea but after mine."

Amundsen in his memoirs just published in New York tells how Nobile schemed and plotted to have his name associated with the expedition, how he offered the airship free if it would carry the Italian flag—an offer which was rejected.

Mussolini In Plot.

"Nobile," says Amundsen, "in all of these maneuvers was trying desperately to insinuate himself into a position of major command of the expedition. Later events on the flight convinced me that this was not merely the product of Nobile's personal vanity and ambition—though these were great enough, in all conscience. I became pretty well convinced that he was also acting under orders from the Government. They saw an opportunity to seize the credit."

Amundsen relates how Nobile nearly plunged the Norge into the ice on two occasions while crossing the Polar regions, and how only the quick work of Riiser-Larsen, navigator, saved the airship and the crew; while another time he permitted the ship to rise so rapidly that it got out of control.

PRAVDA ASSAILS OPPOSITION IN ALL-UNION PARTY

Exposes Work With Renegade Groups

MOSCOW, Sept. 23.—The danger to the whole international movement that is manifest because of the continuous flirtation of the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party with the expelled and discredited renegades of the French and German Communist Parties is pointed out in a blistering editorial in Pravda.

"Pierre Monatte, former syndicalist leader of France who came over to the Communist Party only to become a most disgusting apostate, and his group spoke before the congress of the Unitarian Confederation of Labor demanding that no connections be maintained with the Communist Party.

"This action," says Pravda, "is outright and shameless arrogant opportunism. This protest against Communist leadership of the trade unions is nothing more nor less than going completely over to the French reformists and is playing their game. It is tantamount essentially to a struggle against the Red International of Trade Unions and means complete agreement with Amsterdam."

Denounces German Apostates.

"The fact that in Germany the Urbans-Maslov group ran their own candidate in the last elections to the Hamburg senate is most symtomatic

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. Fears Peon Might Go Free in Death of American Mine Flunkey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Instructions have been sent the American charge d'affaires in Mexico City that he impress upon the Mexican federal government the danger that a fair trial will not be given the man accused of the killing of an American, Arthur Brewer, employe of a mining company at Guadalajara last June. Brewer was a friend of Assistant Secretary of State Castle.

Reports received by the State Department hinted that the accused would be probably acquitted.

Steel Trust Puts Its Man Young on Federal Reserve Board of U. S.

Roy Archibald Young, born and bred in the steel and copper country of Michigan and Minnesota, loyal tributary to the steel trust, is now the new Federal Reserve Board member, to take the place of D. R. Crissinger, Governor, who resigned over a fight with minority members about the rediscount rate on a Chicago bank.

The first effect on the money market was a slight tightening, and raise in re-discount rates.

Maurer Writes Letter About Findings in His Tour of Soviet Union

The DAILY WORKER has secured, thru the Federated Press, the complete text of a letter written by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, on conditions as he found them in the Soviet Union, as head of the American trade union delegation visiting the first Workers' Republic. The letter was written after the first several weeks spent in the Soviet Union and gives an indication of the type of favorable report that the delegation as a whole will make upon its return to this country, which is expected shortly. Look for Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER in which this letter will appear. Get a few extra copies and pass them around among other workers, thus helping them to get some of the truth about conditions in the Soviet Union.

Lewis Officials in Colorado Interfere With Miners' Strike

AGUILAR, Colo., Sept. 23.—The officials of the district administration of the United Mine Workers here are pursuing a very devious policy. The bulk of this district is unorganized, yet the miners have signified their willingness to strike in the near future not only for a gain in wages and working conditions which are bad but also in support of the nearly 200,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America, on strike farther east.

In spite of this, M. Negro, president of District 15, U.M.W.A., (Colorado) has interfered with the proposed strike in two different ways. He has not only prohibited the I.W.W., which sent out the strike call for Colorado miners, from using for mass meetings the grounds of the Ludlow monument, but at a recent meeting of the single local of the U.M.W.A., in Colorado, Negro deliberately told them that the strike of the I.W.W. and unorganized would not concern them at all, and that they should stay at work. There is resentment here, among the members of the local, at the attitude taken by the officials. This is one of International President Lewis' "paper districts" which sends large numbers of delegates to conventions, but organizes few miners.

Queens President Asks More Money.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens has submitted to the board of estimate and apportionment his proposed budget for Queens for 1928, in which he asks a total of $13,408.34. This sum is an increase of $4,945 over the 1927 budget.

WORKER-PEASANT ARMIES IN CHINA CAPTURE THREE MORE BIG CITIES

Right Wing Extraordinary Committee of Kuomintang Denounces Sun's Principles

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.—Recent reports warrant the following conclusions concerning the position of the revolutionary armies of Yeh-ting and Ho-lung. The advance of these armies thru Fukien towards Kwantung has aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the peasants in the Chaichow-Meikiang district where there has been an outbreak of peasant revolts.

The detachments of peasants have seized many places including Meikiang, Chaochow and Fukshan. The press declares that these places have been taken by the troops of Yeh-ting and Ho-lung owing to the fact that in many sections the peasant forces have called themselves the vanguard of the revolutionary army.

Revolts Increase.

The operations of the peasant partisans at first caused much panic which later somewhat subsided after it became known that the revolutionary troops were still at the Fukien-Kwantung border. The peasant revolts are not only not subsiding but are embracing ever more regions including Haifeng, a district with a well-organized peasantry.

The latest reports show that the troops of Yeh-ting and Ho-lung are advancing in two directions, towards Taipu and Chungchow, both of which lie in Kwantung on the Fukien border. The vanguard is already crossing the Kwantung frontier.

• • •

Reactionaries Betray Cause.

MOSCOW, Sept. 23.—The extraordinary committee of the Kuomintang, elected at Nanking, has issued a declaration attempting to justify the reactionary line of the Nanking and Wuhan governments. Endeavoring to

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. UNIONISTS RETURN FROM THE U. S. S. R. MONDAY

Delegation, Headed By Maurer, Will Report

The American Trade Union Delegation, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, will return to New York Monday morning on the United States liner, Leviathan, from its visit to the Union of Soviet Republics.

Since the delegation left July 27th, it has been away almost two months, practically all of the time available being spent within the borders of the first workers' republic.

Will Make Report Soon.

It is understood that the members of the delegation have been devoting all their time on the boat crossing the ocean to preparing their report, which will soon be available.

Returning on Monday, Maurer will have plenty of time to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor meeting at Los Angeles, Oct. 3, to give it a report on conditions within the Soviet Union, if he is permitted to do so.

Members of the Delegation.

The members of the delegation in addition to Maurer include John Brophy, candidate for president on the progressive ticket in the recent elections in the United Mine Workers of America; Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate; J. W. Fitzpatrick, of the Federation of Actors and Artists; and Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Silas B. Axtell, attorney for the Seamen's Union and the Longshoremen's Union; Stuart Chase, economist; Rex Tugwell, professor economics at Columbia University; Attorney Arthur Fisher, president of the Amalgamated Bank in Chicago; Professor J. B. Bredler, of Columbia University; Dr. Carlton Washburn, J. A. H. Hopkins, Miss Lillian Herstein, of the Chicago Teachers' Union, Jerome Davis, of Yale University, and Paul Douglas, of the Chicago University.

Nothing is known of the definite plans of the members of the delegation upon their arrival in this country. It is claimed that both Coyle and Palmer have lost their positions as editors of the publications they have been connected with, because they insisted on making the trip.

All of the members of the delegation have registered in repeated interviews their enthusiasm over the tremendous strides forward achieved by the Russian workers and peasants under Soviet rule. A letter written by Chairman Maurer while still in Russia has just arrived in this country and will be published in The DAILY WORKER, Monday morning.

**The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.**

FRAME-UP OF TWO AS IN THE CASE OF SACCO, VANZETTI

Italian Worker Charged With Killing Fascists

What is looked upon by many workers as the beginning of a new Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up is the coming trial on first degree murder charges of two Italian workers who are enemies of fascism and Mussolini's bloody regime in Italy.

They are Calogero Grecco and Donato Carillo who were arrested last Memorial Day charged with murdering two fascists named Joseph Carisi and Nicholas Amorroso. The last two named were members of the Fascist League of North America. When their bodies reached Italy they were given a state funeral by the Italian government.

Dressed With Skull and Bones.

When killed they were dressed in the conventional fascist garb, part of which is a black shirt with cross bones and skull inscribed on it. This insignia, it is said, means "Intolerance to the enemy, death to the enemy."

Carisi and Amorroso were bound for the headquarters of the Fascist League of North America where they were to join several hundred of their colleagues and march in the Memorial Day parade.

On their way there they engaged in a knife fight with one or possibly two unknown men, who killed them.

Held For Murder.

Charged with killing these two supporters of fascism, Grecco and Carillo were arrested and held on murder charges. While they do not resemble in appearance those who fought the Mussolinites, the fact that they are opposed to the existence of the black shirt government is used against them. Unless the American working class is careful, two more workers will be burned up to satisfy American "justice" and "democracy."

LEGION SESSION ENDS AMID HATE OF ALL FRANCE

U. S. Tariff Ultimatum Cools Official Adieus

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Caustic comment on the American tariff ultimatum continues as indignation thruout France is mounting at what all classes feel to be a piece of insolent commercial brutality and tactlessness in the face of the French government's attempt to popularize the stay of the American Legionnaires despite the widely-expressed hatred against the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti on the part of the French workers. The scandalous actions of the legionnaires on French soil and the recent insult to the French authorities when the legionnaires refused to remain at the official Verdun reception and left before Premier Poincare had finished speaking has infuriated the French. The action of the legionnaires is widely regarded in government circles as having been inspired among the rank and file by the American officials, as a result of the American changed attitude in connection with the tariff war.

French Financiers Backing Down.

Indignation has been further accentuated by the fact that the French financiers are already being compelled to put the soft pedal on their attempts at economic reprisal against their creditor. Confronted by the grim attitude of the American imperialists, which finds expression in the tariff ultimated presented by the Washington government, the Paris representatives of the French financiers are already stating that it is not tariff reductions which their action in raising the tariff barriers against the United States' goods has in view, but the granting of certain "facilities" by the American authorities. The nature of these "facili-

(Continued on Page Two)

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30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LEGION SESSION ENDS AMID FRENCH HATRED

(Continued from Page One)

ties" which has not as yet been defined will be the subject of the proposed commercial discussions in Paris or Washington. It is generally supposed, however, that these "facilities" are the terms under which the French officials are cloaking their forced surrender before the overwhelming economic superiority of the United States.

The new coolness of the French officials towards the legion together with the election of Edward E. Spafford of New York City as the latest "duce" of the American fascists, has taken most of the remaining life out of the last day of the legion convention. The "veterans" whose gala trip to the French capital with its boycott by the French workers, its swindle of hotel rates by the legion higher-ups, and the hang-overs and incipient disease symptoms from which so many of the legionnaires are suffering has proved a costly disappointment to most of the men. With their savings gone, homesick, and deadly tired of the French and their own life of drunken lounging, the legionnaires are reported to be stampeding the passport bureaus and ticket offices in glad anticipation of their return to the United States.

"U. S. Women Safe From Reds!"

The women in the Auxiliary are almost as eager to leave Paris as the "veterans" and rushed thru their business of electing a new president and the incidental resolutions which have come up. Mrs. Irene McIntyre Waibridge of Peterboro, N. H., has been elected to lead the lady legionnaires.

General "Black-Jack" Pershing seized the occasion to combat the "destructive waves of Communism which seek to swamp us." "The enemy within our gates," the general dramatically announced, "is at this very moment making serious efforts to find lodgement for his specious reasoning in the tender and emotional nature of our good women." And yet Pershing finds that the United States remains safe from the machinations of "Moscow agents" because "the dauntless women of America are not made of stuff which misguided Communists can mould or bind to their dangerous conceptions."

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ENGDAHL URGES MINERS SUPPORT "DAILY WORKER"

Asks Miners to Become Worker Correspondents

LUZERNE, Pa., Sept. 23.—Systematic distribution of The DAILY WORKER thruout the anthracite coal fields and the systematic development of Worker Correspondents' Groups among the miners are expected to result from an appeal made here before members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER.

This was the final gathering in a series addressed by Engdahl thruout the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton field in the anthracite.

Build Workers' Press In Europe.

Engdahl told of the development of the powerful workers' press in Europe, giving the story of Pravda, in Moscow; the Rote Fahne, in Berlin, and L'Humanite, in Paris, all of which he had visited on his recent trip to the Soviet Union.

"As a result of the ceaseless struggles and great sacrifices of the workers in Russia, Germany and France, a powerful press has been built up," said Engdahl. "We must do the same in this country."

Urges Worker-Writer Groups.

Engdahl told of the development of the Worker Correspondents' movements in these countries and urged the coal miners in the anthracite to organize groups of writers, to keep The DAILY WORKER supplied with material concerning the problems and grievances of the workers in the hard coal mining industry.

It is planned to have a daily bundle of The DAILY WORKER ordered for distribution in the various coal towns, and in this way work up a newsstand sale and the getting of subscriptions.

Pravda Assails the Opposition in Party

(Continued from Page One)

and means that the German ultra-lefts intend to run such a list in the election campaigns in other parts of Germany such as in the elections to the Landtag and in the general reichstag elections in 1928.

"The ultra-lefts who so far have in local landtags only those parliamentary seats which they stole from the Communist Party fully prove their desire to build an absolutely independent party, standing apart from and having nothing to do with the German Communist Party and consequently, the Communist International.

Schemes Will Fail.

It is unnecessary to be a prophet to foresee the miserable results of this attempt to sit between the second and the Third (Communist) International. Sooner or later these people will be driven to the second international, as happened with former renegades.

"It is a significant fact that this new open hostility of the anti-Comintern German ultra-lefts was undertaken precisely at a time when their advocates and partisans within the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are demanding their readmission to the Communist International.

Opposition Supports Treachery.

"So far not only has opposition in the Russian Party not separated from the ultra-lefts in Germany who have finally split, but on the contrary many facts are available as evidence of their reciprocity and solidarity with this group.

"Whereas Maslov's yellow boulevard paper, 'The Banner of Communism' follows the line of the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party, which he admits is incompatible with the Party, the opposition still persists in its demand for the readmission of their ultra-left partisans to the Communist International.

Threaten International Opposition.

"It is quite evident that such tactics are pursued for the sole purpose of organizing within the Communist International the elements for another party and preparing for an attempted split of the Communist International on an international scale.

"The recent actions of the renegades abroad once more compel the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. seriously to think over the political character and the objectives of the struggle being carried on by opposition in alliance with expelled members of other Parties. These disrupters and sectarians must be shown their proper place."

Excluded Five Members.

The presidium control commission of the Moscow Party organization has excluded from the Party five members of the opposition who by their factional activities tried to undermine the Party unity. Among those excluded are Pergamet and Furtycheff, employees of the Central Concessions Committee.

Pergament at a secret factional meeting presented a new declaration which is an opposition platform and attempted to collect signatures, while Furtycheff figured as a reporter at a secret meeting giving members instructions regarding the carrying on of factional work.

These facts became known because of the depositions of several workers who are Party members and who had attended these meetings without identifying themselves as enemies of Party unity.

Passes Test as Flier

Mrs. M. Carberry, English flier, passes pilot's test in New York and will fly back to her husband in Moth plane which he recently presented to her.
(International Newsreel)

Needle Trade Defense

Hurry Up Before It Is Too Late

The registration for Camp Nitgedeiget for the week of September 24 to October 2nd is proceeding in full swing. Every evening there is a big line at the office of the Defense Committee to register for the Camp. Up to date over 400 people have already registered. It is very possible that in a day or so the registration will be completed and no more will be accepted. It is advisable therefore that everyone who wants to be sure of reserving a place at the camp should come to the Defense office immediately and register. The office is at 41 Union Square, room 714. After 6 p. m. the entrance is thru 22 E 17th Street. Registration is also taken at 69 Fifth Avenue at the United Workers Cooperative. Special features are being prepared for every night. Saturday Sept. 24 there will be a concert and musical program in the large dining room. Tuesday, September 27 there will be a color light ball in the same place, and on Saturday, October 1st this wonderful 9-day vacation will be wound up with a Masquerade Ball in the camp. Besides these three features there will also be various other features. Camp fires, a special Olgin Day, athletic games, hikes, etc. Prices are the same as usual: $3 per day and $17 per week.

Respond to the Call of the Unity Committee.

On Tuesday, September 20th an appeal to all workers was published in the Jewish Daily the "Freiheit" and The DAILY WORKER. This appeal was issued by the Unity Committee of the cloakmakers and furriers. It pointed out the importance of the struggle in the needle trades. It explained the present situation of the struggle and called upon all the workers to pledge themselves with a dollar tax for the completion of this fight against the right wing bureaucracy.

This call is a very important one. The working masses must respond to it immediately. They must send in their dollar tax right away. The struggle is in a critical period. We have reached the stage of delivering the last and final blow to the band of betrayers and only with the assistance of the entire labor movement will we be able to accomplish this. Do not postpone. Send in your dollar immediately.

Camp Nitgedaiget Closes Its Season With a $224 Contribution.

$224.82 was received from Camp Nitgedaiget. This money as previous donations of the camp was collected from weekly pledges and various donations. It marks the end of the season at Nitgedaiget. During this summer the camp has been very active for the defense. Every week they sent in several hundred dollars.

W. C. Branch 101 Answers the Call of the Conference.

The Ladies' Branch of W. C. 101 has sent in $3 for the defense in response to a call sent out by H. Schiller of the W. C. Relief Conference for the cloakmakers and furriers. The call was sent out only a few days ago and this is the first response.

Other Contributions.

Sol Yager donated $1. A. Cohen of Croton-on-Hudson sent in $2.

Are You Already a Member of the Workers' Self Defense?

The time is nearing when one will be ashamed of himself not being able to produce a membership book of the Workers' Self Defense. Every class-conscious worker will feel proud of being a member and of helping to crush the betrayers of the needle trades. If you are not yet a member join immediately.

Have to Stop Officials From Blowing Money on Long Distance Hook-up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Radio advertising by the federal government was put on the taboo list today by Comptroller General J. R. McCarl.

Payments of funds to broadcasting stations for this purpose will not be approved in the future, unless specific statutory authority is obtained, according to a letter from McCarl to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

REFEREE'S COUNT ROBS DEMPSEY OF FISTIC VICTORY

Tunney Fondled Canvas for Fourteen Seconds

By J. (Jerry) DOOLEY

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—For the first time in ring history a world champion retained his title after being knocked out so long that the challenger was beginning to shiver with the cold waiting for his foe to get on his pins.

Jack Dempsey, who worked in the Seattle shipyards during the war while Gene Tunney was serving J. P. Morgan as a marine planted a silencer to Tunney's headpiece in the seventh round at Memorial Field and the battling bookworm went down to rise only after every stop watch in the arena ticked off fourteen seconds.

Patriots Down On Dempsey

Dempsey won the fight but lost the decision. This is not surprising considering the fact that he has been denounced by the American Legion and by the superannuated daughters of the American revolution by every panhandling aggregation of paid patriots in the United States.

Not only did Dempsey win by a legitimate knockout but he won on points. From my ringside seat several hundred yards away from the theatre of war I could see by the aid of glasses that Dempsey was carrying the fight to his opponent all the way and taking whatever punishment Tunney could inflict on him as lightly as a capitalist politician takes a pre-election promise.

Leo (Paleolithis) Flynn, Dempsey's manager has turned Chicago's sooty atmosphere livid with his blistering blasts against the unfair decision. He is taking the matter up with the state boxing commission. Dempsey declares he is ready to fight the learned marine any time and the canny Rickard says he thinks Jack is entitled to a return engagement, which is not surprising since such an event would aid Tex in his climb into the multimillionaire class.

The fight made Tunney a million dollars richer and even Dempsey's injured feelings can be assuaged by the $450,000 which was the loser's share. Commercialism tainted the exhibition. It was almost $3,000,000 worth of propaganda for workers' sports, for sports sake and for the moral and physical well being of the sons and daughters of the working class.

Worker-Peasant Armies Capture Three Cities

(Continued from Page One

prove the correctness of the anti-Communistic policy of the Wuhan cities and Nanking, the declaration really criticizes the fundamental policies of Sun Yat Sen and emphasizes that the Wuhan group also recognized the necessity of weakening the tactics of union with the Communists proclaimed by Sun Yat Sen.

Violate Sun's Behest

Commenting on this declaration the Moscow Pravda points out that the newly announced tactics are tantamount to a general movement for the persecution and execution of the Communists which are being carried out in the territories controlled by the Kuomintang generals.

Referring to Sun Yat Sen's death message to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union and his other statements concerning the necessity of a close union of the Kuomintang with the Communists the paper emphasizes the fact that the present leaders of the Kuomintang have broken with all that written by Sun Yat Sen, while they have made a counter-revolutionary banner out of the banner of the Kuomintang.

The rupture with the Communist Party means rupture with the toiling masses of China, and inevitably brings as a consequence the union with the imperialists against those masses. The mass movement which has awakened the Chinese people will deal summarily with the fakers and traitors of the revolutionary movement.

* * *

Chang's Old Friends at Work.

PEKING, Sept. 23.—An international diplomatic situation was created today when armed men held up and robbed the Belgian and Czecho-Slovakian ministers at the entrance to the Ming Tomb, only an hour's drive by automobile from Peking. The diplomats were robbed of money, jewelry and clothing.

Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, military dictator of North China, immediately apologized for the outrage.

Siamese Twins Out of Danger; Recovering

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Fighting a winning battle against the dreaded "flu," Mary and Margaret Gibbs, 14, the famous American Siamese twins, today were reported "out of danger."

Mary's temperature hovered around 100 but Margaret's temperature was back to normal and she was a comfort to her sister.

The girls, joined at the hips, lay silent in a room with the shades drawn. Their theatrical engagements, which were to have begun at Newburgh, N. Y., have been cancelled for the season.

New Murder Mystery

Police of Hillside, Ill., are confronted with mystery in slaying of Edna Mueller, 15, on lonely lot on outskirts of Chicago.
(International Newsreel)

"Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" Now on the Presses

Yesterday, precisely one month after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the International Publishers, Inc., announced that a book dealing with the now historic frame-up is now on the presses.

The book, to be entitled "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," is written by Eugene Lyons, newspaperman and magazine writer, who was intimately connected with the defense of the two workers from its beginning in 1920.

"Story of All Immigrants."

"The story of Sacco and Vanzetti," says an announcement by the publishers, "is the story of all unprotected immigrants in the industrial cities of the United States."

The book, which will appear the early part of October, will be fully illustrated with photographs and documents dealing with the seven-year struggle to free the two workers.

Arrangements are now being made for the immediate translation of the book into Russian, German, French, Italian and/a number of other languages.

Mass. Nuclei Organizers to Hold Conference

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The New England district executive committee of the Young Workers League has sent the following statement to all units in the district:

"In view of the many tasks that confront the League in this district and in the country, the district committee of the league has decided to hold a conference of all organizers of the nuclei of this district.

"The conference will be held on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1927 in the Finnish Hall, 54 Belmont St., Worcester, Mass., at 10:30 A. M.

"All units must immediately raise the necessary means to cover the fares for their organizer. All league members are invited to attend this conference. Please notify the office of any financial difficulties that may arise."

BOOK TRUST SEEN AS HUGE MERGER IS COMPLETED

$5,000,000 Annual Trade By Doubleday, Doran

Eight publishing companies and subsidiaries are included in the merger just completed between Doubleday, Page & Co., and Doran & Co., of this city.

Both firms, notoriously non-union, have been fighting any attempt at organization of printers and other workers for many years, and one of the reasons for the removal of Doubleday, Page & Co., to Garden City, L. I., was an attempt to continue its open-shop character.

Over five million dollars a year in trade is involved in the new combine, and the merger is seen as a step in the greater trustification of the book publishing business, ultimately exercising a virtual censorship over the entire book field.

The Doubleday concern realized an enormous profit from the publication in 1906 of "The Jungle," by Upton Sinclair.

Foreign Born Workers Rally in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The National Council For the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will hold a mass meeting, Sunday, October 2, 3 p. m., at Garden Hall, Seventh and Morris St.

The speakers will be Francis Fisher Kane, former United States district attorney; John A. Phillips, vice-president, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; and A. Ragmulia, Council for the Protection of Foreign Born. Ben Thomas will preside.

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In Lots of 5 or more $1.25 each.
No Charge for Postage.

Lectures and Forums

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY

5 P. M.—The Book of the Month
DR. G. F. BECK
"Mr. Fortune's Maggot"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"What Makes a Man Great"
ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—Open Forum
SHERWOOD EDDY
"Labor Conditions in Europe"
England-France-Russia
ADMISSION FREE

Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

Send Your Contributions
To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: 108 E. 14th St. DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N.Y.

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OUR ADVERTISEMENTS WIN CONFIDENCE
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STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Reactionary Leader Of Upholsterer Union Breaks Good Strike

(By Worker Correspondent).

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 23.—The strike of the 38 upholsterers of the S. G. Krupka Co., of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was called off on Wednesday, September 21st. All the men, except one, were returned to work.

The strike broke out on Friday, September 9th, when the boss fired the leader of the local union of the upholsterers. Upon this all the upholsterers and cutters immediately left the shop. The strike paralyzed the factory and all the wood workers were immediately laid off. The boss did all in his power to trick the workers back to work.

On Wednesday, September 14th, the boss went from house to house telling the workers that everything was settled and that they should return to work Thursday. In doing this, he received the help and cooperation of the representative of the Upholsterers' International Union, Mr. J. Musicant.

The workers, however, were not so easily fooled. When they came to the shop Thursday morning and when they saw that the conditions under which they were to go back to work were individual contracts, pledging themselves not to belong to any union or any other labor organiations, they refused to go into the shop.

Asked Sanction.

At the next strike meeting they sent a committee to the International asking them to sanction the strike, which was done. When the strikers sent their pickets to the shop, they were driven away by the police who declared that they would permit no strike or pickets in Bridgeport. The organizer, Mr. Musicant, was taken to the police station the next day and told to leave town. At no time during the entire strike did the police permit picketing at the shop.

Broke Up Picketing.

Though the International office sanctioned and indorsed the strike, their representative, Mr. Musicant, used all the power to break down the morale of the strikers. He exaggerated the power and influence of the concern; he threatened to have the International withdraw the sanction of the strike and he forced the boys to return to work at the sacrifice of the leader of their union.

Wanted to Continue.

The Strike Committee was ready to fight in spite of all difficulties and prepared to send out pickets in defiance of police orders. A lawyer was arranged for and bondsmen secured. The Eastern District Organizer of the Upholsterers' Union demoralized the workers, kept on negotiating behind the backs of the strikers with the employer, intimidated the workers and threatened to cut off all support if pickets were sent out. The strike now is lost, but the strike committee reaffirms its opinion that this is due entirely to the cowardice, double dealing and betrayal of the strike by the International representative. The strike could have been won. The factory was closed. Workers stuck out well. The boss was rushed with orders. However, the local union will be kept together in spite of the organizer of the International, and the young upholsterers, who have learned what unionism means, will win their rights in the near future.

"Fair" Prices for Poultry Buyers Is Promise of Gougers

After a number of superficial "hearings" held before Joseph S. Rosalsky, a brother of Judge Otto Rosalsky, assurances are being made that there will be no "unfair" prices for poultry which will be in special demand for the Jewish holidays which begin on Monday night.

The quiz was forced after chronic gouging scandals and has ended with a pious declaration by Rosalsky that "reasonable prices will prevail over the holidays."

At the hearing testimony was given in connection with the hiring of thugs by wholesale dealers to enforce their mandates on retailers.

Auto Fractures Girls' Skull.

Antonetta Bitoala, 11, of 105-25 Metropolitan avenue, Forest Hills, Queens, was struck by an automobile at Metropolitan avenue and Lucy Pl., Forest Hills, yesterday. Taken to the Mary Hospital it was found her skull was fractured.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR URGED TO ORDER PROBE INTO TROOPERS' ATTACK ON MINE PEOPLE

Appealing for a special investigation into the attack by Pennsylvania state troopers on a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting at Cheswick on August 22 in which 300 people were injured, some of whom are now near death, Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, has sent the following message to Governor John S. Fisher:

Asks Investigation.

"A situation exists in Cheswick, Pennsylvania, which we take the liberty of pointing out as calling urgently for executive attention. Our own information is derived from a special investigator who went into the field to get the facts first hand.

"On August 22nd approximately 1,500 men, women and children had gathered in a grove near Cheswick under the auspices of local labor groups for a meeting of protest on behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Many such meetings were taking place on that day in various parts of the country. There was nothing intrinsically improper in a gathering for such a purpose. The meeting was called on private property leased for the occasion. Those assembled were not informed in advance of any action by public authority to prevent a meeting. An exactly similar gathering had taken place ten days earlier without interference from any source. So secure were those interested in their sense that they were doing a lawful and orderly thing, that they considered it as a "picnic" and so spoke of it among themselves.

Brutal Attack.

"For the events that followed we ask your excellency to employ your own means of obtaining the facts; we present them merely in outline. A body of state police arrived on the scene and undertook to disperse the meeting on the authority of the sheriff of the county. The means that were employed were riding their horses into the crowd, clubbing men and women mercilessly and exploding tear-gas bombs. For a period of hours following the actual scattering of the crowd, these state police stopped people on the public highways, invaded private homes and brutally clubbed men and women alike. As a result of one such attack on a man who happened to be armed a trooper lost his life. It is easily conceivable that more lives would have been lost in the same way, if more of these outraged people had had arms and the courage to use them, for the provocation was greater than the utmost patience could reasonably be expected to endure. We have seen a number of affidavits in which acts of the most ferocious brutality by the police are circumstantially recited, and our investigator has seen and talked with many victims of these acts. We are credibly informed that many of the police were drunk at the time of the raid.

Many Arrests.

"A number of arrests were made by the police in an effort to apprehend the leaders and organizers of the meeting. The charges against the arrested men were rioting, inciting to riot, unlawful assembly and resisting officers.

"Bail was first fixed at $5,000 but was afterwards reduced in a sort of sliding scale to as low as $500. It is worth mentioning that the man who is still under $5,000 bail was known to have been a leader in the strike of mine workers in that vicinity. The bail was fixed by Squire Bair, who is known in the region as the 'Company Squire.'

Lawful Meeting.

"Such being the general background of facts, we beg leave to suggest the following propositions for the special consideration of your excellency.

"(1) The meeting in the grove near Cheswick was a lawful one called for a lawful purpose and would have been perfectly orderly in its conduct had it not been for the interference of the police.

"(2) The sheriff acted without legal authority in ordering the raid.

"(3) There was no warrant in law for interference with the meeting by any civil authority, any more than there was justification in the facts for the excessive violence used in the dispersal of the crowd and the brutality of the beatings administered to helpless men and women.

(4) It is improper to employ state police in local matters or to use them in the interest of mine operators for campaigns of terrorism in the areas of industrial dispute. (This was the position of your excellency's predecessor asserted on numerous occasions.)

"(5) The use of terrorism by public authorities in such situations as that at Cheswick must inevitably result in the increase of class hatreds and the bringing about of conditions amounting to civil war.

"We respectfully urge your excellency to institute an executive investigation into all the facts connected with the Cheswick affair and to take such measures as seem necessary for the ending of conditions which citizens having a deep concern for American institutions must find extremely revolting."

BIG CORPORATIONS SHOW HUGE PROFITS WHILE LESSER EXPLOITERS LOSE, BANK REPORTS SHOW

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

Profits totaling $1,162,000,000 were accumulated by 456 corporations in the first 6 months of 1927, according to a report by the federal reserve bank of New York. This marks a falling off of about 2.3 per cent compared with the first half of 1926 when these same corporations took profits totaling $1,190,000,000. But it is still 15.6 per cent ahead of 1925.

The 1927 total includes $520,000,000 in profits by 180 industrial companies, $169,000,000 made by 93 public utilities and $473,000,000 by 183 leading railroads. Profits of the public utility group continue to advance, being 13½ per cent ahead of the first half of 1926 and 27 per cent ahead of the same period 1925. But industrial profits have declined 4.8 per cent from 1926 and rail profits are down 5.6 per cent.

The decline in the profits of the industrial group is particularly important to labor. It is more serious than the federal reserve bank's figures show. If we eliminate General Motors the decline in the profits of the remaining industrial companies amounts to 12 per cent. Thruout the group the situation is reported irregular with the corporations about evenly divided between increases and decreases. Apparently the excessive productive capacity of industry is forcing prices down more rapidly than manufacturers can reduce costs. This foreshadows curtailment in factory operations.

The profits of the corporations covered by the report the first half of 1926 and 1927 were:

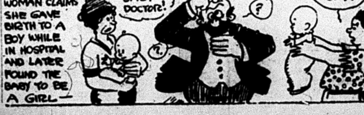
Half-year profits	Corporations	1926	1927
Automobile	28	$198,000,000	$204,000,000
Oil	22	72,000,000	41,000,000
Steel	16	88,000,000	82,000,000
Food products	20	53,000,000	54,000,000
Machine	15	16,000,000	13,000,000
Mining & smelting	21	26,000,000	28,000,000
Chemicals	7	19,000,000	23,000,000
Building supplies	9	12,000,000	11,000,000
Telephone	79	103,000,000	117,000,000
Other utilities	14	45,000,000	52,000,000
Railroads	183	496,000,000	473,000,000
Miscellaneous	42	62,000,000	64,000,000
Total	456	$1,190,000,000	$1,162,000,000

Profits Concentrating.

These figures showing for the 456 corporations an average 6-month profit of about $3,550,000 really conceal the tremendous concentration of profits which financiers are achieving thru a small number of corporate giants. Reference to semi-annual reports shows that 10 out of the 456 were responsible for $478,000,000 or 41 per cent of the total. Included are General Motors, U. S. Steel, American Telephone & Telegraph, General Electric, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio.

The combined profits of these super corporations show an increase from $429,000,000 in the first half of 1926 to $478,000,000 in 1927 and their share of the total grew from 36 per cent to 41 per cent.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?


A CLEVELAND WOMAN CLAIMS SHE GAVE BIRTH TO A BOY WHILE IN HOSPITAL AND LATER FOUND THE BABY TO BE A GIRL—
I'M SURE THIS IS MY BABY DOCTOR!
?
?
?
?
?
MY BABY WAS A BOY!

Roumanian Terror Tries to Extradite Worker in Prague

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—Comrade Elek Koebloes, one of the pioneers of the revolutionary working class movement in Roumania was arrested by the Cheickish authorities a few days ago in the Carpathians after he had successfully crossed the Roumanian-Checkish frontier illegally. Recently the Roumanian government has done everything in its power to get Comrade Koebloes into its hands in order to mete out to him the fate which so many other pioneers of the revolutionary movement have suffered, i.e. Tkatchenko, Stefanoff etc. In Roumania Koebloes has always been successful in eluding the Siguranza. Finally the government set a price of 100,000 Lei upon his head. There is no doubt about it that if Comrade Koebloes is handed over to the Roumanian authorities he will be murdered.

Exert Pressure.

This fate is certain to be his if the Checkish authorities hand him over to the Roumanian authorities. The Roumanian government is exercising strong pressure upon the Checkish authorities in order to secure the extradition of Koebloes. Koebloes is in immediate and extreme danger all the more because he is being held in the neighborhood of the frontier and therefore within the reach of the Roumanian hangmen.

The Communist Party of Checkoslovakia is making all possible efforts to secure the right of asylum for comrade Koebloes. It has directed an appeal to the Checkish proletariat to save Koebloes from falling into the hands of the Roumanian authorities by creating a storm of protest. The intervention of the Communist parliamentary fraction with the Checkish government has not up to the moment met with any success.

In order to prevent the murder of a heroic fighter for the proletariat by the Roumanian authorities, the workers of other countries must join the workers of Checkoslovakia and demand with all possible energy the release and the right of asylum for Comrade Koebloes.

Walker, Returning To U. S., Grateful for "New Insight"

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 23.—After fawning praise of every city which he has visited since he arrived in Europe, Mayor Walker, leaving to board the French line Ile de France homeward, declared that New York surpasses any other city in Europe.

The mayor enumerated the "virtues" of the various cities which feted him, and declared himself enormously benefited by the "insight into foreign municipal processes." He praised Berlin as "clean and efficient"; fascist Rome, "with its modern vitality" and Paris "with its cultural eminence."

While in Paris Walker spent much of his time touring the cabarets in the Montmarte district.

Former Policeman Poses As an Inspector

Harry Bolger, who was dismissed from the police department after 19 years on the force, was haled to court yesterday on the charge of attempting to extort $10 from Policeman Lehr of the Miller Ave. station. Bolger represented himself as a police inspector.

Wins Spokane Hop

C. W. Meyer, piloting a Waco 10 plane, heads Class B entries in Spokane Air Derby, capturing $5,000 prize.

THE "CONFEDERATION," giant Canadian locomotive, is shown above leaving Toronto for the pageant of the "Iron Horse," at Baltimore, Md., accompanied by an old style wood-burning engine. They will take part in the centennial celebration of the opening of the first railroad in the United States, together with a new oil-electric passenger car and coach, constructed by Canadian engineers. This monster pageant will depict the evolution of transportation in America since the early days of the last century.

WORKERS FACE HARD TIMES DUE TO AUTOMATIC MACHINES, SAYS BABSON, BUSINESS ADVISOR

Breadlines in every city will result if all manufacturing plants instal the new automatic machinery. This is the striking statement of Roger W. Babson on the outlook for 1928 before his annual national business conference. He describes this as a new phase of the industrial situation which labor leaders have not yet faced. The immigration restrictions, he says, have given a great impetus to the development of automatic machinery.

Babson's statement fits in with the assertion of the Wall Street Journal that we need a great new industry like the motor business, or several new industries, that will employ idle 5,000,000 men. "We have fully that much surplus labor," says the journal. "The farm alone with more efficient use of machinery and more scientific methods could spare that much labor without appreciably raising prices. Various other industries are overmanned."

Business depressions, according to the journal, have always been a problem of surplus labor. In this employer sense, surplus labor is a reflection of the chronic financial inability of wage earners to purchase their own products. In prewar years when wages tended to rise to the point where workers could purchase a larger share of their own products employers flooded the labor market from abroad. Today they use automatic machinery to produce surplus labor by increasing productivity more rapidly than wages.

A business depression, to judge by Babson's remarks is imminent. He says "business has now been in an area above normal for 4 years, and has worked along to a point where one must watch for signals of approaching readjustment. There is only one way the federal reserve system or the government can prevent periods of readjustment and that is by preventing periods of overexpansion. This has not been done. Although the majority of business concerns have been following a very conservative course, the majority of consumers have been going heels over head into debt and this does not show up in the corporation balance sheets or the bank statements. Moreover, speculation in the financial markets has proceeded as violently as in the wildest periods of former days."

Babson might have added that the present policy of the federal reserve in reducing rediscount rates tends still further to stimulate over-expansion and speculation.

Hard Times For Labor.

"The winter outlook," says Babson, "is clearly for an increasing labor supply. Strikes which have been at a low ebb during the last few months may increase during the winter; but no industrial disturbances in any major industries are on the horizon. The repercussion from the Sacco and Vanzetti case will have important labor implications outside of the United States, but we do not expect any immediate labor trouble here."

Babson pictures the country going into 1928 with too much gold, too much manufacturing capacity, too much copper, lumber, oil, coal, rubber and other raw materials, with consumer purchasing power from 5 to 10 per cent under 1927, with the building industry turning downward, with chain stores, and instalment houses cutting deeply into the trade of independent merchants, with high rents and taxes becoming a burden to trade and with many small storekeepers working only for their landlords.

In short, Babson's outlook suggests that labor must hasten preparations for hard times which are inevitable in a system ruled in the interest of speculators rather than the workers.

Detective Arrested on Charge of Assault and Robbery in Cigar Store

Augustine Brophy, an operative of the William J. Burns detective agency, is today in jail charged with holding up a United Cigar store at 728 Fulton St., Brooklyn late Wednesday night.

Brophy was identified by Meyer Vevin, manager of the store, as the man who had struck him over the head and rifled the store's cash register of $80. Brophy was pointed out to Traffic Policeman Shea on post three blocks away from the hold-up, as the robber.

Yale Man Minus $35,000 Nursing Broken Leg; Arrested for Swindling

His $30,000 Florida "clean-up" spent in courting a girl, his leg broken, and under arrest for alleged swindling—this was the predicament of a youth who said he was William Neely Mallory, 24, a former Yale student and a real estate operator in Florida.

Mallory escaped from detectives who charged him with swindling department stores. He fled to the New York Athletic Club where he jumped from a second-story window, breaking his leg. Shots fired by police missed him.

Faced By Long Term in Prison; Tries Suicide

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Sept. 23.—Edward Growhowsky, sentenced to twenty years in Sing Sing prison yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell in the county jail here early today.

He had tied a short length of clothes line to the bars over his cell door when he was seen by a keeper. A guard was placed over him for the rest of his stay in the cell, and he was taken to Sing Sing this afternoon.

Policeman Who Slugged Woman with Nightstick Is Arraigned in Court

Patrolman Barnett Cohen of the Coney Island precinct, who was indicted by the Kings County grand jury Monday on a charge of third degree assault on Mrs. Rebecka Nicholson, salvation army worker, was arraigned before County Judge George W. Martin in Brooklyn yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

Evidence against Cohen was heard by the grand jury last Monday, but the jury's findings were not made public until yesterday.

Woman Footprints New Evidence in Mystery of Dr. Lilliendahl Murder

The discovery of a woman's footprints in a bog near Hammonton, N. J., where Dr. William Lilliiendahl was murdered last Thursday, is the latest evidence being considered by the authorities.

Police also are seeking a man, who, they said, "is close to the family." This man is said to be a resident of Vineland.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

Upholstery Workers to Meet Tomorrow 8 A. M.

Upholstery workers are urged to be at the Biltright Shop, 281 East 137th St. tomorrow 8 a. m., to make upholstery furniture for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar.

At a previous meeting of the upholstery workers, the largest booth ever made in New York was finished. All workers of the trade are once again called upon to respond.

Make Way for the Big Bazaar.

Wheat Farmers' Pool Nets Profits; Proves the Value of Cooperation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An average net price to growers of $1.10 per bushel has been paid to the members of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Assn., at Wichita, on more than 4,000,000 bushels of wheat handled by their pool in the past year, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A report on this pool has been issued by the division of cooperative marketing in the Bureau of Agriculture Economics.

The average net price, Kansas City basis, was $1.3731. A 2 per cent reserve fund was deducted, and with operating expenses, freight and country handling charges the overhead cost left $1.10 to the farmer. Three cents a bushel was deducted in making final settlement, to finance operations until the new marketing year, when this sum will be repaid.

Revise Tax Schedules.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A tentative agreement was reached today at a conference of Westchester County officials and the state tax commission to revise the 1924-25 and 26 tax equalization schedules.

Two Killed By Train.

Joseph Staubach and Emil Glaner, of Westwood, N. J., were killed yesterday when the automobile in which they were riding was hit by a West Shore train at the Harrison Park crossing.

I.L.G.W. HAS DEBT OF $1,500,000 IS REPORT AT MEET

Postpone Trial of Five Framed-up Workers

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—That the right wing controlled International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is in debt to the extent of $1,500,000 was admitted today when Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer gave his report to the general executive board meeting here.

Of this amount some $900,000 is cash bonds posted by employers as evidence of their "good faith" in conducting union shops.

* * *

Postpone Cases.

Five of the eight cloakmakers recently arrested as the result of a right wing frame-up had their cases postponed until October 5th when they appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. They are out on $1,000 bail each. The other three workers were discharged Monday morning.

Five other needle trades workers jailed during the recent furriers strike also appeared before Magistrate Brodsky for a new trial. When originally arrested they were sentenced for terms ranging from six to eight months by the notorious labor-baiting Magistrate George E. Ewald.

After serving part of their sentences they were released on bail so they could obtain a new trial. Yesterday they pleaded guilty.

Louis Broad, one of the workers was sentenced to one day. The other four will be sentenced on October 5th. They are Ethel Schuterman, Ida Eisman and Frank Geinar. Jacob M. Mandelbaum is attorney for the workers.

Canton, Ohio Comrades Found "Worker" Press Board With Reiss' Aid

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—We wish to inform you that with the assistance of Comrade Paul G. Reiss, the foundation was laid for a permanent DAILY WORKER PRESS COMMITTEE, with members and sympathizers included.

Various plans were outlined by Comrade Reiss, and after careful study as to what would best meet the local situation, the following were adopted. That each unit have a representative on the committee, that a subscription campaign should be launched immediately. A Daily Worker headquarters should be established, etc.

We are confident that this committee with the valuable instructions from Comrade Reiss, will succeed in building the Daily Worker in Canton.

District No. 6 Will Hold Membership Meeting in Cleveland, Sunday

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—The report of the National Convention of the Party will be given at a general membership meeting to be held at the National Institute, 13409 Kinsman Rd., on Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M. Following the meeting will be a banquet.

All members of the Party and all sympathizers who may be vouched for, should attend the meeting and banquet.

Tammany Hall Prepares for the Nov. Election

With the regular organization victorious in all four district leadership contests last Tuesday, Tammany Hall is now preparing for the judicial convention to be held on Oct. 3.

Two nominations for justice of the supreme court will be made at that time, one of which will go to Judge Alfred H. Townley, who is on the bench by appointment of Gov. Smith and is expected to be indorsed by the republicans as part of the understanding by which Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., and Judge L. Donellan of the court of general sessions were nominated by both capitalist parties.

For the other nomination there are four possible candidates. These are Irwin Untermyer, Henry L. Sherman, Jonah J. Goldstein and Abraham Benedict.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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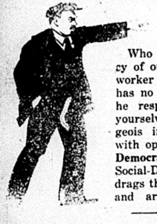


LENIN SAYS:

Who emphasises "the proletarian tendency of our movement"; who insists that the worker does not fear organization, that he has no sympathy with anarchism and that he responds to the stimulus: "Organize yourselves!" who warns us that the bourgeois intellectuals are thoroughly imbued with opportunism? **The Jacobins of Social-Democracy.** (Lenin's group in the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party.) And who drags the radical intellectuals into the Party and are generally concerned about the

The Big Show at Chicago.

When millions of dollars are involved in betting on the outcome of a gladiatorial contest in the prize ring a trivial incident like a knock-out of the scheduled winner is not permitted to interfere with the outcome. There was a time, before prize-fighting became a "big business," that when one of the fighters was down for the count of ten he was declared the loser. On Thursday night this was reversed and the man knocked-out emerged from the conflict as the winner.

The decision in the Dempsey-Tunney show at Chicago was beyond the shadow of a doubt reached by the gamblers before the two men entered the ring. The only way Dempsey could possibly have regained the title was to have slaughtered Tunney—and even then the referee would have probably declared it a foul blow and given the dead man the decision.

Let it be said right here that we are not partisan to either one of the contestants. We simply recall the events in connection with the performance in order again to remind our readers that capitalism pollutes everything it touches. There is no such thing as honesty or fair-play in a major sporting event. It is notorious that organized baseball is simply a form of organized graft and that the professional manipulators of gambling pools control that game.

As to the Dempsey-Tunney bout, there is another factor that must be considered and that is the military aspect of the affair. The American fascists in convention in Paris were heavy supporters of Tunney, the ex-marine, who has been used as a recruiting decoy since the farce a year ago in Philadelphia when his opponent was doped before he entered the ring. The war-mongers were among the heavy backers of Tunney in this fight and they saw to it that their hero got the decision whether he deserved it or not.

Intelligent workers should hold such performances in utter contempt and should not for a moment be deceived regarding the nature of capitalist sports.

Sports are valuable and useful for the working class and should be encouraged, but they should be of a mass character so that the workers themselves can participate directly instead of paying enormous admission fees to watch a framed farce such as was obviously pulled off at Chicago on Thursday evening.

Former Socialist Leader Lauds Coolidge.

Mr. John Spargo in an article in the October number of the North American Review predicts that Coolidge will be drafted to head the republican ticket in 1928. Spargo, with his usual cheap twaddle, says of Coolidge: "He does not 'choose' to be a candidate but I believe that he will be chosen and that the nomination will be brought to him on the proverbial silver platter."

We are not here concerned with the merits of the present Spargo argument about Coolidge's intentions next year. It is the author rather than the subject that interests us. This pitifully puny individual, mentally and physically warped, a former preacher, a bourgeois intellectual and for years one of the foremost figures of the socialist party, has never in his life written anything worth serious consideration, hence his attempts to interpret the motives of the puppet, Coolidge, are worthless. We mention Spargo only in order to recall his long career as an enemy of the working class within the ranks of the socialist party. He was, then as now, a garrulous individual and a prolific scribbler of books. He befouled everything he touched. He wrote a so-called "life of Marx" that was such a distortion of the facts and so stuffed with mendacity that Franz Mehring of Germany branded the thing "an insult to the memory of Marx and a disgrace to the international movement." But that denunciation did not prevent the socialist party circulating the thing—in fact it still circulates it today, though it is utterly worthless from every point of view. His other works on "socialism and religion," and "syndicalism," are equally rotten. When the first blare of the trumpets of war resounded throughout the land this poltroon fled to the camp of the enemy where he has since thrived as one of their most willing and debased scavengers. Praise of Coolidge is part of his present degrading work—a fit climax to the illustrious career of a yellow socialist leader.

However, there is one redeeming feature even about Spargo, low and base as he is, when we compare him with those leaders who still remain at the head of the socialist party. At least he did have the decency to stop posing as a labor leader and now is directly on the payroll of the capitalist class whom he has always served. The remaining yellow socialist leaders could do a real service to the labor movement if they would emulate again their old leader and openly get their pay from those whom they serve instead of existing as leeches upon the working class.

Read The Daily Worker

"Morgan, Morgan the Raider, and Morgan the Terrible Man"---

Line from an Old Civil War Poem

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The White House announcement that Dwight W. Morrow had accepted an appointment as United States ambassador to Mexico was no great surprise to Wall Street....

The president's announcement resulted in HEAVY BUYING OF MEXICAN BONDS, several issues advancing from 2 to 4 points. It was apparently felt . . . THAT AMERICAN PROPERTY RIGHTS WILL BE MORE FULLY SAFEGUARDED WITH MR. MORROW AS AMBASSADOR.

—The New York World, Sept. 21.

* * *

THE house of Morgan, in which the recently appointed Mexican ambassador has been a partner since 1914, holds approximately $500,000,000 worth of Mexican bonds. Thomas Lamont, another Morgan partner, is chairman of the bankers' committee which took over the Mexican obligations with a lien on the Mexican railways and other national enterprises.

It therefore is not remarkable that the appointment "was no great surprise to Wall Street" or that it "resulted in heavy buying of Mexican bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

IT is highly probable that those who knew of the coming appointment, now known to have been agreed upon at the conference in Rapid City between Morrow and Coolidge, turned their knowledge into many honest pennies by ridiculous stock purchases. But this is a minor detail in connection with a political act which identifies American government so openly with the house of Morgan that all official denial and explanation are useless to disguise it.

Rumors are that the Mexican appointment is only a stepping stone from which Morrow will leap into the state department and become its head, displacing the inept Kellogg. However this may be, the fact remains that this latest acknowledgement of fealty to the house of Morgan will have far reaching consequences both in international politics and domestic affairs.

THE New York Times, the leading democrat organ of Wall Street, heartily approves of the appointment, but in what is undoubtedly one of the weirdest editorials appearing in this usually complacent sheet, predicts a tremendous wave of popular protest.

The Times, altho applauding the president's courage in picking a partner of the house of Morgan for what he regards as the most important diplomatic post next to that of ambassador to Great Britain, "calling upon a close friend and trusted counselor," is worried as to the outcome. It says:

"The very audacity of this defiance of the large body of American minute men ready to raise a tremendous outcery about Big Business may for a time deprive them of breath. But they will undoubtedly quickly recover it and the Oregon will soon hear many sounds besides its own dashing, while the long howl about the Coolidge administration having at last unmasked itself and appeared as the willing tool of the Money Power will reverberate from state to state."

LOOKING at it from a different angle than does The Times, from the viewpoint of the workers and farmers of the United States, we believe that our readers will agree that Coolidge showed neither courage nor "audacity" in bowing to the will of the lords of finance who hold a $500,000,000 mortgage on Mexico.

A well known phonograph company has popularized the picture of a dog listening with pleasure to "His Master's Voice," but no one has ever thought of writing a eulogy of the courage of the canine so depicted.

HAD Coolidge defied the wishes of the house of Morgan by the appointment of someone in outright opposition to its imperialist policy, there would have been some reason to credit him with courage. But the appointment of Morrow merely confirms our previous estimates of the Coolidge character, that his "courage" is simply the class consciousness of the ruling class of the United States, that in defying what is called "public opinion" he does so with the firm belief that the power of Wall Street is strong enough to have its way no matter what voices may dissent.

THE appointment of Morrow undoubtedly presages important developments in line with the program American imperialism has mapped out for itself—both in Latin America, the Far East and Europe.

Morrow, as the acknowledged spokesman of the class whose instrument American government is, will direct the policies of the state department whether he be merely Mexican ambassador or secretary of State.

AMERICAN imperialism is disappointed with the policy of picking puppets for key positions in its governmental machine. The rapid development of the rivalry between Great Britain and America, apparent at the Geneva conference on armament, the open struggle between Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell for control of the richest available sources of the world's oil supply and oil markets, the complications arising out of the conflict between America's high tariff policy and some $13,000,000,000 loaned to Europe, on which interest must be paid, the constant export of capital, the indication of an attempt at tariff reprisals shown by the new French duties on American goods, the open attempts of Great Britain to organize for war upon the Soviet Union, whose oil supplies Standard Oil wants to purchase, those countries which owe Wall Street billions of dollars, the kaleidoscopic situation in China which will not permit of diplomatic, military and financial mistakes without the risk of severe damage to American imperialist interests—all point to the necessity of finance-capital having a firm grip on foreign policy.

THE special qualifications in this connection Morrow possesses are emphasized by the well-informed capitalist papers. The New York World, for instance, says:

> **"Mr. Morrow long since ceased to be merely a legal partner of J. P. Morgan and Company, assuming broader functions. He was the RECOGNIZED ECONOMIST OF THE FIRM and acted more the part of the FINANCIAL SCHOLAR THAN THE BANKER."**

The World also proves the appointment in an editorial with the hypocrital heading: "We Send Mexico a Friend."

"Mexico needed," says the World, "and desired, an American ambassador who should be familiar with the details of finance, experienced in foreign undertakings, distinguished by breadth of thought, and a friend of peace."

THE World does not bother to submit evidence showing that Morgan's partner is a "friend of peace" and therefore we may be pardoned for our doubts since the greater part of Morrow's "public service" has been in connection with military enterprises, such as chairman of the president's aircraft board and as director of the shipping of army supplies and munitions during Morgan's war for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing.

In effect what The World says to the Mexican people relative to Morrow's high qualifications is the same kind of consolation given by Governor Fuller to Sacco and Vanzetti—the privilege of being executed by an expert.

THE steady and rapid concentration in the hands of the Wall Street plunderbund of the huge profit-making enterprises which have a direct relation to military adventures, (General Motors, automobiles and trucks, Dupont, explosives and chemicals, United States Steel, etc.) the recent rocket like rise of the stocks of these companies on the stock exchange, taken together with the Morrow appointment are signs of the most sinister character for the masses in industry and agriculture.

No substantial and decisive opposition to the Morrow appointment is likely to develop either in the Foreign Relations Committee or on the floor of the senate.

BORAH already has adopted a "wait and see" policy and shows no indication of opposing the appointment of Morrow on principle. Some formal opposition may be expected from the democrats since a presidential campaign is just around the corner, but the industrialization of the south bringing with it the energetic entry of Wall Street into southern politics thru its investments in water power, iron, chemicals, coal, etc. rapidly weakens the influence of the agricultural groups and tends to align the democrat politicians with finance and heavy industry.

"Progressives" like LaFollette, Norris, Frazier, etc. and the lone farmer-labor senator Shipstead, will raise a rumpus but outside of Minnesota there is no mass party representing the workers and farmers. Lacking clarity and organized expression, the revolt against the Morrow appointment will fritter itself away in ineffectual protest against the republican party machine.

TO the American labor movement, to the exploited farmers, to the unorganized workers, the appointment of Morgan's partner as Mexican ambassador is a challenge that can be answered effectively only by building and strengthening the labor movement and basing on it a mass political party, speaking and fighting for workers and farmers and stubbornly opposing at every point the program of progressive robbery of the masses at home and conquest abroad which the appointment of Morrow symbolizes.

Morrow of the house of Morgan, in Mexico City on his way to the state department, means a ruthless raid by the American ruling class on everything that stands as an obstacle to its lust for world domination whether it be the masses of the United States or of Latin America.

Going to Mexico

Dwight W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, has been named by President Coolidge to succeed James R. Sheffield as ambassador to Mexico.

(International Newsreel)

"Attend Union Square Protest Today," Call N. Y. Young Workers

Commenting on the importance of the anti-war demonstration to be held at Union Square today at 1 p. m., the Young Workers' League has issued the following appeal:

The danger of a new war is no longer a probability of the far distant future. A new war is imminent. The imperialist powers openly speak about it and are feverishly arming themselves. Particularly the United States, which is today the strongest imperialist state struggling for world supremacy.

The main danger is the war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution. The consolidation of the Soviet Union, the success of socialist construction and the development of the Chinese revolution in spite of all betrayals, constitute a basic danger to world imperialism and capitalism.

Preparing for War.

The American imperialists are feverishly preparing for these wars. The United States built up a strong army, the most powerful navy equipped with the most deadliest weapons. New battleships are built, large appropriations are made for a strong air fleet, our industries are made ready to be put on a war basis in the shortest possible time and on the whole the war machinery is perfected.

One of the most important forms of preparation for war is the militarization of the youth. Through its agencies like the CMTC's, ROTC's, National Guard and others the youth is trained to serve as cannon fodder in the imperialist war.

Urges Opposition to War.

International Youth Day which is celebrated by the revolutionary youth the world over as a mobilization of the working class youth in the struggle against imperialist war and capitalist oppression should be made this year a gigantic demonstration against war, against American imperialism and exploitation of the young workers.

The demonstration called against war and militarization of the American youth by the Young Workers Communist League for Saturday on Union Square, 1 p. m., must be given the fullest cooperation and support. The workers must counteract the poisonous propaganda of the war mongers. It will be disastrous for us to permit American imperialism to train our youth as cannon fodder. The working class cannot remain passive to the preparations for a new war in which we will pay with our lives and blood. This demonstration must be a warning to the American working class of the grave dangers facing them and as a challenge to the American imperialists who are seeking more territory to exploit and more docile colonial slaves to oppress.

Come to the Union Square demonstration!

Bring your young shopmates!

Save the youth for the working class!

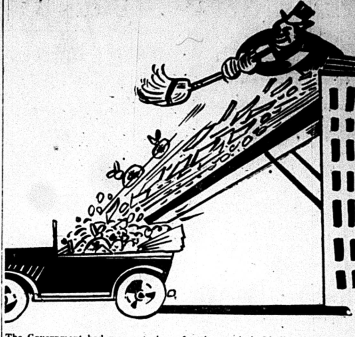
Invent X-Ray Machine Said to Prevent Burns Even if Dentist Crazy

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Perfection of a "fool proof" x-ray machine for dental work, was claimed today in equipment exhibited at the Annual Convention of the American Roentgen Ray Society here.

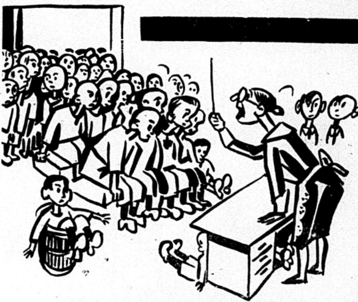
Experts pointed out that while x-ray machines are 100 per cent safe in the hands of skilled users, there has always been danger from manipulation by those with only an elementary knowledge of x-ray. The new machine, which to date has been perfected only for dental work, will render the equipment 100 per cent safe, it was said.

Prominent roentgenologists from throughout the world are attending the convention. Dr. David William Coolidge, of Schenectady, discoverer of the cathode ray tube, which harnesses an intense and powerful ray, is scheduled to deliver an address today accompanied by an experiment with his invention.

IT ALL DEPENDS—



The Government had money to burn for the patriotic Lindbergh reception—But there's no money to build new schools to relieve overcrowding.



—By Wm. Gropper

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

mitted the master class to kill Sacco and Vanzetti and to bury Tom Mooney and scores of other proletarian leaders in living tombs. Which is all very true, but—

* * *

THOSE who feel that they are making a sacrifice for the workers by joining the radical movement are either lying pleasantly or else they don't belong. If they are in the movement from a desire to assist it to the best of their ability, they are in it because this kind of activity gives them the biggest thrill that life can afford. And this is their compensation. So where is the sacrifice? It is true that most of those who give their entire services to the radical movement could make a comfortable living selling insurance, hot dogs, orange groves under the sea or grape juice in kegs, but it is doubtful if they would get the kick out of either of those avocations—not even out of grape juice—that they get out of hammering at the capitalist system. And that is just the reason why they are taking their coffee and doughnuts standing up and happier wrapped around them than a heavy-jowled cloak and suit man loaded with Long Island roast duck pickled in high balls.

* * *

THE Coast Investor and Industrial Review of San Francisco not being content with catering to the needs of investment bankers and industrialists saw fit in a recent editorial to spew a lot of venum on the Soviet Union. The reformed hill-billy that deliverd the attack, was sap enough to strike at the pet foe of world capitalism in its least vulnerable part. It is generally admitted by even the spew a lot of venum on the Soviet Union that education has made tremendous strides in that mighty country since the Czar's toes were pointed to the stars. But the yokel from the west coast evidently has not heard of this. We took a crack at him and now he is grunting like a frightened boar.

The New Plays

"SPEAKEASY," a melodrama by Edward Knoblock and George Rosener, will open Monday night at the Mansfield Theatre, produced by William B. Friedlander with the following cast: Anne Shoemaker, Leo G. Carroll, Arthur R. Vinton, Dorothy Hall, Edward Woods, Marie Pettes, John Crone and Beatrice Lee.

"THE MERRY MALONES," with book, tunes and lyrics by George M. Cohan, will open the new Erlanger's Theatre in West 44th Street Monday night. The large cast is headed by Mr. Cohan, and includes Polly Walker, Alan Edwards, Robinson Newbold, Dorothy Whitmore, Marjorie Lane, Frank Otto and Ina Hayward.

"THE SHANNONS OF BROADWAY," a new comedy by James Gleason, will be presented by Crosby Gaige and Earle Booth Monday at the Martin Beck Theatre. Mme. Gleason, Lucille Webster, Harry Tyler and Percy Moore head the cast.

"JIMMIE'S WOMEN," a comedy by Myron C. Fagan, is due at the Biltmore Theatre Monday night. Minna Gombel, Beatrice Terry, Charles Abbe, Percy Helton, Alexander Clark Jr. and William J. Kelly are in the cast.

"THE LETTER," by Somerset Maugham, will open Monday night at the Morosco Theatre with Katharine Cornell, John Buckler, Burton McEvilly, Eva Boyne, James Vincent, Sam Kim and Allan Jeayes in the cast.

"MANHATTAN MARY," a musical comedy, book by William K. Wells and George White, lyrics by B. G. de Sylva and Lew Brown and music by Ray Henderson, at the Apollo Monday night. The cast is headed by Ed. Wynn, Elizabeth Hines, Harland Dixon, George White and Lou Holtz.

"BLACK VELVET," a new play by Willard Robertson, is scheduled for the Liberty Theatre Tuesday night, with Arthur Byron featured. M. J. Nicholas is the producer.

"THE UNINVITED GUEST," by Bernard McOwen, will open Tuesday night at the Belmont Theatre. Peg Entwistle will head the cast.

"THE GARDEN OF EDEN," a comedy, by Avery Hopwood from the German of Rudolph Bernauer and Rudolph Oestreicher, opens Tuesday night at the Selwyn Theatre. Included in the cast are Miriam Hopkins, Alison Skipworth, Russ Whytal, Douglass Montgomery, Stafford Dickens and T. Wigney Percyval.

"ROMANCING 'ROUND," by Conrad Westervelt, will be presented at the Little Theatre Wednesday night by L. Lawrence Weber. Ralph Morgan and Peggy Conway are co-featured. Others in the cast include, Beatrice Blin, Fleming Ward, Mott Hawley and Charles Ritchie.

"MURRAY HILL," a farce by Leslie Howard, is due at the Bijou Theatre next Thursday night, presented by the Shuberts. The cast includes: Genevieve Tobin, Glenn Anders, Gaby Fay, J. H. Brewer, Florence Edney, Leslie Howard, Alice May Tuck and Harry Lillford.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Price 3 Cents

Pennsylvania Labor's President Is Deeply Impressed by Achievements of Russia's Workers

By JAMES H. MAURER.

(Federated Press presents this letter from James H. Maurer, president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and chairman of American Labor Delegation to Russia, in full so that readers may know the impressions as completely as Maurer has expressed them.)

DNIEPROPETROVSK (formerly Ekaterinoslav), U. S. S. R. (FP).—I have now been in Russia several weeks and can at least tell in part what I have learned about the country during the time that I have been here.

But before telling you what the country is like now, I deem it important that we take a glimpse behind the curtain and see what the country was like up to the time the workers secured control.

For several centuries the peasants were slaves, and belonged to the land just as houses, stables, and cattle did. Since 1861 the peasants were free, that is they were not sold as chattel any more. During the past century there were at least half a dozen revolutions, but all except the last one were crushed.

Most of the landlords who owned the land did not live in Russia, but either in Paris, London or at some aristocratic residential districts outside of Russia; their estates were taken care of by local managers. These absentee landlords had had no other interest in their estates than to grind out profit.

Peasants Used to Live in Shacks.

The peasants lived in miserable shacks that contained one or two rooms; most of their so-called homes were built out of mud with straw roofs and in some cases the roofs were covered with dirt upon which weeds grew. They had little or no furniture and their food consisted of little more than black bread and cabbage soup. The land was cultivated in pretty much the same manner as 2,000 years ago.

It must also be remembered that 80 per cent of the people in Russia were peasants and that 90 per cent of them were illiterate. Education among the workers was discouraged. Industry, as we understand it in America, had really not secured any appreciable foot-hold.

The World War, in which the Russians fought with the allies against Germany, began in 1914 and during the three and a half years of their participation in the war, Russia lost 1,700,000 men, while 5,000,000 more were wounded. While the young men—Russia's best blood—were being sacrificed at the battle front, women worked like slaves in the coal mines, railroads, and rolling mills.

Counter-Revolution Caused Setback.

Then came the revolution of March, 1917, and the overthrow of the Czar's government. Another revolution in November of the same year overthrew the Kerensky "Menshevik" (minority) government and put the Bolshevist (majority) government into power. This government has endured ever since, but not without tremendous opposition.

From the signing of the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March, 1918) up to 1921, Russia suffered its greatest property loss due to the counter-revolutions which were financed and assisted in the main by England, France and

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

A MURDER that may rival the famous Hall-Mills case, has been enacted or transacted in New Jersey, a very proper and respectable state, where state troopers sometimes amuse themselves by turning into bootleggers or shooting into farmers' houses, because the farmers shot into, fail to exhibit the correct attitude towards cows and other inarticulate animals. An old doctor who enjoyed the luxury of possessing a wife many years his junior was eliminated in a shooting affray and there is suspicion that a money transaction dovetails into the story.

* * *

THO shooting husbands is not exactly a hazardous sport as things go in this go-getting era, the widow of the murdered doctor is being put to some inconvenience and tho she picked up an infallible southern alibi there is reason to believe that her path is strewn with more trouble. The lady charged two unknown Negroes, John and Rastus Doe, with the crime, but as Negroes vote in New Jersey and the K. K. K. is not what it used to be before most of its leaders were sent to jail for murder, rape, arson and other gentle misdemeanors, there is a possibility that capitalist justice, may be color blind in this case.

* * *

OF course all those concerned in the case are christians tho far be it from me to insinuate that only christians are capable of murder wholesale or retail, circumstancial and direct evidence to the contrary. We submit however that a soul-full of the holy spirit is no antidote for homicidal weaknesses as court records will show.

* * *

ELSIE SWEETIN, soul-mate of a minister of the gospel in a small Illinois town, was acquitted of the murder of her husband by a big-

(*Continued on Page Three*)

U. S. TRADE UNION DELEGATES BACK FROM USSR TODAY

The American Trade Union Delegation, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, will arrive today on board the Leaiathan after its visit to the Soviet Union.

"In spite of post-war destruction, the blockade and the backward technique of the Soviet Union, socialistic forms of economy have proved their vitality and their advantages over capitalist economy," Maurer declared in an interview before leaving the USSR for this country.

To Make Report.

The delegation left the United States for the Soviet Union on July 27. It spent two months intensively studying conditions in the Soviet Union. Maurer will attempt to present his report at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Los Angeles October 3.

The members of the delegation in addition to Maurer include John Brophy, candidate for president on the progressive ticket in the recent elections in the United Mine Workers of America; Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate; J. W. Fitzpatrick, of the Federation of Actors and Artists; and Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Silas B. Axtell, attorney for the Seamen's Union and the Longshoremen's Union; Stuart Chase, economist; Rex Tugwell, professor of economics at Columbia University; Attorney Arthur Fisher, president of the Amalgamated Bank in Chicago; Professor J. B. Bredler, of Columbia University; Dr. Carlton Washburn, J. A. H. Hopkins, Miss Lillian Herstein, of the Chicago Teachers' Union, Jerome Davis, of Yale University, and Paul Douglas, of the Chicago University.

UNIONS AND PARTY UNITS ARE FIGHTING TO BUILD GIANT RED BAZAAR AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Articles ranging in size and value from animal crackers to an automobile are pouring in from labor and fraternal organizations and units of the Workers Party thruout the country for the giant DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT Bazaar at the Madison Square Garden, October 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Workers' organizations thruout the country are mobilizing their forces to build the giant bazaar for the two proletarian dailies.

Urging Workers Party units to send their ads for the souvenir program, the National Bazaar Committee declared, "Every Party unit, from New York to Seattle, every working class organization, sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers should be on the job." Ads for the program, the committee states, are $75 a page.

Dollars from workers anxious to help The DAILY WORKER and the FREIHEIT and to have their names inscribed in the Red Honor Roll are pouring into the offices of the Bazaar Committee. Thousands of workers expect to contribute to their two fighting dailies.

EXECUTE SCORES AS "REDS" WHILE WUHAN TOTTERS

British Bomb Chinese Towns; Chiang Leaves

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 25.—At Nanning, capital of the province of Kwangsi, mass requisitions are being carried on which have resulted in the arrest of over 50 persons of whom 13 were immediately executed without trial or inquiry. All the persons executed were young men. On their way to execution and with their last breath they unceasingly shouted: "Down with the traitors! Down with Chiang Kai-shek! Long live the Communist Party!"

The Hankow newspapers report that the situation in that town is growing more and more strained. Salt and rice are again lacking. The rate of the Wuhan bank-notes is falling. Shops are closed and numerous arrests and new executions are going on daily. Peasant detachments are still occupying Shenpao, the nearest station town.

The Cantonese Chinese newspapers report that on September 5, British airplanes shelled villages situated near the coast of the gulf southeast of Kwantung. Many houses were damaged by the bombardment but the number of casualties is unknown. The Canton papers state that the Chinese authorities intend to protest against the bombardment before the British consulate.

* * *

Chiang To Study U. S. Imperialism.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24.—Alleging his approaching marriage to Miss Soong as an excuse for a long sojourn in the United States Chiang Kai-shek, traitor to the Chinese revolution and former leader of the Nationalist armies, has announced his determination to visit America in order to study the workings of the militarist and imperialist machines there. Miss Soong has confirmed this report of Chiang's American tour, saying that she and her present fiance will probably settle in Washington in order to study "government affairs." It is understood here that Chiang's trip to the United States foreshadows a growing understanding between American imperialism in the Far East and the interests of that section of the Chinese bourgeoisie represented by Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang refuses to admit that Chiang Che-ju, now studying in the United States as his former wife, was legally married to him. "I divorced in 1921 my first wife," Chiang stated. "Since then I have set free two concubines."

FRENCH FASCISTS BID LEGION TO CUT THE BERLIN TRIP

Duce Forces Workers to See U. S. Blackshirts

PARIS, Sept. 25. — Resentment among all classes of French society against the tariff attitude of the United States is still apparent in the actions of various French officials during the last days of the American Legion's invasion of French soil. Marshall Foch has retired to his country estate on the excuse that he is unable to participate in any further Legion activities owing to a "gastronomic indisposition." Foreign Minister Aristide Briand, it is being generally observed, kept religiously away from Paris all of the time that the Legion was celebrating. His astuteness is now the envy of other French politicians whose effusive efforts to welcome to French soil the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, whom the workers of France had isolated with a boycott of contempt, has a disagreeable impression on their electors in the light of the recent American tariff ultimatum.

The few American Legionnaires who remain in Paris at this date are seen sulking along the boulevards and are reported to be in dread of their own M. P.'s. These "veterans" are the remnant of the crew who scandalized the French by their champaigne and absinthe orgies on Montmartre in the course of which half-naked "filles" were carried on the Legionnaires' shoulders shouting obscene songs thru the streets of Paris.

The bulk of the Legionnaires, however, have departed for Italy where they are being officially received by their fellow-fascists of the black-shirt completion. While the Italian workers are reported to be incensed at the presence in Italy of the murderers of their countrymen, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Mussolini government is making preparations for the recep-

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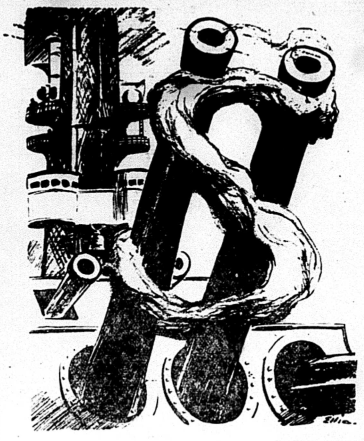
GUNS OF IMPERIALISM SPEAK



By FRED ELLIS.

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE CALLED FOR NEW YORK, DEC. 3

(Statement By National Office, T. U. E. L.)

The labor movement is in a deep crisis. It is on the retreat before the attacks of the employers. Never was its morale so low. Never was its leadership so corrupt and reactionary. Never was the need so urgent for the honest, progressive elements in the unions to combine in order to infuse the labor movement with a fighting spirit, to draw together its weakened forces, and to develop an offensive against the insatiable capitalist class.

American capitalists, in furtherence of their tremendous drive for world domination, have a most pressing need for a docile working class; for workers who can be used as pawns in their vast imperialistic profit-grabbing schemes. Hence, they are carrying on a strong, many phased offensive to exploit, disorganize, and exploit the workers. Specific aims of this offensive are to cut production costs by slashing wages and speeding up the workers, to smash or devitalize the unions, to enchain the workers to the capitalist political parties, to enmesh the workers in the rapidly growing militarism and war plans, and to crush out all progressive and revolutionary spirit among the workers.

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Railway Trainmen on Soo Line Taking Strike Vote; Railroad Ignored Demand

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—A strike vote has been ordered on the Soo line by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen because of the attitude of the railroad officials in ignoring the union's demand for adjustment of seventeen grievances. About 2,000 workers are directly involved. One of the grievances is the violation by the railroad management of the agreement to hire union men. Non-union workers have been brought into service, and union men forced to work alongside of them in some cases.

Ryckman, Defender Of Workers, Dies In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—"Judge" J. H. Ryckman, socialist editor of the Open Forum Weekly, organ of the American Civil Liberties Union in Southern California, died suddenly of heart failure last Friday. Judge Ryckman, so-called because of the many times he ran for that office on the socialist ticket, was one of the most famous attorneys defending the Communist and I. W. W. cases under the California Criminal Syndicalism Law for many years. Altho an old man, he was very active in the movement until the day of his death. One of his last cases was in defending twenty-one Communists, I. W. W. and other radicals who were arrested in the raids during the Sacco-Vanzetti hysteria. Judge Ryckman was never altogether in sympathy with the right wingers in his own party, leaning more toward the left, nevertheless he displayed the usual trace of liberalism in his horror of the Communists' "intolerance."

MEXICO FRANKLY ACCEPTS MORROW AS MORGAN ENVOY

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25.—Recognizing frankly that the republic of the United States is an imperialist machine for the advancing of the interests of the American capitalists, the Mexico City papers in commenting on the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow as ambassador to Mexico, profess their preference to deal directly thru him with the Wall Street financial oligarchy rather than with a second-rate "dollar diplomat." Since American democracy is in the hands of the money interests who also rule the destinies of the Latin-American states, El Universal concludes that "it may be preferable that one of them" (Wall Street oligarchs) "should diplomatically represent Washington in Mexico instead of sending us some secondary person."

The newspaper, however, goes on to warn the ambassadorial invader that he is not to imagine that he is dealing with a contemptible colony of the great northern power. "The main thing is," says El Universal, "that Mr. Morrow should not arrive here as have so many ambassadors and ministers of the United States, with the idea that he is a pro-consul to a barbarous colony."

"Oils" Ambassador.

Excelsior is more explicit concerning the relations of the future ambassador and the House of Morgan. "As a member of the Morgan firm," it observes editorially, "it is reasonable to presume that Mr. Morrow also participates in the ideas and viewpoints of the American financiers." A good deal of ironic emphasis is laid on the friendship of the Morgan delegate with President Coolidge, but it is perfectly understood in Mexico City that Dwight W. Morrow is the personal representative of the American oil and financial interests and that his appointment is only another step in the oil war.

IOWA OPERATORS CALL FOR TROOPS; USE TEAR GAS ON MINER'S CHILDREN; CUT WAGES $2.50 PER DAY'S WORK

Illinois Operators Declare for Open Shop; Try to Break Strongest District of Union

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Sept. 25.—This community heard today that Governor John Hammil has agreed to send the state militia to the coal fields to continue the work of terrorism already started by the coal company owned sheriff's forces here.

The situation is very tense, following the assault yesterday of armed deputies throwing tear gas bombs into a crowd of miners' pickets who were peacefully engaged in persuading strikebreakers not to work for two dollars and a half less per day than the union scale calls for.

Women Were Watching.

A considerable number of miners' wives and children had come out with them to watch the argument, in which they have an intense interest as this is the six month of the lockout, and the sixth month without any family income.

There were only thirty strikers present on the road to the mine mouth, as is prescribed in arbitrary rulings laid down by the sheriff, and consented to by the miners' union officials. But the mine guards, under command of the sheriff, made an excuse of the women and children standing some distance away to attack both the latter and the pickets themselves.

The tear gas bombs, hurled among the children were particularly effective, and as the half blinded adults were slowly forced from the scene by brandished weapons and a steady cannonade of bombs, women and children were left writhing on the ground at the roadside, fallen out of the line of retreat and too severely injured to pick their way back.

Attacked Rescuers.

An attempt of the men to gather together and rescue them from the intollerable poisonous gases of the bombs used by the guards was broken up by threats to fire and more poisonous gas. The company controlled papers are printing misleading and inaccurate articles on the conflict, and the mine owners are demanding troops to continue the work of their gun-men. The situation is said in official reports to be "ominous" and public feeling is running high against the perpetrators of the outrage against the miners.

* * *

Strike-breaking In Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Illinois Coal Operators Association, thru its officials, has issued a public notice that the mines of this state will be reopened on a basis of the non-union wage of $5 per day, which is a cut of one-third in the regular wage prevailing under the Jacksonville agreement.

If the operators succeed in getting any workers on an individual agreement, this will be the first time scabs have been used in this state, District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, since the Herrin affair of 1922, which resulted in a pitched battle, with the loss of many lives and the closing down of the mine.

The district officials have done nothing to prepare the miners for any effective picketing or other militant tactics in this district, but have pursued a policy of yielding to the companies, attempting to get a separate district agreement by concessions. In this they have been unsuccessful. Progressive elements among the rank and file miners have all along foretold that an attempt was to be made soon to crush the union entirely, and see in this announcement of the operators' association complete confirmation of their forebodings. They will attempt to rally the miners for active opposition, despite the officials of the district.

U. S. S. R. "BUYS PEACE" BY DEBT DEAL WITH PARIS

U. S. Pact to Come; British "Oil" Aroused

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 25.—The Pravda points out that the decision of the government of the Soviet Union to pay the French debtholders the sum of 60,000,000 gold francs in annuities does not at all signify that the czarist debts, annulied by the October revolution, have been acknowledged. The government of the Soviet Union will pay the stipulated sums only on condition that it receives for them credits useful for socialistic construction.

Buying Right To Peace.

As a matter of fact, it is a simple commercial payment by means of which the U. S. S. R. is buying the opportunity for peaceful economic relations with one of the capitalist countries of Europe.

The sum to be paid is much lower than the 400,000,000 francs of interest alone paid yearly for the debts incurred by czarism at the cost of the Russian people. The French fascist papers, bribed by the British oilowners, are doing their utmost to break off the preparation of the economic agreement which is advantageous to French business circles who are interested in relations with the U. S. S. R.

U. S. S. R. Wants Peace.

The toilers of the U. S. S. R. desire peaceful economic relations with the capitalist countries. The government of the Soviet Union proved its peaceableness in 1917 when it ended war by accepting even the heaviest terms. But the present situation of the U. S. S. R. is not such that anybody could expect its economic capitulation. The toilers of the U. S. S. R. are willing to speak with the merchants of the bourgeois world in their

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Ex-Lawyer Appears As Witness Against Stonecutters Union

Sydney A. Syme, formerly counsel for the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association, testified against the union in the federal court as a government witness claiming that the president of the union, Michael W. Mitchell, had read a certain affidavit before signing in which he urged the members of the union not to work on non-union stone. Syme said that Mitchell not only signed the affidavit but had him read it aloud first.

When he was on the witness stand several days ago, Mitchell denied that the affidavit was read by him before being signed.

APPOINTMENT OF DWIGHT MORROW IS A CHALLENGE

Statement of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section)

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—Charles G. Dawes, banker and oil magnate, is vice president of the United States, picked by the same convention that nominated Coolidge. Andrew Mellon, ruler of the multifarious Mellon banks and industrial monopolies, is secretary of the treasury in Coolidge's cabinet. And now Dwight Morrow, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is appointed by Coolidge to the most important post in the U. S. diplomatic service.

The appointment of Dwight Morrow as ambassador to Mexico is one of the most brazen steps yet taken in the governmental adventures of Wall Street and Washington.

It means that Wall Street is to have a free hand in Mexico and in Latin America in general!

It means that Wall Street is now directing the United States government not merely from behind the scenes but by taking over the offices of government in its own right!

Workers Should See.

This appointment should arouse the American workers to struggle against the ruling class as a matter of life and death for the labor movement. American farmers, growing poor in the shadow of mountainous monopolistic wealth, cannot fail to see that Wall Street is intrenching itself still more firmly for assaults upon their living standards. Every

(*Continued on Page Two*)

WHITE TERRORIST SPIES GET DEATH IN U. S. S. R. COURT

Two Die in Attempt to Invade Soviet Union

MOSCOW, USSR, Sept. 25.—Of the five monarchists tried at Leningrad, four have been sentenced to death, one of them to ten years imprisonment. After reading sentence, according to the simple, dignified procedure of the Soviet Union's system, the court announced a communication from state political department that on Wednesday three unknown men, attempting to cross the frontier from Finland, showed armed resistance to the Soviet frontier guards who killed two of them while one escaped into Finland. Monarchist arms and proclamations were found on one of the dead men. Solsky recognized in one of the men killed the guide who accompanied him and his group from Finland to the USSR.

All five of the accused monarchists pleaded guilty to the charge of preparing terroristic acts and espionage, under instructions from the intelligence services of Finland, Latvia, Poland and other states.

The defendant, Stroevoy, who was a former marine lieutenant and served in Kolchak's army, declared that the Latvian intelligence service in giving him his espionage instructions, informed him of the nature of the material which he would collect, which was also wanted by the French naval attache.

The prosecutor demanded capital punishment for all the prisoners, He declared that the accused have been accomplishing what was agreed upon two years ago with Reilly, the representative of the British secret intelligence service, who was the main organizer of the terror in the USSR. The work of the prisoners was not limited to espionage but they were entrusted also with blowing up bridges and mills in order to throw into confusion the adjustments of the national economy of the Soviet Union. Alexander Balmassov, a former captain in Wrangel's white army, declared, during the course of his trial, that it was a policy of the terrorists to try for the factories, "because these are the real strategic points of attack on the Soviet front." Balmassov asserted that he had been paid 1,600 marks a month by the Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters in Paris for carrying counter-revolutionary literature across the frontiers of the Soviet Union, while he was given 2,000 marks each month by Col. Rosenstern, head of the Finnish secret service, for bringing back spy reports.

The examination of Balmassov established that all the terrorist groups, including that led by Mme. Zaharshenko-Schultze, who tried to blow up the Ogpu headquarters, and that of Soloviev, who blew up the business club in Leningrad on June 7, were directed and actively assisted by Col. Rosenstern. The former spy admitted that the white terrorist methods had been resolved on only when it had become apparent that all ordinary propaganda against the Soviet Union was futile.

Schneider Competition Postponed.

LIDO, Venice, Sept. 25.—With a 35-mile an hour gale sweeping down from the Appenines and lashing the Adriatic Sea into heavy waves, the authorities decided to postpone the Schneider Cup Competition until tomorrow. Everything was ready for the contest except the weather. The race will be held Monday afternoon at 2.30.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

Before the Whole Lot Is Sold Out

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti in CARTOONS from THE DAILY WORKER by Ellis

Send a dollar for 4 copies to give to your shopmates and members of your union—

Single copies 25 cents.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York

Pennsylvania Labor President Praises U. S. S. R.

(*Continued from Page One*)

the United States. Whole villages were burned to the ground, factories and railroads destroyed, mines were blown up or flooded, and thousands of non-combatants murdered if suspected of being in sympathy with the new workers' government.

Lined up solidly with invaders of foreigners were the former landlords and most of the czarist generals, who, to be sure, hoped to regain their estates and to reestablish the old form of government. In the meantime the Red Army of workers was organized and rather poorly equipped. They, however, defeated totally one invading army after another. These cruel invasions, which lasted nearly three years, cost England, France and possibly the United States hundreds of millions of dollars.

Famine and Economic Blockade Added Troubles.

After peace was once more restored there came the famine, when more than three millions either starved to death or died from fever, malaria, etc. At the same time over 6 millions suffered from sickness brought on from being underfed. The blockade kept out for a time medicine and other needed supplies.

This gives a picture of the country that the present government fell heir to: a country looted by theft and violent destruction; its population reduced by millions, the live stock gone, the railroads ruined, hundreds of bridges blown up, factories, mills and workshops wrecked. Tens of thousands of naked orphans wandering over the land trying to keep alive. Roving hands of cossack-outlaws raiding towns and stealing what few crumbs that there might be left to steal and often murdering and outraging their victims. There was no credit and their medium of exchange was so terribly debased that a bushel of roubles would scarcely buy a loaf of bread. It was out of this awful wreck that the present government began its herculean task of reconstruction.

And now let us see how they succeeded or what has been accomplished in Russia by the much slandered Bolshevists since 1921, or since the invading armies of other nations have been driven out.

Maurer Given Freedom of Access All Around.

During the time I spent in Russia, I have traveled several thousand miles through the industrial centers. I have been through their locomotive shops, agricultural implement factories, blast furnaces, rolling mills, glass factories, rubber works, textile factories, coal mines, salt mines, also co-operative bakeries, factories and stores; I have visited the rural districts and have seen how the peasants live and work. I have interviewed local and national public officials, trade union officials, Communists and non-Communists, and workers of both sexes in all walks of life.

No one has told me where to go or where not to go, or to whom I should speak. In every factory, mill, workshop or mine which we have visited, the books showing earnings, output, profits, wages and hours of work have been freely turned over to us and a later check-up by us at the headquarters of the trusts has shown that at no place have we been deceived.

Tells of Wages and Working Conditions.

In every shop we have visited, we found that the old primitive methods of production were being pushed aside for more modern methods. Old machinery is being scrapped and new modern machinery and methods are being introduced and inaugurated.

Every industrial plant is on the average more than 90% organized and this is only slightly less true among the farmer laborers. In fact, 90% of the eligible Russian working class population belong to the unions. Boys and girls 14 years of age are permitted to work as apprentices: they work 3 hours a day in the mill or factory under instructions and then for 3 hours a day they generally attend a factory school, until they are 17 years of age, after which they are supposed to be full-fledged mechanics. Their wages as apprentices average about 40 roubles a month, or $20.

The wages of a mechanic in machine shops average 100 roubles, or $50, while highly skilled mechanics earn as much as 280 roubles or $140 a month, and common labor in machine shops averages 65 roubles. The work day is never more than 8 hours, but in all hazardous trades or those with great heat, such as glass factories, coal mining, foundries, etc., the work day is only 6 hours and in some cases even less, for while the work day is 6 hours in some of these trades, the workers get a half hour rest at the end of each hour worked, and this brings the actual work-day down to 4 hours in these particular trades.

Coal and Steel Workers Pay No Rent.

Rent for a three-room house with kitchen varies. If the tenant is a common laborer, with say a wife and three children, his rent may be only six roubles, or $3 a month. For the same kind of a house a better paid worker with a smaller family pays 14 roubles a month. In the coal mining region and steel belt the workers do not pay any rent, and they receive in addition free coal, free light, and free water. This is true where the industry owns the houses, yet in spite of this tens of thousands of workers are building their own homes.

The workers also receive free medical service for the entire family and get a two-weeks' vacation every year with full pay. The workers in arduous and disagreeable trades get a month's vacation. They also receive full pay when sick or injured, and also out-of-work benefits of nearly one-half of their wages. They also receive old age pensions.

Women Workers Get Extra Aid.

Women employes about to become mothers are granted 8 weeks' absence before the child is born and 8 weeks after with full pay. All mothers are given an allowance to provide for the birth of a baby and an extra allowance for a period of 9 months for milk.

Every community has its labor center and some of the labor palaces which I have visited compare favorably with some of our own American millionaire clubs. The largest and most pretentious looking building in most communities are these Labor Centers which are equipped with office rooms, committee rooms, assembly halls, theaters, dining halls, dance halls, pool rooms, reading rooms, shooting galleries, etc.

Most of these palaces are surrounded by parks. The music is usually furnished by local talent recruited from the union membership and the same is true of the theatrical productions. Band concerts and moving pictures are free of charge to the members of organized labor and their families. On two nights a week the non-union men and their families may attend without any cost to them. The social life among the workers is for the first time within the history of Russia being taken care of by the workers themselves.

Trains On Time.

In every factory, mill, workshop, or mine that I have visited I have seen what they call a "Red Corner." This is a sort of a combined reading room and dining room. Here can be found all kinds of literature on economic and social problems. I doubt whether there is a place in Russia where men are employed, even in the barracks of the Red Army, where a life size portrait of Lenin does not grace its walls.

Railroad workers enjoy every advantage that other workers do and are paid at about the same rate as machinists. Trains make good time and can be depended upon for being on time: the railroads that were destroyed during the invasion are not only back to what they were before the war, but are ahead of pre-war days. New rolling stock and additional miles of trackage are daily being added. Gigantic electric power stations are being erected, the one near Leningrad being one of the largest in Europe and in full operation, while many others are under construction.

A canal is being built and is to be finished within five years; this canal will run a distance of over 300 miles between the Volga and the Don rivers, and, when finished, will be a great convenience in shipping lumber in one direction and wheat in the other.

"Workers Own, Control and Run Government."

It should be remembered that all of the factories, mines, natural resources, mills and railroads belong to the government and that the workers own, control and run the government.

The profits are divided into several channels. A portion is used for education and for housing, a portion to subsidize infant industries not yet strong enough to stand on their own feet, while a considerable amount is spent for sanitation, hospitals, sewers and water supply.

Think of it! Few cities in Russia could formerly boast of a central water system, and cities of 40 to 100 thousand population still depend upon wells and natural streams for their water supply. At all hours of the day one can see women carrying water, most of which must be carried from a considerable distance.

Between the government industries, the trade unions, and the co-operatives, sewers and central water reservoirs are being installed. Nearly every city I have visited has had some of its streets torn up with trenches where sewer and water mains are being laid. The old moth-eaten shacks called houses which the workers inherited from the old order are being vacated as fast as new homes can be built. In every industrial center which I have visited, extensive house building programs were being carried on and tens of thousands of comfortable workers' homes are being erected.

Keep Improving Industrial Technique.

Wherever I have been I have seen what they call Rest Homes. These are old mansions generally where the rich formerly idled away their time. They are now being used as health and rest homes. As many workers as possible spend their vacations in these homes, while others who are ill are sent there by their unions. These rest homes are owned and maintained by the unions.

Homes are built and maintained by the government for the care of the tens of thousands of ragged and naked orphans whose parents died of starvation or were killed by the invading armies. The outlaw bands of cossacks also have been crushed and no longer need villagers fear for their lives or property.

Many other important measures of reconstruction are being put into effect, of which the most outstanding feature is the application of the best technique in industry.

This applies to farming as well, for five years ago there were 200 tractors in the whole of Russia, while there are now over 30,000. By the end of the next year they hope to increase this number by 50,000 more, virtually all of which will be made in their own factories.

It should be remembered that before the revolution the work day was 11 and 12 hours and the pay in money was only a little better than one half of what it is now. And yet with the shorter work day we have discovered to our surprise that the output has on the whole not decreased, but in some industries has actually increased. This is, of course, due to higher efficiency and to improved machinery.

Cost of Living Cheaper Than In U. S.

The cost of living in the main is considerably lower than in the United States. Fresh eggs are 22c a dozen, white bread 3½c a pound, and black bread 2½c a pound. Butter is 38c a pound, tomatoes 15c a dozen, a good-sized watermelon 4 cents, chicken 20c a pound, beef 10 and 12c a pound, gasoline for your flivver 12c a gallon.

A few years ago clothing was very dear, but now with their improved textile mills and clothing factories is virtually as cheap as in the United States.

As one travels on the train over this wonderful country that covers about a sixth of the land area of the world, one sees on the great plains many herds of fine cattle and considerable modern machinery. Today most all Russian citizens between the ages of 10 and 50 can read and write. The illiterate is disappearing.

What Nation Has Done So Much in the Time?

All this is merely a glimpse of what these terrible Bolsheviks have accomplished in the past six years. No other nation on earth can boast of having done anywhere near as well in so short a period. I have, however, one complaint to make against Russia, not against the government that has done so well, but against its streets and so-called country roads. It seems to me that all the holes, ruts and dust that we once upon a time had on our own streets in America have been shipped here. At any rate they have all the discomforts of traveling which we ever had and then some.

Russian Workers Want Peace.

When I ask the Russian people what they wish for most, they invariably reply: "Peace."

"All we ask for," they say, "is the friendship of the workers throughout the world; and that the governments of the world will not molest us!"

To the question as to whether the government interferes with the activities of the unions, they invariably smile and seem confused as they answer:

"How can the government interfere in our union activities when we ourselves are the government. We have no idle rich or professional politicians holding down government positions, all government departments from legislative down to executive are filled with industrial workers and peasants."

The highest pay which Communist party members are allowed to receive is 225 roubles a month, or $112.50. Labor officials and official heads of industrial establishments receive the same—from 200 to 225 roubles a month. Further comment is hardly necessary—the reader must draw his own conclusions as to the reasons why capitalist countries condemn the Union of Soviet Republics.

Appointment of Dwight Morrow a Challenge

(Continued from page 1)

foe of Wall Street power must be prepared to take up the challenge.

Dwight Morrow will go to Mexico as a Morgan man, a leading factor in the imperialistic policy of Wall Street and Washington which has systematically threatened Mexico with armed intervention, has subjected most of the Caribbean area and is at this moment standing over the Nicaraguan people with steel bayonets at their throats.

Can You Stand It?

Are the masses of the American people willing to bear the consequences of this profit-policy? Where it is leading to is already plainly visible in the growing imperialist antagonisms that carry with them signs of the growing war danger.

Let us not forget that the last war was a Morgan war!

It is time for us to establish close relations with the labor and anti-imperialist movements of Latin America, precisely because of the contrary attitude of Wall Street and Washington. Morgan's man is not our man! Dwight Morrow may be the ambassador of American imperialism but he is not our ambassador!

Let every labor and farmers' organization in the country send out its protest!

Demonstrate solidarity with the Mexican people!

Speed the movement for organization of a Labor Party in the United States, to offer steady resistence to the menace of the republican and democratic parties of American imperialist capitalism!

All-America Anti - Imperialist League (United States Section)

Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

Report German Finances.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—That Germany is going into a deeper financial hole this year than at any time in her history, is indicated in a study of statistics just published, showing that the passive balance after payments probably will total more than a billion dollars for 1927. The balance, after payments for the first half of this year were passive to the extent of 2,154,000,000 marks.

Lindbergh Arrives at El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 25. — Charles A. Lindbergh landed here yesterday in his Spirit of St. Louis on his national air tour. Lindbergh flew here from Lourdsbourg, N. M., where he made a brief stop enroute from Tucson, Ariz.

Acosta Tries Plane.

CURTIS FIELD, L. I., Sept. 25.—Bert Acosta flew several hours yesterday to test his new Fokker Universal Wright Whirlwind Plane in preparation for an attempt to break the long distance flight record.

USSR "Buys Peace" In French Debt Deal

(Continued from page 1)

usual language: "If you give, I give," but they will never accept terms of bondage. Even if the international bourgeoisie were successful in its attempts at the economic blockade planned by the British, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will find sufficient forces within their ranks for the victorious construction of socialism.

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Postman "Delayed" Settlement Terms.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—In his attempt to throw suspicion on the debt negotiations between the Soviet Union and the French government, Anatole de Monzie, chairman of the delegation negotiating the Franco-czarist debts, has announced that the letter from Ambassador Rakowsky containing Litvinov's terms, was delayed in delivery by a postman's error.

The terms of settlement include the payment in twenty-one annuities of 60,000,000 gold francs ($12,000,000) but makes these payments dependent upon the extension by France of credits to the Soviet Republic. The government of the Soviet Union has announced its willingness to guarantee its good faith by depositing 30,000,000 gold francs with the French banks within six months of the agreement.

The rumor that the Soviet government proposes to make the annuity payments partly in oil has aroused the fury of the British oil interests who are doing all in their power to interrupt the negotiations thru misrepresentations in the French press.

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U. S. Negotiations May Follow.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 25.—It is felt here that the success of the debt negotiations between the Soviet Union and the French government may serve as a precedent for similar negotiations between the U. S. S. R. and the United States. The amounts at issue between the two countries are smaller than those involved in the Soviet Union-French settlement, and it is expected that negotiations should be simpler and more easily effected for this reason.

Paul Crouch Will Speak in Baltimore Today

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—Paul Crouch, revolutionary ex-soldiers, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for propaganda for the working class, sentence reduced because of the workers' opposition to it, will lecture on American Imperialism, under the auspices of the "Hands Off China Conference," Monday, Sept. 26, at 8.30 p. m., at Wiltshire Hall (formerly Barry's Hall) 741 West Baltimore St., Baltimore. Admission free.

Build Anti-Fascist Group as Benito's Boy Scouts Gather

NEW BRITAIN, Sept. 25.—At a meeting held Sunday afternoon in the meeting Hall of the Sons of Italy in Walnut Street, about one hundred boys were enlisted in a troop of fascist boy scouts. The organization plans were made and carried out by the local fascisti league branch. The purposes of the new troop will be to train the boys of Italian extraction in American methods of physical culture, and they will be drilled under an instructor delegated by the American Legion here, according to the secretary of the fascisti branch.

This bit of news shows the growing open and brazen collaboration between the American brand of fascism as expressed by the Legion, and its Italian prototype. There are indeed many valuable lessons in American fascist methods that can be taught to the adherents of the Italian black shirts, clubs and castor oil.

To counteract the poisonous activities of the fascists in a working class town like New Britain with a population of over 75,000 workers, an anti-fascist branch of 60 workers was organized last week. Frederick Ghio, treasurer of the Anti-Fascist Union of New Britain explained that the fascist organization of New Britain, which with the aid of the American Legion has undertaken to instill hatred for the workers and the lust for murder into the minds of the children of the working class, has been organized with the approval and aid of the Italian government.

The New Britain workers will struggle against both the Italian fascists and the menace of their advisers, the American Legion. Plans are being made for an extensive campaign among the workers exposing fascism, both in Italy and the U. S.—New Haven Evening Register.

French Fascists Bid Legion Avoid Berlin

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the American "veterans." Other Legion groups have dispersed to Belgium and the Rhineland, altho, at the bidding of the French nationalist bloc in the French government, General "Black Jack" Pershing has ordered Berlin struck off the list of the European cities to be visited by the Legion. The action is the result of the statement of the French nationalists that the visit of the Legionnaires to Germany might further embitter the feeling of the French towards the Legion.

Pershing and a party of American militarists, including the past and the present commanders of the Legion, Savage and Spafford, have visited Georges Clemenceau. The following conversation is said to have taken place between Pershing and the so-called "Tiger:"

"You have a complexion like a girl," said Pershing. "Flatterer," cried Clemenceau, "You look just like the boy you are."

The visit was spent in similar compliments and when the militarists departed the "Tiger" wept.

Plan Berlin to Japan Flight.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Otto Koennecke, German war ace, who, with his financial backer, Count Salm, and another companion is attempting a Germany to Japan and return flight, hopped off again today from Angora for Bafra, Mesopotamia, his next scheduled stop, according to advices from Angora.

"Hands Off China" Will Be Topic of Resolution Before A.F.L. Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The question of what attitude the official American labor movement will take toward the Chinese workers' struggle for freedom will be determined at the coming American Federation of Labor convention.

This was assured by the fact that the recent international convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Association adopted a resolution demanding "Hands Off China."

The resolution provided that the delegates of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes of the A. F. of L. convention were instructed to introduce the same resolution there, and to fight for its adoption.

To Propose That All in State Be Fingerprinted

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The incoming legislature will receive a proposal from Dr. Raymond C. Kieb, state commissioner of correction, advocating the fingerprinting of all residents in the state.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

A SHORT COURSE *of* ECONOMIC SCIENCE

By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvolaitsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

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The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One hearted jury on her second trial. The minister who tried to uplift her was the cause of her downfall and said minister is now occupying a cell. I have been told that the fundamentalists are going to put on a drive to get all their boys out of the prisons before Christmas. They may succeed unless the sheriffs who receive 65 cents a day for feeding them raise a howl. It would not be good policy to throw a big army of unemployed on the labor market in the middle of winter.

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THOSE who believe that Greenwich Village is only famous for its night life should be in front of the Methodist Episcopal church on 4th Street between 6th Avenue and Washington Park, yesterday afternoon about 1 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Ross, pastor of the church, was as busy as a bawdy picture salesman on east 14th Street, with a cop in the offing. It appears that as soon as the reverend gentleman finished his homily he darted to the front door and shook every hand that passed by him, stopping now and then to take the name and address of a prospective steady customer who had just been introduced to his joint.

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THE dominie was smiling like a reformed democrat and bobbing like Jack Dempsey in his seventh round encounter with Tunney. His raiment was not cut out of the same block of goods and I could a vision of a new suit with an extra pair of pants mirrored in his eyes as he gave the hands of aged females an extra squeeze to make them feel that god in his heaven was depending on them for help in his eternal fight with the devil who seems to be committed to the policy of permanent revolution against the celestial empire. The old men and the virgins were not given much attention, possibly on the theory that the old men had wives and had nothing to say anyhow about financial affairs while the young girls would probably lose their souls to male patrons of the sinful cafes that strew the neighborhood. It was a bright sunny day and the Rev. Ross was surely making his hay.

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PRACTICALLY every articulate individual in the Village is engaged in writing a novel, excepting those who are writing plays. Sometimes they may be seen wandering around a yawning subway in the making, during the noon hour when journalists who work on a salary basis are on the way to their desks. They are pleasant fellows, those novelists and extremely interesting. It matters little if it takes them years to write a novel. There is really more fun thinking of writing a novel than either in writing it or living on the royalties. In fact most of the things that we succeed in putting the Indian sign on lose their glamor then and there.

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IT must not be assumed however that all our village artists live on the quarters they borrow from gullible cops to help pay transportation to Pittsburgh or to the dying parent in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Some of them actually work, either to make a living in the here and now or later on thru the medium of a best seller based on actual experience among that mysterious class of human beings known as the proletariat. While strolling along 6th Avenue recently—the time was five minutes to 1 p. m.—I met a friend of mine who can write rings around a worm.

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THE novel was almost finished, he informed me, blinking his left eye at a horny-bowled briar pipe that jutted from his face. I looked at him and thot of Conrad, H. M. Tomlinson and others who surprised doting mothers by making good in their old age. But how do those sluggish geniuses live in the meantime? A whistle blew and the author of a great novel bid me good-bye and in a few seconds he was diving into a hole in the ground. Excavating for a new subway! What splendid material for a proletarian novel there must be in the raw bowels of this big city?

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SO to dine and was waited on by a smart young lady in gypsy costume who smoked incessantly without dropping cigarette ashes in my coffee. Customers being rare so early in the day she deigned converse with me and I marvelled at the energy she put into the business of praising James Joyce, the famous Irish author of "Ulysses" and other works more admired than understood. She was also a novelist in the making, but what a subscription solicitor for The DAILY WORKER was lost in her! She did not choose to be a politician and is an artist, being contrary like most of us. Excellent cartoonists will insist on being politicians and first class politicians will insist on hankering for a life of indolence in a gaudily accoutred garret there to recite selected poems by Omar Khayam.

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BE that as it may the serious side of life must be given attention and here we shall pick up sword and shield to defend our secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who was grossly misrepresented by a Washington correspondent in a story that pictured Mr. Davis in the role of anti-fascist. It seems that a naturalization examiner in Baltimore rejected the applications for citizenship of several Italians who admitted membership in the Fascist Alliance of North America. Davis was alleged to have endorsed the action of the federal official and went on to say that the government would investigate the fascist movement and suggested deportation for immigrants who had taken the oath of loyalty to the fascist government of Italy. He even went so far as to put the fascists on the same level with the Communists according to the Washington dispatch.

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THIS was enough to make every Moose in the Loyal Order bellow his guts out. We do not know what actually happened, whether Davis in one of his alleged periods of comparative irresponsibility gave out the alleged interview and was reprimanded by the Italian ambassador, by Calvin Coolidge or by the House of Morgan or whether the correspondent invented the alleged interview. However, Davis disavowed the story and the United States is still safe for Fascism.

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A CLOWN in Jugo-Slavia—not a member of the government but a circus performer—cracked some jokes at the expense of Mussolini. The Italian ambassador lodged a protest with the government and the circus was ordered to move on. A Swedish radical wrote an indictment of the Fascist regime in Italy and he was prosecuted, but the miscreant was acquitted by a jury. Do our capitalist scribes characterise this conduct of Mussolini as interference in the affairs of other countries? Oh, no! But when the Communist International issues a statement for the benefit of the workers of all lands on some question affecting their interests, every capitalist scribbler on a payroll immediately demands an apology from the Soviet Government. "There is a reason," as a universally known vendor of breakfast food used to say. Fascism stands for capitalism and wage slavery. Communism stands for emancipated labor and the cooperative commonwealth.

Head of Negro Union to Speak in Los Angeles; Other West Coast Notes

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.—George S. Grant, military secretary of the Los Angeles Division of Pullman Porters, announced that general organizer, A. Philip Randolph, would be in this city to attend the A. F. of L. convention and hold a series of mass meetings of Negro workers, as part of a nation-wide tour he is making. "The Pullman Porters," said Grant, "are the first Negro Americans to organize into a National Labor Union, and so well has the organization work been done that the Pullman Company, fighting desperately with its back to the wall, has refused to mediate, arbitrate, or even discuss the porters' demands for recognition and a living wage.

George Grant, in a recent speech at an open forum arranged by the Young Workers' League, outlined a plan he is putting into effect of organizing a Negro-American League, a co-operative and educational organization of Negro workers, to help them in their fight for emancipation.

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Musicians' Strike Off.

Threats of a strike of 2,500 musicians, stage hands, and motion picture operators affiliated with the Amusement Federation were called off when the unions signed a three-year agreement with the Theatre Managers Association, involving wage increases of 7½ per cent to 12½ per cent, the first year, and additional increases each following year.

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A. F. L. Label Department To Hold Meeting.

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., announces that a union label mass meeting has been arranged by his department to be held in the Labor Temple of Los Angeles on September 28th. The Label Trades Department will convene in this city at that time.

Third General Conference of T. U. E. L. Dec. 3.

(Continued from Page One)

Lieutenants of Employers.

The trade union leaders, instead of rallying the workers to resist this dangerous attack, have surrendered to it. Worse, they are actually helping the employers to reduce the workers' standards of life and employment, to weaken their industrial and political organizations, and to confuse their understanding. They are demonstrating themselves to be what they are in fact, lieutenants of the employers in the ranks of the workers.

Will Not Fight Bosses.

The reactionary union officials do nothing to equip the workers to fight for better conditions and against impending wage cuts. Basing themselves on a thin fringe of skilled workers, they do nothing to organize the unorganized masses of semi-skilled and unskilled workers. They refuse to amalgamate the obsolete craft unions into modern industrial unions. They reject every semblence of a militant wage policy, even though the employers cut the unions to pieces as they are now destroying the United Mine Workers.

The heads of the unions have become auxiliaries of the employers to speed up the workers in industry. They are rapidly abandoning the strike in theory and practice and are cultivating among the workers the dangerous illusion that the way for the toilers to improve conditions is by "cooperation" (i.e., surrender to) the employers. Their Baltimore and Ohio Plan, new wage policy, and similar schemes, come from the brains of capitalistic industrial efficiency engineers. They redound entirely to the benefit of the employers and are fatal to the organization and standards of the workers.

Company Union Menace.

The employers strive to establish company unionism among their workers. Instead of combatting this movement by an active struggle to establish vigorous trade unions, the union leaders capitulate to it. Their policy amounts to company unionizing the trade unions, to making the trade unions so subservient to the employers, through class collaboration "union-management cooperation," no fight policies, that the employers will discard their own company unions and accept the degenerated trade unions. The Watson-Parker railroad law, adopted with full support of the union leaders, went far towards company unionizing the railroad unions, with its no-strike, compulsory arbitration provisions.

"Buying Out Capitalists."

The employers through their vast publicity systems, spread illusions that American workers are prosperous, that they can, out of the meagre savings, actually buy the industries, and that therefore all talk of struggle against the employers is out of the question. The trade union leaders are in full step with this insidious propaganda. Through their trade union capitalism (labor banks, labor investment corporations, trade union life insurance companies, etc) they propagate and organize around these destructive illusions. The disastrous consequences of this whole system were dramatically illustrated by the collapse of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' financial institutions in an atmosphere of corruption and graft almost without parallel in this country, many millions of the workers' money being wasted and stolen and the entire organization undemined.

Accept Imperialist Program.

The trade union leaders accept as their own the general political program, domestic and foreign, of the imperialistic employers. Like the bosses, they are bitterly opposed to the workers breaking from the two capitalist parties and forming a labor party. Going cheek by jowl with the American Legion, they greet with enthusiastic approval every plan for militarizing the workers. They are saturated with imperialism. The foreign policy of the U. S. government is also the policy of the A. F. of L. leaders. Their Pan-American Federation of Labor is only an instrument of the American imperialists to subjugate the peoples of Latin America. Their maneuvers in connection with the Amsterdam International are part of the strategy of the employers to enslave Europe. They support the world capitalist attempts to crush the Chinese revolution and to overthrow the Soviet Republic.

Persecute Labor Militants.

In order to break all resistence to their program of demoralizing and subjugating the workers, the capitalists have long carried on a campaign of militant persecution against the most active and advanced elements in the labor movement. In this their most loyal and effective allies are the trade union leaders. To kill the fighting spirit of the unions and to maintain themselves in power they are increasingly stealing elections, packing conventions, and generally suppressing union democracy. They expel from the unions and blacklist from the industries, often with open assistence of the employers and police, those active workers who stimulate the workers to fight against their exploiters. This shameful policy, ruinous to the unions, reached its high point in the expulsion of 60,000 workers in the New York needle trades, the splitting of their unions, and the betrayal of their strikes.

Must Stop Defeats.

The general result of all these wrong policies of the trade union leadership is the present weak and emasculated state of the labor movement. The employers' plans to exploit the workers to the limit and break up their organizations succeed. The past years have recorded defeat after defeat for the unions. The many millions of workers in the basic and key industries remain unorganized. Even in a period of prosperity the trade union leadership has been unable, because unwilling, to unite them. Even the existing unions are being undermined. The whole structure of railroad unionism has been shattered. The miners union is being gradually torn to pieces. The needle trades organizations have been split by traitorous leaders. As a political factor the trade union movement amounts to practically nothing.

Failure of Bureaucracy.

The class collaboration policy of the bureaucracy has proved itself utterly unable to develop an effective movement for the workers. It simply means more and more yielding before the onslaughts of the employers. The A. F. of L. becomes less and less capable of defending the interests of the workers, less and less a factor in their lives. The Los Angeles convention registers one more year of failure by the bureaucracy. The whole labor movement is plunged into the deepest crisis in its career.

A Program of Action.

Drastic remedial measures are required at once. The labor movement must be renovated from top to bottom. The program of the Trade Union Educational League points the way to the development of a militant and progressive labor movement. The alternative to this program is continued defeat for the unions and the development of a still deeper crisis than the present one. Summarized, the general Trade Union Educational League policy proposes:

1.—**Build the Unions.**

(a) Organize the unorganized masses, including the unskilled, Negroes, women, and youth.

(b) Amalgamate the craft unions into industrial unions.

(c) "Cleanse the unions of their present corrupt and reactionary leadership.

(d) Establish union democracy and reduce extravagant official salaries.

2.—**Form a Labor Party.**

(a) Break the poisonous alliance of the union leaders with capitalist politicians and organize the workers into a party of their own.

(b) Develop a legislative program based on the burning demands of the workers and make this the center of election campaigns.

3.—**Against Class Collaboration.**

(a) Initiate an aggressive policy against wage cuts, for wage increases, and to shorten the work day.

(b) Discard the B. & O. Plan and all similar "union-management cooperation" schemes of speeding the workers in industry.

(c) Reject trade union capitalism and separate the labor banks and other financial institutions from the unions.

4.—**Against Imperialism and the War Danger.**

(a) Expose the predatory role of American imperialism, combat all forms of militarism, and arouse the workers to the growing war danger.

(b) Defend the Chinese and Russian revolutions against the attacks of world capitalism.

(c) Affiliate with the workers of other countries for joint defense of our common interests and to establish world trade union unity.

The Trade Union Educational League program leads the way to the building of a powerful working class industrial and political movement. It covers the most vital needs of the labor movement. It provides the means for turning the present disastrous rout of the organized workers into a victorious offensive. Storm clouds are approaching; signs of an industrial depression multiply. The unions, weak as they are, with their present reactionary leadership, are in increasing danger. The alternative to the Trade Union Educational League program is for them to go from one disastrous defeat to another.

For a Labor Party.

The Trade Union Educational League is not affiliated to any political party. It advocates the labor party as the first big step of the masses into political action, and it supports all industrial and political organizations of the workers which are fighting against capitalism. Its ranks are open to all workers willing to struggle for a better and more militant labor movement. Nor is the Trade Union Educational League a dual union. It works with the existing mass organizations, A. F. of L. and independents, and seeks to unite them into one general movement.

To advance its program and to unite the constructive forces in the labor movement, the Trade Union Educational League will hold its third general conference in New York, December 3-4. All progressive and left wing labor union groups are invited to send delegates upon the following basis: national industrial groups, 2 delegates; local general groups, 5 delegates; local union groups, 2 delegates; miscellaneous groups, 2 delegates.

The time is here when the progressive and left wing forces in the labor movement must more firmly unite for the building and functioning of the trade unions. The rank and file of workers, both in and out of the trade unions, are full of discontent. They are bitterly exploited. The average wage for adult workers in the United States is less than $30.00 per week. The industries are full of worker resistence to the employers. The difficulty is that this is not organized, nor will it be organized under the present misleadership in the unions. The constructive, militant forces in the movement must organize in order to push forward trade unionism generally and to bring the workers into successful struggle against their employers. The coming Trade Union Educational League Conference offers the means to develop such organization. The Conference will mark a milepost in the history of American labor. Every militant worker should be there.—Trade Union Educational League, Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary.

All Movie Cameramen in East Belong to Union

The International Photographers of the Motion Picture Industries, Local 644, I. A. T. S. E. has made a large increase in membership during the last month.

The members of the local include many of the most prominent and best known cameramen of the east and west. The attendance of the last meeting of the local which was held at its headquarters, 161 West 44th St., presented such an overflow that it was necessary to take immediate steps to secure large offices.

Ninety per cent of the members of the local are now working. The union now controls all the cameramen, assistants and still men in the east.

Montana Federation of Labor in Turmoil Over Referendum Elections

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 25. — Montana organized labor is in turmoil over the referendum election for officers of the state federation of labor. The failure of Pres. Steve Ely, himself a candidate, to put the name of a rival on the ballot has stirred many locals. The Silver Bow (Butte) central body is opposing both Ely and his rival and is boosting Clarence Blewett of the Butte streetcar men for state president.

MAY RETURN

Although the reports are denied by his entourage, various Balkan points report that Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria will return to rule his country.

(International Newsreel)

IWATE AND ASAMA JAPAN'S CRUISERS TO VISIT HERE

(By A Worker Correspondent).

About 1,500 cadets, officers and sailors of the Imperial Japanese Navy, will land in New York on September 28th, for "sight seeing" and will remain here until October 2nd. They are members of the Training Squadron composed of the cruisers Iwate and Asama.

A majority of the Japanese population in New York which is composed of workers, are not much interested in their coming, but a certain section of Japanese, namely: officials, business men, bankers, and their running dogs, who mostly have their offices in Wall Street, and their residences at Riverside Drive, are all excited and are preparing at full speed to welcome them. The official title of the emergency committee appointed is called "the Japanese Welcome Committee for the Training Squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy."

Officers to Eat at Astor.

The Welcome Committee has raised $10,000 already from the Japanese in New York for the entertainment expense. Theatre-going, half a day in Yankee Stadium to watch Babe Ruth hit a couple more homers, etc., are some of the plans to show the sailors the Capital of the Dollar Empire, which is competing for supremacy in the Pacific with Imperial Japan, where those boys come from.

The main feature of the program is, however, a five dollar banquet at the Hotel Astor (rank and file sailors are not invited) when the leading and royal Japanese citizens in New York are to welcome them officially.

Mayor Walker who is on his way back to New York from his trip around Europe where he made his name so notoriously famous by becoming the good friend of Mussolini, and by forcing Negroes' ejection from a cafe, etc., is said to be planning a dinner for the officers.

FRIGHTFUL AMERICAN EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS CHARACTERIZES ONLY CUBAN CONSTRUCTION JOB

(By S. Kiroff, Worker Correspondent)

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Cuba, the protectorate of the American capitalists, is a prisoners' camp for the unhappy workers of all races and nationalities. For the last two or three years the capitalist press has been spreading all kinds of lies about the quantity of jobs which would be available in Cuba when construction on the central highway began.

Drunken Americans Boss Cuban Workers.

The Cuban workers lived till the unhappy day when it began. The job is in the hands of an American construction company, Warner, Bross & Co. The construction started in the province of Havana. The American bosses and foremen who, day and night, are drunk with whiskey, drive the workers like a herd of animals. Instead of the eight hour day promised in the capitalist sheets, the Cuban workers are getting only $1.60 for 10 to 12 hours a day. The American slave drivers treat the Cuban workers worse than they would treat beasts. They are driven like pack animals.

And if, under these unbearable conditions, a worker gets injured, he is immediately discharged. For example, the boss sends a worker to bring something so heavy that he cannot even lift it. If the worker complains, he is discharged. If he tries to lift it and gets injured, he is discharged just the same.

The central highway is the only construction job in Cuba at present. The workers live a wretched life. Unemployment is rampant, and the workers go hungry, unclothed and unshod. Even the war prisoners in the late imperialist war were not in worse conditions than are the Cuban workers today.

Life is so terrible in Cuba that the Spanish immigrants complained and their consulate is sending them back to Spain free of charge. A group of 450 left the other day. A similar group is ready to depart on the next steamer. These workers prefer the misery of a life in Spain and the tyranny of Primo de Rivera to the horror of conditions in "democratic" Cuba. As a consequence of their departure chiefly Bulgarian and Jugo-Slav workers are left on the job to slave for the American imperialists, and the conditions of these immigrant workers are unbelievable.

FAKE "SCHULES" GROW AS JEWISH HOLIDAYS ARRIVE

Pay-As-You-Enter for Penitential Rites

By SENDER GARLIN.

Over a million and a half Jews of New York City and approximately four million in the United States will join in the Rosh-Hashonah or New Year celebration which begins this evening and continues until sundown on Wednesday.

During the past few days thousands of New Year greeting cards have been mailed to relatives, friends, business associates and customers. According to religious precedent it is proper to send the greetings until Yum Kippur, the Day of Atonement, October 6th, when the holiday period ends.

High Cost of Prayer.

Attendance at the hundreds of synagogues thruout the city will be by admission cards for the holiday services, the cost for these ranging from $25 on the orthodox "schules" on the lower East Side to $1,000 in the impressive "temples" and "reformed synagogues," attended for the most part by those whose incomes have justified their weaning away from the orthodox faith.

For the more traditional houses of worship, too, the present penitential period is utilized for gathering funds for sundry and miscellaneous "causes." These include supporting rabbinal schools in the Holy Land, paying for cantors whose reputations will act as a "drawing card" at the synagogue, and for liquidating some of the more eternal financial obligations incurred by institutions.

With the commencement of the holidays, various enterprising groups and individuals will enjoy again the religious profits derived from the attendance at the so-called mushroom synagogues. These, bitterly inveiged against each year with monotonous regularity by the rabbis who have permanent posts, are synagogues that appear only for the present holiday period.

"Mushroom" Synagogues.

Thruout the city—on the East Side, Harlem, Washington Heights, and the Bronx—and especially where the Jewish population is thickest—movie houses, wedding halls, and in some instances dance halls, are engaged. These are used by the sponsors for the services, and often, (complain the "regular rabbis") the presiding rabbis are not even officially ordained.

Last year this practice was most flagrant in the Bronx, where Rev. Carl Stave of the Hunts Point Jewish Center led the embattled hosts of official Judaism against the "pretenders" who sought to utilize the penitential spirit for their own financial gain.

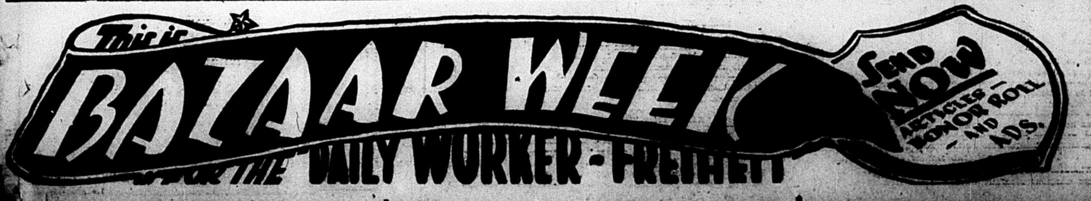
Labor Sports Proves a Good Way to Organize L. Angeles Upholsterers

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 25.—A unique and very successful method of organizing unorganized workers is being put into effect by the Upholsterers' Union of Los Angeles, Local 15, whose organizer is H. Chait. A series of baseball games was organized between the various organized shops in the city which aroused great interest among the workers. The winning team, from the Brown-Saltzman shop, challenged a team from a non-union shop, and in a game decisively whipped them on the diamond. In this way, union men established friendly contact with many unorganized workers from the non-union shop, and it is expected that some of them will soon join the union.

Naturalization Director Bars Fascisti; Might Be Overruled By Officials

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—Italians present today for admission to citizenship were told by Jesse M. Thomas of the United States Department of Labor and District Director in charge of naturalization that membership in th Fascisti would bar them from citizenship. He stated that he did this on his own responsibility without orders from Washington. Thomas pointed out that membership in the Fascisti plainly violated the oath not to continue allegiance to foreign potentates.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?



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NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE DAILY WORKER

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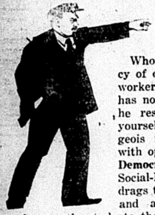

LENIN SAID:

Who emphasizes "the proletarian tendency of our movement"; who insists that the worker does not fear organization, that he has no sympathy with anarchism and that he responds to the stimulus: "Organize yourselves!" who warns us that the bourgeois intellectuals are thoroughly imbued with opportunism? **The Jacobins of Social-Democracy.** (Lenin's group in the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party.) And who drags the radical intellectuals into the Party and are generally concerned about the professors, the students, the individualists and the radical youth? **The Girondist Axelrod and the Girondist Liber.** (Elements who wanted to open the Party doors to intellectuals, etc.)—LENIN ON ORGANIZATION, p. 164.

A Task for the American Labor Delegation to Russia

Returning from the Soviet Union whence it had gone to investigate labor conditions in general, the American Labor Delegation is enthusiastic about the marvellous development of that country under the workers' and peasants' government. The Federated Press article by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, published in today's DAILY WORKER, fully confirms the statements of fact that have been published in the columns of this and other publications serving the interests of the working class. Maurer's statement is a complete refutation of the diatribes against the Soviet Union of such servile agents of capitalism as William Green and Matthew Woll.

Travelling thousands of miles thru Russia, given free access to every form of industrial life, permitted to examine books showing earnings of workers output, and hours of labor; freely visiting the homes of workers and going in general when and where they pleased, the conclusions reached impel all fair-minded people to accept them as valid. That the facts as revealed by Maurer and the committee will not be accepted by the dirty lackeys of imperialism at the head of the official labor movement goes without saying. Their loathsome task is to blackguard the workers of the Soviet Union until their masters tell them to change their tune.

While we have nothing but praise for the reports thus far published by the various members of the committee and particularly commend the report of the chairman of the delegation, we must emphasize the fact that a mere report is not sufficient. Now that the mission is today returning to the United States it is their obvious duty to carry on an aggressive campaign among the trade unions of the country for recognition of the Soviet Union. It is to be hoped that this experience will galvanize Maurer into action as one of the militant leaders of organized labor, a position he once held, and which enabled him to stand high for a long time among the workers because of his past traditions. If he is really desirous of serving the interests of the international working class and aiding the heroic workers of the Soviet Union in their efforts to hold the gains they have made; and continually advance as he admits they have advanced; if he is really convinced, as he says, that the Russian masses wish for peace above everything else, he will go to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles, in his capacity as president of one of the largest and most important state federations in the country, and there raise the demand for the recognition and the defense of the Soviet Union.

By implication, of course, Maurer's letter can be considered a plea for this recognition, but there is no specific statement to that effect. This is a grave defect and it is to be hoped that the delegation remedies this by an unequivocal demand for recognition.

The Doubleday, Page-Doran Book Publishing Combination

The combination of the two big publishing houses, Doubleday, Page and Company, and the George H. Doran Company fits in well with the series of mergers taking place in other industries.

The new combination controls by contract many of the most popular writers and is understood to be carrying on negotiations with many others. That a movement toward monopoly in the book publishing business is under way there can be little doubt.

This trend in the book publishing industry recalls the fate of the independent magazines of two decades ago. This was the golden age of the "muckraker," there were a whole series of exposures of local, city and national political corruption and the methods and policies of the trusts were the subjects of hundreds of articles in magazines of wide circulation.

Wall Street got busy. Publishing companies were purchased outright or forced into bankruptcy. Once more American periodicals became "respectable." Ida Tarbell who first gained fame by her exposure of Standard Oil and the Rockefeller family, closed her career by writing a fulsome biography of John D.

There is today a tendency apparent in American literature which is skeptical of the wonderful claims made for American capitalist civilization by its press agents. Many of the younger school of writers show actual hostility toward imperialist manifestations.

While we have not the facts at hand at present to substantiate our contention fully, we are nevertheless convinced that it will not be hard to prove that the Doubleday-Doran combination marks the beginning of an attempt by Wall Street to trustify the book publishing industry under its control and extend its power of censorship.

Read The Daily Worker

Labor Party Class Need as City Voting Nears

By D. BENJAMIN,
(Assistant Director Workers' School).

The workers of New York City and New York State are now facing the question of electing assemblymen, aldermen, municipal court judges and other officials of the city and country. Last year the governor of the state was elected, as well as congressmen; the year before, the mayor; and, in 1924, the president of the United States. It is well that at such times we ask ourselves several questions: what have these officials, whom the votes of the workers are supposed to have elected into office, done to improve the conditions of the workers, what have they done to build up and strengthen the working class organizations, what have they done to serve the interests of the workers and poor farmers of this state and country as against the interests of the capitalist class?

Reaction Rules.

A thorough analysis of the present period shows that the Coolidges, the Smiths, the Walkers, down to the assemblymen of the state of New York, the members of the board of aldermen of New York City. The city magistrates and judges have even used their power to aid the bosses in their attempts to lower the living standards of the workers. The republican and democratic parties have ever been ready to help the American capitalists to put across one of the darkest reactionary periods the workers of this country have faced. Instead of resisting the open-shop drives of the employers, the terrorism of the bankers and fascists, the war moves of the imperialists, the government from top to bottom, from president to mayor, from congressman to alderman, from supreme court to municipal court, has been a willing tool in carrying out the wishes of the ruling class. The present period is one of reaction: the governent and capitalist parties are "agents of reaction." They must be held responsible by the workers of this country.

One need only summarize the main events and developments of the past year to realize the correctness of these assertions. The war danger involved in the imperialist attack on the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution is the greatest threat to the well-being of the working class of this country. The evergrowing conflict between America and the British as evidenced by the break in the Geneva Disarmament Conference, and the quarrel over the question of debts, is a constant cloud hanging over the lives of the workers and farmers of the U. S. The murdering of hundreds of Nicaraguans by "American democracy," the sending of battleships and marines to China, the attack by American imperialism on the rights of the people of Mexico and Panama means war for the American people. The persistent refusal of the American government to recognize the Workers' and Peasants' Republic of the Soviet Union, the appointment of Dwight Morrow of the House of Morgan as the ambassador to Mexico—show that the American government is but the executive committee for the American capitalist class.

The Bosses' Offensive.

Then witness the "legal" murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. This was a shot directed at the very heart of the working class. It was a notice given by the American business class that they would not tolerate attempts on the part of workers to organize and improve their conditions. It was a decision on the part of the manufacturers and mill-owners to stifle all signs of protest against the present order. This was in line with the policy of the coal operators, textile, clothing and shoe manufacturers in their attacks upon the unions in those industries. The coal operators have shown that even class-collaboration agreements do not satisfy them; they are out to destroy the Miners' Union or reduce it to impotence. The clothing manufacturers of New York are to reintroduce the old sweat-shop conditions. The subway company in this city fought tooth and nail the attempts of the subway workers to organize.

There is the concentrated and bitter attack of American capitalism upon the foreign-born workers. Not only were attempts made at the last congressional session to pass laws to finger-print, register and photograph foreigners (an attempt to divide the labor movement) as a preliminary to wholesale intimidation, strike-breaking and deportation, but, at the present moment, there are plenty of signs that the American reactionaries are determined to attack the entire labor movement by concentrating on one of its weaker sections. The series of bomb frame-up cases against foreign workers, following the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti; the statements of Secretary of Labor Davis and immigration officials that millions of foreign-born workers are illegally in this country and are subject to deportation; the injunction issued in Ohio against the right of miners, who happen to be foreign-born, to picket—all these show the part played by government officials in the present period of reaction.

The attack on The DAILY WORKER and its being hailed before the federal courts; the raid on the offices of the Workers (Communist) Party in Detroit and California, during the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation; the sentencing of Anita Whitney to prison in California under the criminal syndicalism laws; the injunction in the Stone Cutters Union case preventing workers from refusing to handle non-union material; the wholesale arrests of strikers and pickets in this city in the strikes of the furriers, clothing workers, shoe workers, paper box makers, painters, bakers, plumbers, subway workers, etc.—these point to the reactionary character of the times and the active participation of the Democratic and Republican parties in the policies of their masters, the bankers and manufacturers of this country.

Nor did the poor and working farmers fare any better at the hands of the government. Even such a weak palliative as the McNary-Haugan Bill was defeated last year. Not a cent out of the billions collected by the government every year was spent to relieve the suffering of the poor farmers in the Mississippi flood areas. The rulers of this country did not even think it important enough to summon a special session of congress to deal with the problems created by the flood.

Labor Party Vital.

Complete subservience to Wall Street, a willingness to carry out reactionary policies and plans—this has been the character of the national, state and city government. The workers of this country must wake up to these facts, must cease to support those who attack them day in and day out, must begin to realize that the workers must organize if their interests are to be protected. The workers of this country and of this city must understand that the Republican and Democratic parties have never represented the interests of the workers but only those of the employers, that the socialist party has betrayed the workers, that the workers must have a Labor Party of their own based on trade unions, fraternal organizations of workers, working class political parties, etc., and that only then will the workers be able to resist the reactionary attacks of the employers and be in a position to make moves for the improvement of conditions and the raising of their status.

The workers of this city must demonstrate at the coming elections that they understand all this, that they understand the relation between "reaction" and the capitalist parties, that they understand the necessity of a Labor Ticket in this city—the workers must show that they are determined to have such a ticket and that they will do away with all obstacles that impede that step.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

* * *

I THINK Comrade Foster erred in at least one section of his speech. He said I am going to say he made a rotten speech. He made a mistake. I am not going to say anything of the kind.

I want to deal with some of the problems which apparently have not been cleared up either in my report or in the discussion. First of all, I think we all agree that the character of the discussion, though unsatisfactory in some respects, is far above any discussion we have had in any of our conventions before. Secondly, I propose to try to help elevate this discussion by entirely disregarding the accusations of trickery, clever words, maneuvering, manipulations and insincerity. That must be expunged, if not from our stenographic records, at least from our Party records and our Party relations. We have had enough of that. Not coming here as a historian of our Party, I will not refer to the last convention in 1925.

Comrade Bittelman has said that the report of the Polcom is unclear in certain respects. Comrade Krumbein has charged that the report of the Polcom over-emphasized the unfavorable objective conditions for a Communist movement in the United States and underestimated the favorable conditions for a Communist Party.

Beware of Illusions.

We maintain that the objective conditions prevailing today in the United States are not favorable for the development of a mass Communist Party and it would be a crime against the Party to develop such illusions among the members if we were to say that the conditions for the development of a mass Communist Party are favorable. Where we differ very vitally from the enemies of our Party and from those who have pessimistic ideas regarding the developments of the class struggle in the United States is in this: we say that these unfavorable objective conditions are temporary and passing. We do not base our strategy and we do not base our program on such conditions as absolute and eternal, but as transient. At this very moment, though on the whole the trend is unfavorable, we see many favorable signs and increasingly favorable factors.

The comrades of the former opposition have said they accept the report of the Polcom in general, but they disagree with it in the following ways: (1) China; (2) Needle Trades; (3) In the attitude toward the trade union bureaucracy; (4) In the question of organizing the unorganied; (5) Perspectives for the Party; (6) Unity.

Analyze Differences.

Comrades, we want some deeds, not words. Let us have the deeds now. Let us examine the differences. I certainly don't propose to smother any differences. We assure the comrades of the former opposition that together with them we will never again make the mistake of hiding differences and limiting them to the committee rooms, but instead we will take those differences out in the open, to the entire Party membership in the Party as a Party, not in the groups as groups, so that these differences do not become causes of struggle for faction power, but differences which as they are cleared up, will help us and will be mileposts along the road towards the correct policy.

Comrade Browder speaks of China. Let us talk a little about China, because China is an American problem and we cannot Americanize ourselves unless we understand America's policy towards China. What did I say? First of all I spoke of stages, not of vacillating currents; I don't speak of fluctuating currents. There are three dominant stages characterizing American imperialism in China:

First, the open door. It does not mean that our imperialism will never again use the phrase or enforce the open door policy, but the characteristics of American imperialist open door policy in China have disappeared as the dominant features of Wall Street's Chinese policy. They may be resorted to only here and there.

(To Be Continued).

Hull Fights Mexican Immigration.

WASHINGTON, (FP). — Harry E. Hull, commissioner of immigration, comes out for restriction of immigration of workers from Mexico into the United States, in a letter to the South Texas Chamber of Commerce at San Antonio.

Coming!. The Big Red Bazaar.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

DRAMA

Capitalist Diplomacy

France and Spain Sign Secret Military Treaty for Colonial Despotism in Africa

Mary Nash

THE title of the play "The Command to Love" now on exhibition at the Longacre Theatre is not happily named. It is derived from the main episode which depicts a military attache of the French embassy in Madrid, Spain, seducing the Spanish war minister's wife, under specific orders of his superior, the French ambassador.

In order to protect the imperialist aspirations of France in Africa (Morocco) it is imperative that a secret military agreement be reached with Spain. The Spanish war minister is opposed to the conspiracy. It is known that his young wife influences him. Her own opinions are determined by the particular lover she happens to have at the time. Hence the French foreign minister sends as military attache a young man who is an adept with the young wives of the somewhat weather-beaten bourgeoisie. His particular social achievements commend him to the diplomatic service.

Unfortunately, instead of carrying out orders, the young man devotes his talents to the wife of his superior and scorns all other women. His reputation is tarnished; it is feared he has lost his technique. But, to be sure, the wife of his superior, knows differently.

A diplomatic crisis is approaching because of the stubborn stand of the Spanish war minister. The French foreign minister, himself, journeys to Madrid and leaves orders that the military attache must exercise his charms upon the wife of the war minister.

The wife of the French ambassador is furiously jealous and comes to the apartment of the attache while the other woman is there. He manages to hide her and diplomatically averts a scandal. While his wife is there the war minister also calls with a request that the young Frenchman use his influence to obtain for her a "medal for virtue" from some international morality society. He agrees to assist in this worthy enterprise and after he leaves the object of the virtue award comes out of the bed-room in red pajamas to hear the glad tidings of great joy.

The wife of the war minister is in due time properly persuaded and in turn convinces her eminent husband that, as a patriotic Spaniard, he should agree to the secret treaty proposed by the equally patriotic Frenchmen.

The two final acts of the play are highly amusing inasmuch as they reveal the niceties of bourgeois morality at their best. In the final scene the two women hold a conversation in the presence of the military attache who has seduced them both and the Spanish woman declares that she will confide in her closest friend, the French ambassador's wife. It looks as though the game is up for a few anxious moments. But the great secret she is to confide in her friend is that she has been awarded the medal of virtue.

Besides being a sparking comedy, bordering on the farcical, the play has social content, inasmuch as it reveals the role of the kept ladies of the diplomats and other political agents of imperialism. To see the play is to confirm ones contempt for the ruling class and its political puppets.

The cast is beyond criticism, except that David Glassford, as the French foreign minister, misses a fine opportunity for satire when he neglects to make up as M. Briand. Henry Stephenson as the French ambassador is excellent; Violet Kemble Cooper plays the part of the wife in her usual competent manner, while Mary Nash is gorgeous as the wife of the war minister. Basil Rathbone, as the military attache, does well, although he frequently mouthes his lines in a slovenly manner, an affectation of so many otherwise competent performers.

GEORGE SIDNEY

Is co-starred with Charlie Murray in "The Life of Riley," the film feature at the Broadway Theatre this week.

Broadway Briefs

George Jessel in "The Jazz Singer" is playing a week's engagement at the Bronx Opera House beginning today.

Beatrice Swanson, who retired from the stage some years back will return to the theatre in Theresa Helburn's new play, "Denbigh."

Winthrop Ames' production of John Galsworthy's "Escape," which is due here the last week of October. Leslie Howard will appear in the leading role, acted in London by Nicholas Hannen. Frieda Inescort will be seen as The Shingled Lady and Henrietta Goodwin as The Girl of the Town.

Harry Webb's Broadway Company will be the chief feature stage attraction at Moss' Broadway beginning today. Violet Maye, is featured with the Webb Company. On the screen will be seen Charlie Murray and George Sidney in their new picture, "The Life of Riley."

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

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and a play by John Howard Lawson.
By special arrangement for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

DARE WALKER TO REPLY TO NEGRO-BAITING CHARGE

W. Pickens Denounces Him for Cafe Incident

Commenting on Mayor Walker's demand that Negroes leave the cabaret he was visiting, when he was in Rome recently, William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday issued the following statement:

"There is a report, so far uncontradicted, that Mayor Walker of New York, objected to the presence of Negroes in a cabaret in Rome, Italy; that he 'did not as the Romans do'.

"But we can say about American whites in general that they often assert their peculiar prejudices abroad more exaggeratedly than they assert them at home. This is probably due to the fact that their prejudices or opinions become more sensitive when it gets into an atmosphere that is unfriendly toward it; it feels the need of self-assertion where it is naturally not approved or is disapproved. So we sometime have the strange phenomena of white Americans objecting to riding in a bus with Negroes out of Paris, France when they are accustomed to ride in busses with Negroes out of New York and in Virginia. Their prejudices do not feel so much on the defensive in their home atmosphere, and are therefore less sensitive.

Rolland, Noted French Writer, Scores Sacco, Vanzetti Murderers

(By Federated Press).

Failure of any "notable official personages who represent the government of the United States" to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is scored by Romain Rolland, French author, in a letter published in The Nation, this week. This failure he says is "the most overwhelming and heartbreaking event of all this drama, this disaster in the eyes of the world."

"The pitiless hardness of heart of all the leading public officials in America, their absolute insensibility toward the question, have produced a most sinister impression throughout the world," declares Rolland.

President Coolidge, Attorney-General John Sargent, and other federal officials were asked by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers to intervene but remained impassive. Federal intervention was sought particularly because of material sworn to be in the department of justice files and which would strongly indicate the innocence of the two Italian workers, executed in Massachusetts for a payroll robbery and murder of 7 years ago.

Indict for Murder Four Federal Dry Agents for Shooting Aged Farmer

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Sept. 25.—Four federal dry agents were under first degree murder indictments today for the killing of Charles Gundlach, 77-year-old farmer, during a raid here last week.

They were to be arraigned today. The indictment of all four agents by the grand jury was a surprise, it has been anticipated that the jury would indict only Randolph Brewer for murder.

Gundlach's widow testified that Brewer fired a pistol through her husband's brain as he lay wounded on the porch of their home.

The other three agents indicated were S. M. Jackson of Washington, R. S. Cornett of Leonardtown and John T. Fisher.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Second List of Two Weeks' Donations to Miners' Relief Out

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—The list of contributions to the Miners Relief Conference during the two weeks, August 1 to August 15, has been published by the conference. This organization is a rank and file coal miners' committee, formed as a result of a meeting in July of delegates from 36 local unions in Pennsylvania. It appeals to other organizations of working men to contribute towards the relief of the locked-out coal miners, and distributes all relief thru committees in the local unions, thus providing every way for economy and careful accounting. The Miners Relief Conference says:

Similar reports will be published from time to time. Numerous contribution lists have been sent out, we appeal to all those brothers that have the lists to return them, as the money is urgently needed to relieve the suffering among the striking miners and their families, who have been locked out since April last—or longer. All relief is being distributed thru local unions official relief committees. Send all contributions to—Miners Relief Conference of Western Penna., 807 McGeagh Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The list follows:

Record No.		Amount
	Record as reported up to Aug. 1st.	$1,085.66
29.	Ida Siliander, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.65
30.	Loggia Terza, Italia, No. 174, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00
31.	C. Leonard, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.50
32.	Typo. Union Local 16, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
33.	W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 146, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.00
34.	Lodge 97, C. F. U., Chicago, Ill.	4.00
35.	H. Slomberg, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.05
36.	James Callachio, Mount City, Pa.	6.25
37.	Jos. Sandor, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
38.	E. Horacek, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.65
39.	W. S. & D. B. F. Branch 109, Claridge, Pa.	30.00
40.	Upholsterer Int. Union Local 465, Port. Oreg.	5.00
41.	C. F. U. Lodge 509, Kalamazoo, Mich.	5.00
42.	S. Kendra, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.60
43.	Koerner Singing Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
44.	Sup. Lodge of Lithuanians of A. Br. No. 3, Carnegie	25.00
45.	C. F. U. Lodge 275, Chicago, Ill.	5.53
46.	I. Zilich, McKeesport, Pa., Contribution list	7.50
47.	L. Frzich, Newel, Pa. Contribution list	13.00
48.	Richard J. Zavertnik, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
49.	V. Budrovich, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
50.	S. N. P. J., Lodge 82	5.00
	Total with previously reported	$1,264.39

—V. Kemenovich, Secretary-Treas.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

ISAAC DON LEVINE SHOWS FAULTS OF BOSTON SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE

Speaking before the Civic Club at its first meeting of the season called especially to discuss the lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and at which Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, exposed the similarity between the frame-up of the two workers in Massachusetts and that now being perpetrated on Grecco and Carillo, Isaac Don Levine was another speaker.

Levine is a newspaper correspondent of the widest experience, and the audience was treated to an eloquent attack on the wrong method of defense, drawn from a criticism of the mishandling of the Sacco-Vanzetti case by the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

"There was a confusion of aims in the defense work," declared Levine. "There were membrs of the Boston committee who seemed to have the idea that all they needed was legalistic activity, and they wasted their time in court. They thot there was nothing to be done but to save two lives and were antagonistic to publicity and to demonstrations. They even sabotaged them. They took no lessons from the famous persecutions of the past, the Dreyfus case, for example, where men were saved entirely thru the extra-legal activity of publicists and by the organization of mass sentiment.

Fatal Policy.

"The Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee thot they had to have a perfectly respectable Boston lawyer, because there was a Boston judge, prosecuting attorney, and court. The disastrous result of respectability and legal technicalities is apparent. Not only were the men's lives lost, but years were wasted that might have been spent in raising a gigantic protest against their being murdered. The safety of Sacco and Vanzetti and the good of humanity alike demanded a different policy from that pursued by the Boston Defense Committee."

Carlo Tresca's speech, while not delivered in time to be printed in this issue of The DAILY WORKER, will be reported in Monday's paper. He is understood to be in agreement with Levine on the necessity of handling the present frame-up of Grecco and Carillo in a manner that will rally the whole working class back of their defense.

The Civic Club's meeting was held at 18 East Tenth street and was presided over by Arthur Warner, editor of The Nation.

Canadian Workers Must Extend Powers Says R. R. Unionist

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The 14th convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes opened in Montreal Sept. 19. The organization, now in its 20th year, was affiliated with the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada until its jurisdiction was claimed by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, then an American Federation of Labor union. The Canadian brotherhood is now an independent union affiliated with the newly organized All-Canadian Congress of Labor.

Pres. A. R. Mosher in his address to the delegates said, "The weakness of Canadian labor's political arm prevents it from exerting an influence on legislation in proportion to its numerical strength. And in the industrial field with less than 50 per cent of the workers organized and the strength of the organized dissipated through about 160 different unions, the workers have to take pretty much what is handed to them."

The brotherhood publishes a progressive monthly on class lines advocating a Labor party and labor control of the government, opposing British imperialism and Canadian capitalism. It is edited by Secretary M. M. Maclean of the union.

Chicago Needle Trades and Telegraphers Send Funds to Hungry Miners

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Journeymen, Tailors Local 5, Chicago, is giving 50 cents per member to aid the locked-out Illinois miners.

The Chicago joint board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, voted $2500 for the same purpose. Members of the Amalgamated recalled the help received from the Illinois miners by the union in its early struggles and rejoiced in the opportunity to render similar service.

The commercial telegraphers union voted $30 for the Oklahoma miners.

Union Officials Humane "Businessmen," Declares Illinois Convention

(By Federated Press)

EAST ST LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 25.—Protesting against oldtime conceptions, the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention at East St. Louis adopted the following statement of the committee on officers reports:

"The popular conception by the public of a labor official as a blatant shallow and selfish individual who depends mainly upon noise to cover up his shortcomings and upon unthinking workers for support will be severely jarred if even casual reading is given this document (Pres. John H. Walker's annual report). Of course we know our officials to be business men of real worth and standing in the community, just as we understand the work they do is valuable for humanity and unselfish as to the individual."

Cops Stand by as Faker Tries to Smash Oakland Anti-Imperialist Meet

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 25.—Hundreds of workers crowded the big meeting here to hear Edgar Owens talk on "Imperialism and the War Danger." The audience was enthusiastic as the speaker pointed out how the imperialist rivalries of the great powers and their preparations for a joint action against the Soviet Union are threatening the world with a new universal slaughter.

During the address, Sam Cohen, a labor faker who is reported to have connections with the Oakland police, tried to break up the workers' meeting but met with a volley of jeers and catcalls. The police, however, permitted Cohen to speak from a boli at a little distance while Owens was not allowed to stand on an elevation.

Owen seized the opportunity which this attack presented to point out significance of the police action in the general imperialist and militarist policy of the American government.

CHICAGO JOINT BOARD REFUSES BOSSES' "DEAL"

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Chicago Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union has refused all offers of a deal made by several bosses and had gone on record to fight with renewed energy for the benefit of the rank and file members of the organization.

The Joint Board officials have informed the bosses that they still represent the membership and will not allow any reduction of wages and lengthening of hours at the expense of the workers.

The right wing is fighting the Joint Board at several fronts at the same time. It is hiring scores of gangsters and strong arm men to beat up the active unionists. Injunctions are being served on the workers daily. Many workers are being haled to court charged with contempt, but that does not stop the fighting determination of the workers.

During the last few days several more workers have been thrown out of the shops because they refused to line up with the scab right wing. Strikes will be called in all these shops. Tremendous picketing demonstrations will be held in front of all the struck shops next week.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

Flier MacIntosh, British war ace who flew right out to cross the ocean and then flew right back again. Wherein he showed his good sense. He had the commander of the Irish air forces with him, but that worthy would rather send other men into danger than go himself.

Chorus-Singers Fired; Union Will Investigate

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Backed by their union two female and one male chorus singers who were fired by the Chicago Civic Opera Co. will have the justice of their discharge looked into by a board of arbitration. The union is the Grand Opera Choral Alliance with principal offices in New York and Chicago. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the Actors Equity Ass'n.

Classify Paralysis Germ.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The germ of infantile paralysis has been definitely classified thereby simplifying the task of science in its attempts to overcome the disease, Dr. W. L. Aycock, head of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission, said today.

Dr. Aycock, one of the leaders in infantile paralysis research work, said that the main problem in combatting the disease was to find a suitable animal in connection with the manufacture of an anti-toxin.

Workers School to Give Foreign Born Mastery of English Language

The English courses of the Workers School are designed to aid the workers, and especially the foreign-born worker, to attain an effective mastery of the English language so that he may be better equipped for participation in the life of his union, his party or his class generally.

The subject matter in the various courses is drawn from the life and interests of the workers. The method used develops a maximum of self-expression on the part of the student. Teachers are selected not onl yon the basis of their technical equipment, but also on the basis of their contact with the labor movement and familiarity with its life.

The courses are carefully graded with six different divisions so as to meet the needs of workers of various degrees of previous training. The object of the lower elementary course (Elementary A) and the higher elementary course (Elementary B) is to teach the pupil as quickly as possible, to read, write and speak the English language. The two Intermediate Courses (A and B) are for those who have already had some instruction in English or have been in America for a long period of time. Advanced English (A and B) are for those who can express themselves, both orally and in writing, but who wish to perfect their mastery of the language.

For more detailed information regarding these courses, see the catalog of the Workers School which can be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the school, or by calling at the office, Room 32, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

HEALTH OFFICER DEMANDED GRAFT, VICTIMS CHARGE

$1,000 Paid By Bronx Ice Cream Man

Additional details of the thriving off-hour business engaged in by Department of Health inspectors who made thousands by systematic bribe-taking were told Friday afternoon by witnesses appearing in the John Doe inquiry being conducted by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins.

How an inspector, Bartholomew Phillips, asked $300 and got $100 for giving his "final approval" to repairs involving over $7,000 to his ice-cream plant was told on the stand by Samuel Berlin, of 783 Beck St., the Bronx.

Graft for "Approval."

Phillips declined to give his O. K. to the expensive alterations even after Berlin had been compelled to suspend manufacturing for over a month.

"Why do you make me spend so much money," Berlin asked the inspector.

In reply the latter invited him to a restaurant on 14th Street, and they met the next day.

"He asked me for $300 before he'd O. K. the place," testified Berlin. "I said I couldn't afford it. There was much talking and then he finally agreed to take $100."

$1,000 Paid to Others.

Aladar Brody, a bookkeeper in a slaughter house in the Bronx, Zimmering & Co., testified that $1,000 was paid to an inspector named McCauley, and Daniel Haggerty, clerk of the special service squad of the health department for approving a site for a proposed slaughter house being contemplated.

Brody said he was referred to these functionaries as a result of a session with Dr. Samuel Buchler, secretary of the department of docks. Buchler was recently charged with making personal use of money collected to aid "hospitals in Transylvania." The jury declined to convict him.

Milk Poisoned.

The present quiz was forced after revelations of scores of bribes paid to department of health inspectors. The traffic was especially rife among the milk inspectors, thus resulting in millions of gallons of polluted milk being sold consumers in this city.

Infantile Paralysis Still Spreading; It Started in Coal Town

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. — The number of new cases of infantile paralysis showed a material increase for the week ending Sept. 17 over the preceding week.

Reports from 41 states showed that 656 new cases during the week, compared with 550 during the preceding week.

Massachusetts, with 106 cases again held the lead in number of new cases. Among other states where the disease is prevalent include New York, 92; Ohio, 89; California, 66; Pennsylvania, 48; New Jersey, 50; Illinois, 36.

The present epidemic started at Martins Ferry, Ohio, where coal company board of health men are not even required to be doctors.

BLAKELY, Ga., Sept. 25.—Harris Hayes and his wife, held in solitary confinement on charges of murder growing out of the death of Mrs. Gladys Hayes, of Detroit, their daughter-in-law, faced additional charges today as result of a chemist's examination of the viscera of their two sons, James and Amos, who died in August.

The report of the chemist, Dr. Edgar L. Everhart, showed the finding of "sufficient poison to kill" in the stomachs of the two young men.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NEW READERS DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

"The existence of the Soviet Union is one of the main factors preventing capitalism from achieving its aims in the struggle against the workers and against the national emancipation movement. The mere existence of a proletarian dictatorship in such a gigantic country, and the moral and material support given by the Soviet Union to all oppressed classes and nations, have an immense revolutionary influence, and are among the main organizatory forces of both the labor movement and the national emancipation movement.' —A. I. RYKOV.

Show the world imperialists that the forces behind the Russian Revolution are growing stronger every day. Every new reader secured for The DAILY WORKER is another bulwark of the world proletariat against the threat of the capitalist class against the Soviet Union. Send a real greeting to the Russian workers and peasants on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, a greeting that they will welcome as a new token of solidarity from the working class of America. Do it now!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find $........ in payment for my subscription for .... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....
This subscription was secured by ....

SUB RATES
Per year $6.00
Six months.. 3.50
Three months 2.00
In New York
Per year $8.00
Six months.. 4.50
Three months 2.50

Progress Made by Soviet Press Must Win Applause Of Labor the World Over

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

LET us take a look into the printing plant of the Gudok (Whistle), the central organ of the Soviet Railroad Workers' Union, that circulates more than 400,000 copies daily.

I had spent nearly the full day at the Palace of Labor, with Ivan Pirogow, the editor, and Victor Fin, the foreign editor, studying the type of material that went into the paper, getting an insight into the hopes and aspirations of those who were directly responsible for issuing this outstanding labor daily in the world today, as well as investigating the methods used in handling and developing the material sent in by thousands of worker-correspondents.

* * *

"Now we want you to see our printing plant," added Comrade Pirogow.

The plant was at some distance from the Palace of Labor where the union's headquarters and the editorial rooms of its daily are established. We made the distance in an automobile.

* * *

"Gudok" is printed in an inconspicuous building on a side street that runs off Toverskaya, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares. I was told that under the "old regime" this was the place of publication of "Russkoye Vedomosti," a so-called "liberal" publication under czarism. Now the plant belongs to Russia's railroad workers.

* * *

First of all, there were editorial rooms here, too. Here were editorial workers who received all the copy intended for the paper, who went over it and sent it on to the printers. The make-up editor, who was responsible for the arrangement of the material on the different pages, also had his office here.

* * *

Going on to the composing room, we find a long row of linotype machines, pretty much the same as in an American newspaper office. The linotypes are up-to-date machines, of the Mergenthaler type manufactured in Germany. They have been brought in since the revolution. The composing room is high-ceilinged and well lighted, providing an excellent work place with the best of health conditions.

* * *

The stereotyping room also bore witness that new equipment was being introduced. Here the metal forms are being made, with the latest machinery, that are fitted to the cylinders of the printing presses. Some of the old equipment still remained unused. It will soon be cleared out.

* * *

The press battery consisted of two large machines that would have been a credit to any American newspaper plant. One of these is new.

"Gudok" appears mostly in six pages. This is due to the fact that newsprint production in the Soviet Union is still far short of the requirements, demanding that the size of all newspapers must be kept down. The two presses, therefore, are able to print easily the required 400,000 copies daily. Additional presses will be needed, however, as the size of the paper is increased and as its circulation continues to grow.

* * *

Then the maling room, where the "Gudok" was being put up in large bundles for shipment to the far ends of the Soviet Union. The mailers were at work at long tables, and there was the same smell of paste and twine that one gets in every newspaper mailing room. And there was the same hurry and bustle to get the bundles into the waiting automobile trucks that must make the train schedules at the various railroad stations.

* * *

It was as if the Times, in New York, or the Tribune, in Chicago, were the property of the railroad workers in the United States, to be run as the official organ of their trade union, to champion the interests of labor in the transportation industry.

"But, of course," said Comrade Pirogow, "such things can only be after the revolution, even in the United States of America."

* * *

Here I found, however, that other publications appeared in addition to the "Gudok."

The Railroad Workers' Union issues numerous periodicals, prints books, pamphlets and leaflets, in fact has developed one of the most extensive publishing enterprises within the Soviet Union, that compares well with the work done in the printing plants of the Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party, or Isvestia, the official publication of the Soviet Government.

* * *

There is "Sparks of Silence," a technical monthly, beautifully illustrated, that has reached a circulation of 75,000 copies. "The Railway Worker," a fortnightly, has 15,000 subscribers. It deals with the internal problems of the union.

"One Who Laughs" is the name of the comic weekly, that had a circulation of 75,000 on Jan. 1, this year, but by June, when I was in Moscow, this had gone over the 100,000 mark to 110,000 copies weekly.

* * *

This phenomenal growth recalled the development of some other publications in the Soviet Union. There is the theoretical monthly, "The Bolshevik," the subscription list of which has grown as follows: 1924, 22,840; 1925, 40,000; 1926, 44,000, and 1927, 83,000, thus increasing almost four times in three years.

* * *

That the peasants are reading more than ever is shown by the following: they had 51 publications in 1923 with a circulation of 149,000; in 1924, 122 publications with 1,667,930 subscribers; in 1926, 119 publications with 1,466,876 subscribers.

It will be seen that there was a falling off from 1925 to 1926. This was due to the fact that a great deal of waste in overlapping was eliminated through the consolidation of some of the publications. This resulted in the marked improvement of those remaining.

* * *

There are publications for the various national populations, of which there are so many within the borders of the Soviet Union. In 1923, there were 86 such publications with a circulation of 149,000; in 1924, 114 publications, with a circulation of 257,789; in 1925; 170 publications with 673,371 subscribers; in 1926, 206 such publications with 831,753 subscribers, thus showing a continuous gain.

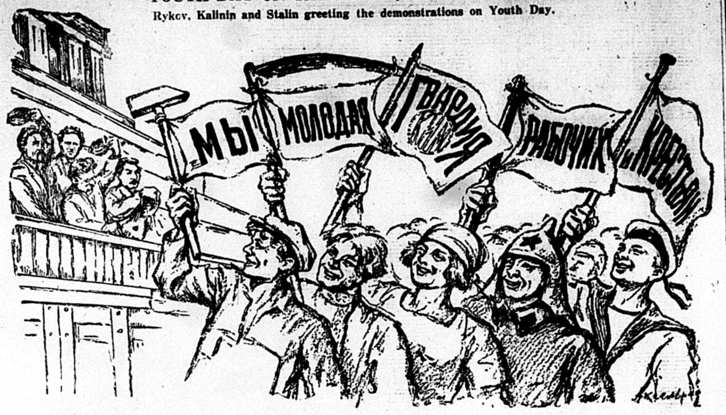
* * *

There are 29 youth publications in the Soviet Union, 12 for the industrial workers, 16 for the peasantry and one a mixture of both. The Youth Pioneers have 19 different publications.

Thus one can get lost in a maze of figures, that grow and grow as illiteracy disappears in the Soviet Union, the illiteracy that once held the Russian masses in ignorance, since they were not supposed to know how to read or write, or think, under czarism. All this they are now learning to do, and rapidly, under the Soviet Regime.

YOUTH DAY ON THE RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW

Rykov, Kalinin and Stalin greeting the demonstrations on Youth Day.



Saturday, at one o'clock, the Young Workers of New York also held their Youth Day celebration.

FARMERS

FARMERS MUST COOPERATE WITH WORKERS AS EXPORTS TAKE DIZZY DROP, REPORT REVEALS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. — Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, flays the high-tariff exploiters of the American farmer in a statement commenting on Secretary of Agriculture Jardine's report on the rapid decline of the farming industry as a factor in export trade.

"The fatal fallacy and folly of a protective tariff to help agriculture", says Marsh, "is shown by the recent report of the secretary of agriculture that in 1901 our agricultural exports made up 65.2 per cent of all our exports, and in 1926 only 40.6 per cent, and by the more recent admission of the secretary of commerce that the present volume of farm exports has been made possible only 'by energetic action of all agencies, together with the liberal extension of credits in the form of private loans.'

"The pseudo-statesmen hold out to farmers the hope of prosperity through a McNary-Haugen bill which would either make them dump a big surplus abroad at a heavy loss, or restrict production to the domestic consumption behind high tariff walls. They place all farmers in a class with those who paid $500 per acre for wheat lands and $700 for corn lands. That created the farm bloc, but it also created poverty and bankruptcy for farmers, and cruel suffering for their wives and children.

"If farm organizations cooperation with labor organizations cannot compel congress to reduce skyscraper duties on manufactured necessaries of life, before the next national conventions of the old parties, they need not attach any importance to the platform pledges of political farm relief in 1928."

Iowa Progressive Farmers Plan for 1928 Campaign

MASON CITY, (FP) Sept. 25.—Plans for the 1928 political campaign are being made by the Progressive Farmers of Iowa at their state headquarters in Mason City. The farmers, who held their state convention at Forest City in July, adopted an advanced platform of government ownership and operation and have an uncompromising preamble reading in part:

"The producers of wealth and the great combinations of capital have no interests that are identical. It is the interest of the industrial and banking overlords to keep the people who produce the wealth of the earth in a condition of perpetual slavery. The struggle between these two classes will intensify until the toiling masses become organized so that they can take over the machinery of production, distribution and exchange to the end that these agencies may be operated in the interest of the many instead of for the benefit of a few.

"The organization as a body should be prepared at all times to cooperate with other progressive state or national groups for the attainment of the ideals enunciated herein."

Letters From Our Readers

The Miners' Terrible Struggle.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER—

To give comrades all over the country an idea of the strike of the United Mine Workers of America which has raged for the last five months I will say that today, in spite of the poor relief and compensation given them by the union, the miners are more determined than ever to win. Yes, when I said poor relief I mean that most of the miners are in need of food and clothing. Only miners with a family are given a few dollars a week, which isn't enough to buy daily bread. But in spite of these frightful conditions the miners are on the picket lines early in the morning, in some places as early as 3.30 a. m.

To give you some idea of how active these half starved miners are you should see how the company fears them. Today a non-union miner was injured and to take him to the local doctor five company policemen went with him, altho the miners are peaceful.

All comrades would contribute to the aid of the fighting miners if they knew their terrible conditions.

—Alfonzo Latanzie, Arnold, Pa.

* * *

Appeal For Art Works.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER—

As one who is interested both in art and in the co-operative movement, I have been authorized by the office of the United Workers' Co-operative Association to appeal for art works to be temporarily or permanently exhibited at the public meeting places of the Bronx Co-operative Colony. An intelligent and appreciative population of 2000 workers—soon, with the addition of new buildings, to be increased to 10,000—will be thankful to the donors. Gifts or loans of original sculptures, paintings, drawings or of good reproductions from great masters will be accepted by a special committee and distributed in the auditorium, kindergarten, reading room, health center, etc.

Address all communications to the Director of The Workers' Health Conservation Center, Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, New York City.—B. Liber.

* * *

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The first day that the Public schools opened in Philadelphia was Friday, September 9th. At supper one of my children, who attends the Powers school at Frankford Avenue and Somerset Street, said that they had to study the State of Massachusetts and the teacher said that this was the state that executed those two bad men who held up and robbed two men and then murdered them. She went on and said that no punishment was severe enuough for them and she was only sorry that they did not get punished twice as much as they did. I think that it looks as though the noble Board of Mis-Education was going to attempt some counter-propaganda on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, among younger school children. This has made me realize the need of an organization among the children, such as The Young Pioneers and I am going to see that my children join as soon as possible.

I am, Fraternally yours,—Mrs. H. Z.

* * *

DAILY WORKER:

I think it possible just here to ask you to convey our sincere condolence to Mrs. Rose Sacco, and though many miles apart, our hearts are with her and the committee that put up so noble a fight in behalf of the two martyrs.

I dare say you have seen the little that we were able to do, nevertheless, we are in the CAUSE and for that reason we consider same our duty to assist in whatever manner possible. "The Emancipator"—Wm. Brewster, St. Thomas, Virgin Is.

CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE U. S. S. R.

The lower network of Consumers Cooperatives towards the end of the economic year of 1925-26 consisted of 28,656 Consumers Cooperative societies. The number of Consumers societies increased 11.1 per cent and the number of shops 21.9 per cent during the year. The biggest increase falls to the rural cooperatives. The membership of the Consumers Cooperatives increased 32.1 per cent. The biggest increase in membership falls to the villages; the membership of the rural cooperatives increased 44 per cent. The working class membership has increased from 38.5 per cent to 46.8 per cent. The largest percentage of workers belonging to the cooperatives falls to the transport workers (75.5 per cent). The turnover of the Consumers Cooperatives increased 86.7 per cent, in the course of one year. The balance by October 3rd, 1926 was expressed in 11,719,000,000 roubles (an increase of 39.6 per cent as compared with the preceding year). The rate of commodity circulation has increased and the share capital has been augmented. The number of agricultural cooperatives was 66.839 consisting of 7 million peasant households at the end of 1926. The turnover of the agricultural cooperatives amounted to 2 billion roubles during the year. The artisan (kustar) cooperatives have 600,000 members.

The cooperatives are carrying on extensive cooperative educational work. 655 courses were organized last year for cooperative workers which were attended by 35,000 students. Apart from the general cooperative courses a whole series of special courses were held. At the same time cooperative educational work was also carried on among the masses. The cooperatives give material assistance to 20,000 reading rooms. Last year 7,330 lectures and discussions on questions of agricultural cooperation were held. The number of itinerant cinema apparatuses and loud speakers is continually increasing.

Chicago Printers Give Funds for Unionizing

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—To assist the unionizing of unorganized shops in the Chicago printing industry, Local 4 of the pressmen has assessed its members 50 cents a week.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

WOMEN

Mrs. Ruth Ederle, who continually threatens to hop the Atlantic but hasn't started yet. There are many women fliers preparing for stunt flights at present.

Economic Construction Rationalization Results Show U.S.S.R. On Upgrade

RATIONALIZATION of production has already achieved considerable results. After the introduction of considerable improvements in the garment making factories of Leningrad, productivity of labor increased 45-80%; in the "Krassny Treugolnik" works the system of division of labor increased productivity between 4.5 and 11%; in the "Znamya Truda" metal works productivity of labor has more than doubled.

Rationalization has achieved similar results in Moscow enterprises. Thus, in the "Press" works production per head has increased 20%, in the "Dukat" works 40%, in the "Novaya Zarya" works 40%, etc.

This was accompanied by a reduction of the cost of production.

In enterprises where rationalization was introduced, wages increased. For instance in the "Electric" works in Leningrad workers engaged in assembling cartridge parts are earning since the installation of the conveyor 4 to 4 roubles 50 kopeks instead the former 2 roubles 50 kopeks.

CONSTRUCTION OF POWERFUL REFRIGERATORS.

Refrigerator Combines in Leningrad and Poltava.

In honor of the 10th Anniversary of the Nov. 7th Revolution an export refrigerator will be opened in Novorossisk. Construction of refrigerators has been taken in hand in Baku and Poti. Building operations have started in Poltava in connection with the construction of the biggest refrigerator of the combine. Attached to it will be mechanized slaughter yards on the model of those in Chicago, and also albuminous works and works for rendering down of intestines and fat. It is intended to set up a similar combine in Leningrad.

WOMEN—CHAIRMEN OF VILLAGE SOVIETS.

Peasant women are beginning to play a more and more important role in social and state life in the U. S. S. R. According to latest information 683 women have been elected chairmen of village Soviets throughout the U. S. S. R.

Viatka takes first place among other gubernias in regard to the election of women as chairmen of village Soviets. As many as 56 women were elected to this post in that gubernia (and as many as deputy chairmen). Many of these women are elected for the second time because they did so well in the preceding village Soviet.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

From year to year women are playing an increasingly important role in industry.

On January 1st, 1924, 451,600 women were employed in the manufacturing industry throughout the U. S. S. R., in 1925, 535,200; in 1926, 710,200, and on January 1st, 1927 the number of women employed in that industry was 743,000.

The textile industry is employing more women than any other. At the beginning of 1927, 58.7% of the workers employed there were women. In the garment-making industry women constitute 60.4% of the total number of workers; in the heavy metal industry 9.8% of the workers employed are women, in the mining industry 8.9%; in the chemical industry 32%; in the food industry 27.9%, and in the building industry 12.7%.

GROWING EXPENDITURE FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the Ukraine 108 million roubles have been assigned for the requirements of national education in 1927-28, i. e. 21% more than was assigned for the current year. It is intended to increase the number of children's playgrounds and kindergartens and to develop the network of workshops. Special attention will be paid to the proper financing of the courses for the liquidation of illiteracy and to the development of Ukrainian culture and art.

AMERICAN WORKERS ON THE U. S. S. R.

Prior to the departure of the American workers' delegation from Baku, its secretary, Albert Coyle, made the following statement to a representative of the press:

"I hope that the visit of this delegation will be an encouragement to send another and a bigger delegation to the U. S. S. R., including, maybe, conservative leaders. If 20-30 such leaders will come to the U. S. S. R. and will see with an unprejudiced mind what we have seen, i. e. the true state of affairs in the U. S. S. R., relations between America and the U. S. S. R. will certainly assume a different aspect.

As to our impressions of the U. S. S. R., I can say: we really did not think that the U. S. S. R. is developing and reconstructing itself as rapidly as it does. All we have seen greatly exceeds our expectations. It is true, American workers receive higher wages, but in other respects the workers of the U. S. S. R. receive much which the American workers never get.

MONARCHISTS PREPARE MORE TERRORIST ACTS AND EXPLOSIONS; INTENTION TO POISON PUBLIC AND FACTORY DINING HALLS, ETC.

Quite recently (at the end of June) several terrorist acts have been prevented. While crossing the Latvian frontier ex-officers Samoilov, Stroyev and Aderkas were arrested. As they have themselves confessed, this group was sent by the Paris committee of Russian monarchists, followers of the ex-Grand Duke Nicolai Nikolaevitch Romanov, for the organization of a series of terrorist acts against individual Soviet workers in Leningrad. These men also confessed that they are professional spies and that the Latvian Secret Service Department has been helping them systematically in return for their espionage in Russia.

Alexander Borisovitch Balmasov, Captain of the Wrangel army and Alexander Alexandrovitch Solsky were arrested in August in the village Shua in the Petrozavodsk uyezd (near the Finnish frontier). They had on them arms, bombs, hand-grenades, Bickford fuses, etc. This group, together with another consisting of Solovyev and Sharin were sent to the U. S. S. R. by the representatives of the monarchist organization in Helsingfors with the direct participation and assistance of the Finnish general staff. These people received explosives and everything required for the manufacture of bombs with the help of members of the Finnish general staff. Both these groups were sent for the organization of terrorist acts against members of the U. S. S. R. government and also for causing explosions on the Volkhov electrical station, in newspaper offices, and premises where district Party meetings are held. They were also to poison the food prepared in public and factory dining halls. The arrested, Balmasov and Solsky, described in detail how the explosion in the business-men's club in Leningrad was prepared and carried out.

The investigation of the case of the Latvian and Finnish terrorist groups is nearing its end.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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SOVIET UNIONISTS EXPECT BRITISH ATTACK

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE millennium is about to arrive and unless the wicked Bolsheviks shoo it away we may he saying "how do you do?" to it in a few weeks. A headline in one of our capitalist papers informs us that Geneva is sold on the non-aggression proposal recently made by Poland. This would mean that the league would permit no wars between member nations except those waged for defensive purposes. Not since mediaeval days has there been a war of aggression, at least a war which all the belligerent powers agreed was due to aggressive action by one of them.

• • •

AS civilization advances honesty recedes. In olden days it was an honor to start a fight but in this era of our lord, each party to a war is continually pulling off a Sharkey and crying "foul", hoping thereby to win the favor of the fans, and the league will decide which is the aggressor in a war on the basis of the interests of those that have the dominant voice in making the decision. Lovers of the manly art of mass murder need have no fear that the endorsement of the Polish proposal will bring about the complete elimination of war. There are plenty of colonial peoples still available for target practice, tho we admit there is not as much thrill in slaughtering defenseless Nicaraguans for instance, as there would be in sinking a few dozen British battleships.

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WE are decidedly of the opinion that world peace it not even a decent dream as long as the present economic system exists. For those who like wars, unemployment, abject poverty at one end of the social pole and extreme affluence at the other, this is the best of all possible systems. Those who would prefer a social system where the wealth produced by workers with hand and brain would be equitably shared by all producers and their dependents, where competition for food, clothing and shelter would be eliminated, and wars automatically abolished, will enlist in a movement that aims to destroy the capitalist system and to build the socialist society in its stead. Since the workingclass are the chief sufferers from the capitalist system and its by-products, war and poverty, upon them rests the main responsibility of getting rid of it. This can only be accomplished by struggle and no matter how much the capitalists may babble about peace the workers must prepare for war with their only enemy, world capitalism.

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INDIANAPOLIS may not have contributed as many presidents to the country as its neighbor, Ohio, but it is racing neck to neck with its sister state in the non-stop contest for establishing a new record in filling jails with political grafters. It is true the "Ohio Gang" in Harding's cabinet hung up some worthy trophies but they kept out of the can. Indianapolis has not yet begun to fight, but already she boasts of a governor just out of Atlanta, a Ku Klux Klan grand dragon serving a life term in a neighborhood penitentiary and a mayor convicted of graft, for which he drew a $1000 fine and a month in jail. Let other states please copy.

• • •

SMILING in the face of danger is sometimes harder on the face that cracks the smile than on those that supply the danger. This is one lesson learned by Louis Bemak, Jr., the Bronx haberdashery clerk, if he lives to enjoy the fruit of his experience. Two trade-marked bandits walked into his father's store and requested the clerk to submit some shirts for their consideration. Changing their minds suddenly, they suggested that Mr. Bemak, Jr., ignore the first request and take an order. It was to point his mitts to the ceiling. The young counter-jumper giggled at what he considered a good joke in the Bronx where humor always plays second fiddle to business.

• • •

NOW, in the profession of banditry as in public speaking, there is nothing more damaging to the prestige of those engaged in those callings than to be treated with easy familiarity. A public speaker can outlive a well-directed brick provided it does not land on his tongue and a bandit can survive a bullet that does not strike a vulnerable spot, but neither can afford to be laughed at. So when Bemak Jr., turned the hee haws

(Continued on Page Three)

PEASANT ARMIES CAPTURE SWATOW CONTINUE DRIVE

British Detroyers Lie in River Opposite City

HONGKONG, Sept. 26.—Peasant forces have occupied the city of Swatow, and the municipal police have evacuated.

The occupation took place Friday, according to the dispatches. Five British destroyers are anchored in the river alongside the city.

The American gunboat Ashville has been sent to Swatow, and will join the British warships there.

• • •

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 26.—The march of the revolutionary army of Yeh-ting and Ho-lung towards the Kwantung frontier has provoked a great peasant uprising in the Chaoan region of Meikiang for the purpose of supporting the revolutionary army. Yeh-ting's troops are now advancing towards Chaoan thru the northeast part of Kwantung. The troops sent by Li Tsi Shen from Canton are hastily retreating. At the same time a great growth of the peasant rising is observed in the region of Changsha and eastern Hunan where the government is sending troops. The execution of the Communists is going on in Hankow. Wang-shi-min, Li-ai-cheng, and Tung-chao-lung were executed lately.

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Communists Active.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26.—As reported in the Shanghai press, the Communist Party of China is carrying on an agitation in the province of Kiangsi under the following slogans: Fight the groupings at Nanking and Wuhan; create a united party; support the peasant movement in Kwangtung. In Canton a strike of copper and metal workers has broken out, the workers demand wage increases. According to official reports the troops which have been despatched against Yeh Ting, have retired to Chungkau in the north west of the province of Kwantung.

The government at Peking, which means Chang Tso-lin, has protested against the action of the autonomous province of Outer Bongolia, which some time ago dispossessed its ancient princely cattle and land owners, took over the herds and the land for the tribesmen, and has now instituted a modern military academy, with military instructors brought from the U. S. S. R.

Stonecutters Case Nears End; Attorney Argues for Defense

Attorneys for both sides summed up their cases before Federal Judge William Grubb yesterday in the government's suit against the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America and allied unions. They are charged with conspiring to restrain trade by prohibiting the use of scab stone.

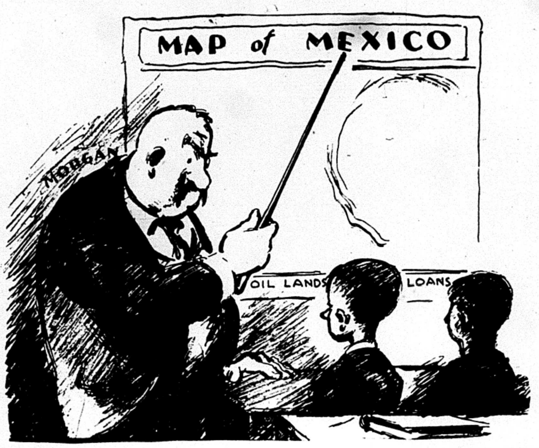
Attorneys for the defense made a motion for dismissal but the judge reserved decision. Jeremiah O'Leary, counsel for the stonecutters outlined conditions in the building trades in general and compared them with conditions among the stonecutters in particular. He said that although stonecutters were among the most skillful of laborers, conditions under which they worked did not compare favorably with conditions in other branches of the building trades.

Financier Kills Self.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26.—An inquest was ordered by the county coroner today into the death of W. V. M. Robertson, Sr., local, financier, whose body was found Sunday night in his home with an ice pick driven into his heart.

COOLIDGE AND MORROW—CLASSMATES

By Fred Ellis



Head of Open Shoppers Chamber of Commerce to Greet A. F. L. Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 25.—President McGarry of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, one of the bitterest open-shoppers in this anti-labor town, has been invited to greet the opening of the American Federation of Labor convention with a welcoming address by the General Arrangements Committee. George Cryer, anti-labor mayor of Los Angeles, will also be on the program to speak, despite the fact that he showed his vicious prejudice against the local labor movement very recently by ousting Secretary J. W. Buzzel of the Central Labor Council from the Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C. HEAD OF LIST IN BRAIN DISEASES

Legislators and Soldiers Raise Percentage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Increasing at a rapid rate since the war, 178,353 victims of mental diseases were under institutional care in thirty states January 1, the Bureau of the Census announced today.

In four years the mental hospital enumeration increased from 218 to 226 per 100,000 population.

First admissions to mental hospitals last year in the states surveyed, showed an increase of 7¼ per cent over 1925, numbering 30,836 patients, who had not previously been under institutional care.

Leads In First Cases.

In proportion to the population there were a greater number of first admissions to mental hospitals in the District of Columbia than any other state with 121 to the 100,000 inhabitants. This, it was learned, is chiefly due to the fact that many veterans of the world war, are committed to government mental hospitals here and to the tensity of life in government circles.

THIRD ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE TO LINK SACCO-VANZETTI MURDER WITH FAMOUS HAYMARKET CASES

Meeting Will Mark Beginning of Nationwide Anti-Frame-Up Campaign

A call for the third annual conference of International Labor Defense to be held on November 11, 12 and 13 in New York City, on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket Martyrs, has just been issued here by James P. Cannon, secretary, in the name of the national executive committee.

It is aimed, reads the call, "to make the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense a great mass demonstration and the concentration point for a new and powerful nation-wide campaign to expose the frame-up system and to organize the workers for the fight against it.

"The Third Annual Conference will sound the alarm against the frame-up system of American capitalism and call the workers to new struggles against it. All sections of the militant and conscious labor movement, regardless of other differences between them, must be mobilized for this fight aganist the regime of imprisonment, torture and murder, which is an important part of the fight for the liberation of the workers from the yoke of capitalism."

(Continued on Page Three)

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazar.

Murder Howard Guilford, Editor, for Exposing Graft in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Howard Guilford, editor of the Saturday Press, an anti-city administration publication which made its first appearance here Saturday, was shot and seriously wounded while driving to his office today. The gunmen directed their shots at Guilford while standing on the running board of their own machine.

The Saturday Press attacked the administration from its alleged protection of gamblers.

GENERAL MOTORS HAS REPORTERS SENT FOR ORDERS

240 Hired Scribblers Guests of Pres. Sloan

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—Two hundred and forty newspaper men, representing prominent newspapers in 76 cities in the United States, are here today for a three-day survey of the General Motors Corporation's activities in Michigan.

The newspapermen, all automobile editors, are the personal guests of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the corporation.

Today the program was to include a visit to the General Motors research laboratories.

During the afternoon the newspapermen were to visit the Cadillac and La Salle factories and the several Detroit units of the Fisher Body Corporation.

General Motors is controlled by Morgan and the Du Pont interests. It is gradually driving Henry Ford and other "independents" to the wall.

RETURNING U. S. LABOR DELEGATES EMPHASIZE WAR DANGER; EXPERTS PRAISE RUSSIAN WORKERS' GAINS

"Jim" Maurer Headed American Investigators; Expect Full Report in Two Weeks

Strength and Constructive Activity of Unions and Cooperatives Highly Praised

Returning on board the Leviathan yesterday from a month's tour of the Union of Soviet Republics the American trade union delegation issued a partial report stressing the fear of Soviet Union's workers of an attack by imperialist Britain and their genuine desire for peace.

The delegation, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, working in five groups, made a thorough survey of conditions in the Soviet Union, visiting Moscow, Leningrad, the Urals, the Donetz coal basin, Crimea, the Caucasus and the Ukrainian agricultural belt.

"There was a very real fear on the part of the Russian workers whom the delegation met that Great Britain would attempt to isolate their country and to embroil them in war," the report stated. "But the delegation was impressed with the fact that the people are eager to remain at peace unless attacked."

Wages Increase Rapidly.

Denying reports of low wage rates in the Soviet Union, the delegation declared that the real wages of city workers in the Union had increased considerably over the pre-war level. Russian workers also receive protection in the form of social insurance, vacations with pay and free rents, which are given to a considerable number of wage-earners, the delegation's report pointed out.

"The relative importance of private trade is decreasing due to the growth of the co-operative movement. which now includes 14 million members, and which are now handling nearly all of the retail trade of the country," the report said referring to the growth of socialism. "The government's stores can handle an additional 15 per cent.

"The delegation found the ten million trade unionists one of the most powerful forces in the Soviet Union and they were not, as is commonly alleged in the United States, controlled by the government. The delegation

(Continued on Page Two)

Expect Another Group of German Workers at Spas in Soviet Union

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R. — The second group of German workers who underwent a cure in the Caucasian spas has returned to Leningrad. Just as previous groups these German workers have benefited very much by the cure and are very pleased with their trip.

Another group of German workers sent by the German Insurance Societies to the Soviet spas will reach Leningrad soon.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fascist Train Wreck.

ROME, Sept. 26.—Ten railway officials were reported missing today after a relief train on which they were enroute to the flood district of the upper Trentino Vally fell into a river.

Would Dissolve Dry League.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Attorney General Albert Ottinger today was requested to begin an immediate court action to revoke the charter of the New York State Anti-Saloon League.

The demand was made by assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, New York City Democrat, long a foe of Prohibition and the Anti-Saloon League.

Privately Probe Middy's Death.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 26.—Inquest in the death of Gordon S. Blair, 20, former United States Navy Midshipman, movie actor and cotton buyer, who was found dead in his home September 9, with a bullet in his chest, was opened before Judge James P. Doran in first district court today. The inquest was private with none but witnesses admitted.

Restaurant Owners Convene.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—With 3,000 delegates present. The ninth annual convention and exposition of the National Restaurant Association opened here today. An elaborate display of kitchen equipment, foodstuffs and dining room furniture marked the first session.

Most of today was given over to the reading of officers' reports. The president's ball and reception will be tonight.

MINERS' RELIEF MOVEMENT GETS OFFICIAL ACTION

A. F. L. Officers to Meet In Pittsburgh

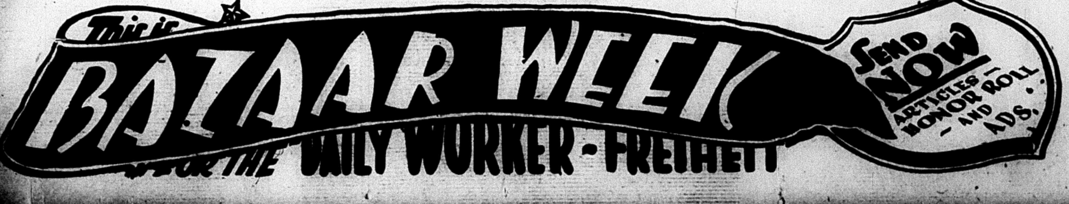
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—The rank and file movement for relief among the miners, now in the sixth month of their lock-out has at last forced official action, if present reports be true. The Miners Relief Conference here, which represents the largest organized movement for relief so far denied them by their union officals, hears that at the conclusion of the American Federation of Labor's Convention in Los Angeles during November, a conference of 250 prominent union officials will be held in Pittsburgh when the entire body of organized labor will throw its support behind the United Mine Workers of America in the latter's fight for renewal of the Jacksonville wage agreement, Philip Murray, vice-president of the Miners' Union said today.

Murray says he has the assurance of William F. Green, head of the A. F. of L. that the miners will be given the solid support of other unions.

It is emphasized by the active progressive elements among the miners that the work of the Miners' Relief Conference must be pushed, notwithstanding this tardy recognition by reactionary and half hearted officials that something must be done. If there is no energetic activity by the miners themselves, the conference called by officials might easily, they say, become ineffecive and result in nothing of importance to the members of the union.

Two Trainmen Killed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 26.—Two trainmen were killed and seven workmen injured today when a light engine on the Midland Terminal Railroad crashed into a gas train car ten miles west of here.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BAZAAR WEEK
FOR THE DAILY WORKER - FREIHEIT
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ARTICLES — HONOR ROLL — AND ADS.

TO THE
National
Bazaar
Committee
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

MINERS' RELIEF AND DEFENSE

The First Order Of Business For The Labor Movement

At Centerville a crowd of 250 gathered at the mouth of a mine which had resumed operations under a $5 a day wage scale, replacing the $7.50 scale the miners are demanding.

The mob, forced from the mine by tear gas, re-formed and had to be dispersed a second time by gas. A FEW WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE OVERCOME BY THE FUMES AND LEFT BY THE ROADSIDE.

—Special dispatch to the New York Times from Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 24.

War is being carried on by the coal barons, their gunmen and the government, against the wives and children of the striking coal miners, against the miners themselves and against the union.

The open mobilization of the armed forces of local and state governments, the enlistment of federal judges and injunctions, has been carried on rather slowly up to the present but with the announcement Saturday of the decision of the Illinois coal operators' association to attempt to resume operations at a $5 wage scale, a merciless drive on a wide front will be started.

Winter is coming. The union miners have all been idle since the first of April, many of them were unemployed for months before the strike. There is misery in every mining camp—the misery that is known only by workers, and the wives and children of workers, who fight with the stubborn courage no other class displays in spite of hunger, cold and inhuman attacks by the mercenaries of the bosses.

The coal fields of southern and eastern Ohio, where federal injunctions place United States marshals and their deputies at the service of the coal barons, western Pennsylvania, where the state constabulary and the "coal and iron" police make armed forays on the strikers, Iowa, where tear gas is used indiscriminately on men, women and children picketing non-union mines, Illinois, where any attempt to re-open the mines under a wage scale from which $2.50 have been cut, is a challenge to the whole labor movement of that great industrial state, are all now definitely in the area of open conflict.

The miners and their families must be fed and clothed. Shelter must be provided for those who are evicted. Defense funds must be furnished for the hundreds of miners who will be jailed in this life and death struggle to save the United Mine Workers' Union and prevent return to serfdom in the coal fields.

Relief and defense work must be organized on a national scale. The sum required is enormous, the struggle will continue for months, but every worker must understand that not only the life of the miners' union is at stake but in all probability the life of the whole labor movement.

The coal miners have been singled out by the capitalists to bear the brunt of the drive on labor. The full purposes as well as the merciless methods of this drive are now apparent. The coal barons intend to stop short of nothing save the destruction of the United Mine Workers and will not hesitate for a moment to invade the coal fields and occupy them as American imperialism has done in Nicaragua.

The American working class, if it fails to realize the basic importance of this struggle, if a decisive section of the working class is not drawn into the fight for the miners, if relief and defense for the miners does not become a major activity of the labor movement, if the utmost pressure of which the working class is capable is not exerted against the coal barons and local, state and national government, will pay in smashed unions, lowered wages and loss of political power.

The United Mine Workers of America, that splendid fighting industrial union which abolished serfdom in the coal fields, has been brought to its present condition by the corruption, reaction and incompetency of its official leadership. Instead of strengthening the union by extending its power to the unorganized fields, the Lewis machine struck blow after blow at the most loyal and militant elements of the union. The coal barons waited until they believed the union was sufficiently weakened, then began the present drive.

But the United Mine Workers of America does not consist merely of the Lewis machine. It is made up of a quarter of a million workers whose only weapon is the union. Their choice is the union or slavery. Slavery they will not choose as a thousand battlefields from Colorado to West Virginia testify.

The United Mine Workers must be saved and reforged into an irresistible weapon of the miners. The United Mine Workers must be and can be saved in spite of the Lewis machine.

Support miners' relief and defense. Make it an issue in every local union, cooperative and fraternal society!

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Three Pamphlets From the Recent Past
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Because they were issued in a different stage of the revolutionary movement—and because each of them have a great deal of interest for every worker—they should be included in every workers' library. We give them at this special price:

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All for 25 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

New Legion Boss

Edward E. Spafford of New York is new national commander of American Legion.

FRENCH POLICE SEIZE SCORES IN LEGION FRAME-UP

Refugees from Fascism Held in Fake Bombings

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The difference between the French and the American police is that the former usually lose their nerve at the last moment and "find" the bombs which they have planted and whose explosion they intend to pin on "Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers," whereas the American cops sometimes allow theirs to go off. But the French gendarmes had another purpose yesterday and one of the bombs on the southern railway exploded. The other bomb which was "planted" at La Bacco was "discovered in time." No real damage was done, of course, but the destruction of a few yards of track over which the trainloads of American legionnaires were about to pass had the frame-up possibilities that the authorities intended.

This has enabled the French police to arrest scores of Italian refugees who have sought a haven in France from the horrors of the black-shirt dictatorship of Mussolini. The Italians who constitute a progressive element in the south of France have long been an object of police "solitude," and the French intelligence service and gendarmerie are now making the most of their "opportunity."

A third "attempt" against the lives of the legionnaires in which two stone blocks were thrown upon the rails now proves to have been the work of a landslide, not an uncommon thing in the Alps country.

The legionnaires who are resting up from their Paris adventures by playing roulette, chemin-de-fer and baccarat at Monte Carlo are on their way to visit their great god and hero, Mussolini. The south of France is in full beauty at this season, and the "veterans" lounging along the Riviera are content to look at the Alps in the distance and show no anxiety to cross them since they have heard that despite the Fascist terrorism, the Italian workers are more incensed than were the French against the murderers of their countrymen, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Lilliendahl Woman Now Says Negroes Were Not Killers

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Suddenly forsaking her insistent accusations that her husband, Dr. William Lilliendahl, aged narcotic expert, was slain by Negro hold-up men who halted the couple in an automobile near here on September 15, Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl, the widow, expressed the belief in an official statement today that the murder was inspired by drug addicts.

Mrs. Lilliendahl and Willis Beach, a neighbor, are held under bond as material witnesses in the case.

From the day of the murder until the issuance of her statement today, the widow had clung steadfastly to the story that her husband was shot to death by two negroes whose only purpose was robbery. Guns found in the Beach home are suspected as the death instruments, and it is established that Mrs. Lilliendahl had a secret correspondence with Beach.

Before changing her mind about the "Negro murderers," both Mrs. Lilliendahl and Beach watched blood hungry lynch mobs rage over the state looking for Negroes that might fit her vague description, and said never a word to save them.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—Mysterious code telegrams received by him at the Y.M.C.A. here led to the arrest today of George Zeigler, 30, a salesman, wanted in Tulsa, Okla., for alleged implication in an $80,000 stock fraud, according to information at police headquarters.

SENATOR TYDINGS URGES AMERICANS INVEST IN U. S. S. R.

Two Find Soviet Union Prosperous and Happy

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Russia is prosperous and is a land of unlimited opportunities for American investors. So declared Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland in an address before the Baltimore Advertising Club. The senator who has just returned from the Soviet Union gave the lie direct to the paid American press whose childish propaganda has been constantly trained against the workers' and peasants' republic.

Communism Here To Stay.

After declaring that in the Soviet Union Communism with many people is not a political and economic doctrine but a religion, Tydings asserted that the present government is bound to survive. "Do not be misled by the English stand on Russia," he urged. "The people are sincerely trying to work out their destiny in a way which gives hope for their country."

Tydings believes that a delegation of sane American business men could find out more about the really excellent condition within the Soviet Union than they could discover by reading volumes of inspired anti-Soviet reports. "The opportunities for prosperity and for making money within Russia are unlimited," he said. "The natural resources of the country are as great as were those of America when Columbus first landed. American interests are now contracting for the oil of the country."

Urges Delegation.

"The truth about the Russian situation," Tydings added, "could easily be learned and made available for the business men of this country by the appointment of a high-grade committee to spend five or six months in that country investigating conditions. The results, I believe, would be well worth the effort."

Teacher Enthusiastic.

Senator Tydings is not the only enthusiastic American who has recently returned from the Soviet Union. Annie M. Graves, who is just back in this country after two years as a teacher of English in the Moscow schools, declares that the world has no adequate understanding of the struggles and the tragedies thru which the Russian revolution has suffered on its way towards Communism.

"People should realize," said Miss Graves, "that in the beginning the Soviet government faced problems never before encountered by any new government." "Russia has always been a poor country," she added. "And, when the Communists had gained control and reconstruction was begun, it was after the land had been swept for years with wars, pestilence and famines. They were surrounded by enemies and soldiers of the Allied armies were invading the land on every side. To add to these difficulties, other governments and their financiers declared the Soviet was founded on unsound economic principles and refused to extend it credit.

People Fought For Communism.

"Thru all this the Russian leaders and the Russian people have fought their way, and today the people are becoming happy and prosperous again. There is no state religion but the people enjoy a religious freedom never before known in Russia.

"Today most of the people in Russia believe in the Soviet. Those who do not believe in it do not want a counter-revolution. They dread such an event above all things." Miss Graves said that she had often had occasion to be about the streets of Russian cities late at night and that she was never molested in any way and felt as safe as she would have on the streets of an American town.

An example of the choice lies with which the capitalist press continually plies all classes in the United States are the statements of Elizabeth Mitchell of Duluth who has just returned from the Far East via the Soviet Union. There are no motor cars in the Soviet Union, Miss Mitchell declares, altho Henry Ford has been filling large Soviet Union orders for some time. Another of Miss Mitchell's culled falsehoods is that the officials in the U. S. S. R. are all Jews. But then Miss Mitchell thinks that Leonard Wood was a great man and gloats over his treatment of the Filipinos. What really incensed the American "lady" was the fact that the Soviet Union officials believed that anyone who could afford to take a pleasure trip to the U. S. S. R. must be able to pay for it and charged accordingly. She ceased to love the U. S. S. R. when she discovered that the government tax would be 14 per cent and not 10 per cent of her hotel bill.

Kearns and Boxer Wreck Car.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Two young women were under treatment at the Woodley hospital here today for injuries received when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a car operated by Mickey Walker, middleweight boxing champion, at Rumson last night.

Walker received abrasions on his left wrist. Jack Kearns, his manager, who was in the car with him, also received a slight injury to his left wrist. Three other men in the car escaped injury.

U. S. Press Lies About U.S.S.R., Says American Labor Delegation Head

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 26.—Before leaving the Soviet Union, Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the American Labor Delegation made the following statement to the press, concerning the delegation's impressions of the U.S.S.R.:

"All that we saw in the U.S.S.R. shows that the rumors spread by the American press concerning the U.S.S.R. are all false. On return to the U. S. A. we will publish all the collected material which will undoubtedly help in establishing more closer relations between the U. S. A. and the U.S.S.R."

On hearing of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the delegation expressed its indignation.

Returning U. S. Labor Delegates Fear War

(Continued from page 1)

was particularly struck by the unions' activities on the field of education and health protection and in furthering the rebuilding of the country."

Much data was gathered on these points by the large staff of technical experts who accompanied the delegation. In addition to Maurer, John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers, Frank Palmer of the Typographical Union, Denver; Albert Coyle of the All-American Cooperative Commission and James William Fitzpatrick, of the Associated Actors and Artists of New York.

Experts Accompany Delegates.

The delegation was accompanied by seven experts including J. B. Brehner, Columbia; Jerome Davis, Yale; Paul H. Douglas, Chicago; Carlos Israels, Columbia; R. G. Tugwell, Columbia; Arthur Fisher, Chicago and Robert W. Dunn of New York. The data gathered by the technical experts will be issued later.

The only member of the delegation who dissented from the report lauding the work of the Soviet Union was Fitzpatrick of the Associated Actors and Artists. Fitzpatrick, who refused to issue a statement, defended the feudal Mexican church and viciously attacked the Calles government at the American Federation of Labor Convention last year at Detroit.

Interview Party Leaders.

Among the Communist Party leaders interviewed by members of the delegation were Stalin, Chicherin, Lunacharsky, Kalinin, Menjenski, Zinoviev and Trotsky. The full report of the delegation will be issued in two weeks.

FOREIGN WORKERS PRAISE U. S. S. R.; BRITISH LABORITES IN LENINGRAD

American Workers' Delegation in Georgia.

"We never expected to find Georgia in the flourishing state in which we find it," said Professor Davis, the expert to the American Labor Delegation while in Georgia in an interview with a press representative. "The reports in the American newspapers concerning Soviet Georgia are totally contrary to the facts and give a wrong impression of the actual situation of the country. I visited Georgia in 1921 and observed colossal improvement as compared with that time.

German Workers Return From Caucasion Health Resorts.

A farewell meeting was organized in Leningrad in honor of the second group of German workers who returned from the Caucasion health resorts. Comrade Scheible in the name of the whole group expressed thanks for the opportunities given them for obtaining treatment at the health resorts in the U. S. S. R.

German Workers Enthusiastic Over Soviet Sanatoria.

The first group of German workers has returned to Leningrad from its cure in the Crimea. The second group returned on August 26th from the Caucasus. Both groups left on August 27th for Stettin.

The German workers greatly improved their health. They are very enthusiastic over the Soviet Sanatoria and over the excellent treatment they received from the medical staff. They all gained in weight an average of 4 kilograms each.

Soon a third group of German workers will arrive consisting of several hundred people. They will take their cure and remain here until the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution, in which they will participate, will be over.

Besides, information has been received that a group of 40 Austrian workers is coming in the near future to the Soviet Sanatoria.

British Labor Party Representatives Arrive.

Messrs. Barton and Campbell, two members of the British Labor Party and prominent cooperators, have arrived in Leningrad. In an interview with a representative of the "Isvestia," Comrade Campbell stated that the break off of relations with the U. S. S. R. by the conservative government was a mistake even from the conservative point of view. The break off of relations continues to rouse indignation not only among the workers, but also among the lower middle class, the intellectuals and particularly among the business men.

USSR Workers Invited To Finnish Workers' Congress.

The Karelian Branch of the wood-workers' union received an invitation from Finland to send representatives to a congress of the wood-workers' union to be held in Helsingfors in September.

COPS TRAMPLE WORKERS' WIVES, PAID PRESS CALM; ONE COP DEAD, IT HOWLS

By DON BROWN.
(Federated Press.)

How the newspapers of Pittsburgh help to keep the people of Pittsburgh misinformed as to labor conditions in that state is strikingly revealed by an investigation just completed for the Federated Press into an attack by state troopers on a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting at Cheswick on August 22.

When Murder Is Not Murder.

When the force of constabulary, without provocation, mauled, gassed and rode down the 1,500 miners and their wives and children the newspapers of Pittsburgh chronicled but one event of that tragic day.

Shortly after the meeting had been broken up, and while people were still being attacked by the guardians of the law, a state trooper met a man on the public highway and without a word, began beating him with a riot stick. Infuriated, the man, who is unknown in that section, drew a pistol, killed the trooper, and escaped.

When News Is Not News.

This was made the "lead" and the body of the story too for the Pittsburgh papers, which played it to the limit. They "forgot" to mention that nearly 300 men, women and children had previously been injured, some of them seriously, by the troopers, many of whom were drunk. This was not due to ignorance. The papers had reporters on the ground. Horrified by the brutality displayed by the troopers, they borrowed telephones in private homes in Cheswick and were heard by citizens giving the full details of the attack to their offices. But the indignant citizens of that section, who bought the papers the next morning in hopes of reading an honest account of this disgraceful affair, were shocked to find that the entire story of the attack on the inoffensive people had been omitted, and "played down" to next to nothing, while the death of the trooper had been used to the limit as propaganda against the striking miners.

The action of the miners and their families, who made no defense, except to run, many of them carrying infants in their arms and dragging their older children along, blinded by tear-gas, and bleeding from riot-stick blows, was described by the Sun-Telegraph and other papers as an "uprising." The trooper was listed among the heroic dead. He was declared to have given his life trying to "quell a Sacco riot." The fact was omitted that, according to a disinterested eye-witness who was interviewed by the reporters, the trooper was swaggering down a public highway 35 minutes after the meeting had been dispersed and was cracking everyone he met with his riot stick. He simply attacked without provocation, one man too many.

Miners Arrested.

Twenty-four miners were arrested during the day and night, and held under bail, ranging from $500 to $5,000. Ten of them were indicted by the Alleghaney county grand jury last week. Of the other 14, 3 have been released, and 11 are out on bail awaiting action by the grand jury.

The International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union have interested themselves in the defense of these persecuted working men, which will be a difficult job in Pennsylvania because many honest citizens have been stirred up against them by the cold-blooded dishonesty of the Pittsburgh papers.

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Two More New Books From ENGLAND

As agent and American distributor for all British Communist publications, The DAILY WORKER Pub. Co. has received a shipment of these two new, unusually fine books. Stocks are limited. Orders will be filled in turn as received.

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DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

TRY TO FORCE YOUNG WORKER INTO NAVY FOR HIS DEFENSE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Homer Bartchy, 16, was forced to shake the dust of this open shop city off his feet recently. The police couldn't stand his radicalism any longer—especially his Communistic and Atheistic work among the children. He was expelled from the Roosevelt high school a few months ago. Too much Bull-Mooseism connected with that institution to stand for Communism and Atheism.

Young Bartchy was arrested twice during the last Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration here. A little later, the ultimatum was: "Join the navy or go to reform school!" He beat it away from both.

Comrade Bartchy was also the secretary of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club. The reorganization of this club will start in earnest at headquarters, 322 West 2nd street, next Monday, Sept. 19. Get in touch with The DAILY WORKER agent at once! Will also try to form a Worker Correspondent class in the near future.

"Write as you fight," says The DAILY WORKER. Join one, join all—both the club and the class!

THIRD ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE TO LINK THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE WITH OTHER ATTACKS

(Continued from Page One)

Points to Frame-Up Menace.

The conference will be organized around the slogan of building a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system. The call points out that "the frame-up system which kills and imprisons the flower of the working class is a growing menace to the further development of the labor movement and the struggle of the workers for a better and freer life.

In recent weeks this frame-up system—which has become an established part of the police system of American capitalism—has claimed the lives of the two heroic labor fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti. Mooney and Billings still languish in a California prison and the Centralia victims are still confined at Walla Walla, Wash.

Cites Class War Cases.

"Leading spirits of the Passaic and the New York strikes," it continues, "are paying the penalty of their militancy in New Jersey and New York penitentiaries and other prisons in different states hold working class prisoners. The prosecutions against the Communists in the Michigan cases are beginning again, and the drive against radical and foreign-born workers is taking on a new impetus. The organization of the counter-attack of the working class is the task of the hour."

The call is addressed to all labor unions and other working class organizations and units of the International Labor Defense which are urged to send delegates to the conference. It is expected that several hundred delegates will be present at this year's meeting, which will not only review the past work of the organization and lay plans for future campaigns, but will pay special tribute to the memory of the Haymarket martyrs of 1887, and to the two fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti, in whose defense the I. L. D. was especially distinguished as the main organizer of the protest movement to secure their release and vindication.

Prominent Speakers at First Session

It is planned to open the sessions of the conference with a huge mass meeting, addressed by prominent speakers from the labor movement from the defense movement, and by well-known class war prisoners who have recently been released from penitentiaries.

The call concludes with an appeal to all organizations favorable to the idea of a concerted movement against the infamous frame-up system "to send delegates to the conference and help to make it an imposing demonstration of national and international solidarity." The Third Annual Conference Headquarters of the International Labor Defense are now located at 80 East 11th Street, Room 402, New York City, to which all communications should be addressed.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

on his customers they turned their guns on Bemak and he is now in Bellevue in a precarious condition. Tho a brave man dies but once he sometimes dies ahead of his time by being more brave than discreet. Courage is a much over-rated vice.

• • •

WESTERN democrats are said to be oscillating politically in favor of the presidential aspirations of Al Smith. Not so very long ago the suggestion of a catholic for president would be just as obnoxious to the political nostrils of a protestant democrat of the west as the odor of fish glue to the sensitive smellers of a prima donna. But even senator Borah seems to be adopting a kindlier attitude towards Wall Street, so it is not surprising that natives of the lonely steppes should fall before the great, silent wave of change that is creeping over this once-dogmatic land. There was a time when the writer entertained a wholesome dread of protestants, and when, at least in theory, he favored their elimination from worldy cares by whatever means promised the quickest results. Now, they only provide him with amusement and once in a while with material for a paragraph or two.

• • •

THE part played by intelligent propaganda in breaking down religious bigotry is by no means as great as that played by Henry Ford's flivver, the movies and by the radio. Strangers in the flesh are usually suspicious of each other except when they are intoxicated, which accounts for the opposition of the K.K.K. and the fundamentalists to the liquor business. Isn't it ironical that a bigot like Ford with his animated tin can should do more to delouse the rustic mind of superstition and creed-prejudice than the editor of the Truth Seeker? The poor farmer who was as isolated from civilization as a typhus germ in a sealed bottle now can crank up his bus after a day's work, take a look at a distant city and be back again in time to go to bed with his cows, tune up his radio and hear a sermon by a catholic priest, a Mormon or a reformed Bahaist and pick his favorite hokum. Or he can go to the movies with his family and see half a dozen churches getting burned to the ground in a news reel while a burlesque house remains unharmed. All those things cannot help making a farmer think. And those who are of the opinion that farmers do not think are advised to take a trip to Plentywood, Montana, where the citizens of Sheridan County, have been returning a Farmer-Labor government to office so persistently that sheriff Rodney Salsbury is running out of crooks to put in jail.

• • •

IN yesterday's column I commented on that small but respectable class of the community, the men and women of no property who are addicted to poetry and realistic prose and try to live in Greenwich Village. It is hard to be an artist and retain those curves that add charm to the figure. A starvation diet is conducive to sharp angles. But who likes to be surrounded with the lean and hungry-looking? The Danes seem to have solved the problem of what to do with potential poets.

• • •

THE Danish government having recently reduced its stationary navy,—it having nothing to do but fire a broadside on the birthday of some member of the royal family—had a treasury surplus and decided to devote the money to the advancement of art. All regular poets who have succeeded in having at least one poem accepted, are placed on the government payroll. And in some cases, when the Minister of Finance is convinced that a poet yet unrecognized by the trade, shows promise of future achievement, he encourages the budding genius with a salary. Lest this information should result in an exodus from the Village to Copenhagen we warn prospective emigrants that the blessings of the Danish treasury are only for natives.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Henry Ford is planning to capture the French automobile market. He will shortly start building in his Bordeaux factory a new model to sell at a considerably lower price than the cheapest French-made car.

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FASCIST FLIERS BOAST LOUDLY, BUT LOSE RACE

Schneider Cup Flight Won by England

VENICE, Sept. 26.—The Schneider cup air races, which have been so extensively advertised by the fascist press were pretty much of a failure, from a fascist viewpoint today.

An Englishman Won.

Despite the fact that only two nations were represented, all other airmen contemptuously boycotting the affair, the races were flooded with Italian official entries, and preliminary boasting was great and glorious among the Italian officers. It seemed certain that with the Italian planes entered at 700 horsepower, but really measuring up to about 1,000 horsepower, and with more Italian planes than there were of English, and with no rivals but the English, that Italy should have a chance to claim for fascism the "air supremacy of the world."

However, the fascist fliers all failed. Lieut. Ferrarin was the first to return to the hangar, unable to make the first lap. De Bernardi made a forced landing after the second lap was started. Then the other contestants dropped out. Only Lieut. Webster, piloting a "Supermarine E" finished the 350 mile, triangular course, at an average speed of 186.1 miles per hour.

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BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Miss Thea Rasche, Germany, flying fraulein continued to entertain crowds at East Boston airport today with stunt flying. She is touring the country to encourage the movement for more airports. The aviatrix will appear at Portland, Maine, next week.

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Ruth Flaps Over N. Y.

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The proposed New York-to-Paris flight of Ruth Elder, Florida beauty contest winner, today was postponed until Wednesday because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Miss Elder and her navigator, Captain George Haldeman, made a flight over New York yesterday, but Captain Haldeman explained today that it was just a pleasure trip, as the plane—a Stinson Detroiter named "The American Girl"—already was in perfect condition for the trans-Atlantic hop and had been thoroughly tested. He said, however, that Wednesday was the first day he would consider for a start to Paris because of a low pressure area over the Atlantic.

Says Millionaire Gave Car For Bride

LYNN, MASS., Sept. 26.—A story of how he rejected the wealth of George Birdy, Topeka, Kan., millionaire, for the love of his brunette Kansas City bride, told in Salem jail by Paul B. Gordon, young Missouri bridegroom held as an automobile thief, was under investigation today by police of Kansas City and Topeka.

Gordon declared not only that the car he was accused of stealing was loaned him by the millionaire, but also that Birdy offered to adopt him as a son if he would get a divorce or a marriage annulment.

"From The Robber Rend His Prey."

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Held up, gagged and bound by two men in the offices of the City Department of Water and Power in the downtown district. Three employes of the Department lay helpless while the bandits rifled a safe and escaped with $85,000 in cash today.

In Her Third Crash

Sixteen-year-old Eleanor Smith of New York escaped uninjured after third crash of her plane at Mitchell Field.

LEAGUE FOR ARMS CONFERENCE THAT WILL KEEP ARMS

Spends Money on Palace Instead of Relief

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—The League of Nations' assembly by unanimous vote, today adopted resolutions recommending progressive development of arbitration through particular and collective agreements, and recommended speeding up the work of the preparatory disarmament conference to permit the calling of a general disarmament conference before next September.

Another resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of a special committee to study the question of security, simultaneously with that of disarmament, thus meeting with the French demand that the two questions be jointly considered and discussed.

No Peace in Sight.

Hitherto, and in all probability in the forthcoming conference, say the experts, the question of security will prevent any real reduction of armaments. The group of politicians gathered at Geneva today could not refuse to make a gesture towards peace, there having been so very many rumors and quarrels indicative of war at their debates. But the saving clause about "security" insures, they believe, that the armament interests will not suffer.

Palace, Not Relief.

This resolution recommended that members of the League draft regional defense accords among themselves, and recommended that the council of the League require each member to make known the extent of military aid that would be forthcoming in any particular armed conflict.

The assembly refused to accept the suggestion of Fridtjof Nansen, noted Norwegian explorer who has been administering the League's welfare work in Armenia, that the League increase its work among the Armenian refugees because of insufficient funds.

The assembly voted a credit of $3,500,000 for the construction of a League of Nations palace at Geneva as a permanent home for the League. A committee of five was appointed to select plans for the structure.

Flowers From U. S. To Maltzan Grave; Was Pliable Envoy

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and American ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman sent floral wreaths today to be placed on the casket in which the body of Baron Ago Von Maltzan, German Ambassador to Washington, who was killed in an airplane crash last Friday, will be interred tomorrow.

Burial will be made at the Von Maltzan family estate at Grossluckow, Mecklenburg, at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Ambassador Schurman and Colonel Conger, American military attache, will attend the services.

The German government represents itself in doubt as to who will be selected to negotiate with Morgan's government hereafter; von Maltzan being almost irreplacable for that purpose.

Gardner Shot For Boss.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—During a pistol battle with a lone masked burglar in the dressing room of Douglas V. Wallace, wealthy resident of Longmeadow, Henry Rouillard, 22, a gardner was probably fatally shot today.

Rouillard had been summoned from the gardner's house by Mrs. Wallace as her husband was warned back into bed by the masked stranger.

Bullets whizzed over the head of Wallace during the pistol battle.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

HOOVER BENIGNLY ASSISTS TRUST TO GRAB RADIO

25 More Independents Forced to Surrender

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 26.—Twenty-five of the most important of the independent manufacturers of radio equipment in the United States have bowed the knee and paid tribute to the radio trust, according to latest returns from the field. This means that the threat of ruin issued by the Radio Corporation of America, based on its possession of many hundreds of patents and its winning of several suits for infringement, has caused these independent concerns to agree to pay a minimum of $100,000 each, per year, for the privilege of staying in business.

Sen. Nye of North Dakota and other men in Congress who have had the experience of being virtually excluded from the air during their campaigns, are going to back a demand for senatorial investigation of the radio trust. They will try to keep this inquiry separate from the probe of the General Electric power trust, which is parent to the Radio Corporation. What they see in the radio situation is a vast machinery for stifling progressive opinion and discussion in this country, and at the same time stifling technical development and better and cheaper production of radio service.

Independents Unite.

During August there was organized at Chicago, the Radio Protective Assn., comprising independent manufacturers who refuse to be killed off by the weight of the trust's exactions. As outlined by the Association in a statement made to the public, the trust requires that all independent manufacturers who wish to remain in business shall:

1. Pay 7½ per cent of their whole sale receipts to the Radio Corporation for the "license" to avoid suits for infringement of patents. The minimum annual royalty is $100,000.
2. Buy all tubes from the trust, thereby binding themselves to build their sets around the trust type of tubes.
3. Carry a label on all products, indicating obedience to trust requirements.

Dealers Writhe.

Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the association, states that retail dealers who have been warned against selling any goods that do not bear the trust label are showing active sympathy with the revolt. He anticipates a series of startling disclosures when the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the radio trust, suspended for the summer, is resumed next month. Dealers and manufacturers who have feared punishment at the hands of the Radio Corporation if they made any complaint at the crushing tactics of the monopoly, are getting ready to speak.

Discussion of the case from the standpoint of the independents has been excluded from one of the chief trade journals, under pretext that it is "not constructive."

Hoover For Trust.

In its appeal to Congress and the public, the Protective Association says: "So far as the listening public is concerned the consummation of this monopoly will mean higher prices for sets. Under the cry of 'stabilization' there will be stagnation in the development of the radio industry; under the pretense of the patent laws there will be a stifled art; in defiance of the anti-trust laws, there will be the destruction of competition.

"The future of radio is still untouched. Before us there opens a broad vista of partially explored fields of radio science—television, wireless telephony, tele-photography, broadcasting of power, the breaking down and building up of electrons in food, the transmission of the lifegiving ultra-violet rays, and the many ramifications that lead from these. Yet in all of these there is to be no commercial basis for independent or competitive development."

Secretary Hoover has always looked benevolently upon the Radio Corporation. He is the apostle of "stabilization" and he will probably get into this fight.

Hysterical Dayton Police Shooting at Arrested Negroes

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The police department here is going crazy on the subject of Negroes. In an attempt to arrest Otis Bridges, a Negro, a squad of policemen opened fire on him and in the ensuing battle, Captain John C. Post, and two other officers were wounded, probably by shots from their fellow policemen.

Rumors that Alfred Knight, a detective, was killed by Negroes are being circulated. Knight was found dead, but no arrests have been made. Lynching is threatened.

Policeman Tries Murder.

A Dayton policeman, mentally upset by the slaying of officers here, crept into a local hospital, prior to the removal of Bridges late Saturday, and fired two shots at the Negro prisoner.

So He'll Favor Socony

President Moscicki, President of Poland, who has been invited to attend the Chicago Centennial exhibition.

YOUTH DAY RALLY DENOUNCES U. S. WAR PREPARATION

Demands Recognition of the Soviet Union

International Youth Day was celebrated last Saturday afternoon when more than 1,000 young and old workers rallied at Union Square under the direction of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Denouncing the war plans of the American government, the assembled workers called for an active struggle against the war danger, for the defeat of United States imperialism and the recognition of the Soviet Union.

The speakers were Philip Frankfeld, Sam Don, Nat Kaplan, Al. Schaap, Herbert Zam and a representative of the Young Pioneers. Max Shachtman was chairman.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution adopted, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the United States together with other imperialist powers is preparing for a new war with the Chinese people struggling for their national independence and against the oppression of their native military bureaucracy and foreign imperialism,

"Whereas, the United States is actively preparing and supporting the war preparations of Great Britain against the Soviet Union—the first workers' republic supporting the struggle for liberation of all oppressed the world over,

"Whereas, the United States marines and battleships upon the instructions of Wall Street invaded Nicaragua and China and killed hundreds and thousands of people who fought for their independence and against the domination of American imperialism,

"Whereas, the United States in the feverish preparations for war is militarizing the American youth through its war agencies like the CMTCs, ROTCs to serve as cannon fodder and as strike breakers, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the hundreds of young and adult workers at a mass meeting held in Union Square on Saturday, September 24, 1927, call upon the American workers to begin a struggle against the danger of a new world war and defeat American imperialism by giving their full support to Soviet Russia and to the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants, and be it further

To Withdraw Support.

"Resolved, that we call upon the American trade unions to request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw their support from the CMTCs and the American Legion and begin a militant campaign against the militarization of the working class youth, and be it further

"Resolved, that we demand that the U. S. government withdraws all troops and battleships from Nicaragua, China and other countries and immediately recognizes Soviet Russia."

Revive the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

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WIND KILLS 5,000 IN SOUTH CHINA; YUNGKONG RAZED

Austria, Switzerland, Ravaged by Floods

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Five thousand persons are reported to have perished in a terrific typhoon which swept the territory 1,500 miles southwest of Hongkong, according to dispatches from that city today.

The disaster, according to the reports, occurred on September 20.

According to advices received from Hongkong, a tremendous tidal wave occurred off the city of Youngkong on the 20th. This was followed by a typhoon of terrific force sweeping in from the sea, in which more than 5,000 are reported to have been killed.

The storm is reported to have swept away 20,000 flimsy houses. Four hundred junks and sampans in the harbor of Youngkong were destroyed, according to the reports.

The damage from the combined tidal wave and typhoon is reported to exceed $1,000,000.

Youngkong is 150 miles southwest of Hongkong. The country is isolated from any large cities, which might account for news of such a disaster not reaching the world for several days.

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Floods Sweep Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—Nearly a score of persons were dead, thousands were rendered-homeless and vast property damage was done in western Austria, Eastern Switzerland and in the principality of Liechtenstein today, as cloudbursts and floods swept over the region.

Nine or more were dead in the cantons of Grissons and St. Gallens, Switzerland, where the Rhine river was flooding the country. Eight persons were killed at Innsbruck, Austria, by a cloudburst.

Five thousand or more persons in Liechenstein were rendered homeless by the Rhine flood waters. Local army and police forces were inadequate to cope with the situation, so that a call for help was sent to Austria.

Army Determined To Be Able to Fly From Enemy in Fast Plane

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 26.—New tests are being undertaken here in the U. S. army racing plane, which has already made a speed of 200 miles. The use of the plane in battle will depend on ability to reinforce the wing radiator system that a single bullet will not bring the craft to the ground with a punctured radiator. However, as it is, a pilot will be able to run nimbly away from a fight if he is not patriotic enough to commit suicide in it.

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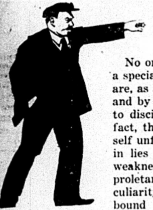

LENIN SAID:

No one can deny that the intellectuals, as a special section in modern capitalist society, are, as a rule, characterized by individualism and by the fact that they are not amenable to discipline and organization. Therein, in fact, this section of society distinguishes itself unfavorably from the proletariat; therein lies the explanation of the intellectuals' weakness and vacillation from which the proletariat has so often suffered. This peculiarity of the intellectuals is indissolubly bound up with their condition of life and their manner of earning a living, which in many respects approximates to the petty bourgeois manner of existence.—ORGANIZATION, p. 149.

Coming Tenth Anniversary of Russian Bolshevik Revolution

On November 7, 1927, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Millions of toilers throughout the world will celebrate with them, this great victory of the world proletariat. Even in America, under the iron heel of the most powerful and ruthless ruling class, the workers will join in this world-wide demonstration of working class solidarity.

The workers of America will celebrate because to them, November 7, 1927, represents the beginning of the tenth year of socialist reconstruction, during which time the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have demonstrated before the world their ability to successfully conduct their own affairs, free from the yoke of the capitalist class.

The Soviet Union, in which one hundred fifty millions of workers and peasants have wrested the control of the industries and the government from the hands of the ruling class, has compelled the exploiters to recognize that no longer is their oppressive rule secure, that a power has arisen that will challenge and ultimately end their domination.

The Soviet Union, established by the Russian workers and peasants, is the strongest guarantee of working class solidarity and world peace.

The imperialists of the world are systematically preparing for war against the Soviet Union, preparing the most terrible engines of destruction which human ingenuity can devise, for a new world slaughter.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are marshalling their forces for the coming attack. On November 7, 1927, they will demonstrate anew their great achievements and their ability to defend the workers' true fatherland.

We, workers of America, must show the Russian workers and peasants that we are doing our share to strengthen the forces of the world revolution against the onslaughts of the capitalist class. We can give no better evidence of our efforts than by increasing the army of readers of The DAILY WORKER, the most militant American fighter in the interests of the world proletariat. Every subscription secured, every pledge from a new reader, will therefore be sent to the Soviet Union as a greeting from the workers of America on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and as a mark of the growing strength of the revolutionary forces of this country.

Mental Diseases in Washington, D. C.

One government bureau has justified its existence by discovering and revealing that the District of Columbia, inhabited chiefly by congressmen, senators, cabinet officials, bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and various government departments, including military and naval officials, has the highest hospital rate in the United States for mental disease.

First admissions to institutions for treatment of mental disease particularly run very high. For this the reason is clear. Senators, congressmen and government appointees may be quite successful in concealing their idiosyncrasies in their home communities where the residents have known them from childhood and charitable allowance is made for the mental blind staggers displayed from time to time by elders, deacons, rotary club presidents, kiwanis club secretaries and the boosters of the chamber of commerce:

Knowing their limitations, the subnormals and abnormals make exercise of a little control while on their native heath and thus escape the attentions of the local alienists.

But camped in Washington, surrounded by the glitter and gayety of the nation's capital, inflated with that superior feeling that is inseparable from the persons of those who hear the whirring of the wheels which grind out the laws for the governed in a capitalist society, the strain on the gray matter is more than it can stand and what back home was merely an eccentricity becomes a curve on the chart of the psychopathic ward.

But in spite of the vigilance of the Washington alienists we are convinced that most of these deplorable cases remain undiscovered while many others are overlooked because of political expediency.

If, for instance, the house and senate chambers, the department offices and the White House itself should be turned into psychopathic hospitals, we are sure that with even a casual examination of the present inmates by disinterested experts, few of them would have to move elsewhere.

Such a procedure would be of great public benefit for it would at once place the results of the monumental labors of those who make American laws in their proper niche and make popular estimation of them a relatively easy process.

Not wishing to be accused of revisionism we hasten to add that imperialism finds that sadists, paranoics and the various grades of mental weaklings come in very handy—especially when its attacks on the working class and colonial peoples take on a violent character as in the present period.

The Labor Party in "The Anthracite"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE anthracite coal field in Pennsylvania offers an excellent opportunity to investigate the obstacles confronting the building of a Labor Party in this country.

Here is a highly industrialized community. The workers are concentrated to a very great extent in one industry and, insofar as American trade unions go, they have a strong organization.

To be sure there are the many conflicting nationalities and the power of the church (catholic) is strong. The highly developed capitalist political organization, so peculiar to Pennsylvania, prevails here as part of "the machine" that dominates the state.

• • •

The big fact to begin with is that the slightest beginnings of a Labor Party are lacking.

This does not mean that the miners' union is not in politics. Its officials, and to a very large extent the membership, is head over heels in old party politics. This I learned as I spent the last days before the recent Pennsylvania elections in the hard coal field.

• • •

I had been told that there was a "labor candidate" in Old Forge, near Pittston. When I went to Old Forge to speak at a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, I got in touch with the Italian coal miner who was running for alderman in the Fourth Ward. He had no conception of the building of a Labor Party, as far as I could learn. He gave me a copy of a "Manifesto" he had just issued, on his own initiative, in both the English and the Italian languages.

Italians use the word "Manifesto" in referring to any form of leaflet, even a handbill announcing a mass meeting. The contents of this "Manifesto" are well worth reproducing, as they typify what is in the mind of an Italian mine worker as he views an American election campaign.

The "Manifesto" is addressed to the "Citizens of Old Forge" and says:

"With the primaries near Tuesday, Sept. 20th, you will be called upon to Mark your Ballot and name your candidate. Let that mark be your genuine expression and not the influence of the same guileful merchants of humanity. Let this system of slavery be over with. Let no money buy, in fact against them, your contempt for they deserve it. Men elected by deceit, trickery, violence and fraud, can never look to the economical interest of all, but of very few, also to the moral loss of all. Let us put aside Nationality. Elect men who are qualified, responsible and independent. Let not the names of Italians be used to deceive you, likewise the names of other nationalities. We are American Citizens, and as such, let us do our duty. Remember that when you vote, you implicate the interests of everyone. Be not guided by friendship, fear, religion or favor. There is nothing in the world so low as the person who sells his or her vote, thus such people should never be allowed to vote. Experience should have taught you that they buy you for that day and then?

"Oh! What a disgrace to hear say: 'He who has most money will be elected!' Let that saying disappear; let he who is most qualified, honest and independent, be elected. Therefore, you shall see our economic and moral interests will be appeased 100 per cent. Let no one but yourself control your vote. Do not take upon yourself the responsibility of voting for a candidate you do not know. Those who want you to vote for whoever they want, are those who are expecting favors, money, jobs and you? Think!"

• • •

This is a strange mixture, to be sure. Yet, I believe, it is the sincere though feeble effort of a worker to raise the banner of his class in the electoral struggle in a strange country using an infamiliar language.

The sentence, "Let this system of slavery be over with!" seems to have slipped in almost by accident. It is almost lost amidst the verbiage usually used by the vote-catching capitalist politicians who plead for an "honest vote" while they spend millions to corrupt the electorate, who denounce nationalist and religious prejudice while they energetically exploit them, who prate about "moral interests" while they lead church-goers and underworld habitues alike to the ballot box. The flag-waving appeal to "American citizens" must not be forgotten.

• • •

All this poison has no doubt been inbibed by this worker-candidate from reading the daily kept press, which, especially in "the anthracite" has been full of such stuff for weeks.

It is clear that a worker-candidate, making such an appeal, cannot hope to have his voice heard in the midst of the tumult raised by the old party candidates. The class note is almost lost because it is not sounded clearly and full of challenge.

• • •

That the anthracite coal miners will respond to a class appeal was shown in the strike wave that swept this coal field in protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The fact that Sacco and Vanzetti were Italians no doubt had something to do with arousing the Italian coal miners. But the class nature of the protest is seen in the fact that Communists, socialists and anarchists alike among the coal miners joined hands and fought stubbornly against the infamous Pennsylvania Cossacks who sought to break up, and did break up many of their mass meetings and open air demonstrations. In this clash the mine workers were deserted by the Italian politicians in the old parties, as well as the Italian-speaking mine union officials of the stripe of Rinaldo Cappellini, president in District No. 1, who ordered the miners back to work when they went out on strike on Monday, August 22nd.

• • •

Under such conditions, our Party at least should have been quick to link up the lessons of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti with the electoral campaign in the anthracite coal field. This we failed to do on a sufficient scale. Our weakness in this respect, therefore, that we are not able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the electoral struggle, is one of the obstacles to the building of the Labor Party, not only in the anthracite coal fields, but elsewhere as well.

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NOTE: In another article Engdahl will analyze the role played by the miners' union officialdom in the political elections in the anthracite coal district.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

• • •

Continued from last issue.

The second stage, I said not that the American imperialists support the Revolutionary Chinese Nationalist movement in some respects. But I did say that the American imperialists, because they felt, because they believed and above all, because they knew that they had the capital and the technical resources and that it was in their interest for the development of a strong bourgeois, reactionary bourgeois republic, that they would favor such interests and that this policy has not been completely dropped by America. Yet insofar as the Chinese situation has taken on a new turn, these policies are not the dominant characteristics of America today. Here and there America may resort to them. I said, and I say and I maintain that the dominant features of America's imperialist policy in China today are the investment of every ounce of energy, the expenditure of every dollar stolen from the workers and poor farmers, for the crushing of the Chinese revolution, because today there can be no real Chinese revolution without the proletariat exercising hegemony over the peasant masses of China and together with them, making the Chinese revolution victorious.

Furthermore, I said that the moment Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the Chinese revolution, that the moment the American imperialists felt that the danger of the proletarian leadership of the Chinese revolution was at least lessened, that that very moment marked the American imperialists again being in a position where their antagonisms with British imperialism were sharpened, where there was a trend toward a temporary shift to the second stage of American imperialist policy in China.

China and War.

Comrades, the position of the convention, the position of the Party is that the greatest danger of war today, in reference to China particularly, is not in a conflict between Great Brtiain and America in China, but in a union of America with Great Britain and other imperialist powers against China. This convention rejects the spurious doctrine that would base the Party's policies merely on the antagonisms, conflicts, and contradictions between the imperialist powers of America and Japan, Japan and England, America and England and so on down the line. We as Communists, we utilize these differences, we utilize these antagonisms of the imperialists, but we don't base our policies on them.

We base our policies on the fundamental forces of the class relations in China today, despite the betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek, despite the betrayal of the Wuhan government, despite certain unfavorable turns which the Chinese developments have taken, still indicate that the revolutionary wave in China, that the proletarian and peasant masses will again come forward and that the fundamental characteristic of the Chinese situation are not a conflict between America and England, but a union between America, England, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, and the whole imperialist clique against revolutionary China and the Soviet Union.

Let us go a little closer home, to the needle trades: Let us examine the facts carefully. Comrades, the convention is over insofar as the election of its delegates is concerned. You don't have to fight for delegates in the units any more. The delegates which the units wanted to give you have been seated here. You don't have to let your minds be warped. Don't allow your perspectives to go out of the window. When Communists lose perspective, they lose their Communist reason. Errors have been made in the needle trades. The leading needle trades comrades have made these errors. Less errors were made under more difficult conditions by these comrade in 1927 than in 1925.

What has been the Party policy towards these errors? Has the Party corrected these errors? Every time an error in the needle trades showed itself, the Party issued a statement showing how this error was made, showing why it is an error and correcting these comrades.

Have these comrades corrected their errors after the C. E. C. corrected them? Yes. And when they didn't, we criticized them again. Have we had differences as to the criticism of these errors? No. Nobody can find in the decisions, in the practices, in the policies of our Party any differences insofar as the treatment of these errors by the leadership of the Party is concerned. There were no group alignments, there were no group viewpoints, or yardsticks on the needle trades situation until the elections in the units were opened or until it was known that elections were about to be opened.

Comrades, don't allow in the convention, after election time, don't allow yourselves to judge the needle trades situation the way you did during the struggle for votes in the units. That is good unity advice and we ask you to follow it.

Has the C. E. C. given protection to errors of the needle trades comrades during the elections? We challenge any comrade in the Party to show a single error made by these needle trades comrades during the elections in the Party which we have defended, which we have protected. But, comrades, it is all right to criticize these comrades in the Party for having made errors, but don't criticize comrades in the Party for errors which they have not made, and what I say, with our help, will not make in the future. That is what the tendency is. I say, comrades, if we were to accept this tendency on your part as anything but a temporary and superficial phenomenon, we would be finding it very difficult to unite with you. We say this tendency on your part to treat this most serious question in the Party factionally is a temporary and a superficial phenomenon which you will get rid of the same as we, and all of us have gotten rid of in varying degrees in other instances.

Comrades, you don't want to drive these comrades away from the Party. What do you charge against these comrades? Have you pointed out any mistakes which we have not criticized promptly? You have not. You have not discussed the C. I. resolution on the needle trades, the sections of this resolution. You have had a slogan given you a hand-writing on the wall—"Alliance with the needle trades"! Why do you hide yourselves behind this slogan? Can't you see your position, if it is correct, is no different from ours, because we have worked on these problems together, not on a factional basis? Why do you hide behind the word "alliance"? If you want these comrades in the Party, they are entitled to every right a Party member has. If they belong in the Party, they are entitled to vote as they see fit. Don't throw out the slogan of "alliance."

I say we are not historians. (Interruption-laughter). Show a little unity spirit. We are not historians, but we have to judge problems relatively and dialectically. I remember when these comrades who are now being slandered took a different position in the Party. Yes, I say with comrade Olgin, slandered. You are not helping these comrades. I even deny there is a problem of drawing them closer to the Party. They are IN the Party. The problem is to make them better Communists. This is the problem for all of us. If those comrades had voted for the Opposition in the elections (we are speaking frankly, Comrade Foster), if they had voted for the Opposition in the elections, they would have been good comrades for unity, for collective leadership. They didn't vote for the Opposition because they didn't want to. They have had their experience with you and they have made a step forward when they rejected you.

This is the last time in the history of our Party that so critical a situation, so difficult a problem, so pregnant with danger for our Party, is made a faction football in the Party. I appeal especially to you comrades of the majority of this convention, do not take this attitude toward this most serious question, shown by the comrades of the former Opposition and don't take it too much in your reckoning of the Party, for we cannot allow ourselves to be provoked. When the needle trades comrades, when any comrades, no matter who they are or what position they hold, make errors in the Party it is the duty of the Party to criticize them.

(To Be Continued).

DRAMA

Research Covers World in Making "The Temptress"

(For DAILY WORKER Showing)

RESEARCH that covered almost the entire globe was necessary in the production of the sensational new Cosmopolitan spectacle "The Temptress," filmed from Vincente Blasco Ibanez' sensational novel of Paris and South America and being shown at the Waldorf Theatre as one of the big features of the season on October 2.

Laid in European cities, Buenos Aires and the wilds of South America; the range in scenic design and costuming, types of actors and methods of characterization proved enormous; the production was directed by Fred Niblo.

Greta Garbo, the famous Swedish screen beauty, appears in the title role as "Elena," the Parisian charmer, whose charms wreck the lives of all men who come under her uncanny spell, and Antonio Moreno plays "Robledo," the South American engineer, who survives her enchantments.

The cast is a notable one, including Lionel Barrymore, the famous stage and screen player, who has contributed many well known characterizations to the screen; Roy D'Arcy, Kathleen Key, the "Tirzah" of "Ben-Hur," Alys Murrell, Armand Kaliz, Inez Gomez, and Antonio D'Algy.

A sensational duel with bull whips, after the manner of the plainsmen of South America, is staged by Antonio Moreno and Roy D'Arcy, who, stripped to the waist, slash at each other in the most terrible form of duel known; the wreck of a huge dam in the Andes is another sensational spectacle in the big production.

Glittering revels in the cafes of Paris and in the gay resorts of Buenos Aires furnish kaleidoscopic spectacle to contrast with the grim battles in the tropic wilderness.

Dorothy Farnum, scenarist of "The Torrent," scenarized the story from Ibanez' novel.

DOROTHY WHITMORE

With George M. Cohan in his new production, "Merry Malones" a new musical show, which opened last night at the new Erlanger's Theatre.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Dmytro Solonychny, Wheeling, W. Va.	1.00
George Maziarchuk, Short Creek, W. Va.	1.00
N. Marshuk, Yorkville, Ohio	1.00
John and Michael Lambert, Maplewood, N. J.	20.00
H. Viita, Glassport, Pa.	1.00
O. Janka, Glassport, Pa.	1.00
A. Santapahha, Glassport, Pa.	1.00
K. Nickmi, Glassport, Pa.	1.00
T. Ranta, Glassport, Pa.	1.00
A. Simonen, Glassport, Va.	1.00
G. Kauppila, Glassport, Pa.	1.00
J. Anderson, McKeesport, Pa.	1.00
U. M., McKeesport, Pa.	2.00
Union Lunch Room, Duquesne, Pa.	2.00
Ivan Zilic, McKeesport, Pa.	2.00
Paul Grover, Alliance, Ohio	3.00
S. B. Volpian, Brunswick, Ga.	2.00
Ellen R. Nagle, Wesleyville, Pa.	25.00
F. A. Graca, Fall River, Mass.	1.00
Gloria Graca, Fall River, Mass.	1.00
Americo Graca, Fall River, Mass.	1.00
F. Pimestal, Plymouth, Mass.	1.00
A. Veneno, Fall River, Mass.	1.00
J. B. Silaca, Fall River, Mass.	1.00
Manuel Siha, Fall River, Mass.	1.00

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

The Temptress
A Motion Picture by V. BLASCO IBANEZ
Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION"
The funniest of his productions
at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave.
SUNDAY, October 2, 1927
Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.
Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
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AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
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By special arrangement for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

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ALL THIS WEEK

ARMORED CRUISER
POTEMKIN
Sensational
Soviet Film

MENACE WORKERS AS IMPURE MILK KEEPS COMING IN

Jersey Bootleggers Use Oil for Butterfat

Impure milk and cream, endangering the lives of thousands of New York workers continues to pour into the city, it was learned yesterday from a letter sent by Health Commissioner Harris to C. E. Clyde Potts, of Morristown, N. J., president of the New Jersey State Board of Health, asking him to help stem the flood of impure dairy products into the city.

Harris' letter followed the revelation at the milk graft hearings before Supreme Court Justice Charles S. Rompkins Friday, that the Smith Brothers, convicted milk bootleggers who have already been driven from the city and from New York State are using Passaic as a base of operations.

Cocoanut Oil for Butterfat.

"Can we not effect a working arrangement," Commissioner Harris asks in his letter, "that will make it impossible for any company whose record is such of that International Milk Company, or the Smith Brothers or of the Vineland Cheese Company, to operate in either community once such a record is established thru competent evidence?"

Among the money making schemes employed by the Vineland Cheese Company was the substituting of cocoanut oil for butterfat in making cheese and cream.

Bankers and Wets Glad to See Smith Endorsed; South and KKK Vexed

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 26.—The action of democratic party workers of five mountain states in endorsing Smith of New York for the party's candidate for president has resulted in a flock of telegrams, winging their way to headquarters here, and about evenly divided between congratulations and denunciation. The resolution hailing Smith as "the most available man," etc., is most intensely displeasing to the organization built up by one Wm. G. McAdoo, and not by any manner of means liquidated by his "retirement" from the race. On the other hand, the banking wet and catholic northeast seems to be as well pleased as the mining owning classes of the Rocky Mountains, and at least as favorable to Smith as the K. K. K. south is antagonistic.

Lead Poison One of Greatest Industrial Hazards, Says Expert

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (FP) Sept. 26.—Lead poisons have caused one of the most acute and extensive industrial hazards of today, Dr. Frederick B. Flinn of Columbia University declared to the American Clinical Congress at Yale.

"Lead continues to be the most important industrial poison, except carbon monoxide," stated Dr. Flynn. "There are more than 200 industries in which there is some lead exposure, to say nothing of lead plumbing in our homes." He urged better ventilation to reduce the hazards of some of the industrial poisons.

There is no excuse today for using lead compounds in paints for interior work, said Dr. C. A. B. Winslow in discussing Dr. Flinn's paper. Dr. Winslow emphasized that paint compounds for spraying use could be made without lead, eliminating that hazard from the painter's life.

BOSTON Y. W. L. MEMBERSHIP MEETING WEDNESDAY

Boston, Sept. 26.—A general membership meeting of the Boston local of the Young Workers League will be held Wednesday, 7:45 at the district office, 36 Causeway street. Very important business will be taken up. All members must bring their cards.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

POLICE, FIREMEN AGAIN ASK FOR AN EIGHT - HOUR DAY

Having no union with which to make their demands effective, New York's policemen and firemen again appealed for an eight-hour day. Their demand for a decent working day took the form of a brief presented to the Board of Aldermen setting forth their views on the recently defeated measure which would grant them the eight-hour day.

Asking that policemen and firemen be "permitted to enjoy some of the home comforts of their fellow-citizens," the brief points out that an eight-hour day would not involve any additional expenses for the icty. Altho a shorter working day would mean the appointment of 1,500 additional firemen, the increased cost would more than be made up by policemen and firemen sleeping at home. The cost of 23,000 beds, which the city is about to buy for men in the two departments, would be saved, the brief says.

Western Democratic Endorsement of Smith Framed, Says Meredith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Depicting the Rocky Mountain-Pacific States endorsement of Governor Smith, of New York, for the 1928 democratic presidential nomination as the "pre-arranged result of a meeting called for that purpose," Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture in the Wilson cabinet left for his home in Iowa today "to help nominate a dry progressive democrat who can win."

Meredith believes that with such a candidate his party has an excellent chance of being returned to power next year.

New Centralia Comm. Coming in Los Angeles

(By L. P. Rindal, Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—A new organization, similar to the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, is in the making in this city. The first meeting was held Friday evening, Sept. 16, at 118½ So. Spring Street. Representatives from 16 different organizations, including the Workers (Communist) Party, I.L.D., Needle Trade Unions, the American Civil Liberties Union, etc., were present. An organization committee, consisting of 3 members, was elected. The executive committee will be formed at the next meeting, Thursday night, Sept. 22. It is understood that similar defense committees are to be formed in other parts of the country, and the main object of it all is the release of the Centralia I.W.W. members — now serving time at Walla Walla, Washington, as victims of the lumber trust.

It is not the intention to make this united front affair a permanent one, not trying to take the place of the I.L.D. It will be disolved as soon as these innocent workers are set free.

All power to the workers!

"MOTHER" BLOOR "GLAD TO BE ALIVE" AS SHE CELEBRATES THIRTIETH YEAR AS A MILITANT

Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, who is the sixty-fifth year of her life is still as active as ever in her militant struggle for rights of the workers, has written the following brief account of her thirty years activity in the revolutionary movement. "Mother" Bloor recently celebrated her birthday by hitch-hiking across the continent and speaking en route to thousands of workers thruout the United States. She was particularly active during the struggle to prevent the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts.

"Mother" Bloor's Story.

"In October I celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of my continued activity in the revolutionary movement. Thirty years ago, I joined Debs in the Social Democratic Party which he formed largely out of his comrades in the American Railway Union. I was secretary of a local of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn, all of whose members except myself were railway workers.

"I also edited a column in the "Social Democrat" published in Chicago under the name of Ella Reeve Ware. In a short time I found most of the activities of the Party were centered in a colonization scheme. This seemed to me so thoroughly unscientific that I joined the Socialist Labor Party.

Fought Isolation.

"Before the birth of my sixth child, Karl Reeve, I was made a member of the general executive board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, taking part in some of the strikes fostered by this organization, notably in the textile strike in Slatersville, Rhode Island, where a weaver was discharged for his Socialist activities and the entire mill walked out.

"As DeLeon's tactics became more bitter against the organized labor movement, I left the Socialist Labor Party. I was beginning to realize that the principle of permeating the masses of workers with our gospel is far more reasonable than such deadly isolation.

"I then joined the Socialist Party against the pleas of many of the comrades who left the Socialist Labor Party with me. Lucien Sanial, the old French comrade, took a long journey to see me at my home, urging the necessity of organizing a third party. Some of these comrades who actually did organize a "Logical Center of Intellectual Socialist" sent me prayer books, rosaries etc., feeling that I was lost to them.

Militant Strike Leader.

"Of course many of them later joined with me in the socialist movement and helped in organizing the left wing movement there.

"I served 14 years as national organizer of the Socialist Party, state organizer of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware. I served in many miners' strikes, notably one in Ohio that lasted a year, and in the Pennsylvania and Colorado coal strikes, and the Calumet Copper Strike. I was also active in the New York needles trades strikes.

"During the last year of my membership I was nominated as lieutenant governor of New York State, campaigning the state under much persecution from the war-crazy cities.

In First Communist Party.

"Later I helped to organize the Communist Labor Party, tne first Communist Party in America of which I am proud to be a charter member.

"So this year carries thirty anniversaries for me and the greatest of all in the tenth anniversary of the great achievement of the Russian workers and peasants, the Soviet government. The next greatest is the celebration of my thirtieth year in the organized working class movement. And third, the sixty-fifth anniversary of my life which I celebrated all by myself, hitch-hiking 5,000 miles, speaking to thousands of workers in every town and village on the way.

"And now I am feeling so strong that it feels as if I had really just started. It is good to be alive now."

Thousands of Workers Suffer Eye Accidents In State, Says Survey

(By Federated Press)

Accidents to eyes of workers probably cost workers more and bring more suffering than any other type of industrial injuries, says New York state labor commissioner James A. Hamilton. Eye accidents cost employers much in compensation to injured workers.

Two workers died and 10 were left totally blinded in the year 1926-27 by eye accidents. Most eye accidents occur from hand tools throwing off small flying particles. 786 workers permanently lost part or all the sight of one eye, and 2150 suffered injuries lasting more than a week, in the same year, says Hamilton.

Chisels, screw drivers and hammers are the "dangerous machines" which cause eye accidents. More eye accidents occur among building trades workers than among factory workers. The hazard may be greater in factories, but it is more obvious and greater protective measures have been taken, the labor commissioner finds. Hand tools that slip and break and cost eye accidents are most wasteful, he says.

Other causes of eye accidents are lime burns, burns of hot metal, abrasive and grinding wheels, and portable power tools. But all of these do not cause so many accidents as the hand tools and flying particles.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

New Federal Reserve Board Man Is Mellon Adherent; Hold Rate

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 26.—Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, who has been appointed to succeed D. B. Crissinger as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, is described in banking circles at the capital as a man fully approved by Andrew Mellon. It is reported that he was not enthusiastic for the policy of cutting the rediscount rate, which his own reserve bank pursued after the Kansas City bank had set the example leading up to the recent contest between the federal board and the Chicago reserve bank.

As viewed by Sen. Brookhart of Iowa, the course of the federal board majority, led by Cunningham, its "dirt farmer" member, was correct. He believes that the Chicago bank insisted on maintaining a high rate in order that it might send its funds to Wall Street for speculative purposes, and that the New York reserve bank secretly favored this action.

Young, in the opinion of the Brookhart group of farmer senators, will be hostile to any challenge to the big reserve banks.

PAID JOBS BIG PROBLEM AT THE I. L. G. W. MEET

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—At the meeting of the general executive board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the most difficult task facing the right wing union wreckers is to find paid jobs for all of their camp followers. Of equal importance is to devise ways and means of formulating new tactics for their struggle against the rank and file workers who support the left wing.

One of the right wing lackeys is Polikoff whom the union wreckers are making manager of the Boston local. He was formerly manager of the Baltimore local. When he smashed that organization, he was sent to Canada where he was equally "successful." According to all indications Polikoff will have similar results in Boston.

Was Philadelphia Manager.

International Vice President Reisberg is another burden on the shoulders of the Sigmanites. For seven years he was manager of the Philadelphia organization. Before his arrival it had 5,000 members, active dress and waist makers. When he left the local was smashed by his poor administration. He was fired altho he wanted to continue in office as long as there was any money left to pay his wages.

A job must also be found for Mollie Friedman, likewise for Jacob Halperin, who nominally is head of the "east district department." In the past Halperin had as his task the packing of conventions with delegates from paper locals to defeat the left wing. The right wingers are now scouting around to find him a new job.

Mineola Appeal Saturday.

The nine fur workers who were framed up in the famous Mineola case will appear in the supreme court next Saturday to appeal for a new trial.

As thousands of dollars are necessary to carry the case to the higher courts all workers are urged to do their share. M. Cohen and W. Wolliner, 22 East 22nd St. are in charge of the contributions.

Rich New Yorkers Will Move on October First

Scores of wealthy New York families will move into new apartments before the end of the week, being the largest volume of household moving in the last 20 years.

Most of the changes are being made in the Fifth and Park avenue district and on the Murray Hill, where new buildings containing lirge suites are being opened for Oct. 1 occupancy.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE
19 SO. LINCOLN ST. Chicago, Ill
GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

New Ambassador

THE APPOINTMENT of Dwight W. Morrow (above) as American ambassador to Mexico has caused much speculation

W. M. Butler Attacked on Republican Stand on the War Veterans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Chairman William M. Butler of the Republican National Committee, reveals himself as a master at issuing misleading statements in his new pamphlet giving praise to the G. O. P. for its treatment of war veterans, Chairman William A. Oldfield of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, charged today.

Butler's "fact pamphlet" giving the record of the republican party on legislation in behalf of war veterans and their dependants, is as "wide of the truth" as that he issued a few weeks ago under the title of 'lifting the burden of the taxpayers' which was so generally ridiculed, said Oldfield.

"Although seeking to leave the thought with the former soldiers that the G. O. P. is their guardian angel, Butler omits to mention that two republican presidents, Harding and Coolidge, vetoed the adjusted compensation bills, intended to do some measure of service to the world war veterans, and that the bonus bill finally was passed over President Coolidge's veto."

Youth Day Mass Meet; Tell Facts About Sacco

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 26.—Last Saturday night a Youth Day mass meeting was held by the Young Workers League of Los Angeles at the Walkers Auditorium. E. Levin, district organizer of the Party, and W. Schneiderman, district organizer of the League, were the speakers, as well as a comrade from the Young Pioneers. The Pioneers presented a one-act play written by one of their members, "The Junior Kangaroo Court," a play which exposed the stool-pigeons so well, that several plain-clothes men in the hall squirmed in their seats.

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Sept. 26.—Trial of the four federal dry agents, charged with first degree murder in the killing of Charles Gundlach, 77-year-old farmer, during a raid, may begin in federal court in Baltimore this week. Brewer was identified by Mrs. Gundlach as the agent who led the raid, shot her husband while he lay wounded on the porch.

TRESCA WARNS OF NEW SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

Charges Mussolini Is Behind Frame-Up

Charging that the present move to frame up Calogero Grecco and Donato Carillo, two Italian workers who are enemies of fascism, is a result of Mussolini's attempt to get vengeance for the accidental death of two of his camp followers a year ago, Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, declared that if the workers of this country are not careful another Sacco-Vanzetti case is in the making.

"On September 16, 1926, the Anti-Fascist League had arranged an open air meeting to be held at First Ave. and 114th St.," said Tresca. "We found out that the fascists had made arrangements to shoot at the speakers from an adjoining roof. We then notified the police of the murderous plans of the fascists and opened our meeting two blocks further uptown, at 116th St.

Spoiled Fascist Plans.

"This spoiled all of the prearranged plans of the fascists. So instead of throwing a bomb from the roof they decided to use an automobile, pass our meeting and throw the bomb at us.

"When their automobile started to cross the street it was held up by the traffic lights. The bomb exploded in the car and the two fascists who were inside were killed. It was discovered later that one of those killed was an official in the fascist army, paid by Mussolini to come to America and kill Italians in this country who do not support the fascist government. Altho the police had been notified of the murderous plans they were conspicuous for their absence. The nearest they came to the corner during the entire evening was within three or four blocks.

Newspaper Censorship.

"It was very interesting to watch the way the newspapers, the police and the department of justice treated the matter. They all "agreed" that it was an explosion and evaded the fact that those who were killed by mistake had intended to murder several anti-fascists.

"Mussolini decided to obtain vengeance. Two months later secret police of the Italian government reached these shores. They came here for the purpose of framing up those who do not agree with his government and take their lives as the price of their ideals.

"It is very easy to see that the present charges against Grecco and Carillo are directly connected with Mussolini's idea of revenge.

"July 11th two Italian workers were arrested in Brooklyn. Twelve more were arrested in raids on the Il Nuvo Mondo and Il Martello offices in Manhattan. Of the 14 arrested two were held, charged with the murder of two fascists on Decoration Day.

"Taking advantage of the American frame-up system Mussolini is attempting to frame-up the two workers. We must not wait seven years as we did in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We must not wait until it is too late. We must act now and save the two framed up workers."

Tresca also pointed out that many members of the New York police force, as well as many judges are also connected with the fascist movement. He told of several cases and how the fascists in America have acted.

"In 1925 a fascist killed a worker in Hoboken. He was freed because he had the support of the Italian government behind him," continued Tresca.

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazar.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NEW READERS DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

"The existence of the Soviet Union is one of the main factors preventing capitalism from achieving its aims in the struggle against the workers and against the national emancipation movement. The mere existence of a proletarian dictatorship in such a gigantic country, and the moral and material support given by the Soviet Union to all oppressed classes and nations, have an immense revolutionary influence, and are among the main organizatory forces of both the labor movement and the national emancipation movement." —A. I. RYKOV.

Show the world imperialists that the forces behind the Russian Revolution are growing stronger every day. Every new reader secured for The DAILY WORKER is another bulwark of the world proletariat against the threat of the capitalist class against the Soviet Union. Send a real greeting to the Russian workers and peasants on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, a greeting that they will welcome as a new token of solidarity from the working class of America. Do it now!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION! with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER.

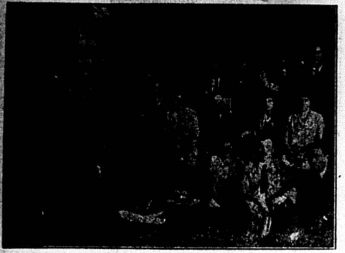
DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for .... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....
This subscription was secured by ....

SUB RATES	
Per year	$6.00
Six months	3.50
Three months	2.00
In New York	
Per year	$8.00
Six months	4.50
Three months	2.50

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN MOSCOW



Above is a group of the American tourists who visited Soviet Russia under the auspices of World Tourists, Inc. last summer, in the office of the Society for Cultural Relations in Moscow. They were officially received by this Society, and through it were accorded many privileges and courtesies the individual traveler in the Soviet Union does not receive.

In the center is Mme. Olga Kameneva, chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations in Moscow.

World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, is now engaged in sending a similar tour across to Soviet Russia, scheduled to sail October 14th and return December 15th, 1927. This party will not only have a similar opportunity of witnessing the progress of the Soviets in the last ten years, but will participate in the gigantic celebrations on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution in November.

BATTERING DOWN THE TARIFF WALLS

By BERT MILLER.

Last year a group of international bankers signed a startling manifesto which demanded the lowering of tariff walls throughout the world, in the interests of the coordination of world trade relations. To this document was attached the name of J. P. Morgan, thus indicating its indorsement by the leading financial organization of this country, the dominant power in the field of international finance.

Coming as it did, after more than a century and a half of dyed-in-the-wool protectionism on the part of American industry, the presence of Mr. Morgan's name to such a document undoubtedly shocked very deeply certain elements in the American capitalist class. Hence the outcry of Mr. Mellon, in denunciation of this radical departure from the traditional path of American business. Hence the criticism of Mr. Coolidge. The representatives of American industry made vigorous denial that the manifesto had any significance as far as the policy of the American government was conceren

In this connection, one reads with interest in the current number of the Literary Digest that "The opening gun of a relentless and well-organized economic war of all Europe against the United States is seen by several political observers in the announcement by the French government on September 9 of a new tariff schedule which raises the duties on a variety of American exports to what many business men call 'prohibitive' heights." It must be evident to the observer that the threat made in the bankers' manifesto is being made good, in spite of the pooh-poohing of both Mellon and Coolidge. Morgan et al. mean business. Already the flank attack upon the American tariff walls is having its effect, when the Cleveland Plain Dealer declares: "From the point of view of tariff logic, this country can take no reasonable exception to France's action. . . . In spite of the change which came over our economic position as a result of the war, we have maintained officially a trade policy which was contemplated for a young debtor nation. We have continued to hope and have adapted our economic legislation to the theory that we can be the world's creditor and still close our doors to the products of debtor nations. And we have hoped that our debtors would continue to buy our surplus products, even tho high barriers were imposed against their selling here. In the end a reversal of policy on our part must come."

There is good reason to believe that is but the first bombardment directed against the American high tariff policy. No doubt other European countries will shortly follow suit, and the American manufacturers will have to follow the dictates of international finance, in the interest of the $300,000,000 worth of merchandise sold annually to France, and the millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods sold in other countries. The American industrialists are beginning to feel the heavy hand of international finance.

The question of the tariff is a concrete question before the American labor movement. At first blush the average worker would advocate a strict protectionist policy, and would be strongly urged toward this policy by the labor bureaucracy. But such a policy would be a superficial and short-sighted one, totally at variance with the laws of economics. The workers of America will sooner or later be brought to realize that the tariff walls will have to crumble before the assaults of the international bankers, who have invested heavily in industry abroad, and who require the easy importation of products manufactured in these industrial plants, in order to receive the expected profits on the sums invested.

The American workers have therefore before them again the specter of competing with the low wages, long hours and low working standards of the European workers. Neither the policy of protectionism, nor the policy of rivalry against the workers of the so-called competing countries, will suffice under the circumstances. The need of the hour is the immediate establishment of strong bonds of international solidarity with the labor movement of other countries, in order to guarantee to labor thruout the world the maintenance of its standards, against the attacks of the international imperialists.

Old Swimming Hole Fatal.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The family of 13-year-old Frank U. Govin, Jr., of 502 South Second Ave., here, were in mourning today following the boy's death by drowning in Cranberry Lake near White Plains, Saturday. Cranberry Lake is a deserted stone quarry used by boys as a swimming hole. Frank was swimming with several other boys when he was seized with a cramp.

A Trench Comedy

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

The rain was falling and the trenches flooded,
  Soaked to the skin we were standing to
And shivering wet, our teeth chattering,
  For the keen wind pierced us thru and thru.

The heavy guns smote on the ears like thunder,
  Rat-tat went the machine guns in between,
And the starflares flashed and tore asunder
  The curtain of night to light the scene.

The "Marias" hit and the sandbags hurtled
  Beneath the impact of every shell,
And moaning and sobbing, and cursing and praying
  The wounded were borne from that black hell.

"Watchful on the outpost, there," said the sergeant,
  "'T is jes' the night that they'd come over.
Damn the mud and the rain and the stench, I'd give
  My very soul to be under cover!"

It came—as if in answer to his prayer—
  A flash of light—the earth rose and fell
With a thunderous crash and a rush of air,
  And the choking dust and the sulphur smell.

We looked for the sergeant when the dirt settled,
  But this was all of him that we found,
A bit of his leg—oh his prayer was answered!
  The rest of him being under the ground.

Workers' Excursions See U.S.S.R. Electrification

Electrification of the Soviet Union.
140 Millions For New Electric Stations.

The State Planning Commission of the USSR has decided to assign in the budget for 1927-28, 140 million roubles for the construction of electrical stations on a large scale—40 millions more than last year. This sum will include 34 millions for the continuation of the work connected with the putting up of the Dniepropetrovsk hydro station, 22 million for the construction of electric stations in the Moscow district, etc.

Dniepropetrovsk Building Operations.

Work in connection with the putting up of the gigantic Dniepropetrovsk hydro-electric station goes on at an ever-increasing pace. Every day, American excavators and self-loading railway trucks, as well as pneumatic and other equipment for the mechanization of building operations, arrive from abroad.

Work on the Dnieprostroi will continue with unabated energy throughout the winter. Apart from the building of dwellings important building operations will go on in connection with the erection and equipment of auxiliary workshops. Work has already started in connection with the digging of a canal through the Hortitsa Island. Through this canal ships will pass into the new bed of the Dnieper.

A Hydro-Station in the Extreme North.

The building of the most northern hydro-station in the USSR, in the town Ukhta, Karelia, has just been completed. This station will provide light for Karelian villages.

New Works.

One of the new works being put up in Moscow by the State Electro-Technical Trust has just been completed. This works will for the time being produce high-pressure transformers.

In view of increased production of tramway cars in the works of the State Electro-Technical Trust, the National Economy Soviet of the USSR has decided not to import any more tramway cars from abroad.

A New Railway.

The railway line Nizhny Novgorod-Kotelnitch, 361 klm. long, will be completed by October 1st.

Social Insurance of Apprentices.

The government of the USSR has confirmed the decree re obligatory, social insurance at the expense of employers of apprentices working for people engaged in home industry and tradesmen.

Decrease of Unemployment.

During the last four months the number of unemployed in Leningrad has decreased by 50,000.

Third Edition of Lenin's Works.

130,000 people have subscibed to the third edition of Lenin's Complete Works which the State Publishing Department is issuing, and this even before the first volumes have appeared.

How the Workers of the USSR Are Preparing For the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution.

In honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the Nov. 7, 1917, revolution, the Textile Workers' Union of the USSR intends to open nine new workers' clubs, a number of libraries, reading rooms, creches and new workers' dwellings.

News has been received from the Tula, industrial district in the centre of the RSFSR, that during the Nov. 7, 1917, celebrations a polyclinic will be opened in the Chulkovo working class district and also an opthalmic dispensary, a people's university, etc. It is also proposed to lay the foundation stone of a workers' club.

Several schools, hospitals and dental consultation rooms for peasants are to be opened in the Gubernia.

In addition to all this the tramway constructed by the local Soviet will be inaugurated on November 7th.

International Working Class Solidarity.
Finnish Workers' Excursion To Moscow.

A Finnish workers' excursion, 45 strong, has arrived in Moscow.

In conversation with a representative of the press, the leader of the excursion, Comrade Leinonen, member of the Administrative Board of the Vyborg Builders' Union, said that a desire for closer contact with the USSR has been noticeable for some time among Finnish workers. The organizers of this excursion are the Trade Councils of Vyborg and other Finnish towns. When workers were registering for this excursion, they endeavored to make it coincide with their holiday, and some workers even paid for substitutes so as not to be kept out of the excursion.

Fairly close contact has already existed some time between the Finnish workers and Soviet trade unions. For instance, the Finnish Builders' Congress held in May, 1927, was attended by representatives of the CC of the USSR Builders' Union. At this congress it was proposed to form a Norwegian-Finnish-Soviet Union Committee and to admit representatives of the Builders' Union of Soviet Russia to the International Builders' Secretariat.

Comrade Leilonen intends to utilize the stay of the Norwegian workers' delegation in the USSR for a further practical discussion of these questions.

Norwegian Agricultural Laborers Send Greetings To the Agricultural Laborers of the USSR.

The Central Board of the Agricultural Laborers' Union in the USSR has received a letter from the chairman of Norwegian Agricultural Laborers' Congress held recently in Kongsvinger containing the following statement:

"We have already sent you oral greetings with the delegation which on its way to the USSR passed through Kongsvinger on the day of the opening of our congress. All the members of the congress went to the railway station and asked the delegation officially to greet the Russian workers in connection with the Tenth Anniversary of their revolution.

"The members of our union have a strong desire to establish closer relations between our union and yours. The convocation of a conference would be a great help in this direction. We shall be delighted if you will take upon yourselves the initiative for the convocation of such a conference.

Socialist-Communist Youth During the War

By WILLI MUNZENBERG.

The ignominious collapse of the Second International at the outbreak of war dragged the young socialists, then but a loose organization, into the whirl of the all-prevailing chauvinism. The International Federation of Socialist Youth organizations declared after the outbreak of the war that during the period of the war it could not function, thus faithfully carrying out the words of the social patriot Karl Kautsky: "The Labor International is an instrument of peace and not an instrument of war".

Dr. Robert Dannenberg, who had been elected secretary of the International Federation of Socialist Youth organizations at the Copenhagen conference in 1910, and is now a social reformist town councillor in Vienna, opposed the convention of an international conference of socialist youth organizations, which was suggested during the first weeks immediately after the war by the Swiss, Scandinavian and Dutch youth organizations.

The socialist youth movement already prior to the war had abandoned its original anti-militarist struggle, because of the overwhelming victory of Bernstein's reformism and had become a petty bourgeois youth organization in Austria and still more so in Germany, especially in the famous youth committees under the leadership of Fritz Ebert.

The war and the close connection with the social patriotic party institutions marked the complete deterioration of the German and Austrian youth organizations and degraded them in participating in all the disgraceful deeds of the social patriotic chauvinists. The Austrian socialist youth organizations published regularly in its organ "Der jugendliche Arbeiter" a list of the members of its organization who had received imperial medals for bravery. In Germany the youth workers praised as an example for the proletarian youth Ludwig Frank, the social democratic member of parliament, who had volunteered for the war and was one of the first to fall. The annual report of the German youth centre, for 1915, shows that at the order of the war office 1,995 juveniles had joined up, 783 had joined voluntarily.

Turned Militarists.

"Jungvolk", the youth calendar of the central office for 1916, published an article entitled "World War" by Heinrich Schulz, legal advisor of the central office, social democratic member of the Reichstag and now exstate secretary. In his article it was pointed out:

"Our demand for peace unfortunately has never been heard on the opposite side. The regrettable result is that force of arms continues to decide and that also German workers must for the present place their hopes for an early peace only on the success of the German army. The sooner this succeeds in convincing Germany's opponents by securing military successes, that it is impossible to defeat Germany, the stronger the victories they gain over their opponents, the sooner our opponents will be inclined for peace."

Disgraceful as are the individual instances of deterioration within the ranks of the international socialist youth movement, it is all the more gratifying to record that a definite and passionate opposition quickly arose in the hands of the youth against this organized war enthusiasm, preached by the party leaders. In Germany, in Stuttgart, Berlin, Leipzig, Hamburg and in the towns in Thuringia and many other German localities the majority of the youth made a decisive protest against this war-mongering and advocated a breach with the social patriotic elements and revolutionary anti-war agitation and action.

The Berne Conference.

In Berne at Easter 1915, an international youth conference took place at the invitation of the Swiss, Scandinavian and Dutch youth organizations at which a large youth delegation from German towns and Italy was also present. The Berne conference is of decisive importance for the later development of the proletarian youth movement. For the first time in the history of the socialist youth international it was decided unanimously by the conference to proclaim the complete organizational and political independence of the proletarian youth organizations. Prior to this conference in most countries youth organizations were an appendage of the social patriotic parties, so infected with chauvinism. The Berne conference decided to adopt an independent attitude to the political events in accordance with the policy it had adopted. In a unanimous resolution the conference declared itself against the social patriotic attitude of the social democratic party, decided to fight against it and united with the international revolutionary groups which had been formed in various countries and in Germany under the banner of Karl Liebknecht.

For the first time in the history of the proletarian youth movement representatives of the Bolsheviks participated in the conference and for the first time a bridge was thrown between the international proletarian youth and the Bolshevik party. Until the conference in Berne the International Federation of Socialist Youth Organizations was a loose organization without any joint political programme and joint activity. The Berne conference decided on the adoption of a united programme, to publish a joint paper "Die Jugend Internationale" and to carry out joint actions.

Building Anew.

Whilst the Second International lay in ruins, in Zimmerwald and Kienthal the first attempts were made to create a new international. In the middle of the world war amidst the thunder of the imperialist armies which devastated Europe, the proletarian youth created an international organization capable and ready for action. The activities organized by the youth international during the war against war, especially the International Youth Day which was decided upon at the Berne conference and takes place annually in September, met with the greatest approval amongst the revolutionary proletarian youth of the whole world. In Germany hundreds of young comrades were thrown into prison for circulating leaflets with the slogan "Long live the struggle against war, Long live the Youth International". In Italy and in France similar events took place. In Italy the agitators of the youth international were sentenced by court martial to 6, 8 and 10 years imprisonment. America sentenced William Kruse, the secretary of the youth organization, to a long term of imprisonment for anti-war propaganda. Even in neutral countries, like Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and Sweden, persecutions were the order of the day. The leaders of the socialist youth organizations were sent to prison, or if foreigners deported. But nothing could damp the enthusiasm of the youth for the newly created international organization or weaken their revolutionary struggle against war. Temporarily the seat of the youth international was transferred to Kienthal and prior to the victorious October revolution and the foundation of the III. International it was the centre of all real revolutionary and anti-war parties and proletarian organizations.

Organizing Revolution.

In addition to the Russian comrades, Lenin, Trotzky, Zinoviev, Radek, the Germans, Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin, Ruehle, Hoernle, the Dutch comrade Roland Holst, the Swedish Hoeglund, the Italian Toscana contributed to the youth international. The 11 copies of the youth international which appeared during the war are memorable documents, real international, anti-war propaganda.

The youth international and its sections especially in Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland became the outposts of the party; they worked to create the new revolutionary III. International from the ruins of the II. International.

At the Kienthal conference the delegation of the youth international definitely supported the Left Wing of Zimmerwald and became in the further development of the movement the most important and strongest section of the revolutionary left Zimmerwald tendency.

The development of the socialist youth movement from socialist educational organizations of pre-war days through the Berne conference to political active fighting revolutionary independent organizations, found its climax in the foundation of the Young Communist International, which took place in Berlin in autumn 1919. During the years of the Russian revolution, so full of decisive moments, the youth international created during the war proved to be one of the strongest and most certain pillars of the Communist movement, of the international proletarian revolution.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

BOOKS

OUR LITERARY CAVALIER APPRECIATES A PURITAN.

Upton Sinclair: A Study in Social Protest, by Floyd Dell (Murray Hill Biographies), Doran & Co. $2.

One wonders two things; why has there not until now been a biography of Upton Sinclair, and why did Floyd Dell write it?

It would seem that the two men had little in common, except that both, while rather successful under capitalism, are revolutionists against it. But Sinclair takes his revolt religiously, and sets out with the thundering charge and shock-effect of a troop of the Ironsides, to "bind their kings with chains and their nobles with links of iron." Dell prefers a more adroit maneuver; in fact, he seems to have a notion that if you win the women you weaken the men; his subtle arguments have raised him to the prominence of the literary spokesman of Bohemia.

• • •

So much is this so that in the very beginning of the book one finds that Dell's preoccupation with sex leads him to what seems to me a decidedly false analysis of the reasons for Sinclair's greater success in Europe than in America. "One of these (psychological obstacles in the way of a general recognition of Sinclair in America) is his temperamental attitude toward life," says Dell, on page 13; "he is recognized as being a Puritan, and Puritanism . . . is just now very unpopular among the American intelligentsia. . . ."

This is probably true about the intelligentsia. But it is no reason for Sinclair's appreciation in Europe, and relative lack of it in America, first, because the opinions of the intelligentsia count for practically nothing with the book-buying public, and secondly because the masses of people, that is the workers, are as free here as in Europe from judging literature on the basis of morality. The equal popularity of Harold Bell Wright and the Snappy Story sort of magazines indicates this. Workers are the most broad-minded people there are; so long as you do not use police power on them they will all, outside of certain backwoods communities, allow you to pattern your life according to either St. Anthony or Don Juan, without injury to your reputation for that reason.

This sex bias, in spite of the fact that Dell obviously struggles against it, runs thru and modifies his whole analysis of Sinclair. It prevents him, for instance in this case we have selected, from observing that Sinclair's reputation abroad is largely due to the more advanced working class consciousness there, which affects even strata of the middle classes and professionals, and makes them interested in such industrial topics and settings as Sinclair chooses, and sympathetic with his social attitude.

While correcting for Dell's idiosyncrasies, we have to admit that he has otherwise done a remarkably good job.

• • •

Floyd Dell is always easy to read—his style is simple and clear beyond comparison with that of his groping contemporaries. Furthermore, he goes about in workmanlike manner to sketch Sinclair's development from half-baked youth to dime novelist, to poet, and to novelist. The first period of novel writing, which reached its pinnacle in **Manassas**, showed a new, a powerful, but not a unique figure in American letters. **Manassas** is not characteristically Sinclairian, as we understand the word from his later works. **The Jungle** was a step in the direction he was to advance. It created a terrific sensation. It was followed by a time of mal-adjusted matrimony, of mental and physical collapse. Most of the little novels written during that time should have been burned without publication.

Then the real Sinclair began to show himself, in what Dell aptly calls "The Great Pamphlets." **The Brass Check, The Profits of Religion, The Goosestep, Mammonart**—have accomplished what used to be considered a supreme test of literary worth—they have added their names as adjectives to the language: everybody knows now, whether friend or foe, what you are talking about when you speak of "the brass check press."

Then after that, the second period of novels—if that is what you want to call them. **Oil**, the latest and best, is neither quite a novel, nor quite a pamphlet—but it is successful, as a book, in capturing the interest of readers, and in carrying thru the propaganda ideas of Sinclair.

• • •

Dell comments on Sinclair's social theory, and the changes it has undergone, not even overlooking his support of the Allied cause in the World War; a thing plenty of other radicals were doing at the time, and atoned for by personal suffering and a return to revolutionary criticism. Sinclair, as Dell discovers, is at the limit of his radicalism in the muckraking of capitalist society; that is, in the negative side of revolutionary philosophy. On the positive side, he is not much beyond the yellow socialist stage—"It is by these views (dislike for a violent revolution) that Sinclair remains, despite his broad sympathies, identified with the pre-war socialist movement, as distinguished from the post-war movement which denominates itself Communist."

We might object to the word "post-war"; Bolshevism is older than the war, but it is a true statement of Sinclair's position. Probably his flaming crusading zeal in attacking present wrongs, his shrinking from the coarser and sterner measures against them which Communists propose, his peculiar spiritualising of the I. W. W. in "Singing Jailbirds" (which was quite distasteful to the militant elements of the I. W. W.) are all part of his essentially emotional and religious nature—a man who feels as romantically as Sinclair, and is as closely involved in the industrial struggle as he, must find strange conflicts within him, and be guilty of inconsistencies.

Dell psycho-analyses Sinclair (p. 135): "There is little doubt that it is the neurotic conflicts in the minds of all artists which lead them to their particular themes." But even this does not spoil a book, which, with all its faults is a real contribution to our knowledge of a really great writer—with all his faults.

The book is dedicated to Joe Freeman.

—VERN SMITH.

SCIENTIFIC STATE MURDER.

Capital Punishment in the 20th Century, by E. Roy Calvert. Putnam. $2.

In these brutally hard, unsentimental days, the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti still vivid in our minds, one approaches a book of this kind with some misgiving. Nor do we become more enthusiastic when we find an introduction by one "Right Honorable Lord Buckmaster, P. C."—a sure index to the character of the book.

Workers are sadder but wiser men today. Murdered in industry and murdered legally and illegally, the lessons of the class struggle are so brutally obvious a "christian" plea for the abolition of capital punishment leaves us cold. Granting merit in other reasons for its abolition, we are too practically taught to have hope for its solution under a system that oppresses the great majority for the enrichment of a few. No appeal on the basis of "morality" and "christian ethics" convinces fact-hardened realists.

• • •

"Capital punishment does not stop crime, it is bad in its influence on jailers, executioners (?), the press and the public; it is barbarous, it is nasty, etc." To all of which a worker answers, my, isn't that too bad! But he doesn't become excited enough about it to devote his life to the abolishment of capital punishment. It is only one of the many barbarous, nasty things of a barbarous social system that has a thousand manifestations of barbarity. An intelligent worker (ask any Communist worker) knows his job is the job of dumping this system for a better one. That's his job and it includes the solution of capital punishment.

In this book there are quotations from great humanitarians and poets, arguments and also an alternative (workers sent to death for their fight for labor will be cheered with the alternative of life imprisonment!). You will learn how many countries have abolished capital punishment and when. And you will not be surprised that in these countries workers still give their lives in the class struggle just as in any others where capital punishment exists. To those of us who have read of the White Terror of Italy, Roumania, Lithuania and Finland, there is little consolation in the fact that these countries have abolished capital punishment. They continue to murder workers just the same. (Italy "partially" reinstituted capital punishment in 1926.)

• • •

At the very outset the author pleads with the reader to believe the presentation is not sentimental. Whatever it is, it surely is not realistic. Tho the author does not remind us of it, we recall that the ruling class is not deterred from profit-making by any humanitarian motives—and does not stop at murder to continue it. We remember (and we will not forget!) Sacco, Vanzetti, Frank Little and others—and we are convinced that these martyrs are not the last who will give their lives in the struggle in spite of all the efforts of well-meaning humanitarians.

Capital punishment is one of those problems that will be solved only with the solution of the class struggle—not with appeals to the conscience, christianity or Coue. This book leans too heavily on the side of christian morals, ethics and abstract sanctity of human life. Two thousand years of leaning on such morality without better result is somewhat unconvincing.

—WALT CARMON.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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U. S. NAVY MENACES CHINESE AT SWATOW

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

ROSH-HA-SHANAH opened here last Monday night and there are great doings in the immediate vicinity of our editorial rooms. We wish to gratefully acknowledge the many New Year greetings we have received from orthodox descendants of the missing tribes. In this part of the world Rosh-ha-Shanah ushers in the 5,628 year of earthly existence, and they may be right at that. Business was so brisk on Monday night that temporary synagogues were opened and there was a big rush on Third Avenue pawn-shops until the regular closing time at 6 p. m.

* * *

IT was impossible to locate a needles trades labor leader who like ourselves on St. Patrick's Day, take advantage of all the breaks no matter from what source they emanate. A holiday is a holiday, but why such a rebellious people as the Hebrews should tolerate the exorbitant admission fee of $10 to hear a cantor roar in a synagogue when they could have as much noise for nothing in our print shop when The DAILY WORKER is being gotten ready for the press, is beyond my understanding.

* * *

NATHAN Strauss, the banker and philanthropist, who is behind the soup kitchen industry in Jerusalem, delivered a Rosh-ha-Shanah message in which he claimed that Henry Ford's reformation was one of the greatest victories scored by the Jewish people in the past year. Now if the Jewish moving picture magnates will call in the movies that grate on the patriotic sensibilities of the Irish people in America, we may look forward to an era of peace outside of a few world wars. Nathan Strauss did not mention the victories scored by his fellow capitalists in the needle trades unions when, with the aid of the Sigmans, Beckermans and Hillquits they partially destroyed the unions rather than permit the Left Wing leadership elected by the workers to retain control.

* * *

BIOGRAPHIES are the rage in literary circles nowadays. Paxton Hibben, the insuppressible captain, has written a life of Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher.. According to Hibben, Beecher was a regular fellow and sinned as much as he was sinned against. But about Beecher more anon. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was another he-man who had no more idealism in his soul than a weasel. He became rich by grabbing the main chance and developing a conscience like a fox. When his father remonstrated with him about marrying the girl of his choice, the founder of the House of Vanderbilt is alleged to have said: "There ain't nobody alive kin talk to me like that. Find some one else to feed ye." The commodore became religious in his late years but he never allowed it to interfere with his business.

* * *

PRESIDENT Coolidge is said to be annoyed because his beneficiaries refuse to take his "I do not choose" for an answer, and insist on trying to organize a spontaneous mass movement that would demand a reconsideration of his Rapid City decision not to run for re-election. Canny Calvin is said to be slated for a $100,000 job with the Steel Trust. In this job he can retain all the reminders of his happy South Dakota

(Continued on Page Six)

Pious Women Hold Meeting to Curse Mexico and Darwin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The National Council of Catholic Women in session here bestirred itself to show a reason for existence. It placed the ban of its ecclesiastics upon bathing beauty contests. Mrs. Geo. V. McIntyre, wealthy president of the Catholic "Big Sisters" in Chicago, led the assault on bathing beauties, declaring that it worsened the morals of the girls. She did not seem so much concerned about the enforced immorality of underpaid department store girls, when some uninstructed delegate brought that subject up.

Bishop Assails Darwin.

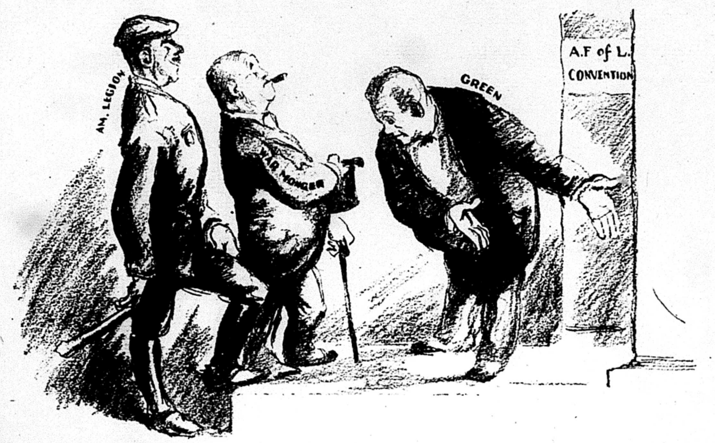
Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Bishop of Cleveland, attacked the theory of evolution and criticised Rev. William Barnes, Lord Bishop of Birmingham, England, who recently espoused the Darwinian theory.

W. F. Montavon, director of the legal department, declared that the religious conflict in Mexico is not at an end, as stated by President Calles.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—A bootleggers' war was responsible for the barrage of bullets that last night killed Tommy Shea, 24, alias Edward Casey and wounded Edward "Ted" Baldwin, 29, of 5646 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, in the shoulder.

"GREETINGS!"

By Fred Ellis



A. F. L. MAY GET RESOLUTION FOR USSR DELEGATION

Fitzpatrick, Just Back, Likely To Be Sponsor

It was learned yesterday that a resolution calling for the appointment of an official American Federation of Labor delegation to visit the Soviet Union would probably be introduced at the convention to open at Los Angeles, October 3, by James W. Fitzpatrick, of the Associated Actors' and Artists' Federation, who returned Monday with the American Trade Union delegation.

This is likely, it is said, despite the fact that Fitzpatrick declined to sign the preliminary statement issued by the Delegation praising Soviet economy, and declaring that it was "impressed by the hopeful spirit with which the workers were participating in the life and activities of their country."

Maurer Lauds Workers' Condition.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who headed the delegation, declared that "in spite of the post-war destruction, the blockade and the backward technique of the Soviet Union, socialistic forms of economy have proved their vitality and their advantages over capitalist economy."

Maurer, together with his wife and son, who came to New York to meet him upon his arrival from Soviet Russia, left for Reading, Pa., where workers there were planning a reception in his honor.

John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America, also left the city for Pittsburgh. Frank Palmer, member of the Denver typographical union and former editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, left for the west. Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the delegation and executive secretary of the all-American Cooperative Commission, took the train for Cleveland.

Full Report in Two Weeks.

The report of the labor delegation will contain about 30,000 words, it was announced yesterday, and will be made public within two weeks. The reports of the experts, including Robert W. Dunn, Stuart Chase and six university professors, will be published later in book form.

* * *

Journalist Praises U.S.S.R. Housing.

Housing conditions in the Soviet Union were enthusiastically praised yesterday by Upton Close, lecturer at the University of Washington and writer on problems of the Near East, who returned Monday with the American Trade Union delegation which spent more than a month studying economic, political and social conditions in the U. S. S. R.

Close, who was not an official member of the delegation, but joined it in Soviet Russia traveling by way of Manchuria after having spent

(Continued on Page Two)

Lithuanian Fascists Sign Concordat With Pope to Rule Workers

ROME, Sept. 27.—Premier Waldemaras of Lithuania today signed a treaty of concord between Lithuania and the vatican. The population of Lithuania, except for the territory of Memel, which is peopled principally by protestant peasants, is 85 per cent Roman Catholic, according to the way the church calculates membership, that is, all babtised children are considered catholics, whether they want to be or not.

The workers of Lithuania, most of them, have abandoned their fathers' religion, and like the church no better than they do the fascist rule of Waldemars. They regard the present concordat as merely an alliance of their enemies against them.

FRANCE PLANS NO IMMEDIATE MOVE ON USSR: BRIAND

Instructs Stressemann As League Session Ends

GENEVA, Sept. 27.—On the eve of the adjournment of the League of Nations Aristide Briand, premier of France, had a secret conversation with Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister. Some of the "secrets," however, have leaked out.

Declaring that the British attitude towards the Soviet Union as exemplified in the acts and speeches of Sir Austin Chamberlin, is all very well for Great Britain but is not at all the same thing for France, Briand is reported to have said that France contemplates no "immediate" steps to coerce Russia.

Briand further remarked, according to the reports, that such speeches as that of von Hindenburg at Tanenburg denying German responsibility for the war must not happen again. The troubled question of the French evacuation of the Rhineland the French minister would not discuss at all and the German had to acquiesce.

Briand will not wait for the final session of the League but is returning to Paris at once.

Will Let Prisoners Starve.

THOMASTON, Me., Sept. 27.—Forcible feeding was not likely at this time as a means of frustrating the hunger strike of Benjamin H. Turner, Alberta, Iowa, accountant, who continued adamant at states prison today, according to prison officials.

Turner was beginning the first day of a life sentence for the murder of James D. Hallen, disbarred lawyer and confidence man. When removed from the Cumberland County jail Turner refused to walk and jail officers carried him to and from an automobile in the trip.

FRENCH POLICE CONTINUE FRAME UP BOMB RAIDS

U. S. Fascists Ignored By Italian Workers

NICE, France, Sept. 27.—French police are boasting today that they have found anarchist literature in the homes of well-known Italian anarchists who are refugees in southern France from fascism. It is doubtful, however, if this will seem extraordinary to anybody above the mentality of a French policeman. The raids on the houses of the Italian refugees and the arrests of scores on frame-up charges in connection with the bombing of the French southern railroad over which trains, loaded with American legionnaires, were about to pass, are part of the French government's plot to drive all progressive labor elements out of the country or to bury them in the French jails. Even before the frame-up of the Italian workers it was known that the French intelligence and secret services had received explicit instructions to stop at nothing in persecuting, imprisoning or deporting workers. The police action was at first alleged to be an answer to the French workers mass protests against the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of workers were deported at that time and the leaders of the Communist Party were thrown into jails.

The present frame-up charges against the Italian workers grew out of the bomb explosion which tore up a few feet of track on the southern railway three days ago and out of a second "discovery" by the police of another bomb at La Bacco. A third "attempt" against the Legion was also reported by the police when large boulders were found across the southern railway tracks, but these later proved to be the work of a landslide.

* * *

Italian Workers Hostile.

GENOA, Sept. 27.—In spite of the efforts of the blackshirts to make the arrival of their colleagues in the American Legion a gala occasion, the legionnaires have expressed themselves as amazed at the hostility showed them by the Italian workers. Genoa is like a city of the dead and the graveyard atmosphere is only emphasized by the black hangings and draperies with which the fascists have forced the workers to decorate the public buildings and streets in welcome to the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A large delegation of the blackshirts was on hand at the station to greet the "veterans" but their salutes were so theatrically official as to seem forced and the legionnaires, who in their joy at escaping the sullen contempt of the French workers were telling "the whole world" a few hours before that "Italy is all right," are

(Continued on Page Two)

Boy, 10, Confesses to Slaying Sister; Clears Uncle of Murder Charge

The confession of ten-year-old William Saltarelli, according to the police, that he had accidentally shot and killed his younger sister, Angeline, yesterday brought exoneration to his uncle, Braggio Assenio, who had been arrested, third-degreed and practically convicted by the police for murder.

Employers Flock to Accident Congress To Protect Profits

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The 16th annual safety congress in session here today turned into a nauseating combination of mutual admiration society and buck passing contest. All the agencies chiefly responsible for accidents were represented organizationally, and all agreed that the way to avoid accidents was not to remove the danger but to more closely watch and hamper the worker likely to suffer with regulations and examinations.

"Scare the Children."

Safety education must begin in the schools, Charles M. Hayes, president of the Chicago motor club, said in an address yesterday. Walter G. King, president of the National Safety Council, had pointed out that 7,000 children were killed in the streets and highways by automobiles last year. Hayes said that safety education is "a most important part of the child's curriculum."

Another speaker, Edna L. Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago, stated that workers who are injured in industry "want sympathy from employers just as much as they seek the bread and butter pay check."

"More Physical Examinations."

"If we could have more physical examinations of well people and more sympathetic; thoughtful follow-up of people who are not well but who can become so if they will carry out necessary treatment or instruction or both, we will reduce the daily tragedies that face the visiting nurses in their daily rounds," she said.

Tribute to the memory of Judge E. H. Gary, the late chief executive of the United States Steel Corporation, in whose mills innumerable accidents occurred, as a great leader was paid by Frank M. Smith, vice president and general manager of the United Electric Light & Power Co. of New York City.

United Profits With Prophets.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Charles Gibson, 72, a leading figure in the Troy Methodist Episcopal Conference, died at his home here today following a short illness. He was president of the Gibson and Snow wholesale drug firm and head of the Albany City Hospital.

Librarian Returning to U. S. Praises Soviet Union's Cultural Works

(By Federated Press.)

Books go out in the furthest corners of Russia reports Miss Harriet Eddy, professor in the college of agriculture extension department, University of California. Miss Eddy made a survey of Russian libraries and their methods for the Narkompros, state education department of the Soviet government. She returned on the Leviathan but did not discover the unofficial American labor delegation aboard until the last day of the trip.

"Russia has the most decentralized distribution of books probably of any country in the world," says Miss Eddy. "But with it goes decentralization of administration, which the authorities recognize and are trying to change. There are about 50,000 travelling libraries on the go in Russia." The cheapness of books, practically all state published, is a great aid to the libraries, Miss Eddy found. She was formerly employed in the California state library.

BRITISH SPIES CONFESS GUILT; ADMIT FAILURE

Killed and Blasted but Couldn't Crush Workers

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—That they acted from despair and under fear of death should they refuse, that their efforts were wrong, needless and senseless, that in Communism and not in monarchism lies the hope of the masses, such are the penitent confessions of the four condemned monarchists now facing execution in Leningrad for terrorism and espionage in the U. S. S. R. under the direction of the white monarchist generals and the Latvian secret service backed by British gold.

The five men are Balmassov, Solski, Stroev, and Somoliov. A fifth, von Aderkass, has been acquitted of terrorism and espionage, but will be condemned to ten years solitary confinement for entering the Soviet Union as a secret monarchist courier, tho he was ignorant of the fact that his organization was in the employ of the Latvian secret service.

"Ideals False."

Before the court retired to consider the verdict, Balmassov, made the following confession:

"When I joined the anti-Soviet organization, I sincerely believed that I was serving the interests of the Russian fatherland. But all I have seen here proves my ideals false. I have given my evidence sincerely in the hope that it will reach my emigre companions and make all future movements from abroad impossible. If the court believes that my repentance is sincere, I appeal for mercy."

"Do you know what life abroad is for the Russian youth?" asked Solski in his statement to the court. "It is a nightmare which has brought many to suicide and has brought me here. I thought I was bringing help to the Russian nation. I was threatened with death if I refused to come. I had to choose between death here and death there. Now I see the wrong that I was doing. I don't dare ask for mercy but I am thankful that I was not allowed to harm my own people."

"Tactics of Despair."

Stroev, a former mid-shipman in the czar's navy, made a bitter speech revealing the depths to which the monarchists have sunk. "I worked not for money but for ideas," he asserted. "Mine were the tactics of despair. My past life was shattered.

(Continued on Page Two)

COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL AT DAIREN AS REVOLT GROWS

Yeh Ting Army Moves Into Big City

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—**The state department is greatly worried over the situation at Swatow. It was thot here that the Chinese revolution had simmered down into "safe" channels, in which military leaders, ready to "listen to reason" would divide the country among them, and foreign capital be fully encouraged. However, alarmist reports of the "capture of Swatow by Communists" have caused pessimism and anger among the Chinese section of the department.**

Well authenticated news that with the peasant army commanded by General Yeh-ting in control of the city, Communist propaganda is widely distributed and labor organization rapidly continuing, has greatly displeased the secretary of state. Department officials are conferring on the question of sending additional naval forces to Swatow. At present the cruiser Ashley and five British torpedo boats are there, as is also a Japanese war vessel.

* * *

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—A part of the peasant detachments acting jointly with Yeh-ting have entered Swatow. Yeh-ting's regular army occupied Chaochow on the 23rd of September and started the march on Swatow the same day.

* * *

DAIREN, Sept. 27.—On Sept. 19th, the Dairen district court opened its hearing in the trial of sixteen Chinese who, together with Teng-ho-koo, are accused of organizing the local Dairen committee of the Communist Party. As stated in the act of accusation, the organization connected with the Dairen committee had 32 branches, to which were affiliated over 220 Chinese workers chiefly from the Dairen railway shops, the south Manchurian railway, and students.

Oil Magnate Unable to "Explain" Loss of Seaman on Yacht

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Sept. 26.—River police are dragging the river today in an effort to recover the body of Howard Barbarino, 22, of 226, 49th St., Union City, a seaman on board the Hazel G., private yacht of Frank Gifford, oil magnate of 27 King Avenue, Weehawken.

Barbarino "disappeared" during a cruse of the Hazel G., yesterday afternoon near Ossining, according to a report made to North Bergen police by the owner. Twenty guests were abroad the yeacht, a 110-foot cruiser, at the time.

Several hours search failed to reveal any trace of the body, neither Gifford nor membres of his crew could say whether Garbarino fell, jumped or was thrown overboard, the report states.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Sept. 27—Efforts were being made today to identify the headless body of a woman found on the Long Island Sound shore on the farm of Vincent Brant, near here.

MILLINERS MAKE 3,000 BEAUTIFUL HATS FOR THE BIG RED BAZAAR AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN

Millinery workers and dressmakers, living at the United Workers Cooperative House, 2700 Bronx Park West, will make three thousand hats and hundreds of dresses for the giant Red Bazaar at Madison Square Garden, October 6-7-8-9th.

A millinery shop has been opened in one of the houses, where millinery workers are putting in their best efforts evenings, holidays, Saturdays and Sunday in making hats for the Bazaar. The best materials are being used for the hats which will sell at prices under $5; many of the hats are worth more than $15. The milliners are cheerfully devoting all of their spare time to building the Red Bazaar.

Dressmakers are making dresses of material turned into the offices of the National Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York City.

Housewives in the Cooperative are working with the dressmakers and milliners and are making various articles for the Bazaar. A rich and varied assortment of white goods will be sold cheaply at numerous booths.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS THREE IMPORTANT LABOR STRUGGLES

Bosses War on Trainmen, Upholsterers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Minneapolis, once famous for her well-organized trade unions and her militant working class; Minneapolis, center of the state that cradled the Farmer-Labor Party; Minneapolis, home of many valiant fighters in the Shopmen's Strike—has been seized by a strike fever, a veritable revival of determination on the part of the workers not to lose the conditions already achieved and to resist the wage cuts with which they are being pelted.

Some four weeks ago, the upholstery workers in the Brooks Parlor Furniture Company walked out one hundred per cent. The upholstery workers are among the poorest paid in this region. Last January a cut in wages ranging from 10 per cent for the highest paid—(65 cents an hour) to 20 per cent for the lowest—(50 cents an hour) found the workers resentful but helpless. Winter months are a bad time for striking when families of workers need fuel to keep them from freezing to death in a Minnesota winter.

Strike Against Wage Cut.

The shop was unorganized, but a small group of workers belonging to the union began a drive for membership in June and in a few weeks every worker in the factory, which employs about 200 workers, was organized. In July came a ten-day lay-off and when the workers returned to the bench, they were given the glad news that, having been rested by their unpaid vacation, they were to receive another wage cut whereby a worker who formerly could earn $2.25 by making up a nicely upholstered chair for a petty bourgeois lady to sit upon, would in future only earn $1.75, and so on down the line.

Good Support For Strike.

Mr. Brooks, who is known in Minneapolis as having for a long time posed as a "left winger" (hollow laughter from anaemic workers' children) and member of the Jewish Labor Lyceum Association, had just returned from a month's vacation in the Black Hills, and was heard telling a fellow-employer that the "horses" in his factory had paid for his vacation. This added to the joy with which the workers greeted the news of the second cut.

Their joy, however, was as nothing compared to the joy with which Mr. Brooks hailed news of the fact that his "horses" had walked out on one hundred per cent strike. The walk-out came about the second week in August and the workers are still out, determined that they will not return but fight it out all winter, if necessary.

Splendid support is forthcoming from all labor organizations, and all local unions will soon be in full swing gathering strike relief funds. A commissary department has been opened and the strikers are provided with groceries, etc. Various organizations are arranging dances, parties and meetings, where funds for relief will be taken up.

Demand Union Recognition.

Mr. Brooks ceased to laugh so heartily as his profits began to dwindle. On one occasion he weakened and called the Strikers Committee to discuss with him. However, the notorious Citizens Alliance, of which Mr. Brooks is also a member (he seems to be a genuine "joiner") hustled up to Brooks and stiffened up his spine, if any. When the strikers Committee appeared, Mr. Brooks insolently told them to "go to play ball." Very well, say the strikers, we'll show him we can play ball better than he can.

Stagehands and Operators Strike.

The strikers demand revocation of the wage cut and recognition of the union.

The second disturbance in this city came last week. Going into a movie house in the evening, if you had the price of admission, you saw a sullen-looking cop associating with the ticket-taker in the lobby. Inside, the house looked remarkably empty. Why?—The stage hands had struck, one hundred per cent. What they demand is one day's rest in seven. Their average work day is fourteen hours. But the theatre owners believe that the horses should work seven days in seven—too bad there aren't eight days in a week—imagine the profits! This, however, created a situation not so serious for the theatre owners; they simply cut off the acts on their bills requiring the services of the stage hands.

But on Tuesday night, the motion picture operators walked out, whereupon the managers had to run the films themselves. The population of Minneapolis didn't seem to be enthusiastic at all about this—it's easy for an inexperienced operator to set a theatre on fire—and the theatre houses began to look like a clearing in the forest where a capable crew has been hewing down timber.

To crown all, the musicians' union has announced a sympathy strike, starting on Saturday night. And Messrs. Finkelstein and Rubin, together with the other theatre owners, can furnish their own music. We suggest to them an overture entitled "No workers, no profits."

Trainmen Challenge Soo Line.

The third event is the announcement by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that unless a satisfactory settlement is made of several grievances, there will be a general strike over the entire Soo Line of conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen. About 2,000 men will be affected. The grievances involve various violations on the part of the Soo Line Railroad of the labor contract. The General Committee of the Brotherhood has met to discuss the situation. The statement was sent to the vice-president and general manager of the road, A. E. Wallace, and was signed by A. F. Whitney of Chicago, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, who is now in Minneapolis. It is authorized by the general committee of 16 representatives from workers over the entire Soo Line Railroad and has the full backing of practically all members of the union.

"The Soo Line reported August earnings of $420,226, an increase over $320,384 of the same month last year," says the Minneapolis Tribune this morning. If the strike goes into effect, September figures will have another story to tell.

AMERICAN STUDENTS FIND SOVIET UNION HAS MADE BIG CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL ADVANCE

Moscow, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—The American Students' Delegation which has been visiting the Soviet Union, before departing from that country, left the following statement for publication with the Central Bureau of Proletarian Students in Moscow:

The declaration says: that the national minorities of the U. S. S. R. possess a political and cultural autonomy which seems extraordinary when compared with their position in the past. Much energy is expended in the Soviet Republics towards the creation of groups of national intellectual officials so as to establish closer connections between the workers and peasants of the respective nationalities. We found great efforts in the sphere of industrial construction and technical perfection. Our visit in the Ural district showed us that many mills and factories which were greatly destroyed during the Civil war are now working at pre-war capacity and in many places even above that. The workers manage and control industry directly.

The delegation was surprised over the extent of development of social insurance—unemployment doles, sick benefits, etc.

Having investigated rural life the delegation became convinced that the peasants have better living and working conditions than they had before.

The Soviet Union has also made enormous progress in education as compared with tsarist days. The broad masses of rural and urban youth can now receive an education to an extent greater than ever before.

The delegation is of opinion that the Soviet Union is not a mere experiment in a political and cultural respect, but that the Soviet system as such has firmly established itself.

In conclusion, the delegation expresses the hope that before long a group of Soviet students will be invited to make a study of students' life in the United States.

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Five Millionaires on Republicans' 1928 List

How completely Wall Street is dominating political life in the United States may be estimated roughly by a review of the republican possibilities for the 1928 candidacy. Even so reactionary a sheet as the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is moved to point out the dominance of the financiers, tho it attributes it falsely to the dying out of "political prejudice" rather than to the wholesale occupation of the government by the American capitalists.

"How much more common millionaires are than they used to be says the Ledger, and how the political prejudice against them has died away is indicated by the situation that will confront the republican party in the campaign for nominations to the presidency in 1928. The five leading possibilities are Lowden, Hoover, Dawes, Longworth and Hughes. At least 4 of them are millionaires, and it may be that the fifth is also a millionaire.

"With changing standards of wealth the millionaire in politics has come to stay. We have never had a millionaire president. But we are going to have one before another decade goes by."

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Lawrence Babbitt, 18, of Viroqua, Wisconsin, is dead today from injuries received when he fell 200 feet while climbing Storm King mountain near Cornwall-on-Hudson. He had arrived here Saturday to enter school.

Bronx I.L.D. Branch Wins Coveted Name, "Sacco-Vanzetti"

A Sacco-Vanzetti memorial was created last week when the Bronx English branch of the International Labor Defense was renamed "The Sacco-Vanzetti Branch." The branch has more than six hundred members and is considered one of the most active branches in the New York section.

This action was taken at a recent meeting of the I.L.D., city center committee meeting, at which Rose Baron, secretary, reported on the activities in New York City on behalf of the two executed revolutionaries.

There was considerable friendly rivalry between the various I. L. D. branches for the coveted honor of carrying the names of the two labor martyrs. After some discussion it was finally decided to honor the Bronx branch. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Rose Baron, commenting on the idea of naming branches after Sacco and Vanzetti, said, "This is but one of many ways in which we can keep the names of Sacco and Vanzetti alive. The capitalistic press acts as though this outrageous murder had never been committed. We must do everything we can to keep the names of Sacco and Vanzetti alive for all time as a rallying slogan for Labor.

"There should be one I.L.D. branch in every city named after our martyrs. The honor of carrying the name of our revolutionary dead should go to the branch in each section which is most active. The forces that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti are the forces that resist the work of the International Labor Defense and makes its existence a vital necessity."

Levine Flies to Rome On Visit to Mussolini

VENICE, Italy, Sept. 27.—Charles A. Levine, American transatlantic flyer, who came here from Vienna to witness the Schneider Cup races, hopped off from here at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon in his Columbia monoplane for Ravenna, en route to Forli, where he hoped to pay a visit to Premier Mussolini.

Head of Chain Stores Will Start Lobby

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — A warning that several states are shown in a tendency to enact legislation adverse to chain stores was sounded today by J. C. West of Buffalo, in opening the convention of the National Chain Stores Grocers Association. He suggested what virtually amounts to a lobby for chain store interests.

Compel R. R. To Build Footbridge.

The transit commission yesterday notified the Long Island Railroad that it will have to construct a footbridge over the grade crossing at 84th street and Beach Channel Drive, Hamels. Complaints had been made that this grade crossing was a menace to life.

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Victim's Wife Had Map of Murder She Blamed on Negroes

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—State troopers visiting the home of Willis Beach, of Vineland, who was recently questioned in the murder of Dr. William Lilliendahl, found Beach absent today and were informed by neighbors that he had left in a blue sedan earlier in the day.

Beach has admitted a clandestine correspondence with the aged doctor's wife, Gertrude, who was thirty years her husband's junior.

Another startling development in the ten-day investigation came today with the announcement that detectives had found two road maps, one in Mrs. Lilliendahl's pocketbook, which bore a series of dashes and crosses designating the spot where the murder was committed. The second road map was found in the side pocket of the Lilliendahl car.

The Lilliendahl woman now admits that it was not two Negroes, as she first said, who killed her husband, and now believes it was drug addicts. But she did not make this change of description until lynchers had terrorized numerous Negro citizens of New Jersey. She let them hunt the Negroes until suspicion was directed against herself, and the Negro story fell through of its own weight

French Police Continue "Bomb" Frame-Ups

(Continued from page 1)

beginning to feel that the Italian trip is just another big disillusion. All along the route which the legionnaires had to traverse in their journey thru the city, hundreds of blackshirts stood on guard. The Americans were observed with curiosity by little groups of Genoese who stopped on the sidewalks as the automobiles full of train-tired legionnaires swept down the streets, preceded and followed by heavy fascist guards. But there is not even much curiosity. The Italians have seen too much real fascism in the last ten years to be very curious about the second rate American variety.

King Does Stuff.

PISA, Sept. 27,—Mussolini let King Victor Emmanuel of Italy out of the bag and permitted him to motor to Pisa today to greet the American legionnaires who have arrived here on their way to Rome. The King who is a pitiable figure in Italian national life, and a small unimpressive man was hardly distinguished among the mass of American and Italian fascists as he began his speech, a few dry words of greeting. Howard P. Savage, the retiring commander of the Legion made the expected reply and added significally: "We feel that we know the Italians. We love them and respect them." At these words the fascisti of both nations applauded loudly.

Cause Traffic Tie-Up.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The only serious result of the presence of a small detachment of American legionnaires in London seems to have been an almost hopeless traffic jam when a procession of the "veterans," dressed in garish uniforms, tangled with the heavy lines of automobiles and trucks in the Square, and ended in a general mix-up of squawking horns, and cursing bobbies and drivers.

Prohibition Gunners Released on Bail

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The stage was cleared today for an early trial in federal court here of the four dry agents charged with the murder of Charles Gundlach, 77, on his lonely farm near Leonardtown, Md.

Over the protest of Philip H. Dorsey, State's attorney of St. Mary's County, Federal Judge A. Soper released J. Randolph Brewer under $10,000 bond. Mrs. Gundlach, sobbing as she told her story, accused Brewer as the leader of the raid, of shooting her husband as he lay on the porch with bullet wounds in his body.

The three other agents, D. M. Jackley, R. S. Cornett and John T. Fisher already are under bond. Fisher is in a hospital in Washington.

Make Way for the Big Bazaar

Negroes Hear Lau Tell Of Chinese Toilers' War Against All Exploiters

Speaking before a large and enthusiastic audience last Sunday at the regular weekly Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, Mr. P. T. Lau, Secretary of the Hands-Off China Conference, declared that the Chinese Revolution would succeed despite the treachery and dishonesty of the cheap military leaders of factional groups in China. "We have learned," said the speaker, "not to rely on any one leader; and we are developing leaders of the revolution from the ranks of the working and peasant class."

Mr. Lau's topic was "The Revolution in China and the Workers." He gave an interesting introduction covering the history of China in relation to foreign powers. It was pointed out by the speaker that China has a civilization older than that of Greece, Rome or Egypt. The traditional policy of China with reference to the exclusion of foreigners some three thousand years was reviewed by the speaker.

During the course of his address, Mr. Lau pointed out that the original nationalist aim of the revolution has developed into a working class movement with new slogans and new ideals. Seeing that the nationalist leaders were selling out to the imperialists and to foreign interests, the Chinese workers and peasants were compelled to broaden their demands for freedom so as to include not only freedom from foreign exploiters, but native exploiters as well. In other words, the Chinese workers and peasants have had to face the fact which other workers must face more and more in all countries: the class struggle as headed up in the opposing interests of employers and employees.

The discussion following Mr. Lau's address consisted, in the main, of an analysis of the lessons to be drawn from the experience of the Chinese workers and peasants as applied to the race problem in America. One speaker after another pointed out that the Negro should study the Chinese situation so as to get lessons for his own struggle against exploitation and oppression in the United States.

Four Peasants Lead 2,700 Prize Sheep From U. S. to USSR

Four Russian peasants, one from the middle of Siberia, have arrived in New York to escort back to the Soviet Union 2700 high grade sheep recently purchased in Utah, Montana, Oregon and Ohio by a purchasing commission sent by the Russian Commissariat for Agriculture, according to announcement yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway. The sheep consist of 1550 prize stock Rambouillets, 1000 Hempshires and 150 Shropshires. Their cost, plus transportation and attendance, amounts to $160,000.

According to V. S. Uniev, chairman of the purchasing delegation, the sheep will be used to improve the breed in the Soviet Union. Nearly 500 American sheep have already been shipped to the Soviet Union during the past two years.

Two of the four peasant herders had never been more than fifty miles from their villages before the present trip. They are very proud of their assignment and of their unheard of journey. They were selected from thousands of members of Russian sheep-herding organizations.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

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Fall, Sinclair on Trial for Graft Soon for Oil Deal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (F.P.).—Trial of Albert Fall, former secretary of the interior, and Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, on indictments charging criminal conspiracy to defraud the United States by the leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Sinclair, is scheduled to begin Oct. 17 in the federal court in the capital.

In this trial the government counsel should prove that Fall received from Sinclair $230,500 in Liberty bonds on May 3, 1922, as a bribe for Fall's handing over the oil lands of the government to Sinclair. Agents of the government, under direction of Special Counsel Roberts and Pomerene, traced down the source of the bond coupons which mysteriously reached Fall's bank and were credited to his account. They found that Sinclair and other oil men had organized a corporation in Canada for the purpose of buying and re-selling oil at a profit, which profit was paid to Fall through the medium of Liberty bonds. One of the officials of a subsidiary company who fled to Europe and then to Africa when this deal was uncovered, has now been found in Europe and served with a summons to return and testify. This is H. M. Blackmer.

The prosecution has called 78 witnesses. Among them is Harry Daugherty, former attorney general, and Theodore Roosevelt, former assistant secretary of the navy, who had a prominent part in the lease arrangements.

Stepson Kills Express Co. Manager for Trying To Strangle His Mother

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 27.—"I am not glad I killed him, but if I caught him abusing my mother again I'd shoot him."

This was the statement made today by 13year-old Jerome Frederick Cornell, who yesterday shot and killed his step-father, Charles D. Van Alderwelt, 35, who, according to the boy, was choking his mother when he fired the fatal shot.

Van Alderwell was San Francisco manager of the foreign department of the American Express Company, and part-owner of it.

A.F.L. May Be Urged to Chose USSR Delegation

(Continued from Page One)

several months in China.

"The government alone," declared Close, "owns land and houses. Each house is leased by it to a trade union or a cooperative group. These co-operatives and unions sublease the apartments in the house to their accredited members at a sum which is practically cost. Thus a Russian worker may get a beautifully furnished and finished three or four room apartment for $10 a month."

Peasants, reports Close, are allowed to settle on land for the period of their lifetime, but not to own it. They have virtually no taxes to pay and receive the benefits of state insurance which provides them with a guarantee of livelihood for themselves, wife and children. If their crops fail during one year they receive aid from the government, while if a worker falls ill or dies his wife and children receive support from the Soviet government.

Close also praised the railroads and public works, which he said are well cared for. "Railroads are operated at an extremely low price, affording ready communication between all parts of the country." He said that the trains are well kept, well run, and very comfortable.

His real name is Joseph Washington Hall. The name of "Upton Close" he adopted as a pseudonym during the time when he was a war correspondent in China.

British Spies Confess Guilt and Failure

(Continued from Page One)

My present is the shame of a spy. I cry out to my comrades abroad that it is senseless, hopeless, unnecessary. We were very wrong."

From beginning to end of the trial the evidence has shown the activity of the British intelligence and secret services in attempting to overthrow the Soviet Republic. The name of Captain Sidney Reilly, a former member of the British air force, has recurred. He is the same English spy and terrorist who boasted, before he was shot on June 25, that he had first insisted to the white monarchist emigres on the importance of bombing the leaders of the Soviet Union, and the factories, if the present regime was to be demoralized. In this work he confessed that he had the "backing" of Winston Churchill, Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt, director of the British secret service and former General Kutiepov, the aide of the former Grand Duke Nicholas.

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To witness the Celebrations and Gala Festivals of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, sails October 14th, 1927, via Cunard liner "Carmania" to London, Leningrad, Moscow. Entire cost $600.00 You must apply immediately!

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Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

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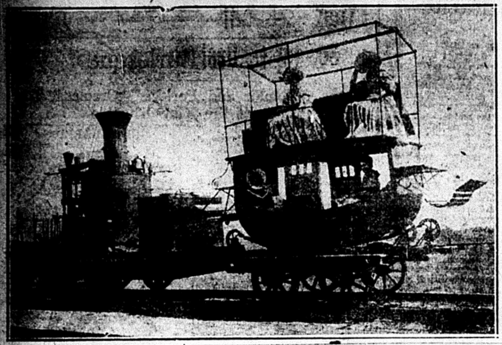

CENTENARY of the B. & O. Railroad is being held at Baltimore. Photo above shows the Atlantic, first of the grasshopper type of engines, a feature of the pageant.

Red Army Close to USSR Workers, Says Returning Visitor

While most of the members of the first tour arranged by World Tourists, Inc., are still in Soviet Union on extensions of stay granted for the purpose of visiting relatives or friends, or to study a specific phase of the Soviet culture, the second group returned late last week. This group, numbering seven, expressed great satisfaction with their treatment.

Their spokesman, James Trushinsky, of 2907 West Division St., Chicago, Ill., stated that they found the morale of the workers of the Soviet Union greatly higher than that of the American worker. An inveterate traveler, he stated that in no country he has visited has he found the workers so content with their lot. They are inspired, he stated, by the knowledge that they are laboring for the betterment of themselves, by the fact that their efforts are directed, not to the monetary benefit of a small class of bosses, but to the cultural, spiritual and economic furtherance of their lives and that of the working class.

Trushinsky was especially enthusiastic about the Red army. The dominant difference between the soldiers of the Red army and those of the Tsarist Russia, with whom Trushinsky was acquainted, being by birth a Russian, is the wholesome interest taken by the Red soldiers in the life of the people as a whole. Those soldiers of the rank and file with whom he came in contact were well versed in the economic history of the Soviet Union and intelligently discussed the problems of the future. These soldiers feel themselves to be not a class apart and above from the general population, but of it, working shoulder to shoulder with it along productive lines. There is far greater freedom among these soldiers, and a self-imposed discipline rather than superimposed.

World Tourists announce that registration for their second tour, sailing October 14 on the S. S. Carmania of the Cunard Line, will close within a few days. The tour will last eight weeks, and will include visits to theatres and art galleries as well as the witnessing and participation in the tremendous celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution. This is a very rare opportunity, and all desirous of accompanying the tour must apply immediately at the office of World Tourists, 69 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dirt Road Record 92.12 Miles.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Frank Lockhart, 23-year-old auto race driver of Dayton, O., today held new world's records for all distances up to 100 miles, for one mile dirt tracks, following his sensational victory at North Randall yesterday afternoon.

Driving a Miller special, Lockhart finished the 100 mile grind in 1 hour, 14 minutes, 14.4 seconds, for an average of 80.826 miles per hour. In the morning, Lockhart set a new non-competitive record for one mile tracks with an average of 92.42 miles per hour.

U. S. S. R. PROSPEROUS, PEASANTS CONTENT, AS OLD WORLD SUFFERS FROM CAPITALISM

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Impressions gained in a three months' stay in Europe, just ended, are due to talks with trade union, political and peasant spokesmen of varying degrees of authority. I saw these men in London, Moscow, a Russian village, Prague, Vienna, small towns in Austria and Bavaria, and in Munich, Freiburg, Basel and Geneva.

Here, in brief, is what I found:

British Labor Strong.

Britain is slowly recovering industrial strength, and her labor movement is far more competent to resist tory employers' attacks than press dispatches of the past year would indicate. Her labor party will almost certainly form the next British cabinet—either alone or with the assistance of the liberals. Her recent trade union act will be repealed.

Germany is definitely settled on her republican foundations, and her working class is turning its attention once more to strictly class issues. Hitler, Ludendorf and their fascist groups are no longer dangerous; they are merely ridiculous.

Soviet Union Peasantry Content.

The Soviet Union is rapidly developing its industries, although still suffering from the economic blockade of the international bankers and the hostility of the British tory government. Cost of living in Russian towns is high, and unemployment is about the same as in Germany and England, but the system of unemployment benefits in the Soviet Union is better than in western Europe. Russian peasants, harvesting their third good crop in three years, are relatively prosperous and are happier than at any time they can remember. The Communist Party is firmly established in control of government and of every cultural enterprise, and is now free of anxiety as to movements of discontent among the peasants. American business is beginning to flirt with Moscow.

Vienna, stronghold of the social democrats in the Danube basin, is giving to the world revolutionary lessons in taxation, in providing good housing for the masses, and in reform of the public schools. Surrounded by a conservative agricultural Austrian peasant population which takes its politics from the church, Vienna is a citadel of organized workers, fighting for a wage that will feed them and their wives and children. They have to face not only the employers, but also the walls raised by the Czech export tax on coal for Austrian factories and the other economic handicaps that are due to the peace treaties. Yet although they seem doomed to final starvation, these Vienna workers turn out, at a signal, 200,000 marchers in peaceful parades of protest or appeal. The riot of July was due to the fact that their leaders failed to arrange a formal demonstration, and a small group of hoodlums took advantage of a spontaneous walkout of factory workers who wanted to make a protest at the acquittal of men who had murdered three of their comrades. Vienna is supporting 50,000 unemployed by taxation of the rich.

Europe Wants Labor In Power.

Geneva is today, more than in any previous year, a world capital. Twenty-two ministers of foreign affairs, from as many nations, were in attendance at the sessions of the League Assembly when I was there. The league as an institution which enables powerful politicians to get together and reach agreements—at minimum cost and with maximum glory at home—has been "discovered" beyond any chance of future oblivion. Then uprising of the smaller nations' delegates against dictation by Austen Chamberlin and the British die-hard tories was a symptom of the growth of league prestige in Europe and Asia. A world-state is far off, but the tendency of these league discussions is to expose the hypocrisies of nationalism and militant imperialism. The league is capitalist because its component nations are capitalist states.

Europe is praying for two things: return of a labor or liberal government in England, in order that British support for Mussolini and the Hungarian dictators may cease; then, humbling of the pride of the American business world. The first prayer seems likely to be answered. The second will be forwarded by a trade war which is now taking form, and for which the French tariff gun is the preliminary signal.

Hallin, Ormsby Umpires.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Officials of the American Baseball League here today announced the appointment of R. F. Hallin, of Frederick, Md., and E. T. Ormsby, of Chicago, to officiate as umpires during the world's series.

1,150 DELEGATES WILL CELEBRATE OCTOBER IN USSR

Trade Unions Send Many for Red Anniversary

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—The various organizations in the Soviet Union have invited about 1,150 guests from different countries to attend the pending celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution. The bulk of those invited will be delegations from trade unions invited by the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R.

Delegations of 60 members each are expected from Germany and England, while 50 are coming from North America and 30 from France. Among those invited by the Central Council are labor delegations from the trade unions of India, South America, South Africa, Algeria and others who will make their first trip to the Soviet Union. The Central Council has invited, also for the first time, delegations from the organizations of agricultural laborers. The Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies has invited over 100 representatives from the peasant organizations of the various countries.

The delegates will stay about three weeks during which time the guests will be afforded an opportunity to visit interesting spots not only in Moscow but also in other big centers.

"Potemkin," Film of the 1905 Revolution, Now at 2 Theatres in Newark

"Armored Cruiser Potemkin," is playing this week in the Capitol Theatre, Market and Halsey Streets, Newark, and at the Rivoli Theatre, Paterson. So pleased were the officials of the company that they have already booked "Potemkin" for their Capitol Theatre, Passaic, and it will be shown there beginning October 24.

In both the Newark and Paterson Theatre this sensational Russian film will continue for the remainder of this week, ending Saturday.

"Potemkin" is (as the National Board of Review stated) "the perfect cinematic recreation of the ill-fated Russian Revolution of 1905." It was directed by Sergius M. Eistenstein, a young 27-year-old Russian. Recent reports from Germany bring the message that this Soviet film was selected by the German critics as the best film of the year.

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FOR the first time a huge bazaar is being held in New York City for The DAILY WORKER in which every reader can take part. Delegations are coming from all over the country. Booths representing all sections will be displayed. The program will carry greetings from workers all over the country—and from all parts of the world. This will be the greatest working class social event ever put on in this country. In this we need the help of every reader. A great success means more power to our DAILY. Deliver the goods today!

Chinese Liberation Movement Marches Forward

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE capture and occupation of Swatow, now admitted by the imperialist press, by the revolutionary workers' and peasants' army commanded by Yeh Ting, is the first decisive military success of the revolutionary forces since their reorganization.

It is too early yet to estimate the possible spread of the movement under revolutionary leadership against imperialism and the Chinese capitalist and middle class represented by the Nanking government, nevertheless it is clear that the mass liberation movement already has displayed tremendous vitality, recuperative powers, ability to develop leadership and technical command of military science.

THE defection of the leaders of Wuhan and Nanking has not destroyed the liberation movement. On the contrary, within the short space of time which has elapsed since the betrayal perpetrated by Chiang Kai-shek, the capitulation of the Wuhan "moderates," the suppression of the labor and peasant organizations and the execution of hundreds of Communists and unionists, the mass liberation movement has been able to put at least two armies in the field—Yeh Ting and Ho Lung—and has achieved substantial military and political successes.

IT is true that the military wing of the liberation movement is as yet relatively weak numerically. But it is equally true that the difficult march on Swatow, its capture and occupation, could not have occurred were two important factors lacking:

1. Sympathy and support from the worker and peasant masses and
2. Extensive demoralization in the ranks of the counter-revolutionary forces.

The tone of the dispatches to the imperialist press is a good guide in estimating the strength of the mass liberation movement. A Pekin dispatch to the New York Sun for September 26 says:

"The Communist general, Yeh Ting, who recently revolted against the Hankow government and departed owing to Hankow's anti-Red program, now occupies and controls Swatow, threatening to bring Kwangtung province again under Communist sway."

SWATOW is some 200 miles north and west of Canton, the former seat of the Kuomintang government, and the center from which the northward drive started last year. There is a powerful peasant movement in Kwangtung province and the Canton workers, altho their unions have for the most part been suppressed by the counter-revolutionary forces, are still in a position to render decisive aid to the revolutionary army.

The capture of Canton by Yeh Ting in the near future is by no means a far-fetched possibility.

THE peasant organizations in Kwangtung have their armed divisions and the same dispatch from which we quote hints at the obstacle this places in the way of the counter-revolutionary armies. It says:

"Canton reports the sending of two divisions against Yeh Tin, BUT NUMEROUS BANDITS ARE COOPERATING WITH THE LATTER'S ARMY thruout eastern Kwantung and THIS MAKES DIRECT ATTACK DIFFICULT."

Armed Chinese peasants supporting the mass liberation movement and dispossessing the feudal landlords who form part of the base of the counter-revolution, are "bandits" in imperialist terminology.

In Hunan and Hupeh provinces also the peasant movements have again taken on a mass character.

IT is apparent that the mass liberation movement, correctly emphasizing the decisive role played by the masses, under revolutionary leadership, has taken up the two tasks that the reactionary wing of the Kuomintang abandoned under the pressure of the capitalists, compradores and landowners:

The defeat of imperialism and, the abolition of landlordism and all feudal survivals.

These two tasks the Chinese liberation movement can carry out successfully only if it maintains the closest contact with the Communist Party of China and proceeds with the utmost energy against all who oppose the leadership of the Chinese working class and the alliance with the peasantry as the guarantee of the integrity of the liberation movement.

ALREADY new forces are being drawn into the struggle. The Chinese peasantry and the semi-proletarian elements of the cities and towns are realizing that the right wing of the Kuomintang, the enemy of these social categories, no longer exercises a hampering influence from within upon the liberation movement.

The mass murder of Communists, left wing Kuomintang leaders and organizers of unions and peasant societies, the merciless suppressions of the masses practiced by the Nanking government and its supporters while at the same time it made overtures to the northern militarists and the imperialists, the active participation in or tacit approval of these atrocities by the Wuhan "moderates," serve to disillusion millions of workers and peasants.

From this huge section of the Chinese masses the revolution will draw great forces.

AS it becomes clearer to the world's working class that the Chinese liberation movement no longer is dominated by doubtful elements who make peace with the imperialists at the moment the working class is gathering its international forces for support of the Chinese nationalists, there will be new sympathy, understanding and activity.

There will be a renewal of the pressure upon the imperialist governments for the withdrawal of troops and gunboats and the Chinese leaders will be able to show to the masses that the working class forces are mobilized for their support in all imperialist countries by revolutionary struggle and not by surrender to native and foreign reaction.

All indications point to a new series of big developments in the Chinese liberation struggle and here in the most powerful imperialist nation we must be ready to give every possible assistance to the Chinese masses who strike at the very foundations of world imperialism.

NAACP ASSAILS WALKER FOR HIS ROME BEHAVIOR

Call the Mayor's Action Contemptible

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., yesterday issued the following statement on the report that Mayor Walker had objected to the presence of colored patrons on a dancing floor in a night club in Rome. The statement was signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the Advancement Association:

"We cannot believe without further confirmation that the mayor of a large city like New York has been guilty of such a petty and even contemptible action in a cosmopolitan city of Europe where good behavior and gentlemanly bearing, not race or color, are the passports in public places.

Did Not Need Censorship.

"However, if it should prove true that Mayor Walker did protest against the dancing of Brazilian gentlemen with white ladies, it might be pointed out that the women were doubtless of age and entirely capable of choosing their escorts without assistance or censorship from American visitors.

"Moreover, if the mayor of New York wants to see white and black citizens dancing together, he need not go to the city of Rome, in Italy. There are plenty of places in the city over which he presides where they so dance without untoward incidents of any kind.

"We resent the reported action of the mayor because it is an invasion of personal rights and the exhibition of a prejudiced state of mind utterly unbefitting the head of a great city."

Turner On Hunger Strike.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27.—Benjamin H. Turner, the California clerk who travelled from Mexico to slay James D. Hallen, soldier of fortune, whom he claims duped him, continued his hunger strike in Cumberland County jail today. He has taken three glasses of water, but no food since Saturday when he learned that the Maine courts had dismissed his plea for a new trial and that he must start a life sentence in Thomaston prison this week.

Morgan Makes Grab for Czechoslovakian State Railways, Says Report

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A bid was made by J. P. Morgan and Company of New York to take over the Czechoslovakian state railways and negotiations relative to the project are in progress, it was learned today from an authoritative source.

The Morgan interests ask for the railways as a guarantee for a loan to the Czechoslovakian government. A commission operating along the lines followed for Germany in the Dawes plan would administer the railways, part of the profit going to Czechoslovakia and part to the bankers.

The negotiations struck a snag when the Morgan interests insisted upon a complete revaluation of the railroad property.

Death List Grows In Central Europe Storm and Floods

GENEVA, Sept. 27.—Between 30 and 40 persons were dead and thousands were homeless today in Eastern Switzerland, Western Austria and the principality of Lichenstein, as a result of torrential rains, cloudbursts and flood which were submerging the country.

The death list in the departments of St. Gallens, Cressons and Tessin, Switzerland, mounted to 24 today as the flood waters of the Rhine river continued their rampage.

Eight or more persons were dead at Innsbruck, Austria, following a cloudburst there yesterday.

Most of the principality of Lichenstein was flooded, resulting in 5,000 being rendered homeless, and possible loss of life.

Railroad, telegraph and telephone communication in the whole area was partly or wholly paralyzed. One railroad train at Brenner, Switzerland, was hurled into the River Isargo by an avalanche.

Author of "Drake" Marries.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Alfred Noyes, British patriotic poet, was married today in Brompton Oratory to Mrs. Weld Blundell.

BRITISH WORKERS RESENT FREEING OF CRUEL MASTER

Brutally Mistreated Injured Steward

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Deep resentment was expressed here today among British workers following the decision of the federal grand jury in New York which refused to indict Michell J. Crowley, captain of the American oil tanker, "Manatawny," after gruesome evidence of brutal mistreatment of Fred Thomas, a British steward aboard the ship, has been presented.

Thomas charges that during a storm he was thrown against a steam pipe. Crowley gave him no medical treatment and as a result Thomas lost the use of his right hand. Irritated by screams and groans following the accident, the captain of the ship ordered Crowley handcuffed and beaten by other members of the crew.

The victim, who has since returned to England, preferred his charges before the British foreign office which protested thru the British ambassador at Washington to the American government.

Duel With Bull Whips a Feature of Film

(Shown For The DAILY WORKER)

A duel with bull whips—in which two men, bare to the waist, lash at each other, is the sensational novelty in "The Temptress," Cosmopolitan's thrilling filmization of Vicente Blasco Ibanez' novel of South America, coming Sunday, October 2 to the Waldorf Theatre. Antonio Moreno and Roy D'Arcy stage this duel, after the manner of South American plainsmen. Greta Garbo, famous Swedish beauty, plays the title role of the new production, directed by Fred Niblo at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

Lita Will Wash Herself.

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Sept. 27.—Six baths and a private swimming pool are included in Lita Grey Chaplin's plans for a $50,000 residence being drawn here, her architect disclosed today.

The new home for the former wife of Charlie Chaplin and her two children will be a two-story stucco structure, containing nine rooms.

This is
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SEND NOW
ARTICLES — HONOR ROLL — AND ADS.

TO THE
National
Bazaar
Committee
30 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
BERT MILLER .... Business Manager

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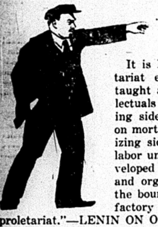

LENIN SAID:

It is Marxism, the ideology of the proletariat educated by capitalism, which has taught and still teaches the wavering intellectuals the difference between the exploiting side of the factory (a discipline based on mortal fear of starvation) and its organizing side (a discipline based upon common labor united by the conditions of highly developed technical production.) Discipline and organization, which comes so hard to the bourgeois intellectual are thanks to the factory 'school' acquired very easily by the proletariat."—LENIN ON ORGANIZATION, p. 167.

Relief, Defense, Organization of the Non-Union Fields and the Coming Official Labor Conference in Pittsburgh

The conference of union officials which will be held in Pittsburgh after the convention of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of aiding the miners' strike, will have two major problems to consider in this connection:

(1) The organization of relief and defense on a nation-wide scale and

(2) The organization of the important non-union fields.

Both questions deserve special attention and it is a debatable question if, action of this kind, especially an organization drive in West Virginia and Kentucky, having been delayed until the strike is in its sixth month by the official labor leadership, can be made effective now by the same leadership that shirked its task for so long.

In a longer article we shall deal with the question of coal production in connection with the unorganized fields. Here we will say only that the latest reports from all authoritative sources point to the inevitable defeat of the United Mine Workers of America unless the non-union fields are organized and the strike extended to them.

All plans for relief which the conference may endorse must therefore be based on the fundamental strategy of extending the fight to non-union territory on a huge scale.

Not only must relief be secured for the **miners now on strike but plans must be laid for support of miners now at work in non-union districts** but who can be drawn into the struggle.

The A. F. of L. conference will fail in its duty to the miners and the rest of the labor movement if it does not give first consideration to the two problems mentioned and if it does not work out a program which will unite against the coal barons and the government which backs them, all the forces in the United States that can be mobilized.

But no matter what the coming conference does or does not do, the fact that it has been called is proof that great numbers of American trade unionists have realized that not only the miners' union, but all unions, are faced with a relentless drive intended to bring about their destruction.

Every possible means must be utilized to bring pressure upon the coming official conference to make it act in line with the vital need for unity and militancy on the part of the American working class.

Britain Fails to Get French Consent for Her Offensive Against the Soviet Union

Reports from Geneva, relative to a "conversation" between Premiers Briand and Stresemann, confirm news from Paris indicating that Great Britain has failed for the time being to force France into her anti-Soviet Union bloc.

Rakovsky will not be given his papers, there will be no break in the relations of France with the Soviet Union at present and Austen Chamberlain will have to devise some new method of putting pressure on France thru Germany.

The Geneva correspondent of the New York Times reports the gist of the Briand-Stresemann interview as follows:

"Again, today he (Briand) was able to repeat that France contemplated no immediate steps to coerce Russia in any form; that for the moment the French position was that relations should not be broken and that he and also the Poincaré government had no concessions to make—there was no need to talk more now about further Rhineland evacuation in exchange for any Anglo-German proposition."

British diplomacy has suffered a great diplomatic defeat which this conference between the French and German ministers marks. Britain has failed to force a single European country to follow her example and break off relations with the Soviet Union. Altho the Poincaré government intensified the attack on Rakovsky and the Soviet Union immediately after the reactionary leadership of the British Trade Union Congress severed relations with the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity committee at the recent Edinburgh conference, it is evident that the French government does not dare at this time to break with the Soviet Union in the face of the militancy and power displayed by the French masses. Similarly, in England the imperialists know that the attitude expressed by the official labor leaders is not that of the masses and the French rulers also know this.

The European masses are not for war on the Soviet Union, they are against it—this is the principal meaning of the difficulties encountered by Great Britain in organizing the offensive against the workers' and peasants' republic.

There is also of course the inner imperialist conflicts (Great Britain and America, France and Britain, Italy and France, etc.) but it is the sympathy for and support of the Soviet Union on the [illegible] of the masses that is decisive.

The Election Campaign in "The Anthracite"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE coal miners of "the anthracite" in Pennsylvania are in politics. But it is the politics of the capitalist parties. They are not in politics for themselves.

It was somewhat startling to me to pick up a copy of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Record on the morning of election day, Tuesday, Sept. 20, and there find two rather large advertisements, samples of the divisions in the ranks of the mine workers.

One advertisement contained a statement by Henry J. Mische, President of Local 1689, and carried the heading, "Mine Workers Swinging to Schuler," while the other contained a contradictory statement signed by five members of the same local union under the heading, Just a Boomerang!" in which the rank and filers declared the union "is standing loyally for our friend and neighbor, Daniel L. Hart."

* * *

It is not unusual in other sections of the country for the old party politicians to organize their "Trade Union Committees," usually consisting of selections from the highest strata of the official family, the higher the better.

But in "the anthracite," as these two advertisements reveal, the poison seeps down into the masses, who feel called upon to champion in the capitalist press the candidacy of the old party standard bearers.

I did not learn who paid for these advertisements. They might have been paid for out of "the money barrels" of the old party candidates. Yet the workers might have been foolish enough to pay for them, hoping for their "rewards" after the election, if it terminated the right way.

* * *

The official regime of President John L. Lewis, in the United Mine Workers of America, has always paid considerable attention to the political situation in Pennsylvania. After supporting Cal Coolidge, the strikebreaker president, nationally in 1924, being a member of the republican national committee, Lewis turned to Gifford Pinchot, the alleged "progressive" in Pennsylvania, for governor. In fact, Lewis was hailed as one of the "possibilities" as republican vice-presidential timber in 1924, and later as a probable choice for secretary of labor.

* * *

The day that I arrived in "the anthracite," Lewis was being widely announced as the main speaker at a political demonstration being planned for Daniel L. Hart, mayor and candidate for re-election in Wilkes-Barre.

* * *

It is interesting to note that Mayor Hart was out to capture the nominations of both the old parties in the primaries. It did not seem strange in the coal fields that he should be running on both the republican and democratic tickets at the same time. Stranger still, he won both nominations by overwhelming majorities, thus eliminating all opposition to himself in the regular elections.

* * *

Lewis was announced as the main drawing card for a "testimonial meeting conducted under the auspices of ten local unions of the United Mine Workers of America." Lewis didn't appear. He sent the usual telegram instead. A rank and filer from Local Union No. 2533, acted as chairman, and the usual keynote was, "that the mayor had given labor a fair and square deal and that labor, in turn, owes the mayor the same consideration in his campaign for re-election."

* * *

Among the speakers was John Wilkinson, president of District No. 21, of the United Mine Workers of America. This is the, Oklahoma district, where the coal miners have suffered alike under the clubs of democratic and republican regimes. But Wilkinson "urged" the re-election of Mayor Hart. So did Rinaldo Cappelini, president of District No. 1, the Wilkesbarre-Scranton district in the hard coal fields. Thomas Kennedy, of Hazleton, another hard coal center, who is international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, lauded Mayor Hart with the usual campaign bunk, calling him "the most outstanding character in American politics." And so the story went.

* * *

The point is that some of the locals supporting this old party mass meeting had but recently endorsed "The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of the Anthracite," that many of the miners in attendance at this bi-partisan old party mass meeting had but recently joined in the protest against the legalized murder of these two workers. They had even faced the clubs of the State Police, the "Pennsylvania Cossacks," to register their protest in open air demonstrations held on Monday, August 22, when thousands went out on strike.

* * *

IT was very evident, that the coal miners saw no connection at all between the capitalist state, that arrested, tried and convicted the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, under a democratic regime in 1920, and that sent them to death in the electric chair in 1927, under a republican administration, with the republican-democratic regime of Mayor Daniel L. Hart in Wilkes-Barre.

* * *

It may be said that the Sacco-Vanzetti Campaign in "the anthracite" went thru three different stages.

First: When the protest wave swept the hard coal fields, resulting in such a mass sentiment that even the president of District No. 1, Cappelini, with several old party politicians, were forced to march, for instance, or ride in automobiles in the Sacco-Vanzetti parade in Pittston.

Second: Monday, August 22, when the protest of the coal miners reached its highest level of militancy. This was the day when Sacco and Vanzetti were put to death at midnight. This day marked the complete desertion of the coal miners' protest by the old party politicians, while Cappelini ordered them back to work when they came out on strike.

Third: The political campaign when the workers cheered the candidates, like Mayor Hart, of the capitalist parties, the political allies of Judge Thayer, Governor Fuller, Attorney General Sargent, the supreme court justices and President Coolidge, those immediately concerned in putting Sacco and Vanzetti to death. The official regime in the miners' union could pat itself on the back. "The anthracite" was again safe for the reaction.

* * *

The Sacco-Vanzetti protest wave had left little or no trace of sentiment for independent political action in the anthracite coal field.

It will require the most intense and far-reaching propaganda for the Labor Party to arouse the coal miners to the meaning and the necessity for class political action.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

* * *

(Continued from last issue.)

Intellectuals in the Party

I will say a few words about proletarians and intellectuals. Any intellectual who betrays his class, who goes away from the intellectuals, away from the bourgeoisie, and comes and gives service to the working class, is a member of the working class and should be accepted as such. And he who raises the slogan, directly or indirectly, covertly or overtly, of "Intellectuals and proletarians," who uses it in the name of unity or against unity, is hurting the Party, comrades.

I also can quote, Comrade Cannon. This time it is I, also, who can quote Comrade Lenin. Lenin has written a good deal about intellectuals and proletarians. But I appeal to you comrades who are speaking so much of proletarians elements, that these comrades of the needle trades, who have made serious errors doing Party work, when they correct them, we must treat them as proletarian elements, not as intellectuals, not as we treated Lore, but as good proletarian elements that should be developed to become an integral part of our Party work.

Union Bureaucrats.

Not a few words about the trade union bureaucracy: Comrade Zack has discussed the bureaucracy in the American labor movement. We never saw them, we never felt their heavy hand. Of course the comrades in the needle trades don't know what bureaucracy is!! Comrade Zack and the comrades associated with him say that the practical work of the Party has been orientating itself towards the bureaucracy. Comrades, what are the facts? If you will examine the effectiveness of our Party for the past two years, you will find the major activities of our Party have been activities based on the masses. We base our policies on the masses. We are part of the masses. We try to win the masses.

Where do the bureaucrats come in? The bureaucrats play a very important part in the class struggle. We consider differences in the bureaucracy of the trade union movement as a factor which we must consider in the estimation of our policies. We say also that the bureaucracy has something to do with the masses. Much as we may not like it, today the reactionary trade union bureaucracy has more masses than we do, and we must try to separate the masses from them and win them over to us. If differences occur in the bureaucracy, we must utilize them to the fullest extent.

Comrades, it does the Party no good to say that because we speak of differences in the trade union bureaucracy, because we point out that we must utilize them more than ever before, we are neglecting the masses. Comrades, these are methods the Comintern has called impermissible. I am sure these methods will not recur; I am sure that they recur at this convention only as the last gasp of factionalism in our Party.

The Skilled Workers.

Comrade Bittelman has taken up and emphasized the importance of the developments of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Convention. I want to say a few words about the B. of L. E. The B. of L. E. has 90,000 members. The convention, held in secret, away from the workers, was a monumental convention, insofar as the present situation in the labor movement is concerned. I don't maintain and have not maintained that there was any conscious radicalism in the B. of L. E. convention. I even mentioned the fact that nobody at that convention would dare propose a resolution for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. But what I did say was that that convention indicated the results of certain important objective developments.

What are those objective developments: 1) The skill lines, the lines of skill between the B. of L. E. members and the members of the Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen are disappearing. 2) I said also that the investments and real estate, have has been a pioneer in labor banking, invetments, and real estate, have gone wrong and that this going wrong is not to be taken merely as something of an act of deviltry or dishonesty though there was plenty on the part of the leaders—but that this shows the lack of soundness, the insecurity to the basis of these labor banking schemes resorted to by the reactionary sections of our working class. 3) I pointed that out as a sign favorable to the development of the radicalization of the masses of this country. If the situation should develop whereby 90,000 organized workers, native American elements, who have had years and years of schooling in working class organization—and let me tell you the B. of L. E., despite its recent years of reactionary policies, is a working class organization (I am not defending those policies) but I will fight for those 90,000 members, whether they are skilled or not. If we could have as an accretion to the Communist movement, these workers, it would be a big step forward and the very unorganized workers would be tremendously encouraged when they would see their brothers in this highly organized section of the working class, in this powerful organization, stepping forward.

(To Be Continued).

Three Lumberjacks Killed.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Sept. 27.—Three lumberjacks working on the Klamath River reservation were killed instantly when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Southern Pacific limited train at Modoc Point near here.

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A collection of the writings of the famous rebel author—JACK LONDON. —50

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

DRAMA

Uptown Burlesque

Messrs. Shipman and Perkins' "Creoles," Too Slow, at the Klaw Theatre

"CREOLE" at the Klaw Theatre is labeled on the program, "A Romantic Comedy Drama"; with a good cast it might be taken for a melodramatic farce, but as is, it is simply terrible.

One thing did amuse the audience. A fairly indecent collection of risque jokes has been culled from all the censored farces as far back as Moliere, or maybe farther, and thru some understanding with the police, apparently, they get away with them on the stage at the Klaw.

But even that cannot compensate for the weariness of the theme, and its unludicrous absurdity. The authors, Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins, seem to have sensed that there was something the matter with their product, and have laid the scene in the French quarter of New Orleans, which is partly Spanish also, so that the characters are able to speak some of their lines in an unintelligible patter of mispronounced Spanish or French, thus providing a guessing game for the wearied audience, if nothing else. This enables the yawning spectators to forget for a moment the ranting, posturing, raving and mumbling of all the 34, strutting before them.

This is the situation—judge for yourself. You have the widow, Mme. Hyacinthe, Creole lady, (played abominably by Princess Matchabelli) running a combination brothel, saloon and gambling hell in her ancestral mansion, to support her daughter, Jacinta (Helen Chandler), the chaste heroine, in a convent school. Enter the heavy-weight villain, M. Merluche (Geo. Nash) little black mustache and all. He has Mme. H. in his power, financially, and she agrees to sell him the chaste Jacinta. Chaste Jacinta detests villain, and in order to prevent marriage, conspires with Colondrina (Natcha Rambova), the villain's discarded mistress, to be compromised with a pirate who happens to be handy, one El Gato by nickname, incidentally, the hero. She passes a night in his room, but the audience is told by El Gato himself that she is as pure in the morning as at night, because when she faints in El Gato's arms, he undresses her and puts her to bed, and then spends his time in prayer beside it, because of a vow he has made. Good pirate. El Gato is acted by Allan Dinehart, who apparently regards as the height of drama his trick of resoundedly slapping his hands around over his rather awkward anatomy, as he describes how "the hot blood mounted" in the parts so slapped when he saw the snow white limbs of the chaste heroine.

Well in the morning, and leaving aside extraneous detail, the marriage with Merluche is off, but he has been trying all along to combine business with pleasure by betraying El Gato to the king of Spain. This fails also, because the pirate brig, there having arisen a flood overnight, sails thru the streets of New Orleans I guess, and menaces the house of Hyacinthe with a few cannon shots (thumps on the big bass drum)

So Merluche, good fellow, takes back Colondrina; El Gato pays the widow's debt and marries the chaste heroine.

It's awful. But anyway, it is now understood why Valentino left Natacha Rambova. He must have married her before he saw her acting. Probably she could dance all right; the audience couldn't tell, as in her solo on the table she wore such a voluminous hoop skirt that whatever artistic wrigglings took place beneath it left its surface placid and calm.

Speaking of wrigglings, the whole cast has been taught when expressing hatred, lust, fear or allied emotions, to brace both feet well apart, and by tensing the muscles shake like aspen leaves. Perhaps you might consider that is worth seeing. If so, go to "Creoles." But if I were a slandered Creole myself, one of that respectable group of French fishermen in New Orleans, I would come clear to New York to shoot Messrs Shipman & Perkins.—V. S.

GRETA GARBO

"Starred in "The Temptress," Blasco Ibanez' sensational film play, which will be shown at the Waldorf Theatre next Sunday night for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

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More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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MILK POISONING CONTINUED UNDER REIGN OF WALKER

Witness Threatened By Smith Bros. Thugs

Bribery and corruption among milk inspectors employment by the Department of Health did not stop when the Hylan administration ended and the Walker regime began.

This was established Monday afternoon at the hearing now being held before Justice Arthur S. Tompkins.

Despite the fact that one of the first "official" acts of the new health commissioner, Dr. Harris, when he assumed the job was to institute a quiz into charges of graft during the previous administration, bribe-taking by inspectors of his department continued to flourish as before.

Paid $35 a Week.

A number of witnesses testified to this fact. Charles Shapiro, who used to have a dairy store at 363 Cherry St., Manhattan, told on the stand that he had paid $35 a week regularly to David Leushtat, an inspector, for permission to operate a churn for manipulating old butter against health department regulations.

A witness in the graft inquiry was put under guard yesterday after he told the district attorney that three gangsters "are laying for me".

Adulterated Milk.

The witness, Adolph Hoiderstein, was formerly employed as a truck driver for Smith Brothers, milk dealers. He testified last Thursday that he had seen an official of the company adulterate cans of milk by pouring eight quarters of water into each forty-gallon can of milk—that is, eight quarts of milk would be removed and eight quarts of water substituted.

Old Man Drops Out Window.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Charles T. Gordon, 61, was added today to the list of fire victims here this year.

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BIG VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF FURRIERS UNION

A report of last week's elections held by the Furriers' Union, just made public, reveals that a larger percentage of members voted than in any other year with the exception of 1926, when 300 more workers participated. Over 1,100 members of the union took part in last week's election.

The vote for the paid officials were as follows:

Aaron Gross: For, 998; against, 14.

S. Liebowitz: For, 987; against, 14.

Ben Gold: For, 974; against, 12.

S. Skolnick: For, 968; against, 17.

A. Winagradsky: For, 864; against, 60.

J. Horn: For, 862; against, 31.

* * *

Cloak Bosses Demand Piece Work.

The cloak and dress bosses are demanding the right of installing piece work in the shops, also the privilege of discharging the workers without consulting the union.

Many manufacturers who obtained the right of firing 10 per cent of their workers with the help of Gov. Smith's commission are today loud in their demand for wholesale discharges. The fact that many of the bosses are working hand and hand with the Sigman right wing crew is held accountable for this state of affairs. Using the union as a business proposition, the right wingers make deals with the bosses at the expense of the workers in the shops. In return for the bosses' privilege of firing the progressive minded workers, the right wing scab herders allowed the manufacturers to break down all union standards in the shops.

How They Work It.

How the Sigman crew deals with the bosses at the expense of the workers is very vividly exposed in their relations with the Perfect Girl Cloak Co., 315 Christopher St., Brooklyn.

Before the last strike this shop had an agreement with the union and had placed a security with the union as evidence of its good faith. However, it broke its agreement by compelling its workers to toil at piece work and as a result the security was forfeited.

Lose In Court.

The bosses got a lawyer and took the union to court in an attempt to regain the security but the manufacturers' case was weak and they were unsuccessful.

Recently they opened a new shop under the name of Solomon and Sarkowitz, 450 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn. As soon as the right wing gang heard of it, they went and offered to credit the bosses with the former security, that was forfeited for violation of union agreements, provided that the

Electrocute Negro Who Shot to Avoid Beating

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 27.—Calm to the end, Carl Nolly, 26, a Negro, died in the electric chair at the state prison near here yesterday for the murder of James Gay, Philadelphia patrolman. He was arrested in North Carolina last summer. The shooting occurred New Year's eve, 1925, when the patrolman assaulted Nolly and asked to inspect a package he was carrying. The Negro fired and fled.

City Engineers to Make New Fight for Salary Increases

Engineers employed by the city of New York have achieved only one-third of the increase gained by unskilled laborers working for the municipality between 1914 and 1925.

This, and the fact that the average salary of the highly skilled men is only slightly more than $1,800 a year, is pointed out in a statement issued by the Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York.

"Despite the great importance of the city engineers' responsibility in the management of the city government, the compensation of the engineering service has fallen behind tremendously."

Girl, 17, Clerk in Insurance Company, Killed by Elevator

Seventeen-year old Helen Rich, a $20 per week file clerk employed by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was killed yesterday when her foot was caught on the elevator car as she was leaving it. She was pulled into the shaft and dropped six floors to her death.

The girl was on her way to work at the downtown offices of the company at 66 Broadway when the tragedy occurred She was accompanied by a friend and fellow-clerk, Emma Till. The shock of her friend's ugly death so unnerved Miss Till that she required medical attention and was sent home.

An ambulance took Miss Rich to the Broad Street hospital, but she was pronounced dead upon her arrival there.

Los Angeles Strikers' Aid to Hold Gala Ball At Co-operative Center

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27.—During the time of the strike of the cloakmakers in New York, a conference was organized here to help the strikers financially. This conference was composed of a number of Labor organizations including trade unions.

The conference sent a few thousand dollars to International Ladies Garment Workers. After the strike, when the fight against the Sigmanites and the Forward started, the conference used all its energy to help this fight. And when the Furriers' Union went on strike, again the conference turned its work into channels for relieving the strikers. At the present time the conference is doing its utmost to help in the fight against Sigmanism, gansterism and Forwardism.

A Prize Masque Ball has been arranged for October 22, under the auspices of the conference at the Co-operative Center, and it is expected that a large sum of money will be raised at this affair. There will be a double brass band, good refreshments under the supervision of the Women's Consumers League, and prizes for the five best masques. Admission will be 50 cents.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Mrs. John L. Duvall today was named City Comptroller by her husband, Mayor John L. Duvall, recently found guilty of corruption, and will become mayor of Indianapolis in case Mayor Duvall resigns or is forced to give up his post.

Teachers to Catch Big Tax Dodgers; Other Chicago News

By Carl Haessler, Federated Press.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—With the Tunney-Dempsey prizefight now a mere matter of salting away the millions, the union teachers of Chicago are in training again to tackle their champion heavyweight opponent, the consolidated corporation taxdodgers of the city. Business agent Margaret Haley of the Chicago Teachers Federation started preparations for the big battle at a mass meeting of grade school teachers in the Studebaker theater, called to avert a 20% wage cut threatened by mayor Thompson's school board president, J. Lewis Coath.

Pledges of $25 each were taken by Miss Haley from the teachers toward a $100,000 fund to force a just appraisal of the property values on which taxes and the school revenues are based. The teachers have shown repeatedly that the big corporations enjoy tax favors denied to the small home owners. They have also demonstrated that if all property were assessed on the same basis as the small homes there would be money enough in the school fund to give every child a seat, raise teacher and maintenance wages instead of cutting them, and leave a surplus for additional educational facilities such as nursery schools, improved library and technical equipment, etc.

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Labor Radio.

A new departure in labor publications appears with the first number of WCFL Radio Magazine, the new quarterly organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station. It consists of about 130 pages with 2-color cover and is devoted largely to the interests of assembling radio sets. It is published from 623 S. Wabash av., Chicago at $1.25 a year. Subscribers automatically become members of the newly organized cooperative farmer-labor radio listeners association which gets discounts on purchases of radio equipment.

"The new magazine", says editor Larry Lesh, "is the result of a revolution in radio set building. When radio was first developed listeners built their own sets, buying the parts as desired. Then the manufacturers offered complets sets at reasonable prices until the courts sustained the Radio Corporation of America, the radio monopoly, in its excessive royalty charges on completed sets, due to its control of the basic patents. This hurt the manufacturers and now listeners are again building their own sets.

"The new magazine will show them how to do it, describing in detail every mode of asssembling, the advantages of various parts, etc. Half an hour of radio time will be devoted daily by WCFL to professional set builders who will tell WCFL listeners how to get best results. In this way listeners can get around the rakeoff of the radio set monopoly".

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Forum Opens Season.

The Chicago Forum opens its 3d season Sunday afternoon, October 30, at the Erlanger theater. Among the speakers scheduled are Scott Nearing, Bertrand Russell, Norman Thomas, Sherwood Eddy and James Weldon Johnson.

Negro Boy Dies When Crowded Shack Burns

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Four-year-old James Lapney, a Negro, is dead today, the victim of a fire which destroyed a small one-story frame house in which the Lapney family lived on Franklin Avenue, here.

N. Y. STEVEDORES AGAINST RYAN'S WAGE AGREEMENT

Convinced that they could without much difficulty have achieved their original demands for a ten-cents-an-hour increase in wages, longshoremen in the New York locals manifested considerable opposition to the compromise settlement put through with the steamship companies by the union president, Joseph P. Ryan.

The men, whose agreement expires the 30th of this September, served notice upon the company about 10 days ago that they would strike unless they were granted the increase, together with an increase of fifteen cents an hour for overtime. Included in these demands were 2,000 checkers who asked for a raise of one dollar a day.

The bosses, through the Transatlantic Steamship Conference Committee offered an increase of five cents an hour to the longshoremen and an increase of ten cents an hour in overtime. To the checkers they made a compromise offer of fifty cents an hour. The proposals to the longshoremen have just been passed by a bare majority.

The offer of the employers, made to Ryan, the president of the longshoremen's union, affected about 45,000 men, 30,000 of whom are in this city and the rest on the Atlantic coast from Portland, Me., to Hampton Roads, Va.

Delaney Approves Morgan Scheme to Boost City Fares

The J. P. Morgan scheme for subway "readjustment", which will eventually mean a boost in fares for New York workers, broached in the report of Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the Transit Commission, received the blessing of John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation Monday afternoon.

The battle over the Untermyer scheme, which calls for the purchase of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (in which Morgan is heavily interested) will open at the first public hearing the date of which will be set Wednesday. The Untermyer plan calls for a board of control, composed of six business men and three city representatives.

A. F. of L. Editors Will Meet in Los Angeles

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—The International Labor Press of the United States will convene in Los Angees Monday, October 3, in their annual meeting. Headquarters will be at Alexandria Hotel, which is the headquarters for the A. F. of L. executive council.

R. E. Woodmansee, secretary-treasurer of the organization, has issued the call for the meeting inviting the editors of all A. F. of L. publications to be present. They will "participate in all of the entertainment features to be given the regular delegates to the A. F. of L.," says the call.

Another Tammany Hall Man Urges Re-election of Judge J. Panken

Another old party politician had indorsed Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist, for reelection as a municipal court justice. This time it is V. S. Lippe, Tammany Hall nominee for city court judge. In a letter to the Lawyers Non-Partisan Committee for the Reelection of Justice Panken, Lippe urges Panken's return to the bench.

Congressman F. H. LaGuardia, Republican, had announced that he will take an active part in the campaign to reelect the Socialist judge.

FAKE TICKET IN GARFIELD BOSSES TRICK EXPOSED

PASSAIC, Sept. 27.—Four sets of candidates are participating in the Garfield election campaign for mayor and councilmen.

In order to confuse the voters and to minimize the chances of the labor candidates, Deak Panarisi and De Santo, the mill owners have put up an independent ticket besides those of the two old parties.

The republican candidate, Mayor Burke, is well known for his anti-strike attitude, while the democratic standard bearer, Perrapato, is not much better. It was therefore necessary to oppose the labor men with an independent ticket headed by Edward Hallicy, an obscure politician, who is claiming to be a friend of labor, but whose affiliation with the bosses is shown from the lot of publicity he is getting from the local papers and from the noisy campaign he is carrying on.

Working Single-handed.

The three labor candidates, working together with Councilman Quinlivan, independent candidate for Mayor, who endorsed their program, are carrying on the campaign single-handed, among great obstacles.

The lack of funds, the sabotage of the press, the difficulties in securing headquarters cannot prevent them, however, from carrying on an effective campaign. An open-air meeting for the 4th ward, where John De Santo is the candidate for councilman, will be held Tuesday, Sept. 27, 7:30 p. m., at corner Semel Ave. and Jewell St.

The 2nd Ward Club, supporting the candidacy of Gustav Deak, the president of the textile union, will have its meeting this Thursday, corner Palisade and Belmont Ave. Well known speakers from New York will address the meetings and a good response is assured.

Chicago Council for Protection of Foreign Born to Hold Meeting

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers will hold a conference on Sunday, October 9, 1927, at 10 a. m. at Lodge Hall, Ashland Auditorium, 328 S. Ashland.

A deluge of propaganda has been broadcasted within the last few weeks bitterly attacking the foreigners, resolutions passed by nationalist and patriotic organizations urging enactment of registration laws and wholesale deportation proceedings have been instigated against aliens.

At this conference plans will be made to counter-act this propaganda and enlarge our field of activity.

All Chicago labor, fraternal and social organizations are asked to send representatives to this conference.

The Protection of Foreign Born is an actual issue and all workers should support our work.

2 DEAD FASCISTS WERE LEADERS OF N. Y. BLACKSHIRTS

Mussolini Determined to Kill Two Workers

That the two fascists who were killed in the Bronx last Decoration Day were secret agents of Benito Mussolini, the murderous ruler of Italy, is now made known. Calogero Grecco and Donato Carillo, two Italian workers, who are opposed to fascism, will go on trial here soon charged with the murder.

The fascists who were killed are Amorroso and Carisi. Shortly after their death, Dr. Di Marzio, general secretary of the fascist branch in foreign lands, wrote a letter to American Ambassador Fletcher in which he urged that the men arrested for the murder of Carisi and Amorroso be punished. The interesting part of DiMarzio's communication is that Amorroso is designated as D'Ambrosoli, showing that he lived here under a different name so he could carry out his campaign for fascism under false colors.

It is believed by many keen observers that Amorroso, alias D'Ambrosoli, was an important figure in local fascist circles. Further proof is found in that when the bodies of the two fascists were returned to Italy they were given unusually high honors. In America the two men lived in a manner that gave the impression that they were just ordinary workers. This gives more strength to the theory that they were working as secret agents of Mussolini in America.

Another interesting sidelight is that a staunch supporter of Mussolini here denies that Grecco or Carillo killed the two fascists.

"Neither Grecco nor Carillo killed Amorroso," says Giacomo Caldora, formerly connected with the Fascist League of North America and at present head of the Duce Fascisti Alliance. "The man who killed Amorroso didn't look like Grecco or Carillo. If I ever see him again I will know him; I could pick him out of a million men. Grecco and Carillo are innocent men." Caldora was within six feet of Amorroso when he was killed.

Have Different View.

The members of the Fascist League had a different point of view. They are the officially recognized organization in this country having direct connections with the fascists in Italy. The Duce Alliance is an offshot from the older organization.

One of the leaders in the move to railroad Grecco and Carillo to the electric chair is Count Ignazio Thaon di Revell, president of the Fascist League of North America. He was appointed by Mussolini to direct the fascists' activities in this country. At the present time he is doing his utmost to legally murder the two Italian workers as revenge for the death of the two secret agents of Mussolini. While the case against Grecco and Carillo is slender, the American workers should not forget that the evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti was also slender but nevertheless they were murdered.

Big Detroit Bazaar for Cloakmakers, Furriers

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—A bazaar for the cloakmakers and furriers' defense and relief will be held Sunday, October 9, at the New Workers' Home, 1343 East Ferry St.

Among the features will be a speech by Ben Gold, a beauty contest and a concert by the Ukrainian Chorus. Many articles will also be on sale.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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Young Sculptor Begins to Express the Aspirations of Revolution in Marble

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Bolshevik Revolution has placed its stamp of change upon practically every activity thruout the Union of Soviet Republics. There is nothing sacred, if it can be improved on.

Thus, for instance, the new buildings that are going up in Moscow follow a peculiar type of architecture that give a maximum allowance of window space as one of its chief characteristics.

It is as if a supreme effort was being made to let in all the daylight and sunshine possible.

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This is by way of introduction to writing something about the pleasant meeting that I had with the young sculptor, Mitiofun Rukevitchukov, at the Marx-Engels Institute, the spacious halls and stair landings of which are decorated with some of his work.

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It is felt that sculpture, up to the present time, has not been able to follow, nor fully respond to the influence of the Bolshevik Revolution. The works of sculpture that have occupied the squares of Moscow since the revolution have failed to show any considerable strength. They have had, therefore, very little influence on the masses.

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But there has been a change even here. It is felt that a period of renaissance for sculpture is opening within the Soviet Union. Recent works are beginning to show a more healthy state of sculpture, which is enriching itself with a new revolutionary content.

One of the sculptors, therefore, who is coming to the front is Rukevitchukov. He impresses one deeply with his youth and sincerity.

Jean Paul Marat
"The Man of the People"

This is a reproduction from a photograph of the bust of Jean Paul Marat, the French revolutionist, done by the young Russian sculptor, Rukevitchukov, whose work is now creating considerable attention in the Soviet Union. The original is to be found in the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow.

He is 32 years old, born at Nijni Novgorod, which is looked upon as Maxim Gorki's town, on the River Volga. He went to Rome to study the fine arts, but returned to Russia with the beginning of the war in 1914. One of his first successful efforts was "A Longshoreman of the Volga." Since the Russian Revolution he has devoted himself almost entirely to the making of busts of the outstanding figures of the French Revolution, in addition to one of Karl Marx.

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In these works the young Russian sculptor reveals himself as a realist. The maximum of reality is no doubt displayed in the bust of Marx. Without a model, the young sculptor carefully studied the biography and all available details of the life of Marx. He has sought to give in the face of Marx an impression of the whole revolutionary epoch in which this philosopher of the working class lived.

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The bust of Louis Blanqui shows this French revolutionist as an ascetic, a man thoroughly devoted to his ideals. One reads into the face the sufferings of many years' imprisonment. The bust of Marat reveals the theatrical in his nature. Danton is shown in a passive mood.

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The difficulties of the Russian sculptors are revealed in the fact that they are not enabled to work in marble, this material being still too expensive. The bust of Marx alone, of those produced by Rukevitchukov, is hewn from a solid block of marble.

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While sculptors are just beginning to come into their own in the Soviet Union, it may be pointed out that newspaper cartooning and caricaturing have reached a high stage of development with the work of such artists as Deni and Moor. Their work, from Pravda and Isvestia, the two great Soviet dailies, is being reproduced by the capitalist press in all parts of the world, especially in Great Britain and the United States. This is particularly true of the political cartoons by Moor and the caricatures by Deni.

But while sculpture and painting have responded more slowly to the revolution than poetry, the drama, fiction, drawing and even music, there is no doubt that they are now quickly taking their important places under the new regime of the workers and peasants.

For while the "old regime" commemorated in sculpture its czars, its imperialist statesmen and its grand dukes, the rule of the workers has much more to commemorate.

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At the Museum of the Revolution the guides carefully and conscientiously repeat, day in and day out, to new throngs of interested visitors, the story of the centuries-old upward struggle of the once downtrodden Russian masses. Much of this has already been done in pictures that hang upon the museum's walls. One of the most popular pictures in the Soviet Union today is that of

(Continued in Column 6)

Morrow - - A Friend in Need

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

The appointment of Dwight Morrow, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., to be U. S. ambassador to Mexico, sets the seal of the House of Morgan upon the foreign policy of the United States government in such unmistakable fashion as to leave the innocents gasping.

Morrow's appointment, we are told, had nothing to do with business. During all these years when the diplomat-to-be was a Morgan partner he has also been on extraordinarily friendly terms with Mr. Calvin Coolidge, and it is because he is a friend of the president that he has been made ambassador. President Coolidge should be given due honor. Rare indeed is the statesman who knows how to cultivate such friendships!

It is characteristic of our epoch that the appointment comes at a time when everybody is talking about the big Morgan-DuPont-Steel-General Motors merger on the industrial field. As American trustification makes new headway its control of government becomes simpler and even more direct. The appointment of Andrew Mellon to the cabinet was part of the same process—which will not end with the selection of the president's friend, Morrow, as ambassador to Mexico.

President Coolidge himself flaunts the phrase: "A Businessmen's Administration"—and at this stage of American imperialist capitalism "a businessmen's administration" can mean only the administration of big business, or finance-capital.

Nevertheless, altho there is nothing new in the general course indicated by the fact that Wall Street now expresses a need, and an ability to secure, its direct ambassador to Mexico armed with governmental functions, the Morrow appointment is a reckless and bold step. In addition to its immediate practical purposes, it constitutes a demonstration of might and scornful defiance which the working class in this country—face to face with the swollen trust-government power in every labor struggle—can no more afford to ignore than can the people of Mexico, or of Latin-America in general.

As far as Latin America is concerned, it will understand the action only too well. In the Monroe Doctrine Zone below the Rio Grande everybody knows that U. S. foreign policy is imperialist policy, with investment profits as one of the basic objectives. And now, while the U. S. State Department continues to explain hypocritically that U. S. policy is based exclusively on humanitarian motives, a member of the greatest investment-banking firm in America is appointed as ambassador to Mexico!

Mexico is still stunned by the blow. Few of the newspapers know what to say about it.

However, here is the far-from-revolutionary point of view of the Mexico City Financial and Mining Bulletin:

"Mr. Morrow is a banker and a member of the Morgan firm, which is the soul of the committee of bankers interested in Mexico and which has arranged most of the Mexican loans. That is a salient fact of the new ambassador's biography.

"It is well known that the United States, contrary to the custom in Europe, chooses diplomats not from the service, but men prominent in private life. But that does not do away with the significance of the fact that President Coolidge has picked precisely a banker interested in the service of Mexico's foreign debt. For some time it was rumored that the White House would leave the post unfilled until after the next American election but the falling away in Mexico's income directly affecting the foreign service became accentuated, and President Calles in his recent message to congress stated the executive's intention to pay such service 'as long as the country's economic situation did not indicate a necessity for other action.'

"Immediately thereupon the White House changed its opinion and is sending here an ambassador who is a specialist on financial questions and likewise a specialist on the matter of foreign indebtedness. Is it not logical to conclude that the new envoy's principal mission will be to watch over the foreign debt and that a financial expert has been chosen with the most probability of being able to conclude negotiations to that end successfully?"

American workers who still believe that the U. S. government's *foreign* policy has something to do with their interests instead of those of imperialist finance-capital, can learn something from this incomplete but adequate statement.

Workers will remember that the conflicts that have raged intermittently for years between the United States government and Mexico have not been unconnected with the debt question, linked up as it is with the question of investment as a whole. Numerous crises have been created by headlong assaults upon the Mexican government and the Mexican revolution. The persistent drive behind these separate assaults takes momentum from the general expanding movement of American imperialism, but in practice the points at issue in each case have been connected with questions either of the Mexican government debt or of oil and mining interests.

Hitherto, as the Federated Press points out in its news story on the Morrow appointment, the Morgan orders to Mexico have been delivered by Thomas Lamont, another member of the firm. It was Lamont who signed the present debt service agreement with the Mexican government, on behalf of the International Committee of Bankers. It was Lamont who dictated the terms under which the Harding administration recognized Obregon's government in Mexico.

Under the agreements negotiated by Lamont, covering the national debt and the Mexican National Railways debt, the Mexican government was obliged to pay the bankers a total of $13,050,000 during 1926. Now that Mexican finances are weakened, due to the drains upon them owing to the reactionary catholic rebellion, the U. S. government again puts forward its face as implacable interest collector for the House of Morgan. If pressure is required it will be applied.

The very appointment of Morrow is in itself a threat. Lamont acted as a "private citizen." Morrow is to be official representative of the United States government.

Interpretations of the Morrow appointment must take into account the fact that Mexico is now in the midst of a presidential election campaign, and Wall Street has always played an important and sinister role in Mexican politics. Former President Obregon is again a candidate. Remembering that he was obliged to satisfy Lamont before his first government was even recognized by Washington, Obregon will have a wholesome respect for the power of Dwight Morrow and the demands he may put forward. That there will be "demands," and that they are likely to play their part in the influences marshalled to determine the outcome of Mexico's election campaign, no one familiar with the past policy of Wall Street and Washington in Mexico can doubt.

It may be thought in some quarters that if President Coolidge wished to follow an aggressive policy toward Mexico he would have appointed not a Morgan man but someone more closely associated with the oil and mining interests. However, James R. Sheffield, Morrow's predecessor, who was also appointed by Coolidge, was a relentless defender of oil and mining interests. Coolidge's attitude in this respect is therefore clearly enough established.

Differences in policy do exist between the bankers on the one hand and some of the oil and mining interests on the other but it is a mistake to assume that the bankers' policy in Mexico is a conciliatory one while that of the oil and mining men is belligerent. Nor is it wise to forget that the bankers involved are not simply bankers but finance-capitalists, and that Wall Street is essentially a unit.

Coolidge's appointment of Morrow, representative of the "financial" interests, has undoubtedly been approved by Secretary Mellon, representative of the "industrial" interests (altho himself a banker).

It is a powerful and ruthless combination that American workers and Latin America as a whole must face.

FAMILY OF VICTIM IN NEW SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

Wife and children of Donato Carillo, who is being framed-up along with Calagero Grecco for the death in a street fight of two fascist thugs, one of whom was a person of some importance in the black-shirt movement. Both Carillo and Grecco are imprisoned in New York tombs, awaiting trial.

The New Wave of Struggle in the I. L. G. W. U.

By JOSEPH ZACK.

ON September 10th, 15,000 ladies' garment workers responded to a call of the New York Joint Board for a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York's largest indoor meeting place.

This happened 10 months after the Sigman gang thru its expulsion policy and the resulting internal war had annihilated the conditions in the shops won thru years of struggle.

Breakdown of the Union.

The conditions in the ladies' garment shops at present are of a kind that can only be compared with what prevailed about 15 years ago and in some respects they are worse. A great number of operators who made $55 per week as a minimum scale now make $32 to $36 per week. As to hours of work there is practically no limit—50, 60, 70 hours per week. Piece-work, standard of production, no overtime pay, arbitrary discharge—this is the way things are going. Some shops that have moved out of Manhattan for cheaper production are now giving up business out-of-town as the exploitation in New York is such that they cannot stand the competition. Thus it seems that one dream of the bureaucracy is coming true. The industry is returning to New York!

Chaos In Industry.

The breakdown of the union created a condition of break-neck competition amongst the employers in which the dozen or so jobbers that control the ladies' garment market are the chief beneficiaries. There is a dog-eat-dog competition amongst the contractors. The inside manufacturers are being driven to the wall more than ever. Amongst the jobbers things are not hunky-dory, either. All around, —it's a case of big dog eats small dog.

The union, which could have fully utilized this division amongst the employers in an industry which is still in a highly competitive stage was unable to do so because of the corrupt class collaboration policy of the Schlessinger-Sigman-Forward bureaucracy. As a result the standards were breaking down and the jobbing capitalists were becoming the over-lords of the industry. Now with the union broken down completely by Sigman, the union which could have been like a steel-rod in the situation and utilized the weaknesses of the employers to build its strength has been disorganized to such an extent that at this time it is not the major factor it used to be.

Employers Want A "Suitable" Union.

Quite a few of the employers effected would like to see the union back on its feet, but under safe direction, for with all the support Sigman got from the employers he could not subjugate the workers. Thus the bosses are disappointed. Schlessinger is spoken of as the possible new Messiah by the employers and this has its effects amongst the bureaucracy. Sigman is a failure, let's get Schlessinger as a peace-maker and president with the good safe old clique of Breslauer-Ninfo-Dubinsky, etc. But who wants them? The workers are beginning to talk reconstruction of the union. There is unity talk even amongst the right wing registered workers. These are the signs of the new times. It is but natural that the left wing gave expression to this new development by getting the workers together once more, as the first expression in the campaign to reconstruct the union.

There is new hope glimmering amongst the workers. There must be a union! There will be one—and it will not be with the left wing on the outside, because in this industry such a thing is impossible. Inside the A. F. of L. if possible, outside if necessary. But the most important lesson is that the Madison Square Garden meeting, brought out the masses even to the extent of 15,000, which shows that after 10 months of fighting the left wing is still as strong as ever and preparing for a fresh struggle.

What's What in Washington

FASCIST CIRCLES RAVING BECAUSE OF TROUBLE OVER NATURALIZING MUSSOLINI'S FOLLOWERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (F.P.).—Fascist circles are astonished and angry because the issue as to whether "absolute" loyalty to Mussolini is consistent with an oath of allegiance to the United States has been raised by a federal official in the case of some Italians who were contemplating their naturalization in a federal court in Baltimore.

True, the questions were asked by a minor official—Jesse M. Thomas, director of naturalization for the Baltimore district. But when an attempt was made to have the naturalization bureau at Washington repudiate his action, it was discovered that Commissioner Crist saw no harm in finding out what the Italians understand by the Fascist bond.

"Blood Oath."

The terms of the Fascist oath of obedience and loyalty to Benito Mussolini were recently published in a newspaper at the capital, and so came to the attention of the commissioner. While he says that his bureau has no legal authority to interfere with the gaining of citizenship—since this is a matter for the courts—the bureau [illegible] does question the applicants in court in order that they and the judge shall understand each other before the applicants swear allegiance to the United States.

The only conditions under which the alien must be refused citizenship, after other tests are met, are deliberate intention to violate the oath of membership in an anarchist group or belief in the use of assassination as a political weapon here or abroad. In the questions asked at Baltimore—as to whether the applicants were Fascists or intended to become Fascists—there was just a hint that one or both of these clauses might be invoked.

Frazier on Indian Committee.

Senator Frazier of North Dakota, expelled by the Old Guard from the Republican organization three years ago as a La Follette Progressive, now occupies the spacious quarters of chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The Old Guard needs his vote in organizing the new Senate, and it has restored him to [illegible] as a Republican.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

vacation days, including his cowboy suit, his Indian regalia and his embalmed worms. He can leave the white house as Jack Dempsey can now leave the ring without a knockout on his slate. And Wall Street may decide to install an all-star cast in the white house next time. The appointment of Dwight Morrow to the Mexican ambassadorship indicates that the House of Morgan is tired using second-hand men in first class positions.

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IT is not surprising that experts should be at odds over who won the Dempsey-Tunney prize fight, since it is not yet settled who won the famous battle of Jutland, where a German fleet met a British fleet twice its weight and gave battle. The British lost twice the tonnage of the German losses but Britain won the war, swiped Germany's colonies, robbed her of the greater part of her merchant fleet and reduced her to navy zero thru the peace of Versailles. Dempsey won the Chicago fight but lost the decision. It seems to us that Dempsey and the Germans are in the same boat.

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THO the bottom had fallen out of the movement for the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions the need for such a development has not decreased. On the contrary the increasing tendency on the part of giant financial and industrial corporations to merge, makes it more than ever a necessity on the part of the workers to combine their forces for greater effectiveness in the never-ceasing struggle for a greater share of the necessities of life produced by their labor.

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THE latest thing in combinations is the proposed merger of gas and electric public utilities under the control of the Morgan, Mellon and Drexel interests. Those giant financial octopuses will unite the power companies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, into one super-power system. When the big financiers are pooling their interests to their greater profit and glory the labor leaders are busily engaged making war on the progressives in the trade unions and insisting on craft autonomy rather than on solidarity on the lines of industrial unionism.

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ACCORDING to a report made by the New York Trust Company, "we" have 4½ billions of dollars invested in Latin America, fifty per cent more than Wall Street has invested in Europe. This tremendous investment in Latin America accounts for the presence of American marines in Nicaragua and for the appointment of Dwight Morrow as American ambassador to Mexico. In order to protect this mighty investment and enable it to increase and multiply and fill Wall Street's coffers with profits the government of Mellon, Morgan and Drexel will sacrifice thousands of American lives to slaughter thousands of Latin Americans should the latter rebel against being plundered by the [illegible]

NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.

LABOR CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVING.

The position of the workers in the U. S. S. R. is continuously improving. The average monthly wage per worker was, in 1924, 37 roubles 80 kopeks; in 1925, 44 roubles 17 kopeks; in 1926, 55 roubles 58 kopeks and in 1927, 61 roubles 77 kopeks. Out of every thousand workers the number receiving

	1924	1925	1926
up to 30 roubles per month was	431	306	158
from 30 to 50 roubles per month was	342	390	325
from 50 to 70 roubles per month was	144	181	247
from 70 to 100 roubles per month was	67	90	176
over 100 roubles per month was	16	33	94

In 1917 the supply of iron ore was 2,410,000 tons for the U. S. S. R. and in 1927, 6,195,000 tons. The rate of growth in procuring iron ore, which up to 1921 was continuously declining, is expressed in the following figures: in 1921-22 about 184,000 tons were procured; in 1922-23, 454,000; in 1923-24, 948,000; in 1924-25, 2,162,000, and in 1925-26, 3,315,400 tons. In 1926-27 the figure will be about 4,828,900 tons and in 1927-28, 6,152,200 tons. In 1925-26, 2,206,800 tons of cast iron were smelted. This year, the figure will be 2,923,500 tons and in 1927-28, 3,416,000 tons. In 1925-26, 2,895,000 tons of steel were produced; in 1926-27, 3,466,100 tons and in 1927-28 the output will be about 3,863,700 tons.

RATIONALIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

An investigation of the rationalization of industry has been made in the largest Moscow factories and great achievements have been recorded. Thus the "Metallo-Lamp" has introduced during the first half of 1926-27 23 new time-saving appliances. The "Krasny Proletary" has installed 29 new appliances. As a result of these perfections from 20 to 60% of time is saved. The "Krasnoholm Factory" has raised its productivity 25% as a result of rationalization. The productivity of the "Krasny Fakel" has increased 12%. Rationalization does not reduce wages, but on the contrary all factories which have been rationalized show higher wages. Wages of the "Krasny Proletary" have increased 12.8%, in the "Krasny Fakel" 13.5%, etc.

TURKISTAN-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Kazakstan population gives every assistance in building the railway line. Cases have been observed where the organized poor peasants of Kazakstan built and repaired bridges on their own initiative and with their own material in the southern district where work is in progress in order to facilitate the transportation of building supplies.

TEA PLANTATIONS IN GEORGIA.

The tea business has extensively developed during the last few years in Georgia. Under the Menshevik government the tea plantations were reduced by one third and had no access to the market. This year tea plantations embrace 2,000 hectares.

The "Chai-Gruzia" Company has 6 tea factories with a capacity of 2,600,000 pounds of green tea. It is planned to build another 24 tea factories.

THE REVOLUTION IN MARBLE

(Continued from column 1)

the Second World Congress of the Communist International.

In the days ahead the sculptors of the new regime under the Soviet Union will hew in marble the heroism of labor's martyrs in days past, an inspiration to generations yet unborn, who will come to complete the building of the new social order, the beginnings of which are now being laid.

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Instead of the statue of a czar, the sculptor in the Soviet Union now moulds the likeness of a Babeuf, who first raised the banners of proletarian revolt in the French Revolution of 1790. Thus the new life shakes off the old, with all its mould, and dust, and cobwebs. The sculptors in the Soviet Union join in bringing the so-called "fine arts" to a more useful and [illegible]

[illegible]
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE [illegible] WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Evicted Miners Forced To Build Barracks as Bosses Grab All Houses

(By Federated Press).

NANTY GLO, Pa., Sept. 28.—Striking soft coal miners of District 2, United Mine Workers, are having plenty of trouble housing themselves when evicted by their former employers, asserts William Welsh, district union board member. At Alverda the miners are constructing a 10-room barrack to provide temporary shelter. Twenty families were given eviction notices in one day at Nanty-Glo, says Welsh. The coal companies meanwhile are trying to lease every available house to prevent the evicted miners from staying in town. Welsh considers this a move to try to force the men back to the mines in their desire to save their families from suffering for lack of housing.

Democrats Convene; Afraid Row Offsets Use of Oil Scandal

KENTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—(I.N.S.)—The forthcoming conference of "Progressive Democrats" at Chicago will not concern itself with candidates, according to a statement issued here today. W. B. W. Durbin, former Ohio democrat state chairman, who issued the call for the Chicago meeting.

"The Chicago conference will have nothing to do with candidates," Durbin declared. "But it will stress the utter futility of the democratic party permitting itself to become divided over controversies that have no place in a political convention, and which cannot be settled by political action.

"The real issue before the people is the record of the Harding-Coolidge administration. Upon that issue the democratic party can sweep the country in 1928."

Durbin attacked the claims of the republican administration that the nation is prosperous, declaring there were more bank and business failures than ever before in history, and pointing to the "oil scandals" and "official corruption."

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

PULLING off news fakes is a common practice with capitalist editors. Many dispatches bearing a respectable foreign date line are imagined and written a few floors distant from the linotypes. Pictures are taken down from the morgue and represented as fresh from some scene of action. The few that detect the fraud do not consider it their business to expose it, and anyhow the means at their disposal are not adequate to cope with the lying machinery of the capitalist press.

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ONE notorious sinner in this respect is the Chicago Tribune. Every once in a while it trots out a picture which has been doing service since the 1905 revolution, with the object of showing disorder and chaos in the Soviet Union. The Hearst papers fabricate interviews with Stalin and other leaders of the U.S.S.R. Recently the New York Evening Journal showed an alleged picture of an alleged Soviet executioner who could drop a fly at fifty yards with a revolver. Some marksman! This man had a roving commission in the Caucusus and the pleasant task of shooting everybody who fell into the bad graces of the G.P.U. The terrible person pictured in the Hearst sheet looked like a male fortune teller.

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FEW people who read the Evening Journal will stop to doubt the authenticity of the picture and the Brisbanal editorial that accompanied it. Should such a celebrity exist there would be as much likelihood of his picture getting out of Russia as there is of the capitalists of this country turning over their government to the workers peacefully the day after the voters declare themselves in favor of the overthrow of capitalism at the

(Continued on Page Three)

White Mobs Hunt Out Negroes When Woman Is Hurt by Bad Driver

(By Civil Liberties.)

Race riots broke out at Hazelhurst on July 17 when an inexperienced Negro woman driver ran into and slightly injured a white woman and child. Mobs quickly formed and drove many Negroes out of the town. Mayor E. M. Cook issued a call for a mass meeting to cope with the situa-

SWATOW HAILS RED ARMIES WITH OUTBURST OF JOY

Li Chi-shen May Move Against Peasants

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28.—The Chinese press reports that Yeh-ting's revolutionary army occupied Swatow on the evening of Sept. 23rd. Even before the troops entered the city, it was filled with partisan peasant detachments who gave an enthusiastic welcome to the soldiers on their entrance into Swatow.

The streets were filled with workers and peasants wearing the red sleeve bands of volunteers, the city was covered with red flags, and everywhere were leaflets, placards and revolutionary inscriptions. All the political prisoners were released from all the city prisons.

The papers report that Li Chi-shen intends to move against Swatow with the thirteenth division comprising two regiments of the fifth army. He has also requested Nanking to dispatch warships against Swatow.

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Cantonese Reaction Will Attack.

HONGKONG, Sept. 28. — Three columns of Cantonese troops today were advancing toward Swatow and Chao Chow Fu, according to advices received here.

Authorities here expect that looting will occur if the Cantonese occupy Swatow.

The advance of the Cantonese was hampering shipping along East River ports.

Merchants here have been requested to suspend shipments to Hoi How owing to mass disturbances.

Catholic Women to Bar Beauties but Undecided About Child Slave Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Catholic girls will be urged not to participate in bathing beauty contests in a resolution expected to be formally approved today by the National Council of Catholic Women in session here.

The question of child labor was discussed by Rev. William Bolger, professor of economics at Notre Dame.

"In my opinion," he said, "state regulations concerning child labor are preferable, but where the state fails in its duty, and the interest of the child is at stake, I feel that federal regualtion of the matter is permissible. The interest of the child is always, and should be, paramount."

He was asked whether all catholics were required to be against the proposed child labor amendment to the constitution.

"Not at all," he replied. "The subject is one on which all catholics may express their individual views without fear of hindrance from their church." The council ends its session tonight with a banquet.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Constance Drops Husband.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 28. — Constance Talmadge, American film star, appeared in the Court of General Sessions here today and gave testimony in her undefended suit for divorce against Captain Alistair MacIntosh.

MacIntosh, who is now living in Paris, was not in court.

Miss Talmadge's suit is based on grounds of infidelity. The case was adjourned to October 15.

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Pluck Juicy Radio Plum.

CHICAGO, Cept. 28.—Commissioner of Baseball Kenesaw M. Landis today announced both the Columbia and National broadcasting companies have been granted rights to broadcast the world series games of 1927.

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One Killed on Chicago Front.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Death corner district in the Italian quarter of the near north side awakened to the thunder of gangland's guns today as Sam Guzzardo, 44, dropped to the pavement, his body riddled with a score of bullets.

An unknown assailant, hiding in an areaway, slipped quietly up behind Guzzardo, who was leaving his home, and emptied the chambers of a sawed off shotgun into his body.

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U. S. Now Wants Rum Pirate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Orders for the arrest of Charles H. Nestle, former Florida prohibition agent, were issued today by the United States coast guard.

Nestle will be taken into custody only if he is found outside of British territorial waters and no efforts will be countenanced to kidnap him from jail in Bimini, Bahama Islands, where he is held by the British on piracy charges.

Make Way for the Big Bazaar.

VICTIMS IN NEW SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

CALOGERO GRECCO

DONATO CARILLO

Two workers being framed up in New York because of the death of two fascists in a street fight.

(See article on page 5.)

Latest Events in China Described in Articles Starting Next Monday

The DAILY WORKER will begin on Monday, Oct. 3rd, the publication of a series of articles by Sze Toh-li of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Dated the first of August and mailed from Hankow these articles picture the political and military struggle which took place during the period when the Wuhan government was preparing the betrayal of the mass liberation movement and maneuvering for the surrender to Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking counter-revolutionary government.

The suppression of the trade unions, the execution of workers' leaders, the war on the peasantry, the role of the various personalities with whose names news dispatches have made American workers familiar, are dealt with in brilliant style. The class character of the liberation movement is shown clearly and the perspective for the Chinese revolution laid down by the writer has been amply justified by subsequent events.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER containing each of these articles and distribute them to your shopmates or subscribe for some worker you know will be interested.

San Francisco I. L. D. Branch Re-named for Mooney and Billings

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28. — More than 75 members attended the September meeting of the Anita Whitney Branch of International Labor Defense of San Francisco. After the business session there was an interesting musical program, followed by refreshments.

The branch was named after Anita Whitney, who for seven years lived under the shadow of San Quentin's prison walls while the case traveled through the various state courts to the United States Supreme Court where her conviction was upheld and the constitutionality of the California Criminal Syndicalism Statute was affirmed. Comrade Whitney was saved from prison only because Governor Young issued an unsolicited pardon to her. This did not mean that Governor Young is opposed to criminal syndicalism legislation, for he failed to pardon William Burns, whose case was considered by the U. S. Supreme Court along with the case of Comrade Whitney, nor did he allow his beneficence to extend to the five C. S. cases now serving sentences. Further, the governor let it be known at the last session of the legislature that he would veto any act proposing the repeal or even the amendment of the C. S. statute.

Since the Whitney case has been disposed of there was no longer any significance attached to naming this branch after Comrade Whitney. It was therefore decided that henceforth this branch should be known as the Mooney-Billings Branch and the secretary was instructed to write to Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings regarding the action taken.

Defective Switch Kills B&O Engineer, Fireman

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 28.—The death in a hospital at Cambridge early today of Preston Alban, fireman, brought the death toll to two in the wreck yesterday afternoon of Baltimore and Ohio express train No. 4, Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, four miles east of New Concord.

The train left the rails as it passed over a switch at Cassell's Stop, five passenger coaches leaving the track, but none of them overturning. No passengers were injured. Engineer Joseph Robey, 58, of Newark, was instantly killed. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Gleitse Fails in Channel Swim.

BOULOGNE, France, Sept. 28.—Mercedes Gleitse, English swimmer, gave up her latest attempt to conquer the English Channel at 5:15 this afternoon. She had been in the water 7 hours and 35 minutes.

SACCO, VANZETTI ASHES TAKEN TO FASCIST ITALY

Emergency Committee Hits New Frame-Up

The ashes of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and half of the ashes of Nicola Sacco left for fascist Italy on board the Mauretania last night in a sealed package borne by Miss Luigia Vanzetti. The ashes of the two martyred workers left for Italy with agents of Mussolini busily at work with Department of Justice agents framing evidence against two more innocent Italian workers.

When informed that the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti had left Boston for New York on their way to Italy, Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, said:

An Ill-Bestowed Honor.

"It is ironical that Italy, a country that is under the heel of a despotic, capitalistic dictatorship, should be honored with the ashes of two working-class martyrs.

"The parents of Sacco and Vanzetti saw two young, virile men leave for America, the so-called home of freedom, and in return, Governor Fuller and the class he represents, is returning a few charred ashes of the victims of capitalistic class hatred.

New Frame-up In Making.

"Hardly has one frame-up been disposed of via the electric chair than we see another in the making. Already the agents of Mussolini, working in conjunction with the agents of the U. S. Department of Justice, have imprisoned two more innocent workers charged with "murder." Grecco and Carillo will find that a stiffer resistance will be put up on their behalf than was the case in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Very little time will be spent on appeals to the legal hierarchy. Only the organized power of the workers can save the victims of the frame-up system. The best monument that we can erect to the memories of Sacco and Vanzetti is a powerful, organized working-class in America, so strong, that future class murders will be impossible."

Luigia Vanzetti was accompanied to New York by Mrs. Rose Sacco, who left at home half of the ashes of her martyred husband.

Detroit Workers' Soccer Team Misses 'Sport' but Discovers Class Feeling

By JOSEPH KUERLY.
(Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—The "Workers" soccer team of the Workers' Athletic Club of Detroit lost a hard fought game to a combination of bad weather and bad feeling on the part of the referee. The "Workers" were amazed to see the fierceness of class feeling even on the field of sport where the American bourgeois sportsmen are in the habit of boasting about "fair play" and "sportsmanship." King, Proutfoot, Killips and Marjorland starred for the "Workers."

At the end of the game, which was bitterly contested, the score stood 3-0 against the "Workers." Owing to the unfairness of the referee during the game, the score will be protested.

Another Negro Slain By Memphis Lynchers; No Proof Against Him

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 28. — Riddled with bullets, the body of Thomas Williams, Negro, was found today about 12 miles southeast of this city. He was accused, tho there was no proof, of attempting to assault a white woman.

INJUNCTION HANDED DOWN AGAINST STONECUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION IN FEDERAL COURT IN N. Y.; GOVERNMENT LAWYERS GET "VICTORY" FOR BOSSES

Norway Labor Delegate To USSR Says Workers Will Halt Tory Attack

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 28.—Addressing the Presidium of the District Trade Union Soviet in Artemovsk (Don Basin), M. Gabrielson, member of the Norwegian labor delegation visiting the Soviet Union declared:

"We are full of admiration for everything we have seen here. This visit will always be remembered by us. Norwegian workers will not allow the capitalists to attack the Soviet Union."

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS HIT AT COUNCIL SELLOUT

Agreement With Bosses Maintains Wage Scale

Progressive workers thruout the city are bitterly attacking the Building Trades Council, dominated by John Halcott, successor to Boss Brindell, for selling out more than 100,000 workers in thirty different crafts. The agreement concluded between the council and the Building Trades Employers' Association is branded as a complete sell-out.

The agreement extends the present wage scale and working day for two years. Despite recent efforts of building trades workers, particularly the Brooklyn painters and plumbers and the plumber helpers, to win higher wages and a five-day week, the Brindell council agreed to maintain the old agreement.

Labor-Baiter Happy.

The agreement is aimed directly at the progressive elements who remain outside of the building trades council. The plumbers, painters, bricklayers, plasterers, marble workers and plumbers' helpers are not in the council. The council is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Great satisfaction with the agreement has been expressed by Christian G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the employers' association, notorious for his anti-labor sentiments.

U. S. FINANCIERS TIE POLAND WITH DAWES PLAN LOAN

Grant $70,000,000 and Have Fiscal Dictator

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — The state department will approve plans of a New York banking syndicate to extend a $70,000,000 loan to the Polish government for rehabilitating the national financial structure.

The loan will be floated about October 15th.

Poland is to go under a modified Dawes plan, under which all financial operations will be under the supervision of an American fiscal dictator.

Two Workers Killed in Fall of Elevator

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Robert Hill and George Murphy are dying as the result of the 80-foot fall of an elevator in which they were working this afternoon in the new Loew Theatre Building here. A cable suspending the elevator snapped at the third floor letting the car crash to the bottom of the pit. Both men will die, physicians report.

Commuter Put Off Car Will Sue for $10,000

LYNBROOK, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Civil action for $10,000 damages against the Long Island Railroad and criminal action against Conductor Robert Cannon is to be started today by Miss Edna Newberg, 19, of 9 Pearsall Street, here, who was put off a train Friday because she had no ticket and no money. Miss Newberg works in New York City and has been a commuter on the railroad for more than a year.

Action Result of Union Refusal to Work With Scab Material; To Appeal Decision

Former Lawyer of Organization Appeared As Chief Witness for Prosecution

Hailed by federal district attorneys as "a signal victory for the government," despite the fact that the original action was brought by a group of employers, an injunction has been handed down by Federal Judge W. I. Grubb against the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, its international president, four affiliated labor bodies and nine other individuals charged with "restraint of trade" and "violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

Side by side with this boasted single identity of the government and the bosses is the fact that the former lawyer for the union, Sidney A. Symes, appeared during the trial as the chief witness of the prosecution. The lawyer attempted to refute a sworn statement made by Michael A. Mitchell, president of the union, that he was not aware of the contents of a statement signed by him but drawn up by Symes concerning the question of handling non-union materials.

Application of U. S. Decision.

The present ruling follows the recent decision of the U. S. supreme court in the case of the Bedford Cut Stone Company, and is a part of the

(Continued on Page Three)

GARFIELD POLICE STOP BIG LABOR POLITICAL MEET

Deak Prevented From Addressing Rally

GARFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—Acting under the direct orders of the mill owners, police last night stopped an open air meeting in the fourth ward that was being addressed by the labor candidates for councilmen in the coming election.

When Gustav Deak, president of the district council of the United Textiles Workers' union and labor candidate for councilman in the second ward, was addressing a large gathering of workers, a patrol wagon drew up and a sergeant stepped out.

Asked for Permit.

The sergeant asked Deak if he had a permit for conducting the meeting. Deak informed the police official that no permit is necessary to conduct a political meeting. The sergeant then left. Returning shortly, when John di Santo, candidate for councilman in the fourth ward, was speaking, the sergeant told the committee that the meeting must stop. He said that he had seen someone of influence who had advised him to stop the meeting.

Hold Indoor Rally.

The labor candidates unwillingly closed the outdoor meeting and let the crowd into a nearby hall where an enthusiastic meeting was held. Fexil Panarissi, candidate from the third ward, and John Marshall spoke. There was great indignation and anger among the audience at the police action which was considered as a direct effort to prevent the labor candidates from exercising the rights of American citizens.

More Meetings Arranged.

Joe Harris spoke at the open air meeting before the arrival of the police. Stephen Gedde, Jr., presided.

In spite of the police interference an open air meeting will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Belmont and Palisade Aves. in the second ward, and on Saturday, 7:30 p. m. at Charles and Harrison Aves. in the third ward. Meetings at both places will be repeated the following Tuesday. There will be a big rally at Belmont Park on October 6.

Diplomats at Geneva Talk On and On; Can Not Adjourn on Time

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—Discussions regarding the League of Nations preparatory disarmament commission long engaged the league council today, so that the council was unable to complete its work at the morning session as anticipated.

The council agreed to representation on the commission for Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Greece.

The council also authorized its president to appoint a committee of five to prepare for an international conference for the codification of international laws.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

POLICE TERRORIZE NEGROES IN GARY SCHOOL "STRIKE"

See Klan Influence in Threatened Race War

GARY, Ind., Sept. 28.—A violent race war threatens here as a result of the "strike" of the white pupils in the Emerson High School here who refuse to return to the institution because Negro children have been admitted. Of the 1,400 pupils regularly registered in the school, only 600 reported for their classes today. Gary has a large K. K. K. organization.

Meanwhile, the board of education of Gary has called a conference in an attempt to "solve the problem."

Police In Negro District.

The presence of 20 Negro pupils in the school caused the secession of the white pupils who were led by members of the football team.

Police have been stationed in the Negro district, despite the fact that it is from the white districts that danger of violence is most expected. Gary has a huge Negro working class population.

4 COMMUNISTS GIVEN 30 YEARS IN PARIS COURT

Duclos in Dock Calls Workers to Fight War

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The mounting wave of reaction in France swept André Marty and Jacque Duclos, Communist deputies, and René Belanger and Henri Barbé, along with it yesterday when the four fearless class fighters were condemned to sentences totalling thirty years by the corrupt French class courts.

Expose Capitalists.

André Marty, who has continuously exposed the French bourgeoisie from the day of his election to the Chamber of Deputies until he was incarcerated in a Paris jail, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and fined 6,000 francs. The other men were given lesser sentences.

Charges against the Communist leaders grew out of the offensive which the French bourgeoisie have inaugurated against the workers and their leaders and in which the French police and secret service have received orders to spare no one and no method in "getting" their victims.

Marty and his comrades are accused of having fomented revolt among the French troops and reservists and with spreading subversive propaganda in connection with

(Continued on Page Two)

Chicago Party Meeting To Mobilize for Tenth Anniversary of U.S.S.R.

A general membership meeting will take place in Chicago in Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves., Friday, September 30th, 8 p. m. sharp. Comrade Foster and Lovestone will report on the proceedings of the Party Convention.

All Party members must attend. The meeting will also be a mobilization for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution.

Don't fail to attend this most important membership meeting on Friday, September 30th, 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

* * *

(Continued from last issue.)

The Unorganized.

It doesn't mean that when I speak of the B. of L. E. and their importance that I neglect the unorganized textile workers, the unorganized rubber workers, or am forgetting the de-unionized miners. Comrades, to make such charges is what we call a slip of the tongue, which occurs in the pre-convention periods and during the convention, but won't occur after that.

In reference to the organization of the unorganized: The comrades of the former Opposition want more clarity. They say there has been insufficient emphasis on this question. What did I say and what has been the policy of our Party? Real organization of the unorganized came for the first time in the history of our Party, following the policy which I presented here not as an individual policy, but as a policy adopted after very serious differences and divisions with the comrades of the former Opposition. I refer you to the December, 1925, plenum when the comrades of the majority of this convention proposed the organization of the textile workers in Passaic and the comrades of the Opposition told us not to be dual unionists, to "keep off the grass," so to say, the "grass" of the United Textile Workers. I don't want to be a historian, but I will remind Comrade Ballam of the bitter disputes we had in the December plenum until we arrived at the correct policy of organizing the unorganized.

Who Shall Organize Them?

What did I say? Comrade Zack says we are wasting our time. In Zack's opinion we propose that we shall go first to the bureaucrats and ask them to organize the unorganized workers, and if they don't organize them, we will take a chance. We say nothing of the sort. We know very well the bureaucracy is opposed to the organization of the unorganized. But the fact that we know it, doesn't mean that the workers in the unions, the workers controlled by the bureaucracy, know it. We base our policies on the objective conditions. A very important factor of the objective conditions is the subjective reaction of the masses following the bureaucrats. If you cannot see this, Comrade Zack, I say the Party must try to help you in this respect and the Party along with the Comintern, will help you as has been done in the past.

What about this? Are we going to the bureaucracy? We go to the unions which exist and ask them to try to organize the unorganized. Comrades, Communists must have a certain amount of self-confidence, but Communists must never have conceit, Communists must never see themselves as above the rest of the workers, as gods leading them. The problem of organizing the unorganized is not a simple problem. And I say again, do you consider (with all respect, with all appreciation for the 12,000 Communists organized into our Party) that 12,000 Communists alone could organize twenty million workers in the United States in the face of the opposition of the organized trade union movement, in the face of the lethargy at certain times of the unorganized masses, in the face of the capitalist reactionary government, the most powerful reactionary government in the world?

Communists in Forefront.

What is the role of the Communists? The Communists must be the lightning-rod, the driving forge; but the Communists cannot be and will not be the only force working for the organization of the unorganized. We must be the leaders. We must be the inspirers. We must give the policy, the position, but we cannot have a monopoly, and our objective is to get into the campaign to organize the unorganized as broad a section of the working class as possible. And if you say that means basing yourself on the organized workers and neglecting the unorganized, that is a fallacy.

Our policy is—1) We believe that the unorganized working masses in this country form a tremendous reservoir for militancy, in the trade union movement, in the whole class struggle. 2) We believe that not until an appreciable extent of these unorganized masses are drawn into the organized working class, the organizations of the working class, that not until then will we have the real sound basis for a Communist Party in the trade unions. I point out to you, not mechanically, not dogmatically, the significance of the development of the new unionism in England—to the development of the labor party at certain stages in England and the lack of the development of the labor party at another stage in England.

Are we mechanical? We try to utilize the existing organizations for organizing the unorganized. After they refuse and don't go along, do we say that because Woll and Green are opposed to organization of the unorganized, that we will wait until they are in favor of it? Communists can never be the tail, can never come in at the end. We have our own policies, as Communists, but take into consideration all the objective factors, no matter how objectionable. You do not keep the workers out of these unions because they are resorting to class-collaboration, because they are reactionary, because they are controlled by fakers. We say precisely because these unions are black, because they are backward, we must get these unorganized workers into the main stream of the organized labor movement so as to bring a new spirit, a spirit of militancy into that stream.

The comrades say we underestimate the organization of the unorganized. Comrades, the history of the Party, the activities of the Party will show that in the past two years we have not done anything of the kind. On the contrary, we have achieved some substantial results here.

Our Differences.

I want to say a few words about differences. I want to correct, for the benefit of Comrade Cannon, especially since we believe in unity, what Lenin said about differences. I think Comrade Cannon stayed out of the room when I spoke about unity. I think it would do us all good to consider what Lenin said. Comrade Lenin said for the benefit of all of us: "Without debate, conflict, disagreements, differences of opinion, no movement is possible, not even a labor movement." I fear that unwillingly, most likely unwillingly and I will say positively unwillingly, Comrade Cannon allowed too many of his remarks to degenerate into a spirit of quarrels and insults. I propose that this convention should not consider either the veiled threats, the implied, inferred threats that Comrade Cannon made. Comrade Cannon will, as well as all of us after this convention, follow a different policy in deed and in word, than he has followed here.

But Comrade Cannon has touched a vital point. He accused the majority of following a policy of smothering differences. That is a serious accusation. I think to an extent the majority and the former Opposition are guilty of this. I have admitted that error and I pledge myself, with all the comrades associated with me, that we will not allow that to happen again.

But what does the history of our Party show? Has our Party suffered mostly or more from smothering, or from magnifying differences? Our Party is strewn with wreckage of some of its very valuable sections which have dropped out, which have been crippled, made less effective and efficient for Communism, because we have magnified differences. The solution is: don't smother differences, and in your anxiety not to smother differences, don't magnify differences.

(To Be Continued).

$1.

Will Put You in the Ranks

The souvenir journal for the FREIHEIT and DAILY WORKER will contain thousands of names of friends and sympathizers of our movement. Will you be one of them whose name will appear in the souvenir journal? Only a few days are left in which you can do this. Do not postpone it. Saturday, October 1 is the last day. Send $1.00 in today, together with your name to the FREIHEIT and DAILY WORKER Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York City

Lots of Money for War And Tax Reduction but Little for Child Bureau

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 26.—Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor, warns the country that the administration of the infancy and maternity act will be made impossible unless Comptroller General McCarl shall quickly reverse his ruling which has held up payment of $22,000 of federal child welfare payments to Montana, Louisiana and Tennessee. McCarl has suspended action while considering a new ruling, after first upholding the decision of a subordinate that the money could be taken for payment of debts of these states to the federal treasury.

The state of Montana has prepared a protest against the ruling, on the ground that money allotted for maternity and infancy work cannot be seized as an offset for any other debt owed the United States. At the same time the Department of Labor, through its acting solicitor, has protested that McCarl violated the law. Yet McCarl, as comptroller of all federal expenditures, remains sole judge of his own acts until Congress shall reduce his authority.

Miss Abbott points out that the federal share of state highway funds can likewise be seized, if this ruling stands.

Suspect in Murder Case Disappears

Willis Beach, whose friendship for Mrs. Lilliendahl seems to have resulted in a warrant for accessory to the crime of murder. Both Mrs. Lilliendahl and Beach sat tight while the Negroes of the state were pursued by mobs as a result of the now admittedly false story of the lady that it was two colored men who killed her husband.

Mass. Westinghouse Comp. Factories Are Workers' Slave-Pens

(By Worker Correspondent)

EAST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—The factory of the Westinghouse Mfg. Co. is one of the largest in Springfield. Various electric motors, fans, radios, etc. are manufactured there. It is also the home of the largest broadcasting station in New England, WBZ (which the workers interpret to mean Wages Below Zero).

Regularly Laid Off.

Most of the work, especially in the manufacture of radios and fans, is seasonal. During the height of the season about 4,000 hands are employed in this factory. The work usually lasts a few months and then the general lay-off comes, leaving only the workers needed to fill the regular orders.

Practically all work is so called standard time (piece) work. Jobs are given out to be done by a group of workers. This group system, the most efficient speed-up system known, has been introduced here only recently.

Ingenious Speed-Up.

Each group of workers is under supervision of a line of men. When the work is given over to the group, it is figured out by the company at standard time of 40-50 cents per hour, to be completed in so many hours. The object of this group system is to make each group member watch the other to make them work hard in order to finish the given job in a shorter period. If the work is finished in the time set by the company they get 5 cents over their set rate, and if it is finished sooner, than the time left over, whatever the rate for it may be, is divided by the group, thus making each individual's pay higher. Working in this manner the workers are encouraged and forced to speed each other in order to produce more and thus make more pay. The company benefits by such speed up, for when it sees that it takes the workers much less time to finish the job, then the next job given will be most assuredly figured out so that the time allowance will be less. The workers will have to speed all the more in order to make bigger pay.

To get the same production at cheaper labor, the company is gradually laying off men in different departments and hiring more and more women workers for the same jobs. The women's standard time wage is 25 cents per hour or about 55 per cents of men's wages.

Women Slaves.

The time for the jobs is figured so low for the women workers that they work over their 48 hours per week in order to make $15-16 the highest pay drawn by women. In many instances, where power is not needed to work, they start working about 10 minutes before starting time morning and noon.

Where men and women work together in the same groups, the men complain that they do not turn out as much work as the women do, thus driving them to work almost beyond human power.

There is a sick and injury relief organization, organized by the company, which is kept up by the workers themselves. It is compulsory for each employee to pay monthly dues according to the wages received, some paying as much as $1.50 per month.

Conditions Frightful.

The ground floors of the buildings are of concrete, which is very detrimental to the health of the workers. Those working for any length of time, contract eczema, rheumatism and fallen arches, from the dampness and chill of the concrete.

In some of the departments, like automatics and other machines, where oil is required for cutting metal, the odor is very stagnant. The oil should be changed ever so often, but they usually keep on adding more without changing the old, so the air of the room becomes foul. Going thru those departments the stench takes the breath away. It becomes a wonder how those working within can stand it.

Slavery For Small Pay.

Another plant of this company, producing government radios, is located, in the Chicopee Falls suburb of Springfield. The workers there are even worse exploited. Taking the advantage of the unemployment in Springfield, which is estimated at about 20,000, they get a lot of cheap labor.

The workers in the Westinghouse plants are forced to work overtime for straight pay. Those working on night shifts work 11¼ hours per night, or 57½ hours per week, for straight pay.

There is no union among the workers in any of the factories of this company.

Seeking New Record

Bert Acosta, hero of Byrd transatlantic flight, will try to break endurance records in Fokker Universal plane.

(International Newsreel)

Mass Meeting in Phila. Sunday, to Protest All Anti-Alien Legislation

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28. — A meeting will be held this Sunday at Garden Hall, Seventh and Morris Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. This mass meeting which will be addressed by Francis Fisher Kane, former United States district attorney; John A. Philips, vice president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and A. Ramuglia, well known labor organizer and speaker, is but one of many such meetings held under the auspices of the various local Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers. The councils everywhere are working in close co-operation, and under the general supervision of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

The National Council, although organized less than two years ago, has succeeded in placing the obnoxious legislation properly before the public.

The National Council has united the existing anti-alien legislation opposition in numerous active councils, which are continuously enlarging their influence among the foreign born and Americans alike, to the end that they may defeat once and for all the vicious un-American legislation aimed against the foreigner.

The mass-meeting of October 2 is being arranged by the Philadelphia Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, of which Francis Fisher Kane is the legal adviser, and Ben Thomas, the secretary.

4 French Communists Given Long Terms

(Continued from Page One)

French imperialism in the Chinese Revolution.

Marty, when thrown into jail, was deprived of all ordinary rights accorded to political prisoners and placed among the common criminals until the united and furious action of the French workers forced the reactionary government to restore him his political prisoner's rights. Marty became famous as the leader of the Black Sea mutiny when, as petty-officer on a French battleship in the Black Sea fleet he led a refusal by the French seamen to bombard defenseless Russian towns.

Flays Government From Dock.

Jacques Duclos, another of the condemned Communists, received his sentence with a broad smile. The charges against him were practically identical with those concocted against Marty. As the pompous French court brought in its verdict, Duclos stepped forward and, in a ringing voice, assailed the corrupt French class judges and judicial system. Using his condemnation as an object lesson with which to drive home to the French workers the facts of their oppression, and addressing himself to the French workingclass from the rostrum where his sentence of imprisonment had just been handed down, Duclos called upon the French workers to defend themselves against the crimes of capitalism and urged the French soldiers and sailors to refuse to lend their aid to the imperialists who are planning a new war and are threatening the Soviet Union. His clear, courageous address spoken on such an occasion, electrified the court and a profound silence followed the final words of his indictment.

Comrades Cachin, Doriot, Semard, Thorez, Raynaud and many others are still being held in the Paris jails. Twenty-one workers have been sentenced to a total of 359 months imprisonment, six comrades in the so-called "espionage case" to 196 months, nine sailors to 485 months, nine soldiers to 618 months, and twelve reservists to 196 months in the course of the latest offensive of the terrified French bourgeoisie against the workers. The sentences quoted do not include the enormous total of fines imposed. The vicious Poincaré-Brian-Painlevé government, which represents the big financiers, is determined to crush the French workingclass by any possible means, and it is believed that the sentences of Marty and his comrades merely represent the first wave of official terrorism.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

Republicans Think Smith Is Opponent; See Dry Issue Out

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (F.P.).—Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, Democratic presidential aspirant and one of the most bitter-tongued foes of prohibition, has tired of the wet-dry issue as material for a national campaign. He has declared in a press interview that the Democratic party ought not to permit itself to be split over this issue in the 1928 convention. He sees "no reason why the Democrats should make it paramount."

By this declaration Reed places himself in the same class with Senator Joe Robinson, of Arkansas, another hopeful candidate, who insists that the Democratic party must ignore the wet-dry fight next year and center its fire on the protective tariff and Republican bureaucracy. The Robinson-Reed strategy is thought to be based on the assumption that Al Smith is the only Democratic candidate who can benefit by a "wringing wet" attitude. Western Democrats will discuss the high cost of living and the gradual loss of states' rights.

Republican politicians in Washington now look upon the Democratic race as virtually decided in favor of Smith.

Find 28 Spies in Staff of Near East Relief in Armenian Soviet State

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Twenty-eight members of the native staff of the American Near East Relief organization in the Soviet Republic of Armenia are under arrest by the Soviet government pending an investigation into alleged anti-government propaganda in the territory, national headquarters here was advised today.

No American citizens have been arrested.

The incident will not hamper the work of the relief organization, which maintains a native staff in Armenia of more than 1,000 persons.

Financier Orders Marriage Stopped.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—Two youngsters from Boston, both of them in police cells, plan to be married in Detroit this week despite the indignant angry protests of the girl's father.

Roland Colby, 21, is the boy. The girl is Dorothy Richardson, 18. The protesting father is Edwin M. Richardson, Boston business man, who is hurrying to this city to prevent the marriage. He will arrive today.

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Mrs. Mussolini

Mme. Rachele Mussolini, who has gained much newspaper notoriety recently by having her fourth child. She is pictured here, comfortably dressed, and growing rather round-faced from the good food and comfortable circumstances into which Mussolini's betrayal of the workers has placed his family.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

BOOKS

On Soviet

Russia

For the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations

As in all parts of the world, workers in the United States will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the world's first workers' government. Celebrate this great day in your own way. Read about Russia—talk to your fellow-worker. Give him a book or pamphlet from this list on all phases of Russian life:

.. RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS	—.05
.. RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS IN 1923 By R. Tomsky	—.05
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Gives Daily Worker 177 Dimes; Went Without Food to Aid His Paper

Nathan Abramowitz, a box maker of New York City has just turned over a tin box containing 177 dimes to The DAILY WORKER for the support of the paper. Comrade Abramowitz tells of his resolution to save ten cents from his daily meals in order to turn over this sum every day to The DAILY WORKER. The 177 dimes turned over to The DAILY WORKER are the result of many months of saving of this kind in behalf of our paper.

ITALIAN CASTOR OIL DISPENSERS ACCLAIM LEGION

Workers Shun Slayers of Sacco and Vanzetti

PISA, Sept. 28.—The king of Italy, who is regularly heard of whenever Mussolini decides that it is necessary to exhibit him for state purposes, granted the American Legion an interview in the royal palace yesterday. The legionnaires, who stood in little uncomfortable knots overawed by the ornate surroundings of the royal building, were suddenly aware that a tiny puppet-like creature in a bright uniform had flitted into the room. This was his majesty, Victor Immanuel of Italy.

The king expressed himself as delighted to behold so large a contingent of fascists from some other country besides Italy and as the legionnaires were drawn up into lines he tripped along the rows shaking hands here and there and questioning the "veterans" who had taken part in the late imperialist war on the Italian front. The king was surprised to find only one or two.

But his majesty received a real shock when he saw a red flag draped from a pole over one legionnaire's shoulder. This was the legion flag whose device was hidden in its folds. The king crumpled up and demanded quickly: "What flag is that?" Someone told him that it was the American flag which was also present. But the king was genuinely frightened and retorted in crisp tones: "No, not that, I do not mean that one, but the red flag. Surely these legionnaires are not Communists?" It is believed that the king, who is kept in almost entire ignorance by the black-shirt officials, had not been coached very well in his part and was not completely sure of the identity of his guests.

The Italian workers are maintaining their complete boycott of the legionnaires in whom they recognize the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti and the allies of their oppressors, the Italian fascisti. The movement of the Italian workers is spontaneous and entirely effective. Tho the government and the fascist organizations are making all the usual gestures of reception, committees of welcome, and buildings drape with black flags and bunting, the crowds remained perfectly apathetic and show hardly any curiosity as to the nature of the noisy and queerly-dressed legionnaires who are paraded thru their streets under fascist guard.

* * *

Blessings Fly Thick and Fast.

ROME, Sept. 28.—The pope received the American legionnaires today and expressed himself as sorry that he was unable to greet each of the "veterans" in turn. But "his holiness" was free with his blessings, and scattered them at random over the whole North American continent. "I bless you," said "the vicar of Christ on earth," "I bless you, and your relatives, and the whole young American people." No miracles are reported to have occurred, however.

New Tong War Looms As Waiter Is Slain

Fears of a possible new Chinese Tong war were expressed by the police yesterday, following the discovery of Eng Foon, member of the Hip Sing Tong, stabbed to death in his bed at 905 Third Avenue. The slain Chinese was a waiter. According to Dan Kew, secretary of the Tong, he was not an active member of the organization.

The body was found by Lee Kee and Tong Wow, roommates of the victim.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar

U. S. S. R. Geological Head in U. S. Tells Of Huge Potash Find

Professor D. M. Mushketov, director of the Soviet Geological Survey, who has arrived in this country to study the work of the American Geological Survey and other geological organizations, in a statement issued yesterday at the office of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, declared that recent discoveries of immense potash beds in the Soviet Union have increased the potash resources of the world by two thirds. Professor Mushketov's organization conducted the expedition which surveyed the newly revealed beds in the Solikamsk and Berezniaki regions of the Province of Perm.

"There vast fields have great economic significance, not only for the Soviet Union, but for the whole world," said Professor Mushketov.

"Geological service in the Soviet Union has more points in common with that of the United States than with any other country. Our whole service is now in process of reorganization, so that a first-hand study of the work of your Geological Survey and of American boring methods is indispensable for us. I hope also to establish closer relations with American geological institutions. We have many problems in common, including points of contact in reference to geological study in the Far East and the Pacific.

"In the Soviet Union geological work has developed rapidly in recent years. Last year our survey sent out 467 expeditions as against 60 in 1913. The aggregate borings were 9.6 miles as against 3.7 miles in 1913. Appropriations of the Soviet Government for geological work in 1928 amount to over $4,000,000 as compared with $100,000 appropriated by the Russian government in 1913."

Injunction Against Stonecutters Union

(Continued from page 1)

continual prosecutions brought under the Sherman anti-trust law. The present judgment differs from the case of the Danbury hatters where the defendants were convicted of conducting a boycott on business houses which were hiring scab workers.

Despite the fact that the present decision carries with it no immediate penalty, the presiding judge announced there is "a provision for a jail sentence in the event the injunction is violated."

In addition to the international union of stone cutters, the four affiliated labor bodies, the following are also enjoined by the court:

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of New York and Vicinity; the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of Newark and Vicinity; the Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers' Association of New York and Vicinity; the Building Trades Council of Westchester County; Joseph Wall, 165 East 111th street, member of the Executive Board of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America; Thomas P. Hagan, 210 East 101st street, secretary of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of New York; John Cronon, 2173 Third Avenue, business agent of that body; Peter McNulty, 313 Hamilton street, Harrison, N. J., president of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of Newark; Edward Dillon, 303 North Fourth street, Harrison, N. J., business agent of that body; Frank F. Doner, 435 Gold street, Brooklyn, recording secretary of the Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers' Association of New York; Thomas O'Leary, 15 East 198th street, business agent for that body and member of the Building Trades Council of Westchester County; William J. McGeory, 56 Oak street, Yonkers, president of the Building Trades Council of Westchester County, and Henry Wildberger, Jr., 22 New Street, Tuckahoe, N. Y., secretary-treasurer of the same Building Trades Council.

Refused To Work On Scab Products.

The present action, conducted in equity, arose as a result of the refusal of union stone-cutters in the New York district refusing to handle stone worked on by non-union men in another district.

According to the decision, should the union again be charged with refusal to work on scab products, the court may at once order the union officials jailed for violation of the injunction.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America has more than 5,000 members in the United States and Canada.

THREE JOLLY BUTCHERS

Left to right, General Pershing, American Legion Commander, H. P. Save, and Marshal Foch, riding arm in arm down the streets of Paris. The French workers are not shown in the photo. They were holding meetings blocks away, at which speakers exposed the game of imperialism in Europe and the raids and murders committed against workers by the American Legion in the United States.

United States Will Receive Big Soviet Union Lumber Cargo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Department of Commerce has received advices that a steamer has been chartered to carry 3,168,000 board feet of lumber from Soroka and Archangel, Russian White Sea ports, to New York City. The rate quoted for shipment is said to be about $9.20 a thousand feet, which is three to five dollars less than cargo rates on American lumber from North Pacific ports to New York.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association says, in reference to these imports, that there is no duty on lumber, it being absolutely on the free list.

The association points out that one of the reasons lumber was put on the free list was that it was thought that the American consumers would draw on foreign sources and thereby conserve the domestic forest. In fact, the association says, the inflow of cheap European lumber, if it comes in large volume, will result in causing abandonment of the low grade lumber market to the foreigner.

Prohibition Cases Clog Courts; Taft For Short Appeals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — Senior judges of nine federal circuits throughout the country today began a four-day conference with Chief Justice Taft of the supreme court on methods of speeding up the administration of federal courts.

Despite the creation of several additional federal district judgeships by congress last winter, many federal courts are said to be clogged with prohibition cases. Because of the precedense accorded criminal cases this condition, it is said, has resulted in long delay in many costly civil suits.

Chief Justice Taft was expected to report to the conference that the supreme court is depriving convicted persons of the benefit of freedom on appeal and will suggest this as a means of speeding legislation.

Judge Grover M. Moskowitz, in federal court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed padlock injunctions closing seventeen alleged speakeasies, for periods ranging from three to nine months. Several of these were in Queens.

From All Over The Country!

This Is a Nation-Wide Affair

DELIVER the GOODS!

Every Reader of the Daily Worker Can Participate!

FOR the first time a huge bazaar is being held in New York City for The DAILY WORKER in which every reader can take part. Delegations are coming from all over the country. Booths representing all sections will be displayed. The program will carry greetings from workers all over the country—and from all parts of the world. This will be the greatest working class social event ever put on in this country. In this we need the help of every reader. A great success means more power to our DAILY. Deliver the goods today!

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

polis. When the Soviet Government decides that it is necessary to execute a batch of terrorist monarchists, a firing squad is easily available. The official executioner is more native to the United States, England and other "civilized" countries.

* * *

RICHARD J. REYNOLDS, the 21-year-old president of an airways company, angel of bum musical comedies and scion of the Reynolds family of tobacco fame took a dive into obscurity a few days ago and as a result, private detectives from here to St. Louis were busily engaged looking for him. The young man never did a tap of work in his life, but he made a wise decision when he selected his father who was able to leave him several millions of dollars when he died. Young Reynolds is now starting at the top as a benefactor of down-trodden chorus girls. By the time he gets to the bottom his bootlegger may be at the top and the bootlegger's son in good time will be spending his sober father's money, made out of the follies of the inebriate, on some other bootlegger's merchandise. Thus the circle is completed and some say this is democracy. But what matters it to the wage slaves on whose toil these wasters live if the parasite of yesterday is not the parasite of today?

* * *

WHILE young Mr. Reynolds was hitting the high spots between New York and Chicago thousands of workers were sweating energy out of their bodies in order that Mr. Reynolds could afford to play the big-hearted Dick to his boon companions. Those workers were under the watchful eyes of bosses employed by the Reynolds millions. Young Mr. Reynolds may be a dissolute citizen, but his dollars are sober and industrious. A great system for those who have plenty of dollars!

* * *

THRU the intervention of the American Legion, an American soldier of fortune who deserted the French army while engaged in battle with the Druses of Syria was pardoned. At the same time Andre Marty, Communist leader was sentenced to serve two terms of five years, to run consecutively for conducting revolutionary propaganda in the army and navy. Doty, the American deserter did not have any moral scruples against fighting against a people struggling for emancipation from an imperialist power. He simply did not like the work and took to his heels. The American Legion will not intervene in Marty's behalf or in behalf of the other Communists who were given similar sentences.

* * *

COMMISSIONER Warren is demanding more money from the city treasury for more and better-paid policemen. The Hearst press is backing up Warren's demand and urging the "people" to join with the police commissioner in securing higher wages for the blue coats. The financial and industrial bosses of this city are notoriously ungrateful. After the splendid service rendered by the police in smashing strikers and breaking up radical meetings it should not be necessary to demand better living conditions for these public servants. But soldiers who go to war and run even greater risks than the police receive even less. If the police displayed less alacrity in breaking the heads of striking trades unionists their usefulness might be more appreciated by those who run this city.

BRITISH UNIONISTS URGE DELEGATES CONFER ON WAR DANGER AT ANNIVERSARY; BRAZILIANS COMING

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 28.—The Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. has received the following telegram from the Brazilian Trade Union Federation of Rio de Janeiro in reply to the invitation to participate in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Nov. 7, 1917, revolution:

"Gladly accept invitation participate tenth anniversary glorious Revolution which was blessing to mankind. Long live proletarian solidarity."

(Signed) Pimenta, Brazilian Federation of Trade Unions.

Pravda's London correspondent reports that the committee for the organization of the labor delegation which will participate in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution, has addressed all similar organizations in other countries, proposing to hold in the U. S. S. R. a conference of all labor delegations participating in the celebration of the 1917 Revolution to discuss the war danger threatening the Soviet Union.

General Motors and Ford Divide World; Pres. Sloan Hints

MILFORD, Mich., Sept. 28.—"There will be no war between Henry Ford and General Motors." This assurance was given by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, in an address before the Automobile Editors of American Newspapers here this afternoon.

Ford had been quoted recently to the same effect. However, rumbles of a great motor war between these two manufacturers have been reverberating throughout the business world for months—ever since, in fact about a year ago when General Motors Corporation lowered the price of their Chevrolet car to the approximate price of the Ford. Meanwhile, Ford had announced he was building a new model machine which is expected to be on the market about the first of the year.

Divide Field.

"There is plenty of opportunity in the world today for Mr. Ford to give the public honest value, which of course he will do, with the result that he will sell an enormous number of cars per year. And there is an equal opportunity for General Motors to give the public honest value at a higher price and likewise sell a very large number of cars per year," said Sloan.

Hearers interpreted this statement as meaning that Ford and Morgan have come to an agreement, and will divide the world market between them, Ford abandoning his tendency towards an invasion of the high priced car field, and General Motors raising the price of its cheaper grade cars.

* * *

Henry Ford's Brother Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—John Ford, 62, millionaire real estate operator and brother of Henry Ford, was found dead today sprawled across a bed in his as yet unoccupied new home at Chase and Gildow Avenues, Fordson, a suburb. The body was found by a searching party of police, led by Ford's son, Robert. Dr. A. L. Sherwood, family physician, said death was caused by heart disease, an affliction from which he had suffered for some time.

English "Moth" Plane Flies From London to South Africa; Record

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Flight Lieutenant Bentley established a new world's long distance flight record for a moth type aeroplane today when he completed a flight from the Croydon Aerodrome here to Cape Town.

* * *

Koennecke Goes On.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Capt. Otto Koennecke, Germany-to-Japan aviator, and his two companions, over whose safety considerable concern was felt since they last were reported to have hopped off from Angora, Turkey, for Basra, Mesopotamia, on Saturday, was safe at Bagdad today, according to advices received here.

These advices said the German flyer arrived at Bagdad Tuesday night, and planned to continue his flight toward Tokyo on Thursday.

* * *

Move Pirate By Plane.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 28.—A report was received here today that British authorities in Bimini are endeavoring to secure an airplane to transport Charles H. Nestle, former American prohibition agent, to Nassau for safe keeping because of fear that an attempt may be made to spirit him from jail in Bimini.

Nestle is charged with piracy by the British because of alleged participation in the capture of an American rum runner by a U. S. coast guard ship.

Jailed Police Chief Wants New Trial; Accomplices Submit

CANTON, O., Sept. 28.—Neither Pat McDermott nor Ben Rudner, both serving life sentences in the penitentiary for complicity in the Don Mellet slaying, will seek new trials, according to a statement today from E. L. Mills, defense attorney.

Prosecutor Harter says he will ask that the petition in error in the McDermott case be dismissed, since the defense evidently does not desire to press it. Saranus A. Lengel, former police chief, is thus the only one of the five convicted "murder plotters" who will seek a new trial.

Druggists Say America Has Surpassed Germany In Chemical Production

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—America's remarkable progress in the scientific field is sweeping this country along the dominating position among the chemical manufacturing nations of the world.

Already the American chemical industry has driven foreign competitors from the home market and is now actively bidding for world trade. The fifty-third convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was told here today in a report of the committee on drug markets. Delegates to the convention included representatives of the drug trade in Cuba, Hawaii, Canada and England, in addition to the United States.

"With the trade now established on such a solid foundation," he said, "competitive nations abroad no longer concern themselves with trying to compete over here, but interest themselves more especially with combating our competition in other foreign markets."

Pickens Unable to Visit Soviet Union Now; Had Planned to Speak in U.S.

The visit of William Pickens to the Soviet Union will not take place this year. Although Pickens has been especially requested to make the trip by the Society for the Promotion of Cultural Relations between Russia and Foreign Countries, in order to participate in the celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, he has been unable to accept owing to arrangements which he had previously made to speak in America for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

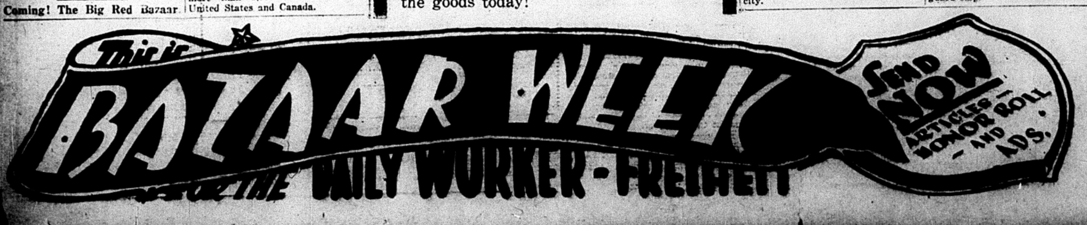
Near End of Suit Over Rev. Purnell's Church

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 28.—With the fate of "King" Benjamin Purnell and his House of David at stake, opposing lawyers today entered the crucial stage of their battle in the dissolution suit against the cult.

W. J. Barnard, chief defense counsel, and George E. Nichols, Special Assistant Attorney General, were to open the final rounds of their long fight in presenting arguments before Judge Louis H. Fead, of Newberry, as to whether Purnell's colony should be dissolved as an immoral and fraudulent institution.

Tunney Back in Town.

Gene Tunney returned to his home town yesterday like a conquering hero. Nearly 2,000 persons jammed the concourse of the Grand Central station and cheered the champion as he stepped off a train from Cleveland.


This is
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ARTICLES — HONOR ROLL — AND ADS.

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Bazaar
Committee
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Outlawing the Stonecutters' Union

What is "hailed as a victory for the government," the adverse decision handed down by Federal Judge Grubb in the prosecution brought against the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union in New York, is a matter of concern to the whole labor movement.

The government appeared in this case as the open advocate of the bosses. The decision makes it a criminal offense for the stonecutters' union to refuse to handle or work scab material.

Following the recent supreme court decision in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, this latest decision shows that it is the intention of the bosses and their government to use this decision to the limit of its possibilities for the crippling and destruction of unions.

There is another event of great importance to the labor movement which occurred during the prosecution of the union officials. A former attorney for the stonecutters' union appeared as the chief witness for the government; it was his testimony that was largely responsible for the government's success.

In the American labor movement, where lawyers at present play such a prominent part, where such large sums are expended by unions for legal services and a condition is created whereby the attorneys become the confidants of the union at all times, the legal fraternity is becoming a menace.

Able and willing to change their opinions at will for a fee, the betrayal of the Stonecutters' Union just cited should teach a valuable lesson, i. e., the labor movement should begin to develop its own legal staff composed of men and women who are of and loyal to the working class in addition to being legal experts.

"The government," said Judge Grubb, "has made out a clear case. Moreover, all that is required to be shown is intention to keep out the stone—the motive for the intention is not important."

Union officials who talk loudly and continuously of the beauties of American institutions and who are hostile to the organization of a labor party because, they say, it is founded upon the despicable theory that classes exist in America, will do well to ponder Judge Grubb's remarks.

They might, for instance, for the purpose of determining the function and role of the courts and government, list all the huge mergers—steel, oil, coal, bread, railways, water power, banks, explosives, electric apparatus, automobiles, etc.—all of which have taken place recently, all of which violate the Sherman act—but none of whose sponsors and beneficiaries have been prosecuted.

The government, however, when it succeeds in outlawing the ordinary activity of a union of 5,000 members, "hails it as a victory."

An examination of the facts leads straight to the conclusion that mass violations of injunctions must be organized and a labor party to carry the battle of the working class into all sectors of the government be established.

When Admirals May Speak Freely.

Nothing is going to be done to Admiral Magruder—not right away anyway.

In his article in the Saturday Evening Post the admiral accused the navy department of wasting something like $100,000,000 per year. This is a serious charge and under ordinary circumstances would be followed by severe disciplinary action.

Admiral Magruder, however, is instructed to submit a plan for reorganization to the navy department embodying suggestions for correcting the errors and abuses he cited.

Nowhere in the official discussion, is anything like a drastic cut in the naval budget mentioned—nor will it be mentioned. Had Admiral Magruder advocated such a thing he would have been demoted so rapidly that it would have made his head swim.

Magruder is for a better and bigger navy—and so is Wall Street and Wall Street's government. If to secure this it is necessary to deprive certain persons of their sinecures, to put the whole department on a Taylor system basis, this will be done.

American imperialism wants its navy to be put on a war basis as soon as possible and, outside the role of navy and inner departmental politics, officers who advocate the utmost efficiency will not be punished.

Those who expected an onslaught on Magruder because of his violation of navy discipline were doomed to disappointment from the start. It is quite probable on the other hand that the Magruder article was inspired by powerful interests who desire the most efficient navy in the world—especially more efficient than the British navy.

Letters From Our Readers

Fights Against Workers' Murderers.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I received your request to help The DAILY WORKER in its fight for the working class and against the murderers and oppressors of the workers.

Unfortunately I live in an almost hopeless district as far as the Americans are concerned and have been unable to collect anything as yet for The DAILY WORKER. There is a strong South Slav element hereabout but the South Slav comrades I am sure are canvassing this element.

However, I am myself sending you $25 and I promise that I shall do everything in my power to help the victims of the masters and to bring about the speedy overthrow of the masters.

—J. H. Dickenson, Mountain View, California.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Church's Hocus-Pocus.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

On this Labor Day a great many priests, sky-pilots, of about 57 denominations of the christian faith glorified and sanctified Labor and all its poverty, trials and tribulations.

The hypocrisy of the whole business is shown in the fact that the priests, preachers, and rabbis are the most practiced loafers in modern society. They toil not neither do they spin. And they are as fat and sleek as any group of business men on earth. In fact they despise labor as degrading but the masters' voice compels them to glorify labor and bless it so that the capitalists can perpetuate their robbery of the workers "legally," as sanctioned by the religious lackeys.

Until enough of the wage-slaves find out that the dispensers of christian dope are the enemies of the workers the priests will continue the ancient and modern hocus-pocus.

—Daniel F. O'Brien, N. Y. C.

Labor Officialdom Admits Crisis Is Here

The Coming Pittsburgh Conference—An Extraordinary Measure, the First Since March, 1917—The Position of the Miners' Union—What It Means to the Labor Movement—The Reward for Supporting Morgan's War—A Minimum Program—Mass Pressure Upon the Pittsburgh Conference.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

250 leading officials are to meet in Pittsburgh following the American Federation of Labor convention, to outline plans to aid the United Mine Workers of America.

By the time this conference meets the coal strike will have been on more than six months but this is the first indication the official labor leadership has shown that the nationwide attack on the most important union in the A. F. of L. confronts the whole labor movement with an extraordinary emergency.

Unless extraordinary efforts are put forth by the labor movement the United Mine Workers' Union will suffer a defeat which it will take it years to overcome and there is even in the situation the grave probability that the union will be destroyed.

The anthracite section of the union where the bosses have not started an open offensive as yet could not possibly survive intact after the bituminous miners had suffered a crushing defeat.

The latest figures on production, compiled by the Federated Press from the most authentic sources, show, with telling force, the gravity of the crisis.

Total production of bituminous coal for August was 41,705,000 tons. For the same month last year (with no strike on) it was 46,352,000 tons.

The strike therefore has decreased production for the month of August only 4,547,000 tons, or approximately 10 per cent.

But still worse from the standpoint of the labor movement, bituminous tonnage is increasing. August tonnage exceeded that of July by approximately 15 per cent. In the sixth month of the strike, with winter near, this is an ominous sign.

Not only in the non-union fields is production on the increase but in the union fields as well. Indiana, always considered part of the "central competitive field," union territory, produced 1,350,000 tons in August. Production in the same month last year was 1,730,000 tons. The Indiana mines therefore are within 380,000 tons of normal production. August production was practically twice that of July when it was 880,000 tons.

If the Indiana figures are correct it indicates that the strike has lost its effectiveness in that state.

Illinois and Ohio are holding their own. The strike in these two states has reduced production approximately 90 and 75 per cent respectively.

Tonnage for Illinois for August last year was 5,000,000 in round figures. Last month it was but 720,000. Yet this figure represents an increase over July when only 362,000 tons were mined.

Ohio tonnage for August of last year was 2,056,000. This year August production was only 613,000. But here too there was a gain for the operators over July tonnage of 553,000.

In Pennsylvania, where August tonnage last year was 12,000,000, August of this year shows a tonnage of 10,340,000—a reduction of 1,600,000 tons. But August production shows a gain of 1,760,000 tons over July production.

The difference in the total tonnage figures for the months of August of this year and last is a matter of 4,547,000 tons.

The decrease of production in Ohio and Illinois as a result of the strike is 5,723,000 tons. There is a decrease of 1,660,000 tons in Pennsylvania due to the strike and in Indiana, a decrease of 380,000 tons.

The total reduction of tonnage in these four states, where the union was strongly established, is 7,763,000 tons.

But the gap between total national tonnage in August, 1926, 46,352,000 tons, and total production for August of this year, 41,705,000 tons, is only 4,547,000 tons.

It is clear therefore that the coal barons, by one means and another, have succeeded in discounting by 3,216,000 tons the strike of the union in the best organized fields.

Where does this coal come from?

How is it possible for the coal barons to render a strike of the United Mine Workers, which in 1919 was able practically to paraylse coal production, so completely ineffective?

The answer to these two questions not only shows in clear relief the processes by which the attack on the miners' union has been developed but it also shows the complete bankruptcy of the Lewis machine now in control of the United Mine Workers.

Eastern Kentucky produced in August of last year, 4,200,000 tons. In August of this year this field produced 4,923,000 tons.

Western Kentucky for the same periods produced 1,230,000 and 2,226,000 tons.

Southern West Virginia figures for August of last year and this are 9,430,000 and 10,488,000 tons.

Northern West Virginia produced 3,472,000 tons for August, 1926, and 3,943,000 tons in August, 1927.

The strike in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania has succeeded in cutting national production for August only 4,547,000 tons although the decrease in the normal tonnage of these four states alone is 7,763,000 tons.

A glance at the production figures for West Virginia and Kentucky, comparing August, 1926, and August, 1927, shows that the difference between 7,763,000 tons, the total cut in tonnage in the four states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and the total decrease nationally, due to the strike, 4,547,000 tons, is more than made up by the increase of production in West Virginia and Kentucky—3,248,000 tons.

The unorganized districts are breaking the strike—just as the coal barons calculated, just as the Communists and the left wing in the miners' union said they would if the Lewis machine continued the criminal policy of fighting the militant elements in the union and making nothing but a pretense of organizing West Virginia and Kentucky.

The total production of West Virginia and Kentucky for the month of August was 21,580,000 tons—**more than 50 per cent of the total national production of 41,705,000 tons.**

If to non-union production in West Virginia and Kentucky—21,580,000 tons—we add Pennsylvania's non-union production of 10,340,000 tons, we get 31,920,000 tons of the total national production of 41,705,000 tons—**representing a generous 75 per cent national production.**

A child can see that if this relationship of forces continues the strike will not only be lost but the United Mine Workers of America will suffer an overwhelming defeat.

The union will either be wiped out completely in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, its strongest centers, or it will be crippled for a very long period.

In Illinois and Ohio, exactly because these are the strongest union districts, the drive of the coal barons is becoming more intense.

Federal injunctions of a most sweeping character authorizing United States marshals to swear in as many deputies as necessary to aid the operators have been issued.

The Illinois operators, according to latest reports, are to open their mines at a wage scale $2.50 below the Jacksonville contract rate.

Desperate struggles are taking place, in which the miners, their wives and their children, are forced to meet the most modern, deadly and barbarous methods of warfare used by the police forces and the gunmen of the coal barons.

There are already at least a hundred miners indicted and facing long jail terms.

The strike is in its sixth month yet **there is no relief and defense machinery set up by the union officials which can appeal on a nationwide scale in behalf of the union and its members.**

The role of local, state and national government in this great struggle, involving the life of the miners' union, is clear—it is behind the coal barons and against the miners.

Not a single one of the "friends of labor" elected to public office has so far said one word in favor of the miners and against the campaign to smash their union.

This being the situation the Pittsburgh conference, called quite obviously because of the critical situation confronting the whole labor movement as a result of the attack on its most important union, has the **duty of adopting a program which will rally all forces that can be mobilized against an offensive which is in essence the first move in a drive against the American working class on all fronts.**

If there is any honesty and will to fight to save the unions left in official labor circles, it will show itself in the Pittsburgh conference. For the American labor movement the calling of such a conference has deep significance.

Not since March, 1917, when labor officialdom met to issue its declaration of allegiance to the war program of American imperialism, has such a conference been called.

More than ten years after labor officialdom climbed onto the chariot of the house of Morgan and joined in the "war to make the world safe for democracy," it is forced again to call an extraordinary conference — this time to devise ways and means of saving from destruction before the attack of American capitalism, the union which is the backbone of the labor movement.

Surely no more biting comment on the price of official treason paid by the working class need be made here.

Just as in 1917, the threat of war hovers over the American working class. The attack on the miners, intensified following the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, is like that blow at the working class, part of the preparation for imperialist war.

Even more than the A. F. of L. convention, because it is called as an emergency measure, will the Pittsburgh conference have the duty of putting forward a program that will rally the miners, mobilize the whole labor movement for support of the miners and unite the workers of the United States for struggle against the imperialist offensive.

THREE kinds of action are necessary to meet the situation adequately:

1. The launching of an organization campaign in the non-union fields supported by the whole labor movement.

2. The organization of defense and relief for the miners on a nationwide scale.

3. A call for the formation of a labor party, based on the unions and embracing all working class organizations, which, in alliance with the exploited farmers and their organizations, will place a full ticket in the field for the national election in 1928.

It seems to us that this is the absolute minimum below which the Pittsburgh conference dare not go without appearing before the whole labor movement as a gathering to which the growth of the power of the working class means nothing—a meeting which showed more clearly than ever the weakness of the labor movement.

Every possible method of bringing pressure upon the Pittsburgh conference for the minimum program outlined above must be utilized.

ALL workers who see the threat to the labor movement and know that no real attempt has as yet been made by the official leadership to meet it, will realize the necessity of drafting and having passed by local unions, central labor councils, cooperative societies and workers' fraternal organizations, resolutions calling upon the union officials to adopt at the Pittsburgh conference a fighting program along the lines laid down above.

The American labor movement must make a united stand and say to the bosses that the offensive against the miners and the labor movement shall end.

The flood of injunctions, the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, supreme court decisions outlawing union activities—all have gone unanswered.

American capitalism has grown arrogant. It believes that there is no fight left in the labor movement.

Here, behind the miners in the front line trenches of the American class struggle, a stand must be made.

We must fight or surrender—there is no other choice.

Organize the unorganized!

Save the United Mine Workers of America!

Build a Labor Party!

Fight the war danger!

These are **the minimum tasks** of the American labor movement. Show officialdom that the workers whose interests they have so far failed to fight for, will take nothing less than these tasks as their immediate program in this emergency.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

A. Schuebelen, Sr., Phila., Pa.	5.00
Workers Party Local, Newark, N. J.	46.00
A. Malisoff, Woodridge, N. Y.	5.00
Angelo Paravidino, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
G. Lang, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
Frank J. Swiatek, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
Chas. J. Czasek, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
Gussie Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
Leon Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
Sam H. Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
A. Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
J. Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
Edward Kolar, Dillonvalle, Ohio	1.00
Jos. Pavlovic, Jr., Dillonvalle, Ohio	1.00
Jerry Kohout, Dillonvalle, Ohio	1.00
Frank Cempirek, Dillonvalle, Ohio	1.00
Rose Yun, Dillonvalle, Ohio	1.00
Joseph Muron, Dillonvalle, Ohio	1.00
E. J. Beggs, Portsmouth, Va.	4.00
L. Gregosito, Barton, Ohio	5.00
S. S. 3D-F1, New York City	3.10
Ernest Henning, Harrington, Washington	1.00
Israel Baron, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Thomas Culhone, Kelly Lake, Minn.	5.00
Frank Slezak, Cranford, N. J.	2.00
Slov. Rob. Spolok, Newark, N. J.	10.00
Chas. Fitka, Chicago, Ill.	2.25
Csl. Del. Spol., Union City, N. J.	5.00

Court Holds Union May Picket When No Strike Is On; Injunction Lost

The first application of the ruling of the New York court of appeals that workers may picket even though no strike exists has been made by supreme court justice Alfred Frankenthaler in denying an injunction against the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and New York cloak and dress joint board. The injunction was sought by Oakland Garment Inc. to stop union workers from trying to organize its shop by peaceful picketing. The firm broke away from the association of employers with which the union had a contract.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

DRAMA

Much Mirth About Little

Audience Laughs at 'The Shannons of Broadway' But Why Is No Mean Mystery

JAMES GLEASON

Author of and chief player in "The Shannons of Broadway," a new comedy just opened at the Martin Beck Theatre.

Unless this veteran dramatic critic of half a dozen tough shows is a bum prophet, James Gleason and all those who have a "piece" of the above named comedy now holding down the boards at the Martin Beck Theatre will add considerably to their material wealth tho I doubt if their artistic values will experience a bull market during the time this show continues to be profitably patronized by that part of the public that laughs over trifles.

It is not a dumb show tho no attempt is made to appeal to the upper extremities of the audience. It is not dumb because it filled the house and brought the laughs which means that the stenographers who accompanied their department heads to the Martin Beck theatre will pass the word along to their associates and James Gleason, if charged with being a dumb servitor, can retort, "Is Zat So?" step into his new Rolls Royce and be driven to a mansion bought from the proceeds of such plays as "The Shannons of Broadway."

Despite a warning that a person was taking an evening's entertainment in his hands by attempting to find out what the play was all about I threw caution to the winds, and came to the following conclusion:

The Shannons boss a vaudeville team billed "Shannon and Shannon" and find themselves stranded in a small town whose only fairly decent hotel refuses to harbor dogs, it having its hands full with ham actors on the bum. Emma Shannon is a one-dog woman. Micky Shannon (James Gleason) and Emma Shannon, wife (Lucile Webster) finally purchase the hotel, partly to get a place to sleep for the night and partly to get even with a tall blond biscuit-shooter who had the hotel terrorized until Emma Shannon landed her a smack on the jib-boom, and put the Indian sign on her.

The villain is the town politician who is defrauding everybody out of their money and getting away with it until he gets on Micky Gleason's nerves and from then on the villian's fortunes are progressing downwards. The necessity for dragging the giggles out of the customers compels Mr. Gleason to drag in numerous gags by the slack of the pants and to dance recklessly on the thin red line that separates obscenity from humor. He succeeds. The play ends with a knockout for the villian, the reformation of his son who was a victim of the salesmanship of the village bootlegger, the discomfiture of the shyster lawyer who fooled his client and last but not least the popular verdict that the lumbering railroad man must marry the big blond biscuit-shooter he had "ruined."

Let nobody come to the conclusion after reading this review that this is a play to avoid. If you are weary and troubled in spirit and your brain demands surcease from serious thinking "The Shannons of Broadway" will break the tension and send you home as relieved as a victim of congestion of the lungs after a good sneeze.—T. J. O'F.

Timekeeper Shoots Spectator.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 28.—Charles Minter, 15, is dead here today by a bullet wound in his head, sustained when he was accidentally shot by a timekeeper's gun during a football game here last Friday. The bullet, according to physicians, was imbedded at the base of his brain. Minter was a spectator.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

"The Belt" Rehearsal—New Machiavelli Play

George Tyler has placed in rehearsal "Hoosiers Abroad," with Elliott Nugent in the leading role. The play has been adapted by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson from their play, "The Man From Home."

Alexander McKaig has acquired "The Racket," a Chicago police play by Bartlett Cormack, which he will present in New York later in the season. Alphonse Ethier and Edward G. Robinson have been engaged for the leading role.

Brady and Wiman announce a new play by Lemist Esler titled, "Machiavelli," which they will place in rehearsal next month.

Mary Loane has been engaged for the feminine lead opposite James Spottswood in the new mystery play "Out of the Night," by Harold Hutchinson and Margery Williams.

"The Belt," the Paul Sifton play which launches the New Playwrights season, has been placed in rehearsal by Edward Massey, director. Heaton Vorse will arrange the music for this production.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

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"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
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The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St., W. of B'way. Eve's 8:30
Romancing 'Round
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
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Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION"
The funniest of his productions
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This SUNDAY, October 2, 1927
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Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

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"The Theatre Insurgent"
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OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

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NEWS AND COMMENT
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LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

FRAME-UP OF TWO WORKERS CAUSED BY DUCE'S AGENT

Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, head of the Fascist League of North America, appointed by Premier Mussolini, is the moving spirit behind the frame-up of Cologero Grecco and Carillo, anti-fascists whom the supporters of Mussolini and the New York police authorities want to send to the electric chair.

Revel has been warmly received by leading business men of America, holding many secret conferences at which he propograted the principles of fascism. It is said that many of his listeners have been very sympathetic to his message, drinking in every word eagerly.

Caused Indictment.

Wielding his great influence with prominent individuals in this country it can be easily seen that it was not difficult for Revel to cause the indictment of two men who are opposed to the fascist regime in Italy.

A vivid example of how the frame-up of anti-fascists is conducted is the case of Philip Nardone of the Bronx. Nardone was arrested together with 13 other men charged with murdering Carisi and Amorroso, secret agents of Mussolini. He was held in jail for 27 days. After that length of time Nardone was released, the authorities finally coming to the conclusion that he had no connection with the murder.

Evidence Is Weak.

While the evidence against Grecco and Carillo is just as weak as that on which Nardone was held, they were indicted and will soon be tried for murder in the first degree.

That an attempt was made to implicate other leading anti-fascists in the case, is related by Mario Buzzi, another of the 14 anti-fascists arrested originally. Buzzi was asked by Detectives Casso and Repetti if Carlo Tresca and Dr. Fama, enemies of fascism were in any way connected with the case.

With the entire force of the Italian government in action to legally murder Grecco and Carillo with the help of the Tammany Hall administration of New York, the American working class must be on guard to prevent another Sacco and Vanzetti case.

District No. 3 Fetes New And Old Organizers at Party Headquarters

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—On Saturday evening, October 1st, a banquet and reception will be held at the headquarters of the Workers Party at 521 York Avenue, Philadelphia, to welcome as Organizer of District No. 3, Comrade Herbert Benjamin, who has just been elected to that office, and at the same time to bid farewell to Comrade Alex Bail, the retiring District Organizer. All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend this affair to which a nominal admission fee will be charged.

Sort of Mutual Divorce.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Sept. 28.—Alleged to be a "love burglar and stage door Johnny," Frank J. Lynch, former husband of a Broadway actress, must pay $16,000 heart balm to Bruce M. Larrabee, hotel operator, by verdict of a jury here today.

Union Won't Admit Negro Food Workers, Orders Them Fired

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Colored workers employed in a Cleveland. Ohio, restaurant have obtained an injunction against the local cooks and waiters' union, declares the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The colored workers were paid union wages. Then suddenly Edward Whissemore, business agent, and Martin Spiegel, vice president, of the local union, demanded that the restaurant owner employ white union men.

Meanwhile the colored workers sent a representative to the international union office in Cincinnati but failed to get a charter for a colored local when Whissemore said, "Nothing doing." The white unionists began to picket the place with placards calling the restaurant "Unfair to Organized Labor." The colored workers then sought an injunction against the picketing and the court of common pleas upheld their case, the N. A. A. C. P. learns. The N. A. A. C. P. has urged colored workers to join labor unions wherever possible.

Journalism Course at Workers School

The course in Labor Journalism to be given at the Workers School on Wednesdays from 6:45 to 8:00 p. m. is designed to help meet the ever-growing needs of the American working class for labor journalists and worker correspondents. Art Shields of the Federated Labor Press, who is one of the best known labor journalists in this country and who taught the course in Labor Journalism at the Workers School last year, will again be the instructor.

This course trains workers in shop, mill and factory to report the news of the industrial struggle in its everyday phases. The technique of simple, direct newswriting, of organizing, editing and managing shop papers and of preparing material for use in the labor press—is its main object.

This class will begin on Wednesday, October 12. Registration is now going on every afternoon and evening, at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street. For a copy of our Fall catalog, write to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the School.

Dance In Chicago Saturday.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A Russian Vecherinka, concert and dance will be held by the Russian Progressive Womens' Mutual Aid Society this Saturday at the Workers' House. 1902 W. Division Street for the benefit of the Novy Mir. All workers invited to attend.

CHICAGO CHICAGO
Twenty-five Years
of
Revolutionary and Literary Activity
of Comrade
MOISSAYE OLGIN
Monster Mass Celebration
SATURDAY EVE., Oct. 8th. 1927
at
ORCHESTRA HALL, Michigan and Jackson.
SPEAKERS:
MAX BEDACHT M. OLGIN
PROGRAM:
Madame Georgiefskaya,
famous Russian opera singer.
Miss Mesirow,
youthful piano virtuoso.
Freiheit Singing Society, Mandolin Orchestra,
Freiheit Children Chorus and Dramatic Studio.

TICKETS on sale in Freiheit Office, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road. RESERVED SEATS.

One of the Charmers

A world-wide hunt for the over rich young R. J. Reynolds started up a bevy of dainty little ladies, his playmates in the night clubs of New York, where the tips he handed to waiters were twenty-dollar bills. The one pictured above is Miss Lucy Brown, of the Charm Club. He was finally discovered, after the police had already begun to look around for some victim to frame-up for his murder, gambling on the races in St. Louis, and in the company of an elusive blond. The money that Reynolds spends for charm comes from exploited workers in the tobacco industry and aircraft manufacture.

MASSACHUSETTS TEXTILE BOSSES FIGHT TAX ON MACHINES, TO ROLL UP PROFITS

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Massachusetts textile manufacturers have proposed an amendment to the state constitution so that taxes on textile machinery can be assessed at lower rates than that on real estate. The mill owners voice their proposal through Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation. Long has given the proposition to the special tax comission which the mill owners had set up by the legislature.

Southern cheap labor states, Long intimates, force the New England textile manufacturers' move. He says: "Property which because of its nature cannot avoid taxation is sometimes permanently prevented from profit-making possibilities by competition of other states where similar property is more favorably treated as to taxation. Massachusetts suffers a permanent loss if property is thus driven from the state. Massachusetts not only wants to keep her present industries and profit-making enterprises but desires to attract new ones."

Textile mills throughout New England have been fighting for reduced taxes. Taber Mills is in the courts now against the city of New Bedford for abatement of taxes. In the war boom the mills expanded their properties and watered their stocks. In the post-war deflation they have not been able to make the profits they want on the now too-big plants and over-capitalization. In addition the cotton goods market has contracted with women's growing preference for other fabrics. Rayon—artificial silk—is helping to give a small revival to New England fine cotton goods, since rayon is used to brighten ordinary weaves.

Taxation of "tangible personal property"—which means textile machinery chiefly—at other than real estate rates was sought by single tax advocates as an opening wedge for their program. But then the proposition was branded "socialistic" by manufacturers who now feel pinched in comparison with other profit-makers.

HUNDREDS OF WORKERS TO MOVE INTO UNION'S CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS

By ESTHER LOWELL, (Fed. Press)

Within a few weeks workers' families will move into the first cooperative houses promoted in the United States by a labor union. Various New York workers will take possession of the spic-and-span new apartment homes built by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

More than 300 workers' families will be housed in the six buildings nearly finished in the Van Cortlandt Park section of New York City. The first apartment house will be ready for occupancy early in October, the rest at intervals of three weeks.

Republican House Leader Comes Out For Boulder Dam

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — Returning from a personal inspection of the Colorado river basin, Rep. Tilson of Connecticut, house republican leader, today announced that he would use all of his influence to put through a boulder canyon dam bill or similar bill in the coming session.

"Work should begin on this project as early as possible, because it will take many years to complete it, and the people should know what the government proposes to do," Tilson said.

Real Estate vs. Power.

The quarrel over the Boulder Dam project, as outlined in the Swing Johnson bill introduced into the last congress, is largely a matter of conflict between the real estate interests of southern California and the hydroelectric companies of Colorado Arizona and Nevada.

A dam for irrigation purposes would raise land values, but cut power rates. The general public was rather apathetic when the problem was discussed, with much heat, by the two lobbies in Washington last year.

Oath May Prevent Duce's Slaves From Becoming America's

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary of Labor Davis is "opposed to anything that may be contrary to good American citizenship," he says, when asked his opinion of the fascist oath as a bar to naturalization of Italians.

Davis has not yet been formally appealed to, in the issue as to whether the naturalization Bureau, in his department, may advise a federal judge to refuse naturalization to the sworn adherents of Mussolini. But he has read with distaste the text of the "preliminary" fascist oath laid before him by a subordinate. Begged by press correspondents both reactionary and liberal to say what he will do, Davis refuses to prejudge the case. However,—for the moment,—Davis would like to feel perfectly safe in objecting to fascist activities in this country.

When Julius Barnes, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and close associate of Secretary Hoover, recently published an "Answer to The Challenge of Mussolini," the first breach in the wall of Mussolini's authority in Washington was disclosed.

Green "Asks" Canal Bosses for Panaman Right to Slave, Too

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—William Green, president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, has appealed once more to the Metal Trades Council in the Panama Canal Zone against the exclusion of native Panama laborers from employment in Canal activities while natives of Jamaica and Barbados are welcomed to this employment. A similar appeal was made to the organized white workers in the Zone nearly three years ago, but in vain.

Writing to J. H. Sealey, secretary of the Metal Trades Council at Balboa Heights, under date of September 21, Green recites the resolution of protest adopted by the Pan-American Federation of Labor at Mexico City in 1924, and the resolution adopted last July in convention in Washington, and he asks "that you give it your profound and I trust favorable consideration."

Slaves Wanted.

The resolution declares that "the almost total exclusion of native workmen in the work conducted at the Canal gives just ground for complaint to the citizens of Panama, who witnessed with surprise the preference given to people of Jamaica and the Barbados over the inhabitants of the country where the Canal is located, which preference is granted on account of their abject condition and inclination to slavery and not on account of performing more work than the natives of Panama."

When the American government officials were requested, three years ago, to drop this discrimination and thereby improve the bad condition of employment in Panama, the request was not granted. Since then the Panamas have grown irritated. In the language of the resolution offered by a Panaman delegate—"Their patriotism is being hurt, and there is no inducement for the solidarity which should exist between North American and Panaman workers, who could well join their efforts and both contribute in the maintenance and operation of the Canal."

Drunken Policeman Shoots Up Store in Brooklyn; 1 Wounded

James Madigan, 25 years old, a policeman, early Tuesday morning shot a man in a Brooklyn drugstore when he was refused a bottle of whiskey.

Entering Zalb Brothers 51 Brooklyn Avenue. after finishing eight hours work on duty. Madigan demanded the booze. When he was refused, Madigan drew his revolver and fired three shots, the first of which entered the ceiling of the store, the second entering the floor and the third striking William Boston, a deputy sheriff.

EXPLODE! those bourgeois ideas with BOOKS

From the
PHILADELPHIA
WORKERS
BOOK STORE
521 York Ave.
PHILADELPHIA
PA.

Coolidge Wants Big Navy; Will Refuse to Cut Huge Personnel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Coolidge is flatly against any cut in navy personnel in order to save money, it was announced at the White House today. He is more deeply interested in building up the biggest possible navy for imperialist America.

This is the Coolidge's reaction to the recent charges of Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder that the navy is "over-organized" and that about $100,000,000 annually could well be lopped off.

Coolidge was represented as disagreeing with Magruder's opinion that the navy has entirely too many officers with only minor tasks to perform.

His view is that the navy in peace-time is really a "skeleton" establishment designed to be quickly expanded to a war-time basis.

HOUSE OF MORGAN AND B.-M.T. FIGHT FOR N. Y. SUBWAYS

While New York toilers continue to ride in over-crowded and badly-heated trains and subway workers continue to receive pitifully low wages for working long hours, the Morgan interests, represented by Samuel Untermyer and the B.-M.T. continue to wrestle over the Untermyer's "unification" scheme.

Officials of the B.-M.T. announced yesterday that they would continue to fight against the Untermyer scheme. The B.-M.T. is earning about 7 per cent on an enormously inflated stock and it is fighting tooth and nail to prevent the recapture of its subway lines by the "city." The "unification" plan includes as one of its provisions the recapture of the Sea Beach and Brighton subway lines.

SIGNATURES FOR LOCAL BALLOTS TO BE GATHERED

The District Call Urges Campaign Saturday

The local election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party will get under way this week-end. when hundreds of party workers will gather the signatures which are necessary to place Communist candidates on the ballot in the coming election. The district organization has issued a call urging all members to obtain signatures this Saturday and Sunday.

The local nominating convention will be held at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place, and 15th Street, on October 9. It has been postponed from October 2, so all party members can devote their time in obtaining signatures. At the convention, in addition to naming the local ticket, the party program for the election will be drawn up.

Members Must Register.

All members of sections 2 and 3 are instructed to report to the headquarters in the neighborhood in which they live and help get signatures. The members must register when they report Saturday or Sunday as a record will be sent to their units.

The headquarters are located at 2075 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx; 81 East 110th Street, the Bronx; 46 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, and 63 Liberty Avenue, Brownsville. They will be open all day Saturday and Sunday. If the Workers Party candidates are to appear on the ballot, all members must help to the utmost.

Escape Whole Police Force.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 28.—Patrolman Benjamin H. McMahon and Olin Burton were shot through the arms today in a gun battle between the entire Colorado Springs police force and five bandits who were surprised cracking a jewelry shop safe.

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE
FOR THE DAILY WORKER!
and New Readers Campaign

Your Greetings Will Be Printed
IN MOSCOW

TEN THOUSAND Subscription and New Readers Pledge Books are now in the mails for the great campaign which has been launched for new readers for The DAILY WORKER. Every new reader and every comrade who secures a new reader will automatically have his name sent through the Moscow Pravda, as a greeting to the Russian workers and peasants on the occasion of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Let us make our greeting one of deeds not words. The Russian workers and peasants will welcome each new reader as another soldier in the ranks of the world revolutionary army and as another defender of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Do your share in

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION
SUB. CAMPAIGN
FOR THE DAILY WORKER

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER
DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for ...... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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Literature of Marxism and Leninism Develops in the English-Speaking World

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"Without a revolutionary theory, we cannot have a revolutionary movement."

• • •

This quotation from Lenin has special application to the English-speaking world, embracing such far-flung sections of the globe as the British Isles and the United States, Canada and South Africa, Australia and Alaska.

The publication of revolutionary writings, the literature of Marxism and Leninism, is of prime importance in spreading an understanding of the class struggle, of revolutionary theory. It is partially because the working class in the English-speaking lands has been backward in the development of its revolutionary literature, that it is also extremely ignorant of the theory of the class war and thus fails largely in the development of a revolutionary movement.

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Meeting the Great Need.

It was to meet this great need that the "International Publishers," 381 Fourth Ave., New York City, was organized three years ago.

It may be said that the publication of the little catalog, "Books for the Fall of 1927," marking three years of publishing activities by "International Publishers," really heralds to workers speaking and reading the English language that they have the beginnings of a Marxist and Leninist literature in their own tongue. There are sixty titles in the little crimsoned covered pamphlet, indicating the progress that has been achieved since the first announcement of "International Publishers," for the spring book season of 1925, of three volumes, "Literature and Revolution," by Leon Trotzky; "The Foundations of Christianity," by Karl Kautsky, and "Flying Ossip," a collection of short stories of "New Russia."

• • •

The First Beginnings.

In the pre-war period the Charles H. Kerr & Co. (Chicago) occupied in a humble way the field to which "International Publishers" has now fallen heir. Playing no role in the pre-war socialist party, Charles H. Kerr devoted all of his time to the publication and sale of revolutionary working class literature. "Kerr & Co." was organized on a co-operative basis, with Kerr, however, enjoying unquestioned control. This group also issued "The International Socialist Review," a monthly edited during its most successful years by Mary Marcy, an exceedingly popular writer.

It was "Kerr & Co." that issued the first English translations of the three volumes of Karl Marx's "Capital." The rather poor translation was the work of Ernest Untermann, who became so pro-kaiser during the war that he was dismissed as editorial writer from the rather pro-German "Milwaukee Leader," the English-language socialist daily edited by Victor L. Berger, the socialist congressman.

Yet the Untermann translation was all that was available, not only in the United States, but in all other English speaking countries as well. In fact "Kerr & Co." sent its books and pamphlets in large quantities not only to the British Isles, to South Africa and Australia, but to those who could read the English language in Japan, China, India and other countries.

"Kerr & Co." before the war found that it had no competition, not even from the various British parties, like the Labor Party, the Independent Labor Party and the socialist parties, nor from the Fabian Society, in the British possessions, and the socialist party in the United States did not seek to enter its field, forsaking Marxist literature for the publication of "popular" socialist books and pamphlets. "International Publishers" finds that the same field is open to it at the present time, that the demand for its offerings comes from the same sources, so that the word "international" in its name is not without meaning and significance.

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"Kerr & Co." Cease Activity.

"Kerr & Co." has published nothing of importance since the war. "The International Socialist Review" succumbed to the war censorship. Thus in the most important revolutionary period in the whole world's history, the years immediately following the Bolshevik triumph of 1917, the English-speaking world was left without an organized, definite attempt on any considerable scale to publish and spread Marxist and Leninist literature, except what was done by the Workers (Communist) Party and The DAILY WORKER Publishing Company.

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Inspired By Bolshevik Triumph.

It may be said, however, that the fruits of the Bolshevik Revolution have provided the inspiration for the ambitious program mapped out at the present time by "International Publishers."

It was following his visit to the Union of Soviet Republics in 1924, that Alexander Trachtenberg, editor-manager of "International Publishers," actively took up the task of building this book-publishing and book-distributing organization. He had had the matter under consideration for some years with A. A. Heller, who had long been interested in spreading revolutionary literature on a large scale, issued as cheaply as possible.

Trachtenberg had visited the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, where the plans were just being perfected for the publication of the complete literary works of these two revolutionists in 36 volumes. At that time the Lenin Institute in Moscow had also made great progress with its program to assemble all the writings of Lenin in 30 volumes.

This monumental task was to be accomplished in the Russian language. Translations were being made into the German and other languages. To make these literary treasures, as well as others, available to the workers in the English-speaking world became the driving incentive of "International Publishers." It has successfully developed that program during the last three years.

• • •

Three Fields of Activity.

"International Publishers" may be said to operate in three fields of literary activity. These are as follows:

First: Marxian classics. These include both old and new works.

There is offered not only the first English translations of "The Peasant War in Germany," by Friedrich Engels, "Selected Essays," by Karl Marx, and "The Foundations of Christianity," by Karl Kautsky, but also the first volumes in the English language of "The Collected Works of Lenin" and Nikolai Bukharin's "Historical Materialism" and "The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class."

Second: Labor. This includes writings on American labor problems, covering both economic and social conditions. Such books are "Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Saposs; "The Woman Worker and the Trade Unions," by Theresa Wolfson; "The Worker Looks at Government," by Arthur W. Calhoun; "The History of the American Working Class," by Anthony Bimba; "The Americanization of Labor," by Robert Dunn, and "Rus-

(Continued in column 4)

SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE MEXICAN WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Victims of Low Wages and Social Oppression—Must Be Brought Into American Labor Movement—Found Mostly in Basic Industry.

By HUGO OEHLER.

SINCE the immigration restrictions against the European worker have been effective the influx of Mexican workers into the United States, especially the Central Western division, has increased. The number of workers that have entered the country exceeds the allotment granted and this is due to the increasing demand for cheap labor, due to the immigration laws and the internal condition of Mexican economy.

IN the southwestern part of the United States, in those states stolen from Mexico in 1848, the Spanish speaking population was always great and large sections have been and are dominated by the customs, language and even laws of these people. But in the last few years they have increased and a movement northward of migratory workers, who shift from place to place looking for a livelihood can be recorded.

They are mainly employed on the railroads, as the poorest paid workers in section gangs, in the packing industry, the metal mines, the cement industry, etc., and are being used in greater numbers in large plantations of the west slope of the Rockies and are in some places of the south taking the places of Negro workers.

THE condition of the majority of these workers, the wage standard and discrimination puts them in the section of the most exploited workers in America. In some places their wages have been reduced lower than the Negro worker and these isolated instances, that seem to be increasing, have caused a psychological reaction on a section of the backward Negroes who have come in contact with them, creating in these Negro workers the feeling of superiority, a reflection of the treatment they receive from the white workers.

An influx has brought with it an increase of discrimination on the part of the backward white workers, especially in the northern divison where the line was not drawn so tight before.

FOR example in Kansas City a young Mexican 21 years old stepped into a drinking parlor on Southwest Blvd., and asked for a drink of soda water. After he was told to leave, cussed and insulted because he happened to be a Spanish speaking worker, the owner threw a ball bat at him that dangerously injured the young worker. Friends, both Spanish and English-speaking workers took the case up, however, in the northside court. The assailant was dismissed with a $5.00 fine. Friends were not satisfied with this and a $10,000 suit has been filed against this man.

The problem of the Mexican workers; their relation to the Negro workers and white workers, their relation to the exploiters of America, their relation to the trade unions and to the revolutionary party of the workers in American is a problem that can not be pushed aside.

THE systematic education of the workers, the Negro workers and the English and Spanish speaking, in spite of the language difficulties to this special phase of activity, is essential in order that progress by the militant section of these workers can be effective in penetrating the backward workers.

The connection of the struggle of the Spanish-speaking workers of America with the struggle of the American workers against the capitalist as well as a closer alliance with the Mexican workers' fight against American Imperialism is necessary.

AN ideological campaign, first among the Mexican workers of America in order to rid their advanced section here of leftism and show them the need of working within the A. F. of L., is needed. Great numbers of the Mexican workers in the southern border section are members of the Mexican Unions and correctly consider the leaders of the A. F. of L. as tools of Imperialism. However, they do not seem to understand the role of Morones nor the great pressure they could exert within the A. F. of L. Secondly, a campaign in order to insure their admittance in the A. F. of L. and the organization of these workers in their respective industries should be begun.

THE Mexican workers conditions and past as well as his present connections with Mexico make for ripe revolutionary action in the linking up of their struggle with the American workers and the Spanish-speaking workers of Mexico. The strengthening of the ties of the American workers with the Spanish-speaking workers residing in the United States will be a reflection of the unity of the workers against Imperialism, a lever for further fighting against Imperialism, and the strengthening of the opposition to future invasions of Mexico.

What's What in Washington

GREEN WRITES MURDERER OF VENEZUELAN PEONS; "REQUESTS" GOMEZ PLEASE NOT TO BE SO BRUTAL

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 28.—Juan Vicent Gomez, barbarously cruel dictator of Venezuela, is about to receive a letter from William Green, president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, at the direction of the late Fifth Congress of that organization, calling upon the despot to reform.

Green Sugars Note.

Surely no tyrant of ancient or modern times ever received through his own postoffice a more interesting document—a mixture of polite entreaty and assurance of cordial respect with detailed indictment and incitement to revolt by his people. Green does not anticipate an early reply.

"Sir," he begins, "Delegates from the Union Obrera Venezolana, made serious complaint against conditions enforced on the wage workers of the republic of Venezuela. The Congress was also informed that two labor delegates from Caracas were prevented from attending the Washington meeting.

"These conditions do not conform with the principles of modern civilization and democracy. The statements were not contradicted and the Congress unanimously adopted the following resolutions."

Tyranny Brutal.

He then quotes the indictment, which starts with : "For the last 19 years the Venezuelan people have been subjected to constant and cruel violation of their most elemental natural and constitutional rights to life, liberty and property, to freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of peaceable assembly, the right to petition, the right to vote and to a denial of the writ of habeas corpus, which assures citizens against arrest without due legal process."

It proceeds to say that "The Venezuelan workers are not only being exploited industrially and economically by the unwarranted, unjustified and unauthorized authority and power of a dictator in Venezuela but likewise by native and foreign capitalists."

"Requests" Tyrant Not to Tyrannize.

The Congress resolved "That the P. A. F. of L. and its affiliated national centers extend to the workers of Venezuela their moral support in putting an early end to the lamentable situation existing in Venezuela: that the officers of the P. A. F. of L., as well as the officers of the several affiliated national labor centers, address their respective governments on behalf of the workers of Venezuela, [illegible] and support might be given so that the natural and consitutional rights of the workers in Venezuela may be fully reestablished; that the officers of the P. A. F. of L. communicate with the President of Venezuela requesting the re-establishment of the natural and constitutional rights of the wage-earners, and solicit from him amnesty for members of the Venezuelan Labor Union as well as other exiles," and that Gomez be asked to permit trade union organization in the country.

"It is significant," writes Green, "that the workers of no country affiliated to the P. A. F. of L. presented such sweeping complaints. The Congress referred the matter to the officers with a recommendation that they arrange for a presentation of these grievances to you, with the request that the wage earners of Venezuela be granted full freedom of expression, freedom of action, the right of voluntary association and of collective bargaining in the same spirit and to the same extent that is recognized by governments of all free peoples. . . .

"Hopeful that this matter may receive your sympathetic consideration, and with assurances of highest personal consideration, I beg to remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) William Green, President,
Pan-American Federation of Labor."

Film Actress and Pilot Lost in Death Valley, Found and Reach Safety

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Sept. 28.—Safe after being stranded five days in the burning sands of Death Valley, Marion Mack, film actress, and her pilot, Capt. Frank Tomick, who were forced down with their plane, "The Spirit of Hollywood," while attempting a flight from Clover field to Chicago, were expected to return home today.

First word of the lost fliers, who had been missing since last Wednesday, was received here yesterday when they flew into Yermo, Calif.

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American Girl Stays Home.

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Unfavorable weather reports caused Captain George Haldeman, navigator for Miss Ruth Elder, who plans a non-stop flight to Paris in the monoplane "American Girl," to announce today that the start across the Atlantic would not be made until Thursday or later.

U. S. S. R. Electrification, Lenin's Hope, Grows As Tenth Anniversary Nears

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

The "Elektroselstroy" Company was established in 1924. The "Elektroselstroy" was organized for the purpose of carrying electricity to the countryside by building electric stations, equipping factories working on agricultural products, rendering organization and technical aid to the people in the use of electricity.

In 1924-25 the "Electroselstroy" built electric stations to the value of 825,000 roubles, in 1925-26 to the value of 1,850,000 roubles, in 1926-27 four million roubles, and in 1927-28 it is planned to build to the value of about 7 million roubles. The average value of electrification per household is estimated at 100 roubles. The average capacity of a motor per household has developed from year to year as follows: in 1924-25, 0.02 horse power; in 1925-26, 0.114 H.P., and in 1926-27, 0.2 H.P. From this it is evident that the rural electric stations are becoming an ever-more important factor in the industrialization of agriculture.

The reduction of the cost of production of electric stations may be characterized as follows: if the costs of 1924-25 be taken as 100 the cost at the present time after 2 successive reductions is 62.8%, i. e. a decline of 37.2%.

If the overhead expenses of October 1st, 1925 be taken as a unit, those of April 1st, 1927, were 0.53, i. e. a curtailment in the overhead expenses of 47%.

OIL OUTPUT IN JULY.

The output of oil in July throughout the U. S. S. R. is 1.5% above that of June. Altogether 838,100 tons of oil were produced in July as against 823,900 tons in June.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

An exhibition of the ten years' achievement of the Scientific Research Institute will be opened in Moscow for the 10th Anniversary. Exhibitions are also being organized in the Moscow districts on education. In some districts contests are organized for the best models for schools, nurseries and kindergartens. Prizes will be given.

Ukrainian scientists intend to open a home for the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. The National Ukrainian Library is preparing the opening of a book exhibition dedicated to the achievements of Ukrainian publishing enterprise.

GROWTH OF TRUSTIFICATION.

During the last four years we have the following changes in the relative strength of the syndicates in the sale of manufactured goods: the textile syndicate manipulated 30.3% of the textile trade in 1923-24; in 1924-25 it had 42.9% of the trade, in 1925-26, 75.2%, and in 1926-27, 82.4%. The metal syndicate had in 1923-24, 2.5% of the metal trade, in 1926-27, 51%. In 1926-27 the oil syndicate has 99% of the trade in products of the oil industry.

The turnover of the syndicates has increased from 750 million roubles in 1923-24 to 3,174 million in 1926-27.

This development of the syndicates is a result of the organic growth of state industry and proceeds without a forced process of syndicalization, but rather on the basis of voluntary amalgamation of the respective branches of industry.

Mobilization Maneuvers.

Mobilization maneuvers have taken place lately in some districts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for elements liable to military service.

These mobilization maneuvers are held mainly with the object of verifying periodically the Soviet Union's preparedness for defense. Such a test of preparedness are the present mobilization maneuvers which are taking place in some districts.

These maneuvers are of particular importance just now when international relations are very strained, when the imperialist powers are making feverish preparations for war and finally, when the question of the preparedness of the Soviet State for the defense of its frontiers has become the most important question of the day.

Therefore, these mobilization maneuvers and their results will show best the frame of mind of the masses.

Mobilization maneuvers must also be a test for all economic and cooperative organs. Their duty is to keep trade and industry at the normal level in the mobilization period.

At the end of the mobilization maneuvers, the called-up elements are disbanded and sent home and horses, carts and harnesses are returned to the owners, the whole campaign being in the nature of a review of available forces.

Just now the mobilization maneuvers in the Crimea have come to an end; their results are brilliant.

All the called-up people put in an appearance and stayed the full time. The mobilization apparatus was flexible, swift and well organized.

The mobilization maneuvers on the Terek (Caucasus) were also brilliant. The mobilized forces marched to the rallying points, bands playing and banners flowing. There have been cases of peasants refusing to take advantage of the remission of the agricultural tax on the plea that the government needs money for the defense of the country.

LABOR'S LITERATURE GROWS

(Continued from 1st column)

sia Today," the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

Third: The New Russia. This includes material not only on the economic conditions in the Soviet Union, but also on the questions of religion, the theatre, the schools, music, short stories, fiction and poetry, also literature dealing with various phases of Russian life.

Such books are "Modern Russian Composers," by Leonid Sabaneyeff; "Russian Poetry—An Anthology," chosen and translated by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky; "The New Theatre and Cinema of Soviet Russia," by Huntley Carter; "Education in Soviet Russia," by Scott Nearing, and similar publications.

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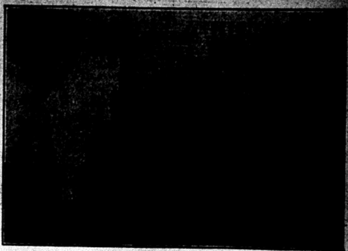
Important Place To Fill.

This is a wide field. The ordinary American publisher looks upon it as "unprofitable." It is therefore very "unpopular" with him.

"International Publishers" is not organized to make profits. It is organized to spread worth while literature that can be matched in the excellence of the paper used, the big and readable type, and the clearness of its printing with the best appearing productions of capitalist publishing houses. This is the high standard it has set for itself, for workers, eyes tired and minds numbed in industry need books that can easily be read. These books are now being sold in 500 book shops and department stores in this country. They appear in hundreds of public, university and college libraries. They are being seriously reviewed in large numbers of publications, including daily newspapers and monthly magazines. The literature of the revolution is taking its prominent place in the English-speaking world.



Historical Museum in Moscow.

AMERICAN TOURISTS WILL HAVE UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY TO SEE U. S. S. R. MUSEUMS

Every country in the world has its quota of museums, mostly dedicated to the arts. Rarely—practically never—does one find museums dedicated to the various aspects of the commercial life of a country, forming vivid nuclei of industry which graphically portray the history and accomplishments of a particular phase of commerce.

A country which has established this system of enlivening industrial development is Soviet Russia. There are museums—to list a few of the more important ones—dedicated to the Red army and fleet, to the Trade Union Movement, to Iconography, to Toys, to furniture, porcelain and railroads, to famous men such as Darwin and Dostoievsky, to home industry, applied art, and others far too numerous to list.

From the above it can be readily surmised that the days the American tourists will spend in Soviet Russia will be brimming with activity, not considering the gala celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

In connection with museums, probably the most interesting to the tourists will be the Russian Historical State Museum, in Moscow. It is a massive building, with its main facade facing the famous Red Square.

Since the October Revolution, it has been completely reorganized as a museum of the history and life of the nations forming the Soviet Union. The library of the Holy Synod, with many rare manuscripts, was incorporated in this museum, and also the valuable section of Antiquities from the former Rumiantzev Museum. The vestibule is famous throughout the scientific world for the many fine specimens from the Stone Age of the most ancient and the more recent (Paleolithic and Neolithic) periods.

The Historical Museum possesses an important library of historical and archaeological works and books on the history of literature—in all, well over a million volumes. There is a reading room containing five hundred comfortable seats and tables.

Members of the party of tourists organized by World Tourists, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, may be given permission to extend their stay for the purpose of research work in the museum.

TREACHERY OF REFORMIST SOCIALIST YOUTH DURING THE WORLD WAR

By MILAN.

Long before the war in Socialist youth organizations a fierce struggle was waged between revolutionary and reformist tendencies. Reformism was introduced into the youth movement from without. When the socialist youth organizations with their active political struggle, their anti-militarist activity and their strong international connections had begun to play a more or less important role in the labor movement the reformists, who in many countries had conquered the social democratic and especially the trade union organizations, decided either to make the youth organizations an obedient appendage of their opportunist policy or to destroy them. Reformism was brought into the ranks of the socialist youth by adult opportunists from the social democratic and trade union movement. One of the first most important questions around which centred the struggle between the revolutionary reformist tendencies in the socialist youth movement was the question of the independence of the movement. Everywhere where revolutionary elements in youth organizations succeeded in maintaining the independence of their organizations, despite the attack of their elders, these organizations did not fall into the reformist slough during the war.

Treachery.

In those instances where independence was lost the socialist youth organizations from the first day participated in the treacherous policy of their elders. In order to show how "independence" existed in these organizations we give an example which O. Tarchanow gives in his history of the youth movement: In Germany in 1913-1918, 873 local comittees carried on youth work. Of these 873 committees 112 were simply educational committees of the local party committee; 104 "Youth Commissions" in which there was not one young comrade, 37 youth commissions, in which the youth constituted one-third 32 where half to one-third was composed of young workers, 38 of which only one-half consisted of young workers and only in three of such commissions had the youth a majority.

The treachery of the reformist section of the socialist youth movement during the imperialist war was first of all determined by the character of these organizations which were completely under the political and organizational tutelage of the right reformists. Communist historians of the socialist youth movement enumerate five important milestones in the history of the international socialist youth movement before the betrayal: 1. complete destruction of independence, 2. no participation in political struggle, 3. separation from the struggle for economic demands of youth workers, 4. complete abandonment of the struggle against militarism, 5. transformation into a purely cultural educational organization and the gradual transition from revolutionary internationalism to chauvinist nationalism.

Vacillation.

The youth organizations in Germany, France and Holland, the Austrian socialist youth which at the beginning of the war broke off all international relations, went over completely to the side of chauvinist nationalism and also the Belgian organization adopted a vacillating attitude. The majority of the leading members of the Belgian Jeunes Gardes, amongst them also De Man, the chairman of the International Youth Bureau, openly went over to the side of the traitors. De Man actually joined the Belgian army as a volunteer. The central executive of the French socialist youth silently approved all the deeds of their comrades in the socialist party, who not only voted for war credits, but even took over the war ministry. The French socialist youth declined to participate in the international socialist youth conference in 1916 in Berne. They continuously called on the young French workers to participate in the struggle against their German brothers.

The deeds of the reformist section of the socialist youth movement during the war may be enumerated as follows:

a) Complete support for the treacherous reformist leaders of social democracy.

b) Chauvinist agitation for participation of the young workers in the "defence of the fatherland".

c) Definite struggle against pure revolutionary elements within the youth movement, a struggle which did not even desist from denunciation.

d) Abandonment of every struggle on behalf of the interests of the young workers.

e) United action with and approach to petty bourgeois and bourgeois youth organizations.

It would be quite possible to collect an entire book of quotations from the various manifestoes, documents and articles which illustrate the role of these young protectors of the German empire. Although very much has been already written about it we cannot refrain from giving two quotations on this subject:

"This terrible fate descended on our fatherland in the night like a sleuth hound . . ."

". . . Sure when it is a question of defending the fatherland, the heart of our education and work, the proletarian hastens to the frontier like the citizen and the prince (!) sheds his last drop of blood like the beggar . . ."

The new generation of young workers has not experienced the history of these times. They know very little about the attitude of the reformist sections during the war. Therefore it is our task to carry on extensive enlightenment work amongst the masses of young workers, especially today, when we are immediately faced with the danger of a new war and also with a new open betrayal by the S. Y. I.

Camp Unity Sends $400 To Help Daily Worker

Camp Unity, at Wingdale, New York, cooperative vacation resort of needle trades workers, answered the attacks of the Sigman-Woll clique with contributions to The DAILY WORKER, totalling $400.

Left wing needle trades workers at the Camp have made repeated contributions to the Daily.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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34 Catholic Fanatics Killed in Attacks on Federals in Jalisce

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29.—Thirty-four catholic fanatics were killed in an outbreak in Jalisco, believed to have been inspired by American oil and mining interests.

The thirty-four were killed in two engagements when fanatics attacked federal troops under Col. Ortis Sevila. The fanatics, repulsed, fled to the mountains leaving eighteen dead and many wounded. Fourteen others were killed in an engagement near Los Mesquites.

Ten Workers Caught When Shoe Factory Falls From Big Wind

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—At least 7 persons were killed and large property damage caused by a terrific rain storm approaching cyclonic proportions here today.

Isolated for the most part, the damaged centers on the outskirts of this city reported a rapidly mounting death and property damage list.

The top floor of a shoe factory collapsed during the storm trapping, it is believed at least ten workers.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

PERHAPS there is not going to be a battle royal between Henry Ford and the General Motors corporation after all. A struggle that promised to attract as much attention as the Tunney-Dempsey fight in Chicago may be side-tracked. This probability is foreshadowed by a statement issued by the President of General Motors who declared that his organization will not enter into competition with Ford in his selected field, the market for low-priced cars. Thus the two gigantic slave-driving-organizations will be in a better position to fleece their employes and roll up profits by a peace agreement than by a commercial war.

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MANY people are asking why is it that the American Federation of Labor has never made a serious effort to organize the slaves of the big corporations? On the whole the membership of the American Federation of Labor is recruited from industries where trustification has not progressed. There is a suspicion that Sam Gompers and certain big financiers came to an agreement when the A. F. of L. was organized to keep the hands of labor organizers off big industry. Whether there is any basis for this suspicion or not it is undeniable that Gompers' whole career in the labor movement has been one of undivided loyalty to the capitalists. Perhaps some inquisitive historian of the near future may uncover facts that will shed light on this very interesting period.

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FASCISM has been given a coat of whitewash by secretary of labor James J. Davis. Nettled by reports that the government was considering an investigation of the Fascist movement in the United States with a view of instituting deportation proceedings against its members. The owners of the Loyal Order of Moose, made it quite clear that a member of an organization that favors the overthrow of existing non-fascist governments by force and violence and "other unlawful means" are persona grata to our ruling classes and that only those who believe in the overthrow of capitalism are undesirable. This is just what we expected Mr. Davis would decide, and is what we have been telling you right along. In fact when I saw a story in the Telegram last week to the effect that Davis delivered a blast against the black shirt dictatorship I was afraid I might have to cudgel my brain for a satisfactory alibi. Thank the lord, it is not necessary.

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MAYOR Walker was not treated to a public reception when he arrived from his European jaunt but divers individuals took advantage of the opportunity to break into print with pleasant or unpleasant observations on things that might attract his honor's attention. One of those who jimmied his way into print was the inevitable Hirshfield who indulged in some serious writing about graft in various departments of the municipal governments. The mayor seemed

(*Continued on Page Three*)

British American Crash.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 29. — The British steamer Nagara and the American steamer Crofton Hall have collided in the River Plate in a fog, according to reports to the perfecture here. Details are not available.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT IS HOLDING SWATOW

Rumors of Rioting When City Taken Are False

(Special to the Daily Worker).

SWATOW, China, Sept. 29.—Kuo May-yoh. a member of the left wing Kuomintang Party, and formerly assistant to Tang Yen-kai when the latter held the post of chief of the political department of the Wuhan army and Chu Yi-lai, Communist leader in the peasant movement in the District of Eastern River, Kwangtung province, have arrived in this city.

Issue Statement.

The two leaders of the people's revolt have issued a manifesto on behalf of the political bureau in the course of which they say:

"The Nanchang Revolutionary Committee has raised the slogan of revolt because justice must be carried on. The true revolutionary struggle of the future must be against Nanking and against Wuhan. The revolutionary troops are actually returned to Kwantung province in order to occupy it."

The revolutionary committee has ordered that revolutionary placards and slogans shall be posted thruout the city. The revolutionary committee, having started its functions, has made a series of appointments. Kuo May-yoh is placed in the commissary of foreign affairs at Swatow.

The Communists, Yang Shi-hui and Chu Yi-lai are appointed to administrative posts in Swatow.

No Rioting.

Despite reports sent out of Swatow and appearing in the imperialist press of Hongkong and other nearby cities, telling of shops looted and shooting, rioting, etc., the revolutionary troops on entering Swatow have done no harm whatever and have not caused any damage to foreign residents. The work in the port went on ceaselessly, not stopping at the entrance of the revolutionary power.

The strike of three thousand workers in the Japanese textile mills at Shanghai is reported here to have ended, on what terms it is not yet known here.

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Marriage Rumor False.

MOSCOW, Sept. 29.—Eugene Chen, former foreign minister of the Nationalist Government of China, emphatically denied today reports circulated in the United States and Europe, that he had been married recently to Madame Sun Yat Sen, widow of Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Kuomintang.

"I wish to deny most emphatically the absurd reports of my marriage to Madame Sun Yat Sen," declared Chen, who is visiting Moscow as a member of a delegation from the Nationalist Chinese leaders.

"The only relation between me and Madame Sun is that I am a member of the same delegation here," he added. "The report is ridiculous."

Madame Sun's secretary also denied the report.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE MEETS NOV. 11TH

Chicago Marty's Death Date Spurs Activity

A conference, the size and importance of which will surpass that of any other gathering of its kind since the famous Mooney Defense Conference years ago, was predicted here about the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense, to be held in this city on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs, November 11, 12 and 13.

"According to our estimates, there will be practically twice as many delegates to our third conference as there were to the second conference last year," said James P. Cannon, national secretary of the I. L. D. "We expect to have upwards of five hundred delegates in attendance at this year's meeting.

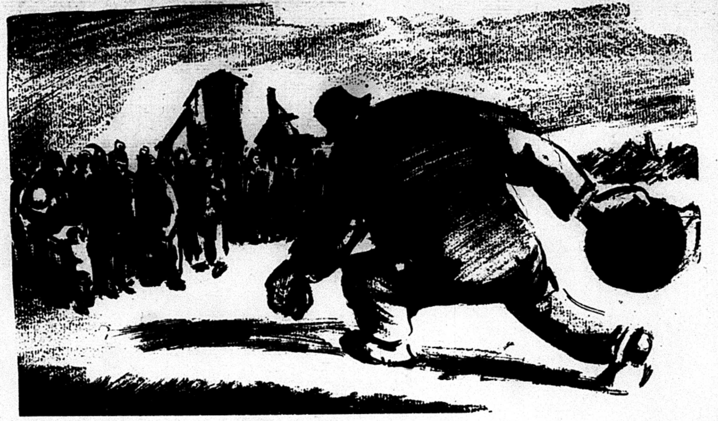
An Anniversary.

"The I. L. D. conference this year will have special significance not only because of its size, however. It is not accidental that we are arranging for the opening session of the conference to coincide with the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs, pioneer fighters for the eight-hour day. The legal murder of those workers on the scaffold of Cook County has a historic resemblance to the assassination of the two martyrs of labor, Sacco and Vanzetti. We hope at this conference to perpetuate and strengthen their mem-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

TEAR GAS FOR STARVING MINERS

By Fred Ellis



Rumor Fishwick of Ill. Miners' Union, Secretly Confers With Operators

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—It is understood that President Harry Fishwick, of District 12 (Illinois) of the United Mine Workers of America, and officials of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association have been holding secret conferences for several days. Dwight M. Miller, a director of the operators' association, is authority for the statement that an open meeting will be held tomorrow to confirm the decision arrived at in secret.

Progressive miners fear that the reactionary district leadership will not only sign a separate agreement for the state, thus breaking the front of the miners in their struggle, but will make disastrous concessions to the operators to get an agreement.

(See also Colorado Mine News On Page 3).

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE DEFENDS MINERS

Rallies Support for 20 Indicted at Cheswick

Attorneys have been engaged to defend the twenty miners of Cheswick, Pennsylvania, who were arrested and indicted in connection with the breaking up of a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in that mining town by state troopers, and the shooting to death of one of the latter, it was announced by International Labor Defense today.

The meeting, which was attended by hundreds of miners, their wives and children, was suddenly attacked by a squadron of state cossacks, who rode into the audience, trampling men, women and children under the hoofs of their mounts. Many of the workers gathered sustained severe injuries from the kicks of the horses and from the blows dealt indiscriminately by the cossacks. In the course of the scrimmage, a number of shots were fired, and one of the troopers was killed. It is generally felt here that the fatal bullet was fired by one of his own colleagues, and not, as is charged, by a member of the labor audience.

The arrests of a score of workers

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Mayor Thompson Orders W. McAndrew Tried for "Spying for Britain"

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—William McAndrew, ex-czar of the Chicago school system. went on trial today charged with "insubordination and lack of patriotism."

McAndrew was ousted from his job by Mayor William Hale Thompson, who has an anti-British phobia and who, in his campaign speeches in the recent election campaign, repeatedly referred to McAndrews as "a stool-pigeon for King George."

ANTI-FASCIST EDITOR ASSAULTED FOR EXPOSING MUSSOLINI AGENT

Vincenzo Vacirca Murderously Hit When He Enters Brooklyn Subway

Because Il Novo Mondo, of which he is the editor, exposed Ferruccio Vecchi, one of Mussolini's agents who arrived in America several weeks ago, Vincenso Vacirca was murderously attacked yesterday morning by members of the militant section of the fascist movement in this country.

Vecchi, who is guilty of some of the darkest deeds in the bloody history of fascist violence was exposed as one of the most cruel allies of Mussolini.

Leaving his home 87-17th Ave, Brooklyn, 9 a. m. yesterday morning, Vacirca went to the West End line subway station at 8th Ave. and Bath Beach. As soon as he went thru the turnstile he was hit on the head.

Putting his hand on his head Vacirca felt the blood pouring out of the wound. Looking backwards he saw two men throw a package on the floor and run towards the exit.

Tried To Follow.

Vacirca attempted to follow them but found that he could not. In the meantime the two men had disappeared. The blood continued to pour down his shirt and suit as he was taken to a drugstore. Later an ambulance arrived and the surgeon sewed several stitches in his head.

Vacirca said afterwards that if he was not wearing a cap with a woolen lining the results would have undoubtedly been more serious. He also said that the attack was expected, as several threatening letters have been received recently.

Ferruccio Vecchi came to America to take charge of the terrorist section of the fascist movement in this country.

Belongs to Terrorists.

Vecchi has belonged to the terrorist section of the fascist party since 1919. He is the man responsible for the destruction of the publishing plant of the Avanti in Milan in that year.

After the newspaper plant was destroyed thousands of workers met in the Arena of Milan and held a protest demonstration. After listening to speeches the workers started a parade against fascism.

After the workers had marched a short distance they were ambushed by a group of ex-officers headed by Vecchi who shot into the crowd killing eleven and wounding many more.

From 1919 to 1923 Vecchi has played an important part in meetings and demonstrations.

Many Italian workers have asked what he came to America for. The attack on Vacirca is the answer. His mission is to attack all enemies of fascism in this country. Vecchi always proudly boasts of his attacks on the workers of Italy.

LABOR DELEGATES FROM U. S. LAUD THE SOVIET UNION

Have Worked Miracle, Davis Asserts

While the members of the American Labor Delegation to the U.S.S.R. have been too busy upon their official report since their return to make much detailed or extended comment upon their impressions during their visit, a number of enthusiastic statements by various experts on the commission have arrived thru the Soviet press.

Professor Paul H. Douglas of Chicago University, who was with the delegation in the Soviet Union, declares that in no other country of Europe is observable so rapid and wholesale an improvement of the conditions among the workers since the war. "In no other European country" he said, "has the economic condition of the workers improved in the post-war period as rapidly and to such an extent as in the U.S.S.R. In Germany, for instance, wages of the majority of workers employed in the heavy industry have not yet reached the pre-war level, whereas they have already exceeded that level in the U.S.S.R. It is true that this pre-war level in Russia was lower than abroad, but having made a careful study of the system of social insurance in the U.S.S.R., I venture to say that workers in the Soviet Union are better provided for than in West Europe."

Albert Coyle, of the All-American Cooperative Commission, and editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, expressed himself as enthusiastic over the conditions among the trade unions of the Soviet Union. "Political power

(*Continued on Page Two*)

BOSSES KILLING OFF SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS WITH FAMINE WAGES, FOUL CONDITIONS AND DISEASE

By ART SHIELDS (Federated Press).

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 29.—Listen to the mothers of Henderson—the cotton mill town that struck 5 weeks and came into the United Textile Workers' Union as one of the southern outposts of that organization. Henderson is near the border of Virginia and North Carolina.

COMPANY CRUSHING WORKERS.

Three mothers, who work in the mills and nurse their children besides, were telling their troubles to Alfred Hoffman, the union organizer, as I entered.

"I had only 35 cents in my envelope," the first mother was saying. "They took everything else out."

The company checks off for rent, about $1.50 a week on the average; then another dollar for kitchen wood, and in winter $1.75 for the weekly

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Plan Monster Reception at Garden for American Labor Delegation Soon

Plans are being made for a monster meeting at the Madison Square Garden to welcome the members of the American Trade Union delegation which returned Monday from the Soviet Union, it was learned yesterday. No date has yet been set for the meeting.

The trade union delegation was very favorably impressed with the Soviet Union.

WIGWAM LEADERS FEAR PREMATURE AL SMITH BOOM

McAdoo's Dry Savages Are Still in War Paint

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The democratic state convention which opened here today had nothing much to worry over outside of giving vocal proof of its confidence in Al Smith and to nominate Judge O'Brien of New York as a member of the court of appeals. Thru a deal with the republican party the G. O. P. convention, which meets tomorrow at Rochester, is expected to endorse O'Brien. Evidently Mr. O'Brien enjoys the confidence of the capitalist groups behind both parties, a happy position for an ambitious politician.

Sachems Fear Miscarriage.

Some of the wise heads in the wigwam fear that a premature boom would send their white hope into a political morgue rather than into the white house. Tho Smith's name has been on every catholic and wet democratic tongue since the last all-star dog-fight in Madison Square garden, namely, the 1924 democratic convention, he has not been officially put forward by his own state organization yet. Until this is done the guerillas of the opposing forces will not have a chance to attempt a flank attack and cut him off from his base.

The Bug in the Bed.

There is only one bug in Mr. Smith's bed and that is his relationship with the pope. Had Al selected parents that got as excited over Martin Luther or Mr. Calvin as they did about the pope the voting Americans west of Yonkers might not view his possible victory in 1928 with as much dread as they do.

One big point in Mr. Smith's favor is the confidence he enjoys in Wall Street. The American ruling classes regard the catholic church as one of their strongest allies and Al is as good a supporter of big business as the best of them.

The New York State Federation of Labor and the New York central trades body will support Al's candidacy while another section of the A. F. of L. will support the republican candidate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Chicago today awaited official action of Washington water meter fight.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, in defiance of federal authorities, ordered inspectors to discontinue reading meters which the war department order automatically restored.

A. F. OF L. COUNCIL ADMITS 'BUSINESS UNIONISM' FAILS

Report Bares Low Level of Labor Activity

(Special to the Daily Worker).

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—The report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the forty-seventh annual convention, that commences here next week, altho an attempt is made at optimism, will reveal the low level to which the American labor movement has fallen.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the report is the admission that "trade union capitalism," labor banking and investment enterprises, etc., has proven a failure insofar as benefits to the labor movement are concerned. The report states that sufficient evidence is at hand "to make a solemn warning imperative. In our judgment the time has come to stop expansion."

The disaster which overtook the financial enterprises of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is referred to and it is evident that there has been wide adverse comment in labor circles upon the trend toward "business unionism."

Losses In Membership.

The figures of per capita tax payments to the federation show a nominal gain of 8,441 members over 1926 but even the nominal membership is still some 64,000 below 1925.

The United Mine Workers' Union is shown as having 400,000 members, but if actual membership were listed instead of per capita tax payments by the union secretaries, the federation membership would show a minimum drop of 100,000 members.

The total membership is given as 2,812,407.

Confess Failure In Big Industry.

The executive council confesses failure in unorganized basic industries by saying "in practically none of these industries are the workers organized." There must be a new basis of appeal. In regard to the automobile industry campaign the reports says "we are not in a position to report in detail."

The Sacco-Vanzetti case receives only passing mention, the campaign against Communist unionists receiving far more attention.

"Nothing to Report."

In the political field the executive council is unable to record any significant progress and mention is made, evidently with an eye on 1928, on the 1924 presidential campaign when "both parties ignored the plea of labor."

No official decisions have been arrived at in the negotiations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) but the council expresses pleasure at the "progress" made by the Pan-American Federation of Labor of whose total income of $14,412.42, the A. F. of L. and the Mexican Federation of Labor contributed $14,000.

Some Details.

40 international unions report a gain in membership, 24 report a loss and 42 remain at their 1926 level. Of these 42, 37 have remained stationary for the last 3 to 9 years. Gains of 1,000 or more members were registered by the barbers, bricklayers, ironworkers, carpenters, capmakers, steam engineers, federal employes, hodcarriers, cooks and waiters, lathers, longshoremen, painters, plasterers, postoffice clerks, stage employes, teamsters, typos and upholsterers. Losses of 1,000 or more were reported by the boot and shoe workers, railway carmen, cigarmakers, mine mill and smelter workers, and the molders.

Green Got $20,000.

Secretary Frank Morrison reports a balance at the end of the fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1927 of $33,803.18 and total receipts of $488,550.96, disregarding the balance and receipts for local trade and federal labor unions, whose funds the federation handles. The largest single item of expenditure was organizers' wages and expenses, $114,778.78. President William Green received a wage of $12,000 and traveling expense of $8,012.46. Secretary Morrison received a wage of $10,000 and $1,870.24 traveling expense. For the textile workers, particularly Passaic and New England, $34,414.99 was raised, for the striking cloakmakers $24,806.37 and for the British miners $83,869.33. The Samuel Gompers memorial fund remains at $98.50 and the Woodrow Wilson memorial building fund at $1,606.06.

Chinese Released After 23 Years.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 29. — After escaping the hangman's noose and then spending almost twenty years behind prison bars, George Lee is going home to China to see his mother. The state board of pardons today granted Lee, now in Eastern Penitentiary a complete pardon after one of the longest legal fights on its records. Lee came from Chicago in July, 1906, to Philadelphia, where he killed Lee Chi. No reason for the crime was ever learned.

A. F. OF L. MAKES SCAB HOTEL LOS ANGELES CENTER

Delegates Arriving As Pre-convention Starts

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—Officials of the American Federation of Labor whose forty-seventh annual convention is to open here on Oct. 3 are already appearing on the streets of Los Angeles. Heads of the metals trades, the building trades, the railroad and other departments of the A. F. of L. have arrived early in order to attend the sessions of the departmental convention which takes place before the general meeting begins.

The official headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles is the Hotel Alexandria. This hotel was decided upon despite a strong fight put up by the Culinary Workers' Union in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. The Culinary Workers declared that the Alexandria is a notoriously scabby hotel and that they have so far refused all attempts to organize their help.

President McGarry of the Los Angeles, will open the convention. George Greyer, the anti-labor mayor of the city will also make an address.

While it is not expected that there will be any considerable changes in the leadership of the A. F. of L. during the convention, the year's bitter struggle within the ranks of organized labor, especially among the garment workers and the Furriers Union will in all probability find its echo in Los Angeles. The fight of the progressive elements to prevent their being driven from the A. F. of L. unions is almost certain to be reflected in the proceedings of the present convention.

One of the most important problems which the convention will be called upon to consider will be the question of the formation of a united Labor Party. There is also the question of the organization of the automotive industries and of the conditions among the steel workers and the striking miners. The United Mine Workers will report upon their hard struggle to maintain the Jacksonville agreement in the bituminous coal fields. There is also the jurisdictional quarrel between the Operative Plasterers' International Union and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International to be decided.

Churches Are Blamed For Gambling at Long Beach By Grand Jury

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Eight persons, including six professional boardwalk concessionaires of Long Beach, have been indicted by the September term of the Nassau County grand jury as a result of that body's recent investigation into the gambling situation in the county according to a report in the court house today following the public announcement of the grand jury's presentment on the subject.

Churches, as well as fraternal and charitable organizations, are blamed by the grand jury for permitting the use of gambling devices at public bazaars and other functions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Reports to the United States Public Health Service today from 36 states showed that 545 new cases of infantile paralysis had developed during the week ending Sept. 24, as compared with 656 cases in 42 states during the week ending Sept. 17.

Long Distance Hop of German Plane Is Delayed By Accident

BERLIN, Sept. 29. — Otto Koennecke, the German ace who is attempting a Cologne-to-San Francisco flight, hopped off at Bagdad, Irak, today for Basra, according to a dispatch received here. Koennecke, whose temporary disappearance led to fears that he might have been lost in the desert, met with a delaying accident to his Caspar monoplane "Germani."

* * *

Brock, Schlee to Try Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee, American round-the-world flyers, who arrived here today from Japan by ship, announced that following their return to Detroit in their plane "Pride of Detroit," they will attempt to set a new world record in an endurance flight.

Brock and Schlee decided to hop from Crissey Field where their plane was taken on a barge, to Mills Field, to prepare for a hop-off early tomorrow for Detroit.

The "round-the-world trip" of these aviators ended prematurely in Japan, which made great efforts to prevent them from spying on fortresses. The fliers seem not to have been interested in anything this side of Japan.

* * *

French Ace Cautious.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Dieudonne Costes, famous French ace, today abandoned his plan to attempt a flight across the Atlantic Ocean to New York. The aviator announced he was considering a filght to Buenos Aires by way of Dakar, Pernambuco and Rio De Janeiro.

* * *

May Be Hearst Writer?

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 29.—The sighting of the body af a man in Conception Bay was reported to Magistrate Power at Belle Isle today by J. Kelly and his son. Possibility that the body was that of one of the members of the crew of the ill-fated trans-Atlantic plane "Old Glory," or of one of the planes which disappeared on the disastrous flight attempts from Europe to America was indicated by the fact that the men said the head was covered by what looked like an aviator's helmet.

The "Old Glory" was a Hearst newspaper plane, in the opinion of experts overweighted by the carrying of a Hearst editor as press agent.

Two Jamaica Policemen In Bullet Fight; One Is Now in L. I. Hospital

Orville McAllister, attached to the Jamaica precinct, was suspended from the Forge and arrested today in the Richmond Hill Station on a charge of felonious assault. Patrolman William J. McGee, of trafffic squad C; Manhattan, whom McAllister is accused of shooting during an altercation under the Long Island Railroad Viaduct at 135th St. and Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, early today, is in the Mary immaculate hospital, Jamaica, with a bullet lodged in his left thigh.

More Queensboro Bridge Traffic.

Work on improving traffic facilities about the Queensboro Bridge Plaza in Long Island City, Queens, was started yesterday when workmen began tearing up the walls on the north and south sides of the Plaza.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

Last Opportunity!
To Participate in the
JUBILEE TOUR
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Registration Closes in a Few Days!

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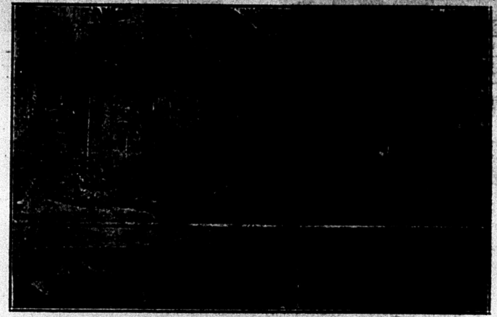
FUNERAL OF TWO FASCIST AGENTS IN ROME



Bodies of Nicholas Amorroso and Joseph Carisl, fascists who were killed last Decoration Day in the Bronx lying in state in Rome. Altho the dead men were supposed to be just rank and file members of the fascist party the funeral ceremony proved that they were important figures in the local fascist circles. Galogero Grecco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascists are today in jail awaiting trial for the murder.

Labor Delegates Laud the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

in the U. S. S. R.," Coyle said, "is in the hands of the workers.

"The gigantic growth of trade unions and their control over the remotest districts of the country are truly amazing. Although strictly disciplined and centralized the trade unions are very democratic.

"Trade unions in America spend their energy in petty, economic, and frequently purely craft struggles. In regard to economic struggle our results are ridiculously small compared with yours. For instance: throughout North America we have only three rest homes accomodating about 400 people. To get into such a rest home one must be aged and sick and one must have paid preliminary fees for a number of years.

"I have inspected your sanatoria, spas and rest homes for workers. I am amazed at and delighted with everything."

Professor Jerome Davis of Yale considers the accomplishment of the Soviet government as little short of a miracle. "I visited Russia before the Revolution, and in the beginning of the civil war," Davis stated. "I witnessed the complete ruin of the national economy of the country and I now venture to say that the Soviet government has worked a miracle in regard to reconstruction of the national economy.

"Of particular importance is the planning system in your economic life. I know that inevitable mistakes are made in your economy, but owing to the planning system you steer clear of those terrible crises which bring starvation and unemployment to the working class of America.

"I visited Russian villages before the revolution and I was always struck with the down-trodden look on the faces of the peasants. This is different now. The people have become energetic and fully alive. Your youth struck me as particularly energetic.

"I am amazed at the broad democracy of your State institutions. In no other country in the world is the population drawn to such an extent into State administrative work as is the case in your soviets."

James Maurer, chairman of the Delegation made the following comment: "I am already past the age when people get very enthusiastic about something, but what I was able to see during my short stay in the Soviet country exceeds all my expectations. I am sure that the report of the commission of our experts will be useful to the United States as well as to the working class of the U.S.S.R.

Alienists Find Graham, Policeman Held for Murder, To Be Sane

Six alienists reported today they have found former Patrolman Daniel J. Graham, Jr., sane and, as the result of their finding, Graham must go on trial for his life as the slayer of Judson Pratt, Construction Superintendent shot during a holdup.

Three of the alienists were employed by the state and three represented the defense. They held that Graham "is of sufficient mental capacity to comprehend the nature of the proceedings against him and is capable of consulting with counsel."

The findings were given to judge Collins in general sessions, the court then dismissed a motion by defense counsel for the appointment of a lunacy commission. It is expected Graham will go on trial shortly.

Pug Buys Gold Brick.

Herman J. Sousa, known to the puglistic world as Babe Herman, leading featherweight contender, was sadly contemplating a little package of chipped glass today—a package that cost him $2,800—and longing to "get them two bozos in a 16-foot ring."

"Then two Bozos" were two suave gentlemen who, though dumb in ring togs, outsmarted the little battler in civilian apparel. Police learned they had worked the old "diamond smuggle" game on Babe.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

BOSSES MURDER LEADER OF WIRE WORKERS' UNION

In an effort to stem the organization drive of Local 107, Wood Wirers' and Metal Lathers' Union, thugs employed by open shop bosses shot and killed Henry M. Smith, executive board member of the local.

Smith was murdered as he left the headquarters of the local, 228 East 104th St., Monday night following a meeting at which details of the organization drive were discussed. He had barely walked thirty feet from the headquarters of the local when a volley of shots rang out from an automobile standing on the other side of the street.

Smith Threatened.

Smith was one of the leaders in the drive to increase the membership of the union. He had been repeatedly threatened with a beating as the result of his union activities.

The idea of robbery was discarded when witnesses testified that the gangsters who fired the shots did not leave the automobile to search Smith's body.

Automobile Stolen.

Investigation of the license number of the automobile, which was reported by a bystander, proved that it belonged to Douglas Warner, 912 Fifth Ave., son of Truly Warner, head of a chain of hat stores. Warner declared that the automobile had been stolen from him at the point of a pistol a week ago.

International Labor Defense Meets Nov. 11

(Continued from Page One

ories by railying the forces for a powerful movement against the system that tears our best fighters from us, and imprisons and kills them—the frame-up system. We believe that the development of such a movement, to prevent new frame-ups and to release from the penitentiaries the past victims of this system, is the best monument that we can erect to the already imperishable memory of our martyrs.

Defense Needed.

"The fight against the frame-up system in this country is one of the most pressing needs of the working class. Already, with the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti hardly cold, we are witnessing a frame-up in the making in Cheswick, Pa., where a number of workers are being 'put in the cars' for railroading to the penitentiary. And in New York, another case is being concocted against two Italian workers who have fought fascism in this country. We know this, that 'Massachusetts justice' is not confined to that state, but that it is similar to capitalist justice throughout the country.

"We have invited hundreds of labor organizations, unions, and units of the International Labor Defense to this conference. In addition, we are already assured of the attendance of a number of well-known released class-war prisoners who will be there as fraternal delegates. We know that scores of labor organizations will send delegates to the conference and join with us in building a mighty national non-partisan labor defense movement against the infamous frame-up system. What happened in Chicago forty years ago, in Massachusets one month ago, and what is being planned in Pennsylvania and New York, may take place in every section of the United States unless the workers of this country determine to organize a stubborn resistance to the agents and instruments of the frame-up system.

"We are convinced that the third conference of International Labor Defense will lay the basis for a broad movement and prove to the enemies of the working class that they cannot any longer with impunity jail, torture and murder the best workers in our ranks."

Pres. Von Hindenburg

President Von Hindenburg of Germany, extreme conservative, suspected monarchist, active foe of the working class, whose birthday celebration will probably be upset by the Berlin street-car strike.

Berlin Workers Strike As Hindenburg Plans to Celebrate His Birthday

BERLIN, Sept. 29. — Festivities planned in celebration of President Hindenburg's eightieth birthday were confronted today with the prospect of encountering labor difficulties on Sunday.

A strike of waiters and cooks in Berlin's hotels and restaurants is threatened for Sunday. A walk-out of street-car employes is booked for the next twenty-four hours, and a wage crisis has arisen among the motor-bus workers.

I. L. D. Will Defend Cheswick Miners

(Continued from Page 1).

and their indictment on three counts is of special significance coming on the heels of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Not only was the meeting a demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, but it is feared here that an arbitrary arrest may be made here any day in order to find a frame-up victim to be charged with the killing of the trooper. Experience with police and judicial methods in this state which are, if anything, worse than those of Massachusetts, lead those familiar with the situation not to preclude the possibility of an even more dastardly frame-up than was recently brought to its terrible culmination in the electric chair in Massachusetts.

"There will be no railroading of these workers to the penitentiary without the most bitter fight," said James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the case. "We will make not only a legal fight in the courts for the release of the indicted men, but also a campaign of publicity and protest to bring this new frame-up to the attention of the whole American working class."

Bakers Boast Production.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—More than 12,340,000,000 loaves of bread are produced annually in the United States, it was announced here today at the annual convention of the American Bakers' Association.

The annual bakery bill of 23,000,000 housewives in America each year is $1,617,000,000, it was estimated.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

PROTEST LEGION'S "JIM CROW" TREATMENT OF NEGRO VETERANS BY FASCISTS' HOUSING PLAN

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Twenty Negroes, veterans of the world war came with the so-called white "veterans" to France to attend the convention to which they were delegates. In Paris they were segregated and so flagrant was the discrimination against the Negro veterans, that Major Wm. S. Bradden, of the 8th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, wrote the following letter to Edwin W. Thorn, the chairman of the legion's housing committees, protesting against the mistreatment:

"Sir: As a member of the American Legion, Giles Post, No. 87, Chicago, Ill., and as an officer of the U. S. army of thirty years standing I herein protest against the apparent discrimination of the housing committee of which you are the chairman. Why have you placed all Negro delegates to the convention at No. 61 Rue Blanche, and No. 29 Rue Fountaine? Not that any fault is found with the places or people—but they themselves have asked the question, "Why have you sent all Black Americans' to our place? Is it that they are undesirable?"

"I submit that the housing of 20 Negroes in one place is no mere freak of chance, but the result of a well-worked out plan. Therefore, in behalf of 12,000,000 American citizens at home; in the name of 100,000 Negroes who fought on French soil that 'All men might be up, not some men down'; in behalf of our honored dead who have kept their rendezvous with death and now sleep in the cold embrace of French soil, I protest against your obvious discrimination in a land where such is unknown except insofar as it was brought here by such action as yours.

(Signed) "Wm. S. Bradden."

BOSSES KILLING OFF SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS WITH FAMINE WAGES, FOUL CONDITIONS AND DISEASE

(*Continued from Page One*)

coal supply. Just now deductions are being made for groceries advanced through a private store in the early days of the strike.

Slow Starvation.

"I just can't live," the woman was saying. She was suffering from chronic emaciation—not due to the strike, for the workers said they lived better on relief funds than they had lived on wages. She had been overworked and badly fed all her life. Her skin was of a jaundiced yellow. It stuck tightly to jaws and cheekbones and her thin neck was thrust like a pole out of the cheap cotton dress she wore.

"I declare," said the next woman, "I wish my oldest boy was 14 so he could work in the mills. We got to live. I want my boys to get larnin' but we got to live."

The third woman said her last week's wages amounted to $3.75 before deductions were made—a lower wage than the average at Henderson, and Henderson's are below the average mill wage in North Carolina, which is itself far below the average American worker's income.

As we drove through the village we met a woman carrying two buckets of water from an open well. It was 200 yards from her company shack. The open wells have been pronounced a menace to health. The Harriet Cotton Mill officials promised to clean them up after the strike. But when a professional well cleaner sought the contract he was turned down.

Hogs root around in their filth within drainage distance, and open privies are behind every house. A wind brings a stockyard atmosphere. And all this combined with low-vitamin food—hog-back meat and white flour predominating—and the 11-hour day shift or 12-hour night—all bring disease. Milk costs 10 cents a pint, not delivered.

T. B. Thrives.

A tubercular woman, more emaciated than the one mentioned above, came out to greet the organizer. She had a lovely smile that transfigured her face when it flashed, but when the smile went, her head was ghastly, tragic.

"How is the boy?" asked the organizer.

"He still has night sweats, that bad that I'm afraid," she said. Then she told of the mill where she works—the foremen had fired several already, but she was sticking with the union anyhow.

This was on the "Hill." Over in Mocassin Bottom it is worse. The houses are literally falling apart; plaster tumbling; many windows broken; roofs leaking from shingles askew; not a touch of paint. And the only well-fed looking man was the bootlegger—a bold spirit who rebelled against mill life and openly proclaims his sympathy with the union.

Seeing one of the members of the Harriett firm, speaking at the rear of the crowd at a night outdoor meeting, he called him into the light: "Come in like a man and don't be hanging about like a damn snake in the grass."

Beach, in Hiding, Says He Won't Surrender

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 29. — While twenty troopers and county detectives continued a relentless manhunt tonight through the wood for the gray-haired admirer of Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl, Willis Beach, charged with having aided and abetted in the murder of Dr. Lilliendahl, his neighbor, the poultryman's lawyer, Edison Hedges, declared that Beach would not surrender until indicted.

Hedges said that even an indictment against Beach is illegal, unless an indictment is returned at the same time against a person accused of the murder.

Unemployment Data Is Requested by Green

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. — A request for unemployment data has been made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor of local unions in 18 industrial centers of this country.

"There has been no attempt to ascertain the extent of increasing unemployment which is reported in many localities," said Green.

"Because such trends are of vital significance to trade unions I ask your assistance to have regular information on this subject. My plan is simple and involves little work on the part of those co-operating. Fill a post card with the proper figures for the first of September, and mail.

"I am making this request of local unions in 18 industrial centers. My office will tabulate the returns and they will be available for those who wish to know unemployment trends."

"Spirit Fingerprints" Expert Overlooks Fact That Stunt Is Exposed

PARIS, Sept. 29.—With an invitation to skeptics to "laugh that one off," Malcolm Bird, research officer of the American Society for Physical Research, today exhibited spirit finger prints in wax he said were made this year by the teleplasm hand of Talter Stinson of Boston, who has been dead for 15 years.

Bird declared the Bertillon experts of the Boston police department had examined the wax prints and had certified that they were the same as those left by Stinson on the handle of his razor the day before he died.

Finger Prints Forged.

The opposition points out that the stage magician, Houdini, used as part of his regular expose of mediums to make spirit finger moulds with rubber gloves, and that Alfred Wehde, an American class war prisoner, has published thru Tremonia Publishing Co., of Chicago, a book giving detailed information about the methods used in forging finger prints.

Little Fighters To Meet.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29.—The flyweight championship of the world will be settled on October 7 when Frank Genaro, former champion, now chief contender for the crown vacated by Fidel La Barba when he gave up the ring to enter Stanford University, and Montie Gold, Philadelphia mauler, clash in the city auditorium here, it became known today. The winner of the bout will be given a diamond-studded belt emblematic of the championship, according to Promoter Jack Laken, of Philadelphia.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

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COLORADO COAL OPERATORS BAR CHECK-WEIGHMAN

Strangers Watched by Gunmen; Strike Oct. 18

WALSENBURG, Colo., Sept. 29.—Over four thousand miners of the coal fields in Colorado will strike on October 18, the new date set for the walk-out, says the strike committee making arrangements. This is not a strike of the United Mine Workers of America, but it will take place at the same time that over 150,000 U. M. W. miners are locked out in the coal fields farther east. The strike committee thru A. K. Payne, secretary, has issued a statement pointing out the basis of the strike, and why the I. W. W. is leading it. It says:

* * *

"The Colorado strike of the coal miners is going to reflect the militancy of organized labor. If the I. W. W. is able to enter the coal fields of the Colorado Fuel and Iron and whip them in their own territory, there is nothing that they can do.

"There is no place where the One Big Union idea is so thoroughly implanted in the minds of the workers as it is in Colorado. There is no place in the U. S. that has been so completely deserted by conservative unionism. And there is no place where the workers are so completely disgusted with the policy of compromise as they are here.

Companies Show Fear.

"The fear that the companies show is evidence that they know they are trying to bottle up a volcano.

"Last night (September 21), thru intimidation, the check weigh man at the Kebbler mine was running off the tipple. When he returned to the camp, after reporting the incident to the Union hall, he was met by twelve armed men, and forcibly evicted from the company property.

"Threats that the men will be forcibly evicted are being made daily by the company scab-herders. But the employers have gone too far with their intimidation. There are points beyond which men can not be driven on the road to slavery; and they have reached the point where they must either revolt, or enter into a state of peonage that will be worse than slavery. These men are acting more from desperation that from any other motive.

No Civil Liberties.

"Civil liberties are a fiction in the mining camps. If a union man desires to visit friends in these camps, he is met by a gunman and asked what his business is. If he looks as though he can be easily intimidated he is refused admittance to the camp. If he insists on entering he is accompanied by the gunman and transacts what business he has within hearing of a stool-pigeon. Labor organizers are admitted under no circumstances. These are the conditions at the present in this section of 'The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave'.

"Is it any wonder that the workers have revolted, and demand that they be allowed to live their lives in the same fashion that other people live their lives?

"Now! We want arrangements made to have two or three good spellbinding speakers from October 8 to 18. Is that too much to ask from the men who have been preaching 'Solidarity' since I can remember? If it is, then Solidarity is an illusion."

* * *

In answer to statement by the Industrial Commission of Colorado, that the strike committee had no right to call a strike as it represented no organization of miners, the committee has issued the following open letter to the Industrial Commission:

* * *

Gentlemen:—We are today mailing notices to all the mining companies of the State of Colorado, enclosing demands and putting the date for strike forward to the 18th of October, 1927. This action is taken by the Strike Committee in response to the wishes of members of our organization working in the coal mines of Northern Colorado.

The manner in which the recent investigation was conducted by the Industrial Commission of Colorado causes the Strike Committee to believe that, no matter in which way our delegates had been elected to the Aguilar Conference, and no matter what the method of procedure at that Conference might have been, the Industrial Commission would have found technical points on which to make an adverse report.

We fear that the miners of Colorado who have heretofore depended greatly on the Industrial Commission for fair dealing in such matters, will now get the impression that the Industrial Commission is now joining forces with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and other large employers of labor in maintaining wages and conditions as they are at present in the coal mines of the State.

In addition to advancing the date set for the strike to the 18th of October, the Strike Committee, still trying to convince the Commission that they truly represent the coal miners of Southern Colorado, submits the following proposition to the Industrial Commission:

Will Make Test.

We are willing to hold a series of [illegible] meetings throughout the mining camps and towns of Southern Colorado at which speakers representing the State Industrial Commission, the I. W. W., and other speakers the Industrial Commission may designate, can put their ideas before the miners. At the close of each meeting a ballot (either open or secret) can be taken on the following questions:

1. Do you approve of the demands submitted to the mining companies by the I. W. W.?
2. Do you consider the Aguilar Conference held on September 4th was representative of the coal miners of Southern Colorado?
3. Do you want to be represented in these demands by the I. W. W.?

It would be necessary, of course, that these meetings be arranged for such time when the mines are not working, in order to get a full attendance of the miners; also that steps be taken to prevent intimidation of the miners either by representatives of the mining companies or by officials or organizers of the I. W. W. These steps could be taken by the Industrial Commission.

Provided that these meetings are not stacked by the mining companies (by denying admittance to those who may favor the demands) the Strike Committee is willing to accept the vote of the coal miners of Southern Colorado on these propositions. In this way the Industrial Commission can arrive at a just conclusion as to the wishes of the coal miners of Southern Colorado.

To advance the best interests of the coal miners of Colorado is the object of this Strike Committee. We are more interested in gaining for the miners an advance in wages and better living and working conditions than we are in advancing the interests of any particular labor organization.

As the press this morning carries a statement by Mr. Annear, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Colorado, in which he states that there was no authority for the strike call, we are taking the liberty of giving a copy of this letter to the press.

Hoping the Industrial Commission will give this matter its best consideration,

We remain,

THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

John Shepherd, Nemisio Edillo, Leandro Galleges, John Vegsileos, Louis Rino, Walter Chatterbock.

By A. K. Payne,
Secretary of the Strike Committee.

Pope Pius Greets the American Legion

Head of Roman Catholic Church, above, cares nothing apparently about the crimes of the American Legion, the murder of Wesley Everest at Centralia, or all their violence and assaults on American workers. He gave them a big welcome and a little prayer when they dropped in to see him at the Vatican.

Working Girl Not "Syracuse Type"; School Still Bars

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Defeated in its first effort to bar from its class room a girl, "who was not the Syracuse type," officials at Syracuse University today announced that an appeal to higher courts will be taken to uphold its action in dismissing Miss Beatrice C. Anthony, 21, of Binghamton, N. Y.

Miss Anthony was dismissed from the university last spring at the end of her junior year. Admittedly without cause, she started a court action to be reinstated a month ago. Justice Edward N. Smith of the state court of appeals today announced that he will make the appeal for the university and personally handle the case. It is expected that the case will be argued before the appellate division in January.

Miss Anthony works in an insurance office. She wanted to study to be a school teacher.

Slain; Found In Auto.

The bullet-riddled body of a man was found slumped behind the wheel of a coupe automobile yesterday. Police believe the victim was slain and that the automobile was driven to the spot where it was found by the murderers, who propped the man behind the wheel.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

Try to Gag Crouch Anti-War Appeal By Refusing Hall

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—After the use of the hall in Typographical Temple, 423 G St. N. W., had been denied the Anti-Militarist Conference of the District of Columbia for the lecture of Paul Crouch on "The Menace of Militarism," the crowd went to 1337 Seventh Street, N.W., and conducted the meeting there.

Crouch gave a forceful address which was strongly applauded and scored many strong points in his indictment of the increasing militarism and jingoism in the United States.

Arrangements for the meeting were made with the janitor of Typographical Temple by I. Peltz, a member of the Anti-Militarist Conference, and Peltz was assured that the hall was free on the night in question and that Crouch's lecture could be given there. Similar verbal agreements have frequently been made for the use of the same hall. However, early arrivals at the building were told that new orders had been issued not to allow the meeting to be held. The first excuse was that no deposit had been made but members of the conference promptly offered to pay the rental in advnace. Then the panitor said he had received orders "not to have any more Communist meetings here." He was informed that the meeting was not a Communist meeting, but an anti-militarist meeting, but that made no difference.

Benjamin C. March, Director of the People's Reconstruction League, and an old-time Progressive and friend of the LaFollettes, who was to preside over the meeting, protested, but Walker apparently felt that a promise was "mere words" and proceeded to flatly disregard the agreement.

Crouch warned the crowd that any so-called labor leader who is not willing to denounce militarism and fight it, is no friend of the workers. "Let that be a test," he said, "of the working class sympathies of the leaders of the movement. Are they in favor of sending the masses out to be cannon fodder again, or are they honest enough to expose and attack plans for future slaughter?"

Crouch described vividly the brutality in army prisons and related the story of his own imprisonment with Walter Trumbull for having sought to form a labor organization in the army. He read letters from soldiers telling him how thoroughly they agreed him with and stating that he had understated rather than exaggerated his description of army conditions.

"In 1776 when the colonial fighters were seeking some degree of freedom," said Crouch, "the military authorities wanted the soldiers to inform themselves. Today it is the reverse, and the officials are afraid of knowledge. When soldiers know the truth, they despise the military system; therefore, the officers seek to keep them in ignorance."

Class distinctions in the army and the subserviency of privates to officers were explained by Crouch. He called on organized labor to unite in demanding the recall of marines from China. He also explained the misrepresentation under which men are induced to enlist in the army, for instance, the statement that the soldier's pay is "clear money." He branded this assurance as a falsehood and showed how the soldiers must pay for his own laundry and even buy articles needed to keep his military equipment in order.

The following night Crouch addressed the new Workers' School at 817 13th Street, N. W., then left for New York.

The Anti-Militarist Conference is planning an aggressive campaign against militarism, the R.O.T.C., C. M.T.C. and similar schemes of the capitalist class. Its executive committee will meet at the Workers' School Tuesday night, October 4 at 8 o'clock to plan the fall work.

Boxing Commission Expected to Favor Tunney, the Marine

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—When the Illinois Athletic Commission meets in regular weekly session tomorrow, they will pass on a formal letter from Jack Dempsey and his manager, Leo P. Flynn.

"My manager, Leo Flynn, and myself are preparing a formal letter which will arrive at your offices Tuesday morning asking you to reverse the decision and declare Jack Demsey the winner by a knockout over Gene Tunney.

(Signed) Jack Demsey."

That the petition will fall on deaf ears was indicated by John C. Reighcimer, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission.

Flynn admitted he had little hope of obtaining a reversal at the hands of the State Board, but declared it was necessary to be on record in order to proceed with his next move. This, he frankly stated, would be an appeal to the National Board of Boxing Commission, with headquarters at Baltimore.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Six people were injured, two of them critically, in two automobile accidents on the Bronx River Parkway here early today, and the county and parkway police are searching for the driver of one of the cars who fled after the crash.

Admiral Magruder

Rear Admiral Magruder giving horse laugh to those who thot the department would be sore because of his article of "criticism." All concerned like to see an argument for more ships and bigger and better wars, and Magruder is not being ever reprimanded.

Democratic State Meet Will Boost Smith as Presidential Nominee

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—That Al Smith will be nominated for president is the opinion of all the delegates to the democratic party state convention that opens here tomorrow.

The official business of the convention will consist of nominating Court of Appeals Judge F. O'Brien to succeed himself and to authorize the democratic state committee to designate the eight delegates-at-large to the national convention of

Michelson Studies Light as Daughter Weds in New York

PASADENA, Cal., Sept. 29.—Dr. A. A. Michelson, winner of the Nobel prize in physics a score of years ago, is computing figures compiled through a quarter of a century of scientific observations to confirm his deductions as to the velocity of light. In the opinion of Dr. Michelson it is 188,284 miles per second, some 100 miles at variance with previous estimates of astronomers and physicists.

Flashing Mirrors.

An eight-sided mirror is being installed on Mount Wilson, which will be revolved to flash light upon a stationary mirror on Mount San Jacinto. Knowing the exact distance between the peaks the scientist expects to obtain accurate figures on the time required to transmit the beam of light between the points.

Dr. Michelson has conducted similar experiments between Mount Wilson and Mount Baldy, 22 miles distant.

The Ether Problem.

As another series of experiments here Dr. Michelson proposes to test the ether drift phase of the Einstein relativity theory. The Michelson-Morley experiment of 30 years ago is said to have spurred Dr. Albert Einstein in evolving his working hypothesis for explaining the structure of the universe.

This experiment, in brief, established that the earth is drifting with rather than through ether, which is supposed to fill all interstellar space, if there is any ether at all.

Michelson's daughter, while her father was busy with the speed of light, startled him by marrying in New York yesterday.

Ambassador Driven by Labor to Protest

Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, who is expected to appear at the state department within a day or two to make representations on the failure of the New York grand jury to indict M. J. Crowley, American sea captain, for alleged mistreatment of a member of his crew, Frederick Thomas, a British subject.

Thus far no protest has been lodged with the department. The embassy has been following the case closely upon instructions from London, and because of indignation growing in the ranks of British labor.

When the protest is filed, the procedure will be for the state department to call in officials of the department of justice for a report.

Edwards Joins Fight to Confirm Morrow's Mexican Appointment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Senator Edward I. Edwards today joined the oil and Wall Street forces that will battle for the confirmation of Dwight Morrow as ambassador to Mexico.

KLAN BACKS GARY SCHOOL STRIKE, CHARGES NAACP

Break Up Three Protest Meetings of Negroes

The propaganda of the ku klux klan is directly blamed for the school strike instigated at Gary, Indiana, following the entrance of 20 Negro pupils in the Emmerson high school there by the national Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a statement issued yesterday by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, announcement is made that the Gary branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has been "urged to stand firm against the strikers and their backers and that it would urge the colored students to stand their ground."

Long Expected.

Declaring that "the outburst of bigotry and intolerance in Gary, Indiana, is what might be expected in a klan-ridden state, conspicuous for the absence of decency in its political and public life," the association says that the present situation there is a natural outcome of the klan's pernicious activities.

"The country has had opportunity to see the fruits of klan rule in the criminal proceedings brought against Indiana city and state officials. It is now given opportunity to see the effect upon young Americans, of the commercialization of race hatred and the division into enemy groups of even young American students."

In its statement the association declares that it will back to the limit the right of the Negro students of Gary to attend the schools without the humiliation of being segregated.

* * *

Machine Guns Menace Negroes.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 29.—Three machine gun squads stationed in the Negro working class district of this city may precipitate the actual race war which ku klux klan elements of the state are hoping to engineer thru the school strike in the Emmerson high school called when 20 Negro students were enrolled in the institution.

William Wirt, superintendent of schools, has already accepted an "ultimatum" of the strikers, led by school athletes, in which he agrees to force the Negro students from the school as soon as possible providing the white students return to their classes. The proposal will be voted upon by the striking students tomorrow morning.

Break Up Meetings.

Three public meetings of Negro residents of the city were broken up here last night. Although several news-gathering associations, including the International News Service, has sent out dispatches about the meetings, newspapers thruout the country have suppressed the fact.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

surprised that there still exist people of such infinitesimal political morality, who would suspect a Tammany administration of harboring grafters within its civic bosom.

* * *

THE mayor is also somewhat peeved over the report that he objected to the presence of colored people in a Rome cabaret which he patronized. Should this story prove well-founded and should news of the incident seep into the recesses of Harlem, it would be enough to render null and void all the efforts expended by Tammany in the past to bring the Negro vote into the Tammany wigwam. A plausible explanation of the alleged incident may be found in the mayor's digestive indisposition which resulted in his physician forbidding him to indulge in beverages that reduce political caution.

* * *

AL SMITH is a wet but he is ready to sacrifice his bibbling followers to his presidential ambition. A hardy wight by the name of Cuvillier, a Tammany lawmaker, insists on introducing a potatory resolution at the democratic state convention. The sachems of the tribe, tho they like to look at the beaker while it foams, think discretion is the better part of politics, so they are fabricating a gag for Cuvillier which they hope to insert in his maw when the business of launching Al's presidential boom will be tackled seriously at the convention. Al is wet, and that should satisfy the boys.

* * *

HOW little pre-election promises mean to a capitalist politician is again demonstrated by William Hale Thompson of Chicago who before his return to city hall promised thru his man Coath, president of the Board of Education, that the salaries of Chicago teachers would be raised to a "fair and equitable standard." Now, this same Coath insists that teachers' salaries must suffer a 20 per cent slash. Had the Chicago teachers been as active in organizing a Labor Party as some of them have been in rooting for either Thompson or Dever, they would not be treated like mendicants by the successful capitalist candidate. And had Dever been successful his president of the Board of Education would have threatened a similar cut.

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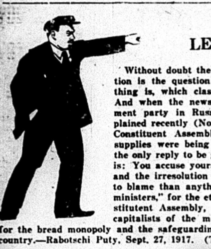

LENIN SAID:

Without doubt the main question of every revolution is the question of state power. The decisive thing is, which class has the power in its hands. And when the newspaper of the greatest government party in Russia, the "Dyelo Naroda" complained recently (No. 147) that the question of the Constituent Assembly and the question of bread supplies were being forgotten in the dispute, then the only reply to be given the Social Revolutionaries is: You accuse yourselves. For it is the indecision and the irresolution of your party which are more to blame than anything else for the "antics of the ministers," for the eternal postponement of the Constituent Assembly, and for the frustration by the capitalists of the measures projected and accepted for the bread monopoly and the safeguarding of the bread supplies of the country.—Rabotschi Puty, Sept. 27, 1917. (Ten Years Ago.)

Mass Persecutions in France—What We Can Do About Them in America

Thirty years in prison and a fine of 18,000 francs.

This is the sentence pronounced upon Jacques Duclos, Communist Deputy, by a French court.

Andre Marty, idolized by the French workers for his heroic services to the labor movement, leader of the mutiny in the French Black Sea fleet in protest against its use to war on the Russian workers and peasants, is sentenced to ten years. He has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies by the French workers in every election since the Black Sea revolt.

The French Communists are sentenced for the specific "crime" of urging soldiers to refuse to fight for French imperialism in China and other spheres of French influence and for their activity for Sacco and Vanzetti.

For France, these sentences are of a harshness almost without precedent in recent years but they are only the beginning of a new phase in the merciless drive French imperialist government has under way against the Communist Party and the French working masses.

Most of the leaders of the Communist Party, the Young Communist League and the left wing unions, are in prison. Included among them are such well-known workingclass fighters as Cachin, Semard, Doriot, Bernard, Thorez, Monmousseau, Berrar, Raynaud, Belanger, Chasseigne, Gilbert, Midol, Bonnefons and Barbe, in addition to those already mentioned.

When Andre Marty wrote from his prison cell a burning reply to the recent declaration of Marshal Foch for war on the Soviet Union, he was deprived of all rights as a political prisoner and incarcerated with common criminals.

Writing from Paris, Michel Hollay tells of the wholesale condemnation of militant workers for anti-militarist and trade union activity. He says:

"21 workers have been sentenced in all to 359 months' imprisonment, 6 Communists to 196 months, 9 sailors to 485 months, 9 soldiers to 618 months, 12 army reservists to 196 months. In the last few months there have been imposed altogether 1967 months of imprisonment as well as enormous fines. The wave of suppression is rising still higher."

The reasons for this wave of persecution are to be found in the aims of French imperialist diplomacy which finds in the Communist Party of France and the great sections of the working class which accept its leadership, its most powerful enemy.

French finance can be stabilized only at the expense of the masses and the Communist Party leads the fight against this. War on the Soviet Union can be waged successfully only if the Communist Party can be crippled and the militant labor movement suppressed.

There is the further reason that the most reactionary section of the French ruling class is trying to form an election bloc for the perpetuation of the present government on the basis of an anti-Communist campaign which is designed to frighten away any support for the Communists among the parties of the left.

French government finance is directly dependent upon American banks and American imperialism must therefore bear much of the responsibility for the reactionary campaign now in progress.

Here in the United States we can pay part of the debt we owe to the prisoners of French and American imperialism for their splendid struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti and against war on the Soviet Union, by organizing the largest possible protests against their persecution.

We must not remain silent while imperialism takes its revenge on our comrades who led the fight in Europe against American capitalist justice.

The Threat of a Racial War in Gary, Indiana

In the steel trust city of Gary, Indiana, named for the late head of that concern whose picture is on the city's official seal, there is being brewed a bloody racial and class conflict.

White pupils at the Emmerson High School have struck because Negro children have been admitted to the institution. "We won't go back until Emmerson is white" is the slogan on placards thruout the city. Police have been posted around the high school and "IN THE NEGRO DISTRICT," according to dispatches.

The posting of police in the Negro district, while it is from the white districts the danger of violence comes, is indicative of the sympathies of the authorities.

There is a huge Negro population in Gary—overwhelmingly working class in character. Negroes do the hardest and most ill-paid work in the huge Gary steel plants. Only last summer an explosion killed and mangled fourteen Negroes who were accounted for, but the total number will never be known.

The steel trust has followed the policy of encouraging the employment of Negroes for the reason that the threatened racial war makes clear—it serves to divide the steel workers along racial lines, make union organization and joint political action more difficult and keeps wages down.

Indiana, where kluxer sentiment is still a powerful factor, is a state where the authorities would probably welcome a racial war that would serve to shove into the background the recent scandalous exposures of widespread corruption in official and klan circles.

The situation in Gary, even tho it may not result in bloody racial struggle, is still symptomatic of the danger to both the Negro and white working class contained in the steady dissemination of anti-Negro literature and the perpetuation of anti-Negro prejudice.

There is no more tragic sight than that of a white wage slave, completely at the mercy of capitalism himself, railing against Negroes. There is no more dangerous and destructive activity in the United States than the agitation against the Negro race.

There is no better way of serving the enemies of the labor movement than the encouragement of such outbreaks as that in Gary.

On this question the labor movement, black and white, must take a stand. Negro organizations like the American Negro Labor Congress will have to intensify their activity in setting up inter-racial committees and both Negro labor organizations and the left wing in the labor movement must strive ceaselessly to break down all discrimination against Negro workers.

Against the racial divisions the bosses and their agents seek by all means to perpetuate in the ranks of the working class, the slogan of solidarity of black and white workers must be raised, popularized, and practiced.

More About Admiral Magruder

President Coolidge has confirmed our estimate of the results which will accrue from the little tempest created by Admiral Magruder's Saturday Evening Post article on the low level of efficiency in the navy department.

We hinted that any officer who begins a crusade for greater efficiency in the chief arm of American imperialism would not receive any severe punishment.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times for Sept. 28 gives the White House viewpoint as follows:

"The president assumed that Admiral Magruder's article meant to say that the navy's efficiency could be increased by spending the same amount of money differently. If this could be accomplished, it would be gratifying to the president and he would welcome any investigation that would produce such a result."

". . . the president did indicate that he felt that the suggestions were intended to be helpful, constructive and worthy of investigation."

Efficiency is the watchword in the naval department since the Geneva conference and the increasing tensity in imperialist relationships. American imperialism wants an efficient navy in Latin American waters and in the Far East. Advocates of efficiency in the navy will not be disciplined. They will be rewarded because Wall Street and its government are travelling the bloody road which it is hoped will lead them to world domination over the shattered bodies of the working class and the colonial peoples.

Admiral Magruder's much-discussed article is a signpost on this road.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

* * *

(Continued from last issue.)

South Slav Situation.

The comrades of the former opposition have brought here a series of accusations as to differences. For instance, they give as one of the differences and one of the obstacles to unity, the famous South Slav bugaboo. China is a source of difficulty for unity. The Jugo-Slav question is a difficulty. Comrades, you can go all around the world to find obstacles to unity, but you will not stop unity, you will not interfere with the unification of our Party, because the basic obstacles have been removed, first by our Party development, second by the Communist International decision, thirdly by this Convention, and whatever is left, all of us can get together and we will remove the rest.

What was the South Slav situation? Has factionalism in the South Slav section caused difficulties in the Party? Comrade Cannon says yes, and I say that this is just one instance where Comrade Cannon has based his conclusion on temporary and superficial phenomena. And you know it very well, Comrade Weinstone, and your speech yesterday was 100% for unity, but Comrade Cannon takes another position today. The fight in the South Slav Fraction is not a cause for a fight in the Party, but the fight in the Party is the cause of the fight in the South Slav Fraction. And you comrades who, in your moment of factional bitterness, have contributed essentially toward making more difficult the situation in the South Slav fraction, have not helped unity. We are given a picture of chaos in the South Slav Fraction. What are the facts? Let me mention just three facts about the South Slav situation:

(1) The South Slav fraction has the highest proportion of comrades of all the language fractions who remained in the Party after reorganization.

(2) In one of the major campaigns of the Party, the mining campaign, the South Slav comrades have carried the banner of our Party forward more energetically than any other section of our Party in the mining territory.

Chronicle of Events in Russia Ten Years Ago

KRONSTADT GOES TO THE LEFT.

Sept. 9.—Kronstadt (Fortress near Leningrad) elects a Bolshevist as chairman of the Soviet Executive.

Kerensky orders the troops marching on Petrograd (Leningrad) to retreat.—Kornilov orders them to advance.

BOLSHEVIKS VERY ACTIVE.

Sept. 10.—Kornilov calls on the Cossacks to support him.

The Bolsheviki enlighten the people by proclamations in their press.

Bolshevist meetings everywhere pass fighting resolutions.

The Southwest Front takes sides with the revolution.

YOUNG WORKERS SUPPORT BOLSHEVIKI.

The first conference of the Petrograd Young Workers, representing 13,000 organized young workers, declares its solidarity with the Bolsheviki.

BOLSHEVIKI ATTACK KORNILOV PUTSCH.

Sept. 12.—The "Rabotschi" publishes an appeal of the Bolsheviki on the Kornilov putsch.

The provisional government appoints Kerensky commander-in-chief of the whole army.

The "Social-Democrat" calls upon the workers to arm.

LENINGRAD SOVIET SUPPORTS BOLSHEVIKI.

The Petrograd (Leningrad) Soviet accepts the Bolshevist resolution by 279 votes to 115 and 51 abstentions.

KORNILOV IS ARRESTED.

Sept. 14.—The government is reconstituted; Avksentyev, Sarudni and Skobolev resign.

"Novaya Shisn" (New Life) and "Rabotschi" (The Worker) are prohibited.

Kornilov arrested.

(3) Since the last Convention, Comrade Foster said in spite, yes in spite of attempts to bring factionalism of the Party on the ground of South Slav difference which don't exist, we have developed the paper from a paper appearing three times a week, into a daily and the South Slav daily is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Party against Lewis and his gangsters and gunmen who are infesting the ranks of the miners. This paper exists because the South Slav comrades have acted not factionally. This paper would be much stronger if comrades had not brought factionalism based on South Slav differences which never existed into the Party.

Have We Perspectives.

A few words about the Party's perspectives:—(Interruption) Weinstone says Jugo-Slavia is an American problem. I hope Comrade Weinstone will help us even more than he did in the past to solve this American problem.

The comrades complain we didn't deal enough with the Party's perspectives. Comrades, I must confess there were a hundred and one problems, multiplied a few thousand times, that our report of two hours did not deal with enough. Our report of two hours was a birds-eye view of the Party's progress in the last two years of the Party's imperfections, weaknesses, problems, perspectives, and tasks. I submit that this discussion has supplemented and helped and strengthened the report of the Polcom. When I say this discussion, I am not referring to the comrades from any of the former groupings alone doing it, but the comrades of the former opposition, at least as much as the comrades from the majority of this convention.

You complain about perspectives. We have said that the outlook for the economic situation is as follows: There is no depression immediately in sight, though there are signs of a serious recession. A depression may develop. It would be wrong to say that a crisis of the kind of 1921 is already here.

We have said that there are changing class alignments, that there are forces making for the breakup of all the reserve armies of American capitalist reaction. We have said the industrialization of the South tends to break up the reserve of the Negroes for capitalist reaction. This is an important factor for us in the consideration of the development of class forces in this country. We said that America's dominant position of imperialism cannot be maintained as long as that of Britain, because unlike that of Great Britain there are other forces challenging its extension — and the Soviet Union is in existence. The American labor aristocracy will not hold its position as long as that of England. We have said the migration of the Negro workers from the South to the North is a force for breaking away from the bourgeoisie one of the most powerful armies of reaction. The expropriation of the farming masses takes away a powerful weapon from the bourgeoisie, because the expropriated farmers largely go into the ranks of the proletariat or become allies of the proletariat.

You say we have no perspective. If you cannot see these powerful class forces at work, or if you refuse to consider them as part of our perspectives, if you say this is pessimism, I say after the convention, you will do better because you will know better.

A few words about unity: I don't propose to deal with unity as a sort of an oath. Too many comrades in this discussion have made it a practice of going on and saying: "Now I will say 'unity' and close". This is what I call words and not deeds. But we will forget about them. Comrade Cannon, speaking as one of the voices from the depths, has made a special plea for unity. Comrade Cannon has gone into the depths in recent weeks and has come back, as we all do, much improved, so I propose to take his remarks seriously. He has pointed out a number of important problems in unity, but first let me deal with some of the other questions.

Hegemony—What Is It?

I will touch on the question of hegemony: I thought hegemony was dead. Comrade Bittelman says it is correct in general and in the abstract to speak of hegemony and majority as two different concepts. It would by confusing where we have a specific question, a situation in life, to blur such questions. Therefore let us, in this specific situation in this convention, deal with hegemony concretely.

Comrades, we have the majority of this convention. We have discussed the Party problems here to the best of our abilities, jointly. We don't think we have evolved any theories of hegemony. We believe that all comrades have contributed their share in the discussion. I don't think the spirit of this convention has been that of hegemony. I don't think the manner in which we have approached the problems of this convention has been such. Comrade Cannon only picks up the threads of the argument which Comrade Bittelman dropped.

We expect you, together with us, in considering the choice of Party functionaries, to drop your group attitude and not give factional protection to incompetency, to inefficiency, to irresponsibility in the direction of Party work. Those who don't have competency, efficiency and responsibility will have to go, no matter how often you yell "removals". If you want guarantees that nobody will be removed, such guarantees you will not get, because comrades of both groupings deserving to be removed will be removed. And if you will follow that policy, no matter what you do, you will not be helping unity. In the name of the majority of this convention we pledge ourselves to consider this and we will not be cajoled, terrorized, coerced or whatnot by any slogans of "unity."

(To be Continued)

DRAMA

"The Living Dead Man" at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse

PIRANDELLO, the author of the "Living Dead Man," is an ardent admirer of Mussolini and has long ago been nominated for the Hall of Fame by Vanity Fair. His reputation among the American intelligentsia" is of high standing and his play "Right You Are, if you Think You Are" achieved great success at the Guild Theatre recently.

Signor Pirandello is primarily a philosopher, using the play and novel only as mediums to tackle such eternal problems as the futility of life, the fallability of human truth, and the mysteries and intricacies of the soul.

Statesmen of the Mussolini brand sponsor and endorse such philosophies simply because they know that they help to distract the masses' minds from those problems that are of real import in their lives. Hence the reason for Benito permitting Pirandello to go on.

"The Living Dead Man" is just the kind of a picture that will both confuse and puzzle the mind of any man whose is kept down to earth. We will not annoy you with any details of the story. Sketched in two words, the tale of a young man, who, having feigned death to escape his dreary environment, plays into the hands of a thousand psychological situations that drive him back to his old identity and his home. Two personalities had begun to live in him and torture him endlessly. He loses consciousness of his real personality, so he chooses the only way out and returns to his old home-town only to find his former wife remarried.

Here is a problem that does not concern us in our everyday lives. Such things can only happen when people who, like Pirandello, probably having nothing better to do, set their anti-social brains working. Even the solution of the problem that Pirandello offers would get us no further and no more than the solution of a difficult chess problem. And, certainly, Pirandello plays; he plays with fantastic and unreal ideas. And at that no explanation is offered in the end. A bit of mystery does not harm in a theme calculated to keep you guessing.

The movie is adapted from the novel "The Late Matthew Pascal." Marcel L'Herbier, the director, as if to make things worse, has succeeded in putting over the most intriguing camera tricks. This is not commendable in a film the story of which is already so complicated—S. B.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

One of the big features at the film offering to be given this Sunday, at the Waldorf Theatre for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

"And So To Bed," the English comedy based on the diary of Samuel Pepys, will be seen on Broadway the later part of October. The author and producer, James B. Fagan, is in New York, together with his wife, Mary Grey, and his daughter, Gemma Fagan, both of whom have parts in the play. Charles Bryant is also in the cast.

"A Night in Spain," now at the 44th Street theatre will move to the Winter Garden, Monday evening, October 10th. "The Circus Princess" which is now current at the Winter Garden will go on to Boston on the same day.

Lyn Harding has been engaged for "Out of the Sea," the new Don Marquis play.

"Porgy" will not open next Monday as previously announced but will have its premiere at the Guild Theatre, Monday Oct. 10. "The Second Man" will continue at the Guild for an extra week, closing here October 8, and then going to Chicago.

Broadway Briefs

Ludwig Satz will open his season tonight at the Public Theatre, Second Avenue and Fourth Street, appearing in a musical comedy titled "Grandpa's Sweetheart."

Bernard Shaw after all, is not writing a play on Oliver Cromwell. A rumor had it some time ago that he was in the midst of such work.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

New York Police Forced to Release Old Man Practically Framed-Up for Murder

(Photo Graphic.)

EXONERATED! Confession of 11-year-old William Salterelli that he accidentally discharged shotgun that killed his cousin, Angelina Constanzo, 7, cleared Biaggio Arsenio, 65, laborer, who was held on suspicion of murder. Photo above shows Arsenio and detective leaving office of district attorney.

Magistrate Defends L.I. Railroad Conductor for Pushing Girl Off Train

Magistrate Peter M. Daly in Jamaica, Queens, Wednesday denied the application made by counsel for Miss Edna Newberg, 19, of Lynbrook, for warrants for the arrest of Conductor Robert Cannon of the Long Island Railroad, on charges of disorderly conduct and assault in the third degree. Edward E. Edstrom of Valley Stream, represented Miss Newberg.

Miss Newberg was put off a Long Island train at Jamaica last Friday morning because she had no ticket and no money with which to pay her fare from Lynbrook to New York. Miss Newberg contended that Cannon handled her roughly in putting her off the train and as a result she required medical attention. Miss Newberg had commuted regularly on the L. I. R. R. for a year.

Edstrom today first applied for a warrant for Cannon's arrest on a charge of third degree assault but Magistrate Daly refused the warrant on the grounds that there was no evidence of assault, and when Edstrom sought a warrant on a charge of disorderly conduct the magistrate stated that there was no grounds for that charge.

Magistrate said in his opinion a conductor had the right to use "any reasonable means" in removing a passenger from a train for not paying the fare.

Chase National Bank in Giant Merger; Now Next Largest in World

The Chase National Bank became the second largest banking institution in the world when it Wednesday absorbed the Mutual Bank, which has numerous branches in Brooklyn. The merger is another step in the concentration of finance capital. The Chase National Bank now ranks second to the National City Bank.

Session of League of Nations Council Ends

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—After authorizing the representation of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Greece on the preparatory disarmament commission, the council of the league of nations today adjourned until next December.

The council also authorized its president to appoint a committee of five for the preliminary work on the conference to be held at the Hague in 1929 for the codification of international law.

Amter Lectures Tonight.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 29.—I. Amter, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party will lecture on "What is Coming in the United States," Friday, 8 p. m. at 410 Clinton Street. Admission free, all welcome.

CHICAGO CHICAGO
Twenty-five Years
of
Revolutionary and Literary Activity
of Comrade
MOISSAYE OLGIN

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SATURDAY EVE., Oct. 8th. 1927
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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Neckwear Workers May Strike as the Up-State Companies Underpay

By Federated Press.

Radio listeners who tune in to station WMCA next Friday at 8:30 p. m. will hear L. D. Berger, manager, and Louis Waldman, counsel, of the United Neckwear Makers Union broadcasting. Modern Industrial Hazards is the unionists' subject. They will emphasize particularly the serious dangers of home work in their own trade.

Since the union won part of its demands for more pay and restricted home work, it has waged an aggressive campaign against firms which refused to sign up. It follows manufacturers out of town to the smaller places where non-union help is sought at cheap rates. Organization work is being pushed in Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven and the Connecticut River Valley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and other cities, with the aid of other unions.

In Poughkeepsie the United Garment Workers may call a strike against the Dutchess Mfg. Co. which is doing scab neckwear work, reports Berger. The central body is endorsing the fight and similar action is expected at Glens Falls. The Dutchess workers are supposed to be getting $25 for work which union neckwear makers get $50 per week in New York City. The Dutchess firm has a fancy personnel scheme and did not recognize the United Garment Workers after their 1919 organization's strike.

There have been 37 violations of the New York home work code, the state labor department reported to the union.

Ludwig Lore Exposed As Bitter Enemy of the Communist Movement

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

About two weeks ago 100 articles appeared in the "Volkszeitung," previously published in Germany, which contained speeches made by A. Burkhardt, Section of the Amalgamated Food Workers in Berlin and Leipzig, in meetings called by the remains of Independent Unions of Germany, in which the Communist movement, the left wing and the R. T. I., were attacked very viciously.

Claiming that the latter were responsible for the so-called disorganized state of affairs of the revolutionary movement throughout the world, they arrived at conclusions, which even went so far as to propose a new international for the misguided revolutionary workers, outside the main stream of the Communist movement.

The articles were the bases for a meeting, which was called by the V. I. A. (Lore's two by four organization), at the Labor Temple E. 84th street, in which the same A. Burkhardt spoke on existing conditions in the labor movement in Germany. At this meeting Burkhardt was somewhat more cautious in his attack on the Communist movement, than he had been in Germany, but nevertheless expressed the idea, that the only salvation of the German workers lay in the formation of a new international movement.

Burkhardt Exposed

This however was disproved in the discussion which followed, and in which our comrades practically carried the meeting. This angered to such an extent, that in an attempt to save the face of his V. I. A., he called the Communists an obedient lot, taking their orders from Moscow and referred in further discussion to the "Red Front Fighters" (Rote Front Kaempfer) as well as the "Reichsbanner" (the republican organization), as "uniformed monkeys" (uniformierte Affen). At this statement the storm broke loose. The meeting was at once in an uproar; and only after "Ludwig" was forced to swallow his own words, and to take back what he said about the "Red Front Fighters," the meeting was continued and finished in an orderly manner.

If anything, it should have taught Lore this lesson; that the German workers will not take him much longer at his face value, but will put a stop to this monkey business and his insults to the working class whenever, as at this meeting, he will drop his mask of so-called Communism, and will give way to his innermost feelings. It must therefore be the object of the class-conscious German workers to see that his face remains exposed, so that at no time again can he hide his petty-bourgeois policy and expression, and his contempt for everything Communistic.

Soldier, Drunk, Killed In Fight Over Money

A young man in a soldier's uniform was found dead last Sunday night in the first floor hallway at 503 West, 45th St. An indentification card gave his name as Corp. Thomas Gowano, 107th Field Artillery. John Cueto was arrested after he admitted that he and Gowan had been drinking and then fought over a $20 bill that Cueto claimed was missing.

MUSSOLINI PERSONALLY DIRECTS FASCIST MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

Mussolini personally directs the activities of his followers in America," declared Carlo Tresca, editor of the Il Martello, in an interview last night. He was referring to the move that is being made to railroad Colegro Grecco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascist workers, to the electric chair.

"Mussolini watches closely every move of his followers in this country," continued Tresca. "When the fascist government was formed in 1923, Mussolini gave the orders for the publication in America of a weekly newspaper called Grido dell Stripe, that coordinates all the black shirt activities here.

Direct Connection With Rome.

"The Fascist League of North America was then organized with direct connections with the fascist party in Italy. Joseph Bastianni, minister of foreign lands, of the fascist party directed the work of the American fascists from Rome.

"In 1923 the International News Service, a Hearst organization, started an investigation of fascism in America. It proved without a shadow of a doubt that the fascists here work under the direct control of Mussolini, that the central fascist office in Rome sent orders to its subordinates by cable that are carried out to the letter.

Did Not Deny It.

"The fascists in this country did not deny their connection with Mussolini at that time. When the Washington Post asked Prince Caetanti, who was Italian ambassador, he admitted it openly.

"When the fascists in Italy heard of this blunder on the part of Caetanti they removed him as ambassador as they desired to keep their connections secret.

"The revelations of the International News Service and the Washington Post acted as a bombshell. Senator William H. King of Utah started a campaign against fascism in America declaring that it was a menace to the country.

"When the storm passed the fascists here decided to reorganize and work under the direction of Italian-Americans giving the impression that the Fascist League of North America is an American organization. These Italian-Americans formed a committee headed by Giovanni di Silvestro, chief of the Sons of Italy.

"It was the intention of the committee among other things, to line up the Sons of Italy in the fascist camp. It is the largest Italian fraternal organization in America, having more than 300,000 members. Silvestro failed as the Anti-Fascist League of North America was formed about the same time. This was in the beginning of 1924.

Deny Their Connection.

"Another tactic employed by the fascists at that time was to proclaim that they had no connection with Italy. That this was an obvious lie could be seen by anyone who remembered the statements made the year previous by Ambassador Caetanti.

"The next important move on the part of the fascists in their plot to build up a strong movement in America was the appointment of Count Ignazio Thaon di Reval as head of the Fascist League of North America. He was sent here by Mussolini. Having failed to capture the Italian fraternal societies due to the work of the Anti-Fascist League, Revel devised new methods which is known as militant fascism."

• • •

In tomorrow's DAILY WORKER, Tresca will tell how the militant fascists, known as the "squadistra," works. He will also describe the connection of the fascists with the Roman Catholic church and the Tammany Hall politicians of New York.

Teachers Fight to Keep Pension Fund

New York teachers are planning to resist any attempt to obtain a reversal of the verdict of the state supreme court which declared the election of Irving Crane, a Bronx politician, as secretary of the retirement board.

A trust fund of over $40,000,000, at least $25,000,000 of which is teachers' money will be placed in the hands of a body with no teacher-representation if the decision is overruled, it is pointed out.

Illegal, Say Teachers.

Crane was elected on July 7th, last, four non-teacher members of the board having voted for him. The constitutionality of his election was vigorously challenged by the city teachers who pointed out that it was in obvious violation of the provision of the law affecting pension rights which states that at least one teacher-member of the retirement board must vote for the candidate.

Miss Lillian A. Hatch, a teacher-member of the board who fought the appointment from the very beginning said Crane's selection was due to pressure exerted by the Bronx County Democratic Association, according to the current issue of "The Union Teacher," official organ of the New York Teachers' Union.

Denouncing the decision of the city authorities to appeal from the supreme court decision which favored the contention of the teachers regarding the appointment of a secretary to the retirement board, the "Union Teacher" says:

"The city of New York, too poor to raise teachers' salaries without state aid is defraying all costs involved by the city members in the present pension suit, but the teachers themselves.

Wm. J. Burns Detective Frames Up Fighting P Frames Man Fighting Employment Agencies

Ralph Dalton, head of the Dalton Service League, 113 West 14th St., an organization formed to combat employment agencies and obtain jobs for its members will appear in Jefferson Market court this morning charged with having a revolver in his apartment.

Joe Brown whom it was discovered later is William J.

Burns' operative was appointed secretary of the league last week. After worming his way into the confidence of Dalton he visited his apartment at 205 W. 21th St. with two detectives when he was not home.

When Dalton entered later, he was placed under arrest charged with having a weapon in his home. Brown has since disappeared only a deputy sheriff badge of Onandaga County, New York being left behind. Dalton is out on $2,500 bail.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

LAMONT'S SPEECH TO U. S. BUSINESS INDEX TO MORROW

Dwight W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been appointed American ambassador to Mexico. What sort of a message is Morrow going to take to Mexico? The utterances of Thomas J. Lamont, the closest friend of Morrow, and partner of J. P. Morgan can be taken as instructions to the new ambassador. Speaking in Washington before the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in May, Mr. Lamont discussed foreign loans and dealt in detail with Mexico. In effect he indicated to Mexico that she was imperilling her industrial future and her national finances by her treatment of the oil property and agricultural property of foreigners and intimating that the full force of Wall Street government would be brot to bear in behalf of American financial and oil interests, Mr. Lamont on that occasion said:

"Mexico, prior to the series of revolutions which all the friends of Mexico hope are now ended, borrowed extensively in the foreign markets. I happen to be chairman of an international committee formed in 1919 to endeavor to protect the interests of the holders of Mexico's foreign bonds which aggregated (with accrued interest) about $725,000,000 (including the National Railways debt) on the invitation of the Mexican government, I visited Mexico in 1921 in order to study the foreign debt situation with the government officials. In pursuance of agreements subsequently entered into, our committee asked and received certain guarantees from the Mexican government bondholders. It is true that this sum represents only about a quarter part of what was due upon the original obligations.

Will Fulfill "Obligations."

"Nevertheless, the remittance by the Mexican government of a sum as considerable as that stated is evidence of an earnest desire on the part of the Mexican state to fulfill its obligation to its foreign creditors, the land and oil question has, however, had the effect of discouraging most of the British and American oil companies operating in Mexico, and their oil production has fallen off heavily. For instance, the production of oil, which in 1922 amounted to 182,200,000 barrels, fell in 1926 to 115,500,000 barrels, and in 1926 to 90,500,000 barrels. The production in 1927 is hard to estimate, but if continued at only the present rate will be materially below that of 1926.

"The taxes levied by the government upon the production and export of oil form its greatest single source of revenue, and this diminished production of oil has cost the government heavily; for the taxes, which in 1922 amounted to almost 85,000,000 pesos, produced in 1926 only 7,235,000 persos, and will in 1927 produce even less than the latter amount.

Scab Grocery Clerk Is Fired; Unionist Back At His Job in Store

The right wing scab grocery clerks' union that had furnished a strikebreaker for the grocery store located at 521 East 137th St., the Bronx, beaten by the grocery clerks' union who were ably assisted by the United Council of Working Class Housewives are picketing the grocery store. Their entire membership of nine members is participating.

The strike started several weeks ago when the boss fired the clerk, member of the Grocery Clerks' Union and in his stead hired a member of the scab right wing union.

Intensive picketing started during which several workers were arrested. The boss seeing that his business was falling off, re-employed the union man last Friday and fired the scab.

Autos in United States Killed 7,000 Children, Injured 140,000 in Year

CHICAGO, Sept. 29. — Deploring the heavy death tolll in America owing to automobile accidents, Walter G. King, president of the National Safety Council, in an address here today, declared that approximately 7,000 children were killed and 140,000 injured in the streets and highways last year.

"Practically all of these accidents might have been prevented," he asserted.

Efforts to obtain safety legislation has met with unexpected opposition in some States, he revealed, but the National Council is making steady headway in their fight to improve conditions.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

Fonck Announces Air Service Between N. Y. and Paris for Spring

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Captain Rene Fonck tonight announced plans for a trans-Atlantic airplane service between New York and Paris, to be started next Spring.

The French flyer asserted that he would first make a trans-Atlantic flight from New York to Paris before starting activities on a commercial basis, but that he probably would not make a non-stop flight.

Walker's Understudy Declares More Pay Is Very "Unpatriotic"

That no workers employed by the city should be given wage increases, is the policy of Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee.

Addressing the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Estimate, McKee stated that as far as the city departments were concerned no raises in wages will be tolerated. He went further and started to wave the American flag, declaring "to expect more pay is unpatriotic and unfair."

The only workers who might obtain a small increase in pay are the street sweepers whose pay may be raised to the same level as the other laborers.

Van Sweringen Blocks Rival.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. — The plan of the Taplin interests to have the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad construct a line between Cochran's mill and Connellsville, Pa., at an estimated cost of $15,000,000 would involve an "unnecessarily large capital expenditure," and would "not be in the public interests," Geo. M. Shriver, senior vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, told the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Van Sweringen's Nickel Plate Road, New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio are making a vigorous protest against the Taplin plan.

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
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FOR THE DAILY WORKER
and New Readers Campaign

Your Greetings Will Be Printed
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The Literary Arsenal of English-Speaking Labor Stocked With New Weapons

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

The desire of workers to read revolutionary literature has often, in the past, overcome great obstacles. Tremendous barriers to the education of the workers in the theory and practice of the class struggle will be torn down in the days ahead. But this will only be achieved by the driving power of the unsatisfied hunger to learn of the workers themselves.

• • •

Overcome Great Obstacles.

The whole history of the Russian revolutionary movement, for instance, prior to the Bolshevik triumph of Nov. 7, 1917, is filled with the heroic struggle to spread the literature of the revolution with the use of illegal printing plants, and the circulation of outlawed newspapers, books, pamphlets and leaflets.

To be sure, under such conditions, the mechanical work was very poorly done, bad printing on cheap paper that quickly fell to pieces thru constant handling.

It was often the custom in Russia to mimeograph the contents of books or articles, passing the contents of chapter after chapter, on unbound sheets, around among groups that would read, study and discuss the material.

• • •

Organize Study Groups.

Such study groups must furnish the backbone of the growing demand for revolutionary literature in the United States. That they will gradually develop is the belief of Alexander Trachtenberg, editor-manager of "International Publishers," that has issued nearly 60 titles of revolutionary literature in this country, many of them translated works that have never before been available in the English language.

This is the time of year when "Workers' Schools" are being organized for the fall and winter terms. These are few in number, however. The New York Workers' School is the largest of these, far exceeding anything similar attempted elsewhere.

Instructors are scarce even for these few centers of working class education. The task of organizing educational groups and even of conducting them falls upon the shoulders of the workers themselves in hundreds and thousands of industrial centers thruout the nation.

The foreign language bars to classes in the English language are going down. This is shown by the fact that even Finnish-speaking workers, among the most isolated, are organizing study classes in English.

Even in those cities where there are no study groups, individual workers may exert sufficient pressure upon the local public libraries in many cases to have the published classics of Marxism and Leninism put upon the shelves for common use. Thinking workers become the students of the literature of their class.

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The Times Are Changing.

The lack of desire in the past, among English-speaking workers the world over, for an education in the classics of the revolutionary movement, has been the big reason why these works have not been translated into the English language from the German, French or Russian. But this condition is rapidly changing, largely due to the success of the Russian Bolshevik revolution in arousing international labor.

It is now 44 years after the death of Karl Marx in 1883. It is 32 years after the death of Friedrich Engels in 1895. Yet only now have the plans been perfected for the publication, under the direction of the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, of the complete works of these writers.

It is not yet four years since the death of Lenin, in 1924, but the Lenin Institute in Moscow is already issuing in rapid succession the thirty volumes that will contain his complete writings.

This reveals the difference in the desire of the Communist movement today and the pre-war socialist movement to spread a basic knowledge of labor's struggle for power. All of the writings of Marx and Engels were available for years, in fact they were in the custody of Edouard Bernstein, August Bebel and Karl Kautsky, of the German social-democratic party. But, like Bernstein, they betrayed the trust placed in them by misusing these writings in an effort to pervert Marxism.

• • •

New Weapons of Struggle.

In the United States, as well as in other English-speaking countries, the greatest confusion exists over the struggle of the farmers.

The English translation now offered by "International Publishers," of Engels "The Peasant War In Germany," will help throw light on the restlessness of the farming masses.

The church wields a tremendous power in this country. But not until now has it been possible for the workers to use a book like Karl Kautsky's "The Foundations of Christianity" in their struggle against the church. "International Publishers" now offers the first English translation.

Kautsky also wrote in German the book, "Thomas More and His Utopia." In spite of the fact that Kautsky dealt with an English writer, More, and his book "Utopia," nevertheless, during all these years, it has never been translated into the English language.

These are merely examples of new ground that is being broken, of new material that is being made available for the class-conscious worker who reads in the English language.

• • •

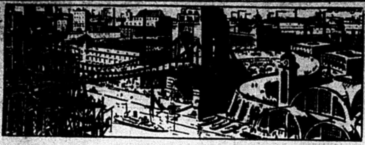
Developing American Writers.

"International Publishers" also strives to develop writers through publishing their works in this country and to draw attention to the American class struggle. It is doing this in various ways.

One month after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, it has a book containing the complete history of this peculiarly American persecution of labor, in 192 pages, on the press. It will soon be ready for distribution. It is significant that no book contains the history of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases in Idaho; the Haymarket case in Illinois, and numerous other historic labor cases. These will be brought to life again. There will also be the accounts of great strikes that have taken place. There is also the great field of biographical writing to be found in the stories of American labor's pioneers. In its series of "Voices of Revolt," which will embrace revolutionary leaders of all countries, there will be the biographies and significant utterances of many Americans, including William Silvis, the moulder, John Siney, the coal miner, and other early labor leaders; Albert Parsons and other Chicago Haymarket victims; Frances Wright and Susan B. Anthony, who were pioneers in the labor as well as the woman's suffrage movement; Thomas Paine, Wendell Phillips, John Brown, Johann Most, Daniel De Leon and C. E. Ruthenberg.

Thus the younger generations of workers will possess literature, denied to workers of the present generations,

(Continued [illegible] column 4)



SURVEY REVEALS EXORBITANT PROFITS OF GIANT MILLING COMBINES; FARMER AND WORKER ROBBED

By Leland Olds. Federated Press.

Profits of the giant milling combines increase the spread between what the farmer gets for his products and what th wage earner pays for his bread. These profits are made although the American milling industry is 100% overexpanded averaging, according to department of commerce figures, only 56% of capacity operation throughout the year.

The exorbitant mill profits are revealed in a Wall Street Journal analysis of the reports of 3 leading companies for the year ended June 30, 1927. Stockholders in these concerns, which turn out products known in every household, got back in a single year from a fifth to two-thirds of their entire original investment. Compared with the year ended June 30, 1926, the share of the consumer's dollar taken by these companies actually doubled.

Profits Enormous.

Washburn-Crosby Co., makers of Gold Medal flours, leads with a daily capacity for producing about 60,000 barrels. Although the company's gross business decreased from $114,506,383 in 1926 to $96,383,137 in 1927, its profit increased from $1,435,726 to $2,550,898, giving common stockholders a return of $29.98 a share. If allowance is made for stock dividends and changes in capitalization in recent years this represents a return of about 27½% on the prewar investment of the owners. Washburn-Crosby's profit per dollar of sales increased from $1.25 in 1926 to $2.65 in 1927.

Pillsbury Flour comes second in size but leads in profits. It has a daily capacity of more than 38,000 barrels of flour and 10,000 cases of cereals. Its total business decreased from $83,255,903 in 1926 to $75,954,115 this year but its profit increased from $1,544,428 to $2,766,271. This year's profit gives the owners 3.65 cents out of each dollar of sales, compared with 1.85 cents in 1926, while stockholders got a return of $5.94 a share. If we take into account recent stock dividends and changes in the par value of the stock, this year's profit means a return of about 70 per cent on the investment of the owners.

Standard a Wall Street Group.

Standard Milling Co., with a daily capacity of about 40,000 barrels of flour in addition to various package cereals, is the only one of the three with direct Wall Street banker control. Its products include Hecker's Superlative Flour, Ceresota, H-O oatmeal and Force. It does not reveal its total sales but its profits for the year ended June 30 amounted to $1,772,752, a return of $11.07 per share of common stock. If we take into account recent stock dividends this means a return of about 19.2 per cent on the owner's prewar investment.

Flour milling is an industry in which the value by manufacture is only a small per cent of the sales value of the product. According to the 1923 census of manufacturers 15½ cents out of each dollar paid the mills for flour covers the entire cost of manufacture including the profits and sales expenses of the milling companies. Wage earners employed in the mills get only 4 cents out of each dollar which pays them an average annual wage of $1183.

The 1927 profit of the milling companies, ranging from 2.65 cents on the dollar in the case of Washburn-Crosby to 3.65 cents in the case of Pillsbury, thus represents from 16.3 per cent to 22.4 per cent of the entire value added by the milling process including the cost of competitive selling. Labor gets only about 25.6 per cent of the value added to its effort. Thus the more lucrative mills absurb almost as much of the consumer's dollar in profits as labor gets for operating the machinery of the production.

Letters From Our Readers

London Cops Use Harmless Bombs.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The eternal vigilance of the New York Police so strikingly demonstrated in recent months by their clever work in discovering "bombs" has now been duplicated by the London bobbies. In London however they manage to discover the "infernal machines" before they go off.

This method of discovering "bombs" minimizes the possibility of accident, yet is quite as effective publicity.

It is to the credit of modern journalism that when after a "discovery" of this kind the "infernal machine" turns out to be a package of soap powder, our great newspapers invariably make known to the public the truth, for instance the following one inch in the Times of August 17th:

London 'Bomb' Held Flash Powder.
(By Wireless to The New York Times)

London, Sept. 16.—The "Bomb" found yesterday in the subway tunnel near Fleet Street and thought to be a new Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration was discovered today to be merely flashlight powder belonging to a photographer. The cylinder containing the powder was sent to the Home Office, where explosive experts pronounced it harmless.

—Shorty Magee, New York City.

• • •

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed find money order for $8. $1 of this is my personal pledge which should have been sent on the first, the balance of $7 was collected at a meeting held in the city park last Sunday.

I wish that The DAILY WORKER would take up the case of Tom Mooney, printing the entire facts of the case from day to day as given in the circular issued by the defence committee of the San Francisco Tom Mooney group. I have a copy of this and would be glad to lend it to you, in case that you would care to use it. I am going to write to the Defender and make the same suggestion. The Centralia case and the Everett case with their history of murder, intrigue and robbery on the part of the lumber barons would also make interesting reading.

Fraternally,—Cora P. Wilson, San Jose.

P.S.—Am suggesting to the sympathizers at our outdoor meetings that they wear crape on either their hats or their coat sleeves in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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Bosses Drive Workers to Armed Resistance.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I have spent so much time in jail that I have laid off for a while to rest up and get ready for a real round with our masters, which I believe is soon due. I have been out of the I.W.W. a long while. Its policy of passive resistance drove me out and has been the death blow to that organization in the west.

I remember a question that was asked Scott Nearing during a lecture of his in Tacoma: "Do you believe the workers should carry arms and fight?" Nearing replied that the ruling classes drove the workers to use armed force by using it themselves and that the workers must beat them at their own game. That is the kind of an answer the workers want.

The capitalist machine is rotting itself and the social revolution is just round the corner.—Wm. Ferguson, Midland, Wash.

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Hungarian Home Sends Donation.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Enclosed please find check for $30.00, representing the donation of the Cleveland Hungarian Workers' Home for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.—Albert Henyey, Cleveland.

• • •

Save The DAILY WORKER.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

We, the Branch of the Minneapolis Alliance of the United Ukrainian Toilers' Organization, realize the necessity of a fund for The DAILY WORKER. Yours is our paper, the only paper in the English language which fights the battles of the working class. Therefore every class-conscious worker should help financially in this critical time.

We know that The DAILY WORKER fought to the finish for our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti and that the struggle is still going on, even after the murder of our two innocent comrades.

The American capitalist class wants to suppress The DAILY WORKER by all means because it has fought and will fight for the working class. Therefore we appeal to all comrades and working class organizations to help The DAILY WORKER. We are sending you $38.00 for the fund.

—Jonh Riapko, Secretary Minneapolis.

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Oppose The Legion.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER—

Fearful that readers might draw the inference that the American Negro Labor Congress was desirous for Negroes to enroll in the American Legion ranks from the comment which appeared under my name in the columns of The DAILY WORKER for September 15, I am desirous that you publish the following comment:

"The American Negro Congress is unalterably opposed to the American Legion, not alone because of the Legion's Negro-baiting propensities, but as well because of the vicious attitude of the American Legion to all labor organizations in this country, and particularly because of the attitude of the Legion in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Boring from within tactics cannot be employed in an organization of this kind. The American Negro Labor Congress favors the utter destruction of the Legion."

—William L. Patterson, Pres., American Negro Labor Congress.

Continuous Progress In Soviet Union Indicated By Prepayment of Tax

AGRICULTURAL TAX PAID IN ADVANCE.

In the Stavropol region (Caucasus) the peasants themselves are carrying on a campaign in favor of paying the agricultural tax in advance. Thirty homesteads have paid the tax in full. The region has paid altogether 120,000 roubles in advance.

MEASURES TO COUNTERACT UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UKRAINE.

It is proposed to take more energetic measures in the coming year to counteract unemployment. Public works will be developed and the number of labor cartels will be increased. Over 7 million roubles will be assigned for this purpose—700,000 roubles more than last year. Moreover, a considerable grant will be made for public feeding of the unemployed and for the construction of night shelters.

AGRICULTURAL SOVIET FARMS IN THE UKRAINE.

According to latest information there are 5,000 such farms in the Ukraine with an area of 496,000 dessiatins. The harvest of these farms has been much better than that of the peasant homesteads. These collective farms have also 600 industrial enterprises.

921,985 TONS CORN STORED IN AUGUST.

According to statistics of the People's Trade Commissariat of the U. S. S. R., the main organizations in charge of this work stored in August throughout the Union, 921,985 tons of corn and oilseed including 200,202 tons of rye and 666,579 tons wheat.

LAST YEAR 778,579 TONS CEREALS WERE DESERTION FROM THE OPPOSITION.

After the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union mass desertions from the Opposition have taken place. Comrades who formerly went with the Opposition are handing in declarations singly and in groups to their organizations in regard to complete severance of connections with the Opposition, identifying themselves at the same time with the views of the majority and declaring their readiness to defend these views and Party unity. For instance, of those who signed in Kharkov the declaration of the Opposition, 15 have already withdrawn their signatures.

FOR THE UNIFICATION OF THE PROLETARIAN CHILDREN OF THE WORLD.

Just now delegations of British and French Pioneers are on visit in the U. S. S. R. Both these delegations frequently exchanged with one another impressions of their visit to the U. S. S. R.

This is what British children are writing to the French:

"Our delegation has visited pioneer camps, children's playgrounds, sanatoria, rest homes, etc. The workers and their children received all this after the revolution, after they had overthrown the capitalist regime. Moreover, all this is at the disposal of the workers free of charge.

"In Soviet Russia children are the first consideration because they are the future workers of the Soviet Union and the growth and development of Soviet Russia will greatly depend on them. In Great Britain, France and other bourgeois countries there are no camps for working class children and this will remain so until the workers will have overthrown the capitalists."

The letter winds up thus: "Long live unification of the proletarian children of the world, long live the U. S. S. R."

WORKING CLASS SPORTSMEN ON THE U. S. S. R.

The chairman of the delegation of Finnish working class sportsmen, Carl Ureni, made the following statement to a press representative in Rostov-on-Don, U. S. S. R.:

"Here, on Soviet territory, I have convinced myself once more of the lying nature of bourgeois information about the U. S. S. R. With our own eyes we have seen gigantic constructive work going on in the U. S. S. R. During our stay in your country we were able to see for ourselves how the free citizens of the Workers' Soviet Republic live. This visit has been an education for us and we are trying to profit by it as much as we can."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NOVEMBER 7 REVOLUTION.

In honor of this anniversary various enterprises and institutions will be opened in Tashkent (Central Asia), including metal and leather works and workers' settlements. Courses for the re-education of factory workers, a workers' university and preparatory courses for the workers' faculty will also be opened for the benefit of the native population.

In some Kishlaks (villages) corn sifting centres, electric stations, schools and hospitals will be opened. Moreover, the foundation stone will be laid for new schools, public buildings, etc. A women's hospital will also be opened.

Local trade union organizations, factories, and works are arranging to make the opening or laying of the foundation stone of clubs, peoples' palaces, workers' dwellings, creches, etc., coincide with the Tenth Anniversary of the 1917 Revolution.

For instance, Ukrainian miners are opening ten peoples' palaces, post, telephone and telegraph workers are opening for the Tenth Anniversary clubs in the Ukraine (in Kremenchuk and Berditchev), in Archangel and Stalingrad.

Paper workers are making arrangements for the laying of the foundation stone of three clubs. Employes of Soviet commercial enterprises are doing a great deal towards the opening of new clubs. The agricultural laborers' union in central districts in North Caucasus is opening agricultural laborers' hostels and also agricultural laborers' red corners and creches.

The Central Committee of the builders' union is opening special libraries in already existing clubs.

The Literary Arsenal of Labor

(Continued from 1st column)

to acquaint them with the beginnings of the American revolutionary movement.

• • •

Stocking the Literary Arsenal.

Another measure of the scope of the literature embraced in the ambitious plans of "International Publishers" is seen in the publication on the one hand of Prof. Ivan P. Pavlov's "Conditioned Reflexes—Twenty Years of Experiments in Behaviorism," and on the other of Henri Barbusse's "Chains". Here is a scientific study arrayed side by side with a work of fiction. Both point a finger toward the future, one holding forth what may be learned thru the study of the brain; the other telling of man's progress from primitive times, a contribution to literature as well as a knowledge of social conditions.

Thus the worker in the English-speaking world sees his literary arsenal grow, stocked with powerful weapons to aid him wage his battle for supremacy against his oppressor.

BOOKS

LIBERAL BANKRUPTCY.

Laissez-Faire and Communism, by John Maynard Keynes. New Republic. $1.

This book is a particularly fine example of the utter bankruptcy of liberal analysis. At the beginning the author attempts to trace the origin of the doctrine of laissez-faire. It is a very erudite performance—with the erudition that mystifies. The author moves in the realm of pure ideas. It seems that there were two ideas, more or less mutually exclusive running around loose; the Compact Idea (traced to Locke and Hume) which put an egoistic individualism at the center, and the equalitarian idea (traced to Rousseau and Bentham) of the greatest good of the greatest number. The idea of laissez-faire which asserted that the greatest good of the greatest number depended upon each individual pursuing his own interests came therefore as the result of the necessity of harmonizing the above two conflicting ideas.

The pitiful inadequacy of this explanation is made glaringly evident when it is contrasted with Bucharin's statement: "The classical theory (of political economy) with its free trade doctrine was extremely national in spite of its cosmopolitanism; it was the necessary theoretical product of English industry. England, obtaining exclusive hegemony in the world market by reason of a number of causes, was not afraid of any competitors, and had no need of artificial, i. e. legislative measures, in order to assure it the victory over its competitors." (Economic Theory of the Leisure Class—P. 18.).

• • •

Keynes pays his respects to Marxian Socialism in the following terms: "But Marxian Socialism must always remain a portent to the historians of opinion—how a doctrine so illogical and so dull can have exercised so powerful and enduring an influence over the minds of men, and, through them, the events of history." Keynes would exorcise the dread spectre of socialism. So in the chapter entitled "The Future Organization of Society," he gives his universal panaceas. They are chiefly three in number:

1—Joint Stock Institutions—that old myth, brought forth on this continent in its most classic form by the honorable Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver and so thoroughly exploded by Comrade Ruthenberg in the Worker's Monthly, issue of December, 1925.

2—A scheme whereby the savings and investments at home and abroad of the entire community shall be managed along more rational lines (whatever that might mean).

3—Limit of population to be determined by national expediency. These suggestions are certainly profound and far-reaching, calculated to do away with all the World's Evils. It remains but to add that Keynes really puts these forward seriously.

The spirit of the work is summed up in the quotation, "For my part, I think that capitalism wisely managed, can probably be made more efficient for attaining economic ends than any alternative system yet in sight."

• • •

If the first half is bad, the second is infinitely worse. No effort is made to interpret the subject, even partly in its own terms, its own claims. As a result what is revealed is not communism, but Keynes. And he is revealed in a pretty unpleasant light. He descends to the tactics of the yellowest journals. The whole performance is a goulash of cheapness, prejudice, vilification. It is so all of a piece that all that is necessary to reproduce the spirit of it is to give a few quotations which are decisive in destroying any serious pretensions of the exhibit.

"Leninism is a combination of two things—religion and business."

"Like other new religions, it persecutes without justice or pity those who actively resist it. Like other new religions, it is unscrupulous."

"Leninism is the faith of a persecuting and propagating minority of fanatics led by hypocrites."

"I am not ready for a creed which does not care how much it destroys the liberty and security of daily life, which uses deliberately the weapons of persecution, destruction, and international strife. How can I admire a policy which finds a characteristic expression in spending millions to suborn spies in every family and group at home, and to stir up trouble at home?"

"How can I adopt a creed which, preferring the mud to the fish, exalts the boorish proletariat above the bourgeois and the intelligentsia who, with whatever faults, are the quality in life and surely carry the seeds of all human advancement." (Scratch a liberal and find a profound snob.)

"But I feel confident of one conclusion—that if communism achieves a certain success, it will achieve it, not as an improved economic technique, but as a religion."

"On the economic side I cannot perceive that Russian Communism has made any contribution to our economic problems of intellectual interest or scientific value."

• • •

These quotations portray the real nature of the book infinitely better than any criticisms of mine can.

At the beginning of his "analysis" Keynes says, "It is extraordinarily difficult to be fairminded about Russia."

That thesis he has proven beyond the veriest shadow of a doubt.

—JIM CORK.

HOW AUTHORS SHALL WRITE.

The Russian press recently circulated its readers as to the relations of readers to authors. The question was: "What novels do you like to read?" One worker, A. W. P., writes: "Of the older authors I prefer Maxim Gorki. Of course, I also read the modern writers. Most of all I like such books which depict the life of the masses. Sorry to say, there are only very few books of outstanding quality in this theme. For some reason our writers are always trying to show how and why the individual lives and acts as he does. But in reality the individual acts quite differently from how the mass acts and it is necessary to write more about the latter."

A factory working girl, A. P. P., writes: "I like novels, for in them we find questions of human life discussed, of whose existence we know. A novel must be interesting and agitationally written. In novels we can especially talk to the youth and speak to them about the revolution and the civil war, which they did not live through. Of course the novel also must pay attention to the questions of personal life; it must deal with such problems which the individual tries to solve for himself, as sex, love, friendship. But the authors must write in such a way, that the masses will understand them and not, as they often do now, so that one throws the book angrily away."

BOOK NOTE

Oil! by Upton Sinclair, which has been a steady best seller since the Boston censors got busy on its behalf, and scores of writers and critics came to its defense as a great novel, has just gone into its seventh large printing. Sinclair's newest book, Money Writes, will be published next month by Albert & Charles Boni. It is described as "a frank statement of what he thinks of prominent present-day writers."

• • •

That Man Heine, by Lewis Browne, to be published October 14 by the Macmillan Company, has been selected by the editors of the Literary Guild as the October book to be sent to its members.

BOOKS RECEIVED; TO BE REVIEWED LATER

Songs and Ballads of the Anthracite Miner, by George G. Korson. The Grafton Press.

America, by Hendrik W. Van Loon. Boni & Liveright.

The Gentlemen From the 22nd. An autobiography of Sen. Benjamin Antin. Boni & Liveright.

Anthology of Russian Poetry, edited by Babette Deutsch and Avrim Yarmolinsky. International.

The Americanization of Labor, by Robert W. Dunn. International.

Company Unions, by Robert W. Dunn. Vanguard.

Foundations of Modern Civilization, by Thomas and Hamm. Vanguard.

The Great French Revolution, by Peter Kropotkin. Vanguard.

The War Myth in U. S. History, by C. H. Hamlin. Vanguard.

THIS COLUMN APPEARS REGULARLY ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Read The Daily Worke

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

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U. S. COURT MAKES DRASTIC ANTI-LABOR RULING

SACCO, VANZETTI ASHES WILL BE IN PARIS SOON

The ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti will be in Paris within a week.

When Signorina Vanzetti, sister of Bartolomeo Vanzetti left on the Cunard liner Mauretania late Wednesday night it was announced that she would stop off at Paris for a few days before going to her home in Villa Folletto, Italy. She will disembark at Cherbourg and from there proceed to Paris.

Miss Vanzetti took with her the ashes of her brother and part of those of his comrade, Sacco. The rest of Sacco's ashes are in the custody of his wife in Boston.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

DAVID MITCHELL, a Negro, and Frank Moore, a white man, were sentenced to serve from forty to eighty years in Sing Sing, on the specific charges of stealing $61 from an A. & P. grocery store and $26 from a James Butler grocery store. The christian judge who passed sentence regretted that he could not impose heavier sentences and indulged in sly humorous digs at the sentenced men. No doubt the celerity with which justice moved on this occasion will be applauded by capitalist editors, with few exceptions, and the honorable and just judge who figured in the case may have his name proposed as nominee for the presidency of the United States between now and 1928. Courage must be rewarded.

* * *

WHILE those two unfortunates are doomed to spend the remainder of their lives in prison for misappropriating sums of money that would not cover an hour's serious drinking for one of our best citizens, there are cases hanging in court involving men who have stolen millions, but men who are respected by society and dealt with leniently by the courts because they stole on a large scale. The same rule applies here that operates in murder cases. A poor devil, temporarily crazed from some cause or other, will be executed by a just government for taking a human life without due process of law. But capitalist governments will embark on a war that will send millions to death and the more people that get killed as a result, the greater the glory.

* * *

AS FOR getting away with money! We have often warned bandits of the fifth, sixth and seventh categories, not to carry their business cards when out on ventures that do not go into box car figures. If they get nabbed with less than one grand in their kicks, up the river they go. On the other hand if they steal a trainload of silk or nab an express car full of gilt edge securities—well, if you have any doubt about the immunity that such activities purchase look at the case of Big Tim Murphy of Chicago.

* * *

THO Tim is not what he used to be, he is still a prominent citizen of the Windy City. He was the chief attraction in Henrici's famous eating house in the Loop and was to Henrici's what John's is to east side. Tim was particularly valuable as a drawing card while under several indictments for murder, and at least two for holding up federal consignments of currency to the tune of $3,000,000. It is reported that when Tim's trunk was opened by sleuths and something like $500,000 discovered there, that the owner of the trunk laughed and said this would

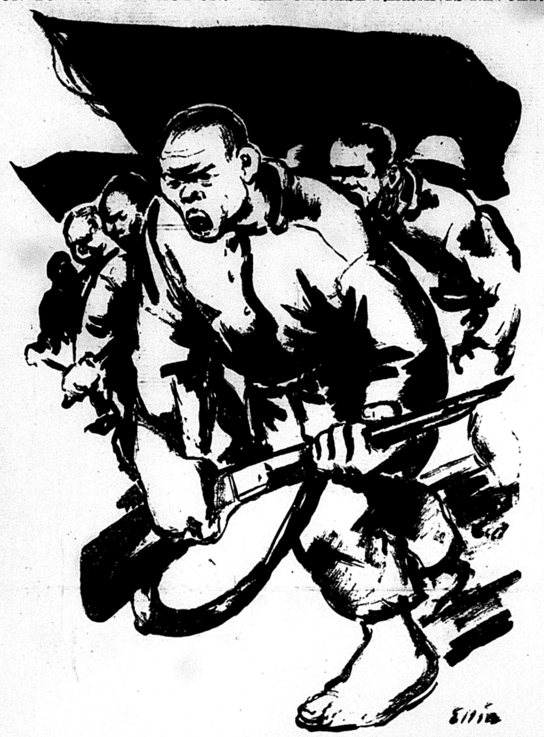
(*Continued on Page Two*)

Boston Young Workers To Celebrate Youth Day on October 9

On Sunday October 9th, at 6:30 P. M., the Boston youth will flock to the unique bungalow hall of the [illegible]ic Auditorium, corner of Berkeley and Tremont Streets to celebrate International Youth Day, the traditional fete in the annual round of working youth holidays. A large attendance is expected.

The committee is preparing a very lively and interesting program. Among other features to be included, there will be a Mass Recitation of a novel character, and a large program of choral and folk songs. Admission will be by ticket, costing 25c each. Get your tickets now! To-morrow may be too late.

ON TO THE REVOLUTION! THE CHINESE PEASANTS REVOLT!



GUARDS ATTACK COMMUNISTS IN TOULON PRISON

Police Brutality Ends Struggle It Commenced

TOULON, Sept. 30.—For their persistence in protesting against the sentencing of Andre Marty with shouts of "Down with the army! Down with imperialism! Long live Marty," twelve of the Communists imprisoned in the Naval prison at Toulon were attacked by their gaolers. Repeated threats from the wardens failed to dampen the courage of the imprisoned workers who made the long damp corridors of the jail re-echo with their singing of the International. As the gaolers assaulted, the unarmed prisoners, believing that the police had had secret orders to murder them and dispose of their bodies, defended themselves with their prison tools and resisted. During the melee, a number of the non-political prisoners, many of whom are soldiers who refused to fight for the imperialists in Syria, escaped into the main gallery of the jail and attacked the attacking guards who were unable to cope with these new assailants.

A hurry call for reenforcements was rushed from the prison and a detachment of naval gendarmes and armed sailors were dispatched to quell the struggle in the jail. With unspeakable brutality, the naval police herded the struggling prisoners into camions and under heavy guard transferred them to the prison annex at Malbousquet.

All along the route the trucks, heavily loaded with armed naval gendarmes, were met by crowds of cheering workers, singing the International and repeating the cries of "Down with war! Long live Marty!" which had caused the attack by the guards in the prison.

The struggle in the Toulon naval prison is the natural consequence of the indescribable course of repression and terrorism to which the French police and secret service have subjected the French workers for months past.

London Hears That Spain Rejects Rivera's Fake Assembly; Revolt Brews

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Daily Express today published an uncensored mail dispatch from its Madrid correspondent stating that Spain is again seething with unrest as the result of the manifesto of Premier De Rivera convoking the national assembly.

The dispatch declares that instead of appeasing public opinion, the manifesto has caused exasperation among certain factions of the government, and characterizes the atmosphere as "extremely stormy."

The articles say that there is no great enthusiasm among many Spanish statesmen to join the assembly, and that Premier De Rivera is experiencing considerable difficulty in getting together the four hundred members of the legislative body.

RULER OF SHANSI ATTACKS RIVALS HOLDING PEKING

PEKING, Sept. 30.—Yen Hsi-shan, tuchun of Shansi province, has attacked the outlying positions of Chang Tso-lin's army beyond Kalgan, and threatens an attack on Peking from the west.

Both armies are tearing up the railroad and advancing against each other. This is taken here as indication of the breakdown of negotiations between the Peking government, dominated by Chang, an ex-bandit who has been lately quarreling with his Japanese backers, and subordinates, practically independent war-lords who surround him. The entire political situation in North and Central China is in a state of chaos.

The advance of the peasants' armies continues beyond Swatow, according to latest advices.

CITY COUNCIL OF GARY DECIDES ON JIM CROW SCHOOL

Yields to Inspired "Strike" of Pupils

GARY, Ind., Sept. 30.—A handful of rich men's sons in the Emerson school, located in "the best part of town" where the steel company bosses live and have for neighbors business men and to their great agitation of mind a few Negro families have been used to put thru a "Jim Crow" law in the school system.

This is the interpretation which all observers put on the final settlement of the "strike," in reality a K. K. K. demonstration, by the students of Emerson school. The school board agrees that the 24 Negro students will be housed in temporary quarters in a portable school within ninety days.

The young race bigots marched, cheered and yelled their approval after a mass meeting at which they accepted the decision of the board.

Segregation of the Negro students in classes will be sought immediately it was announced.

Menace Negroes.

Police guard of the Negro sections of Gary was withdrawn and the steel city settled to normalcy. The Negro mass meetings protesting discrimination has been broken up with machine guns.

The city council agreed at its next meeting to pass an ordinance appropriating $15,000 for equipment and teachers for the temporary school and also agreed upon a campaign to appropriate for a Negro school to be constructed within two years, to house all Negro students in the city of Gary, thus establishing complete segregation.

Woman Gas Victim.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Josephine Archer, 45 years old, was found dead in a room in an empty house at 42 Bailey Avenue, here early today, a victim of gas.

JUDGE SCHOONMAKER ISSUES INJUNCTION TO STOP PICKETING MINES OF PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL BECAUSE PRODUCT SHIPPED ACROSS STATE LINE

Unionists Suspect Operators' Influence Was an Important Factor in Decision

If Ruling Stands Large Scale Strikes Become Almost Impossible; Law Badly Wrenched

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.—Judge Schoonmaker has dealt the United Mine Workers of America the worst blow it has received since the strike beginning April 1st in granting the injunction applied for by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company.

The injunction prohibits the Mine Workers from picketing any of the company's properties and is granted on the ground that the strike interferes with interstate commerce.

Local labor officials see in this decision evidence of strong coal company influence upon the courts.

OVERRULES UNION ATTORNEYS.

Judge Schoonmaker found that the element of interference with interstate commerce enters into the controversy and that therefore the federal court has jurisdiction in the case.

This point was severely contested at the hearing which preceded the issuance of the temporary injunction by attorneys for the union miners, who held that their efforts to reduce the output of coal at the non-union mines of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation could not be construed as interfering with interstate commerce.

The injunction was granted as requested by the coal company's counsel, but "the court is of the opinion that it should not enjoin any of the individual defendants from prosecuting in the state courts any appeal now pending in the courts." This refers to the miners' protests against eviction of union men from company owned houses.

Broke Contract With Union.

The Terminal Corporation is the largest union coal operator in the country to renounce the union and endeavor to operate its mines with non-union labor since the bituminous miners' walkout, on April 1, at the expiration of the Jacksonville wage agreement.

Philip Murray, international vice president of the miners' union received first information that the injunction had been granted from International News Service.

"I will have to examine the injunction," Murray said, "before I can make any comment."

The decision virtually prohibits all strikes against concerns whose product is an article of interstate commerce.

McAndrew, Gary System Head of Chicago Schools, On Trial; May Lose Job

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Superintendent of Schools Wm. McAndrew, high-priced efficiency expert from New York, imported by the Dever ring of big business men to regimentize the Chicago schools, break down the teachers' union and add something to the goose-step parade already well under way, is himself well under way towards the exit.

The three-day trial of McAndrew on charges of "insubordination and unpatriotism" started today, with probably a six to five majority against him. The difficulty seems to be that Mayor Jim Thompson needed the "pro-British" issue in his campaign, and McAndrew has alienated so many people and been fought so hotly by the Chicago Federation of Teachers; that his original sponsors do not adequately defend him.

So for "unpatriotism" a professional patriot is getting the gate.

CONGRESS FIGHT ON RECOGNITION OF U.S.S.R. SEEN

Report of Trade Union Delegates Important

The International News Service (Hearst's) in a dispatch under a Washington dateline declared yesterday that a new drive to secure American recognition of the Soviet Union will probably be launched in congress this fall.

The American Trade Union Delegation, which returned from the Soviet Union last Monday will undoubtedly launch a drive for recognition, the dispatch states, while "fuel will be added to the drive by members of congress who spent a part of the recess in visiting the Asiatic republic."

Borah's Position.

"The chief proponent of Russian recognition has been Senator Borah of Idaho," the dispatch says. "He urged the United States to recognize the Soviets in order to re-establish friendly trade between the two peoples."

Borah has declared, "My position is that if Russia is recognized, we can easily settle all these other matters. Russia stands ready to arbitrate every question raised between the two governments, and we can't enter into arbitration until we recognize their government."

Delegation Report Due Soon.

The American Trade Union Delegation meanwhile will issue a full report of its investigation of conditions in the Soviet Union. This report probably will be made public next month and its chief recommendation undoubtedly will be the recognition of the union. In a preliminary report the commission said the U. S. S. R. was "very desirous of attracting American capital and investors" and that it found conditions "very hopeful" in the Soviet Republic.

A group of nationally-known economists and technical advisers accompanied the commission. The technicians will make a separate report and if favorable, the report will go a long way toward strengthening the drive for Russian recognition.

Striking Negro Harbor Workers Enjoined From Picketing Scab Docks

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—An injunction has been gained in federal court by judge Edwin R. Holmes restraining striking Negro longshoremen from picketing the river front where strikebreakers are at work. The injunction was requested by the New Orleans Steamship Assn.

Millionaire's Widow to Inherit Title.

Mrs. Medill McCormick today informally confirmed rumors circulated by Illinois friends here that she would seek the Republican nomination for representative-at-large in next April's primaries.

Australian Labor Will Boycott U. S. Goods for Sacco and Vanzetti

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 30.—The various labor councils in Australia, which set going a continuous agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, during which seamen and waterside workers held stop-work meetings and large demonstrations were witnessed in the leading Australian cities, have begun a movement to boycott American-made goods as a final protest.

BUILDING TRADES DENY AMSTERDAM AFFILIATION PLEA

Green Rants Against "Reds;" Carpenters In

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—Preconvention meetings of departments of the American Federation of Labor are under way here. They take place at the moment when the Federal government has by two court decisions, in the Stone Cutters' case in New York and the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. injunction case in Pittsburgh, practically outlawed strikes, but in this atmosphere of labor banking, class collaboration and jurisdictional quarrels, little is heard yet of any measures of defence.

Even the fact that the United Mine Workers of America, the largest union in the federation, is fighting for its very life in a lock-out now in its sixth month has not stirred the prosperous labor leaders of other departments out of their complacency.

Reject Amsterdam.

The Building Trades departmental convention opened Wednesday, and its chief action so far has been to reject affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).

Speaking before the building [illegible] departments session, George Kapp[illegible] of Dresden, Germany, secretary [illegible] the International Union of Build[illegible] Trades, and Richard Coppock of Lo[illegible]don, secretary of the British Natio[illegible] Federation of Building Trades Op[illegible]tives, voiced greetings from [illegible] respective bodies and intimated [illegible] such an international affiliation w[illegible] be urged.

Similar proposals were laid before the Metal Trades department.

(*Continued on Page Two*)

District Office of Workers Party District Two Calls Local Membership to see Responsibility for Success of Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar, Held on October 6-9

TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS OF DISTRICT 2.—Dear Comrades: On October 6-7-8-9, The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT will hold their national bazaar at Madison Square Garden. The radical forces of the entire country have been enlisted behind this affair, in order to make it a success. Thousands of comrades in many cities have worked tirelessly collecting articles, securing names for the Honor Roll, and soliciting advertisements for the souvenir program. Delegations from these cities are on the way to take their part in the bazaar. The main responsibility for its success now falls upon the comrades of our district, who will have to shoulder the many duties and tasks, which are necessary in order to carry through the plans of the Bazaar Committee. A record crowd is expected at the affair, which bids fair to be one of the biggest projects which the party has yet launched. Thousands of volunteer workers will be needed to fill responsible posts.

In view of the importance of the bazaar for our press, the District Executive Committee deems it necessary to call upon every party member to give his services for the entire period of the bazaar, in whatever post he may be assigned by the Bazaar Committee. Unless every party member responds and covers his post faithfully, we cannot hope to make the bazaar a real success for The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT and for our party, as a whole. All party members and volunteers are therefore called upon to report on Wednesday evening, October 5, promptly at 8 p. m. to be at Madison Square Garden where they will be assigned to their duties for the following four days. Unit organizers are asked to arrange that [illegible] report as a group, so that every comrade's attendance may be checked [illegible] accounted. Every party member should be personally notified of this [illegible].

Remember the party will be the backbone of the bazaar. Let us respond as party members know how to respond.

Fraternally yours,
W. W. WEINSTONE, District Secretary.

ARTHUR EMERSON, SON OF MARION L. EMERSON, DIES SUDDENLY; FUNERAL TOMORROW

Arthur Emerson, 23, only son of Marion L. Emerson, secretary of Local New York, International Workers' Aid, died suddenly last Wednesday afternoon at his home in Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place tomorrow, 2 p. m. at the funeral parlor at 187 South Oxford St., near Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn. Cremation of the body at Glendale Cemetery at 3 p. m. will follow.

Comrade Marion L. Emerson has been a member of the Workers (Communist) Party since its formation and was connected with the Friends of Soviet Russia from the time it was organized in 1921. Her only other child, a daughter, died two years ago at the age of 22.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND TAMMANY POLITICIANS ALLIES OF FASCISM

Blackshirt Squads Patrol City and Beat Up All Workers Opposed to Mussolini

In 1925 the fascists of this country, reorganized by Count **Ignazio Thaon** di Reval on a semi-military basis, started a reign **of terrorism** against Italian workers who did not support the **blackshirt** regime of Italy. This was one of the moves leading **up to the arrest** of Colegro Grecco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascist **workers** who are charged with killing two agents of Mussolini.

Having the support of the Roman Catholic Church and the **Tammany** Hall politicians, the fascists thot that their task would **be an easy one.**

The fascists were organized into **small** groups known as "squadistra." **Marching** thru the Italian sections of the city they attacked all Italians who opposed fascism.

According to a proclamation issued **by Mussolini** on September 12, 1925, **the "squadistra"** draws its officers **and** men exclusively from the fascist **ranks,** and its chief task is to defend **at all costs,** both at home and abroad, **the regime** which came into being **with the** march on Rome.

Reval's Last Card.

This was Reval's last card before **accepting defeat** as he began to realize that the overwhelming majority **of the Italians** living in America did **not support** the rule of Mussolini.

In 1926 the Mario Sonzni branch of the **Fascist League** of North **America** started night raiding parties **against** anti-fascist workers in the Bronx. Organized into squads of 15 or 20 men they would patrol the **streets** looking for Italian workers who supported the anti-fascist movement. When they discovered one they dragged him into a dark corner and beat him with sticks and clubs. Many anti-fascists were brutally beaten up in this manner. Protests were made to the local police authorities but that did not help.

Censored By N. Y. World.

Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, took two anti-fascist workers who were beaten up with black eyes and other marks to the editor of the New York World. The city editor told **Tresca** that they would publish a **story** about it and assigned a reporter **named** Nudo to write it up for publication. The story never appeared. **This is a** striking example of how **the liberal** New York World helped **the fascists** to become more bold as **time went on.**

As neither the police or the capitalist press would take any action **against** the fascists the Italian workers decided to defend themselves **against** the agents of Mussolini. This **resulted** in many clashes in various **parts** of the city between anti-fascist **workers** and the camp followers of the duce.

Church Helps Fascism.

The Roman Catholic priests are lined up in support of the fascists. In the Bronx the leader of the fascist movement is Father Cafuzzi of the Church of Mount Carmel. As most of the police of New York are also Catholics, the priests use their religious influence to line up every station house in the city on the side of fascism. The same method is used to gain the support of the local Tammany Hall politicians. Thru their connections with the Catholic church and the police, almost every local democratic leader is giving aid and comfort to the agents of Mussolini in New York City.

The Courts Also.

Whenever an anti-fascist is brot into court, as in the case of Carlo Tresca, who was arrested in the Bronx in March, 1927, the politicians and the priests are lined up against the enemies of Mussolini. In the case of Tresca, who was arrested on the charges of a fascist agent, the principal witness against him was a Roman Catholic priest. The priest held secret conferences with the judge during the trial, even speaking privately to him when he was sitting on the bench.

Meet In Church.

All branches of the Fascist League of North America either meet in or near a Catholic church. In Brooklyn, Passaic and Paterson the meetings are held in the church. Whenever a new branch is organized the first meeting is held in a church, the opening speech being delivered by the priest.

In addition to lining up the police, the courts and the church, another ally of the fascists are the blackhands who are today working under the directions of the fascists in this country.

* * *

Tomorrow The DAILY WORKER will describe the fascist attempt to murder the speakers and the audience at an open air meeting arranged by the Anti-Fascist Alliance on September 11, 1926.

Last Opportunity!

To Participate in the

JUBILEE TOUR
TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Registration Closes in a Few Days!

Sailing October 14th, 1927, via Cunard liner "Carmania" and return Dec. 15th
(8 weeks) to

London -- Leningrad -- Moscow

The Tourist Delegation will have the privilege of participating in the Grand Celebrations and Festivals of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Entire cost $600.

You Must Apply Immediately!

World Tourists, Inc.
69 Fifth Ave., New York
TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 6900

Shaking Hands Before the Gong Rings

ABOVE CLOSE-UP shows Admiral Osami Nagano of the Japanese navy, commander of the Japanese naval training cruisers that arrived in New York harbor for nine-day stay, with 132 midshipmen aboard.

Current Events

(Continued from Page 1).

not see him thru a night's spending in a south side cabaret.

* * *

TIM was a "labor leader." It is not clear whether he was against socialism or Communism. I do not believe he was, for the good reason that he could not comprehend the meaning of the terms. But he was against anybody who dared to take his, leadership away and many a shaky undertaking business was put on its feet by the custom brought its way by Tim's revolver. To shorten what could easily be a long story, Tim was sent to Leavenworth for the sake of appearances, but so great was the power of his personal magnetism, and perhaps the appeal of his pocketbook, that he is said to have spent most of his sentence in dental chairs and Kansas pool rooms. He is now back in Chicago running a flourishing gambling house on the North Side. At least that is what I heard from a Chicago acquaintance who keeps me tipped off on doings in the underworld.

* * *

WE HAVE nothing against Tim—in fact he is a rather interesting individual and certainly generous to the needy—but he serves to illustrate the folly of doing things by fractions. Had Tim devoted his business ability to stealing pennies from blind newsvendors, his bones would now be moulding in some prison cemetery and Chicago orphanages now flourishing as a result of his generosity would be cheerless wastes or untenanted rookeries. There is also the case of Mr. Hecksheker, Jr., who was recently declared bankrupt, with liabilities amounting to $5,000,000. This money was never his own. He got it from thrifty citizens who had confidence in his business ability. He would invest it for them and all concerned would be happy and rich. But this millionaire took care to hold on to over one million and a half which is enough to keep a good battery of lawyers busy for a few years and should enable him to stage a comeback. It was also enough to induce a Follies chorus girl to marry him. Yes, Messrs. Mitchell and Moore were pikers and are now paying the price.

* * *

SLIGHTLY irritated because he was convicted of bribery in office, the mayor of Indianapolis, instead of stepping on the sawdust trail or ordering his tailor to put stripes in his next suit of pajamas, decided to appoint his wife to his vacant executive chair and keep the business of running and ruining the city in the family. The mayor had more to lose than his honor, in losing his job. Not only was his own salary depending on the retention of the job in the house of Duvall, but had he quit as he was expected to, eight members of his family would have hit the slave market with him. Whatever may be said against the mayor of Indianapolis, it must be said in his favor that he loves his family. "Greater love hath no man than that he should sacrifice his honor for the sake of his household."

* * *

BUT while Indianapolis is giving an exhibition of political turpitude that may cause patriotic citizens to let their chin whiskers recline on their breasts, another Hoosier city is whooping it up for Old Glory. Gray, named after the late lamented head of one of our biggest and best trusts, has broken into national prominence with the news that several hundred white high school students have struck against the admission of Negroes. This patriotic strike has been engineered by the Ku Klux Klan, which was behind and in front of the scandal in Indianapolis. And no doubt the Steel Trust looks on the movement with a benevolent eye, since it is to the interests of the slave drivers to keep white and black workers divided on racial lines, the better to exploit them. How long are the workers going to be the victims of the capitalists and their agents in foolishly falling for this pernicious propaganda?

TAMMANY CONFAB POSTPONES START OF SMITH BOOM

G.O.P. Group Giving 'Erbert Hoover a Try-out

Governor Smith did not refer to the forthcoming presidential contest in his keynote speech at the democratic convention held in Albany last Thursday. The chief executive of the state devoted most of his speech to state affairs and to a reply to criticisms which speakers at the G. O. P. state convention were scheduled to make at Rochester.

Smith opposed the four-year term amendment which was passed by the republican legislature. He declared that ability to run the job of governor of the state was the best qualification a man could have for the position.

Against Premature Boom.

The delegates were ready to turn on the works in an "Al Smith for President" demonstration but were advised by messenger that this would be against the governor's wishes who thinks the launching of his boom would be premature at this time. Smith, the darling of the labor fakers, paid no attention to the problems confronting the workers. The labor leaders being respectable fellows do not intend to press labor's claims in an unseemly manner, on the laughing jackass jockey.

Chief Democratic Contender.

Smith is yet the only outstanding aspirant for the presidential nomination in the democratic ranks. The withdrawal of McAdoo has cleared the field of serious contenders but it is not likely that the dry wing of the "democracy" will fail to dig up a candidate who will carry the fiery cross against the followers of Bacchus.

Herbert Hoover is being given a try-out by his republican trainers. Hoover is to the political world what Gene Tunney is to boxing fans. Both are steady workers at their respective games but unpopular. If Hoover wins it will be on points.

Hoover Is Bum Thespian.

Hoover would look even more ludicrous than Coolidge in a cowboy costume and if he ever tried a game of craps after the manner of the late lamented Warren Gamaliel Harding, he would be run out of Washington on a rail. If Hoover ever gets elected it will be by the radio vote.

A different kind of candidate is Charles G. Dawes. He is the Jack Dempsey of the political arena Tho he falls asleep at the switch on occasion he manages to retain his popularity with the babbitry and since he quit swearing his chances for capturing the methodist vote have improved greatly. Dawes is a banker and would be a good man for the job in this period that sees ambassadors being taken from Morgan's desk and dispatched to our empire in Latin-America.

Wall Street May Run Morgan.

Of course there is a possibility that Wall Street may decide the time is ripe to appoint Morgan or Rockefeller president. Yet it may decide to wait a few years longer.

There is yet no serious sign of a Labor Party revival thruout the country. The great protest movement that polled four million votes for LaFollette in the last national election is silent. But it should not be assumed that the absence of a Labor Party movement or a progressive third party movement indicates the absence of discontent. Not at all. The economic shoe pinches the foot of the poor farmer and the industrial worker. Between now and the next presidential elections a strong agitation for a Labor Party must be conducted inside the unions among the unorganized workers and among the farmers.

Are You Working Night and Day for the Big Red Bazaar? Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazar.

Walker Shows the Effects

New York's mayor, back at his office door after his tour of the cabarets of Europe, from one of which he had some Negroes ejected for daring to contaminate him by their presence. His face shows the strain of the night life, and he is said to be under doctor's orders to obey the 18th amendment hereafter.

Labor Wins 27 Seats In First Test of Japanese Suffrage

TOKIO, Sept. 30.—What may prove to be a landslide vote for labor when the national elections commence has been foreshadowed in the success of the labor candidates in the Japanese prefectural balloting. The prefectural elections are the first test of manhood suffrage in Japan, and the victory of the 27 labor delegates combined with the failure of the government's flagrantly corrupt and brutal practices to influence the voting, are seen as little short of a triumph. It is believed that the reactionary government will now use every effort to revoke or render futile the application of the suffrage right in the Japanese elections. Attempts to terrorize the workers are reported to be beginning already.

For $10.27 Money Order
I will ship to any worker
25 lbs. best dried Prunes
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All new pack and fine quality.
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70 drawings by 17 artists. Now—.50

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Including the work of 5 new artists. —1.00

CASE OF SACCO-VANZETTI IN CARTOONS BY ELLIS
That great collection just off the press. —.25

All for $1.50
And we will pay the postage.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

WALKER SAYS HE DID NOT EXPEL NEGROES; CABLE PROVES HE DID

Mayor Denies Being in Rome Cabaret; Night Club Owner Declares That He Was

Mayor Walker's denial that he had visited any night club in Rome and had objected to the presence of two Negroes was flatly contradicted by a telegram received from Anton Bragaglia, owner of the cabaret in Rome bearing his name.

Walker on his return from France on the Ile de France denied that he had ever been in a Roman cabaret and told reporters: "I had only visited a single night club all the time that I was away. That was Josephine Baker's place in Paris.

Objected To Negroes.

Altho Bragaglia's cable attempted to whitewash Walker's conduct, it definitely declared that Walker had both been in the Cabaret Bragaglia and had objected to two Brazilian Creoles dancing with white girls. The text of Bragaglia's cable follows in full:

"I'm glad to have the chance to state the facts. Mayor Walker, seeing two dark men dancing here, told me he was surprised I allowed them to dance with white women. I replied the reason was that I am a Catholic and the Catholic Church not only recognized black people as brethren in Christ but the Pope creates Negro bishops.

Forced To Stop Dancing.

"But since Mayor Walker was my distinguished guest that evening, I asked the Brazilians in question not to dance. They were very indignant and explained they were not Negroes but Creoles, and, moreover, French citizens, although Brazilian born, and artists. They were members of a French troupe then residing in Rome, they said.

"I told this to Mayor Walker and he accepted the explanation. I also asked a friend of mine to tell the Brazilians not to dance any more because I didn't want any fuss. They left off dancing. Mayor Walker did not leave my place before everything was over, and never even threatened to do so."

MORROW RESIGNS FROM MORGAN CO. TO HALT ATTACK

Wall Street Ambassador Despite Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Dwight Morrow, Wall Street's newly appointed ambassador to Mexico, has "severed his connections" with Morgan and Company, in which he was a partner, according to a statement issued by Secretary of State Kellogg today.

Morrow's resignation is interpreted as a move to disarm critics who are certain to object to Morrow's connection with the House of Morgan when the question of his confirmation comes up.

Morrow, despite his resignation, will go to Mexico City as the ambassador of Wall Street. He is expected here next week to confer with Kellogg.

WORKERS PROVIDE MOST OF DEAD IN ST. LOUIS STORM

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—There are 77 known dead in St. Louis from yesterday's tornado, at least 700 injured at private homes and hospitals and property damage amounting to more than $100,000,000.

Practically all of the victims were in the working class districts. The better built houses of the richer sections of the town stood the storm well, but roofs crashed in and walls collapsed in the slums and cheap tenements were crumpled up with an overturning of stoves and a crossing of electric wires that added fire to the storm's dangers.

School Children Killed.

Bodies of three girls were found in the Central high school auditorium, and it is feared other bodies may be in the debris. The small loss of life in the schools was considered remarkable.

Forty School Children Hurt.

The storm hit the central district with the greatest fury, leaving North Sarah St. a tangle of wires.

Reports have Columbia, Ames, Yeatman, Marquette and Central school buildings slightly damaged, and about forty pupils in all slightly cut by flying glass or bruised.

The total damage to school buildings of the city may reach an estimated $1,000,000, according to Ben Weidle, president of the Board of Education.

The War Department has today formally issued orders placing the 1,000 troops in Jefferson barracks at the disposal of St. Louis in patrolling the streets of the storm area. General William Lassiter, commander of the Sixth Corps area, has left Chicago to take command of the troops. General Harry A. Smith, commander of the Seventh Corps area, Omaha, was ordered to co-operate with Lassiter.

The Department was advised that Lassiter took action last night to move the soldiers to St. Louis.

Die in Other Cities.

Five persons were known to be dead today in three Illinois towns struck by the tornado traveling northeast across the Mississippi River—Granite City, Venice and Madison.

The dead were Police Chief Michael Clifford, of Venice; David Rhule, Nick Radick and W. L. Cotter, all of Granite City; and Charles Heft, of Madison. At least a score of persons suffered injuries.

Big Hold-Up Foiled.

One bandit was captured, another shot and wounded and two others put to flight yesterday when a lone policeman frustrated an attempt to seize a $11,000 payroll carried by William Schokoff, marble company president.

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(Actual Size and Design)
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$1.25
Sent by Insured Mail for
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On Receipt of Money by
Jimmie Higgins Book Shop
106 University Place
New York City
In Lots of 5 or more $1.25 each.
No Charge for Postage.

Building Trades Rejects Amsterdam Affiliation

(Continued from page 1)

President McSorley of the Building Trades department reported a period of peace, with fewer strikes and lockouts thru the last year.

Hates Left Wing.

President Green of the A. F. of L. made his usual venemous attack on the Left wing movement in the union, sandwiching in between a boost for labor banking and insurance a wordy assurance that the "Bolshevik plague" was "eradicated from the unions." He told the press that the convention would not discuss the Sacco-Vanzetti case and that "all Reds were barred from the A. F. of L. convention" that will open Monday, and likewise all "Soviet propaganda."

For Slow Progress.

The five-day working week will be a major issue before the convention, President Green said.

"Increased production makes it necessary that the week be shortened to five working days, but it must be done gradually," he told reporters. "It must be accomplished slowly so the industries can accommodate themselves to it. It is sure, however, to become general."

Carpenters Readmitted.

The United States Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has been estranged from the Building Trades department of the A. F. of L. for the last five years, was reinstated in membership at the departmental meeting.

The Metal Trades convention has also been in session two days, and has passed a resolution to organize the aircraft factories. It has voted to ask the government for more wages for workers in arsenals and naval yards.

The Trade Union Label convention is holding sessions. The Printing Trades departmental convention will be called to order tomorrow.

Governor Young and Mayor Cryer, open shop champion, will address the convention of the A. F. of L. when it opens Monday.

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—The Book of the Month
DR. G. F. BECK
"The Antigone of Sophocles"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 to 10 P. M.
LABOR TEMPLE OPENING NIGHT
SPEAKERS
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
DR. G. F. BECK
and others.
Special Music & Other Features
ADMISSION FREE

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
9 Second Ave., near Houston St.
SUNDAY OCTOBER 2, 8:30 P. M.
CHAS. C. WEBBER
will speak on
"THE RESULT OF THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE."

CHICAGO'S MAYOR WILL DO ANYTHING FOR PUBLICITY

Gene Tunney pictured with Mayor Thompson of Chicago and Tex Rickard at luncheon given in fighter's honor by prominent Windy City citizens.

(International Newsreel)

Yonkers Bosses Fail to Calm Anger of Carpet Workers at Wage Slash

(By Worker Correspondent)

YONKERS, Sept. 30.—The wage cut handed down to the workers in the Smith Carpet Factory in Yonkers has become the talk of the whole town. The company has reduced the wages from 10 to 15 per cent. In this wage slashing campaign the company has done some clever tricks. In order not to arouse an organized opposition from the workers the company has laid off the entire working force in the mill for 3 weeks, and now it gives the workers back their jobs at the reduced rates. In spite of this the bosses are unable to still the indignation of the workers. The workers are enbittered. They have been made to realize that their lives and destinies are in the hands of the bosses. The wages they were receiving before the wage cut did not allow them to make a decent living. They feel that this wage cut will reduce further their standard of living. The housing conditions, bad as they are, will become still worse. It also means poor food and cheap clothing to the families of the workers. It will also mean less bread and milk to the workers' children.

Will the workers accept this wage cut or will they not? For the time being they did. They could not do anything else. For three weeks they were out of a job. Further unemployment meant starvation, because their savings were meagre, due to the small wages they were getting in the past. Besides the workers are not organized. There is no union in the mill. But while the workers accepted this wage cut they do not recognize it. They will not stand for miserable conditions. Already the workers are beginning to protest. There is no doubt that the workers will organize to force the bosses to take their wage cut back.

Concentration Proceeds Fisher Interests Place Directors in Baldwin Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Baldwin locomotive works, here today, the board was increased from twelve to fifteen members. Fred J. Fisher and Clarence R. Bitting, representing the Fisher interests, were elected to membership.

The third membership of the board created at today's meeting will be selected in the near future, according to Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the corporation.

Announcement of the invitation extended to the Fisher Brothers interests to become directors of Baldwin locomotive works resulted in a 7-point jump in the price of that stock to 256.

Collar and Shirt Firm Seeks Cheap Non-Union "Slave" Labor in South

Cluett, Peabody & Co. have moved to Atlanta, Ga., for making Arrow shirts and Gotham underwear, announces a big ad in New York papers. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce boosts the firm while boosting its town as a cheap labor centre.

The ad quotes the men's wear firm on Atlanta's "many advantages in labor" among the economies which should attract other firms to the nonunion paradise for employers. The commerce boys claim that "864 nationally known concerns have established southern headquarters in Atlanta."

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

Health Officers Took Bribes From the Poultry Trust, Say Witnesses

Graft indictments, one invloving a prominent New York attorney, will be asked by Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora, who is conducting the prosecution of the investigation of alleged graft and bribery of city health department officials and inspectors before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, it was announced yesterday.

Further charges of graft were made by Harry Rosenthal, of the Bronx, Samuel Sahn, of Brooklyn, and David Danziger, of Brooklyn, all live poultry dealers, told of using health inspectors to eliminate rivals from competition.

"Five Civilized Tribes" Superintendent Adopts Chicago Gang War Style

ANTLERS, Okla., Sept. 28.—Victor Locke, former chief of the Choctaw Indian tribe and former superintendent of the five civilized tribes of Indians, today declined to offer explanations or make a statement about the killing of Abner Battiste, young full-blood Choctaw, for which he is held in jail on the charge of murder.

Locke surrendered to the sheriff last yesterday after he had killed Battiste following a fight at Battiste's home. Arraignment was scheduled for this afternon and a preliminary hearing set tentatively for October 7th.

According to information gathered by county authorities Locke shot Battiste Monday night after the two men had fought at the home of a girl ward of Locke.

During the fight, which occurred after Locke discovered the Indian youth at the girl's home. Locke struck Battiste on the head with an Indian ball club and fired one shot at him as he ran. Later that night Locke visited Battiste's home. The young Indian was sitting on the porch. The former chief fired one shot and he fell, mortally wounded.

To Arraign Wagner On Monday; Charged With Slaying State Troopers

BELMONT, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Wilmot Leroy Wagner, captured fugitive, will face arraignment next Monday before a special session of the supreme court on charges of murdering two state troopers, District Attorney Walter N. Renwick, announced today.

The indictment which charges Wagner with the deaths of Troopers Robert Roy and Arnold Rasmussen, slain when they sought to arrest him on a minor offense, will not be altered despite Wagner's recent statement, tending to shift the blame for the murder to his uncle, Daniel Wagner.

Publication of Tariff Notes Opposed in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Strenuous opposition to the publication of the recent notes exchanged between France and the United States in the controversy over tariff discrimination arose in official circles here today.

A prominent member of the French government will appeal to the cabinet on Friday asking that publication of the correspondence be withheld. He will argue that publicity at this time would develop a bitter polemic between the two countries.

Workers School Offers Nightly Courses in Communist Fundamentals

Due to the great interest shown last year in the Fundamentals of Communism course given at the Workers School, several classes are being organized in that subject in the school for the coming term. Last year that subject was the most heavily registered course in the School. In all, eight classes had to be formed. To meet the anticipated demand, the Workers School has scheduled a Fundamentals of Communism course for each day of the week as follows:

Section 1 meets Monday, 8 to 9:15 p. m. Section 2 meets Tuesday, 9:15 to 10:30 p. m. Section 3 meets Wednesday, 8 to 9:15 p. m. Section 4 meets Thursday, 6:45 to 8 p. m. Section 5 meets Friday, 6:45 to 8 p. m.

For the most part, the instructors of the past year will again be in charge of the classes. Some of the instructors will be A. Markoff, Bert Miller, Ella G. Wolfe, I. Stamler, Sam Don and Leon Platt.

This course has as its main purpose an analysis of capitalist wage-slavery, the problems resulting therefrom for the workers of this country, and the way out for those who suffer from the present system of production. The differences between Capitalism, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and Communism are discussed. Finally, the working class movement in the epoch of Imperialism is studied, with especial emphasis on the part played by the trade unions, the significance of the farming and colonial populations, and the role of the Communist Party therein. Stress is laid upon the problems of the American working class.

Classes begin the week of Monday, October 10. Registration is going on now, afternoon and evening, at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14 Street. Catalog may be obtained by writing to the Director, Bertram D. Wolfe.

Author of Book on High School Pupils to Go on Trial for "Obscenity"

John Herrman, author of New Trenton, Conn., will go on trial before Federal Judge William L. Este, here Monday, on charges of alleged obscenity of his book "what happens," it was learned yesterday.

"What happens," is said to be a tale depicting the alleged immoral life led by boys and girls of high school age.

The book was written in English and published in France. Three cases of copies of the book were seized by customs officials upon their arrival in this country.

Movie Workers to Lose Jobs as Labor-Saving Devices Are Installed

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—Two new labor-displacing inventions in filmdom will be a severe blow to the workers in this already overcrowded industry. One of them, a German device, makes it possible to multiply the impression of a crowd 50 times by a mechanical attachment to the lens. Thus the opportunities of extras to make a living in mob scenes is cut 98 per cent.

The other invention affects the building trades mechanics who construct sets for the movies. Under the newly devised plan the actual sets will be supplanted by pictures projected on a transparent glass screen in front of which the actors will do their stuff.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

INDICT 2 FORMER UNION HEADS FOR STEALING FUNDS

Issue Warrant for Their Arrest

Two former officials of the New York Painters' District Council 9, have been indicted on two counts each on grand larceny and forgery by the grand jury Thursday. Their names will not be made public until late today, but they are understood to be Charles Koenig and William B. Hartley.

Bench warrants have been issued and they are expected to be arrested and arraigned today before Judge Donnellan of general sessions.

Wholesale Steals.

The indictments are no surprise to active members of the union who have long known of the wholesale rifling of the union treasury by their officials. Thomas Wright, day secretary of District 9 yesterday said that the two indicted former officials are not the only ones guilty of robbing the union, other "higher-ups" also being involved.

According to accountants who went over the books of the union, more than $100,000 was stolen during the year 1925 and 1926.

Stole Initiation Fees.

Wright explained that in those years 230 new members were admitted to the locals, each of whom was charged an initiation fee of $75. The names of most of these books were not entered in the books, he declared, and there is no record of what became of the initiation fees.

In other cases $5 was recorded instead of $75, the balance being pocketed by the officials. This was accomplished, it is explained, by placing the applicant in the "honorary members" class where the fee is only $5.

Cancelled checks for several thousand dollars, made out to Wall Street brokerage houses were brought in evidence. They were signed by officials of the union on organization check blanks, but were credited to the private speculation accounts of the officials.

Coolidge Rallies to Los Angeles Realtors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Belief was expressed today by officials that the Boulder Canyon Dam problem would be placed upon the congressional program immediately after tax reduction and Mississippi flood relief bills are disposed of. With this preferred status, it was pointed out, the measure could not bet killed in a filibuster as it was in the closing days of the last session.

Angelina Contanza

Seven-year-old child accidentally killed by ten-year-old relative. The police of New York had practically framed-up an old Italian for the crime. They had evidence enough to convict, as usual, when a foreign born worker is charged with crime, when the boy slayer confessed.

Hutcheson Brags of A. F. of L. Meeting As Conservative

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27. (By Mail)—L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is in Los Angeles. He has arrived early for the departmental meeting which will precede the main convention.

Hutcheson, who is notorious for his reactionary tactics, his frantic efforts to expel all progressive elements from his union for "crimes" that range from a resolution for a Labor Party to a demand for the recognition of the Soviet Union, has stated that "no Soviet or red propaganda, no tinge of Bolshevism or radicalism will be tolerated in this convention.

He has announced that he expects the convention will be a "conservative, constructive" affair. He did not know whether or not it would be necessary to throw any radicals out of the convention. But there is a feeling that should the occasion arise he would be more than anxious to do his reactionary bit. "The convention," he is reported to have said, "will reaffirm its stand against Bolshevism and un-American principles."

Hutcheson expressed himself as pleased to be back in Los Angeles and says he is as good a booster for California as anyone.

I. L. D. Issues Stirring Story of the Struggle For Sacco and Vanzetti

Publication of a pamphlet, giving the history of the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case from its inception to the moment of their cruel execution, was announced today by International Labor Defense as a part of the national campaign against the frame-up system which is to receive its initial impetus at the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense, to be held here on November 11th, 12th and 13th, the 40th Anniversary of the Maymarket Martyrs.

The pamphlet opens with a biographical sketch of the lives of the two heroic Italian labor fighters. It then proceeds to give an account of the background of the case, the Palmer raids, the "mysterious" death of the Italian printer Salsedo, and the arrest and trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in the viciously prejudicial atmosphere of Judge Thayer's courtroom.

The story of the growth and development of the magnificent movement of working class solidarity with the two agitators is graphically described. It is a story of the determined protests of millions in every part of the world. The pamphlet analyzes the two tendencies in the defense movement: one which sought to soft pedal the protests of labor, the other which drove it constantly forward, strengthening its militancy, power and self-reliance. The role of the militants in the labor movement, headed by the International Labor Defense, is contrasted with the role of the liberals and intellectuals who attempted to dominate the protest movement.

One of the most interesting chapters in the pamphlet is that which draws the lessons of the great struggle. The need of a powerful movement of labor defense against the menace of the frame-up system is pointed out as the most fitting monument to the heroic martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The pamphlet will sell at 25 cents, with a discount for orders of ten or more. All inquiries and orders should be sent to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York York.

Ross Reelected Head of Miss. Labor Federation

BILOXI, Miss., Sept. 30.—Holt E. J. Ross of Laurel was reelected president of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor which closed a six-day session here.

Meddlesome Cop Fined $3,675.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Lillie Mack, 23, was awarded a judgment of $3,675 by a common pleas jury here today, against Police Sergeant Frank L. Rolfs, for an alleged false arrest of Mrs. Mack and her husband, Joseph Mack, on a charge of "spooning" on a public highway.

1,000 Mechanics to Go Since Congress Made No Provision

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—At least 1,000 mechanics in the navy yard at Philadelphia will be laid off within the next month, the Navy Department has announced. Congress authorized work to be done which would employ these men through the winter, but it failed to appropriate the money.

These mechanics are trade union men, most of whom have their homes near the yard.

District No. 6 to Hold First Dance of Year In Cleveland, Oct. 16

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—The first dance of the season arranged by the District Entertainment Committee of District No. 6 will be held on Saturday, October 16, at the Pythian Castle, 1624 East 55th St. A first-class orchestra will furnish the music.

This is the opening affair of a busy season of work, education, propaganda and also of some pleasure, and all Party members are putting vim into an effort to make this first dance a complete success. Saturday night is the "Dancing night" in Cleveland, and a big crowd is expected. All friends and sympathizers are invited. Tickets' cost 50 cents.

Foster to Speak Before Chicago T.U.E.L. Group on Engineers Meeting

W. Z. Foster will be the principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago General Group of the Trade Union Educational League. Foster will deal especially with the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the lessons the labor movement should draw from this convention.

All militant and progressive workers who are fighting against the class collaboration of their officials in the trade unions should not fail to attend this meeting which will be held at the Northwest Hall, corner of W. North and Western avenues, Wednesday, October 5th, 8 p. m.

U. S. Stops Plane Sales; Mexico Buys Abroad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A sequel to the action of Secretary Kellogg, last year, in stopping the export of commercial airplanes to Mexico, is seen in the sending of a Mexican delegation to Europe, recently, to place orders for $250,000 worth of airplanes. The new aircraft will be used especially for the air mail service which is being established in Mexico.

Are You Working Night and Day for the Big Red Bazaar?

NEEDLE TRADES CONFERENCE TO ACT ON DEFENSE

The Mineola Case Is On the Agenda

Future activities of the Joint Defense Committee will be taken up at a conference to be held Sunday, Oct. 9th, 10 a. m. at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. All trade unions, Workmen Circle branches and workers' clubs are urged to elect delegates.

Among the most important questions will be the new trial of the workers who were convicted at Mineola.

A report of the past activities of the committee will be given and plans for the future taken up. Organized eight months ago, the committee has taken care of the families of many workers who have been framed up by the right wing. The fines of scores of workers have also been paid.

Bosses Feel Happy.

In the current issue of the "Apparel Producer," official organ of the Dress Manufacturers' Association, an editorial appears pointing out the conditions in the industry as a result of Sigmans betrayal of the workers.

The editorial shows that union control in the shops has ended and altho Sigman has signed an agreement with the jobbers that work would be given only to union shops, the agreement exists only on paper, the jobbers sending work to whatever shops they please.

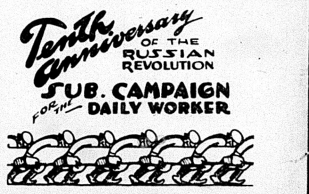
The editorial boasts of the fact that the amount of open shops are growing while the union shops are rapidly disappearing, and that the union agreement should not be taken seriously by the bosses.

When many cloakmakers were informed of the article they said that it proves that the right wing and the bosses are working together against the best interests of the workers in the shops.

Rum Pirate Carried on Coast Guard Foray

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Charl H. Nestle, an American, faces charg of piracy on the high seas because alleged participation in the captu of a rum runner, the State Depar ment has been informed by the co sul at Nassau, in the British Bahama

A magistrate has been sent to Nes tle, though not a member of the Unite State Coast Guard, helped to capture a rum smuggler, an American, and appropriated part of the runner's cargo. Reports from Nassau said Nestle admitted being on the coast guard vessel. It was said that part of the liquor was found in Nestle's possession.



Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution
Sub. Campaign for the Daily Worker

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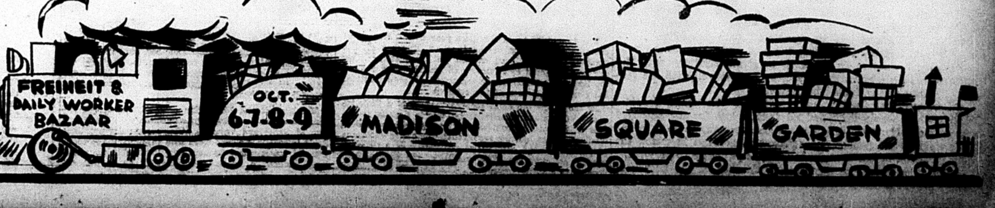
SATURDAY—International Costume Ball.
SUNDAY—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers, just completed engagement at Roxy Theatre.
Grand finale and closing of Bazaar.



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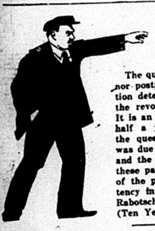


LENIN SAID:

The question of state power can be neither evaded nor postponed, for it is the one fundamental question determining everything in the development of the revolution, both in home and foreign politics. It is an indubitable fact that our revolution wasted half a year "fruitlessly" through irresolution in the question of power, and that this irresolution was due to the policy of the Social Revolutionaries and the Mensheviki. And at bottom the policy of these parties was determined by the class position of the petty bourgeoisie, by its economic inconsistency in the struggle between capital and labor.—Rabotschi Puty (The Workers' Path), Sept. 27, 1917. (Ten Years Ago.)

The Pittsburgh Terminal Injunction and the Bedford Cut Stone Decision Jointly Outlaw All Important Strikes.

The federal injunction granted the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company restraining the United Mine Workers from all interference with coal production, is hailed correctly by the big news services as "the worst defeat of the present bituminous coal strike."

The injunction completely prohibits picketing but the judge sardonically expresses the opinion that the miners who have been evicted by the company still have the right to "any appeal now pending in the courts." This is in reference to suits brought by evicted miners against the company in the state courts.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company applied for the federal injunction on the ground that the strike against its properties constituted "interference with interstate commerce" and it was upon this ground, according to dispatches, that the injunction was granted.

This being the case, it is apparent at once that a precedent has been established which can form the basis for injunctions against workers on strike against any concern whose product is shipped out of the state in which its plant is located.

It is inconceivable that a federal district judge would render such a decision, in as important a case as that of the present one, without consulting the attorney-general and being fairly certain the attitude of the federal legal department.

We must conclude that Judge Schoonmaker is following the licy of the federal government.

Taken in connection with the Bedford Cut Stone Company decision, which prohibits union men from refusing to use material roduced by unfair concerns and shipped FROM another state, nder penalty of imprisonment, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal ompany decision, which outlaws strikes against concerns whose roduct is shipped INTO other states, constitutes a method by which strikes of any importance can be outlawed from the start.

Reference has been made in these columns to the British Trade Union Act by which any effective strikes can be outlawed and by which the British labor movement has been crippled.

The same objects are being attained in the United States without a single law being passed, by the issuance of injunctions.

Just as in Great Britain, the official labor leadership makes no effective fight against this drive on the labor movement.

But different from the situation in Great Britain is the fact that here labor officialdom, far from urging the organization of a labor party to take up the cudgels for the working class in every city, state and national election and unite all forces of labor against the parties of American capitalism, continues to support the political parties which are the instruments of labor's enemies, and to fight the supporters of a labor party harder than it fights the bosses.

The Pittsburgh injunction is another danger sign, not only for the United Mine Workers but for the whole labor movement.

The immediate step is mass violation of this injunction. Force the arrest of hundreds of union members and officials and around the nationwide campaign that can be organized for their release, it would be possible to crystallize a labor party movement which could get its baptism of fire in the 1928 elections.

The Pope Puts One Over on the Faithful

It is not often that the slippery diplomats of the vatican get pinched in the shifting machinery of European diplomacy but in his statement to the visiting members of the American Legion, the pope made a bad blunder.

He referred to the "contribution by young America in that decisive moment for the future of Old Europe and the whole world," obviously meaning America's part in the war in behalf of the allies.

Every schoolboy knows that the vatican backed the central powers in the world war, that Austro-Hungary was a catholic empire and that large sections of Germany, notably Bavaria, are overwhelmingly catholic, that vatican influence aided in keeping Italy out of the war for a long period and that the activities of the vatican demoralized the Italian forces and almost gave victory to the Austro-Hungarian forces.

But the balance of power has changed in Europe, the Eucharist congress in Chicago last year was a pro-vatican demonstration, the vatican has an agreement with Mussolini. Great Britain is on friendly terms with the pope and above all the vatican does not want to do anything to strain relations with the pious vociferous legionnaires who get along so well with the militia of Christ and catholic labor leaders.

Germany and Austria have protested, the suave Cardinal Gasparri has "explained," and all that is left for the outraged supporters of the vatican in Austria and Germany to do is to lick their wounds and ponder on the mysterious ways in which the vicar of Christ on earth works in order his wonders to perform.

But in spite of the doctrinal infallibility of the keeper of Peter's keys, his recent remarks will not help the vatican in Austria and Germany.

On the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Union

BY J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE Foreign Policy Association, that has the sympathy and support of Thomas W. Lamont, of the House of Morgan, has devoted an entire issue of its "Information Service," Sept. 28th, to "The Evolution of the Soviet Government," 1917-1927.

"Current History," the monthly magazine, is planning to give over the major part of its next issue to "The Ten Years of the Soviet Power." In last Sunday's issue The New York Herald-Tribune gave a whole page in its rotogravure section to pictures of life in the Soviet Union. Over the nation nearly every issue of the capitalist daily press gives voice to the views of some one "returned from Moscow."

Much is favorable. A great deal is hostile. Some is poisonous in the extreme. It is the reaction of the capitalist world from day to day to the fact that the workers and peasants in the Union of Soviet Republics have now been in power for ten years—a whole decade.

* * *

A ship has been chartered to carry 3,168,000 feet of lumber from Soviet White Sea ports to New York City.

Prof. D. M. Mushketov, director of the Soviet Geological Survey, arrives in New York to study the American Geological Survey.

William Pickens, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announces his regret at being unable to attend the Soviet Anniversary Celebration, at Moscow, Nov. 7th. The Brazilian Federation of Trade Unions gladly accepts the invitation with the exclamation, "Long Live Proletarian Solidarity!" The question of the American Federation of Labor sending a delegation to the Soviet Union may be raised at the Los Angeles Convention, starting Oct. 3. Miss Harriet Eddy, of the University of California, praises Soviet libraries. Four Russian peasants arrive in New York City. Their mission is to direct the transport to the Soviet Union of 2,700 high grade sheep recently purchased in Utah, Montana, Oregon and Ohio. Various organizations in the Soviet Union have invited 1,150 guests to attend the impending Tenth Anniversary Celebration. All this comes through in the news for two consecutive days.

* * *

On this Tenth Anniversary the capitalist world will mobilize its whole press battalions to belittle and scoff at the achievements of the Soviet Power. On the other hand, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, with their allies, the class conscious workers of every capitalist land, will do their utmost during this Tenth Anniversary Celebration, to bring to the minds of the world's oppressed workers and farmers the achievements of those ten years.

* * *

Ten years is a short period for the replacement of the "old regime" of the czarist landlords, bankers and industrialists, with Communism. The burden of centuries is not completely sloughed off in one short decade. Especially in a country like Russia, backward in every economic and cultural respect, in which nine-tenths of the population consists of peasants cultivating their land with primitive methods, is the path toward the goal sought difficult and winding.

The social-democrats, traitors to the revolution, joined the capitalists in declaring it couldn't be done. Ten years of progress, however, has forced that sneer from their faces. The sneer is replaced by a look of fear. For if the Russian worker and peasant masses can achieve victory against the tremendous obstacles that have confronted them, as they are doing, the conclusion must be that the replacement of capitalism by Communism must be much easier and simpler in countries like the United States and Germany, or Great Britain, possessing a rich technical basis of production; where the system of transportation has been highly developed, where the industrial workers make up a large percentage of the population. It is only when viewing the progress of the Soviet Revolution in Russia in this way that one gets a proper perspective on this Tenth Anniversary.

* * *

The Foreign Policy Association gets no comfort out of tremendous growth of Soviet industry and agriculture. It boldly states its hope, however, for the disintegration of the Soviet Power in words as follows:

"The future economic development of Russia is closely allied to the solution of the complications arising out of Soviet foreign relations and the present Party controversy. An unknown factor of great importance in the Russian situation is the effect upon Soviet policy of the Anglo-Russian break, the continued friction with France and the failure to open relations with the United States. The continued isolation of Russia and the fear of foreign invasion professed by Soviet leaders exercises a constant unfavorable influence upon the normal development of her internal life."

The propaganda writers of "The Association," pointing out that the Communist Party is the ruling power in the Soviet Union, herald the differences between the party and the opposition as clear that "unless a compromise is found between the policies advocated by the two groups the Communist Party will cease to be a unit," with the inference that the Proletarian Dictatorship will then crumble and Russia be restored to the world of capitalist nations.

That is the dream nursed by the world reaction on the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik victory. It is thin stuff.

To be sure the raid on Arcos in London, at the command of the Baldwin tory government, and the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, again emphasized the continuously threatening war danger. The growing imperialist attack is not averted, except temporarily, by the fact that France now refuses to sever its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, again emphasizing the continuously threatening war danger. The growing imperialist attack is not averted, except temporarily, by the fact that France now refuses to sever its diplomatic relations with the Workers' Republic, and by the failure of other continental nations to join Britain's anti-Soviet bloc at this time. But the war danger only solidifies the worker and peasant masses in support of their government. Thus we find popular subscriptions mounting for the "Answer to Chamberlain Fund" to purchase planes for the Soviet air fleet, the development of rifle clubs on a far-reaching scale, while the military maneuvers this year have been more successful than ever.

* * *

The differences within the Communist Party have been reduced to a minimum. It may be said that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is stronger today than at any time during the last ten years. It is greater in numbers. But more important, its members have had the benefit of the experiences of the past ten years. They have conducted and developed industry and agriculture under the most trying circumstances. They have built the Red Army. They have been schooled in all the activities of government.

This has not been an easy accomplishment by any means. Thorough training is the order of the day for all officials of the government. Many are brought to Moscow, even from distant sections of the Soviet Union, and schooled in their duties at the Communist Academy. The work of education among the masses proceeds on an extensive scale through a powerful daily, weekly and monthly press, through the publication of books, pamphlets and special literature in quantities hitherto unknown in Russia, through the development of every cultural activity. All this serves to knit more firmly all Russian labor in support of the Soviet Power.

* * *

"The Tenth Year" of the victory of the Russian workers and peasants sees the sun of world working class victory mounting higher than ever.

Inventors Busy in the U. S. S. R.

PRODUCTION CONFERENCES PROMOTE INVENTIONS BY WORKING CLASS ELEMENTS.

The "Andre Marty" ship-building yard in Nikolaev employs 8,437 manual and office workers. A considerable number of all sorts of proposals concerning every branch of factory life are sent in by the workers through the production conferences and also direct to the management of the ship-yard. During the first half of the current year 139 proposals were examined, 34% of which found practical application, whereas 3% were declared to be technically correct although not applicable by the means at the disposal of the works. Only 15% were entirely rejected.

Such production conferences are held in all the departments of the works and are convened once a month. Questions connected with the utilization of plant and labor forces are discussed at the conferences.

On May 13, 1926, a commission was appointed for the promotion of the inventiveness of the workers.

In the course of last year the commission received 22 notices of inventions and improvements. Eleven of them have been put into practice and 8 were given a premium. Altogether 4 improvement proposals were rejected.

Up to July of the current year 59 proposals have been received: 15 from manual workers, one from office workers, 9 from foremen, 28 from technicians and 5 from other categories of workers. Five of the proposals are new inventions.

PLENUM OF THE PAPER WORKERS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

It has been decided at the plenum of the paper workers' central committee, which is now proceeding, to take measures for the creation of skilled labor power. This is all the more necessary just now in view of the rapid development of the paper industry.

Production is expected to increase more than 10% per annum.

According to a business estimate 30,000 workers will be employed in this industry in 1926-27, 38,000 in 1931-32, 48,000 in 1936-37 and 57,000 in 1941-42. However, in the more up-to-date enterprises the growth of production will exceed the growth of labor forces.

GROWTH OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN 1926-27.

The year 1926-27 is the first year in the history of Socialist construction in the U. S. S. R. when all the planned work has been carried out completely. This can be considered as a victory of planning and also of the Socialist method of accelerating the development of the productive forces of the country.

In the course of eight months there was a 21% increase of production in industry; this is slightly in excess of planned expectations. Concentration on industrialization has had the result that production of means of production has outstripped production of articles of general consumption. The quality of the articles produced has greatly improved. The number of workers employed has increased 5.4%. Production per head has increased 9.9%.

Agriculture. There has been a 15-20% increase in the production of cereals for technical purposes in 1926-27. The number of cattle has increased 8%. The purchasing capacity of the peasantry has increased 8-9%.

The development of transport did not keep pace with the development of other branches of economy. However, there has been in the course of 8 months 15% increase in the goods traffic which is a testimony not only of the development of transport, but of the entire national economy.

During the 8 months foreign trade showed an active balance of 105 million roubles, export having increased 22%.

FOREIGN SPORTSMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST THE EXECUTION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

The Foreign sportsmen who have come to the All-Union Physical Culture Festival organized, at the initiative of the German sportsmen, a protest meeting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. This meeting was attended by 108 representatives of 5 countries: Germany, Finland, Czecho-Slovakia and Norway. The brutality of the American bourgeoisie is severely condemned in a resolution which was adopted unanimously. The workers of all countries are urged to unite for struggle against the capitalist offensive.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORWEGIAN LABOR DELEGATION.

The Norwegian workers' delegation composed of 86 people, including four women, arrived in Leningrad on August 30th. Two-thirds of the delegation are members of the Labor Party. Among the members of the delegation are builders, metal and paper workers, printers, textile and chemical workers, tanners, railwaymen, wood workers and fishermen. The head of the delegation is Albert Diedrichsen, a member of the Labor Party. The secretary of the delegation is a Communist, the metal worker, Voss.

The chairman of the delegation, Diedrichsen, told a collaborator of the "Izvestia" that the visit of this delegation which consists entirely of workers at the bench is the result of the strong desire of Norwegian workers to establish relations with the Russian proletariat.

The secretary of the delegation, comrade Voss, spoke of the precarious position of the working class in Norway. A series of conflicts have taken place lately in Norway. As a result of a big lockout, legislation providing for compulsory arbitration has been introduced. At present there is a big conflict in the chemical industry in which 12,000 people are involved. The economic position of the Norwegian workers is twice as bad as prior to the war.

Members of the Norwegian delegation speak of big demonstrations in Norway in connection with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The protest did not limit itself to meetings which were held throughout the country. In towns where workers take the lead in the municipal councils a boycott of American firms was declared, the Americans retaliated by ceasing to advertise in the labor press.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

* * *

(Continued from last issue.)

Unity in "Deeds Not Words."

"Unity is a maneuver"—you say it is a maneuver. What are we maneuvering for when we speak of unity? Are we trying to jam anything down your throats?

We have the majority. The membership is convinced of this. The C. I. is convinced of this. We are not fighting for a majority. We are not trying to convince anybody that we are a majority. Those questions are settled. What was the maneuver? Are we trying to make an alliance with some comrades against others? I say no, but we will deal with that question in a minute. Some comrades say "we want deeds, not words." We extent to you the hand of unity, and we will keep it extended no matter how often you refuse it, until you clasp it and realize that all your suspicions are unfounded.

Comrade Ballam has come forward with the claim for a niche in the Party museum. Comrade Bedacht, he is a little factional — he says in the Party mausoleum! I don't say this. We have one difference with each other, Comrade Bedacht. Comrade Ballam is alive and will help the Party much more than in the past.

What does Comrade Ballam claim? He claims: "I, as a member of the group which threw out the slogan of collective leadership". I think he threw it away when he misapplied it. Comrade Cannon is farsighted, is a little more advanced in Party strategy. When he said that same thing about unity, he passed a note up to the chair at least to have the record clear that he did not mean what he said. Comrade Ballam forgot to pass a note.

Comrade Ballam: the collective leadership which you proposed was a collective leadership of one-third here, one third there, and one-third nowhere else, and that form of collective leadership which you put up in your famous nine points is ancient history. This thing even I put in the Party mausoleum.

Comrades of the convention will pardon me if I take a minute to reveal a secret of a dead group. When the question of collective leadership was raised in the former Ruthenberg group, Comrade Ballam was the fellow who fought Weinstone more bitterly than anybody else did in the group. That revelation I give you with your indulgence. This is not a place for indulgences.

Collective Leadership.

About this collective leadership. I can see how you could have one-third of a delegate. I can see how you can have even one-seventy-fifth of a delegate, but I cannot see how you can have one-third of a Polbureau member or CEC member. The C. I., together with us, has worked out an agreement for collective leadership and that agreement lays the basis for the establishment of a definite majority in the incoming CEC. This agreement recognizes that the trouble and one of the basic reasons for not having a collective leadership in the past was because we have parity, a paralysis CEC. The basis, one of the most important bases for security for the development of collective leadership in the Party, is that the agreement signed by all our comrades, with the Comintern, inclusive of all the comrades here from the various groupings, is that the incoming CEC will have the basis for a real collective leadership, and not leadership divided into groups to form alliances for manipulations.

Every one of the groups in the past, inclusive of the group which formerly was known as the Ruthenberg group, was guilty of that. The question of apportionment of guilt, we will not discuss.

But that situation is past. There are no more manipulations. There will be no more alliances, this year with one group, and alliances in another month with another group. That is why we have a basis for collective leadership. Comrade Ballam, I don't think you will get a medal for throwing out the slogan in the wrong way!

Some comrades also speak of credentials. The Credentials Committee report is a very weak faction platform. I say that he who prepares to go out after this convention and make the Credentials Committee report a platform of opposition to the decisions of this convention, whether it be referring to policy or the choice of a CEC, that comrade or those comrades, no matter how many times they say they are for unity, no matter how many times they say they are suspicious of us, those comrades will not help but will be continuing to perpetuate the faction fight.

(To Be Continued).

Reiss Addresses Big Daily Worker Builder Meeting in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 30. — Monday night, Sept. 26th, the Daily Worker and Literature agents and the members of the Daily Worker Builders met at 19 So. Lincoln street.

Twelve out of the 28 Chicago nuclei were represented by either a Daily Worker or Literature agent (all of whom are members of the Builders Club) and 15 Builders Club members holding no official position as Literature or D. W. agent.

Comrade Paul Reiss gave an interesting and instructive talk on what to do and how to work to build up The DAILY WORKER. After his talk many questions were asked and considerable discussion took place.

Comrade Hammersmark reported on the Builders Club and present condition of the DAILY WORKER drive. The Builders Club now has a membership of 54 out of which 29 are paid up for a full year.

A motion was made that all commissions formerly paid to nuclei be kept by the district DAILY WORKER agent from now on. Comrade Reiss suggested that in addition to this commission $10.00 a week will be allowed by The DAILY WORKER making it possible to make about $20 a week with commissions and allowance.

An entertainment committee was appointed to get up an affair in the near future for The DAILY WORKER Builders Club. The committee includes Liebermann, Prokopec, Catila, Polko and Vallentin.

The New Plays

"THE HOUSE OF WOMEN," Louis Bromfield's dramatization of his own novel, "The Green Bay Tree," will be presented by Arthur Hopkins Monday night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre with Elsie Ferguson and Nance O'Neil, co-starred. Helen Freeman, Walter Abel, Curtic Cooksey and Roberta Bellinger are others in the cast.

"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE," by Hendrik Ibsen will be revived by Walter Hampden Monday night at Hampden's Theatre. The cast includes Mr. Hampden, Ernest Rowan, Cecil Yapp, Mabel Moore and Marie Adels.

"SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK," a musical comedy with book by Eddie Dowling, music by James Hanley, opens Monday at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Ray Dooley, Fiske O'Hara, Sam Morton, Smith and Dale, Richard Keene and Ruby Keeler head the cast.

"YES, YES, YVETTE," a musical comedy, based on "Nothing But the Truth," with book by James Montgomery and William Carey Duncan, music and lyrics by Irving Caesar and Phil Charig, is due at the Sam H. Harris Theatre Monday night. Charles Winninger, Jeanette MacDonald and Jack Whiting are the chief players.

"ROMANCING 'ROUND," by Conrad Westervelt, will be presented at the Little Theatre Monday night by L. Lawrence Weber. The cast includes Ralph Morgan, Helen MacKellar, Beatrice Blin, Fleming Ward, Mott Hawley and Charles Ritchie.

"HIDDEN," a new play by William J. Hurlbut, with Philip Merivale, Beth Merrill, Joan Blair, Mary Morris and Mary Hall in the cast will come to the Hudson Lyceum Theatre Tuesday night, presented by David Belasco.

"LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH," by Mario Fausto Marini, will open Angelo Musco's Italian repertory season at the Manhattan Opera House, beginning Tuesday evening.

"DRACULA," a thriller, by Hamilton Deane and John Balderston, based on Bram Stoker's novel, will be presented by Horace Liveright, Wednesday night at the Fulton Theatre. The cast includes Bela Lugosi, Dorothy Peterson, Edward Van Sloan, Bernard Jukes, Herbert Bunston, Nedda Harrigan, Terrence Neill and Alfred Frith.

"JACOB SLOVAK," by Mercedes De Acosta, will open Wednesday at the Greenwich Village Theatre. Jose Ruben and Miriam Doyle are the chief players.

"MY PRINCESS," a new operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg, will be presented by Alfred E. Aarons, Thursday night at the Shubert Theatre. The company includes Hope Hampton, Robert Woolsey, Herbert Corthell, Leonard Ceeley, Audrey Maple, Marie Stoddard, Evelyn Darville, Miriam Wootton and Leo Stark.

DRAMA

Somerset Maugham Lances a Sore

Katherine Cornell Proves Great Tragic Actress in "The Letter" at Morosco

The wife (played by Katherine Cornell) of a plantation manager (J. W. Austin) in the Malay Peninsula kills a man. She offers a defense: that he tried to rape her. The defendant's story is almost perfect. The fact that the slain man is living with a Chinese woman prejudices the entire community of imperialists against him—he has broken caste—he has disgraced the conquering class. But you feel that murder among the group of rulers is a dangerous thing; everybody is very serious, most of all, Joyce, the attorney for the defense, played by Allan Jeayes.

Katherine Cornell.

Still, Leslie Crosby, the killer, has a perfect case, until Ong Chi Seng (James Vincent), Atty. Joyce's confidential "clerk," delicately breaks the news to his employer that "there is in existence" a letter, written in impassioned tones by Leslie to the dead man, inviting him to come to see her on the night of the murder, "because Mr. Crosbie" will be in Singapore."

The Chinese women, or Ong, or his friend, some one among them, has the letter, and Joyce finally stifles his moralistic prejudices and buys it with $10,000 of Crosby's money. Whereupon Leslie is duly acquitted.

Crosby, when he hears of the high priced letter, insists that it must be worth reading since it cost him the last cent he has in the world, and Leslie's resulting confession that she was the dead man's lover for seven years, until he deserted her for the Chinese girl, shatters the fool's paradise the poor trusting and over-kind husband has been inhabiting.

You will see that this is a sordid tale, which must be handled with as much high art as is the theme in "The Ring and the Book," or it will merely mess around like another [illegible] case. It is supremely to Somerset Maugham's credit that it is so managed. Between Maugham's powerful restraint and sense of decorum, and Katherine Cornell's fine dramatic ability, the plain and simple tale of adultery, murder, blackmail and perjury, such an everyday occurrence, is made to gather around it a halo of omnipotent and fearful fate, as impressive as that which hangs over Oedipus, in the matchless stagecraft of the Greeks.

The entire production, Maugham's part as playwright, Katherine Cornell's as the star, and the excellent support of four male members of the cast, combine to produce a smooth and finished, and moving thing—the listener follows every writhing and twist of Leslie's tortured brain as shown in Katherine Cornell's expressive countenance while she dodges each swish of the gallow's rope—until in the end she meets what perhaps she felt as a more terrible fate.

The play is pessimistic, ironic, and full of a soft patter of sardonic humor—as when Joyce turns to Ong Chi Seng and asks him what he is getting out of the blackmail, only to be met with an unctious quotation, "The Laborer is worthy of his hire, as Our Lord said." The blackmailer, Ong, is only a product of the culture brot to him by the British school in Hong Kong—a Chinese who has learned the trade of lawyer very well indeed—better than his masters thot he would. Incidentally, James Vincent gets all the urbanity, suavity, and cunning into that character that it will stand.

The whole play is a cross section of imperialist life—a kind of Kiplingesque self criticism; to be sure, all the villains and buffons are conquered natives and Chinese, but despite that injustice—it is merciless self-criticism nevertheless.—V. S.

ANTONIO MORENO

Co-starred with Greta Garbo in "The Temptress," Ibanez' famous film story of life in South America, which will be shown for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER at the Waldorf Theatre tomorrow.

N. Y. Symphony Plans Five Great Conductors

The New York Symphony's plans for the season, which opens October 21 and which will mark out its first half century, will include no less than five guest conductors. Fritz Busch of the Dresden Opera House is scheduled to come first. The others include: Ossip Gabrilowitsch; Walter Damrosch, who retired as regular conductor at the close of last season, but who will serve as guest conductor for one month; Maurice Ravel, distinguished French composer, and Fernandez Arbos of the Madrid Symphony Orchestra, leading conductor of Spain. Ravel is known here thru numerous compositions, notably the "Rapsodie Espagnole," concert suites from his ballet "Daphnis et Chloe" and his one act opera "L'Heure Espagnole."

Ninety concerts will be given by the orchestra during the season. Sixty-one of these will be in New York. Among the soloists are Jascha Heifetz, Edward Johnson, Geraldine Farrar, Albert Spalding, Walter Gieseking, Rudolph Laubenthal, Harold Bauer, Paul Kochanski, Ignaz Friedman, Yolando Mero, Emilio de Gogorza, Samuel Dushkin, Rachel Morton and George Barrere.

New works which will be given their premiere this season will be a specially commissioned composition by Gustav Holst, and a symphonic poem by Cyril Scott. Mr. Damrosch plans to present the second act of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" in concert form with soloists.

Al Jolson will make his picture debut in "The Jazz Singer" at the Warner Theatre next Thursday night. This is a picturization of Samson Raphaelson's comedy. Vitaphone will play an important part in the picture for Jolson will render many of his famous songs in the musical sequences of the story. May McAvoy and Warner Oland are his chief support.

AMUSEMENTS

The Temptress
A Motion Picture by V. BLASCO IBANEZ
Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION"
The funniest of his productions
at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave.
This SUNDAY, October 2, 1927
Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.
Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

UNITED ACTORS, Inc.
present
The LADDER
by J. FRANK DAVIS
CORT THEATRE 48th STREET EAST OF B'WAY
Special Summer Prices—Best Seats, $2.20
(No performances Saturday)

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Sentenced to an indefinite run at the NATIONAL THEATRE 41st ST. W. of B'WAY
MATS. WED. & SAT.
The TRIAL of MARY DUGAN
with ANN HARDING and REX CHERRYMAN
by Bayard Veiller.
VERDICT OF THE PRESS.
"For sheer interest and drama beats the Snyder case all hollow."
—Alan Dale, "American"

The Cameo Theatre, beginning today, will show John Gilbert and Renee Adoree in "Honor First." George Gibbs wrote the story. Also showing this week will be Charles Chaplin cinema, "The Champion."

Moss' Broadway screen showing next week will be "The Cat and the Canary" with Laura La Plante featured.

"Loves of Carmen" in which Dolores Del Rio is starred, will be held over a second week at the Roxy Theatre.

B. S. MOSS' THEATRES
CAMEO 42nd St. & B'WAY NOW
First B'way Run of an unusual picture
JOHN GILBERT & RENEE ADOREE
(STARS of THE BIG PARADE) in 'Honor First'
LOVE 'N GLORY IN WAR-TIME FRANCE
CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A TIMELY COMEDY ATTRACTION "The CHAMPION"
B'WAY AT 41st Beginning MONDAY
BR-R-R' CHILLS-THRILLS-LAUGHS!
"The CAT AND THE CANARY"
with LAURA LAPLANTE
From the Sensational Stage Play
AND DE LUXE VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTION
HARRY WEBB'S B'WAY CO.—14 PEOPLE
In A New Revue "ON THE MISSISSIPPI"
OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS
WORLD SERIES RETURNS Announced from Stage at All B. S. MOSS' THEATRES

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs & Sat., 2:30

THE NEW MAGAZINE
Section of The DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1927. *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

The Soviet Union and The United States

Trotsky in Error in Interview With American Delegation

Below we publish the report of the conversation between Leon Trotsky and the American Labor Delegation, which returned to the United States early this week. The conversation took place in Moscow, on August 19th. Following comrade Trotsky's replies to the questions put to him by the spokesman for the American delegation, we are publishing editorial comment by "Pravda" of August 24th, which exposes the deviations that developed in some of Trotsky's answers.

Pravda, Official Organ of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Exposes the Mistakes of Leon Trotsky

JOSEPH STALIN.

Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

By LEON TROTSKY

IN the questionnaire, which you have just handed to me, I see that there are a number of points which touch upon the internal life of our Party; and in particular, upon our differences of opinion. It is a custom among us Bolshevists to express our minds on these questions within our Party. I would request you not to assume from my words that I am prepared to express myself freely to foreign guests upon any question which may interest them; I should prefer first of all to put before people who are not members of our Party the thoughts and considerations which might prevail upon them to enter our Party, and then to take stock of internal differences of opinion. I shall revert to this question in conjunction with the danger of war.

I will begin with the seventh question. It runs:

> "Can it be said that the country of the Soviets represents a democracy, or must it be said that the dictatorship of a class or a portion of this class—the Communist Party—rules here?"

Whether or not one calls Soviet Russia the land of democracy depends upon the significance one attaches to the conception of democracy. I can quite understand that from the standpoint of existing American democracy our Soviet Union can be denied the right to call itself a democracy. But I reserve the right to deny from our standpoint that the United States constitutes a democracy. I might place alongside Question 7 a Question 7-a: "Can it be said that the United States constitutes a democracy or is a country which is administered by the dictatorship of big banks, trusts, etc.?" To this question I should like to propose the following answer: In the United States there rules under the cloak of the outward forms of a political democracy the dictatorship of the most highly concentrated capital. Where a privileged minority rules the exploited majority, the minority is concerned to cloak and disguise its rulership with various mystifications of religion, of hereditary monarchy or of political democracy. The Soviet system is the dictatorship of the working class, which is not at all concerned to deceive the others concerning the character of its dictatorship, and, in consequence, it does not make use of camouflage.

A further and equally profound difference between the dictatorship of the working class, which is led by its vanguard, i.e., the Party, and the dictatorship of feudal lords or of capitalists is that the feudal lords and capitalists try to maintain their dictatorship forever, while the Communist Party regards the dictatorship of the proletariat as transitory, as a regime of the transition period. The object of revolutionary dictatorship is the creation of an order of society which will no longer need any state force at all, because it will be based upon the solidarity of the producers freed from exploitation and from class barriers of every kind.

Now for the eighth question:

> "How is it that in the Soviet Union there is not freedom of the Press and of speech for all, including the opponents of the Soviet regime?"

In order to answer this question one must here, too, be clear as to what is to be understood by freedom of speech and the right to hold meetings. Everybody has the right to fly, but if one has not an aeroplane one will hardly succeed in making use of this right.

In any democratic country the workers have a right to their own press, they have the right to hold meetings and so forth. But the press needs printing-works and paper; for meetings, rooms are necessary and leisure. But the printing-works and buildings do not belong to the workers but to the bourgeoisie. The journalists come from the bourgeois class or, in case they rise from the working class, are re-educated in the sense of bourgeois interests. In America freedom of the press for the worker amounts to the right to buy for two cents a newspaper produced by bourgeois journalists in the interests of capitalists. In present-day America there is no other freedom of the press. Such freedom does not exist in our country. We have taken away from the bourgeoisie the printing-works, supplies of paper and the paper factories. We have placed these material instruments of "freedom of speech" in the service of workers' and peoples' education. We have, therefore, made tremendous advance from the regime of bourgeois democracy, which gives people the right to fly but deprives them of aeroplanes.

You ask: Can it not happen under the Soviet regime that the people become dissatisfied and then have no channels through which to express their dissatisfaction?

Naturally, the possibility of dissatisfaction or the existence of dissatisfaction cannot be denied. As long as there is misery and privation, as long as class differences exist—these still prevail in our country—dissatisfaction is inevitable. This dissatisfaction is a force which urges us forward. Can it find expression among us? We assert that, in spite of all the shortcomings of the Soviet system, this system, as it is, affords the working masses through the medium of our Party, incomparably more complete and immediate possibilities for the expression of feelings and interests than the utterly artificial and deceitful system of bourgeois democracy. In this connection we have a very recent example, which must give food for thought to all Democrats, not the professionals, but to Democrats from conviction.

Austria, as is well known, represents democracy, and, moreover, is a democracy constructed quite recently in accordance with the best international traditions and with the immediate participation of American observers and instructors. And what is the result? A short while ago the Austrian workers, in spite of "freedom" of the press, the right to hold meetings, could find no other means of expression than an insurrection in Vienna. You must admit that our workers do not resort to such methods of expressing their opinions. The reason for this is that the State system of the Soviets, in contrast to bourgeois democracy, affords the workers immeasurably greater possibility of exercising direct influence in State and public affairs.

The tenth question:

> "Can it be said that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is directed towards the East and not towards the West?"

I do not believe that the general direction of our foreign policy can be formulated in this manner. There are periods during which our attention and our endeavors are claimed to a greater extent by the East than by the West, but the reverse is also the case at times. We must defend our western and eastern frontiers. During the occupation of the Ruhr and during the general strike in England we were more interested in the West. The events of the Chinese revolution attracted the greater part of our attention towards the East. In general, the fate of our country is intimately connected with the movement of the working class throughout the world and with the movement of the oppressed peoples in the colonies and protectorates, i. e., with revolution both in the West and in the East.

> "What prevents the Government of the United States from recognizing the Soviet Union and what can be done to remove obstruction to such recognition?"

I should prefer to hear from our honored guests the answer to this question. (Laughter.) In my opinion the chief obstacle is the contrast between our social systems. The United States is the most complete and strongest expression of the capitalist system, while we are the first attempt, so far made, to construct a socialistic system; we are so to speak, a rough working model. Those who control the course of the United States do not look kindly upon the coming successors of the capitalist regime. It will be difficult to remove the chief obstruction, because no country has any intention of changing its regime voluntarily. But, in spite of this, much can be done towards improving mutual relations. First of all, it should be reported in America that we are not quite so bad as we are there thought to be—that would mean some slight progress. It must also be stated clearly that, though we oppose the principle of private property, we take existing circumstances into account, and when we contract with capitalists, we fulfill our obligations scrupulously.

Why do people accuse us of carrying on illicit propaganda? Because capitalist governments cannot tolerate the existence of a government which gives expression to non-capitalistic ideas. Our present conversation might serve as an example. We are at present in a government office. A sheet containing about twenty questions has been handed to me, and practically every one of these questions might be represented by a person of ill will as an attempt to overthrow the Soviet system. But it will not occur to any of our newspapers to accuse our worthy guests of carrying on illicit propaganda.

Now just imagine a delegation from the Soviet Union putting in a State department in Washington twenty similar questions to an official of the United States, thereby giving utterance to doubt concerning the pillars of American public and State administration. You will readily see that such a thing would be impossible.

Please do not regard my words as conveying any reproach concerning the questions which you have put to me. They are by no means intended to do so. On the contrary, I am grateful that the questions have been asked frankly and directly. It is possible for this reason to answer them with equal frankness. I only wished to indicate that, if such questions were put by us, they would inevitably be regarded by a capitalist State as an attempt at illicit 'propaganda."

The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth questions relate to the investment of foreign capital in this country. You have already received explicit information in writing on this point. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to consideration of the respective principles.

So far, foreign concessions, including those granted to America, have played but an insignificant role in our economic life. There are several

(Continued on page 4)

When Columbus Sailed West

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

IT WAS in the fifteenth century of the reign of Holy Mother Church that that good and fearless captain, Columbus, actuated by the most pious and christian of motives, sailed across the unknown sea and discovered America. The taking of the momentous voyage came about in this fashion.

Columbus, a native of Italy and a daring sailor as well, was in the habit of hanging up models of little ships in the church of the Blessed St. Nicodemus, to see if they would point their prows at the altar. If they did then all was well; and if they didn't the Saint had refused the gift and a bad voyage might be expected. The latter case meant that the hardy mariner would have to expend some silver pieces on candles to burn before the shrine of the Holy Virgin to offset the bad luck promised by the Saint. This meant less drinks at the tavern of The Dying Swan; but to date had been highly successful in bringing the good sailor home from his voyages, safe in ship and in body.

Behold then, the pious captain, on repairing on a certain day to the church to ascertain, in the usual fashion, if his Saintship promised good or bad luck for a coming voyage to Spain with a cargo of the finest grape wine, was vouchsafed a vision in which he saw, far off, beyond a great sea, multitudes of half-naked savages kneeling on a beach and holding out their hands to him in supplication. They were calling on the name of the Blessed Saviour, and begging for someone, in Jesus' name, to come and baptise them with Holy Water so they would be saved from the horrible fate of dying outside the true faith. As Columbus looked at them with pity and with feelings of horror for their terrible predicament, St. Nicodemus opened his lips and spoke to him.

"Rise,, Columbus, in the name of the saints and Holy Mother Church, and carry salvation West to those unhappy heathen who are still in a state of Natural Sin."

From the moment of hearing those words, the doughty captain felt that he dared not, for his soul's sake, refuse the mission so sacredly entrusted to him; but he possessed no vessel of his own with which to undertake a voyage westward, nor had he money wherewith to purchase and outfit one. In this parlous state, greatly troubled in mind, did Columbus finally come to the court of Queen Isabelle of Spain, to win the queen's ear.

"You say," said this wise and virtuous monarch, "that you saw twenty thousand savages holding out their hands and praying for the saving graces of Holy Water?"

"At least that many, if not more, your majesty," replied Columbus. "And many of them grovelling on the beach and praying to the Holy Mother herself to intercede for them."

"This is indeed wonderful," said the pious queen who was a devout catholic and not unmoved by such a pathetic recital. "You are right, my good captain; the plea, even of savages, must not go unanswered. Did you say they wore trinkets of barbaric splendor?"

"Of pearl and of gold, your majesty. I could see the sun glinting on their jewels. I am sure they would be willing to reward generously one who should bring them the Holy Water they crave."

That night the queen said to her liege lord the king: "I have need for twenty thousand gold pieces for the salvaging of souls." But the king had just lost heavily at cards and was in no mood to listen to pious pleas.

"In that case," he said ungraciously, "you had better pawn the Crown Jewels."

So the next day the queen sent for the Jews.

"How much am I offered for this splendid tiaria, this diamond stomacher, this jewel incrusted gold netting?"

"Twenty-five hundred pieces of silver," piped up the thinest and hungriest looking of the Jews.

"Twenty-five hundred pieces of silver!" screemed the queen. "Twenty-five hundred pieces of silver! Israelitish dog! dare you insult me by offering so little?"

"But the jewels are not genuine, illustrious one," pleaded another Jew. "They are paste. By the beard of Abraham, they are not worth what was offered!"

"Very well," said the queen in her iciest tones, "it has come to this then: that Isabelle of Spain, Queen of Granada, is told by the lowest mongrels in her kingdom that her adornments are cheap glass, that she goes clad in jewels not worthy even of a Seville dancer in a seamen's di[illegible] [illegible] that it? Is that it?"

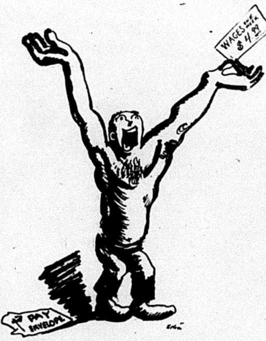
The Jews all trembled before the menace of her anger.

"Nay, madam, thy jewels are precious. Never have I seen such stones of value. Our companion did but jest. By the prophet Elisha, they are worth twenty—" The Queen looked at him. "Twenty! Did I say twenty? I did but jest like my fellow. They are worth thirty—" (in a burst of exquisite anguish) "forty thousand pieces, gold!"

"It is hardly enough," said the queen negligently, "but I accept. See that the money is here before noon. And remember! it is not well to jest with queens." She watched them cruelly as they slunk from her presence.

"Here, Maria," she said to a lady-in-waiting, "throw this junk into the bag yonder and give the glass to the dog of a money-lender when he returns. It is a pious thing to despoil the crucifiers of the Blessed Saviour." She crossed herself. "Forty thousand pieces. It is more than I expected. One should be able to fit some vessels for half that amount. Twenty thousand pieces—Nay! fifteen were plenty. For this prosperity the Holy Virgin shall have two dozen candles of the three heavenliest colors burned at her shrine. Maria, Maria, my little one! Hasten to Father Bogartna and bid him say five Masses tomorrow morning for the good of my soul!"

With the fifteen hundred pieces of gold given him by the queen, Columbus outfitted three tiny vessels.



"Ain't My Boss Wonderful!"

But there remained the problem of a crew. In vain he pleaded with various sailors of the water-front, telling of his miraculous vision. The sailors were adamant. Was it not true that the world was flat, and that if you went far enough to the westward you would roll off the edge, doubtless down to Hades? A man would have to get a pretty stiff price to make him to go to the edge of the world and tumble off. And the majority wouldn't go at any price. Then there was the matter of Holy Water. Nothing but the best of water, blessed by an Archbishop, would satisfy Columbus. This, as the Archbishop pointed out, was a delicate matter requiring a little donation for the welfare of Mother Church.

"Besides, my son," said the eminent divine, "it would not be seemly for an ordinary seaman to sprinkle twenty thousand savages into salvation. A special dispensation must be had, otherwise would the sprinkling be of no avail. This will cost you two thousand gold pieces."

Columbus saw that the Archbishop was perfectly right and paid over the two thousand pieces.

"Then there is the matter of the Holy Water," said his eminence. "It will require four hundred casks of Holy Water, at the least, to anoit the heathen. This means the blessing of four hundred individual casks; which, as you perceive, my son, is quite a task. Fifty silver pieces a cask is indeed too small."

"But, Father," pleaded poor Columbus, "in that case I shall have little or nothing left wherewith to hire a crew. Could you not lower the price a trifle?"

"Impossible, my son, impossible! You should be ashamed to suggest that I do so. Especially when I am overlooking one other thing. Has not his Holiness the Pope solemnly, and with book and with bell, proclaimed the earth to be flat? If it were not for the fact that you kiss the cross and thus declare the truth of the vision vouchsafed you by the good Saint Nicodemus, I should drive you from my presence for uttering heresy! Perhaps the blessed saint will perform a miracle and carry you safe to your destination. Otherwise, the world being undoubtedly flat, you will fall over the edge and be utterly destroyed. Yet beware, my son, lest thru unwillingness to contribute to Mother Church for her blessings given you thru me, here anointed, I be driven to doubting your sincerity."

Thus spoken to Columbus hastened to produce his pieces of silver.

"God will doubtless provide seamen for me, even tho I lack the means to pay them," he said sadly.

"See what it is to have faith, and to trust to Mother Church," replied the Eminent Bishop. "My son, your reward is even now! In the prisons of the city are divers convicts, murderers and such. A word to the queen and your crew is complete. Blessed are the true believers, for verily God worketh them good!"

In a transport of gratitude and pious fervor, Columbus fell on his knees and kissed the hand the Archbishop held out to him.

With the casks of precious Holy Water safely stowed in the holds of his ships, and with the crew so miracously recruited finally aboard, each member of it with manacles or iron on wrist and ankle, Columbus cleared the harbor mouth. Then followed weary days of sailing, and wearier weeks. Only Columbus's faith never faltered. Every day he repaired to his cabin to hearten himself with a bottle of wine and to burn various colored candles before a small image of the Holy Virgin and also before one of the good Saint Nicodemus. To him came the anxious mate, saying:

"Captain, the men murmur."

"Knock them down," said Columbus absent-mindedly.

"The sea hath a strange look; I am afraid."

"Have a drink," invited Columbus.

"What shall we do?"

"Sail on and on!" cried the dauntless mariner.

And they sailed on. Sailed on and over the unknown western ocean, until against the far horizon leaned trees and hills, with an inviting beach at their foot. And on the beach were the savages, twenty thousand of them, holding out their hands and singing praises to the Virgin and to the good Saint Nicodemus for having sent them this divine succor. With what joy did Columbus break out his casks of holy water and baptise them, men, women, and children, into the true faith. Yet is it not true that Salvation is cheap at any price? In return for the precious sprinklings of holy water, Columbus received furs, feathers, and trinkets of gold and silver. All in the name of the Lord, of course. A year and a day did he tarry with the savages, explaining to them the articles of their new faith, and loading down his vessels with the price of many Masses to be said at St. Peter's. Finally he set sail for home, carrying with him several of the natives in chains; for, as Columbus piously pointed out, it were well they should become accustomed to the discipline of Mother Church and the blessings of Christian civilization before reaching Europe.

A Note from Japan

By SCOTT NEARING.

THE other day I climbed the hill above Kobe. When I got up where I could see the town, the first thing I saw was a bunch of red roofs,—the only ones that I could see anywhere in the town. And above the red roofs floated a big red flag, with a hammer and sickle in the corner. It was the Russian Consulate.

It seemed a bit strange, just at first, to see the flag there, particularly in view of the fact that the present Japanese Cabinet has undertaken to enforce law and order in the country.

But in the case of the U. S. S. R. it is different.

The Japanese are practical folks. They probably wish that there was no U. S. S. R., but since it is there, and since they are compelled to do business with Asia, they evidently think the best thing to do is to make the best they can of the situation. So they signed their treaty with U. S. S. R. in January, 1925, got some valuable concessions on the Island of Sakhalin, and are doing what they can to build up their influence in Manchuria. Meanwhile the existence of the U. S. S. R. is taken as a fact. How else can they take it?

Pravda Exposes Trotsky's Errors

(Continued from Page Five)

Comrade Trotzky clothed this principle ("so long as class antagonisms exist—discontent is unavoidable," it is obviously therefore a "discontent" of the classes) it only applies to the capitalist countries, in which revolutionary discontent, the class discontent of the toiling masses with the bourgeois regime is actually a driving force. In the country in which the power is in the hands of the proletariat, class discontent with the existing power is expressed in the first place by the bourgeoisie, which conceals itself behind such conceptions as "the people," "democracy," "Constituent Assembly," and which in the fight against the dictatorship of the proletariat frequently makes use of the immediate help of foreign capital (as we remember in the years of intervention). From the standpoint of the proletariat this counter-revolutionary discontent can by no means be recognised as a driving force. But this is what can be inferred from Comrade Trotzky's words. Precisely in the same way, this "discontent" with the Soviet regime was no forward driving force in the period of acute struggle (in the years of the civil war) in which various vacillating sections of the working class were under the influence of the bourgeoisie. In the days of the Kronstadt revolt such vacillations were even a direct menace to the Soviet power. They threatened the country with "retrogression"; they in no way meant "progress."

It is very remarkable that Comrade Trotzky, in his utterances regarding the "incomparably more complete and more immediate possibility under the Soviet regime of the working masses giving expression to their feelings and interests," considered it necessary to link up this principle not with the question of the advantages of proletarian as compared with bourgeois democracy, but rather with the question of "discontent" under the Soviet regime, whereby he passes over in complete silence the enormous social advance of the working and peasant masses, their active and many-sided participation in socialist construction, which is certainly not rooted in "discontent" but in complete support of the Soviet State as the only socialist State (Comrade Trotzky, in his interview, preferred not to speak of the socialist character of our State, but only of the "non-capitalist" (!) tendency of our government).

The replies of Comrade Trotzky can, in the last resort, mislead the American delegation and also others, both as regards Soviet reality and the views of our Party regarding this reality.

3. We cannot avoid calling attention to the fact that Comrade Trotzky, while veiling the true democratic character of the proletarian dictatorship, at the same time permits a superfluous beautifying of bourgeois democracy insofar as he maintains, without the necessary reservations, that the "workers in any democratic State have the right to their own press, to hold meetings etc."

This assertion is contrary to the facts. Everybody knows that in the most "democratic" countries (for example in America, where just recently the "democratic" bourgeois court caused the workers and Sacco and Vanzetti to be executed) the revolutionary workers are systematically persecuted (arrested, punished etc.) for propagating their views.

It is impossible to understand how Comrade Trotzky could "forget" these political "attractions" of bourgeois democracy and content himself with merely pointing to the purely economic relations which under capitalism prevent the workers from making use of the liberty of the press which is alleged to exist.

4. Moreover, in our opinion the answer of Comrade Trotzky to the question: "Can the Soviet Union catch up to the capitalist States which are marching at the head?" is completely incorrect. The question was formulated in such a manner as to render absolutely necessary a distinction: there are spheres in which we have already long overtaken the capitalist States (the Soviet power as a form of a proletarian dictatorship, as the highest type of democracy; the successes of the socialist methods of economy, which subordinate national economy as a whole to the interests of the proletariat and the working masses). Comrade Trotzky did not say a word regarding this. Even assuming that the questions of the American delegation referred only to the technique of the Soviet industry, Comrade Trotzky's answer was likewise incorrect, for he did not openly say that in this field also we are catching up to and can catch up to the capitalist world, provided that our development is not interrupted by the intervention of the foreign imperialists. The guarantees for this are the advantages of the socialist planned economy, which capitalism has not and cannot have at its disposal.

5. And finally, the "reserve" which Comrade Trotzky displays in his utterances on the unanimity of our Party on the question of war, is exceedingly ambiguous (and after the declaration of the 8th of August of the Opposition very significant). "What separates us (that is the Opposition from the Party —the Redaction) is incomparably smaller (!) than that which unites us." What a statement! If in the question of defending the Soviet Union the factors dividing were greater than those uniting us, then Comrade Trotzky would find himself outside of our Party. Everybody can understand this without the statements of Comrade Trotzky. But the fact that Comrade Trotzky replies to the question of a non-Communist delegation with such extremely ambiguous phrases (while he knows at the same time that the bourgeois and the social democratic press will take advantage of his assertions against our Party) —this fact proves once again that the Opposition, in this most important question has not freed itself from those errors, the impermissibility of which is clear to every Communist.

We do not wish to deal here with the other "peculiarities" in Comrade Trotzky's "Interview," for example with the "doubts" which Comrade Trotzky expressed—owing to "alleged lack of information" (?)—regarding whether the Soviet Government in any way "goes hand in hand" with the so-called living church! It is remarkable that Comrade Trotzky has forgotten the existence of a number of organs of the Soviet government which are conducting an anti-religious propaganda.

Finally, we express our astonishment that questions put by the American delegation, which according to their very nature are quite simple for every class-conscious worker and bolshevik, could, according to the words of Comrade Trotzky, prove so "difficult" that he was not "sure of his ground" regarding them and could commit so many unpardonable errors.

The COMRADE Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers'

Young SECTION Pioneers of America

and Farmers' Children

CHILD LABOR

It might strike you funny to hear that there is child labor in the United States, but that it does exist is indisputable. Only three years ago in 1924, there were two million children under the age of fourteen years, employed in the factories, mills, mines and cotton plantations. But now six million children are so employed.

"The Current Events," a capitalist newspaper in the schools once had an article on child labor, and it said that child labor is rapidly decreasing because the bosses are afraid that when the children grow up they might become union members and strikers. Why shouldn't they become union members? The bosses are afraid that the children might learn of their oppression. Not being able to get an education, the young children have to sit in the dirty factories and labor. "The Young Pioneers" are doing their best to organize these children against their oppressors. We need the cooperation of all the workers to help us carry on the work.

All working class children should join the Pioneers of America and help us in the struggle.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 34

This week's puzzle is a number puzzle. 1 stands for A, 2 stands for B, etc. Go right to it!

20 8 18 5 5   3 8 5 5 18 19   6 15 18   20 8 5
3 15 15 16 5 18 1 20 9 22 5   16 9 15 14 5 5 18 19

Send all answers to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 33 is: JOIN YOUNG PIONEERS. There were no correct answers to this puzzle.

Comrades Liberto and Luz Vilarino all the way from Inglewood, California sent in the correct answer to puzzle No. 31.

THE YOUNG COMRADE

By PHILIP CHALEFF.

The "Young Comrade" is the official monthly newspaper of the Young Pioneers of America. It is a workers' children's newspaper which is distributed in the schools, playgrounds, churches, shops and everywhere where workers' children gather. It is the paper which aids in organizing these children into the Young Pioneers of America.

The cooperative section has done and is doing everything within its power to support this paper. At the recent subscription drive, this section came out first in the city. When the cooperative section was first organized in February, we received twenty "Young Comrades" to sell. As the time went on, we ordered larger amounts. In July, we received one hundred "Young Comrades" to sell. We have already decided to order one hundred and fifty copies for the month of August, because of the rapid sale of this paper.

The Pioneers of the cooperative section are going to continue their good work and we hope to make the "Young Comrade" a weekly paper. We can only do this with the cooperation of all the workers.

Subscribe to the "Young Comrade."

Build a large Pioneer movement.

PIONEERS

By CHARLOTTE FOX.

We are a group of workers' children,
We are Pioneers by name.
We always help the needy workers
And thus we've gained our fame.

Our mottor is "Always Ready"
And it is true you shall see.
And if you join a Pioneer group
It will your motto also be.

Soon all laborers' children
Will have joined the Pioneer group,
And workers' children will disperse
From boy and girl scout troops.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS

By DOROTHY GREEN.

Does the American education benefit the chi[illegible] of the workers?

The public grammar schools and high schools were organized with the intention of giving all children a chance to get a free education. But with time this purpose became partially extinct. The capitalist system which backs this free educational system has been the cause for this.

Children often pay with their lives for this free education. They have to learn in stuffy and overcrowded rooms in the warm weather and in ill-heated rooms in the cold weather. Their minds are doped with the poisonous propaganda of the capitalist class. They are taught to break strikes. That strikes are illegal and Bolshevistic and that it might lead in breaking up this wonderful country. They are taught to go against their parents who are workers and join the ranks of their enemies. The children are not given the privilege of expressing their own opinion. They must keep quiet for fear of corrupting the minds of their fellow students.

Comrades, we must fight against the doping of children, the children of the workers. We must fight against the doping of future workers.

Down with the capitalist system of schools.

Join the Young Pioneers of America and help us fight on.

YOUNG COMRADE SUB

Cooperate with us by sending in your subscription to the Young Comrade. Fill in this blank and send it to the Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-Year—50 cents   ½-Year—25 cents.

Name ....
Address ....
City ....
State ....Age.......

(Issued Every Month).

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

The Capitulation of Austro-Marxism. The Hounding Down of Communists.

By W. SCHLAMM (Vienna)

THE workers of the world experienced the heroic July struggle of the workers in Vienna in their own feelings. With indignation they saw how the fighting workers were betrayed by the social democratic leaders. They saw how miserably Austro-Marxism capitulated on the streets.

The defeat of the Austrian working class was caused by this abandonment of the struggle, by this capitulation of Austro-Marxism. It was a serious and definite defeat. The capitulation in the struggle was, however, not the end of the capitulation. The leaders of the Austrian social democracy are still on bended knees just where they fell in the days of the fighting. The capitulation still continues and is taking on ever greater forms.

From the fresh graves of the revolutionary workers the leading lights of Austro-Marxism went to their idolized parliament after having slandered the victims of the fighting. As is known, the only slogan of the social democratic leaders in their appeal on the 16th July was "All those responsible, from the government down to the lowest police officer, will be called to account in parliament!" As is known, the transport strike was called off on the 19th of July with the excuse that parliament must be given the possibility of expressing its opinion on the events and for this the purpose the members of parliament must be afforded means of transport to come to parliament (!).

The National Council, as the parliament of Austria is called, met. Seipel triumphed and forced the social democratic members of parliament to the defensive by an exhibition of the most cynical superciliousness. The National Council expressed its confidence in the government and rejected the social democratic proposal for the setting up of a commission of inquiry. That was the "vengeance" which the social democrats obtained for the workers in parliament. The social democratic leaders? What should these poor wretches have done about the matter anyhow? They need another 7 per cent of the votes before they have a parliamentary majority; until they get this 7 per cent they are a defenseless minority of course!

Oh, but they dealt with the government thoroughly! Renner in particular, tore the laurel wreath from the brow of Seipel, the laurels which he had received as the saviour of the fatherland. The government, he said, need not boast, for in the decisive days it was "more than helpless" and it was the "clever and sober policy" of the trade union leaders which contributed not a little to saving society! ! !

The social democratic leaders claimed that they saved society, and their claim is justified! Even a section of the bourgeoisie recognizes this and is doubtful about the advisability of continuing the insolent and open attack upon the proletariat for too long. The representative of this wing of the bourgeoisie, the prelate Drexel, has issued what is practically an invitation to the social democrats to enter a coalition government, and Renner has acknowledged receipt of the invitation with pleasure. If there is no coalition in the immediate future, then the triumphant Seipel will alone be responsible for it.

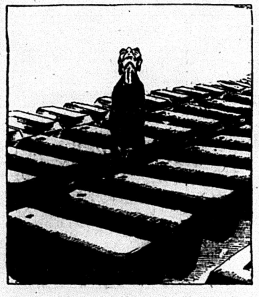
Seipel does not need the coalition government. He sees no reason why he should give the social democrats ministerial seats in the cabinet when he can get everything he wants from them anyhow.

And he gets all he wants from them! The social democratic "Opposition" has broken down completely even in parliament.

For nine months the social democrats have obstructed the intended customs robbery in the customs commission. But on the 29th of July the "General Debate," i.e., the obstruction was concluded! The whole bourgeois press is jubilant: "The National Council" is working again. The catastrophic events in Vienna have had at least one good result!

For years the social democrats have obstructed the clerical school laws (remember the famous "Vienna school reform!"), but on the 2nd of August these laws were passed in the National Council. Seipel has supplied himself at the point of the bayonet with useful "arguments" against the obstruction!

Seipel, the great business man, managed to form his new government after his electoral defeat on the 24th of April. (He has made this defeat good since by volleys into the workers) only after difficult maneuvers with minsterial posts for which his partners in the coalition eventually sold themselves. And because there was one more candidate for a ministerial post than there were minsterial posts, Seipel simply created a new one by restoring the portfolio of the minster of justice which had long ago been abolished. Up to the 15th of July the Austro-Marxists howled that they would resist this miserable business; but on the 2nd of August the National Council decided to ratify the formation of the new ministerial post!



—"Notenkraker," Amsterdam.

AFTER THE VIENNA RIOTS.
The reaction returns thanks for victory.

The international working class is informed regarding the shameful campaign of persecution and even the dissolution of district committees are being carried out! Very few days have passed without a confiscation of the "Rote Fahne" (official organ of the Austrian C. P.—Ed.). This systematic destruction of the working class press is now to be embodied in laws. The government has introduced a "Press Law Reform Bill" about which we will speak in detail later. And the democratic leaders? They have openly expressed their fundamental approval of the bill!

On the 23rd of July the social democratic party conference decided that a full amnesty should be demanded in parliament for all those arrested in connection with the July events. The bourgeois parties in parliament refused even to discuss the matter. What does the brave democratic 43 per cent majority do? It postpones the debate until the late Autumn as in the meanwhile the over-worked National Council is packing up for its holidays. And up to the time of the debate over a hundred proletarians will sit in prison and the vindictive class-justice is commencing its "work."

Capitulation, miserable, pitiable capitulation of Austro-Marxism in parliament! But not only in parliament! In the Vienna Municipal Council, Seitz the social democratic mayor, has a two-thirds majority, and the social democrats wished to play this trump. On the 17th of July it formed a "municipal guard." This municipal guard was, of course, from the first moment of its existence nothing but an auxiliary body for the police of Schober (Schober, the police president of Vienna, responsible for the shootings.—Ed.); and in all their declarations, from the very beginning, the social democratic leaders assured the public that their guard (it consisted of about 1,500 picked social democratic officials) would "cooperate" with the Schober police and that it was intended to restore "law and order" against undisciplined elements, that it had been formed against the Communists. (On the 31st of July this latter statement was made expressly in the "Arbeiter Zeitung." The official organ of the Austrian Social Democratic Party in Vienna.—Ed.). Nevertheless, an attempt was made to make out to the workers that this guard had been formed as a partial arming of the proletariat as a protection against the Schober police.

But Seipel felt himself strong enough to prevent the social democrats from achieving any sort of prestige success, and he therefore demanded the dissolution of this municipal guard. The Municipal parried the first demand and reduced the guard to 1,000 men; secondly, it declared that the guard was only formed for the purpose of doing night service to protect the buildings and the land of the municipality. And finally Seitz declared on the 29th of July that if the constitutional court should declare the formation of the municipal guards to be illegal, then the guard would be completely dissolved! Instead of communalizing the whole police force in Vienna—they have not only the power but the constitutional right to do this—the "red" leaders of Vienna have even surrendered on the question of the night-watchmen whose pistols are in any case loaded against the Communists!

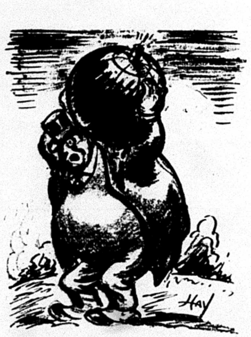
Capitulation in parliament, capitulation in the Vienna Municipal Council and continued capitulation in the streets: for seven months a peaceful demonstration of social democratic marshals was being prepared for the 7th of August in Graz, and in connection with this a joint demonstration with the "Reichs-banner." 20,000 members of the social democratic defense force had made all preparations. Fares had been paid, etc. Then a fascist leader in Styria uttered a threat to disturb the demonstration. The provincial government (there are social democrats in the government!) therefore prohibited the demonstration and the social democratic party called it off! The streets belong to the fascists!

These are a few characteristics of the present situation in Austria after the July fighting, one or two snapshots of the capitulation of Austro-Marxism.

All this has caused severe troubles within the social democratic party of Austria. There is almost no conference, no membership meeting but what there are violent scenes. In particular in the meetings of the shamefully misused Republican Defense Force the speakers can hardly obtain a hearing. Perhaps the organizational machinery will succeed in holding the party together; but a continuation of the crisis is inevitable and the joints of the once so proud, so self-confident Party have been severely strained. The social democratic workers are shaking the prison walls of the reformist party.

The Communist Party of Austria is carrying on its struggle despite all the persecution and the hatred which has been let loose against it. It will continue its struggle with unshaken courage and the greatest possible activity. Apart from the agitation for its normal political aims it has taken as the central point of its activity in the immediate future the campaign for the release of more than 100 workers and a recruiting campaign for the Party and the Party press. Excellent results have already been obtained: the circulation of the "Rote Fahne" is growing steadily and the Party is winning new members everywhere by its active agitational work. The Party has the sympathy of the workers to an extent unknown since the days of the revolution. The working masses are now beginning to understand the past and present policy of the Communist Party, they have gained confidence in the Party. It will depend on the organizational strength of the Party, on the permanency of its work in the factories and in the mass organizations to what extent the Party can organize the sympathy which is being shown towards it and create a Communist mass party in Austria.

Austro-Marxism is as yet only ideologically defeated, it is not yet organizationally defeated. The organizing power of Austrian reformism, even after the July events, will remain both relatively and absolutely extremely strong; that is the situation in Austria which has its roots in the structure and in the past of the Austrian working class movement. But the Austrian proletariat has had a tremendous and bloody experience, and this has laid the basis of revolutionary clarity. The capitulation of Austro-Marxism, its impossible treachery has introduced a new period for the Austrian working class movement, a period in which the relation of forces inside the working class will change unceasingly to the advantage of the left!



Notes on Great Britain and Ireland

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

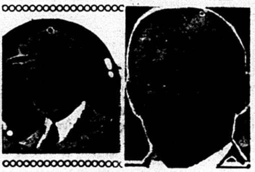
THE LONDON DAILY HERALD, organ of the Trade Union Congress, in its issue of September 14, carried two news stories on its front page of executions of Communists by the Dutch and Lithuanian governments and of the passing of the death sentence on nine monarchist terrorists by a Soviet court in Leningrad. There is an editorial in the same issue commenting on the Soviet trial and regretting the death sentence. There is not a word of editorial protest against the execution of the proletarian revolutionists in Dutch Batavia and in Lithuania. We are expected to believe that those camouflaged British labor imperialists are pacifists. They are, only in so far as pacifism serves the interests of the empire.

• • •

WHILE on the subject, it might be timely to call attention to that liberal fraud Bertrand Russell, a scion of an old English family of imperialist robbers, now here on a lecture tour. Russell comes to the defense of British rule in India in the columns of Abraham Cahan's Jewish Daily Forward. It is generally believed that Russell is a pacifist but he justifies British policy in India and is an eloquent apologist for the murder, loot and starvation policy carried out by the British government. He says that civilization has progressed thru conquest and that the Hindoos would kill each other off if the British withdrew their armies tomorrow. This was the British justification for occupying Ireland but since the British troops were withdrawn from southern Ireland after the treaty was signed, the death rate has been considerably lower than in "civilized" Britain. Most pacifists are imperialists under the skin. Only those with an income that is sweated out of the bodies of wage slaves can afford the luxury of looking at the world thru rose-colored glasses. Others must either fight to exploit others or struggle against the exploiters. Even George Lansbury, the most noted of British pacifists, is now going so rapidly over to imperialism that it is hard to keep up with his smoke. In this stage of the class struggle one must be on one side or the other. A middle ground is only tenable for a short time.

• • •

RAMSAY MacDONALD charges Sir Austen Chamberlain with rendering the empire a disservice at Geneva when he cast aspersions on the famous Protocol of 1924 which MacDonald considered one of his greatest achievements while in office. Chamberlain thinks the Protocol is alright if one wants to kill the empire. MacDonald believes that it will save the empire. Two great minds with but a single thought, but tho their aims are similar their methods are not. Now, MacDonald proposes that the League of Nations appoint a commission to examine the Protocol of 1924 and that the British government call an imperial conference to discuss the internal administration of the empire in relation to Protocol obligations. The fact is that this famous Protocol which was to bring peace on earth—at least to countries fairly well supplied with the tools of war—is now as dead as a pickled haddock. Even Philip Snowden, MacDonald's chancellor of the exchequer, delivering a speech in opposition to it in the house of commons a few weeks ago. The best of relations exist between the right wing labor party members and the government. Indeed the so-called "left" members are toothless and the erstwhile militants of the Clyde have lost their punch. The atmosphere of the house of commons and the swing to the right made by the leaders of the trade union movement in recent years are responsible for the growing respectability of the once "wild men" from the Clyde. A change is bound to come. Tho the leaders of the trade unions have gone to the right the masses must go to the left. The influence of the Communist Party is growing as can be seen from the increased circulation of its press.



Ramsay MacDonald J. H. Thomas

Two English Mis-Leaders of Labor

• • •

PAUL VALIERE, a French Communist, was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor for having entered England without permission for the purpose of attending the Minority Movement conference in Battersea and later on attending a Communist meeting in Trafalgar Square. Valiere who is 25 years of age landed on the English coast from a sailing vessel and the charge against him including landing elsewhere than at an approved port. A young clerk who was accused of sheltering Valiere was acquitted.

• • •

IN THE RECENT Irish elections, Tom Johnson, leader of the Irish Labor Party, was accused by an opponent of being an atheist and the head of an organization affiliated with Moscow. Johnson indignantly denied those charges and they were withdrawn. This did not help Johnson in his fight, however. He was defeated.

• • •

MR FENNER BROCKWAY, secretary of the I.L.P. attended the anti-imperialist congress at Brussels and at that time seemed to be quite enthusiastically in favor of its mission. But at the recent conference of the executive of the Labor and Socialist International at Brussells, he declared that the League Against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression was another Communist maneuver directed against the socialist movement and therefore the I.L.P. would not join the League. No doubt the I.L.P. received its instructions from the British foreign office and Mr. Brockway was merely carrying them out like a loyal son of King George.

• • •

ACCORDING to Natcha Rambova, one of Rudolph Valentino's widows, the dead sheik is not living a lonely life in his bungalow beyond the dark ocean. Great Britain is a happy hunting ground for the spook business, therefore it is not surprising that Miss Rambova should try to make an honest penny by getting out a book in London, telling all about it. "Caruso," declares Rudolph, "comes to see me frequently. He does not look just as he used to either. He looks more like his music sounded, if you can imagine what I mean." We don't unless he means that Caruso has been transformed into a wild bull of the pampas. Rudy and Caruso go to hear the opera and in general have a helluva good time. Most of the film stars are with Rudy. The ex-sheik tips off Pola Negri, that she is mediumistic if she only knew it. When she bent over his body Valentino, according to his own spiritual admission flew right up to her and seized her by the arm and shouted in her ear. Well, this is what I gathered out of the London Daily Herald.

• • •

BRITISH labor leaders who voted for the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian trade union committee still insist that their friendship for the Russian people is as strong as ever. No doubt the tory government entertains the most friendly feelings towards the Russian people but entertains the most bitter malice towards the government that the Russian people have selected to regulate the country's affairs and organize its defense against foreign foe and native conspirator. George Lansbury, writing in the New Leader, blames the Russian trades unions for the rupture, attributing it to the language employed by the Russians in their communications with the British leaders. The real cause of the rupture is that the British leaders refused to carry out the original agreement entered into between the trade councils of both countries which called for a militant struggle against imperialism at home and abroad.

• • •

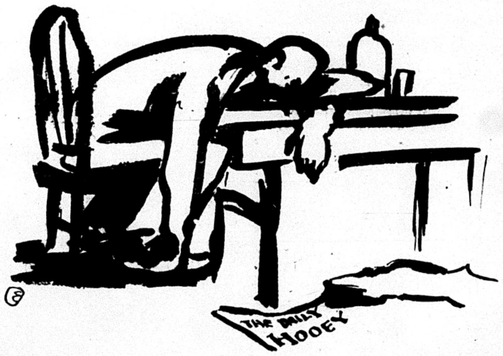
THERE is a movement developing among the Irish bourgeoisie for unity between the De Valera and Cosgrave parties. Owing to the bitterness engendered between the two factions of the former Sinn Fein organization it is not likely that anything will come of it in the near future, but there are no fundamental differences between Cosgrave and De Valera. The latter is influenced by the church and the church is mighty in Ireland. Hitherto the bishops have supported Cosgrave but in the recent elections they did not come out with their customary fulminations against the Republicans. A strong minority of De Valera's followers would not follow him into an alliance with Cosgrave and that political opportunist will not move until he feels that his army will retreat with him. The Sunday Worker of Great Britain, left wing organ, has devoted two pages of each of the last two issues to the Irish situation. The issue of September 11 contains the pictures of Jim Larkin, his son, James Larkin, Jr. and Jack Carney. The latter was not a candidate for election in Ireland but Larkin and his son were, Larkin being successful. Judging by the Sunday Worker articles, an effort will be made to build a mass Workers Party in Ireland. At the present no political workingclass organization of a radical nature exists there, outside of the little Workers Party, which is not recognized by the Communist International. The Labor Party is discredited on account of its reactionary policy and suffered severely in the defeat of its two principal leaders Tom Johnson and William O'Brien.

BIOLOGICAL NOTE

With dainty touch
You wield a tiny pencil
Tracing each eyebrow
Into a thin curved line,
Thinking thereby
To make yourself more attractive
To the male.

Do you know Madame,
The purpose of eyebrows?
The purpose of eyebrows?
They were given us
To keep the sweat
From running into our eyes.

—HENRY REICH, JR.



POISONED. —Sketch by Fred Ellis.

VIEW FROM MY CELL

Across the street the building is too high
To see the smallest stretch of sky.
The window, far away, prevents my sight
From roaming far to left or right.
I can't see clouds by day; at night no stars,
But only criss-crossed prison bars.

—DAVID GORDON.

Trotsky Speaks to American Delegation

The Interview with Leon Trotsky

(Continued from page 1)

reasons for this. The first reason is that our whole social system has existed only ten years, whereof the first few were years of civil war. The second reason has already been mentioned, namely, mutual distrust engendered by the contrast between our social systems. The third reason is the extreme disorganization of the world market and the extreme instability of international and national economic conditions. When in Germany huge firms like the Stinnes' Company collapse, the matter is regarded as quite in order. When hundreds of big firms recently collapsed in Japan, the event was regarded as a normal phenomenon. If, however, a foreign concession holder in our country does not happen to make a three-fold profit right away, the fact serves very well as proof of lack of vitality in the economic system of the Soviet Union.

The fifteenth question:

> "What are the tasks of the Soviet Government in the matter of foreign policy?"

Our first task is the preservation and prolongation of peace. We believe that we share this task with the working masses of the whole world. If anybody asserts in the bourgeois press that a portion of our Party desires peace, while the other portion wants war, we would advise you not to give credence to the imputation. The effort to maintain peace is founded upon the principles of our system as a workers' and peasants' State and is to us a law of social and cultural self-preservation.

The sixteenth question is:

> "Can the Soviet Union catch up with the progressive capitalist countries, and within how long?"

That we are making progress is proved by facts. We have no doubt that we shall continue to make progress. That portion of the national income which formerly went to the monarchy, the nobility and the bourgeoisie can now be used mainly for the development of productive forces and for raising the material and cultural level of the working masses. The centralized economic management creates gigantic advantages. Can we catch up technically and culturally with the capitalistic countries and within what period? This question cannot be answered off hand, especially in regard to the matter of time. The distance between us and the leading capitalist States is still very considerable. Our task consists of the proper exploitation, in the first place, of the means we have at home and then of sources of help abroad, which the international capital and goods market—not, of course, gratis—can open to us, thereby year by year reducing this distance. Before answering the question of how long it will take us to catch up with the capitalistic countries, one should know what is going to happen to these countries in the meanwhile.

They are not halting at a particular spot and waiting for us to overtake them. At the moment, capitalist countries in Europe have about reached their economic level of pre-war times. At the same time, the fight for sales markets and sources of raw material has again broken out in a more acute form, i. e., the same fight as thirteen years ago led to the imperialist war. In the capitalist countries further promotion of the productive forces will automatically entail a fresh war, and the new war will bring about revolution, first of all in Europe—the United States still have a respite. In general, the coming epoch will be an epoch of tremendous economic and social upheavals. It is difficult to predict at what technical and cultural level the capitalist countries will come to a halt. One thing, however, can be said: Successful revolution, say in Germany or in England or still more throughout Europe, will in conjunction with our Soviet system and our natural wealth extraordinarily accelerate in this country, as also in Germany and England and the whole of Europe, the development of productive forces on a new, socialistic basis. Such a development of events would naturally hasten the revolution in the United States and shorten the respite which history has granted to it.

This result will be all the more surely and completely achieved as we progress more successfully in the course of socialist development, without waiting passively for the proletarian revolution in Europe and still less with folded arms for our recognition by capitalist America. To this task—our advance along the path of socialistic construction by the use of our own resources—our greatest efforts are devoted.

Under Point 17 you ask: Might one say that the living church works hand in hand with the government?

I very much doubt that that can be said. The Soviet Government does not need the support of a church; on the contrary, it is trying to liberate the workers from every religious influence. As far as the so-called "living church" is concerned, the nature of my occupation and of my intellectual interests deprives me of the opportunity of observing it.

The eighteenth question:

> "What is the most important task in matters of economy?"

The Americanization of our technics by reinforcing the foundation of socialism and promoting the welfare of the masses. We should, however, raise no objection to the sovietization of technics in America. If American technics were conjoined to the social system of the Soviets, the result would be a colossal growth of the cultural power of humanity in general.

Nineteenth question:

> "What is the most important achievement of Communism in the Soviet Union since 1921?"

During the period since 1921 we have reconstructed our industry and in production as a whole we have about reached pre-war level. Socialism has thereby proved for the first time in the history of mankind its capacity to increase the productive forces of a country. This question is dealt with in a book of mine which has also been published in America, namely, "Towards Socialism or towards Capitalism?"

In conjunction with the question of danger of war I would revert to the question of the differences of opinion within our Party. The fact of these differences of opinion naturally effects public opinion differently in the various classes and various countries. The press makes a sensation out of it. The American press is one of the most prominent in this regard, if not quite the most prominent. You know this better than I. We can only advise you to take the reports of your press with a grain of salt. In the first place, we would ask you to convince yourselves during your stay with us that it is a matter of differences of opinion within the same Party as was welded together by the prelude to the illegal fight, by the fights of the October Revolution, by the civil war, by socialistic constructive work and by iron internal discipline. It is not likely that such results will emerge from these differences of opinion as our enemies hope for or might hope for. What separates us is incomparably smaller than that which unites us. Several of the newspapers abroad, which are most opposed to us, or most calumnious or most misled in regard to us, have even tried in one way or another to link up the perspective of war with the struggle within our Party. Such reflections or hopes are fundamentally false; they are a mixture of deceit and stupidity. Our Party, as I have already said, is united in its endeavor to maintain peace. If, however, we are attacked for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of socialistic construction and our cultural development, our Party will fight with the same unanimous enthusiasm as characterized it at the barricades in 1917 and during the civil war of the succeeding years in order to preserve the achievements of the October Revolution. We are still the same revolutionaries who raised the standard of revolt against absolutism, against the bourgeoisie, against war. And if our enemies believe that in the government offices we have since that time become dull-witted and lazy, they will soon discover that they are greatly mistaken.

A supplementary question:

> "Quite apart from any question of internal party policy, we are so greatly interested in the securing of better relations with Russia that we should like to know whether the day has not arrived on which Soviet Russia may allow freedom of opinion not only to workers but also to those who are not in agreement with the policy of the government?"

We would sign such an undertaking today, if those here present would sign a parallel undertaking to the effect that throughout the world our enemies, who have at their disposal immense material means, would not interfere in our internal life for the purpose of helping the exploiting classes to overthrow the Soviet system and bring the country back into the path of capitalism.

When, about the middle of the last century, the American radicals were fighting against the slave-owners in the southern states for the abolition of slavery, there were, not only in the south but also in the northern state, very few so-called democratic "liberties." I have read in old American books that in the northern states supporters of slavery who in public places, aye, even in beerhouses, claimed freedom of speech and freedom of opinion often went home with numerous bruises on their bodies, and I must say that your complaints concerning the violation of freedom of speech today arouses in me very little sympathetic response. As far as the southern "democrats" are concerned, it was not an infrequent occurrence that they tarred and feathered the opponents of slavery. The abolition of Negro slavery, i. e., its substitution by "wage slavery," was not achieved by "free" exchange of opinion but by civil war. We are now fighting for the abolition of wage slavery, for the destruction of capitalism. This question is much more important and difficult than the abolition of the slavery of a few million Negroes. The whole of humanity is divided into two main camps: on the one hand, the revolutionary proletariat; on the other, the imperialistic bourgeoisie. Those who hover between will, when the critical moment comes, join the one camp or the other. The fight does not cease for a single day. It is not a question of abstract freedom—abstract opinions—it is a question whether this country shall be socialist or capitalist. And I must tell you in all frankness that we are disposed to reward with genuine proletarian punches whoever tries to divert us into the path of capitalism. If people in America say that we violate freedom, we answer that in doing so we resemble the actual fathers of American freedom. History has invented no other means of getting humanity forward. Human society, torn as it is by class antagonisms, is not a debating club. In the fight each class avails itself of every means of persuasion and compulsion. We are the pioneers of a new order of society. Our enemies are incomparably more numerous, richer and better equipped than we. They waylay us at every step. They have invented clever tricks whereby to deceive the masses, and call these tricks rules of democracy. Whenever there is a question of fundamental matters, of the protection of property, they themselves never respect these rules. In the athletic ring one can afford to wrestle in accordance with the established rules. But when it comes to a question of danger to human life, or when a man is defending that which he cherishes most highly, he will bite, scratch, butt and kick without the slightest regard for the rules of the ring—and he is right. In order to achieve the ends for which they are fighting our enemies need this so-called "democratic freedom." We will not give it to them. We shall steadfastly defend with every means of persuasion and compulsion at our disposal the dictatorship of the proletariat as the sole path to the new and actually free order of society.

If, however, our friends now present or absent would promise to do away with the dominion of the banks, trusts, armies, dreadnoughts, aeroplanes—on land, on the water and in the air—on the same day, we would promise to grant complete and unrestricted freedom to all parties and all persuasions.

And now for another question which was not included in the original list and which—as also the critical interjections of the president of the delegation—relate to the Communist Parties in England and America. It has here been said that in America there exists no hostility towards Communism "as such" but a hostility towards Communists, because they allegedly, in contract to the Communists of the Soviet Union, do not work creatively but destructively. I am afraid that we could not arrive at agreement on this point. Before we had seized power, we Russian Communists were also accused of destructive tendencies and the same accusation is made even today. The complaints about the "wrong methods" of the British and American Communists I receive with civility in accordance with the rules of hospitality; but I must say that, as a Communist, I regard myself as a member of the International Communist Party, and all reproaches levelled at the American or English Communists affect every Communist and, therefore, me, too. If among us, among the Russian, English or American Communists "bad" morals and usages prevail and offend certain people, well—we shall be prepared to turn over a new leaf in the course of time, and in any event we shall not be tardier in doing so than our class-enemies.

I think I have now exhausted the list of questions. If the answers do not satisfy you, the circumstance is in part attributable to the fact that the questions you put were extremely difficult ones.

Two Russian Poems of Vasily Kazin

THE BRICKLAYER

I wander homeward at evening,
Fatigue is a comrade who sticks;
And my apron sings for the darkness
A strong red song of bricks.

It sings of my ruddy burden
That I carried so high, so high
Up to the very housetop,
The roof that they call the sky.

My eyes were a carousel turning,
The wind had a foggy tone,
And morning, too, like a worker,
Carried up a red brick of its own.

I wander homeward at evening,
Fatigue is a comrade who sticks;
And my apron sings for the darkness
A strong red song of bricks.

THE CARPENTER'S PLANE.

Smoothly riding,
Bravely gliding,
Like a swan my plane swims by.

Now she hurries
Thru the flurries
Of the shavings as they fly.

Sail unbowed one,
Proud one, proud one,
Though the river-road be rough.

Warmth is streaming
Through the creaming
Waves of shavings that you slough.

Now she's sweeping
Past the leaping
Swishing waterfalls with ease.

Ah, my beauty,
Do your duty,
While the foam seethes round my knees.

Vasily Vasilevich Kazin (Born 1898)

A graduate of the literary studio of the Moscow Proletkult presided over by Andrey Bely, Kazin is a charter member of the association of proletarian writers founded in Moscow in 1920, which took the appropriate name of Kuznitza (Smithy). He published one collection of verse in 1922 and a long poem in 1926. He has taken part in the Communist Youth Movement.

—Poems and biographical note reprinted by courtesy of the International Publishers, N. Y., from the newly issued "Russian Poetry—An Anthology" chosen and translated by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky.

Pravda Exposes Errors of Trotsky

The "Pravda" on Trotzky's Interview

As Comrade Trotzky in the interview published above deviates essentially from the Leninist views of the Party on some of the most important questions of the international struggle of the proletariat, the Redaction of the "Pravda" is compelled to make a few remarks.

Does "Democracy" exist in Soviet Russia, or does it not?

To the important question thus formulated by the American delegation Comrade Trotzky has failed to give the correct Leninist answer. Instead of emphasising the fact that with us, against bourgeois democracy, there exists proletarian democracy as the highest form of Democracy, Comrade Trotzky has deviated from the class conception of Democracy to the incorrect comparison of "Democracy in general" with "Dictatorship in general" contained in the formulation of the question by the delegation. Comrade Trotzky finally led back the question of Democracy as a "mask" which the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie needs, but which the dictatorship of the proletariat does not need. He thereby completely overlooks the proletarian democracy which is based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. He seeks to erase from history a fact of the very greatest importance, namely, the unparalleled development of Democracy under the Soviet Regime.

Let us compare the "answers" of Comrade Trotzky with that which Lenin said on Democracy in the Soviet Union. In his "Theses on the Constituent Assembly" of December 1917, Lenin wrote:

> From the first days of the Revolution of 1917 the revolutionary Social Democracy repeatedly emphasised when putting forward the demand for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, that the Republic of the Soviets represents a higher form of democracy than the **usual bourgeois republic with a Constituent Assembly.**
>
> For the transition from the bourgeois to the socialist system, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the republic of the Workers' Soldiers' and Peasants' deputies is **(in comparison with the usual bourgeois republic with a Constituent Assembly as the crown of the whole) not only a form of a higher type of democratic institution,** but also the only form best securing the relatively most painless transition to socialism." (Lenin, Vol. 15, page 50—Russian edition. Thick type by the "Pravda.")

In the Brochure "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky" (1918), Comrade Lenin said:

> **Proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. The Soviet power is a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois republic."**
>
> Only the most conscious sycophant of the bourgeoisie, or a politically dead man who does not see real life behind the dingy, dusty bourgeois books, who is filled through and through with bourgeois prejudices and thereby becomes objectively the lackey of the bourgeoisie, could fail to see that.
>
> Only a man who is incapable of putting the question from the standpoint of the oppressed classes could fail to observe that . . ."

Lenin then speaks of the political relationships in the bourgeois countries:

> "We are governed (and our State is "determined") by bourgeois-minded officials, bourgeois parliamentarians and bourgeois judges. That is the simple, obvious and indisputable truth which is recognised by thousands and millions of members of the suppressed classes in the bourgeois countries—including the democratic countries—as a result of their everyday experiences.
>
> In Russia, on the other hand, the bureaucratic apparatus is completely shattered, not one stone has remained upon another. The old judges and the bourgeois Parliament have been driven out. A much more accessible representation has been granted to the workers and peasants: their Soviets have replaced the officials or their Soviets have been placed over the officials, and their Soviets elect the judges. This fact alone suffices to enable all suppressed classes to recognise the Soviet government, i. e. the given form of the dictatorship of the proletariat as being a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois Republic.
>
> Kautsky does not understand this truth which is plain and obvious to every worker, because he has "forgotten" to put the question thus: democracy for which class? He judges the matter from the standpoint of "pure" democracy (that is classless? or democracy standing above the classes?). He argues like Shylock: a pound of flesh, nothing more. Equality for all citizens—without this there is no democracy (Lenin, Volume 15, pages 462—463.)

In the "Theses on bourgeois democracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat" (First Congress of the C. I. in 1919) Lenin wrote:

> "It is precisely those masses who, even in the most democratic bourgeois Republics, were equal according to the law but with the help of various shifts and tricks were kept away from participation in political life and from making use of democratic rights and liberties, are at present (under the Soviet regime. Ed.) drawn into permanent, unhindered and at the same time decisive participation in the democratic administration of the State." (Lenin, volume 16, page 44—Russian edition).

Lenin speaks of the "democratic administration of the State" by the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Trotzky, however, "replies" to the American delegation, that "democracy" can serve only as a "mask" of the bourgeoisie. Comrade Trotzky does not approach the question of democracy from the class standpoint; he remains on the level of those considerations on "democracy in general" which Comrade Lenin chastised on several occasions.

2. Comrade Trotzky, who in his answer to the American delegation (and also apparently towards himself) has not theoretically cleared up the question of proletarian democracy in the Soviet Union, has naturally given an entirely incorrect and distorted picture of the actual political conditions in the Soviet Union.

In the first place, Comrade Trotzky gave a quite inadequate answer to the following question of the American delegation: "Is the day approaching when Soviet Russia will grant the workers, as well as those who are not in agreement with the policy of the government, freedom of opinion in public life?"

Comrade Trotzky dealt only with the question of the bourgeois parties and passed over in complete silence the indirect assertion, that in the Soviet Union there exists no "freedom of opinion" for the workers, as formulated in the question of the delegation. Comrade Trotzky, who passed over this aspect of the matter, thereby gave the enemies of the dictatorship of the proletarat occasion to continue to spread the malicious calumny which obviously to some extent caused uneasiness even to the members of the American delegation who put such a question.

In our opinion the facts of Soviet reality will convince these members of the delegation that the assertion, that the workers in the Soviet Union have no "freedom of opinion" is a slanderous invention. With us more than 60 millions of the working population, from the age of 18 and without distinction of sex or nationality, have the right to participate in the Soviet elections. Of this number over 50%, that is over 30 millions workers and peasants, took active part in the campaign at the last election. Our elections do not consist in the electors simply dropping a voting paper into ballot box; with us the electors take an active part in the meetings, at which the reports on the activity of the Soviets are delivered and discussed, at which their activity is subjected to an all-round criticism, at which the electors take part by making practical proposals for improving the work of the Soviet, for correcting failures and shortcomings and at which they discuss the candidatures of persons put forward on the lists. Over 30 million workers and peasants made use of their election rights at the last Soviet elections at such meetings on the basis of the proletarian democracy. The numbers of those actively participating in the elections is increasing every year. There is no bourgeois country that can show anything like it.

In our country there are ten million workers and employees organised in the trade unions. That is a number that has not been reached by the trade union movement in any bourgeois country. The percentage of organised workers and employees with us is the highest—it amounts on the average to 90%. During the trade union elections and on the occasion of the regular reports of the trade union organs, the members express their opinions quite freely and thereby realize proletarian democracy.

Without doubt, for the bourgeois and anti-proletarian parties, the advocates of the overthrow of the power of the workers and the re-establishment of capitalism, there exists with us no "freedom of opinion." That, however, has nothing whatever to do with the freedom of opinion of the workers. For this reason there exists in our country a proletarian and not a bourgeois democracy; a democracy for the poor and not for the rich; for the workers and toilers in town and country and not for the capitalists and big landowners.

Secondly, Comrade Trotzky declares that under the regime of the Soviet Union "discontent" is the driving force. In the general formulation in which

(Continued on page 7.)

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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CHINESE PEASANT ARMIES WIN ON FIVE FRONTS

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THAT Chiang Kai-shek was a much over-rated hero is the gist of an article written for a London magazine by the Chinese correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune. Chiang drew his strength from the masses says this correspondent and his popularity was created for him by the Communists whom he used as long as they were of service to him in his aim to be dictator of China. When he felt that he could dispense with the radicals and with the Soviet military and political advisers of the Kuomintang he massacred the leaders of the former and maneuvered to have the latter sent back to Russia.

• • •

CHIANG is now a discredited politician, depending on the favor of Japan and other imperialist powers for support. Even tho he may be able to again play a big role in China it will only be temporary and not as the beloved leader of the masses, but as the militarist tool of foreign imperialism. The writer of the article referred to, states quite frankly that the exploited coolies and the peasantry were the backbone of the revolutionary movement and that they trusted the Communists and that Chiang collapsed like a stuffed shirt when the Communists withdrew their support from him. This is what The DAILY WORKER has been telling its readers right along.

• • •

WE are glad to be able to state that the Chinese revolution has entered a new phase with the revolutionary workers and peasants the head as well as the backbone of the movement. Already they have captured several important cities. In the meantime, another discontented general is marching on Peking and Chang-Tso-lin is debating whether to buy him or fight him. The Japanese are said to be strengthening their position in Manchuria and preparing hostile movements against the Soviet Union. There are rumors that Japan will soon recognize the robbery of Bessarabia by Roumania.

• • •

ANOTHER interesting bit of foreign news is the ratification of a non-agression pact between Persia and the U.S.S.R. Great Britain and the Czar once parcelled this country between them. The war upset that apple cart. Even then Standard Oil had its finger in the petroleum and an American financial expert was engaged to set the Persian house in order. When the Russian workers and peasants overthrew the Czar's government one of their first acts was to cancel all the unfair treaties forced by the Czar on weaker countries. Persia was one of the beneficiaries of this policy. Since then Great Britain has been active in persia trying to make trouble for the Soviet Union. But honesty is on the side of Soviet diplomacy and strange tho it may seem, honest diplomacy is proving effective for the U.S.S.R.

• • •

DIPLOMATIC relations between Poland and the Soviet Union seem to be steadily improving. When Peter Voikoff, the Soviet minister to Poland was assassinated in Warsaw by a Russian monarchist, it looked as

(*Continued on Page Six*)

TOULON SAILORS MUTINY AT TIME OF PRISON FIGHT

TOULON, Oct. 2.—The struggle of the 64 political prisoners in the Toulon naval prison was followed immediately by the mutiny of the crew of the French warship, Ernest Renan, in Toulon harbor. Refusing to eat the rotting meat being sold to the naval commissary department by the corrupt French meat barons, the sailors of the Ernest Renan abstained from mess while their officers threatened them with shooting and imprisonment. The mutiny, which is one more in the series of outbreaks among the soldiers and sailors sweeping [illegible] the land and sea forces of [illegible] French imperialists, and which the government is attempting to meet with fierce and indiscriminate reprisals has not been ended with the arrests of four leaders and imprisonment of fifty sailors, but is expected to spread to other vessels in Toulon harbor and various units of the Mediterranean fleet.

Andre Marty, who led the naval mutiny in the Black Sea fleet against the bombardment by the French war-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

A. F. of L. IN CONVENTION TODAY

DAVIS, JOHNSON TO SPEAK; OPEN SHOP HEAD WON'T

Departmental Officials Mostly Re-elected

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2.—All departments of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in pre-convention conferences are finishing their deliberations, and the Forty-Seventh convention of the federation opens tomorrow, without, however, a welcoming address from the head of the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles, as had been promised.

Open Shopper Declines.

The chamber of commerce is definitely committed to a policy of the open shop and anti-unionism. Invitation of the president of the chamber was much opposed by the rank and file unionists here, as much as was the selection for convention headquarters of the scab Hotel Alexandria.

Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis and Senator Hiram W. Johnson are scheduled to speak to the delegates either Monday or Tuesday.

The tenor of the convention is bitterly reactionary. Outside of the fight centering around metal trim, and class collaboration policies, such as labor banking and insurance, the only live issue is the attack on the left wing. Friday, President William Green of the A. F. of L. and Secretary Frank Morrison addressed the Los Angeles Labor Council, and devoted their time to a rhapsody of their own leadership and furious attacks on the progressives, who are not represented in the convention, as it is made up of the upper strata of union bureaucrats. "What a miserable death," said Green to the council, "we would all have if we listened to critics in our ranks."

The elections in departments make few changes. The building trades department has re-elected as president, McSorley, and the other officers, including Vice President Hutcheson of the carpenters' union. The metal trades department has re-elected Jim O'Connell as president, but has chosen William Spencer of the plumbers' union to succeed Tracy as secretary. John P. Frey is elected to the office formerly held by Berres.

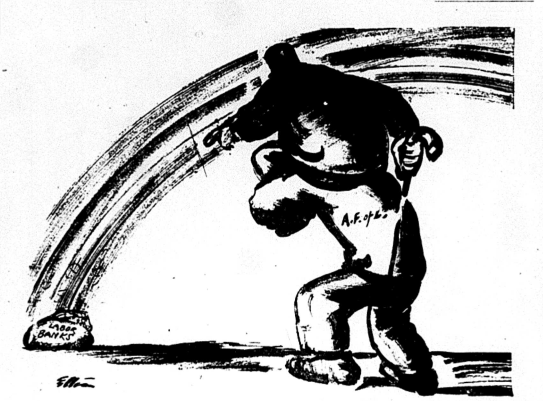
The label trades have re-elected all officials. Matthew Woll opened yesterday the convention of the printing trades department.

It became known here today that when the Carpenters' Union was readmitted into the building trades department, it did not surrender its position on its right to jurisdiction over the work of installing metal trim, which is the subject-matter of dispute that caused the split between the union and the rest of the department six years ago.

The convention will probably be addressed by delegates of the German unions who made a plea before the building trades department during its meetings, stating that industrial conditions had made necessary the reorganizing of the trade unions of Germany, and pleading that the American unions would send assistance.

THE DELUSION

By Fred Ellis



COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL STATES REASONS FOR TROTSKY-VUYOVITCH EXPULSION FROM EXECUTIVE

Cites Secret Anti-Party Printing Plant of the Opposition; They Have Continuously Flaunted Bolshevik Discipline

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 2.—Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., today published the declaration from the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the International Control Commission to all sections of the Comintern regarding the expulsion of Leon Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the executive committee of the Communist International.

"The eighth plenum of the executive committee of the Comintern," it says, "which met in May of this year to consider the question of the actions of the Opposition passed a resolution which categorically prohibits Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from continuing their factional struggle and instructs the Presidium of the executive committee of the Comintern, in conjunction with the International Control Commission, to formally expel them from the executive committee if this struggle did not cease. Facts which have become known since the meeting of the plenum in May have shown that warnings given Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch have gone unheeded, and that the Opposition retaliated to the categorical prohibition of the factional struggle by intensifying it to an unparalleled degree by a broad attack on the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and the Comintern, and by fresh attempts to disrupt the unity of the Leninist ranks both in the U. S. S. R. and thruout the world.

Gave Promise to Cease.

Continuing, the statement says:

"Called to account at the August plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., the Opposition once again as in

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Strike of 5,000 in Window Glass Mills

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—Production of window glass will not go on when the whistle blows tomorrow. The strike of 5,000 cutters and flatteners has practically paralysed the industry thruout the United States. The chief employer against which the walk-out is directed is the American Window Glass Company, but numerous small independent concerns are also affected. Two unions are working together, the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Protective Association and the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Association. The demands are for a return to the old scale (cut ten percent on January first) of 42 cents per single strength 100 foot box and 47 cents for double strength.

The American Window Glass Co. argues that prices are cut to compete with foreign competition. The unions reply that the cut in selling price of glass was slight, and was not so great along the seabord where this competition existed, if at all, as it was inland.

Celebrations for Hindenburg Fizzle

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—As thousands of workers demonstrated in the streets of this city against President Von Hindenburg, whose 80th birthday was being celebrated by the steel helmets and other fascist and semi-fascist organizations, more than 500 Communists were arrested and placed in jail.

Despite wholesale arrests, the demonstrations against Hindenburg and his government are continuing. Thousands of truck drivers, waiters and food workers have walked out and have refused to have anything to do with the fascist celebrations for Hindenburg.

Drivers of brewery trucks have gone on strike and have refused to deliver beer for the parties organized thruout the city.

The celebrations fizzled miserably. Thousands of workers demonstrated against Hindenburg or else stayed at home and completely boycotted the celebrations held in his honor.

DRIVE SOUTH AND WEST OF SWATOW CAPTURE SIX DISTRICTS IN HUPEH

Reactionaries Murder More Communists; British Organize Fascisti in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 2.—South Chinese peasant detachments after a fierce battle have occupied Chenghai, forty-five kilometers south of Swatow, the latter city having been captured two weeks ago by the revolutionary army commanded by Yehting.

Peasant detachments are simultaneously beseiging Puning, a town fifty kilometers west of Swatow in the direction of Canton. The defense of Puning is organized by one Fang, a big local landlord whose estates were confiscated by the peasantry.

The news appearing in the Chinese and English press of Shanghai, and Honkong that the revolutionary army has successfully maintained its control of Swatow is confirmed. On the night of September 29 an attack by sea was made. Warships of the right-wing Kuomintang government at Canton, convoying transports loaded with soldiers, were repulsed by the strong and well defended coastal fortifications at Swatow. The attacking force has sailed away.

Arm the Workers.

All eastern Kwantung province has been occupied by revolutionary troops numbering twelve thousand. Well armed peasants are assisting the revolutionary armies. In all villages and cities occupied, the revolutionary armies proceed at once to arm the peasants and workers.

Peasants Win In Hupeh.

Hankow papers received here admit the successes of the peasant movement in all the southern part of Hupeh province. The peasant red army there, organized under Communist direction, has occupied six districts.

The command of the army has established liason with the peasant organizations of Hunan province.

The guerrila war in Hainan Island has not ceased, according to accurate information received here. This island, in the south of China, has a reactionary local government which tries to suppress the peasant forces, but as these are scattered all over the island, no success has been attained in destroying them.

Brutal Executions.

The local Hainan government has, however, executed a lecturer who recently arrived from Canton to lecture on Communism.

Executions continue in Hankow. The papers of that city have just published the names of another nine Communists shot by orders of the tyrant Tang Shen-chi, who had dirupted the right wing nationalist government at Nanking by declaring the independence of all the territory held by his army, and seems to be trying to create a separate nation.

Shanghai Fascisti.

The process of reaction is aided in Shanghai by the founding at a recent meeting here of a fascist society, organized, provided with money, and under the direction of the local English reactionary circles.

The meeting consisted of about two hundred members. It considers itself "international." It admits to its ranks Russian whiteguards who will evidently be charged with the practical task of carrying out the "shock" tasks of the fascist organization.

British Leader.

The English press publishes in full the speech of a certain English merchant named Firch, who has been elected chairman of this organization.

Firch's speech froths with animal hatred against the liberative struggle of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union. He calls upon the foreign residents in China to unite under fascist banners and act at their own risk, "opposing force to force."

It is believed here that this open agitation inviting a raid on the Soviet Union consulate must give the municipality (the foreign settlement) a pretext to blockade the consulate with a strong guard, as we the case in April, with a view of "preventing" a raid, not however, until after such a raid actually takes place.

UNION OFFICIALS SIGN TRUCE WITH ILLINOIS OWNERS

Agree to Break Strike Pending Arbitration

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—An agreement for a separate peace ending until next February the lock-out of between seventy and eighty thousand coal miners in Illinois, permitting them to mine coal and break the defense of the union against a similar lock-out in other states affecting nearly a hundred thousand more miners, has just been signed by the officers of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America.

Temporary Truce.

By the term of settlement, the miners in such mines as the operators choose to reopen within the state will will resume work on the basis of the Jacksonville scale of wages, except for work around machines, but without any assurance that the scale will last beyond the date of Feb. 7, 1928. On that date a meeting will be held of the joint wage scale committee provided for in the existing contract, to hear the report of a joint commission made up of Rice Miller, president of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, H. C. Perry, his vice-president, representing the operators, and District President Harry Fishwick of District 12, U. M. W. A., together with State Senator (Republican) Wm. Sneed, vice-president of District 12.

To Cut Wages.

This joint commission is charged in the agreement just signed with the task of investigating "demands, claims and contentions" of both the operators and the miners. It is specifically agreed to that the joint commission shall look into the wage scale, and working conditions in Illinois mines, and that its report shall be the foundation of a new district agreement on wages and conditions of work to be drawn up by the joint wage scale committee in February, and to take effect on April 1.

Arbitrate Machine Wages.

In the matter of wages paid men who work around coal cutting and

(*Continued on Page Two*)

The Rise of Reaction in Wuhan

SZ-TOH-LI of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Central Bureau has furnished The DAILY WORKER with four articles describing the betrayal of the liberation movement by the Wuhan leaders and the horrible butcheries and suppression which followed their surrender to Chiang Kai-shek and the other militarists.

By documentary evidence the writer shows that the Wuhan "moderates" took the same attitude toward the labor movement and the peasant organizations as did imperialists and their militarist allies.

Written the first of August, the general predictions made by the writer have been confirmed fully by subsequent events.

By SZ-TOH-LI

THREE months ago Wuhan was still the centre, the heart of nationalist-revolutionary China. Wuhan was the only centre that could boast the support of the masses, the toiling masses of the workers and peasants—the decisive factor in every revolutionary movement.

Three months ago Wuhan could easily be distinguished from Canton, where Li Chi Hsin, the reactionary tupan inaugurated his bloody dictatorship and appointed himself with the best blood of the Cantonese proletariat and peasantry. Three months ago Wuhan could also be distinguished from the military dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek who came to the fore as the champion of the big bourgeoisie and the feudal elements of China, who were willing to compromise as easily with the Northern militarists as with the imperialist powers.

THREE months ago the voice and authority of the Wuhan Government commanded the fear if not the respect of even the most venomous enemies of the Chinese Revolution.

At home the reaction dared not raise its head; abroad the imperialist powers were already beginning to reconcile themselves to the idea of the permanence and stability of the Nationalist Government.

Three months ago the Wuhan Government still enjoyed the unqualified support and solidarity of the international proletariat and of the exploited peoples throughout the world.

THE First Workers' Republic of the Soviet Union occupying one sixth of the globe and representing a mighty revolutionary nation of 140 million workers and peasants, lent every ounce of their phenomenal energy and revolutionary fervor in support of the Chinese Revolution and of the Wuhan Government.

Three months ago the workers, peasants, soldiers and students, and even the merchants were taught by the propagandists of the Kuomintang that the Chinese revolution constituted an integral part of the World Revolution.

WUHAN, as the heir of Red Canton, promised fairly to become the second Mecca of the World Revolution. Labor delegations and trade union representatives from the imperialist and colonial countries came to revolutionary China to see for themselves what profound changes were taking place in awakening giant China.

The Wuhan Government, as formerly Canton, became an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted of all the colonial and semi-colonial countries: Hindus, Koreans, Javanese, Filipinos, Formosans, etc.

THREE months ago the first International Workers' Delegation, composed of representatives of the working class of the three major imperialist countries, were still on the territory of the Wuhan Government, acquainting themselves with the work and progress of the revolutionary forces of the new China, especially with the condition of the toiling masses and their organizations, The Trades and Peasants' Unions.

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Boston Young Workers To Have Course in Elementary Communism

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—An elementary course on the theory and practice of the Communist movement, including the special problems of the youth will open on Saturday, October 8th, 1927, 7.30 p. m. at 62 Chambers St., Boston.

Only selected students will be admitted to the course. The league agitprop calls upon all units of the league to make recommendations for their students. New members of the league will be obliged to attend this course. The course will be given in 10 lessons, under the instruction and directorship of Comrade Pat Kay.

BOSTON AND CHESWICK

By JAMES P. CANNON.

HARDLY had the executioners of Boston completed their work of burning to death the two victims of capitalist justice, Sacco and Vanzetti, than their prototypes of Pennsylvania were already at work stirring the cauldron of a new frame-up in which 20 miners of the little coal town of Cheswick have already been indicted and await trial. The connection between the two cases is an even closer one, for the arrests in Cheswick arose out of the attack made by state cossacks upon a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held by the workers of Cheswick in solidarity with their two comrades in Boston. With the brutality for which they are notorious, the troopers charged into the meeting, dealing blows to men, women and children with their clubs, blinding them with tear gas and trampling under the hoofs of their horses those who came in their way. Scores of workers were severely injured and wounded in the course of this bestial attack. And in addition, one of the state troopers was shot and killed.

It is not known who killed the trooper. What we can be pretty sure of, however, is that every effort will be made to victimize the arrested miners who have already been indicted on charges of inciting to riot, resisting an officer and unlawful assembly. It means that another Sacco-Vanzetti case is being cooked up, and in black Pennsylvania there are many expert hands for such a job.

The International Labor Defense, which so ardently fought for life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, which was the organizing and driving force in the protest movement, quite naturally takes up the defense of the Cheswick miners, who have already been indicted on three counts for their part in the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti. It is all a part of our task of fighting with all our resources and might against the imprisonment or torture or death of any worker who is a victim of the infamous American capitalist institution of the frame-up system. The I. L. D. is providing legal defense for the arrested miners and will conduct a vigorous campaign, with all the means at its disposal, to prevent the success of this new frame-up, to prevent making Cheswick another Boston.

HERESY HUNT ON IN YORKVILLE; IS LED BY STRATON

Uldine Does Not Lisp, Says Divine

The Rev. John Roach Straton, the **chief holy man of New York City,** has **appeared** in Yorkville court with a **complaint** against Charles Smith, **president** of the American Society for **the** Advancement of Atheism.

Adjournment of the case was had **for** a week after Magistrate Gottlieb to all intents and purposes constituted himself the defender of this city's greatest publicity hunter and insisted that former Judge Leonard Snitkin, acting for Smith, should use the title of "doctor" in addressing a question to the harassed business agent of god.

Pained by Pamphlets.

Straton, who professes to believe all the ancient dogmas and who preaches the fearsome religion of the most revolting sections of the old testament, claims that he has been outraged in an intolerable manner by the receipt and perusal of atheist literature sent him by the defendant.

Remarks referring to Uldine Utley, the girl evangelist who is a protege of Straton's, in an uncomplimentary manner, and attributed to Mr. Smith, seem to have irked the holy man beyond endurance. His defense of her before Magistrate Gottlieb was almost as impassioned as have been his assaults upon those heretics who scoff at the story of Jonah and the whale.

Is Strong for Uldine.

Relating an alleged conversation with the president of the atheist association relative to the merits and demerits of this inspired and personable young lady, the staunch defender of amphibious christianity told the court:

"I denied to him that Miss Utley **lisped,** that her utterances were **parrot-like,** as he had claimed, and that **she was** being commercialized by religious exploiters."

An "Impartial" Magistrate.

Magistrate Gottlieb evidently was impressed by the demeanor of the great dervish of baptistry since he told the lawyer for the defense that "he was to be respected in this court." The magistrate also upheld the contention of the plaintiff that an article in one of the magazines introduced by the prosecution which referred to the holy ghost and the Virgin Mary might well have shocked the sensibilities of the shaman of the Calvary Baptist Church.

"There are millions who believe in the bible and its tenets," said Magistrate Gottlieb. "To those, such an article as this most surely would be shocking and outrageous."

Judge Plays Up to Parson.

When Attorney Snitkin objected to some of the questions asked Straton by the assistant district attorney as "leading to conclusions," he was promptly informed by the magistrate that "men of the calibre and intelligence of the plaintiff could not be led."

Attorney Snitkin, in arguing a motion for dismissal of the case, pointed out that it has taken "six months for the literature and blasphemous material to outrage the sensibilities of Mr. Straton."

The motion for dismissal was denied.

May Set Bad Precedent.

Speaking in front of the Yorkville court after adjournment, the president of the Association for the Advancement of Atheism stated that next Saturday he would produce some material from the pen of the pastor that "will match in obscenity any the complainant can offer."

In newspaper circles the charges preferred by Straton are regarded as another limelight stunt planned by that assiduous publicity-seeker.

It is believed, however, that the case may have serious consequences for the defendant and for the freedom of expression on religious questions, by establishing a precedent of punishment for "violating sensibilities" of those who claim to hold the key to celestial truths as does the chief medicine man of New York's tribal religionists.

Two Fight, One Killed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—A man known only as "Springfield Whitie" is dead of a fractured skull and Edward Gannon is in a local hospital with a fractured leg following a street fight between the two men Saturday night.

No charge will be made against Gannon until he is able to leave the hospital. Coroner Costello is investigating the case.

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COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL STATES REASONS FOR TROTSKY-VUYOVITCH EXPULSION FROM EXECUTIVE

(Continued from Page 1).

its declaration of October 16, 1926, solemnly undertook to cease the factional underground work against the party.

"This promise was given under the direct threat of expulsion of the leaders of the Opposition, Trotsky and Zinoviev, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. But only a very few days later this August promise met the same fate as the declaration of the 16th of October. The Opposition in the most contemptuous manner violated the promise it gave to the whole Party and to the whole International, and thereby made the continuation of Trotsky and Vuyovitch as members of the Executive Committee of the Comintern absolutely impossible.

Violate Pledge.

"Notwithstanding the promise it gave to the August plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission, the Opposition continued to form its organizational centers which in fact represent nothing more nor less than an attempt to form embryonic nuclei for a second Trotskyist party parallel with the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. At the same time it continued to maintain and strengthen its connections with various renegade groups abroad, including the Maslov-Fischer group in Germany, Souvarine in France, etc.

"The disruptive work in the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. was supplemented by disruptive work in the Comintern. To the menace of a formation of a second party outside and against the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. was added the menace of the creation of a new 'Fourth International' put side by side with and against the Comintern.

Fraternize with Enemies of Labor.

"At a time when the international position of the U. S. S. R. has become extremely acute and when imperialist intervention hangs directly over the first proletarian state, the Opposition openly allies itself with the groups which represent the worst dregs of the international labor movement and which stand on the verge of direct counter-revolution; which spread venomous slander about the U. S. S. R. among the European proletariat and strive to paralyze the will of the European proletariat to defend the U. S. S. R. with talk about 'Thermidor,' 'Degeneration,' 'becoming Kulakized' (boss peasant orientation) etc.

"Notwithstanding the utter collapse of these groups which is particularly illustrated by the results of recent elections in Altona, where the ultra-left allies of the Opposition of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. obtained little more than 300 votes, the Opposition continues to claim that these bankrupt philistines represent 'the only genuinely revolutionary Leninist' organization as distinct from the 'degenerate' Communist International.

Spread Slanders.

"While employing Maslow and Souvarine as megaphones of the ultra-left and right apostles of Communism abroad, the Oppostion within the U. S. S. R. continued with growing persistence and growing effrontery to scatter deliberate lies concerning the leadership of the Comintern and the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. It spread deliberately and avowedly false assertions that the Central Committee of the Communist Party intends to abandon the monopoly of foreign trade; it consciously spreads deliberate slander regarding the position of the Central Committee on foreign debts, regarding alleged concessions to the Kulak (boss peasant); regarding the policy of the Comintern in China.

"Notwithstanding the resolution of the August plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. to which the Opposition undertook to submit concerning the opening of discussion for one month prior to the Fifteehth Party Congress, the Opposition demands that discussion be opened immediately, and in every way tries to force immediate discussion in violation of party decisions.

Secret Printing Office.

"The discovery a few days ago of a secret printing office of the Opposition demonstrates with exceptional clearness how far the Opposition diverged from the Party and the Comintern. At the same time it was revealed that in organizing this printing office the Opposition unhesitatingly employed the service of non-party bourgeois intellectuals connected with shady, politically suspicious and avowedly anti-Soviet elements, the opposition thus becoming, consciously or unconsciously, not only ideologically but also organizationally the center for the crystallization of all strata hostile to the proletariat and which find the proletarian regime irksome and strive to overthrow it.

"Called to account at a meeting of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern held on September 27, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch made declarations which in themselves represent long steps away from the Comintern, away from Leninism and towards the Maslow-Souvarine group. When charged with maliciously violating Party discipline Comrade Trotsky openly declared that the discipline of the Bolshevist Party is not obligatory for him.

Flaunts Discipline.

"In his written speech he stated that 'the bureaucratic discipline based on a false line of policy is not an instrument for consolidating but an instrument for disorganizing and disrupting the Party.'

"It goes without saying that Comrade Trotsky refuses to submit to proletarian discipline so appreciated and characterized. He therefore considers it unnecessary to defend Comrades Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov who, as they themselves admitted, were organizers of the anti-Party printing office.

"Comrade Trotsky' squarely declared at the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International that 'Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov, in their policy stand two heads above those who screen their crimes behind Party discipline.'

"People organizing illegal offices against the Party with the aid of bourgeois intellectuals are proclaimed as standing politically two heads higher than those who at the instructions of the Party fight in defense of its unity, who guard the elementary principles of its discipline without which the Party and Comintern as military organizations of the working class exist,—such an attitude towards Party discipline is of course connected with a definite attitude towards the Party and the Communist International. Neither the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. nor the Comintern as such figured in Comrade Trotsky's speech as the supreme organ of the revolutionary proletariat.

Comintern Reviled.

"The world organization of the revolutionary proletariat, namely the Communist International and its leading section, the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., is described in unison with the whole yellow bourgeois press as a crowd senselessly and dumbly following various leaders.

"'At the present time,' said Comrade Trotsky in his speech, 'not a singe organization discusses or decides. They merely carry-out instructions. Even the presidium of the Comintern is no exception.' The Opposition declaration made at the August plenum against the Opposition abandoned its theory of the so-called 'Thermidor.'

"This, however, did not prevent Comrade Trotsky from once again uttering venomous phrases such as 'Thermidor course,' and 'Bonapartist forgeries.' Moreover, leading bodies of the Comintern and the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. were directly charged with being 'usurpers.'

Advocate Party Disruption.

"'The authority of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern,' said Comrade Trotsky, 'lasts only one year. The arbitrary prolongation of this authority is a usurpation. Above all questions stands the question of the organizational self-preservation of the Stalin-Bukharin group.' In this way is estimated the present acting leading organs of the Communist movement; in this way trying to explain their open refusal to submit to Party discipline. Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch have warned beforehand that they will not regard the Fifteenth Party Congress and the Sixth Congress of the Comintern as in any degree authoritative to them.

"'The apparatus,' declared Comrade Trotsky, 'is now preparing a congress of their own preliminary-appointed workers who must authorize upper stratum apparently to conduct this work in the future.'

"The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern does not regard it as necessary to deal again in detail with the renegade political arguments repeatedly condemned by the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and the Comintern as social-democratic deviations which Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch tried to develop. But the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern cannot ignore the contemptuous references to the organizations of the Communist proletariat as a voting crowd, it cannot ignore the fact that disrupting Party discipline is proclaimed as the highest virtue. It cannot ignore the open justification and the promise of further continuance of the practice of organizing secret anti-Party printing offices.

Further Membership Impossible.

"The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International considers impossible the further membership of Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch on the Executive which they proclaimed as usurpers and against whom they conduct rabid fights with the aid of renegade papers abroad and secret printing offices, the organization of illegal centers of malicious slander in the U. S. S. R."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of "The Daily Worker," published daily, except Sunday at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1927.
State of New York
County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Bert Miller, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of "The Daily Worker," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First St.; Editors, J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, 33 East First St.; Managing Editor, J. Louis Engdahl; Business Manager, Bert Miller, 33 East First St.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 First St., New York City; Jay Lovestone, 33 First St., New York City; Wm. Z. Foster, 33 First St., New York City; Max Bedacht, 33 First Street, New York City; James P. Cannon, 33 First St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 29,437.

(This information is required from daily publications only.)

BERT MILLER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1927.
J. L. PERILLA,
(SEAL) Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 31, 1928.)

PRAVDA DENOUNCES UNPRECEDENTED CRIMES OF TROTSKY-VUYOVITCH OPPOSITIONAL METHODS

MOSCOW, Oct. 2.—Emphasizing the fact that the organization of an illegal printing office to carry on a campaign against the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., is unprecedented in the history of the organization, Pravda points out that "this is the work of the whole Trotskyist opposition whose leaders are entirely responsible for this crime."

The opposition leaders show no intention of disclaiming this responsibility, it continues. Preobrajenski, Sharov, Serebriakov, three of the opposition leaders even openly declared in official documents addressed to the Central Committee that they are "politically responsible for this action" while Trotsky took upon himself their defense. Pravda continues:

Must Account to Party.

"After this it is impossible to have any doubt that the Party will call to account the audacious leaders of the opposition." Referring to documents of the opposition of 1923 to show that the opposition is carrying on a struggle against the regime established by Lenin and under Lenin's direction, Pravda declares that the Party will with full unanimity welcome the decision of the Executive Committee of the Comintern regarding their expulsion from that body.

People taking liberty to do what is essentially incompatible with membership in the Party affiliated with the Comintern, declares Pravda, certainly can no longer remain in the leading organs of the Comintern.

The Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., it says, was founded, educated and stamped by Lenin, who established the Party regime which fundamentally came into being many years before Trotsky was accepted as a member of the Party; it came into being not incidentally but in a fierce struggle against Menshevism, and particularly against Trotskyism.

"The Communist Party," continues Pravda, "will allow nobody to change its Lenin regime. One cannot enter our Party with one's own statutes. Those for whom 'Lenin's shoe' is too tight must choose: either to carry on sectarian work against the Bolshevist Party, thereby foregoing the right to call themselves Bolshevisks, or remain in the Party unconditionally, submitting to all decisions of the Party and its leading organs and immediately cease all factional activities."

UNIONISTS FROM ALL OVER WORLD TO ATTEND ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE IN THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—Over 1,200 foreign guests are expected to come in connection with the October celebrations. This number includes about 20 workers' delegations in which 600 people are participating. These delegations will attend October celebrations in Moscow, Leningrad and other big centres of the U. S. S. R.

Unity Committees have been formed in Austria, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Belgium for the organization of workers' trips to the U. S. S. R. The delegations will begin to assemble here in October. Some of them will make a tour through the U. S. S. R. and will return to Moscow for the Jubilee celebrations.

Toulon Sailors Mutiny at Time of Prison Fight

(Continued from page 1)

ships of defenseless Russian towns, is the idol of the French sailors, soldiers and workers, and the brutality of his treatment by the French ruling class courts has aroused a resentment which cannot be accurately gauged at present but whose consequences are dreaded by the capitalists.

• • •

Defenseless Prisoners Unafraid.

TOULON, Oct. 2.—The story of the struggle of the 64 Communists, soldiers and sailors imprisoned in the naval prison at Toulon, against an overwhelming force of prison guards and the full complement of the naval gendarmes stationed at the jail, assumed heroic proportions today, as details began to come across the cables.

How the workers and imprisoned soldiers and sailors, fearfully crowded into the tiny cells of the foul, damp jail for their refusal to fight for the French imperialists in Syria, Morocco and China, persisted in their protests against the sentencing of Marty and Duclos by shouting "Down With War! Long Live Marty!" now forms one of the high points in the recent history of the struggle of the French sailors and soldiers against the imperialists.

The battle in the naval prison began when, to the threats of the prison guards ,the uncowed workers and imprisoned soldiers and sailors made the dark corridors ring with the strains of the International.

Resisted With Tools.

The workers seized their prison tools and, resisting step by step, gained the second floor of the jail and there barricaded themselves. During the struggle scores of other prisoners broke from their cells, in order to come to the aid of their comrades, and throwing themselves upon the guards succeeded in gaining a temporary victory.

Seeing that they were defeated by the unexpected courage and strength of the workers, soldiers and sailors, the gaolers called upon their victims to surrender. The demand was met by a tremendous burst of laughter, followed immediately by a renewed and mighty singing of the International. But the trapped prisoners realized their impossible position and, in order to inform the Toulon workers of their plight, many comrades opened their veins and dyed their prison rags in the blood. They waved the red flags, thus formed, from the loop-holes of the prison walls where they were seen by the crowds of workers who had already heard rumors of the fight and had gathered in the courtyard below. A shout rose from the masses and at the sight of the bloody signals, the fury of the assembled workers could scarcely be held in check by the rifles and machine guns of the naval reserves who had arrived.

Struggle Wrecks Dungeons.

With the arrrival of re-enforcements, the guards made another attempt against the prisoners. The prisoners defended themselves courageously, but outnumbered ten to one, they were overpowered. The entire interior of the jail was wrecked however, before the end of the struggle.

The outbreak did not end until the struggling soldiers and sailors mercilessly beaten by the clubs, swords and gun-butts of the naval police, and bleeding from the gendarmes' brutality, were handcuffed and chained in lines to the prison wreckage. As the jail was too badly wrecked, for incarceration, the authorities, fearing that the remaining prisoners might revolt, determined to remove the injured workers to Fort Malbousquet.

As the manacled and bleeding workers, soldiers and sailors were dragged, forced and led into the prison yard for loading on the trucks, the crowds of French workers, who had gathered in hundreds around the jail, attempted to interfere with their transfer. The naval police beat a path thru the excited masses with their clubs and swords and, with great difficulty, loaded the bound and gagged men into the camions. The workers tried to prevent the departure of the trucks by making a wall of their bodies, and failing in that, as the camions charged at full speed thru their ranks, broke into the International and followed the trucks along their route to the fort with long shouts of "Down With the Army! Long Live Marty! Long Live Duclos!"

The workers, soldiers and sailors, thrown into the dungeons of Fort Malbousquet, are reported to have undergone more terrible police tortures than those they endured at the Toulon prison.

The port and all the public buildings of Toulon are under heavy armed guard and re-enforcements are being concentrated in the town. The mutiny on the warship Ernest Renan and the heroic resistance of the 64 workers, soldiers and sailors in the naval prison have enraged the French bourgeoisie.

Union Officials Sign Truce with Operators

(Continued from Page 1).

loading machines, the use of which is spreading rapidly thruout Illinois as in other coal fields, the miners have no assurance that even the present wages will continue in force. The joint commission is empowered to establish a temporary scale, when it gets around to it, to endure from Nov. 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928, and in case it cannot agree on this scale, it is to add one more member to its number and abide by the majority vote.

In any event, since there are no restrictions or reservations in the present contract to the contrary, the unity of the miners' union is definitely smashed, unless the miners themselves repudiate the settlement. The settlement will be on the basis of districts, comprising a state or a part of a state, and there is no arrangement for the terms of contract to expire simultaneously.

Lewis Glad of Defeat.

John L. Lewis, international president of the U. M. W. A. has issued to the public thru the press his assurance that the separate agreement in District 12 practically ends the strike. Lewis, in a jubilant mood, talked of "the settlement of the Illinois strike having a great moral effect on the other striking miners."

Ohio Settlement Too?

Word has been received here, quoting G. W. Savage, secretary of district 6 (in Ohio) U. M. W. A. as saying that he "would welcome" a separate agreement on the same lines as that in Illinois. The same information states, however, that J. L. Good, secretary of the Ohio Coal Operators Association, declared that the settlement in Illinois would not affect the situation in Ohio.

Strengthens Operators.

Meanwhile Rice Miller, spokesman for the Illinois mine owners has made quite clear exactly what the settlement means to the mine owners, stating, "The period from October to February each year always develops a maximum demand for coal as to the number of users, because of seasonal requirements for household and allied purposes," said Mr. Miller. "In view of this fact, it seems wisdom to accept this truce agreement and thereby guarantee an adequate supply of fuel to prevent any possible consumer anxiety panicky buying or excessive prices."

Mr. Miller is of the opinion that there will be an abundance of coal by next February, and with the advent of summer, the mine owners will be again in a very strong position in which to insist on a reduction of wages.

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COOLIDGE TO GO TO CUBA TO TRY BUNK ON LATINS

Tries to Stem Protest Against Imperialism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — In the hope of convincing South and Central American states that the United States has no imperialistic designs against her "sister republics," President Coolidge will go to Havana for the Sixth International Conference of American states.

The latent hatred of Latin-America for Yankee imperialism whipped up by the invasion of Nicaragua and Mexican revolts inspired by U. S. oil interests have convinced Coolidge that at least a little oil must be cast on the troubled waters.

Fight U. S. Imperialism.

The invitation to Coolidge was presented last April by Butcher Machado, president of Cuba and puppet of American sugar interests and the National City Bank. The invitation was also extended to Secretary of State Kellogg, who was busy planning the murder of Nicaraguan liberals.

Latin-America, because it has been one of the most active spheres of American imperialism, has caused the state department a great deal of trouble recently. The "Colossus of the North" has been bitterly attacked by Nationalistic and class-conscious workers and farmers in addition to large sections of the Latin-American intellectuals and bourgeoisie. The Ibanez coup d'etat in Chile, inspired by the Guggenheim copper interests, the Tacna-Arica dispute, Mexico, Nicaragua, have all added fuel to Latin-American hatred for U. S. imperialism in the last few months.

Trade On Decline.

The fight against Yankee imperialism has been reflected in the decline in Latin-American trade of the United States.

BORODIN TO REST IN SOVIET UNION AFTER LABORS IN CHINA; PEASANTS CARRY REVOLUTION FORWARDS

NOTE.—Since the article below was written, news has arrived that Borodin, completing the last part of his journey by airplane, has arrived at Verkniudinsk, a station on the Trans-Siberian railway, and is on his way to Moscow. The trip across the Gobi desert from Hankow to Urga required about a month.

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

HANKOW, China (By mail). — Tomorrow morning I leave on a wonderful trip across half the backyard of China, going northwest with the Russians returning to Moscow. Borodin, the well known adviser of the Nationalist Government of Canton and later Hankow, goes back to Moscow with a caravan of 20 people, mostly Russians, but some Chinese who are going along for educational purposes. We have a doctor, two cooks, an official camera and all the appurtenances of a historic trip. It is a 6 weeks camping trip, with autos and tents, a very rare trip indeed, since it can only be made when some official party has enough autos and bodyguards to make the journey.

Borodin Ends Long Service.

Long before you read this the press will be full of various interpretations of Borodin's return to Moscow. But, just between ourselves, I have the feeling, from the looks I see on different people's faces, that it is Borodin who chooses to go, rather than Hankow which chooses to send him.

He is very tired, and somewhat ill with 4 years in the Chinese tropics; and he also feels, like Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen, that he cannot lend himself to creating a facade of revolution to a military reaction which is killing peasants and labor leaders. Not that he himself has said this. Certainly as a most discreet adviser and foreigner, he would never voice such open criticism of the government he serves.

Masses Will End Reaction.

Today in Hankow, even as in Hunan, one cannot in any way find a responsible Communist to interview, and hardly a labor leader. The union halls are occupied by soldiers.

Whose fault was it", I think no one's. It is one of the inevitable stages of Chinese development. If the Nationalists came north so fast and absorbed so many undigested armies, they were bound to encounter it at some stage in their career. If they had not come north so fast they would never have awakened the masses. And it is the awakened masses who, in the end, will finish with the militarism in China. So it is all an episode in the steady but slow development.

There is only one power I have seen in all China that has the nerve to face the soldiers. The merchants? — they tremblingly bring out their money-bags to buy themselves a brief lease of life. The officials? — they also in fear try to soften the soldiers a little, while white-washing them much. But the peasants of Hunan, and I dare say of other provinces also, have had courage to go against soldiers, even without arms or leaders. In all China, both north and south, the peasantry is beginning to organize and arm itself, sometimes only with lances and farming implements. In these peasants is eventual hope. They have energy and realism and courage.

It was the Kuomintang that organized them, and gave them the slogans they are ready to die for. Today the Kuomintang disowns them, forced to do it by the military.

Borodin said to me, not recently, but when I first came to Hankow, "This northern expedition, this Hankow government, is only the first of many episodes. The Russian revolution was a very big thing, but the Chinese revolution is infinitely bigger. It will kill more than one Borodin before it is achieved."

Such is the patience of those who are struggling and suffering in the Chinese revolution, while we of the west grow impatient for quick returns.

U. S. Lawyer Will Give War New Camouflage

George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States, will draft new treaty for approval of international Hague conference in 1928.

British Kill Coolie.

At the Hankow dock, where British cruisers are drawn up, a Chinese coolie spat on the dock. A British sailor, on guard at the gangway, made angry signs to him to wipe up the spit with his clothes. The Chinese coolie shrugged his shoulders and rubbed out the spit with the sole of his shoe. Whereupon the British sailor pulled a revolver and shot the coolie, the bullet passing through the hip and felling the man to earth. While the coolie still lay on the dock groaning, a man from the British consulate arrived. Without looking at the coolie, he said to the captain of the cruiser, "Anything happen here?" "Nothing important", replied the captain calmly. Those words, "nothing important" burn in the mind of the young Chinese foreign secretary who told me of the outrage. He was offered a scholarship to Yale but refused. He does not want to get the "Anglo-Saxon mentality". He wants to visit Japan and then study in Russia.

The Rise of Reaction in Wuhan

(Continued from page 1)

This the International Workers' Delegation could then do freely, for the Trades and Peasants' Unions were free and strong and thriving without any hindrance on the part of the reactionary forces.

The social revolution was beginning to shoot its roots deeply into the soil freshly tilled by the political revolution.

The agrarian revolution was beginning to sweep certain sections of Nationalist territory with its mighty waves.

THREE months ago, representatives of over fourteen million trade unionists of China, Korea, Java, U. S. S. R., England, U. S. A. and France met in Wuhan at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, whose first word was spoken in condemnation of imperialist invasion of China, and whose first appeal was to the workers of the Pacific and of the whole world to come to the active support of the Chinese Revolution.

As with the International Workers' Delegation, so at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, representatives of the Kuomintang and of the Nationalist Government made grandiloquent declarations about the decisive role played in the revolution by the Chinese proletariat, the peasantry and the Trade Unions; they declared solemnly that never, NEVER would the Nationalist Government deceive or betray the workers and peasants.

SHORTLY after the Pan-Pacific Conference, there was convened, also in Wuhan, the Fourth Trade Union Congress of the All-China Labor Federation.

Representatives from all parts of the country, even from provinces still in the hands of the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western militarists and reactionaries, gathered in Hankow, reported on the condition of the workers in the various sections of the country, and breathing inspiration from the revolutionary atmosphere of Wuhan and from the revolutionary experience and militancy of the Chinese proletariat and its leadership, they jointly adopted mementous decisions which were to acid-test their own strength and the revolutionary character of the Nationalist Government.

HERE too, eloquent representatives of the Nationalist Government and of the Kuomintang assured the delegates that the two main moving forces of the revolution were the workers and peasants, and that the Nationalist Government would and could never betray the interests of these two classes which constituted the mainstay of the Chinese Revolution.

Today.

TODAY the Wuhan Government is no longer revolutionary. It is completely in the hands of what may be called the Nationalist Militarists. No ingenious confusion on the part of Wong Ching-wei or any one else can deceive us. Today the Wuhan Government cannot by any stretch of the imagination be distinguished from that of Li Chi-hsin or that of Chiang Kai-shek.

HOW could it be? The trade unions have all been raided and rummaged in true Chang Tso-lin fashion by Nationalist troops under omnipotent reactionary generals. Not a single trade union is open today in the Wuhan cities.

The trade union leaders are either under arrest (if not executed) or have been forced to flee. Martial law is the order of the day. Strikes are forbidden and trade union organizers are outlawed.

Every movement for the improvement of the condition of the workers is branded as Communist and is punishable by death.

THE trades and peasants' unions in the Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces have been destroyed and many leaders and active workers executed. Reaction reigns supreme and has become brazenly daring.

WUHAN today is stifled with posters and proclamations issued and distributed by the reactionaries, calling for the complete destruction of the trade unions.

The leaders of the All-China Labor Federation and the Hupeh General Labor Union are being hunted down like criminals. Proclamations by the Government, the Military Council and the counter-revolutionary garrison commander offer big rewards for the denunciation and arrest of labor leaders and strike agitators.

ONLY the other day the Chairman and two secretaries of the Wharf Coolies' Union were arrested by garrison troops on the charge that they were instigating the workers to a general strike.

Executions of workers and active trade unionists take place daily in Wuhan. Many of the most active arsenal workers of Hanyang have been executed.

The "People's Tribune" of August 5, carries the following news item: "Wang Fang-shin, a reactionary, was executed by order of Wuhan Garrison Headquarters on Wednesday (Aug. 3). He was discovered to have plotted for a general strike."

THE "Hankow Herald" of the same date reports that on Aug. 3, about ten former workers of the British Cigarette Co., being officials of the BCC Workers' Union, were arrested and handed over to garrison headquarters, charged with instigating local labor to a general strike. (They have probably met with the same fate.)

The "People's Tribune" of Aug. 11, reports that twenty-five "communists" including the chairman of the Kiukiang General Labor Union were executed in that city by order of the Nationalist Government.

DOES all this not recall the days of Sun Chuan-Fang in Shanghai or of Wu Pei-fu in Hankow? . . . The cynicism of the Wuhan counter-revolutionaries surpasses the morbid bestiality of a Mussolini. When the Italian Fascist Generalissimo murders trade unionists and revolutionaries, he at least does not charge the victims with being reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries. The Wuhan executioners, on the contrary, murder the trade union leaders and revolutionary workers on the charge that they are reactionaries(!). This is of course intended to deceive the working masses. But the workers will not be deceived. They know their leaders and will avenge them in no uncertain manner.

(To be continued.)

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The Anti-Militarist Work of the Communist Youth

By F. BILLOUX.

During the last few months the danger of war has approached appreciably nearer. All the prophecies of the Communist International and of the Y. C. I. on the war danger are proving to be right.

The near approach of the danger set in with the constant efforts on the part of the imperialist countries to provoke revolutionary China, the sending of troops and warships to the Chinese waters. The bombardment of Nanking is one instance out of the many attempts to crush the Chinese revolution.

Besides this, the imperialists have been exerting their utmost efforts of late for the preparation of an intervention against the Russian revolution.

The resolution of the last Plenum of the Y.C.I. was right in stating that: "the struggle against imperialist war and militarism, and for the defence of the Chinese revolution, is the main task of the Y.C.I. at the present time." And indeed there can be no doubt that the Y. C. I. plays an exceedingly important role in defend- the Chinese and Russian revolutions, for the navies and imperialist armies draw their recruits from the ranks of the young workers and peasants. We cannot accomplish any efficient work for the defence of these revolutions unless we direct our main efforts to the practical anti-militarist struggle within the navies and imperialist armies.

Towards the end of last winter, at the time when Great Britain sent out its first warships, our Youth comrades mobilized their whole organization and endeavored to arouse the British working class against this intervention, and to reach the seamen themselves.

Imperialist Deception.

In order to deceive the masses of the workers, the British government began by merely mobilizing troops and warships from Malta to Gibraltar. Our Youth comrades and the Party exposed this manoeuvre at once, but it was not until the first cruisers left the British ports, and the naval troops stationed in Britain were mobilized, that an energetic protest was raised among the working people. The comrades could compare the situation with that of 1914. Thanks to their preparatory struggles, our British comrades were by no means taken by surprise. The campaign was continued with intensified energy.

Youth comrades were delegated to all ports of departure. They were commissioned to distribute leaflets and manifestoes, and to organize meetings. Whilst these comrades carried our slogans to the troops which were to be embarked, other comrades travelled all over the country holding meetings. The slogan of "sabotage" was issued first of all, in order to prevent the transport of ammunition. Then a manifesto was issued calling upon the soldiers and sailors to "fraternize" with the Chinese soldiers, workers, and peasants. The slogan: "The defeat of British imperialism means the victory of the workers at home" was emphatically proclaimed and well received everywhere.

Propagandize Troops.

Our work exercised such an influence upon the departing troops that the government was soon obliged to keep the departures almost entirely secret. At first the regiments marched through the streets, accompanied by a band, but soon it was found advisable to get the troops as quickly as possible down to the docks, where the public is not admitted.

During this time our leaflets were still being distributed both by Youth comrades and by non-Party workers, and agitation by word of mouth was continued. We may claim that our British Youth comrades were eminently successful in getting at the troops before their departure.

Our comrades participated in large numbers in the work of the "Hands off Russia" Committees, and their newspaper, the "Young Worker" devoted a considerable space to the Chinese revolution in every single issue.

There is no doubt whatever that this whole struggle against intervention in China is closely bound up with the fight in defence of the Russian revolution. Realizing this, the Youth Leagues have left no stone unturned to expose the true role being played by British imperialism in its struggle against the first proletarian revolution, as evidenced in the various episodes between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, the despicable attempts at provocation on the part of the Tories, the raid on the Arcos, rupture of relations, assassinations by the paid agents of Great Britain.

Unmask Poincare.

In France, where the attitude taken by the government towards the Chinese revolution has not been quite so self-evident, our Youth comrades and Party comrades had the task of unmasking the true intentions of Poincare, Briand, and Herriot. Our Youth League took an active part in all the work done by the Party against the intervention, helping to issue the manifestoes, holding meetings, etc.

The whole anti-militarist struggle, which has gradually become one of the best traditions of our French Youth, was directed towards the Chinese revolution. The campaign against the military plans of Painleve and Paul Boncour, and the campaign carried on during the calling up of the recruits in May, were made use of for the purpose of winning the attention of the French workers and peasants. At the same time our slogans for the soldiers and sailors were more definitely formulated. Our newspaper for the soldiers: "La Caserne," was published at this time in an edition of 16,000 to 21,000 copies, representing about 100,000 readers, since each copy is read by at least 5 or 6 soldiers. Our sailors' newspaper: "La page de Jean le Gouin" attained a circulation of 4000.

The result of our work was that in numerous regiments the soldiers refused to "volunteer" for service in China, and thereby plainly expressed their desire to fraternize with the Chinese revolutionists.

Not a single ship left for China before our leaflets had been distributed amongst the crew. When the cruiser "Primaugout" and the corvette "Regulus" left port, a manifesto to the French sailors was issued, and distributed as a handbill in the four large French ports of Lorint, Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon. Besides this, a special number of "Jean le Gouin" was published. The distribution of material among the soldiers and sailors was accompanied by simultaneous agitation among the broad masses. Large meetings were organized in Paris, Lyons, and many other large towns of France, especially in the seaports.

International League.

In order to intensify the activities of our Youth Leagues in their fight against the intervention in China, the Y. C. I. issued the slogan of an International Week from 11th to 18th March. This Week was organized somewhat too hastily. It did not bring quite the success desired, for some of our Youth Leagues did not realize the significance of such a Week, or the role which it should play. It was, however, brillantly organized by our Youth Leagues in Great Britain and France, where it helped further to promote the anti-militarist and anti-imperialist agitation, and in Italy, where our comrades organized a working Week in spite of the great technical difficulties thrown in their way by the illegality of our Youth League.

Later on, our other Youth Leagues realized their weakness, and many of them, for instance the Swedish, Czech, and German, took up work with increased vigor.

The sailors and soldiers already in China have not been forgotten by our propaganda, and last month the French sailors' newspaper: "Jean le Goulin," published an appeal from the French sailors in Shanghai. This proves to us that the sailors of the imperialist countries, even those already in China, realize what role the bourgeoisie wants them to play. Again, we hear reports of serious conflicts among the troops from India, and the arrest of some of our comrades will not be able to hinder the will to fraternization among the soldiers of India.

In conclusion, it must also be pointed out that of late we have gained valuable experience in anti-militarist work, thanks to our fight against the intervention in China and in defence of the Soviet Union. The various imperialist countries organized a number of cruiser trips and mutual visits of fleets during the course of this present summer. Great Britain and France, for instance, have exchanged visits; Italian ships have visited Roumania, French ships South America, and a whole British Squadron has cruised in the Baltic, visiting Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc. This visit of the British fleet to the Northern waters looked very like a manoeuvre in preparation of a war against the Soviet Union.

British All Try.

Our British Youth comrades endeavored to reach the sailors, after they had left England, by means of leaflets distributed to them at the various ports on their way. The Communist Youth of Denmark, Norway, etc. met them at every port with leaflets and appeals. In Norway several of our comrades are still persecuted by the police on account of this.

Similar work has been organized by our British and French Youth organizations. If we wish to gain an idea of the influence exercised by this agitation upon the sailors, we only need to refer to the letter sent by French sailors to "L'Humanite." It need not be said that these leaflets and appeals have roused the international bourgeoisie to the highest pitch of excitement, and their press everywhere, in Sweden, in Norway, the "Daily Mail" in England, the "Liberte" and the "Temps," in France, are full of indignant outcries at these "dirty communists." This international anti-militarist work shows that we are making great progress, and that this is the line of activity to which we must devote our greatest efforts.

At the present moment, with the war danger at our doors, with the revolution of the Chinese workers and peasants threatened with defeat, with the hostility of all capitalist countries directed against Soviet Russia, the Y. C. I. must redouble its efforts.

Our economic struggle for the defence of working Youth, our sport movement, and the whole of our work, must be directed to the proletarian military preparation of the Youth. It is only in this way that we can succeed in a victorious defence and expansion of the first achievements of the proletariat.

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Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

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Federated Press Writer Betrays Worst Illusions In an Article on Europe

Due to lack of understanding of what a Communist daily newspaper should contain, one of the newest members of the staff prepared and sent to the composing room, during the absence of the editors, the Federated Press article sent out by Laurence Todd from Washington, in which Todd gives his impressions of a three-months' stay in Europe.

The article, which got into the issue of Wednesday, Sept. 28, sought to apologize for every treason recently committed against labor in the principle countries of Europe, especially in Great Britain, Germany and Austria, claiming to see the British and German working classes stronger in spite of the defeats they have just suffered especially in the passage of the trade union bill in England.

Todd goes even further than the right wing socialists in an effort to belittle the uprising of the Vienna workers in July. Seipel could have asked for no better propaganda for the fascist cause.

The article is supersaturated with the worst illusions and discredits even the so-called "liberal" and "non-partisan" attitude of the Federated Press. The article, if published at all in The DAILY WORKER, should have been accompanied at the same time with a most thoro analysis and severe criticism. The article by W. Schlamm in Saturday's Magazine Section is an excellent reply to that part of Todd's article that seeks to deal with the Austrian situation.

Norway Ties In Sloop Races.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Norcg, six-metre sloop, representing Norway in the Scandinavian gold cup final series, today won her second race, the sixth of the series and went into a triple tie with Sweden and Finland. Tomorrow's race will determine the victor.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Mexican Federals Move to Suppress Fanatic Uprisings

MEXICO CITY, Oct.; 2. — The Mexican Government has taken urgent steps to quell new attempts at oil-inspired revolts in widely scattered portions of the country, according to reports received here today.

Seven men are reported under arrest here awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy for a revolutionary movement. The police are reported to have seized considerable ammunition. One arrest has been made in Tampico and boxes of cartridges seized by the authorities.

Government forces have been successful in checking the activities of rebellious Catholic fanatics in Guanajuato, under the leadership of Gervaso Mendoza. The fanatics are reported to have attacked the town of Valle Santiago but to have been defeated and driven off by the Government troops after a full day of fighting. No casualties have been reported.

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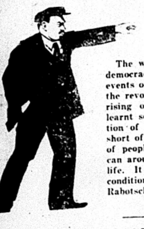

LENIN SAID:

The whole question now is: Has petty bourgeois democracy learnt anything from the pregnant events of this half year, or has it not. If not, then the revolution is in danger, and only the victorious rising of the proletariat can save it. If it has learnt something, then the next step is the formation of a firmly established power. For nothing short of such a power can be steadfast in a period of people's revolution, that is, only such a power can arouse the masses of workers and peasants to life. It must be a power based consciously and unconditionally on the majority of the population.—Rabotschi Puty, Sept. 27, 1917. (Ten Years Ago.)

The Betrayal of the Coal Miners Takes the Form of Separate "Efficiency Unionism" Agreements—Defeat It!

The coal barons, not the coal miners, have won a victory in Illinois—and nationally—as a result of agreement on terms which puts the Illinois miners back to work pending arbitration of the Jacksonville wage scale.

The biggest bituminous union district thereby deserts the national strike and will sign a separate agreement—something the coal barons have been trying to attain ever since 1922 when a separate Illinois agreement was proposed by Frank Farrington—later exposed as an agent of the Peabody Coal Company—and vetoed by the revolt of the rank and file against such a suicidal policy.

The Lewis machine, nationally and in Illinois, has led the miners into a trap. An "impartial" commission is to be set up which will not only consider the wage scale but ways and means of increasing production and lowering mine costs as well.

Thus what was formerly the most militant and powerful section of the United Mine Workers, itself the strongest union in the American Federation of Labor, discards its traditional policy of struggle, accepts the policy of "efficiency unionism"—worker-employer cooperation, and leaves the rest of the union membership to shift for itself while facing the destructive attack of the coal barons carried on under the protection of federal injunctions.

Here is treachery in the face of the enemy practically without parallel in the American labor movement. It comes at a time when the drive against the whole labor movement forces the executive council of the A. F. of L. to back a conference, following the A. F. of L. convention, to attempt to stem the attack in the sector where it is the most dangerous—against the United Mine Workers.

That the Lewis machine, rather than rally the union for an organization drive in the non-union fields, chose to surrender completely to the coal barons, is shown by the fact that the first step taken was to release the Illinois officials from the control of the national policy committee set up by the union.

Ohio is the only other union district where coal production is actually crippled. If the same policy is followed there we can expect to hear that this district also has made a separate settlement.

By this method, aided by the Lewis machine, the two strongest districts of the union will be isolated, "efficiency unionism" settlements made and the United Mine Workers wrecked as a fighting union.

It is becoming absolutely clear that this is the real policy of the Lewis machine, that this band of corrupt and incompetent bureaucrats constitutes a far greater danger to the union than do the attacks of the coal barons.

In Illinois and Ohio there should be started at once a militant campaign by the left wing to rally the rank and file against what is patently a scheme of the coal barons put forward by union officials.

No separate agreements and no efficiency unionism must be the slogan throughout the United Mine Workers.

Against this policy of surrender must be opposed the militant policy of organization of the West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania non-union fields and a national campaign for relief and defense of the striking coal miners.

The Communards March Again

The French Communist Party, the French soldiers and sailors and the French working class are upholding the best traditions of the country of the Commune.

With almost all their best known leaders in jail, the Communist Party has not lost any of its influence among the masses but instead, every day brings news of fresh outbursts against French imperialism in the navy, the army, the factories and even in the prisons.

No class-conscious worker but will be thrilled by the story of the mutiny of the sailors in Toulon which followed the prison demonstration two days ago. No worker but will understand that the long series of militant protests against the militarization of the French working class, against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, in protest against the breaking of relations with the Soviet Union, are indicative of something far more important than the demonstrations themselves—the rise of the Communist Party of France to a position of tremendous influence and the weakening of the grip of imperialism upon the French masses.

Our French comrades are writing some glorious pages, in working class history. Here in imperialist America we must acquaint our class with the fact that these workers are the bearers of the heritage of the Communards who 56 years ago established in Paris the first workers' republic, and raised and held aloft the crimson banner of Communism until it was torn from their dead hands by the armies of capitalist Europe.

Murdered with cold-blooded cruelty, the bones of the Communards who did not die fighting on the walls or in the streets of Paris, lie in Pere Lachaise cemetery, but their descendants live and are today dealing blows to French imperialism that inspire the working class thruout the world.

The Communards march again and French imperialism trembles.

The Commune lives in the Soviet Union and it is an international army of Communards and millions of workers with which imperialism must deal, not with a few thousand half-starved Parisian workers whose blood could be spattered on a few yards of wall and whose bodies could be buried in a convenient trench.

The Communards they could kill, but Communism, the Communist International and the revolution which it leads, they cannot kill.

A Living Monument to Sacco and Vanzetti

By JAMES P. CANNON.

(Reprinted from the October number of the Labor Defender).

SACCO and Vanzetti were victims of the frame-up system which is an established part of American police methods insofar as labor prisoners are concerned. In all of its main features, the case was a repetition of the many legal lynchings of labor leaders that have taken place in the past and a fore-runner of others which will inevitably follow in the future. It was not simply an extraordinary "miscarriage of justice," as many apologists of the capitalist order attempt to maintain.

It was neither a "criminal" case nor a "Massachusetts" case, but a class frame-up with the United States government behind the prosecution all the time.

It was clear from the beginning that the stage was being set for another Haymarket. This was understood by the militant and conscious workers, and their insistence on a policy based on this point of view brought them into constant conflict with those elements who sought to blur the class character of the case and conduct it in an orderly and "respectable" manner which would not offend the judge and the governor and other executioners of the capitalists. The infamous slander regarding funds hurled against the I. L. D. by the Boston committee in the columns of the capitalist press, was a reflection of this basic conflict over policy and was in reality an attempt to demoralize and break up the protest movement.

In spite of the bourgeois liberal influences that dominated the official defense committee at Boston, the militants would not allow the defense to be confined merely to the narrow groove of Massachusetts legal technicalities. With indefatigable work and sweeping vision they painted the whole monstrous frame-up on a canvas big enough for the workers of all the world to see.

The I. L. D. devoted much of its resources and energies to the work of organizing the protest mass movement in America and throughout the world. It was due to the work of the militants that the crucifixion of Sacco and Vanzetti was not prepared and carried out in a quiet and "orderly" way in whispered consultations behind closed doors, but became a tumultuous issue, storming through the streets and factories of the world.

The industrial masters of America, through their legal hirelings, plotted and carried out the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti with the aim of dealing thereby a blow to the labor movement. But in summing up the case now, and drawing the lessons for the future, it must be plainly said that they were not without allies, both conscious and unconscious, in the camp of the workers themselves.

We will only do justice to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti and to the cause of labor which they lived and died for, if we speak openly about all these questions. Sacco and Vanzetti will have died in vain if the real meaning and the causes of their martyrdom are not understood in all their implications.

In the front ranks of the allies of the executioners of the heroic rebel workers, the official leaders of the American labor movement, Messrs. Green, Woll and company took their place. Their role was to rush up the protest movement of the workers and to frown upon all talk of demonstrations or strikes. Under cover of an appeal for "clemency," Mr. Green proposed to the governor that Sacco and Vanzetti, who were innocent of any crime, should be imprisoned for life in the Massachusetts penitentiary. Never have these black-hearted traitors exposed themselves more clearly than in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Unlike Debs, who played his part in the fight nobly till the day of his death, certain elements of the socialist party were behind Mr. Green and company only to the extent that their influence was smaller. First, by refusing to participate in any kind of united front action with the left wing and the Communist workers and, second, by trying to discredit and sabotage all protest activities undertaken independently by the left wing, these office boys for the big labor fakers did their bit to hamper and demoralize the organization of the mass protest movement of the workers which was the only possible salvation for Sacco and Vanzetti. The baseless attacks on the International Labor Defense, the organizer of the protest movement, on the ground of "misuse of funds," were merely a part of the game of demoralization.

In appealing to the workers for solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti, and in organizing the protest movement in their behalf, the I. L. D. never considered the case as simply that of two individuals involved in a trial at law. We always pointed out its direct connection with the general issues of the struggle between the classes and endeavored to link up the fight for them with the general defense of the scores of labor prisoners confined in the penitentiaries today and with the broader fight of the toiling masses for liberation from the yoke of capitalism.

Viewing the case always as an issue of the class struggle, we had no illusions about the possibilities of "justice" from the judges or the governor. Time and again we warned against these illusions, against confining the defense to the task of collecting money for lawyers whose vision did not extend beyond Judge Thayer's courtroom.

The best defense for Sacco and Vanzetti was to concentrate all energies in arousing the protest movement of the masses. Sacco and Vanzetti themselves understood this. These humble workers saw with clear-eyed vision that their hope lay in the masses and not in the courts or the governor's commission. The contemptuous refusal of Sacco to sign the legal papers brought to him was a gesture more eloquent than all the arguments of all the lawyers. Every utterance that came from them was infused with this spirit. Sacco and Vanzetti were blood-brothers to all labor militants, bound by a thousand ties to the labor fighters in the front ranks of the class struggle and to those languishing in the prisons today for the cause of labor. The deathless heritage of the two great martyrs belongs to the militants, and they need no one's permission to carry on their work in the name and spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti.

For those who saw the long torture and cruel death of the two heroic workmen as a personal affair or an isolated miscarriage of justice, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is ended. For some people who connected themselves with the case in one way or another without really knowing what it was all about, the whole affair is a piece of business which is to be wound up now; the books closed and a "final" statement rendered. All big fires draw moths which flutter about them for a day. So let it be with them.

But for the labor militants who fought with and for them, the light of Sacco and Vanzetti burns more brightly and fiercely than before. For us the last word has not yet been spoken. We have work to do and we must be about it. The great movement of the working masses for Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to dissolve. The first and foremost task in honor of the memory of the martyrs is to bind this movement more closely together and to infuse it with a stronger spirit and a broader vision and understanding of the manifold questions which were involved in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

We must especially endeavor now to turn the attention of this entire movement to the many other labor prisoners and create a new reservoir of strength and power for a determined nation-wide fight against the frame-up system.

The experiences of the Sacco-Vanzetti case have demonstrated more clearly than ever before the great role of the International Labor Defense as an arm of the labor movement, and the necessity for strengthening its effectiveness and of enrolling tens of thousands more of the sympathizing workers into its ranks. The fight against the frame-up system will acquire significance and power to the extent that those who oppose this system take part in the organized movement against it. Such an organization is the I. L. D. Its position as the leading and organizing center of the movement has been established not by words but by deeds, in the course of the fight. To strengthen the I. L. D. is to strengthen the fighting capacity of the labor movement.

The electric flames that consumed the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti illuminated for tens of thousands of workers, in all its stark brutality, the essential nature of capitalist justice in America. The imprisonment, torture and murder of workers is seen more clearly now as part of an organized system of class persecution.

Against this system—the system of labor frame-ups—we must deliver our heaviest blows. The defense of individual workers, the material support of their families and our general work of defense agitation must be carried on as a part of the fight to build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system.

The Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense will organize its work around this slogan. The conference will meet in New York City on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs and will bear testimony to the fact that their memory like the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti remains a powerful inspiring force for the movement of the labor militants.

From the conference a stronger, more united and determined movement for labor defense on a class basis will emerge—a movement which will incorporate in its work and achievements the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti and thus become a living monument to their memory.

Letters From Our Readers

Calls Attention to Errors.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I wish to register my protest against the failure of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff to attach an editorial note to the impressions of Lawrence Todd, in a Federated Press despatch, on a three months trip in Europe, in The DAILY WORKER of Sept. 26, P. 3.

The corrections should have been made on the following:

1. Reference to the July uprising in Vienna as the work of a "small group of hoodlums." What the Communist International heralded as revolutionary justice by the workers of Vienna is called by Todd "a riot." Those whom the Communist International called proletarian fighters are called by Todd "hoodlums." To permit such a statement in The DAILY WORKER without correction is to my mind impermissible.

2. Todd's analysis of the British situation is an apology for the labor betrayers and their tactics, as opposed to the tactics of the minority movement.

3. His analysis of the League of Nations implies the possibility of ultra-imperialism, of a capitalist world-state, and of the league being other than capitalist-imperialist.

The entire article is shot through with reformist illusions. It is wrong teaching for the readers of The DAILY WORKER. And if it has any news value at all, it must be accompanied by editorial corrections.

—V. Q., Chicago.

Workers Fight Poison.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

In reading the article "Industrial Poisoning" by Dr. Liber in The DAILY WORKER together with a few sprayers working in the Hayes Hunt Corp., manufacturers of automobile bodies for star cars, we failed to notice anything on the dangers of lacquers.

As sprayers we know how it feels to spray lacquer on bodies one after the other drawn along by a chain, and how it feels to inhale it. It takes about ten minutes after we have started spraying to fill the place with lacquer and dust so that it looks like a London fog. If a match or spark flared up there would be an explosion immediately. The masks used by the sprayers are of little help. The sprayers cannot keep the masks on their faces because of the heat; because they can only breathe the foul air through it.

We have to endure nine hours of this tiresome work and inhaling of lacquer foul air, etc., that, as one of the sprayers remarked at quitting time, "I feel all doped up and all in when I come out of that joint."

I am sure we workers would want to work five and six hours a day in a clean, airy sanitary place; we would like to be provided with all the necessary comforts and modern devices to remove lacquer and dust like they have in Soviet Russia, where the workers control and rule their own country. When the means of production and distribution will be wrested from the hands of the capitalists and capitalist combines by the working class, and be under the control of society as a whole, at the disposal of society as a whole, then we will be able to get our demands.—W. Chespole, Newark, N. J.

How Our Martyrs Live.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Enclosed please find ten dollars. I have been a member of the Spanish war auxiliary and the Methodist church, but since the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and the cowardly part of the church in not proclaiming their innocence, I am done with both. I have always and shall ever continue to proclaim their innocence and I am sure their murderers will be confounded.

I want to get newspaper pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti and will frame these together with a copy of the funeral eulogy and I shall hang these in my living-room where all may see them. I am writing many letters to congressmen, etc.

Am a widow and also have to help my sister, but I will send another contribution when I can.—Freda Y. Kin, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

DRAMA

A Whiff From the South

"Black Velvet" at the Liberty Theatre Gives a Picture of Negro Oppression

GENERAL John William Darr (Arthur Byron) the southern planter in Willard Robertson's play now appearing at the Liberty Theatre, was willing enough to be nice to his "people," the Negroes in the southern town which he owned, but they must maintain a respectful distance. The General got along nicely until a northern industrialist got a look at the lumber on Darr's property and proposed the building of a mill. There was a fortune waiting here for both. Northern money would employ cheap Negro labor and the white owners would get rich.

But the game was almost lost when a northern labor agent arrived to lure Negro workers away, with a promise of ten dollars a day. The General thru his overseer took care of this problem by filling the agent full of lead. Tho Mr. Harper, the northern capitalist did not look kindly on murder unless it was absolutely necessary, he was glad when his venture was assured of a plentiful supply of labor.

Mr. Harper's daughter who was engaged to the General's grandson reminded the old planter of his dead wife who, it developed later on, was killed by a Negro, and a good deal of emotional balderdash is introduced, apparently to justify the conduct of this blood-thirsty old parasite. The general's grandson is carrying on with Cleo, the mulatto maid, at the same time he is expressing his deep love for Miss Harper. When the General hears of this liason he deems it his duty to inform Mr. Harper of the illicit relations existing between his grandson and the mulatto girl. The hard-headed northerner asked if they loved one another and when satisfied that it was only lust on the young man's side, Mr. Harper laughed it off and insisted that a trivial matter like this should not be permitted to interfere with a business proposition.

The General, however was intent on protecting the family honor, so he invited his son out on the veranda, where he sat in his chair with a loaded shot gun. Unfortunately before the son had time to appear the General was seized with an apoplectic fit and died. I would have liked to see that actor get the contents of the rifle, so well did he succeed in portraying the southern hypocrite who glorified female chastity and hated Negroes, while indulging in sexual relations with their women.

The play is interesting and well acted, tho one is constantly in doubt whether the old General represents the average southern aristocrat or is mouthing the opinions of the playwright.—T. J. O'F.

HELEN MacKELLER

In "Romancing 'Round," a new play by Conrad Westervelt, opening tonight at the Little Theatre.

"One of the Finest," a new play, is the attraction at the Bronx Opera House this week.

"Out of the Night," the new melodrama, will have its out-of-town premiere at Pittsburgh on October 3 and move into a Broadway theatre a week later. James Spottswood, Mary Loane, Herbert Heywood, Diantha Pattison, Jack Motte and Vessey Farrell head the cast.

The dancing team of Marguerite and Gil, well known in vaudeville, will join the cast in Joseph Santley's production of "Just Fancy," which opens in Wilmington Wednesday and comes here next Monday.

Lew Cody, the noted film star, makes his vaudeville debut at the Palace today. The other features of the program are: Nellie and Sara Kouns; Harriet Hoctor, with William Holbrook and Simeon Karavieff; Venita Gould; Benny Rubin; Runaway Four; Sim Collins and Lew Hart.

New Version of "The Ladder" Opens at Cort Tonight

A NEW and revised edition of "The Ladder" will be presented by Edgar B. Davis, the producer, at the Cort Theatre this evening. This is the play on reincarnation by J. Frank Davis which has been playing on Broadway since last October.

Carroll McComas

The revised play will have Carroll MacComas and Reginald Goode in the principal roles. Margaret Auglin staged the new production.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES Best seats [illegible] CORT THEATRE, 48th St. [illegible] Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way [illegible] Mats Wed & Sat 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 30.—The seven-passenger monoplane, piloted by Eddie Stinson, noted Detroit aviator, was at Oakland Air Port today, having arrived here late yesterday from Portland.

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Sept. 30.—Norma Shearer, screen star, and Irving G. Thalberg, youthful film executive, today were motoring to Vancouver, B. C., following their wedding here yesterday.

The Temptress
A Motion Picture by V. BLASCO IBANEZ
Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION"
The funniest of his productions
at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave.
This SUNDAY, October 2, 1927
Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.
Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Leader in the Schools Barring Scopes, Nearing

Dr. Homer Rainey, at age of 31, becomes America's youngest college president by heading Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.

American Fascists See How Blackshirts Ride Down Italian Workers

ROME, Oct. 2. — The members of the American facsists who are now seeing the sights in Rome have been taken out to Tor di Quinto, the famous Italian cavalry school, to see the crack fascist riders show the tricks with which they ride down Italian workers whenever Mussolini orders. The Legion officials expressed themselves as very much astonished at the skill of the Italian cossacks.

The legionnaires, who have been received by the king of Italy and the pope, are preparing to leave Italy where the Italian workers are treating them with a contempt that equals the French workers' boycott. Even the fascists are disappointed in their guests. According to Savage, the retiring commander of the Legion, the fascists have been greatly disappointed by the absence of gold braid among the legionnaires. The Italian castor-oil dispensers believe in the full grand opera decoration with which they trick out their own terrorism against the workers.

R. R. Engineer Chiefs Discuss Arbitrators In Wage Struggle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Alvanley Johnston, grand chief, and S. H. Huff, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, went into session in Washington, Sept. 28, with Pres. Pelley of the Central Railroad of Georgia and Vice-Pres. Jenks of the Norfolk & Western, to try to select neutral arbitrators in their present wage dispute. They met at the offices of the U. S. Board of Mediation, and will have 15 days, under the rail labor mediation law, to reach agreement. If they fail, the board may select the two neutrals.

The four conferees will serve as arbitrators respectively on behalf of the Engineers, and the railroad companies of the Southeastern territory.

Health of Workers Menaced by Sewage System in New York

The health of thousands of workers in New York City is being menaced by water pollution, due to the inadequacies of its old sewage system, according to expert surveys made recently.

Conditions in the Harlem River, which flows thru densely populated parts of the city are extremely dangerous, it is stated. Conditions in the Wallabout Basin, Gowanus Canal and Newton Creek, especially along the East River frontage are almost as bad.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

WINDOW CLEANER UNION PREPARES MONDAY STRIKE

That a strike of more than 1,200 window cleaners for union recognition and a three dollar wage increase will take place early next week, appeared certain when it was announced Friday that officials of the Manhattan Window Cleaners' Employers' Association repudiated an earlier statement and declared that they would not confer with the men.

When informed of the statement, Peter Darck, representing the Window Cleaners' Protective Union declared:

Strike Call Imminent.

"If the bosses' association does not confer with the representatives of the workers as originally agreed, the executive committee is empowered to call a strike whenever it sees fit."

Although the bosses' association has agreed to negotiate the grievances in the window cleaning industry, officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, are going ahead with full strike preparations.

Charles W. Nicholson, one of the vice-presidents of the International of which Local 8 is a member, Friday conferred with Peter Darck and Harry Feinstein, both of the Protective Union, on ways and means for making the forthcoming strike a victorious one.

Demand Complete Recognition.

When asked if the possibility of a strike had been averted Peter Darck, secretary of Local 8 said, "The bosses know what we are fighting for. Unless complete recognition of the union is granted and a three dollar increase is granted the conference will be abortive. In the meantime we are going ahead with our plans to make the strike a success."

"We are prepared for a sharp fight," said Harry Feinstein, business manager of the union, "nearly a hundred men from the scab Affiliated Union have come over to us and pledged support in the strike, if that proves to be the only way of settling our grievances."

Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York is to act as mediator in the forthcoming conference between the men and the bosses. The conference will be held over the week-end.

'Daddy' Browning Tries to Evict 48 Tenants

Forty-eight Washington Heights tenants of apartments owned by a corporation of which Edward West "Daddy" Browning is the head, faced eviction in a proceeding launched by Browning against the lessee of the property. The action was filed in the Seventh District Municipal Court.

Hearing on the suit, which involves $2,166.66, the monthly rent of the building, will be conducted before Judge Lewis Abrams and a jury, on October 4th.

City Budget $490,000,000 But No Raise Given to Municipal Toilers Here

The city's budget for 1928 will exceed the budget for the current year by about $16,000,000, according to tentative figures given out yesterday by Charles L. Kohler, the budget director. This will bring the final budget up to approximately $490,000,000.

None of the extra money will go to the workers employed by the city, it is said. Joseph V. McKee, acting mayor during Walker's absence, said the other day that to ask for more pay is unpatriotic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2. — Senator Caleb H. Baumes and the state crime commission will meet in New York October 5 and 6 to consider proposed legislation against criminals it was announced today.

PROGRAM OF THE BIG RED BAZAAR

The brilliant and varied features offered at the Giant DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT Bazaar which opens at Madison Square Garden next Thursday were made public yesterday by the Bazaar Committee.

Here are some of the big features at the gala affair.

Thursday—Big opening night; snappy music; dancing.

Friday—Bill Gropper will give a story in pictures of the needle trades struggle; a performance of Westergarde's European acrobats, with a troupe of famous clowns, just returned from abroad.

Saturday—International costume ball.

Sunday—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers who have just completed an engagement at the Roxy Theatre. Grand Finale and closing of the Bazaar.

GOVERNMENT, STARS, AND PROMOTERS MAKE BIG MONEY OUT OF WHAT PUBLIC IS TOLD IS SPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — The government made nearly $1,500,000 in admissions and income taxes in the pugilistic fiscal year ending with the battle between Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey, it was revealed at the treasury today.

The other big winners were:

Tex Rickard	$1,000,000
Gene Tunney	800,000.
Jack Dempsey	850,000

Figures at the treasury indicated the following approximate income to the government from the three big ring affairs of the year.

Tunney-Dempsey at Chicago	$795,842
Tunney-Dempsey at Phila.	480,000
Dempsey-Sharkey at N. Y.	180,000

Added to the total of $1,365,000 from battles in which Jack Dempsey participated is probably about $200,000 as admissions and income taxes on other boxing contests and on fighters, managers and others concerned with the exhibitions.

On the official 102,450 paid admissions at the Chicago fight, Tex Rickard paid taxes of $242,065, representing a "gate" ten times that amount. Gross receipts, however, were given by Richard as $2,658,660, considerably about the figure reported to the collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago.

An investigation may be made to determine whether an additional $23,000 is due the government.

Tunney's income tax on proceeds of the fight, figured at $880,000 net profit, will amount to $221,365 the treasury collecting the maximum 20 per cent surtax on $700,000 of his purse.

Rickard's announced profit of $491,660 means $90,372 to the government while if Dempsey cleared $300,000 out of his $447,000 he must pay the treasury $52,040.

Income on other ventures of the fighters and promoter may affect the total, since business losses, expenses, or profits will figure in annual income on which federal taxes are paid.

Treasury records show that the total gate receipts for the three main persons amounted to $5,129,546. Admission taxes were paid on that amount.

Paid admissions to the Philadelphia fight numbered 126,061. According to treasury records, considerably higher than those at Chicago, although owing to lower prices for seats the tax was less. Paid attendance at the Dempsey-Sharkey fight was given as 77,283, or a total of 305,813 persons who laid out real cash to see the three fights.

Prize fights account for about five per cent of the total collected annually by the government on admissions to athletic, theatrical and other entertainment functions.

Corrupt Penn. Ballot Law Lets Poll-Tender Help Voter Cast Vote

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 2.—Corrupt political practices in this state are always being countered by legal measures, the latest of which is the Ripper law which was designed to prevent voters being assisted in the voting booths.

The law was passed last spring, and according to the text of it, a person cannot be assisted at the voting booth unless that person pledges himself as unable to read, write, or for some physical reason, cannot handle a pencil. This law was to prevent poll-workers voting for their clients.

The helplessness of such a law was fully demonstrated at the primaries here when everybody who accepted money for his vote swore also that he could not read or write, and selected the man who paid him as assistant at the booth. In one precinct over six sheets with 36 names on a sheet were recorded of people who had to be helped to vote. High school students pledged inability to read or write, while other voters who could not very honestly make this assertion, made the other very popular one, "I can read but I can't understand this ballot," which gave them the right to choose an assistant.

The poll workers were busy all day voting for their usual crowd who never come to the polls without having their palms first "greased" with three bucks.

Three Die in Auto Crash.

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 2. — Six children were fatherless today as the result of an automobile crash here during the night which took the lives of three men, including Arthur Branchaud, of Montreal, and Albert Marsilois, of Cornwall. Both men left a widow and three children. The third victim, C. M. Cabana, was unmarried. The men were killed when the bus in which they were riding, driven by Cabana, caromed off another machine and overturned into a ditch.

Legionnaires Mourn as Mussolini, Their Idol, Ignores Their Visit

ROME, Oct. 2. — The American fascists, who have been enjoying the heavy food with which their Italian colleagues have been regaling them, are sorely disappointed, however, for their god and idol, the blackest of the black-shirts, Mussolini, continues to remain away from Rome. Utilizing the birth and baptism of his son as an excuse to avoid the importunate and childishly admiring legionnaires who day after day are infesting the fascists' headquarters in the capital, Musselini has kept himself on his estate.

The legionnaires have been partly consoled by the exercises which they recently witnessed at the cavalry school at Tor di Quinto, where the fascists demonstrated, for the edification of their American brothers, how Italian workers are ridden down, how they can be shot by a mounted soldier riding at full gallop, how the masses may be trampled by flying formations of black-shirt cavalry, and other lessons in repression. All the members of the American embassy staff in Rome accompanied the legionnaires to this exhibit. All expressed themselves delighted.

Most of the legionnaires are preparing to leave Italy where their stay has been neglected by almost all classes of Italians except the fascist dictators.

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"Christ's Vicar" Explains.

ROME, Oct. 2. — The pope, who is always rich in explanations has now "explained" the passage in his blessing on the American legionnaires which referred to "young America's intervention in old Europe" at a moment decisive in her history. The German and Austrian diplomats, who saw in the statement the pope's usual double-dealing, and the influence of the former Entente powers at the papal court, have been told that the pope takes sides with neither party to

OLGIN WILL GIVE HISTORY OF USSR AT PARTY SCHOOL

The Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolutionary of November, 1917 is being observed by the Workers School thru the offering of three special lecture courses appropriate to the occasion. These courses are: two on the Russian Revolution with Moissaye J. Olgin and Max Bedacht as the lecturers, and one on the History of the Russian Communist Party with Alexander Bittelman as the instructor.

The first of these courses begins on Saturday afternoon, October 15th, and runs for six Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Moissaye J. Olgin, who is engaged in the preparation of a new work on the Russian Revolution to be published shortly, is to give this series of Saturday afternoon lectures. They are designed to dramatize the events of the great upheaval which gave the working class control of 1-6 of the surface of the earth and the social forces underlying those events. Beginning with a study of social forces in Russia at the threshhold of the 20th century, Olgin will take up the Red Year 1902 and the first Soviet, the period of counter-revolution and the World War, the bourgeois revolution of the Spring of 1917, classes and parties during the bourgeois democratic regime, the role of the Soviets during that period, the mass movements from below of April and July 1917, the Kornilov counter-revolution, the political reasoning which led to the determination of the Bolsheviks to seize power, their belief in the possibility of maintaining power and their thesis on the dual government and the transfer of power to the Soviets, the events of "the ten day that shook the world," the first acts of the Soviet government, the building of the Red Army, Civil War, Military Communism, N. E. P., Reconstruction and the Soviet Union of 1927.

The fee for this course is $2. Registrations are now being taken at the Workers School office, Room 32, 108 East 14th St.

The lectures by Max Bedacht, which will deal primarily with the ideological conflicts and theoretical aspects of the Russian Revolution, will follow on the completion of the lectures by Comrade Olgin. And in the Spring term, Bittelman will give his course in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Skilled R. R. Workers' Pay Goes Up; Unskilled Labor Gets No Raises

By LELAND OLDS, (Fed. Press.)

Railroad employment in June continued the seasonal advance which begins each year in March and reaches the peak in October, according to the monthly report of the interstate commerce commission. But the 1,821,490 workers employed this June represent a falling off of 12,131 compared with June 1926 and as usual the decrease was chiefly at the expense of the shopmen.

The number of jobs offered by the railroads has fallen steadily since 1923. In June of that year there were 1,933,929 railroad workers or 112,439 more than in June 1927. In June 1923 the shopmen numbered 600,652 compared with 493,059 this year, the train and engine service men 340,548 compared with 317,818.

The figures show that generally speaking the higher paid railroad workers have increased their straight time hourly earnings since 1923, but that the hundreds of thousands of unskilled workers have been up against a stonewall when attempting to secure any betterment in their living standards. Increases to the skilled mechanic groups range from 5 per cent to 7 per cent and to train and engine service employes from 6 per cent to 12 per cent.

Because She Works, Has to Break Into College

Although denied admission to Syracuse University, Miss Beatrice Anthony of Binghamton, N. Y., has obtained a court order that forces the college to admit her. There was no statement of the reasons why Miss Anthony was refused admission.

Shoe Workers Council Move Their Offices

The District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and Locals 43, 54 and 68 moved their headquarters yesterday from 313 Fulton Ave. to 331 Roebling Ave., Brooklyn. H. Levine is secretary of the district council.

Four Trainmen Injured.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 2.—Four Trainmen were injured, two seriously, when a Western Maryland freight engine, westbound, overturned near Waynescastle, on the Altenwald Cutoff, near here today.

W. O. Kennedy, conductor, suffered broken ribs; A. E. Bowman, Engine R. fractured collarbone; P. R. Shank, Fireman, bruises, and Brakeman J. Hopkins, bruises. All reside in Hagerstown.

Cal's Humble Relative Weds.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 2. — John S. Coolidge, Plymouth, Mass., and Mary A. Thibault, of Bedham, Mass., were married by justice of the peace George S. Bailie in Portchester, N. Y., this morning. Coolidge is said to be a relation of president Coolidge.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

RIGHT WING OF NEEDLE TRADES THANKS A. F. OF L.

I.L.G.W. Will Introduce Resolution at Angeles

Isadore Nagler, of Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ally of David Dubinsky, will represent the right wing administration of that organization at the American Federation of Labor convention when it opens tomorrow in Los Angeles.

Altho the union is entitled to send five delegates to the convention they have decided only to send one, their financial situation being unusually serious.

To War On Left Wing.

Nagler will present two resolutions at the convention, one thanking William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and the executive council for its help in fighting the left wing.

The other resolution will be in the form of thanks to the unions that have loaned money to the right wing so they can continue their fight against the militant rank and file. The unions mentioned are the miners, machinists, printers and hosiery workers.

Marco Hellman Paying For Kidnapped Aimee's Venture in 'Lighthouse'

LOS ANGELES, Calif. Oct. 2. —The latest publicity stunt of Aimee McPherson of building a chain of "Four-square Lighthouses" throut the country to save poor sinners is well-known in Los Angeles to be backed by one of the most powerful bankers on the Pacific Coast, said to be the former head of the Hellman banking interests. She has admitted as much.

All of which recalls the famous escapade of Aimee at Carmel-by-the-Sea, where it was claimed that she spent several weeks with her former radio operator, Kenneth Ormiston. It was not for nothing that the prosecution of these two was dropped by the district attorney in Los Angeles. It seems that poor Ormiston was only the "goat," and well paid at that. The man assigned to defend Ormiston in the McPherson trial was a member of the law firm of the Hellman banking concern. In the recent squabbles between Aimee and her mother, the same member of the Hellman law firm was defending Aimee's interests. Who was the man at Carmel?

Presently, with Marco's millions behind the Four-square Lighthouses, other cities will share with Los Angeles the honor of Aimee's loving attentions.

Cutter Searches for Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — The coast guard cutter Tampa has been ordered from New London, Conn., to search for the missing schooner Columbia, crack racer of the Gloucester Fishermen's Association, it was announced here today.

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION
SUB. CAMPAIGN
FOR THE
DAILY WORKER

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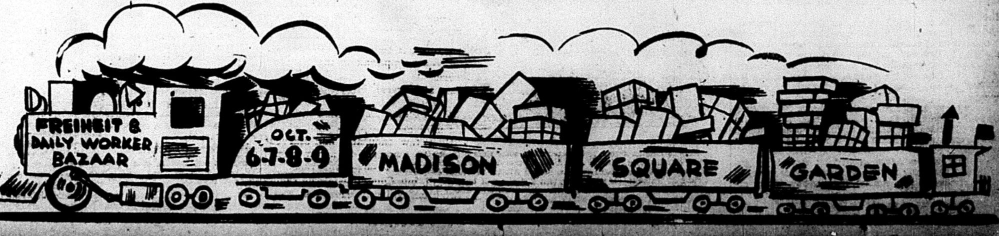
BARGAINS:

Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats, Caps, Dresses, Art Objects, Cameras, Raincoats, Overcoats, Furniture, Knitgoods, Books, Furs, Jewelry, Jewelry Repairing, Shirts, Articles of All Kinds at the Lowest Prices. Don't Miss This Opportunity.

ATTRACTIONS:

THURSDAY—Official opening night, speeches by distinguished leaders; Dancing.
FRIDAY—Westergarde's European Acrobatic Sensation, first time in America. Poodles & Dotty, famous clowns, in their side splitting stunts.
SATURDAY—International Costume Ball.
SUNDAY—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers, just completed engagement at Roxy Theatre.
Grand finale and closing of Bazaar.



Ten Years of Soviet Rule Inspires Renewed Campaign for American Recognition

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

INCREASING attention is being given by the American daily press to the question of recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics by the United States government.

It is impossible, especially at this time, to lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Power has now ruled successfully for ten years.

Thus the New York Telegram, the Scripps-Howard newspaper in New York City, Friday, Sept. 30th, says:

"The point is that by November Russia will have completed ten years under continuous Soviet Rule."

Similarly, on Sept. 17th, the Telegraph, the Hearst paper in Pittsburgh, had declared:

"The wise thing for the United States would be to recognize the government that has lasted for years, allowing the Russians to manage their country as they choose while we manage our country as we choose."

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Neither editorial seeks to give any thorough analysis of why recognition is opposed by the government in Washington. Only two arguments are advanced, and an effort made to dispose of them. They are as follows:

FIRST: That the Communism advanced by the Union of Soviet Republics is hostile to the capitalism supported by the United States Government.

SECOND: That recognition followed by the coming of a Soviet Ambassador to Washington would result in "an increased flood of Communist propaganda in the United States."

Both the New York Telegram and the Pittsburgh Telegraph seek to deal with these objections.

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The Telegram views American recognition of various and sundry governments in all sections of the world as follows:

"China has been in chaos for some 15 years. One government after another has come and gone at Peking, few having even the slightest claim to legality and most being the rankest sort of usurpation by political bosses backed by personal armies.

"Yet we have never been without diplomatic representation at Pekin. Washington has recognized each government as fast as it bobbed up. And, to our way of thinking, Washington has acted wisely. 'We wish to maintain contact with China,' state department officials explain, 'and to do so we must turn our blind side to a lot of irregularities.' "

"RUSSIA IS THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY IN EUROPE. WE SHOULD MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH HER."

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The Telegram cannot discover that the Soviet form of government is any more obnoxious than "the military overlordships, called governments, which we wink at in Pekin." It concludes that the United States is standing in its own light when it withholds recognition from the Soviet Union, especially for such a long period as the ten years that Soviet Rule has been in existence.

This is the argument that has been repeatedly advanced for the past ten years that have seen American recognition of every fascist dictatorship in Europe, including those in Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary, not to mention the other Balkan and Baltic states.

But there has been no change in the American attitude. The three presidents, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge have continued in the same hostile attitude. When they have made any statement on the question of Russian Recognition it has been to declare that there is "no change" in the American attitude. The former secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, who always voiced bitter hostility to the Soviet Union, was succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg in 1925, but there was "no change."

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During this period, however, postal connections with the Soviet Union have been established; the volume of trade between the two countries has continually grown; there has been an increasing flood of travelers; American business has carried on relations with the Soviet Government, notably, the recent oil purchases of the Standard Oil Company of New York; American technicians and experts have gone to the Soviet Union to aid in the construction of industry along Socialist lines.

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The state department and the White House would have had a difficult time explaining their hostility to the Soviet Union, on behalf of Wall Street's international bankers, to the American working class, were it not for the support given them by the reaction that rules in the American Federation of Labor. There are more outspoken advocates of recognition in the senate and house of representatives at Washington than there are in the Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that assembles today in Los Angeles. Within recent years even sympathizers with the Soviet Union in the A. F. of L. conventions have been silenced by fear. When they have raised their voices, like Tim Healy, of the Stationary Firemen's Union at Detroit last year, a campaign of extermination has been launched against them. Healy has now been ousted as president of his organization.

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American labor may be faced with the spectacle of no resolutions introduced in the A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles demanding recognition of the Soviet Union, while at the same time it is certain that such resolutions will be placed before both the United States senate and the house of representatives when congress convenes in December.

When the Hearst press, in 1923, opened a campaign for Soviet Recognition, supporting the favorable report brought back to this country by Senator King, of Utah, and others, it was the former president of the A. F. of L., Samuel Gompers, who was the spearhead of finance capital in its attack on Hearst.

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That the American workers are not aroused on the issue of recognition is seen by the fact that a flood of resolutions and telegrams demanding recognition will not pour in on the A. F. of L. delegates, now assembled in Los Angeles.

All honest workers, however, on this tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union, will immediately begin a careful campaign of education among his fellow workers, on the job, in the trade unions, everywhere, to acquaint American labor with the full meaning of the fact that a Workers' Republic has stood for ten years, ruling for the workers and farmers, the producing masses, over all Russia.

Nearly four years ago, on December 13, 1923, Representative James A. Frear, of Wisconsin, speaking in congress, pointed out that 20 capitalist governments in Europe and Asia had been forced to recognize the Workers' Government.

The task of the American working class is to get unity and unanimity in its own ranks on this issue, in favor of recognition, against the non-recognition attitude of the officialdom.

This is one way of cementing the solidarity that must develop between the working masses of these two lands.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN STEEL

Mme. De Silva, of London, has perfected a method whereby titaniferous sands are converted to high grade steel in one process.

WOMEN

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN WORKERS VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO BENZOL POISONING IN THE NEW YORK FACTORIES

Benzol, as used in six factories in New York State, is declared to produce chronic poisoning in virtually one out of every three women workers exposed to its fumes, according to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, quoting from a report just made public by the New York State Bureau of Women in Industry under the title "Chronic Benzol Poisoning Among Women Industrial Workers."

The New York bureau states that benzol, a distillation of coal tar, poisons through the inhalation of its fumes, which are heavier than air. Where it is used as a solvent, and the daily inhalation of the fumes occurs, cases of chronic poisoning may be expected. Its harmful effect in chronic cases is due to its direct destructive action on the blood and blood-forming organs, though it also acts as a narcotic and a nerve irritant. The condition may remain stationary at a more or less mild chronic state for years or it may develop suddenly with great seriousness and perhaps fatal consequences. The fact that pregnancy is a particularly predisposing condition makes it of extreme importance in the health both of the working mothers and of their children.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1).

if war between the countries was unavoidable. The demands of the Soviet Union, tho presented with firmness were reasonable and Poland apparently came to the conclusion that her own best interests would not be served by continuing to be a headquarters for gangs of assassins operating against Soviet leaders, but by a more peaceful policy, based on mutual commercial interests.

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THERE is reason to believe that Poland's negotiations with the Soviet Union are not conducted without the knowledge of the French foreign office. French diplomacy is not well satisfied with the present political situation on the continent. Italy and England are too close for French comfort and Downing Street has been flirting with Germany ever since the last gun was fired in the world war. England is trying to bring Germany into the anti-Soviet bloc and it is doubtful if this arrangement will prove satisfactory to France.

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THE Polish minister to Moscow is now visiting the Caucasus where he will have an opportunity to see the gushing oil wells, for which the imperialist powers would sacrifice millions of lives and the self-determination of a half a dozen small nations. Perhaps Poland may earn a few zlotys by acting as a middleman in the distribution of this oil! At any rate the last shuffle has not been given to the diplomatic cards. The Soviet Union is willing to go a long way to help maintain peace. Given ten years more of peaceful development the Soviet Union would be strong enough to stand off the imperialist world, which by that time will be much more rotten than it is now and more susceptible to the revolutionary axe of the workers.

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THE danger of war against the Soviet Union might seem like the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" in Aesop's fable, but the danger is very real indeed and as inevitable as anything could be. The main question is: when will the imperialist powers now led by Great Britain think the time ripe for the offensive? The intensification of monarchist-terrorist activities inside Russia speaks for itself. Nevertheless a soap-box orator for the American Labor Party stated last Saturday night that there was no danger of war, and quoted Marshall Foch of France, Real Admiral Bliss of the United States and other military celebrities in proof of his contention. A workingclass orator is hard up for props for his premise when he must call on professional capitalist militarists for assistance.

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THE same speaker informed his audience that he and his party were against every other workingclass party in existence. This admission would seem superfluous, otherwise his party would have no excuse for existence. He wants a Labor Party because we must get all the workers into it. But it appears that there will be first and secondclass citizens in this Labor Party. It must be run by native sons, for tho the foreign workers are alright in their own place the slogan of "America for Americans" seems to be the slogan of the American Labor Party, if the soapbox was correctly voicing the opinions of Messrs. Salutsky and Lore, the parents of this 100 per cent American political miscarriage.

Royal Idlers Will Perpetuate Inheritance To Blood Stained Millions of Leopold

Heir to Belgian throne is expected soon, some time between Oct. 1 and 10. Picture shows Princess Astrid, the mother-to-be, and Prince Leopold. If the child is a prince he will be named Albert, Prince of Belgium and Count of Hainant. If newcomer is a girl she will be named Elisabeth, in honor of her regal grandmother. Christening ceremony will be surrounded with all possible pomp to make populace forget that Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid were not married with a Catholic ceremony.

American Delegation to U.S.S.R. Declares Workers Laying Foundation Well

AMERICAN WORKERS' DELEGATION IN THE DONETZ BASIN.

The American workers' delegation went to the Donetz Basin.

During a conversation with representatives of three union organizations, the chairman of the delegation, James H. Maurer said:

"Your working class can not only build up its own state, it can also solve questions which will take a long time to solve in bourgeois countries. Our visit to the mines and to a number of works has convinced us that you have laid a sound foundation. In the United States lying statements about conditions in the Soviet Union are widespread."

30,000 WOMEN MEMBERS OF VILLAGE SOVIETS IN UKRAINE.

Preparations are going on in the Ukraine for the All-Union Congress of working and peasant women members of Soviets, which will be held in October.

According to latest information there are over 30,000 women Soviet members in the Ukraine.

HELP FOR THE PEASANTS OF WEST WHITE RUSSIA.

The peasant committees of the WRSSR have collected over 800 roubles, 1,000 poods rye and 200 arshins linen for the peasants of West White Russia (Poland) afflicted by a very bad harvest. All that has been collected has been handed over to the IRA.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

From the beginning of the next school year compulsory education from the age of 8 will be introduced in Rybnsk and Myshkin, Yaroslav Gubernia, (Central Russia).

A "SACCO AND VANZETTI" AEROPLANE.

The Dnepropetrovsk (Ukraine) works have decided to build a "Sacco and Vanzetti" aeroplane in order to strengthen the world revolutionary front. The funds for this are raised by 1% deductions from wages.

MILITARIZATION MANEUVERS AND MANEUVERS IN THE U. S. S. R.

Mobilization and experimental maneuvers are going on now in the U. S. S. R. In regard to this a section of the bourgeois press has raised the usual hue and cry about "Red imperialism," "Soviet preparations for war," etc. The only explanation for these frequent alarms about the "Bolshevik danger," is that large sections of the population abroad see danger to peace not where there is none, but where it really exists.

It is no secret to anyone that the U. S. S. R. has the Red Army and does of course its utmost to fit this army for the defense of the frontiers of the Soviet State. Everyone knows that army maneuvers and experimental mobilization are one of the fundamental means for testing the fighting capacity of the army. Therefore, as in all armies and all states experimental mobilizations and maneuvers take place in the U. S. S. R. every year as necessity arises. This is as much in the order of things as the present demobilization of the previous levies in the Red Army.

Some of the bourgeois newspapers assert that this year the maneuvers and experimental mobilizations in the U. S. S. R. have somehow a specifically "threatening" character. All this is of course nonsense. It is a well known fact that the U. S. S. R. is not wont to use methods of military threats so very much in use in bourgeois states. Soviet policy is not founded on alarmism, on rattling the sword, but on business-like defense of peace.

Maneuvers and mobilization which partly have come to an end and partly still continue in the U. S. S. R. have certainly a characteristic peculiarity. This peculiarity consists in the fact that they have shown with particular distinctness the close contact between the population and the Red Army, complete understanding by the masses of the necessity to defend the Soviet country and readiness on the part of workers and peasants to come at any moment to the defense of the U. S. S. R.

It is quite possible that it is precisely this which had alarmed bourgeois scribes and those who are behind them.

The millions strong masses of the Soviet Union know full well that an attack is being prepared on them, on their achievements and their peaceful labor. Eloquent testimony of this is Great Britain's policy, negotiations behind the scenes in the League of Nations and a whole series of provocative actions against the U. S. S. R.

Why this hue and cry about Soviet maneuvers and silence on the maneuvers of the Roumanian, Polish, Esthonian and other armies?

The efforts of the bourgeois press to raise a hue and cry in regard to Soviet maneuvers and experimental mobilization is but a rotten attempt to conceal the truly gigantic work done by the imperialists with the object of preparing another intervention in the U. S. S. R.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.

Big Hydro-Electric Station in North Ossetia.

The foundation stone of a big hydro-electric station on the Gizel-Don River, North Ossetia, (Caucasus) was laid Sept. 13. The future station's power will be 22,500 kilowatts.

The Gizel-Don station will supply electric power for Vladikavkaz and the district of the Alagir silver-lead enterprises. It will also supply power to the Voskresensk oil industry.

NEW ELECTRIC STATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A number of electric stations is being built in Central Asia, some of them in very remote districts. It is also proposed to put up big electric stations in Tashkent, Fergan, Samakan and Ashkhabad with at least 6,000 H.P. each.

ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS OF VIENNA EVENTS.

Another group of Austrian and German workers arrived in Leningrad to undergo a cure at the expense of the IRA in Soviet spas. The group consists of 39 workingmen and women including 18 participants of the July events in Vienna. Many of them carry their arms in a sling, some of them are seriously injured and are in danger of paralysis of some of their organs.

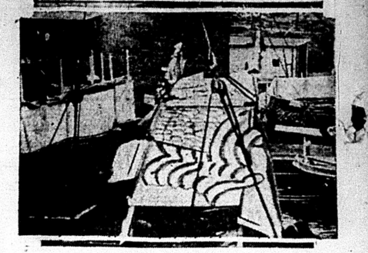
Most of these participants of the Vienna events are Social Democrats (16 Social Democrats and 2 Communists). Most of the members of the German group are also Social Democrats.

On the way from Vienna to Berlin, near Regensburg the Austrian workers were attacked by the Bavarian police. The invalids could of course offer no resistance. The police who rushed the railway-carriage took away the Red Banner which the Austrian workers were taking to the U. S. S. R.

TESTING OF A POWERFUL TURBINE.

The first powerful Soviet steam turbine of a capacity of 10,000 kilowatt has been tried in Leningrad. The expenditure of steam is less than was stipulated by the agreement. This is the first powerful Soviet turbine which is being exploited. Hitherto turbines not exceeding a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts have been in use.

THE LAST OF "OLD GLORY"



Section of wing of ill-fated monoplane that sunk in Atlantic with J. D. Hill, Lloyd Bertaud and Philip Payne aboard. Wreck is shown being transferred from steamship Kyle to steamship Silver-City for transport to New York. American flag painted on wing may still be seen plainly.

(International Illustrated News)

CO-OPERATIVES

CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH COOPERATIVE UNION

This congress was held on June 6 and 7, in Cheltenham. It met in an atmosphere of political excitement. The Tory government is making a big attack on the labor movement through the anti-trade unions bill and in the sphere of foreign politics, it is mobilizing all the forces of the international bourgeoisie against the first workers' and peasants' state and revolutionary China. If in spite, or perhaps just because, of the severance of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the U. S. S. R., the congress decided to send greetings by wire to the Soviet cooperatives (by 3,292,000 votes against 955, this was certainly a good omen for the trend of the congress.

War Menace.

In accordance with the special economic and political situation three questions loomed big at the congress: the menace of war, the anti-trade unions bill and the agreement between the cooperative and the Labor Party.

The resolution on the question of war, which was adopted unanimously, has already been published and criticized in the "Coopa Inform" No. 8.

In his opening speech the chairman, Jackson of Gloucester, pointed out that the methods of the government are bound to create bad blood and to cause class strife and that a better connection between the cooperatives and the trade unions is essential. He reminded the audience that many cooperatives supported the strikers during the general and coal strikes, whereas some trade unions endeavored to cause strikes in cooperatives.

For Joint Meetings.

Swales spoke on behalf of the Central Council of the British Trades Union Congress. He argued that "the joint consultations of representatives of the Cooperative Union and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will have to formulate a policy which will be beneficial to both bodies in the future. Never was there greater need for these two wings of the working class movement to work in unison."

"A resolution was adopted in which the congress affirms its belief that attacks on cooperative societies must, if successful, injure every section of the working class movement in Great Britain, and it therefore welcomes the decision of the Cooperative Union and of the Trades Union Congress to appoint a joint committee to formulate proposals intended to promote closer harmony between the two movements to prevent the repetition of events which occurred during the general strike of 1926."

It should be added to this resolution that the British cooperatives are participating very effectively in the mass demonstrations against the an[illegible] trades union bill, they lend their mot[illegible] lorries, etc.

WILL HAYS TEACHES US A LESSON

By ROSE BARON,
(International Labor Defense, New York Section)

WILL HAYS is the czar of moviedom. He decides what shall be shown on the motion picture screens throughout the country. Ostensibly his job is to see that nothing salacious or indecent is produced at Hollywood so that the morals of tens of millions of movie-goers shall not be corrupted.

Recently, however, Hayes showed his hand as a labor-baiting censor. The "Exhibitor's Herald," a motion picture trade journal carried a news item to the effect that all news reels taken of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations etcetera are to be destroyed. This act of deliberate callousness was ordered by the czar himself after a conference with some leading exhibitors.

Thus all cinema records of this world-famous case will be lost to the workingclass forever. Not only are the prints to be destroyed, but the negatives have been ordered to be burned also.

Those engaged in the motion picture industry are fond of saying that the business is still in its infancy, that it is young and will develop with time, etc., etc. . . . Infant or no infant, it is financed by Wall Street and its securities are listed on the stock exchange. It receives its orders as well as its financing from big boys down on the street.

And if Wall Street knows anything it knows all about the minute little details of anti-labor propaganda. It knows that the mere mention of the names of Sacco and Vanzetti has a revolutionary effect on the militant workers of America. The capitalist press will see to it that the names of these two valiant workers is never mentioned again. The motion picture men have now fixed things so that their likenesses will not be seen on the screen.

Some day a future labor cinema producer will want to make a motion picture portraying the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The present action of Czar Will Hays will make this impossible in the future.

This latest act of wanton destruction of a public record should be a lesson to workers to be independent of capitalistic news agencies of all kinds. Just as a labor press should be built and maintained so a voluntary cinema service should be organized and kept up.

This is not as difficult as it might appear—nor as expensive. Every city in the country should have its worker-photographer. All labor events in his territory should be covered and photographed—strikes, attacks on pickets, police brutality, and mass demonstrations.

Moving picture cameras can be secured for as low as sixty dollars each. These cameras are easy to operate and can be managed by any intelligent worker with a flair for photography.

The creation of a workers' news reel service should be the answer to Czar Hays. This should be one of the many activities on the part of militant labor in answer to the callous murder of our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

The murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti are most effectively answered by the organization of all workers' activities. Build the International Labor Defense and avenge the death of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Medicine-Man Seen as Type of Capitalist's Quack Social Reformers

By ROY E. STEPHENS.
(Worker Correspondent.)

Thru curiosity a few evenings ago I stopped to listen to a medicine faker selling his ware on a street corner. As I listened to him and observed the crowd watching his every move with mouths open, I thought how typical they were of the yokels who still believe in the capitalist system.

Holding a chart showing the various organs of a man's body he stated that of all life man is the most perfect. He evidently never studied about insects, some of which far outclass man in perfection and do things instinctively that are far more wonderful than anything man could hope to do. He also forgets or doesn't know that the greatest physicians in the world say that we have organs in our body that are not only useless but positively harmful to our well being. But he backs his statement up with the bible, saying, "Isn't god perfect and didn't he make man after his own image?"

Fakers Cure Anything.

Drawing his body and face into various shapes he then goes on to describe those who have been cured by using his medicine, adding: 'After they had taken 'cure-all' powder for two weeks they were as well and strong as I. There isn't any need of having bad health. Look at the Chinaman. He lives long because he uses this plant. Just note this root shaped like a man; that's why it's valuable. It's god's gift to man.

And so the show went on. I walked away in disgust wondering how long people will continue to believe in fake medicine men and fake politicians and labor leaders.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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DODGE MINERS' STRIKE AT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

SOME time ago we commented on the strange act of Elinor Dorrance in deserting society to take a job in her father's soup factory at $30 a week. It is true that we injected a does of sarcasm into our comment and when a few weeks later the poor rich little soup girl took a trip to Paris to study the effect of soups on Parisians, we emitted a hefty guffaw that almost convinced our skeptical readers that Miss Dorrance was a false alarm as a wage slave. Now, we regretfully have to record the marriage of this exploited soup juggler. One of the attendants at the ceremony was the Princess Gialma Odescalchi and another the Marquis Henri de Compkgne of Paris. The working-class is sure getting up in the world.

* * *

WHILE in a west side "Coffee Pot" partaking of some hamburger steak I was flanked by two human wrecks that once were capable of producing surplus values. Both were sucking soup which they conveyed to the mouth with quick jerky movements of the hand. Lest a drop should go to waste they brought their lips almost to the rim of the bowl. Ragged, wasted and wan, the jetsam of capitalist society, ready for a pauper's burial when they look their last on even a ten-cent bowl of rice soup. "Did you pay your bill?" asked the Armenian restauranteur of one of the direlicts as he made for the door. Yes, he had paid—as he entered. No princess will officiate at the funeral ceremonies of those two wasted wage slaves. No prince will serve as honorary pall bearer.

* * *

WHILE the French government is conducting negotiations with the Communist government of the U.S.S.R. with a view to reaching a settlement of the pre-war debt question, French Communists are feeling the heavy hand of the law. Socialists are no longer considered dangerous by capitalist governments. The Communist movement and militant trade unionists bear the brunt of government persecution. Four Communists were given 30 years in a Paris court for urging French troops not to murder colonial peoples in the interests of French bankers. The Bastille that housed the rebels against feudalism is no more but there are plenty of new bastilles to house the rebels against capitalism. These will also go as the old Bastille went.

* * *

EAMONN DE VALERA, leader of the Irish Republican party known as Fianna Fail will have to fish or cut bait when he enters the Dail shortly to take the oath of allegiance to the king of England. De Valera opposed taking the oath for several years on the ground that his conscience would not permit him to take an oath which he could not conscientiously obey. His conscience however underwent a change for the better and he now declares that the oath is an "empty formula." This is the kind of talk we like to hear from an Irish Republican. But our friends the Irish bishops are not so pleased.

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"PERJURY is an awful crime that draws down the vengeance of god upon the offender" reads a joint pas-

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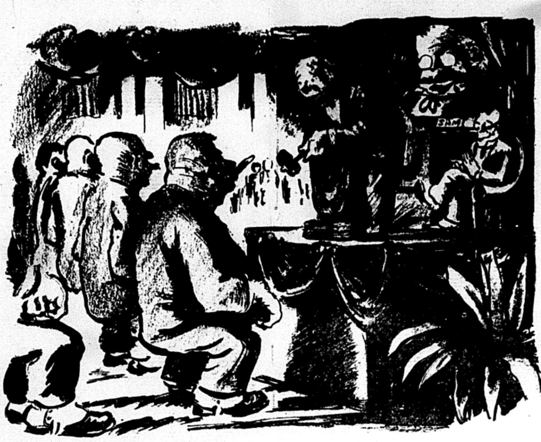
Red Cross In Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — The American National Red Cross opened its Seventh Annual Convention here today, with delegates present from every state in the union.

The convention will last four days. President Coolidge will give his annual address tonight. The convention will close Thursday with a pageant by the American Junior Red Cross.

THE A. F. L. CONVENTION—MORGAN'S PETS PERFORMING



—Drawn by Fred Ellis.

Czech Workers Re-name "Wilson Square" for Sacco and Vanzetti

PRAGUE, Oct. 3.—After a bitter struggle between the Communists and the conservatives in Lucenec, Czecho-Slovakia, it has been decided to re-name Wilson Square, the principle square in the town, Sacco-Vanzetti Square. The first balloting on the proposed change resulted in an 11 to 11 deadlock but the second struggle was carried by the Communists. The square will soon be officially renamed for the two murdered American workers.

THOUSANDS WILL ATTEND MADISON SQUARE BAZAAR

Opens Thursday With Big Program

Thousands of New York workers are expected to attend the three-day DAILY WORKER-Freiheit bazaar which will open at the New Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening, with speeches, music and dancing as part of the colorful program.

The bazaar, which will be an annual event, is being supported by workers thruout the country who have donated articles for sale during the three days.

There will be scores of booths where clothing, furniture, jewelry and other articles will be on sale at the lowest prices. Workers will be able to save money by buying cheaply and at the same time will help two of labor's leading newspapers raise funds for their support.

The program for Friday will include a story in pictures by William Gropper on the needle trades' struggle; a performance by Westergrade's European acrobats

REPORT OF TRADE UNION DELEGATES TO APPEAR SOON

Demand to Recognize U. S. S. R. Grows

The complete report of the American Trade Union delegation which returned with a very favorable impression of the Soviet Union last Monday will be published by the International Publishers and will be sold at newsstands thruout the city, it was learned yesterday. The report will be published in pamphlet form.

Altho James W. Fitzpatrick will be the only member of the delegation to attend the American Federation of Labor convention at Los Angeles, the findings of the delegation and its staff of experts will be a direct challenge to the federation on the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union.

Recognition Demand Grows.

The fight for the recognition of the U. S. S. R. has been accelerated by the findings of the delegation, which have been made known in statements issued from time to time by James

(Continued on Page Three)

Rivera Arrests More Leaders As Protests Against Fascism Grow

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Because they had petitioned King Alfonso to restore the old parliamentary regime instead of the assembly, packed by dictator Rivera, which is scheduled to open October 10, four leading liberals and five generals have been arrested in Madrid.

Just before the arrests, Rivera had announced that all attempts against the present regime would result in arrest, confiscation of property and loss of citizenship.

Protest against Rivera's dictatorship is gathering strength.

Pathologists' Congress Meeting at Kieff Calls On Doctors to Stop War

MOSCOW, Oct. 3. — The Kiev Congress of the Pathologists of the Soviet Union has addressed an appeal to the scientific workers of the whole world to protest against the efforts to plunge the Soviet Union and the whole of humanity into a new world war. The intellectuals of the world are requested also to protest against the attempts to destroy the workers' state, the state which has given scientists the best conditions for scientific work in the world.

TARIFF MASSACRE U. S. REPRISAL PLAN FOR FRENCH

American Imperialists Relentless to Debtors

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — The United States government is giving the French capitalists and their representatives among the French officials, no opportunity to back down from their belligerent tariff position with the gracefulness which is considered compatible with imperialist diplomatic traditions. Instead the American imperialists are making the most relentless demands that France recedes completely and openly from her position. Threats of reprisal are freely uttered in Washington and financial circles thruout the United States.

"It won't be a tariff war that is threatening France," a high American official is quoted as saying in reference to the impending commercial conflict between the two imperialist powers, "rather I would say that, if it starts, it will be a tariff massacre."

PRESIDENT GREEN, IN OPENING ADDRESS, URGES SUPPORT OF INJUNCTION-ISSUING GOVERNMENT; MOONEY AND BILLINGS IN PRISON ARE FORGOTTEN

Daily Worker to Have New Illustrated Articles On Eviction of Miners

Beginning in a few days The DAILY WORKER will publish a special series of illustrated articles on the conditions among the miners just enjoined by Federal Judge Schoonmaker from striking against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company. The bad living conditions, the brutal evictions, the smashing of picket lines by Pennsylvania cossacks and the company's coal and iron police will be shown. The first article is on the situation at Coverdale.

EVICTED MINERS CAN'T HAVE BONDS SAYS INJUNCTION

Iowa Coal Operators to Talk Separate Truce

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3 (FP).—Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp., which obtained a drastic preliminary federal injunction against the United Mine Workers, is getting less than one-half the coal production from the non-union miners than it got from union men. P. T. Fagan, president U. M. W. District 5, claims the company is getting only one-quarter its previous production but company officials assert they get "nearly one-half."

"The Terminal Corp. is licked now, regardless of the court decision," Fagan declared just before Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker handed the company the temporary injunction barring union miners from fighting eviction from company houses. The corporation has secured a much more complete order to restrain union workers from interfering in any way with its production of coal by non-union men. The Terminal also asks $1,500,000 damages from the union. The suit is based on a conspiracy charged under the anti-trust laws.

Refuse Right to Bonds.

In addition to the miners' union, the National Surety Co. is enjoined from giving bonds for the unions' eviction cases. Hundreds of these cases—union miners fighting against eviction from company houses which the Terminal wants for scabs—are in the courts.

Pittsburhg Terminal has been one of the most bitter battlers against the soft coal miners' effort to maintain union conditions by the strike which began April 1. The corporation has seven mines in the Pittsburgh district, producing normally 17,000 tons. It employs nearly 3,200 miners ordinarily. Among the towns where it has mines are Avella, Cloverdale and Mollenauer, where progressive miners' locals have been active.

All but 5,000 tons of the corporation's daily coal production is gas coal, used largely for the manufacture of illuminating gas, for malleable iron plants, potteries, steel works, by-product coke manufactures and glass works. The 5,000 tons daily is steam coal.

Evict Miners' Families.

The familiar coal district scene of the strike time tent colony will again

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Cinderella Roof Ball Room Gathering at Los Angeles Like Rotary Club Meeting

"Distinguished Visitors" Include Church Dignitaries and Capitalist Politicians

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3.—The Forty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor opened today at the Cinderella Roof Ball Room like a rotary club meeting.

All indication that it was at least theoretically a meeting of the representatives of organized labor, at a time when the unions are reeling under terrific blows from courts and employers, was absent.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., spoke, but not on the critical situation of the largest union in the federation, the United Mine Workers of America, now divided by district agreements, facing a reduction of wages next spring, and practically prohibited from striking by the Schoonmaker injunction just granted in Pittsburgh.

Green addressed the delegates and "distinguished visitors" from the labor-hating American Legion, the state governor who keeps Mooney and Billings in Folsom prison and enforces the penalty on those convicted under the Criminal Syndicalism law, and the topic of his speech was "Labor's Love of American Institutions." He slandered the progressives in the unions, attacked "influences seeking to control the unions," and shouted:

"America first! And the perpetuation of the principles of the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States are definitely established principles of the American Federation of Labor.

On the constructive side, Green's speech dealt with the desire of workers for higher wages, better protection of women and children in industry and fewer injunctions, but no definite recommendations how to achieve them.

The convention opened with a prayer by Monsignor John Cawley, and Green's speech was in answer to the welcoming address of Governor Young, of California.

Young thruout his talk dwelt on the "brotherhood which should exist between capital and labor." He lauded the A. F. of L. for being "the strongest enemy of radicalism" there was in America.

Hutcheson Attacks "Reds."

The convention gathered as the local press featured the statement of W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that all "reds" would be barred from the convention, likewise all "Soviet and Communist propaganda." A 94-page report of the executive council was handed to all delegates prior to its being released for publication in the press. According to Secretary Frank Morrison's figures, the membership of the A. F. of

(Continued on Page Two)

WUHAN TROOPS IN HUPEH FALL BACK BEFORE PEASANTS

Chang and Yen Battle for Rule Over Peking

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3.—The peasant insurrection continues in many parts of China, and revolutionary armies, working in conjunction with the peasant bands are being built up of those who reject the present tendencies of the Wuhan and Nanking rulers.

The troops sent by the military authorities in Wuhan to suppress the insurrectionary movement in the Puhi district to the south of Hupei, have returned to Wuhan defeated. The governmental troops are digging trenches around Wuhan. The commissar for the defense of Shanghai, Pei Chung-chi has issued a decree stressing the necessity of a new anti-Communist campaign.

According to Chinese press reports, the military operations of the military dictator of Canton, Li Chi-sen against the revolutionary Yeh-ting troops are being made extremely difficult by the close co-operation of armed peasant detachments with the revolutionary troops.

* * *

80 Shot.

On September 10th, 80 persons were executed in Canton accused of distributing Communist literature in order allegedly to cause a panic in connection with the financial crisis. Officially the number of persons executed is given at only 52.

According to the Chinese press, the

(Continued on Page Two)

NATIONAL OFFICE NOW IN NEW YORK

All District Organizations, Language Fraction Bureaus, Party auxiliaries, Party units and Party members, as well as all labor organizations, are herewith notified that the National Office of The Workers (Communist) Party of America has removed its headquarters to 33 East 125th Street, New York City.

All mail, telegrams and communications should hereafter be addressed as follows: National Office, Workers Party of America, 33 East 125th Street, New York City.

The Secretariat,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.

All Aboard for the Big Bazaar! Opens Thursday 2 P. M.

BARGAINS:

Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats, Caps, Dresses, Art Objects, Cameras, Raincoats, Overcoats, Furniture, Knitgoods, Books, Furs, Jewelry, Jewelry Repairing, Shirts, Articles of All Kinds at the Lowest Prices. Don't Miss This Opportunity.

ATTRACTIONS:

- **THURSDAY—Official opening night, speeches by distinguished leaders; Dancing.**
- **FRIDAY—Westergarde's European Acrobatic Sensation, first time in America. Poodles & Dotty, famous clowns, in their side splitting stunts.**
- **SATURDAY—International Costume Ball.**
- **SUNDAY—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers, just completed engagement at Roxy Theatre.**

Grand finale and closing of Bazaar.

FREIHEIT &
DAILY WORKER
BAZAAR
OCT.
6-7-8-9
MADISON
SQUARE
GARDEN

Aiding the Capitalist Offensive Against Labor

Fully justifying those who stigmatize it the most venal and corrupt labor bureaucracy on the face of the earth, the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, might well have been written by any avowed enemy of labor as a contribution to the general offensive that is being waged by the capitalist class against the working class.

It did not mention the monstrous crime against the working class that was perpetrated when the lackeys of imperialism sent bolts of lightning through the tortured bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti, but referred only to its own shameful aid to their executioners.

It was utterly silent on the great mass demonstrations in this and other countries in behalf of these victims of class vengeance. It did not mention the vicious offensive now being conducted against labor in order to weaken the working class preparatory to another imperialist blood-bath where untold millions will be herded into the human slaughter house.

It did not once refer to the attacks being waged against the foreign-born workers in the heavy industries in this country as a part of the general drive to beat down labor. Instead the report of the executive council joined hands with Secretary of Labor James J. Davis of the Mellon-Coolidge administration in an attack upon the foreign-born workers by demanding further immigration restrictions in harmony with the infamous bill proposed by Johnson, chairman of the immigration committee of the house of congress.

Platonically speaking in favor of the five-day week and the organization of the unorganized the report was totally devoid of any practical recommendations as to how these things are to be realized. In fact the policy of striving for the shorter work-day in order to offset the effect of constantly improving labor-saving devices adopted two years ago at the Atlantic City convention has been thrown overboard and a new contribution to "the higher strategy," is put forth. The report recommends the establishment of elaborate statistical agencies to take inventory of the economic conditions of industry in order to ascertain whether the cost of production, the rate of profit, interest and rent make it possible for the employers to reduce hours or raise wages. While appearing to be an innocent proposition this is the most poisonous thing ever concocted by the loyal lackeys of capitalism at the head of the official labor movement. It is plainly an effort to confuse the workers, to befuddle them with the dirty capitalist illusion that there is such a small margin between what workers receive in wages and what the employers get in profits that frequently this margin would be completely wiped out if workers were granted even the smallest increase in wages. Every Marxist knows that there is a vast and ever-increasing difference between the time required for the worker to produce the equivalent of what he received in wages, the enormous surplus produced by him for the capitalist. The time necessary for the average worker in this country to produce what he receives in wages is from two and one-half to three hours. The balance of the day he works for the boss for nothing. The fact can be ascertained without any special statistical agency. Hence, in view of known economic facts, the proposal to create such "fact finding" agencies is a mere fake, to be used to prevent workers striking when a favorable situation arises while the "experts" investigate the bosses' business to find out whether they can pay the workers what they demand or reduce their hours of labor. In the last analysis it is also a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers and an invaluable aid in the drive against labor.

While boasting of an increase in membership of some eight thousand the report also slandered the Communists and declared that we have been eliminated from the trade unions. Quite conveniently the executive council neglected to state that the total increase can be traced to Communist activity in the Passaic strike alone when more than that number of workers were brought into the American Federation of Labor. In the Communist activity in other industries thousands of formerly unorganized workers have been brought into the ranks of organized labor. The increase in membership is not due to anything done by the officials of the bureaucratic machine, but in spite of them and even against them. In view of the known facts the idiotic attacks against Communists falls flat.

To cap the climax of their report they further assure the imperialist banditti that they will not again go off on a tangent in the wake of some third party as they did in the LaFollette campaign in 1924, but will continue the old policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" in the two old parties—that is when they find out who their friends are. As a means toward this end they are to ask the democrats and republicans to insert progressive planks in their platforms and then they will propose that labor support the most progressive. This indicates that the bureaucracy will maintain in the future as in the past its alliance with the capitalist class through the medium of the two old parties and that the fight for a class party of labor must be carried on in face of this opposition of the bureaucracy. This is, of course, no surprise and it would be absurd to imagine these miserable belly-crawlers to take any other stand.

The report, taken all in all, should be welcomed even by the unrelenting foes of labor in the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, who ought to be convinced that Messrs. Green and Woll and Morrison and the rest of the menagerie are among their most loyal and devoted servants.

Wuhan Troops Fall Back Before Peasants

(Continued from page 1)

secret peasant organizations in Changchow in the Fukien province are very active. The Chinese press declares that these organizations are under Communist leadership.

* * *

War Lords Fight Each Other.

PEKING, Oct. 3.—War clouds broke over Northern China today when Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war-lord mobilizing 40,000 Feng Tien troops, issued a mandate declaring war on Yen Shi-shan, governor of the "model" province of Shansi.

Chang's mandate charged the governor with attacking Feng Tien troops along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway without provocation and with joining hands with Feng Yu-siang against the Peking government.

Actual fighting began with Feng Tien troops disarming two Shansi regiments near Shi-Chiach-Wang on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Artillery and rifle fire was audible to the west of Kalgan.

The Shansi army, untried in warfare, numbers sixteen divisions. It is expected to combine with Fang's army now in western Honon.

The declaration of war came after a conference between the leaders of the Northern Alliance, the so-called "Country Pacifying Group."

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

Chicago A. N. L. C. Local Hears President Sketch Aims; Next Meet Wed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—At the regular meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress, held at the Community House, 3201 S. Wabash Ave., A. L. Isbell, president of the Chicago local, outlined the aims and purposes of the organization. hTe next regular meeting will be held Oct. 5th, 8 to 10 p. m. J. G. Wuerffel, secretary of the International Union of Stationary and Operating Engineers, Local No. 115, will address the meeting on "Trade Unionism." The public is cordially invited.

Pres. Green Loyal to Injunction Courts

(Continued from Page 1).

L., paid-up per capita, is 2,812,407, a slight increase of 8,500 over last year's figures, but registering a loss of a million and a quarter from the high mark of 1920. Secretary Morrison claims, however, an additional 500,000 members whose per capita was not paid because of strikes and unemployment. The membership figures are from 29,394 local unions in the 106 national and international unions and 365 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated to the A. F. of L. There are 49 state federations, 794 city central bodies, and 742 local department councils, as well as the 4 national departments. The largest unions in the convention are the miners, with a voting strength of 4,000; carpenters, 3,220; electrical workers, 1,420; painters, 1,129; railway employes' association, 1,012.

22 Organizers On Payroll.

The finances of the A. F. of L. show a quarter million dollars in the defense fund, out of which sum only one strike benefit was paid out to an obscure local in Illinois, amounting to ten thousand dollars. No major strike or lock-out was assisted out of this enormous fund on hand. 22 organizers in the field expended the sum of $115,000, notably Hughe Frayne in New York receiving $12,000, and E. F. McGrady receiving $7,000. New York militants may be somewhat familiar with the activities for which Frayne and McGrady received these sums.

Another Step Backwards.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3.—The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor submitted at the annual convention here is a most brazen defense of the so-called higher strategy of labor, that has for its purpose making labor completely subservient to the demands of the capitalist exploiters.

Anti-Strike Proposal.

The report takes a step backwards from the decision of the Atlantic City convention of two years ago, which was to follow a program of shortening hours so that the increased productivity of labor would not throw workers onto the streets. This policy is reversed by the recommendation of the executive council, which will undoubtedly be passed, to base demands upon long and carefully prepared studies of costs of production and profits. Only after fully investigating every angle of the question will demands be made and then every other possibility will be exhausted before a strike can be approved.

This is a flagrant move to erect such complicated machinery that the workers will be bewildered by the experts who will skilfully juggle statistics.

Lip-Service to 5-Day Week.

The report further states that "the 5-day week is a goal to be aimed at," but no practical method is suggested for carrying into effect the shorter work-week. That this measure is necessary as a means of endeavoring to overcome some of the unemployment that is becoming acute in many sections of the country and in many industries is plain even to the labor lackeys of capitalism here assembled. There does not appear to be anyone here who will have the courage to remind the convention that the American labor movement at one time proceeded to conduct a shorter-hour campaign by setting aside a day for the beginning of concerted action by all the organized workers. But so petrified is the reactionary clique in control of this convention that nothing but pious resolutions on the shorter work-day will be forthcoming.

Urges Immigration Bars.

True to its role as the most venal and corrupt labor aristocracy on earth, the report of the executive council joins hands with the notorious labor-haters, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, and the arch-reactionary, Chairman Johnson of the house immigration committee, and advocates the "almost complete restriction of immigration."

While admitting the failure of the chain of labor banks and allied ventures controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the report does not denounce these palpable frauds as a policy of labor but simply warns labor against further ventures along this line.

Non-Partisan Policy.

The report also attempts to take inventory of the last presidential campaign and explains that the Federation supported the LaFollette third party because neither of the two old parties had "progressive" measures in their platforms. It urges the formation of "non-partisan political committees" throughout the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. and declares that these committees should join with the Federation in demanding of the two old parties that they "adopt progressive platforms and then support the party whose declaration is the most progressive."

Expressing platonic desires to see the unorganized workers brought into the labor movement and with a few passing wishes regarding the organization of the automobile industry, the report was utterly devoid of even the slightest suggestion of practical application of its pious wishes. Not a word was mentioned about the frightful butchery of Sacco and Vanzetti and the campaign of terror against the foreign-born workers that is going forward under the direction of the leading politicians of the government.

Instead of a policy of militancy the report advises a statistical bureau to conduct research into costs of production, profits, interest, etc., in order to learn whether workers really ought to demand a living wage or not. The inevitable conclusion is that if the "facts" as unearther by the "experts" prove that the impoverished bosses are having a hard time the workers ought to agree to reduce their standard of living to that of Chinese coolies.

All in all, the report might well have been presented to any gathering of capitalists as a contribution to the general offensive that is being waged against labor in this country.

Angeles Labor Council Orders Militants Stay Quiet During Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 3.—Warnings have been issued by state and local labor officials that a campaign of expulsion would be instituted against any left wing trade unionists in local unions or in the Central Labor Council who continued their activities during the time the A. F. of L. convention and its leaders are in session here.

Delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention which met last week heard vicious attacks made on leading militants of this city who are conducting an active struggle against such reactionary leaders as John Horn, who was a former scab during a strike in which three hundred workers were sent to jail, and now vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, at the same time fighting for control of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council against the rival Buzzel faction.

These rival cliques have patched up their differences on one issue, however, and that is to prevent any echoes of militancy from reaching the ears of A. F. of L. leaders arriving here. On the Friday before the opening of the convention, with Green and the executive council present at the Central Labor Council meeting, it threatened that charters would be taken away from any radical unions whose members do not cease their "distasteful activity."

Certain members active in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations and in the recent political campaigns are slated for the head-chopping exhibition, and the distinguished audience will include all the leading labor fakers of the American labor movement. A prominent left winger in the Central Labor Council was offered a job with a nice salary attached, to "quit the Communists" and sell out to the officials who are anxious to have "peace and harmony" reign for the next few weeks.

Arthur Pugh Arrives.

By WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Two fraternal delegates have arrived to represent the British Trade Union Congress at the American Federation of Labor convention. They are Arthur Pugh, secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Association, who was president of the Trades Union Council during the British general strike, and William Sherwood, chief executive officer of the British National Federation of Municipal Workers' Unions. They are scheduled to address the convention Tuesday or Wednesday.

George Kappeler, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Union of Germany; Helmuth Niendorf, editor of the German Building Trades Journal, and Richard Coppock, secretary of the British Building Trades Unions, are fraternal delegates to the convention. They made an unsuccessful effort to secure the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to affiliate with the Building Trades Federation of the Amsterdam International.

"Veterans" of Paris Orgies Return to U. S. Honking Horns

The terrible battles of Montmarte are over. The legionnaires have emptied and flung their last wine bottle and are now preparing to settle down to a "quiet life" of lynching and labor-baiting in the United States. The first contingent of Americans to return to the scene of their strike-breaking activities, has arrived appropriately on the President Harding. The legionnaires expressed themselves as delighted to be home again after their boycott by the French workers for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The "veterans" first experience on French soil has convinced them that labor-baiting can be more successfully carried on at home than among the French working class.

Most of the legionnaires were bringing back souvenirs of their stay in "gay Paris." Various devices for concealing liquor, such as hollow books for whiskey, etc., cock-tail shakers and pocket flasks and decanters were popular among the toys brought back. The "veterans" whose childish love of noise made so great an impression among the serious European workers and called forth unpleasant comment even from the conservative press in England, had bought large supplies of old-fashioned automobile horns which they tooted loudly as the boat steamed up the North River.

The legionnaires have been much impressed by Mussolini's recommendation of Mayor Walker and the "veterans" declare that if the "Broadway butterfly" will only run for president of the United States, the American fascists will gladly support him.

MILITARISTS RUN HINDENBURG FETE; SEIZE COMMUNIST

Cannon Fodder Display Delights Aged Dotard

BERLIN, Oct. 3. — The German government and its allies among the former militarists spared no effort in their attempt to make the 80th birthday of the late Field-Marshall Von Hindenburg, now president of the German Reich, a display of imperialist propaganda. Berlin was draped in bunting and military bands marched thru the streets all day blaring out the former military marches which were used in the heyday of German militarism to excite the goose-steppers.

As a special treat to the German fascists and reactionaries, a number of Communists were arrested for not approving of the militarist preparations. While the police were arresting the Communists, their allies the German educators were busy herding the school children along the line of march in order that there might be an appearance of popular excitement. The children were compelled to stand in some cases for hours in the broiling Berlin sun, until the bands had goose-stepped by, together with the troops and police platoons, and the final exhibit, the octegenarian president, who is practically in his dotage, had given the promising crop of cannon-fodder an appraising smile from his carriage.

Every effort is being made by the German imperialists, who hope to recover the blood and iron "glories" of the Hohenzollern tyranny, to develop the Hindenburg legend, the tradition of the "old iron hero" who watches over the interests of the German fatherland in the Wilhelmstrasse. The German workers who were conspicuously absent from the birthday party remember 1914 and understand that the "old iron hero" is safeguarding the interests of the financiers and industrialists.

Radiotelegraph to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—King Albert and President Coolidge exchanged radiotelegraph messages this morning upon the occasion of the inauguration of direct radiotelegraphic service between the United States and Belgium.

Chemical Congress at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Delegates representing nearly every branch of the entire medical world are in Detroit today to attend the Seventeenth Annual Clinical Congress.

Evicted Miners Can't Have Bonds, Says Court

(Continued from Page One)

present itself to view in District 5 of the United Mine Workers' union if the coal operators continue evictions from company-owned houses. Nearly 300 miners' families at Russellton, in western Pennsylvania, have been ordered to vacate their shacks immediately.

The Republic Iron & Steel Co., owners of the two Russellton mines, have told 165 families at one and 155 families at the other mine to pack up and move off company property to make room for scab miners.

Trucks already are backing up to the shanty front porches and unloading the scanty household effects of those miners who can afford to pay rent to date. For the others—and this group includes the majority—the sheriff has been notified that he will be expected to do his duty and sell the goods of the unfortunate strikers under the hammer.

Asked what they will do or where they will go, the miners shrugged their shoulders and said that they did not know. They have been out on strike for six months and most of them are behind in their rent that long.

* * *

Begin Talk of Separate Peace.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 3.—Negotiations start tomorrow for a separate agreement between the coal operators here and the Iowa district of the miners' union. District President J. H. Morris announces that he has received orders from International President John Lewis to proceed with a meeting with Geo. Heaps, Jr., president of the Iowa Coal Operators' Association, to formulate a temporary truce, like that signed in Illinois Saturday, by which the miners of Iowa will work for approximately the same scale until the winter rush is over, and then talk wages with the operators when the latter have no longer so much use for coal. The meeting is to start tomorrow.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

In the Town With the Highest Insanity Rate

Mary Lee Lyons wins highest honors in studies at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., being only student to make perfect record in entire course.

Anglo-Canadian Telephone.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Anglo-Canadian telephone service was successfully inaugurated today. Premier Stanley Baldwin, from 10 Downing St., opened the service with a conversation with Premier King.

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MASS MEETING TO PRECEDE DEFENSE CONFERENCE HERE

Will Commemorate Martyrs of Haymarket

A mass meeting in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket Martyrs on the gallows of the Cook County jail to be held here on the evening of November 11, will mark the opening of the sessions of the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense, it was announced here today. The meeting will also be a greeting to the delegates who are to attend the Conference from scores of labor unions and other working class organizations, as well as from units of the International Labor Defense.

Pioneered 8-Hour Day.

The four men who were hung, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, August Spies, George Engel, and Louis Lingg, who was either murdered in his cell or committed suicide by firing a bomb which he held between his teeth, together with the other defendants in the famous case who were given terms in prison, were the leaders of the great movement of labor in the '80s for the establishment of the eight-hour day for workers.

These pioneers of the movement earned the venomous hatred of the employing class by their fortitude and fearless devotion to the cause of labor, with the result that they were framed up and sentenced to death or imprisonment for a crime which they never committed.

Their innocence was later attested to in the lengthy declaration of the Governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, who said that the men were not guilty after an analysis of the trial and the evidence. Altgeid pardoned the convicted men who were still left in prison.

It is significant that the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs coincides so closely with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in another frame up case. The Third Conference of I. L. D. will therefore meet at an auspicious moment for the launching of its national campaign to "build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system." The I. L. D. was the foremost organization to organize the protest movement for Sacco and Vanzetti in this country.

It was announced today, also, that the Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, had been engaged for the two days of the convention sessions Nov. 12 and 13. The first session begins on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 1 p. m.

Cal's Trade Commission Blesses Wholesale and Retail Jobbers' Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Government by stipulation, with the formal blessing of the federal governmental machinery of the United States, scored a new triumph while the chain store grocers' national association met in Washington, Sept. 29. The Federal Trade Commission, as packed by President Coolidge, gave its approval to an agreement between an organization of wholesale grocery jobbers on the one side and the chain stores and cash-and-carry jobbers on the other, that the wholesalers would cease to shut off supplies from the chain stores and the cash-and-carry jobbers.

This agreement, which in effect is a surrender of federal authority to punish violators of the fair-trade and anti-trust laws, is jubilantly announced by the Federal Trade Commission itself, with like stipulated settlements of four other cases. Such settlements, the Commission says, "are in line with the Commission's newer policies of self-regulation in business without the necessity of issuing orders to cease and desist."

Under this scheme, it explains, the names of the concerns or organizations complained against, as well as the names of the complainants who have settled with them, are not disclosed to the public.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

New Chief Mechanic for U. S. Murder Machine

Col. William C. Rivers has assumed new duties as inspector general of army with headquarters at Governors Island, New York.

National Strikes for Higher Wages Loom in Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 3,— A series of nationwide strikes loom in Germany. The demand of railroad, mine, metal, textile and transport workers for a shorter working-day and for higher wages is increasing rapidly.

With the introduction of "rationalization," and the consequent speed-up of work, with wage cuts and the increase of the working day from eight to nine, ten and more hours, strikes in many trades have already broken out. Strikes have almost uniformly resulted in victories for the workers.

Much of the profits wrung from German workers have gone to American bankers thru the operation of the Dawes plan. Pressure from American bankers and German industrialists, who have introduced American speed-up methods, will bring about nation-wide strikes in the near future, it is believed.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

U. S. Supreme Court Washes Its Hands of Sacco-Vanzetti Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — The supreme court today, formally cleared its dockets of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. A petition for a writ of review for the two men was dismissed because of their execution in Massachusetts.

Report of American Trade Union Delegates to U. S. S. R. Will Be In Print Soon; Many Other Delegations

(Continued from page 1)

Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and head of the delegation, and in an official statement made public by the delegation on its arrival here last Monday.

* * *

Impressions of Delegation.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15 (By Mail).—The first American workers' delegation which stayed in the USSR over a month left for America on September 14th. The chairman of the delegation, James Maurer, gave the impression of the delegation:

"I must mention first of all two things in connection with the work of our delegation here: firstly, the political, social and trade union workers did not hinder us in any way in our study of those branches of economy and labor in which we are interested; secondly, the presence in our delegation of highly qualified experts gave us an opportunity to make a serious study of all the problems of Soviet Russia's life. I am saying this because I know beforehand there will be people in America who will endeavor to prove that the members of the delegation were not free in their investigations and that these investigations are too superficial. I reiterate that we received every possible assistance in our work and that we did not only study Soviet construction in general, but went into all the details.

Building Socialism.

"On the basis of material at the disposal of the delegation, our deductions are as follows:

"The workers of the USSR are building up that about which the working section of mankind has been dreaming for ages—a socialist economic system which excludes exploitation of man by man. The Russian revolution is the only victorious revolution in the whole of history. It is our duty, the duty of the proletariat of the world to support the workers of Soviet Russia in their work for the cause of the USSR is our own cause. Any attempt to interfere with peaceful labor in the USSR must be prevented by the unanimous efforts of the working class of West Europe and America.

Superior To Capitalism.

"Socialist forms of economy have gained citizen's rights, and have shown their superiority over capitalist economy. In spite of post-war destruction, blockade and backward technique, the USSR has been able to raise the standard of life of the workers to a higher level than that of the pre-war period. This means that under favorable conditions the USSR will astound the world by its economic and cultural constructive work. This is agitation by means of facts, a powerful agitation capable of infecting the toiling masses throughout the world.

A Worthy Example.

"The Soviet workers who were able to defend their country with the sword and the hammer, to preserve its freedom and integrity have set an example worthy to be followed.

"We can strengthen these deductions of ours by statistics, facts, and examples from Soviet life. We will give these facts and examples in our report to the American proletariat which has sent us here."

Remarkable Success.

The secretary of the delegation, Comrade Albert Coyle, said:

"I am sure that familiarization with the USSR, its factories and works, its rest homes, creches and sanatoria is bound to make a deep impression on every working man.

"The members of the delegation carry with them the conviction that the proletariat of one-sixth of the globe has proved its capacity for the construction of a wonderful life. In the USSR labor is all powerful, workers are full masters.

"Is everything as it should be in the USSR? There are of course defects. But these defects are nothing in comparison with the successes already achieved by Soviet workers. Already workers' conditions are better in the USSR than in many countries of west Europe. The rest-homes, sanatoria, many educational institutions and children's homes can serve as a model to many rich countries. The American workers' delegation is convinced that these favorable conditions will continue to develop."

* * *

Finnish Workers Visit.

The Finnish workers' excursion which left Leningrad has drawn up an address to the proletariat of the USSR which is as follows:

"We visited at our own choice various Soviet factories and works and could see for ourselves that manual and office workers control and administer these enterprises through their elective organizations. Women and adolescents work under exceptionally favorable conditions. Much attention is paid to the physical and cultural development of all workers and quite special attention is paid to children in creches, shelters and children's homes. We are full of admiration for your factory clubs, cinemas, sports grounds, workers' theatres, central clubs, utilization of the dinner interval for lectures and cultural recreation.

Workers' Health.

"We are particularly impressed by your rest-homes, sanatoria, spars and everything that is done for the health of the workers. The many conversations which we had with workers have shown us that they are satisfied and in sympathy with the Soviet government.

"We also inspected your prisons and could see for ourselves that they are organized on an entirely new basis, namely on the basis of education and reform and not punishment.

Full Steam Ahead.

"But we have also seen the defects in your life. However, our general impression is that you are making rapid progress, improving and raising production, and also conditions of labor. The construction of a socialist republic goes on full steam ahead. We promise to tell our comrades in Finland about everything we have heard and seen here.

"We thank you heartily for hospitality, attention and comradely treatment."

* * *

Norwegian Workers' Delegation.

The Norwegian workers' delegation left for Norway on September 14th.

The chairman of the delegation, Diedrichsen, thanked the proletariat of the USSR on behalf of the delegation for hospitality and comradely treatment:

"As a result of their visit to the USSR, the members of the delegation have strengthened their conviction that the Russian proletariat has accomplished a socialist revolution and is fighting for the welfare of all workers and of mankind. The sympathy of the Norwegian working class for the USSR and its strong desire to establish a united class front will increase."

* * *

British Cooperative Delegation.

The Cooperative delegation, consisting of representatives of the English Wholesale Society, will arrive in Moscow on September 17th.

The delegation will visit a number of USSR towns and ports.

Great Meeting Honors Russian Soldiers Shot in France During War

MOSCOW, Oct. 3. — A great meeting was arranged in Moscow in remembrance of the tenth anniversary of the shooting of Russian soldiers in La Courtine in France. Comrades Barbusse, Losovsky and comrades who had been Russian soldiers in France made speeches. Cachin and Marty were elected honorary members. The meeting adopted a resolution appealing to the world proletariat to defend the first workers' and peasants' state, the Soviet Union, with all its forces.

Mexican Workers Get 8 Hour Day; Bosses Pay High for All Overtime

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 3.—Employes in commercial institutions in Mexico City now work an eight-hour day, with the coming into effect on Sept. 1 of the new federal law establishing the shorter work day. The constitutional regulation forbidding the labor of women and of children under 16 years, in factories at night, is being strictly enforced.

POLICE OFFICIALS COVER UP FASCIST TERRORISM AGAINST WORKERS HERE

Blackshirts Want to Kill Their Opponents in Revenge for Accidental Death of Two.

The attempt to send Colegro Grecco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascist workers, to the electric chair is in a large extent traceable to the misdirected plans of members of the Fascist League of North America which resulted in two of their members being killed by a bomb which was to have been used to kill and maim anti-fascist workers attending an open air meeting on September 11, 1926.

The Anti-Fascist League of North America arranged an open air meeting for 114th St. and First Ave. on that date. When the anti-fascists heard of the plan to throw a bomb at the meeting they changed the meeting place to 116th St. and First Ave.

The American Civil Liberties Union notified the police of the plot of the fascists to bomb the meeting and asked for protection on the grounds of free speech. However, the plea was of no avail as the police were not present.

Bomb Explodes.

The meeting opened at 8 p. m. Up to nine o'clock there was no disturbance. Suddenly when Louis Quintliano was speaking an automobile appeared. It came from 117th St. going south along First Ave., where the traffic lights made the car stop. The bomb already being set to go off, exploded in the car.

Frank Esposito and Alfred DiNardo riding in the car were instantly killed. The third occupant, Guiseppe Paciocco, was taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

The next morning all the capitalist newspapers gave the police version of the affair that was concurred in by an operative of the department of justice who claimed that he was present at the time of the bomb explosion. Their version of the affair was that the explosion was caused by the tank of the automobile exploding. When members of the Anti-Fascist League of North America went to the newspapers and gave them the true facts they refused to publish them.

Police Helped Fascists.

Carlo Tresca, head of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, then went to Assistant District Attorney Pecora, an Italian-American, and charged that the police were hiding the fascists.

Tresca told Pecora, that one of the dead men, DiNardo was an agent of Mussolini and an official of the Fascist Militia of Italy, that DiNardi prepared the plot to bomb the anti-fascist open air meeting. Pecora was also told that the other two men with DiNardi were members of the underworld, hired to help in the murderous attack on the Italian workers.

Further Evidence.

Pecora was given further evidence by an officer of the homicide squad who told the assistant district attorney that he had examined the bodies of the dead men and found bullet or shrapnel wounds on them. If they had been killed by a tank explosion no bullet wounds would be possible.

Paciocco was then arrested and released on $5,000 bail. However, nothing has been done since that time, the case against him being completely forgotten.

On account of the police protection they were receiving the fascists became more bold after the explosion. One week before Decoration Day the fascists marched in their black shirts through Brooklyn, in military formation, and attacked with blackjacks, whips, knives and revolvers all workers who did not support them.

Two Fascists Killed.

On Decoration Day when two of the camp followers of Mussolini were killed in the Bronx, 14 anti-fascist workers were arrested. Altho no evidence was obtainable against any of them, two of the workers, Calogero Grecco and Donato Carillo were held charged with the killing.

That it is an obvious frame-up is seen by the fact that Giacamo Caldora, a fascist, who was only a few feet away when the two blackshirts were killed, states most strongly that neither Grecco or Carillo killed them.

Caldora, altho a supporter of the fascist government, disapproves of the terrorist acts of its followers. A year ago he resigned from the Fascist League of North America and formed a new organization known as the Duce Fascist Alliance.

Preparing the Frame-up.

Members of the Fascist League of North America have been attempting to persuade Caldora to swear that Grecco and Carillo killed the two blackshirts. They have had several conferences with him but to no avail. This shows conclusively that Grecco and Carillo are being held without any evidence against them and that the fascists in their attempt to frame them up are trying to get people to swear falsely.

Caldora refused to follow the instructions of the Fascist League. What if he had acted differently? And how can any one be sure that other false witnesses are not now being coached by the agents of the duce in their plan to murder two workers who are opposed to the principals of fascism.

* * *

Revel Returns.

Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, head of the Fascist League of North America, returned to America Saturday from Italy where he went last July to get instructions from Mussolini.

When interviewed by the press Revel said that the five basic principals of fascism are: nationalism, "sanctity" of the family, private property, religion and class collaboration.

More Pay Is Demanded By Technical Workers; Murray Report Okayed

The executive council of the Union of Technical Men, Local 37, has gone on record in support of the report of Thomas H. Murray, chief examiner of the civil service commission which recommends reclassification and higher entrance salaries for engineers and other technical employes.

The resolution adopted at the union headquarters, 15 Park Row, reads as follows:

"The Union of Technical Men recognizes the Murray report as the first victorious step in its salary increase campaign, in which, it is presenting a united front with practically every engineering association in the city. But it also recognizes that increases must emanate in the Board of Estimate and the fight will not be over until that body approves the union's schedule for a general raise of 35 per cent over existing salaries."

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

The Rise of Reaction in Wuhan

SZ-TOH-LI of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Central Bureau has furnished The DAILY WORKER with four articles describing the betrayal of the liberation movement by the Wuhan leaders and the horrible butcheries and suppression which followed their surrender to Chiang Kai-shek and the other militarists.

By documentary evidence the writer shows that the Wuhan "moderates" took the same attitude toward the labor movement and the peasant organizations as did imperialists and their militarist allies.

Written the first of August, the general predictions made by the writer have been confirmed fully by subsequent events.

By SZ-TOH-LI

(Continued From Last Issue)

WITH the closing of the trade unions, the labor pickets have been disarmed, arrested or driven away. And here enters another characteristic feature into the new reaction of Wuhan. The newspapers of Aug. 11, report that armed corps of "laborers" have been organized under the auspices of the Labor Department of the Kuomintang for the purpose of "protecting the workers against the plots of the revolutionary labor leaders" . . . .

JUDGING from the experience of the Chinese working class in Canton, Shanghai and elsewhere, there can be no doubt but that these "armed labor corps" are a new edition of Fascist bands organized for the purpose of disrupting the labor and peasant movements. On this score, as on ~~most~~ any score, the Wuhan Government may without hesitation shake hands with Chiang Kai-shek and Li Chi-hsin.

NOT only the trade unions, but the Kuomintang is also being "reorganized" from top to bottom, and the henchmen of the militarists are put in control everywhere.

Today the Wuhan Government cannot claim the support of the workers and peasants or of their organizations. How could it, when the workers and peasants are oppressed and every movement suppressed, their leaders executed, and the organizations destroyed by irresponsible soldiery?

Today all the corrupt elements, all the feudal landlords, the gentry, and all the militarists on Nationalist territory are drunk with their temporary triumph.

Today the Northern militarists are strengthened and the imperialist powers encouraged to play their old game of oppressing the Chinese people unhindered by the vigorous and determined, revolutionary nationalist movement of a few months ago.

TODAY the Wuhan Government cannot claim the sympathy of the international working class, for the simple reason that by its rapacious acts directed against the labor movement, it has sunk to the level of Chiang Kai-shek, Li Chi-hsin and Wu Pei-fu.

Today the Wuhan Government no longer enjoys the solidarity and support of the First Workers' Republic of the U. S. S. R., because it would indeed be demanding or expecting the impossible to expect the revolutionary working class of Russia to lend its support to a government which crushes the labor movement and executes its labor leaders.

TODAY Wuhan is no longer the asylum it was for the persecuted revolutionaries of other oppressed countries. Revolutionary Hindus, Koreans and Javanese are as unsafe as they are in the domain of Chiang Kai-shek or Li Chi-hsin, who two months ago arrested two Javanese delegates to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference.

Today even the speeches of the same eloquent confusionist who but two months ago prattled about the Chinese Revolution being an integral part of the World Revolution, and the Nationalist Government never betraying the interests of the working class and peasantry . . . yes, even their speeches are not the same. . . . And their deeds are definitely counter-revolutionary.

* * *

How the Counter-Revolutionary Coup Started.

IT STARTED with the blood bath in Hunan, where the labor and peasant movements were very strong and highly developed. For fear of the agrarian revolution, the reactionary militarists in the province decided to crush the labor and peasant movements.

The trade unions and the peasants' unions were literally destroyed. Hundreds of workers and peasants were executed. This on the territory of the Nationalist Government, under the very nose of the Central Kuomintang.

There could be no mistake about it: the Nationalist Government was in the grip of the reactionaries. General Tang Shen-chi, the boss of Hunan Province, was the self-appointed "investigator," judge and executioner. What he dictated the CEC of the Kuomintang "approved."

THE atmosphere was systematically poisoned with cries, slogans, posters, articles, speeches and manifestos reeking with accusations of "infantile sickness of the labor and peasant movements," "inmature action," "undesirable elements leading the workers and peasants," "nihilism and anarchy as opposed to Sun Yat-senism," etc., etc. "Public opinion" was being prepared for the counter-revolutionary coup. The masses were to be deceived—and butchered.

ON June 30, the last and closing session of the Fourth Congress of the All-China Labor Federation took place. During the same night the All-China Labor Federation headquarters were raided by garrison troops and everything destroyed or stolen. Then the pickets were disarmed.

The Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang did nothing to restore order, except issue a few manifestoes with barren phrases about "protecting the workers and peasants." This was only a maneuver intended to deceive the masses.

IN the instruction issued by the CEC of the Kuomintang on July 7, we find such pearls as:

". . . Because of the defective organization of the trade unions and peasants' unions, no capable leaders appear, and because of the lack of capable leaders, the existing organizations are bad"—(exact wording of General Tang Shen-chi's "recommendations" to the Government). . . The peasants and laborers are illiterate and therefore the unions are easily manipulated by a few persons. . . . Taking advantage of the situation, undesirable elements have gained access to the unions and have tried to carry out their selfish plans"(!). . .

THIS mind you, was only one week after the Fourth Trade Union Congress, at which the representatives of the Kuomintang and the Government spoke of the leading role of the trade unions in the revolutionary movement and of the asset of revolutionary trade union leaders.

Compare these sweet words with those in the manifesto of the Kuomintang (see People's Tribune of Aug. 3) regarding its new labor policy:

". . . The motive of the Central Kuomintang in correcting mistakes committed by peasants and laborers is to lead such movements into their proper channels and place suitable persons in lead of such movements in order to insure their rapid development. . . ."

HOW stupid and shortsighted to believe that a party like the Kuomintang which has in its ranks so many merchants, militarists, gentry and petty bourgeois elements, should force their "suitable persons" on the Chinese trade unions and peasants' organizations, to "lead them into proper channels". . . No! The workers and peasants will reject such encroachments in an unmistakable manner.

(To be continued.)

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Boston Y. W. L. Meet.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—A special membership meeting of the Young Workers League will be held Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 8 p. m. at the district office, 36 Causeway St., Boston.

Wm. Herberg, national Agitprop of the Y. W. L. will speak on the league tasks before the convention. All must come. Bring your membership books.

Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

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BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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LENIN SAID:

All Power to the Soviets!

Either let the Soviets be dispersed, and die a disgraceful death, or let all power be given to the Soviets—this was my demand before the All-Russian Soviet Congress at the beginning of July, 1917; and the history of July and August confirms convincingly the rightness of my words. The only Soviet power which can stand firmly is one consciously supported by the majority of the people, and this fact cannot be altered by any lies on the part of the lackeys of the bourgeoisie, Potressov, Plechanov, etc., who call it an "extension of the basis" when they place power in the hands of an insignificant minority of the people, the bourgeoisie, the exploiters.—Rabotschi Put, Sept. 27, 1917. Ten years ago!

Defeat "Efficiency Unionism" in the United Mine Workers

Illinois coal miners have been sent back to work in order that the Illinois coal barons may take advantage of the busy season from October to February.

In February, after the seasonal slackening has set in, and the mines are once more idle, the question of wages and working conditions will be taken up by the commission provided for in the settlement.

It is then that the full force of union official-coal operator plan will be seen. Neither the union officials or the coal operators' representatives even pretend that the commission will consider ways and means of improving the working conditions of the miners. It is admitted by all that the sole question involved is that of cheapening coal production so the Illinois coal barons can compete with coal mined in the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky without any loss of profits.

The whole burden is to be placed upon the miners.

If this policy is followed in other districts, and there is every indication that it will be, the union will be split up by separate agreements, as is the case in Illinois already, the working conditions of the Jacksonville agreement will be abrogated and a new and lower wage scale adopted.

The efficiency unionism-worker-employer cooperation policy of the American Federation of Labor officialdom is seen in full flower in the coal mining industry.

It is a poisonous blossom. Its deadly odor causes a powerful union like the U. M. W. A. to droop and die.

The Lewis machine and the whole leadership of the labor movement is leading a disgraceful retreat before the attack of the bosses.

The situation in western Pennsylvania alone is enough to arouse to action a labor official with a spark of honesty left in him. Here the federal court has outlawed the strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, one of the largest in the world, operating 42 mines.

Not only is the miners' strike outlawed but a precedent has been established by the decision whereby all strikes affecting interstate commerce can be made illegal.

Hundreds of miners and their families are being evicted and the federal court, not satisfied with prohibiting their strike, likewise enjoins the National Surety Company from furnishing bonds for their suit against the company.

Instead of rallying the whole labor movement for a counter-offensive, the Lewis machine enters into district agreements, breaks the front of the miners and disrupts the union.

The left wing must see that every miner understands fully the purport of the Lewis policy and by raising thruout the union the slogans of "one national agreement," "no efficiency unionism," "national organization for relief and defense," "organization of the non-union fields," "a labor party," seek to prevent the wholesale surrender which the Lewis machine contemplates.

The Anti-Imperialist Movement in South Africa.

General Jan Smuts, the petted darling of British imperialism, is having rough sailing in South Africa where Nationalist sentiment is increasing rapidly.

An Associated Press dispatch of October 1, tells of a Nationalist demonstration in Bloemhof, Transvaal, where supporters of the movement for separation from the British empire prevented Smuts from speaking and turned the meeting into a Nationalist triumph. British flags were torn up and the Smuts supporters completely routed.

The British censorship, which operates in times of peace as well as war, prevents any real estimate of the strength of the Nationalist movement and the present situation. It can be seen, however, that the centrifugal forces at work within the empire are not dormant in South Africa.

The weakness of the Nationalist movement in South Africa has been that it adopted the same anti-Negro attitude as do the imperialists. In the native population, bitterly oppressed and exploited, is a tremendous reservoir of strength for the struggle against imperialist domination but so far the Nationalist movement has antagonized it.

Without a program which will liberate the masses of native Africans from the tyranny of the mining and landed interests, the Nationalist movement of South Africa cannot hope to be successful even in the most narrow nationalist sense.

Only the Communist Party of South Africa is trying to establish the correct relationship between the native masses and the independence movement. In this work it incurs the hostility even of those Nationalist leaders who are fighting the imperialist Smuts.

The road to victory for the South African Nationalist struggle lies thru the organization of the native masses and their entry into the movement on a basis of full equality—social and political

Harvard Discusses "The Negro Problem"

HARVARD, as a source of learning, has ever loomed large among educational institutions in America; in fact, its reputation has grown to international proportions. We are not so well satisfied that this is as it should be, due to the high type of mentality exhibited by a majority of its graduates, or ascribable to the splendid quality of their contributions to America's growth, culturally, industrially, or politically, as we are satisfied that Harvard has acquired, over a period of years, traditional greatness to an extent quite unmerited. Be this as it may, we nevertheless do expect when two of Harvard's eminent sons lock intellectual horns in controversial combat on so important an issue as "Can we absorb the Negro," that we will be treated to a scientific analysis of the so-called Race Problem. Not, of course, in an attempt to follow it in all of its ramifications, but in a more or less exhaustive examination of its salient features, particularly those pertinent to the subject: the biological aspects, the disturbing ethnic differences, the accepted racial characteristics of white men and black men, and it might be, we would also expect them to seek out the causes which give rise to what we understand as race prejudice, tracing these causes scientifically to their true source, which most certainly is not to be found in what Mr. Stoddard so dogmatically calls race differences.

We would expect, when Mr. Locke speaks, an introduction to some acceptable reasons why the Negro can be absorbed, and those reasons we believe would go to show the possibilities of the absorption of that group as a whole, not to the acceptance of a cultured few—the cultured elite, we believe our debater with the Harvard-Oxford and continental educational background calls them. But after all, we must not forget that colleges do not make men, but rather, that men make colleges, and Harvard, —oh well, Lowell has proven that Harvard is . . .

What Price Colleges?

If what has been delivered through the columns of the "Forum" is a full measure of the offering such highly erudite gentlemen as Mr. Locke and Mr. Stoddard have to contribute when a subject so vexing in its analysis as the question at issue here is the piece de resistance, we may well pause and deeply ponder when the question is raised of the value of college training in preparing America's youth to adequately handle problems of moment to the community, to the nation, to a troubled world which needs today, as never before, leadership by those capable of engaging in, and directing scientific social engineering.

What is the natural reaction of a sane man upon reading "Can we absorb the Negro?" as presented by the spokesman for the cultured elite and the pseudo-scientist? Immediately we conclude that Mr. Locke is a dunce, and Mr. Stoddard a charlatan, and we believe that this is the conclusion of many others. After the first flurry of passion is passed, and deliberation had, we revise the original determination and stamp Mr. Locke an erudite ignoramus of some superior parts, but leave Mr. Stoddard in the category to which we first assigned him, adding, however, that his pseudo-scientific verbirage and sophistry is calculated to deceive the uninitiated, and should be ruthlessly dissected. The superior parts attributed to Mr. Locke are manifest in his fluency and his pleasing phraseology, plus his amazing naivete and his inanity indeed a striking combination.

"Cultural Recognition."

Coming to the debate, we find Mr. Locke's one point is, America should grant the Negro cultural recognition. He elaborates upon this theme from various angles, at one time stressing the dire results to coming generations if the embarrassing issue of mass recognition on demand is left to them when such an issue can so peaceably be settled now by the recognition of those Negroes whose cultural gifts are of an exceptional order. Then he tells us mass recognition is not immediately in question; that despite non-recognition of the cultured elite, black effort will go forward, and again, that intelligence thrown back upon the repressed masses means radical leadership and revolutionary fire. These contradictions are beastly confusing; but in contra-distinction to these, he vouchsafes, "As an American, and as a Negro, I would so much more prefer to see the black masses going gradually forward under the leadership of a recognized and representative and responsible elite, than to see a frustrated group of man-contents later hurl this mass at society in doubtful, but desperate strife." Persisting but a moment in this strain, he very soon attempts to quiet our fears with the information that he is not an alarmist, but that the lumping together of the best and the worst in Negro life means class war. Truly we are lost.

An Obsession.

This advancement of the cultural elite seems to be almost an obsession with our friend Mr. Locke. We call the attention of the Negro masses to the kind of material advancement which will be theirs under such cultured leadership, by again quoting Mr. Locke, "by recognizing the talent and the representative types among Negroes, an easing and vindicating satisfaction can be carried down into the Negro mass, as well as the most quickening and stimulating sort of inspiration that can be given them. Their elite would then become symbols in advance of expected justice, and of a peaceful, eventual solution, they would be literally an investment in democracy.

Nowhere does he evidence an appreciation of the desperate position of Negro masses in America today. To him, the absorption of the Negro means only the acceptance of the cultured elite.

"Biracial Development"

Mr. Stoddard is brutally, yet withal, delightfully (this term is used advisedly) frank. In substance, he blusteringly says Negroes and whites differ, as a consequence of which there must ever remain, in America, a system based upon the color line; within their racial group, let Negro life be as full as it may, there will be no attempt at absorption, (here we are tempted to wink slyly at Mr. Stoddard, and whisper "save at night eh Lothrop old topper?") The value of biracial development is his keynote, and he plays a sad song with this one strain. Declaring biracialism to be separation but not discrimination; that it implies neither superiority nor inferiority, but is recognition of the "difference" existing between the race groups, he offers it as the solution of the race problem. Of this difference which he makes so much, he offers no description, gives no definite information, proffers no scientific data. Verily, these two men have dealt wisely with a weighty question.

We are as strangely moved by a desire to know why any black man in America, who aspires to the leadership of this heterogeneous mass of human beings which has been legislated into some semblance of a racial group, should advocate the elevation of a favored few to social equality, and remand the great majority composed of workers and peasants to eternal servitude, with its consequent economic oppression and exploitation, even though he so naievely suggests that the favored few be granted some sort of mandate over these proletarian and peasant elements, as we are intrigued by a biracial program of development which vigorously emphasizes the possibilities of full and equal progress within separate racial lines, neither group attaining dominance over the other, and yet for the one, mentions only social and economic development, very carefully refraining from speaking of their need for political expression if they are to retain this nebulous equality which they secure through their development within their own race lines.

1,000,000 Mulattoes.

Probably Mr. Locke's defenders will tell us absorption must necessarily be piece meal and the most acceptable portions will always be taken first; and the Stoddardian champions will argue assuredly the Negro is different, if not inferior, and he is not a fit ingredient for the melting pot. To which after visualizing the four millions of mulattoes in these United States we sadly refrain from making a reply.

Of course it is not true that the refusal of cultural recognition to the intelligentsia will throw them back upon the masses in such a manner as to threaten a class war, nor is it true that such a struggle could possibly be avoided by the acceptance of this cultured elite. As a matter of fact to those who have any conception of the objective conditions necessary to the development of a strong revolutionary movement, Mr. Locke's argument is pure rot. Nor is biracialism practical, or to the thinking, logical.

Ignorant of Economics.

The almost indescribable confusion of Messrs. Locke and Stoddard is attributable to the amazingly glaring ignorance of both of any sound economic principles. Every premise relied upon by either as a starting point contains grave fallacies. Mr. Stoddard utters one deep and abiding truth however, when he says, "Every cultured Negro should ask himself one searching question: What does he really want?" This might well be broadened to include every Negro. The Negro should analyze his present position in the illuminating light of Marxist-Leninist analysis before he answers.

The average white worker in America hates the Negro worker as a rival, who constantly threatens his standard of living. He looks upon the Negro worker through the ideological glasses of the dominant class of society, and sees him as being fit only to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, and he thereby makes himself a tool of that class and incidentally strengthens the hold of that class on his economic life. He hugs close to his breast religious, social and racial prejudices. When an orgy of rioting and lynching is indulged in the South you find the white worker a ready participant. The Negro is excluded from labor unions at the behest of the present bureaucracy of labor. This is one of the vital sources of weakness of the labor movement today, of which fact the dominant class is well aware.

The vicious manner in which the antagonisms between white and black workers in America are fostered, nurtured, and kept alive through the press, the pulpit, the stage, through every medium of propaganda available to the ruling class testifies to their appreciation of the value of race prejudice to them. The Negro returns the hatred of the white worker in kind and where he can strike back as viciously as possible. Unfortunately, he does not see in the misguided white worker the unconscious accomplice and stupid tool of the ruling class.

The Common Enemy.

It is the special task of all who are cognizant of the immediate need of white and colored workers cooperating and organizing to raise their voice against the common enemy, and break the edge of social conflict between white and colored workers.

Despite Mr. Stoddard's talk of racial differences, and his advise to intelligent Negroes to seek to develop within their own group, despite his positive assertion of no absorption, absorption is coming, will come, and contrary to Mr. Locke the forces which are initiating it are the forces moving up from the bottom, and not the cultured elite.

The workers of America, white and black are finding the correct path to the solution of their economic problems, along which same route lies the solution of the race problem which has its social-economic background. These workers recognize no racial difference. They are demanding self-determination for all peoples, undoubtedly they will be forced to fight to realize their aims; but the world belongs to the workers and they have decided to take it.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

Don't Lean Backward.

I ask the comrades of the former opposition not to help the comrades in one of the ways they promised to help the party. The leading comrades of the former opposition said, "We intend not to carry on the fight after this convention." In the next breath he said, "We will even lean backward." We don't want you to lean backward. We want you to stand upright with us and so forward with us. When you lean backward you will develop a situation such as we had several months ago, only a few months ago. Even if you should show signs of wanting it, we will not allow you to lean backward because we want you to move forward. We will straighten you up if you lean backwards.

A few words about protection: Comrade Foster is coming to the rescue of Comrade Cannon. During the elections, Comrade Cannon came to the rescue of Foster. There is no need for rescue, nobody is being attacked. The problem of Party leadership is not a problem of patronage. The problem of Party policies is not a problem of patronage. We all say we are for unity. The CI resolution calls for unity. It says specifically that this should not be a merger of two against one-half insofar as two groups, or two against one and a half, insofar as the other group is concerned. It says that the third group, Comrades Cannon, Weinstone, Ballam, that they also must merge themselves, not with one group against other, but with both groups. We are confident that after this convention, Comrade Cannon will merge with us and even much better than he has merged with Foster. We know what the agreement means. We wrote it in the agreement jointly.

In conclusion, the opposition has followed a fraternal policy, and I say if comrade Foster believes we have not started, that this is a good example for us and we welcome it.

Misinterpretations.

What does the opposition say? All the opposition speakers have come forward with this statement: they emphasize that the report of the Polcom is in agreement with the CI line, and they are all in agreement with the CI line, therefore they are in agreement with the report. I am not suspicious, I am merely trying to be clear-sighted in this report. The comrades insinuate this means there has been a change of policy in the Polbureau. This is not true. The report of the Polcom and of the Polbureau as well is based on the CI line and on the achivements of the Party and policies of the Party today. He would insinuate that there was a difference between the political line of the Polbureau and the resolution of the CI. I want to remind him very clearly, though it might be painful in a moment of factional agony, that the CI declared in its decision that it has been supporting the political line of the majority of this convention. If any one insinuates that the report of the Polcom made here is acceptable because it is different from the policies of the Polcom, then I say we want them to vote against this report much more in the interests of unity. Don't smother differences in this way.

Of course we have been criticized for a narrow inner line. We not only accept this criticism, but we have adjusted our inner line. I state that our Polcom report here, to the extent that it is an improvement over any report, over any contribution we have made to this Party, is with the help of the CI and with the help of you comrades, and with the other comrades.

"Not enough adjustment" — The trouble with adjustment to date is that we want you to do a little more adjusting, together with us, then the Party will move forward. The minority has duties as well as the majority insofar as unification of the Party is concerned. The comrades of the former opposition should have given us more contributions, should have enlightened us a little more specifically, should have concretized their proposals for unity. I assure them we would have welcomed that. I assure the comrades of the former opposition that though they have not done this, we will not count it against them, that we recognize that the objective conditions of the situation in the country require the closing of our ranks. Only a few hours ago I received word from our attorney in the Michigan case that the Michigan authorities intend to bring to trial other comrades indicted in Bridgeman.

Do you think we come forward to speak to you of unity without meaning it when this attack is coming on the Party? When we throw out the slogan of unity, we mean it and we intend to follow it.

The danger of war, the danger of persecution, the attempts of the ruling class to crush us are to us arguments of weight, and demand that we must close our ranks and go forward and forget our prejudices and suspicions of the past.

(The End).

DRAMA

"Jimmy's Women"

Myron C. Fagan's New Farce at the Biltmore Theatre

One of the old fashioned bedroom farces in new clothes for the year 1927 is now on view at the Biltmore Theatre. It is titled "Jimmie's Women," and was written by Myron C. Fagan.

Altho of no particular significance in relation to the most important plays of the season, it is a "good evening's entertainment" (to quote the most popular phrase of the evening).

Concerning itself, as plays of this category usually do, with a rich family and the father's will which designates certain conditions relative to marriage, the play goes along at a merry clip.

The story relates how Jimmie's aunt attempts to make him marry her daughter so the fortune will stay in the family. Of course, Jimmie loves someone else and the play tells how the aunt and her henpecked husband are routed.

Several attempts are made to shock the audience. On one occasion one of Jimmie's women follows him into his bedroom to spend the night. "To have a good evening's entertainment," is the way she puts it.

The end of the play is weak, the plot crumbling up in the last act. In fact, a fairly good play is shot to hell to give it a respectable ending. In spite of that, there are some funny lines sprinkled throughout which keep a smile on your face.

Minna Gombel gives a superb performance as the favored woman in Jimmie's harem. The rest of the cast is adequate.—S. A. P.

George Jessel's starring vehicle for Warner Bros. heretofore known as "The Broadway Kid" will be called "Ginsberg The Great." The story was written by Anthony Goldeway and directed by Byron Haskin. Audrey Ferris, Gertrude Astor, Jack Santoros, Theodore Lorch and Walter Rodgers are in the support cast.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

People's Symphony Concerts for Workers and Students

The People's Symphony Concerts will give a course of six concerts, consisting of Chamber Music Organizations. These concerts are intended to reach students and workers, artists, teachers and professionals, who cannot afford to pay the high prices charged elsewhere. The concerts will be held at the Washington Irving High School. The ensembles are: The Letz Quartet; Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes; Flonzaley Quartet; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hughes; Stringwood Ensemble; and the Tollefsen Trio. A course ticket to these six concerts is $1.00. Orders are now being filled from the office of the People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square.

The musical program at the Roxy this week includes a revue based on Bizet's "Carmen." The cast includes Anna Sablukowa, Harold Van Duzee, Jeanne Mignolet and Rudolph Hoyes. The entire company, including the ballet and chorus will take part in this prologue.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20 CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
With Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St., W. of B'way. Eve's 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Romancing 'Round
with Helen MacKellar & Ralph Morgan

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
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Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
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AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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P. J. Knego, Los Angeles, Cal.	$2.00
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A. Smellow, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
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H. Katterny, San Bernardino, Cal.	2.00
V. Seigel, San Bernardino, Cal.	1.00
Bell, San Bernardino, Cal.	.50
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A Worker, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
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P. H. Craig, Durango, Colo.	1.00
M. Brenon, Durango, Colo.	1.00
C. Sanders, Durango, Colo.	1.00
F. Skolnick, Brooklyn, N. Y.	[illegible]
K. Tamkus, Cleveland, Ohio	[illegible]
G. Serio, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
A. Salin, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
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H. Herman, Minne., Minn.	1.00
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S. Doloki, Minne., Minn.	1.00
S. P. Rasmussen Family, St. Paul	[illegible]

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Boss of Rediscounts

Roy A. Young, Minneapolis, newly elected governor of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Move Workers Party Office Here; Help Needed to Fix It

As instructed by the Fifth National Convention, the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party is moving the national headquarters of the party from Chicago to New York. It will be located at 33 East 125th St.

All, Workers Party and Young Workers League members, who can do carpentry work, painting, cleaning, decorating or electrical work are instructed to be at the new headquarters at 8 a. m. today and help prepare the office for work.

All mail for the national headquarters should be addressed to The Workers Party, 33 East 125th St., New York City.

Want to Raise Pay of Police Heads; Ignore Patrolmen

An increase in pay for inspectors, captains and the chief inspector is being sought by Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren. No attempt to raise the wages of the partolmen or sergeants is requested of the Tammany Hall administration by the commissioner.

The present salary of the chief inspector is $7,500; inspectors, $4,900 and captains, $4000. Under Commissioner Warren's plan the chief inspector would receive $8,500; inspectors, $6,000 and captains, $4,500.

The partolmen, whose wages Warren is not interested in having raised receive $2,500 for first grade men and $1,769 for the second grade.

Faces 4 Years More In Sing Sing.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A possibility of serving four more years in state prison today faces Frank Petrowski, who had been free on parole two years after serving six years for robbery in Brooklyn. He was returned to Sing Sing as a parole violator from Brooklyn. He claims he has been innocent aof any wrong-doing lately.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

Australian Labor Boycotts for U. S. Metal Polishers

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Striking members of Metal Polishers International union, local 6, are impressed with the power of international action as the result of the pressure brought upon the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. through a boycott ordered by Australian and New Zealand labor unions.

Wool Workers a Power

Sympathetic action of the Australasian unions coupled with the very poor workmanship incorporated in the strike-time products by the scab metal polishers is confronting the Flexible Shaft Company's sheep shears and combs with what sales experts know as "sales resistance." These articles are used extensively in the bush country of Australia where the Australian Workers Union is a powerful factor in the wool industry.

The general secretary of that union was in the United States this year after the strike began and made, in the name of his union, an appeal to the Chicago company to come to reasonable terms with the striking metal polishers. The company ignored his requests and upon his return to Australia, the sales of sheep shears and combs from Chicago showed a marked decline.

In the meantime the disinclination to buy these products spread also to New Zealand. At the present time, reports from Australia say, the distributing firm for the Flexible Company's shears and combs in Australasia is faced with a very strong boycott that is causing a deal of worry to the company heads.

The strike continues with the metal polishers the victims of a vicious anti-picketing injunction that they have been only recently called into court again to answer to in spite of elaborate precautions taken not to violate it. The injunction has so tied the hands of the metal polishers that the have had to largely rely upon the effect of the boycott in foreign lands for their success in the present struggle.

To Set Date for Untermyer Plan Hearing Shortly

The announcement of the date of the transit commission hearings for the Untermyer "unification" plan, sponsored by the House of Morgan, is expected to be set for some time next week.

Groups of stockholders, following the approval of Dwight Morrow, newly-appointed ambassador to Mexico and a member of the House of Morgan, are expressing their approval of the Untermyer plan.

The Morgan-sponsored scheme provides for the recapture of the B.-M. T. as well as the purchase of the I. R. T. and aims ultimately, it is believed at the establishment of a ten-cent fare.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

GARFIELD LABOR RALLY ATTACKED BY BOOTLEGGERS

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 3.—At a rousing rally for the city council candidates on the labor ticket, Gus Deak, John Di Santo and Felix Panarisi held here last night in the Third Ward, the democratic stronghold, republican and democratic bootleggers made a concerted attempt to break up the labor meeting.

It was when George E. Powers, labor speaker of New York was attacking and exposing the democratic and republican parties as enemies of labor that the bootleggers sprang to the defense of the old parties. Despite their interruptions the meeting continued with even greater interest and enthusiasm.

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE
1930. LINCOLN ST. Chicago, Ill
GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

DETROIT DETROIT

FIRST BAZAAR OF THE SEASON
given by
THE JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS of Detroit
Sunday, October 9, New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave.

CONCERT will begin at 3 P. M. with UKRAINIAN CHORUS. ANNA SOFFIEVA, well known Detroit singer; Interpretive dancing; Piano solo, and other interesting features. The main attraction will be

BEN GOLD

Leader of the New York Furriers' Union and Left Wing, who will be in Detroit for the first time and will speak in the afternoon.
VALUABLE ARTICLES at reasonable prices. Doors will open 12 noon for those who want the benefit of early bargains.
A good union orchestra will furnish good Jazz music for those who wish to dance all evening.—Good things to eat.—An International beauty contest in which girls of 15 nationalities will participate.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25c FOR ALL DAY AND EVENING.

Chicago Workers Will Celebrate 25 Years of Revolutionary and Literary Activities of Comrade M. Olgin, Saturday, October 8th, at the Orchestra Hall

The revolutionary and progressive workers of Chicago are preparing to join the workers all over the country in celebrating the 25th anniversary of revolutionary and literary activities of Moissaya Olgin, one of the foremost and most beloved leaders of the Jewish Revolutionary movement in this country.

Comrade Olgin, who has been first editor of the Daily Freiheit, the fighting organ of the left wing Jewish movement in this country, and who is now the editor of the Hammer, and whose splendid articles appear quite often in The DAILY WORKER and the Novy Mir—has devoted all his life to the cause of the workers and spent 25 years in incessant toil both here and abroad.

The anniversary of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Olgin is the anniversary of the class struggle in this country, the anniversary of revolutionary, always increasing activities of the fighting vanguard of the workers' movement here, the W. C. P. of America.

The celebration arranged in Chicago will surpass all affairs of this kind in the past. The workers of Chicago are preparing to make it worthy of their beloved leader.

The Freiheit Singing Society, Mandolin Orchestra Children's Chorus, which are well known to the Chicago workers, are ready with a new and appropriate program. The Freiheit Dramatic Studio will have its best members participate. Madame Georgiefskaa, famous Russian Opera singer, whose splendid voice and fine interpretation has earned her much praise from famous proletarian critics, and Miss Mesirow, youthful piano virtuoso, who just won a prize out of 300 contestants, will do their share.

Comrade Max Bedacht will extend greeting from the W. C. P. Comrade M. Epstein, editor of the Freiheit, will be one of the speakers, and Comrade Olgin himself will say his word to the Chicago workers.

Let all the progressive workers come to the Orchestra Hall on October 8 and demonstrate their solidarity, their willingness and readiness to fight for the ideas of Comrade Olgin, to fight for the cause of the working class. Tickets 50c, 75c, $1.00 on sale in Freiheit office, 3209 West Roosevelt Road.

The festivities will culminate in a banquet and concert Sunday evening at 6 o'clock at the Douglas Park Auditorium. Reserve your plates.

COAL MINERS MUST HAVE RELIEF; COMPANY'S POLICE TERRORIZE STRIKERS; SCABS SCARCE

(By ZERO, Worker Correspondent.)

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Oct. 3.—Local Union No. 2399 of the United Mine Workers had a special meeting at Daisytown on September 28 to consider the relief question. President Wadsworth opened the meeting and explained the situation. He pointed out that there are over 1,000 members who would be entitled to relief if general relief is given. And this would take on an average of from $5,000 to $6,000 a week. The local union has no money in the treasury with which to pay relief to everyone, the district also is unable to give so much, and there is no other organization at present which could give the local the money. He also pointed out that the Vesta Coal Company agents had gone the rounds of the camps, saying that the relief could be given if he wanted to give it. The Vesta Coal and Iron police have been telling the workers the same story. If anyone would tell him where and how to get the money he would be glad to get it.

Only Two Scabbing.

Other members of the local union spoke on the same subject and, in about the same way, told how impossible it is to get money for relief. All of the speakers pointed out how the coal company is trying to split us on the relief question. One of the speakers declared that it is to the credit of the Vesta mine No. 4 miners that only two had gone back to work, and of these one is Henry Dowler, son of the pit-boss in No. 4 mine, and the other is the son of Joe Edwards, the vice-president of the Vesta Coal Company.

After a thorough discussion, a motion was made and carried, that a committee of five be appointed to canvass the Richville-Daisytown camp to ascertain who needs relief. Those who most need it, will get it.

A similar meeting will be held in California for the California Coal, Canter-Grenville members of Local 2399 and committees from those places will be organized. International Organizer Joe Angelo was present at the Daisyville meeting and promised to help the local union take care of the membership. One of the members in his speech pointed out that it is to the credit of Local Union 2399 that they have conducted the strike in so excellent a manner. This local union has been known as one of the progressive locals for years and if any of the members should break rank, the progressives of the local union would be blamed. President Wadsworth was candidate for auditor on the "Save the Union Ticket."

Company Police Terrorism.

State police and Coal and Iron police have been getting more brutal every day. Picket committees report that at the Richeyville camp two young school-boys, who had never worked in the mines before, begged the pickets to help them to get away. The pickets advised them to get their clothes and promised to assist them to reach the train for home. When the boys had gathered their belongings into a small bundle and came into the tent that the union has for its pickets, two Coal and Iron police came into the tent and made one boy open his bundle. Of course he had nothing but a few shirts, etc. The other boy would not open his bundle and the deputy tore it open and found the same things in it.

The sheriff's ruling is that two pickets shall stand forty feet apart. There was some dispute about the pickets sitting down, so the leader of the pickets asked the state trooper for a ruling. The state troopers ruled that these two pickets may sit down so long as they are forty feet apart. But the Vesta Coal and Iron police told the pickets to "move and keep moving." To emphasize the order, the company cop dug them in the ribs with his mace.

Scabs Scarce.

The bridge over the road at Richeyville has been completed. There were 200 men in to work on Monday, the Coal and Iron police bragged on the evening of that day. They declared that there would be more men the next day as the company had hired 61. Yet, the next day there were only 13 and Wednesday there were still less, so that it seems as if the company might not get very far even if they hire as many men every day.

There is an employment agency at Brownsville and picketing has to be carried on there. One day a four-year-old boy saw a mounted state cop, and as they have the same uniform as the Coal and Iron police, he called "state cop scab" the state cop went after the boy swinging his mace. The boy squeezed thru an iron fence and went down into a corn field. Later the state trooper saw this boy with his father. He told the father that he had a good notion to run him into jail. The boy called to his mother, "Hey, maw, save me, the scab is going to take me!" Our boys, old and young, have no respect for the scabs and they tell them so, whether they are state cops or Coal and Iron poilce.

Beat Peaceful Workers.

One more incident—the republican club of the township had a meeting in the Hungarian Hall at Walkerton. When the meeting was over some of the men were standing in front of the Hall and talking. Some of the Pittsburgh Coal and Iron police from Red Hill, dressed in civilian clothes, stopped and asked the men the way to Red Hill. Of course, the union men present tried to tell them in a nice way not to go to Red Hill. The first thing they knew the cops started to beat them up with clubs and to top it all they arrested five of the men, one of whom was the township's constable. They took them up to Red Hill and threw them into a cellar under the coal company grocery store (they call it a jail). Then they brought in a crowd of Negroes and told them: "Go ahead, beat the hell out of them; if you need help, we will help you!"

Stole 20 Cents; Sent to Prison for Life

Thomas McCarthy, 47, has been sent to jail for life for stealing 20 cents from Lydia Hobad, 144 37th St., Jamaica. As he has been convicted ten times for petty larceny he was given the limit under the Baumes law.

Miss Hobard thinks that the sentence is a just one. "There isn't any sentiment about criminal justice," she stated.

Probe Lilliendahl Murder.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The posting of $2,000 bond by an attorney accused of obstructing justice, the appearance of two new witnesses and the discrediting of a third, were the outstanding developments today in the investigation into the murder of Dr. William Lilliendahl.

U. S. Bill Engravers Fight Persecution By Bureau Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—One of the small groups of skilled workers in the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, organized as a local of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, is the siderographers, who are employed in that process of making paper money which is described as steel plate transferring. This group, because it has resisted the use of a process called the electrolytic method of making money, has been so badly treated by the management that it has demanded a showdown before the committees of Congress which deal with the Bureau's appropriation.

Introduction of the electrolytic process, the union asserts, has been a costly failure. The management, assisted by frequent propaganda items furnished the Washington newspapers, claims to be saving $125,000 a year by abandoning the old method of reproducing steel plates. The union shows that the work done—the appearance of the paper money—is poor. It cites the fact that $500,000,000 in counterfeit United States money was captured by the secret service officers last year, as proof that the present method makes counterfeiting relatively simple. It shows further that the American Bank Note Co., which makes the paper money for Canada, Mexico, Brazil and other countries, tried and abandoned the electralytic process long ago.

Finally, the union demands that Congress compel the director of the government plant to show, in dollars and cents, the cost of using this process as compared with the old steel plate transferring process. They say that instead of its showing a saying, it will show a heavy loss which is covered up by the manipulation of cost charges between various branches of the bureau.

Charge Twenty-five Health Inspectors With Taking Graft

Twenty-five former inspectors and officials of the health department have been charged with bribery and extortion at the John Doe inquiry into the alleged health department graft which closed Thursday evening.

The most important men implicated were Hugh W. Taylor, former head of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, and Richard Walsh, one-time head of the secret service squad. Seventy-five specific instances of graft and extortion are mentioned in the evidence presented at the hearings.

A John Doe hearing similar to that held in Manhattan will be held in Brooklyn early next month, while another inquiry will be held in the Bronx.

The hearings are based on an investigation of milk and food graft made by Charles H. Kelby. The Kelby report, it has been charged, contains evidence against the small fry and makes no attempt to implicate the higher-ups.

Socialist Party Names Candidates for Judges

At the state convention of the socialist party held at the Peoples House, 7 East 15th St., H. D. Wilcox was nominated for judge of the court of appeals and S. John Block and Jacob Bernstein for supreme court justices of the first district.

Fisherman Killed.

MONTAUK, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Charles Erickson, a commercial fisherman of Montauk, was drowned today off Colloden Point, Montauk, while fishing from a dory with Leoni Merchant, another commercial fisherman. Erickson's line broke, and, while trying to repair it he fell from the boat. Merchant tried to save him, but Erickson rank from view.

BUILDING BUSINESS IS SLACK BUT COST OF HOUSING FAMILY MOUNTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Building permits for the first half of the year 1927 in 78 cities of the United States having 100,000 population or over, show a total of $1,381,910,891, which is 6.3 percent below the total in those cities for the first half of 1926. This is the report of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dwellings in new buildings were provided for 201,685 families in the first six months of 1926, but only 187,133 families were so provided for in the first six months of the present year. The reduction is 7.3 percent, proving that the average cost of new housing per family is rising.

Moreover, the percentage of families who can have one-family houses continues to fall. The new one-family dwellings built in the first half of the last year was 36.7 percent of the new housing; in the first half of the present year it was 34.6 percent. The percentage of families given shelter in new apartment buildings rose from 49.9 percent in 1926 to 51.7 percent in 1927.

Held in Poisoning

Authorities of Alhambra are questioning C. H. Francis, who is proprietor of the Box Lunch Company, on charges of adulterated food.

Oust 2 Long Beach Officials; Charge Mayor with Graft

LONG BEACH, L. I., Oct. 3.—Local political circles are excited by the removal from office by Mayor William J. Dalton of Commissioner of Public Works William Power and City Engineer John V. Schaefer.

When he was notified of his dismissal Power made a statement in which he said that his removal was caused by his refsual to drop his investigation into a condition of alleged graft and corruption and by his refusal to withdraw charges of assault he entered against Henry Herzog, two weeks ago.

"I do not consider my removal as official," said Power, "because it was not acted on in accordance with the city charter which calls for a vote of four-fifths of the council at a regular council meeting."

Bosses' Report Admits 'Prosperity' Wobbles as Unemployment Grows

Wage cuts will be followed by an increase in strike activity in the spring of 1928 according to the prediction of C. J. Hill, director of the management and labor department of Babson's statistical organization.

The increasing oversupply of labor, according to Hill, is expected to end the period of wage stability in the spring of 1928 when the trend will take a definite downward turn.

"Wage cuts," he continues, "always precipitate strikes and consequently there is a probability of an increase in labor troubles during the spring months when wage agreements are scheduled to come up for renewal."

The Sacco-Vanzetti case with its worldwide agitation comes in for considerable attention in Hill's survey. He says: "Because it ceases to occupy the front pages of the newspapers is no reason for us to feel that the case is over and done with. This is by no means so.

"Since all wings of the labor movement, both conservative and radical, were solidly behind the effort to save the 2 men, we believe that the case will return in the next period of industrial unrest. In Europe, we believe the case will prove a disturbing factor in the near future. Here in the United States it will not in itself be the cause of labor troubles but once industrial trouble develops from other causes it will prove a contributing factor to distress and disorder."

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—In the ten year period ending 1925, 23,147 coal miners gave their lives to swell the profits of the coal owners. That figure was part of a report made to the coal section of the national safety council meeting here. In 1925 alone, of 811,803 men employed, 2215 were killed.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

LEGIONNAIRES OF BRONX HELP THE FASCIST LEAGUE

Commander Is High in Blackshirt Ranks

The American Legion and the Fascist League of North America are combined in the Bronx in their fight against the anti-fascist forces.

The commander of the Dauria-Murphy Post of the American Legion is Charles Di Carlo who is an important figure in local fascist circles. In response to the question of how he could best serve fascism he replied, "In the American Legion."

When funeral services were being held for Carisi and Amorroso, the two fascists killed last Decoration Day, the American Legion participated in the services. Donato Carillo and Calogero Greco, anti-fascists are today in jail awaiting trial, charged with the killing. They are being framed-up by the combined forces of the fascists, the police and the Tammany Hall politicians.

When asked why they participated in services for fascists, the legion officials said because Carisi and Amorroso were world war veterans.

While it is true that Carisi served in the world war, there is no doubt that Amorroso did not. In a signed statement of Amorroso he says that he was born in Italy on February 9th, 1906. That means he was nine years old at the time of the war!

Members of Squadristra.

Both Amorroso and Carisi were members of the squadristra, the terrorist section of the fascist movement in this country. At their funeral services held here, the Italian ambassador attended and delivered an oration over the bodies.

In Rome, Premier Mussolini and all the ministers and fascist deputies stood while Deputy Alfieri called upon the fascisti in America to avenge the deaths.

Count Thaon di Revell, chief of the Fascist League of North America, working under the personal direction of Mussolini was in charge of the funeral arrangements.

Philippines to Get Militarist Rule, Is Official Scheme

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Coolidge is now understood to be considering the appointment of either Maj.-Gen. McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, or former Senator Wadsworth of New York, as governor general of the Philippine Islands. Both men have the militarist point of view toward Philippine affairs and are opposed to any step toward independence for the Filipino people. Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's special investigator, who reported against independence but acknowledged many flaws in the present policy, has been dropped as a candidate for Wood's place.

Coolidge favored, a few months ago, the transfer of Philippine affairs from custody of the War Department to the Interior Department, in order that the Filipinos might no longer complain against "military rule" by the United States. Now, however, Secretary Work announces that he does not want to accept jurisdiction for the Interior Department unless Congress shall first make changes in the basic law of the Islands, further restricting the powers of the native legislature.

This expression from Work is taken to be an administration utterance, made deliberately in the face of the promised interview between Coolidge and Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate. It is a warning to the Filipinos that Coolidge will insist upon treating them as a colony.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Here is my pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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The United States Paid For Propaganda Intended To Crush the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, when secretary of state, declared that "the spreading of propaganda in the United States was the most serious offense of the Soviet Government."

This was repeatedly advanced as an argument against recognition of the Soviet Union by this country. It is still being used today. In an editorial, September 17, the Pittsburgh Telegraph, a Hearst publication, replies to this attack as follows:

"We complain bitterly of their (the Soviet Union) propaganda. But they do not talk, write and legislate in favor of their Communism any more earnestly than we talk, write and legislate in favor of our capitalism."

It is worth while, however, to again point out that "The American Government," in the words of Universal Service (Hearst), January 3, 1924, carried on propaganda in Russia similar to that which Secretary of State Hughes now charges the Russian Soviet government with conducting in the United States."

* * *

The Soviet Government has not sent its Red Army to invade the territory of the United States. The United States has invaded the territory of the Soviet Union with its army.

The Soviet Government has not financed military invasions of this country. The government at Washington has helped finance, munition and feed every counter-revolutionary effort launched against the Soviet Power.

The Soviet Government has carried on no propaganda in the United States. It has no so-called paid "propaganda agents" in this country, as charged. Its representatives here are engaged in spending tens of millions of dollars in making purchases of machinery, cotton, tractors, choice breeding stock of horses, sheep, hogs and other farm animals. But it has been shown, in documents published by the government itself, that the United States has been active in carrying on propaganda on a huge scale against the Union of Soviet Republics.

* * *

It is worth recalling this to the attention of the government at Washington, on the Tenth Anniversary of Soviet Rule, when one of the best forms of pro-Soviet agitation in this country is the mere recounting of the achievements of Workers' Rule during the past decade. This the capitalist power in America, no matter what its strength, cannot hide.

Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, is a corporation lawyer and on this Tenth Anniversary he should be interested in the Senate Judiciary Committee's report in 1923. The inquiry of this committee unearthed a memorandum prepared by the then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, R. C. Leffingwell, for the secretary of the treasury on December 10, 1917, little more than one month after the Bolsheviks deposed the Kerensky regime, which contained this recommendation:

> **"I think the present situation calls for large expenditures for propaganda, and for relief, and that food and military supplies should be sent to Russia, that so far as money is in hand, here available for the purpose, it should be used and that so far as it is wanting, the president's discretionary fund should be used.**
>
> **"It is also important that the United States should decide promptly whether it will give aid to Kalendin and the southern Russians (fighting against Soviet rule."**

* * *

The big point to be thoroughly remembered, that ought to choke every dollar statesman in Washington whenever uttering an anti-Soviet lie, is that the relief, food and military supplies referred to by Leffingwell all went to factions outside the territory then controlled by the Soviet Power and opposing the Workers and Peasants' Government. The United States subsequently joined the allies in extending virtual recognition to the white terrorist, Admiral Kolchak, and in giving material aid to his terror regime operating in Siberia in the war on Soviet Rule.

* * *

The judiciary committee's investigation disclosed that Leffingwell's idea regarding propaganda likewise was carried out. The committee found:

> **"According to a partial report by President Wilson of the expenditures made by him under the $150,000,000 appropriation given him for the purpose of prosecuting the war, it appears that he spent $15,815,523.67 for investigation, PROPAGANDA, relief work," etc., etc., "in Russia in 1917 and 1918. . . . The report includes . . . $25,000 for a publicity campaign in Russia."**

Washington cannot deny that this "propaganda" was conducted after Soviet Rule had come into power and while the United States and the Paris allies were attempting to crush the Workers' Government and put Kolchak and Wrangel in control and continuing to permit Bakhmetieff, the ambassador without a country, to administer affairs on behalf of the counter-revolution in this country.

* * *

It would seem, therefore, that the United States government is trying to saddle some of its crimes on the Soviet Power when it charges that the Workers' Government is carrying on "propaganda" in the United States. The Wall Street tyranny that rules in Washington, as revealed by its own records, not only carried on propaganda against Soviet Rule, but it fed, armed and financed monarchist forces in their efforts to restore czarism. Thus the United States government became responsible for the slaughter of Russian workers and farmers, men, women and children, tens of thousands of these noncombatants being massacred by the terrorist armies.

* * *

It is not because it is anxious to shake hands with the bloody fist of the Wall Street czardom, that the Soviet Government seeks recognition of and the opening of trade relations with the United States. The only ambition of Soviet Rule is to lift as rapidly as possible the standard of living of the 150,000,000 of workers and peasants within its borders. It can do this with the aid of American industry producing machinery and goods needed in Russia. Everything purchased so far has been paid for immediately, on a cash basis. Much more could be purchased, and reconstruction in Russia quickened through the granting of loans and extension of credits, such as have been given into the billions of dollars by the United States government and Wall Street's international bankers to practically every capitalist country.

Investigating the facts, the American working class can come to no other conclusion than that every effort must be made to force the government of this country to recognize the Government of the Workers and Peasants in the Soviet Union.

Gary's Young Kluxers

By SAM GARRISON.

"WE'RE not going back to our classes until Emmerson is white!" should sound and resound in the eardrums of every young worker and student who has taken the proletarian ideology for his own. This cry, shouted by a 'rah-'rah high school student, was directed against 20 Negro youths who applied for admission to the Emmerson High School, Gary, Indiana.

But the statement of itself, and the strike during which the statement was made,—a strike against the admission of the colored youths—are not important of themselves. They have a much more important significance than simply a manifestation of race hatred. They clearly prick the bubble of the myth of American "democratic" education, as also the "accessibility-of-education-to-all" fairy tale.

* * *

Gary, as is well known, is a great steel town where the vast majority of the population is of the working class. Of the exploited steel workers, the Negroes form a great section. Very few Gary steel workers can send their children to high school. Hence, the high school attendance is mainly of the leisure class and petty tradesman type, all rigid in their observation of class differences, all in the process of becoming 100 per cent kluxers. Their education, needless to say, does all it can, directly and indirectly, crudely and subtly, to intensify the feeling of class difference, with its consequent breeding of race hatreds.

Hence it is no surprise that the young kluxers of Gary wage war against the Negroes of that town. These young bloods who have the leisure to attend high school, to becomes athletes and social lions, are sprung from families that have been living on the backs of the workers of Gary for years. They have exploited the foreign-born and Negro workers of Gary (as well as the American born) and have always held them in contempt. Foreign-born and Negro have become for the children of the leisure class only the symbols of a subjected class, an "inferior" class. The idea that Negroes might also want an education in the same institution that the white man's son gets his, seems preposterous to our juvenile hundred-percenters. And thus he wages war against the Negro for being so bold as to apply for admission to the same high school that he, descendant of a royal line of coupon-clippers, attends.

And thus our youthful fascist helps the Communists in their task of ripping the veil from this hypocrisy of a "democracy."

* * *

"But what's to be done?" asks the young workers.

Education cannot be laid at the disposal of the working class in the capitalist order of society. That has become increasingly evident in the last few years. The working classes are not getting, relatively, as much today in an educational way as they did 15 years ago, and in some cases are even getting less absolutely. (We are figuring on the basis of what the worker produces today as compared to his productive capacity 15 years ago.) For the working class child it is most difficult to attain a high school education and practically impossible to go to college—with the exception of the children of some of the skilled workers.

* * *

But much can be done even today to open the doors of education to the children of the working class. But every plan brought forward must acknowledge that the political parties in the fields today are the parties of the bourgeoisie, who are unwilling to work for freer education (with the addition of state maintainence), and must call for a party of the working classes and poor farmers, a Labor Party.

Young workers and young students must fight under the slogans of "Open Wide the Doors of Education!" "Maintenance For Working Class School Children!" "No Race Discrimination!"

Young workers and students will take note that these demands were formulated by the Young Workers Communist League of America a long time ago. The Y. W. C. L. urges the working youth and those students who have accepted the proletarian ideology for their own to join our ranks and fight for these demands of the working class youth.

By a real Labor Party, by a youth fighting under the banner of the Young Workers League of America—thus, and thus only, can the educational needs of the American youth be met, if only partially.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1).

torial letter from the entire Irish hierarchy which was read in every catholic church in Ireland last Sunday. "He who swears an oath should stand in the truth in judgement and in justice, for to call god to witness a lie or false promise is a terrible outrage on the god of truth. In all relations of life let us as christains and as free men have nothing to do with telling lies, which is the vice of slaves, and especially let us remember the sanctity of the oaths we take when we invoke the name of almighty god, judge of the living and the dead."

* * *

IT is rather amusing to see catholic bishops rushing to the defense of a protestant king against catholic subjects who wish to get free from his clutches. According to catholic teaching non-catholics who have an opportunity to get acquainted with the "true faith" and fail to avail themselves of it will roast for all eternity in the fires of hell. King George of England certainly had this opportunity and seems intent on spending his after-life in the infernal regions, where he will not have the service of a subservient flunkey to bring him his whiskey and soda in the morning or a breaker of champagne to quench his thirst.

* * *

THE church in Ireland as elsewhere is living up to its traditionary role as bulwark of the social order under which it lives and which permits it to suck its sustenance out of the exploited masses. It is supporting the protestant British government against the catholic republicans in return for favors in Ireland, England and other parts of the world over which the British flag flies. It is not yet generally known that the British government under the wily Pitt, founded Maynooth College, in Ireland, a seminary which turns out priests for service in Ireland and abroad. Ireland has been used by the Vatican as a tool in winning concessions from Great Britian and in the still more ambitious aim of winning Great Britain back to the catholic fold.

* * *

SHOULD De Valera repeat that he considers the oath an "empty formula" he will draw down on his head the condemnation of the Irish hierarchy. If he is more of a nationalist revolutionist than a catholic he will promptly tell the bishops to go straight to their devil and he will have the support of the Irish masses as Parnell had when the Roman wolves were snarling at his heels. It is a test for De Valera which he cannot well evade. The Irish workers and peasants have never hesitated to break lance with the clergy on questions affecting political policies. The hierarchy has always opposed the national aspirations of the people. Until their power is broken there will be little chance for progress in Ireland.

* * *

WAR between the United States and Great Britian is a popular theme for many British and American writers. Of course the majority of them agree that such an eventuality is unthinkable, despite the fact that two bloody wars have already been fought between the United States and the "mother" country, when the ties of language and blood were purer and thicker than they are today. Commander Kenworthy, member of the British house of commons, has written a book on war and paints a most unpleasant picture of the horrors that will inevitably follow in its wake.

* * *

THE commander asked H. G. Wells to write something about the book and that prolific literary spider acceded to the request, tho taking advantage of the opportunity to insert a few poisoned arrows into the anatomy of his friend Kenworthy who had previously remarked that Mr. Wells was in his dotage because of comment made by that celebrity on some current event that did not meet with the commander's approval. Kenworthy does the best he can to horrify the human race by picturing the next was as an extremely hazardous undertaking, not only to the heroes but to noncombatants. He winds up by suggesting that the United States, England, Holland and Switzerland get together and refuse money, oil and stop watches to naughty nations that insist on going to war.

* * *

MR. WELLS, who is quite capable of transforming himself into a political donkey at a moment's notice wielded a malicious pen on his friend Kenworthy. How could those nations be gotten together in order to make their ban against war effective? The toothless old league of nations is a dying example of the futility of a debating society as a war-preventing machine. The only solution according to Wells is a federal merger of those countries, and the pooling of their independent sovereignty in foreign affairs. But are they ready for this? Why Mr. Wells points out, not even the worthy commander would be prepared to submit this solution to his constituents who would trounce him at the polls for proposing to put the empire under a stronger league than the league of nations.

* * *

MR. WELLS is a great novelist and in this case has the best of Mr. Kenworthy, but his anti-war policy is just as futile as the commander's. Now is the time for an active pacifist campaign against war, he says. Pacifism is ineffective and has an unpleasant flavor after war is declared, but if governments are convinced that there will be defections the war makers may halt in their nefarious work. Nonsense. Wars are not brought about by bad men thirsting for human blood. They are the result of economic conflicts between national groups. War is inevitable as long as capitalism exists. When the workers seize power and reorganize society on a production-for-use instead of a production-for-profit basis, the economic cause of wars will have automatically died. Then an era of peace and prosperity for socially-productive humanity will be at hand.

Trade Unions In U. S. S. R. Intensify Preparations To Defend Workers' State

DEFENSE WEEK AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

Comrade Tomsky in speaking about the tasks of the trade unions in connection with Defense Week said that it is their task to intensify their work in training the Red Army and the working masses. The workers must work in their industry but at the same time must not neglect to keep their rifles oiled.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS FOR THE SQUADRON "OUR REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN."

The Ukrainian Miners' Committee donated 20,000 roubles for the air fleet. The miners of North Caucasia have ordered their own aeroplane. The peat workers of Yaroslav decided to build two aeroplanes.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN POWERFUL DIESEL.

The first powerful Diesel of 2,400 horse power, has been completed by the "Russky Diesel" foundry. Hitherto such motors were produced only in England or Germany. The Russian make is in no way inferior to those made abroad. The plant will soon start the production of Diesel motors on a large scale.

SPLENDID WORK OF THE YUGOSTAHL FOUNDRIES.

The Yugostahl Trust invested about 18 million roubles in capital alterations in the third quarter of this year. It produced during the first three quarters 1,487,000 tons of cast iron, 1,362,000 tons of steel, 1,093,000 tons of rolled iron and 34,000 tons of other metallurgical products. The production of cast iron exceeded by 4% the original estimate; the output of steel exceeded 3%, rolled iron 5% and other metallurgical commodities 4%. In the aggregate the original estimates have been carried out 108%. The production amounted to the value of 284.4 million pre-war roubles. The output for the year will surpass approximately 8-10% the original estimate.

The Yugostahl reduced its administrative expenditure during the first half year by 26½%, which is even more than the instructions called for. The administrative expenditure increased by 2% in the South machine foundries which is due primarily to the wage increases. The plants of the "Knimugol" fulfilled the instructions only by 7.8%. The Collegium of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection instructed these enterprises to take measures without delay to put the original instructions into effect.

THE TOTAL GRAIN PURCHASE IN 1926-27.

According to preliminary figures 6,872,015 poods of grain were purchased from July 1st, 1926, to July 1st, 1927. The total amount of grain purchased during the previous year was 5,843,566 poods and the purchase in 1924-25 amounted to 3,136,008 poods. 94.2% of the original estimates were carried out.

Overhead expenses this year were 21% less than last year.

In June 16,241,7 thousand poods of grain were purchased which is somewhat less than the purchases in June, 1926.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Agriculture has made further advances both qualitatively and quantitatively in the U. S. S. R.

This year we see, side by side with the growth in the grain crops an increase in the areas growing special raw material products for industry. The raising of cotton, sugar beet, cultivated grass, etc., has increased. The rate of this increase is considerably greater than that of 1926.

This year also marks the further development of cattle breeding. The rate of development will probably not be below that of 1926.

On the whole, this year's harvest is estimated as average or somewhat above the average. As far as the commercial crops are concerned the output will be about 15-20% above that of last year.

The gross output as well as the marketable produce will be greater than that of last year.

ADMINISTRATION ON TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTING TO DECLARE A LOCKOUT.

The administration of the Tziansk peat workers (Minsk gubernia) arbitrarily reduced the wage rates stipulated by the collective agreement. When some workers refused to come to work, the administration tried to declare a lockout. The administration has been put on trial for violation of the collective agreement.

CROP PROSPECTS IN U. S. S. R.

According to data of the Central Statistical Board, the total sown area has increased 1% as compared with last year. The area under wheat in all the U. S. S. R. is larger by 4%. In various places, as for instance in North Caucasus and Ukraine the area under wheat increased 18-20%. The area under oats in the European part of the Union is 9% larger. All the technical cultures show an increase of sown area of from 15 to 20%.

The crop prospects are above middle. According to data by July 1st, the harvest is very good in the middle "black earth" belt, and above average in Ukraine. In North Caucasus the winter crops are middle, the spring crops somewhat below middle. In Transcaucasia both winter and spring crops are above middle. In Central Asia they are below middle, and in Siberia—somewhat above middle. On the whole, winter crops are superior to the spring crops.

Although in different regions the crop is chequered, the general harvest is expected to be near middle.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF TRACTORS.

The employment of tractors in agriculture is becoming ever more extensive. Three years ago, the Krasny Putilovets in Leningrad produced its first tractors. In 1925-26 it already produced 422 Fordsons and since June its output is 100-125 tractors per month.

STORED IN AUGUST.

In regard to corn storage operations in August, the Ukraine takes first place—549,593 tons, next comes North Caucasus—136,449 tons, the Volga district—64,489 tons and the Urals—16,196 tons, etc.

DEPARTURE OF MOSCOW CYCLISTS FOR LATVIA.

A team of Moscow cyclists has left for Latvia. It includes the All-Union woman champion Galkina and the RSFSR champion Mironov.

ANTI-NEGRO SCHOOL STRIKE IN GARY

By WM. PICKENS.

Of course, it is the white parents who are using their children in the Gary school "strike" in order to force the few colored pupils out of the high school. They are doing dirty work thru their offspring.

Just as in the South, those who want to oppress the Negro, use the women. When they want to down the Negro in Mississippi, they dodge behind the skirts. But in Gary, Indiana, they are hiding under the diapers.

This is bad training for the young Americans of Gary. It will help neither their respect for law nor their inclination toward fair play.

The students could not support a strike without their parents. The young people are ignorant and the parents are foolish.

BOOKS

GOD RAISES HELL WITH REACTION.

HEAVENLY DISCOURSE, by Charles Erskine Scott Wood. Vanguard Press. $.50.

The author of this interesting collection of conversations, which take place in a special heaven invented by the ingenious Wood has succeeded in giving us a new angle on god, the devil and other celestial and infernal personages that peopled our youthful imagination with awe and terror. We had been accustomed to reading imaginary discourses between important individuals who had passed beyond the dark ocean but no author before Wood had the temerity to harness god and his associates to his radical propaganda chariot. Indeed Wood has done more to place god in good standing with us than all the papal exhortations ever called to our attention by our neighborhood pastor.

* * *

In my youth I lived in constant dread lest I commit some misdemeanor that would be so heinous in the eyes of the deity that no penance no matter how exacting would restore me in his favor. I cannot say that I ever loved him. Did he not create hell, where mortal sinners were roasted for all time? And purgatory where second-class offenders sizzled for a few million years before they were cleansed of the last stolen banana? And limbo for unbaptized children? Surely this was no big-hearted fellow on whose broad bosom one could lay his weary head when the cares of existence bore down with unusual weight on him.

However, the fear of being carted to hell placed me officially on the side of god and in opposition to the devil. Old Nick never had much of a chance to put his position forward since god had all the functionaries on his side and he controlled all the avenues of propaganda. His business was flourishing and those who stood by him loyally and became part of the governing machine had an assurance of a reliable meal ticket which few cared to risk for the precarious thrill to be gotten out of supporting the devil's lost cause.

Later on in life some of god's representatives did violence to my sense of justice and I became rather sympathetic to the devil. But this did not last long. When a catholic quits his own god he seldom feels at home with another. So I came to the conclusion that there was neither god nor devil, hell nor heaven, purgatory nor limbo. Now I realize my error and am convinced that a useful myth is as real as a pleasant dream—as long as it lasts.

* * *

In **Heavenly Discourse** we are introduced to Jehovah, Jesus, Peter, Voltaire, Carrie Nation, Billy Sunday, Teddy Roosevelt, Ingersoll, Mark Twain, the Blessed Virgin and other household characters. The war is the chief topic of discussion and the majority of the heavenly inhabitants are anti-war at the beginning. But god is finally terrorized by the messages coming from the earth and Jesus has a devilish job trying to keep heaven neutral. Steady streams of war prayers come from the earth in the form of noxious gases. Battered souls of pacifists are carried in on stretchers and evil smelling evangelists give god many an uncomfortable half hour. Indeed some of the latter are so obnoxious that god deports them back to earth. Among those deported are Charles Evans Hughes and Billy Sunday. Bishop William Montgomery Brown arrives and is given a reception worthy of the organizing ability of our own Grover Whelan, but since he is still with us I have come to the conclusion that god inserted a new soul in the young rebel and returned him to continue his drive against capitalism and superstition.

Heavenly Discourse is sound anti-capitalist propaganda presented so entertainingly that the tired worker will unconsciously absorb it, amid chuckles and grins. The author is a veteran of the civil war. The jacket of the book is adorned with his picture which is liable to be mistaken for that of god by those who do not know Charles Erskine Scott Wood in the flesh. The book is highly recommended as entertainment and radical propaganda.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MAGAZINE COMMENT.

The current issue of "The American Mercury" contains a tolerant satirical sketch of the noted friend of labor, Charlie Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The article entitled "A Man of Heart," is by Arthur Strawn, a newspaperman.

The high priest himself reviews "The Rise of American Civilization" by Charles and Mary Beard. The only other interesting feature in the issue is the Americana department.

* * *

H. V. Kaltenborn, managing editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, contributes an extremely stupid article, "Propaganda Land" to the current issue of Century Magazine. The article professes to be "a study of mass psychology" in the Soviet Union.

* * *

"Plain Talk," the new magazine edited by G. D. Eaton, a vociferous disciple of H. L. Mencken, contains an interesting article on prohibition, "Name Your Own Poison," by Clarence Darrow. "Journalism as a Big Business," by Silas Bent is a discussion of contemporary newspaper mergers.

The book reviews by the editor under the pompous title, "The Court of Books" is consistently iconoclastic and therefore monotonous.

The title of the new magazine is unfortunate, to say the least.

* * *

The October issue of "Asia" contains an illuminating article entitled "Some People From Canton," by Vincent Sheean. Some biographical detail about Michael Borodin is especially valuable.

* * *

The second installment of "Money Writes," part of a forthcoming book by Upton Sinclair, appears in the current issue of the Haldeman-Julius Quarterly. The book is described as "a study of the economic control of literature."

* * *

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation" writes on "Official Lawlessness" in the October issue of "Harpers." The vicious third degree as practiced by the American police in all its brutal variations is described.

* * *

"The Communist," the theoretical organ of the Workers (Communist) Party will be out about October 10.

—S. G.

BRIEF REVIEWS.

GALLIONS REACH, by H. M. Tomlinson. Harper Brothers. $2.50.

The author of this book is 53 years of age and this is his first novel. As Frank Swinnerton says: "This book is packed with quality. There are descriptions—notably the description of a storm and a shipwreck—which only Tomlinson could have written. . . ." If you like Conrad you will like this book. It is a good story.

* * *

THE A. B. C. OF EVOLUTION, by Vance Randolph. Vanguard Press. $.50.

This volume summarizes the theory that man descended directly from some ape-like form, a theory now universally accepted by thinking people. An excellent little book for the student of evolution.

* * *

THE A. B. C. OF BIOLOGY, by Vance Randolph. Vanguard Press. $.50.

This book deals concisely but scientifically with life in the animal and vegetable kingdoms from their embryonic state to their fullest development. The volume is written in a popular style and does justice to the subject.

BOOKS RECEIVED; TO BE REVIEWED LATER

Henry Ward Beecher: A biography, by Paxton Hibben. Doran.
Anthony Comstock: Roundsman of the Lord, by Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech. Albert and Charles Boni.
John Paul Jones: Man of Action, by Phillips Russell. Brentano.
What Every Boy and Girl Should Know, by Margaret Sanger. Brentano.

Read The Daily Worker

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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BAR COMMUNIST FROM A. F. of L. CONVENTION

IVY LEE URGES TRADE WITH USSR IN N. Y. SPEECH

Extension of business relations with Soviet Russia was urged by Ivy Lee, publicity man for the Standard Oil Company and a number of the largest corporations in the country in a speech yesterday noon before the Export Managers' Club. "Killing Bolshevism by contact" was the slogan put forth by Lee in an obvious attempt to placate many of the diehard business men who have been fighting the resumption of trade relations.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

BRITISH tory newspapers are charging Sir Austen Chamberlain with conversion to Bolshevism because the foreign secretary recognized the right of the Roumanian government to confiscate property belonging to Hungarian subjects. Sir Austen admitted the Roumanian government exercised a soverign right in doing so that no power would even dream of relinquishing. The anger displayed by the London tory organs was not engendered because of anquish over the losses suffered by Hungarian property holders, but for the obvious reason that Sir Austen's position in this case robs the anti-Soviet press of one of its favorite charges against the Soviet Union, the charge that property confiscated by the Soviet government for the use of the workers and peasants is "stolen" property.

* * *

THE London Daily Herald points out that when the Czech Agrarian [illegible]ws were passed the estates of cer[illegible]n British subjects were confisca[illegible]d. The expropriated appealed to the British foreign office for aid but intervention was refused, the British government pointing out that the Czech government had full sovereign rights over the property in question, and that there could be no question of the entire legality of the act of expropriation. The action of the Czech and Roumanian governments will not evoke protests from capitalist governments because the expropriation was done in the interests of the robber system, but it is different in the Soviet Union where title to the property confiscated is transferred to the masses.

* * *

THE British oil magnates are conducting a violent campaign against the distribution of Soviet oil in Great Britain. A rural district council in Cornwall by a vote of 14 to 6 decided not to purchase any more Russian oil on the ground that it was "stolen." One of the councillors branded the campaign against Soviet oil as a stunt of the petroleum barons who did not want to see the oil ring broken up. Up until a short time ago the Royal Dutch Shell Co., which is an auxiliary of the British government tried to move heaven and hell in an effort to get a monopoly of this "stolen" oil. British hypocrisy is still working at top speed.

* * *

THE United States is not the only country where "bomb plots" are made to order. Shortly after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist executioners of Massachusetts a bomb plot scare was spread over the pages of the London capitalist press. "Bomb Found in the Underground!" This "bomb" turned out to be an empty can that somebody dropped in the tube. But for one whole day the Communist move-

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Suspect British Money Behind Kurdish Raids From Persia in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4. — The Turkish national government is apparently trying to smoke out the moneyed interests which have been hiring Kurdish barbarians to raid into Turkey from over the Persian border, ravaging, burning and robbing.

England has most to gain by war between the two countries, and has several times before, in connection with the extension of the British owned "Kingdom of Iraq" made use of Kurdish mercenaries.

However, since in this case the raid was started from the Persian side of the border, the Turkish national authorities have sent a protest to the Persian government, which is intended to clear up the situation and fix responsibility. Several Persian officers, long suspected of being in British pay, were captured leading the Kurdish bandits.

RED BAZAAR WILL OPEN TOMORROW AT THE "GARDEN"

The entire left wing and progressive section of the New York labor movement is anxiously waiting the opening of The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar at the New Madison Square Garden tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m.

The Red Bazaar (which hereafter will be an annual event of the New York labor movement) is expected to be attended by tens of thousands of workers, supporters of the two militant labor newspapers.

With The FREIHEIT haled to court on criminal libel charges by the right wing and The DAILY WORKER still under the spectre of a federal indictment, it is fitting that the left wing workers should rally to their support.

Fine Program Arranged.

The program that has been arranged for the four gala days is of splendid character. Some of the most talented artists have been secured to entertain the workers who attend the bazaar.

In addition to enjoying themselves, those who attend the bazaar will have the opportunity of securing many extraordinary bargains. Clothings for men, women and children, hats, caps, dresses, art objects, cameras, raincoats, overcoats, furniture, knitgoods, books, furs, jewelry and many other articles will be on sale at the lowest prices. By buying at the bazaar you will be saving money and at the same time help The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT.

The program for tomorrow includes speeches by leaders of the labor movement and there will be dancing.

Junkers Plane For Ocean Hop.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The triple-motored Junkers hydroplane G-24, which hopped off at Norderney, Germany, at 4:46 o'clock this afternoon to fly to Lisbon on the first lap of a trans-Atlantic flight to America, landed at Amsterdam at 6:30, said a dispatch from that city. The Amsterdam is 140 miles from Norderney.

PACIFIC LABOR IS FOR COMMUNIST PARTY IN CHINA

War Lords of North in Deadly Struggle

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.—"The Pan-Pacific Worker," an organ of the Pan-Pacific Labor Federation, has published an appeal to the All-China Labor Federation laying down a program of work and struggle for the Federation in the present critical situation.

Reviewing the heroic struggle of the workers fighting in the cause of Nationalist Revolution, the appeal states that the front of the Nationalist Revolution has been broken, the trade unions are dissolved, the militarists are shooting the workers, the trade union leaders are being arrested and executed, anti-labor fascist detachments are being organized, the labor press is being suppressed, strikes are forbidden and the cost of living for the workers is increasing while they, under the whip of hunger, are forbidden to protest or to take measures for self-defense.

Supports Communist Party.

After describing briefly the heroic struggle of the workers under the leadership of the Federation, the appeal enumerates the reasons why the All-China Labor Federation, numbering 200,900,000 members, has always supported and still supports the Communist Party of China. "The Communist Party always assisted the Federation in the most critical moments of its struggle."

Workers Will Fight.

The appeal further points out that the workers will defend their organization in spite of the seizure by the government of the premises of the Federation and of other organizations, as "the forces of the Chinese workers are intact and the Federation continues to exist and act and direct the labor movement."

In concluding, the manifesto calls for the creation of a thoroughly democratic peoples' revolutionary government to defend and support the Federation and its executive, and appeals for unity among the workers of all countries.

* * *

Fierce Battle.

PEKING, China, Oct. 4.—War on a large scale, with the fate of Peking in doubt, is developing to the westward. Feng Yu-hsiang and the military and civil governor of Shansi province, Yen Hsi-shan, have united their forces and are attacking along a wide front. They have captured the important city of Kalgan, and a decisive battle is developing in the vicinity of Nankow pass. The front extends, however, from Nankow pass to points on the Peking-Hankow railroad, which is cut by the allies.

Chang's Troops Unsteady.

General Chang Tso-lin is rushing mercenaries to the front as fast as he can, but the optimism and self-confidence of his Feng-tien army is evaporating. It is said to be the best drilled and best equipped army in China, but it has lately showed some symptoms of dissatisfaction, due to lack of pay, which in turn seems to be due to the failure of Japan to subsidise Chang as heavily as formerly.

News from the Nanking front also shows the advance of Chang's ally, Sun Chuan-fang, has been checked at the Yang-tse.

NEW ADDRESS OF WORKERS PARTY

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party is now located at 43 East 125th St., New York City. All mail and telegrams should be sent to the new address. District organizations, Language Fraction Bureaus, Party Auxiliaries, Party Units and Party members as well as all labor organizations will please take notice.

People's Travel Bureau Will Conduct Hundreds of U. S. Workers Thru U. S. S. R. on Anniversary Tour

(By Federated Press.)

American workers are included in the invitation of the Soviet Union to tourists from all parts of the world to see the 10th anniversary celebrations, hailing the decade since the November, 1917, revolution. The U. S. S. R. has this year decided to open her doors to tourists and has authorized the American-Russian Travel Agency, an American corporation, to represent the Russian Travel Bureau.

Accommodations for 200 visitors from America have been arranged by the Russian Travel Bureau. Arrangements are being made by the People's Travel Bureau, Room 1222, 29 Broadway, New York. Reservations are open to Oct. 14. The party sails Oct. 21 on the Cunard liner Lancastria. Group visaes will be granted by the Soviet government through the authorized bureau in this country. The trip gives 2 days in London and one in Copenhagen, and 23 days in Russia.

World Tourists, Inc., which sent one party to the U. S. S. R. this summer, is arranging to send a second for the 10th anniversary fetes. Its office is 69 Fifth Ave., New York City. And its route is via Helsingfors.

THOUSAND MINERS PICKET WHEN NEW SCABBING STARTS

Fifty Arrested Include Three Union Officials

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4. — The Miners' Relief Conference hears that United States marshals and state officers are making mass arrests of unionists picketing the mines around St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio. Included among those arrested are W. T. Roberts, secretary of Sub-district No. 5, Adolph Pacifico, president, and an international organizer, Ettore del Guzzo. These three officials and eight other miners, were brot before the federal judge at Steubenville earlier in the day, and charged with violating the federal injunction prohibiting picketing except under the most drastic limitations. After being released on bond they returned voluntarily to jail as a protest against the continued arrest and attempt at mass terrorism of Sheriff Hardesty, U. S. marshals, and dozens of deputies.

Thousand Picket.

A crowd of 1,000 miners responded to the call for more pickets at the Florence mine and showed so much determination today that the sheriff was content with escorting about thirty scabs to the mine, and admits that "it will be useless to try and arrest any more men today." More deputies have been sent for, and the terrorism of union miners will be continued, it is expected. Up to late last night the number under arrest was about fifty.

Pickets at the Providence mine were attacked by strike-breakers, under protection of the sheriff and deputies, and in the fight that followed a scab was knocked out with a stone. Harry Baslek and John Jabrosky were arrested for this, and charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

Watch for Articles on Pittsburgh Terminal's Dispossessed Miners

In the mining towns of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. they are tearing the roofs off of miners' houses to drive them out, shutting off their water supply, menacing them with machine guns, and there is an injunction to stop picketing. Articles on conditions there, illustrated with original photographs, will appear in The DAILY WORKER. The first, on Coverdale, will be printed tomorrow.

British Labor Congress Stands in Silence for Slain Sacco, Vanzetti

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Oct. 4. — Chiefs of the British Labor Party, who are in annual conference here, paid homage today to the memory of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The delegates stood for a moment as a mark of respect.

The executive committee in referring to the executions had used the phraseology: "Regret that the cry for clemency was not heeded," after much discussion that was changed to read: "Regret that the cry for justice was not heeded."

K. K. K. Practices Inhuman Flogging Against Negroes

(By Civil Liberties Union).

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — After Eugene Doss and L. A. Clayton, klansmen, had been sentenced by Judge A. O. Steele at Birmingham to 8-10 years in the state penitentiary for participation in the recent flogging of Jefferson Calloway, five other floggers entered pleas of guilty on August 7th and were fined $500 and sentenced to 6 months in jail. The seven men were indicted after a special investigation of recent floggings had been instituted. Two members of the mob turned state's witnesses.

Arthur Hitt, a Negro farmer near Birmingham, was taken from his home on July 12th, strapped to a tree and severely beaten by a band of masked men. The beating followed Hitt's refusal to dispose of his farm, valued at $3,000, which was bought by a former Cyclops of a Birmingham Klavern for $900 a few days after the whipping.

The report of the Randolph county grand jury investigating masked floggings made public August 22nd, disclosed "seventeen inhuman cases of secret whippings" at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan who have bound themselves to secrecy with reference thereto. The investigating body declared conditions intolerable and stated that they were unable to secure evidence on which to indict.

Cyclone Thru Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4.—Heavy property damage but no loss of life was the toll today of cyclone winds and torrential rains that swept portions of the Carolinas yesterday.

The storm delayed transportation and demolished telegraph and telephone lines from one end of the state to the other. Many cities felt the storm, but indications were that the rural districts suffered most. It was believed that considerable damage has been brought to crops.

DETECTIVE ASSISTS CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE DENY SEAT TO DELEGATE OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE WORKERS

Cite Unseating of Dunne at Portland Convention As Precedent Against Schneiderman

Senator Hiram Johnson, the Jailer of Mooney and Billings, Speaks

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4.—William Hynes, of the detective section of the police department here, was added to the A. F. of L. convention special credentials committee today.

William Schneiderman, a delegate from the office workers' union, was barred from the convention by Vice President Woll, Secretary Morrison and Detective Hynes on the ground of Communist activities in his union and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

DETECTIVES BEFORE DELEGATES.

The committee of two labor officials and one detective cited the unseating of William F. Dunne at Portland as a precedent for barring Schneiderman. In possession of the committee were documents signed by Schneiderman which were seized by police during the recent Sacco-Vanzetti raids.

Schneiderman was refused the right to speak on the convention floor against the decision of the committee.

When Schneiderman was called into Morrison's office he found Hynes in consultation with Morrison and Woll. The Los Angeles police force, notoriously anti-labor, had been called in for advice before a regularly elected delegate could state his case.

Davis for Employers.

Secretary of Labor Davis was respectfully listened to while he conducted propaganda for limitation of the number of jobs in the coal mines, and in behalf of lower wages for miners. Tho he did not mention directly the struggle now in its sixth month in the bituminous coal fields, he enthusiastically echoed the British Tory government's attitude towards mining in England—that is, that mining costs are too high, and that the mining companies cannot pay much for their help. His remarks indicated that he favored some sort of super-trust for the mine fields. He said nothing about the great profits made in prosperous times by the companies now complaining, neither did he give any proof of his assertions of poverty among mining companies. He was there to plead the cause of the employer, and he was not reproved by the delegates of the A. F. of L.

Exhaustion of Minerals.

"You hear just one complaint from the coal industry—'No money to pay the help'," said Davis. "That is because over-development of mines, with fierce competition, is beggaring the industry. The result is waste not only of coal itself, but waste of capital, waste of man-power. All this is due to lack of proper organization."

Davis said he believed a critical period in the mining industry confronted the nation. He pointed out that depletion of zinc mines was indicated in a 30-year period, that American oil wells might be exhausted in the same period, and that some other minerals in which the nation is so vitally interested were on the point of being exhausted, unless the nation ceased its "criminal recklessness" in exploiting these natural resources.

Johnson Avoids Mooney Case.

U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, who refused all pleas for retrial in the Mooney and Billings case while he was governor of California, spoke today for the Boulder Dam project, an engineering feat intended to raise the value of California real estate. He denounced the opposition to it as propaganda of the power trust controlling seven billion dollars capital,

(*Continued on Page Two*)

OIL BARONS' MEN BEATEN IN FIGHT TO SEIZE MEXICO

Clerical and Landowner Adherents Fail

BULLETIN.

LAREDO, Texas., Oct. 4.—Official confirmation was received from the Mexican government officials here this afternoon of the execution of General Francisco Serrano, one of the leaders in the present clerical-land owner revolt.

Information confirming Serrano's execution came in dispatches from Mexico City through the Mexican consulate at Laredo.

With Serrano were executed a group of reactionary generals and civilian clericals.

* * *

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4.—The revolt of Gomez and Serrano, the two reactionary candidates in the Mexican elections, seems today to have collapsed. The government apparently was sure enough of its ground to let the champions of the catholic heirarchy and the friends of American oil companies go ahead and hopelessly discredit themselves. The revolt, which was not hampered by any preliminary arrests or other activity by the government, was able to draw out only three companies from the garrison at Mexico City, and other small numbers in Pueblo, Torreon, Vera Cruz and Tezcoco.

The seaport city of Vera Cruz, supposedly a stronghold of Gomez, is firmly held by the federal government.

Vera Cruz Quiet.

Vera Cruz is quiet although many unconfirmed reports of military operations in the inland districts are being received, according to advices received here this afternoon.

Federal troops are being brought into Vera Cruz and are being moved from there to Jalapa where there is a concentration in progress. Train service out of Vera Cruz has been interrupted.

General Joaquin Amaro, Mexican Secretary of War, at the head of four

(*Continued on Page Two*)

All Aboard for the Big Bazaar! Opens Thursday 2 P. M.

BARGAINS:

Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats, Caps, Dresses, Art Objects, Cameras, Raincoats, Overcoats, Furniture, Knitgoods, Books, Furs, [illegible]welry, Jewelry Repairing, Shirts, Articles of [illegible] Kinds at the Lowest Prices. Don't Miss This [illegible]rtunity.

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THURSDAY—Official opening night, speeches by distinguished leaders; Dancing.

FRIDAY—Westergarde's European Acrobatic Sensation, first time in America. Poodles & Dotty, famous clowns, in their side splitting stunts.

SATURDAY—International Costume Ball.

SUNDAY—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers, just completed engagement at Roxy Theatre.

Grand finale and closing of Bazaar.

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Wall Street Approves of the A. F. of L. Convention

The big organs of the biggest bosses, like the New York Herald Tribune, are well satisfied with the line laid down by labor officialdom in its report and speeches in Los Angeles.

". . . the American Federation of Labor . . . will usher in a fresh chapter in the history of organized labor in this country," says the Herald Tribune editorially. "The executive council of the federation . . . will recommend to the convention a new wage policy . . . which will substitute for the old practice of making arbitrary demands on the employer, backed by strike threats, the more enlightened method of inviting him to discuss facts and figures over a table, with a view to adjustment."

"This tendency to conservatism has been apparent in the American Federation for years, but the adoption of this new wage policy will for the first time stamp it as official."

The Herald Tribune points out that labor officialdom now controls huge sums of money in union treasuries and various profit-making concerns which they "prefer should remain invested in productive enterprise rather than be dissipated in strike benefits."

The Herald Tribune expresses the opinion that "the country" should be gratified by this policy of labor officialdom. If for "the country" we read "the capitalists" we will see at once whom the "tendency to conservatism" has benefited.

The A. F. of L. convention in Los Angeles has been stage-managed in order to give no offense to business of the biggest kind. From the report of the executive council with its emphasis on "mutual understanding," to the unseating of William Schneiderman, Los Angeles delegate, for "Communist activities" carried out with the co-operation of the Los Angeles police department, the welcoming address by Governor Young of California, the state which has imprisoned Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings for 11 years for the crime of organizing workers, to the opening speech of President William Green wherein he apes Mayor Thompson of Chicago by raising the slogan of "America First" and pledges American labor to the defense of American institutions, the convention proceedings constitute a subservient acceptance of the leadership of the American capitalist class.

This may be and undoubtedly is very pleasant to tongues calloused by bootlicking but for the American working class it is a sinister exhibition.

It is, for instance, far from accidental when the "defense of American institutions" is the keynote of the convention address of Green. There are more jingoes to the square inch in Los Angeles than anywhere else unless it be Washington, D. C. and it is likewise true that American imperialism is launched upon a career of conquest marked by a sharpening of international antagonisms, militarization, increase in air and naval armament and military adventures in Latin America and the Far East.

With this monstrous program the A. F. of L. leadership falls in line.

The satisfaction which the reactionary press expresses with this position is a warning to the working class that heading the labor movement are men who are its enemies, who are agents of Wall Street in the labor movement, and must be fought as such.

"THE BOLSHEVIK PLAGUE HAS BEEN ERADICATED"

By WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES has assumed the appearance of a bankers' convention. Well-groomed, contented-looking individuals step from the train and the Mayor hastens to greet them. Reporters crowd around, with eager questions. The prosperous-looking gentlemen drive to the scabbiest haunt of parasites in Los Angeles, the Hotel Alexandria. A few minutes later, newspaper headlines announce to the world, "The Bolshevik Plague Has Been Eradicated, Says Labor Head." The American Federation of Labor has come to town!

Next year is a presidential election. So a swarm of senators, governors, mayors, and cabinet officers hurry to Los Angeles to tell "Labor" what good leaders they have, "safe, sane and constructive." Labor has not yet decided who is the highest bidder to whom it will sell its vote. So "the national political situation has not yet sufficiently clarified itself for us to commit ourselves," declares Green.

"Will the Sacco-Vanzetti case be discussed at the convention?" Green is asked. "Emphatically not." But union insurance will; and labor banking. Of course labor will have to be more careful in their banking ventures. They could not afford to have another exposure such as the Locomotive Engineers unearthed. But no reason to become discouraged. Banking experts would "help" labor.

Everybody agrees that Green and his associates are fine fellows; didn't they declare that "Reds would be barred from the convention?" Didn't they say that "no soviet or Communistic propaganda would be tolerated?" So all the papers joined in a chorus to sing the praises of "conservative and constructive" leadership. In due time the city was decorated with American flags of welcome, but not until Green made a speech averring his "loyalty to America and American institutions."

Not until the press declared, "Labor Leader Says Bolshevik Plague Eradicated from Unions," did the churches, twenty-four of them, hear "sermons" by respectable labor officials who believe in God and American Institutions.

But two jarring notes spoil the appearance of one big happy family. First: local labor leaders have warned Communists to "lay off" their activity while the big happy family is here to enjoy itself. Local leaders wish to prove to Green and to Uncle Sam that in Los Angeles, too, "the Bolshevik plague has been eradicated." But the Communists are not always as obliging as labor officials might wish, much to the latter's sorrow and discomfort.

Secondly, the Chamber of Commerce has done a shocking thing. It has admitted something Green will not admit: the existence of class differences. Fawning labor leaders begged D. D. McGarry, Chamber of Commerce president, to let bygones be bygones, and welcome the A. F. of L. convention. But McGarry refused to kiss and make up. He bluntly informed them that his organization considered it "impractical" for him to oblige them An honest reactionary, loyal to his class. The A. F. of L. is at a loss how to explain the break in the ranks of the one big happy family.

"This convention will be one of the most constructive we have ever had." Meaning that labor leaders will continue to serve their masters as they have done so ably in the past.

Spain's Dictator Gags Labor Paper That Spoke Of Sacco and Vanzetti

MADRID, Oct. 4.—"El Socialista," organ of the Socialist labor movement in Spain, was recently suppressed for eight days, because it had published an article on the Sacco-Vanzetti execution, when Dictator Primo de Rivera had forbidden publication of any news of the protest movement.

Capitalist papers violating the decree were not punished.

Stole $100,000 For "Good Time."

Accused of stealing approximately $100,000 from the banking company which employed her, to squander the money in riotous living, Miss Anna Magovern, 33, held in a jail cell yesterday, "was not prepared to explain anything yet," according to police.

BOOKS

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A. F. L. CONVENTION NOTES

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 4.—A report is current that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers may apply for affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. The parent organization, the United Garment Workers, would undoubtedly oppose such a move. The Amalgamated is four times the size of the U. G. W. Discussing the report, the "Southern California Labor Press" says, "The very important subject of craft versus industrial unionism may be well ventilated in the convention of the A. F. of L. If the delegates could be broad enough to accomplish such a desirable end for the labor movement, it might not be long before the Railroad Brotherhoods would make similar applications, thus giving us a united movement and much-needed new blood. The Amalgamated people never seceded from the A. F. of L., but were thrown out during the war hysteria days of 1914 under the cry of 'reds.' To an outsider the cause of the unfortunate split seems to have been the usual demand for more up-to-date methods by the rank and file and a hard boiled refusal by the reigning officialdom." This paper which comments on craft vs. industrial unionism is the organ of the local building trades, which are constantly in the midst of jurisdictional disputes which arise from craft divisions and jealousies.

* * *

Green, Morrison Say They Are "Best Leaders."

Speaking at a meeting of the Central Labor Council, William Green assailed "the critics within our movement who profess to be our friends." He challenged anybody to produce a better leadership than the A. F. of L. had at the present time. "If we would have to depend for leadership on these critics, our movement would starve." He claimed to have five million "fighting militant trade unionists" in the A. F. of L., altho official figures in the report to the convention show only 2,800,000. "Give me five million more men, and what could we not accomplish."

He advocated the five-day week as a means to do away with unemployment, and claimed increased efficiency and productivity warranted such a reduction in hours.

Green pointed out the New York garment industry "where we did away with the sweatshop." He was silent on the role of the A. F. of L. in breaking down the union conditions in the garment industry.

He boasted of his early life as a miner, but said not one word of what the A. F. of L. was doing for the striking miners.

Morrison spoke on company unions, the defense of the primary system, injunctions and the yellow dog contract as four main problems before the labor movement.

* * *

The following cities have put in their bid for the next convention of the A. F. of L.: Birmingham, Alabama; Toronto, Canada; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Lakeland, Fla.

* * *

The Union Label Trades Department heard a pessimistic report on the progress of the union label campaign, and adjourned after re-electing its officers for the coming year.

DETECTIVE ASSISTS CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE DENY SEAT TO DELEGATE OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1).

and using everything, even the radio, to defeat the bill to construct the dam. He also denounced corruption in Pennsylvania, defended the primary law, and declared, amidst cheers from the delegates, "A few men shall not ride, booted and spurred, on the backs of the millions."

On Passaic "Reds."

Sara Conboy, of the United Textile Workers, declared that the relief of the Passaic textile workers was stopped when the "Reds" "were expelled from Passaic."

Plans continue for a great gathering of A. F. of L. officials to discuss miners' relief Nov. 14, which is a date late enough to mean starvation for the miners still left on strike after the present partial settlements being carried out.

* * *

Deplores Labor Strife.

"The labor movement," declares President Green at the opening of his report, "is an agency thru which the workers may develop a partnership with management in the doing of work itself." This worker-management co-operation forms the keynote of the report. He deplores "spectacular incidents of strife" that "overshadow the more important events of constructive development."

He mentions the five-day week as a goal for the labor movement, but there is not a word as to how it is going to be achieved. He emphasizes, however, among the "constructive" activities of the trade union arbitration schemes, raising productivity standards thru the speed-up, and other standard class-collaboration ideas.

The report lauds the Conference on the Elimination of Industrial Waste held in Philadelphia as one of the outstanding achievements of the A. F. of L. in "educational" work. The chief policies in the educational field to be emphasized, it appears, are "union co-operation, trade schools, apprentice schools, organizing methods, and insurance."

Green claims for the Workers Education Bureau the credit for winning away the workers of Passaic from Communism and for "trade unionism." "While the Passaic development is a local matter, yet the implications of the industrial situation concerned have focussed attention on that district for a considerable period of time."

An entire section is devoted to "communistic control." "We have been successful during the past year in defeating plans of Communists to get control of trade unions. That we have made distinct progress in defeating the philosophy and the proponents of Communism is in the interests of the general welfare of the workers of our nation as well as of our national institutions."

Criticize Labor Banks.

Two subjects are recommended for study upon which policies should be formulated; Old Age Pensions, and Union Investments. The re-action of the A. F. of L. officials to the debacle of the Locomotive Engineers banking enterprise is typical: "The investments of union funds is a serious problem for the labor movement. . . . Results of labor banking experiment confirm the warnings that the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly made. These banks should have the advice of banking experts. . . . Some unions that have financed various undertakings have involved themselves in most embarrassing difficulties. It would be well to study the causes of failure in labor banks and investment undertakings.

The report advocates more educational activities in the union as a means of arousing interest and decreasing pessimism. Regarding the company unions, without offering any alternative course, the report maintains "the question at issue here is not one that should be decided by conflict unless employers force that course."

A number of jurisdictional disputes are mentioned, chiefly in the Building and Metal Trades, under the Economic section of the report. Follows a chapter on the "Reorganization of the International Fur Workers Union. " . . . The International was re-organized, new officers elected, in full sympathy with the American Federation of Labor and will support its policies. The control of the organization has been taken from the former Communistic officers of the New York Joint Board."

The report indicates that last year's resolutions to "organize the unorganized" remains on paper, as no results were mentioned. Green estimates that 90,000 workers in the United States are working under the 40-hour week, not including the Ford factories.

Memorials Not So Good.

Memorials such as the Samuel Gompers Foundation, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, are not progressing very well financially it appears, as another appeal for more active fund-collecting is made to the unions.

The A. F. of L. re-affirms its "non-partisan" political policy, attacks the enemies of the primaries, and urges more people to vote, and raise the percentage above 50%. The A. F. of L. strongly urges Congress for permanent relief for the Mississippi flood sufferers, and for modification of the Volstead Act.

The Executive Council reports to the convention without recommendation that the obstacles to affiliation with the Amsterdam International still exist, that is, the per capita tax being too large, and second, the voting rules preventing the American Federation a sufficient voice in formulating the policies. Oudegest, the secretary of the Amsterdam International, suggested a conference to discuss the questions at issue. The presence at this convention of representatives of the Building Trades Section of Amsterdam International, with British and German delegates, may have something to do with this proposition.

Kellogg Won't Discuss Relief; Finds Starving Minn. Farmers Improve

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary of State Kellogg, back from a long vacation in Minnesota, declared that "farm conditions in Minnesota are very much improved." He refused to discuss the political situation in his home state, but indicated that he looked upon it hopefully.

Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, who defeated Kellogg for re-election in 1922 by nearly 90,000 plurality, has been talking to Minnesota farmers this summer on the imperialism of the republican administration, and on Kellogg's lawless war against Nicaragua. Shipstead has not found the farmers either prosperous or happy. He is going to run on the Farmer-Labor ticket next year on a platform of farm relief and anti-imperialism.

Legion Defeated in Drive on the Belgian Palace; Fists Fly

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4.—Henry Brechner of Philadelphia, who was mauled by the throat by John J. Wicker, travel director of the American Legion, when a party of legionnaires tried to "crash" a reception to the more favored officers and "veterans" at the royal palace in Brussels, is now wondering whether or not one strikebreaker really is as good as another. The fun began when a group of thirty of the "veterans," who are reported to have found the wines of Brussels almost as heady as those of Montmartre, demanded to be allowed to look at the king of the Belgians and were refused admission at the palace gates by Wicker and Edward Reed, secretary of the American embassy in Belgium, together with the Belgian police and Father Wolfe, the national chaplain of the legion.

Brechner, a blustering swaggerer who as a member of the legion has probably never had any difficulty in awing unarmed American workers with his revolver, tried to rush the palace gates but as he sprang forward, Wicker unleashed his wrist and caught Brechner by the throat. The uninvited were pushed back, and the palace doors slammed in their faces.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the legionnaires that they are being left out in the cold while their officers are being feasted by the Belgian king and queen and the wealthy American ex-patriots, who are their American dollars in Brussels. There is particular resentment against the awarding of medals, which were given only for distinguished courage during the recent imperialist butchery, to officers of the American fascists, many of whom it is reported are now in Europe for the first time.

Sacco's and Vanzetti's Ashes Reach England on Way to Rest in Italy

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 4.—The ashes of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and half the ashes of Nicola Sacco arrived here from America today. They were brought on the liner Mauretania.

Eventually the ashes will be taken to Italy by Vanzetti's sister.

Oil Barons' Men Lose In Mexican War

(Continued from Page One)

thousand loyal troops, is personally conducting the campaign against General Ignacio Alamada, former chief of staff of the Mexico City garrison, who led the mutiny against the government in the Mexico City garrison.

Reactionaries Rob.

Serious fighting between mutineers and loyal troops and actions of depredation by the rebellious troops are reported in dispatches received here.

The reactionaries are reported to have sacked the town of Texcoco and also to have held up an express train from Vera Cruz and to have robbed the passengers.

A dispatch from Torreon states that fifteen soldiers of the Sixteenth Cavalry have been killed in fighting there, and that twenty-nine have been wounded, including Colonel Ibarra and two loyal captains.

The reactionary group, after being depleted by desertions of those originally forced into it, was severely cut up by airplane bombs dropped by the air fleet flying ahead of the federal force sent in pursuit, and then scattered by the short fight which resulted when this force caught up with it.

Serrano for Oil Barons.

General Francisco Serrano, against whom a warrant for treason now stands, is the catholic and adherent of the cause of the great landowners, who during his election campaign offered publicly to "settle with the United States oil companies," which is interpreted as meaning that he placed himself at their disposal in the quarrel between them and the Mexican state over the right of the companies to dodge taxes.

Serrano is strong at Torreon, but the mutiny he ordered there resulted in all his forces being disarmed and captured after a three hours' battle.

Gomez Loses Vera Cruz.

General Arnulfo Gomez, a former secreary of war for Mexico, but now a hunted outlaw, takes a similar position to that of Serrano, but up to the present has been considered a rival of both Serrano and Obregon. Obregon is the popular candidate for presidency, and will carry out the policies of the present Calles government in the matter of Mexican oil.

Gomez had his headquarters in Vera Cruz, but so few of the garrison there followed him into the field that the city was undisturbed by the fighting.

Hoover, Head of U. S. A. Radio Control Talks to International Meeting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—World-wide radio problems were put under the X-ray of foremost scientists from many nations here today with the gathering of the International Radio-telegraph Conference.

Fifty or more countries were represented for the purpose of laying the ground work for international treaties, sufficiently strong in regulatory scope to keep communication out of chaos, sufficiently flexible to assure uncramped development of radio science.

President Coolidge will open the conference formally this afternoon with the address of welcome, followed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, slated to be elected president of the international organization.

The Soviet Union and Ecuador were excluded from the conference.

Policeman Loses Fight.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 4.—Shooting his way to Freedom from the rear of Phill Brother's hardware store early today, a safe cracksman shot and instantly killed patrolman Alfred Hollis, 23, youngest member of the Quincy police.

The lone burglar escaped as patrolman John J. Fitzgerald, came running around from the front of the building.

Another Honolulu Flight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Post Office Department today authorizes the carrying of mail on the flight about October 13 from San Francisco to Australia, via Honolulu.

Gives Plum Without Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Western Air Express of Los Angeles, which bid 83 cents a pound, today was awarded the contract for carrying the air mail from Cheyenne to Pueblo, Via Colorado Springs and Denver.

Postmaster General New said the company was "thoroughly reliable and no investigation of it would be required." The contract was awarded within an hour after bids were received.

The company operates the Los Angeles-Salt Lake City Air Route.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

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Gold Discovery in Philippines Means No Hope of Freedom

MANILA, Oct. 4.—Another reason why a deaf ear is being turned to all proposals for greater self government, to say nothing of the long promised independence, for the Philippine Islands, has become apparent today.

Some time ago a gold strike of considerable richness was made in the old mining field around Benguet, 100 miles from Manila. This fact was kept secret until the American company could buy up all the stock in corporations owning this field, and until the political situation quieted.

It is now admitted that during the last two weeks ore valued at $33,000,000 has been mined, and that six hundred feet deep in the earth there is a body of ore of unknown size, assaying $600 to the metric ton. The mining properties are protected by heavily armed guards and fortifications, fronted by barbed wire.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The body of an unidentified man was found on Southampton Beach last night by a coast guardsman. There were no clothes on the body, which apparently had been in the water more than a month.

BOOKS
On Soviet
Russia

For the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations

AS in all parts of the world, workers in the United States will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the world's first workers' government. Celebrate this great day in your own way. Read about Russia—talk to your fellow-worker. Give him a book or pamphlet from this list on all phases of Russian life:

.. RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS —.05
.. RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS IN 1923 By R. Tomsky —.05
.. ROLE OF LABOR UNIONS IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION By A. Losovsky —.05
.. GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing —.10
.. RUSSIA TURNS EAST By Scott Nearing —.10
.. MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA —.10
.. CONSTITUTION, LABOR LAWS, ETC. —.10
.. SOVIETS AT WORK By Lenin —.10
.. RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926 By Wm. Z. Foster —.25
.. RUSSIA'S PATH TO COMMUNISM By G. Zinoviev —.25
.. COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R. —.30
.. MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA By Leon Trotsky —.50
.. EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing —.50 Cloth—1.50
.. INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA By I. Heller (Cloth)—.50
.. RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE ON RUSSIA —.50
.. RUSSIA TODAY (Report of the British Trade Union Delegation) —1.25

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SHOW BRITISH OIL IMPERIALISM IN RAKOVSKY RECALL

French Play for Better Debt Terms Suspected

PARIS, Oct. 4.—While some circles are seeing the hand of the British oil imperialists in the reported demand that Christian Rakovsky, the ambassador of the Soviet Union, be recalled from Paris, there is a tendency among other groups to believe that the report is an intrigue of the French imperialists to obtain better debt terms from the Soviet Union diplomats in the negotiations now going on.

The French meanwhile have announced that there has been no formal demand for Ambassador Rakovsky's recall. According to the statement of the French foreign office, the presence of Ambassador Rakovsky in Paris at the present stage of the debt negotiations, is a slight inconvenience owing to the touchiness of certain sections of official opinion. The French press anticipates that Ambassador Rakovsky may return to Moscow in the course of the next week, but it is careful to add that his departure will in no way involve a break with the Soviet Union.

The debt negotiations which are now proceeding between the government of the Soviet Union and the French officials are reported to be progressing favorably and it is not expected that the French will permit any rupture between the two governments at this juncture.

There is, however, a rumor current in Paris that the government of the Soviet Union regards the attitude of the French officials as ambiguous, and while not resulting in an immediate break, as a carefully prepared plot of the French die-hards and the British oil imperialists to wreck the progress of the debt negotiations between the Soviet Union and the French government. It is pointed out that the present policies of the French politicians are skilfully calculated to precede an open rupture tho at this time the French government does not wish to bear the burden of such grave responsibility.

Snyder-Gray Appeal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The appeal of Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray will be argued in the Court of Appeals on October 24, the state's highest tribunal announced today.

Mrs. Snyder and Gray were conv[illegible]d of murdering the woman's husba[illegible] while he slept in his home in Queens County. Both are now in the death house at Sing Sing.

British Reformists Use Labor Party Conference for Attack on Militants

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Oct. 4.—The reformist leadership of British labor seized the opportunity offered by the Labor Party Conference here yesterday to attack militant workers affiliated with the minority movement and the Communist Party.

In addition to attacking militant trade unionism in the report of the Executive Committee, individual reformists attacked the minority movement. F. O. Roberts, chairman of the Conference, in his opening address warned "extremists within and without the party against attempts to disrupt the organization."

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

ment was charged with the alleged crime and no doubt thousands of people will continue until their death to believe that there actually was a bomb plot and that the Communists were responsible.

* * *

WHAT a citizen with initiative can do to embarrass an administration was demonstrated by William A. Ryan, a Boston lamplighter, who decided to stage a little party of his own at Boston's tercentenary celebration in 1930. Mr. Ryan, being of the opinion that Boston is too exclusive invited delegations from 7,300 cities to visit the Hub and leave their spending money at home. Mr. Ryan did not seem to attract undue attention until he sent off an invitation to Bolshevik Moscow. Then the Back Bay threw an epileptic fit and asked questions. Mr. Ryan was quite willing to answer. Indeed we believe he now considers his mission ended having succeeded in making a reputation for himself as one of the world's greatest publicity men.

* * *

MAYOR Walker has given rise to much suspicion by letting the news leak out that he was shadowed by detectives while travelling in Europe. The reported incident in the Rome cafe where the mayor is alleged to have objected to the presence of Negroes was a pure invention sayeth Jimmy. Perhaps G. O. P. stool-pigeons did trail his honor, hoping to get a key-hole photograph of the dapper Tammanyite in a position that might tally with young Teddy Roosevelt's red-light oration in Rochester. Walker regards with the utmost complacency the activities of his Bomb Squad sleuthing on radicals and progressive labor leaders. He is not the first quack to gag at his own medicine.

RED LENINGRAD GETS READY FOR "THE 10TH YEAR"

Giant Preparations to Honor Revolution

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. P., Oct. 4.—On the Tenth Anniversary of the victory of the Bolshevik Revolution, November 7, new workers' clubs, schools, cultural establishments and a new school will be opened in the Moscow-Narva district—the biggest working-class district of Leningrad. One thousand workers' children will be taught there.

Encouragement to Astronomy.

In honor of the tenth anniversary of the November 17, 1927, Revolution buildings for astronomical observations will be put up in Leningrad at the initiative and expense of the workers. These buildings with all their appliances will be at the disposal of amateur astronomers.

The main object of these beginnings is to spread scientific knowledge among workers, to fight against superstition and ignorance and to raise interest in self-education.

Apart from the organization of a big science exhibition which will bear testimony of the work of Leningrad science institutions during the last ten years, it is also intended to make the opening of a high volt station for the study of high pressure currents attached to the physico-technical institute coincide with the tenth anniversary. The chief geo-physical observatory will open its museum.

Plans of Art Academy.

The Art Academy is engaged on the production of a grand panorama, "The Taking of the Winter Palace in 1917."

The Revolutionary Museum is organizing an exhibition of the history of the 1917 Revolution. The exhibition on Soviet construction will be held in the former Mariinsk Palace. A big industrial-economic exhibition is to be opened, in which co-operatives will participate.

A trade union movement exhibition will be held in the Labor Palace. There will be also exhibitions in connection with the press, science institutions, the army, the postal and telegraph service as well as a number of exhibitions in the Art Academy. An exhibition of labor customs and life during the last ten years will be held in the Vybor district.

A big merchandised flour mill, the biggest of its kind in the U.S.S.R., is being built in accordance with the modern achievements of technique. This flour mill will produce 2,420 tons flour per month and its construction and equipment will cost about 3½ million roubles.

Moreover, a new big co-operative store, the Leningrad Co-operative Stores, will be opened at the time of the tenth anniversary.

Open Saw Mills.

It is also intended to open by that date a big sawing mill constructed of iron baton. This new sawing mill will produce over 30,000 standards of sawed timber which is to be exported to West Europe. It is equipped with modern Swedish machinery and mechanism.

It is also proposed to open by that date another powerful sawing mill also constructed of iron baton which will produce over 15,000 standards sawed timber. The construction and equipment of these two works will cost over 3½ million roubles. ($1,750,000.)

The Leningrad Trust of the garment-making industry will open for the anniversary another garment-making factory which will employ 1,000 workers.

The North-Western joint stock company, "Electropomostch," is making arrangements for the opening on that date of the electro-technical works "Krassny October," which will employ up to 1,000 workers.

Many Smaller Undertakings.

In addition to these big enterprises a number of smaller enterprises and workshops will be opened in honor of the tenth anniversary. The giant of the Soviet colored metal industry, "Krassny Vyborzhets," is opening an electrified foundry, in the "Dzerzhinsky" textile factory a textile factory-school will be opened, etc.

French and Roumanian Reactionaries Confer; Exile Bessarabians

MOSCOW (By Mail).—On the 11th September four Bessarabian workers expelled from Paris arrived in Moscow. Two of them were leaders of the legal Bessarabian alliance in France. They declared that their expulsion was in connection with the growth of the reaction in France and with the persecutions of the Bessarabian movement following upon the meeting between the Roumanian foreign minister, Titulescu, and members of the French government in August of this year.

Tom Wright, a delegate of the Australian unions, declared upon his arrival in Leningrad that he would represent the situation in the Soviet Union at public meetings in Australia. He declared that the trade unions in Australia would send a delegation to the celebrations of the October revolution.

Read The Daily Worker

NORWEGIAN LABOR DELEGATES URGE SUPPORT OF USSR

Want Norwegian-Finn Soviet Union Committee

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—The various groups of the Norwegian workers' delegation which have been touring a number of U.S.S.R. districts have met again in Moscow. In conversation with a representative of "Trud," the chairman of the delegation, Comrade Diedrichsen said: "All the members of the delegation are astonished at the colossal constructive work noticeable in all spheres of Soviet life. In the textile factories of the Ivanovo-Voznosensk district, in the colossal enterprises of the Donetz basin, in Leningrad and Moscow institutions and enterprises we could see for ourselves that the entire working class is doing its utmost for the development of industry, in greater productivity of labor and socialist construction.

In regard to future relations between the Norwegian Labor Movement and Soviet trade unions, Comrade Diedrichsen said: "Myself and all the members of the delegation think that Norwegian trade unions should keep up close relations with the Soviet trade union movement. The question of the establishment of a special organ whose business it will be to definitely consolidate this connection, i.e. of a Norwegian-Finnish-Soviet Unity Committee will be decided at the next congress of the Norwegian trade unions."

Commenting on the news concerning the break-up of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee by the Edinburgh Trade Union Congress, Comrade Diedrichsen pointed out that this event will certainly accelerate the unification of the revolutionary sections of Norwegian workers.

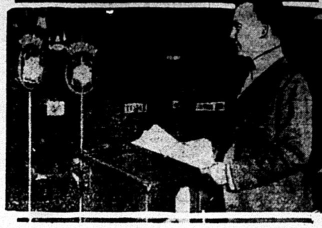
Although in reformist ranks the news of the severance of relations between the General Council and the AUCTU might give an impetus to Right tendencies the revolutionary section of Norwegian workers and entire rank and file will no doubt feel impelled to give whole-hearted support to the Soviet trade unions.

On its return, the Norwegian delegation will do its utmost to inform Norwegian workers about the life and doings of the Russian comrades.

In conclusion Comrade Diedrichson said:

"All of us are convinced that the Soviet Union is the most progressive country in regard to all spheres of state and economic life."

Declaring the Wars of Religion in the U. S. A.



Theodore Roosevelt, 2nd, delivering keynote speech at Republican State convention at Rochester, N. Y., in which Smith administration was given a flaying.

TEDDY'S ATTACK ON TAMMANY'S AL MAY INJURE G. O. P.

But It May Be Strong Red Meat for Southwest

Governor Smith

Smith, running wet and catholic, is a contender for Coolidge's job. But his party isn't sure it wants him. Tammany seems anxious to run him in order to lose him.

Whether Theodore Roosevelt committed a political faux pas in connecting the respectable Al. Smith with the "red-light" leadership of Tammany Hall, or whether his Rochester speech is the kind of meat the dry and protestant voters of the south and west like to feed on is still a question, to differ over.

Newspapers favorable to Smith are publishing columns of rumors and hints designed to convince their readers that high G. O. P. officials in Washington are wishing Teddy, Jr., was on the top of Teapot Dome at the time he was engaged in the business of delivering his fulmination against Al. in Rochester. It was stated quite frankly, even in republican organs that old and seasoned strategists in the G. O. P. were horror strickn as the fellow Al. licked for the governorship a few years ago pulled out the stops on one of the most vitriolic tirades ever heard outside of a bawdy house.

Ready For The Carnage.

There are others, at least equally deserving of credence, who declare that the republican stalwarts at Rochester licked their chops after the forensic dish served up to them by young Teddy and the gleam in their collective eye, as they anticipated tearing th pope limb from limb in the next election, was not unlike the glint in the optics of a hungry hyena who contemplates the hind part of a fat missionary bending over a brook to slake his godly thirst in its cooling waters. There will be dirty work at the crossroads in this coming election and Teddy Roosevelt's Rochester speech will strengthen Pius's hold on his American flock and may help to bring many stray 100 per cent protestant American dollars back to the untenanted coffers of the Ku Klux Klan.

Al. Smith may be given the democratic nomination but his chances of election are mighty slim. Still it will be something for his personal prestige to be the first catholic ever to receive a presidential nomination from either a democratic or republican convention and the fascist catholic church will be able to hang another political scalp in its wigwam.

Slim Chance For Democrats.

Outside of Smith there is no outstanding figure in the democratic party, with the possible exception of Senator Reed of Missouri, with the personality capable of dramatizing the campaign and making issues that do not mean a thing to the masses, seem to be matters of life and death. But the chances of the democratic party to win in the next election are slim unless between now and then a serious industrial crisis develops. While the present state of comparative prosperity continues—a prosperity from which the capitalists are the chief beneficiaries—there is little liklihood that the republicans will be driven out of the White House.

There is a possibility that Dawes and Roosevelt are being seriously considered for the G. O. P. race, as presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Lowden, who is a formidable rival to Dawes in the middle west, is up against the opposition of the William Hale Thompson machine in Illinois. Young Teddy will not be helped in his political aspirations by his next public appearance in Washington as a witness in the Fall-Sinclair oil scandal conspiracy trial. Roosevelt, as assistant secretary of the navy, was a messenger between Fall and Doheny and it was he that sent out the marines to clear Teapot Dome for the oil magnate. However, the disagreeable political odor that emanated from the White House sewers in 1924 has lost its virgin sting and the populace refuses to be excited over anything more ancient than last month, unless it be religion or rum.

Mexican Immigration May Not Be Banned by The U. S. Authorities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Mexico may not be singled out, among all the nations of the western hemisphere, to be brought under a quota limitation as to the number of her workers who may enter the United States. And no attempt will be made to apply the quota limitation to Canada or to any of the countries of Central or South America.

It is the opinion of one of the most influential cabinet members — whose views were given in confidence — that the American government cannot afford, and would have no good reason, to offend the Mexicans by raising a quota bar against their people. Canada certainly would be irritated by any such action against herself.

The Rise of Reaction in Wuhan

SZ-TOH-LI of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Central Bureau has furnished The DAILY WORKER with four articles describing the betrayal of the liberation movement by the Wuhan leaders and the horrible butcheries and suppression which followed their surrender to Chiang Kai-shek and the other militarists.

By documentary evidence the writer shows that the Wuhan "moderates" took the same attitude toward the labor movement and the peasant organizations as did imperialists and their militarist allies.

Written the first of August, the general predictions made by the writer have been confirmed fully by subsequent events.

(Continued From Last Issue)

III.

The Theoreticians of Reaction.

THERE follows a series of confusion injections by such eloquent confusionists as Wong Ching Wei, in the form of a series of articles dealing with the Kuomintang and the masses, and the land problem and the class struggle, and the U.S.S.R. and China and capitalist countries, and everything under the sun except the burning question whether the destruction of the labor and peasant movements —which was going on while Mr. Wong Ching Wei was writing his articles and pronouncing his speeches —and the wholesale executions of labor and peasant leaders, were what he, the self-styled apostle of "pure Sun Yat Senism" considered to be in accordance with the principles of Dr. Sun.

IT is typical of this self-styled heir of Sun Yat Senism that he defines the National Revolution simply as "the struggle of an oppressed people against imperialism." More than that he does not see and does not want. The social revolution does not exist for him. The class struggle to him is a crime.

Let the toiling masses, the workers and peasants be good and help the Chinese bourgeoisie beat imperialism in order that it may itself have the monopoly on exploiting the Chinese working class and the peasantry—and Mr. Wong Ching Wei will thank them. (See "People's Tribune" of Aug. 8 and 9).

THE height of confusion and learned stupidity is reached in another series of articles published during the same period of preparation for the reactionary coup by Kou Meng Yu, the Minister of Education.

Mr. Kou throws the terrible bugaboo of Nihilism into the discussion, and quotes Dostoyevsky himself—and Bakunin and even Marx—in an effort to prove that the present actively revolutionary labor and peasant movements in China lead to Nihilism which is opposed to Sun Yat Senism.

THE trio of petty bourgeois theoreticians and ideologists of "Nationalist Revolution" is completed by Sun Fo, Minister of Communications, who also ventures into theoretical discussions (read: justification of the reactionary coup) which furnish a splendid shield to all the dark forces at present operating at Wuhan.

Mr. Sun Fo who seems to have learned mighty little from his revolutionary father Sun Yat Sen, poses as attorney-general against the masses.

He accuses the masses of no less a crime than "the illegal usurpation of political power" from the Kuomintang and the Government. ". . .The great responsibility for the illegal activity of the people (!) falls upon the shoulders of persons who are leading the mass movement. In order to avoid such a crisis and the defeat of the Revolution, we must get rid of the misrepresentations of the theory of National Revolution. . . ." (See "People's Tribune July 15).

INDEED the gods must laugh to hear this self-satisfied and vainglorious son of a great man accuse the masses of "usurping political power." The masses! With what contempt these little puppets who were brought to light by the same masses he now despises, speak of the masses!

As if the masses of workers and peasants who constitute the overwhelming majority, perhaps 95 per cent of the population, could "usurp" anything! Between the masses and Mr. Sun Fo it is not difficult to find the usurper. . . .

IN another "theoretical" article ("P. T." of July 20), entitled "The only way for the Nationalist Revolution," Mr. Sun Fo points out three possibilities: Fascism, Bolshevism or Sun Yat Senism. He pretends to reject the first of these. But let us ask our complacent theoretician whether the destruction of the labor movement and the execution of labor leaders is nearer to Fascism than it is to Sun Yat Senism. Or does Mr. Sun Fo so understand the three principles enunciated by his father that he could shelter the counter-revolutionary labor policy of the last few months under the label "Pure Sun Yat Senism?"

The Practitioners.

WITH such ideological preparation, the events which followed came as no surprise to anyone. With three such ideologists standing intellectual guard to the out-and-out militarists who first wrecked the labor and peasant movement in Hunan (the hated reactionary General Ho Chen of the 35th Army), every obstacle seemed cleared away for them in Hankow and in the Wuhan cities.

General Ho Chen becomes garrison commander of Hankow. He orders his soldiers to raid and destroy all the trade unions in the city. (For a complete list of trade unions so dealt with see statement of Hupeh General Union in "People's Tribune" of July 23).

THE trade union leaders are forced to flee; they are hounded by the soldiers and spies of Ho Chen, who apes his intellectual masters mentioned above and also indulges in theorising on National Revolution.

IN an open proclamation (see "Hankow Herald" July 19) General Ho Chen asks a series of questions and gives the answers to them: ". . .Is the mission to break all the national systems, eliminate all classes and to establish a socialistic order—National Revolution? No! National Revolution has for its object the overthrow of imperialism, emancipation of the people and the establishment of an independent state—why should we then place under the revolutionary banner all the anti-humanity and anti-national practices, systems and thoughts such as advocating prostitution, overthrowing moral teachings, beating down the learned class, overthrowing the system of merchants, supporting local rascals and overthrowing all family conceptions . . ."

IN another manifesto issued to his troops Ho Chen gives a long list of crimes committed by the labor leaders: ". . . ancestral temples confiscated, executions, posters urging women to foresake their husbands, students' slogans denouncing their own parents, chaos, anarchy, grave tombs removed—**and the preaching of the class struggle. . .**" This manifesto ends with the slogan: Support Wong Ching Wei, Sun Fo, Tang Shen Chi, support Buddhism and Confucianism. . ."

WE congratulate Messrs. Wong Wei, Kou Meng Yu and Sun Fo on the splendid results of their tutorship. . . The militarist Ho Chen who has the lives of hundreds of workers and peasants on his conscience, and the super-militarists of the same type (Tang Shen Chi Co.) are now the honorable executors of the will of Dr. Sun—as Messrs. Wong Ching Wei and Sun Fo understand and interpret it. . . .

Woe to that national revolution which depends on "practitioners" such as Ho Chen and such theoreticians as the trio above mentioned!

THERE is one phrase in Ho Chen's proclamation which gives away the whole show: "**Preaching the class struggle**" . . . That is precisely where the dog lies buried. . . . It is not because temples have been confiscated or prostitution advocated, or women urged to leave their husbands (how familiar all these stupid accusations sound to those who are conversant with the counter-revolutionary press which vituperated in the same manner about the Russian Revolution), no—it is not because the labor movement and the labor leaders threatened to "break up the family" (how familiar again!), but it is because the revolutionary labor movement of China did not abandon the class struggle, that the reactionaries of all colors and shades found themselves together in the cause of exterminating the revolutionary labor and peasant movements.

That is where Mr. Wong Ching Wei and Ho Chen and Sun Fo and Fou Meng Yu and Tang Shen Chi and Chiang Kai Shek and Li Chi Hsin and all the militarists and reactionaries and brief-holders for the bourgeoisie find themselves under the same quilt dreaming like dreams. . . .

(To Be Continued)

Address Labor Defender.

The address of the "Labor Defender" has been removed to 80 E. 11th Street, Room 402, New York City.

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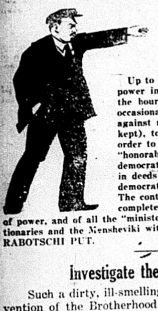

Lenin Attacks Bourgeoisie

HE SAID:

Up to now (Sept. 27, 1917—Ten Years Ago) state power in Russia has remained in actual fact with the bourgeoisie, and this is only obliged to make occasional partial concessions (which are withdrawn against next day) to give promises (which are not kept), to seek every kind of cloak for its rule (in order to persuade the people of the existence of an "honorable coalition") and so forth.* In words: a democratic and revolutionary people's government; in deeds; a government hostile to the people, anti-democratic, counter-revolutionary, and bourgeois. The contradiction here existing is the source of the complete indecision and vacillation in the exercise of power, and of all the "ministerial antics," promoted by the social-revolutionaries and the Mensheviki with such regrettable (for the people) zeal.—RABOTSCHI PUT.

Investigate the Labor Banking Fraud

Such a dirty, ill-smelling mess as that unearthed by the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in connection with the chain of Brotherhood banks and affiliated institutions could not help but force itself upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. In the annual report to the Los Angeles convention the members of organized labor were belatedly warned against further ventures along the labor banking line.

While the adventurers and blue-sky artists were busy organizing the labor banks and involving the unions and their funds in the most dangerous form of speculative enterprise the Communists alone in the labor movement opposed them. We pointed out the economic absurdity of such things as labor banks, proving that any bank in order to exist in an imperialist country must become a part of the banking combine or go under. The Brotherhood banks did both—they first became a part of the Wall Street pirate gang in order to exist for even a short time and finally hit the rocks. The Brotherhood banks' debacle more than justified everything we had said about such institutions. The present condition of the Brotherhood banks only show to other labor banks the picture of their own future.

This fact is plain to everyone but the most pathetic dolt. But the executive council of the American Federation of Labor does not specifically condemn such ventures but suggests that such banks should have the "advice of banking experts."

The Brotherhood banks had the advice of a former head of one of the federal reserve banks who later organized Peter J. Brady's federation bank in New York City. Perhaps the executive council did not want to alienate the pack of fakirs who operate such thinly veiled confidence games against the members of the organized labor movement.

Just as at first we warned the unions against such ventures, so again we warn the workers that there is not a single existing institution of that calibre that is sound and for the most part they rest on such shaky foundations that the unions having money in them stand not only to lose their capital investments but, according to banking laws, will be liable for much more than their investments.

Labor cannot beat the capitalist class by playing the game of its enemies. Only an imbecile believes that labor can match its pitiful stipend against the colossal surplus the capitalists steal from us and eventually buy them out.

Communism and the Passaic Workers

Among the numerous slanders hurled against the Communists by William Green in his report before the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor was the statement that the Workers Education Bureau was responsible for winning the Passaic strikers away from Communism and for trade unionism.

Such shameless deception may be practiced with effect upon workers who do not know the facts in the Passaic struggle and that the so-called Workers' Education Bureau played no part whatsoever in determining the strikers to affiliate with the United Textile Workers Union, a part of the American Federation of Labor. It was the Communists and the Communists alone who first brought the slaves of Passaic into the trade union movement by organizing them under the name of the United Front Committee, conducting the strike effectively in spite of the opposition of the venal officialdom of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the sabotage of the rest of the bureaucracy

Then again, Green is guilty of deliberate mendacity when he tries to create the impression that Communism is antagonistic to trade unionism and that it is necessary to "win workers from Communism to trade unionism." The history of the world labor movement proves that the best trades unionists are Communists because they not only know how to fight for the pressing demands of today, but they know the direction in which the labor movement must travel to its ultimate goal. Communists also know the calibre of the traitors to labor at the head of the A. F. of L. machine, but in spite of that we urged the Passaic strikers to join the United Textile Workers. Communists had the power to prevent this step being taken and had they desired to do so the Green-Woll bureaucracy would have been powerless. But the policy of the international Communist movement is to persuade the workers to get into the trade unions, no matter how reactionary such unions are, because they are rallying points for the masses of labor.

After the workers of Passaic were in the A. F. of L. the propaganda machines of the A. F. of L. got busy, but thus far they have not changed the minds of the masses regarding the effectiveness of Communist leadership of strikes. They know that the Communists came into a bad situation and accomplished results that ought to have been accomplished years ago by those paid to do such work.

Labor Officialdom Lists Its Year's "Achievements"

Sacco-Vanzetti, Miners' Strike Disregarded in A. F. of L. Report—"Shifting the Issue From Problems of Defense or Aggression"—"Progress Toward Mutual Understanding"—Successes Versus Failures.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

I.

THE best index to the character of the report submitted to the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor by its executive council is the fact that in its 94 pages there is not one word or line in connection with the strike of the United Mine Workers of America—the largest union in the Federation (according to Secretary Morrison's figures) and engaged in a struggle for its life.

THE explanation for this otherwise incomprehensible omission is to be found in the policy of the executive council which is set forth on Page 16 under the head of "Outstanding Achievements — Progress Toward Mutual Understanding." Taken in connection with failure to even mention the nationwide strike of its largest union in its official report, the following statements are of the greatest significance:

". . .Formerly Labor allowed spectacular incidents of strife to overshadow the more important events of constructive development and service . . . BY SHIFTING ATTENTION FROM PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE OR AGGRESSION TO THOSE OF CONSTRUCTIVE BUILDING, the relative importance of the sustained work of the union becomes more obvious. . . . With the extension of this policy, thruout the whole labor movement is coming more general and keener appreciation of the value of the unions. THE BUSINESS ADVANTAGE OF UNIONIZATION HAS BECOME MORE GENERALLY ACCEPTED."

HERE in a few words is contained the whole policy of abandonment of struggle and of surrender to American capitalism. So deeply has this poisonous policy taken root that the official leadership of the American labor movement does not consider it necessary to so much as mention one of the greatest labor struggles in the history of American labor—a struggle whose outcome will be decisive for the American working class for a long period.

The report itself is a strange document. In its introduction, as already indicated, all the emphasis is on peace and cooperation "with other social groups"—meaning of course those social groups, beginning with the bosses, which accept American capitalism as the best of all possible social systems. But the body of the report, especially those sections dealing with attitude of government and capitalists, is a complete refutation of the theory on which the introduction and the report as a whole is based.

TRY as they will, the members of the executive council cannot find facts to prove their contention that the labor movement increases in power in proportion as it abandons struggle and accepts the role of adjunct to the machinery of capitalist production and capitalist government.

This, of course, is what the executive council means when it says "the business advantage of unionization has become more generally accepted." It would like to say that the "advantage of BUSINESS UNIONIZATION has become more generally accepted" but this perhaps would be advocating a little too boldly the united front with the bosses which is the essence of its policy.

IT is a dreary record we encounter when the executive council report lists the "achievements" since the Detroit convention. In practically every field of labor activity the executive council fails to conceal the fact that the labor movement has suffered defeat. Its report tries to overcome this obvious truth by recording as successes minor and meaningless activities of its various members and committees. A fair sample of this method is the full page devoted to the sterling efforts of Matthew Woll is establishing "cooperative relationships" with the American Bar Association.

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case, arousing the greatest protest against the frame-up of workers that the world has ever seen, is not considered important enough by the executive council to be listed in the index to its report tho it lists as one item "Gompers, Samuel Memorial," a project which has secured such mass support that the magnificent sum of $98.50 is given as the total contribution made by mourning admirers of President Green's predecessor.

Thus the two great labor struggles of the past year—that for Sacco and Vanzetti, and the strike of the miners' union—are wiped from the records of the executive council.

One can say that the amount of attention in its report given to these two labor battles corresponds exactly to the services rendered to the working class in these struggles by the executive council.

SO much by way of introduction to the review of the executive council's report. We propose now to take the major issues confronting the American labor movement, one by one, and, by the record of its year's activities compiled by the A. F. of L. officialdom itself, show that it has gained nothing for the labor movement, but on the contrary has been unable and unwilling to solve a single one of the problems the development of capitalist industry and the rapid centralization of government puts on the order of business of the working class.

THE chief task, to which all others take second place, is of course to find and apply ways and means of strengthening the power of the labor movement—in industry and politics, in relation to the capitalists as exploiters of labor and in relation to the government of the capitalists without which exploitation could not be carried out, to link up the industrial struggles of the working class with the political struggles so that the labor movement is a rounded whole, conscious of its role as the leader of all the struggles of its class.

CERTAIN immediate issues have thrust themselves forward by reason of the pressing necessity for a program which will meet them. They can be listed as follows:

1. The injunction menace.
2. Organization of the unorganized.
3. Social legislation.
4. Resistance to the program of American imperialism which is marked by aggression abroad and an attack on the labor movement at home.

We will take the report of the executive council on these—and other—questions and by its own words prove the entire absence of anything that by any stretch of the imagination can be called progress.

(Second Article to Follow)

The Garfield Labor Ticket

By EMIL GARDOS.

The building of a Labor Party in a small industrial town offers certain problems which we do not face in the larger cities. The lack of working class organizations, a militant spirit manifesting itself in spite of the political backwardness of the workers, the linking up of the Labor Party with the organization of the unorganized, necessitates a study of this question. For this reason the Labor Party ticket in Garfield, N. J., holds a special interest for all of us.

During the last Passaic strike, which was a splendid school for raising the political consciousness of the workers, Garfield, a city with a population of 27,000 was in the center of the struggle. This was due not only to the picket lines of the Forstmann-Huffmann and other mills in Garfield, but also to the fact that it is the residence of the great number of textile workers. Trying to escape the slums of the Passaic East Side, they settled down in this suburb, many of them living in their own little family houses secured thru heavy mortgages. Of the 5,000 citizens entitled to vote, 80 percent at least are factory workers who are mostly engaged in the textile mills of Passaic and vicinity.

Interested In Politics.

The interest of these small-town workers in politics is much keener than in the larger cities. While the city worker, living in the tenement houses does not feel directly the burden of taxation, to the small-town worker who owns his own house, politics expresses itself in taxes, street paving, city improvements and other local issues, which become a part of his bread and butter problems. He is trying to find his political expression thru the participation in the republican and democratic parties where the different class interests manifest themselves in like issues. Altho these parties are under the control of the bosses, their make-up presents a different picture from that of the same parties in the great cities. The membership of the Second Ward Hungarian republican club or the Italian democratic club consists of a great majority of workers with a few business men and foremen in the leadership. Most of these politicians are agents of the mill-owners, but there are some who unconsciously are trying to represent the interests of the workers.

Defeat Workers.

This is especially true during the primaries when there are sometimes workers fighting for nomination. Naturally, big business, with the help of the press and the party machine always puts up its own man. If a worker gets in by accident he is soon corrupted. This is known to many workers, but instead of their political passivity, as is the case in the larger cities, they remain within the folds of the capitalist parties in an effort to sway them in the interests of the poor people. Such expressions within the old parties must not be ignored, but to the contrary, we must utilize them when laying the basis for a Labor Party.

The present republican mayor of Garfield and the majority of the councilmen are directly or indirectly on the payroll of the mill-owners. Mayor Burke is the secretary of the Botany mills and we have a few foremen in the council, not speaking of the business men whose existence depends on the good will of the mighty corporations. During the strike they naturally rushed to the help of the mill-owners. In spite of the fact that the vast majority of the voters were with the strikers, Burke immediately hired extra policemen, saving even the expense of the mill owners of hiring their own gunmen. This squandering of the strikers' money to break the strike was done without practically any dissenting voice in the council.

Verge of Bankruptcy.

The city at the present time is on the verge of bankruptcy. Taxes are higher than anywhere else. A loan of $114,000 raised for building purposes was grafted by these strikebreakers. The payroll of the city employees was not paid this week because of lack of funds. Mass unemployment, pressing mortgages, high taxation — this is the picture of Garfield today.

This indictment, however, did not prevent the republican party, controlling the majority of votes, from renominating Burke for mayor, and four similar lackeys for councilmen. The machine is so powerful that Councilman Quinlivan, who might be considered as a "progressive" republican, did not dare to oppose him at the primaries but nominated himself as an independent republican. The democratic candidate, Councilman Parrapato is more "friendly" to labor, due to the weakness of his party, but he offered no resistance to the present administration in the course of the strike.

Learned From Strike.

Under normal circumstances the election of Burke would be assured. But the workers have learned a great deal during the strike. This political education, and the successful campaign of the Passaic Communist ticket last May, convinced them of the necessity of organizing their class party.

* * *

Leading members of the textile union decided to put up a labor ticket for the coming city elections, headed by Gus Deak, the president of the union, Felix Panerisi, John Di Santo and others. The putting up of a labor ticket presented several difficulties. One was the lack of organizations and labor unions necessary to support such a ticket. The trade unions and the central body all meet in Passaic, and their active participation in a conference to put up the labor candidates was an impossibility. The few societies and clubs of Garfield are mostly vote catching organizations controlled by the capitalist politicians. The only move left was, first to get on the ballot, and then build up the necessary election machinery.

Organize Labor Clubs.

Utilizing the support of the most active union members and sympathizers, labor clubs were organized in every ward. These clubs with headquarters and regularly elected officials, form the backbone of the campaign in every ward. Funds are raised by the membership and meetings are held under their auspices. They are also trying to get the endorsement of other societies and thereby winning them away from the existing capitalist parties.

The labor clubs are not just election organizations. They will continue to exist after November 1, carrying on social and educational work, serving as a basis for a Labor Party, for the organization of the unorganized, and similar labor activities. This procedure, the building of labor clubs, will have to be followed in other cities as well.

Question of Candidate.

Another problem was the question of a candidate for mayor. The danger of electing Burke, who thanks to the machine, would certainly get enough votes to get himself elected while the four other candidates would split the rest of the votes between themselves, was a vital factor. The labor candidates therefore decided to enter into an alliance with the independent republican candidate for mayor, Mr. Quinlivan, on the condition that he drops the word republican and accepts a labor program. Mr. Quinlivan, a typical small town politician, is a worker himself, and coming from a purely workingclass district, seemed to be the most progressive with the least shady strike record. A supporter of LaFollette in 1924, he also has the support of the Passaic Central Labor Union and the organized workers in general. Mr. Quinlivan publicly accepted the labor program, endorsed Deak, Di Santo and Panerisi, who in turn did not nominate anybody for mayor and support the candidacy of Quinlivan. This labor ticket was endorsed by the Central Labor Union, through its "nonpartisan political expression", the Good Government Association.

Mild Program.

The Platform of the United Labor Ticket is a very mild one. We can criticize them for their moderate immediate demands, which could be accepted even by many capitalist politicians, the insufficient emphasis on the Labor Party and many other points. But in spite of these shortcomings, it is a real labor ticket, with three militant union men, having a broad popular support and the endorsement of the CLU which last May did not want to support any labor ticket and endorsed the manufacturer Cabell and the detective-chief Turner for commissioner. Vice-president Starr of the United Textile Workers who was campaigning last year for the Democrat Senator Walsh in Massachusetts, also spoke at their rally. It is the first step towards a labor party, towards splitting away the workers from capitalist political leadership and for this reason it must be supported by the Workers' (Communist) Party.

Support With Criticism.

This means a qualified support with criticism. While helping these candidates, we have to show the workers that their program will never save them from capitalist exploitation. The sharp condemnation of the mill-owners and the capitalist parties, the constant advocating of a Labor Party must be demanded from these candidates. We must also not forget that beside the three union men, whose political record is clean, Joseph F. Quinlivan is just coming over from the republican party (maybe because he was not nominated on its ticket) bringing over a past which is far from clean. He may even turn back into the folds of the republican party. Will this happen, will Quinlivan stick to the program all the time? Will he carry it out if he is elected? Here we cannot answer these questions. We have no guarantee that Mr. Quinlivan or any other labor man will remain true to his class. There have been many betrayals in the past and we Communists know it.

For A Labor Party.

Our aim is to help every honest attempt to organize a Labor Party to tear the workers away from the capitalist parties, educating them at the same time so that even if some of the leaders may turn traitor, the political class organization remains. This organization must be strong enough to give instructions to [illegible] representatives, to exert pressure upon them, to expose and not re-elect them if they become renegades. The Garfield labor campaign therefore deserves all our attention and support.

The lessons of this campaign, the correct estimation of capitalist parties and their followers in the small towns, the peculiar organizational methods, such as the building of labor clubs can be utilized elsewhere, when working towards the establishment of a Labor Party in the United States.

DRAMA

Cohanesque

"The Merry Malones" Is Ushered in at the Erlanger Theatre

NOW that that institution of the American theatre, the Ziegfield Follies, has been safely launched, it only remained for that other institution of the American theatre, George M. Cohan, to appear on the scene in person to make many, many theatre-goers happy again.

Dorothy Whitmore

While Ziegfield glorifies the American girl, Cohan glorifies the American everything—sentimental songs, jazz songs, classic dancing, jazz dancing, homely pathos; in short, everything but the prurient sally that distinguishes some of the other song and dance shows now on Broadway, Cohan himself redivivus!

True it is that the one George M. only plays a secondary part in the production, but from the rise of the curtain to the fall of same the opus bears the strong imprint of the hand of this unique personification of Yankee Doodle-ism.

Why worry about a plot when the author takes every opportunity to kid the public, the actors and even himself about the remnants and wisps of this! Suffice it to say that the theme is the age-old one of the rich boy and the poor girl and the ensuing complications that has been used time and again by the writer of every sort for generations. Through it all runs a cheery patter of humor, characteristic music and dancing to suit every taste.

Cohan dominates the production, but his efforts are charmingly abetted by Mary Jane in a character part, Sarah Edwards as Mother Malone, Dorothy Whitmore as Delia Malone, and in particular by Polly Walker as Molly Malone, whose name supplies one of the song hits of the show, besides adding to the wholesome merriness of "The Merry Malones."

If you like typical Cohan musical comedy, which, incidentally, fills another theatrical gap that many of the musical revues do not, you will enjoy "The Merry Malones." It is a good evening's entertainment. In writing about this production one must not neglect to state that the new Erlanger's Theatre makes a perfect setting, and adds to the list of attractive new theatres on Broadway.

WALTER HAMPDEN

Plays Dr. Stockmann in his revival of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," which opened at Hampden's Theatre Monday night.

Broadway Briefs

"Send No Money" is now in rehearsal. Gertrude Kearney, Charlotte Geraud and Arleen Ault are new members of the cast.

Pauline Lord will be starred in "Surmise," by Frank Vosper, which will be seen here this season under the direction of George C. Tyler. O. P. Heggie will also be in the cast.

The new "Chauve-Souris" will open at the Cosmopolitan Theatre on October 10. Balieff, of course, will be on hand when the show opens.

Charles Dillingham and A. H. Woods' production of Edward Knoblock's "The Mulberry Bush" is now in rehearsal with James Rennie, Claudette Colbert, Isobel Elson, Edwin Nicander and Mary Murray in the cast.

Mrs. Fiske and Otis Skinner will tour again this season in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'w. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St., W. of B'way. Eve's 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Romancing 'Round
with Helen MacKellar & Ralph Morgan

W. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

Congress Gives Federal Reserve Board Power to Juggle Prices, Is Claim

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — Rep. Strong of Kansas, author of a bill to direct the Federal Reserve Board as to policy to be followed in stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar, has issued a statement defending the recent action of the board in forcing the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank to lower its rate for money.

Strong points out that congress deliberately gave the board power to raise or lower the general level of prices,

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

WORKERS JEER AT SIGMAN ON STAND IN "LIBEL" CASE

Laugh as He Denies He Smashed Union

Morris Sigman, right wing president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, was on the witness stand Monday in the 57th Street Court in connection with his "case" against Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant needle-trade leaders; the editors of the Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily, its staff cartoonist, William Gropper, and the editors of "Unity," organ of the left wing garment workers.

Hope to Jail Leaders.

The present action is an attempt on the part of the right wing scab bureaucracy to jail not only the leaders of the left wing workers in this city, but also the courageous editors of the Freiheit who have waged an unceasing campaign against their treachery.

Sigman was smiling and agreeable in answering the questions so kindly put to him by his lawyer, Samuel H. Markewitch, at one time an assistant district attorney. Thruout the entire session Sigman maintained an air of injured innocence.

Workers Laugh.

The courtroom yesterday was crowded with left wing needle-trades workers. Several times the judge called for order following the hilarious laughter which broke forth when Sigman made his seemingly innocent and naive answers.

"Have you ever broken a union, Mr. Sigman?" his lawyer asked politely.

"Never," replied Sigman, who even during the present week has been promising the bosses in the cloak and dress industry greater and greater concessions, with piece-work and the speed-up system again being inaugurated in hundreds of shops, with his active co-operation.

"Have you ever sold scab books?"

"No," answered Sigman who, during a period extending over several months conducted bargain sales on membership cards in the International. For fifty cents old members were "reinstated" and all back dues waived.

Would Sell Out for $20,000.

Asked by his own lawyer if it were true that his Coney Island was worth $100,000 as it is claimed, Sigman declared:

"I will sell the whole business to the Freiheit for $20,000." Whereupon Joseph Brodsky, attorney for the defendants, snapped:

"We don't go into that kind of business activity, and we are sure a real spokesman for a trade union wouldn't, either."

The Fourth of July week-end is usually a gala period at his carnival at Storm Lake, the president of the I. L. G. W. U. admitted on the stand yesterday.

"I am in the habit of hiring out some of my stands to concessionaires. Yes, they sell hot dogs and have other kinds of attractions." Sigman denied, however, that any "hot mammas" were available at his Iowa place.

His statement about the concessions and the hot dogs came after he had denied that they were sold under his direct and personal supervision.

At the end of yesterday's session Judge Brodsky adjourned the case until next Tuesday morning at 11:30 when lawyers for the Freiheit will cross-examine Sigman and then ask that the case be dismissed.

MALFEASANCE charges while in office as secretary of state of New York state are made against Mrs. F. E. S. Knapp (above) by the Cities Census Committee. She is specifically accused of waste of money and illegal action in the committee's report.

SLIM CHANCE OF PROSECUTING MRS KNAPP FOR STEAL

Over $200,000 Paid to Friends, Relatives

With the present attorney-general of New York state a republican, the prospects for a thoroughgoing investigation into substantiated charges of flagrant dishonesty on the part of the former secretary of state, Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, also a republican, in connection with her administration of the state census of 1925, is considered extremely slight.

The attorney-general, Ottinger, is the only member of his party in the state administration at the present time.

A large portion of the $1,200,000 appropriated for the census work was squandered, it is charged by the City Census Committee which brot in its report yesterday, and at least $213,369 was illegally paid to friends for fictitious "services." Many of the records have been destroyed, she has admitted.

Mrs. Knapp is accused of having paid $25,540 of the state's money to a number of her relatives whom she placed on the payroll and many of whom did not even have the regulation appointment papers.

These relatives included her mother, a brother, a sister, a sister-in-law, and several others of her intimates.

In addition the former secretary of state is also charged with paying over $10,000 of the state's money to Luella V. Ninde, who took her place as dean of the College of Home of Economics at Syracuse while she was at her "duties" in Albany.

In explaining this expenditure, Mrs. Knapp had indicated that Mrs. Ninde was doing work "in connection with the census."

Robert Moses, the present secretary of state, yesterday admitted that the facts about the vast corruption has been known to himself, the attorney-general and Gov. Smith since last June, when the Cities Census Committee made a preliminary report.

Republicans, who were fearful lest the report be made public long ago, were free to admit that the publication of the facts at the present time is conveniently timed to give the democrats all the campaign thunder that it contains.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

SIGMANITES TRY TO FORCE PIECE WORK IN CHICAGO

Make Deal with Bosses to Wreck Union

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—From authoritative sources it has been learned that a conference has been held between the cloak bosses and agents of the right wing of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at which the Sigmanites promised to allow the cloak shops to run on a piece work basis the coming season. Promises to allow the bosses to discharge workers whenever they see fit were also made by the Sigmanites, it is stated.

When workers in the market were informed of the selling out of the union to the bosses, they were unusually bitter. Many workers, however, do not take the latest scab herding act on the part of the right wingers seriously, stating that nothing else could be expected from people of their calibre.

Bosses Are Warned.

The Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers Union will give the Sigman crew a decisive answer. Many shop workers are warning their bosses not to take Sigman and his camp followers too seriously because the rank and file workers will not give in to the whims of the strikebreaking clique in charge of the international. The workers in most emphatic terms have told the bosses they will not accept piece work.

The Sigman agents are becoming more desperate. Ruper and Baylas, two right wing gangsters visited the Palmer shop, one of the largest cloak shops in the city, and offered the boss concessions if he would discharge the militant workers and in their place put right wing scabs. The boss knew with what kind of people he was dealing and showed the right wingers the door.

Discouraged with their rebuff at the Palmer shop, the right wingers decided on new tactics. A large gang of thugs and strong arm men invaded the Polikoff shop and tried to terrify the workers to go with them to the scab office of the right wing on Van Buren street. The workers, however, were not in a mood for nonsence so they drove the gangsters out of the shop.

Sacco-Vanzetti Lessons To Be Subject of Mass Meeting at Chelsea

CHELSEA, Mass., Oct. 4.—Hundreds of Chelsea workers will have an opportunity to hear several prominent speakers describe and analyze the Sacco and Vanzetti case at a mass meeting which will be held at the Chelsea Labor Lyceum, 453 Broadway, Chelsea, at 8 p. m., Oct. 14. The Chelsea local of the International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meeting is taking place, has announced as subjects "The Lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case" and "The Frame-Up System in America." The speakers, who will address the workers, include Robert Zelms, New England District Organizer of the International Labor Defense, and Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow, a prominent Boston lecturer.

Admission will be free.

UNDERPAID MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS ARE LEAVING CITY SERVICE; MAKE FIGHT FOR SALARY RAISE

According to a statement just filed with Director of the Budget, Charles H. Kohler, by the Chief Engineers of all of New York City's departments, the city is not securing qualified civil engineers to do its work, nor is it able to hold the qualified engineers now in its service.

This condition, the statement says, has resulted from the fact that the engineering service is underpaid. "The rates of compensation paid to engineers in city service, the statement declares, "are not attractive to the class of men qualified to do the city's work and are materially lower than those offered for similar work in private enterprise. In consequence, heads of departments are handicapped in their effort to secure and maintain a competent engineering force."

"Years ago," the statement continues, "when engineers undertook these vast public works, their salaries were more in keeping with their responsibilities than they are today. During the war, and since, salaries in the engineering branch of the service have not kept pace with the advances made in the wages of mechanics and labor forces. In consequence, we have today a situation where engineers, although they assume responsibility for the work, receive less compensation than the workmen whom they supervise. It is the belief of the heads of the engineering service that for that class of work done, the engineers are the poorest paid of any group in the city service."

The statement points out that technical graduates now regard with aversion accepting city employment as a permanent occupation. If they enter at all, it is with the idea of marking time until they obtain enough practical experience to qualify them for satisfactory employment in private enterprise. The statement proceeds:

"The men now in the service, who entered when conditions were more attractive, constitute the 'backbone' of the present force. They have continued in the service because of a sense of pride in their work, and in the hope that adequate salary adjustment would eventually ensue. Today they are reluctant to leave because of the prospect of their retirement with a pension. Under the present conditions, with the gradual elimination of these men by resignation, retirement, or death, there will be a scarcity of trained employes from whom to choose their successors. An engineer who is competent to undertake city work cannot be made overnight. Coupled with a sound technical foundation, he must have a thorough knowledge of the city's problems and of its business methods."

The Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, the Association of Engineers of New York, and the Union of Technical Men, allied with the American Federation of Labor, are supporting the request of the city's engineers for an immediate increase of 15 per cent in salaries and for the establishment of a system of promotion and adequate pay. Since the war unskilled laborers in the city's employ have had an average of 140 per cent increase in wages; mechanics a 110 per cent increase; the teaching service an 88 per cent increase and patrolmen and firemen a 56 per cent increase. The city's engineering service has had an average of only 44 per cent increase which has been totally insufficient to meet the greatly enhanced cost of living.

Spokane Air "Circus" Lined Bosses' Pockets, Opened Workers' Eyes

SPOKANE, Oct. 4.—Of late this city has been under the signs of Mars and Mammon, an air derby has been held here. The Lindbergh hysteria has been worked to further the popularization of military air-preparedness. The air derby which was planned to keep up the Lindbergh excitement was the culmination of the transcontinental air race participated in by fliers from the army, the navy and the flying corps.

The militarists' scheme for popularizing war included the bombing of a village, the destruction of a balloon by machine gun fire, and racing contests between fliers of the sea and land forces. The militarists looked upon this as a rehearsal for war. The business men saw in it an immediate chance for fleecing visitors, great crowds of whom were enticed to the city by the assurances that some of the aviators would in all probability be killed during the performances. The Babbitts were convinced that they would see an air circus.

Exploitation of the event went to extremes. The public roads from which the circus could best be seen were without any legal right turned into toll roads guarded by corps of athletic young bruisers reenforced by the militia, and a fee was charged for the use of these public highways. It was pathetic to see workers drive up with their families on Saturday afternoon to view the air maneuvers and then have to turn back and look at the flying from long range and a poor location.

The wealthy bourgeoisie saw the events from the grandstand where they paid a high fee for admission. The workers had standing privileges only. The derby was intended to work up enthusiasm for flying, but that sort of thing was drowned by the evidences of class distinctions and glaring graft.

Spokane Workers Will Hear Browder Discuss Chinese Revolution

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 4.—Hundreds of workers from the Spokane district will rally to the big meeting which Earl Browder will address in the Painters' Hall, North 205½ Wall St., Spokane, at 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Earl Browder, who returned to the United States recently after several months intensive study and experience in the thick of the Chinese Revolution will tell the workers of Spokane what the Chinese workers are doing to oust the foreign and domestic imperialists.

Admission is 10 cents and a record audience is expected.

Building Trades Show Unemployment Gaining Fast Thruout the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Reports from officers of local unions of the various building trades, in many sections of the country, show growing unemployment. Machinists and electrical workers are hard hit. In some cities of the middle west the employers are taking on new men of the less skilled grades, at lower rates of pay, and letting the older men go.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

Labor Candidates Will Address Huge Workers' Rally in Belmont Park

GARFIELD, N. J.—In various parts of Garfield, on every second night, open-air meetings are held by the United Labor Ticket. The workers gather in large crowds to listen to the labor speakers; they are very enthusiastic over the Labor platform.

Last Tuesday night the first open-air meeting held on the corner of Jewel St. and Semel Ave., was stopped by the police. The candidates were told that they could not conduct open-air meetings without a permit, but may continue the meeting in a hall. The large gathering of workers were indignant. To their knowledge no permit was necessary for political meetings. But the meeting was nicely conducted in a hall nearby and the graft politicians, who govern the municipality of Garfield at the present time, were duly criticized and properly denounned.

At the meeting Steve Gede acted as chairman. The speakers were: Joseph Harrison, an active member of the District Council of Textile Workers, Passaic; Gus Deak, labor candidate for councilman in the 2nd ward; Felix Panerisi, candidate for councilman in the 3rd ward, and John DoSanto, candidate for councilman in the 4th ward. The floor was given to Fred Marshall, well known labor leader, who gave a very interesting talk on the development of the American labor movement.

In order to avoid police interference, the United Labor Ticket secured permits for the following open-air meetings. One was held last Thursday night in the 2nd ward, another last Saturday night in the 3rd ward. At both meetings a great crowd of workers cheered the labor candidates.

It was announced at these meetings that on October 6, Wednesday night, a great rally will be held in Belmont Park. All the workers of Garfield are invited. Candidates of other parties will not be denied the floor. It will be a very interesting meeting for the workers.

Los Angeles Builders Club to Meet Oct. 10; Fete Browder, Reiss

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 4.—Subscribers and other friends of The DAILY WORKER will attend the next meeting of The DAILY WORKER Builders Club. The meeting will take place at headquarters, 322 W. 2nd Street, Monday, Oct. 10, at 8 p. m.

There will be a reception and banquet for Comrades Paul C. Reiss and Earl R. Browder at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue, at 8 p. m. Monday, Oct. 17. Everybody must help to build up the Club and thereby increase the power of our Daily in this paradise of the open shoppers.

WINDOW CLEANER STRIKE CALL TO BE ISSUED SOON

Negotiations Fail When Bosses Attack Union

Negotiations between Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, and representatives of the Employers' Association ended fruitlessly Monday when the bosses' association demanded that all militant officials of Local 8 resign. The bosses also demanded that they have a majority on the arbitration board.

These demands mean that the employers are determined to destroy the union and strengthen their own company union, the Affiliated Window Cleaning Union, Inc.

Attempt to Wreck Union.

In reply to these demands Peter Darck, secretary of the Protective Union said, "To accede to the demands of the employers would mean that Local 8 would cease to exist. I see that the employers are determined to wreck our union. When our strike call is issued they will see how emphatic our men are in upholding a real militant union. The strike will be 100 per cent effective."

Harry Feinstein, business manager of Local 8 said, "A general strike appears to be inevitable. The bosses are doing their best to bring on the strike. Unless something unforeseen occurs the strike will be called in a day or two."

When asked if he thought whether any company union men would answer the strike call, Peter Darck said, "Many of the men in the company union have called to see us and have informed us that they will answer the strike call. They are in the company union because to come out openly for Local 8 means being fired."

The conference between Frayne and the union officials may be resumed.

* * *

Demand Union Recognition.

More than 1,200 window cleaners are expected to answer the strike call when it is made. The men are demanding the full recognition of their union and a three dollar a week increase.

For the past six months, the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, has been subjected to mean and petty trickery in their negotiations with the Employers' Association.

Kentucky Police Lose Heaviest in Weekend Killings; Four Shot

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 4.—Six men were dead and four seriously wounded today, as the result of another bloody week-end in Kentucky.

The dead included E. J. Menisee, a pugilist of Paris, who was shot and instantly killed by his father-in-law, Lon Graves, at Paris, following a family argument.

GARFIELD WON'T PAY CITY HELP; PLUM FOR FRIEND

Treasury Empty; Give Politician Fat Job

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 4.—"We have no money in the city treasury to pay you this week, but I hope it will be better by next week." This was the answer of Mr. Burke, mayor of Garfield and secretary of the Botany Mills to the city workers when they came for their wages.

This statement, coming very appropriately in the midst of the election campaign, clearly shows the depth in which the present strike-breaking administration drove the city.

Extra policemen, the calling in of the sheriff during the strike and the graft not only dried out the city funds, but also used up the sinking fund of $95,000, which was supposed to cover a loan of $112,000. The note is due in 1928, but where is the money to pay it? Tax on property are 4.76 per cent higher than anywhere else in the state and there is no possibility for the present republican administration to get more out of the small property owners, pressed hard by unemployment and mortgages.

Created New Job.

The crisis of the city did not prevent, however, the city fathers to create another "politician job" with a yearly salary of $1,500. The giving of the jitney-inspector plum to a ward-heeler was done at the same session of the council, when the lack of funds to pay the employes came out the open.

These are the circumstances, under which the labor candidates for councilmen, Gus Deak, Felix Panerisi and John Di Santo are carrying on the first labor campaign ever undertaken in this small industrial town. United with Quinlivan, independent candidate for mayor, they are not only condemning the mill-owners and the capitalist politicians running the city, but also raise the slogan for a Labor Party, which will put an end to the corrupt, anti-worker city government.

The workers of Garfield will have an opportunity to hear the labor candidates this Tuesday evening, at an open air meeting at corner Jewell Street and Sewel Avenue and at a mass meeting with well-known speakers, which will take place this Thursday, Oct. 6th at Belmont Park.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

Tammany Contract Will Put $14,115,477 In the Pockets of Henchman

The Tammany Hall administration within a few weeks will sign a contract for the removal of ashes and rubbish in Brooklyn, which will fill the pockets of democratic henchmen.

The contract will increase the cost of ashes removal in Brooklyn by $583,709 a year or $2,918,545 for the five years. According to estimates the city will pay a total of $14,115,477.

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Let the United States Pay The Huge Debt It Owes To the Soviet Government

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE government at Washington, whether of Wilson, Harding or Coolidge, has repeatedly maintained for ten years, with a straight and seemingly sober face, that there would be no recognition of the Soviet Union until all Russian debts were recognized and paid.

Former secretary of state, Robert Lansing, in a letter (Jan. 17, 1918) to the then secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, put it this way:

"I can assure you that before any other government in Russia is recognized, I shall confer with you fully as to the best method of providing for the recognition by such government of the indebtedness incurred by the provisional Russian government to the United States."

* * *

It was former secretary of the treasury, McAdoo, the son-in-law of the late President Wilson, and the political darling of the railroad brotherhoods, who initiated the policy, in January, 1918, little more than two months after the revolution, not to recognize any Russian government until it agrees to debt recognition.

The big point about these "debts," for American workers and farmers to know, was that the money that the United States seeks to collect, was never loaned to the Soviet government, or advanced to it in any form.

In fact, it was used to finance various oil wars and intervention movements that had for their object the overthrow of the Soviet government.

* * *

The facts, with much additional information that illuminates the attitude of imperialist America toward working class Russia, came to light in the investigation conducted by the U. S. senate judiciary committee, acting under a resolution by Senator Reed, of Missouri. The findings of the committee were based entirely on official data taken from the files of the state and treasury departments.

These documents reveal an amazing series of transactions between the Washington government and Boris Bakmetev, who came to be known as "the ambassador without a government."

This Bakmetev, befriended by American imperialism, left Russia as the representative of the Kerensky regime. He had not been in Washington long, however, when Kerensky rule was defeated by the Bolshevik Revolution. But all this time made no difference to the late president, Woodrow Wilson, and his state department. In spite of the protests of the Soviet government, the United States continued to recognize Bakmetev as "the Russian ambassador," at the same time deporting Ludwig Martens, the representative of the Workers' and Peasants' Government.

* * *

The anxiety of the United States government to collect its fake "debts" from the Soviet government was only rivalled by its energy in squandering on Bakmetev money raised in "war taxes" paid by American workers.

Great Britain's policy in liquidating Russian assets under her control after the fall of Kerensky is set forth in the senate document in an official treasury memorandum on Russian finance and contracts, dated March 1, 1918. The memorandum was drawn up by the then assistant secretary of the treasury, Norman H. Davis. It says:

"Mr. Ughet (Bakhmeteff's financial attache) informs me that, substantially, all Russian purchases made here prior to our (the United States) entry into the war with funds advanced by the British government, were made through J. P. Morgan and Company.

"One contract for 35,000 tons of barbed wire, which is now being delivered, was placed through Morgan on behalf of the British government, and the British government already has disposed of approximately 10,000 tons of this barbed wire to our War Department AND IS APPLYING THE PROCEEDS IN REDUCTION OF RUSSIAN OBLIGATIONS HELD BY GREAT BRITAIN.

"Mr. Ughet also informs me that the British government, with the consent of the Anglo-Russian subcommittee, is disposing of all materials purchased thru Morgans with British funds and applying the proceeds in reduction of Russian obligations held by Great Britain. IT WOULD SEEM, THEREFORE, THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS LOOKING AFTER ITS INTERESTS VERY WELL IN THIS RESPECT."

* * *

British finances at that time were in a very bad condition. The king's treasury needed every farthing it could get its hands on. The treasury at Washington was in better shape.

The senate committee reports that the United States, like Great Britain, could have stepped in when the Kerensky regime fell and recovered a large part of its "advances" to Bakmetev, but President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing ordered that payment on the debt to this government, totalling $11,000,000, out of the fund held by Bakmetev after the fall of the Kerensky regime "BE DEFERRED," so Bakmetev might keep up "the Russian embassy without a government. At the same time, however, payment of interest on obligations held privately in this country was approved. Another victory for Morgan.

A total of $187,729,750 was "advanced" in cash to Bakmetev as "the diplomatic representative of the Kerensky provisional government. When these advances were begun the Kerensky government had $11,000,000 to its credit in the National City Bank of New York. In addition $13,000,000 more was realized from sales of property belonging to the Kerensky regime. This made an aggregate of $211,000,000 over which Bakmetev had control, with the consent of the United States government.

* * *

The Soviet government, when it came into power, immediately disavowed Bakmetev. The Workers' Government, thereupon, should have fallen heir to the $211,000,000. The National City Bank received cabled instructions from Russia not to honor orders from these former representatives. Nevertheless, with the consent and protection of the Wilson administration, Bakmetev was permitted to continue in charge of the huge fund and use it in the wars on the Soviet Union. The committee investigation further disclosed:

"Some interesting facts about the . . . manner in which Russian affairs were administered by this government are shown by the fact that the war department of the United States government purchased from the 'provisional Russian government' (Kerensky) after its fall munitions which had been contracted for by that government to the extent of $11,000,000.

"Instead of paying that $11,000,000 into the United States treasury and crediting that sum as a payment on the Russian loan, the $11,000,000 was paid into the National City Bank to the credit of Mr. Bakmetev."

* * *

The purpose of course of American imperialism was to support Bakmetev in the aid he was giving to the

(Continued on last column)

THESE SIX COMMAND AMERICA'S CHIEF IMITATION OF THE FASCISTI

First photo of newly elected chieftains of veterans' organization, snapped after their election in Paris. Edward Spafford of New York (third from left), who was unanimously elected commander of Legion, with his five vice-presidents who were elected at the same time.

Why Must Miners Starve?

By JACK O'HARE.

Today in the great bituminous struggle now entering into the seventh month over a hundred thousand striking miners and their families, at least three hundred thousand human beings, are suffering want and privation and are on the verge of starvation.

Partial Starvation.

In many mining camps children are suffering from the lack of proper kind of food and their parents not having enough money to buy clothes or books to send their children to school. Because the officials of the miners' union refuse to organize a campaign for relief which would help the striking miners a little, many miners are forced to leave the mining camps to ride empty coal and box-cars over the country trying to find work somewhere with the hope of being able to send a few pennies home with which the family would be able to buy food. But in most cases even this fails and every day one can see miners coming home with stoic faces to be greeted by hungry families.

Driven From Homes.

Reports are coming from Russellton, Pa., to the effect that 300 families are being forcibly evicted from their homes and are compelled to leave their furniture to be sold for the payment of back rent to the coal companies. Evictions at this time to the miners means living in tented colonies. The fast approaching winter months means additional misery and suffering among the miners, their wives and children. But this is only the beginning of the evictions. With the help of the courts of Pennsylvania the coal operators have issued a blanket injunction which will evict many more hundreds of families to freeze in tented colonies as long as the miners refuse to accept what the master proposes. Federal Judge Schoonmaker has ruled evicted miners shall not have bond.

But why must these human beings suffer the misery and the pangs of hunger? Have they committed a crime or something? No, the miners are just demanding a living wage. They refuse to accept a drastic, slashing cut in their present meager wages and to meekly submit to the complete rule of the coal operators' domination which is that of the monstrous tyrant existing in America today. All this suffering is because the coal operators persist in their phrenetic desire for bigger profits for their coffers.

And what is the American labor doing to help the miners in their present struggle? It is a shameful page in the history of the American labor movement, the way the officials of the A. F. of L. and the miners' union are conducting the miners' strike. The A. F. of L., speaking for some 3,500,000 members could and must be rallied to the support of the miners in the present tremendous struggle. The question of relief should have been organized many months ago, but due to the indifference and incompetency of the present leadership of the Lewis regime, this question as well as the general ers. fitness and treachery of these lead- conduct of the strike shows the un-

Rank and File Must Act.

The rank and file of the miners' union everywhere must demand that district and national relief organizations are set up. The organized labor movement must immediately come to the aid of the miners. If the coal operators are able to smash the miners' union, the most militant section in the A. F. of L., then the drive to destroy the rest of the labor movement in America will be the next order of the day. Against this the workers fight by coming to the aid of the miners' union in the present struggle.

Fighting Pugs *and* Fighting Miners

By MICHAEL HARRIS

HIT him in the belly button!" "Knock his block off!" "You got the stiff down Jack, keep him there!" "Knock his guts out Gene!" "Bang away on his eye, it's bleeding and you'll soon have him blinded!"

On hundred and fifty thousand maniacs, raving, yelling, clamoring for action, thirsty for the lust of blood. Interestingly watching two individuals trying to batter each other into a state of unconsciousness. Millions of people listening in on the radio, waiting to hear the voice of the announcer relate each move of the contestants. Faces here and there, scanning the newspapers, which prominently displays news of the "big fight," and has put all other news in the background in order to arouse public interest in this spectacle. Children excitingly discussing the fighters, and disputing with each other the prowess of the two men. An entire nation enthralled and interested in an event which on outside surfaces appears to be a matter of life or death.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is America! This is the land of liberty, art, culture and prohibition. This is the land which offers the greatest opportunity to the foreign-born. You doubt us, eh? Look at what we offered to Sacco and Vanzetti. Look at what we offer to all other fighters of the working class who dare to raise their voices in protest against our system of society. Look at what we are offering to the other foreign-born workers in the mines, steel mills, factories, and other industries. This is the land of milk and honey. This is the land where money is plentiful, and where you can find plenty of it in the streets. If you doubt our word look at the two and a half million gate at the recent ten round dance at Chicago.

Where else can you get workers to donate their hard earned pennies to a spectacle, which stops them from thinking of their miseries, fills the coffers of a capitalistic gambler, enriches the sporty guys who "know how to pick 'em," and provides some winter coal for the cheap politicians. This is the land of the most interesting and educational press. Pictures of the contestants displaying their wonderful condition. Articles by the fighters on how you can live a healthful life and attain the same condition by clean living, exercise, plenty of fresh air, etc. What, you don't agree? What are you kicking about? Look at the exercise you receive in the shops, mills, mines, offices, etc. And also look at the vacation you receive during a period of unemployment, so that you may not go stale by too much exercise. Look at the ventilation in your shop or home. Plenty of fresh air, but don't inhale too much of it.

In another arena a far more interesting and bigger battle is being waged. The arena is the mining section of our great country. On one side of the ring ladies and gentlemen, we have the coal baron. He is a great fellow, with a powerful built, and with arms that seem as if they could break you in two. In his corner are the reptile press, militia, gangsters, courts, injunctions, police, churches and frame-up system. On the other side of the ring we have the coal miner. He does not seem to be as powerful as his opponent. In his corner are very few seconds. They are the weak militant press and a few honest labor leaders. Both contestants issue statements before the battle. The coal baron says that he must have more profits. He also says that he is ready to put up a stiff battle to get these profits, and that he will have to begin by slashing the wages of the miners.

The miner says no wage cut. He also states that he cannot exist with the wages proposed by the operator. There goes the bell! The fight is on! The coal baron leads by declaring a lock-out. The miner fights back by a general strike. The coal operator begins to use the knowledge and power of his seconds. There is something rotten about this fight. The arena is empty of spectators and there seems to be a laxity of interest. Our curiosity is aroused and we decide to investigate. Sure enough we find out the reasons for the lack of interest in this great struggle.

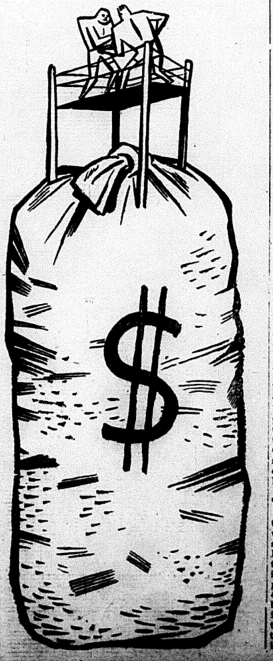
We notice the coal baron consulting his chief second, the subsidized press. We look into the character of this powerful second. The coal operator has bet an enormous amount of money on the outcome of this battle, therefore he is determined to win it by hook or crook. He is going to resort to foul tactics in order to win, so he has made sure that there are no spectators to witness the affair, or sympathize with the miner.

Therefore he has made sure that his chief second, the subsidized press, is full of pictures with bathing beauties, divorce cases, columns of news about the lunatic act at Chicago, but hardly a word about this great struggle, the outcome of which concerns the very existence of the miners, their wives, children and families. As the fight progresses we notice that the coal baron is bringing his seconds into play. He uses gangsters to beat the miner. He uses the courts to evict the miner from his home, and to serve him with injunctions, to prevent him from protecting his job by peaceful picketing.

He also enlists the aid of the courts and police to frame the striker on false charges. He shoots down the striker with the aid of the militia and gangsters. He imports scabs with the aid of the government to break down the morale of the striker. He uses the church to get the miners' mind off the battle, by poisoning his mind with superstition, and a promise of a future paradise.

So much for the coal operator. Now let us see how the miner is faring. The battle is prolonged and due to the tremendous resources of his opponent, he is slowly getting weak. Courageously he endeavors to fight back. But the attack is being centered on his weakest spot—his stomach. Starvation is beginning to set it, and he finds himself in a weakened condition. The militant labor press and his few honest labor leaders are weak themselves, and cannot give the miner much aid. But ho, what is this? John L. Lewis, their president, actually playing into the enemies' hands. Not a word out of him for the relief of the miner. Betrayed by their own chief. Despite this treachery and tremendous odds he faces, the miner still continues to fight determined to win.

Two men battle for physical supremacy and a nation goes mad. Three hundred thousand coal miners battle for the right to live, and the fight goes on practically unnoticed. This, ladies and gentlemen, is America!



Shift Flour Mills to Southwest

By HUGO OEHLER

MINNEAPOLIS with its spring wheat area is slipping in the race of the mill owners in the production of flour and in place Kansas City and its winter wheat section with its vast mushroom growth of elevators and mills is pushing to the front. The mills in this territory have ground out over 38,000,000 barrels of flour of last year's crop, the largest production recorded in this new giant that is racing for supremacy in the industry of "Bread".

* * *

THE increase in production of wheat in the winter wheat section, the steady growth and consolidation of the financial forces in control has witnessed side by side the expansion of the elevators and mills with Kansas City as the pivot. Over 6,000,000 barrels of flour increase over last year has been recorded and reports say that the winter wheat growers are putting in a bumper crop for the coming harvest. The production of Kansas City territory for the year ending is over 11,000,000 barrels more then the northern United States center and the record output exceeds that of the north in its best year.

* * *

THE competition and struggle of the millers of the world's wheat is reflected in the long struggle of these two group centers in America and the shift of the center to the south is a battle that has lasted decades with every economic and financial and political weapon worthwhile used.

At the start the North with the advantage of water power and transportation and the salable spring wheat against the South's handicaps in freight rates Turkey wheat with markets limited contributed to its advantages.

* * *

BUT with the recognization of the quality of hard winter wheat, the lobbying and the change of rates to parity basis enabling equal competition as well as the consolidation of the most influencial groups of Kansas City territory and the agrarian scissors of the northwest has sharpened the struggle and has given the Kansas City section the advantage.

* * *

THE consolidation of the mills in the United States and the increase of the output has gone hand in hand with the elimination of those considered a drag by the upper groups. In the Kansas City district in 1910 there were 225 mills compared to 160 in operation today. In the Minneapolis territory in 1910 there were 487 and today 268. The change has been toward consolidation and elimination as well as a struggle between the two mentioned groups with the objective condition on the scales in favor of Kansas City.

Women Workers Equal to Working Men In U. S. S. R. Unions; End Illiteracy

DRAINING OF MARSHES.

The People's Land Commissariat in White Russia is completing a big piece of work in the Orshunsk district where 7,850 hectares of marshy land is being drained. Local peasants take an active part in this work and have organized 30 cartels in connection with it.

INCREASE OF CARGO TRAFFIC ON SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

In August, cargo traffic on the southern railways exceeded on an average 10,500 wagons per day i. e. an increase of 16% since August last. The transport of corn cargoes has greatly increased (a 65% increase in the August plan), transport of corn this year having exceeded last year's transport by 30%. In the beginning of September 1,810 wagons per day were loaded with corn.

PEASANT MUTUAL AID IN SIBERIA.

There are at present 5,280 peasant mutual aid societies on Siberian territory. Mutual aid centres have been established in 52% of the populated districts, which could be reached. Peasant mutual aid societies have about 1,200 enterprises, most of them small ones: mills, smithies, etc. They have sown an area of 25,000 dessiatines. High class seed is generally used. The seed store is growing and the grain store is now estimated at 200,000 poods.

Aid of three kinds is given to poor peasant farms: (a) material—loans, grants and other financial help; (b) labor—gathering in the harvest, the carriage of fuel, building of dwellings, etc.; (c) juridical—legal advice, procuration of remission of taxes, etc.

PEASANT WOMEN IN COMMITTEES OF RURAL MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES.

In 1923 peasant women constituted only 3% of the membership of such committees. In 1924-25 (according to statistics) re 40% of the total number of such committees 10% or 8,000 of their members were peasant women, whereas in 1926-27 (according to the same statistics) the number of peasant women elected to these committees exceeded 20,000. There are 5 peasant women in the central committee, 88 in Gubernia and regional committees, 433 in uyezd and district committees, 1,242 in volost committees and 15,532 in village committees. There were 5,000 peasant women in the auditing commissions of these mutual aid societies.

There are at present 14 peasant women in the Presidiums of Gubernia committees mutual aid societies compared with 4 in 1924 and 7 in 1925.

Aid given by these committees was as follows: throughout the U. S. S. R. to 547,000 peasant farms in 1923-24, to 966,000 in 1924-25 and to 1,310,000 in 1925-26. Farms managed by single women, widows and orphans constitute about 30%.

Moreover, these mutual aid committees have also assisted children's institutions, hospitals and schools. In 1925-26, the number of such institutions was 15,794.

The number of women chairmen of village committees of mutual aid societies was: 280 in 1924-25 and 818 in 1926-27. The number of women chairmen of volost mutual aid committees was 4 in 1924-25 and 44 in 1926-27.

Of the number of poor farms co-operated by committees of mutual aid societies 30% are farms managed by single peasant women.

U. S. S. R. WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST THE TREACHERY OF THE GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The mass of U. S. S. R. workers are indignant at the General Council's break up of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee. The Leningrad Gubernia Trade Union Soviet has addressed a letter to the British workers severely condemning the policy of the leaders of the British trade union movement. The news of the break up of the ARC has now reached the provinces and has aroused a storm of protest and indignation.

Resolutions passed at sessions of a number of trade union administrative boards in the Kiev district (Ukraine), declare that the General Council betrayed and brought to nought the heroic struggle of the miners and that it continue to betray the British working class for the benefit of the British bourgeoisie.

One of the resolutions contains the following statement:

"Over the heads of the yellow leaders we will continue to struggle for unity in the trade union movement of the world."

The Plenum of the trade union Soviet together with the active workers of the trade unions of Nizhny, Sormovo and Kanavino (Volga district) and the Norwegian Workers' Delegation protest against the treacherous activity of the trade union leaders who have broken up the ARC. The Plenum declares that the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. will continue the struggle for unity. Unity will be achieved over the heads of the reformist leaders.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS OF THE LANGUAGES IN UKRAINE.

The Ukrainian, U. S. S. R. government has approved new laws declaring that the languages of all nationalities peopling Ukraine enjoy equal rights. All the decrees, by-laws and regulations shall be issued in the Ukrainian and Russian languages. The more important governmental acts must likewise be issued in the national minority languages.

In all the schools the Russian language is recognized as compulsory in the same way as the Ukrainian language and culture. Proceedings in court shall be in the Ukrainian language; to assure the interests of national minorities there shall be organized special national divisions or benches of the court.

The new law also embodies measures for promoting Ukrainian culture. All the Ukrainization work is placed in the charge of the All-Ukrainian Central Commission for Ukrainization under the chairmanship of the president of the Council of People's Commissaries of Ukraine.

Let the United States Pay the Huge Debt It Owes to the Soviet Union

(Continued from 1st column)

counter-revolution in Russia. This is better shown by the fact that, after the fall of Kerensky, Bakmetev was recognized as representing first, the Kolchak government, and then the Wrangel faction, both enemies of the Soviet power.

* * *

Instead of trying to collect its fake "debts," that consisted of money originally paid out to the enemies of the Soviet Union, the United States government should be forced to reimburse the Workers' and Peasants' Government, to the extent of hundreds of millions, if not billions of dollars for the damage done and the lives it sacrificed in the effort it helped finance to overthrow Workers' Rule. It is on that basis that the American working class should force recognition by the American government of the Union of Soviet Republics. Let Washington pay the huge debt it owes to [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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ARREST COMMUNIST AT A. F. of L. CONVENTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WILLIAM GREEN stated at the opening of the A. F. of L. convention in Los Angeles that labor loves American institutions. We regret to note that American institutions do not seem to love labor, excepting that section of the labor movement that is composed of President Green's prototypes. Perhaps, like the men that Oscar Wilde rhymed about, all institutions kill the things they love. The Pittsburgh miners who are being evicted from their homes by the coal barons would like to have Mr. Green use his good offices with the institutions that are so adored by labor, to have those institutions refrain from issuing injunctions that throw the armed forces of the state on the side of the coal barons in their evicting activities.

• • •

THERE is no reason why Messrs. Green, Woll, Lewis and company should feel hostile towards American institutions. They are theirs. They live in comfortable homes and patronize the best hotels. They are considered and treated as members of the ruling classes. They have a function. It is to keep the lid on the class discontent of labor and clap the brakes on the working class movement when it attempts to move forward.

• • •

THE Chicago police have hopped on to a new source of graft. Since the latest increase in the personnel of the police force the bootlegging racket is taxed to the limit to provide the pillars of the law with the extra creature comforts they crave for. That little home which every ambitious American boy looks forward to and the little gas buggy to tote the wife and children around on the day off, cannot be realized, without painful scrimping on the meager salary that Chicago gives its police for making that wicked city almost as safe for its inhabitants as a Ku Klux Klan klavern for an honest man.

• • •

THE Chicago bluecoats intend to put more bananas in the family ice [illegible]. The city's leading crooks—the habitues of city hall excepted—refused to leave the city on the invitation of the chief of police, but instead bought additional machine guns and proceeded to transact business in broad daylight within gunshot of the municipal building. Mayor Thompson is a big gun and is not afraid of the smell of powder, whether on a puff or on the nozzle of a revolver. But the gamblers who stick closely to their own game objected to being regularly held up and defrauded of their honest earnings; protested and the mayor had to act. He did. On every Saturday his police round up a bunch of chronic evil doers, impound them in a police station and compel them to promenade like cloak models every Sunday morning in the station courtroom under the glare of spotlights while some of those who have suffered the loss of money or valuables during the week look on.

• • •

THIS is where the graft comes in. Solvent gangsters will approach the squad leaders on their weekly man hunt and suggest that a hundred dollars a week non-identification money might compensate the officers for whatever sadistic pleasure they would get out of seeing worthy but misunderstood citizens held up to public contumely. The increase in the cost of living would force the gangsters to pass it on to the consumers, so to speak. Crime would go up, there would be fresh investigations of the new source of graft, meaning more money for lawyers and special prosecutions and things would continue to rot in Denmark.

• • •

CHARLES A. LEVINE achieved the distinction of paying a record non-stop visit to the pope which secured

(*Continued on Page Three*)

MEXICO IS QUIET AFTER EXECUTION OF AGENTS OF U. S.

Gomez Fleeing for Fear of His Life

BULLETIN

EL PASO, Oct. 5.—General Gomez, former candidate for president of Mexico, who was a leading figure in the abortive insurrection, is reported to have been captured at Fort Peroto, near Vera Cruz, while fleeing toward the coast. He will be court-martialed and summarily executed by a firing squad. General Agaoito Lastra was executed at Torreon and General Arturo Lasa, clerical and oil general trying to lead bandit attacks against the government, has been shot at Pachuca. The government is completely victorious in all former centers of disturbance and the conspirators are fleeing from their usual haunts.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. (FP).—Dispatches received at the State Department confirm the early press reports, that the Serrano-Gomez revolt in Mexico, while using the argument that Obregon had no right to run for re-election to the presidency, is in fact an uprising of military leaders rather than of masses of the people.

Back of the revolt, the Mexican government sympathizers assert, is the enmity of the Catholic politicians toward President Calles, and the anger of the American oil operators who fear that the policy of Ambassador Morrow, newly appointed to Mexico, will be more friendly to the Mexican administration.

It is thought in Washington that the rising was hastened by the news that Morrow would represent the United States at Mexico City.

• • •

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5.—With General Francisco Serrano, one of the leaders of the unsuccessful revolt against the Calles government, executed with thirteen of his general staff and the defeated and discredited General Arnulfo R. Gomez fleeing before pursuing federal troops and facing the fate of Serrano if captured, Mexico is taking inventory of the frenzied political situation of the past forty-eight hours.

Less than twenty-four hours after the revolt started Serrano and his entire staff were executed before a firing squad, after a trial before a federal court martial.

Act of Mad Despair

Both Serrano and Gomez are hirelings of the imperialist bandits of Wall Street, agents of the oil trust.

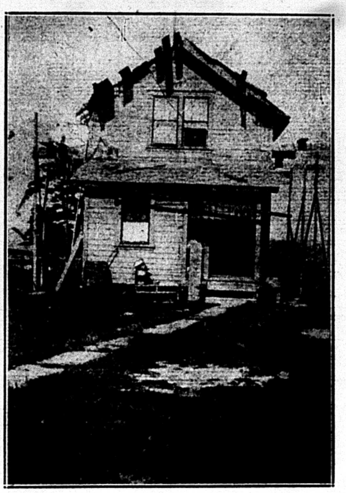
(*Continued on Page Two*)

Baseball Magnates Rake In Shekels as Yankees Beat Pittsburgh 5 to 4

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5.—The New York American League team defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals today 5 to 4 in the first game of the World Series.

Forty-five thousand people spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to witness the spectacle. Fifteen per cent of the gross receipts of all games go to Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis. In the first four games, forty per cent of the balance goes to the owners of the two contending clubs and the remaining sixty per cent is divided between the world series contenders and the teams which finish second, third and fourth in each league.

Employers Wreck House to Drive Union Miners' Family Out of It



House of John Usnick, locked out coal miner at Coverdale, Pa., after the roof had been torn off by Coal and Iron police hired by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co.

"THIS IS A DIRTY SCAB TOWN—STAY OUT!" DECLARE COVERDALE MINERS

By A. S.

COVERDALE, Pa., Oct. 5.—The preliminary injunction against the United Mine Workers of America allowing evictions and barring all picketing granted to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company by Judge F. P. Schoonmaker of the Federal court brings the struggle of the locked out miners in Western Pennsylvania to a new and more bitter stage. It legalizes machine-gun coal mining and gives full license to the terroristic methods that the coal operators are employing in their attempts to smash the union and establish the open shop in District 5.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company has already tried violence of every description in its attack on the men locked out when they refused to accept a $2 a day wage-cut at the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement April 1 last. In addition to the use of the Coal and Iron police, deputies and state troopers to break up the picket lines and terrorize the mining camps, the Pittsburgh Terminal Company has tried out new ways of carrying on its fight against the miners—menacing the locked out men and their families with the danger of epidemic by cutting off the water supply, tearing the roofs off the houses, cutting off the lights, breaking into houses and carrying off the furniture.

"Dirty Scab Town."

The largest mining town belonging to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company is Coverdale, lying out in the steep hills a few miles from Pittsburgh. The first thing you strike walking up the road from the little trolley station is a sign chalked up in huge letters by miners' children on one entrance to the company's property.—"THIS IS A DIRTY SCAB TOWN—KEEP OUT—WE ARE ON STRIKE." Further on, round a bend of the road is the rough wooden barracks put up by the miners outside the company property to house the first evicted miners. It is also union headquarters, with a cartoon about the scabs pinned up on the outside wall, and a big banner inscribed "The union for ever." Standing outside you can look across to the lower ground where the road branches off to the company property with its big scab barracks and old railroad cars used for housing scabs too, and the searchlights high upon poles commanding the entrance to the mines, and a bigger searchlight atop the tipple alongside of the machine gun mounted all ready for action.

Hit By Treason.

On Sunday news had just come of the separate settlement put through by officials of District 12, U. M. W. of A. The men coming up to join the group around union headquarters were met with the news, and "Well, you ready to go back too?" They joked about it, but there was grimness and bitterness in their joking. The Illinois surrender is a tremendous blow to the striking miners in this section, coming as it does just at the moment when they are tightening their belts and preparing for the life and death struggle for their union precipitated by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company injunction.

The Coverdale miners expect their camp to be the center of the company's attack. It is the largest mine the company owns—about 840 men were working there before the lock-out. Then too, Coverdale has been a particularly hard nut for the opera-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

POLICE OFFICIAL, ASSISTANT OF WOLL, MORRISON, CHARGES BUSH WITH "CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM," DEMANDS NAMES OF ALL COMMUNISTS PRESENT

Disregard Warnings By British Representative Against Class Collaboration

Even Pugh, Speaking for Right Wing, Believes American Labor Approaches Slavery

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 5.—The Los Angeles police who have been acting since the convention began in close cooperation with Vice President Matthew Woll and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, again invaded the convention late yesterday and arrested Sidney Bush, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Members of the police department "red squad" took him into custody. The actual arrest was made by the same officer, the chief of the "red squad," who was seen in consultation with Morrison and Woll at their office when Wm. Schneiderman was barred from the convention.

Bush was booked under the California criminal syndicalism law, and held without bail, after being searched for any copies of resolutions he might have been trying to introduce into the convention. He was also grilled by the police who wanted him to tell them the names of all Communist delegates to the convention.

The California criminal syndicalism law provides penalties of "from one to fourteen years." It has been fought by the local labor men in California, but has not been protested against by the heads of the American Federation of Labor, who have now, in fact, invoked its use against workers who attend the convention.

During his speech to the building trades departmental convention which preceded the general convention of the A. F. of L., and also in interviews with the press, President Green of the A. F. of L. declared

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Belgian Tramway Union Asks to Send Delegates To Study Soviet Union

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 5.—The Central Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union has received a letter from the secretary of the Central Union of Tramway Workers in Belgium, Comrade Verquez, saying that the Belgian tramway workers would like to learn something about life in the "First Soviet Republic," and want to send a workers' delegation to the Soviet Union.

In answer to this letter, the Central Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union wrote to Comrade Verquez that it will be delighted to receive the fraternal delegates from the Belgian comrades.

SACCO-VANZETTI ASHES SEIZED BY FRENCH POLICE

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The fiendish terrorism of the French police gave a new lesson to the workers when the secret service seized the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti as the steamer Mauretania, on which they arrived, in sight of Cherbourg. The French authorities, who have been living in terror of the fury of the workers should the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti be exposed in France, "discovered" a buried law that ashes which are on the way to their final resting place may not be shown on French soil.

Tore Ashes Away.

Invading the lower class deck where Miss Vanzetti had been told to expect them, the French secret service agents forced Vanzetti's sister to relinquish the urn containing the ashes which the police declared it their intention to place in a sealed car for shipment direct to Modane, Italy. They then compelled Miss Vanzetti to sign the following statement:

"I affirm that the ashes of my brother and his unfortunate companion were divided between the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and myself. One part remains in America and the other is in my possession and was sealed in my presence by a police commissioner and sent to Modane, Italy. No other part of the ashes remain."

The committee in charge of the scheduled Paris demonstration is reported to have demanded that the sealed car containing the urns be halted in Paris long enough for the memorial services to be held. The government has refused the request.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

U. S. Shippers Gloat As Kellogg Threatens China on Tariff Issue

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.—American shippers to the Far East are gloating over the recent statement issued by the state department that it would not permit the collection of surtaxes on imports by any Chinese government.

The insistence of the imperialist powers on the regulation of Chinese customs duties has been repeatedly protested by China. China has been limited by the imperialist powers to a five per cent ad valorem customs duty.

PEASANT ARMIES MANEUVER; FOES WAR OVER PEKING

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.—While the attention of the Nanking composition government is occupied by the troops of Chiang Kai-shek's ally, Sun Chuan-fang, lying in battle formation just across the river, events are moving rapidly back of both lines.

Feng-tien Troops Retreat.

Hotter fighting still is going on in the back country of the northern allies. Latest news from the war raging near Hankow pass indicate that Chang Tso-lin's Manchurian army is still retreating and that defeated fragments are straggling into Peking, which is only eighty miles from the center of combat. These soldiers, despite their reputed excellence, are in a desperate frame of mind because of their first real defeat, and the utter absence of pay days for some time in the past. They are reported as being at least as likely to loot Peking as to defend it. There is widespread nationalist feeling thruout North China, and dissatisfaction even in Manchuria about the open subservience of Chang Tso-lin to Japanese imperial plans.

Add to this the fact that Japan no longer pays so highly for Chang's treason to China, and a dangerous situation is indicated for Chang.

Feng Advances Cautiously.

The armies now attacking in the direction of Peking are those of the "model tuchun" Yen Hsi-shan, military and civil governor of Shansi province. They are supported by the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang, the independent leader of the so-called "Kuominchun" (people's army).

• • •

Peasants Advance to Kiangsi.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.—The Chinese press reports that the troops of Ho-lung and Yeh-ting left Swatow on the night of October 2. In spite of these reports the military situation in the Swatow district remains unclear, as all sources, both Chinese and foreign, state that the revolutionary army withdrew from the city in complete order and went on to Chaoyang so that no large revolutionary forces were left in Swatow. Certain papers see in this move an attempt to force a passage to the Eastern River and further back to Kiangsi.

GIANT RED BAZAAR OPENS TODAY; EXPECT 100,000 DURING THE FOUR DAYS

Over 100,000 workers, their wives and children, are expected to attend the gigantic First National Labor Bazaar for The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT which opens at Madison Square Garden today at 2 o'clock and which will continue thru Sunday night.

At least $125,000 in merchandise has already been procured by the arrangement committee, and will be placed on sale in the hundreds of booths which will dot the enormous Garden.

(*Continued on Page Two*)

All Aboard for the Big Bazaar! Opens TODAY 2 P. M.

BARGAINS:

Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats, Caps, Dresses, Art Objects, Cameras, Raincoats, Overcoats, Furniture, Knitgoods, Books, Furs, Jewelry, Jewelry Repairing, Shirts, Articles of All Kinds at the Lowest Prices. Don't Miss This Opportunity.

ATTRACTIONS:

THURSDAY—Official opening night. speeches by distinguished leaders; Dancing.
FRIDAY—Westergarde's European Acrobatic Sensation, first time in America. Poodles & Dotty, famous clowns, in their side splitting stunts.
SATURDAY—International Costume Ball.
SUNDAY—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers, just completed engagement at Roxy Theatre.
Grand finale and closing of Bazaar.

FREIHEIT & DAILY WORKER BAZAAR
OCT. 6-7-8-9
MADISON
SQUARE
GARDEN

The Convention of Police Informers in Los Angeles

The arrest of Sidney Bush, a young Communist worker, by the Los Angeles police, their search for "convention resolutions," and finally the holding of Bush without bail on a charge of criminal syndicalism, is further proof of the community of interest established with the police of this premier open shop city by A. F. of L. officialdom.

The whole police force, it seems, since the head of the detective forces was brought in to both question and furnish information in connection with activities of a Communist delegate from the office workers' union, is at the disposal of Messrs. Green, Woll, Lewis et al.

The police force of Los Angeles, whose sadistic brutality has been immortalized by Upton Sinclair in "Singing Jailbirds," appears to have been enlisted in the holy cause of preventing the upright officialdom of the Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation from being contaminated by Communism.

This is all as it should be. Nothing more appropriate with which to grace this assemblage of unionists for business only could be imagined than the ousting and jailing of Communist workers in smug co-operation with the official thugs of the worst open shoppers in the United States.

The whole affair shows that the balmy Pacific breezes have not changed the policy which A. F. of L. officialdom follows where the more bitter blasts of the Atlantic blow.

Police, stoolpigeons and gangsters, wholesale sluggings and arrests, workers railroaded to jail by the frame-up system worked jointly by A. F. of L. officialdom, socialist leaders and the government—this is the record of A. F. of L. leadership in the needle trades.

Los Angeles workers will learn that California climate has no magic power of curing official labor's corruption.

What is to be done?

One thing only—continue with redoubled energy the exposure of these official leaders as co-partners with the bosses and the government of the bosses in the suppression of the working class, and utilize their every Judas action to stimulate the resentment every honest worker feels when open stool-pigeonism has become a settled policy in official labor circles.

Expose these leaders by their own words and deeds and organize the rank and file to rescue the labor movement from their clutches.

German Branch of I.L.D. Calls for Delegates to Conference on Oct. 11

The German Branch No. 43 of the International Labor Defense will hold a conference of all German workers' organizations in this city at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, Room No. 6, at 8:30 p. m., Oct. 10. A letter has been sent out to all unions, clubs, societies, etc., stating the importance of the International Labor Defense, and the necessity that it be supported by every single worker.

The present conference will be especially for the German workers who have already established 3 branches in New York City. Our object is to arrange a big affair where all workers can participate.

The Sacco and Vanzetti case has shown the workers the absolute need for the International Labor Defense, and we now call upon all German workers' organizations to be represented at this conference by 2 or more delegates.

Join the I. L. D., Branch No. 3, which meets every second Thursday at Room No. 16, at the Labor Temple.

The Event -- The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

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Arrest Communist at A. F. of L. Convention

(Continued from page 1)

that "all Bolsheviks are barred from the convention", and that "no Communist resolutions will be allowed".

He did not at that time, however, admit that the American Federation of Labor chiefs were willing to go so far as to use the bitterly unfair and highly unpopular California criminal syndicalism law to keep progressives from watching the reactionary procedure of himself and his aids.

Pugh Sees Worse Slavery.

The American Federation of Labor convention was asked today if its policy of labor capitalism and collaboration with the owners of industry would lead to eventual labor control or to worse slavery. This question was thrown down to the convention from the platform by Arthur Pugh, fraternal delegate from Great Britain.

But the federation delegates paid little attention. After Pugh had finished the convention buzzed as aimlessly as before with jokes and conversation.

Pugh also excused the general strike of 1926 as a non-revolutionary weapon but said the Trade Disputes Act had made the British unions more revolutionary.

The Trade Disputes Act was forced through Parliament by the repressive Baldwin Tory government following the British general strike. Its purpose is to outlaw all sympathetic strikes.

Pugh as well as Sherwood, Pugh's fellow delegate from England, urged "sane internationalism."

Pleading for disarmament, Sherwood turned then to express amazement at the terrorism of the mine owners against the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania. He told the convention in the same breath that the Communists had been written out of the Labor Party in Britain.

Pugh, general secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Federation, was made chairman of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress in 1925.

Sheriff's Followers Failing to Railroad Victim, Have Him Shot

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—Lawrence Lupo, local boxing promoter and manager of prize fighters, today was free, following his arraignment on a charge of second degree murder.

Lupo admitted that he shot and killed Ralph H. Meyer, a former deputy sheriff, Aug. 12. He claimed, however, that he fired in self defense, after Meyer had knocked him down, and Justice of the Peace Stephen Vamos, before whom Lupo was arraigned, said the evidence supported this contention, and ordered Lupo released.

Several weeks after the killing Lupo was mysteriously attacked and seriously wounded by gunmen, who fired at him with shotguns. His face is badly disfigured. County Prosecutor Edward Stanton said he would ask the county grand jury to investigate the case further.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

RADIO TRUST OF U. S. CONFERRING WITH EUROPEANS

Exclusion of U. S. S. R. Causing Trouble

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The International Radio Conference delegates, four hundred of them, sat thru the speech of President Calvin Coolidge in the opening session today. Aside from the usual platitudes of welcome, and the advice to the delegates to "settle all differences by a policy of candid discussion, generous conciliation and wide co-operation," Coolidge said nothing.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover came closer to the problems confronting the delegates, in his speech in which he pointed out that the United States, without relinquishing its policy of private monopoyl of ether waves, would like some kind of agreement with European government controlled radio broadcasters by which jamming the air, and constant interference would be reduced.

Question of U. S. S. R.

A political issue of some importance is being raised, in the question of what shall be done with the Soviet Union, which is not allowed to participate in the conference, tho Tsarist Russia was one of the originators of the plan for such conferences.

Secretaries Kellogg and Hoover agreed upon one thing, in preparing for the Intl. Radio-Telegraph Conference in Washington. They agreed that the U. S. S. R. should be excluded. But now the Associated Press has circulated a report that the German delegation will propose that Germany be permitted to vote the Soviet proxy in the meeting.

To Vote Proxy?

Under the rules of past conferences of the nations on radio-telegraph matters, a proxy system has been legalized. If the German delegation, upon its arrival, shall be found to carry the Russian proxy, with instructions from the Berlin government to use that proxy to maintain the German strength in the meeting, then the American delegation will seek to defeat them on a rollcall vote the grant of permission to use the proxy.

Germany needs support because her previous voting strength in the conference was six votes—one for Germany and five for her colonies. If the other nations enforce the old rule against her, she will lose the five votes of her former colonies. Possibly Great Britain, which now has most of these colonies as mandates, will demand further votes. Japan and Italy are asking an increase in their votes because they have acquired new colonies since 1912.

Are You Collecting Bundles, Names, Ads for the Bazaar?

Mexico Quiet Following Defeat of Reaction

(Continued from Page 1).

the exploiters of mineral wealth and the immensely wealthy land holders who are supported in the United States by the Hearst chain of papers. Both of them were candidates for president against the former president, Alvara Obregon.

According to Mexican law no man can serve two consecutive terms as president of the republic, but one can serve two terms or more provided they are not consecutive. It was generally known that Calles carried out the policies established in Mexico by Obregon. Now that Calles' term is coming to a close, Obregon is again the candidate and will unquestionably be elected. This fact was known to the Wall street gang and so they put two of their own henchmen, Serrano and Gomez in the field, first as candidates for president, but yesterday's events prove that this was only a gesture as these men used their candidacy merely to try to prepare for a violent attack upon and overthrow of the Calles government in the interest of the oil kings and their clerical lackeys of the Roman catholic priesthood. The revolt was clear evidence of the fact that its leaders knew they could never hope to win the presidency in an election. It was an act of despair, but its leaders never expected to meet such a stinging defeat.

Masses Support Government

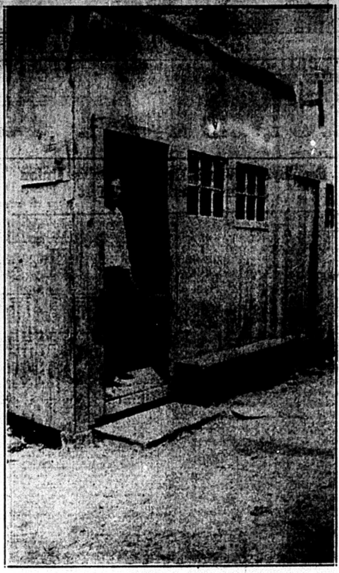
In the long fight against Wall Street over the enforcement of the Mexican land laws the masses have been awakened to a higher political understanding than ever before. They know that the Calles government stands between them and complete vassalage to the United States plunderers. They also know that Obregon is supported for president by Calles and therefore they have little sympathy for opponents who are suspected of being traitors to Mexico and agents of American imperialism.

Gomez and Serrano reckoned without this awakened mass and their carefully laid plans to cause insurrection in the army met with but trivial response.

Revolt Quickly Crushed

The Calles government is being congratulated by the country today for the decisive manner in which it exterminated the Wall Street revolt and the defenders of the catholic mercenaries who aided in the conspiracy are dispersed and silent.

Headquarters of the Coverdale Locals of The United Mine Workers of America



When the miners working in Coverdale, Pa., were driven out of their homes, they moved into rough barracks like this building. The union headquarters was also moved into the same barracks.

"THIS IS A DIRTY SCAB TOWN—STAY OUT!" DECLARE COVERDALE MINERS

(Continued from Page 1).

tors to crack as far as picketing is concerned. All the combined efforts of deputy sheriffs, troops and Coal and Iron police have been powerless to break the picket line and keep the scabs in camp. The Coverdale scab turnover has been immense—between the middle of April and the end of July, with an average working force of not much over 400 scabs on the job, between 7,000 and 8,000 scabs have flowed in and out of town, at an enormous expense to the company.

Deluded Workers Awaken.

Sometimes, the miners say, a couple of hundred men have marched out at one time—of their own will—not the professional scab element, of course,—but workers, white and Negro, shipped in by employment agencies that lied to them about the nature of the jobs they were to take. Many of these men have been held as prisoners in the scab barracks when they discovered their mistake and tried to get out of the camp, and many have escaped only at the price of leaving behind all the little they possessed, and, often, of being terribly beaten up by the Coal and Iron police.

Coverdale is the camp where the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company ripped the roofs off the houses of some of the locked out miners after its attempts to evict them had failed. But that could not get them out, either. John Usnick, a miner with a wife and four children, told us how the Coal and Iron police came and tore the roof off his house in the night. His wife's arm still hangs useless from the injury she suffered when some of the wreckage hit her as she lay sick in bed. On stormy nights, Usnick said, the loose boards of the temporary roof bang up and down in the wind, and often he would awake soaked through to the skin by the rain.

More Gunmen Ordered.

Within the next few days many more Coal and Iron Police will in all probability be rushed in to Coverdale to help the 62 already in the camp in carrying out the provisions of the Pittsburgh Terminal Company injunction. From camp after camp throughout the district come stories of wild drunken debauchery and of rape and murder committed unpunished by these company gunmen—stories mostly carefully suppressed, or at best passed over casually in a couple of lines by the capitalist newspapers. Only about a week ago here in Coverdale a woman was shot by one of these gunmen in a drunken brawl,—and the case was dropped.

By granting the injunction against the miners the United States Federal court has now given company's gunmen license to let loose the full force of their murderous bestiality on the striking miners and their women and their children—and the bloody pages of the history of the Coal and Iron police in Pennsylvania and other states bear witness to the use they can be expected to make of that license.

Hunger!

There is one weapon that the organized workers of the United States can and must strike from the hands of the coal barons—the weapon of hunger. In Coverdale, as in the other mining camps of the district, the problem of relief to the families of the miners already out for six months, becomes more serious every day, and the funds provided by the international union increasingly inadequate. Things are better in Coverdale than in many other camps in the section, and yet families with as many as eight or nine children get only a few dollars, five or six at most, a week. Till now it has been warm, but soon in addition to buying food will come the problem of buying coal to heat the houses or the barracks that the evicted miners will be living in, and the children will no longer be able to go barefoot or in thin cotton summer clothes.

Hundreds Starved Out.

About 350 of the Coverdale miners out of the 840, the men say, have already been forced to leave the mine and drift about in search of work on the roads or anything else they could get to keep their families and themselves going. Many had already been working irregularly previous to the lock-out and unable to lay up any reserve. This situation, existing in other camps as well, is favorable to the operators and exceedingly dangerous to the union. If the former succeed in driving enough of the union men out of the mines they will be able to succeed in their project of opening up the mines on a non-union basis and turning western Pennsylvania into a second West Virginia.

The sharping of the struggle presaged by the issuance of the Pittsburgh Terminal injunction, which is undoubtedly only the first of a number that will be granted to companies throughout the district, renders the need for adequate relief even more urgent. The miners are in the front line of the battle against the general onslaught of the bosses on the ranks of the workers, and entitled to the fullest support of organized labor throughout the whole of the United States. The answer of the militant rank and file in the unions to the challenge flung down by the bosses in the shape of the Pittsburgh Terminal injunction must be the demand not only for the maximum mobilization of all the financial resources of the U. M. W. of A., but also for the granting of the maximum support to the locked out miners by the unions to which they themselves are affiliated.

British Labor Congress Stands in Silence for Slain Sacco, Vanzetti

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Oct. 5.—Chiefs of the British Labor Party, who are in annual conference here, paid homage today to the memory of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The delegates stood for a moment as a mark of respect.

The executive committee in referring to the executions had used the phraseology: "Regret that the cry for clemency was not heeded," after much discussion that was changed to read: "Regret that the cry for justice was not heeded."

NEW ADDRESS OF WORKERS PARTY

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party is now located at 43 East 125th St., New York City. All mail and telegrams should be sent to the new address. District organizations, Language Fraction Bureaus, Party Auxiliaries, Party Units and Party members as well as all labor organizations will please take notice.

Giant Red Bazaar Will Open Today

(Continued from page 1)

For this colorful carnival, the first to be attempted on such an ambitious scale, brilliant programs of entertainment have been provided. Tonight there will be dancing, music and a program of vaudeville. On Friday night William Gropper, brilliant proletarian artist, and staff cartoonist of the Freiheit will give a "story in pictures" of the fight against Sigmanism in the needle trades. Gropper, whose masterly cartoons and caricatures have delighted thousands of readers of The Freiheit and The DAILY WORKER, will also provide a satirical running commentary on Sigman's more recent anti-union activities.

Unique Entertainment.

In addition, on the evening's program will be a performance of Westergarde's European acrobats, with a troupe of famous clowns, just returned from abroad. On Saturday the "International Costume Ball" is expected to be one of the most colorful and lively in the history of radical affairs.

The Bazaar will be closed on Sunday night with Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers who have just completed an engagement at the Roxy Theatre.

Urge Workers To Attend.

In an appeal to the workers of the city and vicinity issued several days ago, urging them to build their press by attending the Bazaar, the District office of the Workers (Communist) Party declared: "The main responsibility for the success of the Bazaar now falls upon the comrades of our district, who will have to shoulder the many tasks and duties which are necessary in order to carry thru the plans of the Bazaar Committee.

Anticipate Success.

That the forthcoming affair will be a huge success is indicated by the fact that all previous events for the support of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT has called forth thousands of workers of the city. At the Freiheit Jubilee held last February at the Garden, nearly 25,000 workers paid admissions ranging from fifty cents to two dollars to attend and cheer the achievements of the fighting organ of the Jewish proletariat.

Hundreds of Articles.

During the coming four days articles of every kind and description will be sold at amazingly low prices, it is announced. Men's and women's clothes, hats, fur coats, victrolas, radios, household furniture, books, pictures, and hundreds of other articles will be available at the booths which are being supervised by active members of Party units, progressive labor organizations, and workers' clubs.

Florida Judge, Active In Anti-Evolutionary Crusade, Loses Office

TAMPA, Florida, Oct. 5.—Judge Leo Stalnaker, famous for his sponsoring and active support of blue laws and an anti-evolution bill while a member of the state legislature, and for raiding of reputed bootleggers while municipal judge of Tampa, was overwhelmingly defeated when he ran for the office of judge. Today's count of the ballots gives his opponent, Tom Watkins, 6,004 votes against Stalnaker's 2,680.

TSARIST CENTERS USED BY WORKERS IN THE U. S. S. R.

Cathedrals Now Museums and Libraries

The members of the tour to Soviet Russia organized by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Ave., New York—sailing October 14 via the Cunard liner "Carmania"—will have a full program of activities in Leningrad and Moscow; especially in the latter city, where the most impressive ceremonies of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will take place in the Red Square. In accordance with the plans made for their reception by the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations, the participants in the tour will not only devote their time to the celebrations, but also visit the theatres, art galleries, museums, and especially the many examples of ancient architecture for which Russia is famous.

Among these latter, the most prominent is the old "Cathedral of St. Basil," now turned by the Soviet authorities into a museum. This former "Vasily Blashenny Cathedral" is at the southern end of Red Square, near the Kremlin. It is one of the most marvellous monuments of ancient Russian architecture.

Now a Museum.

It was built by the master-builders Barma and Postnik in the years 1554-1560, during the reign of Ivan the Terrible, in commemoration of the conquest of Kazan.

The impressive minarets and towering spires of this cathedral which have housed innumerable scenes of religious frenzy and protestations of mass submissiveness, now adorn a museum, the cathedral having been converted to that artistic use when the Soviets gained the ascendancy. In some of the rooms of the museum, arranged since the revolution, are exhibited plans, designs and manuscripts connected with the building and the history of the cathedral.

Visits to numerous such museums which in tsarist days were citadels of the ruling class are on the list of activities of the World Tourist party. Inquiry establishes the news that there are still some vacancies [illegible] reservations, but those who still [illegible] tend to join the group must apply immediately, for registration closes in a few days.

Al Smith's Friends In Washington Declare Wall Street for Him

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Gov. Al Smith's friends in Washington are circulating a report that Wall Street would be glad to have him in White House. Smith is represented as being "perfectly satisfactory, because he is practical and level-minded" when dealing with big business issues.

His stand for public ownership of waterpower is dismissed as unimportant.

Last Opportunity!
To Participate in the
JUBILEE TOUR
TO SOVIET RUSSIA
Registration Closes in a Few Days!

Sailing October 14th, 1927, via Cunard liner "Carmania" and return Dec. 15th
(8 weeks) to

London -- Leningrad -- Moscow

The Tourist Delegation will have the privilege of participating in the Grand Celebrations and Festivals of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Entire cost $600.

You Must Apply Immediately!

World Tourists, Inc.
69 Fifth Ave., New York
TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 6900

FRENCH FASCISTS AND BRITISH OIL OPPOSE RAKOVSKY

French Public for Debt Settlement With USSR

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 5.—A Pravda editorial has expressed the view that the decision of the French government to demand the recall of Ambassador Rakovsky is the first step towards a rupture of the projected agreement between France and the Soviet Union. The anti-Soviet Union campaign in the venal French press is subsidized by British gold. The English oil magnates and die-hards, who have given the paid press directions that it should demand Ambassador Rakovsky's recall, have at the same time brought pressure to bear upon the French government in order to force it to undertake steps which tend to compromise the French relations with the government of the Soviet Union and which may ultimately lead to a break.

The French government, however, does not dare openly to pursue a policy of rupture as it fears the indignation of French public opinion. Pravda points out that an open policy tending to a break, would mean the betrayal of the interests, not only of the masses of French workers and peasants, but also of the millions of small French rentiers who, under the Soviet government's propositions for settling accounts, were assured considerable advantages. A policy of rupture would also cause losses to the French consumer.

May Cause to Break.

But altho French public opinion does not want a break, the danger exists that the fascists Millerand, Foch, Coty, and Sarraut will continue their policy of baiting the government of the Soviet Union, and that the united forces of the French reaction may gradually succeed in compromising relations between the two governments which may ultimately cause an open break.

Pravda believes that the French government has declared its readiness to conclude an agreement with the government of the Soviet Union only in order to deceive public opinion, for the French government knows very well that the results thus far attained in the negotiations have been mainly due to the initiative of Rakovsky whose recall the French government is now demanding. Pravda points out that the French minister Herbette, who informed the world of the whole story of the declaration of the Opposition in the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., thereby rendered a very bad service to the French people and a very excellent service to Sir Henri Deterding.

Pravda writes: "The responsibility for the aggravation of the relations and the danger of a rupture in the agreement which, in all its fundamentals was already in sight, as well as all the consequences of such a measure as the French government has decided upon at Deterding's dictation, must rest entirely upon the authors of this measure and those who inspired it."

U. S. Marines Murder Nicaraguans, Diaz Gives Them Medals

MANAGUA, Oct 5.—The announcement that Adolph Diaz, former employe of an American coal company and now the official tool of American interests in Nicaragua, is going to decorate 50 of the officers and enlisted men of the marines and American officered constabulary which massacred 200 Nicaraguans at Telpaneca last September, has fanned to fury the smouldering resentment of the Nicaraguans against the powerful American invaders now controlling their land. The awards are being made in an effort to encourage more renegade Nicaraguan adherents of Diaz to fight against their Liberal countrymen, who have been declared outlaws by the United States.

Fails in Latest Stunt of Psycophants

Chas. A. Levine, who, with the aid of hired pilots hopped off from New York, flew the plane "Columbia" into a mudhole in Germany, has been grovelling before the pope and Mussolini. He elected to drop a watch on Mussolini's house, but crashed instead.

Kow-towing to Pope No Help to Levine; Plane Lands in Italian Mud

ROME, Oct. 5.—Not all his kowtowing to the Pope helped Charles A. Levine today when the Miss Columbia, piloted by Captain Hiuchcliffe, and bearing Prince Louis Ferdinand d'Orleans, landed nose deep in a wheat field near the classic Appian Way. Levine had taken off for Bucharest. The Columbia's landing gear buckled under the plane and her right wing completely crumpled up.

Bridgeport Workers Driven From Hall, Meet and Join ILD

(By Worker Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 5.—The police authorities of Bridgeport, Conn., once more showed the workers of the brass and munition city a sample of free speech allowed to workers.

On Sunday, Oct. 2nd, a squad of police under Captain O'Connor stationed themselves at the entrance of Red Mens Hall to zealously guard the "inalienable right of freedom of speech and assemblage" in the interests of the American Brass Co.

"No Strikes Allowed"

The mass meeting which Captain O'Connor said he had instruction to prohibit, was arranged by the International Labor Defense of Bridgeport with comrade De Fazio as speaker on the subject "Why Did the American Capitalists Murder Sacco and Vanzetti."

This is not the rst time the guardians of the law violated the rights of the workers of Bridgeport. During the strike of upholsterers two weeks ago ,the chief of police did not allow any picketing, and declared that there would be no strikes in Bridgeport.

A group of workers who came to the mass meeting, upon the invitation of the committee assembled at the Hungarian Workers Hall, and were addressed by De Fazio and George Siskind. All the workers present enthusiastically responded to an appeal to join the International Labor Defense. A new branch was thereupon formed.

The workers present and the local I. L. D. are determined to fight for the right of free speech. Another mass meeting is being arranged. The committee is prepared for a test case, and will fight for the workers rights in Bridgeport.

German Plane Flies to Lisbon for Hop to U. S.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—The Junkers plane D-1230 started for Lisbon this morning on its trans-Atlantic flight.

The backers of the flight still remain a mystery, tho it is widely rumored that the "Severa" firm, huge German manufacturing firm is responsible for the venture.

Revive the

Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

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To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: 108 E. 14th St. DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N.Y.

LEGION VISIT TO PARIS RIDICULED IN BRITISH PRESS

An Ad for Department Stores, Says Chronicle

LONDON, Oct. 5.—How the visit of the American Legion struck the British and incidentally, a new and ridiculous aspect of the imperialist struggle which is going on thruout the world between the capitalists of Great Britain and those of the United States, was revealed yesterday when J. W. Drawbell, a writer in the conservative "Sunday Chronicle" frankly discussed the "feeling of definite dislike that each nation has for the other." Characterizing the Legion junket abroad as an ordinary American advertising stunt, Drawbell said, "We are having too much American nonsense that floods the world—that solid, humorless nonsense that sees nothing funny in a procession of musical comedy men and women legionnaires tramping thru the streets and boosting the American department store in the name of glory."

Ask British Soldiers.

What the English think of the so-called "veterans" can be found out, the author adds, by questioning any group of British soldiers who came into contact with the Americans during the war. "Listen to the laughter or join your jeering and giggling countrymen in the streets of London as they watch this pantomimic parade of American boosters who have recently arrived from the ranks of the American Legion."

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Did Their Worst.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—It remained for the officials of the American Legion to make the worst criticism which has yet been made on the fascists they command. Commenting on the sordid and disgusting bouts of drunkenness which characterized the late convention of the legionnaires in Paris, a Massachusetts officer is reported to have said that in Paris "there was not one-tenth of the drunkenness which there was last year in Philadelphia, and nothing like the rowdiness that has characterized other conventions." Still there is a feeling among the French workers that it would be difficult to outdo the legion's Montmartre exhibitions.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

MEXICAN FEDERAL TROOPS IN OUTSKIRTS OF CAPITAL

CAL "HURT" BY U. S. TARIFF TIFF WITH THE FRENCH

Paris Waiting for Next Ultimatum From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Cal Coolidge "choose" to express himself concerning the tariff war between France and the United States yesterday, and is quoted as saying that he is keenly "hurt" over the attitude which the French have taken up. As an explanation of his sorrow Cal recalled the fact that the relations between the two imperialist robbers have been excellent and that they were lately associated in a common imperialist carnage against the militarists of the Central powers.

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French Not Fooled

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The hypocrisy with which the administration attempts to sugar over the American non-commission policy in the tariff war has no effect upon the French, however, and is intended for home consumption only. The French officials are marking time until the arrival of the latest American ultimatum which is reported to be preparing in Washington at present. While its terms are as yet unknown, it is, of course, understood that the United States in no way intends to recede from its demands.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

for the ex-junk peddler a double column headline on the front page of the New York Times. For the first time in his life Levine spoke neither with his mouth nor with his hands and only three minutes elapsed from the time he entered the papal throne room until he was led out after kissing the papal ring. "I was so flabbergasted" said Levine "that I could not say anything." As one sky-pilot to another we should think Levine would generate enough presence of mind to say: "What's new pope?" or something like that.

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LEVINE has been doing nothing much since he landed in Europe except breaking rules and threatening to break heads. So he broke another rule in appearing at the papal interview in an ordinary business suit. Perhaps there was more significance to the garb than appears on the surface. Receiving visitors, non-catholic visitors particularly, is quite a flourishing business with the Vatican. No doubt Levine paid more for that 3 minute interview than would buy enough iron to build a battleship.

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THAT the democratic party must get rid of all its present leaders and reorganize its rank and file is the message of that noted rank and file senator, Cole Blease of North Carolina. The senator who is more rank than file, would be the leader of the mass movement from the bottom up and we dare say that inside of fifteen or twenty years the democratic party would have a new set of leaders and would have made itself safe for democracy. The trouble is, senator, that leaders are even harder to get and harder to get rid off than a rank and file, but if you will have a little patience, prohibition, industrial expansion, the Ku Klux Klan and the Darwinian theory will relieve you of all worry connected with the departure of the democratic party from the Jeffersonian line. Half of the "democracy" is already closer to J. P. Morgan than the other half is to T. Jefferson.

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FAMILY loyalty is no longer appreciated as it used to be. The mayor of Indianapolis is subject to censure because he installed his whole family, including the parrot, in city hall jobs, tho he was not convicted of nepotism but of graft and bribery. What could a poor fellow do who was taking his orders from the Ku Klux Klan? Mrs. Florence Knapp, republican of New York, spent over a million dollars taking a state census and succeeded only in cataloguing the population of two counties. She had so many relatives that she did not know what to do with them, so she put them on the payroll while she was making up her mind. The wicked democrats, who were criticized by the republicans for being grafters and too liberal with the public funds are making things testy for Mrs. Knapp. We rather like this tit for tat game. The next move belongs to the G. O. P.

TEN YEARS AGO

Kornilov Before the Gates of Petrograd.

Petrograd, Sept. 4. — Kornilov issued an appeal to the Cossacks, containing the following: "I accuse the Provisional Government of irresolute action and incapacity to govern. I accuse it of allowing the Germans complete freedom of intervention in our international affairs. . . . I accuse various members of the Government of actually betraying the Fatherland, and I have proofs of this. . . . Cossacks! you have promised to help me if I should find it necessary. . . . The hour has come. . . . I will not submit to the Provisional Government and I fight against it. . . . Therefore listen, and fulfil my commands."

KORNILOV TRIES TO LURE THE GOVERNMENT INTO A TRAP.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Kornilov appeals to the people in a proclamation in which he says: "I appeal before the whole people to the Provisional Government, and say to it: Come to me in the army headquarters, where your liberty and safety are assured by my word of honor, and co-operate with me to form a government of National Defence, ensuring the victory and glorious future of the Russian people."

THE GOVERNMENT PULLS ITSELF TOGETHER, UNDER THE PRESSURE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MASSES, AND RESISTS . . .

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—At the session of the Petrograd Soviet Bogdanov declared: "When the Provisional Government wavered, and applied to such intermediaries as Milyukov and General Alexeyev, the fighting committee against the counter-revolution made every effort to prevent a compromise. The pressure was such that the Government broke off the negotiations and rejected all Kornilov's proposals. . . ."

. . .BUT ITS MAIN ANXIETY REMAINS THE SUPPRESSION OF THE PEASANTRY.

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—The "Rabotschi" reports that agrarian risings have broken out in the Usmansk district, in which several thousand peasands participated. The insurgents seized upon Prince Byasemsky's estate and murdered the prince. The insurrection spread to the Velyaminov estate. The Government has sent troops to suppress the starving peasants.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

The Rise of Reaction in Wuhan

(Continued From Last Issue)

IV.

The Voice of the Left Kuomintang.

AMIDST this incessant cry of Bolshevism, Nihilism, Infantile Sickness, Mass Usurpation, Undesirable Labor and Peasant Leaders, and the idiotic "revelation" by the same Ho Chen of a "Communist plot to kill all Chinese above 25 years of age who have joined the Communist Party" (see "Hankow Herald" July 27)—a few fearless and clear voices may be distinguished, which give the lie to all these bugaboo cries and slogans and revelations.

They are the voices of such personalities as Mme. Sun Yat Sen (member of the CEC of the Kuomintang) and Tang Yen Tah (until recently Chief of the Political Department of the Nationalist-Revolutionary Armies).

NO one has as yet "accused" Mme. Sun of being Communist or bolshevik; nor Tang Yen Tah. Both Mme. and Tang Yen Tah have resigned their posts and quit the Nationalist Government for reasons which are clearly set forth in declarations issued by them.

It is characteristic of the state of mind of the "Saviours of the Revolution" of the new Hankow regime that the declaration of Mme. Sun was suppressed and the "People's Tribune" of July 17 was confiscated by the military authorities because it carried the said statement.

What is it that the new masters of Wuhan fear so much in the statement of Mme. Sun?

". . .Some members of the party Executive are so defining the principles and policies of Dr. Sun Yat Sen that they seem to me to do violence to Dr. Sun's ideas and ideals. . . . In the last analysis all revolution must be social revolution based upon fundamental changes in society; otherwise it is not a revolution, but merely a change of government. . . . As to the workers' and peasants'—these classes become the basis of our strength in our struggle to overthrow Imperialism . . . and effectively unify the country. They are the new pillars for the building of a free new China. . . . Without their support the Kuomintang as a revolutionary party becomes weak, chaotic and illogical in its social platform. . . . If we adopt any policy which weakens these supports, we shake the very foundations of our party, betray the masses, and are falsely loyal to our leader. . . . At the moment I feel that we are turning away from the policies of Sun Yat Sen. Therefore I must withdraw until wiser policies prevail. . . ".

MME. Sun says in so many plain words that the present policy of the Wuhan regime is a direct betrayal of the masses of workers and peasants. She speaks of the "social revolution" which necessarily involves the class struggle and deep-going changes in the social structure and the social relations of the country. This is unpleasant and jarring music to the ears of the reactionaries now in control of Wuhan.

TANG YEN TAH, in an article published in "People's Tribune" of July 7, calls for a consistent struggle against reaction. He denounces the false cry of "excesses" and points to the necessity of basing the revolution on the masses.

In his letter of resignation to the Kuomintang, Tang Yen Tah accuses: ". . .many have deserted the three principles. . . ." He reminds that when Chiang Kai Shek started massacring the workers and peasants, he demanded a punitive expedition against the traitor Chiang.

BUT now ". . .those who formerly favored the expedition—now prepare for surrender and compromise; those who formerly advocated the full protection of the interests of the workers—have started to massacre them."

He then proceeds to warn that if the anti-labor and anti-peasant policy is continued "the revolutionary significance of the Kuomintang will be lost and its power reduced to naught. The natural result will be that the Kuomintang will itself become counter-revolutionary. . . ." ". . .If in the expedition against Chiang Kai Shek we do not attack him from the standpoint of his feudalistic and counter-revolutionary actions, but as an individual, it will become a private struggle between militarists. . . . The consequence will be a failure as in 1911."

It should be noted that Mme. Sun and Tang Yen Tah do not stand alone in their attitude.

THE Wuhan Government today, though it still shouts a few hazy slogans against Chiang Kai Shek, does not and cannot seriously mean it, for what on earth distinguishes the bestialities and executions of Tang Shen Chi & Co. in Wuhan and Hanyang from those in Shanghai and Canton?

What difference does it make to the Chinese worker whether he is murdered by the militarists in Shanghai or in Hankow; by Sun Chuan Fang, Chiang Kai Shek or by the order of Wong Ching Wei or Tang Shen Chi? What differences does it make to the Chinese peasant whether he is massacred by the reactionaries under Chiang Kai Shek in Kiangsi, Li Chi Hsin in Kwangtung or Tang Shen Chi in Hunan . . . (we shall therefore not be at all surprised if we hear very soon of a happy reunion of Wuhan and Nanking, of Wong Ching Wei and Chiang Kai Shek.) —(This has now taken place. Chiang "resigned" to save Wong Ching Wei's face.—W. F. D.)

FOLLOWING upon the resignation of Mme. Sun and Tang Yeh Tah, came that of the Labor Minister who pointed out that the new masters of the Wuhan Government have hindered every move of his in favor of the working class. Sou Chao Ging is Chairman of the All-China Labor Federation. He is a true proletarian and famous for his splendid leadership of the seamen in the Canton-Hongkong strike. He is a member of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, and he delivered the report on the situation of the Chinese Labor Movement at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference.

The Wuhan Government has already issued a warrant for his arrest and the arrest of Li-Li-San, Secretary of the ACLF.

WE have before us the draft of various labor laws worked out by Sou Chao Ging, which were stranded and pigeonholed by the Kuomintang Executive. A new Labor Ministry has been set up, and what do we hear from it when it is inaugurated?

In his inaugural address, the brand new "Labor" minister, a certain Wang Fa Chin, declared that the difficulty in improving the condition of the workers was entirely to blame on the "so-called leaders of the trade union movement."

He also spoke of an "unbridled" labor movement in recent times.

THE first act of the new Labor Ministry was directed against the workers and their trade unions. In a proclamation issued by this ministry in the beginning of August (see "People's Tribune" of Aug. 4), we find the following shameless words:

". . .It has been learned from various sources that there are many reactionary (!) elements who have recently coined all sorts of rumors and have tried to instigate a general strike. . . . Any laborer whose conduct is detrimental to public peace and order, will be severely dealt with."

Such is the new "labor" policy of this new "labor" ministry.

Conclusion.

THE Chinese Revolution is not "over" as so many who wish it were, believe. The Chinese Revolution is on. It is not a passing wave; it is a deluge which, once started, will sweep away the last semblance of the old order of things.

The main forces of the Chinese Revolution remain the proletariat and the peasantry. Against the united front of these two classes every reactionary and militarist will shatter his skull and the petty bourgeois intellectual worms who now theorise on "National Revolution without class struggle," will die of starvation or consume their own vitals.

THE temporary bloody glory of the reaction, whether under the turbanship of Chiang Kai Shek or Tang Shen Chi, are but passing episodes in the drama of revolution. No political power can last long without the support of the two mainstays of the revolution, the workers and peasants.

The Chinese Revolution cannot be reduced to naught by ever so many decrees of the old or new militarists. The cry of Communism and Bolshevism and Nihilism cannot blind the workers and peasants to the fact that they are being oppressed, their organizations destroyed and their leaders executed.

THE bourgeoisie and all its auxiliary forces are scared to death by the prospect of the Revolution being accomplished under the leadership of the working class. It therefore suppresses the labor movement and "reorganizes" the trades and peasants' unions.

But Chiang Kai Shek and Li Chi Hsin were ahead of them in this respect. . . . And Wu Pei Fu and Sun Chuan Fang, though they are not so well versed in the three principles of Sun Yat Sen, were even ahead of these. Their logic is common; their words are almost identical; their deeds are as drops of water alike unto each other; their methods are the same, their fate is the same—oblivion.

THE Chinese working class has advanced too far forward on the path of revolution to be driven back or crushed so easily for any length of time. The Chinese Revolution lives in the millions and tens of millions of exploited workers and peasants. Temporary reverses may take place. The final victory though, is assured, for once arisen, the giant proletarian and peasant classes will not be downed.

The Chinese working class is gathering its revolutionary forces, and together with the peasantry will liberate China from all oppression, reaction and counter-revolution.

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The Calles Government and Mexican Reaction

The swift death which met General Serrano, one of the two chief leaders of the revolt against the Calles government, and many of his lieutenants, doubtless will give rise to a wave of sympathetic slush in the American capitalist and liberal press.

There will be eulogies of the courage of these individuals and much praise for their readiness to die for their convictions. There will be shaking of heads and queries relative to the wisdom of the course taken by Calles.

All of which is so much poppycock. When class fights class courage becomes a commonplace. The feudal class of Mexico has not yet submitted to the revolution of the rising capitalist class which began many years ago and now seems planted firmly enough to suppress its landlord and clerical enemies providing there is no aid given them by American imperialism.

The Calles government, as opposed to the Mexican landlords and hierarchy is a nationalist revolutionary government with dreams of establishing a Mexican capitalism. This presupposes the development of a working class out of the peasant population and to this Wall Street is opposed, even tho the working class develops under the hegemony of the Mexican middle class.

Wall Street wants Mexico as a source of cheap raw materials principally and only such industrial population as is necessary to furnish the "common labor" is desired. Its general policy toward the Calles government is determined by the extent to which Calles fails to enforce the provisions of the Mexican constitution relative to ownership of natural resources, freedom of organization and political expenses for the workers and peasants, penalties on employers, etc.

To what extent the oil companies are behind the present revolt is not yet apparent but that they have a hand in it is certain. The Frenchman, Delaisi, in his book "Oil," shows that for two decades every reactionary revolt in Mexico has been financed by some group of oil concerns.

It is probable that the revolt was hastened by the appointment of Morrow, the Morgan partner, as ambassador to Mexico, with the intent of weakening the position of the Calles government in negotiations in connection with the Mexican debt and oil concessions.

The weakness of the Calles government consists in the fact that it makes an open challenge to the catholic hierarchy and the landlord elements by its separation of church and state, without at the same time actively and honestly carrying out the division of the land and thus building a firm base among the peasantry Neither does it encourage the labor movement to develop free from control of corrupt government officials.

The Calles government proceeds as all rising colonial capitalisms proceed—by trying to win independence for itself from feudal institutions and imperialism at the expense of the worker and peasant masses.

It is nevertheless the duty of the American working class to support the Calles government against Mexican reaction and imperialist reaction, while at the same time aiding by every means the workers and peasants to organize and take power.

Tammany Must Furnish Graft For Its Hoodlums

One expose of Tammany graft follows close upon another these days when the wigwam on Fourteenth street is trying hard to convince the voters of the country that the tiger has changed his stripes. The supporters of Al. Smith's candidacy for president have not yet been able to cover up the graft connected with the sale of polluted food through the simple device of bribing the food inspectors. The purchase of immunity for poisoning certain sections of the working class population by the miserable petty thieves who conduct food shops was so raw that it demanded action. The Tammany administration of Walker tries to place the blame at the door of the former Tammany administration of Hylan.

But now comes another expose of graft. This time it is in connection with the collection of ashes in the city. Tammany overlooks no chances for graft and no matter how menial the work may seem to be the graft is bound to be there for the simple reason that the machine maintains itself as an octopus upon the city only by virtue of its ability to furnish its hoodlums opportunities for graft. No wonder the hooligans pack the galleries at democrat conventions and make the welkin ring for Al. Smith and Tammany when they see visions of national graft looming upon the horison of their vivid imaginations.

The latest graft has to do with the letting of contract for ash collecting. This contract was let to a Tammany subsidiary called the Brooklyn Ash Removal Company which is to realize $14,155,477 for a five-year period. Theoretically such bids are to be competitive, but the adroit political crooks eliminated that trifling formula. Now the republicans are peeved because they are shut out from the graft and raise a howl wherein they charge that Tammany is getting a clear six million in graft over a five-year period. The republicans seem to perceive that if the Tammany gang gets control at Washington they will get all the graft future Teapot Domes may hold and they will have lean and hungry years.

We do not hold to the reformist illusion that the elimination of graft would "purify" politics, nor do we accept the doctrine that all the highfalutin' talk emanating from the New York perfectly honest as far as capitalist standards are concerned and still be the most ferocious oppressors of labor.

We only refer to the record of graft and corruption to prove that all the high falutin' talk amanating from the New York Times and the World about a "new Tammany" is simply plain deception. Capitalism breeds graft and the city political machine known as Tammany has always existed and now exists because of the graft it can obtain to keep its henchmen in idleness.

The only way to strike a blow at the pollution of the capitalist system and to fight to prevent the wholesale poisoning of the working class by the old party grafters is to support the party of labor in this municipal election, the Workers (Communist) Party, which alone stands for the elemental demand of a class party of labor.

Labor Officialdom Lists Its Year's "Achievements"

Executive Council Admits Unions Have No Legal Status—Capitalist Parties To Be Asked To Give Unions Legal Existence—Leaders Promise "Most Efficient Production" In Return—Injunctions Strangle Labor Movement—No Concrete Proposal To Combat Them—Still Insisting That Injunctions Are "Un-American"

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

II.

"ALL of life is at once beginning and fruition."

With this profound sentence the executive council of the A. F. of L. opens that section of its report headed "Outstanding Problems."

In this section and those related to it, the leadership of the American labor movement makes some of the most remarkable admissions ever penned by labor officialdom in an advanced capitalist country.

SHOCKING as it may be to those who listened to President Green raising the slogan of "America First" in opening the Los Angeles convention and to his impassioned speech pledging American labor to the defense of American institutions, the executive council is forced in its report to admit that the trade unions in the United States HAVE NO LEGAL RIGHT TO EXISTENCE.

Why then all this clamor about the unmatchable benefits of American capitalist democracy? The answer is: To convince the bosses that they have nothing to fear from union labor, that with its present policy and leadership it can take its place proudly beside other American institutions and give guarantees that it will do nothing to disturb the stability of American capitalism.

TO WORKERS who are uncorrupted by propagandists of the National Civic Federation it seems that the struggle for the legalization of the labor movement should take precedence over all else. If the American labor movement has no legal standing under capitalist law it would seem that this fact and a program designed to arouse the masses to struggle for it, might very well be the keynote of the convention.

The executive council, however, thinks otherwise.

With the utmost mildness it cites the degraded status of the American unions under the head "Legal Status." The executive council says:

"In order TO GIVE THE TRADE UNIONS NOT ONLY LEGAL EXISTENCE BUT THE RIGHT TO EXERCISE THEIR NORMAL FUNCTIONS, two legislative remedies must be enacted: amendment of anti-trust and anti-combination legislation to prevent restriction of normal union activity . . . and definition of the jurisdiction of equity courts."

SURELY in all labor history there is no more disgusting spectacle than that of the present leadership of the American labor movement, knowing as it does that the rulers of America have never granted the legal right to unions to exist, trying to outshout the most patriotic imperialist in lauding American government—the instrument which is used against the workers in every struggle.

WHAT reasons are advanced by the executive council to back up its wish for recognition of the right of unions to exist and function? The reasons given are of the same servile character as the appeal, namely, that if granted its petition, the executive council will see to it that the bosses will have no cause to regret their generosity. If the kind capitalists will only give Labor legal standing, Labor officialdom in turn will be better able to persuade the union membership to work harder and faster. No other conclusion can be drawn from the following statement:

"We believe there should be freedom of association for economic agencies because ASSOCIATED EFFORT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THOSE EXPERIENCES AND ECONOMIES NECESSARY TO MOST EFFICIENT PRODUCTION RESULTS, and on the other hand, associated effort is necessary for MOST CONSTRUCTIVE FUNCTIONING OF ALL GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCTION."

THEN comes a threat which will cause every intelligent capitalist to give vent to a burst of merry chuckles.

"We shall submit to Congress legislative drafts and give these measures priority in our legislative efforts. We shall seek the cooperation of other interested groups."

You see how this works. The A. F. of L. executive council supports the candidates of the two capitalist parties. Then the executive council sends its legislative representatives to congress to ask the legislative representatives of the bosses' political parties to give the unions legal standing.

No wonder the sounds of Homeric laughter come from Wall Street while an A. F. of L. convention is in session.

SIX pages of the convention report are devoted to listing and describing injunctions—more space than is given to any other subject with the exception of jurisdictional disputes and international relations.

One does not have to read the report to know that in the injunction the capitalists have found a weapon which combines in an almost ideal form the power of the bosses and the government. As the lawyers say, it is a matter of public knowledge that any effective strike is now met with an injunction—state or federal. The activities of unions are being limited so rapidly that it can be said without exaggeration that any strike to be effective must be carried on in the face of court decisions outlawing it.

SINCE the report was written the decision of the federal court in the case of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company has been handed down. The sweeping nature of this decision which makes illegal the strike of the United Mine Workers against a company owning 42 mines and therefore occuping a decisive position in the coal industry, has been set forth in other sections of the DAILY WORKER. It is enough to repeat here that it establishes the precedent for outlawing all strikes against corporations or individual concerns whose products are articles of interstate commerce.

NOT only have the unions been denied the right to a legal existence but by a whole series of recent decisions they are prohibited from carrying on the struggles for which they were organized.

The injunction campaign of the capitalists and their government means death to the unions if it is continued without the whole labor movement and all sympathetic elements being rallied for open struggle against it.

If this is not one of the major tasks confronting the leadership of the labor movement we would like some one to tell us what is more important.

BUT with the restraint which is to be noted in the utterances of the executive council when it deals with some issue around which there is the possibility of a great struggle developing, and which it wishes to avoid in line with its policy of "shifting attention from problems of defence or aggression to those of constructive building," the report says the executive council" has seriously considered the terms of the various orders listed herein. It has resolved to urge our membership to protect them in every conceivable manner and to insist that the rights—LAWFULLY theirs be permitted to them and not destroyed or curtailed in any such manner. Your executive council is deeply concerned with finding a solution to the intolerable burdens which have been placed upon us BY SUCH UN-AMERICAN PROCEDURE. It has resolved to find such a solution. To this end the best thot and judgement of the entire labor movement is being directed."

FIRST, it is to be noted that the executive council persists in describing these anti-labor injunctions as "un-American." There is nothing more typical of American capitalist legal procedure than the use of injunctions against labor unions unless it is the frame-up system. Every student of American institutions know this, so does the executive council whose members spend a good share of their time trafficking with the legal fraternity.

This section of their report then is a brazen attempt to deceive the membership.

SECOND, it will undoubtedly be of great aid and comfort to the miners evicted by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company and the thousands of other workers who are the targets of injunctions, to know that the executive council has resolved to find a "solution" for the injunction problem.

It will be recalled that the late Samuel Gompers hailed the Clayton act as "that great Magna Charta of labor," but that injunctions have continued to increase in number and viciousness since its enactment.

TO combat this menace the executive council makes not one single concrete recommendation. Its failure to do so convicts it of the most shameless disregard of the interests of the labor movement.

Likewise it fails either to recommend the opening of a struggle for the legalization of the trade unions or to put forward a program which would build the labor movement in spite of its handicap of illegality.

(Next Article—Organizing the Unorganized)

The Results of the Moscow Conference

By JOSEF STALIN

(Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.)

(From the "Proletari", Aug. 30, 1917)

THE Moscow Conference is at an end.

After the "sharp contest between the two opposing camps," after the "bloody battle" between Milyukov and Zeretelli, after the "fight" is at an end the wounded have been brought in—it may perhaps be permitted to inquire as to the issue of this Moscow "battle." Who has won and who has lost?

The Cadets are rubbing their hands with satisfaction. "The party of the liberty of the people can be proud that its slogans have been recognized as—slogans for the whole people." ("Ryetsch".)

The defenders of the Fatherland, too, are satisfied. They speak of the "triumph of democracy" (read: of the Fatherland defenders), and assure us that "democracy emerges consolidated from the Moscow Conference." ("Isvestiya".)

"Bolshevism must be exterminated" pronounced Milyukov at the Conference, amidst a storm of applause from the representatives of the "living forces."

"We are already at work for it," replied Zeretelli, "for an emergency law has already been passed against Bolshevism." Besides this, "the revolution" (read: counter-revolution) is still inexperienced in the fight against the Left danger"—let us first collect experience.

The Cadets, too, are fully agreed that it is better to exterminate Bolshevism gradually, not at one blow, and not directly, but rather at the hands of others, preferably those of the "socialists," the defenders of the Fatherland.

"The Committees and the Councils must be removed," says general Kaledin, and the representatives of the "living forces" agree with him.

"Very true," replies Zeretelli, "but not yet; we cannot remove this scaffolding until the structure of the free revolution (read: counter-revolution) has been completed." Let us first "complete" the building, and then we can remove the Councils and Committees.

The Cadets are fully agreed that it is better to degrade the Committees and Councils to mere appendages of the imperialist mechanism than to exterminate them abruptly.

The result is "general triumph" and "general satisfaction."

It is not for nothing that the newspapers report that "there is now much greater harmony between the socialist ministers and the ministers of the Cadet party than before the Conference." ("Novaya Schisny".)

And now you ask, who has won?

The capitalists. For the government has undertaken at this Conference "not to permit the interference (the control!) of the workers in the management of the undertakings."

The landowners, too, have won, for the government has undertaken "not to introduce any radical reforms in the land question."

And the counter-revolutionary generals have won as well, for the Moscow Conference has approved the death penalty.

Who has won, you ask?

Counter-revolution has won, for it has organized itself on a national scale by gathering around it such "living forces" of the country as Ryabuschinsky and Milyukov, Zeretelli and Dan, Alexeyev and Kaledin.

Counter-revolution has won, for it has obtained that decree on the so-called "revolutionary democracy" which may now serve as a convenient shield against the anger of the people.

The counter-revolutionaries no longer stand alone. Now all "revolutionary democracy" is working for them. Now they have the "public opinion" of the "country of Russia" at their disposal, and the defenders of the Fatherland will not be slow to make use of their opportunities.

The crowning of counter-revolution—that is the result of the Moscow Conference.

The Fatherland defenders, enthusing over the "triumph of democracy," are blissfully unaware that they have simply been made the lackeys of the triumphant counter-revolutionaries.

This, and this only, is the political import of the "honorable coalition" of which Mr. Zeretelli has discoursed so "imploringly," and against which Mr. Milyukov and his adherents do not object.

This is the "coalition" between the Fatherland defenders and the "living forces" of the imperialist bourgeoisie, against the revolutionary proletariat and the poor peasantry.

This is the sum total of the Moscow Conference.

Whether this counter-revolutionary "coalition" will last very long or not, can only be revealed by the near future.

Business Is Business.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 5.—Dynamite placed in the stock room of the Pittston plant of the Wilkes-Barre Maid Candy Company early today wrecked the structure, injuring two men and damaging six adjoining structures.

William Belski, a watchman, suffered injuries about the head when he was thrown against a boiler by the blast. William Smelski was lacerated by flying glass. Residents in nearby homes were thrown from their beds, but suffered mostly from shock. Business rivals are suspected.

DRAMA

Irish Players Coming Here Next Month

The Irish Players are to arrive here sometime next month for an extended engagement under the direction of George C. Tyler. Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars" will be the first play offered in New York. The drama has been current at the New Theatre, London, for more than a year. The entire original company of twenty-five, headed by Arthur Sinclair, Sara Allgood, Maire O'Neill, Kathleen O'Regan, Sidney Morgan and Katherine Drago, will make their appearance here.

In "The Plough and the Stars," Sean O'Casey turns his keen dramatic sense and Irish humor on the pathos and humor of the Rebellion, with the scene laid in Dublin's tenement districts. "The Shadow of a Gunman," by the same author, and other plays of their repertory, which includes more than forty works, will be presented during the season. The forthcoming visit of the Irish Players will be their third. The first occurred in 1911, and their second two years later. During those visits, they presented plays by Yeats, Synge, Robinson and Lady Gregory. A part of the company came on a visit later in "The Whitehaired Boy."

Traveling Moving Picture Shows Popular in Russia

There are no less than 1,212 picture shows traveling from one place to another in Soviet Russia. These outfits cover the small towns and villages throughout the vast territory of Russia. According to the information received in Washington this makes a large increase since 1925, when there were but 396 traveling shows.

The report further states that the number now in existence would be much larger but the makers of portable sets cannot meet the demand. Output has risen from 200 machines in 1925 to an estimated output for the current year of 2,000.

Gross receipts for renting the films in the villages reached some 650,000 roubles. Considering the reduced rates under which the pictures are shown the report characterizes the "amount as quite respectable." These rentals are an increase of 100 per cent over last year.

Screen Notes

The premiere showing of Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer," will take place at the Warner Theatre tonight.

Johnny Walker has been signed by the Warner Bros. for one of the principal roles in their new melodrama, "Good-Time Charley," which is being screened for an early showing.

The Roxy Theatre, beginning Saturday will show "The Gay Retreat," a new screen comedy. The featured players are Ted McNamara and Sammy Cohen, last seen in

HOPE HAMPTON

Starred in "My Princess," a new musical play by Edward Sheldon and Dorothy Donnelly, opening at the Shubert Theatre tonight.

"What Price Glory." The story is by the cartoonist, William Conselman.

The Film Arts Guild announces the arrival of a print of "The Living Mask" with Conrad Veidt. The picture is based on Pirandello's "King Henry the IV" and will be pre-released at Moss' Cameo Theatre soon.

"Seventh Heaven" will be the screen feature at the Cameo, beginning Saturday.

The Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will show Reginald Denny in "Out All Night." Maron Nixon and Ben Hendricks are in the supporting cast.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Bussell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St. W. of B'way. Eve's 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Romancing 'Round
with Helen MacKellar & Ralph Morgan

W. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

E. Strang, Boston, Mass.	2.00
A. Carlson, Boston, Mass.	1.00
Mr. Frednilson, Boston, Mass.	1.00
M. Stresow, Central Islip, N. Y.	1.00
M. Howat, (col.) Kenosha, Wis.	7.00
J. C. Taylor, Oakland, Cal.	2.00
R. P. Goetz, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
M. Korylo, Minne., Minn.	1.00
W. Wardon, Minne., Minn.	1.00
M. Ramis, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
J. Drutz, Singerland, N. Y.	5.00
G. Papas, Detroit, Mich.	2.60
P. Grekin, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
L. Ostrowsky, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
S. Victor, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
J. Shilkowsky, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
S-5, Klein, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
F. Gayer, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Am. Lith. Lit So., Yonkers, N. Y.	72.70
H. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
C. Morberg, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
H. Hanran, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
M. Eklof, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
F. Sten, Holden, Mass.	1.00
C. A. Anderson, Amburn, Mass.	1.00
E. Nilson, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
N. Nilson, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
E. Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	1.00
S. Stasewich, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Kulbako, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
N. Sida, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
C. Strulmak, New York City	1.00
S. Damlevich, New York City	1.00
R. Trofimchuk, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
D. Xorotky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
A. Baykash, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. Jackimuk, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. Sneyda, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
A. Kulpanowich, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
A. F. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
L. Holton, Granite City, Ill.	2.00
E. Vandewyngard, Steger, Ill.	12.00
Nucleus 25, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
Spokane St. Nucleus, Spokane, Wash. (collected)	8.00
A. Wanhala, Dassel, Minn.	5.00
A. Hietala, Ironwood, Mich.	5.00
Z. Burak, St. Paul, Minn.	1.50
Raffel on Karl Marx's Bust, Stamford, Conn.	30.00
T. W. Allen, Corona, New Mex.	10.00
M. Miller, Scotia, N. Y.	1.00
E. Savola, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
W. Anderson, Sand Beach, N. Y.	1.00
O. Heino, Sand Beach, N. Y.	1.00
E. Sata, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
K. Abronin, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
M. Stiv, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
K. Salo, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
C. Lindquist, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. J. Tenkkoe, Scotia, N. Y.	1.00
H. Granvall, Scotia, N. Y.	1.00
K. Nieman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Fin. Wr. Party Br., Scotia, N. Y.	1.00
H. Driggu, Scotia, N. Y.	1.00
Finnish Club, Scotia, N. Y.	6.00
F. Klein, Trenton, N. J.	1.00
Beathes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Freiheir Club, Pataluma, Cal.	11.00

Subway Worker Killed By B.-M.T. Local Train

Charles Palmer, 40 years old of Glendale, Queens, a track inspector employed by the B.-M. T. lines, was instantly killed today when a Manhattan-bound train on the Fourth Avenue line ran over him near the 25th Street Station, Brooklyn, and pinned his body against the third rail. Traffic was delayed for 35 minutes.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The body of Charles Miller, 30, a painter of Glenville, Conn., was found early today lying badly mangled beside the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad tracks at the Westchester avenue crossing here.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

POLITICIANS NOW PASSING BUCK ON BIG KNAPP STEAL

Buck-passing between Gov. Smith and Attorney-General Ottinger is the latest aspect of the sensational and substantiated charges of misfeasance in office against former secretary of state Mrs. Florence E. Knapp.

Big Steal.

A large portion of the $1,200,000 appropriated for the 1925 census supervised by Mrs. Knapp has been squandered, according to charges made by the City Census Committee. Of this sum over $200,000 was handed out to friends who had fictitious jobs with the census commission, and over $25,000 was paid to relatives of Mrs. Knapp.

When the report was first made public (Gov. Smith knew about it last June, according to the present secretary of state) the governor passed it on to Ottinger. Yesterday Ottinger announced that Smith "must decide the course to be pursued."

Four Courses Open.

If the Albany politicians care to hunt down the grave charges against Mrs. Knapp several legal courses of action are open to them, including: a Moreland Act investigation, a civil action by the attorney-general, for a return of the money stolen, or a criminal action by the attorney general after being appointed by the governor to supersede the district attorney of Albany county.

From her home in Syracuse where she is dean of the College of Home Economics at the university there, Mrs. Knapp denied some of the charges made against her, and blamed the whole action on "personal spite."

Los Angeles Relief Conference Holding Dance at Co-op. Center

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 5.—The Los Angeles Relief Conference for the Cloakmakers and Furriers of New York, which has already raised over thirty thousand dollars for the purpose is continuing its active campaign to assist the left wing struggle in the needle trades. A big dance has been arranged for Saturday night, October 22, at the Co-operative Center of Los Angeles to raise additional and much-needed funds. All militant workers and trade unionists of this city and their sympathizers are asked to assist in this campaign by buying a 50-cent ticket for the dance, and attending in large numbers.

CENTRAL TRADES ENDORSE WINDOW CLEANERS STRIKE

Walk-out Scheduled to Take Place Friday

The Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Council has definitely endorsed the strike call of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, and will issue appeals to unions in this city for moral and financial aid for the union, it was learned yesterday.

The call for the strike will come up for the ratification of the membership tomorrow evening at a mass meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum.

Denounce Scab Local.

In addition to endorsing the proposed strike the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Council denounced the scab local, which has been supported by the bosses. Unless the employers' association shows itself more ready to arbitrate than it has been in its recent negotiations, the window cleaners will launch their strike Friday.

More than 1,200 workers are expected to ratify the strike call tomorrow. The men are fighting for the full recognition of their union and a three dollar a week increase.

* * *

Negotiations Break Down.

All negotiations between the employes and employers on the window cleaning industry have broken down and a strike affecting about 1,200 men will take place before the week is out, according to an announcement made by Peter Darck, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8.

Harry Feinstein, business manager for the Protective Union, said, "Our union is in a favorable position to win this strike. The men are 100 per cent behind that plan and employers are squabbling among themselves. We have an understanding with many shops which will immediately sign up with us as soon as the strike is declared."

Make Way for the Big Bazaar.

FIRST VOLUME IN DEFINITIVE EDITION OF LENIN NOW OUT; OTHERS TO APPEAR SHORTLY

Cooperating with the Lenin Institute in Moscow, the International Publishers, 381 Fourth avenue, has begun the publication of the complete and definitive edition of Lenin's speeches and writings.

The first of the thirty volumes to appear is "Materialism and Empirico-Criticisms," which is an attack against the attempts at a philosophic revision of Marxism. Other volumes in the series that will appear under the imprint of the International Publishers before the close of the year are two volumes on "The Bourgeois Revolution of 1917," containing all of Lenin's speeches and writings from the time when he received the first news of the March revolution to the July days when Lenin led the workers of Petrograd in mass demonstrations against the Kerensky regime and "War and Revolution," covering Lenin's writings from 1914 to the bourgeois revolution.

The publication of the series marks the first definitive appearance of Lenin's writings in the English language. Scholars, working with the Lenin Institute in Moscow, have been carefully checking up Lenin's writings with original manuscripts in an effort to correct the text of the numerous unverified editions of Lenin's works that have already appeared.

The volumes will be published in their chronological order, and translations of them will appear simultaneously in a number of languages. The International Publishers has the privilege of publishing the authenticated edition of Lenin's works in this country.

Edition All-Inclusive.

In addition to including Lenin's two books, "The Development of Russian Capitalism" and "Materialism and Empirico-Criticism," the collection will contain all governmental drafts, issued by Lenin as head of the Council of Commissars, and all of his articles and speeches.

The first volume of the series has been rushed off the press by the International Publishers to reach book stores in time for celebrations thruout the country of the tenth anniversary of the U. S. S. R.

K. K. K. Practices Inhuman Flogging Against Negroes

(By Civil Liberties Union).

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — After Eugene Doss and L. A. Clayton, klansmen, had been sentenced by Judge A. O. Steele at Birmingham to 8-10 years in the state penitentiary for participation in the recent flogging of Jefferson Calloway, five other floggers entered pleas of guilty on August 7th and were fined $500 and sentenced to 6 months in jail. The seven men were indicted after a special investigation of recent floggings had been instituted. Two members of the mob turned state's witnesses.

Arthur Hitt, a Negro farmer near Birmingham, was taken from his home on July 12th, strapped to a tree and severely beaten by a band of masked men. The beating followed Hitt's refusal to dispose of his farm, valued at $3,000, which was bought by a former Cyclops of a Birmingham Klavern for $900 a few days after the whipping.

The report of the Randolph county grand jury investigating masked floggings made public August 22nd, disclosed "seventeen inhuman cases of secret whippings" at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan who have bound themselves to secrecy with reference thereto. The investigating body declared conditions intolerable and stated that they were unable to secure evidence on which to indict.

Lamont, Partner of J.P. Morgan, Now in Tokio

TOKIO, Oct. 5.—Despite Thomas W. Lamont's assertion that he is here merely for th purpose of "visiting friends," it is generally known that the partner of J. P. Morgan has come for a number of more substantial reasons, including: investigation of the electrical industry with the view of consolidating it, and the flotation of a new Manchurian loan.

Tomorrow Lamont will be received by the emperor who will extend official welcome to him.

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., who directed the "financial reorganization" of Hungary as League of Nations commissioner is also in Tokio.

Report of Trade Union Delegation to Appear In Less Than 2 Weeks

The complete report of the Trade Union Delegation recently returned from the Soviet Union, will appear under the imprint of the International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., within two weeks, it was learned yesterday.

The book will appear in both pamphlet and book editions. The pamphlet, selling for fifteen cents, will be on sale on newsstands thruout the city.

The book contains chapters on the government of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., educational problems, civil liberties, recognition of the Union by the United States, and the role of the trade unions.

Special Inspectors Named to Keep Tabs On Milk Grafters

So flagrant is the system of graft and corruption among milk inspectors of the New York department of health that an organized method of "under-cover inspection" has been announced by Dr. Harris, health commissioner.

Not all the evidence in connection with the bribe-extortion of milk inspectors was revealed during the recent hearings before Judge Tompkins, but sufficient was made public to force at least some "official action" against the present condition.

Many Violations.

Dr. Harris announced that the men appointed to scrutinize the off-hour graft of the regular Tammany inspectors are "inspectors of special skill who have distinguished themselves in the campaign to prevent violations of the sanitary code."

Some of the violations included wholesale watering of milk, falsification of pasteurization records, and using cocoanut oil instead of butter fat in adulterating cream.

Allentown Workers' Club Dance.

The National Workers' Club of Allentown, Pa., will have their first fall dance on October 8, beginning at 7 p. m., at the Hungarian Home. 520 50 cents. Music will be furnished by 50 cents. Busic will be furnished by Willie Friedman's Orchestra.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

GROCERY CLERKS GENERAL STRIKE CALL DUE SOON

Women Council Elects Committee to Help

Plans are now being made for the general strike of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union that will be called in the near future.

A mass meeting will be held Friday evening at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St., to enroll all clerks working in open shops. This will be the beginning of a large organization campaign.

To Support Strike.

The United Council of Working Class Housewives has gone on record to support the strike when it starts. They have elected a picketing committee of 200 women, also a relief committee.

The women's council held a conference at the headquarters of the Bakers' Union, 1570 Webster Ave., attended by 89 delegates representing councils throughout the city. Rose Nevins is chairman of the strike committee elected by the conference.

Relief and Defense Conference Will Be Held Next Sunday

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers will hold a conference Sunday, 10 a. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., to prepare for the future defense work of the needle trades workers.

In issuing the call for the conference, the committee says in part:

"For two years there has been a struggle in the needle trades unions. On the one side is the black reaction trying to stamp out all freedom of action on the part of the workers and to tear from them the control of their own unions. On the other side, stand all the progressive elements fighting for a clean union controlled by the workers.

Used All Means.

"In this struggle, the reaction did not hesitate to use every means such as sending numerous family men to jail in the effort to attain their ends.

"The Mineola frame-up is well known to all. Even now, there is a sentence of five years in jail hanging over the heads of nine innocent workers. In spite of the fact that numerous workers were sent to jail, the unions partially destroyed and all the gains of many past struggles again lost, the reaction failed to break the militant spirit of the workers.

"The cloakmakers and furriers stand together as one. They are more strongly united than ever in the struggle to save the unions, destroy the sweatshops, and improve conditions, with control of the union in their own hands.

"These workers still undefeated, nevertheless require outside help, and it is necessary to call out the masses of the workers in other industries to rally to their aid and help them keep up their fight till the victory is won."

Billy Sunday Comes to Coal Fields for Boss

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Oct. 5.—Billy Sunday is scheduled to preach in West Frankfort for six weeks, beginning October 2. West Frankfort is the hearth of Franklin County, the most important mining section of Illinois.

The last conference between miners and coal operators held in Chicago ended with a return to work pending arbitration of wages.

The union officials find themselves in a very delicate situation. It would not do for them to advocate a direct wage reduction; the result would be a revolt of the rank and file.

In this peculiar situation Billy Sunday may prove very helpful to both the operators and union officials.

It may be added that during the last two weeks $1 buttons have been sold to pay the preparation for the coming Billy Sunday revival.

All the different churches in Franklin County and surrounding it are supporting the movement. Nothing to say about the K. K. K. and the American Legion.

To them also Billy Sunday is a friend in need. They could not afford to come out open for a strike-breaking policy., Billy will do that for them; he will be well paid for it.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

TO GREET RETURN OF JAMES MAURER DELEGATION HEAD

Plan Demonstration at Madison Square Garden

READING, Pa., Oct. 5.—A dinner in honor of James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and chairman of the Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union will be held here Friday evening.

Maurer spent more than a month in the Soviet Union, making a careful investigation of conditions there. Numerous statements issued by him have lauded the progress of the Soviet Union and the advantages of socialist economy, as exemplified by the U. S. S. R., over capitalist economy.

* * *

Plans for a monster meeting at Madison Square Garden to welcome the Trade Union Delegation recently returned from the Soviet Union are going rapidly ahead. The date of the demonstration has not been announced by the committee in charge of the affair.

Banquet for Browder And Reiss, on Tour Thru Western States

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 5.—Earl R. Browder and Paul C. Reiss will both appear at a banquet arranged in their honor at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., October 17, at 8 p. m. Comrade Browder, who is touring the country under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, will lecture at the following places:

San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 18; Music-Art Hall, 233 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Oct. 19, and at Long Beach and San Pedro, Oct. 20. All the meetings at 8 p. m. sharp. The subject will be, "China and the Revolution." The halls will be crowded, so if you want a seat, come early.

Comrade Browder has spent several months in Revolutionary China. He also served as general secretary at the Labor Conference in that wonderful country last summer. Yes, Browder surely knows his subject. And so does Paul Reiss, the champion prize-winner at the subscription contest a year ago. He is speaking under the auspices of The DAILY WORKER, and the profit of the banquet goes to our fighting daily.—Daily Worker Builders' Club of Los Angeles; L. P. Rindal, secretary.

Clean Young Collegians To Be Saved from Vile Bootleggers' Clutches

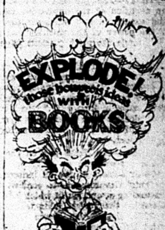
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Orders were issued today by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman to check student drinking and drunkenness in America's schools and colleges.

All prohibition administrators were notified to cooperate with university, college and seminary presidents in a drive to break up extensive traffic between students and bootleggers.

Lowman said that he has received appeals for assistance from a number of nationally known university heads. The educators informed Lowman that they were making a strenuous effort to protect the students from bootleggers but that the situation is getting out of control.

[illegible]
But When She [illegible]
Help God Wasn't [illegible]

Rose Sarlo, 17-year-old Sunday school teacher of Woodbury, N. J., who was beaten, shot and strangled, then thrown into a creek.



From the
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Help the Onward March of the Russian Revolution

Swell the forces of the World Revolution with new readers of The DAILY WORKER. Every new reader's pledge and every subscription is at the same time a greeting of solidarity to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find $........ in payment for my subscription for .... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

This subscription was secured by ....

[illegible]

DETROIT DETROIT

FIRST BAZAAR OF THE SEASON
given by
THE JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS of Detroit
Sunday, October 9, New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave.

CONCERT will begin at 3 P. M. with UKRAINIAN CHORUS. ANNA SOFFIEVA, well known Detroit singer; Interpretive dancing; Piano solo, and other interesting features. The main attraction will be

BEN GOLD

Leader of the New York Furriers' Union and Left Wing, who will be in Detroit for the first time and will speak in the afternoon.
VALUABLE ARTICLES at reasonable prices. Doors will open 12 noon for those who want the benefit of early bargains.
A good union orchestra will furnish good Jazz music for those who wish to dance all evening.—Good things to eat.—An International beauty contest in which girls of 15 nationalities will participate.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25c FOR ALL DAY AND EVENING.

MONSTER
CELEBRATION and CONCERT
25 YEARS
Revolutionary and Literary Activities of
M. OLGIN
Saturday, October 8th
Doors open 7. Beginning 8:30 sharp.
At the ORCHESTRA HALL
Michigan Blvd., between Jackson and Adams

PROGRAM
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
CONDUCTOR *MANUSSOVICH*
FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTOR *DOLMON*
FREIHEIT CHILDREN CHORUS
CONDUCTOR *DOBROW*
FREIHEIT DRAMATIC STUDIO:
BOROCK and LEMSON
PIANO SOLO
by Miss PEARL SILVERMAN
Miriam Mesirow *Youthful Piano Virtuoso*
Irina Georgievsky *Russian Opera Singer*
SPEAKERS
M. Bedacht Greeting Workers Comm. Party
M. Epstein *Editor, Freiheit*
M. OLGIN

If you want to be one of the lucky ones, buy your ticket in advance.
TICKETS ON SALE: Freiheit Office, 3209 Roosevelt Road.
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1.00.
SUNDAY, 6 P. M. Banquet in the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie, where Olgin and M. Epstein will be present. Reserve your plates.

CLEVELAND
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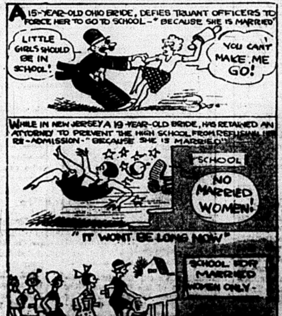
Cleveland's Leading Chiropractor
3093 West 25th St., cor. Clark Ave.
Hours: 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Methods—Electrotherapy—Dietetics
Light Therapy—Chiropractic.
Consultation free to Worker readers


A 15-YEAR-OLD OHIO BRIDE, DEFIES TRUANT OFFICERS TO FORCE HER TO GO TO SCHOOL—"BECAUSE SHE IS MARRIED"
LITTLE GIRLS SHOULD BE IN SCHOOL!
YOU CAN'T MAKE ME GO!
WHILE IN NEW JERSEY A 19-YEAR-OLD BRIDE, HAS RETAINED AN ATTORNEY TO PREVENT THE HIGH SCHOOL FROM REFUSING HER RE-ADMISSION—"BECAUSE SHE IS MARRIED"
SCHOOL
NO MARRIED WOMEN!
"IT WONT BE LONG NOW"
SCHOOL FOR MARRIED WOMEN ONLY—

Deterding Seeks to Spur World Imperialism to New War Against Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

SIR HENRI W. A. DETERDING, director general of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, the British oil trust, is out with a new plea for open war against the Union of Soviet Republics.

The Rockefeller of Great Britain's oil industry shields his demand behind the usual "rapid awakening of public conscience" which he claims is taking place throughout the capitalist world against the Workers' and Peasants' Government. This was the language of the tory die-hards in England, as well as the United States, during the wars of intervention financed by these two countries in 1920-21. It has often been used since.

Sir Henri makes his demand look rather ridiculous by accompanying it with the claim, voiced nowhere else throughout the world, that there will be "an early fall of the Soviets from power." That prediction also belongs to years lost in the hoary past.

• • •

The utterances of Sir Henri, published at great length on the financial page of the New York Times, Oct. 5, are important, however, since his is the voice, to a very great extent, of the Baldwin-Chamberlain conservative government in England. Sir Henri says:

"In no other country a fate such as that which has befallen Russia would have been possible, and the absence of foreign intervention has been caused by the world war and its long drawn out economic consequences.

Sir Henri infers that now that the world war is over, now that capitalist Europe has recovered economically to some extent, that now is a good time to attack the Soviet Union, especially on its Tenth Anniversary.

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Every argument advanced by Sir Henri, however, against the Soviet Union has been repeatedly exploded and should receive no hearing now, even among the most backward workers prejudiced by capitalist propaganda.

FIRST:—The fate that has overtaken Russia has been the abolition of the oppressive rule of czarists, industrial exploiters and landlords through being displaced by the power of the workers and peasants, who count this change the most glorious page in all Russian history.

SECOND:—Sir Henri doesn't approve of the "confiscation" of the oil and other industries, especially the oil industry. He complains that the oil industry turned over to him, on paper, by the dethroned czarists, was "confiscated in June, 1918." Sir Henri, in shedding these tears, doesn't even receive the sympathy of the Standard Oil of New York, that is buying oil from the Soviet Government.

THIRD:—Sir Henri praises the capitalist exploiters of the pre-war era as compared to the ability of the post-war owners of the oil industry—the Workers' and Peasants' Government—to conduct that industry. That is a matter of opinion in which labor both inside as well as outside the Soviet Union will not join. As long ago as 1924, the British Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, declared, "The existing (Soviet) economic system has real vitality; it can stimulate the economic recovery which peace has now made possible. Further, that the proportion of present production to pre-war compares very well with that of other continental countries."

FOURTH:—Sir Henri declares that "the oil industry is too intricate and wants such attention to be successful, that it is the last industry that can be run by Communists or even by a State." This industrial patriotism can be forgiven Sir Henri since he is in the oil business. It is believed, however, that there are other industries more intricate. If it is more intricate, then more credit to the Soviet Power, since the oil industry in the Soviet Union has grown more rapidly than any other industry since the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

FIFTH: Sir Henri complains that petroleum products exported from Russia still contain superior products. If this is true, then Henri ought to be first to want to buy Soviet oil and extract these superior products for his own gain.

SIXTH:—Sir Henri uses these arguments as a basis for combatting the extension of credits to the Soviet Union. Here is a revival of the old hope that the Workers' Republic will be overthrown by a financial blockade. But that has also failed.

SEVENTH:—Then Sir Henri speaks of the cost of "millions of lives" that he claims Russia has suffered due to the Soviets. Sir Henri will again fool no one. The lives lost by the Russian working class were sacrificed in defending the Revolution against the intervention armies financed by the governments of such business bandits as Henri himself. The British workers know this if Henri doesn't.

• • •

Then Sir Henri concludes with, "Theories have ruled these last ten years. Let us hope that years of sound practice will have at least an equal subsequent run."

Books of figures could be presented to show that the reconstruction on a Socialist basis of industry and agriculture, in all their varying phases, has been proceeding most successfully in the Soviet Union. Such figures, however, convince profiteers of the breed of Sir Henri and their governments of but one necessity, the need to destroy the Soviet Government that is so successful since it is the success of the Soviet Government that imperils the capitalist social order throughout the rest of the world.

• • •

Sir Henri does not confine his anti-Soviet hatred and fear to mere propaganda. He is most active at this moment in trying to force the French government, like his British government, to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

It is Sir Henri's government, with his consent and applause, that finances hordes of spies, incendiaries and assassins to make their way over the border into the Soviet Union, and carry out the plans hatched for them in London and other counter-revolutionary centers in Western Europe, to hamper and destroy Soviet industry, and murder Soviet officials and even workers, as for instance the explosion of a bomb in the Workers' Club in Leningrad in June, injuring forty-two.

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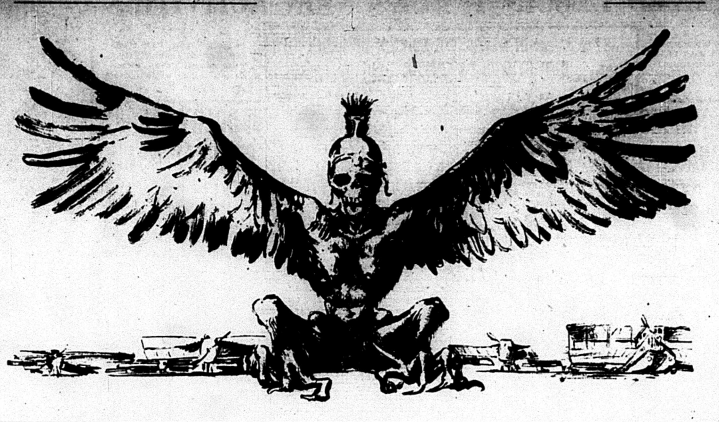
One of the big attempts of British agents was the creation of a new counter-revolutionary movement in the Georgian and Armenian Soviet Republics, "the home of Russian oil." The attempt failed. Sir Henri's attempt to spur world imperialism to a new war against the Soviet Union can be defeated by the united action of international labor co-operating with the workers of the Soviet Union.

IMPERIALISM GROWS WINGS

By Fred Ellis



Did Young Roosevelt Blunder at Albany?

By H. M. WICKS.

THE presidential campaign of 1928 was launched at the state republican convention at Rochester last Friday when Theodore Roosevelt delivered his vitriolic broadside against Al Smith, the Tammany governor of New York. So incapable are the Wall Street organs supporting the Smith candidacy of refuting the charges made by Roosevelt against Smith that they are trying to minimize it by trying to create the impression that even old-time republicans consider the speech a political blunder.

Particularly ludicrous was the reaction of the New York Times to the Rochester convention. I sat in the convention hall and listened to the speech and the demonstration. Unquestionably it was a well-staged affair with the heir of the Roosevelt tradition playing the stellar role. From beginning to end it was apparent that Roosevelt was chosen to deliver the key-note speech because the national republican machine has imposed upon him the task of defeating Al Smith.

It is not at all unusual for the capitalist press to distort the facts regarding a convention of labor, but it was somewhat of a jolt to see the deliberate distortion of the republican convention as it appeared in the Times and the World the next morning. It was quite evident that a hasty policy had been arrived at by Tammany, and the editorial scavengers of the two democratic morning papers of New York had received their orders to refrain from a defense of Smith, but to assail Roosevelt as an irresponsible and impetuous youngster who embarrassed his associates.

In the first place let it be said right here that Roosevelt is no blundering imbecile as the Tammany press would have us believe, but a typical spokesman of the most viciously fascist elements in this country and is fully supported by the republican party. His every act, his speech and sentiments, fit him for the role of fascist tyrant. At the same time he has learned the art of demagogy that made his sire, in spite of his blatant ignorance, the foremost political figure of the first decade of this century. By nature and training Roosevelt is fitted to serve well the imperialist banditti in their plots for ravaging the world and crushing labor at home. No one who heard his key-note speech can doubt that he is scheduled for the second place on the next republican presidential ticket. The Rochester speech was only nominally intended for the state convention. It was a national effort and is to be used as the opening gun in the national campaign. It is based upon the assumption that Al Smith will be the democratic candidate for president.

• • •

WHAT was the particular crime of Roosevelt that so aroused the Tammany press of New York? The fact that the speaker proved that the tiger had not changed its stripes; that the wigwam on Fourteenth Street was still doing business at the same old stand in the same old way; that graft and corruption was rampant; that the state machine, like the New York City machine, had its roots deep in the slum proletariat, that offal of all classes of society usually to be found aiding the blackest reaction; that the "red light" district had crept up to the steps of the state house at Albany. All of the Roosevelt charges were facts that cannot be denied and that can easily be proved. It is common knowledge that Albany is a haven for the very scum of the earth and that Tammany has encouraged that condition. It has acquired political debts and must pay them by permitting organized graft and vice to run rampant. The respectable Times and the World hide behind that convenient defense mechanism of the thoroly rotten bourgeois society by declaring that such things should not be mentioned in polite circles, but should be concealed. This is surely ground on which the capitalist politicians of the old parties ought not to tread because it will lead to a contest in mud-slinging that would expose the real basis of city machine politics—both democrat and republican,—upon which many a national political reputation rests.

For instance if the Times and the World were not eminently respectable newspapers, above calling a spade by its proper name, they could smear the stick he used against Al Smith by Roosevelt heir with the same dirty stick he used against Al Smith by the simple expedient of reminding their readers of the fact that Roosevelt's brother-in-law, Nicholas Longworth, republican speaker of the house of representatives, got his start in life as the owner of a string of low dives in the red light district of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was for years known as "red light" Nick, before he married the Princess Alice. The only cause for the republican old guard considering the speech injudicious is the fact that the speaker himself inhabits a glass house that could not resist well-directed stones of highly moral bourgeois indignation, but they have forgotten the Longworth record. The "red light" section of Roosevelt's speech was not intended for New York consumption, but was designed to appeal to the millions of rural masses who are still swayed by such "political" arguments.

It also comes with rather poor grace for a spokesman of the republican party to speak of graft, considering the notorious record of the Vale Philadelphia machine that has now been taken into the official family of Andrew W. Mellon, Charles Evans Hughes, Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge and the rest of the bright and shining lights of that party. The republican ku-klux sewer explosion in Indiana certainly is not inferior to the rottenest of Tammany administrations, while the oil scandals and veterans' bureau swindles still rank as classic examples of modern high-power corruption.

In order to aid the campaign against Smith a so-called committee that has for its purpose the "purifying" of Albany has been created in the state capitol and frenzied drives are being waged against the pitiful denizens of the red light district who are victims of the economic system that compels them to sell themselves in order to exist. In all the annals of capitalist political demogogy there is nothing more hypocritical than these periodic drives against so-called vice. Roosevelt and all the others who condemn one political machine for encouraging organized vice are always ready, willing and anxious to win its support for their own camp.

• • •

SOPHISTRY is the chief stock-in-trade of old party orators, and the author of the speech delivered by Roosevelt is an adept at its use. An analysis of the effort reveals its shallowness, though it certainly was cleverly concocted for the purpose it is to serve. The burden of the speech was that the expenses of the state administration under the democratic Tammany outfit had increased tremendously while the expenses of the national administration, under Coolidge "economy" had decreased over the same period of time. By facts and figures Roosevelt proved a reduction in federal expenditures of more than 50 per cent, while the expenses of the state increased by forty per cent. The speaker also cited figures to prove that while national taxes were reduced state taxes increased. These are effective arguments for use among the middle class elements and the taxpayers of the provinces.

Of course, Roosevelt neglected to explain that the reduction in federal expenditures was due to the partial liquidation of the huge apparatus created during the war and that there was still tremendous waste and graft connected with every phase of the Harding-Coolidge-Mellon administration, of which the valiant Theodore was once a bright shining ornament.

It was indeed an amazing exhibition for Roosevelt to stand before an audience with a straight face while relating the record of graft of the democrats when he, himself, as assistant secretary of the navy under Edwin L. Denby, ordered the United States marines to drive "squatters" off Teapot Dome territory so Sinclair and Doheney could steal the oil lands supposed to be held for naval reserve.

Another demogogic trick was the reference to the fact that liberty bonds were selling below par under the Wilson administration and now they are selling at par. The eminent patriot did not deign to mention the fact that the bankers bought them below par when the masses of workers who had been forced to buy them were selling them and that they were again boosted up to par when the bankers had them in their hands.

• • •

BEING afflicted with the customary modesty of politicians, young Roosevelt claimed credit for everything under the sun. Wages, according to the Oyster Bay oracle, are higher than in European countries because of the operation of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act. "As I see it," said Roosevelt, "the most important measure for the working man and working woman in the United States is the tariff. It is the bulwark which stands between them and cheap foreign labor. The tariff has created and maintained this average wealth and these wages."

He refrained from mentioning the high tariff granted the textile industry and the miserably low wages prevailing there. Like all other palpable funds in the realm of economics young Roosevelt relies upon the astonishing ignorance of the masses to avoid being laughed at. The thing that regulates wages is not the tariff, but the reserve army of labor; the army of unemployed. This army has increased at times to tremendous proportions under high protective tariff the same as during periods of low tariff and even today there are unmistakable indications of the beginning of a period of industrial depression in spite of the Fordney-McCumber tariff. This sort of clap-trap may pass muster provided there is no deep going industrial crisis before the election, but it will have to be discarded the moment the panic arrives, just as it was discarded in the 1907 panic when Roosevelt, the elder, was president of the United States while a high protective tariff was in operation.

• • •

A PIECE of genuine stupidity was the reference of Roosevelt to the league of nations as "thoroly un-American." Who would expect the league to be 100 per cent, protestant, nordic, native-born, while 100 per cent American, according to the ku-klux credo?

However, but one paragraph was devoted to the league, and that only as a sop to the anti-league past of the republican party during the days immediately followed the war when Harding was the figure-head of the industrialist combination around Elbert H. Gary and U. S. Steel and Standard Oil, then opposed to the league.

Roosevelt conveniently forgot that Coolidge and the republican administration put through the proposition of American affiliation to the world court—the back door of the league of nations—in response to the changing economic interests of the industrialists, particularly Standard Oil. Instead of remaining aloof from the league the conscious aim of imperialist policy now is to get in and dominate that instrument of international brigandage. But it would not be advisable to inform the masses, who have been led to believe that the league is a conspiracy against the innocent and harmless lamb, Uncle Sam, that the republican party has changed its mind because the economic interests of its masters have changed, so the league is denounced in words while the question of its court is passed in silence.

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BETWEEN the two old parties there is nothing to choose as far as the working class is concerned. Both are parties of capitalism and enemies of the workers.

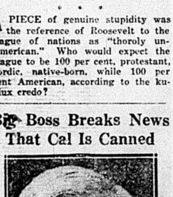
Most of the things the republicans have said and will say about Al Smith and the democrats are true; likewise most of the charges of the democrats against Dawes, Hoover, Coolidge, Roosevelt and the republicans are true. We agree with both of them in this respect.

The main task for the advanced section of the labor movement is to break the masses away from the influence of these parties of the master class and wage a drive for a party of labor that is separate from and opposed to both old parties.

As to the particular role of young Roosevelt, it is clear that he is being trained to be the republican candidate for vice-president. That means that a western man will be candidate for president. Quite possibly it will be Dawes. Certainly it would be difficult to imagine a more openly fascist combination than Dawes and Roosevelt. Or it may be that Hoover of California will be the head of the ticket with Roosevelt in second place. The name of Roosevelt will be a valuable campaign asset in the middle-west, the inter-mountain region and the far west and the republican managers will make the most of this garrulous puppet.

As to Al Smith, the republican old guard will be sadly disappointed if he does not head the democratic ticket. They perceive that to be the end of the democratic party as a major factor in American political life. They are anxious to unleash the wave of anti-Catholicism that will be characterised by the most rabid fanaticism this country has witnessed since headhunters of "pro-Germans" prowled through 1917-18. Comment on the side-lines at Rochester was clearly indicative of the desire of the old line republicans to have Smith as an opponent. In this as in so many other things the eminent Times is wrong as it has stated editorially that the republicans want to prevent Smith from securing the nomination. Quite contrary, the manipulators of the machine consider Smith the candidate who can most easily be defeated because he makes such a fine target with his Tammany and Catholic connections.

Big Boss Breaks News That Cal Is Canned



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is definitely out of the race, according to Chairman William M. Butler (above) of the National Committee, manager in the President's campaign and for many years one of his most intimate political advisers.

Typist Nearly Swims Channel.

DOVER, Eng., Oct. 5.—Miss Mercedes Gleitze, The London typist, failed today in her second effort this year to swim the English Channel. Miss Gleitze was taken from the water near Deal after a battle of more than five and a half hours against unfavorable conditions.

Are You Working Night and Day for the Big Red Bazaar?

Soviet Government and Trade Unions Support the Workers' Sports Movement

Impressions of German and Czecho-Slovakian Working Class Sportsmen.

The group of German working class sportsmen, members of the German section of the Sportintern and the Czecho-Slovak workers' sport delegation which participated in the All Union Sport Festival in Moscow and visited subsequently a number of U. S. S. R. towns, Charkov, Kiev, Odessa and others, have published a declaration which contains the following statement:

"During our month's stay in the U. S. S. R. we could see for ourselves that here the workers' sport movement is supported by the Soviet government, town Soviets and trade unions to a far greater extent than in any other country. Physical culture is rapidly spreading among workers and peasants. The fact alone that in the U. S. S. R. there are over 3 million people in the sport movement is sufficient proof that in a country at the head of which is the working class, physical culture receives more encouragement than anywhere else. We witnessed everywhere enormous interest in physical culture.

"Getting acquainted with the sport movement here was not the only object of our delegations to the U. S. S. R. They also wanted to establish direct contact with the Russian factory workers. Owing to the courtesy of the Russian trade unions we visited a number of enterprises, rest homes, sanatoria and children's institutions in Moscow, the Ukraine and the Crimea. Our impression is that:

"The working class in the U. S. S. R. feels itself free and lives in much better conditions than the proletariat of capitalist countries. Social and cultural conditions are steadily improving as industrialization and economic development progress. However, improvement of the position of the working class of the U. S. S. R. greatly depends on support from the proletariat of the western countries. Both delegations who had an opportunity to see under what conditions the U. S. S. R. proletariat lives, think that the attitude of a section of the Social Democratic press to Russia is harmful to the proletariat as a whole. The greater progress the U. S. S. R. makes in socialist construction, the greater is the danger of a capitalist attack on it. Those who at the present juncture do not declare themselves openly friends of Russia are allies of the bourgeoisie.

"Long live the first country of proletarian dictatorship!

"Long live unity of the international sport movement!"

Danish Delegates at the Tanners' Congress in the USSR.

The Central Committee of the U. S. S. R. Tanners' Union has been notified by the Danish Boot-makers' Union that the chairman of the Danish Union, N. Larsen and the secretary of the Union, Comrade Charles Coch will come to the All-Union Tanners' Congress in December.

Comrade Krimpel, chairman of the Esthonian delegation and member of the Esthonian parliament said that during its stay in the U. S. S. R., the delegation familiarized itself with the work of Soviet trade union organizations, production and conditions of labor of the proletariat. The delegation has become convinced that the work of Soviet factories and works is well organized. Industry in other parts of Europe does not give the workers employed in them the advantages which Soviet workers have already received from the budding socialist development of industry and economy. Until now the proletariat of west Europe can only dream of and long for such rest homes, sanatoria, creches and schools as are already the possession of the Soviet proletariat. The more truth about the U. S. S. R. becomes known, the stronger will be the faith of the working class of the world in the strength and justice of the coming socialist order.

The delegation hopes that its visit to the U. S. S. R. will bring together the proletariat of both countries. The Esthonian proletariat which has not adhered to the Amsterdam International will fight energetically together with the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. for the establishment of one united International.

First Big Engineering Works in Central Asia.

Big engineering works with four departments: mechanic, boiler-making, foundry and smithy was opened in Tashkent on September 15th. The works will produce machinery for the cotton industry which was formerly imported from America and Great Britain. As the production of such machinery develops a number of new cotton cleansing works will be put up.

New Giant Works.

The construction of four new giant works is being taken in hand this month: carriage building in Nizhny Tagyl (Urals), Petrovsk Metal Works producing 40,000,000 poods of metal per year, tool-making works near Moscow and metal works in Kertch, Crimea.

Opening of a New Pit.

A new pit producing 30,000,000 tons of coal per year has been opened in the Petrovsk district, Donbas.

More Houses Built.

That house building is proceeding at a good pace is shown by the following fact:

In 1922, 2,600 workers' families at the Truninsk factory (Vladimir Gubernia, textile district in the centre of the RSFSR) lived in insanitary flats in private houses or in peasant huts. In 1923 the management of the factory began to build houses for the workers and now, in three years, only 500 families are still in private houses. In 1928, all the workers of this factory will have good flats.

Reduction of Cost of Production.

The cost of production of necessaries of life was reduced in Charkov, Ukraine, 2 per cent in August as compared with July.

U. S. S. R. Defense Fund.

The sum of 256,390 roubles was paid into the Siberian fund "Our Answer to Chamberlain." Leningrad trade unionists collected in "Defense Week" 365,000 roubles for the construction of aeroplanes. (A rouble is 50 cents.)

LENINGRAD'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS.

In connection with the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution there will be eight big exhibitions in Leningrad, reflecting all the branches of Soviet construction. People's palaces for culture and education, which have been built in the course of last year, will be opened in the Vyborg and Moscow-Narva districts. They can accomodate 7,000 visitors daily. In addition to them a number of schools and clubs will also be opened. There will be a water carnival on the Neva; all the workers' town bands (5,000 strong) will participate in the musical Olympiad.

It is also proposed to open on this day the powerful Dubrovsky sawing mill, which is almost complete. The Volginkinsk mill will probably also be opened on that day.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Price 3 Cents

MORE ARRESTS DURING A. F. of L. CONVENTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

HINDENBERG, the monarchist president of officially republican Germany opened up his big heart on the anniversary of his 80th birthday and amnestied several hundred convicted persons. But big-hearted Hindenburg would not make public the list of pardoned prisoners lest the relatives of those released might feel embarrassed over the publicity. This lends plausibility to the suspicion that those amnestied are not members of revolutionary workingclass organizations, since the relatives of revolutionary workers do not consider it a disgrace to have members of their families taste the bitters of prison life for an honorable cause.

• • •

WE do not have to rest our suspicions entirely on imagination. News leaked out that among those amnestied are Buckrocker and the reactionary leader Custrin Putsch, who made an attempt on the life of former chancellor Scheidemann, then suspected of being an enemy of the kaiser, Professor Fuchs, an agent of the French government and count Arco Valley who assassinated Kurt Eisner, head of the short-lived Bavarian Soviet republic.

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BUT Hindenburg did not release Max Holtz, the proletarian revolutionist He is called a bandit by the capitalist press. Hindenburg is nobody's fool, but the tool of the monarchists and fascists of Germany who are carefully feeling their way until they consider the time opportune to establish a blackshirt dictatorship and install a monarchist on the throne. The sapheaded liberals who have been hailing Hindenburg as a notable convert to republicanism may change their minds about the loyalty of this monarchist veteran to a form of [illegible] which sits uneasily on his [illegible] when the opportune moment [illegible] next putsch comes.

• • •

RAMSAY MACDONALD and his socialist imperialists are sitting nicely on the prostrate form of the socialist members of the I. L. P. at the Labor Party Conference in Blackpool, who want "socialism in our time." MacDonald has little use for these "easie-oosie asses." He hates them only a little less than the Communists, less because the Communists make more trouble for him. Capitalist reporters were amused at the successful efforts of the socialist leaders to avoid the use of the word socialism. MacDonald feels that he is now in a position to form an alliance with the liberals. Having used the I. L. P. socialists in his war on the Communists he is now getting ready to put the skids under the I. L. P.ers who still give lip loyalty to Karl Marx and Keir Hardie.

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BRITISH Communists like ourselves, have been taunted by our left wing socialist co-workers in the proletarian vineyard with tactlessness and bull-in-china-shop methods in the conduct of our propaganda campaigns against capitalism and the labor leaders who have thrown in their lot with the capitalist system. Communists were accused of using unseemly and harsh language and the Communist International was made the recipient of sharp slaps on the wrists by the perfumed intellectuals of the I. L. P. who professed sympathy for the aims of the C. I., but did not like its addiction to plain language.

(Continued on Page Four)

Robber Gets $25,000 Jewels.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—A lone bandit obtained $25,000 in a daring daylight hold-up here this afternoon. Walter Dore, a jewelry salesman, was the victim. As Dore drove up to the curb in his automobile, the bandit greeted him with a drawn gun.

Make Way for the Big Bazaar.

Oil Companies Fail To Kill Calles

EXPOSE PLOT OF WALL STREET IN MEXICAN REVOLT

Morrow Takes Oath as New Ambassador

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Dwight Morrow, partner of the House of Morgan, who is to go to Mexico as ambassador in order to direct the base intrigues against that country, took the oath today of that office. After conferences here next week with President Coolidge and state department officials he is expected to leave for his post in Mexico City. Already Morrow has conferred with his Wall Street associates and will probably lay down the law to the governmental lackeys at Washington, Coolidge and Kellogg, as to what is expected of them in relation to developments in Mexico.

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Wall Street Plot Exposed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6.—The details of the conspiracy of the Wall Street agents, the late General Francesco Serrano and General Arnulfo Gomez, have come to light since the crushing defeat of the rebellion. The insurrection was to be launched while there was no American ambassador in Mexico and a "provisional" government was to be established before the

(Continued on Page Three)

BUSINESSMEN SAY COAL TRUCE WILL HURT THE MINERS

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A number of Illinois mines began hoisting coal following the week-end announcement of the temporary strike settlement entered into between District 12 of the miners' union and the Illinois operators. The effect on other sections of the country of the sectional settlement in this state is reported as negligible except in Kentucky scab mines where it is reported the operators have decided to cancel wage bonuses and reduce prices of coal further and in Iowa where a similar peace is tentatively decided upon.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce, competent to express the feeling of the Illinois operators, has the following to say about the truce in Illinois:

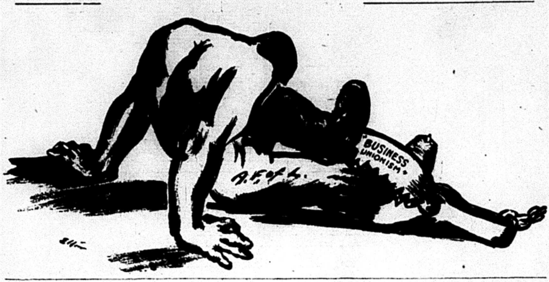
"The operators accept, for a six-month period, the Jacksonville wage scale. The operators refused to accept this scale at all in the spring. If they accept it now, for a six-month term, the reason is that the coming six months are the busiest of the year for the coal industry so that high wages can more easily be afforded during this season.

"The miners accept the contention that the Jacksonville scale cannot be retained permanently, but must be revised, the implication being that it will be revised downward to permit the union mines of Illinois to compete with the low-priced product of the low-waged 'non-union mines of Kentucky and West Virginia."

The operators have shown by this and many other statements that their acceptance, temporarily, of the $7.50 wage scale is due entirely to their ability to make higher profits during the seasonal demand and that they

(Continued on Page Two)

THE TRAP —Drawn by Fred Ellis



Birmingham Boy Flogged Twice in Four Days for Not Fleeing from the City

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 6.—Alleged to have ignored a warning to leave this city, Robert Collins, 21 was today flogged by a band of men, the second time in four days. He displayed more than a hundred black and blue welts on his back and shoulders.

Evidence in 91 flogging and kidnapping cases have been unearthed in Crenshaw county, Attorney General McCall said today. McCall is conducting investigations in several counties in which wholesale floggings are said to have taken place.

SACCO-VANZETTI ASHES IN PARIS; PLAN PROCESSION

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Tens of thousands of French workers are expected to participate in the huge Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration that will be held Sunday. The urn containing the ashes of the two martyred workers will head a procession that will wind its way thru the principal streets of Paris.

The demonstration will be held in spite of the attempts of the die-hard Poincare government to prevent it, it was stated today by La Libertaire. The government, which permitted demonstrations and processions by and for the fascists of the American legion, is doing everything in its power to forestall Sunday's manifestation.

Ashes Will Be Carried.

Altho the government has routed Luigia Vanzetti's special car around Paris to Mondane on the Italian border, it is stated that the committee in charge of Sunday's demonstration is assured of having the death masks and the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A huge demonstration in which two hundred thousand French workers participated was held for Sacco and Vanzetti on the eve of the execution of the two martyrs. Scenes, reminiscent of the Commune, were reenacted as workers threw up barricades in the working class quarters of the city.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

"RED BAZAAR" OPENS AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN WITH BIG ATTENDANCE

Thousands of Workers Attend Mammoth Event To Aid Labor Press; Continues Three More Days

All roads led to Madison Square Garden yesterday. Beginning at mid-afternoon and continuing until late in the evening, thousands of workers from New York and neighborhood cities poured into the huge building where the First National Labor Bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT is now being held. The bazaar will continue today, Friday and Saturday.

Nearly 50 booths conducted by representatives of a large number of labor, fraternal and Party organizations sold articles of all kinds and descriptions.

Colorful Atmosphere.

Decorated with revolutionary bunting, flags and pennants, the enormous hall was converted into a buzzing fair with hundreds of men and women organized to dispose of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise gathered together by sympathetic organizations.

Active progressive members of numerous unions took charge of many of the booths which were patronized yesterday by thousands of New York's workers, eager to help build up the labor press in this country.

A modern and excellently equipped restaurant and cafeteria, supervised by Michael Obermeier served regular meals and sandwiches to those who attended the giant bazaar yesterday afternoon and evening. He is being assisted by a volunteer staff of nearly 200 wrokers, many of them active members of the Amalgamated Food Workers' organization.

Jewelry workers, garment workers, furriers, members of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, cooperative groups, students of the Jewish Workers' University, and countless other organizations are taking a leading part in the affair which is by all odds the most colorful event ever arranged in the history of the New York radical movement.

Sell Statue of Revolution.

Clothing, groceries, furs, men's and women's apparel, knit-goods, books and art works are being sold at the "Red Bazaar." At the booth being conducted by the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, a remarkable photograph of Lenin has been placed where it can be seen from many parts of the huge hall. Communist books, magazines, and papers were on sale here.

BRITISH CONSUL AT AMOY SEIZES USSR CITIZENS

AMOY, China, Oct. 6.—A steamer arriving here from Swatow was by the British consul's orders searched and five citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics arrested and sent to Shanghai. Nothing was found on board to justify such an act.

A right wing Kuomintang insurrection is taking place in Swatow, during the absence of the troops of Yehting, which have marched to the westward to give battle to fresh detachments from Canton. It is not believed that the reaction will survive long after the news of revolutionary victory comes from the peasant commanders. At present, however, bands of reactionaries are arresting and murdering labor leaders, and there is fighting in the streets.

• • •

PEKING, Oct. 6.—Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war-lord, was massing troops outside the Great Wall today to prevent the fall of Peking before the steadily advancing Shansi province forces.

The Peking army is falling back. The city is quiet but civilians are a little uneasy. Train service to Tientsin is normal.

A tight censorship was clamped down last Monday evening.

Attack Along Railroad.

Hostilities between the Peking government and the Shansi provincial government, aided by elements favor-

(Continued on Page Two)

OFFICIALS OF LOS ANGELES UNIONS TAKEN UP, QUIZZED AND RELEASED

Police Say Green, Woll and Morrison Assure Them Progressive Resolutions Are Killed

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Oct. 6.—Police terrorism, evidently with the assistance and co-operation of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, continues at the convention here. Following the arrest yesterday of Sidney Bush, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party, on suspicion that he might be trying to introduce progressive resolutions into the convention, Sam Globerman, a member of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and a recent candidate on a local labor ticket, was arrested, questioned, and finally released, as was also Al. J. Bock, business agent of the Los Angeles Cleaners' and Dyers' Union.

William F. Hynes, chief of the Police Intelligence Bureau, has notified Green, Morrison and Woll of the A. F. of L. that he fears some of the progressive resolutions may have been introduced into the mass of resolutions before the convention. He has been reassured, he told the press, by the officials mentioned, who state that there is not the slightest chance of such resolutions passing the committees appointed, and appearing on the floor of the convention for discussion.

"Communist Plot."

The local press is making much of the "Communist Plot at the A. F. of L. Convention," and calls upon the delegates to vote down "all Communist resolutions, such as those for Mooney and Billings, against the Watson-Parker bill, against imperialism or class collaboration."

The convention itself has taken no notice officially of either the resolutions, the arrests or the press campaign.

Police say they have under surveillance thirty Communists in Los Angeles.

The Strictly Regular Farmilo.

The Canadian fraternal delegate, Farmilo, in his address to the convention assailed the "Reds" and all independent unions. He lauded the American Federation of Labor as the type of conservative organization he approved.

Delegate John Frey, of the Metal Trades Department, spoke, reiterating

(Continued on Page Two)

CROUCH GREETED BY WORKERS WHEN HE ARRIVES HERE

Paul Crouch, Communist soldier, was dramatically greeted by a large group of young workers when he reached here last night to tell of his imprisonment at Alcatraz.

Shouts for Crouch and the singing of the International featured the reception in Pennsylvania station. The bomb squad was represented by two operatives who kept the workers moving, refusing to allow them to shake Crouch's hand.

Crouch will address a large antiwar meeting Friday, October 14,

The ex-soldier who was released from Alcartraz Prison in California June 2, where he served two years for organizing with Walter Trumbell a Communist League in the Hawaii barracks, told The DAILY WORKER

(Continued on Page Five)

RANK AND FILE FROM AMERICAN UNIONS FORM OWN DELEGATION TO TRAVEL IN THE U. S. S. R.

(By FEDERATED PRESS.)

FORTY rank-and-file American trade unionists are going to Russia "to find out why over 90% of the Russian workers are inside of the trade union movement as against about 10% in our own country." William Watkins, president of Local 206, Switchmen's Union of North America, and chairman of the organizing committee, makes the announcement. The group was invited to attend the tenth anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution and observe labor and economic conditions.

The invitation was extended by the All-Russian Central Trade Council to the rank-and-filers immediately following the return of the unofficial American Trade Union Delegation, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Before accepting the invitation, officers of the rank-and-file committee cabled to executives of the Soviet labor organizations for full assurance that the American labor representatives would be given a "free and full opportunity to observe and study conditions of trade unionists and people."

The Russian union council replied with a pledge that it would "gladly help fully study conditions of Russian trade union workers." The rank-and-file excursion, however, does not intend to undertake an expert economic survey of Russian conditions, such as that made by the American Trade Union Delegation. It does expect to find out why the Russian workers are so much better organized in unions than the American workers.

Participants in the rank-and-file delegation are all members in good standing of American Federation of Labor unions, Watkins asserts. Their sole purpose in undertaking the trip is to ascertain and bring back to their fellow workers in this country the real facts about the status and power of labor organizations in the Soviet workers' republics.

The rank-and-file delegation's national organizing committee includes, besides Watkins, former Congressman Ernest Lundin, of the Farmer-Labor Association of Minneapolis; M. R. Miller, carpenters' union, Seattle; Powers Hapgood, United Mine Workers, Pittsburgh; R. L. Kling, machinists' union, New Haven, Conn., and Harvey O'Conner, research director, Washington, D. C.

Departure date for the rank-and-file delegation is October 21. Watkins may be reached until that time at Room 432, 80 East 11th St., New York.

Bargains at the Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar TODAY!

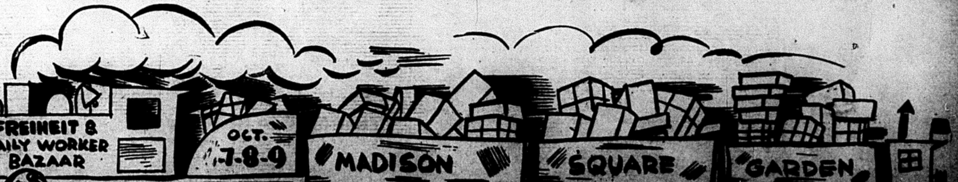
BARGAINS:

Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats, Caps, Dresses, Art Objects, Cameras, Raincoats, [illegible], Furniture, Knitgoods, Books, Furs, [illegible], Jewelry Repairing, Shirts, Articles of All Kinds at the Lowest Prices. Don't Miss This Opportunity.

ATTRACTIONS:

FRIDAY—Westergarde's European Acrobatic Sensation, first time in America. Poodles & Dotty, famous clowns, in their side splitting stunts.
SATURDAY—International Costume Ball.
SUNDAY—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers, just completed engagement at Roxy Theatre.
Grand finale and closing of Bazaar.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.



A. F. L. CONVENTION NOTES

OPPEN-SHOPPERS WELCOME A. F. OF L.

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

Los Angeles is proving hospitable enough to President Wm. Green and his associates who came here for the convention. The reason is not hard to find. The reactionary Los Angeles Evening Express gives us the answer in the following editorial comment: "Los Angeles is no "closed town" in the union labor sense. . . . And maybe that condition is less resented by union labor leaders than sometimes is represented. The American Federation of Labor under the leadership of the late Samuel Gompers, and under Mr. Green, his successor, has claim to distinction for service outside its purely labor activities. It has been one of the powerful national agencies to combat Communism and the spread of insidious red propaganda, thus standing a bulwark in defense of the government and the American institutions of liberty. For that service, if no other, the federation officers and delegates richly deserve the welcome they receive in this city."

Any comment on this is superfluous.

Still In Scab Headquarters.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Council with Wm. Green and Frank Morrison present, the Culinary Workers' delegate again brought up the question of the scabby Alexandria Hotel, which was being used as official A. F. of L. convention headquarters despite the protest of the Culinary Workers' Unions. The delegate indignantly protested against the cynical disregard of his union. The officials of the council were furious. Secretary Buzzell jumped to his feet and shouted a demand for immediate adjournment, and the council was hastily adjourned without a vote being taken, to save Green and Morrison any further embarrassment. The Alexandria is still the official headquarters.

Arizona Labor Fights Boulder Dam.

Arizona labor delegates to the A. F. of L. convention are supporting the policy of the Power Trust in fighting the government Boulder Dam project on the Colorado River. Benjamin F. Carpenter, editor of the Arizona Labor Journal, declared the Arizona delegation would "resist to the last ditch" any efforts on the part of the California branch of the A. F. of L. to have a resolution passed endorsing either of these measures.

A warning against investing the funds of American labor in European stocks because of the impending industrial crisis in Europe was sounded before the building trades department convention by Richard Coppock, British delegate.

The convention of the Printing Trades Association of the A. F. of L. urged the repeal of the Canadian tariff which places a duty on union labels imported into that country, as the trade marks were not salable and for labor use.

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Officials of Angeles Unions Held by Police

(Continued from Page 1).

his program that wages should parallel productivity.

Green's remarks were also an attack on the progressive and left wing elements, as well as the Communists. He said, "We take no dictation from Moscow and stir no class hatred, but uphold the American traditions."

An attack on the power of the courts to declare workers in contempt for violation of injunction proceedings was made by Delegate Ralston.

Resolutions Introduced.

Among the 97 resolutions before the convention are the following: A proposal for the establishment of a chain of broadcasting stations by the unions, an annual tax of $1 a member to cover the expenses. It also calls for an investigation by the federal authorities of the charge that "radio is controlled and fast becoming monopolized by capital and vested interests to the exclusion of the rights of organized labor and others."

The other resolutions attack the Sherman anti-trust law, one asking its amendment to prevent its application to labor and the other demanding the repeal of the law.

Other resolutions demand a minimum of $1,500 a year for federal employees, an eight-hour day and six-day week for all field workers, elimination of convict labor, opposition to fascism, principal of government rehabilitation of the Mississippi Valley and control of flood waters, and support of the eight-hour day for sailors of the American merchant marine.

Chamorro Begs Kellogg To Let Him Misrule Nicaragua for the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Gen. Emilano Chamorro, former dictator of Nicaragua and high in favor with the American bankers, is now back in Washington, begging for removal for the official ban upon his running for the presidency of his country.

Thus far Secretary Kellogg has not indicated any change in his policy, declared last year, that Chamorro can never be recognized by the United States as president of Nicaragua. This ban is due to the treaty signed by the Central American States and approved by the Sate Department, pledging non-recognition of anyone whose coming to power is based on a military coup. Chamorro seized power in Nicaragua, two years ago, by a military coup. When the Liberals tried to regain power by revolt against him, Kellogg sent American warships and marines to crush the revolt. Adolf Diaz, known as the brains behind Chamorro, was then made president by "legal election" at the hands of a Chamorrist congress. And Chamorro was sent to Europe as minister for the Diaz government.

Diaz will be maintained in power by American marines and American-officered constabulary until after an election is held in the fall of 1928. The constitution forbids Diaz running for re-election. Hence Chamorro is appealing to Kellogg to declare Chamorro now eligible to take over the running of Nicaragua.

PRAVDA EXPOSES BRITISH LACKEYS OF IMPERIALISM

MacDonald and Thomas Fighting the Masses

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Oct. 6—Evidently feeling secure and confident of the present right wing leadership of the British Trade Union Congress and Labor Party, the employers are introducing the ten-hour day into the steel industry. The first attempt to substitute two ten-hour shifts, with speed-up practices, instead of three eight-hour shifts is made by Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., one of the largest firms belonging to the employers' association. The change is made at their works at Middlesborough.

* * *

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 6. — Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in discussing the program put forward by the Blackpool Congress of the British Labor Party declares that Ramsay MacDonald and J. H. Thomas, are persisting in their preparation for the pending election campaign by conducting an energetic fight against any spirit of revolt in the organization, thereby consolidating their relations with the trade union bureaucracy with whose help they expect not only to receive working class votes but also trade union funds.

For Imperialism.

Apart from electioneering purposes, Labor Party leaders are exerting the utmost efforts to transform all the organized labor movement into a bulwark of imperialism. However, it is doubtful if the lackeys of the bourgeoisie will be able to fully carry out the mission with which they are charged by their masters. The British labor movement is passing thru a severe crisis under the direct fire of a capitalist offensive and over five millions of British workers contrary to the will of the reformist leaders are seriously preparing for coming battles. The abyss between the broad working masses and the Labor Party is growing ever wider while at the same time a bitter struggle is developing inside the trade unions. The more the old leaders expose themselves as open agents of imperialism the more rapidly will the way be cleared for the revolutionary masses and the consolidation of the Communist Party's influence.

* * *

Jones Fights Birth Control.

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 6. — Jack Jones, labor member in parliament, again engaged in a brawling attempt to suppress the discussion of birth control by the Labor Party Congress. He clashed with Cook, leader of the miners' strike. And raged when the delegates began to shout, "Chuck Jones out." Cook termed him, "The fool of the Labor Party."

The chairman finally came to Jones' aid and arbitrarily announced that a plank on birth control was barred from the Labor Party platform "because it conflicted with religion."

Business Men Say Truce Will Hurt Miners

(Continued from page 1)

are determined to enforce a lower scale when the present armistice is ended.

The Ohio Coal Operators' Association has issued a statement saying that the situation in Illinois will have no bearing on the struggle in the Ohio coal valleys, although the officials of District 6 of the union declare they are willing to agree to a similar arrangement.

The operators in Western Pennsylvania where the struggle has been most contested and where the miners have had to battle against evictions and injunctions, also have refused to consider even a temporary truce on the basis of the Jacksonville wage scale. On the contrary, the strategy of the operators there is to tie the hands of the union by injunction and then reopen the mines on a scab basis was wages the same as in West Virginia and Kentucky.

* * *

Force Increase from Rockefeller.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 6.—(FP)—Strike agitation of the Industrial Workers of the World in the southern Colorado coal fields, controlled principally by the Rockefeller interests, had forced the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. to increase miners' wages by approximately 12 per cent. The increase was effective October 1, 17 days before the scheduled I. W. W. strike. The daily wage scale will now be $6.20, compared to $5.52. 4,500 coal diggers are affected. The I.W.W. asked $7.75 a day.

In spite of the increase, it is understood that I. W. W. leaders are going ahead with their plans for a strike on October 18. A strike vote is now being taken to comply with the state industrial law. I. W. W. leaders report more than 1,500 workers in the coal fields have joined the organization since the campaign began 2 months ago.

Carroll Not Paroled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, sentenced to Atlanta Penitentiary for perjury, will not be released from prison on October 9, when he is eligible to parole, it was learned today.

"Release Mooney and Billings," Demands Angeles Central Union

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—By unanimous vote the Los Angeles Central Labor Union demanded unconditional pardon for Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, who are now in California penitentiaries and have been for the last eleven years for the San Francisco preparedness parade bomb, with which they had nothing to do. The central body expressed its belief in their innocence. Mooney and Billings are martyrs of the A. F. of L. in California, symbols of the determination of the employers not to allow trade unions to have a voice in the political and economic life of the state.

GLASS WORKERS STRIKE IS OVER; KEEP SAME WAGE

Compromise Results As Factories Close Down

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—The strike of window glass workers ended here today when representatives of the Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Association compromised with the American Window Glass Company on a wage scale agreement.

The workers agreed to return to work at the present wage scale providing their pay will be increased proportionately with any increase in the sale price of window glass. The manufacturers agreed to eliminate a clause permitting a termination of the contract on sixty days' notice. The strike had parallyzed the industry. It lasted about a week.

Movement to Reduce Wages of Building Trade Workers Seen

By ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press).

Are building trades unionists in the United States to be offered some sort of B. & O. union-management cooperation scheme as the price of present high wages? Or will they be given wage cuts?

Neither proposition was explicitly voiced by E. J. Mehran, vice president of McGraw Hill Co. (publishers of trade journals), in his address to the New York Building Congress. But his subject was Foreign Competition Effects the Building Industry. He warned that modern industrial Germany, copying and improving on American standardization of production and labor-employer cooperation, threatens this country's industrial prestige.

Where the building industry comes in is that "it places a burden on every shoestring, and typewriter, every machine tool, and electric motor that is shipped across the sea, and on every shoe, or yard of woolen goods or pocket knife made in this country, and that must meet the competition of foreign articles."

"The building burden on manufactured goods is both direct and indirect," said Mehren, "direct in the charge for factory and office buildings, indirect in the rent element in every salary check and in every wage envelope." If home rents are high, salaries and wages must group proportionately and the cost of goods goes up, he asserted.

In suggesting a survey of building costs, Mehren included labor costs, city building code, state factory laws, prices of materials, and relations between architects and contractors, contractors and material dealers. He proposed that the Building Congress, composed chiefly of employers with a few trade union officials, "find ways and means" of making the survey.

He mentioned that the New York industrial survey commission might be the agency. This state body, appointed by the legislature, has already extended its life from one to two years. It has included building costs, with emphasis on union practices, in its investigations.

* * *

Wants Wage Reduction.

According to many active building trades workers interviewed yesterday by The DAILY WORKER, Mehren is acting as spokesman for the building trades bosses.

Some of the workers were of the opinion that Mehren's remarks meant that an offensive to reduce wages is not impossible in the near future.

WANTED — MORE READERS!

FRANCE SHOCKED BY SMASH GIVEN HER OVER TARIFF

"Can't Believe America Would Raise the Duties"

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Officials of the Ministry of Commerce expressed belief today that the tariff negotiations between France and the United States would be complicated by the action of Washington in raising the duty on certain French goods.

One high official said he could not credit the news and believed that a mistake had been made in dispatches from Washington.

He Feels Hurt.

"It is difficult to imagine the United States customs authorities taking such a measure at this time," the official was quoted as saying. "An increase in the tariffs upon French goods by the United States would be bound to embarrass future negotiations. We have had no official notification from the United States of an increase in tariffs. The news is hard to believe."

After declaring his belief that an increase in American duty upon French imports would "make a final agreement nearly impossible," the French official continued:

"France's action on tariffs was not directly solely at America but applied to all countries. But now the United States increases the duty on French products, which shows that the action was directed solely against France.

Argument Goes On.

America and France are at present engaged in diplomatic exchanges over the tariff situation. Washington contends that France is discriminating against American goods by increasing the duties. The American government suggested the negotiation of a new commercial treaty between the two countries, and France replied by stating the conditions upon which a treaty might be concluded.

* * *

Hate "Reciprocity."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The action of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman in increasing the tariff on certain articles imported from France has not aggravated the tariff dispute between that country and the United States, it was said at the state department today.

State department officials did take exception, however, to Lowman's statement that "the American policy is one of reciprocity."

British Consul Seizes USSR Citizens in China

(Continued from Page 1).

able to Feng Yu-hsiang, broke out on the Shansi province border at a point about 140 miles on the railroad west of Peking. The attacking forces executed a cavalry flank movement which drove back the Peking army. Chang's forces abandoned Kalgan, 116 miles west of here. The retreating army destroyed a bridge just beyond Kalgan to delay pursuit. The Shansi troops entered Kalgan yesterday.

Within 50 Miles.

As a main line of defense Chang is concentrating his troops outside the Great Wall. The defense line centers on the railway at Hwai Lai about 50 miles from Peking. Artillery is being massed on the surrounding mountains. A rear guard action is being fought to the west of Peking. The new line of defense protects the three passes through the mountains to the plain on which Peking is located.

On the Hankow railroad, which Peking seeks to control for an attack upon Feng, Peking troops have fallen back five miles to a point north of Chengtin, which is 150 miles south of the city.

* * *

Foreigners Frightened.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 6.—The capture of Kalgan and continued advance of Yen Hsi-shan's troops towards Peking has caused the greatest panic among foreign business men and other government supporters here. It is considered that Peking will fall before long, and those who have openly espoused Chang Tso-lin's rule will suffer the loss of their concessions.

New York Yankees Win Second Game of World Series By Wide Margin

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 6.—The New York Americans defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates by a wide margin in the second game of the World Series. The final score of the game was 6 to 2.

A large crowd witnessed the game ensuring the owners of the two ball clubs large profits. The owners of the two contending teams get forty per cent of the total gate receipts.

Are You Working Night and Day for the Big Red Bazaar?

NEW ADDRESS OF WORKERS PARTY

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party is now located at 43 East 125th St., New York City. All mail and telegrams should be sent to the new address. District organizations, Language Fraction Bureaus, Party Auxiliaries, Party Units and Party members as well as all labor organizations will please take notice.

SOVIET UNION TO IGNORE FRENCH DIE-HARD REQUEST FOR RAKOVSKY RECALL, IS REPORT

According to a dispatch released by the International News Service, bearing a Moscow date line, George Tchitcherin, commissar for foreign affairs, declared yesterday that the Soviet Union would ignore France's demand for the recall of Christian Rakovsky, ambassador to France.

The French die-hards, inspired, it is believed, by British oil interests, headed by the Royal Dutch Shell, have been demanding the recall of Rakovsky, using as a pretext an Opposition document signed by him.

British Generals Patronize "Select" Group From Legion

LONDON, Oct. 6.—280 state commanders and past commanders of the American Legion, headed by former National Commander Howard P. Savage, arrived here today for a six-day ceremonial visit.

This is the "official" visit of the Legion to England, and only super-snobs of high financial standing or peculiar fame as politicians in their home country are included in it. Bearing in mind the incident a few days ago when sundry "unofficial" legionnaires tried to battle their way in the royal palace and see the King of Belgium along with the "official" party made up of men who rank higher in Bradstreet, the British government has massed the streets with soldiery.

Even among the chosen "official" legionnaires, some are more official than others

After leaving the train the legionnaires formed on the platform with unfurled flags. British dignitaries inspected them, speaking with those that wore medals.

The British war office was presented at the station by Major General Charles, Gen. Townsend and others. The foreign office also was represented.

Functions for the Legion started with a speech by the Prince of Wales, who uttered the stereotyped address of welcome, referring to the great need the Empire had of American troops in 1918.

The most "official" of the "official" group will be received by King George on Monday.

Royal Betrothal Is Outward Symbol of Italy in Bulgaria

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Official circles in Rome were engaged today in completing arrangements for the imminent betrothal of the Princess Giovanna, third daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, to King Boris, of Bulgaria, according to a Daily Mail dispatch from the Italian capital.

Reports were that discussion of the religious question was the object of the visit of King Boris to the pope yesterday, the Bulgarian monarch hoping to arrange a solution similar to that used when the Italian Princess Mafalda married the Prince of Hesse, a protestant. Boris belongs to the Bulgarian National Church.

The wedding is looked upon as perfectly in accord with Italy's policy of extending her power and prestige in the Balkans.

NEEDLE TRADES CONFERENCE TO BE HELD SUNDAY

To Discuss Relief at Irving Plaza Meeting

By BEN RUBIN.

Next Sunday the Needle Trades Relief conference of all workers' organizations called by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee will take place at Irving Plaza Hall, East 15th St. and Irving Place.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee has been in existence for about eight months. During this time the committee has helped the joint boards of the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' unions to carry on their fight against attempts of the bosses to smash the unions and install sweat shop systems and company unionism.

Aids Imprisoned Workers.

The Defense Committee has also helped defend victims of black-terror in the cloakmakers' and furriers' market. It has supported families of arrested victims while they were in jail.

From the first day of its inception the Defense Committee became what it had to be—the organ thru which the masses send their support to the fighting cloakmakers and furriers. The needle trade workers understand that only with the help of large masses of workers will they succeed in repelling the attacks of the right wing clique and the bosses and again build their union. The recent strikes of the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' unions have drained the treasuries of the unions.

Originally the conference consisted of New York organizations only. Very soon it extended its activities to Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia and even such distant cities as Los Angeles. In many of these cities conferences were called and defense committees established. All these commit[illegible] work in close co-operation wi[illegible] New York Joint Defense and R[illegible]f Committee.

Workers Still in Jail.

At this time dozens of workers are still in jail. The appeal of the nine furriers who were sentenced to long terms on a frame-up will be heard very soon and must be won. The conference will adopt ways and means to solve all these problems.

With this Sunday's conference the Defense Committee will open a new page in the history of the struggle in the needle trades. The conference is important and must be successful. All workers' organizations that want to fight not only against the installation of the sweat shop system and company unionism but against right wing betrayals must send delegates.

Test Proves Paternity.

VIENNA. — Anthropolgical tests made by Prof. Reche of the University of Vienna have established the paternity of a child to the satisfaction of a Vienna court.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Last Opportunity!
To Participate in the
JUBILEE TOUR
TO SOVIET RUSSIA
Registration Closes in a Few Days!
Sailing October 14th, 1927, via Cunard liner "Carmania" and return Dec. 15th
(8 weeks) to
London — Leningrad — Moscow
The Tourist Delegation will have the privilege of participating in the Grand Celebrations and Festivals of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Entire cost $600.
You Must Apply Immediately!
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NORWEGIAN UNION DELEGATES WARN OF WAR MENACE

Call on All Workers to Co-operate With USSR

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 6.—Before it departed from the Soviet Union, the Norwegian Workers' Delegation made a declaration signed by the Delegation's chairman and secretary, Comrades Diedrichson and Voss. The declaration contained the following statement:

"As we were given full freedom to become acquainted with the Soviet system we were able to ascertain that the working class is really enjoying the fruits of its labour.

As to freedom of opinion and the press, we fully understand that bourgeois and counter-revolutionary elements cannot have their own press and cannot be allowed any other means for the development of their counter-revolutionary activity.

During our visit to various gubernias and districts, we could see for ourselves that the working class is wholeheartedly on the side of the Soviet government in the struggle against imperialist and counter-revolutionary intervention.

Executions Essential

In regard to the execution of 20 counter-revolutionaries, we are of the opinion that this was necessary for the preservation of the dictatorship of the working class. This execution must be considered as a preventive measure in regard to further terrorist actions. Thereby thousands of workers' lives have been saved from further assassinations on the part of counter-revolutionaries.

The achievements of the Russian workers through the proletarian revolution and the progress they have made with Socialist construction strengthen the working class of the world.

The workers of all countries must keep in close contact with the workers of the Soviet union to counteract the reactionary policy of capitalism and the menace of war.

We think it essential to establish a close union between the trade unions of the U.S.S.R., Finland and Norway, to form a Russo-Finnish-Norwegian trade union committee whose task shall be: promotion of the international unification of the world proletariat and mutual aid in trade union and social conflicts."

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
T[illegible]ace—Madison Sq. Garden.

Dry America Is Big Rum Shipper to China, Fight Over Duties Reveals Now

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Prohibition America is helping to promote the sale of beer and wine in China.

This dual position was revealed today by the state department, which has protested to the Nanking government against "excessive" duties on liquor and tobacco entering Shanghai. Nanking needs the money to fight the North.

The liquor is being shipped from the Philippine Islands, where the Volstead Act is not applicable. Americans there protested that the Chinese tariffs would ruin their liquor business.

The state department told Americans to pay duties provided for only under existing treaties and not to pay the special levies on liquor.

For $10.27 Money Order
I will ship to any worker
25 lbs. best dried Prunes
25 lbs. Sultana Raisins
25 lbs. Figs
25 lbs. dried Peaches.
All new pack and fine quality.
LOUIS BERGOLD
Roseburg, Oregon.

Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. [illegible]ow is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and [illegible]ld it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

Send Your Contributions
To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: 108 E. 14th St. DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N.Y.

ESTHONIAN LABOR DELEGATES RALLY WORKERS TO GUARD U. S. S. R. AGAINST FOREIGN IMPERIALISM

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 6.—In the public declaration made prior to its departure from the U. S. S. R., the Esthonian Labor Delegation, which has been recently touring the Union, states that the delegation obtained all facilities for an unhampered investigation of all aspects of life in the U. S. S. R.

Describing their impressions the delegation says that the thing that struck them most was the unceasing work being carried on for the improvement of the condition of life of the people in all spheres.

Having investigated the political structure of the U. S. S. R., the delegation expresses its conviction that the Soviet Union is a genuine workers' state in which the workers in alliance with the peasantry are the administrators, and that the form of state of the U. S. S. R. is the best form that can be established. It is precisely such a form of state, says the delegation, that is necessary for achieving socialism. The U. S. S. R. is the only country that is democratic not merely in words, but in actual fact, and that it has solved the national question in the most just manner.

The U. S. S. R. desires peacefully to continue its work of building up socialism, continues the declaration, we must see to it that it is not hampered in this task by a single predatory imperialist state. The working class of Esthonia will fight by all means in its power to prevent the bourgeoisie from carrying out their despicable designs.

The declaration is signed in the name of the whole delegation by Comrade Grimpel.

Sir Henry Deterding --- British Imperialism's Prophet

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SIR Henri Deterding, the Hollander who bears a title granted by an English king, and head of Royal Dutch Shell, the British controlled company which is the chief competitor of Standard Oil, has set off a new blast against the Soviet Union.

The latest denunciation of the Soviet government, which Sir Henri characterizes as a "gang of thieves," and whose early fall he predicts, as published in the New York Times for October 5, has two purposes.

First, it is part of the general offensive against the Soviet Union carried on by British imperialism.

Second, it is a blow at Standard Oil which has contracted for large quantities of oil from the Soviet Union and which is negotiating for larger supplies.

SINCE the successful conclusion of these negotiations will strengthen the Soviet Union and at the same time give the Standard an accessible oil supply with which it can enter into fierce competition with Royal Dutch in many of its most profitable markets, and probably drive it out of some of them, Sir Henri makes his annual discovery that the Soviet Union is about to collapse.

WITHIN one month of the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Government, when thousands of workers are making the trip to Moscow for the revolutionary anniversary, Sir Henri repeats all the hoary and discredited lies of a thwarted imperialist.

On Page 132 of his "Oil Imperialism" Louis Fischer has the following to say about Sir Henri (This book, by the way, is to be found on the desk of every oil company head in the world.)

"Sir Henri is intent on preventing a deal between the Russians and the Standard. For what other reason did he consent to make himself the laughing stock of his fellow directors by writing a letter to the London "Morning Post" in which he prohesied the FALL OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE END OF 1926? Deterding knows full well, unless he is completely out of his wits, that there is not the slightest indication of any weakening of Bolshevik power in Russia. Yet . . . his letter to the "Post" cannot be accepted as a literary exercise. NOR WAS IT A VENT FOR HIS ANTI-BOLSHEVISM. HE HAS NONE IN BUSINESS. The letter and the prediction it contained ARE A TRANSPARENT ATTEMPT TO TERRIFY THE STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY with which Sir Henri has close dealings."

TWO things are apparent from the above quotation:

First, that Sir Henri's predictions, while they express his wishes, have very little to do with his real opinions of the stability of the Soviet Union.

Second, Sir Henri's prophetic ability is not to be taken very seriously since his prophesy of 1926 is already a year overdue.

BUT what is serious is that contrary to indications of some ten days ago, Royal Dutch Shell backed by British government, is carrying on with considerable success its campaign against the Soviet Union in France—a campaign which is linked directly with the competition between Soviet oil and the product of Royal Dutch in French territory.

The attempt to recall Rakovsky, preliminary to a break with the Soviet Union, behind which is British diplomacy, is gaining headway, and unless checked by immediate future developments will end in a rupture of the relations between the Soviet Union and France.

BRITISH imperialism needs the oil reserves of the Soviet Union. It needs them for its navy, its shipping fleet and its industry.

If it cannot get them on its own terms it intends to allow no other imperialist nation to have them—certainly not America, its chief rival.

British imperialism **will go to war on this issue and by making war on the Soviet Union first it hopes to unite imperialism** in a drive on the workers and peasants' republic and for the time press the inner-imperialist rivalries into the background.

WE see in these rapid developments one outstanding fact: It is that the conflict between the imperialist countries is not sufficient to check the imperialist offensive against the Soviet Union and remove the iminent danger of open war upon it.

The latest denunciation of the Soviet Union by the head of Royal Dutch Shell, and even his foolish prophecy, is a sign for the working class that defense of the Soviet Union is the foremost of its tasks.

CUBAN WORKERS ARRESTED WHEN THEY TRY TO CARRY ON UNION ACTIVITIES IN OPEN

A convention of the Confederation National Obrera de Cuba was held recently in Havana, Cuba. The convention was called by the City Central Labor bodies of Havana, Matanzas, Sagua and Cruzes and was well attended by delegates from the various local unions of Cuba, amongst them the railway workers, building trades, marine workers, shoe, printers, clothing, etc.

The convention was held after the unions have been practically driven underground by the murder of many of the leaders that led the strike of the plantation slaves, by agents of the Machado government.

After having weakened the unions thru fascist terror this puppet of Wall Street now allows them to meet in the open again. The proceedings of the convention, however, show that the labor movement meeting in this conference was different from the preceding ones and while some of the unions lost in numbers the martyrs of the struggle did not die in vain. A more militant, more class-conscious body of workers assembled in this convention.

Wall Street Government.

It was an anti-imperialist convention. After the experiences of recent years, these delegates learned to understand that this colony of the U. S. A. with its puppet government was but a tyranny set up by Wall Street.

A committee was elected to formulate statutes and carry on the work. The government immediately showed its displeasure and arrested the members of the committee and the general secretary, who are now awaiting trial. This is the kind of democracy workers get in territories and dependencies controlled by "our" democracy.

Guerilla Bands Kill Serbian General and Government Threatens

BELGRADE, Oct. 6.—The government announced today that severe measures will be taken against Macedonian rebels following the murder at Stip, southern Serbia, of the Jugoslav General Kovacevic.

The general was shot by two unknown men, believed by officials to have been Macedonian Komitajis.

JUDGE LAZANSKY PRAISES JEWISH FREEDOM IN USSR

Tells of Progress in the Workers Republic

With special praise for the development of Jewish colonies in the Soviet Union and the establishment of children's playgrounds, Judge Edward Lazansky has returned from the U. S. S. R. with an optimistic view of the country's future.

"Conditions there are developing rapidly," he said. "So far as one can see, things are normal. There are undisputed signs of recovery."

"Before we went into Russia we were cautioned against the project," he said. "We were told that to go would be dangerous, that we would be assaulted by hoodlums.

"With this state of mind, we knew not what to expect. We did find a peaceful, courteous people, ready to show us everything, ready to answer all our questions.

Furnished With Guides.

"In Moscow there is a Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. This society furnished us guides who showed us the co-operatives, and who took us everywhere except in the Kremlin, where they said a convention was in progress.

"We visited an art museum and saw fully 5,000 persons eager and interested in cultural affairs. We visited a playground in Moscow where the children of the employes of the co-operatives, thousands in number, studied music, played games, and appeared to be very happy. They told us there were six of these playgrounds accommodating 100,000 and more children.

Jewish Freedom.

"The Jew, also, has gained in prestige and freedom in Russia, Justice Lazansky said. Before the war no Jew could enter Leningrad or Moscow unless he was a professional. Today there are 175,000 Jews who have become farmers, he said. Economic and political freedom has been granted to the Jews."

Justice Lazansky was particularly interested, as a leader in Jewish charities, in the relief and reconstruction measures, which were proving of great assistance. During the past three years some 1,500,000 rubles ($750,000) has been expended under the control of the Agro-Joint Distribution Society. Three other societies are assisting, the Ort, the Ozet and the Ikor.

Raised $15,000,000.

These organizations have raised $15,000,000 for relief, and are anxious to increase this amount to $25,000,000. In line with this purpose, Justice Lazansky is to attend a convention in Chicago on Oct. 22.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF BOHEMIA WILL DEFEND U. S. S. R.

Praise Soviet Union in Offer to Die for It

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 6.—The Central Committee of the Textile Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R. has received a letter from the Conference of the Czecho-Slovak textile workers which is going on at present in Bohemia (Czecho-Slovakia). The letter contains the following statement:

"Only in your country, where power is in the hands of the working class, do workers' wages increase and is provision made for their welfare. The delegates to this conference know that the capitalist world hates the U. S. S. R. for these achievements and takes up a threatening attitude to the Soviet proletariat. We are ready side by side with you to defend the U. S. S. R. from the attacks of its enemies, being willing even to lay down our lives. The mass of Czecho-Slovak textile workers is now more than ever determined to back the U. S. S. R. and Soviet textile workers."

The General Committee of the Textile Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R. wrote to thank the textile workers of Bohemia for their letter.

Bootlegger Shoots Wife He Says Stole $200,000

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6. — Climaxing several years of domestic strife and litigation with his wife, Mrs. Imogene Holmes Remus, 38, George Remus, who gained nationwide notoriety as "king of the bootleggers," pulled her from a taxicab in Eden Park here today, shot and fatally wounded her, then surrendered to police. Mrs. Remus died at 10.45 a. m.

George Remus, notorious Cincinnati bootleg king, long had held his wife responsible for having broken up his profitable game.

Remus often told intimates here that the woman he killed today had "got away" with something like $200,000 at a time when that much money was enough to put him on the financial shoals.

THE Calles government of Mexico is determined to quell the insurrection. Gen. Francesco R. Serrano, one of the three candidates for the presidency in the 1928 election, was tried by court-martial and found guilty in connection with the revolt of the garrison in Mexico City, and faced a firing squad with thirteen of his followers. Upper left picture shows President Calles, upper right is Gen. Obregon, against whom revolt is aimed; lower photo, Gen. Serrano, who was executed.

BARBUSSE TELLS ABOUT COLONY IN SOVIET UNION

Human Victims of Old Regime Rehabilitated

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct., 6.—On September 15 Henri Barbusse paid a visit to the reformatory labour colony in Sokolniki for the purpose of studying conditions there.

For several hours the French writer visited the work-shops, talked with the inmates on all sorts of questions of interest to him.

After a visit to the club where he was informed about politico-educational work of the institution, Barbusse wrote down the following statement in the visitors' book:

"In memory of my visit and the careful study which I made of conditions in the Sokolniki reformatory I would like to say that I am full of admiration for the humane and careful treatment of the inmates of this institution.

"Basing myself on documentary evidence I declare to the western public that the USSR is transforming the prison into a means for awakening the feelings of citizenship and for stimulating love of labor among the victims of the old regime, the dire results of which are not yet eradicated.

"The institution which I visited today is not a prison, it is a workshop, a labor settlement a "hospital"-institute where the former barbarous penal code has been replaced by the rational teaching of collective life which contributes to the rehabilitation of degraded human beings. Henri Barbusse, September 15, 1927."

Levine Fell With Plane On Boot-licking Stunt

VIENNA, Oct. 6. — Charles A. Levine, American trans-Atlantic flyer, who arrived at Klagenfurt today in a passenger-carrying airplane, said that the trans-ocean plane Columbia was so badly damaged in its forced landing near Rome that it could not be repaired. Levine said he was coming to Vienna, and that he would then return to the United States.

The Columbia was on the way to Bucharest carrying a Spanish prince as passenger when it was forced to land, crashing into a grass covered pole in a field. Levine was trying to show off over Mussolini's home.

Junkers Over-sea Plane Forced Down, Uninjured

DESSAU, Germany, Oct. 6. — The Junkers plane which hopped off at Nordernery on a trans-Atlantic flight, and which was forced down 40 miles from Lisbon, was compelled to land by thick fog, but the machine was not damaged and the occupants were not injured, said a dispatch to the Junkers Works today from Fritz Loose, the pilot.

Expose Plot of Wall Street in Mexico

(Continued from page 1)

arrival of the new Wall Street ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow. This new government was to claim to be the only stable government and it is understood that Morrow was to recommend that it be recognized.

Serrano to Head Clique.

According to the arrangements General Hector Almada, leader of the garrison troops of Mexico City that revolted and were crushed by loyal government troops was to seize President Calles and former president, Alvaro Obregon, imprison or execute them and set up a military government with Serrano at its head. The exposure of the details was made by Carlos Real, of the Mexico City military prison.

Americans Involved In Plot.

Another development today came when it was learned that Americans across the border in Texas were involved in the revolt. Their names are known and will be laid before the American government. It is doubtful whether any action will be taken against them as they are known to be the most servile tools of bigger men who really financed the attempted insurrection against the Calles government because that government refused to become the vassal of the oil, mineral and land thieves.

It is also reported that large amounts of arms and munitions were transported across the border by airplane.

The dirty game of the American government is more evident in view of the fact that on last January 7th, President Coolidge placed an embargo on arms to the Calles government of Mexico, thus preventing military equipment being sent into the country through legal channels, but which favored the smuggling of arms to Wall Street military hirelings.

Expell Wall Street Agents.

Twenty-nine members of the lower chamber of congress have been expelled after exciting debate. They have left Mexico City to avoid arrest.

Bury Executed Traitors.

The funeral of Francesco Serrano and his companions, who were executed at Cuernavaca, was held at Mexico City yesterday. So great was the crowd that three cemeteries were choked with people.

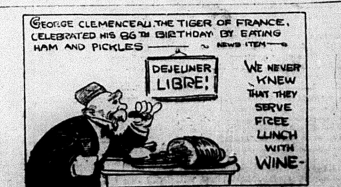
Serrano and all but two of the others were buried in the French cemetery. The two Peralta brothers were buried in the American cemetery. There were no disorders.

General Alfredo R. Quijano faced a firing squad in the military prison courtyard today, he was convicted of leading his command, a part of the Mexico City garrison, in Sunday night's revolt.

In Morelos General Vincent Gonzales, chief of military forces of that state, and thirteen members of the legislature who were involved in the Gomez-Serrano plot faced a firing squad. It was here that General Serrano and his Leutenants were executed Tuesday.

The fate of General Arnulfo Gomez was still in doubt tonight. He is said to be hemmed in with a small force in the state of Vera Cruz.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.


GEORGE CLEMENCEAU, THE TIGER OF FRANCE, CELEBRATED HIS 86TH BIRTHDAY BY EATING HAM AND PICKLES — NEWS ITEM —
DEJEUNER LIBRE!
WE NEVER KNEW THAT THEY SERVE FREE LUNCH WITH WINE-

British Children Are Enthusiastic After Their Trip to the Soviet Union

LONDON, OCT. 6.—Declaring that they would not have returned except for their parents, the six workers' children who left London last June to visit the Soviet Union returned here today. Extremely enthusiastic about their experiences, they related what they liked most about the first Workers' Republic.

The Soviet School system was highly praised by Clifford Roberts, 12 years old and the son of a Welsh miner. He said that school discipline is maintained by pupils' councils "and not with canes."

"The history of the working class is taught the Russian children," young Roberts explained. "Here in England we have a boss history—about kings who have been dead for years." He said that children in the Soviet schools were also taught the principles of evolution.

The children left England secretly last June after the British government refused to grant them passports.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

BOOKS
On Soviet
Russia

For the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations

AS in all parts of the world, workers in the United States will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the world's first workers' government. Celebrate this great day in your own way. Read about Russia—talk to your fellow-worker. Give him a book or pamphlet from this list on all phases of Russian life:

⁂

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...RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS IN 1923 By R. Tomsky	—.05
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BERT MILLER........Business Manager

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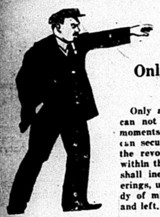

LENIN SAID:

Only Soviet Power Can Be Steadfast

Only a Soviet power can be steadfast. It alone can not be overthrown by the most tempestuous moments of a tempestuous revolution, and it alone can secure a permanent and broad development of the revolution, a peaceful struggle of the parties within the Soviets. Until there is such a power, we shall inevitably have indecision, irresolution, waverings, unending "power crises," the senseless comedy of ministerial antics, and explosions from right and left.

The British Labor Party Leadership Meets The Tories Half Way

Two events of the utmost importance to the British labor movement and which show in clear relief the criminal policy followed by the right wing and reformist leadership, occurred at the first session of the Labor Party conference now in Black pool.

First, the conference approved of the expulsion of the Teachers Labor League on the grounds that it was "under Communist influence."

Second, the conference witnessed the withdrawal of the civil service unions, forced out by the Trade Union Act which prohibits them belonging to or supporting the Labor Party.

Thus, while the tory government awakens the labor movement by special suppressive legislation, the official leadership also weakens it by expelling militant organizations against which the Trade Union Act is principally directed.

Every act of the official British labor leadership fits into the pattern set for it by British imperialism. With such leadership in control of the labor movement the tories have nothing to fear. On the contrary, the MacDonald-Thomas-Henderson-Hicks leadership is actively carrying out in the labor movement the work which the tories themselves could not do without arousing a storm which they could not quell.

British imperialism waits only until the work of their labor agents is completed before launching a campaign of still more open imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union and the colonial peoples.

Against this program the Communist Party and the National Minority Movement are rallying the British working class. This accounts for the hostility they meet from the official leadership.

The Great National Hoax Is On Again

The gamblers who manipulate the baseball pools throughout the country are reaping the last of their season's harvest as the pennant holders of the two national leagues stage the "championship series." The amount of money that changes hands in the course of a world series is unknown, but that it is fabulous no one doubts.

Likewise it is equally evident to anyone capable of the slightest mental effort that the big guns at the head of the thing know precisely how every game will come out. There are people on the inside of the graft who can tell before the series starts just how it will end. They are the ones who get the big money. The others, and the overwhelming majority, who play the pools are the suckers who make the thing pay.

So rotten is the whole mess that it is necessary to maintain an expensive window dressing of professional respectability in the person of a baseball "czar," the notorious former federal judge, Landis, who is one of the worst labor baiters of the century.

This so-called sport, like prize-fighting and wrestling matches, is thoroughly polluted by capitalism, and no intelligent worker should pay any attention to it beyond being able to blast the illusion held by other workers that there is anything fair about such performances.

In place of being the dupes of the professional sports, the workers should organize sports in which they can participate in masses, thereby developing themselves physically and mentally so that they will be better able to challenge the power of the capitalist system on any front and with any weapons they may get in their hands.

Diaz Decorates Marines for Nicaragua Murders

President Diaz, the depraved hireling of Wall Street, who is maintained in office by American bayonets, is to decorate the fifty officers and enlisted men who slaughtered a few hundred natives who were waging a struggle for self-determination of their own country. This is surely something new in the way of political degeneracy. It is not at all an unusual thing for heads of governments to decorate its own soldiers who have defended it against invasion, but here is a case of the head of the government giving medals to the invaders who with airplanes, bombs, gattling guns and poison gas exterminated citizens of the country.

This performance only shows in what utter contempt the unfortunate people of Nicaragua are held by their bloody oppressors. Diaz not only brazenly defends the interests of Yankee imperialism, but has the audacity to decorate its gun-men for killing citizens of his own country. This flunkey of Wall Street also sends decorations to the families of the two marines, S. C. Russell of Finela, Ala., and James S. Glasser of Disputanta, Va., who met death during the engagement that resulted in the frightful slaughter of the Nicaraguans. If the families of these deluded marines who acted as gunmen for Wall Street have the intelligence that ought to be possessed by ordinary mortals they will send back the blood-streaked medals to the loathsome hireling, Diaz, and give their act wide publicity in order to warn other prospective cannon-fodder to give the recruiting stations a wide berth.

That Diaz is the most inconsequential figure-head is further evidenced by the fact that the national prison of Nicaragua is to be controlled by the native constabulary recently organized with the aid of American marines, and that a marine officer will be warden. Hence the marines not only maintain the president in power so that the interests of Wall Street will be defended at all times, but they conduct wholesale murders against even the slightest attempt at political opposition and now become the jailers. In commenting upon the prison, a news dispatch states that "for the first time in many months there are no political prisoners in this jail." There may not be any for many months to come for the simple reason that the armed hooligans of the Wall Street bandits eliminate the necessity of taking political prisoners by the efficient device of murder.

The plight of the Nicaraguans, under the frightfulness of Wall Street, is indescribable. The meagre news emanating from that country gives us only an inkling of the uses to which American armed forces are put in suppressing people who inhabit territory containing something Wall Street wants.

This rampant imperialism must be challenged, not alone by the exploited and oppressed populations of the southern republics, but by the workers of this country who, in ever large numbers are being called upon to act as human munitions for Wall Street.

Why the A. F. of L. Does Not Organize

Report of Executive Council Admits That A. F. of L. Union Structure Is Obsolete—"New Group Bases For Organization" Required—Appeal To Bosses Instead of Workers—Promise Bosses Better Service Than Company Unions Give—The Vitality of Left Wing Slogans

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE section on organization in the report of the A. F. of L. executive council to the Los Angeles convention is featured by a guarded but nevertheless obvious admission that the craft and specialised occupational structure of the American labor movement is an insurmountable handicap to the unionization of unorganized basic industries.

THE executive council avoids such words as "basic" or "decisive" in referring to the great exploiting enterprises of American capitalism. It prefers the terms "highly machinized" or "mass production" industries. Here is a slight flavor of the terminology of the social worker and smart young men from the colleges, "the prawblem solvers," as Ralph Chaplin calls them—who are beginning to find their way into the sanctums of the reformed labor leaders and who substitute lacquered cigarette-trays for the old brown cuspidors. Even the virility of phrase which was characteristic of Gompers, has vanished.

AFTER citing the tremendous advances in specialization and machine processes, the executive council says:

"This production technique in quantity and mass production industries requires new kinds of skill AND NEW GROUP BASES FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKERS INTO UNIONS."

"New group bases" smacks again of the welfare worker phraseology and is a patent attempt to avoid drawing the obvious conclusion from the facts as outlined—THAT AMALGAMATION OF THE EXISTING UNIONS INTO INDUSTRIAL UNIONS IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

"Industrial Unionism" is a slogan that workers in these industries can understand and will respond to "One union for each industry" is the slogan which the executive council would raise if it was really concerned about the millions of workers outside the unions and not trying to justify its failure to organise them.

BUT at last we have the official leadership of the A. F. of L. on record, in a carefully prepared document of its own composition, that faced with the centralised and specialised machine industry of America, the structural form of the American Federation of Labor unions—with the exception of the United Mine Workers and a few other less important unions—is a bar to further progress.

Upon what grounds now will labor officialdom justify its war on the left wing and its program for amalgamation?

"THE work of organization in mass production industries is such that there must be a new basis of appeal," says the executive council. "The industry or the plant must be studied in order to find a basis which would introduce ELEMENTS OF UNITY AND JOINT INTEREST."

Here again the executive council makes the admission that the present policy and form of the American labor movement is practically useless in coping with the concrete task of organization of the millions of unorganised workers.

BUT the way in which the report treats the whole issue of the organization of the unorganised puts it on a false basis. Reading the report one receives the impression that "mass production" is a recent phenomenon and that with the exception of automobiles, it applies only to secondary industries such as radio manufacture, "vacuum cleaners, mechanical refrigeration . . . electrical appliances," etc.

The whole emphasis of this section of the report is placed upon these lighter industries, while steel, food packing, oil production and refining, etc., of far greater importance, are not even mentioned.

As if with the deliberate intention of diverting the attention of the union membership from the fact that these are old established industries which the official labor leadership has failed to organise, the report stresses again and again the necessity of the various sections of the labor movement WATCHING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

IT is necessary to quote the sections which amplify this utterly asinine recommendation in order to show the lengths to which a corrupt and bankrupt labor leadership will go to cover up its failures—and also to avoid offending the big capitalists who own the unorganised basic industries:

"If each central labor union had a SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO BE ON THE WATCH FOR NEW INDUSTRIES . . . the movement would be in a much better position. . . . NEW INDUSTRIES ARE CONSTANTLY DEVELOPING AND IT WOULD BE WELL IF WE HAD AGENCIES ON WATCH FOR THESE NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ORGANIZATION."

FUTILITY can hardly go further.

What does the experience of the labor movements in all countries teach? What is one of the principle lessons of the organization campaigns headed by William Z. Foster in food packing and steel? It is that once the basic industry is organised the organization of the dependent industries clustered around it takes place almost automatically.

But in connection again with its recommendation that sentinels be on the watch for new industries, the executive council for the third time admits the handicap of the present structural form by saying: "We should have a definite responsibility for fields that have been left UNGUARDED BECAUSE FALLING WITHOUT THE JURISDICTION OF EXISTING UNIONS."

Amalgamation is the answer but that answer the A. F. of L. leadership will not make. That would be "Communism."

THE executive council prefers demoralization of the labor movement and patient waiting for the rise of new industries rather than amalgamation and an organization drive to build industrial unions in basic industry.

What are the practical consequences of this policy in terms of union organization? The executive council itself gives the answer on Page 22:

Use of "yellow dog" contracts has not decreased. Employers in many states have been compelling their employees to sign contracts not to belong to unions as a condition of employment. In other instances we find employers requiring their workers to belong to company unions."

ONE concrete instance of the inability of the present leadership to organise anybody is the automobile industry. Almost exactly one year ago the executive council was instructed by the Detroit convention to suspend jurisdictional questions "for the time being" so the work could be started.

The executive council now reports that "two conferences have been held at headquarters" and that "we are not in a position to report in detail upon this campaign. . . ." This is the sum total of a year's work in the second largest industry in America.

IN Detroit, where 15,000 Ford workers read regularly the shop bulletin issued by the Workers (Communist) Party of America and are obviously desirous of having a union, it would seem that even by accident, the various A. F. of L. organisers who have been in Detroit this year, would have organised a few automobile workers.

But the executive council has absolutely nothing to report. Again we find the reason for this given by the official leadership on Page 25 of the report where it reads:

"There is nothing that the company union can do within a single company that a trade union can not develop the machinery for doing AND ACCOMPLISH MORE EFFECTIVELY. UNION-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION . . . IS MUCH MORE FUNDAMENTAL AND EFFECTIVE THAN THE EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION PLANS FOR COOPERATING WITH THE MANAGEMENT."

THE A. F. of L. leadership in Detroit, as elsewhere, has been appealing TO THE BOSSES INSTEAD OF TO THE WORKERS.

In the statements quoted, labor officialdom, to use the plainest kind of language, IS ACTUALLY OFFERING TO SCAB ON COMPANY UNIONS.

But the bosses prefer their company unions and the workers certainly will not be inspired by the thought that they will have two bosses instead of one—capitalists plus labor officials—if they accept this official definition of trade unionism.

THIS, coupled with the officially admitted obsolete structural form of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions, plus the fear of the influx of unorganised workers, plus the earnest desire to cause the big capitalists no embarrassment, accounts for the fact that by concealing the loss of more than 100,000 coal miners, A. F. of L. officialdom is able to show a "gain" of only 8441 members over 1926—in a year when "prosperity" still reigns.

Organization of the unorganized and amalgamation are shown by the A. F. of L. report to be slogans that express two vital needs of the labor movement. They are demands that will not be downed by setting the police on Communist workers.

Letters From Our Readers

Ukrainian Women Send $32.75

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The DAILY WORKER shall not be crushed! The workers need and shall have a reliable source from which to learn the news of the world, and such a source is our beloved DAILY WORKER.

To help maintain this paper we must fight against the efforts which are being made to destroy it. And to fight we must have financial support. Knowing this the Ukrainian Working Women's Organization of Boston, an educational society, while celebrating its fifth anniversary, brought the matter to the attention of the audience, and after a short explanation a collection was taken up. The audience was not large, but those that were present gave generously and $32.75 was collected. We enclose herewith a money order for this amount, and shall try to send another in short time.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!

—**Ukrainian Working Women's Organization of Boston.**

Why I Am A Communist,

Editor, The DAILY WORKER—

I sent the following letter to the New York Times 10 days ago but they would not print it. I wrot it to the Times because I got sick and disgusted hearing about this country's prosperity, etc., etc.

This is my letter to the Times:

"What Makes Me A Communist?

MY SALARY: $22.00 a week for running an elevator 10 hours a day. Five years faithful and steady work and a $2.00 raise!

FUTILE HUNTS: for that "congenial work and better pay".

A FAMILY: A wife in delicate health, a one year old baby, all of us in need of medical care, all of us undernourished.

RENT: $18.00 a month, top floor, cold tenement house, 3 rooms, gas heating that freezes in winter. The gas bill averages from $5 to $6 and rent and living expenses all have to be paid out of $22.00 a week wages."

Does my boss worry about my ability to get along on this starvation wage? No! You may starve, there are so many thousand slaves to take your place for less pay! The ruling class pushes us to the verge of despair. No full stomach will cry for food but we must revolt when we are in despair.—J. N., New York City.

Annual Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

At a recent meeting of the Citizens' Protective League of Colombiana County, the enclosed resolutions were drafted and the writer was instructed to mail them to you for printing in The DAILY WORKER:

"Resolved that the deepest sympathy and condolence are extended to the family and relatives of Sacco and Vanzetti recently murdered by the officials of Massachusetts.

"Resolved that we henceforth, observe August 23rd of each successive year as a memorial day in honor of the death of these two working class martyrs."

—**Geo. H. Schepp, (for the Citizen's Protective League) East Liverpool, Ohio.**

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.

DRAMA

In Old Heidelberg

"The Student Prince" at the Astor Is Easy on the Eyes

HERR Lubitsch, the Teutonic movie director is entitled to the thanks of film patrons as well as the dough he receives from his employers for the magnificent artistry displayed in "The Student Prince" now showing at the Astor Theatre. Not even the pulchritude of Norma Shearer as Kathi and the Prince-of-Wales-like demeanour of Ramon Novarro as her princely lover, outshine the unseen director who has turned out a picture as free from hokum and idiotic sub-titles as one could expect from Hollywood. Lubitsch follows the play "In Old Heidelberg," which Richard Mansfield made popular here, in unfolding his story.

NORMA SHEARER

The prince with his life-loving and unconventional tutor goes to happy Heidelberg to study, but chiefly to fall in love with the pretty daughter of the innkeeper who takes the offensive before the prince has time to put up his guards. In the language of pugilism he goes down for the count and is happy ever afterwards between making love to Kathi and drinking beer with his fellow students, until he becomes heir to the throne and is compelled to marry for business.

Not the least interesting part of the entertainment is the chorus of thirty male voices, in songs that should warm the cockles of every heart that ever throbbed to a stein of Muenchner. It is a good show.—T. J. O'F.

"The Taming of the Shrew" Opens at Garrick October 24

Lowell Brentano, co-author with Fulton Oursler of "The Spider," has completed a new play called "Dancing Dollars," which is to be produced this season.

Elliot Cabot, will be Helen Hayes' leading man in "Coquette." The play opens at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, on Monday.

Robert Malcolm, George Reynolds and Gerald Johnson have been added to the cast of "Send No Money," which is now in rehearsal.

Some of the principal players who will support Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis in the modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew," which the Garrick Players will present at the Garrick on October 24, includes Maria Ouspenskaya, formerly of the Moscow Art Theatre; Reginald Bach, who was Uncle Dick in "Yellow Sands"; C. H. Croker-King, Betty Linley, Leslie Barrie, Junius Matthews, Frothingham Lysons and Berresford Lovett.

LESLIE HOWARD

Who is appearing in his own play, "Murray Hill," a bright and amusing farce, now on view at the Bijou Theatre.

Prior to the New York showing Chamberlain Brown says that "Immoral Isabella?" the satirical comedy by Lawton Campbell with Frances Starr in the title role, will open next Monday at New Haven.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves 8:30. Mts. Wed & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Romancing 'Round
with Helen MacKellar & Ralph Morgan

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30.

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

THE I. L. P. officially supported MacDonald, Thomas and the right wing leadership of the Labor Party in the expulsion policy against the Communists. Having succeeded here, they next tackled the trade unions and accomplished their aim in having the last convention of the trade union congress vote to withdraw from the Anglo-Russian trade union committee and to threaten the disaffiliation of local unions that joined the Minority Movement. With those accomplishments behind him, the "pacifist" MacDonald is now waging war on what is left of radicalism in the Labor Party and the clever I.L.P. strategists are now in line for the same medicine they helped Mac give the Communists. The honest radicals in the I. L. P. must either join the Communist Party or become part of the reactionary MacDonald machine.

* * *

NOT since Commodore Peary, with his battle-fleet opened up Japan to American commerce was there a more formidable battery of big guns in the Mikado's empire than at the present time. Under the leadership of Thomas W. Lamont, a group of New York bankers are visiting Japan with a view to pulling the country out of the financial crisis precipitated by the earthquake of 1923. In return for their services in floating loans, six American bankers have been decorated by the emperor with various imperialist orders. Lamont is now in the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, while J. P. Morgan is in the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. Tho we know very little about Japanese decorations, we have a suspicion that Morgan's title tops the list.

* * *

ECHOES of Teapot Dome are again heard in the political valleys as the next presidential election looms on the horizon. Messrs. Blackmer and O'Neill, who are alleged to have knowledge of the little black satchel in which Doheny's $100,000 was conveyed to Mr. Fall, have been located in Europe and may return to take the witness stand against their former benefactors. They may also know about the herd of cattle Harry Sinclair walked on to Mr. Fall's ranch for no reason whatever except that Harry did not like to see a good ranch untenanted.

* * *

SINCLAIR and Fall are to stand trial on October 17, for defrauding the government. Neither of those gentlemen are worrying. Sinclair was once found guilty of contempt of court, but he continued to enjoy the fresh air, tho courts are very touchy about their dignity. The democrats may expect to make some political capital out of the scandal, but the American voters are so accustomed to political scandals that one more or less means little to them.

Illinois Labor Leaders Claim Success in Capitalist Politics

"Friends" Were Rewarded—Enemies Were Punished—Yet Labor's Bills Failed—A Year's Record of the "Nonpartisan" Policy

By ARNE SWABECK.

ON Saturday, September 17, the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor adjourned proclaiming another successful year's record of political activities for labor,—but how do realities correspond with this official version?

Last year the Illinois slush fund exposures astounded a gullible public with its revelations of corrupt politics. Big corporations were caught red handed in the act of paying hundreds of thousands of dollars to their political tools in the republican and democratic parties; funds used for political rewards, bribings, vote stealings, sluggings and killings—the system called "Chicago politics." The political tools landed the big stakes—the immense administration payrolls and the dispensing of budgets mounting into many millions.

THE corporations further consolidated their political control while the working masses simply remained the victims to be further fleeced.

Yet the officials of the Illinois trade union movement proclaim the success and proven soundness of the American Federation of Labor political program, that is, of playing the game of the two old corrupt parties. The bosses come in for a share of credit in this success and the officials even recommend to dig in deeper and become part and parcel of the old party ward and precinct machines.

Playing the Bosses' Game.

IN President John H. Walker's report adopted by the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention, the A. F. of L. political policy is praised in the following words:

> "During the past year the practicability, the desirability, the soundness and the advantages of the American Federation of Labor program politically, both for purposes of securing the enactment of legislation that is reasonable and fair, and for the defeat of legislation which could have the opposite effect, as well as for securing results in the nomination and election of men to public office, judicial, legislative and executive, has become more and more apparent...."

PRESIDENT Walker goes on to try to show that past experience of separate political organizations resulted only in disuniting the ranks of labor, uniting the opposing forces and making everybody else antagonistic to the workers. The real meaning of such twaddle becomes clearer when he praises the "growing development of mutual agreements between the employers and workers on legislative matters," citing the passage of four bills jointly agreed upon and claimed to be beneficial to labor: the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation law; the Barbers' Qualification law; the Electrical Workers Code and Qualification law, and two bills agreed to between the Mine Workers and the Coal Operators of the state. The adoption report comments as follows:

> "These joint actions are an indication of a better spirit developing in industry—that where both sides are organized and deal with one another they recognize and respect the rights of each other—they act as human beings, one towards another. . . ."

STRANGE sounds these to the ears of the eighty thousand coal miners of the state on strike since April with the operators bending all efforts to destroy union conditions ,and, if possible, to destroy the union itself. Or perhaps they sound worse to the hundreds of thousands of workers in the factories, the stockyards, the railroad shops, yes—and even in the building trades with its constantly increasing terrific speed-up system and constant efforts to break down working conditions.

This, however, does not at all dismay the trade union officials, and President Walker offers his "practical" solution of further "mutual agreements" between the workers and the bosses thru the capitalist tools in the two old corrupt parties, saying:

> "I would recommend that a vigorous campaign to be made everywhere in the state to secure the election of competent precinct committeemen who can be depended upon to do the thing that is right who will neither be bribed nor intimidated. . . ."

Surely the bosses will know how to appreciate such talk. Clever phrases to soothe the pangs of exploitation.

The Successful Legislative Record.

UNDER this heading labor officialdom first records the achievement of many "friends" being elected any many enemies defeated. Then it proceeds to list the monumental improvements gained for labor somewhat in the following order:

1. The enactment of a statewide primary law, drafted and sponsored by Governor Small. It so happened that the governor and labor officials agreed on the needs in this respect.

2. The Barbers Qualification law, providing for an eight grade school education for barbers and a Standardization and Inspection law for electrical workers.

3. An amendment to the Educational Distributive Fund law, providing for distribution of some of the funds according to need, not merely where the taxes are paid.

4. The Wages Security bill, holding stockholders of bankrupt concerns liable for two weeks' wages to workers employed.

5. A bill increasing the Mothers' Pension Fund, and amendments increasing the pension funds for certain public servants.

6. An amendment increasing the funds to be distributed for workmen's compensation by two million and a half dollars for the state.

7. The enactment of a law providing for separate jails for women prisoners. How that may benefit labor is perhaps not yet known.

8. The enactment of the Gasoline Tax law, providing for a two cents tax on each gallon gasoline bought, the funds to be used for building of hard roads. Increasing of such indirect taxes is quite a celebrated scheme of capitalist legislation. It helps to relieve the direct tax burden resting upon the shoulders of the wealthy. The benefit to labor is claimed to be in the number of men it will put to work building hard roads, as one worker said who had been employed at that task for some time for 40 cents an hour working ten hours a day; he then learned why they were called "hard roads."

9. The so-called Fish Fans bill, providing for the setting aside of a fund of twenty million dollars for the establishment of fishing and hunting grounds in the state.

This is claimed as an achievement for labor since these grounds are supposed to become available for recreation for the common people. The question is,—did it ever occur to these trade union officials that the workers, when not under the grind of the speed-up system, are too busy hunting another job to be able to go to such recreation places even if entry would be permitted?

The Bills That Failed.

THE so-called labor friends within the capitalist legislatures, selected by the capitalist parties, seem always to be able to so manage matters that proposed bills which are obnoxious to the bosses, their real masters, somehow fall short by a few votes. Of course, they thereby help to make a complete mockery out of this policy of supporting labor's "friends" within the capitalist parties. A mockery, which some day even the high paid trade union officials will no longer be able to hide from the workers.

HEREWITH are listed some of the bills which for very good reason were made to fail, deliberately, in passage by a few votes:

1. The Firemen's Pension law amendments were defeated, showing that those who rule today set definite limits for workers' pension.

2. The Old Age Pension bill failed of enactment. One more example of the same character.

3. The bill requiring that all prison made goods up for sale in the State of Illinois, be labeled "prison made" goods, was defeated. "This bill was called up when a number of our friends were absent," is the sad commend in the Illinois Federation of Labor legislative report. But, of course, the sale of prison made goods is a too lucrative business to be interfered with by labels.

4. The One Day Rest in Seven bill failed. In that case the "friends" were also said to have been absent. But whether absent or present, the big Illinois corporations are by no means ready to permit the worthy legislators to give any such guarantees to the workers no matter whose friends they are claimed to be. Such guarantees will only be granted when the workers fight with sufficient force to obtain them.

5. The Child Labor bill, providing for raising of the educational requirement from the sixth to the eight grade for children who are forced out of school to seek employment in industry, was defeated. In regards to the inhuman child labor exploitation the bosses have not changed in the least. They still insist upon the right to continue it and take the view that workers' children who are to enter industry do not need much education.

IT is to the shame of the leadership of the American trade union movement that practically nothing is being done to do away with this cruel system, save for the drafting of bills, to be defeated. The complete absence of militancy in dealing with this problem is mainly responsible for its continuance.

6. The bill to prohibit the "Yellow Dog" contract, after being held up too long to pass, was withdrawn. It may be ventured at this point that if the policy of supporting labor's "friends" is to be relied upon, it may never pass, or at least only in such form that it will become meaningless. The Yellow Dog contract has become too dear to the heart of the big Illinois "open shop" corporations. It is an effective means to help keep the workers in subjection. But it is also a deadly threat against trade unionism and only militant struggle by labor will do away with it.

7. The Womens' Eight Hour bill failed of enactment. Capitalism is not ready to guarantee the eight hour workday for women in industry, and here is how it failed:

Of those representatives in the House at Springfield who last year received the endorsement of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, three voted against the bill, four were recorded present, but not voting and two were absent. The defeat was deliberate.

The Failure to Take Necessary Political Measures.

THIS is but one example of the political record established through the policy of "supporting the friends and punishing the enemies" within the boss controlled parties. It is not much at variance with the record of "achievements" elsewhere under the same policy. In the face of this trade union officials have the temerity to speak of success and to recommend continuance in the same old rut. They are playing the bosses' game and to that degree are responsible for the continued plight of the workers.

PERHAPS nothing more could be expected from this convention which was more reactionary in character than any one held before. Every sign of militancy was condemned, so much pleasing the Chicago Association of Commerce that it sent an invitation to the state federation to hold its next convention in Chicago.

Nevertheless a few more such records will make more apparent for labor the need of discarding this old policy and begin political activities on a class basis. Selecting actual labor representatives through labor's own political party. Exposing bills for labor, fighting for these bills in the legislature and outside. Exposing the capitalist control of the law-making bodies and organize labor into a mass movement against its class enemy—capitalism and capitalism's political parties.

DETROIT DETROIT
FIRST BAZAAR OF THE SEASON
given by
THE JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS of Detroit
Sunday, October 9, New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave.
CONCERT will begin at 3 P. M. with UKRAINIAN CHORUS. ANNA SOFFIEVA, well known Detroit singer; Interpretive dancing; Piano solo, and other interesting features. The main attraction will be
BEN GOLD
Leader of the New York Furriers' Union and Left Wing, who will be in Detroit for the first time and will speak in the afternoon.
VALUABLE ARTICLES at reasonable prices. Doors will open 12 noon for those who want the benefit of early bargains.
A good union orchestra will furnish good Jazz music for those who wish to dance all evening.—Good things to eat.—An International beauty contest in which girls of 15 nationalities will participate.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25c FOR ALL DAY AND EVENING.

MONSTER
CELEBRATION and CONCERT
25 YEARS
Revolutionary and Literary Activities of
M. OLGIN
Saturday, October 8th
Doors open 7. Beginning 8:30 sharp.
At the ORCHESTRA HALL
Michigan Blvd., between Jackson and Adams
PROGRAM
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
CONDUCTOR *MANUSSOVICH*
FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTOR *DOLMON*
FREIHEIT CHILDREN CHORUS
CONDUCTOR *DOBROW*
FREIHEIT DRAMATIC STUDIO:
BOROCK and LEMSON
PIANO SOLO
by Miss PEARL SILVERMAN
Miriam Mesirow — *Youthful Piano Virtuoso*
Irina Georgievsky — *Russian Opera Singer*
SPEAKERS
M. Bedacht — Greeting Workers Comm. Party
M. Epstein — *Editor, Freiheit*
M. OLGIN
If you want to be one of the lucky ones, buy your ticket in advance.
TICKETS ON SALE: Freiheit Office, 3209 Roosevelt Road.
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1.00.
SUNDAY, 6 P. M. Banquet in the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie, where Olgin and M. Epstein will be present. Reserve your plates.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

ONE DAY TERMS GIVEN TO FOUR FURRIERS HERE

Postpone Cases of Five Cloakmakers to Oct. 30

Four furriers arrested during the furriers strike were sentenced to one day in jail by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky in the 57th St. police court yesterday morning.

The four workers were originally sentenced to six and eight month terms by Magistrate Ewald in Jefferson Market Court. They were given a new trial on Sept. 22 and pleaded guilty, Louis Broad arrested at the same time was sentenced to one day in jail on Sept. 22.

Five cloakmakers arrested several weeks ago had their cases postponed until Oct. 30, when they will again appear before Magistrate Brodsky. Louis M. Mandelbaum is attorney for the workers.

* * *

Chicago Terrorism Continues

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The arrest of cloak and dressmakers pickets is continuing. Ida Rothstein, Yaffne, Garfinick and Duboff were taken into custody yesterday at the command of the right wing who helped the police with the arrests.

The Sigman thugs are creating a reign of terror in the needle trades market, attacking all workers who support the Chicago Joint Board. Among those brutally attacked were Pfeffer, an active supporter of the progressive administration.

The right wing thugs are unusually active outside of the shop of Ellenberg, president of the Chicago Manufacturers Association. Several workers were viciously beaten up near this shop.

* * *

Rabbit Workers Meeting

NEWARK, Oct. 6.—A joint meeting of local 25, Newark and local 58, Furriers Union, Brooklyn, will be held Friday, 2 p. m. at the Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St.

The two locals are carrying out an organization campaign among the rabbit fur shops of Brooklyn and New Jersey to organize the industry. All rabbit fur workers must attend the meeting as important questions will come up for action.

Order of the Sacred Treasure Awarded to J. P. Morgan for Loan

TOKIO, Oct. 6.—A loan to the Japanese imperialists is appropriately re-paid. Six American bankers, representatives of financial houses making loans to the Japanese banks in an effort to rehabilitate the "shaky credit, unsettled by the earthquake, heavy investment in Manchurian imperialist ventures, and the failure of the banking houses headed by Suzuki and Co. this spring, have been awarded the order of the Sacred Treasure.

J. P. Morgan, as the heaviest invester, received the first class order of the Sacred Treasure.

Are You Collecting Bundles, Names, Ads for the Bazaar?

65 Women Unionists Hear Muste Urge Labor Organization

(By Helen G. Norton Federated Press)

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 6.—"Organized labor in America is being fought more consistently, more desperately, more subtly and successfully today than at any time since the American Federation of Labor was organized," the 3rd annual fall conference of the Women's Trade Union League, at Brookwood Labor College, was told by the school director, A. J. Muste. Sixty-five women, 41 of them delegates representing 20 unions affiliated with the league, were present.

M. H. Hedges of the Electrical Workers Journal, who led the discussion of the 5-day work week, pointed out that while increased production through machine processes and labor efficiency made the 5-day week plausible, a concentrated defense on the part of employers was likely, Hedges asserted that the shorter work week could be won only in those industries where the unions were strong enough to force it.

"In other words, it comes down to the same basis that arguments about wage theories inevitably come to," said Hedges, "—wages are ultimately determined by the organized strength of the workers."

Muste's subject was labor psychology. He used the situation in the basic industries—steel, textiles, mining and the abuse of injunctions, police tyranny over every sort of activity, and the growth of company unions, to illustrate the war of employers on labor unionism.

Crouch Greeted By Workers of New York

Continued from Page One

last night that in spite of his imprisonment he had no regret.

"If necessary I would do the same thing again," he said.

"We see in different parts of the world how the soldiers are being used as the agents of imperialistic capitalism. Nicaragua and China are two outstanding examples."

Crouch arrived from his home town, Hays, N. C., where the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan tried to silence him.

"The night I arrived home," he continued, "a bomb was exploded outside my father's house in an effort to terrorize me. The Klan is very strong in that part of the country.

"Two weeks before I reached home the local newspapers started a campaign against me. Among them is one owned by my nephew. He denounced me in the editorial pages of the newspaper.

"In spite of all these acts several hundred people attended a meeting which I addressed at my father's house."

Since Crouch was released he has spoken at about 20 meetings in different cities including Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Detroit. When in Detroit he met Trumbell for the first time since he left prison.

Relief and Defense Conference Will Be Held Next Sunday

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers will hold a conference Sunday, 10 a. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., to prepare for the future defense work of the needle trades workers.

In issuing the call for the conference, the committee says in part:

"For two years there has been a struggle in the needle trades unions. On the one side is the black reaction trying to stamp out all freedom of action on the part of the workers and to tear from them the control of their own unions. On the other side, stand all the progressive elements fighting for a clean union controlled by the workers.

Used All Means.

"In this struggle, the reaction did not hesitate to use every means such as sending numerous family men to jail in the effort to attain their ends.

"The Mineola frame-up is well known to all. Even now, there is a sentence of five years in jail hanging over the heads of nine innocent workers. In spite of the fact that numerous workers were sent to jail, the unions partially destroyed and all the gains of many past struggles again lost, the reaction failed to break the militant spirit of the workers.

"The cloakmakers and furriers stand together as one. They are more strongly united than ever in the struggle to save the unions, destroy the sweatshops, and improve conditions, with control of the union in their own hands."

Bosses Treat Lockout; Violate Agreement

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 6.—The attempt of Hudson County Taxi Owners' Association to cut the already low wages of the taxi drivers here was thwarted yesterday when the Auto Bus Operators Local succeeded in persuading Mayor Frank Hague to stop the threatened lockout.

The taxi drivers who only earn $4.14 a day determined to fight the attempt of the bosses to violate their contract with the local to slash their wages to $3.

They brought their complaint to Mayor Hague, who still carries with him a paid-up teamster union card, who advised them to report to work despite the lock-out threats made by the bosses. When the taxi drivers reported to work yesterday morning they discovered that the lock-out had been ended.

Low Wages.

Their earnings all told, drivers rarely make more than $35 a week, working seven days a week and ten hours a day, Edward Levy, business agent of the local declared.

Despite the complaints of the owners that they were "losing money under the old agreement" they charge from 50 to 100 per cent more than the rate of 20 cents a mile at which New York taxi companies flourish.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

Help the Onward March of the Russian Revolution

Swell the forces of the World Revolution with new readers of The DAILY WORKER. Every new reader's pledge and every subscription is at the same time a greeting of solidarity to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER
DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.
Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for ...... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
Name ....
Address ....
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Six months.. 3.50
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NEGRO AND WHITE LABOR MUST WAR ON SEGREGATION

A.N.L.C. Speakers Show Why Bosses Split Races

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—The segregation of children in public schools on account of race and color was bitterly opposed by Orrin C. Evans, reporter for the Philadelphia Tribune, a Negro paper, in a speech at the weekly Forum of the Local Council of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Armed with facts gathered as a reporter for the Philadelphia Tribune, re-enforced by personal and bitter experience as a victim of this nefarious policy if racial segregation in public education, the speaker from the beginning to the end of his speech advised his audience to unite their forces in order to fight this monster of race prejudice and race hatred.

Assign Negroes Worst Schools.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Evans related the conditions which Negro children are facing in virtue of segregation in the public schools. He pointed out that the worst schools with the poorest equipment are being assigned to Negro children and Negro teachers. In some instances Negro children must go ten and twelve blocks to schools when there is a school right across the street or around the corner from them. The speaker submitted facts showing that Temple University is barring Negroes from its science department while Drexel Institute of Philadelphia which used to admit Negroes is now barring them. Even the Philadelphia school officials are admitting that the present trend of racial segregation in the public schools is intended to continue until there is a complete segregation of all Negro and white school children as far as this is possible.

Once the discussion was on, speakers were quite frank in presenting their view of segregation in the schools of Philadelphia. The present leadership of the Negro was bitterly attacked by A. Warreno, secretary of the Forum. Negro leaders were styled by Mr. Warreno as vile, cheap, dishonest, and corrupted. It is this sort of leadership, according to Warreno, which accounts for the apathy among the Negro masses relative to the segregation of Negro children in the Philadelphia schools. As Mr. Warreno pointed out, "Negro leaders favor segregation in the schools so that their daughters may get jobs."

Bosses Want White and Black Workers Apart.

Practically every speaker who participated in the discussion emphasized the fact that racial segregation in public schools is the policy of the bosses who wish to prevent anything from happening which will enable black workers and white workers to understand and appreciate their essential humanity and common problems. The exploiters of white and black workers know that once white and black children come to understand each other and to fraternize they will fight less in industry and will more and more join their strength when older to fight for their common interests. This will never do for the bosses, hence they raise barriers between the races by beginning with the children whose minds can be so easily poisoned with superficial and cheap capitalistic bunk. The school system, the speakers pointed out, is the bulwark of capitalism. Text books used in the schools, method pedagogy and every angle of school life is calculated to poison the minds of white and black children against each other.

Each speaker said there was no difference between the races and one of the points which show that the bosses don't believe their own theory is the fact that they must not only poison the minds of the children against each other on the basis of race, but that they dare not permit the children to mingle freely and decide for themselves whether they can get along together. Black and white worker, each speaker declared, must join forces to fight segregation in the schools. The children of the working class must not be taught to hate each other, but must learn to appreciate the good in each other and to understand that as children of poverty and capitalist exploitation, they have common interests which mean that they must sympathize with each other. Instead of hating each other they must be appreciative and sympathetic grasping every opportunity to unite for their common liberation.

NICE, France, Oct. 6.—The police today began an investigation of a mysterious explosion outside the Italian consulate at 11 o'clock last night. The explosion was caused by a "parcel bomb" containing black powder. No damage was done. The bomb is of the type used by agents provocateurs.

Rank and File Delegation Goes to Moscow as Reaction Wars on Soviet Recognition

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

It happened as predicted—NO RESOLUTION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DEMANDING RECOGNITION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS.

It is safe to say that this could not happen in any other similar body in any other country in the world.

Turkey has often been looked upon as a backward nation. But the Turkish government, years ago, not only recognized the Workers' Republic, but has an offensive and defensive alliance with the Soviet Union.

* * *

In the matter of recognition the American Federation of Labor is therefore not only more backward than the Turkish and the Persian nations, but also of at least a score of other capitalist governments, including both Germany and France, enemies in the late world war, and even the Fascist tyranny of Mussolini in Italy. All these have recognized the Workers' Republic. Thus the A. F. of L. reaction offers another method of measuring the darkness of its reactionary hue.

* * *

The failure of a recognition resolution to appear in the A. F. of L. convention does not mean that there is not considerable sympathy to be found among the delegates in favor of the Soviet Union.

Every delegate, however, was reminded of the fate meted out to Tim Healy, president of the Stationary Firemen's Union, because he dared champion recognition one year ago at the Detroit Convention, and because he was presumptuous enough to claim the right to be a member of the proposed trade union delegation to visit the Soviet Republic. Healy is no longer president of his union. The reaction has carried out its threat to get rid of him or destroy his union. It got rid of him.

Similar punishment has been or probably will be meted out to those who did join the delegation that recently returned from the Soviet Union with a favorable report.

The terroristic methods invoked against the delegates only served to stop up temporarily but not eliminate this source of the demand for Soviet Recognition.

* * *

There have been resolutions for recognition before the last eight conventions of the A. F. of L. These resolutions, at various times, have been signed by many representative trade union officials, some of them with considerable following.

With all of these silenced, however, the Green-Woll-Morrison regime was fearful that some Communist might be seated in the convention as a delegate. The aid of the police, as well as the co-operation of the right wing labor officialdom in Los Angeles, was enlisted to prevent this much feared development.

This resulted in the refusal to seat William Schneiderman, the delegate of the Los Angeles Office Workers' Union. Schneiderman was not allowed to state his case before the convention. The credentials committee never considered his case. It was merely taken up in an impromptu meeting of Vice President Matthew Woll and Secretary Frank Morrison, accompanied by William Hynes, of the Los Angeles police department, who submitted documents alleged to have been signed by Schneiderman seized in a Sacco-Vanzetti raid.

Schneiderman was charged with Communist activities. If he had been seated as a delegate, he would certainly have introduced a resolution demanding recognition, if no one else had done so. The barring of Schneiderman from the convention, and the disfranchising of the workers belonging to the organization he represented, was another method adopted to combat a Soviet recognition or other left wing resolution.

* * *

But the reaction went even further. It decided to carry on its proceedings behind a wall of police protection. The same police agent, William Hynes, caused the arrest of Sidney Bush, member of the Workers (Communist) Party, who was searched for "dangerous" resolutions, grilled by the police as to any knowledge concerning other Communist delegates who might have slipped into the convention, and finally charged with violation of the hideous Anti-Criminal Syndicalist Law.

Thus the reaction, with capitalist police aid, "protects" the convention against any semblance of an idea that might attempt to seep into it.

* * *

But the use of the police club, to answer the demand for Soviet Recognition at the Los Angeles convention, will only have the same effect that the use of the identical police club, under Green-Woll-McGrady direction, has had in the settlement of left wing issues in the needle trades struggle in New York City.

It merely serves to unmask still further the official labor reaction as allies of the bosses before the eyes of the toiling masses.

* * *

It is very significant that the month that sees the barring of Soviet Recognition resolutions from the A. F. of L. convention, also witnesses the issuance of the report of the first Trade Union Delegation to visit the Workers' Republic. It is expected that this report signed by a list of names headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, one of the largest state organizations of the A. F. of L., will blackeye the hostility of Green-Woll-Morrison regime.

* * *

It is also very significant, according to announcement made on another page in a Federated Press report, that the A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles will have hardly adjourned when a delegation of rank and file trade unionists will leave New York City bound for Moscow, to take part in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, of 1917.

* * *

The actions of the reigning family in the A. F. of L. makes them more acceptable to the exploiting class, the bosses, who are the enemies of the workers. But it also discredits them in the eyes of the workers, who become more radical under the new oppressive measures imposed on them.

* * *

Arthur Pugh, the fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, warned that class-collaboration measures, so eagerly championed by the A. F. of L. reaction, were merely the fetters of "worse slavery."

When those chains weigh heavier than they do today, upon the limbs of American labor, the workers will know that the Greens, the Wolls, the Morrisons helped place them there. The war waged against Soviet Recognition will have its sequel—the cleansing of the American labor movement of the reaction that inaugurated it.

Wall Street's Latest Mexican Insurrection

By H. M. WICKS.

THE bandit agents of American imperialism in Mexico have been decisively defeated in their latest revolutionary attempt. The salutary manner in which the insurrectionary movement was annihilated is indicative of the consolidation of the Calles-Obregon government and is a milepost on the road to the establishment of a permanent government that will develop Mexico as a nation not subservient to the great powers.

The present government has weathered a number of severe storms, due to the fact that history imposed upon it the exceedingly difficult task of trying to develop a capitalist economy in the period of imperialism when the great powers were coveting its natural resources as raw material. The feudal elements that resisted the building of a native economy found powerful allies in the imperialists. The Mexican land laws of 1917 were adopted as measures toward utilizing the rich mineral and oil resources for the development of native industry. Their enforcement by the Calles government aroused the fury of the oil barons who desired a free hand in the pillaging of Mexico. These laws also affected the feudal catholic hierarchy that held, in the name of the church, vast territory. Hence the nationalist government had to wage a fight on two sectors—against imperialism from without, and the agents of imperialism, the feudalists, within.

* * *

FOR quite some time Calles hesitated to take a decisive stand against the intrigues of the imperialist agents. While he was the enemy of Wall Street, the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg gang at Washington thought they could force him to yield to their demands. A whole series of conspiracies, provocations and insults were launched against Mexico, which culmniated in some of the staff of Ambassador Sheffield trying to terrorize Calles by showing him what purported to be military plans of the United States government against Mexico. Calles refused to be intimidated and supinely to grovel before the threats of Wall Street. Instead he exposed the conspiracy.

Kellogg and his minions in the state department had to contrive some defense against this brazen manouver, so they resorted to the stupid countercharge that someone had stolen documents from the American embassy in Mexico City, changed certain clauses and had given them to Calles in order to discredit the benevolent and innocent American government. There the state department apparently let the matter drop, but in reality it continued its policy with different methods. The Mexican government knew the real calibre of Sheffield. His "diplomacy" was held in contempt. So the Washington state department quietly removed him.

* * *

WALL STREET was convinced that it could neither buy nor intimidate the Mexican government, so a new attempt was made to overthrow it.

Most observers of Mexican politics were unable to explain why two candidates appeared in the field against Obregon, the candidate backed by Calles. The reason for their candidacy is now clear. The most prominent of the opposition candidates was General Arnulfo Gomez, who was counted on to mobilize the feudal-clerical elements against the nationalist government. The other candidate was General Francesco Serrano, an experienced military leader who had been prominent in all the revolutionary upheavals since 1910. They were selected as candidates only in order to use the election campaign as a pretest for organizing an insurrection. If there had been any intention of going through with the election the two anti-government generals would not have been permitted to divide the opposition and thereby make the election of Obregon doubly sure. But with both of them in the field waging a fake election campaign as a smoke-screen behind which to organize an armed revolt and cause mutiny in the federal army they were equally useful to Wall Street.

* * *

THE attempted insurrection was timed very carefully; just before the appearance in Mexico of the new Wall Street ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow of the House of Morgan. Had it been even partially successful the first act of the Wall Street ambassador would have been to recommend recognition of the regime of the reactionary generals as a de-facto government. Then the Washington government could have raised the arms embargo that now prevents American firms selling arms to the Calles government and enable the military agents of imperialism to secure arms and munitions.

Thanks to the firm and decisive action of the Calles government both the agents of yankee imperialism have been eliminated—as Danton in the French bourgeois revolution used to say of its enemies—permanently.

A few years ago such an ambitious attempt would have thrown the country into the throes of civil strife and paved the way for interventionist agitation on the part of the reptile press and might even have brought a part of the American army to the Mexican border, as the same jackal pack of imperialists, succeeded in doing under Woodrow Wilson in 1916. The fact that the reactionary coup failed so miserably and that its native Mexican instigators met the fate they so richly deserved is crushing evidence of the widespread distrust of everything tainted with the dollar sign that pervades the politically active section of the Mexican population.

* * *

THE defeat of this latest Wall Street insurrection does not, however, eliminate the danger of intervention in Mexico. The same sinister forces that since 1910 have backed hireling military adventurers who sell out to the highest bidder are still malignantly active, are still plotting to imperialist conquest of Mexico, are still waiting for a favorable excuse to throw armies of the youth and manhood of the United States into that country to be murdered or rot of disease in the interest of Standard Oil, the holders of claims on mineral lands, or the other great land holders for whom the vile Hearst publications speak in their incessant campaign of slander against those Mexicans who resent such organized plundering of their country.

With Dwight W. Morrow, one of the Morgan, holding the office of Wall Street ambassador in Mexico City and intriguing in behalf of his blood-streaked class, the conspiracies against that country will assume new, more subtle, but withal sinister and dangerous forms. There is no base device within the power of human fiendishness that will not be used to strive to embroil this country into invasion of Mexico. The present staggering defeat of their plans will only make the predatory beasts more cautious.

* * *

THE workers of America must remember the long conspiratorial history of imperialist meddling across the border. The history of the past is proof that any future war against Mexico under any pretext whatsoever is bound to be inspired by Wall Street and we must carry on such a determined struggle against intervention that no government will dare invade that country.

The working class of Mexico, or at least that section that has some conception of the proletarian struggle, realizes that in spite of the fact that the present government is not a labor government, but a nationalist capitalist government, it must be defended against the threat of imperialist intervention.

Only under such conditions can the revolutionist, the Leninist, speak of a war of defense. In a struggle between imperialist nations in order to decide the question of a redivision of the world or any part of it there can be no such thing as a war of defense, and the so-called spokesman of labor who urges defense of an imperialist government is a traitor and disgrace to his class. But in colonial and semi-colonial countries the workers must join in the defense against imperialist conquest.

Not only must the revolutionary workers try to mobilize the whole working class for defense against imperialism, but they must also maintain a distinct policy separate from that of the bourgeois government and at all times maintain their identity as the most aggressive and determined fighters against imperialism by constantly criticising the shortcomings and half-measures of the nationalist government and in the course of the development of the struggle convincing the masses that only the proletarian revolution can guarantee the complete defeat of imperialism.

While aiding the government against imperialism the Mexican workers must be ever watchful, constantly on the alert to force Calles and Obregon and the rest of the nationalists to take an ever more aggressive stand against the imperialists. By maintaining a separate policy the revolutionary workers must be prepared to take the lead in the struggle the moment the bourgeois nationalists show signs of wavering or compromising with the invaders.

In such a struggle the workers of the United States must aid the workers of Mexico and fight with every weapon at hand to make impossible the success of any attempted Wall Street intervention.

Detroit 'Workers' Team Runs Big Score Against Lancashire Soccerites

By JOS. KNERLY.
(Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—That workers are able to participate successfully in sport and carry off the victory was demonstrated Sunday when the "Workers" soccer team scored a brilliant triumph, 5-0, over the Lancashires at Ford Field in Highland Park. Altho 2 of the crack players were away, and green men substituted, the "Workers" played a fine combination to the satisfaction of the spectators. Still, Black and Proudfoot starred for the "Workers."

The "Workers" will play Redford in Clark Park this Sunday. Sport enthusiasts will rally.

Air Service to West Indies

A regular air service to the West Indies will start within ten days, it was stated yesterday. Two planes, designed for passenger, mail and express service will leave Curtis Field and will include in its route Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, Porto Rico; Santo Domingo City and Havana.

City May Buy Rockaway Line

The city of New York may purchase and operate the Rockaway and far Rockaway branches of the Long Island Railroad, it was learned yesterday. The L. I. R. R. has refused to remove about forty dangerous crossings on the roads.

Delegate Meetings Give Working Women Chance For Social Legislation

LIQUIDATION OF ILLITERACY.

On January 1st, 1921, there were on U. S. S. R. territory (minus the Red Army) 40,967 centres for the liquidation of illiteracy among adults.

On January 1st, 1925, there were already 44,375 such centres with 1,369,021 scholars and on December 1st, 1926, 46,759 centres with 1,515,969 scholars.

Work in this direction developed most rapidly in the villages. On December 1st, 1926, there were 41,220 village reading and writing schools, with 1,334,203 scholars. Village liquidation of illiteracy centres constitute 88.2% of the total number.

On the whole the network of these liquidation of illiteracy schools has taught 11 million people to read and write between 1921 and 1927.

It should be pointed out that this number will be considerably exceeded if one takes into account the work done in this direction in village reading rooms, circles, and in the Red Army.

In the current year 736 new schools for illiterates will be opened in the RSFSR and 231 schools for semi-literate people.

WORKING AND PEASANT WOMEN DELEGATES.

Delegate meetings of working women are one of the special electing social organs created by the labor democracy of the U. S. S. R.

Women delegates are elected by all the working or peasant women of an enterprise or a village.

The function of women delegates is—to learn to govern and develop the Soviet country. Women delegates are women who, in the opinion of the masses will have to fulfil responsible functions in the state organism, but who have not yet sufficient experience and knowledge for it. It is this experience and knowledge that the women delegates must acquire. Important cultural-educational work is done at the delegate meetings. Moreover, women delegates are attached to departments of Soviets and to various institutions (creches, kindergartens, schools, economic or control institutions) where they go through a course of practical work. While they study they also function as an organ of social control over working women.

Delegate meetings are becoming more and more popular among the mass of workers and peasants and the number of elected women delegates as well as the number of their women electors is rapidly growing. We give here figures in regard to the growth of the women delegates movement:

In 1922 there were in the U. S. S. R. 95,000 women delegates, in 1923-24—208,704, in 1924-25—378,163, in 1925-26—500,000 and in 1926-27—620,000.

Of the 208,704 women delegates elected in 1923-24, 51,344 were working women, 121,511 peasant women, 19,681 women engaged in office work and 16,168 working men's wives.

The social composition of women delegates elected in 1926-27 is as follows: 96,510 (15.6%) working women, 385,890 (62.2%) peasant women, 26,150 (4.2%) women agricultural laborers, and women engaged in agricultural work in general, 52,250 (8.4%) women engaged in office work and 51,240 (8.3%) working men's wives. Most of the peasant women delegates come from the poor peasantry: in 1927 their percentage was 68.8%. An overwhelming majority of women delegates (88%) are non-Party.

POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVES.

The Leningrad works "Krassny Putilovetz" are just completing the first ten powerful goods train locomotives with a carrying capacity of 120,000 poods, speed 40 kilometres an hour.

A super-power locomotive will be constructed shortly to draw trains weighing 180,000 poods with a speed of 50 kilometres an hour.

The Biggest Telephone Line in Europe.

The new telephone line Leningrad-Moscow-Tiflis was opened Sept. 20. It is about 3,500 kilometres long and will be the biggest telephone line in Europe.

An Irrigation Canal in Georgia.

The first section of the first irrigation canal in Georgia is finished. It is in the Kutais Uyezd. For the present the canal irrigates 3,300 hectares, but will irrigate 9,300 hectares next year.

Electrification of Ukrainian Villages.

As a result of this year's labor 14 new electric stations will be ready for use next year. They will give light and power to 100,000 peasant farms. Moreover, the "Electric" company has made agreements with individual villages for construction of another 36 electric stations in 1927-28.

Machinery for the Cotton Industry.

In Tashkent (Central Asia) the first big engineering works in these parts will be opened shortly. It will produce machinery for the cotton industry which was formerly imported from America and Great Britain. The works will employ 500 workers.

A New Settlement.

A new settlement is springing up on the third kilometre of the Erivan-Ashtarak high road (Caucasus). The buildings are being put up by immigrants from the Turkish town Malatia and the settlement will be called Normalatia. All the immigrants are artisans, most of them tanners. Normalatia will consist of 300 houses, a big sanatorium, a theatre, etc.

Progress of Subscription to the Industrialization Loan.

Industrialization bonds are selling briskly. According to statistics which are far from complete, 19,444,000 roubles worth of bonds were sold up to Sept. 17, in the three biggest towns, Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov, alone.

Cotton in Kirghizia.

This year the area under cotton in Kirghizia has exceeded last year's area by 23% and has reached 33,000 dessiatins. The cotton plants are in a satisfactory condition. The cotton cleansing works in Karasou is the first of its kind in Kirghizia. This works will send this season for the first time 330,000 poods Kirghiz cotton fibre to Moscow.

Enormous Deposits of Iron-Ore.

Big deposits of tin, lead and silver have been discovered in the Mertchinsk district (Siberia).

In the district of the Magnet mountain (Urals) there are enormous deposits of iron-ore estimated at eleven billion poods.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

BOOKS

A BRITISH COMMUNIST ON ENGLAND'S LARGEST COLONY

MODERN INDIA, by R. Palme Dutt. Published by the Communist Party of Great Britain. Price 2/6. ($.75. U. S. distribution thru the Daily Worker Publishing Co., New York.)

There are 20,000,000 industrial workers in India. That fact alone, undoubtedly surprising to many unionists and radicals in other countries, should be a reproof for their low state of knowledge and interest in this great country.

A tenth of the British export trade goes to India. There are a thousand million pounds sterling of British capital invested in India. That is further indication of the importance this most lucrative colony in the world plays in an age where the dominant form of capitalism is imperialism.

R. Palme Dutt, in a lucid, cool and careful and temperate survey of present day conditions in India, with special reference to the nationalist movement there, has packed an amazing amount of information into the 174 pages composing this book.

* * *

Briefly, his analysis is this:

There were three stages of British exploitation in India. First, came the open looting by the British East India Co., when Adam Smith could say truthfully, that a man of moderate means would give 1,400 pounds for a share of stock in the company because "it gives him a share, tho not of the plunder, yet in the appointment of the plunderers."

Then came mutiny, rebellion, and the government took over the administration, adopting a harsh mercantilist policy of crushing out Indian handicrafts, forcing all who work for a living into the villages, and turning the colony into a great consumers' market for British industrial products. That lasted until about 1918.

The present stage is that of industrialization of India, with British capital as senior partner and Indian capital as junior, a tremendous exploitation of low-paid labor. A miner gets twenty-four cents a day; a skilled textile worker gets between twenty-four cents and forty-five cents. The textile companies employing labor at these wages make an average of sixty-three percent profit. In jute milling in 1923 the profit was over a hundred percent.

The Indian Industrial Commission's report of 1916 to the British parliament, on the basis of which the policy was changed, was followed the next year by the Montague-Chelmsford report, its political reflex, in which the policy of drawing into a subordinate political alliance with the ruling British government the Indian bourgeoisie and intelligentsia was outlined. The policy was carried out. India now has a legislative assembly, "freely elected" by one-third of one percent of the population!

* * *

The effect upon the nationalist movement of India of the new orientation of British imperialism was very great. The nationalists of the old days, before the Montague-Chelmsford "concessions" were led by big Indian industrialists, fighting really for their right to exploit Indian labor and peasant markets without the discrimination against them of the British state. That class was highly satisfied by the new situation, and ceased to be revolutionary.

Ghandi led a revolt then of the intelligentsia, of the lesser bourgeoisie, of the money lenders and "zemindars" or landowners. This group at least knew that it had to appeal to the masses, and it did do so. As all liberals do, it renounced violence, tho it did nothing really to stop it until the workers and peasants who are doing the fighting began to agitate for freedom from the weight of debt and rent that crushes them down.

This peasant question, just as in China later, caused an immediate split in the nationalist party. Ghandi and the Central Committee of the Indian Nationalist Congress met at Bardoli in February, 1922, and called off the revolution. Their excuse was the outbreak of violence—they took refuge behind religion—but in their resolution of six clauses surrendering completely to Britain, three clauses are in defence of the "legal rights" of landlords and money lenders, menaced by the rising tide of revolt.

* * *

In the intense confusion which resulted, the British government struck heavily, put the leaders of the movement in prison, and virtually, tho temporarily, ended it. The so-called "Swaraj" (literally "self-rule," but not meant so by its leaders) party which followed, led by C. R. Das, was a half-hearted legalistic attempt, especially on the part of the intellectuals, as distinct from the bourgeoisie and land owners, to gain a few more advantages from a government to which the rest of the party leaders had yielde[illegible] It dwindled down into a mere voting opposition in the assembly, someti[illegible] not even an opposition.

The Swaraj party has, however, a policy of appealing to the masses. At present its program offers them nothing and gets no response, but there is a young left wing, represented in part by Chamam Lal, which is perhaps the beginning of a real social and political revolt. It is largely to this left wing, and to the peasants and workers of India, that Dutt addresses his concluding arguments, calling on them to adopt a program of freedom of speech, and press and association, universal suffrage, abolition of caste and religious and race discrimination. They must fight for canceling or reducing the debts of peasants and workers, and must fight for the right of the peasants to take the land.

The book contains absolute proof that the low standards of life among the peasant population, 95 percent of the people of India, is due mostly to the smallness of their holdings, the landlord system, and the resulting low technique of culture. Indian peasants do not have a living ration, and are losing their land to the money lenders. The cultivated area is 223 million acres; 216 million acres more are idle, in big estates, or as fallow land (thru poor methods), or in cultivable waste land that the peasant has not money to develop.

* * *

The new nationalism, as Dutt points out, besides encouraging the peasant revolt, must recognize that the industrial workers are the growing class, the true leaders of any real revolution, the living symbol of the spread of the capitalist system thruout the country, as it spreads thru the rest of the world, and of the struggle for the overthrow of that system everywhere.

In its movement for nationalism Indian labor and the Indian peasantry can expect the support and should receive the support of international labor, especially British labor. British labor has nothing to gain from the subjugation of Indian labor, and much to lose. The old days when British labor shared to a slight extent in the returns from British goods sold in India are gone forever.

In its revolutionary struggle, Dutt argues, Labor and the peasantry can secure co-operation from some of the other classes in India, and should use them. Nationalism, complete independence, is a negative gain in the sense that it clears the way for the really important struggle of the Indian exploited masses against their exploiters. Independence is necessary to the Indian masses. But independence of the sort that the present leaders of the Swaraj party think of, means merely a shift of masters for the Indian masses.

* * *

Much of the book is devoted to a painstaking criticism of the real motives and hypocritical excuses of leaders of the nationalist movement in India. The reader will be at once struck by the similarity of the situation, and rough parallel of events, with this year's developments in China, tho Dutt's outline of the movement in India was made in 1926. It is thus at once suggested that Dutt, in picking out the laws of social revolution in India, has outlined the course that such movements will probably more or less follow in all colonial countries. And since colonial revolt is the order of the day, the importance of this can be understood without further elaboration.

Dutt is a very easy writer to read. He covers a lot of ground, but in a highly systematic way.

—VERN SMITH.

COMMENT.

THE NEW MASSES for October contains a number of splendid articles on the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Michael Gold's "Thirteen Thoughts" in the "Symposium" is one of the most bitterly eloquent things that have appeared in the magazine. And there is a poem, "They Are Dead Now—" written by John Dos Passos which is terrifying in its vividness and power. There is also an article on "Anarchists and the Revolutionary Science," [illegible] Max Eastman.

Earl Browder writes on the Chinese Peasant movement; there is a fascinating sketch on peasant life in the Soviet Union, entitled "Comrade Harvest," by Albert Rhys Williams. The present issue also contains some excellent book reviews by Rose Strunsky on "Memoirs of a Revolutionist"; Ernestine Evans on "Your Money's Worth"; Harry Freeman on Browder's "Civil War in Nationalist China."

There are a number of drawings by some new cartoonists, in addition to those by Gropper, Lozowick, Klein, Sogolow and Wanda Gag.

A special article by Joseph Freeman on "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," by Eugene Lyons, which will be published soon (International Publishers) will appear in tomorrow's magazine section of The DAILY WORKER.

The book will be reviewed separately in this column in the near future.

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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MEXICAN WORKERS FIGHT COUNTER-REVOLUTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ANOTHER counter-revolution has broken out in Mexico and the Calles government, supported by the trade union movement and the Communist Party is taking drastic steps to crush it. Already two of the chief military leaders of the revolt have been executed and many of our capitalist papers, even some of those that have been friendly to Mexico, regret that Calles was not able to convince the opposition that a change of government could be accomplished without recourse to armed force. Intelligent people do not waste time discussing the folly of dropping lighted cigarettes in the underbrush when a forest fire is raging.

* * *

THE latest outburst in Mexico is only another attempt of the feudalists, supported by the international machine of the catholic church and financed by Wall Street to overthrow the Calles-Obregon combination which has been a thorn in the side of American imperialism since the overthrow of Carranza and particularly since the defeat of the De La Huerta revolt. Calles and Obregon are the leaders of the social forces in Mexican life whose historical mission it is to crush feudalism and with it the catholic church which is the political as well as the spiritual expression of feudalism in Mexico.

* * *

WHILE Calles is no friend of labor, simply using the workers and peasants as instruments in his struggle against the big landowners and the catholic church, his regime has done much to eradicate illiteracy and thus help prepare the ground for the next step in the transformation of the country from a nation of serfs into a nation of emancipated workers and peasants. The rising Mexican bourgeois[illegible] this period are on the side of human progress, in so far as they are fighting against the mighty power of American imperialism which seeks to fasten its grip on South America from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

* * *

LET those shallow-pated or dishonest American scribblers who sneer at the Mexican people because of their alleged disability to govern themselves according to the political code of Cicero, Illinois or the Ku Klux Klan, hark back to the period following the successful rebellion of the American colonists against Great Britain, when the country was torn by dissension and revolt. If Mexico had no oil or other precious minerals in her soil, there would be no revolts because Wall Street would not care to spend any money financing them. It is now the duty of every American worker and sincere opponent of imperialism to give the utmost aid to the Calles government in the present crisis.

* * *

BY the time these lines appear in print Peking may have fallen to the armies of General Feng and General Yen-Chih-san of Shansi. The enemies of Chang-Tso-Lin are march-

(Continued on Page Two)

I. L. D. GATHERS PROOF OF POLICE GUILT IN "RIOT"

Cheswick Woman Clubbed for Shielding Baby

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7. — Five hundred dollars, sent by the national office of International Labor Defense, has just been received here to start the legal defense of the twenty miners arrested and indicted on three counts in connection with the breaking up of a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held by the miners of Cheswick by state cossacks, in which hundreds of men, women and children were severely injured. Instead of any action having been taken against the vi[illegible] assault of the state troopers upon the gathering, which was called in solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti, a number of miners were arrested and held, and are in danger of being railroaded to long terms of imprisonment.

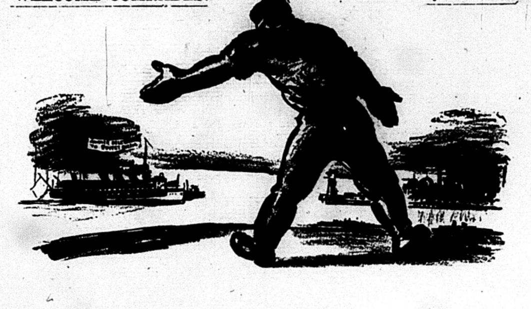
Collect Evidence.

Details of the brutal attack made by the cossacks, known and hated by every Pennsylvania worker for their vicious anti-labor work in every struggle, are being collected by the defense. The meeting was being held in Cheswick, at Gala Grove on August 22. The workers had brought soda pop and sandwiches for sale as

(Continued on Page Four)

"WELCOME COMRADES!"

By Fred Ellis



Gunman Drives U.M.W.A. Organizer Away From Victor American Mine

FLORENCE, Colo., Oct. 6.—Apprehended by a paid gunman and mine superintendent of the Victor American Fuel Co. when he was distributing handbills announcing a United Mine Workers Union meeting at the Chandler mine, Fremont County, Felix Pogliano, secretary of District 15, U. M. W. of A., was driven off the premises.

OHIO UNIONISTS REFUSE TO POST INJUNCTION BOND

Miners' Union Officials Still Held in Jail

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 7 (FP).—Declaring that they were being harrassed by legal hirelings of the Ohio coal operators, 11 members of the United Mine Workers' Union refused to post bonds in contempt proceedings against them for violation of an injunction and chose jail as a protest.

W. T. Roberts, secretary of subdistrict 5; Adolfo Pacifico, vice-president; Ettore del Guzzo, international organizer and 8 rank and file members were those who appeared in federal court to answer to charges of violating the anti-picketing injunction which restrains striking miners from in any way approaching scabs employed in non-union mines in subdistrict 5.

Bonds of $750 for the officers and $500 for the union members were voluntarily cancelled when the men gave themselves up to the deputy marshal. The case will not be heard, according to court attaches, until the December term.

* * *

Iowa Follows Illinois.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7 (FP).—District 13 of the United Mine Workers' Union has entered into an agreement with Iowa coal operators on the same basis as the temporary settlement reached last week in Illinois and 9,000 union miners who have been on strike since April will return to work at $7.50 a day for the next six months.

Joe Morris, president of District 13, accepted proposals made by the Iowa Coal Operators' Assn. after a meeting of that body here on the question of the Illinois truce.

H.G.Wells' Son Marries; Dying Mother Asks It

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Within a few hours after the death of his mother, Frank Wells, son of H. G. Wells, famous English author, was quietly married today to Miss Peggy Gibbons. The ceremony took place in the Parish Church at Dunmow, Essex. Mrs. Wells died at Easton Glebe, Dunmow, after a long illness. Her last request was that the marriage of her son, Frank, take place today as arranged.

Scheffauer Kills Himself.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Herman George Scheffauer, author and architect and former resident of San Francisco, committed suicide with a razor and fell from a window, after he had shot and killed his secretary, a woman,

WOLL BOOSTS INSURANCE COMPANY WHILE HIS VICTIM IS HELD IN JAIL

American Federation of Labor Convention Has Respite From Anti-"Red" Agitation

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 7.—Apparently resting content with the arrest since the convention started of four men on grounds that they were "Reds", officials of the American Federation of Labor for the first day yesterday let go by opportunities to assail the progressives and condemn Communism.

Meanwhile one of their victims, Sidney Bush of the Workers (Communist) Party, is still held without bail on charges of "suspicion of criminal syndicalism." Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press held and quizzed, is released after proving that the organization which he heads is merely a cooperative news agency which has as voting members some of the most "respectable" A. F. of L. papers in the country.

Samuel Globerman, a recent candidate on a local labor ticket in Los Angeles is released, and Al J. Bock, business agent of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union is out of jail, but watched by the police.

Passaic Strike Comes Up.

Altho not attacking the Communists so far today, Spencer Miller yesterday spent his speaking time trying to show how the educational bureau "pushed the Communists out of Passaic."

Owing to the police terror set up by Woll, Morrison and Green, an insufficient numbers of progressive were present to properly refute Miller, tho

(Continued on Page Two)

VAST CROWDS AT "RED BAZAAR" ON ITS SECOND DAY

Will Continue Today and Tomorrow

Thousands of workers continued to pour into Madison Square Garden last night where the First National Bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT is being held, and which will continue today and tomorrow. The doors to the huge Garden will open today at 1 p. m. and at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Varied merchandise amounting to thousands of dollars were bought by workers from New York, various cities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania who came to assist in making a success of this undertaking.

Theatrical Performance.

During the evening a theatrical performance was put on. This included Westergarde's European Acrobatic Troupe, presented for the first time in the United States, and a group of international clowns.

All the 50-odd booths conducted by sympathetic organizations enjoyed flourishing activity during the entire activity. The "stores" sold articles of the greatest variety including foods, clothing, fruit, jewelry, books, magazines and art works.

At a booth presided by Adolf Wolff, radical sculptor, a bronze statue entitled "A Promising Youngster," and symbolizing the U. S. S. R. was being bought by the hundreds by workers attending the affair. In addition photographs of leaders of the Soviet Revolution were displayed and sold to those attending.

PREPARE WEEK OF DEMONSTRATIONS FOR ANNIVERSARY

Tenth Year of Soviet to Be Celebrated

Hundreds of meetings in all parts of the United States are being arranged by the Workers Party to celebrate the tenth year that the red banner of the working class has been flying over one-sixth of the surface of the earth, the Soviet Union. The meetings are a celebration by the American working class of the struggles, the revolution and the building up of Socialism by the Russian workers and peasants, aided by the workers of the rest of the world.

Defend Soviet Union.

But the meetings are more than a celebration. A grim note of militancy will be given to them by the consciousness of the fact that thruout the world the dark forces of imperialism are getting together for a new attack upon the Soviet Union. The workers at these meetings will answer the challenge of world reaction by a pledge to refuse to fight against the Republic of Workers and Peasants, to refuse to fight for the overthrow of Socialism in the Soviet Union. They will pledge themselves to defend the Soviet Union in the coming onslaught upon it. Workers will be neither pacifists nor neutral if such an attack is attempted but will definitely take sides on behalf of the only country that is theirs to defend.

A Week's Program.

The Workers Party has arranged an elaborate program for an entire week of celebration, a program including a general membership meeting, including participation in trade union conferences wherever they can be arranged, participation in debates and discussions on recognition of the Soviet Union, mass meetings, dances and many other activities. The general plan outlined by the National Agitprop and Organization Departments include a Mobilization Day on Tuesday, November 1; a Mass Education Day on Wednesday, November 2; a Trade Union Day on Thursday, November 3; a Russian Recognition Day on Friday, November 4; two Celebration and Defense Days for November 5 and 6; a Workers' Government Day for November 7 and 8 (November 8 is Election Day in most states and cities), ending with the celebration dance on Election night, Tuesday, November 8. A detailed description of the plans for each of these days and how they can be carried out will be published in subsequent issues of this paper.

Hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers all over the United States are expected to participate in these various activities.

Watch this paper for announcement of time and place of meetings, discussions, debates, conferences, dances, etc.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO ASKS U. S. WORKERS TO SUPPORT CALLES AGAINST THE FORCES OF REACTION

Masses of Mexican Workers and Peasants Are Armed; Oppose Wall Street Oil Men's Insurrection

The following telegram from the Communist Party of Mexico was received yesterday by The DAILY WORKER:

Mexico City, October 6, 1927.....

The DAILY WORKER,
33 First Street, New York.

Reaction has launched revolt.

We request agitation on behalf of Mexican proletariat in its struggle jointly with the Government.

(Signed) MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

(It is probable that the telegram was filed at an earlier date but held up temporarily by censorship.)

The foregoing telegram in harmony with all reports from Mexico, is taken as indicating the policy of the Mexican Communist Party in the present crisis.

The Mexican Communist Party in its general policy opposes the Calles government, which is not a government of the working class and peasants, and condemns Calles' weakness and wavering before American imperialism, especially the repeated surrenders to the Morgan banking house and to the United States oil interests.

As against the present counter-revolutionary attempt of agents of the United States oil speculators, allied with the whole landlord and clerical group of reaction, to overthrow the national government of Mexico in the interests of this group of American capitalists, however, the Communist Party of Mexico calls upon the workingclass and peasantry to resort to arms in defense of the Calles government, and urges the workers and farmers of the United States to support the Calles government against the counter-revolutionary reaction.

* * *

Mussolini's Man, Ruler Of Albania, Can't Catch Rebels He Orders Shot

TIRANA, Albania, Oct. 7.—An Albanian court appointed and controlled by Achmet Zogu, who in turn is controlled by the terms of his treaty practically giving Mussolini suzerainty over the country Albania, has condemned to death Bishop Fan Noli and eight other members of the Special Committee for the Liberation of Albania.

The specific charge upon which the death penalty was demanded was that the Committee "thru the organ of the Balkan Section of the Communist International" issued a manifesto against Zogu.

All of the accused are safely outside of Albania.

PEASANT RISINGS NEW THREAT TO CHINA REACTION

Ruined Masses Take Up Arms Against Gov't

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—The Chinese papers report that ten districts of the Tientsin region are rampant with dissatisfaction of the peasants who are utterly ruined by the endless military operations.

In many villages the population has formed various partisan detachments which have established liasons with the Red Spears, the peasant military organizations.

Forces Well Armed.

The partisan detachments are well armed as the population collected arms from the battlefields after the retreat of the various armies that have fought in that region.

The papers point out that the armed detachments have actually grown to serious proportions in the struggle against the government troops. These detachments number many thousands of men well-trained in guerilla warfare and are a grave menace to the reactionaries trying to suppress the revolution.

* * *

Force Attack on Peking.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—Revolutionary groups, formed thruout the provinces of Chili, Shansi and Shantung, nominally held by the "Ankuochun" or "Army for the Pacification of the Country," as the military alliance between Marshal Tso-lin and other generals is called, are forcing the present campaign against Peking, in the opinion of observers here.

At present the lines of battle have advanced to within thirty miles of Peking. General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are attacking toward Tenchow, toward Tsining and Teinan, and toward Suchowfu—all important military positions south of Peking. The Nanking armies are planning to join Feng Yu-hsiang at Suchowfu and Tsinan. The governor of Shansi province, the "model tuchun," Yen Haishan, is engaged in battle with Chang Tso-lin's Fengtien troops at Nankow pass, and at Paotingfu. Nankow pass is only thirty miles from Peking, but is considered a strong defensive position.

REACTION FACES THE HOSTILITY OF MASS OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—Government troops are still pursuing the remnants of the reactionary Serrano-Gomez forces in the mountains of the state of Vera Cruz, where detachments formerly commanded by the imperialist-feudal-clerical agent, General Gomez, are in hiding.

Whether Gomez is still in command is not known, as reports indicate that he had fled through fear of capture, and left his followers to their fate.

Population Hostile To Rebels.

The whole population of the country is infuriated at the attacks being made against the government. Reactionary detachments hastily organized by agents of various American capitalist groups are experiencing almost instant annihilation because the population denounces them to the Mexican government's military authorities whenever they show their faces.

Alfonso De La Huerta Dead.

Alfonso De La Huerta, brother of a former Wall Street president of Mexico, tried to organize an insurrection among the Yaqui Indians, and succeeded in inducing but eleven of them to join him when he was set upon by federal troops, captured and executed with one of his aides, General Modina. The Indians fled after the attack by government forces.

The citizens af Nogales, across the American border from Arizona, took the body of the executed general and propped it against a tree in the plaza, until the federal officials forced its removal to a morgue.

Prevent Border Running.

Numerous adventurers, whose identity is known, are hovering near the border in an effort to invade Mexico, but the vigilance of the population which realizes the nature of the reactionary movement prevent them crossing. Only a few days ago De La Huerta was living in El Paso, Texas, where his residence was a rendezvous for political conspirators plotting the reactionary insurrection against the Calles government.

Execute Gen. Quijano.

Gen. Alfredo Quijano, commander

(Continued on Page Two)

23 BOSS WINDOW CLEANERS YIELD TO UNION TERMS

1,200 Men Involved by Monday; Picket Shops

More than 800 window cleaners yesterday answered the strike call issued by the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, and officials of the unions state that more than 1,200 men will be involved in the strike by Monday.

Twenty picketing committees today called at the shops of non-union and company union employers and notified all employes that the strike was on and that all found working by this morning would be classified as strikebreakers.

The fact that the Central Trades and Labor Council has officially endorsed that strike and has promised moral and financial aid in the walkout is having the desired effect of bringing non-union men into the ranks of the strikers. Peter Darck, secretary of the Protective Union said that 115 men, former members of the company union have reported at union headquarters and have joined the strike.

23 Shops Settle.

Harry Feinstein, business agent of the Protective Union, announced last night that he has concluded settlements with 23 shops and that the men working in settled establishments have been ordered back to work.

BIG VOTE AT BRITISH LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 7.—The resolution calling for the opening of the negotiations with the Communist International, presented to the Labor Party conference on behalf of the Independent Labor Party, received the surprisingly large vote of 1,071,000 as against 1,851,000 cast against it by supporters of the reactionary right wing.

The vote followed a speech by C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, of which J. H. Thomas is political secretary, in which he stated that the Communist International is a revolutionary organization with which the British Labor Party had nothing in common.

British Communists point out that the official leaders of the Independent Labor Party cannot be acquitted of political dishonesty in their professions of devotion to the principle of international working class unity until they back up their phrases by deeds and fight the reactionary right wingers side by side with the Communist and the revolutionary left wing in the British political and trade union movements.

Following shortly after the Edinburgh conference of the trade union congress where the right wing put thru a resolution calling for a rupture with the Soviet Union trade unions, the large vote cast for the I. L. P. resolution was a big surprise to the reactionaries and is taken as evidence that the broad masses of British labor are in favor of closer relations with the Soviet Union and for international unity of the revolutionary forces of labor on the political and industrial fields.

League of Nations Will Run Dope Factories if Committee Has Its Way

GENEVA, Oct. 7.—The League of Nations sub-committee on the opium traffic, today adopted a resolution of Arthur Wood, former New York City police commissioner, that the respective governments either purchase or assume control of factories manufacturing opium.

Big Fireworks Show By Army to Get Us Friendly With War

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, Md., Oct. 7.—Several hundred thousand dollars worth of powder were burned today, in all kinds of guns from sixteen-inch to thirty caliber rifles, in an attempt of the Army Ordnance Department, Paytrioteer societies, and munitions manufacturers to popularize war.

The noise was deafening, and the training is considered by army officers to be useful. The heavy emphasis lay on aircraft bombing, and anti-aricraft weapons.

The demonstration was assisted in putting on the meet by the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Military Order of the World War and the Quartermasters' Association. Participating arms of the service were Ordnance, Quartermaster Corps, Air Corps, Signal Corps, which had a portable loud speaker to announce all events; Engineer Corps, Infantry, and Chemical Warfare Service.

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HIT OPPOSITION FOR VIOLATION OF DISCIPLINE

Moscow Plenum Scores Factionalism

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 7.—The Plenum of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party has adopted a resolution in which it points out that the factional struggle pursued by the Opposition has become extraordinarily aggravated. The following facts show that the factional campaign is increasing.

1. The Opposition has propagated a new platform, practically constituting a new program for a new party.

2. The Opposition has organized a secret press and established its own organization centers.

Trotsky Violated Discipline.

3. Trotsky's insolent statement saying that he does not recognize the Bolshevists Party discipline as obligatory for him, has been repeated by his followers, who have refused to recognize the decision of the Central Committee forbidding the spreading of the Opposition's platform.

4. The most impudent dealings of the partisans of the Opposition in the Party cells and outside the Party, campaign calumnies pursued by the Opposition against the central organs of the Party leaders.

Approves Comintern Decision.

The resolution fully approves the decision of the Executive Committee of the Comintern concerning the expulsion of Trotsky and Vuyovitch, and also the decision of the Moscow Control Commission and the Central Control Commission, ordering the exclusion of 14 members of the Opposition for their factional activity directed against the Party.

The resolution approves all the measures taken by the Central Committee in preparation for the fifteenth congress for the purpose of stopping factional activity and assuring a Leninist unity in the Party.

The resolution appeals to the Moscow organization, inviting it to defend with the greatest energy, the unity of the Party against all factional action of the Opposition.

The secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Comintern has received from the Sheffield conference of the British Communist Party, a telegram approving the disciplinary measures taken against the leaders of the Russian Opposition and proposing to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to take prompt and efficient measures against the Opposition, and against Trotsky and Zinoviev in particular, in the interest of the struggle against the war danger and the socialist construction of the Soviet Union.

Dual Unions in Toronto Causing Trouble

TORONTO, Can., Oct. 7 (FP).—Because the contractors' association refused to abrogate a contract with the independent Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, 8,000 carpenters of the international brotherhood affiliated with the A. F. of L. walked out on strike here tying up $20,000,000 worth of construction work.

Discuss Pollution of Hudson.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Announcement was made here today that the Weschester County Sanitary Commission will submit a plan to the Council of Yonkers within six months for the elimination of pollution of the Hudson River off that city.

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CANNON FODDER USED FOR RECRUITING OFFICE BAIT ALSO

Gun crew on U. S. naval training ship drilling for military pageant.

Persecuted Natives Of Solomon Islands Kill British Police

LONDON, Oct. 7.—District Commissioner Bell of the Solomon Islands, and 15 native policemen, have been killed by natives of Malaita Island, according to a Central News dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, today, relaying word received in Wellington by radio.

The Solomon Islands belong to Great Britain. They are in the Pacific, northeast of Australia, and Malaita is the biggest of the group.

There have been an increasing flood of protests from the islanders, who had an ancient tribal life and a form of Communism in goods since the British have begun their serious efforts to make the natives into wage slaves. Great brutalities and indignities have been inflicted on the islanders, many reports have declared.

Woll Boosts Insurance at A. F. L. Convention

(Continued from page 1)

plenty of delegates admitted among themselves that the Communists had neither left Passaic, nor been pushed out by the educational bureau.

For Better Lawyers.

Attorney Hope Thompson of Chicago spoke to the convention, denouncing the conspiracy and injunction practises of courts during strikes as the greatest threat against labor. He recommended more legislation, better lawyers to be hired, and labor pressure to nominate federal judges.

Vice-President Matthew Woll has asked all reporters and representatives of the press to write boosting articles for the labor insurance company which he heads and which is intimately tied up with the personnel directing the "Big Four" insurance companies recently exposed by The DAILY WORKER as dealing in high financial operations most misleading and unprofitable to policyholders.

The convention has adopted resolutions favoring a campaign for the union label, to organize the hosiery workers, and against the bread trust.

Vote to Organize South.

Help of the Federation in unionizing textile workers in the south and laundry workers in the United States and Canada, and a drive for new union members among hotel and restaurant employes already has been pledged in resolutions adopted by the convention.

Canadian mine, mill and smelter workers in Northern Ontario will be brought into the ranks of union labor, while the Federation will aid the organization of workers in Porto Rico, according to other resolutions.

A special campaign to organize southern textile mill workers was voted, following an appeal by Thomas F. McMahon of New York, representing the United Textile Workers of America.

"We ask you to free the white slaves of the south," he pleaded. "There are more than a million textile workers in the south, working fifty-five hours for practically no wages."

But for all of these good resolutions, no practical first steps towards carrying them out have been indicated.

Delegate Rafael Alfonso of Porto Rico decried the absence of a union organized among native workers. The convention voted to take the matter up with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

A national movement for an increased "wage rate" for all organized workers was launched by John C. Frey, of Cincinnati, O., secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department.

"Wages have failed to keep pace with our ability to produce," Frey told the convention. "If industry is to function properly, fraternalism will never solve the problem of just wages, and men who are displaced by machinery must be given something else to do."

Frey cited the coal industry as presenting an example of an unjust wage payment. He said the average American coal miner produces 781 tons of coal per year and is not paid proportionately to his ability to produce.

"The American coal miner," he declared, "mines his coal at a lower wage than the coal miners receive in England or Germany."

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO ASKS U. S. WORKERS TO SUPPORT CALLES AGAINST THE FORCES OF REACTION

(Continued from Page 1).

of one of the four military units that marched out of the barracks at Mexico City Sunday night, was shot by a firing squad after being found guilty of treason and rebellion by a court martial.

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Sheffield Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Government officials are still conferring on the Mexican situation and although secrecy is maintained meagre and noncommittal news is permitted to go out. The "news" today is that Coolidge, Kellogg and the new Wall Street ambassador to Mexico, Dwight Morrow, conferred with James R. Sheffield, notorious for his frame-up against the Calles government when he charged that military secrets had been removed from the archives of the American embassy. Sheffield declared, according to information at the capitol, that he has the highest regard for the Mexican people, but that the Mexican government made his stay in that country very difficult.

The ex-ambassador seems to feel badly over the fact that his charges of theft and forgery were too crude to evoke anything but raucous laughter.

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Many Surrender.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—The following bulletin is given to the newspapers: Captain Leopoldo Cardenas Padilla, belonging to the 79th Regiment, which raised up in arms under command of General H. Lucero in the state of Veracruz, wires from San Lorenzo, Hidalgo, that as he did not approve of the action taken by the said General Lucero, he was able to escape from the rebels bringing with him the regiment's flag, which he will deliver to the government.

His message is as follows: "I have the honor to communicate to you that in the early hours of the 3rd instant and owing to the uprising of General Arnulfo R. Gomez, who in order to fullfill his ambitions ocurred to such shameful act carrying with him unscrupulous officers who betrayed the troops under their command so as to lead them to rebellion, I left Perote, Veracruz, with Second Lieutenants Emanuel Andrade Vargas, Jose R. Serra Merino and five soldiers, as I did not approve of the treason consumed by General H. Lucero, commander of the 79th Regiment, of which unit we form part, and who seconded the rebel movement with part of the said regiment. On account of the lack of communications and the long way across the mountains by which we had to travel, it has been impossible for me to get in touch with my superior officers until today, and I am now stating to you that we carry with us our beloved banner, which, as I have advised the war department, I will deliver to the government. I have also advised the said department that we are on our way to Mexico City."

Indians Give Up.

The Yaqui Indians continue to surrender to the government as may be seen in the report from General F. R. Manzo, chief of the military operations in the state of Sonora, as follows:

Company's 3 cent Generosity Cost

"Ortiz, Sonora, October 6, 1927.—President of the Republic—I have the honor to inform you that Jose Maria Matus, captain of the Yaqui Indians, appeared yesterday with fifty-five infantry men and Captain Bacasegus with eighteen cavalry, all perfectly armed, and surrendered. Among them were Agustin Matus, Juan Alvarez, Jose Bacasuega and Antonio Buitmea, chiefs of the Yaqui tribe."

The photographs delivered to the newspapers show Engineer Felix F. Palavicini with the disguise he used when trying to join the rebel movement, not having succeeded in reaching the rebel camp because he was made prisoner by the police. The original letter signed by Palavicini, in which he recognizes the said disguise and other objects taken from him as being his property, has also been given to the newspapers.

Defective Brakes Injure 4.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 7.—Four persons, including two women, were injured today when the brakes failed in a large moving van loaded with furniture on the last and steepest of the "Seven Sisters Hills" here today, causing the van to strike three automobiles and then crash through the plate glass window of a store at the foot of the hill.

Harkness Buys into St. Andrews.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Oct. 7.—Dr. Edward Stephen Harkness of New York was today disclosed as the donor of a recent gift of $500,000 to St. Andrews University.

The donor is a director of a number of American railroads.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1).

ing forward under the flags of the Nationalist government and the representatives of the imperialist powers are again beginning to do some serious worrying. Unless Japan is able to bribe the anti-Chang forces, the conquering armies may tackle Manchuria and this will mean an armed struggle with Japan. While Feng is a typical militarist cutthroat the victory of his troops over those of the more notorious Chang-Tso-Lin will be hailed by the people of China. In the meantime the armies of the workers and peasants are progressing in South China. The recent lull in the Chinese situation was only the calm preceeding another storm. The final act in the revolutionary drama is a long way in the future.

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TWO groups of experts representing two groups of Wall Street financiers have issued two reports offering two solutions of the tangled transit problem in New York which has been like a juicy piece of meat between hungry wolves for a number of years. One group is frankly for an increased fare while the other group would lay the basis for it. Tammany is not willing to commit political suicide by coming out for a fare boost. There is not a word said in either report about the thousands of workers who make the operation of the lines possible. They will not be given any consideration until the workers organize, with or without the assistance of the reactionary bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor.

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FOR the first time in history of an A. F. of L. convention policemen in uniform and in plain clothes are participating in the convention proceedings. William Green and his respectable gangsters do not care to soil their hands with progressives. Hitherto the custom was to spend one nice cool afternoon in a red-baiting orgy when a radical resolution was presented. But at this convention the procedure is to arrest anybody whether a delegate or not suspected of harboring a radical resolution or a progressive idea. For being the manager of a non-partisan labor news distributing agency Carl Haessler of the Federated Press was arrested by William Green's Los Angeles police department and held on suspicion of criminal syndicalism. Haessler sells his organization's news service to radical and conservative labor publications with enviable impartiality. A non-partisan role is one of the most difficult in public life. It is like unto that of the "innocent bystander." There is nothing a factionalist likes better than to hurl a brick at a neutral. And I have known factionalists on both sides of the fence to make a united front on a hearty chuckle when their mutual friend's head experienced the impact of a hard movable object.

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CARL HAESSLER'S arrest shows to what lengths the American bureaucrats are ready to go in order to crush any opposition to their imperialistic, fascist policy. Haessler is not a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. He cannot be successfully charged with taking orders from Moscow. He is a cautious speaker and writer. But the A. F. of L. bureaucrats have had a rod in pickle for him because his labor news service is like a fresh, cool breeze sweeping thru the labor movement compared to the noxious gases that emanate from the International Labor News Service edited by Green's stoolpigeons.

STOCK EXCHANGE REACHES OUT FOR EUROPEAN STOCKS

Opens Trading List for First Time

Wall Street has taken another swaggering hitch in its world-encircling money belt in the opening of the trading lists of the New York Stock Exchange to foreign shares.

The opening of the New York Stock Exchange trading lists to the shares of foreign companies has just been announced.

This is one more important step in the growing world power of United States imperialism. Though in itself it is a peaceful step, this Stock Exchange expansion is a continuation of a program that has been marked by the shelling of Nanking and the invasion of Nicaragua.

Wall Street International.

The New York Stock Exchange for the first time now functions as an international institution, an international securities market comparable to London. The shadow of Wall Street in the last few years has been creeping toward London's Lombard Street. The machinery is now being organized by which Wall Street in practice and in fact is to supplant London as the dominant international center for stock trading.

"The purpose is to establish the best possible facilities for the smooth flow of American capital into and out of foreign business enterprise," E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, is quoted as saying of this new development in imperialistic finances.

Only Hand-Picked Issues.

Restrictions that are to be placed on the listing of foreign securities in New York show that all such securities bought and sold in New York are to be hand-picked.

"The way has been opened to admit to this market the soundest and best internal issues of foreign countries and every effort has been made to establish suitable precautions especially called for because of the wide differences which exist between our own and foreign financial and corporate practice," Sommons said in explaining the action of the New York Stock Exchange's governing board.

U. S. Legionnaires Kidded by Royalty On London Visit

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The American Legionnaires began the second day of their visit here today with a sightseeing tour which was climaxed at 7:45 tonight in a government banquet in the State gallery of the House of Lords which will be presided over by Premier Stanley Baldwin.

Led by Commander Savage, the fascists left at 9 o'clock for the Brookwood cemetery where they will lay wreaths on the graves of American soldiers buried there, and go thru stereotyped ceremonies. At 2:30 p. m. the women's auxiliaries visited Windsor Castle as the guests of the women's section of the British Legion.

At 3:30 the men were conducted on a tour through the House of Parliament.

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Arrest and Deport.

NICE, France, Oct. 7.—Using the "mysterious" bomb explosion at the Italian consulate here as a pretext, reactionary government officials have arrested nine workers who are described as "anarchists."

The men will be deported from the country in a few days, it is announced, as part of the anti-labor policy which the government is intensifying each day. Protest meetings against the high-handed activities of the reactionary officials are being planned.

Takes Jury Eighteen Minutes to Find Rev. Jordan Is a Bigamist

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 7.—Rev. Jordan, Methodist clergyman of Columbus, Ga., this afternoon was found guilty of bigamy by a Mecklenburg county jury.

The jury returned a verdict 18 minutes after the case had been placed in their hands. Sentence was deferred.

Embargo Stays on Italy.

ROME, Oct. 7.—Minister of Finance Volpi today issued a statement confirming the reports that the government embargo upon foreign loans is not to be raised.

The foreign minister stated that bankers abroad must exercise caution when approached with plans that concern Italy.

"Daily" Bazaar Fans Chew Hot Dogs á la Sigman in "Garden"

By TEEJAYO.

It was a beetle-browed culinary worker who first attracted my attention after a fair daughter of Shem fastened a red carnation on the lapel of my coat, as I descended the stairway to the bazaar.

"Hot dogs a la Sigman," he shouted. "This is not Iowa, where the president of the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is as willing to please the cash customers as he is willing to please the clothing manufacturers in New York." There was more, but this is a worthy sample of the "ballyhoo" the tough-looking frankfort-frier in charge of the booth sang over the closely packed spaces of Madison Square Garden.

I was hurgry for a hot-dog, having had a very distressing experience on Second Ave. during the Yom Kippur holidays. Tho it has little to do with the bazaar it has a lot to do with the welfare of indigent pedestrians and perhaps this tale may result in some steps being taken in the future to prevent Jewish holidays from being non-stop affairs.

There is one place in New York where you can still buy a hot-dog for a nickel, with a roll and mustard on the house. A glass of Coca Cola and two frankfurters is a goodly lunch in a pinch. So fancy my consternation when I was informed by mine hostess on a certain afternoon this week that her emporium would be dark for two days—until Yom Kippur was so hungry that he could not fast any more.

My frankfurters never tasted better than they did that day and I thought I detected the contour of a tear in the left eye (the one nearest the onions) of the buxom dispenser of ground meat, as she took my dime.

"Curses on this fellow, Kippur," I muttered. "He is a bigger nuisance than St. Patrick, who only demands one day of the year from his followers, who spend that day eating and drinking—mostly drinking. But this fellow Kippur is not satisfied with flattening out the stomachs of his customers; he visits inconvenience on those who swear him no fealty." Then aloud: "I wish I were one of the chosen people, because I could stay in bed until the restaurants open again."

That was the beginning of a dogless week for me. Nothing seemed to satisfy my craving for food. Delicate viands seem to melt in the stomach, whereas a husky frankfurter, swallowed hastily, will make a dollar go a long way.

I rushed to the hot-dog stand and ordered one. (I am now boosting the bazaar.) I was not alone. The left wing in the needle trades seemed to have left Camp Nitgadaiget in a body and as they sunk their teeth in the succulent meat, they growled, much to the consternation of a vegetarian who watched the scene, note book in hand.

I consumed three frankfurters smothered in mustard before my appetite was mollified. Then, with thumbs in vest pockets I ambled along to the buttermilk counter where I spent a dime or two on the sweetest glasses of milk I ever lubricated my tonsils with.

My material needs being attended to for the moment, I proceeded to the highbrow section where Bob Minor, William Gropper, Lydia Gibson, Mossaiye Olgin, Carlo Tresca and divers other persons less well known to art-lovers, gazed rapturously on the paintings which could be purchased without much trouble for a little money—comparatively speaking. (We urgently request bazaar patrons to buy everything in sight. It may mean a lull in the hot-dog market, but the meat-raisers of the west will benefit.)

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—The Book of the Month
DR. G. F. BECK
"The Forsyte Saga of Galsworthy"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
7:15 P. M.—
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"Physical Science and Religious Faith"
ADMISSION FREE
8:30 P. M.—Open Forum
DR. G. F. BECK
"A Radicalism That Can Not Die Out"
ADMISSION FREE

The East Side Open Forum
OCTOBER 9, 1927
Church of All Nations—8 P.
9 Second Ave. (near Houston
JUDGE JACOB PANKEN
will speak on
"Some Social Aspects of the Law"
Public Invited. Admission Free.

NEW ADDRESS OF WORKERS PARTY

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party is now located at 43 East 125th St., New York City. All mail and telegrams should be sent to the new address. District organizations, Language Fraction Bureaus, Party Auxiliaries, Party Units and Party members as well as all labor organizations will please take notice.

COMMUNISTS WILL RUN IN PASSAIC IN NOV. ELECTION

Paterson and Clifton Also in Campaign

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Workers (Communist) Party has nominated candidates for the coming election in Passaic, Clifton and Paterson.

They are: William Eskovitz for state senator and S. Blatt, J. Harris, G. Smelkinson and A. Zwerin for assemblymen.

In an attempt to establish a united labor ticket, representatives of the Workers Party first approached several unions. Using the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. as an excuse, they refused to participate. The Passaic and Paterson branches of the Party nominated a Communist ticket for the November 8th election.

To Hold Rally.

The opening rally of the campaign will be held Sunday, October 16th, 3 p. m. at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave.

To help the united labor ticket in Garfield, the Workers (Communist) Party has not nominated candidates in that city but will support the labor ticket, consisting of Joseph F. Quinlivan for mayor and Felix Panerisi, John di Santo and Gus Deak for councilmen.

Fascist Activities Winning Hatred of U. S. Imperialists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. — That Mussolini's ambassador, his fascist league and his widespread spying organization in Washington will be given a hot contest is indicated by an initial statement furnished the local press by anti-fascist spokesmen.

"There is a spy system carried on by the Fascist League," says this press statement, "to denounce and to suppress in every way possible the opposition in this country. They have given orders to the Italian merchants in this country that they should not advertise in or support the anti-fascist papers. They have threatened violence and they have committed violence on several occasions. They have threatened to punish, not only the Italians, but foreign citizens who are guilty of opinions and expressions that are injurious to the fascist regime. Mussolini has passed a decree to pension, in any foreign country, any fascist who is a victim of unemployment or injuries on account of his affiliation with the fascist organization."

Fascist Spies Active.

This statement also connects the Fascist League of North America, headed by Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, with the Italian government and Italian fascismo. It quotes messages of loyalty and pledges of allegiance and fidelity sent by the league to Mussolini, to the Savoy dynasty and to the fascist party in Italy.

When anti-fascist sympathizers held a number of conferences in Washington some months ago, to consider the formation of a branch of the Friends of Italian Freedom, it was soon discovered that the names and affiliations of the persons present, as well as the trade union officials giving their sanction to the movement, were known to Mussolini's agents in the capital. Presently a number of anonymous letters were received by the persons attending, in which letters they were warned against associating with the other critics of fascismo.

The Coolidge administration is not so cordial as it was last year to the Italian dictator's schemes owing to Mussolini's latest project—the sending of fascist groups to South America to live and work under continual direction from Rome. This indirect challenge to U. S. imperialism has stirred up the state department. Officials refuse to discuss it formally, but their view is that no Latin American country will tolerate any such attempt. That is to say, no Latin American government will dare to invite Mussolini to set up political strongholds in Latin America, where power is now divided between the local government and Wall Street.

Mrs. Lilliendahl Held With Beach for Slaying

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 7.—Failing in her effort to place guilt on two un-named Negroes, Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl was formally indicted for the murder of her husband, Dr. William Lilliendahl, by a grand jury today. Willie Beach was charged with murder as her accomplice in the same indictment. The aged physician was shot to death in a swamp lane near his home at Vineland. Mrs. Lilliendahl, found wandering on the highway near the scene, said her husband was slain and robbed by two Negroes while motoring with her. The physician's money and jewelry, however, were found hidden nearby.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

City Engineers' Union Asks Higher Salaries Responsibility Cited

Because of the difficulty of securing a good quality of civil engineers of the lesser grades for city service, the Municipal Civil Service Commission has had to lower examining requirements in order to provide a sufficient number of subordinate engineers for the various departments, according to the Union of Technical Men's Association.

The city's engineering force has not been given a salary increase proportionate to living costs. In the last few years other branches of the city's employes have been granted increases as follows: 56 percent for patrolmen and firemen; 88 percent for teachers; 110 per cent for mechanics and 140 percent for unskilled laborers. An average salary increase of only 44 percent has been allowed the engineering force.

Salaries Are Low.

The average salary for medium and lower grade engineers is $2,244. The salaries of some are as low as $1,500. Of the city's total engineering force of about 3,600, the number receiving annual salaries exceeding $3,000 is relatively small.

Unless the city takes measures to supply itself with competent medium and lower grade engineers carrying out the plans of the chief engineers the result will be waste of public funds. Of a total expenditure of $603,000,000 by the city in 1926, the sum of $212,000,000 was for work committed to the city's engineers.

Ask 15 Percent More.

The chief engineers of all of the city departments are requesting the Board of Estimate to grant all employes in the engineering service an immediate salary increase of 15 percent. This request is supported by the Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York and the Association of Engineers of New York. The Union of Technical Men's Association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Quiz Untermyer on Subway Scheme

Questions about the Untermeyer scheme for the "unification" of subways, which has been sponsored by the House of Morgan, were put to Samuel Untermeyer yesterday by William H. Allen, for the Institute of Public Service.

Among the major questions put to Untermeyer by Allen are the following:

"May New York City now legally borrow 10 per cent of the $916,000,000 assessed against new housing that is exempt from local taxes, but is subject to State taxes?

Quiz on Fare Raise.

"Have you or car riders the same objections to a one-cent increase in fare—none to go to the private companies but all to go to the city for increasing the debt margin and saving taxes—which you say car riders feel against a higher fare to be shared by the companies?

"Does the wording of your proposed popular amendment on a higher fare mean that the door is still open to special assessments on what you call 'owners of the property benefited'?"

Canadian Conservative Party to Begin Fight To Regain Domination

WINNIPEG, Can., Oct. 7.—A vigorous attempt to revive the Conservative Party which was defeated by the Liberals two years ago will be made when the convention of the organization meets here on Monday.

Two plans that are considered of importance to party strategists will be discussed at the forthcoming sessions. One of them includes the question of lowering tariff walls. The other involves the immigration policy for western farm lands. Under an act similar to the American "Homestead" policy, politicians hope to flood the labor market by bringing 1,000,000 more people into the Canadian west in the next few years.

Start Registration for Election Next Monday

Registration for voting in the coming election will take place from Monday, Oct. 10 to Saturday, October 15, it was announced yesterday afternoon by the board of elections.

All workers who want to vote for the Workers (Communist) Party candidates must be sure to register.

WANTED — MORE READERS!

THOUSANDS OF BRITISH COAL MINERS STARVE AS PITS CLOSE WITH ENGLISH CAPITALISM IN CRISIS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

The march of several thousand unemployed British miners on London, timed to coincide with the opening of Parliament in November, recalls a similar demonstration by poverty stricken Lancashire textile workers just 110 years ago, known to history as the march of the Blanketeers.

Dispersed by Troops.

These blanketeers, so-called because they carried blankets in which to sleep along the line of march, started for London with petitions calling for a change in the government and for manhood suffrage. They believed that these political changes would ameliorate the unemployment and poverty which followed the Napoleonic War and the rapid development of power machinery. They were treated as revolutionists and dispersed by troops and upper class militia with several hundred arrests.

The march of the miners is being organized in South Wales by A. J. Cook, energetic secretary of the miners' federation. The purpose is to call attention to the "misery and degradation in British coal fields." The marchers will carry petitions to Prime Minister Baldwin and the house of commons.

"The seat of trouble from which miners suffer," says Cook, "is London. This march is planned with the idea of rousing the nation to an understanding of the tragedy of the British coal fields."

British Coal Industry Slumps.

The failure of capitalism in the British coal industry is becoming more and more apparent. It has proved unable to ensure steady employment and a decent standard of living. The coal barons have failed to solve the problems of the industry in spite of the fact that the failure of the coal strike left them free to cut wages, lengthen hours and increase per capita productivity.

The number of unemployed coal diggers throughout the United Kingdom has increased by about 30,000 since June, bringing the total to something like 263,000. As pointed out by a labor member of parliament, Hartshorn, longer hours and lower wages have not touched the problem.

"In the South Wales coal fields," he says, "the miners are doing 20% more work in the 8-hour day than they did in the 7-hour day, with a reduction in their wages of more than a million sterling ($5,000,000) and yet during February, March and April there has been a loss to the industry of 217,000 pounds ($1,050,000). The same story is true of all other coal fields."

Capitalism Totters.

The fact is that British capitalism is tottering on the verge of bankruptcy and the employer aristocracy is attempting to force the workers to make good the deficit in sweat and poverty. The coal industry is just one important factor in the situation. In the terse words of Cook, the miners' secretary: "Britain, once the workshop of the world, is fast becoming the workhouse of the world."

CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION FIGHTS AGAINST POLICY PROPOSED BY HUGH FRAYNE

For quite some time a struggle has been going on in the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union of about 1,200 workers against one of the crasset expression of A. F. of L. class collaboration policies.

Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. representative, accepted the affiliation of the retail cleaner bosses into the A. F. of L. and wanted the workers to submit to a local council and International to be formed in which these petty bosses would have control. The workers protested against this policy and withdrew from the A. F. of L. A part of the arrangement was an interlocking agreement between the Master Cleaners' Association, who actually do the cleaning and employ labor and the retail cleaners to support and help each other in establishing a monopoly in the market, knock out the $1 cleaning stores and raise the retail prices. The workers were supposed to get a small wage increase and to get into the combination under the control of the petty bosses's majority, who having been admitted into the A. F. of L. could exercise a majority in the councils of the trade.

Scheme Falls Flat.

As a result of the action of the workers the whole scheme fell flat. Frayne always so solicitous of the public welfare could not contribute to the raise of prices and the establishment of a monopoly. However, Frayne does not give up so easily. He is willing to forgive the workers and take them back into the A. F. of L. without paying back dues. The workers are threatened that unless they accept the local will be reorganized and the new local will sign on the dotted line.

Some of the progressives, who now have a majority, state that they will reaffiliate only if the workers have autonomy to decide for themselves as to hours, wages and enforcement of conditions. It is not every day that the issue is as clear. The A. F. of L. is on the side of the bosses and the workers fighting for their rights as a class against both.

Bank Robber Learned in The Police Department; Crime New Official Fad

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 7. — Thomas Randall, former chief of police of Seal Beach and an ex-member of the Long Beach police force, has confessed that he was the bank bandit who held up the Pasadena Trust and Savings Bank recently and escaped with $1,800.

Randall said he was out of work and needed money to support his wife and two children. The unemployment situation in "God's country" is very bad—but nobody has ever seen this ex-cop fighting on the side of the workers for better conditions. The holdup was an "inside job," according to the police, and a "departmental employee is under suspicion." The latter's excuse may be that he did not get his full share of the regular police graft.

Chief of Police James E. Davis used to make raids on radical workers, opposed to crimes; now he is said to have called a "council of war" against banditry—led by members of the "law and order gang." A petition for the recall of Mayor Cryer is out, so he, too, is now ready to carry out his motto: "Get action against crime" in this "oasis of abundance," abundance of open shops, poverty and graft. But these conditions will be changed during the A. F. of L. convention here. As a starter, the Alexandria, an open shop hotel, is to be the A. F. of L. headquarters.

Sensation Expected By Making Public Letters of Isadora Duncan,

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Reports that the contents of a great bundle of papers and personal letters which Isadora Duncan, American dancer, kept during her life-time in a big black trunk, are soon to be published have caused a flurry of consternation in the households of several of Europe's celebrities.

The papers and letters, all dealing with the dancer's intimate life and her relations with some of Europe's and America's literary, political and social celebrities, promise to reveal many incidents and episodes concerning which the public has heretofore only partially guessed.

Machinist Local Gives Big Donation to Daily Worker, Labor Defense

Rose Baron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, announces that her organization recently received a welcome donation of $90 from the late Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, Bushwick Local 5.

Some time ago, the New York locals of the A. M. W. decided by referendum to join the International Union of Machinists. On dissolution, the unemployment fund which had been collected over a period of years had to be disposed of, and it was decided to distribute the money amongst working class organizations.

Aid Daily Worker.

Ninety dollars was donated to the International Labor Defense, New York section, a similar amount to The DAILY WORKER, $25 to the Socialist Relief Society and $200 to the Modern Sunday School Camp Association.

George Barnack, secretary of Local 5, was the mover of the motion that the funds be distributed in the above manner.

Rose Baron said, "The money is particularly welcome at this moment as funds are badly needed for the cases on hand. I express heartiest thanks in the name of the I. L. D. to Local 5. This expression of cooperation in the most important work of the laboring masses shows the solidarity of the militant workers for the great cause which our organization represents.

3 O'Clock in Morning Is Technical Moment

The 3 a. m. curfew law for night clubs having broken down, Mayor Walker is reported to be seeking an amendment to make it effective. He has even threatened to make the rounds at a late hour in person one of these nights to study the situation. It seems that to exempt the more exclusive clubs and hotels the present ordinance contains a clause permitting them to remain open after the specified hour. Only the "leased" clubs are required to close. And now more and more operators are classifying themselves as owners, to the great confusion of the courts.

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazar.

Mother Bloor Going To Philadelphia to Organize for I. L. D.

Ella Reeves Bloor, one of the oldest veterans of the American labor movement, and known throughout the country as "Mother" Bloor, has been appointed field organizer for the International Labor Defense, the national office here announced today.

"Mother" Bloor has been in the forefront of scores of strikes and other labor struggles in this country for years, giving the workers everywhere new enthusiasm, courage and direction. A number of times, despite her gray hairs, she has travelled from coast to coast for the labor and radical movements. Only recently she was one of the most energetic figures in the last minute fight for Sacco and Vanzetti at Boston.

Workers Interested.

"Mother" Bloor will devote her time to organization work for International Labor Defense in the Philadelphia region, where great possibilities exist for building up a strong movement of class defense. The Sacco-Vanzetti campaign alone drew tens of thousands of workers in Philadelphia into the movement, and attempts will be made to crystallize and organize the sentiment for future fights against class persecutions and frame-ups.

Special attention will be paid to organizing for the sending of delegates to the third annual conference of I. L. D., which takes place on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, in New York City on November 11 and 12. The conference will be the starting point for a widespread movement to be organized to fight the frame-up system, as well as to review and plan the other work of the organization.

Papal Blessing on Levine Doesn't End Graft Accusations

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Charles A. Levine, American trans-Atlantic flyer and owner of the famous plane Columbia, today defied the United States government to collect its $500,000 claim against him when he returns to the United States next week.

Levine has just arrived here from Vienna. He expects to sail from England on the Leviathan next Tuesday.

The government claims that Levine cheated it of half a million dollars in connection with freight bills on surplus war material which he handled on a commission basis.

Levine, the government agents charge, took the freight charges on these shipments from the government's share of the sale proceeds, and made no deduction from his own share.

Levine has been having his ups and downs in popularity almost as much as in aviation. His stunt of flying the Atlantic was well taken by the public, which began to forget the charge of extensive graft. Then came his hobnobbing with Mussolini and his grovelling before the pope, which disgusted liberal and conservative alike.

The government is understood to have seized the psychological moment to remind all and sundry of the graft accusation.

More Funds Available Now for Deportations; 168 Aliens at Island

The arrival at Ellis Island of 168 deportees has called attention to the fact that the United States immigration service is now operating with increased appropriations.

Of the new arrivals about 50 are girls and women. Twenty-six of the total number are characterized by the immigration service as insane. These aliens were brought here in groups from various points of arrest extending from coast to coast and are being detained here until passports can be arranged for their forcible return to their native countries.

Warning has been given by immigration inspectors that activities against the foreign-born are being redoubled due to the increased funds appropriated from the nation's taxes for this purpose.

Chicago Pioneers' Affair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Young Pioneers will hold a "get together" at 1532 West Chicago Ave. on October 15, 2:30 p. m. There will be an entertainment, moving pictures of Soviet Russia, Russian Pioneers and other features.

G. O. P. HOSTLERS GROOMING DARK NAGS FOR GALLOP

Curtis of Kansas Gets Honorable Mention

Republican jockeys are giving their dark steeds a try-out on the political race courses. One of the steeds booked for a preliminary canter in Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, a faithful old quadruped who has eaten his master's oats for decades without a protesting whinney.

William M. Butler, master of the G. O. P. stable, has not yet divulged the name of his favorite for next year's derby, beyond admitting that Calvin Coolidge meant what he said when he announced with faltering tongue that he did not choose to run.

Senator Charles H. Waterman of Colorado is responsible for the information that Curtis is feeling his fodder and is switching his political tail like a horse contemplating the approach of the mating season.

But Curtis is old and tho it is said that an old horse is the best for the long road, this is only true in principle. A few concrete situations could be mentioned where this principle would not apply.

The Four Favorites.

The outstanding candidates for the G. O. P. nomination are Hoover, Lowden, Dawes and Hughes. Favorite songs are springing up all over the land but those booms in most instances are concessions to the vanity of the gentlemen boomed.

Al Smith still continues to lead the entries on the democratic list. Republican rapid calculators fear that Smith may receive a majority of the popular vote, should he be given the democrat nomination, but they are confident of beating him in the electoral college. One tally, made by a republican, gave Smith as high as 245 electoral votes or 21 short of the number required for election.

If Smith succeeds in getting around the two-thirds rule governing the democratic convention he is almost certain of the nomination.

Tammany Labor Connection.

In view of the intimate connection between the trade union bureaucrats in New York and Tammany and the composition of the executive council of the A. F. of L. there is reason to believe that Smith with aid of a few innocous "labor" planks in his platform would receive the endorsement of the A. F. of L.

Needless to say the workers and farmers will gain nothing by supporting the candidate of either capitalist party. Their duty is to organize a Labor Party that will begin the task of mobilizing all workers under one class banner, to fight against capitalism and for the interests of labor.

Will Fight Decision of Federal Judge in Case Of Pittsburgh Terminal

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7.—Attorney's for the United Mine Workers of America, headed by chief of legal counsel, O. K. Eaton, are going over the decision of Federal Judge Schoonmaker granting an injunction to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. against picketing of its mines by the striking coal miners. The injunction was based on the fact that part of the product of the company is shipped over the state line, and the judge took the position that picketing in a strike against the company was an interference with interstate commerce.

The decision therefore has assumed an enormous importance as a precedent in future labor struggles.

Attorney Eaton did not say what the line of opposition to the decision would be, whether appeal or other action, but declared a determination to fight it vigorously.

Detroit Federal Judge Rules Tax Collectors Can't Value Ford Stock

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins has ruled in effect that the government did not have the right in 1925 to reopen the question of determining the value of Ford Motor Company stock sold in 1919 by a dozen minority stockholders.

Judge Dawkins rendered his decision in the suit of Mrs. Alice Gray Kales to recover $2,600,000 in additional income tax which she paid under protest.

Counsel for Mrs. Kales and the government thereupon agreed to postponement of the case until Wednesday at 10 a. m. This decision seriously effects the case to force payment by minority stockholders of taxes left unpaid as the government charges.

Central Trades Endorses Salary Engineers Demand

The demand for an increase in pay of the Union of Technical Men, representing the municipal enineers of New York, were endorsed Thursday by the Central Trades and Labor Council which met at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

The adoption of the resolution followed a speech by N. B. Sparer, vice-president of the Local 37 of the engineers' union in which he declared that the pay of the men was far below that of many trades and professions less skilled.

Action Delayed.

Despite the fact that the Civil Service Commission has recommended an increase of 35 per cent in the pay of the city's technical men, he said, no action has as yet been taken.

The Central Trades Council appointed a committee to call upon Charles H. Kohler, director of the city budget, urging an immediate salary increase for the engineers.

Tammany Approves Morgan Scheme for Subway Unification

Tammany Hall has gone on record in favor of the transit solution that has been advocated by Samuel Untermyer, as agent for the J. P. Morgan interests.

The full power of the Tammany administration will be used to put the plan thru the board of estimate.

Graft and Corruption In Long Beach Charge of Ousted Official

LONG BEACH, Oct. 7.—Charges of graft in the city water department have been filed with District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards of Nassau county by William J. Power, deputy commissioner of public works removed from office last Saturday by the Long Beach City Council.

At the time of his reboval from office, Power threatened to bring charges against others in the city administration.

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A Day at the A. F. of L. Convention—Something for Workers to Think About—Federated Press Editor Arrested—A Blow Is Struck at Negro Workers—The Soviet Union and Communists Are Attacked

The course of reaction at the A. F. of L. convention has developed at least one new angle in the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press by William Hynes, head of the secret service section of the Los Angeles police department which operates directly under the management of the Chamber of Commerce.

Since Hynes has been cooperating with Secretary Morrison and Vice President Woll in the inspection of credentials and the hounding of delegates and others suspected of Communist or left wing tendencies, there is little doubt that the arrest of Haessler was engineered by this trio acting in conjunction with President Green.

Everyone, including Communists themselves, expects Communists to be arrested at any time and without any specific reason except that their policy and actions are in direct and open opposition to American imperialism and its labor agents. But the arrest of Haessler is an indication that A. F. of L. officialdom is invoking the aid of the authorities to suppress even the mildly critical news service sent by the Federated Press to some 90 labor newspapers.

In addition to the enlistment of the Los Angeles police to aid them in preventing the voice of any section of the rank and file being heard in the convention, the delegates have defeated again a proposal to place Negro workers on an equal basis with white workers in the labor movement.

The national and international unions are to be allowed to maintain their discriminatory rules and customs. Where Negroes are organized in spite of these bars the policy of segregation is to be followed and separate Negro locals set up.

With a race war missed in Gary by a hair the other day, simply because the unorganized Negro workers surrendered to mass insult, and with the white puppets of the steel trust puffed with victory, assuring new provocations, the federation convention had before it a living example of how its policy plays into the hands of the capitalist class in a great industrial center.

Yet it continues the policy of treating the hundreds of thousands of Negro workers coming into industry in much the same fashion as they are treated by the decadent landowning class of the south and their hangers-on. No more damning proof of the utter reaction which rules the A. F. of L. could be given.

To distract the attention of the masses from its continual betrayals and to curry favor with the bosses, President Green launches an attack on the Soviet Union and the Communists.

But more than one worker—they are not stupid, as Green thinks, will be struck by the fact that it is Communists and those suspected of being Communists that the Los Angeles police force, part of the machinery of the open shop chamber of commerce, are arresting. Workers know that enemies of the working class are not jailed by open shop governments.

The Chinese Peasantry Organize and Fight

Reports from Shanghai, quoting the Chinese press, reveal that in the north, where a struggle is taking place between the Shansi forces and those of Chang Tso-lin, with the latter threatened with defeat and the loss of Pekin, there has arisen a military peasant movement that is creating serious difficulties for the reactionary armies.

These peasant bands are well armed and they have established connections with the "Red Lances," the military section of the organized peasantry which follows the leadership of the revolutionary wing of the Kuomintang.

Carrying out their expeditions along the line of Tientsin-Mukden railway, they occupy a strategic position in Chihli province and it is entirely possible that if Chang Tso-lin is forced to retire from Peking toward Mukden, these peasant forces may cut his forces to pieces and put an end to the career of this bloody tool of imperialism.

The significance of the rise of these peasant organizations in what has been formerly a stronghold of reaction, cannot be overestimated. That it is a mass movement having its origin in the terrible conditions of the peasantry is shown by the fact that in south and central China, in conjunction with the military movements of the revolutionary armies of Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, similar developments are taking place.

That the peasant masses of China are in motion on the side of the mass liberation movement which has survived all attempts to betray and crush it, can be doubted no longer.

It remains for the Communist Party of China to give this movement direction, extend it to every province, and connect with unbreakable bonds to the labor movement and the revolts of the city poor.

With this done the success of the Chinese liberation movement is assured.

The "First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure" For American Bankers

Let it never be said again that Japanese have no sense of humor even if the joke is on them.

The Japanese emperor has conferred upon J. Pierpont Morgan the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Thomas W. Lamont has received the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, as have Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York.

The Third Class Order of the Rising Sun has been conferred upon Otto Kahn while George F. Baker of the First National drew the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Since the sacred treasury of Nippon has been added to by a Morgan loan of $150,000,000 the decorations are not without significance. The lavish, almost promiscuous manner, in which decorations have been handed out following a banquet tendered Thomas W. Lamont by leading Japanese bankers and government officials on Oct. 4, would indicate that the Japanese treasury is running low on sacred treasure and another loan is needed.

Not only in China and the Philippines but in Japan as well is American finance-capital finding an investment field. Each new loan adds to the burden on the workers and peasants of the Far East who pay tribute to the same class that exploits the American masses.

Not parroting of the "yellow peril" slogans of the ruling class but solidarity of the workers of America and the Far East is the line for the American labor movement to follow.

Jobs For All In Soviet Karelia

NOTE TO OUR READERS: We present today the first of a series of five news letters from our correspondent, who is now visiting the relatively little-known Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Karelia. Following articles will deal with industrialization, agriculture, homesteading experiences of former American workers, Party problems, etc. Upon the conclusion of this series we expect to arrange for similar treatment of other republics of the USSR visited by Comrade William F. Kruse.

* * *

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence.)

PETROSAVODSK, A. K. S. S. R., Sept. 9 (By Mail).—This northernmost of the national republics included in the R. S. F. S. R. still has many economic and social problems to solve—but of one, the evil of unemployment, it is happily free. That problem, which hangs like a nightmare over the working class of almost all Europe, but especially darkly over the workers of the little "Potato Republics" of the Baltic border, is unknown here. Whereas in neighboring bourgeois countries from 10 per cent to 70 per cent of the workers are looked upon as "surplus"—in Socialist Karelia the tempo of potential industrial development is measured by the supply of available labor power.

The Soviet Union is a big place and that little section of it called the "Autonomous Karelian Socialist Soviet Republic" is not such a baby in size when compared with its neighbors. It could cover all of Latvia and Esthonia combined and still have enough left over to make a blanket for Switzerland. In area it is almost equal to all of New England, but in population—there's where the rub comes in—you could put thirty Karelias into Greater New York. Geologically it is blood-brother, or we should probably say "stone-brother", to Scandinavia and Labrador, here also the oldest rock in the world crops to the surface and underlies a land of pine and birch forest and endless chains of lakes and streams of fairyland-like beauty. Its climate is rather like that of southern Alaska—short hot splendid summers in which the nights are "white" and where the northern limits are truly a "land of the midnight sun." Then some months of cloudy autumn while the days get shorter and shorter until in December real winter sets in. The winters are not so very severe, however, owing to the benign influence of warm ocean currents which find their way into the Arctic at Murmansk.

More than four-fifths of its quarter-million population live in the rural districts, yet Karelia is in no sense to be considered a farming country like its neighboring "potato republics." The secret of Karelian prosperity—the basis of her whole economic life—lies in her forests. The peasants have their land, to be sure, where they raise a considerable part (about 30 per cent) of their food supplies—rye, oats, barley, potatoes and all sorts of vegetables. But it is not pre-eminently a farming country and far more sustenance is to be drawn by matching muscle and sinew against the forest than by applying it to plow and scythe.

As the lumber is cleared off under the extensive lumbering system which thus far still prevails for the most part, more and more virgin land is made available for settlers—it is stumpy and rocky but very fertile—and the government is subsidizing many local drainage works which dry and make arable the best of all soils, the bottomless black earth of primeval marshland. Thus there is to be found in Karelia neither the Kulak nor the land hunger of the poor peasant. A levelling process towards a "middle peasant" type, begun since the November Revolution, is still in process; whereas in 1924 there were 11.1 per cent of the peasants without land, in 1926 this had already been reduced to 8.7 per cent. During the same period the number of "middle peasants" having up to 2 dessiatins increased from 26.5 per cent to 29 per cent. The amount of land per head here is not of such basic importance as in the purely farming regions, because practically all of the rural population depends for livelihood partly upon wages earned in the woods. Here there is work for all and wages are ample to meet all the rough and ready needs of the population.

Besides the woods there are extensive fisheries and also quarries where beautiful marble, granite, quartz and mica are obtained. There is an exemplary building project in process of completion at Kondostroi, about 40 miles from the capital, which includes a big hydro-electric power station and extensive modern paper mills intended eventually to make the Soviet Union independent of foreign paper. One finds here an astonishing number of workers of all occupations—from president to ditch digger—who have spent many years in America—Finnish workers mostly with a mixture of Swedes and other nationalities. Everywhere the exhuberant vitality of the young newly-freed people makes itself felt, and details gleaned in the course of a visit of some weeks will be given in following letters so as to give our American comrades some idea of the work being done even as far north as the Soviet Arctic.

The First Day In Siberia

By KARL REEVE.

"The Chicago of Siberia"

SIBERIA (By Mail).—Nova Sibirsk, the capital of Siberia is called by the inhabitants "The Chicago of Siberia" and not without reason. The growth of this city in population, peasant economy, wealth and in building, I have never seen duplicated, even in America. Here are the figures for the population of Novo Sibirsk:

1897	7,800
1917	69,800
1920	68,000
1923	76,500
1926	120,600

(Figures from Nos. 9-10 of statistical bulletin published by the Siberian Soviet—January-April, 1927)

At present the city is growing at a very rapid rate. The speed of building is only rivalled by the speed of increase of population. In a one-day automobile excursion thru the town as a guest of the Central Committee of the Siberian "Gray" Soviet, (Kray meaning the entire territory of Siberia), I jotted down a few of the important new buildings, when they were build and, in some cases the cost.

Magnificent Lenin House.

Let us look at a few. First we take the immense and beautiful "Lenin House" on one of the main streets of the town. It cost one million rubles and was completed in 1925. It very much resembles the famous Lenin Institute building in Moscow, which stands on the Soviet Square, off the Tverskaya, being of the same size and of the same material. This building houses the City Soviet, district Soviet and the City and district organizations of the Russian (All Union) Communist Party. Across the front is printed in gold letters—"Lenin Umer, Jeive Leininismus"—Lenin is Dead, Leninism Lives."

"Schools of Communism."

Second the "Dvorets Truda"—Palace of Labor, a large white building covering several New York City blocks, surrounded by a garden, its towered piles rising up in pleasing irregular contours. It cost 600,000 rubles and was completed in 1925. We went into two large meeting halls, one seating a thousand, a kino (movie) a theatre seating another thousand and a number of smaller "Kabinets" for committee meetings etc., and into a large white restaurant looking out into the garden. The price of a complete dinner here, is 60 kopeks (30 cents), for members of the co-operative which runs the restaurant 50 kopeks (25 cents). Across the front of the building, printed in large letters is the statement, "The trade unions are the schools of Communism."

Training Siberian Peasants.

Next, the four-story Agricultural College, which is just being completed. This building when finally finished and opened on October 1st of this year will give 300 young Siberian peasants a thoro four years training in scientific agriculture. 150 of these peasant students will be housed within the university, the rest in outside dormitories.

New Home For the Party.

The large stone building housing the Ispolcom of the Soviet of the Siberian "Kry" (C. E. C. of the Siberian Soviet) and the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Siberia, was also completed in 1925. It also is a beautiful white-walled stone building which can take its place in any modern American city. A few other buildings either now being constructed or completed in 1925 are the Social Insurance building "Gos-Strach," finished in 1925; a large new market now being built on the site of an old bazaar; the State Bank building, a large stone structure completed two years ago, the textile building, also recently built of stone, numerous rooming houses and workers' quarters, several large co-operative stores and the "circus," a large new theatre also recently completed.

Many Other New Buildings.

There are in all 700 new buildings being constructed in this town which in 1893 was nothing but forest land, the greater part of these buildings being of stone or brick. The money given out by the Soviet for building in Novo-Sibirsk was as follows: 1924—2,150,000 gold roubles; 1925—4,200,000 gold rubles and 1926—6,300,000 gold rubles.

We visited some of the great co-operative stores built (new) on the basis of the American department stores. (The Siberian Soviet knows how to apply American technique—the auto we travelled in was of American make, and we saw American sewing machines and typewriters). Here were well stocked shelves of textiles. We were told that the prices were set by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate for the whole of the Soviet Union, so that the textiles are sold at one standard price all over the Union. The soap on sale in these co-operative stores was manufactured in Novo-Sibirsk and is one instance of the effort of the Soviet to develop industry.

Of course there are small peasant houses in Novo-Sibirsk. But the construction of the City by the Proletarian State is going forward with such giant strides that the small traders, kulaks and petty shopkeepers are being left far behind. Nowhere else have I been so impressed with the rapid advance of Soviet Russia in building her agricultural and industrial economy toward Socialism as in Novo-Sibirsk, where the forces of revolution have transformed a village into a large modern city.

Letters From Our Readers

About the Ford Slaves.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I want to correct the erroneous impression created by the reference to the new Ford model and conditions of employment. The statement quoted that "the plant has operated on a five-day schedule since last Spring" is only partially true, as most of the departments only run two and three days since last Fall, and have been totally closed down since the second week in May.

Thousands of employees of these departments have been idle for 14 weeks and are still out of jobs. It is the "privilege" of the company to give out whatever figures it chooses as to the force employment, but we who are on the inside know that the 58,000 figure is grossly exaggerated, and that most of those who have been recalled are being given two days work a week.

Workers Losing Homes.

In the balmy days of the Ford Company, when some of the workers actually believed that a job with Ford gave them a fair measure of security and thereby enabled them to act on the company's advice and purchase their homes by instalment, they now find that the Ford family has shed its pretended interest in their social welfare. Now when an appeal is made by these deluded slaves to the company for help to save their homes from foreclosure and the consequent loss of equities amounting in many cases to two and three thousand dollars, the reply is, "sorry we can do nothing for you."

I know of many Ford workers who are reduced to destitution by the long period of part-time employment, and then by the latest 12-week layoff, and with no prospect of jobs in the near future.—Dave Miller, Detroit, Mich.

Philadelphia Leather Workers.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Philadelphia has some of the largest Morocco (leather) shops in the United States but the only men organized are the glaziers. There is a lot of dissatisfaction among the other workers as to pay, hours of labor and working conditions. Every day I hear them saying that 8 hours is plenty to work and that $1.00 per hour should be the rate.

Organization, however is handicapped by the fact that there are so many men who have worked in the industry even as long as twenty-five years and who do not yet speak English. Polish is the predominant language, most of the leather workers being of that nationality.

Something should be done about the conditions in this industry. But there is little to be hoped from the A. F. of L. organizer, Joe Ritchie, who recently endorsed Harry Mackey, the conservative who has the backing of all the big firms, for mayor of Philadelphia. What this town needs badly is an organization campaign [illegible]

The "Nonpartisans" Draw a Blank

The Year's Political Record of the Executive Council—Its Complete Failure—One State Endorses Child Labor Law, 43 Oppose It—The Petty Character of Legislative Demands—The Attitude Toward Foreign-Born Workers—Some Concrete Instances—The Appeal to the Capitalist Parties—The Reason the Executive Council Loves the "Nonpartisan" Policy

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IN the field of social legislation the report of the executive council to the Los Angeles convention is barren of achievement.

It tries, however, to list as substantial victories two laws legalizing the application of existing workmen's compensation laws to longshoremen and a "liberalization of rates in the federal workmen's compensation act."

We would be the last to say that for longshoremen the measure referred to is not of importance, but we submit that as 50 per cent of the total positive achievement for one year of the leadership of the American labor movement, it is not anything to cause wild demonstrations. The other 50 per cent of the legislation affects only federal employes.

THE legislative activity of the executive council is of such a character that it becomes a plaything in the hands of the lobbyists and agents of enemies of the workers. It is evident for instance that desire of the A. F. of L. leadership for the maximum immigration restriction brings it into a united front with such individuals as Johnson, congressman from Washington and chairman of the house immigration committee, who sponsors a bill providing that the maximum number of immigrants from any country shall not exceed 25,000 annually after July 1, 1928.

Even the inhuman provisions of the existing immigration regulations, which divide husbands and wives, parents and children, creating untold misery a glimpse of which is given occasionally by the press, does not move the executive council to abandon its efforts to close the doors of the United States to workers of other countries.

THE report accuses those who seek special legislation designed to eradicate some of the most flagrant evils of the present provisions of introducing these measures as "a stepping-stone to changing the whole policy of the United States regarding immigration." The executive council explains in this manner its opposition to a bill providing for the admission of "35,000 wives or unmarried children" of aliens legally admitted before July, 1924.

Likewise the executive council opposed granting citizenship to 69 Hindus, refugees from British persecution. "The California State Federation of Labor," says the report, "contended that if the Hindus were restored to citizenship the same privileges would have to be extended to 400 other Asiatics in that state."

It is hard to find a parallel for this cynical attitude in the whole annals of the labor movement.

THE attempt is being made, so the report states, to secure the passage of a law requiring that only American citizens shall be employed on government work, whether it be done directly by the government or by contract. This bill was sponsored by a conference of union officials held on Dec. 2, of last year. It will be presented to the next congress.

The various bills requiring registration of all aliens failed to pass, but it is difficult to see how the executive council, the loudest shouter of all for stoppage of immigration and discrimination against alien workers, will put up any effective opposition to this legislation when it comes up again.

BILLS providing for steel cars in the postal service for the protection of railway mail clerks, for an increase of wages for watchmen, messengers and laborers in the postoffice department, prohibiting military training except in military schools, increasing the efficiency of the public health department, for the 44 hour week in the government printing department, for the elimination of night work, compensation law for District of Columbia workers, prohibiting articles made by convict labor becoming articles of interstate commerce, civil government for the Virgin Islands—all failed to pass.

The character of these bills not only gives an idea of the petty character of most of the reformist legislation favored by the executive council, but shows also that its positive influence in behalf of the American workers among congressmen and senators is almost nil.

ON Page 75 of the report we find the following:

"Forty-four state legislatures met in 1927. ONLY ONE (Montana) approved of the proposed child labor amendment to the. . .constitution."

Child labor has increased from 1.2 per cent to 37.4 per cent in 24 cities where the department of labor's Children's Bureau made a survey.

But the executive council feels that justice finally will triumph. "Justice," it says, "may be long delayed, but there always comes a time when justice prevails. The history of legislation shows that benevolent measures require many years to be accepted."

THERE is not one word that can be interpreted as urging special energy in organizing young workers. Instead the executive council takes a long look into the future:

"We therefore believe that the American Federation of Labor can look forward to a time when the proposed child labor amendment will be a part of the constitution of the United States. . . ."

What the exploited children are to do in the meantime is not stated.

THE continuing lack of success of the executive council in congress and the state legislatures in improving the status of labor, the admitted fact that the labor movement has no legal standing, the equally obvious fact that state and federal injunctions have outlawed strikes, picketing and boycotts, the increasing hostile action of the supreme court shown by the Bedford Cut Stone Company and other decisions, the fact that 43 state legislatures are hostile to a measure like the child labor amendment, furnish overwhelming proof of the bankruptcy of the "nonpartisan" political policy.

BUT the executive council casts all rules of evidence to the winds on Page 72 and under the head of "Political" says:

"The successes of the non-partisan political campaign . : . have been gradually becoming greater. A larger number of wage-earners every year sees the benefit of non-partisan action and this, it is believed, will make them a greater factor in the coming election than they ever have been heretofore."

BUT still more significant than this paragraph is the manner in which the executive council appeals to the leaders of the two capitalist parties to rescue them from the results of the disillusionment which absence of achievement on the political field is spreading among the union membership.

Only the feeling that they cannot preserve much longer the fiction of the efficiency of "nonpartisan" action without something in the way of concessions from the parties of big business could produce such a frantic SOS as the following on Page 71:

"The experiences of 1924 should be a warning to both parties. . . . Both parties ignored the plea of labor. The platform of neither party was acceptable to those who were looking forward as was evidenced by the fact that nearly 5,000,000 PROTEST VOTES were cast for a third candidate."

WHAT the executive council really is saying here to the bosses is: "Throw the mob a few sops or all this talk about a labor party in alliance with the bankrupt farmers may develop into something that will wreck our non-partisan policy."

Only a labor leadership that is part of the machinery of American imperialism would arrive at the conclusion that complete failure of a policy indicates that it should be continued. This is exactly what the executive council does when it deals with the political activity of the American labor movement.

WE give this leadership credit for enough intelligence to be able to draw conclusions from such potent facts as it submits in its report of its political campaigns.

Only one reason, therefore can prompt it to recommend a continuation and extension of this suicidal policy i.e. its desire to draw the American labor movement still more closely into the strangling network of the capitalist parties and at all costs prevent the rise of a mass party of labor opposing the parties of the bosses on every front.

I. L. D. Gathers Proof of Police Guilt

(Continued from page 1)

refreshments. All of it was taken by the cossacks, and while they were having their fill of the stolen food and drink of the miners, they washed the blood off their riot clubs in the tub where the soda pop was kept packed in ice.

Begged for Baby.

Babies' shoes were picked up on the grounds, lost while their mothers were trying to carry them to safety. One mother got down on her knees and begged a trooper who had seized her baby by the hair and dashed it to the ground, for mercy. His answer was a blow in the head with his club, knocking her unconscious.

In many places, men, women and children were piled up against the barbed wire fence surrounding the grove, and, blinded by the tear gas bombs, were clubbed into insensibility by the mounted brutes. Over a hundred broken and bloody hats were picked up in the grove the day after the attack. It was found, later, that spies had been placed at various points in the meeting, and at a signal, the cossacks, who had quietly surrounded the audience, attacked without warning using tear gas bombs and riot clubs. A single opening was the only exit from the meeting and the hundreds gathered there were forced to run the vicious gauntlet.

The Cheswick case will be one of the important issues dealt with at the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York City, November 12-13, to organize the national fight against the frame-up system, of which Cheswick is another striking example.

DRAMA

Gobs On Dry Land

"Romancing 'Round" at Little Theatre With Helen MacKellar Is Entertaining

THERE'S a little bit of hokum in them all, else they would never brazen their way on to Broadway. There is a good deal of hokum in "Romancing 'Round" and those who go to the theatre for intellectual stimulation instead of for pure and simple amusement may wish they had been elsewhere, unless they have an eye for the type of plump pulcritude that is offered for public consideration by Helen MacKellar, the upper and nether extremities of the show.

Helen MacKellar

Miss MacKellar is aided in her ordeal by a clever dispenser of gags, in the person of Theodore Westman, who impersonates James Dade of the U. S. Navy. Gag-making is said to be one of the most remunerative by-products of the theatre business and a good gag-shooter is as indispensable to a modern comedy as a cup and cane to a blind panhandler.

It appears that Conrad Westervelt, the author of the play had seen his gaglegger and Miss MacKellar before he started work on the play. For the benefit of the voluptuous blonde, Mr. Westervelt had Neena Dobson, the heroine, born in poor circumstances and of a poorer father, poor in morals as well as wordly goods. To make matters worse this disagreeable parend fell downstairs and injured his back which gave him another excuse for dodging a job.

His daughter Neena was obliged to put on her best bib and tucker and only got as far as 33rd and Broadway when a big-hearted pedestrian accosted her and for three years she upheld the family financially while upholding her honor. Nobody could doubt this after one look at the delightful Miss Kellar.

But Neena's soul became uplifted by her paramour's philosophy so much so that she left his room and board and got a job in a restaurant which is partly owned by her rascally father. There she meets and becomes smitten by a sailor. One thing follows another as things usually do until her discarded bread and butter, egged on by her greedy parent dies of heart disease in the restaurant while pressing her to return to his nest. Her sailor sweetheart happened to be present when the big-hearted rich man's heart thumped its last, but he was not tried on a murder charge, but for failure to arrive at his ship in time with a chronometer.

The last act cleared up everything nicely and the only casualties are the wicked father and the dead philanderer. Neena married her jolly sailor and the divers other males that were in love with her swallowed their regret and went their ways.

Besides Miss MacKellar and the champion gag-shooter, others who deserve honorable mention are Sally Orton, the hard-boiled cutie, who prefers a captain to a gob, all other things being equal and Charles Ritchie, as the Lieutenant takes his love-making rebuffs without a whimper.

If the playwright is trying to prove anything, he managed to do it without attracting my attention.

—T. J. O'F.

The program of Dance Moods by Tamiris at the Little Theatre this Sunday evening, will include interpretations of Debussy, Berger, Paladilhe, Calleja, Scott, Satie, Powell, Gershwin and a dance without music entitled "The Queen Walks in the Garden."

Finlay Campbell, Canadian bass-baritone, at his debut recital in Town Hall, Tuesday evening, will sing a group of early Italian compositions and also French, Russian, Scotch and English songs.

Enrique Fernandes Arbos of the Madrid Symphony Orchestra who is to come here this season as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will bring with him a number of new works of the modern Spanish school. His programs will be Spanish in character and will include compositions by Hallfter, de Falla, Corelli, Espla and Turina.

JANET GAYNOR

In "Seventh Heaven," which will be seen on the Cameo Theatre screen beginning today.

Music Notes

PHILHARMONIC

Willem Mengelberg will conduct the opening concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra next Thursday evening, at Carnegie Hall. The same program will be repeated on Friday afternoon. He will conduct through the concert of Sunday, January 8. Arturo Toscanini will make his first appearance on January 26 and will direct from that time until the end of the season. In the interval between Mr. Mengelberg and Mr. Toscanini, Sir Thomas Beecham and Bernardino Molinari will appear as guest conductors.

For his opening program Mr. Mengelberg has chosen the Beethoven Second Symphony, Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in A minor, Concerto for wind instruments and orchestra of Vittorio Rieti, and a novelty which will be announced shortly.

BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslawsky conductor, will give its opening concert of the season at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening. Mme. Luella Melius will be the soloist. The program: Egmont Overture, Beethoven; Symphonie fantastique, Berlioz; Cortege macabre, Copland; Polonaise, from "Mignon," Thomas; Bell Song, from "Lakme," Delibes, and Carneval Overture, Dvorak.

Richard Crooks will be heard in recital at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening, October 26.

Socrate Barozzi, Roumanian violinist, will give his local recital in the Town Hall, Wednesday afternoon, October 26.

Jose Echaniz, Cuban pianist, will make his first appearance of the season at Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, October 16.

Augusta Lenska, contralto of the Chicago Opera will give a recital at Town Hall, Saturday afternoon, October 15.

The script for Emil Jannings's next picture, "Hitting for Heaven," has been translated into three languages from the English, German for Jannings himself, Swedish for Mauritz Stiller, the director, and Russian for Olga Baklanova, who is in the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

An Ibsen play without gloom!!
An Ibsen play with thrills!!
An Ibsen comedy!!

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HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Columbus 3073 || Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
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THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
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Other plays to be selected from
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The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

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POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 12, 8:30
Beethoven Symphony
ORCHESTRA
GEORGES ZASLAWSKY, Conductor
Soloist: LUELLA MELIUS, Soprano
Symphonie fantastique, Berlioz; Egmont, Beethoven; Carneval, Dvorak; Cortege Macabre, Copland (first performance). Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

$1 CHAMBER MUSIC $1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 18th; Dec. 9th; Jan. 7th; Feb. 10th; Mar. 16th; Apr. 13th.
Flonzaley Quartet
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Mr. & Mrs. David Mannes
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$1 ARTISTS' RECITALS $1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 25th; Dec. 23rd; Jan. 20th; Feb. 24th; Mar. 23rd; Apr. 20th.
Nina Tarasova
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Joseph Szigeti
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Willem Durieux
Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place & 16th St. $1 for subscription to EACH series of six concerts. Both series $2. Mail orders to People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square (Stuyvesant 9687). Also on sale at Macy's, and Wanamaker's.

The music program at the Roxy will include: Irving Aaronson and his Commanders who have been just returned from Paris after a two years engagement. Doris Niles will appear in an Indian Ballet, the 13th Rhapsody of Liszt and "The Ballet of the Stars" are other features.

Sentenced to an indefinite run at the NATIONAL
THEATRE 41st ST. W. of B'WAY
MATS. WED. & SAT.
The TRIAL of MARY DUGAN
with ANN HARDING and REX CHERRYMAN
by Bayard Veiller
VERDICT OF THE PRESS
"For sheer interest and drama beats the Snyder case all hollow."
—Alan Dale, "American"

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
OPENING CONCERTS
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 13, at 8:30.—Friday Aft., Oct. 14, at 2:30
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Students'
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Oct. 16, 3:00
TCHAIKOVSKY—VIVALDI—RIETI
Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St., W. of B'way. Eve's 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Romancing 'Round
with Helen MacKellar & Ralph Morgan

W. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

THE NEW MAGAZINE
Section of The DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1927. This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

THE CAUSE OF THE MARTYRS

By JAMES P. CANNON

STANDING on the scaffold forty years ago the Haymarket martyrs warned the hangmen that their case was by no means ended. "The day will come," said August Spies, "when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today." Events are bearing testimony to the truth of this assertion.

The Fortieth Anniversary of their martyrdom shows their memory greener than ever before. Their spirit was alive in the great movement for Sacco and Vanzetti, and the militant workers generally, especially the rising generation, are learning to esteem more highly than ever before the priceless heritage of the pioneers who died for the cause of labor in November 11, 1887. Their very names have become a battle-cry to stir the blood of the revolutionaries of today, and we dare assert they will be heard in the triumphant shouts of the final victory of the working class tomorrow.

The holding of the Third Annual Conference of the I. L. D. on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs gives to that occasion an exceptional significance and importance. "Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense—Fortieth Anniversary of the Haymarket Martyrs." The very words ring like a slogan, and indeed they are a slogan, for they signify the binding together of the fight of the living workers with the imperishable memory of the illustrious dead. A true commemoration of the men of Haymarket could not be a funeral affair—their tradition and spirit are a call to battle.

The memory of Parsons, Spies and their comrades in life and death were very dear to those two who followed them on the path of martyrdom a few weeks ago in Boston. Sacco wrote with great warmth of "the celebration day of the martyrs of Chicago, that in the mind of humanity oppressed never will be forgot." In our estimate we put Sacco and Vanzetti beside the giants of 1887, and properly so, for they were of the same heroic stature and they died in the same fight, which was not an individual nor an isolated one in either case. The rope which strangled the Haymarket martyrs, the chair which snuffed out the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, the prison walls which confined them all—these instruments of torture and death are weapons in the class war employed against prisoners taken on the field of battle.

The martyrs of 1887 understood this well and used the courtroom and the scaffold as a forum from which to proclaim it to the world. Sacco and Vanzetti understood it no less, as all their utterances testify, and they knew and understood also—what so many around them did not know and understand—the indissoluble bonds which united them, their cause and their fate, to the other militants of the labor vanguard who languish in the prison cells of capitalism today or await trial before the courts of the class enemy.

"See if you cannot do something for Tom Mooney," Vanzetti used to entreat those who came to see him in Charleston prison. "Tom is a sick man. He will die in prison soon if something is not done for him," he told a writer who visited him during his last days.

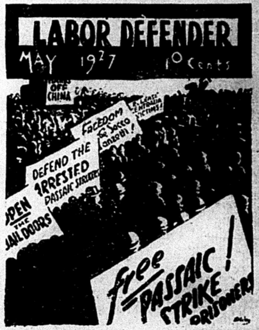
These great and noble spirits who died in the electric chair felt themselves to be, as they were in fact, blood-brothers to all the persecuted, imprisoned and tortured fighters of the liberation struggle of the workers. They saw the great movement of the masses which was set into motion in their behalf as a class awakening and they wished it to become a liberating force for others as well as for themselves.

Sacco told Judge Thayer on the day the death sentence was pronounced: "I know the sentence will be between two classes, the oppressed class and the rich class. . . . That is why I am here today on this bench, for having been of the oppressed class."

Shall the Sacco-Vanzetti case be "wound up" now? Shall the record be closed and the fight be stopped and the magnificent movement dissolved?

The other side has proposed this. They have agreed to a conspiracy of silence in the papers about the case, they have burned the films and they want us to "forget." Having killed Sacco and Vanzetti they want also to kill the Sacco-Vanzetti movement or, at least, to reduce it to a sterile cult, separate and apart from the burning issue of the others who suffer in prison or face trial in the same cause.

Our task as militants is to defeat these aims, and the Third Annual Conference of the I. L. D. will be the concentration point for the higher development of our fight. We will not allow the Sacco-Vanzetti movement, called into life by their examples and by the untiring energy and sacrifices of the class-conscious workers, to be dissipated. The memory of Sacco and Vanzetti, like the memory of the Haymarket martyrs, must become an inspiring force in the living struggle of today and tomorrow. The various elements which compose it must be bound more closely together, and the full class significance of the martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti made clearer to all the workers who participated in the fight. The driving power of the Sacco-Vanzetti movement as a whole, enriched and broadened in its outlook by its merger with the glorious memory and tradition of the Haymarket fighters which shines with brighter luster than ever before on the Fortieth Anniversary of their martyrdom, must be directed, with all its driving power into a new fight for the liberation of the class fighters, many of them obscure, some of them all but forgotten, who suffer in the prison hells of capitalism today.

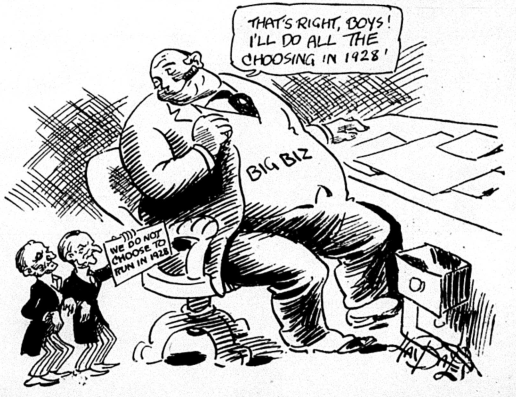

LABOR DEFENDER
MAY 1927
10 Cents
HANDS OFF CHINA
RELEASE CENTRALIA VICTIMS!
FREEDOM for Sacco Vanzetti!
DEFEND THE ARRESTED PASSAIC STRIKERS
OPEN THE JAIL DOORS
Free PASSAIC STRIKE PRISONERS!

The basis of this fight which we take up anew in the name of the martyred dead is the united front of all workers, regardless of party or viewpoint, who stand on the platform of the class struggle. This was the line and policy of the heroic dead. The guiding lines of Parsons, Spies and their comrades harmonize with our united front conceptions and can very well illuminate our pathway in the common fight today. For they were men of the broad movement and the open fight; all sectarian and clique tendencies were alien to them.

The Boston martyrs likewise stood for common action and united struggle, despite the stupidly sectarian and even reactionary influences which surrounded them. Vanzetti told me with his own lips that he believed in the intrinsic worth of all demonstrations and protests and the necessity of united action of all forces when the issue to be fought for is a common one. In a letter to me dated April 11, 1927, signed jointly by Sacco and Vanzetti, they say: "When free and in solidarity with others, we have believed that there are circumstances under which a unity of efforts is desirable. . . What is essential is good faith in each and all, for that would harmonize and direct to the common good all the different elements, characters and actions."

There is power in heroic example to stir the imagination of the masses and inspire them with that courage and solidarity and faith without which there can be no fight and no victory. The martyrs of 1887 and those of August of this year have alike set before the present and the coming generation an example of noble dignity and selfless daring unsurpassed in the history of all times and all classes. And when these qualities of personal conduct are combined—as they are combined in both instances—with clear-eyed vision and practical wisdom for the regulation of the common fight, then the story of their life and death becomes indeed a heritage of immeasurable value. The class movement of the workers proudly claims that heritage as its own and draws upon it for strength and inspiration in its struggle for a better and higher life.

The Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense will mark a mile-post in the development of the American working class. The class-conscious elements meeting there will organize their forces for new battles against the lynch-law and frame-up system of the exploiters and will bind together, more closely and indissolubly than before, the issues and struggles of today with the undying tradition of the martyrs of the past. The Third Annual Conference of the I. L. D., meeting on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, and animated in its work by their spirit and the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti, will demonstrate before the world that the aims of the executioners have been defeated. The cause of the martyrs is alive and is fighting on to victory.


THAT'S RIGHT, BOYS! I'LL DO ALL THE CHOOSING IN 1928'
BIG BIZ
WE DO NOT CHOOSE TO RUN IN 1928

The International Labor Defense In Action

By MAX SHACHTMAN

(Editor of the "Labor Defender").

ON the eve of the Third Annual Conference a brief review of some of the campaigns conducted by International Labor Defense in the past year or so will show that while they have been of a variegated nature, covering every field and section of the labor movement, there has, at the same time, been a unifying thread that has connected one task with the other in a logical harmony with the work of creating a mighty instrument of struggle and defense for the American working class.

The work of the past period that overshadowed all else was the mobilization of a world-wide movement for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The International Labor Defense was the organizing center for the protest movement in this case. The I. L. D. does not believe in confining defense work to the tortuous and corrupted channels of the courtrooms. It was the I. L. D. and the militant workers everywhere that succeeded in taking the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti out of the poisonous atmosphere of the courts, and raising it as a banner to rally angry, determined armies of the people in every part of the world. Almost at one blow, in swerving the course of the movement from the hopeless, drab channels of the vindictive machinery of class law, into the vivid, tumultous torrents of the mass movement, the legal red tape that bound Sacco and Vanzetti like Prometheus was cut like the Gordian knot. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti was transformed from a "law suit" into a burning issue of the class struggle.

Hundreds of mass meetings were arranged by the I. L. D. for Sacco and Vanzetti. The country was flooded with leaflets and special issues of its official organ, "The Labor Defender." Hardly a demonstration or gathering of workers for Sacco and Vanzetti occurred without the striking poster of the I. L. D., drawn by Fred Ellis, having its place at the head of it. The Sacco-Vanzetti united front conferences organized throughout the country, which embraced hundreds of thousands of organized American workers, were formed in almost every case upon the initiative and with the energy and experience of the I. L. D. The magnificent international movement of solidarity, which pounded with sledge-hammer blows upon the prison doors until the very last moment, was greatly aided by the I. L. D. which appealed by cable to the sections in various countries and to the executive committee of International Red Aid for renewed support to the protest movement.

At the core of all the work of the I. L. D. has been the belief that only in the creation of a powerful movement of the workers, on a non-partisan basis, but pursuing a class policy, lies the safeguard for the successful conduct and conclusion of all its activities. This belief has characterized all the work of the International Labor Defense.

The work of building a movement for Sacco and Vanzetti was not, of course, the beginning and end of the activities of the I. L. D. Literally dozens of other workers and fighters have in the past year been defended, always on a non-partisan basis. The list includes men and women arrested in all parts of the country, belonging to different parties and organizations and holding various views, and victims of capitalist persecution in other countries.

There is the fight against the continued persecutions of the Passaic textile strikers who are being victimized because of the struggle they carried on for almost a year against the mill barons. Many of them have been imprisoned already, on framed-up charges, and indictments still hang over the heads of numerous others. Most of the dependent families are in a destitute condition and the financial aid that the I. L. D. sends to them every month is a real material aid to them and a spiritual support to the strikers in prison.

The fight carried on by International Labor Defense against the deportation to Italy of Enea Sormenti, one of the foremost working class opponents in this country of fascism, probably saved him from imprisonment or death at the hands of the blackshirts. Through our efforts Sormenti was permitted to depart for whatever other country he desired.

Sormenti is not the only foreign-born worker against whose deportation the I. L. D. has fought. With the same vigor it opposed the deportation of the three anarchist workers in Fall River, Massachusetts, and the Czecho-Slovak workers' leader, Emanuel Vajtauer. At this moment, it is conducting the defense of Stephen Zinich, a South Slav Communist editor, who is being held for deportation by the authorities.

The I. L. D. has not been lacking in the fulfillment of its international obligations. It is no exaggeration to say that the campaign of I. L. D. successfully destroyed the value of "Bloody Queen" Marie's tour and brought to the attention of thousands of American workers the frightful terror against workers and peasants in Roumania. The new wave of persecution in Poland and Esthonia was exposed in the United States by the I. L. D. and warning protest sent the capitalist executioners of that country that the progressive workers of America demanded an end to the reign of terror in those lands.

The I. L. D. has been able in large measure to coördinate and centralize the work of legal defense for workers in this country. Thousands of dollars have been spent in the past year for legal defense in the scores of large and small cases that have come up in court. Every strike and action of the workers has resulted in arrests or indictments, which the I. L. D. spared no resources to fight. In many cases the prompt and proper action of the I. L. D. has been the means of releasing the arrested worker and enabling him to resume his place on the firing line.

Not the least important work of the I. L. D. has been its policy of sending regular monthly checks for five dollars to all imprisoned class war fighters. It means a great deal to the men in prison to know of the movement and interest among the workers on the outside, and to be able to purchase these little comforts—fruits, candies, cigarettes and tobacco—that they are otherwise denied by their jailors.

Equally important has been the contribution sent to the dependent families of imprisoned workers. The twenty dollars they receive every month from the I. L. D. is of considerable aid in relieving the hardships of the mothers, wives and children of these soldiers of labor who have sacrificed their freedom for their devotion to the movement of the working class.

The popularity of the I. L. D. has grown throughout the country, steadily, since its organization in 1925. It is as yet small and weak in comparison with its gigantic tasks. But it is an upward-striving movement of solidarity which draws ever larger bodies of workers into its fighting ranks. The coming conference will mark a new stage in this development and give a new impetus to its work.

Every new struggle brings with it new victims of class persecution and justice. The frame-up system does its work with the cold-blooded regularity of a juggernaught. The I. L. D. has thus far proved a dozen times over its value to the working class and the labor movement by its militant class fight for labor defense. The signs of coming great struggles, which are already now apparent, are also harbingers of greater battles that will be fought in the movement of labor defense, the movement of the great solidarity. The work that the I. L. D. has already accomplished permits one to say that it will be found in the van of the struggle—a shield of the working class.

A REPORT ON CHINA

By A. LOZOVSKY

AT the executive meeting on July 28th a paper was read by Comrade Losovsky on the character and outlook of the revolutionary movement in China.

Comrade Losovsky pointed out that the counter revolution had already virtually engulfed the whole of China. Of course, the differences between the Peking, Nanking and Wuhan generals and their respective civil political advisers had not entirely been composed. Nevertheless, the fact was there that Wuhan had ceased to be a revolutionary centre, that the power of authority had passed into the hands of the militarists, and the workers' and peasants' organizations had been destroyed.

How had the Wuhan revolutionary government descended to such a stage, to sanction the military coup d'etat and to allow the destruction of those elements which had carried it into office?

"While in Wuhan," Comrade Losovsky said, "I frequently heard the statement made by prominent Kuomintang leaders, and even by some Communists, that China had no bourgeoisie of her own, that the entire big bourgeoisie consisted of foreigners. This seemingly innocent theory furnishes the key to an understanding of the position of the left wing of the Kuomintang. For, if the whole big bourgeoisie consists of foreign imperialists, and the Kuomintang fights only the foreign imperialists, then the ranks of the Kuomintang should be open to all the elements of the native Chinese bourgeoisie, and the Kuomintang organization should protect the interests of all the bourgeoisie groups. Of course, this theory has no foundation whatever in the actual facts. There are considerable and influential elements of purely Chinese big bourgeoisie, who own important industrial, transport and commercial enterprises. This bourgeoisie is endeavoring all the time to make use of the antagonistic currents which spring up in the process of development of the Chinese revolution.

"As the national armies continued their advance northwards and approached the important industrial centres, the struggle between the classes, which the Kuomintang leaders had been trying to direct into the channels of legal industrial arbitration and tame organizations of the peasantry, began to break out on the surface. The clash of interests within the united front of the Kuomintang became revealed as soon as the national army came within sight of Shanghai. We have also witnessed the intensification of the class struggle on the territory of Hunan and Hupei. The April split in the Kuomintang party and the treachery of Chiang Kai-shek did not arise from a dispute over platforms and programs, but on the pretended campaign of ousting "foreign influences," of having Borodin and other counselors removed. Chiang Kai-shek gained thereby credit not only in the eyes of the big bourgeoisie, but also in the eyes of the Nationalist sympathizers among the petty bourgeoisie. His words about Borodin the foreigner being an obstacle to the success of the revolution had their effect. One must also bear in mind that the split was sought also by the imperialists, who acted through their armed forces and their diplomats. Two conditions had been put to Chiang Kai-shek by English, American and Japanese diplomacy: a rupture with USSR and a rupture with the Communists, promising him in return a whole series of economic and financial favors. This was the line chosen by Chiang Kai-shek, who began by breaking with the Communists, whilst hostility towards the USSR came as an automatic sequence.

"The split in the Kuomintang party and the formation of two governments—that of Nanking and that of Wuhan—proved a source of great friction within the Kuomintang ranks which grew in direct ratio to the growth of the workers', and particularly of the peasants' movement in Hupei and Hunan. A good deal was written about the objective circumstances which drove the peasants to take to fighting. Mention ought to be made, however, of the particular features which render the peasant movement so exceedingly intense. These features consist, first of all, in the exceptional density of the population in the provinces of Hunan and Hupei, which affords good facilities for united action. Another characteristic feature consists in the unique cohabitation of twentieth century social relations and tenth century survivals in present-day China, a mixture of capitalism and feudalism. There is a whole number of localities where there are no industrial workers at all, and the leading role belongs exclusively to the peasants' organizations. Yet the actions of the peasants bear the stamp of organization and of political consciousness.

"It is interesting to note the ideological forms taken on by the campaign of the big bourgeoisie and the military reaction against the peasants' and workers' movement. At Hankow, for instance, a theory was evolved about so-called "excesses" and "diseases of leftism." This theory consists in the assertion that the Chinese workers' and peasants' movement is still in a stage of infancy, that it has not yet grown mature, and that therefore it suffers from "infantile left diseases," resorting to "excesses" of every kind. The term "excesses" is used here to describe such actions as are characteristic of any revolutionary upheaval, such as the arrest of thievish officials directly by the people, the donning of a silk hat upon a usurer's head (a token of degradation according to Chinese notions), and so on. As excesses were also described the most elementary industrial actions of the workers, such as the presentation of demands for a weekly day of rest, for shorter hours, etc.

"The peasants' movement had scared the Kuomintang leaders. As the peasants' movement grew, it began to encroach upon the interests of the army officers, the trading bourgeoisie, and the elements of the population associated with them. The peasants' movement had hit the pocket of many a prominent Kuomintang leader. Efforts began to be made to curb the zeal of the "unripe" workers and peasants' movement. At the same time it ought to be observed that the Wuhan government had never enjoyed real power, that virtually the power was in the hands of the military. It is for this reason that the counter revolutionary coup had been so easily effected in Wuhan. On top of this was the fact that the trade unions and the peasants' organizations were led almost exclusively by intellectuals, and that the system of appointments prevailed, whereby the Kuomintang party had placed its henchmen in the mass organizations, which made it easy to liquidate the workers' and peasants' unions.

"It is difficult to understand the Chinese situation without knowing the structure of the Chinese army. The make-up and the methods of the military forces operating in the various parts of China do not at all correspond to what we understand by a modern army. In the matter of army organization the Chinese army reminds one of the hordes commanded by Slav princes in pre-historic times. The Chinese gen-

(Continued on page 7)

A REPORT ON CHINA

(Continued from page 2)

eral is an employer who hires soldiers and pays them wages, whilst he himself takes toll from the population of the territory where his forces are quartered. Therefore, the army has a specific character of a band of despoiling mercenaries. As to the 'ideology' of the army, it is like this: the 'boss', i.e., the general, decides for whom to fight and what program to advocate, whilst all his hired underlings—from the officers down to the soldiers in the ranks—blindly obey his commands. For this reason the military are looked upon contemptuously throughout China, and the appeal to the workers to join the army in order to strengthen the revolutionary influence did not meet with the proper response.

"Of somewhat different character was the Wampu Military Academy with its 8,000 cadets prior to the coup performed by Chiang Kai-shek. However, after the imprisonment of several hundred revolutionaries and the execution of some of the Communist cadets and officers, the 'spirit of liberty' was banished from the Wampu Academy, and it is now controlled entirely by the Cantonese reactionary general, Li Ti-sing. Another trait of the Chinese army is the easy manner in which the generals transfer their allegiance from one 'supreme commander in chief' to another. This is due to the fear of the respective generals that they might lose their provinces on which they feed and maintain their armies. Therefore the generals swerve around with amazing alacrity from the defeated 'leaders' to the winning side, and the forces of the defeated side rapidly dwindle away.

"The antagonism between the masses of the workers and peasants on the one hand, and their intellectual leaders which came from the petty bourgeoisie on the other hand; the antagonism between the mercenary bandit troops and the rest of the population, and finally, the class antagonisms within the Kuomintang body—all this was bound to lead to the final collapse. By its fear of the masses, and by preaching its pet theory of the unripeness of the masses, it had contributed to its own downfall. Besides the theory of unripeness, there were also several other theories evolved to meet different eventualities. Thus, for instance, it was asserted by some Kuomintang people that the workers' and peasants' movement was pursuing selfish aims, whereas the national movement demanded self-sacrifice. Such a theory made it easier to use armed force against the workers and peasants. In order to cure them of their 'selfishness', the guns were trained on them. Therefore, the coup d'etat was the logical upshot of the Kuomintang policy of fear of the masses, which had not been adequately countered by the trade unions and the Chinese Communist Party.

"Now the whole territory of China is under the sway of the counter revolutionary generals and their 'governments'. The Chinese revolution has sustained a defeat. The question now amounts to this, whether this defeat is going to be of long or short duration?

"Personally I believe," Comrade Losovsky continued, "that the situation in China resembles that of Russia in 1906, after the defeat of the December revolt of 1905. But the workers' and peasants' movement in China has acquired such an impetus that the period of reaction, which lasted in Russia from 1906 to 1917, is not going to be so prolonged in China. A considerable factor of the Chinese situation consists in that millions of Chinese workers and peasants have entered upon the arena of political activity. Despite the brutal shooting down of thousands of militants, the movement among the peasant masses goes on unabated, whilst a good deal of inflammable material has been stored up. It is also important to note that all the military regimes and groups in China are exceedingly unstable. This leads us to assume that notwithstanding the heavy defeat of the revolution, the new upheaval in China will come not after the lapse of decades, but within the next few years. Just now, after the defeat, there springs up in China a new generation of leaders who are reared by the masses of the peasants and the workers from their own ranks. Hitherto there were no real Jacobins in the Kuomintang, and there were few of them in the Chinese Communist Party. Yet the Chinese revolution needs its own Jacobins.

"During the last eighteen months the revolutionary movement of China had a great reverberating effect upon all the countries of the Far East. Everywhere a great change was observable, and in the first place, in India. It is true that the labor movement in that country is still in its initial stage of development, but there is already a number of tokens indicating a smoldering ferment of revolution. Suffice it to mention the fact, among others, that hundreds and thousands of Hindoo soldiers, sent to China to crush the revolution, have thrown in their lot with the revolutionaries. The English commanders frequently had to withdraw entire detachments of Hindoo troops, because they were found to be 'unreliable'. The Svaraj people in India are showing great sympathy for the Chinese revolution, tho the Svarajists' left wing has many points of similarity with the left wing of the Kuomintang.

"The effect of the Chinese revolution has been considerable upon Japan, too. It has served to enliven the workers' and peasants' movement in Korea. We are also getting news of the effect of the Chinese events upon the Philippine Islands.

"All these new factors," Comrade Losovsky concluded, "have cast their reflection upon the labors of the Pan-Pacific Conference, which should be considered as the most important event in the international labor movement during the current year. Our chief task for the present is to consolidate in a practical manner the results of that conference."

The Young COMRADE SECTION

Edited by the Young Pioneers of America

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

COLUMBUS DAY

On October 12, 1492 Christopher Columbus, an italian adventurer who set out to find a new route to the West Indies, discovered America. He claimed this country for Spain because he was financed by that country. This accidental discovery of America came about when Constantinople was captured by the Mohammedans (Turks) who thus cut off trade with the East. The merchants who were interested in this trade were forced to seek new routes. Spain being a great sea-going nation at that time was especially interested and therefore backed Christopher Columbus.

Since the discovery of America, the workers and farmers of this country have suffered untold hardships in making it one of the richest and strongest powers in the world. But have the workers and farmers profited by this? No, only those who live on the sweat and toil of the workers are better off. For the workers and poor farmers there is only misery and want. For the children of the workers there is poverty and unhappiness. While for the rich and their children there is luxury and idleness. Only in Soviet Russia, where there is a workers' and farmers' government, are the workers and their children happy. For there they are their own bosses.

The bosses who derive benefits from this country wish this system to exist forever. They want the workers and their children to be satisfied with things as they are. Therefore in the schools they use this holiday to instil patriotism in the hearts and minds of workers' children. We must, however, fight against all this. We must continue spreading the truth about Soviet Russia among all workers' children. We must get all workers' children to join the Young Pioneers of America and help make our government a workers' and farmers' government like the Soviet Union.

Our Letter Box

FUNNY

By STARSY STALMON.

Once a little boy who was making snowballs asked a lady who was passing by, "Do you want to buy some snowballs? They are five cents a dozen."

"No, I don't," answered the lady.

"Well," said the little boy, "you will get them just the same."

PAPER GODS

Dear Comrades: One day the boy that sat in front of me asked me if I believed in God. I said no and he told the teacher. She told me she wanted to speak to me after school. When she had dismissed the class she asked me why I didn't believe in God. I told her I did not want to believe in imaginary things. She said that she would prove that there is a God on Monday. When Monday came and I went into the room my teacher showed me a picture of a man dressed in white cloth. She asked me what was that and I said it was paper. The teacher blushed and when turning away I heard her murmur, "I wonder if there really is a God."

—BINITA ASTRAUSKAS.

Answers To Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 34 is: THREE CHEERS FOR THE COOPERATIVE PIONEERS. The following have answered correctly:

Miriam Rosenfeld, Bronx, N. Y.; Selma Etnis, New York City; Estelle Goldstein, Bronx, N. Y.; Morris Molotnik, Brooklyn, N. Y.; May Malyk, New York City; Rose Hertzberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, New York City; Sidney Yadin, Bronx, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, Bronx, N. Y.; Sonia Frontz, Corona, L. I.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 35

This is a new kind of puzzle. Let's see if you can do it! Fill in the missing names with colors that rhyme with the previous line.

At a Pioneer meeting, these were there:
A boy so big and bold
Lets you know he's Comrade. . . . .
A young fellow full of fight
The comrades call him Comrade. . . .
His friend beside him so nice and clean
Is known by all as Comrade. . . . .
That little girl who said how do you do?
Why, her name is Comrade. . . . .
That big boy there, who is standing back
Answers to the name of Comrade. . . .
The girl who opens the meeting today
Signs her name as Comrade. . . . .
And last but not least (from Passaic 'tis said)
Our old friend Comrade Johnny. . . .

Send all answers to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

LET'S FIGHT ON

By SOL GROBSMITH

"Let's Fight On" our leader has said,
Let's fight on till the capitalists are dead,
The capitalists will not rule us forever,
To fight and win we must endeavor.

Our binding chains will be torn apart,
As blood sucking capitalists have torn our heart.
After that, this country will be free.
Free, free for you and me.

BOSSES HAVE NO BRAINS

Dear Comrades: One day my little sister came home from the movies and asked my mother why a bull particularly didn't like red. "In the movies today," my sister said, "there was a big, fat bull chasing after a red cloth held by a man. Why don't they like red even though they don't gain anything by it?" "They haven't any brains that's why they don't like red," my mother explained. After thinking a while my sister said, "Oh, now I know why the capitalist doesn't like Soviet Russia because the capitalist is the same as a bull—he has no brains."

—JULIA DAGILIS.

A POEM

By EMMA PALL.

We working children have to bear the rich
Who scorn us as frogs in a ditch,
But it mustn't last long
For we'll fight for our rights
As long as the Red Flag waves high.

YOUNG COMRADE SUB

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A Communist Reply to Marshal Foch

Marshal Foch, butcher-in-chief of the united allied command in the last part of the world war, recently gave the Hearst press an interview which was charged with hostility against the Soviet Union. The following reply to Foch's tirade is from Andre Marty, the noted French Communist who commanded the French battleship on service in the Black Sea that hoisted the Red Flag when her commander was ordered to fire on the Soviet forces in the early days of the Bolshevik revolution. Comrade Marty is now serving a sentence in a French penitentiary for anti-capitalist activities.—Ed.

* * *

(Translated from "L'Humanite" by Leon Mabille).

Prison of La Sante, Paris,
August 24th, 1927.

To Mr. Marshal Foch,
Late Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies.

Mr. Marshal,

You just gave an interview to the Hearest press regarding the statement you made in 1919 to the Ambassadors' Conference, that "if the states surrounding Russia would receive ammunition and sufficient military means you were to once and for all destroy every single Bolsheviki menace." Your offer was rejected, you said because "everybody was tired of war."

You are trying to make believe that if the Russian revolution lives it is because the Ambassadors' Conference refused to follow your suggestion.

Permit me, Mr. Marshal, to recall to you a few facts, which, if they do not change your opinion, will at least be useful in enlightening the too many workers who read the capitalist press.

* * *

In February 1919, as the Allies' Chief Commander, you did more than to arm the states surrounding Russia, executive agents of the Franco-British imperialist gang. On December 18th, 1918, you made the 156th Division land upon Russian soil by force; then you accumulated arms and ammunition upon the Roumania-Ukrainian front, and upon the Black Sea border. Beginning April 1919 more than 100,000 Roumanian, Serbian, Polish, White Guard Russian, Greek and French soldiers, supported by more than 60 battleships of every size surrounded Revolutionary Russia in an iron vise, and Clemenceau continually repeated that in six months he would crush the Bolsheviki.

The French capitalists, their ministers and militarists of whom you were the chief at the time forgot one thing: that before you could assassinate the Russian Revolution more than tanks, airplanes and heavy cannon are necessary; you must have soldiers and sailors who would obey you.

Certainly you did not neglect to arrive at this point. You employed lies. Thus, on Dec. 8th, 1918, the general staff (Orient Army, Order No. 6224-3) announced to the 156th Division that their transfer from Salonica to Odesso and Sebastopol was not for purposes of war, but so that they would be quartered under better conditions. Once the transfer had been accomplished the "Allied Army Bulletin" and other papers of the same sort repeated the most fantastic stories about the Russian Revolution: community of women (prostitute), invention worthy

By ANDRE MARTY

of your tools, the betrayal of the German imperialist agents, Lenin and Trotsky; the torture and massacre of prisoners by the Bolsheviki and other stupidities of that sort.

You employed torture; your police under General d'Anselme, high director, commander in Odessa murdered dozens of revolutionary workers, as an example, Lastotchkine, the president of the Bolsheviki Party was drowned by your police April 5th, 1919, after being tortured 15 days; sticking needles under his finger nails to make him speak. You used assassination: your officers surpassed their White Russian friends by slaughtering any person suspected of Bolshevik propaganda. Among many cases I will cite the crimes of March 1st, 1919, in the course of which eleven persons were massacred, among them three young girls and our comrade Jeanne Labourbe. You used mass slaughtering as on the night of March 10th, 1919 where Admiral Legay bombarded Kherson killing more than 100 women and children; as on April 29th, 1919 where Colonel Trousson (made general by Herriot of the League of the Rights of Man) slaughtering with machine guns a quiet parade in the streets of Sebastopol, killing French sailors and Russian workers, among them a young girl by the name of Mouracheva Thais. At night you shot proletarian fighters, as those French soldiers of the 19th regiment of artillery whose names you are yet hiding, your court martial having sentenced them by the dozens to Devil's Island.

And anyway, nothing stood in the way of the moral force of the social revolution—none of your plans could stop the class conscious awakening of thousands of workers dressed up as sailors and soldiers.

* * *

You dare to pretend that if the Ambassadors' Conference would have listened to you, you would have crushed the Bolsheviki? Is that so?

The 58th infantry regiment and the 2nd R. M. A. did receive the order to take possession of Tiraspol on the 2nd of February 1919. But you had to send back those regiments to France very quickly and after taking the arms from the soldiers you sent them to Morocco for punishment.

When in March your friend Grigorieff attacked Kherson, did not two companies of the 176th regiment refuse to march and had to be brought back to Odessa.

It is too bad, Mr. Marshal that on April 5th, 1919, you did not witness the evacuation of Odessa when the 19th regiment of artillery, the 2nd regiment of Genie, and the 1st R. M. A. wrote glorious pages into the history of the revolutionary movement. You would have seen the glorious French army fraternize with the Red Guard, you would have been able to admire the magnificent spectacle given of entire companies marching in front of the Odessa Soviet with guns reversed and singing the Internationale. And yourself, Mr. Marshal, would have done the same thing that the officers of your Orient Army did, some of whom took the nearest boat and others running to Akkermann while French bullets whistled by their ears.

A few days later in Bendien, the 4th and 8th Colonial Regiments refused—as did those of Archangel—to fire a single shot on the Red Army.

Then you thought about sailors because they were not in direct contact with the Russian Revolution. With them it was not long!

April 16th it was the Battleship Protet (Andre Marty was officer); April 20th in Sebastopol the squadron mutinied; the biggest battleships as France, Jean Bart, Vergniaut, Justice, hauled up the Red Flag; the sailors landed and demonstrated with the workers. April 27th in front of Odessa, it is the battleship Walbeck-Rousseau, on board of which I was imprisoned, which in turn joined the revolt. And then the Buirix—in every ship without a single exception there was revolt.

The fire gained the Mediterranean Sea. In Constantinople May 1919, in front of the terrorized officers the sailors of the Battleship Jean Bart demonstrated in the city singing the Internationale, and the Young Guard. At Itea in Greece it was the battleship Guichen which mutinied. The officers were only able to maintain control of the boat with the help of colored soldiers.

At Toulon, France, June 11th, the Flagship Provence refused to start out for the Black Sea and turned its guns toward the Naval General Headquarters. For two days the sailors held meetings in the city and were masters of the situation. It needed two regiments of cavalry and thousands of horse gendarmes to prevent them from opening the Arsenal Navy Prison.

At Brest, Cherbourg, Rochefort, Bizerta, the same manifestations were repeated till August and the government handled them only by sending the sailors back to their families.

It was with these men that you were trying to crush the Russian Revolution? Really, Mr. Marshal, if you had been at Odessa and tried to conduct things the way Clemenceau and Poincare did, it is probable that today I would not be writing polemics with you, but you would be in the Pantheon, insulting by your presence the memory of Jean Jaures.

* * *

One thing we know, and that is your declaration was inspired by your government of big capital and constitutes a menace against the U. S. S. R.

I believe that the time of Gallifet, Thiers, and other butchers of the Paris Commune is passed, and it is useless for you to try to imitate them. And as you address the French imperialist menace, (whose representative you are) to the U. S. S. R., remember that we are tens of thousands of ex-fighters from Russia and the Black Sea who will right now double our efforts to arouse the workers and peasants, soldiers and sailors, against the war that you are preparing at the order of the French capitalists and the so-called socialist government. And the day on which you will again try the crime of 1919 we will do everything with the entire support of our Communist Party, for this time the soldiers and sailors will not only refuse to march against their Russian brothers, but will put their arms in the service of the workers and peasants in order to crush by social revolution your capitalist regime of dirt, blood, and war.

Receive, Mr. Marshal, my anti-militarist and revolutionary salute.

ANDRE MARTY.

Communist Deputy in the French Parliament, now in jail in La Sante, Paris.

Amsterdam and the Italian Proletariat

(Continued from page 5)

Nor did the G. C. L. forget about the agricultural laborers. It took steps to restore their union and to publish an illegal organ for the rural proletariat. Taking timely notice of the state of unrest that was growing in the rice zones of Northern Italy, the G. C. L. started a special paper for the working women in the rice fields. And it was largely as the result of the work of the G. C. L. and the agricultural laborers' union that strikes of working women broke out in the rice fields of the provinces of Vercelli and Novara. (On the eve of the strike the union had distributed about 20,000 manifestoes). There was also restored the Union of Poor Peasants, and so on.

Without confining itself to the narrow sphere of purely national questions, the G. C. L. responded to all international events of any consequence. It sent greetings to the Brussels Congress of Oppressed Peoples; it takes a stand upon the question of the war menace and the defense of the USSR; it issued a manifesto on the occasion of the murder of Comrade Voikoff in Warsaw, and in its press it carries on a campaign in defense of the Chinese Revolution. It addressed the American consulate in Rome on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and so forth.

Thus, the G. C. L. has proved itself to be the successor to the best traditions of the Italian Labor Movement, and the only trade union organization which, in line with the Communist Party, wages an untiring fight against Italian fascism and capitalism, a fight that is beset with many sacrifices and dangers.

This role of the G. C. L. has been recognized by all the advanced elements of the Italian proletariat. Proof of this will be found in the fact that the illegal press of the G. C. L. has the widest circulation among the masses notwithstanding the fact that the reading and keeping of illegal literature is severely punished by the fascists. It should also be noted that the publications of the G. C. L. are eagerly bought by the workers, so that the G. C. L. press is able to run almost without deficit.

The attitude of the workers towards the G. C. L. was formulated in speeches made before the conference on February 20th both by Maximalist and reformist workers, as well as at factory and workshop conferences throughout Italy. Everything that is honest and militant in Italy, and among emigrant Italian workers abroad, adheres either organizationally or ideologically to the G. C. L. It should also be observed that among the members of the leading central and local trade union organs everywhere, along with the Communists, there are also workers of other tendencies and of no party affiliations and that among the victims who suffered for the G. C. L. are both Maximalist and reformist trade union workers, whilst some of them have previously occupied prominent positions in the old G. C. L.

Thus, common struggling and common sacrifices are welding together the workers of the different tendencies, creating a genuine militant united proletarian front. The vanguard of the working class looks with both pride and hope upon its G. C. L. as upon the augury of victories to come in the battles against fascism and the bourgeoisie. Yet this is not the way the G. C. L. is looked upon by the Amsterdam crowd.

Refusing to recognize the legality of the dissolution of the G. C. L. announced by a band of traitors, and scouting the idea that the leading organs of the G. C. L. might be transferred abroad, far away from the masses of the workers, the Milan Conference, convened with due observance of all the requisite formalities, had full reason to consider itself the only legitimate spokesman of the masses of the workers entitled to speak on their behalf both in Italy as well as abroad, and also before the Amsterdam International to which the G. C. L. was hitherto affiliated. The Milan Conference therefore resolved to get in touch with Amsterdam, and together with the latter to organize the preliminaries for a G. C. L. convention for the purpose of electing a permanent executive, and disposing of the most urgent problems of the trade union movement in Italy. It was further decided to send a delegation to Amsterdam to regulate all questions arising from the conference's decisions. The Italian comrades acted in this manner because they did not consider it expedient to alter the attitude of the G. C. L. towards Amsterdam without a decision to that effect by its regular convention, and also because they deemed their stay in the ranks of Amsterdam useful for the unity campaign of the international labor movement.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Frame-ups in the American Class Struggle

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

(National Committee Member of the I. L. D.)

FOR the first time in the history of the American working class a great wave of protest against the frame-up and murder of two workingmen finds in existence an organization able to make their struggle, torture and death an integral part of the national and international class struggle.

The judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be welded into the fighting tradition of the world working class movement by the conference of the International Labor Defense to be held in New York City November 11, 12 and 13—the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs.

* * *

The date of the conference has in itself great significance. Due to the deliberate concealment of the real meaning of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs by a labor officialdom anxious to avoid the stigma of militant struggle in connection with its corrupt craft union policy, comparatively few workers have been allowed to know that the murder of the Haymarket martyrs coincided with the struggle of the American workers for the eight-hour day and was part of the price paid by the workers in the course of that struggle.

But still more culpable has been the conspiracy of silence on the part of labor officialdom in connection with the deep political significance of all the classic frame-ups of American labor militants which have given the word "frame-up" a special connotation in international circles.

These frame-ups form a chain whose every link is duplicated by a corresponding link in the chain of American capitalist-imperialist development.

Every time American capitalism has been preparing to take another step in its career of robbery and oppression, every time it has been preparing to tighten its grip on the natural resources and the masses of this and other countries, there has appeared, as part of the class struggle, and as one of the principal weapons of the ruling class, an attempt to murder by legal process, leaders of the labor movement and the working class.

To celebrate each new period in its history American capitalism has plucked human sacrifices from the ranks of the workers. The altars of American capitalism may take on new architectural forms, the ritual chanted by the priests of capitalism may have discarded the savage minor notes, the electric chair may displace the knife of obsidian, but the class character of the victims never changes—always they are workers.

Each gigantic frame-up marks a historical period in the life of American capitalism.

This is the Marxian explanation of this American institution—far more typical of America than the formal democracy which fools think it negates.

* * *

1887—the Haymarket martyrs swing from the scaffolds.

In 1886 American capitalism was emerging from the competitive period. The owners of the huge fortunes founded on Civil War graft and augmented by the period of outright looting of the natural resources which followed it, were pooling their power and laying the foundations for the era of trustification which approximately two decades saw completed.

New burdens were placed upon the working class. They could no longer combat with old methods the rising might of the trusts. Hours could be shortened only by united action on a scale far wider than had ever been attempted before.

Always the ruling class picks out for its victims those individuals with a political doctrine which tends to synthesize the struggles of the masses. They pick those of the working class who see farther than the mass and who put forward a challenge to capitalism as a system. Capitalism is not concerned with the fallacies of revolutionary doctrine—it is concerned only as to whether the workers who voice them are actually leading other workers to struggle in a given conflict, broadening and deepening it.

Thus it happens that anarchists, syndicalists, socialists and Communists have, during various historical periods, been singled out for persecution.

As American capitalism in 1886 struck at the working class in order to make easier its drive toward centralization, it fixed on anarchists whom it believed were giving to the eight-hour movement a political character dangerous to capitalism's further progress.

1887—Haymarket Martyrs—Passing of the competitive period of American capitalism.

* * *

Bill Haywood, Charles Moyer and James Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were framed up in 1906. They were charged with the murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, a bitter foe of the metal miners' union.

These leaders of the most militant union the American labor movement has ever produced, were kidnapped in Denver, Colo., and every effort was made to send them to the scaffold.

More class-conscious and aggressive than it is today, the American labor movement rallied to the aid of these workers and they were saved. The eloquence of Gene Debs aroused millions of workers to the class meaning of this frame-up.

To what period of capitalism did this frame-up correspond? One will seek in vain in the official declarations of American labor officialdom for any explanation. Yet to the working class this connection of the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone frame-up with the rise of American capitalism is of the greatest importance.

In 1906 the trustification process had reached the mining regions of the Rocky Mountain area—the last stronghold of competitive capitalism in a basic industry. (An exception must be made of coal mining where special conditions intervened to prevent the rapid completion of the process.)

Great struggles were taking place between the capitalists of metal mining—Clark, Daly, Heinze, etc.

Combines were being formed under the control of Wall Street. Especially was this true of copper and zinc. The Amalgamated Copper Company, the forerunner of the Anaconda, was crushing Heinze. The biggest and richest properties were coming under the control of various Wall Street groups and losing their individual competitive character.

The Western Federation of Miners, with its control of wages and working conditions, its militant policy and its long record of victorious struggle, stood in the way of the triumphant onward march of Wall Street. It was decided that it must be smashed.

It was. The Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone frame-up was part of the process. Only a shadow of the union was left with Butte Miners' Union Number One its strongest center. In 1914, seven years after the frame-up, Butte Miners' Union was destroyed and trust capital was left in complete control of the metal mining industry.

1906-07—Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone frame-up—Completion of trustification in basic industry.

* * *

In 1916 the American ruling class was preparing to launch its imperialistic program on a world scale. The House of Morgan had loaned the allied governments billions of dollars.

These loans were endangered by the might of German imperialism which the allied nations alone could not overcome. A little blood bath would harden the American masses for the still sterner tasks which they would be told to carry out as the dream of world conquest expanded.

The first period of trustification was over. Tribute was flowing in from foreign nations where the surplus profits of America's marvelous industry had been invested. The provincialism of the American population had to be replaced by a lust for a place among, or even above, the great European powers.

Preparedness parades were the order of the day. Patriotism was the watchword and such subversive acts as the organization of exploited workers must be discouraged.

Two birds could be killed with one stone.

The rabble could be shown that it was unwise to follow men who were against imperialist war and tireless in their efforts to strengthen the organizations of the workers.

Some one threw a bomb into a preparedness parade in San Francisco.

Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, after the American workers had torn the noose from their necks, still waste their lives away in California prisons.

The House of Morgan had its way. The working class was driven to the shambles, one by one their scanty privileges vanished under the pressure of "war necessity," Mooney and Billings became numbers on the prison roster.

1916—Mooney and Billings—American imperialism was ready to enter the world war and begin a new epoch in its struggle for world domination.

* * *

In 1920 the war fever was still at a high pitch in the United States and Sacco and Vanzetti were two among the thousands of workers suspected of revolutionary tendencies who were arrested, imprisoned and deported.

They were held for seven years by the inquisitors—held until their march to the sacrificial altar, and the burnt sacrifice of their bodies, would fit into the historical mosaic of the American frame-up.

When they were murdered their deaths marked, as had the torture and deaths of other victims of the classic frame-ups, the entry of America's ruling class into a new period.

The House of Morgan militarized the American masses for "a war to end war."

But as Sacco and Vanzetti uttered their last words in the Massachusetts death-house, the rumble of a new war was heard by those workers whose senses have been sharpened by their battles in the first line of the class struggle.

1927—Cinders which once were Sacco and Vanzetti—a world war in the making. The offensive against the Soviet Union enlists the best minds of the British ruling class. The defense of the fatherland of the world's workers becomes the duty of every proletarian.

The drive of American imperialism for world domination is on in full force. The Morgan adventure in 1917 has paid huge dividends. Tribute is paid to Wall Street in golden streams.

Small trickles are diverted to bribe and debauch the official leaders of the labor movement. They sell themselves to American imperialism while everywhere the labor movement is being beaten down.

Once again the American ruling class, leaving one epoch and entering another, christens its new program with the blood of worker sacrifices.

But this time the working class will understand.

No longer shall the criminal conspiracy of silence on the part of the misleaders of labor serve to make these frame-ups appear as arbitrary incidents, something separate and apart from the whole struggles of the exploited masses.

The Third National Conference of the International Labor Defense will at one and the same time link historically the frame-up system of American imperialism with its bloody assaults along the whole front of the class struggle, and forge against it a weapon that can and will be wielded by the working class to the end that the high priests of Wall Street will find their altars barren of worker sacrifices from now until the might of the workers shall overturn forever the edifices on which so many of their comrades have died.

To American imperialism the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense will say:

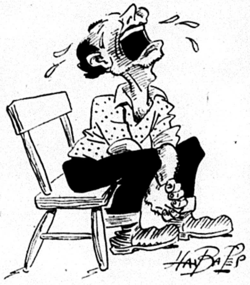
"We have read the record and it is too long."

"Not another worker's name shall be numbered there."

"Our purpose is to defend but you will find that part of the world working class movement as we proudly claim, we have learned well the lesson that the best defense is the strong attack."

"We level our attack at the frame-up system in the name of the Haymarket martyrs, in the name of Haywood, in the name of the Centralia I. W. W.'s, in the name of Mooney and Billings and in the name of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Every worker who is loyal to his class will support the Third National Conference of the International Labor Defense and strike a blow at American capitalist class justice typified by the frame-up system.



PICTURE OF WORKER, WHO HAS BEEN EVICTED BECAUSE HE WAS UNABLE TO PAY THE RENT, WEEPING OVER DEMPSEY'S HARD LUCK

A Working Class Epic

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

DEEP in the memory of class-conscious American workers rankle the Haymarket executions, the blood of workers in Colorado and Centralia, the frame-up of Tom Mooney and a hundred other incidents of the class-war which lay bare in a flash the brutalities of the prevailing system of society.

Such incidents enter into the tradition of each succeeding generation of workers as it takes up the task of emancipation. And it is good that they are remembered. It is good for American workers to remember and pass on to their children the story of Frank Little and the story of Joe Hill; above all it is good for them to remember and tell over and over again the story of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

• • •

No single episode in recent history has lighted up with such terrible power the whole skeleton of American capitalist society as the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Every element in that society was tried and tested by this historic case. The industrial and financial oligarchy, the subservient courts, the press, the educational institutions, the police and the army, the patriotic societies and the department of justice; the lukewarm A. F. of L. bureaucracy; the honest deluded liberals and those who only posed as liberals; the entire labor movement of America, with right, left and center; its anarchists, socialists, and Communists; the legal profession, the artists, the passive "public"—every section, every class, not only in America but all over the world—every group was stripped bare by the Sacco and Vanzetti case and its true nature exposed.

The story of Sacco and Vanzetti, therefore, becomes important not only as the story of two individual workingmen murdered by the capitalist state; but as the story of contemporary capitalist civilization. It is a story so simple that it is hard to tell. The countless motions, appeals, legal phrases, newspaper articles, leaflets, and demonstrations of these seven years have naturally obscured the severe outline of the story; yet when it is clearly told it has the power and depth of a passion play. For it is the story of any two class-conscious workers at the cost of whose lives the capitalist state enforces its principle of private property.

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The story has been told many times, but never until now completely, flesh and blood acting against a social background. In "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" by Eugene Lyons, the International Publishers Co. presents the first and so far the most authentic history of the two men and of the issues involved.

Lyons has had the advantage of being associated with the Sacco and Vanzetti case from the very beginning. He was on the inside of the case, and watched it develop from day to day, at the time when it was dismissed with a few lines by the capitalist press and when even the labor press neglected it, failing to realize its importance. Every detail of the case is now of tremendous importance in retrospect. At the start few realized that the arrest of two obscure Italians would develop into a symbol of the world class struggle. Legal arguments have obscured the dramatic succession of events; here they are lucidly outlined by a mind saturated with the facts and gifted with a sense of words and of human and social values. The result has been a work that has the value of a historic document, accurate in detail and logical in presentation; and at the same time moves with the drama and power of a good novel.

• • •

The author begins with Vanzetti's childhood in Villa Falletto where he lived a life "remote and placid" in the house of comfortably-fixed parents; and of Sacco in Torremaggiore, equally pleasant in its South Italian setting. Both dream of America, the land of opportunity; and like so many millions of other Europeans follow their dreams to these shores. They arrive, Sacco at seventeen and Vanzetti at twenty,—unknown to each other and not even dimly guessing the far-off fate in store for them.

In a fine chapter called "Intruders," Lyons describes the lot of the immigrant in America. It happens to be the story of two Italian immigrants in Massachusetts; it might as well be the struggle of any other two immigrants.

"Until yesterday Vanzetti was a distinct personality. He had a family, traditions, roots in the ground of Villa Falletto. There was continuity and meaning in his life. But no sooner had he stepped on American soil than these things fell away from him. He became a 'dago' and a 'wop,' his name a jumble of letters and of no consequence, his language and his mannerisms fair game for the burlesquers. He became factory fodder, a 'hand,' scarcely reckoned by his hosts as a 'white man'."

The same is true of Sacco. Both men are scorned not only by the native bourgeois but the native skilled worker.

The story goes on to trace the "Americanization of Two Immigrants," and again it might be the story of a million immigrants battling for the right to live in a highly mechanized industrial country which is the antithesis in every way of the little semi-feudal villages left behind in Italy.

• • •

Life, however, begins to teach Sacco and Vanzetti. They begin to think about themselves and their position in society. Vanzetti reads history, philosophy, poetry and that great fiction which sounds stranger than truth because it deals with more profound truths which we do not face in every day life. The two men learn class-consciousness from experience and from revolutionary literature. They join radical groups; they get close to the American class struggle. Here too their story assumes epic greatness precisely because it is not unique but typical; because Sacco and Vanzetti are not leaders but rank and filers—revolutionary workers like thousands of others toiling in the depths of the masses, doing their daily chores in the working class army. Their nobility is that of simple workers who have begun to understand.

> "All that happened in these years was implicit in the situation when Sacco and Vanzetti were first arrested. It was implicit in their own histories of hard work and lofty dreams in a strange land. Everything that happened developed almost spontaneously.
>
> "Therein lies the power and the importance of the drama. This story of two alien workers in America is an epic of all aliens and of all workers in America. Sacco and Vanzetti were chosen for their epic role almost accidentally. They proved themselves big enough to fill it. They demonstrated what grandeur there may be in simple, modest workers. With every tortured hour of their ordeal they expanded, even their image on men's minds expanded. They found powers of endurance, a clarity of understanding of their own plight in relation to the plight of their fellow men. They never wavered, never complained.
>
> "And they died like heroes. Even their enemies exclaimed in awe-struck admiration. As to their friends—for them old frayed words like 'martyrs' and 'heroes' have become young and real. They have acquired names and a history."
>
> —From the forthcoming book, "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," by Eugene Lyons.

"I learned," Vanzetti said, "that class consciousness was not a phrase invented by propagandists but was real, vital force and that those who felt its significance were no longer beasts of burdens but human beings."

But these two thoughtful workers, struggling for the emancipation of their class, do not live in a vacuum. The author paints their background. New England, with its declining textile industry, its decadent Yankee aristocracy is battling against waves of immigration and against the rising trade unions. The great Lawrence strike breaks out in 1912. A year later we find Sacco helping conduct a strike in Milford. Vanzetti also becomes a "goddam agitator," punished by the blacklist.

• • •

Against this background of New England factories, strikes, and labor agitation the figures of Sacco and Vanzetti become human and their subsequent fate intelligible. By taking part in the struggle against the brutal rule of the textile barons they are making it possible for a judge to say some day, "the defendant's ideals are cognate with the crime." They become the "enemies of society," i.e. of capitalist society.

More than that. America enters the war. The government of bankers and industrialists turns loose an army of spies against the "enemy within." With the aid of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, radicals—especially foreign-born radicals—are hunted down, arrested, and deported. The American ruling class suffers from a "red nightmare." Sacco and Vanzetti are active on behalf of some comrades caught in the net of the department of justice. They have prepared a leaflet showing up the imperialist nature of the "war for democracy and civilization." They go about their daily work, Sacco as a shoemaker and Vanzetti as a fish peddler.

Suddenly they are arrested. They imagine the police wants them for a political offense. They understand capitalist society too well not to realize that they are "guilty" of wishing to overthrow it. They contradict themselves on examination in order to protect other class conscious workers. But the fact is that they are charged with robbery and murder at South Braintree and Bridgewater.

They breathe freely knowing they are innocent of the crimes charged. And perhaps if they were merely two ordinary individuals they would have been freed; but from the very beginning, the prosecutor, baying for blood, dragged out the radical records of the two men and from that moment they were doomed.

• • •

The rest of the story is history, though many of the most striking details are collected for the first time in Lyon's book. Analyzing New England's fears for working class protests the author traces the lies and contradictions of prosecution witnesses. He invests the various figures with flesh and blood. We get full length portraits of Thayer and Katzmann, Fainting Lola and the boy who lied on the witness stand and retracted their testimony and then again retracted their retractions; the various pistol experts; the defense attorneys, including Fred H. Moore, whose figure looms heroically in the Dedham courtroom; Governor Fuller and Judge Grant; above all Sacco and Vanzetti themselves, holding to their social faith throughout seven years of torture. The book also tells in a lucid way of the legal battles, the appeals and denials; the workers' demonstrations all over the world and the pressure brought to bear by the ruling class to crush the two men who had become the symbol of working class revolt. The struggle is followed step by step to the final moment when American capital, in defiance of mass protests in every country including this one, asserted its will and killed Sacco and Vanzetti.

"If it had not been for this thing," Vanzetti said to Judge Thayer shortly before his death, "I might have lived out my life talking on street corners to scorning men. I might have died unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for men's understanding of men as now we do by accident. Our words—our lives—our pains—nothing! The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and poor fish peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us— that agony is our triumph."

Of the many true, and beautiful and strong words which Sacco and Vanzetti said during their seven year struggle these are among the best, as are those letters urging their fellow workers outside of prison to carry on the battle against oppression and for emancipation.

• • •

This story of the "Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" will reach workers in every country; it is already being translated into Russian, German, Italian and other languages. The book is illustrated with photographs of Sacco and Vanzetti; Judge Thayer; Governor Fuller and others of the leading figures in the case; as well as a number of the best cartoons on it which appeared in various newspapers over the world. No American worker can afford to miss so clear and moving and authentic a presentation of a great American working class struggle.

To the Comrades of the Toulon Revolt

Hail Comrades!
Those of the Potemkin
salute you!
Those of the Revolution everywhere
send you greetings!

Poor food, bad living conditions,
the papers said.
These are the sparks
that set off conflagrations.

From your prison windows
you waved flags
stained crimson
with your own blood,
singing the Internationale!

A mere handful you were,
unarmed.
Before your daring
the earth trembles!

You, too, have shoved the reluctant world
a little further
toward the inevitable Dawn!

HENRY REICH, Jr.

British Imperialism and India

By SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

The following article by Comrade Saklatvala, member of the Communist Party of Great Britain and member of the British parliament was written by him for the Communist press after his return from a visit to his native land. Saklatvala is the only Communist in the British parliament and his constituency is the working class district of Battersea, where he is extremely popular among the workers despite the opposition of the reactionary labor leaders.—Editor.

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I HAVE been to India and I have come back. Whilst I was there events were daily happening which would make me pity Great Britain more than India, and after I returned I see events happening here which, without the imperialist hold over India, would not have been possible and which are dragging the British working class on their downward path.

The British race has a reputation for being conservative on the whole and (though several of its members wear different political labels and trade marks), has betrayed its conservatism at every turn of events. At the same time the history of the world and the modern geography of the world, give you instances that the British race is enterprising, is daring, and possesses many men and women of revolutionary spirit. I often ask myself, are the British and in their innermost nature really conservative temperamentally or do they appear conservative as an economic effect of tremendous advantage gained by them through their spirit of enterprise and revolutionary temperament? I feel more inclined towards this latter belief.

Somehow or other, large numbers and members of the working class have been permitted to believe in the possibility of a stationary life, even in inevitable and gradual progress coming whilst you wait. With the qualities of daring and enterprise and unscrupulousness of method of some of her sons, the economic resources of this island country became so vast in a comparatively poor world that men and women began to feel that their share in the distribution of it, however unjust or unfair it is, would be ample enough for all purposes of life, and this spirit of complascency sustained the whole of the nation for over a century, till it has created a state of mind much akin to the fatalism of their Oriental brethren.

The world's conditions have changed. Capitalism has grown, capitalistic competition has become keener; class interest has become sharper, imperialism has stepped in as a powerful instrument with which to undermine the standard of life in Britain, and yet through all these changes, in spite of the thunder and quaking shocks of the revolution of Russia and mighty changes in Europe the habit of the mind of the Briton still drags on in the same groove. He does not realize that what appeared to him to be a stationary condition was nothing but continuous replenishment from inexhaustible sources of loot from abroad. There is neither an assured continuity of economic or political rights, much less an inevitable and gradual progress.

The neglect of the British working class to study British imperialism in its proper light is leading to the accomplishment of two processes, namely, a rapid Britainizing of a capitalist master-class in India and a rapid Indianizing of the large working class in Britain. In Britain within the class struggle one sees gigantic efforts on the part of the workers to level up their conditions of life and their political rights to those of the upper classes. Then one travels in India and sees a picture of sharp contrast, a transplanted life of modern European luxury and comfort and a little away from it a stagnant life of the human being, even as it used to be a thousand years ago.

Take your worst slums, your most congested lodging-houses and yet you cannot conceive of that broken-down mud-hut to enter which even a stature of 5 feet of humanity has got to nearly double up. There is no other ventilation or opening for light and there is even nothing to see inside these huts, which are invariably completely unfurnised. I am not talking now of villages; I am talking of large industrial centers like Nagpur and Cawnpore where exist cotton mills more flourishing than most cotton mills in Lancashire, and where several thousand workers are still consigned to these death-traps.

You struggle here by forming organizations, conducting agitations and fighting for various rights to improve the health of the working class population and to reduce their death-rate. Then one goes in India, and there is to be seen openly modern Western industrialism, under European or Indian capitalist control, bare-facedly worsening the health conditions of the workers, increasing the toll of death till infantile mortality which normally in India would be as high as nearly 206 per 1,000 reached the appalling figure of 600 to 800 per 1,000 amongst children born to parents working in factories. Poverty, misery, human degradation seem to be a rightful heritage of the workers in the new industries in the East. The people out there seem to accept it with philosophical calm. The Westernized Indian himself looks upon it as something that matters neither seriously nor immediately and which he seriously believes would be remedied as soon as political power is seized by him from the foreign intruder. He does not realize that any nation, in order to wrench power from a foreign conqueror or oppressor, would require national strength and consciousness of tremendous dimensions and this could not be obtained and consolidated without the workers and the peasants in his land being well organized.

On the other hand, in order to alleviate the mental agony of his suffering poor, or simply through the accustomed unfeelingness of the capitalist profiteer, the educated Indian tries to instil a philosophical contentment in the workers and the peasants and to prevent as far as possible any self-consciousness dawning upon them. Thus is accomplished with success a vast experiment of the British imperialist of producing modern goods and services of public utility through human agency at a cost incomparably lower than at home. He also succeeds in personal domination by keeping large masses of humanity as bond-slaves, rigorously tied to their jobs through the necessity of staving off starvation and through the severity of legislative enactments.

In the midst of this process some of us cried out against it in Britain, but in vain, to tell the Briton that his immediate task lay in levelling up the conditions of his fellow-workers in India. But the appeal failed to touch the British worker. His leaders and his organizations worked like machines that were invented and perfected before the advent of economic imperialism and peril, and proved incapable of devoting themselves to better their conditions.

An almost concerted view was taken that the low level of the Indian was well deserved and that the higher level of the British workers was something that was permanently secure by his own merit. The shrewd capitalist class on the other hand awaited stabilization of conditions to the difference between two standards of human life under its control which were well marked and were capable of being brought to play their part under one and the same common imperial commercialism. Then, by exerting the ordinary pressure of a competitive system of life he compels the British worker to level down to the economic position of the Indian worker, which process will naturally continue till a common level is reached either one as low as that of the Indian, or one as high as that to which the British organizations assist the Indian workers to reach.

For the last four years the cry of the Indian workers went out unheeded by British ears to secure for them trade union rights similar to their own and to save them from proposals which were not conferring special rights for the Indian workers but which were tightening the bonds of serfdom upon them.

Here once again the British worker dreamt that his own position was secure forever, up to a certain stage and it would be the lookout of the Indian worker to safely reach that stage of advancement. However, under economic imperialism, such dreams are soon shattered, today the challenge goes forth to the British workers to level down to the serfdom of the Indian workers. I see therefore two rapid developments, the Britainizing of a master-class in India and the Indianizing of the working class of Britain. To me it is as clear as daylight that the primary duty of the British workers is to form an international solidarity with the Indian and Oriental workers and to level them up for the sake of securing a world standard and not to look upon such an act of solidarity as a mere spasmodic expression of internationalism or as an act of secondary charity from the stronger to the weaker group.

More words are useless and unnecessary; events will prove the correctness or otherwise of this forecast.

THE PATIENT PLODDER

His driven stride grows sullen with the weight
That he has carried through long centuries;
His famished soul is wreckage of the seas
Of life; his hope becomes disconsolate
As he plods on. O, who dared relegate
Upon his beaten back these calumnies?
And whom can this maligned apostle please
But brutes with brutish moods to satiate?

When will eyes peer into his abode
And send a beam of light to chase away
The shadows that have lingered there so long?
It almost seems this human antipode
Has staggered on, unable to relay
Aloud his sorry, unmelodic song.

—TRAAL THAISIS.

Amsterdam and the Italian Proletariat

THE fact that the majority of the former leaders of the Italian General Confederation of Labor had gone over to the fascists, and that the secretary of the G. C. L., Buozzi, had decided on his own account to transfer the organization abroad, had the opposite result from what had been expected by the traitors and deserters. The G. C. L. is not dead, it continues to exist in Italy, to the bitter fury of the fascists and the galling aggravation of the Amsterdamites. The trade union conference convened at Milan on February 20 (illegally, of course), upon the initiative of three revolutionary federations of the G. C. L., and at which were represented nearly all the G. C. L. elements which escaped destruction at the hands of the fascists and who remained loyal to their organization, decided unanimously to refuse to recognize the legality of the resolution of the traitors to dissolve the G. C. L., and expressed itself categorically against the transfer of the G. C. L. abroad.

The G. C. L. must stay in Italy and its bottom organizations must be transferred to the factories and workshops where it is easier to carry on an illegal existence, and where it is possible to get into closer touch with the masses of the workers—such was the decision of the conference. A provisional G. C. L. executive was elected whose business it will be to work for the reorganization and extension of the trade union organizations, and for the calling of a convention for the purpose of finally shaping the structure and the activity of the G. C. L., and solving a number of problems connected with the trade-union movement in Italy.

In spite of the severe conditions of underground work, in spite of the ceaseless arrests of members of the Provisional Executive, and of mass arrests among the organizations, the work of the G. C. L. went on and is going on with great success. Not later than one month after the calling of the conference the publication was renewed of the G. C. L. organ "Battaglie Sindical," which has since been regularly appearing each month in the shape of a series of local publications issued in the larger centres (Milan, Turin, Genoa, Venice, Rome, etc.), whilst the total circulation has reached 25,000, being considerably in excess of its former legal circulation.

On the week of May 1 a recruiting campaign was announced for membership in the G. C. L., netting more than 4,000 new members, which was no mean success under the conditions of underground work and under the fascist regime. In the course of the recruiting week there were hundreds of illegal meetings held throughout Italy. In a relatively short space of time there was revived a number of national federations and inter-trade union organizations (at Milan, Turin, Como, Rome, etc.). As distinguished from the legal G. C. L. which during the last period of its existence had completely given up the active struggle and the defense of the working class, the provisional executive has unfolded vast activities in preparing the masses of the workers for the fight against the capitalist offensive. In the columns of "Battaglie Sindacali," at illegal meetings, and in tens of thousands of manifestoes and leaflets, the G. C. L. threw light upon the position of the working class and exhorted the workers to active protesting and fighting for their rights and interests. A pamphlet was published and distributed in 15,000 copies, in which were set out the demands advanced by the G. C. L. in the interests of the working class. A campaign was conducted on the problem of unemployment, and another campaign for the defense of the proletarian youth.

Particular activity was developed by the G. C. L. in connection with the wage-cutting campaign started in May by the fascist government and the employers. In answer to the campaign against the workers' wages, the G. C. L. threw out the slogan of strikes and demonstrations, giving out instructions in this sense to its affiliated bodies.

The strike at the Breda Car Construction Works had found the restored Metal Workers' Union (FIOM) fully prepared, and it issued a series of manifestoes which were widely circulated among the Breda workers and generally among the metal workers of Milan who had been stirred to action.

The Milan Chamber of Labor issued a manifesto formulating the demands made on behalf of the unemployed and the discharged workers. The Turin Chamber of Labor issued a manifesto appealing to the workers to offer resistance to the employers' campaign against the wages.

(Continued on page 6)

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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MEXICAN WORKERS FIGHT COUNTER-REVOLUTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ANOTHER counter-revolution has broken out in Mexico and the Calles government, supported by the trade union movement and the Communist Party is taking drastic steps to crush it. Already two of the chief military leaders of the revolt have been executed and many of our capitalist papers, even some of those that have been friendly to Mexico, regret that Calles was not able to convince the opposition that a change of government could be accomplished without recourse to armed force. Intelligent people do not waste time discussing the folly of dropping lighted cigarettes in the underbrush when a forest fire is raging.

* * *

THE latest outburst in Mexico is only another attempt of the feudalists, supported by the international machine of the catholic church and financed by Wall Street to overthrow the Calles-Obregon combination which has been a thorn in the side of American imperialism since the overthrow of Carranza and particularly since the defeat of the De La Huerta revolt. Calles and Obregon are the leaders of the social forces in Mexican life whose historical mission it is to crush feudalism and with it the catholic church which is the political as well as the spiritual expression of feudalism in Mexico.

* * *

WHILE Calles is no friend of labor, simply using the workers and peasants as instruments in his struggle against the big landowners and the catholic church, his regime has done much to eradicate illiteracy and thus help prepare the ground for the next step in the transformation of the country from a nation of serfs into a nation of emancipated workers and peasants. The rising Mexican bourgoisie at this period are on the side of human progress, in so far as they are fighting against the mighty power [illegible] American imperialism which seeks [illegible] fasten its grip on South America from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

* * *

LET those shallow-pated or dishonest American scribblers who sneer at the Mexican people because of their alleged disability to govern themselves according to the political code of Cicero, Illinois or the Ku Klux Klan, hark back to the period following the successful rebellion of the American colonists against Great Britain, when the country was torn by dissension and revolt. If Mexico had no oil or other precious minerals in her soil, there would be no revolts because Wall Street would not care to spend any money financing them. It is now the duty of every American worker and sincere opponent of imperialism to give the utmost aid to the Calles government in the present crisis.

* * *

BY the time these lines appear in print Peking may have fallen to the armies of General Feng and General Yen-Chih-san of Shansi. The enemies of Chang-Tso-Lin are march-

(Continued on Page Two)

I. L. D. GATHERS PROOF OF POLICE GUILT IN "RIOT"

Cheswick Woman Clubbed for Shielding Baby

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7. — Five hundred dollars, sent by the national office of International Labor Defense, has just been received here to start the legal defense of the twenty miners arrested and indicted on three counts in connection with the breaking up of a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held by the miners of Cheswick by state cossacks, in which hundreds of men, women and children were severely injured. Instead of any action having been taken against the violent assault of the state troopers upon the gathering, which was called [illegible]olidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti, [illegible] number of miners were arrested and [illegible]ld, and are in danger of being railroaded to long terms of imprisonment.

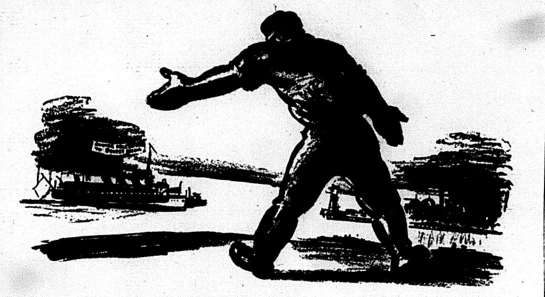
Collect Evidence.

Details of the brutal attack made by the cossacks, known and hated by every Pennsylvania worker for their vicious anti-labor work in every struggle, are being collected by the defense. The meeting was being held in Cheswick, at Gala Grove on August 22. The workers had brought soda pop and sandwiches for sale as

(Continued on Page Four)

"WELCOME COMRADES!"

By Fred Ellis



Furrier Sentenced to Five Years

WOLL BOOSTS INSURANCE COMPANY WHILE HIS VICTIM IS HELD IN JAIL

American Federation of Labor Convention Has Respite From Anti-"Red" Agitation

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 7.—Apparently resting content with the arrest since the convention started of four men on grounds that they were "Reds", officials of the American Federation of Labor for the first day yesterday let go by opportunities to assail the progressives and condemn Communism.

Meanwhile one of their victims, Sidney Bush of the Workers (Communist) Party, is still held without bail on charges of "suspicion of criminal syndicalism." Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, held and quizzed, is released after proving that the organization which he heads is merely a cooperative news agency which has as voting members some of the most "respectable" A. F. of L. papers in the country.

Samuel Globerman, a recent candidate on a local labor ticket in Los Angeles is released, and Al J. Bock, business agent of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union is out of jail, but watched by the police.

Passaic Strike Comes Up.

Altho not attacking the Communists so far today, Spencer Miller yesterday spent his speaking time trying to show how the educational bureau "pushed the Communists out of Passaic."

Owing to the police terror set up by Woll, Morrison and Green, an insufficient numbers of progressive were present to properly refute Miller, tho

(Continued on Page Two)

CROUCH PRAISES WORK OF I. L. D. ON VISIT HERE

Tells of Its Service to Cause of Labor

Paul Crouch, the Communist soldier visited the office of The DAILY WORKER yesterday. Here to address a monster anti-war rally to be held at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place on Friday evening, Oct. 14th, Crouch praised enthusiastically the work of the International Labor Defense.

"The I. L. D.," he said, "is apparently as powerful as the U. S. war department. I owe my freedom today to the magnificent work of that organization which mobilized the labor protest against the vicious sentences inflicted against Walter Trumbull and myself."

Received Brutal Sentences.

The two ex-soldiers, convicted in 1925 of organizing a Communist League while serving with the army in Hawaii were sentenced to long terms in the Alcatraz military prison, San Francisco Bay. Crouch received a 40-year sentence and his comrade 26-years for "conducting propaganda contrary to military discipline."

So effective was the campaign of protest organized by the I. L. D., Crouch told The DAILY WORKER that the war department was forced to reduce the sentence to three-years each. Crouch served a total of two years and four months in the prison and Trumbull a little over a year.

I. L. D. of Vital Importance.

Crouch said that the national conference which the I. L. D. is calling in November is of the utmost importance to labor thruout the country.

"Now when the reactionaries are intensifying their fight on militant workers, it becomes the most vital necessity to build an organization like the I. L. D. which fight valiantly for workers framed-up for activity in the class struggle."

WINDOW CLEANER BOSSES CAVE IN; 600 WORKERS WIN

Get Demands Prior to Strike; Victory Soon

More than half of the 1,200 window cleaners who were scheduled to go on strike yesterday morning to enforce their demands for union recognition and a weekly increase of $3 in wages achieved a victory without leaving their jobs.

Peter Darck, secretary of Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, announced last night: "We are winning rapidly; more than half the workers are back on the job, their demands granted, and before many hours have passed the others should have the same advantage."

20 picketing committees yesterday called at the shops of non-union and company union employers and notified all employes that the strike was on and that all found working by this morning would be classified as strikebreakers.

The fact that the Central Trades and Labor Council has officially endorsed that strike and has promised moral and financial aid in the walkout is having the desired effect of bringing non-union men into the ranks of the strikers. Peter Darck, secretary of the Protective Union said that 115 men, former members of the company union have reported at union headquarters and have joined the strike.

Business Good As Yankess Win Again

The New York Yankees defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals here yesterday 8 to 1, making three out of three games for the American League champions. The weather continued to favor the baseball magnates. The crowd at the Yankee Stadium was estimated at 62,000.

S. KURLAND GETS LONG JAIL TERM IN SING SING

Chicago Right Wingers Try to Obtain Funds

Sam Kurland, militant fur worker, was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing prison yesterday morning by Judge Donellan in the court of general sessions.

Kurland was convicted several months ago on a charge of felonious assault. Several right wing scabs accused him of attacking them during the recent fur strikes. This was part of the general right wing frameup against the fur workers supporting the furriers' New York Joint Board and its progressive administration.

In sentencing Kurland, Judge Donellan admitted it was severe punishment he was meting out. When Kurland appeared before the judge last Tuesday he was asked to involve Joint Board officers. He refused, maintaining the innocence of all. Donellan gave Kurland until yesterday to "change his mind." He did not change it.

Plans to appeal this unusually severe sentence are now being prepared by Jacob M. Mandelbaum, attorney of the union.

To Continue Bail.

Jacob M. Mandelbaum, lawyer of the Joint Board, expects to appear before Chief Justice Cardoza this morning to request he continue bail for 137 fur pickets pending their appeal from conviction and sentence.

The appellate court decision will not be made for 10 days. The court of special sessions recently confirmed the convictions. The workers were originally convicted in the Jefferson Market Court by the labor-baiting Judge Ewald.

Sing Sing Warden To Head Fight On the Death Penalty

"The theory that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to crime is absolutely false," Warden Lawes, of Sing Sing, who will soon head a national campaign against capital punishment, said yesterday. The campaign will be conducted by the League to Abolish Capital Punishment.

"The United States," said Lawes, "is a nation that leads the world in scientific progress, yet has a record of 10,000 homicidal deaths each year. In the face of this, why do we cling blindly to capital punishment?"

Barbarous and Stupid.

Lawes asserts that when he assumed the wardenship of Sing Sing he believed in the death penalty, but his experiences and study since that time have convinced him of its inefefctiveness and barbarism.

Together with Lawes, George W. Kirchwey, former dean of the Columbia Law School, and Arthur Garfield Hays and Frank P. Walsh, attorneys, will address meetings

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO ASKS U. S. WORKERS TO SUPPORT CALLES AGAINST THE FORCES OF REACTION

Masses of Mexican Workers and Peasants Are Armed; Oppose Wall Street Oil Men's Insurrection

The following telegram from the Communist Party of Mexico was received yesterday by The DAILY WORKER:

Mexico City, October 6, 1927.....

"Reaction has launched revolt.

"We request agitation on behalf of Mexican proletariat in its struggle jointly with the Government."

(Signed) MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

(It is probable that the telegram was filed at an earlier date but held up temporarily by censorship.)

The foregoing telegram in harmony with all reports from Mexico, is taken as indicating the policy of the Mexican Communist Party in the present crisis.

The Mexican Communist Party in its general policy opposes the Calles government, which is not a government of the working class and peasants, and condemns Calles' weakness and wavering before American imperialism, especially the repeated surrenders to the Morgan banking house and to the United States oil interests.

As against the present counter-revolutionary attempt of agents of the United States oil speculators, allied with the whole landlord and clerical group of reaction, to overthrow the national government of Mexico in the interests of this group of American capitalists, however, the Communist Party of Mexico calls upon the workingclass and peasantry to resort to arms in defense of the Calles government, and urges the workers and farmers of the United States to support the Calles government against the counter-revolutionary reaction.

* * *

Soviet Union Orders Goods, and California Machinists Get Work

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6. — Though most oil-tool shops on the Pacific coast are practically at a standstill a few are working full crews of machinists and helpers, "as they just got some nice orders from the Russian government," Lodge 311 of the machinists, announces.

PEASANT RISINGS NEW THREAT TO CHINA REACTION

Ruined Masses Take Up Arms Against Gov't

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—The Chinese papers report that ten districts of the Tientsin region are rampant with dissatisfaction of the peasants who are utterly ruined by the endless military operations.

In many villages the population has formed various partisan detachments which have established liasons with the Red Spears, the peasant military organizations.

The partisan detachments are well armed as the population collected arms from the battlefields after the retreat of the various armies that have fought in that region.

The papers point out that the armed detachments have actually grown to serious proportions in the struggle against the government troops. These detachments number many thousands of men well-trained in guerilla warfare and are a grave menace to the reactionaries trying to suppress the revolution.

* * *

Force Attack on Peking.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—Revolutionary groups, formed thruout the provinces of Chili, Shansi and Shantung, nominally held by the "Ankuochun" or "Army for the Pacification of the Country," as the military alliance between Marshal Tso-lin and other generals is called, are forcing the present campaign against Peking, in the opinion of observers here.

At present the lines of battle have advanced to within thirty miles of Peking. General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are attacking toward Tenchow, toward Tsining and Teinan, and toward Suchowfu—all important military positions south of Peking. The Nanking armies are planning to join Feng Yu-hsiang at Suchowfu and Tsinan. The governor of Shansi province, the "model tuchun," Yen Haishan, is engaged in battle with Chang Tso-lin's Fengtien troops at Nankow pass, and at Paotingfu. Nankow pass is only thirty miles from Peking, but is considered a strong defensive position.

This Game Is a Business.

Jack Levy, baseball ticket agent, is charged with cheating on the industry. He has been ordered to show cause why he should not be sentenced to six months and fined $10,000 for selling baseball tickets at an unauthorized price.

REACTION FACES THE HOSTILITY OF MASS OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—Government troops are still pursuing the remnants of the reactionary Serrano-Gomez forces in the mountains of the state of Vera Cruz, where detachments formerly commanded by the imperialist-feudal-clerical agent, General Gomez, are in hiding.

Whether Gomez is still in command is not known, as reports indicate that he had fled through fear of capture, and left his followers to their fate.

Population Hostile To Rebels.

The whole population of the country is infuriated at the attacks being made against the government. Reactionary detachments hastily organized by agents of various American capitalist groups are experiencing almost instant annihilation because the population denounces them to the Mexican government's military authorities whenever they show their faces.

Alfonso De La Huerta Dead.

Alfonso De La Huerta, brother of a former Wall Street president of Mexico, tried to organize an insurrection among the Yaqui Indians, and succeeded in inducing but eleven of them to join him when he was set upon by federal troops, captured and executed with one of his aides, General Modina. The Indians fled after the attack by government forces.

The citizens af Nogales, across the American border from Arizona, took the body of the executed general and propped it against a tree in the plaza, until the federal officials forced its removal to a morgue.

Prevent Border Running.

Numerous adventurers, whose identity is known, are hovering near the border in an effort to invade Mexico, but the vigilance of the population which realizes the nature of the reactionary movement prevent them crossing. Only a few days ago De La Huerta was living in El Paso, Texas, where his residence was a rendezvous for political conspirators plotting the reactionary insurrection against the Calles government.

Execute Gen. Quijano.

Gen. Alfredo Quijano, commander

(Continued on Page Two)

Workers Party to Name Candidates; Convention Sunday

The Workers (Communist) Party will hold its city nomination convention Sunday at 10 a. m. at the New York district headquarters, 108 East 14th St., Room 46.

The convention will have before it the drafting of a program dealing with the present general situation in the country and a detailed program defining municipal and state issues.

United Ticket First.

The United Labor Ticket as a first step in the direction of a labor party will be perhaps the most important project that the convention will discuss. The action of the courts in issuing injunctions in every important strike in this city in the past year, the police brutality in the struggle of the needle trades workers, the traction workers, the truckmen, the paper box makers and all other workers on strike, makes the need of independent political action by labor more necessary than ever.

The convention will probably address a letter to the socialist party on the United Labor Ticket in this election campaign.

Final nominations will be made by the conference for the most important assembly, aldermanic and judicial districts.

Ben Gitlow, William F. Dunne, William W. Weinstone, Alexander Trachtenberg and others will speak.

HUGE THRONGS AT "RED BAZAAR" IN GALA NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Thousands of Workers Will Attend the Gigantic Affair Today and Tomorrow

Thousands of workers continued to pour into Madison Square Garden last night where the First National Bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT is being held, and which will continue today and tomorrow. The doors to the huge Garden will open today at 1 p. m. and at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Varied merchandise amounting to thousands of dollars were bought by workers from New York, various cities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania who came to assist in making a success of this undertaking.

Theatrical Performance.

During the evening a theatrical performance was put on. This included Westergarde's European Acrobatic Troupe, presented for the first time in the United States, and a group of international clowns.

(Continued on Page Three)

League of Nations Will Run Dope Factories if Committee Has Its Way

GENEVA, Oct. 7.—The L gue of Nations sub-committee on the pium traffic, today adopted a esolution of Arthur Wood, former ew York City police commissionr, that the respective governments her purchase or assume control factories manufacturing opium.

Big Fireworks Show By Army to Get Us Friendly With War

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, Md., Oct. 7.—Several hundred thousand dollars worth of powder were burned today, in all kinds of guns from sixteen-inch to thirty caliber rifles, in an attempt of the Army Ordnance Department, Paytrioteer societies, and munitions manufacturers to popularize war.

The noise was deafening, and the training is considered by army officers to be useful. The heavy emphasis lay on aircraft bombing, and anti-aricraft weapons.

The demonstration was assisted in putting on the meet by the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Military Order of the World War and the Quartermasters' Association. Participating arms of the service were Ordnance, Quartermaster Corps, Air Corps, Signal Corps, which had a portable loud speaker to announce all events; Engineer Corps, Infantry, and Chemical Warfare Service.

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HIT OPPOSITION FOR VIOLATION OF DISCIPLINE

Moscow Plenum Scores Factionalism

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 7.—The Plenum of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party has adopted a resolution in which it points out that the factional struggle pursued by the Opposition has become extraordinarily aggravated. The following facts show that the factional campaign is increasing.

1. The Opposition has propagated a new platform, practically constituting a new program for a new party.

2. The Opposition has organized a secret press and established its own organization centers.

Trotsky Violated Discipline.

3. Trotsky's insolent statement saying that he does not recognize the Bolshevists Party discipline as obligatory for him, has been repeated by his followers, who have refused to recognize the decision of the Central Committee forbidding the spreading of the Opposition's platform.

4. The most impudent dealings of the partisans of the Opposition in the Party cells and outside the Party, campaign calumnies pursued by the Opposition against the central organs of the Party leaders.

Approves Comintern Decision.

The resolution fully approves the decision of the Executive Committee of the Comintern concerning the expulsion of Trotsky and Vuyovitch, and also the decision of the Moscow Control Commission and the Central Control Commission, ordering the exclusion of 14 members of the Opposition for their factional activity directed against the Party.

The resolution approves all the measures taken by the Central Committee in preparation for the fifteenth congress for the purpose of stopping factional activity and assuring a Leninist unity in the Party.

The resolution appeals to the Moscow organization, inviting it to defend with the greatest energy, the unity of the Party against all factional action of the Opposition.

The secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Comintern has received from the Sheffield conference of the British Communist Party, a telegram approving the disciplinary measures taken against the leaders of the Russian Opposition and proposing to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to take prompt and efficient measures against the Opposition, and against Trotsky and Zinoviev in particular, in the interest of the struggle against the war danger and the socialist construction of the Soviet Union.

Dual Unions in Toronto Causing Trouble

TORONTO, Can., Oct. 7 (FP).—Because the contractors' association refused to abrogate a contract with the independent Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, 8,000 carpenters of the international brotherhood affiliated with the A. F. of L. walked out on strike here tying up $20,000,000 worth of construction work.

Discuss Pollution of Hudson.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Announcement was made here today that the Weschester County Sanitary Commission will submit a plan to the Council of Yonkers within six months for the elimination of pollution of the Hudson River off that city.

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Gun crew on U. S. naval training ship drilling for military pageant.

Persecuted Natives Of Solomon Islands Kill British Police

LONDON, Oct. 7.—District Commissioner Bell of the Solomon Islands, and 15 native policemen, have been killed by natives of Malaita Island, according to a Central News dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, today, relaying word received in Wellington by radio.

The Solomon Islands belong to Great Britain. They are in the Pacific, northeast of Australia, and Malaita is the biggest of the group.

There have been an increasing flood of protests from the islanders, who had an ancient tribal life and a form of Communism in goods since the British have begun their serious efforts to make the natives into wage slaves. Great brutalities and indignities have been inflicted on the islanders, many reports have declared.

Woll Boosts Insurance at A. F. L. Convention

(Continued from page 1)

plenty of delegates admitted among themselves that the Communists had neither left Passaic, nor been pushed out by the educational bureau.

For Better Lawyers.

Attorney Hope Thompson of Chicago spoke to the convention, denouncing the conspiracy and injunction practises of courts during strikes as the greatest threat against labor. He recommended more legislation, better lawyers to be hired, and labor pressure to nominate federal judges.

Vice-President Matthew Woll has asked all reporters and representatives of the press to write boosting articles for the labor insurance company which he heads and which is intimately tied up with the personnel directing the "Big Four" insurance companies recently exposed by The DAILY WORKER as dealing in high financial operations most misleading and unprofitable to policyholders.

The convention has adopted resolutions favoring a campaign for the union label, to organize the hosiery workers, and against the bread trust.

Vote to Organize South.

Help of the Federation in unionizing textile workers in the south and laundry workers in the United States and Canada, and a drive for new union members among hotel and restaurant employes already has been pledged in resolutions adopted by the convention.

Canadian mine, mill and smelter workers in Northern Ontario will be brought into the ranks of union labor, while the Federation will aid the organization of workers in Porto Rico, according to other resolutions.

A special campaign to organize southern textile mill workers was voted, following an appeal by Thomas F. McMahon of New York, representing the United Textile Workers of America.

"We ask you to free the white slaves of the south," he pleaded. "There are more than a million textile workers in the south, working fifty-five hours for practically no wages."

But for all of these good resolutions, no practical first steps towards carrying them out have been indicated.

Delegate Rafael Alfonso of Porto Rico decried the absence of a union organized among native workers. The convention voted to take the matter up with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

A national movement for an increased "wage rate" for all organized workers was launched by John C. Frey, of Cincinnati, O., secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department.

"Wages have failed to keep pace with our ability to produce," Frey told the convention. "If industry is to function properly, fraternalism will never solve the problem of just wages, and men who are displaced by machinery must be given something else to do."

Frey cited the coal industry as presenting an example of an unjust wage payment. He said the average American coal miner produces 781 tons of coal per year and is not paid proportionately to his ability to produce.

"The American coal miner," he declared, "mines his coal at a lower wage than the coal miners receive in England or Germany."

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO ASKS U. S. WORKERS TO SUPPORT CALLES AGAINST THE FORCES OF REACTION

(Continued from Page 1).

of one of the four military units that marched out of the barracks at Mexico City Sunday night, was shot by a firing squad after being found guilty of treason and rebellion by a court martial.

* * *

Sheffield Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Government officials are still conferring on the Mexican situation and although secrecy is maintained meagre and noncommittal news is permitted to go out. The "news" today is that Coolidge, Kellogg and the new Wall Street ambassador to Mexico, Dwight Morrow, conferred with James R. Sheffield, notorious for his frame-up against the Calles government when he charged that military secrets had been removed from the archives of the American embassy. Sheffield declared, according to information at the capitol, that he has the highest regard for the Mexican people, but that the Mexican government made his stay in that country very difficult.

The ex-ambassador seems to feel badly over the fact that his charges of theft and forgery were too crude to evoke anything but raucous laughter.

* * *

Many Surrender.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 7.—The following bulletin is given to the newspapers: Captain Leopoldo Cardenas Padilla, belonging to the 79th Regiment, which raised up in arms under command of General H. Lucero in the state of Veracruz, wires from San Lorenzo, Hidalgo, that as he did not approve of the action taken by the said General Lucero, he was able to escape from the rebels bringing with him the regiment's flag, which he will deliver to the government.

His message is as follows: "I have the honor to communicate to you that in the early hours of the 3rd instant and owing to the uprising of General Arnulfo R. Gomez, who in order to fullfill his ambitions ocurred to such shameful act carrying with him unscrupulous officers who betrayed the troops under their command so as to lead them to rebellion, I left Perote, Veracruz, with Second Lieutenants Emanuel Andrade Vargas, Jose R. Serra Merino and five soldiers, as I did not approve of the treason consumed by General H. Lucero, commander of the 79th Regiment, of which unit we form part, and who seconded the rebel movement with part of the said regiment. On account of the lack of communications and the long way across the mountains by which we had to travel, it has been impossible for me to get in touch with my superior officers until today, and I am now stating to you that we carry with us our beloved banner, which, as I have advised the war department, I will deliver to the government. I have also advised the said department that we are on our way to Mexico City."

Indians Give Up.

The Yaqui Indians continue to surrender to the government as may be seen in the report from General F. R. Manzo, chief of the military operations in the state of Sonora, as follows:

Company's 3 cent Generosity Cost

"Ortiz, Sonora, October 6, 1927.—President of the Republic—I have the honor to inform you that Jose Maria Matus, captain of the Yaqui Indians, appeared yesterday with fifty-five infantry men and Captain Bacasegus with eighteen cavalry, all perfectly armed, and surrendered. Among them were Agustin Matus, Juan Alvarez, Jose Bacasuega and Antonio Buitmea, chiefs of the Yaqui tribe."

The photographs delivered to the newspapers show Engineer Felix F. Palavicini with the disguise he used when trying to join the rebel movement, not having succeeded in reaching the rebel camp because he was made prisoner by the police. The original letter signed by Palavicini, in which he recognizes the said disguise and other objects taken from him as being his property, has also been given to the newspapers.

Defective Brakes Injure 4.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 7.—Four persons, including two women, were injured today when the brakes failed in a large moving van loaded with furniture on the last and steepest of the "Seven Sisters Hills" here today, causing the van to strike three automobiles and then crash through the plate glass window of a store at the foot of the hill.

Harkness Buys into St. Andrews.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Oct. 7.—Dr. Edward Stephen Harkness of New York was today disclosed as the donor of a recent gift of $500,000 to St. Andrews University.

The donor is a director of a number of American railroads.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1).

ing forward under the flags of the Nationalist government and the representatives of the imperialist powers are again beginning to do some serious worrying. Unless Japan is able to bribe the anti-Chang forces, the conquering armies may tackle Manchuria and this will mean an armed struggle with Japan. While Feng is a typical militarist cutthroat the victory of his troops over those of the more notorious Chang-Tso-Lin will be hailed by the people of China. In the meantime the armies of the workers and peasants are progressing in South China. The recent lull in the Chinese situation was only the calm preceeding another storm. The final act in the revolutionary drama is a long way in the future.

* * *

TWO groups of experts representing two groups of Wall Street financiers have issued two reports offering two solutions of the tangled transit problem in New York which has been like a juicy piece of meat between hungry wolves for a number of years. One group is frankly for an increased fare while the other group would lay the basis for it. Tammany is not willing to commit political suicide by coming out for a fare boost. There is not a word said in either report about the thousands of workers who make the operation of the lines possible. They will not be given any consideration until the workers organize, with or without the assistance of the reactionary bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

FOR the first time in history of an A. F. of L. convention policemen in uniform and in plain clothes are participating in the convention proceedings. William Green and his respectable gangsters do not care to soil their hands with progressives. Hitherto the custom was to spend one nice cool afternoon in a red-baiting orgy when a radical resolution was presented. But at this convention the procedure is to arrest anybody whether a delegate or not suspected of harboring a radical resolution or a progressive idea. For being the manager of a non-partisan labor news distributing agency Carl Haessler of the Federated Press was arrested by William Green's Los Angeles police department and held on suspicion of criminal syndicalism. Haessler sells his organization's news service to radical and conservative labor publications with enviable impartiality. A non-partisan role is one of the most difficult in public life. It is like unto that of the "innocent bystander." There is nothing a factionalist likes better than to hurl a brick at a neutral. And I have known factionalists on both sides of the fence to make a united front on a hearty chuckle when their mutual friend's head experienced the impact of a hard movable object.

* * *

CARL HAESSLER'S arrest shows to what lengths the American bureaucrats are ready to go in order to crush any opposition to their imperialistic, fascist policy. Haessler is not a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. He cannot be successfully charged with taking orders from Moscow. He is a cautious speaker and writer. But the A. F. of L. bureaucrats have had a rod in pickle for him because his labor news service is like a fresh, cool breeze sweeping thru the labor movement compared to the noxious gases that emanate from the International Labor News Service edited by Green's stoolpigeons.

STOCK EXCHANGE REACHES OUT FOR EUROPEAN STOCKS

Opens Trading List for First Time

Wall Street has taken another swaggering hitch in its world-encircling money belt in the opening of the trading lists of the New York Stock Exchange to foreign shares.

The opening of the New York Stock Exchange trading lists to the shares of foreign companies has just been announced.

This is one more important step in the growing world power of United States imperialism. Though in itself it is a peaceful step, this Stock Exchange expansion is a continuation of a program that has been marked by the shelling of Nanking and the invasion of Nicaragua.

Wall Street International.

The New York Stock Exchange for the first time now functions as an international institution, an international securities market comparable to London. The shadow of Wall Street in the last few years has been creeping toward London's Lombard Street. The machinery is now being organized by which Wall Street in practice and in fact is to supplant London as the dominant international center for stock trading.

"The purpose is to establish the best possible facilities for the smooth flow of American capital into and out of foreign business enterprise." E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, is quoted as saying of this new development in imperialistic finances.

Only Hand-Picked Issues.

Restrictions that are to be placed on the listing of foreign securities in New York show that all such securities bought and sold in New York are to be hand-picked.

"The way has been opened to admit to this market the soundest and best internal issues of foreign countries and every effort has been made to establish suitable precautions especially called for because of the wide differences which exist between our own and foreign financial and corporate practice," Sommons said in explaining the action of the New York Stock Exchange's governing board.

U. S. Legionnaires Kidded by Royalty On London Visit

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The American Legionnaires began the second day of their visit here today with a sight-seeing tour which was climaxed at 7:45 tonight in a government banquet in the State gallery of the House of Lords which will be presided over by Premier Stanley Baldwin.

Led by Commander Savage, the fascists left at 9 o'clock for the Brookwood cemetery where they will lay wreaths on the graves of American soldiers buried there, and go thru stereotyped ceremonies. At 2:30 p. m. the women's auxiliaries visited Windsor Castle as the guests of the women's section of the BritishLegion.

At 3:30 the men were conducted on a tour through the House of Parliament.

* * *

Arrest and Deport.

NICE, France, Oct. 7.—Using the "mysterious" bomb explosion at the Italian consulate here as a pretext, reactionary government officials have arrested nine workers who are described as "anarchists."

The men will be deported from the country in a few days, it is announced, as part of the anti-labor policy which the government is intensifying each day. Protest meetings against the high-handed activities of the reactionary officials are being planned.

Takes Jury Eighteen Minutes to Find Rev. Jordan Is a Bigamist

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 7.—Rev. Jordan, Methodist clergyman of Columbus, Ga., this afternoon was found guilty of bigamy by a Mecklenburg county jury.

The jury returned a verdict 18 minutes after the case had been placed in their hands. Sentence was deferred.

Embargo Stays on Italy.

ROME, Oct. 7.—Minister of Finance Volpi today issued a statement confirming the reports that the government embargo upon foreign loans is not to be raised.

The foreign minister stated that bankers abroad must exercise caution when approached with plans that concern Italy.

"Daily" Bazaar Fans Chew Hot Dogs á la Sigman in "Garden"

By TEEJAYO.

It was a beetle-browed culinary worker who first attracted my attention after a fair daughter of Sh fastened a red carnation on the lapel of my coat, as I descended the stairway to the bazaar.

"Hot dogs a la Sigman," he shouted. "This is not Iowa, where the president of the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is as willing to please the cash customers as he is willing to please the clothing manufacturers in New York." There was more, but this is a worthy sample of the "ballyhoo" the tough-looking frankfort-frier in charge of the booth sang over the closely packed spates of Madison Square Garden.

I was hungry for a hot-dog, having had a very distressing experience on Second Ave. during the Yom Kippur holidays. Tho it has little to do with the bazaar it has a lot to do with the welfare of indigent pedestrians and perhaps this tale may result in some steps being taken in the future to prevent Jewish holidays from being non-stop affairs.

There is one place in New York where you can still buy a hot-dog for a nickel, with a roll and mustard on the house. A glass of Coca Cola and two frankfurters is a goodly lunch in a pinch. So fancy my consternation when I was informed by mine hostess on a certain afternoon this week that her emporium would be dark for two days—until Yom Kippur was so hungry that he could not fast any more.

My frankfurters never tasted better than they did that day and I thought I detected the contour of a tear in the left eye (the one nearest the onions) of the buxom dispenser of ground meat, as she took my dime.

"Curses on this fellow, Kippur," I muttered. "He is a bigger nuisance than St. Patrick, who only demands one day of the year from his followers, who spend that day eating and drinking—mostly drinking. But this fellow Kippur is not satisfied with flattening out the stomachs of his customers; he visits inconvenience on those who swear him no fealty." Then aloud: "I wish I were one of the chosen people, because I could stay in bed until the restaurants open again."

That was the beginning of a dog-less week for me. Nothing seemed to satisfy my craving for food. Delicate viands seem to melt in the stomach, whereas a husky frankfurter, swallowed hastily, will make a dollar go a long way.

I rushed to the hot-dog stand and ordered one. (I am now boosting the bazaar.) I was not alone. The left wing in the needle trades seemed to have left Camp Nitgadaiget in a body and as they sunk their teeth in the succulent meat, they growled, much to the consternation of a vegetarian who watched the scene, note book in hand.

I consumed three frankfurters smothered in mustard before my appetite was mollified. Then, with thumbs in vest pockets I ambled along to the buttermilk counter where I spent a dime or two on the sweetest glasses of milk I ever lubricated my tonsils with.

My material needs being attended to for the moment, I proceeded to the highbrow section where Bob Minor, William Gropper, Lydia Gibson, Mossaiye Olgin, Carlo Tresca and divers other persons less well known to art-lovers, gazed rapturously on the paintings which could be purchased without much trouble for a little money—comparatively speaking. (We urgently request bazaar patrons to buy everything in sight. It may mean a lull in the hot-dog market, but the meat-raisers of the west will benefit.)

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—The Book of the Month
DR. G. F. BECK
"The Forsyte Saga of Galsworthy"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
7:15 P. M.—
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"Physical Science and Religious Faith"
ADMISSION FREE
8:30 P. M.—Open Forum
DR. G. F. BECK
"A Radicalism That Can Not Die Out"
ADMISSION FREE

The East Side Open Forum
OCTOBER 9, 1927
Church of All Nations—8 P. M.
9 Second Ave. (near Houston)
JUDGE JACOB PANKEN
will speak on
"Some Social Aspects of the Law"
Public Invited. Admission Free.

NEW ADDRESS OF WORKERS PARTY

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party is now located at 43 East 125th St., New York City. All mail and telegrams should be sent to the new address. District organizations, Language Fraction Bureaus, Party Auxiliaries, Party Units and Party members as well as all labor organizations will please take notice.

"RED BAZAAR" AT MADISON SQUARE ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1).

All the 50-odd booths conducted by sympathetic organizations enjoyed flourishing activity during the entire activity. The "stores" sold articles of the greatest variety including foods, clothing, fruit, jewelry, books, magazines and art works.

Progressive capmakers conducted a lively booth at the bazaar. They not only sold a large and varied collection of hats and caps, but made them to order for those who ordered them as a special bazaar feature. The material may be brought by the purchaser or be obtained at the bazaar.

I. L. D. Has Booth.

The International Labor Defense had a booth at the Garden which was presided over by Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the New York local of the I. L. D. Banners, pennants and books dealing with the work of the organization were distributed to the thousands of workers attending.

An enterprising "store" was also conducted by the Brownsville Workers Culture Club in charge of Morris Frankel, Jean Maslow and M. Furgatch.

Signs For Everybody.

Sidney Levy and Max Kagan were busy all day yesterday perfecting the signs and banners which they had made for the numerous booths at the Garden, and making additional ones that were necessity due to the increased traffic on the second day of the bazaar.

An impressive booth was conducted by members of the office staff of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St. Here, where a huge red banner waved, and inscribed with the words "WORKERS SCHOOL — TRAINING FOR THE CLASS STRUGGLE," and decorated with a hammer and sickle, information about the activities of the workers' institution was available. The booth was in charge of Rose Fischer, S. W. Levich, and M. Sasanoff.

Upholstery Workers.

One of the most elaborate and expensive booths in the entire building was conducted by progressive upholstery workers, in charge of E. Pustay, Paul Shapiro and Robert Matz.

Members of Local 22 of the Dressmakers' Union sold ladies' dresses at Booths 32 and 33. Active and bustling here were Sarah Dorner, Lena Klein, Alex Cohen, Lena Goodoff, and Pearl Halpern.

Ladies' apparel were also sold by workers of Local 62 who conducted a booth. Bessie Elfin and Mose Kunstler were the moving spirit here.

Paterson Silk Workers.

A group of silk workers, organized by the Paterson Bazaar Conference conducted a flourishing booth where high-grade silks are now being sold. Among the active workers here are Joseph Sherin, B. Lieb, J. Weiss, M. Knotzky, and W. Blender.

General merchandise is being sold by members of the Williamsburg Club. The booth is in charge of Celia Roxland and Harry Levine.

The Furriers' Wives Council, No. 1 is offering attractive purchases in the form of oriental foods. Here Charlotte Kirmeier, Sarah Strumwasser and John De Worker contributed most of the effort and enthusiasm.

Workingclass Housewives.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives, Local 1, of Newark, is conducting an attractive florist shop at the Garden. Active workers here are Esther Blumenthal, Sara Zaslopky, Fannie Stalpeovsky, Rae Feldman, May Tuckman and Bessie Mack.

Edith Siegal, animated social director of Camp Nitgedeiget, and known to thousands of workers who spent vacations at the popular labor resthome during the past summer, assisted a group of jewelry workers who are conducting a thriving booth.

Modern Restaurant.

Mische Chorover and M. Himmelfarb are being congratulated for their endurance as a result of two days' continuous work as chief assistants to Michael Obermeier, who is running a highly efficient and modern restaurant and cafeteria at the scene of the "Red Bazaar." J. Ginsburgs' Vegetarian Club of this city is conducting a special vegetarian department in the restaurant.

The Freiheit "Book Mart," where English and Yiddish books, pamphlets and papers are being sold is being supervised by Mollie Katz and Dora Gelman.

Big Doings Tonight.

Today the gates of Madison Square Garden will open at 1 p. m, and continue open until past midnight. Thousands of workers are expected to attend during that time. In the evening a program of entertainment will be put on the International costume ball which will be one of the most unique and colorful spectacles in the history of radical affairs in this city.

Tomorrow the Garden will open at 10 o'clock in the morning and end with a theatrical program and a Grand Finale.

Needle Trade Defense

Dollar Tax Has Stirred Up the Masses

The call for the Dollar Tax issued by the Unity Committee for Cloakmakers and Furriers has received a great response from the masses. Daily workers come into the Defense office to bring their dollars; some even bring more than a dollar for themselves and co-workers. The tax must be the quickest and most successful campaign of the Joint Defense Committee. Very shortly the appeal of the furriers' prisoners will come up. Money is needed. Every worker must send in his tax to the Defense office immediately.

Donations.

W. C. Branch 625 sent in a $5 check as an acknowledgement of the good work done by their previous secretary Rosenthal.

$3 was received from Abe Goretsky, Sam Olberg, and Sol Schwartz, who intended to go to camp for the holidays. However, for some reason they could not do so and they sent this sum to the Defense.

$100 was received from the Boston Relief Committee.

$30 collected at a picnic of the Unity Committee for the Cloakmakers and Furriers was sent in by Jack Lieberman of Montreal Unity Committee.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bushelmen Meet Monday.

A meeting of bushelmen and helpers will be held Monday, 7 p. m. sharp at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th St. All workers in ready to wear clothes shops invited to attend. The speakers will be Lawrence Lang, general organizer, Detroit; Emil Alleva and Oscar Wilson, New York organizers.

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Soccer Referee Meeting.

The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League formed a referees group at a meeting held last Saturday. The next meeting will be held tonight, 5:30 p. m. at Hungarian Workers' Home, 854 Jackson Ave., the Bronx.

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Freiheit S. C. Dance.

The Freiheit S. C. will hold a concert and ball, Saturday, Oct. 29, at the Boardwalk Hotel, W. 22nd St., Coney Island. Admission 75 cents.

• • •

Dunne Speaks At Passaic Forum.

The second lecture of the open forum conducted by the Passaic Workers School will be given by Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER. Dunne will speak on the A. F. of L. convention and its meaning to the workers. The forum will be held tomorrow, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. No admission is charged.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar! Are You Working Night and Day for the Big Red Bazaar?

Health Food
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 Madison Ave.
PHONE: UNIVERSITY [illegible]

Phone Stuyvesant 3816
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet.
302 E. 12th St. New York

FOR A FRESH, WHOLESOME VEGETARIAN MEAL
Come to
Scientific Vegetarian Restaurant
75 E. 107th Street New York.

WHERE DO WE MEET TO DRINK AND EAT? At the
New Sollins Dining Room
Good Food Good Company
Any Hour Any Day
BETTER SERVICE
216 East 14th Srteet New York

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS
Bakers' Loc. No. 164
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at
3468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to
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SPIESS STUDIO
54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St.
Special Rates for Labor Organizations
(Established 1887.)

Gunman Drives U.M.W.A. Organizer Away From Victor American Mine

FLORENCE, Colo., Oct. 6.—Apprehended by a paid gunman and mine superintendent of the Victor American Fuel Co. when he was distributing handbills announcing a United Mine Workers Union meeting at the Chandler mine, Fremont County, Felix Pogliano, secretary of District 15, U. M. W. of A., was driven off the premises.

OHIO UNIONISTS REFUSE TO POST INJUNCTION BOND

Miners' Union Officials Still Held in Jail

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 7 (FP).—Declaring that they were being harrassed by legal hirelings of the Ohio coal operators, 11 members of the United Mine Workers' Union refused to post bonds in contempt proceedings against them for violation of an injunction and chose jail as a protest.

W. T. Roberts, secretary of subdistrict 5; Adolfo Pacifico, vice-president; Ettore del Guzzo, international organizer and 8 rank and file members were those who appeared in federal court to answer to charges of violating the anti-picketing injunction which restrains striking miners from in any way approaching scabs employed in non-union mines in subdistrict 5.

Bonds of $750 for the officers and $500 for the union members were voluntarily cancelled when the men gave themselves up to the deputy marshal. The case will not be heard, according to court attaches, until the December term.

• • •

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7 (FP).—District 13 of the United Mine Workers' Union has entered into an agreement with Iowa coal operators on the same basis as the temporary settlement reached last week in Illinois and 9,000 union miners who have been on strike since April will return to work at $7.50 a day for the next six months.

Ten Soccer Teams to Play Games Sunday

Ten teams of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will play tomorrow.

The New York Eagles will meet the B. B. S. C., 4 p. m. at Crotona Park, the Bronx. On the same field at 3:30 p. m. the Eagle "B" will play the Spartacus "B" team.

The Red Star "B" plays the Freiheit "B," 10 a. m., and the Red Star "A" meets the Spartacus "A," 4 p. m. at the Thomas Jefferson Field. It is near Pennsylvania Station, I. R. T. Brooklyn.

Scheffauer Kills Himself.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Herman George Scheffauer, author and architect and former resident of San Francisco, committed suicide with a razor and fell from a window, after he had shot and killed his secretary, a woman.

Literacy Tests Appear As New Election Bogey

In their effort to prevent workers from participating in elections, New York authorities are passing various laws making it more difficult to obtain the right to vote. To the laws which have always prevented workers in New York, as in all parts of the U. S., from voting, if they have been obliged to change their residence thru having to go elsewhere to seek employment, or thru housing difficulties, or for any other cause, are now added literacy tests. These literacy tests are being made continually more rigid. They are designed to exclude the worker who has not had an opportunity to get a sufficient schooling and to exclude also the foreign-born worker wherever possible.

Remember Jan. 1, 1922.

All workers who have not previously voted, or have become qualified to vote in New York State after Jan. 1, 1922, or who having voted in other states did not become qualified to vote in New York State until after Jan. 1, 1922, and who have never voted in New York State, will have to take such a literacy test.

Every reader of this paper who might be subject to disqualification should be sure to safeguard his vote and should in addition warn all friends who have not already voted in the state of New York. The literacy tests do not apply to those who have voted in New York since January 1, 1922. Such new voters, as described above, must present a diploma showing they have been graduated from an American or English elementary school or from a higher school where English is the language of instruction. In the absence of such a diploma, a literacy test must be taken. These tests will be given between Oct. 10 and 15 from 6:30 to 9:30 p. m. in 90 public schools in New York City to anyone who wishes to take them. To those who pass these tests, in which ability to read and write English must be proved, a certificate of literacy signed by the Board of Regents of the state of New York will be given. By presenting such a certificate at the registration booth, the bearer will qualify as a voter. Once a voter has taken this literacy test, or received this certificate, or presented his diploma, or voted in the state of New York, he is no longer a new voter and need not take a test again or present any evidence of literacy. Workers should settle the matter once and for all. Those workers who cannot read or write English are advised to register at once in the Workers School elementary English "A" course.

Registration Necessary.

Voters also will not be permitted to vote in the elections unless they register formally as voters. The registration dates are in the second week of October. Workers should watch The DAILY WORKER for exact dates and places of registration. They should also watch for the registration booth. If in doubt as to the proper booth, a worker should inquire at the nearest registration booth. No one can vote who does not register.

Those who cannot read or write because of physical disability, such as deaf mutes, cripples and blind persons, need not present certificates of literacy.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: A. Markoff, B. Meyers.

79th St. and First Ave. Speakers: M. Hartlieb, S. Nesin.

Tremont and Washington Aves. Speakers: Rebecca Grecht and Lily Borer.

Lexington Ave. and 27th St. Speakers: Chester W. Bixby and J. Kleidman.

West New York, 14th St. and Bergenline Ave. Speakers: John Marshall and G. Welsh.

• • •

Night Workers Section.

The executive committee of the Night Workers Section will meet Tuesday, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St.

• • •

Sub-section 2 A.

A general membership meeting of Sub-section 2 A will be held Monday, 6:15 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. All members must attend.

• • •

Subsection 1 D Meets Monday.

Subsection 1 D will hold a special meeting to elect a new executive committee, Monday, 6:30 p. m. at 17 East Third St. All members must attend.

• • •

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

Heroism on N. Y. C. Is Worth One Medal

Heroism on the New York Central Railroad is worth a medal. Fourteen employes of the road who saved either life or property under hazardous circumstances last year have been decorated by officials in the first ceremony of its kind staged by the road. A fifteenth man who distinguished himself in a fire was not able to receive his reward. He died recently. His medal was ceremoniously given to his widow.

THIRD ANNUAL
Grand Ball
given by
T.U.E.L. Local Twenty-two
OCTOBER 15
Ambassador Hall
3875 Third Avenue
(Claremont Parkway Station)
ADMISSION 50c.

Airy, Large
Meeting Rooms and Hall
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Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
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347 E. 72nd St. New York
Telephone: Rhinelander 5097.

ROOM WANTED
Clean, quiet, sunny room, with comrades. East Side. State conveniences and price. Write to E. H., Box 100, c/o DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street.

ATTENTION! DON'T FORGET!
In October the Banks are paying out Dividends
Don't lose any interest!—Transfer your money to the
CONSUMERS FINANCE CORPORATION
69 FIFTH AVENUE Corner 14th Street NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: Algonquin 6900.
Open daily until 7 P. M., Saturday until 2 P. M.

9 co-op. stores are already constructed.—$50,000.00 preferred stock is being issued exclusively for the purpose of financing the co-operative stores.

1 block of houses is completely established. Second block is almost finished and a third block of co-operative houses will soon be under construction.

By The
United Workers Co-Operative Ass'n.

Build the co-operative movement! — Deposit your money in $50 preferred stock shares of the United Workers' Co-operative Association, Inc.

6%
Guaranteed Dividends are being paid semi-annually from day of purchase.

Second mortgage gold bonds in denominations of $100, $300 and $500 are being sold also on weekly installments of $5.00.

Tonight
—SATURDAY—
at the
Daily Worker-Freiheit
Bazaar

International
COSTUME
BALL

DANCE
To the music of a lively scintilating orchestra.

Bazaar Bargains
You will find here many novelties, necessities, beautiful handwork—all at especially low prices.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats, Caps, Dresses, Art Objects, Cameras, Raincoats, Overcoats, Furniture, Knitgoods, Books, Furs, Jewelry, Jewelry Repairing, Shirts, Articles of All Kinds at the Lowest Prices.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Come Again Sunday
THE LAST BIG DAY
On Sunday the Bazaar will close with a grand finalé in a whirlwind of joyous sport, dancing and unusual exhibitions.
MONTARA'S BALLET
of Spanish Dancers
This splendid troupe has just concluded an engagement at the Roxy Theatre.
SPECIAL CHOICE BARGAINS RESERVED FOR SUNDAY

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

A Day at the A. F. of L. Convention—Something for Workers to Think About—Federated Press Editor Arrested—A Blow Is Struck at Negro Workers—The Soviet Union and Communists Are Attacked

The course of reaction at the A. F. of L. convention has developed at least one new angle in the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press by William Hynes, head of the secret service section of the Los Angeles police department which operates directly under the management of the Chamber of Commerce.

Since Hynes has been cooperating with Secretary Morrison and Vice President Woll in the inspection of credentials and the hounding of delegates and others suspected of Communist or left wing tendencies, there is little doubt that the arrest of Haessler was engineered by this trio acting in conjunction with President Green.

Everyone, including Communists themselves, expects Communists to be arrested at any time and without any specific reason except that their policy and actions are in direct and open opposition to American imperialism and its labor agents. But the arrest of Haessler is an indication that A. F. of L. officialdom is invoking the aid of the authorities to suppress even the mildly critical news service sent by the Federated Press to some 90 labor newspapers.

In addition to the enlistment of the Los Angeles police to aid them in preventing the voice of any section of the rank and file being heard in the convention, the delegates have defeated again a proposal to place Negro workers on an equal basis with white workers in the labor movement.

The national and international unions are to be allowed to maintain their discriminatory rules and customs. Where Negroes are organized in spite of these bars the policy of segregation is to be followed and separate Negro locals set up.

With a race war missed in Gary by a hair the other day, simply because the unorganized Negro workers surrendered to mass insult, and with the white puppets of the steel trust puffed with victory, assuring new provocations, the federation convention had before it a living example of how its policy plays into the hands of the capitalist class in a great industrial center.

Yet it continues the policy of treating the hundreds of thousands of Negro workers coming into industry in much the same fashion as they are treated by the decadent landowning class of the south and their hangers-on. No more damning proof of the utter reaction which rules the A. F. of L. could be given.

To distract the attention of the masses from its continual betrayals and to curry favor with the bosses, President Green launches an attack on the Soviet Union and the Communists.

But more than one worker—they are not stupid, as Green thinks, will be struck by the fact that it is Communists and those suspected of being Communists that the Los Angeles police force, part of the machinery of the open shop chamber of commerce, are arresting. Workers know that enemies of the working class are not jailed by open shop governments.

The Chinese Peasantry Organize and Fight

Reports from Shanghai, quoting the Chinese press, reveal that in the north, where a struggle is taking place between the Shansi forces and those of Chang Tso-lin, with the latter threatened with defeat and the loss of Pekin, there has arisen a military peasant movement that is creating serious difficulties for the reactionary armies.

These peasant bands are well armed and they have established connections with the "Red Lances," the military section of the organized peasantry which follows the leadership of the revolutionary wing of the Kuomintang.

Carrying out their expeditions along the line of Tientsin-Mukden railway, they occupy a strategic position in Chihli province and it is entirely possible that if Chang Tso-lin is forced to retire from Peking toward Mukden, these peasant forces may cut his forces to pieces and put an end to the career of this bloody tool of imperialism.

The significance of the rise of these peasant organizations in what has been formerly a stronghold of reaction, cannot be overestimated. That it is a mass movement having its origin in the terrible conditions of the peasantry is shown by the fact that in south and central China, in conjunction with the military movements of the revolutionary armies of Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, similar developments are taking place.

That the peasant masses of China are in motion on the side of the mass liberation movement which has survived all attempts to betray and crush it, can be doubted no longer.

It remains for the Communist Party of China to give this movement direction, extend it to every province, and connect with unbreakable bonds to the labor movement and the revolts of the city poor.

With this done the success of the Chinese liberation movement is assured.

The "First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure" For American Bankers

Let it never be said again that Japanese have no sense of humor even if the joke is on them.

The Japanese emperor has conferred upon J. Pierpont Morgan the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Thomas W. Lamont has received the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, as have Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York.

The Third Class Order of the Rising Sun has been conferred upon Otto Kahn while George F. Baker of the First National drew the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Since the sacred treasure of Nippon has been added to by a Morgan loan of $150,000,000 the decorations are not without significance. The lavish, almost promiscuous manner, in which decorations have been handed out following a banquet tendered Thomas W. Lamont by leading Japanese bankers and government officials on Oct. 4, would indicate that the Japanese treasury is running low on sacred treasure and another loan is needed.

Not only in China and the Philippines but in Japan as well is American finance-capital finding an investment field. Each new loan adds to the burden on the workers and peasants of the Far East who pay tribute to the same class that exploits the American masses.

Not parroting of the "yellow peril" slogans of the ruling class but solidarity of the workers of America and the Far East is the line for the American labor movement to follow.

Jobs For All In Soviet Karelia

NOTE TO OUR READERS: We present today the first of a series of five news letters from our correspondent, who is now visiting the relatively little-known Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Karelia. Following articles will deal with industrialization, agriculture, homesteading experiences of former American workers, Party problems, etc. Upon the conclusion of this series we expect to arrange for similar treatment of other republics of the USSR visited by Comrade William F. Kruse.

* * *

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence.)

PETROSAVODSK, A. K. S. S. R., Sept. 9 (By Mail).—This northernmost of the national republics included in the R. S. F. S. R. still has many economic and social problems to solve—but of one, the evil of unemployment, it is happily free. That problem, which hangs like a nightmare over the working class of almost all Europe, but especially darkly over the workers of the little "Potato Republics" of the Baltic border, is unknown here. Whereas in neighboring bourgeois countries from 10 per cent to 70 per cent of the workers are looked upon as "surplus"—in Socialist Karelia the tempo of potential industrial development is measured by the supply of available labor power.

The Soviet Union is a big place and that little section of it called the "Autonomous Karelian Socialist Soviet Republic" is not such a baby in size when compared with its neighbors. It could cover all of Latvia and Esthonia combined and still have enough left over to make a blanket for Switzerland. In area it is almost equal to all of New England, but in population—there's where the rub comes in—you could put thirty Karelias into Greater New York. Geologically it is blood-brother, or we should probably say "stone-brother", to Scandinavia and Labrador, here also the oldest rock in the world crops to the surface and underlies a land of pine and birch forest and endless chains of lakes and streams of fairyland-like beauty. Its climate is rather like that of southern Alaska—short hot splendid summers in which the nights are "white" and where the northern limits are truly a "land of the midnight sun." Then some months of cloudy autumn while the days get shorter and shorter until in December real winter sets in. The winters are not so very severe, however, owing to the benign influence of warm ocean currents which find their way into the Arctic at Murmansk.

More than four-fifths of its quarter-million population live in the rural districts, yet Karelia is in no sense to be considered a farming country like its neighboring "potato republics." The secret of Karelian prosperity—the basis of her whole economic life—lies in her forests. The peasants have their land, to be sure, where they raise a considerable part (about 30 per cent) of their food supplies—rye, oats, barley, potatoes and all sorts of vegetables. But it is not pre-eminently a farming country and far more sustenance is to be drawn by matching muscle and sinew against the forest than by applying it to plow and scythe.

As the lumber is cleared off under the extensive lumbering system which thus far still prevails for the most part, more and more virgin land is made available for settlers—it is stumpy and rocky but very fertile—and the government is subsidizing many local drainage works which dry and make arable the best of all soils, the bottomless black earth of primeval marshland. Thus there is to be found in Karelia neither the Kulak nor the land hunger of the poor peasant. A levelling process towards a "middle peasant" type, begun since the November Revolution, is still in process; whereas in 1924 there were 11.1 per cent of the peasants without land, in 1926 this had already been reduced to 8.7 per cent. During the same period the number of "middle peasants" having up to 2 dessiatins increased from 26.5 per cent to 29 per cent. The amount of land per head here is not of such basic importance as in the purely farming regions, because practically all of the rural population depends for livelihood partly upon wages earned in the woods. Here there is work for all and wages are ample to meet all the rough and ready needs of the population.

Besides the woods there are extensive fisheries and also quarries where beautiful marble, granite, quartz and mica are obtained. There is an exemplary building project in process of completion at Kondostroi, about 40 miles from the capital, which includes a big hydro-electric power station and extensive modern paper mills intended eventually to make the Soviet Union independent of foreign paper. One finds here an astonishing number of workers of all occupations—from president to ditch digger—who have spent many years in America—Finnish workers mostly with a mixture of Swedes and other nationalities. Everywhere the exuberant vitality of the young newly-freed people makes itself felt, and details gleaned in the course of a visit of some weeks will be given in following letters so as to give our American comrades some idea of the work being done even as far north as the Soviet Arctic.

The First Day In Siberia

By KARL REEVE.

"The Chicago of Siberia"

SIBERIA (By Mail).—Nova Sibirsk, the capital of Siberia is called by the inhabitants "The Chicago of Siberia" and not without reason. The growth of this city in population, peasant economy, wealth and in building, I have never seen duplicated, even in America. Here are the figures for the population of Novo Sibirsk:

1897	7,800
1917	69,800
1920	68,000
1923	76,500
1926	120,600

(Figures from Nos. 9-10 of statistical bulletin published by the Siberian Soviet—January-April, 1927)

At present the city is growing at a very rapid rate. The speed of building is only rivalled by the speed of increase of population. In a one-day automobile excursion thru the town as a guest of the Central Committee of the Siberian "Gray" Soviet, (Kray meaning the entire territory of Siberia), I jotted down a few of the important new buildings, when they were build and, in some cases the cost.

Magnificent Lenin House.

Let us look at a few. First we take the immense and beautiful "Lenin House" on one of the main streets of the town. It cost one million rubles and was completed in 1925. It very much resembles the famous Lenin Institute building in Moscow, which stands on the Soviet Square, off the Tverskaya, being of the same size and of the same material. This building houses the City Soviet, district Soviet and the City and district organizations of the Russian (All Union) Communist Party. Across the front is printed in gold letters—"Lenin Umer, Jeive Leininismus"—Lenin is Dead, Leninism Lives."

"Schools of Communism."

Second the "Dvorets Truda"—Palace of Labor, a large white building covering several New York City blocks, surrounded by a garden, its towered piles rising up in pleasing irregular contours. It cost 600,000 rubles and was completed in 1925. We went into two large meeting halls, one seating a thousand, a kino (movie) a theatre seating another thousand and a number of smaller "Kabinets" for committee meetings etc., and into a large white restaurant looking out into the garden. The price of a complete dinner here, is 60 kopeks (30 cents), for members of the co-operative which runs the restaurant 50 kopeks (25 cents). Across the front of the building, printed in large letters is the statement, "The trade unions are the schools of Communism."

Training Siberian Peasants.

Next, the four-story Agricultural College, which is just being completed. This building when finally finished and opened on October 1st of this year will give 300 young Siberian peasants a thoro four years training in scientific agriculture. 150 of these peasant students will be housed within the university, the rest in outside dormitories.

New Home For the Party.

The large stone building housing the Ispolcom of the Soviet of the Siberian "Kry" (C. E. C. of the Siberian Soviet) and the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Siberia, was also completed in 1925. It also is a beautiful white-walled stone building which can take its place in any modern American city. A few other buildings either now being constructed or completed in 1925 are the Social Insurance building "Gos-Strach," finished in 1925; a large new market now being built on the site o. an old bazaar; the State Bank building, a large stone structure completed two years ago, the textile building, also recently built of stone, numerous rooming houses and workers' quarters, several large co-operative stores and, the "circus," a large new theatre also recently completed.

Many Other New Buildings.

There are in all 700 new buildings being constructed in this town which in 1893 was nothing but forest land, the greater part of these buildings being of stone or brick. The money given out by the Soviet for building in Novo-Sibirsk was as follows: 1924—2,150,000 gold roubles; 1925—4,200,000 gold rubles and 1926—6,300,000 gold rubles.

We visited some of the great co-operative stores built (new) on the basis of the American department stores. (The Siberian Soviet knows how to apply American technique—the auto we travelled in was of American make, and we saw American sewing machines and typewriters). Here were well stocked shelves of textiles. We were told that the prices were set by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate for the whole of the Soviet Union, so that the textiles are sold at one standard price all over the Union. The soap on sale in these co-operative stores was manufactured in Novo-Sibirsk and is one instance of the effort of the Soviet to develop industry.

Of course there are small peasant houses in Novo-Sibirsk. But the construction of the City by the Proletarian State is going forward with such giant strides that the small traders, kulaks and petty shopkeepers are being left far behind. Nowhere else have I been so impressed with the rapid advance of Soviet Russia in building her agricultural and industrial economy toward Socialism as in Novo-Sibirsk, where the forces of revolution have transformed a village into a large modern city.

Letters From Our Readers

About the Ford Slaves.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I want to correct the erroneous impression created by the reference to the new Ford model and conditions of employment. The statement quoted that "the plant has operated on a five-day schedule since last Spring" is only partially true, as most of the departments only run two and three days since last Fall, and have been totally closed down since the second week in May.

Thousands of employees of these departments have been idle for 14 weeks and are still out of jobs. It is the "privilege" of the company to give out whatever figures it chooses as to the force employment, but we who are on the inside know that the 58,000 figure is grossly exaggerated, and that most of those who have been recalled are being given two days work a week.

Workers Losing Homes.

In the balmy days of the Ford Company, when some of the workers actually believed that a job with Ford gave them a fair measure of security and thereby enabled them to act on the company's advice and purchase their homes by instalment, they now find that the Ford family has shed its pretended interest in their social welfare. Now when an appeal is made by these deluded slaves to the company for help to save their homes from foreclosure and the consequent loss of equities amounting in many cases to two and three thousand dollars, the reply is, "sorry we can do nothing for you."

I know of many Ford workers who are reduced to destitution by the long period of part-time employment, and then by the latest 12-week layoff, and with no prospect of jobs in the near future.—Dave Miller, Detroit, Mich.

Philadelphia Leather Workers.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Philadelphia has some of the largest Morocco (leather) shops in the United States but the only men organized are the glaziers. There is a lot of dissatisfaction among the other workers as to pay, hours of labor and working conditions. Every day I hear them saying that 8 hours is plenty to work and that $1.00 per hour should be the rate.

Organization, however is handicapped by the fact that there are so many men who have worked in the industry even as long as twenty-five years and who do not yet speak English. Polish is the predominant language, most of the leather workers being of that nationality.

Something should be done about the conditions in this industry. But there is little to be hoped from the A. F. of L. organizer, Joe Ritchie, who recently endorsed Harry Mackey, the conservative who has the backing of all the big firms, for mayor of Philadelphia. What this town needs badly is an organization campaign in every line of work, and a fighting Labor Party.—A. [illegible], Phila.

The "Nonpartisans" Draw a Blank

The Year's Political Record of the Executive Council—Its Complete Failure—One State Endorses Child Labor Law, 43 Oppose It—The Petty Character of Legislative Demands—The Attitude Toward Foreign-Born Workers—Some Concrete Instances—The Appeal to the Capitalist Parties—The Reason the Executive Council Loves the "Nonpartisan" Policy

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IN the field of social legislation the report of the executive council to the Los Angeles convention is barren of achievement.

It tries, however, to list as substantial victories two laws legalizing the application of existing workmen's compensation laws to longshoremen and a "liberalization of rates in the federal workmen's compensation act."

We would be the last to say that for longshoremen the measure referred to is not of importance, but we submit that as 50 per cent of the total positive achievement for one year of the leadership of the American labor movement, it is not anything to cause wild demonstrations. The other 50 per cent of the legislation affects only federal employes.

THE legislative activity of the executive council is of such a character that it becomes a plaything in the hands of the lobbyists and agents of enemies of the workers. It is evident for instance that desire of the A. F. of L. leadership for the maximum immigration restriction brings it into a united front with such individuals as Johnson, congressman from Washington and chairman of the house immigration committee, who sponsors a bill providing that the maximum number of immigrants from any country shall not exceed 25,000 annually after July 1, 1928.

Even the inhuman provisions of the existing immigration regulations, which divide husbands and wives, parents and children, creating untold misery a glimpse of which is given occasionally by the press, does not move the executive council to abandon its efforts to close the doors of the United States to workers of other countries.

THE report accuses those who seek special legislation designed to eradicate some of the most flagrant evils of the present provisions of introducing these measures as "a stepping-stone to changing the whole policy of the United States regarding immigration." The executive council explains in this manner its opposition to a bill providing for the admission of "35,000 wives or unmarried children" of aliens legally admitted before July, 1924.

Likewise the executive council opposed granting citizenship to 69 Hindus, refugees from British persecution. "The California State Federation of Labor," says the report, "contended that if the Hindus were restored to citizenship the same privileges would have to be extended to 400 other Asiatics in that state."

It is hard to find a parallel for this cynical attitude in the whole annals of the labor movement.

THE attempt is being made, so the report states, to secure the passage of a law requiring that only American citizens shall be employed on government work, whether it be done directly by the government or by contract. This bill was sponsored by a conference of union officials held on Dec. 2, of last year. It will be presented to the next congress.

The various bills requiring registration of all aliens failed to pass, but it is difficult to see how the executive council, the loudest shouter of all for stoppage of immigration and discrimination against alien workers, will put up any effective opposition to this legislation when it comes up again.

BILLS providing for steel cars in the postal service for the protection of railway mail clerks, for an increase of wages for watchmen, messengers and laborers in the postoffice department, prohibiting military training except in military schools, increasing the efficiency of the public health department, for the 44 hour week in the government printing department, for the elimination of night work, compensation law for District of Columbia workers, prohibiting articles made by convict labor becoming articles of interstate commerce, civil government for the Virgin Islands—all failed to pass.

The character of these bills not only gives an idea of the petty character of most of the reformist legislation favored by the executive council, but shows also that its positive influence in behalf of the American workers among congressmen and senators is almost nil.

ON Page 75 of the report we find the following:

"Forty-four state legislatures met in 1927. ONLY ONE (Montana) approved of the proposed child labor amendment to the. . .constitution."

Child labor has increased from 1.2 per cent to 37.4 per cent in 24 cities where the department of labor's Children's Bureau made a survey.

But the executive council feels that justice finally will triumph. "Justice," it says, "may be long delayed, but there always comes a time when justice prevails. The history of legislation shows that benevolent measures require many years to be accepted."

THERE is not one word that can be interpreted as urging special energy in organising young workers. Instead the executive council takes a long look into the future:

"We therefore believe that the American Federation of Labor can look forward to a time when the proposed child labor amendment will be a part of the constitution of the United States. . . ."

What the exploited children are to do in the meantime is not stated.

THE continuing lack of success of the executive council in congress and the state legislatures in improving the status of labor, the admitted fact that the labor movement has no legal standing, the equally obvious fact that state and federal injunctions have outlawed strikes, picketing and boycotts, the increasing hostile action of the supreme court shown by the Bedford Cut Stone Company and other decisions, the fact that 43 state legislatures are hostile to a measure like the child labor amendment, furnish overwhelming proof of the bankruptcy of the "nonpartisan" political policy.

BUT the executive council casts all rules of evidence to the winds on Page 72 and under the head of "Political" says:

"The successes of the non-partisan political campaign . . . have been gradually becoming greater. A larger number of wage-earners every year sees the benefit of non-partisan action and this, it is believed, will make them a greater factor in the coming election than they ever have been heretofore."

BUT still more significant than this paragraph is the manner in which the executive council appeals to the leaders of the two capitalist parties to rescue them from the results of the disillusionment which absence of achievement on the political field is spreading among the union membership.

Only the feeling that they cannot preserve much longer the fiction of the efficiency of "nonpartisan" action without something in the way of concessions from the parties of big business could produce such a frantic SOS as the following on Page 71:

"The experiences of 1924 should be a warning to both parties. . . . Both parties ignored the plea of labor. The platform of neither party was acceptable to those who were looking forward as was evidenced by the fact that nearly 5,000,000 PROTEST VOTES were cast for a third candidate."

WHAT the executive council really is saying here to the bosses is: "Throw the mob a few sops or all this talk about a labor party in alliance with the bankrupt farmers may develop into something that will wreck our non-partisan policy."

Only a labor leadership that is part of the machinery of American imperialism would arrive at the conclusion that complete failure of a policy indicates that it should be continued. This is exactly what the executive council does when it deals with the political activity of the American labor movement.

WE give this leadership credit for enough intelligence to be able to draw conclusions from such potent facts as it submits in its report of its political campaigns.

Only one reason, therefore can prompt it to recommend a continuation, and extension of this suicidal policy i.e. its desire to draw the American labor movement still more closely into the strangling network of the capitalist parties and at all costs prevent the rise of a mass party of labor opposing the parties of the bosses on every front.

I. L. D. Gathers Proof of Police Guilt

(Continued from page 1)

refreshments. All of it was taken by the cossacks, and while they were having their fill of the stolen food and drink of the miners, they washed the blood off their riot clubs in the tub where the soda pop was kept packed in ice.

Begged for Baby.

Babies' shoes were picked up on the grounds, lost while their mothers were trying to carry them to safety. One mother got down on her knees and begged a trooper who had seized her baby by the hair and dashed it to the ground, for mercy. His answer was a blow in the head with his club, knocking her unconscious.

In many places, men, women and children were piled up against the barbed wire fence surrounding the grove, and, blinded by the tear gas bombs, were clubbed into insensibility by the mounted brutes. Over a hundred broken and bloody hats were picked up in the grove the day after the attack. It was found, later, that spies had been placed at various points in the meeting, and at a signal, the cossacks, who had quietly surrounded the audience, attacked without warning using tear gas bombs and riot clubs. A single opening was the only exit from the meeting and the hundreds gathered there were forced to run the vicious gauntlet.

The Cheswick case will be one of the important issues dealt with at the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York City, November 12-13, to organize the national fight against the frame-up system, of which Cheswick is another striking example.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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MEXICAN TROOPS CORNER GOMEZ, WALL ST. AGENT

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE United States will not recognize Obregon, should he be elected president of the Republic of Mexico, as he is almost certain to be, according to a Washington news dispatch that appeared in last Sunday's New York American. This story was featured side by side with a statement issued by General Arnulfo R. Gomez, chief military leader of the latest attack on the present Mexican government. We are also informed that should Calles find it necessary to ask permission of the United States to purchase arms in this country the request will be refused.

THIS is very interesting and ominously significant, as is the hint that Morgan's right hand man Morrow, may definitely postpone his departure for his ambassadorial post in Mexico. It means—granting that the story is based on fact and not on the fancy of an inspired Hearst correspondent—that the present revolt in Mexico is supported by Wall Street and that the imperialist forces whose appetite for loot at the expense of the Mexican people, has been left unsatisfied by the Calles administration, feels that this chance to unhorse the Calles-Obregon combination should not be passed up without exhausting all its possibilities.

THE United States government supported the Obregon-Calles elements against the De La Huerta reactionaries in the hope that Wall Street's siren call would lure the Mexican revolution from the path which it followed with reasonable consistency, since the overthrow of Carranza. This hope was blasted and since the election of Obregon until this day, the relations between Mexico and the United States have been strained, in fact, a state of suspended hostility has existed. Ambassador Sheffield did his utmost to bring about a rupture of relations between the two governments. To say that his mission was a failure from the point of view of American imperialism would be passing a hair-trigger judgment on a complex situation and mistaking surface appearances realities.

CLASS governments—and all existing governments are class governments—use various methods to accomplish certain purposes. We must not allow the method or the technique to blur the object. Whether a blustering agent like Sheffield or a suave money-changer like Morrow is Wall Street's representative in Mexico City, Wall Street's object is the same, that is, to shackle the raw wealth and the manpower of that rich country to the profit-machine of American imperialism. A Soviet ambassador to Italy may wear a silk topper at a royal reception but underneath the aristocratic headgear there functions a proletarian brain or at least a brain that is functioning in the interests of the proletariat. Which is the main point.

THE imperialists are not misled by the dress worn by Soviet diplomats or by the language they use on state occasions. They know they are dealing with the representatives of a social order that is in fundamental conflict with the capitalist system. They know that the two systems are at war with each other and that the present state of comparative peace is at best only a rather undiplomatic truce. We must not be fooled by polite conversations between Coolidge and Calles over the new long distance telephone that makes immediate com-

(Continued on Page Two)

Soviet Loan More Than Half Raised During First Week

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 9. — During the first week of the campaign for the domestic industrial loan in the U. S. S. R., all layers of the population, particularly the toiling masses, have contributed more than half the total amount, or one hundred million roubles. This fact is the best refutation of the lies appearing in the capitalist press of the world regarding the economic crisis in the U. S. S. R.

Confidence In Government.

The success of the present loan testifies to the absolute confidence of the population in the Soviet government as well as the people's interest in Soviet industry. The results of the first also proves that the higher standard of workers' lives enables them to subscribe to such loans.

BUREAUCRATS AT A.F.L. CONVENTION TO BAR MEXICANS

Say Woll Report to Ask Immigrant Persecution

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 9.—Officials of the American Federation of Labor state that when its sessions are resumed tomorrow, a report agreed to by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., and E. Mujica and C. A. Vargas, fraternal delegates from the Regional Federation of Labor of Mexico, will be presented on the subject of immigration of Mexican workers into the United States. It will be a most drastic proposal for not only limitation of the numbers permitted to cross the border, but for official and unofficial police spying on those allowed or desiring to come into the United States, and in which the reactionary leaders of the Regional Confederation of Labor, and the Mexican government will be asked to cooperate to persecute any workers having radical tendencies.

For Passports.

The report is that the Woll committee on immigration has drawn up a protocol containing statutes which the executives of the A. F. of L. and the Regional Federation of Labor of Mexico will ask the Mexican government to adopt, allowing Mexican workers to come to the United States only with passports, and providing that only enough passports shall be issued to keep immigration of Mexican workers to the U. S. within the limit that would apply if the U. S. immigration laws covered Mexican immigration.

It is understood that the committee considered making the request directly to the United States government to bar Mexican workers, but modified its decision to the present form to try and make use of the bureaucracy of the Mexican labor unions.

There were no sessions of the convention yesterday or today. The delegates amused themselves by a week-end trip to Santa Catalina Island, a summer resort for the rich eastern tourists, and famous for its high price of entertainment and the more expensive sort of fishing.

Worker Still Jailed.

At tomorrow's session the question of the convention's attitude toward the Boulder Dam project will be considered as well as immigration matters.

Sidney Bush, Workers (Communist) Party member arrested at the convention by police officers in close touch with Matthew Woll and charged with "suspicion of criminal syndicalism" because he was thot to have in his possession progressive resolutions which some of the delegates were to introduce, is still in jail. He is held without bail. Police detectives are shadowing all known members of the

(Continued on Page Two)

"RED BAZAAR" IS BIG SUCCESS; TO AID LABOR PRESS

Four-Day Event Ends at Madison Sq. Garden

Successful beyond all anticipations, the four-day First National Bazaar for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT closed last night at Madison Square Garden with thousands of workers having attended. Similar events are being planned in other parts of the country.

Hundreds of Party and sympathetic labor organizations cooperated in this affair for the benefit of the Labor Press.

Vast Crowds.

Jammed into every inch of space in the huge "Garden," workers came to purchase articles of every description from the 50-odd booths which were established. Large numbers had attended the affair on the previous three nights, and thousands of others came for the first time on Saturday.

Great Activity.

Clothing, groceries, hats, jewelry, books and art works and miscellaneous articles were sold at the booths which enjoyed flourishing activity.

Officials at the huge Garden declared that the crowds were the largest yet handled for an affair of this kind.

General Arnulfo Gomez, Reactionary Leader, Now Hiding in Vera Cruz

Photo of the man who ran for Presidency of Mexico on the openly expressed platform of making the country safe for American Oil Companies. Despairing of getting a sufficient number of votes, he used funds supplied him from somewhere to corrupt part of the army, and has now abandoned his easy chair

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL CO. USES PEONAGE TO RUN SCAB MINE

Coal and Iron Police Drive Boys to Work; Union Pickets Tell Them How to Escape

By A. S.

The six o'clock whistle has just blown calling the scabs to work in the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mine, Avella No. 9. It is still dark, and the air is raw and misty. There are eight pairs of pickets stationed along the road leading to the entrance of the mine, 40 feet apart, as the law here demands, and the grey-uniformed Coal and Iron police, or "Yellow Dogs" as the miners call them, around the mine office and entrance to the company stockade are on the alert to enforce the law beyond the letter.

There are all nationalities among the pickets—Croatians and big American mountaineers and Italians, and the old Negro chairman of the local at the neighboring Duquesne mine, known among the miners as "Dad," a marvel at joshing and exhorting scabs and sending them along back where they came from.

Isolated.

Heavy mist covers the neighboring valleys and closes in the hillside with the muddy yellow road and the stockade and the scabs and pickets and Coal and Iron police from the rest of the world. It is only about 35 miles out of the city of Pittsburgh, but as utterly isolated as if it were a thousand miles in the wilderness. Here the company is supreme, civil rights a joke, and all authority vested in the "Yellow Dogs" and the state troopers. Just recently, in preparation for the sharpening of the struggle presaged by the issuance of the preliminary injunction permitting eviction of the miners' families and prohibiting picketing, the sheriffs Proclamations posted around on fences and telegraph poles, were taken down, and the deputy sheriffs removed from the Avella No. 9 mine; for although the deputies are paid by the company through the sheriff, and their "impartiality" is of course a

(Continued on Page Six)

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

20,000 Indiana Miners Forced to Work While Other Districts Strike

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. Oct. 9.—The Indiana block coal miners are being forced back to work by a "work pending settlement" contract signed here yesterday between the district officials of the United Mine Workers of America and the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association. The contract is of the tentative variety arranged at the instigation of International President Lewis in Illinois and several other districts. It provieds for the miners to go back to work while the strike is on in other districts of the miners' union, at the Jacksonville scale. But this scale is not established by the operators as a principle, but only allowed until the winter rush is over and the mine owners find themselves in their spring depression period. Then in February the question of wages will be raised again, in the form of a report by a committee composed of two representatives of the union and two of the employers' association.

About twenty thousand miners are affected by the present decision.

MOBILIZE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, FOR THE CELEBRATION OF SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

The first day in a week of activities planned by the Workers Party to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be Tuesday, November 1. It is called "Mobilization Day," and general membership meetings of all members of the Workers Party will be held in every city and town of the United States in which there is a Party organization. Large cities may hold their membership meetings section by section.

The program of these membership meetings consists of a report on the meaning of the Russian Revolution, the present situation of the Soviet Union, the war danger and the steps to be taken to bring these maters before the American workers. This report will be followed by a general discussion, a distribution of material for use in the week's activities and a summary by the one delivering the report.

The material includes a leaflet published by the Workers Party, Tenth Anniversary buttons, application blanks for new members to be used in a membership drive during celebration week, Tenth Anniversary subscription blanks for The DAILY WORKER, throwaways advertising the mass meetings and the literature to be sold at the various meetings.

The second day of the week of activities is known as "Mass Education Day." This day will be used for opening of workers' classes and workers' schools, for the opening of bookshops or literature corners for the sale of literature of interest to workers, and also for open air mass meetings.

The other days of the week, which will be described in detail in subsequent issue of this paper, include Trade Union Day, Russian Recognition Day, Celebration and Defense Days, and Farmer-Labor Party and Workers' and Farmers' Government Days. Special slogans, appropriate literature and appropriate activities have been outlined for each day.

"CRIMINAL ATTEMPT AT COUNTER-REVOLUTION BY LANDLORD-CLERICAL REACTIONARIES, FINANCED BY U. S. CAPITAL, MUST BE CRUSHED RUTHLESSLY"

The Workers (Communist) Party issued yesterday from its national office at New York the text of a telegram which it has sent to the Communist Party of Mexico in reply to a telegram received from the Mexican Communist Party (published in The DAILY WORKER Saturday) requesting support of the American working class and farmers against the counter-revolutionary attempt. The telegram of the American party reads as follows:

New York, October 8, 1927.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO,
Mexico City.

Criminal attempt at counter-revolution by landlord and clerical reactionaries financed by United States capital must be crushed ruthlessly. Present crisis shows that only the mass activity of workers and peasants under arms can prevent weakness and vacillation in resistance to United States imperialism and its counter-revolutionary agents, and effectively defend the national independence of Mexico and accomplish the realization of the aspirations of the workers and peasants. We are calling upon all American workers to break with labor imperialism and support Mexico's struggle against United States imperialism.

(Signed) WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

. . .

DECISIVE BATTLE NEAR AS FEDERALS CLOSE IN ON REACTIONARY BANDS

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—Another day may tell whether the counter-revolution precipitated Sunday last under the leadership of Generals Arnulfo E. Gomez, candidate for the presidency, and Hector Almada, former chief of staff of the district, will be snuffed out or dragged along indefinitely.

A bulletin issued from presidential headquarters in Chapultepec Castle predicted that a decisive battle between federals and the rebel forces probably will begin some time today near Perote, Vera Cruz state. Approximately 8,000 combatants are expected to participate in this engagement, headquarters stated.

Encircling Reactionaries.

General Jose Gonzalo Escobar, commander of the federal column pursuing the revolting reactionaries is reported closing in on them today. He has arrived at Rancho El Triunfo, 25 miles east of Perote, the presidential office announced. Here General Escobar had expected to catch up with Generals Gomez and Almada.

The enemy evidently had received advance notification of the approach of the federal column and had decamped hours before Escobar's forces stormed the rancho.

Federal Planes Bomb Foe.

A report reaching Mexico City today said the federal columns pursuing Gomez and Almada had made contact with the enemy east of Puebla, and that the federals had lost some men in the fighting. The government announced it has three columns of troops bearing down upon Gomez and Almada to prevent their escape southward to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or north to the oil fields. Government bombing planes were said to be cooperating with the federal general, Escorbar, harrassing the reactionary forces who were reported moving in the direction of the Vera Cruz coast, pillaging towns and ranches in their path.

Passenger Service Resumed.

Passenger trains resumed service today between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, each train being equipped with armored cars and provided with a heavy military escort.

Acting under direct orders of President Calles, government agents today began seizing the property of Serrano, Gomez and their political confederates, many of whom were executed during last week. The agents seized the motor cars belonging to Gomez which were left behind when he fled. The confiscated property will be sold and the proceeds applied to payment of the government's expense in putting down the revolt.

Indian Tribes Aid Government.

Five companies of Maya Indians, in lower Sonora state, the home territory of General Obregon, offered their services to General Obregon and President Calles to assist in putting down the rebellion. The Mayas said they were already equipped for war and ready to take the field.

On the other hand, bodies of superstitious Yaqui Indians, already hostile to the Calles government, were reported encamped in the mountains 300 miles south of the United States border, likewise equipped for war.

(Continued on Page Two)

UNION WINDOW CLEANERS ARE NOW PICKETING

More Than 900 Members Are Striking

Picketing in the New York window cleaner's strike was scheduled to begin today.

That the strike will be won within two weeks is presaged by daily settlements with individual employers, according to an announcement from the strike headquarters of the Window Clearners Protective Union, Local 8, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The strike is endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Charging that he is a Communist the employers, adopting their usual tactics, are attempting to force Peter Darck, secretary of the local, from his office and from the union. Some shops are reported to have named Darck as the price of a settlement with the union. The strikers, however, have ignored the offer. They insist the administration of the union, the conduct of the strike and the selection of the union's officers shall remain in union hands.

Thirty Shops Have Settled.

Harry Feinstein, business agent of the Protective Union, reports more than 30 shops have settled with the strikers and have accepted the union's terms. The men are striking for the recognition of the union and a $3 weekly wage increase. The present scale is $43.

By Saturday morning more than 900 men had answered the strike call, according to Peter Darck, secretary of the union. He said his figures were based on the strike registration. Every striker must carry a "striking card" for identification.

Predicts Victory In 2 Weeks.

Darck said, "all strikes in this industry in the past have been of short duration. I think this strike will be over in about two weeks."

Feinstein said, "The employers are split. Half favor recognition. The other half do not. We have settled with thirty-odd shops and expect the other employers to fall in line within a week or so."

BRITISH WORKERS URGE COMBINING OF DELEGATIONS

Counteract Plots Against the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Oct. 9. — Pointing out that reports coming from various parts of the world show that the working class and the oppressed masses of all countries are preparing to make of the Tenth Anniversary of the Nov. 7, 1917, Revolution a great International Labor Festival. Pravda, official organ of the All Union Communist Party, notes that the preparations for the Tenth Anniversary finds particular expression in interest shown in the organization of delegations to the anniversary celebrations.

Many Labor Delegations.

"Labor delegations to the U. S. S. R. have long since become an international factor in the labor movement. However, keen interest is actually observable on the part of workers sending delegations is unprecedented. The sending of delegations is but a part of the general anniversary campaign; among the various labor delegations originated and is maturing the idea that October celebrations be made starting point for the further consolidation of the unity of worker and peasant masses who are friends of the first workers and peasants' republic.

Initiative From British.

"The initiative toward uniting the delegations in the Soviet capital emenates from the British revolutionary proletarians. This idea meets with warm sympathy from workers of other countries, especially Germany and France. The Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. has received a telegram from the secretariat of the London Committee stating that the British National Committee for organization of labor delegations to the U. S. S. R. has been notified by secretaries of the French, Belgian, German and Austrian delegations that they agreed to organize joint conference to discuss the most fitting measures for the defense of th Soviet Union against the war danger. The British Na-
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MEXICAN TROOPS CORNER GOMEZ, WALL STREET'S AGENT OF REACTION

(Continued from Page 1).

Obregon Defies Reaction.

General Obregon has issued the following statement:

"The Calles government has had eloquent opportunity to demonstrate to the world that its policies have merited the sanction of the whole country, because upon the Gomez-Serrano revolutionary movement being attempted, the entire nation with very rare exceptions condemned the movement, protested adhesion to the government and readiness to uphold with arms if necessary the institutions that the government represents and has known so successfully how to defend.

"If the Gomez-Serrano effort had an echo in the public conscience, its movement would not have been confined to half a dozen faithless army officers, not even supported by their subordinates, but, instead, there would have been many outbreaks which would have surged spontaneously among the civilian elements of the towns and rural districts.

"But now the nation will be con-

Gomez Incapable.

vinced that among the grand fruits the revolution has brought us is the incomparable benefit of making impossible that the triumph of military revolution can be a decisive factor in our political campaigns, but, on the contrary, showing that such questions are to be settled by a democratic campaign, judged exclusively by public opinion.

"With regard to Gomez, there never was any danger that he would succeed in grouping around his personality any significant nucleus of members of the army. His vanity caused him to consider himself superior to everybody else, for which other army officers could not pardon him for the errors into which false friends led him.

"These friends profited so much while Serrano was governor of the federal district, that they figured how much more would they profit if Serrano were president, and so they proclaimed him their candidate.

Serrano Misled.

"Serrano, despite his graciousness and talent, had not had contact with the popular soul and spirit of the nation, nor had he ever done anything which constituted a guarantee of the interests of the proletariat of the towns and country, as opposed to the interests of reaction within or without our country.

"The recent tragic developments may surprise foreign and superficial observers, but not those of us who being in the fight for all these years, know the elements opposing the triumph of the Mexican revolution.

"Those elements succeeded in alluring Gomez to their designs, understanding that they could not control public opinion enough in a fair democratic election and determining to resort to an attempt at arms.

"I told friends early in the presidential election campaign that within ninety days my opponents, seeing their inability to win in a fair election, would resort to arms, but that, because of the organization, discipline and high sense of duty of the army; very few military elements would follow them, and the effort would be a complete failure. My prediction has been verified."

Gomez Fulminates.

The statement of the counter-revolutionary general, Gomez, as sent abroad to his agents there is as follows:

"Perote, Vera Cruz.—Please inform the American people that my present attitude has been forced upon me by intrigues hatched by Alvaro Obregon, who has taken advantage of the weakness of President Calles, whom I have always considered sincere.

"It is well known among Mexicans that if I had prepared a revolution, the present events would have developed in a very different manner—given my military capacity, my experience and knowledge of the ground on which I find myself.

"But my conduct since I first accepted the nomination of the anti-re-electionist party for the presidency of the republic has been one of strict legality and observance of our democratic code.

"When, in spite of this, I learned [illegible]hat there was a plot on foot to as[illegible]inate both Serrano and myself, [illegible]r to clear the way of Al[illegible]regon to the presidency, I [illegible]o and fled from Mex[illegible] escaping the fate which Serrano encountered by not heeding my warning quickly enough.

"Upon my arrival in this neighborhood I was at once joined by a nucleus of faithful friends and later by a strong detachment of federal troops, who revolted under the leadership of General Hector Ignacio Almada as a protest against the illegal imposition of Obregon and the attempt to assassinate Serrano and myself.

"With these supporters I propose to undertake a campaign in defense of the principle of anti-re-electionism. I expect soon to make my headquarters in the city of Vera Cruz, and will at once issue a manifesto to the Mexican and American people and to the world at large, explaining the methods through which Obregon precipitated the present events, making it appear as if Serrano and myself were the ones responsible."

The text of the telegram from Gomez was given out at the headquarters of the reactionary landlord and clerical group in Washington, D. C., directed by J. M. Alvarez del Castillo. Another telegram sent by the reactionary Mexican senator, Ugarte, making apparently unfounded claims of military successes of the reaction, was also given to the press. The text of Senator Ugarte's telegram reads:

"Marked progress past twenty-four hours from military standpoint. Forces in State Vera Cruz now exceed 6,000 men, which are executing a major movement with secret objective, having completely eluded Bolshevik (meaning the Calles) columns in vicinity Perote.

"In Jalisco practically all important points are in our hands, with Guadalajara cut off and its capture quite possible.

"We are in virtual possession of Tehuantepec region in the south and rapid concentration of elements is in progress throughout border states, where in Sonora and Coahuila we expect engagements take place within next few days.

"Although this resort to arms was forced upon us by the atrocious actions of Calles, Obregon and Morones and we had made no preparations or dispositions for warfare, the forces of General Gomez throughout Mexico now exceed 15,000 men and are growing hourly in a movement destined to sweep Bolshevik clique into oblivion and place Mexico again within the pale of civilization."

* * *

Gomez Troops Fleeing.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 9.—Federal troops, under General Jose Escobar, have occupied Triunfo Ranch, near Orizaba, but found that the Gomez-Almada troops had fled to the eastward, according to a Mexico City official dispatch received here.

Federal aviators are now scouting striving to locate the reactionist forces.

General Jose Moran, General Luis Hermosillo and Colonel Barrios Gomez are reported to have been executed in Mexico City.

Obregon Leaving For West.

Federal troops have been sent in pursuit of Jesus and Antonio Azurar, who are reported to have taken the field at the head of a band of reactionary elements.

General Obregon has informed his wife that he is leaving Mexico City for Sonora and the west coast.

Federals have seized a thousand rifles at San Felipe, San Luis Potosi, claiming the arms were intended for supporters of General Gomez.

* * *

Editor Charged With Treason.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 9.—Felix Pallavicini, founder of the Mexico City newspaper El Universal has been arrested at Mexico City and indicted on charges of treason and fomenting rebellion against the Calles government.

Adolfo De La Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico and intimately connected with the operations of certain United States business interests in Mexico, has openly admitted his alignment with the counter-revolutionary attempt. Huerta is at present in Los Angeles and it is not known if he intends to cross the border. It was his brother, Alfonso, who was executed by federals at Nogalee, Sonora, yesterday.

The expected battle between the counter-revolutionaries and federals in the mountains of the state of Vera Cruz has not yet developed, according to word received here. The federals are said to be moving slowly through the mountains in an effort to encircle the enemy.

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A Federal Eight-Hour Law for Women Sought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A woman member of congress has carried to President Coolidge a proposal for a new constitutional amendment guaranteeing an eight-hour work day for women in industry.

The author of the proposed amendment, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, declared that she would introduce her resolution on the first day of the new session of congress.

King of Bootleggers

Geo. Remus, who recently murdered his wife, says he made big money in moonshine whiskey, and lost it to a prohibition agent who not only put him in jail but stole his wife, and thru her his money.

Bureaucrats of A. F. L. Persecute Mexicans

(Continued from Page 1).

left wing in the unions, and all known Communists.

An instance of red baiting is the refusal of the crednetials committee to seat two left wing delegates, one from the local Cleaners and Dyers Union, the other from the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union. They were charged with being Communists.

Rotten Wood in Calif.

The gavel, which was so ceremoniously presented to Green with the remark that it was made of "California wood by California union labor, etc.", did not stand much abuse. It is a wreck today as the result of having been banged on the table too hard. Given made good use of this incident and exused himself in a most subtle manner to the effect that he had not yet rid himself of the ways in which he formerly handled a pick while working in the coal mines. That no one of the delegates seemed to remember the days of the dim past when he actually was a miner did not seem to disturb Green in the least.

Lewis Lies Low.

There is much speculation among the delegates as to the conspicuous absence of John L. Lewis. The delegate list does not show him as having been elected as a delegate from the miners' union.

"Labor" will be addressed by General Summerall, commander-in-chief of the military forces of the California division.

Asks U. S. For More Naval Bases.

The Metal Trades Department will ask the U. S. government to establish permanent naval bases at San Diego. In a speech before the convention, President O'Connell advocated that unions inaugurate benefit schemes to counter-act the benefical schemes that some employers put into effect among non-union men.

President O'Connell and John P. Frey, who succeeded A. J. Berres, as secretary of the department when the latter resigned to take a position with the motion-picture producers were re-elected without opposition. Frey was the A. F. of L. delegate to the Geneva Economic Conference, where he sneered at the Russian delegation's "intellectuals, who profess to be for Labor."

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WORKERS' PARTY GREETS BRITISH PARTY CONGRESS

Lauds Growing Power of British Communists

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has sent its greetings to the British Communist Party Convention at Caxton Hall, Salford, Manchester, England.

The complete text of the message follows:

Text of Message.

October 8, 1927.

Communist Party Convention.
Caxton Hall,
Salford, Manchester, England.

Comradely greetings to the Ninth Congress of the British Brother Party, which thru its tremendous struggles of the past year and a half has taken its place in the foremost ranks of the Communist International. The general strike and the coal strike, altho betrayed by right and so-called left trade union and labor party leaders have nevertheless pushed forward the class history of the British workers and raised the tasks of the Communist Party to a higher stage as an example of the struggle against the trade union bill.

This must arouse unprecedentedly wide masses, helping to disillusion the workers to the role of the state and the so-called British democracy, the role of the treacherous left reformists and showing the need of revolutionary leadership, which only the Communist Party can supply. The British Party now has riper experience and equipment for the imperative fight against the war danger and in defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution.

A successful Chinese revolution means the great and immediate acceleration of the British revolution; therefore every blow struck now in the defense of our proletarian brothers in China is additional impetus towards the liberation of millions of British workers and oppressed colonial peoples.

Greeting you from the present center of the most militant reaction, where Wall Street issues its challenge to the workers of the world in the cold-blooded murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the American Workers (Communist) Party trusts you will aid in exposing the unexampled brutality of American imperialism which beside British imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the toilers of all countries

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Workers (Communist) Party.
Lovestone,
Executive Secretary.

Clash Between Poland and Lithuania Likely As Situation Tightens

WARSAW, Oct. 9.—The situation between fascist Poland and fascist Lithuania is more tense following today's visit of Dictator Marshal Pilsudski to Vilna to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Polish occupation of Vilna.

Serious developments, including open hostilities are considered possible. Several frontier incidents are reported.

MACDONALD & CO. AID IN BRITISH WAR CONSPIRACY

Baldwin Praises Yellow Imperialist Lackeys

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 9.— Ripping the hypocritical mask from the reactionary leaders of the British trade unions, Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., shows by Premier Baldwin's speech at the conservative party congress that his compliments addressed to the reformists deserves special attention of the working class of the world.

MacDonald, Thomas and the other leaders have shown by all their actions that they are reliable ideologists of British imperialism, blaming in words but supporting in fact the latter's policy in regard to the U. S. S. R., China and India," declares Pravda.

Support War Mongers.

"Nobody can doubt any more that in case of war with the Soviet Union the reformist leaders will give active support to the British government. The trade union leaders break all obligations signed by them in 1925 binding them to fight against capitalist offensive and war danger, to struggle for unity of the world trade union movement. These obligations are broken only that their hands may be free to join with their own imperialists along the whole front of the class struggle.

Most Shameful Betrayal.

"The international labor movement has never seen more shameful treachery. This treachery is named socialist imperialism. But the movement against this betrayal is already ripening in the ranks of the British proletariat and history is already digging grave wherein social imperialism will be forever buried with imperialism."

WANTED — MORE READERS!
GET A NEW READER!

Crew of Pamiat Lenina Declares Hunger Strike, Want Immediate Release

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9. — Reports from Tsinan state that the crew of the Pamiat Lenina (U. S. S. R. vessel confiscated by the northern war-lords) have declared a hunger strike to protest against the refusal of the Chinese authorities either to release them or set a date for trial.

Reports received here state that Holung's troops after having been driven from Kichiang (forty kilometers northwest of Swatow) and retreating from the neighboring villages still attempted to offer resistance.

As Chaojang is occupied by governmental troops, Holung's army, some five thousand men, retreated to Wei-koo, where they were attacked by Kwantung troops. Holung himself is said to be severely wounded.

Patriotism Stimulated By War, Says Pershing

That the World War, in which approximately fifteen millions of people were killed and permanently injured, was worth while for America, because under its "stimulus the American people rose to the sublime heights of patriotism" and that they fought that "this government might endure" is the message offered by General John J. Pershing to mothers who lost their sons in the war in the November issue of McCall's magazine.

The article contains a violent attack against those who are seeking to prevent a new world war.

Houghton To Sail Soon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton will leave England for this country on board the Leviathan on Tuesday, the state department announced yesterday.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1).

munication between Washington and Mexico City possible. Coolidge, Kelolgg, Sheffield and Morrow are all servants of the same system, no matter how different their temperaments may be.

* * *

THE reason given by the Hearst correspondent for the alleged intention of the United States for refusing to recognize Obregon, should he be elected, is as flimsy as it is sinister. The United States government's policy is not to recognize any Latin American government that gains power by force! This is surely worthy of British diplomacy in its palmiest days. What about Nicaragua? There the usurper Diaz has been protected in his trickety seat by United States bayonets and thousands of Nicaraguans have been slaughtered by American marines to make Nicaragua safe for the fascist dictator.

* * *

THERE is political dynamite in the present Mexican crisis. The political machine of the catholic church is working on two hemispheres against the Calles regime. It wants to restore the government to the feudal tools of the wealthy landowners, and to win back for the papacy the immense wealth that was confiscated for the nation by the revolution. The papacy has made an alliance with Wall Street. It is a powerful combination. It is an unprincipled alliance, as are all combinations between elements that flourish on the exploitation of others. It will never cease conspiring while there is hope of success left.

* * *

IN the face of this danger, there is hardly a peep of opposition from those American elements that are usually in opposition to Wall Street, at least on the surface the Communists and the Communists sympathizers excepted. The A. F. of L. convention is busily engaged attacking the radicals and belly-crawling to the capitalists. The socialists are scratching Al Smith's mauriff with one hand and slapping Tammany's red-light posterior with the other. Or else they are worrying about what Obregon may do after he is elected. Dr. Norman Thomas, is hearing disquieting rumors about Obregon. Apparently Wall Street is listening at the same keyhole. The liberals cannot get their minds off the dead reactionary militarists that dropped to the music of Calles' firing squads. Only the Communist and militant Left Wing in the labor movement—unfortunately yet weak—call on the American masses to give their utmost support to the Calles government in the present crisis, because despite its shortcomings and its many sins against the workers, it is holding the "thin red line" in Mexico against American imperialism and feudal reaction.

BECAUSE George Washington Cooke, founder of the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, New Jersey, was not given a union funeral, charges have been preferred against the district council of the Painters' Union of which Cooke was a member. That there is at least one union undertaker in New Jersey can be gleaned from a notice sent to members of organized labor by a former member of the teamsters' union who solicits the patronage of his former fellow workers on the ground that it is more soothing to be borne to one's last resting place by a union chauffeur than by a non-union driver. We suggest that if there are any union undertakers that find time hanging heavy on their hands to start an embalming process on the labor business men now in session at Los Angeles.

* * *

THEY'LL do it on you every once in a while! The International Congress for Psychic Research was about to finish its deliberations in the pleasant city of Paris when Theresa Neumann, a blind girl of Germany, succeeded in getting the congress' ear with one of the most remarkable yarns of a miraculous cure ever spawned out of a fertile brain. The girl is said to have regained her eyesight in 1924 after a period of intense religious devotion, but on every Friday since then she has shed tears of blood with red spots appearing at the same time on her side, the palms of her hand and her feet. A convention of callused longshoremen would have treated this tale to a squirt of tobacco juice, but the psychics decided to visit the girl.

* * *

THE ease with which confidence men and small-bore swindlers get away with the nickels and dimes of the workers can be seen any day on the city's streets. Here is one fellow selling a "little book which I hold between my forefinger and my thumb, that was translated from the German and swept Germany four years ago. I will sell it to you only on one condition and that is that you place it in your pocket and show it to nobody until you get home. And if you are a married man please don't purchase it." The yokels will produce their dimes thinking they are getting an eye-full of Boccaccian literature, and sneak away to the nearest alley to take a look at their buy. The book turns out to be a collection of cheap jokes. The salesman laughs when he exhausts the purchasing possibilities of his crowds and prepares for the next batch of boobs.

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

THREE BATTLES IN CHINA WILL MENACE PEKING

Peasant Insurrection Also Spreads in South

PEKING, China, Oct. 9. — Heavy fighting is reported south of Peking between forces of Chang Tso-lin and those of the governor of Shansi, Yen Hsi-shan. The government Chang has established here claims that their army repulsed the provincial army at Paotingfu, eighty-five miles from this city.

Another Battle Soon.

The authenticity of these dispatches is not established. Chang has not in the past hesitated to issue misleading statements. At the Nankow pass, where Yen's army is within thirty miles of Peking, there was reported relative quiet, at Nankow regular entrenchments are being dug by both armies.

Fighting near Tsangchow, in southeastern Chili province between a hastily assembled army of Chang Tso-lin's ally, Chang Tsung-chang, the present tyrant of Shantung province, and Feng Yu-hsiang, is expected.

* * *

More Peasant Revolts.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26 (By Mail).—The advance army of the revolutionary armies of Yeh-ting and Ho-lung towards the frontier of Kwangtung has caused great peasant insurrections in the Chaon and Meikang districts, whose aim it is to support the advancing revolutionary armies. The troops of Yeh-ting are advancing at the moment in the direction of Chauchow to the northeast of Kwangtung. The troops sent from Canton by Li Chi-shen are retreating rapidly in face of the revolutionary armies. The revolutionary peasant movement is growing in the neighborhood of Changsha and in the eastern part of the Hunan province to which governmental troops have been dispatched.

The execution of Communists in Wuhan (Hankow) is being continued. The latest victims of the white terror are Comrades Wang Shi-min, Li Hai-cheng and Chau Lung.

Starts Paris-Buenos Aires Flight.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Lieut. Costes will leave tomorrow morning on his 7,000 mile flight to Buenos Aires. He expects to make the journey from France to South America in four hops. The first leg of the journey will be to St. Louis, in Senegal.

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BELGIUM PLANS TO CELEBRATE 10TH YEAR OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 9.—The delegation of Belgian Officeworkers who visited the USSR several months ago has informed the Central Committee of the Soviet Officeworkers' Union that it has organized a special committee in Belgium to arrange for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Committee consists of the chairman of the delegation, the secrtary of the Clerks' Union of Belgium, Comrade Etterling, and a number of prominent trade union leaders and public men. The Committee has issued an appeal to all the Belgium labor organizations and to all manual and mental workers calling upon them to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution under the following slogans:

Ten Years of Soviet Progress; Ten Years of Capitalist Decline; Ten Years of Proletarian Victory. The Establishment of the Soviet Regime in the USSR is a Factor of World Significance. The Whole Working Class is Vitally Interested in Strengthening and Developing the Soviet Republic. Assistance to the Soviet Union Against all its Enemies is the Best Guarantee of International Peace.

The Committee has resolved to send a delegation of workers and officeworkers to Moscow to take part in the Tenth Anniversary Celebration and has appealed to all the labor organizations in Belgium to take part in selecting the delegation.

In the new

OCTOBER

issue of the

New Masses

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by

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U. S. COMMUNIST ADDRESSES BIG MEETS IN USSR

Karl Reeve in Crimea; Visits Odessa, Kiev

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (By Mail).—Karl Reeve, a correspondent of The DAILY WORKER, has just returned here after an extensive tour through the Crimea, Odessa and Kiev. At every city and town he addressed large meetings that were arranged for him.

In Oddessa, Reeve took part in the International Youth Day meeting, addressing a large gathering of workers.

"Down with the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti," said Reeve. "Long live the unbreakable union of the working class of the whole world. Long live the Communist Youth. Long live the world revolution and its leader, the Communist International!" When Reeve concluded his speech he was greeted with tremendous cheers.

In Kiev, Reeve spoke to the Rabkors (worker correspondents). Seven hundred of them were present. He spoke on the general political situation in the United States, using as his theme three main points. Situation in the textile, mining and coal industries, preparation for the election campaign and the reaction as a result of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

New Construction in U. S. S. R.

Improvement in the Conditions of the Workers.

Considerable achievements have been attained in the sphere of improving the conditions of the workers as the following facts show.

During the past three years the government has appropriated 350,000,000 roubles for housing. The total outlay for this purpose in the current year amounts to 390,000,000 roubles. Next year the estimate expenditure for this purpose will be 450,000,000 roubles. As a result of the house construction carried on during the past three years, housing accommodation will be provided for 1,500,000 persons. In this connection it should be pointed out also that the new houses now being built are far superior from the point of view of conveniences and sanitation to those built in the past.

The measures necessary for the impfovement of the sanitary and technical conditions of labor have also been extended. The expenditure for safety appliances and sanitation in the state industries planned by the government amounts this year to 34,000,000 roubles and next year according to the estimates, will amount to 43,000,000 roubles.

The medical service fund for insured workers is increasing and is overtaking the increase in the number of insured. There is also an extension of prophylactic measures. Thus according to plan the number of places in sanatoria and rest homes this year is 513,000 and by next year these will be increased to 600,000.

With regard to social insurance: in pre-war days (1913) the amount spent on insurance represented 2.4% of the wages paid. At the present time it represents 13.2%.

Positive achievements have been attained in the sphere of improving cultural life. During the past 3 years the improvement of the conditions of the workers' fund has increased considerably. In 1925-26 this fund amounted to 49,500,000 reubles, in 1926-27 it amounted to 59,700,000 roubles. Parallel with the increase in the fund, there is an increase in expenditure for cultural and club building purposes.

Ukrainian Industry During the Past Eleven Months.

During the past 11 months the output of the Ukrainian industries amounted to 748,900,000 pre-war roubles. The annual output program of the All-Union industries has been fulfilled to the extent of 95.5%; the republican industries program by 89% and local industries 73%.

The Turkestan-Siberian Railway.

Rapid progress is being made with the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway. On the northern section from Semipalatinsk in the direction of Sergiopol 115 km. of rails have been laid down already. The whole program of construction will be carried out by the appointed time.

A New Centrosoyous Cold Storage Plant.

Rapid progress is being made with the construction of a new large four-story cold storage plant for the Centrosoyous in Moscow. This plant will have a capacity of 3,000 tons. A special branch railway line is being laid down to the plant.

Refrigerator Ship Built.

The construction of the first Soviet refrigerator ship has been completed in the Leningrad dock-yards. The ship has been named "Alexei Rykov." The tests have revealed the excellent qualities of the vessel. It has a capacity of 2,800 tons of perishable goods and can develop a speed of 17 versts an hour. The "Alexei Rykov" will start out on its first voyage to England this month.

Refrigerator Vessels for the Caspian Sea.

The "Red Shipbuilding Yard" in Leningrad has received an order for the construction of two refrigerator vessels which when completed will be employed for the fishing industry of the Caspian Sea.

Rice Cultivation in the Amur District.

The Amur (Siberia) regional Agricultural Administration is to develop the first regional rice plantation which is to cover 2,000 hectares of land in the Ekaterine-Nikolsk district. These plantations will be of enormous industrial value to the district. The land under rice cultivation this year in this district is five times that of previous years.

Transition From the Three-Field to Multiple-Field System.

Recently, the Volokolomsk County of the Moscow Gubernia celebrated the transition from the obsolete three-field system of land cultivation to the improved multiple-field system. This county was the first to achieve the 100% transition to the new system. Now other districts are following the lead. The complete abolition of the three-field system is taking place in the Rodinkov district of the Ivanovo-Vosnesensk Gubernia (in central RSFSR). In this district there are 230 villages with 7,450 farms.

The Trade Union Aereplane Construction Fund.

The All-Union Council of Trade Unions has received from the various trade unions the sum of 1,233,747 roubles 50 kopeks toward the "Reply to Chamberlain Fund" for the construction of aeroplanes.

CZARIST CATHEDRAL NOW A MUSEUM

The "Cathedral of St. Basil," pride of the czars and their lackeys, has been turned into a museum by the authorities of the Soviet Union. The magnificent building is situated at the southern end of Red Square, near the Kremlin.

LENINGRAD PROLETARIAT CELEBRATES TENTH YEAR OF THE TRADE UNIONS

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R., Oct. 9.—The Leningrad proletariat celebrated the 10th anniversary of their trade unions with over 10,000 trade union members marching in a demonstration. The demonstration started from the labor Palace and marched through the Peter Lavrov street to the buildings where the trade union movement was founded.

At house No. 40 the demonstration greeted the first trade union secretary, the People's Commissary for Labor, Comrade Schmidt. The meeting was opened by the president of the provincial Trade Union Council, Comrade Ugarov.

Comrade Ugarov said: "It is from this building that the trade unions received their first instructions how to organize industry and how to fight in the factories for the establishment of the Soviet Government. The trade unions carried out these instructions in November, 1917."

The Leningrad trade unions have now 734,000 members. The biggest union is that of the metal workers which has 120,000 members.

Jugoslavia Begins Hostile Measures; Chance for Big War

BELGRADE, Servia, Oct. 9.—The threat of another war was hanging over the Balkans—the "cock-pit of Europe"—today.

The Jugoslav (Servian) government, aroused by forays on Jugoslav soil by Bulgarian Comitadjis, is reported to have closed the Jugoslav-Bulgarian frontier, meanwhile making strong demands upon Sofia for guarantees against further attacks.

Bulgarian, or Macedonian Comitadjis, are irregular forces that occupy the wild mountain region of the Central Balkans. They profess to be Bulgarian patriots and are partisans of the present reactionary government of Bulgaria, and have long conducted organized attacks against Jugoslav outposts. They are accused of the assassination of General Kovacevich at Istip several days ago. Later they are reported to have attacked two Servian frontier posts.

The Jugoslav minister is reported to be preparing to leave Sofia.

War between Jugoslav and Bulgaria might embroil Greece and Turkey, Italy and France and thru them their advocates among the larger imperialist powers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ANTI-SOVIET UNION LIE BY DETERDING ABOUT OIL INDUSTRY IS REFUTED

Saul G. Bron, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation yesterday issued the following statement, in reply to the latest attack of Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell group, upon the Soviet oil industry:

"Sir Henri Deterding regards the approaching tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the Soviet government in Russia as the proper time to make still another prediction that the Soviet Union is headed towards disaster. No one taking note of Deterding's propaganda can escape the conviction that this is really the most inappropriate moment to make such a prediction about the Soviet Union.

Unfounded Assertions.

"What is there to say regarding Deterding's voluminous statistics? Must one refute such unfounded assertations as that the Soviet Union pays interest of 32 per cent per annum on loans, or that Soviet oil workers get thirty-two cents per day in real money?

"Deterding says that the Soviet oil industry has barely attained the prewar level. He does not add that Soviet authorities took over Russian oil fields five or six years ago with equipment almost completely destroyed by forces with which Deterding is not entirely unfamiliar. Soviet money was used to reconstruct the industry almost from the bottom to its present level. This reconstruction required about $200,000,000.

Oil Production Increases.

"Sir Henri Deterding somehow always manages to forget that, in view of the economic eclipse of Russia during the post-war period, the only comparison that is fair to the Soviet Union is that with pre-war years.

"Here are actual data of pre-war and present conditions of the Soviet oil industry:

"Pre-war crude oil production was 9,230,000 metric tons; production for the Soviet fiscal year ended September 30th last was in excess of 10,000,000 metric tons.

"Pre-war annual consumption of kerosene in villages was 8 pounds per capita; last year's consumption was 9.4 pounds per capita.

Wages Rise Rapidly.

"Pre-war wages of workers in the Baku oil fields were 35 rubles per month. During the year just ended the average wages were over 75 rubles. As the purchasing power of the ruble is now about 60 per cent of the pre-war, real wages at present amount to 45 rubles and are higher than the pre-war wages. Asides from this, workers now receive many benefits which were not known in the pre-war days.

"Present production costs in the Grozny oil fields are lower than before the war, while in the Baku field, production costs are about equal to those of 1913. At the same time, Deterding's ignorant assertions notwithstanding, the Soviet oil industry pays both taxes and royalties.

Higher Quality Kerosene.

"Present technical methods used in the Soviet fields are much in advance of those used before the war. Primitive drilling has been largely superseded by modern rotary and cable drilling. Natural gases, entirely wasted by former owners, are now being utilized. The output of gasoline from crude oil has been increased from the pre-war figure of 1 per cent to over 7 per cent.

"Soviet kerosene is now of a higher quality than ever before. Additional treatment is made necessary because of demands never encounteerd before the war.

Irrefutable Facts.

"Sir Deterding mentions also the Soviet coal industry. It will be interesting to learn that coal production for the year just ended was 39 per cent higher than the figure given by Deterding for 1912.

"Such are the facts, irrefutable facts. Sir Henri Deterding's propaganda cannot withstand the light of reality."

BRITISH WORKERS URGE COMBINED DELEGATIONS

(Continued from Page 1).

many, Persia and everywhere the emissaries of British imperialism are active plotting against the first socialist state.

But at the same time in the capitol of Great Britain work is going on with the object of surrounding the first workers' republic with its true friends and defenders.

Will Review First Decade.

While the telegram of the National Committee mentions but one item on the agenda of the proposed conference we know from the columns of the English labor papers that the English committee intends to bring up at the conference of all delegations not only the question of the danger of war, but also the results of the ten years' creative work of the Soviet workers and peasants.

France Suggests One Delegation.

Similar efforts to unite all delegations into one sole congress are on foot and work is going forward to rallying varius delegations of various organizations in different countries. Thus, today the delegations of the various workers and peasants organizations of France addressed a request to Soviet organizations which invited them to help the work of uniting in one delegation and come to U.S.S.R. on board Soviet steamer to participate in October celebration. The British and German delegations are arranging to come to Soviet Union together as one international delegation.

In all countries preparations are under way to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution with parades, demonstrations and other manifestations. The Soviet organizations, having sent out invitations, themselves have in turn received invitations to take part in the October festivals which are being arranged by workers of countries under the yoke of capitalism and imperialism.

The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary thus becomes the most important factor for the mobilization of the workers and peasant masses for a struggle against the coalition of imperialists actually waging war against revolutionary China and preparing a new war against the Soviet Union.

Figures and Facts on Soviet Economy

By KARL REEVE.

Agriculture In Siberia.

NOVA SIBIRSK, Siberia, (By Mail).—In 1927, this year, 107.7 per cent of the pre-war number of decatines was cultivated in Siberia. Since 1926 the amount of land cultivated in Siberia has increased 18.5 per cent. These figures and those cited below were given me by Comrade Skoropeshkin, head of the Siberian department of Agriculture. Before the war 5.6 per cent of all land in Siberia was cultivated. This year the figure has risen to 6.1 per cent of the pre-war level.

Increase of Grain Harvest.

Wheat is the principal crop in Siberia. In 1913, 51 per cent of the production from cultivated land was wheat culture. In 1920, due to the civil war the quantity of wheat produced was only 35 per cent of the total crop. Now in 1927 it has risen to 51.8 per cent. Oats, the most important crop next to wheat, formed 19.3 per cent of all land cultivated in 1913 and in 1927—23.1 per cent. Flax in 1913 was 2.1 per cent of the total crop and in 1927, 3.1 per cent. The figures refer to the number of desetines cultivated for each crop.

Overcome Effects of Civil War.

The general agricultural production based on amount of products is 115.9 per cent of the pre-war production. The animal stock before the war totalled 14.9 millions and in 1927—21.5 million. In 1927 sheep and goats formed 208.7 per cent of the pre-war number, hogs 119.7 per cent, cows 122.4 per cent and horses 98.5 per cent of the pre-war level. The number of horses is somewhat lower because of the ravages of the civil war. Not only Kolchak occupied Siberia, but the Cheko-Slovaks and the Japanese visited violence on the population.

The Agricultural economy of Siberia in 1913 divided as follows, 28.1 per cent field crops and 71.9 per cent production such as dairy products and stock raising. In 1926 the division was 42.5 per cent field crops and 57.5 per cent stock raising and dairy products. Export is not so large now as before the war. This is due to two causes. First the population of Siberia has grown 28 per cent since 1913, the increase being ahead of the increase in agricultural products, altho as stated above that too has increased above the pre-war level. Second the peasants are living much better than before the revolution. Therefore, before the war 80 millions worth of farm animals were exported and last year 64.5 million rubles worth were exported. In 1926 the export of butter was 70 per cent of the pre-war export from Siberia.

Practice Crop Rotation.

The Department of Agriculture of Siberia is making every effort to establish a high standard of agriculture and with much success. In prewar days the method was extremely primitive. The peasant farmed his land for a few years, then when the soil was exhausted farmed another piece and let the first plot lie idle for a few years. Now the five field system of crop rotation is being introduced. In 1925 only 642 peasants used the modern five field system, cultivating 109,000 desiatins (1 des—2.7 acres). As a result of the education carried on by the department of agriculture, 1926, 217,000 desiatines were cultivated under the modern system, an increase of 108,000 desiatines.

Improve Quality of Harvest.

The Department of Agriculture is also getting good results from the campaign to raise the quality of the crops by introducing a better quality of seed. In 1925—700,000 poods of good quality wheat were sold to the peasants, much of it on credit. Last year five million poods (1 pood—36 American pounds) of good quality wheat was given out. This has already materially increased the quality of the wheat, including that which is exported.

Improve Conditions of Live Stock.

The cows of Siberia give very rich milk, but the production before the war was low, being only 40.5 pds. of milk per cow per year. This was due mainly to bad handling and lack of knowledge of proper feeding methods, etc. Control unions were organized by the Siberian Department of Agriculture, and better stock was introduced at the same time that the peasants were taught modern dairy methods. The peasants using new cows with modern methods have increased their production of milk annually from 45 to 148 per cent, and some of these cows are giving, instead of 40.5 pds. per year 140 pds. of milk.

The number and size of the communes and collectives is growing yearly as are the number of co-operatives, one of the achievements of the Soviet State in the building of socialism. There are now 700 good working communes in Siberia where the system of agriculture is socialized. The number of production and credit co-operatives for buying in common etc. has increased as follows:

1924 3,231
1925 5,790
1926 7,022

Co-Operatives For Buying Machinery

The machine buying co-operatives for buying tractors etc. have increased from 28 in 1924 to 1206 in 1926. In the last two years the number of seed co-operatives has increased many times 100 per cent. The number of co-operatives for increasing the quality of the stock has increased 825 per cent in the last 2 years.

Develop Toward Socialism.

The peasants as a whole have increased their land holdings, and the middle and poor peasants much faster than the kulak or rich peasants.

In 1924 each person held an average of 4 des. in 1925 4.1 des and in 1926, 4.7 des. The amount of cultivated land increased from 5,190,000 des. in 1924 to 5,202,000 des. in 1925 and to 6,319,000 in 1926.

The Soviet State is raising the standard of agricultural methods and increasing production at the same time that the peasant economy develops toward socialism.

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What Is the Department of Labor?

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, the sworn foe of the foreign-born workers, was one of the principal speakers at the A. F. of L. convention. His department is one of the government agencies that is placed at the disposal of the bosses every day in the year to assist them by hounding any foreign-born worker suspected of loyalty to his class.

Another section of the government machinery, the bureau of immigration, is also always at the disposal of the bosses. Militant activity for union organization in unorganized industries, opposition to labor officialdom, sympathy with or membership in the Communist Party, is sufficient to bring the threat of deportation.

The appearance of Secretary of Labor Davis at the A. F. of L. convention as a principal speaker signifies the united front of labor officialdom and a department of the government which is one of the most efficient agencies of American capitalism.

There is nothing abstract in this community of interest. It is an immensely practical working agreement and is a powerful weapon in the hands of both the bosses and the trade union bureaucracy. Against the left wing, the bosses, the bureaucrats and the department of labor unite.

A Washington dispatch to the "Salem (Mass.) News" for Sept. 13 makes the categorical statement that **"the United States department of labor for some time has been backing the conservative elements of American labor in their campaign to rid their ranks of Communism."**

The dispatch, obviously of an official character, states that the influence of the labor department "is vigorously put behind those forces, whether of capital or labor, which are fighting Communism . . . there is close cooperation **between the conciliation service of the labor department and the department's immigration bureau in handling this problem."**

What every intelligent worker has long known, the official publicity agent of the department of labor now admits in almost so many words that the labor department "conciliators" are government spies under another name.

"Organized labor," continues this official dispatch, "sometimes serves as a bulwark for capital against Communism." For organized labor read "labor officialdom" and we have the third factor in the united front of reaction.

But there is a fourth factor, altho its role is a minor one within the circle of general reaction—the socialist party leadership. The dispatch from which we have quoted has this to say about it:

"The conservative employer may regard a socialist with deep distrust, **but the department will back a socialist against a Red any day. . . .**"

It is not surprising, in view of these admissions, to find Secretary of Labor Davis, the Los Angeles police department and A. F. of L. officialdom, cooperating in jailing a Communist worker and unseating a Communist delegate from the office workers' union.

Actually, of course, the whole upper section of the labor leadership is American imperialism's department of labor.

Tenth Anniversary Preparations

The approaching Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union finds the workers' and peasants' government the center of attack by the imperialist brigands of the world. Since Locarno, in the late fall of 1925, the malignant forces of reaction have been striving openly to prepare a new military attack against the Soviet Union.

During the decade of revolution three distinct stages are discerned in the reactionary struggle. The first was the actual armed intervention on the part of British, French and American imperialism aided by a motley crew of white guard military adventurers. This was crushed before the iron battalions of the Red Army. The second attack took the form of low diplomatic intrigue, when the wily diplomats tried to achieve by subterranean measures what they could not then achieve openly. Lenin, himself, proved to the adroit manipulators of capitalist diplomacy that the leaders of the proletarian revolution were their masters. This was followed by the third period, characterised by a long-range policy whereby Britain took the lead in an attempt to isolate and destroy the revolution. It is toward the consummation of this stage of the ten-year drive against the revolution that the energies of some of the ablest spokesmen of imperialism are directed.

Thus the approaching Tenth Anniversary celebrations, aside from the fact that they mark the close of the first decade of the world revolution, are doubly significant inasmuch as they impose upon the class-conscious workers the task of convincing the broad masses of the working class of the new threat of world war involved in these conspiracies.

Throughout the world the workers will celebrate this great historical event. In the United States the Workers (Communist) Party is preparing for a whole week of intensified activity in an effort to create in the minds of the workers a determination never to fight against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and to not merely refuse to fight but actively to challenge with all their might the imperialist government that dares take up arms against the workers' and peasants' government. It is not sufficient to remain neutral—that is the road of pacifism, a form of service to imperialism.

The Tenth Anniversary celebrations must be of such a character as to serve notice on the imperialist conspirators that in a war against the Soviet Union they will also have to wage a second war against their own working class at home. If the working class of the imperialist countries take a decisive stand they will be able to stay the hand of the war-mongers and on the approaching Tenth Anniversary the workers should dedicate themselves to the task of making impossible the realization of the war plans against the revolution.

Bertrand Russell Disrobes Ramsay MacDonald

Writing In "The Forward" For September 25, Against Indian Independence," the British "Philosopher" Inadvertently Strips Socialist Mask From Labor Party Leader and Bares Agent of British Imperialism

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

RAMSAY MACDONALD and Bertrand Russell write especially for the Sunday English section of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Their latest contributions, on October 2 and September 25, respectively, are of great value in forming an estimate of the character of the British Labor Party leadership. Especially are they of value in estimating the sincerity with which the Labor Party leadership opposes the program of British imperialism.

MACDONALD'S article is a defense of the actions of the recent Edinburgh Trade Union Congress in expelling Trades Councils affiliated with the left wing—the National Minority Movement—and in severing relations with the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee.

It is evident that MacDonald is jubilant. And in this jubilant and careless mood he lets several cats out of the bag. The Trade Union Act, which outlaws effective activities of the labor movement, the proposal for the formation of one union in each industry—questions upon the correct solution of which the life of the British labor movement depends, he dismisses in a sentence.

TO him the fight on the militant section of the labor movement—the left wing and the Communist Party—was all important. It is evident from his article that MacDonald does not regard the tory Trade Union Act as wholly bad since it outlaws mass strikes, political strikes, and other effective weapons which the Communists and the left wing have been urging the labor movement to adopt as part of its tactics. MacDonald is just as hostile to the militant section of the labor movement as is Baldwin.

"But the immediately decisive thing done in Edinburgh," says MacDonald, "was to cut our trade union movement off from Communism . . . the Communist has had too much tolerance in our midst. . . . Now he is the "Minority Movement," now "the International Political Prisoners Aid Society," now the "Hands Off China Committee" and so on. . . .

"In all, he has been little better than a lying scoundrel, sustained with Moscow money and, with slavish abjectness, doing Moscow's bidding."

IT will be noted by those who read the MacDonald apology for reaction, that he is much more bitter and abusive toward the movements mentioned, all of which are a challenge to British imperialist policy, domestic and foreign, than he is toward the tory government, the instrument of British imperialism.

The Minority Movement, for instance has rallied a million workers for struggle against the Trade Union Act. The International Political Prisoners Aid Society, (its correct name, which MacDonald does not seem to know, or it may be too obnoxious even for him to write, is the "International Class War Prisoners Aid.") organizes and carried on relief work for the hundreds of workers who were jailed by the Baldwin government during the last two years for strike and political activity. It was the only mass organization in Great Britain carrying on this work.

"THE Hands Off China" Committee organized huge meetings to protest against the dispatch of gunboats and troops to suppress the Chinese liberation movement and against atrocities like the bombardment of Nanking, etc.

Communists were a small fraction of the workers supporting these movements, but since they serve to embarrass British imperialism they irk MacDonald very much indeed.

As for "Moscow money," MacDonald will have a hard time convincing the British miners, whom he betrayed to the Baldwin government, that the $5,000,000 sent by the Russian unions to buy food and clothing for themselves and their families during the strike, was a blow at the labor movement.

IT is when we turn to Bertrand Russell's article that we get a correct slant on MacDonald's statements, that we are able to see that when he uses such terms as "the usual swill of abuse" in describing the letter received by the General Council from the unions of the Soviet Union, he expresses not only his own attitude, but that of the imperialists—one of whom he is.

RUSSELL writes with especial reference to India and his statements could very well be the subject of another article. But here our purposes are to show that Russell, whose knowledge of the British Labor Party, the labor movement and its leaders no one will question, furnishes the evidence that MacDonald (and the rest of the official British labor leadership) are believers in British imperialism, are therefore enemies of the working class, and that this is the real reason for their war on the Communists and the left wing and for the breaking of relations with the labor unions of the Soviet Union.

BERTRAND RUSSELL says in his article in The Forward that **"if I were Prime Minister I should not favor an immediate evacuation of the peninsula (India); that would merely lead to chaos. I should favor, at the very least, THE RETENTION OF THE ARMY TO DEFEND THE FRONTIER and prevent internal civil war."**

Russell is himself an imperialist. He shows it by such phrases as **"some day the Indians will be sufficiently civilized to be left to themselves,"** and by speaking of British atrocities in India as "the oppression of a few agitators," etc.

LIKE more open imperialists of the type of Baldwin, Russell feels that the Labor Party leadership is essentially loyal to the empire. Russell says so in so many words:

"If and when there is another Labor Government, it will not do half as much as I have suggested. **The majority of the leaders of the Labor Party are keen imperialists who would at the most slightly relax the severity of political persecution in India. They privately favored the dispatch of troops to Shanghai this year, and were reluctantly forced into public opposition by the pressure of the rank and file.** They will always accept the judgement of British officials on the spot, in preference to that of any one else."

"The only thorough-going opponents of British imperialism are the Communists. . . ."

PLEASE remember that Bertrand Russell has been a candidate of the Labor Party, that he is one of its strongest supporters and that he sees nothing discreditable in the Labor Party leaders being imperialists, and therefore sees no reason why he should not tell the truth about them.

But for the more slippery MacDonald the Russell statements will prove very embarrassing. So far he has been able with some little success, to conceal his real subservience to British imperialism by abuse of the Communists, the left wing, Communist International and the Soviet Union.

BUT he will not be able to explain away the categorical statements of Russell, who, without any thot of doing so, has rendered a great service to the labor movement.

We shall take great pleasure in dispatching a certified copy of Bertrand Russell's article in The Forward to the Communist Party of Great Britain and to the National Minority Movement.

We are sure that our British comrades will know how to use it to the best advantage.

Why a Local Labor Party?

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

The Workers Party stands committed to the use of all its energies for the building of an American Labor Party on a national scale. Nevertheless, the instructions of the Central Executive Committee to the districts in the 1926 campaign declared: "There will be three forms in which the party will go into the elections: (1) Thru existing Farmer and Labor Parties; (2) thru placing united front labor tickets on the ballot; (3) by placing Workers' Party tickets on the ballot."

The question naturally arises, why this flexibility of tactics? Why this variety of forms?

American political conditions, unlike those of England, are such that a National Labor Party tends to come into being by the foundation of various local and state Labor Parties, gradually converging towards an American Labor Party and finally crystallizing when the national sentiment for their unification and for the creation of a single Labor Party on a national scale is powerful enough.

Sane in Va., Insane in N. Y.

Economically, the United States is a single unit, but because of this federal system of government, the states have widely divergent laws and distinct administrations. Thus, in extreme cases, men have been known to be divorced by the laws of one state and yet, marrying again, become bigamists by the laws of another. There have even been cases, such as the Chaloner case, where a man was insane in New York and sane in Virginia.

When the interests of big business require it, "state rights" are promptly forgotten and by all sorts of legal fictions, a unified national law in a given field is put across. Conversely, when capital wishes to block a national law, the theory of state rights is zealously upheld and the law is nullified and declared unconstitutional as an interference with state sovereignty. In this manner, every child labor law thus far put on the statute books has been set aside.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of laws limiting or abridging freedom of speech, press or assemblage, or limiting the right of every citizen to bear arms. But the Constitution has been so interpreted that any state may freely adopt criminal syndicalist laws, laws forbidding the carrying of arms, laws forbidding mass picketing and other forms of free assemblage. Nevertheless, when the war broke out a national "espionage" act was passed which was effectively used on a national scale along with the numerous criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy acts of the various states.

Brakes On Progress.

The courts of the United States have been one of the chief instruments for blocking legislation which expresses the needs of the working class. They have always appealed to precedents established in a period when there was no working class and no modern industry.

Labor protection measures, child labor laws, regulations of the length of the work day, minimum wage measures, social insurance, etc., have been construed by the capitalist courts as state matters and not national ones, therefore the labor movement has had to fight in each state separately for the passage of such laws and consequently labor political activities tend to be of a local nature. It is only when such laws are finally passed in a given state that the state supreme court steps in and declares them unconstitutional, and, as a last resort, if the bosses lose, they appeal to the national supreme court, which gives the final death blow to the measure in question. For this they use the "due process of law" clause of the 14th amendment which was smuggled by a corporation lawyer into the constitutional amendment supposed to safeguard the rights of the Negro in the South.

The Central Labor Union.

Again, the natural basis for political activity tends to be the local Central Labor Council in municipal matters and the State Federation of Labor in state matters. These bodies are much closer to the rank and file particularly the former of them) than is the executive council and the national convention of the American Federation of Labor. Consequently it is in the Central Labor Council that the demands of labor for independent political action first make themselves felt and most strongly so.

Local Governments as Strike Breakers

The greatest stimulus to the formation of a Labor Party is the use of the courts, police and other government agencies as strike breaker. Yet, except in the basic industries in big national strikes such as railroad and coal strikes or the big steel strike, it is the local or state courts and the local police or the state constabulary and the local and state governmental agencies generally that do the strike breaking. Consequently, again the first national step of labor towards independent political action is aimed at the local government which is used against him and he makes a demand that a workers' government be set up in the city and state.

Thus, because of the great extent of territory of the United States (it is as if all the countries of Europe were fused into one), because of the division into states containing industrial centers, because of the diversified nature of the farm industry, because of divergent laws in each state and the state and local courts with their injunctions and because it is generally the local police and the local government rather than the U. S. army and the national government that have been used against strikers, and because of the doctrine of state rights and the innumerable separate state legislatures, and finally because the government of the United States has only recently become a centralized government and still is not nearly so centralized as are the governments of most European countries—for all these reasons and for the reason also that local labor councils are most responsible to the needs and desires of the rank and file, the natural mode of formation of a labor party in America is thru the formation of various local labor and farmer labor parties, at least in the states most favorably disposed, as a preliminary to the formation of a national labor party.

There are times, however, such as the period 1920-1923, when the impetus for a national labor party is very much stronger.

The Task Before Us.

This year, however, it is obvious that no national labor party will be formed and therefore it is the task of our districts, according to local conditions, to make the biggest possible steps forward toward the formation of local labor parties and the creation of a sentiment for a national party. There are some states in which Farmer-Labor Parties already exist and the problem of the Communist is to strengthen and broaden them. There are others in which a labor party can be created, and still others in which a united labor ticket, as a first step toward a labor party, can be set up.

If the various units of the party all over the country create the proper pre-conditions from below, we can trust the government to create the proper conditions from above so that in 1928, which is a national presidential campaign, a National Labor Party can be formed.

DRAMA

The New Plays

"**PORGY,**" a folk play, by Dorothy and Du Bose Heyward, will open Monday night at the Guild Theatre, presented by the Theatre Guild. In the cast are Rose McClendon, Frank Wilson, Evelyn Ellis, Georgette Harvey, George Moore, Jack Carter and Percy Verwayne.

"**CHAUVE-SOURIS**" opens Monday night at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, with Nickoli Balieff in his famous role of past seasons.

"**THE FIVE O'CLOCK GIRL**" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Monday evening. Book by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson; lyrics and music by Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby. Mary Easton and Oscar Shaw are featured.

"**SYNTHETIC SIN,**" a new comedy by Frederic and Fannie Hatton, will be presented at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, Monday evening, with Dorothy Burgess, Allan Birmingham, Peggy Allenby, Helene Sinnott, Louis D'Arclay and Valarie Valiare in the cast.

"**THE 19TH HOLE,**" a golf comedy by Frank Craven, will be presented by D. L. Erlanger, Tuesday evening at the George M. Cohan Theatre. In the cast are Mr. Craven, Mary Kennedy, Kitty Kelly, Marion Abott, Homer Barton, Roy Cochrane, John Harwood, Robert Wayne, Adora Andrews and Charles MacDonaly.

"**JUST FANCY!**" a musical adaptation by Joseph Santley and Gertrude Purcell of the A. E. Thomas comedy, "Just Suppose," is scheduled for Tuesday night at the Casino Theatre. Joseph Meyer and Philip Charig composed the score, and Leo Robin supplied the lyrics. The players include: Raymond Hitchcock, Ivy Sawyer, Mr. Santley, Eric Blore, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, H. Reeves-Smith, Marguerite and Gill and John Hundley.

"**WHITE LIGHTS,**" James La Penna's musical comedy, will have its premiere at the Ritz Theatre Tuesday evening. Paul Gerald Smith is the author of the book, and J. Fred Coots composed the music. In the cast are Rosalie Claire, Lee Donnelly, Sam Ash, Margaret Lange, James S. Barrett and Mollie O'Doherty.

"**THE MATRIMONIAL BED,**" a comedy, will be presented by A. H. Woods, at the Ambassador Theatre Wednesday evening. The play is a comedy in three acts, adapted from the French of T. Mirande and Mouesey-Eon by Seymour Hicks, who has been playing it for the past year in London. John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland are featured in the company which includes May Vokes, Lennox Pawle, Lee Patrick, Kenneth Hill and Clay Clements.

"**THE SPRINGBOARD,**" a comedy by Alice Duer Miller, will open Wednesday at the Mansfield Theatre, presented by Charles L. Wagner, with Sidney Blackner playing the chief role.

AMUSEMENTS

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PORGY
GUILD Thea., W. 52d St. Evgs. 8:30
Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St.
Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

49th ST. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
SYNTHETIC SIN
A new play by Frederic & Fanny Hatton

LITTLE W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Sat. & Wed. 2:30
HELEN MacKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in 'Romancing 'Round'

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

W. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES
TWO PAMPHLETS AND A BOOK
With increasing unemployment, with the power of government used against workers daily—these three books offer the kind of reading that is not only timely and interesting but the kind you should pass on to your fellow worker to read.
WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT COOLIDGE?
By Jay Lovestone —05
GOV'T STRIKEBREAKER
By Jay Lovestone
We bring this book especially to your attention.
In an attractive cloth bound edition —.60
UNEMPLOYMENT
Why It Occurs and How to Fight It
By Earl R. Browder —.10
All Three for 50 Cents
NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Zionist Head

Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist organization in America, has just returned to New York after attending the stormy conference at Basle. Lipsky is one of the leaders of professional Jews who are endeavoring to establish a "homeland" in Palestine under conditions highly favorable to the British Empire.

Literacy Tests Appear As New Election Bogey

In their effort to prevent workers from participating in elections, New York authorities are passing various laws making it more difficult to obtain the right to vote. To the laws which have always prevented workers in New York, as in all parts of the U. S., from voting, if they have been obliged to change their residence thru having to go elsewhere to seek employment, or thru housing difficulties, or for any other cause, are now added literacy tests. These literacy tests are being made continually more rigid. They are designed to exclude the worker who has not had an opportunity to get a sufficient schooling and to exclude also the foreign-born worker wherever possible.

Remember Jan. 1, 1922.

All workers who have not previously voted, or have become qualified to vote in New York State after Jan. 1, 1922, or who having voted in other states did not become qualified to vote in New York State until after Jan. 1, 1922, and who have never voted in New York State, will have to take such a literacy test.

Every reader of this paper who might be subject to disqualification should be sure to safeguard his vote and should in addition warn all friends who have not already voted in the state of New York. The literacy tests do not apply to those who have voted in New York since January 1, 1922. Such new voters, as described above, must present a diploma showing they have been graduated from an American or English elementary school or from a higher school where English is the language of instruction. In the absence of such a diploma, a literacy test must be taken. These tests will be given between Oct. 10 and 15 from 6.30 to 9.30 p. m. in 90 public schools in New York City to anyone who wishes to take them. To those who pass these tests, in which ability to read and write English must be proved, a certificate of literacy signed by the Board of Regents of the state of New York will be given. By presenting such a certificate at the registration booth, the bearer will qualify as a voter. Once a voter has taken this literacy test, or received this certificate, or presented his diploma, or voted in the state of New York, he is no longer a new voter and need not take a test again or present any evidence of literacy. Workers should settle the matter once and for all. Those workers who cannot read or write English are advised to register at once in the Workers School elementary English "A" course.

Voters also will not be permitted to vote in the elections unless they register formally as voters. The registration dates are in the second week of October. Workers should watch The DAILY WORKER for exact dates and places of registration. They should also watch for the registration booth. If in doubt as to the proper booth, a worker should inquire at the nearest registration booth. No one can vote who does not register.

Those who cannot read or write because of physical disability, such as deaf mutes, cripples and blind persons, need not present certificates of literacy.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

S. KURLAND GETS LONG JAIL TERM IN SING SING

Chicago Right Wingers Try to Obtain Funds

Sam Kurland, militant fur worker, was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing prison yesterday morning by Judge Donellan in the court of general sessions.

Kurland was convicted several months ago on a charge of felonious assault. Several right wing scabs accused him of attacking them during the recent fur strikes. This was part of the general right wing frame-up against the fur workers supporting the furriers' New York Joint Board and its progressive administration.

In sentencing Kurland, Judge Donellan admitted it was severe punishment he was meting out. When Kurland appeared before the judge last Tuesday he was asked to involve Joint Board officers. He refused, maintaining the innocence of all. Donellan gave Kurland until yesterday to "change his mind." He did not change it.

Plans to appeal this unusually severe sentence are now being prepared by Jacob M. Mandelbaum, attorney of the union.

To Continue Bail.

Jacob M. Mandelbaum, lawyer of the Joint Board, expects to appear before Chief Justice Cardoza this morning to request he continue bail for 137 fur pickets pending their appeal from conviction and sentence.

The appellate court decision will not be made for 10 days. The court of special sessions recently confirmed the convictions. The workers were originally convicted in the Jefferson Market Court by the labor-baiting Judge Ewald.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Two Thousand Negroes Gather in Los Angeles For Talk on Porters

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 9.—Nearly 2,000 Negro workers declared by one of the speakers to be the largest audience of her race that she had ever seen, listening to the discussion of an economic question, gathered at the New Lincoln Theatre, 23rd and Central, last Sunday.

Speakers pointed out that the Pullman porter works long hours, is away from his family and receives the sum of $72.50 per month, out of which he pays for his meals. Among other things the union asks for an increase in wages of $25 per month and the abolition of tips. Since the Pullman Co. apparently regard all porters as liars, any one can fire them. They are provided with a couch to rest on, but little rest is possible. The porter lies down, a bell rings. It rings again. The third time he gets up.

"Did you ring, madam?"

"Yes, can you tell me the name of the station we just passed?"

Out of a total of a little over 12,000 porters 7,500 have been lined up in the union. It is said that the Pullman Co. has spent five millions in its fight against this organization.

The Rev. Robert Whitaker, friend of Soviet Russia, spoke briefly before he introduced A. Phillip Randolph. "I am a preacher," he said, "so I have a right to swear: To hell with charity; give us justice!"

Young, of Rediscount, Steel and Copper Fame, Heads Federal Reserve

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Roy A. Young of Minneapolis, recently nominated for the Crissinger vacancy on the federal reserve board, today was designated by President Coolidge to be governor of the board. Young took his oath as member today.

Los Angeles HANDS OFF CHINA! Los Angeles

A lecture to be given

by EARL R. BROWDER,

a Working Class Leader of International Reputation.

SUBJECT:

"THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AS I SAW IT"

at MUSIC-ART HALL, 233 SO. BROADWAY

OCTOBER 19th, 8 P. M.

Auspices: Anti-Imperialist League. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Comrade Browder will also speak at San Bernardino, October 18th, and at Long Beach and San Pedro, October 20th.

Reception and banquet arranged for Earl R. Browder and Paul C. Reiss at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Monday, October 17th.

THE WORKERS MOVE TOWARD A LABOR PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

The question of a real labor party in Pennsylvania again crops up. In Pennsylvania, where the labor movement or the bureaucracy has been following the policy of endorsing their so-called friends and fighting their enemies of the old political parties, where in spite of their so-called friends being elected after huge expenditures of money, time and energy we find that at this time the so-called friends of labor are not paying any attention to the notorious attacks of the Pennsylvania government against the miners of western and central Pennsylvania who are out on strike today. The state police, deputy sheriffs and coal and iron police are being used to club the miners into submission. The courts, which are supposed to be such splendid institutions and of which some of the judges are supposed to be friends of labor, readily hand out injunctions against the miners' union, its officials and membership. It is significant to see after the policy which was followed by the American Federation of Labor (a non-partisan policy) we find the executive council at this time coming out with the following statement:

"The information submitted to the Executive Council shows that miners and their families have been evicted from their homes by coal corporations and that thousands of the coal and iron police have been deputized to terrorize the striking miners and their families. These coal and iron police while deputies of state and county authorities are being paid by the steel companies and coal corporations."

* * *

It seems that even the American Federation of Labor recognizes the fact that the so-called friends it supported during the elections are now using their power against them. The statement goes on further to say:

"Because of the attitude of the political powers which control the situation in Pennsylvania, the Executive Council will consider the formulation of plans by which it can arouse the workers of Pennsylvania to use their political power in behalf of their friends and in opposition to their enemies." Here again the officials admit that the policy which they have pursued has brought no favorable results to the labor movement but in spite of that, President Green seems to reiterate the same policy of supporting their friends and opposing their enemies within the old political parties.

It now comes before the workers of Pennsylvania in a more sharp form than ever whether or not they are going to force the so-called labor leaders into action at this critical period of the miners' union fight, mobilize the political power of the workers into a labor party and start the fight also on the political field, not within the two old parties but with a political party of their own.

* * *

The issue also confronts the Executive Council of the Penna. State Federation of Labor. If there was ever an exposure of how the policy of supporting friends and opposing enemies within the old political parties works, it was when James H. Maurer, president of the federation, gave his annual report at the convention on May 10, 1927, at Harrisburg, Pa. In part his report reads as follows:

"The history of the session which adjourned a little more than three weeks ago speaks for itself, and proves to observing people that it is no improvement over the worst of any previous session (speaking of legislative session of Penna., 1927). Our state government is nothing more than a shadow of what its founders intended it should be, while the daily newspapers have given plenty of space during the past few months about corrupt elections, criminal expenditures of money to corrupt the electorate, ballot box stuffing, etc., little has been said about a greater evil and that is the destruction of representative government. The blokes at home believe that the people they elect to represent them in the legislative hall vote on legislative matters as their conscience dictates or at least in the interest of the majority of those who elect them and that they try to find out what the people from their district want and vote accordingly. This is how it should be and most people believe that is how it is. But it is not. Nothing even near like it."

He deals mostly with the old age pension legislation, which came up in 1927 when he, as a member of the general assembly, introduced a bill providing for state old age pension. The result was after a number of years a commission was appointed to make a thorough study of the question. In 1923 it passed the lower house and the senate by majority vote was signed May 1st, 1923, by Governor Gifford Pinchot. When hardly had time elapsed in getting 45 counties organized in active order to put it into effect, an injunction was gotten out on the basis that it was un-American, Socialistic, and Bolshevistic and that the law would tend toward making workers spendthrifts and lazy and careless and that it came into conflict with Section 18, Article 3 of the Pennsylvania constitution. A decision was rendered on August 4th, 1924, declaring the Pennsylvania Old Age Assistant Act unconstitutional. It was taken by the labor movement to a higher court and on November 28Ath, 1924, a hearing was held before a full bench of the State Supreme Court which on February 2, 1925, handed down the decision and sustained the lower county court. This in spite of the fact that judges, military officers, and other state employes get pensions. After reviewing this he goes on to say: "No wonder intelligent people smile when they hear a lot of blabber about the honor and the integrity of some of our courts." In 1925 the State Federation adopted a new policy which tended to overcome thru constitutional measures the constitutional limitations as defined by the courts, that Article 3 should be amended by adding Section 35 which would have read as follows: "The general assembly may by general law make appropriations of money for assistance to age, indigent residence of the common wealth." In 1925 the session of the legislature passed it in the lower house and in the senate. It had to come up for a second passage which was to be in 1927, when it was defeated. Maurer goes on to describe how the capitalist papers who a few months were for the old age pension, after the 1925 session, most viciously opposed it, and how the manufacturers' association and the state chamber of commerce also fought against it.

These indictments by officials of the American Federation of Labor in which they acknowledged defeat on the political field of Pennsylvania means that their policy of non-partisan political action is bankrupt.

* * *

At this time it is up to the left wing trade unionists to start immediate agitation for a labor party and force the so-called oppositional element within the miners' union and within the state federation who are not in agreement with the official policy of the American Federation of Labor to bring this question up before the next convention of the state federation. These elements all can be made to act by the left wing in view of the fact that the American Federation of Labor officialdom and the United Mine Workers bureaucracy is going to make an attempt to capture the State Federation of Labor entirely away from the Maurer and Kelley group. The left wing must also see that the question of old age pension must be made an issue in the state and a united front labor ticket be built around this so that further exposure of the American Federation of Labor policy would be possible and then the turning of this united front movement into a struggle for a real labor party of Pennsylvania which will run its own independent working class candidates.

COAL EXPERTS OF U. S. S. R. ARRIVE; TO BUY MACHINES

Coal Production of Don Basin Doubled

A delegation consisting of executive and technical men of the Donugol coal trust of the Soviet Union has arrived here with a view of visiting coal regions in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Illinois. Orders for American machinery are expected to be placed as a result of this visit.

Mr. Boyarshinov, director and production manager of the Donugol trust stated at the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, the principal organization in the Soviet-American trade, that a considerable part of modern equipment to be used in the new mines of the Don Basin will be of American manufacture.

Trend Towards U. S. Methods.

"It may be stated that German methods and German equipment dominated in the Russian coal industry before the war," said Mr. Boyarshinov. "During the recent years, however, there was a decided trend towards American production methods. Two American firms: Stuart, James & Cook, of New York and Allen and Garcia of Chicago have been engaged by our Trust to prepare the plans for the opening up of several new mines.

"Our program for the next five years provides for the construction of 96 new mines with annual capacity of from 400,000 to 500,000 tons each. It is expected that in seven years the Donugol Trust will be producing about 60,000,000 tons of coal per year which will be three times its present output. I may as well mention that

British Tories Deport Dr. V. N. Polovesa

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In accordance with its policy of waging an unofficial war against the Soviet Union, the Home Office of the tory government has ordered the expulsion of Dr. V. N. Polovesa, Red Cross representative of the U. S. S. R. since 1921.

Dr Polovesa before leaving London declared that she had not the faintest suspicion about the reason for her deportation. She was staying in London in a purely non-political capacity and could see no reason for the action of the Home Office.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVES CONGRESS OF THE CENTRAL UNION OF SWEDISH CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Congress of the Kooperativa Forbundet was held on June 27 and 28, 1927. It was attended by 550 delegates and 50 guests (including May from the Alliance).

The report of the managing board (Johannson report) speaks of "brilliant developments," the best proof of which is the concentration of capitalist forces against consumers' cooperatives. Special emphasis was laid on the industrial funds of the Wholesale Society which have exceeded the sum of 7 million kronen. This very optimistic report was surely meant to counter-balance the criticism which was to be expedited in connection with the financial manipulations which aimed at getting support from private capital.

FARMERS

COOLIDGE WILL FIGHT FARMERS AGAIN

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (FP). — Farm relief measures will again meet the stubborn opposition of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon, backed by all the political and business machinery for which they speak, when congress takes up that issue this winter.

On Sunday, Oct. 2nd, Coolidge entertained Chairman Butler of the republican national committee at the White House. The two men went into a long discussion of the whole political and business situation from the Butler - Coolidge - Mellon standpoint. Then Butler went into conference with a group of other members of the national committee, representing eastern states. On Tuesday a cabinet meeting took place. On Tuesday afternoon the public was informed that Coolidge is determined to block all expenditures, however desirable, that can be eliminated in the final year of his administration.

This program cuts tow ways. It strikes at the hopes of the farmers for aid in getting back upon their feet, and it discourages immediate plans for tax reduction.

Germans Invite Pickens To Europe to Lecture On the Negro in U. S. A.

The anti-Imperialist Society, of Germany, sent a radiogram on October 6, to William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advanced of Colored People, inviting him to deliver a series of lectures in all the principal cities of Germany, in the German language, and to speak also in Brussels, Paris and Geneva.

International Labor Defense

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—In workers' gatherings in Schenectady and Troy a collection of $16.50 was made for The DAILY WORKER, and another $16.50 was raised for the International Labor Defense.

Swedish Labor Delegation Visits Earthquake Area At Sebastopol, U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 9.—A Swedish labor delegation headed by a member of the Swedish Parliament Stromberg, has arrived in Sebastopol, Crimea. The delegation attended the meeting of the City Soviet at which questions arising out of the earthquake were discussed. The delegation conveyed the condolences of the Swedish proletariat to the Sebastopol Soviet.

The Executive Committee of the Clerks' Union of Belgium has invited the Central Committee of the Soviet Office Workers Union to send representatives to the forthcoming Congress of the Belgian Union to be held October 30. The Soviet Clerks' Union has accepted the invitation.

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 9.—Sixty-four passengers aboard the inter-island passenger steamship Bicol had a narrow escape from death today when the steamer was driven ashore on one of the southern islands by a new typhoon which today was sweeping through the Southern and Central Luzon.

Heroism on N. Y. C. Is Worth One Medal

Heroism on the New York Central Railroad is worth a medal. Fourteen employes of the road who saved either life or property under hazardous circumstances last year have been decorated by officials in the first ceremony of its kind staged by the road. A fifteenth man who distinguished himself in a fire was not able to receive his reward. He died recently. His medal was ceremoniously given to his widow.

UNION LEADERS COMMEND REPORT OF LABOR BODY

Join the Delegation in Praising U. S. S. R.

Commenting on the report of the Trade Union Labor Delegation that recently returned from the Soviet Union, H. Levine, secretary of the District Council, Shoe Workers' Protective Union, said recently that "the report of the delegation bears out the truth of the wonderful achievements of the workers in the Soviet Union. In spite of all the difficulties they had to face, the workers of that country have been able to accomplish great things. In the future much more will be heard from the workers of that land."

* * *

Conditions Better Than U. S.

A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union told The DAILY WORKER that "in many ways the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union are today better than the workers in the United States. I am glad to read the splendid report of the American Trade Union Delegation and hope that millions of workers throughout the country become acquainted with its contents.

"The Soviet Union is the only working class government in the world and as one who participates in the labor movement, I feel happy to hear of the progress of my fellow workers. May the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union continue to prosper and continue to develop the proletarian state."

"RIGHT TO KEEP MOVING ON" ONLY ONE LEFT SOUTHERN WORKERS BY BOSSES' PATERNALISM

(By Federated Press)

"The one freedom which the worker possessed is the freedom to move on to another mill," says Paul Blanshard of the southern textile mill workers in his second article "Servants of the Spindle" in the New Republic. Blanshard spent months in the south investigating mill conditions and mill villages, the latter the subject of his second article.

The southern textile worker "has no right to protest, no organized power, no vehicle for expressing his wants, but he can quit the job immediately if he does not like mill conditions.... In actual practice, the mill worker asserts his right to move on almost continuously. He wanders from mill to mill, frequently averaging a change of location every year. . . . He has learned to travel light, which practice explains the great shortage of furniture in many mill houses."

"The mill owners have deliberately destroyed every attempt by the workers to unite their forces in recognized labor unions," declares Blanshard. "'The Solid South,' boasts the Manufacturers Record, 'means security for every manufacturer trembling under the anarchistic labor leaders to every manufacturer hovering under the rim of radical labor's volcano.'" Blanshard comments that it is rather ridiculous to term the United Textile Workers Union—one he calls among the most conservative—as radical. Southern employers have abolished unionism and even at Henderson, N. C., where workers recently struck, Blanshard feels they cannot hold a local without a victory in the strike. (The strike ended in compromise).

"The revival of trade unions in the southern mills depends chiefly upon the willingness of the American Federation of Labor to spend large sums of money in a carefully planned campaign." The United Textile Workers cannot undertake the fight alone, says Blanshard, as he pays tribute to their past efforts. "The employers' control of the mill village does not prevent organizing activity in the largest centers of the south in which several mill villages are clustered around a city, such as Columbus or Charlotte."

Begin with a campaign of education concerning evils of 10 and 11 hour days of work and 11 and 12 hour night shifts, counsels Blanshard, to get humane standards in southern mills. He believes it is a job for the southerners themselves to do. Blanshard is field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Birger Gets Stay.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—Charlie Birger, member of one of southern Illinois' notorious outlaw gangs, today won the first step in his legal fight to save himself from the gallows when the supreme court granted his petition for a writ of error and supersedeas.

Help the Onward March of the Russian Revolution

Swell the forces of the World Revolution with new readers of The DAILY WORKER. Every new reader's pledge and every subscription is at the same time a greeting of solidarity to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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This Is the Season of Fake Uprisings Within The Parties of Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

There will be an opposition within the national republican convention next year, but there will be no split of the republican party.

The opposition will be weak and vacillating. In many ways it will be difficult to differentiate as between the oppositionists and the regulars, the latter having carefully and successfully won over the former in many respects.

* * *

It is, therefore, interesting to learn that some of the so-called "insurgent western republican senators" have just had a meeting in Washington with the avowed purpose of raising the standards of opposition in the next republican convention against the possibilities for the presidential nomination already mentioned by the old guard. These include such reactionaries as Hughes, Hoover, Lowden, Dawes—a dollar loving quartette beyond compare.

* * *

The "insurgent" meeting was held in the office of Senator William E. Borah in Washington. It was this same Borah that visited the Roosevelt "insurgents" gathered in the Auditorium Theatre, in Chicago, in 1912, after they had effected the split of the republican party, immediately returning to the Coliseum, however, where the "regular" convention was in session, and there giving his assent and support to the candidacy of William Howard Taft, who was defeated by Woodrow Wilson, democrat, to be sure, but who was promoted to become chief justice of the United States supreme court.

Any "opposition," therefore, that is spawned with Borah as one of the conspirators against the old regime, thus betrays its weakness. Borah played host to Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, and Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota. It is planned to hold another meeting this week to be attended by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota and Robert B. Howell of Nebraska.

These names are set down here because they have all been used to mislead workers and farmers in the middle west, if not the whole country, in the past, and will be so used again.

* * *

The fraudulent nature of this "opposition" is seen in the announcement that several senators composing it will be content with the nomination either of the multi-millionaire, former governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden, or Vice President "Hell 'n Maria" Dawes, the Chicago banker. Both Lowden and Dawes supported the fake McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, the spurious nature of which has not yet been successfully revealed to the wide masses of the suffering agricultural population. In fact, the farmers have been led to believe that the McNary-Haugen bill furnishes a cure-all for their every woe, and that any supporter of this legislation is therefore "A FRIEND!"

* * *

It is peculiar, however, that neither Senator Charles McNary, of Oregon, head of the senate committee on agriculture, nor Representative Haugen, of Iowa, head of the house committee on agriculture, is mentioned as a present or prospective member of Borah's little insurrection. If McNary and Haugen are wedded too closely to the republican machine, then the legislation they sponsor should be just as unsatisfactory.

* * *

The McNary-Haugen measure can in no way benefit the four millions of farm workers and the four millions of tenant farmers. Yet it is these, as well as the small farmers and the well-to-do farmers who are drawn into support of this relief measure. It is only with the support of these elements in the agrarian population that the Borahs and Nyes, the Norrises and La Follettes, the Howells and the Fraziers keep themselves in power.

* * *

There is no doubt that a watered McNary-Haugen bill will be one of the first bits of legislation to be introduced in the session of congress that convenes in December. It may even be tempered to receive the signature of the White House.

If this prophecy comes to pass then the whole "insurgent" outfit, Brookhart, Norris, Howell, Nye, Frazier and Borah, will stump the country to win votes for their party, the republican party. They will go through the middle western country, forget all about the tyranny of Wall Street and the exploitation of the ruling class generally, and argue with the farmers that there is no need for independent political action for the Labor Party. Thus they become the best agents of capitalists.

* * *

There is the side show by-play, by which Norris mentions Borah as a possible candidate for president, with Borah doing the same honors for Norris.

There is no doubt that puffy orators, sweating with the effort, will nominate both Norris and Borah, and perhaps other "insurgents" for the presidential nomination at the republican convention. The Butlers and Smoots have heard such nominating speeches before. At the same time they have settled the nominations in their own hotel rooms. And the "insurgents" have agreed.

* * *

What the workers and farmers must decide first is whether they are through with the political parties of the bosses.

If they have decided to act as a class, and nearly 300,000 voted the Farmer-Labor ticket at the last state election in Minnesota, then there is no fraud that can win them back again, even a McNary-Haugen bill, especially one that gets the joint support of both Dawes and Brookhart.

* * *

The ease with which these "insurgents" bridge party lines is shown by the fact that Senator Norris, of Nebraska, has an eye to the possible democratic nominee, Al. Smith, of New York, as a "progressive" presidential candidate. This is another suggestion to workers and farmers, that if they are not satisfied with the republican party, then they should turn to the democrats. Anything is better in the eyes of these capitalist politicians than permitting the workers to sever their relations completely with the old parties and establish their own independent political power.

* * *

William M. Butler, chairman of the republican national committee, had a conference last week with Senator Borah. Butler, the New England textile multi-millionaire, head of the reigning oligarchy in New England that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, could have given Borah no better orders than to hold his little insurrectionary tea party in an effort to give the workers and poor farmers an impression that there is a rebellion growing within the republican party. But the workers and farmers will not be fooled. The old parties belong completely to capitalism. The exploited masses must build their own Labor Party.

A WORKER'S REACTION AGAINST ROMAIN ROLLAND'S LETTER

By EMILE ZENBERT.

"My testimony will perhaps have a certain value," writes Romain Rolland in a letter on Sacco and Vanzetti which was recently published in the "Nation." Other than that of classifying him among the liberals, the reformists, and a trifle above the yellow socialists his testimony, beautifully written as it is, has no value at all.

We will see why. . . .

To him "the most terrible side of the tragedy is the abyss which this offense has now dug between the United States and the rest of the people of the world."

It is not exactly so. No! By no means.

What of Mrs. Sacco?

In this tragedy, there is no particular "most terrible side." Every side is terrible and every side is most terrible. The life of torment, of tears and sleepless nights that Mrs. Sacco had to endure, a life practically closed now by the murder of her husband, was not bright. Even though accustomed as she must have become to hear of her husband's execution, it must have been unbearable for her to survive, still to breathe the air of hatred and prejudice that burnt Sacco to death.

Could not her fate be considered as "the most terrible side of the tragedy"?

What of the Workers?

And what about the working class of the world, not the "people"—the word people is too vague a term to have a definite meaning—is not their side of the tragedy also most "terrible"? Sacco and Vanzetti belonged to the working class as much as they belonged to their family—and perhaps more. How does the class-conscious worker feel now when two of his most militant leaders were murdered? Was not this a most terrible, a most flagrant, a most heinous, bloody slap at the working class. "Hey you, you bastards, you see what happens to you when you want freedom? Down, you bastards, on your knees, on your belly, and crawl and slave and shut up, not a word of protest, or the deadly breathof electricity for you, deadly breath of electricity for you.

What "Barbarous" Country?

Further, our highly beloved author, says that "the two unfortunate men were subjected to a cruelty such as the most barbarous country in our world today, Bolshevik. . .would have thought too cowardly, too inhuman."

If Russia is barbarous, what is England, France and the United States? Bolshevik Russia has not, so far anyhow, bombarded foreign towns. Bolshevik Russia has not yet slaughtered thousands of helpless men, women and children. Bolshevik Russia has not yet ravaged foreign countries and oppressed and murdered their inhabitants. To mention a few cases, does Romain Rolland know what is going on in China and in Nicaragua? And invariably, the reports and comments of those non-Communist Europeans and Americans who have visited the "Workers' Fatherland" are indicative of peace, of growth, of freedom, of contentment, certainly not of barbarousness.

And like all the liberals the author of "Jean Christophe" commits the same yellow-socialist error. He entreated Fuller for mercy. Since Romain Rolland knew that "savage and blood-thirsty souls exist," did he expect to move them by pleading for mercy? What is mercy to men symbolizing murder, blood, greed, oppression?

Romain Rolland deplores the fact that no official of the United States government "gave audible expression of the voice of humanity." How childish! Murders of that nature, Sacco and Vanzetti, are being perpetrated practically every day; if not in the United States proper, it is in China; if not in China, it is in the Philippines; if not in the Philippines, it is in Nicaragua. And what American official has ever protested against these horrors, these crimes?

Then we learn that those who were most overwhelmed were "the liberals, the Christians, the saner and better-balanced elements of Europe."

So what were those elements who protested openly, those workers, men and women, who went out on strike, who demonstrated in front of American consulates, who begged not for mercy and life imprisonment, but who demanded freedom, immediate freedom, who defied the police and the soldiery, who were in constant danger of being clubbed, or shot, or thrown into jail, or being deported, who did not stay home to weep and pray and hope and send letters, beautifully written letters, while the whole of mankind that is strong, that is young, that is militant, that is fearless, demanded a general, a universal loud and revolutionary protest to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti . . . were these men and women not "most overwhelmed" by the murder of the two martyrs?

It is because too many people stayed home and not enough workers went out on strike; it is because there was no general and universal strike; it is because the "liberals, the Christians, the sane and well-balanced elements of Europe" and America again betrayed the working class in general and Sacco and Vanzetti in particular, and not because America did not have a Voltaire, as Romain Rolland writes, for a thousand Voltaires could not have done what a thousand power-house workers, a thousand railroad workers, a thousand transportation workers could have effected . . . that Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered.

In ending his letter Romain Rolland states that he loves "America." There are two Americas only: the proletarian and all that is not proletarian. And it is certainly not the proletarian, particularly the militant, the class-conscious proletarian America that the author of the "Enchanted Soul" loves. So that the fellow who was exiled from France during the war because of his pacifist tendencies, loves the non-proletarian America—the most powerful imperialist, the most reactionary country in the world.

America, divorced of Thayer and Fuller, Taft and Coolidge, is great? People persist in holding this view, upon remaining blind, upon not seeing that it was not Thayer and Fuller that executed Sacco and Vanzetti, but that it was a great yet rotten murderous system, the foundation of modern society, known as capitalism, that murdered the two men. And if as Romain Rolland says, "that a blow in history is always sooner or later given back," I hope that he himself and all the others like him should live to see that telling blow given back. I hope that they should live long enough that the truth may be revealed to them. I hope that they may yet see the day, although it may hurt their eyes, accustomed as they were to live in constant darkness, when capitalism, the chief perpetrator of all crime, the gigantic breeder of all criminals, from the gangster to the general, will crumble, will be destroyed and in its stead Communism will be established.

PAUL CROUCH

By COVAMI.

We have heard lots from the capitalist press of "Unknown Heroes," but Paul Crouch is not a hero to plute, either known or unknown. Paul, it is true, is, or rather was, a soldier in the army of this great trustified democracy. But Paul made a mistake no loyal soldier can make and have any chance of becoming a hero. Paul began to think, and thinking in a private soldier is nothing short of sedition and maybe treason.

Well, Paul began to think and, looking on the state of the working classes in all the lands where he was ordered to carry on for civilization, Paul's thoughts soon became "dangerous thoughts," as the Jap Mikado has it. Thinking such thoughts and being both a soldier and workingman, Paul began to agitate and organize within and around the army, saying to his fellows: "Why should we be always slaying our fellow workers? What have they done to us that we should kill them? And, when we kill them, who gets the goods? Not us nor the American workers. I say it's all wrong. Let's organize and say so out loud and maybe we can stop it."

Paul thought he and the boys who joined him had a perfect constitutional right to so say and act, and it did look that way—on paper. Thinking they were American citizens with American rights, Paul and his bunch were soon making soldiers and other proletarians sit up and take notice. Hawaii, where they were stationed, was soon buzzing with excitement. This finally excited the grand moguls of the army. They told Paul to shut up. Paul wouldn't, holding that he was an American citizen and had as much right to think and speak, even if he was nothing but a private, as did the officers. Paul kept at it and the more he did the madder officers got. Finally they could stand his "treason" no longer. They had him arrested. He was brought before a court organized by the officers and was tried by the officers. Though his accusers were judge, jury, sheriff and prosecutor, the trial was, as usual, "fair and impartial" in every way. All the officers said so, and all officers are "officers and gentlemen." After this "impartial trial" was over, Paul found himself facing a life sentence in the penitentiary. It was not an enviable life to face, but Paul faced it without apologizing or begging for mercy.

So raw was the deal handed him however that a roar of protest went up over the country. Even the President heard this and came to the conclusion that three years was enough to "teach Paul a lesson." So he cut the 40 years down to three, and Paul is now out of durance vile.

He seems to have learned his lesson well, too, for he is on the road now telling about the Chinese revolution and calling on the workers and farmers to unite and free themselves from imperial slavery, no matter how "glorious" it may seem. This indicates that while Paul may not be a "Hero"—that he is a MAN, and one well worth all workers and farmers and lovers of liberty hearing, for a man always has something to say that's worth hearing.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

Machine Lumbering In Soviet Karelia Introduces Cooperation Into Practice

(Second Article on Soviet Karelia.)
Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence.
By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

THE pine tree might well be adopted as the symbol of Karelian economy, just as the codfish used to serve Massachusetts before the regime of Murderer Fuller, by the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, substituted the electric chair for that older emblem. The surface of Karelia may be apportioned roughly as follows: one-fifth farm and town land, one-fifth water, and three-fifths forest. Practically the whole of the rural population engages in lumbering during part (or all) of the year, more than half (52.3%) of the industrial workers are directly engaged in working up timber in the mills and other wood-working establishments, the income from their products accounts for 72% of the total returns from Karelian industry, and lumber yields 60% of all state revenues. Truly the pine tree is the "Christmas Tree" of Soviet Karelia's Yuletide feast, with the products of other industries—fishing, quarrying, farming, metal-working, etc.—only serving as spangles.

The world market for Karelian lumber is said to be without any limit. Russian timber occupies first place for quality mainly because its supply is so plentiful that the producers do not bother to try to work off second-rate sticks among the higher grades—it is not worth while to transport anything but the best. Then, too, the backwardness in exploiting the forest for by-products such as resin and pitch assures foreign lumber buyers of timber from which no strength has been drawn. In the future the trees are to be tapped for one year for resin here also—but in America it is said that the timber is often bled five and six seasons before the lumber is marketed.

There is one limit, however, to the amount of timber Soviet Karelia can put on the market—a purely domestic limit—the amount of labor power to be thrown into lumbering, and also its productivity. The economic importance of the forest has already been stated—industry, government, social development are all based upon the productivity of the forests. In one way or another the shortage of labor power must be overcome.

This is being accomplished along two lines. The first is through the importation of workers from other parts of Russia and from foreign countries, chiefly Finland and Sweden. Thus last season 1000 peasants and large numbers of horses were brought in from other parts of Russia to work in the north woods. The results were not especially satisfactory, because, unaccustomed as the newcomers were to the climate and to the vigorous pace of the husky Karelian and Finnish lumberjacks, they could not produce more than one-half or even one-third of the local norm. A much more promising method of increasing the amount of available labor power is the practice of active government help to new settlers, homesteaders or "colonizers" as they are known here. This will be dealt with in a later letter.

Machines to Help Out.

The second way in which the vital question of shortage of man power is being met is by mechanizing the work in the woods. Thus far this is in its experimental stage but the plans are so carefully worked out and so thoroly adapted to local conditions that success seems certain. An area of 106,000 hectars of virgin forest has been assigned for the experiment, and of this 50,000 cannot be logged under the old methods because of a lack of water transport. So by means of gasolene band-saws, caterpillar tractors and trailers a new solution to this basic problem is to be sought.

But there is much more involved in the application of machinery to the forest than just the logging of otherwise inaccessible areas. With the introduction of machinery they are to go over from extensive to intensive lumbering methods. Now practically all lumbering here is extensive, i. e., a virgin area is denuded of its lumber, the waste (sometimes as high as 50%) remaining to rot on the ground, where it chokes off all chance for the growth of young trees. Sometimes this waste is burned on the ground by peasants seeking a few years exploitation of virgin soil, and in this process large areas of nearby standing timber are also burned down. On the average the cut-over land simply degenerates into scrub within 6 years. This terribly wasteful method has already been checked somewhat by introducing the 20-year extensive lumbering method, under which only one-twentieth of an area to be cut is taken each year, with provisions for cleaning up the cut-over land sufficiently to give the young trees a chance to grow.

Under machine lumbering, however, there will be no denuding. After the first clean-up of the forest—in which about 10,000 hectars are worked to the extent of 30-50 cubic meters per hectar—only the best mature trees, or those which give no promise of further development, will be taken each year, thus "farming" the forests on a perpetual long-range perspective. After the first year the amount taken out annually will be reduced, but the proportion between good timber and firewood (which at first is 30:70) will gradually be reversed.

While the present forests seem to be inexhaustible, actually there is no such thing. Experts estimate the present annual growth of Karelia's forests at 0.5% to 0.7%—but with the present wasteful methods the amount of lumber taken out during 1927-8 already reaches this annual replenishment growth. Thus if the old methods were to be retained an increase of exploitation could be effected only at the expense of the lumber reserves and if continued would lead to a condition of affairs like that in the United States—where the people have been despoiled by rapacious lumber men of almost the whole of their lumber heritage. Under the proposed intensive lumbering methods the annual replenishment growth will rise to 3.0%, thus allowing a six times greater exploitation while at the same time conserving the forests in permanence.

Machinery the Road to Co-operation.

The mechanization of the woods will bring important social changes also in the division of labor and in the establishment of village organization and industry. The woods will be worked by artels (co-operative gangs) of 16 men each, cutting a norm of 130 cu. meters per 8-hour day. Each gang will have one motor-driven saw manned by two tenders, a mechanic and an apprentice. They will cut down all selected timber above 12 inches in diameter, about half, while four men with hand saws will account for the smaller sticks. One or two axe-men will cut the kerfs, while the remainder will trim off the branches and peel off the bark.

The artel will be a permanent voluntary organization of local peasants who will have a permanent interest in the preservation of the forest assigned to them. Instead they now often seek to denude as much land as possible, and with a maximum of waste timber left on the ground to be burned as fertilizer, for meadows which they will exploit on descending average for about six years and then allow to degenerate into scrub. These woods workers will be relatively well-paid and enjoy all the social advantages of proletarians—social insurance, co-operation, trade unions, etc.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL CO. USES PEONAGE TO RUN SCAB MINE

(Continued from page 1)

farce, their presence means at least a bluff at legal responsibility for what goes on in the camp. With their removal the situation is left completely in the control of the Coal and Iron gunmen, responsible to none but the coal company that hires them. And then too, the one railroad into the camp is owned by the company, so that its despotic rule can reach out beyond its own mine, and force the smaller mine owners in the section to remain shut-down, even though most of them are willing to operate on a union basis, by refusing to provide them with railroad cars in which to ship out their coal.

Some "Born Scabs."

The scabs come hurrying along the road with their dinner buckets—some regular slinking scab types—"Scabbin's their trade, some men 're jest naturally born scabs," one of the Negro pickets puts it; and some are miners from non-union fields where things are so bad that the men think even working in striking mines will be better. But many are men tricked into coming down under false pretences by the employment agencies in Pittsburgh and other cities acting for the Terminal Coal Company. Three Negroes stop eagerly as a picket approaches them—they want to get out of the camp only the company refuses to give them a cent of pay and they're penniless and unable to pay their fare out. Its useless for them to wait in hope of getting anything out of the company—they'll only be put off from pay to pay, fortnight after fortnight, the pickets tell them, and the union will pay their fare out. The Yellow Dogs approach the group threateningly and a trooper galloping through reins up sharply—the men hurry on. They will be out by night.

Quit The Mine.

Up in the Miners Hall, a large room in the second story of a frame building away from the company property, a dozen men just brought in by the pickets are sitting around and warming themselves at the stove. They will get their fare back to the city, and wait under the protection of the strikers till traintime. Two haggard Polish miners tell how they left West Virginia, with the starvation conditions prevailing in the mines since the operators succeeded in smashing the union and opening up on an open shop basis, tramped around Pittsburgh looking for work, and were hired by the Avella No. 9 mine superintendent down at the employment agency in search of scabs. "No trouble at the mines," they were told, "good houses."

Were Tricked.

As soon as they reached the train they saw they had been tricked—but then it was too late, they were herded into a separate scab car under guard of Coal and Iron police, with guns ready and locked in with the guards as soon as the car was filled. None was allowed to leave the train until it reached Avella station, where more Coal and Iron police and troopers with guns and tear-bombs hurried them into automobiles and rushed them to the scab stockade.

Next morning, when they again insisted on getting out, the company officials demanded a dollar's payment for the night's "lodging," and put them under arrest by the Coal and Iron police until the dollar was paid.

A group of Negroes say that they were sent down from an agency for "construction work." When they refused to go down the mine, they were forced down by Coal and Iron police. These stories all have the fullest corroboration from hundreds of men. Even boys below 16 brought in under some pretext have been forced to go down into the mines. Men are put on work in dangerous places, where they can not be placed under union conditions, and upon insistent refusal, either forced to work there by the guards, or put on dead-work, unpaid in scab mining. There are many cases of men who said they wanted to leave, and were sent back down the mine for their tools by the police—and never seen outside the company stockade since.

No Real Money.

Pay is in scrip, that can only be exchanged for goods at the company store, and the pay statements are juggled so that large numbers of the scabs especially inexperienced Negroes from the South, are kept eternally in debt to the company. When they try to escape from the mine with the rotten working conditions and police terror and constant accidents occurring from green men being put on unfamiliar jobs, they are told they will have to stay till the debt is worked off.

And yet, with all the misrepresentation, and strong arm methods the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company is using in its attempts to run its mines on a scab basis and with all its huge Coal and Iron police payroll, the mines are badly disorganized and the company is losing heavily. The Chicago Journal of Commerce recently reported that the losses of the Terminal Company for the first three months of non-union operation of its mines during the present lock-out, amounted to $200,000 loss, as against $70,000 profit for the first quarter of this year, when the mines were still under union operation.

At Avella No. 9, with the lock-out commencing April 1, the company did not succeed in opening up its mine till August 1, and in the two months since the opening over 2,000 scabs have been shipped in by the company —and out again by the union. The company cannot succeed in getting a working force of more than about 200, in a mine when before the lock-out 700 miners were employed. From 5 to 10 "flats" or railroad cars of coal a day are produced now, the men say, where around 70 a day were being produced before the lock-out.

Injunction to Save Money.

The injunction against picketing and permitting evictions sought by het Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company is sought as a measure to cut short the period of loss which the company is undergoing, and hasten the time when it can open up full blast on a non-union basis, without the stubborn resistance of the locked-out miners to cripple its efforts. Now the company is preparing to throw all its resources into the battle to break that resistance. Here and throughout all the locked-out districts the struggle is sharpening. Coal and Iron police and Cossack violence against the miners and their families, and today, in the seventh month of the lockout, starvation looms as a potent ally of the coal-operators.

The situation is extremely grave, and only the utmost efforts of organized labor as a whole, particularly in the crucial matter of providing adequate relief for the lock-out miners, can assure the victory of the miners in their struggle against the destruction of their union.

Letters From Our Readers

Progressive Candidate for Cigar Makers.

Editor, the DAILY WORKER:

I attended a meeting of Local 144, International Cigar Makers' Union, in Room 16, Labor Temple, East 84th St., held for the purpose of hearing a report of the delegates to the 26th convention of the union in Chicago, and to nominate officers of the local for the coming year. The officials proved to me how utterly devoid of principle they are, when, after the report of the delegates, Brother Vanprati took the floor and gave what he called a minority or progressive report. He was continually heckled and interrupted, particularly after he had tried to show that the union must be in a sorry plight when the delegates, nearly all of whom are officials of their respective locals, could be astounded by the report of the president on the financial situation. He was also interrupted when he showed that the change from the election of the international officers by referenda to the convention would be czarism.

For the first time in many years the progressives will be able to vote for a candidate who, in my opinion, is a progressive, at the election to be held in the same room on October 25th. For after the present secretary of finance has refused the nomination only Vanprati and Gralinger were left as nominees for the office. Vanprati, who seems to be a glutton for punishment, is a candidate for the Joint Advisory Board and the City Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity.

I believe the members cannot go wrong in voting for this candidate as he appears hard-working and sincere in his efforts, and a change from the old do-nothing style would be welcome since the trade is also entirely disorganized and the bosses are reaping a harvest.

—A TOBACCO WORKER.
New York City.

Small Models of Sacco-Vanzetti Urns Urged.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I have been reading the letters and articles pertaining to the Sacco and Vanzetti case. And having seen the urn which was in Union Square, I wonder if it would not be possible to reproduce it on a small scale, say about three inches over all, an exact model. It could be sold to the public and the proceeds divided equally between Mrs. Rosa Sacco, Vanzetti's sister, and the International Labor Defense. This urn would serve to keep the memory of the two murdered workers green in the hearts of all class-conscious workers all over the world.—B. J. Fanning, International Seamen's Club, New York City.

Wants to Live to See Bosses Go.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I am 81 years old and walk with crutches. I live in a hamlet called Davie. All the inhabitants are hard up and don't know why. I am hard up myself till my pullets bring me some income in the Fall. I got them from the Red Cross after the hurricane, but they did not provide me with any means to feed them till they lay.

I enclose a dollar but I just can't do more at present. I have spent many a dollar since 1865, but I only hope that I live a little longer so that I can see the Soviet Union. And maybe before I die the rest of the world will have been freed—Frank Voight, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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MANY WOUNDED AS WAR LORDS FIGHT SOUTH OF PEKING

Doubt Reports of Rout of Holong's Army

PEKING, Oct. 10.—Ten thousand Shansi troops are reported to have been killed, wounded or captured by Chang Tso-lin's troops in fighting south of Peking, according to statements issued from the headquarters of the Mukden war-lord. Statements issued by Chang Tso-lin are notorious for the unreliability and little credence is placed in the reports of the engagements with the Shansi troops.

According to Peking intelligence officers, Shansi prisoners state that Feng Yu-hsiang betrayed the Shansi drive on Peking. Feng Yu-hsiang has repeatedly betrayed his allies.

A stream of soldiers wounded at the front have been pouring into the city from the Hankow front.

* * *

Doubt Peasant Defeat.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.—Little credence is being placed in the reports concerning the alleged defeats of the revolutionary peasants' armies that have been appearing in the right wing papers of this city.

Reports published in local papers have stated that the peasant armies led by Ho-lung have sustained severe defeats.

MUSSOLINI HUGS NAPOLEON DREAM OF ASIAN EMPIRE

France Bars Duce's Way to Jugo-Slav Attack

PARIS, Oct., (By Mail). — The press-war that has broken out between Greece and Turkey is an ominous sign. The Turks are accusing the Greeks of having aided and abetted the band of conspirators under Haji Samy, which landed last month in Asia Minor from Samos with the intention of assassinating Mustapha Pasha Kemal.

Haji Samy was killed; a number of the others were captured. Their confessions, says the "Hakimiet-i-Milliet" (which is an official paper), establish definitely that they had been helped by the Greek general staff.

It is noticeable that the accusation is made not against the present government, but against the general staff. For the suggestion which underlies this is that, whereas the government has been adopting a correct, and even rather friendly, attitude towards Turkey, the army, under some other influence, is pursuing an entirely opposite policy.

Rome and Athens.

The other influence is, of course, fascist Italy. Relations between Rome and Athens, very close in the days of the Pangalos dictatorship, cooled sensibly when Pangalos fell. This summer, when M. Michalopunlas visited Rome, it was loudly trumpeted that they had again been firmly reestablished.

There was some basis for the claim: but less than M. Michalopunlas had hoped.

Italian support of the Pangalists has by no means stopped. It will not stop unless the present government in Athens will subordinate its policy completely to that of Rome. Otherwise we may look for a steady increase in Pangalist activities, and probably for a new coup d'état within the next few months.

Turkish Charges.

If the Turkish charges are well based; if the Greek general staff is really "in cahoots" with Turkish anti-Kemalists on the one side, and with the Italians on the other, then one must suspect that there is good chance of the coup succeeding.

If it does, Eastern Europe will be faced by an Italian dictatorship and a Greek dictatorship in active alliance; and with Bulgaria, in all probability, as a third member of the partnership.

Then the question which has already vexed many diplomatic minds will [illegible] itself in very serious fashion indeed.

What will be Mussolini's objective Anatolia or Albania? A war with Turkey or a war with Jugoslavia?

That is a question which it is exceedingly hard to answer. Military preparations give little clue. They are going on in Venezia Juliana, near the Jugoslav border. But they are also going on at Rhodes, which would be the jumping-off ground for an attack on Asia Minor.

Perhaps the odds are on Anatolia. For one thing, the risks would seem

(Continued on Page Two)

Coal and Iron Police Beat, Jail Four Strikers; Scabs Attack and Lose

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10. — The coal and iron police terror at Castleshannon mines of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company has reached the point where today Justice G. H. Beltzhoover of Castleshannon Borough is asking District Attorney Gardner of Allegheny County for protection for citizens of this borough against police violence. The immediate cause of the request was that four strikers and another youth were taken into company barracks, beaten and jailed. One is in the hospital seriously injured. At the Gallatin Pittsburgh Coal Company mine where the children's strike occurred, two armed scabs were wounded in a clash with strikers. Many witnesses, including business men, declare the scabs repeatedly provoked the strikers.

OPERATORS CHEAT MINERS AFFECTED BY STRIKE 'TRUCE'

Little Work Offered in Iowa; Retain Gunmen

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 10.—Reports are already coming to the Miners' Relief Conference here of cases in which operators, having agreed with the union officials of various districts to take the men back to work pending settlement of the strike, are breaking their promise to retain the Jacksonville scale during the truce.

In Iowa and the southwestern fields this is particularly true.

* * *

Left Striking Alone.

The only important soft coal fields in which the struggle officially continues are Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. In both places the diggers are faced with crippling injunctions and fast growing evictions of miners from their houses. Latest reports from Belmont county, where the fight in the Ohio Valley has been sharpest, and from the vicinity of Pittsburgh where the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. has been tearing the roofs off miners' shacks to force them to vacate, tell of a concerted campaign of the bosses to open the mines on a scab basis.

Defraud Iowa Miners.

But all is not smooth in Iowa in spite of the signing of the "Illinois agreement." The operators in the largest field in the state, in Appanoose county, have asked the authorities to retain the special deputies and police that were hired several weeks ago coincident with operator efforts to reopen mines non-union. The bosses have served notice that the Appanoose fields will remain closed in spite of the state-wide agreement signed by the Iowa Coal Operators' Assn.

A few small mines in the vicinity of Centerville, the county seat, are working for local markets; all the rest, involving one-third of the miners in District 13, remain sealed. The union has so far taken no action to deal with the Appanoose operators who have broken the discipline of their own organization because they say they cannot make enough profit paying $7.50 a day.

Lower Than Scale.

The agreement signed at Kansas City marks a pause in the lock-out in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. It is reported from there that while, in theory, the Jacksonville scale has been agreed to until April 1, there are some provisions which lower it.

The normal weekly schedule for the Illinois fields, the largest of all the soft coal districts, is 1,500,000 tons. Production is still far below this with not all mines working. The Chicago coal market has been cutting disastrous capers.

* * *

$30,000 A Day for Gunmen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10. — Approximately 4,000 coal and iron police and armed gunmen are employed by non-union coal companies in the Pittsburgh district for the purpose of fighting the United Mine Workers of America. They cost the companies $10 a day apiece in wages besides expenses. The payroll amounts to about $30,000 a day for wages alone.

* * *

Davis Expects Ohio Truce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (FP). — Information reaching the department of labor from the bituminous coal fields in Ohio, since the Illinois operators signed their agreement with the United Mine Workers, leads department officials to believe that the Ohio operators—or at least a considerable part of them—may soon follow suit.

A.F.L. DELEGATES QUARREL OVER "BOULDER DAM"

Divide Along Lines of Business Interests

BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 10.—The American Federation of Labor Convention has concurred in the belated proposal of its executives to hold a meeting of officials in Pittsburgh to discuss the miners' relief.

The convention, reaffirming the reactionary policies of its executive council, voted against a labor party.

In his speech, William Green, president, profiting from the disastrous experience of the locomotive engineers, warned against more labor banking. He also protested against the exploitation of Porto Rico.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10.—In addition to a report on the Mexican situation from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to its convention in session again here today after two days vacation in Southern California resorts, the principal thing before the convention is Boulder Dam.

The convention applauded mildly the decision of the executive council to approve of the Regional Confederation of Labor of Mexico, and delegates began to discuss the "important question" of the dam.

Follow Business Men.

The representatives of California and Arizona take the lead, California delegates echo the real estate propaganda of Southern California, which sees in irrigation from the dam waters and possibly cheaper power a certain rise in the values of land in Southern California, and corresponding profits for those who control the sale of that land.

"States Rights."

The Arizona delegates use the argument of the Arizona power companies, and argue state rights. Arizona they declare, should be compensated for the "damage" done "her" electrical power interests by competition with a government-owned power plant, auxiliary to the irrigation system. They want the state to build the dam—the state being more directly controlled by the power interests.

Neither side has any real arguments for the gain to labor. General construction workers, day laborers, most benefitted by the actual work of constructing the dam, have not been organized by the American Federation of Labor.

Speak In Pulpits.

On Sunday, after having "rested" and "recuperated" from the trip to Catalina Island, the "strenuous efforts" during the past week, 24 leading laborites mounted the pulpits in 24 local churches to treat the respective congregations to a combination of spiritual and temporal oratory.

There was no recurrence of last year's regrettable incident at Detroit when the "labor-preachers" found the church doors barred. Big business is immune from the organizing fever in this city, and has therefore no reason to interfere with the preaching program. Last night marked the convention celebration in the city, which culminated with a monster dance at some local dance hall. The entertainment program will continue on Wednesday with a joyride in automobiles and with a visit to some of the leading cinema-studios in Holly-

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES ARE PLACED IN RACE

Party Addresses S. P.; Agrees to Panken

Nomination of Workers (Communist) Party candidates in ten districts, adoption of a city program, and the sending of a letter to the socialist party proposing a United Labor Ticket featured the nomination convention of the Party held yesterday at the New York district headquarters at 108 East 14th St.

The letter to the socialist party urges that the two organizations together with union organizations nominate a candidate against Judge Otto Rosalsky, notorious labor-baiting judge. It also proposes that Judge Jacob Panken who is running for reelection be a candidate on the United Labor ticket.

List of Candidates.

The candidates nominated are: Assembly, Manhattan, 6th district, Charles Krumbein; 8th district, Wil-

(Continued on Page Five)

Hundreds of Meetings Held by Workers Party Will Celebrate Nov. 7

One hundred mass meetings are being arranged in District Nine, the Minnesota District of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Every city and town in the entire district and many farming centers will be covered by a battery of speakers during the week of November 7 celebrations. From New York, Benjamin Gitlow is coming to Minnesota to cover meetings in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Wisconsin, and in cities on the Iron Range. Other speakers and a detailed list of meetings, halls and dates, will be announced later.

While other districts of the Workers Party are not attempting quite as many meetings as the Minnesota District, a couple of hundred additional meetings will be held thruout the country. Workers should watch the columns of this paper for an announcement of time and place of meetings in their city and all districts should immediately forward time and place and list of speakers for all meetings arranged to the National Propaganda Department so that proper announcement can be made in the press.

COURT DECLARES LEASE OF TEAPOT DOME FRAUDULENT

Trial of Sinclair and Fall on Monday

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—After more than three years, the lease by which officials in the Harding cabinet turned over the rich Teapot Dome oil reserves to Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, has been declared "fraudulent" and has been cancelled.

The stench of the scandal was so strong that even the United States Supreme Court in its lengthy decision yesterday unanimously declared that the lease "was shot thru with fraud" and "tainted with corruption." Justice Butler, who read the decision declared that all circumstances "point to a fraudulent conspiracy."

Aids Imperialist Navy.

The decision means that the rich oil reserve out of which Sinclair had hoped to make $100,000,000 will revert to the navy department to be used to promote American militarism. If the gigantic fraud, in which a number of cabinet officers were concerned, had not involved the question of naval oil supply, it is doubtful if Albert F. Fall, former secretary of interior, would have been gently censured in the decision as a "faithless public officer."

Referring to the $230,500 in Liberty Bonds that were given by Sinclair to Fall, Justice Butler said, "the clandestine and unexplainable acquisition of these bonds by Fall confirms the belief, generated by other circumstances in the case that he was a faithless public officer There is nothing in the record tha tends to mitigate the sinister significance attaching to that enrichment.'

Fall-Sinclair Trial Monday.

Fall and Sinclair will both go on trial Monday charged with conspiracy to defraud the government.

Reimbursement Denied.

In its decision the supreme court held that the Mammoth Oil Company (Sinclair's) was not entitled to reimbursement for expenditures on the reserve. Sinclair won a temporary victory in the district court in Wyoming when Judge Blake Kennedy upheld the lease. The government appealed and the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis reversed the lower court. The supreme court upheld the circuit court and ordered the return of the reserve to the government.

Paris Demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti Despite the Government

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Thousands of French workers paraded before the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti on the outskirts of Paris this afternoon in silent tribute to the two murdered workers. The masks were fastened with black and red drapery on a special stand erected at St. Ouen Cemetery.

The demonstration was held in spite of the French government which had attempted to forestall it by routing Miss Vanzetti's special car, containing the ashes of the two workers around Paris to Mondane on the Italian border.

Authorities In Border States Assist Gomez

Adolpho de la Huerta

Chief of a reactionary revolt in Mexico when Obregon was president, De la Huerta, now in Los Angeles, has announced that all of his white terrorist crew that escaped into U. S. will try to unite with Wall Street's man, Gomez, now leading another attempt. De la Huerta's brother has recently been killed while at the head of a band of marauders in northern Mexico.

Gold-Hyman Libel Case Is Resumed; Will Call Sigman

The criminal libel case against Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union Joint Board, and the editors of The FREIHEIT and Unity is docketed for resumption before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky in the 57th St. court at 11 a. m. today.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who accuses the defendants of libeling him and his wife, will be cross-examined by Joseph R. Brodsky and Louis B. Boudin, counsel for the defense.

* * *

To Continue Defense Fight.

Representatives of more than 90 labor organizations attended a conference of the Joint Defense Committee of the Cloakmakers', Furriers' and Dress Makers' Unions at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Sunday.

To continue the fight for the relief and defense of the needle trades workers the delegates voted to sell $200 worth of tickets for a bazaar that will be held December 25th to January 2nd. The place will be announced later.

The conference was addressed by L. Landy, manager of the Joint Defense Committee. He pointed out that during the eight months of its existence the committee has raised $111,-[illegible]0, of which $91,619 has been used for defense and relief.

Hyman and Shapiro Speak.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, and I. Shapiro addressed the delegates. Shapiro warned the workers' representatives that they should prepare for new frame-ups by the right wing.

NEWS IN BRIEF

No Fuel, No Profits

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10. — Conservation of fuel was advocated by O. P. Hood, chief of the technologic branch of the U. S. Bureau of Mines at the convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers this afternoon.

No other country has a more bountiful supply of fuel, he declared, but these is evidence that "even big figures have an end." He said that since January 1, 1922, about one-third of the nine billion barrels of petroleum then estimated to be in the ground in the United States had been removed, and consequently "we are about half through our original inheritance."

* * *

Pirated Ships Worth Millions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. — The supreme court today continued until March 5th next hearing of a dozen cases involving claims of German ship companies for about $100,000,000 on account of merchant ships seized during the war by the United States. Continuance was granted on request of the ship companies, pending action by congress to dispose of alien property matters.

LET COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS GO ACROSS BORDER IN ARMED BANDS

Three Groups, Many Rifles, Known To Be on Way to Attack Nueva Laredo

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 10.—Interest shifted away from the fate of General Gomez, who is evidently a fugitive in Vera Cruz, with his army either surrounded or nearly so, to the activities along the American-Mexican border. Open and notorious smuggling of arms in large quantities is going on, for the use of reactionary bands to be recruited on Mexican soil, or made up of "refugees," that is, former oppressors of the Mexican peasants and workers who have been driven from the country and have been waiting in Texas and Arizona towns for a chance to return.

Three separate columns of reactionary troops, reported to have been recruited on the American side, are planning to attack Nueva Laredo within the next 36 hours, according to word received by the Mexican consul at Laredo, Texas.

Serious disappointment was observed among the impending attackers late last night when it was learned that General Enrique Torres, staunch Calles supporter and one of the most prominent generals in the Mexican army, took over command of the federal garrison there. He replaces General Gonzales, considered an anti-Calles sympathizer. Nueva Laredo, with Juarez, is one of the most strategic border cities and frequently changed hands in revolutions of the past. In possession of Nueva Laredo, the counter-revolutionists would be in control of the most important point of entry from the United States, thus opening the way to arms and munitions from the U. S. A.

General Gonzales, the former commander of the Garrison, attended a meeting of the counter-revolutionary Junta held at Laredo last night. It is reported that he will lead one of the columns against Nueva Laredo. Truck loads of arms and munitions were reported to have been sent to the border from San Antonio.

Police Assist Gomez.

It is remembered here that General de la Huerta, shot in battle a few days ago, led his little army of mercenaries out of the United States into Mexico without any opposition at all from the American border patrol, always anxious to suppress any support for Calles.

The police departments of border towns are reported warning all Calles sympathizers that no "spying" on the movements of the Gomez-de la Huerta clique will be tolerated, and that any attempt to find out what they are about will be considered unwarranted assumption of the privileges of police officers, and punished as such.

Mexican federal troops are rapidly closing in on General Gomez, counter-revolutionary leader, and his defeat is expected within three or four days. Gomez has about 1,000 men at a ranch 100 miles from the city of Vera Cruz, the dispatch said. There are 10,000 loyal federal troops in the state of Vera Cruz and 5,000 reinforcements are being rushed in, it was said at the war department today.

* * *

Take Over Some Property.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10.—Property estimated at 10,000,000 pesos (approximately $5,000,000) will be seized by the federal government to pay the cost of the military campaign against the Gomez-Almada rebels, it was announced today at the attorney general's office.

Among the rebel leaders whose property will be confiscated are Arnulfo Gomez, Gen. Ignacio Almada, Gen. Viscarra, Gen. Fontes and F. Solis.

It was officially announced that civil suits will be brought against those accused of responsibility for the uprising as part of the campaign to force the accused reactionaries to defray the cost of the suppression of the revolt and to reimburse persons that sustained losses through the insurrection.

Instructions have been sent to the state legal authorities throughout the republic to begin proceedings against local insurrectionary leaders at once.

Abel Rodriguez, newly appointed governor of the state of Vera Cruz, has gone from the city of Vera Cruz to the capital, Jalapa, to take up his duties. He was accompanied by a group of federal congressmen, headed by Jose Del Carmen Lopez. They will

(Continued on Page Two)

"MEXICAN LABOR GOOD BOYS LIKE US,"—MATT WOLL

"Didn't Attempt Labor Govt.," Report States

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10. — "Since they have not established any labor government, nor attempted, as was charged, to establish an army of the workers and peasants of Mexico, the Regional Federation of Labor of Mexico is all right, and deserves the support of the American Federation of Labor" — that, in substance, is the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. L. on Mexican affairs, delivered today to the convention.

The report is the result of a so-called investigation conducted largely by Vice President Matthew Woll and his aides, during the year passed since the last convention. It is officially the work of the Executive Council, however, and was read to the convention by President Wm. Green.

"Not Socialistic."

The report declares the Regional Federation of Labor of Mexico was

(Continued on Page Two)

COSGRAVE FORCES HAVE SLIM LEAD IN DAIL EIREANN

Larkin, Communist, May Not Be Seated

DULBIN, Oct. 10.—The new Dail Eireann, in which the Cosgrave government has a majority of six seats, will hold its first meeting tomorrow, and the whole country is eagerly awaiting developments.

A new government will be formed by President William T. Cosgrave. The suggestion had been made that Eamonn De Valera, leader of the republicans, be allowed to form a ministry to put into operation the pledges he has been making to the Irish people during his long public career, but Cosgrave vetoed it.

The president will have the support of the farmer party, the independent members of the Dail, and the government party during the next session of the national legislature.

Labor Party and Government.

Rumors that the Labor Party under the leadership of Thomas Johnson will support the government in critical situations are not confirmed tho there is no doubt but Johnson would like to arrive at a working arrangement with Cosgrave.

The election of Jim Larkin, formerly general secretary of the Transport Workers' Union introduces a new element into the situation.

Waged Campaign As Communist.

Larkin represented himself to the voters as a Communist and attacked the right wing leaders of the Labor Party as enemies of the workers. The defeat of Thomas Johnson and William O'Brien, leaders of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress, respectively, is a defeat for the right wing in the Irish labor movement. Whether Larkin will be allowed to take his seat because of an experience with the bankruptcy court is open to question.

LET COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS GO ACROSS BORDER IN ARMED BANDS

(Continued from Page One)

attempt to reorganize the bankrupt state government.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, choice of President Calles for president of Mexico in the forthcoming general election, is on his way to Cajeme, Sonora, his home town.

Before his departure Gen. Obregon said he would return to Mexico City later on and would have sensational revelations to make concerning the present uprising.

More Federal Troops.

General Jose Gonzalo Escobar, commanding the federal expeditionary force in the state of Vera Cruz, today called for ten thousand additional men for his campaign against the counter-revolutionary elements under General Arnulfo R. Gomez and Hector Almada. These soldiers have been ordered from the state of Sonora, where they have been fighting against the Yaqui Indians.

According to presidential headquarters, General Escobar will launch his offensive with not less than twenty thousand men.

* * *

Yaquis Quiet.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 10. — Ten thousand Yaqui Indian tribesmen scattered throughout Sonora held the spotlight in the Mexican revolution today, with the events following the killing of Alfonso De La Huerta, rebel leader, tentatively obscuring the future plan of Mexican federal forces.

General Pablo Macias, Sonora division commander, with his aides has Sonora federal forces ready for an immediate campaign against "subsequent outbreaks."

"We await advices here before proceeding, but are confident that the Yaqui difficulty has been disposed of," Macias said. "The surrender of Chief Louis Matuz with four hundred Yaquis is significant."

American mining men returning from Southern Sonora, however, expressed doubt concerning the reported surrender, explaining the move was probably one to disrupt the concentration of Indian masses.

* * *

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10. — President Calles today placed 20,000 men at the disposition of General Jose Gonzalo Escobar, commander of the federal forces in Vera Cruz.

The president's action was accepted as official notice that the Calles government will strain every resource to punish General Gomez as his fellow-leader, General Francisco Serrano, already has been punished—death before a firing squad.

General Escobar ranks with secretary of war Joaquin Amaro as one of the most successful federal leaders in dealing with outbreaks, months ago, of Catholic bands in north central Mexico challenged the authority of the government, it was Escobar who was made military commander of the troubled zone and who put down the uprising.

Emphatic evidence of Escobar's activities were seen tonight in private advices from Vera Cruz reporting the execution of General Paulino Fontes and fifteen followers. Fontes was a financier who served as a federal official under President Carranza.

General Escobar is reported to be operating against Gomez southeast of Perote in Vera Cruz state. The rebel leader assembled his original force at Perote, from which he broadcast his radio message to the Mexican people and the world. Escobar is a thorough worker, and is expected to delay his campaign of extermination against the rebels until he has all his men and material in complete readiness.

* * *

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 10. — Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, revolt leader, is being besieged by 15,000 federal troops not far from the city of Vera Cruz, according to dispatches from Mexico City today. The government says it has 10,000 men at the heels of the counter-revolutionary forces and announced that an additional 5,000 men were being sent as reinforcements.

A bridge on the Mexican National Railways that connects the border with Mexico City was burned at Rodriguez station, twelve miles south of Nuevo Laredo, late last night. Fifty federal soldiers from the Nuevo Laredo garrison have been sent to the scene.

The Mexico City train was held up by the fire. Passengers were reported safe and it was expected they would be brought here by automobile. The bridge is said to have been burned by a group of counter-revolutionists supporting Gen. Gomez.

Military observers believe that should President Calles be threatened in Mexico City Obregon will be in a position to lead a strong force from the northwest to his defense.

A dispatch from Matamoras, just below Brownsville, Texas, said Capt. M. L. Salandana, commander of the Matamoras garrison, had been arrested.

Reports of other minor disturbances in the republic were received during the day but none was regarded as important. Reactionary elements were apparently awaiting the outcome of Gen. Gomez's campaign in Vera Cruz.

A report was received in counter-revolutionary quarters that Gen. Paulino Fontez, former director of the Mexican National Railways, had been executed with fifteen of his men near Jalapa, the capital of the state of Vera Cruz. This report could not be confirmed.

Many statements being issued by counter-revolutionary leaders are regarded as overoptimistic, merely put out to encourage the reactionary elements and hold them in line for the possible success of Gomez when the revolt would assume a new and more threatening aspect for the Calles government.

LONDON, Oct. 10. — All metal-bombing planes are being put into the service of imperialist Britain after a series of extended trials. New bombing planes are being developed with a view to a possible attack against the Soviet Union.

Professional Militarist for Professional Sport

The world series since recent bribery scandals is in such a state that Admiral Plunkett, U. S. Navy feels it possible to throw the first ball at the opening game.

THE WORKING WOMAN UNDER CAPITALISM

By OLGA GOLD.

THE insidious, poisonous propaganda slogan "Woman's Place Is In the Home" which as an outcome of the growth of private property was accepted willingly or unwillingly by men and women regardless of class relationship. The conception that woman belongs in the home succeeded in isolating woman from the rest of the world.

Decades passed in which she did not strive to take interest in anything outside the small world within her four walls. The kitchen and the pantry, the nursery and the market-place bounded the limits of her sphere. This was truly an obstacle to her mental development.

Women Use Machinery.

But history is not static. With the development of industry, the simplification of the technique of production, the value of the hand-tool worker (skilled) decreased to a great degree.

The new economic situation of the working class forced the woman into industry. As a result almost one-third of the total workers engaged at present in industry are women. But there are still obstacles which prevent her from understanding her social position—her role in present-day society. In order to enable her to realize this and to improve her condition she must take an active part in the labor movement and fight side by side with her fellow-worker, the man, against the common enemy, capitalism. Chief among these obstacles is the marriage problem. Although marriage must be denied to many women, and even married women do not find adequate provision in their marriages, the illusion still exists among women, especially among girls, that they will soon be married and will then be provided with all necessities and will no longer have to work.

Marriage No Solution.

As a matter of fact, marriage does by no means eliminate work for these women, but generally doubles the burden.

Many are forced to go back to their trade soon after. A second type take work home preferring to do this because it permits them to attend their domestic duties more or less and to watch the children, since homework does not entail beginning and stopping at definite hours. This makes them unwillingly strike-breakers at times, and enemies of the unionization and organization of the workers. A third type, the most extremely backward, comes from the ranks of women who have been deserted by their husbands. They are the victims, usually, not of unfaithfulness, but of the inability of workingmen to provide for fitting homes. This third type of woman cannot realize that it is not her husband who is to blame but the impossible exploitation which he has to face. According to her limited understanding, it is shameful to go back to work, and she chooses the more shameful, harmful way of prostitution. Among the workingmen, there are those who will cause her to sink so low for reasons which must be analyzed. The miserably paid worker cannot afford marriage, and is therefore forced to seek in these devious ways the satisfaction of his sexual life.

Capitalists Use Them.

The capitalist class uses all kinds of methods in order to make the working class women better tools and more effective enemies to their own class. They teach the women that they must impress and inspire their brothers, their husbands, their sweethearts, to murder their fellow-workers during the war. They teach them songs of patriotism, "You Know I Love You, But I Want You To Go" and such like. They dress them in men's clothing, employing them in various jobs throughout the war period, all to further encourage and enable the men to carry on the needless destruction and butchery of the flower, the youth of the masses of workers.

Women Should Oppose War.

In what does the working class benefit from imperialist war that so many millions of lives should be wantonly destroyed? Whom are we, the workers, defending, and why are we fighting the millions of our own class mobilized against us in the armies of other nations, victims as we are of the sinister powers that pull the strings of war?

In the World War ten million were killed and fifty million crippled and made invalid. All this horrible slaughter to increase the profits of the Wall Streets of the imperialistic nations! The workers returning from home were faced with the threatening shadow of increasing and overwhelming unemployment. A friend of mine with the reassuring, falsely affectionate promise of his boss that "Don't worry Mike, your job will be waiting for you when you come back," returns to find his job filled by someone else.

We, the working class women, must fight with all our strength against capitalist war and the evil, subtle propaganda of the ruling class. Our answer must be: Down With Needless Destruction and Capitalistic War! Down With Brutal Injustice Against Human Beings! The Only War That Should Be Supported and Inspired Is the Class War!

In order to improve our condition and do away with present brutal injustice we must take an active part in the labor movement side by side with the men and fight the common enemy, capitalism.

Rich Youth Appeals Rape Charge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. — The supreme court today refused to grant a motion by counsel for Arthur Rich, son of a wealthy Battle Creek manufacturer, for postponement of consideration of his application for review of his conviction on a charge of attacking a girl. It is expected that the court will consider the petition this week.

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PROFESSIONAL STOOL PIGEON AND FRAME-UP ARTIST ARRESTED BUSH

By F. W. HARMS.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10. — The main talk of the day is about the glaring headlines on the front pages of the local press, announcing that a "Communist Agitator" has been "Seized" at the American Federation of Labor convention. It is of interest to note that, altho the arrest of Sidney Bush took place on Tuesday evening, 5 p. m., that not a word of it appeared in the press until Thursday morning, but then it occupied all the front pages. The reason for this delay is obvious. Secretary of Labor, Davis, made his red baiting talk on Tuesday afternoon, just prior to the arrest, and it is obvious that the publication of the arrest was postponed in order to clear Davis from any connection therewith. It is, however, just as obvious that the police took their cue, thru Green, from the inflammatory remarks of Secretary Davis.

Old Stool Pigeons.

Sidney Bush was arrested by William F. Hynes, head of the police intelligence department. Readers of the DAILY WORKER may be interested to learn that William F. Hynes at one time, for a period of six months during 1923, tried to pass himself off as a Communist. But a Party member, Gorman, met Hynes in San Pedro in a barber shop. "Comrade Hynes" had been careless with his coat, which was hanging on a peg in such a way that Gorman could detect a shiny piece of metal beneath the coat-lapel. Closer investigation proved this to be a police badge.

"Comrade Hynes," abandoned his role as a Communist and has since functioned openly as the leader and instigator of all raids and arrests against the Party and its members in Los Angeles.

Invaded Council.

An embarrassing situation occurred some time ago during the Sacco and Vanzetti campaign, when Hynes carried his gum-shoeing activity to the floor of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Left wing delegates were to introduce resolutions in behalf of the now murdered class victims. Hynes, acting as provocator, was challenged by Charles Fieder, business agent of the electricians' union, and after a short consultation the chairman ordered Hynes to leave the hall immediately, which our hero did.

This, of course was a regrettable misunderstanding, but it is evident that the necessary explanations have been made, for Hynes is now strutting the A. F. of L. convention floor all day long, and is not in the slightest way disturbed.

A. F. OF L. DELEGATES QUARREL OVER BOULDER DAM; FOLLOW LEAD OF BUSINESS MEN

(Continued from Page One)

wood. In the meantime a good time is being had by everybody at the Hotel Alexandria, where labor leaders enjoy themselves while being served by non-union help. All those eligible worthies who had hoped to be present at this convention, but failed "to make the grade" will therefore have ample reason to indulge in self-pity.

Boycott List.

Other business which has been conducted is the report of the committee on boycott. Various manufacturing firms of sporting and textile goods were placed on the list as being "unfair to organized labor" and to "notify the respective state labor bodies of this action."

It is noteworthy that there is no discussion from the floor on any of the committee reports. Such a thing as minority reports of committee men is foreign to the procedure and is not contained in the vocabulary of the convention. The concurrance with a report or recommendation is a mere mechanical process. Two outstanding measures to be dealt with as yet are a resolution denouncing the anomalous use of the Sherman anti-Trust law and a repeal thereof, and a resolution advocating the institution of a five day week. The resolution dealing with the former was introduced by the Seaman's delegation and curiously coincides with the wishes of the Secretary of Labor as voiced in his address on Tuesday. Davis frankly advocated removal of the anti-trust measure as a conducive step for big business mergers. We will not say that the resolution advocating the repeal of the anti-trust law was in connivance with the secretary's wishes, but nevertheless can not help to point out the remarkable coinciding aim.

For Next Convention.

A delegate from Columbus, Ohio, rendered a heart wrenching story of the wonderful accommodation capacity and central location of his city, which, he claimed should entitle it to the next year's convention of the A. F. of L. He however antagonized the native spirit and pride of an Indiana delegate by calling his city the birthplace of the A. F. of L. Indiana claimed priority in this matter and secretary Morrison was finally called upon to settle the argument by showing that, altho the A. F. of L. had been formed in 1881 at Terre Haute, Indiana, that nevertheless the child was not baptized until the convention at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, at which time the name, "American Federation of Labor" was bestowed.

The delegation from the miners' union is still conspicuous by its absence. The same is true of "fellow-workers" Sigman and Schlossberg.

Adopt Union Label Resolution.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10. (FP).— Organized workers are urged by an American Federation of Labor resolution adopted at the Los Angeles convention Oct. 7, to buy only unionmade goods, so far as practicable.

The delicate issue raised by the Missouri State Federation of Labor regarding the right of firms to use the union label unless they are union in all departments was left in the air by the recommendation of the label committee that the interested unions enter a conference. The committee stated that to forbid a label to a manufacturer whose plant is less than 100 per cent union would infringe on the label rights of the international unions. The issue has been pushed to the front on many occasions because of the practise of one of the printing trades unions of permitting its label to plants unfair to other unions and because of the same situation in other trades.

Ask Help.

The request of the bakers' union of the hosiery workers and of the tailors for organization influence in their behalf was granted. The request of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor for a full time organizer the coming year was referred to the executive council. The following firms were put on the unfair list at the request of unions with whom they are in dispute:

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Real Silk Hosiery Co., Julius Kayser Co., Strutwear Hosiery Co., National Wooden Mills, H. Wetter Mfg. Co. (stoves), Estate Stove Co., and the makers of the Louisville Slugger baseball bats.

Wharton May Make Executive Council.

It is a prevalent rumor that Pres. A. O. Wharton, International Association of Machinists and former member of the U. S. rail labor board, will be the new face on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. It is believed that 1st Vice President James Duncan is too old and too seriously ill to seek reelection. President Green and the rest of the official family are practically certain of reelection.

Convention Happy.

Cheers came from the delegates as an organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union announced that the scab bar at the rear of the convention hall had at last been unionized.

On the other hand, as Vice President Frank Duffy of the federation humorously complained, the din of a scab riveter on a scab construction project just across the street nearly drowned out the flow of oratory.

Mussolini Hugs Grand Dream of Asian Empire

(Continued from Page One)

smaller; and Mussolini, for all his tall-talk, likes to risk as little as possible in all his ventures.

A war with Jugoslavia might very easily extend itself into a war with France; and few level-headed people would back Italy to win out in such an undertaking.

For another thing, the fascist government is, apart from Turkey, devoting an amazing amount of attention to the East; is, apparently, dreaming a Napoleonic dream of a new Eastern empire. The idea of succeeding France as mandatory of Syria has by no means been abandoned. The new foothold in the Yemen is thought of as the prelude to the ultimate acquisition of all Arabia. Fascist propaganda is intense in Egypt and in Persia.

Balkan War Possible.

All these indications suggest the Anatolian rather than the Balkan adventure; and indicate that Turkish anxiety is exceedingly well-founded.

But, on the other hand, the Albanian situation has already got to such a point that a Balkan war might, as it were, make itself.

The present situation is scarcely a stable one or possible to be stabilized. Italy must either relax or increase her hold. The first she is scarcely likely to do. The second would lead swiftly to conflict with Serbia.

On the whole, the balance of probabilities is an even one; the question is not answerable with any certainty.

But what is certain is that the coming twelve months hold a very grave menace of war in one or other east Mediterranean area: and that such a war might bring consequences in its train which no wise person would even begin to venture to foretell.

Has Half Interest in Five Million Dollars

Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt was never a child slave. She didn't have to be. Her father, Cornelius Vanderbilt and his friends, profited by child labor at times, and left Gloria and her sister Cathleen $5,000,000. Guardians are suing Chauncy M. Depew and Mrs. Alice C. Vanderbilt for an accounting of their trusteeship of the money.

Mexican Labor Gets Praise for "Moderation"

(Continued from Page One)

not in control of the Mexican government, "which is not even a labor government" and that it was "advancing from a Socialistic position to one similar to that of the American Federation of Labor." Therefore, the Executive Council argues, "the Regional Federation of Mexico can be supported by the American Federation of Labor."

Says Worker Army Planned.

The report cites a purported pact between "Comrade Plutarco Elias Calles" and the secretary of the Mexican Labor Federation.

Among the other promises, the incoming president is alleged to have agreed "to dissolve gradually the national army within one year after having taken possession of the presidency, and replace it by battalions of labor syndicates belonging to the Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Federation of Labor)."

Attacks Workers.

However, the "labor battalions" never were organized, the report continues with undisguised satisfaction, and the government of Mexico is not a "socialist government, not even a labor government."

Tracing the labor movement in the southern republic, the report recites the overthrow of the Carranza government in May, 1920, and the name of Adolfo de la Huerta as provisional president. In the election immediately following Obregon was elected president to fill the next constitutional term that began Dec. 1, 1920.

"It is said that an understanding was reached that General Plutarco E. Calles should succeed Obregon as president, and that Obregon should return to that office in 1928," the executive council reports. "De la Huerta is said to have developed an unexpected popularity, which Calles was unpopular with the army, without which the chances of success were negligible."

Jeer At Mexican Politics.

The general tenor of the report, altho in some parts formally friendly to the present government of Mexico apes the ordinary "comic supplement" attitude of the American press, in regarding Mexican politics as a joke, and the rival parties as merely rival military leaders.

"De la Huerta started a rebellion against Obregon," the report continues. "This rebellion was opposed by General Calles, who espoused and most enthusiastically advocated the cause of the agrarians. He likewise cultivated the friendly and sympathetic attitude of the Mexican Federation of Labor. Because of the support of Obregon, who had the backing of the majority of the army and the Mexican Federation of Labor, General Calles was elected president to succeed Obregon.

Calles Agreement.

"While the majority of the army voted for Calles in his election, it is said that during his visit abroad a deputation of army officers called on Obregon and declared they would not allow Calles to take the president's chair.

"In the meantime, Louis Morones, secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor, was shot and wounded during a session of the chamber of deputies by ex-Governor Jose M. Sanchez.

"It is stated that Obregon had great difficulty in persuading the generals of the army to support Calles. They hated him, and Calles was said to have been suspicious of them, fearing they would later turn against him. It is said that because of this fear of the army General Calles, two days before he was inaugurated as president of Mexico, entered into an agreement with Luis Morones, to establish labor battalions and dissolve the regular army.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

PREDICTS BRITAIN, USSR, WILL RENEW RELATIONS SOON

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Declaring that the break with the Soviet Union by Great Britain is "regrettable from the trade point of view," Reginald McKenna, former British chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech here today before the Canadian Club, said that resumption of business dealings is a possibility in the very near future.

"Premier Baldwin," McKenna continued, "has more than once expressed the hope that the trade connection will be resumed and extended. If this happens, and my personal opinion is that it is a certainty, political relations will be renewed, even in a limited form.

McKenna's speech reflects the attitude of certain business interests which have been severely hit by the government's action in severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, as a result of which the U. S. S. R. declared a boycott against Great Britain.

The Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union has stated on a number of occasions that trade relations with England is unthinkable unless diplomatic relations are resumed, and Soviet representatives are given immunity.

Rum Ships Legal Rights Cut.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. — The supreme court today held that a rum running ship becomes subject to seizure under customs laws as soon as it arrives within the three mile limit and does not necessarily have to pass the customs barrier. The court's action was taken in refusing to review a lower court decision upon application of Fred W. Smith, owner of the schooner J. Duffy, seized December 20, 1924, in Long Island Sound, with liquor aboard.

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American Finns Working Karelian Homesteads

(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence.)

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

As you ride along the seemingly endless miles of the Murmansk railroad through Soviet Karelia, a constantly repeated sight is that of little log cabins—all very new—their peeled logs glaring very raw against the green of the surrounding forest—set usually on the shore of some lake and set in the midst of a little clearing from which all the stumps and stones are far from being removed. Walking along the narrow forest roads—mere trails most of them and impassable for any wheeled vehicles—one gets a better close-up view. "Kolonizatori," your Russian fellow-traveller will tell you, adding that all this new building activity is one year old, or at most maybe two. An American Communist need not be at all surprised to hear himself called by name and addressed in as flawless an English as anyone could expect to hear in Minnesota or southern Illinois.

The mystery of English-as-she-is-spoke in the backwoods of Karelia is easily cleared up. Here live a large number of Finnish families who have taken up homesteads in the "land of forest, stone and waters," after having spent twenty years in some cases working in the mines, factories and forests for the American capitalist class. Not far from Kiwatch, the name of the railway station about 40 miles from the capital, which serves both the famous waterfall by that name and the great new power project "Kondostroi," you will find the new log homes of at least a score of these families. Aalto, Lehti, Tenhunen — Anderson, Jansen, Blum—Swede Finns, American Finns and just plain Finns—they are carving new homes and new farms out of the Karelian wilderness.

It is something like the American homesteading which up to 1890 was so largely instrumental in settling our west. But there are important differences. In America the settler made a sort of bet with the government that he could stick it out the required number of years, the government's local agent often being interested in seeing the settler lose the bet so that some henchman might jump the land and get the benefit of all the back-breaking work that had been put in. In any event most of the profit went to the railroad monopolists and land speculators, with the farmer who did all the work on the losing end, the government as a matter of course aiding in the fleecing process.

Here in Soviet Karelia, however, the settler is sure of the benevolent protection of the government at all times. The government is a workers' and peasants' govrnment, administering a country rich in natural resources and poor in human labor power. So settlers are given free transportation from any part of the Soviet Union, helped to locate from six to ten dessiatins of land, given from 200 to 400 roubles to help them build their house, freed from taxation for ten years—including the lumber tax of 22.40 roubles per thousand which is the chief source of state revenue, and guarantees a special settlers' reduction of 75 per cent on all railroad charges, freight or passenger. Hundreds of pure-bred horses and cows are imported and given to the settlers on three years' credit. Agricultural stations, etc., help him adapt himself to the new and strange conditions. Work aplenty there always is for everyone in the woods, the wages plus the government loans (without interest) thus giving the necessary amount of ready cash for want of which the old American homesteader was often forced to give up.

"Artels" Specially Encouraged.

The homesteaders settle either individually or in organized "artels." The latter form of co-operative enterprise is of course given special support by the government—additional land, extra allowances, etc. It is made easy for them to get a tractor, for instance, and machinery, and easy also to run it, they have the privilege of buying kerosene at half price when intended for tractor use. A visit was made to one such artel of seven families who have settled some 60 acres on the shores of Lake Kaulo. They have an option on as much more land as they want to work, but for the time being they have their hands full. In order to utilize the best of the land, along the lake, they are digging a drainage ditch 1250 metres in length and over three metres deep. Their former training as coal miners is standing these workers in mighty good stead now. They are paying themselves wages, as for common labor, and the government is subsidizing them, in cash, to the extent of 60 per cent of the cost of the project.

The artel is democratically managed, of course, with an elected chairman who enjoys considerable foremanship authority. Certain lines of work are credited as being done for the artel—hay, grain, lumber, ditch and well-digging, etc.—while each family does it's own washing, works its own little garden, builds its own house, etc. A minimum number of days must be put in for the artel, all in excess over this number being paid in cash out of the artel income.

It must not be forgotten, however, that this is a hard life in a hard country. Before the fields are readily useable they have to be cleared of timber, grubbed of stumps and rocks, drained of excess water. Before they could even get to their land they had to build a corduroy road through several versts of forests. These hardy ex-miners are up at five, at work from seven until five, and glad to go to bed at 8 or 9. And this is the program seven days a week—except only May 1st, Nov. 7, and Jan. 23. The artel is 100 per cent "party" and the easy-going Russian system of keeping both religious and revolutionary holidays does not go here. Our visit was made a festive occasion seemingly, most of the artel "taking a day off" to pick many bushels of little red berries which keep without fermenting all through the winter. There are unlimited quantities of blue-berries (huckleberries) also but they have to be used up right away. That's all right tho, these Finnish housewives have not forgotten how to bake real American pie. The picking of the winter's supply of berries was looked upon as a vast dissipation—but it was "the first time this year we knocked off," as our host put it. "Last year," he continued, "we went fishing one day, but we didn't catch much anyway. So we have decided to rest the lake for a couple of years."

There are about half a dozen young folks going to high school in Petrosavodsk, the capital, some fifty miles away. They live in town all winter, only coming home for the two long vacation periods at Christmas and Easter. They are all Komsomol members in town and consciously keep up their knowledge of the English language by reading and talking among themselves. All were born in America. They have read at least twice over all the English books available either at home or in the Petrasavodsk libraries, so it might be interesting for some American Komsomols to get into communication with them and possibly send them old books. The address is a long one: "Autonomous Karelian Socialist Soviet Republic, U. S. S. R., Petrosavodski Uyezd, Kondopora, Barracks 142, for Kaulo Ozera, Aalto's young folks." The answer may take its time about coming but come it will.

In spite of the many hardships and discomforts this group of hardened Finnish-American workers are radiantly hopeful for the future. If some of them have regrets at having left America this is never because of any longing for possible comforts left behind but solely because they realize through reading their "Tyomies, Toveri, Eteenpain" and other American Finnish papers that Communist activity in the American class struggle would call upon them for harder direct revolutionary fighting against the capitalist world foe than is their lot out on the homestead.

"We like it here," said one of them who had been very active in the American trade unions in his day, "We hope we can stay here always, but we guess maybe it will not be long before we will have to take our guns in our hands and defend our big homestead, the U. S. S. R., from the British and Finnish white guards. But just let them come! We know these woods and they'll have to go

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NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

Large Floating Dock Under Construction.

A large ferro-concrete floating dock to be used for the repair of ships is now under construction in the Leningrad ferro-concrete shipyard. When completed this dock will be the largest of its kind in the world.

Autumn Sowing in the Ukraine.

Autumn sowing is now in full swing over the whole of the Ukraine. In a number of districts the sowing is already finished. This year much has been achieved in the way of substituting sorted seeds for unsorted. Four million poods of selected seeds of winter wheat and rye have been appropriated for distribution among the farmers of which at the present time 2,500,000 poods have been already distributed. The area sown with selected seeds in the Ukraine will be increased this year by 300,000 to 400,000 dessiatins. (Dessiatin—2 acres.) The Commissariat for Agriculture has distributed over 700,000 poods of seeds among the poorer farmers.

Iron Deposits in Uzbeckestan Discovered.

While the surveys for the Turkestan-Siberian main railway were being made, large mineral deposits were discovered in the region of the Kurdai Pass in Uzbeckestan. The minerals include copper, zinc and iron. One vein of iron ore extends for a length of 6 kilometres.

Education Among the National Minorities.

The first Congress of Educationalists working among the Turkoman peoples convened in Moscow with ten nationalities represented.

Savings Banks Fortnight.

A two weeks' campaign to popularize the savings banks is now in progress throughout the whole of the U. S. S. R. During this campaign propaganda is being carried on among those who, as a result of increased prosperity have accumulated savings to induce them to deposit these in the state savings banks. The advantages of this form of keeping their savings as against the method of hoarding at home is stressed. The campaign is being conducted with extreme success. During [illegible] first five days 3,429 new depositors were registered [illegible] Moscow alone. The total deposits in the savings [illegible] amounted to 2,012,634 roubles. Internal loan [illegible] to the amount of 55,420 roubles have been sold through the savings banks. During the same period the banks have advanced loans to the amount of 51,945 roubles.

Women Share in Political Life.

Preparations are in full swing throughout the U. S. S. R. for the forthcoming All-Union Congress of Working and Peasant Women. Preliminary Provincial Congresses are being held at which reports are made on the part women play in the public and political life of the Union.

The recent election campaign in Leningrad clearly demonstrated an increase in the activity of peasant women. In 1925 only 25% of the peasant women took part in the elections whereas in 1927, 40.3% took part. In the Leningrad Province there are 13 village Soviets which have women chairmen and 2 rural district Soviets which have women chairmen.

In Leningrad 819 working women were elected to the City Soviet. In the factories where women workers predominate the poll has never been less than 91% of the eligible voters.

The examination of the accused in the Monarchist terrorist trial has finished. During the examination of Stroyevoy who belongs to the Latvian group, it was revealed that the instructions given to him by the Latvian Espionage Service coincided to the minutest detail with the instructions given to its agents by the British Intelligence Service,—as was revealed during the recent trial of the Anglo-Finnish spies. For example, Winter was interested to know whether Germany was helping to restore the Soviet navy by contributions of money and technical aid and he too put the question as to whether Germany was sending submarines in parts to Leningrad. When Stoyevoy had won the confidence of Winter the latter revealed to him that the Latvian Espionage Service operated in conjunction with the French Espionage Service. The information he obtained regarding the Navy had also to be communicated to France.

Economic Construction.

The total output of industry during the month of August exceeds that of July by 16.8%. The increase compared with the output of August last year is 13.5%. The total output of industry for the 11 months of the current economic year exceeds that of the correspondent period of last year by 18.96%.

The output of the heavy industry has increased by 10.25%. The metallurgical industry has increased by 16.4%, the greatest increase being obtained in the production of Marten steel and rolling mills.

In the light industries the greatest increase is obtained by the textile industry. The cotton industry shows an increase of 35.7%, the woolen of 42.2%, and the linen industry 11.3%.

The output of the tobacco industry has increased by 6% and the makhorka (a cheaper brand of tobacco) industry shows an increased output of 34%. The output of other branches of light industry show increases ranging from 1-20%.

The total sales of industrial commodities during 11 months of the current economic year exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by 29%.

Cheliabinsk Electrical Station to Be Built.

The formal laying of the foundation-stone of a powerful electric station in Cheliabinsk (Siberia) was performed several days ago.

Rich Gold Deposits Discovered.

Rich gold deposits have been discovered near the Gazumir gold field in Siberia. This raw gold field extends over an area of 15 versts and is considered to be very rich. Detailed prospecting has been commenced.

Wholesale Trade in August.

The total wholesale trade in the U. S. S. R. for the month of August amounted to 942 million roubles, which is an increase over the previous month of 70.4%, and an increase of 69.4% as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Of the total trade, the trade in industrial commodities represents 65.5%, agricultural commodities 34.5%. The greatest increase in trade as compared with the previous month was obtained in metals, agricultural raw produce and grain.

Private trade, both in sales and purchases has declined. In sales private trade represents 1.8% of the total and in purchases 2.2%. Simultaneously with the diminution of the share of private trade in the wholesale trade of the U. S. S. R. there is an increase in the share of the trade done by the Co-operative Societies.

Large British and German Delegations To the Soviet Union

LONDON, (By Mail).—The tremendous interest which has roused in the proposed delegation of British workers on the occasion of the celebration for the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution is reflected not alone in the activities of workers' organizations throughout the country on behalf of the delegation; equally significant is the storm of invective recently launched against the proposal by various organs of the capitalist press.

This latter is the best indication of the importance and significance of the delegation from the British workers' point of view.

Among labor leaders who are supporting the delegation are James Maxton, M. P., chairman of the I. L. P., David Kirkwood, M. P., Fenner Brockway (Ed. "New Leader"), and Loughlin (Tailors' and Garment Workers), who are helping to facilitate the work of sending the delegation.

* * *

German Delegation to Russia.

BERLIN, (By Mail).—The Central Committee for the German Workers' Delegation to Russia has decided that the delegation shall leave on the steamer "Soviet" on October 10th.

Great enthusiasm has been roused for the project, and workers' groups are busily engaged in raising funds and selecting delegates.

All sections will be represented and 50 social-democratic factory workers will participate. In addition to the large rank and file section a number of well-known German intellectual leaders will accompany the delegation, including the famous artist, Kate Kollwitz, the well-known theatrical producer, Piskator Goldschmidt, a professor of national economy, the famous pacifist, Dr. Helene Stocker, the socialist leader George Ledebour, Dr. Kurt Hillier, and others.

The Central Committee has prepared a subscription list in which workers are urged to give 10 pfennige each. This is expected to yield 250,000 marks for the delegation fund.

The rank and filers are eager at the prospect of meeting British workers in Moscow

Mayor of Panama City, American Puppet, Bars Workers' Protest Meet

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 10.—A mass meeting to commemorate the rent riots of two years ago when United States troops crushed a demonstration of workers was forbidden by a special decree issued by the mayor of this city. The mass meeting was called by the General Syndicate of Workers.

Handbills are being distributed among workers of the city, calling for the meeting.

Detroit Workers Plan Concert Next Sunday

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—A concert and ball will be held at the International Workers' Home, 3014 Yemans St., Hamtramck, Mich., next Sunday, Oct. 16, beginning at 4 o'clock. An elaborate program is being planned for the occasion.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Oct. 10. — Two bandits today held up Frank F. Wilmot, messenger for the Bank of Italy, and robbed him of seven sacks of registered mail of an estimated value of $100,000, he says.

Tenth Anniversary Celebrations Stir Workers of U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 10.—A number of actors are suffering black eyes and bruised heads as the result of the "shooting" of a scene from the gigantic movie "Moscow in October," which is being prepared by the director Sergius M. Eisenstein, (director of "Potemkin") for the Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

Rehearsing one of the memorable October scenes near the shrine of the Iberian Virgin (over which is now inscribed a quotation from Karl Marx reading "Religion is the Opium of the People") a number of actors, taking the parts of the young officers from the military Kremlin Schools, who prayed for the czar as the Russian masses were rising, were attacked by workers and Red Army soldiers. No notice of the rehearsal had been published in the press and the actors had been mistaken for a group of counter-revolutionists.

Preparations Throut U. S. S. R.

The entire Soviet Union is throwing its energies into the celebration. In the smallest villages in all parts of the union, plays are being rehearsed and public halls being decorated.

Thousands of workers from other countries are streaming into the Soviet Union to witness the anniversary celebrations. Arrangements are being made for receiving 1,150 officials and foreign guests, including labor delegations from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, India and elsewhere.

Numerous public works, including huge electrical works at Leningrad will be opened for the anniversary celebrations.

KLUX BURNS CROSS, FIRES BOMBS, BUT CROUCH SPEAKS

By PAUL CROUCH.

K. K. K.!!!

These letters are a symbol of terror in the South. Protected by a mask and the darkness like other criminals, the Klansmen use FEAR as their weapon to keep the workers enslaved through the "Invisable Empire" to the capitalist system, especially in the Southern states. Race prejudices are exploited, religious antagonism aroused, and the hatreds created by nationalism are converted into cash by the grafters of the Ku Klux Klan. Few workers in the South dare say anything un-complimentary about the Klan, except in a whisper and then to none but their most intimate friends. It reminds one of the days of Czarism.

Murder, arson and almost all other crimes are committed by the Klansmen with impunity, for throughout the Southern states the "Invisable Empire" is the sinister government of the dark, ruling its domain with Fascist methods of terror. Even in Indiana, the head of the K. K. K. thought he could follow the example of the Southern Klansmen and get away with rape and murder.

Klan Hates Communists.

It is only to be expected that Communism is the word most hated and feared by the Klansmen. In the class consciousness and organization of the workers they see the end of their power. They are ready to use any method to prevent the wage slaves of the South from organizing for a struggle against the Klan and capitalism.

On a recent visit to my parents in North Carolina, I had my first (probably not my last) opportunity to observe at first hand the methods used in the South by the reactionary element represented by the Klan and the American Legion—the twin groups of American Fascism.

Newspaper Abuse.

A short time before my visit, the Wilkes Patriot published an editorial entitled, "The Coming of Crouch." I was denounced in the most abusive and vindictive language, and "difficult sledding in his native county of Wilkes" was predicted for me. The exact meaning of "difficult sledding" was soon given a practical demonstration by use of the bomb and the "fiery cross," the emblem of the K. K. K.

Before my arrival, many threats against me were made by those who fear the organization of the workers in the South. I was told that officers of the American Legion wished to have the meeting suppressed by force. One man stated that though he did not believe in my views, he thought I should have the right to speak without danger of being mobbed. Much "ugly talk" and "mob spirit" was reported.

Blast Near House.

I arrived Friday and spoke the following day. The night of my arrival, a tremendous explosion in front of my father's home was heard for miles. An eye witness states that a "fiery cross" about 75 yards from the house burst into flames and that an unusually terrific explosion followed about one minute later. I made a personal examination of the remains of the cross. It was made of pine, fastened together with wire, covered with rags and saturated with oil. A five gallon can a few steps from the cross was about one third full of crude oil.

The Klan threat evidently was intended to intimidate me so that I would not speak, and to frighten the people in the section so they would stay away from the meeting, fearing that it would be suppressed by mob violence. It did not prevent me from speaking and, considering the circumstances, there was a rather large audience, several times the size of a religious meeting the following day. Copies of the Young Worker were given to all at the meeting. The editor of the Wilkes Patriot, the mayor of North Wilkesboro and the head of the local post of the American Legion were present, but most of the audience was sympathetic and many expressed approval of my speech. One farmer came thirty miles to hear me. "I never thought about these things before" was a statement made by more than one in the audience. The efforts of the Klansmen to intimidate me were denounced by many farmers. "It's a shame," they said.

Unite Against Labor.

The K. K. K. and the capitalist press in the South are united in a common purpose, to keep the workers in ignorance. The editor of a local newspaper was present when I spoke and wrote down my remarks. The report of my speech was prepared for publication, but I have been informed that the "newspaper" decided it would not be wise to let the workers of North Carolina know the facts I presented. But the alliance between the "newspapers," the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan will not be sufficient to keep the Southern workers in ignorance and wage slavery. The Klansmen should get a lesson from the experience of Czarism.

Even though the K. K. K. rules the South by terror today, it represents but a small per cent of the people and is hated by most workers. A real movement to free the people from the terror of the "Invisable Empire" would get the support of most Southern workers.

The Revolutionary workers must lead the fight against the K. K. K. and its weapon—FEAR. We will not be frightened by masks, bombs, and "fiery crosses."

FRAME-UP PLANS FOR NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS MADE

Kellogg Appoints Army Man to Start Work

Plans for the "supervision" of the Nicaraguan elections are being worked out by the state department, according to letter sent by Secretary of State Kellogg to Representative LaGuardia.

Kellogg's letter is a reply to LaGuardia's protest against the appointment of army or navy officers to supervise the "elections" and assures LaGuardia that the "idea which you put forward has already suggested itself to the department and will certainly receive most serious attention."

Whether or not a military man is appointed, it is regarded as certain that the "supervision" will be of a nature that will ensure the election of a Nicaraguan favorable to the interests of American imperialism in Latin-America.

General McCoy, who has had experience executing the commands of American imperialism in Cuba and Mexico, has already been appointed to plan the "preliminaries" for the election.

Woman Starts Ocean Flight.

CURTISS FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Miss Frances Wilson Grayson in her Sikorsky amphibian plane, hopped off from Curtiss Field at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon for Old Orchard, Me., on the first leg of the proposed trans-Atlantic flight to Copenhagen, Denmark.

BOOKS

on
Trade Unions
Soviet Russia
History
Social Studies
Political Economy
Philosophy
Science
Communism
Fiction
Literature
Poetry
Art

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE

THE DAILY WORKER
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Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

Send Your Contributions
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Local Office: 108 E. 14th St. DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N.Y.

BOOKS

A LIBERAL WAIL ON "EDUCATION"

MODERN EDUCATIONAL THEORIES, by Boyd H. Bode. Macmillan. $1.80

HUMANIZING EDUCATION, by Samuel H. Schmalhausen. The New Education Publishing Co. $2.50.

THE MEANING OF ADULT EDUCATION, by Eduard C. Lindeman. The New Republic. $1.

Among those who listen solemnly to the doctrinal pronouncements of the medicine men of the academic priestcraft are some who like them but don't understand them, some who don't like them but understand them, and some who neither understand nor like them. But among all three will be the sodden Charlie Boys of the Departments of Education, joyously lapping up the nectar from the sewer pipes, thinking it the river of life. Regurgitated, their pronouncements will be lapped up by the sexless old maids and invertebrate old men who serve in the capacity of suck-paps and wet-nurses to the coming generation. . . .

The first of the above three books comprises some 348 pages. It is a compilation of the boiled down stew of second-hand reformulations, by Professors of Education, of current theories of adolescent mental manipulation obtaining in these training schools of educational quackery. A few sample pages afford a marvelous insight into the reasons why the bitterest pill adolescents have to swallow is school, and why educational institutions, such as, let's say, Hunter College, C. C. N. Y., N. Y. U., and Teachers' College are the manifest farces they are.

• • •

All of this, and more, would Mr. Schmalhausen wail. And wail he does—from cover to cover of the above mentioned tome. The book is the product of an agonized, poetic soul, whose confessed "radicalism" of pre-war vintage caused his feet to sizzle on the frying pan of official disapproval while the doughboys were providing fertilizer for the poppies in "Flanders Field." He has found "evils" in modern educational institutions, and he has found "cures," and without a grain of a sense of humor he proceeds straight to the naive conclusion that the cause of "evil" must be sin, and the cure-all is then, ergo, reformation of "Our Tainted Ethics." All of which demonstrates that the author does not know what he is talking about. Delivered, after this fearful outcry, of this delicious nonsense the author reminds one of the person who, weighed down with the burden of the world's sorrows, stood upon the dock and cried biliously,

"Ah, we socialists, Ah, Ah,"

but who did not commit hari-kari, and did not jump in.

• • •

The third book is a first-rate liberal grunt, delivered after much painful labor. We are now inclined to believe the author is prepared for menapause. The change of life is upon us. . . The book is, nevertheless, true to the best traditions of the New Republic, which means humorless espousal of academic causes to be won by "salvation through knowledge." For those who believe that "humanizing knowledge" means humanizing life, the book has its value. For those of us who believe that to be pious drivel, and that the answer to the latter lies deeper in the modern fabric of the economic, political, and social system, the book, along with the two others, is completely useless.

—VIVIAN ROSEN.

PERIPATETIC EDUCATION FOR HOME GUARDS

THE MAIN STEM, by William Edge. Vanguard Press. $.50.

The title is somewhat misleading. "Main Stem" suggests panhandling and mooching, and the book Mr. Edge has written is not about begging. "Main Stem" also suggests a far more migratory laborish sort of story than he has written.

Edge was a run-away boy of bourgeois parentage who roamed about during the war from one Eastern factory or big town job to another, working most of his time in a munition plant, in fact. He wrote a vastly better description, at that, of exactly that sort of life than "Hobohemia" and such like works are of the real migratory harvest-stiff, or lumberjack, or general construction worker life. He does describe the living and working conditions, the degrading and humiliating side of gang work as an unskilled laborer in the industrial centers of the East. He did move around enough to come into contact with men following the actually migratory trades, and to pick up a sort of surface impression of their life. Therefore it is a good book for the home guard, who knows nothing at all of migratory workers.

• • •

There are certain things, however, which such a reader should be warned against. First of all, like all travellers in a strange country, Edge sees more the peculiarities, the romantic things than he does of the matters of everyday life. For example, he is thrown into closest association with, and writes most about, a certain "Slim," who was so constituted mentally that he voluntarily gave up a career as a lawyer to become a hobo. There are such people "on the road." But tho they attract attention, they are not the rule. The average migratory becomes so by force of grim economic necessity. Or in plain words, even if he sometimes goes crazy, he does it because he has to hobo, he does not hobo because he is crazy. And very few migratories are crazy at all.

When this kid finally got sick and went home, he marveled at the abundance of food and the cleanliness of bourgeois life. "Large pieces of meat. . . . I had been accustomed to bony, gelatinous pieces in lamb stew." "Fried eggs were strange." "Fruit was strange; milk was strange; fresh vegetables were strange." "The middle class live so clean they don't need insecticide daily to spray their beds."

• • •

Apparently a little out of touch with his world of ease, but never entirely away from it—you feel that he did not take long to re-accustom himself to real food, warmth and cleanliness. He was an intelligent little man of the upper classes who had been lost for a brief season in the jungles.

If the Vanguard Press had really wanted to have on record the more usual life of the migratories, as the selection of the particular title given the book by Edge suggests, they could have done better by publishing a serial which ran in Industrial Solidarity in 1924, entitled, "Trailing the Job."

—VERN SMITH.

COMMENT.

Evidence that literary men do not go unappreciated in these United States is found in the fact that the New York Central has been reprinting, in the form of a quarter-page ad, in a number of the largest newspapers a rhapsodical essay by the professionally genial essayist, Christopher Morley. It so happens that the composition is an ecstatic "appreciation" of the railroads's Twentieth Century Limited, originally printed in the Saturday Review of Literature.

"We make our first stop at Elkhart. . . . It's fine to see a squad of oilers and coal-passers leap at the engine almost before she has come to a stop and begin hostlering her. . . . The sweet brown fields recede behind us. . . . I guess there's truth in what the railroad claims about the water level route; certainly the running is amazingly smooth. . . ."

Literary prostitution? No, not exactly. But, as a shrewd critic once remarked: "The coincidence is entirely too happy to be fortuitous."

—S. G.

BOOKS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

A feature of the yearly "Press Day" in the Soviet Union is an intensive drive for new readers to the various workers' publications and a wide distribution of books. This photo shows a scene near a street stand for "Gudok" ("The Whistle"—organ of the railroad workers) at which books are also sold at small cost.

On the Fight Against Social Chauvinism

By V. I. LENIN.

NOTE:—The following article, which was written by Lenin on the 1st of June 1915, criticises the political line of the Women's Conference held at Berne, the first international socialist gathering after the outbreak of the war. Today, when the outbreak of a fresh war is immediately near, it is necessary for every Communist to study the lessons of the fight of the Bolsheviki, under Lenin's leadership, against social chauvinism in its open and concealed forms, and also at the same time to study Lenin's criticism of the mistakes which even many revolutionary internationalists made at that time.

• • •

THE most interesting and latest material regarding this topical question has been supplied by the Women's International Socialist Conference recently held in Berne. We will deal here with one aspect of the question.

Representatives of the women's organizations of the Russian Organization Committee, Dutch women from Troelstra's Party, Swiss women from the organizations which the "Berner Tagwacht" sharply attacks on account of their too Left attitude, a French representative, who did not wish to enter into any dispute on any important question with the official party (which, as is known, adopts a social-chauvinist standpoint), English women, who are hostile to the idea of a clear separation of pacifism from revolutionary proletarian tactics—they all united with the "Left" German social democrats on a resolution. The representatives of the women's organizations of the Central Committee of our Party dissociated themselves from them and preferred to remain isolated for the time being than to participate in such a bloc.

WHEREIN consists the essence of the difference of opinion? What fundamental and general political importance has this difference of opinion?

At the first glance the "middle-course" resolution which unites the opportunists and a portion of the Left appears to be very suitable and correct. The war is recognized to be an imperialist war; the idea of defence of native country is rejected; the workers are summoned to mass demonstrations, etc., etc. One could believe that the only difference between it and our resolution was that ours contained some sharper expressions such as "traitor," "opportunism," "withdrawal from the bourgeois Ministries" etc.

There is not the least doubt that this will be the standpoint adopted by those who will criticize the delegates of the women's organizations of the Central Committee of our party for having dissociated themselves from the rest of the delegates.

ONE only needs to consider the matter attentively and not to confine oneself to the "formal" recognition of this or that truth, in order to perceive the complete untenability of such a criticism.

At the conference there collided together two judgments of the war and of the tasks of the international, two tactics of the proletarian parties. The one view is: There has been no collapse of the International; there exist no great and serious hindrances to a return from chauvinism to Socialism; there is no strong "inner" enemy in the shape of opportunism, nor has it committed any direct, indubitable and open betrayal of socialism. Hence the conclusion: we do not wish to damn anybody; we wish to grant an amnesty to the deniers of the Stuttgart and Basle resolutions; we wish to limit ourselves to the advice, steer to the Left and summon the masses to demonstrations.

The other view of all these questions is the exact contrary. There is nothing more injurious and damaging to the cause of the proletariat than the continuation of party diplomacy towards the opportunists and social chauvinists. The resolution of the majority was acceptable to the opportunists and followers of the present official parties because it is permeated through and through with the spirit of diplomacy. The working masses who are at present led by the official social patriots will be duped by this diplomacy. The working masses will be given the thoroughly erroneous idea that the present social democratic parties, together with the present governments, are capable of changing their course and of adopting a correct course in place of the wrong one.

THAT is not the case. That is a profound and extremely dangerous error. The present social democratic parties and their governments are incapable of seriously altering their course. As a matter of fact, everything will remain as before, and the "left" wishes expressed in the majority resolution will remain pious wishes (the followers of the party of Troelstra or of the present French party leadership, with their correct political instinct, realized this and therefore voted for this resolution). The summons to the masses to demonstrations can acquire a practical, real, serious importance only with the active support of the present social democratic party leadership.

Can one except such support? Obviously not. As is known, such an appeal will encounter a bitter (and for the greater part concealed) counteraction on the part of the governments and will by no means receive their support.

If one were to say that straight out to the workers, then the workers would know the truth. They would know that for the realization of the "left" wishes a fundamental change in the course of the social democratic parties is required, that an obstinate fight against the opportunists and their centrist friends is necessary. But the workers are now being lulled with left wishes because people disdain to name plainly and clearly the evil, without combating which these wishes cannot be fulfilled.

THE diplomatic leaders, the originators of the chauvinistic policy in the present social democratic party, will know how to make excellent use of the weaknesses, the lack of firmness and definiteness of the resolution of the majority. As skilled parliamentarians they will divide the roles among themselves; the one—Kautsky & Co.—will say: "serious" arguments have not been taken into consideration, have not been investigated—we wish now to place the discussion on a broader basis. The others will say: See, were we not right when we said that there exist no profound differences of opinion, when the followers of the Troelstra party and of the Guesde-Sembat party come to an agreement with the German Left?

A women's conference ought not to have helped Scheidemann, Haase, Kautsky, Vandervelde, Hyndman, Guesde, Sembat, Plechanov, etc., to lull the working masses, but should have declared determined war on opportunism. Only then would there have been the practical result—not the hope of an "improvement" of the abovementioned "leaders," but the rallying of forces for the hard and severe struggle.

Let us take the question of the violation of the Stuttgart and Basle resolutions by the opportunists and the whole matter! Let us face the "centrists;" there lies the crux of matter plainly and clearly, without diplomacy.

FORESEEING the approaching war, the International met together and unanimously decided, in the event of the outbreak of war, to "accelerate the collapse of capitalism," to work in the sense of the Commune and of the October and December revolution of 1905 (that is the exact expression of the Basle resolution!!!), to work in the spirit that, for the workers of one country to fire on the workers of another country shall be branded as a "crime."

Here the line of action in an international, proletarian revolutionary spirit is quite plainly prescribed; so plainly in fact that it could not be expressed more plainly without overstepping the bounds of legality.

Then there came the war, the very war which had been so plainly foreseen at Basle. The official parties acted in the exact contrary sense; not as internationalists, but as nationalists; bourgeois and not proletarian; not as revolutionaries but as archopportunists. If we say to the workers: a direct betrayal of the cause of socialism has been committed, then with these words we reject at one stroke all subterfuges and excuses, all sophism a la Kautsky and Axelrod. We point out quite clearly the whole depth and strength of the evil; we summon the workers to fight and not to reconcile themselves to the evil.

AND the resolution of the majority? Not a word of condemnation of the traitors, not a syllable on opportunism; a simple repetition of the idea of the Basle resolution!!! As is nothing serious had happened,—it was in fact only a trifling accidental error; it suffices to repeat the old decision; a trifling difference of opinion, not involving any principle has arisen, it suffices to patch it up!!!

This is a direct scorning of the decisions of the International, a scorning of the workers. The social chauvinists would in fact like nothing better than a simple repetition of the old decisions in order that nothing would be really altered. That is, at bottom, a tacit and hypocritically masked amnesty for the social chauvinist adherents of the majority of the present parties. We know that there are a great many "amateurs" who would like to follow this course and to confine themselves to a few radical phrases. These people have no business with us. We are following another path and we shall follow another path; we wish to promote the labor movement and the building up of the workers' party by action, in the spirit of irreconcilability towards opportunism and social chauvinism.

A PART of the German women delegates were obviously afraid of a clearly outspoken resolution, out of considerations relating exclusively to the rate of development of the fight against chauvinism within a single, that is to say, their own party. But such arguments were obviously out of place and erroneous. For the international resolution does not mention either the rate or the concrete conditions of the fight against social chauvinism in the individual countries. In this sphere the autonomy of the individual parties is unchallenged. It was a question of proclaiming from the international tribune the irrevocable breach with social chauvinism along the whole line, in the entire character of social democratic work. But instead of this, the majority resolution again repeated the old error, the error of the II International, which diplomatically cloaks opportunism and the divergence between words and deeds. As we have said, we shall not follow this path.

Letters From Our Readers

Revolutionary "Who's Who" Real Need.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

In talking over Labor events with workers in the shop and the street, I find many of them that ask: "What kind of a looking fellow is this guy you are talking about?" Or, "Is he an old or a young man?" Or, "Is he still alive?"

These remarks show that the average worker has only a hazy idea as to who the past and present leaders in the revolutionary movement have been. I believe it would be a good idea to compile a list of names and pictures of those who have really sacrificed themselves for the working class. They could be published with a little history of each. I am sure such a book would find a ready sale among the workers. It might be called "Who's Who of the Revolutionary Labor Movement of the World."—**George Elson, Cleveland.**

Company's 3 Cent Generosity Cost Worker 5 Cents

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The American Engineering Co., at Richmond and Cumberland Streets, are conducting a cafeteria for their foundry workers. They have just raised all the prices 100 per cent. They used to sell a small piece of pie for 5 cents, now it costs 10 cents. The bowls of soup are now only half full. The moulders are very angry at this treatment and the remark has been heard that they will give this new management just one week to get prices back to normal after which they may go in and clean out the cafeteria and the management.

A Negro was employed in this cafeteria. Last week he was paid 3 cents too much and a letter came from Boston to Philadelphia manager, saying that in the next pay the 3 cents should be deducted, and also 2 cents additional to cover the cost of the postage required for the letter.

—**H. Zakonnik, Philadelphia.**

Detroit Auto Workers Organizing

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The auto industry in Detroit is beginning to take on the aspect of a gigantic Passaic. Conditions are so bad that the workers are beginning to feel the necessity for organization. The United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers, local No. 127, is carrying on an organization campaign in the form of meetings outside the factory gates. And there is great response wherever these shop meetings are held. At the regular meetings of the local which take place every Friday night new members are joining and many of the old-timers are coming back into the union. Of course it is going to be no easy matter to build up a fighting organization as the auto barons are rich and well-organized, but we are getting the right kind of material into the union, and, in the end, victory will be ours. We will close the open shops of Ford, General Motors, and other slave driving outfits.—**Jimmie Higgins, Detroit.**

Why Not Sing?

Editor:

I just looked over the catalogue of the Workers School. It seems to me there is one important course they fail to give. This is the teaching of revolutionary songs. Our comrades can't sing. They sing half bad the Internationale and the English Boatman song, further they are deaf and dumb.

The Frieheit Gesang Ferein does valuable work. But we have so many comrades who do not happen to be born Jews and they simply do not understand Yiddish. But they can understand English.

It is hard for a movement to grow if it cannot express itself in song. Let the Workers School teach one more subject—teaching of revolutionary songs.—**David Berkingoff.**

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I wish to make a bellow of complaint. The DAILY WORKER has come to mean to me as much as my meals—that is, I want it to appear regular. I have not received any issue of The DAILY WORKER since and including the Saturday issue. If this is due to some mixup in the circulation department kindly straighten it out—BECAUSE I WANT MY DAILY WORKER!—**Joseph Kalar.**

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

DRAMA

Improvement From Germany

"Sunrise," First American Murnau Picture a Success at Times Sq.

IN his first American picture, Murnau, the man who directed the "Last Laugh," does not lose all artistic sense in Hollywood. "Sunrise," (at the Times Square Theatre) above all shows competent artistic direction. Including beautiful photography, lavishly picturesque scenery and adequate acting, it proves one of the better American pictures.

George O'Brien

The film is based on an original story by Sudermann. It is not essentially a great one. Dramatic, overplotted, but with pleasing human touches, it lacks the simplicity of greatness. The theme is the eternal triangle. A woman of the city comes into the life of a young farmer to complicate matters. After many trials and tribulations portrayed dramatically, but with human warmth and with delicate touches of honest humor, the story comes to a happy, unforced logical end.

"Made in Germany" is obviously stamped over the direction. It is more than competent. It is artistically intelligent. Yet it has also the faults of forced theatricalism as well. George O'Brien, who contributes a capable performance in the leading role, plods with overdone Robot-like steps thru most of the picture. He has neither the physique nor great talent of Emil Jannings to make this convincing. His performance however, and that of Janet Gaynor is competent screen work far above the average. The supporting cast, especially in the work of Bodil Rosing is more than adequate. Scenic effects are splendid and the photography striking. The picture as a whole shows the hand of American technical perfection in a fortunate combination with intelligent direction.

"Sunrise" has the added improving feature of the Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment. This invention using sound to heighten certain effects gives greater dramatic interest. In a happy, wild scene at an amusement park, with all the noise of the shouting, carefree crowd added to the beautiful night scenic effect, you are literally thrown from your seat into boisterous, crowded Coney Island.

ROBERT HOLLIDAY

Plays an important role in "The Desert Song," Sigmund Romberg's musical play, which moves to the Century Theatre tonight.

Movietone.

Movietone is even mechanically more perfect than the remarkable Vitaphone. A synchronization of light and sound it is nearly perfection. No mechanical harshness is evident. An added feature on the program is the Movietone presentation of Mussolini's Italian troops in maneuver. The sound of the horses hoofs is so realistic one can almost imagine the workers being ground underneath them. And Mussolini appears to speak some inanities in both Italian and English—introduced by the American ambassador to Italy—both speaking of "international understanding between nations" and what not. The Vatican choir does its stuff. If you can stand the tedious military display of the black-shirts, there is the decided interest in the mechanical perfection that with the theatre, the movies and the radio takes its place as a great medium of keeping the workers filled with the right kind of patriotic mollasses.—W. C.

AMUSEMENTS

49th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SYNTHETIC SIN
A New Play by
FREDERIC & FANNIE HATTON
With a Stellar Cast

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St.
Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30
Mats.Thurs.& Sat., 2:30

LITTLE W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
HELEN MacKELLAR
& RALPH MORGAN
in 'Romancing 'Round'

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

W. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU.
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

WANTED — MORE READERS!
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The New Playwrights Theatre
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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
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THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Build Elevator Operators' Union

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Please take our thanks for giving the Elevator Operators' Union a write up in The DAILY WORKER. We see that The DAILY WORKER is the only labor paper which takes an interest in the workers' conditions and is helping the elevator operators to organize a strong union.

The most effective way of helping the elevator operators to organize is for every worker to urge the operator of the elevator in his building to join the union.

We must build a strong union and a strong Labor Party.

—**An Elevator Operator, N. Y. C.**

Without DAILY WORKER life Not Complete.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—A worker at Grand Canyon, Ariz., sends in his subscription to The DAILY WORKER agent of Los Angeles. His letter reads, in part, as follows:

"A friend of mine used to send it (The DAILY WORKER) to me quite regularly; but lately I have not received any—and without a 'DAILY WORKER' life is not complete. Kindly wrap the paper pretty good, because this joint here is conservative and don't like the slave eat 'verboten' fruit—"—**L. P. Rindall, D. W. Agent.**

Read The Daily Worker

Rev. Straton in Court Tries to Imprison Idea

The American Society for the Advancement of Atheism, through its president, Charles Smith, is defendant in a criminal suit brought in a New York court by the fundamentalist. Rev. John Roach Straton. John S. Sumner, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, who helped draw the complaint against Smith, was one of about 150 spectators at the opening of the case in Jefferson Market court.

"I charge Dr. Straton with bad faith," Smith's lawyer told the court. "If it were not for his bigoted, fundamentalist views no man would take offense. What's offensive in birth control?"

"It's as offensive as hell itself," the preacher replied from the witness stand.

Very Annoying Indeed.

Smith is charged with sending annoying letters to the reverend doctor. One letter introduced in evidence invited him to debate against Clement Wood, poet and novelist, at the Ingersoll Forum, on divorce, free will, the virgin birth, birth control and evolution.

Publicity Seeker and Charlatan?

"Was it ever brought to your attention that you were called publicity seeker and a charlatan and that hundreds were driven from your church on account of your views?" the attorney asked.

Magistrate Gotleib told the witness he need not answer. At one point in the two-hour interrogation the attorney was told by the magistrate to "be more respectful."

The case was adjourned to next Friday at 2:30 p. m. at the West Side Court, when the lawyer insisted he must ask Straton other questions.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

British Miners May March on London as Parliament Meets

LONDON, (By Mail).—Arrangements for a great march of South Wales miners on London, which was called for by A. J. Cook at a demonstration of 10,000 miners held under the auspices of the Rhondda District Council of Action, are well in hand, and Wal Hannington, national organizer of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, has appointed a deputation to meet the District Councils of the South Wales Miners' Federation to enlist support for the Rhondda Miners' Council which has already taken up the scheme.

"London is the seat of the miners' troubles," said A. J. Cook, "and a march on London would rouse the nation to an understanding of the tragedy of the British minefields.

"A suitable moment for commencing such a march would be the day that parliament opens (November 8). It would be an excellent thing if the marchers were met in London by a big London Labor and Trade Union demonstration.

"A representative deputation should then arrange an interview with responsible members of the government, including the prime minister, to lay before them the appalling misery of the coalfields, and to demand that practical steps be taken to alleviate our people's misery."

WORKERS PARTY ASKS SOCIALIST PARTY TO JOIN IN FORMATION OF UNITED LABOR TICKET IN NEW YORK

The socialist party is invited to join in the formation of a United Labor Ticket in the frothcoming election in a letter from the City Campaign Conference of the Workers (Communist) Party to August Claessens, secretary of Local New York, socialist party.

The letter was communicated to Claessens by William W. Weinstone, Workers Party district organizer, last night. The letter voices the agreement of the Workers Party to the candidacy for re-election of Judge Panken, on the grounds that "differences and shortcomings should not be allowed to divide labor's forces in this campaign."

Sacco and Vanzetti Cited.

The letter cites the Sacco-Vanzetti case as recent outstanding proof of the need for a Labor Party.

"We are approaching another election in the city and state of New York with labor's forces divided on the political field in the face of a crying need for a Labor Party," the letter said.

"Since the last election the big business interests that firmly control the American government have been foisting more reactionary laws upon the workers and have been using ever more openly the police, courts, city, state and national power against the working class.

"The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrates that this reaction is directed in the first place against the working class.

Road of Reaction.

"To this general reaction in the country, New York City and State are no exception. New York City and State dominated by Tammany Hall and the republican party here, as always, travels the high road of reaction. During the past two years, the Tammany politicians, together with the republican politicians, have put over the Short Ballot System, which concentrates greater power in the hands of the governor. Now these same capitalist parties are proposing to double the term of the governor, senator and assemblymen so as to make even more remote the influence of the people upon the legislators and thus enable big business to put through yet more reactionary laws against the workers.

Walker Smashed Strikes.

"The action of Walker and his police in smashing the traction strike, the use of the police in the paper box makers, truckmen's, shoe and needle trades strikes, the issuance of injunctions against all sections of labor, the passage of the Baumes laws, which will be used with crushing effects against labor in their attempts to organize, the Tammany Hall traction swindle, that is about to be perpetrated, the housing program of Governor Smith, which will place more millions of dollars into the pockets of the real estate sharks, all show that labor can expect nothing from the capitalist parties but reaction and still more reaction.

No Labor Resistance.

"The capitalists are systematically and persistently carrying through the measures with practically no resistance from labor. They are able to do this because labor is weak and divided and has no mass political party of its own.

"The need for a Labor Party and United Labor Ticket was never greater than at the present time. It is really time for labor, despite the differences existing, to join together for the formation of a Labor Party and United Labor Ticket.

"Such a United Labor Ticket could be constructed in such a manner as to include representative figures of and men and women active in the all tendencies in the labor movement struggle of labor. Since labor's forces are not yet well organized, it would be necessary to concentrate particularly on those districts where there is a chance of more effective campaign, and those districts where an outstanding example of capitalist justice or capitalist use of government such as is Rosalsky but make it particularly easy to educate workers as to the necessity of independent political action.

Defends Private Property.

"In this campaign, Judge Rosalsky is running for re-election. This judge has earned the reputation of a bloody Judge Jeffries by his ardent defense of the sanctity of private property. This capitalist lackey has now demonstrated his loyalty to the employing class by sentencing many workers to long terms of imprisonment during the cloakmakers' strike. As a demonstration against the use of the courts and as a measure to the resistance to the court injunction, etc., it is a duty to put up a joint labor candidate against this infamous servant of the capitalists.

"In the election, also, a member of your party is running for re-election as a judge in the Second District Municipal Court of Manhattan. The campaign in the Second Municipal District is a special situation in which we believe the Workers (Communist) Party and the socialist party can make a united campaign as a demonstration of class solidarity against the candidates of the capitalist parties.

"We feel that Jacob Pancken could be one of the candidates of such a United Labor Ticket. In spite of our fundamental differences with the socialist party, of which he is a member, and our criticism from the workers' viewpoint of the conduct of this office and the nature of his electoral campaign as carried on thus far, still we feel these differences and shortcomings should not be allowed to divide labor's forces in this campaign and result in the victory of capitalist reaction in the Second District Municipal District.

All Shades of Labor.

"Such a ticket and labor candidates should be one on which all shades of the labor movement could unite regardless of such political differences between the various parties and tendencies. Such a program should include such points as the following:

"1. Against the use of injunctions and police in labor disputes.

"2. For freedom of organization, speech, press and assemblage.

"3. For a Labor Party and United Labor Ticket.

"4. The issues in the local city and state situation referred to above.

"5. Against the Baumes laws.

"6. For recognition of Soviet Russia, and should clarify the task of the working class and the conduct appropriate to the American working class in the event that the United States should join with other countries in attacking the Soviet Union.

"7. The criticism of the long term period for judges, etc.

"The formation of a United Labor Ticket and joint candidates would be welcomed by wide masses of the working class.

We ask your immediate reply to our proposals.

(Signed) City Campaign Conference, Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 2.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE, District Organizer.

Workers School Emphasizes U. S. Class Struggles

An outstanding difference between the Workers School of New York and previous institutions for Marxian labor education in the United States is the insistent emphasis that the Workers School catalog and list of courses lay upon studying American conditions, American phenomena and American problems. There was a tendency in previous education ventures of a similar character slavishly to imitate European Marxism, which was an application of the methods of working class science to European problems.

New Courses Listed.

The new catalog of the Workers School, now available for free distribution, lists a large number of courses dealing specifically with America as the laboratory for study by members of the American labor movement. Some of the courses which show this tendency are: The Development of American Thought, Arthur C. Calhoun instructor; America Today, Jay Lovestone; Historic Struggles of American Labor, David J. Saposs; The Development of the American Empire, Scott Nearing; Some Aspects of the American Mind, Bertram D. Wolfe; American Trade Union Problems, William Z. Foster; Present Tactics of Employers in the United States, Robert W. Dunn; History of the American Communist Movement, Max Bedacht; and History of the United States, Jim Cork.

Stress American Struggle.

All the courses, whether their Americanism is obvious in their title or not, are marked by this same tendency. Thus, the Fundamentals of Communism course differs from such books as the "A B C of Communism" in that the latter is based almost entirely upon European experiences and European problems, while the course given at the Workers School consists of studies of conditions and problems facing the American working class.

As another example there is Course No. 35, Tactical Problems of the Communist Movement, D. Benjamin, Instructor. The description of this course reads in part: "Beginning with an analysis of the present period of imperialism, partial stabilization and the special situation in America, the course then deduces conclusions as to tactics which follow from that analysis."

School's Influence Grows.

The entire work of the Workers School and all the courses offered by it evidence this tendency to make all courses of direct and maximum use to the American labor movement in the solution of the problems it faces in the most powerful imperialist and capitalist nation of the world. This, no doubt, is one of the contributing factors which serves to explain the rapid growth in influence and in popularity of the Workers School.

Those desiring to receive the school catalog can get it free by writing to the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Fishing Schooner Crew Dies; Yachtsmen Merely Regret One Less Race to Bet On

Considerable peevishness pervades circles of "yachtsmen" who gamble on the annual race for fishing schooners at Gloucester. Because of the loss near Sable Island with all on board of the Puritan, the Elizabeth Howard, and now of the Columbia (above), crews of other ships do not think it decent to race.

WORKERS PARTY CHOOSE CANDIDATES FOR COMING ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page One)

liam W. Weinstone; 17th district, Juliet Stuart Poyntz; 18th district, Abraham Markoff.

Assembly, Bronx, 3rd district, Louis A. Baum; 4th district, William F. Dunne; 5th district, Joseph Borochowitz.

Assembly, King, 6th district, Chester W. Bixby; 14th district, Sam Nessin; 23rd district, Bertram D. Wolfe.

For Aldermen, Manhattan.

Board of Alderman, Manhattan, 6th district, Bert Miller; 8th district, Rebecca Grecht; 17th district, Julius Codkind; 18th district, D. Benjamin.

Board of Aldermen, Bronx, 25th district, Elias Marks; 29th district, Belle Robbins.

Ben Gitlow was nominated as candidate for judge of the court of general sessions. He will run if no United Labor ticket candidate is formed.

Kings County candidates: for district attorney, Anton Bimba; for sheriff, Alfred Wagenknecht; for county clerk, Carrie Katz; for registrar, Ray Ragozin.

Excerpts of Program.

The program adopted by the convention will be published in the near future. On the local situation, traction, food supply, schools and other questions are discussed.

On traction the program reads: "There is underway a plan put forward as a unification scheme in the transit industry which is to lay the basis for an increase in fare.

Demand Municipal Ownership.

"We demand complete municipal ownership of the traction system, continuation of the five-cent fare, full freedom for the workers to organize and control of the system by a commission on which labor shall have a majority."

The plank on traction says: "We demand the immediate erection of sufficient municipally financed and cooperatively owned dwellings to provide cheap and adequate housing for workers' families."

Plank On Schools.

On schools: "The opening of every school season finds the school buildings overcrowded and thousands of workers' children deprived even of the limited possibilities the school system affords."

The introductory analysis at the convention was made by William W. Weinstone, district organizer. He stressed the importance of the campaign and the need for the formation of a labor party and described the intense concentration of government power in the hands of big business interests.

Weinstone pointed out that altho this is an off-year politically, the fact that Governor Al Smith and Charles Evans Hughes, outstanding candidates for the presidential nomiantion, are New Yorkers makes the taskf of the Party important.

G. Mueller was secretary of the convention. William F. Dunne reported for the program committee and Irwin Fralkin for the nomination and organization committee.

Anthrax Kills Another Worker; 2 Are Infected

Another worker has been killed and two others have been infected by anthrax. Joseph McCormack, 47 Oak St., Yonkers, is dead and Walter Kozack, 423 Neppenhan Ave., Yonkers, and Stephen Fabek, 423 Washington Ave., Hastings, are suffering in Yonkers City Hospital. The two are expected to recover. The three were employed in a large carpet mill and were reported infected through handling wool.

For Compensation for Husband Hurt on Job

After a five year struggle, Mrs. Concetta Tomasello has wrung $8,000 compensation from the Empire Stevedoring Company for an injury received by her husband from which he became insane.

WANTED — MORE READERS: GET A NEW READER!

2,000,000 WORKERS HUNT JOBS AS BASIC INDUSTRIES TAKE BIG PRODUCTION SLUMP

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

A serius slump in the basic industries is the outstanding feature of the U. S. department of labor employment report for August. Employment in manufacturing industry as a whole is shown to average 3.6 per cent below August 1926, but in iron and steel, lumber products, stone, clay and glass and in the manufacture of automobiles and railroad equipment the declines from a year ago are much more severe.

The August report shows practically no recovery from July when employment reached a level 12.7 per cent below the average for the year 1923 and 20 per cent below 1920. This means that about 2,000,000 workers who were on factory payrolls in 1920 have been forced to look elsewhere for a chance to earn a living.

The report shows that in August only 34 per cent of the establishments were operating with full normal forces while 65 per cent had reduced forces and 1 per cent were idle. Considering all the factories as branches of a single great concern industry is found to be operating 97 per cent of full time with 87 per cent of a full normal force, or at about 84 per cent of fulltime capacity.

All these industries, which have materially curtailed operations, are basic to the country's industrial expansion. The fact that they have reduced their forces below anything which can be accounted for by the year's accomplishment in speeding up industry, reflects a decline in the demand for new houses, new factories, new machinery, new railroad equipment, new farm equipment and new automobiles.

The country has been expanding its productive power more rapidly than the purchasing power of its workers. As a result, unless great foreign markets can be developed, the present slowing down will develop into a period of severe depression with its usual accompaniments, unemployment and wage cuts.

Colleges Discriminate Against Labor; Tests to Bar "Undesirables"

Swamped with applications, colleges and universities throughout the east are using class, race and creed as bases for discrimination against thousands of applicants.

Applicants who come from working class families, who are Negroes or Jews, or who are known to be radical are regarded as particularly "undesirable" by registrars and barred from universities. By devices like "references," which are required at many universities, and by "personality" tests many young workers have been barred.

Definite limits have been placed upon the number of Jews allowed to matriculate at a number of the large colleges.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Russell Scott, Thrice Saved from Gallows, a Suicide in Jail Cell

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Russell Scott, who faced the gallows three times for murder, only to be reprieved until it could be determined whether he was sane, wrote the final chapter to his life by hanging himself in his cell at the county jail late last night.

Disposition of the body, which rested in a morgue today awaited a prefunctory inquest scheduled for tomorrow morning, will be made after the hearing. It was expected tonight that it would be turned over to Mrs. Scott, the wife who had publicly starved herself in a Detroit theatre to raise funds to save him.

Meet At Arnold For Protection of Foreign-Born.

The Newkensington Protection of Foreign-Born Council is to hold a meeting in Arnold, Pa., Sunday, October 16, 7 p. m. at Ukrainian Hall, corner 14th Street and 4th Avenue. Speakers are: W. J. White of Pittsburgh; Reverand Augils Mastrotta, Italian, and a Ukrainian speaker.

As congress will soon convene, it is certain that an effort will then be made to pass the notorious bills for the registration, finger-printing, and general suppression of the foreign-born workers.

Every worker regardless of where he was born should turn out and hear what the government is attempting to put over on the workers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEEDLE TRADE DEFENSE

The Workers' Self Defense organization is growing larger and larger. Dozens of new members join daily the army of workers that is fighting against betrayal and gangsterism in the ranks of the labor movement.

The tasks of the Workers' Self Defense is to draw all class-conscious workers and sympathizers into the fight against the right wing bureaucracy in the needle industry and to defend the victims of the attacks of the betrayers of the progressive movement.

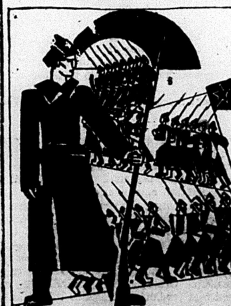
Since its inception the Workers' Self Defense has developed rapidly. Every worker and workers' organization knows about the existence of the Workers' Self Defense, and is propogating for it.

Every Worker Can Join.

The Workers' Self Defense is organized on the basis of individual membership. Every worker or sympathizer can become a member of the Workers' Self Defense by filling out an application and paying his weekly pledge.

Members of other organizations can join the Workers' Self Defense thru their organizations directly. So every member of a workers' club, workmen circle branch or T. U. E. L. can become a member of the Workers' Self Defense thru the channels of his organization. Every such organization can become a branch of the Workers' Self Defense. It must elect a member of the organization to serve as secretary of the Workers' Self Defense. The elected secretary immediately comes into contact with the office of the Joint Defense where he gets applications and cards for Self Defense members. The task of the secretary is to see that all members of his organization join the Workers' Self Defense and pay regularly their pledge.

Help the Onward March of the Russian Revolution



Swell the forces of the World Revolution with new readers of The DAILY WORKER. Every new reader's pledge and every subscription is at the same time a greeting of solidarity to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER

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Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for ...... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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A lecture to be given
by EARL R. BROWDER,
Working Class Leader of International Reputation
SUBJECT:
"THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AS I SAW IT"
at MUSIC-ART HALL, 233 SO. BROADWAY
OCTOBER 19th, 8 P. M.
Auspices: Anti-Imperialist League. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Comrade Browder will also speak at San Bernardino, October 18th, and at Long Beach and San Pedro, October 20th.

Reception and banquet arranged for Earl R. Browder and Paul C. Reiss at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Monday, October 17th.

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BERT MILLER....................Business Manager
Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Counter-Revolution in Mexico

In Mexico an effort at counter-revolution by reactionary Mexican leaders on the payroll of United States capital is being made. The latest evidence is the public statement of the notorious agent of American oil speculators, Adolfo de la Huerta, once a Wall Street president of Mexico through assassination, who admits his connection with the revolt led by Gomez. The statements of Gomez, and more especially the telegram of the reactionary Senator Ugarte, published in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, in which Ugarte refers to the Calles' armed forces as "Bolsheviks," show that the appeal of the de la Huerta-Gomez group is more or less frankly to American imperialism. De la Huerta lays his emphasis upon "property rights" and Ugarte, speaking on behalf of Gomez, calls for war against what he calls the "Bolsheviks."

The statements of Obregon and those officially given out at the government headquarters in Mexico City, on the other hand, show that the present petty-bourgeois nationalist government of Mexico has at least some perception of the fact that the menacing counter-revolution of landlord-clerical elements can be effectively resisted only by an aroused and armed mass of workers and peasants. Obregon speaks of "the interests of the proletariat of the towns and country, as opposed to the interests of the reaction within or without our country," and speaks against "elements opposing the triumph of the Mexican revolution."

• • •

In the Gomez-de la Huerta movement counter-revolution is clearly to be seen.

But it is clear that on the other side we have weakness, vacillation, and a fear of the masses of workers and peasants even at the moment when this fear is mixed with the knowledge that only these masses of workers and peasants under arms can defeat the counter-revolution. Statements by Calles and Obregon say that the government has known for months that the reaction was preparing for a coup d'etat, and yet the Calles government did nothing. The Calles government repressed the workers as in the case of the railroad strike. It tolerated the preparations of the counter-revolutionary generals.

• • •

What is the policy of American imperialism?

The former ambassador, Sheffield, a representative of United States oil promoters in the crudest sense, had become useless as ambassador. Calles had complained that the oil capitalists were using the method of bribery of petty officials instead of dealing directly with the state; and Calles' remarks were practically an invitation of American capital to deal directly with the state instead of employing such primitive methods. The appointment of a partner of the great Morgan as ambassador fits into this view. While it is probable that just at this time the Morgan group hesitates to bring about open intervention, nevertheless its object is to weaken the Mexican government, playing at the same time upon Calles' fear of the mass activities of workers and peasants, and to bring Calles down to a still more humble willingness to concede to the demands of American capital.

There was an attempt to make a coup d'etat before the arrival of the new ambassador, so that a new condition of affairs would be created in which American imperialism would carry on its criminal operations against Mexico. Even if the coup could not be successful, the conditions created by the civil war would be expected to weaken the government and so make the Calles government more willing to compromise with United States imperialism.

There is no "new deal" in the replacement of Ambassador Sheffield with Ambassador Morrow. There can be shades of difference as to the relative value of immediate intervention on the one hand, or the slower process of intimidation and corruption on the other. But the objects of the United States in Mexico are essentially similar to its objects in Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti and Porto Rica. The policy of the United States remains what it was before: blood and iron, exploitation on the colonial basis, intimidation and corruption of Mexican petty-bourgeois officials exercising mock "power," and still more attempts to weaken the Calles or any other government by organizing counter-revolutionary attempts among the most reactionary landlord and clerical elements.

• • •

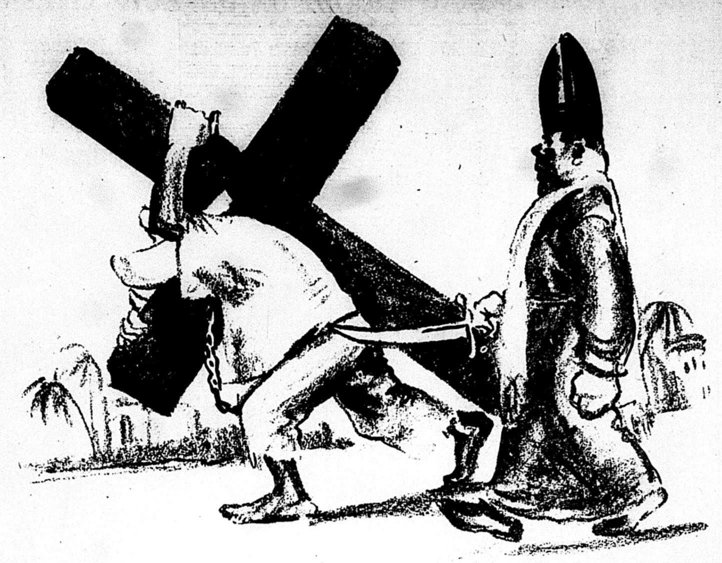
There is absolutely no way of effective resistance to the United States bankers, oil thieves and land looters except the rapid and wholesale rallying and arming of the masses of Mexico's exploited population, the workers and peasants. Only in this way will the counter-attack against the reactionary insurrection assume the necessary volume and energy, the necessary willingness to go forward unhesitatingly beyond the limits which petty-bourgeois timidity always fears to cross. The crushing of the counter-revolution must be carried to its logical conclusion with the distribution of the land to the peasants, the improvement of the conditions of the workers and real revolutionary self-government of the exploited masses. Otherwise the limited gains of seventeen years of intermittant revolution in Mexico will be lost.

The Mexican masses will rally for the ruthless extermination of the counter-revolution.

Let the American working class open its eyes to the shameless role of the Green bureaucracy now meeting in the A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles, which boasts that Mexico has not a labor government and no arming of the labor forces, and which asserts with pride that Mexican labor is being corrupted away from a program of socialization. The Green bureaucracy only thinly veils the policy of "labor imperialism" under which American labor is made a supporter of American finance-capital for the enslavement of Mexican labor.

The counter-revolution in Mexico must be crushed with iron, and the American workers must be made to understand and support the action of the masses of Mexico in the struggle. Victory of the Mexican masses against United States imperialism will be victory for American labor.

Mexico in the Good Old Days



"We will sweep the Bolshevik clique into oblivion and place Mexico again within the pale of civilization."—Senator Ugarte.

Morrow's Conference at the State Department on Mexico

By H. M. WICKS.

DWIGHT MORROW, partner of the House of Morgan, who has just been sworn in as ambassador to Mexico, held a conference at the state department at Washington with President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and former ambassador James R. Sheffield immediately after the first news of the suppression of the revolt against the Calles government came over the wires on October 5th.

What conclusions were arrived at will be known only as the history of the next few months unfolds. But there is one thing certain and that is that the conference did not deal with questions favorable to the people of Mexico or to the Calles government that has been consistently reviled by all the organs of Wall Street, the oil barons, the land holders and the other imperialist ravagers. The nature of the conference was sufficiently indicated, however, by the publication of the remarks of the ex-ambassador, James R. Sheffield, who used the American embassy as headquarters for the forgery plots and other conspiracies against the Calles government. This lackey, who covered himself with infamy by his base attacks against the Calles government, declared that the Mexican people were all right but that he had encountered difficulties with the government in his capacity as ambassador.

Although the only inkling of what transpired during the conference, it is very significant and clearly indicates that the policy that has been pursued toward Mexico was one of trying to incite the Mexicans against the present government, not in their own interests but in order to aid the designs of American imperialism.

It was Sheffield who furnished Kellogg with the flimsy inventions upon which the state department officially intimated that the Mexican government was fostering "Bolshevist activities against us in Central America."

This was nothing more nor less than official public notice to the enemies of the Calles government in Mexico that its elimination would be favorably received in the United States.

Obviously an ambassador whose position had forced him to such extreme measures in an effort to destroy the government to which he was sent could no longer be of service, so he was removed, as his hostile role was perfectly clear.

• • •

MEANWHILE the Calles government appeared to gain strength because of the fierce campaign of the United States government against it. So important has Mexico become as the keystone of American imperialist policy in Latin-America that Wall Street decided that one of its own men should take charge of the situation, replacing the ordinary diplomatic flunkeys. Instead of determining the policy and tactics to be used the United States government henceforth will simply endorse the Wall Street policy that will be made in Mexico by Morrow.

The conference at the state department last Wednesday was a sort of post-mortem on the counter-revolutionary attempt of the Gomez-Serrano forces. From present indications it is only a question of days until the last remnants of the revolt will be wiped out. The collapse of the insurrection assures the election of Obregon, who will be no less distasteful to the Wall Street government than is Calles.

Morrow, as the trusted spokesman for Wall Street, will now use his office in an attempt to persuade the Mexican government that its one guarantee of security lies in yielding to the demands of the imperialists.

Unquestionably every adroit diplomatic trick will be used to try to persuade the Mexican government that the insurrectionary attempt was the exploit of certain small, independent interests and did not meet with the official sanction of the House of Morgan. Of course, in carrying out the policy forced upon it because of the series of defeats it has met, the Wall Street gang will feign friendliness for the Mexican people and the bitter struggle between the two governments over the land and oil laws will be conducted for a time in a milder form. But it will be the same policy carried out with new tactics.

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THE real mission of Morrow as an agent of Wall Street ought to be apparent to anyone who professes to understand American imperialist policy. It is to be expected that the capitalist press will continue to eulogize the appointment of Morrow and proclaim a new peaceful era in the development of relations with Mexico. But that labor writers should harbor such reactionary illusions is almost incredible. Yet, the Washington correspondent of the Federated Press releases a news story regarding the Morrow conference that can in no way be distinguished from the dangerous illusions spread by the capitalist press. Says the dispatch from Washington:

> "Dwight Morrow, just resigned as a partner in Morgan & Co., to become ambassador to Mexico, had a conference with Secretary of State Kellogg in the latter's office on Oct. 5th. They talked over the news of the prompt suppression of the latest revolt against the Calles regime and discussed Morrow's plans for winning the good-will of the Mexican people.
>
> "That Morrow will be welcomed in Mexico City because he stands for a new deal in Mexican relations, is tacitly admitted in the department. He has declared that the military power of the United States should not be used to collect foreign debts. Mexicans are waiting to see whether his influence upon Mexican policy will lead to withdrawal of American armed forces from Nicaragua and Haiti."

A more complete misconception of the motive behind the selection of Morrow as Mexican ambassador could hardly be imagined. It seems that the Washington correspondent, Laurence Todd, is so gullible that he actually takes for granted the alleged resignation of Morrow from the House of Morgan, instead of perceiving that the public announcement of the resignation was a mere gesture to comply with the custom prohibiting an ambassador being connected with a commercial or financial enterprise. Not even the ordinary liberal, of the Nation or New Republic type, would credit Morrow with the platonic desire to win the good-will of the Mexican people, as does Todd.

Most revolting is the eulogy of Morrow because he once declared that "the military power of the United States should not be used to collect foreign debts." When and where and under what conditions has any government of the United States ever admitted that it used armed force to defend the interests of the loan-mongers or any other creditors? It is one of the functions of capitalist diplomacy to conceal its military aggression behind humanitarian slogans. When an expedition is launched to collect debts, or pillage oil lands, or grab territory or for any sordid mercenary purpose whatsoever, the government does not make a public announcement of the fact, but resorts to atrocity tales while the reptile press screeches about defending the interests of civilization, justice, liberty, saving the lives of American citizens, avenging insults to the flag and other hysterical yarns.

In the realm of capitalist diplomacy is most fully exemplified the observation that "language was invented to conceal thought." One must indeed be bereft of even the slightest degree of acumen to believe what statesmen say of themselves and their motives. It is not what the agents of American imperialism say, but what the imperialist forces do that counts.

Can it be possible that the Washington correspondent has forgotten that past master in sophistry, the late Woodrow Wilson, whose pacifist twaddle and lofty rhetoric entrapped all the liberals of the country and many of the alleged revolutionaries at the very moment he was preparing to deliver the country to the war-mongers of the House of Morgan?

When a particularly vile and dirty piece of imperialist criminality is to be perpetrated it is precisely the masters of exalted sentiment that are chosen for the job and Morrow because of his talents in that field has been chosen to prepare for the conquest of Mexico by Wall Street.

If Morrow and Sheffield speak of "winning the good will of the Mexican people" it is only to disguise their predatory designs against them, the same as Woodrow Wilson expressed sympathy for the Russian people while American troops were invading Soviet territory in order to destroy the workers' and peasants' government.

Most laughable is the concluding observation of the correspondent that Mexicans are waiting to see whether Morrow's influence will lead to the withdrawal of troops from Nicaragua and Haiti.

If ever the American armed forces get out of these two countries it will be because they are forced out or because the agents of American imperialism have corrupted a sufficiently large number of native mercenaries to carry out their predatory policy without the aid of armed forces, but certainly they will never withdraw because of any benevolent sentiments on the part of Wall Street.

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THE fact that the appointment of Morrow does not at all signify friendliness of the Wall Street gang toward the Mexican government is proved by the intimation from the state department at Washington on Friday that the "government has reached the conclusion that it is best to remain absolutely neutral." This can only be interpreted as a friendly gesture to the opponents of the Mexican government.

As if in preparation for the insurrection against Calles as early as last January the government at Washington placed an embargo upon arms shipments to the Mexican government, an embargo that remains in force to this day and that the "neutrality" of the governments will continue in operation as long as there is a faint hope of achieving the downfall of the present government. If it is removed it will be only after there has faded the last wan hope of the success of the present movement and then it will be a palpable deception, an empty gesture of friendliness to the Mexican government, in order to pave the way for further intrigue.

There is, of course, another possibility involved in the lifting of the arms embargo by the United States and that is the surrender of the Mexican government to Wall Street. This is an eventuality that is certainly not to be minimized. The Calles-Obregon government, like all petty bourgeois governments, is vacillating and, in face of danger of the situation developing favorably to the workers and peasants of Mexico can be expected to make an alliance with the imperialists against the native masses.

The arms embargo policy of the Coolidge-Kellogg outfit is in direct conflict with the policy carried out by Charles Evans Hughes who, as secretary of state in 1923, when the then president, Obregon, faced a revolt led by Adolfo De La Huerta, permitted thousands of rifles and a number of airplanes to be placed at the disposal of the Obregon forces. At that time the oil speculators and land grabbers hoped to avoid the enforcement of the 1917 code that has since been enforced by the Calles government. The free export of arms from the United States at that time proves that Obregon had the support of the American imperialists precisely because he did not take an aggressive stand against its ravages in Mexico.

(To Be Continued).

Workers Poisoned by Food but Court Lets Restaurant Owner Go

(By Daily Worker Correspondent).

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 10.—Twenty-two workers taken sick here the other day after eating box lunches put up by a local restaurant owner.

He pleaded guilty in Municipal Judge Haas' court to having unwholesome and adulterated foods in his possession and in turn received a 60 days suspended sentence.

So far as contents, of the lunch boxes, put up by the numerous individuals and concerns, are concerned, they are practically the same. The real difference is to be found in the color and trade names on the boxes. Appealing to the eye, rather than the stomach, seem to be the thing strived for.

Peddling lunches in Los Angeles has in recent years become almost as common a way of making a living as peddling real estate. It is mostly girls who are used in selling lunches to the workers on the streets and jobs. For two bits one receives in a little paper box: two or three small sandwiches, a small piece of pie, a cookie; raw fruit, generally an apple, orange, or banana. Advertising matter is often included.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN is on a visiting tour in Europe similar to that which occupied the spare time of King Edward VII when he was the instrument selected by the British government of the day, in the policy of organizing a hostile ring around Germany, which at that period was Great Britain's foremost commercial and naval rival. Navies have a way of following sea-borne commerce. The British lion never ceased to growl at Germany until the German fleet was either sunk or divided among the victors and Germany's magnificent commercial navy almost entirely driven from the sea.

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THE "courtesy calls now being made by Mr. Chamberlain on the foreign offices of European governments have for their object the formation of a steel ring around the Soviet Union. The demand for Rakovsky's recall made upon Moscow by the French government is in large part of the result of British pressure on France which does not feel strong enough to resist. Britain is playing Italy against France and Chamberlain's present tete a tete with Primo de Rivera is undoubtedly related to the British anti-Soviet policy.

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THE sudden development in the Chinese civil war which has brought the nationalist forces of General Feng and of the Shansi governor almost to the walls of Peking has created a near-panic in the chancelleries of Japan and Great Britain, the two governments whose immediate interests are most seriously affected by crisis in China. It is a matter of life and death for imperialist Japan to hold on to Manchuria, and Britain is vitally concerned in the loss of her spheres of influence in China and in the damaging effect a victory for the Chinese revolution would have on the oppressed peoples who are exploited by British imperialism in India and other Oriental countries.

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BRITAIN attributes the Chinese nationalist revolution to Soviet intrigue. Not that the British government believes this, except in so far as it is true that the Soviet Union is in active sympathy with the efforts of the Chinese workers and peasants to throw off the yoke of the foreign imperialists and the native militarists. Britain knows that the Chinese masses would revolt if the Soviet Union had never come into existence. But it also knows that but for the existence of the Workers' Republic, the Chinese revolution would be crushed by the imperialist power with little difficulty. It is aware that the Soviet Union pursues no imperialistic aim in China; that it is true to the principle on which it based itself when it came into being in 1917, the right of the workers, peasants and all oppressed peoples to all that life can give them, without having to pay toll to exploiters.

• • •

UNDER the influence of this gospel of freedom the foundation of imperialism in the Orient has begun to crumble. As German commercial competition threatened Britain in the world's markets until 1914, the anti-imperialist policy of the Soviet Union threatens her colonial empire today. In 1914 her struggle was against a rival imperialist power, that was itself rotten at its social core. Today her problem is more serious, because unlike the German government of the Kaiser, the Soviet Union has allies, as well as enemies in all capitalist countries, in Britain as well as in India. So, Sir Austen Chamberlain is visiting the officials of European governments, threatening, cajoling, bribing. He wants a united front of European capitalism against the U. S. S. R. When this object is accomplished the war against the Soviet Union will be opened with all the latest implements of war.

• • •

"AS safe as in a bank", does not mean much any more, if it ever meant anything. The president of an Aurora, Illinois bank, who rose from a lowly position to head the institution, disappointed his friends and particularly those who used to "point with pride" to his meteoric rise, by embezzling $400,000 of the bank's money. Or rather of the money thrifty citizens deposited in the bank for safe keeping. The erring president was a member of the Knights of Columbus, shot craps and played poker. In fact he was a 100 per cent American, which means that besides practising the above named virtues he did not entertain any radical ideas and he devoutly believed in the sanctity of the home. How many of our biggest and best bank presidents are speculating on the ups and downs of life and the time that may elapse before they are caught, as they read about the misfortune of their co-worker in Aurora?

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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U.S.-MEXICAN REACTION LOSES DECISIVE BATTLE

"Green's Policies Like Employers," Says General Summerall to A. F. L.

DELEGATE HAYES FOR LABOR PARTY; ABUSED BY WOLL

Arizona Delegate Open Agent of Governor

BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11.—President Green, introducing General Summerall, chief of the general staff, lauded him as a "friend of labor." Summerall praised Green's patriotism and said: "I have often been startled by the identity of the sentiments of President Green and those of the captains of industry."

• • •

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11.—The Labor Party issue forced itself upon the attention of the convention today. Max Hayes of the Typographical Union spoke bitterly of the recommendations for non-partisanism" in the executive council report and reminded Vice President Woll that he cooled his heels in the ante-room of the republican convention for three days before he was told to "go to hell."

President Green replied by saying that a Labor Party never got anywhere but that American social legislation compares with any in the world. President John H. Walker of the Illinois Federation of Labor came to the mourners bench with the statement that he "was once blind like Hayes" but now he knows better. Walker's support of Frank L. Smith, the Insull traction interest candidate for senator, in the last elections is evidence of his change of heart.

Old Andy Furuseth objected to the executive council's statement that the employers were friendlier to labor and warned that there was coming an offensive designed to drive the workers back to slavery.

The convention may adjourn next Thursday.

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LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11. — Lines were being tightly drawn today in the American Federation of Labor convention for the impending fight over the Boulder Dam issue.

Determined opposition to any endorsement by organized labor of the Swing-Johnson bill for a government built dam in Boulder Canyon has provided the only controversy in the convention in which all real opposition to the administration is barred by the anti-"Red" crusade.

The dispute centers on the resolution by State Senator Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco pledging the support of organized labor to Colorado River development projects and favoring passage of the Swing-Johnson bill at the next session of congress.

Johnson Advocates Bill.

Senator Hiram Johnson, one of the sponsors of the bill, was himself a speaker earlier in the sessions of the convention, despite the fact that he has often been condemned by labor in California as the would-be hangman of Tom Mooney of the Moulders Union and Warren K. Billings, former president of a shoe workers' local and active in organizing the street car workers of San Francisco, and as be-

(Continued on Page Three)

French Flyers Expected In Brazil on Thursday

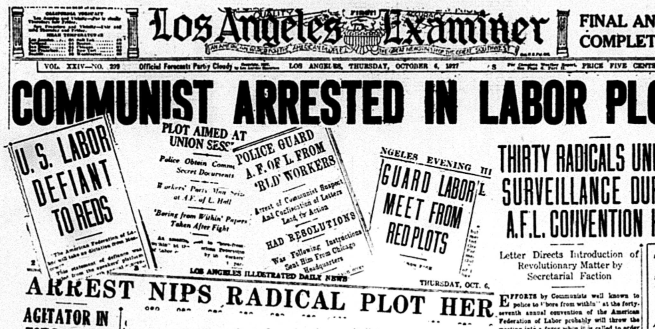
PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Oct. 11.—Arrangements were made today to welcome Dieudanne Costs and Joseph Le Brix, French aviators, when they arrive from St. Louis, Africa.

The airmen are expected Thursday night and beacons will be lighted at Encanta Moca Field to guide them. Pernambuco is approximately 1,800 miles southwest of St. Louis.

REGISTRATION FOR NOVEMBER 8TH ELECTION TAKES PLACE ALL THIS WEEK

Registration for next month's election takes place this week. All workers who expect to vote for the Workers (Communist) Party candidates must not forget to register. Those who do not register will not be permitted to vote.

In New York registration hours until Friday are from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. Saturday, the final day, registration booths will be open from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.



Los Angeles Examiner

FINAL AND COMPLETE

VOL. XXIV—NO. 299 Official Forecast: Partly Cloudy LOS ANGELES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1927 PRICE FIVE CENTS

COMMUNIST ARRESTED IN LABOR PLOT

U. S. LABOR DEFIANT TO REDS

PLOT AIMED AT UNION SESS

Police Obtain Comm Secret Documents

Workers' Party Man Seiz at A. F. of L. Hall

'Boring from Within' Papers Taken After Fight

POLICE GUARD A. F. OF L. FROM 'RED' WORKERS

Arrest of Communist Suspect And Confiscation of Letters Lead to Action

HAD RESOLUTIONS

Was Following Instructions Sent Him From Chicago Headquarters

LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED DAILY NEWS

NGELES EVENING H

GUARD LABOR MEET FROM RED PLOTS

THURSDAY, OCT. 6,

ARREST NIPS RADICAL PLOT HER

AGITATOR IN TOILS OF LAW AS COMMUNIST PAPERS FOUND

THIRTY RADICALS UNDER SURVEILLANCE DURING A.F.L. CONVENTION HERE

Letter Directs Introduction of Revolutionary Matter by Secretarial Faction

EFFORTS by Communists well known to police to "bore from within" at the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor probably will throw the meeting into a furor when it is called to order this morning in Cinderella Roof Ballroom.

Activities by officers working under direction of William F. Hynes of the intelligence

Two photos of Sidney Bush, arrested yesterday in connection with Communistic activities during the A. F. of L. convention here.

1870-1924

Headlines from Los Angeles capitalist newspapers, showing how open shop publishers came to assistance of Green bureaucracy in baiting of sincere trade union workers at A. F. of L. convention, at Los Angeles. As General Summerall truly said, Green's policies and the policies of the "captains of industry" are the same.

Hapgood Sues Chief of Cossacks for $100,000 for Asylum Detention

BOSTON, Oct. 11. — Suit for $100,000 has just been brot by Powers Hapgood, militant young mine workers' leader, in the Suffolk Superior Court against Capt. Bligh of the Massachusetts state police who ordered Hapgood arrested here during the height of the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation.

Hapgood was secretly placed in the Boston Psychopathic hospital, where he remained 24 hours.

In his complaint Hapgood, who is under sentence of one year at hard labor for speaking for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti on the Boston Common, charges he was assaulted prior to being placed in the asylum. He was kept incommunicado and subjected to humiliating questioning. Hapgood is free on $1,000 bail pending an appeal from his sentence.

Carnegie Engineer Admits Capitalism Wasteful of Fuels

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—"Under the present economic order it is cheaper, unfortunately, to waste fuel than to save it—at least in many localities," said W. Trinks, of Pittsburgh, professor of engineering in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, in an address at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Convention today.

Prof. Trinks told how the steel works had abandoned gas engines, which he described as economical in their use of fuel, for steam units, which though wasteful of fuel could be installed and operated more cheaply.

Also, he declared, railroads hold the steam operation because electrification, though a fuel saver, was more costly to the present generation.

In domestic life, "it costs too much apparently to save fuel," he said, declaring that too many home are flimsily built, keeping out the rain, the wind and the neighbors' curiosity, but constructed with little regard to fuel economy.

OPEN SHOP PRESS TRIED TO AID A. F. OF L. LEADERS IN NEW "RED-BAITING" CAMPAIGN

Resolutions Hailed as "Plot" Evidence Are Public Documents of T. U. E. L.

CHICAGO, Octboer 11.—Los Angeles papers received here following the arrest of Sidney Bush, a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, at the A. F. of L. convention, display headlines hysterically heralding a "Communist plot." In the possession of Bush were a number of resolutions drafted by the Trade Union Educational League for which he was seeking favorable consideration from the delegates. That the openshop press tried to start a new "red-baiting" campaign seems clear.

The Los Angeles Times heads the story of the arrest of Bush by the secret service department of the Los Angeles police, which works under direction of the Chamber of Commerce, with "Plot Aimed at Union Sessions."

Other Headlines.

The Los Angeles Illustrated Daily News screams: "Arrest Nips Radical Plot Here." The Examiner says: "Communist Arrested In Labor Plot." The Express has it: "Police Guard A. F. of L. from 'Red Workers.'" The Evening Herald yells: "Guard Labor From Red Plots." The Record is more restrained and simply says: "Jail Communist With Resolutions."

Thru all the stories runs the atmosphere of mystery, secrecy, conspiracy and the idea that the Trade Union Educational League resolutions had nothing to do with the daily problems of the labor movement.

Police Activity.

It will be recalled that William Hynes, head of the so-called intelligence service of the police department which in reality is a spy agency for the Los Angeles open shoppers, acted with Vice President Matthew Woll and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. credential committee in refusing to seat William Schneiderman, a delegate of the Office Workers Union, because of membership in the Workers (Communist) Party. The arrest of Bush followed as did the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, a labor news service.

The Trade Union Educational League Resolutions.

The resolutions drafted by the Trade Union Educational League for submission to the A. F. of L. convention consist of the elaboration of the points of its program to conform to convention requirements. Its program is a public document and its resolutions have been published either in full or in condensed form in Labor Unity, its official organ, or in other labor publications.

The portions of the resolutions of the Trade Union Educational League which call for action, and the subjects with which they deal are as follows and their content is a complete refutation of the statements of the capitalist press of Los Angeles,

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. UNIONISTS HELP HAYMARKET 40TH ANNIVERSARY

More than two hundred delegates, representing 91 trade unions and other labor organizations of New York City and vicinity, gathered at the Plaza Hall on the call of the Joint Defense Committee to organize further support to the fight of the cloakmakers and furriers, a number of whom have again just been sent to

(Continued on Page Two)

See Wide Distribution of "The 10th Year" Pamphlet In Anniversary Campaign

Orders for tens of thousands of copies of the pamphlet, "The Tenth Year," telling the inspiring story of the rapid rise and the tremendous achievements of the Union of Soviet Republics, are expected with the announcement yesterday that the pamphlet will be ready for distribution Monday, Oct. 17th.

The author of the pamphlet is J. Louis Engdahl. It is being issued as "No. One" of the proposed American Workers' Library Series.

This pamphlet is being issued in large quantities on this Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1927, to acquaint American workers with the meaning of this working class triumph and to arouse the toiling masses of this country to the necessity for the recognition and the defense of the Soviet Union.

Major Berry, Printers' Union Strikebreaker, Gives a Card to Hearst

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 11.—William Randolph Hearst, owner of the string of Hearst newspapers and magazines, and a hard, anti-union boss to thousands of printers and pressmen, is now in possession of an Honorary Membership Certificate in the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

Hearst was elected honorary member to succeed Lord Northcliffe shortly after his death.

Major George L. Berry, president of the printers' union and perhaps best known because of his strikebreaking proclivities was master of ceremonies. He explained that the reason Hearst had not received the certificate earlier was because they both had not been in the same part of the country before at the same time. He did not seem to think the bitter long drawn strike of the printers against Hearst's Seattle paper made any difference.

"You are entitled to all the privileges and rights of a full fledged member," Berry said to Hearst in presenting the certificate, "including, if you choose, the duty of actually printing your own newspapers."

Hearst, Berry, Horn, the beer driver, and 13 others had a group picture taken of themselves which they put in the paper.

Crew Held on Board Pacific Coast Ship To Save Property

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Oct. 11.—With a gaping hole in her side and her engine and fire rooms flooded, the coastwise steamer Kekoske, south-bound from Oakland to Los Angeles, was reported to be in a precarious condition, as the result of being rammed by the steamer Domona at 5.30 a. m. today, off Point Arguello, 137 miles north of Los Angeles, according to messages picked up by the United States Naval Radio Compass Station on Point Fermin. There were no casualties among the crew, it was reported, tho they are being held on board by the captains' authority to prevent salvage charges.

Courtesy Among Militarists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Admiral Magano, commander of the Japanese training squadron, and four aides were entertained at breakfast at the White House today by President Coolidge. Other guests were Secretary of Navy Wilbur, Admiral Eberle, chief of naval operations, and Captain Wilson Brown.

FEDERAL TROOPS BADLY DEFEAT COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ARMIES

Officials in Border States Supply Indians With Arms; Permit Smuggling of Munitions

BULLETIN.

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 11.—American government officials here today in answer to accusations by indignant Mexican citizens promised that the United States Bureau of Investigation would arrest four American citizens who are known to be preparing to take airplanes to Vera Cruz to aid the counter-revolutionary forces.

A government agent was reported to be in Laredo in search of the men. Oil men here said four American planes were seen to fly over the Rio Grande three days ago, headed for Mexico and crossing the river near Rio Grand City.

• • •

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—The Gomez-Almada rebellion, inspired and subsidized by Wall Street, has been completely crushed, according to a government announcement issued late last night.

Despite the aid of officials in American border states who permitted the smuggling of arms in large quantities and subsidies received from American oil interests, the Gomez-Almada reactionaries were routed yesterday afternoon, near Ayahualulco, in the Perote region of the state of Vera Cruz. Federal troops, under General Escobar, are reported to have captured six hundred of the reactionaries.

Orders that full amnesty be granted to the lower officers and men of the counter-revolutionary forces who had surrendered were issued by President Calles when he received the news of the victory.

Reduced To Bandits.

Altho Generals Gomez and Almada have eluded capture, they have been reduced to the status of bandits, without any appreciable number of followers, according to a statement issued from federal headquarters last night.

Calles' Statement.

President Calles' statement, issued thru General Jose Alvarez, chief of the presidential staff, last night, follows:

"In their first encounter with the government forces the group of traitors under Gomez and Almada were completely defeated. The rebel leaders Gomez, Alamada and Medina fled shamefully when they heard the first shots, leaving their troops at the mercy of the government forces.

600 Rebels Surrender.

"About 500 or 600 rebels, infantry and cavalry, surrendered to the government Monday morning at the village of Cosautlan. General Gonzales Escobar, commanding the Federals who defeated the rebels, telegraphed the presidential office that he had fought a battle with the rebels commanded by Gomez and Almada, commencing at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon near the town of Ayahualulco, which is in the Perote region.

"The report of General Escobar follows:

"We fought them fully six hours until we drove them away from the inaccessible hills where, in advance, they had built small fortifications. We fought them in front and on both flanks. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to occupy positions behind us. But we drove them off. Arnulfo Gomez, after two hours of fighting, fled shamefully in the direction of the town of Cosautlan, abandoning his comrades.

"'Almada, with the other rebel leaders, Medina and Aguilar, accompanied by the dispersed groups of rebels, fled likewise.

Take Many Prisoners.

"'I cannot report the exact number of casualties among our enemies, but I can assure you we punished them severely. (General Alvarez estimated that there must be at least fifty dead and 100 wounded).

"'We have a large number of prisoners (about 500 or 600) and our troops show great satisfaction in having punished their old comrades, who forgot their duty and turned traitor.

"'The conduct of the federal officers and men was very satisfactory, and I am very proud to have headed them. The battalions of the Presidential Guard distinguished

(Continued on Page Two)

COMMUNIST PARTY WINS VICTORY IN GERMAN ELECTION

Pravda Lauds Gains in Poland, Too

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Oct. 11.—The Pravda, in an editorial emphasizes the symptomatic importance of the electoral successes of the Communist Parties of Germany and Poland.

The results of the municipal elections at Hamburg show how incorrect the social-democrats were in their "prophecy" of the disintegration of the Communist Parties. The electoral victory at Hamburg is the more illuminating as the Maslov group was completely routed, the editorial states.

Communist Influence Grows.

The results of the election prove that the defeats of the ultra-lefts have contributed to the enhancement of the influence of the Communist Party.

Even tho the social-democratic vote increased in the same proportion as the Communist, no comparison is possible from the viewpoint of the extent of the victories as the Communists had to fight under the most difficult conditions.

Polish Victories.

The electoral victories at Lodz and Grodno, following the recent successes at Warsaw, are likewise most illuminating and inspiring as they prove that the revolutionary proletarian movement is in the ascendant in Poland.

If after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, "troubles" occur in Toulon (France), if the Communist Party scores big victories in Hamburg and Koenigsburg and if after the elections in Warsaw new victories occur in Lodz and in Grodno, all these are not isolated facts but are symptoms of the ascendancy of the revolutionary movement.

The more the governmental policy turns to the right, the more insolent will be fascist reaction and the stronger becomes the left movement and the influence of the masses.

The left Trotskyist-Maslovist prattle about the decline of the world Communist movement will not prevent the Bolsheviks of all countries from earnestly fighting to accelerate the ascendant march of the revolutionary movement.

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DENOUNCES TROTSKY'S OPPOSITION

THE Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party at its meeting of Friday, October 7, adopted a resolution expressing its approval of the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, removing Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The resolution condemns the violation of pledge and the attacks upon the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International on the part of the opposition, and declares that it is the opinion of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party that the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to be held in December, should take final steps to prevent any continuance of activities on the part of the opposition in the Russian Party and the Comintern. The resolution follows:

(Continued on Page Four)

SINCLAIR TRIAL FOR OIL FRAUDS BEING PREPARED

Great Efforts to Shield Memory of Harding

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Following on the heels of the Supreme Court's decision revoking the lease granting the Teapot Dome oil fields to the Sinclair Oil Co., on the ground that it was "shot thru with fraud, fraudulent from start to finish," etc., certain other measures are under way—forced by the scandal which associates itself around the Teapot Dome deal. They are:

1.—Final preparations for criminal trial of Ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert F. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, on charges of defrauding the government in the Teapot Dome lease, in District Supreme Court on Oct. 17.

2.—Motion for the end of the Teapot Dome receivership in the Federal Court of Wyoming and to receive an accounting from Sinclair's Mammoth Oil Company for oil taken from Teapot Dome before a receiver was named.

3.—Final steps were expected to be taken in District Supreme Court for the appeal of Harry F. Sinclair from conviction by a jury on charges of contempt of the senate in refusing to answer questions of the Walsh "oil scandal" committee.

4.—Navy department may ask federal court in Wyoming to close down Teapot Dome wells without waiting until legal formalities accompanying the Supreme Court's decision, are complied with, to conserve oil in the ground.

5—Atlee Pomerene, government special counsel, announced that an early trial of Fall and Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, on bribery charges, growing out of the Elk Hills, Calif. lease would be sought.

6—Navy department officials announced that they were considering a request to congress for authority to trade part of the Elk Hills reserve to private oil companies in order to make the government reserve a solid block and prevent possibility of drainage. This will also give a chance to favor some of Sinclair's rivals at the expense of Sinclair.

The sum involved in the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome leases is about $32,000,000.

Frequent accusations of complicity of President Harding and other members of his cabinet than Fall are not to be investigated by the Department of Justice, it is understood here.

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YAQUIS LINING UP FOR MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

Reactionary elements in Mexico relied much on an outbreak of Yaqui Indians. Plentiful use of money and promises did cause some of them to make raids several months ago when the clerical counter-revolution first became important. But now things are different. The Yaquis support the government in greater and greater numbers. Photo shows a platoon of Yaqui soldiers in the Federal army.

Old Haymarket Aid Group Backs 40th Anniversary Meet

CHICAGO, Oct. 11. — At the last meeting of the Pioneer Aid and Support Association, which was founded some forty years ago to take care of the widows and children of the Haymarket Martyrs of 1887, and to erect and care for the monument that stands over their graves in Waldheim cemetery, it was unanimously decided to send a warm greeting to the third annual conference of International Labor Defense, which takes place in New York on November 12-13, at Plaza Hall, on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the five working class leaders in Chicago.

One of the delegates from Chicago will convey these greetings personally to the conference in the name of the Association and report on the forty years of its work. The Pioneer Aid collected the funds from workers all over the country to put up the splendid monument which commemorates the American pioneers of the eight-hour labor day movement and has held Haymarket memorial meetings every year. Last year the meeting was held with the support of International Labor Defense, which has collaborated closely with the Pioneer Aid.

The Chicago local of International Labor Defense formally affiliated with the Association — which already has the support of many labor organizations — at its last meeting.

The memorial meeting this year will be held at Wicker Park Hall, North and Robey, and special efforts are being made to make the Fortieth Anniversary meeting successful. Appropriate musical numbers have been arranged for, and Otto Herrmann, of the association, and Max Bedacht, of the national committee of International Labor Defense, together with another speaker in English, will address the audience.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEFEAT COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ARMIES OF GENERAL GOMEZ

(*Continued from Page One*)

themselves, and they were the ones who attacked the most difficult positions.

"'I quickly organized a pursuit column, which is following the fleeing adherents of Gomez and Almada, and will give you a detailed report as soon as possible.'"

Calles Congratulates Generals.

Continuing, the Calles statement says:

"President Calles sent General Escobar the following message of congratulation:

"'In the name of the Mexican republic and in my own name, I congratulate you and the generals, officers and troops of your column, who knew how to punish traitors that rose in rebellion against the institutions of the country. I am awaiting your detailed report on the activity which ended the revolution.'"

Generals Flee In Terror.

The presidential statement resumes:

"Regarding the surrender, of which we have spoken in the first part of this statement, General Robert Cejugo, commandant of the Jalapa Garrison, informed President Calles that this morning more than 500 Gomez-Almada rebels, including officers, presented themselves for surrender, this constituting the entire number of infantry that the traitor Gomez commanded. They surrendered unconditionally after the defeat General Escobar inflicted on them.

"The surrender occurred at Cosautlan, state of Vera Cruz, the men who surrendered informing the government troops that more rebels would be coming in to surrender and asking mercy for them. Our loyal federal cavalry troops are now pushing Gomez, Almada and Medina, who fled in such a cowardly manner, abandoning their officers and men.

"At a place called La Boquilla, state of Queretaro, a battle was fought between armed peasants and a small group of rebels headed by Generals Armado Garza Linares and Donato Segura. The rebels were completely exterminated and Generals Linares and Segura and Major Luis Pedrejo were killed in battle."

* * *

Small Outbreaks Suppressed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—A number of small outbreaks by religious fanatics, incited by agents of American oil interests, proved abortive and have been quickly suppressed. Press dispatches from Villa Hermosa, announce that a revolutionary attempt in Chiapas quickly subsided with the arrest of a number of politicians.

Dispatches from other sections of the country report complete victories for the government troops. Tampico dispatches state that two nephews of General Gomez, with a small group of followers, were arrested near the town of Almada, in the state of Tamaulipas.

Workers Aid Federals.

The suppression of the rebellion was made possible by the support accorded the federal troops by workers and peasants thruout the country. Reactionary groups of bandits and fanatics, organized and subsidized by American agents, were in many instances attacked and annihilated by groups of armed workers and peasants.

* * *

Wall Street Arms Rebels.

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 11.—Groups of Yaqui Indians here have been armed and sent back across the border to aid the reactionary revolt.

Large quantities of munitions are reported to have been smuggled across the border with the full knowledge of American officials.

* * *

Confiscate Rebel Estates.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—The government has spent 10,000,000 pesos (about $5,000,000) in the suppression of the Wall Street-inspired revolt.

The cost, however, will at least in part be met by the confiscation of the estates of the reactionary leaders.

GET A NEW READER!

NEW YORK UNIONISTS AID TENTH ANNIVERSARY

(*Continued from Page One*)

prison, unanimously endorsed the forthcoming Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, November 12-13.

Not only was the conference endorsed but the delegates also urged all sympathetic and affiliated labor organizations to send delegates to the forthcoming labor defense gathering. The resolution praised the work of International Labor Defense and declared its approval of the conference taking place on the fortieth anniversary of the Chicago martyrs as the most fitting occasion for the gathering of delegates from all over the country to organize the fight against the frame-up system.

"We firmly believe," says the resolution, "in the necessity of a nation-wide fight in behalf of all the class war prisoners and consider the third annual conference of the International Labor Defense as the proper place and occasion for the organization and centralization of the struggle.

Earned Support.

"By its great work for Sacco and Vanzetti and its non-partisan support of persecuted workers in all parts of the country, the I. L. D. has earned the support of all class-conscious workers. All organizations should send delegates to its third annual conference and make it an imposing demonstration of working class solidarity in the fight against the frame-up system."

The resolution, introduced in the name of the resolutions committee by Rose Wortis, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, was adopted after the conference had heard the speech of James P. Cannon, national secretary of I. L. D., who was delegated from that organization to the defense conference.

Lucy Parsons to Speak.

Lucy E. Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, one of the foremost leaders of the great eight-hour day movement 40 years ago, who was hung with the other Haymarket martyrs on the scaffold of Cook County, Illinois, will be the guest of honor at the third annual conference of International Labor Defense, Nov. 12 and 13, in New York City at Plaza Hall.

In accepting the invitation of the national executive committee of the I. L. D. to attend the conference, Lucy Parsons warmly praised the I. L. D. and appealed for support "in its splendidly useful work."

The Haymarket Anniversary.

"Your third conference is to meet in New York City on the anniversary of the Haymarket martyrdom" she wrote. "A most fitting anniversary, indeed. The holding of a conference by such a forward-looking organization as the I. L. D. must be beneficial. For in this way, as in almost no other way, you will be able to bring to the attention of the present generation the facts of the frame-up and conspiracy that sent five labor organizers to the gallows.

American Fascists on Way Home But See George First

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 11. — The liner Leviathan, used by the imperialists to transport cannon fodder during the late war, is bringing back the main contingent of American legionnaires from their orgies in Paris and other cities of Europe.

The departure of 2,000 "veterans" from Southampton yesterday made no stir. The legionnaires, who were received by the hostility of the entire European working class for support the American fascists gave to the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, soon made themselves so disgusting or ridiculous as to turn against them all except the wealthy classes in every country they visited.

The Polite Facists.

However, the king and queen of England received the "heroes" before their return. Visibly overawed by the formalities and the surroundings at Buckingham Palace, and impressed by meeting another king and queen, the legionnaires, who have been the laughing-stock of the British working class public for days, pressed forward eagerly to clasp the king of England's hand. "O, boy," one of the legionnaires is quoted as saying, "we've held the hands of three kings and two queens on this trip."

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

OPEN SHOP PRESS TRIED TO AID GREEN ATTACK PROGRESSIVE WORKERS AT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(*Continued from Page One*)

A. F. of L. officialdom, the chamber of commerce and its secret service department:

"Whereas, the unprecedented attention now being given in this country to military matters (naval armament and foreign naval bases, military aviation, C. M. T. C. projects etc.) is clearly a part of the general war preparations noted throughout the world—even in so-called Disarmament Conferences (Geneva); therefore be it

"Resolved, that this convention of the American Federation of Labor warns the workers against the growing war danger and declares that any war that the Great Powers may undertake cannot be in the interests of the great mass of the people, particularly the workers, but can only mean new sacrifices for them; and be it further

"Resolved, that we oppose the militarizing campaigns now going on in this country, that we demand the prompt withdrawal of U. S. Military and naval forces from China, Nicaragua and all other foreign territory, and that we declare our unqualified opposition to foreign intervention in China as well as to war against the Soviet Union."

For a Labor Party.

"Resolved, that the 47th annual convention of the A. F. of L. rejects as detrimental to the interests of labor, the non-partisan policy of labor supporting candidates on the tickets of the old capitalist parties and endorses the proposition of independent working class political action through the formation of a Labor Party; and be it further

"Resolved, that the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed to immediately enter into conference with representatives of all other economic and political labor organizations with the aim of bringing about a national labor conference, sometime in July, 1928, to organize and place in the presidential elections a labor ticket and to launch a Labor Party; and be it further

"Resolved, that all city and state control labor bodies be called upon to initiate immediately all necessary measures to launch local and state labor tickets in the forthcoming elections in their respective localities; and be it further

"Resolved, that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. undertake to bring about the organization of a political bloc between the labor movement and the poor farmers for joint action in the forthcoming presidential election and generally for common political struggle against the capitalist class."

Relief For Striking Miners.

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention herewith authorize a call upon all affiliated international unions to assess their membership and to their local unions to make substantial contributions out of their treasuries for the struggling miners."

Amalgamation.

"Whereas: These unions, because they are divided against themselves along trade lines and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions, and

"Whereas: The only solution for the situation is the development of a united front by the workers through the amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry, therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the 47 convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to call a series of conferences of the unions in the respective industries for the purpose of initiating movements to amalgamate all the unions in the given industries in single organizations, each of which shall cover one industry."

Organizing the Unorganized.

"Resolved, that this convention of the American Federation of Labor goes on record for the initiation of an aggressive and wide-spread campaign for the organization of the unorganized workers in the various industries. To this end the Executive Council stands instructed to hold conferences of the various internationals so that general organization campaigns may be instituted in their respective industries. The affiliated Central Labor Unions are also herewith instructed to initiate general organization campaigns in their several localities."

Labor Banking.

"Whereas, long experience has demonstrated that it does not fall within the scope of trade unions to enter into business, and especially not into such capitalistic enterprises as modern labor banks and their affiliated investment companies, and that the workers can carry on industrial and commercial enterprises constructively only in accordance with the principles and practices of the distinct workers' cooperative movement, therefore be it

"Resolved, that this convention warns the labor movement of the menacing dangers inherent in the present capitalistic labor banks, labor investment corporations, and trade union life insurance companies, and declares in favor of the complete separation of these institutions from the trade unions, and the return of the unions involved to their proper functions as organizations to defend the workers' interests in struggle against the employers."

Repeal of Watson-Parker Law.

"Whereas, the employers, if allowed to fasten upon the railroad workers such an infamous piece of legislation as the Watson-Parker Law, will not be slow to shackle the workers in other industries with similar anti-labor legislation, therefore be it

"Resloved, that the American Federation of Labor, assembled in its 47th annual convention, condemns the Watson-Parker Law as detrimental to the interests of the workers and withdraws its endorsement from it; calls upon the affiliated railroad unions not to resort to the laws arbitration provisions, but to insist upon dealing directly with the railroad companies; and herewith initiates a movement looking towards the repeal of the Watson-Parker Law."

Unemployment.

"Resolved, that the following measures be applied to combat the growing unemployment:

"1. The enforcement and introduction of shorter working hours, with the 8-hour day as a maximum and wherever possible, the introduction of the 5-day week.

"2. In industries suffering from considerable unemployment, equal distribution of work to all the workers of the industry, instead of throwing large numbers of workers into the streets.

"3. Pressure upon the federal, state, and city governments in favor of large appropriations for public works, with wages and working conditions to be based upon union standards.

"4. The initiation of a national campaign for the establishment of federal and state insurance against unemployment."

Resolution on Mooney-Billings Case.

"Resolved, that the 47th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterates its conviction that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are the innocent victims of a frame-up, and be it further

"Resolved, that this convention in regular assembly, herewith shall send a delegation to the Governor of California to once again state the position of organized labor on this matter and to demand the unconditional release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from the penitentiaries of California."

Organization of Negro Workers.

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor, in 47th convention assembled, declares emphatically in favor of the organization of the Negro workers into the organizations having jurisdiction over their particular line of work, and to this end it calls upon the labor movement generally to put the following principles into effect:

"1. To insist that Negro workers receive the full social, political and economic rights enjoyed by white workers.

"2. To remove all constitutional barriers in the unions against the admission of Negro workers.

"3. To initiate special campaigns among Negro workers, employing wherever necessary special Negro organizers, to draw the Negroes into the trade unions."

For a Militant Trade Union Policy.

"Resolved, that this convention of the A. F. of L. specifically repudiates the so-called "Higher Strategy of Labor" and all its separate manifestations, and declares that the trade union movement must resolutely take up a policy of aggressive action against the employing class for the positive raising of real wages, shortening of hours, and increasing the relative power and economic standing of the working class; this must include well planned campaigns to organize the unorganized workers, especially in the basic industries; amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions; the breaking with the capitalist parties and establishment of a labor party; an aggressive struggle against American imperialism, in alliance with the oppressed peoples of the semi-colonial and colonial countries, and in unity with the trade unions of the world."

World Trade Union Unity.

"Whereas, the largest trade union movements of the world (the British and Russian) as well as numerous others (China, Australia, India, Finland, etc.) have declared in favor of an all-inclusive World Congress for the purpose of achieving complete world trade union unity, which proposal is further endorsed by the Red International; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor reply to the invitation of the Amsterdam International that it affiliate to that body, by proposing instead that a World Congress shall be called to which all trade unions of the world shall be invited to send delegates according to proportional representation, which Congress shall proceed to unify the world labor movement on the basis of a program of militant defense of the working class of every land."

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DAILY WORKER READERS TO SEND GREETINGS TO RUSSIAN 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

At the meeting of the Management Committee of The DAILY WORKER it was decided yesterday to throw open the columns of The DAILY WORKER for our readers, so they may have the opportunity to send their greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Lists are now being prepared whereby names will be collected at not less than twenty-five cents each. These names will be published in the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution Edition of The DAILY WORKER, which will be a special number of twenty-four pages.

Arrangements have also been made whereby working-class organizations, Workers Party units, unions, clubs, etc., will have the opportunity to send in their greetings at the rate of $200 per page or $1.50 per inch. It is expected that every live organization, which realizes the importance of the Russian Revolution to the working class in general, will reserve its place immediately for the special edition. Payment for all advertisements and greetings must be made in advance.

Orders for the special edition may also be made at this time. This special edition will be sold at $1.50 per hundred. Orders must be placed well in advance, and must be accompanied by a cash payment.

PAMPHLET—"THE TENTH YEAR"—READY MONDAY FOR SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

"THE TENTH YEAR" is the name of the pamphlet that will be off the press Monday, Oct. 17, ready for distribution in the celebration in this country of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

It was written by J. Louis Engdahl, who was in the Soviet Union during May and June, of this year, gathering first-hand information as to the internal development of the Workers' Republic.

The pamphlet will be "Number One" of the American Workers' Library Series to be issued by the American Workers' Library Fund. Orders for "The Tenth Year" should be sent in immediately to The DAILY WORKER, 33 East First Street, New York City. The price is 10 cents per copy; the wholesale price to branch agents and individuals ordering $5 worth or more will be eight cents per copy; the price to DAILY WORKER agents, who have control of literature sales for an entire city or district and are official agents of The DAILY WORKER, is seven cents per copy.

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

Morrows' Conference at the State Department on Mexico

By H. M. WICKS.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

THERE are two policies that will probably be followed by Morrow. One will be the familiar policy of trying to bribe and intimidate the Mexican government. With Obregon the realization of such a policy is by no means hopeless. Both Obregon and Calles have made many concessions to imperialism. If some method can be devised whereby the interests of the native capitalists can be reconciled with the interests of Wall Street at the expense of the exploited masses of Mexico the government will capitulate to the imperialists.

It is the realization of this possibility that imposes upon the Communists of Mexico, as the vanguard of the working class and the defenders of the exploited workers and peasants, the necessity of always maintaining an independent policy, of constantly pointing out the shortcomings of the government and of keeping before the masses the fact that their power alone is the one guarantee against the depredations of Wall Street.

While supporting the government against the counter-revolution the Calles-Obregon regime must be driven forward to ever more aggressive action against both sections of Wall Street now preying upon Mexico—the financial collossus, the House of Morgan, and the gang of oil bandits around the National City Bank.

By participating in the defense of the government against the conspiracies of the agents of American imperialism the Mexican masses fight with arms in hand. This fact is of tremendous significance in the situation in that country. Every effort must be made to arm the population as the best guarantee against capitulation to imperialism. An armed working class and an armed peasantry will not only be able to defend the nation against the plots from the outside, but will be able to prevent betrayal from within. Before any Mexican government would dare sell out to Wall Street it would then have the task of disarming the population and the first move in that direction should meet with the fiercest resistance. So, while defending the government against imperialist conspiracies and weakening imperialism in that country the working class also equips itself to wage its own class fight against capitalism.

A second policy that can be pursued by Morrow is to intrigue with opposition elements in order to pave the way for a better organized and more carefully prepared reactionary military coup. The two policies—that of winning the Mexican government to Wall Street and that of inciting another insurrection—will not, up to a certain point, conflict, but will mutually compensate one another. New preparations for insurrection can be used as a means of intimidating the government, which will aid in convincing it of the necessity of coming to terms with Wall Street.

But both policies, or any new ones that may be devised can be defeated by the action of the masses of Mexico under the leadership of the Communist Party.

In this struggle against imperialism the Mexican workers will have the full support of the class conscious elements of the American working class in a war to the end against the common enemy.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Oct. 11.—Jack Stinson today is planning a third attempt to take off Tuesday in an effort to break the world's endurance flight record.

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Cosgrave Re-elected as Dail Head By Six Votes As Government Totters

DUBLIN, Ireland, Oct. 11.—William T. Cosgrave was elected president of the executive council of the Dail this evening, by a vote of 76 to 70.

President Cosgrave's majority is so slight that his government faces great uncertainty.

Northern War Lords Still Struggle Over Rich Peking Prize

PEKING, Oct. 11.—Headquarters of Chang Tso-lin forces here today alleged that they have captured Shih-Chiach-Wang, the eastern terminus of the Shansi Railway.

The Peking troops claim that they drove the Shansi forces sixty miles down the railway within 24 hours.

If this report is true the capture of Shih-Chiach-Wang was a result of the offensive launched by Chang against Kalgan, Chang's headquarters state. The Chang forces are said to be continuing their march southward along the Hankow Railway where severe fighting was reported. Two thousand wounded Peking troops are being treated at local hospitals.

William Christian, the representative of the British-American Tobacco Company who was caught for eleven days between the battle lines, today arrived at Tientsin.

Green's Policies Like Bosses' Says General

(Continued from Page One)

ing responsible for keeping these labor martyrs in prison on a framed-up charge for the past eleven years, the innocent.

Johnson represents the real estate interests of Southern California, and the California delegation, with its allies on the convention floor, is doing the work of the business men of Los Angeles and vicinity in boosting for the Boulder Dam bill endorsement.

Leading the opposition forces is H. S. McCluskey, delegate from the Arizona Federation of Labor and recognized as the spokesman for Governor George W. P. Hunt of that state, a bitter foe of the Swing-Johnson bill because it might hurt the interests of the electric power companies of his state, which he represents.

Woll On Injunctions!

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. is leading the harmless and noisy attack on the injunction power of the courts, and President Wm. Green is making a furious lunge at the Coal and Iron Police of Pennsylvania—whose power to prevent picketing neither he nor his successor in the official family of the United Mine Workers of America have ever actually challenged on the spot by leading any mass picketing.

Review Stonecutters' Case.

The resolutions committee report included an attack on the use of the Sherman anti-trust law to break up strikes against companies whose product crosses a state line, as in the injunction granted the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. against the striking miners.

The committee took cognizance also of the stonecutters' case in New York, which involved the use of scab stone, and where the stonecutters were forbidden to strike against its use, if it crossed a state line.

Sees Freedom Gone.

Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, declared this case to be "the most direct challenge to the people," and a warning to "recover and guard their freedom."

"Let us call things by their right names," said Mr. Furuseth. "Since 1890 I have seen you drifting from bad to worse because you did not have the courage to face the facts.

"You have in the past blamed the Judges. If you want to get relief from the misuse of equity (a beautiful name for a rotten thing), you want to regulate and define the jurisdiction of the Judge so that he may not overstep it.

"If you want to get rid of the obstacles to mutual assistance, elect Legislatures which will define the equity powers, not Judges who will construe them.

"The modern anti-trust laws are only Caesar's anti-combination decrees put into modern language. What you want is an anti-monopoly law which will be enforced by Saxon methods, not a relic of Roman absolutism or of the Napoleonic code."

Action on the resolution was deferred until tomorrow because the hour of adjournment arrived in the midst of the debate.

"Boss-Ridden Pennsylvania."

Speaking on the abuse of police power in Pennsylvania, President Green said:

"I cannot understand how such a condition can prevail in free America, except in the boss-ridden State of Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

The increase in the freights carried by the railways in the Soviet Union is indicated in the following table:

	Freights in 1000 tons	Increase %
1923-24	67,489	—
1924-25	83,484	23.7
1925-26	116,736	39.9
1926-27	134,420	15.1
1927-28	156,600	12.0

Simultaneously with this there has been a considerable increase in the average mileage of freight trains. Thus in 1913 the average was 496 kilometres while in 1926-27 the average was 612 kilometres. The total freights carried by the railroads in 1926-27 represents 112.9% and in 1927-28 is estimated to represent 126.3% of the freights carried in 1913 in the area now covered by the U. S. S. R.

There has been a considerable improvement in the reserves of locomotives. Powerful locomotives now represent 45% of the total freight locomotives in use whereas in 1913 the percentage was 12.

With regard to new railroad construction it is proposed within the next five years to lay down 12,400 kilometres of new railroad of which work on 1700 kilometres has already commenced. By the end of the five years it is estimated that 6,028 kilometres of new railroad will be put into use and in addition 3,033 of railroad already commenced will also be completed. Of the most important enterprises reference should be made to the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, work on which has already commenced, which is to form part of the great main line between Shadrinsk and Kurgan on which work will be commenced in 1927-28.

The total amount of funds appropriated for restoration, reconstruction and enlarging existing railroads amounts to 3,920,000,000 roubles.

Trial of Monarchist Terrorists.

The trial has commenced in Leningrad of a number of monarchist terrorists implicated in, among other crimes, the explosion in the Businessmen's Club in Leningrad. In the course of their examination the accused stated that the terrorists visited the club the day before the explosion occurred but on learning that only a few people were present they postponed their act until the following day. On the day of the crime they asked the assistant serving behind the buffet where the biggest meeting was taking place in the premises. They were concerned mainly in destroying the largest possible number of people. The group of terrorists received their instructions from Russian monarchists abroad and their special task was to assassinate responsible Soviet statesmen and to blow up important buildings. Simultaneously another section of the monarchists were preparing to assassinate Soviet representatives abroad.

A prominent part in the activities of this monarchist group was played by the Finnish General Staff. A prominent official of the Finnish General Staff named Rosenholm helped the accused to cross the frontier into the U. S. S. R. and they were conducted across the frontier by guides appointed by the General Staff. Prior to their departure for Russia the accused went through a course of instruction in bomb-throwing. The bombs were obtained from the Finnish General Staff. In return for these services the terrorists were to supply the Finnish General Staff with secret information of a military character.

The monarchists found cruel disappointment awaiting them in the U. S. S. R. They were told that they would meet with many sympathizers among the population but the people turned away from them with contempt.

Another section of the terrorists was connected with the Latvian Espionage Service for whom they collected information.

Y. C. L. Prepares for the 10th Anniversary.

The Young Communist League has decided to organize a Subotnik (voluntary workday on a Saturday) throughout the whole of the Soviet Union this month. This proposal has been greeted with enthusiasm by the members of the League.

The Leningrad League has already fixed the Subotnik to take place in all the factories and offices on the last Saturday in October. The money earned on this day will be devoted to the relief of vagrant children.

In Moscow, the Young Communists in a number of factories are negotiating with the view to fixing the day and the character of the work to be done. Several district organizations of the League have proposed that the money thus earned shall go towards the establishment of a colony home for vagrant children, which is to be a model home of its kind.

The vagrant children having learned of this proposal have expressed a desire to take direct part in the building of this home and in some districts are organizing their own Subotniks. In the Subotniks the unemployed youth will also take part. The money earned will go towards defraying the expenses of building the home.

Control Figures (Estimates) for the Co-operate Movement for 1927-28.

It is estimated that during 1927-28 there will be an enormous increase in the membership of co-operative societies amounting to 3,800,000. The total membership of the co-operative societies will thus be brought to the figure of 28 millions.

The membership of rural co-operative societies, it is estimated, will increase more rapidly than that of urban societies. In the present year peasants represented 61% of the total membership of co-operative societies, while workers and office employees represented together 39%. In the forthcoming year it is estimated that peasant membership will increase to 63% while that of workers and office employees will decline to 37%. The central figures indicate an estimated increase of 10% in the number of co-operative stores in the rural districts and of 5% in the town.

The estimated increase of co-operative trading in 1927-28 will be, according to the control figures, from 15,175,000 of the present year to 19,365,000, an increase of 28%. The trade of the co-operative societies this year represented 49% of the total trade of the U. S. S. R. It is estimated that in the ensuing year co-operative trade will represent 53% of the total.

The Growth of the Port of Odessa.

The trade of the port of Odessa on the Black Sea for the present year, 1926-27, shows an increase of 42% as compared with that of last year.

SOVIET AVIATION.

The Hindukush Crossed.

The Dobrolot airmen, Comrade Semenov, pilot, and Comrade Sobetski, mechanic, on the 19th of September flew across the lofty mountain-range of the Hindukush. The flight was performed on a Soviet constructed Junkers machine, the "10-13." The distance between Tashkent in Central Asia and Kabul in Afghanistan, 950 kilometres was covered in six hours, 15 minutes. For about 4 hours of the flight the machine flew at an altitude of 5,000 metres with a load of 720 kilos instead of a normal load of 630 kilos. The highest altitude reached in the flight was 5,600 kilometres. This is the first time in the history of aviation that a machine of the type of the "10-13" reached such an altitude over such ground configuration and such a load.

Women of Soviet Union Will Fight Beside Men If Imperialists Attack

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 11.—Declaring that if the Soviet Union is invaded the imperialist troops will find the women of the Soviet Republic fighting beside the men, Commissar for War Voroshiliov, told the Proletarian Women's Congress at the Grand Theatre yesterday, that in event of war, the women will mobilize and train beside the men in the training camps.

The congress, which opened last night, is meeting to consider reforms in the conditions of the women thruout the Soviet Union.

Bloody Queen Marie In Three Cornered Fight For Roumanian Throne

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—A new royal family row in which the six-year-old baby monarch of Roumania, King Michael, is the center and his royal heritage is the prize, has broken out at Bucharest, according to information received here today from the Roumanian capital.

This new dispute, which marks the end of truce enforced by the death of King Ferdinand two months ago, involves Queen Marie and her son, Carol, the former crown prince, while Princess Helen, former wife of Carol and mother of the child-king, is finding herself drawn into it whether she wills it or not.

It is a fight for power and the wealth which goes with power. Queen Marie, the king's grandmother, is ambitious to become the dominant member of the Roumanian regency and thus control the affairs of state; Carol wants to be king in name and fact. Princess Helen wants to save the throne for her boy.

Five Workers Have Mysterious Disease.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Five women workers have become ill during the last week from an industrial disease contracted while they were employed by the United States Radium Corporation three years ago. At that time seven employes of the corporation died from this disease. Physicians have diagnosed the infection as radium poisoning.

New York Labor Broadcasts Label Boosts.

Boosting the union label by radio broadcasting is the new stunt of the New York Central Union Label Council. Tuesday evenings at 6:45 the waves from station WMAC carry the labor message.

WEALTHY RIDE IN JAPAN WHILE LOW PAID LABOR FUNCTIONS AS DRAFT HORSE FOR THEM

By SCOTT NEARING.

Down the street in Kobe, Japan, comes a long, two-wheeled cart piled high with packing boxes. Two poles extend out in front of the cart, like shafts from a wagon. Between these shafts, bending forward till his back was almost horizontal, a man strained at the load. He had come to a bad place in the pavement. It proved too much for him so he beckoned to a passerby on the sidewalk, got the load started again and was on his way.

It was nearly midday. The sun beat down mercilessly. The man dragging the loaded cart wore a cap on his head, a cotton jacket, open all the way to his belt, a pair of cotton Japanese trousers and a pair of felt shoes. The perspiration ran from his body in streams. He was pulling at the cart like an animal who is being constantly struck with the whip.

Plain Muscle.

This human beast of burden was not alone in Kobe. From one end of the town to the other there were other men—many of them—tugging at their two-wheeled carts, piled high with their heavy loads, and sweating under the August sun.

A bell tinkles. The passengers along the street step to one side. A ricksha puller trots around the corner, panting. Behind him, in the little, high-wheeled vehicle sits an Englishman, clad in a linen suit, with a sun-helmet and goggles to ward off the oppressive heat. The passenger must weigh at least 200 pounds, but he is in a hurry, and the ricksha puller catches his breath as he begins the ascent of a difficult hill, trotting all the time.

Rakes and Baskets.

The Empress of Asia needs coal, so she stops at Karatsu, where a tug brings off barge after barge of coal, and with them a small army of coal passers. When the barges are alongside the ship steps are rigged with planks and rope, men mount them and the task of loading begins. One man bends over the coal, and with a short-handled rake pulls about 40 pounds of coal into a small, flat reed basket. He then picks up the basket and hands it to the nearest man in a line that is waiting to do the passing. Once in the line the basket goes rapidly from hand to hand till it reaches the side of the ship where it is dumped into the coal-bunker.

Sometimes there are as many as a dozen men (and women) in one of these lines, so that the little basket of coal is handled at least a dozen times before it reaches the coalchute. By such means 2600 tons of coal were put into the bunkers of the steamer.

Piece Work.

The men began at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It was 6 the next morning when they had the last barge-load aboard. The crews of the barges were paid by the ton—25c American money for each ton that they loaded.

A Japanese farmer hoes his turnips in one of the narrow terraced fields that run to the tops of the hills around Nagasaki. Stripped to the waist and barefoot he bends over a small, heavy mattock, with a blade weighing at least 4 pounds, and a short handle, not over 2 feet long. He is weeding and thinning.

The whole western shore of Kyoushu is lined with these terraces, rising tier above tier. The space along the water is very narrow, and is almost always reserved for living. The farming is done on the hills, which are very steep.

This makes the terraces high. In some places it is necessary to erect a stone wall 10 feet high in order to get a terrace 10 feet wide. Miles and miles of these stone walls have been built and are being maintained by the Japanese peasants, who raise their egg-plant, sweet potatoes, carrots and other vegetable and flower crops on these terraces, exclusively by hand labor, and with the aid of irrigation.

Japan has factories—many and large ones. But many of her industries are still in the handcraft stage.

The wealth of Japan is not great. It was rated at $20,000,000,000 in 1924. The productive efficiency of Japan is not great, because of the absence of mechanical power from so many of the productive activities of the Japanese. Her 58,000,000 of people live close to the margin, with only a small surplus. The Japanese are not in a position to be a peril, economically, to any western power unless they are attacked. They may threaten the security of the imperial pie-counter in Asia, but their economic base for aggressive action is small indeed.

Graft Investigated.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Grand jury investigation into alleged graft in water distribution at Long Beach began here today. William J. Power, deputy commissioner of public works, who made the charges, and Norman Hyatt, Long Beach water department paymaster, were the first witnesses called. The filing of the charges has already resulted in the dismissal of several minor officials.

Women Help Promote 5-Day Week.

Special supplementary articles on the 5-day work week are being distributed by the New York Women's Trade Union League with its regular monthly bulletin. Mrs. Maud Swartz and Agnes Nestor are the contributors of the first two.

Soviet Karelia Is Rich In "White Coal" Power Plants

(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence)

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

IN this "land of a million lakes" every one of the thousands of streams is a potential power-house, a mine of "white coal." There are now less than a dozen centers to be dignified by the name of cities, the largest of them, Petrosavodsk, with a population of less than 25,000. The next in line, Kemj, has less than 10,000, the rest range between one and five thousand. But practically all of the towns are lighted by electricity and much of the power to drive their machinery is also devolved from "white coal," from hydro-electric power. The stations are for the most part very small, however, a few hundred horse-power, so that even Petrosavodsk now draws its power and light from three tiny stations along the little river running through the town.

The future will have a different story to tell—so we are confidently assured by the comrades heading the Council of Peoples Commissars and the Council for National Economy. Comrade Guhling, who heads the former, and Comrade Ackerman who is deputy chief of the latter, are both trained civil engineers—and both Communists of long standing. Their pride and joy right now is centered on the first of the big power and industrialization projects now nearing completion at Kondopora, about 40 miles from the capital.

THIS work is called "Kondostroi." It is not in the class of "Volkhovstroi" now already in full operation near Leningrad, nor of "Dnieperstroi" just beginning in the Ukraine—but for the Karelian field it is relatively just as big and important as these its big brothers in the general electrification plan of the Soviet Union. The work, to be finished early next year, will deliver an initial output of 6000 h. p., which will be used chiefly on the spot by the paper mill now being built simultaneously. This will have an initial production of 1½ million poods of print paper annually. In the case of both power house and factory, three walls are of permanent concrete and glass, while the fourth is a temporary wall of brick which will be knocked out when the first installation has paid the way for the building of the second. This will raise the production of power to 25,000 h. p. and the production of paper proportionately.

The work presents interesting engineering problems, reversing as it will the direction of the discharge from three big lakes.

A mile of old channel between Lake Sandal and its smaller neighbor Lake Nig has been enlarged and made permanent, and four versts of rock-faced canal have been cut to divert the water into one of the many big bays of Lake Onega, on the shores of which the Kondorpora paper mills and power house are being built. The big Onega is 28 meters lower than Lake Nig and this drop, taken via the canal through the turbines of the power houses at the outlet, will generate 5000 h. p. This will be ample for all needs of the first battery of pulp mills.

But some 12 versts away from Lake Sandal lies Lake Syn, still higher and with a still greater volume of water. By cutting a canal to connect the two big lakes and damming up the Syn River which now serves as the outlet of Lake Syn, they will get a new source of 25,000 to 30,000 h. p.

THE latest methods of reinforced concrete construction are being employed in this work, depending on the season. Between 1500 and 4000 men are working day and night, and all branches of the big undertaking are going forward in unison. One section of this great army is building the power houses, another is distributing mixed concrete via the towering overhead system to the waiting forms of the paper mills, sluice gates and new concrete railroad at the lake head, still another is facing the sides of the forty foot deep canal with rubble stone and shooting liquid cement between the stones with compressed air guns. And finally the semi-circular track is already being laid for the big steam shovel which will eat away the temporary earth dam now holding back the lake, retreating along its track back toward the new shore line as it finishes the last lap of the construction work.

This is just one, although the principal one, of several industrialization projects to be put through in Karelia. With a population of a quarter million and only about six thousand industrial workers there is plenty of room for expansion. From year to year the number of permanent industrial workers is growing, in 1924 there were only 1543; in 1925 even less; in 1926 it had already gone up to 5160; and now the figures are 5533. Not so many, but mighty big progress over what used to be. At the same time the number of farm homesteads is also increasing: 37,653 as compared with 34,471 in 1917, with a gain in cultivated area of 6900 dessiatins. Soviet Karelia is marching forward as rapidly as her sister states in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Latimer Gets Medal For Slaughtering Nicaraguan Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — Rear-admiral Latimer, the naval agent of the American imperialists during the recent invasion of Nicaragua, is to be rewarded by his masters for his services in over-running that country.

The rear-admiral has been recommended for the distinguished service medal. Commenting on Latimer's activities in Central America, Secretary of State Kellogg wrote, "His splendid cooperation with the minister at Managua was thoroughly appreciated both by Mr. Eberhardt and by this department."

The "splendid cooperation" mentioned by Kellogg includes the violation of Nicaraguan sovereignty, and the murder of Nicaraguan workers and peasants.

Imperialists Tell Coolidge Mustn't Cut Taxes Too Far

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — The demand of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the coming congress slash taxes by from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 creates some embarrassment to President Coolidge, it was indicated today at the White House. A tax cut of such magnitude, says Coolidge, most certainly would involve a deficit.

Coolidge is understood to have a great desire for a tax-cut, but the interests of the greater financial groups who have money invested abroad and desire a large navy to "protect" it must take precedence, in his opinion.

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Hungarian Home, E. Pittsburgh	4.00
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Collected list 7680, Cleveland	10.25
A. M. Fraise, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. L. Mueller, San Francisco	1.00
Theodore Mueller, San Francisco	1.00
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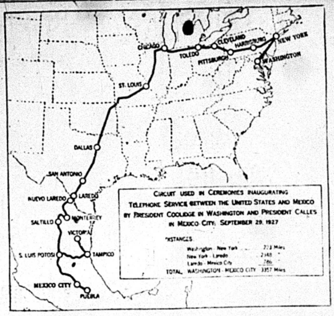
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CIRCUIT USED IN CEREMONIES INAUGURATING TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN WASHINGTON AND PRESIDENT CALLES IN MEXICO CITY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1927
DISTANCES
Washington - New York 223 Miles
New York - Laredo 2148
Laredo - Mexico City 786
TOTAL, WASHINGTON - MEXICO CITY 3357 Miles

Map shows long distance telephone hook-up arranged between Mexico City and Wall Street, just about the time a member of the House of Morgan was appointed ambassador to Mexico and a few days before the Gomez counter-revolution started.

Resolution on the Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International

(Continued from Page One)

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party condemned the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the beginning of the year 1924, by a resolution adopted with only one negative vote, that of Ludwig Lore, avowed supporter of Trotsky who has since been expelled from our Party for opportunism.

The Party has followed the controversy in the Russian Party closely and at all stages since the expulsion of Lore, our Central Executive Committee has unanimously supported the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern.

We have carried on an active campaign thru publications, reports and discussion to make clear to the membership of the Party the issues involved in the opposition's attack on Leninism and on the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern. At all functionaries, and membership meetings where resolutions were introduced, the vote has been unanimous or with a maximum of one or two negative votes or abstentations. We have also endeavored to eliminate tendencies, related or analogous to Trotskyism, such as Loreism.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party approves wholeheartedly the recent action of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in removing Comrade Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee of the Comintern. The Comintern and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have shown great patience in dealing with the opposition and given it every opportunity to correct its deviations and cease its activities against the unity of the Party and the Comintern. The opposition has merely utilized these opportunities for continued violation of their pledges and secret and open intensification of their activities, so many times condemned, and their reopening of questions so many times settled by the competent committees and by the vote of the entire membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire executive of the Comintern.

The opposition, in spite of new opportunities given them to discuss legally in the columns of the Communist press, its differences with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and despite its solemn pledge to cease all factional activities, has continued to attempt to build up a factional organization parallel with the organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, an underground press and a system of international connections with elements fighting against and expelled from the Comintern, such as Korsch, Fisher, Maslow, Souvarine, etc. Thus the opposition has been menacing the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and objectively leading towards an attempt to form another Party. At the same time, it has been leading towards the formation of a "Fourth International."

The time has come to take more energetic measures against an opposition which has so completely discredited itself, so cynically violated all its pledges and the most elementary precepts of party discipline, and which has undertaken to revise or displace Leninism in the programs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International.

It is time to put a halt once and for all to the activities of the opposition, particularly because of the critical international situation and the open preparations of the international bourgeoisie for a new war against the Soviet Union. In this difficult period, the opposition, by trying to throw doubt on the Socialist character of the Soviet Union, tends to weaken the defense of the Soviet Union by the workers of the entire world in the forthcoming war. Its incorrect proposals on rural economy tend to weaken the worker-peasant bloc. Its attempt to propagate the legends about the degeneration of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the lessening socialist character of the Soviet Union tends to weaken the leadership and the will of the working class of the Soviet Union. It serves also as a weapon to be used by imperialism and by the Second International in their campaign, in which such renegades from Communism as Korsch, Maslow, Fischer and Souvarine take part, to justify war against the Soviet Union and to lessen the readiness of the workers of the world to rally to the defense of the Workers' State.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party not only endorses the action of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in removing Trotsky and Vuyovitch but feels that the forthcoming Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should take all steps necessary to terminate, once and for all, all factional activities of the opposition tending to weaken the discipline or authority of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern or to isolate the Soviet Union and weaken the will of the masses of workers and oppressed peoples of the world to defend with all their might the Soviet Union when it is attacked by imperialist powers.

The Central Executive Committee instructs the Agitprop Department to prepare discussion in the press and in the units of the Party along the lines of this resolution.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Jardine Farm Hokum.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 11.—In face of statistics published at intervals by his own department, showing the increasing economic misery of millions of American farmers, Secretary Jardine has announced that the "farm situation is now better than at any time in the past six years."

Coolidge Opposes Government Barges

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 11.—President Coolidge, according to the white house publicity spokesman, is absolutely opposed to any policy of permanent government operation of the barge lines now carrying freight between New Orleans and St. Louis and the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Piedmont Rail Extensions Rejected.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 11.—Examiner Haskell C. Davis for the Interstate Commerce Commission has reported unfavorably to the Commission on the application of the Piedmont & Northern Railway in North Carolina for permission to build 128 miles of extensions.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

How American Federation of Labor Officials Bully Mexican Labor

The Foreign Policy of the Executive Council—Following the Lead of the State Department—Pan-American Labor Relations—"Purifying" Mexican Labor—Immigration and Political Refugees—The United Front of Capital and Labor in the Pan-American Commercial Conference—Woll's Great "Victory"—The Cloak of Democracy.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IN the field of international relations the executive council of the American Federation of Labor shows its real colors.

Its relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions follow almost exactly the policy of the state department toward the league of nations. Just as Wall Street's state department maintains connection with the league of nations thru the attendance of envoys at the various conferences held under league auspices and "observers" who attend the league sessions, so the A. F. of L. executive maintains contact with the I.F.T.U., seeks to mold its course to conform to A. F. of L. policy and unites with it, as does the department with the league, against left wing and revolutionary movements.

VARIOUS affiliated international unions, Machinists, United Mine Workers, etc. are allowed to affiliate with the respective internationals of the I.F.T.U., but the correspondence between Green and Oudegeest, secretary of the I.F.T.U., was referred to the Los Angeles convention without recommendation.

If and when Wall Street government joins the league of nations, the A. F. of L. will become part of the I.F.T.U.—a dominant part.

UPON the Mexican Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. officialdom exercises continual pressure—as Wall Street government does upon the Mexican government.

Nine pages of the executive council report are devoted to Latin American relations. Most of this space is devoted to detailing the process by which the A. F. of L. leadership is making the policy of the Mexican labor movement conform to A. F. of L. requirements.

ON August 6, of this year, a conference of representatives of the two federations met in Washington, D. C., and arrived at the following agreement:

1. That the Mexican government be petitioned to adopt a restrictive policy, and if necessary, to enact legislation to that end, excluding all peoples of oriental birth or extraction.

2. That consideration be given to the exclusion or restriction of other classes of immigrants deemed unsuitable TO THE MORAL, PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC INTEGRITY.

3. That the Mexican government be petitioned to consider and to enact a restrictive emigration policy, WHICH, IN SUBSTANCE, SHALL CONFORM TO THE IMMIGRATION LAW REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

4. That the Mexican government be petitioned to adopt a method of regulating emigration so as to give full and complete enforcement to the immigration policy herein recommended.

IN return for this surrender of the Mexican Federation of Labor, the representatives of the A. F. of L. agreed to continue to allow Mexican workers to come into the United States without the quota restrictions which apply to other countries.

Point Two of the agreement puts the Mexican labor movement on record against political refugees of all kinds and is designed to set the minds of American imperialists, including the executive council of the A. F. of L., at ease by preventing workers persecuted by European governments finding an asylum in Mexico and perhaps continuing in that country activity in behalf of the working class—which might have repercussions in the United States.

This is the crux of the whole question and the other three points of the agreement are intended to strengthen Point Two.

IT is clear that the A. F. of L. executive council gives its purely nominal support to the Mexican labor movement only on condition that it abandon what remnants of revolutionary integrity it still possesses.

In reporting on the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention, the executive council gives further evidence of its malign influence upon the Mexican labor movement. In the resolution submitted to the convention by the A. F. of L. delegation, and adopted under its pressure, there is a complete repudiation of the international character of the labor movement and a declaration of hostility to internationalism.

IT is the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor" that is put forward in such statements as: ". . .we pledge ourselves severally and jointly to resist with all of the vigor and resources at our command any and every attempt on the part of some other labor movement to interfere openly or covertly with our affiliated organizations, or to attempt to dictate or determine the policies which shall govern us."

The A. F. of L. of course is not interfering with the rest of the labor movements of the western hemisphere when it forces the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor" down their throats and compels them to an agreement which if followed divorces them from the working class organizations of the rest of the world.

The A. F. of L. executive council is using the dominant position which it has as the head of the labor movement of the greatest imperialist nation, to create a Pan-American international of trade unions which can be used by American imperialism against the masses of the Latin American countries and for the interest of Wall Street.

ALMOST three pages of the report are devoted to an exposition of the activities of Vice President Matthew Woll as a delegate to the third Pan-American Commercial Conference. The question naturally arises as to what an official of the American labor movement was doing as a delegate to a commercial conference, but this is understood if we recall that A. F. of L. officialdom seeks representation at these gatherings as part of its united front with the bosses and government.

Woll was one of the American delegation APPOINTED BY THE STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT. He refers in the report to the following capitalists as "my colleagues," making up the American delegation:

Lewis S. Pierson, Chairman of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company; John H. Merrill, President All American Cables; Gano S. Dunn, President, J. G. White Engineering Corporation; F. Abbott Goodhue, President, International Acceptance Bank; Frank D. Waterman, President and Treasurer, Waterman Fountain Pen Company; Roy D. Chapin, President, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Franklin C. Remington, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Foundation Company and Daniel G. Wing, President, First National Bank of Boston.

ONE would think that a labor union official would feel a little out of place in such a collection of capitalists. But not Vice President Woll. On the contrary, he reports a great victory for labor. True, the victory is not evident except to the trained eye of an efficiency unionist, but Woll writes lyrically as follows:

"Thus I am happy to report that an objective sought eleven and again seven years ago and frowned upon on both occasions, was unanimously approved at this time."

What is this glorious achievement which puts another star in the crown of the executive council?

IT consists in the fact that Woll was authorized by the kind-hearted capitalists who were his fellow-delegates, to introduce a resolution which recommended that future conferences should have as one point on the agenda "the subject of improving the material standards of life and labor of the masses of the people of the respective countries."

It is true that the resolution committee of the conference amended this high sentiment by adding the words: "so that by improving the conditions of labor production fomented and consumption increased, thereby contributing to the development of commerce."

But the undaunted Woll remarks in his letter to President Green, quoted in the report that: ". . .the change . . . is one only of form and not of substance."

The policy here expressed is again that of efficiency unionism and worker-employer cooperation on an international scale.

THE report on "International Relations" submitted by the executive council to the Los Angeles convention reveals official labor leadership working hand in hand with Wall Street government and American capitalists to undermine the militancy of Latin American labor movements—carrying out its policy of cooperation with all imperialist agencies in this sphere as it does in its domestic policy.

This betrayal of the working class of the Latin American countries and the United States is carried out under the guise of "democracy"—which the official labor leadership interprets as support of the policy of the government of the United States which masks its role as a capitalist dictatorship by giving favors to labor leaders and the upper strata of labor in return for their support of candidates on the lists of both the capitalist parties, and continual war on the militant sections of the American working class.

The activities of the A. F. of L. executive council in relation to the league of nations are also of great importance and of a similar nature, but must be reserved for a later article.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

DRAMA

A Spooky Farce

One Does Not Know Whether to Shiver or to Shake at "Dracula" in the Fulton Theatre

DRAMATIC critics with weak hearts were warned to stay away from "Dracula" or else take a woman along. Men who are timorous when alone or in the company of other males develop the courage of a lion when accompanied by a fear-ridden female. When Bernard Jukes as the lunatic of the piece emits one of his growls, the spine has a tendency to make itself felt and when Bela Lugosi as Count Dracula, who has been dead for five hundred years makes one of his frequent appearances in unexpected guises, the bold escort has an opportunity to show his mettle, which should consist of saying to his weaker companion: "Fear not, I am here."

There was a vampire loose in England who was doing a great deal of harm. The daughter of Dr. Seward (Herbert Bunston) suffered from pernicious anemia, as the medicos thot, but in reality from the attentions of the vampire who reposed in his coffin by day, but came forth at night to feast on her blood. In Dr. Seward's sanitarium, there was a patient, suspected of being a lunatic, who was able to escape from apparently escape-proof places with the ease of a Houdini. He could climb walls like a fly. In fact he dined sumptuously on flies and fat spiders. But this poor devil was just another victim of the vampire who was training him for the vampire business. This fellow Dracula was organizing a lively group around himself.

Things looked pretty bad until Dr. Seward called in the scientist Van Helsing (Edward Vausloan) who with the aid of the "blessed sacrament," a dispensation for using it received from a cardinal, and some detective work ran down Count Dracula into his last coffin, (he had six of them) and killed the "undead" deceased count, thereby curing the lunatic and Dr. Seward's daughter.

If the play is intended as a burlesque on spiritualism, the miraculous powers of sacred wafers and on hokum in general, it is good. But one cannot resist the feeling that the author believed his own hokum, hence the indecision how to take the darned thing.

Bernard Jukes as the howling patient acted like a legitimate lunatic and his keeper contributed to the gayety of the audience. The rest of the cast spoke in sepulcheral tones and acted as if they had graduated from a correspondence school. Perhaps they had to act this way, but I am of the opinion that a better way of scaring an audience could be invented without much difficulty.

—T. J. O'F.

DOROTHY BURGESS

In "Synthetic Sin," a new play by Fredric and Fanny Hatton, which opened Monday night at the 49th Street Theatre.

BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OPENING CONCERT TONIGHT.

The opening concert of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra will be given this evening at Carnegie Hall. Georges Zaslawsky, the conductor, has arranged the following program:

Overture to "Egmont," Beethoven; Symphonie Fantastique, Berlioz; Cortege Macabre, Copland; Overture, "Carnival," Dvorak; Polonaise, from "Mignon," Thomas; Bell Song, from "Lakme," Delibes; Luella Melins soprano, is the soloist.

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PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Letters From Our Readers

Girl Worker Slaves.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I am a working girl of 18 years of age and have worked on bathrobes for the last two years and have not as yet made anything out of my life. It is slave day in and day out and never get anything for it. Why? Because of the low wages the workers receive.

Shop conditions are becoming almost unbearable. It seems that the bosses have gained in all their undertakings and trying to bring to nothing the conditions that we workers introduced after a hard strenuous struggle.

I am a constant reader of The DAILY WORKER.—G. D. M., [illegible] York City.

The Workers Behind the Workers.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Enclosed please find one good American dollar. While I was reading your letter a smart guy happened to be present. He asked me a very pertinent question: "Who is the backer of The DAILY WORKER? There must be some rich man behind it."

In answer to his question, I got out my dollar bill, saying: "I am one of the 'rich' men behind this paper."—B. Golule, New York City.

UNTERMYER BARES WATERED STOCK SUBWAY PROFITS

Morgan Spokesman Hits Dahl-Chadbourne Gang

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

That the five-cent fare is doomed is becoming increasingly clear as the hand of Tammany Hall is seen behind the smoke screen of the various transit "unification" schemes fighting it out before the public eye.

Yesterday it was Samuel Untermyer, special counsel of the transit commission, who announced that the five-cent fare could live. The day before Mayor James J. Walker made an equally pious observation. Tammany Hall, now completely sold out to the open shop, Morgan interests, nods assent.

Zealous Mr. Untermyer

In a long statement in reply to Charles Edward Smith, Controller Berry's transit expert from St. Louis, Untermyer announced that Smith's "unification" plan was the propaganda of the traction interests. Untermyer pointed out effectively that the plan was very little of transit policy and very much of increased fare propaganda.

Untermyer failed however to indicate in his long bitter denunciation of Smith the reason for his own zeal in pressing the plan which he had earlier launched. That the Untermyer plan is the offspring of the Morgan brains is evident from the speed with which the Morgan bondholders came out in support of the plan upon its publication.

Earnings On Watered Stock.

What Untermyer, speaking for the Morgan bondholders, complains about most bitterly in his denunciation of the Smith plan are the huge earnings of the traction companies. There are now going to the Dahl-Chadbourne-Chase National Bank group to the tune of some twelve millions a year, largely on watered stock.

In this temporary antagonism between factions in the traction plunderbund, the workers and subways riders of the city are for the moment saved from a complete sell-out by the Tammany Hall political parasites. Tammany Hall is forced to play a waiting game, hoping the atmosphere will clear sufficiently for it to sell out to the Morgan group in safety.

It is, of course, no news to readers of The DAILY WORKER that Tammany Hall, from Al Smith down, has gone over completely to the Morgan banking interests. What has not been altogether clear is the extent of the Tammany betrayal of the people's interests.

The city and state Tammany officials are responsible for maintaining these interests. Yet in the midst of the most wholesale revelations of plunder and swindle on the part of the traction magnates there is a complete silence on the part of Tammany Hall as to a method of rescuing workers and subway riders from this group.

In fact Tammany Hall lends a hand to these exploiters of the people indirectly through Controller Berry, the personal friend of Al Smith. It is a case of not letting the left hand know what the right is doing. While the Tammany cake eater, Jimmy Walker dances smilingly to the tune of the five-cent fare, Controller Berry spends $25,000 of the city money in propaganda for an increased fare for the companies.

To all this Tammany Hall gives support and approval. In the present election campaign an opportunity is afforded to expose the hands of the traction plunderbund together with its Tammany henchmen.

* * *

NOTE: The DAILY WORKER will begin shortly the publication of several articles on the inner politics and alignments of the traction situation.

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WINDOW WASHERS CHARGE BOSSES NOW HIRE THUGS

Ranks of Strikers Grow As Picketing Continues

Charging officials of the employers' association in the window cleaning industry with employing guerillas in the present strike, Peter Darck, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, yesterday sent a letter to Harry Fink, manager of the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association, protesting against the use of the forces of the underworld in the struggle. Mr. Darck's letter read in part:

Try To Terrorize Workers.

"We have been informed from authoritative sources that your organization has employed an East Side gang to terrorize members of our union in the present struggle for recognition of our union and better and fairer working conditions.

"A member of your 'strong-arm squad' has come to use and offered his services for more money than you are said to have offered him; we refused his service as this union is dedicated to the principles contained in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, of which it is a chartered member. However, we have warned our men that under the circumstances they should use every means within their power to protect their lives against the assault of your hired gangsters."

Registration at union headquarters showed that nearly 1,000 men are out on strike. The number is increasing daily as the various shops in the city are subjected to an intense picketing campaign. One hundred and fifty shops are said to be covered by more than 20 picketing committees.

Harry Feinstein, business agent of the Protective Union, reported 42 shops have settled with the union, granting recognition of the union and a $3 weekly wage increase. The old scale was $43. Among the new settlements are the Peerless Window Cleaning, the Advance Window Cleaning, Bergen and Ryan Window Cleaning and the General Window Cleaning Companies.

Yesterday Darck received a delegation of wives of striking men. They endorsed the demands of the union and pledged moral support in the strike. They offered to take part in any relief work which the union undertook. The delegation was led by Mrs. Mary Ryan, wife of one of the strikers.

Officials of the union have issued a warning to all strikers to be careful not to resort to violence during picketing but to defend themselves against the attacks of gangsters.

Two strikers were arrested yesterday on 37th Street, while picketing a non-union shop. They were Joseph Cohen and Ernest Johns. Both were charged with "disorderly conduct" and taken to the 30th Street police station under $500 bail until Thursday.

Sure, They Oppose Five-Day Week!

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (FP). — More than two thirds of the replies received by the American Mining Congress office in Washington, to its questionnaire on the advisability of a five-day week in industry, were hostile, says the organization in a press bulletin.

A selected group of 500 persons was questioned. They included 50 each of economists, bankers, tax experts, manufacturers, producers of raw materials, wholesalers, editors, national associations, professional men, transportation executives, and men and women in miscellaneous positions in public life. They were asked whether "efficiency would be maintained and production costs lowered," by the five-day week. Also, would it tend toward "an increase in unit production cost, and add to the general burden of the consumer."

ACKNOWLEDGE AID AT "RED BAZAAR" FOR THE DAILY WORKER AND FREIHEIT

The remarkable success of the "Red Bazaar" for The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT is being regarded as an excellent indication of the possibility of mobilizing support among the militant workers of this city for its daily press.

The exact proceeds realized from the collosal four-day function at the largest building of its kind, Madison Square Garden, have not been learned but they are known to have exceeded all the expectations of the Bazaar Arrangement Committee.

In a letter addressed to hundreds of organizations thruout the United States who have contributed to the bazaar's overwhelming success, Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER, acknowledged yesterday their efforts toward building a strong militant press.

The letter follows:

Dear Comrades:—The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar is over. The comrades throughout the country have written a glorious page in the history of our movement, by their magnificent support of this affair. Not less than fifty thousand was the total attendance during the four days, during which it lasted. Although a complete financial report is not yet available, still we must acknowledge with the deepest appreciation the wonderful efforts of those who contributed their articles which helped to swell the income of the bazaar, and particularly the comrades who worked unstintingly for four arduous days and nights to make our first national enterprise a success.

It is now our task to make complete the success we have made thus far. Thousands of tickets are outstanding in the hands of organizations and comrades upon whom we depend with the fullest confidence to make prompt settlement. All tickets must be returned at once with payment for those which have been sold. Otherwise there will be a loss of thousands of dollars for both our papers. The ads which have been ordered must be paid for, in order to cover the cost of the Souvenir Program. We expect the comrades to show the same wonderful spirit in settling up the bazaar accounts as they have shown in their contributions and labors, in connection with the preparation and conduct of the bazaar itself.

BERT MILLER, Business Manager.

* * *

Thousands of dollars in merchandise were sold during the period of the bazaar. Volunteer workers from numerous Party, labor and fraternal organizations made up the majority of the active committees.

COOLIDGE STRONG FOR LOTS OF GENERALS AND ADMIRALS, CAN CONSCRIPT PRIVATES IN WAR

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (FP).—President Coolidge has come out for more and bigger admirals—within the limits of the present $700,000,000 budget for the navy.

The late spokesman of the White House, otherwise known as "the attitude of the President, reflected at the White House," now favors the utmost possible naval strength for the present degree of expenditure. He does not think that the American people will begrudge the navy the money it now has. In other words, he is not for reduction of the naval burden of this country. But for this $700,000,000 he thinks the United States should have the largest possible supply of trained naval officers. And naval officers, if not overworked, grow gradually to be admirals in upholstered chairs.

Lots of Officers!

Not only does the United States need more naval officers—who must necessarily be unemployed a great share of the time, and who might as well live in Washington as anywhere else when they are not on duty afloat—but, in the Coolidge view, more army officers are needed. He would have a large reserve supply of these officers, ready for the call of duty in time of national emergency. In time of peace they would live in Washington, keep their dress uniforms handy, and answer to the summons to New Years' receptions and formal dinners until war called them afield.

In this White House announcement the army-navy lobby in the capital takes comfort. For several years past it has been criticising Coolidge for his refusal to favor increases in the military and naval budget. Wives, mothers, aunts and cousins of naval and army officers have poured oceans of tea in protest at the parsimony of Coolidge. From time to time they have celebrated a victory with the appropriation of a few millions for cruisers or other items that gave new hope for better incomes for the naval families. Now, having abandoned his own hopes of remainin in the presidency, Coolidge gives them assurance that he will at least preserve neutrality on the existing budget lines. And the suggestion that there can be no objection to the presence in Washington of large numbers of officers who have no active duty elsewhere, is accepted as an offer of the olive branch to the army-navy clique. It hints at bigger appropriations.

WOMEN'S LOT BETTER IN SOVIET UNION THAN IN U. S. DECLARES DOUGLAS OF LABOR DELEGATION

(By Federated Press.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Working class mothers of two or more children are "the most overworked and exploited members of our society," declared Professor Paul H. Douglas of Chicago University at the conference on Family Life in America Today. Women who work in stores and factories can get the aid of legislation to lessen their hardships, said Douglas.

"Because of their isolation we have tended to forget the lots of mothers in the home and to ignore the fact that kitchen stoves and washtubs are worse tyrants than the spindles and punch-presses of industry." Douglas didn't remark that some workingclass mothers are subject to both tyrannies—factory and house work.

Wage allowances for mothers in proportion to the number of children dependent at home might be made, Douglas suggested. "This system is not only spreading rapidly in France, where there are approximately three and a half million workers, including those on the railways, in the mines and in state employ, but it has recently been made obligatory upon industry in New South Wales. The allowances are paid either from the state or from a charge upon employes as a group and distributed to prevent discrimination in giving employment to single men.

Women have gained "not only greater freedom, but better treatment in Russia," Douglas asserted. He was one of the experts taken by the American Trade Union Delegation. Divorce is easy but if either separated husband or wife becomes economically dependent, the other must pay up to one-third of his income in aid. A man cannot safely be divorced more than twice, comments Douglas.

Ruth Ederle's Sikorski Plane Which Started Yesterday to Hop Atlantic

BEGIN COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN; HOLD RALLIES TONIGHT

'Red' Nights to Stir Up Workingclass Sections

With the filing today of petitions naming Workers (Communist) Party candidates in ten New York districts, plans are being laid for a vigorous campaign between now and election day.

According to those in charge of the campaign headquarters at the district office of the Party, 108 East 14th St., hundreds of open air meetings will be held before election day, November 8. Several large indoor rallies are also being arranged. Candidates and other leading labor spokesmen will address the thousands of workers.

To Hold Red Nights.

Among plans now being drawn up by the campaign committee is a series of "Red Nights" in the important working class sections of the city. Certain Saturdays and Sundays will be named when the entire battery of Party speakers will concentrate in a section, holding about 20 meetings within the radius of about one mile. Thousands of leaflets and special issues of The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT will be published.

Two open air meetings will be held tonight. They will be at 163d St. and Prospect Ave., with Charles Mitchell, Max Schachtman and A. Gussakoff as speakers, and at Rutgers Square, with Solon de Leon, George Primoff and H. Gordon as speakers.

CCNY Men Get Nobby Uniform for Jingo Drill

Juggling of classes and discrimination against those who decline to take military drill are the reasons given by active members of the Social Problems Club of the College of the City of New York for the larger registration in the jingo drill than in the physical training courses.

College officials, in announcing that four-fifths of the incoming freshmen preferred the military training class to "civilian" physical education courses, neglected to say that nobby army uniforms, including shoes, costing the government $30 each were given to all who enrolled for the R. O. T. C., according to these students.

Students registering for physical education courses are compelled to pay for a shoddy uniform at a cost to themselves of $7. Many of the students use the army outfit for personal uses off the campus.

Seek Injunction Against Chicago Needle Workers

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A decision is expected soon in the picket injunction suit brought against the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Socialist Party leaders, officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor, right wing officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and representatives of the cloak manufacturers appeared in court last Friday to ask for an injunction to prohibit the picketing of struck shops by the Chicago Joint Board. Molly Friedman, vice-president of the I. L. G. W., is active in behalf of the plaintiffs in this case.

In petitioning the judge to grant the injunction the plaintiffs used as their major argument the outworn plea that the Joint Board is a Communist organization.

The attorney for the Joint Board pointed out that to grant the injunction would be a blow to the labor movement. To prohibit strikes would mean to destroy the mass organizations of labor in this country, he said.

Support Joint Board.

The Joint Board lawyer also told the court the overwhelming majority of the membership supports the progressive administration and is opposed to the injunction and that the right wing group does not represent the opinion of the workers in the shops. The judge reserved decision.

A defense conference will be held here Tuesday, 8 p. m. at the headquarters of the Freiheit Singing Society, 3837 W. Roosevelt Road. M. J. Olgin, of New York will speak.

Big Business Wants Less Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Tax reduction totalling $400,000,000 at the forthcoming session of congress, was demanded by a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce in a report issued today.

Capture 5 Gunmen.

CHICAGO, Oct. —. — Authorities captured five bandits in two gun battles in Chicago today.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Legionnaire Votes Push Fascist Thru As Leader of "Fidac" War Veterans

LONDON, Oct. 11. — Largely thru the support of representatives of the American Legion, Nicolai Sansanelli, notorious as Mussolini's right-hand man, was elected president of Fidac (the Federation Interallie des Anciens Combattants).

Altho the majority of delegates from Great Britain, France and Belgium favored M. Reiseroff of Belgium and fought Sansanelli as a fascist, the solid American bloc pushed the fascist thru to the presidency. Hundreds of legionnaires visited their fellow-blackshirts in Italy recently and paid their respects to Mussolini.

U.S.S.R. Welcomes 1,000 Delegates at Women's Congress

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 11. — The Congress of Working and Peasant Women opened today in a large theater here. Delegates were present from local Soviets in all parts of the Soviet Union.

Among the 1,000 women delegates are representatives of Oriental people. The huge theater is decorated, red prevailing. There is the greatest enthusiasm among the delegates.

Everybody feels that these women representatives of so many different peoples are animated with one sole desire to do their best for the reinforcement and defense of the revolution.

The congress testifies to the political maturity and interest of the working women in the political, economic and cultural life of the Soviet Union.

Particular importance is attached to this congress. It meets at a moment when the first workers' republic is threatened by imperialist powers.

The delegates' speeches show the devotion with which the toiling women do their duty for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The congress was opened by Kalinin in behalf of the presidium, central executive committee of the Soviets. Welcome speeches were made by Bucharin on behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Tomsky on behalf of the Central Council, Labor Unions of the Soviet Union. Voroshiloff spoke for the Red Army and Roy for the Communist International. Marguerite Anne greeted the congress in the name of the toiling German women, who sent a delegation of ten.

Open Communist Fight In Passaic Next Sunday

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 11. — The Workers (Communist) Party will open its election campaign here Sunday at 3 p. m. with a meeting at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. The speakers will include William W. Weinstone, district organizer of the Party; Emil Garos, New Jersey organizer; Rebecca Grecht, Millinery Workers' Union; J. O. Bentall and the local candidates.

PALMER PRAISES LABOR IN U. S. S. R., TALK APPLAUDED

Describes Wages and Working Conditions

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 11. — Addressing the open forum of the Grace Church, Frank Palmer, member of the Trade Union delegation that recently returned from the Soviet Union, described the conditions of the workers in that country. Palmer is former editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

Palmer pointed out that 20 per cent of the workers in the Soviet Union get free rent while all members of trade unions pay a very low rate. He also told his audience that every worker in the Soviet Union obtains two weeks vacation every year with full pay. Miners, he said, are paid for 52 weeks a year altho they work only 48 weeks. The miners work six hours daily. In certain dangerous occupations the hours are reduced to three or four hours a day.

Four Hours a Day.

The young workers between 14 and 16 years old, the speaker pointed out, work four hours a day. Those between 16 and 20 years old are given certain periods for study.

Palmer said a question asked the labor delegation many times was "When is America going to be rich enough to take her children out of the mills?"

"When the enemies of Soviet Russia, especially reactionaries in and out of the labor movement, say that it is a country of average low wages, they do not take into consideration the state of productivity," Palmer continued. "Furthermore they do not consider that wages under the present system are 12 per cent higher than under capitalism.

Free Medical Aid.

"Workers who are ill are given free medical attention and then full wages.

"Unemployment in Russia is a problem which government officials are doing their utmost to solve. Twenty-five per cent of the unemployed receive unemployment insurance. Unemployment is partly due to the fact that young peasants are flooding the cities to take advantage of the conditions which the workers have created.

Elect Officials.

"The trade unions themselves appoint or elect the officials who enforce the labor code."

The forum was crowded and the speech was received with applause. It was also broadcast by radio.

Palmer will speak again on the Soviet Union Friday, Nov. 4 at the Labor Lyceum, Julian St., near West Colfax.

Tammany Hall to Greet Legion Head

Edward E. Spafford, the new national commander of the American Legion, who was the favorable of Tammany during the election which followed the recent bibulous convention in Paris, will be given a reception by the city officials here today.

Help the Onward March of the Russian Revolution

Swell the forces of the World Revolution with new readers of The DAILY WORKER. Every new reader's pledge and every subscription is at the same time a greeting of solidarity to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
BERT MILLER .... Business Manager

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Another Chapter in Oil Corruption.

After the decision of the United States supreme court in the Edward L. Doheny case that deprived him of the Elk Hills reserve in California that had been obtained by fraud and corruption it was only a matter of course that the same verdict would be applied to Harry F. Sinclair. The unanimous decision of the supreme court upholds the decision of the Eighth Court of Appeals and cancels the Teapot Dome oil land leases in Wyoming.

The decision is even more emphatic in denouncing Mr. Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior in the Warren G. Harding cabinet, than was the Doheny decision. The transaction by which Mr. Fall received from the oil magnates some $230,000 in liberty bonds is condemned and "confirms the belief, generated by other circumstances in the case that he was a faithless public servant." The court also sees "persuasive evidence" of a conspiracy between Fall and Sinclair to defraud the United States.

While the guilt of Fall is notorious we submit that the decision of the United States supreme court, while condemning him, at the same time shields others, equally guilty, who formerly occupied and some of whom still occupy positions much higher than that attained by the former secretary of the interior, and much more prominent in American political life. For instance, why does not the austere supreme court properly brand Warren G. Harding for signing the documents that enabled the steals to be consummated? Likewise why is there no mention of the fact that the entire cabinet sat in conferences where these proposed swindles were discussed? What about the role of Calvin Coolidge who, as vice president, attended the Harding cabinet meetings? Either Coolidge knew about these criminal conspiracies or he is more stupid than is generally believed. Then also, there was that torch-bearer of the tradition of the blaterskite Teddy Roosevelt, young Theodore, who, as assistant secretary of the navy, was smeared from head to foot with Elk Hills and Teapot Dome oil. Why is the court decision silent on this leader of the hosts of purity now crusading to protect the morals of the hinterland from the pollution of Tammany Hall?

The decision in the Teapot Dome case is clearly an attempt to whitewash two administrations—Harding's and Coolidge's—and make the goat of Albert B. Fall. Let no worker be deceived that this miserable whelp is alone in his perfidy.

Furthermore, in connection with the disposal of these cases, it is always essential to keep in mind the fact that thievery and corruption is not essential to capitalist class government, though it seems to be one of the prominent features of such government. As a matter of fact the recovery of the oil lands is a military necessity. Capitalism will stand for almost unlimited corruption on the part of its political puppets, so long as it does not endanger the power of capitalism. But when a bunch of irresponsible flunkeys forget the necessity of maintaining inviolate a powerful state machine with tremendous military reserves in manpower as well as material equipment, they have to be checked. It was not so much the brazen stealing that determined the court verdicts, but the fact that Elk Hills and Teapot Dome were naval reserves and the ravaging of these by private speculators endangered the predatory military machine of the greatest imperialist power on earth.

There are no objections on the part of their masters to the governmental puppets enriching themselves, but their first duty is to defend the interests of the imperialists as a class against their enemies. When ambitious individuals or corporations endanger the interests of their class they must be halted in their greed. That is the meaning of the supreme court decisions that deprived Sinclair of Teapot Dome and Doheny of Elk Hills.

The Communists and Judge Panken

The Workers (Communist) Party of New York, after approval by its nominating convention, has offered to accept Jacob Panken, elected as a socialist party candidate in 1917 to the office of municipal judge in the Second New York District, as a united front candidate in the forthcoming election.

Contrary to opinions expressed in some quarters, this offer carries with it no endorsement either of Panken or the socialist party. On the contrary, the Workers (Communist) Party, while knowing that the defeat of Panken by an open representative of capitalism would strengthen reaction at this time, has no illusions about Panken being a representative of the workers. It is clear that if Panken had used his office to strengthen the labor movement and to show that the government machinery is the instrument of the capitalist class, he would not have been accepted by the republicans who now support him.

Panken has by his words and acts served to strengthen, not the labor movement, but the illusion that capitalist democracy can be molded into an instrument of the working class.

The socialist party leadership as a whole seeks to perpetuate this illusion and against the socialist party the Workers (Communist) Party in this election will carry on the most energetic campaign.

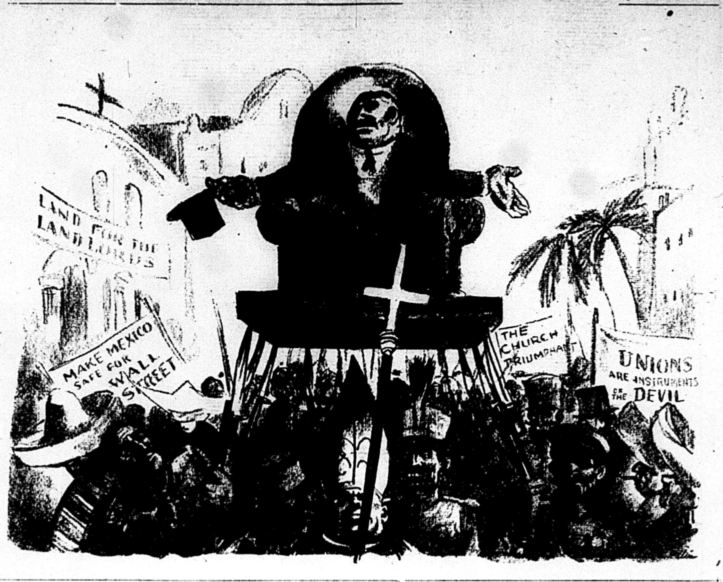
The Workers (Communist) Party will run candidates whose campaign will make clear to the workers the demoralizing role played by the socialist party leadership but in the Second Municipal District, where the votes received by its candidate might result in the defeat of Panken and the election of a black reactionary of the character of Rosalsky, it will unite with the socialist party for the defeat of capitalist party candidates.

The Workers (Communist) Party offers to the socialist party a program containing certain minimum demands listed in its letter to the socialist party. These demands make clear to workers the position of our party in the united front it proposes.

It is the opinion of the Workers (Communist) Party that the defeat of Panken for an office he now holds would be used by the capitalist press to show that reaction is gaining in strength and that the working class in New York is losing its consciousness and militancy and becoming supporters of the capitalist parties. The Workers (Communist) Party will not follow a course which might be interpreted as weakening the front against reaction in this particular case.

IF GOMEZ AND WALL STREET WIN IN MEXICO

By Fred Ellis



LAND FOR THE LANDLORDS
MAKE MEXICO SAFE FOR WALL STREET
THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT
UNIONS ARE INSTRUMENTS OF THE DEVIL

The "Coal and Iron" Terror in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA state troopers clubbed, gassed and rode down 1,500 striking miners and their wives and children when they broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting at Cheswick on August 22nd. Over 200 people were seriously injured. Some of them still are in danger of death.

The meeting was taking place peacefully in an orchard several hundred yards from the main highway when the police appeared, surrounded the crowds and attacked.

Later in the day, a state trooper beat up a man on a public highway near the scene of the attack and it is claimed that this man drew a pistol and killed the state trooper.

The capitalist press ignored the atrocious assaults of the policemen on the mine people—forgot to tell of scores of bleeding and gas-poisoned women and children screaming for mercy and not getting it—of inoffensive people hounded over the fields and battered down brutally. The death of the trooper was the only thing they found worthy of note. They printed that and ignored the rest.

• • •

HOW this suppression of the real facts amounted to a deliberate lie is proved by the following statements of victims and eye-witnesses which were taken down verbatum by a special investigator and which are being made into affidavits to be kept on file for whoever wishes to use them.

Mrs. Mary Gates, a grandmother, whose menfolks have always worked in the mines, and who lives at Harmarville, Pennsylvania, said:

"I arrived at the park about 11 o'clock. I was there when the chairman began to talk. When he began to talk about Sacco and Vanzetti, a state trooper spoke up and said: 'There will be no meeting today.' A man in the crowd called out: 'Why can't we have a meeting? Is this what you call liberty?' Another raised an American flag and called out: 'We fought in the war and we have a right to meet under this flag. It gives us liberty!'

"A state trooper grabbed the flag away from him and pointed to his belt of cartridges and pistol and said: 'This is your liberty! I am your liberty!' He took the flag and stuck it under his arms all wadded up. The pole dragged on the ground."

• • •

MRS. GATES was later knocked down by a trooper and another woman, Mrs. William Mitchell, who attempted to pick her up and drag her to safety was struck in the back and injured so seriously that she is not expected to live.

Here is her story:

"I went to the meeting with my little girl. Soon after we were there, the police began to throw bombs and shoot. Their horses would rear up and paw people down and the troopers would hit people with clubs. The women and children were running and screaming, and the gas was all over them like a big cloud. The troopers would hit them with their clubs, and the blood was all running down people's faces. It was awful. I was running when I saw Mrs. Gates was knocked down. I thought I better drag her away. When I bent over I was hit in the small of my back with a club and I fell too. I was later taken to the hospital and later in the night I began to bleed internally. I bled so much that Tuesday a week ago the doctor said I would die. It worried me so much to be in the hospital, away from my husband and children, and they having nobody to care for them, that the doctors at the hospital decided I would be just as well off at home. They say a blood transfusion might save me but we can't pay for none."

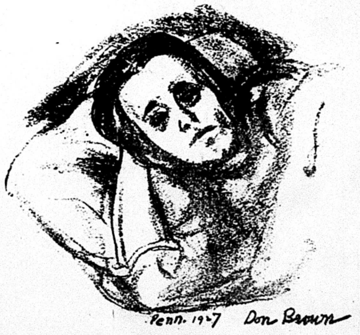
• • •

MRS. C. H. HAMPSON, of Harmarville is sixty-one years old. She is the wife of a veteran miner, now injured and incapacitated and is the mother of seventeen children, several of whom are also miners. This is her story:

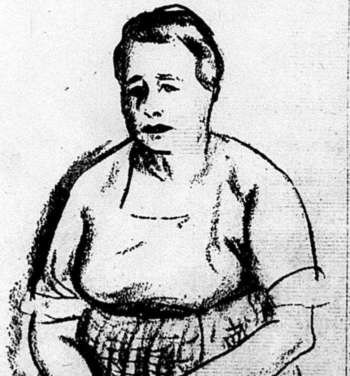
"I was sitting on the front porch of my house, which is near the orchard when the picnic was held. I was first attracted by handclapping in the park. I called to my daughter and said: 'Let's go to the picnic.' Then I heard shouting and people screaming. There was the sound of explosions and a big cloud began to roll across the orchard. I heard more explosions and shooting and screaming and people began to run in every direction. Then I saw the state troopers running after them, clubbing them and riding their horses into them. Some of the troopers were on foot. One of them was running after a man who had a baby in his arms. The man stumbled and fell and dropped the baby. As the man got on his knees and tried to grab the baby, the trooper hit him over the head with a club, and he didn't move anymore while I was looking.

"Now, just a couple of minutes after that happened, seven state troopers came down the street past my porch. As they approached, I got up out of my chair and was about to ask them what the trouble was when one of them said, 'Don't you move!' I said, 'Why shouldn't I move?' Then one of them struck me across the hips so hard it paralyzed me all over. Then another trooper spoke up and said, 'Shoot her!' But another spoke up and said: 'Let the old lady go!' Then I got up and limped into the house because my hips were hurting me quite badly."

(To Be Continued).



MRS. WILLIAM MITCHELL, WORKER'S WIFE, DYING FROM POLICEMAN'S BEATING.



Sketched from life by Don Brown.

MRS. C. H. HAMPSON OF HARMERSVILLE, PA., CRIPPLED IN CLUBBING BY COAL AND IRON POLICE.

Young Millionaire Shows Taste for Punishment

The rich Mrs. Darby Day, Jr., who threw acid on her husband, is now released after a short sentence in San Quentin prison, and will return to her well scarred spouse.

Read The Daily Worker

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

OUR wise contemporary, Arthur Brisbane gives us a good reason why the United States and England shall never go to war with one another. The two countries have all they want and indeed more than they want. Why should they fight, any more than Ford, Rockefeller, Baker and Mellon, the four richest men in the world, should fight Sure, Art. There is no reason to expect that they will, any more than there is to suspect the designs of a corpulent bedbug on the person of a peaceful slumberer without a suit of armor.

• • •

OUTSIDE of the fact that both countries are building battleships against each other and that the preachers and statesmen of the two empires are talking peace in the same language, there is reason for the belief that peace between the United States and England will degenerate into a permanent condition. Such a close friend of John (dime) Rockefeller as Arthur might have heard about the lively scrimmage that is going on between the British and American oil companies. Great powers have gone to war for less reason. What we would like to know is what does the United States want the biggest navy in the world for, unless to battle for naval supremacy with Great Britain?

• • •

SEVERAL corporations have given their approval to the proposal to place our year on a thirteen month basis instead of twelve, and to switch Sunday to Monday. As far as we are concerned they can do as they please with their capitalist year, tho we doubt if the section of the population that observe the lord's day on Saturday will be as pleased. And it will be hard for a devout catholic to convince himself that he would lose his immortal soul by absenting himself from mass on Monday. If the corporation officials suggested the reduction of the working year by a few months without a proportional reduction in wages we would be more interested.

• • •

PRINCESS Helen of Roumania who fell from the good graces of crown prince Carol, the wayward son of queen Marie, will devote the rest of her life to the reclamation of fallen girls. Of course the princess is not one of the fallen in the spiritual sense. The form of prostitution practised in upper class and royal circles has the sanction of church and state, whereas a love union that does not pay toll to priest or parson is cursed with bell, book and by candle light. And should you wonder what Mr. Rockefeller does with his surplus cash, you are welcome to the news that John encouraged the princess to establish a school for nurses in Bucharest. Praise the new god Oil from whom those dollars spring!

• • •

RUSSELL F. SCOTT, the condemned murderer who committed suicide in a Chicago jail while awaiting a new sanity trial is the author of several business text books. He was one of those pep engineers. In 1923 he was head of a $30,000,000 international sales corporation and his own personal fortune was estimated at $2,000,000. He landed in a prison cell after having murdered a Chicago drug store clerk. Now scientists want to examine his brain to learn why he committed suicide rather than take his chance on dodging the gallows. Perhaps, remorse for have written the text books.

• • •

THE United States supreme court has come to the conclusion that A. B. Fall was a faithless servant. We thot so right along. Had he served the G. O. P. as faithfully as he served his oil kings it might not have deserted him in his hour of trial. Fall comes from a lone-hand state where the man with the steadiest hand brings home the bacon. When Fall got into the department of the interior, he felt as elated as a white-slaver in an unprotected harem. Many of his co-workers took everything that was not nailed down. Fall walked away with the landscape.

• • •

THE oil kings were a little belated in their looting enterprise. They also lacked political acumen, else they would know that oil is such a vital necessity for governments with commercial and war vessels nowadays that even a respectable cabinet cannot be permitted to embezzle the national supply with impunity. Fall and Sinclair are going on trial soon, on a charge of conspiracy. It would be funny if they landed in jail. It would indeed.

• • •

ONE reason for Coolidge's refusal to be a candidate for the presidency in the coming national election is said to be nasal trouble. He may have contracted the affliction while hiding in the white house during the Teapot Dome scandal.

• • •

IF A. B. Fall had died serving his country as looter of the interior his surviving colleagues might now be building a monunent in his memory and his painting, done in oils, might hang in the hall of congress. Harding was not such a dub after all.

• • •

THE fellow who was given a life sentence for having a pint of gin parked on his hip is said to be worried over the fate of the Illinois bank president who embezzled $400,000.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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U.S.-MEXICAN REACTION LOSES DECISIVE BATTLE

"Green's Policies Like Employers," Says General Summerall to A. F. L.

DELEGATE HAYES FOR LABOR PARTY; ABUSED BY WOLL

Arizona Delegate Open Agent of Governor

BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11.—President Green, introducing General Summerall, chief of the general staff, lauded him as a "friend of labor." Summerall praised Green's patriotism and said: "I have often been startled by the identity of the sentiments of President Green and those of the captains of industry."

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11.—The Labor Party issue forced itself upon the attention of the convention today. Max Hayes of the Typographical Union spoke bitterly of the recommendations for non-partisanism" in the executive council report and reminded Vice President Woll that he cooled his heels in the ante-room of the republican convention for three days before he was told to "go to hell."

President Green replied by saying that a Labor Party never got anywhere but that American social legislation compares with any in the world. President John H. Walker of the Illinois Federation of Labor came to the mourners bench with the statement that he "was once blind like Hayes" but now he knows better. Walker's support of Frank L. Smith, the Insull traction interest candidate for senator, in the last elections is evidence of his change of heart.

Old Andy Furuseth objected to the executive council's statement that the employers were friendlier to labor and warned that there was coming an offensive designed to drive the workers back to slavery.

The convention may adjourn next Thursday.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11. — Lines were being tightly drawn today in the American Federation of Labor convention for the impending fight over the Boulder Dam issue.

Determined opposition to any endorsement by organized labor of the Swing-Johnson bill for a government built dam in Boulder Canyon has provided the only controversy in the convention in which all real opposition to the administration is barred by the anti-"Red" crusade.

The dispute centers on the resolution by State Senator Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco pledging the support of organized labor to Colorado River development projects and favoring passage of the Swing-Johnson bill at the next session of congress.

Johnson Advocates Bill.

Senator Hiram Johnson, one of the sponsors of the bill, was himself a speaker earlier in the sessions of the convention, despite the fact that he has often been condemned by labor in California as the would-be hangman of Tom Mooney of the Moulders Union and Warren K. Billings, former president of a shoe workers' local and active in organizing the street car workers of San Francisco, and as be-

(Continued on Page Three)

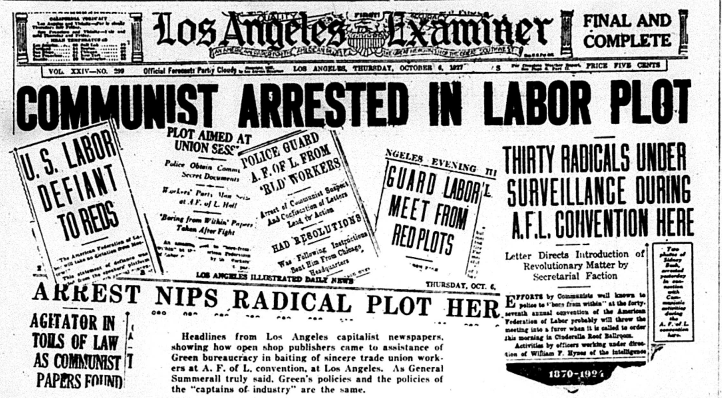
Meet Today For Carillo and Grecco.

A mass meeting for the defense of Greco and Carillo, charged with killing two Fascists, will be held today at 3 p. m. at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

The speakers in English and Italian will be Carlo Tresca, N. Napoli, Pippan and Louis Quintiliano and Vivari.

Workers Party Petitions Filed Naming Ticket In Working Class Sections

The Workers (Communist) Party filed petitions last night naming candidates in ten working class districts of Manhattan, Brookly and the Bronx for next months' election. Two open air meetings were held last night. Many more will be held during the week.



Los Angeles Examiner

FINAL AND COMPLETE

VOL. XXIV—NO. 299 Official Forecast: Partly Cloudy LOS ANGELES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1927 PRICE FIVE CENTS

COMMUNIST ARRESTED IN LABOR PLOT

U. S. LABOR DEFIANT TO REDS

PLOT AIMED AT UNION SESS

Police Obtain Comm Secret Documents

Workers' Party Man Seiz at A.F. of L. Hall

'Boring from Within' Papers Taken After Fight

POLICE GUARD A. F. OF L. FROM 'RED' WORKERS

Arrest of Communist Suspect And Confiscation of Letters Lead to Action

HAD RESOLUTIONS

Was Following Instructions Sent Him From Chicago Headquarters

LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED DAILY NEWS

NGELES EVENING

GUARD LABOR MEET FROM RED PLOTS

THURSDAY, OCT. 6,

THIRTY RADICALS UNDER SURVEILLANCE DURING A.F.L. CONVENTION HERE

Letter Directs Introduction of Revolutionary Matter by Secretarial Faction

EFFORTS by Communists well known to police to "bore from within" at the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor probably will throw the meeting into a furor when it is called to order this morning in Cinderella Roof Ballroom.

Activities by officers working under direction of William F. Hynes of the intelligence

Two photos of Sidney Bush, arrested yesterday in connection with Communistic activities during the A. F. of L. convention here.

ARREST NIPS RADICAL PLOT HER

AGITATOR IN TOILS OF LAW AS COMMUNIST PAPERS FOUND

1870-1924

Headlines from Los Angeles capitalist newspapers, showing how open shop publishers came to assistance of Green bureaucracy in baiting of sincere trade union workers at A. F. of L. convention, at Los Angeles. As General Summerall truly said, Green's policies and the policies of the "captains of industry" are the same.

"I Got $100 a Week During Strike"--Sigman

OPEN SHOP PRESS TRIED TO AID A. F. OF L. LEADERS IN NEW "RED-BAITING" CAMPAIGN

Resolutions Hailed as "Plot" Evidence Are Public Documents of T. U. E. L.

CHICAGO, Octboer 11.—Los Angeles papers received here following the arrest of Sidney Bush, a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, at the A. F. of L. convention, display headlines hysterically heralding a "Communist plot." In the possession of Bush were a number of resolutions drafted by the Trade Union Educational League for which he was seeking favorable consideration from the delegates. That the openshop press tried to start a new "red-baiting" campaign seems clear.

The Los Angeles Times heads the story of the arrest of Bush by the secret service department of the Los Angeles police, which works under direction of the Chamber of Commerce, with "Plot Aimed at Union Sessions."

Other Headlines.

The Los Angeles Illustrated Daily News screams: "Arrest Nips Radical Plot Here." The Examiner says: "Communist Arrested In Labor Plot." The Express has it: "Police Guard A. F. of L. from 'Red Workers.'" The Evening Herald yells: "Guard Labor From Red Plots." The Record is more restrained and simply says: "Jail Communist With Resolutions."

It will be recalled that William Hynes, head of the so-called intelligence service of the police department which in reality is a spy agency for the Los Angeles open shoppers, acted with Vice President Matthew Woll and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. credential committee in refusing to seat William Schneiderman, a delegate of the Office Workers Union, because of membership in the Workers (Communist) Party. The arrest of Bush followed as did the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, a labor news service.

The Trade Union Educational League Resolutions.

The resolutions drafted by the Trade Union Educational League for submission to the A. F. of L. convention consist of the elaboration of the points of its program to conform to convention requirements. Its program is a public document and its resolutions have been published either in full or in condensed form in Labor Unity, its official organ, or in other labor publications.

The portions of the resolutions of the Trade Union Educational League which call for action, and the subjects with which they deal are as follows and their content is a complete refutation of the statements of the capitalist press of Los Angeles.

(Continued on Page Two)

COMPANY UNION THUGS BEAT UP WINDOW WASHERS

That the company union, working with the Metropolitan Window Cleaners Company, has hired thugs to beat up striking window cleaners was the charge made yesterday by officials of Local 8, of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union.

Thugs Threaten Union Man.

"We publicly charge Murray Taylor, of the company union, with employing gangsters to terrorize our workers," the union statement said. "Taylor, in company with a Mr. Rothstein, of the Metropolitan Window Cleaning Company, and a group of paid guerrillas, attacked Mike Harris, one of our strikers, on Sixth

(Continued on Page Five)

WORKERS PARTY SUPPORTERS MAY REGISTER UP TO SATURDAY NIGHT FOR NOVEMBER 8

Fewer followers of the capitalist political parties qualified at registration booths on the first day of registration this year than on any first day in the last three years. The total registration in the city Monday was only 124,022.

But such indifference should not be found in men and women who will cast their ballots for the Workers (Communist) Party candidates and platform Nov. 8. Communism's adherents should qualify at once as voters at the proper place. Men and women who do not register will not be permitted to vote.

Registration hours on week days all this week are from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

See Wide Distribution of "The 10th Year" Pamphlet In Anniversary Campaign

Orders for tens of thousands of copies of the pamphlet, "The Tenth Year," telling the inspiring story of the rapid rise and the tremendous achievements of the Union of Soviet Republics, are expected with the announcement yesterday that the pamphlet will be ready for distribution Monday, Oct. 17th.

The author of the pamphlet is J. Louis Engdahl. It is being issued as "No. One" of the proposed American Workers' Library Series.

This pamphlet is being issued in large quantities on this Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1927, to acquaint American workers with the meaning of this working class triumph and to arouse the toiling masses of this country to the necessity for the recognition and the defense of the Soviet Union.

GROCERY CLERKS HAVE WHIP HAND IN NEGOTIATIONS

With picketing continuing at two shops and a membership of 300 ready for action, the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union of Greater New York began yesterday to negotiate settlements with employers for the ensuing year.

More than 20 shops had settled late yesterday, according to the press section of the strike committee of the union.

Settlement Committee Sits.

Present contracts will expire next Saturday. The union has written to employers advising them that its settlement committee would be in regu-

(Continued on Page Five)

UNION - WRECKING ACTS OF WITNESS BARED AT TRIAL

Sigman Quizzed During Freiheit "Libel" Suit

An exposure of the policies of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, took place yesterday under cross-examination by Joseph R. Brodsky and Louis B. Boudin, attorneys for Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, leaders of the progressive needle trades workers, and editors of the Freiheit and Unity, left wing publications.

Sigman charges the union leaders and editors with "criminal libel." Hearing of his complaint was resumed yesterday by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky.

When cross-examined by Attorney Brodsky, Sigman admitted he sent strikebreakers to replace cloak and dressmakers who had gone on strike, refusing to register with the right wing union. Sigman also admitted he sold membership books for 50 cents to strikebreakers.

Broke the Strikes.

"Were not many of those who paid 50 cents for books sent to take the place of the workers on strike?" Sigman was asked.

The question was ruled out of order.

"If these people had been sent to the shops to take the place of strikers would you consider that scabbing?"

"Not at all," Sigman answered.

Attorney Brodsky also asked Sigman if it was not true that guards escourted strikebreakers furnished by the right wing to the shops. Sigman

(Continued on Page Five)

Klan Goes to Supreme Court in Secrecy Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Declaring that the Walker Act, of New York state, which requires local chapters of the Ku Klux Klan to file a roster of members and a copy of the oath and by-laws with the secretary of state, deprives him of "life, liberty and property without due process of law," attorneys for George W. Bryant, are preparing to plead his case before the supreme court. He was convicted of violating the act.

In another case, recently dismissed by the supreme court for lack of jurisdiction, the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia attempted to repeal a Kansas law which compelled the klan to gain the state's permission to solicit for members.

FEDERAL TROOPS BADLY DEFEAT COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ARMIES

Officials in Border States Supply Indians With Arms; Permit Smuggling of Munitions

BULLETIN.

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 11.—American government officials here today in answer to accusations by indignant Mexican citizens promised that the United States Bureau of Investigation would arrest four American citizens who are known to be preparing to take airplanes to Vera Cruz to aid the counter-revolutionary forces.

A government agent was reported to be in Laredo in search of the men. Oil men here said four American planes were seen to fly over the Rio Grande three days ago, headed for Mexico and crossing the river near Rio Grand City.

* * *

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—The Gomez-Almada rebellion, inspired and subsidized by Wall Street, has been completely crushed, according to a government announcement issued late last night.

Despite the aid of officials in American border states who permitted the smuggling of arms in large quantities and subsidies received from American oil interests, the Gomez-Almada reactionaries were routed yesterday afternoon, near Ayahualulco, in the Perote region of the state of Vera Cruz. Federal troops, under General Escobar, are reported to have captured six hundred of the reactionaries.

Orders that full amnesty be granted to the lower officers and men of the counter-revolutionary forces who had surrendered were issued by President Calles when he received the news of the victory.

Reduced To Bandits.

Altho Generals Gomez and Almada have eluded capture, they have been reduced to the status of bandits, without any appreciable number of followers, according to a statement issued from federal headquarters last night.

Calles' Statement.

President Calles' statement, issued thru General Jose Alvarez, chief of the presidential staff, last night, follows:

"In their first encounter with the government forces the group of traitors under Gomez and Almada were completely defeated. The rebel leaders Gomez, Alamada and Medina fled shamefully when they heard the first shots, leaving their troops at the mercy of the government forces.

600 Rebels Surrender.

"About 500 or 600 rebels, infantry and cavalry, surrendered to the government Monday morning at the village of Cosautlan. General Gonzales Escobar, commanding the Federals who defeated the rebels, telegraphed the presidential office that he had fought a battle with the rebels commanded by Gomez and Almada, commencing at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon near the town of Ayahualulco, which is in the Perote region.

"The report of General Escobar follows:

"We fought them fully six hours until we drove them away from the inaccessible hills where, in advance, they had built small fortifications. We fought them in front and on both flanks. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to occupy positions behind us. But we drove them off. Arnulfo Gomez, after two hours of fighting, fled shamefully in the direction of the town of Cosautlan, abandoning his comrades.

"'Almada, with the other rebel leaders, Medina and Aguilar, accompanied by the dispersed groups of rebels, fled likewise.

Take Many Prisoners.

"'I cannot report the exact number of casualties among our enemies, but I can assure you we punished them severely. (General Alvarez estimated that there must be at least fifty dead and 100 wounded).

"'We have a large number of prisoners (about 500 or 600) and our troops show great satisfaction in having punished their old comrades, who forgot their duty and turned traitor.

"'The conduct of the federal officers and men was very satisfactory, and I am very proud to have headed them. The battalions of the Presidential Guard distinguished

(Continued on Page Two)

COMMUNIST PARTY WINS VICTORY IN GERMAN ELECTION

Pravda Lauds Gains in Poland, Too

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Oct. 11.—The Pravda, in an editorial emphasizes the symptomatic importance of the electoral successes of the Communist Parties of Germany and Poland.

The results of the municipal elections at Hamburg show how incorrect the social-democrats were in their "prophecy" of the disintegration of the Communist Parties. The electoral victory at Hamburg is the more illuminating as the Maslov group was completely routed, the editorial states.

Communist Influence Grows.

The results of the election prove that the defeats of the ultra-lefts have contributed to the enhancement of the influence of the Communist Party.

Even tho the social-democratic vote increased in the same proportion as the Communist, no comparison is pos-

(Continued on Page Five)

N. Y. UNIONISTS HELP HAYMARKET 40TH ANNIVERSARY

More than two hundred delegates, representing 91 trade unions and other labor organizations of New York City and vicinity, gathered at the Plaza Hall on the call of the Joint Defense Committee to organize further support to the fight of the cloakmakers and furriers, a number of whom have again just been sent to

(Continued on Page Two)

Big Winds Kill Church Goers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—The district of St. Louis, devastated by the recent tornado, offers a spectacle of hundreds of people digging among the ruins of churches for the bodies of their friends and relations.

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DENOUNCES TROTSKY'S OPPOSITION

THE Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party at its meeting of Friday, October 7, adopted a resolution expressing its approval of the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, removing Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The resolution condemns the violation of [illegible] and the attacks upon the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International on the part of the opposition, and declares that it is the opinion of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party that the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to be held in December, should take final steps to prevent any continuation of activities on the part of the opposition in the Russian Party and [illegible]. The resolution follows:

(Continued on Page [illegible])

SINCLAIR TRIAL FOR OIL FRAUDS BEING PREPARED

Great Efforts to Shield Memory of Harding

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Following on the heels of the Supreme Court's decision revoking the lease granting the Teapot Dome oil fields to the Sinclair Oil Co., on the ground that it was "shot thru with fraud, fraudulent from start to finish," etc., certain other measures are under way—forced by the scandal which associates itself around the Teapot Dome deal. They are:

1.—Final preparations for criminal trial of Ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert F. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, on charges of defrauding the government in the Teapot Dome lease, in District Supreme Court on Oct. 17.

2.—Motion for the end of the Teapot Dome receivership in the Federal Court of Wyoming and to receive an accounting from Sinclair's Mammoth Oil Company for oil taken from Teapot Dome before a receiver was named.

3.—Final steps were expected to be taken in District Supreme Court for the appeal of Harry F. Sinclair from conviction by a jury on charges of contempt of the senate in refusing to answer questions of the Walsh oil scandal" committee.

4.—Navy department may ask federal court in Wyoming to close down Teapot Dome wells without waiting until legal formalities accompanying the Supreme Court's decision, are complied with, to conserve oiil in the ground.

5—Atlee Pomerene, government special counsel, announced that an early trial of Fall and Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, on bribery charges, growing out of the Elk Hills, Calif. lease would be sought.

6—Navy department officials announced that they were considering a request to congress for authority to trade part of the Elk Hills reserve to private oil companies in order to make the government reserve a solid block and prevent possibility of drainage. This will also give a chance to favor some of Sinclair's rivals at the expense of Sinclair.

The sum involved in the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome leases is about $32,000,000.

Frequent accusations of complicity of President Harding and other members of his cabinet than Fall are not to be investigated by the Department of Justice, it is understood here.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

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YAQUIS LINING UP FOR MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

Reactionary elements in Mexico relied much on an outbreak of Yaqui Indians. Plentiful use of money and promises did cause some of them to make raids several months ago when the clerical counter-revolution first became important. But now things are different. The Yaquis support the government in greater and greater numbers. Photo shows a platoon of Yaqui soldiers in the Federal army.

Old Haymarket Aid Group Backs 40th Anniversary Meet

CHICAGO, Oct. 11. — At the last meeting of the Pioneer Aid and Support Association, which was founded some forty years ago to take care of the widows and children of the Haymarket Martyrs of 1887, and to erect and care for the monument that stands over their graves in Waldheim cemetery, it was unanimously decided to send a warm greeting to the third annual conference of International Labor Defense, which takes place in New York on November 12-13, at Plaza Hall, on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the five working class leaders in Chicago.

One of the delegates from Chicago will convey these greetings personally to the conference in the name of the Association and report on the forty years of its work. The Pioneer Aid collected the funds from workers all over the country to put up the splendid monument which commemorates the American pioneers of the eight-hour labor day movement and has held Haymarket memorial meetings every year. Last year the meeting was held with the support of International Labor Defense, which has collaborated closely with the Pioneer Aid.

The Chicago local of International Labor Defense formally affiliated with the Association — which already has the support of many labor organizations — at its last meeting.

The memorial meeting this year will be held at Wicker Park Hall, North and Robey, and special efforts are being made to make the Fortieth Anniversary meeting successful. Appropriate musical numbers have been arranged for, and Otto Herrmann, of the association, and Max Bedacht, of the national committee of International Labor Defense, together with another speaker in English, will address the audience.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEFEAT COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ARMIES OF GENERAL GOMEZ

(Continued from Page One)

themselves, and they were the ones who attacked the most difficult positions.

"'I quickly organized a pursuit column, which is following the fleeing adherents of Gomez and Almada, and will give you a detailed report as soon as possible.'"

Calles Congratulates Generals.

Continuing, the Calles statement says:

"President Calles sent General Escobar the following message of congratulation:

"'In the name of the Mexican republic and in my own name, I congratulate you and the generals, officers and troops of your column, who knew how to punish traitors that rose in rebellion against the institutions of the country. I am awaiting your detailed report on the activity which ended the revolution.'"

Generals Flee In Terror.

The presidential statement resumes:

"Regarding the surrender, of which we have spoken in the first part of this statement, General Robert Cejugo, commandant of the Jalapa Garrison, informed President Calles that this morning more than 500 Gomez-Almada rebels, including officers, presented themselves for surrender, this constituting the entire number of infantry that the traitor Gomez commanded. They surrendered unconditionally after the defeat General Escobar inflicted on them.

"The surrender occurred at Cosautlan, state of Vera Cruz, the men who surrendered informing the government troops that more rebels would be coming in to surrender and asking mercy for them. Our loyal federal cavalry troops are now pushing Gomez, Almada and Medina, who fled in such a cowardly manner, abandoning their officers and men.

"At a place called La Boquilla, state of Queretaro, a battle was fought between armed peasants and a small group of rebels headed by Generals Armado Garza Linares and Donato Segura. The rebels were completely exterminated and Generals Linares and Segura and Major Luis Pedrejo were killed in battle."

* * *

Small Outbreaks Suppressed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—A number of small outbreaks by religious fanatics, incited by agents of American oil interests, proved abortive and have been quickly suppressed. Press dispatches from Villa Hermosa, announce that a revolutionary attempt in Chiapas quickly subsided with the arrest of a number of politicians.

Dispatches from other sections of the country report complete victories for the government troops. Tampico dispatches state that two nephews of General Gomez, with a small group of followers, were arrested near the town of Almada, in the state of Tamaulipas.

Workers Aid Federals.

The suppression of the rebellion was made possible by the support accorded the federal troops by workers and peasants thruout the country. Reactionary groups of bandits and fanatics, organized and subsidized by American agents, were in many instances attacked and annihilated by groups of armed workers and peasants.

* * *

Wall Street Arms Rebels.

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 11.—Groups of Yaqui Indians here have been armed and sent back across the border to aid the reactionary revolt.

Large quantities of munitions are reported to have been smuggled across the border with the full knowledge of American officials.

* * *

Confiscate Rebel Estates.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—The government has spent 10,000,000 pesos (about $5,000,000) in the suppression of the Wall Street-inspired revolt.

The cost, however, will at least in part be met by the confiscation of the estates of the reactionary leaders.

GET A NEW READER!

NEW YORK UNIONISTS AID TENTH ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page One)

prison, unanimously endorsed the forthcoming Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, November 12-13.

Not only was the conference endorsed but the delegates also urged all sympathetic and affiliated labor organizations to send delegates to the forthcoming labor defense gathering. The resolution praised the work of International Labor Defense and declared its approval of the conference taking place on the fortieth anniversary of the Chicago martyrs as the most fitting occasion for the gathering of delegates from all over the country to organize the fight against the frame-up system.

"We firmly believe," says the resolution, "in the necessity of a nation-wide fight in behalf of all the class war prisoners and consider the third annual conference of the International Labor Defense as the proper place and occasion for the organization and centralization of the struggle.

Earned Support.

"By its great work for Sacco and Vanzetti and its non-partisan support of persecuted workers in all parts of the country, the I. L. D. has earned the support of all class-conscious workers. All organizations should send delegates to its third annual conference and make it an imposing demonstration of working class solidarity in the fight against the frame-up system."

The resolution, introduced in the name of the resolutions committee by Rose Wortis, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, was adopted after the conference had heard the speech of James P. Cannon, national secretary of I. L. D., who was delegated from that organization to the defense conference.

Lucy Parsons to Speak.

Lucy E. Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, one of the foremost leaders of the great eight-hour day movement 40 years ago, who was hung with the other Haymarket martyrs on the scaffold of Cook County, Illinois, will be the guest of honor at the third annual conference of International Labor Defense, Nov. 12 and 13, in New York City at Plaza Hall.

In accepting the invitation of the national executive committee of the I. L. D. to attend the conference, Lucy Parsons warmly praised the I. L. D. and appealed for support "in its splendidly useful work."

The Haymarket Anniversary.

"Your third conference is to meet in New York City on the anniversary of the Haymarket martyrdom" she wrote. "A most fitting anniversary, indeed. The holding of a conference by such a forward-looking organization as the I. L. D. must be beneficial. For in this way, as in almost no other way, you will be able to bring to the attention of the present generation the facts of the frame-up and conspiracy that sent five labor organizers to the gallows.

American Fascists on Way Home But See George First

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 11. — The liner Leviathan, used by the imperialists to transport cannon fodder during the late war, is bringing back the main contingent of American legionnaires from their orgies in Paris and other cities of Europe.

The departure of 2,000 "veterans" from Southampton yesterday made no stir. The legionnaires, who were received by the hostility of the entire European working class for support the American fascists gave to the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, soon made themselves so disgusting or ridiculous as to turn against them all except the wealthy classes in every country they visited.

The Polite Facists.

However, the king and queen of England received the "heroes" before their return. Visibly overawed by the formalities and the surroundings at Buckingham Palace, and impressed by meeting another king and queen, the legionnaires, who have been the laughing-stock of the British working class public for days, pressed forward eagerly to clasp the king of England's hand. "O, boy," one of the legionnaires is quoted as saying. "we've held the hands of three kings and two queens on this trip."

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

PAMPHLET—"THE TENTH YEAR"—READY MONDAY FOR SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

"THE TENTH YEAR" is the name of the pamphlet that will be off the press Monday, Oct. 17, ready for distribution in the celebration in this country of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

It was written by J. Louis Engdahl, who was in the Soviet Union during May and June, of this year, gathering first-hand information as to the internal development of the Workers' Republic.

The pamphlet will be "Number One" of the American Workers' Library Series to be issued by the American Workers' Library Fund. Orders for "The Tenth Year" should be sent in immediately to The DAILY WORKER, 33 East First Street, New York City. The price is 10 cents per copy; the wholesale price to branch agents and individuals ordering $5 worth or more will be eight cents per copy; the price to DAILY WORKER agents, who have control of literature sales for an entire city or district and are official agents of The DAILY WORKER, is seven cents per copy.

OPEN SHOP PRESS TRIED TO AID GREEN ATTACK PROGRESSIVE WORKERS AT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One)

A. F. of L. officialdom, the chamber of commerce and its secret service department:

"Whereas, the unprecedented attention now being given in this country to military matters (naval armament and foreign naval bases, military aviation, C. M. T. C. projects etc.) is clearly a part of the general war preparations noted throughout the world—even in so-called Disarmament Conferences (Geneva); therefore be it

"Resolved, that this convention of the American Federation of Labor warns the workers against the growing war danger and declares that any war that the Great Powers may undertake cannot be in the interests of the great mass of the people, particularly the workers, but can only mean new sacrifices for them; and be it further

"Resolved, that we oppose the militarizing campaigns now going on in this country, that we demand the prompt withdrawal of U. S. Military and naval forces from China, Nicaragua and all other foreign territory, and that we declare our unqualified opposition to foreign intervention in China as well as to war against the Soviet Union."

For a Labor Party.

"Resolved, that the 47th annual convention of the A. F. of L. rejects as detrimental to the interests of labor, the non-partisan policy of labor supporting candidates on the tickets of the old capitalist parties and endorses the proposition of independent working class political action through the formation of a Labor Party; and be it further

"Resolved, that the incoming Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed to immediately enter into conference with representatives of all other economic and political labor organizations with the aim of bringing about a national labor conference, sometime in July, 1928, to organize and place in the presidential elections a labor ticket and to launch a Labor Party; and be it further

"Resolved, that all city and state control labor bodies be called upon to initiate immediately all necessary measures to launch local and state labor tickets in the forthcoming elections in their respective localities; and be it further

"Resolved, that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. undertake to bring about the organization of a political bloc between the labor movement and the poor farmers for joint action in the forthcoming presidential election and generally for common political struggle against the capitalist class."

Relief For Striking Miners.

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention herewith authorize a call upon all affiliated international unions to assess their membership and to their local unions to make substantial contributions out of their treasuries for the struggling miners."

Amalgamation.

"Whereas: These unions, because they are divided against themselves along trade lines and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions, and

"Whereas: The only solution for the situation is the development of a united front by the workers through the amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry, therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the 47 convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to call a series of conferences of the unions in the respective industries for the purpose of initiating movements to amalgamate all the unions in the given industries in single organizations, each of which shall cover one industry."

Organizing the Unorganized.

"Resolved, that this convention of the American Federation of Labor goes on record for the initiation of an aggressive and wide-spread campaign for the organization of the unorganized workers in the various industries. To this end the Executive Council stands instructed to hold conferences of the various internationals so that general organization campaigns may be instituted in their respective industries. The affiliated Central Labor Unions are also herewith instructed to initiate general organization campaigns in their several localities."

Labor Banking.

"Whereas, long experience has demonstrated that it does not fall within the scope of trade unions to enter into business, and especially not into such capitalistic enterprises as modern labor banks and their affiliated investment companies, and that the workers can carry on industrial and commercial enterprises constructively only in accordance with the principles and practices of the distinct workers cooperative movement, therefore be it

"Resolved, that this convention warns the labor movement of the menacing dangers inherent in the present capitalistic labor banks, labor investment corporations, and trade union life insurance companies, and declares in favor of the complete separation of these institutions from the trade unions, and the return of the unions involved to their proper functions as organizations to defend the workers' interests in struggle against the employers."

Repeal of Watson-Parker Law.

"Whereas, the employers, if allowed to fasten upon the railroad workers such an infamous piece of legislation as the Watson-Parker Law, will not be slow to shackle the workers in other industries with similar anti-labor legislation, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor, assembled in its 47th annual convention, condemns the Watson-Parker Law as detrimental to the interests of the workers and withdraws its endorsement from it; calls upon the affiliated railroad unions not to resort to the laws arbitration provisions, but to insist upon dealing directly with the railroad companies; and herewith initiates a movement looking towards the repeal of the Watson-Parker Law."

Unemployment.

"Resolved, that the following measures be applied to combat the growing unemployment:

"1. The enforcement and introduction of shorter working hours, with the 8-hour day as a maximum and wherever possible, the introduction of the 5-day week.

"2. In industries suffering from considerable unemployment, equal distribution of work to all the workers of the industry, instead of throwing large numbers of workers into the streets.

"3. Pressure upon the federal, state, and city governments in favor of large appropriations for public works, with wages and working conditions to be based upon union standards.

"4. The initiation of a national campaign for the establishment of federal and state insurance against unemployment."

Resolution on Mooney-Billings Case.

"Resolved, that the 47th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterates its conviction that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are the innocent victims of a frame-up, and be it further

"Resolved, that this convention in regular assembly, herewith shall send a delegation to the Governor of California to once again state the position of organized labor on this matter and, to demand the unconditional release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from the penitentiaries of California."

Organization of Negro Workers.

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor, in 47th convention assembled, declares emphatically in favor of the organization of the Negro workers into the organizations having jurisdiction over their particular line of work, and to this end it calls upon the labor movement generally to put the following principles into effect:

"1. To insist that Negro workers receive the full social, political and economic rights enjoyed by white workers.

"2. To remove all constitutional barriers in the unions against the admission of Negro workers.

"3. To initiate special campaigns among Negro workers, employing wherever necessary special Negro organizers, to draw the Negroes into the trade unions."

For a Militant Trade Union Policy.

"Resolved, that this convention of the A. F. of L. specifically repudiates the so-called "Higher Strategy of Labor" and all its separate manifestations, and declares that the trade union movement must resolutely take up a policy of aggressive action against the employing class for the positive raising of real wages, shortening of hours, and increasing the relative power and economic standing of the working class; this must include well planned campaigns to organize the unorganized workers, especially in the basic industries; amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions; the breaking with the capitalist parties and establishment of a labor party; an aggressive struggle against American imperialism, in alliance with the oppressed peoples of the semi-colonial and colonial countries, and in unity with the trade unions of the world."

World Trade Union Unity.

"Whereas, the largest trade union movements of the world (the British and Russian) as well as numerous others (China, Australia, India, Finland, etc.) have declared in favor of an all-inclusive World Congress for the purpose of achieving complete world trade union unity, which proposal is further endorsed by the Red International; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor reply to the invitation of the Amsterdam International that it affiliate to that body, by proposing instead that a World Congress shall be called to which all trade unions of the world shall be invited to send delegates according to proportional representation, which Congress shall proceed to unify the world labor movement on the basis of a program of militant defense of the working class of every land."

These Fighting Americans
(above you see one of them
By WM. GROPPER

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DAILY WORKER READERS TO SEND GREETINGS TO RUSSIAN 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

At the meeting of the Management Committee of The DAILY WORKER it was decided yesterday to throw open the columns of The DAILY WORKER for our readers, so they may have the opportunity to send their greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Lists are now being prepared whereby names will be collected at not less than twenty-five cents each. These names will be published in the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution Edition of The DAILY WORKER, which will be a special number of twenty-four pages.

Arrangements have also been made whereby working-class organizations, Workers Party units, unions, clubs, etc., will have the opportunity to send in their greetings at the rate of $200 per page or $1.50 per inch. It is expected that every live organization, which realizes the importance of the Russian Revolution to the working class in general, will reserve its place immediately for the special edition. Payment for all advertisements and greetings must be made in advance.

Orders for the special edition may also be made at this time. This special edition will be sold at $1.50 per hundred. Orders must be placed well in advance, and must be accompanied by a cash payment.

Morrows' Conference at the State Department on Mexico

By H. M. WICKS.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

THERE are two policies that will probably be followed by Morrow. One will be the familiar policy of trying to bribe and intimidate the Mexican government. With Obregon the realization of such a policy is by no means hopeless. Both Obregon and Calles have made many concessions to imperialism. If some method can be devised whereby the interests of the native capitalists can be reconciled with the interests of Wall Street at the expense of the exploited masses of Mexico the government will capitulate to the imperialists.

It is the realization of this possibility that imposes upon the Communists of Mexico, as the vanguard of the working class and the defenders of the exploited workers and peasants, the necessity of always maintaining an independent policy, of constantly pointing out the shortcomings of the government and of keeping before the masses the fact that their power alone is the one guarantee against the depredations of Wall Street.

While supporting the government against the counter-revolution the Calles-Obregon regime must be driven forward to ever more aggressive action against both sections of Wall Street now preying upon Mexico—the financial collossus, the House of Morgan, and the gang of oil bandits around the National City Bank.

By participating in the defense of the government against the conspiracies of the agents of American imperialism the Mexican masses fight with arms in hand. This fact is of tremendous significance in the situation in that country. Every effort must be made to arm the population as the best guarantee against capitulation to imperialism. An armed working class and an armed peasantry will not only be able to defend the nation against the plots from the outside, but will be able to prevent betrayal from within. Before any Mexican government would dare sell out to Wall Street it would then have the task of disarming the population and the first move in that direction should meet with the fiercest resistance. So, while defending the government against imperialist conspiracies and weakening imperialism in that country the working class also equips itself to wage its own class fight against capitalism.

A second policy that can be pursued by Morrow is to intrigue with opposition elements in order to pave the way for a better organized and more carefully prepared reactionary military coup. The two policies—that of winning the Mexican government to Wall Street and that of inciting another insurrection—will not, up to a certain point, conflict, but will mutually compensate one another. New preparations for insurrection can be used as a means of intimidating the government, which will aid in convincing it of the necessity of coming to terms with Wall Street.

But both policies, or any new ones that may be devised can be defeated by the action of the masses of Mexico under the leadership of the Communist Party.

In this struggle against imperialism the Mexican workers will have the full support of the class conscious elements of the American working class in a war to the end against the common enemy.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Oct. 11.—Jack Stinson today is planning a third attempt to take off Tuesday in an effort to break the world's endurance flight record.

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Cosgrave Re-elected as Dail Head By Six Votes As Government Totters

DUBLIN, Ireland, Oct. 11.—William T. Cosgrave was elected president of the executive council of the Dail this evening, by a vote of 76 to 70.

President Cosgrave's majority is so slight that his government faces great uncertainty.

Northern War Lords Still Struggle Over Rich Peking Prize

PEKING, Oct. 11.—Headquarters of Chang Tso-lin forces here today alleged that they have captured Shih-Chiach-Wang, the eastern terminus of the Shansi Railway.

The Peking troops claim that they drove the Shansi forces sixty miles down the railway within 24 hours.

If this report is true the capture of Shih-Chiach-Wang was a result of the offensive launched by Chang against Kalgan, Chang's headquarters state. The Chang forces are said to be continuing their march southward along the Hankow Railway where severe fighting was reported. Two thousand wounded Peking troops are being treated at local hospitals.

William Christian, the representative of the British-American Tobacco Company who was caught for eleven days between the battle lines, today arrived at Tientsin.

Green's Policies Like Bosses' Says General

(Continued from Page One)

ing responsible for keeping these labor martyrs in prison on a framed-up charge for the past eleven years, tho innocent.

Johnson represents the real estate interests of Southern California, and the California delegation, with its allies on the convention floor, is doing the work of the business men of Los Angeles and vicinity in boosting for the Boulder Dam bill endorsement.

Leading the opposition forces is H. S. McCluskey, delegate from the Arizona Federation of Labor and recognized as the spokesman for Governor George W. P. Hunt of that state, a bitter foe of the Swing-Johnson bill because it might hurt the interests of the electric power companies of his state, which he represents.

Woll On Injunctions!

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. is leading the harmless and noisy attack on the injunction power of the courts, and President Wm Green is making a furious lunge at the Coal and Iron Police of Pennsylvania—whose power to prevent picketing neither he nor his successor in the official family of the United Mine Workers of America have ever actually challenged on the spot by leading any mass picketing.

Review Stonecutters' Case.

The resolutions committee report included an attack on the use of the Sherman anti-trust law to break up strikes against companies whose product crosses a state line, as in the injunction granted the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. against the striking miners.

The committee took cognizance also of the stonecutters' case in New York, which involved the use of scab stone, and where the stonecutters were forbidden to strike against its use, if it crossed a state line.

Sees Freedom Gone.

Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, declared this case to be "the most direct challenge to the people," and a warning to "recover and guard their freedom."

"Let us call things by their right names," said Mr. Furuseth. "Since 1890 I have seen you drifting from bad to worse because you did not have the courage to face the facts.

"You have in the past blamed the Judges. If you want to get relief from the misuse of equity (a beautiful name for a rotten thing), you want to regulate and define the jurisdiction of the Judge so that he may not overstep it.

"If you want to get rid of the obstacles to mutual assistance, elect Legislatures which will define the equity powers, not Judges who will construe them.

"The modern anti-trust laws are only Caesar's anti-combination decrees put into modern language. What you want is an anti-monopoly law which will be enforced by Saxon methods, not a relic of Roman absolutism or of the Napoleonic code."

Action on the resolution was deferred until tomorrow because the hour of adjournment arrived in the midst of the debate.

"Boss-Ridden Pennsylvania."

Speaking on the abuse of police power in Pennsylvania, President Green said:

"I cannot understand how such a condition can prevail in free America, except in the boss-ridden State of Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

The increase in the freights carried by the railways in the Soviet Union is indicated in the following table:

	Freights in 1000 tons	Increase %
1923-24	67,489	—
1924-25	83,484	23.7
1925-26	116,736	39.9
1926-27	134,420	15.1
1927-28	156,600	12.0

Simultaneously with this there has been a considerable increase in the average mileage of freight trains. Thus in 1913 the average was 496 kilometres while in 1926-27 the average was 612 kilometres. The total freights carried by the railroads in 1926-27 represents 112.9% and in 1927-28 is estimated to represent 126.3% of the freights carried in 1913 in the area now covered by the U. S. S. R.

There has been a considerable improvement in the reserves of locomotives. Powerful locomotives now represent 45% of the total freight locomotives in use whereas in 1913 the percentage was 12.

With regard to new railroad construction it is proposed within the next five years to lay down 12,400 kilometres of new railroad of which work on 1700 kilometres has already commenced. By the end of the five years it is estimated that 6,028 kilometres of new railroad will be put into use and in addition 3,033 of railroad already commenced will also be completed. Of the most important enterprises reference should be made to the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, work on which has already commenced, which is to form part of the great main line between Shadrinsk and Kurgan on which work will be commenced in 1927-28.

The total amount of funds appropriated for restoration, reconstruction and enlarging existing railroads amounts to 3,920,000,000 roubles.

Trial of Monarchist Terrorists.

The trial has commenced in Leningrad of a number of monarchist terrorists implicated in, among other crimes, the explosion in the Businessmen's Club in Leningrad. In the course of their examination the accused stated that the terrorists visited the club the day before the explosion occurred but on learning that only a few people were present they postponed their act until the following day. On the day of the crime they asked the assistant serving behind the buffet where the biggest meeting was taking place in the premises. They were concerned mainly in destroying the largest possible number of people. The group of terrorists received their instructions from Russian monarchists abroad and their special task was to assassinate responsible Soviet statesmen and to blow up important buildings. Simultaneously another section of the monarchists were preparing to assassinate Soviet representatives abroad.

A prominent part in the activities of this monarchist group was played by the Finnish General Staff. A prominent official of the Finnish General Staff named Rosenholm helped the accused to cross the frontier into the U. S. S. R. and they were conducted across the frontier by guides appointed by the General Staff. Prior to their departure for Russia the accused went through a course of instruction in bomb-throwing. The bombs were obtained from the Finnish General Staff. In return for these services the terrorists were to supply the Finnish General Staff with secret information of a military character.

The monarchists found cruel disappointment awaiting them in the U. S. S. R. They were told that they would meet with many sympathizers among the population but the people turned away from them with contempt.

Another section of the terrorists was connected with the Latvian Espionage Service for whom they collected information.

Y. C. L. Prepares for the 10th Anniversary.

The Young Communist League has decided to organize a Subotnik (voluntary workday on a Saturday) throughout the whole of the Soviet Union this month. This proposal has been greeted with enthusiasm by the members of the League.

The Leningrad League has already fixed the Subotnik to take place in all the factories and offices on the last Saturday in October. The money earned on this day will be devoted to the relief of vagrant children.

In Moscow the Young Communists in a number of factories are negotiating with the view to fixing the day and the character of the work to be done. Several district organizations of the League have proposed that the money thus earned shall go towards the establishment of a colony home for vagrant children, which is to be a model home of its kind.

The vagrant children having learned of this proposal have expressed a desire to take direct part in the building of this home and in some districts are organizing their own Subotniks. In the Subotniks the unemployed youth will also take part. The money earned will go towards defraying the expenses of building the home.

Control Figures (Estimates) for the Co-operate Movement for 1927-28.

It is estimated that during 1927-28 there will be an enormous increase in the membership of co-operative societies amounting to 3,800,000. The total membership of the co-operative societies will thus be brought to the figure of 28 millions.

The membership of rural co-operative societies, it is estimated, will increase more rapidly than that of urban societies. In the present year peasants represented 61% of the total membership of co-operative societies, while workers and office employees represented together 39%. In the forthcoming year it is estimated that peasant membership will increase to 63% while that of workers and office employees will decline to 37%. The central figures indicate an estimated increase of 10% in the number of co-operative stores in the rural districts and of 5% in the town.

The estimated increase of co-operative trading in 1927-28 will be, according to the control figures, from 15,175,000 of the present year to 19,395,000, an increase of 28%. The trade of the co-operative societies this year represented 49% of the total trade of the U. S. S. R. It is estimated that in the ensuing year co-operative trade will represent 53% of the total.

The Growth of the Port of Odessa.

The trade of the port of Odessa on the Black Sea for the present year, 1926-27, shows an increase of 42% as compared with that of last year.

SOVIET AVIATION.

The Hindukush Crossed.

The Dobrolot airmen, Comrade Semenov, pilot, and Comrade Sobetski, mechanic, on the 19th of September flew across the lofty mountain-range of the Hindukush. The flight was performed on a Soviet constructed Junkers machine, the "10-13." The distance between Tashkent in Central Asia and Kabul in Afghanistan, 950 kilometres was covered in six hours, 15 minutes. For about 4 hours of the flight the machine flew at an altitude of 5,000 metres with a load of 720 kilos instead of a normal load of 630 kilos. The highest altitude reached in the flight was 5,600 kilometres. This is the first time in the history of aviation that a machine of the type of the "10-13" reached such an altitude over such ground configuration and such a load.

Women of Soviet Union Will Fight Beside Men If Imperialists Attack

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 11.—Declaring that if the Soviet Union is invaded the imperialist troops will find the women of the Soviet Republic fighting beside the men, Commissar for War Voroshiliov, told the Proletarian Women's Congress at the Grand Theatre yesterday, that in event of war, the women will mobilize and train beside the men in the training camps.

The congress, which opened last night, is meeting to consider reforms in the conditions of the women thruout the Soviet Union.

Bloody Queen Marie In Three Cornered Fight For Roumanian Throne

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—A new royal family row in which the six-year-old baby monarch of Roumania, King Michael, is the center and his royal heritage is the prize, has broken out at Bucharest, according to information received here today from the Roumanian capital.

This new dispute, which marks the end of truce enforced by the death of King Ferdinand two months ago, involves Queen Marie and her son, Carol, the former crown prince, while Princess Helen, former wife of Carol and mother of the child-king, is finding herself drawn into it whether she wills it or not.

It is a fight for power and the wealth which goes with power. Queen Marie, the king's grandmother, is ambitious to become the dominant member of the Roumanian regency and thus control the affairs of state; Carol wants to ge king in name and fact. Princess Helen wants to save the throne for her boy.

Five Workers Have Mysterious Disease.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Five women workers have become ill during the last week from an industrial disease contracted while they were employed by the United States Radium Corporation three years ago. At that time seven employes of the corporation died from this disease. Physicians have diagnosed the infection as radium poisoning.

New York Labor Broadcasts Label Boosts.

Boosting the union label by radio broadcasting is the new stunt of the New York Central Union Label Council. Tuesday evenings at 6:45 the waves from station WMAC carry the labor message.

WEALTHY RIDE IN JAPAN WHILE LOW PAID LABOR FUNCTIONS AS DRAFT HORSE FOR THEM

By SCOTT NEARING.

Down the street in Kobe, Japan, comes a long, two-wheeled cart piled high with packing boxes. Two poles extend out in front of the cart, like shafts from a wagon. Between these shafts, bending forward till his back was almost horizontal, a man strained at the load. He had come to a bad place in the pavement. It proved too much for him so he beckoned to a passerby on the sidewalk, got the load started again and was on his way.

It was nearly midday. The sun beat down mercilessly. The man dragging the loaded cart wore a cap on his head, a cotton jacket, open all the way to his belt, a pair of cotton Japanese trousers and a pair of felt shoes. The perspiration ran from his body in streams. He was pulling at the cart like an animal who is being constantly struck with the whip.

Plain Muscle.

This human beast of burden was not alone in Kobe. From one end of the town to the other there were other men—many of them—tugging at their two-wheeled carts, piled high with their heavy loads, and sweating under the August sun.

A bell tinkles. The passengers along the street step to one side. A ricksha puller trots around the corner, panting. Behind him, in the little, high-wheeled vehicle sits an Englishman, clad in a linen suit, with a sun-helmet and goggles to ward off the oppressive heat. The passenger must weigh at least 200 pounds, but he is in a hurry, and the ricksha puller catches his breath as he begins the ascent of a difficult hill, trotting all the time.

Rakes and Baskets.

The Empress of Asia needs coal, so she stops at Karatsu, where a tug brings off barge after barge of coal, and with them a small army of coal passers. When the barges are alongside the ship steps are rigged with planks and rope, men mount them and the task of loading begins. One man bends over the coal, and with a short-handled rake pulls about 40 pounds of coal into a small, flat reed basket. He then picks up the basket and hands it to the nearest man in a line that is waiting to do the passing. Once in the line the basket goes rapidly from hand to hand till it reaches the side of the ship where it is dumped into the coal-bunker.

Sometimes there are as many as a dozen men (and women) in one of these lines, so that the little basket of coal is handled at least a dozen times before it reaches the coalchute. By such means 2600 tons of coal were put into the bunkers of the steamer.

Piece Work.

The men began at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It was 6 the next morning when they had the last barge-load aboard. The crews of the barges were paid by the ton—25c American money for each ton that they loaded.

A Japanese farmer hoes his turnips in one of the narrow terraced fields that run to the tops of the hills around Nagasaki. Stripped to the waist and barefoot he bends over a small, heavy mattock, with a blade weighing at least 4 pounds, and a short handle, not over 2 feet long. He is weeding and thinning.

The whole western shore of Kyoushu is lined with these terraces, rising tier above tier. The space along the water is very narrow, and is almost always reserved for living. The farming is done on the hills, which are very steep.

This makes the terraces high. In some places it is necessary to erect a stone wall 10 feet high in order to get a terrace 10 feet wide. Miles and miles of these stone walls have been built and are being maintained by the Japanese peasants, who raise their egg-plant, sweet potatoes, carrots and other vegetable and flower crops on these terraces, exclusively by hand labor, and with the aid of irrigation.

Japan has factories—many and large ones. But many of her industries are still in the handcraft stage.

The wealth of Japan is not great. It was rated at $20,000,000,000 in 1924. The productive efficiency of Japan is not great, because of the absence of mechanical power from so many of the productive activities of the Japanese. Her 58,000,000 of people live close to the margin, with only a small surplus. The Japanese are not in a position to be a peril, economically, to any western power unless they are attacked. They may threaten the security of the imperial pie-counter in Asia, but their economic base for aggressive action is small indeed.

Graft Investigated.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Grand jury investigation into alleged graft in water distribution at Long Beach began here today. William J. Power, deputy commissioner of public works, who made the charges, and Norman Hyatt, Long Beach water department paymaster, were the first witnesses called. The filing of the charges has already resulted in the dismissal of several minor officials.

Women Help Promote 5-Day Week.

Special supplementary articles on the 5-day work week are being distributed by the New York Women's Trade Union League with its regular monthly bulletin. Mrs. Maud Swartz and Agnes Nestor are the contributors of the first two.

Soviet Karelia Is Rich In "White Coal" Power Plants

(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence)

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

IN this "land of a million lakes" every one of the thousands of streams is a potential power-house, a mine of "white coal." There are now less than a dozen centers to be dignified by the name of cities, the largest of them, Petrosavodsk, with a population of less than 25,000. The next in line, Kemj, has less than 10,000; the rest range between one and five thousand. But practically all of the towns are lighted by electricity and much of the power to drive their machinery is also devolved from "white coal," from hydro-electric power. The stations are for the most part very small, however, a few hundred horse-power, so that even Petrosavodsk now draws its power and light from three tiny stations along the little river running through the town.

The future will have a different story to tell—so, we are confidently assured by the comrades heading the Council of Peoples Commissars and the Council for National Economy. Comrade Guhling, who heads the former, and Comrade Ackerman who is deputy chief of the latter, are both trained civil engineers—and both Communists of long standing. Their pride and joy right now is centered on the first of the big power and industrialization projects now nearing completion at Kondopora, about 40 miles from the capital.

THIS work is called "Kondostroi." It is not in the class of "Volkhovstroi" now already in full operation near Leningrad, nor of "Dnieperstroi" just beginning in the Ukraine—but for the Karelian field it is relatively just as big and important as these its big brothers in the general electrification plan of the Soviet Union. The work, to be finished early next year, will deliver an initial output of 6000 h. p., which will be used chiefly on the spot by the paper mill now being built simultaneously. This will have an initial production of 1½ million poods of print paper annually. In the case of both power house and factory, three walls are of permanent concrete and glass, while the fourth is a temporary wall of brick which will be knocked out when the first installation has paid the way for the building of the second. This will raise the production of power to 25,000 h. p. and the production of paper proportionately.

The work presents interesting engineering problems, reversing as it will the direction of the discharge from three big lakes.

A mile of old channel between Lake Sandal and its smaller neighbor Lake Nig has been enlarged and made permanent, and four versts of rock-faced canal have been cut to divert the water into one of the many big bays of Lake Onega, on the shores of which the Kondorpora paper mills and power house are being built. The big Onega is 28 meters lower than Lake Nig and this drop, taken via the canal through the turbines of the power houses at the outlet, will generate 5000 h. p. This will be ample for all needs of the first battery of pulp mills.

But some 12 versts away from Lake Sandal lies Lake Syn, still higher and with a still greater volume of water. By cutting a canal to connect the two big lakes and damming up the Syn River which now serves as the outlet of Lake Syn, they will get a new source of 25,000 to 30,000 h. p.

THE latest methods of reinforced concrete construction are being employed in this work, depending on the season. Between 1500 and 4000 men are working day and night, and all branches of the big undertaking are going forward in unison. One section of this great army is building the power houses, another is distributing mixed concrete via the towering overhead system to the waiting forms of the paper mills, sluice gates and new concrete railroad at the lake head, still another is facing the sides of the forty foot deep canal with rubble stone and shooting liquid cement between the stones with compressed air guns. And finally the semi-circular track is already being laid for the big steam shovel which will eat away the temporary earth dam now holding back the lake, retreating along its track back toward the new shore line as it finishes the last lap of the construction work.

This is just one, although the principal one, of several industrialization projects to be put through in Karelia. With a population of a quarter million and only about six thousand industrial workers there is plenty of room for expansion. From year to year the number of permanent industrial workers is growing, in 1924 there were only 1543; in 1925 even less; in 1926 it had already gone up to 5160; and now the figures are 5533. Not so many, but mighty big progress over what used to be. At the same time the number of farm homesteads is also increasing: 37,653 as compared with 34,471 in 1917, with a gain in cultivated area of 6000 dessiatins. Soviet Karelia is marching forward as rapidly as her sister states in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Latimer Gets Medal For Slaughtering Nicaraguan Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — Rear-admiral Latimer, the naval agent of the American imperialists during the recent invasion of Nicaragua, is to be rewarded by his masters for his services in over-running that country.

The rear-admiral has been recommended for the distinguished service medal. Commenting on Latimer's activities in Central America, Secretary of State Kellogg wrote, "His splendid cooperation with the minister at Managua was thoroughly appreciated both by Mr. Eberhardt and by this department."

The "splendid cooperation" mentioned by Kellogg includes the violation of Nicaraguan sovereignty, and the murder of Nicaraguan workers and peasants.

Imperialists Tell Coolidge Mustn't Cut Taxes Too Far

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — The demand of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the congress slash taxes by from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 creates sore embarrassment to President Coolidge, it was indicated today at the White House. A tax cut of such magnitude, says Coolidge, most certainly would involve a deficit.

Coolidge is understood to have a great desire for a tax-cut, but the interests of the greater financial groups who have money invested abroad and desire a large navy to "protect" it must take precedence, in his opinion.

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Wm. Roman, Gleason, Wis.	1.00
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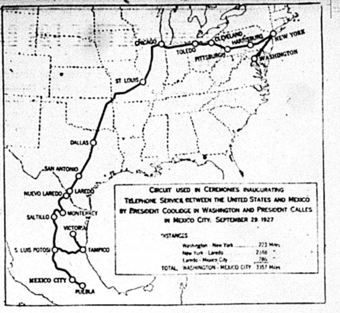
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Laredo - Mexico City 786 "
TOTAL WASHINGTON - MEXICO CITY 3357 Miles

Map shows long distance telephone hook-up arranged between Mexico City and Wall Street, just about the time a member of the House of Morgan was appointed ambassador to Mexico and a few days before the Gomez counter-revolution started.

Resolution on the Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International

(Continued from Page One)

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party condemned the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the beginning of the year 1924, by a resolution adopted with only one negative vote, that of Ludwig Lore, avowed supporter of Trotsky who has since been expelled from our Party for opportunism.

The Party has followed the controversy in the Russian Party closely and at all stages since the expulsion of Lore, our Central Executive Committee has unanimously supported the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern.

We have carried on an active campaign thru publications, reports and discussion to make clear to the membership of the Party the issues involved in the opposition's attack on Leninism and on the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern. At all functionaries, and membership meetings where resolutions were introduced, the vote has been unanimous or with a maximum of one or two negative votes or abstentations. We have also endeavored to eliminate tendencies, related or analogous to Trotskyism, such as Loreism.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party approves wholeheartedly the recent action of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in removing Comrade Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee of the Comintern. The Comintern and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have shown great patience in dealing with the opposition and given it every opportunity to correct its deviations and cease its activities against the unity of the Party and the Comintern. The opposition has merely utilized these opportunities for continued violation of their pledges and secret and open intensification of their activities, so many times condemned, and their reopening of questions so many times settled by the competent committees and by the vote of the entire membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire executive of the Comintern.

The opposition, in spite of new opportunities given them to discuss legally in the columns of the Communist press, its differences with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and despite its solemn pledge to cease all factional activities, has continued to attempt to build up a factional organization parallel with the organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, an underground press and a system of international connections with elements fighting against and expelled from the Comintern, such as Korsch, Fisher, Maslow, Souvarine, etc. Thus the opposition has been menacing the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and objectively leading towards an attempt to form another Party. At the same time, it has been leading towards the formation of a "Fourth International."

The time has come to take more energetic measures against an opposition which has so completely discredited itself, so cynically violated all its pledges and the most elementary precepts of party discipline, and which has undertaken to revise or displace Leninism in the programs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International.

It is time to put a halt once and for all to the activities of the opposition, particularly because of the critical international situation and the open preparations of the international bourgeoisie for a new war against the Soviet Union. In this difficult period, the opposition, by trying to throw doubt on the Socialist character of the Soviet Union, tends to weaken the defense of the Soviet Union by the workers of the entire world in the forthcoming war. Its incorrect proposals on rural economy tend to weaken the worker-peasant bloc. Its attempt to propagate the legends about the degeneration of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the lessening socialist character of the Soviet Union tends to weaken the leadership and the will of the working class of the Soviet Union. It serves also as a weapon to be used by imperialism and by the Second International in their campaign, in which such renegades from Communism as Korsch, Maslow, Fischer and Souvarine take part, to justify war against the Soviet Union and to lessen the readiness of the workers of the world to rally to the defense of the Workers' State.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party not only endorses the action of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in removing Trotsky and Vuyovitch but feels that the forthcoming Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should take all steps necessary to terminate, once and for all, all factional activities of the opposition tending to weaken the discipline or authority of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern or to isolate the Soviet Union and weaken the will of the masses of workers and oppressed peoples of the world to defend with all their might the Soviet Union when it is attacked by imperialist powers.

The Central Executive Committee instructs the Agitprop Department to prepare discussion in the press and in the units of the Party along the lines of this resolution.

Jardine Farm Hokum.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 11.—In face of statistics published at intervals by his own department, showing the increasing economic misery of millions of American farmers, Secretary Jardine has announced that the "farm situation is now better than at any time in the past six years."

Coolidge Opposes Government Barges

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 11.—President Coolidge, according to the white house publicity spokesman, is absolutely opposed to any policy of permanent government operation of the barge lines now carrying freight between New Orleans and St. Louis and the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Piedmont Rail Extensions Rejected.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 11.—Examiner Haskell C. Davis for the Interstate Commerce Commission has reported unfavorably to the Commission on the application of the Piedmont & Northern Railway in North Carolina for permission to build 128 miles of extensions.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

How American Federation of Labor Officials Bully Mexican Labor

The Foreign Policy of the Executive Council—Following the Lead of the State Department—Pan-American Labor Relations—"Purifying" Mexican Labor—Immigration and Political Refugees—The United Front of Capital and Labor in the Pan-American Commercial Conference —Woll's Great "Victory"—The Cloak of Democracy.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IN the field of international relations the executive council of the American Federation of Labor shows its real colors.

Its relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions follow almost exactly the policy of the state department toward the league of nations. Just as Wall Street's state department maintains connection with the league of nations thru the attendance of envoys at the various conferences held under league auspices and "observers" who attend the league sessions, so the A. F. of L. executive maintains contact with the I.F.T.U., seeks to mold its course to conform to A. F. of L. policy and unites with it, as does the department with the league, against left wing and revolutionary movements.

VARIOUS affiliated international unions, Machinists, United Mine Workers, etc. are allowed to affiliate with the respective internationals of the I.F.T.U., but the correspondence between Green and Oudegeest, secretary of the I.F.T.U., was referred to the Los Angeles convention without recommendation.

If and when Wall Street government joins the league of nations, the A. F. of L. will become part of the I.F.T.U. a dominant part.

UPON the Mexican Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. officialdom exercises continual pressure—as Wall Street government does upon the Mexican government.

Nine pages of the executive council report are devoted to Latin American relations. Most of this space is devoted to detailing the process by which the A. F. of L. leadership is making the policy of the Mexican labor movement conform to A. F. of L. requirements.

ON August 6, of this year, a conference of representatives of the two federations met in Washington, D. C., and arrived at the following agreement:

1. That the Mexican government be petitioned to adopt a restrictive policy, and if necessary, to enact legislation to that end, excluding all peoples of oriental birth or extraction.

2. That consideration be given to the exclusion or restriction of other classes of immigrants deemed unsuitable TO THE MORAL, PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC INTEGRITY.

3. That the Mexican government be petitioned to consider and to enact a restrictive emigration policy, WHICH, IN SUBSTANCE, SHALL CONFORM TO THE IMMIGRATION LAW REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

4. That the Mexican government be petitioned to adopt a method of regulating emigration so as to give full and complete enforcement to the immigration policy herein recommended.

IN return for this surrender of the Mexican Federation of Labor, the representatives of the A. F. of L. agreed to continue to allow Mexican workers to come into the United States without the quota restrictions which apply to other countries.

Point Two of the agreement puts the Mexican labor movement on record against political refugees of all kinds and is designed to set the minds of American imperialists, including the executive council of the A. F. of L., at ease by preventing workers persecuted by European governments finding an asylum in Mexico and perhaps continuing in that country activity in behalf of the working class—which might have repercussions in the United States.

This is the crux of the whole question and the other three points of the agreement are intended to strengthen Point Two.

IT is clear that the A. F. of L. executive council gives its purely nominal support to the Mexican labor movement only on condition that it abandon what remnants of revolutionary integrity it still possesses.

In reporting on the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention, the executive council gives further evidence of its malign influence upon the Mexican labor movement. In the resolution submitted to the convention by the A. F. of L. delegation, and adopted under its pressure, there is a complete repudiation of the international character of the labor movement and a declaration of hostility to internationalism.

IT is the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor" that is put forward in such statements as: ". . .we pledge ourselves severally and jointly to resist with all of the vigor and resources at our command any and every attempt on the part of some other labor movement to interfere openly or covertly with our affiliated organizations, or to attempt to dictate or determine the policies which shall govern us."

The A. F. of L. of course is not interfering with the rest of the labor movements of the western hemisphere when it forces the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor" down their throats and compels them to an agreement which if followed divorces them from the working class organizations of the rest of the world.

The A. F. of L. executive council is using the dominant position which it has as the head of the labor movement of the greatest imperialist nation, to create a Pan-American international of trade unions which can be used by American imperialism against the masses of the Latin American countries and for the interest of Wall Street.

ALMOST three pages of the report are devoted to an exposition of the activities of Vice President Matthew Woll as a delegate to the third **Pan-American Commercial Conference.** The question naturally arises as to what an official of the American labor movement was doing as a delegate to a commercial conference, but this is understood if we recall that A. F. of L. officialdom seeks representation at these gatherings as part of its united front with the bosses and government.

Woll was one of the American delegation APPOINTED BY THE STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT. He refers in the report to the following capitalists as "my colleagues," making up the American delegation:

Lewis S. Pierson, Chairman of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company; John H. Merrill, President All American Cables; Gano S. Dunn, President, J. C. White Engineering Corporation; F. Abbott Goodhue, President, International Acceptance Bank; Frank D. Waterman, President and Treasurer, Waterman Fountain Pen Company; Roy D. Chapin, President, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Franklin C. Remington, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Foundation Company and Daniel G. Wing, President, First National Bank of Boston.

ONE would think that a labor union official would feel a little out of place in such a collection of capitalists. But not Vice President Woll. On the contrary, he reports a great victory for labor. True, the victory is not evident except to the trained eye of an efficiency unionist, but Woll writes lyrically as follows:

"Thus I am happy to report that an objective sought eleven and again seven years ago and frowned upon on both occasions, was unanimously approved at this time."

What is this glorious achievement which puts another star in the crown of the executive council?

IT consists in the fact that Woll was authorized by the kind-hearted capitalists who were his fellow-delegates, to introduce a resolution which recommended that future conferences should have as one point on the agenda "the subject of improving the material standards of life and labor of the masses of the people of the respective countries."

It is true that the resolution committee of the conference amended this high sentiment by adding the words: **"so that by improving the conditions of labor production fomented and consumption increased, thereby contributing to the development of commerce."**

But the undaunted Woll remarks in his letter to President Green, quoted in the report that: ". . .the change . . . is one only of form and not of substance."

The policy here expressed is again that of efficiency unionism and worker-employer cooperation on an international scale.

THE report on "International Relations" submitted by the executive council to the Los Angeles convention reveals official labor leadership working hand in hand with Wall Street government and American capitalists to undermine the militancy of Latin American labor movements—carrying out its policy of cooperation with all imperialist agencies in this sphere as it does in its domestic policy.

This betrayal of the working class of the Latin American countries and the United States is carried out under the guise of "democracy"—which the official labor leadership interprets as support of the policy of the government of the United States which masks its role as a capitalist dictatorship by giving favors to labor leaders and the upper strata of labor in return for their support of candidates on the lists of both the capitalist parties, and continual war on the militant sections of the American working class.

The activities of the A. F. of L. executive council in relation to the league of nations are also of great importance and of a similar nature, but must be reserved for a later article.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

DRAMA

A Spooky Farce

One Does Not Know Whether to Shiver or to Shake at "Dracula" in the Fulton Theatre

DRAMATIC critics with weak hearts were warned to stay away from "Dracula" or else take a woman along. Men who are timorous when alone or in the company of other males develop the courage of a lion when accompanied by a fear-ridden female. When Bernard Jukes as the lunatic of the piece emits one of his growls, the spine has a tendency to make itself felt and when Bela Lugosi as Count Dracula, who has been dead for five hundred years makes one of his frequent appearances in unexpected guises, the bold escort has an opportunity to show his mettle, which should consist of saying to his weaker companion: "Fear not, I am here."

There was a vampire loose in England who was doing a great deal of harm. The daughter of Dr. Seward (Herbert Bunston) suffered from pernicious anemia, as the medicos thot, but in reality from the attentions of the vampire who reposed in his coffin by day, but came forth at night to feast on her blood. In Dr. Seward's sanitarium, there was a patient, suspected of being a lunatic, who was able to escape from apparently escape-proof places with the ease of a Houdini. He could climb walls like a fly. In fact he dined sumptuously on flies and fat spiders. But this poor devil was just another victim of the vampire who was training him for the vampire business. This fellow Dracula was organizing a lively group around himself.

Things looked pretty bad until Dr. Seward called in the scientist Van Helsing (Edward Vausloan) who with the aid of the "blessed sacrament," a dispensation for using it received from a cardinal, and some detective work ran down Count Dracula into his last coffin, (he had six of them) and killed the "undead" deceased count, thereby curing the lunatic and Dr. Seward's daughter.

If the play is intended as a burlesque on spiritualism, the miraculous powers of sacred wafers and on hokum in general, it is good. But one cannot resist the feeling that the author believed his own hokum, hence the indecision how to take the darned thing.

Bernard Jukes as the howling patient acted like a legitimate lunatic and his keeper contributed to the gayety of the audience. The rest of the cast spoke in sepulcheral tones and acted as if they had graduated from a correspondence school. Perhaps they had to act this way, but I am of the opinion that a better way of scaring an audience could be invented without much difficulty.

—T. J. O'F.

DOROTHY BURGESS

In "Synthetic Sin," a new play by Fredric and Fanny Hatton, which opened Monday night at the 49th Street Theatre.

BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OPENING CONCERT TONIGHT.

The opening concert of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra will be given this evening at Carnegie Hall. Georges Zaslawsky, the conductor, has arranged the following program:

Overture to "Egmont," Beethoven; Symphonie Fantastique, Berlioz; Cortege Macabre, Copland; Overture, "Carnival," Dvorak; Polonaise, from "Mignon," Thomas; Bell Song, from "Lakme," Delibes; Luella Melins soprano, is the soloist.

AMUSEMENTS

AMBASSADOR Thea., 49 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"THE MATRIMONIAL BED"
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
with John T. Murray & Vivian Oakland

49th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
SYNTHETIC SIN
A New Play by FREDERIC & FANNIE HATTON
With a Stellar Cast.

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

The Desert Song
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11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

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Guild Th., W. 52d. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

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POPULAR PRICES Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

W. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves 8:30. Mts Wed & Sat 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
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An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Letters From Our Readers

Girl Worker Slaves.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I am a working girl of 18 years of age and have worked on bathrobes for the last two years and have not as yet made anything out of my life. It is slave day in and day out and never get anything for it. Why? Because of the low wages the workers receive.

Shop conditions are becoming almost unbearable. It seems that the bosses have gained in all their undertakings and trying to bring to nothing the conditions that we workers introduced after a hard strenuous struggle.

I am a constant reader of The DAILY WORKER.—G. D. M., New York City.

The Workers Behind the Workers.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Enclosed please find one good American dollar. While I was reading your letter a smart guy happened to be present. He asked me a very pertinent question: "Who is the backer of The DAILY WORKER? There must be some rich man behind it."

In answer to his question, I got out my dollar bill, saying: "I am one of the 'rich' men behind this paper."—B. Golule. New York City.

City Higher-Ups Given Pay Raise; Underlings to Wait

Increases were voted yesterday by the Board of Estimate for members of the police department. But all increases go to higher-ups. Rank and file patrolmen are completely ignored in the new schedule. Many of the salaries will be as high as $8,000 under the new schedule.

At the same time increases were voted to officials in the fire department and here the salary plums were handed out to those holding jobs ranging from lieutenants to battalion chiefs.

Meanwhile both police and firemen are beginning to intensify their campaign for the general 8-hour day and increasing their demands for an Aldermanic hearing.

"If our demand is not granted soon," Joseph P. Moran of the patrolmen's organization, said yesterday, "we shall be compelled to appeal to the people."

A tentative city budget for 1928 of nearly $500,000,000 was adopted. The sum of $600,000 was voted to municipal engineers. It was not specified what groups of engineers would be benefited but active members of the Union of Technical Men said previous experiences convinced them that it would reach only superior officers of the engineering staff.

In a joint statement issued by the Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, the Association of Engineers of New York and the Union of Technical Men, it is pointed out that the average salary for medium and lower grade engineers is only $2,244. These engineers are continuing their campaign for an immediate 1 per cent increase in pay. They are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Teachers are promised "consideration" in a hearing to be held soon, according to President Ryan of the board of education. The Aldermanic president admitted at the Board of Estimate hearing that "the teachers have been fooled long enough."

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Grocery Clerks Meet Bosses; Two Srikes On

(Continued from Page One)

lar session at the union headquarters, 117 Second Ave., from Oct. 11 to 14, inclusive. Clerks will be withdrawn Saturday from shops which fail to renew their contracts by the end of that period, the union communication said.

The shops which are now being picketed are the Herzog Grocery and Dairy, 521 East 137th St., and the Polinsky Grocery and Dairy, 170 Orchard St.

Arrest 21 Pickets.

A total of 21 pickets have been arrested at the Herzog shop since the clerks struck there. Fifteen of these cases have been dismissed. The other six are docketed for Friday at the court at Washington Ave. and 161st St. Attempts at arrest have failed at the other shop.

Credit is given by the union to the United Council of Working Class Housewives for valuable aid in its strikes.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Hapgood Sues Chief of Cossacks for $100,000 for Asylum Detention

BOSTON, Oct. 11. — Suit for $100,000 has just been brot by Powers Hapgood, militant young mine workers' leader, in the Suffolk Superior Court against Capt. Bligh of the Massachusetts state police who ordered Hapgood arrested here during the height of the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation.

Hapgood was secretly placed in the Boston Psychopathic hospital, where he remained 24 hours.

In his complaint Hapgood, who is under sentence of one year at hard labor for speaking for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti on the Boston Common, charges he was assaulted prior to being placed in the asylum. He was kept incommunicado and subjected to humiliating questioning. Hapgood is free on $1,000 bail pending an appeal from his sentence.

Gropper, Leaving for USSR, To Be Honored At Farewell on Friday

William Gropper, noted proletarian artist, staff cartoonist of The FREIHEIT, Jewish Communist daily, and regular contributor to The DAILY WORKER, will be the guest of honor at a "bon voyage" to be given him at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Friday evening.

Gropper leaves soon for the Soviet Union and will arrive there in time for the Tenth Anniversary celebration. He will spend about a year in the U. S. S. R. and during his stay there will make sketches dealing with Soviet Union life both for The FREIHEIT and The DAILY WORKER.

The speakers at the affair on Friday, besides Gropper, will be Hugo Gellert and Art Young. A. Lutski will read from his poems.

Russian-Made Prizes For Winning Costumes

Three valuable made-in-Russia prizes for the winning costumes will be awarded at the costume ball of the New York section of the International Labor Defense, Oct. 21st, Rose Baron, secretary of the section, announced yesterday. The ball will be given at the New Star Casino, Park Ave. and 107th St.

"Trip of Your Lives," Palmer Writes Head of New Delegates to USSR

The forthcoming rank and file trade union delegation trip to the Soviet Union was described as "the greatest trip of our lives" in a letter to William Watkins, president of Local 206, Switchmen's Union of North America, from Frank Palmer, member of the Typographical Union and former editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, received yesterday.

Watkins is chairman of the new delegation, which is scheduled to sail Oct. 21.

"You are dead right that it will be the biggest trip of your lives," Palmer's letter said. "It was of mine."

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Important Meeting Tonight.

An important meeting of the International Branch SS 6 C will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.

* * *

Spanish Speaking Members.

All Spanish speaking members of the Workers Party must attend a meeting which will be held Wednesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., at 81 East 110th St.

* * *

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

Communist Party Wins In German Election

(Continued from Page One)

sible from the viewpoint of the extent of the victories as the Communists had to fight under the most difficult conditions.

Polish Victories.

The electoral victories at Lodz and Grodno, following the recent successes at Warsaw, are likewise most illuminating and inspiring as they prove that the revolutionary proletarian movement is in the ascendant in Poland.

If after the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, "troubles" occur in Toulon (France), if the Communist Party scores big victories in Hamburg and Koenigsburg and if after the elections in Warsaw new victories occur in Lodz and in Grodno, all these are not isolated facts but are symptoms of the ascendancy of the revolutionary movement.

The more the governmental policy turns to the right, the more insolent will be fascist reaction and the stronger becomes the left movement and the influence of the masses.

The left Trotskyist-Maslovist prattle about the decline of the world Communist movement will not prevent the Bolsheviks of all countries from earnestly fighting to accelerate the ascendant march of the revolutionary movement.

Sacco-Vanzetti Dinner To Be Held on Oct. 18

A symposium on "Sacco and Vanzetti: What Shall We Do?" will be held at the dinner conference arranged by Le Cercle Victor Hugo at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth Ave., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, at 6:30.

Speakers include Paxton Hibben, Arthur Warren, editor of "The Nation"; Robert Morss Lovett, Norman Thomas, Forrest Bailey and Harry Kelly.

Union-wrecking Acts Of Sigman Bared

(Continued from Page One)

was asked also if the right wing legal department furnished bail for guards arrested for assaulting cloak and dress pickets. This question also was ruled out of order.

Admits $100 Salary.

Sigman with lowered head acknowledged he drew $100 a week wages during the cloakmakers' strike last year. Gold, Hyman and others expelled from the union by Sigman and his group and included among the defendants in the present case, received from $10 to $15 a week, barely enough for their living, the cross-examination showed.

When cross-examined by Boudin in reference to his amusement park at Storm Lake, Ia., Sigman identified deeds to the property. The land and buildings were shown to be worth much more than Sigman had previously stated.

Built Up Business.

Sigman bought the amusement park July 6, 1921. Between that time and 1925 he bought four pieces of adjoining property to enlarge the park, defense attorneys brought out.

When asked about improvements at the park, Sigman attempted to minimize the amount of money invested. He said that the new floors in the dance hall and the skating rink cost know the exact amount spent as his "about $600." He said he did not wife, Tillie Sigman, operated the establishment.

"Since that time," continued Sigman, "I have rebuilt the cottage on the property at a cost of $1,200, rebuilt the bathhouse at a cost of about $1,400 and installed a new water tank at a cost of $200."

He then added "A small lunch room that cost about $700 was built."

Denied Dancing.

Sigman was asked if there was dancing or music at the park. He answered, "A concert orchestra entertains every Sunday."

Boudin then displayed several advertisements from Storm Lake newspapers announcing that dancing took place there every Saturday and Monday. Sigman then admitted he had answered incorrectly. He explained again that his wife managed the establishment and that he seldom was present. A little later he stated he spent an entire season at the park several years ago.

Sigman said he was so busy with union work that he could not devote himself to the management of the park.

Uses Scab Printing.

Sigman was shown placards and posters distributed in Iowa advertising the park. They bore no union label. Brodsky asked the right wing president if he used union carpenters in his construction work at the park. The question was ruled out of order by the magistrate.

When the session ended at 4 p. m. Sigman was still on the witness stand. The hearing will be continued Monday at 11:30 in the Franklin St. magistrate's court.

Hundreds of Workers Present.

The courtroom yesterday was crowded to capacity with cloak and dressmakers. The aisles were so crowded the doors were closed before the session ended.

The president of the I. L. G. W. union charges he was "libeled" in articles appearing in the Freiheit and Unity in which he was identified as a strikebreaker and ownr of a non-union amusement park. He is represented in the case by Samuel Markewitch, former assistant district attorney.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Morning International Branch.

The Morning International Branch meets today 10.30 a. m., Room 42, 108 East 14th St. A report will be made on the city election conference.

* * *

The dowtown branch of the I. L. D. will meet Friday at 8 p. m. at 35 East Second St., in the Kessler Theater Building. Prominent speaker. Bring membership card and friends.

To Show New Electrical Devices.

An electrical and industrial exposition was to be opened today for 10 days in Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 46th St., by the New York Edison Co. The exposition was planned for publicity purposes but it will give workers a chance to observe new developments in an industry which at the present time is engaging the engineering genius of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

SETTLE FOR BAZAAR TICKETS NOW!

Comrades must settle up immediately for all bazaar accounts. We must pay many thousands of dollars on the bazaar. Our bills cannot be paid unless tickets are paid for. If we do not pay for these bills our bazaar, on which we worked so hard, will be a complete failure. Settle up now.

Company Union Thugs Attack Workers

(Continued from Page One)

avenue between 28th and 29th streets.

"Harris defended himself as best he could. When an officer arrived he was taken before Magistrate Frank V. Flood, who, after hearing the facts, immediately dismissed the case."

It is becoming dangerous for members of the striking union to walk the streets, according to Peter Darck, secretary of Local 8.

More Than 1,000 Men Out.

Harry Feinstein, business agent of the Protective Union, said more than 1,000 men are now on strike.

Settlements have been effected with more than 40 shops employing more than 200 men, strike headquarters reports. The new settlements are on the basis of $46 per week for 44 hours with double time for overtime.

At a meeting yesterday at Manhattan Labor Lyceum, 68 East 4th street, more than 600 men applauded the enrollment of 76 new members. Most of the new recruits were from the company union.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

R. R. Bosses Support Governor's Program for Grade Crossings

Representatives of 60 railroads with one exception were reported yesterday to have accepted a program drawn by the New York Transit Commission and the State Department of Public Works for 276 grade seperations in New York State.

The announcement followed a conference of the railroad representatives with Gov. Al. Smith and other state officials at Albany. Of these grade crossing eliminations 74 will be in the Greater New York area.

The one dissenting road was the Staten Island Railroad, which served notice it would carry to the Supreme Court its opposition to 42 grade separation projects along its right-of-way in the Borough of Richmond.

Cost Will Be $130,000,000.

The entire program will entail an expenditure of $130,000,000. A state constitutional amendment to facilitate the financing of projects of this kind will be submitted to the workers Nov. 8.

Spokesmen for the Workers (Communist) Party pointed out that the Albany conference was so timed as to enhance Gov. Smith's strength in the present political campaign.

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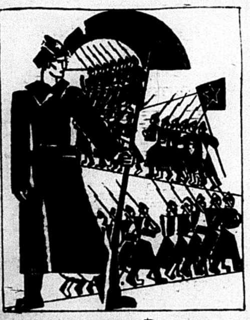

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } ....Editors
BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

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Another Chapter in Oil Corruption.

After the decision of the United States supreme court in the Edward L. Doheny case that deprived him of the Elk Hills reserve in California that had been obtained by fraud and corruption it was only a matter of course that the same verdict would be applied to Harry F. Sinclair. The unanimous decision of the supreme court upholds the decision of the Eighth Court of Appeals and cancels the Teapot Dome oil land leases in Wyoming.

The decision is even more emphatic in denouncing Mr. Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior in the Warren G. Harding cabinet, than was the Doheny decision. The transaction by which Mr. Fall received from the oil magnates some $230,000 in liberty bonds is condemned and "confirms the belief, generated by other circumstances in the case that he was a faithless public servant." The court also sees "persuasive evidence" of a conspiracy between Fall and Sinclair to defraud the United States.

While the guilt of Fall is notorious we submit that the decision of the United States supreme court, while condemning him, at the same time shields others, equally guilty, who formerly occupied and some of whom still occupy positions much higher than that attained by the former secretary of the interior, and much more prominent in American political life. For instance, why does not the austere supreme court properly brand Warren G. Harding for signing the documents that enabled the steals to be consummated? Likewise why is there no mention of the fact that the entire cabinet sat in conferences where these proposed swindles were discussed? What about the role of Calvin Coolidge who, as vice president, attended the Harding cabinet meetings? Either Coolidge knew about these criminal conspiracies or he is more stupid than is generally believed. Then also, there was that torch-bearer of the tradition of the blaterskite Teddy Roosevelt, young Theodore, who, as assistant secretary of the navy, was smeared from head to foot with Elk Hills and Teapot Dome oil. Why is the court decision silent on this leader of the hosts of purity now crusading to protect the morals of the hinterland from the pollution of Tammany Hall?

The decision in the Teapot Dome case is clearly an attempt to whitewash two administrations—Harding's and Coolidge's—and make the goat of Albert B. Fall. Let no worker be deceived that this miserable whelp is alone in his perfidy.

Furthermore, in connection with the disposal of these cases, it is always essential to keep in mind the fact that thievery and corruption is not essential to capitalist class government, though it seems to be one of the prominent features of such government. As a matter of fact the recovery of the oil lands is a military necessity. Capitalism will stand for almost unlimited corruption on the part of its political puppets, so long as it does not endanger the power of capitalism. But when a bunch of irresponsible flunkeys forget the necessity of maintaining inviolate a powerful state machine with tremendous military reserves in manpower as well as material equipment, they have to be checked. It was not so much the brazen stealing that determined the court verdicts, but the fact that Elk Hills and Teapot Dome were naval reserves and the ravaging of these by private speculators endangered the predatory military machine of the greatest imperialist power on earth.

There are no objections on the part of their masters to the governmental puppets enriching themselves, but their first duty is to defend the interests of the imperialists as a class against their enemies. When ambitious individuals or corporations endanger the interests of their class they must be halted in their greed. That is the meaning of the supreme court decisions that deprived Sinclair of Teapot Dome and Doheny of Elk Hills.

The Communists and Judge Panken

The Workers (Communist) Party of New York, after approval by its nominating convention, has offered to accept Jacob Panken, elected as a socialist party candidate in 1917 to the office of municipal judge in the Second New York District, as a united front candidate in the forthcoming election.

Contrary to opinions expressed in some quarters, this offer carries with it no endorsement either of Panken or the socialist party. On the contrary, the Workers (Communist) Party, while knowing that the defeat of Panken by an open representative of capitalism would strengthen reaction at this time, has no illusions about Panken being a representative of the workers. It is clear that if Panken had used his office to strengthen the labor movement and to show that the government machinery is the instrument of the capitalist class, he would not have been accepted by the republicans who now support him.

Panken has by his words and acts served to strengthen, not the labor movement, but the illusion that capitalist democracy can be molded into an instrument of the working class.

The socialist party leadership as a whole seeks to perpetuate this illusion and against the socialist party the Workers (Communist) Party in this election will carry on the most energetic campaign.

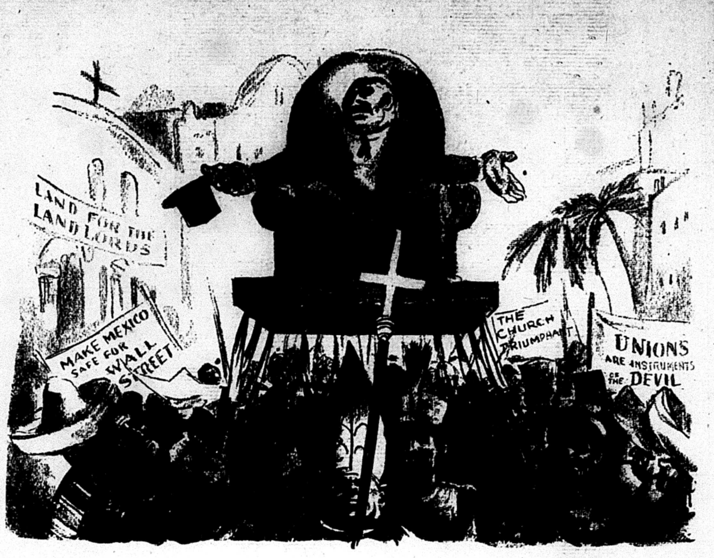
The Workers (Communist) Party will run candidates whose campaign will make clear to the workers the demoralizing role played by the socialist party leadership but in the Second Municipal District, where the votes received by its candidate might result in the defeat of Panken and the election of a black reactionary of the character of Rosalsky, it will unite with the socialist party for the defeat of capitalist party candidates.

The Workers (Communist) Party offers to the socialist party a program containing certain minimum demands listed in its letter to the socialist party. These demands make clear to workers the position of our party in the united front it proposes.

It is the opinion of the Workers (Communist) Party that the defeat of Panken for an office he now holds would be used by the capitalist press to show that reaction is gaining in strength and that the working class in New York is losing its consciousness and militancy and becoming supporters of the capitalist parties. The Workers (Communist) Party will not follow a course which might be interpreted as weakening the front against reaction in this particular case.

IF GOMEZ AND WALL STREET WIN IN MEXICO

By Fred Ellis


LAND FOR THE LANDLORDS
MAKE MEXICO SAFE FOR WALL STREET
THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT
UNIONS ARE INSTRUMENTS OF THE DEVIL

The "Coal and Iron" Terror in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA state troopers clubbed, gassed and rode down 1,500 striking miners and their wives and children when they broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting at Cheswick on August 22nd. Over 200 people were seriously injured. Some of them still are in danger of death.

The meeting was taking place peacefully in an orchard several hundred yards from the main highway when the police appeared, surrounded the crowds and attacked.

Later in the day, a state trooper beat up a man on a public highway near the scene of the attack and it is claimed that this man drew a pistol and killed the state trooper.

The capitalist press ignored the atrocious assaults of the policemen on the mine people—forgot to tell of scores of bleeding and gas-poisoned women and children screaming for mercy and not getting it—of inoffensive people hounded over the fields and battered down brutally. The death of the trooper was the only thing they found worthy of note. They printed that and ignored the rest.

• • •

HOW this suppression of the real facts amounted to a deliberate lie is proved by the following statements of victims and eye-witnesses which were taken down verbatum by a special investigator and which are being made into affidavits to be kept on file for whoever wishes to use them.

Mrs. Mary Gates, a grandmother, whose menfolks have always worked in the mines, and who lives at Harmarville, Pennsylvania, said:

"I arrived at the park about 11 o'clock. I was there when the chairman began to talk. When he began to talk about Sacco and Vanzetti, a state trooper spoke up and said: 'There will be no meeting today.' A man in the crowd called out: 'Why can't we have a meeting? Is this what you call liberty?' Another raised an American flag and called out: 'We fought in the war and we have a right to meet under this flag. It gives us liberty!'

"A state trooper grabbed the flag away from him and pointed to his belt of cartridges and pistol and said: 'This is your liberty! I am your liberty!' He took the flag and stuck it under his arms all wadded up. The pole dragged on the ground."

• • •

MRS. GATES was later knocked down by a trooper and another woman, Mrs. William Mitchell, who attempted to pick her up and drag her to safety was struck in the back and injured so seriously that she is not expected to live.

Here is her story:

"I went to the meeting with my little girl. Soon after we were there, the police began to throw bombs and shoot. Their horses would rear up and paw people down and the troopers would hit people with clubs. The women and children were running and screaming, and the gas was all over them like a big cloud. The troopers would hit them with their clubs, and the blood was all running down people's faces. It was awful. I was running when I saw Mrs. Gates was knocked down. I thought I better drag her away. When I bent over I was hit in the small of my back with a club and I fell too. I was later taken to the hospital and later in the night I began to bleed internally. I bled so much that Tuesday a week ago the doctor said I would die. It worried me so much to be in the hospital, away from my husband and children, and they having nobody to care for them, that the doctors at the hospital decided I would be just as well off at home. They say a blood transfusion might save me but we can't pay for none."

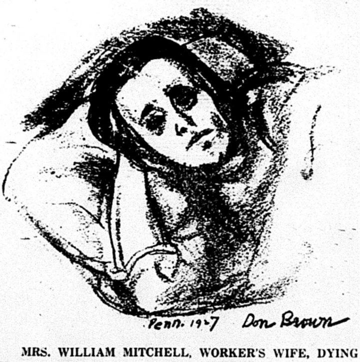
• • •

MRS. C. H. HAMPSON, of Harmarville is sixty-one years old. She is the wife of a veteran miner, now injured and incapacitated and is the mother of seventeen children, several of whom are also miners. This is her story:

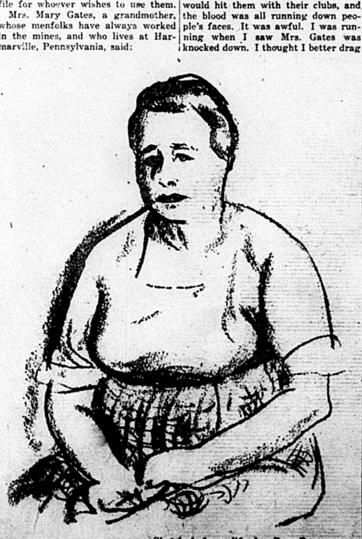
"I was sitting on the front porch of my house, which is near the orchard when the picnic was held. I was first attracted by handclapping in the park. I called to my daughter and said: 'Let's go to the picnic.' Then I heard shouting and people screaming. There was the sound of explosions and a big cloud began to roll across the orchard. I heard more explosions and shooting and screaming and people began to run in every direction. Then I saw the state troopers running after them, clubbing them and riding their horses into them. Some of the troopers were on foot. One of them was running after a man who had a baby in his arms. The man stumbled and fell and dropped the baby. As the man got on his knees and tried to grab the baby, the trooper hit him over the head with a club, and he didn't move anymore while I was looking.

"Now, just a couple of minutes after that happened, seven state troopers came down the street past my porch. As they approached, I got up out of my chair and was about to ask them what the trouble was when one of them said, 'Don't you move!' I said, 'Why shouldn't I move?' Then one of them struck me across the hips so hard it paralyzed me all over. Then another trooper spoke up and said, 'Shoot her!' But another spoke up and said: 'Let the old lady go!' Then I got up and limped into the house because my hips were hurting me quite badly."

(To Be Continued).



MRS. WILLIAM MITCHELL, WORKER'S WIFE, DYING FROM POLICEMAN'S BEATING.



Sketched from life by Don Brown.

MRS. C. H. HAMPSON OF HARMERSVILLE, PA., CRIPPLED IN CLUBBING BY COAL AND IRON POLICE.

Young Millionaire Shows Taste for Punishment

The rich Mrs. Darby Day, Jr., who threw acid on her husband, is now released after a short sentence in San Quentin prison, and will return to her well scarred spouse.

Read The Daily Worker

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

OUR wise contemporary, Arthur Brisbane gives us a good reason why the United States and England shall never go to war with one another. The two countries have all they want and indeed more than they want. Why should they fight, any more than Ford, Rockefeller, Baker and Mellon, the four richest men in the world, should fight Sure, Art. There is no reason to expect that they will, any more than there is to suspect the designs of a corpulent bedbug on the person of a peaceful slumberer without a suit of armor.

• • •

OUTSIDE of the fact that both countries are building battleships against each other and that the preachers and statesmen of the two empires are talking peace in the same language, there is reason for the belief that peace between the United States and England will degenerate into a permanent condition. Such a close friend of John (dime) Rockefeller as Arthur might have heard about the lively scrimmage that is going on between the British and American oil companies. Great powers have gone to war for less reason. What we would like to know is what does the United States want the biggest navy in the world for, unless to battle for naval supremacy with Great Britain?

• • •

SEVERAL corporations have given their approval to the proposal to place our year on a thirteen month basis instead of twelve, and to switch Sunday to Monday. As far as we are concerned they can do as they please with their capitalist year, tho we doubt if the section of the population that observe the lord's day on Saturday will be as pleased. And it will be hard for a devout catholic to convince himself that he would lose his immortal soul by absenting himself from mass on Monday. If the corporation officials suggested the reduction of the working year by a few months without a proportional reduction in wages we would be more interested.

• • •

PRINCESS Helen of Roumania who fell from the good graces of crown prince Carol, the wayward son of queen Marie, will devote the rest of her life to the reclamation of fallen girls. Of course the princess is not one of the fallen in the spiritual sense. The form of prostitution practised in upper class and royal circles has the sanction of church and state, whereas a love union that does not pay toll to priest or parson is cursed with bell, book and by candlelight. And should you wonder what Mr. Rockefeller does with his surplus cash, you are welcome to the news that John encouraged the princess to establish a school for nurses in Bucharest. Praise the new god Oil from whom those dollars spring!

• • •

RUSSELL F. SCOTT, the condemned murderer who committed suicide in a Chicago jail while awaiting a new sanity trial is the author of several business text books. He was one of those pep engineers. In 1923 he was head of a $30,000,000 international sales corporation and his own personal fortune was estimated at $2,000,000. He landed in a prison cell after having murdered a Chicago drug store clerk. Now scientists want to examine his brain to learn why he committed suicide rather than take his chance on dodging the gallows. Perhaps, remorse for have written the text books.

• • •

THE United States supreme court has come to the conclusion that A. B. Fall was a faithless servant. We thot so right along. Had he served the G. O. P. as faithfully as he served his oil kings it might not have deserted him in his hour of trial. Fall comes from a lone-hand state where the man with the steadiest hand brings home the bacon. When Fall got into the department of the interior, he felt as elated as a white-slaver in an unprotected harem. Many of his co-workers took everything that was not nailed down. Fall walked away with the landscape.

• • •

THE oil kings were a little belated in their looting enterprise. They also lacked political acumen, else they would know that oil is such a vital necessity for governments with commercial and war vessels nowadays that even a respectable cabinet cannot be permitted to embezzle the national supply with impunity. Fall and Sinclair are going on trial soon, on a charge of conspiracy. It would be funny if they landed in jail. It would indeed.

• • •

ONE reason for Coolidge's refusal to be a candidate for the presidency in the coming national election is said to be nasal trouble. He may have contracted the affliction while hiding in the white house during the Teapot Dome scandal.

• • •

IF A. B. Fall had died serving his country as looter of the interior his surviving colleagues might now be building a monument in his memory and his painting, done in oils, might hang in the hall of congress. Harding was not such a dub after all.

• • •

THE fellow who was given a life sentence for having a pint of gin parked on his hip is said to be worried over the fate of the [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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PITTSBURGH UNION-SMASHING INJUNCTION SIGNED

STATE TROOPERS CRASH IN DOORS OF MINERS AND CLUB THEIR WIVES

Colliery Superintendent at Renton Bosses Job; Yells, "Beat 'Em Up Good"

By A. S.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—In the six months since the lockout of coal miners went into effect here in western Pennsylvania the state troopers have knocked the idea of class struggle into people's heads more effectively than years of propaganda could have done. It is not only the miners themselves who have shared in this instructin but their wives and children too.

At the Union Colliery Coal Company mines at Renton, in Alleghany county, the day the mines opened up and the first truck-load of scabs was brought into the camp, one of the most brutal clubbing bouts of the lock-out occurred. Since the troopers not only charged the crowd, beat them up and threw tear bombs, but went on up to the miners' houses and broke in the doors and beat up the women and the children, who had stayed behind. The women and children know the full bitterness of the coal operators' war against the miners as well as the men themselves.

The other night I was present at a meeting of the recently organized Ladies' Auxiliary of the union local at Renton, held at the Miners' Hall. The meeting was not very interesting at first: reports on by-laws adopted at the sub-district meeting, reports of an affair held to raise funds for relief of local families hard hit by the long months of the lock-out. Then a young miner from a neighboring town began to speak of the miners' fight and the use of the state troopers against the miners. Decorous attention changed to tense interest; and

(*Continued on Page Two*)

UNION - WRECKING ACTS OF WITNESS BARED AT TRIAL

Sigman Quizzed During Freiheit "Libel" Suit

An admission that Morris Sigman, right wing president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, received $100 a week regularly during the 26-week strike last year, was forced from him by Joseph Brodsky, defense lawyer in the Gold-Hyman-Freiheit criminal libel suit in Yorkville court yesterday.

Admits Breaking Strike.

Under cross-examination Sigman also admitted he had sent strikebreakers to replace cloak and dressmakers who had gone on strike, refusing to register with the right wing union. At the same time he was forced to admit he had lied on a number of previous occasions in court regarding the actual worth of his amusement park properties at Storm Lake, Iowa.

The Forward "Loan."

Descriptions of these properties in the Freiheit and Unity, left wing organs, formed the basis for the present suit in which Sigman is suing both papers for "criminal libel."

Testimony also brought out details of the $60,000 "loan" by the Jewish Daily Forward to Sigman as president of his union.

Sigman also admitted he sold membership books for 50 cents to strikebreakers.

Broke the Strikes.

"Were not many of those who paid 50 cents for books sent to take the place of the workers on strike?" Sigman was asked.

The question was ruled out of order.

"If these people had been sent to the shops to take the place of strikers would you consider that scabbing?"

"Not at all," Sigman answered.

Attorney Brodsky also asked Sigman if it was not true that guards escourted strikebreakers furnished by the right wing to the shops. Sigman was asked also if the right wing legal department furnished bail for guards arrested for assaulting cloak and dress pickets. This question also was ruled out of order.

Admits $100 Salary.

Sigman with lowered head acknowledged he drew $100 a week wages during the cloakmakers' strike last year. Gold, Hyman and others expelled from the union by Sigman and his group and included among the defendants in the present case, received from $10 to $15 a week, barely

(*Continued on Page Five*)

City Appropriation For Engineers' Pay Increase Too Small

The Union of Technical Men, which has led the fight for increased pay for city employes, has protested that the $600,000 tentatively appropriated by the budget for this purpose is not sufficient. Dudley Babcock, president of the Union of Technical Men, has written Mayor Walker stating that, while the engineers will be satisfied with a $1,200,000 appropriation, $600,000 is too little. Even the $1,200,000, Babcock pointed out, would not be a 35 per cent raise, as recommended by the chief examiner of the civil service. A mass meeting of the engineering department employes has been called by the union for Oct. 20.

While there is a $25,000,000 surplus over and above the amount appropriated by the tentative budget, Ruth Pratt, republican, and the only woman member of the Board of Aldermen is unwilling to see the engineers get their raise. She attacked the increase and her resolution was referred to the finance committee.

Atheists Organize to Fight Religious Bunk; Lectures To Be Given

CHICAGO, Oct. 12. — A Russian branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism has been organized in this city by a group of 24 workers. It was decided to arrange lectures, to organize a library in the Russian and English languages and publish literature.

The Russian church in the United States is the headquarters for the counter-revolutionary czarists who are still plotting the overthrow of the government of the Soviet Union. Only recently a counter-revolutionary demonstration was held in Chicago. The Russian branch of the Association for the Advancement of Atheism plans to fight this influence of the church and will organize the workers against it.

The branch will hold an affair at 8 p. m., Oct. 29, at 1902 W. Division St. Dancing will follow the program.

On Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 p. m., a lecture on God and Humanity will be given at the same place. The address of the branch is Russian Branch, American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago.

Injunction Judge Dies; Was Tool of Shoe and Railroad Interests

The death of Judge William Joseph Kelly, presiding justice of the appellate division of the supreme court, deprives the bosses of one of their most active and relentless lackeys. Kelly, who was a notorious tool of the vested interests, had long been in the employ of the Long Island Railroad. He was best known, however, for the infamous injunctions which he handed down against the shoe workers last winter.

Judge Dies; Prisoners Wait

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Owing to the funeral of the late Justice William J. Kelly, presiding Justice of the Appellate Division being held in Brooklyn, there will be no court sessions in any of the parts of the supreme court at White Plains tomorrow morning.

Prisoners held waiting trial will just have to wait.

Storm Hits Poor Villagers

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 12.—Five dead and 18 injured was the toll of life taken early today by a severe storm which whipped through the village of Bell, eight miles from here. One of the dead is an unidentified boy; most of those injured are poor.

Ohio Officials of Mine Union Negotiate For A Separate District Truce

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—A proposal by the United Mine Workers' Union officials in Ohio, to be made to Ohio operators, suggesting that a truce in the soft coal miners' lockout be negotiated on a basis similar to the agreements between soft coal miners and operators in other states in the central competitive field, is under consideration, it was learned here today. The letter, proposing a conference with operators, has not yet been sent to the operators, mine union officials said, although a preliminary draft has been submitted to the various sub-district presidents, and will later be sent to the operators.

If this agreement goes thru, the striking miners of Pennsylvania, many of whom were not affected by the first lockout but have come out in solidarity to the rest of the union, will be further isolated.

PANKEN REJECTS PLEA FOR UNITY OF LABOR FORCES

Anxious for Support of Bosses Parties

Judge Jacob Panken, candidate for reelection to the municipal court bench on the socialist ticket, issued a public statement yesterday to the effect that he rejects the offer of Communist support. True to the general policy of the socialist leaders of playing the game of the enemies of labor, Panken, in his statement plays the jesuit and accuses the Communists of the very crimes of which he and his socialist associates are guilty.

Union-Wrecking Smoke-Screen.

"I am wholly in disagreement with the principals, tactics, action and views of the Communists," declared Panken. "I cannot accept an endorsement from them in face of what they have done to the labor movement that is so dear to me. I am a socialist, that is my answer to the Communists."

Since the socialist leaders in the trade union field have consistently followed a union-wrecking campaign in the needle trades rather than permit the rank and file through their duly elected leaders to wage a determined fight against the employers, it becomes one of the tasks of the so-called political leaders to try to whitewash them.

While issuing attacks against the Communists the campaign managers of Panken are working day and night in an effort to line up as many old party politicians and shyster lawyers as possible in behalf of his candidacy. Like others of his calibre who call themselves socialist leaders, Panken is in favor of a united front with the political agents of the exploiters of labor, but resents with all his power the unity of labor's forces.

Communist Meetings Hear Speaker Tell How To Build Daily Worker

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—At a general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party held here on Oct. 3, Paul Reiss, The DAILY WORKER agent now on tour thru the United States, spoke to a large audience. After the general discussion on Party work, Reiss gave a clear and forceful address in which he impressed upon the comrades the necessity of building and keeping their labor press alive. The speaker stressed the fact that The DAILY WORKER is the only Communist daily in the English language and urged all his listeners to increase their activity on behalf of the paper to the utmost. The address was illustrated with striking examples from the experience of Reiss and of units thruout the country.

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MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9. (delayed).—Paul Reiss addressed an enthusiastic meeting here on the problems of building The DAILY WORKER. He pointed out to the audience how to increase the circulation of The DAILY WORKER and how to start DAILY WORKER Builders' Clubs and DAILY WORKER Corners. After the address a general discussion followed, in the course of which the points brought up by Reiss were considered by the membership and related to the local problems and situation.

GOMEZ HIDING IN U. S.-OWNED OIL LAND, IS REPORT

Calles Admits Allowed Reactionaries Leeway

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 12.—General Gomez, with a small band of reactionary followers, has fled to American oil fields in the vicinity of Tuxpam, and is seeking refuge there, according to reports received here today.

Closely following him are scouting parties of Federal troops, under the command of General Gomzalo Escobar, who routed the reactionary forces on Monday in a decisive battle. More than 650 men, most of them troops who marched out of the Mexico City garrison, were captured in the battle, according to statements issued by the Federal headquarters.

Suspect Oil Men's Aid.

That Gomez is receiving aid from American oil men in the vicinity of Tuxpam is regarded as likely, if dispatches reporting his arrival in the oil district are correct. American oil men are known to be partial to Gomez and are believed to have aided his revolt.

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Welcome Obregon.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12.—Assuring him of their support in the coming election, thousands of workers greeted ex-president Obregon as he stepped off the train this afternoon. The welcome also served as a demonstration against counter-revolutionary coup recently stamped out.

That the Calles Government failed to stamp out the counter-revolution when it might have done so without difficulty was clearly revealed with the publication of a statement issued by President Calles late Monday night.

Calles knew about the revolt as early as August, the statement says. "With statements constantly made to me in the course of their duty by numerous commanders of the army who were invited to rebel and with information from our secret service, I had from the beginning a full knowledge of the conspiracy and any doubt I might have had lingering in my mind was dispelled by General Serrano himself, who, out of his wits, went so far as to ask me, previous to the opening of the Congress, to condescend to an attempt to overthrow the legislative power in its session."

"Gentle Persuasion."

Calles instead of rooting out the counter-revolution before it had taken the form of a military campaign, weakly attempted to dissuade Serrano and Gomez, the presidential statement says:

"I endeavored to dissuade Serrano from his foolish purpose," the statement continues, "and a week before the opening of congress I issued through the Mexican and foreign press definite statements that I had full confidence in the army, that all commanders ranked high in my estimation and that no harm was done to that estimation by the rumors of treason concerning certain military men, rumors to which newspaper men, then interviewing me, referred.

Didn't Remove Reactionaries.

"I added, in order to establish self confidence among commanders who might have been considering rebeling, and those who might feel unsafe because their conscience was accusing them, that I, as president of Mexico had bound myself as the guarantor of all army commanders, even those who most constantly and unjustifiably were offended with public suspicion.

"As a further demonstration of my purpose to safeguard the military decorum of those presently leading the revolt which has failed I did not take steps to deprive of their authority the commanders who since then were pledged to the rebellion."

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Mexican Reactionaries In Texas.

ZAPATA, Texas, Oct. 12. — From 300 to 500 Mexican reactionaries, believed to have been armed on the American side of the border, are hiding in the lower border region, waiting for an opportunity to cross into Mexico and join the counter-revolution, according to reports brought here by Mexican ranchmen.

Only One Ship Sights Ruth Elder's Plane

Late last night one liner, "The Reliance," had sighted the Stinson-Detroiter monoplane "American Girl" which left with Ruth Elder and Capt. George Haldeman sharing the pilot's seat.

So far she has been favored by the weather, but it was expected that sometime during the night the storm barrier would be reached.

Vanzetti's Father and Brothers Weep; Luigia Vanzetti Reaches Home

TURIN, ITALY, Oct. 12.—The father and brothers of Bartolomeo Vanzetti wept and embraced his sister, Luigia Vanzetti, when she arrived at their home in Villa Falletto. Vanzetti's ashes, which have been detained at Modane, will be sent to Villa Fallette as quickly as possible for interment in the family plot.

AFL OFFICIALDOM THANKFUL ABOUT FURRIERS' SPLIT

Hits Mexican Labor by Means of Agreement

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—The convention today defeated a resolution denouncing American imperialism and slaughtered an anti-fascist resolution while on the positive side they passed one thanking the executive council for splitting the fur workers' union by "reorganization." A resolution calling for a labor good-will mission to Latin America was referred to the executive council. Delegate Lee Hall denounced judge Schoonmaker's decree against the United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania. Adjournment is likely to follow closing of Boulder Dam debate tomorrow.

The resolution to ask legislation against Canadian workers who live in Canada and commute to jobs in the United States was argued and finally referred to the Executive Council for further consideration.

For Merchant Marine.

Despite its traditional opposition to government ownership in industry, the American Federation of Labor convention went on record here today as favoring a government-owned merchant marine by which the United States can maintain a "commanding position on the seas."

The action of the convention was taken while the opposition was lining up for a fight on any endorsement by the A. F. of L. of the Boulder Dam and Colorado River development projects.

Opposition in the convention to the Swing-Johnson bill calling for a government built dam in Boulder Canyon, has been based solely on labor's heretofore unalterable stand against government control.

The Thirsty Brigade.

With a mighty roar of "ayes" the delegates passed a resolution in favor of "wholesome beer" and the modification of the Volstead Act. The puny protest of the foes of alcohol was drowned by the torrent of anti-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Hydraulic Engineer Says Levee System Won't Stop Floods

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The 1927 flood of the Mississippi River will be repeated, and even larger floods may be expected in the future.

The only method of preventing disastrous consequences in future years is to provide the means for handling the water in excess of the channel capacity at New Orleans by providing either additional channels to the gulf, definitely set aside for that purpose, of sufficient lateral-storage capacity to detain the excess until it can be discharged through regular channels.

This was the keynote of an address delivered here this afternoon by Nathan C. Grover, chief hydraulic engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, of Washington, before the convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Hydraulic engineers have repeatedly in the past, even before the disastrous floods of this year, pointed out that the impounding and spillway plan is the only feasible one for the Mississippi river. It is used successfully in the Nile valley.

But contracts let by the government to levee builders, such contracts always being in the nature of political "pork," and the prestige of the Engineering Department, U. S. army, a devotee of the levee system prevented any change. Neither is any contemplated by the government now.

MINERS CAN'T ARGUE WITH SCABS; CAN'T DEFEND HOMES IN COURTS

If Not Effectively Resisted No Big Strike Possible in Future

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—Federal Judge Schoonmaker yesterday made permanent his union smashing temporary injunction granted the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. Sept. 30. The injunction is the most sweeping and drastic in recent history, not only as to its provisions, but because of the grounds on which it is issued. The precedent established, if this decree is allowed to stand and is obeyed by the strikers against whom it is directed, will hinder or prevent any strike of any size in the future. The United Mine Workers of America is prohibited by Judge Schoonmaker from effectively picketing the property of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., because some of the product of that company is involved in interstate commerce.

The injunction also arbitrarily decides the question of the right of the company to chase its striking miners out of their homes by shutting off the water supply, tearing off the roof, or such other approved methods, by ruling that no funds must be collected or spent by the miners for lawyers, court costs, bonds, or in any other way appeal to the courts of the state for a decision to let them stay in their houses. This wanton refusal of the ordinary civil right of suing the employer in court, or defending a suit from him, is as welcome to the company as it is disastrous to the miners.

The present formal and permanent injunction is declared by the judge effective as from the date Sept. 30. It prohibits the miners from "congregating, parading, or gathering about or near the plaintiff's property (the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co.'s mines, tipples, cars, etc.) or from picketing the same," with the following minor exceptions:

One picket post may be maintained upon or immediately adjacent to each public highway leading to each mine of the plaintiff, but not upon its property, and the posts must not be closer (no matter what the nature of the country or landscape) than 100 feet apart or the same distance from any company building or other property (except company dwelling houses) used by the company as an office or in any of its operations.

The judge intends to permit not more than three persons at a time in any picket post, and no person is permitted to stand or loiter at any place within 100 feet from the limits of any picket post for any purpose whatsoever.

Posts Easy To Dodge.

Each picket post permitted under the provisions of this injunction shall not extend over 100 feet in length along the highway and its limits shall be indicated by a sign, flag or marker, pointing out that it is a union picket post. The purpose of this provision is understood by the miners to be for the convenience of the strikebreakers and coal and iron police, as it localizes the pickets at points where they can be avoided while running batches of conscript or swindled recruits past them to the mines.

In order to prevent if possible, even three pickets remaining on duty at

(*Continued on Page Two*)

STRANGLING CASE AGAINST FALL BY HOLDING UP FUND

Government Economizes on Trial Expense

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — Atlee Pomerene, special federal oil counsel, was sent around town looking for money today to enable him and his associate, Owen J. Roberts, to try former Secretary of Interior Albert Fall, Hary Sinclair and E. L. Doheny for their alleged participation in the 1923 "oil scandals."

He is seeking $100,000, his first call was at the White House, his second was paid to Director of the Budget, Lord, the sum to be included in the first deficiency appropriation.

"Since the last deficiency bill failed in the filibuster they closed the last congress," said Pomerene. "We've been stalling off the landlord and paying expenses and salaries out of our own pockets."

To date, Roberts and Pomerene have spent $240,000. They have reclaimed $24,000,000 worth of oil properties.

Fire in Overcrowded Tenement Suffocates 3 Trapped Children

Fire in an overcrowded tenement filled with workers and their families, resulted in the deaths of three children, Rose Ortez, six, her sister Carmelina, two, and their brother Carlo, four. The children were asleep in an apartment on the top floor when smoke from the flames which were feeding upon the wood and rubbish in the old and dirty structure, began to pour thru the dumbwaiter shaft. The children, who had been locked in their room during the absence of their parents were suffocated by the time help arrived.

Other families, who were routed by the fire, escaped over the roof or thru the smoke-filled halls. It is remarked that the fire occurred on the second day of fire prevention week.

Militarists and Plane Manufacturers Gather to Open Largest Field

DAYTON, O., Oct. 12.—Government officials and army officers, early today began inspection of Wilbur Wright Field, the government's new and largest air field, preparatory to the dedication exercises that are to continue throughout the day.

Among the dignitaries are: Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the air service; Dwight F. Davis, secretary of War; F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war for aeronautics; Bert Acosta, Edsel Ford and William B. Mayo, chief engineer for the Ford interests in the development of aviation.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Garfield Workers Party Conducting Spirited Campaign

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 12. — The so-called Taxpayers' and Citizens' Association of Garfield, a political organization under the influence of a group of local "socialists," is openly opposing the United Labor Ticket here.

With such candidates as Gus Deak, Felix Panerski and John Di Santo, who made records as loyal workers in the great textile strike in this district, the United Labor Ticket forecasts the formation of a Labor Party. United Labor Ticket campaign speakers are pointing out in part that more than 30 per cent of the residents of the working class neighborhoods of Garfield are facing the loss of their homes in the next two years due to the taxation program of the present Burke administration.

Taxpayers Ridicule Labor.

The Taxpayers' and Citizens' Association also are opposing the Burke administration, in part on the grounds of wastefulness. But it is urging the election for mayor of Anthony Perrapatto, who is one of the Burke crowd. Its speakers, including a Mr. Greenstein, its most active politician, recently attempted to ridicule the United Labor Ticket platform at a mass meeting.

Garfield workers who recently [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MINERS CAN'T ARGUE WITH SCABS; CANNOT DEFEND HOMES IN COURTS

(Continued from Page One)

all times, the judge provides that relief pickets shall not be allowed in the vicinity of the posts when not actually on duty.

Speak Once and Shut Up.

Pickets on duty in their respective posts are permitted by the judge to "observe, communicate with, and persuade persons," if no "abusive or threatening language" is used. But the "peaceful persuasion" is defined by the judge in a way to limit its effect. It means, says the jurist, "peaceful persuasion directed toward one who is not known to be an employe, in the effort to keep him from becoming an employe, or directed toward one who is an employe, in the effort to induce him to terminate his relationship of employment," but it does not include "talking to any person after having been notified or advised by him of his unwillingness to be talked with, or pursuing or following such person for such purpose."

Regarding evictions, the miners' union is enjoined from "hereafter detaining or occupying any mining houses or houses of plaintiff's (the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co.) against the plaintiff's will by persons not employed by the plaintiffs, excepting that this decree shall not effect any cause now instituted and pending in the state courts of Pennsylvania, at the time of the commencement of this action and affecting the possession of such houses."

The defendants (the miners) are especially enjoined from "disbursing any funds for appeal bonds or attorney services, court costs, or otherwise, for the purpose of enabling, aiding, encouraging, or procuring any person to occupy against the plaintiff's will any such mining houses of plaintiff, from giving any further appeal bond or depositing, providing, or furnishing security for such appeal bond to prolong or aid in litigation respecting the possession of said houses."

The miners of this vicinity demand that the union institute mass picketing and make a test of this case. Philip Murray, International vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America has announced that he is conferring with counsel with a plan in view of appealing to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for a revocation of the Schoonmaker injunction.

Conservatism in Negro Harlem

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

A Russian diplomat in the foreign service of Nicholas, the late but little lamented czar, was assignd to the Russian embassy in Washington, D. C. Shortly after taking up his residence he was invited by a senator to make a tour of the capitol. On passing thru the city's Negro ghetto, which, in the days before the war gave, in its show of poverty and squalor, irrefutable evidence of the Negro's insecure economic position he seemed reminded to no small degree of similarly submerged groups in Russia and being well aware of the reaction such conditions had brought about at home he naturally concluded they would effect an identical reaction from the victims no matter where they dwelt. Turning to the senator-guide, he said:

"You must have a strong radical movement among these people."

"Oh, no," replied the senator, laughing, then more seriously, "they are really conservative."

The Russian rode very quietly for some time, then as though to himself, he half whispered, "My God, what have they got to conserve!"

Misery In Harlem.

Occupying what in point of residential position, is conceded to be one of the choice spots of Manhattan, it would appear at first glance that the upwards of two hundred thousand Negroes here in Harlem had today some justifiable reasons for tenderly nourishing the conservatism which is theirs. It would appear that their position in no wise corresponded with that occupied by their seemingly less fortunate nephews and cousins who several years ago dwelt in the slums of Washington. But a social survey, recently taken, describes the conditions of the home life of many of the Negro children of that district to be miserable in the extreme.

High Rents.

The high rents that landlords, white and colored, have been able to extract by reason of the segregation and consequent limited housing facilities available to Negroes has forced colored tenants in order to meet the excessive and oppressive rents and so escape the marshal's dispossess to fill their homes with lodgers. The absence of both parents from the home during the day and the resultant freedom of the children from any sort of parental restraint gives rise in innumerable instances to an atmosphere of immorality with an accompanying juvenile delinquency which has reflected itself in the ever rising tide of color in the city children's court. The astounding number of colored children found there exhibit few vicious tendencies.

Children Endangered.

The pernicious conditions under which so many of the colored children of that district grow are a result of the economic exploitation of their fathers and mothers. Under our present social order these conditions cannot be materially altered. The endorsement of those who made the survey contains little of a remedial nature. At best it seeks only to modify the effects. But if these children are to receive the development to which they are entitled, an economic system which now makes that development an impossibility must be destroyed.

There is no better time than now to show the colored residents of the city the shoals upon which their children's lives are wrecked. The election period is approaching. The colored Harlemite must be shown the parallelism of republicanism and the democratic party. Those who are the tools of the social forces controlling his economic life are the directing heads of these two parties. The Negro among us must be shown how he votes against his own interests when casting his ballot for a republican or democratic candidate. He is a member of the working class and must be taught to vote along class lines. He must be taught to work for a labor party. He must be shown that there is nothing for him to conserve but his chains.

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Hold Entertainment in Cleveland for Sports

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The two soccer leagues here, the National League and the American League will continue to play all winter. Seven clubs are affiliated with each league.

Next Sunday an entertainment will be held at the Hungarian Workers' Home, W. S. 4309 W. Lorain Ave., to raise funds. All workers are urged to attend.

Cop Kills Wife and Babe

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—Entering the home of his wife from whom he had been estranged, J. R. Raybuck, policeman, shot and killed her today, killed his 14-months-old baby with a second bullet and fired a third shot into his own head. He is not expected to live.

Russell Scott (above) pleaded insanity in a murder trial, and the court ordered him hanged. He hanged himself, and the court now decides he was insane.

A. F. L. Officialdom Is Glad About Split

(Continued from Page One)

Volstead sentiment that whooped it up for the amber fluid.

Forgotten for the moment was the anger of yesterday over the sweeping decree handed down by a federal judge in Pittsburgh, making permanent the injunction issued on September 30 restraining the United Mine Workers of America from conducting a strike against the Terminal Coal Company. Beer was now the bibbling issue.

The chief topic of discussion in the lobbies was the Pittsburgh injunction. The coal operators claimed that the miners strike was in violation of the Sherman and Clayton acts which were supported by organized labor, the Clayton act in particular being considered by Sam Gompers one of his proudest achievements, he claiming credit responsible for the clause declaring labor is not a commodity, the capitalist system still purchases human labor power on the market as it did before this famous law was passed.

The corporation's contention that it was entitled to possesion of the company-owned houses occupied by the striking miners was decided in favor of the coal magnates and the union was restrained from seeking to retain union men in their company-owned homes.

Efforts on the part of Arizona and California delegates to have the Federation sponsor United States application of the quota law for Mexican immigration met with defeat when the convention voted 135 to 32 for the adoption of the executive committee's recommendation that Mexico be permitted to restrict its emigration into this country.

The committee's report was based on findings of the American-Mexican labor immigration and emigration conference between the labor federations of the two countries at which it had been agreed that restriction of Mexican labor was a proper subject for American legislation.

The Mexican labor issue developed the first fight in the convention, which ended in a victory for the administration forces after President William Green compromised by promising to go before congress and demand restriction of Mexican immigration if the conference plan failed to work.

For Repeal of Sherman Law.

The convention also went on record as favoring:

1.—Repeal or amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law, the Clayton act and other anti-trust laws "which are being used to prevent workers from combining for purposes of mutual aid."

2.—Limitation of the jurisdiction of courts of equity in the "misuse of injunctions in labor disputes."

3.—Enactment of a law declaring as against public policy the so-called "yellow-dog" contract wherein an employe agrees not to join a union as condition of employment.

Against Alien Registration.

Federation officers were directed to continue opposition to federal legislation requiring registration of aliens, and the convention reiterated opposition to conscription and compulsory military training in schools other than government military institutions.

Before adjourning for the day the convention heard Major General Charles Summerall, chief of staff of the United States army, and received the felicitations of the movie industry from Jason Joy, personal representative of Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers Association.

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Schneiderman May Be Ousted.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—A. F. of L. organiser Dale of the state executive council would order the expulsion of William Schneiderman from the Office Workers' Union and Central Labor Council immediately after the adjournment of the convention, Dale declared here today.

As a result of Schneiderman being barred from the convention as a Communist the union to which he belongs may lose its charter. William Kohn, international president of the Upholsterers Union, ordered that Schneiderman be removed as financial secretary of local fifteen for the same reason.

Despite the constant surveillance exercised by the police the program of the Trade Union Educational League was distributed, at the convention.

Coolidge to Speak Today at Carnegie Institute Meeting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — In his first venture away from the capital since returning from three months in the Black Hills, President Coolidge is scheduled to leave here tonight for Pittsburgh, where, tomorrow, he will speak at the annual observance of "Founder's Day" at Carnegie institute, from which Ex-president Taft receives a honorarium of $10,000 a year.

Secretary of the treasury, Mellon, will accompany the executive and Mrs. Coolidge, and secretary of labor Davis, another prominent Pennsylvanian, and Mrs. Davis will join the party at Pittsburgh. Others who will make the trip include secretary to the president Everett Sander and military and naval aides, Col. Blanton Winship and Captain Wilson Brown, and the White House physician, Mayor James F. Coupal.

Crouch Will Speak On Imperialism, October 17 At Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12.—On October 17th, in Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St., under the auspices of the Workers School, Paul Crouch, sentenced by the United States Army to forty years in prison, and actually serving three years there, will speak on imperialism. Crouch will discuss the subject from first hand knowledge, as when he was in the army he was stationed at Hawaii. He was court-martialed for organizing a Communist League in the army.

German Plane Hops Off.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Heinken hydroplane, piloted by Hans Menz and carrying a mechanic and one passenger, hopped off at 1:20 this afternoon from Warnemunde on the first leg of a trans-Atlantic flight.

The Azores were the first objective of the flyers.

ANTI-LABOR RECORD OF TAMMANY HALL AS WELL AS REPUBLICANS PROVE NEED FOR A LABOR PARTY

Many of the workers of New York City and New York State are convinced that the republican party is their enemy, but have the illusion that Tammany Hall, the democratic party, is vitally interested in them. Are not Alfred Smith and Jimmie Walker friends of the people, friends of the working man? Any one who takes the trouble to study the record of the democratic party will see that there is no difference between it and the republican party insofar as fighting for labor's interest is concerned. Both are enemies of the working class, both represent the bosses' class.

Factional Outbreak.

A factional outbreak within the democratic party in the 8th Assembly District and the 38th Aldermaniac District convinces one of this. As often happens in "quarrels among thieves," "the truth leaks out." The facts are as follows:

The 8th Assembly District Regular Democratic Club endorsed Robert F. Sweeney for assembly and William O'Reilly for alderman. As is usually the case they issue leaflets to the workers of the neighborhood describing the splendid qualities of the candidates. They are honest, efficient, fearless, charitable, upright. Both of the candidates started as "poor boys" and rose to success. The Sweeneys have seven children (this is also a sign of fitness). The candidates have always been interested in the welfare of the people. Then comes the real shot in the campaign. Sweeney and O'Reilly stand for labor. They stand for the union working day. They are for labor protective measures. They are seemingly for everything the workers want and need.

And then comes the climax of their campaign. The other men seeking the nomination of the democratic party are enemies of labor. Larkin and Haslam, opponents of themselves, employ scab labor. Non-union drivers carry posters of Larkin and Haslam on trucks they drive. These trucks belong to DeVito, who is a strikebreaker who once helped to break the strike of the Roulston Co. employes.

The case is complete. The evidence is damning. One set of candidates for labor, the other against. The latter charge is proved on black and white.

Both Strike-Breakers.

Then what happens. The other candidates seeking nomination come out with their "dynamite." Their leader broadcasts a leaflet. The opponent leader is frank. He admits he's a strikebreaker. In fact he is now in the strikebreaking game. But what about the backer of the first two candidates! That backer, Michael J. Reilly, leader of the 8th Assembly District Regular Democratic Club, hired him, DeVito, to do the strikebreaking job. Michael J. Reilly was in the employ of the Roulston Co. and was in charge of breaking the strike.

The cat is out of the bag. Both have proved their cases. DeVito was "hired" to break the strike. Reilly did the hiring for the breaking of the strike.

Need For Labor Ticket.

The true colors of both are seen—as strikebreakers. Though both of these factions are fighting each other, Tammany feels safe—of a good strikebreaking candidate. Tammany is well protected in either case, and so are the bosses. Whoever wins the democratic nomination and then the election will be a fit government agent for the breaking of strikes. More than that, the defeated candidate will be endorsing and supporting the successful candidate at election time in spite of the latter's strikebreaking qualities. And both would support the republican candidate tho his strikebreaking record is just as clear, were there candidates of a United Labor Ticket in the field.

Tammany As Strikebreaker.

Tammany is interested in labor—for votes. But Tammany, like the republican party, is the enemy of labor, breaks and will break labor's strikes. The workers of New York City must have a Labor Party of their own if they want their interests fought for and protected. And one of the best ways to push this movement for a Labor Party in New York City is to support the work of the Workers (Communist) Party which is carrying on the fight for a Labor Party in this city and country.

HUTCHENSON, PRESIDENT OF CARPENTERS' UNION, BARS LEFT WINGERS FROM BEING CANDIDATES

Twelve hundred members of former local 376 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has been dissolved, cannot run for an indefinite period for any office in the Brotherhood of Carpenters, according to a ruling of William L. Hutcheson, International President. The 1,200 have been transferred to other locals.

Joseph Lapidus appealed against Hutcheson's decision, but his appeal was not sustained by the G. E. B.

Local 376 was a left wing local and supported one of its members, M. Rosen, against Hutcheson for president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the last election. Rosen polled 12,000 votes.

Takes No Chances.

The case of Local 376 is being appealed to the convention of the Brotherhood, which will be held in 1928 in Indianapolis.

Local 376 has stated its case in a pamphlet which embodies the progressive carpenters' program. The local has distributed 25,000 copies.

Pass Unity Resolution At Y. W. L. Meet Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Last Wednesday, the Boston membership of the Young Workers League gathered to listen to the report of Will Herberg.

Herberg pointed out the tasks of the league in detail, showing the losses, gains and prospects for the league and proving the importance and possibility of complete unification, and the liquidation of all groups. Discussion in which most of the comrades participated followed after the conclusion of Herberg's speech. The comrades enthusiastically accepted the unity declaration and unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the unity declaration, accepting the report of Herberg and pledging to do all in their power to put the tasks as outlined in the N. E. C. report into effect.

Discuss Carroll Parole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — The parole board will convene at Atlanta tomorrow to consider the parole application of Earl Carroll, theatrical producer now serving a penitentiary sentence for perjury, the department of justice announced today. Carroll is in prison for perjury which charge grew out of an attempt at censorship of a private exhibition.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

STATE TROOPERS CRASH IN DOORS OF MINERS AND CLUB THEIR WIVES

(Continued from Page One)

when the speaker attacked the coming attempt of the coal operators and their like to drive the workers into war again as in 1917, and declared the miners' war was the war against the coal operators and their servants, the state troopers, he had the whole meeting enthsuastically with him.

New to Women.

The Ladies' Auxiliaries in this section are new, and the women hesitated about taking the floor. Only one of them speaks readily and without fear—a small, sturdy, sun-burned young Slav miner's wife, with straight bobbed brown hair, high cheek-bones, and lively green-gray eyes. She was in the thick of the troopers' attack last July, and was horribly beaten up in her own home, and witnessed to the full the brutalities and obscenities of these guardians of law and order among her neighbors.

For Sophie, the state constabulary has become the symbol of the whole struggle, and every time she speaks she gets around to them pretty soon. The miners like to hear her, but sometimes the chairman of the meeting will rap gently when her language becomes too lurid. She talks in Slavish at meetings, but when she begins speaking of the troopers she falls into good Anglo-Saxon English. Then at the next meeting when she asks for the floor, Sophie will say: "Mr. Chairman, give my floor—me promise no tell state police dirty son-of-a-bitch no more." Then she gets the floor.

The Straight Story.

This is the way that Sophie tells of the coming of the troopers to Renton as she saw it from her house in the "Patch" as they call the section of a mining town where the company houses stand: and it is the way that others around there agree it happened too:

"I was standing on my porch. Then I see two coming on horses—them state troopers—so many ladies and men standing there. And then the crowd running away as quick as they could run to their houses.

"Then they come to my porch; both state troopers on horses. Then one say to the other—'Get off your horse and beat them to death over there.' Then he get off and he run up on the porch next door, and the women run in the house and lock theirselves in the house.

"And he break the lock, and go in the door of the house, and the man was sick in bed. And he give two cracks to the lady over the hips with his mace, and the sick man scared and shivering to see them beating his own wife in the house.

Knocked Unconscious.

"When I hear that noise I run on the porch; then he climb over the bannister and say, 'Now I get you.' And the other guy say, 'Go ahead now—beat her up now you got here there.' Then he slammed me one over the hips and he pushed me—'Go in, go in, before I hit you another one.' And I was saying, 'Please, please don't hit me.' Then he said, 'What, what,' and he come through the screen door with his mace, and he hit me in the chest. Oh, how it hurt me, it hurt me yet! Then I fall over and my little girl thought I dead; and she said, 'Mamma, mamma, did they kill you?' After a while I get up, and say, 'No, he no kill me.' And for long time I was all black and blue and sick, weeks, and I couldn't work.

"Then he run down the steps to the next neighbor and say: 'I hit you, I hit you for sure if you no go in.' She screamed and said: 'Wait, wait, I got lots of time to go in.' And he said, 'You beat it, you son-of-a-bitch, I'll beat you up too.'

$10 A Day For It.

"Then further up, he went there too, and was chasing people. And there was an old lady on the porch at that house, and she hollered: 'C'mon, you son-of-a-bitch, d'you think I'm scared of you. You going to beat me like that!' Then he run across the ditch and get up there and hollers, 'Wait, you son-of-a-bitch, or I'll get you too!' And she say: 'Good for you to chase people, you getting $10 every day for it,' and she wasn't going in for him."

And so the chase went on late into the night. And for a couple of weeks afterwards the troopers tried to terrorize the strikers, rode up onto the porches of the houses, chased the children on their way to and from school, and insulted the women. Then, a month after the Renton raid came Cheswick, and the Renton miners got further instruction in capitalist methods of warfare on the workers. The town of Cheswick is only 8 or 9 miles away from the Renton mines, and a number of Renton strikers and their families were present when the cossacks rode down the Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting of union miners, and left hundreds gashed and bleeding and writhing in the agony of tear gas suffocation.

Cheswick An Example.

In some of the liberal press the Cheswick affair, already widely known as a classic of capitalist brutality, has been presented as an isolated phenomenon, a sudden wild outburst on the part of the troopers. This is typical liberal wrong-headedness. The Cheswick raid was definitely a part of the whole campaign of persecution and terrorization and starvation planned by the coal companies against the union miners to break their fighting spirit and force them back to work on an open-shop basis.

The troopers employed in Renton and other camps act under the direct orders of the company in very much the same way as the coal and iron police used in other sections of the district. About the only difference is that the troopers possess horses, so that they can trample people as well as beat them up, like the coal and iron police, and are, if possible more viciously brutal than the latter.

Whooped On By Superintendent.

At the Renton raid the mine superintendent, accompanied the troopers, and miners standing near him heard him urging them on: "Catch 'em boys, beat 'em up, beat 'em up good."

Here at Renton not even the children believe that troopers outrages are things that happen out of a clear sky. They know that when they are chased and beaten by troopers, it is all part of the whole war being waged by the coal operators and the despised scabs and scab kids they fight with in school against their fathers and the union; and though they don't know the phrase, they know it is class-war.

Lewis Discusses It.

The miners of so many other districts of the United Mine Workers of America have been forced back to work on the "settlement pending" or "work pending settlement" truces signed with the operators thru the direct instigation of International President Lewis, that the Pittsburgh miners are left almost alone to carry on a single handed struggle against the injunction.

Lewis himself was in conference today with union lawyers but refused to say what their decision was. Various other union officials were called into the meeting, but none of the progressive miners who have stood the brunt of the fight so far.

Fireman Dies For Property.

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 12.—One fireman was injured when flames destroyed five buildings and threatened the entire business section here today, making seven families homeless. Fred Marshall, 50, the fireman, plunged three floors through a trapdoor. His condition is serious. The fire loss was estimated at $100,000.

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USSR WORKING AND PEASANT WOMEN CALL ON TOILING WOMEN OF WORLD

Urge They Defend Soviet Union and Chinese Revolution; History of Congress

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 12.—The Congress of Working and Peasant Women has addressed a letter of greeting to the Comintern requesting it to transmit fraternal greetings to the working and peasant women of all countries which are struggling under the leadership of the Comintern against capitalist oppression. The Congress calls the toiling women of all countries actively to participate in the defense of the first Socialist Republic and to support the Chinese Revolution. The Congress also sent greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and other proletarian organizations.

* * *

Called at Anniversary.

The Congress of Working and Peasant Women was convened by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union in connection with the celebrations for the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution. In issuing its call for the Congress the following statement was made by A. Yenukidze, secretary to the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.:

The presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. is convening for the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution a conference of working and peasant women of the U. S. S. R. who are members of village and town Soviets and of rural (district) executive committees.—

Important Problems.

The agenda of the conference contains important questions of Soviet policy: (1) The international and internal situation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; (2) The position of the working and peasant women in the U. S. S. R. towards the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution; (3) The work of the Soviets and the part taken in it by working and peasant women; (4) On popular education, and (5) On public health.

Prior to the U. S. S. R. conference of working and peasant women, there will be held local conferences and conventions to which the wide masses of working and peasant women are to be attracted. At those conferences and conventions the questions on the agenda will be thoroughly thrashed out, and delegates will be elected to the conference of working and peasant women of the U. S. S. R.

Women Active.

The first conference of this kind was held in 1918. Since then the cause of attracting the women to active participation in Soviet construction has made gigantic strides. There are already over 150,000 women who are members of Soviets. Still greater is the number of women taking part in the different sections and commissions of the Soviets and upon other sections and commissions of the Soviets and upon other public bodies. In the last Soviet elections the women occupied a far more prominent place than in the preceding year; nearly 8 million women took part in the elections. Every year brings an increase in the number of women occupying the posts of chairmen of village Soviets and other institutions and organizations, in spite of numerous obstacles and prejudices which consist as yet in various sections of our Union.

The work of Soviet construction develops more successfully the larger the numbers of toilers taking part in it.

During the years of civil war, when the landlords and capitalists tried to crush the authority of the Soviets by fire and sword, the women, whilst undergoing great privations, actively aided and assisted in organizing the repulsion of the enemies. Many were the millions of toiling women who, sending away their sons, husbands, brothers and relatives to the front, and doing active work in the rear, contributed their services in the great work of repelling the bourgeoisie and consolidating the authority of the Soviets. Now, when the great Soviet country is engaged in cultural and economic construction, the women should occupy even a more prominent place.

U. S. S. R. Relies on Women.

Relying upon the steady participation of millions of working and toiling peasant women, attracting ever greater numbers of them to active participation in the government of the country, the power of the Soviets will represent an invincible force.

The forthcoming Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution will sum up the achievements of the great historical period. In that summary the fact of the growth of the women's movement will serve as proof positive of the correct policy of the Soviets which ensures to women their full share in the government of the country.

Yet the things already done and the achievements recorded are only the first steps made after centuries of oppression and thraldom. The more important achievements are yet in store.

The working and peasant women, and all toiling women should discuss also, along with the general tasks of the Soviets, the specific needs and practical tasks of working women, and the ways and means to secure their further participation in Soviet work. All local women's conferences and conventions, while summing up the results of ten years' activity, should at the same time outline the ways for future activity, particularly on questions relating to Soviet work, popular education and public health, i. e. on those questions which should now claim the greatest efforts and attention on the part of toiling women.

Public attention in the Soviet Union just now is centered upon the questions relating to the industrialization of the country, the reorganization and improvement of agriculture, the reduction of the prices of commodities, and the campaign against defects in the State apparatus. The women's conferences should discuss the questions and contribute to their solution.

In the development of the women's movement the conference of working and peasant women of the U. S. S. R. will certainly play a big part.

* * *

Preliminary Meetings.

In a circular letter to the Central Executive Committee of the autonomous republics, as well as to regional, district, and provincial executive committees, the latter were recommended to arrange, prior to the Convention of the Conference of Working and Peasant Women of the U. S. S. R., meetings of women members of rural and town Soviets and working women attracted to participation in the work of the Soviets, and also to call similar meetings of working women on rural, district, regional and provincial public bodies, and in autonomous republics which are not divided into provinces, and republican meetings of working and peasant women who are members of village and town Soviets and rural and district executives.

The number of delegates at regional, provincial and republican conferences was fixed at between one hundred and two hundred delegates. The rate of representation was fixed accordingly for the different localities.

Modeled on Main Conference.

The agenda of the local conferences and conventions were worked out on the lines of the agenda of the conference of working and peasant women. At the republican, provincial and regional conferences were held the election of women delegates to the coming Conference, in accordance with the quota of representation approved by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

Nationalities Represented.

The presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee called the particular attention of the local executives to the need of securing in the elections of delegates to the U. S. S. R. conference a majority of working women delegates in the industrial regions, and of women agricultural workers and peasants in the agricultural regions and from among the women who are members of town and village Soviets. Representation of the national minorities was also secured.

The Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee recommended the strict observance of the approved quota of representation to the Conference, admitting no election of delegates in excess of these rates. The total number of women delegates from Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics to the Conference of Working and Peasant Women of the U. S. S. R. was fixed at 567.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Greetings
To
SOVIET
RUSSIA
on the
Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the special Honor Roll in The DAILY WORKER. To cover the expense of printing, 25 cents will be charged for every name.

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NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

THE RIGHT TO REST.

Annual Holiday for Manual and Brain-Workers in the U. S. S. R.

THE laws of czarist Russia which concerned themselves only with the interests of the employers did not do much to protect the labor of manual and brain-workers. There was no special legislation for fixed working hours, holidays, special factory clothes for workers, etc. It was only after the October Revolution that the working class secured the right to rest, the right to have an annual holiday. The duration of holidays depends on a number of circumstances; generally speaking it is between a fortnight and a month, and in some cases two months and more. Adolescent workers are given a longer holiday than adult workers. People employed in industries injurious to health and a few other categories (people working in outlying districts), get a longer holiday. A fortnight's holiday is the general rule. This is a minimum. Arrangements for longer holidays can be made in the collective or labor agreement. In quite a number of cases all the employes of an enterprise, including semi-skilled workers, get a four-weeks holiday. Regardless of collective agreements a month's holiday is given, as we already mentioned, to all adolescent workers, i. e. under 18 and also to apprentices in factory schools, works and private handicraft workshops, etc.

The right to rest is an inalienable conquest of the working class in the U. S. S. R. laid down in the labor code. Article 114 of the code says: "All persons working for wages, after being in continuous employment not less than 5½ months, are entitled to a fortnight's holiday once a year. This regular holiday does not depend on the state of health of the worker. It goes without saying that whenever workers are taken ill or injured, etc., and women workers during pregnancy and confinement, they get leave of absence apart from the usual holiday. Moreover, the labor laws provide for the preservation by manual and brain workers of their average earnings during their regular holiday and also during incapacity to work.

Speaking of a "two weeks' holiday," we mean 14 calendar days which generally constitutes 12 working days, this being the minimum holiday. But on an average holidays are longer. The statistics of the Central Statistical Department are eloquent testimony of this: in 1923, the average holiday per head was 12.7 working days. In 1924 it was 12.9 working days and in 1925, 14 working days; after that the holiday period underwent no change. In some of the injurious industries, holidays reach 22 working days and more.

Workers spend their regular holiday either in the village if they have kept up connection with it, or in rest homes or in one of the sanatoria of our health resorts. In 1924-25, 145,594 workers were accommodated in rest homes and 20,806 insured men and women workers were placed in local sanatoria. In 1925-26 the number of people spending their holiday in rest homes reached 189,099 and in local sanatoria 22,441, in addition to them, over 8,000 insured sick people were sent for a cure to the Crimea and the Caucasus.

We have not yet at our disposal accurate statistics regarding sanatorium treatment in health resorts for the workers in 1926-27. But to judge by preliminary statistics, one can take it that such treatment was in excess of that of last year.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET FARMS.

Soviet farms are estates handed over to state organizations for exploitation. Apart from the purely economic aim: restoration and improvement of agriculture in the given district, Soviet farms must also be model farms for the surrounding peasant population, their function being agricultural propaganda.

Statistics for 1926 give the following picture of the activity of Soviet farms.

The area of corn land ploughed by the labor forces of the Soviet farms of the State Agricultural Syndicate and the Sugar Trust was increased in the past year by 161,055 dessiatines.

The total production of Soviet farms also increased. In 1925-26 it amounted in the same Soviet farms to 182 million roubles worth, whereas the total production of the current year is approximately estimated at 150 million roubles worth. In percentages this means an increase of 21 percent last year and 13.6 percent in the current year.

Compared with 1924 the average increase in the production of the chief cereals is as follows:

	1924	1926
Rye	43%	55.9%
Wheat (winter sowing)	59%	64.3%
Wheat (spring sowing)	19%	63.4%
Oats	33%	66.5%

Production in some of the best managed Soviet farms exceeds the production of the surrounding peasant fields by 50 and more percent, and in average Soviet farms by 10 to 12 percent. Moreover, in years of drought, production on Soviet farms does not fluctuate as much as production on peasant farms.

In regard to cattle breeding, we get a similar picture. In 1926 increase in the 39 Soviet farms of the state agricultural syndicate was as follows:

Big horn cattle	6.0%
Sheep	28.6%
Horses	7.0%

Compared with 1924 milk cows gave 30 percent more milk.

This development of Soviet farms was coupled with improved labor conditions of agricultural laborers and with increased wages. This increase reaching on an average 25 precent since 1924 in the Soviet farms of the State Agricultural Syndicates.

This rapid development of Soviet farms had the following result:

In 1926 the peasant population was provided with 41,609 tons of seed. A great deal was done towards improving the breed of cattle. The peasantry was provided with over 22,000 heads of high breed cattle, and with 20,000 special breeding cattle.

Moreover, Soviet farms ploughed the land of poor peasant farms, supplied them with agricultural machinery and implements (24,000 tractor-days) and sifted 7,194 tons of peasant corn.

Soviet farms organize lectures and give agronomic advice. The surrounding peasant population which was formerly rather auspicious of the Soviet farms has adopted now a quite different attitude to them.

COAL DEPOSIT IN THE FAR EAST.

Exploring parties of the Geological Committee have discovered enormous deposits of brown coal in the Far East, Tabritchansky mining district. According to an approximate estimate there are over 48,000,000 tons of high class coal there. The coal of the Tabritchansk mines is the best in the Far East.

MANUFACTURE OF SEPARATORS IN THE UNION.

In 1925-26 the Perm Works were the first in the U. S. S. R. to manufacture separators. The current year's production will be 30,000 separators and the program for 1927-28 provides for the manufacture of 60,000 separators.

Hitherto separators were imported.

Special Problems Face Karelian Comrades

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence)

While the main lines of Party work are the same in all parts of the Soviet Union, and in a lesser measure even in all parts of the world, there are special conditions and difficulties to be met with in each section or area. Soviet Karelia presents no exception to this rule.

In an autonomous (national) republic naturally the question of national differences plays a big role. This question is peculiarly complicated in Karelia, but not exceptionally difficult of solution. The largest single national element is the Karelian, which makes up about 49 per cent of the total population, then follow in order the Russians, the Finns, and others. But Karelian is not an orthographic language, it is a tongue differing from both Russian and Finnish, closely akin to an archaic original form of the latter. Furthermore the Karelian tongue is not uniform throughout the country, the language spoken in the northern and western uyezds resembling Finnish very closely, while in the southern and eastern uyezds it is rather heavily mixed with Russian. The solution has been found in having two official languages adopted, Russian and (modern) Finnish, and all government publications appear in both languages, usually in parallel columns. There are schools in both languages, both higher and lower, choice being voluntary and one or the other predominating according to the complexion and desires of the population.

National Composition of Soviets.

This mixture of races is reflected also in the composition of the soviets and the administrative bodies. In the 5th and 6th Congresses of the Soviets about half of the delegates were Great Russians, in the Central Executive Committee there are 21 Russians, 15 Karelians, 8 Finns, and 3 others. The Council of Peoples Commissars, or "Sovnarkom," consists of 10 Russians, 5 Karelians, 1 Finn and 1 other. Among the members of the rural soviets, the Russians are a minority, viz, Russians 749, Karelians 723, Finns and others 110. Actual peasants constitute 93 per cent of the membership of the rural soviets, their education being overwhelmingly of the rural common school type: only 2.2 per cent had had any further schooling while 3.4 per cent were altogether illiterate.

The tremendous broadening educational effect as well as the extremely broad mass base of the soviet government is shown by the following figures concerning the number elected to office for the first time. Also in regard to the proportion of Party and Y.C.L. members, the figures give an annihilating reply to the unfounded charges of Communist Party bureaucracy which is alleged to enjoy a despotic monopoly of all places in the governing bodies. Of the members of the rural soviets 84 per cent were "non-Party," i.e. members of neither Communist Party or Young Communist League, of the Petrosavodsk Town Soviet 49.3 per cent. Of the 2373 members of 60 volost (township) soviets 74.3 per cent were non-Party. Of the volost executive committee members 57 per cent were non-Party as compared with 46 per cent the previous year. Of the Uyezd executive committee members 33 per cent were non-Party, of the members of the All-Karelian Soviet Congress in 1926 there were 38.6 per cent non-Party as compared with 28.8 per cent in 1924. The percentage of Communists mounts steadily as we ascend the ladder—which is precisely as it must be if the Communists fulfil their proper role as the leaders and organizers and most active elements of the proletarian and peasant masses.

(To Be Continued).

Philippine Constabulary Murders 7 Peasants in Latest Moro Uprising

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Members of the Philippine Constabulary have murdered seven Moro peasants in an attempt to suppress with violence a new uprising of the peasants in Lanao province, Mindanoa Island.

The uprising which took place among the Alangkat tribe is the latest of several that the United States forces have drowned in blood. The peasants driven to desperation by the horrible conditions existing on the American owned plantations have been fighting with extreme ferocity and have been ruthlessly suppressed by the Americans.

Australia Sends Warship To Samoa; Natives Rebel Against Taxation

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 12.—Although the outbreaks by natives against white residents of the Soloman Island in protest against the imposition of heavy taxes, have been centered mainly in Malatia, indications today were that the whole group of Islands was becoming embroiled in the trouble.

According to the latest census, 168,000 natives and 700 whites inhabit the Islands.

General relief was felt today at the Australian government's prompt decision to despatch the cruiser Adelaide as soon as reports of the outrages were received.

Celebrate International Youth Day in Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—International Youth Day was celebrated in Boston by a crowd of young workers that filled Scenic Bungalow. The speakers, Herbert Zam and Nat Kay, of the Young Workers League, denounced American imperialism for its predatory oppressions against Mexico, all of Latin America and China.

Winnie Winkle starred in the dramatic features, with rare ability. Everybody had a chance. Singing came after. The meeting was also a success financially.

Greeks Repulec Comitaji

ATHENS, Oct. 12.—Greek troops today repulsed two bands of Macedonian Komitaji who were attempting to cross the Greek frontier from Petritch.

Leningrad's Death-Rate Lower Now Than Before The War, Report Shows

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 12.—Social organizations have investigated the state of health of the population of Leningrad. The results of this investigation are very gratifying in regard to the post-November achievements in this sphere. Morality in Leningrad has decreased from 21.9 per 1000 inhabitants in 1912 to 14.4 in 1926, i.e. 37 per cent. Infant mortality has decreased 38 per cent in comparison with the pre-Revolution period. Ninety-five per cent of the mothers have visited the Consultation Rooms which have attended, in the course of the year, to 1,500,000 children and 300,000 pregnant women. The network of medical centres, dispensaries etc. is calculated to attend to 45,000 cases per day.

LOAN TO FASCIST POLAND BY WALL ST. IS COMPLETED

Fear Communist Gains in Elections

WARSAW, Oct. 12.—Negotiations for the $72,000,000 loan by a group of international bankers, headed by Americans, have been closed and the agreement will be signed tomorrow, it was announced today.

The loan, the bulk of which will come from the United States and Great Britain will go to bolster up the tottering Pilsudski regime. British and lately American capital, has been pouring into Poland as part of the reactionary campaign against the Soviet Union.

Fear Communist Gains.

The tremendous gains of the Communist Party in the recent elections at Warsaw, Lodz and Grodno are believed to have accelerated the loan agreement.

The bankers have agreed that the loan be redeemable wholly or in part in 1937. $47,000,000 of the bonds will be floated in the United States; $10,000,000 in England and another $17,000,000 elsewhere in Europe. An attempt will be made to stabilize the zloty at nine to the dollar on the basis of the loan.

BLOODY MARIE TO VISIT U. S. AGAIN TO BEG BIG LOAN

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Queen Marie, of Roumania, plans to visit the United States next Spring to attempt to obtain a big loan from a group of New York bankers, it was learned from Roumanian sources today.

Ostensibly the queen is returning to America "to see the part of the country she missed on her first visit, which was cut short by the serious illness of King Ferdinand."

Unofficially Marie will attempt to increase her own political prestige through negotiation of a loan which would be used to stabilize Roumanian currency and the fascist regime.

Rumor Nanking Army Moving North to Help Yenchi-shan Troops

HONG HONG, Oct. 12.—Reports from Nanking today stated that the 19th Nanking army had been ordered to advance to Peng Pu, presumably to cooperate with the Shansi forces against the troops of Chang Tso-lin.

* * *

Chang Claims Victory.

PEKIN, Oct. 12.—Statements issued from Chang Tso-Lin's headquarters continue to claim victories over Shansi troops on the front south of Peking.

FOREIGN WORKE SEND NEW GROUP TO VISIT U. S. S.

Labor Delegates Gather for November Jubilee

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. Oct. 12.—Various peasant and cooperative organizations of Germany, France, Yugo Slavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Poland Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, India, China, Central and South America have notified the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives in the U. S. S. R. of their wish to send delegations to Moscow for the forthcoming October celebrations.

The delegates will arrive in Moscow between October 20 and 25 and will stay 3 or 4 weeks in the U. S. S. R.

* * *

According to information received by the All-Union Council of Labor Unions, a third German labor delegation of from forty to sixty strong is leaving Berlin for the U. S. S. R. Another workers' delegation, thirty strong, is reported to be leaving Belgium between Oct. 10 and 15. Both delegations will visit Moscow, Leningrad and other towns in the Soviet Union, and will participate in the celebration on the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution.

Mexicans Sends Mendez.

The workers' and peasants' organizations of Mexico are also reported to be sending delegates to the celebrations. The Mexican National Peasant League has appointed Pablo Mendez as its delegate.

DE RIVERA OPENS SPAIN'S FASCIST RULE ASSEMBLY

Spanish "Black-Shirts" Hold Country By Arms

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Having ruthlessly suppressed the revolts which preceded the sessions of the present National Assembly, Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, formally opened his gathering of 400 hand-picked delegates yesterday. While the fascist tyranny is maintained relentlessly by the police stationed in every important and strategic center in Spain, the National Assembly has begun its so-called "impartial" debates. The Assembly is being boycotted by many of the groups active in Spanish political life, the Union of Spanish Workers declaring that it considers this body to be de Rivera's "personal" assembly.

A Bloody Crew.

Something of the fascist color of the new National Assembly may be inferred from the fact that the deputies include the brother-in-law of Alfonso, Carlos de Bourbon, captain general "Butcher" Weyler, the Spanish dictator in Cuba, General Jordana and three cardinals.

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Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

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Wm. Bovio, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
E. Galgalo, San Francisco	1.00
T. Bradley, Cleveland	5.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Soc., W. New York, N. J.	10.00
South Slavic Frac. W. C. P., West Allis, Wis.	20.00
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B. Angeloff, Wadsworth, O.	1.00
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T. Singer, Borlston, O.	1.00
D. Mihailoff, Toledo, O.	1.00
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J. C. Emedy, Lacrosse, Wis.	1.00
W. Pinz, Lacrosse, Wis.	1.00
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Roxbury Lettish Club, Findlen, Mass.	8.00
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South Slavic Nuc. Milwaukee	20.00
J. M. Cummons, Napa, Cal.	1.50
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Siegel family, Ontario, Cal.	1.00
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J. Sinclair, W. Vancouver, B. C., Canada	5.00
J. Silverman, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
M. Mislig, New York City	3.00
Slovak Work. Soc., Kenosha, Wis.	5.00
M. Howat, Kenosha, Wis.	1.00
A. Popkin, Bristol, Pa.	1.00
F. Shamatovich, Bridgeport	1.00
J. Ponce, New York City	2.00
P. Podleck, Los Angeles	3.00
P. Rowley, Astoria, L. I.	5.00
N. Stoyanoff, Fort Wayne, Ind.	2.00
J. Blasutch, Kellogg, Iowa	2.00
O. Arness, Minneapolis	1.00
E. Manty, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
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P. Quinby, Westport, Conn.	2.00
Nucleus 31, Toledo, Ohio	12.00
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O. Wenubery, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
B. Weisman, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Eva Bingham, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Esther Ford, New York City	1.00
Teresa Marraco, Brooklyn,	1.00
L. Singer, Philadelphia	1.00
E. Edelstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
C. Gomberg, Chicago	1.00
S. K. Libert, Philadelphia	1.00
A. Popkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
A. Polkoff, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Ida Bernstein, New York City	1.00
B. Strauss, New York City	1.00
S. Reich, Chicago	1.00
H. L. Harley, Brookline, Mass.	1.00
Angelina Victor, Kircaidi, Ill.	1.00
A Worker, New York City	1.00
A Worker, New York City	1.00
H. Renne, Philadelphia	1.00
F. Zaharko, Hastings on Hudson,	2.00
Tom Ray & Alex Fountain, McDonald, Pa.	2.00
I. LeBosky, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
A. Martinli, Turtle Creek, Pa.	1.00

A Wall Street Labor Leader at Geneva

How Not To Participate In Parliamentary Elections

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

Several comrades in a small steel town in the Pittsburgh district, without asking the District Committee or even their own nucleus for a policy, registered "republican" and voted the republican ballot in the recent primary elections. These comrades had an idea that they were following a correct policy by supporting elements on the republican ticket who pretend to be friendly to labor and by helping to defeat the candidates of the K. K. K. sponsored by the steel corporation.

While this may be an isolated case, yet it deserves the attention of the entire party. There are undoubtedly similar cases in other districts.

* * *

The comrades who voted the republican ballot showed that they allowed themselves to be influenced by the general wrong conception of parliamentary action now prevailing among the masses. What is the general situation compelling even Communists to vote the republican ballot? The same situation is general thruout the coal and steel towns. The candidates running for office in these towns are usually the candidates of the coal operators or the steel magnates who own and control these towns. In most cases no one dares to oppose these candidates.

Here and there, however, the small business interests or even some rival big business interests choose their own candidates. This is exactly what happened in the city under consideration. Here a contest took place between the candidates of the K. K. K. who had the support of the dominating business interests of the city and the candidates of small business men who for business considerations have shown a more friendly attitude towards labor and civil liberties. The comrades considered that between the two evils it was best for them to choose the lesser one and cast their support to the elements running against the Klansmen.

What was the policy that the comrades should have followed under the conditions? First, it was the duty of the comrades to act not as individuals in such an important matter. They should have considered this problem in the nucleus, they should have reported to the district office asking for a policy. Second, the comrades should have raised the question of the labor party, they should have made an effort to form a local labor party or a labor party committee and to nominate candidates on its ticket—only a small number of signatures being required to nominate candidates in the primaries. This they failed to do.

They should have then issued an appeal to the workers of that city pointing out that the workers have no ticket in the field this year and calling upon them to build the Workers Party, so that in the future they may be in a position to participate in the elections thru a party of their own.

* * *

As it is, our party members followed at best an opportunist policy, a policy which is in line with the A. F. of L. policy of "rewarding the friend and punishing the enemy," which we have exposed time and again as being nothing short of a betrayal of the workers. The republican and the democratic parties are the parties of the coal operators and steel magnates and must be considered as a whole as the enemies of the workers. It is not a question of "good or bad" men; it is a question of the party as such.

* * *

It is our duty to speed up and deepen the division between the big and the small business interests, who themselves feel the iron heel of the big corporations. This, however, must be done by building the labor party based upon organized labor and getting these small, dissatisfied business elements to support it and its candidates.

John P. Frey Appointed by Coolidge—Executive Council Reports His Trip—A. F. of L. Representative Helps to Force "Rationalization" on European Workers—His Hero Was Sir Arthur Balfour—The Insult to the Soviet Union Delegation—The Official Labor Viewpoint.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE "labor delegate" appointed by the Coolidge administration to represent the American workers at the Geneva Economic Conference of the League of Nations was John P. Frey, editor of the Molders Journal and now the secretary of the Metal Trades Department.

The American Federation of Labor thus took part in this conference as a government agency. The report of Frey is included in the report of the executive council to the Los Angeles convention without comment or recommendation.

FREY'S report is an exposition of the mind of official American labor and shows the invaluable service labor officialdom is rendering American finance capital in aiding it to beat down the living standard of the European masses.

Frey says approvingly:

"The outstanding action of the section on industry WAS ITS APPROVAL OF 'RATIONALIZATION,' the European term for what was once known in this country as scientific management."

The representative of the American Federation of Labor dismisses here in one sentence the life and death struggle which the European workers have been waging since the armistice to prevent the whole burden of the war being placed on their shoulders.

EVERY country outside of the Soviet Union has witnessed and is still witnessing these tremendous battles. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union solved their problem by taking over government and industry in 1917 and putting the cost of the war on the former ruling class.

But in England, France, Italy, Germany and the other smaller countries the workers have suffered reductions in wages, increases in hours and a generally lowered standard of living.

This is what is meant by "rationalization"—forcing down the economic, social and political level of the workers so that the damages of the imperialist war will not come out of the coffers of the capitalist class.

OF all this, the representative of the American Federation of Labor approved. Frey, officially credentialed by Wall Street government and the A. F. of L. executive council, lined up with the exploiters of the European workers and against the European masses as he admits in his report.

More than this, Frey proves that the conference itself was a "rationalization" conference and that the two principal speeches for this program were delivered by Hunt, an American engineer and Mauro, an Italian fascist efficiency expert.

SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR, leading British imperialist, was the real hero of the conference, according to Frey. Sir Arthur was against company unionism, says this keen observer. He assures all and sundry that Sir Arthur's statement, "which was accepted without protest by the conference," on the question of management—labor cooperation means "cooperation between management and the official representatives of the trade union movement." This, says Frey, means "that true cooperation can be established."

WE find then that the American Federation of Labor thru its official representative is aiding the reformist labor leaders of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the various governments to put over the same efficiency unionism schemes which the A. F. of L. leadership foists on the American working class.

The loans made before and after the establishment of the Dawes plan must be paid to the House of Morgan.

The interest and principal is sweated from the European working class and American labor leadership is doing its bit to make this possible.

This is the significance of the report of Frey as Wall Street government's labor delegate to the Geneva Economic Conference.

BUT Frey is not satisfied with merely carrying out instructions. He feels it necessary to prove that to aid in the oppression of the European masses is for him a labor of love. What better way to do this than to insult the representatives of the only labor movement in the world which is steadily raising the standard of living of its members and the whole working class in its country—the Soviet Union?

THE delegation from the Soviet Union to the Geneva conference fought against "rationalization." They fought so ably that they forced the respect of their bitterest European class enemies. But for Frey the rule of the working class over one-sixth of the earth's surface means nothing. He lists by name the petty reformist leaders of every two-by-four country in Europe but the representatives of the Soviet Union he includes with those of fascist Italy and describes them as "the Russian delegation who, tho apparently all intellectuals, professed to represent nothing but labor."

The abysmal depth of ignorance and corruption reached by A. F. of L. leadership perhaps is better shown by this last sentence than by its open espousal of the "Americanization" of the European working class and European industry under the auspices of the House of Morgan.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STOOL-PIGEONS

By WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

THE American Federation of Labor has found new friends while holding its convention in Los Angeles. We have heard of strike-breaking exploits in other centers, but as if anxious to prove that these reports were not in the least exaggerated, the "labor leaders" have out-done their previous exploits by exposing more than ever before the role they play in hounding militants out of the labor movement.

"Red Baiting."

The proper "anti-red" atmosphere was set with the first statements to the press when the Executive Council arrived for the convention. Every welcoming speech, from government officials to labor leaders alike, praised the A. F. of L. as the greatest enemy of radicalism.

Every day, Green arose and delivered his little sermon against the Communists, no matter what the subject was under discussion. The newspapers joined in the paean of praise for the leaders who were so loyal to "American first," as Green put it.

Even the Los Angeles Times, who only last week denounced the high-wage theory of the labor movement as "economic absurdity," applauds the "courageous" attacks upon the left wing. The Evening Express adds to this sentiment that "they (Green & Co.) are not such foes of the open-shop as they would like to make out." Both of the above papers declare that the open-shop "is here to stay."

Woll and Hynes.

It was with this background that Matthew Woll and Frank Morrison, appointed as a special committee of the Executive Council, reported that the writer cannot sit as a delegate in the convention, because he is a Communist. With the Committee, in Frank Morrison's office, was William F. Hynes of the "Red Squad," Chief of the Police Intelligence Department, who was responsible for the Sacco-Vanzetti raids and arrests. On the desk of Frank Morrison, were documents which the police had seized during those raids and had evidently turned over to the A. F. of L. During the convention, this individual was in constant conversation with Secretary Buzzel of the Central Labor Council.

The police department knew in advance that the writer would be unseated, as they were no doubt kept informed by Messrs. Woll and Morrison.

Threaten Communists.

The arrest of Sidney Bush on the following day was undoubtedly with the knowledge of the A. F. of L. convention.

Every known Communist who came near the convention hall was threatened, and one of the prominent labor officials was seen pointing out Communists in the hall to the red squad, who thereafter kept them under close watch.

The newspaper reports stated candidly that "This notorious red was arrested because it was believed he had anti-imperialist resolutions in his possession."

Just "Forget" China.

Coincidently with this arrest, the following morning President Green made a violently anti-Communist speech to the convention, in his reply to the report of the British delegation, Pugh, Sherwood, and Coppock. A rumor has been spread in the press row that the Executive Council would start expulsion proceedings against "red" delegates if any showed themselves on the floor. A resolution on "Hands Off China," introduced by the instructions of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' convention, was "accidentally" left out of the proceedings.

As if to affirm the united front between the police department and the A. F. of L., Green and his associates went on a sightseeing trip thru Southern California in police cars, driven by uniformed officers. Green, Woll, and Morrison should take one of those numerous gold badges being handed out freely to fraternal delegates, and decorate the breast of the distinguished head of the police intelligence department of Los Angeles, as an honored visitor and guest of the convention. Green, Woll and Morrison have proven themselves worthy allies of stool-pigeons.

Phone Company Advertises Welfare Work.

(Federated Press)

Welfare work for its hello girls is advertised to phone users by the New York Telephone Co. Leaflet No. 3, picturing the non-union phone company's camp and the city kitchen—one of those preparing a total of 33,000 meals a day for operators, is enclosed with the latest bad news—the month's bill.

"Storing up summer smiles for winter voices" is the blah the company gets off about the girls' camp scene. But the phone company fights every effort of its girls to organize a union.

NEGRO MUST LEARN TO FEEL CLASS-CONSCIOUSLY, NOT RACE-CONSCIOUSLY, IN ORDER TO DEFEAT OPPRESSORS

By ROY C. MAHONEY.

"Negro has chance to show what is in him," says H. L. Mencken in a recent article in the New York World. The above quotation was written in bold headlines across one of the pages of the Pittsburgh Courier, one of the biggest Negro papers in the country. Mr. Mencken goes on to say, "Most of the educated Negroes of my acquaintance seem to be convinced that the social attentions now being lavished upon their race in New York represents only a transient fad, and that in a short time the colored lion will be out in the cold again. I doubt it. The plain fact is that New York, or, at all events Manhattan, has got to be so cosmopolitan a town that its old social distinctions and prejudices are in decay and can never be revived. Anyone who is presentable may go anywhere. Some of the current Aframerican pets are highly presentable; others are surely not. The latter will return to Harlem whence they came."

There is no doubt but what the highly conventional "pets" will remain, just as the pets—canine, feline or human—always responding to given customs and certain planned lines of behavior are always allowed to remain. But I fear if the pet showed too great an individual initiative, or transgressed certain well planned American customs, or criticized some existing social institutions, or too strongly recommended the revolutionizing of the position of the Negro in general, he would cease to be the social lion of the new Manhattan and would return to his noisy Harlem with the other less presentable ones.

Mr. Mencken states "True enough, those admitted constitute only a small minority of the race. It will be time enough to invite Pullman porters, colored preachers and witch doctors when white Turkish bath rubbers, orthodox rabbis and chiropractors are invited. The acceptance of the educated Negro socially removes his last ground for complaint against his fate in the republic." Therefore Mr. Mencken voices the fact that only a certain well trained and conventional group are acceptable.

The Negro as a whole desiring to show the world what is in him, had better learn that he is a worker belonging to the working class. He class and view the future from that must learn to think as one of that position. He must conceive of the necessity of uniting with all labor, black, white, yellow and all types. He must learn the value of organization industrially, politically and socially. When these fundamental processes of human endeavor have been accomplished, not only the Negro, but all workers, will be in a position where they can show the world what is in them. Then after the simple requirements of life have been satisfied, we can have a world resounding with (if desired) jazz, spirituals, rhapsodies and blues; books filled with literature—poetry and prose—arts, science and all fields of learning fully covered—but no Manhattan Pets.

Battle Over Remus Cash.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 12.—This state will not permit George Remus or anyone representing him to remove the contents of any safety deposit box that may have been rented by Imogene Remus, the wife he killed, Ralph Hughes, chief public administrator, declared today.

Hughes said that if Mrs. Remus left $1,000,000 in a safety deposit box within the state, there is an inheritance tax amounting to approximately $100,000 standing as a first lien on it, also the money might be used for defense or to finance exposures by the defense.

EVA LE GALLIENNE ANNOUNCES OPENING PLAYS FOR NEXT WEEK.

The Civic Repertory Theatre, under the direction of Eva Le Gallienne, will open their season, Tuesday night, October 18 at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with the production of "The Good Hope," a play translated from the Dutch of German Heijermans, by Lillian Saunders and Carolina Heijermans-Honwink. The play will be repeated on Wednesday matinee, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

"The Cradle Song," which proved so successful last season, will be revived on Wednesday evening, and repeated on Saturday afternoon. "La Locandiera" ("The Mistress of the Inn") will be revived on Friday night.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

DRAMA

Quaint and Clever

"An Enemy of the People," Starring Walter Hampden, Pleases Its Patrons

Doctor Thomas Stockmann, medical officer of the Baths in Henrik Ibsen's masterpiece, "An Enemy of the People" was a naive lover of humanity who expected the inhabitants of a smug Norwegian town to hail him as a savior when he discovered that the baths of which the citizens were so proud and from which some of them drew profit were a source of danger to the public health. Indeed this good man did not expect those who profited from the baths to interpose the slightest opposition to remedy the situation at no matter what cost.

W. Hampden

His brother Peter, the stout and conservative burgomaster, chief of police and chairman of the Baths Committee looked on his brother as a well-intentioned but impractical dreamer who was always making trouble for others as well as for himself. The doctor, in haste to acquaint the public with the result of his investigation gave the information to Hovstad, editor of the "People's Messenger" who promised to rouse the people to action with the revelations.

But no sooner had Peter the burgomaster, etc., heard the news than things began to happen entirely contrary to the genial doctor's expectations. Indeed the scene of the play could have been laid in any one of thousands of American cities where a word from the industrial boss is usually sufficient to make priest and parson, editor and publisher do his bidding.

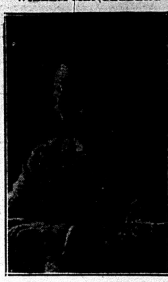
When the burgomaster frowned on his brother's plan to make the baths safe for the inhabitants at the cost of much money the doctor's supporters quit him cold, nay, turned against him with angry words. The editor refused to publish his revelations and the little shrimp representing the "compact majority" branded him an enemy of the people. Only a lone sea captain who did not believe in governments of any kind and his wife and children stood by him until the end. Ibsen's anarchist tendencies permeate the play but if he had intended to expose the futility of anarchism he could not have done it better. Thomas Stockmann was playing a lone hand. He would appeal to the people. He did and they hurled curses and stones at him. After all, the fat burgomaster had an organization and he talked bread and butter. The doctor talked eloquently about ideals. The people would probably have no objection to killing the germs that infested the baths if they could see their way clear to eating while the slaughter was taking place. So they presented their would-be savior with a fine collection of rocks, which they hurled thru his window.

Dr. Stockmann did not like parties that grind all the brains of its members into one mass like a sausage machine and the play ends on the heroic note that "the strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone." This is a hallowed phrase but the essence of bunk. If Dr. Stockmann had organized the masses against the corrupted owners of the Baths instead of waging war a la Don Quixote on the germs he would have accomplished something for the people. His grand gesture was a protest of the individualistic petty bourgeoisie against the machine era. And ironically enough it always happens that those apostles of untrammeled democracy are themselves the perfect autocrats who refused to submerge their own personalities in the common social stream to the degree that is compatible with the social good. Ibsen's play is a splendid portrait of the corruption that is inevitable in a society that suckles on the capitalist system, but his solution—a voice crying out the truth in the wilderness—belongs in he political mausoleum.

Walter Hampden as Dr. Stockmann, gave a masterful performance and C. Norman Hammond as the burgomaster did justice to his role. Cecil Yapp, as the representative of the "compact majority" comported himself to the satisfaction and temporary detestation of the audience and Marie Adels as the doctor's daughter contributed beauty and spirit to the performance. The rest of the cast did their bit as expected of them. Dramatic critics are agreed that this is the most adequate presentation of "An Enemy of the People" yet seen in the United States.

—T. J. O'F.

WILLEM MENGELBERG



Conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, who will direct the opening concert of the season at Carnegie Hall this evening.

Machado Man Loses Loot.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—The loss of several thousand dollars worth of jewels from the apartment of Senor and Senora Don Cesare Barranco, Cuban consul here, was reported to the police today.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

AMUSEMENTS

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and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Striking "Movie" Operators Warn of Scab Fire Perils

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press.)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—There is a movie strike in Baltimore and Harry Cluster, scab theatre owners, is the chief strikebreaker among the bosses. As a member of the state board he has for months been interested in recruiting a supply of prospective scabs. These scabs do not appear to know their business, for in the last month two fires occurred, due to carelessness on the part of the operators.

Aided by a company union and an injunction the employers have succeeded in keeping about 47 outlying theatres open. But the big downtown houses have settled with the A. F. of L. union. The attitude of the union musicians and stage hands in these big houses helped to bring the managers to terms with the operators. There are now 31 such settled theatres on the fair list of organized labor.

Cluster heads the company union, known as Oprators' and Managers' Union No. 1, which was grantd a Maryland charter seven years ago. Relying on an injunction against picketing he hopes to break the strike, now five weeks' old. But labor is making a counter move by notifying the public of the fire hazards in the scab theatres and advertising the two fire scares that have already occurred since unskilled men were put to work.

Henry F. Broening, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, has been busy mobilizing the city's labor forces, visiting three and four locals every evening, and featuring the strike in the columns of the Baltimore Federationist which he edits.

Workers Party Expels Member for Voting for Republican Candidates

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—Peter Mamounis of Ambridge, Pa., was expelled from the Workers Party after he was found guilty on charges that he registered as republican and voted the republican ballot in the recent primaries and that he attended church and took part in church ceremonies.

Not only did he himself register and voted republican, but he induced others to do the same. The Workers (Communist) Party considers that such actions on the part of a well-known Party member, who is well familiar with the Party policy, makes the continuation of his membership in the Party highly undesirable. The committee in taking the action against Mamounis also took into consideration his general influence upon the Party unit in Ambridge and his attempt to conceal the truth before the investigation committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Premier Mussolini's plan to give Italian radio listeners bed-tim stories of cat calls after 10 o'clock nightly may result in real international complications, it was learned today at the world radio-telegraph convention.

To meet the situation the premier has announced that he will close Italian stations at the self-ordained bed-time hour by broadcasting cat calls. But other countries object.

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COMPANY UNION THUGS BEAT UP WINDOW WASHERS

That the company union, working with the Metropolitan Window Cleaners Company, has hired thugs to beat up striking window cleaners was the charge made yesterday by officials of Local 8, of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union.

Thugs Threaten Union Man.

"We publicly charge Murray Taylor, of the company union, with employing gangsters to terrorize our workers," the union statement said. "Taylor, in company with a Mr. Rothstein, of the Metropolitan Window Cleaning Company, and a group of paid guerrillas, attacked Mike Harris, one of our strikers, on Sixth avenue between 28th and 29th streets.

"Harris defended himself as best he could. When an officer arrived he was taken before Magistrate Frank V. Flood, who, after hearing the facts, immediately dismissed the case."

It is becoming dangerous for members of the striking union to walk the streets, according to Peter Darck, secretary of Local 8.

More Than 1,000 Men Out.

Harry Feinstein, business agent of the Protective Union, said more than 1,000 men are now on strike.

Settlements have been effected with more than 40 shops employing more than 200 men, strike headquarters reports. The new settlements are on the basis of $46 per week for 44 hours with double time for overtime.

At a meeting yesterday at Manhattan Labor Lyceum, 68 East 4th street, more than 800 men applauded the enrollment of 76 new members. Most of the new recruits were from the company union.

Union Wrecking by Sigman Exposed

(Continued from Page One)

enough for their living, the cross-examination showed.

When cross-examined by Boudin in reference to his amusement park at Storm Lake, Ia., Sigman identified deeds to the property. The land and buildings were shown to be worth much more than Sigman had previously stated.

Built Up Business.

Sigman bought the amusement park July 6, 1921. Between that time and 1925 he bought four pieces of adjoining property to enlarge the park, defense attorneys brought out.

When asked about improvements at the park, Sigman attempted to minimize the amount of money invested. He said that the new floors in the dance hall and the skating rink cost know the exact amount spent as his "about $600." He said he did not wife, Tillie Sigman, operated the establishment.

"Since that time," continued Sigman, "I have rebuilt the cottage on the property at a cost of $1,200, rebuilt the bathhouse at a cost of about $1,400 and installed a new water tank at a cost of $200."

He then added "A small lunch room that cost about $700 was built."

Denied Dancing.

Sigman was asked if there was dancing or music at the park. He answered, "A concert orchestra entertains every Sunday."

Boudin then displayed several advertisements from Storm Lake newspapers announcing that dancing took place there every Saturday and Monday. Sigman then admitted he had answered incorrectly. He explained again that his wife managed the establishment and that he seldom was present. A little later he stated he spent an entire season at the park several years ago.

Sigman said he was so busy with union work that he could not devote himself to the management of the park.

Uses Scab Printing.

Sigman was shown placards and posters distributed in Iowa advertising the park. They bore no union label. Brodsky asked the right wing president if he used union carpenters in his construction work at the park. The question was ruled out of order by the magistrate.

When the session ended at 4 p. m. Sigman was still on the witness stand. The hearing will be continued Monday at 11:30 in the Franklin St. magistrate's court.

Hundreds of Workers Present.

The courtroom yesterday was crowded to capacity with cloak and dressmakers. The aisles were so crowded the doors were closed before the session ended.

The president of the I. L. G. W. union charges he was "libeled" in articles appearing in the Freiheit and Unity in which he was identified as a strikebreaker and ownr of a non-union amusement park. He is represented in the case by Samuel Markewitch, former assistant district attorney.

GLENWOOD RANK AND FILE OPPOSED TO B. & O. PLAN

By V. Q.

I.

While the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor endorses the union-management cooperation plan ever more strongly, the men in the railroad shops are of the opinion that the plan has not worked for their benefit. This conclusion is drawn after a week's investigation recently in Pittsburgh, among shopmen in the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where the B. & O. Plan was first introduced more than four years ago.

Men Did Not Share in Profits.

The main objection to the plan is that the men have not shared in the increased profits of the road. This objection was voiced not only by rank and file workers holding no union office, but even by a member of the cooperative committee, who said he believed in the theory of the B. & O. Plan, and wanted it to succeed, but he had to admit that the men had not shared "equally" with the management (or "fairly") in the returns. And on this the plan falls.

The shopmen returned on Sept. 15, 1922 under the Baltimore Agreement with 70 cents an hour, which in a month became 73 cents. No raise until Sept. 1926, when the shopmen received a raise of 2 cents an hour. But changes in working rules cut down this increase considerably. Checking in and out (pay had been allowed previously for filling out time cards after work, 1 minute for each hour worked) was withdrawn, taking away 2 hours pay in 15 days, or $1.50. The men received 2 cents an hour, which in 15 days amounted to $2.40. The raise became only 90 cents in 15 days, or 6 cents a day, or ¾ cent per hour. For the 150 men in the back shop on the second trick, pay for the 20 minutes lunch period was cut off 3 months after the "increase", eliminating 25 cents per day. For them, the "increase" became a decrease of 19 cents a day, or 2¾ cents decrease per hour.

Men Protest For Higher Wages.

The men in the Glenwood Lodge 491 of the International Association of Machinists (I. A. of M.) drew up a resolution of protest, which was endorsed by the local shopcrafts in Glenwood, and sent to all local shopcraft federations on the B. & O. system. Out of 44 local federations, 28 endorsed the resolution. The shopmen had asked for a ten cents an hour increase for all shopmen, and the B. & O. System Convention in 1925 had endorsed the ten cents demand. But in the negotiations with the company, the union system officials asked for only 7 cents. This roused the anger of the shopmen, and the string of resolutions was the result. The machinists withdrew from the cooperative committee, and the other shopcrafts followed suit.

For a period of 4 months, at the end of 1926 and the beginning of 1927, the Glenwood unions were officially out of the B. & O. Plan. They withdrew because they were dissatisfied with the measly, insulting increase of 2 cents, and with the further pay cut made by the company as explained above. They went back into the cooperative committees, only when ordered to go back by Bert Jewell, President of the Railway Employees Department of the A. F. of L., and by their international officers.

Arbitrary Action on Lay-Offs.

Another sore spot with the men was the lay-off question. The B. & O. Co. informed the men that it could not guarantee them full time work. But the men in the Glenwood district, knowing that there was plenty of work, told McGee of the Boilermakers, the general chairman for the B. & O. System, to demand 6 days a week for all men; but McGee and other representatives agreed on a layoff scheme, with a different basis for each of the 3 big shops.

The agreement was for a 4 days a month layoff for the Glenwood and Cumberland shops, and 5 days a month layoff for the Glenwood the men refused to go along with this arrangement. In Cumberland, the machinists, carmen and blacksmiths refused also. The men were particularly enraged at the method of handling this question; the system officials failing to notify the local shopcraft federations of their action, with the result that the latter were called in by the company officials to sign agreements they knew nothing at all about.

The protest by the men forced the Pipefitters' representative to resign. In July of this year, the shopcraft federation of Glenwood sent out a resolution of protest on the action of the system officials on the lay-off question. Early in September 19 local federations had already endorsed the protest, and other endorsements were coming in.

Demand Repeal of the Plan.

At the end of August, a general membership meeting of all the shopcrafts was held. The men asked: "Why don't you get out of the cooperative plan?" And the system officials replied that they could do nothing without the System Federation Convention (2 years from now). The men are dissatisfied with the way the plan has worked. During the last year, they sent innumerable letters and wires to O. S. Beyer (one of the fathers of the B. & O. Plan), demanding that he come and explain things. But Beyer is too wise to bite. Three years ago, he was nearly mobbed by the men because of his decisions. The men have not forgotten Beyer's promises of 50-50 sharing in the increased profits.

At the time of the I. A. of M. Grand Lodge elections in 1925, when Anderson ran against Johnston, it was the opposition of the men to the B. & O. Plan that caused them in Lodge 491 to lick the Grand Lodge slate of Johnston, with Vice-President Conlon of the Grand Lodge vainly arguing for the standpatters' slate. Spitzer, the lodge chairman and the other local officers voiced the sentiment of the men against the failure of the B. & O. Plan to bring the men the promised results.

Other Grievances Under the B. & O. Plan.

1. The men in the Glenwood shops have been speeded up. a) When the plan was put in, efficiency men were appointed out of the union ranks (labor speeding itself up). At first one expert was appointed, then there were three. When Beyer was on the ground the first year, new devices were continually installed to increase production.

b) Constant pressure is put on the men. In Sept. 1927, a notice was put up by the company "that shops will be closed indefinitely unless the men save material."

c) At a recent safety meeting, Supt. Cooper of the back shops, told them it was not enough to turn out 45 locomotives a month (those on which heavy repairs were made). He demanded 50. Two and three years ago, the average output was 28 to 30 a month. Safety meetings are used for propaganda for speeding-up, elimination of waste, etc.

d) In the back shop, the work is harder than ever. Cooper, the big boss, and two others, called by the men "The Three Musketeers", run around like wild men, yelling "Hurry Up." In addition, they stand over men at work, nagging them.

2. As a result of the speeding-up process, the men have to work harder. Official union propaganda is to the effect that the work is not harder, but even easier under the B. & O. Plan. But the men in the shops know that the work is harder.

3. The union officials don't fight as hard for the men as they did before. Said one worker: "The union committees don't get in as tight a jam with the management as they used to." Two cases have come to my attention of militants fired for fighting for better conditions. One got back, with back pay, after being out a year. The other got back after several months, but without pay for the time lost.

The Cooperative Committee Defends the B. & O. Plan.

While members of the local unions who function on cooperative committees see defects in the plan, they have not carried their opposition to the necessary lengths. The protest movements on the 1926 wage question and on the lay-off were confined to the B. & O. System, and not carried to the other local unions of their respective crafts throughout the country. The B. & O. Plan is a national question, and the protest should have been nation-wide. The attitude of the cooperative committee members was distinctly provincial.

Whereas the Glenwood unions protested, they did so against particular questions like the wage question and the lay-off; but the protest was not officially launched against the B. & O. Plan as such. The local officials go along with the B. & O. Plan. They did not link up their protest with the B. & O. Plan, the bankruptcy of which was proved by the failure of the men to have their demands satisfied under it. Proof of the attitude of the local officers is afforded by a 32-page publication, called "The Railroad Craftsman (official publication) turned out on Labor Day, 1927, by the local union officials on the B. & O. RR (a copy of which is before me as I write).

A Perfect Specimen.

It is a perfect specimen of class collaboration, of endorsement of the B. & O. Plan. The front cover drawing is of labor and capital shooting off fireworks, to cause a background of "Prosperity". Labor contributes "Honest Work"; and Capital "Living Wages and Fair Dealings".

The caption underneath is "Let's Shoot Our Fireworks Together". Secretary of Labor Davis gets a half page boost for his "splendid record in ironing out industrial squabbles."

Daniel Willard, President of the B. & O. RR (I was going to write president of the B. & O. Plan which would also be correct), who recently came out for the ten hour day for railroad workers, gets a full page cut, with the following endorsement "The policy of the B. & O. railroad management in dealing with organized labor has brought results. Steady progress is being maintained under the cooperative plan."

Being so staunch open supporters of the B. & O. Plan, the local officials do not discuss the B. & O. questions of wages, etc. frankly. They do not inform the other members of their unions throughout the country the actual truth of conditions under the plan. They try to hush up the question, and succeed to the extent that no worker is willing to be quoted publicly as to his views.

Why Don't the Men Fight the Plan Openly?

If the shopmen have serious grievances, why don't they come out openly against the B. & O. Plan? Some do, in the union meetings. When wage increases were being discussed, some said: "What can we expect from the B. & O. Plan; it is a company union." But most are ready to fight for higher wages. While local officials still hope that the men will share in the profits, the average worker has no such illusions. He has no use for the plan. But a campaign against the plan would be as welcome to the B. & O. RR, as agitation against a wage cut would be to any open shop concern.

B. & O. Plan or no B. & O. Plan, the company wields power over jobs. As one worker stated: "The bosses are strict in the shops. Fear keeps the men in line. Many kick because the committee did not do its duty, but when you ask them why they don't go on the committee, they give all reasons but the real one, that they'll be fired, if they become troublemakers." Militancy in the shop will inevitably bring discharge. Just as in the open shop, workers are cautious in their protests lest they be kicked out, so it is in the blue paradise of the B. & O. realm.

Bigger Protests Coming.

But there will be protest, more strongly than ever. The failure of the men to share in the financial benefits, and the constant speeding-up will drive the men into action against the company and against the union officials who fail to fight for the men's demands. Just as strikes break out in plants with company unions, and just as company unions fall before trade unions when vital issues arise, so the protest of the workers in the B. & O. shops will break through the "cooperation" net that binds them. There will be struggles.

The protest started with the withdrawal of the unions from the cooperative committee in Glenwood, with their protest against the insufficient wage increase, and against the lay-off agreement signed by the system federation officials. Because the B. & O. Plan was never intended to benefit the workers, but merely to rope them in for the greater glory of the company, collisions between the workers and the company are inevitable. Fights between the rank and file and the officialdom of the unions will also come about, because of the failure of these officials to battle for the men's interests.

For the present, the contradictions in the B. & O. Plan are centered in the wage negotiations now going on, which will be discussed in a later issue.

GROCERY CLERKS HAVE WHIP HAND IN NEGOTIATIONS

With picketing continuing at two shops and a membership of 300 ready for action, the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union of Greater New York began Tuesday to negotiate settlements with employers for the ensuing year.

More than 20 shops had settled late yesterday, according to the press section of the strike committee of the union.

Settlement Committee Sits.

Present contracts will expire next Saturday. The union has written to employers advising them that its settlement committee would be in regular session at the union headquarters, 117 Second Ave., from Oct. 11 to 14, inclusive. Clerks will be withdrawn Saturday from shops which fail to renew their contracts by the end of that period, the union communication said.

The shops which are now being picketed are the Herzog Grocery and Dairy, 521 East 137th St., and the Polinsky Grocery and Dairy, 170 Orchard St.

Arrest 21 Pickets.

A total of 21 pickets have been arrested at the Herzog shop since the clerks struck there. Fifteen of these cases have been dismissed. The other six are docketed for Friday at the court at Washington Ave. and 161st St. Attempts at arrest have failed at the other shop.

Credit is given by the union to the United Council of Working Class Housewives for valuable aid in its strikes.

Remus Case Before Grand Jury.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—Consideration of the slaying of Mrs. Imogene Remus by her husband, George Remus, former "bootlegger king." was begun here today by the Hamilton County grand jury under Samuel A. Eberle, forman.

SETTLE FOR BAZAAR TICKETS NOW

Comrades must settle up immediately for all bazaar acco
We must pay many thousands of dollars on the bazaar. Our
cannot be paid unless tickets are paid for. If we do not pay
these bills our bazaar, on which we worked so hard, will be a com-
plete failure. Settle up now.

Grand Standing for the Grand Jury

In the spectacular Lilliendahl murder case, in which a wealthy retired narcotic specialist was killed, the grand jury bringing indictments against his wife witnessed a detective prominent in the newspaper accounts assemble newspaper photographers and go thru the motions of searching for "hidden dictaphones in the grand jury room." He wants to get more business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Declaring that the Walker Act, of New York state, which requires local chapters of the Ku Klux Klan to file a roster of members and a copy of the oath and by-laws with the secretary of state, deprives him of "life, liberty and property without due process of law," attorneys for George W. Bryant, are preparing to plead his case before the supreme court. He was convicted of violating the act.

In another case, recently dismissed by the supreme court for lack of jurisdiction, the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia attempted to repeal a Kansan law which compelled the klan to gain the state's permission to solicit for members.

City Higher-Ups Given Pay Raise; Underlings to Wait

Increases were voted yesterday by the Board of Estimate for members of the police department. But all increases go to higher-ups. Rank and file patrolmen are completely ignored in the new schedule. Many of the salaries will be as high as $8,000 under the new schedule.

At the same time increases were voted to officials in the fire department and here the salary plums were handed out to those holding jobs ranging from lieutenants to battalion chiefs.

Meanwhile both police and firemen are beginning to intensify their campaign for the general 8-hour day and increasing their demands for an Aldermanic hearing.

"If our demand is not granted soon," Joseph P. Moran of the patrolmen's organization, said yesterday, "we shall be compelled to appeal to the people."

A tentative city budget for 1928 of nearly $500,000,000 was adopted. The sum of $600,000 was voted to municipal engineers. It was not specified what groups of engineers would be benefited but active members of the Union of Technical Men said previous experiences convinced them that it would reach only superior officers of the engineering staff.

In a joint statement issued by the Society of Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, the Association of Engineers of New York and the Union of Technical Men, it is pointed out that the average salary for medium and lower grade engineers is only $2,244. These engineers are continuing their campaign for an immediate 1 per cent increase in pay. They are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Teachers are promised "consideration" in a hearing to be held soon, according to President Ryan of the board of education. The Aldermanic president admitted at the Board of Estimate hearing that "the teachers have been fooled long enough."

Russian-Made Prizes For Winning Costumes

Three valuable made-in-Russia prizes for the winning costumes will be awarded at the costume ball of the New York section of the International Labor Defense, Oct. 21st. Rose Baron, secretary of the section, announced yesterday. The ball will be given at the New Star Casino, Park Ave. and 107th St.

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The Panken Credo and Our Answer.

No more complete exposure of the anti-workingclass character of the campaign conducted by Judge Panken could be made than that furnished by himself to the press in a statement issued Oct. 11 and published in the New York Times for Oct. 12.

From this report it appears that the tone of the Panken reply to the Workers (Communist) Party offer of a united front against Tammany Hall reaction was decided upon, not by the socialist party but by the non-partisan campaign committee dominated by republicans to which the socialist party has entrusted the fortunes of its leading candidate.

Panken, therefore, and the other socialist party leaders, have reached the point where they reject a united front against reaction with a working class political party but enter into a united front with members of capitalist parties. More than this, they have allowed their campaign for Panken to be liquidated by a temporary organization of capitalist party politicians.

Panken does not mention in his published statement the vital issue of a labor party—a major proposal made in the letter of the Workers (Communist) Party.

United front with middle class and capitalist elements, rejection of the united front with workers—this is the policy of Panken and the socialist bureaucracy.

Panken goes further. He shows himself as an enemy of the American working class and an agent of the bosses by announcing his allegiance to "the principles and practices of social democracy," in the following categorical statement:

"I believe that whatever social changes are to be made in the United States must be the result of education and procured by the political instrumentalities at our disposal: By the intelligent use of the ballot." Coolidge will say amen to this credo.

The theory voiced here by Panken has brought misery to millions of European workers who followed the social democrats and is the greatest delusion prevailing in the ranks of the labor movement, one that is responsible in a large measure for the extreme political backwardness of the working class. Panken deliberately fosters this delusion and because he does he receives the support of elements which are essentially anti-working class in character.

It is still possible for office-seekers to ride into office on the basis of subserviency to capitalist "democracy" and Panken and the socialist party leaders are making the most of it.

Panken makes another statement which will be of great value to any workers who nurse the thought that Panken did not approve of the united front with the bosses, the police, the courts and the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, entered into in the labor movement, and especially in the needle trades, by the socialist party leadership.

It is not necessary to review here the whole list of union-smashing activities and atrocities perpetrated upon thousands of workers by this combination. These facts are too well-known to require detailing and explanation.

It is sufficient to point out here that Panken in his published statement joins the hue and cry of reaction against the Communist workers in the needle trades and by implication gives his personal approval to a pogrom carried on for months against the rank and file of the furriers and cloakmakers' unions. Panken says:

"I cannot accept an endorsement from them (the Communists) in the face of what they have done to the labor movement that is so dear to me." Would Panken reject an endorsement from Judge Rosalsky?

According to Panken it was the Communists and the workers who supported the left wing program, that made the united front with reaction and launched a terroristic campaign in the needle trades. The fact that hundreds of Communists and left wing workers were the victims of the pogromists means nothing to Panken.

And, altho the labor movement is so dear to him, his campaign is in the control of a band of lawyers whose connection with the labor movement consists of addresses of union offices to which they send bills.

Panken is rejecting "an endorsement" which he did not get. The Workers (Communist) Party has made it clear, and will continue to make it clear, that it does not endorse Panken, his program, his record or his integrity.

It offers to the socialist party in the case of Panken a united front against capitalist reaction but it will and does at the same time, explain to the working class that Panken does not represent the workers but middle class elements who act as a cover for reaction.

The Workers (Communist) Party, unlike the socialist party leaders, views the present campaign from the working class standpoint and not from the standpoint expressed by Panken—that of maintaining and strengthening the vicious fiction that fundamental social changes can be achieved by the use of the ballot.

Letters From Our Readers

Read DAILY WORKER SINCE IT STARTED.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I am a Communist and one of the victims of the rotten capitalist system. I have been going to sea for the last ten years as a wireless operator on merchant vessels. Now I have become disgusted, walking the streets of Los Angeles looking for a job, for it is almost impossible to buy even a menial job out here.

The only contentment and satisfaction I get out of life is The DAILY WORKER. I have been reading it since it was first published. It contains more instructive news on one page than the capitalists can put into their slimy press in a month.—Joseph [illegible] Los Angeles.

Working Women Contribute.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Our Working Women's Club had a picnic. So we have decided to send The DAILY WORKER $15. After all expenses were paid, we had left $223.24. We decided to divide it as follows:

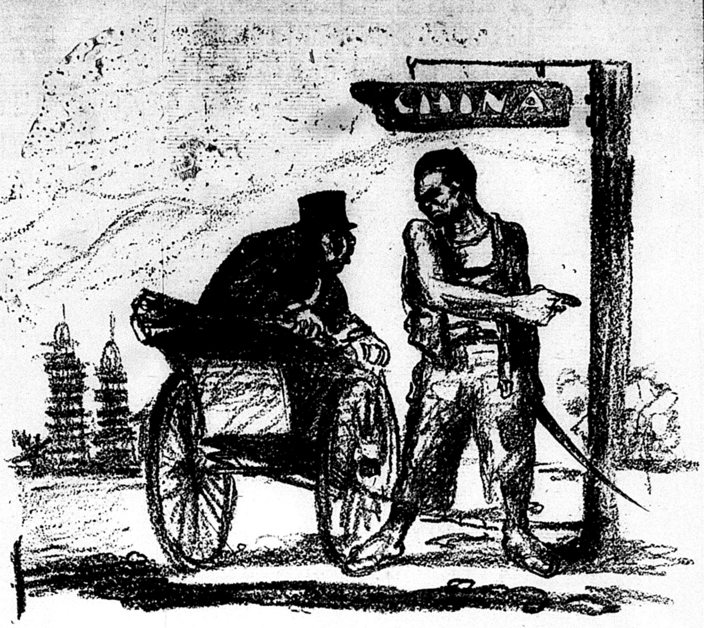
For the Soft Coal Strikers	$50.00
For the Fur Workers	50.00
For the Daily Worker	15.00
For Radnick	5.00
For C. P. of F. W.	25.00
For Delavaic	5.00
For Il Lavoratore	5.00
Total	$155.00

Thus we had left $68.24 for the future work of our club.

The Working Women's Club, Swoyersville, Pa.

"NOW I'LL TELL YOU WHICH WAY TO GO"

By Fred Ellis



The "Coal and Iron" Terror in Pennsylvania

(Continued From Last Issue.)

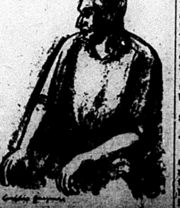
Here is the story of Mrs. Elizabeth Vilk, of Harmarville:

"I went to the meeting with my three children. I thought it was safe, because we had one just like it there on August 12, and nobody bothered us, and it was very peaceful. When the attack started, I saw a policeman run after a woman who had a little child. I couldn't tell whether it was a boy or a girl. He hit the woman with a club, and she yelled: 'For god's sake, have mercy!" He said: 'Yes, I'll have mercy,' and hit her again. I ran down to where my car was, to get my three little children and try to get them out of that place. When I got near the old barn, I saw a trooper about to throw something. I didn't know what it was until he threw it toward me. It was a gas bomb and, when it exploded, it made me sick and nearly crazy. I fell over on the fender of my car, but got up again and went after my children. I got them over the fence and then I remembered my man was back in the crowd, so I told the oldest girl to take the other two up to the house of a friend near by and I went back. A trooper raised his club to hit me, but I ran under his arm and got away. Then I looked back toward the lane where I had sent my children, and a trooper was riding his horse down it at a gallop, yelling and shooting. There was a hedge along the lane and I couldn't see my children. I thought he had killed them. They had got scared and run in different directions. I didn't find them until late that evening. They had been taken in by some people who lived near there."

* * *

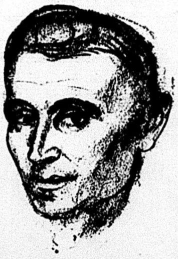
"When the policemen threw the bombs and began to hit people with clubs, I started to run," said Emidio Gaspari, miner, of Harwick. "A policeman hit me on the head. It sounded so loud and then I didn't know anything more. My friends say they beat me a whole lot more after I fell. I don't remember, though. When I woke up, I was in the hospital. I was hurt in many places all over, and my left ear-drum was broken and I can't hear any more on that side. I have been sick ever since. I'm not the same any more. They kept me in the hospital until September 6, and then they took me to the county jail in Pittsburgh. They kept me there five days and six nights, and then they let me go. In the hospital and in the jail I never did know where I was, and my wife and children didn't know about me either."

EMIDO GASPARI.



Drawn from life by Don Brown.

JOHN BARNABEI.



Drawn from life by Don Brown.

No charges were ever filed against Gaspari.

* * *

JOHN BERNABEI, a former miner who now has a small business in Cheswick as a notary and real estate man, has continued his interest in the local union. He has earned the dislike of the mine officials. At ten o'clock in the evening of the day on which the meeting had taken place, he was arrested in his home under the following circumstances:

"When the police pushed the door of our home open, my wife, who has a weak heart, fainted. I tried to get a glass of water for her. I was afraid she would die. They wouldn't let me. I asked them to telephone a doctor, or let me telephone, but they wouldn't. I grabbed the receiver, but they snatched it away from me and hit me. I was afraid my wife would die. They grabbed me, and when my little girl ran up and caught hold of me and said, 'Don't leave me, Daddy,' they grabbed her and threw her half way across the room. My sister-in-law came in and said: 'You are not state police, you are dogs!' They cursed her and they cursed me, and went around the house, tearing up everything. They kept saying, 'You dirty wop sons-of-bitches!' They tore up things in the house and pulled out drawers and dumped things on the floor, but didn't take anything. They made me go to jail. When they threw my baby on the floor, it breaked my heart."

Barnabei is held under a bail of $5,000.

* * *

"WHERE is the liberty?" Pete Moretti, a miner of Harwick, asked me. "I leave Italy because I no like the Fascisti. I say I will come to the land of liberty. My brother here, Ercola, fight for this country in the War, and I thought maybe they like me here for that. There is no liberty here. I have done nothing and now I'm in trouble. It would not be so bad if I had done anything. All I did was get beat up and now I am under bail for the trial. If they put me in jail, who will care for my wife and babies? We have no money left. She just come over, and she can't speak English yet."

Steve Kurepa, secretary of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America at Harwick, was another man who has been marked by the bosses. Here is his story:

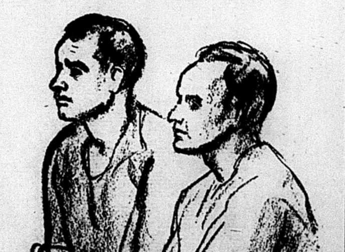
"I was at the meeting in the orchard. The police waited to one side. They had horses, but stood beside them—not mounted yet—while the last of the crowd was forming in the orchard. Then a sergeant and a lieutenant came up to the speakers' stand. I was in the crowd first, but when they went up to the stand, I went up there too. They ordered the meeting to stop. The chairman turned to the crowd and said that whether the meeting would be held was up to them as citizens of the United States. The crowd called out that they wanted to have a meeting. A man yelled: 'I was in the army in the War. I fought for liberty. We have a right to liberty and free speech!' Then one of the officers on the platform fired his pistol three times and yelled, 'Get on horseback!' A lot of them jumped on their horses and charged while the others threw bombs at the crowd. They exploded and the gas got all around us. It got in our eyes and we couldn't hardly see. The crowd began to run south, while the policemen clubbed them and threw more bombs and rode them down with their horses. Many people, including women and children, were knocked unconscious. They picked them up and threw them into some trucks. I don't know where they hauled them to.

"For half an hour they rode up and down the public highway near by, clubbing and beating up people. They also smashed the windshields of some automobiles which were passing.

"I escaped from the meeting.

"About eleven or twelve o'clock that night, I went to the union hall in Harwick. Joe Ptasienski went with me. I went up to the door, where it was very dark. From the shadow, someone grabbed me and asked if I was Steve Kurepa. I said, 'I'm not.' I said this because I had some of the union's money with me and I was afraid it was a thug who knew I had it. Then he jerked me out in the light, and I saw it was a state trooper. I told him who I was, and tried to explain why I had denied it. But two other troopers appeared, and the three of them beat me up. They called me a 'Dirty, Hunky son-of-a-bitch and agitator'; and beat me until the blood ran all over the front of my best suit. (To Be Continued.)

TWO OF THE 21 MINERS FACING TRIAL FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE CHESWICK MEETING.



PETE AND ERCOLA MORETTI, MINERS, HARWICK, PENNSYLVANIA.

Ercola Moretti, miner, fought in France with the American army. His brother, Pete, came to America after the war. Both were beaten up and arrested at the Cheswick meeting. Ercola is held under extra heavy bail because police officers say he "yelled something about having fought in the war for liberty."

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ORGANIZED labor thruout the world now has a total membership of 37,000,000 according to statistics published by the international labor bureau at Geneva. Of this number only 13,000,000 are affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions. The figures for Germany are 4,582,366 and for England 4,365,619. The American labor paper from which those figures are taken does not give the membership of the Soviet trade unions, but we can supply that deficiency. There are over 9,000,000 members in the Soviet trade unions, or as many as the total membership of the German and British unions.

* * *

JOHN (Dime) ROCKEFELLER'S slaves in Colorado are not very enthusiastic over their multimillionaire taxmaster's contributions to international charity. The coal diggers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller concern, are not paid for timbering, yardage in narrow work and for deficient work, as called for in union contract mines. John would rather give millions for a royal hospital in England or Roumania than return the money to the workers from whom he stole it. Rockefeller's philanthropy is at the expense of the workers who toil to make his millions breed.

* * *

THE allied propaganda machine made a big fuss about the execution of the British spy, Edith Cavell, during the war. While posing as a nurse, this woman was actively engaged seeking information of German army movements in Belgium for the British. We hold no brief for the German militarist murderers but we have considerably less sympathy for this imperialist stoolpigeon than we have for the thousands of men and women that were slaughtered by the British in India, Egypt, South Africa, Ireland and every other place where the pirate empire was engaged in crushing the masses.

* * *

THE French executed women spies, or suspected spies during the war. So did the British. So did the rest of the imperialist murderers. The French turned the machine guns on trenchfulls of soldiers suspected of dissatisfaction. It was war and human lives mean little when the interests of capitalist powers are at stake. Why all the noise about Edith Cavell? Because the British posing as the saviors of civilization used this incident as a means of arousing popular indignation while the British imperialists were robbing, killing and plundering the peoples of the Near East.

* * *

WHETHER the United States ever has a war or not we need a large navy, says Secretary Wilbur, if for no other reason than to contribute to the muscle and soul development of sailors and marines. We remember the pre-war days when gobs would not be allowed into theatres with the exception of burlesque houses. The war changed all this. American imperialism was catapulted into operations on a scale undreamt off before 1914.. More battleships and more sailors will be needed to "contribute to the material and moral uplift" of Nicaraguans, Filipinos and Chinese. The men who were only persona grata in bawdy houses before the war are now on a social level with stock gamblers and loan sharks.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN LA GUARDIA is a bright young man with bright ideas. He is a progressive as you are probably aware. He is against American imperialism so that you would notice it. He did not like the way American marines butchered the Nicaraguans in order to make it possible for the puppet Diaz to hold his presidential seat. The idea of military supervision of elections in Nicaragua by the United States government was repugnant to his democratic soul. So he suggests that Wall Street exercise civilian supervision over the elections. Now, the marine conmmander on duty in Nicaragua can order suits of civies for his men and presto chango, democracy is satisfied. Indeed, we are glad to note that our worthy Secretary of State Mr. Kellogg was thinking the same thot. Let our liberal editors rejoice! The Nicaraguans will be choked with butter instead of killed by bullets if they only conduct themselves.

* * *

ADMIRAL LATIMER, the gentleman who supervised the conquest of Nicaragua has been honored by a grateful government for his services. How much money his bayonets saved for the lumber barons and banana kings may not be computed for many years, but it must be considerable. The English have a custom of rewarding their chief naval thugs financially on their return from a successful buccaneering expedition. No doubt after J. P. Morgan, Dupont or Lamont becomes president, the government will not only pin medals on the conquerors' chests but endow them with estates confiscated from the vanquished, and money to live in the style compatible with their newly-acquired social status.

WANTED — MORE READERS!

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THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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WOMEN TO TAKE UP WEAPONS FOR SOVIET UNION

Hurl Defiance at Plots of Imperialists

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—After hearing the report of President Kalinen on the international situation in relation to the U. S. S. R., the Congress of Working and Peasant Women adopted resolutions recording the symptoms of war preparations against the Soviet Union by the imperialist powers, under the direction of Great Britain—armaments race between the capitalist countries, Britain's rupture with the U. S. S. R., the French government's demand for the recall of Rakovsky, the financial blockade, the dispatching of terrorists to the U. S. S. R. and the anti-Soviet campaign in the capitalist press.

Soviet Wants Peace.

The resolution further declares that the toilers of the Soviet Union are against war and wish peace to enable the building up of Soviet industry and ensure progress in the economic and cultural domain. But should war threats materialize the masses of the Soviet Union will defend with their own power their own mills and their own revolution.

Woman Will Also Fight.

"We women also will fight in defense of our proletarian motherland and will send to the war front our husbands, brothers and children and even we, ourselves, will fight in the front ranks and will change the war against the Soviet Union into a war against the world bourgeoisie," defiantly declares the resolution.

Urges Defense Measures.

While fully approving the peace policy of the Soviet Union the resolution urges the necessity of taking measures to assure the safety of the Soviet state. It also records the gratification of the worker and peasant women with the productivity of Soviet industry which now far exceeds the pre-war level and is constantly improving. Socialist production holds first place in Soviet economy, amounting to 83 per cent of industry and trade and 84 per cent of workers. These facts as well as the steadily improving condition of the toiling masses constitutes the basis warranting the successful defense of the Soviet Union against its enemies.

Expel Forty-seven Members of Trotsky Group From Party

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—Referring to them as "organized conspirators against the Government," the Communist Party at Leningrad, Moscow and Erivan expelled forty-three members of the Opposition.

This drastic measure followed the expulsion of Leon Trotsky from the Executive Committee of the Communist International and was said in the announcement of their expulsion to be necessitated by the intensified factional struggle carried on by the Oppositionists and their attempt to form embryonic nuclei within the Communist Party.

The Praesidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in a statement explaining the expulsion of Trotsky recently declared: "At a time when the International position of the U. S. R. R. has become extremely acute and when imperialist intervention hangs directly over the first proletarian state, the Opposition virtually allies itself with the worst dregs of the international labor movement and which stand on the verge of direct counter-revolution."

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

USSR Recalls Rakovsky From France; Consider Dovgalovski for Post

MOSCOW, Oct. 13. — Foreign Minister Tchitcherin today issued orders recalling Rakovsky, Soviet ambassador to France. A report is that Dovgalovski, Soviet ambassador to Tokio, was being considered as a possible successor to M. Rakovsky.

* * *

PARIS, Oct. 13. — The French foreign office received notice from the Soviet government today that Christian Rakovsky, Soviet ambassador to France, whose recall the French government demanded, would be replaced by M. Dougalowsky, present Soviet envoy to Japan.

CIRCUIT COURT CONSIDERS END OF VARE PROBE

Reed Investigation May Come to Sudden Finish

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The question of whether or not the Reed Committee or presumably, any other investigating body, will be allowed to dig into the graft involved in the campaigns for the election to the U. S. senate of Smith of Illinois and Vare of Pennsylvania is now placed before three judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The case comes to them from District Judge Thompson's court, where it was ruled the U. S. Senatorial Investigating Committee had no powers.

Norris Dodges Out Of Fight Against Morgan Ambassador

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The insurgent group around Senator Norris, (R) of Nebraska, probably will forget their campaign arguments against Wall Street and vote for the confirmation of Dwight W. Morrow, member of the firm of Pierpont Morgan & Company, as ambassador to Mexico.

Norris comes from a constituency which is opposed to bankers' control, but his history in the past shows many cases where he has "seen the light" when a real crisis is on.

Norris said he felt President Coolidge might have selected an ambassador without Wall Street connections, but that Morrow's great banking interests would not bar him from serving in Mexico.

"I don't think there will be any serious fight against confirmation of Mr. Morrow," said Norris, "My mind is open and I haven't any reason sufficient to fight his confirmation."

Dry Machine Convenes.

WESTERVILLE, O., Oct. 13.—The selection of a successor of Wayne B. Wheeler as legislative superintendent and general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League will be the major feature of the program of the league's annual convention at Washington, Dec. 5-7.

Plans for the support of the league to dry candidates for president and for congressional posts also will be formulated at this session, the announcement said.

Cop's Victim Dying.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Ethel Horning, 26, was reported dying today as a result of bullet wounds inflicted by her husband, Bert Horning, a policeman, who, following the attack on his wife, sent a bullet into his own brain. He died later at a hospital.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ANSWERS JUDGE PANKEN ON QUESTION OF LABOR TICKET

That the socialist party and Jacob Panken, its candidate for re-election as municipal judge in the second district of New York, refuse the support of revolutionary workers while seeking the support of capitalistic elements and supporting strikebreaking activities of the reactionary Sigman group in the trade unions, was declared in a statement issued by the District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of New York district Wednesday night.

Judge Panken places the interests of the capitalist class above the interests of the workers, the statement charged, and takes a stand against the setting up of a United Labor Ticket as proposed by the Workers (Communist) Party.

The declaration of the Communists, which was in reply to a statement which Panken published in the capitalist press, said that the Workers (Communist) Party would nevertheless request its members and sympathizers to vote against the democratic and republican parties, and, in the absence of a Communist candidate in the second municipal district, to vote for Panken.

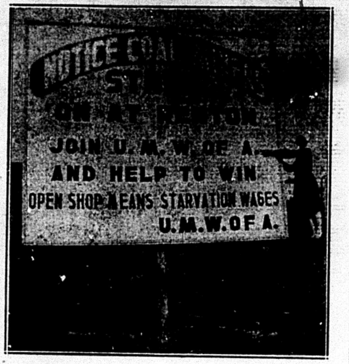
The Statement.

The text of the statement reads:

"The Workers (Communist) Party expected that Mr. Panken would reject the support of revolutionary workers. The socialist party and Mr.

(*Continued on Page Five*)

Sign at the Approach to a Mining Town Which State Troopers Recently Raided



The superintendent of Renton mines of the Union Colliery Co., personally directed the Pennsylvania state trooper attacks on women and children of strikers in their own homes a short time ago. Such attacks are frequent in mining towns. Photo shows a sign which the miners had erected at the outskirts of the town. The girl is the secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Renton local, United Mine Workers of America.

DISPOSSESSION CASE OF MINERS IN HIGH COURT

Victim's Relative Stops Attempted Eviction

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—Over 100 appeals against the eviction proceedings brot by the Consumers Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Wheeling Steel Co. against its locked-out miners in Harmarsville, near Russelton, Pa., have been advanced for hearing October 26 before the state Superior Court, in Philadelphia.

The injunction granted the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., as from date of Sept. 30, by Federal Judge Schoonmaker prohibits the raising of funds by miners or the hiring of attorneys, giving of bond or paying of court fees in an attempt to defend themselves legally against dispossession proceedings. However, the injunction recognizes that defense of the cases already before the courts can not be stopped by such a decree.

Using the Injunction.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. today began operation with non-union labor under the "protection" of this bitter anti-union ukase.

The traditions of the great steel strike of 1919 have been brot into the miners' union strike, and the struggle to save the miners from being thrown out of their homes.

The Republic Iron and Steel Co. has failed for the time being in its attempt to drive locked-out miners from their homes at Russellton by selling off their furniture. The company wanted the room for scabs which they hope to import. When the miners' poor furniture was placed on sale at constable's auction Fred Broad, a resident of New Kensington, a nearby mining town, advanced the money to buy it all for fourteen thousand dollars, and return it to the miners. Broad has done this before, for the miners of Harmarsville when the Consumers Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Wheeling Steel Company, tried the same tactics.

Relative Murdered.

Broad is a son-in-law of Fanny Sellins, the heroic union organizer who was murdered by Allegheny Steel Co. deputies during the great steel strike of 1919. Broad is making a practice of refusing interest on these purchases of miners' furniture, and of waiting for repayment.

Many Conspire to Stop Remus From Talking

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—Indications are that George L. Remus, confessed wife slayer and former king of the bootleggers, will not defend himself during the coming fight to save his life from the electric chair for the murder of Imogene Remus in Eden Park last Thursday, but will turn his case over to Attorney Chas. H. Ellston of this city.

Remus' first decision to defend himself and his threat to tell the whole story of prohibition graft caused numerous prominent law firms to offer to handle his defense free if he would let them direct it, and caused his family to protest against his handling his own case.

Defective Mine Cable Causes Cave Trapping Sixty Scranton Miners

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 13.—Sixty men were reported trapped in the Pecks Shaft of the Glendale Coal Company at Jessup, near here, this afternoon, following the collapse of a cable which caused a cave in. Use of bad equipment in mines in this field has often been protested by the miners.

There is no way out for the men. It was thought they will have to wait until the cable is repaired, if they are not killed by the cave in. Repairs may take a day or two, it was said.

One hundred other employes in the upper vein made their way out of the workings through other openings.

ANTI-COOLIDGE SENATORS PLAN DRIVE FOR 1928

Hope to Influence the Next Platform

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—"Insurgent" republican senators from the middle west, the inter-mountain region and far west, are busy in conference trying to decide upon a policy to be carried out in the republican national convention.

Representing the middle-class elements and small manufacturers these senators, including George W. Norris of Nebraska, Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, Borah of Idaho and a number of others, oppose the dominant elements of the republican party as represented by the Mellon-Hoover-Coolidge-Wall Street gang.

To Fight In Primaries.

There seems to be a unanimous opinion that the standard-bearer of the small bourgeois republican bloc in the senate should be Senator Norris of Nebraska and efforts are to be made in seventeen states to secure the republican delegates for the next national convention, which will nominate the candidate for president. Norris declares that he does not believe he has a chance of securing the nomination, but his supporters say that his candidacy might become so effective as to force the old guard to incorporate some of the "progressive" demands in the platform.

Futile Maneuvering.

This maneuver displays an almost infantile belief in the integrity of the old guard politicians. The so-called insurgent bloc has had many of its planks incorporated in republican platforms but none of them are ever put into practice.

Unconsciously these middle class spokesmen aid the political agents of the big bankers and industrialists remain in power by keeping alive among workers and farmers the illusions about being able to gain anything worth while within the old parties.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

"Mexico Won't Enter League Like Rat Among Cats"-Obregon

Pope Offers to Leave Vatican for Chance to Spread More Propaganda

ROME, Oct. 13. — If the Papacy is granted autonomous territory, the Pope will leave the Vatican, according to an article in today's issue of the Observatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican.

This offer, if granted, will afford the Papacy a base for Catholic propaganda, it is believed, and will open the possibility of world tours by the Pope.

WASHINGTON IS DUMB ON SPEECH OF SENATOR REED

Tammany Also Silent on Missouri Speech

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Administration leaders are silent on the broadside against Coolidge and Mellon delivered by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri during the course of his speech at Sedalia, Missouri, Tuesday and which preceded his endorsement as candidate for the democratic nomination for president of the United States.

JAMES A. REED

None of the associates of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon would comment on the charge of Reed that Mellon is holding his office in violation of the laws of the United States or the accusation that "When Mellon was appointed, the great financial interests no longer exercised a mere influence — they moved in and took possession of the fiscal operations of the government."

White House Dumb.

The white house was as dumb as a clam on the charge that Coolidge shielded Harry M. Daugherty, "as vile an insect as ever crawled across the pages of time," even after the whole nation knew the facts regarding that low grafter and political corruptionist who headed the department of justice.

Democrats Also Silent.

Democrats who are in the national capitol are also silent as they do not know what momentum the Reed campaign may gain before the convention next year. That this man who was read out of the democratic party in 1920 because he opposed Wilson's league of nations program and who was even refused the position as delegate to the national convention from his own state is the most able figure in his party today, is not disputed by anyone.

That he can hope to secure the nomination is out of the question, for the reason that he represents the middle class elements who are in a minority in the democratic party, which is the property of the House of Morgan and has been since 1910.

The Tammany Hall gang in this city are non-committal on the Reed speech, though everyone knows that their favorite, Governor Al Smith, could never make such a speech as that delivered by Reed, simply because he hasn't one-tenth the ability of the fiery Missouri senator.

Naturally the Tammany candidate has to speak softly about republican corruption in view of the notorious record of Tammany, whose grafting ramifications extend even to such trivial municipal tasks as ash collecting and inspection of push-carts.

Municipal Engineers to Make Protest at Broken Pay Promise

Resentful at the action of the city board of estimate in setting aside only $600,000 of the 1928 appropriation for increases in the salaries of municipal engineers, a mass protest meeting has been called by their organization for next Thursday evening.

Dudley Babcock, president of the Union of Technical Men, in a statement just issued, said the sum tentatively agreed upon by the Tammany officials would provide barely seven per cent of the 35 per cent increase recommend by Tammany Hall's civil service commission.

NEXT PRESIDENT VOWS HE WILL ENFORCE ALL ANTI-CLERICAL LAWS

Military-Landlord-Clerical Revolt Secured No Mass Following

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, Oct. 13.—"There is no chance of piloting Mexico into the League of Nations. A weak nation in the League of Nations is placed in the position of a rat that would play with the cats," said General Alvaro Obregon in a declaration made here yesterday.

The "revolt" against the present Mexican government, inspired by Wall Street and carried out by their agents has been crushed with the aid of the armed peasants and workers of Mexico. General Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the presidency of Mexico, arriving at Nogales from Mexico City today said, "The revolt cannot be termed revolution, because revolutions are made by the people and not by a few disloyal soldiers who took part in this simple riot. Only one group of military men, who dreamed to hold power by means of violence without accepting a democratic fight, revolted with a very small number of followers and filed. In no state of the republic," he said, "have these leaders any following."

The defeat of the agents of American imperialism in Mexico which occurred almost simultaneously with the confirming of Dwight L. Morrow as ambassador to Mexico makes the declaration of Alvaro Obregon issued at Nogales of the highest significance as to the future policies of the Mexican government in its relation with the American imperialist state.

No Compromise With Reaction.

"There is not any possibility," he said, "of arriving at any understanding with those who were of the old regimes and who are again seeking power because their tendencies are against new governmental programs and aspirations of the great Mexican family toward fulfilling the right to be treated with the spirit of equity and fraternity. This is why the people know how to set aside these politicians who lack in material and moral support and who depart from their country and in foreign lands conspire against the government. There can be no meeting of the minds of the so-called factions."

General Obregon gives guarantees that the policy of the present Calles government will be carried out in the separation of church and state thus preventing the catholic church from being used as the pawn and tool of American imperialist designs on Mexico. On this issue Obregon declared: "I propose to demand from catholics and other religious denominations entire respect for our laws for the purpose that those religions will not enforce any influence in any way nor intervene in governmental affairs, as the catholic priests have done. This is what President Calles is doing. His policy has the sanction of the majority of the Mexican people.

"It is very evident that many catholics supported the last movement from under cover. We know that many catholics instigated General Gomez in his hostile policy toward the government."

The Mexican Communist Party demands the arming of all worker and peasant organizations as the only assurance that reaction will be crushed permanently.

* * *

Almada Capture Reported.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13.—An unconfirmed report has been received here that Hector Almada, one of the leaders of the Gomez-Almada reactionary revolt, has been captured near Vera Cruz. Gomez was reported yesterday as hiding in American oil fields in the vicinity of Tuxpam.

Rural guards have defeated and dispersed counter - revolutionary groups near Bouquilla.

Few Followers With Gomez.

Only a few mountaineer bandits remain with Arnulfo Gomez, one of the counter-revolutionary leaders, according to officers heading the 600 surrendered soldiers of General Hector Almada's column.

The surrendered soldiers have been taken to Jalapa and confined in barracks, according to reports received here.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, (FP). — Reports to coal companies from Western Kentucky state that the wage bonus of 20 per cent that has been paid to non-union miners there since prior to the settlement of the strike and lock out in the union fields will soon be removed.

A. F. OF L. UPHOLDS INVASION IN CHINA AND NICARAGUA

Reverses Pan-American Conference Action

BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13. — The American Federation of Labor convention today voted thru a mild resolution favoring independence for the Philippines. It also passed the resolution asking a pardon for Tom Mooney.

The convention passed a resolution which President Green supported by a speech attempting to link toether Communism and fascism.

The practice of some unions in supporting militant strikes or contributing to defense of progressives who have led strikes not approved by the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. was attacked in a resolution which called upon all unions to consult President Green before donating any money from their treasuries.

The convention voted for cooperation with the farmers, and ended the Boulder Dam fight between Arizona and California delegates by referring it to the executive council without decision.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13. — The unanimous repudiation of the New York State Federation of Labor resolution citing the imperialist tactics of the government, calling attention to the danger of war and demanding withdrawal of gunboats and troops from Nicaragua, China and other countries, by the A. F. of L. convention here is believed to mark a closer

(*Continued on Page Two*)

CROUCH IS ANTI-WAR SPEAKER AT MEETING TONIGHT

Soldier-Communist Was Jailed for Activity

Paul Crouch, soldier-Communist and member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will be the principal speaker tonight at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at the first of a series of anti-war meetings organized by the Young Workers League, District Two, and the Workers (Communist) Party.

Besides Crouch, other speakers at the anti-jingo demonstration will be Philip Frankfield and Sam Don, of the Young Workers League, and William W. Weinstone, representing the Workers (Communist) Party. Al Shaap will be chairman.

Just returned from a nation-wide tour for the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Crouch, who is now free after serving two years of a 40-year commuted sentence for revolutionary activity while a stationed in

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Banker's Kids Ride; Worker's Child Killed

One of the automobiles of Richard F. Hoyt, 32 E. 67th St., banker and sportsman, struck and killed 5-year-old Eugene Balun, child of a worker, according to a police report yesterday. The boy was struck while playing in the street in front of his home at 404 E. 71st St. Hoyt's chauffeur at the time was on his way to the Hoyt home to take the Hoyt children for a ride.

ADY POLITICIAN UNDER CHARGES OF PLAIN GRAFT

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13. — The Tammany fixers around Al. Smith are busy trying to entangle the republicans in a graft scandal as a counterblast to the barrage hurled against them by the Roosevelt "red light" speech at the Syracuse republican state convention.

For years it has been notorious that Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, an elegant lady and a leader of the feminine forces in the republican party, squandered hundreds of thousands of dollars during her extravagant term as secretary of state. It is alleged by the Tammanyites that she burned census records that would prove that she wasted the sum of $1,200,000.

Political Mud-Slinging.

This scandal would have been covered up by Tammany, had it not been for the fact that the present campaign in New York State is being conduced with the object of defeating the presidential aspirations of Al. Smith. In the keynote speech young Roosevelt assailed the corruption and incompetence of the Smith administration, without considering the effect a mud-slinging contest would have upon former republican office-holders.

"Investigation" Now On.

Governor Smith, under the authority of the Moreland act, has appointed a young Tammanyite named Randall J. LeBoeuf, of Albany, to investigate the charges made against Mrs. Knapp and the rest of the republican gang. It will be easy to furnish Tammany with a defensive weapon because Mrs. Knapp believes in the political spoils system, but confines it to her own relatives. Her mother, brother and sister-in-law are alleged to have been paid some $25,000 simply as ornaments in the census bureau.

May Compromise on Graft.

There is a possibility that little will come of the cases, if the republican campaign managers can be induced to lay off the graft and vice charges against Tammany. If no such deal can be made the sovereign voters will have a chance to see the leaders of the two old parties as they really are during the course of the mutual exposes.

Most observers here state that one can believe both of the camps.

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on the
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in
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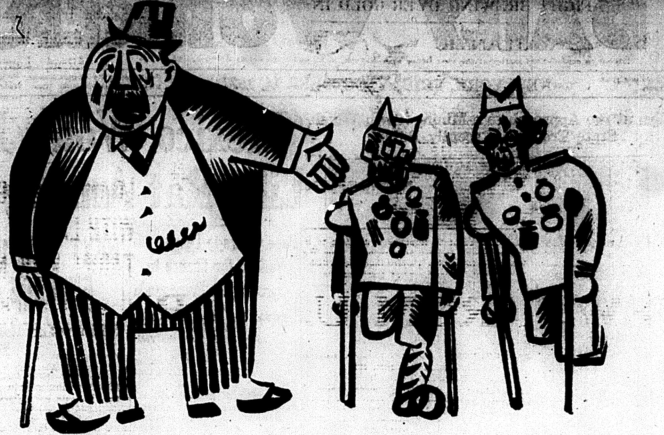

FORMER STAFF OFFICER: "At great expense, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have brot these two remnants of buck privates to Europe to prove to you that not all of the American Legionnaires were always miles behind the firing line."

MINERS MUST HAVE HELP AS BITTER STRIKE ENTERS SIXTH MONTH AND FAMILIES STARVE

By ZERO, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Vesta Coal Company started its mines on open shop some time ago, tho up until now they have not had much success. Their general manager and vice-president, Joe Edwards, promised to everyone with whom he spoke, that he would have 100% production as soon as the mines started or very shortly after. That he lied to himself and to his company is evident, after more than a month of try. The old men will not go back as Joe Edwards predicted. So far he has at mine No. 6, where operation first started, 16 of the old men out of 600. At mine No. 5, which was started next, he has 20 of the old men out of over 1,000. At Vesta mine No. 4, he has 3 of the old men out of 1,450, tho the mine has been in operation two weeks. No relief was paid to the men in No. 4.

Company Terrorism.

To what limits this union-hating company will go, no one knows, but here are some examples. A miner worked for the company for over 3 years. After the strike was declared, he went on a farm. One day he wanted to come into the Daisytown Camp, to visit a relative who was sick, and he was not allowed to do so. Another man who had his furniture in a company-house, but was away for a few months, came back and was going to be turned out at 1 o'clock in the morning. Only after begging the Coal Company cop was he permitted to sleep in his own bed, and he had to promise to go and see Joe Edwards for a pass, or else, the cop said, he would be arrested every time he came into the camp.

This miner's mother-in-law is sick and he brought his wife home to take care of her mother. He was told by the Sergeant of the Vesta Coal Company that he would be allowed to go only to the house where he had his furniture and where his mother-in-law was sick. If caught in any other house he would be arrested for trespassing.

Scab Production Low.

The Vesta Coal Company is not making any headway in its union-smashing campaign. The men they are getting from the employment agencies are not experienced miners and cannot produce coal. The Company has three mines running and is not producing as much as it used to with one mine. There are rumors that to eliminate some of the overhead expenses in running the three mines, attention will be concentrated upon one mine. This may be the No. 4 mine as is expected for many reasons. The major reason is that they have built 300 new houses at the Richeyville camp of mine No. 4, and they have a shaft there for letting the men down into the mine. The camp at Richeyville was small, about 40 houses, so there are not so many union men to the scabs. Also the houses are on one side of a road and the shaft is on the other. To eliminate effective picketing, the Company has built a 6-foot board fence all around the camp, and are building a bridge over the road so that the miners can cross from the houses to the shaft on the bridge, and the union pickets will not be able to see how many men go in or who they are. They will not be able even to speak with the scabs.

The men at mine No. 4 are determined to stick it out until they win. And they will stick it out if relief is given to them. But for the last 6 months no relief has been paid. The local treasury was small, and District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers cannot take care of all the men with the money they get from the International Union.

Miners' Families Starve.

The Miners' Relief Conference will help some of the most needy cases, but the miners have reached the point where everyone is in need after 6 months of strike. The Miners' Relief Conference would give much more substantial help if the work of the Conference was not blocked by the District and International Union. At the time that the Miners' Relief Conference asked a donation from the Croation Fraternal Union, the Croatian Fraternal Union made inquiries and P. Murry, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, answered that his organization did not have anything to do with the Miners' Relief Conference which was not a bona fide organization, and this despite the fact that the Miners' Relief Conference was organized by bona fide local unions, and no action has ever been taken against anyone on the executive committee of the Relief Conference, or of any local union which has received help from them.

The miners are waiting for the A. F. of L. to act, but they fear that its action will not be of such a nature as to give real help. The various international unions will come into this district and make a few speeches, saying "how great a fight you are putting up" and that "they are with us," that "morally we will win" since the "public is with us." But all this will not feed our starving families nor keep scabs from coming in and taking our jobs. The houses at Richeyville are built by union men, union plasterers are working on them now. If the A. F. of L. stopped these men from building these houses it would really help us to win more than their speeches, and good wishes.

Should Form Conferences.

Talk of any kind will not win this strike, least of all the talk of the various international presidents, vice-presidents, etc., etc., who are so discredited in their own organizations that the only way they can keep their offices is by vote-stealing, bribing and such tactics. What is needed is bread. Instead of talking they should call upon all the A. F. of L. unions to assess their treasuries, to put thru special assessments, and to call upon all central labor bodies to organize Miners' Relief Conferences in every town. To these Conferences they should then invite all the fraternal and political organizations existing in these communities. Then we should see how many democrat or republican organizations would respond. That they are afraid to do this, is evident from all their actions up till now. They don't dare to expose the political corruption of the old parties since that would turn thousands of workers from them and lead to the formation a working class Labor Party.

It lies with the progressive elements in the American labor movement to save the Miners' Union. If they don't act, and force the official families to act, the miners, left to themselves, poorly prepared for this long fight, will be starved into submission. Everyone who knows anything, knows what that would mean for the American Labor movement.

Up to the present very little help has come for the miners. Only in the Croatian Fraternal Union some protests were raised against the executive committee for not paying the $1,500 voted to the Miners' Relief Conference. "More help to the miners!" should be the motto of every worker in the United States. If the miners' union is smashed it will be a signal for the bosses all over the country to begin a union-busting, wage-cutting campaign. Workers everywhere must help since the International Union does not. It is up to your organizations and you.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

AMERICAN WORKERS CELEBRATE THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

To celebrate the completion of ten years of successful proletarian rule in Russia, the American workers are planning a series of mass-meetings which will occupy an entire week, from November 2 to November 9. From the Minnesota District, news comes that over one hundred meetings will be held in Minnesota and Northern Michigan. A mass demonstration will take place in New York, and other meetings have been arranged for Kansas City, Los Angeles, Omaha, and other cities throughout the West.

The Chicago celebration will be held on Sunday, November 6, at 2 p. m. Jay Lovestone and Max Bedacht will be the speakers. The Chicago workers have arranged a series of living tableaux which will be presented at the demonstration. These pictures will symbolize the progress of the Russian Revolution, by showing some outstanding event in each year since 1917. The tableaux are as follows:

1917: November 7. The Russian workers overthrow the exploiters and take power into their own hands.

1918: The treaty of Brest-Litovsk brings peace to Russia and leaves her free to begin the building up of her industries.

1919: The Red Army is organized to protect the workers' state from capitalist enemies.

The Communist International is organized, and begins its task of guiding the revolutionary workers of the world.

1920: The capitalist countries, afraid of the workers' state, blockade Russia from the rest of the world.

1921: The Red Army and the workers generally defeat the capitalist blockade.

1922: Russia is stricken by famine.

1923: Russia begins the building up of her industries.

1924: The capitalist nations, seeing the success of the first worker' state, begin a series of lies and slander about Soviet Russia.

1925: The success of the Soviet rule forces the recognition of Russia by nearly all the countries of the world.

1926: The workers of China, inspired and led by the Russian Revolutionary Movement, begin the task of freeing China from capitalist rule.

1927: International Capitalism conspires against the Soviet Union. The international proletariat closes its

1927: International ETAOINETAOI ranks for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The Chicago workers are also preparing a parchment which they will present to the workers of Leningrad on the occasion of the tenth anniversary.

News of other meetings, and further details, will be published as soon as possible.

Tallentire on Michigan Tour for Workers Party

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—The Workers Party has just announced that Norman H. Tallentire, Minnesota district organizer, will tour the upper Michigan section, speaking at public meetings as follows:

Friday, Oct. 14.—Brantwood, Wisconsin in Finnish Hall.

Saturday, Oct. 15.—Ironwood, Michigan in Palace Hall.

Sunday, Oct. 16.—Ishpeming, Michigan in Coming Nation Hall.

Monday, Oct. 17.—Negaunee, Michigan in Labor Temple.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Eben Junction, Michigan in Finnish Workers Hall.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.—Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Thursday, Oct. 20.—Bruces Crossing, Michigan, Paynesville Workers Hall.

Friday, Oct. 21.—Mass, Michigan in Finnish Workers Hall.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—South Range, Michigan in Finnish Workers Hall.

Sunday, Oct. 23.—Hancock, Michigan.

All of these meetings will be held at 8 p. m. in the evening. The subject of Tallentire's lecture is "American Workers and American Imperialism."

The public is invited to these meetings. Admission is free.

"Potemkin" in Bayonne

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 13. — The most interesting event of the local theatrical season is the coming on Monday (October 17th) of the first Russian produced film, "Armored Cruiser Potemkin."

"Potemkin" will be shown at the Strand Theatre on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. It will be presented each evening from 6:30 o'clock continuously. Popular prices will prevail during the engagement.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

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A. F. L. UPHOLDS INVASION IN CHINA AND NICARAGUA

(Continued from Page One)

contact of the executive council with the state department.

Approve U. S. Chinese Policy.

Referred by the recent convention of the New York Federation to the Los Angeles convention, the resolution was made the excuse for an exposition of the foreign policy of the executive council which gives approval to the Chinese policy of the state department. The committee report states that a withdrawal of warships and troops now would be against the best interests of "our government" and rebukes state federations of labor which permit the introduction of resolutions similar to that from the New York Federation.

Repudiate P. A. F. L. Action.

The committee also accused those responsible for such resolutions of being "more concerned in pointing the finger of criticism at the government than they are in ascertaining the facts regarding the subject they attempt to discuss."

By its unfavorable and unanimous action on the New York resolution the convention actually repudiated the resolution adopted by the convention of the Pan American Federation of Labor on July 19 urging the immediate withdrawal of "the United States forces on land, sea and air in Nicaragua. . . ."

Clears Its Record.

This reversal in policy enables the state department to say that the American Federation of Labor has made no official protest against the armed intervention in Nicaragua resulting in the slaughter of hundreds of Nicaraguans and the conquest of that country.

The seal of approval placed upon the Chinese policy of the state department, accompanied by the committee's statement that "President Green and the executive council are, we understand, giving earnest thot to the problems as to what procedure is most likely to enable the United States to avoid error with reference to China," is taken as an admission that the executive council and the state department are in constant touch on all questions where the attitude of the labor movement is involved.

The main text of the New York Federation resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The United States government, contrary to repeated declarations for the self-determination of nations and for democracy of the previous administrations under Woodrow Wilson, is actively interfering in the affairs of the South American republics; and

"Whereas, The United States government has despatched a large fleet of warships and troops to China in order to, together with Great Britain, suppress the aspirations of the Chinese people for their nationalist government; and

The War Danger.

"Whereas, These actions on the part of our government bring us into foreign entanglements which inevitably will lead to new wars, in which we working people will be called upon to shed our blood, while the profiteers wil reap the results; and

"Whereas, These actions on the part of our government are plainly not in the interests of the common people of the U. S .A., but serve the interests of Wall Street, and bring our country into disrepute as a despotism used in the interests of big capital; therefore, be it

"Determined Opposition."

"Resolved, That we, the State Federation of Labor, assembled here today, declare our most determined opposition to this imperialist policy and war; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the withdrawal of the war fleet and marines from China, Nicaragua and other countries occupied by the armed forces of the U. S. A.

• • •

Denounce Fascism.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 13, "Mussolini has taken from the masses of Italy every vestige of liberty."

This was the declaration made before the American Federation of Labor convention here tdoay by its president, William Green.

Green told the convention "fascism is the kingly theory under another name, and we are just as much opposed to fascism as we are to communism."

"The government by fascism is a reprehensible dictatorship," the American labor chieftain added. "Mussolini was at one time a socialist, and I think, now a Communist."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Agitation of the Communists and the left wing, by arousing the mass sentiment of the American workers, have compelled William Green to take a formal stand against fascism. But he retaliates by trying, to confuse fascism with its opposite, Communism. The Communist Party is the only force that is organizing the working masses against fascism in Italy, where the Communist press, although outlawed by Mussolini, has an illegal circulation of 500,000.)

2 Striking Carpenters On Trial for Murder; San Francisco Frame-up

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (FP)—The fourth trial of George Pesce and Gus Madsen, two of nine union carpenters charged with murder as the result of last year's strike in the Bay district, has begun before Judge Conlan, who tried the oth[illegible] three hearings. The previous tri[illegible] all resulted in hung juries.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13. — The vision of a government built Boulder Dam with potential power greater than that of Niagara Falls reared itself in the American Federation of Labor convention today as an obstacle to organized labor's solution of Colorado River development problems.

The A. F. L.'s usal objection to government ownership in industry and the contention that the three resolutions before the convention are inadequate in dealing with the Boulder Dam issue may result in no definite action being taken by the federation to endorse the project when the measures are called up on the floor today.

This bill provides for the government construction of a 550-foot dam in Boulder Canyon.

Box Makers Approve Collective Bargains; Union Campaign Grows

Opinion prevailed at a conference between members of the Paper Box Makers' Union and a group of manufacturers yesterday that an association of manufacturers dealing with the union would be advantageous to both sides. Union representatives brought out that conditions in the industry were chaotic, with wages reduced and hours increased.

Of several manufacturers' associations that existed during the recent strike, none is left. Competition is keen and boxes are being sold at less than cost, spokesmen said.

The Paper Box Makers' Union, with headquarters at 640 Broadway, to extend organization, has opened an office at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., and is arranging to open a third office in the uptown N. Y. district. A special drive for members from the Brooklyn and uptown shops will start immediately. Mass meetings will be held in all the paper box districts.

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American Autos Enter Shanghai

By SCOTT NEARING

Labor is cheap in Shanghai—cheaper than almost any other form of power. Upon the shoulders of the Shanghai coolie there are placed intolerable loads—which he carries for a few coppers a day, living, meanwhile, under the most degrading conditions as regards food, shelter and opportunity for his children.

Nowhere is the position of the coolie better illustrated than his relation to the American automobile.

* * *

Many autos are imported into Shanghai. Some of them are trucks. More are pleasure cars. These pleasure cars are used, chiefly, by the foreign residents of Shanghai—the "Whites" as they are frequently called.

Export autos are boxed in the United States. With their packing they weigh 3600 or 3800 pounds. One vessel recently unloaded 58 of these boxed cars in Shanghai.

Down in the hold, these huge boxes, weighing nearly two tons, are shifted over to the hatchway by coolies, who hook the ropes of their carrying poles under the corners of the boxes, raise them up on rollers, and then, by carrying and pushing, get them into position where they can be hoisted ashore.

* * *

As the box reaches the dock, a small, heavy truck is slipped under it. About eighteen coolies seize the ropes that are attached to this truck, and pull it up a steep incline that leads from the landing stage to the dock. At the top the incline is pitched sharply, and the pullers strain every muscle, bending double, in their efforts to reach the level ground.

Once on the dock, the box is slid from the truck, which is taken back for another auto.

Later a motor-truck arrives to take the boxed auto to the showroom of the company importing it. The floor of the motor truck is three feet above the ground on which the boxed auto is lying. One end of the box is lifted physically by the coolies and placed on the back of the truck. Again it is lifted, and the truck is backed up against the bottom of the box. This process is repeated until about half of the box is on the truck. At this stage a roller is placed under the box, the back end of it is physically lifted and the whole 3600 pounds is pushed on to the truck. The whole operation is done by hand and back.

* * *

The amount of human labor expended in this process is grotesque. Aboard the ship are a dozen cranes. The motor trucks might be driven directly alongside and the boxes placed on them as they come from the hold. On the dock is an idle crane that might be used to do the loading. But the bosses figure that it is cheaper to put the two ton boxes on human backs than on steam and steel. So the heart-breaking labor goes on.

The same ship that brought these 58 American autos, to be carried on coolie shoulders, unloaded 6,000 pigs of lead—200 pounds to the pig. They were hoisted out of the hold about ten at a time and dumped on the landing stage. Then two coolies, with each carrying pole, hooked their ropes under two pigs, (400 pounds) at a time and walked with them a distance of about 100 yards to the shed where the lead was being stored.

* * *

As the coolies walked, or rather loped, they uttered that peculiar cry, partly a warning to get out of the way, partly an exclamation at the weight of the burden, which rings in the ears for weeks. Where many of them are engaged together, this cry raises like a chant, and carries for long distances. At night it sounds like the wailing of the damned. The coolie in front begins the cry. The coolie behind answers. Another coolie takes up the note, and so it swells and recedes. It is almost musical at times, but it is always terrible.

Some day those burdened backs will be relieved by steam and electricity and gas. But at present, they are handling 3800 pound American pleasure cars by hand.

Greetings

To

SOVIET RUSSIA

on the

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the special Honor Roll in The DAILY WORKER. To cover the expense of printing, 25 cents will be charged for every name.

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Crouch Is Anti-War Speaker at Meeting

(*Continued from Page One*)

Hawaii, will tell of his vivid dramatic experence.

Brutal Sentence.

At the same time that this sentence was imposed upon Crouch, a companion, Walter Trumbull, was ordered jailed for 26 years for working with Crouch in the organization of the Young Communist League in the barracks. Trumbull is now field organizer of the Young Workers League of America.

Enlisting in the U. S. army with the intention of learning its methods and exposing them to the thousands of working class youths who form the bulk of the armies of capitalist imperialism, Crouch, a former newspaperman and a native of North Carolina, succeeded in building up an energetic organization among scores of soldiers stationed in Hawaii. During his imprisonment he was confined at the federal military prison at Alcatraz, San Francisco Bay, California, from which he was released a short time ago.

I. L. D. Led Fight.

So bitter was the resentment against the sentence imposed by the court martial, and so active was the agitational work of the International Labor Defense that took the lead in fighting for their freedom, that the federal authorities were compelled to commute the sentence against the two young Communists.

Sam Don, district organizer of the Young Workers League, Dist. Two, in commenting on tonight's meeting said:

"After serving his sentence in a vile military prison Comrade Crouch renewed with greater vigor the fight against American militarism. He symbolizes the struggle of youth against American imperialism. The mass meetings addressed by Crouch in numerous cities on his tour were crowded with enthusiastic working class audiences.

Danger of New War.

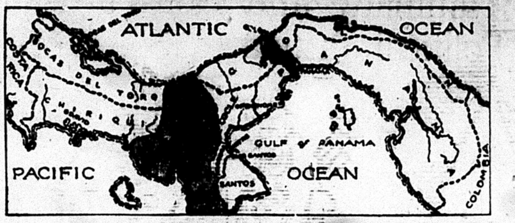
"With a new war nearer to us than ever before, at a time when the imperialist powers are preparing for a military invasion of the Soviet Union, the demonstration with Crouch as the principal speaker assumes a very great significance. It must be turned into a vital demonstration against war, against American imperialism and against the militarization of American Youth."

Workers Party Members In Cleveland Arrange First Dance of Season

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—The first dance in Cleveland given by the Workers Party this season will be held Saturday, October 15th, at Pythian Castle, 1624 East 55th St. Party members and their friends are all looking forward eagerly to this affair which will be held in one of the prettiest halls in the city. The Newman orchestra will furnish the usual peppy music. All those who like good music and dancing and a real jolly time should not miss this first of the indoor affairs.

Tickets have been distributed which, if presented at the door, entitle the holder to admission for forty cents. Otherwise the admission is fifty cents. Come one and all, throw off all care for a few hours. Have a good time and meet all your friends.

FIGHT BREWING OVER GOLD IN PANAMA



Shaded portion shows gold mine land grant by Republic of Panama to British company headed by "Empire Builder" Dr. Elliott Elves. Considerable excitement is reported from Washington, which has been in the habit of regarding Panama as belonging to another empire than the British. The rumor is that somebody is going to lose his job in Panama because of this and similar recent events.

NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF STUDENTS.

The social composition of students in the universities of the U. S. S. R. in 1925-26 was as follows: UNIVERSITIES: manual workers, 24.4 percent; peasants, 25.9 percent; office workers, 25.9 percent; other occupations, 9.1 percent; artisans, 1.1 percent; non-labor elements, 1.8 percent; others, 0.2 percent.

WORKERS' FACULTIES: Manual workers, 58.9 percent; peasants, 33.9 percent; others, 7.2 percent.

Polytechnics (special educational institutions of a secondary school type): manual workers and their children, 20.8 percent; peasants, 37.2 percent; office workers, 33.3 percent; others, 8.7 percent.

According to preliminary statistics 70 percent of students admitted to Moscow and Leningrad are manual workers and peasants.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

In the course of last year, the number of enterprises in Central Asia increased from 228 to 390, and the number of workers employed in industry from 40,000 to 50,000.

LAND ORGANIZATION IN KUBAN.

The plan for land organization in Kuban (Caucasus) has been carried out to the full 100 percent. Over 38 percent of the reorganized area has been handed over for utilization for crop-rotation of more than three fields.

EDUCATION IN THE BORDER REPUBLICS.

When the Tadzhikestan Republic was established it had only three schools and three children's homes. At present it has 145 schools of social education, 90 schools to teach reading and writing and four trade schools.

Illiteracy has been practically liquidated in 8 villages of the Stavropol region and in two big districts—the Kamenolomsk and October districts (North Caucasus) in the course of three years, over 50,000 adults have been taught to read and write in this region.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE U. S. S. R.

A review of the national economy of the U. S. S. R. in August, 1927, shows that the gross output of the big state industry amounted to 352.2 million roubles at pre-war prices, as against 301.5 million roubles in July, 1927, an increase of 16 percent.

The production of fuel in August current year was as follows: coal—2,433,100 tons, against 2,442,900 tons in July, 1927, by 25 percent more than in Aug., 1926. The output of oil increased by 9 percent, as compared with August, last year, reaching 855,000 tons in August, 1927.

In the metal industry the production of pig-iron amounted to 245,100 tons in August, 1927, against 244,200 tons in July current year; as compared with August, 1926, the increase was 25.9 percent. The production of Marten steel increased from 281,200 tons in July to 303,400 tons in August, 1927. The production of rolled metals totalled 219,200 tons, against 186,700 tons in July, current year; compared with the production in August, 1926, the increase, this year, was 14.4 percent.

The production of cotton yarn reached 23,208 tons in August, 1927, against 17,140 tons in July. As compared with August, last year, the increase was 14.1 percent. The production of unbleached goods in August amounted to 196.8 million metres, while that of finished cloths to 176.2 million metres, against 137.1 and 138.2 million metres, respectively, in July current year. The production of woolen yarn was 3,278 tons, against 2,407 tons in July, an increase of 26.9 percent, as compared with August, 1926.

The monetary circulation in August was 1,552.5 million roubles, against 1,488.4 million roubles in July current year. The revenue collected into the state budget in August was 415 million roubles, against 393.1 million roubles in July, 1927, and 345.7 million roubles in August, 1926.

SETTLING ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SOVIET ARMENIA.

In a press interview, referring to Mr. Fritjof Nansen's statement in the Council of the League of Nations as to it being impossible to settle Armenian refugees in Soviet Armenia, Mr. Ambarshumian, chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of Armenia, made the following statement:

"I fail to understand Mr. Nansen's statement. If Mr. Nansen reached his conclusion as a result of his negotiations with the governments of states—members of the League, then he is certainly right, as the capitalistic powers do not actually evince the slightest interest in moving the question of settling Armenian refugees from the dead point. However, if Mr. Nansen believes his statement can in any way refer to the Soviet government such an idea not only runs counter to the facts, but is also in contradiction to what Mr. Nansen himself always said and wrote during four years or so. 'In particular, the government of Armenia always went half-way to meet Mr. Nansen's efforts, as well as the Armenian refugees' own desire to enter and settle in Soviet Armenia. At the present moment we are just engaged in distributing fifteen hundred refugees and are preparing a plan for receiving new parties of emigrants next year."

AN EXPEDITION TO THE UPPER COURSE OF THE BLUE RIVER.

The Geographic Society will within a short time send a big expedition under the direction of the well-known traveller and explorer Kozloff to investigate the upper course of the Yangtsekiang (the Blue River), Asia's biggest river.

In this reference, the following statement was made by Mr. Kozloff in a press interview:

"The Yangtsekiang has not yet been investigated in its upper course and has since long been attracting the attention of the geographers of the whole world. The sources of the river have just as little been investigated as the North Pole. The expedition's task will be to investigate the upper tributaries of this river whose sources are outside of China proper, namely on the Tibetan plateau near the Kuen Lun ridge, which likewise still remains uninvestigated. The expedition will have to carry on its work under very trying conditions, sometimes in mountain passes 5,000 metres high.

"These passes have always been an object of anxiety to many explorers not so much because of their steep and craggy slopes and the cold winds as because of the rarefied air. The expedition will also study the vegetation and fauna in the valleys of the Blue River near the Eastern border of the Tibet.

"The scientists of Western Europe believe in the existence there of forests of the richest varieties with trees of enormous dimensions, ferns, bushes, fruit-trees, etc. The animal world of this unexplored region is also a riddle."

Special Problems Face Karelian Comrades

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence)
(Continued from Last Issue.)

Women and Youth Active.

The other side of this question is the large and increasing number of members elected to office for the first time, and also the slowly but steadily increasing role played by the women and the youth. In the volost soviets, for example, 39 per cent were elected to public functions for the first time, in the volost executive committees 33 per cent were serving the first time. This constant infusion of new blood is one of the characteristics of a workers and peasants soviet government. Among these same volost soviet deputies one-fourth were under 25 years of age; in the All Karelian Soviet Congress in 1924 two deputies were under 20 and 59 were less than 30 years of age, while in 1926 there were 5 under 20 and 62 less than 30 years of age. There is now one member of the Central Executive Committee less than 25 years of age. As to the participation of women in governing bodies, there are 7 women among the 47 members of the Central Executive, as compared with 5 in 1925. In the Petrosavodsk Town Soviet the number of women increased last year from 21 to 25, while of the 2373 deputies to the volost soviets 11 per cent are women.

* * *

This increasing participation of women in Karelian political life is of especial importance in that it offers one more reflection of the dislodging of the old life by the new. In old Karelia the view prevailed generally that women were by God and nature preordained to a subordinate role in life—which still makes itself felt in the very considerable difference between the number of girls and of boys attending the rural schools. In the towns this difference has been wiped out but in the back country there is still a tendency to think that a girl does not need schooling so badly, all that is necessary in her case is for the old man to scrape together a respectable sized dowry. The youth is doing especially good work in overcoming this hide-bound attitude and in one village which we visited, a 19-year old Komsomolka has been elected chairman of the village soviet.

* * *

The struggle against religion is not particularly difficult here. The population had little love for the Greek Orthodox Church forced upon them as part of the Czar's Russification process, and the earlier Lutheran Church has been out of the way a long time. In Sookash Gora, the village referred to above, the church stands absolutely idle except at Christmas and Easter, when a monastery furnishes an officiant. Not even a sexton is on guard, but it is not needed, nobody pays the slightest attention to the place. After the revolution the local priest tried to take on a radical coloring in order to hold on to his influence a little longer, even going to the length of learning revolutionary songs. But it did not work. Of the population of 400 not more than 10 can be counted to the "Old Guard" of reaction, and they include the former policeman, merchant, and some very old peasants, mostly women. There is no Party nucleus in the village, not even a single member, but an active Komsomol nucleus of 11 members, 3 of them girls, seems quite up to the job of furnishing political leadership. They have just opened up a general club in a building which formerly belonged to the rich merchant, and get out a wall newspaper every month in which the whole village generally participates. In the summer the paper is hung out in the open air, in the winter in the club. One article which pointed out that a private shopkeeper had not lowered his prices in accord with a drop in wholesale prices so angered that worthy that he took a pencil and drew lines through the offending piece. It only served to attract still more attention and hilarity, and in addition, the merchant had to apologize to the wall-paper commission. (To Be Continued.)

Roumanian Whites Try to Extradict Leader In Revolutionary Struggle

PRAGUE, Sept. 7, 1927 (By Mail). Elek Koebloes, one of the pioneers of the revolutionary working class movement in Roumania, was arrested by the Czechish authorities a few days ago in the Carpathians after he had successfully crossed the Roumanian-Czechish frontier illegally. Recently the Roumanian government has done everything in its power to get Koebloes into its hands in order to mete out to him the fate which so many other pioneers of the revolutionary movement have suffered, i. e., Tkatchenko, Stefanoff, etc. In Roumania, Koebloes has always been successful in eluding the Siguranza. Finally the government set a price of 100,000 Lei upon his head. There is no doubt about it that if Koebloes is handed over to the Roumanian authorities he will be murdered.

This fate is certain to be his if the Czechish authorities hand him over to the Roumanian authorities. The Roumanian government is exercising strong pressure upon the Czechish authorities in order to secure the extradition of Koebloes. Koebloes is in immediate and extreme danger all the more because he is being held in the neighborhood of the frontier and therefore within reach of the Roumanian hangmen.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is making all possible efforts to secure the right of asylum for Koebloes.

Belgian Trale Unions Invite U.S.S.R. Delegates to Attend Convention

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.—Representatives from the trade union movement of the Soviet Union have been invited by the Executive Committee of the federation of Belgian workers to attend the trade union convention to be held here October 30th.

LOAN OFFER GOES WITH LATEST U. S. TARIFF WAR NOTE

$78,000,000 Hint Sugars Washington's Terms

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The latest ultimatum to be sent by the Wall street financiers thru the American State Department, to the French government still remains a mystery but its terms, which are being freely discussed, are said to maintain the refusal of the American government to negotiate a reciprocity tariff arrangement with the French. At the same time, the note demands that the French government at once accord a most favored nation treatment to American products and allow them the same minimums which Germany at present enjoys.

While it is known that there is nothing said in the note concerning the rumored offer of the American bankers to permit France to negotiate a consolidation loan for $78,000,000, in return for preferential tariff concessions on the part of the French, official approval of the loan has been transmitted by the American State Department to the French Embassy in Washington. While officials are insisting that the tariff ultimatum and offer to negotiate a loan are separate matters and have no connection, it is obvious that the State Department is bent on forcing the French to recede from their tariff stand while they bind them up in the toils of a new loan.

Nicaraguan Liberal Murdered by Marines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. — American marines killed the liberal leader Santos Lobos and captured eight of his band in a skirmish at Pueblo Nuevo, Nicaragua, according to a report wirelessed by Rear-Admiral David Sellers, commanding the special service squadron, to the navy department today.

Bankers Squabble Over U. S. Loan to Prussia

BERLIN, Oct. 13. — Although the U. S. State Department has approved the Prussian loan of $30,000,000 which probably will be issued next week, German financial experts today expressed belief that the trouble which accompanied the loan negotiations indicates that the serious difficulties will arise later over Dawes plan payments.

S. Parker Gilbert, reparations agent general, insisted that the loan should range behind reparations payments, as provided by the Dawes plan, and that circulars advertising the loan bonds should say so.

German Plane Down Again.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—For the second successive day the Heinkel hydroplane, piloted by Horst Merz, which is attempting a trans-Atlantic flight, met with misfortune.

The hydroplane, which took off yesterday and was forced down near Hamburg, again took the air today for Amsterdam, but was forced down near Wilhelmshaven.

Complaint Hits Poland.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 13.—The alleged closing of Lithuanian schools and the arrest of schoolmasters in Vilna by Polish authorities is the subject of a Lithuanian complaint addressed to the secretary-general of the League of Nations.

REVOLT AGAINST FASCIST REGIME IN SPAIN LIKELY

Report Preparations for General Strike

HIMDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 13.—Reports leaking thru the rigid censorship maintained by the Rivera regime state that Madrid is seething with revolt and that an outbreak against the fascist dictatorship is imminent.

Preparations for a nation-wide strike against the Rivera government are said to be taking place. Five hundred persons are reported to be under arrest, charged with conspiracy against the Rivera regime.

The protest against the fascist dictatorship has been accelerated by the opening on Monday of the assembly, packed by Rivera.

* * *

Report Revolt Likely.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A report received here by the Daily Express from Hendaye declares that a revolt against the Rivera government in Spain is likely.

Children of USSR Enthusiastic Over U. S. Movie Slides

One of the results of the visit to Soviet Russia last summer of the first group of American Tourists organized by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, is the happiness and entertainment of a large number of children in the children's village known as Dyetskye Selo, formerly the Czar's palace, near Leningrad.

Among the institutions visited by the American group, headed by Mr. Jack Jampoulsky, was the "Krasnoya Zoria," which conducts a village of schools, hospitals and museums for children exclusively. The hearty reception accorded by the children to their American friends impressed the visitors profoundly, and before leaving, they decided to present the children with a token in memory of their visit.

The announcement of their intention caused a riot of enthusiasm. There were many and fantastic requests hurled in chorus at the Americans. However, order was restored and a vote taken. The object of their clamor turned out to be an American slide lamp, known as an opidioscope.

When the party returned to the United States the purchase of the epidioscope was made, and last week it was started on its way to the children's village of "Krasnoya Zoria" through the Amtorg Trading Co. of 165 Broadway, New York.

The second tour organized by World Tourists is scheduled to sail for Soviet Russia October 14th, 1927 on the Cunard liner "Carmania"

BOOKS
on
Trade Unions
Soviet Russia
History
Social Studies
Political Economy
Philosophy
Science
Communism
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BOOKS

THE STORY OF AN IRISH POLITICIAN.

THE LIFE OF TIM HEALY, by Liam O'Flaherty. Harcourt, Brace and Company. $3.75.

Liam O'Flaherty, the author of several novels and numerous short stories that have aroused considerable indignation in the manly and womanly breasts of Irish patriots has made his first venture in the biographical field and probably his last, with this book which is a story of one of the stormy petrels of Irish politics, one who began political life as a raw, uncouth rustic and a bitter enemy of British rule in Ireland, but now in his old age occupies the respectable and remunerative office of Governor General of the Irish Free State.

Tho the author, in a preface which adds nothing to the life of Tim Healy, declares that he is not interested in politics, the book is a valuable contribution to the history of the stirring days when the Irish Home Rulers under the leadership of the great Charles Stewart Parnell made life miserable for the British ruling classes, and particularly for that arch-hypocrite and libertine Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man" of British liberalism who stalks like a ghoul thru this period and whose machinations against Parnell finally brought that battler to bay, hunted by the catholic hierarchy and the protestant non-conformists.

• • •

The author is a confirmed Parnellite and indeed the book devotes almost as much time to Parnell as it does to Healy and rightly so. After all, this man Healy never contributed much that was constructive to the Irish struggle for national freedom. He was an adder in the path and a dagger in the back of his political and moral superiors. He played a lone hand politically, but always enjoyed the backing and confidence of the hierarchy. Healy was a master of invective and specialists in the language of vituperation cultivated him. His American counterpart would be Senator James Reed of Missouri and their roles in politics have been somewhat similar.

Parnell, on the other hand, was one of the greatest revolutionary strategists that Ireland produced at any period in her history. In his day, the House of Commons was a forensic battlefield and the British Communist movement would do well to study the tactics employed by the Parnellites and urge their use on the respectable members of the British Labor Party. Indeed, Thomas Jackson of the British Communist Party, has on more than one occasion reminded the Labor Party members that Parnell gained more concessions by lightning "strikes" in Parliament than by brilliant speeches.

Parnell looked on both liberal and tory parties as the tools of British imperialism and used his "balance of power" against them both. He did not confine his activities to the house of commons but rallied the peasantry against the landlords and made an alliance with the underground Irish Republican Brotherhood, which organization together with James Connolly's Citizen Army struck the blow in Easter Week, 1916, that eventually forced the British government to sign the treaty of 1921, recognizing the Irish Free State. And it is one of history's many ironies that Timothy Healy, the parliamentarian, constitutionalist and foe of the rebels of Easter Week should be the first Governor General of the Irish Free State at a salary of $75,000 a year.

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The author is at his best in portraying the role played by the catholic church in Ireland. It is significant that no Irish-American publication, Free State or republican, so far took cognizance of **The Life of Tim Healy**, tho the republicans could well profit by giving it a wide circulation. The fact is that the catholic church has both political parties in its grip and that the leaders of both organizations would see Ireland shackled to the British imperialist chariot for centuries rather than see the people emancipated from the intellectual fetters of Rome. Liam O'Flaherty was trained for the priesthood but discarded the dope needle of religion and undertook to do one man's part in delousing the minds of the Irish people of the superstition that has been serviceable to the British in keeping them enslaved.

The author gives due credit to the Irish socialist and labor movement in the part it played in the national struggle, but he has a tendency to magnify the importance of individuals rather than the mass movements that push them forward. Taking Liam O'Flaherty's word for it that he is an artist, this weakness is quite understandable, but self-confessed artists should avoid a field in which they do not feel at home. Tho this reviewer does not seek to minimise the influence exerted by powerful personalities on the course of history it is nevertheless true that certain objective conditions must prevail otherwise those individuals would be merely one among the billions. The Russian revolution did not collapse after Lenin died and it is not likely that the death of Mussolini tomorrow would mean the collapse of the fascist dictatorship in Italy. Indeed if such were a probability, if the fascist movement was based on Mussolini's personality rather than on the big industrialists and financiers supported by international capitalism, Mussolini's personality would be speedily obliterated.

But it serves an artist's purpose better to pick on an individual and write words around him rather than get to the bottom of things and explain the social forces that produce him. Not that Liam O'Flaherty is blind to those social forces. Here and there thru the book he exhibits a keen insight into the economic factors that make politicians dance like puppets on a stage, but he soon tires of pursuing the slippery facts to their lairs and amuses himself by writing sweet little bits of nonsense until he recuperates sufficiently to do another piece of hard work.

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If this brief review ever meets the eyes of the author of The Life of Tim Healy, I hope he will consider the suggestion that he devote a few years of his life to a history of the catholic church in Ireland and the ramifications of the connection between the protestant government of England and the vatican, particularly in relation to the vatican's function as Britain's tool to keep catholic Ireland under the British yoke. In my opinion a good deal of this kind of spade work must be done in Ireland before the soil is properly prepared for the building of a revolutionary organization whose leadership will not have to boast of its loyalty to the catholic church and its devotion to the holy organ grinder in Rome.

—LEONARD FARLEY.

BRIEF REVIEWS.

In THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE 22ND (Boni & Liveright), Benjamin Antin, a state senator from the Bronx, tells the simple story of his meteoric rise to power and influence in his district. In passages full of gushing, purple writing the once obscure lawyer raised to eminence by the editorial efforts of the Bronx Home News, tells how he was born in a little town in Russia, came to America with his parents, availed himself of the high privileges of the public school system, studied law nights at the not-too-exacting New York University. (Classes 8-10 a. m.; 4-6 p. m. $200 a year, payable in advance or in installments and elevator operator demands tuition cards at the door before admitting the aspiring Justinians to the lecture room.—Note.)

The book is full of ominous asterisks, dots, dashes, and other devices aimed to give it an atmosphere of seething intensity and "artistic flavor."

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Margaret Sanger's WHAT EVERY BOY SHOULD KNOW (Brentano) is practically a reprint of a combination of two separate little books gotten out several years ago by this courageous and energetic social pioneer. Certain vital statistics, however, are brot up to date in the present edition, and one or two new chapters have been added.

In its present form the book tells in very simple, sincere and understanding terms the important physiological and biological facts that all young people should know if they are eager to lead normal, sane, healthy lives.

• • •

THE HEART OF EMERSON'S JOURNALS, edited by Bliss Perry (Houghton Mifflin Co.), is an intelligent selection from the ten-volume Journals originally published between 1909 and 1914. There is a minimum of transcendental mush in the present collection which at the same time contains some of the finest passages in American literature. Despite the Concord philosopher's acrid individualism and his chronic "exalted mood," this volume forms a significant part of the history of the tepid and celestial "idealism" represented by the early reform movements in the United States.

—SENDER GARLIN.

Books Received

TO BE REVIEWED LATER

Selected Papers of Bertrand Russell. Modern Library.
A Good Woman, by Louis Bromfield. F. A. Stokes Co.
Jesus, by Henri Barbusse. Macaulay Co.
Ballyhoo, by Beth Brown. Lincoln-MacVeagh (The Dial Press).
Vandeville, by Aben Kandel. Henry Waterson Co.
The ABC of Prohibition, by Fabian Franklin. Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Patriots Off Their Pedestals, by Paul Wilstach. Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Tammany and Non-Partisan Political Action

By ROBERT W. DUNN

The need for a 'Labor Party to unite the workers must be apparent to anyone who has observed the workings of the Tammany machine in New York City and its relation to the leaders of certain labor unions. The object of this article is merely to sketch some of the incidents in this relationship. The reader can judge for himself what the effects of it must be upon the trade union leaders and upon the general problem of trade union political unity.

To barter the "labor vote" for political preference has been one of the favorite parlor tricks of the trade union leadership almost since the days when unions were first organized in this state. The labor leaders have always taken part in politics of the most partisan character, tho, of course, professing publicly that they were interested in the game only as "non-partisans." And the labor leaders have for decades been more or less strenuously opposed by the socialists and socialist-laborites, who have claimed that the trading of votes for personal jobs was not the way to get labor ahead in the political field. In the national, state and local councils of labor the socialists carried on a constant attack upon the "fat Boys" who were feathering their nests by trading the labor vote for business and political jobs.

Why They Oppose the Labor Party.

Run down the lists of the important officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, for example and you find a goodly number of them who found their way into happy political positions thru these methods.

Even before the days of the State Federation, when the state body was known as the Workingmen's Assembly, we find the first president, Jim Connolly of the Practical Painters' Union, ending up as a state factory inspector. He was followed by W. N. Thayer of the Typographical Union, who was later president of the common council of Troy and the warden of Dannemora prison. The next president, Tom Dowling, a blacksmith's official, was rewarded by the position of state commissioner of labor statistics. After him came Bill O'Brien of the granite cutters, who was later the sheriff of New York county. Then with the formation of the State Federation of Labor, we find Jim Lavery, a typographical man, the first president. He was later appointed to the state civil service commission. Martin Murphy of the molders followed Lavery. He, in turn, became a civil service commissioner in Buffalo and then went into business. The next executive was John Pallas of the pattern makers, who became park commissioner of Greater New York, while the next in line, W. O. Jones, graduated into the job of building inspector at Utica. Finally we come to Jim Holland, who was appointed a "lay member" of the Board of Standards and Appeals at a salary of $7,500. Mayor Walker having made this appointment, Mr. Holland resigned from his $5,000 job as head of the State Federation of Labor. Federation presidents in New York State have almost invariably accepted these "promotions" to the service of the state.

The Reward of Honest Toil.

The same evolution of labor leaders could be followed thru all the other offices of the state federation. Among the secretaries and treasurers, vice-presidents and legislative agents who later held public office were Alexander Troup, later a collector of federal customs under President Cleveland; Richard Curran, now a member of the state industrial board; Edward Bates, later deputy secretary of state; John Williams, later a state labor commissioner; Patrick Doyle, later with the state railroad commission; Jim Lynch, formerly head of the International Typographical Union and once the head of the state industrial commission; Jim Hooley, appointed as state factory inspector; Jim McManus, a mediator in the state department of labor; Tom Fitzgerald, deputy compensation law commissioner in the Albany district; Jim Bogart, license commissioner of Greater New York; and Herman Robinson, also a license commissioner following Bogart.

The above list is only a hint of the graduations which have taken place of labor officials stepping out into substantial state and city offices. As John O'Hanlon, the president secretary of the State Federation of Labor, says: "The long list of vice-presidents and associate officers, accumulated during the past sixty years, contain many of the most notable names in trade union annals and of many now occupying prominent places in business, professional and governmental circles." The above are but a few examples out of the historical records of this state.

To come down to more recent days, a look at the current shakings of the plum tree will convince the most skeptical that the labor officials have not been slighted in return for their services in the field of "non-partisan politics." Take first the state department of labor, where labor men would most naturally be found. Some 28 are now on the roll and six of these belong to the class exempt from the civil service examinations. These six are Mr. Curran, referred to above; Mr. Gernon, Mr. Deering, Mr. Gompers and Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson. Mr. Donahue, who is a director of the bureau of workmen's compensation, probably achieved office because as an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he had organized and acted as chairman of the "Railroadmen's Non-Partisan League of Greater New York," supporting Governor Smith. The other five appointees were apparently equally deserving democrats.

Then we must not forget some of the present day luminaries in the local and state labor movement, mentioning first Mr. Peter J. Brady, a former official of the photo engravers and the Allied Printing Trades Council. He was for many years the supervisor of the City Record, the daily official publication of the City of New York. The modest salary accompanying this office is $6,500. Mr. Brady within the last year turned over this office to a friend and now devotes his time to banking, being the president of the Federation Bank of New York.

Mr. Stephen Kelley, former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was very glad to pick up Mr. Brady's job with the City Record. It is understood that in addition to the $6,500, the job carries with it a small amount of patronage.

Double Salaries.

Then we have Mr. John Sullivan, president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, a former official of the Brewery Workers' Union. Since 1921 Mr. Sullivan has held a $5,000 position as director of the industrial aid bureau of the city. Mr. James F. Costello of the Executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is assistant director of the same bureau, receiving $3,000 per annum in addition to his income from the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union.

Other labor officials who now hold honorary, or $10-a-session positions in the city or state government are such well-known figures as Hugh Frayne, Jerome B. Keating, John Munholland, John K. Hallett and several others. Alderman Kenneally, pal of the late Robert Brindell, the world's most illustrious building trades' grafter, and a power in Tammany circles, is still an official of the Steamfitters' Union.

After considering this list one cannot but be astonished at the eleventh hour developments in the presidential campaign of 1924 when the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City swung from LaFollette to Davis, accompanied by the officials of the Allied Printing Trades Council of the city and the state federation itself in the person of Jim Holland. The Tammany Tiger had only to swish its tail and these gentlemen walked away from their LaFollette pledges and "delivered" in a body to the Tammany candidate.

One must remember also that the "Al Smith Socialists" in the needle trades deserted their candidate, Norman Thomas, and lined up with Al. Just what the considerations were is not known to this writer. Whatever they may have been, one cannot overlook the close political relations of the needle trades leaders and certain democratic politicians who had performed substantial favors for the trade union bureaucrats in their struggles against the left wing and the Communists.

Support Smith's Game.

Of course the labor leaders have been systematically "sold" to Smith for a good many terms. Al's platforms have reeked with civic righteousness and social reform. On the vital issues, however, and in the critical moments, he has not delivered. Take, for example, two of the hardy perennials among the resolutions passed yearly by the New York State Federation of Labor—child labor and the injunction. Al was, of course, pledged to smite them both. But the first he evaded when he saw that the Catholic Church was anti-labor. So he forgot his pledge, knowing that labor, as usual, would forget his forgetting when it came time for another election! Then the injunction evil. Labor had always come out strongly against it. But the state democratic platform in 1924 slid over the issue and a few months later a labor-supported Justice Churchill was handing out injunctions against labor on behalf of the International Tailoring Company. The same thing happened in the garment workers' and paper box makers' strikes of 1926. Labor-supported Tammany judges did their duty for the bosses. These are but typical examples of "labor's reward" in the way of protective legislation for dancing to the tune of the Tammany gangsters. But the labor leaders should worry. They get something more tangible and personal than legislation. So they go on endorsing capitalist party candidates year after year.

Why a Labor Party.

In 1925, with both a Workers' Party and a socialist candidate on the ballot, the non-partisan political committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council, annex of Tammany Hall, endorsed democratic candidates for mayor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, judges, aldermen and so on down the line. Of course, in the primaries the labor leaders sometimes make mistakes. Witness Jim Holland, who came out for Hylan. But the Building Trades Council made him write a letter repudiating his action and telling Tammany his followers would back Walker, Tammany's choice. Witness also Hylan trying to discipline his former labor friends by taking a quarter of a million dollars of the city's money from deposit at the Federation Bank. And Jimmie Walker putting it right back in again the minute he becomes mayor thru the support of the labor bankers.

The workers' rank and file should also take note of the mutual compliments and back slaps exchanged between the "big" labor boys and the politicians around election time. The spectacle is interesting and informing. Says Senator Walker, for example, addressing a Labor Day audience on Governors Island, 1925:

". . .my congratulations to you (he was talking to the masses) for the great leaders you have picked out who come into official bodies with sober mind and strong hearts, with great intelligence and with a manifested understanding of what they were doing. . . ." et cetera, et cetera, ad nauseum.

And finally Calvin Coolidge himself addressing Peter Brady on the celebration of the second anniversary of the Federation Bank in 1925:

"We are now at the dawn of a new day of labor, and we firmly believe as a result of our experience and influence, also the dawn of a new era between the wage earners and their employers, between capital and labor."

Strikebreaker Cal's idea of the dawn, the new era and the millenium will have been fully reached when every labor skate and every worker eats out of the bipartisan pot. The purpose of a Labor Party is to keep this dawn from ever breaking.

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DRAMA

"Synthetic Sin" as a Sign of the Times

Dorothy Burgess

PRESUMABLY the modern play represents the ideals and aspirations of those who see it. If so, modern middle class society is getting quite cynical about the regular middle class morality. To succeed nowadays, you must write your play so that the "good" shall triumph over the bad, otherwise the audience will desert you because of your insult to their pretensions, but you must also argue for the good in the same tone of voice that a subway habitue says "Excuse me," when he straight-arms a man away from the desired seat. The words must be there or the victim feels insulted, but if the words mean anything, all concerned feel foolish.

"Synthetic Sin," by Frederic and Fannie Hatton, at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, is in the prevailing mode. It is the familiar story of a moral person seeking, for some reason, (in this case to become a better actress) experience with sin.

The Hatton family send their Betty Fairfax (part taken by Dorothy Burgess) to sublet a shop lifter's room while she does her stretch, and surround her with such an atmosphere of crime that it is occasionally necessary for a subordinate character to drag in some remark like this: "Of course Betty is still a virgin."

Dorothy Burgess and Louis D'Arclay (who acts a dope peddler) burlesque their parts a little. The entire cast gives you the impression of being able to do better if there was any reason for it. Perhaps they are all poisoned by the general air of super sophistication which the authors contrive to get.

The audience was most appreciative of the single bit of realism in the thing; the climax where a playwright, an apartment house owner, and a jockey battle the dope peddler and kill him with his own gun, then conspire with one of New York's "Finest" to make a case of suicide of it. After they have properly arranged the corpse they gather to admire it, the concensus of opinion being, "Doesn't he make a handsome stiff?"

It may be said that the hero is the playwright, pretty well done by Alan Birmingham.—V. S.

BEATRICE BLINN

Has an important part in the new comedy, "Romancing 'Round," at the Little Theatre.

Screen Notes

"East Side, West Side," an epic of New York based on Felix Riesenberg's novel of the same name, will open at the Roxy Theatre tomorrow. George O'Brien and Virginia Valli are the featured players.

The 55th Street Cinema, will offer two features beginning Saturday, when it will present a revival of "Salome" with Nazimova and a comedy starring Lionel Barrymore.

"Hula" starring Clara Bow will be seen on the screen of Moss' Broadway the week of October 17th. Clive Brook, Arlette Marchal and Arnold Kent are in the supporting cast.

"Underworld" Paramount's picturization of Ben Hecht's crime story will be seen at the Cameo Theatre, beginning tomorrow. Evelyn Brent, Olive Brook, George Bancroft, Larry Semon and Fred Kohler are in the supporting cast.

"Spring Fever" with William Haines will open at the Capitol this Saturday. The stage features are headed by Nora Bayes, Ben Bernie who will wield the baton over his band, "The Capitolians," Lester Allen, Nellie Breen, Bobbe Arnst, Morton Downey and the Chester Hale Girls.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

AMUSEMENTS

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and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

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Paul Crouch Speaker at Huge Anti-War Meeting In New York Tonight

Paul Crouch, soldier-Communist, free after serving two years of a 40-year commuted sentence imposed upon him for revolutionary activity while in the army at Hawaii, will be the speaker at an anti-war meeting to be held tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 15th St.

Crouch, who has just completed a nation-wide tour for the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, speaks here under the auspices of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party, District Two.

THE "RED" NIGHTS BEGIN SATURDAY; MEETS ARRANGED

The first of a series of "Red" Nights will be held Saturday in Williamsburgh by the Workers (Communist) Party in connection with the present political campaign. Similiar "Red" Nights will be held in other working class districts before Election Day, Nov. 8, when militant labor will support the Party's candidates and program.

More than a dozen rallies in Williamsburgh Saturday will be addressed by local candidates and other Party members. At 10.30 p. m. participants in all the rallies will assemble at Grand St. Extention for a mass meeting.

Speakers will talk from trucks when platforms are not available. Meetings will be held at Grand St. and Manhattan Ave.; Varet and Graham Sts.; Ellery and Tompkins Sts., and elsewhere.

Speakers will include William F. Dunne, candidate for assembly in the 6th district (Williamsburgh; Ray Ragozin, David Benjamin, Kate Gitlow, Anthony Bimba, M. Gordon, E. Koppel, Herman Ehrlich, Chester W. Bixby, Samuel Nesson, Joseph Brahdy and John Marshall.

Tries New Channel Swim

PARIS, Oct. 13. — Another English woman began an attempt to swim the English Channel today when Miss Gill entered the water at Cape Gris Nez at 9:11 a. m.

Released After Serving 50 Days for Giving Out Sacco-Vanzetti Leaflets

Harold Wood, 33, was released from Records Island Tuesday, where he served fifty days for distributing leaflets during a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration here August 20.

Wood was given a sixty-day sentence by Justice Ewald at the Jefferson Market Court. In imposing the sentence on Wood, Ewald said: "There is too much of this going on in New York. There is no room for you reds. I am only sorry that I can't give you more time; but I understand that the workhouse is very crowded."

Wood was arrested during the New York demonstrations for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti which were brutally broken up by the police.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

ATTACK PICKETS IN DAIRY CLERKS STRIKE; USE CLUB

Fifty Shops Settle With Union for 1928

Three pickets of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks Union were assaulted by gangsters while picketing the Polinsky Grocery and Dairy, 170 Orchard St., Thursday noon.

Max Bobrow, one of the pickets, was slugged with an iron bar. Two of his teeth were broken off. Two stitches were taken in his cheek at a hospital. The face of Hyman Vacker, another picket, was painfully bruised from several blows.

Injured Men Replaced.

A bone in the wrist of Julius Linder, a third picket, is believed to have been fractured by a blow with a club. Ten other pickets replaced the three injured men and the picketing continued with increased vigor.

According to members of the strike committee of the union the attack was directed by Samuel Haller, discharged business agent of the union, and organizer Brown of the Furniture Drivers' Union. Linder reported that Patrolman No. 494 turned his back when he pointed out one of the fleeing gangsters after the assault.

Try To Prevent Settlements.

The assault was a further effort on the part of union-wrecking agencies to interfere with the union's rapid progress in settling with employers for 1928, according to the strike committee.

Haller is now organizer of a dual union with an actual membership of only five. Brown and Haller are said by the three pickets to have pointed them out to the sluggers.

Expelled From U. H. T.

The union was expelled from the United Hebrew Trades for insisting on choosing its own delegates to that body. The officers controlling the U. H. T. opposed the militant tendencies of the union's three representatives. The clerks withdrew from the American Federation of Labor in 1920 and since have functioned as an independent local covering Greater New York.

50 Employers Settle.

Settlements for the ensuing year with about 50 shops have been negotiated since the settlement committee of the union began sitting regularly last Monday, the union reported yesterday. The present contracts will expire Friday.

Among the more important settlements reported are those with the United Workers Cooperative Stores, four stores of the Triangle Dairy, two stores of the Tremont Dairy and two stores of Siegel's Dairy.

Judge Dies; Prisoners Wait

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Owing to the funeral of the late Justice William J. Kelly, presiding Justice of the Appellate Division being held in Brooklyn, there will be no court sessions in any of the parts of the supreme court at White Plains tomorrow morning.

Prisoners held waiting trial will just have to wait.

MINERS' RELIEF CONFERENCE REPORTS MORE DONATIONS TO ASSIST LOCKED OUT WORKERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Oct. 13.—The Miners Relief Conference representing many local unions of this district of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued the following statement:

This is the third list of Contributions sent in to the Miners' Relief Conference by various organizations and individuals from Aug. 15th to August 31st 1927.

Similar reports will be published until all the contributions are announced. Numerous contribution lists have been sent out, we appeal to all those that have lists to return them, as the money is badly needed to relieve some of the suffering that is felt to a greater extent now than ever as we are going into the seventh month of the lock-out, with very little or no help given to great majority of the locked-out miners and their families. School days have started and children need the clothing and shoes. All help is distributed thru local unions official relief committees. Rush all contributions to—Miners Relief Conference of Western Penn., 807 McGeagh Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

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Previously reported $1,264.49. Lodge 593, C. F. U., Warren, Ohio $5.00; A. C. Craul, Sharpsburg, Pa., $5.00; Liedertafel, Pittsburgh, Pa., $10.00; Lodge 215, C. F. U. Gallup, N. M., $40.00; Lodge 233, S.N.P.J., Kokomo, Ind., $4.25; P. Loncar, Midland, Pa., Con. List No. 905, $17.25; Lodge 34, CFU., Pittsburgh, Pa., $5.75; Geo. Brajak, Pittsburgh, Pa., $.35; Lodge 464, S.N.P.J., Midland, Pa., $25.00; Lodge 354, C.F.U., Cokebury, Pa., $10.00; Radnik Pub. Co. Lodge 236, SNPJ, Anvil, Ioc. $10.00; Lodge 426, S.N.P.J., Clairton, Pa., $5.00; Adolph Nekuza, Con. List. No. 962, $250; Lodge 4, U.B.W.B. Asso. Menessen, Pa., L. 258, $3.60; Lodge 514, C. F. U. Canton, Ohio., $10.00; A. J. of The W. P. Collected at Picnic, $21.75; Lodge No. 3, A. A. of I. S. & T. W., Cumberland, Md., $10.00; Lodge 624, C. F. U., Willard, Ohio, $5.01; Lodge 43, S. N. P. J., Aurora, Minn., $5.00; Lodge 60, C. F. U., Gallup, N. M., $1500; Geo. Grenko, Gallup, N. M., $1.00; Ljubo Kauzlarich, Gallup, N. M., $1.00.

F. Kauzlarich, Gallup, N. M., $1.00; Ivan Kozelicki, Gallup, N. M., $1.00; S. Radoshevic, Gallup, N. M., $.50; Lodge 44, C. F. U., McKeesport, Pa., $34.50; Lodge 327, C. F. U., Donora, Pa., $7.00; Lodge 612, C. F. U., San Jose, Cal., $10.67; Lizza Jaffe, Pittsburgh, Pa., $.65; Joe Venanzio, Monongahella City, Pa., $.30; John Virsack, Monessen, Pa., List No. 714, $3.25; Lodge 44, S. S. S.S., Ambridge, Pa., $20,00; Geo. Vugrinich, New Brighton, Pa., No. 347, $5.75; Lodge 312, S. N. P. J., Collinwood, Ohio, $5.00; Lodge 61, C. F. U., San Francisco, Cal., $10.00; Lodge 345, C. F. U., Luxor, Pa., $10.00; Lodge 197, S. N. P. J., Ironton, Minn., $5.00; Lodge I, S. N. P. J., Chicago, Ill., $10.00; C. Leonard, Pittsburgh, Pa., List No. 139, $2.50; Lodge 97, S. N. P. J., Bessemar, Pa., $5.00.

Lodge 565, S. N. P. J., New Brighton, Pa., $15.50; Lodge 506, C. F. U., Titesville, Pa., $9.80; Frank Sakser State Bank, New York, N. Y., $25.00; Lodge 333, C. F. U., So. Brownsville, Pa., $6.35; Lodge 223, S. N. P. J., Greensburg, Pa., $25.00; Lodge 271, C. F. U., Aberdeen, Wash., $3.23; Lodge 247, S. N. P. J., Central City, Pa., $5.00; Finnish Workers Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., $11.05; Lodge 463, C. F. U., Racine Wis., $5.00; Lodge 145, C. F. U., Hartford, Conn., $13.45; Lodge 9, S. L. of Lithuanians, N. Kensington, $10.00; U. Nacajene, New Kensington, Pa., List 784, $13.50; Lodge 7, C. F. U., Chicago, Ill., $3.00; Lodge 210, C. F. U., Chisholm, Minn., $25.00; Lodge 516 S. N. P. J., Massilon, Ohio, $2.10; Lodge 69, C. F. U., Stambaugh, Mich., $5.00; Lodge 550, C. F. U., New Duluth, Minn., $11.10; Lodge 160, S. S. C. U., Cleveland, Ohio, $5.75; Labor Lyceum Asso., Bethlehem, Pa., $5.00.

Lodge 540, C. F. U., Conway, Pa., $5.00; Lodge 647, C. F. U., Ellwood City, Pa., 908, $4.00; Lodge 135, S. N. P. J., Cleveland, Ohio, $5.00; Lodge 353, C. F. U., Carson Lake, Minn., $5.00; Collected of members of L. 353, C. F. U., $3.25; Lodge 86, S. N. P. J., Chicago, Ill., $5.00; Lodge 108, C. F. U., Torrance, Pa., $6.00; Lodge 416 C. F. U., Elbert, W. Va., $50.00; B. & C. W. I. U., Local 44, Pittsburgh, Pa., $10.00; Thru Radnik Pub. Co., Collection in Cana., $10.00; Lodge 99, C. F. U., Cleveland, Ohio, $25.00; Lodge 40, S. S. C. U., Claridge, Pa., $10.00; Lena Pacsik, Ellwood City, Pa., List 100, $10.80; Lodge 315, S. N. P. J., Canton, Ohio, $10.00; Lodge 168, S. N. P. J., Conemaugh, Pa., $5.00; Lodge 57, C. F. U., Whiting, Ind., $10.00; Lodge 76, C. F. U., Pittsburgh, Pa., S. S., $10.00; Lodge 482, C. F. U., Yuken, Pa., $15.00; Lodge 269, C. F. U., Chicago, Ill., $4.80; Lodge 402, C. F. U., Pueblo, Colo., $19.00; M. M. and P. M., Verona, Pa., Lists 56-214, $22.75; with previous reported total, $2,104.40.

—J. Kemenovich, Secretary-Treasurer.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ANSWERS JUDGE PANKEN ON QUESTION OF LABOR TICKET

(Continued from Page One)

Panken are interested in support from bourgeois circles and bourgeois groups. The socialist party and Mr. Panken have been running the campaign in the manner of capitalist candidates and seeking the support of various capitalist elements.

"This is because the socialist party is a party that has abandoned every vestige of labor character. It has openly supported the strikebreaking activities of Mr. Sigman in the needle trades; it has endorsed the policy of Messrs. Sigman, Woll and McGrady in using thugs against rank and file workers in weakening the power of the needle trades unions. The socialist party is the ally of every reactionary force in the trade union movement that has been destroying unions and weakening the power of labor.

The Workers Party Stand.

What is the stand of the Workers (Communist) Party toward the socialist party in the present election campaign? We are opposed to and are fighting against the socialist party and its reactionary policies, but we propose a United Labor Ticket to mobilize the workers for independent working class political action and to organize the workers for a Labor Party. Upon such a United Labor Ticket the Workers (Communist) Party would stand for candidates who are loyal to the interests of the workers. Such a United Labor Ticket and a Labor Party are the crying need today of the workers that are paralyzed by injunctions, and that are attacked by the courts, police and state power in every strike. The socialist party, while pretending to be for independent working class political action, does everything to divide the workers and subordinates the interests of the working class to those of the capitalist class.

"What is the stand of the Workers (Communist) Party towards Panken's candidacy? This candidate of the socialist party, like the socialist party itself, is petty bourgeois. He is interested in appearing respectable, in getting himself accepted in bourgeois circles as a trustworthy judge. His record for the period in which he has been in office has been one which makes him entirely harmless to the capitalist class. He, like his party, are enemies of the working class because they spread dangerous illusions about capitalist "democracy" and by their daily acts assist in perpetuating the capitalist system.

Panken Deceives Workers.

"Despite the fact that injunctions and courts are paralyzing labor this Mr. Panken does not tell the truth to the workers, that only thru militant action by the labor movement can labor break the injunctions. However, the following situation exists in the second municipal court district:

"There are candidates for municipal judge for the republican, democratic and socialist parties. The Workers (Communist) Party has not placed a candidate of its own into the field because in this special instance it might have resulted in such a distribution of votes as to ensure the election of a most reactionary Tammany Hall judge.

"Fundamentally the policy of the socialist party and Panken are not opposed to the policy of Tammany Hall. Both help to maintain the capitalist system, and to uphold the machinery of the capitalist government. We know this. But there are many workers who do not know this yet. To convince these workers that only representatives of the Communist Party will fight for their interests, not only agitation but experience of these workers is necessary. The workers will learn that Judge Panken serves as an agent of capital, as they will learn that the socialist party is hostile to every struggle of the workers. We will fight against the candidates of the republican and democratic parties, we will fight and oppose the socialist party's reactionary policies. Nevertheless a special situation in the second municipal district is such that we will ask our members and followers not to vote for the republican or democratic candidates and, in the absence of a Communist candidate to vote for Panken."

McLaughlin To Be New Brooklyn Trust Head

George V. McLaughlin, Tammany's former police commissioner, is to become president of the Brooklyn Trust Co. Dec. 1. What arrangement McLaughlin has made with the Mackay telegraph and cable services, with whom he was reported to have accepted $75,000 a year job, is not known but he is said to have "procured the approval of Mr. Mackay" before making the change. It is understood McLaughlin will remain as a director of the executive committee of the Mackay companies.

Tide Hinders Ocean Hop

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 13. — "The Dawn," the Copenhagen-bound airplane, today was threatened by the highest tide in years here—a tide kicked up by a 45-a-mile an-hour wind that swept the coast.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

65,000 FOREIGN BORN WORKERS HIT BRAND BILL

Advise Labor Party to Stop Militarization

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—A unanimous and unstinting denunciation of the attempt thru the Brand Bill to militarize foreign-born workers in American has been adopted by 55 delegates representing 65,000 workers of Chicago, assembled at the conference of the Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers in Ashland Auditorium.

The conference, after reviewing the work of the Council since the last conference, held in March, voted the resolution against the Brand Bill, which declares:

"Whereas provisions of the bill can and will be so construed and interpreted so that workers would be conscripted in time of peace, taken from their homes and place of residence and sent to other places of the country for strike breaking purposes and for military duties . . . therefore

"Be it resolved that the Chicago Council . . . denounces such plans and protest against the enactment of this sort of legislation and calls upon organized labor to use all its influence to defeat such schemes."

There were two resolutions introduced on the labor party question, which shows that the foreign-born workers are conscious of the fact that the fight against the discrimination of foreign-born has to be fought out on a class basis, thru a united political class party of the workers and for the workers. One of the resolutions for a labor party, passed unanimously reads in part:

Be it resolved: That the Chicago Council . . 1) calls upon all unorganized workers to strengthen the American Labor movement (the best defender of the interests of the Foreign Born Workers) by joining their trade unions; and 2) declares itself decidedly in favor of United Political Action of Labor and recommends to every worker the formation of a United Political Party of **American Labor.** Such a political party would be the best champion of and the strongest and staunchest defender of the interests of the millions of American workers, be they native or foreign born, against the attacks of the employing class."

The speakers at the conference were Brothers R. L. Fitch, Machinists' Local 113 and J. Ford, Postal Clerks' Union. The speech of Brother Fitch made a strong impression, especially when quoting the well-known phrase: "If you don't like this country, get out of here" and showing how the then "foreigners" of 1776, when they didn't like this country just changed it and did not leave it. Thats our policy: "If you don't like this country—change it!"

A new executive board was elected, consisting of 7 members: Max Orlowsky, Joseph Sobolenski, Adam Wasowicz, R. L. Fitch, James Ford, Arvid Rostrom, Edith Rudquist. The executive board is to be completed by members elected from the language councils in Chicago. The Czecho-slovak council has recently affiliated bringing 40,000 new members with it.

Southern Factory Labor Underpaid and Starving Dies of Tuberculosis

(By Federated Press.)

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 13.—Tuberculosis, the great white plague, is taking a heavy toll of the workers in the textile mills and tobacco factories of Durham and other North Carolina cities where a large percentage of men and women receive a dollar and a half to two and a half a day, and the milk that tubercular persons require costs 20 cents a quart.

President John A. Peel of the Central Labor Union traces the relation between long hours and low wages and the dread disease. His clear cut and interesting document says in part:

"Who knows better than the working man the scourge of this disease and its heavy toll in the homes of his fellows? We have seen our fellow workers stricken and die before our eyes. In the homes of many workingmen it is practically impossible to cure this disease once it has started, because of long hours of labor and low wages. The worker, advised to take a long rest and recuperate, must stay on his job, becoming weaker and weaker until finally he collapses with death but a few weeks or months away . .

"The Durham Central Labor Union has been consistently fighting tuberculosis for years through its advocacy of a wage which permits a family to eat the proper foods and live in good houses. It has advocated the shorter workday because exhausting toil is one of the prime reasons why persons who contract tuberculosis find it impossible to recover."

WILLIAM GROPPER

Brilliant radical artist leaves soon for year's stay in Soviet Union. Will be honored at farewell at Central Opera House tonight.

Soviet Union to Send Trade Representative to Vienna Very Soon

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—Financial arrangements are being completed here for trade with the Soviet Union.

It is expected that an agreement between the administration of the city of Viena and Austrian banking houses guaranteeing payment of trade contracts made by Viennese firms with the Soviet Union will be signed today.

The Soviet Union which has signified its accepting the terms of the agreement will send a trade representative to Vienna.

Patrolmen Left Out In Cold As Officers Get Big Increases in Wages

(By Federated Press).

Rank and file patrolmen and sergeants—the straw bosses on the force—are left out in the cold in the salary increases that Mayor Walker and the Board of Estimate have promised to pass around. Lieutenants are raised $200, to $3500; captains $500 to $4500; inspectors $500 to $5400.

Rank and file fire fighters are also passed up, their bosses getting somewhat lesser increases than those accorded the higher-ups on the police force.

More satisfactory is the action in behalf of street cleaners, whose minimum will be raised to $1,750. It is now $1,500 to $1,600. The city's engineering men, who have a local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are infomally promised increases, the sums not yet named.

Seven hundred new cops will be added to the force.

Attacks Baumes Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—For the second time in two days the Baumes anti-crime laws were attacked in the court of appeals today.

Assemblyman Frederick L. Hackenburg, counsel for Peter A. Seiler, 22 years old, New York, attacked the provision of the Baumes laws which compels counsel for the defendant in a murder case to outline the defense to the jury before any evidence is taken.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

N. J. BLACKSHIRTS ATTACK WORKERS, CARRY WEAPONS

Four Hoboken Men Are Severely Hurt

(Special to the Daily Worker).

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 13.—Four anti-fascist workers, two of whom were given medical attention in a local hospital, were brutally attacked yesterday by members of the "squadrista," the terrorist section of the Fascist League of North America.

Touring the Italian working class district in groups of 15 or 20, the fascists, dressed in full facist regalia, ret upon every worker whom they suspected of being opposed to Mussolini's regimé in Italy. Armed with whips, knives and canes they attacked or threatened many.

Had Upper Hand.

As today is Columbus Day, the fascists held the upper hand until evening. Most anti-fascist workers were not able to take a holiday thru fear of losing their jobs. But when news of the fascist rally spread thru the workers' neighborhoods a committee left for New York for aid. A mass meeting of the defense of Carilo and Grecco, anti-fascists workers, in the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. was hastily adjourned. The workers present hurried to the tube and ferries for Hoboken.

Beat A Retreat.

Apparently the fascists were informed re-enforcements were coming from New York. When the New York workers reached the headquarters of the Fascist League on Willow St. near Newark Ave., the building was found guarded by motorcycle police. Several hundred Italian workers waited impatiently across the street for the fascists to leave the building, but none appeared.

Later last evening when the Italian workers of this city reached home after their days' work they hurried to Newark and Willow St. to join their fellow workers. The black-shirts remained in hiding with their hall under guard.

N. Y. Plumbers Helpers Ask for Admission to the International Union

Job steward meetings and dances are helping to keep up the interest of the membership of the American Assn. of Plumbers' Helpers that took part in the recent plumbers' strike with the journeymen. The helpers' job stewards at their weekly conclave discuss methods of approaching non-union men and are addressed by well known labor men. The dances are a big amusement feature. The next will be held at Labor Hall, 32 East 2nd street, November 5. The helpers are sending a delegation to the Intl. Plumbers' Executive Board meeting in Chicago, early in November, urging admission to the international on the same basis accorded steamfitters' helpers.

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Benefit of The Daily Worker.
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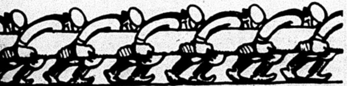

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Conscious Imperialist Reaction in Los Angeles

Not blind but conscious reaction animated the Los Angeles A. F. of L. convention in turning down an anti-imperialist resolution referred to it by the recent convention of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Not only did the convention turn down the resolution but it heard without protest the committee report urging adherence to the Monroe Doctrine and praising it as "necessary for the best interests of the people of both Central and South America."

The question of the withdrawal of troops from Nicaragua was declared by the committee to have no connection with the general question of American foreign policy and was thus shoved into the background.

The line of the official labor leadership as defenders of Wall Street government against its working class foes shows itself in the statement made by the committee criticising, not the imperialist murderers of Nicaraguans and Haitians, but state federation which accept anti-imperialist resolutions and those who introduce them. This, the committee said, "inevitably leads to the conclusion that the authors are more concerned in pointing the finger of criticism at the government than they are in ascertaining the facts regarding the subject they attempt to discuss."

Here is the crux of the whole matter. A. F. of L. officialdom will tolerate at certain times condemnation of various departments of the government and individual acts of government officials—issuance of injunctions, etc. But a general attack on the government as a whole, or an attack on a policy which has the possibilities of showing government as the instrument of the capitalist class, brings into battle the whole general staff of Wall Street's labor agents.

The resolution, with its eulogy of Woodrow Wilson and his administration, coming as it did from New York, can be taken as a maneuver of certain sections of the democrat party to embarrass a republican regime in advance of a presidential year. But the section which states "that we, assembled here today, declare our most determined opposition to imperialist policy and war," and further, "that we demand the withdrawal of the war fleet from China, Nicaragua and other countries occupied by the armed forces of the United States," has a determined class note which doubtless expresses the actual feelings of great numbers of workers who still blindly vote for the democratic party.

This note the watch-dogs of Wall Street at the head of the labor movement were quick to detect. Such a resolution adopted by the convention of the A. F. of L. would have been an event of international significance.

It is that section of the committee report dealing with China, however, that demonstrates best the tender care with which A. F. of L. officialdom guards the interests of American imperialism and takes its foreign policy from the state and war departments. It says in refusing to endorse the demand for the withdrawal of armed forces:

"A mere withdrawal now would simply result in giving certain other nations involved an opportunity, if they are so inclined, to use the so-called American interests in China to further embroil our government.'

The clear inference here is that the interests of the American workers are the same as those of "our government" in China and that the battleships and marines which have helped to suppress the Chinese liberation movement are instruments of democracy.

By their refusal to demand the withdrawal of armed forces from Latin America and China and condemn American imperialism, A. F. of L. leaders have once more proved the truth of Lenin's statement:

"The upper strata of workers or workers' aristocracy, which is wholly petty bourgeois with regard to their manner of living and the size of their earnings as well as in regard to their whole world viewpoint, constitutes . . . the main peace-time social prop for the bourgeoisie. For the truest agents of the bourgeoisie in the labor movement are the labor agents of the capitalist class. . . ."

The united front of A. F. of L. leadership, police, courts and capitalists against the Communists is easily understood in the light of the recent developments. It means simply that the chief defenders of American imperialism in the labor movement are making war on those revolutionary workers who try to organize the American labor movement for struggle against imperialism and the war danger.

Unemployment in the United States

Unemployment is making itself felt in spite of the brass band publicity for prosperity.

The Labor Bureau, Inc., reports that all industries list a smaller number of workers employed than for the same period a year ago and that all states except California report growing unemployment.

Dispatches from Chicago tell of 100,000 unemployed in that great industrial center.

John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, reporting to the Los Angeles convention estimates the total number of jobless at 1,000,000, with 3,500,000 workers on part time.

Reports of slackness in industry come from all centers.

It is clear that the purchasing power of "the highest paid workers in the world" is not keeping pace with the increase in production made possible by centralization, standardization, improved mechanical processes and the speeding-up of workers. The efficiency unionism scheme foisted upon the labor movement by the official labor leadership is taking its toll.

American capitalism is placing the burden of the contradiction inherent in the system of production for sale and exchange than for use, upon the shoulders of the American working class. Unable to buy back the immense quantities of commodities they produce, the American masses are confronted now with a surplus production which stands between them and the factories and workshops.

As the unemployed army grows the competition for the job increases and the bosses lower wages. This in turn aggravates the whole situation. Production per worker also increases since the bosses are able to point out to the employed workers that there is an army of jobless ones waiting to take the place of any one who fails to turn out the amount of production which the bosses demand.

The American labor movement has been living in a fool's paradise. It has believed all the bunk relative to the eternal character of American prosperity and labor officialdom has echoed the propaganda of the employers stressing the beneficial nature of high productivity.

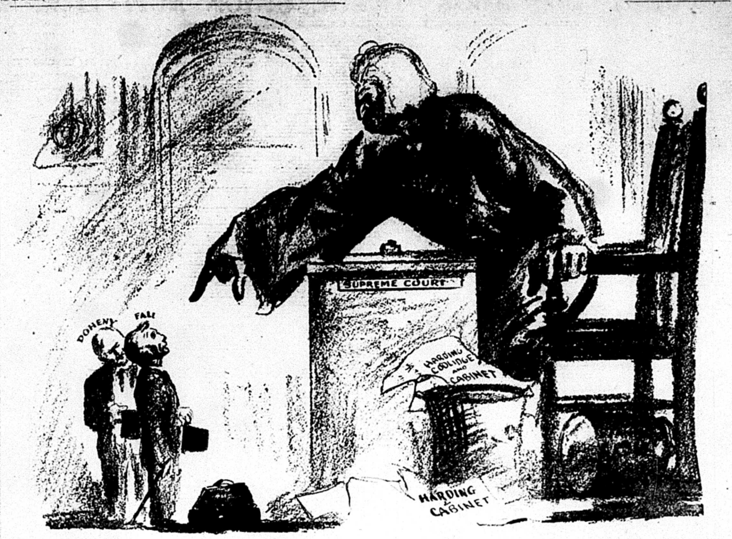
One important thing has been forgotten—or suppressed—by labor officialdom. It is that American workers, unlike the working class of the Soviet Union, have no control over the goods they produce. Whereas the first charge upon an increase of production in the Soviet Union is an increased standard of living for the workers, in the United States increased production merely adds to the number of unemployed and lays the basis for a nation-wide attack upon the living standards of the working class.

Preparations must be made to prevent the use of the unemployed by the bosses. The jobless workers must be organized, their organizations must be made part of the labor movement, the demand for their maintenance at full trade union wages must be raised and fought for, it must be made clear that capitalist government and industry must support the unemployed army they create.

Unemployment is here as a permanent phenomenon. It must not be treated as a passing development but as a real and living problem which, if not met as a class issue, will become a terrible weapon in the hands of the bosses.

STANDARD OIL IS THE BEST, ANYWAY!

By Fred Ellis

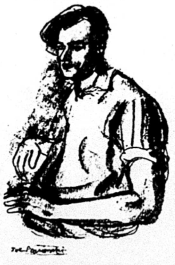


Supreme Court: "You little oil grafters must be made an example—until the 1928 election is over.

The Pennsylvania "Coal and Iron" Terror

(Continued from the last issue)

JOE PATSIENSKI.



Drawn from life by Don Brown.

Steve Kurepa says:

"The mine bosses say I am a radical. It is because I am chairman of the mine committee, and I try to make them live up to the state laws. When two boys were killed in our mine because the bosses weren't living up to the state law, I went and complained to them about the condition, and told them I would have the state law on them if it was not remedied. The boss said: 'Your're a good fellow, all right, Steve, but you are too radical.'

"I guess I'm too radical because I want us to have our rights under the state law. It was some of the bosses in those nice houses up there who sent the state police to arrest me and beat me up. I am held under $3,000 bail for being at the meeting."

• • •

JOE PTASIENSKI, of Harwick, twenty-one-year-old miner on strike, said:

"I was arrested with Steve. They didn't beat me up bad like Steve. They just hit me three or four times. I been working in the mines five years. I was at the meeting. It was the worst thing I ever saw. I saw more than anybody would want to see. I saw women knocked down and bleeding, and crying for help. They were hurt and couldn't get up, and if anybody stopped to help, the police would club them down too. I saw a boy about seven or eight years old ridden down by a horse. His neck was all bloody and they picked him up and threw him in a truck. I don't know where they took him. I am a union miner and a citizen of the United States. I ran and got away from the meeting, but they caught me that night with Steve."

As a result of the incidents related above, twenty-one union miners, most of them with families of from three to six children, are being held under bails ranging from $5,000 down to $500 on charges of "unlawful assembly, rioting and inciting to riot and resisting officers." The trials will come up shortly. The American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense have interested themselves in their defense, and a well known Pittsburgh lawyer is in charge of the case.

Mack Dies After War Play.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Oct. 13.—Hughie Mack, 300 pound stage and motion picture actor, was found by his wife dead in bed here today. Death is believed to have been caused by a heart attack.

"Law and Order"

By HARRY SZARVAS.

Charley was one of a host of truck drivers employed by one of the "progressively managed" industries in a certain second-class city. His life was ordinarily, like that of all slaves working under the "point system," a dreadful monotony.

This year, however, had brought about some exciting changes in the routine of Charley's existence. His boss had given him a two-weeks' vacation with pay, with the sole provision that he spend it at one of the numerous citizens' military training camps that infested the country. More than this, there was the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It was while Charley and his buddies were at camp that the news reached them from back home that a bunch of "wops" who were demonstrating in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, whoever in hell they were, had beaten up a policeman. It appeared that as the demonstrators marched by one of the number of factories which are owned by Charley's boss some hoodlum slaves employed in that establishment provoked the marchers by hurling missiles at them from the windows. The policeman's interference with the attempts of several demonstrators to retaliate by returning "fire" resulted in a melee in which the guardian of "law and order" was temporarily incapacitated.

• • •

The folowing day, after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti had been postponed for twelve days, Charley's boss ordered all of the company's property to be "guarded."

That the guards were only placed there for the effect it would create, as was apparent from the fact that they (the guards), were unarmed and of the lowest paid and consequently of the most unreliable class of employes, did not matter. The "riot" was played up by the local press. Feeling against the "dagoes" began to run high. The air itself seemed to have become electrified. Thus, just at the height of their enjoyment at camp, Charley and his buddies were ordered to demobilize and entrain for home. They were instructed by their officer to be ready to report on a moment's notice.

Came the 22nd of August. Charley reported to work in a somewhat more excited mood than was usual with him. He requested his foreman to give him a regular schedule truck as he expected to be called out sometime during the day. The anticipated call came about 11 a. m. Walking through the factory gate he was nabbed by his major. Complying with the orders of his superior he went home, put on his uniform and reported for duty at the state armory. When he reached the armory he found several companies of their regiment already there, fully armed and "rarin to go." In a short speech their officer had informed them of the object of their mobilization. It was to give "them damned dagoes, who think they can run our country," a lesson in Americanism.

When towards mid-afternoon nothing of a serious nature had transpired the disappointment of the boys was keen. Upon a suggestion from Charley the officer in charge and several of the boys changed into their "civies," armed themselves and went to town to see if they couldn't discover excitement of some kind. Search the city as they might they could not find sufficient pretext upon which to "start something." Disgusted by their failure they sauntered back to the armory. At the armory all through the day there was the regimental band whipping them into a frenzy. There were plenty of smokes and "refreshments." All they could eat and the more prosperous of them indulged in a little gambling. According to Charley, ther had "one helluva good time" until about 1 a. m. of the 23rd of August. At this hour someone suggested, "Aw, let's go home. Them sons of bitches are yeller, they ain't got the guts to start nothing."

For a few days after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, Charley was the object of considerable hero-worship on the part of his fellow slaves. Gradually, as the slaves forget the case of the two victims of capitalist justice, Charley sinks into oblivion, disgusted with himself for having nothing more exciting to do than to run the damned truck within the confines of the high barbed wire fence.

Letters From Our Readers

Correcting an Article.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Comrade Bill Dunne did not include the Centralia Conspiracy of 1919 in his review of "Frame-ups in the American Class Struggle" that appeared in last Saturday's Magazine Section.

Surely the raiding of the I. W. W. Hall and the farcical trial at which the wobblies were charged with having caused the death of some of their murderous attackers, was a most flagrant class frame up.

A year after the war, in 1919, Big Business and the Government decided upon drastic measures to stamp out the smouldering revolutionary fires in the American Labor Movement that became ignited during the upheaval in Europe.

The I. W. W. which had borne the brunt of the persecution during the war and which immediately after the war still offered the most effective resistance to the bosses of one of the biggest industries of the country, were singled out for annihilation first. The murder of Wesley Everest and the attempted murder of over a dozen of their leading members started the ball rolling for the bosses and the government.

Nation-wide Red raids followed.

Radical organizations were terrorized and Labor Unions were stepped on hard. The Open Shop Movement followed in full swing. Big strikes were crushed and revengefully and viciously the master class revealed itself as the most powerful ruling class in the world.

The frame up and murder of Sacco and Vanzetti marked the period of the last stage of capitalist development in America. The period of the strongest exploiting class and the weakest exploited class.

The capitalist class has sated itself and its system will die. The Labor Movement will nourish itself with the blood of its martyrs and will grow.—C. K. Miller, New York.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE gods were not kind to William Green, president of the A. F. of L. last Tuesday when they permitted a United States judge to hand down a decision hogtying the United Mine Workers of America in the Pittsburgh district, at the approximate moment Mr. Green was lengthily dissertating on the futility of a Labor Party in this country. Mr. Green pointed with pride to the social legislation which has been passed in the legislative chambers of this nation thru the instrumentality of "friends of labor." We are anxiously waiting for the "friends of labor" in congress to relieve the United Mine Workers of the injunction that shackles their movement in Pittsburgh.

• • •

SHORTLY after Mr. Green got thru ridiculing Max Hayes, the speaker in behalf of a Labor Party, he issued a statement criticising the action of the federal judge who issued the notorious injunction against the miners, wondering how such a thing could happen in "free America." This judge was either a democrat or a republican. He certainly was not "taking his orders from Moscow." Surely the workers could not be treated worse if they did not have a "friend" in the world than they are by the alleged friends who are elected with the aid of William Green and his fellow fakers.

• • •

HAD Arthur Brisbane taken Otto Kahn's advice during the war and purchased a couple of thousand shares of General Motors stock, the noted columnist would now be worth about ten million dollars more than he is. The stock was then selling for $50 a share. For every one share of G. M. stock originally purchased the holder is now hanging on to 37½ shares. That's how the big money is made, not by swinging a pick or tapping a typewriter.

• • •

THAT Chicago jury that found Russell Scott guilty of murder some years ago no doubt heard of the defendant's unforgivable sin against the palates of the Windy City's inhabitants. Scott engaged in the distribution of grape juice that was supposed to add to the gayety of the consumer after it sat for a while in a secluded place. The juice did not choose to ferment and Scott was arrested as a common swindler. Only poor whites and Negroes are convicted of murder in Chicago, but a wine confidence man—well, we warn Chicago grape juice drummers, to remember what happened to one of them.

• • •

A FEW more injunctions like the one issued against the Pittsburgh miners and William Green's trade union movement will be sewed up in the judicial sack as tight as a dollar in a miser's purse.

• • •

JUSTICE Jacob Panken, the socialist candidate for municipal judge, has rejected the Communist endorsement of his candidacy. Another Communist plot to keep a good man out of office! It must not be assumed that the socialists spurned the Communist endorsement for sectarian reasons. They are everything but that. Endorsements from republican and democratic politicians are always accepted.

• • •

DESPITE prayers and heavy drinking on the part of the royalist portion of the populace the child born to the crown prince Leopold of Belgium turned out to be a girl instead of a boy. But by the time the child arrived, the royalists were so drunk that they were able to stand the shock. "Always a thrilling moment to any kingdom, the coming of the royal baby to Brussels was a particularly happy occasion because of the romantic figures involved."—(The New York Times.) Now, if this nation happened to be a monarchy with King Benjamin of the House of David as royal head, what a great number of thrills the happy people would be on the receiving end of?

• • •

QUEEN Mary of England showed good political judgment when she stepped out of the reviewing line to shake hands with a blind member of the American legion. Those who have had the privilege of gazing on the untouched face of the queen say that the blind soldier did not lose his vision in vain.

• • •

IT may be news to many of our readers that Heywood Broun who lost a job and gained a lot of enviable notoriety out of his espousal of the Sacco-Vanzetti cause, received $450 a week from the New York World for turning out a daily column. Whatever one may think of his column, it must be admitted that there are few capitalist journalists who would swap the right of free expression for a $450 a week job. And Broun was due for a small raise —$50 a week—on the first of next year if he had listened to his master's voice with the proper degree of humility. Broun is now jabbing at prohibition and other evils in the columns of the Nation without interference from Mr. Villard. Anyhow the Baltimore Sun is said to be willing to take Mr. Broun on at $450 per week, should Mr. Pulitzer, who is returning from a wild animal hunt in Africa be willing to forget Mr. Broun's contract with the World. This is gossip which may be interesting to the type of human who likes to know what goes on behind the scenes in editorial rooms and in theatres.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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SIXTY MINERS ENTOMBED IN PENNSYLVANIA MINE

GENERAL OBREGON VOWS HE WILL ENFORCE ALL ANTI-CLERICAL LAWS

Military-Landlord-Clerical Revolt Secured No Mass Following

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, Oct. 13.—"There is no chance of piloting Mexico into the League of Nations. A weak nation in the League of Nations is placed in the position of a rat that would play with the cats," said General Alvaro Obregon in a declaration made here yesterday.

The "revolt" against the present Mexican government, inspired by Wall Street and carried out by their agents has been crushed with the aid of the armed peasants and workers of Mexico. General Aivaro Obregon, candidate for the presidency of Mexico, arriving at Nogales from Mexico City today said, "The revolt cannot be termed revolution, because revolutions are made by the people and not by a few disloyal soldiers who took part in this simple riot. Only one group of military men, who dreamed to hold power by means of violence without accepting a democratic fight, revolted with a very small number of followers and filed. In no state of the republic," he said, "have these leaders any following."

The defeat of the agents of American imperialism in Mexico which occurred almost simultaneously with the confirming of Dwight L. Morrow as ambassador to Mexico makes the declaration of Alvaro Obregon issued at Nogales of the highest significance as to the future policies of the Mexican government in its relation with the American imperialist state.

No Compromise With Reaction.

"There is not any possibility," he said, "of arriving at any understanding with those who were of the old regimes and who are again seeking power because their tendencies are against new governmental programs and aspirations of the great Mexican family toward fulfilling the right to be treated with the spirit of equity and fraternity. This is why the people know how to set aside these politicians who lack in material and moral support and who depart from their country and in foreign lands conspire against the government. There can be no meeting of the minds of the so-called factions."

General Obregon gives guarantees that the policy of the present Calles government will be carried out in the separation of church and state thus preventing the catholic church from being used as the pawn and tool of American imperialist designs on Mexico. On this issue Obregon declared: "I propose to demand from catholics and other religious denominations entire respect for our laws for the purpose that those religions will not enforce any influence in any way nor intervene in governmental affairs, as the catholic priests have done. This

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'Red' Tourist Group Leaves Today for the Soviet Union

The second group of Americau tourists are sailing today on the Cunard liner "Carmania" for Soviet Russia, to witness the jubilee celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian revolution. The tour, being conducted by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Ave., will travel to London, where a three-day stay is being arranged for sight-seeing, then embark at Hull for Helsingfors, where a similar but shorter program will be followed.

An overnight train will carry the American tourists into Leningrad, where the major activities of the party will commence. The preliminary stay in the city at the mouth of the Nova will be a few days only, owing to the fact that the party is due in Moscow November 1st, to be present at the gigantic inaugural of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations in that city. The initial stay of the tourists in Leningrad will be utilized to the full by visits to the various palaces of the former nobility, visits to theatres, workers' clubs, children's villages and industrial centers in the environs.

Vast Demonstrations.

With their arrival in Moscow, the tourists will find themselves in the

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A vote for the Workers Party is a vote against war. If you do not register you cannot vote. Register today.

COOLIDGE LINKS BUSINESS WITH GOD IN SPEECH

Lauds Andrew Melon in Pittsburgh Address

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13.—Speaking today in the industrial heart of the nation, President Coolidge declared that America is justifying its quest for material gain by using its vast wealth to advance the cultural and spiritual life of the American people.

"We have gone far enough," said Mr. Coolidge, to see that the great mass of the wealth of our country has not been used merely for selfish indulgence and ostentatious luxury. It has been used to raise the life of the people into a higher realm."

Coolidge's address marked the annual observance of founder's day at Carnegie Institute and attempted to draw an object lession from his surroundings (which included the steel mills of Pittsburgh) to refute the charge that the United States is a land of "dollar-chasing materialists."

The Lower Half.

Within plain view of Carnegie Music Hall, where he spoke, the great mills and factories of the Pittsburgh industrial where thousands of underpaid workers toil were belching forth black smoke as they forged their products of iron and steel for the markets of the world.

Gathered about him on the stage

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WINDOW WASHERS ASKING POLICE TO END GANGSTERISM

Letter Charges Police Aid Employers

Officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, yesterday applied to Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren for protection from gangsters which they charge are being used by the employers' association to intimidate members of the striking union.

In a letter to the commissioner, Peter Darck, secretary of Local 8, said in part: "We wish to call your attention to the fact that the Manhattan Window Cleaners Employers Association is using the police for what it is pleased to call "protection." In reality this police protection means that the cloak of authority is thrown over the illegal and criminal operation of hired thugs which the employers and the officials of the company union, the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union of America, Inc., are using in an attempt to terrify our members."

The present strike has been endorsed by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council which represents more than 700,000 organized workers in this city, the letter said.

Asked For Investigation.

"We know that you should not sanction the use of the police force against striking workers and we ask that you look into the charge that we make," Darck continued.

Nicholas Slobodianuk and Peter Labowitz, two strikers arrested Wednesday morning in union headquarters, will be tried in the 151st St. magistrate's court next Wednesday. They are charged with felonious

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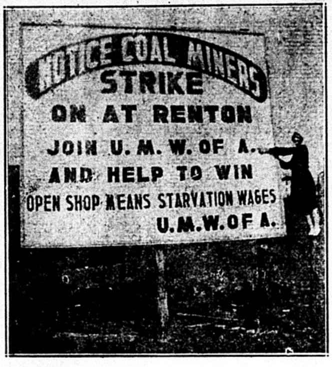
Sign at the Approach to a Mining Town Which State Troopers Recently Raided



The superintendent of Renton mines of the Union Colliery Co., personally directed the Pennsylvania state trooper attacks on women and children of strikers in their own homes a short time ago. Such attacks are frequent in mining towns. Photo shows a sign which the miners had erected at the outskirts of the town. The girl is the secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Renton local, United Mine Workers of America.

IMPARTIAL GROUP IN MOVE TOWARDS FUR UNION UNITY

Want New Elections for N. Y. Joint Board

Plans to end the present strife within the Furriers' Union was discussed last night at a meeting at Astoria Hall, East Fifth St., called by the recently organized Impartial Committee of the Furriers' Union.

The immediate formation of a "citizens' committee" to include Samuel Untermyer, Louis Marshall and Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, and which will aim to persuade both the officials of the New York Joint Board, of which Ben Gold is manager, and the scab union headed by Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. representative, to resign and new elections held, are among the fundamental plans of the committee.

To Arrange Meeting.

They also propose that a meeting be arranged in Madison Square Garden or Cooper Union at which both the right and left wing should be invited. At the meeting they would both be asked to resign, the "Citizens' Committee" to conduct new elections with the cooperation of the Impartial Committee of the Furriers' Union.

Last night's meeting in Astoria Hall was presided over by Max Zuckerman, chairman of the Impartial Committee.

Tells of Suffering.

Sam Baeher, another member of the committee, told of the thousands of fur workers starving and suffering as a result of the destruction of the union machinery. "We want one union in the fur industry," Baeher said. General discussion from the floor followed.

The impartial committee was originally formed last Friday at a meeting held in the Astoria Hall. In addition to Zuckerman and Baeher, the other members of the committee are N. Kastenbaum, Max Ackerman, Morris Lobel, A. Claufield, Max Cooperman, J. Brownstein, J. Rabonowitz and L. Strober.

Banker's Kids Ride; Worker's Child Killed

One of the automobiles of Richard F. Hoyt, 32 E. 67th St., banker and sportsman, struck and killed 5-year-old Eugene Balun, child of a worker, according to a police report yesterday. The boy was struck while playing in the street in front of his home at 404 E. 71st St. Hoyt's chauffeur at the time was on his way to the Hoyt home to take the Hoyt children for a ride.

Municipal Engineers to Make Protest at Broken Pay Promise

Resentful at the action of the city board of estimate in setting aside only $600,000 of the 1928 appropriation for increases in the salaries of municipal engineers, a mass protest meeting has been called by their organization for next Thursday evening.

Dudley Babcock, president of the Union of Technical Men, in a statement just issued, said the sum tentatively agreed upon by the Tammany officials would provide barely seven per cent of the 35 per cent increase recommend by Tammany Hall's civil service commission.

A. F. OF L. UPHOLDS INVASION IN CHINA AND NICARAGUA

Reverses Pan-American Conference Action

BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13. — The American Federation of Labor convention today voted thru a mild resolution favoring independence for the Philippines. It also passed the resolution asking a pardon for Tom Mooney.

The convention passed a resolution which President Green supported by a speech attempting to link toether Communism and fascism.

The practice of some unions in supporting militant strikes or contributing to defense of progressives who have led strikes not approved by the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. was attacked in a resolution which called upon all unions to consult President Green before donating any money from their treasuries.

The convention voted for cooperation with the farmers, and ended the Boulder Dam fight between Arizona and California delegates by referring it to the executive council without decision.

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LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13. — The unanimous repudiation of the New York State Federation of Labor resolution citing the imperialist tactics of the government, calling attention to the danger of war and demanding withdrawal of gunboats and troops from Nicaragua, China and other countries, by the A. F. of L. convention here is believed to mark a closer

(Continued on Page Two)

A vote for the Workers Party is a vote against injunctions. Register today. If you do not register you cannot vote.

Soviet Union Recalls Rakovsky; Dovgalovsky Is Appointed to the Post

MOSCOW, Oct. 13. — Foreign Minister Tchitcherin today issued orders recalling Rakovsky, Soviet ambassador to France. A report is that Dovgalovski, Soviet ambassador to Tokio, was being considered as a possible successor to M. Rakovsky.

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PARIS, Oct. 13. — The French foreign office received notice from the Soviet government today that Christian Rakovsky, Soviet ambassador to France, whose recall the French government demanded, would be replaced by M. Dougalowsky, present Soviet envoy to Japan.

CROUCH IS ANTI-WAR SPEAKER AT MEETING TONIGHT

Soldier-Communist Was Jailed for Activity

Paul Crouch, soldier-Communist and member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will be the principal speaker tonight at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at the first of a series of anti-war meetings organized by the Young Workers League, District Two, and the Workers (Communist) Party.

Besides Crouch, other speakers at the anti-jingo demonstration will be Philip Frankfield and Sam Don, of the Young Workers League, and William W. Weinstone, representing the Workers (Communist) Party. Al. Shaap will be chairman.

Just returned from a nation-wide tour for the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Crouch, who is now free after serving two years of a 40-year commuted sentence for revolutionary activity while a stationed in

(Continued on Page Three)

PAUL CROUCH.

Norris Dodges Out Of Fight Against Morgan Ambassador

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The insurgent group around Senator Norris, (R) of Nebraska, probably will forget their campaign arguments against Wall Street and vote for the confirmation of Dwight W. Morrow, member of the firm of Pierpont Morgan & Company, as ambassador to Mexico.

Norris comes from a constituency which is opposed to bankers' control, but his history in the past shows many cases where he has "seen the light" when a real crisis is on.

Norris said he felt President Coolidge might have selected an ambassador without Wall Street connections, but that Morrow's great banking interests would not bar him from serving in Mexico.

"I don't think there will be any serious fight against confirmation of Mr. Morrow," said Norris, "My mind is open and I haven't any reason sufficient to fight his confirmation."

ONE HUNDRED OTHERS IN JESSUP, PA. MINE MAKE THEIR WAY TO SAFETY

Rescue of Trapped Miners Not Possible for a Day or Two; Protest Poor Equipment

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 13.—Rescue crews of miners late tonight were reported working desperately to reach 60 of their fellow miners who were trapped by a cave-in at Jessup near here this aftrnoon.

Whether any or all of the trapped men were killed by the cave-in is not now known. Fear is held for all of them. There appears to be no way out for them until a cable is repaired. These repairs may require two days.

Cause Is Broken Cable.

The cave-in took place in the Pecks shaft on the Glendale Coal Co. property. A broken cable is given as the cause. Miners have long protested against the use of defective equipment in the mines in this field.

100 Others Escape.

About 100 other miners in an upper vein narrowly escaped being entombed also. They were fortunately able to make their way out of the workings, thru other openings than the one closed by the cable break.

Pope Offers to Leave Vatican for Chance to Spread More Propaganda

ROME, Oct. 13. — If the Papacy is granted autonomous territory, the Pope will leave the Vatican, according to an article in today's issue of the Observatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican.

This offer, if granted, will afford the Papacy a base for Catholic propaganda, it is believed, and will open the possibility of world tours by the Pope.

PARTY'S PROGRAM WILL BE CARRIED BEFORE WORKERS

Dunne, Gitlow to Speak Both Candidates

The first indoor election campaign rally of the Workers (Communist) Party next Wednesday night at Bryant Hall will be addressed by Ben Gitlow, the district executive committee of the party announced last night.

Gitlow is the party's candidate for judge of the general sessions court.

"Red" nights and indoor meetings will be held in all working class sections of the city as the campaign progresses. They will include the Bronx, East Side, Harlem, Brownsville and lower Bronx. One indoor meeting each has been arranged for the Bronx and Harlem. Both will be held Sunday, Oct. 30.

Place of Meetings.

The Harlem rally will take place at the Finnish Labor Temple, 15 West 125th St. The Bronx meeting will be held at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Boulevard. Prominent members of the Workers Party will address both meetings.

Complete Plans.

Plans for the first of a series of Red Nights to be held tomorrow evening in Williamsburg are completed. More than a dozen rallies will take place on the most important corners. They will end simultaneously at 10:30 p. m. when the assembled workers will adjourn to Grand St. Extension for a mass meeting.

The speakers will include William F. Dunne, candidate for assembly in the 6th district (Williamsburg), Ray Ragozin, David Benjamin, Kate Gitlow, Anthony Bimba, M. Gordon, E. Koppel, Herman Ehrlich, Chester W. Bixby, Samuel Nessin, Joseph Brahdy and John Marshall. Meetings will be held at Grand St. and Manhattan Ave.; Varet and Graham Sts.; and Ellery and Tompkins Sts.

Five open air meetings will be held by the party tonight at Seventh St. and Ave. A.; 25th St. and 8th Ave.; Fifth Ave. and 110th St.; Madison Ave. and 116th St., and Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves.

Register today. If you do not register you cannot vote.

DISPOSSESSION CASE OF MINERS IN HIGH COURT

Victim's Relative Stops Attempted Eviction

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—Over 100 appeals against the eviction proceedings brot by the Consumers Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Wheeling Steel Co. against its locked-out miners in Harmarsville, near Russelton, Pa., have been advanced for hearing October 26 before the state Superior Court, in Philadelphia.

The injunction granted the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., as from date of Sept. 30, by Federal Judge Schoonmaker prohibits the raising of funds by miners or the hiring of attorneys, giving of bond or paying of court fees in an attempt to defend themselves legally against dispossession proceedings. However, the injunction recognizes that defense of the cases already before the courts can not be stopped by such a decree.

Using the Injunction.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. today began operation with non-union labor under the "protection" of this bitter anti-union ukase.

The traditions of the great steel strike of 1919 have been brot into the miners' union strike, and the struggle to save the miners from being thrown out of their homes.

The Republic Iron and Steel Co. has failed for the time being in its attempt to drive locked-out miners from their homes at Russellton by selling off their furniture. The company wanted the room for scabs which they hope to import. When the miners' poor furniture was placed on sale at constable's auction Fred Broad, a resident of New Kensington, a nearby mining town, advanced the money to buy it all for fourteen thousand dollars, and return it to the miners. Broad has done this before, for the miners of Harmarsville when the Consumers Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Wheeling Steel Company, tried the same tactics.

Relative Murdered.

Broad is a son-in-law of Fanny Sellins, the heroic union organizer who was murdered by Allegheny Steel Co. deputies during the great steel strike of 1919. Broad is making a practice of refusing interest on these purchases of miners' furniture, and of waiting for repayment.

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CHICAGO, Oct. 13, (FP). — Reports to coal companies from Western Kentucky state that the wage bonus of 20 per cent that has been paid to non-union miners there since prior to the settlement of the strike and lock out in the union fields will soon be removed.

Dry Machine Convenes.

WESTERVILLE, O., Oct. 13.—The selection of a successor of Wayne B. Wheeler as legislative superintendent and general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League will be the major feature of the program of the league's annual convention at Washington, Dec. 5-7.

Plans for the support of the league to dry candidates for president and for congressional posts also will be formulated at this session, the announcement said.

CROUCH SPEAKER AT ANTI-WAR MEETING TONIGHT

AT IRVING PLAZA, FIFTEENTH STREET AND IRVING PLACE

LADY POLITICIAN UNDER CHARGES OF PLAIN GRAFT

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13. — The Tammany fixers around Al. Smith are busy trying to entangle the republicans in a graft scandal as a counterblast to the barrage hurled against them by the Roosevelt "red light" speech at the Syracuse republican state convention.

For years it has been notorious that Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, an elegant lady and a leader of the feminine forces in the republican party, squandered hundreds of thousands of dollars during her extravagant term as secretary of state. It is alleged by the Tammanyites that she burned census records that would prove that she wasted the sum of $1,200,000.

Political Mud-Slinging.

This scandal would have been covered up by Tammany, had it not been for the fact that the present campaign in New York State is being conduced with the object of defeating the presidential aspirations of Al. Smith. In the keynote speech young Roosevelt assailed the corruption and incompetence of the Smith administration, without considering the effect a mud-slinging contest would have upon former republican office-holders.

"Investigation" Now On.

Governor Smith, under the authority of the Moreland act, has appointed a young Tammanyite named Randall J. LeBoeuf, of Albany, to investigate the charges made against Mrs. Knapp and the rest of the republican gang. It will be easy to furnish Tammany with a defensive weapon because Mrs. Knapp believes in the political spoils system, but confines it to her own relatives. Her mother, brother and sister-in-law are alleged to have been paid some $25,000 simply as ornaments in the census bureau.

May Compromise on Graft.

There is a possibility that little will come of the cases, if the republican campaign managers can be induced to lay off the graft and vice charges against Tammany. If no such deal can be made the sovereign voters will have a chance to see the leaders of the two old parties as they really are during the course of the mutual exposes.

Most observers here state that one can believe both of the camps.

BOOKS
on the
Music, Poetry, Literature, Cinema
Theatre and
Education
in
SOVIET
RUSSIA

HERE is a list of books on the great development of real culture in the world's first workers' government. All are beautifully bound—all should be in every worker's library

Modern Russian Composers
By Leonid Sabaneyeff

Written in a brilliant style by one of new Russia's gifted composers, here is a book to please every lover of music. Over forty composers and their work is discussed in a delightful manner. —$2.75

RUSSIAN POETRY
An anthology of both old and new Russian poetry—with an introduction and a biographical sketch of Russia's new poets—chosen and translated by BABETTE DEUTSCH and A. YARMOLINSKY. —$2.25

FLYING OSSIP
Short stories by the best of the new writers of Soviet Russia. —$2.50

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION
by LEON TROTSKY
In which there is a frank criticism of all the new Russian writers—and a brilliant discussion of the development of a proletarian literature. —$2.50

THE NEW THEATRE AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA
by J. HUNTLEY CARTER
A thorough study of the Russian stage and motion pictures—with 68 photographs and 17 wood-cuts. —$6.00

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA
by SCOTT NEARING
Paper $.50—Cloth $1.50

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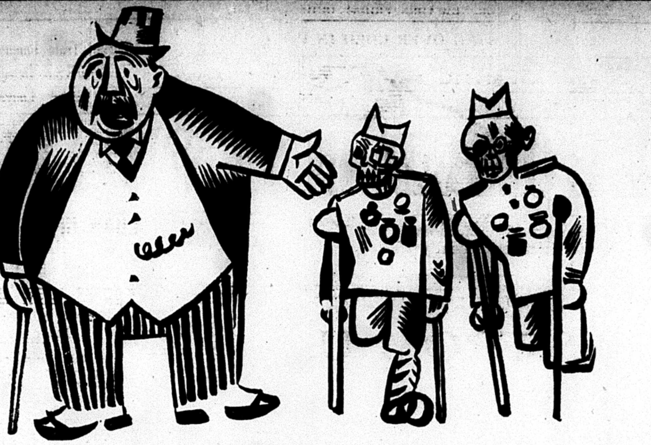

FORMER STAFF OFFICER: "At great expense, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have brot these two remnants of buck privates to Europe to prove to you that not all of the American Legionnaires were always miles behind the firing line."

MINERS MUST HAVE HELP AS BITTER STRIKE ENTERS SIXTH MONTH AND FAMILIES STARVE

By ZERO, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Vesta Coal Company started its mines on open shop some time ago, tho up until now they have not had much success. Their general manager and vice-president, Joe Edwards, promised to everyone with whom he spoke, that he would have 100% production as soon as the mines started or very shortly after. That he lied to himself and to his company is evident, after more than a month of try. The old men will not go back as Joe Edwards predicted. So far he has at mine No. 6, where operation first started, 16 of the old men out of 600. At mine No. 5, which was started next, he has 20 of the old men out of over 1,000. At Vesta mine No. 4, he has 3 of the old men out of 1,450, tho the mine has been in operation two weeks. No relief was paid to the men in No. 4.

Company Terrorism.

To what limits this union-hating company will go, no one knows, but here are some examples. A miner worked for the company for over 3 years. After the strike was declared, he went on a farm. One day he wanted to come into the Daisytown Camp, to visit a relative who was sick, and he was not allowed to do so. Another man who had his furniture in a company-house, but was away for a few months, came back and was going to be turned out at 1 o'clock in the morning. Only after begging the Coal Company cop was he permitted to sleep in his own bed, and he had to promise to go and see Joe Edwards for a pass, or else, the cop said, he would be arrested every time he came into the camp.

This miner's mother-in-law is sick and he brought his wife home to take care of her mother. He was told by the Sergeant of the Vesta Coal Company that he would be allowed to go only to the house where he had his furniture and where his mother-in-law was sick. If caught in any other house he would be arrested for trespassing.

Scab Production Low.

The Vesta Coal Company is not making any headway in its union-smashing campaign. The men they are getting from the employment agencies are not experienced miners and cannot produce coal. The Company has three mines running and is not producing as much as it used to with one mine. There are rumors that to eliminate some of the overhead expenses in running the three mines, attention will be concentrated upon one mine. This may be the No. 4 mine as is expected for many reasons. The major reason is that they have built 300 new houses at the Richeyville camp of mine No. 4, and they have a shaft there for letting the men down into the mine. The camp at Richeyville was small, about 40 houses, so there are not so many union men to the scabs. Also the houses are on one side of a road and the shaft is on the other. To eliminate effective picketing, the Company has built a 6-foot board fence all around the camp, and are building a bridge over the road so that the miners can cross from the houses to the shaft on the bridge, and the union pickets will not be able to see how many men go in or who they are. They will not be able even to speak with the scabs.

The men at mine No. 4 are determined to stick it out until they win. And they will stick it out if relief is given to them. But for the last 6 months no relief has been paid. The local treasury was small, and District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers cannot take care of all the men with the money they get from the International Union.

Miners' Families Starve.

The Miners' Relief Conference will help some of the most needy cases, but the miners have reached the point where everyone is in need after 6 months of strike. The Miners' Relief Conference would give much more substantial help if the work of the Conference was not blocked by the District and International Union. At the time that the Miners' Relief Conference asked a donation from the Croation Fraternal Union, the Croatian Fraternal Union made inquiries and P. Murry, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, answered that his organization did not have anything to do with the Miners' Relief Conference which was not a bona fide organization, and this despite the fact that the Miners' Relief Conference was organized by bona fide local unions, and no action has ever been taken against anyone on the executive committee of the Relief Conference, or of any local union which has received help from them.

The miners are waiting for the A. F. of L. to act, but they fear that its action will not be of such a nature as to give real help. The various international unions will come into this district and make a few speeches, saying "how great a fight you are putting up" and that "they are with us," that "morally we will win" since the "public is with us." But all this will not feed our starving families nor keep scabs from coming in and taking our jobs. The houses at Richeyville are built by union men, union plasterers are working on them now. If the A. F. of L. stopped these men from building these houses it would really help us to win more than their speeches, and good wishes.

Should Form Conferences.

Talk of any kind will not win this strike, least of all the talk of the various international presidents, vice-presidents, etc., etc., who are so discredited in their own organizations that the only way they can keep their offices is by vote-stealing, bribing and such tactics. What is needed is bread. Instead of talking they should call upon all the A. F. of L. unions to assess their treasuries, to put thru special assessments, and to call upon all central labor bodies to organize Miners' Relief Conferences in every town. To these Conferences they should then invite all the fraternal and political organizations existing in these communities. Then we should see how many democrat or republican organizations would respond. That they are afraid to do this, is evident from all their actions up till now. They don't dare to expose the political corruption of the old parties since that would turn thousands of workers from them and lead to the formation a working class Labor Party.

It lies with the progressive elements in the American labor movement to save the Miners' Union. If they don't act, and force the official families to act, the miners, left to themselves, poorly prepared for this long fight, will be starved into submission. Everyone who knows anything, knows what that would mean for the American Labor movement.

Up to the present very little help has come for the miners. Only in the Croatian Fraternal Union some protests were raised against the executive committee for not paying the $1,500 voted to the Miners' Relief Conference. "More help to the miners!" should be the motto of every worker in the United States. If the miners' union is smashed it will be a signal for the bosses all over the country to begin a union-busting, wage-cutting campaign. Workers everywhere must help since the International Union does not. It is up to your organizations and you.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

AMERICAN WORKERS CELEBRATE THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

To celebrate the completion of ten years of successful proletarian rule in Russia, the American workers are planning a series of mass-meetings which will occupy an entire week, from November 2 to November 9. From the Minnesota District, news comes that over one hundred meetings will be held in Minnesota and Northern Michigan. A mass demonstration will take place in New York, and other meetings have been arranged for Kansas City, Los Angeles, Omaha, and other cities throughout the West.

The Chicago celebration will be held on Sunday, November 6, at 2 p. m. Jay Lovestone and Max Bedacht will be the speakers. The Chicago workers have arranged a series of living tableaux which will be presented at the demonstration. These pictures will symbolize the progress of the Russian Revolution, by showing some outstanding event in each year since 1917. The tableaux are as follows:

1917: November 7. The Russian workers overthrow the exploiters and take power into their own hands.

1918: The treaty of Brest-Litovsk brings peace to Russia and leaves her free to begin the building up of her industries.

1919: The Red Army is organized to protect the workers' state from capitalist enemies.

The Communist International is organized, and begins its task of guiding the revolutionary workers of the world.

1920: The capitalist countries, afraid of the workers' state, blockade Russia from the rest of the world.

1921: The Red Army and the workers generally defeat the capitalist blockade.

1922: Russia is stricken by famine.

1923: Russia begins the building up of her industries.

1924: The capitalist nations, seeing the success of the first worker' state, begin a series of lies and slander about Soviet Russia.

1925: The success of the Soviet rule forces the recognition of Russia by nearly all the countries of the world.

1926: The workers of China, inspired and led by the Russian Revolutionary Movement, begin the task of freeing China from capitalist rule.

1927: International Capitalism conspires against the Soviet Union. The international proletariat closes its

1927: International ETAOINETAOI ranks for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The Chicago workers are also preparing a parchment which they will present to the workers of Leningrad on the occasion of the tenth anniversary.

News of other meetings, and further details, will be published as soon as possible.

Tallentire on Michigan Tour for Workers Party

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—The Workers Party has just announced that Norman H. Tallentire, Minnesota district organizer, will tour the upper Michigan section, speaking at public meetings as follows:

Friday, Oct. 14.—Brantwood, Wisconsin in Finnish Hall.

Saturday, Oct. 15.—Ironwood, Michigan in Palace Hall.

Sunday, Oct. 16.—Ishpeming, Michigan in Coming Nation Hall.

Monday, Oct. 17.—Negaunee, Michigan in Labor Temple.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Eben Junction, Michigan in Finnish Workers Hall.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.—Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Thursday, Oct. 20.—Bruces Crossing, Michigan, Paynesville Workers Hall.

Friday, Oct. 21.—Mass, Michigan in Finnish Workers Hall.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—South Range, Michigan in Finnish Workers Hall.

Sunday, Oct. 23.—Hancock, Michigan.

All of these meetings will be held at 8 p. m. in the evening. The subject of Tallentire's lecture is "American Workers and American Imperialism."

The public is invited to these meetings. Admission is free.

"Potemkin" in Bayonne

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 13. — The most interesting event of the local theatrical season is the coming on Monday (October 17th) of the first Russian produced film, "Armored Cruiser Potemkin."

"Potemkin" will be shown at the Strand Theatre on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. It will be presented each evening from 6:30 o'clock continuously. Popular prices will prevail during the engagement.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

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A. F. L. UPHOLDS INVASION IN CHINA AND NICARAGUA

(Continued from Page One)

contact of the executive council with the state department.

Approve U. S. Chinese Policy.

Referred by the recent convention of the New York Federation to the Los Angeles convention, the resolution was made the excuse for an exposition of the foreign policy of the executive council which gives approval to the Chinese policy of the state department. The committee report states that a withdrawal of warships and troops now would be against the best interests of "our government" and rebukes state federations of labor which permit the introduction of resolutions similar to that from the New York Federation.

Repudiate P. A. F. L. Action.

The committee also accused those responsible for such resolutions of being "more concerned in pointing the finger of criticism at the government than they are in ascertaining the facts regarding the subject they attempt to discuss."

By its unfavorable and unanimous action on the New York resolution the convention actually repudiated the resolution adopted by the convention of the Pan American Federation of Labor on July 19 urging the immediate withdrawal of "the United States forces on land, sea and air in Nicaragua. . . ."

Clears Its Record.

This reversal in policy enables the state department to say that the American Federation of Labor has made no official protest against the armed intervention in Nicaragua resulting in the slaughter of hundreds of Nicaraguans and the conquest of that country.

The seal of approval placed upon the Chinese policy of the state department, accompanied by the committee's statement that "President Green and the executive council are, we understand, giving earnest thot to the problems as to what procedure is most likely to enable the United States to avoid error with reference to China," is taken as an admission that the executive council and the state department are in constant touch on all questions where the attitude of the labor movement is involved.

The main text of the New York Federation resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The United States government, contrary to repeated declarations for the self-determination of nations and for democracy of the previous administrations under Woodrow Wilson, is actively interfering in the affairs of the South American republics; and

"Whereas, The United States government has despatched a large fleet of warships and troops to China in order to, together with Great Britain, suppress the aspirations of the Chinese people for their nationalist government; and

The War Danger.

"Whereas, These actions on the part of our government bring us into foreign entanglements which inevitably will lead to new wars, in which we working people will be called upon to shed our blood, while the profiteers wil reap the results; and

"Whereas, These actions on the part of our government are plainly not in the interests of the common people of the U. S. A., but serve the interests of Wall Street, and bring our country into disrepute as a despotism used in the interests of big capital; therefore, be it

"Determined Opposition."

"Resolved, That we, the State Federation of Labor, assembled here today, declare our most determined opposition to this imperialist policy and war; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the withdrawal of the war fleet and marines from China, Nicaragua and other countries occupied by the armed forces of the U. S. A.

* * *

Denounce Fascism.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 13. "Mussolini has taken from the masses of Italy every vestige of liberty."

This was the declaration made before the American Federation of Labor convention here tdoay by its president, William Green.

Green told the convention "fascism is the kingly theory under another name, and we are just as much opposed to fascism as we are to communism."

"The government by fascism is a reprehensible dictatorship," the American labor chieftain added. "Mussolini was at one time a socialist, and I think, now a Communist."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Agitation of the Communists and the left wing, by arousing the mass sentiment of the American workers, have compelled William Green to take a formal stand against fascism. But he retaliates by trying to confuse fascism with its opposite, Communism. The Communist Party is the only force that is organizing the working masses against fascism in Italy, where the Communist press, although outlawed by Mussolini, has an illegal circulation of 500,000.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13. — The vision of a government built Boulder Dam with potential power greater then that of Niagara Falls reared itself in the American Federation of Labor convention today as an obstacle to organized labor's solution of Colorado River development problems.

The A. F. L.'s usal objection to government ownership in industry and the contention that the three resolutions before the convention are inadequate in dealing with the Boulder Dam issue may result in no definite action being taken by the federation to endorse the project when the measures are called up on the floor today.

This bill provides for the government construction of a 550-foot dam in Boulder Canyon.

2 Striking Carpenters On Trial for Murder; San Francisco Frame-up

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (FP) —The fourth trial of George Pesce and Gus Madsen, two of nine union carpenters charged with murder as the result of last year's strike in the Bay district, has begun before Judge Conlan, who tried the other three hearings. The previous trials all resulted in hung juries.

Box Makers Approve Collective Bargains; Union Campaign Grows

Opinion prevailed at a conference between members of the Paper Box Makers' Union and a group of manufacturers yesterday that an association of manufacturers dealing with the union would be advantageous to both sides. Union representatives brought out that conditions in the industry were chaotic, with wages reduced and hours increased.

Of several manufacturers' associations that existed during the recent strike, none is left. Competition is keen and boxes are being sold at less than cost, spokesmen said.

The Paper Box Makers' Union, with headquarters at 640 Broadway, to extend organization, has opened an office at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., and is arranging to open a third office in the uptown N. Y. district. A special drive for members from the Brooklyn and uptown shops will start immediately. Mass meetings will be held in all the paper box districts.

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DAILY WORKER
BOOK DEPARTMENT
33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK

American Autos Enter Shanghai

By SCOTT NEARING

Labor is cheap in Shanghai—cheaper than almost any other form of power. Upon the shoulders of the Shanghai coolie there are placed intolerable loads—which he carries for a few coppers a day, living, meanwhile, under the most degrading conditions as regards food, shelter and opportunity for his children.

Nowhere is the position of the coolie better illustrated than his relation to the American automobile.

* * *

Many autos are imported into Shanghai. Some of them are trucks. More are pleasure cars. These pleasure cars are used, chiefly, by the foreign residents of Shanghai—the "Whites" as they are frequently called.

Export autos are boxed in the United States. With their packing they weigh 3600 or 3800 pounds. One vessel recently unloaded 58 of these boxed cars in Shanghai.

Down in the hold, these huge boxes, weighing nearly two tons, are shifted over to the hatchway by coolies, who hook the ropes of their carrying poles under the corners of the boxes, raise them up on rollers, and then, by carrying and pushing, get them into position where they can be hoisted ashore.

* * *

As the box reaches the dock, a small, heavy truck is slipped under it. About eighteen coolies seize the ropes that are attached to this truck, and pull it up a steep incline that leads from the landing stage to the dock. At the top the incline is pitched sharply, and the pullers strain every muscle, bending double, in their efforts to reach the level ground.

Once on the dock, the box is slid from the truck, which is taken back for another auto.

Later a motor-truck arrives to take the boxed auto to the showroom of the company importing it. The floor of the motor truck is three feet above the ground on which the boxed auto is lying. One end of the box is lifted physically by the coolies and placed on the back of the truck. Again it is lifted, and the truck is backed up against the bottom of the box. This process is repeated until about half of the box is on the truck. At this stage a roller is placed under the box, the back end of it is physically lifted and the whole 3600 pounds is pushed on to the truck. The whole operation is done by hand and back.

* * *

The amount of human labor expended in this process is grotesque. Aboard the ship are a dozen cranes. The motor trucks might be driven directly alongside and the boxes placed on them as they come from the hold. On the dock is an idle crane that might be used to do the loading. But the bosses figure that it is cheaper to put the two ton boxes on human backs than on steam and steel. So the heart-breaking labor goes on.

The same ship that brought these 58 American autos, to be carried on coolie shoulders, unloaded 6,000 pigs of lead—200 pounds to the pig. They were hoisted out of the hold about ten at a time and dumped on the landing stage. Then two coolies, with each carrying pole, hooked their ropes under two pigs, (400 pounds) at a time and walked with them a distance of about 100 yards to the shed where the lead was being stored.

* * *

As the coolies walked, or rather loped, they uttered that peculiar cry, partly a warning to get out of the way, partly an exclamation at the weight of the burden, which rings in the ears for weeks. Where many of them are engaged together, this cry raises like a chant, and carries for long distances. At night it sounds like the wailing of the damned. The coolie in front begins the cry. The coolie behind answers. Another coolie takes up the note, and so it swells and recedes. It is almost musical at times, but it is always terrible.

Some day those burdened backs will be relieved by steam and electricity and gas. But at present, they are handling 3800 pound American pleasure cars by hand.

Crouch Is Anti-War Speaker at Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

Hawaii, will tell of his vivid dramatic experence.

Brutal Sentence.

At the same time that this sentence was imposed upon Crouch, a companion, Walter Trumbull, was ordered jailed for 26 years for working with Crouch in the organization of the Young Communist League in the barracks. Trumbull is now field organizer of the Young Workers League of America.

Enlisting in the U. S. army with the intention of learning its methods and exposing them to the thousands of working class youths who form the bulk of the armies of capitalist imperialism, Crouch, a former newspaperman and a native of North Carolina, succeeded in building up an energetic organization among scores of soldiers stationed in Hawaii. During his imprisonment he was confined at the federal military prison at Alcatraz, San Francisco Bay, California, from which he was released a short time ago.

I. L. D. Led Fight.

So bitter was the resentment against the sentence imposed by the court martial, and so active was the agitational work of the International Labor Defense that took the lead in fighting for their freedom, that the federal authorities were compelled to commute the sentence against the two young Communists.

Sam Don, district organizer of the Young Workers League, Dist. Two, in commenting on tonight's meeting said:

"After serving his sentence in a vile military prison Comrade Crouch renewed with greater vigor the fight against American militarism. He symbolizes the struggle of youth against American imperialism. The mass meetings addressed by Crouch in numerous cities on his tour were crowded with enthusiastic working class audiences.

Danger of New War.

"With a new war nearer to us than ever before, at a time when the imperialist powers are preparing for a military invasion of the Soviet Union, the demonstration with Crouch as the principal speaker assumes a very great significance. It must be turned into a vital demonstration against war, against American imperialism and against the militarization of American Youth."

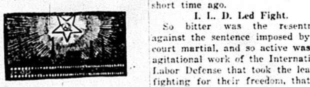
Greetings

To

SOVIET RUSSIA

on the

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION



IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the special Honor Roll in The DAILY WORKER. To cover the expense of printing, 25 cents will be charged for every name.

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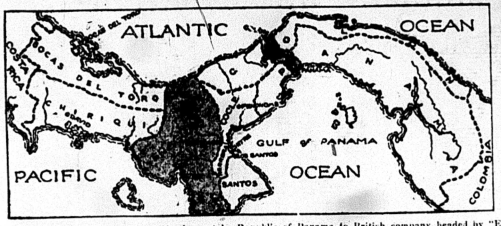
Workers Party Members In Cleveland Arrange First Dance of Season

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—The first dance in Cleveland given by the Workers Party this season will be held Saturday, October 15th, at Pythian Castle, 1624 East 55th St. Party members and their friends are all looking forward eagerly to this affair which will be held in one of the prettiest halls in the city. The Newman orchestra will furnish the usual peppy music. All those who like good music and dancing and a real jolly time should not miss this first of the indoors affairs.

Tickets have been distributed which, if presented at the door, entitle the holder to admission for forty cents. Otherwise the admission is fifty cents. Come one and all, throw off all care for a few hours. Have a good time and meet all your friends.

FIGHT BREWING OVER GOLD IN PANAMA



Shaded portion shows gold mine land grant by Republic of Panama to British company headed by "Empire Builder" Dr. Elliott Elves. Considerable excitement is reported from Washington, which has been in the habit of regarding Panama as belonging to another empire than the British. The rumor is that somebody is going to lose his job in Panama because of this and similar recent events.

NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF STUDENTS.

The social composition of students in the universities of the U. S. S. R. in 1925-26 was as follows: UNIVERSITIES: manual workers, 24.4 percent; peasants, 25.9 percent; office workers, 25.9 percent; other occupations, 9.1 percent; artisans, 1.1 percent; non-labor elements, 1.8 percent; others, 0.2 percent.

WORKERS' FACULTIES: Manual workers, 58.9 percent; peasants, 33.9 percent; others, 7.2 percent.

Polytechnics (special educational institutions of a secondary school type): manual workers and their children, 20.8 percent; peasants, 37.2 percent; office workers, 33.3 percent; others, 8.7 percent.

According to preliminary statistics 70 percent of students admitted to Moscow and Leningrad are manual workers and peasants.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

In the course of last year, the number of enterprises in Central Asia increased from 228 to 390, and the number of workers employed in industry from 40,000 to 50,000.

LAND ORGANIZATION IN KUBAN.

The plan for land organization in Kuban (Caucasus) has been carried out to the full 100 percent. Over 38 percent of the reorganized area has been handed over for utilization for crop-rotation of more than three fields.

EDUCATION IN THE BORDER REPUBLICS.

When the Tadzhikestan Republic was established it had only three schools and three children's homes. At present it has 145 schools of social education, 90 schools to teach reading and writing and four trade schools.

Illiteracy has been practically liquidated in 8 villages of the Stavropol region and in two big districts—the Kamenolomsk and October districts (North Caucasus) in the course of three years, over 50,000 adults have been taught to read and write in this region.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE U. S. S. R.

A review of the national economy of the U. S. S. R. in August, 1927, shows that the gross output of the big state industry amounted to 352.2 million roubles at prewar prices, as against 301.5 million roubles in July, 1927, an increase of 16 percent.

The production of fuel in August current year was as follows: coal—2,433,160 tons, against 2,442,900 tons in July, 1927, by 25 percent more than in Aug., 1926. The output of oil increased by 9 percent, as compared with August, last year, reaching 855,000 tons in August, 1927.

In the metal industry the production of pig-iron amounted to 245,100 tons in August, 1927, against 244,200 tons in July current year; as compared with August, 1926, the increase was 25.9 percent. The production of Marten steel increased from 281,200 tons in July to 303,400 tons in August, 1927. The production of rolled metals totalled 219,200 tons, against 186,700 tons in July, current year; compared with the production in August, 1926, the increase, this year, was 14.4 percent.

The production of cotton yarn reached 23,208 tons in August, 1927, against 17,140 tons in July. As compared with August, last year, the increase was 14.1 percent. The production of unbleached goods in August amounted to 196.8 million metres, while that of finished cloths to 176.2 million metres, against 137.1 and 138.2 million metres, respectively, in July current year. The production of woolen yarn was 3,278 tons, against 2,407 tons in July, an increase of 26.9 percent, as compared with August, 1926.

The monetary circulation in August was 1,[illegible]52.5 million roubles, against 1,488.4 million roubles in July current year. The revenue collected into the state budget in August was 415 million roubles, against 393.1 million roubles in July, 1927, and 345.7 million roubles in August, 1926.

SETTLING ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SOVIET ARMENIA.

In a press interview, referring to Mr. Fritjof Nansen's statement in the Council of the League of Nations as to it being impossible to settle Armenian refugees in Soviet Armenia, Mr. Ambarshumian, chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of Armenia, made the following statement:

"I fail to understand Mr. Nansen's statement. If Mr. Nansen reached his conclusion as a result of his negotiations with the governments of states—members of the League, then he is certainly right, as the capitalistic powers do not actually evince the slightest interest in moving the question of settling Armenian refugees from the dead point. However, if Mr. Nansen believes his statement can in any way refer to the Soviet government such an idea not only runs counter to the facts, but is also in contradiction to what Mr. Nansen himself always said and wrote during four years or so. In particular, the government of Armenia always went halfway to meet Mr. Nansen's efforts, as well as the Armenian refugees' own desire to enter and settle in Soviet Armenia. At the present moment we are just engaged in distributing fifteen hundred refugees and are preparing a plan for receiving new parties of emigrants next year."

AN EXPEDITION TO THE UPPER COURSE OF THE BLUE RIVER.

The Geographic Society will within a short time send a big expedition under the direction of the well-known traveller and explorer Kozloff to investigate the upper course of the Yangtsekiang (the Blue River), Asia's biggest river.

In this reference, the following statement was made by Mr. Kozloff in a press interview:

"The Yangtsekiang has not yet been investigated in its upper course and has since long been attracting the attention of the geographers of the whole world. The sources of the river have just as little been investigated as the North Pole. The expedition's task will be to investigate the upper tributaries of this river whose sources are outside of China proper, namely on the Tibetan plateau near the Kuen Lun ridge, which likewise still remains uninvestigated. The expedition will have to carry on its work under very trying conditions, sometimes in mountain passes 5,000 metres high.

"These passes have always been an object of anxiety to many explorers not so much because of their steep and craggy slopes and the cold winds as because of the rarefied air. The expedition will also study the vegetation and fauna in the valleys of the Blue River near the Eastern border of the Tibet.

"The scientists of Western Europe believe in the existence there of forests of the richest varieties with trees of enormous dimensions, ferns, bushes, fruit-trees, etc. The animal world of this unexplored region is also a riddle."

Special Problems Face Karelian Comrades

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence)

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Women and Youth Active.

The other side of this question is the large and increasing number of members elected to office for the first time, and also the slowly but steadily increasing role played by the women and the youth. In the volost soviets, for example, 39 per cent were elected to public functions for the first time, in the volost executive committees 23 per cent were serving the first time. This constant infusion of new blood is one of the characteristics of a workers and peasants soviet government. Among these same volost soviet deputies one-fourth were under 25 years of age; in the All Karelian Soviet Congress in 1924 two deputies were under 20 and 59 were less than 30 years of age, while in 1926 there were 5 under 20 and 62 less than 30 years of age. There is now one member of the Central Executive Committee less than 25 years of age. As to the participation of women in governing bodies, there are 7 women among the 47 members of the Central Executive, as compared with 5 in 1925. In the Petrosavodsk Town Soviet the number of women increased last year from 21 to 25, while of the 2373 deputies to the volost soviets 11 per cent are women.

* * *

This increasing participation of women in Karelian political life is of especial importance in that it offers one more reflection of the dislodging of the old life by the new. In old Karelia the view prevailed generally that women were by God and nature preordained to a subordinate role in life—which still makes itself felt in the very considerable difference between the number of girls and of boys attending the rural schools. In the towns this difference has been wiped out but in the back country there is still a tendency to think that a girl does not need schooling so badly, all that is necessary in her case is for the old man to scrape together a respectable sized dowry. The youth is doing especially good work in overcoming this hide-bound attitude and in one village which we visited, a 19-year old Komsomolka has been elected chairman of the village soviet.

* * *

The struggle against religion is not particularly difficult here. The population had little love for the Greek Orthodox Church forced upon them as part of the Czar's Russification process, and the earlier Lutheran Church has been out of the way a long time. In Sookash Gora, the village referred to above, the church stands absolutely idle except at Christmas and Easter, when a monastery furnishes an officiant. Not even a sexton is on guard, but it is not needed, nobody pays the slightest attention to the place. After the revolution the local priest tried to take on a radical coloring in order to hold on to his influence a little longer, even going to the length of learning revolutionary songs. But it did not work. Of the population of 400 not more than 10 can be counted to the "Old Guard" of reaction, and they include the former policeman, merchant, and some very old peasants, mostly women. There is no Party nucleus in the village, not even a single member, but an active Komsomol nucleus of 11 members, 3 of them girls, seems quite up to the job of furnishing political leadership. They have just opened up a general club in a building which formerly belonged to the rich merchant, and get out a wall newspaper every month in which the whole village generally participates. In the summer the paper is hung out in the open air, in the winter in the club. One article which pointed out that a private shopkeeper had not lowered his prices in accord with a drop in wholesale prices so angered that worthy that he took a pencil and drew lines through the offending piece. It only served to attract still more attention and hilarity, and in addition, the merchant had to apologize to the wall-paper commission.

(To Be Continued.)

Roumanian Whites Try to Extradict Leader In Revolutionary Struggle

PRAGUE, Sept. 7, 1927 (By Mail). Elek Koebloes, one of the pioneers of the revolutionary working class movement in Roumania, was arrested by the Czechish authorities a few days ago in the Carpathians after he had successfully crossed the Roumanian-Czechish frontier illegally. Recently the Roumanian government has done everything in its power to get Koebloes into its hands in order to mete out to him the fate which so many other pioneers of the revolutionary movement have suffered, i. e., Tkatchenko, Stefanoff, etc. In Roumania, Koebloes has always been successful in eluding the Siguranza. Finally the government set a price of 100,000 Lei upon his head. There is no doubt about it that if Koebloes is handed over to the Roumanian authorities he will be murdered.

This fate is certain to be his if the Czechish authorities hand him over to the Roumanian authorities. The Roumanian government is exercising strong pressure upon the Czechish authorities in order to secure the extradition of Koebloes. Koebloes is in immediate and extreme danger all the more because he is being held in the neighborhood of the frontier and therefore within reach of the Roumanian hangmen.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is making all possible efforts to secure the right of asylum for Koebloes.

Belgian Tra Invite U.S.S.R. Delegates to Attend Convention

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.—Representatives from the trade union movement of the Soviet Union have been invited by the Executive Committee of the federation of Belgian workers to attend the trade union convention to be held here October 30th.

LOAN OFFER GOES WITH LATEST U. S. TARIFF WAR NOTE

$78,000,000 Hint Sugars Washington's Terms

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The latest ultimatum to be sent by the Wall street financiers thru the American State Department, to the French government still remains a mystery but its terms, which are being freely discussed, are said to maintain the refusal of the American government to negotiate a reciprocity tariff arrangement with the French. At the same time, the note demands that the French government at once accord a most favored nation treatment to American products and allow them the same minimums which Germany at present enjoys.

While it is known that there is nothing said in the note concerning the rumored offer of the American bankers to permit France to negotiate a consolidation loan for $78,000,000, in return for preferential tariff concessions on the part of the French, official approval of the loan has been transmitted by the American State Department to the French Embassy in Washington. While officials are insisting that the tariff ultimatum and offer to negotiate a loan are separate matters and have no connection, it is obvious that the State Department is bent on forcing the French to recede from their tariff stand while they bind them up in the toils of a new loan.

Nicaraguan Liberal Murdered by Marines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. — American marines killed the liberal leader Santos Lobos and captured eight of his band in a skirmish at Pueblo Nuevo, Nicaragua, according to a report wirelessed by Rear-Admiral David Sellers, commanding the special service squadron, to the navy department today.

Bankers Squabble Over U. S. Loan to Prussia

BERLIN, Oct. 13. — Although the U. S. State Department has approved the Prussian loan of $30,000,000 which probably will be issued next week, German financial experts today expressed belief that the trouble which accompanied the loan negotiations indicates that the serious difficulties will arise later over Dawes plan payments.

S. Parker Gilbert, reparations agent general, insisted that the loan should range behind reparations payments, as provided by the Dawes plan, and that circulars advertising the loan bonds should say so.

German Plane Down Again.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—For the second successive day the Heinkel hydroplane, piloted by Horst Merz, which is attempting a trans-Atlantic flight, met with misfortune.

The hydroplane, which took off yesterday and was forced down near Hamburg, again took the air today for Amsterdam, but was forced down near Wilhelmshaven.

Complaint Hits Poland.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 13.—The alleged closing of Lithuanian schools and the arrest of schoolmasters in Vilna by Polish authorities is the subject of a Lithuanian complaint addressed to the secretary-general of the League of Nations.

AGAINST FA T REGIME IN SPAIN LIKELY

Report Preparations for General Strike

HIMDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 13.—Reports leaking thru the rigid censorship maintained by the Rivera regime state that Madrid is seething with revolt and that an outbreak against the fascist dictatorship is imminent.

Preparations for a nation-wide strike against the Rivera government are said to be taking place. Five hundred persons are reported to be under arrest, charged with conspiracy against the Rivera regime.

The protest against the fascist dictatorship has been accelerated by the opening on Monday of the assembly, packed by Rivera.

* * *

Report Revolt Likely.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A report received here by the Daily Express from Hendaye declares that a revolt against the Rivera government in Spain is likely.

Children of USSR Enthusiastic Over U. S. Movie Slides

One of the results of the visit to Soviet Russia last summer of the first group of American Tourists organized by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, is the happiness and entertainment of a large number of children in the children's village known as Dyetskye Selo, formerly the Czar's palace, near Leningrad.

Among the institutions visited by the American group, headed by Mr. Jack Jampoulsky, was the "Krasnoya Zoria," which conducts a village of schools, hospitals and museums for children exclusively. The hearty reception accorded by the children to their American friends impressed the visitors profoundly, and before leaving, they decided to present the children with a token in memory of their visit.

The announcement of their intention caused a riot of enthusiasm. There were many and fantastic requests hurled in chorus at the Americans. However, order was restored and a vote taken. The object of their clamor turned out to be an American slide lamp, known as an opidioscope.

When the party returned to the United States the purchase of the epidioscope was made, and last week it was started on its way to the children's village of "Krasnoya Zoria" through the Amtorg Trading Co. of 165 Broadway, New York.

The second tour organized by World Tourists is scheduled to sail for Soviet Russia October 14th, 1927 on the Cunard liner "Carmania"

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B[illegible]KS

THE STORY OF AN IRISH POLITICIAN.

THE LIFE OF TIM HEALY, by Liam O'Flaherty. Harcourt, Brace and Company. $3.75.

Liam O'Flaherty, the author of several novels and numerous short stories that have aroused considerable indignation in the manly and womanly breasts of Irish patriots has made his first venture in the biographical field and probably his last, with this book which is a story of one of the stormy petrels of Irish politics, one who began political life as a raw, uncouth rustic and a bitter enemy of British rule in Ireland, but now in his old age occupies the respectable and remunerative office of Governor General of the Irish Free State.

Tho the author, in a preface which adds nothing to the life of Tim Healy, declares that he is not interested in politics, the book is a valuable contribution to the history of the stirring days when the Irish Home Rulers under the leadership of the great Charles Stewart Parnell made life miserable for the British ruling classes, and particularly for that arch-hypocrite and libertine Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man" of British liberalism who stalks like a ghoul thru this period and whose machinations against Parnell finally brought that battler to bay, hunted by the catholic hierarchy and the protestant non-conformists.

• • •

The author is a confirmed Parnellite and indeed the book devotes almost as much time to Parnell as it does to Healy and rightly so. After all, this man Healy never contributed much that was constructive to the Irish struggle for national freedom. He was an adder in the path and a dagger in the back of his political and moral superiors. He played a lone hand politically, but always enjoyed the backing and confidence of the hierarchy. Healy was a master of invective and specialists in the language of vituperation cultivated him. His American counterpart would be Senator James Reed of Missouri and their roles in politics have been somewhat similar.

Parnell, on the other hand, was one of the greatest revolutionary strategists that Ireland produced at any period in her history. In his day, the House of Commons was a forensic battlefield and the British Communist movement would do well to study the tactics employed by the Parnellites and urge their use on the respectable members of the British Labor Party. Indeed, Thomas Jackson of the British Communist Party, has on more than one occasion reminded the Labor Party members that Parnell gained more concessions by lightning "strikes" in Parliament than by brilliant speeches.

Parnell looked on both liberal and tory parties as the tools of British imperialism and used his "balance of power" against them both. He did not confine his activities to the house of commons but rallied the peasantry against the landlords and made an alliance with the underground Irish Republican Brotherhood, which organization together with James Connolly's Citizen Army struck the blow in Easter Week, 1916, that eventually forced the British government to sign the treaty of 1921, recognizing the Irish Free State. And it is one of history's many ironies that Timothy Healy, the parliamentarian, constitutionalist and foe of the rebels of Easter Week should be the first Governor General of the Irish Free State at a salary of $75,000 a year.

• • •

The author is at his best in portraying the role played by the catholic church in Ireland. It is significant that no Irish-American publication, Free State or republican, so far took cognizance of **The Life of Tim Healy**, tho the republicans could well profit by giving it a wide circulation. The fact is that the catholic church has both political parties in its grip and that the leaders of both organizations would see Ireland shackled to the British imperialist chariot for centuries rather than see the people emancipated from the intellectual fetters of Rome. Liam O'Flaherty was trained for the priesthood but discarded the dope needle of religion and undertook to do one man's part in delousing the minds of the Irish people of the superstition that has been serviceable to the British in keeping them enslaved.

The author gives due credit to the Irish socialist and labor movement in the part it played in the national struggle, but he has a tendency to magnify the importance of individuals rather than the mass movements that push them forward. Taking Liam O'Flaherty's word for it that he is an artist, this weakness is quite understandable, but self-confessed artists should avoid a field in which they do not feel at home. Tho this reviewer does not seek to minimise the influence exerted by powerful personalities on the course of history it is nevertheless true that certain objective conditions must prevail otherwise those individuals would be merely one among the billions. The Russian revolution did not collapse after Lenin died and it is not likely that the death of Mussolini tomorrow would mean the collapse of the fascist dictatorship in Italy. Indeed if such were a probability, if the fascist movement was based on Mussolini's personality rather than on the big industrialists and financiers supported by international capitalism, Mussolini's personality would be speedily obliterated.

But it serves an artist's purpose better to pick on an individual and write words around him rather than get to the bottom of things and explain the social forces that produce him. Not that Liam O'Flaherty is blind to those social forces. Here and there thru the book he exhibits a keen insight into the economic factors that make politicians dance like puppets on a stage, but he soon tires of pursuing the slippery facts to their lairs and amuses himself by writing sweet little bits of nonsense until he recuperates sufficiently to do another piece of hard work.

• • •

If this brief review ever meets the eyes of the author of **The Life of Tim Healy**, I hope he will consider the suggestion that he devote a few years of his life to a history of the catholic church in Ireland and the ramifications of the connection between the protestant government of England and the vatican, particularly in relation to the vatican's function as Britain's tool to keep catholic Ireland under the British yoke. In my opinion a good deal of this kind of spade work must be done in Ireland before the soil is properly prepared for the building of a revolutionary organization whose leadership will not have to boast of its loyalty to the catholic church and its devotion to the holy organ grinder in Rome.

—LEONARD FARLEY.

BRIEF REVIEWS.

In **THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE 22ND** (Boni & Liveright), Benjamin Antin, a state senator from the Bronx, tells the simple story of his meteoric rise to power and influence in his district. In passages full of gushing, purple writing the once obscure lawyer raised to eminence by the editorial efforts of the Bronx Home News, tells how he was born in a little town in Russia, came to America with his parents, availed himself of the high privileges of the public school system, studied law nights at the not-too-exacting New York University. (Classes 8-10 a. m.; 4-6 p. m. $200 a year, payable in advance or in installments and elevator operator demands tuition cards at the door before admitting the aspiring Justinians to the lecture room.—Note.)

The book is full of ominous asterisks, dots, dashes, and other devices aimed to give it an atmosphere of seething intensity and "artistic flavor."

• • •

Margaret Sanger's **WHAT EVERY BOY SHOULD KNOW** (Brentano) is practically a reprint of a combination of two separate little books gotten out several years ago by this courageous and energetic social pioneer. Certain vital statistics, however, are brot up to date in the present edition, and one or two new chapters have been added.

In its present form the book tells in very simple, sincere and understanding terms the important physiological and biological facts that all young people should know if they are eager to lead normal, sane, healthy lives.

• • •

THE HEART OF EMERSON'S JOURNALS, edited by Bliss Perry (Houghton Mifflin Co.), is an intelligent selection from the ten-volume Journals originally published between 1909 and 1914. There is a minimum of Transcendental mush in the present collection which at the same time contains some of the finest passages in American literature. Despite the Concord philosopher's acrid individualism and his chronic "exalted mood," this volume forms a significant part of the history of the tepid and celestial "idealism" represented by the early reform movements in the United States.

—SENDER GARLIN.

Books Received

TO BE REVIEWED LATER

Selected Papers of Bertrand Russell. Modern Library.
A Good Woman, by Louis Bromfield. F. A. Stokes Co.
Jesus, by Henri Barbusse. Macaulay Co.
Ballyhoo, by Beth Brown. Lincoln-MacVeagh (The Dial Press).
Vaudeville, by Aben Kandel. Henry Waterson Co.
The ABC of Prohibition, by Fabian Franklin. Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Patriots Off Their Pedestals, by Paul Wilstach. Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Tammany and Non-Partisan Political Action

By ROBERT W. DUNN

The need for a Labor Party to unite the workers must be apparent to anyone who has observed the workings of the Tammany machine in New York City and its relation to the leaders of certain labor unions. The object of this article is merely to sketch some of the incidents in this relationship. The reader can judge for himself what the effects of it must be upon the trade union leaders and upon the general problem of trade union political unity.

To barter the "labor vote" for political preference has been one of the favorite parlor tricks of the trade union leadership almost since the days when unions were first organized in this state. The labor leaders have always taken part in politics of the most partisan character, tho, of course, professing publicly that they were interested in the game only as "non-partisans." And the labor leaders have for decades been more or less strenuously opposed by the socialists and socialist-laborites, who have claimed that the trading of votes for personal jobs was not the way to get labor ahead in the political field. In the national, state and local councils of labor the socialists carried on a constant attack upon the "fat Boys" who were feathering their nests by trading the labor vote for business and political jobs.

Why They Oppose the Labor Party.

Run down the lists of the important officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, for example and you find a goodly number of them who found their way into happy political positions thru these methods.

Even before the days of the State Federation, when the state body was known as the Workingmen's Assembly, we find the first president, Jim Connolly of the Practical Painters' Union, ending up as a state factory inspector. He was followed by W. N. Thayer of the Typographical Union, who was later president of the common council of Troy and the warden of Dannemora prison. The next president, Tom Dowling, a blacksmith's official, was rewarded by the position of state commissioner of labor statistics. After him came Bill O'Brien of the granite cutters, who was later the sheriff of New York county. Then with the formation of the State Federation of Labor, we find Jim Lavery, a typographical man, the first president. He was later appointed to the state civil service commission. Martin Murphy of the molders followed Lavery. He, in turn, became a civil service commissioner in Buffalo and then went into business. The next executive was John Pallas of the pattern makers, who became park commissioner of Greater New York, while the next in line, W. O. Jones, graduated into the job of building inspector at Utica. Finally we come to Jim Holland, who was appointed a "lay member" of the Board of Standards and Appeals at a salary of $7,500, Mayor Walker having made this appointment. Mr. Holland resigned from his $5,000 job as head of the State Federation of Labor. Federation presidents in New York State have almost invariably accepted these "promotions" to the service of the state.

The Reward of Honest Toil.

The same evolution of labor leaders could be followed thru all the other offices of the state federation. Among the secretaries and treasurers, vice-presidents and legislative agents who later held public office were Alexander Troup, later a collector of federal customs under President Cleveland; Richard Curran, now a member of the state industrial board; Edward Bates, later deputy secretary of state; John Williams, later a state labor commissioner; Patrick Doyle, later with the state railroad commission; Jim Lynch, formerly head of the International Typographical Union and once the head of the state industrial commission; Jim Hooley, appointed as state factory inspector; Jim McManus, a mediator in the state department of labor; Tom Fitzgerald, deputy compensation law commissioner in the Albany district; Jim Bogart, license commissioner of Greater New York; and Herman Robinson, also a license commissioner following Bogart.

The above list is only a hint of the graduations which have taken place of labor officials stepping out into substantial state and city offices. As John O'Hanlon, the president secretary of the State Federation of Labor, says: "The long list of vice-presidents and associate officers, accumulated during the past sixty years, contain many of the most notable names in trade union annals and of many now occupying prominent places in business, professional and governmental circles." The above are but a few examples out of the historical records of this state.

To come down to more recent days, a look at the current shakings of the plum tree will convince the most skeptical that the labor officials have not been slighted in return for their services in the field of "non-partisan politics." Take first the state department of labor, where labor men would most naturally be found. Some 28 are now on the roll and six of these belong to the class exempt from the civil service examinations. These six are Mr. Curran, referred to above; Mr. Gernon, Mr. Deering, Mr. Gompers and Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson. Mr. Donahue, who is a director of the bureau of workmen's compensation, probably achieved office because as an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he had organized and acted as chairman of the "Railroadmen's Non-Partisan League of Greater New York," supporting Governor Smith. The other five appointees were apparently equally deserving democrats.

Then we must not forget some of the present day luminaries in the local and state labor movement, mentioning first Mr. Peter J. Brady, a former official of the photo engravers and the Allied Printing Trades Council. He was for many years the supervisor of the City Record, the daily official publication of the City of New York. The modest salary accompanying this office is $6,500. Mr. Brady within the last year turned over this office to a friend and now devotes his time to banking, being the president of the Federation Bank of New York.

Mr. Stephen Kelley, former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was very glad to pick up Mr. Brady's job with the City Record. It is understood that in addition to the $6,600 the job carries with it a small amount of patronage.

Double Salaries.

Then we have Mr. John Sullivan, president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, a former official of the Brewery Workers' Union. Since 1921 Mr. Sullivan has held a $5,000 position as director of the industrial aid bureau of the city. Mr. James F. Costello of the Executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is assistant director of the same bureau, receiving $3,000 per annum in addition to his income from the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union.

Other labor officials who now hold honorary, or $10-a-session positions in the city or state government are such well-known figures as Hugh Frayne, Jerome B. Keating, John Munholland, John K. Hallett and several others. Alderman Kenneally, pal of the late Robert Brindell, the world's most illustrious building trades' grafter, and a power in Tammany circles, is still an official of the Steamfitters' Union.

After considering this list one cannot but be astonished at the eleventh hour developments in the presidential campaign of 1924 when the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City swung from LaFollette to Davis, accompanied by the officials of the Allied Printing Trades Council of the city and the state federation itself in the person of Jim Holland. The Tammany Tiger had only to swish its tail and these gentlemen walked away from their LaFollette pledges and "delivered" in a body to the Tammany candidate.

One must remember also that the "Al Smith Socialists" in the needle trades deserted their candidate, Norman Thomas, and lined up with Al. Just what the considerations were is not known to this writer. Whatever they may have been, one cannot overlook the close political relations of the needle trades leaders and certain democratic politicians who had performed substantial favors for the trade union bureaucrats in their struggles against the left wing and the Communists.

Support Smith's Game.

Of course the labor leaders have been systematically "sold" to Smith for a good many terms. Al's platforms have reeked with civic righteousness and social reform. On the vital issues, however, and in the critical moments, he has not delivered. Take, for example, two of the hardy perennials among the resolutions passed yearly by the New York State Federation of Labor—child labor and the injunction. Al was, of course, pledged to smite them both. But the first he evaded when he saw that the Catholic Church was anti-labor. So he forgot his pledge, knowing that labor, as usual, would forget his forgetting when it came time for another election! Then the injunction evil. Labor had always come out strongly against it. But the state democratic platform in 1924 slid over the issue and a few months later a labor-supported Justice Churchill was handing out injunctions against labor on behalf of the International Tailoring Company. The same thing happened in the garment workers' and paper box makers' strikes of 1926. Labor-supported Tammany judges did their duty for the bosses. These are but typical examples of "labor's reward" in the way of protective legislation for dancing to the tune of the Tammany gangsters. But the labor leaders should worry. They get something more tangible and personal than legislation. So they go on endorsing capitalist party candidates year after year.

Why a Labor Party.

In 1925, with both a Workers' Party and a socialist candidate on the ballot, the non-partisan political committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council, annex of Tammany Hall, endorsed democratic candidates for mayor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, judges, aldermen and so on down the line. Of course, in the primaries the labor leaders sometimes make mistakes. Witness Jim Holland, who came out for Hylan. But the Building Trades Council made him write a letter repudiating his action and telling Tammany his followers would back Walker, Tammany's choice. Witness also Hylan trying to discipline his former labor friends by taking a quarter of a million dollars of the city's money from deposit at the Federation Bank. And Jimmie Walker putting it right back in again the minute he becomes mayor thru the support of the labor bankers.

The workers' rank and file should also take note of the mutual compliments and back slaps exchanged between the "big" labor boys and the politicians around election time. The spectacle is interesting and informing. Says Senator Walker, for example, addressing a Labor Day audience on Governors Island, 1925:

". . .my congratulations to you (he was talking to the masses), for the great leaders you have picked out who come into official bodies with sober mind and strong hearts, with great intelligence and with a manifested understanding of what they were doing. . . ." et cetera, et cetera, ad nauseum.

And finally Calvin Coolidge himself addressing Peter Brady on the celebration of the second anniversary of the Federation Bank in 1925:

"We are now at the dawn of a new day of labor, and we firmly believe as a result of our experience and influence, also the dawn of a new era between the wage earners and their employers, between capital and labor."

Strikebreaker Cal's idea of the dawn, the new era and the millenium will have been fully reached when every labor skate and every worker eats out of the bipartisan pot. The purpose of a Labor Party is to keep this dawn from ever breaking.

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DRAMA

"Synthetic Sin" as a Sign of the Times

PRESUMABLY the modern play represents the ideals and aspirations of those who see it. If so, modern middle class society is getting quite cynical about the regular middle class morality. To succeed nowadays, you must write your play so that the "good" shall triumph over the bad, otherwise the audience will desert you because of your insult to their pretensions, but you must also argue for the good in the same tone of voice that a subway habitue says "Excuse me," when he straight-arms a man away from the desired seat. The words must be there or the victim feels insulted, but if the words mean anything, all concerned feel foolish.

Dorothy Burgess

"Synthetic Sin," by Frederic and Fannie Hatton, at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, is in the prevailing mode. It is the familiar story of a moral person seeking, for some reason, (in this case to become a better actress) experience with sin.

The Hatton family send their Betty Fairfax (part taken by Dorothy Burgess) to sublet a shop lifter's room while she does her stretch, and surround her with such an atmosphere of crime that it is occasionally necessary for a subordinate character to drag in some remark like this: "Of course Betty is still a virgin."

Dorothy Burgess and Louis D'Arclay (who acts a dope peddler) burlesque their parts a little. The entire cast gives you the impression of being able to do better if there was any reason for it. Perhaps they are all poisoned by the general air of super sophistication which the authors contrive to get.

The audience was most appreciative of the single bit of realism in the thing; the climax where a playwright, an apartment house owner, and a jockey battle the dope peddler and kill him with his own gun, then conspire with one of New York's "Finest" to make a case of suicide of it. After they have properly arranged the corpse they gather to admire it, the concensus of opinion being, "Doesn't he make a handsome stiff?"

It may be said that the hero is the playwright, pretty well done by Alan Birmingham.—V. S.

BEATRICE BLINN

Has an important part in the new comedy, "Romancing 'Round," at the Little Theatre.

Screen Notes

"East Side, West Side," an epic of New York based on Felix Riesenberg's novel of the same name, will open at the Roxy Theatre tomorrow. George O'Brien and Virginia Valli are the featured players.

The 55th Street Cinema, will offer two features beginning Saturday, when it will present a revival of "Salome" with Nazimova and a comedy starring Lionel Barrymore.

"Hula" starring Clara Bow will be seen on the screen of Moss' Broadway the week of October 17th. Clive Brook, Arlette Marchal and Arnold Kent are in the supporting cast.

"Underworld" Paramount's picturization of Ben Hecht's crime story will be seen at the Cameo Theatre, beginning tomorrow. Evelyn Brent, Olive Brook, George Bancroft, Larry Semon and Fred Kohler are in the supporting cast.

"Spring Fever" with William Haines will open at the Capitol this Saturday. The stage features are headed by Nora Bayes, Ben Bernie who will wield the baton over his band, "The Capitolians," Lester Allen, Nellie Breen, Bobbe Arnst, Morton Downey and the Chester Hale Girls.

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The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

WASHINGTON IS DUMB ON SPEECH OF SENATOR REED

Tammany Also Silent on Missouri Speech

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Administration leaders are silent on the broadside against Coolidge and Mellon delivered by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri during the course of his speech at Sedalia, Missouri, Tuesday and which preceded his endorsement as candidate for the democratic nomination for president of the United States.

JAMES A. REED

None of the associates of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon would comment on the charge of Reed that Mellon is holding his office in violation of the laws of the United States or the accusation that "When Mellon was appointed, the great financial interests no longer exercised a mere influence — they moved in and took possession of the fiscal operations of the government."

White House Dumb.

The white house was as dumb as a clam on the charge that Coolidge shielded Harry M. Daugherty, "as vile an insect as ever crawled across the pages of time," even after the whole nation knew the facts regarding that low grafter and political corruptionist who headed the department of justice.

Democrats Also Silent.

Democrats who are in the national capitol are also silent as they do not know what momentum the Reed campaign may gain before the convention next year. That this man who was read out of the democratic party in 1920 because he opposed Wilson's league of nations program and who was even refused the position as delegate to the national convention from his own state is the most able figure in his party today, is not disputed by anyone.

That he can hope to secure the nomination is out of the question, for the reason that he represents the middle class elements who are in a minority in the democratic party, which is the property of the House of Morgan and has been since 1910.

The Tammany Hall gang in this city are non-committal on the Reed speech, though everyone knows that their favorite, Governor Al Smith, could never make such a speech as that delivered by Reed, simply because he hasn't one-tenth the ability of the fiery Missouri senator.

Naturally the Tammany candidate has to speak softly about republican corruption in view of the notorious record of Tammany, whose grafting ramifications extend even to such trivial municipal tasks as ash collecting and inspection of push-carts.

GET A NEW READER!

Italian Hospital Denies Nurses Walked Out

Officials of the Italian Hospital have issued a statement denying that nurses in the institution had declared a walkout as a protest against poor food and unsanitary conditions. At the same time the statement admits that the nurses' home built 20 years ago is antiquated, and that plans are now being made to build new quar-

Obregon Will Enforce All Anti-Clerical Laws

(Continued from Page One)

is what President Calles is doing. His policy has the sanction of the majority of the Mexican people.

"It is very evident that many catholics supported the last movement from under cover. We know that many catholics instigated General Gomez in his hostile policy toward the government."

The Mexican Communist Party demands the arming of all worker and peasant organizations as the only assurance that reaction will be crushed permanently.

* * *

Almada Capture Reported.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13.—An unconfirmed report has been received here that Hector Almada, one of the leaders of the Gomez-Almada reactionary revolt, has been captured near Vera Cruz. Gomez was reported yesterday as hiding in American oil fields in the vicinity of Tuxpam.

Rural guards have defeated and dispersed counter - revolutionary groups near Bouquilla.

Few Followers With Gomez.

Only a few mountaineer bandits remain with Arnulfo Gomez, one of the counter-revolutionary leaders, according to officers heading the 600 surrendered soldiers of General Hector Almada's column.

The surrendered soldiers have been taken to Jalapa and confined in barracks, according to reports received here.

Tourist Group Leave Today for U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page One)

midst of a spontaneous national expression the equal of which has not been witnessed. For months all the educational, scientific, cultural and artistics organizations of the U. S. S. R. have combined and worked for gigantic demonstrations commemorating the completion of the tenth year of the life and history of the Soviet Union.

This tour is unique among the countless number conducted by organizations in this country, in that it offers to the participants invaluable opportunities to make investigations and do research work in cultural and educational fields which the individual traveler in the U. S. S. R. is not offered.

Varied Groups.

The party is drawn from all walks of life. Workers, teachers, artists, doctors and others.

Dr. Sarah M. Sidis, head of the Sidis Institute of Portsmouth, N. H. is a member of the tour, and will investigate educational and medical problems in Russia.

Research Workers.

Mrs. Celia Hochman, the supervisor of a children's day nursery in this city, will devote her stay in Soviet Russia to studying the conditions and organization of the various children's villages, with a view to initiating new methods in the handling of children's institutions in this country when she returns.

Mr. F. Wesley Phelps, a financier and president of the Seattle Board of Trade is also traveling with the group. Meyer Dworkin, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose articles on sociological problems have appeared in the Freiheit ever since its first issue, is making the trip to study social conditions in Soviet Russia.

The party will return no later than December 15th.

Adolph Maurice, the manager of World Tourists, Inc., will accompany the tour as its leader, and will, while in Soviet Russia, negotiate for future tours.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

WOMEN TO TAKE UP WEAPONS FOR SOVIET UNION

Hurl Defiance at Plots of Imperialists

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—After hearing the report of President Kalinen on the international situation in relation to the U. S. S. R., the Congress of Working and Peasant Women adopted resolutions recording the symptoms of war preparations against the Soviet Union by the imperialist powers, under the direction of Great Britain—armaments race between the capitalist countries, Britain's rupture with the U. S. S. R., the French government's demand for the recall of Rakovsky, the financial blockade, the dispatching of terrorists to the U. S. S. R. and the anti-Soviet campaign in the capitalist press.

Soviet Wants Peace.

The resolution further declares that the toilers of the Soviet Union are against war and wish peace to enable the building up of Soviet industry and ensure progress in the economic and cultural domain. But should war threats materialize the masses of the Soviet Union will defend with their own power their own mills and their own revolution.

Woman Will Also Fight.

"We women also will fight in defense of our proletarian motherland and will send to the war front our husbands, brothers and children and even we, ourselves, will fight in the front ranks and will change the war against the Soviet Union into a war against the world bourgeoisie," defiantly declares the resolution.

Urges Defense Measures.

While fully approving the peace policy of the Soviet Union the resolution urges the necessity of taking measures to assure the safety of the Soviet state. It also records the gratification of the worker and peasant women with the productivity of Soviet industry which now far exceeds the pre-war level and is constantly improving. Socialist production holds first place in Soviet economy, amounting to 83 per cent of industry and trade and 84 per cent of workers. These facts as well as the steadily improving condition of the toiling masses constitutes the basis warranting the successful defense of the Soviet Union against its enemies.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dance Tomorrow Night.

The Trade Union Educational League of Local 22, I. L. G. W. will hold a ball tomorrow night at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave. the Bronx. Admission 50 cents.

* * *

Soccer Games Sunday.

The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will play the following games next Sunday:

Division "A".
H. W. A. C. vs. S. W. A. C.
Spartacus vs. Freiheit.
Red Star vs. N. Y. Eagle.
Division "B".
H. W. A. C. vs. Spartacus.
N. Y. Eagle vs. Freiheit.

* * *

Downtown I. L. D. Meet.

The dowtown branch of the I. L. D. will meet tonight at 8 p. m. at 35 East Second St., in the Kessler Theater Building. Prominent speaker. Bring membership card and friends.

Window Cleaners Tell Police of Gangsterism

(Continued from Page One)

assault on the complaint of Dominick Borg, strikebreaker.

Both defendants have been released on bail.

About 1,000 men are on strike, according to Harry Feinstein, union business agent.

Joining the Union.

At a strike meeting held yesterday 27 former members of the company union made application for membership in Local 8.

Charles W. Nicholson, vice president of the Building Service International of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday, "The demands of Local 8 are just and fair. The attitude of the employers' association in refusing to arbitrate the issues at hand necessitates their defeat.

Register today so that you can cast your vote for a United Labor Ticket.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Seventh St. and Ave. A. Speakers: C. K. Miller, P. P. Cosgrove and M. Pasternack.

25th St. and 8th Ave. Speakers: Jack Stachel, I. Potash, A. H. Harfield, B. Meyers.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St. Speakers: J. S. Poyntz, Max Schachtman, Julius Codkind and J. Goldman.

Madison Ave. and 116th St. Speakers: John J. Ballam, John McDonald, P. Shapiro.

Pitkin and Hopkinson Ave. Speakers: Bert Wolfe, Ben Lifshitz, H. Ehrlich, J. M. Cohen.

* * *

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.

First Ave. and 79th St. Speakers: Abraham Markoff and Sam Nesin.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Julius Codkind, R. Schrammel and Jack Kliedman.

Tremont and Washington Aves. Speakers: Rose Nevins, N. Kaufman, L. Siselman.

* * *

Subsection 2-E Meets Tonight.

A meeting of Subsection 2-E will be held 6.30 tonight, at 126 East 16th St.

* * *

Section 2 Executive Meeting.

An enlarged executive committee meeting of Section 2 will be held tonight, 6: 30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. All sub section organizers must be present.

* * *

Passaic Campaign Opens Sunday.

Wm. W. Weinstone, secretary, District 2, and Emil Gardos, organizer N. J. sub district will be the main speakers at the ratification rally of the Passaic County Workers (Communist) Party candidates for state senator and assemblymen. The rally will be held this Sunday, 3 p. m. at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Besides the ratification of the six Communist candidates from Passaic, Paterson and Clifton, the meeting will also serve to state the position of the party on the Garfield Labor Ticket. No admission is charged at this meeting, which must be attended by every worker from Passaic County and Garfield.

* * *

Daily Worker Agents Meeting.

A DAILY WORKER Agents' conference will be held next Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

* * *

Night Workers Meet Tuesday.

A general membership meeting of the Night Workers Section will take place Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 3 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. All members must attend.

* * *

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

Even "Pure" Pool Is Damned.

Y. M. C. A. pool rooms were denounced in a revival meeting in the Trinity Baptist Church on Bowers St. in Jersey City. Several Y. M. C. A. workers were among the Rev. C. P. Spangler's audience. They nodded to each other approvingly when the reverend man brandished his fist to flay whiskey, poker, women and all evil things. Their attitude altered abruptly, however, when the preacher thundered. "The pool room like the dance hall is a school of hell and even if the pool room is in the Y. M. C. A. it's just the same!"

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

VILE HOUSING OF U. S. TROOPS HIT BY GEN. SUMERALL

General Recalled From Tour By Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—"I have seen German prisoners housed in better quarters than you are now occupying," said Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, highest ranking active officer of the U. S. army in a speech to troops at San Antonio, Texas.

The general was on a tour of inspection of all government reservations and was to have spoken today at the presidio, in California. Instead, it was learned that he had been recalled and had caught the first train for Washington in haste.

It is believed here the drastic order recalling him from his western tour was issued by President Coolidge because of this speech.

Coolidge "Not At Home."

Coolidge is in Pittsburgh, Secretary of War Davis is in Columbus, Ohio. However, the war department announces no order for the recall of General Summerall was issued through military channels of the department and that it must have come direct from President Coolidge. It was explained he is the only official with sufficient authority.

"There are now 2,240 officers and 34,500 enlisted men living in temporary shelter, by far the greater part of which consists of wooden barracks built during the war," Summerall declared in his speech. "These shelters were built to last only two or three years. They are fire traps.

"As well as officers and enlisted men, we also have hospitals, nurses and horses housed in such quarters."

Coolidge Ties God to Capitalists in Speech

(Continued from Page One)

were captains of industry who dominate the nation. Included in the group were Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, his brother, Richard B. Mellon, and his nephew, William L. Mellon, all of them giant figures in the industrial and financial life of Pennsylvania.

Coolidge struck a sentimental chord when he declared:

Spiritual Cal. Coolidge.

"There are still some who sit apart, who do not see, who cannot understand. To them our industrial life is the apothesis of selfishness.

"They cannot realize that the rattle of the reaper, the buzz of the saw, the clang of the anvil, the roar of traffic are all part of a mighty symphony, not only of material but of spiritual progress."

Lauds Financial Magnates.

The president received a hearty ovation when he paused to pay tribute to Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of treasury, wealthy Pittsburgh banker, ex-president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, and head of the American Aluminum Company and his brother James R. Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank. Coolidge characterized the two multi-millionaires as "two of your distinguished citizens."

Flying Female Falls in Ocean Near Azores; Saved By Steamship

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Ruth Elder, publicity-seeking aviatrix and her flying companion, Captain George Haldemann, who were trying to fly to Paris to further boost the military game of American imperialism, lit on a tanker in the ocean off the Azores when the oil line broke, thereby crippling the motor. A gang of hoodlums were waiting for her at LeBourget field and some slick American press agent had already labelled her the "Joan of Arc of the air." The title will have to be postponed for a time, at least.

Expel Forty-seven Members of Trotsky Group From Party

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—Referring to them as "organized conspirators against the Government," the Communist Party at Leningrad, Moscow and Erivan expelled forty-three members of the Opposition.

This drastic measure followed the expulsion of Leon Trotsky from the Executive Committee of the Communist International and was said in the announcement of their expulsion to be necessitated by the intensified factional struggle carried on by the Oppositionists and their attempt to form embryonic nuclei within the Communist Party.

The Praesidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in a statement explaining the expulsion of Trotsky recently declared: "At a time when the International position of the U. S. R. R. has become extremely acute and when imperialist intervention hangs directly over the first proletarian state, the Opposition virtually allies itself with the worst dregs of the international labor movement and which stand on the verge of direct counter-revolution."

I. L. D. Costume Ball.

The New York section of the International Labor Defense will open its Fall activities with a costume ball Friday evening, October 21, at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Suspected Plays Under Eagle Eye of Banton's Gang

District Attorney Joab Banton has launched his annual fall publicity campaign by assailing what he considers salacious plays by setting the elegant and erudite detectives of Commissioner Warren's outfit on the trail of all the prosperous Broadway plays.

Mr. Banton announced that his spies and snoopers and informers and the other ornaments of his galaxy of official theatrical critics have unearthed three plays that they consider baneful and likely to corrupt the morals of the denizens of the roaring forties. He declares that he will not mention their names as they are all doing capacity business.

It is not hard to guess the names of the offensive plays and all Broadway knows that they are "The Command To Love," an ambassadorial romance dealing with France and Spain; "The Trial of Mary Dugan," a female murder case; and "Women Go On Forever." It is sometimes customary for plays that are about to go out of business to persuade some official to start an "investigation" and give it much publicity, but the press agents of the three plays now under suspicion declare they have said nothing at all to Mr. Banton.

Others say that Banton's periodic outbursts are for political effect only and part of the general scheme to create the illusion that even a Tammanyite can start a highly moral and virtuous crusade along the most approved Comstockian-Sumnerian lines.

Motion Picture Trust Before Commissioners

Federal intervention to prevent further centralization in the motion picture industry has been asked of the Federal Trade Commission, now in session here. The independent theater owners' group charges the large producer-distributors, such as Famous-Players-Lasky, do not permit them to bid for films on an equal basis with the theaters operated by them. Commissioner Abram F. Myers, in charge of the trade practice conference of the motion picture industry, has said he was convinced "evils" in the industry required some form of federal intervention and possibly dictation by the government.

Standing of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League

DIVISION "A"

TEAM	Played	Won	Lost	Tie	Favor	Against	Points	Pct.
B. B. S. C.	3	2	0	1	9	2	5	.833
Scandinavian W. A. C.	2	1	0	1	6	4	3	.750
Hungarian Workers A. C.	2	1	0	1	8	6	3	.750
N. Y. Eagle S. C.	3	1	2	0	3	8	2	.333
Spartacus S. C.	3	0	2	1	5	9	1	.166
Red Star S. C.	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	.000
Freiheit S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

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BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

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Conscious Imperialist Reaction in Los Angeles

Not blind but conscious reaction animated the Los Angeles A. F. of L. convention in turning down an anti-imperialist resolution referred to it by the recent convention of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Not only did the convention turn down the resolution but it heard without protest the committee report urging adherence to the Monroe Doctrine and praising it as "necessary for the best interests of the people of both Central and South America."

The question of the withdrawal of troops from Nicaragua was declared by the committee to have no connection with the general question of American foreign policy and was thus shoved into the background.

The line of the official labor leadership as defenders of Wall Street government against its working class foes shows itself in the statement made by the committee criticising, not the imperialist murderers of Nicaraguans and Haitians, but state federation which accept anti-imperialist resolutions and those who introduce them. This, the committee said, "inevitably leads to the conclusion that the authors are more concerned in pointing the finger of criticism at the government than they are in ascertaining the facts regarding the subject they attempt to discuss."

Here is the crux of the whole matter. A. F. of L. officialdom will tolerate at certain times condemnation of various departments of the government and individual acts of government officials—issuance of injunctions, etc. But a general attack on the government as a whole, or an attack on a policy which has the possibilities of showing government as the instrument of the capitalist class, brings into battle the whole general staff of Wall Street's labor agents.

The resolution, with its eulogy of Woodrow Wilson and his administration, coming as it did from New York, can be taken as a maneuver of certain sections of the democrat party to embarrass a republican regime in advance of a presidential year. But the section which states "that we, assembled here today, declare our most determined opposition to imperialist policy and war," and further, "that we demand the withdrawal of the war fleet from China, Nicaragua and other countries occupied by the armed forces of the United States," has a determined class note which doubtless expresses the actual feelings of great numbers of workers who still blindly vote for the democratic party.

This note the watch-dogs of Wall Street at the head of the labor movement were quick to detect. Such a resolution adopted by the convention of the A. F. of L. would have been an event of international significance.

It is that section of the committee report dealing with China, however, that demonstrates best the tender care with which A. F. of L. officialdom guards the interests of American imperialism and takes its foreign policy from the state and war departments. It says in refusing to endorse the demand for the withdrawal of armed forces:

"A mere withdrawal now would simply result in giving certain other nations involved an opportunity, if they are so inclined, to use the so-called American interests in China to further embroil our government.'

The clear inference here is that the interests of the American workers are the same as those of "our government" in China and that the battleships and marines which have helped to suppress the Chinese liberation movement are instruments of democracy.

By their refusal to demand the withdrawal of armed forces from Latin America and China and condemn American imperialism, A. F. of L. leaders have once more proved the truth of Lenin's statement:

"The upper strata of workers or workers' aristocracy, which is wholly petty bourgeois with regard to their manner of living and the size of their earnings as well as in regard to their whole world viewpoint, constitutes . . . the main peace-time social prop for the bourgeoisie. For the truest agents of the bourgeoisie in the labor movement are the labor agents of the capitalist class. . . ."

The united front of A. F. of L. leadership, police, courts and capitalists against the Communists is easily understood in the light of the recent developments. It means simply that the chief defenders of American imperialism in the labor movement are making war on those revolutionary workers who try to organize the American labor movement for struggle against imperialism and the war danger.

Unemployment in the United States

Unemployment is making itself felt in spite of the brass band publicity for prosperity.

The Labor Bureau, Inc., reports that all industries list a smaller number of workers employed than for the same period a year ago and that all states except California report growing unemployment.

Dispatches from Chicago tell of 100,000 unemployed in that great industrial center.

John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, reporting to the Los Angeles convention estimates the total number of jobless at 1,000,000, with 3,500,000 workers on part time.

Reports of slackness in industry come from all centers.

It is clear that the purchasing power of "the highest paid workers in the world" is not keeping pace with the increase in production made possible by centralization, standardization, improved mechanical processes and the speeding-up of workers. The efficiency unionism scheme foisted upon the labor movement by the official labor leadership is taking its toll.

American capitalism is placing the burden of the contradiction inherent in the system of production for sale and exchange than for use, upon the shoulders of the American working class. Unable to buy back the immense quantities of commodities they produce, the American masses are confronted now with a surplus production which stands between them and the factories and workshops.

As the unemployed army grows the competition for the job increases and the bosses lower wages. This in turn aggravates the whole situation. Production per worker also increases since the bosses are able to point out to the employed workers that there is an army of jobless ones waiting to take the place of any one who fails to turn out the amount of production which the bosses demand.

The American labor movement has been living in a fool's paradise. It has believed all the bunk relative to the eternal character of American prosperity and labor officialdom has echoed the propaganda of the employers stressing the beneficial nature of high productivity.

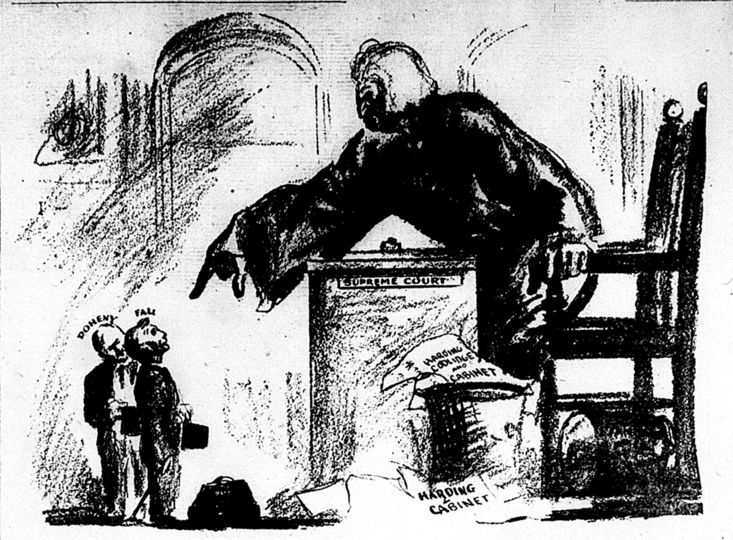
One important thing has been forgotten—or suppressed—by labor officialdom. It is that American workers, unlike the working class of the Soviet Union, have no control over the goods they produce. Whereas the first charge upon an increase of production in the Soviet Union is an increased standard of living for the workers, in the United States increased production merely adds to the number of unemployed and lays the basis for a nation-wide attack upon the living standards of the working class.

Preparations must be made to prevent the use of the unemployed by the bosses. The jobless workers must be organized, their organizations must be made part of the labor movement, the demand for their maintenance at full trade union wages must be raised and fought for, it must be made clear that capitalist government and industry must support the unemployed army they create.

Unemployment is here as a permanent phenomenon. It must not be treated as a passing development but as a real and living problem which, if not met as a class issue, will become a terrible weapon in the hands of the bosses.

STANDARD OIL IS THE BEST, ANYWAY!

By Fred Ellis



Supreme Court: "You little oil grafters must be made an example—until the 1928 election is over.

The Pennsylvania "Coal and Iron" Terror

(Continued from the last issue)

Steve Kurepa says:

"The mine bosses say I am a radical. It is because I am chairman of the mine committee, and I try to make them live up to the state laws. When two boys were killed in our mine because the bosses weren't living up to the state law, I went and complained to them about the condition, and told them I would have the state law on them if it was not remedied. The boss said: 'Your're a good fellow, all right, Steve, but you are too radical.'

"I guess I'm too radical because I want us to have our rights under the state law. It was some of the bosses in those nice houses up there who sent the state police to arrest me and beat me up. I am held under $3,000 bail for being at the meeting."

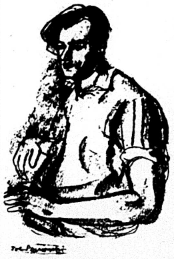
• • •

JOE PTASIENSKI, of Harwick, twenty-one-year-old miner on strike, said:

"I was arrested with Steve. They didn't beat me up bad like Steve. They just hit me three or four times. I been working in the mines five years. I was at the meeting. It was the worst thing I ever saw. I saw more than anybody would want to see. I saw women knocked down and bleeding, and crying for help. They were hurt and couldn't get up, and if anybody stopped to help, the police would club them down too. I saw a boy about seven or eight years old ridden down by a horse. His neck was all bloody and they picked him up and threw him in a truck. I don't know where they took him. I am a union miner and a citizen of the United States. I ran and got away from the meeting, but they caught me that night with Steve."

As a result of the incidents related above, twenty-one union miners, most of them with families of from three to six children, are being held under bails ranging from $5,000 down to $500 on charges of "unlawful assembly, rioting and inciting to riot and resisting officers." The trials will come up shortly. The American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense have interested themselves in their defense, and a well known Pittsburgh lawyer is in charge of the case.

JOE PATSIENSKI.



Drawn from life by Don Brown.

Mack Dies After War Play.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Oct. 13.—Hughie Mack, 300 pound stage and motion picture actor, was found by his wife dead in bed here today. Death is believed to have been caused by a heart attack.

"Law and Order"

By HARRY SZARVAS.

Charley was one of a host of truck drivers employed by one of the "progressively managed" industries in a certain second-class city. His life was ordinarily, like that of all slaves working under the "point system," a dreadful monotony.

This year, however, had brought about some exciting changes in the routine of Charley's existence. His boss had given him a two-weeks' vacation with pay, with the sole provision that he spend it at one of the numerous citizens' military training camps that infested the country. More than this, there was the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It was while Charley and his buddies were at camp that the news reached them from back home that a bunch of "wops" who were demonstrating in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, whoever in hell they were, had beaten up a policeman. It appeared that as the demonstrators marched by one of the number of factories which are owned by Charley's boss some hoodlum slaves employed in that establishment provoked the marchers by hurling missiles at them from the windows. The policeman's interference with the attempts of several demonstrators to retaliate by returning "fire" resulted in a melee in which the guardian of "law and order" was temporarily incapacitated.

• • •

The folowing day, after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti had been postponed for twelve days, Charley's boss ordered all of the company's property to be "guarded."

That the guards were only placed there for the effect it would create, as was apparent from the fact that they (the guards), were unarmed and of the lowest paid and consequently of the most unreliable class of employes, did not matter. The "riot" was played up by the local press. Feeling against the "dagoes" began to run high. The air itself seemed to have become electrified. Thus, just at the height of their enjoyment at camp, Charley and his buddies were ordered to demobilize and entrain for home. They were instructed by their officer to be ready to report on a moment's notice.

Came the 22nd of August. Charley reported to work in a somewhat more excited mood than was usual with him. He requested his foreman to give him a regular schedule truck as he expected to be called out sometime during the day. The anticipated call came about 11 a. m. Walking through the factory gate he was nabbed by his major. Complying with the orders of his superior he went home, put on his uniform and reported for duty at the state armory. When he reached the armory he found several companies of their regiment already there, fully armed and "rarin to go." In a short speech their officer had informed them of the object of their mobilization. It was to give "them damned dagoes, who think they can run our country," a lesson in Americanism.

When towards mid-afternoon nothing of a serious nature had transpired the disappointment of the boys was keen. Upon a suggestion from Charley the officer in charge and several of the boys changed into their "civies," armed themselves and went to town to see if they couldn't discover excitement of some kind. Search the city as they might they could not find sufficient pretext upon which to "start something." Disgusted by their failure they sauntered back to the armory. At the armory all through the day there was the regimental band whipping them into a frenzy. There were plenty of smokes and "refreshments." All they could eat and the more prosperous of them indulged in a little gambling. According to Charley, ther had "one helluva good time" until about 1 a. m. of the 23rd of August. At this hour someone suggested, "Aw, let's go home. Them sons of bitches are yeller, they ain't got the guts to start nothing."

For a few days after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, Charley was the object of considerable hero-worship on the part of his fellow slaves. Gradually, as the slaves forget the case of the two victims of capitalist justice, Charley sinks into oblivion, disgusted with himself for having nothing more exciting to do than to run the damned truck within the confines of the high barbed wire fence.

Letters From Our Readers

Correcting an Article.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Comrade Bill Dunne did not include the Centralia Conspiracy of 1919 in his review of "Frame-ups in the American Class Struggle" that appeared in last Saturday's Magazine Section.

Surely the raiding of the I. W. W. Hall and the farcical trial at which the wobblies were charged with having caused the death of some of their murderous attackers, was a most flagrant class frame up.

A year after the war, in 1919, Big Business and the Government decided upon drastic measures to stamp out the smouldering revolutionary fires in the American Labor Movement that became ignited during the upheaval in Europe.

The I. W. W. which had borne the brunt of the persecution during the war and which immediately after the war still offered the most effective resistance to the bosses of one of the biggest industries of the country, were singled out for annihilation first.

The murder of Wesley Everest and the attempted murder of over a dozen of their leading members started the ball rolling for the bosses and the government.

Nation-wide Red raids followed.

Radical organizations were terrorized and Labor Unions were stepped on hard. The Open Shop Movement followed in full swing. Big strikes were crushed and revengefully and viciously the master class revealed itself as the most powerful ruling class in the world.

The frame up and murder of Sacco and Vanzetti marked the period of the last stage of capitalist development in America. The period of the strongest exploiting class and the weakest exploited class.

The capitalist class has sated itself and its system will die. The Labor Movement will nourish itself with the blood of its martyrs and will grow.—C. K. Miller, New York.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE gods were not kind to William Green, president of the A. F. of L. last Tuesday when they permitted a United States judge to hand down a decision hogtying the United Mine Workers of America in the Pittsburgh district, at the approximate moment Mr. Green was lengthily dissertating on the futility of a Labor Party in this country. Mr. Green pointed with pride to the social legislation which has been passed in the legislative chambers of this nation thru the instrumentality of "friends of labor." We are anxiously waiting for the "friends of labor" in congress to relieve the United Mine Workers of the injunction that shackles their movement in Pittsburgh.

• • •

SHORTLY after Mr. Green got thru ridiculing Max Hayes, the speaker in behalf of a Labor Party, he issued a statement criticising the action of the federal judge who issued the notorious injunction against the miners, wondering how such a thing could happen in "free America." This judge was either a democrat or a republican. He certainly was not "taking his orders from Moscow." Surely the workers could not be treated worse if they did not have a "friend" in the world than they are by the alleged friends who are elected with the aid of William Green and his fellow fakers.

• • •

HAD Arthur Brisbane taken Otto Kahn's advice during the war and purchased a couple of thousand shares of General Motors stock, the noted columnist would now be worth about ten million dollars more than he is. The stock was then selling for $50 a share. For every one share of G. M. stock originally purchased the holder is now hanging on to 37½ shares. That's how the big money is made, not by swinging a pick or tapping a typewriter.

• • •

THAT Chicago jury that found Russell Scott guilty of murder some years ago no doubt heard of the defendant's unforgivable sin against the palates of the Windy City's inhabitants. Scott engaged in the distribution of grape juice that was supposed to add to the gayety of the consumer after it sat for a while in a secluded place. The juice did not choose to ferment and Scott was arrested as a common swindler. Only poor whites and Negroes are convicted of murder in Chicago, but a wine confidence man—well, we warn Chicago grape juice drummers to remember what happened to one of them.

• • •

A FEW more injunctions like the one issued against the Pittsburgh miners and William Green's trade union movement will be sewed up in the judicial sack as tight as a dollar in a miser's purse.

• • •

JUSTICE Jacob Panken, the socialist candidate for municipal judge, has rejected the Communist endorsement of his candidacy. Another Communist plot to keep a good man out of office! It must not be assumed that the socialists spurned the Communist endorsement for sectarian reasons. They are everything but that. Endorsements from republican and democratic politicians are always accepted.

• • •

DESPITE prayers and heavy drinking on the part of the royalist portion of the populace the child born to the crown prince Leopold of Belgium turned out to be a girl instead of a boy. But by the time the child arrived, the royalists were so drunk that they were able to stand the shock. "Always a thrilling moment to any kingdom, the coming of the royal baby to Brussels was a particularly happy occasion because of the romantic figures involved."—(The New York Times.) Now, if this nation happened to be a monarchy with King Benjamin of the House of David as royal head, what a great number of thrills the happy people would be on the receiving end of?

• • •

QUEEN Mary of England showed good political judgment when she stepped out of the reviewing line to shake hands with a blind member of the American legion. Those who have had the privilege of gazing on the untouched face of the queen say that the blind soldier did not lose his vision in vain.

• • •

IT may be news to many of our readers that Heywood Broun who lost a job and gained a lot of enviable notoriety out of his espousal of the Sacco-Vanzetti cause, received $450 a week from the New York World for turning out a daily column. Whatever one may think of his column, it must be admitted that there are few capitalist journalists who would swap the right of free expression for a $450 a week job. And Broun was due for a small raise —$50 a week—on the first of next year if he had listened to his master's voice with the proper degree of humility. Broun is now jabbing at prohibition and other evils in the columns of the Nation without interference from Mr. Villard. Anyhow the Baltimore Sun is said to be willing to take Mr. Broun on at $450 per week, should Mr. Pulitzer, who is returning from a wild animal hunt in Africa be willing to forget Mr. Broun's contract with the World. This is gossip which may be interesting to the type of human who likes to know what goes on behind the scenes in editorial rooms and in theatres.

DRAMA

"HIGH GEAR"

Take a Little Smile for Thy Stomach's Sake

AT the Earl Carroll's Wallack's Theatre is one of those plays, "High Gear," which for many people take the place of the now forbidden wine. They go, see, hear, laugh heartily, and therefore digest the holiday dinner well. One should criticize not from an artistic standpoint, but from a physiological.

Shirley Booth

"High Gear" is not, as its name would seem to suggest, either an industrial play nor yet about automobiles. It is about a movie-mad wife whose imagination is always several blocks ahead of her slow-going husband's. It has the usual mistaken identity plot, same as Shakespeare used, only now the fabricants of farce have grown cynical. They no longer describe the mistake in identity to resemblance of feature or mere chance, but to deliberate lying by the heroine.

This heroine, has been writing the usual uncle some falsehoods about her affluent circumstances, (the petit bourgeois notion of "keeping up appearances" carried a little too far) when he comes to visit and forgive the husband who eloped with his niece; they are afraid to tell him that said husband is only a shipping clerk in a butter and egg house, instead of owning the business. The husband is impressed as butler, to put up a front, and then, when necessary to produce a husband, a physician who is nabbed by chance is brot in to act the part.

The laughs center around such incidents as the attempt of the pseudo-husband to talk like a "secretary to the hens," and the antics of a cop who steals all his host's cigars while delivering a pensive lecture on the disappointing propensity of the majority of mankind for "staylin." And of course the confusion about the bed rooms.

Besides a little punch at the police department, Larry E. Johnson, author, has it in for California. Uncle and heroine are born there. But instead of haling from some of the properly Spanish named California towns, he has them come out of "Bob's Corners." Which I take to be a slam at the old pioneer village of Dutch Corners, name lately changed for real estate purposes to "Ducor."

Well, anyway it's that kind of a play. It won't hurt you. The men are good actors; those of the women who are not, are easy to look upon. Shirley Booth, as the "high geared" wife of the shipping clerk, is both.

—V. S.

EVA LE GALLIENNE.

Director and principal player in the Civic Repertory Theatre's production of "The Good Hope," which will open Tuesday night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Basil Sydney Gives Out Plan of the Garrick Players

WITH the announcement of the Garrick players headed by Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis reopening the Garrick Theatre on October 24 with Shakespeare's "The Taming Of the Shrew," in modern dress, there now comes, in the nature of an interview from Mr. Sydney, some news regarding their future policy.

"The aim of the theatre, mainly," said Mr. Sydney, "will be to try and establish some newer and more original American and foreign plays, by giving them a justice of cast and scenery they could not so easily get in a larger house on account of the high rental which prohibits the production of a costlier imaginative play from an unknown playwright with the genius of an O'Neill unless he had the name of an O'Neill.

"Even the name of such a popular authoress as Maurine Watkins has not been enough up to now to warrant a production for her adaptation from the Italian of 'Death Takes a Holiday.' This was a play she completed along with 'The Devil's Diary' after her 'Chicago' was produced. Both of these new plays, being of a different calibre than 'Chicago' and 'Revelry' and therefore out of the reckoning of most producers, the Garrick Players intend doing as speedily as possible.

"It is also to be hoped that the long wait an author like O'Neill went through for the promise of a production of a play like 'Lazarus Laughed' can also be forestalled by an organization such as ours with a first-class theatre, scenery and cast."

The association of Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis in this newly-announced venture of theirs at the Garrick starting with "The Taming of the Shrew" in modern dress is a logical one, Sydney scored last season with his "Hamlet" in modern dress.

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

W. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

49th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
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SYNTHETIC SIN
A New Play by
FREDERIC & FANNIE HATTON
With a Stellar Cast.

LITTLE W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat 2:30
HELEN MacKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in 'Romancing 'Round'

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CAMEO 42nd St & B'way FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Josef Von Sternberg's
THRILLING, CHILLING, GRIPPING, MELODRAMA!
UNDERWORLD
with GEORGE BANCROFT
EVELYN BRENT
CLIVE BROOK
LARRY SEMON
Modern Gang War!
B'WAY AT 41st MONDAY
The Alluring "IT" Girl
CLARA BOW
IN A FIERY ROMANCE OF HAWAII—
"HULA"
with CLIVE BROOK
ON THE STAGE
FLO MEYERS • BOB JOHNS GIRLS
JEANIE — KEMPER & BAYARD
OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

AMUSEMENTS

TUESDAY EVENING, October 18th
THE CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
OPENS FOR THE SEASON
The Play—"The Good Hope" The Author—Heijermans
The Director—Eva Le Gallienne
THE CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
105 WEST 14th STREET PHONE CHELSEA 0054
The Prices—50c—$1.10—$1.65
The Program Week Oct. 18-22
"THE GOOD HOPE"—Tues., Wed. Mat., Thur., Sat.
"CRADLE SONG"—Wed., Sat. Mat.
"LA LOCANDIERA"—Fri.
The Seal of a Fine Play
The Program Week Oct. 24-29
"CRADLE SONG"—Mon., Wed. Mat.
"GOOD HOPE"—Tues., Wed., Sat. Mat.
"THREE SISTERS"—Thurs., Sat.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

"Thrilling story. Superb play. Enthusiastically received."
—Times.
"A personal triumph for Mr. Hampden."—Eve. World.
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WALTER HAMPDEN in Henrik Ibsen's Comedy AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Columbus 3073 || Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

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A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
GUILD THEA., West 52d St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Ambassador Thea., 49th St. West of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. Mats. Wed.& Sat.
A. H. Woods Presents
THE MATRIMONIAL BED
with JOHN T. MURRAY
Also May Vokes Lee Patrick
Kenneth Hill Lennox Paule
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NATIONAL 41st ST. W. of B'WAY
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A. H. Woods Presents
The TRIAL of MARY DUGAN
with ANN HARDING
and REX CHERRYMAN
By BAYARD VEILLER

UNITED ACTORS, Inc.
present
The LADDER
by J. FRANK DAVIS
CORT THEATRE Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
48th STREET, EAST OF B'WAY

The New Playwrights Theatre
"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
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Other plays to be selected from
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HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

THE NEW MAGAZINE
Section of The DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1927. This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

JOHN REED

By ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

The following appreciation of John Reed was written for the Tenth Anniversary Edition of the masterpiece on the Russian Revolution "Ten Days That Shook the World," which is being published in the Soviet Union by State Publishing Trust.—Ed.

* * *

THE first American city in which the longshoremen refused to load war supplies for the Kolchak armies was Portland, on the Pacific Coast. In this city on the 22nd of Oct., 1887, John Reed was born.

His father was one of those bluff sturdy pioneers such as Jack London pictures in his tales of the West. A witty man, a hater of shams and hypocrisy. Instead of siding with the rich and powerful he stood against them, and when the trusts like great octopuses got a strangle-hold upon the forests and other natural resources of the state he fought them bitterly. He was persecuted, beaten and ousted from office. But he never capitulated.

Thus from his father John Reed received a goodly inheritance—fighting blood, a first-class brain and a spirit of high courage and daring. His brilliant talents early manifested themselves, and on completing high school he was sent to the most famous university in America—Harvard. Hither the oil kings, coal barons and steel magnates were wont to send their sons. They well knew that after four years spent in sport, luxury and "the passionless pursuit of passionless knowledge," their sons would come forth with minds altogether freed from any taint of radicalism. Every year in the college and universities tens of thousands of American youths are thus transformed into defenders of the present order—into White Guards of reaction.

John Reed spent four years inside the walls of Harvard where his personal charm and ability made him a general favorite. He came in daily contact with the young scions of wealth and privilege. He attended the solemn lectures of the orthodox teachers of sociology. He listened to the teachings of the high priests of capitalism—the professors of political economy. Then, like a blow in the face of these learned know-nothings he organized a Socialist Club right in the centre of this stronghold of plutocracy. His elders consoled themselves with the idea that this was only a youthful fancy: "He'll drop his radicalism," they said, "as soon as he passes out of the college gates into the world."

John Reed completed his course, took his degree, went out into the world, and in an incredibly short time, conquered it. Conquered it by his love of life, his enthusiasm and his pen. In the university as editor of the satirical "Lampoon" he had already wielded a facile and brilliant pen. Now there began to pour from it a stream of poems, stories, dramas. Editors competed with one another for his services, magazines began to pay him almost fabulous sums, great newspapers commissioned him to report important affairs in foreign lands.

Thus he became a traveler up and down the highways of the world. Whoever wanted to keep in touch with current events had only to follow John Reed, for wherever anything significant was occuring, there, like a stormy petrel, he was sure to be.

In Paterson the textile workers transformed their strike into a revolutionary cyclone—John Reed was in the centre of it.

In Colorado the serfs of Rockefeller crawled out of their trenches and refused to be driven back by the clubs and rifles of the gunmen—John Reed was there with the rebels.

In Mexico the peons raised the banner of revolt and headed by Villa advanced upon the capitol—John Reed on horseback rode forward with them.

The account of this last exploit appeared in "The Metropolitan," and later in the book "Revolutionary Mexico." In lyric fashion he pictured the red and purple mountains and the vast deserts "sentinelled by the giant cactus and the Spanish needle." He was captivated by the great plains. Still more was he captivated by their inhabitants mercilessly exploited by the landlords and the Catholic Church. He shows them driving their herds from the mountain meadows, flocking in to join the armies of liberation, singing around the camp fires at night, and tho cold and hungry, tattered and barefoot, fighting magnificently for land and freedom.

The imperialist world war broke out and John Reed followed the thunder of the guns—in France, Germany, in Italy, in Turkey, in the Balkans and even here in Russia. For his exposure of the treachery of the czar's "chinovniks" and the collection of material showing their participation in the organization of Jewish pogroms, he was arrested by the gendarmes, together with the famous artist Boardman Robinson. But as always, thanks to some intrigue or miracle of bluff or humor, he wriggled out of their clutches and went laughing on to the next adventure.

JOHN REED

Danger never held him back. It was meat and drink to him. He was always penetrating into forbidden zones, into the front-line trenches.

Vivid in my memory is my trip with John Reed and Boris Reinstein to the Riga front in September 1917. Our automobile was going south, toward Wenden, when the German artillery began dropping shells on a little village to the east. At once this village became for John Reed the most interesting spot in the world. He insisted that we go there. Cautiously we crept forward, when suddenly a big shell burst behind us, and the road we had just passed heaved up in the air, a black fountain of smoke and dust. Convulsively we clutched one another in fear, but a minute later, John Reed's face was shining with delight. Apparently some inner demand of his nature was satisfied.

So he wandered over all the world, into all countries, on all fronts, passing from one high adventure to another. But he was not simply an adventurer, a traveller, a journalist, a spectator from the side-lines, calmly surveying the anguish of human beings. On the contrary, their sufferings were his sufferings. All this chaos, dirt, pain and blood-letting was an insult to his sense of justice and decency. He strove hard to discover the roots of all these evils and then to tear them out by the roots.

So back from his journeyings he returned to New York—not for rest, but for new work and agitation.

Out of Mexico he returned to declare: Yes, in Mexico there is revolt and chaos, but responsibility for this lies not on the landless peons but on those who foment trouble by supplying gold and weapons—that is, upon the rival American and English oil companies.

Out of Paterson he returned to organize in the biggest hall in New York, in Madison Square Garden, a grandiose dramatic representation called "the battle of the Paterson proletariat with capital."

Out of Colorado he returned with the story of the Ludlow Massacre, some of its horrors eclipsing the Lena massacre in Siberia. He related how the mine workers were thrown out of their homes, how they lived in tents, how these tens were kerosene-saturated and set on fire, how the fleeing workers were shot down by soldiers, and how twenty women and children perished in the flames. Turning upon Rockefeller, the king of millionaires, he said: "These are your mines. These are your hired thugs and gunmen. You are the murderer!"

So from the battlefields he returned not with futile chatter about atrocities of the war on one side or the other, but with curses upon war itself as the one great atrocity—a blood-bath organized by the rival imperialisms. In "The Liberator," a radical revolutionary journal to which without fee he contributed the best of his writings, he published a ferocious anti-militarist article, under the caption: "Get a Tight-jacket Ready for Your Soldier Son." Along with the other editors he was haled before the New York courts to be tried for treason. The prosecutor made every effort to obtain a sentence of guilty from the patriotic jury, going so far as to have a band play national hymns near the court while the trial was proceeding. But Reed and his colleagues stood by their convictions. When he boldly declared that he considered it his duty to fight for the social revolution under the revolutionary flag, the prosecutor put the question:

"But in the present war you would fight under the American flag?"

"No!" categorically replied Reed.

"Why not?"

In answer Reed delivered a passionate speech in which he depicted the horrors he had witnessed on the battlefields. So vivid, so heart-moving, that even some of the prejudiced petty bourgeois jurors were moved to tears and the editors were acquitted.

Just as America entered the world war it happened that he underwent an operation removing one of his kidneys. The surgeons declared him unfit for military service.

"The loss of one kidney may exempt me from service in the war between the nations," he said, "but it won't exempt me from service in the war between the classes."

In Russia he discerned the first skirmishes in this great class war and hither he hurried in the summer of 1917.

Swiftly analyzing the situation, he saw that the conquest of power by the proletariat was logical and inevitable. But its delay and postponement troubled him. Every morning he rose and looked out of the door to see whether the revolution had arrived. Each time with something like irritation he found it hadn't. Finally Smolny gave the signal, and the masses moved forward into the revolutionary struggle. And quite naturally, John Reed moved forward with them. He was everywhere. At the dissolution of the Preparliament, the erection of the barricades, the ovation for Lenin and Zinoviev emerging from underground, the fall of the Winter Palace. . .

But all this he relates in his book.

His materials he picked up on all sides moving from place to place. He gathered complete files of "Pravda," "Izvestia," all proclamations, brochures, placards and posters. He had a particular passion for posters. Whenever a new one appeared and he couldn't get it any other way, he didn't hesitate to tear it from the walls.

In those days posters came from the press so thick and fast that it was difficult to find space for them on the hoardings. Cadet, Socialist Revolutionary, Menshevik, Left S. R. and Bolshevik posters were plastered one on top of another. So deep that once Reed ripped off sixteen of them at one pull. Bursting into my room, waving the big paper slab he cried: "Look! At one sweep I've bagged the whole Revolution and Counter-Revolution!"

Thus in various ways he gathered together a magnificent collection of materials. So magnificent was it, that when he came to the New York wharf in the Spring of 1918, the agents of the American attorney-general (minister of justice) took it away from him. He succeeded, however, in laying hands on it again and hiding himself with it in a little room in New York, amidst the rattle of the elevated trains rushing by overhead and the roar of the subway trains beneath him, he pounded out on his typewriter "Ten Days That Shook the World."

The American fascisti of course didn't want this book to reach the public. Six times they broke into the office of the publishing house, trying to steal

(Continued on Page Two)

JOHN REED - - -

By ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

(Continued from Page One)

it. On his photograph, John Reed wrote, "To my publisher, Horace Liveright, who nearly ruined himself publishing this book."

This book was only one product of his literary activities in connection with his propaganda of the truth about Russia. The bourgeoisie, naturally, wanted none of this truth. Hating and fearing the Russian Revolution, they tried to drown it in a flood of lies. An endless stream of dirt and slander poured from the political platforms, the moving picture screen, out of the columns of newspapers and magazines. Magazines that once were begging for his articles, now refused to print a single line he wrote. But they couldn't close his mouth. He spoke before numberless mass meetings.

He created his own magazine. He became editor of the left wing socialist journal, "The Revolutionary Age," and afterwards "The Communist." Article after article he wrote for "The Liberator." He travelled up and down America, participating in conferences, filling and firing everyone around him with facts, enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit, and finally organizing in the centre of American capitalism the Communist Workers Party—exactly as ten years earlier he organized the Socialist Club in the heart of Harvard University.

The "wise men" as usual had made a mistake. John Reed's radicalism turned out to be anything but a "passing fancy." Contrary to prophecies, his contact with the world had not cured him of it. It had only confirmed and buttressed it. How strong and deep that radicalism now was they might find for themselves in reading "The Voice of Labor," the new Communist organ of which he was editor. The American bourgeoisie now understood that in their country there was a real revolutionist. This very word "revolutionist" now makes them tremble. True in the distant past there were revolutionists in America and even now there are societies enjoying high honor and respect like "The Daughters of the American Revolution," and "Sons of the American Revolution." Thus the reactionary bourgeoisie paid tribute to the memory of the revolutionists of 1776. But these revolutionists long ago had passed into the world beyond. John Reed was a live revolutionist, an extraordinarily live one—a challenge to them and a scourge.

One thing only was left for them to do with him—lock him up. So they arrested him—not once or twice, but twenty times. In Philadelphia the police closed the hall refusing to let him speak in it. But he mounted a soap-box and from this rostrum addressed the great crowd that packed the street. So successful a meeting and so many sympathizers that when he was arrested for "violation of order" it was impossible to get a verdict of guilty from the jury. There was hardly an American city that felt altogether right if it hadn't arrested John Reed at least once. But he always manages to be liberated on bail, or to have his trial postponed and straightway again took up the battle on some new arena.

The western bourgeoisie acquired the habit of ascribing all its evils and misfortunes to the Russian Revolution. One of the most henious of its crimes was that it had transformed this talented young American into a flaming fanatical revolutionist. So thought the bourgeoisie. But in reality not quite so.

It was not Russia that made John Reed into a revolutionist. From the day of his birth revolutionary American blood flowed in his veins. Yes, though America is always pictured as fat, self-satisfied, capitalist and reactionary, still in its arteries runs rebellion and revolt. Recall the great rebels of the past, Thomas Paine, Walt Whitman, John Brown and Parsons. And John Reed's comrades and fellow-fighters of today, Bill Haywood, Robert Minor, Ruthenberg and Foster. Remember the industrial wars at Homestead, Pullman, Lawrence and the fighting I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World). All these—leaders and masses—are of pure American origin. And though at present it is not very evident, still in the blood of Americans runs a strong strain of rebellion.

Consequently, it cannot be said that Russia made a revolutionist out of John Reed. But it did make out of him a scientific thinking and consequential revolutionist. That is its great service, it compelled him to load his desk with the books of Marx, Engels and Lenin. It gave him an understanding of historic processes and the march of events. It compelled him to substitute for his somewhat hazy humanitarian views, the hard rough facts of economics. And it impelled him to become a teacher of the American labor movement and to try to place beneath it the same scientific foundations that he had put under his own convictions.

"But politics are not your forte, Jack!" his friends used to say to him. "You are an artist, not a propagandist. You should devote your talents to creative literary work." He often felt the force of such words. For in his head always were germinating new poems, novels and dramas, all the time seeking to express themselves, to find form. So when his friends would insist that he should throw aside revolutionary propaganda and sit down to write, he would answer with a smile, "All right, I'll do so directly."

But not for a moment did he stop his revolutionary activities. He couldn't. The Russian Revolution had wrought its spell upon him and possessed him utterly. It had made him its conscript and compelled him to subjugate his wavering anarchistic disposition to the stern discipline of Communism; it sent him like a prophet with a flaming torch throughout the cities of America; it drew him back to Moscow in 1919 to work in the Comintern on the fusion of the two Communist parties.

Recharged with new facts and revolutionary theory he set out again on the underground route to New York. Betrayed by a sailor and taken from shipboard, he was thrown into solitary confinement in a Finnish prison. Then back again to Russia; writing in the Communist International; collecting materials for a new book; delegate to the Congress of the Peoples of the East in Baku. Stricken by typhus, probably picked up in the Caucasus, his constitution exhausted by overwork could make no resistance to the disease and on Sunday, October 17th, he died.

Like John Reed there were other warriors who fought against the counter-revolutionary front in America and Europe as gloriously as the Red Army fought against the counter-revolutionary front in the U. S. S. R. Some fell victims of pogroms, others were silenced in prisons. One perished in a storm of the White Sea returning to France. Another in an aeroplane distributing proclamations of protest against intervention was hurled to his death in San Francisco. Ferocious as was the onslaught of imperialism upon the revolution it might have been still more so were it not for these fighters. They did something to hold back the counter-revolutionary assault. Not only Russians, Ukrainians, Tartars, and Caucasians helped to make the Russian Revolution, but to a small extent at any rate, French, German, English and Americans.

Amongst these "non-Russian" figures, John Reed stands out preeminently because he was a man of exceptional abilities, cut down in the very flower of his manhood. . .

When from Helsingfors and Reval came the first rumors about his death, we thought that these were simply the regular lies fabricated in the course of the daily work of the counter-revolutionary lie-factories. But the announcement was repeated, and when Louise Bryant confirmed it we were compelled in spite of all our hopes to believe it.

Although John Reed died an exile from his own land, and with the sentence of five years imprisonment hanging over his head even the bourgeois press paid their respect to him as an artist and a man. Bourgeois hearts felt a great relief—no longer was there John Reed to expose their falsehood and hyprocrisy to chastise them mercilessly with his pen.

The radical world of America suffered an irreparable loss. It is very difficult for comrades living outside America to understand the feeling of bereavement caused by his death. Russians consider it altogether natural, and self-understood that a man should die for his convictions. On this score not a bit of sentimentalism. Here in the Soviet Union thousands and tens of thousands have perished for socialism. But in America such sacrifices have been comparatively few. If you will, John Reed was the first martyr of the Communist Revolution, forerunner of the coming thousands. The sudden ending of his meteoric career in far away blockaded Russia was for American Communists a terrible blow.

One consolation for his old friends and comrades is the fact that John Reed lies in the one place in all the world where he would like to lie—on the Red Square, under the Kremlin Wall. Here, as a memorial in harmony with his character is an unhewn granite boulder, on which are chiselled the words:

JOHN REED
Delegate to the III International
1920

The British Trade Union Congress

The following article on the proceedings of the recent conference of the British Trade Union Congress, by Comrade William Paul, editor of The Sunday Worker and prominent British left wing leader, is of unusual interest to American workers at this time when the most reactionary convention ever held by the A. F. of L. has just concluded its business in Los Angeles. Tho the British labor fakers are not as crude or as brutally frank as their American prototypes, there is no fundamental difference in their attitude. Both favor class-peace instead of the class struggle and war on the militants in the labor movement, rather than war against the capitalists. —Editor.

* * *

By WILLIAM PAUL

(Editor, SUNDAY WORKER, London).

ONE outstanding feature of the Trades Union Congress was the plea for "industrial peace."

Needless to say the capitalist press enthusiastically supported the president of the T. U. C. in his plea for closer collaboration between workers and employers. The heads of large industrial syndicates such as L. Hichens—of Cammell Laird and Co.—welcomed the "suggestions thrown out by Mr. Hicks."

As the congress began on "industrial peace" so it ended in the same key. This was seen in the opposition to the resolution, moved by the Furnishing Trades Association, against "industrial peace."

The most distinguished defenders of "industrial peace" were Robert Smillie and Ben Turner.

In his dream of industrial harmony, Ben Turner declared that he yearned for the ending of strikes and lockouts.

The dreamer of Edinburgh, however, had a rude awakening when he reached Yorkshire and found that the secretary of the employers had notified his union as follows:

"I am instructed to inform you that after careful consideration of the conditions prevailing throughout the wool textile industry, the employers have come to the conclusion that the time has come when notice must be given to terminate the existing wage agreements."

The letter went on to state that the employers intended to enforce their decision on November 26th. While the textile leaders had been gaily prattling about industrial peace, the employers had been busy at work preparing an attack on 140,000 workers.

* * *

ANOTHER of the dreamers at Edinburgh was Robert Smillie, who wafted into the debate to attack Cook, and to show the advantages of peaceful methods. Unless his slumber is too deep even he must have awakened to realize what is happening in the coal fields.

So desperate are the conditions there—through increased hours, reduced wages, unemployment, and victimization—that a band of miners has signified their intention to march to London and make a protest when parliament reassembles.

* * *

IN order to understand why the official leaders of the Trades Union Congress are enthusiastically advocating "industrial peace," it is necessary to remember two things.

Firstly, the employers are in such a plight—as a result of the increasing chaos of capitalism—that the only way they can see of increasing their profits and expanding trade is to attack the already low standard of living of the workers.

Secondly, the workers have retreated so far, since 1921, at the behest of the present Trade Union leaders, that they are now determined to make no further sacrifices to the employers. This determination was heroically revealed when the rank and file stood behind the miners last year, and forced forward the general strike over the heads of the leaders.

The general strike proved the courage and fighting capacity of the rank and file. It showed, too, that the employers and their government were prepared to use every weapon—from radio lies to tanks—to enforce wage reductions and longer hours upon the workers. It also demonstrated that the official leadership of the Trades Union Congress was afraid to fight for the workers because the new conditions of the struggle—which has passed from the sectional to the mass basis—involves a policy that brings the industrial organization into open conflict with capitalism and its state machine.

The present leaders, as the general strike proved, being afraid to conduct a struggle upon the new mass basis, are compelled to retreat before the employers and their government. This retreat, as the general strike further proved, means the desertion of the workers at the critical moment of struggle. So apparent has become this tendency for the leaders to run away that it has become necessary to attempt to show that it was being done according to a definite and preconceived policy called "industrial peace."

So long as cowardice and ineptitude could be translated into and accepted as a virtue, called "industrial peace," the leaders were perfectly happy. This was another of their dreams.

* * *

BUT the attacks of the employers upon the workers do not cease because the labor leaders dream about "social harmony." Indeed, the opposite is true. The more the leaders retreat the more brazen and open becomes the attack of the employers and the government upon the workers at home and abroad.

(Continued on page 5)

The Young COMRADE SECTION

Edited by the Young Pioneers of America

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

Our Letter Box

WITH THE FARMERS

Dear Comrades: You have asked opinions of other readers for our rights. So I am writing of what I think. I think that all of the children of the working class should get together and later when we are older we will show the capitalists that the working class isn't sleeping even though we have not as much money. I will tell you what the capitalists are doing in Michigan to the farmers. The cows are being tested for tuberculosis and no farmer can sell any cow until she is tested. If he does sell one or any number he is fined $1,000. I wonder where a poor farmer can get all that money. One man whom I know had 55 cows. After they were tested, he had none left. Just because a farmer is just getting along nicely they take away all he has. The bad thing about it is that the government takes these cows, sells them to the butchers and the people buy them to eat. Is that the way we cure our people from disease? It seems to be a good remedy so the rich fools think. They may give us $40 or $50 but that is not what we bought the cows for. One farmer took out his shotgun and told the testers that if they did not get out, he would blow them out. They left, but returned with a sheriff the next day. When the testers come to our place they will get just what they have coming. Well I think I better change the subject for I would like to ask a few questions. Can we not have a friendship club between the working class? I would like to get acquainted with some boys and girls in New York and New Jersey for I have never been at either place. I will close as working man's girl.

—ELIZABETH YOSHONIS.

WHO KNOWS?

By STEPHEN ULRICH.

Who knows, who knows
  When the workers shall face their foes?
Who knows, who knows
  When the war shall begin?
Who knows, who knows
  When the workers shall win?

MEXICAN WORKERS CRUSH REVOLT

With the aid of the Mexican workers, the Calles government succeeded in suppressing the revolt of the Catholic clergy and rich land-owners, supported by American oil speculators. A number of generals and leaders were caught and executed. Gomez with a small force is retreating before government troops. The government appears to be in control of the situation.

Communist Party Aids.

The Communist Party of Mexico issued a statement to the workers and peasants, calling upon them to suppress the revolt. They pointed out that altho the Calles government is not a workers' and farmers' government, it is more progressive than a landlord and Catholic clergy government. The workers must defeat all attempts to wrest from them the gains that they have acquired thru their many struggles. Therefore they must aid the Calles government today and fight the government tomorrow until a workers' and peasants' government is established.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 36

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: No. 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer. No. 2 for B, 3 for C, etc. Let's see you get this one!

4 5 6 5 1 20   20 8 5   13 5 24 9 3 1 14
2 15 19 19 5 19   18 5 22 15 12 21 20 9 15 14

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 35 is: GOLD, WHITE, GREEN, BLUE, BLACK, GRAY and RED. The following have answered correctly:

Bernard Nazarov, New York City; Estelle Goldstein, New York City; Mae Feurer, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 33

Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

COOPERATIVE PIONEERS

By PHILIP CHALEFF.

The cooperative section of the Young Pioneer League was organized in February, 1927, with a membership of about ten. As weeks went by our membership was increased. Now we not only have all the children of the cooperative house in the movement, but we also have about twenty outsiders.

Although our section is only six months old, we have grown to be the most active section in the city of New York. We came out first in the city in the Young Comrade subscription drive. We collected the most money for the camp honor roll. In July we sold one hundred Young Comrades. For the month of August we are getting one hundred and fifty Young Comrades to sell. The board of directors of the house has given us a very large hall in which we will have a large library and many other equipments for workers' children.

The Cooperative Young Pioneers have done very active work until now, and we hope to progress in our activities. We also hope to hear that all the Pioneer Sections in the United States will be as progressive and even more progressive than ours is now.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 34

Paulina Jurich, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Homer B. Chase, Washington, N. H.; Chauke Comsky, Chicago, Ill.; Joe Velo, Highland Park, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTE!

Mary Offenbacker and William Chaszar, please send your address to Annie Matvenko, Box 166, Kamsack, Sask., Can.

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(Issued Every Month).

MUSIC

N. Y. Symphony Opens Season Next Tuesday

The season of the New York Symphony Orchestra will open Friday evening, Oct. 21, in Carnegie Hall. At the first concert of the fiftieth anniversary season, Fritz Busch, director of the Dresden Opera House will be in the conductor's stand.

The first performance ever given by the New York Symphony Orchestra was on November 9, 1878. Founded by Leopold Damrosch, it is the second oldest symphony orchestra in the country. Busch's first program will include Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 in B-flat and Brahm's Symphony No. 1 in C-minor. This will be repeated at the Sunday afternoon concert in Mecca Auditorium. Busch is the first of five guest conductors who will direct the orchestra during the season. He will be followed by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Walter Damrosch, Maurice Ravel, well known French composer-conductor, and Enrique Fernandez Arbos.

PHILHARMONIC.

Wanda Landowska, pianist-harpsichoridst, and E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, will be soloists with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting, next week. Mme. Landowska will be heard at the Thursday evening and Friday afternoon concerts and Schmitz at the second Students' Concert next Saturday and on Sunday at the first Brooklyn program of the season at the Academy of Music.

The programs of the week: This Sunday afternoon, Carnegie Hall; Vivaldi, Concerto Grosso in A minor; Rieti, Concerto for wind instruments; Tchaikovsky, "Pathetic" Symphony.

Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall: Gluck-Gavaert, Ballet Suite; Mozart, Concerto in E flat major; Mozart, Allegro di Molto in D; Bloch, Symphony in C sharp minor.

Saturday evening, October 22, Carnegie Hall (Students Concert), Schelling, Victory Ball; Bach, Concerto in F minor; De Falla, Nights in the Gardens of Spain; Bloch, Symphony in C sharp minor.

Music Notes

Martha Graham, assisted by her pupils, will give an evening of dance at the Little Theatre tomorow. The program includes dances to the music of Bach, Brahms, Schumann, Scriabin, Ibert and Honegger.

Gil Valeriano, the Spanish tenor, at his recital in Town Hall, Thursday evening, will sing a group each of Italian classics, French, Spanish and English.

Sanda Albu, violinist, will appear in recital at Town Hall next Friday night.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL, This Sun. Aft., 3:00
VIVALDI—RIETI—TCHAIKOVSKY
CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Evg., Oct. 20 at 8:30
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at 2:30
Soloist: WANDA LANDOWSKA
GLUCK-GEVAERT-MOZART-BLOCH
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Oct. 22, 8:30
2d Students'
Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano

Concert Magmt. Daniel Mayer, Inc.
LITTLE Theatre, Sun.Eve.,Oct.16, 8:30
DANCE RECITAL MARTHA
GRAHAM
Assisted by LOUIS HORST, Pianist
Knabe Piano

TOWN HALL, Thurs.Evg., Oct. 20, 8:30
Gil Valeriano
SONG RECITAL Spanish Tenor
FRANK LA FORGE
Composer-Pianist, at the Piano.
(Mason & Hamlin)

$1 CHAMBER MUSIC $1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 18th; Dec. 9th; Jan. 7th; Feb. 10th; Mar. 16th; Apr. 13th.
Flonzaley Quartet
Letz Quartet
Stringwood Ensemble
Mr. & Mrs. David Mannes
Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Hughes
Tollefsen Trio

$1 ARTISTS' RECITALS $1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 25th; Dec. 23rd; Jan. 20th; Feb. 24th; Mar. 23rd; Apr. 20th.
Nina Tarasova Joseph Szigeti
Elly Ney Denishawn School
Lenora Sparkes Willem Durieux
Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place & 16th St. $1 for subscription to EACH series of six concerts. Both series $2. Mail orders to People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square (Stuyvesant 9687). Also on sale at Macy's and Wanamaker's.

Concert Management Arthur Judson
GUILD Theatre Sun.Evg.,Oct.16,at 8:30
BEATRICE
HARRISON
'Cellist (Steinway)

Socrate Barozzi's first violin recital this season will be given at Town Hall, Wednesday afternoon Oct. 26.

Alexander Kisselburgh, baritone, appears in recital at Carnegie Hall November 1.

Richard Crooks' recital will be held on Wednesday evening, October 26 at Carnegie Hall.

Frances Moore will give his piano recital Tuesday evening at Town Hall.

Olive Cornell, coloratura soprano, will give her recital at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening.

Doris Niles, will give her dance in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, October 25.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

A Study In Oil

By ANDREW WILLMER
(London)

"AND SO I REPEAT," bellowed the street-corner orator. "No Englishman worthy of his salt will buy stolen oil."

The speaker was one of the paid workers of the British Empire League (five pounds a week and all expenses). He had set up his platform outside the gates of a big metal foundry not far from High Holborn. The British Empire League does this sort of thing, spends large sums of money and thinks it is counter-acting Moscow propaganda. It thinks that by getting its speakers to talk to the workers for half an hour, the workers will forget the experience of eight or nine hours a day at poor wages in the works. The job is not really dangerous, the British workers are good tempered and seldom hit the speakers.

"Russian oil is stolen oil. Anyone buying Russian oil is buying stolen goods. The man that buys bolshevik oil is a receiver of stolen property, a fence. The Russian bolsheviks stole the oil lands, stole the boring plant, stole the refineries, in fact, they've stolen everything they could lay hands on."

It was the dinner hour and a goodly crowd of workers were listening in order to get a bit of amusement before returning to work for the boss.

"The rightful owners," thundered the conservative speaker, banging his gloved hand down on the top of the platform, "are walking about starving. Those that were caught were executed by the Tcheka and their widows are begging bread in the streets of the great cities of Europe.

"And now the bolshevik robbers come to this England of ours and expect us to buy their stolen oil, expect us to be a party to their foul crimes." With a flourish of his well-tailored arm. "Away with them I say, no Englishman worthy of our great traditions would feed his car on Soviet oil."

The crowd, mostly workers from the foundry reinforced by a few street cleaners, a sprinkling of errand boys and a contingent of hawkers, had been very patient, but it began to grow restless. A long lean worker interrupted in an affected tone.

"Well, bai Jove, did you evah now. I'll speak to my chauffeur about it immediately when I get home."

There was a burst of laughter.

"Talk to us about something else guvnor, you're the only bloke 'ere what's got a car. The only oil I ever use is in the lamp."

Jeered another worker in the crowd. There was a general laugh, they had all come to be amused.

"There goes my blooming car matie!" shouted a street cleaner leaning with one hand on his broom and making a regal motion with his other hand towards a passing omnibus. "But would you believe it, I don't bally well know what oil it uses."

The speaker tried to drown the jeering remarks by bellowing more loudly than ever.

"I tell you that all Russian oil is stolen."

"You've said that before old man, tell us another," said a man munching sandwiches.

The speaker ignored the interruption and went on. "And what's more, there's no need to buy this stolen oil. There are half a dozen British brands all better. What's to compare with British oil, I want to know. Oil come by honestly and prepared by British labour?"

"That's what they sent the army to Mesopotamia for wasn't it, old man, to come by British oil honestly?" interposed a fat little printer.

There was more laughter, but the speaker waded on. "No, my dear sir, you don't understand . . ." The rest of his remarks were drowned in loud guffaws, the workers understood only too well.

"The establishment of the Russian Oil Products Company is an insult to the British people. These bolshevist murderers and thieves think to find receivers of stolen goods in us Englishmen. The whole company should be expelled from the country, lock, stock and barrel."

"So that the Shell Combine could manipulate the market without competition, eh' Mister?" interrupted a young worker in blue overalls who had just joined the crowd.

"Oh no sir . . ." But his discomfort was too obvious and the whole crowd was laughing, even the errand boys who weren't quite sure what the Shell Combine was. The crowd was beginning to enjoy itself.

"I understand very well," persisted the young fellow in the overalls. "May I ask you a question?"

"Why of course you may, we're always glad to answer questions," replied the sweating speaker.

"I've not noticed the same gladness to answer questions when your people are in a hall with a crowd of hooligans on their side, but never mind, answer me this. Russian oil has been coming into this country now for years. Why is it then that this crusade about stolen Soviet oil has only commenced in the last few months?"

"My dear sir, that's not true, there have been those among us who have disagreed with it from the beginning and now we have succeeded in persuading the more decent of our fellow countrymen to take up the cudgels with us against receiving stolen property."

"That's all rot," declared the figure in overalls very emphatically. "I know you old man, I've heard you speaking on and off for years, and I've never heard you say a word about stolen oil before."

There was laughter and cat-calling from the crowd. The unlucky speaker mopped his forehead with his pocket handkerchief.

The determined interrupter went on. "Everybody knows that this campaign started suddenly a few months ago. There was a flourish of trumpets in the press, posters on the hoardings, handbills on the streets and conservative speakers all opened their mouths at the same time up and down the country. That was obviously the organized result of an order. Who ordered the campaign and why? That's what we want to know."

The speaker squirmed. "I've explained to you that we succeeded in convincing . . ."

"Well," said he in the overalls grimly. "If you won't tell 'em who did it and why, I will."

The crowd became vocal and expressed its wishes energetically.

"Bravo, Matie!" "Go it old man, that's the stuff to give 'em!" "Tear it off your chest!" "Tell him all about it!"

To the trapped speaker who was trying to prevent the young worker speaking: "Shut up you, you've jawed enough!" "We want to hear what he's got to say." "Go it fellow worker!" The young worker went it.

"As I said before, Russian oil has been coming into this country for years and nobody ever thought about it being stolen until a month or so ago."

The crowd was listening intently.

"And the reason that no one ever thought about it was that the people who are now paying for this anti-Soviet oil campaign, that is the British oil industrialists, were the very people who were handling the oil and making huge profits out of it, and they didn't care a damn whether it was stolen or not." Turning to the speaker perched above the sea of grinning, mocking faces. "Deny it if you can."

"Since then, however, the Russians have decided to cut out the middle man and go into the retail business on their own. And so they formed the Russian Oil Products Company, the so-called ROP and are selling their oil direct on the British market. The Shell Combine has been cut out and Russian oil is now competing directly with Shell products. That's why the British oil industrialists have suddenly remembered that the oil has been 'stolen.' When they were pocketing the profits from retailing it here, they never thought about it."

There was a Homeric burst of laughter from the crowd which had now swollen to a considerable size. The interfering fellow in the blue overalls went on.

"Who's financing this campaign. Who's subsidizing the British Empire League, who's paying for the advertisements in the press and who's inspiring the leading articles?"

There was no answer to the rapid fire of questions and so the questioner answered them himself, triumphantly emphasizing every syllable.

"Royal Dutch Shell!"

There was a roar of laughter. The crowd was in high good humour. They shouted at the speaker, half a dozen and more voices at once.

"Answer that!" "What have you got to say to that?" "What about it now, cockie?"

The speaker didn't try to answer. He tried to do something still more impossible, he tried to shout his tormentors into silence

"You're a lot of bolsheviks yourselves," he roared. But the crowd did not seem in the least insulted at the accusation, it only laughed all the more.

"You're supporting robbery, sheer, stark, staring, naked robbery. You're supporting the robbers of widows and orphans. You're supporting murderers!" The speaker was almost foaming at the mouth and the noise was getting louder and louder. At the corner a policeman put his head round, withdrew it and walked the other way.

The young fellow in the overalls made himself heard again above the din and the crowd grew silent to listen to him.

"Oh Mr. Speaker, there was just something else I wanted to say. Isn't it a fact that all such Russian property has been declared the property of the Russian High Court of Justice, and cannot therefore be stolen? How do you explain that?" The speaker stuttered and the crowd roared with delight at each new hit.

"Well, you see, the High Court, of course, had to... What I mean is, the High Court... With a bluster of anger. "Who are you coming here and trying to break up my meeting? I'll give you in charge my fine fellow. Everyone in England has a right to express his or her opinion freely, not like the state of affairs in Bolshevist Russia."

"Then why do you threaten me with the police for daring to express mine?" demanded the imperturbable young man.

The speaker bellowed like a bull to make himself heard.

"As I said, all Russian oil is stolen property..."

He got no further. There was a storm of laughter and jeering. The crowd had lost patience with him and remarks began to be very distinct and audible advising him to take his departure.

"Yah, go home!" "Put on a new record!" "We've heard that before!" "Pack up and go whilst the going's good!"

The unfortunate man on the platform took the hint and descended. Buttoning on his chamoix leather gloves he shouted instructions into the ear of a loafer who had sidled up about what was to be done with the platform and then he made ready to depart.

He tried to leave the crowd with dignity, but that was a task not easy to perform. To retreat with dignity through a hostile and contemptuous crowd with a hail of caustic witticisms ringing in one's ears, is not easy and never will be. But all things both good and bad come to an end in time and finally he shook the crowd off his heels and disappeared round the corner to where his two seated car was waiting.

A friend who had witnessed his discomfiture joined him and spoke words of sympathy.

"That was a bad meeting, old man."

"Yes, rotten," answered the other glumly. "The many-headed are getting more and more difficult to reason with."

He cranked up the engine, but it refused to take.

"And the trouble is, it's not an isolated phenomenon. I've spoken in all parts of the country, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, and its the same everywhere. I don't know what the country's coming to. Blast this engine, what's the matter with it."

He cranked away violently and then still getting no result he went to the steering wheel and fumbled about a bit.

"Oh what a fool I am. I forgot to fill up the petrol tank before I left this morning. Open up the back will you. You'll find a can of petrol there."

His friend opened the receptacle at the back of the car whilst the speaker unscrewed the cover of the petrol container. The petrol can was duly fished out and handed over.

"Ah, thanks old man."

And a thick stream of rich fliud commenced to pour through a funnel into the tank.

"Careful with your cigarette, old fellow!"

The friend mechanically threw away his cigarette. His eyes were glued on to the petrol can. The cause of his surprise was very innocent. It was nothing more than three large letters painted in red on the side of the can, but the letters were "R. O. P."

Finally he recovered his voice and spoke.

"I say old fellow, but that's Bolshy petrol you're using yourself, you know. Look 'Russian Oil Proucts'."

His friend answered testily.

"Well of course it is if it says so on the tin. The stuff's the best on the market and the cheapest. I've been using it for years, it gives more mileage and leaves the engine cleaner. You don't think I take everything I say to the Great Unwashed seriously do you? D'you ever hear of a doctor taking his own medicine?"

1 9 1 7

The Voice of Revolt resounded,
Lustily where Leningrad lays,
All mighty nations were startled
in 1917.

Plutocrats were seized with panic
To suppress it, they tried in ways
Unwritable; yet fire of Revolt
Spread in those October Days
of 1917.

In Hungary and Germany,
In dark large cellars without lights,
Grim, resolute men silently,
Talked about October nights
of 1917.

Sons of India, Africa,
The little race of brown Malays,
All slaves of Imperialism,
Yet rejoiced in October Days
of 1917.

—WM. STACHIEV.

Paris Protests Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

By GABRIEL PERI
Foreign Editor of Humanite.

IT WAS at daybreak of the 23d of August that Paris learned of the crime.

Hope had ebbed during the last few hours. A few minutes after five o'clock it was no longer possible to doubt.

The deed had been done.

By 6:30 the wild course of the horrible news had crossed Paris and the suburbs.

Electrocuted! That terrible word made the faces of the workers blench. They grew pale. Emotion governed them. They hesitated. Then, suddenly, the indignation burst forth:

"The dirty beasts! the dirty beasts!"

For a moment a movement stirred the huge incredulous throng of workers. Then anger flashed from their eyes.

On the subway stations, which vomited their daily torrent of proletarians into the gray day, the same scenes were repeated. Doubt, hesitation, stupor. And this cry of reprobation repeated a thousand times:

"The dirty beasts! The dirty beasts!"

The news of the execution passed from mouth to mouth, flew from house to house, ran from street to street. A rumor rapidly took form. The people muttered protestation.

Since 1921 the French working class had made the case of the two martyrs its own.

From now on the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti will count as one of the most significant episodes in the struggle of labor in France.

In days to come it will be necessary to disentangle the lessons of this gigantic international combat against the most rapacious and most aggressive capitalism. Now let us limit ourselves to retracing for the American workers the last incidents of that struggle.

On August 3 while the social democratic papers were piling up the protests of the intellectual and political circles, the Communist Party decided to appeal directly to the shops, to the offices, to the factories. "Let Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations be organized everywhere at closing time in order that protests against the crime may be voted by hundreds of thousands," such was the slogan of the Communist Party.

That night, the proletariat of Lyons, marshalled in a huge war front, gave its true class significance to the struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti. Even in that town, of which M. Herriot is the chief magistrate, the workers of all opinions organized two splendid meetings. Obeying the orders of the prefect of the Rhone, the police resorted to unheard of provocation and charged the demonstrators, using arms. But the Lyons meeting found its echo thruout the whole of France.

On the day following that tragic night, the news of the decision of the governor of Massachusetts reached Paris. Fuller had ordered the crime. On the same evening the Parisian workers were informed of it in the course of a meeting called by the trade union organizations of the Paris district. "Only an immense demonstration of strength can prevent the crime," declared Racamoni, the secretary of the C. T. G. U., and amidst reverberating applause he read the Manifesto of the C. T. G. U. calling for a general strike. This decision was enthusiastically approved.

At the close, as the crowd of workers demanding a pardon and liberation for the imprisoned men broke up, the police hurled themselves on the workers and with ferocious brutality assaulted Jacques Duclos, the Communist deputy from Paris, who had to be taken to a hospital.

The strike was to take place on Monday. Sunday a new demonstration rallied 100,000 workers around the red flags. In compact ranks, the Parisian workers filed along the streets of the great city. Huge placards carried the following inscriptions:

"Justice for Sacco and Vanzetti, condemned to be electrocuted because they are friends of the people and enemies of the American capitalists."

"Sympathizers, without reference to opinion, you must intervene against the crime which is being prepared."

"In America the seat of justice is the electric chair."

"A general strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti!"

"1887-1927! Dates which illustrate American justice!"

"The Chicago tragedy must not be repeated! Long leave Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Several times, loaded automobiles, carrying the American flag, were greeted with cries of "Pardon! Pardon!" repeated a thousand times.

Thereupon the tourists from the new world made known their presence and replied: "Long Live Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Luigia Vanzetti, who arrived in Paris the same morning was the object of an endless ovation. Twenty meetings shouted to the echo cries which seemed to be uttered from the very depth of the proletarian crowd. "Down with Fuller! A pardon! A pardon!"

The same day all France responded to the demonstrations in Paris. A united front meeting took place at Roubaix, demonstrations at Havre, Dieppe, Sotteville, Tours, Toulouse, Oran.

Finally on Monday, the 8th of August, came the general strike. The C. G. T. U. had thus accomplished its slogans:

"If, in spite of the universal condemnation, the American plutocrats effect their frightful crime, it will be necessary to get at them by any means whatever: That is why, if the horrible sentence is maintained in spite of everything, the C. G. T. U. announces that the twenty-four-hour strike action must be prolonged in the following way:

"1.—Boycott by the consumers of all products, commodities, and merchandise, imported from America and of products made in American factories in France;

"2.—Refusal by the organizations of sailors, harbor-workers, railway workers to transport these products;

"3.—In the same way, boycott of the representatives of Yankee plutocracy and in particular of the members of the American Legion;

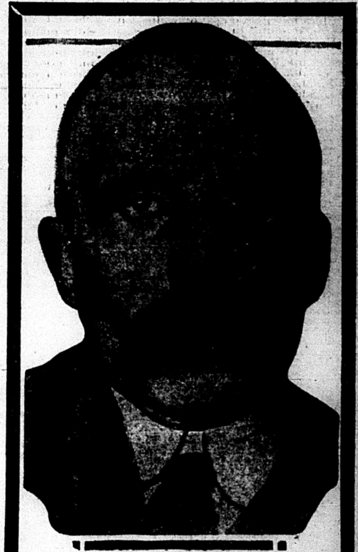
"4.—Boycott of every exhibition, play or attraction of American origin."

The order to strike was everywhere followed with an admirable discipline. Centers like Lyons, St. Etienne, Cette, Alais, Le Boucau, Avignon, Beziers, Dunkerque, Cyonnax, Marseilles, Montpellier, Douai, Havre, etc., gave themselves completely and saw the workers rise and demonstrate their will to tear from the murderers the two martyrs who symbolize the ferocious repression unchained by the imperialists.

In the Paris district, the movement gave similar proofs that the laboring masses of the Faubourgs and the suburbs were stirred with the universal condemnation.

(Continued on page 5)

NICOLA SACCO



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

The Ku Klux Klan

> "Hegel says somewhere that upon the stage of universal history all great events and personalities re-appear in one fashion or another. He forgot to add that on the first occasion they appear as a tragedy; on the second, as a farce."
>
> —Eighteenth Brumaire—Marx.

* * *

ORIGINALLY the Ku Klux Klan was founded in Pulaski, Tennessee in May, 1866. It was born out of the attempt of the defeated Southern plantation owners to retrieve some of the losses which they had incurred as a ruling class as a result of the victory of the Northern capitalists.

Immediately after the end of the Civil War groups of "carpet-baggers" (Northern politicians) mostly from the republican party which was the party of Northern capital, took hold of the political machinery of the South. However, finding themselves unable to cope with the rich of the South they had to find and develop some new forces so as to utilize it for the purpose of crushing the Southern landowners to the wishes of the Northern capitalists. The newly liberated Negroes gave them their opportunity.

The Southern plantation owners in their struggle to retain their former position and to drive the Negroes back to as great a degree of slavery as possible organized both secretly and openly. The Ku Klux Klan was the most effective of all its organizations because it did not follow the rules of "democracy" laid down by Northern capitalism but instead made its own code which, of course, came into sharp conflict with the federal government.

The constitution of the old klan states that its purpose is to aid the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, but this was only a symbol. It limited its membership to those living in the Southern states which participated in the secession movement against the North; it excluded from its membership those who had fought on the Northern side in the Civil War; it declared itself particularly to be an organ for fighting the republican party and taking away the control of the recently liberated Negroes from that party; its salute was the salute of the Southern Army during the Civil War.

Those writers who have written favorably of this organization boast that soon after it began to function effectively, the "hitherto unstable and increasingly independent labor element, particularly the Negroes, were now under control." The methods used by the klan were extremely terroristic-similiar to those of the modern fascists but peppered with American vigor. The contest between the Northern and the Southern politicians grew very much sharper as each representing the various sections of the ruling class tried to use the existing situation for their own benefit: the Northerners using as their weapon the federal government, who on the surface simply fought the terroristic acts of the secret societies of the South, and the Southerners suing these secret organizations.

By 1868, the situation become so sharp that the federal government and a number of the state governments under the control of the republican party proceeded to take action against the Ku Klux Klan. Thus, during that year, in various states, laws were passed making membership in the Ku Klux Klan a crime against the state and imposing severe penalties. The movement to crush the klan become so drastic that finally General Forrest, who was the "Grand Wizard" of the klan, in February 1869 issued a proclamation dissolving the organization. It is important to note in this connection that the dissolution of the klan did not mean that the Southern landowners had been completely defeated. The issue had been, as raised in the South, whether the newly liberated Negro shall be allowed to develop to the point where he become a political force who, by very fact of his great numbers, could overwhelm the Southern capitalists. It was only after the Northern capitalists had promised that it would not permit such a condition by withdrawing its army and recalling its imposed politicians that Southern capitalism liquidated its "extra-legal" method. Thus, in the dissolution order for the original Ku Klux Klan the Grand Wizard said:

> "The Invisible Empire has accomplished the purpose for which it was organized. Civil law now affords ample protection to life, liberty and property. . .The better elements of society are no longer in dread for the safety of their property. . ."

The official order of dissolution did not however actually dissolve the klan. It continued to exist in localities throughout the South until the Southern landowners were absolutely assured that the Northern ruling class really intended to permit them the use of the federal government to protect their interests against the new-born proletariat. By the end of the 19th century the remnants of this Ku Klux Klan had gone into complete oblivion. It was only the most outstanding of a number of organizations which had been created by the ruling class of the South in defiance of the ruling class of the North in order to maintain the specially severe conditions of exploitation which were necessary to the Southern landowners if they were to thrive.

By SAM DARCY

The modern Ku Klux Klan was organized in 1915 by Colonel Wm. Joseph Simmons, a Southern adventurer. The klan actually had no growth and was merely a small sect. It had copied all the rituals, costumes and other mummery from the original klan. Its attempt to utilize the tradition of the klan of the previous century was farcical, however, and no one paid any serious attention to it. Where in the nineteenth century the klan did its tragic work for a defeated class who did not have the machinery of the federal government at their command, the klan of the twentieth century was created to serve the bourgeoisie who did have the federal state machinery but yet wanted this extra-legal method to maintain conditions of exploitation that even the federal government did not dare to champion openly.

With the end of the World War there came a tremendous industrialization and trustification of production—greater than America, and probably the entire world had ever seen before. This did not leave the South untouched but on the contrary introduced manufacturing to so great a degree that now large masses of Negroes were drawn away from the plantations into industry. Thus the proletarianization of important sections of the Southern Negroes gave this hitherto apathetic mass new possibilities of organization as a class for struggle against their Southern masters for better conditions. This was enhanced by the soldiers, both Negro and poor white, returning from the war, who had had a consciousness of their power instilled in them by what they had experienced, and now began asserting themselves.

The Ku Klux Klan in their propaganda utilized these various dangers to the rulers for stirring the bourgeoisie and their agents to greater efforts to suppress the lower classes. One news bulletin issued by their "Exalted Cyclops" says:

> ". . .not many months ago there was a riot in the Negro district (Norfolk, Va.) caused by Negro soldiers attacking a district police station to release a Negro prisoner. . .He (the police commissioner who had joined the Ku Klux Klan) welcomed us. . .Our military company is to be trained and 260 repeating rifles will be turned over to us in time of trouble."

In Mobile, Alabama, the workers in the government shipyards had gone on strike. These events were symptomatic of the conditions all over the South. The steel strike was then beginning to extend its scope into the Southern steel mills. This was all utilized in the propaganda of the klan. Their bulletins and newspapers and the speeches of their leading figures are full of references to the threatening danger of an organized working class. Simmons says in one article:

> "Americans do not realize that they sleep on a Red Volcano's edge."

In the "Searchlight" the organ of the klan, an article is printed in which they warn that the "Third International of Moscow. . .is working to overthrow all the. . .governments of the world."

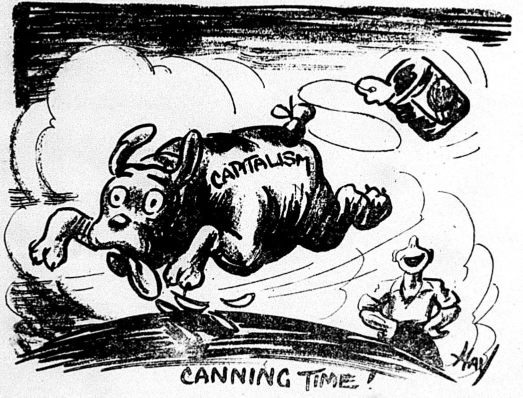
This propaganda was not enough however. If the klan was to mobilize the middle class as was its aim, it had to raise some issues affecting its potential members in their community. Thus it raised the issue which was of long standing among the Southern professional and business elements, of keeping the Negro in a state of social and economic inferiority. The manifestations of increased consciousness among the Negroes made such propaganda as this very effective among these elements. The middle class having always hid their unmoral sex life by highly moral pretenses, now raised the cry of saving the respectability of bourgeois family life (they only threatened it!). The South being overwhelmingly protestant in religion and the middle class being very bigoted in their protestantism, the klan also raised the cry as to the danger of catholicism from Rome seizing the United States government. They utilized for this purpose an alleged document issued by Pope Leo XIII, in which he asserts that the American continent belongs to him and his church by virtue of its discovery by a catholic, Columbus, and the time is soon coming when he will take forcible possession, at which time "it will be the duty of the faithful to exterminate all heretics found within the jurisdiction of the United States."

This propaganda against social equality for the Negro, against the danger of a growing proletariat, and for religious bigotry appealed tremendously to the Southern middle class and there can be no doubt but that large numbers were drawn into the Ku Klux Klan and a still larger number influenced by its propaganda. A careful perusal of the propaganda, leaflets, booklets, etc. issued by the klan clearly shows that it was all aimed to appeal to the economic interest and social priggishness of the petty bourgeoisie of the South. The actual membership, however, has been grossly exaggerated. In 1921, at the time when the organization was reaching its height, a congressional investigation showed it to have a total membership of 85,126 on its books while the newspapers throughout the country were declaring it to have 500,000 to 700,000 members.

Until 1923, the organization increased its membership somewhat, but since then the organization disintegrated through exposure of its mummery, through internal factional struggle by leaders and groups of leaders for power and through severe attacks by other organizations. Today, it is safe to say that their strength is approximately what it was in 1921, about 80,000 members and this largely confined to the South, and a small part in the West.

Actually the klan has failed to accomplish any serious purpose. The bourgeoisie can thank the American Federation of Labor far more than the Ku Klux Klan for the poor condition of Southern labor since it was the A. F. of L. that prevented the workers from being organized. The klan's circus methods of work attracted far too much attention to the situation. The bourgeoisie of the present period in America have more subtle methods than the crude weapon of the nineteenth century klan. The klan will only serve as an emergency organization for use when the workers defeat the present methods of the bosses.

The bourgeoisie will at any moment that its established state machinery fails to function sufficiently smoothly strengthen such fascist organizations as the Ku Klux Klan as "extra-legal" methods of fighting the proletariat or sections of it.



Paris Protests Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 3)

Numerous gatherings in the morning, enthusiastic meetings and imposing demonstrations in the afternoon, in the evening a mammoth meeting at the Paris Pantheon. That is the record of this great day.

Thursday, the 12th of August, L'Humanite announced the news of the reprieve to the Paris workers, "They Are Still Alive!" The huge headline of the Communist paper struck all eyes like a cry of victory, and so did the shouts of the crowd on the boulevards, at the halls in all the quarters and of the newsboys bearing the thousands of copies of L'Humanite which the workers of Paris were snatching for.

But a feeling of inexpressible anguish was mingled with the joy of the masses. The grim attempt would re-commence tho the immense revolt remained. They could kill them yet. The reprieve was only a ghastly farce.

From daybreak of the 12th of August this presentiment haunted the spirit of the workers and from then on they were on guard.

Now we know, alas, how greatly their presentiments were justified. Eight days later, the Massachusetts courts confirmed their verdict. It was followed by an outburst of fury from the workers. Saturday, the 21st of August, fifty meetings were organized in Paris. Other demonstrations took place in the provinces, and, the following Sunday, under a pouring rain more than 20,000 workers gathered at the Butte du Chapeau Rouge near Pre-Saint-Gervais

With soaked clothes, stamping around for hours in the rain, their faces cut by the drops, the workers turned for the last time, while there was still a chance, to the leaders of the American Legion, the guests of Paris, and beyond the Atlantic to the American capitalists, the deniers of justice and controllers of the war debts

But the hours passed. With the precision of clockwork the news from Boston confirmed the suspicions that the worst was about to be accomplished. The C. G. T. U. without losing a moment, addressed a proposal for common action to the C. T. G. The Communist Party made a similar proposal to the socialist party, for the purpose of organizing a monster demonstration in the heart of Paris.

Then, five o'clock in the morning. Electrocuted!

Two hours later, while in the rue Montmartre, the crowd of workers waited breathlessly under the windows of L'Humanite, the Party's paper made the following appeal to the workers:

"Now that the horrible class sentence has been executed, it is the duty of every class conscious worker in awaiting the final reckoning, to take just reprisals against the murderers.

"But it goes without saying, that in accord with the Communist International, the undersigned organizations in speaking of necessary reprisals do not in any way contemplate acts of individual terror which they have always refused to consider as a means of revolutionary action for the proletariat.

"That which you must do is organize, prepare, put in motion those collective reprisals of the international working class against the capitalism of the United States which is collectively responsible for the crime.

"1.—Defy the American Legion by preventing the American fascists from parading insolently thru the city of the Sons of the Commune. The accomplices of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be received as they deserve, and will learn that the proletariat cannot be defied with impunity.

2.—Boycott Yankee Capitalism: Practical and effective boycott measures will be immediately undertaken.

3.—Demonstrate Tonight at 8 o'clock: Without waiting for anything further, at 8 o'clock tonight let the immense crowd of workers from the old revolutionary faubourgs and from the red suburbs, descend on the boulevards and there give expression to their unanimous condemnation.

They will maintain their coolness in the face of all provocations whatsoever and will give this demonstration, which will usher in future justice, that great and calm quality that characterizes the international working class.

That night, at 9 o'clock, the workers were to march on the boulevards! In every red suburb, deep in mourning but seething with anger, the slogan ran like a lighted fuse!

A meeting of the cabinet was hurriedly called. There was a conference at the police perfecture of police. The perfect of police, Chiappe, forbade the demonstration.

But try to prevent the masses of workers from shouting their indignation!

From 8 o'clock on a seething crowd covered the sidewalks and the boulevards from the Rue Montmartre to the Porte-Saint-Martin. On the streets there were frequent tie-ups caused both by the movement of the protesting workers and the lines which the police kept increasing.

Mounted guards, foot-police and mere cops maneuvered in little bunches, their object was to see that the workers "kept moving" and to dam back the comrades in the streets crossing the boulevards.

Police captains were arousing their followers.

"Come on! Start that traffic there! Break all that up!" one of them shouted.

A police whistle shrieked and, obediently, the cops began their man-hunt.

Trouble was on from 9 o'clock. At the corner of the Rue Montmartre the police started the first set-to, but a part of our comrades took refuge in the cafe-bar which makes one side of the boulevard there, while several hundreds of others escaped along the Rue Montmartre. When they arrived in front of L'Humanite they shouted.

"Long live Sacco! Long live Vanzetti! Down with Fuller!"

Suddenly, still on the same side of the boulevard, a thick column of demonstrators spread into the Faubourg Montmartre, coming from the Rue Cadet. The guardes republicans hurled themselves on them with an indescribable brutality. The police brandished their clubs. The wounded fell. The terrace of the cafe was invaded.

A charge in the Place de la Republique, another in the Rue de Lancry, another on the Boulevard Sebastopol, another on the Rue Montmartre, another at the Gymnase, another at the Gare de L'Est!

Women, children men, sent rolling, beaten, trampled on, with unspeakable savagery. Arrests, then beatings, then firing, and blood flows.

The cafes close. The terraces, the bars shut down, the boulevards empty.

The police attack in the midst of a tangle of cars, taxis, busses. The skeletons of barricades rise. The crowd of workers reacts and counter-attacks. Driven back into the adjacent streets, it forms again, shouts its anger, hoots American capitalism.

And suddenly the inspiration of the masses breaks forth spontaneously: "To Montmartre! To Montmartre! The capital of the millionaire pleasure hunters!"

The columns of demonstrators climb towards the place Clichy, the place Blanche, the place Pigalle.

Up there, it is a night of pleasure, the nightly night of pleasure which is reaching its height—jazz, charleston, champaigne at a hundred francs a bottle, and gambling de luxe.

The gay rioters affected to smile behind the [illegible] windows sprang open.

The Moulin Rouge, the headquarters of the "American Legion," smiles and shines with all its lights, under its thousand bulbs.

The window-panes crash.

Sacco! Vanzetti! Pardon!

And, buried in the depths of its cabarets, while the anger of the masses rolled on, these internationalists in orgies made the acquaintance of the real Paris, the Paris of the Sons of the Commune, on the very ground where its last barricades were raised.

One hundred and twenty-four police were wounded during the set-to. Two hundred and eleven arrests were made. The accused appeared before the courts the next day and were given severe sentences.

The same day in spite of government ban, huge demonstrations marched in Lyons, Rouen, Marseilles and Nimes. Everywhere the slogan of a boycott was acclaimed. The labor municipalities refused to vote the credits for the reception of the American Legion.

The just fury of the masses was the signal for an intense reactionary offensive. Forty-eight hours later the perfect of the Seine announced his desire to increase the police effectives.

It is clear, however, that the disorders which transpired on Thursday were entirely the result of the police brutalities. It is enough to read the appeal, which we reproduced above, to determine the character which the Party and the C. G. T. U. intended to give to this demonstration. Even several social-democratic papers, under pressure from the masses, were constrained to admit the police brutalities.

But the reactionary press was let loose. It demanded the immediate arrest of Vaillant-Couturier.

The masses of Paris were master of the pavements on Thursday night. They would not permit the American legionnaires, the accomplices of the murderers, to come to insult the workers who had felt such profound solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti.

Here is the text of the letter addressed to the president of the Chamber of Deputies by Cachin, Doriot and Marty, the Communist deputies imprisoned at the Santé:

"Mr. President: We have the honor to advise you that it is our intention to interpellate the government on the impossibility of holding the projected national fete on the occasion of the convention of the American Legion on Sept. 19.

"The emotion of the masses, aroused by the execution of the unfortunate and innocent workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, is so profound that the organization of such a celebration in a period of mourning may, with reason, be considered as an insult to the workers of this country.

"With Communist wishes,

"M. Cachin, A. Marty, J. Doriot, the deputies imprisoned at the Santé."

The French workers know that the dollar slaves, the representatives of the French Republic, bound to the almighty dollar, have deserved well of the Wall Street bankers. But, after the demonstration on the 21st of August, it was clear that Paris on the 19th of Sept., the national fete day and the day of American Legion Convention, Paris would not dance on the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The British Trade Union Congress

(Continued from page 2)

Since the desertion of the rank and file during the general strike there has taken place mass victimizations, defeat of the miners, attacks upon the unemployed and local government, the anti-trade union bill, the onslaught upon the political levy, dispatch of troops to China, and preparations of war against Soviet Russia, etc.

With each new attack of the employers, and with each retreat of the leaders, it is the workers who suffer. This explains why the alert rank and file are discontented and why they are raising their voices against the present leadership of the trade unions. Their discontent finds its organized expression in the minority movement.

When the old leaders were asked at the Trades Union Congress to wake up, and face the situation created by the new conditions of the struggle, their only answer was to indulge in a fury of abuse against the minority movement and other militants of the left wing.

When challenged by the Russian Trade Union leaders for refusing to meet the capitalist attack upon the wages, hours and organization of the workers, the general council replied by smashing the Anglo-Russian Committee. Such an act was an indication of their impotence and their inability to reply to the Russians by outlining a policy of action.

That the minority movement and the Russian trade union leaders had correctly summed up the position of the bureaucratic office-holders of the T. U. C. may be seen in the praise given to the general council by such open enemies of the labor movement as Joynson-Hicks and Winston Churchill.

The need for a new leadership is one of the most pressing problems now confronting the labor and trade union movement. This is one of the tasks being faced by the minority movement, and it is the basic question being dealt with at the left wing conference which opened recently in London.

WAR

Fragments of pain—
Fragments of torture:
Glaring wounds—
Red gaping mouths—
Pools of blood:
On the brink of insanity—
Wild laughter—
Horror—
Fear:
A whole world gone mad:
WAR.

—ANNA KOHN.

Men and Women of Steel

(Dedicated to the Young Workers).

Out of the crucible
let them be poured,
white hot and bubbling,
into great ingots!
Let them be hammered
on the anvil of the years
and of experience
into long, straight bars.
Let them be flung
like straws to the raging winds
of the revolution. . .

They will form skyscrapers,
dedicated to Labor,
jutting up among the stars.
They will be beaten into plowshares
and swords of righteousness.
They will be battering rams
knocking down the jails.
They will be mighty girders
supporting the structure
of a New World!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

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TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO U.S.S.R. WILL REPORT TO AMERICAN LABOR

Madison Square Garden Engaged for Monster Rally on October 23

The first American labor delegation to the Soviet Union will report its finding to a monster mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Sunday, October 23, at 2 p. m., according to a statement issued yesterday by the New York Conference Committee for the Trade Union Delegation, of which Henry T. Hunt is chairman.

The speakers will include James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America; Professor Paul H. Douglas of Columbia University; Albert Coyle, who until his trip with the delegation was editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, Robert Dunn, author of "Company Unionism" and other books, and Powers Hapgood.

First Public Appearance.

This will be the first public appearance of the delegates since their return from the Soviet Union and in view of the lively interest which the workers of this country have in the conditions under which their brothers and sisters in the Workers' Republic live, the committee expects the great arena to be packed from ground floor to balcony.

The delegation consisting of James Maurer, John Brophy, Frank Palmer and Albert Coyle left for the U. S. S. R. last summer. They were accompanied by a staff of experts. After visiting and studying conditions in Great Britain, Holland, France, Belgium, Germany and Poland, the delegates traveled thru the Soviet Union visiting Moscow, Leningrad, Karkov and other large centers.

Travelled About Freely.

The delegates were permitted to go where they wanted to and had free access to all avenues of information. They were made to feel at home in the office of the ministry of foreign affairs as well as in the factories, where the books of the factory committees were open to them to see in black and white how industry was faring under the socialist economy. They interviewed Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Kalinen, president of Soviet Russia; Vorishiloff, head of the Red Army, and many other government officials as well as workers and peasants.

Prisons were visited and the delegates talked to former white guard officers thru their interpreters and to Mensheviks who were bitterly opposed to the government. The delegates had their own interpreters.

During the ten years of the existence of the first workers' government the trade unions of Soviet Russia have grown so that today 95 per cent of the workers in the Soviet Union are organized while in the United States, under the devastating policy of class collaboration as practiced by the misleaders of the American labor movement less than 15 per cent of the American working class are organized into trade unions.

The American delegation to the U. S. S. R. was organized after the visit to America of Albert A. Purcell

(*Continued on Page Two*)

FOURTH CONGRESS OF R. I. L. U. WILL MEET MARCH 15TH

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 14.—The fourth congress of the Red Trade Union International will be held on March 15, 1928 in Moscow the Executive Bureau informed all of its affiliated organizations yesterday.

The agenda includes the report of the Executive Bureau, the tasks of the international trade union movement, the struggle against imperialism and against a new imperialist war, the Chinese revolution and the tasks of the Chinese trade unions, the tasks of British militant labor, the struggle against fascism and against fascist "trade unions," and the trade union movement in colonial countries.

French Cabinet Pleased With U. S. Tariff Note

PARIS, OCT. 14.—The cabinet met today and discussed France's reply to the latest American tariff note. At another meeting Tuesday the definite text probably will be approved.

"We are extremely pleased with the tone of the latest American note and negotiations with Washington are proceeding normally," said Minister of Commerce Bokanowski after the meeting.

It has been decided that Parliament shall convene November 3.

JAMES MAURER

WORKERS URGED TO KEEP BLOOD FOR OWN CLASS

Crouch Anti-War Meet Hears Dunne, Others

Workers gathered at Irving Plaza last night were made to feel that the menace of a new imperialist war hangs over the working class of the United States when Paul Crouch, Communist soldier, addressed a mass meeting against the militarization of American youth.

The meeting was arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League and District Two of the Workers (Communist) Party as a demonstration also against United States imperialism and its contemplated wars.

Other speakers were William F. Dunne, member of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, William W. Weinstone, party organizer of the New York district, and Philip Frankfield and Sam Don, both of the league. Al Schaap, of the league, was chairman. Crouch was recently released from Alcatraz prison after serving two years for organizing with Walter Trumbull a Young Workers League in the United States army barracks at Hawaii, where both were soldiers.

After telling of the efforts of many young soldiers to leave the army by trickery or self-destruction, Crouch told the working men and women before him that the United States army was not in fact a volunteer army.

"The United States claims to have a volunteer army," he said, "but that is not true. The United States army is recruited by economic necessity, by unemployment, hunger and the fact that one must eat in order to live."

Dunne defined various phases of United States imperialism, pointing out that the government was rapidly going on a war basis. He charged this imperialism had absorbed the leadership of the American Federation of Labor and pointed out that the present attack on the United Mine Workers of America and other unions was a part of a general preparatory mobilization for war.

Crouch said soldiers were recruited exclusively from the working class but were used to defend property of the capitalists at home and abroad. He said no recruiting signs were to be found in the millionaire sections. Recruiting sergeants are not found trying to induce sons of the rich to enlist in the army to defend their country.

Ignorance In Army.

Crouch told of the ignorance existing in the army which made the present oppression of soldiers possible.

"But the officers also are ignorant," he added. "Col Wm. Morrow, commandant of Alcatraz, does not know the meaning of Communism.

"Not all soldiers are so ignorant. Some learn by experience. In a ballot of Alcatraz prisoners 37 voted for Communism and 23 against it."

He urged greater efforts to win soldiers to the cause of the working class and a militant rather than a pacifist opposition to capitalist militarism.

"Our answers to plans to use young workers for the benefit of the House of Morgan must be in the bold ringing language of the class-conscious proletariat," Crouch said. "We must tell Wall Street we are ready to fight with our lives for freedom from wage slavery, but that never again will a drop of working class blood be shed for imperialist wars."

Mine Union Officials Compromise Coronado Case for Cash Payment

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 14.—The Coronado suit against the United Mine Workers of America has been settled out of court by payment by the union of $27,500 to the company—each side bearing their own cost of litigation. The case was on the eve of its fifth trial in the U. S. district court.

The Coronado Coal Co. attempted to get what it termed "triple damages" for loss to business caused by the 1914 coal strike, and put up the usual argument about "violence" committed by the miners.

The last two trials resulted in mistrials. The case has been twice in the U. S. supreme court.

ARREST, SEARCH 5 CITIZENS OF USSR IN CHINA

French, British Police Aided by White Guards

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14.—Five Soviet citizens, who were arrested and searched at Amoy on October 4, and kept under surveillance by the police, arrived here on board a British steamer and were immediately placed under arrest.

Upon the steamer's arrival in the port of Shanghai, a detachment of thirty Chinese policemen and four Russian White Guards in the service of the administration of the French concession and the municipal council of the international settlement at Shanghai.

Subjected to Search.

The five Soviet citizens, one of whom was a woman, were subjected to a search altho no warrant had been issued against them, and were put under arrest. They were taken to the police station at the French concession.

A lawyer and a representative of the Soviet press who were present were not allowed to follow the arrested Soviet citizens to the police station.

The charge against the prisoners is unknown. It is rumored that the Shanghai authorities are urging the French concession authorities to hand over the arrested to the Chinese police.

According to information received here, Surokin, the Shanghai representative of the Soviet Trade Mission, who left Tientsin recently was taken off the steamer ot Taku and arrested by the Chinese authorities.

CELEBRATE ONE WEEK FOR TENTH YEAR OF SOVIETS

Workers (Communist) Party Plans Meetings

The entire week from November 2 to November 8 will be occupied with celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution by workers in all cities and industrial districts of the U. S. Hundreds of meetings are being arranged throughout the country by the Workers (Communist) Party to celebrate the historic event.

Large demonstrations are now being arranged in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, as well as all the large industrial centers of the country. A complete list of the meetings will be announced later.

In addition to the meetings arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party other features are being arranged for the week.

To Hold Symposiums.

Many symposiums on the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union will take place as well as celebrations by many local trade unions in various working class centers.

The week of rejoicing over the tenth birthday of the first workers' and peasants' government will come to a close on election day when many dances and concerts will take place.

A great deal of Leninist literature is expected to be sold during the week of celebration. Books and pamphlets by Lenin, Stalin and Bucharin, it is believed, will be read the most.

Junkers Plane at Azores

HORTA, The Azores, Oct. 14.—The Junkers seaplane, piloted by Fritz Loose, arrived here today at 11:15 from Lisbon, on its flight from Germany to New York.

Typical Group of Young Coal Miner Strikers In Pittsburgh District, Penna.

These young proletarians are on strike at Renton, Pennsylvania, the town in which the Pennsylvania state troopers recently broke in miners' houses and thrashed their wives and children. The Union Colliery superintendent ordered the assault.

WIVES AND SONS OF COAL MINERS DEFY STARVATION; BATTLE GUNMEN

When Husband Tries to Scab at Inland Colliery Wife Knocks Him Out With Club

By A. S.

In the struggle of the miners of Western Pennsylvania against the war of the coal operators on the union, women and girls and boys and even small children are playing a part that fully measures up to that of the men themselves. The women are right in the front line of the struggle—in many places coming out on the picket line, battling with the Coal and Iron police and the troopers, daring merciless clubbing and coming back to the fight with cool courage again after they have been beaten up.

In a way the brunt of the hardship entailed by the attack of the coal operators falls on the wives of the locked-out miners. They are the ones that have the heart-breaking job of trying to feed their men and their children after six months of lockout without a cent of pay coming in and the bottom of the flour barrel in sight. Thousands of the miners' families are still going along without relief of any kind, and even where relief is coming in about the highest amount a family gets is $2.00 a piece for man and wife and 50 cents a piece for each child. Imagine feeding yourself on $2.00 a week, let alone getting anything else you may need; or feeding a growing boy on 50 cents a week (and prices are definitely higher here than in the cities)—and you will begin to understand what these women are up against today.

Determined to Fight.

Despite everything, however, the overwhelming majority of the women in the locked-out camps are unshakable in their determination to keep up the fight for the union. In

(*Continued on Page Two*)

GOMEZ TROOPERS TRY TO BLOW UP R. R. PASSENGERS

Driven Off by Federal Troops After Battle

BULLETIN

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14. — In a lively battle fought at Huatusco, Vera Cruz, yesterday, a band of 200 armed peasants assisted by a small federal detachment beat off 200 counter revolutionists, remnants of Gomez's army, who left a score of dead and wounded on the field. The defenders of the town reported half a dozen killed and twenty wounded.

President Calles wired his felicitations to the agrarians.

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EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 14. — Two hundred Mexican reactionaries, led by Jose Barcenas, constituting a fragment of the counter-revolutionary army led by Gomez and Almada, attacked a passenger train on the Cuernavaca branch of the National Railways near Pimentel station, but were driven off by the federal train guards after a two hour fight, said a dispatch received here today. Guards exploring the tracks ahead of the train found two dynamite bombs.

Three thousand Yaqui Indians, stirred up by American oil interests, who went upon the war path against the Calles government in the state of Sonora, have surrendered. The Mexican government is planning to send them into various Mexican states. Gen. Francisco Mumzo reported that two of the leading chiefs, Mutus and Mori, were among the prisoners.

Govt. Uses Bombing Planes.

The Mexican war office has ordered the new Douglas bombing planes, recently bought in California, to operate against the counter-revolutionary forces in the regions of Perote, Jalapa and Orizabi in the state of Vera Cruz.

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Confiscate Counter-Revolutionists' Property.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14. — The government is rapidly confiscating the property of counter-revolutionists involved in the Gomez-Almada revolt, and it was estimated today that almost enough money had been recovered by the government to cover the cost of putting down the uprising.

Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, reactionary leader rebel chief, was believed to be still at large, although the country through which he has been pursued since Sunday is so wild that the federals cannot communicate with the government.

Chief "Insurgents" To Get Good Jobs, And Will Be Good

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Republican leaders today announced that the "insurgent bloc" or group of "independents" which is supposed to make trouble for the more open representatives of the business interests in Congress would be so well taken care of that they would have "no kick coming"—and presumably would make none.

This influencing of "Insurgents" can best be illustrated by the fact that one of the expelled senators—Lynn J. Frazier, republican of North Dakota will be given the important chairmanship of the Indian affairs committee, while two more independents will be promoted to chairmanships and four more retained in their present posts as heads of other large committees. One of the promotions will go to Senator Robert B. Howell, republican of Nebraska, who will become chairman of the Public Lands Committee.

The "insurgents" and "independents" retained in high posts will be senators George W. Norris, Neb., as Chairman of Judiciary (He has abandoned his opposition to Morrow's appointment); William E. Borah, Idaho, as Chairman of Foreign Relations; Hiram W. Johnson, California, as Chairman of Immigration, and James Couzens of Michigan, as Chairman of Education and Labor.

A. F. L. CONVENTION REORGANIZES WORKERS EDUCATIONAL BUREAU TO SQUEEZE OUT JAMES MAURER

Comes to End Amid Speeches of Self-Laudation By Reactionary Officialdom

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned at noon today with all the old officers unanimously reelected. The shorter work-week was endorsed and workers' education also approved, but there was a recommendation that the workers' education bureau be reorganized, so that it would be possible to squeeze out James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. It was decided to renew the fight for a federal child labor law.

A resolution advocating academic freedom in colleges, universities and other institutions of learning was buried. The convention defeated a resolution favoring affiliation with the Amsterdam international, but commended the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

At no session of the convention was there any mention of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In closing Green referred to it as the "most wonderful, interesting and constructive convention."

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LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Without even a demand for the pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, who personify in their prison cells the whole struggle of labor in this reactionary state, the forty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor came to an end yesterday.

All officials were reelected. New Orleans was selected as the next convention city.

Fear Mass Mooney Defense.

The action of the convention in referring the case of Mooney and Billings to the executive council and declaring that affiliated organizations should be guided solely by its recommendations in whatever action is to be taken is in effect a step to prevent a mass movement outside of regular A. F. of L. channels, similar to that which arose in 1917-18-19, being organized to free these two victims of California capitalist class justice.

Systematic Reaction.

The convention has been marked by a systematic opposition to progressive measures and on the other hand by evidences that the official leadership is making every effort to conciliate the employers in a positive way.

The only militant note struck was on the issue of injunctions but this was nullified by the failure to outline and adopt a concrete program of action against these vicious measures.

A Black Record.

Proposals for a labor party met with no consideration. Anti-imperialist and anti-war resolutions were buried in committee and the only one to see the light of day was one from the New York Federation of Labor. This was defeated unanimously.

Resolutions calling for the organization of Negro workers and the abolition of all discrimination against them were likewise defeated. The convention refused to demand the withdrawal of troops and warships from Nicaragua and China.

No progress was reported in the organization of the millions of workers in basic industry nor was any practical plan for carrying on this work submitted.

Laud Union-smashing.

The action of the executive council and its special committee in the New York needle trades unions, which has resulted in this committee, the police, courts, gunmen and bosses combining into a union-smashing agency, and the jailing of hundreds of Communists and left wing needle trades workers, was endorsed.

Bitter hostility to the Soviet Union was voiced.

No preparations were made to strengthen the labor movement against the attack of the bosses which has already beaten down the United Mine Workers of America—the Federation's strongest union.

Arrests Feature Convention.

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the cooperation between the A. F. of L. officials and the police force of this premier open shop city, resulting in the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, Sidney Bush of the Food Workers' Union and the unseating of William Schneiderman, delegate from the Office Workers' Union, as part of a "red scare" designed to create atmosphere for the convention.

The forty-seventh annual convention is characterized by A. F. of L. officials as "the most constructive ever held," by the capitalist press as "the sanest and most conservative."

Progressives join in declaring it the most reactionary and barren of hope for the labor movement of all sessions of the A. F. of L. since the signing of the armistice in 1918.

UNREST IN SPAIN; U. S. AMBASSADOR AIDED DE RIVERA

Premier a Blackmailer; Workers Dissatisfied

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 14. — Spain is reported in dispatches smuggled past the censorship of Premier de Rivera to be in a state bordering on revolution. A series of scandals of magnitude, which involve the king, the premier, and Ambassador Moore from the United States of America, is becoming generally known, and gives an excuse to the center and liberal elements to unite temporarily with the thoroly dissatisfied workers and peasantry.

U. S. Ambassador Guilty.

Ambassador Moore is directly connected with the ascension of Primo de Rivera, according to these stories. The battle of Monte Arruit in Morocco, which was directly ordered by the king's pet generals, caused the loss of 20,000 Spanish peasant boys and roused such a storm of indignation in Spain that King Alfonso and American Ambassador Moore, with other "dark forces," conspired to overthrow the constitutional government and establish military rule instead.

Moore Right On Hand.

Rivera carried out his coup d'etat and on the train which carried the king from his position of safety in France back to Spain to profit by the new state of affairs was Moore. The American Ambassador likewise forced the recognition of the new government by the powers of Europe thru his immediate announcement that the United States would recognize it.

There followed quarrels between the king and Rivera, according to the present dispatches. Then on the question of calling an assembly, the king opposed and Rivera insisted. In the end, Rivera had his way, and the story is that he threatened the king he would make public some very indiscreet letters sent him before the Spanish fascist regime was established, written on the royal stationery, signed by the king's name, and highly treasonable in content.

Distrust Assembly.

The masses of Spain are not taking much interest in the opening of the gagged and packed assembly. Only a handful turned out at the opening ceremonies. The official press has gone to the extreme lengths of publically complaining about this indifference. But beneath the indifference is loathing and contempt for the present government. The popular feeling is apathetic towards the assembly because that is but a part of the government apparatus, and the masses hate the whole.

U. S. Investments in Reich Over a Billion

With the $30,000,000 loan to Prussia, American investments in Germany exceed a billion dollars. About 70 per cent of the money borrowed by Germany since 1924 has come from Wall Street.

Banking firms which draw millions in interest from German workers are J. P. Morgan and Co., Dillon, Reed and Co., National City Co., and Harris, Forbes and Co.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION DELIVERS REPORT AT MADISON SQ. MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

in 1925, then president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the British Trade Union Congress. President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railroad and Railway Conductors, who was unable to accompany the delegation at the last minute, was elected chairman and the delegates and their economic advisers left the United States in June and July, returning on September 26 after spending a month in the Soviet Union.

European labor delegations have been visiting Soviet Russia regularly since the workers and peasants succeeded in defeating intervention and suppressing the counter-revolution. The report of the British labor delegation in 1924 aroused the interest of the organized workers in the great achievements of the first workers' republic and it was followed by trade union delegations from Germany, Sweden, Belgium and other countries. The United States was behind the rest of the world in establishing contact between the triumphant workers of Russia and the American working class due to the bitter opposition of reactionaries to making a first hand survey in the Soviet Union.

The standing of the members of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union in the trade unions makes their visit a landmark in the relations between the trade unions of the United States and those of Soviet Russia.

The published report of the delegation which is expected to be available for distribution at the Madison Square Garden mass meeting promises to arouse as much interest in the ranks of the American trade union movement and among the working class population in general as did the report of the British delegation in 1925.

"MANUFACTURERS' AGITATOR" IN NORTH CAROLINA FIGHTS UNION BY DIVIDING HIS LABOR MORE

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 14.—Visiting full fashioned hosiery knitters in North Carolina one hears from time to time of a certain William Nebel, of Charlotte, the "manufacturers' agitator," as the union folks call him. This German-American gentleman is a runaway boss from New Jersey where he had to deal with the union whether he liked to or not. So he ran away to the Tar Heel State, and is busy plugging up his defences against the labor organization, and encouraging his fellow manufacturers to do likewise.

Nebel and the 13 other employers in his line in this state are fighting to keep their low labor costs. Full fashioned knitters are the aristocrats of textiles, getting as much as three times the pay of other workers in the industry. In the north a skilled union knitter averages $70 a week; in the south half that. Nebel is well under the half, his knitters ranging from $25 to $32 a week, with learners getting only $7 to $10.

Bosses More Vicious.

The methods this manufacturers' agitator are initiating are worth telling of, because some of the other bosses are beginning to follow suit. For the southern employers are gradually adopting more skillful ways of resisting the unions as the labor organizations loom larger on the horizon.

Nebel's canniest tactic is in hiring his help. Suspecting every industrial worker as a potential union sympathizer he hires his men straight from the farm. The theory is that there is something about the atmosphere of life in a cornfield or a tobacco patch that dulls the brain to the appeals of the organizer. But this does not always work out and even if it did the time would come when the surplus farm labor had moved to the cities.

Keep 'Em Ignorant.

Another idea of this veteran union-fighter is that a worker should not be permitted to get much skill. His experience in the north was that the highly skilled worker was most prone to organize. So Nebel does not let his knitters learn all of the trade. They remain merely operatives. Any straightening of the needles or repairing of the complicated knitting machine is done by a fixer. A costly tactic sometimes; repairs often coming too late.

Alone of all the 14 full fashioned employers in North Carolina Nebel boasts the yellow dog contract. Tho somewhat clumsily drawn, and of very doubtful legality, the individual contract which each employe must sign pledges him to stay out of the union while working in the plant. The manufacturers' agitator is trying hard to get the yellow dog into the other full fashioned companies, but as yet it is too advanced a technique for the other bosses to see. Nebel has been more successful, however, in working up a blacklist system. When a knitter is fired by any of the group of bosses who are working together in the blacklist all the other plants are called on the long distance phone. The kink in the plan is that there is a shortage of knitters and sometimes a boss will double cross the rest and hire a union sympathizer because he needs a good man.

Union Spirit Grows.

And the kink in the whole union-fighting scheme is that the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers—an autonomous national body within the United Textile Workers of America—is meeting Nebel's methods with its own. Every knitter is visited, and advised of the difference in pay between the union craftsmen in the north and the non-union men in the south. With individual visiting, secret group meetings, and attractively drawn literature the union spirit is kept alive in a goodly percentage of the workers. And the way is being prepared for a general rising of the men in this trade.

With the full fashioned knitters organized and recognized the United Textile Workers will have a sharp shearing wedge into the great textile industry of the south. For the success of the knitters will be a living example of the power of unionism that will encourage the far more terribly exploited cotton mill workers to unionize and win.

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in
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HERE is a list of books on the great development of real culture in the world's first workers' government. All are beautifully bound—all should be in every worker's library.

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Senator Wheeler Wants Reelection to Job on The Democratic Ticket

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 13.—Senator Burton Wheeler, who was vice-presidential candidate on the LaFollette third ticket in 1924, told the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly last night that he would be a candidate for re-election to his present job on the democratic ticket.

Wheeler has long ago repented for his rampage in the last presidential campaign and has lined up the old guard in the democratic party and voted for the Wall Street-Coolidge world court proposition of 1926. Stealing the thunder of the last President Roosevelt, Wheeler said: "My hat is in the ring for the 1928 campaign."

H. V. Phillips to Talk on Negro Industrial Youth

H. V. Phillips will speak on "Negro Youth in Industry," Thursday, October 20th, at 81 East 110th street.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

Assistant Secretary On War Department Flight To Advertise Aviation

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, trans-Pacific flier, and Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison, together with Assemblyman A. B. Borkowski of Erie county, arrived here today in an army transport plane from Buffalo to address the local chamber of commerce on aviation.

ARMY, FINANCE, UNITED TO SAVE GRAFT ON LEVEE

Flood Victim's Misery Considered Argument

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Two different bodies are about to report to the U. S. government on the Mississippi Valley flood area.

The engineers' department of the U. S. army is known to have prepared a statement of the means to be adopted for future flood control. They advocate merely bigger and better levees, in spite of the almost unanimous opinion of foreign experts that levees alone are useless during very high water.

Money In Levees.

The levee system is required in the United States partly because the prestige of the engineers themselves is staked upon it, and even more because there is big money in building embankments. The U. S. army is recommending that about $500,000,000 be used within the next year or so, and this goes to grading contractors. Another point affecting the decision is that the rival plan, of reservoirs at the head waters, leads inevitably to government owned power plants, a thing the present administration desires to avoid.

The U. S. chamber of commerce committee which has toured the flooded area reports merely something of the enormity of the damage and uses this as a recommendation for centralizing the power of administration of levee building—and dispensation of contracts.

Observe Misery.

"When they returned," said the spokesman, "having seen for themselves the vast extent of the desolation, the misery and the suffering of thousands of flood victims, the financial collapse of river communities, destruction of transportation lines, the blotting out of crops, the wreckage of homes, the paralysis of trade in large areas of the flood sectors, they realized this was a question for national and not local or state solution. There was no division; the finding was unanimous."

Biggest Capitalists.

The committee advises also that the levee building bill be considered as a separate piece of legislation in congress.

The men who make these recommendations are Lewis E. Pierson, president of the American Exchange Irving Trust Company of New York; Robert M. Lamont, president of the American Steel Foundries of Chicago; ex-Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickenson of Chicago; Matthew S. Sloan, president of the Brooklyn Edison Company; John G. Lonsdale, president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis; Professor Daniel W. Mead of the University of Wisconsin; William Butterworth of Moline, Ill.; Frederick A. Delano of Washington, D. C.; Arthur S. Brent of Los Angeles and Henry G. Bradles of Boston.

Murder Indictment for Remus to Expose Graft

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14. — The Hamilton County Grand jury early today returned an indictment charging George Remus, former "bootleg-king" with first degree murder for the killing of his wife, Mrs. Imogene Remus, in Eden Park here Oct. 6.

* * *

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14.—"Thank you, thank you. I'm glad to have met you and hope I see you again under other circumstances," Remus said to Charles Stagnaro, bailiff, when served with the indictment.

Remus will be arraigned tomorrow. He has announced that he would plead not guilty and ask trial at the earliest possible date.

Charles Elston, counsel assisting Remus, said today that depositions probably would be taken first in Washington relating to department of justice records concerning Franklin L. Dodge, Jr., accused by Remus of alienating the affections of Mrs. Remus and conspiring with her to defraud him.

Organize to Help "Rum King."

Local bootleggers, stirred by the threat of George Remus to "blow the lid off" all he knows, are subscribing to a fund to help defend Remus, now being held in Cincinnati for the murder of his wife, his friends say. Remus, at the height of his power, is said to have ruled on the distribution of all big shipments brought from Rum Row into New York. There was a split, it is understood, but a large section of the boot-leggers remained loyal to him.

WIVES AND SONS OF LOCKED OUT COAL MINERS DEFY HUNGER AND COMPANY THUGS

(Continued from Page One)

fact, there are stories told around some of the mines that show that sometimes the miners' wives are firmer and more militant than their men.

Here are two incidents as the miners told them. The first one happened up at Indianala, a mine belong to the Inland Colliery Company in Allegheny County.

"One day a miner came home to his wife, and told her to fix his dinner bucket. 'I'm going to work,' he said. 'Where are you going to work?' ask his wife. She is a girl only about sixteen. 'In the mine,' he says. 'In the mine? Alright, I'm going to fix your bucket.'

"She went outside and got a two-by-four, and came back and hit him over the head a couple of times—and that was all.

"After that," said the man who was telling the story, a miner from Harmarsville, the next town to Indianola, "he was on the picket line every day. And now he even comes over here to Harmarsville, when he has the time, asking if we don't need help on the picket line here."

Children Shame Father.

And here is another story from the same section. A miner went to the mine office to go back to work, and came home with his loader's check. Later, he changed his clothes and the children found the check in his pants pocket. They went to their "pap," as they say round here, and started in calling him "Scab, Scab," and then they went in and told their mother. Then their mother said to him: "If you go scabbing I'll take the children and go away and let you scab."

Then he threw out his loader's check, and he didn't go scabbing.

To the miners' wife and children the union does not represent merely something that helps the man of the house get more pay, or keeps him out nights at meetings. A young girl at the Renton mines was telling me about the time she worked in Pittsburgh a while. Her scorn for the unorganized workers she met in the city was tremendous. It was unthinkable that people could be willing to work without a union, and let the boss run things and get away with anything he wanted to.

"Watch them coming out of the shops in the evening," she said. "They are just a lot of sheep."

Family Disgrace.

She told me about a boy, at their mine, eighteen or nineteen years old, whose father went back scabbing. He is a good union man himself, and one of the best on the picket line; but he felt as deeply disgraced by his father's scabbing as if he himself had done something shameful and became solitary. Up at the Union Hall, she said when boys and girls were laughing and talking together, he would sit alone off in a corner, though the others who liked and respected him would go over and try to draw him in with the rest.

Now he is trying to find some work outside the camp so he can go boarding and get out of his father's house.

And then there is the 12-year old in the same camp whose teacher told him he had a chance to be president of the United States when he grew up, and who answered he didn't want to be president, he wanted to be a union miner.

Must Save Union.

It is only up here in the mining towns that one realizes how completely the union is the center of the militant miner's life, and the full extent of the catastrophe that the break-up of the union would involve. Apart from the worsening of material conditions, the defeat of the union would mean the destruction of the very foundations of his life. Some of the beaten-looking West Virginia miners you see around here occasionally give you some idea of what the victory of the coal operators and the reduction of the mines to the slave open shop basis would mean to the miners of this district.

The rank and file of the locked out miners are among the most militant and unbreakably courageous fighters in the labor movement, and today they are fighting for their lives. If they are conquered, starved into submission or driven from the mines, it will be an irreparable blow not alone for the U. M. W. of A., but for the whole working class. It is already far too long that they have been left to fight their battle alone; for its own sake the rest of organized labor cannot afford to wait, to come to their aid, until it is too late.

Plans Expedited to Save 100 Passaic Strikers from Jail

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 14. — The greatest attention to the defense of eleven Passaic strikers, facing charges of a serious nature in the courts of this state, is requested of organized labor by the district council of the United Textile Workers, in a statement made today.

"This determined struggle of the textile workers of Passaic has produced some results," says the council and continues: "Two large corporations were forced to admit that the right of the textile workers to organize in Passaic is legitimate. Some of the disputes that now arise in the mills are mutually settled by a committee of workers with the representatives of the mill-owners. This means that the recent strike won for the workers the right of collective bargaining. However little gain has been made, it was achieved only through a tremendous struggle and with the help of the labor movement of the United States and Canada.

"In their zeal for revenge on the workers, the mill-owners framed up eleven of the bravest men on charges of bombing, and sent them to the New Jersey State Prison for terms ranging from three to twenty years.

"Among the approximately one hundred cases pending, there is the case against Albert Weisbord, who is under $30,000 bail. There is also the Jack Rubinstein case, which is to be heard shortly in the New Jersey state supreme court.

Bazaar Endorsed.

"Winter is now approaching. More funds than formerly are needed for the families and children of the prisoners. The cases now on the court calendar must receive adequate legal defense. To secure those funds the textile workers have decided to hold a State Bazaar. The new campaign for funds had the endorsement of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor at their last convention.

"This bazaar to be held in Passaic, December 3rd to 11th, will be the biggest of its kind in the history of New Jersey and a real boost to the textile workers of Passaic in their efforts to organize a 100 per cent union in the industry in Passaic and vicinity."

Young Workers Convene In Fitchburg, Oct. 23

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 14. — The district convention of the Young Workers League of District One will be held in this city, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m. It will be at the Finnish Hall, Pritchard and Main St.

After the organization of the convention the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Pioneers will greet the convention, and the reports of the district organizer and national office representative will be discussed.

All units in the district are to send delegates.

Celebrate 10th Anniversary

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).—Plans to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution were made at a meeting of the Federation of Trade Unions of Brussels held recently.

A delegation will be sent to Moscow for the anniversary celebrations.

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS OF NATIONAL OFFICE

The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party was originally reported to have been moved to 33 East 125th street, New York City. This address is incorrect. The correct address of the National Office is 43 East 125th street, New York City. All comrades should make note of the change because much mail is going astray as a result of the incorrect address. All mail intended for the National Office should be addressed: Workers Party, 43 East 125th street, New York City.

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GENERAL'S TALK COVERS PLAN FOR LARGE NEW ARMY

More Barracks of Same Sort May Be Result

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Coolidge will ask congress for large appropriations for the army barracks' program, it was made known at the White House today.

Congress has already authorized the expenditure of $22,000,000 for building new barracks, it was stated.

The Coolidge "economy" administration thus takes instant advantage of the excuse offered by General Summerall's recent "discovery" of unsanitary and unhealthy housing conditions of soldiers in Texas and elsewhere.

Summerall is called into consultation by President Coolidge to advise as to the method of expenditure. Both are known to favor the building of enough barracks to provide for a large conscript army if necessary.

Peasant Protest In Bolivia Grows Despite Terrorism

LA PAZ, (By Mail).—Tho the revolt of the Indians and small peasants in Bolivia has been drowned in blood by the government of President Sile and American capital and the Bolivian big landowners have proceeded with monstrous brutality against the desperate plantation slaves.

The indignation among the broad masses of Indians and peasants has only increased. The leaders of the rural proletariat and of the workers are continuing to fight at the cost of the greatest sacrifice for the improvement of the unbearable conditions under which the workers and peasants are toiling as slaves on the great plantations and in the mines.

"Moscow Gold."

In order to exonerate itself from responsibility for the revolt and at the same time to find a pretext for intensifying the attacks on the Communists, the Bolivian government is now proceeding to make the Soviet government and "Moscow gold" responsible for the revolt. The revolt of the Incas was incited by Moscow. The Bolivian government is proving itself to be an apt pupil of the British imperialists. It "discovers" documents and "Zinoviev letters" which it fabricated itself. These are impudent forgeries which are intended to expose the red conspiracy.

Clumsy Forgery.

One of the documents is "signed" by Nicolai Bucharin, President of the Communist International. (As is known, the presidency of the C. I. was abolished at the last Enlarged E. C. C. I. in the year 1926.—Author) Further, this document is signed by a General Secretary of the name of Zalkind (?). It is addressed to "Comrade Martinez" of the "Latin-American Section," and gives him instructions to proceed at once to Bolivia and to place himself at the head of the organizations and administrations. The clumsiness of this forgery is as plain as daylight.

Another Channel Swimmer

LONDON, Oct. 14.—For the third time within a month, an Englishwoman swum the English channel. Mrs. Ivy Grl, 24, negotiated the channel early this morning.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

HANG INDONESIAN REVOLUTIONISTS; MANY ARE EXILED

Dutch Workers Protest Imperialist Murders

By P. BERGSMA.

AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).—At the moment when millions of masses in the whole world were expressing their horror and indignation at the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Dutch bourgeoisie murdered Indonesian revolutionaries who had taken part in the revolt in Java. It was first reported that three Communists had been hanged. Immediately thereafter, on 17th September, it was cabled from Java that further executions of Communists had taken place. Up to the present, ten Communists have been executed in a period of eight days.

The carrying out of the death sentences took place in the inner courtyard of the prison. One of the first three comrades who was led to the gallows called out as the noose was placed round his neck: "Long live Communism!"

"Purge" Army.

The capitalist press reported these executions with two or three lines. Even the names of the victims were not mentioned. Nevertheless the contents of the bourgeois press betray the great fear entertained by the bourgeoisie for the masses in Indonesia. This is the reason why reaction is applying its measures not only against the Communists, but also against the leaders of the nationalist parties.

The doings of the leaders of the Sarekat Islam are spied upon by the authorities. All religious ceremonies are regarded by the government as a Communist plot. The terror is employed directly against the masses, who ore deprived of all rights. Even the soldiers are placed under the most strict control. The army is being purged of all those who sympathize with the Communists.

Banish Militant Workers.

Dozens of revolutionary workers are still pining in prison, awaiting the sentences of the Dutch judicial authorities. Dozens have been banished to the swampy districts of New Guinea where certain death awaits them.

The Communist Party of Holland immediately linked up the action for Sacco and Vanzetti with the action for supporting the movement for freedom in Indonesia. This action has been, and is still being sabotaged by the leaders of the Social Democratic Party. The Dutch bourgeoisie is hanging the Communists in Indonesia, and the social democratic leaders declare that they cannot do anything against these murders. The organ of the social democracy "Het Volk" reprints in a hypocritical manner the bourgeois reports on the executions in a black border.

Appeal to All Workers.

The Communist Party of Holland has issued an appeal addressed to all worker' organizations and calling for a common fight to save the revolutionists in Indonesia. The reformist leaders have shamefully refused to undertake this common fight. It should also be remarked that the "ultra-Left" sectarians do not wish to take part in any joint action.

Farm Labor Wage Falls As Jobless From Cities Flock to Open Country

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — Farm wages are one point below the level of a year ago, and are 75 per cent higher than the pre-war rate, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture report on this subject for Oct. 1. The pre-war wage, however, would buy more than the present wage.

There is a surplus of farm workers seeking jobs. This, it is explained, is due to the growing unemployment in industrial centers.

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will speak on
"Russia and Her Economic Future"
Sunday Eve., Oct. 16, at 8:30 P. M.

COOLIDGE LINKS BUSINESS WITH GOD IN SPEECH

Lauds Andrew Melon in Pittsburgh Address

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14.—Speaking yesterday in the industrial heart of the nation, President Coolidge declared that America is justifying its quest for material gain by using its vast wealth to advance the cultural and spiritual life of the American people.

"We have gone far enough," said Mr. Coolidge, to see that the great mass of the wealth of our country has not been used merely for selfish indulgence and ostentatious luxury. It has been used to raise the life of the people into a higher realm."

Coolidge's address marked the annual observance of founder's day at Carnegie Institute and attempted to draw an object lession from his surroundings (which included the steel mills of Pittsburgh) to refute the charge that the United States is a land of "dollar-chasing materialists."

Within plain view of Carnegie Music Hall, where he spoke, the great mills and factories of the Pittsburgh industrial where thousands of underpaid workers toil were belching forth black smoke as they forged their products of iron and steel for the markets of the world.

Gathered about him on the stage were captains of industry who dominate the nation. Included in the group were Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, his brother, Richard B. Mellon, and his nephew, William L. Mellon, all of them giant figures in the industrial and financial life of Pennsylvania.

Coolidge struck a sentimental chord when he declared:

"There are still some who sit apart, who do not see, who cannot understand. To them our industrial life is the apothesis of selfishness.

"They cannot realize that the rattle of the reaper, the buzz of the saw, the clang of the anvil, the roar of traffic are all part of a mighty symphony, not only of material but of spiritual progress."

Lauds Financial Magnates.

The president received a hearty ovation when he paused to pay tribute to Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of treasury, wealthy Pittsburgh banker, ex-president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, and head of the American Aluminum Company and his brother James R. Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank. Coolidge characterized the two multi-millionaires as "two of your distinguished citizens."

Italian Hospital Denies Nurses Walked Out

Officials of the Italian Hospital have issued a statement denying that nurses in the institution had declared a walkout as a protest against poor food and unsanitary conditions. At the same time the statement admits that the nurses' home built 20 years ago is antiquated, and that plans are now being made to build new quar-

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U. S Tourist Group Leaves On Way To the Soviet Union

The second group of American tourists sailed yesterday on the Cunard liner "Carmania" for Soviet Russia, to witness the jubilee celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian revolution. The tour, being conducted by World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Ave., will travel to London, where a three-day stay is being arranged for sight-seeing, then embark at Hull for Helsingfors, where a similar but shorter program will be followed.

An overnight train will carry the American tourists into Leningrad, where the major activities of the party will commence. The preliminary stay in the city at the mouth of the Nova will be a few days only, owing to the fact that the party is due in Moscow November 1st, to be present at the gigantic inaugural of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations in that city. The initial stay of the tourists in Leningrad will be utilized to the full by visits to the various palaces of the former nobility, visits to theatres, workers' clubs, children's villages and industrial centers in the environs.

Vast Demonstrations.

With their arrival in Moscow, the tourists will find themselves in the midst of a spontaneous national expression the equal of which has not been witnessed. For months all the educational, scientific, cultural and artistics organizations of the U. S. S. R. have combined and worked for gigantic demonstrations commemorating the completion of the tenth year of the life and history of the Soviet Union.

This tour is unique among the countless number conducted by organizations in this country, in that it offers to the participants invaluable opportunities to make investigations and do research work in cultural and educational fields which the individual traveler in the U. S. S. R. is not offered.

Varied Groups.

The party is drawn from all walks of life. Workers, teachers, artists, doctors and others.

Dr. Sarah M. Sidis, head of the Sidis Institute of Portsmouth, N. H. is a member of the tour, and will investigate educational and medical problems in Russia.

Research Workers.

Mrs. Celia Hochman, the supervisor of a children's day nursery in this city, will devote her stay in Soviet Russia to studying the conditions and organization of the various children's villages, with a view to initiating new methods in the handling of children's institutions in this country when she returns.

Mr. F. Wesley Phelps, a financier and president of the Seattle Board of Trade is also traveling with the group. Meyer Dworkin, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose articles on sociological problems have appeared in the Freiheit ever since its first issue, is making the trip to study social conditions in Soviet Russia.

The party will return no later than December 15th.

Adolph Maurice, the manager of World Tourists, Inc., will accompany the tour as its leader, and will, while in Soviet Russia, negotiate for future tours.

Motion Picture Trust Before Commissioners

Federal intervention to prevent further centralization in the motion picture industry has been asked of the Federal Trade Commission, now in session here. The independent theater owners' group charges the large producer-distributors, such as Famous-Players-Lasky, do not permit them to bid for films on an equal basis with the theaters operated by them. Commissioner Abram F. Myers, in charge of the trade practice conference of the motion picture industry, is said he was convinced "evils" in the industry required some form of federal intervention and possibly dictation by the government.

Boston Young Worker Class

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Boston Young Workers League Training School will open the fall season on Saturday, October 15th at 7:30 p. m., at 62 Chambers Street, Boston.

A ten lesson course on the theory and practice of the Communist movement will be given every Saturday night from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

The course will be divided into three main parts:

1. Conditions of the workingclass under capitalism.
2. Conditions of the working youth under Capitalism.
3. Tasks of the Young Workers League.

There will be a limited number of students. New members of the Young Workers League are obliged to attend. The course will be directed and instructed by Nat Kav.

RACES AND NATIONALITIES KEPT HOSTILE AS STORES, RANCHERS EXPLOIT CALIFORNIA COTTON PICKERS

By JOHN H. OWENS

(Western Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress.)

RIPLEU, Cal., Oct. 14.—The cotton harvest is on in southern California. It will continue until March. The crop is gathered by Mexican workers, Negro workers, and migratory poor whites from Oklahoma and Texas.

Wages Pitiful.

Owing to the terrible floods, in the Mississippi basin, and the early frost in Texas, the market prices for cotton have gone up and now range around 24c per pound. Despite this favorable market price, the pickers are only paid $1.50 for picking 100 pounds. And, in most cases, this is all that a worker can pick in a day of nine hours.

Very poor accommodations are provided for the pickers. In many instances, pickers must provide their own tents. They are usually herded together in tents or in small lean-tos with no floors. Sanitary conditions are deplorable; moral conditions are worse.

The banks and local chambers of commerce bully the ranchers, who are usually mortgaged up to their necks, into adopting $1.50 as the maximum wage for picking 100 pounds. Also local merchants raise the prices on all their commodities in order that most of the wages paid in any given locality may remain there. Last year conditions became so intolerable that the Porto Ricans, imported with Arizona to pick cotton, struck and tied up the Goodyear plantations of several thousand acres.

The workers of the different races and nationalities are played off against one another, with the ranchers always holding the trumps. The poor whites from the south are heavily inoculated with the virus of racial superiority, and refuse absolutely to cooperate with the "greasers" and "niggers" to secure better conditions. Many of them refuse to pick in the fields where Negroes are at work. It certainly takes a lot of trouble to be superior. One can only wonder at the terrible stupidity of these slaves who are forging the chains of their own bondage.

Boston Labor Council Rejects Resolution for Organization of Youth

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—At the last Central Labor Union meeting of Boston, held October 2, 1927, a resolution was introduced by S. Winokur of Local 258 Paperhangers Union, to start a campaign to organize the unorganized young workers.

The resolution asked that the C. L. U. of Boston go on record favoring an intensive campaign right after the A. F. of L. convention, and that the resolution also be sent to the convention for action.

In the resolution Winokur correctly pointed out that it is high time that the A. F. of L. pays more attention to the young workers. Due to the negligence of the American organized labor movement—namely the A. F. of L. the young workers in the various industries are being taken care by the bosses, also being attracted by various militarist organizations such as the CMTC, etc.

The resolution committee after considering the resolution and cross-examining the introducer of the resolution brought in a recommendation, that instead of accepting it the C. L. U. send a telegram to the A. F. of L. convention in Los Angeles and to start a general organization campaign after the convention.

Delegates Winokur and Weisman, defending the resolution to organize, pointed to the practical prohibition of the young workers in the electrical industry, in which exorbitant initiation fees prevent them from joining.

Los Angeles Tightens Up Restrictions Upon Right to Free Speech

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 14.—An amendment, to the Los Angeles street-speaking ordinance aimed at radicals, requiring street speakers inside of the City's boundaries to take out a permit, is being considered by the local city council.

"A city and country should protect itself from radicals whose speeches go beyond the bonds of sane reasoning," Councilman Ingram, head of the police and fire committee, is reported to have said, in commenting on the proposed amendment.

The chief of police and police commission are said to be also heartily in favor of it. The recent scenes of red-baiting at the A. F. of L. convention here by the reactionaries is spoken of as preparing the way for the contemplated city gag-law.

Gas Co. Gives Medals Instead of Safer Gas

CHICAGO, Oct. 14. — Mrs. Susan Moody of Brooklyn, N. Y., was awarded here today the McCarter medal for saving human life by resuscitation. The award was made at the Annual Convention of the American Gas Association.

The company resorts to many apparent attempts to decrease the number of poisonings from carbon monoxide gas, in order to sell a product which is cheaper tho more dangerous than other kinds of gas.

Police Help Thugs Says Formal Letter Of Window Washers

Officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, yesterday applied to Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren for protection from gangsters which they charge are being used by the employers' association to intimidate members of the striking union.

In a letter to the commissioner, Peter Darck, secretary of Local 8, said in part: "We wish to call your attention to the fact that the Manhattan Window Cleaners Employers Association is using the police for what it is pleased to call "protection." In reality this police protection means that the cloak of authority is thrown over the illegal and criminal operation of hired thugs which the employers and the officials of the company union, the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union of America, Inc., are using in an attempt to terrify our members."

The present strike has been endorsed by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council which represents more than 700,000 organized workers in this city, the letter said.

Asked For Investigation.

"We know that you should not sanction the use of the police force against striking workers and we ask that you look into the charge that we make," Darck continued.

Nicholas Slobodianuk and Peter Labowitz, two strikers arrested Wednesday morning in union headquarters, will be tried in the 151st St. magistrate's court next Wednesday. They are charged with felonious assault on the complaint of Dominick Borg, strikebreaker.

Both defendants have been released on bail.

About 1,000 men are on strike, according to Harry Feinstein, union business agent.

Joining the Union.

At a strike meeting held yesterday 27 former members of the company union made application for membership in Local 8.

Charles W. Nicholson, vice president of the Building Service International of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday, "The demands of Local 8 are just and fair. The attitude of the employers' association in refusing to arbitrate the issues at hand necessitates their defeat.

NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

BRITISH ESPIONAGE IN U. S. S. R.

In July of the current year a widely spread British Espionage organization, individual members of which carried on their criminal activity on U. S. S. R. territory since 1919, was discovered and liquidated. Incontrovertible facts, documents which have been seized and the confessions of those who carried on the espionage work point unmistakably to the British "intelligence" office as the direct inspirer and leader of the espionage organization. The task imposed on the organization was certainly ambitious. It had to collect and pass on according to instructions information about the state of army, naval and air forces, maritime fortifications, their armaments, etc.

The organization was founded by the captain of the British Navy, Boyce who arrived in Helsingfors in 1919 with special powers in regard to the reorganization of the British intelligence organs in the Scandinavian and Baltic countries.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.

First Results of the Volkhov Electric Station.

In the current financial year, the Volkhov Hydro-Station provides Leningrad with about 125 million kilowatt-hours electric power, most of which goes to industrial enterprises.

As a result of the work of the Volkhov Hydro-Station 125,000 tons of fuel have been economized.

Of still greater importance is the work of the Volkhov Station as a source of cheap power. While in the current year the cost of power on the first electric station was over 5 copeks and on the second station about 6¼ copeks, power produced by the Volkhov Station was at 3 copeks per kilowatt hour.

Next year power produced by the Volkhov Station will cost only 2.48 copeks per kilowatt hour.

Inauguration of the Battery of Coke-Furnaces in the Makeyev Works.

A newly constructed battery of 56 coke-furnaces with a productive capacity of 450,000 poods per month was inaugurated in the Makeyev Metal Works (Donetz Basin). These furnaces are the first to be constructed in the U. S. S. R. This battery will enable the works to produce 27 million poods of coke per year.

Three New Works.

Three new works for the canning of shproty (kind of sardines) are being constructed on the Gulf of Finland to supply Leningrad and other districts.

Tractor Works in Stalingrad.

The construction of the Tractor Works in Stalingrad is going on ahead. 700 workers are now employed in digging and building operations. The ground for the laying of a railway branch and of a high road has been prepared. The works will produce 10,000 tractors per year.

A Steamer of Soviet Make.

A little while ago the new steamer "Third International" made its first Kiev - Kremenchuk - Dnieperpetrovsk trip. The steamer can take on board 2,000 passengers and 1,500 poods cargo. This steamer was built in the Kiev state shipyard.

Construction of Workers' Houses.

A new workers' settlement is in the course of construction in Kremenchuk (Ukraine). The settlement will be situated near the Kremenchuk Makhorka (cheap tobacco) factories. Part of the settlement (10 houses), will be finished in the current building season.

The building co-operative in Makeyevka (Donetz Basin) has begun to build nine workers' houses. Next year a brick and tile factory will be set going.

SUCCESSES OF SOVIET AVIATION.

Aviator Shestakov in Tokio.

The aviator Shestakov arrived safely in Tokio on September 1st. The whole flight took 13 days. He was 70 hours in the air, during which he covered 10,700 kilometres, the plane itself and the motor being planned and constructed in the U. S. S. R. from Soviet material. In spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions for a long flight—short days, increasing fogs, rain and slight frost, the aviator reached his destination at the appointed time. This is already the second flight accomplished by Soviet aviators from Moscow to Tokio. The first flight was in 1925 accomplished by 5 Soviet aviators, the route being Moscow-Peking-Tokio.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' SOLIDARITY.

German Oarsmen's Presentation.

The Berlin rowing club "Freiheit" sent to the Moscow General Trade Union Council (MGSPS) a banner to be handed over to the Soviet oarsmen. In their covering letter the German oarsmen say:

"We send our banner with the devise 'Freiheit' to the Russian Workers' Water Sport League as an expression of our sincere sympathy for the Russian proletariat.

German Workers in Soviet Spas.

The first group of German workers who went through a cure in the Crimea and in Caucasian spas sent on their return home a telegram to the People's Health Commissar, Comrade N. A. Semashko asking him to convey revolutionary proletarian greetings to the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. and thanking him for the splendid conditions in which they were able to undergo their cure and to take a rest in the Soviet spas.

The German comrades declare that they will continue in their country enlightening the German proletariat on the socialist construction which is going on in the Soviet Union.

During the current season 120 foreign comrades underwent a cure in Soviet spas.

Soviet Sportsmen Plan Visit to Finland.

At the invitation of the Finnish Workers' Sports Club "Yuriu" a team of light athletes consisting of Moscow's and Leningrad's best sportsmen will leave for Finland on September 6.

SOVIET PROFESSORS ABROAD.

Soviet Delegation at International Genetics Congress.

A big expedition of Soviet professors is leaving Leningrad shortly in order to attend the International Congress on genetics to be held on September 11 in Berlin. Moscow, Ukrainian and White Russian professors are also participating in this expedition in addition of those of Leningrad. This congress meets after an interval of 16 years.

Sanatorium and Spa Treatment.

During the autumn and winter season the insurance fund of the Leningrad gubernia will place at the disposal of the workers 2,445 beds in local sanatoria, 250 in southern spas and 4,000 in rest homes. The total number of beds at the disposal of the workers is 6,965 at the cost of 662,000 roubles.

Open Shop Speaker Had Tom Mooney in Detroit Last Week

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—When Mr. Lew Flint, secretary of the Citizens Committee on Industrial Relations got thru informing his audience at a recent lecture delivered by him under the auspices of the Fellowship Club in the Y. M. C. A. that there are 60,000 Communists in this city and that Tom Mooney was present at a meeting of the Central Committee of the International Labor Defense on the previous Sunday, his hearers began seriously to worry about his sanity and the great majority of those present left the meeting convinced that Mr. Flint was as brassy a liar as ever appeared in public.

Flint's Garbled Extracts.

Mr. Flint's subject was "The Red Menace in Detroit." He regaled his audience with extracts from a report made by "Jay Livingston" to the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party convention held in New York City. Perhaps Mr. Flint intentionally garbled comrade Lovestone's name in order to create the impression that he secured the report from a stool-pigeon and not from the files of The DAILY WORKER where it was printed in full. Mr. Flint must justify his official position by hook or by crook, chiefly by crook.

Flint blamed the Communists—or rather gave them credit—for the strike in the Briggs plant, which was a strike of unorganized workers against a wage cut of from 10 to 30 per cent on piece work rates. The speaker declared that the Communists destroyed $100,000 worth of property during the strike when as a matter of fact there was no property destroyed.

Flint Was Woozy.

The rest of Flint's speech reminded one forcibly of the famous dissertation once delivered by the noted Harry K. Thaw on the peculiarities of rabbits when he was on trial for applying a cane to the person of a boy, unlawfully and with malice aforethot. The reporters on that occasion failed to see the connection between the rabbits and the case and Flint's audience experienced similar inability to jibe Flint's statements with the facts. For instance, he declared that William Z. Foster and William D. Haywood were involved in the Michigan raids, tho Haywood was in Russia at the time. He declared that Foster is a foreigner who changed his name to fool the public, tho Foster is a native of New England.

Further efforts on Mr. Flint's part to convince his audience that a "red manace" hung like a Damoclean sword over Detroit were greeted with skepticism. One of the leaders of the Briggs strike and a reporter who covered the struggle refuted Mr. Flint's lies about that strike.

Albert F. Coyle of Cleveland, who returned from a visit to the Soviet Union with an American Trade Union Delegation recently will speak next Monday before the Forum on his impressions of the Workers Republic.

Suspected Plays Under Eagle Eye of Banton's Gang

District Attorney Joab Banton has launched his annual fall publicity campaign by assailing what he considers salacious plays by setting the elegant and erudite detectives of Commissioner Warren's outfit on the trail of all the prosperous Broadway plays.

Mr. Banton announced that his spies and snoopers and informers and the other ornaments of his galaxy of official theatrical critics have unearthed three plays that they consider baneful and likely to corrupt the morals of the denizens of the roaring forties. He declares that he will not mention their names as they are all doing capacity business.

It is not hard to guess the names of the offensive plays and all Broadway knows that they are "The Command To Love," an ambassadorial romance dealing with France and Spain; "The Trial of Mary Dugan," a female murder case; and "Women Go On Forever." It is sometimes customary for plays that are about to go out of business to persuade some official to start an "investigation" and give it much publicity, but the press agents of the three plays now under suspicion declare they have said nothing at all to Mr. Banton.

Others say that Banton's periodic outbursts are for political effect only and part of the general scheme to create the illusion that even a Tammanyite can start a highly moral and virtuous crusade along the most approved Comstockian-Sumnerian lines.

I. L. D. Costume Ball.

The New York section of the International Labor Defense will open its Fall activities with a costume ball Friday evening, October 21, at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

PARTY'S PROGRAM WILL BE CARRIED BEFORE WORKERS

Dunne, Gitlow to Speak Both Candidates

The first indoor election campaign rally of the Workers (Communist) Party next Wednesday night at Bryant Hall will be addressed by Ben Gitlow, the district executive committee of the party announced last night.

Gitlow is the party's candidate for judge of the general sessions court.

"Red" nights and indoor meetings will be held in all working class sections of the city as the campaign progresses. They will include the Bronx, East Side, Harlem, Brownsville and lower Bronx. One indoor meeting each has been arranged for the Bronx and Harlem. Both will be held Sunday, Oct. 30.

Place of Meetings.

The Harlem rally will take place at the Finnish Labor Temple, 15 West 125th St. The Bronx meeting will be held at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Boulevard. Prominent members of the Workers Party will address both meetings.

Complete Plans.

Plans for the first of a series of Red Nights to be held this evening in Williamsburg are completed. More than a dozen rallies will take place on the most important corners. They will end simultaneously at 10:30 p. m. when the assembled workers will adjourn to Grand St. Extension for a mass meeting.

The speakers will include William F. Dunne, candidate for assembly in the 6th district (Williamsburg), Ray Ragozin, David Benjamin, Kate Gitlow, Anthony Bimba, M. Gordon, E. Koppel, Herman Ehrlich, Chester W. Bixby, Samuel Nessin, Joseph Brahdy and John Marshall. Meetings will be held at Grand St. and Manhattan Ave.; Varet and Graham Sts.; and Ellery and Tompkins Sts.

Workers (Communist) Party Designs Tenth Anniversary Button

The national office of the Workers (Communist) Party has provided a very attractive tenth anniversary button this year to be used in connection with the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the establishment of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The button portrays on very appropriate color background the present position of the Soviet Union; the strengthening of the first workers' republic economically and politically, and the readiness for the defense of the Soviet Union by the Russian workers and peasants.

Largest Celebration.

The celebration this year will surpass any yet held in this country. The tenth anniversary will be celebrated here throughout an entire week of events in every city and town. At all these meetings, debates, symposiums, entertainments the workers should be urged to wear the tenth anniversary button.

Unions Should Order.

Unions are urged to order at once so that they will have ample time for the widest sales of these buttons.

Sympathetic organizations are urged to order these buttons and sell them or distribute them among their members.

The buttons may be ordered in small quantities, but larger orders carry reduced prices.

Thus the ten cent per button price for amounts of from 1 to 25 becomes five cents a button in amounts from 25 to 1,000, four and a half cents a button in orders of from one to five thousand, and four cents apiece in orders larger than that.

England-Australia Flight

CROYDEN AIRDROM, Eng., Oct. 14.—The longest airplane flight ever attempted by a woman began at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon when Mrs. Keith Miller hopped off for Australia in a small monoplane piloted by Capt. William Lancester, of the air force reserve. The distance of the flight is 13,000 miles.

BOOKS
on
Trade Unions
Soviet Russia
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Political Economy
Philosophy
Science
Communism
Fiction
Literature
Poetry
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BERT MILLER..................Business Manager

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Mr. Mellon's Exhibit at Pittsburgh

Andrew W. Mellon, head of the aluminum trust, billionaire holder of shares in the biggest monopolistic concerns in the world, boss of the national republican political machine, real head of the present Washington administration, occupant of the office of secretary of the treasury in violation of the law of the United States, had an exhibit of his own on display at the Founder's Day celebration of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

That exhibit was Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States.

It was no accident that Coolidge was selected to deliver a speech at this trivial annual celebration that is usually limited to the local lights of Pittsburgh and later grew to be the dominant power in the state, now holds undisputed sway at the national capitol. In order to maintain control of the state machine the Mellon crew had to enter into an alliance with the notorious Bill Vare aggregation of Philadelphia hooligans and political highbinders, in their election debauching campaigns.

The senatorial investigations of the Pennsylvania primaries of last year hit the Mellon-Vare combination particularly hard. Because of the expose of the million-dollar slush funds there is danger of the state machine losing important offices in the off-year elections to be held next month. As a measure toward offsetting the election scandals and to aid in the campaign, Boss Mellon brought Coolidge to Pittsburgh to grovel publicly before the blood-streaked masters of iron and steel and aluminum. In the most servile manner Coolidge perverted the history of the industrial development of the country, eulogized Andrew Carnegie and declared that the men of great wealth in the United States were public benefactors who shared with the "common people" by donating to education, art and religion. His speech was an admission that the institutions of education and art are prostituted and religion used by the exploiters of labor who support them, but instead of condemning this condition Coolidge approved it.

All his talk about the matchless progress of the Pittsburgh region was a cloak for the real motive of his speech, which was to praise his political mentor, Andrew W. Mellon, and Mellon's brother.

> "The exhibition this year has been made possible through the generosity of two of your distinguished citizens, Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon. They stand out as men who are devoting themselves to the service of humanity, one by remaining as a leader in great financial and industrial enterprises and the other by turning his great talents to the administration of the public finance as secretary of the treasury of the United States."

Naturally, Coolidge neglected to mention the fact that Mellon employs his office not merely to defend the interests of his class, but to benefit himself personally to the extent of millions of dollars by the enforcement of his tax revision program and that the whole republican administration came to his aid in preventing criminal proceedings being taken against Mellon because of the illegal operation of his aluminum trust.

The entire speech was designed for purely local consumption and in order to aid the Mellon machine in the coming state elections.

Again repeating the familiar Coolidge banalities about labor sharing in the general prosperity in order to maintain the illusion of republican prosperity, the president became almost dithyrambic in his eulogy of American wave-slavery as "a mighty symphony."

The bleak and blazing hillsides and river-banks of the Pittsburg region may seem a vast symphony to the exploiters of labor, the bankers and the politicians, but to the workers whom they hold in subjection through control of the political power of the state—the army, the state cossacks, the police, the courts, the jailers, the executioners—all this is more harrowing than the tortures of the lowest cycles of Dante's inferno. The mass of workers in the Pittsburgh region whose blistered and broken bodies are distilled into profits can hardly be expected to appreciate the Mellon-Coolidge poetry.

While praising the Mellons, Coolidge also indulged in the most extravagant eulogy of the class for which he speaks by declaring that: "Men of large resources in our country more and more devote themselves to the service and welfare of the people."

This is nothing more nor less than the dirty sermonizing of a political flunkey who tries to persuade the slaves that their masters exist only in order that they may be benefited thereby, in face of all the history of the world that points unerringly to the conclusion that never, at any time, under any conditions have the slave masters ever endeavored to achieve the liberation of their slaves.

The reply to the class speech of Coolidge should be intensification of the movement in Pennsylvania and elsewhere for a class party of labor that will challenge the cynical power of the Mellon outfit.

"Labor Economists" Contradict Each Other

When the labor agents of capitalism at the head of the American Federation of Labor enter the realm of economics they become bewildered and contradict themselves from day to day. The official policy in relation to wage increases is proclaimed to be based upon ascertaining by facts and figures whether a given industry is able to stand an increase, and, if so, precisely how great the increase can be. That policy is, of course, one more weapon in the arsenal of class collaboration. It is effective as a means of preventing action while the "experts" conduct their surveys to determine whether the workers are entitled to living wages.

But in contradiction to this theory and completely discrediting the whole policy of the so-called Workers' Education Bureau, and its director, Spencer Miller, Jr., was the address of John P. Frey who, while trying to defend the official policy on wages, in reality presented arguments that completely discredit it. Frey at least had his statistics approximately correct on the increase in productivity in this country. He showed that since 1899 production had increased more than 50 per cent while the real wage of the workers, (that is the actual amount the workers can purchase with the money received as wages) had increased but five per cent.

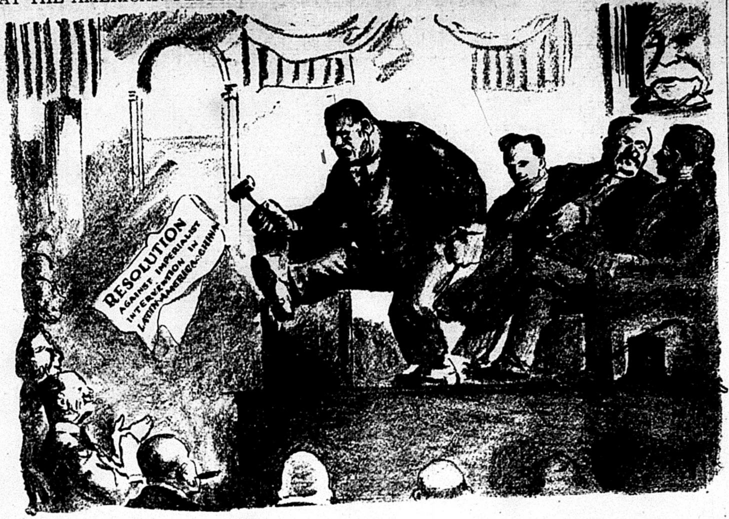
Certainly, in view of this fact, wages can increase considerably without even approaching the relative wage that was realized by the working class of this country nearly thirty years ago.

While the policy of the American Federation of Labor does not agree with the facts in the case it will not prevent the fakers carrying out their treacherous role and trying to conceal their perfidy under an avalanche of statistics compiled by mental prostitutes who are paid to distort facts to conform to the interests of the employers.

Trade unionists who are confronted with the "new wage policy" of the A. F. of L., as a means toward defeating their wage demands, will do well to use the figures presented by Frey against the identical policy he was supporting in his report.

AT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

By Fred Ellis



Mr. Green: "To Hell with this working class stuff!"

Special Problems Face Karelian Comrades

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special DAILY WORKER Correspondence)

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Party Organization and Press.

The Party organization consists of 3200 members, of which 700 are in the capital. In 1922 there were only that many in all Karelia. The "native" part of the Party includes 28 per cent Karelians and 3 per cent Finns, this is less than their absolute proportion of the total population, but since their number is growing more rapidly than that of the Russians this condition will soon be overcome. There are two newspapers, a Russian daily with a circulation of 4000 and a Finnish tri-weekly with a circulation of 1500. Both are called "Red Karelia." The Party organization is headed by an Oblast Committee which in turn is under the direction of the North-west Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Aside from the national problem, the Party here has to contend with peculiar objective conditions, one of the most difficult of which is the lack of good transport facilities. Aside from the single Murmansk railroad and the extensive but unconnected and unimproved waterways, there is virtually no way of getting about. This was a terrible strategic handicap in the struggles against the Finnish Whites in 1923. Now there is an extensive road-building program under way, one-sixteenth of the total budget being devoted to this item. Many of the forest trails are so bad that in summer the only means of transport other than horseback is the old Indian method of tying two sapling poles to the horse's back and letting them trail on behind, the freight being fastened across the space between the poles. Several good roads have already been built and the introduction of mechanized intensive lumbering methods will give a big impetus to better land transport. Two new railroads are also projected, both radiating from Soroka, the big sawmill center, one of them to run down the east shore of Lake Onega, thereby offering an alternate route to Moscow that avoids Leningrad altogether. This is still a job for the future, the immediate task is to build roads suitable for auto-truck transport and this is being done.

Work in the Village.

The Party meets these difficulties with special measures. Its agit-prop work in the villages is of two types, called respectively "stationary" and (literally) "perambulating." The first involves the sending of a professional "propagandist" to live in the village, where he usually is engaged in technical work for the Soviet while running the reading hut and doing other educational work. A somewhat higher type of worker is required for the "perambulating" activity. He covers a whole county and gives 2 or 3 nights a week for a month or six weeks to each village, helping existing nuclei, reading huts, etc., and organizing new ones, preparing and smoothing the way for "stationary" workers. There were 10 such perambulating units in action this summer and the number will be increased. Of reading huts there are 60, of "Red Corners" 250. The principal distinction between the two is that the former have trained full-time propagandists in charge while the latter depend on casual local talent.

The forces for this propagandist work are trained in the SovPartShkol—School for Soviet and Party Workers. Only workers and peasants and a limited number of soviet employes are admitted. The course lasts two years, and each year 60 students are admitted to the school, half Russian and half Karelian. Teaching is in two languages, the student attending in the one in which he is most proficient. Only public school education and Grade I "Polit-grammar" is required as entrance qualification, and the subjects taught include Political Economy, Labor History, Soviet and Party structure and method, mathematics, and village practise. The first step on graduation is usually to take charge of a reading hut in the village or else some phase of social work in a workers' club in the town. Each student is allowed 20 roubles per month, for which he gets food, room, laundry, movie tickets, etc, and one-fourth of the students are eligible for an additional allowance of 20 roubles per month as a dependency allowance. An excellent type of worker is attracted to these courses and they seem to be conducted with fine success. Both of the comrades at the head of the school speak good English, one, Comrade Lassy, having spent some time in England after taking a Ph.D. degree in Helsingfors University, and the other, Comrade Yakula, having been a well-known figure in radical Finnish circles around Duluth prior to the I.W.W. split in the Finnish Federation in 1914.

Use Movies Extensively.

One of the best means of agitation and propaganda in the Karelian villages has proven to be the motion picture. The Party Agit-Prop Department has six movie units on the road all the time. One of its chief obstacles has been a lack of qualified operators. This was overcome by running a special training course on motion picture work for which certain party forces were commandered. The courses are to be continued. Very few villages have access to electric current so a special dynamo which can be turned by hand must be carried along to generate current for the projector lamps. The greatest interest is shown in the new Soviet-made films, foreign pictures are seldom of a sort to be understandable or liked by the village audiences. This form of political cultural work is to be extended in view of its proven superiority over all other methods of spreading Communist enlightenment.

These are of course only two of the special conditions to be coped with by the Party organization—the difficulties of language and distance—but they serve to show the pliability of Russian Party methods to meet all requirements. Space forbids going into further detail but it is hoped that these few "Letters from Soviet Karelia" have served to show our American readers how the work of Socialist construction is going on even in the Artic Circle.

LECKERT

By H. LEIKERT
(Translated from the Yiddish)
By A. G. Magil.

NOTE:—Hirsh Leckert, a Lithuanian Jewish cobbler who could neither read nor write, has become one of the heroes of the Russian workingclass. While a member of the once revolutionary "Bund," he played a leading part in the efforts to overthrow the Czarist despotism in Lithuania. On May 5th, 1902, Leckert was arrested and thrown into jail. Despite tortures and threats, mingled with promises of clemency, he refused to divulge the names of his comrades, and on June 10th the heroic cobbler was hung on an open field on the outskirts of Vilna. His execution stirred class-conscious workers throughout Russia, and many years later, with the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government, Leckert was officially recognized as a proletarian martyr. Memorials have been built in his honor, streets named after him in the U. S. S. R., and the 25th anniversary of his death was observed throughout Soviet Russia and in other parts of the world.

* * *

H. Leivick, one of the foremost Yiddish poets and dramatists, is the author of "Rags," "Shop," "The Golem," and other plays and poems which have given him an international reputation. As a young man in Russia Leivick helped carry on the traditions of Hirsh Leckert in the "Bund," and in 1906 was arrested for revolutionary activity. He served six years at hard labor in various czarist dungeons, and was then sentenced to Siberia for life, but escaped to the United States in 1913. Leivick recently completed a new play, "Hirsh Leckert," based on the life of this workingclass martyr. He is a frequent contributor to the "Freiheit," Yiddish Communist daily, and "The Hammer," Yiddish Communist monthly.

I am indebted to the author for a number of helpful suggestions and for permission to publish this and other translations of his work.—A. B. M.)

* * *

The moon's face tonight is big and red,
Under my oars the boat bends in the tide;
All day I've thought of Leckert who is dead.
And so the moon is rounder, greater-eyed.

Years like clambering walls rise out of the past,
They loop a muteness round my throat tight drawn;
All day I've thought of Leckert's hands that cast
The gallows on themselves in the haggard dawn.

And thus I sang to myself all the long day:
"O I know not when, but I know that there will break
Out of silence an hour that will come to each and say:
Take for yourself a dawn like Leckert's—take. . . ."

Sway, my oars, drift wherever you choose;
Hot winds hurry the night to me as I grope;
Again, again I sing to the sacred noose,
And to my neck that quivers for the rope.

Letters From Our Readers

One Job: Twenty-three Boys Needed It.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:—

I am 17 years old and have been out of work for several months. Last Monday I got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and bought a paper to see if there were any jobs open. I looked in the "Boys Wanted" column and saw that a boy was wanted "to make himself useful in a clothing factory." I went there as fast as I could.

One boy was waiting when I arrived and the place wasn't open yet. I talked to him and he said he had been out of work for eight months. While we were waiting more boys came. At last the place opened and all of us ran up the stairs to apply for the job. The man in the office said the boss would not be in until 8.30 o'clock, so we waited some more. More and more boys kept coming until there were 23. Twenty-three boys waiting for one job!

As soon as the boss was ready, the boys crowded into the office, but he said to them. "Sorry, boys. But I hired a boy Saturday." All of us went away very discouraged.

—**William Narotsky**, Cleveland.

* * *

Only Real Labor Paper.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:—

On June 1st I asked you to stop sending me the DAILY WORKER while I was on a four months camping trip. Well, I am back now, so please send me the paper at once. I believe The DAILY WORKER is the only real labor paper.

—**A. W. Barton**, Harlan, Iowa.

Invent "Flying Antenna."

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 14. — The trans-Atlantic plane "The Dawn" is using a new thing in radio antenna construction today.

It is known as "the flying antenna." In case of a forced landing, with the regular antenna submerged, a kite to which is attached an antenna with one end fastened to the radio set of "The Dawn" can be flown.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE great love entertained for the late Samuel Gompers by his survivors in the official family of the A. F. of L. is demonstrated by the amount of the collection for the Gompers' Memorial Fund. Since the inauguration of the fund on December 20, 1924, until August 31, 1927, the enormous sum of $98.50 has been garnered by his faithful followers. At this rate there should be enough money raised by the end of this century to build an ivory tower in honor of Sam's memory about the size of a five cent cigar. It is interesting to note that the A. F. of L. collected $1,606.06 for the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building Fund in just two years.

* * *

AS a terpsichorean of international repute King Alfonso of Spain is accustomed to shaky movements but the latest political upheaval in his kingdom is no Charleston. Tho the decapitating sword has often been halted perilously near the royal jugular, there is reason to believe that the present threat against the Alfonso-Rivera regime is one of the most serious that ever faced this pair. Alfonso is personally blamed for the Moroccan fiasco, but revolutionists who know their economic onions prefer to believe that Alfonso and de Rivera are the tools of certain financiers rather than that the ill-fated attempt to build up an empire in North Africa was conceived by the royal sheik in order to enhance his prestige with the wives of ambassadors to Spain and particularly to render his attentions more persona grata to the daughters of American sausage manufacturers, subway contractors and bootleggers who might spurn Mr. Alfonso's: "Can I have the next dance?" unless they were assured that the request came from the head of an empire and not from the chief of a tottering kingdom.

* * *

WILL ROGERS, one of America's favorite clowns, is betting with William Randolph Hearst that Coolidge will run again. Arthur Brisbane who was originally challenged is more tight-fisted than his superior officer in the yellow-press syndicate. Arthur dodged the gamble. Hearst bases his opinion that Coolidge will not run again on the ground of Calvin's patriotism, his personal honor and the hostility of the American people to a third term. Hearst's good man, Brisbane, used much time and newspaper space trying to convince the populace that Coolidge is not serving his first term in office. Evidently he did not succeed in converting Hearst. Rogers, the clown, favors the re-election of Coolidge on the ground that the country and his party need him.

* * *

ANOTHER clown, more famous than Rogers, is boosting Benito Mussolini. The clown is none other than the socialist, George Bernard Shaw. Shaw, once a thorn in the side of the British ruling classes, is now one of the chief human ornaments in the empire. The shafts of his satire that once pricked the anatomy of the British ruling class are now directed against the revolutionary elements and the man who praises Mussolini for establishing the dictatorship of the minority by a policy of murder and assassination denounces the men who set up a government of the workers and peasants in Russia for the benefit of the majority. Pre-war Shaw is no more like post-war Shaw than pre-war Scotch is like the post-war brand.

* * *

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, is a disappointed man. John of the dripping eye lashes, appeared at the Los Angeles convention with lance in rest against the Communists, pacifists and other evil-doers. It was time to put these pesky critics of Wall Street in their place and the lachrimal prodigy of Springfield was to become a 20th century Jack The Giant Killer. Like the mythological buffoon who essayed to make the sickly king's daughter laugh at the risk of losing his head in the event of failure, John took a chance on being laughed out of the convention unless his efforts met with the approval of the monarchs of the A. F. of L. powwow. Here's what happened.

* * *

JOHN introduced a resolution assailing pacifists, charging them with being in the pay of Wall Street. It happened that Matthew Woll had just endorsed a resolution denouncing them for not being in the pay of Wall Street, and for carrying on in such a manner that, if their activities were not halted, Wall Street would not have a dime to give anybody. Here was a man who wanted to make [illegible] a misdemeanor to accept money from Wall Street. This would never do. So John was figuratively taken over the convention's knee and spanked on the seat of his political intelligence. Labor fakers may be devoid of political morality but it does not necessarily follow that they are devoid of sense. Now, everybody is laughing at big-hearted John, the fellow who had all the requisite qualities for greatness except brains.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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SEVEN HOUR DAY FOR SOVIET UNION WORKERS

COMMUNIST AT AFL CONVENTION TO FACE TRIAL

Change Charge Against Bush; Set Date Oct. 28

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 16. — Sid Bush, arrested at the A. F. of L. convention last week, and booked on a charge of "criminal syndicalism," was released on bail and the charge was changed to "vagrancy."

The Los Angeles Examiner and the Record both claimed that the A. F. of L. leadership could very well battle Communists without the assistanec of the police.

Further evidence of police assistance in unseating Communist delegates and arresting visitors at the convention was shown when it was found that the police chief of the "red squad" admitted that he had advance information that the writer would be unseated, and that further action would be taken against the Communists by local and national labor officials.

Detective Hynes is reported to have threatened that he is out to "get" Bush and run him out of town, and hopes to send him up for six months' imprisonment. Hynes demanded and obtained a jury trial for Bush, evidently because the case is such an obvious frame-up that he feels he could get better results with a Babbitt jury than with a judge.

Protest Tatiics of A. F. of L.

The Office Workers' Union has adopted a resolution of protest against the "stool-pigeon methods" of the Central Labor Council, which with the assistance of the police department, informed Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. that Wm. Schneiderman was a Communist and should not be seated as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention. Schneiderman was unseated on the evidence furnished the A. F. of L. by the chief of the police department's "red squad."

Threats of the A. F. of L. to withdraw their promise to grant an international charter to the Cleaners' and Dyers' Unions have forced A. J. Bock to resign as business agent of the Los Angeles local. Bock denies he is a Communist, but was nevertheless forced out while the A. F. of L. Convention was in the midst of its red-baiting campaign.

Advertising Stunt Injures

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 16. — Harry Hartz, California automobile racer, today was on the dangerous list at Lawrence General Hospial, where he was taken after his first mishap in a speedway event.

Hartz was seriously hurt at Rockingham Speedway, Salem, N. H., when his automobile dropped a wheel, overturned and was then destroyed by fire. Hartz escaped death by a miracle. The race is to advertise various makes of cars.

Insurance Graft Aids Doctors in Suits for Damage

If a worker goes to a doctor or dentist and is half butchered he can never hope to realize any damages from any court. This fact is brought to light in a complaint to the state insurance department made by Edward A. Kohle, a lawyer of this city. It seems that certain insurance companies, notably the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, insured doctors, dentists and other so-called benefactors of the human race, against having to pay damages for maiming or killing their clients.

The eminent doctors agree not to testify against any other of their profession, hence it is impossible for the victim of the bungling of the professional healers to produce "expert" evidence in court. Mr. Kohle is simple-minded he hopes the insurance department will do something about it. He evidently doesn't know that the insurance companies have considerable influence with the political job holders in the department.

"Dawn" Flight Again Delayed.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Oct. 16.— Unfavorable weather conditions over the North Atlantic Ocean, which have held Miss Frances W. Grayson and her plane "The Dawn," weather bound at this jumping off point on her proposed New York to Copenhagen flight, caused a still further postponement of the flight today.

8,000 Chinese Tobacco Workers Strike; British Troops Rushed to Scene

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16. — Eight thousand Chinese workers in British-American tobacco factories have gone out on strike. British troops have been moved into the Chinese quarter of this city, despite the protest of a representative of the Chinese foreign ministry.

The five Soviet citizens arrested here by French police have been transferred to the Chinese military authorities. No charges have yet been brought against the persons arrested.

Teapot Dome Graft Trial Starts Today; Prosecution Weak

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Co. and big race-horse owner, will face a jury tomorrow on charges of conspiracy to steal Teapot Dome oil fields.

The defendants start under the handicap that the supreme court has already, in a civil suit, declared the granting to Sinclair of Teapot Dome was "shot thru and thru with fraud."

Money Counts.

But on the other hand, both are wealthy, and are seated today in conference with their "million dollar array of counsel" at one of the best hotels in Washington. And for some unexplained reason, very little money has been coming from the present administration, successor to Harding's Ohio gang in whose cabinet Fall sat.

The trial is expected to be long and costly—and the munitions of war are not provided for prosecution, a circumstance materially useful to the defense.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts are special counsel for the prosecution.

Consider Borah's Approval of Norris Shows Latter 'Safe'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — Sen. Borah announces that he is ready to support Sen. Norris for the republican presidential nomination next year, which may be a further proof of the growing suspicion that Norris is "bought off."

His old associates are asking what it is that Borah really wants. That he will actually make a fight for Norris is beyond their credulity. He has never bolted the regular nominee of the party—whether it was Taft in 1912, Hughes in 1916, Harding in 1920 or Coolidge in 1924. And he never joined LaFollette or Norris in any of the score of battles they have made.

A Cautious "Progressive."

Borah waited until this past summer, when Congress had adjourned, to assail the power trust.

Last year he voted against the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, after having recited the sufferings of the farmers in the west. He made no speech against the bill. Now, it is indicated, Borah is ready to vote for the bill when it comes again before the senate. But he has conceded that his vote against the measure last spring disqualified him to win the farmer vote in presidential primaries in the west. Norris voted for the bill, after his own more effective plan for farm relief had been sidetracked as being too radical.

Detrick, Opponent of Communists, Arrested; Stole Funds of Union

NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 16.—Fred H. Detrick, labor fakir of Gary, Indiana, and president of the Lake County Central Labor Union, who has always been an aggressive fighter against the Communists, and who has been missing from Gary with $3,200 of the organization's funds, was arrested here today on a warrant charging embezzlement. He is on his way to Gary with an officer.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Red Army Defends Workers' New Standards Of Living in Soviet Union

M. Unschlicht, left, and M. Voroshiloff. The first is vice-chairman of the military council of the U. S. S. R. and the latter is People's Commissar for War. They lead the Red Army, which bars the way to capitalist reaction which would change the new seven-hour day to one of fourteen if it could.

STRIKE BREAKERS IN EASTERN OHIO MINES SIGN "YELLOW DOG"

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Scabs in the eastern Ohio coal fields are free to sign a contract or not, just as they please. The following is the contract that they "choose" to sign. (We are not responsible for the bad spelling in the contract, which is printed by a scab printer.)

"Employment Agreement."

"This 10th day of Oct., 1927, in consideration of receiving employment from the Atlantic Contracting Company at its Florence coal mine, at the rate of wages now in effect, I agree to abide by all the rules and regulations of the above mentioned company.

"I am not a member of the United Mine Workers of America, or I. W. W., or any organization that interfears with the mine laws of this company. I understand that this company may discharge me whenever my services become unsatisfactory, or I may resign at any time.

"I have been notified about the strike existing at this mine, and I know there is a strike there, because it has been explained to me by company representatives.

"This contract has been read, explained, and interpreted to me. I agree to pay back all expenses incured by shipping me; the same shall be deducted from my wages.

Experienced Miner? . . . . . .
Loading rate per ton. . 58c. . . .
Board per week . . $10.00 . . . .
No. of years. Five (5).
Day Rate . . . .
"Transportation, office fee charge, $12.55.
"Signature . . . .
"Witness . . . ."

The above is what the scab miner must sign if he goes to work for the Atlantic Contracting Company. This company is a bogus company, existing only on paper. It was formed about two months ago, with Mr. Robbins, head of the Ohio coal operators' association, as its president. Mr. Robbins is the president also of the "Y. & O." Company, which leased the Florence mine to the Atlantic company. The purpose of handing the property over to the Atlantic company was to make it easier to evict the miners from the company houses, and also not to have the blame for conditions in the Florence mine placed upon the Y. & O. Company, which operates mines in other parts of the coal fields.

Know of Strike.

Now as to the scabs themselves. They enter into the contract with full knowledge that there is a strike, so that there is no question of their responsibility of breaking the strike. They must sever all connection with the U. M. W. of A., the I. W. W., and "any other organization that 'interfears' with the mine laws of this company." This holds if they were union men who have turned strikebreaker. If they did not belong to the union, they pledge themselves not to join.

Small Pay.

What do they get out of it? It is a rare miner who, upon leaving, has anything in his pocket. The company sees to it that he goes away fleeced of every penny. The union miner gets 78¾ cents a ton, the scab gets 58 cents—25 per cent less. He has to pay $10 a week board, rates that workers do not pay even in the city. He has to purchase all tools and supplies—and even his dinner bucket, for which he pays from $3 to $10. As a result, most of the scabs, after paying for their transportation, do not have a penny in their pockets for the dirty work of helping to break the strike.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Remus Says He Will Call Atty. General; Frightens Officials

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16. — George Remus, "Bootleg King" under indictment for the murder of his wife, today threw official circles of the government and the bootleg ring into consternation by announcing that he would subpoena seventy-five of the leaders of both to testify in his defense.

He declares he will show up the graft and ruin the trade of his associates if he goes on trial. Among those whom he will call, he says, are: Attorney General Sargent, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Commissioner Blair of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Roy Haynes, former prohibition commissioner, Representative LaGuardia of New York, and the managers of the Commodore and Roosevelt hotels.

He also wants the testimony of Dr. Doran of the prohibition department, Howard Jones and Edgar T. Hoover of the department of justice, John W. Snooks, Warden of Atlanta Prison; District Attorney Clint Hager of Atlanta and District Attorney Albert B. Ward of Indianapolis.

Remus charges that a liason between Prohibition Inpsector Dodge and Remus' wife, now murdered, was formed to mulct him of his millions of dollars of bootleggers' profits, while keeping him in prison at Atlanta.

Farmers Forced to Sell Wheat Early; Banks Talk Profits

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.— The early harvest of this year is being used by the business world in an attempted boom of sellings. Thus the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis states:

"The cash value of wheat, rye, flax and potatoes marketed during September, 1927 by farmers in this district was $95,000,000. This amount was nearly twice as large as the value of marketing in Sept. 1926.

However the bank is forced to admit:

"Although it is probable that the value of dairy products was slightly larger than a year ago, the small marketings of live stock, together with lower prices for hogs and lambs, make it appear certain that income from live stock marketings was smaller in September, 1927, than in the corresponding month last year."

The situation is not that the farmers are making any more from the fairly good crops in this vicinity, but are being forced to sell quickly, without waiting for a raise in the market for grain, and this early selling, coupled with the fact that the crop itself was early, is piling up a record for the month of November, undoubtedly at the expense of later months, and at the expense of the farmers.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING AT FIRST CAPITAL OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION ON EVE OF 10TH ANNIVERSARY ORDERS CHANGE

Unusual Progress in Industry During Last Few Years Justifies Reduction of Hours

Decrease in Peasant Taxes; More Land for Poor Peasants; Pensions Also Decreed

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The seven-hour day for the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!

This is the decision announced today by the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, the highest governing body in the workers' and peasants' republic, at its meeting in the first capital of the Revolution, amid the enthusiastic welcoming demonstrations of the whole population. The present session of the Executive Committee is held here instead of in Moscow because the revolution of November 7, 1917, began in this city.

All streets and houses are gaily decorated with flags, throngs gathered at the railroad station to welcome the members of the committee on their arrival, and in the crowds were the representatives of the workers of many factories and the members of workers' delegations from abroad. Bands played and the entire population celebrates.

The executive committee has had before it a careful report by the best economic experts in the country, detailing the amazing progress of the Soviet Union industries during the past few years.

It has accordingly issued orders to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars various means of taking advantage of the increased production for the benefit of the workers and peasants of Russia which it represents in administration of the affairs of the country, the first of which is to make the transfer from the present eight-hour day to one of seven hours, without reduction in wages for a day's work.

The Central Executive Committee in its statement explains that it is in full agreement with the whole policy of the Soviet government, and declares: "The proletarian state pursues the aim of raising the living conditions of the working and peasant masses, contrary to that of all capitalist countries where, without exception, the working class and the peasantry occupy the position of exploited classes, deprived of all rights.

"The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics considers it to be its earnest task to develop by all measures all the forces of the proletariat and to promote the unceasing growth the prosperity of the toiling masses of the towns and villages."

The Seven-Hour Day.

Then follows the order for the institution of the seven-hour day: "On the threshold of, the tenth anniversary of the October (old style, Nov. 7, new style) Revolution the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics ordains:

"First: To assure during the next year the transition from eight hours working day to seven hours working day without reduction of wages, and to instruct accordingly the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R. to begin not later than one year the gradual accomplishment of this decision in regard to industrial factories and the workers in different branches of industry in conformance with the progress in new equipment and the rationalization of factories, works, and industrial enterprises, and the growth of labor productivity.

Better Houses for Workers.

"Second: To increase the comparison with last year by fifty million roubles the sums allotted for construction of houses for workmen in regions especially suffering from the housing crisis.

Exempt Peasants from Tax.

"Third: To propose improvement of the material conditions of poor peasants by exempting ten per cent of the peasant households from payment of the agricultural tax in addition to the 25 per cent of the peasant households already released from this tax.

"Fourth: To cancel the debts of peasant households on loans advanced to them by the state during the bad harvest of 1924-25, to cancel the arrears yet unpaid by poor peasants, and arrears of the agricultural taxes of the average peasants for the past years, to reduce the arrears in fines for the indigent strata of the town and rural population in all branches of taxation, and to instruct the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. to issue these

(Continued on Page Two)

Scabs Enter Coal Miners' Benefit Dance and Shoot Boy; Enforce Injunction

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.— John Scankus, an eighteen year old Castle Shannon striking miner was shot by one of a band of three attacking scabs at Mollenauer, near Mine No. 3 of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company during a dance Saturday night for the benefit of locked out miners' families. The assailants escaped. The boy is in St. Joseph Hospital at Pittsburgh in a critical condition.

The injunction is being enforced by coal and iron police in the Pittsburgh Terminal Company mines.

At Castle Shannon No 2 all pickets were driven away. At other mines the hundred foot clause renders picket posts useless for apprehending and com- Mine Workers of America is pre- municating with scabs. The United paring contracts for the erection of barracks to house families evicted under injunctions. Over a thousand families are immediately involved and the situation is extremely grave.

Miners' Local Will Fight Lewis Scheme To Punish Demchak

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENNANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 16.—Mike Demchak, an active member of the United Mine Workers in the hard coal belt, must face trial and answer the charges preferred against him by Christ Golden, president of District 9, U. M. W. of A.

Demchak sponsored the workers' educational movement here last winter. Originally from District 2, of which John Brophy was then president, Demchak allied himself with the Brophy movement during the last union political campaign, and was responsible for one large mass meeting here at which he officiated as chairman, with Powers Hapgood and other speakers denouncing the policies of the Lewis administration. It was at this meeting that Demchak "seemed pleased with the remarks made,"—one of the charges against him.

Local Stands By Him.

The case pended for many months while Demchak waited for a copy of the charges, that he might accumulate the evidence for the defence. To date no such definite charges have been preferred, outside of the vague and sweeping charge of "furthering Communist activities, and having his name on the payroll of the Communist Party." The last clause is amusing when one is aware of the chronically deflated condition of any Communist treasury.

Now that Demchak has returned from the soft coal region where he helped strike activities for a few months, the case reopens with more vigor than ever. His whole local solidly behind him, the officials are compelled to push their case in defiance of the local of which he once was president.

Demchak Will Fight.

District President Golden being at the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, the subordinate officials felt that they had neither authority nor evidence enough to push the case last Saturday at the meeting of Demchak's local. Demchak made a few vigorous remarks, stating his innocence of the charges, and saying he would fight to the last before he would give up his union membership.

At one moment the local voted to grant Demchak his transfer card, and throw the accusations into the waste basket, but Demchak refused to accept this kindness, feeling it would be better to fight the matter to the end. The case will probably remain closed until Golden returns. Meanwhile Demchak is working in one of the mines wondering what is going to happen—if anything. Demchak was among those beaten up at the Indianapolis convention.

Five Burned In Explosion.

LYKENS, Pa., (FP) Oct. 16.—Five men inspecting a burning mine of the Susquehanna Collieries Co. were injured in an explosion and sent to a hospital.

Leningrad Starts Work On Typewriter Factory; To Be First in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16. —Building operations are proceeding in Leningrad for the construction of the first typewriter factory in the Soviet Union.

Hitherto typewriters were imported.

K. K. K. FLOGGED 102 IN SINGLE ALABAMA COUNTY

Indict Preacher Among Leaders of Burtality

LUVERNE, Alabama, Oct. 16. — The Crenshaw county grand jury had such strong evidence presented to it of the crimes of the Ku Klux Klan in this vicinity that it was forced yesterday to bring indictments of some of the most prominent religious and lay leaders of the community. It found 102 true bills against 28 men of this county and 8 of Butler county.

The crimes were principally floggings, many of a revoltingly cruel nature, and most of them inflicted upon Negroes whose morality, especially in the matter of giving a long hard day's work for a miserable pittance in the plantations, the K. K. K. set itself to enforce.

Preach On List.

Among those singled out for indictment are James Esdale, grand dragon of the Klan in Alabama; Cecil Davis, former great titan of the southern province of the order; the Rev. L. A. Nalls, exalted cyclops of the Georgiana Klavern, and Ira B. Thompson, exalted cyclops of the Luverne Klavern.

"We find that in most, if not all of the cases, these outrageous acts of hooded mobs wearing the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan are the evil fruits of leadership," the report reads.

Many Get Telegrams.

Attorney General McCall today issued instructions for a subpoena calling on the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce copies of all telegrams exchanged between Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and members of the local chapters.

The subpoena ordered the Western Union to produce messages exchanged between Evans and James Esdale, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama; Horace C. Wilkinson of Birmingham, a member of the State Boxing Commission; the Rev. L. A. Nall, the missing minister, who failed to answer a summons by the grand jury; Cecil Davis, said to be former grand titan of the southern province of the Klan, and George H. Thigpen, state superintendent of insurance.

Dry Machine Raises Fund.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14. — The Missouri Anti-Saloon League today launched a campaign to raise $50,000 to oppose the presidential candidacies of either Governor Al Smith or Senator James A. Reed, according to Parker Shields, state superintendent.

Washington Negro Teacher Condemns Segregation Plan

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 16.—Stirred by the eloquence of Noval H. Thomas, a history teacher in Dunbar high school, an audience of Negroes at the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cheered loudly his denunciation of segregation of Negro workers in government employment and segregation of Negro children in the schools.

This was the first time in recent years that the issue of segregated schools had ben raised publicly in the District.

Thomas charged that Secretary of the Interior Work had segregated Negro employes in his department bureaus, except the Pension Bureau where it was recently abandoned.

Segregated schools, Thomas said, were the most pernicious type of legalized discrimination against colored people in the District, and it was time that educated Negroes protested against their development. There are 150,000 Negroes in the national capital.

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Seven Hour Day For Workers in Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

decrees under date of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

"Fifth: To accomplish at the state's cost the allotment of land areas to all poor peasant households and weaker households of the average peasants and to appropriate ten million roubles for this purpose, in addition to the budget sums already assigned to this work in 1297.

Support for the Aged.

"Sixth: To instruct the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R. to work out a law providing gradual support at the cost of the state of aged persons and indigent classes of the peasantry and to submit this law for examination to the next All-Union Congress of Soviets.

"Seventh: To include in the state budget of 1927-28, in addition to the sums already fixed, estimates of fifteen million roubles for building schools in the villages, factories and works settlements.

"Eighth: To increase the amounts of insurance funds for war invalids not less than double the present rate.

No More Death Penalty.

"Ninth: To exclude from the existing penal codes of the Soviet Republics in the U. S. S. R. the penalty of death as a measure of social defense for any crime except state of war crimes and armed burglary.

"Tenth: To instruct the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. to mitigate measures of social protection established by court sentences or administrative order in regard to all convicts except active members of political parties aiming at the destruction of the Soviet regime and bribe takers."

The jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee opened last night in the Uritzky Palace with an inaugurative speech by Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the session was opened in Leningrad on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the workers revolution not by mere chance, but because Leningrad is the cradle of the revolution. Revolutionary leaders of world importance came from the ranks of the Leningrad proletariat, he pointed out. The Communist Party and the government must therefore appear on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution before the Leningrad workers and transmit to them the greetings of the whole country, said Kalinin, and declared the Leningrad proletariat was, is, and will be the most faithful guardian of the revolution on one of the most important posts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

After Kalinin's speech, Rykov, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, reported on the international and internal situations at the tenth anniversary. He concluded by reading the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee, addressed to all workers of the U. S. S. R., to the proletarians of all countries, and the oppressed peoples of the whole world, outlining the decisions for a seven hour day, and other improvements.

The Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets has unanimously adopted a manifesto containing a survey of the outstanding and stirring events in the history of the November Revolution which, beginning with the overthrow of the Czar, resulted in the establishment of the first workers' and peasants' government and established the proletarian dictatorship over all the territory of the Soviet Union.

The manifesto also reviews the achievements of the Russian Revolution and points out the many decisions of the Central Executive Committee for the improvement of the life and conditions of the working class and the peasantry in the U. S. S. R. during the ten years since the establishment of the Soviet Republic. It demonstrates that the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution is the greatest achievement of the international revolutionary movement of the proletariat.

1917.

"Ten years ago the capitalist world was blazing with the flames of imperialist war. Capitalist rule had placed all mankind on the verge of an abyss of infamous destruction and the annihilation of cultural achievement. Amidst the monstrous chaos of the world war the Russian Revolution of March 1917 scared up like a signal rocket.

"The proletariat mobilized its forces during the sharpest struggle with its enemies under the direction of the steel Bolshevist program and under the leadership of the immortal Lenin, and in October, 1917, (old style, Nov. 7, new style), it broke the principal front of imperialism.

Workers Assume Power.

"The proletarian rising brought liberty to all nationalities. Soviet rule transformed imperial Russia from a people's prison and goal into a fraternal and voluntary union firm as steel. The equality of nations, the liberty of national development, cultural growth and the elimination of all national oppression and the development of fraternity among all peoples—under these slogans the proletariat conducted the oppressed people of czarist Russia to emancipation.

"The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie gave way to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the main property of the bourgeoisie become the Workers State's property. The proletarian October revolution transformed Russia, formerly the international gendarme and world hangman into the greatest stronghold of international revolution, int oa herald of peace and victory of exploiters. All the forces of the old world rallied against the proletarians and peasants of the U. S. S. R.

Continuous Attack.

"They have tried all methods of struggle: blockade and intervention, plots and revolts, sabotage and terror. All attempts to bring back the old regime have been repelled and smashed by the force of the proletarian and peasant masses. Internal counter-revolution joined foreign counter-revolution. Together with Kotchacks, Denikins, Yudeniches, Wrangels, Krasnovs, the troops of the United States, England, Germany, France, Japan, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania,—all these plundered and ransacked the Soviet country in all directions, supporting the gentry and armies of czarist generals.

"All these armies were forced to retreat before the Red Army of the workers and peasants. Counter-revolution was spurned back and overthrown. The period of civil war and military Communism showed that the proletariat can more than revolt; that, together with the peasantry it can defeat the numerous enemies; that it is able to establish and consolidate its power, build its own state and crush the resistance of the exploiters with an iron hand. This period showed also that victory was possible under the leadership of the proletariat and its Party.

Faced By New Problems

"The end of the war against counter-revolution placed the proletarist and the Soviet government before new problems. It was necessary to organize the national economy in such a way that socialists should be victorious. On the base of the nationalization of land, factories, works and other instruments of production; on the base of monopoly of foreign trade it was necessary to pass to the organization of constructive work of millions for massed front national economy.

"The successful solution of the most difficult problems concerning economic policy was possible because the October Revolution created a base for planned direction of national economy. After several years of the new economic policy the national economy of the U. S. S. R. recovered itself from the period of disorganization, surpassing the pre-war level of productive forces. The industry for the socialist foundation of the national economy is now developed and consolidated. Cooperation and state trade has increased and is now occupying a predominant position in the total trade turnover. Every year private capital is more and more thrust back and the commanding position of the proletariat is growing more and more powerful.

Economic Advance.

"The electrification advances in Volhovstroi, Dnieprostroi, and many other powerful electro-stations is entering the life of the Soviet Union as some of the most important achievements of the revolution. The Semirechensk Railway, the Colgadon Canal, and other giant erections bring new improvements into the national economy and reinforce the economical and political struggle for socialist. Tractors and broadcasting newly acquired on large scale in the villages. Many regions have already been supplied with electrical energy.

"The growth of cooperation is increasing and showing greater resistance to Kulaks. Every year the conditions of life for the toilers have improved. The wages of workers are higher, the incomes of workers and peasants are increasing, and the number of poor peasants' households is falling. The cultural level of the population is being constantly raised. Illiteracy is being reduced rapidly.

Women In Political Life.

"Working women are taking part in the poitical life of the country. The new generation, thru the Communist Youth Union and Pioneers' organizations is being educated in new principles. The educational work in the labor unions is unceasing. The Soviets are becoming the greatest school in socialist construction. The proletarian dictatorship possesses all that is necessary in sufficient quantity for the building of socialism according to the directions of Lenin, its leader and genius of the labor movement.

War Danger.

"But the Soviet Union, surrounded by capitalist enemies, is being threatened by imperialists of all countries. Its growth frightens them. They see how pitiably unfounded and ridiculous are their hopes for the destruction of the Soviet State. This is the real cause of the change in the policy of the bourgeoisie and for their new attacks against the proletarian country; of the new danger of war actively provoked by oil kings and bankers, the generals of the imperialist armies, diplomats and czarist immigrants and their adherents abroad. This is the source of the new bourgeois conspiracy and the cowardly murders practiced by foreign political agents.

"This consolidation of military force against the U. S. S. R. is therefore the urgent task of all workers. The military consolidation must be supported by political and economic consolidation.

"The Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. invites workers of the whole world to lend their assistance to this consolidation by all possible means."

Theodore Dreiser To Be Guest of I. W. A. at the Anniversary of U. S. S. R.

Theodore Dreiser, American novelist, will leave soon for the Soviet Union as the guest of the International Workers' Aid, of which Fred G. Biedenkapp is secretary. Dreiser will reach the U. S. S. R. in time to witness the celebration in honor of the tenth anniversary of the First Workers' Republic.

Henri Barbusse, noted French author, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, will also be the guests of the I. W. A. of their respective countries at the forthcoming celebration.

Austrian Delegates to November Celebrations Arrive in Soviet Union

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The Austrian Labor Delegation, the first to be invited by the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. to participate in the November festivities, arrived here today.

The delegation was welcomed at the station by numerous representatives of the Central and Moscow Councils of the Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R., and also by representatives from various factories. The welcome given by Moscow workers to the Austrian labor delegates was an imposing demonstration of the fraternal solidarity of the workers of Austria and the Soviet Union.

Ohio Miners Need Relief; Ask Order For Mass Picketing

(By Worker Correspondent)

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 16.—District officials of the United Mine Workers of America recently met in Columbus to discuss ways and means of effecting a settlement in this district, which has been locked out since April of this year. The officials true to Lewis, Green & Co. are substituting for the traditional fighting policy of the miners, one of begging for "peace in the industry."

A letter sent to the operators and the press recently is thruout an apoligy for the strike and begs for a settlement on the basis of the Illinois and other agreements, with the selection of a committee of two and two to "study the conditions in the industry" and on the findings of this committee to determine the wages and conditions in the Spring of next year.

When informed of the proposal, the representative of the operators declared that the Ohio coal operators are not interested. However another conference was proposed by John Cinque, sub-district president.

The miners in their seven month struggle, exhausted,—are facing starvation, and eviction in the winter months.

The miners for the past couple of months have been clamoring for relief from their district officials, with the usual reply: "we would show our weakness to the operators if we were to solicit relief." About $1.75 a week has been paid to a few. In a number of localities in this sub-district the miners are themselves collecting relief in their respective cities, but they are fast realizing that the whole organized labor movement must be mobilized in their behalf. They are making preparations for organizing a State-wide relief organization.

The mines in this locality are gradually opening on a scab basis with the leaders, instead of urging the miners to break the injunction and go out en mass to the picket line, having a difficult time keep them at home, and urging them not to use any abusive language when yelling for the scabs to leave the mines. The miners are blue in the face from having to yell at the scabs for months with megaphones, from a distance.

One hears very frequent comment: "we have never won any of our past strikes with megaphones and unless we start mass picketing this strike will be lost!"

HUNDREDS OF MASSACHUSETTS WORKERS JOBLESS AS BOSSES SEEK CHEAP SOUTHERN SERF LABOR

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press).

The steady shift of American industry toward the South Atlantic states where 100% American labor works Chinese hours for coolie wages is suggested by each month's employment report from the Massachusetts department of labor. The report for August shows a gain of 2.3% in factory employment compared with July but this is little more than half of the seasonal gain in the same month a year ago and leaves the level 3% lower than in August 1926.

New England Unemployment.

The factory employment index of Massachusetts now stands at 79.8%, compared with the average for the years 1919-1923 taken as 100%. More than a fifth of the workers who had jobs in Massachusetts factories in the earlier period have been forced to look elsewhere for work.

With the exception of the cotton mills all the more important Massachusetts industries registered a considerable drop compared with last year. The boot and shoe industry reduced its forces 8½% bringing the level down to 58.9% of the average for 1919-1923. Manufacturers of electrical apparatus employed 15.6% fewer workers and factories turning out foundry and machine shop products, 13% fewer than in August 1926. Woolen mills also cut 3½% of last year's employes off the payroll bringing the level down to 77% of the average for 1919-1923.

Cotton mills, around which New England industry developed, in spite of a gain of 6½% compared with August 1926 are employing 30% fewer workers than in the earlier period.

Textile Move South.

Another reflection of the shift of industrial activity toward the south is found in the monthly report on the cotton spinning industry by the U. S. department of commerce. The report for August shows that the 36,556,026 spindles in the United States averaged 245 hours of operation during the month. But southern spindles averaged 326 hours compared with an average of 164 hours per spindle in New England.

There are now about as many cotton spindles in the cotton growing states as in all other states of the union, the figures being for the south 18,206,928 and for all other states 18,349,098. But in the south the 18,206,928 produced 5,973,455,525 spindle-hours in August or nearly double the 2,045,362,597 produced by the 18,349,098 spindles in all other states.

Massachusetts with 10,394,504 cotton spindles in her mills produced 1,695,998,977 spindle-hours during the month. But the Carolinas with 11,602,292 spindles produced 3,943,602,267 spindle-hours of operation. The average operation per spindle in Massachusetts was 163 hours, for North Carolina 319 hours and South Carolina 364 hours.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!
GET A NEW READER!

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer

Her activities in trying to stop the great war seem to be remembered. When she applied for American citizenship in Chicago, she didn't get it.

Protest Against Ban On I. W. W. by Mayors Of 5 Colorado Towns

WILLIAMSBURG, Colo., Oct. 16.—An appeal to Governor William H. Adams of Colorado to investigate the actions of the mayors of five Colorado towns who have issued warnings that I. W. W.'s "will not be tolerated" was made Thursday by Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The warning was issued by the mayors of Florence, Rock Vale, Coal Creek, Williamsburg and Canyon City following the arrival of several I. W. W. organizers in the Fremont coal fields.

The message from the American Civil Liberties Union follows:

"We are informed that the mayors of Florence, Rock Vale, Coal Creek, Williamsburg and Canyon City, all in Fremont County, have issued notices banning I. W. W. organizers from these areas. We respectfully question the rights of the mayors to restrict the free movement of individuals on the mere assumption of intention to commit crimes and appeal to your Excellency to investigate and to intervene if the facts warrant."

Plan International Tin Trust at London Meet

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Plans for a huge international tin trust, in which United States capitalists will have at least a 25 per cent interest are being made here.

Plans to control the world price of tin is the object of the new move. About 55 per cent of the world's production of tin is controlled by British capital.

Registration Falls Off.

Registration for the coming election fell far behind last year, according to reports from the election officials. Old party politicians explain this on the ground that there are only local elections and no interest has been aroused. Party leaders did considerable work trying to get voters to the polls but have failed.

County Labor Party Nominates Workers; Hapgood and Craig

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Oct. 16.—The labor party of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has nominated candidates and will be on the ballot in the coming November elections.

In the past few years the old party politicians were successful in capturing the labor party and using it for their own purposes. The labor party in reality became the tale end of the republican and democratic parties.

This year the city and county committees were reorganized and a real labor ticket nominated. The democratic party, following the policy of the past years made an attempt to place its candidates for county commissioners, Hoolahen and Brenen, on both the democratic and labor party tickets. They were both badly beaten in the recent primaries by Powers Hapgood, a well known progressive miner, and Leonard Craig, a moulder, the nominees for county commissiontee of the labor party. The candiers sponsored by the county committee of the labor party are as follows.

Judges—(Vote for nine): Louis Wiseman, William Adams, H. J. Rath, Rebecca Horovitz, F. A. Furrer, H. M. Wilson, A. J. Daugherty, H. Slomberg, Celia Paransky.

County Commissioners: Powers Hapgood, Leonard Craig.

County controller, John Otis.

District attorney, D. E. Earley.

County treasurer, E. J. Horacek.

County recorder, Otto Yeager.

County register of wills, Maude S. Richter.

County clerk of courts, Sam Shore.

County prothonotary, H. J. Lohr.

County directors of the poor: Andrew Schmolder, Nelson Lorenz, J. S. Truhar.

City Ticket.

City council, H. D. Gardner, David Rinne, M. Jenkins, A. Horvat.

City controller, Robert Lieberman.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Greetings
To
SOVIET
RUSSIA
on the
Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the special Honor Roll in The DAILY WORKER. To cover the expense of printing, 25 cents will be charged for every name.

SEND YOUR NAME
Send the names of other workers—

GREET THE RUSSIAN WORKERS and PEASANTS on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

THE DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York

I enclose $.............. for greetings (at 25 cents a name) from the following workers:
WRITE PLAINLY

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Order your copies of the Tenth Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER now at $1.50 per hundred copies.

1st Block of Co-operative houses is established.

Office:
69 Fifth Ave.
Corner 11th St.
New York
Telephone:
ALGONQUIN 6900.

2nd Block of Co-operative houses will soon be ready

The construction of a
3rd Block of Co-operative Houses
will soon begin!

Come and select an airy, sunny apartment of 2-3-4 spacious rooms.

All the modern equipments and accommodations, as well as rents are same as that in the first two blocks of co-operative houses.

Every apartment of this 3rd block of co-operative houses will have a minimum of two exposures and will face the beautiful Bronx Park.

News from U.S.S.R.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.

Mining Industry In 1927—1928.

Control figures for 1927-28 indicate a considerable development of the mining industry: coal production is to increase 17%, coke production 23%, production of raw oil 14% and production of kerosene, benzine and vegetable oil 25 to 41%; in the iron ore industry a 27% increase of production is expected. This increased production will enable the mining industry to supply next year all the fuel, minerals and other mining products which the country needs. At the same time, cost of production will be reduced on an average 5.6%.

Considerable amounts have been assigned for capital work in the mining industry: for the coal industry—136 million roubles (it was 126 million roubles in 1926-27), for the oil industry—185 million roubles.

Ten Years Progress.

The "Comintern" leather works in Leningrad was a very small concern prior to the revolution. It was thoroughly re-equipped under the Soviet government and increased its productivity 14 times. Its output in 1926 was 1,200,000 hides instead of the former 84,000. At present, the productive capacity of the works is 1,500,000 hides per year.

Canal for the Irrigation of 34,000 Hectares Land.

In the coming financial year, a canal 28 kilometres long will be laid on the right bank of the Syr-Darya in Central Asia for the irrigation of part of the Steppe. This canal will irrigate 34,000 hectares.

Storage of Cotton Makes Progress.

The Cotton Storage Campaign in Fergun (Uzbekistan) is in full swing. All the cotton cleansing works, two of them only recently constructed, have been set going.

Expansion of Foreign Trade.

The turn-over of the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. amounted to 113½ million roubles in August, against 109 million roubles in July of the current year and 101 million roubles August, 1926.

The general turn-over of foreign trade during the last eleven months amounted to 1,322 million roubles; export 691 million roubles and imports 631 million roubles.

The active balance of the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. during this period reached 60.8 million roubles against the passive balance of 101.6 million roubles for the same period last year.

ONE OF THE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NOVEMBER 7, 1917 REVOLUTION.

The Working Day In the U. S. S. R.

Right up to the end of the last century, the length of the working day in Russia was not fixed by legislation. It was on an average a 13-14 hour day. The "famous" law of 1897 fixed an 11½ hour day. But employers could make free with this law, or to put it differently, the law provided for legal excuses for its infringement in the shape of "urgent" work, overtime in the case of "urgent orders," etc. The working day of piece-workers was not limited as they were not considered regular wage earners, but people working on a definite job.

After the February revolution, 1917, the working class began to introduce the 8-hour day by downing tools after eights hours, which was resented and opposed by the capitalists and their lackeys—social democratic Mensheviks and social revolutionaries who had a seat in the provisional government. As a result of this the workers did not succeed in having a law passed of a general 8-hour day during the whole eight months of the existence of the so-called provisional government. It was only after the October revolution that the 8-hour day became part and parcel of the conquests of the proletariat as one of the immovable foundations of the new life. Immediately after October 25, a decree was issued on October 29, 1917 introducing the 8-hour day in all enterprises and households and a 42-hour weekly rest for all wage earners without exception. By the same decree a number of regulations re protection of women and child labor were established. The first labor code issued in October 1918 was based on general compulsory labor service. It was dictated by the exigencies of civil war. However, in regard to working hours, rest and protection of women and adolescent labor, the new law did not change anything in the provisions of the decree of October 29. In fact it made even more complete this achievement of the October revolution by limiting overtime to a few exceptional cases clearly defined in the law. The 8-hour day became an inalienable conquest of the working class. None of the subsequent decrees prior to and after NEP the code of 1922 brought any alterations into the working hours laid down by law. Observance of the labor code and consequently the observance of the 8-hour day and the 42-hour weekly rest, etc., is obligatory for all institutions, enterprises, households and individuals who employ hired labor.

This is a short sketch of the establishment of the 8-hour day by the Russian working class. Let us now consider the real working hours in the U. S. S. R. in separate branches of industry. According to 1925-26 statistics, the average length of the working day in the mining and metal industry is 7.5 hours, in the engineering industry 7.4 hours, in the cotton industry 7.4 hours, in the paper industry 7.7 hours, etc., the average throughout the industry being 7.5 hours. The average length of the working day in the U. S. S. R. is decreasing every years. In 1922 it was 7.9 hours, in 1923 7.8 hours, in 1925 7.6 hours, whereas at present it is only 7.5 hours. There is also a decrease in the number of working hours per head per year. In 1924-25 the number of working hours constituted 77.5% of the pre-war working hours, in 1925-26 75%. These figures are eloquent testimony that in the U. S. S. R. one of the main achievements of the October revolution—8-hour day and 42-hour weekly rest is observed to the full. For people engaged in brain work and workers employed in industries considered to be injurious to health and also for adolescents, the working hour is limited by Soviet legislation to 6 and some cases to 5 hours, and even to 4 hours a day.

There is no doubt whatever that the Bolshevik revolution has secured for the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. the 8-hour day, the 42-hour weekly rest, social insurance of workers at the expense of employers and other rights won in the struggle with the bourgeoisie and laid down in the Soviet labor code.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

A social insurance faculty will be opened soon in the MGSPS Professional University. The aim of this faculty will be training social insurance workers and raising their qualification. It will have a two years' course.

The new faculty will open its doors on October 15, 1927.

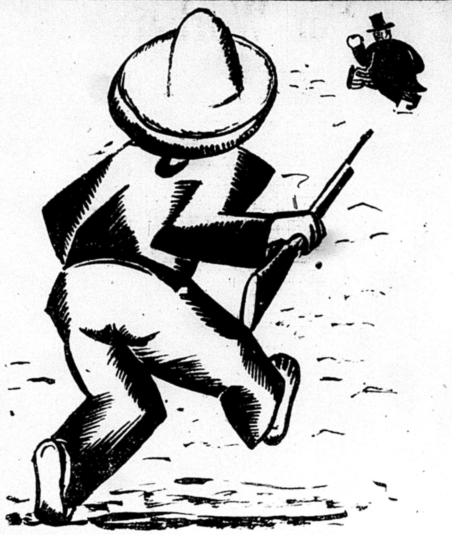
ORDER
NOW
BOOKS
and Pamphlets
for ALL MEETINGS, SALE and DISTRIBUTION on the
Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
Watch The DAILY WORKER for lists of books on
SOVIET RUSSIA
Send for catalogues and lists to the
DAILY WORKER
BOOK DEPARTMENT
33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK

Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

Send Your Contributions
To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: 108 E. 14th St. DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N.Y.



COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY AGENT OF WALL STREET: "Damn the Mexicans! They chase and they chase, and they don't let me take over the government!"

Our Australian Letter

APIA, Samoa (South Pacific Ocean). Serious trouble threatens in ex-German Samoa, because of the action of the New Zealand government in interfering with the hereditary traditions, customs and usages of the native races; arresting native chiefs, depriving them of their titles and deporting them from their villages and family circles.

When New Zealand was given a mandate to control the territory, it was set down that the natives' hereditary traditions and rights were to be safeguarded. But the N. Z. government placed Samoa under the control of officials who knew nothing of the traditions and practices among the Samoans. As a result these have not only been ignored, but treated with utter disregard and contempt.

Old Social System.

The natives of Samoa have an elaborate social system of self-government, handed down from generation to generation, to which every Samoan submits as a matter of course. This social system was recognized by the Germans who brought their control of the territory into harmony with the Samoan traditions. Thus it was that under German rule there was a native parliament, consisting of an Upper House of 15 Sacred Chiefs, and a Lower House of 'Faipules' (local representatives) elected by the Samoans in the various villages and districts.

The New Zealand government has now abolished all native authority, and in its place has set up a legislative council, consisting of six official members appointed by the government, 3 unofficial members elected by the Europeans in the territory, and a "Native Advisory Council," selected by the administrator. But these native "adviser," do not represent the Samoan people, and the best proof of this is that they have been repudiated by 30 out of the 38 native districts in Samoa. Further than this, the Samoans generally regard the "advisers" as mere nominees of the government.

Samoans' Protest.

When the Samoans protested against the attempt to break down their ancient traditions the New Zealand government instituted an ordinance "to control Samoan customs." Under this ordinance, Samoan chiefs were arrested, arraigned, condemned without trial of any sort, deprived of their hereditary titles, taken from their family homes and banished to other districts, and ordered to assume names other than those to which they had a full legal claim. Efforts by European residents in Samoa to secure fair-play for the natives were ignored, and when it was recently arranged that 6 native chiefs should go to New Zealand to interview the prime minister regarding the various grievances, the New Zealand government promptly notified the Samoan authorities not to issue passports to the chiefs.

Since then the situation has gone from bad to worse. More chiefs have been arrested and deported from their villages, and according to a recent statement by impartial observers of the situation, the treatment now being accorded to the natives "is sufficient to make the natives' old-time champion of their cause, Robert Louis Stevenson, to turn in his grave."

* * *

No Piece-work.

SYDNEY, Australia.—Mass meetings of unionists engaged in the metal trade industries have made it clear that they will not tolerate the introduction of the piece-work system in the workshop. Neither will they tolerate the introduction of the daily hiring system instead of the present weekly hiring system. They likewise say that they will not accept the payment of straight-time rates for overtime work over 44 hours per week, instead of the present payment of time-and-a-half for overtime. On these three matters, the metal trade unionists are solid from one end of Australia to the other.

Employers have been granted the right to introduce piece-work, daily hiring, and straight-time payment for overtime by an award of the federal arbitration court, despite the strong opposition voiced by the unions, who assert that an attempt is being made to introduce American shop systems into Australia.

The various mass meetings held throughout Australia during the first week of July to protest against the new award instructed the union executives to call a strike if the employers attempt to put the new award into operation.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!
GET A NEW READER!

HELP THE PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

What have you done to help the Workers (Communist) Party campaign?

What has your organization done to supply the funds with which to carry on our campaign?

What have you done to raise money amongst your shopmates?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once.

There are just a few weeks more. Much work must be done to print literature, arrange indoor rallies, get out special editions of The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of..........for the election campaign. My name is..............................

Address .... union affiliation ....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

PRAVDA HITS AT NEW TACTICS OF TROTSKY GROUP

Opposition's Methods Move for New Party

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Oct. 16.—That the methods of the Opposition are leading to an attempt at the creation of a new party is the charge made against it in an editorial in Pravda. The new tactics of the Opposition are being employed with an eye on the coming Party Congress.

The Opposition wants to carry a struggle against the Party and use all weapons that can possibly harm it, the Pravda says. The Opposition evidently intends to place before the Party the accomplished fact of a new party.

Illegal Apparatus.

Showing that by its feverish activity the Opposition created its own illegal apparatus, Pravda points out that the methods of the Opposition have nothing in common with the traditions of Leninism and the Bolshevist Party.

The illegal anti-party activity carried on in a country in which a dictatorship of the proletariat exists, constitutes not only a breach of discipline, but also the gravest crime against the Leninist Party and a provocation against Bolshevism by the bourgeois democracy, the Pravda continues.

Hits Printing Office.

It is therefore impossible to keep within the bounds of educational methods in the struggle against the Opposition. Therefore, the Central Control Commission was absolutely right in having excluded from the Party Preobrajensky, Serebriakov, and Charov who took, upon themselves the responsibility for the organization of a secret printing office.

Aligned with Enemies.

The more the Opposition estranges itself from the Leninist line, the more it adopts the arguments of the enemies of the working class, the Pravda points out. The Opposition desires "subjectively" the victory of Socialism, but it does not believe in the possibility of this victory. The elements who decidedly do not desire the victory of Socialism are ranging themselves along side of the Opposition, namely the bourgeois non-party intellectuals not those who are working in the interests of the toilers, but those who cannot live under the proletarian dictatorship. The Opposition joins willingly with such elements.

The Opposition in its anti-Party dealings is decidedly blamed by all Bolshevists. The Party will never under any circumstances bend the banner of Bolshevism before the banner of the bourgeois democracy. There is no place for the heroes of the illegal printing office in the Bolshevist ranks.

Factional disrupters will never succeed in ruining the work carried on by the Communist Party. The Party will put an end to the illegal activities of the Opposition.

Brookwood College Opens.

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Brookwood Labor College opened for its seventh year here today. Forty-two students, representing 14 trade unions, are enrolled from 13 states and Canada.

BRITISH MONEY BACKS FASCIST GROUP IN CHINA

Dissension in Nanking Govt. Continues

(Special to Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—The constituent meeting of the fascist association has taken place here. This association has been formed with the assistance of British money and under the leadership of British reactionary circles in Shanghai. Seven hundred people took part in the meeting.

The association considers itself to be "international" as it accepts Russian white guardists as members. The British press publishes the full text of the speech of the newly backed chairman of the association, the British merchant Firch. The speech was filled with bitter hatred for the Chinese masses and their struggle for emancipation and hatred of the Soviet Union.

* * *

More Trouble In Nanking.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—The Nanking Extraordinary Committee of the Kuomintang on the one side and the Wang Chin-wei and Tang Shen-chi and other Wuhan members are adopting a strongly hostile attitude towards Nanking.

Tang Shen-chi and Wang Chin-wei consented as the result of negotiations to recognize the extraordinary committee of the Kuomintang. On the other side the Nanking members agreed to convoke immediately the fourth plenum of the Kuomintang for the purpose of electing a central committee.

* * *

Dissension among members of the Wuhan and Nanking governments who united to form a counter-revolutionary government at Nanking has broken out on a number of occasions. The bond that ties the two groups together is opposition to the workers' and peasants' movement.

* * *

Yelp for Concession.

HANKOW, Oct. 16.—With the power of the revolutionary movement temporarily checked by the betrayal of the struggle by middle class elements and opportunists in the Hankow government. British business men here held a meeting yesterday and formally appealed to the British government for the "restoration" of the concession lost in the Chen-O'Malley agreement signed March 15th.

* * *

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—About 1,600 British troops were sent home from Shanghai yesterday, reducing the force to about 6,000 men.

Defective Equipment Injures Engine Crew

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 16.—A "Camel Back" type of locomotive with its driving rod pinions worn out badly injured its entire engine crew early yesterday morning on the Central Railroad near here. The shaft came loose and punctured the boiler, letting water into the fire-box.

Communist International Urges Protest Against Lithuanian Terrorism

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The Communist International has addressed an appeal to the workers of all countries urging them to protest against the Lithuanian fascist government which has been brutally oppressing workers.

Hundreds of militant workers have been tortured in prisons or executed by the fascist officialdom.

AGENT OF WALL STREET TO RUN POLISH AFFAIRS

Treasury Dept. Man "Financial Advisor"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Charles S. Dewen, assistant secretary of the treasury, is to be financial advisor to the Polish government and a member of the directorate of the bank, as provided for in the "stabilization plan" drawn up by an agent of the House of Morgan, Prof. Edwin Kemmerer, a Princeton university "economist."

Under the agreement for "stabilization" a $70,000,000 loan will be floated on Wall Street. Bankers in England, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland will cooperate in the loan and the French government has authorized a public issue in France.

Dewey is a trusted agent of the millionaire outlaw secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, and his appointment to the job of financial advisor to Poland places him in a position more important than ambassador, and is indicative of the fact that Wall Street will dominate Polish policy.

Scientists Found Society to Build Economy in USSR

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—Many eminent scientists and specialists, among them a number of prominent engineers and university professors, have founded the "Society for the Promotion of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union."

The new organization states in its declaration that it wholly shares and supports the principles of the Soviet regime and expresses the warmest sympathy for the promotion of cultural and economic development of the country.

It invites all scientists to join the organization and points out the importance of the association in a moment when world-wide reaction is using every method to impede the growth of the economy of the Soviet Union.

The Report of the First American Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia

Russia After Ten Years
Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union

HERE is frank, complete picture of life in Soviet Russia, made by a labor delegation which has just returned from there. Every phase of Russian life is touched upon. It is a thorough study: The Soviet Government, the Communist Party, Education, Trade Unions, Agriculture, Civil Liberty—these and many other angles of Russian life are discussed by this labor group who have gone to Russia to see for themselves—and to report to American workers. It is a remarkable, interesting document. Off the press about October 25. Send your order now. All orders mailed from the very first copies received from the printer.

Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1.00

READ ALSO: RUSSIA TODAY: Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. $1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926 Wm. Z. Foster .25
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA Scott Nearing .10

THE DAILY WORKER—Book Dept.
33 FIRST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOOKS

VOICES OF REVOLT.

SPEECHES OF MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE. International Publishers. Fifty cents.

WRITINGS OF JEAN PAUL MARAT. International Publishers. Fifty cents.

Even to those who have carefully studied the great French revolution, the role of the leaders who arose at various stages is obscured by the majestic pageantry of the historical movement itself.

Marat, Danton, Robespierre, the triumvirate of the Jacobin club, are exalted or reviled according to the class prejudices of the official historians; that identical class limitation that prevents them properly evaluating the historical role of these men.

When the hero-worshippers of the school of Thomas Carlyle did emphasize the individual role it was only to distort it in the most grotesque manner, ignoring the environment in which the object of the eulogy operated.

Obviously the question of the role of the individual revolutionary leader could not be approached intelligently from any viewpoint other than that of the Marxist. But unfortunately most Marxists competent to deal scientifically with the revolutionists of the past were too busily involved in the struggles of the present to devote the necessary time to an analysis of the roles of the historical figures of other days.

• • •

Since it will probably be a very long time before such a task is accomplished it is necessary to endeavor to familiarize the workers, and especially the newer recruits to the revolutionary movement, with the best in the writings and speeches of the revolutionists of yesterday—and the day before.

This task the International Publishers has set for itself by publishing for the first time in English a series of attractive booklets containing the "outstanding utterances of all the world-famous leaders in revolutionary thought and action," under the general title "Voices of Revolt."

The first two volumes, just off the press, contain excerpts from the leading speeches of Robespierre and the flaming exhortations written by Marat. Both booklets have exceedingly competent introductions that place the subject in the proper historical perspective, showing the class tendencies they represent and laying the background for an understanding of the speeches or writings. In addition to this, each chapter contains a short introductory note, giving the date and condition under which it was delivered or written, and frequently its social significance.

Particularly valuable today is the introduction to the booklet dealing with some of the speeches of Robespierre, in view of the fact that members of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have pillaged the French bourgeois revolution of its terminology in order to cast aspersions upon the Central Committee of the Party. We refer to the charge of "thermidorianism." It was on the 9th Thermidor (July 27, 1794) that Robespierre was guillotined. That act signified the beginning of the counter-revolution.

Most valuable also is the short historical sketch dealing with the Jacobin Club, showing that it was the real government of France during the most tempestuous months of the revolution. The Committee of Public Safety and the Terror appear in their proper perspectives, as imperative necessities of the revolution, instead of the creatures of disordered minds of fanatics drunk with power they are incapable of exercising, as the prostituted historians of the modern university chairs would have us believe.

• • •

Marat, who signed himself "the friend of the people" is shown as the most powerful, far-seeing and politically intelligent figure of his time. Instead of the diseased and warped paralytic, the maniacal monster, depicted by the sychophants of the bourgeoisie, Marat was the creative genius of the revolution. "It was Marat who recognized at the very outset, with his incomparable political acumen, the quality of the 'constitutent national assembly', as a pacemaker for the respectable bourgeoisie, and simultaneously as an oppressor of the great masses of the people. He was the first to emphasize the class contradictions of the 'third estate', the first to become a passionate proclaimer of the hardships and needs of the wage laborers, petty artisans, petty traders, and poor peasants," declares the introduction.

As a true revolutionist Marat was merciless in his criticism of and attacks upon all those who stood in the path of the revolution. His invectives against the assassin LaFayette; the voluptuary, Mirabeau; and the low poltroon, Necker, rank with Victor Hugo's monument of shame that he erected to Louis Bonaparte in his "Louis the Little."

When trifling fools and cowards were lamenting the cruelty practiced upon the former ruling class and demanding leniency for them, Marat kept before the masses the horrors that would confront them with the triumph of reaction. He told them that they must not let a "mistaken humanity" hold back their blows and declared that it is far better to sacrifice a few thousand traitors and conspirators than to yield to them and permit them to murder millions. At a critical moment of the revloution he thundered to the populace:

> "Your enemies need only triumph for a moment and blood will flow in torrents. They will murder you without compassion, they will rip open the bellies of your wives, and in order to stifle forever the love of liberty their bloody hands will tear out the entrails of your children in order to crush their hearts."

Every line, every syllable breathed the deepest hatred of the oppressors. To read the writings of Marat is sufficient to understand why the defunct nobility selected one of their low sluts, Charlotte Corday, to murder him while he was ill and unable to defend himself.

• • •

Every worker should have these booklets in his collection. One gets a better understanding of the French revolution by reading them than in any other way I know about.

We do not advise the study of the revolutions of the past in order to mimic them today, or in order to steal the terminology to cover our own theoretical immaturity, but only in order to profit by the mistakes and to better understand the class forces that created this society. We realize with Marx that the revolution of today "cannot draw its poetry from the past." We know that "it cannot start upon its work before it has stricken off all superstition concerning the past." And in order to strike off all superstition concerning the past we must understand it.

—H. M. WICKS.

FREETHOUGHT IN A HICK TOWN

FANCY LADY, by Homer Croy. Harper. $2.

This is the story of a woman who was converted from sawdust—trailed evangelism to mild agnosticism, thru the influence of her son whom she sent to college, where he discarded religion which he branded "Asiatic superstition, bad history and poor ethics." It is likely, however, that Zella Boone's love for a freethinking judge had as much to do with her conversion as her son's arguments. Her pesky little husband whom she does not love is killed rendering a service to a sick neighbor. Her son's wife dies from blood-poisoning and finally Zella Boone marries the judge. The novel is intended to picture a struggle between belief and unbelief. It is a rather anaemic struggle. While the story is no great shakes it can be read by a person of average intelligence with some profit.

—T. J. O.

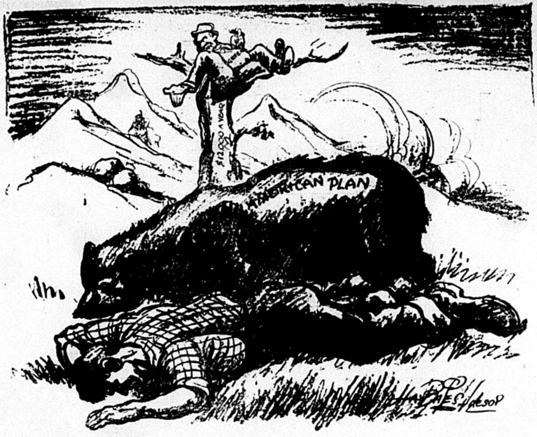
COMMENT

Five of the thirteen volumes in the "Vanguard Studies of Soviet Russia" will be published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the first Workers' Republic. Included among these are THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET UNION, by Scott Nearing and Jack Hardy; HOW THE SOVIET WORKS, H. N. Brailsford; VILLAGE LIFE UNDER THE SOVIETS, by Karl Borders; SOVIET RUSSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS, by R. Page Arnot; RELIGION IN MODERN RUSSIA, by Julius H. Hecker.

Some of the other volumes in the series, which will appear at short intervals in the near future, include SOVIET TRADE UNIONS, by Robert W. Dunn; ART AND CULTURE IN SOVIET RUSSIA, Edited by Joseph Freeman, in co-operation with Ernestine Evans, Louis Lozowick, Babette Deutsch and Lee Simonson; HEALTH IN SOVIET RUSSIA, by W. H. Gantt; THE JEWS AND NATIONAL MINORITIES IN RUSSIA, by Avrahm Yarmolinsky; THE NEW SCHOOLS OF NEW RUSSIA, by Lucy L. W. Wilson; THE FAMILY IN SOVIET RUSSIA, by Jessica Smith.

The studies, under the general editorship of Jerome Davis, technical advisor to the American Trade Union Delegation which returned recently from the Soviet Union and whose complete report will be published soon by International Publishers, will sell for fifty cents each.

THIS COLUMN WILL APPEAR AGAIN ON WEDNESDAY.



WM. GREEN (from up the tree): "Remember—the deader you act, the less he'll bother you."

Jacob Panken---"Peoples" Judge

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

The socialist party is conducting an extensive campaign in the east side of New York to reelect Judge Jacob Panken, New York's only socialist judge.

In their campaign to return Panken to office the socialist party leaders are using all of the methods of the republican and democratic parties. They are distributing thousands of leaflets hearalding Panken as the "people's candidate," likewise attempting to line up as many respectable republican and democratic politicians as possible in his support.

The socialists recently formed an organization they call the Lawyers Non-Partisan Committee for the Reelection of Justice Panken. The committee is composed of lawyers, all of them members of the republican and democratic parties. One of the leading spirits is Congressman F. H. La Guardia, republican, who during the war fought in the Italian army. Altho he claims to be an enemy of fascism he uses methods very similar to that of the duce argainst his political opponent.

• • •

As to Panken himself. He claims that he is the "people's candidate." Let no one take that honor away from him. However, let us briefly analyze the significance of his claim. If Panken is the "people's candidate" that means he is above classes, representing both the workers and the bosses. It means that as a judge, Panken is "fair," viewing each question from the point of view of the people and on that basis arrives at a decision.

It is well that Panken and his backers so frankly state the kind of a campaign they are conducting. It gives the workers of the east side as well as those throughout the rest of the country an opportunity to see Panken and his colleagues in their true light.

• • •

Another thing. Panken as a member of the socialist party is closely connected with the same reactionary forces who are today wrecking the needle trades unions of New York. A large part of his campaiga funds will be put up by the Jewish Daily Forward, that at the same time is conducting a struggle against the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers.

Even his campaign manager, A. N. Weinberg, is closely aligned with the group that is fighting the militant section of the New York workers.

When thousands of workers assembled in Union Square in a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting it was Weinberg of the socialist party who kicked Ben Gold, leader of the furriers because the assembled workers wanted to hear him speak.

• • •

Delivering the keynote speech at the ratification meeting for Panken held at the Second Avenue Theatre, on September 2[illegible], William Karlin told plainly on what grounds the campaign will be conducted.

"I know many republicans and democrats who prefer to have Panken try their cases, because he always administers 'justice,'" stated Karlin. Here in simple language we have the socialist conception of parliamentary action. Justice! For whom and under what conditions? If one understands Karlin correctly Panken decides each case in "his" court from the point of view of the "people" not from the point of view of the working class. When republicans and democrats prefer to have socialists judge their cases in a court where many tenant-landlord cases are heard it is a sad day for the working class.

Karlin also said, "I don't care whether you vote for Panken on the grounds of nationality or class consciousness, but vote for him." Here we have a classic example of the low depths to which the socialist leaders go in their scramble to obtain votes. Appealing for votes for Panken in a Jewish neighborhood because he is of the same nationality is undoubtedly one of the lowest and most disgusting acts in the long history of socialist party betrayal and misconduct.

One more thing. The Second Avenue Theatre meeting had all the other earmarks of a Tammany Hall rally. Instead of the usual brass band playing the "Sidewalks of New York" we found a Jewish actor entertaining the audience. In fact, most of those present were more interested in hearing the jokes than in the socialist spellbinders.

• • •

In spite of the fact that Panken is not a real representative of the workers, the Workers' (Communist) Party supports him in the coming election in preference to his republican and democratic opponents.

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DRAMA

"Porgy" Opens at the Guild

Dramatization of Du Bose Heyward's Novel Is a Realistic Portrayal of Negro Life in So. Carolina

RUTH LYONS

In "The Matrimonial Bed," the French farce at the Ambassador Theatre.

The Theatre Guild opened its season this week with "Porgy," a dramatization of DuBose Heyward's novel of Negro life in South Carolina. Dramatizations of novels usually fall short of realizing the full scope and character analysis of the original, and this is not an exception. The mystic poetry of the crippled beggar, Porgy, is lost in the dramatized version as played by Frank Wilson. Then, too, the play is disjointed and confusing, with its four acts and nine scenes of mass action alternating with occasional, for the most part, uninspiring, solo parts. As a realistic portrayal of life, however, the play is all that could be expected. And it may be desirable to sacrifice dramatic unity for realism.

The curtain rises on a summer evening crap game in Catfish Row, in the Negro quarter of Charleston. We see the natural gaiety of the life there, followed quickly, however, by a quarrel over the game and the killing of Robbins by Crown, a stevedore, who escapes into the night as the crowd disappears into the congested quarters off the courtyard.

In the next scene the mourners are assembled in the widow's room singing "Deat' aint' yuh gots no shame?" in the most thrillingly stirring manner imaginable. The group finally reaches a pitch of frenzied religious fervor as night casts the shadows of the gesticulating mourners on the wall, adding to the weird creepy feeling created by the whole moving scene. This and the other crowd scenes reveal the skilful sympathetic direction of Rouben Mamoulian in all its glory.

Crown's Bess, who has gone to live with Porgy upon Crown's escape, encounters Crown after a community picnic a month later on a nearby island. She does not return to Catfish Row for two days and when she does she acts demented for some time, until Maria, the keeper of the boarding house (superbly acted by Georgette Harvey) sends one of the "boys" with some money to get the "cunjur" woman to drive out the devil, and a few friends say prayers for Bess' soul. Bess, apparently miraculously, recovers, but the messenger comes back drunk and Maria upbraids him for leaving poor Bess to the mercy of Christian prayers.

Crown later returns to Catfish Row to claim his Bess, but is killed by Porgy as he tries stealthily to enter Porgy's doorway. The way the people lie consistently to protect their fellows against the questions of the white police and sheriff may have some parallels in the relation of the entire proletariat to the agents of the capitalist class. And in this play the tactic works.

One would think Porgy would now have no fear of the alienation of his Bess' affection, but a young vendor of "happy dust" lures her away with the magic drug, for which she has a weakness, and promises of a gay life in New York, and the play ends with Porgy getting into his goat cart to drive to New York and get her.

Rose MacClendon's acting, particularly in the few moments immediately following Robbins' death when she keeps up one piteous moaning wail until the fall of the curtain, was excellent. Evelyn Ellis was also good and Jack Carter carried the role of Crown very well, except that he might have risen to greater heights of passion in the scene with Bess on the island.

A word should be said in conclusion about the beautiful way in which the street cries of the Negro vendors in the South are woven into the play. The sing-song chants of the "honey man" and the "crab man" approach the spirituals in poignant beauty. Many of us who live in New York would appreciate it if the hawkers of vegetables, fruit, coal, et cetera, would create some similar folk expressions. Perhaps our Negro comrades will be able to make many such colorful contributions to the blossoming of free proletarian expression which we expect will accompany the transformation from capitalism to socialism in America.

—R. G.

Broadway Briefs

The Palace program of the week includes: Blossom Seeley with Benny Fields, Isa Kremer, concert star, Joe Frisco, Georgie Wood, "As We Were," a tabloid revue with Almira Sessions, Del Chain and Lou Archer, Bert Shephard and Company, Billy Reed and Lew Duthers and Bury's Dog Stars.

Moss' Broadway bills of vaudeville is headed by Flo Meyers and the Bon John Girls, Tudy Strawbridge, Little Jeanie, The Seebacks, Kraft and Lamont and Kemper and Bayard.

"Pickwick," the Frank C. Reilly and Cosmo Hamilton dramatization of Dickens will move from the Empire to the Selwyn Theatre tonight.

Two new plays are scheduled for this evening, "Skin Deep," opening at the Liberty and "Out of the Night" at the Lyric Theatre.

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HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

WALKER ALLOWS FASCIST MARCH TO REPAY DUCE

Tresca Assails Mayor For Allowing Parade

Charge that Mayor James J. Walker intends to sanction a parade by the Fascist League of North America in the Bronx Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, because of sympathies toward Mussolini and fascism was made in a statement by Carlo Tresca, president of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, Friday night.

Tresca pointed out that Mussolini gave New York's mayor a reception in Rome recently when Walker was touring Europe.

Two fascists were slain in connection with a fascist parade last Memorial Day in the Bronx. Galogero Grecco and Donato Carillo are charged with the slaying and are in jail awaiting trial. Tresca in his statement charges also the decision by Count Thoan di Revel, president of the Fascist League, to hold the parade in the Bronx is an attempt to provoke more serious trouble.

Mayor Repays Mussolini.

"It is necessary to remember that soon after the tragic events of Decoration Day Commissioner Warren issued a statement forbidding parades of black shirts in the future," the statement said. "Undoubtedly Mayor Walker in going over Warren's head is giving the fascists a free hand in return for the royal reception he recently received in Italy.

Workers Were Stabbed.

"If the experience in Brooklyn last year, where peaceful bystanders were stabbed and blackjacked by fascists, if the killing of two fascists in the Bronx is not enough warning that any display of the murderous insignia of Mussolini's assassins is cause for trouble, the mayor will be held responsible for what may happen should the parade take place.

"It is well to remember that Count Revel left New York as soon as the two innocent workers were indicted for the murder of the two fascists, for the first time since he was put in charge of the fascists' activities in this country and conferred with his master, Mussolini. His present provocative acts are being carried out on the orders he received from Mussolini.

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RIGHT WING THUG AND GANGSTER IS KILLED BY RIVAL

Formerly Employed by Sigmanites

A prominent New York citizen, "Little Augie," whose real name was Jacob Organ, was shot dead in a fussilade Saturday night in front of 103 Norfolk street, between Delancey and Rivington. This specimen was a notorious gangster and gunman whose special services were for sale to anyone for a consideration. Working hand in hand with the Tammany police he succeeded to leadership of the gangsters in that part of town after some of his own henchmen or possibly himself murdered "Kid Dropper" in August, 1923.

Eye witnesses claim it was some of the old Dropper gang that killed "Little Augie" Saturday. It seems there was some sort of jurisdictional dispute among the gangsters.

When not busy murdering each other over the neighborhood graft these worthies devote their talents to aiding the right wing labor leaders maintain control of their jobs. During garment strikes the dead thug and pimp led gangsters into the market to terrorize the strikers.

Charge Mrs. Knapp Used Other Names for Expense Slips

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—That Mrs. Florence E. Knapp, former secretary of state, signed other persons' names to expense vouchers to obtain money for her own personal use was charged Friday at the investigation of the administration of the $1,200,000 state census fund.

Anna A. Little, auditor in the department of state, testified Mrs. Knapp frequently signed the name of Mrs. Luella V. Ninde, her personal friend, to expense vouchers and pocketed the proceeds.

Padded Pay Rolls.

Julia Ryan, chief clerk in the civil service department, admitted she approved an $800 payroll for her sister, Rose Ryan, when the latter was not engaged in census work.

Reports are current that a Moreland Act investigation of the civil service department may result from the present inquiry.

Earlier testimony revealed Mrs. Knapp had placed almost a dozen relatives who did little or no work on the state payroll.

A Tammany Hall Reprisal.

Tammany Hall is said to be pressing charges against Mrs. Knapp, a republican, as a counter-blast to charges made against the democratic state administration by Theodore Roosevelt in his republican keynote "red light" speech at Rochester recently. The Roosevelt speech is being widely distributed by the republican state committee.

It has been charged Mrs. Knapp placed many persons on the census fund payroll on the "recommendation" of republican politicians.

Strong Rumor Vare Will Be Admitted; Detective Aiding

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 16.—Blair Coan, former detective, who was sent to Montana and Iowa in 1924 to "get" Senator Wheeler and Senator Brookhat because of the exposure of Harry Daugherty, is now engaged in trying to assure the seating of boss Vare of Philadelphia in the United State Senate. He is described as being in charge of "ground work" in the campaign to persuade the new senate to recognize Vare's credentials.

Already the administration press is claiming that Vare and Frank Smith of Illinois will be seated. It bases this claim on the assertion that Democratic senators have become fearful lest the precedent of refusal of seats to men accredited by their states will undermine state sovereignity.

Bryan's Daughter In Race.

TALAHASEE, Florida, Oct. 16.—Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late fundamentalist and anti-evolutionist William Jennings Bryan, is going to try to get elected to congress this year. Like her father she runs for office but seldom gets there.

TOBACCO WORKERS HAVE GREAT CHANCE TO BUILD STRONG UNION IN REYNOLDS' CAMEL FACTORIES

By ART SHIELDS.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Oct. 16.—At Winstor-Salem, organized labor has its biggest opportunity in the south, in the opinion of Edward Crouch, sixth vice-president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and vice-president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor.

Bosses' Disruptive Tactics.

Crouch helped to lead the great drive of 1919 and 1920 that brought 14,000 of his fellow workers in the R. J. Reynolds' plants into the union. He saw the company sign on the dotted line when the union was strong and witnessed the shrewd tactics that led to the disintegration of the organization. These tactics, included the setting-up of 16 baseball teams for the employes during the period of union strength—teams that died soon after.

The union has taken in a goodly lot of members in four meetings recently; Negro workers from South Carolina; white farmers from the Piedmont, their wives and sisters —workers averaging about two dollars a day.

Workers' Sweat Squandered on Broadway.

Two dollars a day for the workers, but the golden tobacco brings bonanza riches to the stockholders, and young "Dick" Reynolds, chief beneficiary, and gay Prince Charming of Winston-Salem has a job of it spending the money. Rumor has it that he spent $400,000 caroming down the great white way lately in the support of a Broadway comedy that failed and in other diversions, and last month the papers were filled with his latest escapade, when he disappeared, and detectives employed by the firm discovered him in a St. Louis hotel, with another name. He had left New York with a nameless, but fair companion.

Reynolds stockholders are getting bigger and better dividends. Last year net profits were $26,000,000, or a sum three times that paid out in wages. In other words for every dollar paid an employe three dollars went to security holders.

308 Pay Envelopes Average $6.00!

"No welfare work, no company union, an average wage of two dollars a day," said Crouch in discussing tobacco life. "I doubt if the average is even two dollars. We picked up 308 pay envelopes on the street and totalled them on the adding machine. The average came to nine dollars and some cents."

Crouch explained why Camels cannot resist a big union drive. The cigarette deteriorates after 30 days, and the company's practice is to change stocks every 36 hours. Rather than risk a strike the firm will recognize the union again, as it did in the past, Crouch believes.

But funds are needed for a big drive, a drive that will capture the imagination of the masses as old time revival used to. And backing from the rest of the labor movement will be needed.

May Parole Censor's Prey

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13. — A special session of the federal parole board met here today to consider the parole application of Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, who is serving a year on conviction of perjury, the charge growing out of an attempt to censor him.

U. S. MILLIONAIRES LAY PLANS FOR WAR ON INHERITANCE TAX; ORGANIZE ACTIVE LOBBY

By THOMAS O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (FP). — Millionaires opened their lobby to wipe the inheritance tax off the federal statutes when two score obscure members and ex-members of the more conservative states met in sumptuous quarters in a Washington hotel to form an organization representing itself as the National Council of State Legislatures. Camouflage of state rights was painted on the lobby's exterior by Lee Satterwhite, a speaker of the Texas legislature of a generation ago and the "front" of the new organization.

The new millionaires' lobby will stage a convention in Washington the first week in November, Satterwhite announced. That date coincides with the meeting of the powerful house ways and means committee, which is to draft the tax program for congress.

Mean Business.

From the copious propaganda dished out in advance by J. A. Arnold of the American Taxpayers' League, it appeared that the new lobby was formed to "supervise the activities of congress" and for the preservation of state rights. Getting down to brass tacks, however, the outfit will fight for the repeal of the federal inheritance tax law, under which the families of rich men paid more than $100,000,000 last year to the federal treasury. This was $15,000,000 less than they paid in 1926.

The conference was held behind closed doors. Satterwhite condescended nevertheless to "receive" the newspaper men and gave out statements prepared by the industrious Arnold of the Taxpayers' League. When asked of the relation between Arnold and the taxpayers' lobby, Satterwhite was visibly embarrassed. "Mr. Arnold's name and the name of the American Taxpayers' League should have been cut off the publicity," he said.

Led By Bankers.

"What is the Taxpayers' League," asked one correspondent. Satterwhite hesitated. "Well," he said, "it is an organization supported by public contributions from people who favor the repeal of the inheritance tax." "But who are they?" "Leading American bankers," he answered.

"Isn't this the same Arnold who is head of the Southern Tariff Association?" asked another. "Yes, I guess it is," responded Satterwhite.

"Isn't this American Taxpayers' League the same outfit that Frank W. Mondell, former U. S. senator, is counsel for?" "Yes," admitted Satterwhite.

At the last session of congress, when the fight was on to repeal the tax on inherited fortunes, leading senators called the American Taxpayers' League a rich men's scheme organized for the sole purpose of enabling them to escape the inheritance and other federal taxes. A disguise was needed for the coming session, hence the league was abandoned for the new council of state legislators.

No Bribery Yet.

Placed on the defensive under the fire of correspondents, Satterwhite conceded that the Taxpayers' League was active in establishing the new camouflaged lobby. "But it is entirely legitimate, you understand, so long as the organization does not attempt to bribe members of congress," he added.

Satterwhite was deeply grieved over the federal inheritance tax. He cited the sad case of his friend Charley Green, down in Texas. Charley, he said, left a million, saved up by honest endeavor—the line not stated. He left two daughters. "They had to sell off part of the property," he explained, "to get the $75,000 together to pay the inheritance tax." But Charley Green's daughters are not yet in actual distress, he conceded.

In the first week of November palace cars bearing cargoes of "delegates" from many states will roll into Washington. These "delegates" will mass their forces to impress congress that the sovereign states want their rights left undisturbed. They will be satisfied, apparently, if the federal inheritance tax, affecting only a small group of rich men in the prosperous sections of the country, is repealed. But the cat is out of the bag and it is not highly probable that they'll put their grab over—this time.

Peasant Protest In Bolivia Grows Despite Terrorism

LA PAZ, (By Mail).—Tho the revolt of the Indians and small peasants in Bolivia has been drowned in blood by the government of President Sile and American capital and the Bolivian big landowners have proceeded with monstrous brutality against the desperate plantation slaves.

The indignation among the broad masses of Indians and peasants has only increased. The leaders of the rural proletariat and of the workers are continuing to fight at the cost of the greatest sacrifice for the improvement of the unbearable conditions under which the workers and peasants are toiling as slaves on the great plantations and in the mines.

"Moscow Gold."

In order to exonerate itself from responsibility for the revolt and at the same time to find a pretext for intensifying the attacks on the Communists, the Bolivian government is now proceeding to make the Soviet government and "Moscow gold" responsible for the revolt. The revolt of the Incas was incited by Moscow. The Bolivian government is proving itself to be an apt pupil of the British imperialists. It "discovers" documents and "Zinoviev letters" which it fabricated itself. These are impudent forgeries which are intended to expose the red conspiracy.

Clumsy Forgery.

One of the documents is "signed" by Nicolai Bucharin, President of the Communist International. (As is known, the presidency of the C. I. was abolished at the last Enlarged E. C. C. I. in the year 1926.—Author) Further, this document is signed by a General Secretary of the name of Zalkind (?). It is addressed to "Comrade Martinez" of the "Latin-American Section," and gives him instructions to proceed at once to Bolivia and to place himself at the head of the organizations and administrations. The clumsiness of this forgery is as plain as daylight.

British Air Official Here.

Sir Philip Sassoon, under-secretary for air of Great Britain, now in New York, is reported negotiating for the purchase of airplanes for his government.

STRIKE LEADER ASSAULTED BY BOSSES' THUGS

The strike of nearly 1,000 New York Window Cleaners was marked by further boss gangsterism with the assault and serious injury of Peter Darck, secretary of Local 8 of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Friday forenoon.

Darck was attacked by two unidentified men outside the door of union headquarters, 15 East 3d St.

The assailants were hidden on the first floor landing of the building in which the union offices are located. As Darck was climbing the stairs he was clubbed with iron pipes. He fell to the floor unconscious. He suffered the loss of two teeth, lacerations of the scalp and a possible fracture of the skull.

The assault is believed to have been planned by the employers' association. It was witnessed by Mrs. Mary Mirenetz, who called for help while Darck was being slugged. She said that as Darck fell one of the gangsters kicked him in the face.

Attack Was Expected.

The attack was expected. Joseph Katz, business agent of the company union, the Affiliated Local 1, is repotred to have said: "We are going to get Darck."

"This attack by the hired guerrillas of the employers indicates the desperate situation in which they find themselves," Harry Feinstein, business agent of the striking union, said last night. "Our men will fight until the company union is destroyed in fact and in principle in our industry. The bosses will come to terms with us."

Darck In Hospital.

Darck was taken to the St. Marks Hospital in a serious condition.

Among employers who have settled are the Sterling, Rainbow, Mineola, Contracting, Advance, Guarantee, Bergen-Ryan, Sun Ray and Anchor Window Cleaning Companies.

Negotiations are now under way with a group of employers who are not in sympathy with the tactics of the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association. Local 8 officials expect that more than 30 additional companies will settle this week.

A spokesman for the minority group in the employers' associations said yesterday that the association threatens all employers who settle with the Protective Union with cancellation of compensation insurance. The Empire State Insurance Company is controlled by the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association.

Charles W. Nicholson, an International officer in the American Federation of Labor has addressed the striking window cleaners, urging them to continue the struggle until the company union was destroyed.

* * *

(By Federated Press).

The window cleaners striking for an increase in pay and recognition of the union. The bosses broke with the organization last summer, and threw their support to a newly formed company association.

The strike began October 6 and so far it looks like a winning fight, though seven strikers have already been arrested, and nearly 200 policemen are giving all their time to assisting the opposing side. Forty of the 160 window cleaning employers have settled with the union, though 120 are still stubborn and more than 900 men are yet on strike.

Bosses Organize Scabs.

The story of the employers' tactics are interesting. After losing a strike last year the bosses set about the formation of a company union. This was duly manufactured and incorporated with the state of New York last May. By August the employers were ready to make the break and notified the regular union that their contract no longer held. The employers' excuse was that they had dissolved the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Assn. which made the contract. A new bosses' association, the Manhattan Window Cleaners' Assn. was then formed and an agreement was entered into with the company union.

The strikers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, through the international building service union whose headquarters are in Chicago. The strike has the official support of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York. Window cleaners back on settled jobs are voluntarily paying $10 a week into the strike fund and the two paid officers, Peter Darck, secretary and Harry Feinstein, business agent, are taking no pay during the walk-out.

Find Plane Wreckage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — Sighting last night of a section of a yellow painted airplane wing, approximately 500 miles at sea due east from the Delaware cape, was reported to the shipping board today by the freighter Youngstown. It is thot to be all that is left of some of the recent ocean fliers.

What's What in Washington

"MEET SENATOR NEWCOMB!" HIGH PRESSURE GAS MAN, AND DISEPENSER OF PRESS LUNCHES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (FP). — "Meet Senator Newcomb!"

That was the cordial invitation given to a picked list of Washington correspondents, summoned to a luncheon on Oct. 3 at the Metropolitan Club—Washington's nearest approach to a club for millionaires.

Paul Wooton, correspondent for the Electrical World and other McGraw-Hill trade journals, was host. The bill went on his expense account, he afterward explained. He felt that "Senator" Newcomb had been so helpful to him that the other press men ought to get acquainted with the "senator," and learn how he could assist them also.

And who is Newcomb? He is counsel, which means lobbyist in Washington, for the power trust, the electric and street railway combine and the gas combine. These groups are united for lobbying purposes in the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations. He had with him at this luncheon a Major Richardson, likewise employed by the Joint Committee, and formerly in the military intelligence service. Richardson is to hand out "dope" to the press.

What do they want in Washington? Why, they want, as Newcomb told the hand-picked group, to get the Muscle Shoals power question out of the way. Also they are opposed, in the case of Boulder Dam, to having the government enter into competition with private power companies. The small stockholders, Newcomb suggested, would suffer. And then he voiced a bit of ridicule of the Walsh resolution for investigation of the power trust and its control of government and business in this country.

Little Subterfuge.

In the rules established by congress for the press gallery, it is provided that persons desiring admission to the press gallery shall state in writing, in their application, that—among other things—they "are not employed, directly or indirectly, by any . . . person or corporation having legislation before congress."

Doubtless the Electrical World has no legislation before congress, but its anxiety to promote the legislation demanded by the power trust lobby is naively expressed in the financing of this luncheon.

Meanwhile George B. Cortelyou, head of Consolidated Gas and chairman of Newcomb's Joint Committee, declares in a Cleveland speech that the private corporations in the utility field are going to maintain their open lobby in Washington. And into the offices of press writers at the capital is pouring an ever-increasing stream of documents which have been written to prove public ownership a menace to American institutions.

Herbert Hoover does his part. In his speech at the opening of the International Radio-Telegraph Conference he speaks of private ownership and management as being in accord "with the fundamental genius of our people." And he is photographed with Director Davis of Newcomb's lobby at his side. Davis was made a member of the American delegation in this conference, his friends say, in order to "handle" the public-ownership sentiment of the foreign delegates. Davis was formerly an aide to Hoover in power matters in the commerce department. Now, though director of a lobby, he is again given governmental authority.

U. S. OIL BARONS STOP FLOW OF NEW WELLS TO AVOID PAYMENT OF MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TAXES

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press).

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—American oil operators in Mexico who have tried to convince the American public that the Mexican supply of petroleum is failing, are flatly challenged by the Mexican News Bureau in Washington.

U. S. Oil Men Cheat Mexicans.

This agency of the Mexican government charges that the big American concerns have been concealing their new development of wells by capping these, wholesale. While exports are temporarily reduced, because the operators determine how much shall be shipped, the capacity of flowing wells in the proven fields is far greater than at the peak of past production. Thus the operators are throttling the industry, and thereby depriving the Mexican government of revenues from the oil export tax.

"It must be borne in mind," says the bureau, "that the fluctuations from month to month in the reports of the amount of petroleum extracted and the amount exported, with the taxes thereon, are no criterion by which to judge of the proven potential capacity of the Mexican oil fields as shown by the existing wells, to say nothing of hazarding any prediction as to the possible future of unexploited lands.

Only Fraction of Potential Oil.

"Production and exportation totals are entirely dependent upon the will of a few leading concerns, being governed by supply and demand elsewhere, as well as by other well-understood considerations which need not be mentioned but which are well-known to all who have knowledge of the situation.

"Two facts should at all times be borne in mind in connection with the present and future condition of the petroleum industry in Mexico. One is, that the present proven territory is but a fraction of the known oil resources of the republic. The other is, that the potential proven capacity of the Mexican oil wells now in existence and shown by tests, was never so great as now, and it is constantly being increased."

Since the new petroleum law became operative, concessions have been asked of the Mexican government for exploitation of 85,317,397 acres, of which two-thirds were admittedly subject to the law—they having been acquired after the adoption of the constitution in 1917.

Won't Shoot? No Citizen!

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, pacifist, has appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals the decision of Judge Carpenter not to grant her citizenship because she answered "No," to the question: "If you were a nurse, would you take up a pistol and shoot an armed enemy?" Mme. Schwimmer organized the Ford peace ship during the war.

U. S. "Rich and Lawless"

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 14.—The United States has the wealthiest, the most lawless, and the most lawridden people in the civilized world," is the declaration of Judge Marcus A. Kavanagh of Chicago here in a public address. He told of 119,000 new laws passed last year, and ascribed their general failure to the lack of respect for god.

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The 7-Hour Day in the Soviet Union---A Mighty Blow at World Capitalism

A 7-hour work-day for the masses of the Soviet Union!

This is the gift of the proletarian power of the Soviet Union to the Russian workers--and to the world's working class on its Tenth Anniversary.

This magnificent achievement is something that every worker, no matter what tongue he speaks, can understand.

The 7-hour day in the Soviet Union is not handed to the workers by the government of another class. It is the living emblem of the victory of the Russian masses, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, over their class enemies. It signifies the successful progress of the struggle against imperialism, against famine, against disease, against the devastation of war and invasion, against the huge handicap of industrial backwardness which was the legacy left by czardom.

Contrast the working hours of American toilers with the new work-day in the Soviet Union:

The majority of the American working class **has not yet won the 8-hour day.** In many industries such as iron and steel and lumber, from 27 per cent to 75 per cent of the workers have a day of 10 hours or longer.

According to the figures submitted by the executive council of the A. F. of L. to the Los Angeles convention, 23 per cent of the workers in slaughtering and meat packing toil more than eight hours per day; in machine shops 49 per cent work more than eight hours; in foundries more than 53.6 per cent work more than eight hours; in the automobile industry 62.6 per cent work more than eight hours; in cotton textiles 58.2 per cent work more than eight hours.

The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is making a great fuss about the 5-day, 40-hour week but even by its exaggerated estimate it is able to claim this working period for only 90,000 workers.

To the capitalist class of Great Britain and continental Europe the announcement of the 7-hour day in the Soviet Union will sound like the roar of a barrage from ten million cannon manned by proletarians.

Just at the time when the capitalist governments of all European countries are striking at the unions in order to weaken the working class front so that the burden of the world war and the re-building of capitalist industry can be put upon the masses, just when the standard of living of the working class is being forced down so that interest can be paid on the billions loaned by Wall Street, there flashes across the sky the news of the great advances made by the most powerful enemy of world capitalism.

The national industrial economy of a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface is to be placed on a 7-hour work day basis for the masses.

To world capitalism this will be a blow but little less damaging than the Russian Revolution itself.

The Soviet Union has taken the offensive. It strikes with the mighty weapon of socialization and proletarian state power at a point where world capitalism and its agents in the ranks of the working class can make no defense.

Labor Officialdom Leaves Mooney and Billings in Prison Without Protest

No pardon for Mooney and Billings was demanded by the A. F. of L. convention. Some reporters so interpreted the action of the delegates in referring this question to the executive council but the reverse is true.

Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings and thousands of American workers had hoped that when the American Federation of Labor met in Los Angeles it would speak out for the pardon of these two imprisoned workers whom the bosses have been torturing for 11 years.

Failing a pardon, many workers were of the opinion that the convention would authorize a nationwide Mooney-Billings freedom drive.

Hopes have been shattered against the solid front of reaction at the Los Angeles convention. What actually occurred was this:

Fearing that the class appeal of this historic case will bring into being a mass movement which the A. F. of L. officialdom cannot control, **the whole matter placed in the hands of the executive council and affiliated unions pledged to take no action except that sponsored by the official leadership.**

This leadership will do nothing. If it intended to fight for Mooney and Billings, Los Angeles was the place and the eleven days of the recent convention the time.

The class issue of the Mooney case and the mass movement that can be built around it are two things that A. F. of L. officialdom fears and hates. It would interfere with their efficiency unionism and class peace schemes.

They saw 1,500 worker delegates assemble in Chicago in 1919 to organize a political struggle to free Mooney and Billings. They will do all in their power to see that it does not happen again—even to the extent of letting these two militant union men die in prison.

The Los Angeles convention betrayed Mooney and Billings and prepared to sabotage any movement that fights this betrayal.

Every worker in the United States must be made familiar with these facts--and their sinister meaning for the labor movement.

A mass movement to free Mooney and Billings will be organized in spite of the cowardice and reaction of labor officialdom.

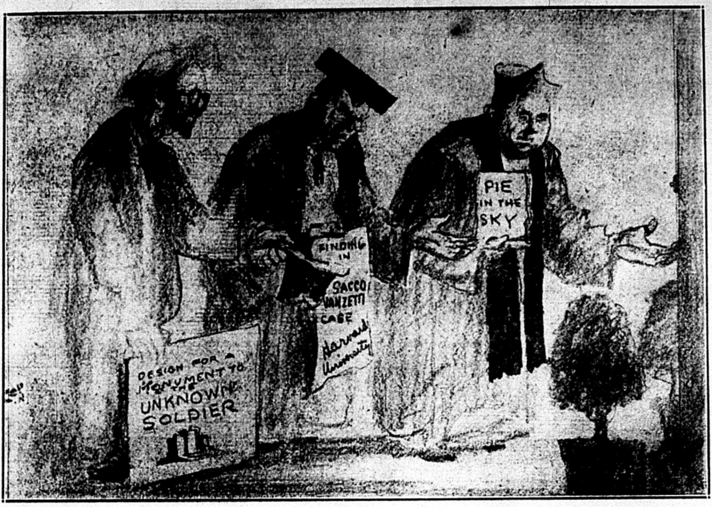
It is more than probable that this will be the next channel thru which the struggle against the frame-up will express itself.

A. F. of L. officialdom will not be able to stop it.

Read The Daily Worker

SOLICITING THE BRIBE

By Fred Ellis


PIE IN THE SKY
FINDING IN SACCO VANZETTI CASE
Harvard University
DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Men of great wealth are public benefactors who share with the "common people" by donating to art, education and religion, says President Coolidge.

CO-OPERATIVES

SCOTCH NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

At the Scotch Annual Conference held May 7, 1927 in Alloa, the chairman, Downie, used interesting arguments in his opening speech concerning relations between co-operatives and trade unions.

"The pathetic spectacle that the trade unionists evidently singled out for attack their own co-operatives in connection with the 1926 general strike, must have been highly amusing for the other side. To spike one's own guns at the beginning of an attack is certainly a surprising but hardly a clever method to conduct a wage struggle. There must be full understanding between trade unions and co-operatives."

The centre of the conference's discussions was the agreement between the Co-operative and the Labor Party. The chairman of the Co-operative Party, Barnes, who started the discussion gave the same motivization for the agreement as at the congress in Cheltenham. The agreement was endorsed by 252 votes against 38.

A resolution against the anti-Trade Union Bill and for the participation of co-operatives in the protest campaign was adopted unanimously.

WOMEN

Two Women Fliers—One Luckier Than the Other

Left, Mildred Doran, who perished on the Golden Eagle, an insufficiently equipped Hearst plane, racing to Hawaii for the prestige of Hearst publications. Right, Ruth Elder, woman flier who made more adequate preparations, and broke the record for flying over water.

Working Class Women, Join the Women's Councils!

By ELLA ZELNIK.

I appeal to all the Women Councils and especially to the baker-women.

Dear sisters, I am sure that you all know that through the summer months the most important work of the women councils are weakened.

I appeal to all you, in the name of the bakery workers, to carry on the campaign for the union label. Our duty must be to demand from our dealers bread with the union label, because this can give the union workers steady work. We go into a grocery or a dairy store and find more bread without the union label than with them. And this is the cause of a baker making two or three days work a week, from which anyone can draw a conclusion of what he can earn. It is hunger life! Only this is the fault of all the fellow-workers, who do not care what kind of bread they buy.

Ask For Label.

Many of our working men who eat in restaurants, have never asked what kind of bread is given them to eat.

The same is happening in the Grocery Clerks' Union, where the workers are carrying on a battle with the bosses, who keep scabs. And the "Forward" with the "Jewish Geverkschaften" support the union-breakers.

The Grocery Clerks' Union is now carrying on a strike at 521 East 137th St., Bronx. Many of the workers are ruptured from standing all day on their feet and working long hours, and their work is very hard. They are exploited very much by the bosses.

These men must be able to speak English well, do arithmetic, read well and be able to speak to a customer and for the paltry wage they get, they must be well and cleanly dressed.

Your Son May Be A Clerk.

We mothers, do not know, are not sure, whether our own sons will be grocery clerks some day. Therefore, I say it is our duty to help the Grocery Clerks' Union in their present strike. Many of our United Working Class Women are picketing the above-mentioned grocery.

A conference was held also for this strike on September 19, 1927 of all the United Women Councils of the Bronx. There it was resolved that all the women councils of the Bronx should begin to take an active part in this strike and help the grocery clerks win this struggle. For this reason many open air meetings are held everyday, the store is picketed everyday and arrests are made everyday. The United Councils of Working Class Women of the Bronx will stand with the Grocery Clerks' Union until victory is gained.

The Grocery Clerks' Union has existed fifteen years and will exist longer to win the struggles of the grocery clerks in this capitalistic system.

We, the U. C. W. W. appeal to the wives of the grocery clerks to help the women councils in the picketing.

You can also join the United Councils of Working Class Women at one of its councils which meets every Friday at 1570 Webster Ave., Bronx, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

FARMERS

"WHEN VIRTUE REAPS MISERY"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (FP). — Why should the American farmer sink further into economic misery with every improvement in agricultural methods?

That question is posed by the Washington Daily News, of the Scripps-Howard chain of papers. It offers no social remedy.

"The American farmer's efficiency," its editorial says, "has increased 25 per cent during the last 15 years, the agricultural department announces. That means that each agricultural worker is producing one-fourth more food for the nation than he produced in 1912.

"Ever since 1850 farm efficiency in the United States has been increasing steadily. In 1850 each farm worker cultivated an average of only about 11 acres of crops. Today each worker cultivates an average of about 30 acres.

"In the half-century since 1875 the number of persons engaged in agriculture has increased 75 per cent and the total production in crops has increased 128 per cent.

"Even the Wall Street Journal admits, 'When it is recalled agriculture's gain in individual productivity has been largely concentrated in the past few years, it is evident the present rate of progress in agriculture is not far behind industry, if, indeed, it does not surpass it'.

"But what has this efficiency gotten the farmer? For growing two cotton shirts where he might be growing only one, for filling the nation's granaries to overflowing, for loading the railroad tracks each year to the groaning point with fresh vegetables and luscious fruits—for all this his reward has been what amounts to bankruptcy.

"Surely when virtue thus reaps only misery there must be something in the scheme of things that is sadly awry."

Letters From Our Readers

A Case of Hydrophobia.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I noted with an inward laugh, your allusion to my letter of about a month ago, in regards to my likes and dislikes towards your sort. I also saw that you did not have the nerve to print my letter in full, and let some of your readers see what an American thinks about them.

I am very much flattered that you considered my letter of such value as to include a note of it in your column, Events of the day, although the name signed at the top of that column, being apparently Irish, although I doubt that its owner can claim that nationality, makes me ashamed of the Irish that flows in me, inasmuch, as one of my race would consort with a bunch of Russian mongrels.

You mistook my meaning in one part of my letter, whereas you announced that the Marines were in Central America by the consent of the natives, I stated they were there by the consent of the natives (excluding anarchists) of this country.

I thank you for your criticism of the grammatical and other errors in my letter, and also for your remark in regards to my being one of an ultra-patriotic species.

My creed is that the government should make a grand cleanup of this country, and deport every alien who had been here five years or more without becoming a citizen. Then every alien who enters the U. S. should be required to declare his intentions to become a citizen within three years, and he should be put under direct police supervision until this had been accomplished. He should be furnished with an identification card which he should be required to present to the police authorities of every city town or hamlet that he visited in those three years.

—Joseph Payne, Jr., Somerset, Colo.

• • •

Owing to the close watch kept on The DAILY WORKER by federal sleuths we deleted several paragraphs from this letter that would probably be held in violation of the post office regulations which prohibit the sending of obscene matter thru the mails.—Ed.

Mencken On Sacco-Vanzetti.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

H. L. Mencken has again written on the delicate subject of Sacco and Vanzetti, a subject to be handled with especial care by those who would write for the New York World. In this second profound series of observations, it is the subject of "radicalism" and radicals which draws the ire of the learned sage of Baltimore, that deep student of economic theory and philosophy who expresses himself with the usual heavy-handed freedom of literary playboys on "the dull nonsense of Karl Marx."

Our friend does not deign to attack any single theory or doctrine for belief in which Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered with bloody savagery and refined perfection of torture. Not a single principle comes under the delicate probe of the scornful pudgy finger of this smug intellectual, the critic extraordinary of the American scene, and of all follies and foibles peculiarly American.

Radicals are radicals, he says, because they have lost their religion and seek in economic convictions a new belief. Radicals are radicals because they are soft-headed, soft-hearted children who cannot comprehend the realties of existence. They would have a world with "everybody as happy as the boy who killed his father,"—a most interesting, suggestive simile. It may surprise some radicals to learn that their aim is the "salvation of the capitalist," not his "butchery."

Mencken scoffs at the suggestion that Pennsylvania steel workers during the time of the twelve-hour day were unhappy. He personally has seen, and can testify to their drunkenness and their happiness.

The article ends with a wearily gentle and bored plea for free speech and freedom from danger of electrocution for radicals.

In the brief mention of Sacco and Vanzetti which begins this peace, they are accused of having been "heavy readers like all other radicals." A little heavy reading on radical theories and movements is suggested for this noted critic.—Jennie Kleidman, New York City.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

IF all capitalists in the United States followed the example of Owen D. Young, grand mogul of the General Electric Company, in favoring a high standard of living—at least in principle—for American workers there would not be any need for a William Green, provided Mr. Green needs an excuse. Mr. Young is one of the gentlemen who shackled the Dawes Plan on Germany, under which the German capitalists are compelled to pay reparations to the former allied powers at the expense of the standard of living of the German workers. Being a patriot, Mr. Young would starve the workers of other countries but likes to see his proletarian compatriots adequately fed. At least this is what we are asked to believe.

• • •

IN a recent speech delivered by Mr. Young, he declared that national prosperity and high wages go hand in hand. So pleased was Mr. Green with Mr. Young's remarks that he read them into the minutes of the convention. Mr. Young believes in a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work." So does Mr. Green. Capital and labor are getting together with a vengeance. Of course labor is still on the short end of things. But no doubt a few more conventions, a few more anti-strike injunctions, a few more major offensives against the radicals, a few more wars on colonial peoples and perhaps one more big war with a power "worthy of our steel" and the rest of the capitalists will see things just as Mr. Young does. We now rise to place in nomination as honorary president of the A. F. of L., the honorable Mr. Young of the General Electric Company.

• • •

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD has an article in the current issue of "The Nation" on the presidential possibility, Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Hughes is one of the disappointments that are eternally dying in the liberal breast. Mr. Hughes at one time commanded the admiration of Mr. Villard and others, even as Woodrow Wilson. When Hughes chased the insurance thieves from their lairs out into the sunlight, (but only to make them richer and more respectable) Villard lent him his powerful aid as owner and editor of "The Evening Post." But alas, the G. O. P. fooled Villard. Thru the medium of the genial William Howard Taft, the former governor of the Empire State was jacked on the supreme court bench there to petrify into a conventional conservative.

• • •

BUT tough tho it was on Mr. Villard, it was tougher on Mr. Hughes. Listen to his erstwhile admirer. "But few can measure adequately the blow that it must have been to the pride of this extremely proud man to know the true character of the cabinet at the head of which he sat at the right hand of the president." Let us all retire to our respective wash rooms and shed our tears liberally for poor betrayed bewiskered Charlie, another victim of the "Ohio gang." Fortunately, Charlie was not completely ruined, for according to Mr. Villard he neither drank nor played cards with them. There is still hope for Mr. Hughes. A clean shave and a soft collar might even yet redeem him. Villard is willing and waiting.

• • •

THE workers of the Soviet Union have no big-hearted Mr. Young to talk about higher wages and fewer working hours. They do the thinking and talking themselves about hours and wages. Thru the action of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union they are handing themselves a tenth year anniversary gift of a seven-hour day. Hundreds of new schools and many new sanitariums are to be built during the coming year, unpaid taxes are to be wiped off the books and the number of peasants to be exempted from taxation is to be increased. Those enemies of the Soviet Union who have held that the workers gained nothing from the revolution are invited to digest this information.

• • •

MESSRS. FALL and SINCLAIR go on trial today for conspiracy to defraud the government of its oil supply. While the trial is on, John D. Rockefeller will play golf in Florida and congratulate himself on being an honest man. Had Fall turned over the department of the interior to the Rockefellers instead of to Sinclair and Doheny he might now be honorary chairman of the Y. M. C. A. instead of a defendant before the bar.

• • •

NOW that Calles has succeeded in crushing the counter-revolution, the New York World is ready to forgive him for the drastic methods he used. But he should be careful not to run into another revolt. There is a limit even to the patience of Mr. Pulitzer's sheet. Ask Heywood Broun.

• • •

ARTHUR BRISBANE has made a remarkable discovery. "When one Frenchman dies," he observes, "there is always another to take his place." But when one French government contracts a debt there is not another French government ready or willing to pay it.

• • •

SENOR OBREGON stands a good chance of being the next president of Mexico.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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UNIONS OUTLAWED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

Bars U. M. W. of A. From West Virginia Coal Fields

INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION FURNISHES DEADLY PRECEDENT

Strikes Illegal Which Affect Articles of Interstate Commerce

"Yellow Dog" Contract Upheld; Prohibits Organizations of Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The most sweeping and sinister decision, from the standpoint of the labor movement, yet rendered by the supreme court, has been handed down in the case of the combination of West Virginia coal companies seeking a permanent injunction against the United Mine Workers.

The supreme court, by refusing to grant a writ of certiorari for review of the case upon appeal of the union, upholds the contention of the coal company attorneys and prohibits the United Mine Workers from organizing in the West Virginia fields.

Technically the supreme court upheld the federal court of southern West Virginia in granting an injunction to these coal companies.

"Yellow Dog" Pacts Upheld.

The injunction which was sustained held the mine workers guilty of interfering with interstate commerce and prohibited its office from persuading non-union coal miners to break their contracts with the West Virginia operators. These contracts are of the "yellow dog" variety.

Twelve operators, led by the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, obtained identical injunctions.

Background of Suit.

Their suit grew out of the general strike declared by the mine workers effective April 1, 1922.

Operators alleged that the strike was part of a conspiracy between the union and union coal operators of the central competitive field, including Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, to destroy the West Virginia operators. They also attacked the check-off system. The district court found for the operators on these questions, but the circuit court of appeals eliminated them from the record which came to the supreme court.

Leaves Operators Supreme.

The injunction, as it now stands prohibits the union and its officers from interfering with employes of the West Virginia operators by threats of violence, from trespassing upon their properties, or from persuading the employes to break individual contracts of employment. West Virginia operators, while refusing to recognize the union, make a contract with each miner when employed, union attorneys said.

Miners Declared "Guilty."

The circuit court found that the "defendants as officers of the union had combined and conspired to interfere with the mines and to make a

(Continued on Page Two)

TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS AND SCHOOLS IN U. S. S. R.

Lunacharsky Reports to Tenth Anniversary Jubilee Session of Executive Committee

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Oct. 17.—While the number of pupils in every Western European country has decreased, the number of pupils and educational advantages in the Soviet Union has increased greatly, according to the report of People's Commissar for Education Lunacharsky, presented at the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets today. The sessions are held in this city because the Bolshevik revolution started here nearly ten years ago.

Lunacharsky pointed out that the Soviet Union is the only land where, during these last years, public education is progressing with such extraordinary rapidity. Whereas all the countries of western Europe show the number of pupils falling off, the Soviet Union counts sixty-three pupils in school per thousand inhabitants against forty in 1914.

Ten Million Pupils.

The total number of pupils in schools of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is now ten million, said Lunacharsky, and emphasized that this number exceeds by thirty per cent the enrollment of prewar times.

The total number of public schools, the speaker reported, is one hundred thousand. The number of schools in regions inhabited by national minorities is rapidly rising.

The number of technical schools is one thousand and seven, and they are attended by 180,000 pupils, more than half of whom are the children of workers or peasants.

Technical Schools Increase.

Illiteracy, Lunacharsky declared, is rapidly being wiped out. The number of illiterates, he said, does not exceed 18 per cent, while the percentage for women is somewhat higher. During the last five years more than seven million people have completed courses for illiterates. Village clubs, thruout the Soviet Union, have been provided with radios.

Newspaper Readers Increase.

The newspapers have more than eight million readers compared with the two and a half million readers before the war. The number of scientific periodicals, he said, has doubled, while technical journals have increased tenfold since 1914.

Moving pictures, he said, have developed very rapidly. The number of foreign films presented in the Soviet Union was thirty per cent of the total as compared with eighty-six per cent during the first years of the revolution.

Concluding Lunacharsky said, "The cultural activity of the capitalist countries are directed to the satisfaction of selfish interests, whereas our work aims at the promotion of a higher culture and the improvement of the living conditions of workers thruout the world."

Baltimore Unionists May Join Delegation To the Soviet Union

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17 (FP).—Andrew T. McNamara, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists' local lodge, and Charle Kutz, prominent in the Coopers' Union, have received invitations to join the party of trade unionists that is about to journey to Moscow to witness the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian social revolution.

The invitations came from the Russian Trades Union Council at Moscow. One or two labor representatives from each state in the United States, McNamara was informed, had been asked to go. Expenses after the guests have crossed the Soviet border will be borne by the Russian trade unions.

McNamara is inclined to accept the invitation, since he believes the offer was made as a means of improving relations between Russian and American labor. He remarked that American bankers and manufacturers have not hesitated to go to Russia on various business errands, and this trip would enable American workers to judge of Russian conditions for themselves.

[illegible]. F. Anderson, of Washington, former general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, is another who is considering acceptance of the invitation.

Schlee To Try Air Record.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—An attempt to establish a new world record for endurance flights will be made soon, probably somewhere in the south, by William Brock and Edwin F. Schlee, who recently flew half way around the world, the two fliers announced today.

BRITTEN STARTS NAVY RACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Congressman Declares England, U. S. Will War

Practically declaring a naval race with Great Britain, and announcing that England merely waits the day when a terrific world war can be launched to deprive American finance capital of its spoils secured during the last world war, Representative Fred Britten, oldest member of the house naval affairs committee, landed in New York today from a six months' trip in Europe.

Britten is the war-like member of congress, who led the drive this year for an increase in cruiser strength—and got it.

Britten states that he will immediately, thru the naval affairs committee, begin work on legislation for a five-year building program for the United States, with the direct objective of competing with the British navy. He will ask thirty new cruisers.

They Use Geneva.

As is the custom with the present administration and its followers, Britten declared the United States was awakened to the certainty of world war and the necessity of a superior navy by the failure of the Geneva conference. This conference was called by the Coolidge administration when it became necessary to provide an excuse for abandoning the "economy program" in favor of a big navy program.

"European statesmen do not hesitate to say that Great Britain's place in the sun can only be regained by a war in which America is made to suffer great losses in wealth and man power, and that British statesmen are calmly awaiting the day when they can assist, directly or indirectly, in pulling America from the predominant position we have acquired since the world war," declared Britten.

London Expects War.

"In London it is quite evident that no nation will ever be permitted to successfully challenge British sea supremacy. American equality is unthinkable in England. It will require another generation before the slow-moving Britisher is convinced of our industrial and political importance. British refusal to agree on sea equality at Geneva is positive evidence that she regards us as a prospective enemy or future foe. British diplomacy is not only far sighted but expressive of British public opinion, and there is nothing for America to do but proceed in a sane and deliberate manner to maintain a proper national defense."

Twelve Firemen Injured in Garment House Fire

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17. — Twelve firemen were seriously injured, one of them critically, and three buildings containing 13 wholesale wearing apparel concerns were damaged to the extent of more than $250,000 from a fire of undetermined origin in the downtown district early today.

Deported After 13 Years.

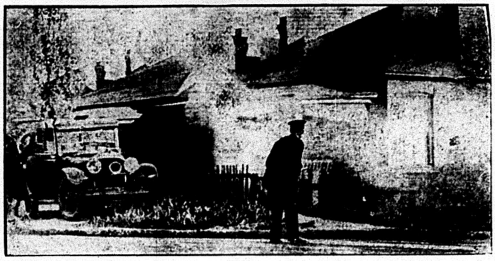
After living in the United States 13 years Joseph Paccoux, 83, and his wife, Justine, 82, are being deported to France with their son, Claud, 40. The charge is that the son entered the country illegally in 1919. The parents are being sent back because the son was their sole support.

Commercial Plane Kills 4

HONOLULU, Oct. 17.—Four persons, one of them a woman, were dead here today as the result of an airplane crash.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PERSECUTED NEGRO FIGHTS A GOOD FIGHT



Charles Pinkston knew what would happen to a Negro, however innocent, when charged with a crime in Birmingham, Alabama. He barricaded himself in his home and in spite of tear gas, endured a siege in which sixteen attackers were wounded before he succumbed. Photo shows poisonous tear gas pouring from the building and policeman with drawn revolver.

Secretary of British Mission Charged With Espionage in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17. — Five white Russians named Koreapanov, Podrezkov, Nanov and Prove were arrested today, charged with being members of a espionage ring which obtained and sold military information.

There were two brothers of the name of Prove. Edward Charnock, secretary of a former British mission, is said to have been involved. The accused will be tried by a military court.

Religious Brawl in Historical London Church

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Fundamentalism and modernism clashed before the gilded chancel of the ancient St. Paul's Cathedral today.

As Doctor E. W. Barnes, bishop of Birmingham, mounted the pulpit to deliver his sermon, Canon G. R. Bullock-Webster, robed in cassock and surplice, marched up the aisle and denounced Dr. Barnes for "false and heretical teachings."

He called on the bishop of London to prohibit Dr. Barnes from preaching in the Diocese of London and demanded that the archbishop of Canterbury and other bishops should try Dr. Barnes for heresy.

Calls Canon Brawler.

Dean Inge afterwards said the Canon's "brawler" protest was evidently an organized one and was the culmination of considerable agitation pro and con on Dr. Barnes' advanced theories of religion. The cathedral was crowded with a huge congregation many of whom came to St. Paul's from the suburbs.

The canon's statement recounted that he was the rector of St. Michael Royal, in the financial district and charged that Dr. Barnes "has denied and poured contempt on the doctrines and sacraments of the catholic church."

The demonstrators then left lest their ears "should be defiled with fresh profanities."

When they had departed, Dr. Barnes continued with his sermon without comment. Dean Inge said:

"I have nothing to say to a 'brawler' like that. We could, if we liked, take proceedings against him but I do not suppose that we shall."

Barnes Questions Superstitions.

One of Dr. Barnes' pronouncements which caused the controversy was delivered recently in a sermon on "sacramental truth and falsehood." He said:

"There are among us, men and women whose sacramental beliefs are not far from those of the Hindu idolator.

"They pretend that a priest using the right words and acts can change a piece of bread so that within it there is the real presence of Christ.

"The idea is absurd and can be disproved by experiment." In another sermon, Dr. Barnes said:

"Darwin's triumphs have destroyed the whole theological scheme.

K. K. K. TERROR AGAINST NEGRO THRU ALABAMA

Follows Trustifying of Southern Industry

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17.—The exposure of klan floggings of Negroes and whites which have shocked the nation and have resulted in a series of grand jury indictments in various counties of this state coincide with the rapid rise of heavy industry here, centering around a development of water power, iron and coal mining connected with the chemical industry—phosphates, for which there is an inexhaustive demand in American farming communities.

The southern landlord and capitalist class, basing itself on the pre-civil war tradition, has militantly and steadily resisted the organization into unions of both the Negro and white workers.

Terrorized Labor Organizers.

Especially have the southern capitalists tried to terrorize the Negro population and those union organizers who have tried to bring them into the American labor movement.

In Bogalusa, La., in 1919, the southern capitalists established a precedent in their war upon union organization—both of Negroes and of whites. The Bogalusa Lumber Co., thru its personally conducted organization, "The Loyal Legion," of which the local American Legion post was a part, murdered a Negro organizer of lumber workers, who was acting under instructions of the American Federation of Labor, and the local Central Labor Council. Officials of the Central Labor Council who sided with the Negro organizer, and entrenched themselves in a garage in a last-ditch fight side by side with the Negro organizer against the lumber trust were murdered by lumber trust mercenaries.

Kidnapped by Klansmen.

In 1923 two A. F. of L. organizers working both among Negro and white workers in Birmingham, were kidnapped and never seen again. It is practically certain that they were murdered by klansmen or other tools of

(Continued on Page Two)

Remus Threatens Graft Expose Unless Aided; Officials Come to Aid

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Temporary insanity will be the plea of George Remus, when he goes to trial here Nov. 14, for the killing of his wife.

Remus had pleaded not guilty to the charge Saturday when arraigned, and his lawyer had asked for permission to take depositions concerning the conduct of the slain woman, while Remus was serving time for his bootleg activities.

Judge Shook this afternoon began hearing arguments of Remus' counsel and state's attorneys in this regard. About 40 depositions are to be presented at the trial, among them are those of government officials at Cincinnati and Chicago. Remus' threat to expose rum graft has caused consternation in certain circles.

Davis and Coolidge Discuss Hastening Army Building Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Secretary of War Davis and President Coolidge were in close conference today on the subject of a larger appropriation for building more barracks for the army. Major General Summerall visited Coolidge yesterday. It is reported that Davis complained that the new appropriation of $22,000,000 was not available soon enough. Summerall led the publicity for the increased appropriation by discovering some very bad barracks in Texas, where they have been all along for the last ten years without comment from general officers. No assurance is offered that when the new barracks are built they will be better as well as larger.

Mussolini to Give the Pope More Land and Maybe a Boat

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The prospect of a settlement of the vexed relations of the vatican with the Italian government thru the instrumentality of the fascist Mussolini is receiving close attention from French government circles.

That a climax has now been reached in the long drawn out dispute between the vatican and the quirinal is demonstrated by the conversations taking place between the organs of the fascist and papal governments in Rome.

Pope Was Cooped Up.

The vatican demands the re-establishment of its status as a temporal power which it lost fifty years ago when the revolution that unified Italy cooped up the pope in his palatial prison on the Tiber, where he has sulked ever since as a voluntary prisoner. The fascist government is willing to accede to the papal demand and his holiness may be allowed to extend the vatican gardens and even enjoy possession of a houseboat giving him a little more than the shadow of a naval power.

The cynicism with which the fascist government is dealing with the question indicates that the motive behind the new Italian government is less spiritual than materialistic.

Fine Fascist Irony.

The Popolo Romano says: "Furthermore, the dignity of Italy would certainly not be compromised if the vatican gardens were widened, nor the equilibrium of the Meditteranean be disturbed if the mystic bark of St. Peter should float at anchor at the mouth of the Tiber."

The fascist government will make no concession to the pope without a mutual agreement and the intervention of foreign governments in the negotiations are frowned on by both parties. While the majority of governments have diplomatic representatives at the vatican the Italian government considered official recognition of the vatican temporal power as an unfriendly act. Now Mussolini needs the vatican in his political manouvers and the vatican needs Mussolini.

SIGMAN CAUGHT TWISTING FACTS DURING TRIAL

Forced Into Corner on Cross-Examination

Facing the fire of cross-examination by attorneys for the defense, in the court of Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky, Center and Franklin streets, Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was shown to have distorted facts. Sigman was on the stand in the hearing on the criminal libel suit that he brought against the left wing leaders in the needle trades, Ben Gold and Louis Hyman.

During the course of examination the difference between militant trade unionism and class collaboration was brought out.

Sigman Spoke for Strike.

Sigman admitted that he spoke in favor of calling the cloakmakers strike at a meeting held at Madison Square Garden, June 22, 1926.

It was brot out in testimony that after speaking at the meeting Sigman later suspended those union heads who were designated by the organization to lead the strike.

Removed Strike Leaders.

He admitted his disapproval of militant union tactics. "It was a fallacy on the part of the Joint Board to reject the conditions offered the workers by the Governor's Commission," said Sigman.

Referring to the organization of the strike machinery after the vote for the strike was passed, Sigman stated in answer to a question by

(Continued on Page Two)

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL CO. GUNMEN KICK OUT EYESIGHT OF STRIKER

Coal and Iron Police Kidnap Five Workers and "Work Them Over" in Company Barracks

BULLETIN.

Avella, Penn., Oct. 17.—At six o'clock last Sunday night, thirty drunken coal and iron police in the employ of the Aurora mine of the Duquesne coal company here, attacked four locked-out miners on the public highway, beating with blackjacks, George Harko, Albino Galginni, Angelo Simonetti, and Joe Lazar. All were seriously injured and Simonetti and Lazar are under hospital treatment.

George Harko was returning from the picket line and Albino Galginni was going to the drug store for medicine for a sick child when attacked.

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CASTLE SHANNON, Pa., Oct. 17.—Several illustrations of the complete abrogation of civil rights in the mining camps where the coal war is on, come from Castle Shannon No. 2, one of a group of three adjoining mines near Pittsburgh, belonging to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company. Here are the facts in full as I got them from the five boys, four striking miners, and the fifth a union carpenter, who were the victims of a planned and unspeakably brutal attack last week on the part of the Coal and Iron Police in the hire of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company; supplemented by the account given by Squire George H. Beltzhoover of Castle Shannon Borough, and one of his constables, who, unlike so many of the officers of the law in the coal region, happen not to be company men and resent the company terrorization of the people in territory for which they are responsible.

(Continued on Page Five)

INTERSTATE CLAUSE OF DECISION AGAINST U. M. W. BLOW TO RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page One)

fective the strikes declared pursuant to the policy of the union."

The supreme court decision follows the recent decision of the federal court of western Pennsylvania prohibiting the United Mine Workers from carrying on its strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, the owner of 42 mines in that section.

The decision in the West Virginia case makes an appeal by the union from the Pennsylvania decision fruitless.

The United Mine Workers unions by reason of these two decisions are prevented from organizing or striking in the two states producing the largest amoun tof soft coal.

The supreme court decision in the West Vriginia case makes the coming conference of union officials to be held in Pittsburgh of great importance. Called to consider ways and means of aiding the miners' strike it seems hardly possible that this conference can meet without taking up in a fundamental fashion the whole question of the struggle against the outlawing of the labor movement by federal injunction.

COTTON MILL, MOVED SOUTH, DOUBLES ITS EXPLOITATION BECAUSE UNION IS LACKING

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 17 (FP).—Manville-Jenckes, textile barons, who called out the militia of Rhode Island to quell their northern cotton mill workers last year, may have to send in a call for the North Carolina militia to drive their southern workers back into Gastonia's biggest and worst mill.

In their huge 6-story 110-spindle Loray mill, employing 2,500 "hands" Manville-Jenckes are instituting a ruthless speedup drive which is bringing workers to the verge of desperation.

"Need Union."

"What we need is a union," said young Bill Thomas, who looks 16 but says he has worked in the Loray mill 6 years. "We need some one to lead us. We're yaller, always waiting for the next fellow to take the lead, or we'd be out now."

"I was making $15 a week as a frame hand, but with the new management, I'm getting only $10.50 a week for 60 hours now."

68 Cents—Half Day's Work.

"Hello, Bill," calls another young worker. "I'm going in to get her now," he says. "I've got 68 cents coming for half a day's work." He disappears through the guarded mill gate to the paymaster's office.

"About 4 months ago they had a shake-up in there," Bill continues, nodding toward the general offices, set apart from the main building. 'Fired all the supervisors, cleaned 'em out and got in a new bunch, hard-boiled and tough as they make 'em, from down in South Carolina.

"First it was speed up. Work was doubled up and hundreds were laid off. Some of them old workers, too. They don't want the old worker. Then wages came down. I figure there's been between a $3 and $5 cut for the men, judging by what I hear."

Recruit New Ones.

"Hell, what can we do about it?" Bill answers to the usual question. "They got labor scouts up in the hills getting new ones to take our places. And where can we go? Here in Gastonia the mills are all filled up. We have a big line-up every morning at this mill of people asking for work."

BOOKS
on the
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Theatre and
Education
in
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RUSSIA

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THE DAILY WORKER
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Torture Workers In New Rumanian Wave of Terror

BUCHAREST (By Mail).—The question of the dissolution of the Unitary trade unions, raised by former Minister for Labor Tranku Yassi, has not yet been investigated by the Bukharest courts. The government and the secret police are, however, doing their utmost to destroy the unitary trade unions without waiting for a decision of the courts. Not a week, not a day passes by without arrests of workers and their leaders in some part of the country.

Mass Arrests.

Over 1,000 persons were arrested in Semigrad and Banat on the death of the king of Rumania, as a precautionary measure for the guarantee of law and order. The greater part of those arrested were peasants and workers known to be in sympathy with the unitarian trade unions or the Communist Party. There were also among the arrested representatives of national minorities, rank and file Hungarians and Germans.

The secret police carries on a systematic persecution of the class organizations, the press and the leaders of the class-conscious workers.

During the strike in the Oradia-Maru engineering works the secret police arrested 12 workers.

When a delegation of workers consisting of 500 persons appeared before the police to demand the liberation of these workers, the police arrested another 28 persons from the delegation. All 40 were turned over to the military courts. After six months' imprisonment and 19 days' hunger strike the accused were set free pending investigations.

Labor Paper Suppressed.

The government prohibited "Bermunkast," the paper of the Unitary Union of League Workers, published in Kluje. The secretary of the union was arrested and handed over to military court for an article on the Viennese incidents.

Leaders of the printers' strike were arrested in Bukharest and also handed over to the military court, notwithstanding the fact that Bukharest does not come under the "military zone" (two-thirds of Rumanian territory is at present under martial law).

The secretary of the worker-peasant bloc, and the editor of "Viata Munchitoare," Comrades Nihailian and Foris have been arrested in Bukharest. They were at first handed over to the military courts in Yazsa and later to the military courts in Bukharest, which latter acquitted them.

More Suppressions.

"Borotba," the organ of the Bukqwin-Ukraine S. D. Party (left tendency), was prohibited in the "military zone." Workers and students detected reading "Borotba" are arrested and handed over to the military court.

The crown was put upon all these measures by the act of the Bukharest secret police in calmly sealing up the premises of the Bukharest unitary unions and arresting four workers, including the secretary of the Bukharest Unitary Trades Council, without any court decision and with the mere remark that "the unitary unions must be considered as dissolved." The arrested have been handed over to the military court.

Prison Tortures.

The persecution of the workers, however, does not stop at arrests or sentences, but is continued in prison. Political prisoners in Rumanian prisons enjoy no sort of rights or privileges, and therefore any amelioration in their position has to be achieved by their own efforts. This is the explanation of the fact of the frequent hunger strikes in Rumanian prisons. Political prisoners are systematically beaten and placed in punishment cells, and those awaiting sentence are forced to do hard labor.

The Hunger Strike.

At first the prison authorities endeavored to force over 100 political prisoners in Jilava, where Boris Stefanov, former Communist deputy and other comrades are confined, to hard labor. For refusal to work 3 comrades were sent to the punishment cells. Then all the political prisoners declared a hunger strike, and presented the prison administration with the declaration demanding to be treated as politicals. The hunger strike simultaneously broke out in Doftan, where political prisoners on whom sentence has already been passed are confined. Here also the prisoners demanded an improvement of their position. At one time 160 comrades in the two prisons were on hunger strike. The strike continued 9 days and ended in the investigation of the matter by the prison authorities and the satisfaction of many of the demands.

FALL, SINCLAIR TRIAL FOR OIL GRAFT STARTED

Half-Hearted Attempt to Prosecute Pair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first day of the trial of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior in the Harding cabinet, was frittered away in the examination of prospective jurors. Fall and Sinclair are being tried in the criminal branch of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the lease of the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve oil field in Wyoming.

Twenty-six veniremen were examined, using up the first panel. At least another day will be spent in the selection of jurymen, it is expected.

Half-hearted Prosecution.

Altho the trial comes on the heels of the decision of the United States supreme court that the Teapot Dome lease was "shot thru with fraud and corruption" it is regarded as unlikely that either Fall or Sinclair will be convicted.

With millions of dollars at his command, Sinclair has purchased the services of shrewd lawyers. The half-hearted manner in which the government has been pushing the case is also regarded as pointing to the acquittal of the pair.

Big Graft.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel for the government, will make an especial effort to prove that Sinclair diverted to Fall some $230,500 of the profits of the defunct Continental Trading Company of Canada, in exchange for which Fall turned over to Sinclair the lease on the Teapot Dome reserve.

Bosses Order a Tax Cut.

WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 17.—Lewis I. Pierson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, declared here today that Coolidge should cut taxes on corporations by $400,000,000 in spite of the administration's plans for a bigger navy. Pierson said the naval appropriations could come from some other source.

Realtors Cause Death.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—A man believed to have been a New York surgeon, was found last evening on the pistol range in Elysian Park. He had committed suicide by pulling the trigger of a shotgun with his toe.

The suicide seemed to be impoverished, and is believed to be a victim of one of the real estate swindlers who throng in southern California and practically rule the city.

Machine Guns Blaze In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Joseph "Red" Goodman, professional football player, was shot and killed, some 80 men and women were terrorized and robbed of $10,000 in money and jewels today in a sensational machine gun raid on "The Barn," a country roadhouse, by eight bandits. All of the bandits save the leader wore white masks. He had a black stocking pulled over his head.

Professor Kills Self

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 17.—Dean P. F. Walker, head of the school of engineering at the University of Kansas for more than 15 years, shot and killed himself here today. In a note addressed to his wife Walker stated he had been a failure. Kansas is one of the universities which have recently tightened their grip on the free expression of opinion by faculty and students.

Extend Scope of Dry Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. — Restaurants and cafes to which guests bring their own liquor may be "padlocked" under the prohibition laws, the supreme court held today in refusing to review the case of Mike Fritzel and William Rothstein of Chicago. Much police graft is collected now from the owners who sell liquor, but this decision opens a new field.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SIGMAN CAUGHT DISTORTING FACTS WHILE TRYING TO MULCT THE FREIHEIT IN LIBEL SUIT

(Continued from Page One)

his lawyer, former Assistant District Attorney Markewich, that the right wing was not well represented in the various committees. Among the places mentioned was Brooklyn, where the international president said he had great objection to the men chosen to lead the struggle in that section.

On cross examination by Louis B. Boudin of counsel for the defense, Sigman admitted that the man in question, a certain Cherchorie, had been in charge of Brooklyn for over a year before the left wing administration was organized in the Joint Board. Also that at the present time "he is a loyal union man." The witness also admitted that Cherchorie at present is connected with the Manhattan office of the right wing.

Sigman assailed the Workers (Communist) Party declaring that "the strike leaders were not interested in the workers and the union but were taking orders from the Communist Party and the Red International in Moscow."

Several hundred cloak and dressmakers who were interested spectators broke in laughter and were warned by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky that another outburst would result in the court being cleared of all except the defendants, and complainant.

Reads Fake "Thesis."

Sigman's attoney, Markewich then started to read what he claimed were excerpts from "Communist theses."

Joseph R. Brodsky, of counsel for the defense objected to Sigman reading the alleged "Communist theses." If you want to obtain the real point of view of the Workers (Communist) Party I will bring the head of that organization here as a witness.

Defense counsel then discovered that which was supposed to be "Communist Theses" was a pamphlet with the title "The Communist Plague In Our Unions."

Sigman started to quote from the pamphlet certain passages which he said he had read to the left wing leaders of the joint board prior to the strike as points that he opposed. They included a section devoted to the move for the formation of a labor party.

Admits Statement Not True.

It was brot out in the cross examining of Sigman that the pamphlet was published by the right wing controlled general executive board. Sigman first stated that it was published in 1924.

"Was it published in 1927?" Sigman was asked by Boudin. When Sigman insisted that it was published in 1924, the defense attorney pointed out that many of the articles quoted were not supposed to have been written until 1925. The right wing president finding himself in a tight position admitted that what he had said was not true.

Sigman also read alleged quotations from Strike Strategy attempting to build up his case by charging that William Z. Foster believes in class collaboration.

Right Wing Betrayal.

In referring to the strike again, Sigman told how at a special meeting of the general executive board held December of last year they decided to end the strike over the heads of the regularly elected officials of the New York Joint Board. Sigman under cross examination admitted several minutes later that at a meeting held several days later in Madison Square Garden, the cloakmakers repudiated the action of the right wing general executive board.

When the afternoon session started, Magistrate Brodsky allowed the several hundred workers who were present to sit in the prisoners' cage giving them an opportunity of being nearer the witness, the judge and the lawyers.

Reads Fake Records.

A great deal of time was taken up on the question of proportional representation to union bodies and conventions. Sigman read from what was supposed to be the minutes of the last national convention of the union.

The section he read was supposed to be a motion passed by the convention that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until six months after the end of the convention.

Boudin brot out the fact from Sigman that the minutes were published by the right wing controlled G. E. B. under his direction.

Has Very Bad Memory.

"Mr. Sigman, who made the motion that the vote on proportional representation should not be taken until six months after the end of the convention?" asked Boudin. "I don't know," was Sigman's answer.

"Do you mean to tell me that you, as president of the organization and who presided do not know who introduced such an important motion?"

Sigman then started to read the book of minutes and mumbled for several minutes. He then admitted that the sponsors for the motion to wait six months were not in the book.

Defense counsel, however, did not find in the book mention of a substitute motion introduced by Julius Portnoy, left wing delegate calling for the vote to be taken within 90 days.

Boudin then asked Sigman if at the last hearing held the previous Tuesday at the 57th St. he had not admitted that the motion passed by the convention called for a vote within six months. "When you saw a misprint in the minute book you decided to take advantage of it," Boudin charged.

On the question of the peace treaty that was signed at the convention at which the 78 suspended left wing leaders were reinstated, Sigman tried to brush it aside as comparatively unimportant.

Sigman at first tried to create the impression that it was not a victory for the left wing. It was then brot out that after the convention the left wingers were elected to the leading positions in the New York joint board, including Hyman as manager in spite of the fact that they had been suspended several months previous by the right wingers.

It was brot out in the testimony that Sigman was a member of the I. W. W. at the time the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was in existence. These were the years 1905 to 1908.

Socialists Once Attacked.

Boudin tried to bring out before he ruled out of order by the magistrate, that charges similar to those made by Sigman against the Workers (Communist) Party were leveled against the socialist party many years ago by Samuel Gompers. Also that most of the associates of Sigman today in his struggle against the left wing are members of the socialist party.

The hearing will be resumed at 11:30 a. m. today in the same court room.

K.K.K. Terror Against Negro Is Big Business

(Continued from Page One)

the coal and iron and water-power interests centering in this city.

The recent floggings which have aroused nation-wide attention are an extension of the anti-union and anti-Negro campaign the chief incidents of which have been listed above.

Today, under the beneficent auspices of the Coolidge administration, the trustification of all southern basic industries—water power, coal, iron and steel, railways and chemicals—is being encouraged.

Organization Demanded.

But the rapid industrialization of the southern working class, both Negro and white, is bringing a demand for organization. The labor movement in the North must understand that the terroristic activities conducted by the kland and by other agencies of the southern capitalist classes have little if any other purpose than to perpetuate and bring into the centralized industry which now dominates the remnants of pre-war agriculturalism, the feudalism and anti-Negroism which this old system typified.

It is in this light that all stories of rape, ("insulting of white women") and "righteous indignation" expressed by white mobs must be interpreted.

Negroes Want Assistance.

Against the Negro population, now being rapidly industrialized, are used to the same methods with which white workers who go on strike in northern industrial sections, notably in the coal mining and steel districts, are familiar.

The Negro population here, probably more than the white workers, are desirous of securing assistance in organizing as a section of the American labor movement. Because of the circumstances under which they labor, and because of the traditional hostility of the southern ruling class, their appeal for sympathy and aid should be accorded the exceptional consideration given by all labor movements to their members who are in the hands of their class enemies.

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Flight Over Brazil

Aeroplanes are exploring the great forest regions of Brazil, and the rich back country. Diendonne Costes (above) and De Brix (below) after flying across the Atlantic from Africa are now making a long flight over the state of Matto Grossos and will go on to Argentine.

Aftermath of A. F. L. Meeting Is Wave of Anti-Progressivism

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 17. — P. D. Noel, editorial columnist for the Southern California Labor Press, has expressed strong disapproval of the actions of the American Federation of Labor convention in their red-baiting campaign against Communist delegates and visitors. He declared, "I do not agree with the Communists and their tactics, but no labor official has the right to collaborate with the police as they have done to persecute Communists who have criticisms to make of the A. F. of L. Detectives have no place in the labor movement.

Attack Cleaners and Dyers.

The Industrial Association of San Pedro, powerful organization of the shipping interests which broke the I. W. W. seamen's strike, has issued a circular letter, instructing the cleaning and dyeing plants to refuse to deal with the Cleaners and Dyers Union as long as it is headed by a Communist organizer.

Disappointed at Not Hearing Maurer.

Many delegates and local labor officials express their keen disappointment that James Maurer did not come to the A. F. of L. convention to give a report of the delegation which just returned from the Soviet Union. Despite the daily attacks on the Communists which came with monotonous regularity, it was noticed that none of the speakers directly spoke against the recognition of the Soviet Union.

Find "Communist" Resolution.

A progressive resolution could no more get any consideration before the convention of the A. F. of L. which closed Friday than a camel could get thru the eye of a needle. The comical fear of the officials that some Red plot might be hatching is best illustrated in the fate of a resolution introduced by the Office Workers Unions of Seattle and Los Angeles. For some time the A. F. of L. had been petitioned by these two locals to change the name of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union to Stenographers, Typists, etc., on the theory that typewriters referred to a machine, and typists to the white-collared slave that worked on it.

The "Plot."

All attempts failing, a resolution to that effect was introduced into the convention, and was considered by Matthew Woll's resolutions committee. The committee pondered for a long time on the proposition, probably poring over many dictionaries to find sufficient authority for the revolutionary change.

There must be something wrong with a resolution, they reasoned, that came from the Office Workers Union that had sent a Communist to the convention. The delegate had been "discovered" in time to purge the convention of his obnoxious presence," but perhaps this was a hidden plot which they could not see thru! After careful and painstaking study the committee reported to the convention that the resolution should be referred to the Executive Council for further investigation. Another Communist plot had been nipped in the bud!

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SUE TO PREVENT "JIM CROW" LAW IN GARY SCHOOL

Negro Parents Not Heared at Council Meet

GARY, Ind., Oct. 17.—A group of residents of Gary who do not want to see the vicious "Jim Crow" statute for separate schools for Negro children be sustained have filed suit against the city council to enjoin the city officials from actually spending the $15,000 recently appropriated for that purpose.

Inspired Strike.

The "Jim Crow" decision of the council was the result of a so-called strike of pupils of Emerson High School. Accusations are made that this demonstration, called by the pupils a "strike" was the result of activity by white business interests and directed by the Ku Klux Klan. Emerson High School is in the district inhabited by mill bosses, storekeepers, and the business men generally.

A redistricting was demanded by these white residents, so as to exclude colored pupils from the school, but this was changed finally to a demand for segregation of the colored students in the district.

The school board and the city council agreed rapidly to this plan, and jammed thru an ordinance appropriating the money without hearing any of the Negro parents assembled in the galleries at the council meeting and demanding to be called to testify.

Woll's Speech to Sons Of Revolution Attacks Revolt in the Unions

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (FP). — Revolutionary spirit in the labor movement is under successful control everywhere except in the New York City metropolitan area. Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor told the Los Angeles Sons of the American Revolution. He offered no proof but the Sons of Revolution did not ask it.

Greetings
To
SOVIET, RUSSIA
on the
Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the special Honor Roll in The DAILY WORKER. To cover the expense of printing, 25 cents will be charged for every name.

SEND YOUR NAME
Send the names of other workers—

GREET THE RUSSIAN WORKERS and PEASANTS on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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I enclose $.............. for greetings (at 25 cents a name) from the following workers:
WRITE PLAINLY

Order your copies of the Tenth Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER now at $1.50 per hundred copies.

World Labor to Celebrate Bolshevik Revolution

Big International Dye Trust Is Still Being Organized Say Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Leaders of German chemical circles today denied a report from New York that an international chemical trust has been formed in Europe involving the great German dye trust. It was stated that officials of the dye trust had negotiations with French and British syndicates, but they have not yet been concluded.

Rumanian Communist Leader Held; Framed Like Sacco-Vanzetti

PRAGUE, Oct. 2. (By Mail).—On the 19th of August the Czecho-Slovakian authorities arrested Comrade Koblezh Elok, former member of the Central Committee of the Unitary Wood Workers' Union, and leader of the Roumanian Communist Party.

Koblezh, a bold fighter and an energetic organizer of the Roumanian working class against the Roumanian landed nobility, had been a commander of a Red Battalion during the Hungarian proletarian dictatorship. After the defeat of the latter he returned to his native town in Transylvania, there working actively for the organization of Roumanian class trade unions and the foundation of the Roumanian Communist Party. He served prison sentences and fell into the clutches of the Roumanian secret police and the military courts several times. At last, however, his position became so desperate that he was forced to leave Roumania, and while crossing the frontier he was arrested in Czecho-Slovakia.

Cooked-Up Charges.

As soon as the secret police heard of his arrest agents were sent to Czecho-Slovakia to demand that he be given up. As, however, a treaty had been concluded between Roumanian and Czecho-Slovakia with regard to the non-surrender of political refugees, the secret police cooked up a false accusation and demanded the surrender of Koblech as a criminal, accusing him of the murder of a secret police agent.

The Czecho-Slovakian Government, which, thanks to Lord Rothermere's campaign, is largely dependent upon its ally in the Little Entente—Roumania—will, of course, not delay to fulfill the demands of the Roumanian secret police, unless the international proletariat prevents Koblezh being given up.

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SOVIET YOUTH IN TESTS SHOW NEW SOCIAL OUTLOOK

Prefer Peasantry to Banking in U. S. S. R.

Youth in a workers' republic has an outlook upon life radically different from that of youth under capitalism. A study by Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University, recently published in the American Journal of Sociology[1], in which the author compares certain social attitudes of Russian and American children, shows this very clearly.

Ninety-three boys and girls, 12 to 19 years of age, in schools near Moscow, were given a list of various occupations and professions and asked to rank them according to their social standing, indicating which were considered "best" and which "worst" by the community. A group of 19 young textile workers were given the same test.

Peasants, Workers Rank High.

The first ten professions selected by 72 of the younger children, most of them members of the Komsomol (Communist Society of Youth) were in the order of their choice: 1. peasant; 2. aviator; 3. member of the Central Executive Committee of the government; 4. and 5. (tied) doctor and party worker; 6. civil engineer; 7. and 8 (also tied) professor and Commissar in the Red Army; 9. and 10. (tied) mechanic and coal miner. The lowest places, starting with the last, went to 45, minister; 44, prosperous business man; 43, manager of small factory; 42, banker; 41, small storekeeper; 40, coachman; 39, waiter; 38, owner of a store; 37, street-cleaner; 36, house porter. Minister and business man were also at the bottom in the ranking of 21 older boys and girls, 16 to 19 years of age, who gave first place to member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

Bankers Popular In U. S.

American children (average of 306 high school seniors and 62 college freshmen) rated a similar list as follows: 1. banker; 2. professor; 3. doctor; 4, minister (priest); 5, lawyer; 6, prosperous business man (auto manufacturer); 7, school superintedent; 8, civil engineer; 9, army captain; 10, teacher. Ditch-digger, common laborer, street cleaner and hod-carrier came last on the American list.

Professor Davis recommends that this method of testing attitudes established under different social and educational systems be extended to other countries.

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[1] May, 1927. "Testing the Social Attitudes of Children in the Government Schools in Russia."

Thirty-two Nations at Capitalist Trade Parley

PARIS, Oct. 17. — Thirty-two countries, including the United States, were represented today at a diplomatic conference upon the abolition of prohibitive restrictions upon imports and exports.

Hugh Wilson, American minister to Switzerland, represented the United States. In an address to his colleagues Minister Wilson said that the United States would be glad to participate in a formal international convention to assist international trade back to a normal basis.

3 Brazilian Airmen Killed

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 17. — An air disaster in which two Brazilian airplanes were destroyed and three Brazilian aviators were burned to death marred the ceremonies of welcome when French airmen Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Le Brix arrived here today from their stopping place north of Bahia.

Tory Air Fleet Cruise

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 17. —Four mammoth Royal air force supermarine seaplanes left here today on a cruise of 25,000 miles scheduled to last more than a year.

Revive the

Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

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To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: 108 E. 14th St. DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N.Y.

American Labor Celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

News continues to pour into the editorial office of The DAILY WORKER of hundreds of meetings being arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Such meetings are being arranged in all parts of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Such meetings are being arranged in every industrial center and in progressive farming districts in many parts of the United States.

The meetings of which we have already received notice are:

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin.

Eben Junction, Oct. 18, Finnish Workers Hall; Iron St., Oct. 19; Bruce's Crossing, Oct. 20; Mass, Oct. 21; South Range, Oct. 22; Hancock, Nov. 3; Superior, Oct. 24. Norman H. Tellentire will speak at all the above meetings.

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Many Ohio Meetings.

On November 6, meetings will be held in East Liverpool (2:30 p. m.) and Steubenville (7:30 p. m.), Bellaire, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. H. Scott will speak at all three meetings. N. Schaffer will speak at Hungarian Hall, Martin's Ferry at 2:30 the afternoon of Nov. 6.

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnatti, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings.

At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahtin will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Amter, E. Boch and League and Pioneer speakers.

F. Amter speaks at Akron, Nov. 13th at 50 Howard street at 2:30.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebrations.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Many Other Meetings.

Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo, Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as it is received.

Judge Has Millionaire Win

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17. — Mrs. Jesse Margaret Budlong lost a bitter superior court engagement here today.

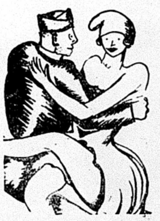
After characterizing the wife of the millionaire Texas oil operator as a "fool" and threatening to jail her for contempt of court, Judge Herman L. Carpenter announced that he would record an absolute divorce for Milton J. Budlong. Mrs. Budlong was her own attorney.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Workers' Boycott of the Fascist Holiday in Paris

By MICHEL HOLLAY (Paris.)

With tricolors, triumphal arches, lines of bayonets and fireworks there was to be held on the 19th September the "National festival of Franco-American fraternization." The million fallen "fighters for civilization" were to be honored by the relighting of the eternal lamp on the grave of the unknown warrior, by the unveiling of a memorial at the cemetery of Donaumont, by militarist-patriotic speeches in Verdun, by military fascist parades in the elegant quarters of Paris, etc. Commerce and industry, officials and schools were to observe a holiday in order to give a fit reception to the American guests. No less than three millions of the taxpayers' money was to be squandered on the reception of the American legion.



The "Legionnaire's Dream" or "Suppressed Desires."

The decision to hold this "national festival" in spite of the hostile attitude of the French working population towards these representatives of dollar justice, was an insolent provocation by the Poincaré government of the whole of the workers of France. Nay more! The minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the police wanted at the same time, in the most abominable manner, to lay a trap for the working class.

Should the population of Paris come to the military parades, in order to demonstrate their indignation, then they would experience more plainly than on the 23rd of August on the big boulevards, what "democracy" means. Whole regiments of young soldiers, the entire police and the Republican Guards were in readiness and supplied with ball cartridge. Even two regiments of the Sengalese were stationed near Paris. The French fascists, the royalist and reactionary leagues made ready along with the American "Heroes" to show their military prowess to the French working population.

In order therefore to prevent a terrible and deliberately prepared blood bath the Communist Party of France and all revolutionary organizations called upon the people of Paris to boycott this chauvinist demonstration and to keep away from these reactionary fascist festivities.

Mass Demonstration.

They called upon Paris to give this 19th September a really proletarian character by mass participation in the inauguration of the Place de Sacco et Vanzetti which had been decided on by the Communist municipal council in the great Parisian suburb of Clichy. All the Communist municipal councillors, who were also joined by the socialist councillors, as well as all the municipal councillors of the environs of Paris decided not to take part in the "fraternization festival", not to display flags, not to observe a holiday in the public services and in the schools, but to make the 19th September a day of mourning for all victims of international class justice.

Socialist Sabotage.

Further, the C. P. of France proposed to the French socialist party to organize a great demonstration. The socialist party of France rejected this proposal and confined itself to the slogan of the boycott, for which however it did not make the least propaganda.

The 19th September is now past. It was converted into a fiasco equally for the bourgeoisie, the government and their American guests; it became a powerful demonstration day of the revolutionary proletariat, a day of honor for the working population of Paris.

Clichy Demonstration.

At Clichy, however, over 100,000 working men and women voiced their hatred against international bourgeois class justice. In spite of police provocation, the demonstration was carried out with perfect discipline and order. The fighting slogans were: For complete amnesty against the bad treatment of civil and military prisoners: for the cancellation of all war debts, for payment of wages deducted for 19th September, for increase of wages and retention of the eight hour day against unemployment and capitalist rationalization, for defending the Russion revolution and the Chinese workers and peasants in their fight against imperialism.

WHEN AN ARMY WALKED OUT ON BOURGEOIS WAR

Story of Kerensky's Decline and Fall

In preparation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which will be celebrated all over the world during the week of November 7, the archives of the Soviet Government are giving out valuable and interesting historical material on the period following the February revolution which brought Kerensky to power, to the October Revolution which gave control to the revolutionary workers and peasants under the leadership of the Bolsheviki.

The story of the failure of the Kerensky regime to heed the insistent cry for peace that arose from the agonized millions thruout the whole of the former Russian empire, the "strike" against war of 15,000,000 soldiers, who, as Lenin pointed out carried out a referendum against a continuation of the war with their feet, and the final triumph of the Bolshevik program in the army is graphically told in the following article.

• • •

15,000,000 Soldiers Strike.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—The February revolution grew out of the war and was directed against war. The workers and soldiers who completed the revolution declared an actual armistice on the front, i.e., themselves held up the fighting.

But the bourgeoisie, having gained power in the form of the Provisional Government, considered that "February was a little revolution in the name of the big war." The Anglo-French imperialists and the Russian bourgeoisie wanted to liquidate the revolution and to continue the war. The bourgeoisie were for war: the workers, soldiers and peasants were for peace; thus the main class forces were drawn up in the fight around the question of "war or peace."

Loan Embargo Threatened.

Anglo-French capital, through its generals, commanded the Provisional Government to bring up the Russian army for attack, threatening otherwise to stop all loans, credits and arms. But the army had no confidence in the bourgeoisie and its agent minister Guchkov; consequently the Mensheviks and SRs—Tseretteli, Kerensky, Dan and Chernov—came to the aid of imperialism. Guchkov would never have made the Army advance. Kerensky could have done so. On May 5, the coalition government was formed, with the participation of 6 "Socialist" ministers, and aimed at renewing the imperialist war. The mere fact of the coalition signified that the so-called "Socialists" had betrayed the workers and peasants to the imperialists and had "accepted" the war, and the organization of a government together with the bourgeoisie.

Controlled By Lloyd George.

The "Socialist" Kerensky became the organizer of the advance. The Menshevik-Social-Revolutionary controlled Soviets supported him. The bourgeoisie helped him: they made cat's paws of the "Socialists." Anglo-French capital stood at their backs. Kerensky ruled in Russia—Lloyd George ruled over Kerensky—that is the sole tragedy of June 18.

The Government, Soviet, Committees, commissars, congresses command, officers—in a word, the entire apparatus of the government "agitated frantically for the advance." From June 3-24, the first All-Russian Congress of Soviets was held. Several hundred against one hundred Bolshevik votes sanctioned the bloody war. Only the Bolshevik gave fair warning to the Congress and the Army, referring to the attack, in their declarations, as an attack of the counter-revolution and the betrayal of the army. The attack had been guaranteed to the bourgeoisie of England and France during the tsarist government. The coalition government actually fulfiled the promise of Nicholas II.

The Attack Began.

On June 6 the Executive Committee of the Soviet with Tsereteli and Kerensky at the head, decided once more to fan the flames of war and begin the attack. On June 13, the Congress voted its agreement. On June 16, Kerensky signed the order and on June 18, the Army began the attack on the south-west front.

The bourgeoisie greeted the advance with joy; it was the fruitful result of their own provocative work. On June 19, the Congress of Soviets, despite fresh warnings from the Bolsheviks, sent greeting to the army, which had been deceived and thrown again into the bloody hell of war. The working class, through the speeches of their representatives at the Congress, appraised the fact of the attack as a counter-revolution both from without and within and replied to it by the demonstrations of June 18 under Bolshevik slogans.

Army Refused to Fight.

But the crime had been committed . . . The effort to continue the war had come to grief. The treacherous adventure had failed: The army had refused to fight. Kerensky's fiery summons and Kornilov's bullets were in vain: the death sentence could not scare the 15 million army.

The Bolsheviks were right. The counter-revolution of the generals celebrated victory: it held field courts-martial and pronounced death sentences. But it had lost the army. The soldiers en masse answered the attack with open warfare against the officers, and, dragging whole regiments from the hands of the defence committees, began to leave the trenches. The bolsheviks had won the army. They alone represented the Party fighting for peace. The transference of the army from the Mensheviks and social-revolutionaries through the temporary triumph of the counter-revolution, under the political leadership of the Bolsheviks—this was the sum total of the attack. A continuation of the war was made impossible.

Leeds Workers to Send Delegates to USSR for November Celebrations

LONDON, (By Mail). — Local trade union organizations at a meeting in Leeds appointed delegates to participate in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the November revolution. The delegates will leave for Moscow soon.

The committee in charge of the Leeds conference was headed by Brotherton, secretary of the Leeds' Council of Trade Unions.

REACTIONARIES BEATEN OFF BY MEXICAN TROOPS

Diego Rivera on Way to Soviet Union

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.— Remnants of the counter-revolutionary armies led by Generals Arnulfo Gomez and Hector Almada, who attempted to attack the small town of Alamada, were severely defeated and driven off by Federal troops last Sunday, according to dispatches received here.

Federal cavalry and infantry are reported to be pursuing the reactionaries and it is expected that counter-revolutionaries will be overtaken within twenty-four hours.

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Rivera On Way to U. S. S. R.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 17.—Diego Rivera, internationally known artist and formerly a leader of the Mexican Communist Party, arrived here last night en route to the Soviet Union. Rivera is leaving to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Boshevik revolution.

German Communists Gain, Maslov Group Beaten in Election

BERLIN, (By Mail).—The results of the elections in Altona, which yielded the German Communist Party a larger vote than it has ever achieved there which resulted in a complete rebuff of the ultra-left Fischer-Maslov group, is regarded as symptomatic of the pending elections in other sections of the country.

The Communist Party in Altona received 19,000 votes in the elections held early in October, in contrast with the 17,535 votes which it received in 1924, the 14,257 votes which it received in December 1824 and the 11,144 votes which it received in the presidential elections.

Maslov Group Defeated.

In an insolent letter, alleged to be based on an "estimation of forces," the Maslov group offered to enter into a united front with the Communist Party, if four of their candidates were placed on the candidate list consisting of twenty candidates. Their offer was rejected by the Party. Against the 19,000 votes polled by the Communist Party, the Maslov group received only 364 votes.

USSR Scientists to Use Planes for Expedition

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Academy of Sciences is organizing an airplane to the Kary-Kumy desert in order to explore parts of the region hitherto inaccessible to caravans.

Four airplanes will be placed at the disposal of the expedition by the "Osoaviokhim," the Society for Air and Chemical Defense.

Turkmenistan Radio Station

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A four-kilowatt radio broadcasting station will be completed soon in the Turkmenistan Republic. The broadcasting will be in the vernacular.

Nile Sends Out S.O.S.

BORDEUX, France, Oct. 17. —An "SOS" message from the American steamship Nile was picked up here early today. The Nile was aground 10 miles west of Cape Bogaronia, near Sardinia. The Greek steamship Vassilos reported she was on her way to give assistance.

GERMAN MINERS STRIKE; DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

70,000 Out; Discontent in Other Industries

BERLIN, October 17.—More than 70,000 coal miners in the brown coal mines in central Germany struck last night for a 6½% wage increase. The extension of the strike to other mines and even to other industries like the dye and chemical trades is regarded as likely.

The miners in the brown coal pits, who work ten hours a day for $1.50, walked out when their demand for a 6½% wage increase was refused.

Nation-wide strikes in many of the heavy industries are regarded as likely in view of the discontent with the increase in working day, the lowering of wages and the speed-up system that attended the introduction of rationalization.

Recent Victories.

Victories have been won by the workers in most of the large strikes which have taken place recently. Wage increases were won in the strikes of the Berlin street car, brewery and furniture workers and the Solingen metal workers.

British Warship at Chefoo to "Protect" Spoils of Salt Tax

CHEFOO, China, Oct. 17.—To protect the salt tax collected by foreign inspectors in spite of the protests of the Chinese and deposited in the local branch of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, the British warship Vindictive has arrived here.

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PEKING, Oct. 17.—Statements issued from the headquarters of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, claim the capture of Kalgan by Chang's troops. (Kalgan is about 125 miles northwest of Peking and is an important strategic point.)

DeValera's Party Deals Gently With Cosgrave Program

DUBLIN, Oct. 17. — The restraint observed by Republican deputies in criticizing the government's program is greeted with joy by the capitalist press which hails the moderate language used by De Valera's followers as a healthy omen for the future and a promise of "sober and reasoned discussion of national problems."

During the second day's session of Dail Eireann De Valera did not speak on a major question. He confined himself entirely to raising points of order, a form of parliamentary activity at which he is peerless.

Fianna Fail Grows Conservative.

Sean Lemass, director of organization for the Republican Party announced that if Fianna Fail "can get the necessary power, and it can be done with safety to the nation, we intend to alter the treaty and constitution wherever they are in conflict with national interests." The left wing Republicans are losing ground in the ranks of Fianna Fail, and those who favor compromise with Cosgrave seem to be gaining in strength.

The Labor Party reprezentation in the Dail is now Mr. T. O'Connell who was absent in Canada when the Cosgrave government was saved from defeat in the last Dail by one vote. Mr. O'Connell is head of the National Teachers' Union. He is a conservative.

James Larkin, who was elected on a Communist platform has not been permitted to take his seat in the Dail on the ground that he is an undischarged bankrupt. Larkin polled over 7,000 votes in the general election.

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The Present Rebellion in Mexico

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article by Ralberto Roschez, one of the ablest members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico was received by mail, which accounts for the delay in publication. It is valuable inasmuch as it explains the class forces involved in the Mexican struggle.

• • •

By RALBERTO ROSCHEZ.

At midnight of October the second terminated the military maneuvers of the Mexican army in the Federal district. The moment the order was given to return to the barracks was the signal for General Hector Ignacio Almada to order 3 contingents to follow him. Instead of marching to the barracks he steered them to the road leading to the State of Puebla.

The action of General Almada obeyed the plans of Generals Gomez and Serrano, who having lost all hope in the political campaign decided to abandon the struggle on the political field in favor of the armed struggle for power.

Before going into detail it is necessary to give a brief review of the events leading up to the present revolt in order to better understand the final aims of Generals Gomez and Serrano.

Presidential Campaign.

Almost two years before the next presidential elections of Mexico (July 1928) began the preparations for nominations. After much political bickering three candidates emerged: General Alvaro Obregon; Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano. The political field was thus divided into two sections: Gomez and Serrano representing the reaction and Obregon the native bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeoisie. The first two candidates during their entire political campaign hid behind the principle of "no re-election"—with which slogan they tried to win the sympathy of the masses of workers and peasants throughout the country, but without success.

The Communist Party Stand.

The Communist Party of Mexico after carefully studying the situation issued a manifesto supporting the candidacy of Obregon, based on the following considerations:

To treat the question of the presidential succession from the point of view of "re-election or no-re-election" is as absurd as to treat the present situation as a struggle of principles instead of a struggle of classes.

Every political struggle is a struggle for power of one class or another, or of a determined faction within a certain class. For that reason the present struggle between Generals Gomez, Serrano and Obregon is a struggle of classes, a struggle to defend certain economic interests.

Class Forces In Struggle.

Upon close analysis of the social forces of Mexico one can establish the following division:

In the first place stands the rural aristocracy or, let us say, the large landowners allied with the clergy and foreign capital, principally English capital, American and Spanish and a part of the national bourgeoisie.

In the second place, are the elements of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, the wealthy ranchers and some of the "progressive" elements among the landowners; the small property owners, public employees, the group of intellectuals and the labor aristocracy which shares its power with the petty bourgeoisie.

In the third place stands the proletarian class, the workers in industry, in the factories and mills, the huge mass of peasants without lands and the peons in the fields.

The struggle for the presidential succession is a struggle between the above mentioned classes and between various groups in those same classes. The relation of the forces within those classes will determine the victory or defeat of the present struggle.

The triumph of the past social revolution in Mexico—of the liberal elements against the conservative elements was made possible only through the alliance of the petty bourgeoisie with the large masses of workers and peasants. Without the help of the masses of peasants the reaction would long ago have overthrown the power of the bourgeoisie; and would have instituted a conservative regime.

Alliance Against Reaction.

We are therefore justified in maintaining that the alliance between the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgoisie and the proletarian class constitute the dominant force in the country; sufficiently strong to suffocate any attempt at a reactionary dictatorship.

This, however, does not signify that the interests of the national bourgeoisie and the proletarian class are the same. On the contrary it is obvious the proletariat has interests diametrically opposed to those of the bourgeoisie, and its alliance with the bourgeoisie is a temporary affair compelled by the force which even today the reaction is still able to command; and by the present weakness of the proletariat. Dis-united and decentralized, the Mexican proletariat has not yet been able to build a strong organization, nor one unified political leadership.

Without this indispensable cohesion and political leadership, the masses of workers and peasants are unable at the present time to launch an independent struggle for the conquest of power. For this reason, faced with the forces of reaction and church bent upon the destruction the present petty-bourgeoise government, it is the duty of the proletariat to support the candidate of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, or the candidacy of General Obregon. It is no mystery to any one that compared to the candidacy of Obregon, that of Gomez and Serrano represented the interests of the reactionary conservative groups.

For these reasons, and carrying out the resolution passed in convention by the M. C. P. at the end of May the Party declares that it will support the candidacy of General Obregon for the presidency.

But the party is not "Obregonist," nor does it expect from Obregon the solution of the fundamental problems of the dispossessed classes. The Party supports the candidacy of Obregon without agreement or compromises, only as a means against the common enemy, against the reaction and the church.

In addition to the Communist Party of Mexico General Obregon has succeeded in winning the support of important groups of workers and peasants, who see in Obregon an opponent to the reaction.

Politics of the Mexican Labor Party.

The clear political position of the Communist Party contrasts strongly with the politics pursued by the Labor Party. This body waited until September to declare itself behind Obregon. And it was decided in the following manner:

When the moment arrived for the discussion of the presidential candidates the assemblage composed largely by lawyers, state governors or their secretaries and some businessmen, expressed itself almost one-hundred per cent against the principle of of re-election, thus ideologically taking the position of reaction. But at the moment of voting, the overwhelming majority voted to support Obregon. But the executive committee was empowered, in case of necessity, to alter the resolution supporting Obregon. This was a move of the leaders of the Labor Party and a bargaining point to be used to wrest concessions from Obregon.

The Communist Party of Mexico has analyzed these actions of the Labor Party in the following manner:

The belated support of Morones and his followers of the candidacy of Obregon was not determined only by personal hostilities between them, but by the fears of the "Vaqueta" (the inner group of the Labor Party, the same group which runs the Mexican Federation of Labor) that the politics of Obregon will not lend themselves to the strengthening of this inner group, but on the contrary will strive to diminish their power and influence.

The politics of Obregon, frankly capitalistic, although embodying a vague dream of national reconstruction on a higher economic level, will undoubtedly diminish the power, political influence and prestige of the leading figures of the Mexican Labor party; Obregon's politics will expose the opportunist character of these leaders to the masses.

Morones, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the government of Calles, member of the Labor Party and whip of the Mexican Federation of Labor, declared the railroad strike illegal and sent in scabs to break it; he declared the militant miners' strike of "Piedra Bola" in the state of Jalisco, illegal. Morones and his Vacqueta are the instigators of the murders of the leading left peasant leaders. It is the Mexican Labor Party which supports the forcible disarming of the peasantry, knowing full well, that the armed peasant is the strongest force the revolution has against the menacing attacks of reaction.

El Excelsior and El Universal are the two leading dailies of Mexico. All through this campaign they have been carrying articles and editorials the purpose of which has been to mystify and confuse the workers and peasants on the real issues of the campaign and to support the reactionary candidates Serrano and Gomez. The Mexican Federation of Labor which through its strongly organized printers and newspapermen's union could control the publication of such reactionary material, tacitly permits this to continue, thereby once again betraying the interests of the working masses.

The Mexican Communist Party, on the other hand, held a special emergency meeting as soon as the revolt broke out and passed the following resolution: "To call upon all workers of the Federal District to fight the rising reaction with any means in their power; to appoint Emergency Committees in all locals for the defense against the rising of Gomez and Serrano.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PERSECUTES SPANISH IMMIGRANT WORKERS

By KORSUNSKY.

PARIS (By Mail.)—Working class immigrants from Spain have long formed a considerable proportion of foreign immigrants in France. According to the French ministry of labor, 467,156 of 2,845,214 foreigners in France on the 1st of January, 1925, were Spanish. In general it is safe to say that Spanish working class immigrants in France are numerically second only to Italians.

Driven out of their own country by cruel need, the Spanish toiling masses have found in France not only a means of earning their daily bread (difficult enough, to be sure), but also a respite from the perpetual repressions of that reactionary clique known as Primo de Rivera's government.

General Primo de Rivera, Rivera's terror seizing power on the 13th of September, 1923, at once made all political freedom obsolete, and, with the aid of the well-known butcher of the masses, Martinez-Anido, embarked upon a regime of stifling the labor movement. The press, strictly censored, is quite unable to print the slightest serious criticism of the government's actions or to allow any revolutionary agitation to slip into its columns.

The Spanish toiling masses being unable, however, to refrain from a public declaration of their feelings against Primo de Rivera, the Spanish labor organ coming out in France, has had to undertake the exposure of all the repressions of the labor movement, all the acts of violence and violation of the law committed by Primo de Rivera's government. This was the raison d'être of "El Proletario, and organ for Spanish workers in France."

It was reorganized in the beginning of 1925 from "L'Emigrante," two pages of which used to be in Italian and two in Spanish, and made into a special organ, edited by the Communists, who from this time began to be very popular among the Spanish immigrant masses. It was at once a trade union and political paper.

"El Proletario" fulfilled great educational and propaganda functions and was read with enthusiasm by the Spanish workers. It waged a perpetual campaign to win over Spanish immigrants for the French Unitary General Confederation of Labor, and continually fought for their material interests; it has thrown light from a revolutionary angle upon events all over the world and especially in Spain, and propagating the principles of Leninism, it afforded the Spanish working class the fullest possible information regarding the Soviet Union.

Suppression.

The military bourgeois dictatorship however, oppressing the Spanish people, could not be indifferent to this labor organ so courageously exposing its black and illegal actions. Its attempts to get "El Proletario" shut down by the French government met with sympathy from Sarraut, the present Minister for home affairs in France, and were crowned with success in the summer of this year. By a decree of the 28th of June, Sarraut, fulfilling the instructions of the Spanish imperialists, shut down "El Proletario", and, not content with this, forbade the publication of any sort of Spanish organ "of a similar tendency" in the whole Seine department.

The Press Re-appears.

The Spanish immigration however, did not lose heart, but embarked upon intensive collections and began to publish a new "Bi-monthly organ for Spanish workers in France"—"Vida Obrera" (Workers' Life) in Chartres, the first number of which came out on the 31st of July last. Primo de Rivera's government, however, now celebrating its victory over the proletariat with cynical derision, achieved the prohibition by the French government of this organ also in the beginning of September last.

Illegal Press Necessary.

Only one course remains open to Spanish immigration—the illegal publication of its organ. It will insist upon its rights to expound its political views freely and will never cease from the struggle with the illegal dictatorship strangling the Spanish people and inhaling the incense of self-praise. It will not be dismayed by those illegal repressions practiced against it by the French "democratic" government, which, at the bidding of the Spanish despots, refuse to Spanish immigration freedom of speech and the press.

Women Discover Pan-American League Is Agent of Finance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—When the Washington representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom called upon Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, to promote a plan for neutral supervision of the coming election in Nicaragua, Rowe dodged the issue. He said that the union deals only with "constructive things."

Kellogg To Pick Man.

Nicaragua, whose liberal government was overthrown by a military coup, and whose liberal attempt to restore constitutional government was repressed last winter and spring by an American fleet and land force, has been promised a presidential election in 1928. Secretary of State Kellogg is considering plans for running that election.

DRAMA

The Golf-Bug's Meat

Frank Craven in "The 19th Hole" at Cohan's Pleases the the Pill Chasers

THIS is a story of a perfectly normal professor who strayed from the path of domestic fidelity when he joined a country club after taking a chance on two high balls, in the company of several golf bugs who golfed in order to drink and drank in order to golf.

Frank Craven

When Mr. Verno Chase (Frank Craven) rented a suburban home his time was occupied writing articles for the magazines and studying the history of stained glass windows. His wife was proud of him and loved him for his diligence as well as for his erudition. When this pair arrived among the golfers they had considerable difficulty in making themselves understood in the English language and since the other members of the community were 100 per cent Americans, conversation in any other language did not seem likely to produce any better results.

The vocabulary of a red-headed girl sounded strange but intriguing to the tamed professor and on her suggestion he took a walk in the direction of the golf grounds. Jealously set in in the Chase family which condition prevailed until the professor, after degenerating into a golfing fool, almost ruined himself financially but finally got out of all his scrapes by winning a cup in a tournament making up with his rival the uncrowned king of the Harmony Golf Club and producing a lover for the red-headed girl thus restoring harmony in the Chase home.

There are several laughs in this play but not a single idea that has not been taken out of the morgue many times before. Frank Craven carries his histrionic burden like a gentleman, Mary Kennedy as his wife acts like the wife we are all supposed to know and Kitty Kelly, as the red-headed girl who ushered the green-eyed mother into the Chase home, presents an attractive figure and wags a wicked tongue.

If this play ever gets to "The 19th Hole," golfically speaking, I will admit that the golfing population of New York is not to be laughed at.

IAN MACLAREN

In "The Ladder" at the Cort Theatre, now nearing a year's run on Broadway.

Broadway Briefs

The Civic Repertory Theatre will open their season this evening at their playhouse on Fourteenth Street with "The Good Hope." The Heijerman's play will be repeated on Wednesday matinee, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Two other plays will be given this week, "The Cradle Song," Wednesday night and Saturday matinee and "La Locandiera" on Friday night.

The Actors Equity Annual Ball will be held at the Hotel Astor, Saturday evening, November 12.

Gilbert Miller definitely announces that Max Reinhardt had signed the final contracts for the New York Reinhardt season which is scheduled for next month.

The 400th performance of "The Squall" was celebrated at the 48th Street Theatre on last Thursday night.

Walter Hampden, who is playing in "An Enemy of the People," at the Hampden Theatre, tells us that the Ibsen play is doing very well, and the crowds are enthusiastic.

"Abie's Irish Rose" will close its engagement at last, and the Republic Theatre, where that perennial comedy has been making history for more than five years, will have another occupant. The successor is Edward Knoblock's comedy, "The Mulberry Bush," which A. H. Woods will present in association with Charles Dillingham, on Oct. 25. The last play to occupy the Republic Theatre before "Abie" moved in in May, 1922, was also Woods' production, "Lawful Larceny," by Samuel Shipman.

Betty Linley has joined the Garrick Players for the modern dress production of "The Taming of the Shrew," which opens at the Garrick Theatre, October 24.

Laurette Taylor is to be starred in a new play by J. Hartley Manners. The play's present title is "Delicate Justice."

The Acting Company of the American Laboratory Theatre has commenced rehearsal on "Dr. Knock" by Jules Romains, and "Much Ado About Nothing" under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky.

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SMALL TOBACCO RAISERS REVOLT AGAINST TRUSTS

Hold Protest Meeting at Danbury, N. C.

By ART SHIELDS.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., (FP) Oct. 17.—Rattling up to Danbury in antique Fords 5000 tobacco farmers held a meeting of revolt against the Big Five tobacco combine, otherwise known as the tobacco trust, and passed a resolution agreeing to cut their acreage in half next year. This desperate move is intended to raise the prices which have been slashed in two in 12 months, and are now barely a third of the rates paid in wartime.

Tobacco is the chief money crop of these farmers, and with prices averaging only 12 to 15 cents a pound speakers said they would barely be able to buy the bare "fat back," corn meal and flour, and beans necessary to keep their families alive till next spring, and that only by going further into debt.

Plan Suit.

It was the biggest gathering of discontented growers since the tri-state cooperative marketing organization split up two year ago and ended that earlier move to organize for a better price against the trust.

Several attorneys who addressed the crowd advised bringing suit against the Big Five under the Sherman anti-trust law. Speakers told how the buyers for R. J. Reynolds, American Tobacco, Ligett & Myers, Imperial Tobacco and the Export company, work in collusion against the grower, one company being permitted to win the bid on one lot of the weed, and another on another. The unorganized farmer, with his tobacco on the floor, has to take what he can get.

Record Profits.

There were jeering remarks about the "25 young millionaires" made by the tobacco industry in Winston Salem, and the record profits of $26,000,000 of the R. J. Reynolds Company, Camels makers, last year. If such profits were taken, with the company paying 23 cents a pound in 1926, what will be the rake off with raw material costing only 12, 13 and 15 cents this year, was the question.

1,000 Dry Goods Clerks Join Wholesale Union

A 1,000 more members are reported in the Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion Clerks Union here. The campaign which is centering in the Jewish districts in Harlem, the East Side, the Bronx and Brownsville may culminate in a strike against non-union houses. Annette Komer, the organizer, tells of clerks working from 8 a. m. till 11 p. m., with no days off except a few on Saturday and wages from $8 to $16 a week.

Two New Members for Amtorg Officers Board

M. G. Gurevich and L. V. Korobochkin have been added to the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway.

Gurevich is connected with the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union, which controls all Soviet industries, while Korobochkin is a member of an important Soviet export organization.

During the 12 months ending Sept. 30 Amtorg reported a turnover of more than $35,000,000, a considerable increase over the preceeding year.

150 Window Washers Back at Work With Increase in Wages

The second week of picketing in the strike of the Window Cleaners' Union will start this morning with the strikers ranks growing, according to Harry Feinstein, business agent.

More than 150 window cleaners are back at work as a result of settlements made with employers. The settled shops accepted the $3 weekly wage increase and recognition of the union, demanded by the strikers.

Saturday was pay-off day. Twenty-three members of the affiliated window cleaners, the company union, reported at strike headquarters for strike duty after quitting work, Feinstein added.

Two uniformed policemen are on duty in front of the union headquarters, 15 East Third St., as a result of the assault last Friday of Peter Darck, union secretary, by two thugs.

T. V. O'Connor Now Head of Emergency Fleet Corporation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. — Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the U. S. Shipping Board, formerly president of the International Longshoremen's Association, announces his own election to another job—the presidency of the government's merchant fleet corporation. This was formerly known as the emergency fleet corporation. Hitherto the operation of the government's merchant ships has been in the hands of a separate organization — the corporation—while the shipping board has had general supervisory power as to policies and as to enforcement of the law creating both organizations.

Gen. A. C. Dalton, who has been president of the fleet corporation, will now be vice-president and general manager.

The fleet in the past year has made large earnings. President Coolidge is anxious that it be sold, but is afraid to order the sale of the ships at so low a price as the private companies will offer. Hence government operation continues. Sen. Jones, chairman of the senate committee on commerce, will ask congress to declare government ownership and operation of the fleet a fixed policy. He will also propose construction of a number of modern passenger ships.

Deny Rudner Appeal

TOLEDO. O., Oct. 17. — The conviction of Ben Rudner on a charge of second degree murder in connection with the slaying of Don Mellett, Canton publisher, was upheld by the court of appeals here today.

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ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ADMITS SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT FALLS BELOW AVERAGE

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

A slight gain in industrial employment is indicated by the report of the Illinois state department of labor covering the month of September. But this improvement is due essentially to mining and building. Factory employment, which was due for a seasonal gain, reserved the usual trend and fell off 0.2 per cent. Both factory employment and general employment in Illinois have fallen to the lowest levels recorded for September since the department began collecting statistics in 1921.

Illinois factory employment is now practically down to the level of the depression years 1921-22. The index number is 94.2 percent based on the average for 1922 as 100 percent. This represents a decline of 8.4 percent from September 1926 and of 13½ percent compared with September 1923. In September 1921 the index was 100.3 percent or about 6½ percent above the present level.

Metal Trades Lose.

The failure of factory employment to make the usual September gain was due in large measure to a falling off in the metal trades. Employment in the metal manufacturing plants declined 1.8 percent from August to a level 11.6 percent below a year ago. There were serious layoffs in iron foundries, factories making electrical equipment and farm implement plants.

Employment also declined 1.4 percent in the group of factories making building materials. This reflects a decline in demand for cement, plaster, brick, tile, etc. Glass factories alone in this group added considerably to the number of employes.

Only Seasonal Gain.

Seasonal gains in the furniture and musical instrument industries resulted in an increase of 1.6 percent in the entire wood products group. But in spite of this gain these industries had 10.4 percent fewer names on their payrolls than in September 1926. Lumber and planing mills reported a drop of 3.9 percent frm August to September reflecting a slowing up in building.

There were seasonal gains in the chemical and food products industries. Textile mills reported the greatest September gain in 5 years. But these increases were not sufficient to balance the losses in other industries.

Employment in the coal mines in September was still affected by the lockout which tied up the mines from April 1 to Oct. 1. But local agreements between small mines and the miners resulted in a gain of 70.3 percent in the number of miners employed compared with August. With this increase, however, mine employment only figured at about 11.2 percent of the 1922 level.

Factory wages in Illinois averaged $27.65 a week in September, the report shows. This compares with $28.61 in August and $27.95 a year ago. The drop of nearly a dollar between August and September probably reflects seasonal gains in employment in such low wage industries as canning and textiles increasing the proportion of low paid workers included in the monthly average. There was also undoubtedly a decrease in the amount of fulltime work.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COMPANY GUNMEN ATTACK UNION MINERS AT CASTLE SHANNON

(Continued from Page One)

At about seven o'clock, October 8, two of the five men who were assaulted were walking along the tracks belonging to the Pittsburgh Street Railroad Company, and off company property. Two Coal and Iron police who had evidently been lying in ambush, sprang out of the weeds along the roadway with blackjacks ready and arrested them. Then, further along the tracks, at Gooley station, the car stop for No. 2 mine, the Coal and Iron police whistled for more of their gang to come, and made two more arrests.

The four men, Christ Dilla, Peter Karkhalla, and Lawrence Reiter, all striking miners, and Samuel Mullenoski, the young carpenter, were then taken up to the barracks of the Coal and Iron police on the company property, and a guard of three placed over them. After about an hour of waiting and general abuse, the company thugs warmed up to their job, and began "working on" the boys—as they put it, in telling the story. This is a good phrase—signifying not merely a sudden wild assault, but a long, deliberate, bestial, and obscene torture process.

Police Masked.

First they took Christ Dilla, threw him through the door into an adjoining room, then five of the Coal and Iron police came in after him with handkerchiefs masking their faces, turned off the lights, and began. After they got through with him, they "worked over" the other three.

It was on the young carpenter, Mullenowski, that they did their most perfect job. I saw him when he came into Squire Beltzhoover's office with his brother in regard to his case.

Kick Out Eyesight.

The black glasses he wore looked incongruous in combination with his blonde youthfulness. Then he lifted them, and you saw the reason for the glasses—the ghastly, horribly injured eye that was the result of a number of well-directed kicks delivered by the Coal and Iron police when they had him lying helpless on their barracks floor. The doctor tells him it is probable he will lose the sight of the one eye altogether—perhaps of both.

After they got through with these four, the police put them in a car and took them along up to the office of Justice of Peace Ira H. Edmunson, of Mount Lebanon township—a hundred percent company man—"Squire Guilty" the miners said they call him, because when any union man is brought up before Edmunson he knows in advance he will be found guilty before he gets there.

Carry Off Picket.

The miners' picket chief stationed John Benick, at a distance from the Coal and Iron Barracks, out on the public highway, to see who it was the police were taking along in their machines. As the machine passed him (on the public highway, remember), John Benick asked the police where they were taking the men.

"None of your damned business," yelled the Coal and Iron police, then we jumped out, pulled Benick into the machine, and took him along up to Edmundson, the Pittsburgh Terminal squire. Benick was left in the car, when the others were taken inside. Another miner came up to the squire's office in order to post bond for the men. Seeing him about to talk to Benick as he got to the door, a Coal and Iron police jumped out of the office, shouting, "Stay the Hell away from there" to the man, and then Benick was rushed back to the police barracks in their car, taken inside—again faces hidden with handkerchiefs, lights put out,—"Sock him," yelled one of them, and when they were through Benick lay on the floor bleeding and with a rib broken.

From here on the story enters its "legal" phase—as legality is understood in company towns. This is the account as it was told me by the constable and corroborated by Squire Beltzhoover who came in as the constable was talking.

(To Be Continued.)

$100,000 in Bail Will Be Returned According To Decision on Aliens

Indication that approximately $100,000 in bail bonds now being held by the government in the cases of non-deportable aliens may be returned to the depositors is seen in the present status of the suit of Issac Shorr, attorney, against Benjamin Day, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, the American Civil Liberties Union reported last night.

Government Case Fails.

The suit grew out of the case of Innatz Misher, who was ordered deported to Russia in 1923. After his arrest and prior to the deportation order, he had been released on bail in the amount of $1,000 conditioned on his surrendering for hearings or deportation. Shorr deposited a liberty bond with the Commissioner of Immigration at New York and signed the bail bond as surety for Misher on June 13, 1923.

When it was found that the government could not deport Misher to Russia, Mr. Shorr sought the return of the security. The government moved to dismiss the complaint as insufficient in law. The motion was denied by Judge Bondy in July 1927, and the government was given twenty days to answer. Their time was extended to October 15.

Judgement By Default.

Word has been received from the United States attorney that he has been instructed from Washington not to answer and to let judgment be entered by default so that Shorr may recover the security he deposited.

It is thought that this case may serve as a precedent in a number of similar ones in which security estimated at about $100,000 has been tied up by the government.

Carteret Laundry Men Strike When Wages Are Cut; Form Local Union

CARTERET, N. J., Oct. 17.—The drivers of the Roosevelt Laundry here have gone on strike against a wage cut recently put into effect.

The strikers have organized a union with the assistance of the Central Labor Union of Perth Amboy and the Laundry Drivers Union of New York City. Demands including a $5 increase in wages, improved conditions for workers inside the laundry.

Several unorganized laundry workers of Elizabeth and other neighboring cities have come here to join the organization as a first step towards the unionization of the laundries in their own cities.

Mexican Communists Demand Arming of Workers, Peasants

The arming of the Mexican workers and peasants is now the immediate demand of the Communist Party of that country, according to Salustino Paredes, a member of the staff of "El Macheta," official organ of the Mexican party, published in Mexico City.

Paredes, who is now in New York, yesterday said the abortive counter-revolution led by Generals Gomez and Serrano was completely crushed and that there was not the slightest possibility of a recurrence of a similar move on the part of the agents of Wall Street, who, according to Paredes, inspired the former one.

Mexican Workers Vigilant.

"The militant sections of the Mexican working class, Paredes continued, "are entirely conscious of the fact that the political campaign of the two generals originally was merely camouflage for organizing an armed insurrection against the Calles government."

The Mexican journalist said the masses were quick to sense the reactionary nature of the fight against the present government. He cited the promptness with which the powerful railroad workers' organization offered their services to Calles.

Morones, head of CROM, and secretary of labor and industry, did not advocate the arming of the workers and peasants, according to Paredes, only because he was confident of the ability of the Calles forces to quell the Gomez-Serrano reactionaries.

Altho Obregon is more to the right politically than is Calles, Paredes said, there is no doubt that Obregon, whose election is considered a foregone conclusion, will follow Calles' Land Law policies and other provisions in the Mexican constitution.

RIGHT WING THUG GREW RICH OFF GARMENT STRIKES

Dead Gangster Terror to Left Wing Workers

Jacob Organ, alias "Little Augie," the thug and gangster who was shot down in Norfolk street on the East Side Saturday night, obtained a fortune by practicing his profession of professional strike-breaker and murderer.

But a fact, little known, but brot out in connection with the funeral of the dead gunman, is his shady relations with the labor movement of New York City. For "Little Augie" was one of the gangsters employed by the right wing in both the furriers' and cloakmakers' strikes in the attempt to terrorize the workers.

"Little Augie" obtained partly from this source the fortune which enabled him to move up-town and purchase partnerships in various cabarets and night-clubs where some of his underlings also wealthy from the pay realized from the Sigmanites, added pandering and dope-selling to their occupations.

Many Strikers Beaten.

Many of the former garment strikers commented upon the close of the career of this notorious right-wing gangster, whose guerillas used to make flying invasions of the strike districts and leave broken heads and gashed bodies in their train.

Rail Managers Refuse To Grant Firemen and Enginemen Wage Raise

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (FP).—Compulsion only will make western railroad management pay the wage increases asked by the brotherhood of firemen and enginemen and the railroad clerks' union, both of whom are participating in hearings before the railroad arbitration board in Chicago.

The firemen and enginemen are asking 55 western roads to give an increase of 7% in wages to 80,000 employes. 8000 clerks are asking a raise of 15c an hour. The bosses have made it plain that persuasion is wasted on them.

Others' Glory Sours Lindy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. — Col. Chas. Lindbergh today commented sourly on the flights of Ruth Elder, Levine, and others who have reduced his glory considerably during recent months. "They were looking for publicity rather than to promote trans-Atlantic flying," said Lindbergh. The colonel is engaged in plans to stimulate the formation of a great fleet of war planes.

REHEARSE FOR LABOR EDITORS; PLAYWRIGHTS FACING NEW AGE

Invitations to a dress rehearsal today of "The Belt," the first production this season of the New Playwrights' Theatre, have been sent to the staffs of the New York labor papers. Many well-known persons identified in the labor movement here were also invited to attend.

Play of Factory Life.

"The Belt," first production of the season, takes the audience inside a modern automobile plant where the grind of modern production methods drive the workers to desperation and eventually to revolt.

"There is a growing class consciousness among New York intellectuals which is driving some of them to a closer bond with labor and the revolution, while it is making others of them consciously hostile," John Howard Lawson, playwright, said at the first dinner-discussion of the New Playwrights' Theatre, at the Cooperative Cafeteria Thursday night.

Guild Subscribers Split.

The Theatre Guild lost many of its bourgeoisie subscribers when it gave Lawson's "Processional" some seasons ago and Earnest Toller's "Man and the Masses," produced a similar flurry, Lawson continued.

Paul Rosenfeld, music critic, advised the New Playwrights group to seek support of their theatre from the advanced intellectuals. Labor, he insisted, would never support any of the arts.

Workers Audience Here.

Michael Gold, chairman, pointed out there are at least 100,000 class-conscious workers in New York who would form an audience for the best art, if artists had the spirit of labor and the new age in their work.

"What else is there left to write about today?", John Dos Passos, novelist, of the New Playwrights group, asked. "Labor has become the most important fact of our times, and how can the artist ignore what is happening all around him?"

Ed Royce, of The DAILY WORKER, advised the writers assembled to study the Passaic strike, the Sacco-Vanzetti case and similar events for their material. Adolf Wolf, Communist sculptor, made a similar plea. Alfred Kreymborg, poet and novelist, said not all intellectuals were blind to the great issues.

The New Playwrights' Theatre will hold dinner-discussions regularly to effect a closer unity between workers and intellectuals.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Joint Defense Board of Furriers and Cloakmakers to take over the box office of New Playwrights' Theatre for two weeks from October 31 until November 12, according to Francis Edwards Faragoh, executive

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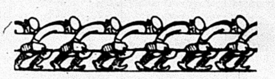

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

What Price American Institutions Now?—The Supreme Court Outlaws the American Labor Movement—The Soviet Union Establishes the 7-Hour Day.

The United Mine Workers' Union has been outlawed in the state of West Virginia by a decision of the United States supreme court.

The decision is timed to coincide with a similar attack on the union in Pennsylvania where the UMWA has been prohibited from carrying on a strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company.

Both decisions are based on the theory that the activities of the union in endeavoring to unionize these territories interferes with interstate commerce.

A precedent is thus established for outlawing all strikes of any importance and in effect **puts the whole power of the federal government behind any employer whose commodities are shipped from state to state.**

The decision means that strikes in basic industries are illegal. In portent, in the number of workers immediately affected and in the importance of the union involved, the supreme court decision in the West Virginia case is the most sinister ever rendered so far as the American labor movement is concerned.

The supreme court, acting as the agency of Wall Street government, has placed the entire strength of the federal power at the disposal of the bosses for use against the labor movement in every strike and organization campaign of any consequence.

But there is one aspect of this situation which the supreme court did not consider. It fails to see that this decision outlawing the labor movement of the United States, handed down just three weeks before the 10th anniversary of the Soviet Union, when the whole world is talking of the announcement of the 7-hour day thruout industry in a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, affords for the American working class the clearest basis it has yet had for a comparison of the Soviet power and American imperialist government.

American capitalist "democracy" cannot stand this comparison.

This vicious decision also follows within four days the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor where the principal attack made by labor officialdom was leveled at critics of American government and where it pledged the labor movement to unquestioning support of American institutions.

These declarations, by leaders of a labor movement whose strikes and organization campaigns have just been outlawed by that outstanding "American institution"—American imperialist government—will have a hollow sound to American workers.

Thru its government machinery the capitalist class has given its answer to a labor movement whose leadership is in the camp of the enemy.

Fighting the demand for a labor party to centralize the struggle against the tyrannical acts of American government, denouncing workers who advocate amalgamation into industrial unions, in a united front with the capitalists to slander and jail Communist workers, warring upon the Soviet Union, clinging to the skirts of the political parties of the capitalist class, unable and unwilling to lead a nationwide campaign for organization of the millions of workers in basic industry, these officials represent the labor movement so far as the capitalists are concerned.

Knowing that the official leadership belongs to them the capitalist class believes that the whole labor movement can be made part of the capitalist machine.

Where the labor movement cannot be corrupted it is to be clubbed into submission.

We have said before that the strike of the United Mine Workers is a decisive event for the American working class. The decision of the supreme court proves it.

While the leadership of the labor movement brays in behalf of American capitalist government and tries to crush out all opposition to its betrayals, the capitalists and their government are working fast.

Their latest achievement—the outlawing of all strikes that affect interstate commerce—is a challenge to the whole labor movement.

It must be understood for what it is—the most damaging blow yet dealt to the working class and the forerunner of more deadly blows yet to come.

The labor movement must be organized for resistance. In the face of the supreme court decision any labor official who opposes the formation of a labor party for the 1928 elections and mass violations of injunctions backed by the entire forces of the working class, strips himself bare of any labor character and shows himself as an open enemy of the masses.

The struggle for a powerful trade union movement in the United States is now a struggle directly against American imperialist government.

Those who do not realize this or who refuse to adopt and fight for a program based on this fact, can only lead the labor movement further into the prison American capitalism has prepared for it.

In What Direction Will The Mexican Government Travel?

Landlord and clerical reaction in Mexico has now no mass following—it can rally no popular support.

This is the inescapable conclusion from the recent events in Mexico.

The nationalist government of Calles is established firmly and can not be overthrown in the present period without armed intervention by American imperialism.

This does not mean that feudal-clerical reaction is completely crushed but that it has suffered a decisive defeat due to its inability to rally worker and peasant support, and because of the present policy of the American state department which is to try to weaken the Mexican government by sporadic revolts and diplomatic and financial pressure, perhaps postponing armed intervention for the immediate present.

The complete isolation of the counter-revolutionary leaders is shown both by the statements of Obregon and Calles who correctly describe the revolt as "a riot rather than a revolution" and also by news dispatches telling of the defeat of counter-revolutionary detachments by armed peasants.

It appears that at no time did the actual counter-revolutionary combat units number over 5,000 effectives. They did not succeed in gaining control of a single Mexican state or an important city.

The labor unions were unquestionably on the side of the Calles government and the Communist Party of Mexico issued a call to the workers and peasants to arm themselves and take the field against reaction.

Obregon is now the only candidate for the presidency and it is with Obregon that Dwight W. Morrow will deal when he takes over the office of American ambassador.

It is known that Obregon is a less determined opponent of American imperialism than Calles. During his previous administration he made concessions both to the oil interests and to American finance-capital that Calles has refused to make. His tendency will be to compromise and thus weaken the nationalist forces.

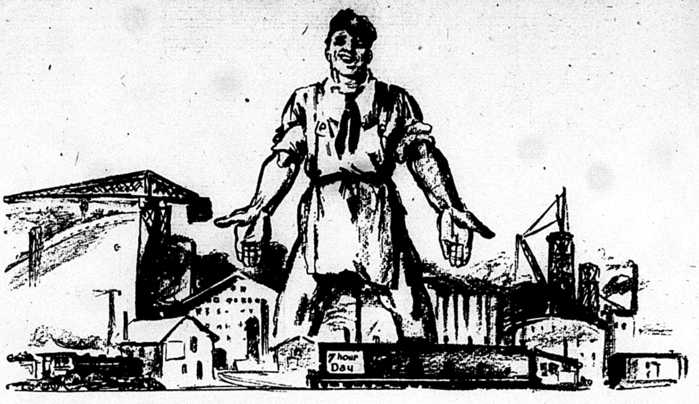
There are only two paths that the Mexican revolution can travel. It must base itself upon the mass organizations of the workers and peasantry, improve the conditions of the workers and distribute the land to the peasants while at the same time strengthening the political power of the masses, or it must become more and more the ally of American imperialism and finally its weapon for the suppression of the masses.

The extension of organization among the peasantry, the removal of all political restrictions upon the labor movement and the peasant organizations and the arming of the masses are the only methods by which feudal and clerical reaction can be crushed and conquest by American imperialism prevented.

In addition to this, the Mexican nationalist-democratic revolution must strive consciously to build a solid Latin-American bloc against imperialism and to become the leader of the struggle against it.

Failing the energetic carrying out of this program there will be another rise of reaction backed by the American state department acting as the instrument of all exploiting interests which covet the rich natural resources of Mexico and lust for complete domination over her workers and peasants.

"SEVEN HOURS—HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?" By Fred Ellis



On the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, the workers of the Soviet Union have increased production to a point where the seven hour day is guaranteed.

Letter to the American Workers on the Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

From the Working Men and Women of the Factory "Red Rosa," Moscow

NOTE.—Enclosed is a translation of a letter from a worker-correspondent from Moscow. The writer, Comrade Kantorovich, was once an American worker in the silk mills of Paterson, and was deported to Russia in 1920 as a victim of the Palmer red raids. Ever since then Comrade Kantorovich has been working in the factory in Moscow.

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DEAR Comrades, American workers: Today, on the twenty-third of August, 1927, at eleven o'clock in the morning, we workers of the factory "Red Rosa" heard of that shameful execution of two of the finest fighters of the American working class, who had devoted all their lives and energies to the revolutionary labor movement. Words fail us to express the horror which we felt against the hangmen of the American bourgeoisie, when we heard of the execution of the two Comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

That execution will serve as a lesson for the proletariat of the world as a whole, and for the American proletariat in particular, the lesson which Marx and Lenin taught us—that between the mutually antagonistic classes of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat no understandings can be reached, and that expectations of mercy from the class enemy, can be harbored only by naive people.

We Russian workers, who experienced many such lessons, and who paid dearly for them many times, wish to remind you of our lesson of the 9th of January, 1905, in Leningrad, when we Russian workers, as a reply to our pleas, were shot down in masses on the streets of St. Petersburg, of the uprising in December of that same year in Moscow, and finally of the experiences we went through in three revolutions, and thanks to the firm guidance which the working class of the Soviet Union received from the Communist Party of the Bolsheviki and its leader, Vladimir, Ilyitch Lenin, we gained a victory over our bourgeoisie in October 1917. You, American workers, at least the majority of you are still under the leadership of those yellow leaders who deceive you by telling you that in the bourgeois republic of the United States, "democracy" exists, which protects the working class with laws before which all are equal. That is a lie. We remember that in your country exists a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and you yellow leaders drag at the tail of that bourgeoisie, and like traitors, deceive you and help indirectly in bringing about such shameful events as the execution of our best fighters, who devoted their whole lives to the working class by the American bourgeoisie, who, at the present moment, wield the financial lash over the whole world excepting the U. S. S. R.

With that execution they intended to frighten you, but my dear brothers and sisters, working men and women and farmers of the United States, we are certain that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will not only not frighten you, but will serve as a lesson for you, that between capital and labor there exists a constant struggle and that, in order to prevent more such executions from taking place, it is necessary to establish one united revolutionary front of the American working class with the farmers and to rise against the American bourgeoisie and seize from their hands all the factories and workshops, the land and banks, and all political power.

Only then can the American workers be sure that such shameful executions will not be repeated in the United States. And in order to do that, we working men and women of the factory "Red Rosa" propose to you the following: Change all your Menshevist and traitorous leaders for sincere revolutionary proletarian leaders; do not tread any longer the path which for so long was pointed out to you by Mister Gompers, and which his lackey-assistant Green is pointing out now. You must drive them from the ranks of the working class. Build your ranks around the Red International of Labor Unions—the Profintern. Throw out all your class collaborationist leaders and mobilize around your sincere friends and leaders of the American working class—the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and follow those left leaders of the trade union movement, who work in contact with your Communist Party. Stand like one man in those ranks, and those comrades will lead you to final victory.

Go the path which was pointed out to you by your leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, and only then will you achieve final victory over the American bourgeoisie. That will be the best answer to the execution of the two fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Down with the American bourgeoisie and its hangmen!

Long live the International Revolution, which will put an end to such executions!

Long live the unity of the proletariat of the world!

This letter was read at the general factory meeting on the 23rd of August, 1927, at five o'clock in the evening, and unanimously approved by all the workers. (2,300 workers were present). Written by the worker Kantorovich.

IMPERIALIST "PEACE AND GOOD WILL" IN SHANGHAI

By SCOTT NEARING.

SHANGHAI, (FP) Oct. 17.—Two bananas slip quietly out of a basket on the wharf and into the pocket of a Chinese street urchin. This urchin is an aristocrat among the Shanghai street arabs. He has a blue cotton jacket in addition to a shirt and a pair of trousers.

The urchin moves away from the wharf. But he does not get far. A Hindu detective has seen him take the bananas. The chase is soon over. The detective, armed with a long, heavy bamboo cane grabs the small boy by the shoulder, and despite his protests and cries strikes him fiercely with the cane. Many Chinese stand about but they offer no protest. They have learned that only mass protests count. They can wait! But they look their hate at this six-foot man beating the lad.

Perhaps they might have done something, even in this case had they not been within a stone's throw of a Sikh policeman, standing observant with his rifle in his hands.

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The British have established their flying school in the grounds at the race track. From early morning till late at night the military planes whirl and circle. The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai protests against this violation of Chinese territory. The letters go into the waste basket. British officials do not even deign to make an acknowledgment. The planes go on flying over Chinese territory. Is that not answer enough?

British guards, Italian guards, French guards, posted here and there with rifles and naked bayonets. Companies drilling and parading to military music. The Chinese stand in crowds, looking on. There is nothing else that they can do, now.

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Out on the waterfront lie the battleships, in plain sight from the business center. They lie there, day after day, idle guns, trained on the city. The Chinese look and say nothing. Yesterday the Shanghai Times printed as a matter of News, the list of men-of-war then in the port: one Portuguese; one Italian; one Japanese; two French; three British; ten United States. The United States—almost two-thirds of the whole number! The Pittsburgh and the Richmond lie close to the Standard Oil Compound. The others are scattered in through the harbor.

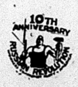
Ten United States warships in the harbor to three British! Well, what else should the ships do, anyway? And if there are ten Americans here, the British can use their ships elsewhere.

Chinese street urchins, beaten in their own streets by Hindu detectives; Sikh police, parading the streets with rifles strung over their backs; military planes hovering; soldiers marching; men-of-war in the offing—in a Chinese harbor, of a Chinese city, two hours journey from the sea. Foreign tokens of peace and good will!

The Chinese move about, collect in little knots, look, separate, and say nothing. They are waiting.

Emblem of Tenth Anniversary of USSR Now Ready

A beautifully designed button commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the First Workers' Soviet Republic will soon be distributed by the thousands by the National office of the Workers (Communist) Party.



On the background of a bright red star is represented a Russian worker challenging with a hammer in one hand and a drawn rifle with bayonet in the other for those who would destroy the Soviet Union. The words "Tenth Anniversary" is emblazoned conspicuously over the fighter for the workers' and peasants' order.

Requests for the emblem, which is one of the most attractive and ingenious yet designed are already pouring in from Workers' Party units and also from workers' clubs and other organizations thruout the United States. The price for single emblems is ten cents, but orders in larger quantities from the National Office, Workers (Communist) Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City, are being filled at a reduced rate.

Correction

The name of the author of the poem "Leckert" which appeared on page six of last Saturday's issue was incorrectly spelled. The poem was written by H. Leivick and translated from the Yiddish by A. B. Magil.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ALL is grist that comes to this mill and when the business manager visits the editorial rooms with a joke stowed away in his innards—not only do we welcome the phenomenon in an art for art's sake spirit but also because it helps us start a column on Monday, the toughest morning in the week in this business. Now for the story. Enter business manager looking in the direction of this writer as if about to announce a cut in his salary. Instead, he observes that the price of maple sugar has mounted in Vermont. What the devil has maple sugar to do with the world revolution? "Why?" asks a naive member of the editorial staff, and before the sound of the query died on his lips, like a kick from a mule came the reply: "Because the Sap refused to run." This is the first time the business office scored—this kind of a victory—over the editorial department. So there is raucous laughter on one side of the partition and the clicking of angry typewriters on the other.

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SOMETHING must be done and done quickly about the tendency on the part of bank officials to embezzle funds entrusted to their institutions by trusting depositors. Increasing the salaries of the miscreants will not do, for the good reason that the guilty ones do not misappropriate money for their own personal use, but for the benefit of their various interests, whether they be oil companies, crap games or female affinities. Take the case of Joseph Wilson Barlow, Jr. former assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Tulsa, Oklahoma, for example.

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MR. Barlow, drew a salary of $180 a month from the bank, but he was not satisfied with that. Like the motorman who would become a patrolman, he had a higher ambition. So he drew $25,000 on the side. In his confession he said: "I never spent a dime on myself. It all went into my various interests. I was interested in several oil deals, a small loan company, a stop signal company that eventually would have brought a million dollars in business. I also dabbled a little in the stock market." That's that so to speak. But if Mr. Barlow's salary was $360 a month instead of $180 he would have taken $50,000. The trouble was not that his salary was meager, but that he was a go-getter.

• • •

KEMAL PASHA has entered the contest for the non-stop oratorical championship of te world. The grating sound that disturbed the ears yesterday morning came from the direction of Washington, where there is considerable gnashing of teeth. Kemal is scheduled to speak continuously for seven working days, of eight hours each. This in itself gives our solons cause for worry since the eight-hour day was never popular in congress—for congressmen. Should it come to pass that voters may begin to demand something besides an annual clam bake for their votes, being elected to congress may not stand higher in the scale of social accomplishment than the landing of a job as announcer with a broadcasting station.

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THOSE whose acquaintance with university life does not even comprise an extern relationship and who are laboring under the burden of an inferiority complex, and the delusion that self-made men are doomed to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for graduates of Columbia University, Yale, Harvard and City College, should perk up their faltering egos as a result of the rise to fame of one John Kane, Scotchman and artist. By day Mr. Kane paints houses for money, but at night he paints pictures for love in his bedroom studio. He has been doing this for over fifty years, but only when his work was exhibited a few days ago at the International Exhibition of Paintings now showing in the Carnegie Galleries did he become famous. Kane's work has been liked to that of the great French modernist Henri Rosseau. Kane never spent a day in an art school. This is encouraging.

• • •

CHARLES DARWIN, the deceased evolutionist, has injected himself into the sacred precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Dr. Barnes, bishop of Birmingham believes that man at some period in human existence was something of a monkey. And to prove that Darwin did not go far enough, canon Bullock-Webster demanded that the bishop be cast out of "the church of god" for holding such views. And to show the world that Britons are human, the partisans of both clergymen staged a riot in the cathedral. The "wild Irish" and the "untamed Boers" are getting [illegible] darned civilized for the boys of [illegible] bull-dog breed.

• • •

FOR the first time in the history of political struggles within the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the capitalist correspondents in Riga, Helingsfors and Geneva, have failed to array Trotsky and Zinoviev armies in battle against Stalin and Bukharin forces. What's the matter boys? Click up. We need a little recreation now and then.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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"RUSSIAN WORKERS POSSESS ECONOMIC FREEDOM TO A DEGREE ENJOYED BY NO OTHER COUNTRY"

—STATEMENT BY FIRST AMERICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION

COMPANY HIRELING JAILS FIVE WORKERS BEATEN BY COAL POLICE

One May Lose Eyesight; Taken to Hospital After "Working Over" by Company Thugs

By A. S.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—Following the assault of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company Coal and Iron police on four striking miners of Castle Shannon No. 2, and a fifth youth, Samuel Mullenowski, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters attacked on property not in tpossession of the company, taken to the Coal and Iron barracks and black-jacked, beaten up, kicked around the face and body and viciously abused, as described in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, the victims, bruised and bleeding and suffering seriously from their injuries, were taken before Squire Ira H. Edmondson, company hireling, and thence on to Pittsburgh. Here four of them were jailed and held and refused bail without any charges being preferred against them. The young carpenter, who may lose his eyesight as a result of the attack, was so badly hurt that he had to be removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where three of the Yellow Dogs, as the company gunmen are called 'round here, mounted guard over him.

Police and "Civil Rights"

It is worth giving in detail the account of what ensued, as told by Constable Siskind and corroborated by Squire George H. Beltzhoover of Castle Shannon Borough. It is a good lesson in just how much a miner's civil rights are worth where the coal companies are in control. Squire Beltzhoover, not being a company man, as the miners declare Edmonston to be, strenuously objects to the action of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company in handing over his borough to the rule of imported thugs. This week he appealed to District Attorney [illegible]ner of Allegheny County for [illegible]ection for the citizens of the bor[illegible]h against the constant outrages perpetrated by the Coal and Iron police since the company brought them in when it opened up its mines on a scab basis.

No Complaint.

After the assault, then, "The Coal and Iron police took them," (the four men) said the constable "to No. 1 Police Station in Pittsburgh." They lodged no complaint against them, but simply asked the Police Department of Pittsburgh to detain them. No charge was preferred against them; the Coal and Iron Police simply said: "Keep these men for us."

"The Police Department locked them up. At twenty minutes to ten a bondsman and Squire Beltzhoover and the constable appeared at No. 1 Police Station. They had real estate bonds to the amount of $1,000 apiece. Altogether we had $5,000 worth of bonds to liberate these men, and we had $400 in cash.

"The Pittsburgh police could not turn them loose because there was no

(*Continued on Page Five*)

Believe Inspection Of Mine Explosion Framed by Bosses

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 18.—The mine inspector's investigation of the recent explosion at the Hammond Colliery which caused the death of four workers and the probably fatal burning of a fifth discloses evidence against the miners which looks fishy.

No Safety Lamps Used.

After the Hammond explosion foremen from a dozen collieries were summoned to investigate and study the causes of the disaster. The accident occurred in a gangway charged heavily with explosive gas. Only safety lamps and battery lights could be used in a place so dangerous. Yet when the inspector went in, he found a can of carbide and a carbide lamp under a car, showing that the law had [illegible] violated by the use of a naked [illegible]ht in a gas-filled place.

Whether this evidence is framed up or not, will probably never be proved. But experience of other accidents leads one to believe that the carbide cans were actually placed there by one of the bosses in an effort to lay the blame on the men, and save the foremen from being discharged, as would happen if the accident were shown to be due to their neglect.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THOUSANDS OUT ON STRIKE IN COLORADO COAL

Defy Terror of Company That Killed

AGUILAR, Colo., Oct. 18.—Thousands of miners are on strike in the Colorado coal fields in a great walk-out, called by the I. W. W. The strike has been announced for several weeks. The miners demand the regular union wage prevailing in other states before the present lockout of the United Mine Workers of America.

Bosses Threaten.

A "Vigilante" committee of business men in Walsenburg has started an "anti-Red" drive, and has ordered all I. W. W. members to leave town. The sheriff of Aguilar is swearing in more deputies, and the same action is expected in other countries.

The state industrial commission is making frantic efforts to rouse the community against the I. W. W. speakers, calling them "advocates of violence," and repeating all of the ancient fables about the organization.

Lewis Men Will Scab.

The strike is of great assistance to the locked out miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is an evidence of the feeling of solidarity among the miners of Colorado, but the small locals of the United Mine Workers of America in Colorado, one of International President Lewis' "paper districts," useful in controlling conventions, have been ordered to scab thru the strike. It is expected that many of them will refuse to obey such a command from their district officials, and will come out with the strikers.

Four Thousand Join.

The walk-out started last night in the Walsenburg district, spread to Aguilar and other towns, and was strengthened by a great meeting at Lafayette, at which miners from the Boulder district voted to carry the strike into their mines, thus assuring at least four thousand more miners on strike, in addition to the approximately four thousand already out.

The companies made a promise of a raise in wages from the prevailing $5.50 per day, but refused to come up to the $7.50 demanded or to grant any of the working conditions the men are asking for. The offer of a raise was considered by the miners to be merely a maneuver to avoid a strike.

Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is the chief operator in Colorado. It is the company guilty of the Ludlow massacre.

Prepare Australian Flight

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18. — The Southern Cross, the big monoplane in which four aviators will attempt to fly to Australia, was expected to take off for Los Angeles today, where instruments will be installed. The fliers have not announced a definite date for the Pacific jump.

Rats Costly in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Rats and mice eat $500,000,000 worth of food in the British Isles every year, according to Sir Thomas Horder, physician to King George.

American Trade Union Delegation in Moscow. In the center, James Maurer, Pres. Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Machinists' Local in Oakland Condemns the Arrest of Sidney Bush

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 18.—On the 6th, Machinists' Union, Local 284 of this city passed a resolution protesting against the action of the American Federation of Labor convention in Los Angeles in causing the arrest of S. Bush. This resolution provoked considerable discussion but was finally unanimously adopted.

The usual Tuesday night street meeting was held at the corner of 10th and Broadway, Oakland, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The two speakers were Comrades Fleming and Harris who were enthusiastically received by a large audience.

Communists In Norway Largest Party In Nation

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 18.—Early returns indicate that the Communist Party is the strongest party in the country, having received more than 72,000 votes in the general election, a gain of 24,000 since the last election.

The next highest vote was that of the Agrarian party with 63,000 votes, a gain of 7,000; then comes the Left party with 52,000, a loss of 6,000; the Conservative party polled but 36,800 votes, a loss of 17,000.

Vote Nearly Completed.

Seventy-five per cent of the vote is already in and it is not thought the returns from the outlying districts will change the indicated results. It is clear that the Lykkes conservative government will fall, although there is no one party strong enough to organize an independent government. There is a likelihood of a left government with the Communists as the largest party in the new ministry.

Cal, of Course, Not Really Angry at His "Critic," Summerall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — The Summerall incident is closed, it was indicated at the White House today.

President Coolidge told callers that apparently Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff, had been misquoted in the newspapers when he criticized the army's housing facilities.

Mr. Coolidge will talk to Summerall today or tomorrow on general military conditions.

It is the opinion at the war department today that the Summerall-Coolidge-Davis maneuver will get the desired appropriations for barracks for a large conscript army, such as would be needed in the next world war.

SUDDEN END OF JURY CHOOSING IN GRAFT TRIAL

Doheny Bank Clerk One to Pass on Oil Steal

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—With the jury finally chosen in a suspiciously sudden manner, considering that none who would admit having read more than the headlines about the case were allowed on it, the trial of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, former secretary of the interior and millionaire oil magnate respectively, got under way today.

On this jury, made up of two young women and ten old men, is one man so intricately tied up with the fortunes of the Sinclair and Doheney interests that it seems a most surprising thing that a prosecution, alert and vigorous and trying to convict, would have let him get by. He has been employed for the last 21 years in the Riggs bank, one of whose directors was counsel for Doheney and Fall in the Elk Hills case.

The Swindle Exists.

The jury first listened to two hours of oratory in the Fall-Sinclair criminal conspiracy trial this afternoon, but adjournment was reached with proceedings still running along in a dull and routine vein.

Owen J. Roberts, federal counsel, outlined to the jury what he hoped to prove in a snappy half hour address. Briefly, he said he would prove that Albert B. Fall, as secretary of the interior under President Harding, had given the lease on the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve to Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire operator and sportsman, without the usual competitive bidding, and that in return Fall received $230,560 in Liberty Bonds. In the civil suit for recovery of Teapot Dome, the supreme court states fraud exists.

Fall Doesn't Care.

Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair lawyer, was still on his feet at adjournment reciting a rather uninteresting version of the naval reserves punctuated by innumerable dates and technicalities. The substance of his argument, insofar as he had gotten, was that the Teapot Dome lease was absolutely essential.

For the second time Fall was late

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Aimee Sets Fire to Electric Blanket; Is Saved by Secretary

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18. — Aimee Semple McPherson, flame-haired evangelist, one of whose fortes is curing by faith healing and prayer, is recovering at Mt. Wilson today from burns and shock which, but for the timely presence of her former secretary, might have proved fatal.

Mrs. McPherson was wrapped in an electric blanket last Thursday night as part of a treatment for a severe cold. Late in the night a "short" developed in the electric wiring.

Callow Commanders of Submarine in Charge When Fatal Wreck Came

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Three naval "rookies" were in charge of the United States Submarine 5-51 the September night in 1925 when the submersible was rammed and sunk off Block Island with the loss of 27 lives, according to an affidavit read by Federal District Attorney Hubert C. Thompson today in closing the government's case against Captain John H. Diehl of the steamship City of Rome. The steamship struck the submarine, and her captain was charged with negligence. The affidavit was by Dewey Kyle, one of three survivors of the disaster. Divers today described the scene of horror in the sunken submarine.

The navy is one of the most aristocratic institutions in the world with a strictly defined officer caste. Evey effort is made to carry out the theory that any green midshipmite is brainyer than the most experienced common sailor.

SIGMAN FOUGHT WORKERS WITH THEIR $175,000

Admits Details of Deal at "Libel" Trial

That $175,000 of the unemployment fund of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was used by Morris Sigman, president, in his fight against the left wing was disclosed yesterday in the Tombs Court, Franklin and Centre St., before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky. Sigman has brought criminal libel charges against the Freiheit and Unity, organs of the left wing workers in the needle trades.

This money, that was to a large extent contributed by the workers in the shops from their weekly wages, was to be used for the relief of unemployed workers. According to Sigman's testimony yesterday only $5,000 was paid to unemployed workers after the right wing took over control of the fund.

Bosses Representatives Withdraw.

Under cross examination by Louis B. Boudin, of counsel for the defense, Sigman told of the organization of the insurance fund in 1923. Originally, he said, the union had only one representative on the board of trustees, the other members being representatives of various groups of employers. Arthur D. Wolf, of the Chatham-Phenix bank, was chairman, he testified.

"In July of this year the situation changed," Sigman continued. "So we decided to change the function of the fund. We arranged with the em-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

"ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WHICH HISTORY RECORDS FEW PARALLELS", STATES FIRST U. S. LABOR DELEGATION

Group From American Unions Returns With Message To Deliver To U. S. Workers

Leaders of the first American Trade Union Delegation will report to a mass meeting of workers in Madison Square Garden, New York, next Sunday at 2 p. m.

Among the prominent American labor leaders who took part in the delegation and will speak Sunday are: James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America, Albert Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

Paul Douglas, expert on industrial relations, and Stuart Chase will also speak. Frank P. Walsh will be chairman.

"Above all, the country seemed alive; a little shabby amid its splendid relics, but vital, arresting and in some indefinable way, disciplined and strong. No one of us left Russia without the phrase escaping us:

"Heaven help the nation, or nations, that try to conquer this people."

In these three sentences the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union conveys, in the preamble to its report, released today, the tremendous impression made upon its members by the close insight they had into the internal life of a nation where workers and peasants rule and socialism is being built.

IMPRESSED BY WORKERS POWER.

All thru the 96 pages of this report, many sections of it written in a statistical style combined with a political naivite which shows that its authors, in spite of their protestations to the contrary, have attempted to apply American capitalist standards to a revolutionary country, runs nevertheless this feeling of a mass proletarian power consciously working toward an objective by all, swinging forward with a sweep and depth of knowledge and determination for which there is no comparison in the capitalist world.

PERSONNEL OF DELEGATION.

Signed by James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers, Frank Palmer of the Typographical Union and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal and compiled by them, and a number of prominent economists and sociologists, the report deals with practically all phases of life and work in the Soviet Union but with special emphasis on the trade union movement.

EMPHASIS ON TRADE UNIONS.

This section of the report is a carefully prepared analysis of the function and structure of the Soviet trade unions and their relations to the Soviet government. It is, however, fitted into the picture of management and development of industry, the character of the government and the role of the cooperatives, cultural societies, schools, etc., so as to clearly define the decisive role of the trade unions.

UNHAMPERED INVESTIGATION.

The report explains the extensive faciiities afforded the delegation for securing the information it desired and the division of work by which it was able to get a comprehensive view of Soviet government, industry and social conditions. The delegation says:

"The delegation realizes that it could not learn 'all about Russia' in the time at its disposal. Yet the fact that each economic specialist covered a particular field in which he was well-informed and put his research at our command; that the group divided into five parts, each traveling almost continuously for several weeks, covering thousands of miles—partly thru country untouched by railroads; that we went where we wanted to go and saw what we wanted to see; that we visited Moscow, Leningrad, and seven other large cities as well as the great industrial center of the Donetz Basin, the Caucasus, the Upper Volga, the Ural mountains, the Crimea, the Ukraine, including Odessa and Kherson; that everything was open to us from the books of a factory to the office of the foreign minister; that we talked with workers, with leaders of both factions within the Communist Party, with former White officers and Mensheviks bitterly hostile to the government; that we had interpreters of our own and selected additional assistance carefully—lead us to believe that we achieved a more reliable survey than any one could secure individually."

FAVORABLE FIRST IMPRESSION.

Responding to a request repeatedly made by workers and officials, the delegation says that it is its conscientious desire to "tell the truth of about Russia. No apparent effort was made by Russians to hide the bad," says the report, "altho they displayed pardonable pride in showing us the best."

The first impression of the delegation was by no means a gloomy one:

"The city streets were full of people. The majority of stores were open with goods on their shelves and plenty of business. Street cars were running regularly; in nearly every case the railroad trains were strictly on time. Streets were lighted at night, the telephone service in Moscow was excellent, theatres and opera

(*Continued on Page Two*)

"Russian Workers Possess Economic Freedom"

(Continued from Page One)

were well attended—often crowded. Moving picture houses were frequent and busy, crews were rowing on the river, aerials were stretched from many housetops, bands were playing in the parks, women shrieked as they coasted down the shoot-the-chutes in Leningrad's White City, museums and picture galleries were everywhere open and extensively patronized, and everybody smoked cigarettes—in incredible quantities."

"A Miracle" of Reconstruction.

The report describes the terrible consequences to the Soviet Union of the world war, invasion, blockade and famine—the low point reached in 1921. Production had dropped to one-tenth of the pre-war level; "factories, public utilities, railway lines, harbors, had been gutted and destroyed. The whole mechanism of trading, exchange and credit had been wiped out."

The report characterizes this period as the "zero point," and the advances since that time as "phenomenal." "Industrial production," says the delegation, "has increased by leaps and bounds, with agricultural conditions following behind. From a state of utter disorganization and ruin, the economic structure has come back to nomral in six years. This is an achievement for which history records few parallels. For the West it would be a seven-days wonder; for the East it is a miracle."

Dominant Role of Unions.

It is evident that the delegation was astounded by the pre-eminent part taken by the unions in all phases of life in the Soviet Union. Especially was it impressed by the activity of the unions in the cultural field and in summing up this section the report says: "The cultural work of the union is one of the most impressive achievements of the new Russia. There is no precedent for it anywhere in the world today."

But most interesting—and important—of the section dealing with trade unionis is the description of the attitude of the Russian workers when asked concerning the relations of the unions and the government. The official American labor leadership, as part of their campaign against the Soviet Union, has insisted that the Soviet unions are "mere tools of Communist tyrannts."

Relations With Government.

The statement of the delegation on this point is therefore of great importance. It says:

"When the Russian workers whom we met in factory, shop and mine were questioned as to whether their unions were 'controlled' by the government, their answer was usually an amused smile or a complete failure to understand the point of view of the questioner. 'It is OUR government. They are OUR unions,' was the reply in many cases. 'This is a dictatorship of the proletariat, not a capitalist government,' was another. 'Our government never broke a strike,' or 'There are no injunctions and anti-trade union laws in Russia.' The workers look upon the unions as an independent aid to the government and upon the government as the instrument of the workers' power in the field of politics and international relations. Many of the trade union leaders hold important posts in the government, and the will of the Central Council of Trade Unions in the matter of appointments to certain public officers is absolute and binding."

Weakness of Report.

It is in those sections of the report relating to "civil liberties" and particularly in the case of the recent execution of 20 monarchists that the delegation shows its failure to understand the exigencies of a proletarian state surrounded by capitalist enemies. Seemingly without consideration for the fact that these elements have been responsible for the death of thousands of workers, peasants and leaders of the Russian revolution, and apparently without giving weight to the fact that these agents of various imperialist powers and monarchist organizations were engaged in a terrorist campaign, the delegation complains that the arrests and executions were "characterized by indecent speed and failure to give the accused a proper chance to defend themselves."

This failure to grasp the fact that so far as relations with world imperialism is concerned the Soviet Union is in a state of war, is one of the outstanding weaknesses of the report.

Freedom of Russian Masses.

The delegation finds on the other hand that the Russian workers enjoy a greater amount of freedom than exists in any other country. "Western liberals and those opposed to the Soviet government frequently confuse political freedom with real freedom. The former is patr of the latter, but without economic freedom it does not greatly benefit a man. The Russian workers possess this economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by the workers of no other country . . Because of such freedom as this, the workers naturally do not particularly resent the refusal of the government to allow them the privilege of voting for a capitalist party which would take away most of this economic freedom which has been given them by the revolution."

There is no question but that the report of the First American Trade Union Delegation will cause a sensation in labor and liberal circles. In spite of its shortcomings, rather because of them, it represents fairly well the opinion that would be arrived at by a great cross-section of the American labor movement—both as to its omissions, misunderstanding and prejudices, prejudices which American capitalist democracy has rooted firmly but not ineradicably in the minds of the working class.

SIGMAN FOUGHT WORKERS WITH THEIR OWN MONEY—FACT BROUGHT OUT AT HIS SUIT AGAINST FREIHEIT

(Continued from Page One)

employers' representatives to suspend the fund until June, 1928."

"Who was put in charge of the fund?" Boudin asked.

Sigman admitted that he himself was in charge and that the representatives of the employers resigned at that time. Julius Hochman and David Dubinsky, right wingers, were then added to the board, according to Sigman. These three men thereafter were in control of the fund, which at that time amounted to $380,000.

Sigman was asked who became treasurer of the board of trustees after the resignation of the bosses' representatives and the succession to their places of Hochman and Dubinsky. Sigman became evasive.

"Hochman was elected secretary," he said.

Caught Evading.

"I did not ask you who was elected secretary," continued Boudin. "I want to know who was elected treasurer."

Sigman admitted that the treasurer was Sigman.

Boudin next asked the witness why he had evaded the question. Sigman did not reply.

Sigman was next asked what was done with the $380,000 after it was given into the exclusive control of the board of which he was treasurer.

"How much money was paid in unemployment claims?" Boudin asked.

"About $5,000," Sigman answered.

Diverts $175,000.

"How much was loaned to the international?"

"$175,000."

"That's almost half of the entire fund, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Another $100,000 was used in paying off second mortgages on certain union property testimony showed.

The property in question up to that time had housed the offices of the New York Joint Board and the left wing locals, 2 and 9. The Joint Board and Locals 2 and 9, themselves unable to pay off the mortgages, were thus forced to vacate the premises. The right wing under the direction of Sigman took possession.

Sigman also told Boudin that only a few hundred dollars had been collected for the insurance fund since he and his two henchmen obtained exclusive control of it.

A few seconds later he admitted that "several thousand dollars" had been spent during the same period merely for the administration of the fund and "in an attempt to collect outstanding funds."

For Right Wing Propaganda.

"Do you mean to tell me, Mr. Sigman, that you spent several thousand dollars to collect a few hundred dollars?" Boudin asked. Boudin also charged that the fund was being used to prepare propaganda against the left wing, pointing out as an example the pamphlet, "The Communist Plague in Our Unions."

This pamphlet was introduced in evidence Wednesday by Samuel Markewich, former assistant district attorney and lawyer for Sigman. Attorneys for the defense showed by cross examination that the pamphlet was fraudulent.

Quotes Pamphlet.

Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the left wing workers quoted from the pamphlet the passage, "No, Communists must hold paid or unpaid offices in the union." Sigman was asked if he agreed with this view.

"Yes," he answered.

Several minutes previously Attorney Brodsky had referred to a peace treaty between the right and left wings in which the Sigman administration had agreed not to discriminate against any members of the union for their political opinions.

"Do you still hold the view that a Communist should be allowed to run for union office?" Brodsky asked. In contradiction to his later reply the witness answered, "yes."

Mrs. Tillie Sigman, wife of the international president, was the next witness called.

She was closely questioned about the amusement park owned by Sigman at Storm Lake, Ia., known among needle trades workers here as "Sigman's Coney Island."

Judge Louis B. Brodsky asked Mrs. Sigman if she employed women at the park for "immoral or indecent purposes."

"Oh, no!" she answered.

Prosecution Closes.

The prosecution closed its case by admitting that its evidence against Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board and a member of the executive committee of the Unity Committee of the Fur, Dress and Cloakmakers, was a weak one and asked that the case against him be discontinued. The Unity Committee is the publisher of the weekly Unity. Gold and Louis Hyman, chairman of the Unity Committee, are co-defendants.

The defense will begin putting in its case when the hearing re-opens in the Jefferson Market Court, Sixth Ave. and 10th St., Nov. 22 at 2 p. m.

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The Boxing Business Selects Its Officers

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18. — David A. Donahue was re-elected president and Paul Prehm first vice president of the National Boxing Association in convention here today.

The association voted today to recognize the following champions of the various weight divisions: Heavyweight, Gene Tunney; middleweight, Mickey Walker; welterweight, Joe Dundee; lightweight, Sammy Mandell; featherweight, Benny Bass; bantamweight, Bud Taylor.

There is big money in managing professional fights, all speakers agreed.

GET A NEW READER!

Government Admits That Unemployment Is Worse This Year Than Last

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The level of employment for September was 4.6 per cent below the level in Sept. 1926, and pay roll totals were 5.3 per cent lower, the Department of Labor announced today. The usual slight rise over August was even slighter this year than last.

The September report was based on returns from 10,781 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries. These establishments in September had 3,030,762 employes, whose combined earnings in one week were $79,212,903.

Crew Has to Fight for Life Against Burning Cotton Cargo in Gulf

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 18 — The Mallory liner San Jacinto, arrived in port here from Galveston today, with the crew fighting for their lives against an overload of cotton, which had caught fire.

The fire was discovered Sunday morning, 12 hours after the liner had cleared the Texas port. Working in shifts, the crew assisted by passengers who were frightened into doing some of the labor have since battled the flames. Bad weather encountered Sunday night and heavy seas added to the dangerous plight of the ship.

Revenue Boat Shirks Rescue

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Radioing that it had failed in its effort to rescue four men and a woman adrift on a barge, a coast guard cutter notified the shore station this afternoon that it was in distress itself.

American Workers Send Subs as Revolutionary Greetings to the Soviet Union

Pravda.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Oct. 13, 1927

Dear Comrades:—The following names of new subscribers to The DAILY WORKER are sent to you as revolutionary greetings from workers of this country who are taking this means of showing their solidarity with the world revolutionary movement of which the Soviet Union is the vanguard.

We should like to have you publish these names or call them to the attention of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in an appropriate manner.

Fraternally yours,

BERT MILLER, Business Manager.

Thomas Triolo
Geo. Vital
Paul Grenko
Geo. Morphis
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G. Holmes
Steven Stanley
Henry Wong
Michael Yugovich
S. P. Pardeshi
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L. J. Patterson
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F. Kaufmann
Matti Markkula
Theo. Yrjana
H. Laurikainen
Ray Clark
Eugene Bechtold
Alex Kramer
J. Patton
R. Semple
Miss Sara R. Sherman
Jake Aronow
Mike Christ
P. G. Panagopoulos
S. Mosules
A. Holt
Mrs. E. A. Was
Carlos Goltz
I. Brooks
Morris Reiley
Chas. A. Nygress
August Starew
John H. Owens
Dan Kellar
John Kucy
N. Khan
Joe Koch
Ed. Kerckhove
E. Muukkona
Theodore Levin
George Stipich
Dave Miller
M. B. Joan
Armenian Workers Ed. Club

IT'S THE SAILORS THAT LOSE IN A SHIPWRECK

Clothes lost, dunnage lost, job gone—that's what it means to the crew of a ship that is wrecked, when and if the crew is saved. Here are the survivors of the ship Besseggen, sunk in the upper bay, New York, by the great trans-Atlantic liner Paris. The men are broke and are eating "coffee and."

16 MEMBERS OF TROTSKY GROUP ARE EXPELLED

Vuyovitch Disregarded Orders of Party

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—Vuyovitch is among the sixteen members of the Opposition expelled from the Communist Party for violation of discipline and for factional methods tending to the creation of a new party.

Vuyovitch, member of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, was expelled by the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. for refusing to go to Voronje. Twelve other members of the Opposition are reported to have been expelled at Kiev and three others at Tiflis.

* * *

Explain Expulsion.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—Explaining the expulsion of Vuyovitch from the Communist Party, the Central Control Commission in an editorial published in Pravda declares:

"The Central Control Commission has considered Vuyovitch's disobedience of the Central Committee's order sending him to Voronje for the purpose of working with the Voronje organization.

Violated Party Order.

"According to the decision of the Central Committee, Vuyovitch was to leave for Voronje in three days, the Central Control Commission warning him, in view of the several decisions taken by Party organizations in regard to his factional activity, that in case of his refusal to submit to the decision, he would be excluded from the ranks of the Party.

"On September 28th Vuyovitch, having disobeyed the order of September 21st, having declared that he had no intention of following it and declaring that he would stay in Moscow compelled the Central Control Commission to make the following decision: to consider as absolutely inadmissable this infringement of Party discipline by Vuyovitch and to exclude him from the Party in view of his factional anti-Party attitude, which had been repeatedly condemned by the Party, and in view of the warnings given him by the Central Control Commission."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Failure of Private Ownership of Ships Impresses Senator

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — Sen. Fletcher of Florida, ranking Democratic member of the Senate committee on commerce, has issued a letter demanding that the government adopt government ownership and operation of merchant shipping as its permanent policy.

Fletcher charges that Republican politicians have centered their energies on turning the government ships over to private ownership. In the process of getting rid of government vessels, he says, the administration has almost given them away. In instances it has issued circulars begging private operators to come and take ships, saying that the price would make no difference.

For U. S. In Winning War.

The government shipping board episode in American history was the result of the imperative desire of Wilson and the American capitalists to win the world war, and not a desire to interfere with private exploitation as such. However, for the sake of making political capital, the Democratic party has been pointing to the government merchant marine and its successes and comparing it with the inefficiency of the private companies.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

SUDDEN END OF JURY CHOOSING IN TEAPOT DOME TRIAL OF FALL AND SINCLAIR

(Continued from Page One)

returning from lunch and held up the afternoon session.

* * *

By LAWRENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 18.—Anyone who read the press reports of the naval oil scandal investigation four years ago and formed an opinion, and is still of the same opinion, can have no place on the Fall-Sinclair jury. To be a juror, one must have read nothing of the biggest scandal in American governmental affairs since 1870, or he must have read it so listlessly as to have failed to form an opinion on the facts.

This was the first thing impressed on the public when Harry Sinclair and Albert Fall came into the criminal division of the federal court in the national capital, Oct. 17, to answer to federal indictment on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States.

Headlines Safe Enough.

George P. Hoover, counsel for Sinclair, examining prospective jurors, raised the issue of opinion right away. The first person questioned was a young married woman, who had worked seven years in a local bank. She denied having read "more than just the headlines" on the oil cases, and she was accepted, temporarily. Samuel Cooper, naturalized Russian, said he had read the newspapers and had an opinion. The defense quickly challenged, and he stepped out of the box. Another woman qualified next, on general ignorance of the case. She has worked for the telephone company ten years. Next came a building materials dealer, young and straightforward, who said he had an opinion. Out he went. And then a retired postoffice messenger was seated when he swore he had no view and next to no information on the whole affair.

Curiously enough the district attorney faied to challenge a paying teller employed for the past 21 years in Riggs Bank. This man depends for livelihood upon employment in the biggest bank in Washington, one of whose directors is Frank Hogan, counsel for Doheny and Fall in the Elk Hills naval oil conspiracy trial last year and their counsel in their forthcoming trial for bribery.

But the defence did challenge a young electric lineman who said he read the local papers and had formed an opinion as to the oil scandal. It was evident in his case, as in that of the others who had been challenged, that he would have to be shown that the defendants were not guilty.

Another challenge from the defence removed a former war veteran and Red Cross employe, now in the real estate business. He was so definite in his answers to questions that the defense, in spite of his business connections, seemed to find him dangerous. They accepted a hardware clerk 23 years of age, and the floor manager of the leading local department store.

Sinclair is running his own defense. He sits just behind Hoover and Martin Littleton, his chiefs of counsel, and directs them in all details. He is heavy, dark, unsmiling, cynical in appearance. Fall is taking little part. His chief counsel is Wm. E. Leahy. Fall looks stronger than when he was tried with Doheny a year ago, but his temper has not improved. He looks forward to four or five weeks in the courtroom.

The prosecution will show that Sinclair organized a fake corporation in Canada, to buy oil cheap and sell it back at a profit, in order that these profits might be paid to Fall. Payment of $230,500 to Fall by this dummy concern, in Liberty bonds, will be proven. After that, the jury will solemnly deliberate on the question—"Did they conspire and was this a bribe or a Christmas present?"

Unwilling to face the court, two of Sinclair's associates—former President O'Neill of the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. and Blackmer, former chairman of the board of the Midwest Refining Co.—remain runaways in Europe. Roberts had the court summon Blackmer to appear in court on the openday of this trial. Since he refused to come, the court will take steps to confiscate some of his property in punishment.

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MORROW, ENVOY OF WALL STREET, TO LEAVE TODAY

Confers With Kellogg On Way to Mexico

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18. — Dwight Morrow, newly-appointed Ambassador to Mexico and unofficial agent of Wall Street, will leave for Mexico City tomorrow, it was learned from an announcement made by the State Department today.

Altho Morrow has ostensibly given up his job as a partner in the House of Morgan (which is heavily interested in Mexican bonds), he is regarded as an emissary of Wall Street by the Mexican press. When his appointment to the post was first made public, the Mexican press strongly protested against it.

Morrow is regarded by the Mexican press as a subtler and more dangerous emissary of American capitalism than his predecessor, Sheffield. Morrow held a final conference with Secretary of State Kellogg this afternoon.

• • •

Obregon Denies "Assassination" Story

NOGALES, Mexico, Oct. 18. — General Alvaro Obregon today strongly denied persistent rumors here that an attempt was made yesterday on his life.

The former Mexican president and leading candidate for re-election in 1928, who arrived here a week ago to visit his wife and family, declared the story of the attempted assassination "is untrue." The reports, however, are still strongly in circulation that the attempt was made, that the man involved is under arrest and that military authorities here are bending every effort to keep the affair from public knowledge.

Madrid Building Trades Union Sends Greetings To Soviet Union Labor

MOSCOW, (By Mail) Oct. 5.—The Central Committee of the Building Workers Union received greetings from the Madrid local federation of builders.

A proposal to establish mutual relations and exchange material with the building trades workers of the Soviet Union is contained in the proposal of the Madrid workers. This is the first communication received by the union from Spain.

In reply the Central Committee gave its consent to the proposals of the Spanish organization.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Number of Unemployed In Leningrad Lowered 11% in Less Than Year

LENINGRAD, (By Mail).—Unemployment in this city has decreased eleven per cent in the last nine months as the result of the rapid expansion of industry here.

The number of workers employed in industry has increased 9.96 per cent, while small industry has increased 31 per cent.

Radio Convention Writhes Under the Grip of U. S. Trust

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Another week of technical discussion will be required before delegates to the international radio telegraph convention are prepared to risk their proposals for drafting a new world communication treaty on the floor of the conference.

For U. S. Trust.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, president of the convention, after having excluded delegates from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (tho Russia was the first country to propose and organize a radio telegraph convention) is now straining every nerve to retain the monopoly of the air by the big broadcasting concerns in America, and to give these an advantage in European and South American trade. The American monopoly is maintained by a governmental commission for granting rights to wave lengths, established by law this year, and soon to be headed by Secy. Hoover.

Reactionary Amendments.

Among the possible fireworks stimulators are:

1.—Move to consolidate the international radio-telegraph convention and the International Telegraph Association.

2.—Proposals to reallocate the voting strength of the nations represented, so as to give more power to the great imperial powers.

3.—Hoover's demand that the "rights of private ownership" be fully observed in drawing up the 1927 treaty, which will supplant that of the convention of 1912.

4.—Proposal to change the name of the organization to the international radio convention.

5.—Question of greater recognition of the rapidly developing art of broadcasting as distinguished from commercial communication. It is contended that broadcasting is really "educational" or propaganda service.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

SMASH INSPIRED RUMOR CANDIDATE FOR LABOR QUITS

All on Garfield Ticket Determined to Fight On

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 18.—Refuting what appears to be deliberate and malicious rumors spread to interfere with the campaign for city office of the United Labor Ticket here, a statement has been issued jointly by Mr. Joseph F. Quinlivan, candidate for Mayor; Gus Deak, Councilmanic candidate for Second Ward; Felix Panaerisi, Councilmanic candidate, Third Ward; John Di Santo, Councilmanic candidate, Fourth Ward, of Garfield, N. J., as follows:

"Rumors have trickled thru that Joseph R. Quinlivan, Independent candidate for Mayor on the United Labor Ticket, has dropped out of the race as a candidate for election. This rumor spread with ulterior motives is absolutely false and we must restate once again that Joseph F. Quinlivan is a candidate for mayor of Garfield.

When we agreed to form the United Labor Ticket, we were fully aware of the difficulties ahead of us. This United Labor Ticket is coming from the realization that nothing can be expected for the workers from the two old parties. The textile strike of 1926-27 with its injunctions, with the use of the police against the strikers, the high sentences, the attitude of the city council, showed the need of independent workingclass political action. The labor ticket was organized for this reason, knowing full well, that the bosses will do everything in their power to prevent the labor candidates from being elected into office.

Notwithstanding the obstacles we pledge ourselves to carry on the campaign, more than in the past, bringing the message of labor to the people of Garfield, which certainly learned enough from the past not to reelect those who are representing the interest of the mill-owners, but to put into office labor men elected on the basis of a labor program.

There is a big Labor Rally Thursday night, October 20, 1927 at Belmont Park. All candidates invited.

160 Collective Jewish Farms in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 18.—One hundred and sixty Jewish collective farms have been established in the Soviet Union since the decree to grant land to the Jews was issued three years ago.

The multiple crop rotation is adopted on all of the farms and the introduction of machinery is rapidly taking place.

Three Towns Flooded As Storm Sweeps Over East Coast of Mexico

VERA CRUZ, October 18.—The most destructive storm in thirty years is sweeping the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The storm has cyclonic proportions.

Puerto Mexico, Fronteras and Tabasco are completely flooded.

• • •

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—A tropical cyclone which originated in the Caribbean Sea is sweeping northward from the region of Grand Cayman Island.

The Government Department of Public Works sent out warnings for the central part of the island to be prepared for heavy winds. A similar warning was issued by the National Observatory.

Admits Shooting White Guard General Petlura Who Killed Thousands

PARIS, Oct. 18. — With his whole bearing one of pride, Samuel Schwartsbard stood in the assizes court today and frankly confessed to the killing of General Petlura, white guardist general who murdered thousands of workers and peasants in the Ukraine.

"I shot five times to make certain of the removal of the assassin and pogrom instigator," declared Schwartsbard, declaring that he planned the murder to avenge those Jews who had suffered at the hands of General Petlura.

Schwartsbard relieved the court of the responsibility of proving that he had shot and killed Petlura on a Paris boulevard last May.

American Sky Pilots Flee to Coast; Upper Yangtse Is Too Hot

PEKING, Oct. 18. — Consul General Lockhart today reported the arrival at Hankow of a number of American Methodist missionaries, led by Bishop Gross, on their way to Shanghai.

The party had attempted to re-establish a mission at Sze-Chuan but were forced to return when they found the opposition to their school in the upper Yangtse so great.

FASCISTI DECREE NO HOLIDAYS FOR ITALIAN WORKERS

Mass Meeting Barred By Mussolini

ROME, Oct. 18.—While the workers of the Soviet Union have gained a seven hour day, all holidays—but two (and these two will be observed on Sunday)—have been abolished by the fascist government. Hereafter workers will toil six days a week thruout the year without any break in the routine.

The two "holidays" permitted by Mussolini are the fascist march on Rome which took place (with the aid of U. S. Ambassador Child) on October 28, 1922, and the celebration of the signing of the armistice between Italy and Austria November 4, 1918. These two events will be celebrated on the Sundays that fall nearest, according to the decree of the Council of Ministers.

Ban Mass Meetings.

Free speech and mass meetings are also forbidden by the decree which declares, "After November 6 and until a new order any ceremony, inauguration, anniversaries, great or small centenaries, as well as speeches of any kind, are prohibited because the government and municipal authorities must attend to their public duties; also because we must make economies, especially of time, and must avoid overfeeding the population with holidays."

Ruth Elder and Pilot Leave Azores for Paris

HORTA, The Azores, Oct. 18. — Miss Ruth Elder, with Captain George Haldeman, left here today for Paris.

The Portuguese mail steamer, Lima, carrying the two American fliers, pulled out of the harbor here at daybreak, bound for Lisbon. From there Miss Elder will continue to Paris.

Junker Plane to Hop Off

HORTA, The Azores, Oct. 18. — Weather permitting, the Junker hydro-airplane, D-1230, will take off across the Atlantic today for New York.

Ford Factory Workers Send Secret Greetings To Workers of U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 18.—In a case containing spare parts sent from the Ford factories in Detroit, workers in the warehouse of the People's Land Commissariat found a label bearing the following inscriptions, written evidently in a great hurry and in several different handwritings:

"For Soviet Power," "Long Live the Communist International," "Greetings from American workers to the workers of the Soviet Union."

Sixteen Communists On Trial in Italy

By GUIDO SARACENO.

The Special Court in Fascist Italy which was set up under the exceptional law which the government issued on the occasion of the last attempt on Mussolini in Bologna, was supposed to meet only in exceptional cases in order to pronounce judgement on "crimes" which come within its special jurisdiction. Instead, however, this special court, ever since its establishment, has worked uninterruptedly as an organ of suppression in the service of the fascist state.

A few examples will serve to illustrate this. The special court has condemned persons who have only been accused of distributing Communist leaflets or of being members of the Communist Party of Italy—and this, be it noted, before the C. P. was declared illegal!—to 10 to 12, and even to 18 years imprisonment. (The case of Tarozzi in Toscana.) On the other hand the ordinary court in Vercelli (district of Novara), after a three days' strike in the rice fields, sentenced workers accused of distributing leaflets calling on the workers to strike, to a few months imprisonment.

874 Years In Jail.

In the first half year of 1927 the special court has imposed sentences of imprisonment amounting in all to 874 years, while the ordinary court has imposed in the same period 62 years.

Now, after a short holiday, this court of masked hangmen of brutal fascist careerists has again met. The first trial is that of 16 Communists from Brindisi who were arrested in October 1926, that is almost a year ago, on suspicion of being members of the Young Communist organization. At that time the exceptional laws were not yet in force; the Communist Party was still a legal party with a daily press and a parliamentary fraction. The accused, all of them young people under 21 years of age, were condemned by the special court to 4 to 8 years imprisonment.

GET A NEW READER!

WOMEN VISITORS PLEDGE DEFENSE OF SOVIET UNION

Laud Sex Equality in the U. S. S. R.

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER).

MOSCOW, Oct. 18. — Emphasizing the achievements of the Soviet Union with regard to the participation of women in various branches of public activity and their determination to prevent an imperialist war against the Soviet Union, representatives of the British, French, German, Austrian and Polish women's delegations issued a statement addressed to the Congress of Workers and Peasant Women.

The statement issued by the delegation points out that the Soviet Union educates women and gives them ample social service thru assistance in the arrangement of new infants and children's homes, sanatoriums and hospitals.

Impressed by Seriousness.

The seriousness with which the congress considered the various questions raised evoked the admiration of the foreign delegates. The independence, the conscious attitude and the thoro knowledge of essentials shown in the utterances of the delegates, the statement said, are the result of the self-government in the Soviet Union created by Lenin under the name of Soviets which became the centers of Socialist construction.

Resist Imperialist War.

The statement says in conclusion, "We engage ourselves as representatives of western working women to employ all of our energy to the purpose of calling forth powerful resistance of all working women against the plans for intervention made by our Governments and against all attempts to involve our countries in a war with the Soviet Union and to impede the socialist construction of the Soviet Union.

"We will respond to all attempts to militarize women by fighting a decisive battle shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary working masses for the emancipation of toiling women thruout the world."

Norwegian Die-Hards Beaten in Elections

OSLO, Oct. 18. — Indications today were that the present Conservative cabinet of Norway would be forced to resign as a result of the parliamentary elections held yesterday.

Complete returns were not yet known, but it was likely that the conservative party would lose ten or twelve seats. Victories were seen for the laborites and the agricultural party.

DAILY WORKER
HAY BALES

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

On the

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the celebration proceedings—they will be published in The DAILY WORKER in a special honor roll. To cover the expense of printing, all names will be published at 25 cents a name. Send your name—send the names of others—greet the Russian workers on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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News from U.S.S.R.

Another Social Democratic Libel.

The press bureau of the German social democratic party published lately a "sensational" statement about the text of a secret agreement alleged to have been made in 1924 by the Soviet and Italian governments which is directed against Turkey, this text being at the disposal of the said bureau.

In spite of the refutation sent abroad by the TASS agency at the instance of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, the said bureau continues to insist on the bona fide of its communication and quotes the text of some of the articles of the alleged agreement.

This lying communication is evidently intended to create trouble between the Soviet and Turkish government in order to make it easier for the enemies of the USSR to isolate it and to draw Turkey into the camp of its enemies. The press bureau of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, categorically declares that there is not a vestige of truth in the statement of the social democratic bureau, that the text of the document quoted by it is fictitious from beginning to end and that the stubbornness with which the bureau insists on the bona fide of the document is the stubbornness of a calumniator and agent of international imperialism.

It should be added that the myth about a non-existing Italo-Soviet agreement against Turkey was already once before taken up by the world press, during the collision between Turkey and Great Britain with respect to the Mosul question and was already then officially refuted.

Struggle Against Homelessness.

The Children's Commission of the All-Union Central Executive Committee has elaborated a series of radical measures re struggle against homelessness. Homelessness will be entirely liquidated in Moscow and the Moscow Gubernia for the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. All homeless children will be distributed among the various children's institutions.

The children's commissions alone will spend this year 6½ million roubles for the struggle against homelessness in the RSFSR.

It is proposed to organize a number of new receiving centres capable of dealing with at least 2,500 homeless children.

Position of Ukraine Workers.

There are about 2 million wage earners in the Ukraine. During the last two years, 85 percent of the workers went through rest homes. On an average, wages have reached the level of 1913, and in some cases this level has been exceeded.

This year 11 million roubles were assigned for the improvement or safety arrangements in the Ukrainian industry. It is proposed to spend 16 to 17 million roubles for this purpose in the new financial year.

Help For West Ukraine Peasants.

The central committee of poor peasants has addressed an appeal to the whole Ukrainian peasantry to help the peasants of West Ukraine (Poland) who have greatly suffered from floods. It is pointed out in the appeal that 500 settlements have been affected by the floods and that the harvest on the peasant fields has been totally destroyed. 350,000 peasants have been left without food, seed and fuel for the winter.

"Selsky Gospodar" (Ukrainian Co-operative organization), has contributed 10,000 roubles to the fund in aid of the victims of the floods in West Ukraine.

Strike Ends Workers' Victory.

The builders' strike in the private enterprises of Mogelev-Podolsk has come to an end. With the support of their union, the workers were able to have all their demands satisfied.

Swiss Workers' Delegation.

A committee has been formed in Switzerland for the despatch of a delegation to the USSR. Enough funds have already been collected to send 15 delegates to Soviet Russia. Eleven of the delegates are already confirmed by the committee and the remaining four will be confirmed shortly. Most of these delegates are either non-party or social democrats.

Progress in Corn Storage.

According to preliminary statistics, 1,100,500 tons of cereals were stored by the chief grain storing organizations between September 1st and 20th.

Since the beginning of the campaign and up to September 20, 2,235,500 tons of cereals have been stored. Last year 2,003,029 tons were stored during the same period. Thus, this year's storage operations have exceeded last year's by 11.6 percent.

Expenditure for Cultural Needs Increases.

In the Ukrainian budget, administrative expenditure constitutes only 14 percent in 1927-28 against 19 percent in the current year and 24 percent in 1925-26. This reduction of expenditure will make it possible to increase expenditure for cultural work. The expenditure of the People's Education Commissariat will increase 17 percent in the next year.

Good Cotton Harvest.

The cotton harvest in Tazhikisten (Central Asia), is very satisfactory. Compared with last year, the sowing area has considerably increased and has reached 21,000 hectares. Next year the sowing area for cotton will be increased to 40,000 hectares.

Medical Equipment Works.

Building cooperation have been started in Leningrad in connection with the putting up of big medical equipment works. The latter will produce medical implements which were hitherto imported from other countries, including operating tables, quartz lamps, etc. and also a number of chemical-pharmaceutical preparations. The opening of the works will take place in 1928.

Coolidge Tax Cut For Wealthy Only; Aids Corporations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Administration's tax reduction program was outlined at the Treasury Department today.

It contemplates a total cut of $250,000,000, about $100,000,000 less than advocated by senate republican leaders. Chief features are a one per cent cut of the present 13½ per cent corporation tax, a slight reduction of the maximum surtax rates and elimination of practically all of the remaining war taxes.

The plan will be submitted to the Treasury of the House Ways and Means Committee when it meets on October 31 to draft tax legislation.

A still greater cut, according to a recent statement of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, was contemplated in the corporation tax. However, the contemplated naval race and eventual war with Great Britain required funds. No tax cuts that materially effect the poor are on the list submitted by administration leaders, tho a gesture is made by reduction of a few taxes on the cheaper luxuries.

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BOOKS

A REVOLUTIONARY CLASSIC.

THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY, by Friedrich Engels. International Publishers. $1.50.

This book, originally written to connect the lessons of the Peasant War of 1525 with those of the revolutionary wave of 1848-50, in which Engels participated, is as alive in its treatment of the class struggle, class relations and reaction, as when it was originally published.

Engels brings out in all its nakedness the decadence of nobility of four centuries ago. When all the elastic legal means for exploiting and suppressing the peasantry were exhausted, the nobility resorted to banditry, ordinary holdups and other "noble occupations." In addition there were the refinements of religious compulsion to enforce feudal payments and services to the feudal nobility. The terror of the rack, excommunication and refusal of absolution by the church, was a horrible threat to the Catholic serf.

* * *

The author takes the reader thru the entire course of the Peasant Revolution against the princes. The first military gathering took place in March, 1525. During the months of April and May the peasants carried everything before them by their mass marches. The feudal war that was going on between Germany and France drained Germany of the princes' mercenaries. However, when Germany won the victory over France at Pavia, the princes threw their whole force against the revolting peasants.

An interesting, yet by no means a rare sidelight of this phase of the class war, is that the German princes were aided by fifteen thousand of the "flower" of the French nobility—the very same nobility which were at each other's throats just previous. The peasants could not withstand this combined onslaught.

There are many reasons for the peasants' failure. The bourgeois historians explain away the failure of serf revolutionary movements with such surface indications as "military inexperience" and "ignorance." On the other hand, Engels shows, that besides these reasons, there were deeper causes operating that helped the victorious princes. The group that won was the representative of centralization amidst utter disunion. The representatives of provincial centralization, the princes, mustered the greatest strength and power. All other classes were divided. Therefore, the princes won the power over all the other classes in the empire.

* * *

Under the then existing conditions, the princes had the greatest strength of any class in Germany in 1525. All the other classes acted separately, therefore the princes beat them all, one at a time.

For sociological treatment of the Peasant War, none of the bourgeois historians can approach Engels. Even when a bourgeois historian has the ability to write and a great deal of good documentary evidence, such as Oman in his "Great Revolt of 1381," he goes out of his way to slander the leader and to deny the existence of a revolutionary organization, which he plainly shows is functioning and belittles the results achieved by the revolt. (Wat Tyler was one of the ablest of early revolutionary leaders.)

* * *

Is this Peasant War just a formal sociological study? No, says Engels. "There are valuable lessons to be drawn from it. To understand fully the peasants in action four centuries ago, is to understand partly the peasants of 1870." (When Engels wrote the preface to the Second Edition.)

"In the struggles of 1870 the bourgeoisie of Germany failed to free the serfs and tenant farmers. The serfs and tenant farmers can only rely upon the proletariat as allies. The small landowners are so burdened with mortgages, that they are at the mercy of the bourgeois usurers. They, also, turn to the proletariat. On the middle and big estates, the laborers form the most numerous class. Since they are wage slaves, they are the farm proletariat and are the closest to the industrial proletariat. Because the industrial proletariat are not the majority, winning these groups of peasants as allies, formed the most urgent task of 1870."

The winning of the farm-proletariat remains one of the biggest tasks today in the United States as well as the world over. The lessons of the Peasant War in Germany in 1525, revolutionary waves of 1848 and 1870, are part of our revolutionary heritage. Two factors have slightly changed the agrarian class divisions. Serfs have disappeared, machine agriculture has developed.

Unquestionably Engels' **"Peasant War in Germany"** is the best book dealing with a peasant revolutionary movement and is indispensable in order to get a close view of the peasants of four centuries ago, and at the same time is of aid to us in understanding the farmers and the farm proletariat of today.

—CHARLES P. FLETCHER.

SONGS AT SUNRISE.

MY PIOUS FRIENDS AND DRUNKEN COMPANIONS. Collected by Frank Shay. Illuminated by John Held, Jr. Macaulay. $2.

In the "gay nineties"—the period from which most of these drinking songs are taken, they were restricted to the saloon. Hours of labor were longer then. The twelve hour day—and longer—was in vogue and the great fight for the eight hour day was on. Many weary workers went to the saloon for the liquid magic that eased the pain in their weary bones and made them forget the world they lived in. So it is not strange to find even here songs that touch on labor. "Casey Jones," of course, and strangely even "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," uncensored, tho only one verse and chorus. That beautiful "Water Boy" song of the Negro Chain gang, not of the gay nineties nor a drinking song, finds itself in strange company. Why more songs of labor were not included can likely be explained by the fact that not drinking songs as such, but unprintable songs (in their original version) are the reason for the appearance of this volume. Issuing the songs in the printable version does not improve them.

These drinking songs "are presented in their tawdry garments, unprettified save that in some cases their faces have been washed so they may properly appear in company"—and of course, they appear sober. "Their assonances, defective rhythms, their atrocious rhetoric, their vulgarities have been retained." The promise may mislead you. Aitho they are songs of the bar-room they could well be sung in the home. They are as synthetic as the liquor that has followed the songs there.

All the lusty classics are included, from the innocent "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here!" to the sophisticated "Frankie and Johnnie," "Colombo," "Lydia Pinkham" and others in the advanced class. All, of course, not only "with their faces washed," but given a full bath, doused in lysol, picked clean, purified and passed by the board of censors.

* * *

It's a curious collection. Here are songs from the bar-room, the sea, the army, work-songs—from classic literature and even Greenwich Village. There is no discrimination—purification only. A good many are worthless, a good many jolly songs you are likely to hear in any care-free crowd. Because in most cases music is included, the book is worth having—but only if you can afford to buy it in addition to other books very much more worth while. As a collection of songs essentially of interest to labor they have no value.

Better than the tamed versions of the songs are the wood-cut illustrations by John Held, Jr. The bar-rooms, ballad singers, beery-sentimentalism of the gay nineties—all of it is here in glorious burlesque that will make the older boys sigh for the "good old days"—those days when saloon waiters sang "My Rosary." Held pictures this scene, engraved, as he explains, "with a lump in his throat." It will make you weep with laughter.

The book is attractively bound. The songs, poor things, should have been left in their native environment, the bar-room, where they thrive much better being properly nourished there.

—WALT CARMON.

COMMENT.

A SHORT VIEW OF MENCKENISM, by Joseph B. Harrison (University of Washington Press) is a 24-page "analysis" of the editor of **The American Mercury** and the author of **Prejudices** in the latter's own lingo. Despite the witless platitude that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, it doesn't necessarily prevent giving the reader a genuine pain in the neck.

Had the author attempted to discuss Mencken in the unaffected style so honored by the Master himself he might conceivably have made some slight contribution. But under the circumstances the parody is difficult to sustain after the first two or three paragraphs; the rest becomes dull and obvious.

—S. G.

THIS COLUMN WILL APPEAR AGAIN ON FRIDAY.

Read The Daily Worker

Norman Hapgood's Defense of Holmes and Brandeis

By H. M. WICKS.

MR. NORMAN HAPGOOD, one of the eminences of American liberalism, in the October 19 issue of The Nation, expresses the opinion that it was better for Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis to permit the Massachusetts executioners to shatter with bolts of lightning the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti than to violate that metaphysical entity, known as the ethical code of the judiciary.

This remarkable contribution to liberalism was evoked because a number of readers of "The Nation" took Mr. Hapgood to task for an article he wrote eulogizing these two judicial lackeys as friends of humanity. It seems that some of the followers of the liberal humanitarians could not reconcile Hapgood's eulogiums with the refusal of Holmes and Brandeis to stop the hand of the executioners while the supreme court reviewed the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti, and indignantly wrote "The Nation" to that effect. The letters were turned over to Hapgood and he wrote his astonishing letter in reply.

Liberalism consistently ignores the class character of the state. It is wedded to the illusion that the government is something that stands, in its impartial majesty, above the class struggle. Rather than intervene and by such action admit that the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti was an act of class vengeance, Holmes and Brandeis; true to the traditions of liberalism, hid behind the flimsy device of some vague ethical "principle."

On August 22, 1927, a few hours before he went to the electric chair to join labor's host of martyrs, Bartolomeo Vanzetti sent a letter to Prof. Henry W. L. Dana, properly stigmatizing the inaction of Holmes and Brandeis:

> "Judge Holmes repelled our appeal on the ground that the state supreme court had passed on the case and he does not want to invade the state court ground.
>
> "Yesterday, Justice Brandeis repelled our appeal on the ground of personal reasons; to wit, because he or members of his family are favorably interested in our case, as demonstrated by the fact that after our arrest Rosa and her children went to live for a month in an empty house of Justice Brandeis, in Dedham, Mass.
>
> "These two justices are the symbols of liberalism in the federal supreme court and they turned us their shoulders."

* * *

MR. HAPGOOD, from his self-constituted promontory, views with disdain the criticism of the two supreme court justices and defends their liberalism. Speaking of Brandeis' refusal to act, Hapgood declares that he was prevented by a "personal disqualification."

> "He has always acted on the principal that he would not sit in a case where he had any personal interest. He kept out of a minimum wage case because one of his daughters had been working on a minimum wage board. He looked upon himself as disqualified in the Sacco-Vanzetti case because his family had been actively interested in getting the men off."

This observation is followed by an exhibition of the most loathsome sophistry—a piece of vicious, murderous special pleading that has never been excelled even by the most open and servile apologist for reaction. Hapgood asserts that the people who wrote the letters to "The Nation" are not lawyers and adds:

> "They do not understand that if Justice Holmes or Justice Brandeis would have been justified in exceeding his powers in order to accomplish one result, then Judge Thayer was justified in abusing his opportunities, as he did, in order to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the chair because he happened to think them guilty. President Lowell would then be justified in his inaccurate and personal use of the record to reach a result he wished to reach. It is a poor way to get ahead, to meet one judicial lynching by a state by clamoring for another kind of judicial usurpation. The two greatest judges in America would not be the men they are if their conception of their powers and duties changed because their personal sympathies were involved."

* * *

NORMAN HAPGOOD and all the liberals in the world may try to apologize for the attitude of the two "radical" supreme court judges, but the working class will refuse to respect his fine ethical considerations that decree that if Holmes and Brandeis intervened to save Sacco and Vanzetti or even to urge a new trial in face of the notorious hatred of Judge Webster Thayer, the bitter vindictiveness of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and the class prejudices of President Lowell of Harvard and the other members of the "advisory committee" that enabled them to accept as fact the testimony of the most depraved hirelings of the state and to revile the witnesses for the defense they would be in the same class with Thayer.

According to this liberal interpretation the lives of the two men are of no consequence. All that matters is that judicial ethics be upheld. To have overruled Thayer's vicious decision would have thereby justified his decision, according to Hapgood. The proper liberal way to rebuke a vile and vindictive conspiracy to commit judicial class murder is to refrain from any act which would interfere with its consummation, instead of snatching the victims from the gory hands of the executioner.

No ordinary mortal, not familiar with the higher, detached, transcendental mind of liberalism, can appreciate such fine distinctions.

* * *

TO our materialistic minds we cannot view this performance of Hapgood in defense of Holmes and Brandeis as anything more than dirty liberal sermonizing; playing the role of liberal priest to the capitalist class murderers. Such observations may be clothed in all the highfalutin' banalities of liberalism but they can never conceal the debased features of the journalistic prostitute.

The attitude of Holmes and Brandeis, and their press agent, Hapgood, again confirms our contention that the Sacco and Vanzetti case was not a local Massachusetts case, but a piece of class vengeance, carried out with the aid of every instrument of the government, federal and state.

The difference between Thayer and Fuller on the one hand and Hapgood, Brandeis and Holmes on the other is that the former accept responsibility for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti while the latter try to evade their share of responsibility by hiding behind exalted ethical principles.

* * *

HAPGOOD does not close his communication to "The Nation" with his legalistic and ethical apologetics, but goes farther and declares that "while Thayer is entirely unfit, the basic evil of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is not in the law, faulty as the Massachusetts law is. It is in public opinion."

To the mind of a liberal journalist this observation may be easily reconciled with the preceding defense of Holmes and Brandeis, but to us it seems a flat contradiction. If it is merely a case of public opinion, if it is a fact, as Hapgood contends, that public opinion in Massachusetts was in full cry for the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti and the legal phase was unimportant, why did not those heroes of bourgeois radicalism, Holmes and Brandeis, step in and prevent the lynching? If this second interpretation is correct the action of Holmes and Brandeis is still more contemptible.

Thus the liberals seem to have a split in their own camp. One set of them claims that the remedy for such appalling legal murder is to be found in better legal procedure, a better code of law in the state of Massachusetts. The Hapgood school contends that it is not a legal defect but public opinion.

Of course it would be childish to expect either of the camps to recognize the fact that all laws, all legal formula, all procedure under capitalism must, of necessity, be determined by the desire of the ruling class to impose its will by force and violence upon the working class. It was precisely the imbecile faith of the bourgeois liberals who influenced the Sacco-Vanzetti committee in Boston to place their hopes in the fairness and justice of the political agents of capitalism that constituted the gravest defect of defense activity. This liberal illusion was supplemented by the similar illusion of the anarchists who regard the state as a myth and who look upon history as the acts of individuals.

The actions of Brandeis and Holmes and their journalistic apologist, Mr. Norman Hapgood, ought to aid in convincing the working class that fought so heroically for Sacco and Vanzetti that the only force that can prevail against capitalist frameups is the organized power of the working class. The article in "The Nation" ought to arouse the deepest hatred against the whole liberal clique on the part of every intelligent worker in America, because that article definitely aligns Hapgood, Brandeis and Holmes with Thayer and Fuller in the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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DRAMA

New Playwrights Theatre Opens Tonight With "The Belt"

The New Playwrights Theatre will begin its second season tonight, at their new home, 40 Commerce Street. The play to be presented will be "The Belt," a first play by Paul Sifton.

Preparations for this and succeeding productions have been under way for months with all of the playwright-directors elbow deep in quite unliterary work. For the first offering, John Dos Passos designed the settings, En Jo Basshe arranged the complex sound effects, while Michael Gold, Francis Edwards Faragoh and John Howard Lawson have been wrestling with numberless routine business problems. Here is the spectacle of five playwrights deserting their script to concentrate on a season of new American dramas, and selecting for their springboard production, a rugged, native, industrial play.

Gail De Hart Lawrence Bolton, Jane Barry and Ross Matthews head the cast of "The Belt," with a supporting cast of about forty, including Franchot Tone, George N. Price, Lionel Ferrend, Ellen Vorse, June White, Helen Johnson, Elizabeth Keenan, Herbett Bergman, Murray Franklin, Herman Bandes and Edward Buckman. Edward Massey directed the production.

Tickets for "The Belt," can be purchased at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

ANN HARDING

Gives an impressing performance in "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Bayard Veiller's tense, drama at National Theatre.

Screen Notes

'Underworld', a Thriller at the Cameo Theatre

AN innocent drunk is wending his unsteady way past a bank building in the wee early hours of the morning when an explosion within the bank shakes him into curious questioning. Before he can gather his muddled wits together, a burly gunman leaps out of the bank with the fruits of his labor. He sees the drunk, takes a quick chance look, throws both the drunk and money into his car and speeds away with a following fire of the police. From this dramatic opening the same swift action continues thruout this picture of Chicago gang life. It is a breathtaking vivid mixture of movie fake and fact, entertaining if not elevating.

Ben Hecht, who did not find literature lucrative enough went to Hollywood with his knowledge of Chicago gangsterism and the booze-racket, to contribute this share towards the elevation of the screen drama. He learned in Hollywood, if he hadn't learned before, that what one forgets is often worth more than what one remembers. So this picture of the Chicago underworld forgets a lot. There isn't even a suggestion of police dishonesty, no breadth of political scandal, no hint of the connection between the ways of the underworld and the City Hall. The author contents himself with a story that gives but one side of gang life—clever, hokum-loaded, swift moving and with many original touches.

"Underworld" is splendidly cast, well photographed and above all has excellent direction. Particularly the acting of George Bancroft in the leading role of Bull Weed is unusual characterization. The supporting cast of Clive Brook, Evelyn Brent and Larry Semon is high caliber. The director, Joseph Von Sternberg, especially, more than author and cast, deserves credit for the picture. Here is intelligence deserving of better material.

Don't look for artistic honesty in "Underworld." If you don't, you will find (at the Cameo) simple, swift moving entertainment. It is fast, vivid, hard-boiled hokum with hair on its chest.—W. C.

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500 REGISTERED FOR OPENING OF WORKERS SCHOOL

Many Classes Open to Trade Unionists

The Workers School opened its fall term of 1927 yesterday at 108 East 14th Street, when classes in principles of Marxism, Fundamentals of Communism, History of the United States and Intermediate English "A" were begun. The class in Advanced English "A" will begin Wednesday while Thursday, Oct. 20, Intermediate English "B" and a second section in Advanced English "A" will start. Social forces in Modern Literature is scheduled to begin Friday evening, Oct. 21.

Registration Passes 500.

The registration this year has been very large, the 500 mark already having been passed. As a result several courses have been closed to registration. Within a week several more subjects will be added to the list.

Great interest is being shown by the workers in a class on Trade Union Problems, William Z. Foster, instructor; Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, Benjamin Gitlow, instructor; and Labor Journalism, Art Shields, instructor.

Workers from many industries have been registering for these courses, such as cloakmakers, machinists, motormen, furriers, and carpenters. The discussions will take place in these classes on experiences in and methods of solving problems. Those who wish to train themselves for the trade union movement are expected to register immediately before more classes are closed to registration.

Courses Are Varied.

Other courses of special interest to workers active in the trade unions are: Present Tactics of Employers, Robert W. Dunn, instructor; Historic Struggles of American Labor, David J. Saposs, instructor; Public Speaking, Carl Brodsky; History of the U. S., Jim Cork; Marxian Economics, Ray Ragozin; Fundamentals of Communism, various instructors, and Principles of Marxism, Abraham Markoff.

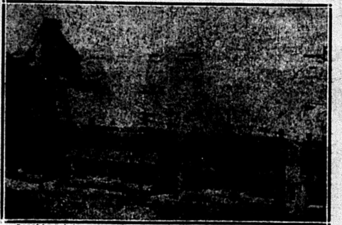
For information about these or any other of the 50 courses offered by the Workers School, write or call at the school office, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

English Dept. Large.

Because the American working class is so largely foreign, particularly in the basic industries, and because in the city of New York the proportion of foreign-born workers is particularly high, the Workers School, in its efforts to serve the New York labor movement, has built an especially large English department. It offers, not one or two, but 18 different courses of six grades so that every worker, from the one who does not read or write English at all to the worker who merely wishes to complete his mastery of the language, can be fitted into the class best adapted to his needs.

The teachers also have been selected with a double test of their fitness—first, their technical fitness as instructors, and second, their knowledge of and experience with the labor movement. The fee is only $3.50 for a three-month, once-a-week course and $6.00 for a three-months twice-a-week course. The instructors include: Sue Baxter, Beatrice Carlin, Whitaker Chambers, Mary Ghent, Vera Green, Eli B. Jacobson, Violet Kay, Florence Lubin, Sophie Mesnil, Ruth Munson, William Patterson, Pauline Rogers, Hannah Scherer, Anna Soirsky and J. Warner.

Castle Shannon—Owned by Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co.



In this mining town Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Police, hired by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., have been trying to enforce its open shop program and the injunction granted it by Judge Schoonover by a campaign of terrorism. Recently thirty of them got drunk and beat up striking miners—a few days before that they kidnapped five workers and kicked one man's eyesight out—they have arrested girls and confined them in the company barracks.

COMPANY HIRELING JAILS FIVE WORKERS BEATEN BY COAL AND IRON POLICE

(Continued from Page One)

bail on them—they simply detained them. It was detention.

No Warrants.

"We called up Squire Ira H. Edmondson of Mount Lebanon (the company man) to inquire whether any information had been made against these men or warrants issued. There were none by twenty to twelve.

"At twenty to twelve the Coal and Iron police preferred informations fined on charges of disorderly conduct. (They were absolutely sober and men of good character.) The Detective Department of Pittsburgh called up the Coal and Iron police and said if there were no informations lodged against the men by 12 o'clock they would turn them loose.

Taken to Hospital.

"At three minutes to 12 the Coal and Iron police came in with four commitments to the County Jail. In the case of one man commitment was refused because he was too badly hurt; he was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. As soon as the Pittsburgh police turned those men over to the Coal and Iron police the Coal and Iron police were asked to let the men (the prisoners) sign the bonds, so they could be loosed on bail. They refused. (Question asked, could they legally refuse.) No, they took away these men's constitutional rights.—It's a wonderful damage suit they have got against the Company.

"They were taken to Allegheny County Jail, in Pittsburgh, and confined on charges of disorderly conduct. That was in default of $200 bail apiece; but they were not allowed to give bail.

Police Stand Over Him.

"About nine o'clock Sunday morning we got Squire Edmondson to accept $25 cash apiece and he gave us releases, and we released the four men from the County Jail, and went to St. Joseph's Hospital where the fifth man was confined as a prisoner with a Coal and Iron officer standing over him. They had three over him before. We finally got him released into the care of his own physician.

"On Sunday afternoon we had the five men examined by Dr. Scott, and some had internal injuries, and one had a rib stove in. In the case of the one confined to the hospital they are not sure if he will retain his sight.

Men Appeal Case.

"On Monday Squire Beltzhoover took the boys into District Attorney Gardner to show the district attorney the true physical condition of the men."

At this point our friend the Pittsburgh Terminal squire comes into the case again. On Thursday evening last the five men were given a hearing on the charge of disorderly conduct before Squire Edmondson, and—bandaged, bruised and limping as they still were from the effects of the Coal and Iron police attack—were found guilty, and fined $5.00 apiece and costs.

The men have appealed the case, and it will come up for hearing on Wednesday, October 19th.

Hush Up Matter.

Outrageous and sensational, too (think of the headlines if it had been five college boys instead of five young union workers who had been beaten up), as this case is, it is only thanks to Squire Beltzhoover's protest and appeal to the District Attorney that the case has reached the columns of the local capitalist newspapers. A number of other instances of company terror have occurred at Castle Shannon No. 2 and the other Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mines in the neighborhood since the lockout began; but because these outrages have been perpetrated by one of the most powerful coal companies, and the victims have been the locked out miners and their families they do not appear in the columns of the general press.

Here is just an ordinary everyday occurrence at the same mine that one of the men told me, after they got through telling about last Saturday's attack, up at the grocery store on the hill above the mine where the strikers gather:

Arrested for Laughing.

"One day a couple of Coal and Iron police came along past a house and two girls were sitting on the porch. 'We got a warrant for your arrest,' they say, 'for laughing at us whenever we come by.' Then they took them down to the company barracks. Then the two of them came over to us, near our house, and they asked my brother, 16 years old, where he lived. He told them it was none of their business and they handcuffed him and started taking him along. Then dad said, 'Where you going with him?' and the Coal and Iron said, 'Shut up old man, I'll come and take you, too.' "

Then he come up, and dad had gone into the house and shut the door. Dad was sitting on a chair, and the Coal and Iron said, "You're under arrest"; and Dad said, "I'm sick, leave me alone." (He has been sick 13 years.) Then the Coal and Iron knocks him off the chair, onto the floor, and puts both knees on his chest; and then he handcuffs him and throws him across his shoulders and carries him to the barracks. After they had got him down there they set him on a chair, and he fell off the chair onto the floor. Then my sister (one of the two girls brought to the barracks before) asked the Coal and Iron to get Dad a drink of water. But he wouldn't, and said, "Nothing's wrong with him." But then he was so sick, they had to take him from the barracks to the Miners' Hospital. The doctor said it was shock, and then he called an ambulance and took him to St. Joseph's Hospital in the city. And he was there three weeks. We don't know, they had him there alone awhile, and perhaps he was beat up.

Fine Old Man.

Later when the Coal and Iron police brought the case before Squire Edmonton, the old man and the boy, and the two girls were all fined.

This is life under Coal and Iron rule as the miners and their families have been living it since the lock-out began. Now comes the injunction—the Castle Shannon No. 2 picket line already broken up by the Coal and Iron police on the first day the injunction went into force. The next step in the company's attack will be evictions, with added opportunity for violence on the part of its thugs, and added hardships for the miners' families. The warfare of the coal operators against the miners of W. Pa. and Ohio has became too intense for any one section of labor to be asked to meet alone. It has become a war in which all organized labor must be mobilized.

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City Engineers to Demand Raises at Protest Meeting

Municipal engineers through their union will protest the action of the New York board of estimate in setting aside what they characterize as an entirely inadequate sum for salary increases at a mass meeting tonight at the Society of Engineers' Building, 29 West 30th St.

In announcing the meeting the unionized engineers said the $600,000 voted by the Tammany administration for salary increases in the municipal engineering service would not amount to more than a 7 per cent increase even if equitably distributed, whereas the Civil Service Commission recently recommended a 35 per cent increase. The engineers' union is the Union of Technical Men, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

To Demand 15 Per cent More.

The immediate granting of a general 15 per cent wage increase and use of the $600,000 forlow-wage rather than favored workers will be urged at tomorrow's meeting. At the same time a conference with Charles Kohler, director of the budget, will be arranged before Thursday, when the allottment of the salary increases will be officially announced.

The protest meeting will be addressed by Dudley Babcock, president of the Union of Technical Men, and Evan L. Gunter, president of the architectural association of the board of education.

Contractors Pay More.

Although it is upon engineers employed by the city that the responsibility falls for planning and designing subway projects, the salaries paid by the city are in sharp contrast to those paid by private subway contracting companies, according to a statement issued by the Union of Technical Men's Association last night.

"Section engineers receive an annual salary from the city of $4,200, whereas subway contractors pay the same class of engineers $8,000 a year," the statement said. "Assistant engineers receive from the city $3,300 while subway contractors pay $5,000. The annual salaries paid by the city to surveyors in charge do not exceed $2,500. Subway contractors pay $4,000 to $4,500. The city holds its rodmen to yearly salaries ranging from $1,560 to $1,860. Subway contractors pay $3,000.

"In providing for salary increases proportionate to living costs, the city has given minor recognition to the 3,600 men of its engineering force. The city's mechanics have had a 110 per cent salary increase and unskilled laborers 140 per cent. Salaries of patrolmen and firemen have been raised 56 per cent and those of teachers 88 per cent. But engineers have had only 44 per cent increase throughout all the rises in the cost of living. At times this increased cost of living has ascended to nearly double what it formerly was. It is now 62 per cent higher than before the war."

WHAT PRICE TRACTION POLITICS? TAMMANY SUPPORTS FARE RAISE

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The Subway Nickel: To Be Or Not To Be! This is the drama which now struts and frets its hour upon the Metropolitan stage. The last act is scheduled to be a tragedy unless the workers and other subway riders of the city can by their united effort prevent the otherwise certain martyrdom of the five cent fare.

Tammany Hall now posing as the chief friend and supporter of the long suffering Nickel will with equal grace act in the role of principal mourner. Controller Berry, whom Tammany has chosen for the unpopular role of chief executioner, will be amply rewarded for his courageous stand in upholding the interests of the Tammany masters in Wall Street. Untermeyer will be praised for his unstinted public service. The traction workers will remain unorganized. Subway riders will pay a 7 or 10 cent fare. Tax payers and eventually the workers will carry several hundred millions in an additional burden for the financing of the new "unification" plan.

Undermyer Plan Is Fake.

For the Untermyer plan, so far as the people's interests are concerned, is a complete fake. The truth of this assertion will be proved presently when this plan is analyzed in detail. The Berry-sponsored increased fare scheme of Charles "St. Louis" Smith is a camouflage behind which Tammany may still pose as the defender of the people's interests. The Transit Commission investigations are equally a deception. Nothing can be accepted as substantial in the whole situation except the certainty that the people will lose.

The driving force behind all that has happened in the situation so far is the conflict between the Chase National Bank-Dahl-Chadbourne group, which owns the B. M. T. and has bought heavily into the I. R. T., and the Morgan interests, who are seeking to obtain complete control of the traction properties of the city. To understand this conflict it is necessary to give a word of the background.

Backed By Morgan Interests.

The Morgan interests are behind the financing of practically the whole of the I. R. T. system and a substantial part of the B. M. T. as well. In the case of the B. M. T. its holdings are not sufficient for control. The Morgan holdings on the I. R. T., as is customary with this banking group, is represented by bondholders who serve on the Board of Directors of the railroad. Under the present so-called dual contracts with the city the Morgan control over the I. R. T. was unquestioned until about two years ago.

At that time the Wi[illegible]n-Dahl-Chadbourne, Chase National Bank gang began secretly to acquire large sections of I. R. T. stock, holding it, as Chadbourne testified, for the power it would give them in the coming unified traction plan. In this round up of I. R. T. stock the directors of the I. R. T., other than the bondholders, united with the B. M. T. gang. These directors of the I. R. T., it is important to remember, own no stock themselves in the railroad and have used their position to plunder the road by buying from themselves, at excessive prices, coal, steel, insurance, cement, lumber and other supplies. These charges, like others under the unspeakable present dual subway contracts, are passed on to the city.

Manipulate Stock Market.

In addition the gang used its control of the roads to manipulate the stock market and raked in millions in this way alone. Financing and reorganization schemes netted other millions.

At the time referred to. . . . about two years ago, . . . this gang was able to win over the whole Tammany machine to its side. The then Mayor Hylan, for reasons of his own, had fought them consistently. It became necessary to defeat Hylan in order to advance further with their plan, which was to take over the new city subways as well and to increase the fare.

Hold Secret Meeting.

Accordingly a secret meeting was held to discuss the plan. At this meeting were present Al Smith, governor of the state; the prospective Mayor of New York, Jimmy Walker; Olvany, the leader of Tammany Hall, Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough; Gehard Dahl, chairman of the board of directors of the B. M. T.; Thomas L. Chadbourne, counsel of the B. M. T., and others. Here it was agreed to ditch the obstinate Mr. Hylan and after the election campaign of 1925, at which the five cent fare issue was to be held aloft, to lay the plans, for an increased fare.

Elect Walker.

Everything went according to schedule. Hylan was ditched. Walker was elected. John Delaney chairman of the transportation board, worked out a transit unification scheme which he "hoped" would save the 5-cent fare. Both companies "accepted" the plan immediately.

Then Tammany Hall got its orders!

The House of Morgan cracked the whip and Al Smith began to jig. Immediately there was instituted the "investigation" by the Transit Commission, which was to lay the basis for a "real" unification plan. Choosing the great inquisitor, Untermyer, for the main role, there began what was really a complete exposure of the methods of the traction plunderbund in order to wrench from them the control of the railroads.

Hard Coal Miners Help Motormen in Pa. Traction Strike

SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 18.—Hard coal miners are helping striking motormen and conductors to win their strike. The strike began October 1, when the agreement between the men and the Schulkyll Traction Company expired and the company refused to renew.

Unable to run its trolleys the traction company now comes back on the interurban scene as the Schulkyll Transportation Co. and plans to install bus routes through the mountainous roads of the region. These bus lines, where they have already been established, are manned by non-union men who work for 50 cents an hour, while the union rate for that class of work is 67 cents an hour.

Miners Boycott Buses.

The miners are very indignant and have passed resolutions that any coal digger taking a job on any of these busses will be expelled from his organization. Likewise anyone riding a bus will be considered no better than a scab.

Trolleymen's meetings throughout the region have set forth the men's grievances. These grievances range from attempts to lay off men to holding back their pay in retaliation for union activities.

Hit Exorbitant Charges.

The miners, and the whole working class population of this region are aroused against the company for an additional reason—its exorbitant charges. The fare at the time of the strike was 8 cents a zone of a mile and a half or less. Thus the short trip from Shenandoah to Mahaney City, a distance of less than 5 miles, costs 32 cents one way. Competition of autos has brought down rates from still higher figures.

Campaign To Organize 10.000 Men and Women of Insurance Company

A campaign to organize into the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union the 10,000 office workers employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is now being conducted by that organization.

The demands of the union are a minimum wage of $21 a week instead of $12 a week, payment for overtime and appeal from summary dismissals. The 10,000 workers involved include 7,000 girls.

Train For Next War.

Governor Smith presided at the opening of the military tournament of the national guard at Madison Garden last night. Fifteen hundred troops trained for the next war by engaging in a mimic battle.

Means Slated For Parole.

Gaston B. Means, convicted in the Harry M. Daugherty investigation and now at Atlanta prison, is reported recommended for immediate parole. He was formerly employed by the William J. Burns International Detective Agency and was prominently identified with the corruption of the Harding administration.

Buses Supplant Railways.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Officials of the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey in a letter received by the city commissioners of Perth Amboy today requested they be allowed to abandon two of three trolley lines running into Perth Amboy and substitute bus lines. The company desires to abandon the line operating between Westfield Junction and Perth Amboy and that between Perth Amboy and Metuchen.

Socialist Confab Here Next Year

The national convention of the socialist party for 1928 will be held here next April 10, it was reported yesterday. Candidates for president and vice president will be nominated.

Picnic for the Daily

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 18. — The Daily Worker Builders Club gave a picnic at Alvarado Park, Richmond, California, on the ninth.

There was a speaker who gave an outline of the aims and objects of the DAILY WORKER and pointed out that it is the only militant working class daily paper in the United States printed in the English language. A strong plea was made for all present who are not subscribers to become so.

Ball Will Greet Y. W. L. Convention Oct. 29th

A concert and dance to welcome the delegates to the fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held Saturday, Oct. 29th, at the Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St. The convention will open the following day.

Tickets in advance will be 50 cents, and at the door 75 cents. They can be bought now at 108 East 14th St.

Russian Motion Pictures for Celebration of Tenth Anniversary Here Oct. 30

The New York celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be featured by a showing of a motion picture of the funeral of C. E. Ruthenberg, late general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and other films of Soviet Russia.

They will be shown Sunday, Oct. 30 from 2 to 9 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irvin Place and 15th St., under the auspices of the New York district of the Workers Party. Admission will be 50 cents.

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The Trade Union Delegation Report

The report of the American Trade Union Delegation which recently returned from a tour of Soviet Russia, excerpts from which are published today, will claim the attention of many tens of thousands of workers and especially of active trade unionists.

This report is important first of all because it is the report of the first delegation of American trade unionists which has visited the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The character of the delegation's personnel is significant. None of its members is a Communist. None is in any way a partisan of revolutionary action. This being granted, it is self-understood that the delegation in its composition tends to reflect all of the prejudices against the achievements of revolutionary actions, which at the time are historically produced in the ranks and among the middle strata of officials of typical American trade unions.

Yet this delegation—certainly not predisposed to commend without convincing evidence the results of the most fundamental revolutionary upheaval in history—was compelled by the overwhelming evidence of their own eyes to report a condition now existing in the land conquered by revolutionary labor under the leadership of the Communist Party which cannot but bring astonishment and wonder to the most skeptical of conservative workers.

There are certain mistakes made by this first delegation. These mistakes are shown most obviously in relating and commenting upon incidents such as the execution of the 20 agents of capitalist terror, where they display their failure to understand the exigencies as well as the history of the revolution and indulge in sentimental protestations. They fail to perceive that it is precisely the firm hand of the proletarian state that has made possible the remarkable economic and social progress that they record.

The delegation's report, signed by James H. Maurer as chairman, John Brophy, Frank L. Palmer and Albert Coyle as secretary, visited various countries in Europe to study the labor movements and reported that in the Soviet Union "there was plenty to eat and from the standpoint of sheer biological well-being, the urban population seemed far better off than that of Paris or London." The people are reported as "a hardy, healthy race."

Speaking of the recovery of industry in six years from a state of utter disorganization and ruin during the devastating famine the report declares it to be an achievement "for which history records few parallels."

Very interesting to American workers is that section dealing with the trade unions of Russia. Not only do the trade unions of the Soviet Union help to enforce labor laws, but they draft and secure the adoption of such legislation beneficial to them. The trade unions are consulted by the government trusts in the appointment of managers, and the shop committees and unions have the power to file complaints against the managers. Thus both the administration of industries and laws are in the hands of the workers themselves.

At this time, when a series of vicious decisions of the United States supreme court have practically outlawed trade unions in this country and when the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor is praising in the most revolting manner the identical capitalist government that is responsible for the most frightful excesses against organized labor, the working class of the country will be interested to read the following paragraph from the report:

> **"We are satisfied that the workers have the legal right to strike, that there is no anti-strike law, and nothing resembling American injunctions to curb strike activities and the activities of the unions. The hiring of strikebreakers is prohibited by law."**

The report further explains that strikes seldom occur in government-operated industries, for the simple reason that the complaints of the workers are usually due to managerial neglect and are instantly remedied and those responsible for the condition removed from the posts to which they were entrusted. Strikes in private industries are supported by the government and are therefore always successful. The workers in Russia are amused at the suggestion that the government could engage in strike-breaking activities. "Our government never broke a strike," they say. After detailing the many functions of the unions which includes substitution of hovels for modern houses, organization of public health work, the report declares that:

> **"The Russian workers possess economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by workers in no other country."**

Instead of crawling, in the most abject manner, before a capitalist government that is openly and avowedly an enemy of the working class and then fawning upon its agents as benefactors of humanity, as do the reactionaries in the American labor movement, the trade unions of the Soviet Union play a dominant role in social life and write their own laws because the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is their own working class government, created by themselves and acting as their instrument of power.

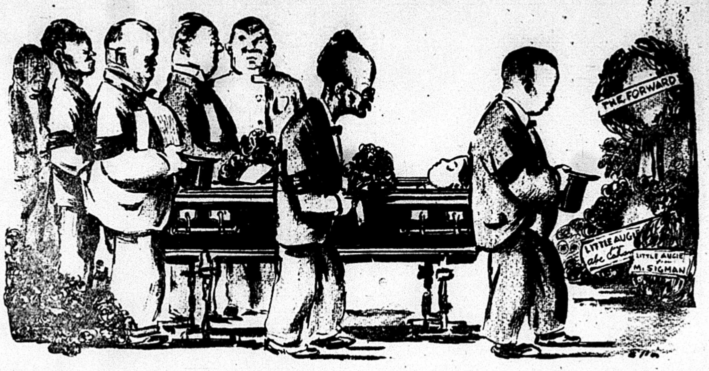
The American trade union movement is now outlawed by a whole series of vicious class decisions. Yet it is certain that the reactionaries of the trade union bureaucracy will try further to justify their existence as labor lieutenants of capitalism by railing at this report of exactly the opposite course of events in the workers' republic. The facts that are marshalled are a damning indictment of the anti-Soviet policy of the Greens, the Wolls and other enemies of labor. The announcement of the inauguration of the 7-hour day, published since the return of the delegation, and not mentioned in the report, will supplement it and give new impetus to the demand for recognition of the first workers' and peasants' government the world has ever seen.

The printed report, it is said, is now on the press and will be ready for distribution at the first mass meeting at which the delegation will report to the public. This will be at Madison Square Garden in New York next Sunday afternoon. A wide circulation of the report will do much to clarify the atmosphere in the labor movement regarding the Soviet Union.

The achievements of the great Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are the fruits of social revolution led by the working class. These fruits are garnered as the result of the policies of [illegible] of working class leadership, the Communist

"OH, WHAT A PAL WAS AUGIE!"

—By Fred Ellis



Watering the flowers on "Little Augie's" bier with their tears, Sigman, Cahan, (in spirit) Johnny Broderick of the Bomb Squad and other right wingers had a last look at their favorite gang leader as he lay in his $750.00 coffin on his way to Jehovah.

LESSONS IN "CIVILIZED" SLAUGHTER

By W. J. WHITE.

THE officer in charge of soldiers dispersing crowds of massed workers should see that his men never present the butt of their guns to the crowd, but always the bayonet end of the weapon. The reason for this is obvious. This or words to this effect are taken from a small manual of instructions published by the board of stragedy of the army at Leavenworth, Kansas for the use of officers of bands of soldiers in case of their having to deal with bodies of strikers, or "mobs" as the book puts it. This same book gives these same officers careful instructions, on how to get the initiative in such cases and how to keep their minds ahead of the minds of the workers. The book is a splendid example of how those who serve the master class are trained for the purpose of guarding the property of the master class and the booklet is filled with maxims for the use of the trained and armed, as against the untrained and unarmed.

How to march from the places of rendezvous to the scene of the trouble. How to approach open spaces where they may be attacked by superior forces. How to avoid traps and ambushes while on the march and how to go into action in order to keep the minds of the people occupied in front of them while the detailed troops are sent thru side streets to attack in the rear, and thus gain the initiative if they have lost it, is gone into the minutest detail. How to attack with tear gas bombs and other gases and when and where to use bombs is given much attention. Barricades both by strikers and mobs and the best methods of attacking these occupy a liberal space. In fact the very best and latest means to employ under all circumstances of street warfare in the case of strikes and other disturbances, is given not only liberal but lavish space. Not a thing is overlooked that will the better prepare the superior officer to cope with the difficulties, which may menace the property of the financial and industrial, rulers of this country.

THE most approved utterances of the best trained officers who have devoted their lives to the best methods of killing are quoted and set out in a manner that will best fix them in the minds of those who are gathered in citizens military training camps and in reserve officers corps.

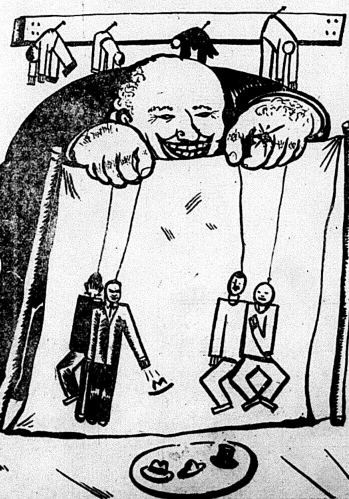
All of these things contained in that book, came to my mind as I looked over the ground at the grove where the workers gathered in Cheswick, Pennsylvania. I could see in my mind's eye the plans carefully laid by those in command of the state Cossacks. How they had for days planned and mapped out their bloody work. No bungling in this matter, each and every move was thot out days in advance. The stool-pigeons placed where they could watch the crowd and give the right signal for the quiet entrance of these cowardly thugs, loaded down with their tear gas bombs and riot clubs. This was to be a massacre which was to be remembered by the workers, intent upon rescuing two of their fellow workers from being burned to death in the interest of the masters of America.

• • •

HOW these trained thugs glutted their lust for blood is brot out in the testimony of the maimed and bruised as they haltingly and in broken English describe the scenes that were enacted that dreadful 22nd of August in the state ruled over by the big corporate interests of the country. The trained horses of the Cossacks, rearing and striking with their fore feet—what a mighty havoc they must have done among those closely-packed working people.

It is a splendid thing for the workers that they have such an organization as the International Labor Defense to come to their assistance in just such cases, to bail them out and get them lawyers to fight their battles for them and to bring the facts out before the world.

Two Hands Directed By a Single Thot



—By M. PASS.

Republican and Democratic Candidates cast their hats into the ring.

The Miners' Divided Front

By JACK O'HARE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—After six months of fighting and starvation it is clear that the whole labor movement must unite to save the Miners' Union, to organize relief and defense. The miners of Illinois, Indiana and the southwest are returning into the dark depths of the pits, while the striking miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio are left in the fight to face further starvation, evictions from their homes and injunctions. There has been some vague promise of relief, but no money, no food, no clothing has been sent by officialdom to Pennsylvania and Ohio where the miners are starving and freezing in their tent colonies.

Secret Deal.

After six months of starving, over fifty percent of the striking miners are compelled to accept a temporary six-month truce agreement signed on October 1st, in a secret session by the coal operators and the Lewis machine; an agreement which practically means the signing away of the Jacksonville agreement after the six-month period is over. For the first time in the history of the Miners' Union the rank and file had no voice nor vote in the making of the agreement. In the past, no matter how reactionary the officials of the Miners' Union, they at least referred the agreements to the rank and file for a referendum vote.

Broken Front.

The temporary six-month truce agreement has destroyed the united front of the miners in this struggle when John Lewis assented to the signing of district agreements. The district agreements have divided the miners, and is destroying the power of the miners' union.

In the early days the miners struggled from agreements with individual operators to sub-district agreements, then as the miners became better organized, they fought for district agreements and finally after many years of struggle a national agreement was won. All this was progress in the right direction.

John Lewis' retreat now from the principle of national agreement is a long step backward. The rank and file of the miners' union has been continually struggling for a "national agreement" to cover the coal industry and their slogan has been "An injury to one, is an injury to all." Yet in spite of the demand of the miners the officials are continually isolating and weakening the miners' union and playing into the hands of the coal operators.

Miners Were Betrayed.

The miners waged an heroic fight in this struggle and it is another great chapter in the history of the miners' union. The reason that this struggle is not a more glorious chapter is purely and simply the treachery of the present miners' officials. These officials from the beginning of the strike showed a tendency to surrender by refusing to launch a militant struggle against the coal operators, they sabotaged the extension of the fight to the unorganized fields and the anthracite fields as proposed by the Progressive Miners' Committee, they failed to set up a national relief committee or draw the whole labor movement to the support of the strike, and now these officials have accepted as part of the six-months' truce agreement that the wage rate paid to the miners using loading machines or other machine devices shall be readjusted, which in plain simple words means a reduction in wages.

But worse yet, Lewis & Co., accept the contentions of the coal operators that the Jacksonville agreement cannot be retained permanently, but must be revised.

That the treacherous six-month truce agreement is a complete sell-out of the miners can be seen by comparing the speech of President Fishwick of the Illinois Miners to the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor and the agreement that was signed by these same officials. Fishwick came directly to the convention after an unsuccessful conference with the operators which ended on September 13th. Fishwick said in part the following:

> **"We have been asking that we be allowed to retain the Jacksonville agreement from now until the first of April, and in the meantime a joint committee of two operators and two miners shall be created to conduct a full investigation of the situation and fomulate a NEW AGREEMENT to take the place of the temporary agreement which would expire on April 1st . . . We were asked, "Wouldn't you like to have a fifth man selected by Bill Taft?" We said, "No, we don't want any fifth man selected by Bill Taft or anyone else."**

Yet two weeks later, President Fishwick and Lewis went into a conference with the Illinois operators on October 1st, and accepted the following clause: "To facilitate agreement upon disputed points the commission may enlarge its number to five, in which case a majority vote shall be binding."

Thus again the Lewis mashine has told the miners one thing and then crawled on their knees to the coal operators and found common ground with them in betraying the miners and leading them further into a blind alley.

Approach New Stage.

The fight of the miners is approaching a new stage. The rank and file must watch out for the treachery of the Lewis machine in the next few months. Undoubtedly those districts where no agreement has been reached have been very much weakened by the policy pursued by John Lewis. The miners that are back at work must raise the issue of immediate support of relief for those miners that are still on strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

If these miners are compelled to surrender it will not be so much because of hunger, but because of the treachery of the Lewis machine.

As long as the miners have Lewis and his machine at the head of the miners' union, the miners will never be victorious in their struggles. Only when the miners will be lead by a new leadership with a progressive and militant program will they be able to carry their struggles for their standard of living and for economic freedom to a victorious end.

Poets

Poets there are who write
Of Spring
Of misty air,
Sweet singing birds:
Of flowers that bloom
In gardens of beauty;
Of gleaming satins,
Palaces of gold
And sparkling jewels, multi-colored;
Of Phantasy,
Of Nothing.
Some of their art a plaything make,
And others barter it for gold.

And poets there are who write
Of pain and storm,
Of Hunger
Gnawing need for bread;
Of lives that toss,
Ebb and flow
At the whim of masters,
And of a People's struggle for Light;
Of Reality,
Of Life.
And some with their Art bring hope,
And others point the Goal.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MUSSOLINI has decreed that Italy shall be speechless in the future, on the theory that the time devoted to making and listening to speeches is time wasted. The privilege of indulging in such a futile activity will be the private monopoly of the dictator and his aides. The only two celebrations to be permitted annually will have to be held on Sundays so that the workers will not be halted in their productive labors. Mussolini has already decreed the length of the female skirt and the number of children a patriotic married couple should produce. His latest ukase is just one more decree.

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PERHAPS Mussolini's order, abolishing "ceremonies, manifestations, celebrations, inaugurations, anniversaries and centenaries, either large or small, nor speeches of whatever calibre" was provoked by Mustapha Kemal Pasha's seven-day speech—now in the course of delivery—on the subject of Turkey's nationalist revolution and the efforts of the imperialist powers, including Italy to crush the revolution. Mussolini does not like Kemal because Mussolini wants a slice of Turkey and Kemal once challenged the duce to come on and take his chances on finding enough graveyard space to accommodate his blackshirts, an invitation which the gallant duce discreetly turned down.

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OR it is possible that the Italian workers, a vocal section of the world's population, liked to talk of the inauguration of the seven-hour-day in the Soviet Union and that they showed a tendency to compare their own status as slaves of the capitalist dictatorship with that of the Soviet workers under their own government. Bigger and better celebrations, demonstrations and inaugurations and longer and more eloquent speeches is the order of the day in the Soviet Union. Mussolini has long since outlawed singing and laughter. Soon he will have the masses going around with their mouths padlocked. By the time he gets their brains extracted he will feel that his mission has been accomplished. You can figure out to your own satisfaction whether you would prefer to live in speechless Italy or in the Soviet Union.

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SPEAKING before the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Major General Summerall, who admits that his policies and those of the A. F. of L. are similar, declared that if the army is "to carry on with dignity and the respect of the nation" it must not be allowed to live "like workers in a logging camp, in tumble-down shacks on the scale of the immigrant class." Why should an army that is compelled to live like the workers on less pay than that received by the workers be anxious to turn their guns on the workers in the interest of a class that lives in the style of solvent monarchs? Summerall is a farsighted butcher. He should get far in the army.

• • •

AT the opening of the late eucharistic congress in Chicago, motorcycle escorts with sirens screaming, flew thru Michigan Boulevard to warn the populace of the approach of Cardinal Mundelein, prince of the Roman Catholic Church. This was gall to the Ku Klux Klan and non-catholic Nordics in general. Now, the city council of the Windy City has decided that hereafter only kings and presidents will be accorded this service. Is it possible that William Hale Thompson will permit a moth-eaten monarch to pollute the republican atmosphere of his beloved city? Or is his anti-royal wrath aroused only against the monarch of Great Britain?

• • •

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON mayor of Chicago is about to nationalize his local campaign against King George. "Big Bill" has discovered that the English-Speaking Union has been conducting a campaign in behalf of British imperialism in the United States. The mayor is presenting the ousted superintendent of schools McAndrew as exhibit A. Mr. Tom Sullivan, the mayor's representative, expressed amazement at the extent of British propaganda in this country. We sympathize with Mr. Sullivan, but we hope that this private war on a foreign potentate will not be used as a smoke screen to hide the wage-cut that is hanging like a damoclean sword over the school teachers of Chicago.

• • •

IN order to elevate the tonsorial profession and to lower the financial blood pressure of the customers, the Master Barbers of Greater New York decided that the price of haircuts must be raised from 60 to 75 cents and shaves from 20 to 25 cents. They also decided to organize open shops as much as possible and to preserve unity of action in legislative matters. Devoted as they are to art the master barbers are not forgetting the business end of things. Of course we will all feel properly elevated when we carry a higher-priced haircut under our hats and no doubt the journeymen barbers will feel properly humbled if their masters succeed in substituting the open shop for the more or less closed shop.

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WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, mayor of Chicago, invited H. L. Mencken to be a star witness at his anti-British rodeo, but Mencken on this occasion did not choose to throw the bull.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANISATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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SHERIFF TRIES TO CONFISCATE STRIKERS' FOOD

More Out in Colorado; Eighteen Arrested

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 19.—With the entire lignite field of Colorado tied up by the coal miners' strike, and with more men walking out every hour, the business interests here began today the arresting of I. W. W. speakers and active strikers.

The I. W. W. issued the call for the strike. In retaliation, the sheriff of Las Animas county has arrested eighteen men who are held in jail here without charges filed against them. The strike committee contends that such an arrest is highly illegal and has retained an attorney to try and get them out.

Starvation Tactics.

Reports that the strike committee was importing four carloads of food to Walsenburg, Colo., were investigated by Sheriff Harry Capps, of Walsenburg, who has boasted to business men interested in the strike that he will permit no striker to eat in this vicinity if stopping the food supply will do it. To cover the illegal seizure of foodstuffs evidently contemplated, a rumor that a number of rifles are concealed in the cars is being industriously circulated.

Great Mass Meetings.

The strike is practically complete in the northern fields, where only one mine is reported working, and that very slowly, today. Over 4,000 men are out here. In the southern fields the men are coming out constantly, their numbers being estimated at four or five thousand.

A meeting was held at Lafayette last night in which 2,000 strikers assembled and declared their willingness to fight on to the end. It is planned to start relief after about two weeks' time.

ECONOMIC GAINS IN SOVIET UNION GET 7-HOUR DAY

Agriculture Up to Pre-War; Factories Beyond

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 19.—Kuybychev, the chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy, speaking at the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee, reported on the amazing results of the reconstruction during the last ten years which forms the basis of the seven-hour day just decreed and other important improvements.

Kuybychev emphasized that the Bolshevik revolution took place at the moment of a tremendous fall of the productive forces. The country was ruined, said Kuybychev, by the imperialist war. This was followed by a disastrous civil war.

Fruits of Victory.

The victorious end of the civil war created conditions making possible the economic revival and Lenin's new economic policy assured its successful development, and the result of this great work of re-establishing industry, said Kuybychev, is expressed in certain figures. Thus: the total production of large industry exceeded last year by six per cent the pre-war production, and during the first part of this year the percentage of production over pre-war times rose to nineteen per cent.

The total number of workmen employed in large and small industry amounts to seven millions and together with the self-employed it amounted to 10,500,000. Several branches of industry have considerably surpassed the pre-war normal production. Coal production last year exceeded pre-war production by ten per cent. Oil industry exceeded it by thirty per cent.

Further statistics given by Kuybychev were that electric power stations have risen to a production of 2,130,000 kilowatts against 780,000 in 1913. The capital stock of industry increased last year by 9.8 per cent and during the early part of this year by an increase of 12 per cent. After expenses were made capital construction amounted last year to 1,492,000,000 roubles. In the current year it will amount to 2,333,000,000 roubles.

The wholesale trade turnover amounted to fifteen billion roubles, being four times larger than the turnover in 1923. The detailed turnover

(Continued on Page Five)

Korell New Congressman.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19. — Franklin F. Korell, republican, has been elected by the voters of the third congressional district of Oregon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maurice E. Crumpacker.

Coal Companies Hound Miners' Families From Their Homes in Penna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19. — Evictions of locked-out miners from the homes some of them have occupied for years are proceeding thruout the Pittsburgh district. In Rossiter, 180 families are being forced out; in Russelton, 224 are driven from their houses. Over 1,500 families in this district are affected by the coal companies' ruthless campaign to starve, and freeze the union miners back to work with a wage cut and no union.

Work on barracks to house these homeless workers is being speeded by the unionists.

It is reported in the coal fields here that the meeting on Nov. 14 of 250 American Federation of Labor executives in Pittsburgh, ordered by the convention recently in Los Angeles, will be made the occasion of a demonstration by 100,000 miners.

Vice-president Murray of the United Mine Workers of America, placed in charge of the situation in this district will not divulge what transpired at a conference he had with Secretary of Labor Davis at which the lockout was discussed.

THOUSANDS MORE JOIN STRIKE OF GERMAN MINERS

Aid Given by Workers of Ruhr District

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The employers have begun taking on strike-breakers and the strikers have retaliated with the treat to cease maintenance work on the mines unless the strike-breakers are discharged.

A government arbitrator intervened today in the strike of almost all the miners of lignite in Germany.

* * *

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Thousands of workers have joined the 80,000 lignite miners of Central Germany who walked out Sunday night when their demand for a 6½ percent wage increase was refused. The lignite miners work ten hours a day for $1.50.

A strike in the mines owned by the German Dye Trust was barely averted when the Trust granted miners a wage increase of 11 cents.

Ruhr Miners Aid.

According to the decision of the strike committee, striking miners have been granted a week's wages. Miners in the Ruhr district who are not on strike have doubled their dues in order to aid the lignite workers.

Police, heavily armed, are patrolling the lignite districts.

The lignite operators admit that the miners deserve an increase, the average wage being only $1.75 daily; but the operators assert they cannot grant the increase while the government forbids them to raise the price of their product.

A compromise whereby the workers will receive a wage increase slightly below the ten per cent raise they demand will be offered the striking lignite miners under arbitration proposals put forward today.

GITLOW, BARRED FROM ELECTION, MAKES ANSWER

Campaign to Continue; Shows Class Line

Benjamin Gitlow, of the Workers (Communist) Party, ruled off the ballot in the forthcoming election by the New York Board of Elections, reiterated in a statement last night his determination to continue his campaign. He is the workers' candidate for the assembly in the fourth assembly district, Bronx.

Supporters of Gitlow and the program of the Workers Party are expected to write Gitlow's name on the ballot Nov. 8, placing a cross opposite his name, as a mass protest against the Election Board's action in this and previous elections. Gitlow has been barred from the ballot three times previously.

Barred Four Times.

"This is the fourth time the Board of Elections has ruled officially that I cannot be a candidate for public office in spite of the fact that the re-

(Continued on Page Four)

AMERICAN LABOR MEN IN SOVIET UNION

Left to right, rear seat: John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America; James Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, of the American Trade Union Delegation to U. S. S. R. riding thru the streets of Moscow.

Indian Worker Given Five Years for Going to Moscow University

(From a Correspondent)

"As a person thoroughly dangerous to the peace of India he deserves no compassion or mercy. I sentence Fazal Ilahi (Qurban) to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years."

This sentence was pronounced last month by J. H. Thompson, Esq., Assistant District Magistrate at Peshawar, on Fazal Elahi Qurban, whose sole crime was that he had attended the Eastern Workers' University in Moscow

CHARGE BRITISH MISSION HEADED SPYING IN USSR

Ogpu Cites Evidence of Tory Espionage

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—That members of the British Mission which remained to represent the British government until after the Arcos raids in Moscow, were engaged in wholesale espionage is the charge made in a statement issued by Ogpu (Soviet political police) to the Soviet press yesterday.

"From the outset of their arrival in Moscow certain members of the British Mission, utilizing their diplomatic immunity carried on spy work to collect information as to the Red Army and the fleet and the aviation industry. There fell into the hands of Ogpu correspondence between the head of the mission, Robert Hodgson and Consul Preston at Leningrad, of which various extracts have been read by Rykoff to the Moscow Soviet.

"The most active collaborator of the head of the British Mission," the statement continues, "was Secretary E. V. Charnock, who recruited spies among the employes of the war department. The accused admitted means whereby Charnock compelled waverers to work for English military intelligence. To one of them he said: 'No one can refuse espionage, because the British arm is long and powerful and can punish not only the unwilling recruit, but his relatives'."

Expect More Revelations.

Startling revelations of British espionage are expected at the trial of five White Russians before the military section of the High Court within two or three days.

U. S.-French Tax Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—France today was added to a list of 18 nations whose citizens are granted exemptions from American taxation on income derived from operation of ships under foreign registry. France has authorized equivalent privileges to American citizens. This acts as a bonus for ship owners of both countries.

Earl Carroll Paroled

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — The Federal parole board has granted a parole under restrictions to Earl Carroll, sentenced to a year and a day for perjury growing out of his defense against an attempt to censor a private theatrical.

Mencken Refuses To Perform.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—H. B. Mencken, editor of American Mercury, refused yesterday to testify in the Andrew school board hearing. He was relied upon as a star witness by Mayor William Hale Thompson.

70 NICARAGUANS SLAUGHTERED IN FIERCE MASSACRE

Marines and Constabulary in Latest Attack

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 19.—Under the pretext of searching for Lieut. E. A. Thomas of Richmond, Ind., and Sargeant Frank F. Dowdell of Carbondale, Ill., marine aviators who are said to have fallen in a plane, United States marines and native constabulary attacked some of the liberal forces under command of General Sandino, killed eighty of them and wounded scores of others. No marines were hurt, but four of the native guardsmen were killed.

Excuse For Hounding Natives.

It is reported that the airplane containing Thomas and Dowdell, who were engaged in hurling death and destruction into native villages, fell to the ground and they were seen running from it. They are supposed to have been killed or captured by natives whom the American military authorities describe as "bandits."

Under the pretext of hunting for them bands of native constabulary, recruited from the most backward elements of the country who, for pay, will do anything they are told to do, under command of marine officers, are roaming the country in a campaign to exterminate every vestige of opposition to President Diaz and his government which is maintained in power by American bayonets, cannon and bombing planes.

Congressman Believes the Nicaragua Conquest Will Result in Fight

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19. — Representative F. H. LaGuardia, of New York, flying from Chicago to New York, stopped in Cleveland overnight on account of unfavorable flying weather, and was to take off sometime during the day, if weather permits. He predicted "a fight in congress during the winter" over the Nicaraguan situation.

William Green Now Publicity Man for Los Angeles Prison

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—This city has one of the most accomodating jails in the United States and one of the most hospitable sheriffs according to William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green was showing the fraternal delegates from Great Britain the city's beauty spots. He did not miss the pen where a Communist visitor to the recent convention and a progressive labor journalist were incarcerated by the police for a period because their presence at the convention was obnoxious to Mr. Green.

Should the sheriff of Los Angeles decide to sell his jail he can quote the following eulogy by William Green:

"It was at the request of the sheriff of this country that we had the privilege of visiting this wonderful institution. It was a revelation to all of us and we enjoyed it very much."

Soviet Union Workers Rule, Says Delegation

"Bomb" in Coal Town Church Explodes When Cops Ready to Arrest

PITTSTON, Pa., Oct. 19. — An explosion which was heard for miles damaged St. John's Catholic Church here today. State police who were stationed handy to the scene said a bomb had been planted in the entrance.

Police arrested a number of "suspects," within a very short time after the explosion which is reported to be suggestive of stool pigeons.

Diego Rivera

ARMED MASSES BEAT REACTION, SAYS RIVERA

Mexican Communist On Way to Soviet Russia

Diego Rivera, Communist leader and the most noted of all present-day artists of Mexico, who sailed last night from New York by special invitation to attend the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the Russian revolution at Moscow, gave The DAILY WORKER an interview on the revolt of reactionaries led by Gomez and Serrano, which he says has been successfully defeated by the masses of workers and peasants of Mexico.

"The uprising was crushed so rapidly and spread so little," said Rivera, "because the laboring masses of the country workers and peasants were unanimous in opposing the counter-revolution. In many places they terrorized the military officials who wanted to revolt and where uprisings occurred the peasants themselves without aid of federal forces in most places cut little rebel bands to pieces.

Would Take Away Land.

"Gomez and Serrano had issued declarations in the campaign that even the little land which the Obregon and Calles government had distributed would be taken back. This determined the imposing unanimity with which the peasant-worker masses opposed Serrano and Gomez and supported the government against the counter-revolution in spite of their deep grievance against it.

"The Communist Party understands that the workers and peasants are not yet sufficiently well organized and developed to conduct a separate electoral campaign with their own candidates. They saw on one side the petty bourgeoisie trying to develop an economy independent of foreign imperialism.

"These efforts of the petty-bourgeoisie are feeble. It is easily terrified. It compromises, vacillates. But still it makes some effort and needing the support of peasants and workers made some concessions to them.

"On the other side are lined up foreign imperialism, especially oil, and the landowners and church. Gomez and Serrano represented these reactionary forces.

"Obregon and Calles represent the petty-bourgeoisie with its weaknesses and forced and sometimes too ready concessions to American capital on

(Continued on Page Two)

NINETY-THREE PERCENT OF WORKERS BELONG TO INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Government Planning Commission Newest, Most Interesting Economic Organ

The DAILY WORKER will publish serially the full report to the American workers of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union. The first instalment will appear in Friday's DAILY WORKER.

* * *

The report of the first American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, excerpts from which became available to the press yesterday and the whole of which will be released for the morning newspapers Friday, pays a tribute of admiration to the remarkable successes which the report says have been made in the construction of industry under the rule of the Russia workers and peasants. The astonishing increase in the welfare of the workers and the decisive role played by the trade unions are noted in xtensive detail.

SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

The "Gosplan" (Government Planning Commission) which maps out the main line of development for Soviet Union industry and establishes minimum production standards over five-year periods, is described in the report of First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union as "the most interesting technical body now functioning in the world."

"The guiding principle of this board of industrial strategy," says the report, "is to build up those industries—such as coal, iron, water power, machine making—upon which the other industries depend, financing this development, so far as may be, from the surplus earnings of the more profitable industries, such as oil, textiles, rubber. In this way a balanced national economy can be achieved, over-extension in certain lines prevented, the business cycle eliminated, with an enormous saving of economic waste and loss."

15 Per Cent Production Increase.

The latest estimates made public by the Gosplan show that production for the current fiscal year which ended October 1 exceeded that of last year by approximately 15 per cent.

The delegation report says:

"At the present tempo, failing foreign wars and 'acts of god,' the Gosplan five-year program calls for a 78 per cent increase in industrial production and a 30 per cent increase in agricultural production by 1931 That there is more than a fighting chance to realise such increases is evidenced by the close correlation of the actual figures to the plans, as achieved in the first year of its operation.

"If they are realised, a delegation visiting Russia five years hence may perhaps forget the East, and begin to apply some American standards in its judgment of Russian economic and social life."

Trade Unions and Industry.

The lifting of Soviet industry from the chaos of the immediate post-war period, described by the delegation as a "miracle," can be understood in its actual technical, social and political significance only by an understanding of the decisive role of the trade unions in the life of the Soviet Union.

Fortunately for American workers the report of the delegation goes into great detail regarding every phase of trade union organization, policy and activity. In its general introduction to the trade union section of its report the delegation says:

"The Soviet trade unions are revolutionary bodies, with constitutional preambles much like that of some of the militant socialist unions in America. They are not interested solely in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. They stand on the basis 'of the international class struggle of the proletariat,' and aim 'to foster the development of the world-wide revolutionary class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the realization of socialism thru the proletarian dictatorship.'

A Distinct Difference.

"The Soviet unions are thus more than 'socialist unions' in the continental sense of the term, for they have already passed through their period of revolutionary conflict and are now devoted to the business of consolidating the state power of the workers and peasants and the building up of a non-capitalistic society.

"In addition to these general aims, the more immediate day-to-day objects of the unions at the present stage of their development are: To protect the economic and legal interests of their members and to improve their material conditions; to raise the general cultural level of the workers; to participate in the organ-

(Continued on Page Two)

GOMEZ REACTION BLOWS UP TRAIN; SIX ARE KILLED

Calles Family Members Barely Escape

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 19.—Six persons were killed, several others were injured seriously and members of the family of President Calles of Mexico had a narrow escape from death when a band of sixty bandits, remnants of the counter-revolutionary clerical forces, dynamited a train between Villa Reyes and Jural Del Berrio, South of San Luin Potosi, yesterday, according to reports received at Juarez today.

The identity of the members of the Calles family was not disclosed, but they are said to have been in a special car attached to the train, which was bound from Laredo to Mexico City.

According to the report the dynamite exploded beneath a second class coach near the front of the train and the engine was derailed.

The injured were taken to Mexico City.

Federal troops were sent in pursuit of the dynamiters, according to the dispatch.

* * *

Planes Sent Against Bandits.

Mexico City, Oct. 19.—Ten army aeroplanes have been ordered to Vera Cruz to operate against the Gomez - Almada counter-revolutionaries reported concentrating near the Tuxpan oil fields on the Vera Cruz coast.

Rev. Rafael Retana, is reported to have been executed in Durango after being charged with sedition.

Unguarded Crossing Kills Five Children

CAMBRIDGE, O., Oct. 19. — Five persons who were killed late yesterday when a Pennsylvania passenger train crashed into an automobile at Byesville, five miles south of here. Four of the victims were children. The crash came at an open crossing. There is no law providing for viaducts or crossing guards.

Parties Dodge Dry Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The demand of Senator William E. Borah, since seconded by Nicholas Murray Butler, that both major parties and al presidential candidates go upon record on the question of prohibition apparently failed today to create much impression upon either republican or democratic leaders in the capital. The only endorsement came from wet leaders.

NINETY-THREE PERCENT OF WORKERS BELONG TO INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

(Continued from Page One)

ization of production in their particular trade or industry.

Trade Union Methods.

"To carry out these aims, they make collective agreements with the employer, whether state trusts or private concerns. They help in the enforcement of the labor laws. They draft and secure the adoption of labor legislation. They organize special funds and traveling aid funds. They encourage the growth of mutual aid societies among their membership. They defend the workers before the various conciliation and arbitration boards and lead them in their disputes with both state and private management. They declare and lead strikes when necessary to achieve their ends. They work with government and cooperative institutions in the construction of houses, the organization of public health work, playgrounds, nurseries and similar institutions. They send their representative to sit on the various government bodies such as the Commissariat for Labor, the Commissariat for Health and the Commissariat for Education. They organize a wide variety of cultural activities and schools, and carry on an extensive journalistic and publishing work. They aid and assist the consumers' cooperatives.

Relation To Industry—Strength.

"In addition to these functions the Russian unions carry out the same line of routine activity as do progressive, energetic unions in any capitalist country—with this major distinction: they pay much greater attention to production and the development of industry. On this point the interests of the unions and the interests of the Soviet government are practically identical.

"The total number of members in all the twenty-three national unions is now over 9,827,000. The largest group is industrial; next in line is the group working in government, public and trading institutions. Those following, are in order, transportation workers, agricultural and forest workers and those engaged in the building trades.

Composition—Percentage Organized.

"In order of affiliated membership, the following unions stand at the head of the list: 1. Land and forest. 2. Civil service and commercial employes. 3. Railroad workers. 4. Metal workers. 5. Textile workers. 6. Educational workers. 7. Building workers. The first two have each over 1,000,000 members.

"The great majority of the union members (7,045,800) live in Russia proper (R. S. F. S. R.); nearly 2,000,000 live in the Ukraine, and much smaller numbers in the less industrial districts.

92.7 of All Workers.

"The latest figures show that 92.7 per cent of all the eligible workers of the country are in the unions. Possibly 50 per cent of land and forest workers are in the union, namely 1,120,000, but the total number of such workers hired by the individual farmers thruout the country is not definitely known.

"The highest percentage of organization obtains among the art workers, the printing trades and medical workers (comparatively small unions) while the commercial workers, paper workers, leather workers and catering and hotel workers all have 95 per cent or over."

The attitude of the trade unions toward the Soviet government is described in the report as follows:

"The unions have always been clear in their avowal of their determination to support the Soviet government in industrializing the country and in 'building up socialism.' Believing in the philosophy and practice of socialism, they naturally support the government they have created and defended with gun in hand."

The report is signed by James H. Maurer, chairman, John Brophy and Frank L. Palmer, and by Albert F. Coyle, the secretary of the delegation.

In the form of a book of about 100 pages, the report is being published and will be ready for distribution in New York at the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It will then be on sale thruout the country.

The DAILY WORKER will publish the entire report by instalments, the first instalment to appear in the issue of tomorrow, Friday, when the full report will be released to the press.

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Bourgeoisified School Teacher Strikes Snag In Philadelphia Talk

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILA., Oct. 19.—What sort of education is best suited to the needs of the workers? Are the regular agencies and concepts of education adapted to the problems of the workers or are they propaganda agencies of the boss? These are some of the questions which the discussion at last Sunday's Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, precipitated.

The main address of the afternoon was made by Miss Rasa L. Watson, one of the public school teachers of this city. Her subject was "Education for Workers." The concept of education as presented by Miss Watson was bourgeois to the core, being based on the function of education as outlined by the American Education Association, to which unfortunately, most of the organized American teachers belong.

Some Illusions Punctured.

Commenting on the speaker's statement that our homes are deteriorating because mothers are frequenting the theaters and fathers are attending their clubs while the children are prowling alone about the streets, A. J. Carey pointed out that the average worker has no home; that he rents a shack, and is often forced to rent out rooms to lodgers thus making for congestion and social maladjustment in the homes. Poor home life is due to poor economic conditions among the workers. The average mother does not frequent the theater; but she works in a factory and receives such a low wage that she cannot afford to attend theaters. Carey also pointed out that moral evils and bad moral ideas are not due to innate depravity but are the products of a faulty economic and social system.

A. Warreno, Charlotte Jones, and Rose Carey pointed out during the discussion that all agencies of education such as schools, the screen, newspapers and churches are the propaganda agencies of the ruling class.

Another Prohibition Agent Up for Graft

COVINGTON, Ky., October 19.—Charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice for a consideration of $20,000, George Griffin, acting deputy prohibition administrator; his son, Claude Griffin; Richard Mullins and Albert St. Clair were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here today.

The indictment charged that the four tried to keep witnesses away from the government's case against the Widemann Brewing Company.

Hungry and Frozen, He Asks for Prison Term

Unable to get a job here after his arrival from Springfield, Ill., Tom Kalb, 45, suffering from hunger, asked Magistrate Vitale yesterday to sentence him to five days in jail so that he might have a place to sleep and eat.

Kalb said he came to New York a week ago to get a job.

Militant Leader of Pennsylvania Miners Visits Soviet Union

JOHN BROPHY

ARMED MASSES BEAT REACTION IN MEXICO, SAYS DIEGO RIVERA, ON HIS WAY TO SOVIET UNION

(Continued from Page One)

one hand and with its concessions to workers and peasants on the other.

"The Communist Party therefore energetically opposed Gomez and Serrano and gave qualified support to Obregon, at the same time criticizing him and trying to develop independent political forces of workers and peasants, the unions and peasant leagues.

Communist Party Acted.

"When the counter-revolution broke out the Communist Party was immediate in its call to crush the counter-revolution.

"The leaders of the so-called labor party were hesitant and did not give a clear guidance to workers and peasants. The influence of the Party grew enormously.

"The Communist Party is not yet numerous and strong but it has great influence among the workers and peasants. An influence which grew enormously because of its correct policies in the present situation.

"The influence and circulation of the official organ of the Communist Party, 'The Machete,' has increased enormously. It is now a mass paper with about 10,000 circulation. In a country where 85 per cent is illiterate and where the price of the paper (10 Mexican cents) is often one-third of a day's wages of a peasant—this circulation is enormous. It is a greater circulation than that of all other papers published for workers and peasants put together. Their confidence in what it tells them is unshakeable because "The Machete" is the only labor paper in Mexico that is not subsidized. It has several hundred workers and peasant correspondents. The party memberships is growing rapidly altho it is still small."

"What is your opinion of the rapid executions and the measures taken to suppress the counter-revolution?" Riviera was asked.

Executions Necessary.

"No revolutionary criterion," he replied, "can help but approve of them, because Gomez and Teriano had open relations with and represented the interests of foreign oil and mine owners and native and foreign land owners in their programs genuinely fascist in character, they promised land owners and oil operators to undo the few achievements that the Mexican workers and peasants have gained thru so many years of painful struggle.

"Besides, the suppression of the life of the counter-revolutionary leaders signifies the saving of the lives of millions of workers and peasants. And every conscious worker and every lover of progress and freedom must approve such actions."

"Are the workers and peasants armed now?" he was asked.

Workers Armed.

"There are numerous armed peasant bands," he replied. "Armed peasants finished the forces of Gomez in Huatusco. In various parts of the country are bands of armed peasants whereas in other places an effort is made to disarm them sometimes by government order, sometimes by action of military chieftains. There are clashes when disarming is attempted. Peasant bands defeated the clerical-landowning forces in attempted uprisings during the past year. Groups of armed workers especially miners in Jalisco defended their villages against clerical rebel bands."

"During the present episode," asked the DAILY WORKER reporter, "did the workers and peasants make any positive gains—that is gains in addition to the suppression of counter-revolution?"

"The workers and peasants," he answered, "have gained much in organization and class consciousness and in confidence in their own forces. The government felt more keenly the necessity of seeking worker-peasant support. The reaction was crushed, counter-revolutionary chiefs killed, reactionary newspaper editors expelled and the forces of the reaction rendered weaker for future attempts."

European Chemical and Dye Trust to Have More Than Billion in Capital

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The giant European chemical trust, which is being formed by British, French, German and Belgian capitalists, will represent a combined capitalization of more than a billion dollars, it was learned yesterday.

The move follows the giant European steel cartel recently formed and is a move on the part of European capitalists to compete with the United States. Competition, in part, takes the form of wholesale wage slashes, lengthening of hours and the speed-up methods.

The lead in the organization of the trust is being taken by the Interessen Gehmeinschaft (German) and the British chemical interests controlled by Sir Alfred Mond.

Bosses Want Apprentices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (FP).—Skilled labor necessary for American industry is not being produced fast enough, the manufacturing section of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce argues, in a press announcement of a survey it has made in this field.

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Denver Carpenters Lose Five-Day Week at Order Of President Hutchinson

DENVER, (FP) Oct. 19.—The carpenters district council was stunned upon receipt of an ultimatum from their International President William M. Hutchinson ordering Denver carpenters to return to the old schedule of 5½ days a week after, by a majority of the members, they had demanded and won the 5-day week.

Hutchinson rendered the decision on the basis of an appeal by members of a Denver local who had been fined $25 for violation of the 5-day week agreement.

Insurance Workers To Be Organized in New York Drive

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press).

The first round in a campaign to organize the 10,000 employes in the New York offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., opens with President Haley Fiske showing signs of distress. Hard hit by the charges of union representatives and prominent society women that his girl employes are getting as little as $12 a week he is feebly countering with the outworn assertion that the campaign is a "Bolshevist movement" and the charges are inaccurate.

A staff of organizers has undertaken the drive on the Metropolitan as part of a general movement of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union to unionize the hundreds of white collar workers in New York City. Aided by the Women's Trade Union League, social agencies, liberal policyholders of the company and prominent women the drive is centering around the Metropolitan Tower, second highest office building in the city, where most of the force is employed.

"I would like to ask Mr. Fiske how a girl can keep her health on $12 or $15 a week," said Leonard Bright, president of the union. "Most of the 7,000 girls and women in the employ of the Metropolitan are getting wages far below the minimum health and decency standards. One of their typists came to our office looking for a better job. She has been with the company three years. We tested her on a machine and she was a fast, accurate typist. They pay her $15 a week."

The union's drive on the big insurance company follows the adoption of a resolution by the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City to support a general movement to organize the clerical workers of the United States, whose number is listed at 3,500,000.

Speeches over WEVD, the labor station, and a mass meeting on Madison Square are preliminary steps in the campaign which the union has announced. Daily releases are being given to the press containing protests by such women as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Evelyn Preston, Freda Krichwey, Margaret Hatfield and others against the extreme exploitation in the Metropolitan offices.

"While the company has not been backward in installing virtually every known device for making its girl and women employes 'contended'," Miss Kirchwey said yesterday, "it has failed miserably in supplying them with a living wage. Free lunches, diet kitchens, medical and dental treatment, annuities starting at 60 years (an age rarely reached in the service of this country because of the constant great turn-over in personnel) and other concession fail to minimize our astonishment that the Metropolitan pays as low a wage as $12."

Italian Workers Set Up Progressive Labor Hall Hold Big Celebration

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19. — After ten years of work, sacrifice, and agitation the Italian workers of the southern section of Philadelphia have attained their goal, namely, a home for progressive labor elements in that section, at 1208 Tasker St.

On Saturday afternoon, October 22nd, at 2 p. m. the opening of the Italian Progressive Institute will be celebrated with a festival that will last for two days. There will be a large bazaar, dancing on Saturday and addresses by well-known speakers. Admission will be free and all workers are cordially invited to attend these opening ceremonies.

The building which the Italian workers have secured is large and newly renovated, with large and small meeting rooms. The main hall is well adapted for stage performances, and will be utilized for lectures, debates, discussions and open forums. There will be provided special attractions for the younger generation, such as gymnasium, games, dancing, etc., while the children will be provided with a modern school where they will be instructed in working class subjects.

All communications should be addressed to the Italian Progressive Institute, Eusepi Oswaldo, secretary, 1208 Tasker St., Philadelphia.

MANY AMERICANS VISIT THE U. S. S. R. FOR CELEBRATION

Nicaraguan Liberals to Attend Festivities

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—Nearly 200 workers and intellectuals from the Americas will be among the 10,000 enthusiasts participating in the monster celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution November 7, according to reservations made by officials of Communist groups here.

The liberal party of Nicaragua, which was defeated by American troops working with Diaz, will be among those represented at the ceremonies, and there will be about thirty from other Latin-American countries.

Mme. Sun Will Attend.

The left wing Kuomintang of China will be represented by Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the first president of the Chinese republic, and Eugene Chen, once foreign minister for the Hankow government.

New York, Berlin, Paris and Angora are to have exhibits of Soviet enterprises in industry, art, hygiene and the drama.

* * *

10,000 Americans Visit.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—At least 10,000 American tourists have visited Russia during the season just ended, it was estimated today.

Thousands of workers as well as scores of educators, engineers, journalists and social students have visited the U. S. S. R.

Nearing Gives Course On Imperialism at the Workers School

With the growing danger of an imperialist war against Soviet Russia, with the clash between the imperialist powers increasing day by day, the study of imperialism, its economic basis, and its political workings becomes more important than ever. The Workers School is helping to meet this need by offering a course in "Economics and Politics of Imperialism" Tuesday evenings, with William W. Weinstone as instructor.

Course Fundamental.

This course is a rerequisite for other courses in imperialism to be given at the school, especially for the "Chinese Revolution"; "Problems of the Pacific" and "Modern Imperialism." The "Chinese Revolution" and "Problems of the Pacific" are six-session courses, offered one after the other on Wednesday evenings, with Earl R. Browder as the instructor. The "Modern Imperialism" course with Scott Nearing as instructor, will be given in the spring term, immediately upon the latter's return from China where he is now making a first-hand study of the role of imperialism in that country's life.

To Study Lenin.

In addition to an analysis of the economic basis of imperialism, the class in "Economics and Politics of Imperialism" will study the political features of imperialism such as the growth of the political power of monopoly and finance capital, the changing character of the state, the division of the world by the great powers, the struggle for redivision on the basis of changing relationships of strength, colonial and national struggles, militarism and imperialist wars. The basic texts will be Lenin's "Imperialism" and "The Last Stage of Capitalism" and Pavlovich's "The Foudations of Imperialist Policy."

This class will begin Tuesday, October 25, at 9.15 p. m. Registration is now going on every afternoon and evening at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Indict Four U. S. Dry Officers for Demanding Big Graft of Brewery

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19. — George Griffin, assistant to W. O. Mays, prohibition administrator for Kentucky and Tennessee, and three other men, all of Mt. Vernon, Ky., were indicted by a federal grand jury at Covington, Ky., today, on counts alleging obstruction of justice.

The indictments charge the four conspired to keep witnesses away from court and demanded $20,000 for carrying out the alleged conspiracy, which was said to have been revealed when the brewery officials refused to pay.

A. F. of L. Invited to Visit Italy; Fascism Knows Its Friends

The American Federation of Labor has been invited to send a delegation to Italy by the Fascist League of North America. The invitation was tendered yesterday by Count Thaon di Revel, agent of Mussolini in America and president of the fascist league.

Revel said the hostility to fascism is the fault of the Communists and promised the A. F. of L. delegation would receive a warm welcome from Mussolini's government.

Chicago Workers Raise Money With Their Feet To Feed Their Brains

The Workers School of Chicago will give a Hallowe'en Dance on October 22nd at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. This is the first Masquerade dance of the season and everyone is advised to come in costume. Original prizes will be given to those wearing original garb. Dancing will start at 8 p. m. and continue until 1 a. m.

Plane Designer Falls

Eddie Stinson, Detroit airplane designer reported missing with his wife and four companions in a Stinson-Detroiter plane, is safe. The fliers were forced down by fog and rain on a farm near Sherborn, Mass.

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The Congress of the French Unitary Labor Federation

By A. LOSOVSKY.

WHILE the French reactionary press was wrecking its malice against the U. S. S. R. and on the very day (September 19th) on which gilded youth of the American bourgeoisie paraded the streets of Paris as representatives of the "American people," the congress of revolutionary unions of France opened at Bordeaux.

"Shoot Them Down!"

Both the campaign against the U. S. S. R. and the arrival of the American "guests" served the French bourgeoisie as an excuse to deal fresh blows at the revolutionary wing of the labor movement, which has always been the true and tried ally of the Soviet workers. The intensity of the hatred felt by the French bourgeoisie to its native Bolsheviks may be seen from the following extracts from the bulletin of "Agence Politique et Financiere" of the 15th September (organ of financial circles):

> **"On this day (September 19th patriots will also carry revolvers which they will empty with pleasure into those rascals who, unfolding the red flag, are the symbols of theft, sloth, mutiny, cowardice and treachery. Until we take advantage of some meeting of Communists and sowers of discord to shoot them down unmercifully to the merry music of bullets, these scoundrels will poison our existence."**

The hatred of the French bourgeoisie so vividly expressed in this leaflet, finds its expression in the pressure on the working class such as is now being carried out by the whole machinery of the State of Third Republic. The greater the growth of the revolutionary movement, the more repressive measures are showered upon the revolutionary workers, who are arrested and sentenced on the most trivial excuses. Almost the entire leadership of the Communist Party and the Unitary General Confederation of Labor is imprisoned.

"Freedom of Press."

On the eve of the opening of the Unitary Congress 7 French Communists were sentenced between them to 28 years of imprisonment for declarations in the press: Comrade Bellage, 10 years; Gay, 8 years; Michelet, 6 years; Monmousseau, 4 years; Klammusse, 4 years; Coutela, 3 years; and Josef, 3 years. Such is the freedom of the press in the French republic, in which any corrupt scoundrel can write what he likes while an honest worker risks ten years in prison for expressing his views.

The General Atmosphere.

It must further be borne in mind that the Congress proceeded in an atmosphere of an ever-developing economic attack by capital and the rationalization of industry at the expense of the working class, and that the bourgeoisie, by means of lockouts, discharges and black-lists, were squeezing the revolutionary workers out of the factories, in which work they frequently had the assistance of the reformists, and trying to exploit the rationalization of industry and the economic crisis to get rid of "disturbing elements."

And, finally, it must be remem- upon its labors after the congress of bered that the congress embarked the reformist Confederation of Labor had been held, which had come forward in the most hostile manner against trade union unity in France and at which Leon Jouhaux, the agent of Briand and Poincare, renounced the sins of his youth and swore that for "mature persons" nothing but reformist tactics wee acceptable.

Surrender of Reformists.

After the congress of the Reformist Confederation of Labor was held, the famous congress of the Amsterdam International in Paris, at which the reformists of all countries have thrown down their masks, appeared before the French and international working class in their true light.

Here the struggle against the bourgeoisie was abandoned in favor of a desperate fight for fat jobs.

The Contrast.

Thus the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor met at the moment in which an extremely tense situation had been created both at home and abroad, demanding the utmost possible clarity in the settling of questions if the toiling masses of France were to receive a proper lead. The agenda and discussion showed that the Unitary trade unions are to be distinguished from the reformist unions in practice as well as in policy. The agenda was as follows:

1.—Report of executive commission.

2.—Trade Union Unity and the United Front.

3.—The struggle against imperialism.

4.—Capitalist rationalisation.

5.—Program of action (wages, the eight hour day, unemployment, social legislation, immigrant and colonial labor, woman labor, junior labor, working class sport, etc).

6.—The question of organization.

7.—Working class cooperation, etc.

Further we shall analyse in greater detail the questions touched upon by the congress, but we will confine this article to one point evoking stormy discussion at the congress caused by the stand taken by the opposition.

The opposition within the Unitary Confederation of Labor is rallied round Monatte's "Proletarian Revolution" and the Syndicalist League formed by Monatte and his supporters. These latter furnish the curious spectacle of men trying to turn back the flood of the French labor movement. In Monatte's organ articles may be found aimed not only against the present leadership of the Communist Party but against the Communist Party as such, against the "pretentions of the Communist Party to lead the labor movement." Monatte's organ, the defender of the opposition of the Russian Communist Party, appeals for a return to prewar anarcho-syndicalism and to the famous Charter of Amiens to which both Monatte and Leon Jouhaux, former anarcho-syndicalist, cling.

Anarcho-Syndicalist Errors.

The opposition came forward at the conference of the confederation with a criticism of the constitution, directing the fire of their criticism in particular against that clause which says that the Unitarian Confederation of Labor stands for the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The struggle against this clause has been going on for several months, and the whole battery of a pre-war anarcho-syndicalist wisdom has been turned on. Although the overwhelming majority of members of unitary trade unions are still for the preservation of this clause in the constitution the R. I. L. U. nevertheless advised the congress at Bordeaux to withdraw it and thus to cut away the ground from under the feet of the demagogues and make it possible for those workers who have not yet outlived their anarcho-syndicalist prejudices to attack the bourgeoisie in a united front with the Communists.

The R. I. L. U. Letter.

The R. I. L. U. wrote as follows on this point to the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor in Bordeaux:

> **"We are far from objecting to this clause in itself, but it seems to us that it might cause certain misunderstandings and internal discussions in France. There are still many honest workers both within and without the unitary trade unions who have not yet got rid of their anarcho-syndicalist prejudices. They are gradually outliving them. Rather than cause confusion among such workers it would be better to withdraw the formula from the constitution. Such a concession will strengthen the unitary trade unions showing that we are ready for anything that may raise the fighting capacities of our organization. It will strengthen the ties between the organizations and those honest and not very numerous workers who have not as yet outlived pre-war anarcho-syndicalist prejudices, and open the door to the unorganized."**

The congress listened to the advice of the R. I. L. U. and withdrew this clause from the constitution but passed at the same time a resolution signifying anything but a political victory for the Monatte group. The resolution passed on this question by the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor is as follows:

> **"The congress approving by 1,995 votes against 60 the report of the C. C., and the correctness of the line pursued by the Executive Committee of the Unitary Confederation of Labor, reaffirms its unchanging loyalty to the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, included in the constitution of the R. I. L. U. Taking into consideration, however, the fact that not a single argument should be allowed to remain in the hands of the minority or counter-revolutionary elements, always ready to deceive the masses, the congress, ever anxious to disperse all possibilities of doubt concerning the nature of this formula and desirous of making it quite impossible for this clause in the constitution to be used against the Unitary Confederation of Labor and its position with regard to unity, resolves to exclude this clause from the constitution."**

It is extremely characteristic that the opposition also voted for this resolution, although this naturally gives rise to the question: why did they take up a demagogic line before the congress and at the congress itself with regard to this point on the dictatorship of the proletariat? This is but another confirmation of the fact that the Monatte group is formed of the most diverse elements whose "honor rooted in dishonor stands."

Nothing but the lack of any sort of principle would explain the campaign of former members of the Communist Party against the leadership of the trade unions by a political party, their resuscitation of the theory of neutralism, independence, etc.

Desire For Solidarity.

This resolution passed by the congress will be least of all in favor of Monatte's group, for even the most backward workers will understand perfectly well that the U. G. C. L. congress conceded on this point out of its solicitude for unity and the solidarity of the ranks of the Unitary Confederation

All this has nothing in common with the point of view of ex-Communists in their anarcho-reformist second childhood who have already descended to the denial of the leading role of a party in the labor movement, to countering economic questions with political vaporings and to the denial of the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

DAILY WORKER

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

On the

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the celebration proceedings—they will be published in The DAILY WORKER in a special honor roll. To cover the expense of printing, all names will be published at 25 cents a name. Send your name—send the names of others—greet the Russian workers on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

THE DAILY WORKER, 33 FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Enclosed $.......... for greetings from the following workers. (At 25 cents a name.)
(Write plainly or PRINT.)

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ORDER YOUR COPIES OF THE NOVEMBER 7TH EDITION NOW. PRICE $1.50 PER HUNDRED.

SZÁNTÓ DEFIES FASCIST COURT; TELLS TORTURE

63 Communists on Trial in White Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 19.—Proudly admitting that he had worked for the overthrow of the fascist Horthy regime, Zoltan Szanto, Hungarian Communist leader, and associate of Bela Kun, so enraged the reactionary judge presiding at the trial yesterday that the hearings were postponed until this afternoon. Court attendants feared that he would have a stroke of apoplexy.

Szanto is leader of the sixty-three Communists who are up for trial. Declaring that many of the prisoners had been brutally beaten in their prison cells, Szanto declared:

Charges Prison Torture.

"I signed false statements invented by the police because I was threatened that I would have to undergo the same tortures as my companions, who were dragged half dead and bleeding, and blue from strangulation, into my cell by the police."

Admitting that he had worked for the overthrow of the Horthy regime, Szanto declared that he had worked to liberate the country "from Horthy and Bethlen reign of terror and oppression in the country, in which wages are the lowest and working hours the longest in the world."

Judge Threatens Szanto.

When the judge threatened Szanto with solitary confinement if he continued his speech, the Communist leader continued declaring that Hungary was the only country in the world in which the constitution of a legal Communist Party was forbidden.

* * *

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 18.—Commenting on the trial of Szante, Vagi and 51 other Communists charged with revolutionary activity, which has just begun in Budapest, Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., points out its unusual importance from the point of view of present political conditions in Hungary.

Fear Strike Movement.

"The strong strike movement," it says, "which has been proceeding during the past few months shows that the counter-revolutionary terror and reformist traitors failed to crush the activity of the Hungarian proletariat. That is why the Hungarian government reinforces its repressive measures against the Communist Party and the entire left wing movement, and tries to use this trial for the destruction of the underground Communist Party and Socialist Labor Party."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Australian Gas Workers Fight for 38-Hour Week And for Wage Increase

SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail).—A fight for a 38-hour week is being waged by the Federated Gas Employees Union in its negotiations with the Bathurst Municipal Council.

Demands are also being made for an increase of wages.

FRENCH KIDNAP AND SELL INDO-CHINA PEASANTS

Throw Sick Victims Off Slave Ships Into Sea

By WANG.

After French imperialism took possession of the New Hebrides, the native population of these isles was almost exterminated through alcohol, venereal diseases and forced labor, the scourges with which the carriers of "civilization" visited the colonial countries. This has been admitted officially in the French Parliament by Deputy Archambault, reporter upon the colonial budget.

The native population is almost wiped out. The soil of the islands, however, remains very fertile. It promises rich profits to the French colonists. As, however, they cannot themselves cultivate the plantations, they need slaves for doing this, and they are now obtaining these slaves from Indo-China.

Kept Like Animals.

On board the ship, the Indo-Chinese are stowed away in dark and airless cells. They are kept like animals. They get hardly any food and drink. Those who fall ill, are simply thrown overboard "to prevent their infecting the others." They are constantly guarded by armed men. After arrival on the islands, they are interned in a camp. This camp is a sort of slave market.

The planters go there to inspect the victims, to select and buy them. In order to induce them to get their wives to join them, these latter are graciously permitted to bring their children with them; when, however, the women have gone on board with their children, it frequently happens that the children are simply thrown overboard "in order to get rid of superfluous mouths." This is what actually happened to the Tonkinese.

Guarded by Machine Guns.

In July of the current year a ship entered the port of Townsville. There were 400 Indo-Chinese on board who had been locked up in cells in the dark hold of the ship. The Chinese of Townsville, who had found out what cargo the ship was carrying, tried to come to the rescue of the victims, but they were prevented from helping them by the armed guards on the ship.

In an appeal which got into the hands of the Chinese and was published in the "Daily Standard," the unhappy Indo-Chinese reported that they had been drugged with poisoned cigarettes. In an unconscious condition, they were carried off to the French concession of Kwangchouwan and placed on board ship. In their cells they suffered terribly from hunger and thirst. They were cruelly ill-treated by their guards. Sick persons were simply thrown overboard. The barrels of machine guns were constantly directed on them.

Protest Meeting.

The workers and Chinese of Townsville organized a meeting in order to protest against these new and infamous crimes of the French colonists, in order to show the victims their solidarity and to demand that the Australian Government should take suitable measures to stop the slave trade between the Australian port and the New Hebrides.

Lamont Sails for U. S. After "Visit" to Japan

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the House of Morgan, will sail for San Francisco today after his visit, which, it believed was made for the purpose of negotiating a loan to tottering financial Japan.

J. P. Morgan was recently given the highest honors for loans granted recently.

France Less Optimistic Over Tariff Situation

PARIS, Oct. 19.—French industrialists are much less optimistic about the tariff situation following a report from Washington that the United States is unwilling to make concessions pending negotiations for a new treaty.

King Boris Takes the Cure

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—King Boris of Bulgaria is undergoing a course of treatment for a grave constitutional disease at the Breslau hospital here. In the old days it was called "King's evil" before the modern medical term was in general usage.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

10,000 WORKERS TO VISIT SOVIET UNION FOR 10TH ANNIVERSAR

Leaders of Liberation Movements in Nicaragu Egypt, China Have Arrived

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—With nearly 10,000 workers from all parts of the world expected to attend, the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution will be celebrated here on November 7th with the most elaborate ceremonies in the history of the Soviet Union.

Officials of the Communist parties and labor unions have applied for hotel accommodations for the following delegations:

Germany, 300; United States, 150; Great Britain, 100; France, 35; South America, 30, and India and South Africa, 10.

The League Against Colonial Oppression is sending 100 representatives, including Emir Kalet, leader of the Arabian national party, and Hafis Ramadan Bey, Egyptian nationalist leader.

The liberal party of Nicaragua will be represented.

Eugene Chen, former Chinese foreign minister (in the Hankow government) and Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the first republican president of China, are already here. They represent the left Kuomintang party, of South China.

Many Scientists and Artists.

In addition to the labor and political representatives, 60 artists and scientists from a score of different countries will be here to participate in the celebration and in the conventions and conferences that follow.

The Russian union of agricultural co-operation has invited as its guests 20 members of European co-operative societies.

Exhibits of Soviet progress in industry, art, hygiene and the drama will be displayed in New York, Berlin, Paris and Angora by the society of cultural relations with foreign countries.

Appoint Kollontai Soviet Minister to Norway, Report Says

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet Minister to Mexico, will not return here but will return to her former position as Minister to Norway, the Soviet legation here announced.

MME KOLLONTAI

Alexandra Kollontai has been forced by poor health to leave her Mexican post. She is now on a leave of absence in Europe. When she left here several months ago she announced that her health required that she take baths in Germany.

Australian Troops Land At Solomon Islands as Natives Protest Taxes

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 19.—Three platoons of sailors were landed from the cruiser Adelaide at Diamond Harbor to crush a revolt of natives against exploitation and excessive taxes, it was learned from a wireless dispatch received from the Adelaide.

Workers thruout Australia are protesting against the dispatch of the Adelaide against the Solomon island and have compelled Prime Minister Bruce to issue a statement "that no punitive measures would be taken against the islanders."

Two British officials were killed in the native uprising.

Soviet Trade With Persia Increasing

MOSCOW, Oct. 5. (By Mail).—In reference to the signing of the Soviet-Persian trade agreement the People's Commissariat of Trade of U. S. S. R. published the following data characterizing Soviet commerce with Persia.

Commerce between the U. S. S. R. and Persia began in 1920, the total commercial turnover for that year amounting to 220,000 roubles. However, already in 1922 the Soviet foreign trade with Persia reached 2,256,000 roubles as calculated in pre-war values. In the economic year 1923-24, commerce with Persia totalled 29,821,000 roubles, reaching 5 per cent of the general foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. that year. In 1925-26 trade with Persia amounted to 79,072,000 roubles, of which the export to Persia accounted for 35,129,000 roubles and the import from Persia—43,943,000 roubles. For the first nine months of the economic year 1926-27 the commerce between U. S. S. R. and Persia totalled 58,172,000 roubles, namely the export—31,023,000 roubles, and the import—27,149,000 roubles.

Spanish Miners Strike For Wage Raise Despite Ukase of Rivera Regime

OVIEOD, Oct. 19.—Violating the ukase against strikes issued by Primo de Rivera, Asturian coal miners have gone out on strike for a reduction of hours and a wage increase.

Primo de Rivera is fighting to smash the strike. No strike has taken place in Spain since 1923, when Rivera seized power.

Schwartzbard Proud Of Killing Petlura, White Guard Bandit

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It was accepted today as a foregone conclusion that Samuel Schwartzbard, 33 year old Russian watchmaker, would be found guilty of murder as a result of the testimony he has already given in his trial for the killing of General Simon Petlura, white guard chief, responsible for the murder of thousands of workers and peasants in the Ukraine.

Schwartzbard gave a graphic description of the assassination of Petlura. He admitted shooting the former Russian soldier to death with a pistol in Boulevard St. Michel on May 25, 1926.

Declaring that his act was one of vengeance, Schwartzbard said he held Petlura responsible for Russian pogroms in which thousands of Jews had been killed.

Schwartzbard was proud of the assassinating of the white guard bandit. He said he had trailed Petlura for weeks identifying him from a photograph.

8,000 Troops Withdrawn From Ruhr October 25th

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Official announcement was made today that France and England will fulfill their promise to withdraw 8,000 occupational troops from the Rhineland on October 25.

Soldiers whose term of enlistment expires will not be replaced until the occupational force is reduced to 10,000.

Norway Labor Party Gains

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 19.—The Labor Party gained a sweeping victory in Monday's general elections.

OIL
A NEW NOVEL
Upton Sinclair

$2.50 CLOTH BOUND
The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO
33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

should be a part of every meeting of your Workers Party unit and DAILY WORKER Builders' Club meeting. Every real left wing working class organization, labor union, fraternal society, etc., should place this matter on its order of business. Sustaining Fund stamp books, membership cards and full information may be obtained through

THE DAILY WORKER
33 FIRST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

D WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

Less than three weeks are now left until Election Day.

Greater efforts will be made to increase the number of in- and outdoor meetings; to distribute thousands of pamphlets ling with issues vital to the workers. Plans must now be completed for getting out special editions of The DAILY WORKER The Freiheit.

What have you done to help the Workers (Communist) Party campaign? What do you plan to do in the comparatively short time that is left?

Is your organization raising money among your shopmates to pay the cost of the campaign we are waging?

The Party needs your help at once!

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of............for the election campaign. My name is..............................

Address .... union affiliation ....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

FALL'S OFFICE MAN SAYS FALL HANDLED LEASE

Cripples Defense That Fault Was Underling's

Harry Sinclair

Millionaire Oil Baron, who, the Supreme Court had to decree, obtained Teapot Dome oil lease by fraud. He is now on trial for conspiring with Albert B. Fall, Harding's Secretary of the Interior, to commit the fraud. He is charged with having bribed Fall.

Martin Littleton

Sinclair's high-priced lawyer. He argues that the Teapot Dome lease, which the Supreme Court says was "shot thru with fraud from beginning to end," was a "patriotic necessity."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19. — The first witness on the stand in the trial of Harding's secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Co. for conspiring to defraud the government out of several million dollars worth of oil land was Assistant Secretary of the Interior E. C. Finney, the man who would normally have handled oil leases, and he hooked Fall and Sinclair directly together in the graft.

Finney testified that Fall told him he would handle Teapot Dome himself, that he sent Finney off on other business, and that the first Finney knew of the transaction by which Sinclair got the rich concession which the Supreme Court now says was completely fraudulent, was four days after the lease was signed.

"As I Think Best."

In addition there was in evidence a letter from Fall to E. L. Doheny, another oil man charged with graft, and whose lease has also been revoked for improper practices connected with it, and in this letter Fall proposed to handle the naval oil reserves, "exactly as I think best."

The defense has outlined its tactics, which are to claim that Sinclair was not connected with the "Continental Oil Co." thru which the lease was negotiated, and that Fall was not to blame for what his underlings in the department did. Defense attorney Martin W. Littleton stated in his opening speech that H. M. Blackmer, former chairman of the board of directors of the Midwest Refining Co., was the sole guilty person, who misled the assistants in Fall's department and got the deal thru without Fall's knowledge.

The testimony offered today is a terrific blow to this line of argument.

Big Money In It.

Fall is accused of taking a bribe of $230,000. Prosecutor Roberts in his opening statement declared that $200,000 of these bonds were turned over to Fall by his son-in-law, Mr. Everhart, in Pueblo, Colo., being part of $3,000,000 worth of the same bonds, distributed in devious ways thru a complicated transaction of many agents and several hitherto unheard of oil companies, but part of them always traceable as a donation from oil men to Fall. Fall got $25,000 more of bonds put in his bank in El Paso, Texas, immediately after resigning from his office. The bonds were ostensibly payment for profits on an oil deal which looks like a "wash sale."

WHAT THE DAILY WORKER MEANS TO THE WORKERS

More Encouraging Contributions To Our Emergency Fund.

Joe Tolach, Flint, Mich.	1.00
Paul Csinat, (collected) Rankin, Pa.	5.70
M. Shapovolov, Riverside, Calif.	10.00
Joseph Oliver, (collected) Homtramek, Mich.	8.00
M. Marks, Galveston, Texas	2.00
Ukranian Wor. Wom. Org., Boston, Mass.	32.75
J. Eserneck, Boston, Mass.	1.00
E. P. Hutchins, Boston, Mass.	1.00
Local Hartford, W. P., Hartford, Conn.	34.00
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J. G. Fox, Blythe, Calif.	1.00
R. Petrini, New York City	1.00
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Johanna Cozier, Vallejo, Calif.	10.00
N. Chichota, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
H. C. Palmer, Saskatoon, Canada	1.00
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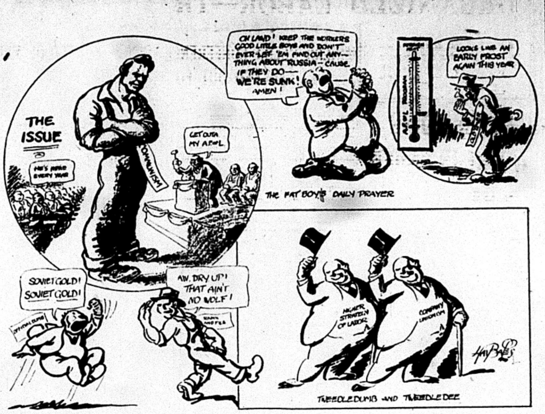
Arthur E. Patterson, Napa, Calif.	5.00
Lena Kaskela, New York City	5.00
Jack Ukich, Hartford, Conn.	2.00
R. Skroza, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
M. Paskov, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
G. Podrebarov, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
Fred Lagelbauer, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
T. Aspe, San Pedro, Calif.	1.00
H. A. Muse, San Pedro, Calif.	1.00
ld Peterson, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Lith. Wor. Wom. All Br. No. 66, Los Angeles, Calif.	15.00
Paul C. Reiss (collected) Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Geo. Lucas, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
Anonymous, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Nick Primoroc, Cupertino, Calif.	1.00
N. G. Nicholas, Mt. View, Calif.	1.00
George Bogunovich, Cupertino, Calif.	1.00
J. H. Dickson, Mt. View, Calif.	6.00
Helen Gyaja, Mt. View, Calif.	1.00
Albert Morrison, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Albin Raisanen, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. Lyyli Raisanen, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
Emel Farois, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
T. Nanisto, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
John Williams, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
T. Lehtinco, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
Henry Stone, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
E. Kellman, Lansing, Mich.	1.00
M. Kellman, Lansing, Mich.	1.00
Oscar Salmi, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
Denael Munro, Peapack, N. J.	2.00
Arbeiter Bund, Passaic, N. J.	2.00
Anton Keart, Passaic, N. J.	1.00
A. Seier, Nazareth, Pa.	2.00
Simon Beacon, Passaic, N. J.	1.00
John Le Pamre Zanesville, Ohio	5.00
J. D. Reedy, Bickmore, W. Va.	1.00
Justin Swartz, Dorchester, Mass.	2.00
P. V. Zalpis, Chicago, Ill.	5.00

VIEWS OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AS SEEN—By Hay Bales



THE ISSUE
HE'S HERE EVERY YEAR
COMMUNISM
GET OUTA MY A. F. of L.
OH LAND! KEEP THE WORKERS GOOD LITTLE BOYS AND DON'T EVER LET 'EM FIND OUT ANYTHING ABOUT RUSSIA—CAUSE IF THEY DO— WE'RE SUNK! AMEN!
THE FAT BOY'S DAILY PRAYER
A. F. of L. PROGRAM
LOOKS LIKE AN EARLY FROST AGAIN THIS YEAR
SOVIET GOLD! SOVIET GOLD!
OFFICIALDOM
AW, DRY UP! THAT AIN'T NO WOLF!
HIGHER STRATA OF LABOR
COMPANY UNIONISM
TWEEDLEDUMB AND TWEEDLEDEE
HAY BALES

Worker's Family Burned To Death in Apartment Situated Over Garage

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19. — Trapped while they slept, Rufus Williams, laborer, his wife, and four children perished in a fire which destroyed their home here early today.

The family made its home in four rooms on the second floor of a brick building. A garage occupied the ground floor.

The fire was reported at about 2 o'clock this morning. Its origin has not yet been definitely determined.

The bodies of the parents were on the floor beside their bed, and the bodies of the three older children were huddled close together near the door of their room evidence of their futile attempt to escape. The body of the fourth child, an infant, was in its crib.

Biography of Sacco And Vanzetti Now On Book Market

Less than two months after their execution in Boston, a complete biography of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been published in New York by the International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., under the title "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," by Eugene Lyons.

"Many facts about the world-famous case not known except to those very close to it," the publishers state, "are revealed for the first time in Mr. Lyons' book. The early life of Sacco and Vanzetti, both in Italy and in America, is recounted fully, as well as the inside story of many of the incidents which marked the sensational seven years' battle in the courts."

The author is unsparing in his descriptions of Judge Webster Thayer, Governor Alvan T. Fuller and others connected with the prosecution and execution of the two men. New England itself is characterized as "a sort of backyard of America."

Espoused Radical Cause.

Mr. Lyons draws full-length portraits of Sacco and Vanzetti, treating them as types of immigrants in the United States. Their search for work, their espousal of the radical cause are used to reveal the whole process of "Americanization." These two Italians, he argues, "combined in their obscure persons all the things that most offended and frightened a smug New Englander."

Brandeis in Role of Pilate.

In the same fashion other characters who appear in the story of Sacco and Vanzetti are delineated in biting phrases. Justice Louis D. Brandeis is referred to as a "liberal Daniel" who "refused to save two human lives from an unjust death because forsooth he was too sympathetic with them; because he feared that he might tip the scales of justice too far on the side of mercy. . . ."

Mr. Lyons, according to International Publishers, was connected with the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti from the inception of the case. He is a newspaperman and has written considerably on the case in the seven years of its development. The present book is not merely a summary of the legal case and the demonstrations but a biography of the two men from birth to death, with full treatment of the Italian and American background, including the war and the "red peril" era after the war.

Translations into Italian, German, Russian and other languages are already under way. The publishers expect that the book will be translated into every major language in the world.

Gitlow, Barred From Ballot, Makes Reply

(Continued from Page One)

quired number of citizens signed a petition to have my name placed on the ballot," Gitlow's statement said. "This is the fourth time that the Board of Elections has shown that the democracy that the mass of the people are supposed to enjoy is a qualified democracy.

"The action of the Board of Elections is proof that conviction for a political offense against the capitalist class, particularly if such offense consists of defending the interests of the working class, is sufficient grounds for outlawing a citizen and depriving him of his political rights."

A Class War Prisoner.

Gitlow served nearly three years at Sing Sing Prison for his part in the organization of the left wing of the socialist party in 1920. He was convicted under the criminal anarchy law.

Gitlow will speak at a needle trades rally of the Workers (Communist) Party at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42d St., next Wednesday, 8 p. m. Other speakers will be William W. Weinstone, candidate for alderman, 8th district; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, candidate for assembly, 17th district, Manhattan; Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board, and Charles S. Zimmerman, of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Gitlow will also address several large open air meetings throughout the city Friday night.

Pardon Is Conditional.

"Particularly important at this time is the interpretation given by the state attorney general to the pardon granted me by Governor Smith," Gitlow's statement continues. "I was always under the impression that when Governor Smith yielded to the demand of the organized workers together with sympathizers and friends of the labor movement for my release that he granted an unconditional pardon and therefore restored my citizenship. The information given to the Board of Elections by the attorney general is quite to the contrary.

Smith Not A Liberal.

"If the opinion of the attorney general is a correct interpretation, then the action of Governor Smith is fully in line with the repeated actions of the Board of Elections. It is only further proof that Governor Smith is not the liberal he professes to be, but the representative of the reactionary capitalist forces in the United States to whom democracy is only a democracy that gives their class the fullest political privileges and the right to amass fortunes at the expense of the workers.

Challenge to Labor.

"The action of the Board of Elections and the conditional pardon of Governor Smith is a challenge to the organized labor movement to fight to establish the right for workers' candidates to run for public office, regardless of their victimization by the capitalist courts. The action of the Board of Elections also, opens up the whole question of political prisoners and the vicious, tyrannical, criminal anarchy law and other such laws which make it possible to send a worker to prison for 10 years for the expression of an opinion.

Will Continue the Fight.

"The action of the Board of Elections and the conditional pardon granted by Governor Smith will not keep me out of the political field. The action makes possible the waging of a determined and energetic campaign against a rotten reactionary system, typified by my disbarment. Such action is part of the whole brutal class role of so-called American democracy against the working class. Witness the police brutality in strikes against starving workers, the issuance of injunctions, the jailing of pickets, and the whole scope of the 'American Plan' against labor.

"Against the Board of Elections, Governor Smith, and all champions of the 'American Plan', I will continue to fight uncompromisingly and with all my energy."

Henry Ford Extends His "Speed-up" System Over Textile Factory in Mass.

SUDBURY, Mass., Oct. 19, (F. P.) — Announcement that the Ford Motor Co. will open a big carding mill at Sudbury, Mass. brings to the attention of textile unionists the fact that the automobile manufacturer is already a textile manufacturer of importance. Today's issue of the Daily News Record, textile daily, carries a summary of the section of the Ford booklet, The Ford Industries, telling of the cloth-making departments at his plant near Detroit.

3500 yards of cotton cloth, 54 to 60 inches wide are woven a day and 1000 yards of wool; also 72,000 yards of artificial leather.

As more big industrial corporations manufacture their own textile fabrics for use in automobiles, machines of various kinds, building materials, etc., it becomes more necessary for the textile workers to get the backing of the men and women in other related industries.

Coolidge Unveiling Meade Statue Brags Of Veterans' Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — America's treatment of its war veterans "has ever been the most generous," President Coolidge declared here today in accepting a monument of Major General George Gordon Meade, hero of Gettysburg. The monument was erected by the state of Pennsylvania and given to the nation.

Without a reference to the Veterans' Bureau scandals and convictions for graft, without a word for the recent epidemic of suicides by U. S. war veterans, discouraged, disabled, and starving, without an inkling of any offer to investigate the reported cruelties and mistreatment in several government hospitals for the gassed and hopelessly wounded ex-soldiers, the president continued:

"We have not only been lavish in the public honors which have been conferred on our veterans," the President said, "but we have also bestowed upon them pensions and gratuities reaching down to every man in the ranks, with which no other country can make comparison."

Congressman Finds U.S. Indian Bureau Grafted; Wants States to Do Job

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (FP).—Rep. Clyde Kelly of Pittsburgh, active in the House committee on Indian affairs, announces that he will offer a bill in Congress in December, to abolish the federal Indian Bureau. This is the plan urged for years past by John Collier, spokesman for the Indians, before committees of the House and Senate. It would turn over to the several states the administering of the properties of the Indian tribes, which are estimated to be worth nearly a billion dollars.

Crookedness in the Indian Bureau, and inefficiency which results in the absorption of 85 percent of all Indian revenues in administrative charges, is the basis for the movement to let the several states take charge.

Aimee Gets Burned

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—Aimee Semple McPherson, notorious female evangelist who concocted the kidnaping story to explain her absence with her radio operator, was severely burned by an electric device she was using to treat a cold at Angelus Temple. Evidently her god wasn't watching over her at the time, probably being busy counting sparrows that fall.

DRAMA

The Story of a Kept Man

"The Springboard," Alice Duer Miller's play now on exhibition at the Mansfield Theatre derives its name from the fact, that a male "butterfly" Victor Hazen, played by Sidney Blackmer, relies upon his wife, Mary McVittey, played by Madge Kennedy, to place him in such a social environment that he can carry on a series of philanderings with wealthy widows and members of the former Russian nobility now in exile from the fury of the masses. In other words his wife's social position is used as a springboard from which Hazen leaps into the intimacies of her lady friends.

Finally the lady, although aware of the triflings of her husband, grows weary of him and gives him the bum's rush. The miserable cad acquires typhoid fever and bribes a doctor to warn his wife that unless she takes him back he will die. So she resumes life with him.

Madge Kennedy handles her part well, Blackmer makes a thoroughly disguting job of the kept man of his wife and the balance of the cast is presentable.

As for the play itself, it is merely a cross section of the every-day life of the filthy, stupid, voluptuous bourgeoisie, and is a reflex of the general decadence of the so-called better clawsses.

ZELMA O'NEAL

One of the bright stars of "Good News" now in its second month at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre.

"If," by Dunsany, Opens Tuesday at the Little

The Grand Street Follies Company which moved uptown from the Neighborhood Playhouse, will henceforth be known as the Actor-Managers. Its productions will be made in association with Sidney Ross. The formation of the new company follows the successful venture which brought the Grand Street Follies to The Little Theatre on a co-operative basis. It is planned to work the idea whereby the members of both the acting company and executive staff will have a voice in the organization. This idea is similar to that obtained at the Moscow Art Theatre.

The first production to be made by the Actor-Managers and Mr. Ross will be "If," by Lord Dunsany, and opens at the Little Theatre on Tuesday evening, October 25.

The Artward Productions have engaged Anne Milburn, Irving Fisher, Howard Benton, Billy Green and Alfred Shirley for their forthcoming musical comedy "The Girl From Childs."

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St
Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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Tonight—"THE GOOD HOPE"
Friday night—"LA LOCANDIERA"

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

LITTLE W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
HELEN MacKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in 'Romancing 'Round'

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

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Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

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An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
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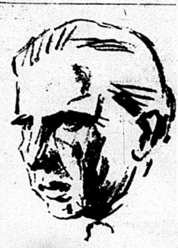
Theodore Dreiser, Leaving for U.S.S.R., Lauds Soviet Leaders

By SENDER GARLIN.

"Any nation is entitled to adopt any means whatever to move away from misery," said Theodore Dreiser, American novelist, on the eve of his departure for the Soviet Union as the guest of the International Workers' Aid. "If that is what Soviet Russia is doing I don't give a damn what means it takes. If that is the Russian ideal, I say go ahead."

He left last night on the "Mauretania" and will remain in the U. S. S. R. for about three months, visiting schools, factories, workshops, libraries, museums and familiarizing himself with the daily life of the Russian people.



THEODORE DREISER

Will Witness Tenth Anniversary.

Meeting reporters in his apartment on 57th street, Dreiser, who is to be the guest not only of the I. W. A. but of the Society for Cultural Relations with the U. S. S. R., talked freely and enthusiastically about his reasons for accepting the invitation officially extended him by Mme. Kameneva, of the Soviet Union. Upon his arrival he will meet Henri Barbusse, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, who are also guests of the I. W. A. of their respective countries. All will be present during the Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

"What is your greater interest, the economic or the cultural life of Soviet Russia?" he was asked.

"I am eager to observe everything in the life of the Russian people," he replied.

The author of "The American Tragedy" said great things will surely arise from a country which "has produced such a great literature, and where the approach to things is so dynamic and bubbling."

The present leaders of the Soviet Union are men of great courage and determination, Dreiser said. "Lenin was one of the most remarkable men in history; his world outlook was of the broadest gauge."

The DAILY WORKER reporter asked if he knew the writings of Upton Sinclair enjoyed the greatest popularity in the Soviet Union.

"It is quite understandable," Dreiser said.

"How do you explain Sinclair's popularity there?"

"Well, Upton Sinclair in his novels expresses the political and economic ideals of the Russian people. Of course, he sometimes mars a fine book like 'Oil' by bringing in extraneous arguments."

Dreiser was then asked if he believed it was possible for a book to be a work of art and at the same time have a highly propagandist value.

"Certainly it is," Dreiser replied. "'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'The Confessions of St. Augustine' are certainly good literature and were in their time also mighty forces for enlightenment."

Art Prostituted In America.

"Success has bought off at least 90 per cent of the writers whose artistic concepts would otherwise have permitted them to do fine work," he said.

"There is hardly a newspaper in the United States," Dreiser, himself a former newspaperman, continued, "which is not in one way or another bound by economic interests. When I worked on a paper in Pittsburgh hardly a word favorable to labor was permitted to appear in that paper, or in any other in the city, for that matter. The labor editor told me personally of many things that happened that never got an inch of space in the paper.

"As for myself, I was permitted to write harmless things about the beauty of the city, its towering buildings, mills and factories."

Labor Must Fight For Own Interests.

Asked if under these circumstances it was not vital that the workers' movement build its own labor press, Dreiser, his massive frame leaning against a wall lined with books, replied artlessly, "I don't know about such things. But I will say that if a group doesn't fight for the betterment of its own economic and social interests, they're damned fools."

Dreiser has never been in Russia. He will not write a book upon his return, he said. "Are you dead set against it?" he was asked.

"A man who invades a foreign country and then writes a book on it can't do much of anything," he answered.

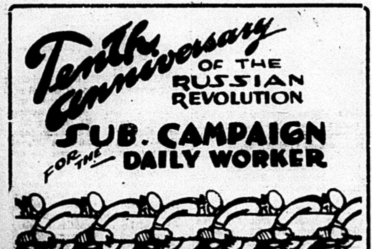
Prohibition Drink Got Him Into MurderFrame-Up, Says Accused Man

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 19. — Taking the witness stand in his own defense today, George Taylor, a barber, declared his mind was a complete blank as to where he was or what he did on the June night when pretty Stella Kale was slain on the beach at Salisbury. Taylor, who declared he had been drinking witch hazel, denied he was guilty of murder.

Taylor denied that he confessed the slaying to state officer Griffin, declaring that as far as he knew he was absolutely innocent. That probably some men with whom he had been drinking put the watch, identified as Miss Kale's, into his pocket, to shift the burden of the crime to him.

Membership Meeting of Workers Party, Oct. 21, Philadelphia; All Come

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—A special membership meeting of the Workers Party is called for Friday evening, October 21, at which a report of the recent convention of the Party will be made by the newly elected organizer of District No. 3, Comrade Herbert Benjamin. The meeting will be held at Party Headquarters, 521 York Ave., and all members are urged to attend.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THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

DUKE GRINDING WORKERS UNDER "CHARITY" PLEA

(By HARVEY O'CONNOR)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., (F. P.). —Advocates of public ownership of public utilities including power, light, gas and city transportation have a baffling foe in the Duke Power Co., which is taking in the entire public utilities field in the Piedmont Carolinas, one of the richest provinces in the American Empire.

While Duke Power is indistinguishable from the power trust and its subsidiaries in its methods, including the smothering of municipally owned plants, hostility to union labor, and extortionately high profits, a mask of pious philanthropy is drawn over the power dictatorship of the Piedmont. His mask is devotion of all profits from the Duke operations to the support of Duke University at Durham, N. C., to the support of hospital work in North and South Carolina, and to the maintenance of aged Methodist preachers, orphans and other small charities.

Crushes the Workers.

As a result, the Duke interests are nearly sacrosanct in the Carolinas. Critics are branded as impious foes of "the noblest charity ever drawn by the hand of man." Textile interests squirming under high rates charged for power, union workers struggling against this controller of labor policies in the most rapidly developing section of the United States, and public ownership people who see Duke Power expanding to become the czar of the Carolinas—one and all find themselves nearly impotent in the grip of this new and dangerous form of private power control of government, industry and labor.

The Duke Endowment, which controls the varied Duke interests, has an initial capital fund of $50,000,000, invested largely in Duke Power, Southern Power, Southern Public Utilities, Piedmont & Northern Railroad, Duke Farms, Judson Cotton Mills, Aluminum Co. of America and an imposing array of subsidiaries, including warehouses, mill supply houses and hardware concerns. Under provisions of the will of the late Jas. B. Duke, tobacco king, the endowment was given $50,000,000 plus $40,000,000 more on the settlement of the Duke estate, plus $40,000,000 to be derived from 20 per cent of future earnings turned to capital funds, minus $13,000,000 to be invested in Duke University — a total endowment of $117,000,000. If Doris Duke dies without children, another large sum will be added.

Bleeds Small Farmers.

This money was wrung from the tobacco workers and farmers of North Carolina. As part of the tobacco trust, Duke dictated low prices for leaf tobacco and low wages and long hours for the workers in his factories. His fortune increased amazingly. Cold and harsh, he had few friends and interests. Approaching old age, he sought to salve his soul by the gesture of flinging his wealth to charity, but to carry out his purpose he conceived the most ingenious and anti-social instrument that has yet been discovered. It was to shift his holdings from tobacco to the power field, where huge profits are now being made.

Big Money Super Power.

He bought the Southern Power Co., built the Piedmont & Northern railway, and instructed his executors to switch all of his investments — except his Mellon Aluminum Co. stock — to the power field. Today, with unchallenged control of power thruout the textile Piedmont, the Duke interests reign absolutely over every important industry in that section. Contracts for so-called secondary power are so drawn that industries are made dependent upon Duke for their continuance and expansion. The Duke interests do not employ a single union man, so far as can be learned. Their electric locomotive men do not belong to the brotherhoods, their street car workers are forbidden to join the union; their power plant employes cannot belong to the Electrical Workers.

Union labor employed on the first unit of Duke University because a national contracting firm had the job, may be displaced in the building of the main part of the plant. The Duke interests plan to give this construction to their own engineering department, and one of the reasons for this change is their desire to employ only non-union men.

Meanwhile Duke Power fights every effort at rate reduction for electricity, and refuses to extend the benefits of electrification to farmers at reasonable rates—on the plea that its profits go to charity.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

MINERS' RELIEF CONFERENCE POINTS TO NEED OF MEN LOCKED OUT FOR THREE YEARS

The Miners' Relief Conference, a permanent committee formed at a congress of representatives from many local unions of Pennsylvania miners, has issued the following statement of money received, and funds needed.

• • •

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.—This is the fourth list of contributions sent in to the Miners' Relief Conference by organizations and by individuals for September 30th, 1927.

There are forty thousand miners locked out in Western Pennsylvania, of whom 15,000 have been locked out since 1924, when the notorious Pittsburgh coal and Bethlehem mining corporation shut their mines—to open them a year later on the "open shop" plan.

The fight has been on since then, and thousands of the miners are out yet against these two corporations.

With the general lock-out in April the income of the District 5 of the U. M. W. A. has been cut off, and the need for help has been increased a hundred fold. At this time there is no indications that any of the major operators in Western Pennsylvania will settle. There are thousands of miners and their families that did not receive a cent help from anywhere We appeal to all the friends who have contribution lists to send them in, as money is badly needed. In some of the towns and cities, friendly organizations are holding joint dances and socials, etc. to help raise some money for the miners. What have you done?

All funds are distributed thru official relief committees of L. U. of U. M. W. A. Send all contributions to Miners' Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania, 807 McGeagh Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Previously reported, $2,104.40.

S. Zupko, Pittsburgh, Pa. $.50; Lodge 202, C. F. U., Cicero, Ill., $10.00; St. Antonius M. & B. Asso. Milvale, Pa., $25.00; Lodge 26, S. S. C. U., Pittsburgh, Pa., $10.00; Lodge 83, S. N. P. J., Bingham Canyon, Utah, $6.00; Lodge 75, C. F. U., Chicago Ill., $3.75; Olois Juraioh, Chicago, Ill., $2.00; Jos. Tur, Johnstown, Pa., Cont. List 435, $15.75; Lodge 255, C. F. U., Milwaukee, Wis., $25.00; Lodge 171 S. S. C. U., Republic, Pa. $10.00; Lodge 518 C. F. U., Highland Park, Mich., $3.00; W. S. & D. B. F. of U S. A., East Pittsburgh, Br. 146, $25.00; Lodge 600, C. F. U., Massilon, Ohio, Don. and Colle, $36.05; Lodge 61, S. S. C. U., Collinwood, Ohio, $33.20; Lodge 9, C. F. U., So. Chicago, Ill., $25.00; Lodge 229, C. F. U., Chicago, Ill., $4.35.

Dist. 260 German Ben. Union, Donora, Pa., $25.00; Jos Sandor, Pittsburgh, Pa., Con. List 121, $18.77; B. & C. W. I. U. of A. Local 118, Washington, D. C., $5.00; Lodge 398, S. N. P. J., Brownsville, Pa., $58.50; Lodge 270 C. F. U., Ahmeek, Mich., $6.00; S. G. G. & Turn Verein Pittsburgh, Pa., $25.00; Lodge 514, C. F. U., Canton, Ohio, $14.75; Lodge 608, C. F. U., Schumacker, Ont., Canada, $24.10; Lodge 595, C. F. U., Weirton, W. Va. 3.60; Lodge 169, S. S. C. U., Gary, W. Va., $5.00; Lodge C. F. U., Cleveland, Ohio, $10.00; J. Hlebac, McKees Rocks, Pa., Con. List II, $13.75; M. Smederovac, McKees Rocks, Pa. List No. 62, $9.00; Lodge 423, C. F. U., Woodlawn, Pa., $4.10; Wm. Schmitt Pittsburgh, Pa., List No. 125 $5.00; Jos Didych Pittsburgh, Pa., $.25; Ind. Work. Circle, Br. 62, Newark, N. J., $5.00.

Lodge 192, S. N. P. J., Milwaukee, Wis., $5.00; Lodge 123, C. F. U., Rankin Pa., $3.00; Lodge 118, S. S. C. U., Cokedale, Colo., $15.00; Branch 86, Ind. Work. Circle, Los Angeles, Calif., $10.00; Local 50, Uph. Int. Union of N. America, Washington, D. C., $2.50; P. Skrtich, Pittsburgh, Pa., List. No. 130, $2.00; Lodge 16, S. S. C. U., Pueblo, Colo., $9.88; Lodge 448, C. F. U., Barracksville, W. Va., $15.25; Br. 6, Ind. Work. Circle, Lynn, Mass., 10.00; Lodge 12, A. F. of R. R. W., McKees Rocks, Pa., $10.00; Andrew Jacobs, Braddock, Pa., List No. 773, 781; Womens Workers Club, Luzerne, Pa., $50.00; Br. 77, S. W. S., New Kensington, Pa., $20.00; Lodge 595 C. F. U., Hollydays Cove, W. Va., 1.1163, $9.70; Br. 73, Ind. Work. Circle, St. Paul, Minn., $2.00; Grand Lodge S. W. S., Newark, N. J., 50,00; Ph. Marinkovich Donora, Pa., $14.00.

Total with previously reported, $2,809.92.—V. Kemenovich.

International Labor Defense in Ohio Dist. Quadruples Branches

By CARL HACKER, Sec'y.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—Six months ago there were four functioning locals of International Labor Defense with a few hundred members; today there are eighteen functioning locals and branches with approximately 1,700 members in the Cleveland district, most of Ohio.

A campaign is being conducted at the present time for 2,500 subscribers to the "Labor Defender," official monthly publication of the I. L. D. and along with this campaign for subscribers a general campaign is being carried on to increase the membership.

Then Get Another.

The campaign which began on October 10th, and will end on December 31st, is already showing good signs. Local Cleveland branches which have held meetings since the start of the campaign report 100 per cent subscription of the members attending. The plan is to get every member of the I. L. D. signed up as a subscriber to "The Defender" and then every subscriber to get a new subscriber. Reports of the progress being made will appear from time to time in The DAILY WORKER.

Soccer League Shows Workers Can Create Sport Organizations

Clubs affiliated with the Metropolitan Soccer League are teaching the New York labor movement that workers can build their own sports organizations.

Getting grounds on which to play is a serious problem but one which can be solved, although teams occasionally have found it difficult to find fields for their games, according to the league executive. Officers of the league say they aim to make soccer accessible to all workers clubs.

Since the league season began nearly 30 scheduled games have been played in the "A" and "B" divisions. A referee group also was recently formed.

Those desiring information should communicate with the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League, 1109 Franklin Ave., Bronx, Lester Balog, secretary.

Repays Five Cents Per $1

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Announcement was made this afternoon that six thousand creditors throughout the East of the defunct stock brokerage firm of George F. Redmond and Company, Inc., would be paid the first dividend of five per cent on October 27. It was estimated that more than two million dollars was lost by investors in the collapse two years ago of the brokerage house.

PLANS TO MAKE FORD SHELL OUT WITH PROCEEDS

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—Developments in the suit planned by Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland against Henry and Edsel Ford to force them to pay between $4,000,000 and $7,000,000 to shareholders of the Lincoln Motor Car Company were moving swiftly today, it was claimed.

The basis of the suit, now under preparation by attorneys Kenneth W. Stevens and William Henry Gallagher representing the Lelands, involves an alleged agreement between the Fords and the shareholders when Ford bought the company at public auction in February, 1922.

"Power of attorney assignments are coming in by the bushels," stated Stevens. "We do not expect all stockholders to become parties to the suit, but there will be between $4,000,000 and $7,000,000 involved."

Garfield Labor Rally To Be Held Thursday

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 19. — The United Labor tikcet campaign committee will hold a rally for their candidates Thursday evening at Belmont Park. The local candidates and several speakers from New York will address the audience. Edward Halliey, "independent" candidate for mayor, is in reality the mill owners' candidate, according to United Labor ticket supporters. Trucks of the Passaic Worsted Mills are carrying banners urging his election.

Cal to Buy Co-operator?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A. A. Betts, a member of the Arizona Co-operative Commission, is receiving strong consideration from President Coolidge for appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was said at the White House today.

Convicted Furriers Must Report

All of the 137 convicted furriers' union pickets who are out on bail are urged to communicate at once with Miss S. M. Algus or Isadore Shapiro at the New York Joint Board office, 22 East 22nd St.

It's a Horse on Cal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Coolidge's famous electrical hobby horse has a stable mate. The mechanical steed has been covered with a blanket and rests quietly, while a shiny new "vibrator" hums in the White House. To use it the rider encircles his body with a wide elastic band attached to a cam-shaft.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER! GET A NEW READER!

ECONOMIC GAINS IN SOVIET UNION GET 7-HOUR DAY

(Continued from Page One)

rose from six billion to 14.8 billion of roubles.

Agriculture Up to Par.

In agriculture, also, there is rapid development. The crops area have reached the pre-war level. The increase in capital stock of rural economy amounts to four per cent.

The consumers' cooperatives now control fifty-one per cent of the trade turnover instead of four per cent as in the pre-war period.

The number of shareholders in consumers' cooperatives amounts to 25,000,000.

The general results of this reconstruction show, reported Kuybychev, that the greatest achievements of the Soviet regime are on the economic front. Industry is beginning to play the leading part in regard to other branches.

Big Industry Grows.

In the national economy, the specific gravity of large industry is constantly increasing. Electrification is rapidly progressing. Industry, agriculture and transport funds are increasing. These achievements show that the proletariat, having taken power in such a backward country as Czarist Russia, and having shown unprecedented heroism and enthusiasm, is capable of constructing and achieving socialism.

In regard to the further prospects of economic development, Kuybyshev stated that the next five years will be a period of socialist construction. The further increase of nominal and real wages and the growth of labor productivity are the urgent tasks of these next years, standing in close connection with the establishment of the seven-hour day.

A Five-Year Goal.

At the end of these coming five years the number of enterprises in socialized industry will amount to 87 per cent of the total industry as against 83 per cent in 1926. The trade turnover of state and cooperative organizations will similarly rise then to 82 per cent. The number of collective enterprises then in rural economy will increase from eleven to fifteen per cent, etc.

The new plan of work, Kuybyshev declared, will be for the next five-years a plan of industrialization of the country and the construction of socialism.

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COST OF LI RISES; WAGES GO DOWN; LESS JO

Government Admi Hard to Live This Fa

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — Con trary to the official statements President Coolidge that this countr fairly bursts with prosperity, the co of living is advancing, while une ployment increases and wages fall.

Retail prices of food advanced abo 1 per cent in September over Augu while wholesale prices of various co modities jumped one and one-third p cent during the same period, the de partment of labor announced today.

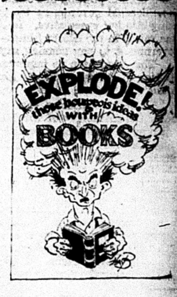
Strictly fresh eggs registered the highest increase in food prices, a vancing 16 per cent. Pork chops ro 8 per cent; butter, 4 per cent, canne salmon and oranges, 3 per cent, an cheese, lard and cornmeal increased per cent.

Onions Cheaper.

On the other hand, onions decrease 14 per cent; cabbage, 7 per cent; po tatoes, 6 per cent; prunes, 3 per ce and flour, 2 per cent.

Newark and N. Y. Worst.

The average cost of food increase in the following cities; Newark, 4 pe cent; New York, Rochester and Wash ington, 3 per cent; Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Fall River, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisvill Manchester, New Haven, Norfolk Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland Ore., and Providence, 2 per cent.



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Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union

HERE is frank, complete picture of life in Soviet Russia, made by a labor delegation which has just returned from there. Every phase of Russian life is touched upon. It is a thorough study: The Soviet Government, the Communist Party, Education, Trade Unions, Agriculture, Civil Liberty—these and many other angles of Russian life are discussed by this labor group who have gone to Russia to see for themselves—and to report to American workers. It is a remarkable, interesting document. Off the press about October 25. Send your order now. All orders mailed from the very first copies received, from the printer.

Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1.00

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The Polish Loan—Wall Street Forges Another Weapon Against the Soviet Union

An American "adviser" goes along with the new American loan to Poland. Charles S. Dewey, one of Mellon's bright young men, "has accepted an invitation" from the Polish government to fill this post. One of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, Dewey is to be elected a director of the bank of Poland.

Wall Street is plunging deeply into the internal affairs of Poland—the principal buffer state between the Soviet Union and central and western Europe, and that there is here a direct connection with the Polish differences with Great Britain expressed at the recent executive session of the league of nations there can be no doubt.

Polish fascism expressed at Geneva a sudden desire for peace—as did other small nations which need loans. This desire for "peace" on the part of the Polish government coincided with Communist election successes in a number of industrial centers and with a general rise of left wing sentiment among the masses.

It was generally agreed by the European press that the Pilsudski government was on its last legs.

For months there has been talk of an American loan to Poland but the general opinion in financial circles has been that the economic position of Poland was too insecure and the hold of the Pilsudski government too precarious to make the loan anything else but speculative. In this interim a loan of $15,000,000 was raised in the United States—presumably to enable the Polish government to pay running expenses.

There has been no improvement in the economic or political position of Poland recently. Nevertheless a huge American loan is made. Pilsudski is being popularized once more.

The only conclusion that can be reached is that while formerly the instability of the Pilsudski government made such a loan unwise from the financial standpoint, its increasing instability has made this absolutely necessary from the political standpoint.

Two factors therefore have been decisive in determining the action of Wall Street in this matter. First, the fact that the loan is accompanied by an agreement with the Pilsudski government which vastly increases American imperialist influence as against that of Great Britain in Poland, and second that the defeat of the Pilsudski government by a left bloc and the continued rise of Communist influence would greatly increase the power and prestige of the Soviet Union. It would make much more difficult for the time being the further use of Poland as a weapon against the Soviet Union.

At a time when Standard Oil backed by the state department is trying to force oil concessions from the Soviet Union to be used in its struggle with its British competitor, Royal Dutch Shell, it does not want the Pilsudski government either to continue its role of an agent of British imperialism or to be defeated by a combination less openly hostile to the Soviet Union.

American imperialism, thru its predominant part in the recent loan and its appointment of an American adviser whose powers are such that he becomes practically the dictator of Polish finance and industry and consequently of Polish politics, thus takes into its own arsenal for use against the Soviet Union, the government of a country which has been used at various times by both Great Britain and France.

Wall Street wealth again has saved a fascist government—a government whose suppressions of workers, peasants and national minorities are exceeded in brutality only by those of the fascist government of Bulgaria and Rumania.

Wall Street has forged another weapon against the Soviet Union.

The front of American imperialism is now at the borders of the Soviet Union. It can be prevented from advancing further only by the protest and action of the American working class, acting with the workers of Poland and the rest of Europe in defense of the Soviet Union—the fatherland of the world's working class.

Heroic Nicaragua

After every exhibition of frightfulness by the gunmen of American imperialism against the supporters of the liberal government of Nicaragua the state department assures the world that the last vestiges of opposition to the Wall Street usurper, Diaz, have been destroyed. But just so often there occur new outbreaks that prove that the population of that heroic nation are not yet beaten into abject submission by the mailed fist of the invader.

What the actual conditions may be in Nicaragua is a matter to be calculated on the basis of the bestial record of colonial vandalism on the part of the armed forces of American imperialism.

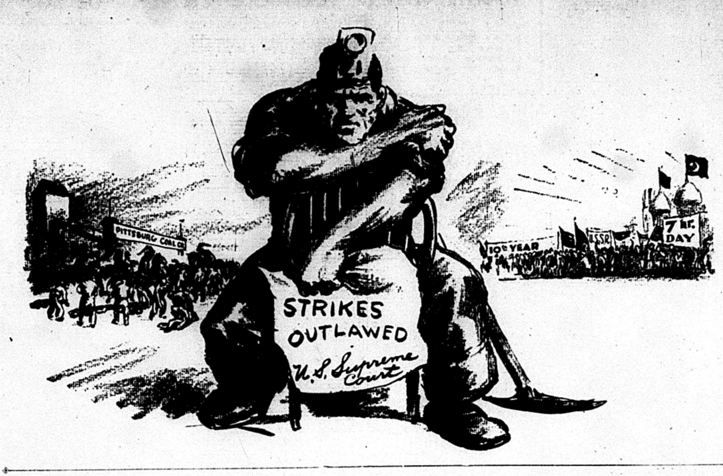
News reaching this country indicates that there have just been killed or wounded 67 supporters of General Sandino who still refuse to turn the country over to the native politicians in the service of Wall Street. It seems that the American occupational forces are training a so-called native constabulary comprising the most backward elements of the country, under command of United States marine officers. Marines, supported by this constabulary, are guilty of the latest atrocities.

The excuse for the latest massacre is that an airplane is said to have crashed to the ground and the two marine aviators who had manned it ran from the wreck and have not since been seen. The theory is that native forces are holding as prisoners these flying "birds of Wall Street" who soar above the towns, dropping murderous bombs which kill alike men, women and children. The marines are said to be out to "rescue" these two bomb-throwers from the hands of some of their victims.

Whether the version of the "captured aviators" is true or not is of no consequence. It may be a plain lie. If the aviators are held prisoners the liberal forces are to be congratulated for refusing to release them again to shower death and destruction upon the country. They have no business in Nicaragua and should be forced out.

The presence of American imperialist forces in Nicaragua should arouse the masses of all Latin-America to concerted action against the imperialist monster of the North, and American labor must be aroused to support the anti-imperialist struggle to the limit.

"NOW, WHAT THE HELL WILL I DO?" —By Fred Ellis



What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 19.—Herbert Hoover's presidential campaign has become so entangled in the power trust fight in the capital, even before the assembling of Congress, that the Secretary of Commerce is going to be kept explaining his relations with the power crowd from now until the Republican national convention. If he wins the nomination he will have to start explaining all over again.

For the power trust, speaking through its chief lobbyists—Josiah Newcomb and Stephen Davis—has declared war against construction of a government power plant at Boulder Canyon. Davis is a close associate of Hoover, who last year favored construction of Boulder Dam with the power plant included. In General Electric circles, Hoover was suspected of wanting the government to sell the power from this proposed plant at rates which would reduce the general price of electricity in southern California and Arizona. Lately, Hoover's friends have declared that he will do nothing to offend the power companies.

Mellon Names Hoover?

Gov. Fisher of Pennsylvania, a Mellon agent, has just visited Washington and has told newspaper men that the Pennsylvania delegates in the 1928 convention can be lined up for any one of the five leading candidates—Hoover, Dawes, Lowden, Hughes or Longworth—offered by the conservatives. He named Hoover first. Fisher is anxious that big business be served, He knows his Hoover.

Again, there is ex-Governor Campbell of Arizona, named by Coolidge as high Commissioner to an exposition in Seville, Spain, who is touring the United States to ask state governments to send exhibits to Seville. He is reported to be organizing Hoover groups in all state capitals. Of course he could not do this unless he had the tacit approval of Coolidge and Mellon.

Further, two politicians assert that Coolidge has privately suggested to them that anything they may do this winter to develop Hoover sentiment will be in the right direction.

Smith, Vare Breaking In.

In Illinois and Pennsylvania the party bosses are trying to figure out ways to seat Frank Smith and Bill Vare in the U. S. Senate. Sam Insull, one of the power trust barons, financed Smith's campaign. Power companies were back of Vare in Pennsylvania, where the trust has just achieved the great Conowingo merger. The battle over delivering their purchased Senate seats to Smith and Vare will be made by all the forces that General Electric and Insull can command in Washington.

Here arises a problem for Hoover, the presidential candidate. He has just been given a tentative endorsement by the Scripps-Howard syndicate of moderately liberal daily newspapers. These papers are committed to defense of the public against the power trust's exactions. They favor public ownership and operation of power plants at Muscle Shoals, Boulder Canyon and the Great Falls of the Potomac. They also denounce corruption of public life by the buying of Senate seats. If Hoover fails to indicate his friendship for Smith and Vare he will lose some of his big business support; if he fails to denounce them, and to work for the Boulder Canyon power plant measure, he will alienate the most powerful press syndicate in the country.

Borah Wants to Be Regular.

Senator Borah, after two weeks of prominence as spokesman for the new western agrarian Republican organization in the Senate, has indicated that he looks upon Hoover as nearer the western type of candidate than is any other of the men favored by the conservatives' crowd. Borah is tired of his brief enlistment as a progressive. He thinks the progressives cannot get anywhere. It is evident that Norris, Nye, Frazier, Brookhart, LaFollette, Howell and McMaster and Blaine must go on without real encouragement from him. But Borah is agreed with them in opposing Smith and Vare, in fighting the power trust, and in making it difficult for Hoover to get through the next six months without taking a stand on these issues.

The Paid Liars of William Randolph Hearst

Having long ago set the standard for the most depraved journalism on earth, the publications of William Randolph Hearst jealously guard their chosen position. No newspaper has sunk or can sink lower in plain mendacity than the Hearst publications.

These observations are banalities and well known to everyone capable of even the slightest mental effort. But we reiterate our contempt for Hearst and his scavengers just now because of the publication in the feature section of the Sunday New York American of an article purporting to have been written by Comrade N. Bukharin, in which the noted revolutionary leader is made to endorse certain vagaries of Hearst regarding the unity of English speaking nations as a guarantee of world peace. Bukharin is further made to state that no revolution is possible in Britain or America because the great masses are not "world revolution minded."

Not only does the Hearst sheet concoct a plain lie and sign Bukharin's name to it, but it even publishes a Moscow date line to make it appear to originate in the capitol of the Soviet Union instead of in the Hearst editorial offices.

This brazen fake is so obviously an invention of some grovelling lackey, some forlorn pen prostitute, that further comment is superfluous. The creature who wrote it is just a plain paid liar, and its publication by the Hearst chain of smut-sheets is deliberately designed to misinform their readers.

The last place to go for correct information is the columns of the reptile capitalist press.

Defense Speeds Up Struggle To Free Victims of Centralia

CHICAGO, (FP) Oct. 19.—The approach of armistice this year recalls to labor memory a working-class tragedy on that day in 1919 that still commands the attention of the labor movement for which one life was given and 8 others are being slowly snuffed out in Walla Walla prison, Washington. It was on Nov. 11, 1919 that an American Legion raid on the Centralia hall of the Industrial Workers of the World ended in a shooting affray, a lynching, the railroading of 7 members of the I. W. W. and the condemning of another to insanity.

It was because the lumber trust of the northwest resented the organizing activities of the I. W. W. that the first raid on their hall was engineered by the "Citizen's Protective League," a boss controlled organization, on April 30, 1918. The hall was demolished. But the I. W. W. lumber workers built another hall about a mile away. It was then that the local chamber of commerce, at the behest of the lumber companies and in conspiracy with the heads of the American Legion, planned a second raid on the new hall.

Lynching of Wesley Everest.

The attack was timed to occur as the Legion armistice day parade passed the headquarters. This time the union men were determined to defend their hall after police protection had been denied. Four members of the American Legion fell before the gunfire of the workers who had stayed in the hall to risk their all in defense of their right to meet and organize their fellowmen. Eleven members of the I. W. W. were immediately arrested and placed in jail. That same night, Wesley Everest, a marked man as an efficient organizer in the lumber camps, was taken from his cell and lynched. His body was taken back to the jail and lay in its blood for 2 days in full sight of the remaining victims as they were submitted to a brutal third degree.

The conduct of the trial was in the same spirit. The Seattle Central Labor Council called upon the trade unions of the northwest to select a "labor jury" to hear the evidence during the trial and pass its opinion. The jury in the box found 6 of the defendants guilty of second degree murder; acquitted 2 and declared another insane. The labor jury unanimously decided that all the defendants were innocent of any crime save self-defense. Sentences of 25 to 40 years were imposed by a highly prejudiced judge.

The usual mythical "bombings" were staged during the trial. At the instigation of the prosecution a company of infantry was camped on the courthouse grounds. Newspaper men who didn't send out the right kind of stories were excluded. The whole procedure was saturated with the identical war-time, prejudiced hysteria that convicted Sacco and Vanzetti in the same year, 1920.

Since their conviction, repeated efforts have been made to secure their release. The last appeal for clemency made to Governor Hartley of Washington on Sept. 9, 1926, was signed by a majority of the original jurors, witnesses to the tragedy, and a great many labor unions.

Defense Continues Battle.

The 7 convicted men and the boy who was declared insane are serving their 8th year behind bars. The Washington branch of the General Defense Committee at Box 1873, Seattle, Wash. is leading the defense and is asking cooperation under the slogan, "The Centralia, Victims Must Be Freed in 1927."

A Shaky Monarch

Gentleman with the military collar hasn't done any fighting. He is the King of Spain, and according to recent statements smuggled out of the country his throne totters.

Prof. Julian Besteiro, also head of of the Spanish Federation of Labor, says that the Moroccan war has so injured his prestige that a revolt may be expected any time. He also declares that Premier Primo di Rivera "has something on" King Alfonso, and that the latter is now merely a flunkey for Rivera.

INDUSTRIAL DUSTS

By DR. B. LIBER.

THE worst of industrial causes of diseases—dusts—have many kinds of irritating effects on the skin, the eyes, the digestive tube, the breathing organs and, through all of these, on the blood and the nervous system.

Dusts often produce itching, redness, eczema upon those parts of the body with which they come much in contact, like the face, ears, chest, but particularly the hands and the forearms.

The eyes may become inflamed through mere mechanical irritation, and the result may be constant tearing, conjunctivitis, real sores, ulcerations. If the dusts are poisonous and dissolve in the liquid of the eye, they may attack it deeper and form pus and even destroy parts of the organ.

A good deal of the dust that surrounds a workman enters his mouth and is swallowed with the saliva. Much of it, however, is indifferent. But the dust of some poisonous material, particularly that originating from minerals, is dissolved and causes various diseases according to the kind of mineral. Probably all or almost all the cases of industrial lead poisoning are caused in that way.

The first of the respiratory organs to receive the shock of the dust is the nose. To be sure it eliminates most of it, but in the face of an abundant invasion it is forced to let much of it pass the barrier. The nasal mucous membrane itself is irritated, often swollen through dust. The throat is the next station, and catarrhs of the larynx, the latter characterized by hoarseness and cough. Further inhalation reaches the air-pipes and we have chronic bronchitis, with another kind of cough. When the lung tissue itself is affected the way is paved to tuberculosis, which is one of the frequent effects of working in dusty trades. Indirect infection accompanying the dust may produce lung abscess.

Fortunately or unfortunately the organic tissues become accustomed to the irritation of the dusts so that the effects are less visible in the course of time, but sooner or later they break out in the form of a real disease.

Organized labor should have its own industrial health inspectors and should enlighten and instruct its members as to their rights and duties in regard to industrial preventive measures. It should fight energetically for the proper improvements and for fundamental changes.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE little war of American imperialism in Wall Street is progressing nicely. The latest report reads substantially like this: "Sixty-seven bandits killed or wounded. Four members of the Guardia National killed. No casualities among the American marines." Translated into intelligible language this means that American marines killed or wounded 67 Nicaraguan revolutionists and that 4 members of the Nicaraguan militia, organized, drilled and paid by the United States, were killed during the engagement. This war is getting to look more like a picnic for our gallant marines every day. It is now almost as safe as an election campaign in Chicago. As long as the casualties on both sides of the struggle are Nicaraguans our heroes can devote their energies to raising the cultural level of the survivors.

• • •

SO the Nicaraguan revolutionists are bandits! This is funny, but not for the Nicaraguans. For them it is a tragedy. And not the least important feature of this tragedy is the apathy exhibited by the American workers in the face of this criminal assault on the rights of a small nation by the erstwhile "defender" of small nations. The Nicaraguans are declared bandits by the real estate hijackers who are stealing their country with the aid of warplanes, battleships and marines. This is hypocrisy with a vengeance.

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CONGRESSMAN Victor Berger of Milwaukee, the new national chairman of the Socialist Party is enthusiastic over Al Smith's prospects of being elected president of the United States, provided he receives the nomination from his party. While Al is officially as dry as the 18th amendment, rumor has it that he does not look at the foaming beaker with a jaundiced eye. Berger knows that his own chances of occupying the white house are slim, so he feels that he stands a better chance of being invited to the white house cellar if Al is the janitor, than if a fellow like Hoover holds the keys. Berger is not much of a socialist, but he likes sociability

• • •

IF it is true, as The DAILY WORKER had it yesterday, that "Little Augie's" casket cost only $750, Morris Sigman ought to be ashamed of himself. If such an insult were offered to the body of a deceased Chicago gangster the offender would pay for it with his life. It appears that the standard of dying among gangsters in this city is as low as the standard of living is high. In Chicago it costs the gangsters nothing to live well, but a helluva lot to die decently. Ingratitude is one of the most detested of vices. "Little Augie" was one of Sigman's most reliable lieutenants in his fight against the Left Wing. $750 for his casket! Odds bodkins! He could not have treated a lowly scab with more contumely.

• • •

ANOTHER gangster trial is getting under way in Chicago with great labor and pain. "Lefty" Lewis was indicted for the alleged murder of a junkman who refused to join a "union" which was being organized by "Lefty." Not a single juryman has been secured yet, tho the trial opened two weeks ago. The judge is inclined to believe that talesmen are afraid to serve. Circumstantial evidence tending to support the judge's suspicion is the bombing of deputy-coroner Dorfman's drugstore, and the home of a junk dealer who supplied some of the information on which Lewis was indicted. The assassination of a ward politician who refused to contribute to Mr. Lewis's defense fund may also share responsibility for the avidity with which jurors seize on any old excuse to avoid jury duty. Evidently the jurors have not even one life to give for their country.

• • •

CHARLES A. LEVINE the fighting "flyin' fool" had his municipal reception, tho our street sweepers will not have to labor overtime denuding the thorofares of bits of torn telephone directories and ticker tape, with which our avenues are littered to express popular joy over the arrival in our midst of foreign luminaries or the return of citizens who have deserved well of their country. The populace was cold to the fighting junkman, but city hall was torrid. Our Hibernian mayor recollecting the sojourn of his own race in a valley of tears, before it discovered the sidewalks of New York, sympathized with Mr. Levine because of the Nordic snap evident in the social atmosphere, on his return from Europe where he made his presence felt, to put it mildly. His honor, with an eye on the Hebrew vote attributed this coldness to the prejudices of those who dislike Mr. Walker as well as Levine for the things they are loyal to, meaning their respective superstitions. If those two gentlemen are loyal to anything besides the dollar we are willing to be shown.

• • •

LESTER D. VOLK, republican, of Brooklyn, is almost as disturbed over the presence of his name on the socialist party ballot in Brooklyn as Judge Panken is over the endorsement of his candidacy by the Workers (Communist) Party. Volk has applied for a court order to compel the Board of Elections to remove his name from the ballot. Must Judge Panken resort to an injunction to restrain the Communists from voting for him?

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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TRADE UNION DELEGATION ASKS RECOGNITION OF WORKERS' SOVIET REPUBLIC BY UNITED STATES

COLORADO MINE PICKETS DEFY THREAT TO KILL

"We Are Peaceful but Will Defend Ourselves"

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 20.—"If they rule that picketing is a violation of the law, then the county commissioners will have to keep us, because we all will be in jail," declared Fred Seidler, secretary of the strike committee of the Colorado coal miners, in answer to two members of the State Industrial commission who walked into a huge meeting of strikers here and declared the walkout illegal, with the state using force to prevent its extension thru picketing.

"We intend to continue this strike peacefully," said Seidler, "but if strikers are killed, we will have to defend ourselves."

They Remember Ludlow.

The mining field in Colorado is the scene of the Ludlow massacre where men, women and children were slaughtered several years ago by gunmen of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., owned by Rockefeller, and one of the employers whose men are on strike today.

The twenty pickets were arrested Tuesday and are held in jail at Trinidad, near here, eight automobiles loaded with pickets started this morning from strike headquarters and started for the picket lines.

Pickets Effective.

Officials of the Rouse mine, twelve miles south of here, complained today that about thirty pickets evaded their guards yesterday and got among the miners, some of whom speak no English and do not yet understand the strike. When the situation is explained to them, they usually come out, and

(Continued on Page Five)

Window Cleaners May Settle Strike Soon; Union Asks Support

Possibility that the window cleaner's strike would be settled soon was indicated when unofficial overtures to the Window Cleaner's Protective Union by the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association were continued yesterday. More than 1,000 men are now on strike for a $3 weekly wage increase and recognition of their union.

So far the only bar to peace is the personnel of the arbitration board. Each of the contending parties agrees to a representative each but cannot agree on the third mediator. The union wants Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and the employers want William Karlin, lawyer and socialist party member. Karlin was formerly employed as counsel by the union but left under unfavorable circumstances.

Will Continue Strike.

Members of the union yesterday voted to continue the strike, until the company union, the Affiliated Window Cleaners, is destroyed.

"We appeal to the members of your union for such moral and financial support as you may be in a position to give us," a letter from the Window Cleaners' Protective Union to all other local unions in New York yesterday said. "We need not remind you, we are sure, that the fiht against company unionism is the fight of all sincere trade unionists."

Joseph Leke was arrested at 110 [illegible] St. and charged with "felonious assault" while picketing a non-union shop yesterday. Michael Hatt was arrested at Spring and Mercer Sts. and charged with obstructing traffic. Both were taken to the Tombs and held for a hearing today.

Swears Millionaire Cruel

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 20.—Reports of a marital rift in the home of Walter L. Hill, son of James J. Hill, big railroad man, were confirmed today when it became known that Mildred [illegible] Hill, former Follies beauty, had, on the grounds of cruelty, brought suit for separate maintenance against her millionaire [illegible]

Mexican Troops March to Quell Reactionary Outbreak in Durango

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Counter-revolutionary movements in Mexico were reported in dispatches received here today.

Captain Jose Ruiz and 100 soldiers are rumored to have marched out of the garrison at Durango and joined the movement in Durango state. Troops have been sent against the garrison and the outbreak will be quelled within a few days, it is expected.

Although friends of Governor Jiminez of Oaxaca deny he is in rebellion.

RUHR MINERS MAY JOIN STRIKE IN LIGNITE FIELDS

BERLIN, Oct. 20. — That the anthracite miners of the Ruhr Valley will join the walk-out of more than 70,000 lignite miners of central Germany appeared likely today when their demand for a wage increase was refused by the operators.

The lignite miners walked out Sunday night when they were refused a 6 and one-half per cent-wage increase. The lignite miners work a ten hour day, and their daily wages average less than $1.50.

Rush Police to Ruhr.

The German Government has ordered several hundred heavily armed police into the lignite districts. Preparations are being made to rush several hundred more into the Ruhr Valley. Government officials remember the general strike that swept the Ruhr several years ago.

State Dept. Backs Water in Squabble Over French Tariff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The last United States note to France on the tariff question insisted that France suspend discriminatory duties which became effective on September 6th, the State Department declared yesterday.

The note declared that the State Department will overlook discriminatory duties enacted before that date pending negotiations for a permanent treaty, the State Department said.

This position is more conciliatory than that taken in the previous note to France (September 20th) which demanded a blanket suspension of all "manifest discriminations against American products."

Cal. Reprimands Fess Softly for Saying He Did Not Mean to Quit

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Senator Fees of Ohio, who has been touring the country for Coolidge for president was called in today to the White House, ostensibly to be reprimanded for doubting that the president did not choose to run. Reports after his emergence were that he admitted he was "called down." Later however, Fess declared he still believed Mr. Coolidge would be the nominee. He admits there is considerable sentiment among the farmers against Coolidge.

Diehl Case Before Jury

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The case of Capt. John H. Diehl on trial in federal court for negligence in handling his vessel, the City of Rome, and for leaving another vessel in distress after collision, went to the jury this afternoon.

Capt. Diehl was master of the City of Rome when it crashed into the submarine S-51 off Rhode Island in September, 1925, with a loss of 27 lives. It developed during the trial that the lives of the men on the submarine were risked by placing the U-boat in charge of three untried [illegible]

WITNESSES ARE THREATENED IN KU KLUX PROBE

Falling Out Among Klan Leaders

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20. — That the Ku Klux Klan has been threatening witnesses with violence in the investigation of Klan terrorism in Crenchaw County was charged yesterday by Attorney General Charles H. McCall. McCall, who was himself a Klansman, resigned after a falling out with other leaders.

"Not only have the homes of the witnesses been visited," McCall declared in a statement issued to the press, "and not only have threats of physical violence been made by the night riders, but the Klan has caused many of the men, many of whom have families, to be thrown out of employment."

Threaten Labor Organizers.

One hundred and two indictments and forty-two arrests have already been made in the investigations. Most of the victims of the floggings have been poor farmers or union organizers. The reign of terror has been particularly directed against Negro workers who have been making an attempt to organize unions.

Witnesses are afraid to offer testimony for fear of Klan terrorism, officers in charge of the prosecution declared.

* * *

Charge $15,000,000 Graft.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—A bitter fight is raging here in the courts between two groups of the Ku Klux Klan, in which extensive fraud, amounting to $15,000,000 is charged, besides numerous riots, floggings, murders and kidnappings.

The group of Klansmen recognized by the national office of that organization began it by suing five "exiled" members some time ago for $100,000 collected by these five after they had been "exiled" or expelled. No intention was vouchsafed to give the $100,000 back to the dupes who originally possessed it, but it was desired to take it away from the five "deportees" from the "Invisible Realm."

Ask Injunction.

The five have now, thru Van A. Barnickmar, an attorney and one of the "exiled" defendants, filed an answer in which they declare that the group calling itself the regular Klan should be prohibited from doing business in Pennsylvania because they have collected $1,000,000 ostensibly for philanthropic purposes, but instead have spent part of it to create a fund of $20,000,000 to build a palace for the Imperial Wizard, and have taken between $30,000 and $50,000 to buy a diamond tiara for the Imperial Commander, or head of the women of the Klan, and have used other parts to finance the above mentioned riots, murders, kidnappings and floggings.

Civilian Acquitted of Guilt in Shipwreck of SubmarineRun by Youth

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20. — A verdict of not guilty on two indictments was returned by a jury in federal court this afternoon in the case of Captain John H. Diehl, master of the steam-ship City of Rome, which collided with the submarine S-51 off Block Island, in September, 1925, with the loss of 27 lives.

The verdict practically convicts the U. S. Navy of negligence in the handling of its submarine, which evidence showed was in charge of inexperienced youths of the upper caste in the service.

Building Contractor Is Guilty of Forgery

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A jury sitting before County Judge William F. Bleakley today found Wilfred R. Hess, White Plains building contractor, guilty of forgery in the second degree. The verdict was returned by the jury after it had deliberated one hour. Hess faces a maximum term of [illegible]

"Russia Can Go On; We Are Convinced"

Secretary of the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

ALBERT F. COYLE

BUT GREAT GAINS OF LIBERATED WORKERS WILL BE MORE RAPID, SAYS REPORT, IF SOVIET UNION GIVEN FREE INTERCOURSE WITH OTHER NATIONS. WOULD PAY CZARIST DEBTS, SAYS DELEGATION, BUT MAKES COUNTER-CLAIMS FOR INVASIONS BY IMPERIALISTS.

The immediate recognition of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States government is demanded by the first American Trade Union Delegation which returned from Soviet Russia, in its report to American labor.

The delegation will deliver a verbal report in speeches by its leading members at a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York City next Sunday afternoon, October 23, at 2 o'clock, and the printed report will at the same time be distributed in book form at the Madison Square Garden meeting and elsewhere thruout the country.

The report indicates the belief of the delegation that the workers' government, if recognized by the United States government, is ready to make an agreement for paying claims of United States capitalists within certain limitations for old debts contracted by the czarist and bourgeois governments of Russia which preceded the revolutionary workers' government. Counter-claims for damages sustained by America's participation in the invasion will be put forward.

Commending the successes in economic construction in the Soviet Republic, and pleading for "understanding and forbearance abroad," the report declares:

"Russia can go on; we are convinced of that. Her government is moving towards strength and the stable institutions of peace. But she cannot go on to the kind of success which lies within vision without freedom from malicious interference in her affairs.

"To be let alone would be a measurable assistance to the development of her internal strength. To be recognized de jure and to have bridges of commerce and communication reestablished with other nations would be still more effective. There are those who would neither let her alone nor recognize her existence. This seems to us an arrogant attempt to determine the institutions through which the life of one-tenth of the world shall express itself. It leads directly to forcible domination. We venture to make to others what seems to us a true description of reality because it is only in an atmosphere of ignorance and misrepresentation that such an attitude can influence opinion."

The report then shows an entire failure to grasp the disruptive nature of the activities of the Trotskyist opposition in the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. by saying that "the dread possibility of war also weakened the attempt of the opposition within the Communist Party to democratize the party machinery."

Capital Needed.

Recognition would also be advantageous to American investors, says the report. "The Russian government is eager to build new factories and to outfit existing plants with the most improved equipment. But this requires enormous amounts of capital. Capital is now being supplied from the profits of industry and from state savings, but in order to develop Russia into an industrial nation, literally billions of foreign capital could be used, with profit not only to the investors, but also to the American manufacturers of machinery and mechanical equipment, with whom most of such a loan would be spent. German banks have recently loaned $15,000,000 for five years to Russian industry for the purchase of German equipment. Sixty per cent of this was underwritten by the Deutsche Bank,

(Continued on Page Two)

Mining Concession Given to American Firm by the USSR

MOSCOW, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—The following foreign firms have lately been authorized by decision of the Chief Concessions Committee attached to the Council of People's Commissaries of U. S. S. R. to carry on operations in the Soviet Union:

The German firm "Industrie Bau" up to January 1st, 1929, for the purpose of conducting negotiations with state organs receiving orders for building works.

"Siemens Bau Union," also a German firm, till January 1st, 1928, to conduct preliminary negotiations with Soviet institutions and organizations re orders for engineering and building works, technical advisership on building projects and the composition of same.

Fiat Concession.

The Italian automobile manufacturing firm "Fiat," for a year's term to supply state organizations with information on all questions referring to goods manufactured by the firm and technical advisership.

The French firm "Menachet et Cie," for fulfilling the contract entered into with the Cooperative Industrial Union of the U. S. S. R. for a goods exchange deal.

American Mine Concession.

The German firm "Braun Boweri," till January 1st, 1929, for opening an office in Moscow to execute works which the firm is fulfilling in accordance with orders placed by the Trade Representation of the U. S. S. R. in Germany.

The American firm "Stuart, James Cook and Co." for concluding a contract with the South Mines Trust for composing a schematic project and presenting special report, as advisers, on mines mentioned in the contract.

Flier Stinson Hits Wall

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—E. Stinson, Detroit aviator, narrowly escaped injury today when his plane in which he is touring the country struck a stone wall while he was taking off from a muddy field at [illegible]

Coyle Speaks to Reporters, Tells of U. S. S. R. Success

Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the unofficial Trade Union Delegation to Russia, told New York newspapermen the story of the delegation's journey to the U. S. S. R.

Coyle met the newspapermen at the Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St.

"The Soviet Union is a workers' government whether you like it or not," Coyle said.

(Continued on Page Five)

Fascists Call Off Bronx Parade When Labor Here Objects

"The calling off of the parade is a ica has called off a parade scheduled for Sunday in the Bronx, the league announced yesterday.

Commenting on this action, Carlo Tresca, president of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, said, "The fascists undoubtedly realize the Italian workers are opposed to blackshirts carrying out their activities openly in this city."

"The calling off fo the parade is a victory for the anti-fascist forces," Tresca added.

When Thaon di Revel, president of the Fascist League, announced the parade last week he said motion pictures would be taken and sent to Mussolini in Rome. At that time the Anti-Fascist League pointed out that the parade was sanctioned by Mayor Walker out of "courtesy" to Mussolini, who banquetted the mayor while he was sightseeing in Europe last summer.

BOOST THE DAILY [illegible]

EXPERTS AT OIL GRAFT TRIAL TO DENY 'DRAINAGE'

Fall Lawyer Implicates Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Claims of the defense in the old conspiracy trial that the lease on Teapot Dome naval reserve given Harry F. Sinclair by former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall was prompted by knowledge and fear that the reserve would be drained by borderline wells if it was not operated are due for an onslaught.

Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, and other technicians will go on stand to testify there was no danger of drainage at the time the fraudulent lease was consummated, and that such knowledge was available to Fall.

Try to Shift Blame.

Today was spent in attempts of the defense attorneys to prove that some one else suggested the Teapot Dome lease, that some one else made the lease, and that some one other than Fall ordered secrecy, and that Fall did not hide the lease and refuse information to congress about it.

Former Secretary of the Navy Denby and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., were named by Littleton, counsel for Fall and Sinclair, as more to be blamed than Fall.

At one time during the proceedings, Fall took the case out of the hands of his counsel and threatened the judge that unless Judge Finney, then on the stand, answered a certain question, the case would be reversed if a conviction was secured.

Fall Concealed Lease.

Hoover, of the defense, tried to establish that although Fall had "locked up the Teapot Dome lease in his desk drawer," at that very time the secretary of the navy and the Mammoth Oil Company both had copies, but Finney knew about only the one that was locked up.

Roosevelt Wriggles.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., scheduled to depart from New York for Washington tonight as a witness in the Fall-Sinclair trial, plaintively denied this afternoon that he had ever had any part in the deal by which the [illegible]

Dovgolevsky Declared "Acceptable" By France; Will Succeed Rakovsky

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The appointment of Valerian Dovgolevsky, formerly Soviet Ambassador to Japan, as Ambassador to France in place of Alexander Rakovsky, is acceptable, the French government informed the Soviet Union yesterday.

[illegible]

Trade Union Delegation Demands Recognition of Soviet Russia by U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

but the prices charged were so high that a handsome profit was made by the German firms. An ironical feature of this transaction is that American credits to Germany made possible this loan to Russia and the consequent profits to German rather than to American business houses. It also served to employ German rather than American labor.

Loans Interfered With.

"Constructive loans to Russia would be difficult and perhaps impossible to make under the present policy of our government. In the first place, it is not unfair to the state department to say that it would in all probability discourage such investments were they submitted to it for approval, as they necessarily would be."

Referring to the question of recognition as a reassurance to prospective investors, the report says:

"Such solicitude for the profits of American capitalists may seem somewhat incongruous on the part of a delegation of American workers. We are not concerned about the gains of American capitalists. They are quite able to take care of themselves, and many of them openly favor the recognition of Russia as a direct benefit to their own economic interests. Yet American labor has even a greater interest in this question than the capitalists, involving not profits for a few but employment for thousands. Every intelligent worker can see that a large loan to Russia to finance the purchase of American machinery would directly result in giving a bigger pay envelope to American labor and would stimulate the prosperity of the primary industries of the nation.

"Finally, we believe that nearly all Americans want to live in friendship with the people of Russia."

Continuing, the delegation reports:

"The Russian government has been in existence for ten years, and has repelled many attacks upon it, while life is more secure there than in some parts of our own country. If our traditional policy of recognizing de facto governments be correct, then surely the present government of Russia merits recognition. . .

The Issue of "Compensations."

"Turning to the question of compensation for American property, it is a matter of history that many respectable nations have practiced the confication of property without compensation and have even repudiated their debts. Thus England under Henry VIII confiscated church property, while the French Revolution seized the lands of the nobility and clergy. In the new states which were created by the world war there has been a virtual confiscation of a large part of the properties formerly owned by the landed nobility of the central empires and of the Baltic states. All these confiscatory acts are now sanctified by usage. Nor, lest we should become self-righteous, should we forget that a number of our own states repudiated their debts during the years following the panic of 1837, and that after the Civil War reconstruction period, many southern states also repudiated the bonds which had been issued during the regime of the carpet-baggers. Governments, indeed, being sovereign, have the legal right of confiscation."

Favor A Conference.

"We believe that our government should be willing to enter a conference with Russia where these claims could be adjusted in a general settlement that would fully protect the interests of all American creditors without involving Russia's diplomatic relations with other nations under the most favored nation clause.

"The loan of $187,000,000 to the so-called Bakhmetiev government stands upon a somewhat different footing. Most of this money was used by Bakhmetiev after the fall in November, 1917, of the Kerensky government, which he represented in the United States. Mr. Bakhmetiev subsequently remained in Washington for several years, being recognized during this time by the state department as the official representative of the Russian government, although his government was non-existent. The major portion of these funds was used, with the knowledge of our government, to purchase military supplies for the armies of Admiral Kolchak and other counter-revolutionists, who invaded Russia and attempted to overthrow the Soviet government. It is obviously the height of unfairness for our government to insist upon collecting from the Russian government the cost of the munitions which were used in an attempt to crush it. Yet the commissar for foreign affairs of the Russian government expressed to us his willingness to admit even this claim, provided that he can in return file claims for the damages done to Russian property by American armies and by the munitions furnished by the United States. We should not forget that, without any declaration of war on our part, an American army invaded Russia in 1918 and helped to kill Russian citizens and to destroy Russian property in the Archangel district. An American detachment also accompanied Kolchak's Army and, although it abstained from actual combat, it lent the moral support of America to the counter-revolutionary forces and operated railroads for their benefit. The munitions bought with money furnished by the United States were also used to damage Russian property, as those of us who have seen the depredations wrought by Kolchak's Army in the Ural districts and in Siberia can testify. Russia's claim for compensation on these counts seems perfectly valid."

* * *

The report as a whole in the exact words of the delegation will be published in The DAILY WORKER, the first installment appearing on another page in this issue.

Defense Clubs in Soviet Union Are Growing Rapidly

MOSCOW, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—The Society for Promoting the Defence, Aviation and Chemical Industry of the U. S. S. R. has taken stock of its activities up to the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The society actually has 33 aviation and chemical museums, 33 clubs, 1,178 aviation and chemical circles, 1,942 libraries 1,283 airfleet circles, 202 chemical laboratories, 27 permanent exhibitions, 3,063 circles for military studies, 4,207 rifle shooting circles, 617 medical circles, 836 stands for shooting, 300 aviation and chemical detachment and 7,466 experimental agricultural plots for probing mineral manuring.

3 Shot Dead in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Two young women were shot to death and their bodies thrown from a speeding automobile here early today. One hundred yards from the spot where the bodies lay, the automobile crashed into a telegraph pole and was demolished. In the wreckage of the machine was found the body of Wilfred Winters, 21, who had been shot through the head. One of the girls was identified as Frances Martin, a student. Efforts are being made to identify the second body. There have been many such murders in Chicago.

Junker Plane Waits

HORTA, Azores, Oct. 20. — The German Junkers seaplane "D-1230" in which the Viennese actress Lilli Dillenz is attempting a Germany-to-New York flight will not attempt the last leg of its flight from the Azores to New York tonight.

Continued adverse weather conditions over the Atlantic were responsible for the further postponement of the flight.

Killed at Station Crossing

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Struck by an express train today as she was crossing the New Central tracks at the station here, a woman believed to have been Mrs. Jane F. Williams, 57, of 3308 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, was instantly killed. There were no guards provided at this crossing.

Industry in Ukraine Shows Twenty-four Per Cent Increase in Year

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The industry of Ukraine shows an increase approximately of 24 per cent in the last year.

In the coming year, the pre-war level will be exceeded in the Ukraine. The coal industry will exceed the pre-war level 16 per cent; margarine 115 per cent; machinery 140 per cent; the leather and shoe industries 50 per cent and the paper industry 85 per cent.

Governor Smith Pardons Grafter; Petty Larceny May Mean a Life Term

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Governor Smith today commuted the two-year prison sentence of T. Forrest Brown, of Amsterdam, former County Treasurer of Montgomery county.

Brown was convicted of misappropriating several thousand dollars of county funds. He was sentenced in November, 1926, to a minimum term expiring Sept. 21, 1928.

The governor said he had received a letter from County Judge George C. Butler, who imposed sentence on Brown, urging executive clemency.

This is in the same estate where men are sentenced to life imprisonment for petty larceny if it is the fourth offense.

Rich Woman Loses Husband

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—The May-December romance of Mrs. Estella M. Woodward 65, wealthy resident of South Deerfield, and her chauffeur, Herman Letourneau, 22, of Turners Falls, which was shattered a few weeks after their marriage at Kingston, N. Y., was officially dissolved in probate court here today.

Lita, Now Rich, Praises Cal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—"He's pretty nice," so said Lita Gray Chaplin, after a call upon President Coolidge today.

Lita married Charlie Chaplin some years ago and then sued for divorce and heavy alimony, threatening to blacken his reputation unless he yielded.

READY

In time for the November 7th meetings in all parts of the country.

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Lives of Poor Endangered by Flimsy Fire Traps In Which They Must Dwell

SCORES FLEE TENEMENT FIRE!—Two-alarm fire that started in rear of tenement at 3d Avenue and 108th Street last night drove many occupants to street. Photo shows damage caused by blaze. Firemen had narrow escape from injury in collapse of wooden flooring

ENGINEER FIRMS CONSIDER ENDING ALL ARBITRATION

Technical Congress Has Motion to War on Labor

YORK, Pa., Oct. 20.—The congress of Engineering societies opened here today with the introduction of a resolution which recognizes a state of war on organized labor in the building trades. This coincides with the recent attacks by New York building contractors on the union scale. Among a list of subjects relating to better highways, changes in the national government so as to concentrate the contracting power in the Department of the Interior, of which Albert F. Fall was lately the head, and patent office suggestions intended to make less valuable the holding of a patent by the inventor, comes a motion to recommend liquidation of the national board of jurisdictional awards in the building industry.

Line Up With Boss.

The engineering and architectural firms represented here are sometimes themselves contractors, and even when not are the high-priced technical men, who draw up plans and estimates for building. Their adhesion to the newly developed policy of aggressiveness by building contractors in New York and other cities against the building trades, and the present hardly concealed open shop drive, was expected. The presiding officer at the congress is Dean Dexter S. Kimball, of Cornell University.

The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has already withdrawn from the national board of jurisdictional awards joint committee of arbitration, because of the crudely unfair decisions it has rendered. Until now, however, the board has been kept running by the employers, apparently as a part of their campaign for public sympathy in the impending period of lock-outs and strikes.

Don't Want Settlement.

The members of engineering firms gathered here, however, appear to be back of the resolution, sponsored by Rudolph P. Miller, of New York, representative of the council on the board, of which he is also chairman, which will recommend to the American Institute of Architects, the Associated General Contractors of America, and the National Association of Building Trades Employers that the whole plan of settling labor disputes within the building industry through the board be abandoned.

Want New U. S. Department.

Formal announcement was made today of the adoption by the council of a new plan of U. S. government reorganization, under which the entire public works functions of the government would be transferred to the Department of the Interior, in which a major division of public works would be created. The plan has been embodied in a bill to be introduced at the coming session of Congress by Rep. Adam M. Wyant, of Pennsylvania.

Costes Over Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 20.—Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Le Brix, French airmen who are making a flight from Le Bourget, France, to Buenos Ayres, passed over this city at 11:55 a. m. (local time). They had hopped off at Pelotas, Brazil.

Roosevelt Brothers Are Sued for $215,000 By Agent in Guatemala Grab

Archie Roosevelt, son of the late president, faced a suit for $215,000 filed against him, his brother, Kermit, and George L. "Tex" Richard and the Richard Exploration Company by Humberto Blanco-Fombano.

Blanco-Fombano charges Roosevelt and others promised to pay him $215,000 for obtaining a Guatemala oil contract.

Machine Invented Which Will Work Mathematics

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—A much improved computing device which can solve intricate mathematical problems and will therefore replace a considerable number of employees of engineering firms has been invented.

"Into this mechanical mind can be fed the condition of a mathematical problem too complex for the human brain to master, and it will promptly grind out the answer and write it down, as efficiently as a machine takes in lumber and chemicals and produces finished boxes of matches," read an astounding announcement from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

The "thinking machine" was invented by Dr. Vannevar Bush, Professor of Electric Power Transmission, and a staff of research workers including F. G. Kear, H. L. Hazen, H. R. Stewart and F. D. Gage.

It is called "The Product Integraph." Work was begun on it several years ago to meet the need for a machine which would automatically solve problems of advanced electrical theory rapidly and accurately.

Engine Crew Dies As Track Is Weakened

HALLSTEAD, Pa., Oct. 20.—The Lackawanna tracks were not either built heavy enough to withstand the fall rains nor inspected often enough to prevent a passenger train from running into a washout. So Newton L. Easterbrook, engineer on the Binghamton local and Luke P. Monroe, fireman, are dead. Their locomotive went over the embankment. They threw the airbrakes and stopped the rest of the train in time to prevent any other cars than the mail car from leaving the tracks.

Bootleg The Fight Films.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Attempts to censor the Dempsey-Tunney fight films continue. There is a federal statute against transporting them outside of the state in which the fight took place. But they are shown. The case of theatre owners will come before the grand jury tomorrow, and an agent of the New York Film Booking Co. is ordered to be there.

Say Ford Gyped Partners

DETROIT, Oct. 17. — A suit of Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland against Henry and Edsel Ford to force the Fords to carry out an alleged promise to reimburse original stockholders of the Lincoln Motor Company is contemplated.

In a letter sent to all old stockholders of the Lincoln Motor last week, the Lelands ask for power of attorney and agreement to start suit. It is estimated the suit, if started, will involve about $4,000,000.

FOUR BOSTON CAPMAKERS SENT TO PRISON ON "ASSAULT" FRAME-UP

Three Sentenced to 90 Days Each at Deer Island; Were Active in General Strike

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—J. Korshun, chairman of Local 7, Capmakers' Union, William Futerman and Max Finer, active members of the same organization, were each sentenced today to serve three months at Deer Island by Judge Hayden of the Superior Court of Boston on trumped-up assault charges. Max Walkin, also prominent in union activities, was sentenced to 30 days on the same charge.

Active in Strike.

The workers are among the most active in the Local, and aroused the enmity of the bosses, especially during the last general strike which won for the Boston capmakers a 40-hour week and an increase in wages. Every means conceivable was utilized by the bosses to break that strike, and the "assault" frame-up was but one of their desperate moves to break the ranks of the striking workers.

Evidence Weak.

The three capmakers must serve prison terms despite the fact that they furnished convincing alibis to prove that they had nothing to do with the assault. The conviction was not a complete surprise to the workers who were aware of the Massachusetts hysteria following upon the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the labor-hating reputation of the presiding judge.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

The answer to the prison sentence imposed upon the three loyal unionists was an enthusiastic meeting of capmakers held last night. Speakers at the meeting challenged the bosses and warned them that they would fail in their efforts to weaken their organization. "We will continue to fight to maintain our working conditions and wage standards and every attack of the bosses will solidify our ranks."

The capmakers unanimously pledged to support the families of the imprisoned workers and carry on the work of the union with greater devotion than ever.

Bootleg King Calls Cabinet Member in His Murder Trial

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The Remus trial is taking on a serious aspect for some government officials, including one member of President Coolidge's cabinet. The former "bootleg king" is desperate, with his back to a prison wall and his face to the gallows, and he is carrying out his threat to expose a lot of things about prohibition enforcement if he is put on trial.

Want Evidence On Agent.

The cabinet member is Attorney General John H. Sargent, whose deposition is now sought.

In addition, Mrs. Mable Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of criminal prosecution, Edgar T. Hoover, Chief of the Department of Justice, Dr. E. L. Doran, in charge of the nation's liquor forces, former Prohibition Commissioner David H. Blair, and many other minor officials have been subpoenaed and are expected to give important testimony.

According to Attorney Elston, the purpose of taking depositions from Sargent and others in Washington is to have advantage of the information gathered by Tom Wilcox, agent in charge of the Detroit office of the Department of Justice during the government's investigation of the activities of Franklin L. Dodge, Jr., former ace of the Department of Justice, and Imogene Remus, the murdered wife.

Dodge Got Away.

Already it has been charged by George L. Remus from his cell in the Hamilton County jail that those responsible for the enforcement of law in Washington have been lax in meting out justice to Franklin L. Dodge and Mrs. Imogene Remus.

Remus has charged that someone high in the office of the United States Attorney General is responsible for the apparent immunity of Dodge and Mrs. Remus.

City Rail Ownership Pays

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, (FP) — During the past 14 years the city of San Francisco has made a profit of more than $5,500,000 on its Municipal Railway, says a report from Local Union 151, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the official Journal of that brotherhood. The city took over the Geary Street line in December, 1912, and the figures quoted are for the period to January, 1927.

In these 14 years, despite every possible form of opposition from the private companies, the city lines have maintained the 5 cent fare and yet have taken in $34,332,090, while operating costs have been $28,307,615. It is estimated that, by keeping fares at 5c, the city lines have saved San Francisco $50,000,000—which is 10 times what the roads cost the people.

Wages and conditions on the city lines are union, and are better than on the private competing system.

Mrs. Lilliendahl Hires Defender.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 19.—Robert H. McCarter, who was chief of the Hall-Mills case defense counsel, confirmed reports yesterday that he had been retained to defend Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl, who, with Willis Beach, a neighbor, will go on trial here November 28th for the alleged murder of her aged husband, Dr. William Lilliendahl.

Cadet Strike Beats General

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 19.—The strike of 720 students of Virginia Military Institute was settled today. Alumni intervened and promised to investigate charges that Brig. Gen. W. H. Cocke, superintendent, had summarily dismissed W. F. B. Griffith of Washington.

Fuller, Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti, Up for Vice Presidency

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Governor Fuller, whose cat and mouse game with the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti added so much misery to their last days, and whose brutal anxiety to get them killed in an impressive manner has shocked the civilized world, today admitted that he had been offered the republican nomination for vice-president.

The governor remarked that Governor Ralph O. Brewster, (R), of Maine informed him yesterday that he had talked with the governor of Connecticut and other New England governors and that all were impressed with the idea of going to the Republican National Convention with a united New England behind Fuller for vice-president.

Fuller made the usual protestations that he sought no such honors and would rather stay home and take care of his children.

Electricians Pay Pensions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, (FP). — Any member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who has reached the age of 65 years and has been a member of the union for 20 years in continuous good standing, up to the time of application for this pension, is to receive $40 a month plus the amount of his union dues. These dues, for pensioners, will amount to $2 a month. The sum drawn will thus be $42 per month, of which $2 will go back to the international union.

Members so retired on union pensions will not be permitted to do any work at their trade, for anyone, either for pay or without pay.

Neckwear Strike Continues.

The campaign to organize the open-shop neckwear factories in New Haven, Conn., is continuing according to the United Neckwear Makers' Union office here.

A large picket line will be out next Monday morning. Several Yale students have said they would participate.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the first instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

THE American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union was organized as a result of the visit to America of A. A. Purcell, then president of the British Trade Union Congress and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in the fall of 1925. Mr. Purcell visited twelve cities urging that American labor send a delegation to learn at first hand labor and economic conditions in Europe. Under the chairmanship of President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors (who was unable at the last moment to go with us), the delegation as an unofficial group of trade unionists invited fourteen expert advisors in economics, sociology and education to join in the research. Several members of the research staff left the United States in June, others the first of July, and the delegation itself July 27th, returning September 26th, after spending a month in Russia.

The delegation planned to observe labor conditions in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Poland, with a detailed investigation of economic and social developments in Soviet Russia. Dictator Mussolini and Fascist Italy refused to permit the delegation to conduct research in Italy, but in all these other countries of Europe we received a fraternal welcome by the national labor movements, the International Transport Workers Federation and the International Federation of Trade Unions, by labor party and cooperative leaders, and in several cases by members of the government. We can not adequately express our appreciation to these friends and brothers for their courtesy, their hospitality and their efforts to give us full information about the economic life of their respective lands. We are especially indebted to the Polish Railwaymen's Union for entertainment and transportation across Poland, and to the All Russian Trade Union Council, whose guests we were during our entire stay in Russia.

* * *

The delegation also owes much to the many workers and liberal friends in the United States whose contributions, supplementing a nucleus from the Purcell fund, made possible its research. These contributions were made wholly by sympathizers in the United States. The further fact that various members of the delegation paid part or all of their own expenses helped to make this mission possible on a very modest budget.

The delegation gathered much material on labor and industrial conditions in Western Europe, but we do not feel that the time spent in these countries warrants a report on their economic situation. It was impossible not to discover, however, that wages in several of these countries are exceedingly low. Most of them lost a large part of their economic surplus by the world war and lack abundant raw materials for industry. All of them face a serious problem of unemployment. An understanding of the difficult position of labor in the rest of Europe is essential to a fair appraisal of the position and policies of the trade unions in Russia.

The delegation realizes that it could not learn "all about Russia" in the time at its disposal. Yet the fact that each economic specialist covered a particular field in which he was well-informed and put his research at our command; that the group divided into five parts, each traveling almost continuously for several weeks, covering thousands of miles—partly through country untouched by railroads; that we went where we wanted to go and saw what we wanted to see; that we visited Moscow, Leningrad, and seven other large cities as well as the great industrial center of the Donetz Basin, the Caucasus, the Upper Volga, the Ural mountains, the Crimea, the Ukraine, including Odessa and Kherson; that everything was open to us from the books of a factory to the office of the foreign minister; that we talked with workers, with leaders of both factions within the Communist Party, with former White officers and Mensheviks bitterly hostile to the government; that we had interpreters of our own and selected additional assistance carefully—lead us to believe that we achieved a more reliable survey than any one could secure individually.

* * *

We must record the fact that the Russians made no apparent effort to hide the bad, although they displayed pardonable pride in showing us the best. Indeed, almost invariably, the officials who most impressed us with their ability and sincerity were anxious to hear our criticism of the weak points in the Soviet regime. There was no objection to our talking to any one, either through interpreters or in languages we understood. There seemed to be real readiness to help us get the facts. The request was repeatedly made by workers and officials that on our return home we simply "tell the truth about Russia." This duty we shall strive to discharge conscientiously.

A line running roughly through Berlin and Vienna divides Eastern Europe from Western. It marks off two civilizations. One is industrial, tidy, clean, composed. The other is agricultural, untidy, alternating a lavish splendor with down-at-the-heel drabness. In the latter area fall the Baltic and Balkan states, Turkey, Poland and Russia. To one who knows only western civilization, the east is strange, uncouth, frequently unpleasant. It is a long, long way from Main Street.

It is therefore difficult to judge modern Russia honestly. Prejudices will be colored by many considerations which have nothing to do with the revolution; which are implicit in the East, whatever the form of government. It is well nigh impossible to discount those prejudices, unless one knows the East, or has lived in Russia under the czar, and can thus soberly judge what is with what was, or compare what is with a like civilization next door—say Poland.

Most of us did not have this advantage. Two days in Poland were not enough to change the outlook of a lifetime. We came suddenly into a strange land. In France, Germany, Belgium and Holland we recognized a certain basic kinship, but Russia was a different world; its people lived differently from our people; its ways were not our ways.

Measured by the standards of such a city as Philadelphia, Moscow, with an equal population, is at once more gorgeous and more ramshackle. Noble spires and peeling stucco, cobblestone streets, swarms of booths and peddlers, motors one to the block instead of fifty, few vivid window displays, no smartly tailored people, cheap hats and cheap clothing, not a soda fountain in the town, nor a decent cigar... men in blouses, bare-legged peasant women in shawls, ragged urchins with incredibly dirty faces, soldier boys in rusty khaki singing magnificently as they march, regal palaces slightly mildewed at the corners, an opera house across a flowered square, immense, spotless and shining, a disfigured beggar mumbling for bread, brown naked men swimming in the river or leisurely sunning themselves on the banks, noble park ways and uncut grass, great busses crowding ancient droshkys, and over it all a faint yet remorseless odor not as vivid as that of Constantinople or Cairo, but alien and unpleasant to Western nostrils.

JAMES MAURER.

Chairman of American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union and president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Granting that it is the East, Russia as we found it—over many thousand miles of territory—was emphatically not a doomed or disordered country. The people were on the whole adequately if not fashionably dressed. There was plenty to eat, and from the standpoint of sheer biological well-being, the urban population seemed far better off than that of London or of Paris. It is a hardy, healthy race. There was plenty of evidence of poverty, and in Moscow terrible overcrowding, but on the whole little to compare with the blighted slum districts of many Western cities. Everywhere we went we saw evidence of building activity, repairs and renovations to many old houses, new apartments, new cottages, sometimes a new industrial town. Gayety was at a discount, except in certain areas in the south; but then have the Russians ever been gay in the sense that the Parisians are? Certainly there were no signs of any collective sullenness, bitterness, or resentment.

The city streets were full of people. The majority of stores were open with goods on their shelves and plenty of business. Street cars were running regularly; in nearly every case the railroad trains were strictly on time. Streets were lighted at night, the telephone service in Moscow was excellent, theatres and opera were well attended—often crowded. Moving picture houses were frequent and busy, crews were rowing on the river, aerials were stretched from many housetops, bands were playing in the parks, women shrieked as they coasted down the shoot-the-chutes in Leningrad's White City, museums and picture galleries were everywhere open and extensively patronized, and everybody smoked cigarettes—in incredible quantities.

Above all, the country seemed alive; a little shabby amid its splendid relics, but vital, arresting, and in some indefinable way, disciplined and strong. No one of us left Russia without the phrase escaping us: "Heaven help the nation, or nations, that try to conquer this people." Mingled with the strength was a vague atmosphere of fear which made us sense that for this discipline a price had had to be paid.

But no one of us during our entire stay saw any act of violence, any breach of the peace, any cruel or unusual behavior. Russian chauffeurs when showing Americans that they also can twirl a wheel, do their utmost to run over their comrades and brothers, but, to our infinite astonishment, they never quite succeeded!

* * *

In brief, Russia, today, is carrying on the business of living in a reasonably normal and orderly manner. It is as far from a hell of degeneracy and wretchedness as it is from a Utopia. Few Westerners would passionately desire to live there, but who of us is planning to move to Constantinople or to Reval.

* * *

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

The standard of living in Russia is far below the American average. It is not, however, below the Russian pre-war average. Late in the year 1926 total industrial production reached the level of 1913. At the present time the output per capita of population is slightly ahead of the 1913 standard for all industry combined, measured both in physical volume and in pre-war rubles.

This is a very creditable showing. Following the disorganization of the war—which still handicaps production in the rest of Europe—Russia, from 1917 to 1921, plunged into the abyss of revolution, civil war, foreign invasion on a dozen fronts, and to cap it all a devastating crop failure and famine. In 1921 production had collapsed to a tenth of the pre-war output. Factories, public utilities, railway lines, harbors had been gutted and destroyed. The whole mechanism of trading, exchange, and credit had been wiped out, partly by the application of certain unworkable theories, partly by the relentless course of material events.

* * *

In this dark hour Lenin declared the New Economic Policy (NEP), which modified the more visionary theories and set up a qualified form of socialism which had some chance of functioning. From that zero point economic recovery has been phenomenal. Industrial production has increased by leaps and bounds, with agricultural production following behind. From a state of utter disorganization and ruin, the economic structure has come back to normal in six years. This is an achievement for which history records few parallels. For the West it would be a seven days' wonder; for the East it is a miracle.

The present volume of industrial goods, while surpassing the 1913 output in money, is of a different character. It comprises more machinery, more necessities, fewer comforts and luxuries than the pre-war total. Moreover, the quality of these goods, generally speaking, while markedly better than for any year since the revolution, is still decidedly below the 1913 level.

* * *

The present output is primarily addressed to building of new industrial plants, including transportation facilities, new housing for the workers, food products and plain necessities for the workers and peasants. As a result, the urban workers are undoubtedly better off than in 1913; the peasants are not quite so well off, in respect to the amount of industrial goods which they receive, while the industrial plant in the form of new capital outlays is growing at an unprecedented rate. About the beginning of 1925 the new capital put into industry began to exceed the annual rate of depreciation, and to show a net increase in the value of the nation's fixed assets.

Meanwhile the amount of new capital and its division between the various industries is decided by what is probably the most interesting technical body now functioning in the world, the Gosplan (Government Planning Commission). The guiding principle of this board of industrial strategy is to build up those industries—such as coal, iron, waterpower, machine making—upon which the other industries depend, financing this development, so far as may be, from the surplus earning of the more profitable industries, such as oil, textiles, rubber. In this way a balanced national economy can be achieved, overextension in certain lines prevented, the business cycle eliminated, with an enormous saving of economic waste and loss. Only time can measure the final success of the Gosplan in this stupendous undertaking, but its tangible effect on industry already is far-reaching, and as far as we could learn, effective.

* * *

According to the very latest estimates (published September 10, 1927) total production for the current fiscal year, ending October 1, 1927, will exceed that of the previous year by about 15 per cent. On the Gosplan basis substantially the same increase is planned for the coming fiscal year.

On the whole then, the economic structure is functioning as well as one might dare to expect, considering the utter chaos from which it started. Poverty is far from eliminated, unemployment is a very serious problem, new capital, credit, housing, an adequate supply of needed imports, power development—are all pressing and urgent challenges to the present economic administration. But at least a normal level has been reached and each year shows a gain.

At the present tempo, failing foreign wars and "Acts of God," the Gosplan five-year program calls for a 78 per cent increase in industrial production and a 30 per cent increase in agriculture by 1931. That there is a more than fighting chance to realize such increases is evidenced by the close correlation of the actual figures to the plans, as achieved in the first year of its operation.

If they are realized, a delegation visiting Russia five years hence may perhaps forget the East, and begin to apply some American standards in its judgment of Russian eco-

(To be continued tomorrow)

NATION-WIDE STRIKES SWEEP OVER GERMANY; GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY

Over 70,000 Miners Rebel Against Starvation Wages; 60,000 Textile Workers Out

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The threatened revolt of German industrial workers against the low standard of living forced on them by the victor's peace terms comes at a time when the strategic situation is more favorable to labor than at any time in recent years.

Reports that 70,000 miners are on strike, that 60,000 textile workers are locked out and that these skirmishes may prove forerunners of a general strike come simultaneously with statements that the number of unemployed has fallen to 472,000 compared with 1,965,000 in February 1927. General trade is booming, prices are rising and production is at a high level.

The first outbreak in what may become a general conflict between labor and capital occurred in the brown coal or lignite mine area of central Germany. But reports indicate that coaldiggers in the great Ruhr district are demanding wage increases with the threat that unless these are granted they will join the strike. The Federated Press European correspondent suggests that the coming conflicts may be more severe than any in Europe since the British general strike.

Low Wage Level.

A glance at the level of wages now being paid in German industry indicate that there is plenty of fuel to feed the flame once it has started. The miners in the brown coal pits receive only about $1.50 for a day of 9 to 10 hours. Their demand for a 6½ per cent increase, which would raise their daily wage to about $1.60 seems modest enough

Skilled Workers Get $11.72.

The average wage for skilled workers employed in all German industries June 1, according to the federal statistical office, was 49.15 marks per week, $11.72 at the present rate of exchange. For unskilled workers the average was 36.65 marks or $8.75. Weekly wages of German workers in the separate industries were:

German industry

Weekly wages	Skilled	Unskilled
Mining	$12.76	$9.04
Metal	11.65	8.07
Chemical	10.16	8.90
Building	13.53	11.00
Wood working	11.70	10.75
Paper making	8.38	7.52
Textile, male	7.66	6.55
Textile, female	6.05	4.74
Brewing	12.26	10.84
Sugar, Confections	10.20	8.81
Printing	11.78	10.25
Cardboard, male	8.86	7.53
Cardboard, female	5.83	4.80
State railways	10.68	8.55
[illegible]	11.72	$8.75

Killed Petlura

Samuel Schwartzbard, Jewish watchmaker, who was decorated for bravery during the World War and who confessed killing General Petlura, White Guard bandit, who murdered thousands of workers and peasants in the Ukraine.

WHITE GUARDIST MURDERS BARED AT PARIS TRIAL

PARIS, Oct. 20.—While a heavy force of gendarmes surrounded the court to "prevent race riots," White Guard witnesses were called today in the trial of Samuel Schwartzbard, Jewish watchmaker, to "testify" that Gen. Simon Petlura, Ukrainian reactionary who murdered thousands of workers and peasants, opposed pogroms.

Schwartzbard had admitted assassinating Petlura, declaring that he did it out of revenge for the pogroms in Ukraine, in which thousands of Jews were killed during Petlura's control of the Ukraine government.

White Guard officials in the Petlura regime "testified" that Petlura had issued public manifestos "condemning" pogroms and warning the people against them. The contention has been raised by the defense that these manifestos were insincere subterfuges issued to cover the wholesale murder of Ukrainian Jews.

The counsel for the defense has a list of thousands of victims of the White Guard pogroms. In one case the names and the addresses of 850 victims, half of whom were women and children, are listed.

Tory Scheme to Split China Urged by Bingham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—That China be split into five or six sections and be dealt with separately was the suggestion made to Secretary of State Kellogg by Senator Bingham of Connecticut.

Such a move has long been contemplated by imperialist Britain which has cast hungry eyes at the Yangstse valley.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Baku Production and Export of Oil Gains

BAKU, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—In the opening economic year the production of oil in the oil-fields of the "Azneft" has been put at 7,680,000 tons, against 6,750,000 tons in the elapsed year. The oil refineries distilled last year more than 4 million tons of oil. The production of gas last year exceeded 180,000 tons in terms of oil.

The export of oil products last year reached some 1,500,000 tons, exported mainly to the United Kingdom (30 per cent), Italy (25 per cent) and France (14 per cent).

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Cook, Mine Leader, Can Attend Warsaw Meeting After All

LONDON, Oct. 20.—After having been refused a visa for his passport by the Polish Consulate here, A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, will be permitted to attend the miners' international executive meeting after all.

A. J. Cooke

Permission to enter Poland was granted him yesterday when the Polish Consulate received a message from the Polish foreign office granting Cook a visa. Cook will proceed by airplane direct to Warsaw.

* * *

Await Cook's Arrival.

WARSAW, Oct. 20.—The miners' international executive meeting has been postponed pending the arrival of Secretary Cook of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. The meeting will open Friday when Cook is expected to arrive.

BOOKS

A SMUT HOUND OF THE LORD.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, by Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech. Albert and Charles Boni. $3.

Anthony Comstock may not have degenerated into the kind of an adult his mother expected but we believe he grew up the kind of a man she hoped he would be. Comstock was born with the inherited brand of the snooper on his brain. He spent his life regretting that he did not live when the inquisition was in flower. How much more pleasant it would be to stretch lovers of good literature on the rack than to jail them? Or to decorate a lamppost with the torso of a woman who loved out of wedlock rather than commit her to a home for the wayward? Still it must be admitted that Mr. Comstock managed to get a great deal of fun out of life. His mission was to cause pain and in this pursuit he was eminently successful.

* * *

With a nose constantly cocked for what he considered impure, Comstock prowled like a homeless tomcat thru the labyrinths of society. He feasted his moral nostrils on the smells of bawdy houses, in contemplation of the pleasures to be derived from making the culprits grovel before an irate and virtuous judge. Perhaps our hero had to skirt the vaudeville obscenity deadline pretty closely at times, in order to gain access to the haunts of the devil and to disarm Satan's servants, but the game was worth the candle and god would understand.

But indignant tho Mr. Comstock was against those who retailed sin from one dollar to ten per sin-unit he fairly burned against those who put beautiful thots on paper or transferred beautiful pictures to canvas. Mr. Comstock could not tolerate beauty in any form, least of all in the female form. He compromised with life by declining to prosecute women for appearing on the streets with their ankles exposed, but everywhere this poor mortal went he was bedevilled by the sight of women who imposed such a severe strain on his flesh that there is reason to fear that he fell more than once.

Comstock was as illiterate as "Elmer Gantry" and as big an ass as John Roach Straton.

Like most persons who believe they have been picked out by nature for an exalted purpose Comstock kept a diary. Excerpts from this diary lead one to believe that Anthony was hard put at times to preserve his virtue. Here are a few:

> "Again found wanting. Sin, sin. . . . Seemed as tho Devil had full sway over me today, went right into temptation. . . . This morning were sorely tempted by Satan and after some time in my own weakness I failed." Draw your own conclusions.

We shall leave Mr. Comstock to the devil. We are in the midst of a biography epidemic and a life of Comstock may be the least of our afflictions, while the plague lasts. Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech took their subject too seriously in my opinion. It was a job for a Ring Lardner or a Hendrik Van Loon.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BRIEF REVIEW.

GOD AND THE GROCERYMAN (Appleton Co.), is just another novel by Harold Bell Wright, a literary gentleman who has made as much money out of his deity as Billy Sunday made out of his devil. To pretend to write a serious review of this book would be to impose on the credulity of DAILY WORKER readers, because no intelligent scrivener in his right senses could be induced to wade thru one of Wright's half-baked sermons except under threat of discipline.

* * *

From what I gather from the first, 121st, and the last five pages of the book, Wright's hero puts religion on a business basis in a picked town, lines up the bankers on the side of god, and with the aid of the bankers drives purveyors of evil spirits out of business and brings prosperity to the god-fearing petty bourgeoisie, and at the same time connubial happiness to many into whose domestic lives the javelin of discord was inserted.

Our book review editor is in the market for an unemployed volunteer who will essay to explain the why, what and wherefore of Harold Bell Wright and similar complaints. He is perturbed over the depths to which the reading public of our country has fallen in purchasing as many as one million copies of many of Mr. Wright's fictionized sermons.

* * *

But there is a story connected with this which takes a bit of the load off the literary shoulders of the book-reading public. Mr. Wright might still be a voice in the desert and a hissing in the market places where the wicked gather but for an accident. Speaking to a godly audience in the godly city of Los Angeles Mr. Wright was accosted by a go-getter who admired Harold Bell's flow of spiritual lingo. He then and there suggested that Mr. Wright put those godly words in book form, novel fashion, and that the result would be beneficial to both god and at least two of his creatures. This is the story of the amazing popularity of Mr. Wright's productions, a popularity that suffered when the famous author switched publishers and lost the affection of his finder.

—T. J.

COMMENT.

"The case is not ended. In a sense it has just begun," says Eugene Lyons in the concluding chapter of "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," just released by International Publishers. The publication of this volume less than two months after the execution of the two Italian workers, the announcement says, probably represents a record in labor publishing.

While the main facts of the dramatic seven years' fight in the courts are all included, the human side of the story gets first place in this book. The childhoods of the labor martyrs in Italy and their early struggles as immigrants in America are fully recounted. The background of American life, the great labor struggles of New England, the war and the "deportations delirium" are sketched in sharp lines.

The questions which the author sets out to answer are: "What was it that made of two simple workers a flaming symbol of class persecution? Whence the ground-swell of protest that sent diplomat and churchmen and lawyers and professors—the complacent, respectable people—into a frenzy of fear or of confused conscience?"

* * *

He answers by a simple, direct account of the two men from their births to their deaths. The characters who appear in this story are depicted in sharp unsparing words. Judge Webster Thayer is described at one point as "a small, shrivelled man lost in the folds of a black judicial robe; thin lips that rarely smile though they sometimes bend into a sneer; sharp features and small nervous eyes in a pinched grey face." Governor Fuller is referred to as "a poor small-town Yankee who amassed one of the largest fortunes in New England; a pillar in an open-shop basic industry. A back-slapping salesman and politician who learned to balance a tea-cup. A baptist, a republican, a mason, a member of every chamber of commerce and patriotic society extant—a man who never shirks his 'duties as a citizen.' "

The outstanding events, and particularly the unprecedented world-wide demonstrations, are recorded with the same terse, dramatic vigor.

The book contains excerpts from the more important letters and speeches of Sacco and Vanzetti, and is illustrated by a number of photographs and cartoons from all parts of the world. It is being simultaneously translated into half a dozen languages.

* * *

"The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" will be reviewed in this column at an early date.

It is generally believed that a book which causes a violent sensation immediately on publication will not have a long life as a "best seller." This has been proved to be untrue with Sinclair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry." Six months after publication, Harcourt, Brace and Company announce that it is still a "best seller" and that they are running off still another printing—the 19th.

Read The Daily Worker

Mass Militarization, American Legion and the Labor Movement

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

UNIVERSAL conscription of "labor and capital" in time of war will be advocated energetically by the American legion, according to a recent announcement by its newly elected chairman.

The vicious purpose of this measure, and the light in which legion spokesmen regard it, can be gleaned from some of the statements made by the legion head. "Led there be no more of one man serving for $30 a month risking his life in battle, and another risking his clothing at $30 a day," says Edward E. Spafford, who succeeds Howard P. Savage as the leader of the legion.

"Let labor and capital be conscripted at a sacrifice as well as men," is another pearl of the Spafford wisdom.

The Connection With The War Department.

There is considerable significance in this proposal of the American fascist spokesman if it is taken in connection with the ceaseless drive of the army, navy, aircraft and other official sections of the government, supported by powerful civilian organizations for huge increase in armaments and militarization of the American masses.

United Front With Reaction.

For the rank and file of the labor movement it raises an important question i. e. **the united front of the American Federation of Labor officialdom and the leaders of the American legion.** This unity of purpose was re-affirmed at the recent A. F. of L. convention and was first consummated at the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1919, while the legion was meeting in San Francisco. Major George L. Berry of the Pressmen's union was the liason officer who, leaving the legion convention to address the A. F. of L. delegates, was given a thunderous ovation.

Patriotism in this period was still running high—even among the rank and file.

The Johnson-Capper Bill.

The head of the legion does not say in his published interview whether the legion will continue its support of the Johnson-Capper bill or have drafted and introduced a measure of its own.

Whatever procedure it follows it will find itself in opposition to A. F. of L. policy which so far, thru pressure from the rank and file, is opposition to the Johnson-Capper bill and other forms of conscription. Doubtless the official labor leadership is embarrassed by having to oppose such a patriotic measure but as farmer organizations, peace organizations and other middle class groups are also in opposition it is still able to avoid being singled out as an opponent of legislation for "defense of American institutions."

How Will They Fight?

In view of the public announcement by the legion spokesmen, fired, since the trip to France and the clash with the French workers on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue, with a holy desire to make it tough for the "reds" and the labor movement which harbors them in spite of all the "genuinely American" leaders can do, that they intend to press the issue of a national militarization law, the questions arises as to the influence the united front of labor officialdom and legion heads will have on the struggle against this legislation that must be made by the labor movement.

No action was taken on the Johnson-Capper bill by the last congress and the A. F. of L. executive council lists the failure of this bill to become law as one of its achievements for 1927.

Provision of the Bill.

The Johnson-Capper bill, if it becomes law, will empower the president to decide upon and declare a national emergency and authorizes him: "to determine and proclaim the material resources, industrial organizations and services over which government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency."

The bill further provides that "all persons drafted into service between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, or such other limits as the president may fix, shall be drafted without exemption on account of industrial occupation."

There is another clause which empowers the president to "take such steps as may be necessary to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services are required by the government or by the civilian population."

"The Enemy Within."

The Johnson-Capper bill, as are the statements of the American legion in this respect, is based on the vicious theory that when workers are forced to give life and and limb, and capitalists simply to contribute more than usual to the common war fund of the whole national capitalist class, that the sacrifice is equal.

Furthermore, the proposal of the sponsors of this kind of militaristic legislation do not even give the usual excuse of "defense of the nation against a foreign enemy." The lobbyists for the bill, according to the testimony of those who have listened to their arguments, quite frankly speak about the necessity for "defense against enemy within our gates" and lay very little stress upon invasion.

When the spokesmen of the ruling class in an imperialist country begin to talk about the "internal enemy", it is always the working class that is meant. "A national emergency" can mean anything, from a strike in steel, on the railways, or in the coal industry, to a revolution.

The Primary Purpose.

Primarily, however, the purpose of this proposed legislation is to centralize the government power in advance of an emergency—so that when a great strike arouses the workers, or a war threatens them, the ruling class does not have to juggle with its legislative machinery at a time when millions of workers are thinking politically and the labor movement is in a strategic position..

The ruling class wants to be able to clamp down the restrictions it thinks necessary and to put the suppressive machinery in motion before the masses are fully aware of their danger.

Since the world war such legislation has been hanging fire and the pressure for it now is indicative of the increasing intensity in international relations.

The Reactionary Handicap.

How will the officialdom of the labor movement fight effectively against these attempts to legalize the militarization of the American masses, when its ally, the American legion, is fighting militantly for it, backed by the most powerful industrial and financial interests?

The American labor movement must either break completely this disgraceful alliance, without precedent in labor history, formed from above with labor's enemies, or it will be able to put up only a sham fight against a measure which is only part of a whole process of militarization that has already gone much farther than the average worker thinks.

Demand the End of Alliance.

In every local union the demand for severing relations with the American legion should be made. Labor officialdom must be made to cut the bond which binds it to this particular section of militarist reaction.

The labor movement and the legion have nothing in common and the fiction on which the alliance was based at its inception i. e. that the world war was fought "to make the world safe for democracy," has been so thoroly shattered that not even that super-patriot, Matthew Woll, would dare to defend it.

On the issue of militarization of the working population the legion and the labor movement must part company.

Any labor official who opposes this break shows that his loyalty to American fascism is superior to his loyalty to labor.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

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Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

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V. Kiroff, Lorain, Ohio	4.00
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Krank Kutlas, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Peter Demos, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Jessie Shilkovsky, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
B. Deutch, Detroit, Mich	3.00
Fred Miller, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
S. Korton, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
St. Nucleus No. 6, Detroit, Mich.	4.00
C. R. Roy, Detroit, Mich.	3.40
Leonard Auberger, East Liverpool, Ohio	5.00
A Worker, Youngstown, Ohio	1.00
F. H. Shuman, Buffalo, N. Y.	3.00
San Diego Granite Worker, San Diego, Calif.	1.00
M. Sienitsky, St. Nucleus, Wheeling, W. Va.	5.45
John Kasper, Shop Nuc. No. 1, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.50
R. Horowitz, St. Nuc. No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.75
Rose Dicter, St. Nuc. No. 6, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.50
J. Zilic, Shop Nuc. No. 4, McKeesport, Pa.	4.25
I. P. Taaff, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Wm. Schmitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
John Enz, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Alex Madiaric, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Joe Marcelli, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
W. H. Scarville, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Max Spanger, New York City	2.00
Sidney Smith, Denver, Colo.	1.00
M. Bahl, San Bernardino, Calif.	2.00
Euginio Segriti, Washington, Pa.	1.00
Salvatore Faglia, Washington, Pa.	1.00
B. Belcastro, Washington, Pa.	1.00
Benedetto Audia, Washington, Pa.	1.00
John Nicolletti, Washington, Pa.	1.00
Sam Billota, Washington, Pa.	1.00
Samuel H. Bornstein, New York	1.00
Harold Robins, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00
Mr Kudler, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
A. I. D. L. D., Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
M. Byrus, Hancock, Mich.	1.00
Jos. Vaananen Hancock, Mich.	5.00
M. C. Zange Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00

DRAMA

A Yiddish Tragedy

"Greenberg's Daughters" Is a Mellow and Realistic Play Directed by Maurice Swartz

"Greenberg's Daughters" (By M. Aderschlager), now playing at the Yiddish Art Theatre would be dismissed as a shabby bit of bathos were it performed at one of the Broadway theatres. In the racy, ironic speech of the Jewish folk, however, and with that splendid actor, Maurice Swartz in the leading role, this drama of East tenement life becomes a vital and mellow bit of realism.

The traveling salesman, so serviceable in the telling of the American folklore, is a strategic character in the story of the two daughters of the Monroe Street butcher. And even the inevitable seduction by the persuasive drummer spending a feverish vacation in the Catskills failed to ruin the play, altho it "ruined" one of Greenberg's daughters.

Greenberg, a Talmudist and scholar, came to America as an immigrant from Tsarist Russia. Instead of going to work in a sweatshop as thousands of his fellow-countrymen have done, he became a butcher. There are two daughters, Bessie, the younger, is a flapper and a "shpringerke;" Esther, the older is conservative and home-loving. The terminology of modern psychology is absent from the dialogue, but it is apparent that long periods of dull service behind the cash register in her father's store has dammed the normal aspirations of the winsome Esther, and when vacation time arrives she (or rather the travelling salesman), destroyed her psychic barriers and wrecked her inhibitions.

* * *

Came the awakening! Pitiful scenes in Greenberg's home. Gossip on several fronts. Disgraced before the whole world, he believes, Greenberg draws the blinds of his store and decides to sell out. A childhood sweetheart, David, even after learning about Esther's truancy, remains loyal to her and awaits her return. Meanwhile Greenberg himself ages under the burden of his shame and sorrow.

Brot home by the wife of the militant salesman, whose previous activities had already reconciled her to a secondary role in his life, the erring daughter is received joyously by her mother. Her father, however, remains sullen and brooding. At first ashamed of his daughter, he later becomes ashamed of his own attitude toward her. But terror grips him when he tries vainly to talk with her and assure her that no consciousness of "guilt" ought to possess her.

* * *

The play closes on the scene showing Greenberg and Levinson, the practical-minded and disagreeable ("paskudnick") father of David bargaining with the former about the dowry expected, and Esther breaking out into a mad, sudden hysteria.

Anna Appel as Greenberg's wife is extremely attractive and dignified. Lazar Freed, as Aaron, (Greenberg's uncle) the custodian of the tiny Hebrew book shop adjoining the butcher shop where he sells, at distant intervals, a "taleth" or a "soifer," is delightful. A perfect example of the good-natured "schlimahsel," Lazar, a lover of the Talmud, and possessed of a Heinean wit, is an excellent foil for pregnant observations on all the current absurdities of contemporary Jewish-American life in Washington Heights, Flatbush and other havens of successful "allreitnikes." Bina Abramowitz, as Aaron's wife, is excellent.

For the benefit of Jewish-Americans with Nordic pretentions the management of the Yiddish Art Theatre has provided a program which contains a comprehensive synopsis of the entire play, in English.—**Sender Garlin.**

BELA LUGOSI

Plays the title role in "Dracula" at the Fulton Theatre.

Screen Notes

"High School Hero," a picture of collegiate life, featuring Sally Phipps, Nick Stuart, John Darrow and the famous sprinter, Charles Paddock, will open at the Roxy Theatre this Saturday.

"The Little Corporal," will have its first New York showing at The 55th Steet Cinema, starting this Saturday. The film was made in France by the Unione Cinematografica Italiana and has for its thread an episode in the life of Napoleon. The featured player is Madame Alda Hesperia and the photoplay was made by Count B. Negroni from the story of Emile Moreau.

The screen entertainment announced for the Capitol Theatre beginning Saturday will be Marion Davies' latest vehicle, "The Fair Co-Ed," which Metro picturized from the stage play of the same name by George Ade.

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER
HAMPDEN
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"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

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Sat. Night—"THE GOOD HOPE"

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Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

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PORGY
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LITTLE W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat Wed & Sat 2:30
HELEN MacKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in 'Romancing 'Round'

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

NEW YORK'S NEWEST SHUDDER
DRACULA
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

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THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS HOIST RED FLAG!

At the opening of the season of the New Playwrights Theatre, 40 Commerce St., the entire company of stage insurgents took part in the ceremony. "The Belt," a satire on the Ford factory in Detroit, by Paul Sifton, is now being played.

Michael Gold, brilliant proletarian writer, and frequent contributor to The DAILY WORKER, is one of the directors of the theatre.

Coyle Tells Reporters of U. S. S. R. Success

(Continued from Page One)

Free To Criticize.

"The workers of Soviet Russia have full freedom to criticize the officials of the government," Coyle continued in his address to newspapermen. "In fact, they do it daily. Thousands of worker correspondents write letters complaining about various situations they are not pleased with.

"The workers living in the Soviet Union have more economic freedom than the workers in any other country on the face of the earth.

"The workers pay no rent or very little. Ten per cent of the profits of all government trusts go toward the building of new homes for the workers. In the oil industry, 30 per cent of the profits are used for building new dwellings for the workers. In Moscow, 72,000 workers are living in homes built recently by the cooperatives."

Spikes Green's Gossip.

Coyle told his hearers, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor had been spreading a story to the effect that the labor delegation had received "$50,000 from Moscow" to pay the expenses of the delegation. "Green has a diseased mind," Coyle said.

The secretary of the delegation said instead many of the members of the delegation paid their own expenses.

"We had complete freedom in our trip through Russia," he continued. "We had ample opportunity to see and visit all the places we desired. The Russian trade unions took charge of all arrangements as we did not wish to have any direct connection with the Soviet government."

Delegates Visit Prisons.

Coyle told of visits paid by the delegation to prisons and of their talks with counter-revolutionists they found in them.

"In Tiflis we spoke to several prisoners," he continued, "who had been arrested for working with British officers against the Soviet government. "Anyone who says that the delegation was taken sight-seeing by the Soviet government is a pure and simple liar."

Coyle told also of conditions in the villages, where he said members of the Young Communist League were educating the peasants and playing a leading part in all affairs.

"Industrially the Soviet Union is progressing more rapidly than any other country in Europe." Coyle stated. "We checked figures of the trade unions with data obtained in individual factories. Some of the charts are remarkable in the way in which they show the progress of production. I have brot some of them back to America with me.

"The workers in the Soviet Union do not read baseball scores. They are interested in more serious problems, such as politics and economics. The newsstands in any Russian railroad station have more periodicals than those in the United States. The ordinary rank and file workers are reading newspapers and books to an extent that is amazing."

Sues Circus for Theft Of Two Negro Boys to Use for Side Show Fake

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—Charges that two Negro boys were abducted and held in virtual slavery by Ringling Brothers circus were contained in attachment suits for $160,000 on file here today. They were filed by T. W. Messick, Roanoke lawyer.

He charged that Willie and George Muse of Roanoke were exhibited as freaks, as "ambassadors from Mars," and were held against their will by the circus. Action was brought on behalf of their mother, who recognized the boys when the circus was showing in Roanoke. The suit charged that she tried for several years to find the boys after their alleged abduction by the circus.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for ...... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

COLORADO MINE STRIKERS TOTAL OVER 7,000 NOW

(Continued from Page One)

the number of men involved is thus constantly growing.

The strike is called by the I. W. W., and is for an increase of wages from the $5.50 that the companies have been paying to the $7.50 scale of union fields. In spite of this, the reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers, who have very little membership in Colorado, and some of the state federation officers have lined up solidly with the state industrial commission and call upon labor to scab in the strike.

• • •

DENVER, Colo., (FP) Oct. 20.—More than 7000 coal miners are known to have walked out in Colorado's three fields following a strike vote taken by the Industrial Workers of the World and reaffirmed by a statewide conference of miners held Oct. 16 in Pueblo.

In the northern field 4000 miners met on the 17th at Lafayette and voted for strike the next day. I. W. W. organizers in this section claim a 100 per cent shutdown. In the southern field, in the vicinity of Aguilar and Walsenburg, even the companies admit, 3000 workers failed to report for work Tuesday morning. This is more than half the workers in the mines of the district.

Large Strike Vote.

The strike has assumed much larger proportions than most observers anticipated although the I. W. W. has consistently stated that most of the miners would turn out. The strike has been brewing the past month during which time the I. W. W. has conducted a strike vote in every camp in the state. The vote went for a strike by a large majority and in favor of demands for a $7.50 per day minimum.

In an attempt to forestall the strike, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. recently granted a 12 per cent increase to their company men, but only 4 cent boost for those on a tonnage basis. This appears to have had small effect upon the walkout.

Gunmen and Legionnaires.

Company gunmen led a mob of American Legionnaires and local business men in an attack upon the Walsenburg strike headquarters of the I. W. W. Oct. 15 with the threat of provoking a repetition of the tragedies of Centralia and Butte. The escape of the lone member, John Kitto, who was in the hall at midnight when the attack took place, prevented physical violence. The raid ended in the burning of the building.

Prior to the raid at Walsenburg, notices were posted by company controlled "citizen's committees" at both Walsenburg and Aguilar, centers of strike activity. City and county officials endorsed the action of these anti-labor vigilantes and are cooperating with the coal companies and the state industrial commission in an effort to break the strike. The miners thus far have shown that they are determined not to be intimidated and are paying no attention to the threats.

Elect Strike Committee.

The state-wide conference at Pueblo elected an executive committee to supervise the strike and determination to walk out was reasserted by a unanimous vote. The chairman of the executive committee is K. Zsanum and includes the following miners: Nemsro, Edilla, Noriega, Seidler, Meta, Bell and Nesboit.

The state industrial commission composed of three members has declared the strike illegal on the ground that the required 30 days notice has not been given. A number of weeks ago the commission had objected to the strike on the ground that the I. W. W. did not represent the men. But since the meeting of the statewide conference and the strike vote that has been taken the commission found it necessary to look elsewhere for reasons why the strike should not have been called. The strike leaders claim that the notice required was duly given.

Anthracite Dinner Bosses' Conspiracy To Cut Mine Wages

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—An "Anthracite Dinner" was held here last night at which plans were made to reduce wages in the coal mines and conduct a more aggressive selling campaign for anthracite.

The principal speakers were former United States Senator George Wharton Pepper and Samuel D. Warriner, Chairman of the Anthracite Operators' Conference and President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Colonel Louis A. Watres, former Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, was toastmaster.

After a recital of alleged grievances of the coal operators in Eastern Pennsylvania, the head of the operators' conference stated:

"Our engineers must meet the inventive developments of our rivals; our salesmen must be merchants of service and not distributers of production; our labor must expect to give a full day's work for a full day's pay; our railroads must so adjust their rates into the uttermost confines on anthracite consuming territory as to make these rates truly competitive with other fuels; and, above all, anthracite communities must back the product by the use of it themselves as a weapon of trade."

This was followed by an argument by Pepper for arbitration of labor disputes.

Judge Bausman Cuts Loose on England In McAndrew Trial

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—England, employing nation-wide pro-British propaganda rather than bombs and bullets, is now engaged in a war with the United States, declared former Supreme Court Justice Frederick Bausman of the State of Washington, who testified here in the trial of Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew, suspended by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago for alleged insubordination and fostering British ideas.

McAndrew is a martinet and an aid to big business control of schools, but belongs to former Mayor Dever's faction.

Bausman praised the stand taken by Mayor Thompson, who has frankly charged McAndrew with being "King George's stool pigeon."

Other than his commendation of Thompson, Bausman did not once allude to the alleged conditions in Chicago schools but confined his address to a tirade against England and English ideas present in the United States today.

Campaign Material for Democrats in Mrs. Knapp Inquiry

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Election campaign material for the New York state democratic party continued to develop here today in the inquiry into the administration of the $1,250,000 state census fund by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp in 1925.

Mrs. Knapp was secretary of state and a republican. Governor Al Smith's democratic administration through an appointed commissioner is attempting to show relatives of Mrs. Knapp received $25,000 of the state fund without performing any work for the state.

Democrats have charged that other beneficiaries of the fund were half-pint creditors of the republican state committee.

Support Madame Schwimmer

The Women's Peace Union in an open letter protests to Federal Judge Carpenter in Chicago for his action in denying citizenship to Madame Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian pacifist. In answer to a question from the judge Madame Schwimmer had said she would not take up arms for the United States.

Wolger, Arrested on Socialist Complaint Fined Fifty Dollars

Solomon Wolger, left wing trade unionist, arrested July 7th, when the police with the cooperation of the socialist party broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, was convicted of felonious assault in special sessions court Wednesday morning. Judges Solomon, Herbert and Ely sentenced him to 10 days in the workhouse or a fine of $50.

S. Levy, active socialist party member, brot the charges against Wolger. The International Labor Defense paid the $50 fine. Jacob M. Mandelbaum was the attorney.

Vincent Leatea and Max Levine, progressive workers arrested at the same time, were discharged several months ago. At the time of their arrest scores of workers were beaten by the police. A. N. Weinberg, campaign manager of Judge Jacob Panken, socialist party candidate, and August Claessens, local secretary of the socialist party, aided the police by identifying left wing workers who were marked for assault.

Morgan Dough May Restore Temporal Crown to the Pope

ROME, Oct., 20.—With the aid of a $3,000,000 loan which the pope expects to negotiate with J. P. Morgan Company, the vatican intends to purchase a piece of land over which he will be permitted to exercise sovereignty under the agreement now in the process of negotiation between the holy see and the Fascist government. Other demands made by the vatican on Mussolini as given out today by a high prelate are:

1.—Recognition of Papal jurisdiction in places now occupied by vatican offices or officials.

2.—Recognition of papal sovereignty over pontifical territories, such as shall be outlined in later negotiations between the vatican and the Italian government.

3.—Construction of a seaport which shall be recognized as papal territory.

N. Y. Labor Will Greet USSR on Their Jubilee

Plans for the sending of jubilee greetings by the revolutionary workers of New York to their comrades in Moscow are being formulated by the Workers (Communist) Party, District 2.

The workers of this city will thus have an opportunity to send greetings for the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Names are to be signed to a message to be printed on special parchment. A red silk banner will be sent to the Moscow workers at the same time.

Each signer will pay 50 cents, his share of the cost of the parchment and banner.

Freiheit Chorus to Sing on Anniversary

The tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein of New York and Paterson with a program of choral music at Mecca Temple, 130 West 56th St., Saturday evening, Oct. 29th. Tickets are on sale at the Freiheit Office, 30 Union Sq., and the club rooms of the Freiheit Singing Society, 135 Second Ave.

Imperialism At Work.

An issue of $20,000,000 of 5½ per cent one-year gold notes of the Commerz und Privat Bank of Hamburg-Berlin has been purchased by the Chase Securities Corporation, Blair & Co., Inc., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. This institution is the fifth largest commercial bank in Germany, has more than 7,500 employes and conducts domestic and foreign business with offices in 200 cities.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

MEMBERS OF U. S. COOP. DELEGATION PRAISE THE USSR

MOSCOW, Oct. 8. (By Mail)—Two representatives of American Cooperatives, who attended the Congress in Stockholm, also visited the U.S.S.R. In their statement re impressions of the U.S.S.R., published in "Labour Letter," they declared they did not find in the Soviet Union that difference between poor and rich which is so glaring in America. An average norm of life has been established in the U.S.S.R. with which everyone is satisfied. They were particularly struck with the physical fitness and "joy of life" of the youth.

The delegates inspected several hundred works and factories and declared that they are much cleaner and more hygienic than works and factories in America.

In regard to Cooperatives, the delegates say that some of the cooperative institutions, which they inspected, are certainly the best of their kind which they have ever seen. They also laid stress on the fact that U.S.S.R. Cooperatives operate with a total profit of 12%, coupled with an expenditure of 8%, whereas in America, private enterprises operate with a profit of 18-20% coupled with an expenditure of 15-18%. U.S.S.R. employees working eight hours and American employees ten hours per day.

The delegates said that one can judge of the magnitude of cooperative activity in the U.S.S.R. by the fact that 11,000,000 families are members of Cooperatives and that 48% of the whole trade of the country is done through Cooperatives. Such gigantic development was only possible as a result of close collaboration between Cooperatives, trade unions and the State, which is utterly impossible in capitalist countries.

Appoint Lazansky As State Court Justice

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Governor Smith yesterday announced the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Edward Lazansky of Brooklyn as presiding justice of the appellate division, second department, to succeed the late Judge William J. Kelly.

Justice William B. Carswell was designated by the governor as an associate justice to succeed Justice Lazansky.

Justice Lazansky recently returned from Russia with a favorable report on conditions there, giving particular attention to conditions among the Jews.

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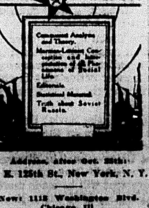
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SEPT.-OCTOBER ISSUE

Just off the press.

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China and American Imperialist Policy
By EARL BROWDER.

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Sacco and Vanzetti Conference Giving "Moana" to Pay Loss

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Conference is showing on October 18th a moving picture "Moana of the South Seas," selected primarily because it is a splendid picturization of the primitive Polynesian life and also because, although it ran for nearly during the last days before the exe- short showing in Chicago.

The occasion for the showing of this picture is that the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference must make good a large deficit which it incurred during the last days before the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. This deficit was due to the closing of the halls by the police, the expenditures of advertising for these meetings and the heavy expense due to the wholesale arrests made by the Chicago police in connection with the demonstrations.

The conference urges all to sell tickets and tell their friends of the picture, and bring them on the night of the showing, October 28th (Friday) at Douglas Park Auditorium (Ogden and Kedzie). There will be two showings—7:15 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Former Congressman of K. K. K. District Franks a Magazine

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Wm. D. Upshaw, for many years a member of Congress from the Atlanta district of Georgia and a prohibition, leader, suspected member of the Ku Klux Klan, and author of an advertised speech on "All-Embracing Americanism" has been reported to the postal authorities for misuse of a government frank.

He is accused of using official envelopes, such as are provided congressmen for mailing out their speeches, to send his personally owned magazine postage free, and to solicit subscriptions for it.

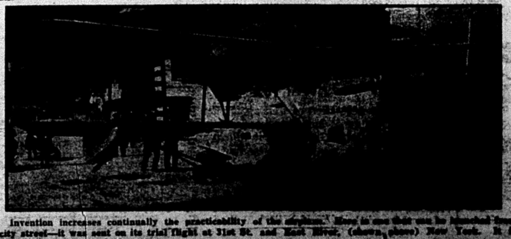
The following little notice was pasted on the leaf of the sample copy of the magazine, and a copy of the "All-Embracing Americanism."

"Requests for sample copies can be supplied; $1 per year for membership in groups of 150; 50 foot lot as premium. For groups of 200 or 300, lake front lots will be given as premiums."

At the time this state of things was reported to the Republican Postmaster General, Upshaw was making some democratic speeches in the Far West.

Donation For "DAILY."

The Hancock, Mich., division of the Womens Clubs of Upper Michigan has donated $10 to The DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund. Another $6 collected at San Jose, Calif., at the monthly "DAILY WORKER Sunday" of Street Nucleus 1, Workers (Communist) Party has been received.



Invention increases continually the practicability of the airplane. Here is one that can be launched from a city street—it was sent on its trial flight at 31st St. and East River, (shown above) New York. It is called the Loening amphibian plane.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Issue of Soviet Union Recognition—Defense Against Imperialist Aggression.

Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government is once more a major political issue.

The wide publicity given to, and the sympathetic hearing accorded the telling argument for recognition contained in the report of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, together with the sharpening struggle for oil as one of the central points of the conflict between British and American imperialism, coupled with the approach of a presidential campaign year, will inevitably focus the attention of millions of people in the ranks of the workers, middle class and capitalists upon this issue.

The workers' and farmers' movement in defense of the Soviet Union can and must be broadened and strengthened during this period.

The coming celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Union on November 7 shatters the fiction of the instability of the Soviet government. A workers' and peasants' government which pursues its revolutionary policy for a decade and grows stronger every year, cannot be jeered out of existence.

Invasion, blockade and imperialist-inspired attempts to foment successful counter-revolution against the Soviet power have served only to show the unshakable mass foundation of the Soviet government. Imperialist invasion is the only threat to the safety of the Soviet Union.

Production in the Soviet Union is now above the pre-war level and shows a rapid and steady increase from year to year.

Soviet Union purchases abroad are now an extremely important factor in the world markets and Russian currency is established on a firm basis.

The conditions of the Russian masses, contrary to the situation in other European countries, are on an upward curve. While the standard of living of the workers in every other European country is on the downgrade, the workers in the Soviet Union, because of socialist construction carried on by THEIR government, are being better fed, clothed and sheltered and educated every year.

The announcement by the Soviet government of the establishment of a 7-hour workday is a crushing answer to the calumnies of the capitalist class and their agents relative to the hopeless chaos of Soviet Union industry and the "oppression" of the Russian working class.

It is certain that no less than 20,000 workers will jam Madison Square Garden Sunday afternoon to hear members of the Trade Union Delegation and other well-known labor men and sympathisers, give reasons why the Soviet Union should be recognized, and open the campaign for recognition which will be brought into congress when it convenes.

The opponents of recognition, including the heads of the American Federation of Labor, as the principal reason for their opposition, state that normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, similar to those had with every other government in the world, would mean that a flood of "Communist propaganda" would deluge, and perhaps submerge, this glorious land of the free.

We, of course, would be heartily in favor of such a result and would be overjoyed if the non-recognition of the Soviet Union was the only obstacle in the way of the social revolution in the United States. This, however, as every sane person knows, is not the case.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the source of all Communist propaganda in the United States. Our task of revolutionizing the American working class could be made easier in only one way by recognition of the Soviet Union—by the fact the elimination of all legal barriers to intercourse between the Soviet Union and the masses of the United States would facilitate an estimation of the stupendous achievements of the Russian masses and lead finally to a full appreciation of their meaning for the world's working class.

But the class struggle in the United States does not spring from any other source than the exploitation and oppression of the American working class by the capitalist class and their government, retarded or intensified, of course, by the general status of the international class struggle.

We are for recognition of the Soviet Union first, because it is a government of workers and peasants which, because other nations still are ruled by capitalist governments, has to establish and maintain relations with these governments instead of with working class governments like itself.

Second, we are for recognition because the abolition of legal restrictions will make easier the securing of credits and the purchase of the commodities the Soviet Union needs.

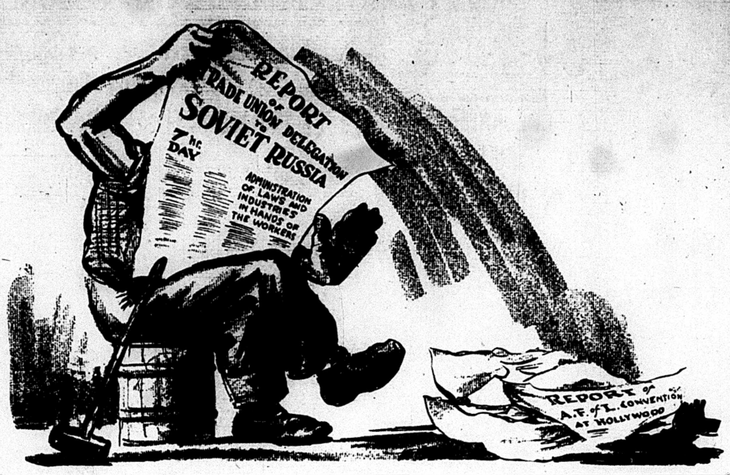
Third, recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States would tend to normalise the formal relations between the two countries and make more difficult a sudden and arbitrary decision by American imperialism to take a more active part in the war on the Soviet Union which British imperialism is trying to organize.

The struggle for the recognition of the Soviet Union in its new phase will set new currents in motion in the labor movement. It will stimulate the left wing movement by reason of the fact that recognition of the Soviet Union cannot be discussed by workers without at once raising the whole issue of world class struggle. The American labor movement will be made more conscious and therefore stronger. Comparison of the social, economic and political status of the American and Russian masses will be made by wide circles of workers and this inevitably will strengthen the bond between American labor and the Soviet Union.

American workers and farmers will gain a new insight into and understanding of class relations and the revolutionary role of the labor movement in the struggle for the recognition of the Soviet Union. But defense of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the world's working class, comes before recognition. Neither will recognition of the Soviet Union end the need for continual and unqualified support of the Soviet Union against the attacks of world imperialism.

The struggle for recognition must be carried on so that it will be not only a campaign for establishment of diplomatic relations but in essence a mighty movement which enlists the American workers in the proletarian army for joint struggle against the enemies of the working class and the Soviet Union, and defense of the socialist fatherland.

"THIS IS MORE LIKE IT!" —By Fred Ellis


REPORT OF TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA
7 hr. DAY
ADMINISTRATION OF LAWS AND INDUSTRIES IN HANDS OF THE WORKERS
REPORT OF A.F. of L. CONVENTION AT HOLLYWOOD

Japanese Workers Fight New Capitalist Offensive

By HAJAMA.

The economic crisis which Japan has been passing through since 1920 and which had begun to assume a milder form in 1925 and 1926, has again become more serious in the past few months and assumed extremely alarming proportions. The general cause of the crisis in Japan is the disproportion between the gigantic development of Japanese industry and the demand for Japanese wares. Japan is now a gigantic factory working up foreign war materials into marketable goods (Japan possesses no raw materials of her own.) These goods are exported to countries in which they have to face severe competition on the part of other industrial countries which oust the Japanese goods.

The crisis in Japan has lately been intensified by the revolution in China, which considerably affected the Chinese market, the most important one for Japanese wares.

Bank Failures.

In the last few months, a number of banks in Japan (about 30, large and small ones), as well as commercial and industrial undertakings linked up with them, have collapsed, among them big concerns such as Susuki, Kawasaki and others.

The crisis continues to rage and is constantly spreading to new branches of Japanese industry, such as the cotton industry, cement, sugar, paper and other industries. The number of industrial undertakings which have collapsed is constantly growing.

Wholesale Dismissals.

The Japanese proletariat is suffering above all from the wholesale dismissal of workers which is taking place in almost every branch of industry. The following facts bear witness to the extent of these wholesale dismissals.

The industrial concern "Dainichon Dzenkoku Boseki Rengokai," which embraces 80 percent of the whole of the Japanese textile industry, resolved to cut down its production by 15 percent and closed a number of factories, whilst in the others production was reduced to a far greater extent, is some factories even to as much as 50 percent. Thousands of workers of both sexes lost their means of livelihood.

Textile Workers Fired.

The concern "Rokugokai", possessing 60 factories in various branches of industry in the district of Tokio and Yokohama, also resolved to cut down production and has resorted to wholesale dismissal of workers in a number of undertakings. The other factories belonging to this concern are also preparing for wholesale dismissals but, in order to avoid unrest among the workers, they are dismissing their hands, for the time being, in small groups of eight to ten men.

The ship-building work Kawasaki have already dismissed 3000 workers and 500 employees; the dismissal of an equal number, if not of more, is to be anticipated.

Street Car Workers.

Even very profitable undertakings, such as the tramway system of Tokio, are making use of the general offensive of capital against the working class and are proceeding with wholesale dismissals in the course of rationalization. At the end of July 250 workers were dismissed.

The employers, however, do not confine themselves to the dismissal of workers. They are also reducing wages, prolonging the hours of work whilst at the same time they reduce the number of working days, introducing piece-work, keeping back the wages or paying once a month instead of twice, worsening all the conditions of labor, etc.

Workers Fight.

How does the Japanese proletariat react to this offensive of capitalism? In general the Japanese workers offer a fairly active resistance to the attack of the capitalists. Unfortunately, the Japanese proletariat is still weak as regards organization and, owing to political disunity, its organizations, both the political and trade union ones, are split up into three groups hostile to one another. These are the Right, the Left and the Centre parties. The absence of a united front is very detrimental to the struggle of the Japanese workers.

As was to be expected, the Left revolutionary wing of the Japanese proletariat, the "Workers' and Peasants' Party" ("Rodonominto") and the revolutionary trade union league ("Hyogikai") display the greatest activity. They responded to the attack of capital by organizing a mass movement on a large scale with a view of forming factory committees in the factories and calling conferences of factory delegates in the towns and districts.

Police Terrorism.

Although the Reformist and Centre trade unions opposed the movement of the factory committees on the grounds that this movement was not in accord with the trade union movement as a whole, was a competitor of the latter and threatened its destruction, all the workers of some concerns who were members of the Centre and even of the Reformist trade unions joined in the movement of the factory committees and took an active part in the conferences of the factory delegates.

The employers and the police who assist them are carrying on a violent struggle against the factory committees' movement and against calling conferences of delegates. The police dispersed the delegates, arrested their leaders, etc. Thus, for instance, in the big industrial centre of Osaka, the police twice broke up the conference of the factory committees. The same thing happened in other places. The reprisals of the Government did not, however, deter the Left trade unions and the Workers' and Peasants' party from continuing their struggle. These organizations called a conference of all proletarian organizations of Osaka on August 8th, at which the methods of repulsing the offensive of capital were discussed. They intend to call a conference of all proletarian organizations throughout the country at which the same question is to be dealt with.

The Battle Lines in the Colorado Coal Fields

The Colorado coal fields are once more the scene of struggle.

In 1912 it was the United Mine Workers which challenged the tyranny of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Louis Tikas, a Greek miner, was murdered by the thugs of this Rockefeller subsidiary under a flag of truce, by national guardsmen mobilised to drive the miners back to slavery. Wives and children of the miners were shot and burned to death by the forces of "law and order" in Ludlow.

In 1927, organizers and members of the I. W. W. are in the forefront of the struggle. Fifteen years seems to have brought but little weakening of the control of the Rockefeller interests for we read that 18 pickets have been thrown in jail without charges against them, that the sheriff of Walsenburg, a notorious Rockefeller stronghold, has "investigated reports that the I. W. W. had received a carload of rifles and ammunition. . . ."

The president of the State Federation of Labor announces that his organization will not support the strike and calls the I. W. W. "renegades."

History seems to be repeating itself. Scare stories designed to inflame the patriotic citizenry to whom Rockefeller is a god, are being circulated and the head of the official labor movement is careful to let the bosses and their gunmen know that this is not a "regular" strike.

Nevertheless, 4,000 miners whom the United Mine Workers have failed to organize are out on strike and reports state that others are coming out daily.

Two thousand miners attended a meeting called by I. W. W. organizers and pledged themselves to fight for the Jacksonville scale.

It looks like the miners were tired of waiting for the Lewis machine of the U. M. W. A. to do something and are ready to go into battle under any leadership that shows it will fight.

We doubt that the I. W. W. have the "carload of rifles and ammunition" the Walsenburg sheriff says he is trying to locate and which he seems to think they will need as they needed it at Ludlow.

In the meantime the labor movement must watch developments in Colorado and be ready to furnish the aid that must be forthcoming if the miners of Colorado are to break thru the Rockefeller front and build a militant union.

Our Australian Letter

Appeal to Foreign-born.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — The executive of the Australian Labor Party has decided to circularize Italian and other immigrants, in their own language, respecting labor conditions and the trade union position in Australia. The A. L. P. executive is seeking the cooperation of the various labor councils on the matters, and generally in making a closer approach to foreign immigrants now coming to Australia.

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Child Endowment.

PERTH, Western Australia.—Some time ago, the Western Australia State Executive of the Australian Labor Party appointed a special committee to report on the question of child endowment. The committee has now drawn up a report, which has been adopted by the executive of the A. L. P. The report urges the labor government of the state to insist on a child endowment system in accordance with the following principles:

1.—That wages be so computed to ensure a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the domestic obligations of the average worker—a man, wife and two children. 2.—That endowment be assured for each child in every family in excess of two. 3.—That it be recognied wages are an economic charge on industry, and endowment a social obligation on the community. 4.—That endowment is related only to the extent of the family, and is not to be regarded as corrective of arbitration deficiences, but as the right of the child, and that child endowment should be entirely independent of wage-margins for skill. 5.—For the purpose of endowment the occupation of the father should be disregarded, as to whether working under an award or not.

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Sugar Strike.

BRISBANE, Queensland.—A serious strike has broken out in the sugar industry, owing to the action of sugar-mill employers at South Johnstone, in the north of Queensland, employing non-union foreigners instead of union labor, despite the fact that under a ruling of the state arbitration court the unionists were to be given preference, in view of their previous experience of the work and employment in the industry.

Following upon the picketing of the mills, a union picket named Jack Hines was shot dead by a foreign gunman on July 4. The foreigner has not yet been located, being shielded by the employers. After the shooting there was a general rush to clear out the foreigners and for a time things looked serious, as everybody was armed. The police intervened, and the Queensland state government ordered the disarmament of all persons while the defense department called in all service rifles and ammunition.

The unionists are strong on the field and are picketing the works. Non-unionists brought to the mills are given a rough handling and sent back—the unionists stopping the trains and dragging the "scabs" off, then beating them up. There is every likelihood of the strike extending as the unionists are determined to carry on the fight till every non-unionist is driven out of the industry.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, the patriot who was chief legal gunner for the notorious Lusk committee that started out to save the country from radicalism immediately after the world war came to an end, is now chief counsel for Messrs. Fall and Sinclair, also patriots, who almost succeeded in stealing the greater part of the United States government's naval oil supply while Harding was occupied with a crap game. Needless to state, Mr. Littleton insists that his hijacking clients were animated by the highest patriotic motives in taking unto themselves their country's oil resources.

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THE radicals that Mr. Littleton "exposed" and helped to get lodged in Sing Sing would socialize the national oil resources and use the mineral wealth of the country for the benefit of the producing section of the population and their dependents. The gentlemen that Mr. Littleton defends for big money would also socialize the national oil resources with the difference that the society benefited would be confined to the thieves and their families.

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MR. Littleton in his anxiety to get his clients out from under the dilemma in which they now find themselves, because of the political exigencies of the democratic party and the importance of oil in the national economy (as well as the importance of Standard Oil in the national government) finds it expedient to squirt some crude petroleum on Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the young man who essayed to douse the glim in Tammany's "red light" windows. It appears that Mr. Roosevelt's part in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy was that of hush man. He was the precocious fellow who insisted that the less the public knew about this patriotic business the better for the conspirators. Which proves that young Ted is a worthy son of his father. Was it not old Teddy who once said that the consitution meant little or nothing between friends?

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IN accepting in behalf of the federal government the statue erected in honor of General Meade of Civil War fame by the state of Pennsylvania, president Coolidge hinted that in some respects at least the famous general possessed qualities akin to those which enabled Mr. Coolidge to rise to the presidency from the lowly position of bill collector on a commission basis. Mr. Meade was a "gallant soldier and a christian gentleman." Mr. Coolidge is no soldier, but he is a christian gentleman and he may have soldierly qualities too. We learn from the president that Meade did not believe in "leading hopeless charges." In other words he did "not choose to fight" when the other fellow had the drop on him. Just like Cal.

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ANOTHER go-getter was "Dr." Franklin, alias Kock, alias Katz. He got them too. His plan was to visit housewives and inform them that he was a physician sent by their husbands to examine them physically with a view to prescribing treatment for some suspected disease. His theatre of operations was the Bronx. Most of the "Dr.'s" involuntary clients did not stop to question the legitimacy of the "Dr.'s" professional visit so they did as they were bid, and while undressing, the "Dr." departed with whatever jewelry he found laying around. But most adventures have an end as well as a beginning, and the "Dr." met his nemesis in a woman who was not sick. He is now on his way to Sing Sing.

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REASONING correctly that the quickest way to acquire wealth and the easiest way to make a living is to do as little physical labor as possible and make others do as much as possible, "Dr." made a careful note of feminine vanities, particularly in the matter of clothes and went into training for his chosen profession. He hung around the haunts of doctors and watched their mannerisms. A prospective patient has as much chance of escaping from the attentions of an experienced doctor as an unarmed diver from the tentacles of an octopus. Not only could the doctors, observed by the faker, convince the average person that he was ill, but they could also convince him that a cure was possible. This convinced the faker that there was money in the profession.

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NO matter how ill a doctor may be he manages to create an atmosphere of salubrity around his personality. If he cannot do this he might as well take down his shingle and become a chiropractor. So "Dr." Franklin developed a way of holding his hands as well as those of his "patients" and learned the art of stringing medical terms together in a convincing manner. Most people are afraid to admit they don't understand synthetic chunks of vocabulary lest they might be considered ignorant. Human gullibility helps to make life easy for persons of easy virtue. Well, the curtain goes down on the go-getting "Dr." and for the time being Bronz housewives may be permitted to harbor their ailments without outside interference. But "Dr." Franklin has proved that there is money in that there [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Rockefeller Company Demands Use Of Troops

HUNDREDS PICKET COLORADO MINES AS STRIKE GROWS

Rockefeller Company to Call For State Police

BULLETIN.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21.—Nearly 100 persons, including a dozen women and girls, said to be members of the I. W. W. were arrested today for picketing coal mines in the Southern Colorado field near Walsenburg and Trinidad.

No violence was reported from the district up to noon but mine guards are said to be heavily armed, and plans were being considered at Walsenburg to request mobilization of the national guard if Huerfano county officials were unable to arrest all the pickets. Scores of special deputies have been sworn in.

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WALSENBURG, Colorado, Oct. 21.—The sheriff's forces were unable to stop the hundreds of pickets who flocked to the coal camps today, and many mines not already closed down have suspended. The pickets slip past the company gunmen and sheriff's deputies, mingle with the men who are unorganized and do not understand the issues at stake, and persuade them to come on out.

Rockefeller Calls Gunmen.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., the Rockefeller concern which perpetrated the Ludlow massacre, has announced that unless the sheriffs of the counties are able soon to stop picketing, they will call for state police or militia. And it is the general opinion in this vicinity that the Rockefeller gang has only to call, and whatever the state has it will receive. The industrial commission has already, without a shadow of right to do so, termed the strike "illegal."

Women on Picket Line.

Women pickets are gathering and adding their forces to numbers already so great that it is impossible to keep them from the mining camps.

Pickets arrested today are all charged with violating the state labor statute. They have been threatened with violence. Business men are reported trying to organize slugging committees.

The strike was called by the I. W. W. and is to raise the wages of the

(*Continued on Page Two*)

German Mine Strikers Secure Eleven Per Cent Wage Raise; Ask Fifteen

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The 70,000 striking lignite miners won a victory today when they compelled the government arbitration commission, after two days of deliberation, to decide that they should receive an 11 per cent raise in wages. The commission granted the companies and the trade unions until tomorrow evening to determine whether they will accept the decision.

It is doubtful whether the miners will accept the offer. The miners demand a 15 per cent raise. The owners declared that no raise could be granted.

In case either side rejects the arbitration decision, the arbiter, under the German law, can declare the decision binding. After that ruling a continuation of the strike would be illegal.

If the miners should accept the decision it would mean that the basic wage of the miners will be raised from five marks, 20 pfennigs, or about $1.25, to fifteen marks, 80 pfennings, about 80 pfennigs, about $1.40. The strike is expected to bring wage demands throughout German industry.

U. S. Lent $44,000,000 to R. R.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad by the payment of $43,000,000 in principal and $1,100,000 in interest has liquidated its indebtedness to the government, the treasury announced today.

Outstanding advances made by the government to railroads approximate $152,000,000. The N. Y., N. H. & H. was looted several years ago by an "inside ring" and the government has been making good the loss by means of loans at a cheap rate of interest.

Richards Opposes Smith.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—Governor John Richards of South Carolina is opposed to Governor Al Smith of New York for the democratic presidential nomination.

"I am unalterably opposed," Richards declared today, "to putting up as our candidate any man whose nomination would perhaps lead to the loss of southern states to the republican party."

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Lead Coal Diggers in Pennsylvania Strike

On the right is Isaac Mousey, president of Local Union No. 2881, United Mine Workers (Aurora Mine of Duquesne Coal and Coke Co.). The larger man on the reader's left is Martin Kaveich, treasurer of the same local union.

AVELLA MINE PICKETS SHUT OFF PRODUCTION DESPITE TERRORISM

Sheriff Lies with Rifle in Ambush to Shoot Unionists After Company Thugs Beat Them Up

In spite of all the scabs brought in the owners of the Aurora mine of the Dusquesne Coal and Coke Company at Avella, Washington County, Pa., are finding that they can't get out the coal. After three months of scab operation the present production is about 1,700 tons a week, where before the lockout it was 1,600 to 2,000 a day. In other words, under scab operation it takes a week to produce what it took a day to produce under union operation.

The owners are in a hurry to get the miners out of their houses, stop picketing, fill up the mine with scabs, break the strike and get the miners back to work on an open shop basis. In addition to serving eviction notices the company is carrying on a campaign to terrorize the miners and their families. The picket line maintained all through the night is not alone for regular picket duty but also keeps watch over the houses of the locked-out miners' families to protect them from night raids by the Coal and Iron police and deputies.

Four Miners Assaulted.

Today there are two miners in the Washington County hospital and two at home, badly injured as the result of the latest Yellow Dog attack last Sunday night. The young doctor of the union local at the Aurora mine said his office looked like a slaughterhouse when the men were brought in. George Harkow has a fractured skull and several deep lacerations of the scalp; Albino Galiginni has his whole lip torn through, and lacerations of the scalp; Angelo Simonetti and Joe Lazar also have lacerated scalps, and the former a seriously injured eye.

Wanted Help From Picket.

All last Sunday afternoon the miners had seen Yellow Dogs boozing in the sand-shack just outside the company stockade. Around 5:30 one of them beckoned to a picket on the three to six shift and demanded to be told where he could get more moonshine, and drunkenly waved around a bunch of bills. He didn't get much information from the picket. Then at 6:30 one of the coal and irons came out of the sand shack, and suddenly walked up to Harkow, who was on the picket line, (on the public road), pulled out a black-jack, and began.

Harkow happens to be a big husky fellow and resisted again and again, but the Yellow Dog had the black jack, and he kept on till Harkow was down, with a fractured skull.

They got Galginni coming down the road on has way to the doctor's office for medicine for his sick child. Lazar had just stepped out of the picket shack on the other side of the bridge when some of the other Yellow Dogs attacked him. Simonetti I saw the following day, lying in bed at home, with a big bloody pad over his eye, and a big swelling plastered up on the back of his head, and his thin dark face drawn with pain. Two

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Victim of Coal and Iron Police

Albino Galginni, mine worker, member of Local 2881, U. M. W. now in hospital at Washington, Pa. This worker in Aurora mine of Duquesne Coal and Coke Co., out on strike, was assaulted and severely injured by "coal and iron" police.

Engineer Firms Believe Too Many Workers Die; It's Bad for Production

YORK, Pa., Oct. 21.—There has been an alarming increase in the number and severity of industrial accidents, and unless accidents are diminished to "an irreducible minimum," the nation's industries will fall short of maximum production, it was admitted today in a report of a nationwide survey of safety and production discussed by the administrative board of the American Engineering Council.

The study involved the accident and production performance of 28 industries and 60 product groups. Reduction of product, rather than mere loss of human life and limb was the chief concern of the investigation.

Rules Fight Films Legal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—Theatres in this city and in Holyoke today started showing moving pictures of the Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney heavyweight battle, following the ruling by United States District Court Judge Henry W. Goddard of New York that the exhibition of such pictures is not illegal.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Hobo College in Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—(FP)—James Eads Howe and Dave Tullman have organized a hobo college in Los Angeles on the coeducational plan. Howe is known as the millionaire hobo and spends his life among the unemployed and migratory population.

Start Campaign to Publish More Communist Literature

The Workers (Communist) Party of America, as announced yesterday at the New York headquarters of the Party, is proceeding with arrangements to have published a series of pamphlets and books dealing with timely subjects of interest to the American workers.

This Marxist-Leninist literature will be published for the Workers Party by the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., located at 39 East 123rd St.

The Workers Library Publishers has been organized on the basis of a fund established to publish especially the American Workers Library Series. The pamphlets and books published in this series will be written by outstanding authorities on special subjects.

The statement made yesterday is that ten thousand dollars must be raised by Christmas in order to make good this literature publication program. The initiators of this fund, B. and S. Rubin, have given a contribution of two thousand dollars. Sympathizers and friends of the Communist and labor movement thruout the country are said to be responding enthusiastically to the idea of raising $10,000 to put over this extensive literature publication program.

Daily Worker to Share Proceeds.

By special arrangement with the Workers Library Publishers, 50 per cent of its net proceeds will go to the DAILY WORKER. Beginning November 1st all literature formerly handled by the DAILY WORKER will be transferred to the Workers Library Publishers and thereafter will be handled by them. Members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party thruout the country who can afford to give substantial contributions to this fund should immediately make out their money orders or checks, or send cash or telegraph their contributions to the Workers Library Publishers, 39 East 125th St.

A very attractive pamphlet by J. Louis Engdahl, "Ten Years of the Soviet Union," has just been published.

The tentative list of further publications, which the Workers Library Publishers is proceeding to get out is the following:

Lenin—"On America." (Ready in December).

Lenin—"On War." (Ready in December).

Bukharin—"Proletarian Revolution and Culture."

Stalin—"Questions and Answers to American Trade Unionists." (Ready in November).

Bedacht—"The Story of American Democracy."

Foster—"The Decisive Battles in American Labor History" — "The American Labor Movement — What It Is and What It Ought to Be."

Pepper—"America and England."

Moore—"The Negro Worker."

Lovestone — "Communism for Americans."—"The American Communist."—"America Today."— 'Ruthenberg."

Dunne—"The Coolidge Administration."

Wolfe—"Study Courses for Workers Classes."

Minor—"The Frame-Up As An American Institution."

Knutson—"The Working Farmer."

Stachel — "Communist Organization."

(Author to be announced) — "The Working Woman."

Lovestone and Foster—"The Labor Party."

Bittelman—"The Workers and the Coming Elections."

This program is to cover the period beginning with the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union thru the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, held in the summer of 1928.

Orders for the first number of the series, the pamphlet by J. Louis Engdahl, "Ten Years of the Soviet Union," can be placed immediately. The prices are: 15c per copy, 12 cents in lots 10 or more, 10 cents—100 or more, 9 cents—300 or more.

Workers' Delegations From Soviet Union to Visit Other Countries

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—For the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, the AUCTU is sending to Germany and Czecho-Slovakia delegations of Soviet workers.Theee delegations will consist of metal, textile and chemical workers and miners.

The delegates will familiarize themselves with workers' life abroad and will give information about the life of workers in the U. S. S. R.

GOMEZ AGENT IN PLEA FOR ARMED INVASION BY U. S.

Reactionaries Who Blew Up Train Captured

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Federal forces under Gen. Jose Escobar were reported tonight to have Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and his band of counter-revolutionaries trapped in the Orizada Volcano region, where Gomez sought refuge after his defeat near Ayuhualco ten days ago.

Gen. Escobar is in active command. A report that Escobar had been wounded and brought to a hospital here was denied. If the federal commander was wounded in the last battle with the Gomez forces, his injuries were not so serious as to keep him from continuing in active command of the drive on Gomez, and no report was made.

The region where the operations are being carried on is very rough and several days may be required to complete the movement.

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EL PASO, Texas., Oct. 21. — The Mexican government has purchased a number of aeroplanes and war material in England, according to semi-official reports received here from Mexico City.

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SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 21. — The counter-revolutionary forces, led by Gomez and Almada, made an open appeal yesterday for the invasion of Mexico thru Jose Elguero, journalist, recently expelled from Mexico for counter-revolutionary propaganda.

After indulging in a tirade against the Calles Government, Elguero declared, "There can be no peace in Mexico, no future for the people, no hope, for any one as long as the Washington Government persists in maintaining Calles in power." After reciting alleged "acts of violence" on the part of the Mexican Government, Elguero, making a direct plea for American intervention says, "I am sure the American Government, if it knew the real facts, would not permit such outrages."

In view of the hostile attitude taken by the State Department in its relations with the Calles Government, "the support" referred to by Elguero is taken to mean the absence of armed intervention.

Reactionaries Killed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21. — The bodies of Colonels Jose Ortiz and Triana, both members of General

(*Continued on Page Two*)

WORKERS TO HEAR REPORT OF U. S. UNIONISTS ON LIFE IN U. S. S. R. AT BIG NEW YORK MEETING SUNDAY

Coyle, Secretary of Labor Delegation, Attacks Account in N. Y. Herald-Tribune

Maurer, Brophy, Hapgood, Dunn, to Speak at Huge Labor Demonstration

The tremendous and enthusiastic response among the thousands of workers who will listen to the favorable report of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union at Madison Square Garden tomorrow afternoon at 2, has evoked a counter-campaign on the part of reactionary elements. A reply to this move has already been made by Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the delegation.

Feeling that the monster demonstration will be the beginning of a militant campaign to bring about the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States, and resentful against the enthusiastic findings of the trade unionists who were headed by James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, interests hostile to the first workers' republic have begun a program aimed to discredit their conclusions, some of which have been made public in consecutive issues of The DAILY WORKER during the present week.

Will Reveal Findings.

At the demonstration tomorrow, which will be composed of all elements of the labor movement, members of the delegation will report on conditions in the Soviet Union. Unhampered in their investigation, given perfect freedom to observe and study all aspects of Russian economic and social life, traveling continuously for several weeks over thousands of miles in the vast country, they will reveal and amplify what they have observed.

Seated on the platform wil be a group of sociologists, including E. R. A.Seligman, professor of economics at Columbia; Prof. Clarkson of the College of the City of New York; and Geroid T. Robinson, of Columbia, who has just returned with an enthusiastic report about conditions in the Soviet Union where he spent two years compiling data on a forthcoming book on agricultural life in the U. S. S. R.

Coyle Refutes Axtell.

In a sharp letter sent yesterday by Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the trade union delegation, to Silas F. Axtell, a lawyer who accompanied the mission, joining it in Europe, according to the Herald-Tribune which published in yesterday's issue a statement attacking the report of the delegation part of which have already been made public, Coyle challenges Axtell's contentions and accuses him of misrepresentation.

Coyle's letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Axtell.

"I note by this morning's New York Times that you have given a statement to the press relative to conditions in Russia investigated during the past summer by the American Trade Union Delegation and the technical and advisory staff accompanying the delegation. I have several times endeavored to reach you by telephone at your office today in order to learn whether you were correctly quoted by the press.

Nails Lies.

"Because the statement reputed to you is so sharply at variance with the conditions and facts as they were investigated by the delegation in Russia, I am loathe to believe that you were responsible for the allegation that "Russia has no laws, only decrees handed down from above." We have both had the legal training that should place upon us the obligation to gather and weigh evidence carefully. Everywhere we went in Russia we found local, county and state councils or legislatures, elected by a larger proportion of the adult population than participated in the last presidential election in this country. As you are also aware we found not one single instance in which the laws enacted by these

(*Continued on Page Two*)

BLANKENHORN IN ARTICLE REPORTS OUDEGEST PLOT

Exposure of Conspiracy to Stop Labor Unity

The sabotage of the movement for international trade union unity by the reactionary leaders of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and in particular by Secretary Oudegeest, is exposed by Heber Blankenhorn in an article in the October issue of The Railway Clerk, official organ of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamshp Clerks.

"Tomsky Sincere, Attack Him."

The conspiracy to wreck the unity movement came out into the open at the recent congress of the I. F. of T. U. when John Brown, the English secretary, read a letter written by Oudegeest to Jowhaux, the reactionary French labor leader, which treats the efforts of the Soviet trade unions to bring the trade unions of all countries under one banner in the following treacherous manner:

"Tomsky seems to desire collaboration on a sincere basis; it is therefore time to attack him."

Tomsky is the chairman of the Soviet Council of Trade Unions.

Broke Up Headquarters.

The explosion that followed the bombshell thrown by John Brown sent Purcell flying home and "other leaders ascended even higher without leaving the hall," says Blankenhorn. "It was impossible to elect officers. A committee was chosen to consider the future. Headquarters were ordered moved from Amsterdam and the building there sold."

Rather than see the Soviet trade unions inside one international, rather than enable the workers to confront wrld imperialism with a united front, Oudegeest and company would smash the I. F. T. U.

Jubilee Session of Executive of U.S.S.R. Plans More Gains

Ends Meetings with Resolutions Guaranteeing Workers' Progress in Industry, Education

LENINGRAD, October 21.—Important resolutions on the several reports detailing the enormous progress of the workers and industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics were adopted at the closing meeting yesterday of the Tenth Anniversary Jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets, and while recognizing the progress made, called for still more effort to achieve the goal set by the Bolshevik revolution.

The resolution on the report of Lunacharsky, the People's Commissar for Education, pointed out that there was a general cultural growth in the country and especially among the proletarian masses. Nevertheless, the decision is that in comparison with the great aims of the Bolshevik revolution and the tremendous demand for instruction on the part of the masses the results reached as yet are insufficient. The resolution acknowledges accordingly that one of the chief tasks of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is further persistant work in order to assure the cultural growth of the country, co-ordinating the cultural development with the problem of industrialisation in the U.S.S.R.

Better Living Only In U.S.S.R.

The resolution adopting the report of Kuybysher, the head of the Supreme Council of National Economy, emphasizes the necessity of reinforcing the industrialization of the country on the basis of rationalization, increased labor productivity and higher wages.

President Kalinin in the closing session drew a parallel between the living conditions of the working class in the U.S.S.R. and those of the capitalist countries, showing how, whereas the bourgeoisie in the countries it controls makes the standards of living of its working classes worse, the Soviet Union, on the contrary, elaborate a complete plan of cultural and material improvement in the condition of the working class.

Reactionary Press Sad; Maine Is Two to One For Direct Primaries

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Standpatters were depressed and liberals were elated by the 2 to 1 decision by the voters of Maine, against repeal of the state primary election law. The Washington Post, representing big business and official Washington, deplored the outcome, saying that the people of the country at large are opposed to primaries.

Sam Insull, power magnate, sought by repeal of the primary to get a governor on Maine who would help him to fix his power nonopoly on northern New England.

WORKERS TO HEAR REPORT OF U. S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(*Continued from Page One*)

legislative bodies were overthrown by any higher authority, even though in practically all of the local bodies the Communist members are in the minority.

Praises Workers' Condition.

"Whether Russia be 'the most dismal and unhappy place' you were ever in, is of course a matter of personal opinion. We have tried to be eminently fair and accurate in making this investigation, and in order to do so, we have consistently compared present conditions in Soviet Russia, not with conditions in the United States or the elder countries of Western Europe, but rather with conditions in Russia itself prior to the world war and the Revolution. Upon reflection I am sure you will agree that this is the only reasonable basis on which to judge present conditions in Russia.

"In all of our research covering many thousands of miles and interviewing many hundreds of people, both for and against the present government, we found not a single worker or farmer who wished to go back to conditions existing under the czar's regime. This by no means implies that conditions in Russia are perfect. On the contrary we definitely stated in our report that Russia still has a long, long road to travel. But we would be less than fair and honest with the public as well as ourselves if we did not say emphatically that by every criterion of judgment suggested by our expert staff, some of whom were by no means predisposed to the Soviet government, conditions in Russia today are materially better than in 1913, and if present tendencies continue, assisted by the cooperation and good will of the other nations of the world, Russia will travel much further from the unhappy state existing prior to the Revolution.

"(Signed) ALBERT F. COYLE."

Members of Delegation to Speak.

In addition to Maurer the speakers at the giant labor demonstration will include John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America; Albert Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Frank Palmer of the Colorado Labor Advocate; Paul Douglas, expert on industrial relations, and professor at the University of Chicago; Henry C. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati; Powers Hapgood, militant young mine leader; Robert W. Dunn, labor economist; Stuart Chase, of the Labor Bureau.

Father of 10 Drowns.

The body of a man found Wednesday in the East River off the foot of Mott avenue, Long Island City, Queens, has been identified as Peter Farrell, 54 years old, of 37-40 Sixty-fifth street, Woodside, Queens, the father of 10 children. A bricklayer, he had been missing several days. Death was caused by drowning.

Boost Woman for $8,000 Job.

United States Senator Simeon D. Fess is reported to have recommended to President Coolidge that Miss Genevieve Cline, Cleveland woman attorney, be appointed to the court of custom appeals in New York. Miss Cline, now federal appraiser of merchandise for the port of Cleveland, if appointed to the new post will be one of the highest paid women in government service. The office pays $8,000 a year.

Marquis' Son Gets Blisters.

Miguel de Cardoba, Tarrytown, who claims to be the son of a Spanish grandee, the Marquis of Villanova, was under a suspended sentence today on a charge of permitting an unlicensed minor to drive an automobile.

Speaking with a Castilian lisp, the frail, "refined" young man exhibited bruised and blistered hands to Magistrate Earl Smith in traffic court.

He said he had permitted a sixteen year old boy to drive his truck for him because he himself was unable to hold the wheel.

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NEARLY THOUSAND NICARAGUANS DIE IN U. S. ATTACKS

Invading Marines Boast 540 Killed Since May

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — More than 540 Nicaraguan liberals have been killed by American marines since May, a compilation of officials' casualty figures revealed today. The figures only include casualties reported to the State and Navy departments of the American legation in Managua. The number of Nicaraguans who were killed and unaccounted for in the casualty figures, including civilians murdered by American bombing planes, swells the total to more than a thousand it is believed.

During the same period, five marines have been killed and only one seriously injured. Four members of the American-controlled native constabulary are listed as having died in battle.

Number of Wounded Unknown.

The figures indicate that marines smashed the small and poorly-equipped armies of the native Nicaraguans in ten pitched battles. The list of engagements and the number of dead and wounded follows:

May 15-16 at La Paz Centro, 14 Nicaraguans killed; number of wounded unknown; two marines killed.

500 In One Battle.

July 16—Ocotal, 300 to 500 Nicaraguans killed, more than 108 known to be wounded, one marine killed.

July 20—San Fernando, six Nicaraguans killed; 15 to 20 wounded. One marine wounded.

July 27—San Fernando (during pursuit by United States planes of fugitives from battle of July 20) 20 Nicaraguans killed or wounded.

Aug. 16.—Along northern border. Two Nicaraguans killed.

Sept. 3—Telpaneca, five Nicaraguans killed or wounded.

Sept. 8 (reported Sept. 15th)—Sonato, five Nicaraguans killed.

Sept. 19.—Telpaneca, 20 Nicaraguans killed; 50 wounded. Two marines killed.

Sept. 21—Telpaneca, unreported number of Nicaraguans killed and wounded. No mention of marine casualties.

Oct. 9 (reported to Managua Oct. 16).—67 Nicaraguans killed or wounded. Four members of native guard killed. No marine casualties.

Most of the fighting has taken place in the north, particularly in the mountainous jungleland of Nueva Secovia.

Organize Cooperative Colony.

A cooperative colony will be established on a tract of land in Westchester County near Croton Lake.

FALL WAS TOLD NO "DRAINAGE" WAS PROBABLE

Oil Graft Defense Puts Up Immunity Plea

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21. — After hearing testimony from two geologists to the effect that there is no truth in the defense of Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall that the Teapot Dome lease had to be granted immediately, the jury in the oil graft case was sent out of the court room and the rest of the day spent in a long involved argument as to whether Sinclair's admission before the senate investigating committee granted him immunity.

Fall Knew Oil Was Safe.

Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, today blasted one of the chief contentions of the Fall-Sinclair defense when he testified that there was neither danger of drainage from Teapot Dome when the naval oil reserve was leased by ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall to Harry F. Sinclair, nor that Fall was ignorant of the safety of the oil reserves.

Smith said Fall called him into conference and directed him to send an excerpt to the reserve to investigate drainage conditions. Smith sent K. C. Heald, former head of the oil and gas section of the bureau.

"Heald reported there was no imminent danger of drainage of Teapot Dome," Smith said.

"Did you report this to Fall?" asked Roberts.

"Yes."

Never Called Again.

"Did he ever again call you into conference on Teapot Dome?"

"No," answered Smith, "that was the last time."

There is laughter in Washington tonight over the evident political innocence of Geologist Smith, who did not seem to understand what kind of a report was required of him by the then secretary of the interior.

Heald, now chief geologist of the Gulf Oil Company, took the stand to tell personally of his findings at Teapot Dome. He repeated what Smith had already told the jury.

Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, struggled valiantly to make the jury think Heald didn't know his business.

Question of Immunity.

The prosecution then offered as evidence the testimony Sinclair gave to the senate investigating committee, and another legal battle began.

The defense planned to fight admission of this testimony to the last ditch. In the Fall-Doheny trial the senate records were finally admitted.

Siddons excused the jury while the lawyers argued.

Littleton read from the statutes, which state that no testimony given by a witness before either house of congress shall be used against him in a subsequent criminal trial except when the charge is perjury.

Rule on Immunity Monday.

Roberts argued for the government. He denied that Sinclair had been subpoenaed, but rather had been "invited" to appear.

A man is held under law to be a competent witness, Roberts declared, until his disqualifies himself by pleading a reconized immunity, and the government attorney held Sinclair's lawyers were trying to evade the senate testimony on other and improper grounds.

There will be no session of court Saturday, and Siddon's ruling is expected Monday.

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Gunman for Birger Republican Machine Hanged at Marion

MARION, Ill., Oct. 21.—Another act in the amazing history of the political rule of the Birger gang of beer runners, dive keepers, gunmen and political bosses in Southern Illinois came today when Rado Millich, once an expert killer for the gang, was hanged in the Marion jail.

Two hundred spectators, more or less opposed to the official career of the Birger men witnessed the execution.

Safe For Awhile.

Birger, the head of the group, is also under charges which may mean his death. It is considered certain that the conviction of the Birger outfit would have been impossible if some of their vassal gunmen and resort owners had not split with them and broken up the grip on local and county office which the group had built up thru playing inside republican party politics in Marion county and other parts of Southern Illinois.

State and Union Politics.

William Sneed, state senator (republican), and a vicious opponent of every progressive measure in the U. M. W. of A. of which he is district vice-president got a large part of his practical support from the Birger gang, and thru him their influence reached into the counsels of men much higher-up, even it is said, to those of Governor Len Small.

Field Warfare.

At any rate, while they presented a united front, no Birger beer runner was ever bothered much by the authorities.

For a time, before the split among the gangsters finally ruined them, public officials calmly watched while regular little armies in the pay of rival gangster groups assail each other with airplane bombs and machine guns. An unknown number of killings resulted, and the control of the gangmen weakening, some of them were finally arrested.

Hundreds Picket Mines In Colorado

(*Continued from Page One*)

miners to the union scale, and improve conditions of living.

Altho numbers of strikers out already can only be estimated, it is believed that there are at least eight thousand.

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(By BYRON KITTO)

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 19 (By Mail).—The following is a skeleton of the reign of terror led by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's gunmen who are given the support of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion and municipal authorities:

At Walsenburg, October 15, there was a meeting held at the court house where plans were made for the storming and sacking of the I. W. W. headquarters. After the meeting, around the hour of midnight, the mob, which included the mayor and other city authorities, marched in military fashion down the main thoroughfare to the I. W. W. hall. Upon their arrival they demanded Fellow Worker Byron Kitto, who was alone in the office at the time, "to come out, you bastard." Not having any means of protection, Fellow Worker Kitto refused them admission, whereupon they shot out the front window and battered down the door while the gunmen made threats of lynching.

The fellow worker escaped thru the rear window.

Marched Out at Gun Point.

The next day eleven of our most active members were marched at the point of gun out of town.

The same thing happened at Aguilar.

In Pueblo the next evening a meeting was to be held for the workers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron steel mills. At 7 p. m., one hour before the meeting, there were stationed in front of the hall twelve city police, seventy-five C. F. & I. deputies, the mill superintendents and numerous foremen.

Threaten Workers.

As the slaves approached the meeting hall, the foremen would threaten them with being fired. As this, in most cases, had no effect on the worker, the C. F. & I. thugs with drawn guns routed the workers. And when Fellow Workers Kristen Svanum, Paul Seidler, and Byron Kitto, who were supposed to speak at the mass meeting, arrived they found the doors padlocked with the thugs in full charge.

Raid in Pueblo

The next day the city police raided our Pueblo headquarters, seized our property and turned all of it over to the Colorado Fuel & Iron officials.

In Trinidad seventeen of our members have been arrested.

We are sending yellow press accounts which do not seem to hide the issue. We will appreciate it very much if you will give these outrages space in your paper. Any particular factors that you want illustrated, kindly let us know.

Yours for industrial freedom,

• • •

P. S.—Twelve hundred miners are at present out; this includes the northern and southern fields. U. M. W. have officially stated that they would do all in their power to break the strike.

PULLMAN FIGHTS TO KEEP PORTER ON TIPPING WAGE

Discharges Eight When They Remain Unionists

(By Federated Press.)

Roy Lancaster, secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters reports that the Pullman Co. has discharged 8 members of the brotherhood in the Washington, D. C., division, and is threatening to let out another hundred unless they drop their union cards. At the same time the company is circulating a long petition for the signatures of the porters pledging their loyalty to the company and denouncing the brotherhood and its organizer. The threat of discharge is used to obtain signatures to this yellow-dog-like document.

This attack on the union comes on the eve of the annual elections to the Pullman company union and just before the brotherhood is presenting its case against the company to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The brotherhood is filing a lengthy brief with the commission, asking for an investigation into the tipping practise which it disapproves. The expectation is that such an investigation will lead to an order from the commission forbidding tipping.

Passengers Have To Pay.

Henry T. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati, who is representing the union before the commission, charges that the Pullman Co. is responsible for the tipping evil, and is passing a wage burden of $7,000,200 annually on to the public. Proof that the company is to blame for the evil is given by Hunt referring to the testimony of Robert T. Lincoln, former president of the company, before the Industrial Commission. "Mr. Lincoln," says Hunt, "said that the reason why tips were not abolished was that wages would have to be raised in that case, that porters would have to be paid a living wage."

Tipping, saws Hunt, is a form of bribery, and it leads to discrimination towards the passengers who tip the most. As a common carrier the Pullman company has no right to encourage such discrimination, argues the brief Hunt is presenting. And since the porters are expected to enforce sanitary and anti-gambling laws the company has no right to countenance a practise that leads to lawbreaking

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Rabbis For Porters.

Social Justice Conference of American Rabbis declares the porters a fine type of manhood with a deep sense of moral responsibility to the travelling public. It supports the porters inalienable human rights of organization, self-respect, and safeguards to health. A statement issued takes note of the special obstacles which Negro workers, struggling for human rights must overcome.

Roerich Museum Opens Lecture Series on Art

The Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, will open its lecture series for this season with a lecture by Claude Bragdon, author and architect, on "The Light of Asia," Tuesday at 8.30 p. m.

Especial interest attaches to this lecture in view of the fact that Bragdon will be associated with Walter Hampden this season in presenting Edwin Arnold's "The Light of Asia," which outlines the life of Buddha.

The lecture series presented each year at the Roerich Museum is open to the public and includes lectures on various phases of the arts, as well as concerts.

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Say Carol Plans a Fascist Uprising In Native Rumania

ROME, Oct. 21.—Crown Prince Carol's sudden desertion of Madame Lupesch is a political maneuver designed to place him at the head of a new Rumanian fascist republic, according to a dispatch from Paris to the Italian press.

The Italian papers find it particularly significant that Carol's action came simultaneously with the imminent caucus of the rich peasants' party at Bucharest, his ardent backers.

Recent emissaries from Bucharest, among them Nicholo Manin, former political genius of Rumania, are said to have told Carol that an indispensable condition for his return would be the abandonment of Mme. Lupesch.

Gomez Agent in Plea for U. S. Intervention

(*Continued from Page One*)

Arnulfo Gomez's counter-revolutionary staff, were found in a deep ravine in the mountains of the Zongolica section in the state of Vera Cruz, it was reported unofficially here today.

It is supposed the men fell from a cliff while being pursued by federal forces. General Marcelo Caraves, military commander of Chihuahua, arrived in the capital today. He reported Chihuahua tranquil.

• • •

Capture Gomez Terrorists

MONTERREY, N., L., Mexico, Oct. 21.—Federal troops from the military garrisons here and at San Luis Potosi have trapped the band of counter-revolutionaries who dynamited a southbound national railway passenger train south of San Luis Potosi Tuesday with a loss of eight lives, according to a telegram received at the garrison here from General Angua, commanding the federal forces.

The rebel band is headed by Francisco Delara, famous bandit chieftain who recently joined the counter-revolutionary faction. Although his men are well armed, federal troops are reported as having the rebel band bottled up in a ravine.

Dynamite Train.

Two dynamite bombs were placed on the tracks. One of the bombs exploded under a second class coach. The force of this explosion set off the second bomb which tore up several yards of the track.

The rebels, according to dispatches received here by National Railway officials, looted the express and mail cars of about 100,000 pesos in gold and silver which was consigned to the Bank of Mexico in Mexico City.

Several of the train's troop escort were wounded by the machine gun fire.

$70,179 For Contractors.

A sealed verdict opened in Long Island City yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder awarded $70,179.55 to the Gotham Construction Company, 50 Church street, Manhattan, for work done in erection of an "L" structure for the city in Corona in 1924.

The Gotham Construction Company based its action on the contention that transit commission engineers had given faulty data necessitating extra expense in construction.

10,000 Indian Railway Workers Locked Out

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).—The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the recent Kharagpur lockout of 10,000 railwaymen shows clearly how the trouble arose.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities decided in the name of retrenchment to discharge all at once about 2,000 workmen from the Kharagpur Railway workshops in the name of retrenchment.

The workmen, who had reason to believe that it was not a bona fide retrenchment but a subtle form of reprisal against them for their share in the recent strike, protested, and after all persuasive methods had failed, started passive resistance. To this the railway authorities replied by declaring a general lock-out at the workshops against 10,000 workmen.

Halloween Dance for Defense

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The Billings branch of the International Labor Defense is giving a masquerade dance on Saturday, October 29, at 8 P. M. at the Viking Temple, 3259 Sheffield Ave., on the School Street entrance, to help raise funds for the sending of a delegate to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense. There will be good music, refreshments, dancing and prizes for best costumes. All workers are invited to attend.

Defective U. S. Plane Falls.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Leo Willinger, department of commerce pilot, failed to clear telephone wires on the Plainfield-New Brunswick line at the edge of Hadley Field today and received severe lacerations

MURDER WORKERS IN CHINA WHILE STRIKE GOES ON

Kill Active Unionists And Communists

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 21.—While the strike against the factories of the Anglo-American tobacco company continues, and pickets placed before the factories prevent work being done by strikebreakers, the reactionary government is executing Communists and active unionists.

Fourteen Communists have just been executed in Wuchow, Kwangsi province, after several months imprisonment. Among them were four labor union leaders, and three women students. In Kiukiang, Kiangsi province, twelve Communists have been executed within the last three days.

Avella Mine Pickets Cut Off Production

(*Continued from Page One*)

Yellow Dogs had stopped him on his way home from the picket line, caught hold of his coat and ripped it, and began beating him up with their black-jacks. He broke away, and then one held him and the other beat him. Finally he broke away again, and then one of them pulled his gun and shot at Simonetti. Luckily the Coal and Iron was so full of moonshine that even at such close range he could not hit him. He was so near, Simonetti says, that he could see the flash of the shot through his legs. His wife showed me the coat he had worn, all daubed over with dried blood.

The Sheriff in Ambush.

Witnesses who came when they heart the shot (blackjacks are conveniently silent) say that they saw the deputy sheriff crawl out of the bushes by the bridge with a rifle in his hand. According to the men he must have been hiding "ready to finish off the job." This may seem a strange role for an officer of the law, sworn to the protection of the citizens of his country and the maintenance of order, but it would not surprise anyone in the coal regions.

In theory, the deputy sheriff is an impartial county official. In practice, however, the deputies are hired and paid by the coal companies, and in many cases are officials of the company. This is the case at the Aurora mine, where the other deputy is the mine superintendent, who had himself sworn in at the beginning of the lock-out. The local here is known as a fighting local, and the superintendent wanted to make sure of having every weapon that he could lay hands on before attacking it; coal-war legality allows him to get them.

Building Industry Accidents Growing; 179 Killed in Month

(By Federated Press).

That the construction industry is becoming more hazardous to its workers is a fact brought out in the current monthly report of the New York state labor department. Reporting a total of 68 deaths in the construction industry in September the department points out that this is a larger number and a larger proportion of the total industrial fatalities than at any time in two years. Accident prevention work is urged.

A total of 179 workers were killed on the job in September in New York state, of whom 38 per cent were construction workers. Manufacturing industries killed 41 or 23 per cent, and transportation took 25 lives, or 14 per cent of the total.

A news release from the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, says industrial eye hazards are especially bad in this state, more than $1,700,000 having been paid out in compensation to blinded workers last year.

Lectures and Forums

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the second instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

The Trade Unions

THE Soviet trade unions are revolutionary bodies, with constitutional preambles much like that of some of the militant socialist unions in America. They are not interested solely in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. They stand on the basis "of the international class struggle of the proletariat," and aim "to foster the development of the world-wide revolutionary class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the realization of socialism through the proletarian dictatorship."

The Soviet unions are thus more than "socialist unions" in the continental sense of the term, for they have already passed through their period of revolutionary conflict and are now devoted to the business of consolidating the state power of the workers and peasants and the building up of a non-capitalistic society.

In addition to these general aims, the more immediate day-to-day objects of the unions at the present stage of their development are: To protect the economic and legal interests of their members and to improve their material conditions; to raise the general cultural level of the workers; to participate in the organization of production in their particular trade or industry.

To carry out these aims, they make collective agreements with the employer, whether state trusts or private concerns. They help in the enforcement of the labor laws. They draft and secure the adoption of labor legislation. They organize special funds and traveling aid funds. They encourage the growth of mutual aid societies among their membership. They defend the workers before the various conciliation and arbitration boards and lead them in their disputes with both state and private management. They declare and lead strikes when necessary to achieve their ends. They work with governmental and cooperative institutions in the construction of houses, the organization of public health work, playgrounds, nurseries and similar institutions. They send their representative to sit on the various government bodies such as the Commissariat for Labor, the Commissariat for Health and the Commissariat for Education. They organize a wide variety of cultural activities and schools, and carry on an extensive journalistic and publishing work. They aid and assist the consumers' cooperatives.

In addition to these functions the Russian unions carry out the same line of routine activity as do progressive, energetic unions in any capitalist country—with this major distinction, they pay much greater attention to production and the development of industry. On this point the interests of the unions and the interests of the Soviet government are practically identical.

The total number of members in all the twenty-three national unions is now over 9,827,000. The largest group is industrial; next in line is the group working in government, public and trading institutions. Those following are, in order, transportation workers, agricultural and forest workers and those engaged in the building trades.

In order of affiliated membership, the following unions stand at the head of the list: 1. Land and forest. 2. Civil service and commercial employes. 3. Railroad workers. 4. Metal workers 5. Textile workers. 6. Educational workers, and 7. Building workers. The first two have each over 1,000,000 members.

The great majority of the union members (7,045,800) live in Russia proper (R. S. F. S. R.); nearly 2,000,000 live in the Ukraine, and much smaller numbers in the less industrial districts.

The latest figures show that 92.7 per cent of all the eligible workers of the country are in the unions. Possibly 50 per cent of land and forest workers are in the union, namely, 1,120,000, but the total number of such workers hired by the individual farmers thruout the country is not definitely known.

The highest percentage of organization obtains among the art workers, the printing trades and medical workers (comparatively small unions), while the commercial workers, paper workers, leather workers and catering and hotel workers all have 95 per cent or over.

WHERE THE WORKERS RULE

Typical Rest Home of Textile Workers' Union.

Strikes and Disputes

THE first questions asked by labor men on arriving in Russia are: "Do the workers have the right to strike? How are labor disputes settled?"

We are satisfied that the workers have the legal right to strike, that there is no anti-strike law, and nothing resembling American injunctions to curb strikes and the activities of the unions. The hiring of strike-breakers is prohibited by law. Anti-labor judges, courts and government officials are naturally unknown, since the officials are also workers.

However, strikes are not frequent. This is because, as one of the workers told us, "We see no reason for striking against ourselves." From the general union point of view it is naturally desirable to avoid disputes when the costs are so clearly borne by the workers themselves. The Soviet government is a workers' regime, and trade unions participate in the government. The leaders are able to look upon strikes not as a weapon of class conflict, as in other countries, but rather as a warning signal that the unions are not responding to the desires of the workers. When a strike occurs, they quickly see to it that conditions out of which it grew are remedied and that where the local trade union officials are responsible for the situation they are either severely reprimanded or removed from office.

Of course, strikes in privately owned industries are quite another matter. The Russian unions are not slow to strike if they see their interests jeopardized by a private factory owner or concessionaire. There have been a number of such strikes in the last few years.

The organs of mediation and arbitration to take up and settle the disputes arising between workers and management both in government and private industry are, in their order of jurisdiction, the standardization-conflict committee in the factory, the mediation chamber, and the arbitration board. The function of each of these is suggested by its name. The decision of the final arbitration board is binding by law only on the management. The union can discipline its workers if they refuse to obey the decisions of the board, but the state itself cannot compel compliance with arbitration decrees.

Reports to the last congress of the trade unions in December, 1926, showed that the general betterment of the economic life of the workers in the government factories had substantially decreased both the number of strikes and the number of working days lost by strikes. The strikes which occurred were usually not extensive. They broke out in sections or departments of plants and represented the protest of workers against certain conditions peculiar to the craft or department. The union, of course, had always tried to settle the strikes, and had succeeded in 75 per cent of the cases. The remainder were settled through direct understandings between the strikers and the managements of the enterprises involved.

Are the Trade Unions Controlled by the State?

THE unions have a very definite relationship to the state, but the government does not control the unions. It would be more accurate to say that the trade unions control the government. Yet neither statement expresses the truth. Under war communism the trade unions were practically a branch of the state; membership was compulsory and dues were checked out of the pay envelope. But with the creation of the state trusts and corporations under the New Economic Policy, the unions took on defensive functions similar to those of unions in other countries.

The unions have always been clear in their avowal of their determination to support the Soviet government in industrializing the country and in "building up socialism." Believing in the philosophy and practice of socialism, they naturally support the government they have created and defended with gun in hand.

When the Russian workers whom we met in factory, shop and mine were questioned as to whether their unions were "controlled" by the government, their answer was usually an amused smile or a complete failure to understand the point of view of the questioner. "It is our government. They are our unions," was the reply in many cases. "This is a dictatorship of the proletariat, not a capitalist country" was another. "Our government never broke a strike," or "There are no injunctions and anti-trade union laws in Russia." The workers look upon the unions as an independent aid to the government and upon the government as the instrument of the workers' power in the field of politics and international relations. Many of the trade union leaders hold important posts in the government, and the will of the Central Council of Trade Unions (C. C. T. U.) in the matter of appointments to certain public offices is absolute and binding.

(To be continued in Monday's issue)

German Lignite Mine Strike Spreads as Negotiations Fail

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Thousands of workers in central Germany are joining the strike of the 80,000 lignite miners, who walked out when their demand for a 6 1-2 per cent wage increase was refused. Altho the Ruhr anthracite miners have not yet gone on strike, a walk-out is likely within a few days.

An extension of the strike to other industries particularly the railroad and chemical industries, is also regarded as probable. The long hours, low wages and speed-up that followed the introduction of "rationalization" have led to a wave of strikes, most of which have been won by the workers.

An attempt on the part of the Arbitration Commission to settle the strike proved futile.

Italian Labor Exiles Meeting in Paris For Discussion of Fascism

PARIS, Oct. 21, (FP).—For discussion of the situation of the Italian trade union movement, a conference has been called to meet Oct. 27 in Paris, under the auspices of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions.

Exiled and refugee leaders of the Italian working class, in addition to the Italian trade union center which has been located in Paris for some time past, will take part in the meeting. Delegates will be present from the international secretariats, and from centers in which there are large numbers of Italian workers.

To Censor Cabinet Members.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Every address made by a cabinet member, general, admiral or other official henceforth must be carefully weighed and considered before delivery, it was learned here today.

This form of censorship has been imposed, it became known, as a result of the recent controversy between General Summerall and the White House which led to his peremptory recall from a western speaking trip in which he was exposing the uncreditable housing quarters of American soldiers.

The Soviet Union's Report of the Fiscal Year

Industrial Achievements.

The economic year of 1926/27 in the U.S.S.R. came to a close on September 30th of this year. The industry of the Soviet Union has again achieved considerable successes.

According to the preliminary figures, the gross output of industry has increased 19% compared with the year before.

The coal industry shows a particularly high mark, an increase of 25.6% (exceeding the 1913 output); the oil industry shows a gain of 22%, the metallurgical industry 31%, textile, 17%, etc.

Last year marked a further increase in the productivity of labor. Wages have increased 12.5% as compared with the preceding year.

Wages in 1926-27.

Thanks to the higher buying capacity of the rouble and the continuous decline of prices, wages have for the first time increased simultaneously both nominally and actually.

Nominal wages have increased by 12¼% and real wages 11½%.

Another achievement of last year is the fact that the wages of unskilled workers have considerably increased. The wages of some groups of unskilled workers have increased in various branches of industry.

On the whole, wages in 1927 are in most branches of industry above the pre-war level.

Together with the allowances that are made for insurance, for the improvement of the living conditions of the workers, etc., wages in 1926-27 are an average of 115.3% of pre-war throughout the U.S.S.R.

Struggle Against Unemployment.

The U.S.S.R. labor exchanges had on September 1st 1,127.000 unemployed on their books. This constitutes 350,000 less than on April 1st.

The drop in the number of unemployed is due in the first place to the extensive building activities which engage this year about 900,000 people.

The overwhelming majority of unemployed are unskilled workers mostly coming from the villages. About 30% of them have never worked before and offer their services for the first time.

About 85 million roubles were spent last year on various measures in the struggle against unemployment. Of this at least 70 million roubles were paid by the social insurance organs as unemployment doles.

About 15 million roubles were spent by the government in aid of the unemployed in the form of organizing labor collectives and in the form of public work.

A part of this fund was spent in the form of partial help to unemployed, such as the supply of cheaper food, housing, railroad fare, etc.

An important measure in the struggle against unemployment is the vocational training of unemployed by the Central Labor Institute which trained 30,000 unemployed workers this year. Many of these have been sent to various factories.

General Vocational Training.

In the new economic year 182,000,000 roubles will be assigned for the material support of and finding work for the unemployed.

It is planned that 40,000 workers should be daily occupied in public work.

One million roubles will be spent in giving the unemployed a vocational training.

The number of peasant mutual aid societies in the U.S.S.R. is 76,500.

The peasant mutual aid societies embrace an average of 50% of the peasant population enjoying the rights of suffrage. In some provinces, as for instance Pskov, Voronezh and Saratov, almost the entire population is organized.

Own Seed Reserves.

10,268 committees already have their own seed reserves which are distributed to needy members. Towards the end of the year there were 664,616 poods of grain in that reserve.

The committees have at their disposal 4,983 enterprises with 3,758,866 roubles.

The peasant committees have 16,200 big agricultural machines, 1,414 of which are tractors.

Penny More Means $18,000,000.

"Each one cent over a five cent fare on New York lines means $18,000,000 a year in net profit," according to a statement yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the transit commission.

Untermyer was visibly vexed when asked for comment upon the published replies by Major Charles Edward Smith to criticisms of his seven cent fare plan. He said he would like very much to get the official report of Smith's, a copy of which he understands is in the hands of B.-M. T. officials. He believes, however, he must wait until Monday for this.

Witnesses Testify Petlura Murdered Ukrainian Workers

PARIS, Oct. 21. — Statements made by White Guardist witnesses that he was acting as an "agent of the Soviet Union" when he killed General Petlura, counter-revolutionary bandit, were flatly denied and branded as ridiculous by Samuel Schwartzbard, Jewish worker, on trial here for killing the White Guard leader.

Schwartzbard, who admitted shooting Petlura, declared that he did so to avenge the thousands of Jews murdered in the Petlura pogroms in the Ukraine. Petlura killed thousands of Ukrainian workers and peasants during his reign of terror.

Many witnesses of the White Guard massacres will testify at the trial which is expected to end within a day or two.

New Youth Delegation From Britain to USSR

LONDON, Oct. 11. (By Mail).—The Russian Leninist Young Communist League has issued an invitation to the young workers in Great Britain to send a Youth Delegation to Soviet Russia on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the formation of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

The National Campaign Committee, which was responsible for sending the first British Young Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia in September, 1926, has undertaken the organization of this second delegation, and already the preparations for local conferences which are to be held in Glasgow, Fifeshire, Tyneside, Sheffied, Birmingham, South Wales, Manchester and London are well in hand.

Falls In Furnace; Dies.

Michael O'Meara, 50, of 123 Eleventh street, Long Island City, Queens, John's hospital, Long Island City, as a stoker, died early yesterday at St. a result of burns received Wednesday when he fell into the furnace of the city's incinerating plant on Betts avenue, Winfield, Queens.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

DAILY WORKER
HAY BALES

On the

Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the celebration proceedings—they will be published in The DAILY WORKER in a special honor roll. To cover the expense of printing, all names will be published at 25 cents a name. Send your name—send the names of others—greet the Russian workers on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

THE DAILY WORKER, 33 FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Enclosed $.......... for greetings from the following workers. (At 25 cents a name.)
(Write plainly or PRINT.)

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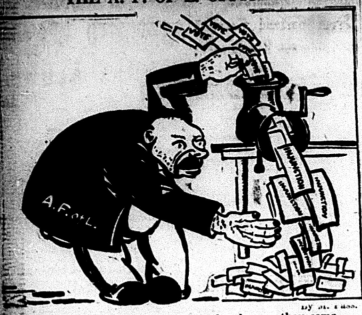
ORDER YOUR COPIES OF THE NOVEMBER 7TH EDITION NOW. PRICE $1.50 PER HUNDRED.

THE A. F. OF L. OFFICIAL



By M. Pass.

He opposes injunctions, but he takes 'em as they come.

CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE WILL HOLD BAZAAR FOR ARRESTED UNIONISTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Following a successful and enthusiastic meeting of the delegates, branch secretaries and other active workers of local Chicago, International Labor Defense, held at Division Hall, plans were adopted for the intensification of the work of defending the victims of capitalist class "justice" and organizing a broad movement in which the Chicago local has always been in the foreground.

Proposals were adopted for increasing agitation among the Chicago workers for the defense of the twenty miners framed-up in connection with the murderous assault made by Pennsylvania "cossacks" upon a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held in Cheswick, Pa., in which scores of men, women and children were severely injured. The case threatens to develop with serious consequences to the indicted miners unless the labor movement is aroused to the importance of the issue involved.

Arrangements are also being made to observe the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the pioneers of the eight-hour day in 1887—Parsons, Spies, Engel, and their comrades—in which the International Labor Defense will co-operate with the Pioneer Aid and Support Association. Work is already being pushed to send a large labor delegation to the Third Annual Conference of the I. L. D. which will be held on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, in New York City on November 12 and 13.

In addition, local Chicago is engaged actively in the defense of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of this city, who were arrested for picketing during their strike. For this purpose, together with the need for aiding in the defense of the Cheswick cases, and the coming trial of the Michigan Communist cases, the Chicago local is planning a three-day bazaar to raise defense funds. The bazaar, which will be held at Wicker Park Hall, North and Robey on December 9, 10 and 11, is already assured of success by the enthusiastic response that has greeted it.

K. K. K. Injects Itself Into McAndrew Trial

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—The grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Illinois, one Gail S. Carter, today "horned in" on the trial of King George. He stated that 25,000,000 pamphlets would be distributed accusing England of influencing Superintendent of Schools McAndrew in the conduct of his office under Mayor Dever.

McAndrew is being tried by the Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson administration. McAndrew did his best while in office to regimentize the schools, put thru the "platoon system," and break the teachers' union. But he doesn't belong to Thompson's crowd, and since Thompson ran on an anti-British ticket, McAndrew is being called a "stool-pigeon of King George" by none other than the mayor of this city.

Minor, Weisbord, Speak At Detroit, Nov. 7

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—Arena Gardens, the biggest hall in Detroit, will be filled to overflowing on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 6, when the workers of this city meet to celebrate the victories of the Russian Revolution and to demonstrate their solidarity in preserving the Soviet Union from attack.

Robert Minor, who has just returned from a long stay in Russia, will be the principal speaker. Albert Weisbord is also on the list. Music and other bright spots on the program will be furnished by the Finnish Band, the Ukrainian Chorus, the Finnish Athletes and the Pioneer Chorus.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Third Annual Conference
International Labor Defense

IRVING PLAZA HALL
(15 Irving Place)

November 12-13th
FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
HAYMARKET MARTYRS

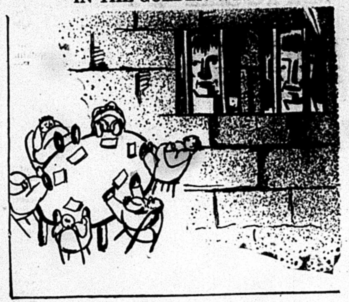
All Workers' Organizations Send Delegates

For information write to
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
National Conference Headquarters
80 East 11th Street Room 402 New York City

The A. F. of L. Leadership and Injunctions

By I. JEROME.

IN THE GOLDEN WEST



By M. Pass.

The bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor hold a convention in Hollywood, but Mooney and Billings stay in San Quentin.

"WE HAVE come forward toward light and life through such measures as the Clayton Law which declared that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. . . We have succeeded in establishing a concept in law and in administration that the welfare of the workers is a matter of paramount interest."

In such glowing terms did Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, jubilate upon the passage of the Act which guaranteed Labor for all times immunity from injunctions.

Today, seventeen years after the birth of the Clayton Act, we see an annual convention of the mighty American Federation of Labor transformed into a panicky-stricken camp surrounded by a legion of injunctions. For even while the recent convention at Los Angeles was in session, a federal judge at Pittsburgh handed down an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America which is the most deadly of the host of injunctions that have come before.

• • •

WHAT has happened? Have the lawgivers stricken the pro-labor measure from the statute books? Have the courts declared the Clayton Act unconstitutional? Or did the President of the American Federation of Labor perhaps misread the letter of the law?

No—to all these doubtings! In unmistakable language, the Clayton Act still stands bold for all to see and hail.

Verily "the Magna Charta of American Labor!" "Labor's Bill of Rights!" "The masterpiece of the A. F. of L., and the crowning glory of its president!"

Why then are injunctions still handed down against the workers? Why are they on the increase in number and extent in every corner of the land? Why do they grow more sinister and insolent from day to day?

There is only one answer: The weak and ineffective front presented by the A. F. of L. leadership in the workers' struggle against injunctions is responsible for the present state of affairs.

The injunction is the capitalist's sword drawn against the workers' sword—the strike. What shall be said of the soldier who stands with a scabbard against the drawn blade of his foe? Yet this is and has always been the stand of the A. F. of L. officials in the fight against injunctions. And, lest one might charge these labor generals with malice or even suspicion against the judges by whose hands Labor has been bound and gagged with injunctions, the official organ of the A. F. of L. leaves no grounds for doubt:

"We regard the members of the supreme bench as upright and incorruptible. We believe that in any decision handed down each judge honestly and conscientiously gives the opinion which he believes to be correct. We do not agree with those who charge the court with being influenced by sinister motives or under the domination of corporate influence. . ." (American Federationist, March, 1908).

And this a month after the infamous Danbury Hatters' decision! This was the answer of the A. F. of L. officialdom to one of the direst blows hit at organized labor, to one of the most insulting, as well as injurious, of all anti-labor injunctions. At a time when all the workers were aflame with indignation, when Capital's throttling hand was clearly seen in the decision, the "leaders" of Labor endeavored to instil into the indignant hearts of the workers faith in the honesty and conscientiousness of the judges. What inspiration to struggle can the workers draw from such leaders? And what are such declarations but a carte blanche to injunction judges.

• • •

THAT this and similar actions are in no wise an aberration from the normal course pursued by the A. F. of L. leadership, but that they are bound up with its general, unaltering policy, is clear to all. The cardinal sin in the eyes of these officials is class-consciousness. We are all citizens, they would have us believe, of this, our country—all equal before its laws and Constitution. Only some are employers and some are employees. It behoves, therefore, both these complementary divisions of the community to co-operate and live in undisturbed harmony; or, as Gompers himself prefers to put it (American Federationist, October, 1894):

"The number of strikes that have been averted by the trades unions can never be correctly recorded. . . As a matter of fact, the greatest victories of the labor movement are those which are achieved unheralded and unknown to the general public. They are obtained by the unions in conference with the employers or their representatives in their offices." (Emphasis ours).

Elsewhere he says:

"As a matter of fact, there is no one who has devoted thought to our movement but who will endeavor by every means within his power to prevent the inauguration of strikes, or to take such measures as will bring their number down to a minimum. It would not be amiss to say here that I have yet to meet an active trade unionist who does not deplore the necessity of strikes, and who has not in countless instances averted them." (Emphasis ours) (From Annual Report to A. F. of L. Convention, December, 1896).

Probably the most confessional and truly self-analytical utterance of the venerable spokesman of the A. F. of L. was made in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on bills in connection with the threatened strike of railway employees, August 31, 1916.

"I know that strikes are disagreeable, that they are things that ought to be avoided, and there are no men in all the world who have done more to avoid strikes than these executives of the brotherhood. They are at last driven to the point, not by themselves, but by their men, the men they represent. They say, "We are going to have the eight hour day." They have gone farther than I believe their instructions or their credentials warrant them in going, but if they do not stand by their men, if they do not stand by the eight-hour day, depend upon it, the men—the rank and file of the men—will relegate them to the limbo of men passé and unrepresentative of the toilers' interests, and instead of these conservative men, who have been driven to this point to represent the interests and rights of their men, they will elect leaders who will be more responsive to deal with their employers in a way to which I would greatly dislike to give my thought the range." (Emphasis ours).

• • •

TRANSLATE this into plain English, workers, and read:

Don't put the blame on us, honorable Senators, for a strike once a leap year that we're powerless to prevent. You know we're your tried and trusted servants. We've given you ample proof of it. As officials of the Unions we've done all we could to keep the lid on the hell that's brewing among the ranks. If now and then we declare a strike, it's because we're driven to do it by the men. Our hearts aren't in the strike. You know it. But we can't always put our foot down and say, No. We might get rushed off our feet. The men might begin to see a thing or two. They'd find us a trifle too friendly with you. And then what would happen? The men would sweep into power that damned crew of bolsheviks that's after the scalps of all of us concerned.

Put into a nut-shell, the A. F. of L. officials are on a relationship of WE with the bosses and THEY with the workers.

What inference, workers of America, can we draw from such statements uttered with brazen openness by the highest of all officials, by the oracle of the American Federation of Labor?

None but this: that since the leaders in the A. F. of L. discountenance strikes as a weapon of the workers, and, by their own admission, enter into them unwillingly, to obviate the inauguration of a militant leadership—that since these officials would like to see an end to all strikes, they enter into strikes with a treacherous intent. They want the workers to lose their faith in militant action. This is the aim, the beautiful ideal of Green, Woll, Lewis, et al. This ideal realized, their sleep will no longer be troubled.

With what passion, therefore, can such labor leaders hate injunctions? Of course they pass resolutions, rail and make outcries at conventions, buttonhole politicians in lobbies. But to what avail and with what results? Has there been a single significant strike in recent years in which the injunction has not been a feature? Railroads, Mines, Steel, Passaic, Needle Trades, and now again Mines.

What is left for the workers to do to break the power of the injunction? One thing above all others: Strike in the face of injunctions. Mass violation will break the back of injunctions. No amount of legislation favoring Labor is of any worth unless the strength of Labor is present to enforce it. In the absence of aggressive initiative on the part of the American workers, the Clayton Act with its pro-Labor provisions has proved a dead letter. The legal status of the worker is never stronger than his organizational status. Write however clearly the most labor-loving laws into the statute books and, the workers' fists unclenched, the judge dispensing these laws will somehow always manage to misread them. Only by the organizational resistance of the workers, by mass violations of injunctions, only by building a strong Labor Party to defend the workers' political rights, only by driving out of office the darlings of the bosses—the labor bureaucrats and electing in their place a militant leadership will the tyranny of the courts be broken.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Paper & Bag Makers Union Local 107, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20.00
Shop Nucleus No. 102, Youngstown, Ohio	5.20
Fred T. Douglas, Boston Mass.	1.00
Anton Zehnder, Wainwright, Canada	4.00
Dr. Hillinger, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Michael A. Ahtanin, Nuttalburg, burg, W. Va.	2.50
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J. Malinsky Nuttalburg, W. Va.	1.00
M. Marraccini, Elizabeth, Pa.	1.00
S. Sirotnik, Youngstown Ohio	1.00
Emil Magocsy Tonawanda, N. Y.	1.00
M. Spoler, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
D. Weinstein, New York City	1.00
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J. Pann, New York City	1.00
I. Finklestein, New York City	1.00
Schwartzman, New York City	1.00
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E. J. Bryan, Clifton, Ariz.	1.00
John Landerz, Youngstown, Ohio	2.00
Ch. Grossberg, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Paul Maliarik, New York City	1.00
Comrade Schaffer, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
W. Albert, Afognak, Alaska	1.00
L. Kimbel, Afognak, Alaska	1.00
A. Friedolin, Afognak, Alaska	1.00
S. C. Burris, Lakeview, Oregon	5.00
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John McCarthy, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
H. Kershner, S. n7, San Francisco, Calif.	3.00
Emil Geihon, New York City	1.00
H. Canale, Nw York City	1.00
Aug. Noll, New York City	1.00
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Em. Knotek, Oak Park, Ill.	20.00
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I. M. Thomas, Barberton, Ohio	3.00

Los Angeles Young Workers!

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—All the young workers and students of Los Angeles will meet Saturday evening, October 29, at the Grand Halloween Ball in the large and beautiful auditorium of the Cooperative Center (2706 Brooklyn Ave.), arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League in cooperation with the "Freiheit Yotuh Club."

Judgement Arrested in Papcun Case; Communist Convicted of Sedition

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21. — Convicted more than a year ago on a sedition charge, George Papcun of Pittsburgh, Communist and member of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, today escaped a prison sentence when Judge S. John Morrow ruled favorably on a motion for arrest of judgment.

Papcun was convicted of circulating alleged seditious literature and making unpatriotic speeches among the coal workers and coal miners of Fayette county.

Remus' Attorneys Get Look at What Dry Files They Can

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21. — Certain government files bearing on the relationship between Mrs. Imogene Remus, murdered wife of George Remus, "Bootleg King" with Remus' enemy, Franklin L. Dodge, a prohibition agent, were opened today before a conference of defense attorneys, Dodge, and representatives of the prosecution.

Nothing definite as to what the files contained or whether they were the complete records could be obtained from those who saw them, today.

Remus' attorney is trying to trail down securities worth $1,000,000 of Remus' bootleg profits, which he says the dead woman, thru a conspiracy with Dodge, carried away and concealed.

Dies at a Coolidge Speech.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—H. H. Spayd, 84, a veteran of the Civil War, who collapsed Wednesday during President Coolidge's dedication of the Meade memorial statue here, died today in a hospital.

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Name Branches of Labor Defense for Chicago Martyrs

CHICAGO, Oct. 21. — In honor of the Martyrs of Haymarket who gave their lives on the scaffold of Cook County Jail, in Chicago, forty years ago because of their devotion to the cause of labor, an eight-hour day for which they pioneered, the Chicago local of International Labor Defense is planning to rename a number of its branches with the names of the heroes of 1877.

On November 30, a special meeting of the local's city central committee will decide which five branches will be named after the five legally assassinated martyrs, Albert Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Louis Lingg and Adolph Fishcher. In addition, two other branches will be named after Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Fights Frame-up.

In addition to the campaigns for the Cheswick miners, the Chicago needle trades workers who are arrested, the Michigan cases, and against the Greco-Carillo frame-up, the Chicago local has begun its winter activties with real energy. The affair of the Bulgarian branch is to be held this month, as is the lecture under the auspices of the Jewish City committee. The Lithuanian city committee, which now includes representatives of six branches and 10 affiliated organizations totalling 1400 members, is to hold a big entertainment in November. The Italian city committee, to which is now joined the local Anti-Fascist Alliance, will present a moving picture film in November, and the same month will see a joint city affair of all the German and Hungarian I. L. D. and affiliated units, as well as a concert of the Russian branch.

Work now is being concentrated on sending a large delegation to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York City on November 12 and 13, the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of............for the election campaign. My name is....................................

Address .... union affiliation ....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

Machinist District President Declares Against Ship Sales

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (FP). — H. P. Alifas, president of Dist. 44, Intl. Assn. of Machinists, has informed a representative of the U. S. Shipping Board, who asked him the attitude of organized labor on the problems of maintaining an American merchant marine, that permanent government ownership and operation is the only solution. Alifas represents the skilled mechanics employed in government navy yards and arsenals, in their relations with Congress and the federal government.

Pays Repair Money.

In the first place, Alifas said, the government should build and repair in its own yards, instead of paying higher prices to private yards. Then it should operate its fleet with the welfare of the nation first in mind. Private operation would mean a ruthless competitive struggle to take the trade of other nations that depend largely upon their ocean carrying business. It would lead, logically, to commercial wars and then to general wars. The American navy would be called upon to protect private American shipping enterprise, regardless of the merits of the dispute.

Opposes War Policy.

Under the present conditions, Alifas told the Shipping Board representative, the Board is promoting its own maximum inefficiency. It sells all of its successful lines, keeping all of the failures, and it offers no incentive to good work by its employes. When the personnel of a government line knows that if the line is a failure it will be sold at a bargain price, the men will naturally want to serve the interest of their future masters. To be so efficient as to boost the sale price of a ship is no recommendation to the private buyers, for an operating officer.

Believe Tom Mooney Rejects Parole and Demands His Pardon

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., (FP) Oct. 21.—Visitors to Tom Mooney at San Quentin penitentiary bring out the news that Gov. Young has indirectly offered a parole to Mooney, but that it has been declined. The idea is that Mooney considers a parole a confession of guilt and that since he is asking for his unconditional release because he was innocent of the San Francisco preparedness parade explosion, nothing less could possibly be considered. A parole was also offered to Warren Billings, convicted with Mooney, it is said.

Perjured Witnesses.

Mooney has been in prison over 11 years on perjured testimony pieced together by the San Francisco employing interests who wanted to put an efficient and successful union organizer out of the way. He was sentenced to hang, but the worldwide demonstrations against the sentence resulted in a commutation to life imprisonment.

The recent A. F. of L. convention in Los Angeles went on record once more as convinced of Mooney and Billings' innocence, leaving to the executive council the adoption of the best means of obtaining their complete freedom.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Vocational School Job Becomes Battle To Unionize Camden

By SAMUEL S. WHITE.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 21. (FP).—A strike that may lead to the unionization of open shop building trades jobs in Camden is expected from the refusal of school authorities to take a sub-contract on a new vocational school building away from a non-union electrical concern. The issue has aroused building tradesmen generally.

Union representatives, headed by Herbert J. Vollmen, chairmen of the executive committee of the Camden County Building Trades Council and H. S. Tweedie, of Electrical Workers Local 314, put the issue before Frank & Sweeney, the non union electrical contractors, telling them that all the other employers' groups on the building were dealing with the labor organizations. The firm, rejecting the demand for recognition, declared that it would be suicide to yield to the union and be the only electrical firm in the city to do so.

Since the vocational school was first proposed two years ago union labor has supported it enthusiastically. With the threat of a strike comes the companion threat of withdrawal of their support of the project.

Test Case.

Camden is said by labor representatives to be the worst organized city in New Jersey. Heretofore Camden has been included in the Philadelphia organization area. But last spring Camden local unions took form and the attempt will now be made to build as strong a movement as exists in Atlantic City, Trenton and north Jersey. The open shop challenge on the vocational school job furnishes a rallying issue for the unions: If they are unsuccessful in having the non-union electrical concern replaced with a union contractor the unions will instruct their members to lay down their tools the moment a non-union comes on the job.

Ruthenberg Memorial Film To Be Screened

Conditions in the Soviet Union will flash on the screen in a six-reel film, "Red Russia," at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., all day Sunday, Oct. 30.

On the same program the Ruthenberg memorial film will be shown. The funeral of the late leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, reproduced on the screen, will recall the poignancy of the loss suffered by the workers throughout the country when he died.

These films will precede the New York celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Tickets at 50 cents are now on sale at the Jimmy Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Pl., and at the office of the Workers (Communist) Party, 108 East 14th St., Room 22.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

STRIKES FOR UNION RECOGNITION INCREASE; INSURANCE WORKERS REBEL; MINERS ON GUARD

By ART SHIELDS.

Industrial peace is not coming with the years. The New York State Labor Department reports that in the fiscal year ending June 30 strikes inflicted the heaviest economic losses since 1920. And the fact of most significance, says the report, is that a large percentage of the strikes were caused by the failure of employers to recognize the union.

The 99 disputes that came to the attention of the industrial commissioner involved an estimated time loss of 7,529,989 working days. Most of this is accounted for by the 6 months' strikes of 36,142 workers in the cloak and suit trades, with the 4 months' strike of 2117 paper box makers also a factor of some importance.

Industrial accidents are taking a bigger toll. The department found an increase of 70,000 accidents last year, making a total of 484,573.

White collar workers are now taking the offensive. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., with its 10,000 office workers, is the latest field for union activity. As this is being written the organizers for the Bookkeepers' Stenographers' and Accountants' Union are calling a mass meeting on Madison Square, on which the windows of the Metropolitan Tower look down.

"The $12-a-week wage, which so many of the Metropolitan workers suffer from, must go," said Leonard Bright, president of the union in talking to the Federated Press. "Our union mimimum is $21." Liberal policy holders are supporting the union's demand for more decent industrial relations. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Freda Kirchwey, Evelyn Preston are among the women who have been protesting through the newspapers against such starvation wages.

The Anthracite Dinner.

One hundred and thirty miles out of New York, in the anthracite coal region, industrial harmony is threatened by some talk of the employers. Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the Anthracite Operators' Conference and President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. complained to a meeting arranged by the Scranton Chamber of Commerce about the labor costs in the hard coal industry. Cheapening labor costs is one of the solutions Warriner advised for the winning back of anthracite markets.

Miners have heard a lot of such talk at anthracite booster meetings lately. They fear it portends a wage cut move next year. The say that the operators have themselves to blame for the losing of part of their markets to bituminous producers during strikes. The last big hard coal strike, that of 1925-26 was forced by the operators' demand for a wage cut, they point out. And if another walkout is at a later period caused by the same blind policy the fault of any consequent loss of business will be on the heads of the directors of the business.

NEWS OF LABOR SPORTS; SECOND ANNUAL LABOR MEETING WILL BE HELD IN DETROIT IN JANUARY

Football, the king of autumn sports, seems to be facing its most popular year, and tremendous crowds are packing the college stadiums to watch the "rah rah" boys do their stuff. The average attendance at the big game runs anywhere between 40 to 70,000. The intake at the gate sometimes runs as high as $150,000 —which is a sizable chunk of money, even in these days of $3,000,000 dollar prize fights. It is little to be wondered at that recruiting of players for the college teams has become a recognizable practice—the same as picking up professional ball players. Nothing puts a college on the map nowadays like having a winning football team. No wonder Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have fallen into decline, while formerly obscure institutions like Centre, Notre Dame and Purdue have risen to "fame and prosperity."

* * *

National Meet in Detroit.

Plans for the Labor Sports Union second annual indoor athletic meet scheduled for Detroit, Mich, in January have already been laid out by the national executive board in Chicago. Participants from all over the country are expected to compete. At the first annual meet, staged in Detroit last winter, more than 150 athletes were entered. This year's entry list is expected to double that figure. The program will consist of gymnastics, calisthenics, boxing, wrestling, jump events and basketball. Detroit runners will be invited to take part. Final selection of the two days on which the meet will be staged has not yet been made. However, this will be done within the next two weeks.

* * *

Workers Soccer Teams Winning.

One of the strongest teams in the International Soccer Football League in Chicago is the entry of the Workers Sport Club.. Last season the Workers tied for the championship of their division, and this year it looks like they're going to definitely win top honors. Thus far they have won four straight games. In Detroit the Workers Sport Alliance is making an almost equally good record, winning nearly every game played. A game between these two teams, both of which are affiliated to the Labor Sports Union, is planned for Chicago next spring.

A Square World's Series.

When the Yankees trimmed the Pittsburgh Pirates four straight games, they not only duplicated the record of the Boston Braves in defeating the Philadelphia Athletics four straight, but they rehabilitated to some extent the shaky standing of the annual fall classic. The series of 1924, 25 and 26 had all gone to the full limit of seven games, and the fans with considerable justification had begun to think that things were fixed. However, the rapid manner in which the Yankees dispatched the hapless Pirates, has somewhat dispelled suspicion from this series. Perhaps the owners figured that it was a paying proposition to sacrifice the last three games this year, for its moral value in boosting their business. Such an astute move on the part of the baseball magnates is by no means out of consideration.

Latin Americans Fight U. S. Radio Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A bitter quarrel is due in the sub-convention organized here at the Radio conference, to discuss distributions of wave lengths between U. S. and Canada and Latin American countries. The Latin Americans complain that the Hoover Radio Monopoly is hogging the ether. South American countries are partly protected by the electrical charges along the equatorial region, but improved technique may break thru at any time.

Canada has six exclusive wave channels and shares time with American stations on 12 other frequencies. With 90 radio stations Canada is expected to seek additional space on the radio map.

Mexico has 25 stations and Cuba 12. Many of the Dominion broadcasters and several of those in Mexico and Cuba, furnish programs of outstanding merit, much in demand by the radio listeners in this country.

Evangelist for President

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Oct. 21. —Billy Sunday, loud-mouthed evangelist, who is holding a religious revival here to try to detract the minds of the coal miners from their miserable conditions on earth by promising them rewards after they are dead, announces that he will run for president of the United States next year in case both old parties nominate "wets" as candidates. Few people pay any attention to the utterances of the blatherskite.

Injured While Diving

Nancy Thomas, nineteen, a Barnard College student, dived too deeply into the college swimming pool. Her head struck bottom, causing a possible fracture. She was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

Finn Language Bureau Of Workers Party at 1000 Belmont. Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 21. — The Finnish Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has moved its headquarters from 1113 West Washington Blvd. to 1000-1010 Belmont avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Won't Hang Woman Just Yet

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Catherine Cassler, sentenced to die here tomorrow on the Cook County gallows for the murder of William Lindstrom, was granted a stay of execution today by Chief Justice William V. Brothers of the criminal court.

Calls Steam Engines Junk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — The Baltimore and Ohio's centenary "fair of the Iron Horse," at which a dozen railroads exhibited their newest locomotives, was described today as an exhibition of a "bunch of junk" by Senator Smith W. Brookhart. He maintained that all steam locomotives were "pieces of junk" and that the railroads should adopt electric locomotives, reduce their operating expenses and bring a reduction in rates.

Militaristic Aviation.

More than 1,000,000 airplanes in America within a short period were pictured by Anthony H. G. Fokker, plane designer, in a talk at a luncheon of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty St.

Fokker said the development of commercial flying was closely linked with military aviation and that the nations of Europe have taken advantage of that fact. He urged America to do likewise.

Kovokovich Framed Up For "Sedition," Denied a Hearing

MERCER, Pa., Oct. 21.—Judge J. A. McLaughrey today handed down a lengthy opinion which Tony Kovocovich, of Farrell, Pa., the first man in this county to be tried and convicted under the sedition act, is denied a rehearing in the county courts. The judge dismissed all of the 53 reasons for a new trial given by the attorney for International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the case.

A Police Raid.

The case arises out of a police raid in January, 1924, upon the South Slavic branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, in which Kovocovich, his brother Andy, John Radias, Tony Marich, John Sarich, and Andy Dugan, all of Ferrell, were arrested and charged with sedition against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the notoriously anti-labor Flynn Sedition Act.

The farcical trial was characterized by the introduction of all sorts of "evidence" to prove the criminality of the Workers (Communist) Party, which functions legally and openly throughout the country. The infamous stool pigeon of the department of justice, the ex-agent of Henry J. Lennon, was the chief prosecution witness. He is known to many workers throughout the state for his violent hatred of the labor and radical movements and posed as an expert on revolution and radicalism. It was largely his "expert" testimony that resulted in the conviction of Tony and Andy Kovocovich.

Will Appeal.

Kovocovich, who has been held under bail of $3000, will probably be called now for sentence, but it is likely that the case will be carried to the appellate court by the International Labor Defense. The decision of Judge McLaughrey brings with it the danger of the conviction and imprisonment of the other five workers who were indicted with Tony Kovocovich for their activity in the labor movement in the steel centers of Pennsylvania, and coming as it does on the heels of the indictments in the Cheswick case indicates a renewed drive on the labor and radical movement of Pennsylvania by the steel and coal barons of the state.

Quinliven Withdraws From Garfield Race; Indorses Reactionary

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 21. — John Quinliven, independent candidate for mayor, who had accepted the program of the United Labor Ticket, withdrew from the race today and indorsed Mayor William Burke, republican, candidate for reelection. Burke, an official of the Botany Worsted Mills, was active against the textile workers during the last strike.

The United Labor Ticket candidates for aldermen will issue a statement tomorrow on the withdrawal of Quinliven. They are Gus Deak John di Santo and Felix Panerissi.

Name Mayor Walker in Knapp Probe; His Colleague Appointed

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21. — Appearing today as a witness in the Moreland investigation of charges that Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, wasted $200,000 of the $1,200,000 census fund, Robert Moses, secretary of state, testified that Mrs. Knapp admitted to him last June she had burned certain official state records.

Appointed Tammany Men.

The names of Mayor James J. Walker of New York, Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, democratic leader of the state assembly, and Assemblyman Peter Hamill, of New York, were brought into the investigation by Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the republican state committee.

Gleason testified that at the request of Mayor Walker, Mrs. Knapp appointed Patrick Hogan of New York as an assistant census supervisor at $2,000 a year.

Gleason said Mrs. Knapp appointed Grover Daugherty at the request of Assemblyman Bloch, and that she appointed Henry Yaffe at the request of Assemblyman Hamill.

Good Pinochle Player.

"Did you ever see Yaffe do any work?" Leroeuf asked Gleason.

"No."

"Did you ever see Hogan do any work?"

"No."

"How about Daugherty, did he do any work?"

"Yes," said Gleason, "He worked hard when there was work to do, and later he developed into a very destructive pinochle player."

GET A NEW READER!

RAIL STOCKHOLDERS MAKE HAUL; LAYING OFF OF SHOPMEN CUTS EXPENSES

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Railroad stockholders on a majority of the country's leading carriers continue to get a rich haul in spite of a small reduction in total railroad profits compared with 1926, according to a Wall Street Journal table of share earnings of 40 principal railroads. The journal shows profits per share for the 12 months ended August 27 ranging as high as 26.4 per cent on par with 21 of the 40 giving common stockholders a return of more than 10 per cent on their investment.

The net income of all Class 1 carriers for August amounted to $118,226,507 compared with $132,959,651 for the same month 1926. This brings the total profits of the year so far to $675,223,533 compared with $745,528,187 for the first 8 months of 1926. This means a decline of 9.4 per cent.

About the Same Profit.

The gross income of the railroads for the 8 months amounted to $4,089,223,817 compared with $4,172,866,095 in the same period a year ago. Operating expenses declined slightly from $3,100,899,008 to $3,085,923,288. The railroads spent about $9,000,000 more this year for maintenance of way and $5,000,000 more for general expenses but saved considerably by reducing the expenditure on maintenance of equipment from $856,684,958 in the first 8 months of 1926 to $824,631,143 in the same period 1927. This saving meant a considerable reduction in the number of shopmen employed.

Railroad profits for the first 8 months of the year meant a return of an annual rate of 5.3 per cent on the swollen valuation of $21,050,000,000 figured as of Jan. 1, 1927. For the same period 1926 the return was at the annual rate of 5.98 per cent on a valuation of $20,570,000,000. The increase in valuation represents additions due to capital expenditures during the year.

The rates of return on common stock of the 20 most profitable carriers for the 12 months ended Aug. 27, 1927 and for the calendar years 1926 and 1923, as reported by The Wall Street Journal, were:

Profits per share	Year to Aug. 27	1926	1925
Atlantic Coast Line	14.7%	20.1%	26.9%
Baltimore & Ohio	11.8	17.2	12.1
Chesapeake & Ohio	26.4	24.8	21.3
Delaware & Hudson	11.4	19.3	11.5
D. L. & W.	18.0	21.2	17.0
Illinois Central	10.9	12.1	12.9
Lehigh Valley	11.2	16.6	13.2
Louisville & Nashville	14.5	16.6	16.0
N. Y. Central	12.8	14.5	12.7
Nickel Plate	15.9	20.1	16.1
Norfolk & Western	24.2	25.7	18.7
Pennsylvania	14.4	13.6	12.4
Pere Marquette	14.7	14.5	11.7
Reading	19.6	22.4	20.4
Santa Fe	21.0	23.4	17.2
Southern	14.0	17.2	16.2
Southern Pacific	11.0	11.3	10.2
St. Louis-San Francisco	10.4	14.2	14.9
Union Pacific	14.7	16.5	15.4

Baltimore & Ohio profits are not down from a year ago as much as the return on capital stock would indicate. B. & O. profits for the 8 months amounted to $31,419,156 compared with $32,175,601 in the same period 1926, but in the meantime the capital stock outstanding had been increased by 40 per cent cutting down the rate of return. Increases in capital stock also account in part for reduced returns in the case of Chesapeake & Ohio, Delaware Hudson, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central, Southern and St. Louis-San Francisco.

Pennsylvania profits at $69,320,502 for the 8 months compared with 365,093,474 for the same period 1926 are the sensational feature of this year's returns.

The ability of the major carriers to maintain high rates of profit over several years in spite of the ups and downs of business is ample justification for the demands of their employes for further wage increases.

Read The Daily Worker

EDWARD McGRAD ASKED TO LEAVE FURRIERS ALONE

In an open letter to Edward F. McGrady, special American Federation of Labor organizer assigned to the International Fur Workers' Union to fight the left wing, the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union demands that McGrady end his union-smashing activities and allow the fur workers to rebuild their organization.

Would Rebuild Union.

"We earnestly propose that you withdraw," the letter reads. "Give us a chance with the aid of the workers to take the union out of the ruins and rebuild it as we did in 1925. At that time we brought the union out of the wreckage left us as a heritage by the same gang you have now embraced. You know that we possess the will, the power, the courage, honesty and competence to solidify the workers and improve their conditions. We shall make it possible for you to leave with honor as President Green requested. We, on our part, seek no honors and no laurels; you may have these if you wish them.

Concerned With Workers Interests.

"We are above everything concerned with the economic well-being of the workers. You have disrupted the Furriers' Union without any scruples. We do not seek to avenge ourselves upon those who are guilty. Leave us repair the damages you have wrought. Leave us to rescue the fur workers from the wreckage you have created.

"Your Communist bogey has ceased to have any terror even for the most naive and credulous workers. You can no longer seek refuge under this smoke screen. The longer you linger in your swamp the deeper you are sinking and drawing the workers with you. Is not a year of your experimentation with the blood of the workers sufficient to reveal to you your tragic failure? Are you really incapable of learning anything or are you so vicious and unscrupulous that the suffering of the workers cannot reach you?

End Disruption.

"You can render it easier for us to clear up the wreckage if you end your disruption now.

"You dare to call yourselves labor leaders and representatives of the workers. But you hired gangsters to slug and slash the fur strikers with iron bars and knives. These hirelings of yours slashed and crippled scores of honest workers whose only crime was loyalty to their union. You and Mr. Matthew Woll openly incited the police and the judges to arrest pickets and give them severe jail sentences. You sought to make picketing a crime. You furnished false witnesses against innocent strikers. Thanks to your pressure upon the police and the judges hundreds of innocent strikers were condemned to prison. Your hired gangsters nearly murdered Brother Gross, one of the workers' best leaders. You furnished bail bonds for the release of these gangsters. You provided big money for lawyers to defend and free these gangsters. You railroaded the strikers to prison while the gangsters you set free."

The letter was signed by Ben Gold, manager of the board.

"Red Caps" Receive No Pay.

The "red caps" who carry your baggage in Grand Central Terminal work for nothing a month, and the tips they get, says Allan A. A. Titley, a former "red cap," writing in the Messenger, Negro magazine. That is, most of the "red caps" work for the salary named. Another hundred are dollar a month men; 40 receive $18 monthly, and captains get the princely pay of $20 a month.

Knock-out For the Law.

Exhibitors of moving pictures of the Tunney-Dempsey fight are not guilty of any crime even if they had knowledge that the person from whom they received the films had illegally transported them, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard ruled here yesterday.

Radio Named for Debs Opens After Ceremony

(By Federated Press).

The radio station WEVD, named in honor of Eugene V. Debs opened last night.

Eulogies of Debs and musical numbers were the opening features. Judge Jacob Panken's campaign for re-election as a socialist magistrate will be featured next week.

Debs' favorite, "Invictus" by Henley, was sung by James E. Phillips, basso, a popular radio artist and a number of speeches were made.

Two special trains left yesterday afternoon for Houston, Texas, carrying 500 delegates from this part of the country to the fifty-third annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. The convention opens next Monday and will last through Thursday.

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Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

MEXICO is a heart-breaker for the U. S. capitalist press. Cartoonists and editorial writers long ago developed the not too ingenuous habit of picturing the republic to the south as a "land of pulque and perpetual revolution," with the bedraggled Mexican peons ever willing to engage in "revolution" for no other apparent reason than that they were born that way. The failure of the present Gomez-Serrano outburst against the Calles government has dealt a serious blow to this conception. Repeating, still more decisively, the 1923-24 debacle of the adventure in armed reaction led by Adolfo de la Huerta, the fadeout of Generals Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano indicates once more that while the Mexican masses have participated in revolution they cannot be mobilized for counter-revolution.

The Mexican masses refused to take up arms under the leadership of General Gomez, just as they had refused to take up arms for de la Huerta. De la Huerta at least had been able to count on the support of considerable sections of the army. Gomez and Serrano found themselves almost alone. Whatever elements sympathized with the movement were awed into inaction by the stolid resistance of the decisive factors of the social structure of Mexican society. Long awaited, the crisis was past before most people realized it had arrived. The Gomez-Serrano affair will be known in Mexican history as the uprising that never got started.

Gomez and Serrano were the first nationally-recognized rebel leaders since the days of Victoriano Huerta to appeal for support without making any pretense of labor or peasant orientation. They were the first ones since the overthrow of Diaz to openly court the favor of Wall Street and Washington. These two circumstances are not coincidental. They show that the national revolution in Mexico is now insparable from the agrarian revolution and the leadership of the workers, while the classes opposing the labor-peasant demands have deserted the national revolution and gone over to American imperialism. Instinctive realization of this fact rallied many bourgeois-bureaucratic elements — Catholic tho they were—to the defense of the status quo and contributed to the quick defeat of the counter-revolution. Some of these elements will desert the national revolution tomorrow, as the Mexican class struggle becomes sharper, but for the time being they have bowed to the logic of the united anti-imperialist front. Others, in leading places, have remained with the revolution to betray it, but they too have served a temporarily useful purpose. As to the great mass of workers and peasants, their faith in and devotion to the revolution remains unshaken.

* * *

GENERAL SERRANO is dead and General Gomez is fleeing for his life thru the state of Vera Cruz, where the entire worker and peasant population is ready to rise like a hostile wall against him as soon as he should come down out of the mountains with the handful of followers that still clings to him. The Calles government is more firmly intrenched than ever. General Alvaro Obregon, referred to in the newspapers as Calles' candidate, now stands unopposed in the coming presidential election. The solid foundation of the Mexican revolution, which has stood strong now in the face of two major counter-revolutionary assaults in four years, is established.

The danger is that we may be so impressed with the demonstrated strength of the Mexican revolution as to ignore its inherent weaknesses and thus fail to see the perils existing in the present situation.

Excessive jubilation would be somewhat premature. One crisis does not make an epoch. The counter-revolution is defeated but it is far from being dead. General Gomez might follow General Serrano to the grave without in any way solving the essential problem. Deficient as it appears, and is today, in mobolizable support, the counter-revolution represents potent forces, capable of continuing the struggle all the more fiercely on a new basis, employing the utmost elasticity in tactics, enjoying financial means equal to any emergency.

* * *

THE counter-revolutionary elements in the Mexican situation are:

1.—The landed aristocracy, which has been against the revolution from the beginning.

2.—The upper bourgeoisie, which generally speaking supported the movement against Porfirio Diaz but which deserted the revolution during and after the rise of Carranza.

3.—The Catholic Church, which in the present situation represents the interests of the above classes but which has roots in all classes of Mexican society.

4.—Sections of the army.

5.—American imperialism.

THE Gomez-Serrano rising was not just a chance thrust. For nearly two years the reactionary elements in Mexican society have been feeling their way toward such a movement, not without foreign stimulation. The defiant Catholicism of last year provided a rallying banner. General Gomez, who had achieved notoriety in Tamaulipas by acting as a labor-hating instrument of the U. S. oil interests, and in Vera Cruz by assaulting the peasant leagues on behalf of the landowners' organization known as the "Sindicato de Agricultores," was looked to as a prospective military leader of the movement which events had been preparing. His loyalty to the Calles regime was questioned on all sides as far back as May, 1926, when I was in Mexico. From the moment that Gomez declared his candidacy for president all doubt vanished. He could not hope under any conceivable circumstances to receive enough votes to elect him as against Obregon. It was plain that his electoral campaign was merely an initial stage in what was to be a carefully-planned revolt of nation-wide proportions. And it was with this understanding that all the elements listed above supported him.

In estimating the extent of the setback received by the reaction it is a mistake to consider the Mexican counter-revolution as something confined to Mexico, without relation to the policy of Washington and Wall Street. American imperialism is the most persistent enemy that the Mexican revolution has to face. One must see the Gomez-Serrano affair in perspective, showing its connection with a whole series of events including not only the Catholic and anti-labor (article 123) struggles, but the land-and-oil laws controversy as well.

Too much is made of the differences between the Wall Street oil men and the Wall Street bankers with regard to Mexican policy. It was after all President Coolidge who appointed as successive ambassadors to Mexico both James R. Sheffield ("the agent of the oil interests") and Dwight W. Morrow, of the firm of J. P. Morgan. The change does not indicate that American imperialism has abandoned either the direct or the indirect (subsidizing of counter-revolution, etc.) method of aggression against Mexico. It is not too much to say that the counter-revolutionary danger would not exist at all if it were not for that aggression.

Certainly the House of Morgan, in which Ambassador Morrow was a partner up to the moment of his appointment, looked with favor upon the recent outbreak in Mexico. Certainly further disturbances will help to make Mr. Morrow's job in Mexico City easier. It is plain that armed counter-revolution could not hope to succeed in its objective at the present time, given the fact that the United States government is not prepared to adopt a program of military invasion. But the menace of rebel movements is a club which Ambassador Morrow can wield effectively to drive a hard bargain with President-apparent Obregon.

Obregon had the House of Morgan to deal with once before, during his first term as president of Mexico. It was not until he satisfied the Morgan debt demands thru the Lamont-de la Huerta agreement that the United States government recognized his regime.

It should be borne in mind that Obregon represents the right wing of the present regime in Mexico. Unless the Mexican masses are on the alert they may find that they themselves are in the very trap set for them by Wall Street. They may find that essential conquests of the revolution have been defended against armed assault only to be bartered away in the hour of apparent triumph.

As a matter of fact the Calles-Obregon regime has only two possible courses open to it: either it must make its peace with American imperialism (in which case it could no longer claim to represent the revolution), or it must throw its efforts in the direction of creating a national socio-political structure independent of imperialism and capable of developing a constructive national economy in spite of it.

THE workers and peasants represent the only classes in Mexico upon which such a program could base itself. Any policy which does not base itself frankly on these classes, in alliance with the petty-bourgeois and other sympathetic elements cannot pretend to be charting a safe course for the Mexican revolution.

President Calles has never faced this issue squarely, despite his elaborate "national reconstruction program"—in which, after all, the interests of the workers and peasants are relegated to the background. There was even something lacking in the way in which he met the Gomez-Serrano rebellion. It is true that he acted with promptness and decision in nullifying the counter-revolution on the battlefield but he did not explain the counter-revolutionary issues to the people. Up to the present moment he has given out no proclamation of any kind, much less a direct appeal to the workers and peasants. In this sense the present situation represents a step backward from the atmosphere of the "red-battalion" days.

Obregon will not swing the pendulum back the other way.

The Communist Party of Mexico must be on the alert for every possible shift in the center of gravity of the revolutionary regime, (such as that from Calles to Obregon, who is now the real head of the government). While supporting the government in every progressive stand against rebellion, the Party must not hesitate to point out the internal dangers of the situation and to oppose every step away from the worker-peasant base of the revolution. The Party must press for effective guarantees on the part of the workers and peasants as the only safeguard of the united anti-imperialist front.

Friends of the Mexican revolution in this country must watch every move of American imperialism, remembering that Mexico constitutes the historic point of focus for the clash of forces inherent in the application of Monroe-Doctrine policy to Latin-America.

Detroit Co-Operative To Speak English and Deal in Food-Stuffs

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—Cooperation in Detroit will take a long step forward on Wednesday, October 26, when a cooperative association for the retail of groceries, meats, and general merchandise will be organized at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., (Near McGraw) by Detroit workers.

Several cooperative organizations exist in Detroit at present, but all are organizations on a language basis and only one, an Italian cooperative, handles groceries.

The new organization will be known as the "Workers Cooperative Association" and will have an International and American character.

All who are interested in the Co-operative movement should attend this meeting and join as charter members.

Third German Workers' Delegation to U. S. S. R.

An extensive campaign is now in progress in Germany for the sending of a third workers' delegation to the U. S. S. R.

The delegation is being organized under the slogans: "Struggle against imperialist war" and "Fraternal unity of the working class of Germany and the Soviet Union."

Collections of signatures are being made all over Germany to greetings which are to be sent to the workers of the U. S. S. R. for the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. Everyone who signs the greetings also contributes ten pfenning to cover the travelling expenses of the delegation.

Fails In Channel Swim.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Miss Mercedes Gleitze, London typist, failed today to repeat her performance of a few weeks' ago in swimming the English Channel, according to a wireless dispatch to the Evening News from an aeroplane over the channel.

DESTITUTE HORDE OF CHILDREN IN PHILIPPINE ISLES

American FathersLeave Native Families

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The deplorable condition of thousands of destitute children in the Philippines was outlined today by a government committee appointed last summer. The committee consisted of former Senator J. W. Wadsworth, Sophie Irene Loeb, president, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, vice-president, of the Child Welfare Committee of America.

The report presented to the president showed that there are thouands of children of unmixed blood in poverty and distress.

Besides there are 18,000 children of American fathers and native mothers in the Philippines who are in dire distress, the American father having in most cases deserted.

The report suggested that in order to give home life to these children, by keeping the home together when the breadwinner is removed, the Philippine legislature enact a law to provide home care for dependent children.

U. S. Government Sinks Roots Into Argentine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — The American government is planning to spend at least $500,000 in the purchase or construction of an embassy at Buenos Aires.

The fierce competition for Argentine trade and the growing indications that the state department regards Latin-America as a U. S. protectorate are given as reasons by observers here.

Mere Fact That Porto Rican Is Innocent Not Enough to Release Him

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—United States Circuit Court of Appeals this afternoon took under advisement the case of Capalino Figueroa, who languishes in the jail at Colonia Tuno Guayama, Porto Rico for the murder of Ceferino Colon, a crime for which another man stands confessed.

The case of Figueroa has been through all the state and federal courts of Porto Rico since 1923 when the defendent was found guilty of the slaying on a plantation.

Demanding justice on the grounds of his constitutional rights, Figueroa has refused a pardon by the governer of Porto Rico. Mere innocence means little to the American judiciary.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Spanish Monopoly Will Use Oil From the USSR

MADRID, Oct. 21.—An oil monopoly has been awarded to thirty-six banks by the Spanish government, it was announced today.

The monopoly is merely a marketing monopoly. Oil will be provided from Soviet and Roumanian wells in addition to American wells not controlled by the Standard Oil Company.

Bok's Prize Man Dead.

BERKELEY, Cal., Oct. 21. — Dr. Charles H. Livermore, winner of the Bok peace prize, for which he was awarded $100,000, was dead here today. He collapsed yesterday while speaking before the Women's Alliance of the Unitarian Club.

Livermore's article resulted in free charges of collusion between himself and the Bok committee. His winning thesis was a rather stale argument for the League of Nations.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The First American Trade Union Delegation

WILL REPORT ON

Sunday Afternoon, October 23, 2 o'clock

AT

NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK

Speakers:

JAMES MAURER, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

ALBERT COYLE, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

JOHN BROPHY, of the United Mine Workers of America.

FRANK PALMER, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

PAUL DOUGLAS and STUART CHASE

Tickets Can Be Secured at the Following Stations:

DOWNTOWN—New Masses, 39 Union Sq.; Jewish Daily Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 106 University Pl.; Daily Worker, 108 East 14th St.

HARLEM—Rational Vegetarian Restaurant, 1590 Madison Ave.; S. Sacknoss' Pharmacy, 1674 Madison Ave.

BRONX—Rappaport and Cutler, 1310 Southern Blvd.; Slimovitz Stationery, 494 East 167th St.; Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East.

WILLIAMSBURG—Laisve, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Katz, 78 Graham Ave. (Drug Store.)

BOROUGH PARK—Max Snow, 43 13th Ave. (Drug Store.)

BROWNSVILLE—J. Goldstein, 365 Sutter Ave. (Book Store.)

CONEY ISLAND—Auerbach's Delicatessen, 36th Street, corner Mermaid Avenue.

AUSPICES OF THE

New York Conference Committee for the Trade Union Delegation to the U. S. S. R.

ADMISSION:—BALCONY 50 CENTS—ARENA ONE DOLLAR

A Monument to Death and Destruction

By BORIS SELTSOFF

A GIGANTIC war memorial was inaugurated a few days ago at Douaumont (France).

"Within its walls and below its shadow," reads the cable from Verdun "will rest the bones of four hundred thousand Frenchmen who during 1916 and 1917 died to defend Verdun, the gate to France."

On the very summit of this mammoth monument which is built in the form of a tower 1500 feet high, will constantly burn a flame of "perpetual remembrance." This flame was lighted at the imagination of the memorial by Marshal Petain.

"To their will, we opposed a stronger will. We met their scorn for losses with a willingness for sacrifice even more complete. This mausoleum . . . may well be called the mausoleum of the heart of France . . . We who knew them know how natural was their heroism . . . Eighteen months of war had made them soldiers in the completest sense . . . Long practice in fighting had taught them tenacity, comradeship, pride in themselves, in their reputation, in their regiments and in their country . . . They made of this ossuary not only a tomb for the dead, but a sanctuary of the national conscience."

So spoke Marshal Petain while lighting the flame of "perpetual remembrance" on the summit of this "sanctuary of the national conscience," this "mausoleum of the heart of France."

While mentioning the "episode of the bayonet trench" in which an unknown number of soldiers were buried alive, Petain explained that this episode was "only one of many such dramas which were repeated the whole length of the line." These soldiers, according to Marshal Petain, all the time "remained firmly attached to their human sentiments of family affection and love for their homes, the soil of their farms, their work, continual acquaintance with death and misery had made them resigned to the point of fatalism." They—he said further—"without enthusiasm . . . faced and met death . . ."

Here it is, the other side of the medal. It's all covered with blood, with the bones of hundreds of thousands of dead soldiers. This is no more a glorious defense of Verdun, but an eighteen months ruthless butchery and not of "soldiers in the completest sense with a willingness for sacrifice," but of young workers and peasants possibly taken away from the factory benches and the soil; young people who were firmly attached to their families, their homes, their work, who died without enthusiasm, who were completely resigned to their fate, to the ever-present mortal danger, to misery, for they had no other choice, for Marshal Petain, during the advance of the German army on Verdun, has flung at the German Crown Prince a defiant—"They shall not pass." (With apology to Marshal Petain we hasten to make a correction: Petain gave his soldiers a choice, for he placed behind their backs machine guns and told them they could choose between German and French bullets.)

And yet Verdun is only one of the "episodes" of the World War, of the greatest and most terrible butchery ever recorded in the history of mankind. At Verdun "only" 400,000 men died, and the four years of the "last" war, the "war against war and for democracy" had devoured ten millions of young lives and also crippled and turned into useless invalids about twenty million others.

But what does it all matter so far as Marshal Petain and other official patriots are concerned? Isn't it enough that they shed crocodile tears over the "fallen heroes" and eulogize them on its occasion of the inauguration of the Verdun memorial, this, the greatest in human history monument to death and destruction?

True, that very same day thousands of fathers, mothers and wives have shed tears of sincere sorrow thinking of their dead. However, the majority of them remain—even as their sons and husbands during the war—completely resigned to their lot. But there is already behind them a mighty and ever-growing army of proletarians who clearly see the iniquities and cruelties begotten by the capitalist system. They know the true causes, the real instigators of the World War. The time will come when in one country after another, the working class will rise and overthrow this system despite the fact that on the soil, so thoroughly fertilized with blood and millions of decayed bodies, imperialism has taken new and still stronger roots and has spread throughout the world.

On Expulsion of Trotsky, Vuyovitch from ECCI

THE VIII Plenum of the ECCI which met in May this year, on the question of the action of the Opposition passed a resolution which "categorically prohibits comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from continuing their factional struggle" and which "instructs the Presidium of the ECCI in conjunction with the International Control Commission formally to expel Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the ECCI if this struggle will not cease." The facts which have occurred since the Plenum held in May have shown that the warnings given to Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch were unheeded and that the opposition retaliated to the categorical prohibition of the factional struggle by intensifying it to an unparalleled degree, by a broad attack upon the CPSU and the Comintern, by fresh attempts to disrupt the unity of the Leninist ranks, both in the U. S. S. R. and throughout the world.

Called to account at the August Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee of the CPSU (b), the opposition once again, as in its declaration of the 16th of October, 1926, solemnly undertook to cease factional, underground work against the Party. This undertaking was given under the direct threat of the expulsion of the leaders of the opposition, Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). But, only a very few days later, the August undertaking met with the same fate as the declaration of the 16th of October. The opposition in the most contemptuous manner violated the promise it gave to the whole Party and the whole of the International, and by this made the continuation of Trotsky and Zinoviev as members of the Executive Committee of the Comintern absolutely impossible.

Notwithstanding the undertaking it gave to the August Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee, the Opposition continued to form its organizational centres, which in fact represent nothing more nor less than an attempt to form embryonic nuclei of a Second Trotskyist Party parallel with the Leninist Party, parallel with the CPSU (b). At the same time it continued to maintain and strengthen its connections with the various renegade groups abroad, with the Maslow-Fischer group in Germany, with Souvarine in France, etc. The splitting work in the CPSU was supplemented by splitting work in the Comintern. The menace of the formation of a second party OUTSIDE OF AND AGAINST THE CPSU (b) was supplemented by the menace of the creation of a new "fourth international" OUTSIDE OF AND AGAINST THE COMINTERN.

At the time when the international position of the U. S. S. R. has become extremely acute, when the menace of imperialist intervention hangs directly over the first proletarian state, the opposition openly allies itself with groups which represent the worst dregs of the international labor movement, with groups which stand on the border of direct counter-revolution, which spread venomous slander about the U. S. S. R. among the European proletariat and who strive to paralyze the will of the European proletariat to defend the U. S. S. R. by talk about "Thermidor," "degeneration," "becoming 'kulakised'," etc. Nothwithstanding the utter collapse of these groups, which is particularly illustrated by the results of the recent elections in Altona, where the ultra-left allies of the CPSU opposition obtained little more than 300 votes, the opposition continues to claim that these bankrupt philistines represent the "only" "genuinely revolutionary" "Leninist" organization as distinct from the "defenerate" Communist International.

While employing Maslow and Souvarine as the megaphone of the ultra-left and right apostates of Communism abroad, the Opposition within the U. S. S. R. continues with growing persistence and growing effrontery to scatter deliberate lies concerning the leadership of the Comintern and the CPSU (b). The Opposition spreads deliberate and consciously lying assertions to the effect that the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) intends to abandon the monopoly of foreign trade; it consciously spreads deliberate slander concerning the position of the Central Committee on the question of foreign debts, concerning alleged concessions to the Kulak, concerning a policy of the Comintern in China. Notwithstanding the resolution of the August Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) to which the Opposition undertook to subordinate itself—concerning the opening of a discussion one month prior to the 15th Congress, the Opposition demands that the discussion be [illegible] immediately, and in every way tries to force an immediate discussion in violation of Party decisions.

The discovery a few days ago of a secret printing office of the opposition demonstrates with exceptional clearness how far the opposition has diverged from the Party and the Comintern. Simultaneously, it became revealed that in organizing this printing office, the Opposition did not hesitate to employ the services of non-Party people, bourgeois intellectuals, connected with shady and politically suspicious and avowedly anti-Soviet elements. Thus, consciously or unconsciously, the Opposition is becoming not only ideologically but also organizationally the centre of crystallization of all those strata hostile to the proletariat, which find the regime of the proletarian dictatorship irksome and who strive to overthrow it.

Called to account at a meeting of the Presidium of the ECCI held on September 27th, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch made declarations which in themselves represent long steps AWAY from the Comintern and AWAY from Leninism, towards Maslow and towards Souvarine. In answer to the charges of maliciously violating Party discipline, Comrade Trotsky openly declared that the discipline of the Bolshevist Party is not obligatory for him. In his written speech he stated "Bureaucratic discipline based on a false line of policy is not an instrument for consolidating, but an instrument for disorganizing and disrupting the Party." It goes without saying that Comrade Trotsky refuses to submit to proletarian discipline so appreciated and characterized. Therefore, it does not stand in need of the defense of Comrades Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov, who, as they themselves admitted, were the organizers of the anti-Party printing office. Comrade Trotsky squarely declared at the Presidium of the ECCI that "Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov in their policy stand two heads above those who screen their crimes behind Party discipline." People who organize illegal printing offices against the Party with the aid of bourgeois intellectuals are proclaimed to stand politically two heads higher than those who on the instructions of the Party fight in defense of its unity, who guard the elementary principles of its discipline, without which the Party and the Comintern as military organizations of the working class cannot exist.

Such an attitude towards Party discipline is of course connected with a definite attitude towards the Party and the Comintern. Neither the Party nor the Comintern as such figured in Comrade Trotsky's speech as supreme organs of the revolutionary proletariat. The world organizations of the revolutionary proletariat—the Comintern, and its leading section—the CPSU, is described, in unison with the whole yellow bourgeois press as a crowd senselessly and dumbly following various leaders. "At the present time," said Comrade Trotsky in his speech, "not a single organization discusses or decides. They merely carry out. Even the Presidium of the Comintern is not an exception."

In his declaration made at the August Plenum the Opposition abandoned its theory of the so-called "Thermidor." This, however, did not prevent Comrade Trotsky from once again uttering malodorous phrases like "the Thermidor course," and "Bonapartist forgeries." Moreover, the leading bodies of the Comintern and the CPSU (b) were directly charged with being "usurpers." "The authority of the Presidium (of the ECCI)," said Comrade Trotsky, "lasts for only one year. The arbitrary prolongation of this authority is usurpation." "Above all the questions is the question of the organizational self-preservation of the Stalin-Bukharin group."

In thus estimating the presently acting leading organs of the Communist movement and in this way trying to explain their open refusal to submit to Party discipline, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch warned beforehand that they will not regard the 15th Party Congress and the 6th Congress of the Comintern as being authoritative to them to any degree. "The apparatus," declared Comrade Trotsky, "is preparing a congress of their own preliminarily appointed workers who must authorize the upper stratum of the apparatus to conduct this work in the future."

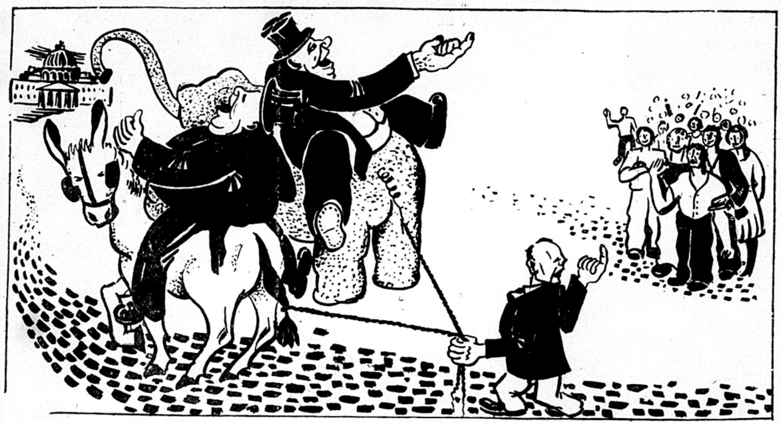
The Presidium of the ECCI does not regard it as necessary to deal again in detail with the renegade political arguments, repeatedly condemned by the Party and the Comintern as social-democratic deviations, which Comrade Trotsky and Vuyovitch tried to develop. But the Presidium of the ECCI cannot ignore the contemptuous references to the organizations of the Communist proletariat as a voting crowd. It cannot ignore the proclamation of disrupting Party discipline as the highest virtue. It cannot ignore the open justification and promise further to continue the practice of organizing secret anti-Party printing offices.

The Presidium of the ECCI considers impossible the continued membership of Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch of the ECCI, which they have proclaimed as usurpers and against which they conduct a rabid fight with the aid of renegade sheets abroad and secret printing offices, the organization of illegal centres and malicious slander on the U. S. S. R.

With the aim of preserving the unity of the Leninist ranks, with the aim of combating the disruptive work of the Oppositional schismatists, being of the opinion that all possible warnings have been given and that it is impossible and dangerous to refrain from organizational measures, the Presidium of the ECCI, jointly with the International Control Commission, on the basis of the above-mentioned resolutions of the VIII Plenum of the ECCI, UNANIMOUSLY resolved, at its meeting of September 27, 1927, to EXPEL Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the ECCI.

PRESIDIUM OF THE ECCI,
INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISS

BOTH ANIMALS BELONG TO BIG BUSINESS



"Come on you workers, grab one of these beasts and lead him up to the White House." By M. Pass.

The Art of Rebellion

By N. LENIN.

ARMED REBELLION IS A SPECIAL FORM OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE subject to special laws which have to be carefully studied. This truth was remarkably well expressed by Karl Marx who said that armed "REBELLION, JUST AS WAR, IS AN ART."

According to Marx, the main rules of this art are:

1.—Never TO PLAY at rebellion, but having once started it, to realize that one must GO TO THE END.

2.—It is essential to collect SUPERIOR FORCES at the right place and at the decisive moment, for otherwise the enemy having the better organization and being better prepared will destroy the rebels.

3.—Once rebellion has started one should act WITH THE UTMOST DECISION and one should certainly take up THE OFFENSIVE. "Defense spells death for armed rebellion."

4.—Efforts should be made to take the enemy unawares, to catch the moment when his forces are scattered.

5.—One must endeavor to achieve even small successes every day (even every hour, if it is a question of only one town), keeping up at all costs "MORAL SUPERIORITY."

Marx summed up the lessons of all revolutions in regard to armed rising with the words of the greatest revolutionary tactician in history—Danton: "Audacity, again audacity and always audacity."

Applied to Russia and to the October Revolution of 1917 this means: Simultaneous and as rapid and sudden as possible march on Petersburg, certainly from all parts—from working class quarters and from Finland, Reval and Kronstadt, attack by the WHOLE fleet, accumulation of gigantic superiority over the 15-20 thousand, (and maybe more) of our "bourgeois guards" (Junkers), our "Vendée forces" (a section of the Cossacks), etc.

Manipulation of our three main forces: the fleet, the workers and army divisions in a manner to ensure (at any cost) the occupation of (a) the telephone, (b) the telegraph, (c) railway stations (d) bridges (above all).

Formation OF THE MOST ENERGETIC ELEMENTS (our smartest men and the WORKING YOUTH as well as the best sailors, into small detachments for the occupation of all the most important positions and FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION in all the most important operations, for instance:

To surround and cut off Petersburg, to take it by a combined attack of the fleet, the workers and troops—such is the task which demands HIGH ART AND TRIPLE AUDACITY.

To form detachments of the best workers arming them with rifles and bombs in order to attack and surround the "centres" of the enemy, (Junkers schools, the telegraph and telephone, etc.) under the slogan "DEATH TO ALL IS PREFERABLE TO LETTING THE ENEMY ESCAPE."

Let us hope that in the event of an offensive being decided upon leaders will successfully apply the great doctrines of Danton and Marx.

The success of the Russian and World Revolutions depends on two or three days of struggle.

DREAMS

By EDWARD W. CONNAWAY.

I want to write of a snow-white ship
That floats on a green-blue sea,
But the daily grind in the mill or mine
Is the picture that I see.

I had rather write of pleasant things,
Of music, a laugh, or a song,
But I close my eyes and only see
A system I know is wrong.

MANIAS OF NEW YORK - *By SOL FISHMAN*

DRISCOLL and Red and I are enjoying the cool dusk of a ninety degree day, sitting on the library steps with our jackets on our knees, watching the busses like fat yellow bulldogs waddle up and down Fifth Avenue. Driscoll looks strange not smoking his pipe. He has no tobacco left and his pockets are—just pockets. Red is nibbling at his never-ending piece of candy and looking glum as he thinks of the pimples that will break out on his face the next day. I am smoking a cigaret and saying to myself, "After I finish this pack, no more butts for me." We may spend the entire evening just sitting if Driscoll doesn't get tired of having no smoke come out of his mouth. He does get tired. But he has no tobacco. So he lets words out.

Driscoll is our philosopher. Fifty years old, lean of body and unvanquishable in debate or discussion. He had been a member of the I. W. W. when that was a fighting organization. He had been in the Farmer Labor Party when that had been militant. He had fought through the hectic years of the socialist party history, and told us, "When that goddam bunch went yellow, I did the only thing I could—joined the Workers Party."

He is talking now. "What the world needs," he begins, "is a couple of more Lenins. . . ." And just at that moment a little Jewish I-know-it-all comes along and joins in the discussion.

"O yes," he says, "I was just as radical as you ten years ago. Now I ain't. But look at me. D'you think I enjoy life less now that I ain't in the movement? Absolutely not. Radicalism is for young folks. (He points at me). When you get older you begin to see how lousy the world is. Just wait. It will happen to you too when you get older."

"The reason for your disillusionment," Driscoll answers, "is that, like most people of your type, you are a halfbaked clam, with definite predilections toward bourgeois intellectualism and aestheticism. You have never been class-conscious. You joined the socialist party when it was no longer the militant "enfant terrible" of the United States, but when it had become the fashionable haven of every fake middleclass liberal in America. Your knowledge of [illegible] is half-baked like your intellectualism. How do you expect to retain your [illegible] when you don't understand the principles of Marxism?"

The newcomer, we see, is dazzled and perplexed by Driscoll's vocabulary. He tries to interrupt him several times during his answer, but we manage to stop him, anticipating his speech by means of the movements of his hands. (They are funny, those hands. You might as well expect thunder from the heavens without lightning as speech from his mouth without the movement of his hands.) But now he shoots a funny look at Driscoll from his sharp beady-bright eyes, and says with the curious lilt of his.

"D'you know, you talk like a prophet. Like Isiah. Only you ain't so poetic like him. Why, I remember once Avrum Raisin said. . ."

It is after fifteen minutes of his incoherent chatter that my hands begin to itch for the feel of his neck.

We hadn't known when he had begun, that this little fellow with the mahogany-colored teeth could talk so long and say so little. But there is no method by which to squelch this super-incoherency. Besides, he is too small to hit. . .

He is still talking. "Of course," he says, "I don't believe in god or any such trash as that, but still . . ."

"What, you don't believe in God?" A passing preacher has heard the remark and has stopped to answer.

"God, my friend, is the Creator of all life. Do you think you would be alive and talking now if not for the existence of God? Do you think you would be blaspheming Him to his face and still possess the power to blaspheme if not for His Infinite Mercy? The fact of His Being is as definite as the virginity of Mary, and is borne out by His revelations to Paul and Barnabas, and His Son Jesus Christ. You don't know . . . ."

The preacher has swatted the New York mosquito, but has turned out to be a Jersey specimen himself. There he stands, the eternal believer, ballyhooing like an Aimee Semple MacPherson or an Elmer Gantry, only not as delectably overflowing with sex-appeal as the first, or as recklessly bombastic as the second.

He is on the verge of delivering a sermon, but luckily a third fellow comes along.

"Say bud, gotta match?"

I light his cigaret for him.

"Say, d'they let a fellow in the lib'ry without a jacket?"

"Sure," I answer, "They're even more liberal than that. They'd let you read Marx in there if you wanted to."

His face brightens up. He sits down.

"Marx," he chuckles. "Yea, he was a grand old fellow . . ."

He rattles off a sentence about two pages long puctuated with the word "perifery." Driscoll jumps up. "Dammitohell, a Watonite! I can stand a Yiddish intellectual and a Holy Roller, but a Watonite can kill stronger men than us. Let's move."

We move. The Watonite, as we look back, is arguing with the preacher.

We walk up Broadway. Autos rolling up and down. Rolls Royces, Renaults, Chevrolets, and the inevitable clanking creations of The Great American Jew-Baiter. Lights. Stacombed shieks in the theater entrances, hiding their skinnyness behind twenty-four inch trousers.

Driscoll enters the subway with a nickel that Red lends him.

There is a beggar sitting on a doorstep. "What the hell's the matter with him? No legs, no arms, missing . . ." We walk past him, and see sticking out of the ends of his sleeves two lumps of raw flesh half-cove red with bloody gauze. Red almost pukes at the sight.

Across the street at opposite corners are two crowds of people listening to two wild-eyed women soapboxers. They are so close that the words of one blend in the respective crescendos and diminuendos of the other.

". . . . and when Nebuchadnezzar awoke the next morning, he called unto him his wise men and said, 'I have dreamt a dream. But I have forgotten it. What, O venerable sages was the dream, and how interpret it?" And lo, they discovered his dream and gave unto it a meaning that . . ."

". . will cost you one dollar, a sum that I know is within the reach of every man and woman here, and will save you the equivalent of fifty dollars a year in doctor's bills alone. MacFadden himself has . . ."

". . . . recommended that he go to rest among the nearby hills. And Nebuchadnezzar heeded the words of the wise men and also took . . . ."

". . . . a cold shower every morning which is the . . ."

". . . . cause, my friends of the crucifixion of Christ."

"C'mon," says Red, "let's get the hell out of here before they start selling bibles . . . ."

We plow thru the crowd and continue up Broadway. The cop patrolling the oratorial district exhales a prodigious yawn. A Ford rattles by, painted with familiar college legends.

"Don't look, lady, it may be your own daughter."

"Don't laugh, girls, you look like hell too, without paint."

"Don't shove, I'll go myself."

"Pay as you dent 'er," etc. . . .

We turn up Columbus Circle. I light my next-to-the-last cigaret. Red sponges the last. "Good," I say, "Now, I'm through with cigarets," and I dig my hand into my pocket to see whether I have enough to buy a pack of Luckies with tomorrow. We enter the subway. A body on wheels raises an emaciated hand clutching three pencils. We rush past, through the slotgates, into a mass of sweating doughy flesh . . . .

SIR HENRI DETERDING

Sir Henri Deterding, the Dutch petroleum king,
of British Royal Shell is sore as roaring hell. This
greedy oily knight, doth lie with all his might and
vomits forth predictions of direst afflictions upon the
wicked heads of the country of the reds. Oh hear
him roar and rant and rage because he can't grab
that good precious oil that's found in Soviet soil.

—By ADOLF WOLF.

LISTEN, LORD!

Lord, my friends are always sayin'
You an' I are good, old friends;
That if I were only prayin'
I would have no cause for brayin'
'Cause on You good luck depends.

Lord, my pals have always tol' me
What a darn, fine skate You are!
An' especially they tol' me
That You never, ever [illegible] me—
Only holdin' out my star.

Well then, Lord, if I must stop it,
Must shut up an' not complain—
Keep Your luck—I'm gonna hop it
To a place where I can cop it
Without mooshin' in the rain!

—TRAAL THAISIS.

Agrarian Movement in Japan

RECENTLY a conservative Japanese newspaper, "Iorodzu," thus characterized the present situation in Japan: "We (that is Japan) are precisely under the same conditions as those of France and Russia before the respective outbreak of their terrible (!) revolutions. Revolution—such is the current watchword among the masses of the people. Who can tell how soon it will turn into reality?"

The characterization given by the newspaper can hardly be considered as an exaggeration. At the present time we witness in Japan a mass of symptoms pointing to the approach of a revolutionary situation, and a prominent place among these symptoms, if not the chief one, belongs no doubt to the peasant movement.

Ever since the famous "rice riots" of 1918 the movement of the Japanese peasantry never reached such a high pitch as it does just now. Yet whilst the "race riots" were caused by incidental and passing phenomena (the speculation in rice), the present wave of the peasant movement constitutes the logical outcome of the regular discontent of the Japanese peasants with their economic conditions which grows year by year.

The principal figures in the agrarian struggle are the tenant farmers who are up in arms against the landowners. Seventy per cent of the peasants in Japan are compelled to rent lands either wholly or partly, to supplement their paltry land allotments which are inadequate to maintain their families or even themselves.

The discontent of the tenant farmers finds its expression in hundreds, and now in thousands of agrarian conflicts, in which the whole of Japan is now involved. Starting with 85 conflicts in 1918, the agrarian movement registered already 2,206 conflicts in 1925 and threatens to step over the figure of 3,000 in the current year. In these conflicts there are involved hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers and tens of thousands of landowners (the majority of them in Japan are petty landowners).

However, an important feature of the movement is not only the quantitative scale, but also the "quality" of the agrarian conflict. And here it ought to be said that this "quality" becomes ever more unpleasant for the landlords as the years go by. It is the consensus of opinion among Japanese newspapers that the landowners were never so cordially hated by the peasant tenant-farmers as they are just now, whilst this hatred grows from year to year and from month to month, becoming ever more implacable. According to traditional Japanese ethics, the tenant-farmer should look upon his landlord as a son does upon his father. Well, if such an attitude ever existed in Japan, it has long since vanished. The chief and usual demand of the tenant-farmers is for a reduction of rent by about 50 per cent. In the past there were also cases when the tenant-farmers asked for a reduction in rent (to be sure, not to such a high percentage), but such demands were usually associated with some extraordinary happening, such as an earthquake, a failure of the crops, etc. Even then the peasants dared not demand more than a temporary reduction of the rent. Now it is quite a different story with the demands made by the peasants. Now they demand the reduction of rent without any exceptional causes, and they want that reduction forever, into the bargain.

In the event of the landlord refusing to grant the demands of the peasants (and this is nearly always the case), the tenant-farmers simply cease paying their rent. The landlord then resorts to a method the mere mention of which causes the peasants' blood to boil, namely to debarring the peasants from the land at the height of the rice-planting season. This literally involves the death of the peasant and his family from starvation. The debarring of peasants from the field for failure to pay rent or taxes is called in Japanese "Tatsiiri Kinsi," and there are no more hateful words to the Japanese peasants than these. To be sure, there is yet another method of coercion used by the landlords against their tenants consisting in putting an arrest upon the crop of rice, which is called in Japanese "Sasige Tatsi Osae." This method is just as hateful to the peasants as the "Tatsiiri Kinsi" method.

The landlords in their fight against the peasant-farmers are backed by the entire machinery of the state, the police, the army, the courts of law, etc. On the other hand, the peasants act collectively and upon the principle of "one for all and all for one."

The fight between the peasants and the landowners is frequently accompanied by bloody encounters. Even the bourgeois Japanese newspapers are replete with descriptions of such encounters. The fighting methods vary. The peasants by whole villages overrun the landlords' estates raiding and burning their homes and causing injury, and sometimes death to the landlords and their defenders. It happened also that landlords and policemen, even chiefs of police, were ducked in the river or in the pond. Only a few years ago no peasant would ever dare to think of such an action.

The peasants resort also to "moral force." Thus, during the conflicts the peasant children refuse to attend school, or if they do attend, they keep on singing revolutionary songs. The young peasants refuse to turn up for military training, and so on. Thus, the peasants combine active fighting with a sort of "passive resistance." But, of course, active fighting is a great deal more in vogue than "passive resistance."

Lately we have been witnessing a new form of fighting. Village women, the wives, daughters and sisters of the peasants, in crowds of from 150 to 200 people and more, betake themselves to the city (as it happened in Tokyo and Osaka), break into the offices of the governor or of the chief judge, demanding an audience of the governor, or asking for a revision of some legal case lost by the peasants in court. Since they are invariably denied an audience, they kick up a row—as the newspapers have it—abusing the governor, the judges and all the representatives of authority. It is not always that the police succeeded in restoring order by the usual means, and they have to resort to armed force to get these women to clear out of the government building. An interesting sidelight: once the police asked these women whether they were suffragettes, and to this they replied that they did not know what it meant, but that anyway they meant to get their rights.

Of course, the Japanese press doesn't report even a hundredth part of the agrarian conflicts which take place in various parts of Japan. But even the meagre reports which appear in the press indicate an extremely tense situation.

The government is greatly worried over the agrarian situation. Lately the government tried to save the situation by transforming a certain number of tenant-farmers into independent landholders. A project is being worked out by the ministry of agriculture whereby one-fourth of all the tenant-farmers are to become proprietors of their landholdings within 35 years. This will require an outlay of 80 million yen annually, and the govenment hopes to get that sum by floating a loan. Nevertheless, the peasant unions consider this plan an Utopia, since it is going to affect only an insignificant portion of the peasantry, whilst the realization of the measure will take longer than the patience of the peasants will stand.

The tenant-farmers' fight goes on in a perfectly organized manner. This is largely due to the existence of the peasant unions. The number of organized peasants grows from year to year. At the close of last year there were in Japan 3,593 unions of tenants with a total of 334,600 members (in 1918 there were only 250 unions). The landowners are organized, too, they have 592 unions with 40,960 members. Both the farmers' unions and the landowners' unions are united on a national scale. It is to be regretted, however, that the peasant movement, united until the current year, has now been split on political grounds into three wings corresponding to the Japanese labor movement, namely, the Right, the Left, and the Centre. The united body of the peasantry has become divided into three separate unions, having their branches in the provinces, among which there is frequent rivalry. Of course, this split has weakened the organized movement of the peasants, but even the split could not stem the tide of agrarian conflicts.

The Japanese government, as it is customary for all bourgeois governments, wants to ascribe the chief cause of the agrarian movement to the agitation carried on by the peasant unions. Recently it decided to suppress the activities of these unions if they should "incite" the peasants to fight. The peasant unions of all the wings were preparing in July to carry out throughout the country a Week of Protest against the repressive measures contemplated by the government.

It is perfectly clear that no repressive measures can arrest the movement of the Japanese peasants, since the movement is due to their precarious economic position. On the other hand, the landowners, too, are not inclined to yield. All the measures framed by the government, even if carried into effect, will prove mere palliatives. Only the revolution, accompanied by nationalization of the land, will save the situation of the Japanese peasants.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with this issue the Saturday Magazine will appear in the full size pages of The DAILY WORKER instead of as a separate publication as hitherto. This change is made for the convenience of our readers. The New Magazine will be enlarged and improved.

"Autumn Moon" and "Spring Cloud"

I.

"YOUNG ladies, you will first of all burn all these worthless books, secondly you will no longer associate with the women's union, thirdly, you will never set foot again in these dens of immorality and disorder which you call meetings, fourthly, you will take up your studies seriously. Otherwise you leave my house and will never see me again. Make your choice, and please do not compel me to repeat this. Do you hear me? . . ."

Thus spoke Mr. Fung Ta-kao, a wealthy Swatow industrialist to his two daughters.

To listen to him one would think that Mr. Fung is a comprador, that is to say, that he belongs to that category of nouveaux-rich Chinese who owe their wealth and property to the imperialists and who belong to the most reactionary class . . .Nothing of the kind. Mr. Fung is a patriot and a nationalist. Being a landowner Mr. Fung has been ruined by the exactions of the militarists of his district. He cursed his oppressors, sowed his rice plantations and went to Singapore and subsequently to Java where he established himself as a small shopkeeper. After several years of economy and privation he amassed enough money not only to redeem all his old land, but also to acquire a considerable number of shares in a tobacco company of which he became the sole proprietor after the death of his partner. He contributed generally to all national subscription lists. He contributed liberally to the Hong-Kong-Shameen strike fund which through the boycott of British merchandise made it possible for Mr. Fung to treble the sale of his cigarettes, called patriotically "Sun Yat Sen Cigarettes." Finally, Mr. Fung was a member of the Kuomintang. But according to him all this kind of thing is alright, but only for men. Women must remain as they are: passive and insignificant.

While he was speaking, Mrs. Fung, a helpless witness of this family tragedy, was furtively wiping her tears while the Misses Fung, hanging their heads and feeling almost guilty, were scratching furtively and yet furiously the sculptured ivory flowers and birds of the antique table near which they were standing.

Having pronounced this paternal ultimatum, Mr. Fung left the room without another word, showing thereby that he would not tolerate any explanations.

When the women were left to themselves Mrs. Fung got up from her silk-covered arm-chair, approached her daughters, took them in her arms and kissed them while the tears were streaming from her eyes. She said: "Children, you know your father, he is very strict, he wants to be obeyed, and he must be obeyed, this is your duty. Moreover, he is quite right. These books here are subversive. Their titles alone are enough to make you unreasonable! 'Free Marriage,' 'Sex Equality,' 'Free Love.' All this is pure folly! When I was young one never heard of such things. As to these women with short hair who with great effrontery speak such nonsense from public platforms, your father is about right when he calls them mad, for what other epithet could one give to these beings, neither men nor women, devoid of modesty and bashfulness? Then again, these meetings frequented by men, women, girls and boys pell-mell, without any distinction of sex or class, at which old men rub shoulders with young ladies and the poor sit side by side with the rich! If this continues, it will be the end of everything! My dear girls, women are women, they have always been and always be inferior to men. Women are bound by the 'three obediences'* and the 'four conducts.' **

"The 'three obediences' and the 'four conducts' constitute our only treasure and our only qualities. They are the beauty and grandeur of our sex. And these women are trying to destroy them! Women emancipated? The idea of it, they will never be that! Otherwise they will no longer be women! My dear children, I am your mother, I am more experienced than you. I advise you, I even command you to obey your father, and I . . ." Just then a servant entered the room, made a deep obeisance to Mrs. Fung and said: "Madam, my master wants you."

II.

"Well then," said Thu-Nguyet (Autumn Moon), aged 16.

"I have made my choice," answered the eldest sister Xuan-Van (Spring Cloud), aged 17.

"So have I."

"For the revolution!"

"And good-bye to the family."

They quickly scribbled a letter each to say good-bye and placed them in their mother's work-basket. Then they collected the books, confiscated by their father Mr. Fung, placed them on the table as material of circumstantial evidence, and left the paternal house.

"Poor mother!" And they could not help sighing when looking for the last time at Mrs. Fung's portrait and shutting the door of their home behind them.

In Western countries it is a simple matter for young girls to leave their family! But this is quite a different matter in China, particularly if the girls belong to bourgeois families.

To upset suddenly paternal authority, and authority consolidated by centuries of propaganda and education, to leave a mother, who, in spite of her ignorance and naivete loves and adores you, is certainly very trying.

Neither is it very easy to face the terrible scandal which their action was bound to create in the whole country. Above all, it is difficult to leave behind this luxurious life of "Cinnamon windows and pepper walls" to face unknown but certain misery.

Xuan-Van and Thu-Nguyet dared face all this calmly and resolutely, consoling themselves that it was for the revolution.

First of all they went into a workshop as apprentices. Their wages were hardly sufficient to buy rice and a little salt fish every day. As they could not rent a rom, they slept in the small office of the Women's Emancipation League. They found time to work energetically for this League and secretly for the Young Communist League.

In the course of two months they had to change their employment three times. The first time because they boxed the ears of a foreman who tried to take liberties with them. The second time because they were seen distributing pamphlets. The third time because they wanted to organize a strike for better conditions of labor. Wherever they worked they succeeded in organizing small nuclei of the Y. C. L. and sections of the Women's Emancipation League.

Several times Mr. Fung made attempts at reconciliation on condition that they would cease to play "at revolution." Their answer was that they would not be reconciled unless their papa let them do active work in the movement and consented to treat them as "persons" and not as "beings" without a will of their own."

They were really sentimental skirmishes between the reactionary past and the revolutionary future rather than attempts at family peace.

Mrs. Fung who could not stand seperation from her children any longer sent them the following note:

"My dear children, I have been told that you work like common working women, that you have grown thin and that you wear shabby clothes! I have been also told, Oh Great Buddah! Is it really possible?—that you work for this horrible League where the women wear short hair! My angels, you are not made to be working women and revolutionists, but pretty girls, charming wives and happy mothers . . . Ah, if you only knew what your poor mother has to endure fou you! . . . Great heaven, what crimes did I commit in my previous life to be thus afflicted in this life—to see myself abandoned by the daughters whom I adore? . . . Dear children, come back to your mother who loves you and is waiting for you. Papa will forgive you. Come back quick!"

This happened in 1925.

III.

Before going on with the story we must tell our readers that although there was one year's difference in age of the two sisters they are alike as "two flowers on the same stem." The only difference between them was that Xuan-Van, the eldest, was more intelligent and eloquent and better able to appreciate a situation correctly and to solve quickly the difficult questions and complicated problems with which they were frequently faced in their illegal activity. As to other qualities—courage, patience, abnegation, etc., Thu-Nguyet and herself possessed them in the same degree.

April, 1927 . . . There was something in the air . . . One scented anxiety and treason . . . Nevertheless, everything went on as before . . .

In the night from April 14 to 15 the long expected storm broke out . . . At midnight the streets were occupied by soldiers, telegraphic and telephonic communications cut . . . Revolutionary organizations, trade unions, peasant unions, were attacked, traffic was stopped, houses and schools were requisitioned, people were arrested and shot.

Firing was heard in various directions, at times there were isolated shots and then again they came thick and fast. This was the real struggle. There were heroic and desperate fights, all of them showing that the proletariat had been taken unawares.

When April 15 dawned the Red town had been transformed into a hell of white terror. Power had been seized by blackest reaction, there were mass arrests, raids, massacres.

Our men comrades were either killed or arrested or had fled or were besieged together with heroic railwaymen. It was left to the women comrades to carry on the different and arduous task of illegal work. Somewhere in charge of liason and communication, others in charge of organization, and others again in charge of propaganda.

But the police were already beginning to arrest women and particularly young girls. Thirty members of Women's Emancipation League, 24 students of the training college, 57 students of the propaganda school, were already in prison.

Our printing works was discovered by the police. Xuan-Van and another comrade who were in charge of it were arrested and sentenced to death.

The two condemned young girls were placed in two rickshaws with chains round their necks and their arms and legs bound and were placed under escort of 150 soldiers and policemen armed to the teeth. To their backs was fixed a bamboo board painted white with the inscription: "Xuan-Van, 19 years, A-Nui, 18 years, Communists arrested for having printed and distributed leaflets against the government and sentenced by the military court to be shot."

All along the road the two young Communists—although their necks and legs and arms were lacerated by the chains—did not stop haranguing the crowds who were following them, just as if they had been on the platform of a meeting. At the place of execution they shouted: "Long live Communism! Long live the revolution! Down with militia . . ." they could not finish the sentence. They were struck down by 16 bullets.

It was Thu-Nguyet who was killed and not Xuan-Van.

On the eve of the execution Thu-Nguyet who was doing liaison work, disguised herself and obtained permission to pay a last visit to her "cousin" A-Nui condemned together with Xuan-Van. As soon as she was inside the prison Thu-Nguyet said to Xuan-Van: "Dear sister, you are more capable than I. Your life is more useful and necessary to the revolution than mine. That is why I will lay down my life so that you might live in my place. This must be. It is for the Revolution."

Xuan-Van wanted to say something but Thu-Nguyet went on:

"Time is precious, we have only three minutes to ourselves. Let us change our clothes quickly and get out as fast as you can."

After a second of excruciating silence during which a terrible moral combat was fought out in Xuan-Van's mind, she said in a calm voice: "Be it so, it is for the Revolution." She changed her clothes, kissed her sister and comrade and left the prison . . . to organize another illegal printing works.

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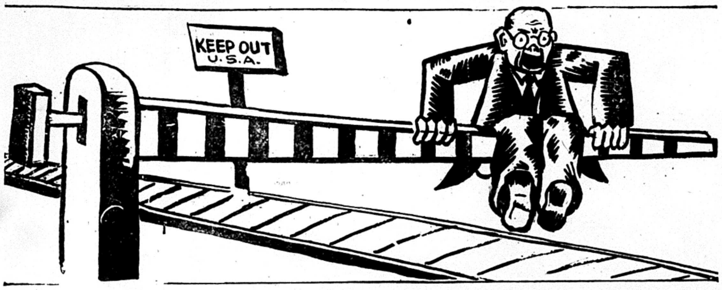
* The "three obediences" say that in her girlhood a woman obeys her father, married, she obeys her husband, as a widow, she has to obey her eldest son.

** The "four conducts are: Submission, modesty, gentleness, passivity.

THE A. F. OF L. IMMIGRATION POLICY



A. F. OF L. OFFICIAL AT THE CONVENTION: "No damn foreign worker is going to get into this glorious land of opportunity."

—By M. Pass.

The Young Comrade Section

NEWSPAPERS

The capitalists all over the world try with every means at their disposal to keep the workers and their children satisfied with conditions as they are, so that they will not revolt. Some of these means are the schools, the movies, the churches, the settlement houses, the charity organizations, the military organizations, as the boy scouts, and the newspaper press. Thru these means they develop in workers and especially in children the spirit of patriotism and impress upon their minds the fable that everyone has a chance to become a millionaire or president of the U. S.

This explains to a certain extent why so many workers and children are so ready to fight and die for their enemies, the bosses. This also explains why the workers in the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, and some others are against the "commoonists," unions, Soviet Russia and the Young Pioneers.

This condition we must fight against with all the means at OUR disposal. In the schools, our Pioneers must point out to other children the "bunk" that is taught. They must get them to join the Young Pioneers. They must point out that the Current Events, Literary Digest and other capitalist newspapers are only interested in keeping the workers' children in ignorance. They must explain that for children there is only one newspaper outside of the Young Comrade Corner and that is the Young Comrade.

This monthly newspaper is the only workers' children's newspaper in America. It must be READ as well as supported by workers' children. By getting subscribers for it you are helping to build a powerful weapon against the bosses.

Are YOU helping?

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 37

The answer to this puzzle is a word in six letters meaning one who must work to live.

My first letter is in WILL and also in WANT.
My second is in DO but not in CANT
My third is in POOR but not in WEALTHY
My fourth is in SICK but not in HEALTHY
My fifth is in END and also in REAR
My sixth is in REVOLT that bosses fear.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 34

Matilda Schottka, Long Island City; Dolfi Bartoshik, Chicago, Ill.

Our Letter Box

Bosses Are Like Wolves

Dear Comrades: I hope you don't go to a school like I do where we learn things that aren't right. But now I am very glad, for vacation is almost here.

My parents always thought it would be better for me to go to a school where they teach you something else, something worth while learning. But as we are poor workers and cannot afford to go to a better school, we'll have to do the best we can. In our school the teacher talks about the bible and the priests, but I don't believe it. If the teachers don't know any better than to believe in such things then let them just go on talking.

I was reading the story of "Little Red Riding Hood, and the Wolf," to my little sister and after I finished it, I thought to myself, "Well I'm glad there aren't any more wolves in this country." But then a thought came to my mind, "Oh! But the capitalists are much worse than wolves. They make many workers die by working them long hours at hard work for little pay."

I will close, hoping each and every one of us will follow Comrade Ruthenberg's last words, "Fight On!"

One of the comrades,
MARGARET YUHAS.

I Lost My Vacation

Dear Comrades: Who wants to know what kind of vacation the miners' boys and girls get? My daddy promised me that I'll have a nice vacation as soon as school was out. School has again started and I never got any vacation yet.

My daddy got four months' vacation together with many other boys' and girls' fathers. But the coal company never paid for that vacation, that's why I didn't get any vacation. But it's not my father's fault, I just blame the coal comany.

Then we got a little vacation. We were picking berries for several days. How we scratched our hands, and legs and our bodies! I want to know who calls that a vacation? That is the kind of vacation the miners' children get. When we all get together, and fight against the bosses, we will win and then we will get real vacations.

Comradely,
SALLY BODO.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 35

Walter Katka, Iron, Minn.; Miriam Rosenfeld, Bronx, N. Y.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; Homer B. Chase, Hillsbcrough, N. H.

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 36 is: DEFEAT THE MEXICAN BOSSES REVOLUTION. The following have answered corretly:

Sylvia Mazler, Bronx, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, N. Y. C.

STRUGGLE

By GERTRUDE KLUGMAN.

(A Young Pioneer).

The time has come to unite as one!
Against the barriers of civilization,
We will struggle till the game is won
To build a clean, just nation!

And when our aim will reach its goal
As would be if there is will and strength.
And if necessary the barriers in grime will roll
Just to show there is life at length.

Thus we all must unite as one!
Against the barriers of civilization,
We will struggle till the game is won
To build a clean, just nation!

A JOKE ABOUT COLLEGE

A boy was at college and he wrote the following to his father:—

Too dumb
No Fun
Your son.

He received from his father this:—

That's sad,
Too bad
Your dad.

MILDRED MEDELIS.

CHEMICAL TRUSTS

By ROBERT MacDONALD.

The Meaning of the New European Merger.

NEWS has just come from Paris that the vast German Chemical Trust has made an agreement with the French, and only recently came to an agreement with the new English trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. "Satisfactory accord on the question of home markets has been reached" and "they will pool all their available resources to gain the world trade." This means practically a united front in this industry of capitalist Europe against the United States, for other than Switzerland and Italy, which are expected to be included before long, no other countries have large scale chemical industries.

• • •

What is the driving force behind this great international trust? Profits? Of course. But that is far from all. During the imperialist war the chemical industries of all countries expanded tremendously, particularly those of France and the U. S. A., and to a considerable degree, that of England. Chemistry touches industry at a thousand different points, and when industry is accelerated to the utmost as in war, chemistry expands accordingly. But during the war two things happened: first of all, the allies discovered that they were dependent upon German for dyes, drugs and medicines and a host of important products; and second, there developed that great revolution in modern warfare—POISON GAS. These two factors spurred the previously backward countries (France, England, U. S. A) to tremendous efforts after the war, to attain chemical independence. This naturally meant that the world's equipment for chemical manufacture has been expanded far in excess of peacetime needs, and hence the bitter struggle for markets.

American industrialists and the wide-awake young men in Mr. Hoover's department of commerce have been devoting considerable attention to chemistry recently. Toward the end of September, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the department of foreign and domestic commerce, addressed the members of the chamber of commerce in Wilmington—home of the tremendous du Pont interests. He said, "As a producer of practically one-half of the world's chemical requirements, it is felt that in exporting but 7 or 9 per cent of our production we are overlooking the possibilities inherent in developing foreign markets for these products. Our principal competitors—Germany, England and France—export from 25 to 33 per cent of their production."

In New York, at the Chemical Industries Banquet on September 28th, Mr. E. M. Allen, president of the Mathleson Alkali Works—important manufacturers of heavy chemicals—pointed out plainly the disadvantages and handicaps of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to American industry under modern conditions, declaring that it is unwieldy and the best weapon in the hands of the foreign cartels in stifling American competitors in the sale of chemicals throughout the world. Continuing, Mr. Allen warned the American industry of the impending clash with the European cartels. At the same banquet, Chas. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division, department of commerce, who has just returned from a tour of European chemical centers, was very much in accord with Mr. Allen's remarks concerning foreign competition.

The stock market seems to believe that some kind of American merger or agreement is to take place, for on the day that du Ponts bought 114,000 shares of U. S. Steel, prices of stocks on the exchange rose to the highest level in its history! On the other hand, du Ponts acquired an important interest in the General Motors octopus in 1920, and have directed its financing ever since. The Allied Chemical and Dye, another huge concern, also holds 100,000 shares of U. S. Steel. One great American trust has already formed an alliance with the German trust. Early in August, Mr. Walter C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey signed an agreement with the German chemical trust, concerning the exploitation of the Bergius patents for the production of oil by the liquefaction of coal. This is destined to be of tremendous importance in the future.

Thus imperialism takes on newer and higher forms. At present it is the imperialist nations of western Europe fighting against the U. S. A. Tomorrow they may all be united in the alliance, begun at Locarno against the U. S. S. R., engaged in a war "in defense of religion and civilization."

The farewell tour of Schumann-Heink, the return of Heifetz, after an absence of two years, and another tour by Paderewski are the outstanding features of the plans of George Engles. He will have five other artists under his management during the present season—Paul Kochanski, Ignas Friedman, George Barrere and his Little Symphony Orchestra, Emilio de Gogorza and Elena Gerhardt.

The Shuberts' will present Edna Leedom in "Breakfast in the Sun," a play with music, adapted from the French. The score is by Dave Stamper and Harold Levy, and the Lyrics by Cyrus Wood.

DRAMA

A FUNLESS COMEDY

"Skin Deep" at the Liberty Got Under The Hide of The Audience.

CHRYSTAL HERNE as the homely and unhappy wife of Parrish Weston, the composer that no producer cared to know, carries the white woman's burden bravely in the leading role in the alleged comedy now floundering at the Liberty Theatre.

The show is a flop but this is not Miss Herne's fault who plays the role of the self-sacrificing wife who sees her husband about to be snatched away from her by a stout prima donna who would make a good singer if she only had a voice. Marian Warring-Manley as seen from the seventh row did not look like a serious menace to the sanctity of a home. She is fair, fat and over forty. Her role is rather tough on her but people must make sacrifices for food, clothing and rent.

This is the story: Parrish Weston was unable to find a producer to stage his opera which required more elephants than the mechanical equipment of the theatres and the pockets of the producers could bear. His old flame having returned from Honolulu, Weston falls in love with her again and is about to start for South America with her when his wife puts up the cash for the production of his opera. The flight was off.

The only husky laugh extracted from the audience during the show was when the emotional Spaniard who made his living as accompanist for the diva, offered to go upstairs and strangle his employer. No doubt the audience had murder in its heart and was grateful to him for his good intentions.

One of the mysteries of the play was the introduction of a young fellow to tune the piano in the beginning and his absence without trace for the rest of the performance.

Chrystal Herne was cordially received; indeed the audience was in a receptive mood and the cast finished its labors without suffering reprisals. The guilty persons are, Lynn Starling who wrote the piece and Bertram Harrison who staged it.

BASIL SYDNEY

Head of the Garrick Players who will open their season next Tuesday at the Garrick Theatre with a modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew."

The Bijou Theatre, and not the Theatre Masque, as previously planned, will house "Immoral Isabella?" the satirical comedy in which Frances Starr has the leading role. The theatre is made available by the closing tomorrow night of "Murray Hill," which will go on tour. The Lawton Campbell comedy opens next Thursday.

Walter Hampden who is now appearing at his own theatre in Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," will stage the Don Marquis play, "Out of the Sea," for George Tyler.

Jean Gilbert has completed the score of "Soldiers of Fortune," the operetta based on "Under the Red Robe," for which Harry B. Smith has written the book and lyrics. The Messrs. Shubert are now making plans for its production.

On the Screen

"Russian Revolution" Film Ready for Showing

The picturization of the Russian Revolution is almost ready. M. Einstein, the director who made the 'Potemkin" film, is almost ready to release the picture, which will be done on November 7, the opening of the tenth celebration of the Russian Revolution.

In this screening it was necessary to secure two men as doubles for the principal characters. The director selected two such men who are startling doubles of Lenin and Kerensky. Some of them were recently published in London papers, and they show a remarkable likeness.

The picture also shows the storming of the Winter Palace at Petrograd, and the cruiser Aurora bombarding the Winter Palace and other parts of the city.

"October" will be the title under which the film will be released. The part of Lenin is played by Nikandrov, a worker from the Urals; and M. Popoff, who works at the Leningrad Art Academy has the role of Kerensky.

"Back to God's Country" will come to the Colony Theatre beginning this Saturday. This is an adaptation of James Oliver Curwood's story. Renee Adoree plays the leading role.

The Cameo Theatre will show beginning tomorrow "Secrets of the Soul," the psychoanalytical UFA production. Werner Krauss plays the chief role.

"The Belt," Paul Sifton's industrial play, which opened at the New Playwrights Theatre Wednesday night, will be reviewed in Monday's edition.

The New Plays

"THE LOVE CALL," a musical play, based on "Arizona," will open at the Majestic Theatre Monday evening, presented by the Messrs. Shubert. The score is by Sigmund Romberg. Edward Locke wrote the book and Harry B. Smith, the lyrics. The principals include: Alice Fischer, Berna Deane, Charles Lawrence, Roberta Beatty, John Barker, John Rutherford, Barry Lupino, Joseph Macauley and Violet Corlson.

"THE HORNET'S NEST," by Arthur Stanley and Adelaide Matthews, will open Tuesday night at Wallack's Theatre. The cast includes: Frank McCormick, Frank Beaston, Alfred Phillips, Dorothea Chard, Gertrude Fowler, Rosemary King, Gertrude Clemens, Louise Sydmeth and Richard Gordon.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." in modern dress, with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis in the chief roles will open the season of the Garrick Players at the Garrick Theatre Tuesday evening. The cast also includes H. K. Croker-King, Betty Linley, Madame Ouspenskaya, Reginald Bach, Leslie Barry, Gerald Hamer, Maurice Cass, Junius Matthews, Robert Vivian and Berresford Lovett.

"IF," a play by Lord Dunsany, will be presented Tuesday night at the Little Theatre by the Actor-Managers (formerly the Grand Street Follies Players). The cast includes: Albert Carroll, Eva Condon, Leo Bulgakoff, Otto Hulcius, Lily Lubell, Walter Kingsford, Margot Lester, Paula Trueman, Harry Green, Marc Loebell and Alice Moffat.

"THE MULBERRY BUSH," a comedy by Edward Knoblock, will open at the Republic Theatre Wednesday evening, presented by Charles Dillingham and A. H. Woods. James Rennie and Claudette Colbert are featured. Others in the company include: Edwin Nicander, Isobel Elsom, Ruth Lyons and Stanley Harrison.

"ESCAPE," a play by John Galsworthy, will have its premiere at the Booth Theatre Wednesday night, under the direction of Winthrop Ames, with Leslie Howard in the leading role. The cast includes Frieda Inescort, Henrietta Goodwin, Lois Heatherley, Renee Macready, Viva Tattersall, Lily Kerr, Ruth Vivian, Cyrena Smith and Geraldine Koerpel.

"IMMORAL ISABELLA?", a satirical comedy by Lawton Campbell, a new playwright, opens at the Bijou Theatre Thursday evening, with Francis Starr featured. Reginald Mason, Julius McVicker, Eugene Powers, Edward Rose and Patricia Barclay play principal roles. The play deals in a lighter vein with events leading to the discovery of the New World.

MUSIC

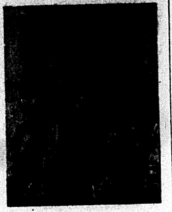
A Stravinsky Opera In Latin

IN a recent issue of the Leningrad "Yakusstva" there appeared an interesting interview with Stravinsky regarding his new opera "King Oedipus," which will be produced this season at the State Opera in Vienna. The opera will be presented in Latin.

Igor Stravinsky was interviewed by the Russian music historian, Leonid Sabancev. He asked him why he chose a Latin liberetto for the work. Stravinsky answered that for a long time he had intended to compose an opera to the words of a dead language. "But ancient Greek is too dead," he said, "and, besides, it is badly pronounced. So I thought Latin the fittest language." When asked whether Latin would not give the opera a certain clerical and Catholic atmosphere, Stravinsky replied: "That characteristic of Latin doesn't matter; to me Latin is the language of science, medicine, the law,—in short, the most exact and unalterable language."

To the suggestion that the style of the new opera meant a sudden change and a return to the style of Bach, the composer said that he did not know anything about it. He wanted to solve several musical problems in opera, after having solved some in instrumental music. He declared "Oedipus" to be the largest of all his works, and he believed that his style in it had reached the utmost simplification and the greatest similarity with the ideal style to be found in Glinka's "Life for the Tsar."

A MUSICAL QUINTET



Five members of the Russian Symphonic choir who will give their only New York concert at Carnegie Hall next Thursday night.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

The Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting, will give its first Brooklyn concert tomorrow afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The soloist is E. Robert Echmitz, the French pianist.

The program: Schelling, Victory Ball; Bach, Concerto in F minor; De-Falla, Nights in the Garden of Spain; Tchaikovsky, "Pathetic" Symphony.

The program on Thursday and Friday at Carnegie Hall, comprises Cherubini's Overture to "The Water Carrier," Dopper's Gathic Chaconne, Rubin Goldmark's Negro Rhapsody and Brahms First Symphony. Following this the Philharmonic will tour Akron, New Haven, Chicago, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Cleveland. On Sunday, November 6, the orchestra returns for its concert at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Fritz Busch will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra in Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon. He will repeat the program given Friday evening in Carnegie Hall,—Symphony No. 4 in B flat by Beethoven and Symphony No. 1 in C minor by Brahms.

There will be three other concerts during the week,—Thursday afternoon and Friday evening in Carnegie Hall and Sunday afternoon, October 30, in Mecca Auditorium. Albert Spalding will appear as soloist at the Carnegie Hall concerts. The program follows: Symphony Variations, Dvorak; Concerto in D for violin with orchestra, Brahms; Symphony No. 4, D minor, Schumann. Mme. Margaret Matzenauer will be the soloist at the Sunday afternoon concert in Mecca Auditorium.

The first of the Symphony Concerts for Children will be held in Carnegie Hall Saturday morning, Oct. 29. The entire series as well as the Symphony Concerts for Young People will be under the direction of Walter Damrosch.

Music Notes

The Don Russian Quartette, a group of singers who have been appearing in London and Paris, will make their American debut at the Selwyn Theatre tomorrow night. The quartette consists of Igor Keldich, Basil Evglevsky, Alexis Altxandroff and Elie Golovine, and their program will consist in the main of Russian songs.

Francis Macmillen, violinist, will give a concert Monday evening at Carnegie Hall. His program will include: Allegro from the Bach Concerto in E; Carl Goldmark Concerto in A minor; Respighi's Autumnal Poem and Music of Lili Boulanger, Revel, and Saint-Saens.

Curtis G. Harrower, pianist, and Jean Hannon, soprano, will give a joint recital Monday evening at Steinway Hall.

Doris Niles, assisted by her sister, Cornelia, and a group of dancers, will give her dance evening in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening. The program will be a suite based on the Life of Joan of Arc, a dance inspired by Poe's "The Raven," and new Russian and Spanish creations.

The concert at the Capitol Theatre this Sunday morning, will have as soloist, John Charles Thomas.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Evg., Oct. 27, 8:30
Friday Afternoon, Oct. 28, at 2:30
Cherubini-Dopper-Goldmark-Brahms
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

CARNEGIE HALL, Monday Night, 8:30
FRANCIS
Macmillen
Violinist Seats 75c to $2.20 (Baldwin)

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3:30
WALTHER
Kirchhoff
Tenor Metropolitan Opera Co.
Seats 75c to $2.20 (Knabe)

TOWN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3
Violin Recital SOCRATE
BAROZZI
(Steinway Piano)

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 26, 8:15
Song Recital RICHARD
CROOKS
(Mason & Hamlin Piano)

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Evg., Oct. 25, 8:30
PROGRAM of DANCES by
Doris Niles
Assisted by CORNELIA NILES
LOUIS HORST, Conductor of Orchestra
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
(Knabe Piano.)

N. Y. Symphony
FRITZ BUSCH Guest Conductor
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3
Mecca box office open 11 A. M. Sunday
Symphony No. 4 in B flat BEETHOVEN
Symphony No. 1 in C minor...BRAHMS
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.
George Engles, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

SELWYN TOMORROW NIGHT AT 9
THEATRE West 42d St.
Matinee Performance Tues., Thurs. & Fri. at 3
A. H. Woods and Arch Selwyn Present
THE DON RUSSIAN QUARTETTE
Direct from Paris and London.
In a Series of Russian Songs.
Seats Now—Prices 50c to $2. Plus Tax.

$1 CHAMBER MUSIC $1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 18th; Dec. 9th; Jan. 7th; Feb. 10th; Mar. 16th; Apr. 13th.
Flonzaley Quartet
Leta Quartet
Stringwood Ensemble
Mr. & Mrs. David Mannes
Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Hughes
Tollefsen Trio

$1 ARTISTS' RECITALS $1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 25th; Dec. 23rd; Jan. 20th; Feb. 24th; Mar. 23rd; Apr. 20th.
Nina Tarasova — Joseph Salgeti
Elly Ney — Denishawn School
Lenora Sparkes — Willem Durieux
Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place & 16th St. $1 for subscription to EACH series of six concerts. Both series $2. Mail orders to People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square (Stuyvesant 9687). Also on sale at Macy's and Wanamaker's.

Russian Symphonic Choir
TOWN HALL Thurs. Evg., Oct. 27, 8:30
"22 Voices, every one individual."
BASILE KIBALCHICH, Director
Concert Mgt. DANIEL MAYER, Inc.

Socrate Barozzi, Roumanian violinist, will give his recital at Town Hall Wednesday afternoon. The program will include: Sonata in D minor, Brahms; Concerto, Mendelssohn; Intrada, Desplanes; Malaguena and Tango by Albeniz-Kreisler; Caprice, Wieniawski; Largo Espressivo, Pugnani; En bateau, Debussy; L'Abeille, Schubert; Nocturne, Chopin.

Nora Drewett de Kresz, pianist, and her husband, Geza de Kresz, violinist, will give a joint recital this evening at the Guild Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

"Thrilling story. Superb play. Enthusiastically received." —Times.
"A personal triumph for Mr. Hampden."—Eve. World.
"One of most exciting arrivals of season."—World.
WALTER HAMPDEN in Henrik Ibsen's Comedy AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Columbus 3073 || Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

Baptista Minola of Padua
requests the honor of your presence at the
Marriage of his daughter
Katharina
to
Petruchio, of Verona
on Tuesday evening
October twenty-fifth
at eight-thirty o'clock
at the
House of the Garrick Players
65 West 35th Street
R. S. V. P. "Taming of the Shrew"
Box Office, Wisconsin 3430
Garrick Theatre

A·H·WOODS presents
The Trial of Mary Dugan
WITH ANN HARDING & REX CHERRYMAN
by Bayard Veiller
NATIONAL THEATRE... 41st St. W. of B'WAY
MATINEES WED. and SAT.

At the Selwyn Theatre, this Sunday night, A. H. Woods will present the Don Russian Quartette, a group of singers who have been appearing in London and Paris.

A Theatre Guild Production
PORGY
A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
GUILD THEA., West 52d St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

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THEATRE, 14 ST.-6 AVE. Phone 7767 WATkins. PRICES: 50c to $1.50. Matinees WED. and SAT.
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The Seal of a Fine Play
WEEK OF OCTOBER 24th
Mon. Eve.: "Cradle Song."
Tues. Night: "The Good Hope."
Wed. Mat.: "Cradle Song."
Wed. Eve.: "The Good Hope."
Thurs. Eve.: "Three Sisters."
Fri. Eve.: "Cradle Song."
Sat. Mat.: "The Good Hope."
Sat. Eve.: "Three Sisters."

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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
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THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

NEW YORK'S NEWEST SHUDDER
DRACULA
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
FULTON B'way. at 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

Richard Crooks will sing the following numbers at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening: Recitative and Aria from "Acis and Galatea," Handel; Liebesfeier, Weingartner; O, komm im Traum, Liszt; Staendchen, Freundliche Viision, Zueignung, Strauss; Aria—Le Reve, from Manon, Massenet; Aria—Recondita armonia, from "Tosca," Puccini; and a group in English.

The Russian Symphonic Choir will give its only local concert Thursday evening, Oct. 27, at Town Hall. The program will include many new numbers, among them a choral arrangement of Rachmaninoff's prelude in C sharp minor.

Walter Kirchhoff, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera will make his first American appearance in concert next Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Dyla Josetti, the Brazilian pianist, will give a recital Tuesday afternoon, at Town Hall.

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First Time on Broadway
Love vs Hate!
The Sensational Photodrama of Suppressed Desires
"SECRETS of the SOUL"
with WERNER KRAUS STAR OF "CALIGARI"
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION "BALI, The UNKNOWN"
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HELEN MacKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in 'Romancing 'Round'

The Desert Song
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11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

"Underworld" will move to the Broadway Theatre, opening there on Monday.

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BERT MILLER....................Business Manager

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The Reactionary Barrage Begins Against the First American Trade Union Delegation To the Soviet Union

The reactionary offensive has begun against the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, its report, and its recommendation that the Soviet Union be recognized by the United States.

The New York Herald-Tribune has fired the first gun in what in all likelihood will develop into a barrage as the full significance of the report and the tremendous mass interest it is arousing begins to be noticed and understood by the common enemies of the Soviet Union and the American working class.

Silas B. Axtell, a lawyer who went to the Soviet Union with the delegation has, been chosen by the Herald-Tribune as the champion who is to rescue the fair but frail heroine, "Lady American Democracy," from the clutches of the ogre "Sovietism."

In his statement to the Herald-Tribune Axtell takes the opportunity to state that Russia "was the most dismal and unhappy place I ever was in and I hope that the kind of government they are endeavoring to build will be confined to Russian territory forever."

For workers, especially those who have had experience with the average member of the legal profession, it certainly will not seem a devastating indictment of the Soviet Union that for a lawyer it is a "most dismal and unhappy place."

An attorney who gets a fat fee from Andy Furuseth's Seamen's Union occasionally, Axtell probably was astounded and alarmed to discover that the Marine Transport Workers' Union in the Soviet Union does not have to employ lawyers since the government is THEIR government and owns the entire transport industry.

As quoted by the Herald-Tribune, Axtell's statements are not very impressive. Even armored and weaponed for the fray as he is, the Herald-Tribune champion seems by no means to tip the scales as a heavyweight should. We do not know what charger he will choose for the combat but if his stature can be measured by his statements a Shetland pony would carry him with ease.

The important fact is not what Axtell says but that he says it at a time when the movement for recognition of the Soviet Union has reached a big impetus from the report of the trade union delegation, and the American working class is showing signs of realizing the need for defense of the Soviet Union against imperialist aggression.

We can expect the batteries of reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom to begin to thunder soon.

But from all indications they will be silenced this time by the growing sympathy for the Soviet Union among all sections of the American working class.

The Herald-Tribune and its champion will be answered by the American workers and farmers and altho it is considered rather low to strike a woman, Lady American Democracy is going to get some hard jolts when she gets in the way of the mass movement which is rolling up as the knowledge of the mighty role of the Soviet Union spreads in the ranks of the workers.

Polish Fascism Bars British Miners' Leader

The refusal of the Pilsudski government to allow A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners Federation, to enter Poland to attend the International Miners Congress, is a sign that British imperialist influence is still strong in the Polish fascist government.

Britain's imperialist rulers hate Cook as the one outstanding trade union official who did not join in the betrayal of the general strike and the miners' strike. They do not wish his fiery speeches to be heard in international congresses of trade unionists and especially not in a miners' congress.

The refusal of a visa to Cook also is an intimation that Polish fascism, bolstered up by the recent loan of $72,000,000, floated principally in the United States, is preparing a new onslaught on the working class, the peasantry and national minorities, and does not want any keen and militant workers' representatives from another country, and especially from Great Britain, to witness its brutal acts.

The absence of Cook and W. P. Richardson, his fellow-delegate who refused to go if Cook was barred, will make it impossible to hold a session of the Miners' Congress.

This is probably what the British capitalists and their Polish allies were really aiming to accomplish.

Only the treachery and cowardice of the reformist leaders of the socialist parties of Europe and of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) make such discrimination against workers' representatives possible. High on the list of these agents of capitalists are the official leaders of the British labor movement who hate Cook and all he represents more bitterly than do the imperialists.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

In a recent issue of The DAILY WORKER, there appears a news item from W. Virginia, signed by one, Murphy, under head, "Speaker Says Brookwood Teaches Goose Step." Then the last paragraph reveals that a student by the name of English made a speech saying that one may come out of Brookwood anything but a progressive union man.

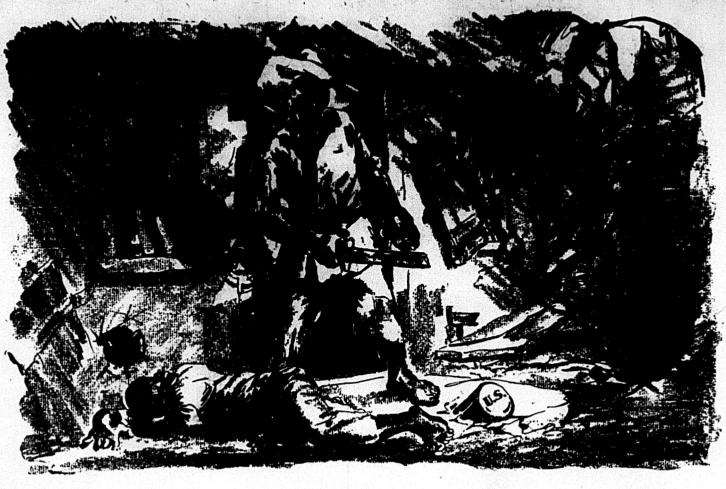
Tho a student from Brookwood I am not interested in shielding Brookwood, but I do want to point out the inconsistency of that assertion.

English was a class-mate of mine at Brookwood, and therefore I know him well. I will only cite a few illustrations to show who English is. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and not only is he an arch-reactionary union member, but at the time when the student body of Brookwood had a meeting to send a delegate to the proposed Student delegation of the League of Industrial Democracy to Soviet Russia, English was one of those that was opposed to sending a delegate and also stated as long as affairs in Russia continue as they do now, he will always be against it.

At the close I wish to say that the editors of the DAILY WORKER should be more careful before publishing such "news."

For a better trade union movement,
Herman Gordon.

IN NICARAGUA —By Fred Ellis



"Give me liberty or give me death!"

A Boston Commoner

By ALEX JACKINSON.

BOSTON is like an old man trying to look young by dressing loudly. On selected streets stand tall, beautiful buildings, towering over narrow sidewalks. Here shop windows are richly decorated. One sees behind the polished window panes as he walks along, displays of irridescently colored cravats, dazzling bits of jewelry, alligator shoes, Japanese urns, vials of perfume, fashionable fur coats, hand carved pieces of bric-a-brac, and bronze statues encased in luxurious gowns.

Well-dressed pedestrians gaze into these windows and walk away with a satisfied feeling. The exhibits instill them with a factuous pride. They see in it symbols of WEALTH! SUPREMACY! The things Boston is an animated example of. But elsewhere one cannot escape an odor of decay which bites into your nostrils. The city is old. In parts it fairly staggers under the weight of its senility.

The Common is a park, lying in the heart of the city. In the center stands a stone monument from which free concerts are dispensed in the summertime. The heavy roof rests on twelve large pillars, around them, placed in a circle are long, unpainted park benches. Here the unemployed read thru the want "ads" each morning. Some of the loungers are down and out bums, accosting passers-by for a hand-out. Aristocratic Bostonians only use this park for short cuts. And, it is mostly men who sit here. The females are too sophisticated. They walk with heads up, as tho they alone are burdened with the upkeep of the New England snobbishness, one hears so much about.

West of the park runs Beacon Street. The State House, a long, grey colored building with a gilt-edged dome, visible for blocks faces this street. The surrounding vicinity is the residential quarters of the elite. The sidewalks on which the variously shaped dwellings stand are red bricked and clean to a fault. The houses, all different in architecture, stand with their spotless exterior, their curtained windows and iron door-knockers as a constant reminder of the lust which killed Sacco and Vanzetti. Shady elm trees line the curbstones, which are covered by golden leaves, brought down by the autumn winds.

Eastward, the Common is bounded by Tremont Street. . . . An adolescent Broadway yearning for maturity. On this street, more than on any other, promenade THE CHOSEN. Continuous streams of them gush up and down the sidewalks. Traffic is always at full tide here. Electric signs, jutting over roof tops guide them onward. Women, whose powdered faces would crack should they dare smile, whizz by. Men shift their eyes. They survey their swaying buttocks and tell their wives they admire their hats. Frauds, all of them, these biological imitations of people. It is too bad that something violent doesn't happen to disturb their calm poise, their assurance of security, their spectacular equilibrium.

On a busy corner of this street stands Frankie. Frankie is a newsboy. A large bundle of papers are lying on the ground directly under his feet. Another bunch is in his hand. He holds several others for ready distribution. He is a young kid. His fingers are long and already tobacco-stained. His feet are covered by cheap golf stockings folded over knickers. His shirt is unbuttoned at the neck. His sharp, clean cut features are visible behind his dirty face.

Every few minutes he gulps down a lump of saliva and cries in shrill voice "Boston Herald . . . Post . . . Evening papers!"

Frankie is experienced in the ways of commerce. When a person who seems to be in a hurry gives him a dollar bill, he short-changes him. His favorite means is to count out the correct change, then allow a coin to remain between his fingers as he hands it over. After each success, he places the "easy" money in a separate pocket and grins.

Frankie seldom smiles, he just grins. It's less complicated. His face is animated by a grouch. It never seems to leave him. He is nursing a grudge against society, for Frankie is becoming conscious of many things. He doesn't tell anybody but its Sacco and Vanzetti he's unconsciously mourning for. They were his friends, tho Frankie never saw them. They are a legend, a heritage to him. Something they left over lives in his mind. Frankie doesn't know what it is yet, but he will learn soon. He sees it thru a mist, but soon he will see clearly.

Frankie is of the young. Boston belongs to the old. He will never forget Sacco and Vanzetti. He can't. Boston did.

A picture of crowds. Crowds picketing the State House. Crowds moving in the streets rotate in his mind. That was a month ago. Frankie was there too selling papers. He remembers the crowds and the headlines "Sacco and Vanzetti to get reprieve," "Sacco and Vanzetti in death house," then "Sacco and Vanzetti dead."

It was a fight, and the spirit of it gripped Frankie. Now he wonders why Sacco and Vanzetti are forgotten. He thinks they are, and it hurts him!

Frankie lives on Corning Street, in a house facing the roof of a garage and a stretch of railroad tracks. There are entire blocks of such buildings. Clay flower pots rest on window sills and almost every house has a "Furnished Room" sign hung out. The rooms are old, dingy, ill smelling. One toilet and one bath serve six or seven families. A putrescent odor is in the air. The shutters are painted green.

In these rooms men walk about in their underwear, smoke corn cob pipes, and allow their ashes to fall unmolested to the floor. At times they also worry about paying the rent.

Here children urinate in gutters, and babies cry lustily. Here too buxom housewives cook in a single porcelain pot, and raise large families. Boston denies the existence of these streets, but they are there, many of them, and the tragedy of it is that these very inhabitants brag with greater gusto of Anglo-Saxon superiority; and all the viciousness that it embodies.

Frankie comes to these streets each night. He walks home thru the section where the other half live. One avenue divides them. He is conscious of the contrast. Before it was merely a difference. Today it is a challenge.

Frankie's mother is janitress of the house they live in. Her body is misshapen after bearing six children. Two were miscarriages. She is prematurely old, and speaks with an Irish accent. His father is an emaciated man of sixty. When he was able to work he was a window cleaner. A married sister occupies one of the three rooms with her husband. The other two children go to school.

Since he began earning money, Frankie was given a cot all to himself. At night his thoughts wander thru illusory regions. He used to dream of becoming a circus proprietor, but Sacco and Vanzetti made him realize that the poverty into which he was sucked has no such easy exits.

Each evening Frankie brings home a newspaper. He reads what he can understand in it, admires the cartoons and gives it to "Ed," his big brother-in-law. "Ed" is a plumber, and a class conscious worker. Frankie gets this paper for him. Together they talk about the class struggle which "Ed" explains to him.

The kid lives with a bitterness gnawing at his heart. He sells papers amidst wealth and lives in poverty. Around him he sees theatre displays, dresses, nice furniture, and he sleeps on a hard cot in the kitchen.

He reads of the shows imported from New York and tells his mother about them at supper, when he becomes eloquent.

She cuts him short. . . . "Stop your babblin, Frankie, 'tis not for the likes of us that these things are made."

Frankie doesn't answer her.

In the streets he watches the tailored mannequins pass by him and he smiles. He knows it won't last long—this division. The laugh is on them. They think it will. His smile turns to a bitter sneer, as he cries "Boston Herald . . . Post . . . Evening papers" . . . . In his soliloquies he takes more freedom and jeers at his customers.

A little past midnight he takes back whatever papers he couldn't sell to a Jewish newsstand keeper who employs him. There Frankie selects the Daily Worker for "Ed" which he isn't allowed to sell on the streets. He folds it under his arm and slinks off.

A Visit to Metropolitan Museum

By DIEGO RIVERA.

(Diego Rivera a leading figure in the Communist Party of Mexico and the greatest artist in Latin America visited the Metroplitan Art Museum while in this city on his way to attend the 10th anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution. Comrade Rivera gave the following views of his impression of the museum to a DAILY WORKER reporter.—Ed.)

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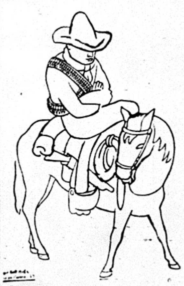
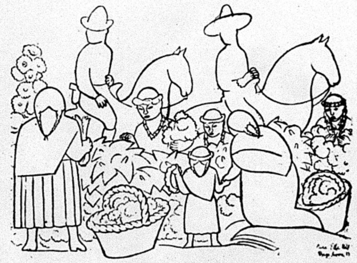
My brief visit to the Metropolitan Museum proved very depressing to me. Out of the strange profusion of world masterpieces and colossal examples of ugliness and bad taste side by side, grew a vivid picture of the role that America is playing in the world today.

The Metropolitan Museum, which has drawn to it the greater part of the greatest art treasures of the various lands of the earth in a short period of time, symbolized to me the present world domination of the United States. Countries that have created great art cannot retain it in the face of the all-absorbing, all-consuming power of American millions. Millionaires who know nothing of art except to buy things because they are high priced—who do not even know the elementary fact that great art loses its force when torn out of the environment in which it was created and out of which it grew—reach out like the tentacles of a gigantic octopus to all corners of the earth and clean them of all the precious treasures of centuries, to hang them next to things as ugly as "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

On the other hand, all this contrasted with the strong plastic beauty that is developing in the city of skyscrapers. This was to me the symbol of the power of labor to construct a new world far above the conventional "art appreciation" of the money kings. Unlike that it is not parasitic but creative. It does not rob from the rest of the world but builds for the world to possess. It will not be long before it gives the world a plastic beauty that is powerful and new.



The Armed Peasant—by Diego Rivera



Mexican Festival —By Diego Rivera.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ONE of the most important events of last week was the opening of The New Playwrights Theatre on Commerce Street with "The Belt" by Paul Sifton as its first production. Commerce Street is situated on the western proletarian frontier of Greenwich Village and "The Belt" is a proletarian play. St. Luke's Place, where Jimmy Walker makes his home is in the immediate vicinity and a certain philanthropist whose first name is Denny quenches the thirsts of truckdrivers, longshoremen and motorcycle policemen at a corner not far distant. Indeed, unless the cast of "The Belt" are as different from other members of the profession as "The Belt" is from "Getting Gertie's Garter," Denny might do worse than pass some of his business cards out among the thespians. His services might contribute to the gayety of the acting.

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A PROLETARIAN critic of the drama in collaboration with other amateurs is laboring over a serious review of this play, but in the meantime this opportunity is seized upon to let those who have not already been informed of The New Playwright's Theatre and its mission that a visit to 40 Commerce Street is worth while. There are no electric lights over the entrance but there is a large red flag which is just as compelling. It was rather interesting to watch Otto Kahn, banker, philanthropist and patron of the arts entering the theatre on opening night with the symbol of his future doom (as a capitalist) waving over his head.

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IT was still more interesting to watch the reaction of the workingclass audience that attended some of the dress rehearsals. Perhaps if members of the audience were asked to write a criticism of the play that would pass the blue pencil of a professional dramatic critic, the number that would pass such a test would be very small. Yet whenever the author in his attempt to give a graphic lecture on class-collaboration and the killing effect of the speed-up system stumbled in the wrong direction the audience stiffened like so many English butlers at an afternoon tea.

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RUNNING into an avowed labor play in a legitimate theatre is as welcome an experience as finding a pearl in a cafeteria oyster. No matter how weak and stumbling a labor play may be its worker-patrons will treat it kindly as long as it has good intentions. They will take the same attitude towards it that our supporters take towards The DAILY WORKER. Technically poor compared to the bourgeois papers the workers feel that it is their own and that it is only as immature as the labor movement which it represents. The theatre that aims to serve the best interests of the workingclass will be given similar support, and whatever criticism it may receive will be helpful, friendly and constructive. We hope the day is not far distant when the left wing of the labor movement will make it possible for a real proletarian theatre to survive without the aid of outside "angels."

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YESTERDAY'S newspapers carried the news that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had donated $250,000 to the Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens. The same newspapers tell us of the strike of the Rockefeller exploited workers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. John's slaves are demanding more of the fruits of their labor but John D., Jr., fears that if he gives enough money to his employes to enable them to live somewhat decently, there will not be enough left to save the souls of the Baptists. Perhaps the Baptists will agree to say prayers for the souls of the strikers who may be killed by John D.'s gunmen.

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SILAS B. AXTELL, attorney for the Seamen's Union, who accompanied the Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union expresses disagreement with the favorable report made by the majority of the delegates. Mr. Axtell says that there is no freedom of speech in Russia. The first time I heard of Mr. Axtell was in 1921 when I was secretary of the James Larkin Defense Committee. An acting-secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union spoke at one of our meetings and on the following day he received a letter from Mr. Axtell with a clipping from one of the papers that mentioned his name in connection with the meeting. Mr. Axtell conveyed a gentle hint to the acting-secretary of his client union that his standing as a respectable trade union functionary might be impaired by continued association with the defense committee of a Communist. The acting-secretary took the hint. It appears that Mr. Axtell is still in the active service of the red-baiters.

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THE little real estate deal between the pope and the Fascist Party is off for the time being. The mystic bark of Peter's successor may not float at the Tiber's mouth for many years to come, unless the two reactionary organizations can come to terms.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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13,000 New York Workers Cheer U. S. Trade Union Delegation Report; Demand Recognition Of Soviet Union

WOMEN PICKETS SHUT COAL MINES OF ROCKEFELLER

Many Jailed by Guards of Fuel and Iron Co.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 23.—Dozens of women, daughters or wives of striking coal miners have added themselves to the picket lines that are choking off production in the Rockefeller owned Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. here—the perpetrator of the historic Ludlow massacre.

"We will stand by our men, they make our homes. They are our living and a poor living it is at best. We will stay behind our men forever. We will not starve. If we do not have a loaf of bread between us, we will beg," declared one twenty-year-old girl, a picket captain, and sister of two miners killed by Rockefeller agents at Ludlow.

Arrests.

Thirty men pickets and ten women pickets were arrested by the Rockefeller gunmen guarding the Ideal Mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. yesterday. Six other women pickets were arrested at other mines in the vicinity at the same time.

The women were offered freedom, in order to concentrate prosecution on the men, but they refused to leave the jail unless the men were set free also.

Against Starvation Wage.

The strike in Colorado is called by I. W. W., and has the support of all militant workers. The official bureaucracy in the state federation of labor and the United Mine Workers of America are not recognizing the strike, other than to declare it proper for workers to scab on it. The state industrial commission has declared it illegal.

The miners demand a raise in wages. They have been getting only about two-thirds of the union scale.

Evictions in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Two hundred and seventy families of union miners will be thrown out of their homes to face a cold bleak Ohio winter if the federal court here grants the peremptory order to compel eviction which the Clarkson Coal Mining Co and the Atlantic Contracting Co. demand of it.

The Clarkson Company wants to eject from their houses 185 families at Mines No. 1 and No. 2. The Atlantic asks that 85 families freeze at Florence.

Court Kind To Companies.

The court hitherto has given the companies everything they asked in the way of injunctions practically prohibiting picketing. The basis for its present complaint is that the union miners by continuing to live with their wives and children in houses in the mining camp are thereby "conspiring to prevent the operation of the mines" with scab labor.

Ohio is an armed camp, with the mines guarded by imported gangsters, equipped with pistols, clubs, rifles, machine guns and fortified with barbed wire. Great searchlights mounted at the mines light up the surrounding country and flash thru the windows of the miners' houses.

President of Mellon's Trust Up for Contempt

Arthur W. Davis, president of the Aluminum Company of America, the colossal trust of which Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon is the head, must show cause tomorrow before Judge Mack in federal court why he should not be held in contempt of court for refusing to testify in the law suit of George B. Haskell against the aluminum trust.

Haskell contends that the aluminum trust prevented his receiving the aid of the late James B. Duke in starting a rival company and obtaining the raw material for aluminum, bauxite, from Europe, by taking Duke into the trust. All the bauxite beds of America are dominated by the trust, Haskell contends.

Kellogg Sends Minister To Abyssinia; American Investors Want Slaves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (FP).—Secretary of State Kellogg announces that an American consul will be named as minister-resident to Abyssinia, while awaiting action by congress to send a regular minister to the Ethiopian empire. Kellogg denies knowledge of plans by the regent of Abyssinia to furnish slaves to be employed by American capital to develop the resources of he country.

WASHINGTON TO DICTATE VOTING IN NICARAGUA

Chamorro Must Wait for Old Job

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. — The state department has notified General Chamorro of Nicaragua that he cannot be president of that country next term. Chamorro was used by United States business interests to overthrow by force of arms the liberal government of that country and served part of the present term before Diaz, another Wall Street agent, was made president.

It is not that Chamorro is undesirable, but because it is considered expedient to show formal respect to the constitution which says that no one can hold office two consecutive terms, that he is barred by the American state department.

Election Will Be Fake.

It is not thought likely that the president selected will be antagonistic to Wall Street because the elections are to be conducted under "observation" of the United States, and the marines and native constabulary commanded by marine officers are still trying to destroy every vestige of opposition so that the elections can be won for Wall Street against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans.

Crosley Radio Co. Orders Employees To Boost Product

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23. — The Crosley Radio Corporation, manufacturer of receiving sets especially, has sent a letter full of sweet language and veiled threats to each of its 2,500 employes, practically ordering them to get busy and become, in their off-duty hours, salesmen without compensation for the product of the factory.

See That It Isn't Play.

"Work is after all work," says the company. "It cannot be called play, and work should be compensated to the best of the ability of the organization, and that ability is largely based upon its success. Word of mouth advertising is the best that can be obtained. I (the president of the company) am not asking you to boost Crosely products as a favor to me—do it for your own sake."

The Crosley company is known as one of the worst slave-driving establishments in the country, where speed-up systems, "efficiency" stunts, hidden spies and graded penalties for slow work make the toilers' life a hard one. Now comes the polite insistence on work after hours "for your own sake."

German Rich Asked To Conceal Wealth

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The cabinet has announced that the government looks with disfavor upon elaborate social affairs. The social fetes are too gay for a poor country, say the cabinet members. The contrast between the wretched condition of the workers and the upper and middle classes is so marked that, in the present condition of unrest and strikes, an unnecessary display of wealth is considered dangerous to the upper classes.

NANKING TROOPS MOVE ON HANKOW AS RIFT WIDENS

Tobacco Workers' Strike in Shanghai Grows

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.—Official reports alleging that an "absolute agreement had been reached by Nanking and Wuhan" and that the "plenum of the Executive Committee and the central Control Commission of the Kuomintang would be convoked the first of November" were intended (as was to be expected) camouflage for a complete rupture of the two forces and the beginning of military operations between both camps.

Externally the Nanking government seemed to be making active preparations for the continuation of the northern expedition. Great forces were concentrated in the Nanking region allegedly destined to support Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Shi-shan. But it is known now that these troops moved to Wuhu against Tang Shen-chi who in a decree published by the Nanking government in all Chinese newspapers was proclaimed a rebel and an enemy of the people.

Nanking Moves Against Wuhu.

Tang She-chi was accused of having concluded an agreement with Chang Tso-lin and with working to hinder the northern expedition and a reunion of national forces.

Military operations are already being made. Troops of Tang Shen-chi were taken by surprise are now retreating and have left Wuhu.

Reports from Hankow state that General Tang Shen-chi is mobilizing all of his forces for a war with Nanking. Disorder reigns in the town.

Shanghai Tobacco Strike.

Five thousand workmen in the Chinese-Japanese textile factory and the Chinese tobacco factory situated in the suburbs of Shanghai have declared a one hour sympathy strike with the striking workmen in the Anglo-American Tobacco Company.

The chairman of the factory committee stated in a long speech at a workers' mass meeting that the Kuomintang had taken power out of the hands of the Shanghai workers, who were as much oppressed as before.

Denounces Right Wing.

He further invited the workmen "to throw off their oppressors and to reestablish their liberty, outraged by the Kuomintang."

Suchow Textile Strike.

A strike of textile workers in textile factories at Suchow province and Kiangsu is continuing. The strikers having arrested many prominent merchants and having led them with their hands tied thru the whole town, the owners of the textile works fled to Shanghai, where they told the military authorities that "the Suchow authorities were unable to master their workmen and that it was therefore necessary to send a penal expedition to Suchow from Shanghai."

Riotous Scenes Mark Evidence on the Petlura Murder

PARIS, Oct. 23. — The trial of Samuel Schwartzbard for the murder of General Simon Petlura has degenerated into court-room brawl as the effort of the prosecution to prove that the butcher of the Ukraine was not anti-Semetic, has broken down.

Riotous Scenes in Court.

With Henri Torres, chief counsel for the defendant and Cesare Campinchi, chief of the legal forces for the Petlura family, hurling ferocious language at each other, and the judge unable to be heard above the clamor, the trial assumes the aspect of a street riot.

Many witnesses, formerly with the mercenary bands of Petlura testify that he was a "true friend of the Jews," while the defendant shouts his scorn at them. Much comment is caused by such testimony in view of the record of Petlura as the instigator of pogroms that resulted in the death of thousands of Jews in the Ukraine.

Got "The Right People" For Census Job Plums

Lafayette B. Gleason, selected by Senator Wadsworth for the office of chief superintendent of the 1925 census in New York State defends Mrs. Knapp, republican secretary of New York State, at the investigation into various alleged forgeries and swindles of money she is charged with committing. The same probe shows that Gleason was selected so that the census would go "to the right people."

ARMORED TRAIN TAKING MORROW TO MEXICO CITY

Guard Against Possible Intervention Plots

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 23.—A train of armored cars carrying 150 heavily equipped soldiers preceded the train carrying Dwight W. Morrow, the new "Wall Street ambassador," into Mexico yesterday. The train carrying Morrow was also heavily guarded with soldiers. Morrow's private car that carried him from New York was attached to the Mexican train and will be taken to Mexico City.

This precaution was considered necessary by the Mexican government because there was fear that counter-revolutionaries might stage a provocatory attack on the train on which Morrow was riding in order to furnish an excuse for intervention by the United States against the Calles government.

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Report Gomez In Guatemala.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—Reports received here from Guatemala City state that General Arnulfo Gomez, counter-revolutionary leader, has escaped over the border and crossed into Guatemalean territory. Other dispatches received here state that Gomez is hiding in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

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Business Men to Greet Morrow.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—American business men, representatives of oil companies and legionnaires here are making preparations for a dinner and reception to be given to Dwight Morrow when he arrives here to take up his duties as ambassador.

Delegations from the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, and the American Club will greet Morrow when he steps off the train.

A Thousand Gallons Of Alcohol in Armory

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—More than a thousand gallons of alochol were removed from the Broadway Armory headquarters of the 202nd coast artillery here yesterday by government agents, after Captain Leland Bass had been caught transporting liquor from the armory to a place in Michigan. An investigation will be conducted by army officials.

Tenth Anniversary in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23.—A report on the findings of the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia will be rendered at Workers Hall, corner Electric and North Ave., East Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 p. m. All are invited. Tickets 50 cents; ladies 35 cents. There will also be dancing, and a concert.

Hynes, Woll's Own Cop At A. F. L. Convention, Fails Intelligence Test

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23.—W F. Hynes, chief of the police "intelligence" department's "red squad," and the man who gained a good deal of notoriety as the one responsible for the arrest and unseating of Communists at the recent American Federation of Labor convention, and for the Sacco-Vanzetti raids, has failed to pass the intelligence test of the police department required of all seeking promotion in the ranks of the red-baiters. The questions used in the test would be ridiculously easy for a schoolboy to answer.

RANK AND FILE WORKERS GROUP SAIL FOR U.S.S.R.

26 Depart at Midnight for Moscow Celebration

Twenty-six rank and file trade unionists sailed from New York last midnight for the Soviet Union on the Cunard liner Lancastria. They go to see how the trade unionists and farmers man and manage the factories, mines, railroads, farms, theaters, playgrounds and pleasure resorts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Though they go primarily to study the conditions under which the Russian workers and their families live they will arrive in time to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

All Industries Represented.

This delegation is distinct from the trade union delegation to Russia of which James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was chairman. The new delegation will be far on its way toward Moscow when leaders of the first delegation are making a verbal report of their findings to the New York labor movement in a huge mass

(*Continued on Page Five*)

BALDWIN SEES SOVIET POWER IS INVINCIBLE

Criticism Welcomed by Government

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who is now in Paris at work on a book about Soviet Russia, from whence he has returned recently, declares that "in spite of the fact that only one in 145 are members of the Communist Party, the regime is popular." He added, "I see no possibility of its being overthrown."

Reaction in State of Fear.

Baldwin, who was author of a book assailing Russia, now admits that he was wrong. While in Russia he was permitted to go anywhere he pleased and investigate anything he wanted to. Although the reactionaries, the old czarists, old bourgeoisie, rich peasants, Tolstoyans (vegetarians), etc., are not free to carry on their criticism, there is no sense of fear on the part of the rest of the population.

"Nine tenths of the peasants," says Baldwin, "not only do but are permitted to criticize the government and all immediate issues. These criticisms are welcomed and studied as the government apparently recognizes the importance of local initiative and energy if Communism is to succeed."

Much of the activity of the police will be lessened the moment the government is assured there will be no intervention by the foreign powers. This they fear because of the activities of a number of the great powers.

Prison conditions are better than in any other country. "An amusing feature of prison life in Russia is that prisoners having records of good conduct get a two-weeks' vacation a year with pay," said Baldwin.

"LIFE IN U. S. ORGANIZED AROUND BUSINESS; IN USSR AROUND LABOR" SAYS PALMER IN IMPRESSIVE TALK

Delegation Leaders Will Meet N. Y. Lawyer in Debate on Question of Recognition

Thirteen thousand workers gathered in Madison Square Garden yesterday shouted and cheered for many minutes when Tom Tippet, a member of the United Mine Workers of America, rose from the audience, and offered from the floor of the meeting a resolution demanding that on the basis of the verbal report of members of the First Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, the great crowd assembled there demand that the United States government recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The cheers redoubled when at the request of the chairman, the mover of the resolution mounted to the platform and read his resolution. Another mighty roar of approval signified that it was adopted unanimously, as follows:

> "In view of the facts concerning the real condition in Soviet Russia today presented by members of the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, and
>
> "In view of the services which Soviet Russia has rendered in creating a stable government of, by and for the people,
>
> "It is the opinion of this huge audience gathered in Madison Square Garden, New York, that the United States government recognize the government of the Soviet Union at once for the peace of the world."

The crowd had been thrilled by a succession of speakers, all relating first hand information of the condition of workers in Soviet Russia, how they live, and work, and what they are trying to do, as well as what magnificent accomplishments already have been achieved by them.

James Maurer, the chairman of the delegation and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who was obliged to remain in Pennsylvania by the outbreak of terror by the "coal and iron" police in the coal strike in Pennsylvania, sent to the Madison Square Garden meeting the following letter, which was read from the platform, by Albert Coyle:

> "I am very sorry that Federation of Labor work in the state of industrial autocracy and turmoil makes it impossible for me to speak at the meeting. I hope that the meeting will be helpful for better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which are so needed for the peace of the world."

Workers Will Defend Their Power

"There is no czar and no capitalist power that can take away from the Russian workers what they have produced," said Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate. "With a conviction which we could not get around, Russian workers told us that they intended to defend the Soviet Union."

Contrasting the position of workers in this country with those of the workers of the U.S.S.R. Palmer said; "Life in the United States is organized around business, in the Soviet Union around labor.

The rapid development of Soviet industry was stressed by Palmer who declared that Russia is "gaining in industrial efficiency faster than any other nation of the Old World."

Young Workers' Message to U. S.

Conveying a message from the young workers of Russia to American workers, Palmer said: "I was told to tell the workers of America that the old Russia is gone and that the young workers are building a new Russia." Russian workers, he said, expressed the hope that American workers would like them, determine "that they are able to run their own industry and government."

Palmer declared that he was especially impressed by the workers' rest homes. "The rest home in Samara," he said, "had formerly sheltered one merchant prince; now it sheltered 1,500 workers on their vacations every two weeks.

Economic Professor Sees Workers' Success.

Following the great ovation for Palmer, when he declared for recognition of the Soviet Union, Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago also stated that he was in favor of immediate recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States.

Douglas analyzed conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as follows:

"The matter of so-called political democracy, the right of all whether enemies of the new regime or not, to vote and run for office, does not much interest the workers. They do

(*Continued on Page Two*)

7-HOUR DAY FOR SOVIET WORKERS CAUSES BIG STIR

Have Advantage Over Labor in Other Lands

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press).

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Not since Henry Ford established his five-dollar wage for an eight-hour day has industrial America received such a shock as in the announcement from Leningrad that the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Congress of Soviets had decreed a seven-hour workday throughout the industries of the Soviet Union.

Conservative economists in Washington, long accustomed to speak of Soviet industry as primitive, inefficient and hopelessly burdensome to the workers and consumers, at first looked skeptically upon the news. Then they began to modify their tone. Some of the more liberal conceded that the Soveits might, eventually, make the change without undue strain on production.

Stirs Discussion.

"If it be assumed," said Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "that Russia is to maintain its present rate of production, or increase it, then the application of the 7-hour day to Russian industries becomes a problem of adjustment of physical energy and skill to machinery without unduly increasing the strain upon the human element.

"In such of their industries as are well equipped, and in which the bonus system has stimulated the workers to adapt their physical motions to the improved machinery, so that waste motion is eliminated, there is no reason why they should not gradually come to produce as much in seven hours as they now do in eight. Bodily fatigue should not be increased.

"But if they try to get equal production in seven hours in the poorly equipped industries—those which depend chiefly on human muscle—they are likely to find that the increased bodily strain in seven hours is too big a price to pay for the shorter workday. That is, if we assume that new methods of saving waste motion are

(*Continued on Page Two*)

13,000 Cheer Delegation Report

(Continued from Page One)

not care about being given the right to vote for a capitalist candidate who will take away their freedom from them."

On the question of the ability of the workers actually to run industry, he brought out the following facts:

The productivity of the U. S. S. R. this year is five per cent greater than the production of the Russian empire in 1913, under the czar, as contrasted with that of England, which is five per cent less than that of the U. S. S. R. now.

The fact that wages in the United States seem higher in money than they do in the Soviet Union, does not prove much, said Douglas, for, speaking as an economist, he had to recognize the other values which the workers of Russia receive. Among these he cited: social insurance, paid for by the bosses or the state trusts; medical care when sick, which includes the services of surgeons and specialists as well as that of general practitioners; payment while absent thru sickness (the U. S. S. R. being the only country in the world where this is done); the granting of free rent in the coal and iron industry which employs one fifth of the workers. (Rent made up a fifth of their budget under the old regime.)

Seven Hour Day for All.

The speaker pointed to the decrease of the work day from about ten hours in 1913 to 7.4 hours in 1927, with a practical certainty of seven hours or less for all workers during the next year.

The goods and services, the real wages, which the worker gets now in the U. S. S. R., said Douglas, are about 80 per cent greater than before the revolution.

"As an economist I will say," stated Douglas, "that the Russian government has been paying generous dividends to the Russian people." The government is secure, because it is founded on the masses of the workers who have gained economic and political advantages thru it.

"The menace of war hangs over the country, everyone in it is convinced that England by using Poland and Roumania, will attack the Russian workers, but nevertheless, the policy of the government and of the workers is to maintain peace as long as possible.

Douglas described the indutrial committees elected by the workers, the shop committees, industrial democracy and the arbitration committees appointed, not by the state, but elected by the trade unions.

He thot that the peasants had not profited to the same extent as the workers, but that they too, were vastly improved economically and culturally by the revolution.

"We should help, and not hurt the "Russian Revolution," declared Prof. Jerome Davis, of Yale University, a technical expert accompanying the First Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union as he began the verbal report of the delegation at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon.

Davis was the first speaker, and was applauded by 13,000 workers when introduced by Chairman Henry T. Hunt, former Mayor of Cincinnati.

"We have tried machine guns, shot and shell, soldiers, and blockade against the Russian workers," Davis pointed out. "We must now try methods which so far have not been tried by America, in our dealings with Russia," he continued, and declared that those methods could be only those of "cooperation and friendship."

"With a membership of ten million in the trade unions, the Russian people enjoy a greater, or at least as great a measure of political and industrial democracy as does America, and they cannot be ignored, said Davis.

More Vote in Russia Than in U. S.

The speaker advised "all conservatives and enemies of the Russian people to go to Russia first and see for themselves before continuing their propaganda." They would find there, he said that "A greater number of people participated in the Russian elections than in the last presidential and congressional election in the United States," which does not look like "rule from above" as has been continually charged by opponents of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

"Our delegation and this meeting are only an incident," concluded Davis, but the Russian revolution will endure as long as history lives."

"No Coal and Iron Police," Says Hapgood.

Powers Hapgood, a miner from District 2 of the United Mine Workers of America, and prominent in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense demonstrations in Boston, recently, told of working in the mines of the Soviet Union two years ago. He corroborated in detail all that had been said of the cultural and economic advantages enjoyed by the miners of the workers' and peasants' state and contrasted them sharply with the situation in Pennsylvania today, where, he said, the mine owners and other capitalists rule. Whereas the workers of the Soviet Union own the government and its organs, the army and civil power, said Hapgood, in Pennsylvania the miner while on strike or locked out is the victim of the most reckless brutality by Coal and Iron police, hired by the employer an uniformed by the state, is assaulted by state troopers, or by national guardsmen or even by federal soldiers if the employers desire.

Whereas the workers in the Soviet Union coal mines get rent free, the miners of Pennsylvania are at this moment being driven from their homes by agents of the coal companies and of the state, who tear the roofs from over their heads, run them from their doors with guns, or shut off their water supply to force them into the weather. Even in times of comparative industrial peace, he said, American miners have absolutely nothing free.

"Progress Unparalleled in History."

Robert W. Dunn, author of "American Investments Abroad," "The Labor Spy" and other books, who went to Russia as a member of the delegation, told of the difference between condition of life in the U. S. S. R. today and those of even three years ago, when the country was just struggling thru the terrific famine brot on by invasion and blockade.

The improvements worked in this short time he characterized as unparalleled in history, and too great to be accurately described at present.

Helped British Workers in Strike.

Dunn told of his discovery that the Russian workers themselves had given over $8,000,000 to the support of the locked-out British miners and to strikers in other countries. Their interest is not in themselves alone but extends to their class wherever it is oppressed or in need.

He emphasized the fact that the First American Trade Union Delegation was told wherever it went in Russia to tell the truth and the whole truth about conditions, whatever they saw of either good or bad, and that the delegation was trying to do this.

Ought to Challenge Us.

John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America declared:

"The condition of workers in Soviet Russia ought to shame us, and the achievements of the workers there ought to challenge us. The American labor movement ought to come out strongly and definitely for recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States."

The general situation in the Soviet Union, Brophy said, shoud be a source of inspiration to the workers of America and to the whole world.

To Debate Shyster Lawyer.

A feature of the evening was the acceptance from the platform of a chalenge to the delegation to debate on the subject of Soviet Russia. The challenge was carried to the chairman by J. Robert O'Brien, head of a professional strike-breaking organization known as the American Constitutional Association, and also head of a strike-breaking agency, was signed by Silas F. Axtel, a laweyr who attached himself to the delegation during its stay in Europe.

Albert F. Coyle, speaking for the delegation, said that it would be a pleasure to accept the challenge, the only difficulty being that he did not know how many of the delegation in succession Mr. Axtel wished to take on.

Axtel, since his return to America, has been trying to get an audience over the radio and has given interviews to the press in which he says "Russia is a dismal place."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

CELEBRATION OF TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION WILL LAST AN ENTIRE WEEK

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several near-by cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part.

The workers of Chicago will present to the workers of Leningrad a parchment, on which are engraved these words:

"Workers of Leningrad: Across oceans and continents, moved by the knowledge that in your valiant struggle against, and in your glorious victory over czarism, you have won a battle in our own class war against our own capitalist masters, convinced that our own victory can be achieved only under the banner of Leninism, certain that your success in Communist construction will be a guide and inspire us in our farther struggles, we, the workers of Chicago, still struggling against the chains of American capitalism, greet you, the free workers of Leningrad, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of your victory on November 7, 1917."

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Many Ohio Meetings.

On November 6, meetings will be held in East Liverpool (2:30 p. m.) and Steubenville (7:30 p. m.). Bellaire, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. H. Scott will speak at all three meetings. N. [illegible] will speak at Hungarian Hall, Martin's Ferry at 2:30 the afternoon of Nov. 6.

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnatti, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings.

At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahtin will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Amter, E. Boich and League and Pioneer speakers.

F. Amter speaks at Akron, Nov. 13th at 50 Howard street at 2:30.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

On Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 2 p. m., Boston holds its celebration with Bert Wolfe as principal speaker. Springfield and Worcester will also hold meetings on same day. Speakers to be announced later.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebrations.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Many Other Meetings.

Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th.

Wm. Z. Foster speaks at Paterson, N. J., on the evening of Nov. 11th, while on the 13th H. M. Wicks speaks in Passaic and John J. Ballam at Newark.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo, Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as it is received.

MAY BAR BEST PROOF OF FALL SINCLAIR PLOT

Oil Man Changes Story; Would Exclude First

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23. — The question before Judge Siddons in the Teapot Dome graft trial of Harry F. Sinclair and former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, is whether Sinclair will be forced to explain why he testified one way before the senate investigating committee in 1923, and alleges thru counsel a diametrically opposite contention in his present trial.

The point at issue is a vital one for the defense, as the presentation of the senate committee's records would catch Sinclair in damaging admissions. He told the senate that the business which brot him to the home of Fall at Three Rivers, New Mexico, in New Year's week, 1922, was to get from him a promise to turn over Teapot Dome oil lease to Sinclair and his friends.

Changes His Story.

Events since then have made it incumbent on Sinclair to allege that the trip was not for the purpose first stated, but merely a friendly visit, in which no Teapot Dome lease was discussed, but other matters entirely. Sinclair's attorneys now insist that Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Company, and beneficiary by the Teapot Dome lease to the extent of some ten million dollars, really thot of leasing it only much later than the New Year's call, and after the mysterious $257,000 had passed into Fall's hands, and that if Fall was bribed, it could not have been by Sinclair.

Fraudulent Lease.

The United States Supreme Court has already been forced to render a decision that the Teapot Dome lease was highly fraudulent, and has revoked it. Standard Oil needs the lease. This decision, if it becomes a matter of record in the court, will make it hard enough for a jury with the best intentions in the world toward Sinclair to acquit him. If Sinclair's own admission before the senate committee, contradicting his present story is allowed before them, their position will be painful in the extreme. Therefore the long argument over the immunity granted statements before the senatorial committee investigating the fraudulent lease, and the judge's deliberation upon it. A ruling is expected Monday.

Some May Talk.

The first week of the trial has ended without any of the more important witnesses taking the chair. Among those expected to testify are Col. Robert Stewart, chairman of diretcors of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, now, but at one time a director of the elusive Continental Trading Co., which mixed in the Teapot Dome leasing and from which $230,500 has been traced to Falls bank account and safety deposit boxes.

Former Senator Chas. S. Thompson, of Colorado, who drew up the Continental Company's guarantee contract, and Senator Thomas of the Mexico-Texas Land and Oil Company, partakers in the wash sale of the lease, will be called, and may or may not tell what they know of the affair.

It looks like a long trial. The prosecution has not thus far shown any inclination to probe the reported implication of President Harding in the oil scandal.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, jr., and his brother Archie, who was employed in Harry Sinclair's New York office when the Teapot Dome naval oil scandal broke out, four years ago, are to testify in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial in the district federal court in Washington.

That the sons of the former president and conservation enthusiast will be given more limelight than they desire, when they explain their part in the intrigues that led up to the fraudulent oil leases and to the final exposure before the senate committee, is assumed by the prosecution and the public. Extraordinary personal and social pressure was used, during the senate inquiry, to keep "Young Theodore" in the background when Denby, his chief, was walking the plank.

Brother Gets Fat Job.

Archibald Roosevelt was given a job with the Sinclair concern in New York when Theodore, jr., held a block of Sinclair stock and was assistant secretary of the navy. When Sen. Walsh of Montana, in Christmas week, 1923, secured startling evidence of the oil fraud conspiracy while on a trip to Palm Beach, Fla., to interview Fall and E. B. McLean of the Washington Post, Archie became alarmed. He telephoned Theodore in Washington, who went to see him and advised him to come before the senate committee and testify. Archie and Theodore appeared together, at a hastily-summoned meeting of the committee, and Archie told of the gifts made by Sinclair to Fall, and the mystery of a sudden trip by Sinclair to Europe when the news of Walsh's discoveries was published. Archie thought that Sinclair had fled abroad.

Later in the investigation it was shown that Theodore, jr., had signed, as acting secretary of the navy, a letter to naval officers enjoining secrecy as to the construction of reserve tankage for naval oil. This was one of the points in the Fall-Sinclair deal. Martin Littleton, chief counsel to Sinclair, stated on October 20 in court that young Roosevelt told the press that his part in it was merely a formality, since secrecy in matters of reserve of fuel was a policy of the department at all times.

Fall refused to testify before the Walsh committee on the ground that he might incriminate himself. Sinclair, at that time, defied the authority of the committee and was sentenced for contempt. He appealed the senttence, and the appeal is now pending. Before he adoptetd this policy of silence, which was due to confession by E. L. Doheny, that he had delivered $100,000 to Fall, Sinclair told the senate committee that he had gone to Fall's ranch in New Mexico to consult Fall concerning the Teapot Dome lease proposal. In the present trial his lawyers are trying to keep this testimony out of the record.

Seven Hour Day for U. S. S. R. Causes a Stir

(Continued from Page One)

not carefully applied."

State Department Interested.

In the state department a wholy different phase of the Soviet announcement is studied—the question of its effect on social unrest in other countries of Europe, and eventually on the working class in the western hemisphere. For eight years, now, the eight-hour convention drawn up at the Washington conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations has been struggling for ratifications in the parliaments of the several countries. Thus far it has not been applied in any of the great industrial nations, although Germany, France, Italy and Belgium have approached that point. Trade unions have fought consistently for the 8-hour day, and general laws regulating hours have been enacted in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and part of Rumania. There are laws covering certain industries in most of the other countries of Europe.

But a 7-hour day, decreed by a government which holds power for the organized workers and speaks in their name, is worlds away from the piecemeal concessions wrested from capitalist lawmakers and whittled away by their courts or brushed aside by powerful employers. It becomes at once the most insidious and pervasive argument that the Soviet revolution has offered to the workers outside the Soviet Republic.

Soviet Workers Have Advantage.

Latest statistics from the International Labor Office at Geneva show that the workers in Great Britain who have been waiting since 1919 for ratification of the Washington 8-hour convention total 11,690,287. Those in Germany number 11,810,000; in France 5,494,000; in Hungary about 500,000; in Czechoslovakia 2,099,000; in Poland 2,600,000; in Sweden 1,179,000; in Rumania about 800,000; in Holland 1,011,000; in Belgium 1,431,000; in Italy 5,470,000; in Finland 222,000; in Ireland 225,000; in Greece 208,000; in Austria 1,128,000; in Denmark 343,000; in Spain 1,300,000, and so on.

These millions of workers, their hopes of a short workday too long deferred or denied, are the critical human material in either peace or civil war in Europe. Factory equipment in most of their countries is better than in Russia. Politicians fear that they will now challenge capitalist Europe to give them the 7-hour day.

Labor Party Turns Right.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (By Mail)—With an eye on the coming general election, the Labor Party and the Tories have been squabbling for the votes of the dying liberal party.

The Labor Party is swinging far to the right, while sections of the conservative party are using slightly more liberal words in order to draw the vote of the much disintegrated liberal party.

GERMAN MINERS FORCED BY GOVT. TO END STRIKE

Right Wing Leaders Aid in Betrayal

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The German miners' strike, in which more than 80,000 lignite miners participated, was declared to beat an end by the right wing leaders when the government yesterday afternoon decreed that the decision of the arbitration court was not subject to appeals.

The court had voted to award the miners an 11½ percent increase in pay, which the miners say is not sufficient to enable them to live. The owners at a meeting held at noon yesterday voted against the court's ruling; the socialist elements in the unions at a meeting held a few hours later voted to accept the terms, despite the militant delegates at the conference who voted to continue the strike.

Tactics of Government.

Immediately after the decision of the social-democratic leaders, Minister of Labor Braun made known the decision that the court's findings were obligatory.

The decision is regarded as an indication of the methods that the government will employ in its efforts to curb the wave of strikes, which is sweeping over Germany. Most of the large strikes have been won by the workers.

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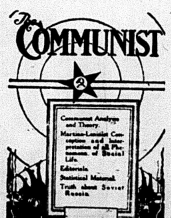

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the third instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Trade Union Structure

THERE are only twenty-three national trade unions in Soviet Russia. All of these are organized on industrial lines. There is no such thing as a craft union, no carpenters' union, plasterers' union, pressmen's union or weavers' union. There is a building workers' union, a metal workers' union, a textile workers' union, a printers' union, and so on. The Russian workers told us that their unions have profited by observing the craft unions in other countries as well as in their own where, even after the revolution of 1917, a wide variety of small craft unions had come into existence. They modeled their unions on industrial lines, apparently a necessity where workers control industry. However, in some of the unions there are special craft or departmental groups associated chiefly for scientific purposes, such as the engineering and technical sections of practically every national union.

The Factory Committee.

THE foundation stone in the trade union structural organization is the factory committee. These committees consist usually of three union members in a factory having from 25 to 300 workers, five members for those with 300 to 1,000; seven members for those from 1,000 to 5,000 and nine for all those having more than 5,000. The number is much greater in some unions, the Central Committee fixing the size. They are elected usually at general meetings of the factory workers where every worker, union or non-union, if he is eligible for the union, has the right to cast a vote. Voting is not by secret ballot but by a show of hands. Only union workers may be on the committee.

The factory committee has members, chosen by the committee itself, who devote their full time to the work, their regular wages being paid to them while engaged in this service. In a typical factory of more than 1,000 workers there is a factory committee of three, one member of which is usually called the president, another the secretary and the third usually the chairman of the sub-committee on the protection of labor.

The committees hold office for one year. However, their work may be reviewed and a new election held at the end of six months if the workers demand it. And in most unions the committee, or individual members of it, may be recalled and a new election held on request of one-third of the members.

In every factory having a factory committee we found the following sub-committees at work: protection of labor, culture, standardization-conflict, and production. A member of the committee usually heads each sub-committee. The other members are either from the committee or are appointed by it from the ranks of the workers.

The chief functions of the sub-committees are the following: The protection of labor committee carries on all the work connected with the protection of the worker against ill health and industrial accidents. It sees to it, for instance, that laws relating to sanitation and the guarding of machines are carried out to the letter. It directs the sending of workers to hospitals, rest homes and sanitariums; the erection and maintenance of communal baths and laundries; supervises children's institutions operated in connection with the factory; and interests itself in the establishment and maintenance of cooperatives and workers' apartment houses.

The culture (or education-culture) committee carries on a wide variety of activities intended to raise the cultural level of the workers, to increase their industrial qualifications and to enrich their lives, during work and leisure. It organizes classes, circles, lectures, concerts, movies, libraries, schools, clubs, sports and physical-culture activities, excursions, reading rooms, choirs, and theatricals. It takes charge of the expenditure of the money paid by the industry to the union for culture purposes under the collective agreement.

The standardization-conflict committee is usually represented on the workers' side by two or three of the most intelligent men in the factory. Upon it falls the heavy responsibility of bargaining for wage rates and settling disputes, either individual or collective.

Production committees are now at work in practically every industrial and transportation unit. They are usually composed of from 3 to 15 members chosen by the factory committee. They include active workers, representatives of management and the technical personnel. They carry out the production work described hereafter.

The factory committee plays a very important role in the workers' lives. It is subordinate to the higher trade union organs, but within its sphere it is the free and powerful agent of the workers, defending their rights and representing their everyday interests. Because of the nature of the Soviet state and the organization of economic life in Russia, factory councils in no other country have as much power or perform more vital services. They have no direct control or responsibility in management, but they operate in various ways to check those tendencies toward bureaucracy, which are especially dangerous in a socialist state.

Factory Delegates.

To keep the rank and file of the workers better informed concerning the activities of the factory committees and to bring forward more effectively the desires and demands of the workers, factories with more than 200 workers have factory delegates. These are chosen every six months by the workers—one delegate to about 10 workers. The delegates make formal written reports to the workers whom they represent and hold a general delegates' meeting twice a month. But the chief service of the delegate is to speak for his small group of workers and to make their influence felt on the factory committee and in its activities. He also interprets the acts and decisions of the factory committee to the rank and file. On January 1, 1925, there were 200,000 of these delegates in the U. S. S. R.; a year later there were over 870,000.

"Actives."

THE active workers, or the "actives" as they are called, are those union members who hold some position of responsibility, no matter how low in the trade union system. They are not the hired employes and elected officials of the trade union, but only those who are working in the plant. Most of them do full time work at their regular jobs and give their spare hours to union activity.

The number of those "actives" varies from union to union. Some unions claim as high as 13 per cent of members in the ranks of the factory committee members, sub-committee members, dues collectors, delegates, club leaders, and others who make up the list of the "actives." The sugar worker's union, for example, claims 35,000 out of less than 100,000 members. There are nearly 2,000,000 "actives" in the whole U. S. S. R.

Separate Industrial Unions.

BEFORE estimating the character of the work carried on by the inter-union organizations we may note the structure of the 23 separate unions whose combined jurisdiction covers all those who work for hire on Soviet territory.

The factory committee, as we have noted above, is the primary organ of the union. The next highest organ varies in different unions. In Central Russia where the gubernia (province) is the larger geographical division, the uyezd is the next highest organ above the factory committee. (The uyezd might be said to correspond roughly to an American county, while a gubernia or province could be compared to a state.) The order of importance, then, would be—factory committee, county conference, provincial congress, and finally, the national or federal congress of the industrial union.

At its general meetings of workers each factory elects delegates to a county conference of the union. This conference, in turn, elects the county administration of the union. Above the county is the more important provincial administration, organized at annual congresses of delegates elected straight from the general meetings of the workers in the factories. These provincial congresses also elect delegates to the bi-annual congress of the national industrial union. The national congress in its turn chooses a Central Committee which is the supreme power in the union between sessions of the congress. A full meeting of the Central Committee elects a presidium or group of officers who direct the work of the national union between sessions of the Central Committee.

The provincial department of the separate union has very important functions. In addition to receiving the dues from the factory committees, it directs all the work of the county under it as well as the work of the factory committees. It has the right to change or annul the work of these lower organs, just as the Central Committee of the national industrial union has the right to overrule the decisions of the provincial organizations if their decisions run counter to the lines of policy laid down at the national congresses. These provincial offices create their own cultural, wage, economic and organization departments. They also set up special unemployment registration bureaus, information bureaus, book distribution departments and libraries, statistical departments, legal aid bureaus, engineering and technical sections and similar bureaus on a gubernia-wide scale.

The national industrial unions, likewise have the same departments and bureaus in operation, only they serve the whole U. S. S. R. and supervise the lower union organizations, including the provincial administrations. All the national unions have their headquarters in the Palace of Labor in Moscow, along with the offices of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

(To be continued in tomorrow's Daily Worker.)

Two Army Officers Get Posts in Nicaragua to Ensure U.S. Domination

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 23.—American domination of Nicaragua was further ensured with the appointment of Major Robert J. Jordan as collector of Customs at the Port of Corinto and of Captain Alton A. Gladden of the Marine Corps to head the Federal penitentiary in Managua.

Gladden was appointed a Major in the Guardia Nacional.

Bishop Damns His Accusers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—A decision under date of October 20 by Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, gives Wm. A. Hickey, the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Providence the right to excommunicate from the church anybody who hales him before the state courts on charges of misuse of funds. Four or five members of the Bishops diocese allege they caught him in the act, and sued him.

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Accused Disappear In Trial of German Communist Leaders

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (By Mail).—The trial of the members of the Central Executive Committee of the German Communist Party, charged with "high treason and preparations for an armed uprising," has been indefinitely postponed, while a search for the accused is being conducted.

The trial which was scheduled to have taken place at Leipsic on October 4th, two days after the monarchist celebration of Hindenburg's birthday, was adjourned when none of the accused appeared.

Accused Disappear.

Several thousand workers have already been convicted on similar charges; but the trial of the members of the Central Executive Committee has been postponed since 1923 because many of them were in the Reichstag and had parliamentary immunity while the others disappeared.

The Reichstag had granted the Court, headed by the counter-revolutionary Niedner, permission to try its Communist members, but it had not taken away their right of parliamentary immunity. The Communist members of the Reichstag were not therefore liable to arrest.

No Victims—No Hanging.

The Court is making every effort to bring the members of the C. E. C. to trial—but not even a German Niednern Court can hang persons unless they find them—and the trial of the accused has been postponed.

British Miners Plan March on London for Parliament's Opening

LONDON, Oct. 13 (By Mail).—The proposed march of South Wales miners to London on November 8 when parliament opens will be considered by the Executive of the South Wales Miners Federation at its next meeting.

W. Hammington, national organizer of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, in conjunction with miners' representatives, is making arrangements for the march. The Bristol Trades Council has already offered the marchers its hospitality.

The purpose of the march is to focus attention on the distress and unemployment in the coal fields. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, is acting as treasurer of the committee in charge.

White Guard Groups Outlawed in Soviet Persian Peace Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (By Mail).—The Soviet-Persian Guarantee of Neutrality Pact signed in Moscow on October 1st provides for the maintenance of neutrality between the two countries. White Guard organizations, operating in Persia, are outlawed by the terms of the pact.

The article barring Russian White Guard groups from Persia states, that "the parties undertake not to support or allow in their territories the creation or activities of organizations or groups pursuing the object of struggling against the government of the other party thru violent methods."

Provisions for a peaceful settlement of "such differences as may exist between" the two countries and for the "full liberty of international relations aside from obligations undertaken in the treaty" are also made in the treaty.

The pact is signed by Chicherin, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Ali Coli Khan Ansari, Persian foreign minister.

British Grab Rich Mineral Concession

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Fruits of the British mandate in Palestine were picked by the Brunner and Mond chemical interests with the award of the rich Dead Sea mineral concession to the Imperial Chemical Company.

Referring to the concession, the London Times declares: "Thus ends the prolonged struggle of powerful interests—British, American and European, for the most coveted prize in the way of development concessions which has been competed for in modern times."

"Faith Cure" Man in Hospital.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—"Brother Andre," Montreal's "miracle man," who has been conducting "faith cures" here, became ill from indigestion and is now in a hospital. Andre has held forth for years among the French-Canadian catholics in the vicinity of Montreal.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

British Trade Drops; Result of USSR Break

LONDON, Oct. 13 (By Mail).—British exports have dropped almost $300,000,000 and imports approximately $17,000,000 in the last year, according to figures made public by the Board of Trade yesterday. The slump in British trade is attributed to a great extent to the break with the U. S. S. R. and the Soviet boycott against Britain.

GET A NEW READER!

British Unemployment Grows.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (By Mail).—An increase of 25,873 in the number of jobless workers for the week ending October 3rd is reported by the Ministry of Labor. The total number of jobless workers was reported as 1,075,900.

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

DAILY WORKER

On the

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the celebration proceedings—they will be published in The DAILY WORKER in a special honor roll. To cover the expense of printing, all names will be published at 25 cents a name. Send your name—send the names of others—greet the Russian workers on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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BOOKS

THE THEORETICAL FOUNDERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS, by D. Riazanov. International Publishers. $2.50.

"It was the Italian Marxist, Antonio Labriola, who declared that the greatest proof of the maturity of our theory is that it can "explain its own origin with its own principles." This is precisely the task that D. Riazanov, director of the Marx-Engels Institute at Moscow, set for himself by using the historical method of Marx and Engels to explain their lifetime collaboration.

While not explicit in the work itself one cannot help but realize the fact that that system known as historical materialism, explaining the struggle between classes as the motive force in history, could not have arisen previous to the time of Marx and Engels. Their early environment, though different in its superficial family aspects, was identical in its broad historical aspects.

• • •

Nurtured in the warmth of the dying embers of the great French revolution that thermidorianism (the triumph of the captialist system over the revolutionary idealism that had furnished the inspiring slogans for the destruction of feudalism) had not been able to extinguish, Marx and Engels early became familiar with the great materialists of the 18th century. In a few years they passed through the Hegelian school to the camp of the radical bourgeoisie and the young Hegelians, independently of one another.

Engels, in England in the early forties, had gathered material for a book (**"Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844,"**) in which he arrived at an understanding of historical materialism. Marx had arrived at identical conclusions as a result of his experiences on the Continent. Only in such an environment, in a period of intense class struggles could this theory have impressed itself upon the mind of man. That Marx and Engels arrived at identical conclusions independently of each other is frequently obscured because they afterwards combined their efforts in the most admirable collaboration in history, which resulted in the greatest contribution to the understanding of history the world has ever seen. In all previous works that understanding of historical movements that characterized the works of Marx and Engels may be sought in vain. Neither Homer nor Heraclitus, Plato nor Aristotle, Rousseau nor Diderot could have written **"The Communist Manifesto."**

All previous historical movement was so slow that its motivating force was imperceptible. The slow, varied, complex movement obscured the mechanism of history until the great French revolution initiated that series of intensified class struggles in Europe that lasted until the middle of the last century. On the very eve of the revolution of 1848, when the gathering forces of the class struggle heralded the storm, the **"Manifesto"** was published to the world.

But let no one imagine for a moment that Marx and Engels were mere theorists, viewing the elemental struggles of their day in a detached manner. While the publication of the **"Manifesto"** marked the definite emergence of socialism from utopia to science, its authers were certainly far removed from the general conception of scientists. They were essentially men of action. This fact Riazanov proves as he relates their activity in the struggle. However, one very illuminating incident in the life of Engels is overlooked; the fact that he not only wrote about revolution and worked with other revolutionists in preparatory organizational tasks, but actually fought with arms in hand as an adjutant in a regiment during the Baden-Palatinate insurrection and engaged "in three battles as well as the decisive combat on the Murg," (Kautsky's **"Life of Engels"**).

This work of Riazanov is in sharp and exceedingly welcome contrast to certain dangerous illusions that were spread during the early days of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. We have in mind particularly an absurd pamphlet written by Karl Radek which was translated in English under the title **"Socialism From Science to Action,"** and published in 1919 as the first pamphlet of the Communist Party of America as it took the first feeble steps of its infantile existence. The burden of the thing was that Marx and Engels had developed socialism from utopia to science, and that the Bolsheviks had developed it from science to action. This illusion was blasted most thoroughly by Lenin, and it is in the spirit of Leninism that Riazanov has written his work.

• • •

There are a few points in the book that are inadequate. While dealing with German philosophy, particularly Hegel and Feuerbach, as the starting point for Marx's system, certain errors creep in. Especially is this so when the author deals with Heine's criticism of the **"Critique of Pure Reason"** and **"Critique of Practical Reason"** of Kant, which criticism tries to prove that it was the personal influence of a servant who was religious that caused Kant to leave a place in his philosophic system for a god after he had proved that such a phenomenon was unnecessary.

Comrade Riazanov should have followed this with a criticism of Heine's opinions of Kant, showing that it was his entire environment and not merely the pathetic presence of a servant who could not be happy without religion that determined the contradictions in the Kantian system.

Another departure from the general excellence of the book is to be found in that section of the work ((pp. 38 to 40) which contends that Engels was exceedingly anti-religious because his father was religious; while Marx was somewhat indifferent because his home environment imposed no religious opinions upon him. This can hardly be reconciled with the fact that all of the anti-religious work of Engels during the life of Marx was discussed jointly by them. Furthermore the inference that Engels' violent assaults upon religion was a result of religious oppression in his youth is a departure from Marxism and smacks too much of the prevailing pseudo-psychology that considers all acts as revolts against some sort of former restraint.

Also we are of the opinion that Comrade Riazanov's assertion that Engels erred in his history of the Communist League, written in 1885, is far from substantiated by his arguments and we will accept the words of Engels regarding his own role and that of Marx rather than any alleged "new discoveries" of investigators, and it is hardly likely that any account that challenges Engels will be accepted as authentic now or at any future time by the international revolutionary movement. No one claims infallibility for the founders of the movement, but we do contend that no one is more competent than Engels to write of his own experiences.

The author also should have more carefully elaborated the quarrel between Marx and Bakunin and explained the deep aversion of Marx for that unprincipled and very shady adventurer.

• • •

Despite its shortcomings Riazanov's book is a real contribution, especially valuable for students of the revolutionary movement in the United States, where our Party is very young and where but few workers are familiar with the life and works of Marx and Engels. Certainly this work of Riazanov is the very best that can be obtained in English and it would be absurd even to compare it with such atrocious and disgusting accounts as that of John Spargo, or the occasional writings of Morris Hillquit, which insult the memory of Marx and Engels.

There are some parts of Riazanov's book that are invaluable, such, for instance, as that section dealing with the influence of the Civil War in America upon the labor movement in Europe. How many workers, even in the ranks of the advanced section of the labor movement, know that the Civil War was a dominant factor among the objective conditions that brought about the formation of the First International?

Another splendid section is that dealing with Marx's inaugural address before the First International, a masterly application of the tactic that is now known as "the united front," and which proves that this is not something new or astonishing in the revolutionary movement but has always been one of the fundamental principles of Communism.

For the student or the general reader who desires to know the factors determining the development of Marx and Engels from the radical bourgeois movement to Communism, from neo-Hegelianism to historical materialism, the work of Comrade Riazanov is indispensable and we expect a wide use of it in all the educational institutions of the left wing of the labor movement.

—H. M. WICKS.

THIS COLUMN WILL APPEAR AGAIN ON WEDNESDAY.

Read The Daily Worker

"A Tremendous Lesson"

(The New York Times Takes the Right Wing to Its Bossom.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE report of the Labor Department of New York state is utilized by the New York Times of October 21 for four purposes:

First, to take a crack at the strike as a weapon of labor, second, to do a little lying about the Communists, third, to pose as a friend of the unions, and fourth, to give aid and comfort to the right wing in the needle trades.

The Times bemoans the fact that, according to the labor department's figures, 7,350,000 working days were lost during the last year thru strikes. The strike of cloakmakers accounts for 75 per cent of this lost working time. Instead of striking, the cloakmakers should have been engaged, according to the Times, in turning out profits for the bosses, happy in the knowledge that as part of the industrial machine they were adding to the wealth of this great and prosperous family known as the American nation.

Slight of Hand.

By some mathematical sleight-of-hand the Times editorial writer arrives at the conclusion that 6,580,000 workdays, or 90 per cent of the total were lost thru needle trades strikes.

Horrified by the thot of workers who were absent for so long a period from the fetid air of clothing lofts and the whirl of power machines, the Times hunts for the disturbing factor and with an unerring instinct shared by Green, Woll, Lewis, Sigman and other bankrupt and reactionary official leaders of the American labor movement, discovers that the Communists are to blame.

The Times rejects the idea that the needle trades strikes were for wage increases and for recognition of the unions. "The strikes were not industrial warfare in the ordinary sense," says the Times. "The issue," it continues, "was control of the unions in the interest of the Communist philosophy."

"This," the learned editorial writer states, "does not attach importance to the winning of higher wages or better working conditions. . . ."

Three Lies in Six Lines.

In six lines the Times tells three lies. The high average percentage of falsehood in the Times editorials is always exceeded when dealing with Communists and Communism.

First, the cloakmakers' strike **was** for wage demands and organization of the non-union shops, for the 40-hour week and other working conditions already obtained by the furfiers in their strike. The strike **program** of the union was adopted at a huge meting in Madison Square Garden **which the Times reported.**

Second, the right wing leaders, the left wing leaders, and the Communists in the union, all voted for the strike and for the demands. **The decision on these questions was unanimous.**

This is a complete refutation of the claim that the strike was called to advance the interests of the Communists and the Communist Party as against the interests of the union and the workers.

Communist Policy.

Third, the policy by which all Communist Parties are guided in their trade union activity, was reformulated and elaborated at the meeting of the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International held February-March, 1926. The instructions state:

"To enable Communists to take up a correct attitude in all movements which bring the workers into conflict with capitalism, Communist Parties must make careful examination of all the factors of the concrete conditions of all such struggles: the nature of the business of the factory or factory groups, the bulk and genuineness of the orders placed, the connection and mutual interrelation of of the various factories, syndicates and trusts, the organized strength and capacity for resistance of the employers and also the strength of the trade union organization and the readiness for struggle of both organized and unorganized workers, the possibility of the strike spreading and its political consequences."

Why are Communist Parties instructed to secure this detailed information?

Why is it not only false but stupid to say that Communists do not "attach importance to the winning of higher wages or better working conditions . . .?"

Dealing with these questions in his pamphlet "The Threat to the Labor Movement," published by the Workers (Communist) Party, William F. Dunne says:

The Reasons.

"The answer is obvious. The Communist Parties want the workers to WIN. It goes without saying that if Communists can not show workers, their class, how to win strikes, or how to better their conditions without a strike at times, then it is very unlikely that the working class will follow the lead of the Communists in a revolutionary struggle against capitalism and the capitalist state."

"Communist Parties have to prove their capability as well as their honesty and devotion to the cause of the working class if . . . Communists are 'to be in a position to give exact directions and to ensure that they take the lead in all proletarian ecounters with capitalism.'"

The Times editorial writer pauses to wipe away a few tears from eyes brimming over at the thot of the "sacrifices imposed on the workers" by the left wing and then, from the same magical silk hat which came the marvelous collection of figures, referred to above, produces a brilliant bouquet and hands it to the right wing leadership which has accomplished the meritorious feat of establishing, with the help of the A. F. of L. leadership, the police and the bosses, the open shop in an industry formerly fairly well organized.

Because it wants to do well by its right wing proteges, and from force of habit, the Times tells two more lies.

It says:

"Self-preservation has brought back the great mass of workers to the moderate leadership which would have avoided the strike. The unions have been recognized. . . ."

The Proteges.

The Times, organ of the most powerful section of the American capitalist class, takes Sigman, the socialist party bureaucracy, the Jewish Daily Forward, the special A. F. of L. committee and their gangster-police-frame-up auxiliaries to its ample bossom. In that snug shelter they nestle most comfortably except that from time to time they utter little shrieks of alarm as a Communist approaches.

Another Lie.

But the needle trades workers are not with them. Nor is the right wing union a union in anything but name. Neither is it "recognized" by the bosses except as an instrument they can use to lower wages and worsen working conditions. That is why the Times praises its leadership.

"What was intended as a lesson in class war," says the Times, "has turned out a tremendous lesson against it."

Once more the Times lies.

In no section of the labor movement, with the possible exception of the coal miners union, have the workers received such training in the class struggle and such concrete proof of the **anti-working class role of the trade union bureaucracy and the socialist party leadership,** as they have in the needle trades.

Who Termed the Terror.

The workers have seen reactionary trade union officials testifying against strikes and pickets in the courts of the capitalist class. They have seen the right wing leadership in a united front with the bosses and the government. They have seen the socialist leaders and the socialist press justify everything from injunctions to the attempts to murder of strikes and left wing leaders.

The workers have seen the Fur Workers Union expelled from the A. F. of L. after it established the 40-hour week. They have seen the frame-up worked by right wing leaders to railroad strikers and pickets to prison.

The workers have seen The Times, and now see it again, as part of the united front of reaction.

The Communists and the left wing are building the unions again. They are the only ones that can and will organize the needle trades.

"The great mass of the workers" in the needle trades have not rejected the class war. On the contrary they know better than ever, there has been burned into their minds by the struggle, the knowledge that "the moderate leadership" lauded by The Times is a corrupt and incompetent bosses' leadership, that the class war is a fact that enters in all the daily struggles of the labor movement, that against the united front of reaction reaching from The Times to the socialist New Leader, there must be opposed by the united front of the working class.

On one point we can agree with The Times. The needle trades struggle has been "a tremendous lesson."

But not against the Communist and the class war.

Workers of Marseilles Greet Leningrad Trade Council; Laud U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.—The Leningrad Gubernia Trade Council has received from French workers in Marseilles the following letter:

"Dear Comrades: At the time when the U. S. S. R. workers are preparing for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution which has freed them once for all from capitalist dictatorship, the Eighth Unitarian District of the Marseilles and the Amalgamated Unitarian Unions of Marseilles, which have thousands of workers in their ranks, send greetings to you.

We implore our Russian brothers to continue with their work of building up Socialism in the U. S. S. R, regardless of all difficulties and even of the danger of an attack on the U. S. S. R. by the capitalist countries. If the latter should really carry out their plan, Marseilles workers will come to the defense of Soviet Russia. Long Live the Russian Revolution! Onwards towards World Revolution!"

A Labor Play

"The Belt" at the Playwrights Theatre Is a Wallop at the Industrial Speed-up System

The first attempt to portray the American speed-up system of production on the stage, is now shaking the foundations of Greenwich Village and shocking Times Square thru the medium of "The Belt," a three act play by Paul Sifton appearing at The Playwright's Theatre, 40 Commerce Street.

The author gives a fairly convincing picture of modern industry which reduces the slaves of the machine to mere human caricutures thru grinding monotony of their work and the uncertainty that hangs over their economic lives. This is accomplished by the aid of machinery that whirls and groans as an endless stream of cars moves swiftly on "The Belt" while the slave with the regular movements of a robot makes his individual contribution to the finished product.

"The Bert" attempts to show the havoc created by the speed-up system on the family, the tired husband unable to gratify a frivolous wife's craving for light pleasure, with the result that infidelity raises its ugly head and disaster threatens to engulf the home of a once happy proletarian family.

The evils of class collaboration, the folly of devoting one's life to the interest of a "benevolent" master is pictured when "The Old Man" intended to represent Henry Ford visits a loyal worker who served ten years on "The Belt" without the loss of a day, pins a medal on his chest in recognition of faithful service, and outdances him.

This contribution to the dramatization of our modern factory slave-system is made by Mr. Siftom in the first act. From then on he flounders, and like a drowning man grasps at every straw that promises salvation, dragging in an unklux-like K. K. K. mob, an artificial love scene which would pass for a fairly realistic petting party, a strike leader who acts like a City College student practising for an initiation in a fraternal order, and a strike scene with wailing saxaphones, mammy string music and blackbottoming flappers, pulling workmen off "The Belt" despite "The Old Man's" urgent pleas to stick to their jobs and not to go back on him.

The "revolt" ends with pieces of machinery bouncing off the stage, the appearance of half a dozen cossacks with shotguns, the arrest of the strike leader and the curtain falls on a speech, in which the strike leader admits that he can do nothing for the workers, they can do nothing, nobody can do anything, perhaps, perhaps, perhaps. . . . Twenty years from now, they may get somewhere, but anyhow they had the satisfaction of telling the boss to go to hell, to stand on their hind legs and hit "The Belt" below.

"The Belt" goes artistically off the shaft when the author greases it with moral froth that forms on the lips of the phobic proletarian husband when he finds his daughter and her lover asleep on the couch at 2 a. m. in the morning. Instead of going nutty over the sight, the average proletarian would tip-toe noiselessly back to bed, awaken his wife and whisper in her ear that the probability of their daughter being married to her beau is now practically cinched. And if this prediction turned out to be a dud, the parents would console themselves with the thot that their daughter's refrigerated lover didn't amount to much anyhow. Why are couches in proletarian sitting rooms? This useful piece of furniture was invented before the movies and is now seeing the flivver's dust as a hot bed of love-making, but there was a time when a couch was a couch and no ambitious father with a marriagable daughter would consider his house completely furnished without it.

Mr. Sifton's proletarian family is too tired. Had Mr. Thompson gone down to his cellar and imbibed a few beakers of the beer he was afraid Ford's snifflers would locate, instead of talking about it, we might have a better first act. If the workingclass worried as much about the trifles as the author of "The Belt" would have us believe industrialized countries would be one gigantic madhouse.

Bill Vance, the strike leader, rattles his words out like brick going down a chute. His slang is too perfect. And it is hardly likely that a young revel worker would refer to a radical speaker whose program he accepts, as a "bull artist." Mr. Sifton's strike-leader is a futile individual. Indeed, outside of the fact that his stomach can look a revolver in the eye without collapsing, there is little excuse for his presence. This is no reflection on Mr. Lawrence Bolton who plays the role.

The K. K. K. mob of gesticulating males and gum-chewing females that is called in to initiate the strike-leader into the mysteries of an up-to-date lynching, leaves us cold. Lynching mobs are businesslike and do their job expeditiously lest the intended victim should accidentally discover a live lobe in their brain cavities and start them thinking. The leader of Mr. Sifton's mob was the worst offender against expeditiousness. While he gaped and posed Bill Vance and Nancy Thompson turned his "belt" patriots into rebels and they left him holding the bag. If this mob wouldn't mind take a little bit of friendly advice, I suggest that the gum ration be reduced and that the fellow whose voice sounds suspiciously like that of one of the flunkeys who accompanied "The Old Man" to the Thompson home, be assigned to the duty of supplying the bawling members of the mob with throat lozenges after the would-be lynching scene. The only place I know where a real mob scene can be witnessed is Union Square unless it be a cafeteria. I am in favor of substituting robots for human beings in mob scenes, with the exception of the leading characters who may be depended on to conduct themselves in a manner that will permit the audience to hear what is being said provided there is anything worth while to be heard.

The last act is just one more. Of course it is meant to be symbolical. The machine age and the jazz age. "The Belt" and the Black Bottom. The whirling of the dynamos and the tapping of the drumsticks. The groaning of "The Belt" and the wailing of the saxaphones. The last act is worse than just a third act with no purpose to serve. It is stupid. Proletarian eyes that had witnessed many industrial struggles, that saw men pulled off many jobs, that had witnessed police clubbing strikers and arresting them, popped with amazement as flappers streamed into a factory and by the use of swaying hips and sensuous bodily contortions induced the workers to leap from their jobs into the arms of the sirens whose calls had more drawing power than the admonition of "The Old Man" to stay on the job.

And why the machine-smashing? The old days when the workers were foolish enough to believe that the machine was the cause of their economic trouble, that it was industrial efficiency instead of the private ownership of the productive machine did them out their jobs, are gone. And what strike leader would admit in the crisis of a struggle that he could do nothing for the workers and that nothing could be done, except perhaps in the dim and distant future? But hats off to Mr. Paul Sifton's police captain who stood like a gentleman with drawn revolver while the strike leader he had declared under arrest delivered his message of despair to the strikers.

While believing it necessary to apply the rod of castigation to "The Belt's" artistic hide, in spots it must be understood that this play is written for the workers with the best of intentions, and that the group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers. There is little art in "The Belt," but here and there, there are good chunks of propaganda.

Gail De Hart as Nancy Thompson, the factory stenographer, does well by her lines and is "like a candle that gleams in the window at night" thru the first two acts. Mr. Sifton knows his flapper. Ross Matthews makes one feel like hurling a brick at Jim Thompson occasionally and George N. Price as "The Old Man" is good in the last act tho too dumb in the first. Jane Barry as Flora Thompson is handicapped by a role that makes her pipe like a male marcurist.

And lest anybody should think that this is not a workers theatre, there is that big red flag over the entrance and Mike Gold, one of the "Big Five" in the Playwright's Theatre modestly handing out circulars.—T. J. O. Flaherty.

ROBERTA BEATTY

One of the principals in the new play "The Love Call," which opens tonight at Chanin's Majestic Theatre.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

"The Good Hope," the new Civic Repertory Theatre production, will be given three performances this week; on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee. "The Cradle Song," will be played on Monday and Friday nights and Wednesday matinee. "Three Sisters," will retun to the repertoire on Thursday and be repeated Saturday night.

"The Love Call," the new musical play, based on "Arizona," will have its premiere at Chanin's Majestic Theatre this evening.

The Palace bill this week includes: Eddie Leonard; Blossom Seeley with Benny Fields and Charles Bourne and Phil Ellis; Jay Brennan and Stanley Rogers; John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland; Jean Adair and Company; Gaudsmith Brothers and Co.

Sam H. Harris' next production will be "The Medicine Man," a comedy by Elliott Lester. The cast which is now in rehearsal includes: Minor Watson, Howard Lang, Mayo Methot, Clyde North, John Daly Murphy, Ralph Locke, Bruce Evans, William Johnstone and Stephen Zebrock.

George Jessel's next picture is to be called "The Broadway Kid" and its chief character is said to fit him like the proverbial glove. Byron Haskins is to direct this picture, the story of which was written by Anthony Coldeway.

VAUDEVILLE BILL AT MOSS' BROADWAY RIVALS ANY ALONG THE "STREET"

Kitty Doner heads the vaudeville bill at B. S. Moss' Broadway this week. Al K. Hall and the Wilton Sisters, are the other headliners. "Underworld" is the screen feature.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

AMUSEMENTS

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

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New York's newest Shudder
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
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14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"THE CRADLE SONG"

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St.
Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

MUSIC
SELWYN TOMORROW NIGHT AT 9
THEATRE Matinee Performance
West 42d St. Tues., Thurs. & Fri. at 3
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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
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THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basshe
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson
Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

FARMERS

WHEAT FARM CORPORATION CHARTERED IN KANSAS

The Wheat Farming Co. of Hays, Kansas, with a capitalization of $150,000 has been organized by J. S. Bird, newspaper publisher and land owner, together with five farm owners who have put their land into the venture.

The purpose of the company, according to the application for incorporation, includes cooperative marketing through maintenance of warehouses and marketing places, encouragement of scientific methods in agriculture, improvement in breeds of domestic livestock and promotion of immigration.

Business Farming.

"These men," says the lawyer who obtained the charter, "feel that farmers must pool their interests and consolidate their efforts if they are to enjoy the success of business men."

These farmers have put in their farms and propose that the management be under a single skilled head, that farming operations be conducted as a unit with equipment minimized and cost of overhead reduced. More than 5,000 acres of wheat will be sowed as a single great field and the production will be marketed through a sales agent.

The New York Evening Post sees this as the forerunner of a grouping of farms similar to the consolidation which has gone on in the public utility field.

Farms Worth Less.

A sign that optimism regarding the situation of the farmers is still far from justified appears in the report of the U. S. department of agriculture that farm real estate values declined sharply during the year ended June 30. The department places the level only 19% above pre-war. In 1926 farm real estate values averaged 24% above pre-war and in 1920 they were up 39%.

"The decline," says the department, "was not wholly unexpected on account of the marked decrease during the year in the price of certain of our major farm products, the sharp drop in farmers' incomes, and a generally inactive farm real estate market. There are plenty of farms for sale with buyers few and cautious. In a number of areas there are still many foreclosed and other distress farms hanging over the market to keep values down."

The greatest depreciation in farm values since 1920, according to the department, has occurred in the West North Central states. In these states the average has fallen from 84% above pre-war in 1920 to 15% above pre-war in 1927.

Product Worth Less.

The purchasing power of farm products is still considerably below pre-war in spite of some improvement compared with last year, according to the Oct. 1 report of the U. S. department of agriculture. The department's figures show that on the average the farmer's products will purchase only 88% as much of the products of other industries as they would have purchased in the 5-year period 1909-1914. A year ago the department placed the purchasing power of farm products at 83% of pre-war.

Agricultural exports from the United States during the past year, according to the department of agriculture, reached a level 36% above the 1910-1914 average. This is the highest level reached in the past 5 years. Last year agricultural exports were 6% over pre-war.

Lee is Identified.

Ludwig H. Lee, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Brownell, was identified yesterday by Mrs. Ragnhild Cornelinson, of 5013 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, as the man she saw carrying a black bag in the Long Island Railroad freight yards

Help Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia
Send a package to the "Icor" Bazaar
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DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for ...... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Rank and File Workers Group Sail For U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page One)

meeting at Madison Square Garden Sunday afternoon.

The new delegation consists of rank and file workers in the mining, textile and building trades and machine industry. All sections of the country are represented. A few members carry credentials from local unions. The others are traveling as individuals.

Guests of Trade Unions.

During the period they are in the workers' republic they will be the guests of the central council of the Russian trade unions. The delegation intends to return to this country Dec. 13

After reaching Moscow via Plymouth, England, Helsingfors and Leningrad, they will separate into groups for visits to outlying industrial centers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

"We are going to the Soviet Union for the same reason that other groups have gone, whether educators, scientists or trade unionists," William Watkins, president of the Switchmen's Union local in St. Paul and secretary of the delegation, said just prior to the departure.

Lessons for U. S. Movement.

"Trade unionists of the United States should always be ready to study conditions in other parts of the world, notably conditions that contain obvious lessons for our own labor movement. At the present time the Soviet Union is of particular interest to us. We are anxious to see how the Russian trade unions are functioning. And it is our plan to bring back with us knowledge that can be applied here. We hope to be able to report effectively to the workers in this country what we find. We aim also to avoid duplicating altogether the study made by the group just returned.

Members of Delegation.

In addition to Watkins, the delegation consists of Harvey O'Connor, recent associate editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal; William McKenzie, Carpenters Union, Stamford, Conn.; Meyer Geizer Painters Union, New York; William G. Hearing, Machinists' Union, Stamford, Conn.; Jack Lever, Machinists Union, Detroit, Mich.; Ed. Stock, Electrical Workers Union, San Jose, Calif.; Peter Jensen, Machinists Union, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Siders, United Mine Workers of America, Avella, Penn.; Ed. Cush, Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Ernest Lundin Farmer-Labor Association, Minnesota; Ben Thomas, Machinists Union, Philadelphia, Penn. Clara Thomas, Women's Trade Union League, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Sirokin, United Textile Workers, Passaic, N. J.; R. P. Forrest, Auto-Mechanics Union, Seattle, Wash.; Robert Eling, Machinists Union, New Haven, Conn.; Harvey Watts, Building Trades Workers Union, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ellen Dawson, United Textile Workers, Passaic, N. J.; Bill Codema, United Mine Workers, Taylorsville, Ill.; George Velliver, United Mine Workers, Springfield, Ill.; Samuel Arnstein, Building Trades Union, St. Paul, Minn.; George Barret, farmer, North Dakota; Frank Moser, plumber, Philadelphia, Penn.; Harriet Silverman Workers Health Bureau, New York; Pauline Rogers, Teachers Union, New York; and Betty Yarris, Bookkeepers and Stenographers, New York.

Tired of Palestine, Beilliss Wishes to Go to Soviet Union

KIEV, Oct. 10 (By Mail).—In a letter to his brother, Mendel Beiliss, of the much talked-of trial, now living at Jaffa, writes of the very difficult conditions of the Jews in Palestine in view of growing unemployment.

Beiliss expresses his wish to come to the U. S. S. R. and go into farming.

District Convention of Y.W.L. Will Open Here at 1 p. m. Today

The Second District Convention of the Young Workers League will take place today and tomorrow at 108 East 14th St. Delegates to the national convention will be elected.

The convention call says that it "will mark the beginning of a serious attempt at actual participation in the struggles of the young workers in the district."

Reports on factory, anti-militarist and pioneer work and sports will be given. The convention will open at 1 p. m. today.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Young Workers League In Los Angeles Takes Membership From Bock

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23. — The District Executive Committee of the Young Workers League has unanimously voted to expel Al. J. Bock, business agent of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, from membership in the league.

Bock has associated himself with some of the worst reactionaries and red-baiters in the labor movement. As a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, Bock was seated after he repudiated all affiliations with the Communists and the left wing, promised not to speak on the floor of the convention in favor of any progressive resolutions, and to resign his position in the union. It is even reported that he threatened to fight all "radicals" in the union, as a price to keep his position. After allowing himself to be used as a tool against the left wing, he found himself unceremoniously dumped out by his own reactionary "friends," after they had made what use they could of him.

Press of Los Angeles Laughs at Hysterical "Red Hunt" by Green

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23. — In a series of articles on the American Federation of Labor convention, running in the Los Angeles Record, the open contempt of the capitalist press for their friends the labor leaders is clearly revealed. The timidity of the A. F. of L. in handling with kid-gloves such resolutions as the freeing of Mooney and Billings from San Quentin, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the five-day work week, the higher wage demands of the workers, and the question of a Labor Party and the fight against injunctions, was jeered by this newspaper, which has actually taken a more progressive editorial stand on these questions than has the A. F. of L. in its recent reactionary convention.

Most Conventional.

The Record pokes fun at Green's aping his bourgeois friends, relating an incident of how he was invited to speak before 250 lawyers at a banquet, who were much surprised to find a round-faced, pink-cheeked man in evening dress introduced to them as the head of the American labor movement; he was the only man in that bourgeois crowd to be in evening dress, and the audience was highly amused.

The Record laughs at the "red scare" of the A. F. of L. executive council, which told their reporter that a Communist delegate would be expelled from the labor movement because "had he been seated, he would have introduced radical resolutions at the convention." The above newspaper, with many others, ridiculed the police and the A. F. of L.'s attempt to steer clear of any Bolshevik taint by arresting and shadowing Communists at the convention.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Stocks Tumble to New Low Marks; Auto Trade and Oil Show Depression

Unsettlement in the automobile trade and in other important sections of American business was made the basis for a violent attack on industrial stocks near the close of the market yesterday. Prices tumbled 5 to 14 points as selling orders poured into the market and the ticker service fell behind nearly half an hour in reporting sales to the brokerage houses. Houston oil tumbled 14 points to 151 in the final period as support for the stock particularly disappeared under an avalanche of selling orders. Earnings for the first nine months of the year were disappointing.

WOMEN

Women's Share In Judiciary Work In the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, September 14.—101,497 people's jurymen, of whom 1,428 or 1.4 per cent were women, were elected in 37 provinces of the Russian Socialist Federated Republic in 1919. The respective figures had grown, for 52 provinces of the R.S.F.S.R., in 1926, to the total of 543,694, 102,146, or 18.8 per cent, of which were women. The data registered for 33 provinces of the R.S.F.S.R., in 1927, show that out of the 336,140 newly-elected people's jurymen, 65,562, or 19.5 per cent, are women.

By the beginning of 1927, there were, in the R. S. F. S. R., 35 women district judges, 165 people's judges of peace, 21 reserve judges, 53 people's inquest judges and 7 ushers.

CO-OPERATIVES

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

Kasch Outdoes the Diehards.

At the time of the Stockholm Congress the polemics against the Soviet Cooperative occupies a particularly prominent place in the official co-operative press of Germany. Particularly the central organ—the "Konsumgenossenschaftliche Runschau"—printed in the last few weeks almost in each issue one or more anti-Bolshevist articles by Kasch, Olberg, and others, which purported to supply the ideological basis for the rupture of the international Alliance with the Soviet cooperatives which the German cooperative leaders endeavored to bring about. As a little example of this kind of vicious agitation, we quote the following statement made by Kasch in No. 32 of August 6th:

"As, for instance, their trade delegations are not only organs for the exchange of goods, but in far larger degree, organs of revolutionary propaganda in the countries made happy by their presence, so their representation in the International Cooperative Alliance serves only similar purposes."

Worse Than Baldwin.

The Communist Party press points out in this connection that even the imperialist British Government during the height of the war-like campaign against the Soviet Union did not go to such lengths as Herr Kasch did. If the Baldwin Government thought it necessary to raid the offices of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London in order to procure some sort of evidence of revolutionary propaganda by the Russian trade organizations, Herr Kasch did not need any documentary evidence for his bald statement. To him it was enough that the statement was made against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The "Democracy" of the German Central Executive.

The Central Executive of the German Cooperatives, in its hostile campaign against the Soviet co-operatives, persistently used the terms of "democracy" with particular relish. It carried on this campaign ostensibly in the name of democracy. Such for instance, was the plea on the question of the representation of the Soviet cooperatives upon the Central Committee of the alliance. Upon the same plea of democracy was the plan of campaign pursued at Stockholm by the Hamburg people.

How they represent this democracy in practise can best be seen from their methods in getting up the delegation for the Stockholm Congress. For many weeks in advance there were official notices in the "Konsumgenossenschaftliche Runschau" to the following effect:

"Those cooperative affiliated to the Central German Cooperative Alliance who are prepared to send representatives at their own cost to represent the central alliance at the International Congress in Stockholm, are requested promptly to send in the names of their representatives."

Wanted No Opposition.

It was further stated in the notices that the German delegation would form a united body at the Congress. There is no doubt but that the leadership of the delegation at the Congress would have done anything to prevent the appearance of opposition delegates from Germany, and it would have succeeded in doing so with the support of the majority of the Congress.

But the gentlemen upon the Central Executive were evidently interested in having no opposition delegates at all at the Congress, so that there should be no one to expose the falsehood of their statements and assertions before the Congress. For this reason they decided to disfranchise a number of cooperatives so that they should have no delegates at Stockholm and to deprive them of the opportunity to gain first hand information about the proceedings. On the grounds of the above-mentioned announcement there were many co-operatives under Communist leadership which nominated their representatives. These opposition cooperatives were informed by the Central Executive in a brief and blunt manner that their delegates would not be admitted. The Central Executive did not even deem it necessary to adduce any reasons for this high-handed action.

This behavior is quite sufficient to characterise the "democracy" which the German Central Executive is fighting for in the International Cooperative Alliance.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Industrial Squad Attacks Pickets in Window Strike

The police industrial squad attacked three striking window cleaner pickets yesterday at Second St. and First Ave, in a resumption of the employers campaign of violence.

Joseph Katz, business agent, Irving Gordon, president of the Affiliated Window Cleaners, a dual union, and Harry Fink, manager of the bosses' association, fell upon the picketers and started beating them with lead pipes. The picketers defended themselves. Five members of the industrial squad then went to the aid of the company union officials. The beaten workers were Joseph Walgus, John Malino and James Kratzel.

Walgus was struck on the head with a blackjack by one of the detectives. Malino was hit on the shoulder with a club and punched in the face. James Kratzel was take nto St. Marks Hospital with two teeth clubbed out of his mouth.

Following the assault the picketers were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. They were taken to the 5th Street Police Station and held under $500 bail each. After they were bailed out they preferred charges against the company union officials and members of the industrial squad, but no arrests were made.

When informed of the arrests Peter Darck, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, said, "This is the latest attempt on the part of the employers' association and the company union to break our treasury by 'framing' our men and putting us to an enormous fees expense."

Workers Party Meeting Tuesday, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23. — The general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, at which time Herbert Benjamin, newly elected organizer of Party district No. 3, will report on the recent Party convention.

District Organizer Benjamin today issued a special appeal to all Philadephia members of the Workers (Communist) Party to attend the meeting.

"This is a very important," it was said at the Philadelphia office, "and former members who have dropped out of the Party as well as prospective members who are vouched for by members in good standing are also invited." The meeting will be held at the Party Headquarters, 521 York Ave., Phila.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

QUINLIVAN SELL-OUT EXPOSED BY GARFIELD LABOR

Endorsement of Burke Scored at Meeting

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23. — At a mass meeting held at Belmont Park last night by the United Labor Ticket a resolution was adopted denouncing the withdrawal from the mayoralty race of Joseph P. Quinlivan, independent candidate, who had recently accepted the United Labor ticket program.

The statement sharply condemns Quinlivan, who after withdrawing endorsed Mayor Burke for reelection. Burke, an official of the Botany Worsted Mills, was a bitter opponent of the workers during the last textile strike.

The speakers at last night's meeting were Gus Deak, candidate for councilman, second ward; John Di Santo, 4th ward, and Felix Paneris!, third ward. John Marshall, campaign manager, also spoke.

Resolution Adopted.

The resolution reads as follows:

"The withdrawal of Joseph F. Quinlivan from the mayoralty race in favor of Mayor Burke is a fortunate thing for the working people of Garfield. We say this not because we favor the election of the reactionary Burke but because Quinlivan's move exposes him for what he is; a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"At a meeting in Belmont Oct. 6, Mr. Quinlivan, denounced the Burke administration for its flagrant waste of the tax payers money and stated that if Burke was reelected hundreds of working people would lose their homes, due to the Burke tax policy. Now this same Quinlivan is withdrawing from the race in favor of the man and party he has denounced.

Refused to Be Active.

"Quinlivan dropped out of the race for mayor only after we warned him that he must be more active on the labor program. We objected also to his creating a job for his ward heeler Gotthold Rose at a salary of $1,500. Burke and his backers have no doubt taken good care of Quinlivan out of the booty that Quinlivan formerly hinted Burke had appropriated.

Burke, Strikebreaker.

"Mr. Quinlivan, who a few days ago, signed his name to the platform of the United Labor Ticket, is embracing Burke, the agent of the mill owners, Burke who brought Sheriff Nimmo and his gang of deputies in to crush the strike of the textile workers. Burke whose police force during the strike arrested some 200 workers who were making a fight for better wages and working conditions.

Morgan's Vassal Bows In

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Prince Albert de Ligne, new Belgian ambassador, presented his credentials to President Coolidge at the White House today. He was received earlier in the day by Secretary of State Kellogg.

His job is quite easy, since Belgium was singled out by the Administration for a very easy debt funding agreement, which has acted as a lure to other European debtors.

The Report of the First American Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia

A new book of the International Publishers

Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union

HERE is frank, complete picture of life in Soviet Russia, made by a labor delegation which has just returned from there. Every phase of Russian life is touched upon. It is a thorough study: The Soviet Government, the Communist Party, Education, Trade Unions, Agriculture, Civil Liberty—these and many other angles of Russian life are discussed by this labor group who have gone to Russia to see for themselves—and to report to American workers. It is a remarkable, interesting document. Off the press about October 25. Send your order now. All orders mailed from the very first copies received from the printer.

Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1.00

READ ALSO: RUSSIA TODAY: Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. $1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926 Wm. Z. Foster .25
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA Scott Nearing .10

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The Buffoonery of Chicago's Mayor

Let no one imagine the bombastic antics of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago are the result of mere individual lunacy. His flamboyant attacks upon King George of Britain, his billingsgate adorned with such elegance of diction as "I will make King George keep his snoot out of Chicago or I will punch it," arouses loud huzzahs from considerable sections of the population. To thousands upon thousands his appointment of theater manager hearing the descriptive cognomen of "Sport" Hermann, to pass upon text books in the schools and histories that adorn the shelves of the public library, does not seem ludicrous. Were it not for the fact that they belong to the opposition party the names of "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John" would adorn the list of censors.

That textbooks held by Thompson to unduly praise England are to be revised by as rare a selection of ignoramuses as could be found in Chicago is not particularly amazing. Probably they will do as good a job as the original authors, in spite of their grotesque language.

As far as Thompson, individually, is concerned, his performance is a carefully calculated political stunt, appealing to the large anti-British elements among the German and Irish voters of Chicago. It will be recalled that his clownish stunts were considered laughable when he tried to use them to remain in office in 1923, and he was in almost total eclipse until a year or so ago.

Let no worker get excited about the danger of King George coming over to rule us. The real enemy is to be found in Wall Street and at Washington. We should no more fight to defend the interests of our ruling class than the British workers should fight to defend "their" king and the workers of both countries should fight against the master classes because it is the only fight worth the shedding of a single drop of working class blood.

Political Assassination Is Not Revolutionary

Whatever may have been the motives that impelled Samuel Schwartzbard, now on trial in Paris, to kill General Simon Petlura, it is certain that his act was in no sense revolutionary in spite of its being a gesture of self-sacrifice. There is no valid reason to doubt the young man's story that he was driven to homicidal frenzy by the remembrance of the savage ferocity with which Petlura and his underlings wrought death and destruction to thousands upon thousands of Jewish men, women and children.

Particularly ridiculous is the attempt of the prosecution to introduce evidence trying to connect the Soviet Union with the action of Schwartzbard in killing the white guard butcher. The testimony of a spy that the young man who thought himself the avenger of his people was a member of a "secret committee organized in Paris by the Soviets to kill Petlura in order to prevent his possible return to power in the Ukraine," is plain perjury. This should be obvious to anyone with even the slightest knowledge of Communist tactics. Assassination never has been and never will be a part of the revolutionary program. That tactic is confined exclusively to the reactionaries, or the victims of capitalist illusions who imagine that the acts of individuals determine the course of history. Political assassination is today one of the principal weapons of the paid hirelings of the imperialists and is directed almost exclusively against representatives of the Soviet Union, many of whom have been murdered by hirelings of capitalism.

As for Petlura, as an individual, he had long since ceased to be regarded as a dangerous enemy of the Soviet power. The indignation of those who have lived under his terror, the mass power of the workers and the invincible red army had blasted his hopes of ever becoming the ruler of the Ukraine.

The injection of the anti-Soviet note into the famous trial is only one more attempt of the enemies of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia to align the reactionary forces of the world for a new war, but this particular attempt will fail of its purpose because of its palpable absurdity.

A Futile Purpose

Over their soup at the New York Civic Club a few days ago a group of liberals announced their intention to organize a nation-wide movement with the object of "establishing the innocence" of labor's martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, a fact that is already established to the complete satisfaction of the working class of the world and to sympathizers with the labor movement in general.

The workers are already convinced that the execution of those two radicals was the culmination of one of the most brazen frame-ups ever conceived and executed in the history of the class struggle in the United States.

The workers are not interested in trying to "convince" the capitalists of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. But they do want to take such steps as will make difficult, and then impossible for similar crimes to be perpetrated on revolutionary working class leaders in the future. And the best means towards this end is to build a labor defense movement that will mobilize the mass power of the workers against future attempts to crucify workers who loyally stand with and fight for the interests of their class.

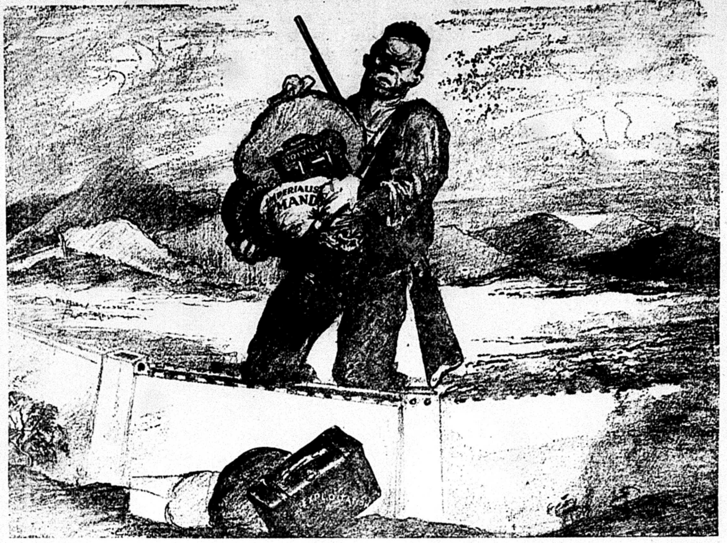
Letters From Our Readers

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

Permit me to attract the attention of your readers to the Industrial Health Exhibit now open at the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 103rd St. and Fifth Avenue., admission free to all. It is a small exhibition, but very instructive to factory and shop workers who are interested in industrial hygiene and who are willing to study carefully—not superficially and hastily—the health hazards in industry and their remedies. At this occasion it should be mentioned that a permanent Museum of Safety, mainly in industry has been open for years at 120 E 28th St., N. Y. C. Let the Workers know what may be done to prevent sickness and accidents in working places.—B. Liber.

OVER THE WALL

By Fred Ellis



"This Imperialist White-Man Baggage Doesn't Belong Here"

MONEY WRITES

By Upton Sinclair

All my childhood and youth I heard a formula: "Money talks!" I never had any money, so to me the formula meant: "Shut up!"

Now the world has moved on, and talking is out of date. It is by means of the printed word that the modern world is controlled. So the formula must be altered. "Money writes!"

This is a study of American literature from the economic point of view. It takes our living writers, and turns their socks inside out, asking, "Where did you get it?" and "What did you do for it?" It is not a polite book, but it is an honest book, and it is needed.

It concludes a series, begun ten years ago, including "The Profits of Religion," "The Brass Check," "The Goose-step," "The Goslings," and "Mammonart."

I.

Fishes and Pike

WHAT is the most important single fact about American civilization? The answer is: economic inequality. There has been inequality in other times and places; the poor have been equally poor, but never in history have the rich been so rich, or so secure in their riches, never have they built so elaborate a machine for flaunting their riches before the eyes of the poor. In this statement we put our finger upon the solar plexus of America: the land of a million rich engaged in devising new ways of exhibiting wealth, and of a hundred and twenty million poor, engaged in marvelling at the achievements of the wealth exhibitors.

There have been great empires prior to capitalist America; the number of them is buried under the sands of the ages. But we may safely make this assertion, that never in all history, or pre-history, has there been an empire in which the victims of exploitation were kept so continuously face to face with the evidences of their loss. Now, as ever, the poor are huddled in slums, far from the palaces of the rich; but now, for the first time, the rich have been vain enough—future times will say insane enough—to devise "Sunday supplements," "tabloids," and "home editions," to enable the poor to share imaginatively in the lives of the rich. The factory slave, having hung for an hour to a strap in a crowded street car, and eaten his tasteless supper of denatured foods, props his stockinged feet upon a chair, lights his rancid pipe, and spreads before his eye a magic document—the twenty-four hour record of all the murders, adulteries, briberies, betrayals, drinking, gambling and general licentiousness of the exploiters of the world. It is all made as real as life to him—the palaces and shining motor-cars the soft-skinned "darlings of luxury" in their ermines, and also in their lingerie; their elegantly groomed escorts in opera costume, and also in underdrawers—no intimate details are spared.

And then once a week the wage slave takes his wife and children to a moving picture palace, where they see people spend upon a supper-party more than a working class family earns in a year. Old time fairy tales dealt with far-off things, but the modern movies deal with the instant hour, and why they do not lead to instant revolution is a problem that would puzzle a man from Mars. The explanation is the conviction, deeply rooted in the hearts of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the movie audience, that he or she is destined to clumb out upon the faces of the other ninety-nine, and have a chance to spend money like those darlings of luxury upon the screen. It happened not so long ago that my wife was employing a high school boy of the working class, at the tasks of burying the family garbage and scrubbing the kitchen floor.

"The way the rich people drive their cars in this city is a crime," remarked this youth. "They don't pay any attention to the cops at all—they just go right through the traffic signals."

"Well," said my wife, with mild irony, "you should report them. Such things ought not to be tolerated."

"Oh, no," replied the boy. "I'm not worrying. When I grow up, I'm going to be rich, and I can do it too."

Do not suppose that this was an accident, the peculiarity of an individual youth. It is what had been taught to that youth in grammar school, in high school, in church, in the newspapers, the movies, and the political campaigns; the ethical code of civilization, the propaganda whereby ten million youths are kept contented with their lot. Educators and moralists, editorial writers and Fourth of July statesmen do not put it so crudely, of course: what they say is that America is the land of opportunity, and every child born in it has a chance to become president.

The Italian educator, Pestalozzi, tells how the little fishes complained of the voracity of the pike, and the pike held a conference, and adjudged the complaint to be justified, and ordained that every year thereafter two little fishes should be permitted to become pike. That most charming fable tells me all I need to know about the moral code of my country. For a million little fishes to be preyed upon by a hundred great pike is all right, because every little fish has an equal chance to become a pike—all he needs is to grow sharp enough teeth, and eat enough of the other little fishes. Any little fish that disputes the fairness of such an arrangement is a "sorehead," and his "grouch" is simply the expression of his conscious dental inferiority

So now we can understand the "tropisms" which dominate the American soul. They are mass-impulses, having the intensity of frenzy, because they represent the aggregated terror of millions of little fishes, fleeing from the big pike, each jamming the others out of the way, each snapping at the next one's tail, as a means of evolving into pikehood. Each one suffers agonies of pain and fear, but has no time to feel sorry for himself, because he has been taught to believe that this is the proper and necessary mental condition for little fishes. "It's a great life if you don't weaken," he says; and is firmly persuaded of his destiny for pikehood, and rapt by the vision of the glory that awaits him. So you have the explanation of those hundred and three sea-urchins, swimming in the black waters in front of my home. Cold and exhaustion, rheumatism, drowning, broken heart valves, sharks and the giant barracuda—all these "negative suggestions" each sea-urchin pushes away, and concentrates upon the faith that he or she will be a bit swifter or luckier than the others, and get first to the shore.

II.

Being Somebody

DO not understand that it is merely the money; you will be crude and vulgar if you think that. It is what the money will buy—in other words, what the contrivers of mass-tropisms have created to give money its meaning and its grip. Two days have passed, and you can see the process in action with my sea-urchins. The race has been won by a seventeen-year old lad, a "bell-hop" from Canada; and behold him lifted up into a golden cloud! His picture is in every edition of every newspaper in the land, and a hundred million people clamor his name; crowds besiege him, he is carried upon shoulders; contracts are spread before him, he has only to "sign on the dotted line," and he may travel about in private cars, and have managers and secretaries and press agents, and a glass tank, in which several times each day he swims in vaudeville houses before the eyes of thousands. All the rest of his life this glory will cling to him, he will be "somebody"; the very town where he was born shares in his reflected glory, he has "put it on the map."

One of the celebrities who ruled the world during my boyhood, the late John L. Sullivan, was introduced to Grover Cleveland, and wanted to put the latter at his ease. "A great man is a great man," said John L. "It don't matter if he's a prize-fighter or a president." And so every year America widens the categories of greatness, and takes new heroes into her Hall of Fame. The youth who swims the Catalina channel, the girl who swims the English channel, the man who walks across the continent in forty-seven days, the man who drives a motor car two hundred and seven miles an hour, the man who flies over the north pole, the man who eats a gallon of beans in eleven minutes, the girl who slays her rival with a hammer, the scientist who discovers a cosmic ray, the movie star who marries her seventeenth husband, the preacher who reads the bible two hundred times—each one has his day, or perhaps his week or month, upon the front pages of the papers, each has his moving picture contract and his vaudeville "time," each his envelope in the "morgue" of the newspapers, where the clippings about him are indexed, and will be looked up whenever he comes to town, or does anything else that has "news value."

Strangers marvel at this clamor and lack of restraint, and think there must be some especial depravity in the American soul; but this is because our thinking about human society is still unscientific. "Vice and virtue are products like vinegar," said Voltaire; and every social manifestation has its cause. The cause of America's frenzy is simply the extremes of social contrast, greater than any to which human nature has hitherto been exposed. In order to understand the sea-urchins who swim channels, or the "human flies" who climb the outside of forty-story buildings, or the "walking stomachs" who eat twelve dozen oysters and forty-nine pancakes at a meal, it is necessary to have sympathy, and realize what it means to be a "nobody" in capitalist society—an obscure atom in a miserable mass, travelling in a crowded street car to a monotonous job, railed at by a nagging boss, wearing frayed clothing, eating dirty food, sleeping in a hall bedroom with the rent overdue. The victim of such conditions, driven to desperation, makes some hitherto unheard of effort, develops some hitherto unimaginable talent—and behold him suddenly transported into fairyland, riding in a limousine, carrying wads of greenbacks in every pocket, waited upon, flattered, caressed, loved, stared at, cheered, photographed, talked about. Does anybody wonder that America is the land of unlimited possibilities and that Japanese, Chinese, Hindoos, Turks, Jews, Greeks Italians, Poles, Papuans and Patagonians dream of emigrating to that movieland where every farm house kitchen is a baronial hall and every drawing-room a cathedral?

All the way up and down the social scale, wherever you study these mob-excitements, you find the same artificially created tropism, the impulse to move in the direction of gold. The reporters who write up the sensational event, in a language which departs ever farther from English—each one is hoping to attract the attention of the "desk," and to rise upon the wings of this story to the permanence of "feature writing." The "desk" is hoping, by masterful handling of each new opportunity, to replace the managing editor in the affections of the publisher. The managing editor is hoping to avoid being replaced by a dozen too eager subordinates. The publisher is hoping to prove to some big banker that a newspaper is capable of affording its "eighty per cent safety," just the same as if it were chain grocery stores, or the diversion of industrial alcohol. From top to bottom the same "crysotropism," the deadly pressure of competitive greed.

NEW FLIER WITH SEVEN MOTORS

Model of new flier to be constructed this year, it is said. It will be a huge ship, with seven motors, to keep it aloft in long voyages when accidents happen to one or more of the engines.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE Nicaraguans can have all the freedom that is good for them provided they do not get crosswise with the wishes of the United States government. This is the latest interpretation of one of the famous "fourteen points" on which this country marched to war to make the world safe for democracy in 1917. An individual by the name of Chamorro, choose to run for president of Nicaragua. He is not much of a candidate from our point of view. But this is not the question. Our rulers believe in democracy and that's self-explanatory. So Mr. Kellogg informed all and sundry that he would not be responsible for Mr. Chamoro's expenses and treated that person as one who had left his bed and board and was not entitled to better treatment.

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THE big story behind this is to the effect that Wall Street already has a good and faithful servant in the presidential chair in Nicaragua. There is no sense in dumping a good man, even if the fellow who hankers for his job is just as good. Diaz has done the right thing by Wall Street's Nell, so why bother with Chamorro. Open elections openly arrived at, are the order of the day in Nicaragua but candidates that are not satisfactory to Wall Street had better save their money.

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THE war against king George of England still rages on the Lake Michigan front. General Thompson is leading the hardy colonists in person, and it now looks as if victory would perch on his banners. The Irish-democratic vote which was wavering for political reasons, has decided to avenge a long-standing insult and will spring to arms at the call of the general. The only doubtful elements are the Chicago school teachers. While Thompson is slaying the British lion his school board is saving money for the wealthy tax dodgers of the Windy City by slashing the teachers' salaries. But then, patriotism is a costly luxury.

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IRELAND is making long strides morally and socially according to Seumas MacManus, story teller and patriot who has managed to eke out an existence by writing about the land of his birth. If MacManus had confined himself to telling stories about barefooted peasants he might have escaped the dishonor of being mentioned in this column, since his stories are poor. But when he dabbles in politics he might as well make up his mind that he needs defensive armor. And when he says that Ireland is striding forward, morally and socially under the Free State government he should expect that some of his fellow country-men will take issue with him. Irishmen are supposed to quarrel on slight provocation. This is not so, but what of it? What is believed is a collection of fables that don't hurt anybody if taken in the proper spirit. We may return to this issue again and we may not.

• • •

IT would amaze you to learn the number of letters I receive daily asking me to sponsor some worthy cause. I have long since ceased corresponding with secretaries of movements whose membership is almost entirely confined to a letterhead. But some secretaries have a sense of humor or else they are plump crazy. So they cannot be ignored. One of them seized on the bright idea of interesting me in his pet cause by writing to a friend of mine and suggesting that he bring the matter to my attention. He was organizing a league to free Ireland and of course I was his meat.

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KNOWING from previous experience that I do not take kindly to one-man organizations, he did not dare make frontal attack. He tried a flank movement. He wrote to James P. Cannon, and got Jim so excited about the woes of his ancestral home that I was importuned to do something about it. The main thing was to acquaint me with the matter, and that being accomplished the rest was expected to be easy. But it wasn't. I have a decided aversion to flank movements and hereby advise all who may be harboring designs on my emotions that I am impervious to flattery. And as far as Ireland is concerned I positively refuse to risk life or limb in the service of that country until there is an organization composed of at least two persons that aims to do something other than proving that all Irishmen are virtuous and have a sense of humor.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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COLORADO PICKETS SMASH JOHN D.'S GUNMAN LINE

Try Five White Guards For British Espionage; Tory Official Involved

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—White Russians, charged with spying for Great Britain, are being tried in the military section of the Soviet supreme court.

The trial is regarded as particularly significant in view of the evidence that Edward Charnock, secretary to the British Mission, is directly implicated. The evidence involving Charnock will be presented by Prosecuting Attorney Knodurishkin within a day or two.

BRITAIN OFFERS PRICE FOR HELP TO ATTACK USSR

Colonies to Germany, Italy and France

LONDON, Oct. 24.—According to a rumor being circulated here, negotiations for a solid anti-Soviet bloc of European powers are under way. Great Britain is playing the leading role. Britain's offer to satisfy the imperial ambitions of Germany and Italy are said to make the possibility of an agreement in the near future possible.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is reported to have discussed the proposed agreement with Briand, Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator and German and Italian representatives.

Try To Bribe Germany.

The most difficult problem facing tory diplomatic efforts to weld the western European powers into an anti-Soviet bloc has been Germany. Bound by her trade with the Soviet Union on the one hand and by the Treaty of Locarno on the other, Germany has occupied a half-way position.

Reports are that Britain is attempting to bribe Germany with an offer of a mandate over its former colony, the Kameruns, which is now jointly controlled by France and Great Britain.

Imperialist Haggling.

France on the other hand will, if she enters the bloc, receive as a reward the Spanish zone in Morocco and a share with Rumanian in the Balkans, since Italy, it is planned, will get out of the Balkans in return for concessions in Anatolia. The French mandates over Syria and Lebanon will be turned over to Italy.

War On U. S. S. R.

The plan is intended to open the way to a solid entente of the four leading capitalist European powers—Britain, France, Italy and Germany. The bloc will be directed primarily against the Soviet Union. A secondary object is said to be mass European pressure against the United States on the war debt question.

The program also provides for the division of Arabia by Britain and Italy. Spain, which appears to be the only capitalist loser in the deal, will, if the agreement is consummated, probably be awarded with a loan to save the tottering Rivera dictatorship.

Such an anti-Soviet bloc has long been the object of British diplomacy.

Eight hundred and eighty-five American legionnaires on their way home aboard the Cunard liner Caronia from their fascist holiday in Paris, consumed $4,500 worth of liquor, it was learned yesterday when the boat docked here.

Federal Land Banks Grab $10,000,000 Thru Foreclosure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Outstanding mortgage loans on American farm property, held by the joint stock land and federal land banks, amounted to $1,752,664,000 September 30, the Farm Loan Board announced today.

Interest accrued on these loans, but not yet due, amounted to $31,950,000.

The report shows $10,000,000 due these banks by reason of judgments and sheriff's certificates in foreclosure cases.

Federal land bank loans were heaviest in the Omaha district with $150,619,000, Houston, Texas, coming second with $136,958,000.

NO RULING UPON FIRST SINCLAIR STORY OF LEASE

Fall Wrote Teapot Dome Papers Himself

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24. — Justice Siddons today refused to rule on the question of whether or not Harry F. Sinclair's jury is to be confronted with the fact that Sinclair told the senate he went to New Mexico to get Teapot Dome from the then secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, but now makes the defense that he did not.

The point is vital in the trial, as events subsequent to the admissions Sinclair made, under oath, to the senate investigating committee, have shown that if Sinclair and Fall made their bargain in New Mexico in 1922, it will be hard for the jury to acquit either of them of the present charge of conspiring to defraud the government, a fraud which involved a $257,000 bribe.

Deciding Only on Technicalities.

Justice Siddons today stated that the technical question of whether Sinclair was forced to appear before the senate committee would govern his decision. He may rule that the jury shall not be told of Sinclair's change in his story.

Evidence of L. E. Eddy and Roy Tallman, land office officials, today indicated that Sinclair paid over a million dollars buying up fake claims to Teapot Dome from all sorts of people in order to avoid the publicity of any suits over them. It has already been demonstrated during the present case that the most energetic efforts were made to avoid any publicity about the granting of the lease to Teapot Dome, which the supreme court of the United States has recently ruled was a mass of frauds.

$1,000,000 Hush Money.

The lease was granted by Secretary of the Interior Fall, after the Teapot Dome oil lands were quietly transferred from the navy department headed at that time by Roosevelt. The evidence shows that Roosevelt ordered all naval officers to be silent about it, that Sinclair spent a million dollars hush money, that Fall kept the lease locked up in his desk while senate and house and various persons were demanding information about it.

Fall and Ambrose Wrote Lease.

A. W. Ambrose, former chief petroleum technologist of the department of the interior, today took the stand and gave details about the formation of the lease. Ambrose said that he told Fall there was not much danger of drainage of the field by other companies. The defense contends that Fall thot that he had to hurry thru the lease to avoid this drainage.

Ambrose then testified that he and Fall together drew up the lease, working in Fall's office, and without calling in any lawyers, tho Ambrose is not a lawyer, and the department had plenty of them. The work proceeded in the greatest secrecy, and the result was submitted to no one for perusal or approval.

Japan's Rulers Not Adverse to Bar on Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Efforts of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to open up the Japanese immigration question have been halted. The claim is made in an official statement here today that this is done through intervention of the Japanese government itself.

It is said that the Japanese consul general in New York and the Japanese ambassador in Washington have sent word to the Church Federation officers that the Japanese government does not look with favor upon any agitation seeking to create sentiment in this country for modification of the American restrictions against immigration from Japan.

Unguarded Crossing Kills.

ALBION, Mich., Oct. 24.—Two women and two boys are dead today and two other persons are in the hospital here after an interurban crossing accident at an unguarded crossing with no viaduct.

The dead are Mrs. Harry Mills, 23, and her 4-year-old son, Harry, Jr., of Lattle Creek; Mrs. Jenny Murray, 55, and her son, Edwin, 20, of Mio, Mich.

Supreme Court Hurries Appeal to Release Rich Man Convicted of Rape

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The supreme court today granted the petition of Arthur Rich, son of a wealthy Battle Creek, Mich., manufacturer, to advance for hearing his appeal from conviction in Michigan on a charge of assault on Miss Louise King. Rich is now serving a life sentence. The case was set for oral argument on November 21.

WOMAN JAILED FOR LIFE FOR TAKING PURSE

Copy of Baumes Law Is Widely Resented

DETROIT, Oct. 24. — A woman named Brennan, 32 years of age and the mother of 11 children, is to be sentenced to prison for life for stealing a purse from another woman containing $38. The sentence is mandatory under the new "habitual criminal law" based upon the notorious Baumes laws of New York state.

Is a Kleptomaniac.

On five other occasions just before she was to become a mother the woman was arrested for petty thefts. When she is in such condition she has an overwhelming desire to steal, but when the child is born she always becomes normal again.

Many Similar Cases.

So many cases requiring the judges to inflict life sentences are coming up under this law that a widespread movement is on foot to repeal them. Only the other day Fred Palm of Lansing was sentenced to prison for life because he had a pint of gin in his pocket. Even the prison keepers are alarmed that the enforcement of the law will fill the prisons with petty offenders, mostly violators of the prohibition law.

There is also a grave menace to labor in the provisions of the law, inasmuch as it will be easy to frame-up workers a number of times for trivial offenses and then railroad them to the penitentiary for life.

Filipino Labor Man Hopes for a Soviet Government in Isles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24.—Pablo Manlapit, exiled labor leader from Hawaiian Islands, addressing the open forum at Long Beach last Saturday denounced American imperialism and touched upon the labor conditions in Hawaii and the Philippines. He made an impassioned appeal to liberate his homeland, the Philippines.

Manapit denounced crooked politicians, the privileged brigands, whose demagoguary and hypocrisy were the outstanding figures in the exploitation of the working class. He claims that the only salvation Philippines have today is in a labor government, and he hopes that America and the Philippines will have in the near future the same government as Soviet Russia. Let every man and woman of America aspire to reach that goal, then our government will be honored by the working people of the world, he declared.

Pablo Manlapit also gave a short address at the Earl Browder-Paul C. Reiss banquet last Monday night, Oct. 17, and his remarks received a stormy applause.

Manlapit, who has accepted an offer to tour the country under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, is an able speaker, young in years and spirit and with a pleasing personality; he makes friends wherever he goes among the workers. For this the sugar trust sent him to jail for several years in Hawaii.

Six French Battalions Withdrawn From Rhine

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Six French machine gun batallions, making up part of the allied army of occupation in the German Rhineland, were withdrawn during the night, it was announced by the war office today.

ARMED WORKERS PURSUE REMAINS OF GOMEZ ARMY

Legion Delegates Greet Morrow at Train

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—More than a hundred workers, employed in the Santa Rosa cotton mills, have taken up arms and joined the agrarians now cooperating with the federal troops in a campaign against remnants of the counter-revolutionary Gomez armies, it was learned today.

A counter-revolutionary band, under General Lozada, was dislodged from its position in the mountains near Orizaba by agrarian troops, operating under General Jesus Aguirre.

Daniel Cruz, bandit reactionary leader, who attacked a train on August 23rd has been killed by federal troops, according to reports received from Mazaltan.

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Legion Greets Morrow

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—Dwight W. Morrow, American ambassader to Mexico and formerly a partner in the House of Morgan, took charge of his post today. Morrow arrived on a special train from Laredo late yesterday and was greeted by delegations from the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion.

Wholesale Murder Of Nicaraguans to Continue, Is Order

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (FP).—Answering the statement of American mining engineers in northern Nicaragua that the entire population in certain regions of the republic is sympathetic with the native forces that are resisting the American conquest, Secretary of State Kellogg declared on October 22 that these native forces are simply outlaws and bandits.

He was reminded that the navy's own reports show that 540 of the Nicaraguans have been killed by American marines and constabulary since May 4—the date when Special Commissioner Henry N. Stimson announced that Nicaragua was "pacified." He was asked whether the American policy of killing these native Nicaraguans would continue, regardless of the extent of the uprising in future.

Calls Liberals "Outlaws."

Kellogg refused to reply to this question, but asserted that even Gen. Moncada, former Liberal commander, agrees that the armed forces led by Gen. Sandino are "common outlaws."

Moncada is about to consult Kellogg as to his chances in the Nicaraguan presidential election of next year.

Wait Twenty Years Before Acting On Floods, Says Prof.

Further delay in action on flood control is urged in an article by Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Ohio, in an article in the Atlantic Monthly.

Disregarding the charges that the present levee system is honeycombed with graft and is a constant menace to inhabitants of towns on the Mississippi, Dr. Morgan urges a twenty-year study of the flood control problem. The only immediate measure that should be taken, Dr. Morgan said, is the repair of the crevasses in the levees made by the flood.

Dr. Morgan attacks the suggestion that the federal government pay the entire cost of a permanent flood control program or that congress authorize long term loans to pay the expenses for such a program. Expenses for a flood program should be shared by the federal government and by localities.

New French Tariff Note

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Sheldon Whitehoue, charge of the American embassy, today handed the latest American note on tariffs to the French foreign office.

RAY RAGOZIN

Member of Teachers' Union is Workers Party candidate for county clerk in Brooklyn elections.

DANGER OF WAR IS STRESSED IN ELECTION CALL

N. Y. Workers Party Asks USSR Recognition

Emphasis is laid on the war danger and the connection of the New York elections with the international and national struggles of the working class in the statement and program issued today by William Weinstone, organizer of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"The American working class is being mobilized for imperialist war," the statement says.

Smith and Hughes.

The fact that both Governor Smith and Charles Edward Hughes are mentioned prominently as the heads of the democrat and republican party tickets for 1928 is mentioned as showing the important role played by the New York capitalists. Wall Street as the center of world finance lends additional significance to elections in New York, the statement says.

Police Brutality.

Attention is called to the police brutality under the present administration of the state and New York city which has been an outstanding feature of all strikes in the last two years. The Baumes laws are characterized as "a powerful reactionary instrument for use against the whole stratum of the poorer section of the population."

The open use of the city authority to prevent organization of the traction workers and the appearance of the frame-up system in the needle trades strugges are shown as evidence of increasing reaction.

The increasing use and the growing viciousness of injunctions in all labor struggles is shown by the report to be further evidence of the use of the state power against the labor movement and also of the failure of the official labor leadership to establish a labor party but instead continues its policy of supporting the capitalist parties.

The Role of Socialist Party.

Relative to the socialist party the statement says:

"There has been set up in New York state by the socialist party leadership, as part of its national policy, an open and shameless alliance with the most reactionary section of A. F. of L. officialdom. The frame-ups, sluggings, wholesale raids and arrests, injunctions against the rank and file, imprisonment of hundreds of strikers and pickets, the open use of gunmen and gangsters, the war on militant trade unionism that has been carried on in the needle trades for the last two years in cooperation with the government, the bosses and the police, all have received the sanction and open support of the socialist party leadership."

"In the field of social legislation the socialist leaders appear," says the statement, "as a reformist veil for the absolute reaction which continues to make the policy of the labor movement that of support of the capitalist parties."

New York City is characterised as "the worst slum center in the United States," with school children of workers' families underfed and teachers underpaid. "Graft and corruption resulting in high prices and poor quality of food used by workers" is shown to be inseparable from the capitalist party city and state administrations.

WOMAN LEADS 150 TO BERWIND AND CALLS OUT WORKERS IN THREE MINES

Production Falls As County Commissioners Debate Calling of State Troopers

Large Mass Meetings Extend Strike in Spite of Attempts to Awe Workers By Arrests

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 24.—One hundred and fifty striking coal miners, led by Sunda Benas, a woman, today marched up a mountain canyon to Berwind, 15 miles north of here, broke thru a line of mine guards and deputy sheriffs and succeeded in holding a meeting of the men in the three mines near Berwind who then joined the strikers.

The woman leader was finally arrested, but the miners charged the sheriff's automobile, effecting her release.

In a melee, when Frank Sanders, mine guard, tried to stop the woman and her followers, Sanders was struck by one of the marching miners. He was not seriously hurt.

Sixteen picketers were reported arrested in this district.

Informations were filed in district court against Kristen Svanum, I. W. W. leader, charging inciting to picketing, and his pending arrest is expected to increase the tension.

* * *

Concentrate In South.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 24.—Satisfied that the miners in the northern coal fields of Colorado are coming out in greater and greater numbers, the strike committee has issued orders for a special effort to make the southern fields' strike one hundred per cent effective.

With just a week of successful strike behind them, the miners continued with perfect morale and great determination to picket in spite of every effort of the company gunmen and deputy sheriffs. The coal production of Colorado reached some point near to zero at the end of last week, and a hastily summoned conference of Huerfano county commissioners is being held to decide on the best method of "controlling" the walk-out. The present decision is to not call state troopers or militia until the larger force of deputies being sworn in can try its luck at suppressing picketing.

More Vote To Strike.

A large number of mass meetings of miners not yet on strike were addressed by members of the strike committees and in practically every case voted to tie up the mines, declared Roger Francezon, chairman of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., which issued the call for the strike.

Francezon predicts that within a few days every mine without exception will be shut down.

Women and Babe Jailed.

WALSENBURG, Colo., (FP) Oct. 25.—Twenty miners wives, one with a babe in arms, were among 60 pickets arrested at the Ideal mine in this vicinity in the drive by county and company authorities to stop the mass strike movement that already numbers 8000 in all Colorado fields and that is esulting in the daily closing of new mines.

Two mines were chosen for the picket drive and written instructions concerning duties and location were given each of the 500 pickets as they left the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization leading the walkout. They succeeded in closing down the Cameron mine, belonging to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., a Rockefeller concern, but were met at the Ideal mine, another C. F. I. property, by a large force of armed company thugs who held the pickets under cover of weapons until the deputies arrived and arrested 60.

Bonds For Pickets.

Bonds of $500 each were posted in behalf of the 17 pickets arrested and held since the second day of the strike for violation of a state law which declares strikes illegal unless 30 days notice is given. But pickets to an estimated number of 500, including many women, are still standing watch at mines in the vicinity of Aguilar and Walsenburg.

County authorities are asking appropriation of funds to enable them to swear in enough deputies to handle the large number of pickets. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. has announced its intention of asking the aid of state police.

• • •

CHICAGO, (FP), Oct. 24.—The Mexican consul at Denver is engaging in strikebreaking activities, charges the Industrial Workers of the World in a protest addressed to Pres. Calles of Mexico. Lee Tulin, general secretary of the I.W.W., charges the Mexican consul advised Mexican-born strikers in the Colorado coal fields that "to continue the strike might

(Continued on Page Two)

Testify Petlura Slaughtered Jews To Extort Money

PARIS, Oct. 24.—That General Petlura, White Guard leader, personally ordered the wholesale murder of thousands of Jews in the Ukraine, was charged today by Morris Goldstein, president of the commission that investigated the Ukrainian pogroms, at the trial of Samuel Schwartzbard, who admitted killing Petlura, "to avenge the Jewish massacres."

"General Petlura demanded ransom from Jews," Goldstein testified. "If they were unable to pay, the men's beards were shaved off and they were made to dance for the amusement of their soldiers. Women were mistreated as well as men. After an orgy lasting overnight the Jews were shot down like dogs."

LEFTS CONTROL JALISCO MINES DESPITE CROM

Local Governor Helps Militant Workers

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MEXICO CITY, (By Mail)—Towards the end of August the radical mine workers of Jalisco, belonging to the local state federation, drove out the non-union elements recently introduced by the companies owning the Amparo mines. They seized the mines, and under the leadership of two Communists, David Siqueiros and Reyes Peres, established an armed guard over the property, pending guarantees that the non-union workers would not be restored, that the company would treat with the majority, would grant wage increases and certain safety devices.

The workers introduced by the company were agents of the CROM and the Catholic unions who were hastily organized and admitted into the CROM. The action was partly due to the desire of the companies to break the radical unions; and partly to the determination of CROM to get a foothold in the mining industry, since most of the miners were outside of CROM.

Boss Propaganda.

To the same end, a national decree was issued earlier taking the solution of all miners' strikes out of the hands of local governors and vesting it in the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, i.e. under the direct control of Morones and CROM.

To meet the situation the mine workers in Jalisco seized the mines. In this they were aided by the armed peasants of the vicinity. The mine workers, seeing themselves out-maneuvered, had recourse to diplomatic channels and sent out extravagant stories of "red revolts" and "danger to foreign residents." Morones at the same time demanded that the CROM workers, who he declared to be in the majority, but menaced by the combined force of the armed workers and peasants, be reinstated.

Governor Aids Workers.

It seems certain that Calles ordered the sending of troops and the dis-

(Continued on Page Three)

Striking Colorado Miners Protest to Calles; Hit Consul

(*Continued from Page One*)

cause international complications and lead to their deportation."

"Far Better, Your Excellency," the letter declares, "it would be for our Mexican fellow workers to be deported than tamely submit to the inhuman and degrading conditions they have been forced to endure in the mining towns of Colorado."

The I. W. W. expresses itself as believing "Your Excellency to be the only highly placed official in state power on the North American continent having at heart human liberty and the welfare of the masses."

Ignore Consul's Advice.

The only request made of the Mexican president is that he compel the Mexican consul at Denver to cease his activities as a strikebreaker.

A large minority of the 8000 or more strikers engaged in the I. W. W. led walkout in the Colorado coal fields are of Mexican origin and according to the strike leaders have ignored the consul's advice.

U.S. Supreme Court Decision Doubling Utilities Extortion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The supreme court's action in establishing the "reproduction cost new" theory of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes will saddle a burden of billions of dollars upon the American public if maintained in future valuation cases, Senator George W. Norris of Neb., said today.

The "reproduction cost new" theory is to allow a public utility high enough rates to guarantee a specific income upon a fictitious property value, estimated to be the cost of producing the utility brand new. Such a valuation, he explained, if placed upon American railroads, would enable them to double their present freight and passenger rates from one end of the country to the other.

Anxious To Stop Resolution.

Norris proposed legislation to forbid use of the theory in fixing rates, despite the supreme court's decision in the Indianapolis waterworks case. He admitted though that such legislation might be held unconstitutional.

"The only remedy then will be for the national and local governments to own and operate railroads, waterworks, gas companies, electric light plants and street car companies," Norris declared. "It will force government ownership or it will provoke a revolution."

Taft & Co. Take Rest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The supreme court today announced a recess from October 31 to November 21.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

By EUGENE LYONS

An epic story of two alien workers in America. Sacco, Vanzetti, the lawyers, judges, college presidents—all the teeming characters of the great social drama which has shaken the world—are drawn in words that bite into memory like acids. The background—the peasant Italy of the men's childhood, the swarming industrial centers of Massachusetts, the stirring pageant of international protest—is as real and vivid as the persons who move against it. The author was closely associated with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case from the beginning. He has gathered here for the first time all the essential elements of the case in a fast-moving narrative. It is accurate and complete and will remain as a monument to the seven-year struggle which involved all humankind.

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COMPANY SHERIFF PROCLAIMS RIOT WHENEVER ASKED

Makes Superintendent His Deputy

By A. S.

AURORA, Pa., Oct. 24.—As an example of the activities of the company owned town and county officials in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, the following proclamation might be considered:

"Proclamation by the Sheriff of Washington County. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"Whereas, I, Ody C. Abbott, Sheriff of Washington County, have been notified by citizens, industrial corporations and employers, that in certain mining communities of Washington County there has been serious rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace, threatening the safety of life, liberty and property . . ."

These are the opening lines of the sheriff proclamation posted up at the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coke and Coal Company at Avella, Washington County, Pa., at the station and on the telegraph poles and all along the high stockade of raw yellow boards sawed off to points that shuts in the mine and the scab barracks.

"Friend of Labor."

It is said that Sheriff Ody C. Abbott was elected sheriff of Washington county as a "friend of labor". His strike proclamation is an interesting example of how the "rewarding friends of labor" policy works out. Abbott's proclamation goes far beyond the general formal proclamation issued by sheriffs in other counties at the commencement of the lock-out. The sheriff makes no pretense at judicial impartiality, but speaks openly as the mouthpiece of the coal operators.

Where the proclamation posted in the mining camps of the neighboring county, states that the sheriff has received notification of a strike situation from both "employees and labor organizations" as well as from the employers, for the "friend of labor" only the "industrial corporations and employers" exist. No strike or lockout situation is mentioned, and on March 31, the day before the lock-out went into effect, Abbott states that he has already heard that there has been "rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace," a deliberate lie, calculated to create prejudice in advance against the locked-out miners in the minds of the public, and serve as an excuse for company violence.

The same menacing tone is maintained throughout the proclamation. It declares that: "All peace officers throughout Washington county until the present emergency has passed are commanded to disperse and prevent upon the highways or vacant property of all populous sections the loitering or gathering of three or more persons . . .", a clause omitted in the other proclamations and an weapon of oppression effectively wielded at the Aurora mine.

No Warning For Boss.

On the other hand, the Washington county proclamation completely omits the warning to coal operators included in the Allegheny county proclamation, stating that: "All industrial corporations, coal mining companies and employers are hereby admonished not to engage or permit persons about their premises whose presence and conduct upon said premise or going to or from same, should incite disturbance of the peace; and also that a special danger to the public peace, life and property can be created by bringing into particular communities employees and other persons commonly known as 'strikebreakers'." Sheriff Abbott's proclamation recognizes no strike situation, only a state of rebellion of slaves against the sovereign overlords of the coalfields.

The local enforcement of the proclamation here at the Aurora mine is in the hands of the deputy sheriffs. Their appointment is approved by the sheriff, and their pay comes from the coal company. One of the two deputies is merely an armed loafer who will obey company orders. The other is the superintendent of the mine, also one of its principal shareholders, and general czar in the camp.

This "impartial officer of the peace" not only enforces the terms of the sheriff's proclamation to the limit (the clause in regard to the dispersal of gatherings of two or more persons is viciously enforced), but is also the active instigator of all the coal and iron frame-ups and attempts at terrorization.

Need Labor Party.

Coal mining is the life of Washington county, and the miners form the majority of the population. If the U. M. W. of A. took the lead of the campaign, the miners could get their candidates elected on a labor ticket by a good margin. They could have a union miner sheriff who would halt instead of inciting company violence in time of strike or lock-out, and appoint union miner deputy sheriffs and have a union miner as squire, as well.

In these sections where the class line-up is so very simple and distinct, the absurdity of workers putting into office men who are the direct agents of their enemies becomes exceptionally obvious.

Mayor of Chicago Drafts Librarians To Burn the Books

CHICAGO, Ot.c 24.—Mayor William Hale Thompson's war against Great Britain continued to hum on four definite fronts today. With Napoleonic vigor, Chicago's mayor stalked at the head of his legions and aimed straight for the lion's jaws. Meanwhile nothing is being done to relieve a growing tension of unemployment in Chicago, which even Thompson's antics do not hide.

Carl B. Roden, head of the Chicago Public Library and president of the American Library Association, announced he would give Mayor Thompson every assistance in his drive to purge the library of unpatriotic texts.

Ungrateful to McAndrew.

The trial of William McAndrew, suspended superintendent of schools, who is accused of furthering pro-British influences in the schools, will be resumed today with Congressman John J. Gorman in the role of chief prosecution witness. Gorman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate the suspected school history books. McAndrew is as reactionary as Thompson but belongs to another business group.

Will Burn Books.

Mayor Thompson today instructed Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian, to clear his files of all pro-British texts.

A similar drive, under the personal direction of U. J. "Sport" Herrmann, is in full blast at the main public library and its branches. All of the books he doesn't like Mayor Thompson says, will be gathered together and taken to the lakefront where they will be burned with fitting ceremonies.

A bill for an injunction to restrain Mayor William Hale Thompson, U. J. Herrmann, member of the library board, Corporation Counsel Samuel Ettelson and Librarian Carl Roden from disposing of books which may be found in the Chicago public library was filed in circuit court here this afternoon. Edward J. Boham, who represented himself as a taxpayer and the father of three school children, brought the action.

Radio Monopoly for Biggest Campaign Fund in Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The political party with the biggest "war chest" probably will monopolize the air during the 1928 presidential campaign, regardless of a provision in the federal radio law which ostensibly was aimed to insure equal broadcasting privileges for all candidates.

This Is the "Joker."

If any station permits the use of its broadcasting facilities for a candidate it "shall afford equal opportunities to all other candidates for that office," section 18 reads.

Buy All You Want.

However, there is nothing in the law to prevent the Republican or the Democratic national committees, or other organizations, from buying all the radio facilities they want or can afford, for the broadcasting of political propaganda on behalf of any candidate.

Also an individual who is not up for office may present the views of candidates or arguments in their behalf, and the broadcasting station from which the information is transmitted is apparently under no obligation to give the adherents of opposing candidates the right to use its facilities, in the opinion of legal experts.

Radio Big Factor.

Radio stations will be used widely in the 1928 campaign. Experts predicted that several million dollars would be spent by the political parties and the candidates. Broadcasting was employed in the 1924 campaign, but that was before the days when chain hook-ups were commonly used to put an audience of three quarters of the nation within the hearing of one voice.

To Ditch Mate for Throne

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Prince Carol and Mme. Lupescu will separate in order that Carol may be in a more favorable position to win the Rumanian crown.

REVOLT OF SMALL TOBACCO FARMERS GROWING RAPIDLY

Big Protest Meeting at Winston Salem, N. C.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C. (FP) Oct. 24.—The farmers' revolt against the tobacco trust continues. Thirty-five hundred growers assembled in the Liberty Warehouse in Winston Salem for a showdown with the Big Five Tobacco buyers who had been invited to attend and explain why prices to the farmers had been cut in half in view of the record profits the trust made last year.

This is the second big mass protest of the farmers in a week. These tobacco growers of the Piedmont are in great distress and many of them will be sold out for taxes in the coming winter and driven to the wage earners' life in the cities. Tobacco is the money crop in this region. The sales of Bright Leaf weed bring the credit for the flour and groceries to carry the farmers' family through the winter; they bring the shoes for his school children and the fertilizers this exhausting crop requires. In poverty at best the farmers face disaster with their tobacco selling for only half to three-quarters of the cost of production.

Trusts Boycott Meeting.

But not a single representative of the Big Five came to the meeting. Leggitt Myers, the Imperial, and the Export companies failed to answer; American Tobacco Co. said the matter had been referred to its New York headquarters; R. J. Reynolds & Co., makers of Camels and kings of Winston Salem, promised vaguely to meet a committee of the growers at a later time. Gov. McLean of North Carolina turned down the invitation sent him.

Unfortunately no definite steps towards organization of the farmers took place though there was plenty of denunciation of the tobacco trust. U. S. Attorney F. A. Linney of Boone who addressed the gathering talked of prosecution under the Sherman anti-Trust Law. Linney brought laughter from the farmers when he said that if he were selling a spotted pig to a market consisting of five buyers and he found that each one offered him exactly the same price he would be justified in thinking they were in an agreement against his interests.

Raise Price a Little.

As to the Sherman law remedy some of the farmers remembered that the tobacco trust had already been dissolved by a supreme court decree, and the units of the trust, the Big Five, worked together like a single organization against the tobacco farmer none the less.

The result of the last week's agitation, however, has been to raise prices a little. Weed averaging only 13 cents a pound is now bringing 17 cents—but this price is still below last year's and below the cost of production.

Big Profits.

Net profits of R. J. Reynolds & Co. last year totalled $26,000,000, in addition to an $8,000,000 tax refund from the U. S. government. American Tobacco profits exceeded $22,000,000 and Liggett & Myers had nearly $18,000,000. The figures for the other two companies are not available.

Unemployment Among "Movie" Extras Cuts Wage to 36c Average

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 24.—Thirty-six cents is the average daily wage received by 18,000 Los Angeles movie extras, or artists, during the last 6 months.

Here is the number of days averaged per week, for the last 6 months, by some of the more fortunate girls of the 6,000 registered with the Central Casting Bureau: One girl, 5 days;; 8 girls, 4 days; 21 girls, 3 days work.

Among the 5000 registered men, 2 averaged 6 days a week; 2, 5 days; 20, 4 days, and 36 averaged 3 days work per week during the last 6 months.

These lucky ones are mostly "dress extras" having "wardrobes more comprehensive than many stars have to maintain."

The daily payroll, is $6556, which is divided among 11,000 registered and 7000 extras who are not registered.

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Bankers' Convention Admits Depositors Lose, Hits Rivals

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 24. —While cursing "gold brick" salesmen, their rivals, the delegates to the American Bankers Association, holding its 53rd annual convention here, had to admit that from a half to three quarters of a billion dollars will be lost to depositors in banks during the last seven years.

Dan V. Stephens, president of the Fremont State Bank, Fremont, Neb., told the delegates that throughout the United States since deflation began seven years ago there have been more than 4,000 bank failures, which have tied up more than one billion dollars in deposits, 50 to 75 per cent of which, he said, will be a total loss to depositors.

Regular Business.

"Gold brick financing" takes from the American public in excess of one billion dollars a year, Harry W. Riehl declared in his address today.

Stock crooks utilize a highly organized system to mulct the public of such a huge sum annually, he said, pointing out that they even go to school, that they swap "sucker lists" and that they learn the rudiments of gold brick financing through study and application of various types of fraud. They are psychologists, too.

"He's a Sweet Mooch."

"There is a regular business of gathering these sucker lists," Riehl continued. "The names are bought and sold like cattle. Notations are made of the mental attitude, the temperaments, and other peculiarities of the possible victims. I have here some actual sucker list cards. One reads: 'Hit this chap for a thousand shares—he owns a Packard.' Another says 'Soak this bird for a thousand shares — he's a sweet mooch.' Another says, 'Handle this guy with kid gloves — he's been burnt before.'"

Bitter Fight Over Which Business Is To Gain by Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The tax reduction fight in the seventieth congress, which promises to be spectacular and bittery contested, got under way today with the assembly of the joint congressional tax committee to consider the various plans advanced.

There are three principal plans:

1.—Sponsored by President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon which would limit the total cut to $250,000,000. Coolidge is now an advocate of bigger and better cruisers.

2.—Sponsored by Senator Reed Smoot (R) of Utah, chairman of the senate finance committee, which would hold the reduction to $350,000,000.

3.—Backed by Rep. Garner, (D.), which would push the reduction up to $400,000,000 or $500,000,000.

No One Believes Treasury.

Rep. Garner declared Congress will not follow the treasury's recommendations in tax slashing. "Because every business man in the country knows the treasury has been lamentably inaccurate in estimating treasury surpluses, and no one has faith in treasury figures any more."

All the conflicting plans contemplate decreasing the corporation tax, repeal of the nuisance taxes, including automobile taxes, and cutting the intermediate brackets in the income taxes. No plan whatever is considered which will reduce the burden on the poor. No reductions of tariff are seriously contemplated.

California Chinese Go To Hear Browder Speak On Situation in China

OAKLAND, California, Oct. 24.—**Educational activities continue here, despite the fact that the nights are getting colder and crowds of workers are fiercely competed for by the Salvation Army and other spellbinders.**

On the 15th, Earl Browder, member of the Executive Committee of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress, and editor of "Labor Unity," addressed a large audience on the situation in China, telling of economic and political conditions back of the Kuomintang movement and the heroic strikes of Chinese workers. California is the heart of the Kuomintang in America, the bay region of San Francisco and Oakland has the largest Chinese colony, some of whose residents came to hear Browder's report.

Public Schools May Be Placed on "Unfair List"

MASON, CITY, Ia., Oct. 24.—(FP) —Public educational institutions are made liable to labor's unfair ban under a precedent set by musicians and movie operators who have placed the auditorium of Mason City High School on the scab list because the principal refused to listen to continued warning from union representatives that unless union men were put in charge of stage and movie operation work the school would come under the labor pall.

INVESTIGATION OF PULLMAN CO. TO START SOON

Porters' Union Charges Violations of Law

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters announced recently the receipt of a communication from the **Interstate Commerce Commission notifying the union and the Pullman Company that Friday, October 21st, has been set as the date when briefs should be filed in the case of the Brotherhood vs. the Pullman Company.**

In a petition filed with the commission on September 8th, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters charged the Pullman Company with violating Sections 1, 2, 3, 6 and 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act, and called upon the commission to investigate the conduct of the company with a view toward compelling it to cease and desist from its alleged unlawful practices.

Investigate Violations.

On September 17th, the commission notified the Pullman Company that it had twenty days in which to rectify the conditions or answer the charges of the Brotherhood.

Accordingly, on Oct. 7th, the company filed its reply in which the jurisdiction of the commission to hear the petition was denied by the attorneys for the Pullman Company; consequently the question now before the commission is its right to hear the evidence and correct the violations, if found to be as stated by the Brotherhood, whose attorneys are of the opinion that the commission is empowered to act under Section 13 specifically and the entire Interstate Commerce Act.

The Brotherhood's brief is being prepared by Donald Richberg, attorney for the standard railroad unions and co-author of the Watson-Parker Law, and by Henry T. Hunt, ex-mayor of Cincinnati and former member of the old United States Railroad Labor Board.

New Case.

It was pointed out by officials of the Brotherhood that the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission is separate and distinct from the union's efforts to present their case before the Emergency Arbitration Board, which they are compelled to do by the Watson-Parker Act if they are to maintain their position as a union.

Kind of a Wife for a Cop.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Police Sergeant Vernon Goranson was shot and instantly killed by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Goranson, 44, in their home today. Mrs. Goranson summoned police and admitted she had shot her husband with his service revolver as he lay in bed. She said the shooting followed a quarrel.

United Front Mass Meeting to Fight Jim Crow Schools

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Oct. 24. — At a united front mass meeting called by the American Negro Labor Congress, Chicago local, on October 20, to protest the recent school strike in Gary, Ind. representatives of the American Negro Labor Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Chicago Urban League, the Young Workers League and the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Two of the three colored aldermen from Gary were also present.

Russell, president of the Gary branch of the N. A. A. C. P., stated that the strike had been clearly planned by adults who used the students for their own ends.

The most vigorous applause of the evening however, greeted the explanation given by the Young Workers League representative, that the planning of the strike was no accident, but an example of the Steel Trust's determination to divide the white and Negro workers, in order that they might not act together against the capitalist class, their common enemy. Plans were launched for a similar united front meeting on a much larger scale, to be held in the near future.

Jewish Colonies In Soviet Union Lauded by Expert

CHICAGO, Oct. 24. The Jewish colonies in the Soviet Union, established with the aid of the Soviet Government, were lauded as highly successful in a report submitted by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen to the relief conference of the United Jewish Campaign.

The number of Jewish families in Russia engaged in farming, Dr. Rosen said, increased from 15,000 in 1923 to 35,000 in 1927. The acreage occupied by Jewish settlers, he said, has risen from 400,000 to 1,000,000 acres.

Starting a New Life.

"But of far greater importance than these figures are the personal impressions carried away by visitors to the colonies," he declared.

"Those who have inspected the colonies during the three years and have seen with their own eyes how the new settlements sprang up in the wild prairies with thousands of families actually starting a new life, striking roots in the soil and turning the wilderness into promising farming communities, cannot help expressing their admiration and calling the whole thing a miracle."

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the fourth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Inter-Union Organization.

THE highest organ of the trade union movement in the U. S. S. R. is the All-Union Congress of Trade Unions which meets every two years to decide general policies and to select an executive committee of about 170 members known as the Central Council of Trade Unions (C. C. T. U.). This council chooses a presidium to carry on its work between sessions of the council. The presidium, corresponding in a general way to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, puts into effect the policies determined upon at the congresses and at the sessions of the Central Council.

The Central Council coordinates and directs, in a general way, the work of the 23 vertically organized industrial unions already described. It also coordinates and leads the work of the lower inter-union organizations such as the Councils of Trade Unions in the provinces and other variously named territories of the U. S. S. R. For example, the Moscow Provincial Council of Trade Unions or the Ural Territorial Council of Trade Unions are under the general supervision of the C. C. T. U. Such a Council of Trade Unions unites all the separate unions in the given area. It represents the joint interests of the unions in its territory on various governmental and economic bodies where counsel with the unions is always taken.

The functions of such an inter-union body are similar to, though vastly more extensive, than those of a State Federation of Labor in the United States.

The 1,500 delegates to the All-Union Congress are chosen not at the lower inter-union congresses or at the national congresses of the separate industrial unions but at the lower provincial, or territorial, congresses of the separate unions. For each 10,000 members a union is entitled to one delegate. However, for the thinly populated sections of the country where no one union in a district contains 10,000 members, the delegates may be elected at the Inter-Union Congress.

Distribution of Power in the Trade Unions.

This rather complex structure is called in Russia "democratic centralism." In it the supreme power rests with the C. C. T. U. elected every two years at the All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions. All the individual national industrial unions and the lower inter-union bodies are subordinate to it and must obey its decisions. The next highest authority is the Central Committee of the national industrial union elected at the national congress of that union. A central committee has power over its subordinate provincial and other branches. Only the central committee can expel or discipline such a provincial organization. It cannot be done by a lower inter-union organization. As a matter of fact, the power to expel is seldom, if ever, exercised. It should be noted in this connection that the central committee of a national union cannot simply dissolve a local administration and appoint its own candidates to succeed the unsatisfactory officers. It must call a new congress of delegates elected directly from the workshop. The congress elects the new governing body.

The power to make collective agreements is vested usually in the higher bodies, such as the provincial, but the factory committee possesses the full right to discuss the agreement in advance and also to work out with the management of the enterprise the local piece rates and production standards. For those industries, such as railroads, which are operated on a national scale, the central committee of the national union will only sign the collective agreement after it has been fully threshed out by all the local union organs. Usually when the provincial organization makes the agreement, it receives its general instructions from the central committee of the national union and attempts to carry them out in accordance with the requirements of the local situation. Appeals over the appointment of a trust director, for example, arising between the provincial department of a union and a government trust, are usually carried up for settlement to the central committee of the national union and the higher economic organs.

Union Finances.

The union member pays his dues, amounting to 2 per cent of his earnings, to a voluntary collector appointed by the factory committee. The factory committee, in turn, gives the dues in full to the higher union body. The factory committee itself is supported by the enterprise, receiving a given percentage of the payroll. The total income of the Russian trade unions during the last year amounted to approximately 60,000,000 dollars.

The provincial union needs money for its various departments—cultural, wage-economic, organization, and protection of labor. It also sets aside reserves for cultural work and for unemployment. It pays to the national industrial union of which it is a part, from 5 per cent to 25 per cent of its income, and also 10 per cent more to the inter-union organization. The amount of its income spent on administration is comparatively small. It is estimated that these provincial unions return nearly 50 per cent of their funds for mass work and as contributions to various reserves and funds of immediate value to the workers.

The national industrial unions thus supported by underlying provincial organizations must in turn pay from 10 to 15 per cent of their income to the Central Council of Trade Unions. They also set aside special funds for cultural work, aid for the unemployed, student assistance, medical work, rest homes and sanatoria. Small strike funds are also concentrated in their hands.

The aim of the unions is summed up in popular posters issued by some of the industrial unions reading "Less for the union apparatus, more for the service of the union members." In this connection it may also be noted that the salaries of the highest trade union officials in the areas like Moscow, where the cost of living is highest, is a little over 112 dollars a month. Provincial and lower officials receive less. There seems to be no tendency to develop high paid officials receiving substantially more than the skilled workers whom they represent.

Membership Qualifications.

Any manual or clerical worker may join a union irrespective of race, sex, nationality, age, color or political views. Private employers of labor, self-employed persons and those who are unemployed before joining any union are not eligible for membership, nor are other classes who are deprived of the suffrage. A member of one union who by reason of occupation becomes a member of another union is transferred without any further admission fee into the other union and without any loss of seniority. No worker, however, can be a member of more than one union at a time.

Workers join the union voluntarily. There is no "closed shop" as the term is used in the United States. There is, however, a "preferential shop" in which under the collective agreement, the employer agrees to hire union members first if they can be secured.

Production Work of the Unions.

"Union-management cooperation" is a fact in Soviet Russia. They condemn the B. & O. plan and other such experiments in America but have introduced in their own plants the most friendly collaboration between the technical managers and the trade unions. This emphasis on the "rationalization" of the industrial process characterizes the Russian unions from the smallest factory committee to the Federal Council of Trade Unions. At the last congress of the unions in 1926 the resolution of this question read in part as follows:

"The industrialization of the country, the need for capital and the raising of the material and cultural standards of the workers requires the further raising of the efficiency of work. It requires the constant attention of the trade unions.... The working class and its trade unions by working steadily and methodically for the development of industry and the whole Soviet economy not only creates the conditions for the further raising of the material and cultural level of the worker's life, but also insures the success of the building of socialism in our country."

To carry out the resolutions on production, passed at this as well as at previous All-Russian congresses, the unions, through the factory committees, have organized in all state factories and enterprises production committees. There are over 50,000 of these committees in the U. S. S. R. They have also called production conferences, the purposes of which are to "draw more workers into the building of our economy," to teach them more about production, improve their qualifications, to stimulate invention and to establish a stronger social control over the economic organs of the state.

Everywhere we went we found these production conferences at work, composed of all the workers in the factory who show a voluntary interest in increasing and improving production. In the large factories these conferences are also organized on a sectional or departmental basis.

The production committee, composed both of workers and technical personnel, helps t arrange the program for the production conference and also sees to it that its resolutions are "put into life."

We found that these factory and departmental production committees have largely eliminated the old conflicts and frictions between the workers and the technical men This is partly because the specialists have become absorbed in the fascinating job of industrial reconstruction, and partly because the unions have trained thousands of their own members for technical posts. Chain systems, mechanical operations, "straight-line" production, specialization and standardization are a part of their dream of an industrialized Russia, just as they are the topic of constant discussion and planning among the union workers.

In order to attract the engineers and technical specialists into the activities of the unions, special Engineering and Technical Sections are formed both by the national and district organizations. These sections usually hold national congresses prior to the calling of the regular union congresses. Althoug they have their own funds, they have no separate craft autonomy and work under th control of the central committee of the national union. Many of these sections publish special engineering and technical journals fo their membership.

Summarizing the work of the productio committees and conferences during the pas two years, President Tomsky told us that they have "increased the output of the individua workers, facilitated inventions, and helped i the rationalization of industry and the organization of work by scientific methods. They serve to free the plants from many petty defects in the work and organization which have tended to decrease output."

This production work is one of the mos stimulating and novel tasks of the unions i Russia. It is capable of unlimited development. And it brings out clearly the part tha the trade unions are playing in the whole economy.

(To be continued in tomorrow's Daily Worker.)

NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

Social Insurance.

Social insurance carried out on a very large scale in the U. S. S. R. adds considerably to the material well-being of the working class. This system has been greatly developed during the last three years. It embraces millions of workers and makes much better provisions for wage earners than are made in many west European countries. Social insurance in Soviet Russia is compulsory. There is a system of obligatory contributions on the part of enterprises and institutions based on wages and salaries. Such a financial basis has given a sound foundation to social insurance making it a permanent contributory factor in regard to the well-being of the working class.

At present, social insurance is a comprehensive system applied practically to all people who work for wages and salaries. Up till now agricultural laborers were not included in this system, but with the beginning of the present financial year, they will also benefit by social insurance.

International Working Class Solidarity.

According to news from Berlin, over 100,000 signatures have already been affixed to the address of the German workers to the workers of the U. S. S. R. This address will be presented by the German workers' delegation which is coming to Soviet Russia to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. Collection of signatures goes on with considerable success.

* * *

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.

Ukrainian Economy for 1927-28.

Capital investments in the national economy of the Ukraine in 1927-28 will amount to about 719 million roubles—33.8 per cent more than in the current year. There is considerable increase in capital investments in regard to electrification and the transport and post and telegraph services.

Compared with the current year, agricultural production in the Ukraine with increase this year 6.6 per cent. In regard to industrial production, the increase wil be as follows: big industry—17.5 per cent, small industry—7.5 per cent.

The general growth of industrial and agricultural production in the Ukraine next year will be 9.7 per cent according to pre-war valuaiton.

Leningrad industry is developing rapidly. A number of new works are in the course of construction. During 9 months the number of workers employed in the manufacturing industry has increased 9.96 per cent and in the small industry 31 per cent. There is an 11 per cent decrease of unemployment.

Irrigation in Cotton Districts.

In the Bukhara district (Central Asia) irrigation operation are going on on a large scale with the participation of the population. Through these efforts an additional area of 7,000 hectares will be irrigated and put under cotton.

Peasants Drain Marshy Land.

The peasants of the Velikoludsk district, northwest region, have begun to drain enormous marshes covering an area of 65,000 dessiatines. For this purpose, 1,300 homesteads have formed an afforestation association. Its first and foremost task wil be the digging of a big canal over 20 kilometres long. Peat will be obtained on this reclaimed land.

Construction of Powerful Locomotives.

According to news from Leningrad, all locomotives will be produced henceforth in Soviet works. A locomotive is being now constructed which will be powerful enough to draw trains weighing 90,000 pounds.

Improved Forms of Agriculture.

In honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution the peasants of the Krasnoholmsk Volost, Tver Gubernia (northwest RSFSR) have decided to adopt the system of crop rotation of more than three fields. The peasants of this region are using now mineral fertilizers for their fields. This year the peasants of all the districts of Turkminestan are beginning to favor the organization of collective farms of which 7 have already been organized in the various villages.

Women Participate in Soviet Congresses.

Seventy-seven women participated in the First Congress of Soviets in the U. S. S. R., 81 in the Second and in the Third 95, with a decisive and 67 with a consultative vote. At the Fourth All-Union Congress there were already 124 women delegates with a decisive and 69 with a consultative vote, i.e., over 8 per cent of the composition of the congress.

There were 12 women members in the First All-Union Soviet, 18 in the Second, 45 in the Third and 55 in the Fourth.

A New Book *for* November 7

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Lefts Control Jalisco Mines Despite "Crom"

(Continued from Page One)

arming of all factions. He also sent assurances to all American diplomatic representatives that proper precautions had been taken. However, the troops stationed in Jalisco have been in close harmony with the local governor, Margarito Ramirez, a railway worker, who is in turn closely in harmony with the local anti-CROM labor elements.

Here the departure of the troops to the mines was delayed from day to day. When they finally appeared on the scene, the strikers concealed their weapons and the troops then prevented both factions from entering the mine. On the pretext of pursuing nearby rebels, the troops were withdrawn a day or so later, and the radical strikers returned to their posts.

Calles Aids Governor.

While Morones sent the CROM head of the Bureau of Labor the scene to settle the dispute, President Calles took it out of his hands and gave the Governor of the State, Ramirez, the right to determine which was the majority union, and therefore which union should have the right to deal with the company and go before the arbitration board if necessary.

In the meantime Washington protests continued. The company hurriedly hired non-union workers at high wages to swell the ranks of the CROM union. But the payrolls of the date when the strike commenced disclosed this strategy and the established union was recognized. The companies at first refused to resume operations. Later they decided to the major demands of the strikers.

In the meantime intrigue had set in against Sequeiros and Reyes Perez. When attempting to leave Guadalajara to celebrate the victory, they were detained on the city. The local legislature which is not entirely in harmony with the governor, in secret session voted to deport the two Communists from the state. Whether this will be accomplished seems doubtful, as it may be blocked by the governor.

Calles Ditches Morones.

As the first important instance in which President Calles failed to back up Morones and the CROM, the occurrence has especial significance. All of the local elements are strongly pro-Obregon and the conflict has meaning not only for the struggle for the development of independent non-official labor groups but also for the presidential election.

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

DAILY WORKER

On the
Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION

IN the special issues of The DAILY WORKER to be printed on November 7, the opportunity to send personal greetings to Soviet Russia is given to American workers. These names will appear in the celebration proceedings—they will be published in The DAILY WORKER in a special honor roll. To cover the expense of printing, all names will be published at 25 cents a name. Send your name—send the names of others—greet the Russian workers on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

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Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of .... for the election campaign. My name is ....

Address .... union affiliation ....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

New Phase of Japanese Policy in China

By HAYAMA.

The Japanese government, with General Tanaka, leader of the reactionary Seiyukai Party, at its head, has embarked upon the introduction of a new policy, advertised by itself as "positive" in China with particular reference to Manchuria and Mongolia.

The policy of the former Japanese government, under the leadership of the more or less Liberal Party Kenseikai, was officially one of "non-interference" in Chinese affairs. This government, of course, kept an alert watch over Chinese events, which sometimes took a turn not quite congenial to Japanese imperialism, but it was far-sighted enough to restrain its feelings and refrain from open interference in Chinese affairs. Japanese public opinion gave entire support to the policy of "non-interference."

Economic "Penetration.

With a vivid memory of the results of the former Japanese policy of intervention, resulting in Chinese hatred of Japan and a boycott of Japanese goods, causing colossal losses to Japanese industry. The Kenseikai government, and its supporters in commercial and industrial circles understood very well that it was much more to the interest of Japan in China to carry on a policy of peaceful economic penetration than one of open military intervention. And this discreet policy was really, as it turned out, extremely profitable for Japan. The wave of hatred of the Japanese imperialists, which has been sweeping China for decades, gradually died down.

Want Open Intervention.

With the movement of the Southern troops on the North, however, and their consequent approach to Shantung and Manchuria, in which places the economic interests of Japan are specially involved, the Japanese authorities began to lose their heads. A struggle began between the supporters of "non-interference" and the supporters of open intervention in China. Victory finally remained with the supporters of "the firm hand" in China. The Kenseikai government gave place to the Seiyukai government of General Tanaka, one of the chief instigators of Japanese intervention in the Soviet Far East.

The "new" Japanese policy in China was very quickly materialized in the sending of Japanese troops to Shantung ostensibly for the protection of the lives and interests of the Japanese residents but actually for the purpose of assisting the Northern militarists against the attacks of the Southern troops.

The Japanese achieved their aim; with their assistance the armies of the North made successful resistance to the Southern troops. The outburst of indignation throughout China and the protests of the more liberal Japanese bourgeoisie and workers forced the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Shantung. The Japanese government, in giving in with such comparative ease to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, was, however primarily actuated by a desire to camouflage with this apparently peaceful step its predatory, or as it prefers to designate it "positive" policy in Manchuria.

Japan's "Positive Policy."

The population of China, and the population of Manchuria even more understands perfectly well the meaning of the "positive" policy of the Japanese imperialists in Manchuria. This is proved by the telegram sent in the middle of September to the Peking government by the provincial meeting of the Kirin province (Manchuria) and other social organizations in this province. "Japan," runs the telegram, "wants to realize its 21 demands and to convert Manchuria and Mongolia into a part of its territory. If Japan is able to fulfil its ambitions in Manchuria this will mean the loss of Manchuria to the Chinese Republic."

Learn Lesson from British.

The movement against Japan's "positive" policy in Manchuria is daily growing in China. It is worthy of particular notice that this company was the precurser of the present-day British rule in India.

Japan and Chang Tso-lin.

It is an ironic fact that the Japanese government accuses Chang Tso-lin himself of supporting the present anti-Japanese movement, expressing indignation at his "insincerity and double-dealing." The Japanese government is not altogether wrong. Chang Tso-lin is not such a fool (and this is recognized by the Japanese press also) as to sacrifice his own interests and those of the Manchurian population for Japanese bribes, however solid these may be. Chang Tso-lin understands perfectly well that the "positive" policy of the Japanese government in Manchuria would in the last resort make Chang Tso-lin superfluous for Japan. It is therefore perfectly obvious that he is now forced to pursue a line by no means to the tastes of the Japanese imperialists.

The last word, however, will remain neither with the Japanese imperialists nor with Chang Tso-lin (always at the services of Japan), but with the broad masses of China, and especially with the population of Manchuria, which has not the slightest desire to share the fate of Korea.

Letters From Our Readers

Thinks DAILY WORKER Improving

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Time was, not long ago, when I bought The DAILY WORKER more from duty's sake than as an actual need. But those days, I hope, will never return. The recent improvements in the paper are remarkable. The "old" paper used to give me the impression that a worker on rising in the morning was then and there seized by a score or more capitalist cutthroats ready and anxious to do him to death.

The victories of the workers received practically no mention, but if a needle-trades workers was hit on the head by one of Sigman's Coney Island bouncers, no headlines were too big for this "unusual" occurrence. Obviously, there was a confusion of values in properly presenting the news.

Today I am happy to inform you things are entirely different. And all for the better! The prominent announcement in today's issue of the conclusions reached by the First American Labor Delegation to the Soviet Union was very cheering indeed. And the skillful way in which the writer connects the news favorable to the Soviets and the news (the execution of the 20 counter-revolutionists) "unfavorable" to it, is an excellent piece of Communist reporting. Further, H. M. Wicks' article on "Hapgood's Defense of Holmes and Brandeis" is equally good.

Finally, the high level of the book column exceeds in my opinion the best that can be found in any of the bourgeois "radical" periodicals, including the highly literary Nation itself.

There are other features of the "Daily" now, such as "News from the U. S. S. R." which have made the paper indispensable to every active worker who wishes to keep abreast of the news. In the long run comrades will support a paper when it actually fulfills their needs, and if the DAILY WORKER continues improving as it has done, there need be no fear for its growth.

Fraternally yours, Joseph Poore, [illegible], N. Y., Oct. 19.

Too Tolerant with Payne.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The letter of Joseph Payne, Jr. of Somerset, Colo., has just come to my attention. With rather a wry smile I read his comments following "Let some of your readers see what an American thinks about them."

Well, here's what another American thinks—and I'd like to compete with Mr. Payne on American lineage, if that is the basis of his ideals. My great-great-grandfather, Sheilah Smitson came here over a hundred and fifty years ago. He sold the old grist mill (ruins still standing at Great Falls, Virginia) to the Washington family. My great-great uncle was one of the first governors of Tennessee—Governor Bell. We have a revolutionary lineage—Grandfather Smitson under Washington, Grandfather Bell in the Mexican, Grandfather Duckson in the Civil, Dad in the Spanish-American and brother in the World War. Does that make me an American?

As to what I think of your readers—they are the vanguard of the new age, the new America. It is only to be expected that they should be as persecuted as that handful which even the reactionaries respectfully refer to as "The Spirit of '76." The fact that Mr. Payne's letter was printed is evidence of a too lenient tolerance for these so-called Americans who would exclude from our shores, all but the foreign aristocracy.

In retaliation of Mr. Payne's helpful suggestion as to the treatment of non-citizens, may I suggest that he and those of his ilk be thrown to the "Russian mongrels." It would probably be a safe disposition, for Mr. Pyne, as even mongrels are particular about their diet and, it is doubtful if they could "stomach" the vitriol generated by such unreasonable race hatred.—Corrinne M. Grayson, Dayton, Ohio.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

You will find enclosed check for $15.00 as donation to The DAILY WORKER from V. Petreff, Los Angeles, California. (Collection $10.00 from different individuals). $5.00 donated by M. Babb, San Bernardino, Calif.

Comrade C. K. Miller Was Mistaken—The Centralia Case Was Not a "Frame-Up."

Comrade C. K. Miller, in a letter to The DAILY WORKER published Oct. 14 complains that in my article "Frame-Ups in the American Class Struggle" in a recent issue of the magazine, I did not include the Centralia case.

Comrade Miller says:

"Surely the raiding of the I.W.W. hall and the farcical trial at which the wobblies were charged with having caused the death of some of their murderous attackers, was a most flagrant class frame-up."

It seems that Comrade Miller does not have a clear idea of what the American "frame-up" is. It is distinguished by the fact that workers are PLACED ON TRIAL FOR OFFENSES AGAINST EXISTING LAWS WHICH THEY DID NOT COMMIT AND WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO CLASS SIGNIFICANCE.

By this method the class issues are blurred and the task of arousing the working class and organizing defense and protest made immensely difficult.

Not a "Frame-Up."

The Centralia case does not fall into the category of frame-ups. It can be called a "frame-up" only if we use this term to include ALL measures taken by the capitalists and their government to suppress the working class.

So far as the CLASS angle of the case is concerned the question of whether Gene Barnett and the other members of the I.W.W. still in Walla Walla (Wash.) prison actually killed any of their attackers, does not enter into it. This is a legal question and in court it may be denied that they were responsible for the deaths.

But no one has ever denied and no one will deny THAT THE ARMED STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE I.W.W. AND THUGS OF THE LUMBER TRUST ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE.

An Important Distinction.

The Centralia fighters were tried and imprisoned for their part in this struggle. They were not accused of bombing and killing innocent persons as were Mooney and Billings, they were not tried for the murder of a paymaster as were Sacco and Vanzetti, they were not accused of murdering a governor as was Bill Haywood, they were not accused of bombing and killing persons attending a meeting as were the Haymarket martyrs.

The Centralia defendants were sent to prison and Wesley Everest was tortured to death because they fought in open struggle against the class enemies of the workers and in defense of the I.W.W. hall.

The issue here was clearly one of class struggle and no accusations that these workers had committed ordinary criminal offenses, or used terrorist methods with which the working class has little sympathy, were made.

I believe I have made clear that the reason the Centralia case was not included among "frame-up" cases was that it was not a frame-up in the sense in which the term is used correctly.

A Little History.

In justice to myself I believe it should be said that if the Centralia case could have been used to illustrate the points I wished to make that I would be one of the last to overlook it.

I was in Centralia 48 hours after the battle and wrote the first pamphlet on the case entitled "The Truth About Centralia." The pamphlet was published in the plant of "The Butte Daily Bulletin" of which I was editor at the time and was ready for distribution less than a week after the struggle.

The Bulletin was the only daily paper which carried the correct story of the struggle the day after it occurred and was the only daily paper in the United States which defended without reservations the right of the Centralia lumber workers to shoot, and kill if necessary, lumber trust and American legion thugs who invaded their hall.

To look upon the Centralia case as a "frame-up" is to run the danger of missing the class significance of one of the outstanding struggles in American labor history.

—BILL DUNNE.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Business Men Uplift Plentywood; Priest Saves Lawn

(By Worker Correspondent.)

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Oct. 24.—The pillars of Plentywood society have protested against the rotten conditions and the criminal institutions of this town. About thirty irate respectable citizens asked the city council to call an open meeting where these problems can be discussed and something done to "clean up the town." Among the notables present were business men, the clergy, one "house" owner, the mayor and councilmen, and one owner of "a "blind pig."

W. J. Wagner, city attorney began by asking people to co-operate with city government in cleaning up town, to which speech, another respectable added the statement, "All those in favor of improvements in this town, please stand." And everybody stood.

"I Mean Financial Standing."

Another attorney in town began quoting law showing how the town officers could arrest on mere suspicion any person running a gambling hall, drinking parlor or house of ill fame, and objected to the presence of the "house" owner, stating he should not have the nerve to come among decent, law-abiding citizens. The attorney then quoted more law to show the "house" owner to be a vagrant, and asked him if he could show that he had any visible means of support. The reply was a cynical snarl. "And by respectable citizen I mean," the attorney went on, "not necessarily a person who is moral and clean, but one who has a good financial standing in the community."

Someone interrupted and asked if this "house" owner did not have a good financial standing in the community. "Oh that is different," the attorney replied, "he is a vagrant anyway, and guilty of misdemeanor and felony and what not, and if the officers of this town did their duty, they would arrest him right now."

No Arrests.

All the officers of the town were present, but not one moved.

"Well, why don't you arrest them?" someone asked.

Mr. Jack Bennett, city postmaster, who had been protesting most vehemently against conditions in this town saved the situation by saying, "We didn't come here to start any rough house."

Stock Chews.

The meeting then turned into a confessional where all respectables displayed their virtues, and excused themselves if they had strayed occasionally. One of the bankers claimed he had broken about every law and made a few laws himself, but when it came to anyone enforcing the laws in a group, he was with them. And one of the ministers claimed he did not think much of a religion that worked for a heaven that was far off, he wanted it right on this earth. The Reverend Catholic Father said some persons objected to some of the laws we have, but as long as they were laws they should be upheld, and he knew they were not being upheld because the town police were allowing stock to run and chew up his lawn.

Finally the meeting closed with Mr. Bennett benevolently stating, "We can clean up this town, all right without any legal procedure. We have started public opinion in our direction, and it won't be long before all these evils will just fade away."

The meeting then closed with no further action taken.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

LONG HOURS IS LOT OF YOUNG WORKERS IN AUTO-STROP RAZOR COMPANY

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

In a very short time the busy season starts again in the Auto-Strop Razor Co. Many hundreds of young and adult (primarily young) workers, most of whom were thrown out in slack time, will be taken in again, to be most brutally exploited by the officials of the company, starting with the foreman, watchmen, superintendent and other agents of the company, while the bosses enjoy themselves at the expense of the workers.

What are the conditions in this factory which is, by the way, the largest of all the factories owned by this company throughout the United States? Forty-eight hours is the working week.

A Constant Watch.

Under the close watch of the foreman, watchmen, under-watchmen and what not, the worker cannot stop even for a few minutes for human necessities.

Most of the young workers get from $12-$18 a week. Particularly is this the case with the girls. Only a few get $18-24. A few semi-skilled workers get $24-28. Besides there are about 25-35 tool and dyemakers who are members of a union who obtain a better wage.

Deduct From Wages.

From these wages, if a worker comes a minute late, 15 minutes' wages are deducted. The health conditions under which we work are unimaginable and it is no wonder that a great number of the workers are from time to time forced to stay home because of sickness. There are practically no safety devices, so that many accidents occur. Under the pressure of the foremen and watchmen a worker must labor quickly and if for some reason or another he does not work intensively he is immediately discharged without notice.

DRAMA

American Laboratory Theatre Plans Three Productions

The American Laboratory Theatre announces its season, opening November 3, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." Beginning with the coming season the theatre will have a new home at 222 East 54th Street. The seating capacity of the new playhouse will be some 300.

The company is again under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky, and at the present time three plays are in daily rehearsal. In addition to "Much Ado About Nothing," rehearsals are being held in "At the Gate of the Kingdom" by Knut Hamsun and "Doctor Knock" by Jules Romains.

The Hansum play will have its first production in America. The Nobel prize winner, best known in America for his "Growth of the Soil," wrote the play as one of three which he conceived as "a trilogy of life" more than twenty years ago. "Doctor Knock," likewise, will have its first professional production. The play is well known in both France and England. In addition, the theatre will revive some of their early productions, including "Granite" by Clemence Dane, and "Big Lake" by Lynn Riggs.

MARC LOEBELL

In the Actor-Managers' production "If," Lord Dunsany's comedy which opens tonight at the Little Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

The Civic Repertory Theatre's second production, goes into rehearsal today. It is the first play by a new author, Walter Ferris. The play is an adaption from a story by Mary Heaton Vorse.

The new plays will have their first Broadway showing tonight. The Actor-Managers (the former Grand Street Follies players) will present Lord Dunsany's comedy "If" at the Little; the Garrick players with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis will introduce a modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Hornet's Nest" opens at [illegible] Theatre.

Edwin Maxwell, who has been doing some stage direction is going into the producing field. His first play will be "The Woman in the Fog" by Wilson Collison and is due here in December.

"My Princess" is continuing at the Shubert Theatre, and the present plans call for the transfer of the [illegible] week after next to another theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, LITTLE THEA. [illegible] Mats. Thurs. & Sat. IF

THE GARRICK PLAYERS with BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS "TAMING of the SHREW" Garrick Thea. [illegible]

WALTER HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's [illegible] Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. [illegible] EVA LE GALLIENNE [illegible]

National Theatre, [illegible] "The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY Guild [illegible]

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE By HERMANN SUDERMANN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Times Sq. Thea., 42d St. W. of B'way. TWICE DAILY

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell Century [illegible] Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

The LADDER [illegible] Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." Woollcott, World. DRACULA New York's newest shocker FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MUSIC SELWYN THIS AFT. AT 3 Matinee Performance Also Thurs. & Fri. at 3 The Don Russian Quartette In a Series of Russian Songs. Seats Now [illegible] to $2. Plus Tax.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square, Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER [illegible]
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.
What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker
"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system, the evils of class collaboration and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."
Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

U. S. MARSHALLS, COURTS, OVERSEE THE SCABBING IN OHIO MINES

By I. AMPTER.

STUBENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 24.—A few months ago, and shortly after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, U. S. Marshall Borthwick of Cincinnati declared that any foreigner who committed violence in violation of the injunction that had been issued in the Eastern Ohio coal fields lockout would be deported. This injunction prohibited more than three pickets on the line.

The day that Sacco and Vanzetti were executed, Representative Johnson, chairman of the committee on naturalization and immigration of the House of Representatives declared that any foreigner who attended the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations would be deported. Although this was declared illegal by Secretary of Labor Davis, the latter proceeded to mobilize the 75,000 members of the National Industrial Council against the foreign-born.

Dividing the Workers.

Judge Hough, of the District Court of Steubonville then issued the notorious injunction stipulating that only "American citizens who can speak the English language" would be allowed on the picket lines. The judge knew what he was doing. He knew that more than 60 per cent of miners of this country, and particularly of Eastern Ohio, are foreign-born, and a big portion of them neither citizens nor English speaking.

Last year, when several "foreign-born" bills were introduced into congress, the Communists and others active in the Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, emphasized the fact that the very nature of these bills, and especially of the infamous Aswell bill, indicated already that they were not directed against the foreign-born but against the entire American working class, particularly in the key industries. We know that the foreign-born workers predominate in these industries, and as the Aswell bill had strike-breaking clauses, which authorized the president of the United States in an "emergency" to order the foreign-born from one zone to the other, they would be used to break strikes in any of the industries of the country. This was merely a bill to divide legally and by terror the working class once more into natives and foreign-born.

As far as the miners were concerned, it denoted depriving the vast majority of the right to participate in a fight and leaving the struggle to the minority of natives. This was clearly a blow at the entire mining population and the same might be said of the steel, auto, railroad, textile and other industries.

Weakening Picket Lines.

But we have come out of the realm of theory into the realm of hard reality in the mining fields. Judge Hough and U. S. Marshal Borthwick have issued their pronouncements. It is true that the subdistrict officials of the union succeeded in getting Judge Hough to modify the injunction so that foreign-born languages may be used by the pickets on the line. The District Court at Steubenville, with Judge Hough sitting, on September 10 granted a preliminary injunction to several coal operators, prohibiting among other things the use of more than three pickets on the picket line, the use of such words as "scabs," "rats," "strike-breakers," and requiring the striking miners to be gentlemanly in their treatment of the rats who slink into the mines to crush the strike.

They were not allowed to approach the mining property closer than 100 feet away, and had to put up their picket zones no less than 700 yards apart. Three men here, three more 700 yards away, three more 700 yds. further, etc.

At the beginning of the strike in Ohio—that is when the operators attempted to import scabs, thousands of miners and their wives streamed to the mines and picketed most effectively. The coal operators saw the effectiveness of the picketing and procured injunctions to cripple this form of activity. The miners were ordered by their officials to obey the injunction—and other injunctions, and the results will be told later.

More and more of the coal operators are beginning to try to start their mines open-shop. They get injunctions before any picket line is established. They know what to expect of the Ohio miners, who are in a fighting mood and will continue the fight if given leadership that is unafraid and determined, despite all injunctions.

At first the counties furnished deputies; but then on the plea that there were no funds, the deputies were withdrawn and United States marshals were sent into the field. This was an idle excuse. Some of the deputies were miners and as sheriffs are sometimes elected by the people—in this case, the miners—they may be little more considerate—although some are not. U. S. marshals have been in the field for about a week or more and are doing their work. They are young Americans, more like fascists than anything else. One of them is a student of Ohio State University at Columbus, who has not yet finished his course, but is now stationed at the Florence Mine, at Glens Run, Ohio, with a blackjack and revolver, ready to shoot down any miner. This is not the first nor the last time that students in any capacity will break strikes. So much more "honor" to American colleges and universities!

Schoonmaker's Edict.

Then came the injunctions of Federal Judge Schoonmaker of the Federal court at Pittsburgh, denying the miners who are to be evicted from the company houses, the right of support from their unions, while the coal operators get the support of the association, of the banks and of the best legal counsel in the country, to carry out their nefarious work. Some more "equality" and justice" meted out by American courts to "all classes alike," both to the workers and capitalists. The day that Judge Schoonmaker announced his decision on the injunction the papers declared that 375 families in Belmont County, Ohio, are to be evicted from company houses! And unquestionably Judge Schoonmaker's decision will play a big role in the eviction proceedings.

Finally his infamous decision practically outlawing not only the miners', but every other strike. If executed, it denies the workers of every industry in the country the right to strike, for a strike stops the production of commodities that are involved in interstate commerce—and that means to fight the United States government. Coal, autos, steel, pottery, rubber, metal goods—everything figures in interstate commerce and to suspend production means to impede despatch to the various states of the union, and therefore to collide with a United States law!

Test For Green and Lewis.

At this juncture, the coal operators could not desire a better decision. If the order is enforced, the strike may be broken at any time. It is true that when issued as a preliminary injunction, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the strike would go on nonetheless. But Green must be prepared, and with him John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, not only to fight the decision of the court, but also the United States government. We remember John L. Lewis several years ago when he told that he would be fighting the U. S. government. He did not go to jail—and Sam Gompers with him—but on the contrary he stated that he could not "fight the government."

U. S. Marshalls Haul Scabs.

Every miner sees with his own eyes, he has experienced on his own body the damning fact that the courts and the armed forces of the country are mobilized not "to preserve law and order," but openly to protect the interests of the coal operators—by assisting the scabs and breaking the strike. (None other than U. S. marshalls haul in the scabs in their cars, ready to meet any emergency.)

And finally, Governor Donahey, the "choice of the people," supported by a good section of the miners, is prepared, "if an emergency exists," to ship in the National Guard. As yet there is no need. The miners have been ordered by their officials to obey the injunctions. They are doing so ill-temperedly, at least a good part of them are, but something may change this situation.

They see that obeying the injunctions and court decisions is helping to break the strike. To obey the injunctions means to do what the coal operators want; the latter want the strike broken, and unconsciously the miners are helping them!

CCNY Students Praise Education Advantages in Soviet Union Today

Praise for the educational facilities of the Soviet Union is voiced by Marcus Vosk, one of four College of the City of New York students who were members of the American Students Delegation to Soviet Russia.

"At present Russia needs a great number of specialists and professional men," he said. "But the goverment allows only as many to take courses leading to a profession as are required in the various fields. Most of the schools are co-educational, technical institutes where a student is assigned for his special profession. At the beginning of every term the schools receive statements from the Government specifying the number of doctors, teachers or engineers that are needed."

He said that there were about 200,000 university students in Russia and the Ukraine, and that the number was steadily increasing.

"Students in Russia are a great deal more serious than those here," he said. "In the first place not very many are chosen to enter the professions, and if a student is granted the opportunity he settles down to hard work, for he knows that a position is waiting for him when he successfully completes his studies. The student body as a whole is considered to be a part of the working class."

The other C. C. N. Y. members of the delegation were Simon W. Gerson, Arthur Stein and Al Lifschitz.

Two soccer games of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League ended in 1-0 scores yesterday afternoon at Jefferson Field, Brooklyn.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

WORKERS PARTY IN CLEVELAND CITY ELECTIONS

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24—The Workers Communist Party will participate in the municipal elections in this city in November. They have put up two candidates for the City Council: Carl Hacker in District One, and Israel Amter in District Three. Voters are asked to write in the names of Morris Fishman in District 2 and John Brahtin in District 4.

How it Looks Today.

The elections in Cleveland are on a so-called "non-partisan" basis, the names of the parties not appearing on the ballot. In the present elections, therefore, it is hard to distinguish between the two parties, for they have made an issue of only one thing: the city charter.

Cleveland is operating on a city-manager plan, with the manager elected by the city council. Harry L. Davis, former mayor of Cleveland and governor of Ohio, has introduced an amendment to the city charter by which the city would return to the mayor system—but with vicious powers in the hands of the mayor. Thus, for instance, the mayor would appoint a board of control entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the city council. The board of control would fix all franchises and rates. This opens the city to the worst form of graft.

Fools Cleveland Federation.

In spite of this fact, and that Davis is a bitter opponent of union labor, the Cleveland Federation of Labor is supporting the Davis amendment, even though the person of Davis as a candidate for the office of mayor has not yet entered into the campaign.

The chamber of commerce and the American Plan Association (open-shop association) are backing the city manager plan, that is to retain the present system.

The Issues.

The workers of Cleveland face a period of widespread unemployment—with 95,000 out of work at the present time. Wage reductions, speed-up and growing employment of women in place of men are taking place, while the cost of living, rents etc., either mount or at least do not decrease.

The Workers Communist Party has presented the following platform for the municipal elections:

Municipal Demands.

1. **A proportional representation system, providing for party designation on the ballot** and only one choice (Cleveland has the commulative system which is one of the greatest jokes and frauds in any city election.) The mayor to be elected by direct vote of the people. Abolition of the city **manager plan.**

2. **Public ownership of all public utilities.** Organized labor to participate in their control.

3. **Only union labor** to be employed by the city and on all public works.

4. **Relief for the unemployed** by the commencement of public works, free municipal restaurant for the unemployed, remission of rents during the period of unemployment, unemployment insurance maintained by the employers.

5. **Free school supplies,** adequate schools and playgrounds.

6. **Reduction of street car fares.** Free rides for school children.

7. **Abolition of the Community Fund.** In its place, a fund to be created by the taxation of corporations and to be administered by the workers for the protection and relief of needy workers.

8. **Abolition of war and military propaganda** and preparation through schools, press, factories, movies and radio.

General Labor Demands.

1. **Forty-hour week in industry.** No child labor. No night work for women.

2. **Full rights for the Negroes.**

3. **Right to organize.** Support the Reebman bill against yellow-dog contract.

4. **No injunctions, no police interference in industrial disputes** or in any labor assemblage.

5. **Repeal of the Criminal syndicalist law of the state of Ohio.**

6. **Recognition of the Workers' Government of Soviet Russia.**

7. **No interference in the affairs of Mexico, China and other foreign countries. Freedom for the Philippines.**

8. **A Labor Party to promote the interests of the workers.**

9. **A Workers' and Farmers' Government in the United States.**

This is the only Labor platform presented to the workers of Cleveland in the present elections. None of the other parties or candidates even deal with these fundamental issues facing the workers.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

ROCHESTER CLOTHING WORKERS EXPLAIN METHODS OF HILLMAN MACHINE IN CONTROLLING AN ELECTION

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Oct. 24.—An explanation of the crude work by which the right wing in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America seized control of the official machinery in this vicinity comes from a group of progressives in the Rochester locals, and is as follows:

"The tellers in the paid officers' election just held in the Rochester Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have again counted the whole Chatman-Hillman administration into office. After 10 months postponement, during which the Hillman-Chatman forces indulged in a desperate orgy of terrorism and expulsions against the discontented membership, the ruling machine considered the time safe 'for an election conducted according to proper procedure.' Three lefts had to be taken from their jobs, expelled, and blacklisted; a complete dissolution of the most progressive local resorted to; and a policy of ruthless and open intimidation in collaboration with the employers instituted before Hillman could believe the Rochester members capable of voting safely. Now the machine boasts that it has established unity and harmony within the organization.

Remember A Sell-Out.

The workers will not be fooled by such angelic declarations. Even Chatman must know better. It is only three years since Chatman and his group carried on a vicious campaign against Hillman, and in every meeting bitterly denounced the national administration for its betrayal of the workers' interests. For a time he even became the local leader of the rank and file struggle against the machine. So vigorously did he wage his struggle that Hillman at the Philadelphia convention thought it necessary to threaten Chatman. Instead of using force, he offered Chatman the managership. Today, though Hillman and the same General Executive Board (with the addition of Beckerman and one other) rules in the union, and pursues the same policies of class collaboration, sapping to a dangerous degree the militancy of the membership, Chatman for his thirty pieces of silver, has become the most brazen flunkey of the machine. There is no job too dirty for him to undertake for Hillman and against the membership.

The tailors of Rochester have not forgotten this sell-out by Chatman. The rank and file has no use for the Hillman-Chatman machine, and they know that the election results did not express their sentiments.

Election Irregularities.

The whole election was pulled off in a most high handed manner. Two G. E. B. members, Rissman and Blumberg, were in charge of the arrangements. The supervisory committee was made up of machine supporters. Local 202, the largest local, and known to be in opposition, was not even represented. The ballots usually prepared by the secretary-treasurer were gotten by the machine, presumably because the secretary-treasurer belonged to the same political group as the opposition candidate for manager, and therefore could not be trusted to participate in any dirty work.

Members who could not read English, and many Italian workers could not do so, were disfranchised by the expedient of eliminating the committee that in the past interpreted the ballots to the non-English speaking members. Those who brought cards with the name of the opposition candidates were forced to surrender them before they were permitted to vote. Some of whom the machine watchers were suspicious were even searched for cards. Machine supporters within the voting place went about urging all to vote for the administration candidates, a most brazen violation of the rules.

Trusted Progressive Asleep.

Even this Mussolinian manipulation of the election did not satisfy the Rissman-Blumberg gang. The ballot boxes sealed by the machine supervisory committee were entrusted to Blumberg and Curei, the latter an international organizer in whom some of the opposition had confidence, with the understanding that they were to sleep with them. Cursi later admitted that he slept in another room—and slept. Only Blumberg knows whether the same ballot boxes were brought out the following day. Before the ballots were counted, all the boxes were emptied into one box and thoroughly shaken. They then were thrown on a table and thoroughly mixed. After this they were tied in bundles of 100. Why this persistent mixing of the ballots? Is this procedure advised by Robert's rules of order? Or has Blumberg learned it from Tammany Hall? Certainly the rank and file of the organization is justified in believing that it has been tricked out of the elections.

Suggested Program.

The membership must not be fooled and outwitted in the future as it has been in the past. It should not permit anyone to betray it. Those who are interested in the welfare of the union must build a strong left wing capable of rallying the whole membership against the machine and make impossible its terroristic policies. Such an organized left wing must carry on the struggle against the class collaboration policies of the organization and fight for the following program:

1. Restoration of democracy in the unions.

All elections to be held on definitely and permantly fixed dates.

Reinstatement of workers expelled for their political views.

Restoration of the charter to the pressers local.

No discrimination against members for their political views.

2. No concession to the employers during the life of the agreement.

No wage slashes.

No readjustment without the consent of the workers involved.

Strict enforcement of the provisions of the agreement.

No favoritism by union officials by distribution of jobs and work.

3. Shop delegate system instead of representation by craft or nationality.

4. The establishment of the 40 hour week—by deeds and not words.

5. Amalgamation of all needle trades.

6. The formation of a labor party.

7. The release of all class war prisoners regardless of their views.

The elections are over. But the election of representatives to the joint board are to be held in November. Those who believe that the organization must follow the policies outlined above must rally and organize their forces and nominate a list of candidates that will be pledged to work within the joint board for this program. Only in such a manner can the militancy of the membership be revived and the organization forge ahead to ever greater gains for the workers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

REFERENDUM OF SIGMAN EXPOSED BY LOUIS HYMAN

Exposing the so-called referendum arranged by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union yesterday said: "The present referendum vote carried thru by Sigman and his clique is a fake and a swindle and is recognized as such by the great mass of the workers."

"Since the year 1912," said Hyman, "our members have fought consistently against the arbitrary form of representation in our union, which made it possible for a clique to maintain itself in power thru the votes of delegates from paper locals specially organized on the eve of conventions so as to form a majority for those in power. The 'rotten borough' system of representation prevailing in our union suited the interests of the clique in power and it therefore repeatedly voted down all resolutions for proportional representation proposed by the large locals representing the vast majority of our members at conventions.

Ridiculed Members.

"The old administration could well afford to ignore and ridicule the expressed wishes of the members since the approval of their policies and their maintenance in office did not depend on the will of the members of our union but on delegates of the out-of-town artificial locals, maintained solely for that purpose. No matter how corrupt the leadership, no matter how treacherous its activities against the best interests of the workers, it was sure to get but a small fraction of the membership at conventions. Because of this arbitrary form of representation it was possible for a few corrupt leaders to entrench themselves in power and use the union as an instrument for their personal advancement, defying the widespread demand for an opportunity for the great mass of our membership to have a determining voice in the affairs of our union.

A Vital Issue.

"In the struggle of the Joint Action Committee the demand for proportional representation was one of the most vital issues. When the workers of New York finally defeated the Sigman clique and forced them to conclude a peace agreement, one of the most outstanding demands at the conference table was to bring about proportional representation in our union.

"The Sigman clique, which had for years arrogated to itself the power to make the constitution, adopt and reject resolutions at its own will, impose increases of dues and levy taxes against the wishes of the members and elected itself to office, without ever submitting any important problem for decision to the membership, suddenly became the champions of democracy and insisted that it cannot take upon itself the responsibility of bringing about such a fundamental change as proportional representation, and proposed that this matter be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership.

"The present officers of the Joint Board had no objection to submitting this or any other important matter, including the election of president, secretary and vice-president, to a referendum vote of the membership.

Within Six Months.

"At the convention of 1925, which followed the struggle of the Joint Action Committee, Sigman attempted to nullify the entire peace agreement thru various tricks, and only after the delegates of practically all important locals of the international, representing 75 per cent of the members, left the convention in protest, and Sigman remained with his artificial majority, did the clique finally agree to submit the question of proportional representation to a referendum vote of the membership.

"Our experiences with the Sigman administration were of such a character that we demanded assurances that this referendum would not be carried thru in the same manner as elections on other occasions when the ballot boxes were stuffed with fake ballots and the election figures tampered with. At our insistence the convention decided that the committee would be in charge of carrying thru the referendum shall consist of an equal number of representatives from both factions in our union. The conference further decided that the referendum should be carried thru not later than six months following the convention.

Was Playing False.

"It soon became evident that Sigman did not accept this decision in good faith and had no intention of putting it into effect. Every time we raised this question Sigman found a different excuse for delay. He knew well that if the decision of the convention would be carried thru it would mean the end of his bloody regime in the union. He therefore began to conspire to do away with his opponents. The knowledge that thru proportional representation he would be ousted from power, was the prime motive for the expulsion of the Joint Board, the locals and their officers.

Appointed His Colleagues.

"Now, when Sigman has eliminated his opponents and appointed his loyal lieutenants in their stead to the most important offices and has expelled from the union everyone who refuses to submit to his bloody dictatorship, he has nothing to fear from the referendum. In addition, Sigman knows well that the great mass of the cloak and dressmakers will not participate in the referendum vote; that even if they did it would make very little difference since the committee under whose supervision the referendum will be carried thru has been hand-picked by Sigman and will be sure to 'make the job' to his satisfaction.

Hand Picked Clique.

"Before a referendum on proportional representation can be considered the members must first decide whether they trust the clique which is carrying thru this referendm, whether they agree to recognize the hand-picked Sigman men as their representatives, whether they are in agreement with the clique that has thrown the best and most loyal union men out of the shops depriving them of the opportunity to earn a living, and whether they approve of the provocations of the Sigman machine, as a result of which many of our workers are today languishing in jails."

LOCAL COUNCIL OF ALIEN-BORN BEING FORMED

Agitates Against Alien Discrimination

Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer for the National Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers, is organizing a New York Council with headquarters at 41 Union Square. Miss Pearl has just returned from an extensive organization tour in Pennsylvania where she received gratifying cooperation from a variety of groups.

The newly formed advisory board of the New York Council consists of the following citizens: Adolph Blumfeld, Louis B. Boudin, Louis Frances Budenz, August Burkhardt, Stuart Chase, P. F. Cosgrove, Solon de Leon, John Dos Passos, Joseph Freeman, Paxton Hibben, I. I. A. Kitten, Horace Liveright, Ludwig Lore, Scott Nearing, Mirriam Finn Scott, Chas. W. Wood, G. E. Powers, Arthur W. Calhoun, Robert H Haskell, Rev. A. Wakefield Slaten

Against Alien Registration.

The council aims to carry on wide agitation against proposed legislation to register aliens living in the United States. Registration of aliens means police registration, photographing, finger-printing, "passports," police surveillance, a practice resorted to previously only against criminals, according to Miss Pearl.

A conference is to be called for December 18 for fraternal, labor and religious organizations.

Chicago Polish Cloakmakers Refuse Offers of Right Wing Group

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The attempt of the right wing group of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to reorganize Polish Local 60 is not meeting with success.

At a conference between the executive board of the local and Molly Friedman, international vice-president, representing the right wing general executive board, the former refused to accept the terms of the right wing, on the grounds they were strikebreaker's terms.

The local executive board has adopted a resolution condemning the action of the right wing.

"We the members of Local 60," it said, "over a period of many years helped to build a strong union. Under the left wing leadership we have progressed to a remarkable degree."

The right wingers of the I. L. G. W. U. have attempted to use the business manager of the Polish local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their move against the left wing. In this plot they have been unsuccessful, the Polish cloak and dressmakers continuing to support the militant Chicago Joint Board leadership.

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION
SUB. CAMPAIGN
FOR THE
DAILY WORKER

Get That Sub TODAY

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.
Here is my pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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City .... Boro ....
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THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ....Editors
BERT MILLER..................Business Manager
Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Support the Colorado Miners!

The class struggle is appearing in Colorado in its most naked form.

The state industrial commission, the local city and county governments, the companies with their squads of mercenaries, and finally the state government itself, all are out to smash the coal miners' strike and jail or deport the "agitators."

Striking miners have been jailed. Women are on the picket line and they too are jailed.

Running true to type, the officials of the United Mine Workers' union whose failure to organize the miners is chiefly responsible for the fact that the I. W. W. organizers and members are leading the present struggle, have come out against the strike. Frank Hayes, former president of the United Mine Workers, and now apparently holding a minor position in the union, is quoted by the Rockefeller press of Colorado as saying that:

"The United Mine Wrokers are opposing the action of this group. We have a definite program OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, not the direct action sponsored by the I. W. W. . . . the present members of our organization **are combatting with every means at their command, the efforts of the "Wobblies" to make this strike a success. . . .**"

The tone of the Colorado capitalist press is vicious in the extreme. It can be compared only to the tone of the whole press in the Rocky Mountain states at the time Frank Little was murdered, and the Pacific coast press at the time of the Centralia raid.

In Walsenburg, Pueblo, Aguilar and Trinidad, the business interests have set up an armed dictatorship. The private police forces of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, the gunmen of the coal and iron companies, the local sheriff's forces, the prohibition enforcement officials and business men have been mobilized against the strikers.

In Walsenburg, the strikers' hall was raided by a detachment of business men and the records burned in the street. All known active members of the I. W. W. and sympathizers among the miners have been either deported from the various cities and towns or have been given orders to leave.

The city council of Walsenburg authorized the posting of the following notice on the strikers' hall in that city:

RESOLUTION.

Walsenburg, Colo., Oct. 15.

TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, WALSENBURG, COLO.:

That a mass meeting of business men and citizens of Walsenburg, Colo., was held at the county courthouse Oct. 15, 1927, and the city council requested to serve you with this notice:

Notice is hereby served that you are hereby ordered to vacate your headquarters and entirely remove yourself and organization from and out of the city of Walsenburg by Sunday noon, Oct. 16, 1927, and any person or persons connected with or of your organization are hereby further declared a nuisance and as such are ordered to leave the said city.

(Signed) JOHN J. PRICHARD, Mayor.
Attest: C. Victor Mazzone, City Clerk.

Similar action was taken in Aguilar.

In spite of the suppression, the Colorado press, notably "The Pueblo Chieftain," admits that at least 60 per cent of the coal miners have struck.

The strike is against the Rockefeller interests. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller subsidiary, dominates the state of Colorado. Their mines are the largest and smaller owners are forced to follow the Rockefeller policy.

Company unionism, the so-called "Rockefeller plan," has been combined with a spy, blacklist and gunman system, similar to that in West Virginia, to prevent union organization or any other means of effective protest by the workers.

The present strike has broken thru the front of reaction. The miners and their wives and families are fighting the most powerful capitalists in the United States in a section of the country where the soil is soaked with the blood of members of the working class butchered in similar conflicts.

The Ludlow tradition lives again. The working class of the United States must not and will not leave the heroic workers of Colorado to fight alone. The working class front must be extended into every local, every workers' fraternal society and cooperative.

Defense and relief must be organized. The Colorado miners must be given unstinted support in their struggle.

Rockefeller and his government must be made to understand that the fight is not confined to Colorado but that behind the men and women who face his gunmen are other workers in vast numbers who likewise are determined that if a second Ludlow comes it shall not end in the defeat of the Colorado miners as in 1912—but in their victory.

The New York Report of the First American Trade Union Delegation

"Life in the United States is organized around business; in Soviet Russia, life is organized around labor."

This sentence from the speech of Frank Palmer, member of the Typographical Union and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, at the Madison Square Garden meeting in New York which welcomed the First American Trade Union Delegation Sunday afternoon, probably expressed better than anything else said there both the spirit of the meeting itself and the vivid impression brought back by the delegation, of a nation of 140,000,000 marching steadily toward socialism.

The greetings of the trade unions of the Soviet Union, 10,000,000 strong, were conveyed by the delegation spokesmen to the American labor movement. The Madison Square Garden meeting was itself a huge microphone thru which went out to the American working class, statements by responsible members of the trade union movement, and economists of international repute, which will give to the American masses, not a revolutionary, and therefore not a fully correct view of the role and achievements of the great proletarian revolution, but the view of the average non-communist trade unionist of that section of the American trade union movement which is not entirely and not consciously submerged in the class ideology of American imperialism. In this lies the real value of the trade union delegation's report—it crystallizes the working class opinion of that section of the American workers who, while still subject to the narrowness which must be convinced (after ten years) of the need of international solidarity with the proletarian revolution in another country, is nevertheless not corrupted into an active partisanship with and for the capitalist class.

The resolution adopted by the mass meeting was not the voice of one national section of the revolutionary proletariat speaking to another section in the front trench of the revolutionary struggle. It was rather an expression of the liberal view of men not conscious of the international revolutionary role of the world's working class, but refusing to support in this period the efforts of imperialism to crush a section of the working class which is carrying out that role.

The American working class is still under the influence of the capitalist class, accepting that class ideology. Nevertheless American workers can understand such statements as the following:

"Dneiperstroi, the second largest electric power station in Europe, was talked about by the czar's engineers for a quarter of a century and built by the Bolsheviks in five years."

Or: "Russia is gaining in industrial efficiency faster than any old world nation."

Again: "There is no czar and there are no capitalists to take away from the workers what they produce."

Such facts explain why it is that an audience of some 13,000 can be told, as it was told Sunday, that "with conviction we could not overlook, the Russian workers told us they intend to defend their government from any and all enemies."

The adoption of a resolution urging recognition, without a dissenting voice being raised in the immense meeting was important. But far more important than this one act, dramatic as it was, is the fact that the meeting marked the beginning of a new understanding of the meaning and achievements of the Russian Revolution on the part of important sections of the American labor movement, and the start of a movement to bring the American and Soviet Union masses closer to one another.

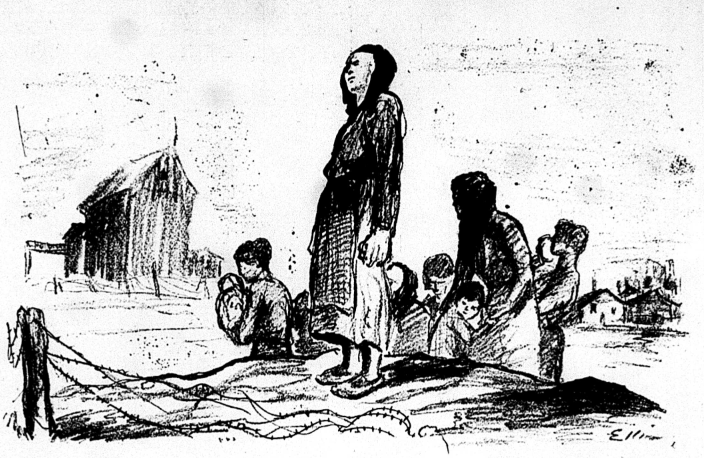
The guarantee that thousands of American workers repudiate the hostile attitude of the American government and of the agents of the capitalist class in leading positions in the labor movement, is that from their own ranks has come a responsible delegation which, on this issue, challenges both the outright imperialist program of the American government and the program of the dominant official trade union bureaucracy which apes whatever program is laid down by the imperialists in Washington.

We are sure that if the same reports could be made to the labor movement in all decisive industrial centers as were made in New York Sunday, that not only will recognition become a major political issue in the trade union movement, but that the rank and file of the labor movement will take its place in the battalions of the world proletarian army which is determined that the Soviet Union, the first workers' and peasants' republic in the world, victorious for ten years in the face of all of imperialism's might, shall be defended now, and as long as need be, from all its enemies, allowed to live and grow as the hope, inspiration and living example of proletarian power.

The Madison Square Garden meeting in New York can very well open a new epoch in American labor history—an epoch in which those trade union leaders who base their policy on that of American imperialism will discover that the impact of the example and proud attainments of the working class republic, born in the fires of revolution, break down the wall of reaction which they have built around the American labor movement.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

—By Fred Ellis



"We Are Going To Stand By Our Men."

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

SELF-DETERMINATION in Poland is still in its swaddling clothes. When the deputies to the Sejm arrived in Warsaw to resume the session postponed by presidential decree they found a note nailed on to the locked door announcing that the session had adjourned sine die. The deputies twiddled their thumbs and went home. They have nothing to do but pass the budget for the coming fiscal year. The voting is by a show of hands with Pilsudski's sharpshooters behind the guns.

• • •

YOU cannot keep a good man in! Gaston B. Means, once an agent of Harry M. Daugherty and associate of William J. Burns in that gentleman's patriotic and grafting activities, has been quietly serving a prison term in Atlanta for taking a fall out of his government while serving it. Mr. Means conspired with others to steal whisky from the treasury department and failed to get away with it because he failed to inflate his bribe sufficiently. Means is now slated for parole and if he swears that he has no money he can take the pauper oath and get around a $20,000 fine which he was supposed to pay before June 30, 1930. A little thing like swearing to a false statement will not impose a severe strain on the elastic conscience of Mr. Means. His return to public life should give a fillip to the "red plot" business. Means was no mean artist in this line.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

III.

The Settin' Down Job

FOOD, clothing, shelter, love, these are men's primary needs; and immediately after them comes entertainment. The slaves of the factory and the adding-machine must have a means of imaginative escape, and so we have a whole series of new tropisms, and a complex of industries exploiting them. Can you dance? Can you sing? Can you draw, or paint, or tell a story, or what have you? If you have anything, there is a nation-wide system for reproducing it a million times, and marketing it to all the world. Can you paint a pretty girl with rosy cheeks and flashing teeth, or a small boy with ragged pants and a bob-tailed dog? Any one of the popular magazines will pay a thousand dollars, and two or three months later your painting will be on every newsstand in the United States and its dependencies. Can you make line or wash drawings of tall, aristocratic young heroes wearing new tailored suits or one-piece underwear? The advertising agencies stand ready to guarantee you a salary of six hundred a week.

Or can you make up little tunes? Do they come tripping through your head, accompanied by words in Negro dialect, to the effect that I loves my honey and my honey loves me, and I's goin' to meet my honey by the old persimmon tree? I'll leave you to guess whether that is the latest "song hit," or something I just made up. For writing words like that, with little tunes to match, men are paid so much that they become indistinguishable from steel kings and master-bootleggers. They sell a million piano sheets, and two million phonograph records, and never while Broadway and Forty-second street continue to intersect will men forget the story of Irving Berlin, Jewish street-rat and cabaret-singer, who won the love of the daughter of Clarence Mackay, lord of railroads and telegraphs, and high muckymuck of the Catholic aristocracy of the metropolis. The cold, proud father forbade the banns; and then said the lover—one tells the story in Broadway dialect, of course—"I love her and she will be mine in spite of you." Said the cold, proud father, "Suppose I cut her off without a cent?" Said the song-writer, with a languid smile, "In that case I suppose I'll have to give her a million or two myself." And so he did, perhaps; anyhow, they were married, and so great was the public excitement that reporters for the tabloids climbed up and peeked through the transom, and the happy pair had to flee to Paris, and sneak back by way of Canada.

Or can you tell stories? Then you are luckiest of all—the masters of world-tropism will send their representatives to camp on your doorstep. Consider my neighbor, Zane Grey. He cannot go walking without seeing his name on billboards, nor read the papers without seeing pictures of his sturdy heroes rescuing his lovely heroines. He grows tired of them—as I would if I were in his place; so he goes after big game fish, and having caught all there are in local waters, buys him a yacht and goes cruising to New Zealand—and what more could a steel king do?

Or Harold Bell Wright, who also lives out here in the wide open spaces and is so rich—when a new one of his books is published, the pile touches the ceilings of all the drug-stores in Southern California. He has hotel and real estate subdivisions named after his heroines—in short, he is a classic right while he is alive. Or Peter B. Kyne—I have had the honor of watching him eat spaghetti in a San Francisco restaurant, and hearing him tell how the "Saturday Evening Post" had paid him twenty-five thousand dollars for his new story, and the Laskys had offered forty thousand for the picture rights—not counting book rights, and dramatization rights, and second serial rights, and foreign rights. Some of the screen writers and stars in Hollywood are making so much money that it's a bore taking care of it, and they engage regular business men to look after their investments, again just like the steel kings, and quite as it should be—why should not art be great, and the creators of beauty be looked up to?

When such quantities of tincture of gold are poured into the literary aquarium, is it any wonder that the swarm of book urchins go quite mad, and crowd one another out of the tank, and bite off one another's tails? The jealousies of authors have been noted by all biographers and moralists, but so far as I know, the present work is the first in which the cause is set forth. The desperately competitive nature of authorship derives from the fact that the product can be reproduced without limit. When a man grows cabbages, he does not put all cabbage growers out of business; one cabbage is one cabbage, and there is no way to turn it into a million cabbages. But when Harold Bell Wright produces a book, it becomes a million books in a couple of months, and compels several hundred other authors to grow cabbages for a living. Therefore they hate Mr. Wright, and set up a clamor that his works are not great art, and that the ability to sell a million copies is not the final test of literature; a doctrine obviously inspired from Moscow, and intended to undermine the foundations of American culture.

Also, the occupation of writing is a dignified and agreeable one. The author lives at home, which pleases everybody but his wife. He can do his work in his own time, which means that he can play golf every afternoon, and so only the biggest bankers can afford to associate with him. Also he gets a lot of advertising, and so goes into "Who's Who," while his golf associates stand outside and peer wistfully over the fence. Also, in the hours when he does work, there is an impression that he doesn't work hard; the popular concept of an author's job is summed up in an incident that happened to my wife, standing by the garden gate, when a small urchin came along. "Have you got a job for me?" "What sort of a job?" "Well, I'll tell you, ma'am. The place where I work, they make me hustle too much, and what I'm lookin' for is a settin' down job."

There are in America two hundred thousand persons cherishing aspirations towards the "settin' down job" of authorship, and the high schools and colleges add ten thousand new recruits every year. I know with reasonable accuracy, because they send me their manuscripts and write me letters telling the story of their lives. Each candidate strives with feverish intensity for some new "line," some variety of "charm," some local color that has never been exploited, some plot that has never been unravelled. And meantime, upon the watch-towers of several thousand newspapers, magazines, publishing houses and theatrical producing offices sit men with spy-glasses watching for new talent, and when it appears, they grab it, and concentrate all the arts of civilization upon the task of coining it into the greatest possible number of dollars in the fewest possible number of days.

(To Be Continued.)

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Price 3 Cents

GOMEZ CARRIES BUNDLE OF U. S. CASH IN FLIGHT

Regarded as Evidence of American Backing

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—After the defeat of the counter-revolutionary Gomez-Almada forces, General Gomez fled with only fifteen followers and with $10,000 in American currency in his pockets, according to Luis G. Higgins, formerly private secretary to General Serrano, reactionary leader. The large sum of American currency in Gomez's possession is regarded as an indication that Gomez had the financial backing of powerful American interests.

Higgins, a statement issued by the Presidential Bureau said, was sent by General Serrano with the Gomez forces, but after the defeat of the counter-revolutionary forces, surrendered.

Beat Reactionary Brigands.

Remnants of the reactionary brigands operating under the leadership of Rodolo Lozado in the region of Orizaba are being wiped out by federal troops, dispatches received here state. Fighting in the Orizaba region has been going on since Saturday.

MINUTES PROVE SINCLAIR KNEW LEASE VALUABLE

Defense of "Patriotic Motives" Is Shattered

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Harry F. Sinclair in 1922 placed a valuation of $33,000,000 on the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve lease, for the consummation of which he and former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall [illegible]e charged with criminal conspiracy, [illegible] trial developed today.

The defense has contended the lease was a profitless burden which was undertaken for patriotic motives.

The jury learned this from the minutes of a board of directors of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company at which Sinclair effected a transfer of stock, making that company a stockholder in his Mammoth Oil Company, which operated Teapot Dome.

Roosevelt Cools Heels.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former assistant secretary of the navy, meanwhile waited to take the stand.

The Fall-Sinclair defense itself charges Roosevelt issued orders to keep Teapot Dome lease a dark secret.

Sinclair Owned Company.

A letter Sinclair sent Fall on March 11, 1922, was read. It said that his company having bid on Teapot Dome, he as owner of all the stock ready to guarantee fulfillment of the contract. Another Sinclair-to-Fall letter turned over the quit-claim deeds Sinclair had bought up. Previous testimony indicated that these claims were invalid but that Sinclair didn't want a public suit over them.

Next Pomerene, of the prosecution, read a stipulation agreed upon by opposing counsel to the effect that if called, Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, would have testified he was never asked for an opinion on the legality of the Sinclair lease and knew nothing of the negotiations.

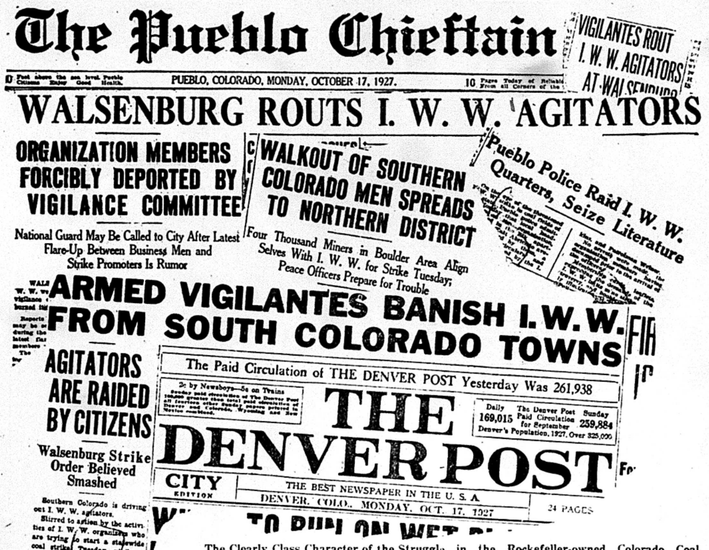
E. S. Booth, former solicitor of the interior department, testified he had never been asked to pass on the lease, and had, in fact, not known about it until after it was consummated. Fall and Sinclair, many have testified, made every effort to keep the lease secret.

A. W. Ambrose, former chief petroleum technologist of the department of the interior, who yesterday testified that he advised Fall while the latter was secretary of the interior and just before the Teapot Dome lease was granted, that there was little danger of drainage, today said that he did intimate to Fall that if certain conditions of oil in the "saddle" alongside of Teapot Dome, existed as he thot they did, there might be drainage. There was an adjournment of court between the two stories by Ambrose, and there is no record that he was under any surveillance in the meantime by the prosecution.

[illegible]gar Baron's Son Kills.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Gerald H. Howell, son of a wealthy sugar broker, and Yale freshman, violated the rules of the institution which are designed to preserve the lives of rich young men who make the place their playground, and drove a speed car down the Milford Turnpike. He is now charged with "driving a motor vehicle which caused a death." He overturned his car and killed two young women with him, [illegible] injured a third.

The Miners' Strike in the Colorado Press



The Pueblo Chieftain

PUEBLO, COLORADO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1927.

WALSENBURG ROUTS I. W. W. AGITATORS

ORGANIZATION MEMBERS FORCIBLY DEPORTED BY VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

National Guard May Be Called to City After Latest Flare-Up Between Business Men and Strike Promoters Is Rumor

VIGILANTES ROUT I. W. W. AGITATORS AT WALSENBURG

WALKOUT OF SOUTHERN COLORADO MEN SPREADS TO NORTHERN DISTRICT

Four Thousand Miners in Boulder Area Align Selves With I. W. W. for Strike Tuesday; Peace Officers Prepare for Trouble

Pueblo Police Raid I. W. W. Quarters, Seize Literature

ARMED VIGILANTES BANISH I. W. W. FROM SOUTH COLORADO TOWNS

AGITATORS ARE RAIDED BY CITIZENS

Walsenburg Strike Order Believed Smashed

Southern Colorado is driving out I. W. W. agitators.

Stirred to action by the activities of I. W. W. organizers who are trying to start a statewide coal strike Tuesday, vigilante groups have been organized by citizens.

The Paid Circulation of THE DENVER POST Yesterday Was 261,938

2c by Newsboys—5c on Trains

THE DENVER POST

Daily 169,015 The Denver Post Paid Circulation for September Sunday 259,884

Denver's Population, 1927, Over 325,000

CITY EDITION

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE U. S. A.

DENVER, COLO., MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1927

24 PAGES

The Clearly Class Character of the Struggle in the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Coal Fields Is Reflected in the Press. The Vicious and Violent Form of the Drive on the Miners and the Members of the I. W. W., Who are Leading the First Strike in the Rockefeller Mines Since the Ludlow Massacre in 1912, Is Graphically Depicted in the Headlines Above.

JAILS ARE FILLED IN COLORADO BUT COAL MINE STRIKE SPREADS; WORKERS DEFY BOSSES' TERROR

Governor to "Investigate" Because Production Stops; Rumor "Bull Pens" Will Be Established

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 26.—The tie-up of the coal mines, involving all fields in the state, has induced Governor W. H. Adams to begin a personal investigation of the situation.

It has not been ascertained as yet whether the governor will confer with the I. W. W. leaders in charge of the strike.

In this district the strike is practically complete. 25 mines are shut down and the other fifteen are trying to run with a handful of their former forces.

The mass arrests of pickets appear to have the opposite effect intended. The resentment of the miners is expressed by strike votes which add mine after mine to the list of those closed. 700 workers in the northern fields voted to quit today, stopping the Routt county mines.

The jails in the strike districts are filled with arrested pickets and there are rumors that the authorities intend to establish "bull-pens" as in the famous Cripple Creek strike of the old Western Federation of Miners in 1903.

FIVE ZEIGLER COAL MINERS MUST GO TO PRISON, SAYS HIGH COURT

Heritage of Prison Sentences Left By Frank Farrington, Peabody Company's "Union Leader"

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Oct. 26.—Five coal miners—Henry Corbishley, Steve Meanevich, Martin Simich, Ignatz Simich, and Eddie Maleski—must serve prison terms ranging from one to fourteen years. This is the verdict of the state supreme court which has just affirmed the decision of the lower court in which the men were charged with "assault with intent to kill." The judges reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Frank Corbishley, Mike Caradich and Stanley Paurez.

The shade of Frank Farrington, former president of District 12, Illinois, United Mine Workers of America, who about a year ago was exposed as being in the employ of the Peabody Coal Co., at an annual salary of $25,000 appeared with the announcement of the verdict. At the original trial of the men Farrington not only led an active campaign against the accused miners, but directed the hiring of a lawyer to aid the prosecution.

The Frame-up.

The Zeigler miners were brought to trial two years ago charged with assault upon a union official who was present during a meeting of the Zeigler Local No. 992 of the United Mine Workers of America of which Henry Corbishley was president. During a fracas which took place, one of the progressive members of the local, Mike Sarovich, was shot in the stomach and killed. Many of the miners alleged that the killing was done by a notorious Ku Klux Klansman who was never brought to trial. Frank Corbishley, however, was indicted for the murder as well as for the assault charge. He is now released.

Fight Against Short Weight.

The fight in Zeigler arose out of the struggle that the local union there had been conducting against the Bell and Zoller mine company which had been steadily short-weighing the miners. The union administration in Zeigler fought vigorously for just wage payments for the miners and as a result came into constant sharp conflicts with the employers. The sub-district union officials were present at the union meeting on the night of the fight in an attempt to soothe the anger of the miners and to get them to repudiate their local leaders.

During the trial, which bore all the earmarks of a frame-up, the prosecution filled the court atmosphere with prejudice against the workers because of their labor activities and the foreign birth of many of the defendants. Despite the efforts of the defense, and the unassailable proofs of innocence produced the defendants were found guilty and eight of them were sentenced to long terms.

* * *

The defense of the case is conducted by the International Labor Defense, 80 E. Eleventh St., New York.

"One of the big features of the case," said J. P. Cannon, secretary of the labor defense organization, yesterday, "is the role that was played by the corrupt and reactionary machine in the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers Union, headed at that time by Frank Farrington, in bringing about this fourteen-year sentence of sincere union men. Frank Farrington himself has long since left his position as district president, as a result of the disclosure of his acceptance of a salary of $25,000 a

(Continued on Page Two)

ECONOMY PLANS MADE AT PARTY MEET IN MOSCOW

Explain Expulsion of Trotsky, Zinoviev

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—Outlining its activities and explaining the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee of the All Union Communist Party, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission made public the following statement:

"From the twenty-first to the twenty-third of October of the current year, the joint plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, working with members of the Central Auditing Commission met.

Plan National Economy.

"The plenary meeting examined and approved with amendments the proposals of the special commissions at the plenary meeting and the theses proposed by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee on the questions on the agenda of the Fifteenth Party Congress.

"Among the questions considered are: first, directions for the drawing up of the five year national economy plan; second, work in the villages.

"The plenary meeting further heard the report of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission and regarding the factional activities of Trotsky and Zinoviev since the August plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission and decided on the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee.

Criticize Opposition Stand.

"In view of the disagreement of the Opposition leaders with the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, particularly with the article dealing with the transition to a seven hours working day, the Plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission deemed it necessary to take up this question and in a special resolution recognized the correctness both of the initiative of

(Continued on Page Four)

Wets Also Raise Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Carrying its fight against the Volstead law into every state, the national association against the prohibition amendment today reported expenditures of more than $200,000 in the first eight months of the year. The Anti-Saloon League has also spent millions.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Chief Inspector of Dry Law Held for Statutory Offense on Little Girl

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—William B. Robinson, chief inspector of the Federal Prohibition Service resigned under fire today. Robinson is held under charges of committing a statutory offense against a nine-year old girl. He is out on $5,000 bonds.

The nature of the acts committed upon the child call for the death penalty in Maryland. They are said to have continued thru a period of four months. The father of the girl is an army officer who has been a close friend of Robinson's. Robinson has a son who is also an army officer and a graduate of West Point.

Morgan Chooses His Foreign Sales Man To Lead U. S. Steel

The House of Morgan has chosen as head of the United States Steel Corporation James A. Farrell, sixty-four year old president of a subsidiary corporation, the United States Steel Products Co. J. P. Morgan took him from the subsidiary company, after calling him up to the Morgan home for a two hours' inspection, and had him made president of the steel trust. That was seventeen years ago. Now he has been moved up into the higher office of chairman of the board of directors.

Emphasizes Foreign Trade.

The choice of Farrell is said to indicate the shifting in the outlook of the steel trust, one of the key corporations in the American industrial structure. For Farrell has been connected intimately with foreign, not domestic, trade thruout most of his career. His Pittsburgh Wire Co., the first corporation he headed, before the formation of the trust, sold half its product abroad in the panic year of 1892.

Always Sold Abroad.

When the Pittsburgh Wire Co. became a part of the American Steel and Wire Co., in 1899, Farrell became foreign sales manager. After this too was merged with the United States Steel Corporation, Farrell handled the foreign commerce of the trust. The United States Steel Products Co. was created entirely to deal in the foreign markets in the products of Morgan's steel trust. As president of the United States Steel Co., Farrell continued to devote his time to foreign trade.

Dividend Granted.

Therefore the selection of just Farrell and none other for the chairman-

(Continued on Page Two)

SOVIET RUSSIA SENDS PROTEST TO RADIO MEET

Kellogg Injures Science to Exclude U. S. S. R.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Refusal of the United States to recognize Soviet Russia brought a formal protest from the Soviet government to the International Radio-Telegraph Conference here today.

The protest, presented through the International Telegraph Union at Berne, Switzerland, was printed in the minutes of the conference.

Soviet Russia in previous conferences of the International Radio-Telegraph has enjoyed the full status of a major nation with six votes, the same as Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. In issuing invitations to the present conference, the American state department ignored the Soviet Union entirely, thereby depriving it of any voice in the proceedings.

U. S. Injures Science.

Today's protest takes the view that "the Washington government has believed itself entitled on this account to subordinate the interests of international communications to considerations that are purely political, thus endangering the workings of radio communication."

At the second plenary session today the convention unanimously accorded Germany its former status of six votes, despite the loss of her colonies in the war which would have reduced her to a one-vote status.

Eight of nine proposals submitted by the drafting committee were formally ratified. The other one was sent back for reconsideration. These were all of a more or less routine nature and a reiteration of declarations in the London convention of 1912.

Remus' Lawyer Thinks He Knows Where Agent Of Dry Law Hid Loot

DETROIT, Oct. 25. — Counsel for George Remus, proceeded to Lansing today to seek a court order from Circuit Judge Garr empowering them to open a safety deposit box in a Lansing bank believed to contain more than $1,000,000 worth of securities, profits of bootlegging deals.

According to counsel for Remus, the securities, if they exist, were put in the box by Mrs. Imogene Remus, for whose murder, her husband, George, formerly known as the "king of bootleggers" is now held. Remus declares Mrs. Remus conspired with prohibition agents to jail him and steal the money.

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

Outbreak Causes Cutting of Roumanian Telegraph Wires to Neighbor State

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The veil that martial law and official censorship placed between the world and Roumania developments became a blank wall at 9 o'clock tonight when telegraph and telephone connections between Bucharest and Belgrade were cut.

The last word to reach Belgrade before the break told of a manifesto issued by General Averescu's party strongly protesting against the arrest of former Minister Manoilescu and denouncing as illegal the government of Premier Bratiano.

The Bratiano government arrested Manoilescu at the frontier and confiscated from him letters from former Crown Prince Carol, whose friends are seeking to place him on the throne.

Massed troops formed about the government buildings to support Premier Bratianu's demand that the opposition declared its loyalty to the infant monarch. An official proclamation warned of the "severest measures" to suppress the movement for Carol's return.

Brooklyn Naval Employes Must Pay "Red Cross"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett yielded gracefully to the American Red Cross matter of the solicitation of memberships inside the Brooklyn navy yard.

With the full consent of Admiral Plunkett, commandant of the yard, a Red Cross worker will be stationed there this year as in the past to solicit memberships from civilian employes.

In his gesture towards barring the [illegible] from the yard, Admiral Plunkett was making a concession to [illegible] sentiment of the civilian workers employed. The admiral stated that they were poorly paid and that on former occasions they had practically been coerced into subscribing to the membership of the relief organization. However, when Secretary of Navy Wilbur intervened on the side of the Red Cross, Wilbur "deplored" his first action and the matter was settled.

Germans Discuss Death Law.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Plans for a German criminal code reform bill and a joint drive to abolish the death penalty in Germany will be discussed next month at a meeting of a group of deputies from the German Reichstag and the Austrian National Council.

BANKERS' CHIEF BOASTS OF RULE OVER THE WORLD

Demands Americans All Defend Loans Abroad

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 25.—Hailing the spread of American investments over the world as the basis of a real policy of "America First" and as spelling the death of "that fetish of American isolation," breathing half concealed threats towards Mexico, M. A. Traylor, president of the American Bankers' Association stirred to enthusiasm today, its members represented in its annual convention here.

Enormous Conquests.

Traylor outlined what has been done with U. S. money in the matter of foreign investment in the last three years. In that time, he said, the United States loaned to Germany alone considerably more than $1,000,000,000. He added that there is hardly a country in the League of Nations

(Continued on Page Two)

Manifesto Calls For Insurrection Against De Rivera

MADRID, Oct. 25.—An incendiary manifesto, couched in the most bitter terms, is being widely circulated in the ranks of the army calling upon the soldiers to rise against the tyranny of Primo de Rivera and the king. The manifesto is signed by Don Jose, Sanchez Guerra, the last chief of the liberal party in Spain and an ex-prime minister.

The manifesto goes into the private scandals of the royal household as well as the debaucheries of the official clique in the army that maintains Rivero in power.

Atheists to Protest Religious Outbursts By President Coolidge

The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, Inc., with headquarters at 119 East 14th St. Manhattan, today dispatched a letter to President Coolidge in which protest is made against issuing the customary Thanksgiving Proclamation this year.

The atheists ask the president to "return to the precedent established by Thomas Jefferson," who refused to issue religious proclamations while in office.

FIVE ZEIGLER COAL MINERS MUST GO TO PRISON, SAYS HIGH COURT

(Continued from Page One)

year from a coal corporation while acting as president of the union.

Bosses' Man Prosecuted.

"One of the chief prosecuting agencies," said Cannon, "was the official machine of the union directed by Frank Carrington. The dastardly prosecution of union men was actually financed out of the union treasury. This fight is a part of the fight of honest and militant trade unionists of the United Mine Workers of southern Illinois, against corruption and reaction in the union allied with the open-shop employers and a horde of gunmen and ku klux klan reactionaries in the service of the latter.

"Under these circumstances it is the sort of a fight which cannot be given up merely because a state supreme court affirms the outrageous verdict of capitalist class justice."

The defense is now in consultation with its attorneys, he added, with a view to carrying the case to the United States supreme court if legal possibilities permit that course. The International Labor Defense will in all events continue to carry the case to the working class of this country, he declared.

Morgan Chooses Head of United States Steel

(Continued from Page One)

ship indicates, say observers, that Morgan and the steel trust consider the international field and the question of establishing a complete victory there, the important one.

* * *

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the common stock at their meeting in New York Tuesday. Net profits of the corporation for the quarter ended September 30 were $41,373,831.

Chicago Mayor Now Shifts Blame for Book Burning Talk

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Court action to halt the destruction of any books found in the Chicago Public Library said to contain pro-British propaganda was continued here today for one week when Judge Ira Ryner refused to hear injunction proceedings until November 1, and Mayor Thompson intimated that he wouldn't after all burn the books.

Attorneys for Edward J. Bohac, acting as a taxpayer, insisted upon an immediate hearing. This was denied by the judge, who then read the following communication which he received from Mayor William Hale Thompson, instigator of Chicago's war upon England, and which said:

"There was no suggestion made about burning anything. I do not think there should be an injunction issued against anything I never intended to do."

Hermann stated publicly a few days ago he would burn on the lake front any books he discovered containing pro-British propaganda. Hermann announced he was acting under orders from Mayor Thompson.

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Interstate Comm. Awaits Laws Which Will Make Mergers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Congress is expected to enact new legislation authorizing the railroads of the country to work out a voluntary consolidation plan, tho the plans of the Van Sweringen Brothers, of Cleveland, to link up the Chesapeake & Ohio with the Erie and Pere Marquette through stock ownership and L. F. Loree's various merger plans probably will not be decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission for several months.

This was indicated today when a high authority in the commission declared there was no foundation for persistent rumors in Wall Street that the commission was preparing to issue a series of decisions that would vitally affect the stock market.

Oral arguments on the Van Sweringen plan will be heard by the commission early in November. Loree's plans for linking up the Kansas City Southern with the Cotton Belt and Katy and the Delaware & Hudson with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh through trackage rights over the Pennsylvania between Buttonwood and Dubois, Pa., are still under consideration by the commission.

Scwartzbard Swears He Killed Petlura Because of Pogroms

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A dramatic incident marked today's session of the trial of Samuel Schwartzbard, Russian Jew, charged with assassinating Gen. Simon Petlura, Ukrainian bandit leader who murdered thousands in his reign of terror, when he rose in the prisoner's box and addressed the court, admitting that he had killed Petlura.

Schwartzbard had previously confessed the killing, saying he did it to avenge the thousands of Jews slain in pogroms in Ukraine while Petlura was in power.

Dr. Tcherikovir, a specialist in Ukraine history, who was the first witness, despite his White Guard leanings admitted that Petlura failed to punish the persons who carried out the pogroms.

It was at this point that the prisoner leaped to his feet and shouted:

"I swear that is why I killed him."

Moses Safra, a merchant of Kiev, whose son had been killed in a pogrom told the court:

"I wanted to avenge my son's death by associating myself with Schwartzbard's act, but I thought death too good for Petlura."

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Tax Cut, Not Flood Relief, Is Demand of Congressmen

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The demands of the impoverished flood victims in the Mississippi valley that a relief measure be passed before taxes on big businesses are further reduced has appeared among Congressional "tax experts" here, but is not going to be treated with much courtesy, so they say.

The Western and Middle senators say the "progressives," are afraid to map out a program, but are worried about the attitude of their constituents.

Exempt Small Corporations?

Both Republican and Democratic leaders have carefully eliminated changes in the personal income tax rates from their programs, but it is understood that once the tax bill is opened up, the Progressives will demand that the exemption be raised to $5,000.

Another proposal discussed in progressive circles and promptly banned by Representative Green (R) of Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is to inaugurate the exemption system for the corporation income tax. This plan would exempt corporations having less than $25,000 annual income and would defeat any substantial tax cut for "big business."

Another proposal made by Representative Treadway (R), of Massachusetts, a senior member of the House Ways and Means Committee, was expected to be rejected by both administration leaders and progressives. He suggested a compromise, the reduction of the surtax rates on million dollar incomes, providing the treasury surplus allows a big tax cut.

An effort will be made, it is understood, to bring about an agreement between senate and house republican leaders before the tax reduction program is actually launched. Representative Green has refused thus far to endorse the statement of Senator Smoot (R), of Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, for a $350,000,000 tax reduction. Green has indicated a belief that the total will be nearer $200,000,000.

Inter-Racial Meet In Philadelphia To Discuss Unions

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25.—Delegates from many workers' groups will gather at the Inter-Racial Congress to discuss a full program of important subjects bearing upon race relations in America, and their results. The American Negro Labor Congress, Philadelphia Council, has arranged the conference. The first session, from one to five p. m. Friday, Oct. 28, at 1605 Catherine St., will have on its list the following topics: Causes of and Cure for Race Antagonism and Lynching; New Fields for Interracial Cooperation; Colonial Peoples and World Peace.

The second session, at the same place, from 8 to 11 p. m. will take up: Recent Developments Producing Race Friction and Race Riots in the North; Organized Labor's Attitude Toward the Negro, and will continue the discussions in Colonial Peoples and World Peace.

May Boom Fuller for Vice-Presidency for Sacco-Vanzetti Murder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (FP).—Hoover partisans in the capital profess much surprise that his name should be coupled, by a newspaper correspondent who is close to Coolidge, with Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts in a proposed presidential ticket.

The idea that Hoover wants Fuller—the man who sent Sacco and Vanzetti to death—as his vice-presidential running mate in case Hoover is nominated by the republican convention next June, was put out by a Hearst man who comes from Boston, and who is in high favor at the White House. In this boost for Fuller as a vice-presidential nominee the idea is set forth that Fuller, by killing Sacco and Vanzetti, has become an apostle of "law and order." The public is told that this was what brought Coolidge the vice-presidential nomination in 1920—the "law and order" cry he raised when the Boston police went on strike.

Still Censoring Fight Films.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Transportation to this state of the Dempsey-Tunney prize fight motion picture films being shown in theatres all over Massachusetts was under investigation by a federal grand jury today.

The investigation was launched by United States Attorney Frederick H. Tarr, acting on instructions from Washington.

Thirteen theatrical men testified before the jury. There is a federal law against shipment of fight films over state lines.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS SCORN UNION BETRAYAL

Progressive Group for Militant Unionism

The Progressive Building Trades Workers group are distributing thousands of leaflets throughout the city telling building trades workers they were betrayed in a recent agreement signed with the Building Trades Employers Association.

The leaflet quotes extracts from the agreement prohibiting strikes or stoppages and discrimination against scab-made material. On the other hand, according to the agreement, the employer is at liberty to employ or discharge whomsoever he chooses.

"Under this agreement," the leaflet continues, "members of the Building Trades Unions are compelled to handle non-union material and in most cases in violation of their union constitution or trade rules. Such as the use of non-union electrical appliances by the electricians or non-union trim by the carpenters.

Discharge Union Men.

"The employers have the right to rush us as much as they please and the privilege to discharge the best union men or even the shop or job steward who enforces union conditions. Speed up is more and more becoming the order of the day.

"There are tens of thousands of unorganized building trades workers such as plumbers' helpers, laborers, parquet floor layers and those engaged in alteration and maintenance work. In times of strike, they are utilized to defeat us. Nothing is done to organize them.

"The only effective weapon we have for defense, the right to strike, is prohibited. In case one trade calls a strike, other trades would be compelled to work with non-union men and scabs. If all the trades cannot give protection to one or more trades in the maintenance of or better of their conditions, then we will find ourselves in the position of being defeated one at a time by the United Building Trades bosses, as for instance, the plumbers of Brooklyn.

"The overwhelming demand for the five day week and the $14 day was entirely ignored.

"Nothing is done against the wholesale violation of the agreement with our unions by the employers. Our membership is heavily fined for the least violation of our rules but the bosses are not forced to abide by the agreement.

"In the light of the above, John Halkett, successor to Brindel as head of the Building Trades Council, considers the renewal of this agreement a victory for the building trades workers. But let us look at more facts.

"Brother building trades men: Condemn this agreement. In place of this shameful surrender we must demand:

"1. The five day week and the fourteen dollar day.

"2. The unconditional right to strike when the principles of organized labor as well as union standards are involved.

"3. One building trades council to comprise all the building trades unions with agreements to be of a uniform character and to expire at the same time.

For Job Control.

"4. Job control to eliminate the hire and fire system. This would abolish rushing and give us power to enforce union conditions.

"5. Union made material to be used on all jobs.

"6. The organization of the unorganized.

"Our slogans are:
"More unity!
"On with the five day week and the $14 day!
"On with better union conditions on the jobs!
"Down with all who approved this treacherous agreement!
"Down with Halkettism!"

Predicted Tidal Wave Has Not Come in Yet.

HONOLULU, Oct. 25.—Residents of Honolulu were more peaceful in mind today following a semi-scare here yesterday when A. T. Jagar, volcanologist, announced that a tidal wave, the result of seismic disturbances in the Pacific, was imminent.

Crews of ships stood by in anticipation of a disaster and many nervous residents along the beaches and waterfront prepared to move their belongings on short notice.

Reports received from Hilo indicated there were slight oceanic disturbances in the harbor, but nothing untoward happened.

Jaggar announced today that his seismograph recorded the strongest earth disturbance in years.

Severe earthquake shocks did damage to houses and severed cables between the islands of south-eastern Alaska yesterday.

Postpone Hanging Woman.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Catherine Cassler, under sentence to die Friday, won her second stay of execution here today when granted a sixty-day period to allow her attorney to appeal the case to the State Supreme Court.

Erie Foreign Born Council Opens Fall Drive With Meetings

The Erie Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers has started its fall campaign with a number of protest meetings, the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers announced yesterday.

The object of it is against the pending anti-alien legislation. Meetings have been arranged for the various neighborhoods. Finnish, Polish, Italian, Slovak, German, Russian and English speakers will address each of these meetings.

A mass meeting which will be addressed by a number of speakers of prominence will be held at Scandia Hall, 7th and State Sts., Sunday, October 30th at 3 p. m.

The purpose of these meetings is to get the foreign language as well as the English speaking population of Erie, Pennsylvania, acquainted with the pending legislation and also to carry on agitation in favor of naturalization work.

Do Naturalization Work.

The Erie Council as well as the other councils affiliated with the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers proposes to carry on an extensive naturalization program during the winter months.

Plans are in progress for the establishment of a naturalization aid bureau, where legal assistance will be given to those desiring to become American citizens.

Classes in English, American history and civics will also be conducted by the Erie Council.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

8,900,000 Soviet Workers Receive Social Insurance

MOSCOW, October (By Mail.)—8,900,000 persons out of a total number of 10,313,000 wage-earners are actually on the social insurance lists in all the USSR.

The total expenditure on social insurance in 1926-27 amounted to 854 million roubles, the expenditure per each insured averaging 100 roubles a year. The biggest item of expenditure is the rendering of medical assistance to those insured and their families, namely a total expenditure of 229,936,000 roubles, or 27 percent of the aggregate insurance expenditure during the year.

Temporary disability, sickness, bodily injury, prolonged leaves of absense during periods of pregnancy, etc., entails no loss to those insured, as they are paid full wages. During the year under review nearly 90 million roubles were distributed as sickness doles.

Unemployment doles awarded during the year amounted to 66,918,000 roubles.

GET A NEW READER!

Indiana Officials Keep Their Accuser, Stephenson, Jailed

INDIANAPOLIS Oct. 25.—D. C. Stephenson, former ruler of Indiana politics, will not be released from the life sentence for murder through a writ of habeas corpus, the state supreme court ruled today.

Stephenson was convicted at the height of his political career, by a sudden re-arrangement of forces within his own ranks. He had dominated Indiana thru the use of the Ku Klux Klan voting power which he controlled as its highest officer in the state, and swung to the republican side.

Since his conviction he has threatened several times to expose the graft and political corruption with which he was connectetd, and after postponing the revelations several times in expectation of a pardon, has finally given to the prosecution a number of papers which aided in the conviction of the mayor of Indianapolis.

Reputed Nungesser Note.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A reputed appeal for assistance, signed "Nungesser and Coli," has been picked up in a bottle washed ashore at the Bodie Island, N. C.

The appeal was printed on a piece of white cloth about nine inches square and read: "We are lost at sea off Halifax, N. F., please send aid immediately. Airplane destroyed. Finder please notify. Nungessor and Coli." Experts here said today undoubtedly the message is false, pointing to the incorrect spelling of Nungesser, to the fact that it was written in English and in typically American printing.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BANKERS' CHIEF BOASTS OF RULE OVER WHOLE WORLD BY U. S. LOANS

(Continued from Page One)

which has not borrowed money in America, among them being Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, the Dominion Repubilc, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland and Salvador.

"A Great Deal In Many Cases."

"In the same period," he continued, "American investments abroad include stocks in oil corporation in Cuba, Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, Peru, British Guiana, Persia and Trinidad; Norwegian aluminum, Russian gold mines, French perfume and silk, Finnish cooperatives, automobile factories in a dozen countries and railways everywhere, Italian shipping, Belgian and Spanish telephones, Brazilian coffee and African rubber plantations, Caribbean sugar fields, Central America fruit, Caucasian manganese, Ural platinum—in fact, a little of everything everywhere and a great deal in many cases."

Then followed Traylor's cry for a union of all the investors and those dependent upon them, to look the world over and be ready to fight any attempts of the debtor nations to escape from the terms of such debts to United States capitalists:

"I wonder if these figures conjure in your mind, as they do in mine, any answer to that master political phrase, 'America First', or any interpretation of that political fetish of 'American isolation'. I have an idea there are hundreds of thousands of American citizens whose instincts of self-preservation, and whose sense of property rights, may somewhat incline them to take heed of what is happening in the rest of the world.

"Not often in the past have the property rights of our private citizens been put in jeopardy by the action of foreign government, but if we may judge by the reaction that has followed the attempt of our neighbor to the south in matters of this kind, we may well imagine that the day may come when no mere small fraction of our people will be not only interested in what is happening in other lands but insistent upon our government likewise taking cognizance of such facts."

Wants No Change of Rule.

"Is it too much, therefore, to insist that this policy be made and carried out by those who have practical experience as well as theoretical training in matters of finance and banking?" he asked.

"Intelligent self-interest ought to impel every citizen of the country, whatever his occupation or employment, to demand that the banking system of the country be supervised only by those familiar, by practice and experience, with the problems of banking, not only in this country, but in the other countries of the world."

Traylor then argued that every citizen of the United States should demand that the banking systems of all other countries be kept in the hands of those approved of by the bankers of America.

The "protective committee" of the American Bankers' Association rendered a report demanding fiercer prosecution and heavier sentences for bank robbers, and condemned the practice of crime insurance companies which compromise with robbers in order to get back the property taken.

Martial Law Declared In Rumania as Fight For Throne Sharpens

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 25.—With the struggle for the Rumanian throne having taken the form of an attempted coup d'etat for Prince Carol, himself a reactionary, Premier Bratiano has put the country under martial law.

The plot, it was announced, was to bring about the return of Prince Carol, who had previously announced his abdication of the throne, to which his six-year old son had succeeded.

"Dawn" Probably Won't Fly.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Oct. 25.—A new motor for "The Dawn," the Sikorsky amphibian airplane in which Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson made three unsuccessful attempts to fly overseas to Copenhagen, Denmark, became "lost' today between Paterson, N. J. and this beach.

This has set back any new attempt at a take off for two days or more and the flight may be called off until spring.

Chaplin Quizzed About Boy.

CULVER CITY, Cal., Oct. 25.—Captain Orville I. Clampitt, former army chaplain who figured in sensational charges brought by a young woman, was being questioned by police today following the arrest in Glendale of Spencer Farley, 15-year-old burglar suspect.

Captain Clampitt, who is 32, created a sensation in army circles when a Leavenworth, Kansas, beauty parlor operator brought charges against him. He was acquitted in a court martial, but quit the army.

Clampitt denied all responsibility for young Farley but admitted the boy slept in his car.

INFORMAL
DEBATE
AND DISCUSSION
THE GOAL OF FREEDOM AND THE ROAD TO IT

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vs.

Max Eastman
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will present a revolutionary plan for achieving that freedom.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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Dr. M. J. Kostrzewski
George Shostkin
John Baron
J. Solon
George Saul
Wm. J. Conn
C. C. Tseng
S. A. Super
Michael Bakask
G. Allman
Jno. E. Garmes
C. W. Mossman
Vincent Tomblitis
Felix Karklis
N. C. Borich
Peter Gallia
Victor Turina
C. Abrams
F. M. Scovill
Frank Hillman
Morris Wexler
A. Breedis
S. Boleff
Carl Jungdorf
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Philip Barach
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A. P. Cohirny
Joseph Mihalko
J. Halkin
John Anderson
J. Sophia
H. Lewis
Sarah Victor
Elmer Veser
H. Wilinsky
P. Spay
M. Kurchewski
A. Preputnewich
George Lalis
Claus Carlson
Paul A. Bucha
D. Pugatch
Aug. Scherer
Henry C. Renne
Wm. Irvin
J. Kuhar
Eino Salin
Charles Vina
Frank Schuch
K. P. Loesch
Mr. A. A. Knee

L. Hurvitz
Leo Costa
H. Bitterman
Tony Yurcic
John Eserneek
Joseph Krajewski
P. Grigoriew
James Marek
M. Rakocky
A. Polock
Roy Anderson
Tiba G. Willner
Homer W. Parker
F. Marinelli
G. Feathers
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O. Brensen
J. Wasilevsky
J. L. Beeson
J. Ginsburg
Edw. Scheier
I. Carmen
I. K. Guese
Geo. Lucas
Robt. F. Simmons
K. Beer
Ingeborg Monsen
Joe Lesack
Joe Pojoson
Einer Olsen

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the fifth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Cultural-Educational Work.

We asked Tomsky, the president of the C. C. T. U., what was the most important achievement of the unions during the last few years. His answer was:

"The most notable development in the Russian trade union movement is the tremendous progress of cultural activities. Through these activities great masses of the working class are aided in their cultural development. Tens of thousands are being prepared for participation in the government as well as in economic and trade union life. They are brought nearer to the realities of life, and that is the most important factor. Such a development exists nowhere else. No union abroad is doing a tenth of what we are doing in that direction."

After examining the cultural-educational work of the trade unions we are inclined to agree with Tomsky. From the bottom to the top of the union apparatus the cultural-educational work is interwoven. The union leaders insist that it is incorrect to think of workers' education as a separate departmentalized affair. They contend that every branch of union work is educational, and that every "active" in the union is really an educational worker, so that through all the departments of the union runs the educational function. The educational work is not regarded as something apart from the union to be patronized and supported like an outside agency. Instead it is a vital, organic part of the work of every department of the organization.

Without going into the details of the various methods used by the unions to give their workers political trade union and technical education (the three categories into which the unions divide their teaching activities), we may summarize some of the services and facilities enjoyed by the average union member:

1. If he is illiterate he may attend school or night class for the "liquidation of illiteracy." The unions have made particularly good progress for the last few years in eliminating illiteracy among their members.

2. He may become a member of a factory or union club. Within these clubs, now organized in practically every factory, he may attend discussions or join a "circle" to study almost any subject in which he and his union brothers are interested, from spelling to international politics.

3. In the clubs and reading rooms are "red corners" where educational classes are carried on as well as amateur dramatics, radio, moving pictures, "loud readings" and "living papers" (the acting out of contemporary news).

4. Libraries are actively used by the workers, including factory libraries, those of separate unions, and inter-union libraries.

5. The worker secures reduced rates to regular theaters, concerts, entertainments and dramatic performances. He also participates in excursions to museums and other places of cultural interest. He participates in all sorts of theatrical and musical organizations and performances.

6. He frequents summer gardens belonging to his union where entertainments and lectures similar to those in the clubs are carried on.

7. He goes to both technical schools in the factory and special technical schools. Through the educational department of the union he qualifies to enter the labor high schools (Rabfacs) and higher educational institutions.

8. He takes part in all sorts of sports and physical culture games. Some of the finest moderate sized sport stadiums in Europe are owned by the Russian unions. The workers participate in handball, field events, water sports and gymnastics.

9. He participates in editing wall newspapers (special factory papers containing news of the shop, criticism of the management, the union leaders, etc.) and also acts as a correspondent to his own union journal. All unions have official organs, while some operate daily newspapers.

All the educational work is supported from two sources—the funds supplied by the government trusts and economic institutions under the collective agreement, and special funds built up by the unions out of a part of the income from members' dues.

One trade union leader expressed the attitude of the unions toward cultural-educational work when he said, "We plan to be with the workers every hour of the twenty-four. At work, at play, at home, in the club, the union seeks to penetrate and influence the life of the workers."

The cultural work of the unions is one of the most impressive achievements of the new Russia. There is no precedent or parallel for it anywhere in the world today.

Wages

THE first impression given by the study of the wages in Soviet Russia is that they are extremely low. Thus the average earnings of the two and a half million workers engaged in manufacturing and mining in May, 1927, was 62.6 present-day rubles, or $31 a month; for transportation 70.5 rubles, or $35 a month; for government employes, in 1926, 65.3 rubles or $31.50 a month. The average for all industrial workers is 64 rubles, or $32 a month. This is in sharp contrast to the average of the United States, which will run from $100 to $110 a month, and is also below the general level for most of the industrialized countries of Europe. From this, the superficial conclusion has frequently been drawn that the present regime is responsible for these low wages. This is erroneous. Wages in Russia have always been low. The result of the revolution on the well-being of the Russian workers must be tested not by contrast with American standards, but by the relative economic position of the workers now as compared with that before the war.

Fortunately it is possible to make such a comparison. The Russian census for 1913 shows that the average earnings for all large manufacturing and mining industries was 24 pre-war rubles a month. Another independent study arrived at 25 rubles a month. Thus if we take the average money earnings for all manufacturing in 1913 as 100, in May, 1927, they had risen to 250. In transportation, where a million are employed, the increase is much smaller, the figure being 187. The properly weighted average for both, covering three and a half million workers, is 230.

The important question, however, is whether the worker can buy more with his wages now than he could before. To determine this the movement of living costs must be measured. Fortunately, a very accurate index of the cost of living is kept, figures from 221 cities for 40 commodities, weighing each by its relative importance in the family budget of the working man. If we take 1913 as 100, the index for the country as a whole in May, 1927, was 203. The relation between the present cost of living of 203 and the present money wage of 225 gives an actual increase in real wages of about 12 per cent. In this figure the low rents, but not free rents, are included, and such considerations as free work-clothes, shoes and tools for the miners are not included.

Additions To Wages.

THE increasing purchasing power of the worker's pay envelope since the revolution does not, however, include all the material progress which they have made. They now receive gratuitously a number of services and benefits which they formerly either had to pay for or were totally unable to secure. These should be added if we are fully to measure the improvement in the material conditions of the industrial wage-earners.

The first noteworthy addition is the protection given by the system of social insurance. Contributions to this fund are made only from industrial budgets, and now amount to 13.2 per cent of the payroll. After deducting the amount spent on administration, slightly over 12.5 per cent is actually used for the workers.

A second item is that of vacations with pay. These amount to approximately 5 per cent of the working time. Thirdly, the workers have gained by the utilization of the homes and country estates of the former aristocracy as indoor and outdoor clubs, rest homes and sanatoria. It is difficult to place a money estimate on the yearly value of the services which the workers secure in this fashion, but it is considerable and probably amounts to several per cent.

Twenty per cent of the industrial workers are furnished with absolutely free rent by the state trusts. Since housing formed approximately one-fifth of the working class expenditures prior to the war, this is equivalent to a 4 per cent increase in average purchasing power for the workers as a whole. Greatly increased sums are also now being spent on health by the local government authorities which do not enter into the social insurance budget and hence have not previously been included. There should also be added the reduced prices on theater tickets which are obtained for trade union members, amounting to from 40 to 75 per cent of the box office price and totaling several million dollars a year.

On the whole, these additions to the workers' income which are not put in his pay envelope will amount to at least 23 per cent. When to this is added the 12 per cent increase in the purchasing power of money earnings, there is a total increase of 35 per cent above the pre-war level for 3,600,000 industrial workers. Comparative figures are not available for other classes of workers.

Furthermore the average length of the working day has decreased by approximately 25 per cent from 9.9 hours a day to 7.4, which has meant a more than proportionate increase in the amount of leisure available for the workers. For if a ten-hour day leaves but two and a half hours for recreation or improvement, a seven-and-a-half-hour day will leave five hours for these purposes and thus double the amount of free time.

Total Wage Increase Per Hour.

THE salient fact thus emerges that the Russian industrial workers are receiving approximately 35 per cent more commodities and services with at least a 25 per cent shorter working week. This means that for each hour of working time they are obtaining approximately 80 per cent more purchasing power than before. It is therefore not an exaggeration to state that in no country since the world war have the industrial wage earners made the relative progress which has recently been made in Russia. The workers are better fed than before the revolution and are buying new articles of clothing and other commodities which they formerly did not purchase. Departments of the government and of the trade unions take great pains to disseminate information concerning the values of recreation and out-of-door life. Every industrial center of any size has summer parks and out-of-door clubs, which, from all observation, workers are enjoying to the full.

To the above conclusions, which are based on what we believe to be authoritative figures, certain qualifications, not susceptible to statistical measurement, are in order. First, the quality of the current industrial output, textiles, shoes, etc., is on the whole, poor, and universally agreed to be below the pre-war level. Second, we should not lose sight of the fact that to date, in those facilities which the workers use—old houses, parks, streets, rest homes, sanatoria—total depreciation may not yet be covered by the aggregate outlays for new construction and repairs.

In so far as this be true, it acts as an offset to a computed increase in real wages. Also relatively high wages ought not to be confused with a high standard of living for the whole people. Unemployment is seriously prevalent; high wages for one individual may still leave the family in difficult circumstances.

(To be continued in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE INCREASES 20% IN ONE YEAR

Trade in Last Fiscal Year Over 78 Million

American-Soviet trade conducted by the four principal trading organizations here showed a turn-over of $78,380,592 for the Soviet fiscal year ending September 30, as compared with $65,328,175 for the previous year, an increase of 20 per cent.

Exports from the United States were $63,524,037, a gain of 22 per cent, and imports were $14,850,555, a gain of 14 per cent. These figures do not include imports of manganese for the period, which amounted to $2,901,294, according to the U. S. department of commerce figures, and furs worth several million dollars imported under concession by Eitingon-Schild. These two items would bring the trade turn-over up to approximately $90,000,000. The pre-war trade turn-over between the two countries was about $48,000,000.

Cotton Big Export.

The four trading organizations making returns are the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Centrosoyus and Selskosojus. The last two are the trading bureaus of the Soviet Consumers' Cooperatives and the Agricultural Cooperatives respectively.

Of the exports cotton was the largest item. Shipments for the fiscal year aggregated $42,372,666, about $11,000,000 greater than the previous year, and established a post-war record. Other exports included industrial equipment $6,932,536, including oil machinery worth $2,069,465 and electrical equipment worth $927,162; agricultural machinery $5,451,338, including tractors worth $3,916,134; metals $5,211,287, chemical products $835,017, binder twine $757,920, automotive equipment $734,047, typewriters and adding machines $443,659, livestock $168,515, rubber $200,220. Exports of industrial equipment increased over $500,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year, and those of agricultural machinery fell off by about $3,000,000. Metals and chemical products showed a substantial gain.

Large Fur Import.

Imports showed a falling off in furs and flax and substantial gains in casings, precious metals, hides, caviar and fish. The principal imports were: Furs $5,665,605, precious metals $2,607,281, casings $2,377,688, flax and tow $807,879, hides and skins $814,896, bristles $702,288, licorice root $589,710, fish $385,575, caviar $333,608.

Anti-Semitic Riots Break Out in Hungary; Beat Jewish Students

BUDAPEST, Oct. 25.—Because a play written by a Jewish student had been presented at the National Theater, anti-semitic riots broke out here last night. Anti-semitism has been openly fostered by the White Guard Horthy regime.

Fascist students set out to demolish the office of the pro-Jewish newspaper Azest, but were finally dispersed. A number of Jewish students were severely beaten and expelled from the university building.

Riff Tribes Holding French, Suffered From Imperialist Air Raids

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Altho negotiations have been opened with Riff chiefs for the ransom of the two nephews of Theodore Steeg, French governor-general of Morocco, it is said in official circles here to be doubtful if the native chiefs will negotiate. The tribe which captured the pair suffered heavily as the result of French air raids. It is suggested here that the Moores may hold the prisoners as hostages in event of another French campaign of repression in Morocco.

Chiefs of the tribe notified French colonial troops that followed them, that the prisoners and their two female companions were in good health.

Preacher's Wife Wanders.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Led by two baying bloodhounds, a posse of home town neighbors from Canandaguia, N. Y., beat the wooded hills of Rock Creek Park this morning, searching for Mrs. Anne Ramsey Forbush, wife of the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Canandaguia who suffers from occasional lapses of memory.

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CALLES REGIME MAKES MOVE TO OUTLAW STRIKES

Watson-Parker Tactics Adopted by Morones

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—President Calles has issued a decree establishing a Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, to be located in the capital. Regional conciliation boards will be set up in state capitals when required by industrial disputes.

Morones Made Dictator.

The federal board is composed of equal numbers of workers and employers, with an odd member to be named by the ministry of commerce, industry and labor. The head of this ministry is Luis N. Morones, the real head of the Regional Confederation of Labor. Morones, in his cabinet capacity, is to issue the regulations under which the new board will operate.

The board is established "to prevent and settle the collective and individual conflicts arising between employers and laborers, and it shall have the power to enforce its decisions."

It may intervene where a federal contract or concession is affected, or in federal zones, or in conflicts affecting two or more states or a state and a federal zone, or in connection with labor contracts for continual service of the same nature in two or more states at the same time, or where by written consent of a majority on both sides the dispute is submitted for adjustment.

This decree means that the Mexican government is undertaking to prevent the possibility of a strike on the railroads, or in any other basic industry.

3 Convicted For Fatal Fire.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 25. — Ameen Lawland, Camil Bazzy and Michael Arlie, all connected with the Palace Theatre at Laurier, Que., in which 79 children lost their lives last January 9 in a fire which destroyed the theatre, were found guilty of manslaughter today by a jury in Kings Bench Court. The jury deliberated less than 30 minutes.

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BOOKS

TWO REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS.

SPEECHES OF FERDINAND LASALLE (Vol. III, Voices of Revolt). International Publishers. Fifty cents.

SPEECHES OF KARL LIEBKNECHT (Vol. IV, Voices of Revolt). International Publishers. Fifty cents.

Lassalle and Liebknecht each stand at the head of a historic movement in the German working class. They were of those gifted individuals that are thrust above the ranks of men by the tides and crises of social conflict to represent the needs of a period and a class. While both of them were popular leaders of the workers' revolutionary movement, their personal characteristics were almost completely dissimilar. Lassalle was an aristocrat among men; Liebknecht was thoroughly the man of the people. Lassalle was amazingly vain, a fop, almost condescending towards the workers he led; Liebknecht was none of these. Lassalle had a dozen different literary, scientific and amorous interests aside from his labor activities, and his friends were princes, princesses, monarchists and diplomats as well as workers. Liebknecht was completely immersed in the revolutionary movement and was an inseparable part of the class with which he fought for freedom.

There is no sharper contrast of the two men than this: Lassalle, leaving for Switzerland on a long holiday six weeks after the formation of the General German Workingman's Association, almost deliberately neglecting the essential work of agitation among the workers and the same Lassalle announcing with proud defiance from the defendant's stand in a Berlin court that he had prevailed upon Bismarck (!) to proclaim universal and direct suffrage; and the picture of Liebknecht, at the most furious point in the war, appearing at Potzdamer Platz on May Day, 1916, surrounded by his stalwart rebel youth, to call upon the thousands to make war against the imperialist war of the Kaiser.

But there have been greater contrasts in history, each period of which takes whatever is best fitted for its needs, for there were also many similarities in the two men. Liebknecht was a splendid orator, a man who could move thousands with his passionate eloquence. Lassalle was adjudged, even by a reactionary Prussian newspaper obituary, the greatest orator of his time. George Brandes said of Lassalle that the word agitator might have been invented for him; Liebknecht was perhaps even more tireless, persistent and single-minded a spokesman for his ideas than Lassalle. Like a Moses separating the waters of the Red Sea, Lassalle wielded a flaming sword to split the workers from the bourgeoisie and lead the former on the firm ground of independent proletarian action; Liebknecht hacked his way through the black mass of social-democratic betrayal in order to open a lane for the onward march of the revolutionary working class.

• • •

These two new books are stimulating introductions to both of these revolutionary geniuses. The speeches of Lassalle indicate wherein lay his chief work. He set himself the task of divorcing the German proletariat, which was already beginning to take definite, solid, immense-proportioned shape immediately after the revolution of 1848, from the German bourgeoisie, from the "liberals" and "progressists." He had that rare ability of expounding with clarity, logic and simplicity problems which from the lips of others remain complicated, incomprehensible and abstract. In argument and polemic with the opposition he was brilliant, swiftly perceptive, and merciless.

All through his speeches, however, runs not only an annoying tone of egotism and vanity, an incredible self-assorance of leadership, but also the false notes of his utopian projects and policies, for which Marx on more than one occasion attacked him. Lassalle, who at one time placed the period of labor's final emancipation five centuries hence, proposed to proceed towards it by the organization of Productive Associations of workers to undermine capitalist production by collective work and exchange. The financial support for these hopeless associations were to come from the State.

Lassalle's constant attacks opon the "chaff" of liberalism, in order to win the "wheat" of the working class, together with the misguided negotiations with and reliance upon Bismarck which compromised him, brought upon his head the charge of "reactionary" from the liberal bourgeoisie. But the integrity of Lassalle and the magnitude of his service to the German proletariat is indubitable. He was an ardent revolutionary, a virile hater of injustice and class oppression. He was one of the most brilliant leaders of the German working class, and its first great organizer and spokesman.

• • •

The Lassalle book is unfortunately marred by Jakob Altmaier's introduction, which largely discusses the relation of Lassalle to Marx. It is true that Marx valued highly and praised the qualities of Lassalle, despite the latter's frequent plagiarisms of his work. But it is impossible to estimate Lassalle correctly by minimizing his differences with Marx. They were unfortunately too profound for reconciliation and no one knew this better than Marx. The evil of many of the Lassallean theories, wheh had their first direct effect on the social-democratic party in the program of the Gotha unity congress of 1875, is still apparent in the work and program of the German social democracy today. It can be said for Lassalle, however, that much of what he said and wrote against the timidity and unreliability of the bourgeoisie of the last century applies with as incisive force to the Judas role of the social democracy today.

Karl Liebknecht's was a voice that directed the German working class out of the black swamp of betrayal into which they had been drawn by the official social democracy. It is a curious coincidence that he was born during the Franco-Prussian war, which established the German empire that was able, forty years later, to command for its imperialist **Weltpolitik** the corrupted leadership of the party of Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht. Liebknecht, together with Rosa Luxemburg and those kindred spirits who became Spartacus, was the stormy petrel of the struggle against the poisonous corruption that was eating the heart out of he revolutionary movement in Germany. His speeches incessantly called attention to the growing sharpness of the militarist danger. At party congresses, in mass meetings, to his favorite audience, the youth, he persistently pursued his task of awakening the working class to the fate which was to overtake it unless it was alive to the necessity of combatting the many-headed hydra of imperialism and its child, militarism. His speeches to the youth are filled with warm appreciation for their receptiveness, insight and courage; his speeches against the jingoes of his own party are filled with the burning hatred of treason that comes with the love of the revolutionary cause.

• • •

Liebknecht has left the working class and the revolutionary movement a tradition of glorious and honorable struggle, rich with courage and ardor. With the knife of the reaction in his back, Liebknecht could say, like Lassalle's Ulrich von Hutten: "To future ages I bequeath an avenging." In this period of revolution, the locomotive of history, the few years that have passed are akin to ages at other times, and the avenging of Liebknecht will come with the approaching victory of the workers.

MAX SHACHTMAN.

COMMENT.

Upton Sinclair plans to write a novel around the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. He said so the other day at the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop when he stopped in to buy some late publications. He's too busy and active to be voyaging around the world like his friend Sinclair Lewis, he said. "I've just completed my new book, "Money Writes" and soon I'll be going to New England to gather material for my novel on Sacco and Vanzetti."

Sinclair has remained in the East ever since he came in from California to do battle with the Boston cops over their critical interpretation of contemporary literature. The police declined to arrest Sinclair and almost simultaneously he wisely decided he would prefer not to spend a lonely year on Deer Island. Anyway, the moral forces of Boston are holding for ransom John Grimm, the cherubic 20-year-old book clerk who sold a copy of "Oil," and his trial for violating the statute prohibiting the distribution of "lewd, lecherous, lascivious and disgusting matter" is soon to come up.

The innocent victim of the whole affair is, of course, Upton Sinclair. As a result his novel is being bought up with feverish haste by thousands of gentle readers curious to know just what it was that shocked the Boston cops.

• • •

Those who fear that elegant writing has disappeared from the political journals of the land will undoubtedly be reassured by the following paragraph salvaged from a first-page election story in the socialist New Leader:

> "The East River is like a glistening eel separating the masses of human caviar on its shores. The world-famous lower East Side is mirrored. The beauty of squalor has miraculously revealed itself. One would suppose that these unfortunate creatures would rise in rebellion, that a prophet would spring up among them, stir their blood and lead them to assault the strongholds of their masters. Once such a thing did happen. Charney Vladeck* captured the Thirty-fifth district for the socialist standard. . . ."

---

*$300-a-week proletarian business manager of The Jewish Daily Forward. (Note—S. G.)

—SENDER GARLIN.

This column will appear again on Saturday. Included among the reviews will be "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," by Eugene Lyons; "Henry Ward Beecher," by Paxton Hibben; "Selected Papers," by Bertrand Russell.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and the Workers

By HUGO OEHLER

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company is the largest metal mining, smelting and refining company in the world with its center at Butte, Mont. It is going to be a scene of struggle between the working class and the A. C. M. The A. C. M., has many important holdings in other states and also owns mines and property in other countries. At Butte there are 25 mines, covering an area of 5 miles with shafts varying from 800 to 3500 feet in depth.

A. C. M. Power.

The copper king, its holdings and its profits that have been so well guarded has been, is and will be the center of political battles that rage around Butte and Helena. Its methods, controlling all forces of society from the workers to the governor, are the same methods that the other great concerns use and a story of them would fill volumes that would take the reader to the depth of slime and corruption from trade union fields to city, county and state politics as well as to the offices of finance and industry.

The Workers' Heritage.

The heroic battles of the past, waged by the militant leaders and the workers are the best pages in the history of Butte and the class struggle of America and these struggles at the same time show corruption and betrayal in ranks of the workers that had its source on the 6th floor (A. C. M.)

Bill Dunne, the Butte Bulletin and all that was connected with these events and struggles are unforgotten. The revolutionary workers of tomorrow have these traditions as their heritage while the A. C. M., has its power and fears.

Frank Little is dead, but fact remains that the spirit of militancy, of Frank Little is pushing for expression, to break asunder the chains of the A. C. M.

Huge Production By Workers.

The Butte mines produce about one-third of the copper mined in the United States and over one-sixth of the world's output. The annual production is three hundred million pounds of copper, one hundred and seventy-five million pounds of zinc, twelve million ounces of silver and sixty thousand ounces of gold. This vast wealth is produced by about ten thousand Butte miners, four thousand workers at Anaconda and about two thousand at the Great Falls works.

A. F. of L. and A. C. M.

In Butte there exist the remnants of its former self, the I. W. W., that has failed to reach its objective here. The crafts of the A. F. of L. are strongly organized considering the relative position of the organization in America.

But as for the miners, the majority of the workers, the most important section, the backbone of the Montana workingclass, are unorganized and the local unions of the A. F. of L. are not feared by the A. C. M. either from numerical strength of today or future prospects.

In fact the A. C. M., knowing the organization at their Great Falls plant says that if they get 50 per cent of the workers they will recognize them.

As for the officialdom and their policy, the A. C. M. has no fear and says so, but they do object to known cases of progressives who have made sincere attempts to organize a militant union instead of one they can control.

To prevent this the A. C. M. has the Butte movement flooded with stoolpigeons. This seems to be an open secret, even as to names, and the continual branding of ordinary trade unionists, as "reds, bolsheviks and undesirable foreigners" is a weapon used by the "company men" at all times.

Unions with Two Wage Standards

The different craft unions of the city of Butte have one wage standard for the workers of the city and allow the workers of the union to work for the A. C. M. at another and lower wage standard.

If you are a member of the union and work for the A. C. M. your wages are about half of what your brothers who work in the city get. All crafts are allowed to work in peace at the A. C. M. by the Company and only a drive for a real organization not controlled by the A. C. M. among the miners is fought.

How Plan is Justified.

The international and local unionist uphold the dual wage plan by telling you that those working on the hill are employed all year, while those in the city are unemployed many weeks and, too, there is a training period on the hill.

This reason is not even slop for the hogs. In the first place the wages of the steady workers are below that of a decent standard of living as well as the trade union standard. In the second place, the mere fact that the A. C. M. tolerates the crafts (that work for less) and "will commit murder to keep the miners unorganized" is enough to convince any one whose who in this little unofficial arrangement of A. F. of L. crafts and A. C. M.

And last but not least, those who put up the above excuse have only another way of saying that the A. C. M. is powerful enough to control everything it comes in contact with. This also shows impotency, subjection and lack of leadership on the part of these officials who tolerate this scheme.

Comparative Wages.

The wages of the workers of the crafts are as follows:

	A. C. M.	City
Carpenters	$5.25	$10.00
Plumbers	5.25	12.00
Blacksmiths	5.25	8.00
Machinists	5.25	8.00
Engineers	6.00	
Firemen of the city get 165,00 a month.		
Teamsters	5.00	6.00

The members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union who were referred to in the above lines have a real grievance with the other crafts of the city. Hundreds of workers carrying cards in crafts of the city at periods will get jobs at the mines as miners and do not transfer into the union. This has been taken up with the Executive of the A. F. of L. and the feeling of resentment and classing as scabs of these workers is growing stronger while the communication still lays on the table of President Green's office, who has not answered for over two months.

Contract System.

The unorganized miners of Butte work at $4.75 a day, but under the contract system that all are working under some obtain by speed-up methods about $7.00 a day for work that is worth far more.

Under the system the majority of the workers do not know what they will receive until payday. Payday has been changed from Monday to Saturday in order to give them a chance to spend their money and to be back for work on Monday morning broke. The protected bootleg joints and the A. C. M. are on more than friendly terms.

In the speed up system, if a fast worker makes a dollar too much, according to the companies' standard, the price is reduced all down the line. Diminishing wages, high prices, frantic efforts, half wild fools will increase the work endeavoring to keep up with the reduction. The faster they work the lower they make the prices of piece work go.

Some of the workers have become wise to the speed-up system and have gauged themselves accordingly and keep pace. They are in the minority and in spite of their common sense they are losers on account of the pace setters.

Pace Setters.

The A. C. M. have "huskies" who are given good places and good conditions and who are transfered from mine to mine as pace setters. Working fast, setting a new high mark that gives the bosses a chance to make a general reduction that speeds up the workers in order to keep their former wage level or drop below the existence level.

The Ingersoll and Sullivan drills used and handled formerly by two men are being now used by one man. All through the mines less men are doing more work for less pay.

Economy Plans Made By Communists in Moscow

(Continued from Page One)

the Political Bureau in the publication of the manifesto and of the manifesto itself, while the members of the Opposition at the plenary meeting voted against the manifesto.

Confirm Reporters in Congress

"Furthermore the plenary session adopted a special decision regarding the discussion and confirmed the list of reporters on the questions of the agenda of the fifteenth Party Congress."

• • •

Publication of Theses.

MOSCOW Oct. 25.—The Plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission passed the following resolution:

"Approving the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission of the eight of September 1927, referring to the "platform" of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Moralov and others, the Joint Plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission resolves that the theses of the Central Committee regarding the agenda of the Party Congress should be published within a month of the Party Congress at the latest and in accordance with the resolution of plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of August 1927, the theses approved by the present plenary session should be published immediately after the work of the session is completed for discussion at Party meetings and in the Party press.

Correct Party Criticism.

"The basis of the resolution of the plenary meeting of August 1927 will be published in a supplement of the Pravda, regarding the 'discussion leaflet' in which will be published the counter-theses amendments to the Central Committee's theses.

"The discussion will be conducted along lines following the Tenth Party Congress, 'it being necessary that every Party organization strictly see to it that criticism of inner Party defects, which is absolutely necessary, general analysis of the Party line, stock-taking of its practical experience, verifications of its decisions and the correction of its mistakes be directed not by groups formed around any 'platform' but by all Party members.

"The Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission, must see to it that discussion be conducted within the limits and the tone compatible with the fact of Party membership and the relations of comradeship."

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The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

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DRAMA

"The Ivory Door"

Milne's New Play With Henry Hull at the Charles Hopkins

THE perennial fruit of the pen of A. A. Milne to appear on Broadway this year bears the interesting title of "The Ivory Door" and is being produced by Charles Hopkins at the theatre with an excellent cast headed by Henry Hull.

"The Ivory Door" is located in the King's Palace and a legend has grown up concerning it, which has become a gospel to the people. When the young king, acted by Henry Hull, learns the truth about the door and seeks to dispel the legend, he becomes a victim of their faith in it and thereby loses his throne.

While the theme of the play is quite modern the author has preferred to clothe the plot in an allegorical fairy tale and the actors in ancient costumes. The moral of the play is the conflict between Truth and the Will to Believe. His conceptions of an artistic construction of the play, made it necessary for the author to close his play with "The Will to Believe" triumphant and "Truth" in defeat, for the epilogue giving us a glimpse of the future finds the same legend still being perpetuated that the prologue first acquainted us with.

—V. S.

The Civic Repertory Theatre will revive its production of Tchekov's "Three Sisters" tomorrow night at their Fourteenth Street playhouse.

ISOBEL ELSOM

In "The Mulberry Bush" a new comedy by Edward Knoblock, opening tonight at the Republic Theatre.

"Among the Married," the new comedy by Vincent Lawrence which is scheduled for the Theatre Masque for next Tuesday, opened a week's engagement at the Auditorium Theatre in Baltimore Monday night. Louis Calhern, Katharine Alexander, and Warren William are prominent in the cast.

"The Mulberry Bush," Edward Knoblock's new comedy opens tonight at the Republic Theatre and "Escape" by John Galsworthy will have its premiere at the Booth.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed.&Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, LITTLE THEATRE—W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. IF

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"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
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The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats.Thurs.& Sat., 2:40

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

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"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system . . . the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 11th Street.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of............for the election campaign. My name is..................................

Address .... union affiliation ....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

I. A. OF M. HEADS' EXPULSION EDICT BRINGS PROTEST

Local Unions Against Banning Progressive

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The official grand lodge family of the International Association of Machinists headed by the "Compromise" President A. O. Wharton and the vote manipulator E. C. Davison, have learned nothing from the last struggle between the Johnston and Anderson forces and are again instituting the same old policy of expelling those who disagree with their DO NOTHING policy and their surrender policy to the bosses. The Johnston leadership adopted a policy of expulsion but it takes Wharton and Davison to put it into effect and they are proceeding in regular Mussolini fashion to get rid of their opponents although they have not yet tried the castor oil methods.

The newest example set by our "hard working" international officials is the recent order of the executive council expelling Andrew Overgaard, secretary of the Metal Trades' Progressive Committee after his own lodge had exonerated him by an overwhelming majority.

The facts of the matter are briefly these:

Wharton and Executive Council Overrules Lodge and Expels Overgaard.

After Lodge 390 of which Overgaard is a member, had considered charges preferred against him by a reactionary business agent, a member of the same lodge, the membership voted 117 to 43 for his acquittal. The business agent appealed the case to the International president, Wharton, who set aside the decision of the lodge and fined Overgaard $50.00 for "slander." The lodge was notified to that effect on July 7th.

The lodge immediately protested against this action and supported Overgaard, who appealed the case to the executive council, while paying the fine in order to be strictly "within the law." Before the appeal was sent to the "high court" in Washington, however, the lodge was notified by General Secretary Davison, "that the executive council met on June 29th and expelled Overgaard for his 'Communistic' activities" and for being a member of the Workers Party, although Overgaard in a written statement to Wharton declared he was not a member of the party, but declaring he would fight for progressive measures which would strengthen the union according to the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution of the I. A. of M.

The fact is that the issue of Communism was only raised as an excuse to get rid of one militant leader of the opposition.

The Real Cause for the Expulsion.

The real reason for the expulsion is that Overgaard and the progressive elements in District 8 have been leading the struggle against the policy of surrender to the bosses through the establishment of the B. & O. Plan in the contract shops, against introduction of physical examination in the Goss plant the biggest union shop in Chicago, against the signing of the three-year agreement with a paltry 3 cents increase in wages in 1928, nothing in 1927 and nothing in 1929.

Fought for Progressive Program.

The progressive elements fought for a real campaign to organize the unorganized, strengthening the union generally through amalgamation and establishing a labor party in this country in order to be better able to fight against the bosses' injunctions, etc. Overgaard being one of the leaders for these progressive policies had to be gotten rid of somehow and failing to accomplish their aims by constitutional means, our high court in Washington used the axe.

Lodge 390 Appeals to Membership.

Lodge 390 is appealing the case to the membership and have circularized all locals of the I. A. of M. with the facts in the case. The statement sent out by the lodge points out that even witnesses for the business agent, who preferred charges against Overgaard, admitted practically every charge made against the district officialdom was correct; further it calls attention to the recent Andersen expulsion and warns the membership that if this case is allowed to stand unchallenged, every progressive who dares to raise his voice against the officialdom is in danger of being expelled.

Protests Come In.

The high-handed manner in which the executive council expelled Overgaard without even giving him a chance for a hearing must be the signal for protests from all over the country or everyone of us is in danger of falling victims of Davison's and Wharton's "justice."

As this is written lodges are already beginning to send in protests to the grand lodges notifying No. 390 of their action which is requested in the statement. All progressive and left wing elements should do all in their power to acquaint the membership with the facts in the case before the next convention and force the reinstatement of Overgaard.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25.—Fourth Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland is guarded by bronze statues "Energy" "Miss Security" and "Miss Integrity." If the building were attacked the panels would open at the feet of the statues disclosing a row of one pound guns.

Thousands to Endorse Labor Election Ticket

(Continued from Page One)

test against the barring of Gitlow by the New York Election Board.

"Gitlow's candidacy was endorsed by more than the required number of citizen petitioners but his name was nevertheless barred from publication on the ballots by the Board of Elections because of a term served in Sing Sing Prison for activity in the labor movement," a statement from the New York district office of the Workers Party last night said.

Workers of the Bronx will gather at 542 East 145th St., to hear campaign speakers Friday evening. Rallies will be held also at the Finnish Hall, 15 West 126th St., and at the Ambassador Hall, 3861 Third Ave., near Claremont Parkway, Sunday.

100 Will Speak.

A hundred speakers of the Party will address workers on 10 strategic corners in the "Red Night" programs in Harlem Friday night and on six corners in Brownsville Saturday night. Speakers on both nights will include Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, New York district organizer of the Party; Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School; Rebecca Grecht, of the Party district executive committee; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Party candidate for assembly in the seventeenth district; James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense; Jack Stachel, secretary of the national organization department of the Party; Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Ben Lifshitz, Party candidate for alderman in the fiftieth district of Brooklyn.

Mass Rallies.

Mass rallies immediately after these street meetings will be held at Fifth Ave. and 110th St., in Harlem and at Pitkin and Stone Aves., in Brownsville.

Julius Codkind is the Party candidate for alderman in the seventeenth district.

The street meetings in Harlem will be held at 115th St. and Madison Ave., 116th St. and Lenox, 106th St. and Second, 103rd St. and Madison, 125th St. and Fifth, 110th St. and Madison, 106th St. and Madison, 136th St. and Seventh, and 113th St. and Fifth.

The street meetings in Brownsville will be held at Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves., Sutter and Hinsdale Aves., Pennsylvania and Sutter Aves., and New Lots and Pennsylvania Aves.

Appeal to Workers.

"In presenting the program of the Workers Party at these rallies the speakers will recall the flagrant use of injunctions and police and militia forces in breaking strikes," the Party district statement says. "The speakers will pay special attention to matters which most immediately concern the workers of New York. The traction and housing problems will be analyzed. The urgent need of a labor party and, pending that, the formation of a united labor ticket, will be shown. How bureaucratic 'labor leaders' have sold out to bosses of the capitalist parties for fat political jobs will be described as an illustration of the need for militant political labor unity."

Helpers Want Plumbers to Permit Affiliation

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, which has organized several thousand local helpers, will send a delegation to the annual meeting of the executive board of the Plumbers' Union in Chicago, Nov. 7 to ask affiliation. C. E. Miller, president of the helpers, said yesterday the delegation would be elected at a meeting at union headquarters, 136 East 24th St., Friday evening, and would leave New York Saturday, Nov. 5th. A farewell dance will be held for the delegates that night at Labor Hall, 35 East Second St.

Justice Picks Victim By Lot.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 25.—The youngest of four lost in a lottery to determine who should die for the murder, ten years ago, of Pres. Jose Manuel Pando. The laws of Bolivia permit execution of only one, no matter how many are convicted for the crime.

PATRONIZE
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Olgin, Saltzman Are Threatened with Jail at Contempt Hearing

Rubin Saltzman, business manager and M. J. Olgin, president of the Freiheit Publishing Association, charged with contempt, appeared before Referee Murray Hulbert, 551 Fifth Ave. They are accused of publishing articles in the Freiheit violating the injunction issued several months ago prohibiting the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board and its associates from picketing or urging workers to do so in shops affiliated with the Dress Manufacturers' Association. The injunction was secured with the assistance of the right wing group of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The lawyer also asked Saltzman and Olgin who wrote certain articles that have appeared in the columns of the Freiheit, also who is city editor, labor editor and editor-in-chief. When the Freiheit representatives refused to answer the bosses' attorney he threatened them with arrest.

Joseph R. Brodsky and Philip Wittnenberg appeared as counsel for the Freiheit Publishing Association.

Dell, Freeman Head Literature Series at Workers' School

Floyd Dell, novelist and critic will lecture at the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., Friday night, at the opening of a symposium that will continue for 12 successive nights, under the general direction of Dell and Joseph Freeman. Included among those who will talk in this course are Genevieve Taggard, W. E. Woodward, Eric Walrond, M. J. Olgin, Paxton Hibben, John Dos Passos, Michael Gold, V. F. Calverton.

On Nov. 4 Freeman will speak on "The Wilsonian Era in American Literature," discussing the rise of the modern American Empire its effect upon American literature.

The fee for the entire course is $3.50; single admission fifty cents. Those interested should register at once, according to Freeman.

Y.W.L. Dance to Greet National Delegates

The first Young Workers (Communist) League dance of the season will be held Saturday at Harlem Casino on the eve of the opening of the fourth national convention of the league. Delegates to the convention will be guests of honor, according to an announcement yesterday by the New York district office of the league, and members are urged to bring their friends and shop mates. Admission will be 50 cents. The casino is at Lenox Ave. and 116th St. The convention will open Sunday.

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Only strictly VEGETARIAN meals served. No canned foods, or animal fats used. All dishes scientifically prepared.

FOR A FRESH, WHOLESOME VEGETARIAN MEAL
Come to
Scientific Vegetarian Restaurant
75 E. 107th Street New York.

WHERE DO WE MEET TO DRINK AND EAT? At the
New Sollins Dining Room
Good Feed Any Hour
Good Company Any Day
BETTER SERVICE
216 East 14th Srteet New York

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cooperative House I. L. D.

An important meeting of the Cooperative House Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held Thursday night in the auditorium at 2700 Bronx Park, East. A speaker from the national office will be present.

* * *

Open Forums Sunday.

The Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board will hold open forum lectures Sunday, 10:30 a. m., one at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and South Boulevard, with Louis Hyman as speaker, and another at Knights of Pythias Hall, Mermaid Ave. and 32nd St., Coney Island, with Joseph Borochowitz as speaker. Latest union developments will be discussed at both meetings.

* * *

Postpone Olgin Banquet.

The jubilee banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

Furniture Workers in Strike; Business Agent Is Arrested

Seventy-five per cent of the furniture workers of the Miller Parlor Frame Co., 256 Maujer St., Brooklyn have gone on strike for union recognitno and a 50 per cent increase in wages, Morris Tauber, secretary-treasurer of the Furniture Workers' District Council of the Carpenters' Union reported yesterday.

A business agent of the union was arrested at the beginning of the strike but the strikers were not intimidated, Tauber said. The strikers hope to have the rest of the workers on strike within two days and thus unionize one of the largest shops in the trade.

Shirt Makers Victors in 9 Shops; 350 Out

The first day of the strike called by the Shirt Makers' Union against open shop firms brought 9 employers, employing 150 workers to terms. Three hundred fifty shirt makers are still out.

There are 6,500 members in this branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. All enjoy the 44-hour week and a rate of wages about 10 per cent higher than prevails in open shops.

Concert
Dance
SATURDAY EVENING
OCTOBER 29th
at
HARLEM CASINO
116th St. and Lenox Ave.
to
Welcome the Delegates to the 4th National Convention of the YWL.
Arranged by the Young Workers League Dis. 2.
Tickets 50 Cents.

Business Elements, Executives Menace Teachers' Salaries

Representatives of low-salaried public school teachers are scheduled to go before the Board of Estimate today and tomorrow to defend their interests from attack from two directions.

Executives of the department of education and high-salaried teachers are threatening to take for themselves a major portion of the sum of $14,000,000 tentatively appropriated in the 1928 New York City budget for increases in teachers' salaries. In addition certain business groups are bringing political pressure to bear at the city Hall to reduce the already inadequate appropriation, in spite of the over-crowding, over-burdened equipment and discontent among teachers and pupils in the schools in the working class sections.

The Teachers' Union is taking a leading part in the protection of the interests of the teachers of the rank and file.

Mrs. Knapp Will Take Stand in Graft Case

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former republican secretary of state, who placed "deserving republicans" and relatives on the state payroll during the 1925 state census, will take the witness stand in the Moreland Act investigation of graft in high places here, it was announced today.

Anger Grows Against Mob-Rule.

James Weldon Johnson secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writing in the November issue of the Century Magazine, points out that in the entire record of lynchings, covering a period of 40 years, less than 18 per cent of all mob victims, most of whom were Negroes, were accused of attacking women.

"A process of education in public sentiment against mob-rule is now going on in the south," the article says.

Navy To Cancel Ottawa Flight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The scheduled trip of the dirigible, Los Angeles, to Canada has been called off. Experts declare gigantic airship no longer safe due to age and strain. Bad weather and high winds were predicted and in addition, landing in Ottawa was considered well nigh impossible for the ship. Sir Philip Sassoon, British under secretary for air, was to have accompanied Assistant Secretary of War Davidson and others.

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Workers Party Activities

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St., Chester W. Bixby, Verne Smith and Nat Kaplan, speakers.

Prospect Ave. and 163d St., C. K. Miller, M. Milton, Belle Robbins and A. Gussakoff.

* * *

Unit 1 Sub-section 2 E Meeting Called Off.

Unit 1, Subsection 2 E, will not meet tonight due to the meeting of Sections 2 and 3 at Bryant Hall.

* * *

Section 5 Executive Meets Thursday.

An enlarged meeting of the executive committee of section 5 will be held Thursday, 8.30 p. m. at 2075 Clinton Ave. All branch organizers must be present.

* * *

Philips Speaks Thursday.

H. V. Philips will speak Thursday, 8 p. m., on the Negro Youth in Industry at 81 East 110th St., under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

$1 Tax Payment Helps Needle Trade Workers

(Continued from Page One)

cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers. Pay your one dollar tax to supply ammunition to our brave fighters who are bearing the brunt of the struggle on the picket line and in the prisons. Pay your one dollar tax to help defeat fascism in the trade union movement.

* * *

Postpone 5 Picket Cases.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Cases of five striking cloak and dressmakers arrested recently for picketing in strikes at "registered" shops were postponed yesterday until Nov. 8th. The right wing administration of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union caused the discharge of these strikers when they refused to register with the right wing dual union.

The workers are Ida Rothstein, Anna Yasvow, Jennie Gashin, Sonia Gaster and Vera Daroff.

Sam Marcus, cloakmaker arrested on charges inspired by Saul Flegg, one of the leaders of the right wing, was discharged.

The Joint Board has voted to support to the utmost a strike called in the Kirschbaum shop. The workers walked out when the shop chairmen was discharged for refusing to register.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Jobbers Will Pay Half of Insurance Quotas to Sigman

The right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will soon have an additional $175,000 with which to fight the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, according to a statement issued yesterday by Joint Board officials. They refer to a report in yesterday's issue of Women's Wear, a trade daily.

According to Women's Wear, the Merchants Association, the jobless branch of the industry, has reached an understanding with the right wing of the union whereby they will pay 50 per cent of their indebtedness to the fund.

"It is significant that at a time when the union was stronger," the statement says, "and when the money was needed to pay unemployment insurance to the cloakmakers, the jobbers refused to pay and it was practically impossible to collect any money from them. But now, when the fund is abolished, when no unemployment insurance has been paid to the workers, and when Sigman himself has admitted in court before Magistrate Brodsky that the sum of $380,000 of the fund has been used up to maintain his "machine" in power and fight against the membership, now the decision of the jobbers to give more bribe money to Sigman to be used in a similar manner is an indication to what extent the Sigman clique has made alliances with the bosses in order to crush the membership.

Part of Campaign.

"This effort to collect money from the bosses to be used in the war against the members comes in simultaneously with a campaign by the Sigman clique to force the members who were compelled to register to pay up their dues. All cloak and dressmakers should resist with all their might the attempts of the clique to extort dues from them. All workers who want a union to serve their interests should not pay a single cent to the Sigman clique, which is subsidized and supported by the bosses, and is in the full sense of the term not a labor union but a 'company union.'"

Paralysis In New Jersey.

WESTWOOD, N. J., Oct. 25.—Westwood schools, including the high schools, were closed this morning and all pupils ordered to remain at home for a week in an effort to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis.

A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
of the
Prolet Cooperative Stores Inc.
"PROLETCOS"
Owners of the COOPERATIVE RESTAURANT and the COOPERATIVE SHOE REPAIR SHOP
will be held
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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Rockefeller Mobilizes His Colorado Army

Mine Company officials said the strike was growing more serious. Additional guards have been sent to the Colorado Fuel and Iron mines from the steel works of the company at Pueblo.

—Associated Press dispatch of Oct. 25.

* * *

The above dispatch shows the Rockefellers mobilizing their private armies, in addition to the local government forces which are theirs as well, against the miners of Colorado.

Deportation proceedings are to be instituted, according to dispatches, against all strikers who are not citizens. As a big proportion of the miners are Mexicans, with a large sprinkling of Slav workers, the big capitalists of Colorado are enabled to use the immigration law enthusiastically supported by the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, against thousands of the most oppressed and exploited workers in the United States.

The miners and their families who fought and died at Ludlow were foreign-born workers. Their struggle wrote a whole chapter in American labor history. Members of the United Mine Workers at that time, the union was proud to claim them.

This was in the pre-war period before the United Mine Workers had been wrecked by the Lewis machine and stripped as far as possible of its fighting will and tradition.

No more damning testimony to the cowardly and treacherous surrender to American capitalism of the UMWA leadership can be written than the record of the fact that today in Colorado it is on the side of Rockefeller and against the striking miners.

If in other states, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the whole power of the coal barons and their government is being brought to bear upon the United Mine Workers in an effort to destroy it, then there is all the more reason that in Colorado the United Mine Workers officials, having failed to organize the miners, should form a united front with the I. W. W. and other militant elements against the Rockefeller tyranny.

Unity of Colorado labor can defeat the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. Unity of Colorado labor can establish a labor party which, in alliance with the farmers, can carry the fight against low wages, company unionism and gunman rule into every city and county in the state.

Such unity must be achieved. This is the lesson of the Colorado struggle as it is the lesson of every struggle of labor in the United States.

The fierceness of the fight in Colorado is proof of the clear class divisions in that state. Recognition of this fact, deliberately concealed by the misleaders of labor, must be that basis for the struggle against Rockefellerism.

In the meantime, the Colorado miners and their organizers and leaders must be given every possible aid—defense, strike relief and the widest publicity for the heroic struggle in which they are engaged.

Trying to Organize the Anti-Soviet Bloc

One of the foreign correspondents of the New York Evening Post, Raymond G. Swing, cables his paper that "an ambitious program for pacifying Europe," is being discussed between London, Paris, Rome and Berlin. Sir Austen Chamberlain and the tory brigands are behind this latest attempt at "pacification." This is recognized by the Post correspondent who reports that Chamberlain has discussed the question personally with Briand and with German and Italian representatives.

What the spokesmen for the Soviet Union have been saying about the malignant war preparations on the part of the British tories are now matters of common knowledge. Under the thinly veiled slogans of "pacification" is proceeding the attempt to build what is described as an "emergency bloc against Russia." These are the exact words of the despatch.

That even the smallest details of the formation of such a bloc have been surveyed is indicated by the report that a new redivision of the colonies and mandates is to take place. Germany is to be bribed with a mandate over its former colony, Kamerun, now under joint British and French control; Italy will get the mandate over Syria, now held by France and which was "pacified" last year amidst the most frightful bombardment of the native forces which culminated in the destruction of the city of Damascus; France in return for this mandate will be given complete domination of the Riff country in Morocco which was also "pacified" by Spanish and French airplanes showering death and destruction upon defenseless villages. It is precisely such "pacification"—the peace of death, the peace of the desert—that is contemplated in the proposed alignment.

What the ultimate aim of Britain may be is not difficult to discern. The temporary nature of the proposed alignment is apparent when we consider the fact that English imperialism will never consent to the control of Syria and Lebanon by any other country, not completely subservient to her. Neither will the conflicts between France and Britain be permanently settled because of temporary necessity. The whole arrangement is so palpably a war alignment that even the capitalist journalists whose duty it is to conceal such facts now frankly admit its nature.

It is not an unusual thing for ruling classes of antagonistic nations to unite temporarily for the defeat of their historic enemy—the working class. Time and again this has been the case. It was so in the revolutions of 1824 in Europe. The classic example is the Paris Commune when the forces of France and Germany that two months before had been fighting each other united to crush workingmen's Paris. So today, in spite of the antagonisms between the European vandal states, they may secure temporary unity of action.

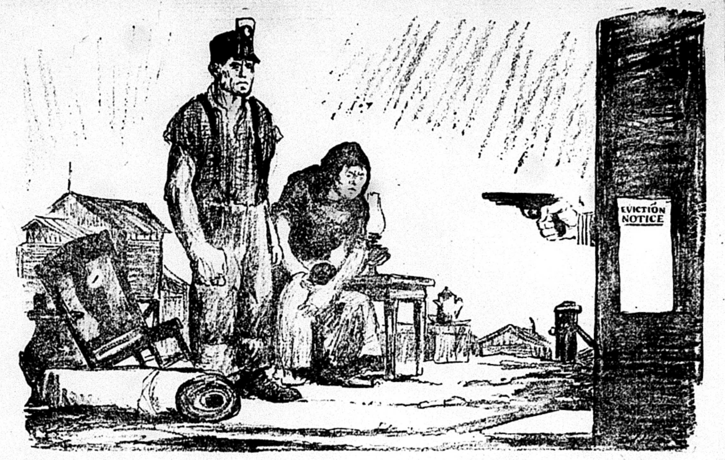
Britain, facing nationalist revolts in its colonies of Asia and northern Africa, and unable to solve the economic contradictions at home, views the Soviet Union as the one great obstacle.

But, while making elaborate moves on the checkerboard of international diplomacy, while resorting to the most astute duplicity to gain allies in its venture, there is one factor that cannot be controlled by Chamberlain and that is the working class of the imperialist countries. Not even the most debasing service of the MacDonalds, the Thomases, the Purcells and Hickses can conceal from the workers of Europe the fact that the workers of the Soviet Union are better off than those of any other country. The recent proclamation of the seven-hour day cannot be exorcised by any exalted imperialist rhetoric.

While Britain is trying to align the ruling classes of the imperialist nations against the Soviet Union, the working class of the world must rally to the defense of the first workers' and peasants' government and thereby make it invincible against attack. The proletariat in the powerful capitalist nations and the exploited masses of the colonial and semi-colonial countries are the reserve forces upon which the Soviet Union must rely and in face of the capitalist united front we must not fail them.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

—By Fred Ellis



Thrown out of House and Home by the Rockefeller Gunmen.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

What the Public Wants

THE theory upon which our greatest of all cultures has been built is that of a fair field and no favor, and the devil take the hindmost. We Americans have always believed in that, and up to date it has always seemed to work. But now, for some reason beyond our understanding, it appears that the devil is taking the foremost as well as the hindmost. We have seen during the last ten years an endless procession of plays on Broadway, illustrating the methods of committing every conceivable crime; we have watched the development of every possible variety of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons, up to and including the last moments in the bedroom; we have become intimately acquainted with parricide, incest, sadism and the whole index of "Psychopathia Sexualis." There is nothing left but the rarer and more obscure forms of abnormality; and so this winter we see the sensational success of three plays dealing with "Lesbian love," and drama courses in young ladies' finishing schools in New York now include an explanation of what this is and how it works, and it really has high cultural value, being history and psychology and aesthetics as well as drama, and the very latest thing—yes, old dear, they say it was a Russian ambassador's daughter who first made it fashionable in this country, and taught it to the daughter of a president, and he had to marry her off in a hurry.

The use of the arts in the glorification of depravity is covered by a formula: it is "What the Public Wants." You hear that formula every ten minutes in the office of every yellow journal and tabloid in America; and likewise in the office of every popular magazine, and every producer of theatrical and cinema excrement.

"Yes, I know, it's a piece of cheese, but it's what the public wants, and what can a fellow do?"

The purpose of this book is to tell the "fellows" that their formula is twenty-five years out of date.

It used to be a question of what the public wanted—until the science of psychology was put to practical use in the advertising business. Now, with "salesmanship" taught in several thousand schools, colleges and universities of commerce in the United States, every corner grocery has an expert who knows how to make the public want whatever he wants it to want. The presumptuous impulse of the public to do its own wanting is known to these ad men as "sales resistance," and they lie awake nights figuring ways to batter it to pieces. They have laid down so many advertising barrages that they have entirely destroyed the line which used to be drawn between necessities and luxuries, and now in America every man ,woman and child has to have everything all the time. There is a week when everybody from Maine to Manila eats raisins, and a day when every red-blooded patriot takes home a box of candy to his mother, even though the old lady may have no teeth.

The ad men all avow that what they unload on you must have "real value," otherwise their campaigns would come to nothing. They really believe this, because the professors of applied psychology have taught them that they have to believe it before they can make you believe it. They sing such things, and recite them in chorus, and dance their war-dances, and eat a million expensive luncheons every week at public expense. But stop and think for yourself, instead of for the benefit of those who live by emptying your pockets. What could be more silly than chewing gum? Yet the whole world has to buy it, in order that our Catalina millionaire may have money to conduct swimming races to advertise chewing gum. What could be more uncomfortable than a starched collar? Yet the collar manufacturers and the magazine publishers have conspired against you to such effect that you cannot succeed in business, nor even be happy in company, without putting your neck into their white halter.

Or consider the thing called "style." Everybody who wishes to be respected by his fellows has to throw away his perfectly good clothes at least twice every year—and for no reason that any living being can name except that the clothing-makers may have the profit on the sale of a new outfit.

Or consider Christmas—could Satan in his most malignant mood have devised a worse combination of graft plus buncombe than the system whereby several hundred million people get a billion or so of gifts for which they have no use, and some thousands of shopclerks die of exhaustion while selling them, and every other child in the western world is made ill from overeating—all in the name of the lowly Jesus?

And yet so deadly is the boycott of the Christmas grafters, that these few sentences would suffice to bar this book from every big magazine and newspaper in America!

The Muckraking Era

V.

THE theory that the public should have whatever ideas it wants, and that the test of what should be published is what will sell—that theory was tried out when I was a young man, and the world moves so fast nowadays that it is ancient history, and the younger generation of writers never heard of it, and will refuse to believe that it ever happened; if I assert that I lived through it, and saw it from the inside, they will say I have a subsidy from Moscow. Nevertheless, in the obstinate hope that truth will again some day be of interest to mankind, I will set down briefly the experience which bulked largest in my life as a would-be truth-teller; and which, incidentally, has determined the development of America for twenty years, and turned my sweet land of liberty into a paymaster of reaction throughout the world.

Twenty-five years ago the old anarchic idea of a free field and no favor prevailed throughout the American publishing business, and it occurred to a couple of bright young ad men that the people might be interested in knowing how they were being robbed wholesale. They bought a derelict magazine from John Wanamaker, and made the try with Tom Lawson's "Frenzied Finance."

To use the ad men's own slang, it was "a knockout"; the American people showed that more than any other thing in the entire world they wanted to read about how they were being robbed wholesale.

One publisher after another leaped to the assault on the fortress of graft—there was a whirlwind of exposure, "the muckraking era," it was called, and for several years the writers made thousands of dollars, and the publishers made millions. It was no uncommon thing for a magazine to take on a hundred thousand new subscribers a month; and to us young enthusiasts of those lively days it seemed that the dragon of big business was going to devour himself.

But alas, a dragon does not swallow very much of his own tail before it begins to hurt. Big business rallied and organized itself, and the Wall Street banks got to work. You may read the details in "The Brass Check," if you are one of the few Americans who retain an interest in public affairs. Suffice it to say that every magazine in the United States that was publishing any statements injurious to big business was either bought up, or driven into bankruptcy, and "the muckraking era" passed into unwritten history. The public was told that it, the public, had become disgusted with the excesses of the muckrakers; and the public believed that, just as it had formerly believed the muckrakers. The public believes whatever it is told in print—what else can it believe? It was obvious enough that the "excesses" had been committed by those who made the muck, not by those who raked it; and the fact stands on record that out of the hundreds of exposures published, and hundreds of thousands of single facts stated, not one was ever disproved in a court of law.

Then came the war; and the manufacture of mass-tropisms, which had been a semi-criminal activity of bankers and big business men, became all at once the service of the Lord, carried on by the organized respectability of the country, with the whole power of the Federal government behind it. Just who was to blame for the world war is a question which will not be settled in our generation, if ever; but this much has become clear, history will not acquit any nation of guilt, and the diplomatic conspirators of France and Russia will carry the heaviest load. I am one of the hundred and ten million suckers who swallowed the hook of the British official propaganda, conducted by an eminent bourgeois novelist, Gilbert Parker, who was afterwards knighted for what he did to me. Now he grins at me behind the shelter of his title, and my only recourse is to call upon the workers of Britain to wipe out that title, and the system of caste banditry upon which it rests.

Meantime, here we were, the hundred and ten million suckers, doing everything we were officially told to do: eating rye bread instead of wheat, calling sauerkraut "liberty cabbage," saving our tinfoil and old newspapers, contributing to the Salvation Army, buying liberty bonds, listening to four minute orators, singing "Over There," spying on our German neighbors, lynching the I. W. W. We sent a million men overseas, and they showed themselves heroes, and we who stayed at home showed ourselves the prize boobs of history, and taught our money-masters that there is literally nothing we cannot be made to believe.

Then came the Russian revolution, and gave our predatory classes the greatest shock of their lives. Before that, a Socialist had been a long-haired dreamer to be smiled at good-naturedly. The present writer, a queer, excitable youth who had "aimed at the public's heart and by accident hit it in the stomach," had even been permitted to publish two Socialist articles in "Collier's Weekly." But now all that was ended over-night. A Socialist became a bloody bandit, who wanted to kill all the capitalists and nationalize all the women; the news art of manufacturing tropisms were turned from the Germans to the Russians, and today, ten years later, there are patriotic societies, having millions of dollars to spend convincing the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union that Jane Addams is a Soviet agent, and the child labor amendment to the Constitution a Moscow plot to undermine our young people. And don't think that I am just amusing myself with wild words; the earnest and credulous church people of this country are taught just exactly that, and by propaganda societies which big business maintains and pays for that job and no other.

So the doctrine of the open door in affairs of the mind was scrapped forever, and tolerance and fair play were stowed away in the attic of American history. No longer does a big magazine of national circulation extend to a young writer the opportunity to explain how democracy may be applied to industrial affairs. There is to be no democracy for American labor, the "American plan" is another name for stoolpigeons and spies, blacklist and terror. Each individual steel-worker may bargain on equal terms with the most gigantic corporation in the world, and if he doesn't like the terms, he will be slugged, or thrown into the can, or if he is a foreigner, shipped back home to be shot by his native Fascisti.

And all over the world, America, which once went wild over Kossuth, now subsidizes defenders of "law and order" such as Kolchak and Denikin, Horthy, Mussolini and Rivera. Mr. Herbert Hoover's aide boasted in the "World's Work" how he starved out the revolution of the Hungarian workers; and Mr. Richard Washburn Child, ex-minister to Italy, and Fascist-in-chief to the "Saturday Evening Post," tells his friends how Mussolini came to him to ask whether the American bankers would subsidize the march on Rome; they would, of course—and so we have a "stable government," which has crushed every vestige of modern thought in Italy.

As I write, we are preparing to undermine the workers' government of Mexico, we are waging a war to keep our bankers in control of Nicaragua and we are letting the British imperialists lead us blind-folded into a war to defend the right of their merchants to poison a hundred million Chinese with opium raised by the labor of famine-haunted Hindoo peasants.

(To Be Continued)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE Tacoma Labor Advocate does not believe that A. F. of L. organizers are earning their pay checks. The organizational returns from a year's work are not very flattering to the abilities of the payrollers. Perhaps if they had spent as much time trying to bring workers into the unions as they spend driving out progressives there would be a different story to tell. This is what the Tacoma Labor Advocate has to say:

"THE report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor does not indicate a very flourishing rate of organizational progress for the past twelve months. Something over 8,400 members is the net gain as outlined by Secretary Morrison. If we credit the figures used by Stuart Chase that the workers increase by 400,000 annually, it will be seen that we have not assimilated any very large degree of those engaged in gainful occupations. At least there is room for improvement.

"IT seems to the Labor Advocate that there is no question quite as important as that of organizing the unorganized. With organization carried on successfully the rest of labor's program would be easy. We might suggest that while there may be criticism of organizers and officials, we cannot escape self-criticism on the job. Every union man should be a voluntary organizer and if he is not, he is as much a delinquent as any paid official. His whole economic interest rests on getting the other fellow who is unorganized into the union.

"YET we should have more results from the paid organizers. No business would continue to employ men who did not show up a better result for a year's work and a year's salary and the American Federation of Labor thru itself and its affiliated international unions has an immense staff of well paid organizers who should be able to submit better results in round numbers as a consequence of their labors. Those who have served faithfully and are now too old could be superannuated with a pension. It would be better for the movement and kinder to them."

THE second great Chicago fire may be called off after all. The mayor of that city is in the grip of an ambition to burn everything British but Welsh anthracite. He instructed a noted sporting fan to unearth every piece of literature in the public library that could be construed as pro-British and burn it in an exposed place. But a Puritan by the name of Bohac stood on his inalienable rights and wants Mr. Thompson to show cause thru the courts why he may not be restrained from indulging in a holocaust. So patriotism is again thwarted, but we believe that Mr. Thompson has lots of patience and since the baseball season is over the people of Chicago must be amused.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON is a clever demagogue. Twisting the British lion's tail was a favorite Irish-American political maneuver before the British seized on the bright idea to split Ireland into two parts and recognize the pieces. While Thompson is expending the vials of his wrath on king George his school board is trying to put over a wage cut on Chicago school teachers.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch tells us that Mustapha Kemal Pasha wept after he finished his seven-day speech. Kemal is president of Turkey and a pretty good president as presidents go. It is true that he chops the heads off his adversaries as occasion requires, but not being a Communist he does not get a bad press. Once upon a time I believed, with the majority of the human race that the Turks were blood-thirsty people, but a nation that can listen to a seven-day speech without resorting to violence must have Something of the Quaker in it. If Kemal pulled off something like that in New York, he would not weep, for the good reason that he would have nothing to weep with.

CHARLES R. FORBES, former director of the United States Veteran's Bureau can get out of jail tomorrow provided he can raise $10,000. Unless he can amass this sum he must stay in jail for thirty days more. Ten thousand dollars for thirty days is not bad pay, but Mr. Forbes has been in the can for two years and another month is not to be laughed at. Mr. Forbes is the gentleman who got acquainted with the late president Harding thru his back-slapping propensities and was appointed head of the Veteran's Bureau for no other reason than that he swung a wicked paw. Those were the good old days. Forbes was luckier than his "angel" at that. There is hope beyond the ocean, but none beyond a fatal dose of crab meat.

WE are still of the opinion that the winners of the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy suit will be the lawyers on both sides. It now appears that Fall and Sinclair were concerned only with the wellfare of their country when they became involved in the famous Teapot Dome scandal. A lawyer that cannot prove that a wealthy client is a patriot should take down his shingle and start reading the "help wanted" columns.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Price 3 Cents

OVERLOADED EMMIGRANT STEAMER BLOWS UP WITH FEARFUL LOSSES

Owners and Fascist Government Allowed Old Troop Ship Mafaldi to Race Atlantic

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 26.—With an apparent effort being made by the Italian consular officers here and the owners of the ship to conceal and minimize the extent and nature of the tragedy, facts made public at a late hour tonight indicate that a fearful slaughter has occurred among the crew, and perhaps extensive loss of life also among the steerage passengers of the old Italian government troopship, Principessa Mafaldi, lately used as an immigrant barge by the Navigazione Generale Italiana. The heaviest loss was among the engine room crew.

Crowd the Engines.

One day overdue, and running to make up lost time, the Principessa Mafaldi's rotten old overstrained boilers burst when the ship was nearly at the end of her journey from Genoa to Rio.

The wreck took place just off the low rocky islands called the "Abrolhos." It was at first thought that the steamer had run upon a reef. In addition to her crew of 230 persons, the Principessa Mafaldi, only a 9,200 tons, carried packed together like sardines at least 827 third-class passengers. The owners report it at that. But stories of the survivors place the number higher.

Loafers Are Safe.

On her upper decks, the ship had fairly luxurious accommodations in which were fifty-two first-class passengers and 89 second-class passengers. The officers of the ship retained command during the disaster, and every one of these passengers, in comparative safety high above the bursting boilers, found a place in the rescuing steamers and was saved. It appears that the crew and the common immigrants were not so fortunate.

Brazilian and other shipping rushed to the scene of disaster at once, on receipt of the news of the wreck.

Owners Rush Excuses.

An official statement says there are 450 survivors on the Steamer Formosa, 500 on the Steamer Altona, and 200 on the Steamer Empress Star, and an unknown number on the Steamer Voltaire.

Immediately on receipt of this information, the head office of the Navigazione Generale Italiana wirelessed from Genoa that there were only 1208 persons aboard the ship, and that therefore there were nearly all of them saved.

Poor Safety Inspection.

The Italian fascist government has much relaxed inspection by safety engineers, formerly at a high level in Italy, and no one but the government and the officers of the company really know how many were crowded into the vessel. Neither is under any compulsion to tell.

The first rescue ship to reach the scene was the French freighter Formosa, which arrived about 9 o'clock. The stricken vessel was sinking, and the passengers were in great terror. the Formosa at once began taking aboard the endangered passengers. Other ships coming up as the hours passed joined in the rescue task. At about 2.30 this morning, according to one message received, the Principessa Mafaldi gave a final lurch and went down.

First news of the disaster came at 2.40 this morning. Prior to that time, the Brazilian Radio Service had been so busy summoning aid that no word had been sent to the outside world.

Early in the morning, at the request of the Italian embassy, the government took over the dissemination of information to prevent the spread of "alarming rumors based on insufficient reports."

The exact cause of the liner's loss also remains uncertain. The most persistent version is that the vessel's propeller shaft broke and that inrushing water caused the boilers to explode.

The majority of the passengers were Italian emigrants bound for the Italian colonies in Brazil and Argentina. Other vessels which reached the scene of the Mafalda's foundering were the Athelona, the Epirestar, the Avalon, the Pihay and the Athemas. Crews of these vessels assisted in the rescue work.

MacMurray Talks With Coolidge; to Sail Soon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — John V. A. MacMurray, American minister to China, discussed the Far Eastern situation with President Coolidge today. He will sail for China on November 9.

MacMurray persistently pursued a pro-British policy, and a demand for his recall is said to have been voiced by a large section of the cabinet, whose imperialist interests differed [illegible] of British imperialism.

'PRAVDA' REFUTES VORWAERTS' LIES ABOUT WAR PLANS

Communists Call Labor to Stop White Terror

MOSCOW, Oct. 14., (By Mail).—The Communist International has published an appeal to the workers and all toilers all over the world to protest energetically against the fascist terror in Lithuania, against the Lithuanian hangmen who are cruelly oppressing the workers of Lithuania.

* * *

Pravda Nails Lies.

Pravda refutes a lying report of the Berlin Vorwaerts concerning an alleged speech of comrade Stalin supposed to have been published in the Pravda on the 2nd of October and concerning an article in the same tone alleged to have been published in the Pravda. The Vorwaerts reported comrade Stalin as having said that 37 factories in the Soviet Union had been turned over to the production of poison gas and incendiary bombs.

This clumsy lie of the social democratic organ is easily refuted, for Pravda is easily to be obtained in Germany and any reader of the Vorwaerts can assure himself that no such speech (a speech which by the way was never made) and no such article appeared in the Pravda of the

(Continued on Page Four)

Send More Troops Against Remnants Of Gomez Forces

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—Several trainloads of federal reinforcements are on their way to the state of Vera Cruz today to campaign against the Lozada reactionaries in the Orizaba district.

According to the war office, Luis Gonzales, who led one faction of the Gomez-Almada counter-revolutionists has lost all his men.

Federal warcraft are being moved from Vera Cruz to Nautla Bay, where a band of reactionary bandits is operating. Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, commander of federal cavalry in the Tuxpam oil fields, reported his force in contact with the rebels at Vigueta. Nautla Bay probably will be blockaded.

* * *

Morgan's Man Meets Calles.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—Dwight Morrow, new American Ambassador to Mexico, will be received by President Calles at the National Palace on Friday, the foreign office announced today.

Professional Patriots Urge Deporting Aliens

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—The deportation of all aliens who have lived here for five years without having become citizens was urged yesterday by Addison P. Munroe, governor-general of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Ten Peking Students Executed By Chang, Scores Under Arrest

PEKING, Oct. 25.—One girl and nine men students were executed and scores of other Chinese students in Peking universities were arrested today in furtherance of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's campaign against nationalists and especially Communists.

The northern war lord is understood to have resolved upon drastic persecution of Communists within his dominion of north China.

The girl and her nine companions were executed in the temple of Heaven Ground.

Workers Continue Their Protest Against Being Held Up By Red Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26. The headquarters of the Red Cross here, of which President Coolidge is nominal head, are much worried over widespread revolt which is apparent all over the country against their methods of compelling workers with a regular salary to "join" the organization.

The yearly drive will go on in the Brooklyn navy yard in spite of Admiral Plunkett's attempts to avoid something like a mutiny by prohibiting it. The admiral has been talked to by his superiors and has yielded.

But Thomas J. Mahoney, chairman of the shop committee of the 3,000 naval yard machinists, continues his protest, and similar action, embodied in resolutions from local union and impromptu meetings of the unorganized in factories, railroad yards, and even shipping offices continue. The Red Cross national office does not make these resolutions public.

LABOR DEFENSE FIGHTS TO FREE ZEIGLER MINERS

Filing of Petition to Stay Sentence a Month

ZEIGLER, Ill., Oct. 26.—The five Zeigler coal miners who were ordered to prison by the Illinois State Supreme Court will be locked in the state penitentiary in December, unless a successful fight is made to free them. A vigorous effort is being made by The International Labor Defense, thru Atty. Wm. Holly, to file a petition for rehearing, on the grounds that the first trial of Henry Corbishley, Steve Meanovich, Ignatz Simich, and Eddie Maleski was before a hopelessly prejudiced jury, and was entirely unfair in other ways.

The effect of the petition will be automatically to stay the sentence of "from one to fourteen years" until the court term which convenes the first Tuesday in December. If the petition is successful, a retrial will be ordered.

Three Cases Reversed.

The supreme court did not sustain the convictions in the case of three of the defendants. Mike Karadich was released because it was not his correct name under which he had been tried. Stanley Paurez and Frank Corbishly (whose brother Henry is one of the five to go to prison) were freed because there was not even the slightest pretext for the prejudiced verdict of the court, and there had been practically no evidence introduced against them.

The higher court practically admitted the weak grounds upon which the others had been sentenced by passing the buck of responsibility back to the original jury on the grounds that because there was considerable conflicting testimony, the decision of the jury was final and the court did not desire to disturb their findings.

Were Left Wingers.

All the defendants have been and are active fighters in the labor movement and have the confidence of hundreds of the miners in the town of Zeigler where they were framed-up by a combination of the operators, the Ku Klux Klan and corrupt labor officials.

The trial of these eight miners was the result of a struggle by the Ku Klux Klan co-operating with the corrupt District officials of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, to overthrow the progressive officials in office in the Zeigler Local, No. 992. The Illinois District of the U. M. W. A. was at that time headed by President Frank Farrington, since expelled for openly admitting that he was on the payroll of the Peabody Coal Company to the extent of $25,000 a year.

A Frame-up.

A progressive miners' union member, Mike Sarovich was murdered when the reactionaries started a fight in the local union meeting. The District officers paid for the prosecution of other progressives on the far-fetched theory that they were responsible for Sarovich's death. The miners were convicted of both murder and assault. The murder charge has since been ruled out, but the men are condemned to brutal sentences of from one to fourteen years for "assault with intent to kill."

Grayson and Flier Quarrel.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 26.—Strained relations between Mrs. Francis Wilson Grayson and her America to Copenhagen pilot, Wilmer L. Stultz, this afternoon reached the breaking point.

Stultz, it became known, has decided to quit the expedition. Miss Grayson blames him for turning back.

Colorado Governor Sanctions War On Coal Field Workers

Teapot Dome Principals Say He Ordered Secrecy

Theo. Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time the Teapot Dome frauds in oil lands went thru. His former associates say he is the one who ordered naval officers to keep their mouths shut about it.

Why, Teddy Didn't Know a Thing About Teapot Dome Graft!

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Although assistant secretary of the navy during the period the Teapot Dome oil conspiracy was being hatched in his department, Theodore Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, denied flatly that he knew anything about the oil leases. Roosevelt came before the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial jury at the call of the prosecution today to bolster up the government's contention that ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, and not the navy department, played the dominant role in the leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry F. Sinclair.

Knows Nothing of Leases.

Owen J. Roberts, government counsel, asked him first about the navy's "war plans" for storage of naval fuel oil. Roosevelt said the plans called for 45,000,000 barrels in storage.

"Colonel," then asked Roberts, "when did you learn of the leasing of Teapot Dome?"

"The latter part of April 1922," he replied.

The lease was signed April 7, 1922.

"Prior to that, did you know the reserve was to be leased?" continued Roberts.

"No."

Busy With "Disarmament."

Roberts was satisfied and turned him over to Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, for cross-examination.

"What were you doing from January until the latter part of April 1922?" asked Littleton.

"I headed the naval experts to the Naval Disarmament Conference and also handled the fight in congress against reduction of the navy."

"And that took all your time?"

"The major part," qualified Roosevelt.

"Then you had nothing to do with the oil leases?"

"No."

Roosevelt was excused.

Fooled Other Bidders.

The prosecution also let the jury hear how several oil men, eager to acquire a lease of Teapot Dome called on Fall for information and failed to get any.

So secret was the leasing of the reserve to Harry F. Sinclair, New York magnate, held, in fact, that one operator stood ready to take the stand and tell how he made his call at the interior department three days after Fall and Sinclair had signed the contract. He was assured he would have an opportunity to bid when the proper time came.

Boys, Famished, Steal Potatoes From Field; Get Month Sentence

LONDON, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—Protests have been sent to the Home Secretary by miners' societies against the sentence of a month's imprisonment passed on two youths who stole a few potatoes from a field.

The boys, who were out of jobs, stole the potatoes when they were hungry.

GET A NEW READER!
BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Browder Gives Communist, Left Wing Support, to the Strike at Mass Meeting

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 26.—Support of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League was pledged to the miners' strike by Earl Browder, editor of Labor Unity, speaking to mass meetings of strikers here and at Aguilar and Walsenburg.

COLORADO STRIKE RECALLS LUDLOW MURDERS IN 1914

Women, Children Burned Alive by Thugs

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Will there be civil war in Colorado as a result of the coal strike which at the end of the first week was still growing with at least 10,000 miners involved? Not unless the big corporations which control the mines are allowed to secure sufficient armed forces to start something. At least that is the lesson of the last great struggle fought out by the miners in 1913-14. The story of that conflict, culminating in a militia attack on the Ludlow tent colony in which 2 women and 11 children were killed and the

(Continued on Page Five)

ACQUITTED FOR KILLING WHITE GUARD PETLURA

Schwartzbard Cheered as Verdict Is Announced

PARIS, Oct. 26—Samuel Schwartzbard, slayer of General Simon Petlura, White Guardist bandit who terrorized the Ukraine, and slaughtered thousands of Jews in a series of massacres was acquitted yesterday. Not even a jury composed of respectable French citizens could resist the wealth of testimony proving that Petlura directed wholesale murders in the Ukraine, or bring themselves to guillotine their avenger.

Schwartzbard repeatedly declared on the stand that he had killed Petlura because of the Jews murdered in Ukrainian pogroms. Petlura, like other White Guard generals subsidized at first by the Germans and later by the Allies, killed thousands of workers in his attempt to separate the Ukraine from the Soviet Union.

Cheer Schwartzbard.

Pandemonium reigned in the halls of the department of justice when the verdict was announced. Schwartzbard was wildly cheered.

"I did not see how it could be otherwise," the defendant said when the verdict was announced.

Indian Trade Union Leader Hits British Break With USSR

LONDON, Oct. 12 (By Mail).—"Following the action of the British Trade Union Congress in breaking with the Russian workers, we in India fear a disastrous war with Russia and China, with our country being used as a base of operations by the British war office," declared C. Sethi, an executive member of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress in an interview with the British Sunday Worker.

"It was because of these fears," Sethi declared that I voiced a warning against a break with Russia when I attended the T. U. C. congress at Edinburg as a fraternal delegate."

"The war danger is real," he continued. "We need international solidarity—as exemplified by the action of Russian workers who stood by the Bombay textile workers in 1924, and the British miners in 1926—more than ever."

BIG U. M. W. OF A. UNION JOINS STRIKE; AGUILAR MINERS OVERRULE DISTRICT OFFICIALS; 200 PICKETS ARE JAILED

Total of 126 Mines Closed; Defense and Relief Committee Organized

Governor Sanctions Mass Arrests of Strikers; Gunmen Beat Workers

By EARL BROWDER.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 26.—The strike situation and recent developments here are as follows:

1.—The Aguilar local of the United Mine Workers has voted to join the strike in spite of instructions from District President Felix Pogliani and other officials to stay at work.

2.—The big Boncarbo mine has been closed.

3.—6,000 miners are on strike and more are joining every day. 126 mines are shut down.

4.—200 strikers are held in various jails.

5.—Roger Francezon, secretary of Colorado Miners Defense and Relief Committee, Box 87, Walsenburg, has issued an appeal to the labor movement for aid.

This strike is a real mass movement that is sweeping the rank and file into action.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller concern which dominates the state, has instructed its state and county officials to jail all active leaders.

Governor Adams has sanctioned the mass arrests of strikers and pickets. These arrests followed the outlawing of the strike by the State Industrial Commission in violation of the law under which it is constituted.

District President Pogliani of the official clique of the United Mine Workers is reported by the Rockefeller-owned press to be in conference with the coal operators.

Gunmen beat up and seriously injured J. B. Childs on the picket line today.

How Mrs. Santa Bernash Broke the Rockefeller Line in Berwind

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 24 (By Mail).—The closing of the Berwind mines in Las Animas county following the march of the pickets led by Mrs. Santa Bernash was a drama of the class struggle staged in one of nature's theaters—with death hovering near.

Up Berwind canyon to the highway bridge near the Ramey mine came the pickets with Santa Bernash in the lead.

Meet at Ludlow Monument.

The picket line had been organized by Kristen Svanum of the I. W. W. in the shadow of the monument erected by the United Mine Workers of America to Louis Tikas and the rest of their martyred dead, massacred at Ludlow.

Above the bridge are three mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Tabasco, Toller and Berwind.

The bridge must be crossed to get to the mines. Rockefeller guards had driven an auto crossways upon the bridge, blocking it.

The Pickets Arrive.

Twenty-two men and two women pickets piled out of the autos as the bridge was reached. Guards on foot met the pickets. F. C. Bennett, superintendent of the C. F. and I. mines, was in charge of the guarding party.

As the pickets approached the bridge one of the guards shouted:

"All of you are under arrest!"

Into Action.

Mrs. Bernash sprang forward. She held the hand of a 15-year-old girl picket as she approached the guard.

"Show us your warrants," she shouted. "You can't arrest us without warrants."

It was about 6:30 a. m. as the guards challenged the pickets. There was a short parley. Meanwhile 25 carloads of miners en route to the mines in the canyon had stopped behind the pickets' cars below the bridge.

Ten of the pickets turned back to talk with the miners in the approaching cars.

"Go to the mines, get the men off the tipples and we're with you," the miners told the pickets.

Battle.

Mrs. Bernash started thru the line of pickets. The guards stopped her. She swung hard with her fists.

Three pickets rushed to the

(Continued on Page Two)

Dismissal of 400 Cases Exposes Way Prosecutors Juggled with Conscripts

The dropping of 400 complaints in the Brooklyn federal court yesterday against "war slackers" has called attention here to the free and easy way in which men subject to draft were proceeded against during the high tide of patriotism ten years ago. The charges call for heavy penalties against men whose only offense, it is now admitted by District Attorney De Groot, were that their names confused the clerks in the prosecutors' offices.

There are still 1,885 cases on the files, and the men named have been for ten years in imminent danger of arrest, and if friendless or alien, prison terms or deportation. The fact that the cases were so numerous that they "clogged the files" is one of the reasons given by De Groot for asking their dismissal.

"The cases grew out of mistakes in draft registration, in changes of address, in all sorts of errors," said De Groot. "Some men enlisted after they had been registered for the draft and were later set down as slackers because they had been lost track of.

"All of these 1,885 cases have no grounds for prosecution."

How Mrs. Bernarsh Broke Rockefeller Line

(Continued from Page One)

woman's assistance. A gun was pulled out by a deputy.

"Give me a gun and I'll shoot it out with you," one of the pickets shouted. I'll meet you gun to gun."

Mrs. Bernash dashed thru the lines and rushed to the mines.

The Mines Close.

The pickets then spread out. A part of them went into the dry arroyo below and some went into Bear creek. Three guards followed the woman toward the mines and eight pickets broke thru. They reached the tipples and, urging the men to leave their work, succeeded in shutting down the six mines.

Gunmen Go Into Creek.

Meanwhile eight of the guards had followed the pickets up the canyon, leaving only three at the bridge. Two of these were down near the bank of the creek and the third was on the structure.

Pickets saw the situation and rushed the men at the creek, pushing them into the water.

Word was dispatched to Trinidad and Sheriff J. J. Marty of Las Animas county rushed deputies to the district.

How Santa Came to Trinidad.

Santa Bernash was arrested the next day and brought to the Trinidad jail, with other pickets, in an auto truck.

Hundreds of miners lined the road and cheered as the auto truck passed.

A crowd of miners greeted her as she entered the jail.

Santa Bernash gave a short interview to reporters. "They'll have to cut my heart out before I'll quit," she said. "We are fighting for the right and they can't beat us."

Soviet Union Buys Nitrate.

LONDON, Oct. 26. — The Soviet Union is making large purchases of nitrate in Chile, according to the London Times. The financing for the purchases, the Times says, has been made thru Berlin.

Prague Policemen Protest.

PRAGUE, Oct. 13 (By Mail).—A mass meeting of policemen was held here this week to protest against low wages and long hours.

The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

By EUGENE LYONS

AN epic story of two alien workers in America. Sacco, Vanzetti, the lawyers, judges, college presidents—all the teeming characters of the great social drama which has shaken the world—are drawn in words that bite into memory like acids. The background—the peasant Italy of the men's childhood, the swarming industrial centers of Massachusetts, the stirring pageant of international protest—is as real and vivid as the persons who move against it. The author was closely associated with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case from the beginning. He has gathered here for the first time all the essential elements of the case in a fast-moving narrative. It is accurate and complete and will remain as a monument to the seven-year struggle which involved all humankind.

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COMMERCE DEPT. HAS TO WARN OF ITALIAN CRISIS

Grinding of Workers by Fascisti Fails to Help

(By Laurence Todd.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. (FP)—Wage workers in Fascist Italy are the wretched victims of Mussolini's attempt to revalue the lira, according to evidence set forth in a pamphlet by H. C. MacLean, American commercial attache at Rome, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce under the title "Italy's Monetary Policy."

This American government official, explaining that the forcing of an increased value for Italian money has caused industrial depression, says that unemployment has been worst in the textile and machine industries. Desperate efforts have been made, he says, to reduce production costs, and of course wage-cutting has been applied. Thus a wage slash of 10 per cent was handed to 500,000 textile workers.

Will this scheme succeed? The American expert thinks not.

"The argument is used," he says, "that the workers will benefit, both because it is hoped to provide longer employment, which will result in greater earnings even at a lower unit rate, and because of the reduction of prices that will follow. However, reduced wages mean reduced purchasing power, and, at least temporarily, consumption will further decline. The standard of living in Italy is already admittedly low; if it must be further reduced, severe hardship will result.

"It is too early to say whether the cost of living will decline to a suffient extent to compensate for the reductions that are being made in wages and whether the latter will really have the desired result of stimulating production and employment."

Pointing out that Italy's industrial activity of the past four years has been largely due to huge borrowings abroad, upon which the first payments are now coming due, MacLean finds that the economic crisis due to the rise in value of the lira has not yet fully developed. Conditions will surely be worse "for some time to come, even if the currency is maintained at its present level." If the rise continues, he adds, "manufacturers and business men would be less able to cope with it, since their resources are already subject to a severe strain."

This disclosure of the severity of the depression which Mussolini has created is the first which the Washington government has given to the American public. It amounts to a warning to American investors to steer clear of Italy until after the impending crash shall have registered all of its destructive force.

British Booster Asks Big Bill to Come Over

LONDON, Oct. 26. — "I am awaiting an answer from Mayor William Thompson and hope he will see his way clear to accept my invitation to come to England for a week," said Sir Edwin Stockton, of Manchester today.

"I want to show Mr. Thompson all phases of British life," said Sir Edwin. "I would arrange to bring him into contact with some of our leading business men. I would like to show him our home life and something of the sporting life of the nation."

Turkestan Women Throw Away Veils, Travel Thru Desert

ALMA-ATA, Turkestan, Oct. 26. — Despite the threats of reactionaries, thousands of Moslem women threw away their veils, and rode on camels and horses to the Women's Delegate Conference in the Talass Canton.

Many of the women journeyed scores of miles thru the desert to attend the conference.

Weisbord Goes to Detroit

The following statement was made public by the Workers (Communist) Party, Detroit today:

The Workers (Communist) Party has decided to send Albert Weisbord, leader of the Great Passaic Strike, to take charge of the work in Detroit.

The near future will see much more intense exploitation of the workers than ever before, making the time ripe for organizing the auto workers. A long time has pdssed since the officials of the American Federation of Labor promised to start their "organization" drive. Lots of talk and money were expended, but practically nothing whatever has been done. Meantime wage cuts and rate cuts go on.

Curtis Wants Assurance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Republican leader of the Senate, today "consented" to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for president next year.

Senator Curtis addressed a letter to the president of the Curtis-for-President Club in Kansas, advising that he was willing to have his name go before the convention provided the movement was a serious one, and not merely complimentary.

Chicago University Man Advises Recognition of Soviet Union by America

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—That the American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union has been ineffective in realizing its professed aims, and that recognition of the worker republic would more quickly accomplish what the state department professes to be after than any other policy, are conclusions reached in a study entitled American Policy toward Russia (1917-1927), made by Dr. Fred L. Schuman of the political science department, University of Chicago. Following his first interest in the subject 10 years ago Schuman has lately put in almost 2 years of work, spending a winter with the state department at Washington, interviewing the "key men" of its Russian division and studying countless official documents.

A. F. L. Official Hits Clothing Wbrker Label

Because the Nash Clothing Company uses the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which is not a member of the A. F. of L., it was attacked recently in the Labor Journal of Richmond, California, by John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, of the A. F. of L.

"Members of organized labor," Manning says, "should not patronize the Nash Clothing Company for this reason."

Finnish Workers Give Dance in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—The Finnish Workers' Club of this city will hold a Dance and Vetcherinka Saturday night, October 29th at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., NS.

The affair is arranged for the benefit of the Workers Party, District Five. All workers and friends are urged to attend and help make the affair a success.

Dance for Colorado Strike

A committee having been elected in Chicago to raise funds and to secure publicity for the striking miners in Colorado have held several mass meetings, and have now arranged for an entertainment and dance at Turner Hall, 2431 Roosevelt Road, Saturday evening Oct. 29th. The proceeds of this affair will be sent to the Miners' Strike Committee in Colorado.

SUPREME COURT MUST RULE ON JIM CROW LAWS

Segregation in Gary School To Be Appealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — The case of the demonstration of white school children inspired by wealthy parents of Gary, Ind., in the Emerson school of that city, and the school board's ready and eager acceptance of their "demands" is to go before the Supreme Court of the United States as a test case, along with several other particularly flagrant cases of Jim Crow legislation.

The legal point at issue is the constitutional right of the states to discriminate against a part of their citizens in spite of the various amendments to the federal constitution that followed the emancipation proclamation.

Exclude Chinese Girl.

One case that is before the U. S. Supreme Court is that of Martha Lum, American born Chinese girl whose parents are citizens of the United States. She was compelled by the school authorities of Bolivar County, Mississippi, to leave the school for whites and go to the miserably equipped school provided for negroes. The supreme court of the state upheld the decision of a lower court, supporting the Jim Crow act in her case.

Borah Shouting For Norris.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Borah (R) of Idaho today replied to the telegram of Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska regarding the presidential candidacy of Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Borah said he interpreted McMullen's stand as being favorable to Frank O. Lowden over Norris. In his first telegram, Borah challenged McMullen to say whether he would support Lowden or Norris. The progressives here are backing Norris. Their support is regarded as an attack upon Lowden's candidacy.

Alaska Volcanic Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the national geographic society, will send an expedition to the Pavlov group of volcanic islands in Alaska. The field work will continue throughout the summer and will take a number of years to study the land west of Mount Katmai, the world's largest active volcano and the adjoining "valley of ten thousand smokes."

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British Workers Hit Legal Child Slavery in Mines of Rhodesia

LONDON, Oct. 26. — British workers are protesting against legislation recently passed in southern Rhodesia legalizing the indenture of young children for work in British-owned mines. The whipping of boys for "disobedience" is also authorized by law.

The law applies to boys and girls of any age.

Small Factory Men Meet in Backwoods; Bewail Hard Luck

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 26. — A wail from the smaller manufacturers, squeezed under government exactions and at the mercy of the big trusts which put out the bulk of the staple products, and the financiers went up today from John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in its thirty-second session starting here today.

Speaking for his own group of smaller businesses, Edgerton declared:

"Outside the few gigantic corporations which don't have to bother about competition and by whose large profits the public is misled, the common run of manufacturers in America today are in about as unhappy a condition as their fellow-producers, the farmers; and I challenge the statisticians to overturn that statement."

He also felt that "the bankers are not worrying, since they own the country body and soul," and that the "10,000,000 employees on national, state and local government payrolls" run the government.

Edgerton did not propose struggle against the government or the big trusts, but "debunking of the idea that there is prosperity" and reduction of the standards of living of workers, of whom he asserted that thru: "abnormally high wages and lower living costs, the so-called working classes are in the happiest living conditions they have ever known."

Green Invests His Cash in Open Shop Real Estate, Claim

By L. P. RINDALL.

LOS ANGELES, California, Oct. 26—President Green of the A. F. of L., and Hutcheson of the carpenters, and some other delegates, it is said, have invested their hard earned money in Los Angeles real estate.

Be that as it may, Green surely would make a splendid real estate lecturer at the free lunch excursions for which this burg is famous. According to him, here we have "glorious sunshine and golden sunset. An atmosphere cooled by the snow-capped mountains and the rippling waves of the Pacific."

But regardless of what they may have done or not done, the fact is that the real estate fraternity is doing business at the old stand.

As in the past, all roads lead to Los Angeles and for miles they are decorated, as indeed is the city itself, with real estate signs.

And the streets are as abundantly supplied with busses and autos, circulars and maps, salesmen of both sexes and no sexes, as at any time before. A lady talking:

"Come take a trip with us today; it won't cost you anything; free lunch served. Come with us; it is the greatest money making opportunity in your life."

Mine Strike Assaults Will Be Investigated

A personal appeal to Governor John C. Fischer for an investigation into illegal and brutal conduct by Pennsylvania state troopers will be made at Harrisburg this week by Allan Davis, Pittsburgh attorney, the American Civil Liberties Union reported yesterday. Davis has been retained by the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union to defend 21 miners held for trial as a result of the violent breaking up of a meeting at Cheswick August 22. More than 200 persons, including many women and children, were injured when the troopers used poison gas and clubs to disperse the meeting, which was proceeding peaceably on private property some distance from the public highway.

Von Luckner Here.

Count Felix Von Luckner, German submarine commander, who sent 23 allied ships to the bottom of the sea during the world war, is now in New York at the Hotel Majestic.

Arrested for Petition

TOKIO, Oct. 26.—Because she tried to present the Emperor Hirohito with a petition asking him to consider the granting of suffrage to women, an elderly woman was dragged away by police and placed under arrest.

Many More Meetings For 10th Anniversary

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several near-by cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part.

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Many Ohio Meetings.

On November 6, meetings will be held in East Liverpool (2:30 p. m.) and Steubenville (7:30 p. m.), Bellaire, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. H. Scott will speak at all three meetings. N. Schaffer will speak at Hungarian Hall, Martin's Ferry at 2:30 the afternoon of Nov. 6.

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnatti, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings.

At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahtin will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Amter, E. Boich and League and Pioneer speakers.

F. Amter speaks at Akron, Nov. 13th at 50 Howard street at 2:30.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.

Wilton N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.

Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaks at both places.

Pitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall 9 Prichard St. Speakers: Fred E. Beal.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th-8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.

Maynard, Mass., Nov. 6th, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall, 36 Waltham St. Speaker: R. Shohan and R. Zelms.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 6:30 p. m., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella, and L. Marks, chairman.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebrations.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Many Other Meetings.

Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th.

Wm. Z. Foster speaks at Paterson, N. J., on the evening of Nov. 11th, while on the 13th H. M. Wicks speaks in Passaic and John J. Ballam at Newark.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo, Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as it is received.

New Panel in Cop Trial.

A new panel of jurors had to be chosen in the trial of Policeman Daniel J. Graham accused of shooting and robbing Judson H. Pratt, a paymaster whom the policeman was supposed to guard.

AT THE NEWSSTANDS BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Books for Nov. 7th

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By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

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Paper .50 Cloth $1.00

RUSSIA TODAY—Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Russia. $1.25
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The DAILY WORKER (*Book Dept.*) 33 First St., New York

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the sixth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Labor Laws and Social Insurance

Hours of Work and Rest.

BEFORE the war the Russian workers labored 9.9 hours per day. In some industries, such as coal mining, the 12-hour day was actually in force. A considerable amount of overtime lengthened still further the actual working day.

All this has been changed by the revolution. The Labor Code of Russia fixes eight hours as the maximum day's work. Since it is provided that there must be 42 hours of continuous rest at week-ends or on the occasion of holidays the work day on Saturday is only six hours.

Workers in especially disagreeable or dangerous occupations are granted a still shorter work day. Engraving and lithography, together with the more objectionable jobs in the tobacco industry, have a seven-hour day; the work day of coal miners and indeed of all underground workers is six hours. The hotter jobs in the glass industry and in zinc smelting have also a six-hour day; in the manufacture of lead substances only three hours of work are required. This is thought necessary in view of the very definite health hazard. Office workers are employed for six hours a day and 36 hours a week. This is due more, however, to the historical conditions than to the irksomeness of the labor.

The actual working day is frequently shorter than six hours. The six-hour day in the mines is from bank to bank, or from the mouth of the mine. Since it generally takes half an hour or more for the miner to get to the place of work, this means that he spends not more than five hours at work. We also found it was the practice around the glass furnaces and blowers to take periodic rests amounting to one-third of the time, and so, in practice, to be at work only four hours a day. It is also generally the custom to have alternating gangs of workers at the hot rolling machines, so that although the worker is in the rolling mill for eight hours, he is at work four hours.

There are also nominal eight-hour positions at which the lunch time is included, so that the net working time is but seven to seven and a half hours.

Because of the difficulty of fixing rigid maximum hours for agricultural workers, domestic servants and seasonal workers designated by the Commissariat of Labor, longer hours are permitted when fixed by mutual agreement of employers and the unions. This gives the unions the task of keeping the hours for these workers down as far as possible.

These are the maximum normal hours for various occupations. Overtime is permitted in certain cases provided that it does not exceed 120 hours per year, nor average above two hours on any two successive days. The first two hours of overtime are paid for at the rate of time and a half, and succeeding hours at double time. That the permission to use overtime is not being abused can be seen from the fact that even in 1923 and 1924, when the economic situation was more difficult and overtime was consequently more resorted to, the overtime amounted on an average to less than three-tenths and two-tenths of an hour daily. Today the work day in manufacturing averages 7.6 hours. When the six-hour day in mining is considered, together with the deductions which have been mentioned, it is probably conservative to estimate that the actual working week of the average Russian industrial worker is somewhat under 44 hours. This is a shorter work week than we have in the United States.

The foregoing hours of work are for adult males. Children under 14 years of age are prohibited from working in industry and those from 14 to 16 are only allowed to work four hours daily, while those from 16 to 18 are on a six-hour day. Many factories have set up schools in which these juveniles are given training during the hours in which they are not employed, nearly 100,000 being given such education last year. In order to prevent the employers from refusing to hire juvenile labor because of these restrictions and hence swelling the ranks of the unemployed, firms are required to have these young workers form 10 per cent of their force.

Juveniles under 16 are prohibited from working at night between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., as are women normally, although exceptions have been made for the latter in the case of the telephone and textile industries and for hospitals. The night shift is uniformly an hour shorter than the day shift for the given industry.

Women workers at manual labor who are about to become mothers are allowed two months' rest with pay before giving birth to a child and an additional two months afterwards. Clerical workers, because their work is less severe, are given a total of three instead of four months. When the mother returns to work she almost always finds a nursery or creche where she may leave her child. She also is given a half hour out of every three and a half hours in which to nurse it.

It should also be mentioned that industries are required to furnish appropriate clothing for jobs which require it and give specially prepared foods to those in hot or unsanitary occupations.

Vacations

EVERY industrial worker who has been employed for at least five months and a half is given two weeks' vacation annually with pay. Those employed in especially arduous trades such as coal mining, glass working, iron molding, and the iron and steel industry, are given as much as a month. Moreover, approximately 600,000 workers are sent annually by the unions and the Social Insurance Department for vacations in rest homes, where their expenses are paid. These rest homes, which are generally the estates of the former aristocracy, are one of the most interesting features of the new Russia.

The System of Social Insurance.

VIRTUALLY every employed worker in Russia comes under the protection of this system of social insurance. At present 8,900,000 persons are covered, though it does not yet apply to peasants and many of the unemployed urban workers. The most important features of the system are: (a) Payment for temporary disability resulting from accidents or illness; (b) Payments for permanent disability and old age pensions; (c) Unemployment insurance and protection; (d) Insurance payments to families of deceased wage earners; (e) Burial and birth allowances. These will be discussed in turn.

Temporary Disability.

IF an employed worker is temporarily prevented by either accident or illness from working, he is paid the full amount of his average earnings for the lost time without deductions for any waiting period. This is as true in those cases where he is disabled from non-industrial causes as in those which have an industrial origin. If a worker is unemployed, however, he does not receive more than his unemployment allowance if he is taken ill. The average payment for each disabled worker in March, 1927, was at the rate of $28.75 per month. The worker is, in addition, furnished with free medical attention throughout the period of his disability. This medical service is not confined to the general practitioner, as is the case under the British Health Insurance System, but carries with it the services of such specialists as oculists, dentists and surgeons. Free hospital care is also provided, as are drugs, medicine and appliances such as artificial limbs. It should also be emphasized that this medical care is not confined, as under the British System, to the wage-earners alone, but is also extended to their families. There is virtually free medicine in Russia. It is, of course, true that there is often greater delay in receiving the free medical attention at the public clinics than in going to private doctors. Local government units provide health and medical care from their own budgets, and in addition approximately 30 per cent of the social insurance funds are used for this purpose. The wives and children of the insured may therefor secure not only the general medical attention in their homes or at the clinics without charge, but are furnished with free medicine, free dentistry, care of the eyes, hospital care and surgical work. A worker is paid full wages if he or she is compelled to stay home to nurse a sick member of the family. All this is furnished as a right and not as charity. The Russian government proceeds upon the theory that it is the duty of the state to furnish health to its citizens so far as this is possible, and believes that medical attention should be free to every person. This is a feature which cannot be commended too strongly and which is in harmony with the best thought among students of public health.

The inference likely to be drawn by many is that the cash benefits of 100 per cent of the earnings will lead to much malingering and to feigned illness. There are, no doubt, cases of malingering, but the social consciousness of the workers and the effective medical service combine to keep it within minor dimensions. This is proved by the fact that the average number of days lost in the U. S. S. R. per insured person, for temporary disability, exclusive of time lost from childbirth and nursing, was only 8 in 1924-1925, 8.8 in 1925-1926, and a yearly rate during the first six months of the 1926-127 fiscal year of only 7.2. This is in sharp contrast with the German experience where with a waiting period and with benefits amounting to only a part of the wage, the average number of days lost annually has ranged within recent years between 12 and 15. Part of this difference is undoubtedly due to the fact that the German system includes primarily industrial worke[illegible] whose sickness rate tends to be above the g[illegible]eral level of the population, while the Ru[illegible] system includes agricultural, domestic [illegible] other occupations as well. Yet in a number of industrial centers we found an average of eleven days lost because of temporary disability, which is less than the amount of time lost in Germany. The country with by far the more liberal system of benefits shows less lost time, although medicine and public sanitation are more advanced in Germany than in Russia. The full reasons for this are not yet conclusively established, but from our inquiries we are convinced that it is largely due to (1) the full medical attention and treatment which are given to the workers and their families; and (2), the tendency of ill or injured workers, when the benefits are only a fraction of their wages, to return to work before they are well, thus rendering them more susceptible to future illnesses and consequently causing them to lose additional time. A low scale of benefits seems therefore to be false economy, even when judged by the purely monetary standards.

(To be continued in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

KELLOGG BOOSTS MONCADA; PRICE FOR SELLING-OUT

Marines to "Supervise" Nicaragua Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct., 26. — Altho Secretary of State Kellogg issued a public statement today declaring that "the United States is not going to select any candidate for the presidency of Nicaragua," the State Department has already placed its stamp of approval on one potential candidate and barred another from the elections.

The candidate who has met with the approval of the State Department is General Moncada, who, altho he led the liberal forces at the beginning of the revolt against Diaz, surrendered after negotiations with Henry Stimson, representative of President Coolidge. The blessing bestowed on the Moncada candidacy by the State Department is regarded as Moncada's price for the sell-out.

The Coolidge Administration will maintain a large force of marines in Nicaragua to "supervise" the election. Since Moncada's surrender, nearly a thousand Nicaraguan liberals have been killed.

German and Belgian Delegates in Moscow For Nov. Celebration

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—The first foreign delegations to the November celebrations will arrive in Leningrad on October 13th.

They are: third German workers' delegation 60 strong; Belgian workers' delegation 15 strong and Swiss workers' delegation also 15 strong. Representatives of the foreign workers' delegations will be invited to the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee.

Credit on Easy Terms Given Workers in USSR

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail.) Oct. 15.—To help workers to provide themselves with ready-made clothes, under-clothing and foot wear and also with such things as furniture etc., long term credits are given to workers in the U. S. S. R. on easy terms.

All manual and office workers whose earnings do not exceed 100 roubles per month benefit by this. The general amount of these credits is fixed by the trade unions jointly with the cooperatives and State trade institutions. The credits to Moscow workers in the current year are fixed at 5 million roubles from October 20, workers will be provided on credit with winter goods to the value of 1½ months' earnings of the recipient.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of...........for the election campaign. My name is..

Address .... union affiliation ....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

CHANG MURDERS TEN IN EFFORT TO CURB UNREST

Fears Revolt; Conducts Reign of Terror

PEKING, Oct. 26.—Ten young students, charged with opposing the reactionary regime of Shang Tso-lin, were executed today by the Manchurian war lord. In the last two days twenty students have been secretly killed by Chang Tso-lin.

Fearing a wide-spread revolt, Chang has been carrying on a reign of terror in an effort to curb growing revolutionary sentiment. Demonstrations against Chang and against Japan, which has been backing Chang, have recently taken place in Manchuria. A number of executions are also reported to have taken place recently in Tientsin.

Martial law, recently declared by Chang, is being drastically enforced. In addition to the executions, wholesale arrests are taking place. Mounted patrols cover the streets at night, stopping pedestrians and questioning them.

• • •

Chang Bombs Civilians.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—Flying over the Great Wall, a military airplane from Chang Tso-lin's army dropped four bombs upon Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi Province, it was announced today by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's headquarters.

The statement said considerable damage had been done, and a great number of civilians are reported to have been killed.

U. S. May Fight Mexico Instead of Britain if Guayule Rubber Is Good

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—What appears to be a satisfactory substitute for rubber has been discovered by the Bureau of Standards, it was announced today.

It is called Guayule rubber and is produced from a shrub grown in Mexico and California. Investigation to find a rubber substitute was ordered by the Commerce Department in an effort to break the British monopoly on plantation rubber.

Further tests will be made to determine the commercial possibilities of Guayule rubber.

Coolidge, Hearing That Mexican Minister Talks In Havana, Stays Away

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 26. —Because the new Mexican ambassador to Cuba, Senor deTejada is leading a movement to dissolve the Pan-American Union and set up a Latin American Union in its place, President Coolidge may abandon his proposed trip to Havana in January to attend the Pan-American Conference. Coolidge is much displeased that Mexico has dared to suggest that the United States be dropped from the Union.

Rigid Censorship Hides Scramble for Throne of Rumania

BERLIN, Oct. 26. — Official censorship of all communications between Rumania and the outside world today veiled the scramble for the throne in Bucharest. Telephone and telegraph connections between Bucharest and Belgrade were shut off at 9 o'clock last night.

The last word to reach Belgrade before the break told of a manifesto issued by General Avrescu's "People's Party" strongly protesting against the arrest of former Minister Manoilescu and denouncing as illegal the govecernment of Premier Bratianu.

Hold Manoilescu.

The Bratianu government arrested Manoilescu at the frontier and confiscated letters from former Crown Prince Carol, whose friends are seeking to place him on the throne now occupied by his son and which he renounced for the love of Madame Lupescu.

• • •

BERLIN, Oct. 26. — The fight over the Roumanian throne, in which former Crown Prince Carol is the central figure is becoming more bitter with the Carolists trying to unite all the opposition factions, said a dispatch from Roumania today.

Former Premier Averscu and M. Jorga have taken leadership in the attempt to form a united front of all the anti-Bratianu forces.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

New "Disarmament" Session

GENEVA, Oct. 26.—Another session of the Preparatory Commission on a Disarmament Conference has been called at Geneva for November 30, an official communique issued by the League of Nations declared yesterday.

"Dawn" May Not Fly

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson today was considering calling off until Spring her projected flight to Denmark in the airplane "The Dawn."

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

Believe Boston Ship Lost

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The American ship Maurice R. Thurlow, of Boston, which was previously reported helpless off the Nova Scotia coast is believed to have been lost with all on board, according to a message from the Cape Sable Wireless Station

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Administration Rallies Forces to Defend Idea Of Mononoly for Loans

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26. — Representative Fred Britten, republican, of Illinois, one of the administration men who has been scouting around Europe stated yesterday that he was thoroly back of the Coolidge-Kellogg policy of "advising" what foreign loans would receive the support of U. S. naval and military strength abroad.

Recently President Coolidge intervened in an internal squabble in the state department over the question of approving of a foreign loan to say that he held the secretary of state responsible, and could allow only one policy. The effect is to prevent sale in the United States of bonds not approved of by the larger financiers

No Clue of Redfern

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 26.—Paul Varner, Chairman of the ill-fated Brunswick-to-Brazil flight, said today that an aviator's helmet forwarded to him through the State Department from Georgetown, British Guiana, had not belonged to Paul Redfern, the missing flyer.

REMEMBER the CLASS-WAR PRISONERS their wives and children who have been victimized because of their activities in the labor movement

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends $5 to the men in prison and $20 each to their dependents.

This Christmas International Labor Defense will send $25 each to the men, $50 each to their wives and $5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help

Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402.
New York City.

Enclosed find $3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shopmates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

The General Military Situation in China

The Chinese comrade who contributes this article was in closest touch with all developments of the Chinese liberation movement during its peak. In particular is he conversant with the class forces in the Chinese revolution and the role played by each.

His article will enable our readers to form a much clearer estimate of the recent developments of the great struggle in China and especially the revolutionary military movements in South China.—Editors Note.

A situation has been reached in China that can well be characterized as a military deadlock. Chang Tso-lin first advanced—and then retreated. The situation with the Shang-si forces and with Chuan Tsu-chang (the Shantung forces) is similar. Chuan Tsu-chang advanced upon Nanking—and was repelled. Then Chiang Kai-shek advanced upon Shantung—and he was repelled. It is true that a short time ago the Nanking generals succeeded in occupying the city of Su-cho but they too were unable to enter Shantung. Military deadlock!

Remarkable Situation.

The situation in China for the last period of time has certainly been strange. Except for the Northern expetition no military force has found it possible to move freely and easily. The exception of Feng is only apparent for Feng marched thru unoccupied territory with no obstacles in his way. As it stands today the various Chinese armies occupy more or less fixed territories with little success of movement.

The Exception.

A real exception to this rule is found in the recent movements of the Communist Army in the South and it is this exception that provides us with the key to understand the strange military deadlock in China today.

The Canton army was successful in the past only insofar as it had the support of the masses of the workers, peasants and artisans. Having lost the support of the masses it has lost its military genius, its spirit of victory. At the present time the social basis of the Nanking forces is the Shanghai bourgeoisie who are not conscious enough, who are socially too narrow-minded to lend real and effective support to the Northern expedition once Shanghai is out of immediate danger.

As a result, deprived of its base of support, the Northern expedition has in the last few months taken on the character of an adventure, more or less, and has met with defeat.

Concrete Examples.

Chang Tso-lin bases himself upon the Manchurian landlords and the interests of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria. In Manchuria he has a local basis and so whenever he conducts any operations in Manchuria or on its borders he is generally successful; when he advances out of Manchuria he meets defeat. Quite similar is the situation of Yen who finds his support in the liberal landlords of Shan-si (he has become known as the "modern governor" of the province). He has trained his army on the basis of defending the borders of Shan-si and he is generally successful. But when Yen tries to advance out of his province, when he tries to move towards Peking at Tientsin, he too meets with defeat.

Individual Armies.

Military deadlock! None of the generals now struggling so desperately with each other represent any progressive tendency and no one of them can claim any position of preeminence or primacy. In the past, it is true, the bourgeoisie proved strong enough to administer a severe defeat to the revolutionary movement—because of the support of the imperialists, because the country gentry, scared out of their wits by the agrarian revolt, joined in with the city bourgeoisie, and because of the weak organization of the workers and peasant masses.

But the power of the bourgeoisie began to crack on the morrow of their victory; now they are divided into a number of groups following the leadership of the various groups of landlords. They are divided on provincial lines and no one camp can achieve victory over the others.

Nanking and Wuhan.

The relations between Wuhan and Nanking are a particular case of the general military situation. Ideologically the two have united; they have issued a joint manifesto against the Communists and against the Soviet Union. But the forces of Nanking and of Wuhan have not joined. Within the camps of each and between the two there are many contradictions.

War has not yet been declared but that the relations between the two are growing more and more tense is obvious. For example, it was announced recently that a number of American battleships were moved to points in between Wuhan and Nanking. Now ships are usually moved to points from which trouble is expected and this action of the well-informed American authorities points to a critical situation.

Feng's Position.

The presence of Feng complicates the situation in Central China considerably. Feng has quite a large army. He himself cannot continue to subsist on Hunan which has been severely hit by the wars. No one trusts him or knows what to expect. His position is now that of a Shylock looking out for the highest bidder.

Such a situation is universal in China. Everywhere rivalries, everywhere conflicts, everywhere deadlock stimulated thru internal causes as well as thru external pressure (imperialist manipulations, intrigues, etc.)!

* * *

The Communist Army in South China.

THE one exception to this condition of deadlock and stagnation is the Communist Army in South China. This army has succeeded in winning the support of the masses of the people, especially of the peasantry, and so it has won a support that made possible its rapid military advances and victories.

A short time ago the Communist Army approached Swatow and after defeating the reactionary generals, occupied the city. But only a few days later without any new struggles the city was evacuated. What are the reasons for this?

Probabilities.

Swatow was the point, we may conjecture, where the Communist Army intended to rest and recuperate before the advance to Canton. Perhaps it was to march upon that city that the Communist Army evacuated Swatow. But surely a few days is hardly sufficient for an army to rest and recuperate. There seem to have some other, perhaps contributory reasons.

It appears to us that not sufficient efforts were made to effect the necessary reoragnization in the army itself—the removal of the old generals and military bureaucracy, the drawing in of new forces from the ranks, etc. The army was not sufficiently transformed to correspond to its new class basis. As a consequences it is possible that when the army entered Swatow the result of contact with the bourgeoisie and of petty bourgeois influence became particularly dangerous in the higher ranks. In this connection the questions of a determined attitude towards the struggles of the artisans and the peasantry were naturally very pressing. The evacuation of Swatow would follow.

All this of course points to a serious weakness in the Communist Army which must be overcome. The army, its personnel and its policies, must be fully transformed to conform with the new class basis of its mass support.

* * *

Is the Chinese Revolution Dead? Some Who Are Eager to "Honor" a "Dead" Revolution but Never Recognize a Live One.

IS the Chinese revolution "dead"? "Yes!"—insist the Chinese landlords and bourgeoisie, the foreign imperialists. "Yes!"—repeat the social-democrats, and even the social-democrats of the "left" such as Fredcrich Adler and the latter hastens to add: "Honor to the dead Chinese revolution."

It strikes us that these gentlemen are a little to ready to "honor" a dead revolution and a little too reluctant to recognize a live one. It was only about two years ago when after Feng's defeat, after the defeat of the First and Second People's Armies, and after the settlement of the Shanghai strike, that Mr. Adler raised the slogan: "This is the 1849 (that is the aftermath of the 'dead' revolution) of the Chinese Revolution. Honor to the dead Chinese Revolution!" And this upon the eve of a series of the most tremendous revolutionary upheavals the world has ever seen. The readiness to recognize "dead" revolutions and the reluctance to recognize live ones is a little suspicious.

The Revolution Lives.

No! The Chinese Revolution is not "dead." The present condition in China is a clear indication of the bankruptcy of the bourgeoisie. They have proved strong enough to check the revolution, but they have not proved strong enough to stabilize themselves. Not one of the many problems that beset the bourgeoisie have been solved. The movement of the workers has not been crushed. Textile strikes are growing in Shanghai and all the foreign papers are unanimous in declaring that these strikes are under the leadership of the Communists. The proletariat is alive and awake. The chief problem now is the problem of the relations of the Chinese forces to the imperialist powers.

The Chief Problem.

Will the imperialist make concessions now? On the contrary, they are demanding back some of the concessions already made. True; the British have made a gesture of withdrawing 1,500 troops from Shanghai to the home country. But these were men brought from India who should have been demobilized a year ago but were kept in arms because of the emergency. Another part have been moved to Hongkong. Therefore the bulk of the British troops are maintained in readiness and in fighting trim. Japan too has strengthened its garrisons in Southern Manchuria and in Shantung. Of course, this move i aimed at the Soviet Union primarily; but not only against the Soviet Union —the whole thing is unquestionably a move of preparation against the "dead" Chinese Revolution. The recent change in the head of the U. S. Yan-si Patrol Squad indicates that America too is placing increased importance upon its forces in the Chinese waters.

Indications of Strength.

No! The Chinese Revolution is not "dead"! the ease that the Communist Army displayed in moving in the South, its extensive and rapid sweep, is an indication of the strength of the next upheaval in the Chinese Revolution. True; to-day there is a change in the situation. The Kuomintang no longer exists in its role as a revolutionary bloc of workers, peasants and petty bourgeoisie. That is of the past. And to-day the slogan of Soviets is on the order of the day.

When it occupied Swatow the Communist Army immediately organized a Revolutionary Committee—the first real attempt to organize the new power on the new class basis. This is all very well as a temporary form; but to strengthen the connection with the masses the organization of Soviets is absolutely necessary.

No longer is this a propaganda slogan; now it is a real slogan of action and struggle.

Great Possibilities.

The Communist Army in South China has great possibilities before it which it must realize. It has the possibility of achieving victory in South China and of using South China as the basis for new revolutionary developments in China as a whole. But these possibilities can only be realized if the army is reorganized to correspond with the new class basis of the Chinese Revolution.

Wherever the Communist Party penetrates it must organize the power of the masses—Soviets, Soviets of workers, peasants and artisans delegates. This is the way to the victory of the Chinese Revolution.

Pravda Refutes War Liars

(Continued from Page One)

2nd October or of any earlier or later number.

Judging from this competition with Muenchausen, the Vorwaerts has decided to put all previous records for lying in the shade. The social democratic organ is no longer satisfied with fabricating "documents" about "soviet shells" etc., it even publishes speeches and articles that were never made or published. In this way the Vorwaerts supports the chemical war of the enemies of the Soviet Union by spreading the poison gas of slander. These are the lowest methods of venal journalism and would be in place in a yellow gutter organ, but not in a journal calling itself "a workers' paper." The Communist press must explain to the German workers and to the readers of the "Vorwaerts" how boundlessly the social democratic editors lie and what they are doing to form a united front against the Soviet Union, the land of the toilers.

* * *

Exposes Opposition.

Pravda declares that the attitude of the Trotzkist Opposition recently shows clearly what road and what methods of struggle the Opposition has chosen before the opening of the Party congress. That is the road of the struggle against the Party in which the Opposition uses every possible weapon.

The plan of the Opposition is clear, it wishes to place the Party before the accomplished fact of the creation of a second Party.

The "Pravda" points out the feverish activity of the Opposition to form its own illegal apparatus and declares that these methods of the Opposition have nothing in common with Leninism and with the traditions of the Bolshevist Party. An anti-Party illegal activity in the country of the proletarian dictatorship is not only an offence, not only a fractional excess, but the worst crime against the Leninist Party, an open challenge to bolshevism by bourgeois democracy. Therefore, one cannot limit oneself to pedagogic measures with regard to the opposition. And for this reason the Central Control Commission was absolutely right when it decided to expel Preobrashensky, Serebriakov and Sharov who took the responsibility for the organization of an illegal printing establishment.

The more the Opposition withdraws itself from the Leninist line of the Party, the more it makes use of the arguments of the class enemy in its criticisms. "Subjectively" the Opposition wishes the victory of socialism, but it does not believe in the possibility of this victory. In one line with the Opposition are elements which certainly do not want the victory of socialism, namely the non-Party bourgeois intellectuals, not those intellectuals who are working in the interests of the workers, but those who cannot bear the pressure of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Opposition gladly joins hands with such elements. The hostile activity of the Opposition is condemned by all bolsheviks. Under no circumstances will the Party sink the flag of bolshevism before the flag of bourgeois democracy. There is no place in the bolshevist ranks for the heroes of an illegal printing shop. The fractional disorganizers will never succeed in disorganizing the great constructive work of the Communist Party. A decisive end will be made with the anti-Party illegal work.

* * *

Scientific Society.

A group of prominent scientists and technical specialists in the Soviet Union, including University professors and well-known engineers, have formed a "Society for Furthering the Socialist Construction of the Soviet Union." The newly founded society has issued a declaration to the effect that it fully supports the principles of the soviet power and expresses its warmest sympathies for the scientific and cultural constructive work in the Soviet Union. The declaration appeals to all scientists and experts in the Soviet Union to join the society and stresses the importance of the latter in the present moment when the international reaction is striving with all means to prevent the constructive work and the strengthening of the national economic system of the Soviet Union.

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DRAMA

"The Love Call"

Sigmund Romberg's Musical Show Rushed in at the Majestic

THOSE who like their west golden are being attracted to the Majestic Theatre, where the Shuberts are putting on "The Love Call," a musical show which, if formulas mean anything, ought to at least make good.

Lerna Deane

Cowboys, Indians, Mexican dancing maidens, and Federal army scouts dance across the stage in goodly numbers, producing with much avidity the speed and noise that feature this musical play, and keep a fair-sized line at the box-office window.

Taken from Augustus Thomas's play, "Arizona," one of the hits a quarter century ago, (though you would never know it), "The Love Call" is just another "mellerdrammer" set to music, in spite of Sigmund Romberg, who has written several tuneful melodies for it.

With an air of romance unrivalled by stenographer's magazines, the authors depict a bloody conflict between Colonel Bonham and Henry Canby, and a parcel of Indians under Black Hawk, and when the Indians, in a last desperate stand against the westward drive of the budding American empire besiege the fort, the arrival of more troops to finish the slaughter is made doubly significant for the audience by the addition of several tra-la-las.

"The Love Call" is nothing more than one more contribution to the American literature of the "Golden" west that pictures the rise of American imperialism, and the exploitation of the Indians as a highly romantic era.—S. A. P.

LESLIE HOWARD

Featured in "Escape" John Galsworthy's new play at the Booth Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

"Inmmoral Isabella," a satirical comedy dealing with Isabella and Columbus will open tonight at the Bijou Theatre. Lawton Campbell is the author and Frances Starr is the featured player.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, LITTLE THEATRE—W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. IF

WALTER HAMPDEN
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"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
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Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." —Woollcott, World.
DRACULA New York's newest shudder
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

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"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system . . . the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

$1 TAX PAYMENT TO HELP WORKERS IS UNITY SLOGAN

P[illegible] Picket [illegible] in Chicago

[illegible] Committee of the Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers is[illegible] Tuesday urging all mil[illegible] to pay a dollar tax to [illegible] left wing to defeat fa[illegible] the trade union movement. The appeal is signed by Louis Hy[illegible], and Ben Gold, secretary.

"[illegible] the past 11 months," it rea[illegible] bureaucracy of the needle trades has received the moral and financial support of all reactionary forces of this country. Sigman transferred [illegible] from the cloak and dress unemployment insurance fund and the "Forward" has contributed thousands to help force the yoke of slavery on the great mass of our workers.

In spite of the long and bitter strike in the cloak industry and the miserable conditions that have resulted from this criminal war, the workers of our unions have deprived themselves of the necessities of life so as to finance the struggle.

"Now, comrades, we have reached the point where, due to the dull season and demoralizataion, it has become impossible for our workers to bear the burden of this great struggle which involves the lives and destinies not only of the needle trade workers but the labor movement as a whole without assistance from the workers of other trades. There are thousands of workers thruout the country who understand the vital issues at stake and have generously supported our cause.

"Pay your one dollar tax immediately and help win the struggle of the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers. Pay your one dollar tax to supply ammunition to our brave fighters who are bearing the brunt of the struggle on the picket line and in the prisons. Pay your one dollar tax to help defeat fascism in the trade union movement.

Postpone 5 Picket Cases.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cases of the striking cloak and dressmakers arrested recently for picketing in strikes at "registered" shops were postponed yesterday until Nov. 8th. The right wing administration of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union caused the discharge of these strikers when they refused to register with the right wing dual union.

The workers are Ida Rothstein, Anna Yasvow, Jennie Gashin, Sonia Gaster and Vera Daroff.

Sam Marcus, cloakmaker arrested on charges inspired by Saul Flegg, one of the leaders of the right wing, was discharged.

The Joint Board has voted to support to the utmost a strike called in the Kirschbaum shop. The workers walked out when the shop chairmen was discharged for refusing to register.

Mrs. Knapp Will Take Stand in Graft Case

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former republican secretary of state, who placed "deserving republicans" and relatives on the state payroll during the 1925 state census, will take the witness stand in the Moreland Act investigation of graft in high places here, it was announced today.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Jobbers Will Pay Half of Insurance Quotas to Sigman

The right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will soon have an additional $175,000 with which to fight the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, according to a statement issued Tuesday by Joint Board officials. They refer to a report in yesterday's issue of Women's Wear, a trade daily.

"According to Women's Wear, the Merchants Association, the jobless branch of the industry, has reached an understanding with the right wing of the union whereby they will pay 50 per cent of their indebtedness to the fund.

"It is significant that at a time when the union was stronger," the statement says, "and when the money was needed to pay unemployment insurance to the cloakmakers, the jobbers refused to pay and it was practically impossible to collect any money from them. But now, when the fund is abolished, when no unemployment insurance has been paid to the workers, and when Sigman himself has admitted in court before Magistrate Brodsky that the sum of $380,000 of the fund has been used up to maintain his "machine" in power and fight against the membership, now the decision of the jobbers to give more bribe money to Sigman to be used in a similar manner is an indication to what extent the Sigman clique has made alliances with the bosses in order to crush the membership.

"This effort to collect money from the bosses to be used in the war against the members comes in simultaneously with a campaign by the Sigman clique to force the members who were compelled to register to pay up their dues. All cloak and dressmakers should resist with all their might the attempts of the clique to extort dues from them. All workers who want a union to serve their interests should not pay a single cent to the Sigman clique, which is subsidized and supported by the bosses, and is in the full sense of the term not a labor union but a 'company union.'"

Dell, Freeman Head Literature Series at Workers' School

Floyd Dell, novelist and critic will lecture at the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., Friday night, at the opening of a symposium that will continue for 12 successive nights, under the general direction of Dell and Joseph Freeman. Included among those who will talk in this course are Genevieve Taggard, W. E. Woodward, Eric Walrond, M. J. Olgin, Paxton Hibben, John Dos Passos, Michael Gold, V. F. Calverton.

On Nov. 4 Freeman will speak on "The Wilsonian Era in American Literature," discussing the rise of the modern American Empire its effect upon American literature.

The fee for the entire course is $3.50; single admission fifty cents. Those interested should register at once, according to Freeman.

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HUNGRY OHIO MINERS MUST SECURE RELIEF WITHOUT OFFICIAL HELP

By I. AMTER.

GLOUSTER, Ohio, Oct. 26. — Ohio miners are hungry. Miners in Nelsonville (in the Hocking Valley) have issued an appeal for help. Miners in Gloucester (also in the Hocking Valley) also ask aid. They have relief committees on the job, and are appealing to the American workers to help them win the fight.

When this question was raised early in the struggle, the union officials—sub-district, district and international—replied that it was out of place, on the ground that the miners must not ask for aid, for that would display weakness of the union and encourage the coal operators.

Results In No Relief.

The miners have been out on strike for more than six months, and practically no relief has been forthcoming. We cannot count $2 a week for the miners, 50 cents for his wife, and 25 cents for each child a week as relief. That is merely to keep the miners from actual starvation.

There are miners who are not merely hungry — they are starving. In Yorkville, there is one family that has lived on vegetables for more than a month. There is another which has subsisted on berries for a month. They were in a desperate condition, and when the other miners learned of it they collected money and bought them groceries.

How many more of them are hungry — some of them too proud to ask for help? How many are listed for help, but get none?

After nearly seven months of struggle, with the fruits of the summer gardens now reaching their end, the miners are getting hungry. Everybody could have foreseen it, it was the duty of the officials to provide for this situation.

Attempts have been made by locals to form relief conferences, but the subdistrict and district officials have frowned up on them. "Wait until I consult with the district office," was the reply at the subdistrict office. But the district office did not reply, for good or bad reasons. "We must wait till the officials give their approval," was the attitude of some of the men.

The Ohio Federation of Labor at its convention in Middletown, Ohio, in July, went in favor of a circular campaign for the relief of the miners. Results in Cleveland might be a guide to what has been raised. The Cleveland workers know little about the strike and the appeal has been made in the usual manner — with the usual results. Only the organized workers are being reached — and the masses of unorganized, the fraternal lodges and societies have not been approached. There has been no organized campaign to raise relief — for reasons best known to the officials.

Form Conferences.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Pittsburgh Nov. 14, to take up the question of relief and of the struggle. A militant might suspect that these officials have another motive in going to Pittsburgh, where the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference has been formed and is functioning.

The miners of Ohio, however, are hungry. The fight is on — women and children must be fed — winter is coming on — evictions with all the accompanying brutality and suffering will take place.

The miners can wait no longer, but must without further delay form their relief conferences in every town. They must unite them into subdistrict and a district conference and closely cooperate with the relief conferences in the rest of the country.

COLORADO STRIKE RECALLS LUDLOW MURDERS BY ROCKEFELLER'S COAL COMPANY

(Continued from Page One)

arrival of federal troops, bears witness to the courage of the present strikers and their leaders.

Secret meetings held in the hills at night characterized the days leading up to the 1913 strike. Organizers who attempted to get into the towns were met by the town marshals, employes of the company, and turned back. Men discovered to have any connection with the United Mine Workers were summarily ejected. Yet when the strike call was issued for Sept. 2. from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the miners answered. When evicted from their homes on the 3-day notice clause in their leases they pitched tent colonies near the mines or at the canyon entrances by which strikebreakers must pass.

Armed Thugs.

The operators secured, and armed large numbers of guards who were deputized by the sheriff. Included in these private armies were Baldwin-Felts detectives fresh from the strike fields of West Virginia and Michigan. Machine guns were purchased from the West Virginia Coal Operators Assn., guns which had made labor history at Paint Creek in 1912. The strikers were furnished with arms by the United Mine Workers. Prior to the strike a union organizer had been shot by a Baldwin-Felts detective in the streets of Trinidad. The miners must be prepared to defend themselves.

Bosses Use Machine Guns.

Between the beginning of the strike and the arrival of the state militia Oct. 29, there were numerous battles in which the casualties were largely on the union side. In one battle the operators brought up an armored auto with 2 machine guns.

Then followed winter months in which the strikers chiefly battled the elements. During these months, however, the regular members of the national guard were leaving the ranks which were being filled in considerable measure by the private armed guards of the operators. To such an extent had this gone that when the stage was set for the battle at the Ludlow tent colony a whole company which took part was made up of these mercenary troops of the operators.

Shoot Down Organizers.

The battle lasted all day. The militia had taken a position on a hill above the camp from which they could rake it with rifle fire and machine guns. The strikers were given an idea of what to expect when a captured organizer was beaten over the head with the stock of a rifle and given a chance to run for freedom being shot down as he ran. With their rifles they deployed outside the camp leaving some of the women and children in caves which had been dug beneath the tents.

Burn Women and Children.

When the day ended the national guardsmen took the camp and set fire to the tents. On the following day the bodies of 2 women and 11 children were found smothered in one of the caves.

A wave of anger inflamed by the feeling that they were indeed fighting for their lives drove the strikers to fury. The union issued a call to arms. A series of battles followed in which mining camps were captured and mines burned. Then the U. S. army arrived and the period of violence ended.

When deputy sheriffs and miners finally were haled before the court as a result of this period of bloodshed the jury, chosen by the sheriff, included 2 deputy sheriffs, the father of a deputy sheriff, the secretary to a coal operator, 2 former employes of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. store department and the assistant cashier of the Trinidad national bank. Needless to say no indictments were returned against deputy sheriffs while 163 were returned against strikers and their sympathizers, most of them involving murder.

Furniture Workers Suffer Wage Slash

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 16 (By Mail).—A ten per cent wage slash went into effect in the large furniture factories of Grand Rapids during the months of July and August. The wage cut comes on the heels of a series of wage slashes made in the last three or four years.

Both day and piece rates were slashed and in cases where workers received a bonus increased production was demanded before payment was made.

Western Railroads Have Five Billions in Water Stock, Testimony Shows

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 26.—Examination of the transcript of testimony by railroad accountants in the Chicago hearing on a proposed wage increased for locomotive firemen on the western railroads, shows that these roads are water-logged, as to book investment account, to the astounding degree of 72 per cent. That is to say, out of a book investment claim of $7,100,000,000 for the western railroads, $5,156,000,000 is charged off to "considerations other than money" in its source.

Donald Richberg, chief counsel for the rail labor unions, examining the officials of the western roads, made them admit in detail the small sums actually proven to have been invested, and the huge sums written in as investment which were simply water pumped in during the various reorganizations, mergers and other hocus pocus manipulations of the stock.

If the companies were permitted to pay dividends this year at a reasonable rate on the actual investment, they would be able to double their wage payments.

Pittsburgh "Daily" Ball.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26. — The Daily Workers Builders Club will hold a mask ball Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 24, at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. Prizes will be awarded for the best costumes.

The Negro Labor Congress Praised By Union Leader

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Expressing his opinion that "no movement for the benefit of Negro workers can reach its highest value and success without the support of whites," Harold L. Pilgrim, President of the Mutual Association of Postal Employes in an address at the Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress last Sunday afternoon stressed the fact that Negro workers and white workers must join forces if they hope to win a better day for the working class in America. Mr. Pilgrim, who is a staunch supporter of labor organizations for his race, spoke on: "Organizations Among Negroes."

Praises Negro Labor Congress.

During his address Mr. Pilgrim deplored the fact that the Negro has not established more labor organizations of a working class character; and he declared that "Negroes need labor organizations."

The speaker made short comments on such Negro organizations as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the N. A. A. C. P., the American Negro Labor Congress, the National Alliance of Postal Employes and the Associated Negro Press. While the Garvey Movement "brought out the latent factors of the Negro . . ." and while the N. A. A. C. P. has done some good work, the speaker expressed the feeling that the American Negro Labor Congress is due the highest praise not only for its appeal to the Negro masses and its program of working class interests, but for its sane policy of cooperation between white workers and Negro workers. Because of the working class program of the Congress and its appeal to white and black workers to join forces for their common interests, the speaker declared that the Congress "will undoubtedly write its influence on the pages of Negro history."

Bankers Prey On Race.

After giving figures showing remarkable growth of Negro banks both as to numbers and assets, Mr. Pilgrim ventured the assertion that Negro "banks render no real practical service to the race." The speaker amplified this statement by saying that Negro banks are subject to the same laws and rules that apply to white banks and which are made with the view of securing profits for the bankers as against the race.

During the discussion speakers stressed the fact that most Negro organizations cater to the professional classes in the race. But Negro college presidents, professors, authors, poets, artists, teachers, journalists etc. regard the Negro masses with contempt.

Supreme Court Won't Award Compensation To Injured Brakeman

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 26.—Charles E. Brown, head brakeman on a Pere Marquette train between Saginaw and Toledo, severely injured in a collision will collect no damages from the company. The federal supreme court on Oct. 24, refused to review the decision of the Michigan state supreme court, which reversed the verdict given in his favor by a jury.

Brown and other members of the crew of his train, on a bitterly cold day in winter, went into the caboose to keep from freezing, after their engine had stalled. While they waited for a relief engine to arrive, a passenger engine ran into the caboose, killing two men and injuring Brown. He sued for damages under the federal liability law.

Shirt Makers Victors in 9 Shops; 350 Out

The first day of a strike called by the Shirt Makers' Union against open shop firms brought 9 employers, employing 150 workers to terms. Three hundred fifty shirt makers are still out.

There are 6,500 members in this branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. All enjoy the 44-hour week and a rate of wages about 10 per cent higher than prevails in open shops.

Anger Grows Against Mob-Rule.

James Weldon Johnson secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writing in the November issue of the Century Magazine, points out that in the entire record of lynchings, covering a period of 40 years, less than 18 per cent of all mob victims, most of whom were Negroes, were accused of attacking women.

"A process of education in public sentiment against mob-rule is now going on in the south," the article says.

Magruder, Boosting For More Navy, Is Too Blunt; Jobless

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Opinion, has been divided as to whether Admiral Magruder overdid the job of creating propaganda for a "more efficient" navy and gave away evidence of inefficiency among the upper ranks of the bureaucracy which he was not supposed to give away, today tended to crystallize around the theory that he had.

"For the good of the service," Secretary of the Navy Wilbur yesterday arbitrarily removed Magruder from his post as commander of the navy yard here and ordered him to Washington.

Find Dry Agent's Safety Box While Hunting Remus Cash

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26. — Attorneys for George L. Remus were due in Chicago tonight to take additional depositions to be used in the trial of the former "king of bootleggers" for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Imogene Remus.

Remus' charge that his wife had been unduly friendly with Franklin L. Dodge, former department of justice agent, whom he had named as co-respondent, and accused of conspiring to steal $1,700,000 bootleg profits, developed testimony that:

Mrs. Remus had rented a safety deposit boü in Dodge's home town, using the name of Mrs. A. W. Holmes."

Dodge had accompanied Mrs. Remus on at least two or three visits to the American state savings bank, where she had a large safety deposit box.

On May 3, 1926, Mrs. Remus withdrew at least a part of the contents of this box and on the same date Dodge obtained a new safety deposit box in his own name.

Olgin, Saltzman Are Threatened with Jail at Contempt Hearing

Rubin Saltzman, business manager and M. J. Olgin, president of the Freiheit Publishing Association, charged with contempt, appeared before Referee Murray Hulbert, 551 Fifth Ave. They are accused of publishing articles in the Freiheit violating the injunction issued several months ago prohibiting the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board and its associates from picketing or urging workers to do so in shops affiliated with the Dress Manufacturers' Association. The injunction was secured with the assistance of the right wing group of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The lawyer also asked Saltzman and Olgin who wrote certain articles that have appeared in the columns of the Freiheit, also who is city editor, labor editor and editor-in-chief. When the Freiheit representatives refused to answer the bosses' attorney he threatened them with arrest.

Joseph R. Brodsky and Philip Wittnenberg appeared as counsel for the Freiheit Publishing Association.

Business Elements, Executives Menace Teachers' Salaries

Representatives of low-salaried public school teachers are scheduled to go before the Board of Estimate today to defend their interests from attack from two directions.

Executives of the department of education and high-salaried teachers are threatening to take for themselves a major portion of the sum of $14,000,000 tentatively appropriated in the 1928 New York City budget for increases in teachers' salaries. In addition certain business groups are bringing political pressure to bear at the city Hall to reduce the already inadequate appropriation, in spite of the over-crowding, over-burdened equipment and discontent among teachers and pupils in the schools in the working class sections.

The Teachers' Union is taking a leading part in the protection of the interests of the teachers of the rank and file.

Helpers Want Plumbers to Permit Affiliation

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, which has organized several thousand local helpers, will send a delegation to the annual meeting of the executive board of the Plumbers' Union in Chicago, Nov. 7 to ask affiliation. C. E. Miller, president of the helpers, said yesterday the delegation would be elected at a meeting at union headquarters, 136 East 24th St., Friday evening, and would leave New York Saturday, Nov. 5th. A farewell dance will be held for the delegates that night at Labor Hall, 25 East Second St.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Southern [illegible] Trades Unions [illegible] Growing With [illegible]

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., [illegible] Oct. 26.—The southern building [illegible] is aiding the [illegible] building [illegible] unions of Winston Salem, the [illegible] city in North Carolina. Union [illegible]bership is picking up as housing [illegible] industrial construction speeds. [illegible] Reynolds & Co., the tobacco kings [illegible] Winston Salem, and makers of Ca[illegible] and Prince Albert, are putting up [illegible] other big building and numer[illegible] other structures are proceeding [illegible] the same time.

As the buildings climb higher [illegible] the demand for labor rises the ten[illegible]ency is for contractors to wink their eyes to union card carriers and to pay month by month a little more for their labor. Yet many carpenters are still getting 45 and 55 cents an hour and 70 cents is considered a high rate. The working day is 10 hours.

Unions Growing.

The carpenters' union has risen to 250 members in a few months. This spring it had only 15 members. The bricklayers' union is somewhat stronger, but some of the building trades unions are non existent. But a better union spirit is in the air and state labor representatives are hopeful of organizing the city in the coming year. At present Ashville, the tourist city in the mountains, is the only well organized town in the state.

Calhoun Will Teach U. S. History Course

The Workers School is offering a course this fall that many advanced students in American history have been waiting for, "Development of American Thought." The instructor will be Arthur C. Calhoun, of Brockwood Labor College and member of the faculty of the Workers School last year.

This course will trace the economic and social factors in the history of this country that have had a determining influence in shaping the ideology of the American working class.

This subject will be followed in the spring by another in the same field, "Some Aspects of the American Mind," with Bertram D. Wolfe as the instructor.

The course in "The Development of American Thought" will start Monday, October 31, 8 p. m. Those who wish to take this course should register immediately at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th street.

Y.W.L. Dance to Greet National Delegates

The first Young Workers (Communist) League dance of the season will be held Saturday at Harlem Casino on the eve of the opening of the fourth national convention of the league. Delegates to the convention will be guests of honor, according to an announcement yesterday by the New York district office of the league, and members are urged to bring their friends and shop mates. Admission will be 50 cents. The casino is at Lenox Ave. and 116th St. The convention will open Sunday.

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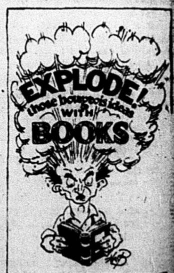

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The Situation in Colorado

The most important development in the Colorado coal strike is the fact that the Aguilar local union of the United Mine Workers with some 400 members has joined the ranks of the strikers.

It is evident from the reports, both to The DAILY WORKER and the Colorado press, that the United Mine Worker officials found it impossible to prevent this action. The Denver Post for Oct. 20 says:

"That the I. W. W. might win over the United Mine Workers' membership at Aguilar, despite the efforts of F. J. Hayes and Felix Pogliani, was indicated. . . . Members of the union committee announced afterwards they would recommend that the union join in the demands of the I. W. W."

This is proof that the strike has real mass character and is based firmly in the exploitation and oppression in the Colorado coal fields.

It is further evidence that membership of the United Mine Workers, tho small in Colorado, is by no means entirely dominated by official reaction. As far as our information goes, the I. W. W. is not making an attempt to split the United Mine Workers in that state but is concentrating on unorganized territory while at the same time trying to bring out the U. M. W. of A. membership in support of the strike.

The whole situation is proof of the correctness of Communist and left wing position—that great numbers of unorganized workers can be mobilized for struggle for better wages, improved working conditions, abolition of company unionism, the spy, blacklist and gunman system characteristic of basic industry in the United States. Unorganized workers will respond to honest militant leadership.

The failure of the United Mine Workers' officials to organize these workers over a period of some thirteen years can be accounted for only by their timid and reactionary policy and the fact that the miners have no confidence in such leadership.

The miners can see but little difference between the type of unionism now preached by U. M. W. A. officialdom and the company unionism of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The uprising of the miners has driven the Rockefeller-owned state officialdom frantic. It is clear from the stories in the Colorado press that continual conferences are being held by the coal company and state officials to decide upon a plan of action.

The Denver Post for Oct. 20 says coal company officials contemplate "a formal demand on the state of Colorado for troops to break up the I. W. W. picketing and intimidation, or an effort to bring in strikebreakers."

The chances are that both lines of action will be taken—especially if the strike continues to spread to Rockefeller properties.

The strike is of an exceptionally militant character. The press reports that husbands, wives and children are going to jail for picketing and that the women appear to be even more determined than the men.

With the state and county governments aligned against the strike, with the Rockefeller press carrying the most vicious kind of inflammatory stories, with the majority of the strikers foreign-born, and with such determination among the masses, the stage is set for one of the historic struggles of the American labor movement.

The struggle of the Colorado miners should be an inspiration to the miners in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio. If the Colorado miners can break the front of the Rockefeller companies and government, then organization is possible in all the non-union fields which are the base of the coal barons for their war on the United Mine Workers.

Making the Best of Morrow

Discussing the arrival in Mexico of Dwight W. Morrow, the Mexican press seems to labor under no illusions regarding the nature of his selection as ambassador though its conclusions are rather too optimistic. His formal resignation from the House of Morgan does not impress the newspapers of Mexico so that they regard him as a mere ambassador, a messenger for Wall Street, instead of one of its outstanding figures.

The Universal derives a sort of sophisticated and cynical satisfaction from the arrival of Morrow:

> "Commenting on the appointment, we state that for Mexico it is satisfactory to have for the first time an opportunity of discussing our viewpoint with a prominent member of that North American plutocracy to which we refer with such concentrated resentment every time we raise protests against what we consider the injustices of Yankee policy.
>
> "Therefore, we say, it will be better to treat directly with one of the exponents of that class dominating North America than with an intermediary, however distinguished he may be."

The Excelsior congratulates the country that Morrow is not a diplomat because "American diplomats have not gained prominence for their spirit of fairness."

While no one would expect a barrage of insults from the nationalist press of Mexico, the observations of the two most frequently quoted papers, indicate a spirit of compromise that is not reassuring to those who realize the necessity of constantly being on guard against the machinations of American imperialism.

That the arrival of Morrow and the comment of the press are interpreted as omens favorable to Wall Street was indicated by the reaction of the stock market. Pan-American Petroleum touched a new high mark on the exchange, while the common stock of the American Smelting and Refining company, which has large mine holdings in Mexico, had a net advance of more than two points, and bonds of the National Railways of Mexico rose more than one point. These rises of Mexican securities in three fields are especially significant in view of the fact that they occurred on a generally falling market. Oil officials having interests in Mexico are optimistic, according to reports of the financial writers, which means that they believe that Morrow and the rest of the Wall Street gang will be able to induce the Mexican government to reverse some of its decrees on oil and mineral lands.

The workers and exploited masses of Mexico should be ever vigilant against the first sign of compromise with reaction. The Communist Party of Mexico, as the defender of the historical interests of the working class as well as their immediate interests, is perfectly correct when it urges the arming of the masses as the best guarantee against the menace of imperialist conquest, whether it assumes the form of debauching the government from within or open intervention. In their struggle against American imperialism they will have the unlimited support of the Communists of the United States who will strive with every means at hand to mobilize the masses against the monster.

The Viciousness of the Baumes Law

The Baumes law of New York state which decrees that a person who is convicted for the fourth time of a felony shall be sentenced to life imprisonment has been adopted by a large number of states and is known as the "habitual criminals act." A furore has been caused in the state of Michigan because a woman of 32 years of age and the mother of eleven children must be sentenced for life because of petty larceny. We are already familiar with the case of the Michigan man, having been convicted on three previous occasions was sentenced to life imprisonment because he had a pint of gin on his person.

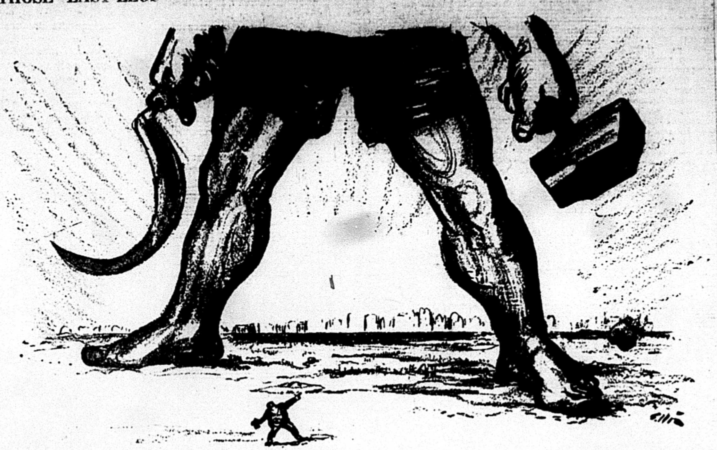
Confronted with an increase in crime since the world war and unable to overcome the social forces that produce it, the ruling class imagines that by terror and the ferocity of sentences it can overcome the effects of its own decadence. In their desperation they hark back to the torture system in vogue at the close of the 18th cenury.

Aside from the horrible effects upon the individual who falls into the clutches of the upholders of law and order, such laws become of immediate concern to the working class inasmuch as they permit the ruling class to imprison for life persons who have been three times convicted of even minor offenses. The familiar frame-up against workers becomes much easier of accomplishment.

Every intelligent worker should fight against these laws and for their repeal by striving to create a powerful labor party pledged to take this dangerous weapon out of the hands of the labor exploiters.

THOSE "LAST LEGS"

—By Fred Ellis



Lawyer Axtell says that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics "may drag along for fifty or a hundred years in an isolated state, but it will never get anywhere."

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

VI.

The Excrementa of Czardom.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

THE reader will say: "You promised a book on present-day literature, and here you are back on the soap-box!"

The answer is, I want to show the forces which make present-day literature the unwholesome thing that it is; and these forces are political and economic.

You cannot understand a plant except you know the soil and climate in which it has grown; and if present-day American art is poisoned with pessimism, and if most of our leading young writers are drinking themselves to death, the reason is because they live in a world from which truth-telling and heroism have been banished by official decree, and there is nothing left but to jeer and die.

It is the great Fascist magazines and publishing houses of America with their direct Wall Street control, which determine American literature and art; it is theirs to say who shall be great, famous, rich; and any young writer who defies them has his complete freedom to retire into a garret and starve. As I wrote twenty-four years ago, "The bourgeois garrets resemble the bourgeois excursion-steamers. They are never so crowded that there is not room for as many more as want to come on board; and any young author who imagines that he can bear to starve longer than the world can bear to let him starve, is welcome to try it."

I stroll on the beach where I am living, pondering this book and now and then my mind wanders, and I discover myself repeating a list of names. It is something that rises to the surface of my consciousness several times every week, invariably the same names, and in the same order: "Harper's, Scribner's, Century, Atlantic, Leslie's, Cosmopolitan."

What does it mean?

It goes back thirty years in my life to the days when I was beginning to write; it is a list of the great magazines which then constituted my hopes of survival. Poor pitiful youth, I stood as much chance of "landing" anything with one of those magazines as I stood of making a flight to the moon; but I continued to mail manuscripts to one after another—I kept a little notebook and sent each manuscript to the list of magazines, and checked them off one after another—that is why, thirty years later, the list runs through my mind, as invariable as the days of the week. I must have spent hundreds of hard-earned dollars on postage stamps, and the rejection slips I accumulated would have filled a trunk, save that I watered them with tears of vexation until they were reduced to a pulp.

One of the stories born of those days of torment is "A Captain of Industry"; rejected by forty or fifty magazines and publishing houses, and now one of the most popular stories in Russia, having been issued in scores of editions. I remember taking it to the Macmillans, and Mr. Brett was kind enough to let me see his reader's report. "What is the matter with Mr. Sinclair?" it began. I was tempted to answer, "The matter with Mr. Sinclair is that he hasn't had a decent meal in months." But one did not say things like that—not in those far-off days, when the second-worst of all offenses was to be poor, and the worst was to let anybody know that you were poor.

The people of those days were interested in "manners." They shut themselves off in tiny social groups, selected upon the basis of similar incomes, and devised a set of minute differentiations of costume and behavior, to distinguish themselves from all who were not members of their group. The most desirable groups, those who had the most money, developed the most fastidious manners, and were the most fussy—especially the ladies—about every detail. To try to get out of your group was called "climbing," and to fall from it was called "disgrace;" both were unpleasant, and the truly dignified behavior was to stay "in that state of life to which it has pleased god to call you." That didn't leave much to write stories about, so the magazines of my boyhood were perishing of anaemia—the editor had to lie awake nights worrying, for fear he might give offense to some maiden aunt, and cause her to withdraw her subscription, and speak unfavorably of the magazine to other maiden aunts at the church sewing circle.

If you want to know what the literary world was like in those days, read Howells' "A Hazard of New Fortunes," which tells about a writer and his spouse who rose to the heroic effort of moving from Boston to New York; you will be thrilled by this "hazard," you will share the anxious tremblings of this most proper of young couples—such is the genius of Howells, which made him the darling of anxious trembling young ladies, at that period in life where they took the great step which determined their social status forever after.

When I was a youth, Howells was one of the great editors, and the best of them; he had "stood for" Stephen Crane, and I had the fond hope that might "stand for" me. But alas, I did not come under the Howells formula of "realism." The business of a writer was to show things as they actually were, never as they might be or ought to be; life was static, it was being, not becoming suffering, not willing or doing. And this formula covered, not merely the novelist but his characters; you might tell about men who got drunk and went to the devil, and about girls who were seduced and became prostitutes, and you would be in the best Russian tradition, and Mr. Howells would fight for you against the maiden aunts. But if you used your brains to find out what social forces caused men to become drunkards and girls to "go wrong"—if you even portrayed any character who used his brains to such a purpose—then you were banned by the formula, and the doors of the literary world were shut in your face.

This so-called "realism" of the Russian writers was the spiritual reaction to czardom. The Russian did nothing but get drunk and consort with prostitutes for the very good reason that if they did anything else they were arrested by police agents and shipped in a convict caravan to Siberia; the reason why writers portrayed only drunkards and prostitutes was that if they portrayed anybody else, the censor would ban them, and if they defied the ban, they would join the convict caravan. The case of Dostoyevski tells the story—a young man full of hope and enthusiasm, they treated him to the nerve-shattering experience which you may read about in his "Memoirs of the House of the Dead." Whereupon he submitted himself to his holy masters and wrote about nothing but prostitutes, drunkards, epileptics and religious mystics, and now the British bourgeoisie, impersonated by Arnold Bennett, hails him as the greatest of all novelists, so great, in fact, that it is a waste of time to mention anybody else.

The czardom with all its works is dead in Russia; that country is in the hands of new men, who believe that it is possible to act, and to bring about social changes by the human will. So the creative forces of art are released, and it is possible for Russian novelists to be interested in men who think and put their thoughts into action. It is only in Britain and America, where the money-masters still swing their lash, that critics gather the excrementa of czardom, and set them up on the altar of art to be worshipped as divine relics.

We think of America as a place of freedom and growth; and it is true that in the superficial things of life America changes like a kaleidoscope or a lunatic's dream; everybody has a new jazz tune every night, and a new model of car every year, and fashionable young people change their lovers as often. But when it comes to fundamental things, the inner spirit that really makes life and art, you find that America has become another "House of the Dead," where all things are fixed and the Constitution and the Bible take the place of the czar's excrementa as objects of worship. The constitution becomes "the greatest document that ever emanated from the brain of man," and our capitalist press has devised a tropism whereby several millions of school children make speeches in praise of it, and the one who praises most blindly gets a vaudeville contract or something of the sort. The bible is the inspired Word of God, and any teacher of biology who subtracts a jot or a title from it is arrested and fined, or more mercifully turned out to starve.

And what is the purpose of this new idolatry? Simply that the money masters may keep the power to give orders and be obeyed. Constitution-worship means that a group of elderly corporation lawyers, known as a Supreme Court, have power to make the law of the land anything the corporations want it to be; the existing law they interpret to suit the money-masters, and when the people protest and pass new laws, they call these laws "unconstitutional," and the people believe it. Behind this regimen of the dead hand, works the living fist of big business, collecting from a pious and diligent working class the heaviest tribute that has ever been taken in any part of the earth at any period of history. This fist is armored with the clubs of policemen and the rifles of militia, with the latest devices in armored cars and machine guns and poison gas bombs. Behind the fundamentalist cassock you find the strangling power of ostracism, plus the black-snake whip and the lynching noose.

Such is Fascist America; and these masked forces confront the young writer, and say to him, with the utmost politeness and amiability, write what we want written, and we will heap upon you all the honors that your talents deserve. The young writer being for the most part guileless, and utterly untaught in public affairs, believes the great statesmen and the great judges and the great editors and the great preachers of his country. H lets them take him into war to validate the loans of J. P. Morgan and Company; and then, when he discovers how he has been bunkoed he takes to booze and motor cars and jazz-parties and the writing of "smart" conversation.

(To Be Continued.)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

LORD Rothermere has opened a campaign to make Lloyd George premier of England. It was the wily Welshman who steered the empire thru the hazardous days of the war. Evidently the empire is again in danger. Mr. Baldwin is too conservative and too enmeshed in the toils of tradition. The tories will not do. The Labor Party, tho loyal to the empire, is after all, a workingclass organization and the ruling classes of Great Britain are not taking any chances. So Lloyd George may be called in to do some pinch hitting.

• • •

LLOYD GEORGE is a liberal, but nevertheless he is an imperialist He is a clever demagogue. He can make the masses believe that they are running things better than anybody else in England. Of course he is only concerned with the safety of the empire and incidentally with his own wellfare which is bound up with that of the empire.

• • •

A WEEK ago a public subscription for an industrialization loan began throughout the U. S. S. R. All sections of the population are doing their best to contribute to the success of this loan, the object of which is to promote Soviet industry. In all the factories, etc., the workers have started committees and are organizing collective subscriptions. Facilities are provided for payment by instalments, similar to the methods used for War Savings Certificates in this country, except that in this case the subscriber receives the bond after his first payment. A large number of workers are subscribing sums equivalent to a month's wages and more.

• • •

THE British are a little bit ahead of us when it comes to the matter of "industrial peace." You know the kind of peace we are having in Colorado just now. Well, the lord mayor of London has issued an invitation to prominent labor leaders to a banquet at the Mansion House at which several Sirs and Lords will speak. And enclosed with the invitation is a pamphlet entitled, "The Way to Industrial Peace," a lecture by the socialist, Philip Snowden. Since "industrial peace" began to grow in popularity in Britain, the wages of the workers have fallen.

• • •

TRAFFIC between here and Albany is likely to suffer a decided setback as a result of the refusal of Theodore Roosevelt to amplify his charges made at the G. O. P. convention in Rochester that Al Smith and the alleged red light district in Albany are almost synonomous terms. Teddy the second, might be given more rope by his leaders if he did not have to go to Washington to testify in the Fall-Sinclair, Teapot Dome suit. I have a distinct recollection of hearing something about coming into court with clean hands. If young Teddy's wings did not show so many petroleum stains his moral indignation might be worth more votes north of the Harlem River.

• • •

COLONEL Charles A. Lindbergh, the first man to accomplish a non-stop flight from the United States to Europe has just returned from a three-months tour of the country under the auspices of the Guggenheim Fund. Guggenheim is one of our biggest and busiest brokers and has spent much money on Lindbergh for purely patriotic purposes. The fact that Guggenheim is very much interested in Brazilian copper and that his copper slaves may some day need the supervision of American airplanes has nothing to do with Mr. Guggenheim's interest in aviation. He is just a patriot.

The Stenographer's Boss.

Sitting at my desk,
gazing at the rolls of fat
that undulate above your wilting
collar,
my contempt outweighs my envy.
Although your voice,
authoritative and gruff,
is somewhat arresting;
and the way you grimace
and worry your cigar
is most impressive,
still your hollowness and inadequacy,
is somewhat apparent.
Safe in your becushioned
and deferential environment,
one must concede
that you manage rather well
the various poses
demanded by your role,
outside of it
one must question your adaptability.
Your furtive vices and heavy emphasis
upon material values,
makes you a very typical specimen
of your kind.
I suppose that when you eat
your color heightens
to the roots of your receding hair
and grunts of satisfaction
serve in place.
of your vocabulary.
No,
on the whole,
I do not envy you.

—C. A. Marriott.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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TROOPS OUT, AMMUNITION ISSUED, IN COLORADO

OPPOSITION IS REPUDIATED BY THE USSR RANK AND FILE COMMUNISTS

Central Committee Upheld at Leningrad and Moscow Meetings; Defend Seven-Hour Day

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—At two large meetings of active members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at Leningrad and Moscow yesterday, the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition suffered a sharp defeat while the Central Committee of the Party was upheld practically unanimously.

At the meeting of 2,500 active party workers in Moscow, 2,499 votes were cast for the Central Committee and one for the opposition.

Two meetings in Leningrad of 6,000 party workers passed a resolution pledging support to the Central Committee in its fight for Leninism.

Molotov reported for the Central Committee, after which speeches were made evoking strong expressions of disapproval from the audience. Kamaneff's attacks on the Central Committee caused such a stir of indignation on the part of the audience that they refused to listen to his speech and when he continued, he was forced to leave the platform. Rakovsky, who persisted in his attacks on the Central Committee and who asserted that the revolution could not be carried out without "Trotskyist leadership" was also forced to leave the platform.

Overwhelming Vote.

The assembly voted twenty-five hundred against one vote for the resolution approving the decisions of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission and the decisions and theses of the Central Committee to be presented at the Fifteenth Party Congress.

The resolution points out that important successes in socialist construction have been won by the Party under the Leninist direction of the Central Committee since the Fourteenth Congress, the best example of which is the resolution for the introduction of the seven-hour day.

Defend Seven Hour Day.

The speech of opposition leaders at the plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission as well as their illegal activities and their writings prove that they have severed all connections with Leninism, the resolution says. The opposition entered reformist waters when it opposed the seven hour working day, the resolution continues.

The Party is not only facing within its own ranks the question of a struggle between Leninism and Trotskyism but must also reckon with the possibility of the formation of a new anti-Bolshevist international.

Hits Opposition Methods.

The organization of the illegal Trotskyist faction, the Trotskyist bloc with bourgeois intellectuals outside of the Party and the open support which it has rendered to ultra-left and ultra-right renegades abroad, proved that the opposition has adopted methods which the Party cannot possibly tolerate, the resolution states.

The Communist Party will emphatically declare at all meetings that either the opposition must submit to the decisions of the Party or the Party will eject them as it did Maslov and Souvarine.

The resolution furthermore approves of the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee.

Leningrad Party Meeting.

At the Leningrad meeting which was attended by six thousand, a resolution upholding the Central Committee was passed after speeches had been made by Bukharin for the Committee and Yevdokimov and Bakayev for the opposition.

Uphold Central Committee.

The resolution approved all of the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission. In reference to the calumniatory rumors spread by Trotsky and Zinoviev alleging that the Leningrad workers sided with the opposition, the resolution declared that Leningrad proletariat "scornfully deprecates this maneuvre of the bankrupt opposition leaders."

Both Republicans And Democrats on Knapp Graft List

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The democratic party is pressing charges against Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, a republican, in the 1925 state census fund inquiry here but testimony continued to show yesterday that workers for both the democratic and republican parties who did no work at all were on the $1,200,000 census fund payroll.

Mrs. Knapp was formerly secretary of state. Testimony has been given that she placed favorite relatives as well as "deserving" hangers-on of both capitalist parties on the large payroll entrusted to her care.

Patrick J. Hogan, confidential investigator for Mayor James J. Walker of New York, described his census "work" for which he received $2,000. Asked by Randell Leboeuf, Jr., commissioner, what he did before he became Mayor Walker's investigator Hogan said:

"I was working on the state census [illegible] didn't do any work."

"Your work consisted solely in drawing your check?"

"I didn't do anything else."

Mayor Walker "Fixed" It.

Hogan said that once when he came to the capitol, Mayor Walker, who was then democratic leader of the senate, said:

"Pat., I think I can get you a job in the census, if you want it."

"I said sure and he went down and fixed it up with Mrs. Knapp.

"The next day I went to the Albany census office and introduced myself."

Testimony that Mrs. Knapp paid publicity experts by placing them on the census payroll as "assistant census supervisors" was given by Pauline E. Mandigo of New York.

Among the "Deserving" Ones.

"When Mrs. Knapp wrote she would place myself and my partner on the census payroll for $2,500 each and Miss Arnold for $125 a month I thought it was funny but she said it was all right," Miss Mandigo testified.

"I didn't know then that I was supposed to be an assistant supervisor and when I received my first check I called Mrs. Knapp on the phone to ask her about it. She said that it was only a matter of form."

Schwab Gets Gary's Job As Leader of American Iron and Steel Industry

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was today elected president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, succeeding the late Judge Elbert H. Gary. At the same time James, A. Farrell, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was elected vice president of the institute and Eugene J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company, a director. The institute is a mechanism for exchange of such technical information as will keep steel prices equal and maintain the effect of monopoly.

The Usual Rake Off.

Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at a meeting here today, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock.

The company reported for the quarter ended September 30 net increase of $2,788,053 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., against [illegible],550,978 in the same quarter of 1926.

CHAMBERLAIN WORRIED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—"The British Empire can never hope to be popular in an assembly of nations of the world," Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, declared today in a speech before the Aldwych [illegible]

Press Breaks Faith With Flier.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 27.—Anger flashed from the eyes of Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson this afternoon when she discovered that the general public had known since yesterday afternoon that pilot Wilmer L. Stultz was quitting the projected flight to Denmark. "I won't give out any more news," she exclaimed, stamping her foot. "I'm through with newspapers and newspapermen."

Wages of USSR Workers Show Twelve Per Cent Rise in Eight Months

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—The wages of workers of the Soviet Union have been increased 12 per cent in the last eight months of the fiscal year, it was announced by the Central Council of the All-Union Trade Union Congress.

This exceeds the program which called for a ten per cent increase during the year.

BUSINESSMEN SAY THEY MUST HAVE TRADE OF RUSSIA

Rumors That Government Will Recognize

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Increasing pressure from many directions, says Hearst's International News Service, is being brought to bear on the Coolidge administration to have the United States recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The campaign, which is now on in full swing, is being sponsored in business circles.

Administration officials are being deluged with letters, most of which ask for an early settlement of the "Russian problem."

The letters are being supplemented by personal calls at the White House and state department, officials of the latter department having in the last several weeks received more than a hundred visitors who have aired their views on the Soviet question.

Reverse Old Policy.

Meanwhile, administration officials refuse to comment, although from reliable sources it is reported that the government's Russian policy is in the process of being overhauled. The administration has taken cognizance of the change in financial and commercial opinion and is shaping its course accordingly.

Some proponents of recognition have pointed to the increase in Russian-American trade as an argument in their favor, contending that with recognition this commerce would grow even faster. For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, they point out, the Russian trade amounted $90,000,000, a 100 per cent increase over the average pre-war figure of $48,000,000.

Witness for Remus Says Wife and Dry Agent Looted Him

CHICAGO, Oct. 27. — Testimony that Mrs. Imogene Holmes Remus had threatened the life of George Remus, big bootlegger, held in Cincinnati charged with her murder, that she had openly announced her love for Franklin L. Dodge, Jr., former prohibition agent, and had declared she would "railroad" Remus, were made here today to the "deposition party" by a surprise witness, Mrs. Alice Weber Long, friend of the slain woman. She told of hearing Mrs. Remus say:

"I'll get that ———. He can't put anything like that over on me. He's crazy. His father died in an insane asylum. I'll send him to jail or have him deported. I'll kill him and plead self-defense. And I've got him just where I want him now."

"Then," stated Mrs. Long, "she called long distance and asked to be connected with Dodge at Lansing again. While waiting for the connection she turned to me and said:

"We'll Deport Him."

"'I've got him broke. He hasn't got anything. While he was in Atlanta he gave me power of attorney—absolute power—over all his property. I have it and he'll never get a cent.

"'The only thing he can possibly realize anything on are some whiskey certificates. Before he knows it I'll have him back in jail or we'll deport him'."

Remus' attorney is collecting evidence to show that agents of the prohibition service not only took bribes from Remus, but that some of them conspired with his wife to loot him.

RESCUERS STATE 400 KILLED IN MAFALDA WRECK

Facsist Officialdom in Attempt to Minimize

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 27.—While the Italian embassy and the Italian office of the shipowners continue to assert that only "sixty-eight" human lives were lost in the wreck of the immigrant steamer Principessa Mafalda, sharp contradiction is made by survivors and the crews of rescuing boats, who assert that at least four hundred perished when the boat went down. The sea was crowded by men, women and children, who were drowned in the darkness or eaten by sharks.

One of the first stories of the actual situation at the wreck was told here today by Antonio Ferreira, one

(Continued on Page Four)

Anti-Government Office in Bucharest

CLUBUL CENTRAL
PARTIDULUI POPORULUI

Headquarters of the so-called Popular Party in Roumania, accused by the regency of "Bloody Queen Marie" of plotting to put her exiled son, Carol, on the throne. Carol has made preparations by discarding the woman companion who voluntarily accompanied him into disgrace. The government has also made preparations by declaring martial law, cutting the telegraph service to neighboring states, and arresting recklessly all suspects. Intense dissatisfaction prevails among the oppressed population.

Rumanian Crisis Continues, Meagre Dispatches State

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Reports that Queen Marie has fled from Bucharest have been officially denied.

Belgrade reports continue to state that troops are ready to crush an anticipated revolt.

The Belgrade dispatches state that meetings of the National Peasants Party have been forbidden and that the party leader, M. Maniu has taken refuge in a Royal Castle to escape the police.

The Roumanian censorship prevents accurate checking of these reports.

GOMEZ WITH U. S. FRIENDS.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—Rumors persist here that General Arnulfo Gomez has escaped to New Orleans.

Official reports state that rebel bands in Orizaba have been scattered. Newspaper correspondents have been invited to visit Vea Cruz and learn the extent of the government's control there.

Arrest 70 Communists In Poland as Pilsudski Regime Fears Overthrow

WARSAW, Oct. 14. (By Mail).—Seventy persons have been arrested charged with taking part in a "Communist plot."

The recent successes of the Communist Party in the elections at Lodz, Grodno and Warsaw have led the Pilsudski regime to resort to repressions amounting to a reign of terror.

Right Wing Agrarian Party Moves Against Mexican Labor Party

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—The National Agrarian Party announces the launching of candidates in the Mexico City elections. The Agrarian candidates are considered official Obregon candidates. This move is made to weaken the candidates of the Mexican Labor Party, under the control of Morones and is interpreted as widening the breach between Obregon and Morones, that is, between Obregon and the leadership of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of the Mexican Labor Party.

The Agrarian Party has for many years been under the leadership of Soto y Gama, who has been steadily going to the right. He tried to move the mass of his national party in the same direction but the majority refused to follow. When the last revolt broke out under Gomez and Serrano the National Agrarian Party forced its leadership to vote unconditional support of the Calles government. In several localities the National Agrarian Party locals formed united fronts with the National Peasants Leagues, (i.e., poorer peasants with revolutionary inclinations) to fight against the counter-revolutionary bands. A move is now on foot to form a united front between the National Peasants Leagues and the National Agrarian Party. This is being fought by the leadership of the National Agrarian Party, who fear the influence of the more militant peasants and especially of the Mexican Communist Party.

COLORADO MINERS TIRED OF HOKUM; WANT REAL UNION

Rockefeller 'Democracy' Scheme Exposed

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The strike of Colorado coal miners led by the Industrial Workers of the World, which is rapidly tying up all mines of the state, puts the final seal of failure on the hypocritical pretense at industrial democracy known as the Rockefeller industrial representation plan. This plan was put into effect at the mines of the Rockefeller controlled Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., largest operator in the field, about 18 months after the brutal suppression of the United Mine Workers strike in 1913.

John D. Tries Soft Soap.

The company town feudal autocracy of the Colorado coal barons has provoked strikee in 1883, 1893, 1913, 1919, 1921, 1922 and 1927. All previous strikes have ended in the defeat of union recognition with local and state authorities backing the operators with force when necessary.

The violence and bloodshed provoked in the 1913 strike aroused the country to investigate the results of absentee Rockefeller control. To square himself and avoid such unpleasantness in the future young John D. introduced his plan.

Pious Hopes.

At the first meeting of representatives of miners and management under the plan Oct. 2, 1915, Rockefeller declared that there was one thing that no man in his company could ever afford to have happen again and that was another strike. The futility of this pious ejaculation is demonstrated

(Continued on Page Five)

Expect Grocery Clerks Strike to End Today; 100 New Union Shops

The Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks Union strike is expected to end today with more than 100 additional stores being conducted under union conditions.

At a late hour last night Hyman Kowarsky settlement committee chairman informed The DAILY WORKER that less than 60 employers have not yet signed up with the union. "We expect to have them sign up by Friday," continued Kowarsky. "In about two weeks time we will start a general organization campaign to organize the open shops throughout the city."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DENVER WITHOUT COAL AS MINERS MARCH AND SPREAD THEIR STRIKE

American Legion and Chamber of Commerce Threaten Pickets Entering Fremont

Nineteen Year Old Girl Leads Fifty Strikers and Breaks Line of Gunmen at Deluga

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 27.—Troops have been ordered out by Governor Adams. Ammunition has been issued to the military units.

The number of miners on strike has increased to 9,000. Only 6 mines in the whole state are working.

Denver is without coal.

The newspapers are wildly predicting bloodshed and calling for the suppression of the strike. Assaults by company gunmen on miners are continuing as are the mass arrests.

The Colorado Fuel Company in a paid advertisement asserts that the miners "are fully satisfied and are only terrorized by five 'wobbly' organizers."

Since these organizers are widely known by name and reputation, and one of them, A. S. Embree, was active in the metal miners' strike in Butte in 1917, where Frank Little was murdered, this advertisement is considered in labor circles here to be encouragement for a duplication of the Little lynching.

A call for defense funds has been issued by the Committee for Relief and Defense of the Colorado Miners. All funds should be sent to T. B. Childs, Box 87, Walsenburg.

* * *

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 27.—Led by Milka Sablich, a 19-year-old girl, fifty miners and their wives and daughters, broke thru the line of gunmen at the Delagua mine near here today and persuaded 400 miners to join the strike.

A dozen pickets were injured in the clash with the gunmen. Three pickets were arrested.

This is the third big mine to be closed in this district in three days.

* * *

LAFAYETTE, Colo., Oct. 27.—The American Legion and the chamber of commerce of Fremont County have decreed that there shall be no strike of miners in that county and that members of the I. W. W. are not to be allowed to cross the county line, according to messages received here.

300 miners and their families have taken up the challenge and have started the 200 mile trip to the Fremont mines.

The trip is being made in autos furnished and provisioned by volunteer subscriptions taken up at meetings of some 6,000 miners and sympathizers here.

Six thousand hands went up in response for a call for volunteers and 300 men pledged themselves to furnish cars and food.

The proclamation of Governor Adams, referring to the I. W. W. as "an un-American" organization, and assuring the county authorities that troops are available in the event the county forces can not stop picketing, coincides with the news that the Colorado Fuel and Iron mines in the Trinidad district are being closed by the strike.

Two of the largest mines shut down yesterday.

The Trinidad district is a Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. stronghold and the Rockefeller interests have boasted that their company union made the workers immune to "agitators and outside influence."

All companies are recruiting additional gunmen which are deputized by the sheriffs.

William Penn Collins, attorney for the International Labor Defense, in charge of legal defense in this field, has filed a suit for $120,000 against various city and county officials for damages to miners' halls and other property suffered in the raid at Walsenburg and other places.

The women are making a glorious record in this strike. The jails are filled and the authorities offer to release women pickets on their own recognizance. Always they refuse and demand the release of all pickets. When they are released they go straight back to the picket line.

The governor's proclamation is as follows:

"An unfortunate condition exists in the coal fields of this state by reason of the I. W. W., an un-American organization, having attempted to bring about a strike, and in this attempt has openly and publicly advocated and practiced defiance and violation of the law.

"Picketing and intimidation are unlawful. Every man has a right to quit work if so inclined. Every man has an equal right to work and is entitled to protection in that right.

"Our state statutes provide that the local peace officers of counties shall enforce the law, keep and preserve peace. If at any time it shall develop that they are unable to do so, the state stands ready and will give them any and all assistance necessary, and use every [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

Survivors of Mine Explosion Evicted By N.Y Central R.R.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., (FP) Oct. 27.—Survivors of the terrible Clymer mine explosion that blew out the lives of 44 union coal diggers a year ago are now being put out of their company houses into the street by the New York Central Railroad interests that employ them. The Clymer men have refused to accept the dollar and a half a day reduction demanded by their employers.

At Ehrenfeld where five New York Central workers lost their lives in a blast last March, the same tactics are being used. Families are being evicted to make way for imported strikebreakers.

Hires Thugs.

Evictions are part of the fight in the bituminous coal fields, and the New York Central fights like the rest of the operators. It is now hiring thugs, with big 38 caliber revolvers at their hips. Visitors to New York Central towns see the faces of the same plug uglies who were toting guns for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad coal companies, when the latter were smashing the union in 1925-26.

State police stand by to help the thugs, for the state policemen's master, Governor Fisher, is a New York Central man. Till shortly before his election he was the attorney and the vice president of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp., the New York Central Company that runs the Clymer mine and four others.

N. Y. Central Turns Open Shop.

When New York Central joined the open shoppers during the present strike it was a blow to the United Mine Workers.

TO ATTACK "JIM CROW" LAW.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will speak in Pittsburgh Nov. 8 at 8.30 p. m., at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Wylie Ave., and Devilla St. He will turn his guns against segregation as practised in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

The Decline in Steel Earnings

United States Steel, in its quarterly report, revealed a drop in earnings that was considerably below even the most pessimistic Wall Street expectations. Net earnings dropped 21½ per cent below last year, or a total of $11,252,995 less than the third quarter of 1926. This shrinkage, however, is not to be interpreted as representing the actual decline in steel, any more than any sort of statistics of themselves explain any economic phenomenon. The real decline is much greater because of the fact that a considerable part of the revenue that goes to the holders of steel stock is derived from non-steel business. Hence the actual decline in steel production is not less than 25 per cent as compared to last year.

Try as they may the spokesman of the ruling class cannot conceal the fact that a growing paralysis is affecting American industry.

In this connection the mournful dirge of John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, before thirty-second annual convention of that body, now in session in Chattanooga, Tenn., is illuminating. Edgerton does not speak for the big bourgeoisie. Speaking for the small manufacturer, he wails that the "bankers own the country body and soul" and hold in contempt the worthy manufacturers when they appeal for aid.

Thus, in face of forces conjured up by the system they must support but which they cannot control, the various capitalist class elements berate each other. The small manufacturers, unable to understand their own economic condition due to the world market, blame their hard luck on the bankers. The tightening of money in a country surfeited with gold which it madly tries profitably to dispose of in every part of the world is one of the contradictions of capitalism. It comes about because the statisticians maintained to keep the money lenders posted on the condition of the world market have informed them that certain industries must close because the market for their product is plentifully supplied. The bankers long ago ceased to loan money to doubtful industrial enterprises, as a measure of self-preservation.

The drop in steel indicates to quite a pronounced degree the general industrial condition of the country and heralds a period of depression which will emphatically give the lie to those sycophants of capitalism who proclaim that some mysterious formula has been concocted that will eliminate industrial crises in the United States.

The labor movement must prepare for a period of depression and must accept a program that will repel the efforts of the bourgeoisie to place upon the workers the burden of the crisis. Unless this is done the labor movement, already reduced to an impotent condition by its treacherous leaders, will sink still lower.

Troops Called Out in Colorado Mine Strike

(Continued from Page One)

within the power of the governor to both enforce the law and protect life and property."

* * *

Strike Echo in Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22, (By Mail). — Speaking to the Central Labor Council here on company unionism, William Green, president of the A. F. of L. was astounded when the delegates loudly applauded his statement that company unionism in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had failed to prevent a strike or many of the workers from joining the I. W. W.

Green said: "Today I received information that the product of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had broken down completely because the workers, all members of the Rockefeller company union, have joined the I. W. W. and have declared a strike."

For a minute or two there was an outbreak of laughter and handclapping.

No Word For Mooney

Green, thruout his speech was emphatic in the eulogy to the accomplishments of the A. F. of L., both locally and nationally. He never realized an old woman, sitting there by herself, was giving the lie to his glory.

For while the smug prattle continued, old Mrs. Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney was sitting there, listening eagerly for some words of assurance, some encouragement, some words from the president of the A. F. of L., of which Tom Mooney is a member, to give her hope that her martyr-son has the backing of organized labor and that the A. F. of L. will fight for his freedom.

All that time she waited and wondered and finally left the hall, not knowing and not understanding that the bureaucrats in the A. F. of L. are more interested in stabilizing capitalism than in freeing workers from jail. The Mooney case was not mentioned, neither by Green nor by any of the other speakers.

Nearly All Contracts In Cleveland Building Trades Are Signed Up

CLEVELAND, (FP) Oct. 27.—Practically all wage agreements in Cleveland building trades have been signed, with negotiations pending which probably will result in agreements between all crafts and their employers.

Asbestos workers, cement finishers, slate roofers and sheet-metal workers are the only ones that have not reached an agreement.

The LIFE and DEATH of SACCO and VANZETTI

EUGENE LYONS

A new book on the world famous case of the two courageous martyrs of Labor. With photographs of all people involved in the case and cartoons from leading newspapers of America and Europe. In a beautiful memorial edition

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The DAILY WORKER
Book Department
33 First Street, New York

HARRY F. SINCLAIR.

Millionaire oil man with "friends at court." His right to testify one way to the senate and have a contradictory defense in court is now under discussion by a hesitant judge.

JUDGE DECLARES FIRST SINCLAIR STORY EXCLUDED

Fall's Relative Pleads "Incrimination," Silent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Taking more than an hour this morning for the involved and complicated mass of legal technicalities with which he shrouded his decision, Justice Siddons, presiding at the Teapot Dome oil graft trial today ruled that the testimony before the senate of the two defendants, Harry F. Sinclair, oil baron, and Albert B. Fall former secretary of the interior during the Republican administration of President Harding, will not be admitted to this trial.

This frees a jury, already suspected of being friendly to the defense, from the dilemma of having to explain to themselves and the world how Sinclair's statement to the senate committee that he went to New Mexico in 1922 to see Fall and get a lease on Teapot Dome can be made consistent with his present defense that he did nothing of the sort. The ruling of Justice Siddons is considered as the greatest victory won by either side so far in the trial.

Fall's Relative "Incriminated."

M. T. Everhart, son-in-law of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall who, with Harry F. Sinclair, is standing trial for criminal conspiracy, today refused to testify on the ground he might incriminate himself.

Everhart had been called by the government to tell of any knowledge he might have of the deal wherein it is charged Fall accepted a bribe of $250,000 in Liberty Bonds from Sinclair in connection with the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve lease.

"Questions Link with Bribe."

Everhart's refusal electrified the jury. They leaned forward in their seats and listened attentively.

It is contended that Everhart went East, got the bonds from a representative of a company Sinclair was interested in, and took them West where he deposited them to Fall's account or sold them for the ex-secretary.

"What are your business relations with Fall?" Asked Owen J. Roberts, federal prosecutor.

"I decline to answer on the ground it might tend to incriminate me," he answered. A question as to why Everhart went East brot the statement:

"I decline to answer on the same ground. All these questions are merely leading up to connecting me with these bonds."

Fall Needed Money.

Everhart admitted he had been general manager of the Tres Ritos Cattle and Land Company until 1923 and had full power of attorney for it.

Around September, 1921, the Tres Ritos Company was in bad financial condition, had suffered losses and owed much money, Everhart said.

"Did the Tres Ritos Land Company have any business transactions with Harry F. Sinclair prior to February 1, 1922?" asked the prosecutor, establishing a motive for solicitation of a bribe.

"I decline to answer."

Everhart had a prepared statement he wanted to read and the judge dismissed the jury.

As the witness mumbled out his fear of incrimination, Mrs. Fall and her two daughters, Sinclair's mother and Mrs. C. C. Chase, burst into tears. Only Mrs. Sinclair was dry-eyed.

Only Sinclair Could Bid.

As soon as the judge's ruling on the senatorial investigation testimony was rendered, there appeared as witness several more of the oil men who wanted Teapot Dome and were ready to bid in competition with Sinclair, but were not allowed to—the prosecution and the supreme court say because Sinclair had committed fraud.

First was called B. B. Brooks, former governor of Wyoming and president of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Producers Association—an organization representing 55 per cent of the oil men in Wyoming. The association had wired vigorous protests to members of congress against the leasing of Teapot Dome to Sinclair because it was not done through open competition. Brooks merely verified this protest.

A deposition given by James G. Darden, Maryland oil man who had a claim on Teapot Dome, was then read to the jury. Although Assistant Secretary of Interior Finney had told Darden his claim was no good, Fall, late in March, 1922, personally told the oil man Sinclair would buy it up. The prosecution contends that Sinclair bought bad claims to avoid publicity.

Next, a telegram was read which Fall sent his assistant eleven days after the Sinclair lease was negotiated telling the assistant to notify Sinclair "to get a security bond at once in view of congressional agitation."

Utmost Secrecy.

Next came an exchange of letters between Fall and Joseph W. Clark, Leadville, Colo., oil man, who had asked for information about possible leases in the naval reserves. Fall replied giving information about the California reserve, but none at all about Teapot Dome.

Then Roberts read an exchange of telegrams between Assistant Secretary Finney and Peter Q. Nice. These came a week after Sinclair had gotten the lease. Nice wanted to make a proposition on the Dome, not knowing Sinclair had it. Finney replied that "a general policy had been worked out" relative to the reserve but he was "not in a position to give it out."

Roosevelt's Wild Orders While Head of Navy Put Ships in Dire Condition

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The son of former Secretary of the Navy Long today gave away a long cherished secret very damaging to the halo of efficiency and ability that has been shining around the "Terrible Teddy." Long told of his father's describing Roosevelt's incapacity to manage naval matters, while acting as assistant secretary of the navy. Roosevelt was not often left in command, but on the occasion when he secured control during the brief absence of his chief, he managed to "mess things up considerably."

"I remember hearing my father speak of the incident," Mr. Long said, "and he had many a laugh over it.

"As I recall hearing father tell of it," he continued, "my father decided one morning, after a short time in his office, that he would take a day off, and told Mr. Roosevelt of his decision.

"He went home, but had been there but a short time when he was called on the telephone by several heads of his department, requesting him to hurry back to the office, for Roosevelt had started things. They reported that the assistant secretary was ordering ships to places where there was no coal, and coal to places where there were no ships, and, all in all, he was messing things up considerably.

"Father decided that he had better return to the office, and he did. When he arrived there he saw that the reports had hardly been exaggerated and rescinded the orders which Roosevelt had sent out."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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AND DISCUSSION
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vs.

Max Eastman
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Working Conditions in the Paper Mills Are Ba

(By a Worker Correspondent).

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 27.—About 20 per cent of the city workers derive their livelihood from the paper industry here. Thirty-four different paper-making companies are located here. The American Writing Paper Co. is the largest, occupying 28 buildings. Some of the buildings are closed now due to an unemployment.

The work is especially bad for women workers in the rag rooms. The rags used in the paper mills are of many grades. Some are clean mill cuttings, but the greatest majority are old and soiled: worn clothes, overalls, burlap bags and stained rags, most likely from hospitals. The women have to sort these rags by hand on tables covered with coarse wire netting to remove buttons, pieces of rubber and any metal that might be in them. For that purpose long knives resembling scyathes are attached to the tables. With these knives they also have to open seams and cut up the larger pieces. Often thru hurrying they cut their fingers. Then after the rags are sorted and cut, that is, after the women handle them, they are fed to the "dusters," where the loosely adhering dirt, dust, etc., is removed.

Many of the women in the rag rooms are expectant mothers. They breathe rag dust and thus poison their unborn offspring. Many women contract some disease. Eventually this work undermines the health even of the most sturdy women, and for it they get $17 per week.

Increase Exploitation.

Speed up is constantly introduced in different departments. Once two men worked on cutting machines, now belts are attached so they carry the rags to the dusters and boilers, and man attends to this. The same man also watches the boilers, where before another man worked. The workers here labor in a perpetual mist of dust from rags and papers. They get only $22.50 per week.

The rags and paper stock comes from bleach boilers to washers. The smell of alum and other chemicals used in bleaching is very bad. The workers have to work on wet floors all day. The pay is $24.

Beater men who mix the washed pulp, sulphite, wood pulp, size, alum, etc., have very important and strenuous work. They get about the highest pay in the mill $45 to $50 per week. Their helpers get only $23 to $25, although their work is hardest. They have to push the mixed pulp with spades made for that purpose. Every muscle of the body is strained doing it. The smell and dampness is sickening.

Best Is Dangerous.

Machine rooms where the paper is completed or assembled have the best jobs. But the work here is very dangerous and the workers often get their fingers crushed in the colanders and driers. It is very bad on account of the heated colanders. Workers can wear little clothing and many are barefooted. The floors are of concrete with boards over them in the aisles. It is always wet, and the workers have to walk barefooted on these wet planks all day. Usually one such assembling machine requires a machine tender who gets $35 to $45 per week, a back tender, getting $30 per week and three or four helpers getting $23 to $24.

In the finishing rooms the majority of the workers are women. Paper is counted into reams by hand and put in piles. The experienced women workers here get $20 to $25 per week.

The work in the cutting and trimming rooms is very dangerous, because very frequently the workers cut their fingers.

They Want Speed.

Meters are being installed in all machine rooms, pulp machines and boiler rooms. If the machine stands idle even for a minute it registers in red on the metters. It has to be fed all the time or otherwise the workers have to fill out a paper telling why the machine has been idle. That way the company checks up on the workers' time, so that he could not waste even a minute.

Slack Period.

Paper mills are not running full time now, with the exception of the Chemical Paper Co. Other mills have been running only 4 or 5 days per week for the last couple of years.

What Is Your Religion?

Getting a job in the paper mills the workers have to go thru physical examinations and have to make a life "confession." There is a three page questionnaire to be filled out. Among questions asked are: Do you go to church? What is your religion? Why have you left your other job? They ask many other such questions.

Not Organized Well.

The workers in the Chemical Paper Co., and Crocker McElwain Co. work under 5-year contracts. When the worker has completed the 5 years of service with the company and complies with all the rules he gets a raise of a couple of dollars and is assured work, if. . .he lives up to the contract rules. Most of the workers are not unionized and the contracts do not permit them to be. The engineers are the only ones unionized in these mills.

In other mills the workers on machine work, beater line and assembling are organized into the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. The engineers of all the mills are organized 100 per cent. Other workers in the finishing rooms, cutters, women workers, etc., are not organized and no effort has been made by the existing locals of paper makers to organize them. The pay of the unorganized workers is considerably smaller compared with the organized.

Paper mills in other parts of the state are threatening to move South. This means that they are out for reduction of wages, which will no doubt react on Holyoke mills.

Operators Want War To End

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26 (FP).—Victims of numerous mass arrests and the unrelenting operation of injunctions and eviction notices, the miners of Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio, are now told, "Ohio coal operators are not interested in any proposition on a basis similar to that of Illinois or Indiana and it is useless for the miners' union to submit such a proposal."

That is the answer made by J. L. Good, secretary of the Ohio Coal Bureau in speaking on behalf of the operators to Sub-District 6 of the United Mine Workers' Union when its president, John Cinque, asked the operators to meet the union in unrestricted conference.

On the day that this offer for a meeting was rejected, the United States Coal Co., one of the largest producers in eastern Ohio, announced the opening of its mines with non-union labor under the protection of an injunction issued by the federal court at Columbus.

Flogged Twice by Group Police Would Not Hunt, Then Shot Down in Dark

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—Robert Collins twice flogged by masked men, was shot yesterday and seriously wounded when he fled from two strangers who accosted him at night as he was going home from work, and demanded that he come with them.

Collins had reported his floggings, and the threats made to do him further injury unless he left town, to the police, who absolutely refused to investigate them on the excuse that Collins was "not cooperating with the police department."

Birmingham is the center of extensive Ku Klux Klan activity. In countries lying south of the city, 102 floggings have been reported within the last three months and a number of the Klan officers are under indictment for them.

YOUNG WORKER LOST.

I am writing you this plea on behalf of an aged Jewish mother whose son disappeared about a month ago. I write this letter in the hope that you will help us to find him for he reads your paper daily. He went away one morning clad in his working clothes. His name is Henry Bloom. He is employed as a longshoreman at the different docks of this city. He is five feet seven, light haired, blue-eyed and thin. At times he was employed as an usher or waiter.'

—F. BLOOM.

1870 78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANCE FIGHTS CATALONIANS

PARIS, Oct. 27.—France has taken measures against an alleged Catalonian uprising against Spain. Secret service agents have learned that followers of Colonel Macia have fostered a plot in Perpignan and have planned to march to Spain through the Andorra Valley.

GET A NEW READER!

Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. Shows Large Increase

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 27.—The foreign trade of the Soviet Union gained considerably in the last twelve months, it was learned today. The trade totalled 1,460,500,000 rubles (about $730,000,000) of which 758,500,000 were exports and 702,000,000) of which 758,500,000 were exports and 702,000,000 roubles imports.

The favorable balance of trade was 56,500,000 roubles as compared with an unfavorable balance of 184,800,000 roubles last year.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USS

The following is the seventh instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Personal Disability and Old Age Pensions.

A worker adjudged by the physicians of the Commissariat of Health and the Social Insurance Department to be so injured or disabled as to be permanently incapacitated is paid a somewhat different scale of benefits, depending upon the degree of permanent disability and whether the cause was industrial or non-industrial. There are six categories for those who have been disabled from industrial causes, with the following benefit scales: (1) those who have suffered a total loss of earning power and need some one as a caretaker, 100 per cent; (2) those suffering a total loss of earning power but not needing a caretaker, 75 per cent; (3) those unable to work systematically but only occasionally, 50 per cent; (4) those able to work regularly but with greatly lowered capacity, 33 1/3 per cent; (5) those able to work regularly but with a loss of 15 to 30 per cent earning capacity, 16 2/3 per cent; (6) those suffering loss of less than 15 per cent earning capacity, 10 per cent. Benefits are only paid to the first three categories of those who have been disabled from non-industrial causes, with a scale amounting to 66 2/3, 44 1/2, and 33 1/3 per cent, respectively. The average monthly payments in March, 1927, for the first category of those disabled from industrial causes was $22.50, and $17 for the first category of the non-industrially disabled.

Those benefits also serve as old-age pensions. They are not paid automatically to those who have reached a given age yet are still able to work with undiminished capacity, but are given to those who for one cause or another have suffered either a partial or total loss of earning power. Although the requirement of eight years' prior employment for those over 50 who are disabled from non-industrial causes does debar some, in practice most aged persons will be included, and the benefits will be paid irrespective of the earnings of a son or other members of the family.

One must conclude that the Russian system of labor legislation affords the fullest protection, within the standard of living permitted by the productivity of industry, of any country in the world. The workers are in practice protected against unduly long hours, injuries, bad conditions of employment, and losses resulting from accidents, illness, old age, unemployment, and the death of wage earners, which menace the lives of workers in other lands. In no other country of which we know is there such a systematic protection for mothers and children and for tired and ill workers.

Unemployment Insurance and Protection.

UNEMPLOYMENT is a serious problem in the U. S. S. R., as in other European countries. On January 1, 1926, the 281 labor exchanges showed a total of 950,000 out of work. This rose to 1,250,000 in December, 1926, and to 1,407,000 by March, 1927. In that month the unemployment rolls were purged of those who had found other employment and by virtually dropping those who had not previously been employed for hire. This caused a drop in April to a registered total of 1,055,000, which decreased to 992,000 in July, but this does not include the unemployed in smaller towns where there are no labor exchanges. That this number is large is shown by the fact that on April 1, 1927, 1,774,000 trade unionists, or 18.1 per cent of the total union membership, were unemployed. Since the unemployment among non-trade unionists is doubtless higher proportionately than among members, it is probable that at least 2,000,000 Russian workers are unemployed. These are very largely unskilled workers, primarily recruited from the peasants who have recently come to the towns. This movement to the towns, induced as it is by the higher economic and cultural standards of life among city workers, is probably the chief cause of unemployment, since the migration to the city is greater than urban industry can absorb.

It cannot be denied that unemployment is one of the most serious problems which the government faces. To meet it the government has adopted three methods: unemployment insurance; starting special projects to give work to those who lack it; and education of the unemployed.

The most highly qualified workers, and juveniles just entering employment are paid benefits without any prior condition of employment, but this is required of all others. For a non-highly qualified manual worker to receive unemployment benefits, he must have been employed for hire, if a union member, for at least one year; if not a member of a union, he must have been employed for three years. For other salaried employes the period required for union members is three years and for non-unionists five years.

NOT "ALL WORK AND NO PLAY"

Workers' rest home on Kameny Ostrov (Stone Island) No. 14, a former palace of the Russian aristocracy.

Because of these limitations the number receiving benefits amounts approximately to half the number registered at the labor exchanges, and to less than this proportion of all those seeking employment. In June, 1927, the total number to whom benefits were paid amounted to 542,000.

A number of factors are taken into consideration in fixing the scale of benefits. The country is divided into six belts and the average earnings of all workers computed for each. Skilled manual workers and salaried employes with a higher education (Class A) are paid one-third of the average earnings in that belt; semi-skilled manual workers and higher grade salaried employes (Class B) are paid one-fourth of the average; and unskilled manual workers and all the remaining salaried employes (Class C) are paid one-fifth. This is an interesting compromise between the flat-rate system of benefits, irrespective of earning power, as in the British system, and the payment of a percentage of individual earnings. Since the base upon which the percentages for the three groups are computed is common to all—the average earnings of the belt—the amounts given to each will vary. So in Moscow Class A receives $13 a month, Class B, $9.50, Class C, $7.50. Since Class C, however, when at work, earned much less than Class A, this in practice means that the members of Class C receive a higher percentage of their earnings than do Class A. The average monthly payment in March, 1927, to the unemployed in the first group was $8.50; the average for the remainder was $5.70.

The usual practice of increasing the amount of unemployment benefits according to the number of dependents is also followed. Those with one dependent are given an additional sum amounting to 15 per cent of the sum paid in benefits; those with two dependents are paid an additional 25 per cent, and those with three or more, 35 per cent. The entire amount received by the worker in benefits, however, must not exceed one-half of his previous earnings.

The government and the municipalities have also been making earnest efforts to provide work for the unemployed not eligible for benefits. The labor exchanges for most cities have set up cooperative labor societies where the unemployed can work for six months in producing some articles, generally of a handicraft nature. At the end of six months the workers are replaced by another set of unemployed. The expenses for this work are in large part met from the sales of the products, but deficits are met from the government funds, and these will amount for the year 1926-1927 to approximately $3,000,000. Public works, particularly railway construction, are another means of absorbing the unemployed, and an extra sum of $5,500,000 will be spent for this purpose during 1927. About 11 of the unemployed are cared for by methods.

As many of the unemployed as possibl being trained for the skilled trades by Central Institute of Labor and its bra where the most minute and careful inve tions of the proper working motions for various operations are being made and ta Many of the trade unions pay additional fits to their unemployed members, and in eral furnish traveling expenses to such bers in order that they may find work in calities where there is a demand for labor.

The public labor exchanges are free to ployers and employes and have been giv monopoly of placement work by the state. only are private employment agencies hibited from placing workers, but the ployers themselves are not allowed to hire independently. During 1926 the labor changes made between 1,900,000 and 2,000 placements. Union men are given the erence in hiring, and non-union men are given work so long as there are unemplo unionists who are capable of filling the p tions. This preference applies to the un group as a whole and not merely to those a particular craft. Thus, if there are un ployed metal workers who are able to w in the food industry, they are given work the latter industry ahead of non-union An employer has to give at least a trial the workers who are referred to him, but may discharge them within a week witho any loss to himself. After they have pas this trial period, however, they can be dropp only with the consent of the shop committ subject to appeal to the union and the Co missariat of Labor, and even then must paid a dismissal wage equal to two wee earnings. This makes it difficult in practi to discharge men for inefficiency. The fects upon discipline, however, are by means as bad as might be thought. The wor ers are on the whole vitally interested in p duction, since they share in the benefits, that they apply moral pressure to the chro absentees and those inclined to idle.

(To be continued in tomorrow's DAILY WORKE

(The full report of the American Trad Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as pub lished here by courtesy of Internationa Publishers, can also be obtained in boo form at all bookstores.)

"Punish" Magruder By Giving Him New Rostrum at Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—With Admiral Magruder appealing to President Coolidge in the matter of his disciplining by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, and with the "Big Navy" people in the House and the Senate both demanding that Magrudder charges that the U. S. Navy is not as efficient as it should be, there seems to be ample provision for a lot of advertisement of the government's fighting machine.

Magrudder is to be set to work on a definite plan for reorganization of the navy, it is intimated at the department building today. At any rate, all agree, he will be held in Washington or near it to furnish the necessary publicity in the shape of testimony before congressional committees.

Americans in Opium Scandal

PARIS, Oct. 27.—In an opium raid in a Parisian suburb, police seized two Americans, Sidney Stayer and Abraham Stein.

U. S. Given Lower Tariff Rates Pending Definite Settlement With France

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The French Cabinet Meeting under the Presidency of M. Doumergue, today approved Minister of Commerce Bokanowski's explanation of the basic principles of the provisional agreement upon tariffs reached with the United States.

M. Bokanowski explained that the United States has been granted tariff privileges equal to those accorded Germany in the recent Franco-German treaty, pending the outcome of negotiations for a definite settlement.

U. S. S. R. Workers Aid Vienna Revolt Victims

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—In response to a letter describing the difficult conditions facing the families of workers killed in the Vienna uprisings this summer, the Praesidium of the All Union Trade Congress voted $5,000 for Austrian relief.

AT THE NEWSSTANDS BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Curtis Sees Cal; Declares Candidacy; Hits Lowden, Norris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Republican Presidential Race for 1926—after marking time since the famous "I-do-not-choose-to-run" statement—was described today by capital politicians as being really under way.

Senator Charley Curtis of Kansas, republican leader of the senate, spent a week-end with Coolidge on the Mayflower. In less than forty-eight hours after getting off the yacht he informed his friends in Kansas that he can be considered a candidate.

Found Soviet Society to Develop Automobiles

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (By Mail).—There has been formed in Moscow the "Avtodor"—a society whose object is to promote the development of automobiles and road improvement in U. S. S. R. The chairman of the newly-founded society is Ossinsky.

This society will promote the broad use in the Union of automobiles and other means of mechanical transport as well as the building of new roads and the improvement of those already existing.

Ruth Elder in Madrid

MADRID, COt. 27.—Ruth Elder arrived at the Getafe Aerodrome, Madrid, at 2:30 this afternoon, having flown from Lisbon in three hours and forty minutes.

Kollontai Appointed Ambassador to Norway; Maker to Go to Mexico

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—Alexandra Kollantai, recently Soviet Ambassadress to Mexico, has been ordered to return to her old post as ambassadress to Norway. Mme. Kollantai's health was unable to withstand the Mexican altitude.

Present Soviet ambassador Maker to Norway, has been appointed to the Mexican embassy.

Paris Papers Report New Revolt Against Rivera Dictatorship

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Reports from the Spanish border appearing in Paris newspapers declare that a new revolt has broken out against the Rivera regime and that large numbers of troops are being concentrated on the frontier.

Groups of revolutionists are said to be concentrating in the Republic of Andorra.

Praise Verdict in Schwartzbard Trial

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Samuel Schwartzbard, acquitted yesterday of the charge of murdering General Sarnow Petlura, Ukrainian bandit leader, today was receiving large numbers of congratulations upon his verdict.

"I don't see how there could have been any other verdict,'' said Schwartzbard who accepted the verdict as an expression of public opinion not upon his act, but upon the Jewish pogroms in the Ukraine, instigated by Petlura.

Nicaraguan Liberals Did Not Sack Towns

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 27. — Denials were made today of reports that General Sandino, Liberal leader, had sacked the towns of Somoto and Grande.

U. S. S. R. Metal Workers' Clubs

MOSCOW, (by Mail). — More than $330,000 has been donated for the construction of workers' clubs by the Central Committee of the Metal Workers Union.

Earthquake in Tokio

LONDON, Oct. 27.—An earthquake of serious proportions occurred in Tokio today, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch.

Cyclone Near Rio Janeiro

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 27.—Heavy damage has been done in Ponta Grossa, Para, by a cyclone according to reports received here today.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of............for the election campaign. My name is..

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Former troopship "Principessa Mafalda" which blew up and sank off the coast of Brazil with an overload of poor Italian emigrants. Estimates of loss of life vary from 34 up, as the owners waited until they heard how many were rescued before announcing how many were on board when the journey began.

Think Faked Facts Offered in Wages Dispute by Roads

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (FP).—"If this evidence is admitted, arbitration of wages on the railroads is at an end," said Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the Locomotive Firemen's union before the United States arbitration board hearing on wage increase demands on western roads. This challenge was made with reference to testimony the carriers wished to submit regarding their financial troubles.

Voted to Allow Evidence.

Richberg declared that the financal difficulties of the road were not relevant. The employes have no access to the books of the railroad, he said, and the employes have little chance in debating a question that the interstate commerce commission after years of research cannot decide. But the arbitration board nevertheless voted to admit the evidence.

Costs as Much to Live.

Richberg objected to a consideration of all this poverty data on the ground that profits or comparative profits are not material to the determination of what are reasonable wages and that profits cannot be ascertained without establishing a basis from which to compute such profits. In any case labor counsel made it hot for carrier witnesses by slicing, through cross examination, more than $170.000.000 from the "investment" of the Northern Pacific.

Locomotive firemen are asking for $1 a day increase. On the stand a number of the workers have told of the hardships behind the big boilers on the road. A fireman on the Wabash testified that on a passenger run of 3 hours and 45 minutes he shovels 5 tons of coal. After 17 years of service, another fireman is 20th on the list for promotion to engineer. Instead of being preparatory work to becoming an engineer, firing has been shown at the hearing to be a life job.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27. — The resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the senate of the United States that no man should hold the presidential office more than eight years, will meet an amusingly changed situation when introduced in the forthcoming session.

Coolidge's I-do-not-choose-to-run statement has removed any basis for a claim by standpatters that the resolution is now a device for robbing the republicans of their best vote-getter. The president is out of the race. Dawes and Hoover are leading the G. O. P. field, with Hughes a poor third. Neither Dawes nor Hughes could, if elected for one term, expect to survive more than four years in the job. Certainly they would not hope for more than eight years in the White House, since both are well past 60. Any blocking of a declaration against a third term would now serve to guage the ambitions of but one candidate—Herbert Hoover.

Scared Progressives.

Accordingly the "progressive" group will invite the standpatters to give unanimous endorsement to the declaration that two terms is enough for any American president. This argument will appeal to many of the hard-boiled opponents of Hoover. It will embarrass some of the middle western senators who think that Hoover will force the convention to nominate him. It will have the support of virtually every democrat in the upper branch of congress. As matters now stand, it should pass.

If this should happen, then the possibility of "drafting" Coolidge to run against Al Smith in 1928 would be ended. Practical politicians would turn to Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury and big scab coal mine owner, to learn whether that close-mouthed oracle of high finance had decided to make Hughes the nominee or to pin his colors on Dawes. They are all quite sure that Mellon does not care for Hoover, whom he looks upon as a rival prophet in the temple of Big Business.

Some of Hoover's advisers urge that Hoover should favor the resolution—on the ground that if Hoover appears to be sweeping the country in the primaries next summer, Mellon may draft Coolidge to shut Hoover out. But Hoover, who is now receiving a continuous stream of political visitors, from his government-provided headquarters in the department of commerce, sits tight. He is quite willing to dream of three terms for himself, if he pleases the eastern banking crowd in a first administration.

Lowden Looms.

Senator Nye of North Dakota seems to be worried over the ghost of the Lowden boom which settled like a grasshopper cloud upon the fields of his state some months ago. It appears that the farmers and county chairmen in North Dakota never heard—or promptly forgot—about the purchase of delegates to the G. O. P. national convention in 1920 by agents of the wealthy Gov. Lowden. At that time the scandal was so rank that the convention turned from it in alarm and chose the spotless Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio to deliver the oil reserves. Lowden turned farmer, and spent a lot of money on advertising himself in the farming states. Many farmers in the northwest began to take him at his own pretensions.

Reed Interested In Exposure.

Nye, Frazier, Borah, LaFollette, Brookhart and probably Howell, McMaster, Blaine and Hiram Johnson will be for Norris for the republican nomination. Norris stands for real farm marketing legislation and Lowden says that he does, also. But Lowden stands for nothing else that the progressives want. Hence the Lowden managers are directing a fire at the North Dakota senators, blaming them for failure to support Lowden. The innocent farmers who have written these letters did not stop to think of the embarrassment which Jim Reed of Missouri is about to bring upon the Lowden candidacy. Reed is running the senate investigation of corrupt use of money in politics. Reed is also a presidential candidate. Eight years ago he exposed Lowden's agents in their purchase of delegates. He will bring it up again this winter.

Aside from his record as a slush-fund operator, and as head of the Pullman Palace Car concern, and as an anti-labor governor of Illinois, and as a politician without social vision or a fine sense of justice, Lowden may be all right for those farmers who like that sort of man. The difficulty with a Lowden movement in the progressive states is that it is a mockery of principle and of ordinary human intelligence.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Houston Merchants Cheat Taxi Drivers To Welcome Bankers

(By Worker Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas., Oct. 27.—"Houston Welcomes Bankers"—read the sign in every window of the Houston business houses; "Houston Welcomes Bankers"—read the big captions on the front pages of all Houston newspapers. The chamber of commerce tried to create the impression that everyone in Houston was glad to see the bankers. Shop clerks are forced to wear "Welcome Bankers" ribbons however much in the way.

Fake Sentiment.

For weeks the newspapers had been trumpeting the forthcoming convention of the American Bankers Association, and appealing to the "People" to play welcome host to the "banker-guests;" appealing for free auto transportation for the bankers (depriving the taxi-drivers of the chance to earn a few extra cents), to show the true spirit of "Southern Hospitality." But the chamber of commerce welcomed the guests, not only because of hospitality, but for a more materialistic reason.

Industrializing Houston.

Since the completion of the ship channel connecting Houston with the Gulf of Mexico, Houston is taking first place in exporting raw material (cotton, lumber, oil etc.) direct to all South American ports, as well as to European ports, and has been gradually establishing an industrial center. Being so situated as to enable it to manufacture in Houston at a much lower cost than in the east (due to cheap labor, and vast deposits of natural resources), the chamber of commerce is trying for investments. And the bankers of course understand it very well, they have an eye for business. The Houston Press publishes a statement of Charles Cason of the Chemical National Bank of N. Y., referring to his previous visit to Houston: "just a friendly visit at first, but I saw here the making of a great city and since have made numerous investments in real estate here, your city is certain to become within the next few years the great metropolis of the Gulf Coast."

In a front page article calling for hospitality for the "distinguished guests" the Houston Press (a Scripps Howard paper) gives the reason for this hospitality, and remarks that: "nowadays, bankers sit side by side with a president of a nation, and have much to do with the country's government."

Mafalda Survivors Say 400 Are Drowned

(Continued from Page One)

of the first survivors of the Principessa Mafalda to be landed here.

Saw Shark Eat Victims.

Ferreira declares that he personally saw a shark attack one man, and that the waters about the sinking Italian liner were reddened apparently by the blood of others who had been attacked by sharks.

Ferreira's story was a graphic one of the panic which followed the explosions on board the ship, and the consequent rush to the boats on a vessel that was sinking and with all of its lights extinguished.

"Soon after the wreck, said Ferreira, a light was seen on the horizon. It was the Formosa. Later the British vessel Rosetti arrived and by agreement, one vessel picked up all those in life boats and the crews of the other ships took care of those floating about on rafts or with the aid of preservers.

"For five hours the Mafalda remained afloat, and then, after another explosion she sank. A mighty wave was thrown up as she disappeared below the surface."

Rescuers See Deaths.

The captain of the steamer Mosella, which brought survivors into this port today, also told a graphic tale of commingled courage and stark terror.

"It was a horrible spectacle when we arrived on the scene," the captain of the Mosella said. "There were frantic men, women and children floating all about us. Many women and children seemed to have gone stark mad as they drifted about in the dark night, with fairly high waves tossing them about.

"We had received our first S. O. S. on the night of the twenty-fifth and speeded to the location given and found the vessel already sinking.

"While we stood by and helped in the rescue work, the radio officer of the Principessa remained at his post continually sending out S. O. S. messages. The captain of the ship was on the bridge. They stayed on their job until the vessel sank. The crew of the Mafalda behaved with the greatest of heroism.

Fascisti Contradicted.

Two women, one man and one child were found to be dead when taken aboard the Mosella.

The captain of the Mosella estimates the missing at 400.

Told of the claims of officials in Rio Janeiro that the lost did not exceed 68 the captain of the Mosella insisted upon his estimate that there were 400 missing.

"We heard the crying and plaintive wails of these folks who were struggling about in the water and many of them must have been drowned," said members of the Mosella's crew.

The police of Bahia were today ordered to conduct an inquiry into the sinking of the Mafalda on grounds that the wreck occurred within Brazilian waters.

Old Worn-out Ship.

The Principessa Mafalda was an old discarded troop ship, used in the world war ten years ago, and now owned by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, of Genoa, which is permitted by the Fascist admiralty to use vessels of this type for the transportation of immigrants to South American ports. The wreck was caused by a boiler explosion.

While the Italian embassy still estimates but 68 persons missing a recapitulation of radio advices from rescue ships of survivors is as follows: Alhena, 451; Formosa, 353; Rossert 27; Mosella 24; Total 855.

The Mafalda had a total of 1,258 aboard, the owners say.

The Italian embassy announces that among the third class passengers there were 118 Syrians, 36 Jugo-Slavians, two Austrians, one Hungarian, one Swiss, one Argentinidn, one Uruguayan and fifty Spaniards.

Soviet-Swedish Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 13. (By Mail).—Mr. Litvinoff, Acting People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Heidenstam Swedish minister, signed an agreement on the juridical status of the U. S. S. R. trade representation in Sweden. This agreement provides for the scope of functions of the U. S. S. R. trade representation.

REMEMBER the CLASS-WAR PRISONERS their wives and children who have been victimized because of their activities in the labor movement

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends $5 to the men in prison and $20 each to their dependents.

This Christmas International Labor Defense will send $25 each to the men, $50 each to their wives and $5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help

Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402.
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Enclosed find $3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shopmates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

An Attorney on Injunctions

By V. Q.

MOST trade union journals discuss the injunction as something which some individual wicked judge hands down against labor and confine their efforts to passing anti-labor njunction limitation bills. Railway Maintenance of Way Employees Journal in its August 1927 issue is a rare exception, which printed an article on "Stone Cutters and the Supreme Court" by William H. Holly, National Women's Trade Union League's Attorney.

Holly's opinion is that it is a waste of time to employ attorneys and fight injunction cases, saying: "They always or nearly always lose. Their victories in this field have been few and insignificant." He advocates disobedience of injunctions when issued. He furthermore advises that labor "should dispense with lawyers and with appeals to higher courts. That, too, is a waste of money." "It is no disgrace to go to jail," he adds, "the finest characters this world has ever known have been jailed by ignorant judges."

His Criticism Correct.

With Holly's criticism of the injunction as anti-labor we can agree, and that resort to higher courts seldom if at any time bring reversal of anti-labor sentences. We can furthermore draw the conclusion that the courts are against the workers. We can agree also with Holly's proposal of disobedience of injunctions when issued. That has been the policy of the left wing workers in the needle trades of New York in their strikes.

But Holly overreaches himself when he advocates no fight in the courts against the issuance of the injunction, and also, no appeal to a higher court. No appeals mean immediate jailing of numbers of workers needed on the picket line. Picket duty wins strikes, effective picket duty which ties up the shops. Furthermore, the fight in court and the appeal become means of educating more and more workers as to the class nature of the courts.

Mass Picketing.

Mass picketing is the answer, and this Holly omits. For without effective picketing, without tying up the shops, no injunctions are needed by the employers. Holly is right when he calls for disobedience of the injunction. If the Chicago District 8 of the International Association of Machinists had followed a policy of disobedience of the injunction handed down by Denny Sullivan in 1926, the American Oven Strike in Chicago would not have ended in disaster. But the Machinists obeyed the injunction, and hired bewhiskered Ham Lewis, former U. S. Senator to appeal to the courts to sustain the legality of the Anti-Labor Injunction Limitation Bill. Politicians and lawyers were to win our battles for us. The result—nothing accomplished till this day, except a lost strke.

Holly's advise is not altogether sound, but it is refreshing to note his views expressed in one of the labor journals, instead of the usual drivel about the injunction in the trade union press generally and in the American Federationist in particular.

GET A NEW READER!

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DRAMA

Shakespeare Made Easy

"Taming of the Shrew" Taken From Its Feudal Background; Knickers and Wisecracks Help

Mary Ellis

"The Taming of the Shrew" which opened this week at the Garrick Theater is simply William Shakespeare's famous comedy with characters decked out in Hart, Schaffner and Marx clothes. The modern dress, however, is not limited to the swanky apparel; here in the sixteenth-century play by the landowner of Stratford-on-Avon are found radio sets, auto claxons, Havana cigars, and a high-pressure vacuum cleaner.

Many idolatrous readers, I know, will think it superfluous to mention anything but the fact that the commanding Basil Sidney and the insidiously lovely Mary Ellis are among the cast. A large section of the audience which saw the play last night at the former modest home of the Theatre Guild experienced a comfortable feeling of familiarity; for hadn't they read or at least heard of this famous "thing" by Shakespeare in their high school or college days? Jazzed up by spicy new "asides" and appropriate wisecracks, the ancient play succeeded in flattering the intellectual sense at the same time providing a noisy, lusty show.

Mary Ellis, who illumined "The Dybuk" and "Rose-Marie" as Katherina Minola, was the shrew which Basil Sidney (as Petruchio) set out to tame. He succeeded by the now-famous technique of browbeating, accompanied by sound and fury. Petruchio was but one of the suitors who determined to "woo in haste and wed at leisure" the beautiful but scorpion-tongued lady from Padua. The other candidate, Reginald Bach (as Triano) provided much of the wit. With his cockney accent, however, he was as incongruous as the Jewish generals of Maurice Swartz's Art Theater who performed in Romain Rolland's "The Wolves" some time ago.

JANET GAYNOR

In "Sunrise," the Herman Sudermann film now showing at the Times Square Theatre.

Tho the observations at the close of the play on the rights of women are a far cry from the modern slogans put forth by Havelock Ellis and Ellen Key, the production is, nevertheless, quite sprightly; Basil Sidney, despite his gratuitous poutings and posturings, is handsome and engaging. It is too bad that Shakespeare lived too early to collaborate with Arthur Sullivan. It would have permitted Mary Ellis to use her voice to chant her reactionary views on the Woman Question.—S. G.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves., 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, LITTLE THEATRE—W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. IF

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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DRACULA
New York's Best Shudder
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

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WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Esther Ralston will be featured in "The Glory Girl," the new Owen Davis story. Josef von Sternberg will wield the megaphone.

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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

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THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker

"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system . . . the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

AIRPLANE WING FOUND.

REDONDO, Cal., Oct. 27.—What was declared to be a portion of the airplane "Spirit of Dallas" which was lost while flying to Honolulu floated ashore here today. The "Spirit of Dallas" took part in a race arranged by Hawaiian fruit kings to advertise the islands.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

"AUGIE" KILLED IN FIGHT OVER I.L.G.W.U. SPOILS

$175,000 Given Sigman By Jobbers

That "Little Augie," recruiter of thugs and gunmen for the right wing administrations of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' and Furriers' Union, was killed by a rival for this "business" is clearly indicated by developments in the arrest of two suspects.

"Little Augie" was shot and killed Oct. 15. Police officers and Tammany Hall politicians friendly to the late "Little Augie's" employers gave credence immediately to reports that he was killed in a bootlegging or dope feud.

With the arrest Tuesday of Jacob Shapiro and Louis Buckhouse for investigation in connection with the slaying, however, his alliance with the administrations of the Furriers' Union and the I. L. G. W. U. was made clearer than ever. Developments now show that "Little Augie's" earnings as a boss and recruiter of thugs and gunmen against the left wing workers of those unions were excessive. Rivals for his "business" appeared on the horizon of the underworld.

"Little Augie" Arrogant.

"Little Augie" appears to have grown arrogant, over-confident and greedy for more of the spoils of the right-wing strikebreaking campaign that nearly destroyed the workers' solidarity in the needle trades. This campaign was carried on against the rank and file by Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W., his prototypes in the furriers' administration and Edward F. McGrady, needle trades organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Finally "Little Augie" is said to have accepted $50,000 payment from an unnamed source to break a certain strike. Others believed it better business to let the strike drag along, on the theory that smaller payments over a long period would exceed $50,000. This quarrel was settled but it left an ugly scar.

"Little Augie" Scabbed.

"Little Augie" still later dispatched one of his lieutenants into a strike zone which a rival gang recruiter claimed as his territory. His pockets bulging with Sigman's I. L. G. W. administration cash, "Little Augie" was becoming "Little Corporal" Napoleon in the guerilla warfare of the fur market. Rivals then decided to kill him and did so, according to report yesterday.

Jobbers Pay $175,000.

Meanwhile the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board charges that the Merchants' Association, the jobbers' branch of the industry, has agreed to pay 50 per cent of its back dues to the I. L. G. W. unemployment insurance fund. Recent court hearings have shown this fund is now controlled exclusively by the Sigman administration. Joint Board officers said yesterday they believed a large part of this sum of $175,000 may be spent in the employment of other "Little Augies" for continued gun and black jack terrorism against the rank and file left wing constituency of the Joint Board.

When Sigman and his henchmen gained control of the fund through the resignation of employers' representatives from the board of trustees, $380,000 were on hand. Sigman recently testified in a formal court hearing on another question that $175,000 of that amount was "loaned" to his international office, at a time when his efforts to destroy the left wing Joint Board were at their height. Only $5,000 of the fund was actually used for unemployment relief, Sigman testified.

Stock Market Reflects Depression in Steel; Other Stocks Sinking

After wavering for a number of days the stock market took a downward plunge yesterday. Steel common dropped as was natural after the showing for the third quarter, which was a disappointment to even the most pessimistic of the Wall Street speculators. Steel has fallen off more than 21 per cent from last year's third quarter report. General Motors is also wavering, but this was to be expected due to the appearance of the new Ford car. Even rails are lower as reports indicate a decided falling off in business, especially car loadings.

Colorado Miners Tire of Company Union

(*Continued from Page One*)

by 1919, 1921, 1922 and the present strike.

The failure of the Rockefeller plan to make its professions was exposed 3 years ago in a Russell Sage foundation report on employes' representation in coal mines. The report shows that from the begnning the administrator of the plan has been the president of the company.

The company has paid the employe representatives for time lost on duties regularly assigned by management but where these representatives act for employes they do it on their own time. Final decisions on matters discussed are made by managerial officials without vote of the employes or their representatives.

Arbitrary Wage Slash

"In brief," says the report, "the industrial representation plan introduces no radical change in the status of employes by extending to them a share in any phase of management or by defining terms of partnership. The representatives are channels of communication between management and miners rather than partners or even advisers to officials in employment policies."

In the vital matter of wages the employes have had no voice. Prior to 1922 there was only one instance in which the company did not simply follow the wage changes won by miners in the union fields. That was in 1921 when it arbitrarily reduced wages to the 1917 level.

Worst Union Scale.

It claimed that this reduction was made on petition by the employes, but this was refuted by the fact that the miners themselves struck almost 100 per cent against the reduction when it became effective. The imminence of the present strike induced Colorado Fuel & Iron to grant an increase of 11 per cent but the men are striking solidly for the union scale.

As a result the employes have shown almost complete indifference to the operation of the plan. The Russell Sage investigator found that except where the management applied pressure the miners almost unanimously boycotted meetings and elections. Even under pressure less than half the miners vote for representatives. And these representatives turn out to be largely company men including a considerable number of straw bosses. The report quotes one miner representative as saying:

Boycott Fake Unions.

"What's the use of being a representative when you don't represent anyone? The men won't come to meetings called by us. They won't bring their grievances to us. They want a union contract and won't be satisfied until they get one."

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

20,000 Insurance Workers in Union Is Goal of Drive

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press.)

Three big life insurance companies employing a total of more than 20,000 office workers are now under the fire of a campaign by the Bookkeepers, Stenographers' and Accountants' Union of New York. Beginning last week with the drive against the mammoth Metropolitan Life, the union executive board decided yesterday to carry the fight to the Equitable and the New York Life companies as well.

"We are tackling the biggest field of unorganized workers," said Leonard Bright, president of the union, "and the poorest paid. One worker in every five in New York slaves in the offices and many of them do not get more than $12 a week."

Since the big radio and mass meeting offensive started the union is being flooded with letters from women clerks telling of their troubles. This morning one from a veteran employe of the New York Telephone Co. tells of girls working for $10 and $12 in the accounting department, with $1 raises every 9 months. The writer, after 25 years' service is in danger of discharge as "too old."

Haley Fiske, the brisk old septegennarian president of the Metropolitan, is finding his press-agented reputation as a kind father of his employes torn to shreds in the letters which his clerks are sending to Bright. In his last speech over the Debs radio Bright read snatches from some of these letters to the workers listening in.

"I wish," said one Metropolitan letter writer, "someone would force the autocratic Haley Fiske to attempt to live in New York on $12 per week. But no, the exclusive gentleman won't even ride in the elevators if one of his 'children' happens to be in them. I, not knowing the gentleman, and not knowing his commands, once endeavored to ride with him, and was unceremoniously shoved aside with the door slammed in my face."

Said another: "Twenty-five years ago I entered the employ of the Metropolitan at a salary of $8 per week, that being the starting wage for women employes at that time. In 1919, seventeen years later, I was receiving $14 a week. It is now, 1927, $24 a week, a total increase in 25 years of $18. In the work I am doing, I may not, under the present system, receive more salary even if I work for the Metropolitan 25 years more.

"The work is very exacting, the departments are usually underclerked, the amount of work to be done increases rapidly; the 'high-pressure' system is employed generally thruout the home office. It is common among the clerks to refer (confidentially, of course) to the home office as the 'sweat-shop.'"

Visit of Crouch to Home Town Excites Partisans of Duke

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C., Oct. 27.—The visit of the Communist ex-soldier, Paul Crouch, to his parents at Hays, N. C., and his speech there was sufficient to arouse the fear and hatred of the local capitalists, the K. K. K. and the press. This is a district where girls slave in textile mills for as little as a dollar a day.

The Wilkes Patriot bitterly denounced Crouch in a long editorial entitled, "The Rantings of a Rank Radical." It revealed the extreme ignorance in the South, for the most notorious exploiters of the workers, Duke and Reynolds, were described as "public benefactors," as well as Carnegie and Rockefeller!! In part, the Patriot editorial read:

"We hold with Decatur, whose toast still rings true: Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right—but our country, right or wrong."

The editorial was described as "one of the best I ever read" by the Judge of the U. S. District Court at Greensboro.

Injured Worker Given $45,000 Verdict by Jury

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—After less than a half hour's deliberation a jury before Judge Ackerson in supreme court, here Wednesday returned a verdict for $45,000 in favor of Charles Thompson, 38, a Negro, of 266 Wayne St., Jersey City, in his action for $100,000 against a building firm, for the loss of his left leg.

The defendant in the action was the Linde-Griffith Company of Fourth St., Newark.

KING GEORGE'S FOE, "BIG BILL," WOULD SLASH WINDY CITY TEACHERS' PAY

The war now waged by William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago against King George of England is adding to the gayety of two continents and will not do much harm to either of the major belligerents. But above the shriek of shrapnel and the roar of cannon we hear the wails of the Chicago school teachers whose salaries are being threatened because the valiant mayor hesitates to pursue the wealthy tax dodgers to their lairs in order to provide the revenue with which to pay the teachers' salaries. The following article written by a veteran of the Teachers' Union in Chicago throws light on the situation that confronts the school teachers in the western metropolis and is a damning indictment of a system that finds money to spend for everything else except the education of children, as well as of a trade union leadership that clings to the fatal political policy of "rewarding" one set of capitalist politicians and "punishing" another set.—Ed.

* * *

By a Chicago Schoolteacher.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—What is the matter with the Chicago schools? This is what the people in Chicago are trying to find out just now. The school board is investigating the superintendent, the Union League Club, and other organizations are investigating the school board, and the teachers are investigating the taxes that bring in the school revenue.

First, as to the superintendent, Wm. Mc Andrew. He is suspended and on trial for unseemly conduct and insubordination. The charge of unseemly conduct in exposing the children of Chicago to British propaganda is mostly political capital for the Thompson regime and falls under Thompson's election slogan of "America First." The charge of insubordination is well grounded. The immaculate superintendent imported by the Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations to act as slave-driver in the Gary factory system he introduced in the schools, has been cracking the whip over all his subordinates from the supervisors down to the kindergarten child, and demanding that they "Print and Prove" everything and turn out 100 per cent results. He evidently could not follow his own maxim, for he has himself fallen into a slight error. As long as he had the backing of the School Board under Mayor Dever, he could ignore the rules of the Board, the Teachers Councils and everything he chose, go ahead with his own plans, and afterwards obtain the rubber stamp approval of the Board. His mistake was in thinking himself still czar under the new Thompson Board. The first slip or "insubordination" and he was out.

The whole system, principals, teachers and pupils those who were still alive drew a long sigh of relief, wondering if it could really be true they no longer heard the crack of the whip, and proceeded to use their judgment in more sane teaching and learning.

The Thompson School Board would like to keep its promises and be friendly to teachers, pupils and parents, but how can it do so with no money in the treasury? They must either close the schools for part of the year or cut the salaries of the largest group of employes, the elementary teachers. Closing schools would bring down the wrath of the voters on their political heads, so a 20 per cent, cut of teachers' salaries is threatened, saving $6,000,000 a year.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation is an organized body of 7,000 teachers and wants to know why in a wealthy community like Cook County there is not sufficient income for the schools. In fact they have been demanding it for some years and have taken the pains to make a thorough investigation.

The find a chaotic tax situation. There are many very "respectable" Chicago citizens who escape their responsibility for the upkeep of city and schools. In fact, out of $36,000,000,000 worth of taxable property the incredibly small sum of $6,000,000,000 is actually taxed. The rest escapes, thru the manipulation of the big Tax Dodgers.

Neither the democratic nor republican administration dare use the big stick in this situation, as their campaign funds are supplied from this source. A millionaire who secures a good cut in taxes, make a generous contribution to the Campaign Chest, and he must not be antagonized.

It requires a little nerve to tilt a lance against this powerful enemy—but the "straight and narrow path" is blocked by this tax monster.

How to attack is the question. After much effort some civic bodies in Chicago succeeded in persuading the County Board, the City Council and the School Board to appropriate $450,000 to make a scientific appraisal of Chicago property outside the Loop. The Manufacturers Appraisal Co. has already appraised the Loop property and found the grossest inequalities. This money the Board of Assessors will accept as a gift, but will give no guarantee as to how they will use it.

The last recourse under the law is the State Tax Commission. The Chicago Teachers' Federation is raising a fund of $100,000 to appeal to this body. They will demand a re-assessment of Cook County, which this body has the power to make. They may also indict the grafting members of the Board of Review, who are responsible for the entire situation.

The readers of The DAILY WORKER in Chicago, as well as all other workers should understand this situation and support the move for an equitable assessment.

Otherwise the Thompson machine will probably try again to raise the tax rate and so place an even greater burden on the workers and owners of small homes.

City Council Goes To Sleep on Mayor When History Is Up

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The big Berthas of Mayor William Hale Thomson's campaign against "pro-British propaganda," were levelled today on the History Department of the University of Chicago.

The siege on the University started yesterday when Congressman John J. Gorman, specal prosecutor in the trial of Superintendent of Schools, William McAndrew, charged that history textbooks used at the institution attacked George Washington and others.

Superintendent McAndrew, who is accused of introducing pro-British history books in the public schools, was present at the session, but spent most of the time sleeping. His attorney also slept. Many others drowsed in their chairs during the reading. President John Coath of the school board, said he counted five board members asleep at one time. "Something must be done to pep up this trial," said Mr. Coath.

Canadian Gold Strike

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27.—Reports of a gold strike north of Kirkland Lake have reached the Department of Mines here.

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

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NOTE: [illegible]

Protest Against Brutality of Pa. Cossacks Is Made

A formal appeal to Governor Fisher to investigate the conduct of the troopers who used clubs and poison gas against 200 men, women and children at the mass meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti at Cheswick, August 22, is being made by Attorney Allan Davis, of Pittsburgh, representing the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defence.

Among the evidence that Fisher can see, if he will, are trampled and bloodstained women's and children's hats, caps, dresses and shoes.

Two mine guards of the Clarkson Coal Co. had charges filed against them in the mayor's court at St. Clairsville, Ohio, as the result of the eviction of a miner from a company house at the Provident mine. The eviction was made without due process of law.

Commission Finding On Coal Freights Aid to Open Shop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission today recommended that the commission find that freight rates on bituminous coal, in carloads, from producing fields in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia to destinations in Northern New York, are unreasonable, and take Clearfield as a base.

Clearfield is in partially unionized territory, but the reduction of the West Virgina rates is a blow at the union fields in Illinois and Ohio, to the extent that they are not owned by the same companies as control the non-union fields of West Virginia. For several years Interstate Commerce Commission decisions on coal freight rates have assisted non-union fields at the expense of the nearer union fields.

The examiners said the commission should hold that the rates from the Clearfield District are unreasonable to the extent that they exceed the following amounts: Syracuse and Solvay,, $2.78; Oswego, $2.81; Antwerp, Black River, Brownsville, Canton and various other points $3.04. The Commission should further hold that the assailed rates from the other producing fields are unreasonable to the extent they exceed the rates from the Clearfield district, plus the amounts of the present differentials from the respective districts, examiners said.

All New Jersey Laundry Workers Should Attend Elizabeth Meet Tonight

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—All laundry workers of New Jersey are urged to attend an organization meeting to be held Friday, 7 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St. The meeting is arranged by the New Jersey Laundry Workers Organization Committee.

In issuing the call for the meeting the committee points out that a general wage cut is being put into effect by the New Jersey Laundry Employers Association. "If you want to protect your bread and butter," the statement continues, "you must organize as your bosses do."

Pittsburgh Workers Party Meet.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—A general membership meeting of the Workers Party of Pittsburgh and vicinity will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Sunday, 2 p. m., October 30th. Admission by membership cards only. Members of the Young Workers League and of the Young Pioneers are also invited.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be the main topic for discussion after a special report will be made by a representative of the District Executive Committee. Each and every Party member is expected to be present as a rollcall will be taken and a record kept of the absent members.

FAITH KILLS THREE.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 27.—John Murphy is a real Christian and believes his religion. As a result of the pragmatic test to which he subjected it, his two year old son is dead, his wife and four year old son are dying. The family got diptheria. Murphy prayed for their recovery, but refused to have a physician, saying: "I don't want any medicine used in my family. I have implicit faith in God. If it is His will, they must die."

JENKS AND A LEADERS RE TO BUSINESS

Manufacturers' Me Threatens Asia, La

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. —The second day's conference of National Association of Manu turers today was a field day for militarists. With the heavy em on industrialization of the making the Tennessee valley second Ruhr," from this point quering more foreign markets Latin America and the Orient, share of attention was given allied subject of "preparedness.

Colonel MacNider, assistant tary of War, gladdened the by foretelling a drive for restocking of the arsenals with munition:

Any Manufacturer Uninterest

"Ten years is the life of our munition and the ten years is up. We have no munitions to the gap between the last hour of supply and the day when industry get under way its quantity pr tion.

"Even to the man who isn't ticularly interested in that—if is any person—there is another important fact connected with industrial preparedness measure

With the better equipment of army and navy it will be possib hurry young men to any part of world where American business terests are in danger months qu than was the case in 1917, said Mac nider, and immediately drew a fi cial moral: this will lower taxati

Must Sacrifice Sons.

Lieutenant Colonel Symour Bul made an accompanying address grand session, in favor of mili training. After complimenting manufacturers on their usual re ness to support measures for a la army and navy and to encourage triotism, Bullock attacked the yo movement. As this was a meeting honor of women's day, the colonel vised mothers especially against tempting to preserve their sons fr the battlefield. He denounced seve anti-military societies by name.

Brigadier General Herbert M. Lo director of the budget, was anot speaker, with a military title.

Jenks Points to Asia.

Dr. Jermiah W. Jenks, of Alexand Hamilton University and New Yo University outlined the prospects f sales in the Orient.

"Since Secretary Seward boug Alaska for the United States in 1867, said Dr. Jenks, "the minds of mo Americans have turned to the Pacif and the West, with the thought th that was to be our coming mark Since that time also we have noted ever-increasing development in th growth of our trade with the F East. The figures show, especially late years, an increase by leaps an bounds and it takes only a mil prophetic eye to see our Far East trade out-speed all others."

South America Also.

Elon H. Hooker, President of th Hooker Electro-Chemical Company New York and Niagara Falls, d clared that the shifting of mark from Europe to South America an the Orient by way of the Panam Canal is opening up a new industri map of the world."

"This change is now gradual," co tinued Mr. Hooker, "it will be a celerated, however, by great stri when the power which now lies la in the Tennessee Valley is harne to the transmission lines which w carry it to half a dozen neighbori States.

"When this is accomplished a se tion of the country which has be for generations agricultural will b come industrial, and cities will spri up, population will develop and o of the greatest manufacturing ce tres of the world will occupy th valley, and it will become the R of America.

"Here lies America's future, and is from this standpoint, with o back almost turned to Europe, t we should try to decide aright q tions of the Monroe Doctrine, t League of Nations, the World Cour our foreign trade, the tariff and t collection of our foreign debts," s Mr. Hooker.

Then followed the army men, giv the technical and practical details the force required to put into real tion this dream of world conque which they explained, meant primar the ability to rush quickly large n bers of America's young men into d tant military campaigns.

* * *

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The tional Association of Cotton Ma facturers in session here yeste was told that the cotton bu shows better profits. There been numerous wage reduction lengthening of the work day in spite of much unemploym

ANTI-VICE CAREER BU

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.— Wm. L. King, wife of Vice-C King of Pittsburgh is trying divorce, according to the st the citizen's committee King left town hurriedly ago, was accused of [illegible]

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Strengthen the United Front of Labor—Support the Program and Candidates of the Workers' (Communist) Party!

The program of our party in the New York elections correctly emphasizes the importance of the present campaign even though it occurs in an "off" year.

In New York, from which it is possible that not only one but both presidential candidates may come in 1928, and which in any case is one of the decisive states in voting population and the world's financial center, the present campaign is in the nature of a trial heat for the race next year.

There are plenty of indications that the capitalist parties are attaching great importance to this year's elections. The charges and counter-charges of graft and corruption which fill the press of both parties are more than usually numerous and virulent.

The socialist party, obviously preparing for 1928, rejects a united front with the Workers (Communist) Party, but socialist officialdom is accepting democratic and republican support for its official candidate, Jacob Panken. Not only is it accepting this support but it solicits it and has turned the Panken campaign over to a heterogenous collection of lawyers from the ranks of both capitalist parties.

The socialist party, true to form, is putting the election of Panken above principles. It wants to be able to advertise a socialist judge in the campaign next year. The fact that Panken's socialism is not of a sufficiently workingclass and militant kind to prevent his being highly praised and endorsed by republican party machine elements does not worry socialist party officialdom.

On the contrary, Panken has become the real leader of the socialist party in New York.

Socialist and capitalist political parties alike have nothing to say about the war danger. With a rapid increase in the tension internationally, with the campaign for militarization of the American masses well under way, with the offensive against the Soviet Union in full swing, it might be expected by workers who do not yet know the role of the socialist party as a mask for capitalist-imperialism, that a party which sometimes condescends to speak of the class struggle and which makes an appeal to workers, would have something to say and some program to offer on this all-important issue.

Similarly, the socialist party has nothing to say to the working class in New York relative to the increasing police brutality which shows itself in every strike, big and little. Especially on the question of the pogrom set in motion against the rank and file of the needle trades workers has it nothing to say.

The reason is clear. The socialist party officialdom has not only endorsed this open union-smashing but it has furnished to A. F. of L. officialdom, the right wing and the bosses, a theoretical justification for it.

The program of the Workers (Communist) Party speaks clearly on this question. Its proposal for a labor party, or failing that at this time, a United Labor Ticket, to challenge the system of injunctions, strikebreaking by police, gangsterism and the frame-up, can not be rejected except by those who are against a united labor front.

On all other issues—housing, traction, food, wages of public employes, social legislation, rights of Negroes, child labor, etc.—the program of our party is the only one which represents the interests of the workers and the great mass of the poorer population.

Support the program and candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party!.

Strengthen the United Front of Labor for the immediate struggle and the 1928 campaign!

The Zeigler Case—Part of the Left Wing Struggle Against Reaction

The announcement that five of the Zeigler, Ill., defendants must serve terms of from one to fourteen years in Joliet penitentiary, the supreme court having upheld their conviction for assault, is another blow struck in the war on the militant coal miners that has been carried on in intensive fashion for more than five years by the blackest gang of capitalist tools that ever cursed a labor movement.

It was Frank Farrington, president of District [illegible] United Mine Workers, later found to be on the payroll of the Peabody Coal Company, who, with his henchmen in the Zeigler sub-district, organized and financed the prosecution of these miners.

In a revolt against an open sell-out by the officials to a local coal company on the question of short tonnage, Mike Sarovich was shot and killed by a klansman whom the grand jury refuse to indict. Sarovich was a Communist and the grand jury, in rejecting the coroner's jury findings which charged Hargis with the murder, evidently acted on the belief that it is not murder to kill a Communist—especially if he is one of the union's staunchest fighters against official reaction and a foreign-born worker to boot.

These miners are to be sent to prison because they defended themselves against Cobb, one of the sub-district officials, and his gang of klan thugs.

They have been convicted technically of assault but actually because they fought the Lewis-Farrington machine whose united front with the coal barons while making war on the militant miners has all but destroyed the United Mine Workers of America.

A klan jury, a klan judge and bosses' agents in the official circles in the union, are sending these miners to jail.

Farrington has passed but Lewis remains. The Zeigler defendants are the prisoners of the Lewis machine just as truly as if Lewis himself locked the cell doors upon them.

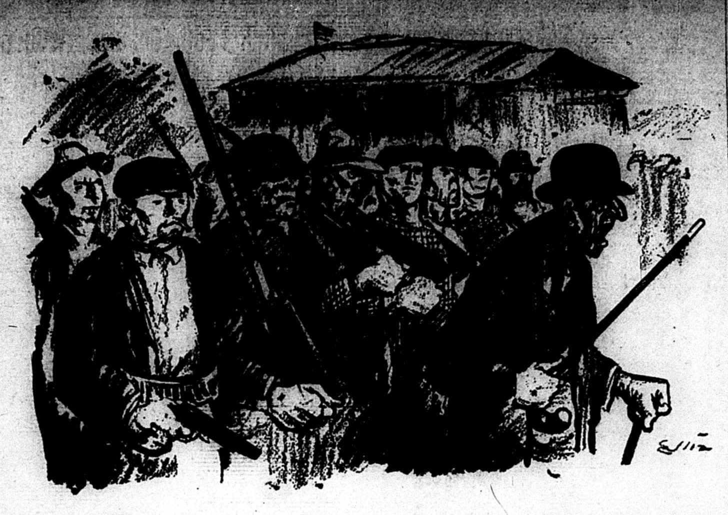
The Zeigler case grew out of and cannot be separated from the whole struggle of the left wing for a militant labor movement. As such the case must be viewed and supported.

Needle trades workers, who have seen the frame-up worked by reactionary officialdom against left wing leaders and rank and file, will find in the Zeigler case one that parallels their own.

It is a long way from the garment factories of New York to the coal mines of Illinois but the struggle of the workers is the same and the methods of reaction are the same

ON THE COLORADO BATTLEFRONT

[illegible]



The American Legion and the chamber of commerce mobilise to keep the I. W. W. out of Fremont County, Colorado.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(*Continued from Last Issue.*)

VII.

Young America

THERE are several ways by which we might approach the subject of present-day art and its economic interpretation. The easiest for me, and probably the most entertaining for you, will be autobiographical. Let me show you the world upon which I first opened my literary eyes.

I am a youth of eighteen, just out of college. I have been carefully taught by several professors that to read a book less than fifty years old is an unworthy and degrading action, and consequently I have never done it. I carry around with me some little red volumes of Horace, with which I beguile my spare hours while collecting material for obituary notices for the "New York Evening Post." All the rest of my life it will be possible for me to be patient with young literary tories, remembering the chain-mail suit of prejudice into which I was rivetted by my professors of academic snobbery.

Somehow or other I fell from grace; there came into my hands a copy of Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," and for the first time it dawned upon my young mind that works of genius might be appearing now. You cannot imagine the revolutionary nature of that idea, to one who had been taught that the roll of literary greatness was closed and sealed. I began to read modern books, and the little red volumes of Horace accumulated dust.

This literary world of my youth was dominated by a writer named Kipling, an Englishman, you may remember; he is dead long since, but a ghost of him haunts a manor-house somewhere in Surrey, and squeaks and gibbers on the front page of the "Times"—London, New York, Seattle and Los Angeles—whenever the bull-dog breed is called out to bite a stranger. This man is one of the tragedies of our literature, because he had so many of the great qualities, energy, story-telling power, singing fervor. But his mind stopped growing, and he stayed a boy—a hateful and dangerous and bloody-minded boy, dreaming of killing all the people whose minds persist in growing beyond his own. He called it the "white man's burden," the task of making all the colored men into his servants; now that colored men all over the world are objecting to being servants, it has become a matter of slaughtering whole populations with machine guns and poison gas and flying machines, and this old ghost of Kipling in Surrey knows nothing else but the jabber of slaughter and the slang of the slaughter-house. It is the point of view of the cocktail-sippers in that Shanghai club which boasts of having the longest bar in the world: class superiority and cruelty, jeering smartness, wit and energy in humiliating your fellow beings; and then the technicalities of the instruments of killing, and of railroads and steamships and airplanes to take you to the places where your victims live. Not long ago one of our popular magazines announced with great eclat a series of new stories by the old ghost in Surrey, and I found myself reading such phrases as "Bosco absoluto" and "a four pip Emma." No doubt the words mean something, and I might find out if I tried; but why should I trouble to learn the slang of these depraved wretches?

Poor old ghost in Surrey, the world refused to go the way he told it. He put on his prophet's robes and laid down the law, that East was East and West was West and never the twain should meet. But now from Alden to Zululand and from Angora to Zanzibar, the flappers are crowding to the movie palaces to see Mary Pickford in "Little Annie Rooney," and coming out to bob their hair and cut short their skirts! And black boys and yellow boys joining the Young Communist League, and setting up a bust of Lenin instead of an idol in their huts! Swarming from a hundred different lands to the University of the East in Moscow, and preparing to take up the colored man's burden, of compelling the white man to become a comrade instead of a killer! I never was inside a dragon, and can't say how he felt when St. George stuck his spear into him, but his noises must have been like the poems we get from the old ghost of Kipling in Surrey.

Also there was a lady novelist whom everybody read, a truly advanced and intellectual lady who belonged to the very highest English society, and invited all America to come in with her. When a new book of hers was published, the stacks in the department stores looked like fortifications, and with every volume you got a premier free—no, not a premium, but a real live premier of the British Empire, with all his heart secrets, and how his political enemies tried to ruin him by making it appear that he had—well, you know what I mean, but it wasn't said in plain words, because young girls read Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

We had American novelists also. There was our Richard Harding Davis, very much like Kipling, only he told about handsome young American engineers who went to Central America and put the spiggoties in their places, with the help of the American navy arriving gloriously in the last chapter to put down the bad revolutionists and put in the good ones, just as we are doing today in Nicaragua. Also Davis wrote the most perfectly lovely stories about a young society darling named Van Bibber, who solved all kinds of problems and set everything in the world right with the most wonderful grace; he thought nothing of knocking out three terrible thugs with one arm while holding his fainting lady love upon the other. The Van Bibber papers thrilled the reads of "Scribner's," while "Harper's" featured Mrs. Ward, if I remember, and the "Century" specialized in another lady—what was her name, she wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and the best English society received her, and permitted her to tell us about their love affairs.

Also there was Henry James, a "Scribner" writer, too, and I read every line of his thirty or forty novels; because I had come to realize that I must know what our ruling classes were like, and James was the man who would tell me. He had the most scrupulous regard for truth—he thought nothing of using up eight hundred pages to find out exactly what had happened in the way of a sexual intrigue between two of his characters twenty years ago, and to show you the writhings and twistings of the souls of these characters while the old guilty secret was coming out. For years I read these rather nasty scandals of the rich, and couldn't understand why it should be of such supreme importance whether she did or she didn't, whether he had or he hadn't. As with everything else in the modern world, it remained a mystery until I came to study economics, and realized that under the bourgeois law such old scandals determine property rights. It is upon property that bourgeois society is built, and it is property that decides whether people are worthy of having their scandals pried into and exposed by great geniuses like Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Henry James.

(*To Be Continued.*)

The Close of the Petlura Case.

Only the white guard exiles from the Soviet Union and the most rabid anti-Semites will find fault with the French jury that liberated Samuel Schwartzbard, who twice boasted in the court room that he killed Simon Petlura to avenge the thousands of Jews who were massacred during the period Petlura's forces terrorized the Ukraine.

Let no one think, however, that France has declared open season on white guard generals equally as guilty as was Petlura of the frightful slaughter of countless thousands during the years the victors of the war for democracy were subsidizing professional butchers in an effort to destroy the Bolshevik revolution.

During the trial the defense hotly denied any Bolshevik tendencies, and relied exclusively upon the theory of racial vengeance. Had there been the slightest evidence of sympathy with Bolshevism the verdict probably would have been different. Being a national and religious defense the French bourgeoisie could afford to be lenient.

But then assassination is essentially a bourgeois weapon and has nothing in common with revolutionary tactics, which relies upon mass movements of the proletariat to avenge crimes against the workers. Class oppression can only be overcome by waging the class struggle. It is that struggle that had eliminated Petlura as a menace to the revolution long before Schwartzbard's bullet ended his miserable existence as an individual.

A STEEL CITY

By MEYER DWORKIN.

A black forest of gigantic smokestacks, which are constantly belching with thick black and yellow smoke, surrounds the valley where the city of Youngstown, Ohio, lies. A heavy curtain of smoke, black, and dirty, and hot, hangs over the city always.

In the valley, in the shadow of red and golden white flames which pour constantly from the huge steel factories which surround the city like threatening hells, are living and suffering one hundred and seventy thousand slaves, and about five thousand slave drivers.

• • •

Through the heart of the valley runs, like a cheap gaudy ribbon, Main Street, the nest of the mighty, where all their institutions are located, the institutions which hold in subjection and slavery the huge army which burns its life and youth away within the prison walls of the surrounding factories.

Here is also the market where the free slave purchases all necessities for the week. Here on Main Street cheap pianos are sold, cheap automobiles, cheap clothing, and cheap food. Here everything is cheap. It is purposely designed to satisfy the desire of the slave who is only born to create beauty and luxury for the few thousands of the master class, who own everything around here, even their slaves' very lives.

• • •

Main Street. A market place of cheapness. Great throngs of steel workers are swarming past the banks, the churches (Oh! how many of them there are here!) the movies, seeking amusement, escape from the monotonous factory life that eternally keeps one as if under a clod. The movies shouting with their green and hell-[illegible] smoke-laden atmosphere more horrible, to the point of terror.

A fat, puffing priest, tired and sluggish, with heavy golden cross on his chest, mingles with the crowd and disappears in the dark luring entrance of the movie.

Uphill, narrow, dirty streets are scattered, and reach towards the very doors of the huge, fiery steel factories. Overhead a thick black and sooty sky, through which a reddish hot sun, like a copper disk, rolls westward.

• • •

Saturday afternoon. Youngstown is like a black seething sea of released iron workers. All are black and dirty, and torn, beyond recognition. It is pay day. All are crowding to the banks, through which the blood-soaked dollars are straining only to find their way back to their original source. Across the street a player piano thunders insanely a gay march, now breaking into a plaintive Italian melody, and then again furiously bursting out into wild and careless jazz.

What a crowd of black, dirty, shadows has gathered around that window of mirth, and forgetfulness! Soon two ragged forms armed in lover fashion follow a gay slavish polka in dance, repeatedly exclaiming loudly their inner joy.

It has now become dark, and the darkness is heavy. In the distance, surrounding the town, the sky is illuminated with golden flames, bursting in spark-showers, like so many craters, calling to the night-shift to be annihilated again within its firey sides.

• • •

On Main Street the churches are chiming lazily, calling those who do not work, to service. Tomorrow is Sunday, and a dead hush will prevail over these crushed lives who have [illegible] all week. For Youngstown has provided nothing in the way of human, elevating amusement for its thousands who are born only to create cities for the master class, and themselves perish for want of life and joy and happiness.

Night. A forest of brilliant, flaming throats are spitting fire around Youngstown. The flames are raging in the black night. They will burst into merciless conflagration one night. As you listen in the silence of the night you begin to hear the distant rumble as of millions of voices [illegible] where in the flaming heart of the steel city of Youngstown, [illegible]

A Naive [illegible]

By [illegible]

([illegible])

DR. WILLIAM STRAIGHT had been in practice for one year when a man with a heart disease came to his office. After the examination he told the patient to give up his work for at least six months. A smile of pity for the doctor's candidness was the answer.

"Maybe you can find some other work, something lighter," suggested Dr. Straight.

"Oh, doctor, it is so hard to get a job nowadays! I must stick to mine."

"Can you at least be excused from overtime work, so that you can have the evening for yourself?"

"That is impossible at present, during the rush."

"Impossible? Impossible? We'll see!"

William was determined to act. The next day he went to his patient's shop and asked to see the head of the firm. He was waiting in the office and speaking to one of the foremen. Through the thin board partition the deafening roar of the machines came in partly muffled. But each time the door toward the shop was opened, he was unable to hear his own voice, while the cloud of dust brought in by the draft made him cough. At last the chief arrived and his subaltern introduced the doctor. As William explained the object of his visit he noticed on the lips of the employer, as well as on those of the foreman and of the stenographers who had stopped their work and were listening, the same smile of sarcastic pity that he had seen the previous day on the face of his patient. He felt embarrassed and stupid, although he did not understand why, knowing that his errand was justified and his demand reasonable.

"So you want me to exempt your patient from overtime?" said the boss at last. "All right. It will be all right. He will be excused."

A few days later the patient's wife came to William's office and began to abuse him.

"What is the matter?"

"Why, you went to my husband's shop and denounced him. They don't want no sick people there and now he lost his job. What'll I do with my children? Shame! But wait, I'll fix you! I'll tell everybody not to put their feet in your office! You'll see!"

Letters From Our Readers

Afraid of Getting Captured.

Editor, Daily Worker:—

In a recent study of "Company Unions and Organized Labor" by the Methodist Federation of Social Service, appearing in the Railway Conductor for August 1927, one page out of the four on this subject was devoted to the left wing views and activity in combatting company unions. The ten points of criticism of company union by R. W. Dunn, in his pamphlet "Company Unions" issued by the Trade Union Educational League are quoted as "Labor's argument by a spokesman of the left wing." They quote a paragraph from the conclusion of that pamphlet contributed by Wm. Z. Foster, which shows the company union as an attempt to ward off union organization, as well as Foster's conclusion that the company unions are most prominent in the basic, trustified industries which the labor leaders have failed to organize.

"Can the company union be captured?" asks the federation. "An attempt would be in harmony with the Communist policy of boring from within." It then quotes the warning given Chicago employers by the American Plan Open Shop Conference: "Do not form any club of employes. It proves to be an invitation to the union to come in and take them over. The Engineers' Club has gone lock, stock and barrel into the Hoisting Engineers' Local. In a few cases, company unions have actually been captured for a time by trade unions."

Recognition of the powerful influence of the Communist shop papers is made as follows: "An aggressive effort to influence the industrial council in the McCormick harvester plant is being made by Communist employes who distribute at the gates their militant little paper, 'The Harvester Worker'." It should be stated that the paper is written by Communists and other workers employed by the International Harvester Co. —H. V.

Auction For DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER:

We had an auction or an evening party as a benefit for The DAILY WORKER from which the profit was $28.40 (twenty-eight dollars and forty cents) which the Executive Committee of the Workers Party is sending you.—John Hakala, Fort Bragg, Calif.

[illegible]
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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DEATH TOLL OF IMMIGRANT SHIP SAID TO BE 500

Reporters Not Allowed Among Survivors

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 28.—The death toll continued to grow today, as one after another the rescue steamers came into port from the scene of the shipwreck of the "Principessa Mafalda" which sank off the coast here two days ago.

The best estimate now is about five hundred, the figure set by seamen after the survivors on the Dutch ship Alhena came in.

Fascists Still Lie.

Every effort is being made by the Italian ministry, the consuls of the Fascist regime, and their friends in the Brazilian government service to keep the facts secret. Reporters are barred from the rescue ships, which lie in the harbor with their human freight shivering and crying in misery, crowded, nearly uncared for, and without any proper accomodations. What will be done with them is still a mystery. But only a certain few are allowed to talk.

The statement of the Navagazione Generale Italiana, the owners of the immigrant tub, Principessa Mafalda, that only 68 lives were lost is being maintained rigorously by all officials, however much contradicted by whatever facts leak out.

Survivors Injured.

The Dutch freighter Alhena arrived late last night with 531 shivering, suffering survivors. The captain of the vessel had wirelessed ahead for aid reporting that about 60 of the survivors were injured several of them seriously.

Pitiable Sight.

Immediately after the vessel arrived several doctors went aboard and food and drinking water were sent out in a tug.

The crowd of refugees aboard the Alhena presented a pitiable sight to

(Continued on Page Three)

Senator Trammel Out to Save Rich Trouble Over Dodging Inheritance Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The battle for repeal of the federal inheritance tax was reopened today by Senator Park Trammell (D) of Florida, with an announcement that he would lead the fight to include its repeal in the proposed new tax "reduction bill."

Characterizing the inheritance tax as a "clear invasion of state's rights and of the field of state taxation," Trammell said he would appear before the House Ways and Means Committee early next week to advocate repeal of the tax. He will also condemn the eighty per cent refunding clause by which the federal government, after collecting the estate tax, refunds most of it to states which impose a similar tax.

The tax is normally evaded by the very rich thru provisions of gift and sale, but this is an expensive and burdensome procedure, advocates for repeal declare.

Amundsen May Never Return to America

It is questionable if Capt. Roald Amundsen, the artic explorer, will ever return to the United States, said Lee Kendick, his lecture manager. Amundsen sailed suddenly for Norway, his native country, without notice and just a few days before a medal was to have been presented to him by the explorers' club. Rumors are that he resented interference in his private affairs by the meddlesome members and officials of the club, who are accused of trying to regulate the conduct of those whom they pretend to honor because of their achievements as explorers.

500-ACRE FOREST BURNS.

CHARDON, O., Oct. 28.—Approximately 400 men are fighting a forest fire which broke out late today on a 500-acre tract of wooded land about three miles east of here. The burning acreage is known as the Wells-Buell tract.

The Chardon fire department is aiding in efforts to put out the flames and to keep them from crossing over the adjoining 238-acre tract of valuable timber.

WOULD CONSOLIDATE ROADS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Outer Harbor Railway Co., of Los Angeles, for authority to acquire about six miles of switching tracks of the Outer Harbor Dock & Wharf Co., and to issue $130,000 of common capital stock in payment.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Catholic Priest Chases Negroes to "Jim Crow" Churches in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The race war among Catholics started when Rev. Cornelius J. Dacy of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church last Sunday invited members from the Negro districts to go back to their own churches, is still raging. The priest dodges the issue raised by his words, saying he did not mention whether he meant Negroes or Whites. But those present whom he desired to eject were Negroes and they have complained bitterly.

Trotsky Opposition Decisively Beaten In Moscow Voting

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—The Trotsky Opposition suffered an overwhelming defeat at numerous meetings of active members of the Communist Party held thruout the Moscow district yesterday, at which the Opposition received only twenty-eight votes out of a total of more than twelve thousand.

Thousands of Party officials attended the meetings, at which the theses of the Central Committee of the Party on the questions of the agenda for the Fifteenth Party Congress as well as the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoview from the Central Committee were almost unanimously approved. Kameneff, Rakovsky, Smilga and other Opposition speakers met with the same indignant reception that was accorded them at the All-Moscow meeting, at which Kameneff and Rakovsky were compelled to leave the platform.

Another Curtis Plane Wreck Kills 2 Pilots

PENSACOLA, Fla., October 28.—Lieuts. E. R. Frawley and W. J. McCord, of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, were instantly killed today when their planes locked together about 1,000 feet above Pensacola and crashed.

One of the planes landed on the home of T. C. Willis, while the other struck the house of a Negro nearby. Both houses were damaged.

Both planes were the antiquated type of Curtis make which the army usually buys. The "drag" Curtis has with the war department has been frequently fatal to aviators.

Porter May Be Slated For the Philippines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — President Coolidge is considering appointing Rep. Porter, republican, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, as governor-general of the Philippines, it was announced at the White House today. Porter has been a consistent advocate of American adventures in Latin-America and Asia.

MONUMENT TO ADAM.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Residents near the estate of the late John P. Brady, a fundamentalist who erected a monument to "Adam, the first man," gathered at the place today in celebration of what they regard as his 5,931st birthday. When asked if they were aware of the fact that China had a civilization several thousand years before the alleged birthsand years before the alleged birth of Adam they consider it blasphemy and wonder why god doesn't strike

TWO KILLED IN AIR.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28.—Jamming of the controls was believed today to have been responsible for the crash of a Waco biplane on Candler Field here, killing two and injuring the pilot.

The dead are Percy Hinesley, 22, of Defuniak Springs Fla., and Roy C. Burgess, 45, of Chicago Ill., passengers in the airplane. Phil Davis, the pilot suffered a broken arm and bruises.

MOTORMAN TEAHL KILLED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—Joseph Teahl, of Penbrook, was killed and several passengers were injured when two street cars collided head-on in a dense fog at Progress, a suburb, early today. Teahl was a motorman on one of the cars. None of the others was badly hurt.

RUTH ELDER BREAKS RECORD.

PARIS France, Oct. 28.—Ruth Elder and Pilot Haldeman, flying in a borrowed plane from Bayonne to Paris, broke the speed record. They averaged 150 miles per hour, and arrived two hours ahead of schedule.

FALL'S RELATIVE INCRIMINATED IF MADE TO TESTIFY

So Judge Excuses Him; Cashiers Trace Bribe

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—During a day spent in hearing the testimony of one bank cashier after another tell of the passage thru his hands of the Teapot Dome oil graft bribe in the general direction of the then secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, Justice Siddons found time to rule that Fall's son-in-law, Mallon T. Everhart, really did have grounds to worry about incriminating himself if forced to testify.

The court said that tho it was a very difficult question, still it did seem that if Everhart testified, he, as Fall's partner, might cause the attorneys for the government to "learn for the first time" that Everhart was subject to indictment.

Knew It Was Rotten.

Everhart's attorney, Charles A. Douglas, went much farther, and

(Continued on Page Four)

Doubts That United States Will Grant French Concessions

There is little likelihood that the United States will grant France the tariff concessions she is seeking in return for lower French rates if the "flexible" provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Act are utilized as they have been in the past, according to a report on "The Franco-American Tariff Dispute" to be published by the Foreign Policy Association today.

Distrust Commission Acts.

Foreign opposition to investigation of products costs has contributed to the difficulty of changing specifications. The report cites a number of cases in which foreign manufacturers have protested against the investigations by the American Tariff Commission.

If, for political reasons, the commission felt it expedient to stretch the letter of the law, it might recommend reductions of existing duties in the case of France without making a thorough investigation of costs.

Trading Proposition.

In a comparison of European and American commercial policy, the Foreign Policy Association's report shows that between 1778 and 1923 the United States upheld what was called the principle of conditional most-favored-nation treatment which refused to grant tariffs to a nation without getting something in return. In 1923 the United States deserted this principle by terminating its special tariff agreement with Brazil, partly because it wished to secure access to every foreign market.

Franco-German Treaty.

The report also discusses the commercial treaty between France and Germany which has been hailed as a step toward the economic disarmament of Europe. The report points out that in an annex to this treaty France gives up its rights under the Treaty of Versailles to take economic reprisals against Germany in case of default in reparation payments. This would seem to constitute an important revision in the Versailles Treaty.

The report reviews the protests of American business men against the recent discriminatory increases in the French tariff and it also reviews a number of foreign protests in the past against the American tariff. The report also discusses the difficulties which high tariffs place in the way of the economic recovery of the world, and especially of the payment of debts and reparations.

Smith Opposes Four Year Governor Term

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Gov. Smith, in an address here, declared that he is opposed to the constitutional amendment providing for a four-year term for governor. Originally he was in favor of such a proposition with the election falling on a year when there was no presidential election. Since the republicans may carry the state during a presidential election, he opposes the proposition. Senator John Knight, republican, was in favor of it for the same reasons that Smith is against it.

MILLION FROM U. S. PLANTS

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 28.—National forest receipts from sales of ripe timber and from other sources of earned income, for the three months ending Sept. 30, this year, were $1,338,569—a gain of $110,091 over the corresponding period in 1926. Timber sales were $1,095,905.

Aircraft Bombs Menace Coal Miners As Strike Closes Colorado Mill

Warning Sign Put Up By Coal Miners at Coverdale, Pa.

WE ARE ON
STRIKE
STAY AWAY FROM THIS MINE

Miners Advertise To Keep Men From Working in Mines

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., (FP) Oct. 28.—Meeting advertising with advertising the United Mine Workers of District No. 2 in the central Pennsylvania field have carried their message into the want columns of the newspapers in Johnstown. Ads like this appear:

NOTICE TO MINERS!

Men wanted to stay away from Amsbury, Pa., as we are on strike for the Jacksonville scale.

United Mine Workers.

Similar ads of other struck jobs run through the want columns and between them appear the appeals for scabs inserted by the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp., a New York Central subsidiary, and various employment offices. The scab ads promise the 1917 scare for tonnage workers, and $6.00 a day to day men, a rate a dollar and a half a day under the Jacksonville scale.

Coolidge's Cabinet Officials in Fight Over the Patronage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The departments are breaking up in mutiny. Quarrels which have been going on within the war, navy, state and commerce departments, either thru jurisdictional jealousy of the heads, or because of under secretaries and other employees' resentment of the prominence of their rather idle superiors is forcing its way into the open.

When To "Expose 'Em."

When conditions get too bad for an assistant secretary of something or other, the public knows of it thru a sudden "exposure" of his superior's shortcomings, which is all the more effective if the underling, expecting to be fired, so words his criticism that it appeals to manufacturing interests who may hire him.

Thus Assistant Secretary MacNider is now expected to "resign" following his declaration to the National Association of Manufacturers that the army is without ammunition, and should buy a lot at once. The manufacturers approve of large purchases of ammunition.

Lots of Navy Talk.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur is engaged also with Assistant Secretary Robinson, who made a few well chosen remarks about "bureaucrats ruining the navy" in his "Navy Day" speech at Philadelphia yesterday.

Robinson seems to be making common cause with Admiral Magruder, until quite recently the commander of Philadelphia navy yard, who appeals to taxpayers and foreign investors with severe criticism about inefficiency and waste of money in the navy. Magruder has been in a position to be useful to contractors and jobbers of war materials and is scornful of the use of money otherwise. President Coolidge has just refused to see him, but he will get a chance to talk on Nov. 5 when his case comes up in Washington.

Rows Enlarge Militarism.

And all of this concentrates attention on the building of a larger army and navy.

It is remembered here that just before the U. S. A. embarked upon its campaign for the largest air fleet, Colonel Williams, then head of the air service, went on the warpath in much the same way as the present mutineers. It removed him from a nominal office, and placed him in a more strategic position as head of an air league.

Background of Cheswick Frame-Up Shown in New Illustrated Articles

Within a few days The DAILY WORKER will publish another series of articles by "A. S." on the conditions in Pennsylvania mining camps around Cheswick, where a new Sacco-Vanzetti case is being prepared as the result of the shooting of a state trooper during a brutal attack on a miners' meeting. The articles will tell of the evictions at Russelton, the meetings of militant women, and clashes between miners and mine company gunmen. They will be illustrated by drawings by Don Brown.

International Labor Defense Sends $250 For Colorado Aid

Two hundred and fifty dollars for the defense of the striking miners has just been sent to the Colorado Miners' Defense and Relief Committee at Walsenburg Colorado, by the national office of International Labor Defense.

In addition, the International Labor Defense has sent two prominent Denver attorneys into the mine fields to aid in protecting the legal rights of the strikers and challenging the attempts of the authorities to institute lynch justice. The halls of the miners have been raided in many places and considerable property destroyed. Scores of miners and many women, who have played a heroic part in the walkout, have been arrested. Attempts are being made to put the jail lid on the strike. The I. L. D., through its attorneys, is moving to release the imprisoned strikers and their wives, sisters and sweethearts, and to put a halt to the institution of lynch law or martial law under the direction of the notorious Colorado uniformed gunmen.

Cites Colorado Tradition

"The strike of the Colorado miners is of great significance," said James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, "and it will have an electrifying effect upon the entire labor movement. The militant traditions of Ludlow and Cripple Creek are being repeated by the strikers in so far as their courageous struggle is concerned. It is our duty to see to it that the strike is not drowned in blood as it was thirteen years ago in Ludlow. The I. L. D. intends to help the strike in every possible way. The Colorado strikers must win their fight, despite the powerful enemy that is aligned against them, led by the Rockefeller interests."

Pauper Sole Heiress Of American Actress

Mrs. Ella P. Burtis, 80-year-old pauper, living in the Hell's Kitchen district of New York, is found to be sister ot fhe late Clara Morris, famous American actress, and sole heir to the estate which includes $15,000 in cash. The heiress was discovered by George McAdam, an author of Hartsdale, who is writing a "Life of Clara Morris." The sisters were separated in infancy.

Invent Contrivance so Millionaire Can Talk

T. Coleman Dupont, millionaire munitions profiteer and United States senator from Delaware is reported to have had installed in his throat an artificial larynx, electrically operated, that enables him to carry on conversation in a dull monotone. This is a new and expensive invention for the benefit of persons who have lost their speech. Dr. John E. MacKentry, head surgeon of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, refused to confirm or deny the installation of the device.

THREE MILITARY PLANES HOVER OVER STRIKE ZONES; ROCKEFELLER PUEBLO STEEL PLANT SHUTS DOW

Girl Strike Leader Ridden Down By Mounte Gunmen; Fifteen Strikers Hurt

"Show the Miners We Mean Business," Say Governor; Will Call Troops

DENVER, Oct. 28.—Three national guard aeroplanes we ordered today to the strike zone of the coal miners in southe Colorado by Governor William H. Adams.

Machine guns, bombs and reserve ammunition will be placed on board and, according to the governor's office, will be used "prevent riots."

Reserve supplies of gasoline will be carried on the planes that no landings will be necessary. Air headquarters will be established at Pueblo.

Impending industrial paralysis was predicted today. An announcement made by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company stated that one-third of their plant at Pueblo would have to be shut down for lack of coal, throwing out of work 2,000 men. It was also stated if the strike continued for any great length of time the entire plant would run out of coal.

The announcement of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is considered by officials only a forerunner of what may be a complete industrial tieup in Colorado should the strike continue.

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DENVER, Oct. 29.—Governor Adams announced after receiving reports from the southern mine fields that he would "show the miners we mean business. Appearance of the national guard planes plainly indicates that we are watching the situation closely. We will call out troops if the necessity arises."

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WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 28.—Milka Sablich, 19-year-old girl leader of strike pickets, was seriously injured near the Ideal mine yesterday, when she was trampled under the feet of horses ridden by mine guards as she headed 250 men, women and children on the picket line.

Fifty mounted guards charged the strikers and rode and clubbed down men, women and children indiscriminately. It is reported that between 15 and 20 pickets were injured in the battle.

Tear bombs were also used by the gunmen.

It is reported that mine officials have asked that troops be sent here at once.

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No Strike Yet But New Mexican Governor Orders Out Troops.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Oct. 28.—Fourteen national guardsmen have been ordered to Colfax county by Governor Dillon in expectation of a strike in the coal mines. The following telegram was sent to sheriff William Davis by the governor:

"We want no interference from the I.W.W. with New Mexico industries. Am sending national guard officers immediately, instructing them to investigate and make necessary plans to prevent trouble and protect miners."

The adjutant-general has informed the governor that the troops are ready and can be mobilized in a few hours.

• • •

Wide Support for Miners.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28.—Following the ultimatum of the Columbine mine at Serene, Boulder county, northwest of here, notifying striking miners that they must either go back to work or get out of the company houses, the sheriff, a labor sympathiser, ordered the company not to evict any families or use force of any kind unless they have the proper papers issued by his office.

I. L. D. at Work.

William Penn Collins, attorney for the International Labor Defense, representing the miners, has advised them to remain in possession of the houses and to accede to none of the company demands.

The Civil Liberties Union has employed the firm of Whitehead and Vogel to handle legal defense work in the northern fields. William Penn Collins will work in the southern field but have charge of the work in the entire state.

The Negro miners in the northern fields are all on strike and have a leader who is one of the outstanding figures in the strike.

One of the remarkable demonstrations of the sympathy and support for the strikers among other sections of the population was the donation of gasoline and other supplies to the miners in Lafayette and other towns for the trip to Fremont county.

The gas stations donated from [illegible] 150 gallons. The International Labor Defense pledged 50 gallons [illegible] miners who could not afford to buy [illegible]

• • •

Civil Liberties Protest.

In a telegram today to Governor William H. Adams of Colorado, [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

Cline, Prison Hero, Will Take Part in Labor Conference

Charles Cline, veteran I. W. W., who served thirteen years in a Texas prison, today issued a statement calling for support to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense which opens in New York City at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, November 12.

After his release last year Cline proceeded to the second annual conference of the International Labor Defense which had aided in the work that led to the prisoners' liberation.

"The coming conference of the International Labor Defense," said Cline yesterday, "calls to mind the second conference in Chicago last year. The expression of all the delegates was to the end that the International Labor Defense would become a bigger and better defense organization than it has been. This is fast becoming a reality.

"We must encourage the labor prisoners by raising a strong bulwark of a labor defense movement. Rally into the folds of the I. L. D. and create a strong defense organization and have the courage to defend it on every hand."

Cline, as a former class war prisoner and member of the national committee of International Labor Defense, will be one of the fraternal delegates to the conference.

Remus' Lawyer Drills Box, Finds Cash Gone

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A safety deposit box in a Chicago bank, held in the name of Mrs. I. M. Holmes, the name of Mrs. Imogene Holmes Remus before her marriage, was drilled open this afternoon under order of a probate judge. The box, believed by George Remus to contain jewelry and valuables which he charged his wife stole from him, was found to be empty.

Remus has threatened to call high government officials to show the graft in the prohibition service unless he gets some help against his prosecutors.

Aircraft Bombs Menace Colorado Coal Miners

(*Continued from Page One*)

American Civil Liberties Union asks recognition by the state authorities of the right to strike and picket peacefully for the miners on strike in the Colorado coal fields. Protest was made against the governor's public statement labelling the I. W. W. as "un-American." Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union are aiding the strikers in maintaining their rights and are considering a court test of the anti-picketing law being used against the strikers. The telegram is as follows:

"Your statement in the press today characterizing as un-American an organization of workers who by peaceful means are endeavoring to improve their work and living conditions is deplored by citizens throughout the country desirous of maintaining traditional American civil rights. As an organization devoted to this purpose we respectfully urge that the state afford equal protection for both sides involved in the industrial controversy. As far as we know the only violence that has occurred in the strike field has been precipitated by local police and company guards who raided and wrecked I. W. W. headquarters at Walsenburg and Pueblo. May we have your assurance that the right to strike and picket will be recognized?"

* * *

Wage Commission Meets.

CHICAGO, (FP) Oct. 28.—Until now engaged in routine discussion, the Illinois joint wage commission of miners and operators that came into existence at the conclusion of the half year suspension in the coal fields, took up its first serious problem on Oct. 25. The miners and owners met at the Great Northern hotel to solve the important question of mechanical devices for mining coal.

This question of new machinery constituted one of the bases upon which the settlement of the soft coal strike in District 12 of the United Mine Workers union was made on Oct. 1. It was a point pressed by the operators and called for "an attempt to reach an agreement."

The operators have never ceased to complain about the competition of the scab mines of Kentucky and West Virginia and put forward as one of the means of eliminating the disparagement between the wages of union and non-union workers, the introduction of labor-saving devices in the union mines.

Will Lose Jobs.

The 72,000, miners now in Illinois would be considerably reduced in number by the installation of the machinery desired by the operators. But even under present methods, there is no doubt there are too many miners for the number of jobs.

At present, the machine question is admittedly a network of controversy over all manner of equipment for loading, sheering, scraping and conveying. Almost every mine, using various types of equipment, offers a problem in itself. An effort will be made to agree upon a flat rate for each field.

It is upon this question of day and tonnage rates to correspond with the equipment used that the joint wage commission will find itself sharply divided between representatives of the miners and spokesmen for the operators. This is the real knotty problem before it and upon the solving of it depends whether or not the miners will stay at work or leave the mines again at the end of the six month truce, April 1.

SHANGHAI TEACHER STRIKE.

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 28.—Two hundred and eighty teachers in schools in the native section of Shanghai returned to their jobs today when the Nanking government agreed to submit the teachers' case to arbitration.

ST. LOUIS I. L. D. MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—A general membership meeting of the International Labor Defense will be held Wednesday, Nov 2, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison St., St. Louis.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

REMEMBER
the
CLASS-WAR
PRISONERS
their wives
and children
who have been
victimized because
of their activities
in the
labor movement

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends $5 to the men in prison and $20 each to their dependents.

This Christmas International Labor Defense will send $25 each to the men, $50 each to their wives and $5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help

Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402.
New York City.

Enclosed find $3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shopmates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

CITY ....

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Says She Was President Harding's Mistress and Fights for Rights of Their Child

Photograph of Nan Britton, who knew the late President Harding when he was a member of the town band out in Ohio, and up to the time of his death. Her book, "The President's Daughter," has driven all respectable republicans wild.

Nan Britton Fights For Harding's Name On an Illegitimate

Further efforts are being made, say bookdealers, to stop the sale of "The President's Daughter," written by Nan Britton, who was, she states, the mistress of the late President Harding over a long period of years, during which he was putting on a front of ultra-respectability and forcing his associates of the "Ohio gang" to an outward conformity with conventions much against their desires.

Nan Britton declares that one result of her association with the President of the United States was an illegitimate daughter, whom she now wishes recognized as a member of the Harding family, and properly taken care of.

Many Spicy Tales.

This is but the latest of a series of scandals that rocked the Republican administration of President Harding, the apostle of open shop and "normalcy." The man who put him over at the convention where he was considered merely an "also ran" up to the time of breaking the deadlock, was Jake Hamon. Jake was scheduled for the Interior department; but Harding insisted that he leave the woman with whom he was living "openly and notoriously" and go back to his wife. Jake did the best to comply, but the deserted mistress shot and killed him. Jesse Smith, keeper of the "little green house" where Attorney General Daugherty, Hamon, Harding, and others gathered nightly, "committed suicide" there, under very suspicious circumstances, and Teapot Dome graft charges climaxed the career.

Harding's death was a boom to the conspirators, for it centered sympathy on him. It was a most opportune death for the Ohio gang, and not devoid of a certain mystery, itself.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
announces four sermons on
"RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION"
OCT. 30—"What the World Owes to the Bolsheviki"
NOV. 13—"Lenin and Gandhi: Apostles of Utopia"
NOV. 20—"Religion and Revolution: Must They Always Be Opposed"
NOV. 27—"America and Russia: When Shall They Be Friends"
Services at 11 A. M.
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH, Park Avenue and 34th Street
All Seats Free. All Persons Welcome.
These sermons will be printed and copies may be procured at 10c each or 35c for a bound booklet of the four in one.

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—
DR. G. F. BECK
"The Book of the Month"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
7:15 P. M.—
LEON R. LAND
"Does Faith in God Make for Social Progress"
ADMISSION FREE
8:30 P. M.—Open Forum
DR. WILL DURANT
"The Quest for Happiness"
ADMISSION FREE

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

First Forum Lecture of the Year
TOMORROW, 8 P. M., at the
WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street
JAY LOVESTONE
Executive Secretary of the Workers Party will speak on
"Political Prospects for 1928"
An analysis of changing class forces and their effects upon American politics.
Admission 25c.
Send your name and address to the office of the Workers School and you will receive announcements of future Forum lectures.

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
At the Church of All Nations,
9 Second Avenue (near Houston)
GEORGE COLLINS
will speak on
"IS FORCE JUSTIFIABLE IN INDUSTRIAL CONFLICTS?"
October 30, 8:30 P. M.
Admission Free. Everyone Invited.

Conference of the Trade Union Educational League

By EARL BROWDER.

FOR the third time the Trade Union Educational League is holding a general National Conference. When it meets in New York on December 3-4, it will mark an important period in the history of American trade unionism. Its deliberations and decisions will affect the future course of the labor movement, and thereby the whole development of America.

When the T.U.E.L. held its first National Conference, in September, 1922, it had been known for only six months, except to the few who had been organizing it during the previous two years. Its introduction to the broad masses was the work of Samuel Gompers, who in April, 1922, launched a great campaign of denunciation against the T.U.E.L., with the full assistance of the boss-controlled daily newspapers of the country. This action was followed by the government, which conducted several police raids against the T.U.E.L., arrested Foster, the Secretary, and finally raided the First National Conference, arresting 17 delegates who were held in jail a few days and then released. By these means the T.U.E.L. was made to appear as a "dangerous" organization. The forces of government, employers, and reactionary labor leaders, aided by the press and church, made a desperate attack against the T.U.E.L. almost before it was born.

* * *

WHY was the T.U.E.L. attacked so viciously? What was its practical program, that it could create so much hysteria among the reactionaries?

The immediate program of the T.U.E.L. was quite simple. It emphasized two points: first, amalgamation of the divided craft unions, along industrial lines, into a series of powerful industrial unions; second, the formation of a labor party to centralize the scattered political power of the working class.

There were two reasons why these simple demands awoke such fears. First, a turning point had been reached in the American labor movement. The officialdom of the trade unions was embarking upon a new policy of intensive collaboration with the employers, but the membership, on the contrary, were in a fighting mood; several great strikes had been lost (packing house, textiles) or were in progress (railroad, shop crafts) or were in preparation (coal miners). There was a growing labor party movement springing up all over the country. The masses were restless and resisting the new policies of the official leadership.

Secondly, the T.U.E.L. program had at once received tremendous mass support in the trade unions.

The amalgamation resolution sponsored by the T.U.E.L. was being adopted by big majorities in almost every labor body which met during 1922. State Federations of Labor and city central bodies, containing a majority of organized labor, had approved the resolution. The movement for a labor party was receiving the same mass support.

* * *

DURING 1922 and half of 1923, the movement grew phenomenally, in spite of all attacks. It was only after July 3, 1923, that the reactionary forces could gain the offensive. That period began with the surrender of the "progressives" who had hitherto given more or less support to the movement (Fitzpatrick, et al), following the Labor Party split of that date.

When the Second National Conference of the T.U.E.L. occurred in September, 1923, the left wing was in the midst of its first big fight against the expulsion program which has since become so familiar in America.

Begun by the officials of the I.L.G.W.U. in Chicago (Perlstein) the expulsion policy was quickly given the blessings of the A. F. of L. leaders when, at the Portland convention, they expelled Wm. F. Dunne, regularly elected delegate of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, from the convention on the sole ground of his support of the T.U.E.L. policy and the fact that Dunne is a Communist.

Since that time the movement has had a constant struggle for life. In this struggle, in spite of many defeats and moments of internal weakness, the T.U.E.L. has established itself as the indispensable central organ of the American left wing, and has many signal victories for progress to its credit.

* * *

THE left wing gained the overwhelming majority support in the Furriers and Ladies Garment Workers' Unions. Fighting against the employers, who were assisted by government and A. F. of L. officials, the left wing succeeded in establishing for the first time in America the 5-day week of 40 hours. This success even forced the A. F. of L. to adopt the demand.

The left wing led the Passaic unorganized textile workers, and in spite of the active sabotage of the A. F. of L., forced that body to accept the new union, which gained a partial victory after 11 months strike. In this struggle the left wing set a new high standard in relief work, with the nation-wide organization of the Passaic Strike Relief which became a real mass movement. Through this struggle another slogan of the T.U.E.L. was dramatized and brought to the foreground, namely, "Organize the Unorganized."

* * *

HUNDREDS of other battles were fought, in all of which some gains were made in educating and mobilizing the masses. In the railway industry the left wing rallied a great rank and file movement which was only dispersed by the crushing defeat of the shop strike, followed by blacklists, persecutions, expulsions, etc., by the officialdom. In the miners' union, even Lewis was forced to credit the left wing with a third of the total vote in 1924, and in 1926, the progressive and left wing bloc made a similar showing, in both cases having actually cast a majority of votes, although being cheated out of the election by Lewis. In the metal, building, auto, rubber, and other industries, similar movements took place. The movement has been through a period of sharp, intense struggles in every industry.

And now the time has come for another general get-together of the left wing elements of all industries to draw the lessons of the past few years. In spite of the terrific pressure put upon the movement, it has come through with the spirit and program intact and deepened. Those signs of weakening in the struggle that appeared for a short time have now disappeared. The movement is ready for another forward development. The masses are beginning to stir with discontent against the official policy of submission to the employers.

No progress can possibly come out of the official leadership of the A. F. of L. This fact has been overwhelmingly demonstrated again at the Los Angeles Convention just ended. Even the capitalist press has exclaimed in surprise at the extreme reactionary spirit which ruled at Los Angeles. Every trade union who wishes to work for progress can now see clearly that the T.U.E.L. is the center of the only active forces in that direction. To make these forces stronger, to swing the entire American labor movement away from its present disintegration and decay, to work for amalgamation, a labor party, and organization of the unorganized, every group of progressive and revolutionary trade unionists must send delegates to the Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League at New York City, December 3-5, 1927.

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Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several near-by cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part.

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Ohio Meetings.

Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m. I. Amter, H. Scott. 50 Howard street.

Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, I. Amter, E. Boich, F. Yesikoff (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street.

Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, H. Scott.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Johnson.

Toledo, Nov. 18. Prominent speakers.

Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brahtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal St.

Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brahtin. Hippodrome Bldg.

Martinsferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Hungarian Hall.

Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Miners' Hall.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.

Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.

Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, speaker [illegible] places.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall, 9 Prichard St. Speaker: Fred E. Beal.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.

Maynard Mass., Nov. 6th, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall, 35 Waltham St. Speakers: R. Shohan and R. Zelms.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 6. 30 p. m., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella and L. Marks, chairman.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebration.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Many Other Meetings.

Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th.

Wm. Z. Foster speaks at Paterson, N. J., on the evening of Nov. 11th, while on the 13th H. M. Wicks speaks in Passaic and John J. Ballam at Newark.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago, on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as possible.

Brazilian Writer Scorches American Bosses' Violence

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 28.—Writing in the Correio da Manha, one of Brazil's leading newspapers, Evaristo de Moraes discusses the racial and religious intolerance prevalent in the United States, and the reckless methods used by employers in the class war here. The article is entitled: "Why Sacco and Vanzetti did not escape the death penalty," and among the reasons given are the following:

Negroes Persecuted.

"No one ignores what happens, especially in some of the southern states, with the individuals more or less related with the black race. From the darkest Negro to the lightest mulatto, no matter whether he is intelligent, virtuous or useful to his white countrymen, he does not deserve any consideration or respect. He is not really a man, although the laws of the constitution may have conferred on him the rights of a citizen. Therefore, he is not entitled to the protection of the common laws, nor subject to the special laws, and is deprived of human consideration. If an offense of crime, no matter how small, is committed against a white person, the case is not always submitted to the tribunals. Frequently they are lynched, licked, torn to pieces, burned alive in a public square and abused, and in quite a few cases even beaten and killed.

K. K. K. and Dayton.

"Organized as a secret society and its members going about with fantastic dresses, the Ku Klux Klan had from the start good people from various social status, who did not hesitate in committing all kinds of crimes for the good of the racial antagonisms. Recently the association came forth with the double purpose of persecuting 'black men' and to persecute the Catholics, proceeding as heretofore without being molested by the public authorities. A case of religious intolerance recently came up by trying a professor for teaching the Darwin theories, deviating himself from the Biblical version. To all this must be added the industrial or bossy intolerance which conducts to practices such as these: The bosses organizing in certain classes of work a real army of strikebreakers armed to the teeth and with the sole purpose of dominating the strikers by terror, licking them and forcing them to enter the factory."

Union Exposes Big Salaries of Super Insurance Officers

Advancement is fast for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. employe if he happens to be the son of the president of the concern. Haley Fiske, Jr., just two years out of college, has already climbed the salary ladder to $40,000 a year.

There is good money too in being the father of the son of the president. Haley Fiske, Sr., is rated at $150,000 a year and latest report would lift him into the $200,000 platform of security. Filske is a director of the National Civic Federation.

This data and more has come to the offices of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union which is campaigning to unionize the 10,000 employes of the Metropolitan who get $12 a week when they start, and most of them not much more that sum now. The data is lifted from the books of the company by a friend of the union on the inside.

A few of the toppers in the salary roll that he named are the following:

Heavy Overhead.

Haley Fiske, president, $150,000-$200,000; Haley Fiske, Jr., $40,000; Frederick H. Ecker, vice pres., $125,000; Francis O. Ayres, 2nd V. P., $39,000; Robert Lyn Cox, 2nd V. P., $39,000; Harry J. Miller, 2nd V. P., $29,000; Leo K. Frankel, 2nd V. P., $35,000; James E. Kavanagh, 2nd V. P., $39,000; Henry W. George, Treas., $32,000; Walter Stabler, comptroller, $31,000; Ernest K. Wilkes, 3rd V. P., $25,000; Henry Bruere, 3rd V. P., $22,000; Archibald F. C. Fiske, 3rd V. P., $27,000; Alexander C. Campbell, 3rd V. P., $27,000; Leroy A. Lincoln, general counsel, $36,000; Wm. J. Tulley, general solicitor, $27,000; Thos. H. Willard, M. D., medical director, $24,000; Augustus S. Knight, medical director, $24,000; Ingalls Kimball, director of group annuities, $25,000.

A total of 25 officers of Metropolitan Life are paid $20,000 a year or more, according to the union's list.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PRICE OF WORLD OIL LOWERED AS USSR SALES GROW

Force British Monopoly to Cut Prices

In the course of a statement to the Russian press, M. Goldin, Senior Director of the Mining Department of the Commissariat to Foreign Trade of the U. S. S. R., pointed out that so far Sir Henri Deterding's anti Soviet oil campaign had been a complete failure, the European consumers had realized that were they to follow Deterding's advice the large quantities of benzine they had already bought and paid for would be expropriated "without compensation" not indeed by the Soviets, but by Sir Henri himself.

Soviet Oil Cheaper.

The importance of Soviet oil to the European consumer was not due merely to the fact that he could obtain his oil at lower prices from the Soviets, but that as a result of Soviet oil being cheaper, the other monopoly oil companies were also forced to reduce the price of their oil to the consumer.

Mr. Goldin calculates that as a result of this reduction of prices the European consumer of oil saves at least £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 yearly.

Gain for Consumers.

But this is not all. Were the Soviet oilfields handed over to Sir H. Deterding or other oil magnates to-morrow the price of oil would rise immediately by not less than 15s. per ton which would signify a loss to the consumer of about £12,000,000 and a corresponding gain of course to the oil monopolists.

Small wonder, then, that the monopolists are so dead set against Soviet oil!

Save $60,000,000.

This saving of over £12,000,000 to the wide circle of consumers says Mr. Goldin, is undoubtedly greater than the loss suffered by a small group of financiers, as a result of the nationalization of the Soviet oilfields.

Mr. Goldin goes on to point out that Sir H. Deterding can more readily reconcile himself to nationalization that to the growing Soviet competition. According to Soviet estimates, the "Shell" group headed by Deterding had lost some £2,600,000 as a result of the nationalization of their oil properties in Russia.

Royal Dutch Shell Hit.

But their yearly loss as a result of Soviet competition is more important. The "Shell" imports into Europe about 4,000,000 tons of oil annually, and as a result of the lower prices forced by the competition of Soviet [illegible] obtains some £3,000,000 per year [illegible] in profits.

"As regards ourselves," said Mr. Goldin, "I may say that in our negotiations with the Shell and Standard, the main obstacle to an agreement has been our insistence to retain our independent right to supply a proportion of oil to the European market.

Soviet Has Large Sales.

"So far, in view of the purchases of oil from us by European Governments and the satisfactory co-operation with us of the national oil selling companies referred to above, we have had no reason to regret the failure of the negotiations for an agreement with the oil monopolists."—("Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee Bulletin.")

PROTEST CUBAN TARIFF.

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct.. 28.—Negotiations for new tariff rates have been begun by various countries as a result of the tariff increases recently decreed by President Machado.

French Rush Troops to Border as Revolt In Spain Is Reported

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Reinforcements of French soldiers and police were rushed to the Spanish frontier today to strengthen the border patrol as a result of reports of a revolt against the Reviera regime in Catalonia.

The rigid Spanish censorship makes it difficult to get information.

It is known that the Madrid government placed a large force of troops in Catalonia.

Fascisti Celebrate Rome March Fearing Revolt of Workers

ROME, Oct. 28.—"The culmination of our work is completed with the massing of your armed legions. The Rome gathering will be a solemn warning to whosoever harbors the folly of thinking to impede our progress," declared Mussolini today in a message issued for the fifth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome.

The actual date of the anniversary is tomorrow, but Mussolini has ordered it postponed until Sunday so that workers might not leave the factories and halt production.

Fascist demonstrations will be held on Sunday when detachments of troops will be sent to working class districts to guard against possible outbreaks.

Death Toll on Mafalda May Be 500

(Continued from Page One)

observers. Cold, frightened, and hungry, they were massed on the small deck space of the little freighter which was never built to accommodate so many. They spent the entire trip from the scene of the Mafalda's sinking on the deck of the Alhena without places to rest or recuperate from their terrible experiences.

Anxious to Talk.

Journalists were forbidden to interview arriving survivors, but alongside the ships it was still possible to hear the moans and cries of injured and nerve-exhausted survivors. Some of the survivors were anxious to describe the terrible scenes they had witnessed. They told of a sea of floating humanity, some people fighting for their lives as they were tossed about by the waves, whereas others had given up the battle and their bodies, thrown hither and thither, impeded the efforts of those still alive.

Engineer Kills Himself.

One report that came from the survivors was that the first engineer had committed suicide as soon as he learned that the Mafalda was sinking. Reports of sharks attacking the victims of the disaster, were repeated today by some of the passengers of the ship aboard the arriving rescue boats.

One survivor, Senor Cassek, an Argentine Banker, says that the ship surgeon of the Mafalda lost his life after he had been saved and picked up by the Formoso. He states that the surgeon, when he remembered he had left all of his money in his cabin on the sinking ship, left the rescue ship and returned to the Mafalda to get his money and was never seen again.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

USSR Defense Urged at Unitary Confederation of Labor Congress

By A. LOSOVSKY.

The Congress of the revolutionary trade unions of France took place when the French reactionary press had been carrying on a terrific campaign of lies and insinuations against Soviet Russia, when all the sewers had been burst open and filthy allegations against the U. S. S. R. were pouring out through the channels of the European press. The French workers know their own press and its backstairs leaders and they know that this feverish campaign of slander is being well-paid and that it is oil that is at the bottom of everything. The French workers also know that anti-Bolshevism is at the bottom of all discussions between the French and English diplomats and that the secret backstairs negotiations of the diplomats may end in open intervention.

Defends Soviet Union.

The Congress of the Unitary Federation could not, however, pass by in silence the campaign of lies and slander going on all over the world, and especially in England and France, against the U. S. S. R.; they could not do this because the French workers know who are their friends and who are their foes. It is stated in the resolution passed at the Congress that the war against the U. S. S. R. being prepared under the auspices of Great Britain is a clear demonstration of the class war between the international bourgeoisie and the international working class. The resolution assigns the respective roles to the bourgeoisie and the social democrats in the attack on the U. S. S. R. as follows:

"This class war against the U. S. S. R. is dangerous owing to the numerous and combined attacks of all her foes and opponents, from the reactionaries to the social democrats. Each of these has his own part to play, while the government, supported by the social democrats, increases the armed forces and armaments of France, the reactionaries urge for a break in diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. and the reformist leaders wage a campaign of false demagogy on the grounds of so-called "Red Imperialism" and "the Bolshevik Terror," preparing public opinion for the "destruction of Bolshevism."

The central point in the resolution, however, is the characteristic role played by the bourgeoisie in its organized persecution of the U. S. S. R. If only for this point the resolution of the Congress should be read with keen attention by workers in the U. S. S. R., for this is the voice of their allies and class brothers. This is what Congress said on behalf of 525,000 organized workers of France:

"French imperialism has lately been showing leanings to the anti-Soviet policy of Great Britain. Its attacks against the U. S. S. R., its organized intrigue, by means of which it hoped to compromise Soviet Russia, its systematic attacks on the U. S. S. R. representative in Paris, are all means for influencing public opinion and to pave the way for a break in diplomatic relations, soon to be followed by an economic war and military attacks.

Demand Solidarity.

"This serious state of affairs demands a still greater display of solidarity from the working class of France with the U. S. S. R. the greatest revolutionary power on which the world proletariat in its struggle with the bourgeoisie can count.

"If the imperialist powers declare war on the U. S. S. R., the workers must come forward resolutely on its side and struggle for the defeat of its own imperialism."

The Bourgeois Press.

Such is the resolution passed by the Congress which naturally evoked great dissatisfaction from the whole of the anti-Soviet press. The papers poured forth the vials of their wrath on the Congress, which in the very moment of persecution dared to express the "appalling" idea that the French workers were ready to protect the U. S. S. R. against their own bourgeoisie. The feelings of the sworn foes of the Bolsheviks when Herolet made, under thunders of applause from all delegates, the following statement, may be better imagined than described:

Pledge Defense of U. S. S. R.

"The U. S. S. R. must be defended and we solemnly warn the imperialists that the workers of the whole world will will be on the side of the Red Army if it is attacked. The declaration of war on the U. S. S. R. is a declaration of civil war against the labor movement."

Our foes may say that there is nothing much in these declarations since their author belongs to an organization affiliated to the R. I. L. U. We are certainly not astonished by them, but we should like to know why no such declarations emanated from the French and German social democrats with regard to England when MacDonald's Government was in power? For our part we know why but we should like to hear the explanations of the leaders of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals. The relations between the members of the reformist Internationals are based upon the relations between their Governments and therefore such declarations and resolutions could never have emanated from those miserable and debased regions bearing the proud names of the Workers' Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Social-Democratic Piffle.

If, however, the Social Democrats among themselves are guided by the principles of bourgeois diplomacy and the "Code of International Morals" of the League of Nations, they are nevertheless, warm defenders of the U. S. S. R. If anyone disbelieves this, let him read the "Socialist Herald." This organ is convinced that international social democracy thinks of nothing but defending the U. S. S. R. It points out that the Mensheviks have always defended the U. S. S. R. "The Socialist Party, the British Labor Party, and German social democracy have all along defended and are still defending the U. S. S. R." If it were not for the Bolsheviks, who will keep blundering in and spoiling every thing, their defence would be still better. "The politicians have done a lot," writes this Soviet-loving Menshevik organ, "but they have been unable to make the Socialist Parties give up their struggle in the defence of Soviet Russia." (Socialist Herald, No. 18, September 12, 1927). Apparently we haven't known our own friends, whose address is: c-o Second and Amsterdam Internationals, and who are "defending" us in spite of ourselves.

The German Social-Democrats.

I will not dwell here at any length on the way in which international reformism has defended and is defending us. Two examples will suffice. What is the French Socialist Party now doing in the heat of the anti-soviet wave? It has come forward with the lofty declaration: "Don't break off with Soviet Russia, she's going to pay us our debts!" Such is the "defence" in the French reformist camp. The defence of the German colleagues of the Russian Mensheviks is still better.

In the very heat of the anti-Soviet campaign "Vorwaerts" printed a sensational communication as to a secret treaty between Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy, signed as long ago as 1924. This secret agreement implies a military offensive and defensive alliance between the Bolsheviks and the Fascists. It is of small avail to ask against whom, for the "Vorwaerts" has already replied with a full "exposure." The "Voerwaerts" which is the enemy of all dictatorships excepting Hindenburg's, has long ago identified Bolshevism with Fascism.

Hence this theory which is intended to facilitate the French reaction in making a break with the U. S. S. R., since any military alliance with Italy must be directed first and foremost against France. When this reasoning of the "defenders" of the U. S. S. R. was exploded by TASS "The Social Democratic Press Service" declared that it was in possession of "the exact text of the treaty." But if this is so, my good sirs, why not publish it? Is not the reason, that it was bought on the cheap from a White Guards' slander-factory, turning out endless "exact documents" for the discrediting of the U. S. S. R.?

Heroes of Slander.

Such are the Menshevist defenders of the U. S. S. R.—heroes of slander and forgery.

The toilers of the U. S. S. R. have nothing to hope for from international reformism which always has been and always will be the foe of working class power. On the other hand, they have much to hope for from the rank and file workers, especially those in touch with the U. S. S. R. througn the Communist International and the RILU. The Sovietwards tendency is on the increase, the consciousness of the necessity of defending the land of socialism is ever-growing among the masses, who don't want war at all, but especially don't want war against the U. S. S. R.

Injunction Issued by Toronto Courts Against Building Trades Workers

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 28.—An injunction restraining the Building Trades Council of Toronto and representatives of international trade unions from using "coercive" measures in connection with their sympathetic strike to aid the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was issued yesterday.

The striking carpenters have been out for nearly four weeks.

LABOR LEADERS JAILED IN CUBA BY U. S. PUPPET

New Attack on Unions Launched by Machado

HAVANA, Cuba., Oct. 18. (By Mail).—A large number of labor leaders have been arrested and a number of labor journals suppressed in a new wave of terror by the Machado, puppet of American sugar and financial interests. The aim of the new attack on the Cuban labor movement is to smash attempts to create a strong labor federation.

The chairman and the secretary of the Trades Council of Havana, the general secretary of the National Trade Union Federation are among the numerous trade union leaders who have been thrown in jail. As a result of the wholesale arrests the conference of the trade unions of Havana scheduled to have been held on July 31st could not take place.

Workers Boycott Fake Union.

The mass arrests followed the failure of the government scheme to create a "trade union federation advocating class collaboration. The workers would have nothing to do with the organization and it fell thru.

With a falling off in the export of cigars, thousands of workers in the tobacco fields have been thrown out of work.

Hide Schwartzbard, Fear White Guard Reprisals

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Fearing reprisals by White Guards, friends of Samuel Schwartzbard, acquitted of the charge of murdering General Simon Petlura who terrorized the Ukraine, are keeping him in hiding.

Schwartzbard was acquitted when witnesses proved that Petlura had been directly responsible for the wholesale massacres of Jews in the Ukraine. Schwartzbard on the stand declared that he had shot Petlura to avenge the massacred Jews.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

6 NANKING WAR SHIPS BOMBARD HANKOW TROOPS

Split in Reactionary Camp Now Open War

HANKOW, Oct. 28.—Six gunboats, under General Cheng Chien, recently appointed Nanking commander, bombarded the forces of General Tang Seng-Chi today. The split between the counter-revolutionary groups at Wuhan and Nanking has taken the form of open warfare.

The withdrawal of Tang Seng-chi from Hankow and Changsha is regarded as likely in view of the Nanking attack.

• • •

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin claims to have again defeated detachments of Shansi troops in both Northern and Southern Chihli. Chang also claims to have defeated General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops in the vicinity of Kaifeng.

European Metal Workers Meet to Fight New Trust

BRUSSELS Oct. 14. (By Mail).—Delegates from French, German, Belgian, Czechoslavakian, Austrian and Luxemburgian metal workers' union are meeting here this week to formulate plans for the strengthening of the international organization of metal workers in view of the formation of the huge international steel trust.

The delegates from France, Germany, Belgian and Luxemberg constitute the committee that will study the problems of international organization.

Packers End War With Agreement on World Meat Trade

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Representatives of the meat packers of the United States, England and the Argentine have reached an agreement ending the three years' war over the percentage of Argentine meat exported to the United States and Britain. Vesteys & Smithfield and the Argentine Meat Company, both British firms and the Swifts, Armours and Wilsons of America and the San Sineba Company of the Argentine signed the agreement, which amounts to a world combine for regulating the sale of meat products.

Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday

November 23, 24, 25, 26

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Report Clashes in Rumania in Bloody Scramble for Crown

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—Passengers on trains arriving here today from Roumania declared that the movement in favor of placing former Prince Carol on the throne now occupied by his son Michael, was growing in strength every day.

• • •

Rumor Clash in Bessarabia.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Advices from Bucharest today indicated that the Bratianu government had crushed the plot to call former Crown Prince Carol to the throne and that Premier Bratinau's troops are masters of the situation throughout the kingdom.

Minor clashes were reported from Kishneff, Bessarabia, stronghold of the National Peasant Party which led the movement in behalf of Carol. Bratianu is understood to be taking strong military measures to prevent a Carolist uprising in Bessarabia.

It is now reported that Bratianu is at odds with the Regency Council over the appointment of General Madarescu as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

• • •

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Prince Carol's villa at Neuilly has been burglarized and a number of the Prince's private letters stolen, the police reported today.

Friends of the Prince attribute the robbery to political enemies.

Chamberlin to Attempt Flight to Copenhagen

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Oct. 28.—Clarence D. Chamberlin, the intrepid American airman who carried Charles A. Levine overseas on the epochal long distance flight from New York to Germany, has been drafted for the Old Orchard to Copenhagen, Denmark hop, it was learned today.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Prices in Soviet Union Drop 7 Per Cent in Year

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—Retail prices in the Soviet Union dropped 7 per cent in the fiscal year which closed September 30, it was learned yesterday.

Nearly two-thirds of the internal loan of 200,000,000 rubles, opened for subscription on October 1 has been raised, it was also learned from official sources.

Poincare Financial Coalition on Verge Of Complete Smash

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The opening gun was fired today in an effort to break the national bloc of "left" and right factions which united to support Premier Poincaré's financial measures in parliament.

Former Foreign Minister Camille Chautemps, addressing the radical socialist congress, appealed to all members to give party support to the "left" instead of the right.

The atmosphere of the congress indicated a vote tonight upon the resolution recommending that the party cast its lot with the "left wing" in order to carry the next elections.

Many Dwellings Being Built Now in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—The building season is coming to an end. The building cooperatives built 170 brick houses in Moscow. About 18,000 people will move into the new houses.

Next year the cooperatives will build in Moscow 161 brick houses at the beginning of the season, and 134 later.

Certain progress has been made also by the municipal builders. The Moscow Soviet built this year 150 homes which are given over to the workers' cooperatives for exploitation.

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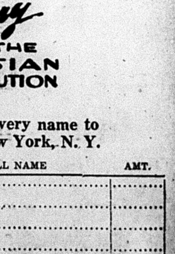

YOR THOMPSON GHTING WAY TO ATIONAL OFFICE

"Bonfire of Books" Talk Is for Vice Presidency

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson today appeared in his offices bearing an ancient sword. The weapon is said to have drank British blood during one or other of the wars this country had with England and Mayor Bill thinks it is a handy thing to have around.

The trial of MacAndrew, school superintendent of the Dever regime, here, and the question of deciding what to do with the "pro-British" books seized from the Chicago Public Library is agitating the administration. Public opinion seems to be against an auto-de-fe on the shores of Lake Michigan, and the mayor won't have them around his office.

Authors Swear, Others Cool

Meanwhile, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, author of a series of patriotic books, is still rankling under the brand of "British Propagandist" applied by the still more noisily patriotic Bill Thompson. Two of his series will be presented tomorrow to the Chicago Library Administration Board by U. J. Herrmann, one of the board members, who is gathering material for the mayor's threatened bonfire.

Meanwhile, over in Joliet and other Illinois towns, little interest seems to have developed in the Chicago situation. John W. D'Arcy, president of the Joliet Library board, says:

"If King George should come up the drainage canal in a British ship looking for the mayor of Chicago, he couldn't get in, as the bridges are too low. Mr. Thompson has been too busy talking to think of any action that would help the waterway."

• • •

Cheap Election Promise.

CHICAGO, (FP) Oct. 28.—Because he wants to create ballyhoo in his bid for the vice-presidential nomination at the coming republican national convention, Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago is putting the 100 per cent stocks on school superintendent McAndrew, who is on trial before the board of education for his job. Through his condemnation of pro-British history books and his accusation that McAndrew is a "lackey of King George," "Big Bill" is getting nationwide publicity.

Chicago's wartime mayor is staging the climax of the anti-King George "Americanism" campaign he began during the last mayoralty campaign. McAndrew is on trial before the board on a technical charge of insubordination. He is actually on trial because Thompson made an election promise that he would "kick King George out of Chicago." It is around the McAndrew trial that he is pulling the big publicity gag.

Strangely enough, McAndrew has himself, both in Chicago and New York, built up a reputation for being a full-fledged hundred percenter in his own right. He has shown, during his years as a professional educator, remarkable ability for snooping out the least sign of liberalism or radicalism among the teachers of the particular school system with which he happened to be associated.

To teachers and others familiar with the Chicago school fight it is plain that McAndrew is being made the goat for Thompson's ambitions. Thompson has a clear majority on the board of education and could dismiss McAndrew with little ceremony if he wished. But "Big Bill" is not one to miss the opportunity to make the pages day after day.

Labor leaders have taken no part in the controversy thus far and the teachers' unions have been quiet because while they probably can't sympathize with the mayor's clowning, they have no very great love for their former superintendent, who was aggressively anti-union.

Maurer Calls for Fight On Yellow Dog Contract

James M. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor told the hosiery workers' union in Philadelphia this week that the yellow dog contract and the labor injunction must be destroyed or the trade unions will perish.

He called on organized labor to make the nullification of the Yellow Dog and the state police its leading issues at the coming session of the legislature in Harrisburg.

"I would begin the fight on these two major issues now," said Maurer. "No other matters which now confront the workers of this state are of greater importance, or greater urgency.

"I say to you solemnly that we must be prepared to fight as we never fought before to abolish government by a gang of cossacks on the one hand, and by judges on the other."

ADDRESS 2,000 INSURANCE CLERKS.

More than 2,000 insurance clerks [illegible] an organization meeting of the [illegible]keepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union held in Madison [illegible] Park last night. Addresses [illegible] made by Leonard Bright, president, and Ernest Bohm, organizer, of [illegible].

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

IMPOSE YELLOW DOG CONTRACT ON PULLMAN PORTERS

Many at Penn Station Forced to Sign

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press)

The Yellow Dog contract has entered the Pennsylvania R. R. terminal in New York. Hundreds of Negro porters are being compelled to sign a long pledge to have nothing more to do with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to remain loyal to the Plan of Employe Representation—or company union—of the Pullman Co. The Yellow Dog came here from Washington, D. C. last week.

"These signatures have no legal value, and our union will go on just the same," said Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood. "We have more than 40 affidavits from Washington porters, saying they signed the statement under duress. Eight men who refused were given their time, and the superintendent threatened to fire the rest unless they affixed their names."

Stool Pigeons' Organization.

Lancaster has a photostat copy of the document circulated in Washington. It is a long-winded eulogy of the Pullman Co. and it complains that the propaganda of the union, which it calls "Randolph's organization" after A. Philip Randolph, organizer, is getting about among the passengers. It hits the union for opposing tipping.

"The petition professes to come from the Loyal Pullman Porters' Club," said Randolph, "but that is a joke. The loyal club is a petty organization of welfare workers and stoolpigeons. The petition was taken to the superintendent at Washington and he appointed a man, whom he paid $6 a day, to go about among the porters and get signatures. Anyone who refused to sign was reported back to the superintendent. We told the men that the pledge couldn't hold if it was obtained under such circumstances, and the affidavits that were sent in show what these circumstances were."

Try to Tie Up Union.

The Yellow Dog petition is part of the campaign to tie the hands of the union while the elections of the Employe Representation Plan are being held. The primaries are now over and the regular elections begin next week for representatives.

Arrest Three Students As Pickets in Strike

NEW HAVEN, (FP) Oct. 28.—Three Yale students were arrested as pickets for the United Neckwear Workers Union which followed two runaway manufacturers from New York to New Haven, but the police promptly released them.

The union recently called out 400 workers from four New York shops. Two of the bosses then moved to New Haven and two others to Glen Falls, N. Y., and Poughkeepsie, respectively.

AT THE NEWSSTANDS
BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Uphold Conviction of Worker Arrested for His Political Opinion

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—Tony Kovocovitch, who was recently tried and convicted at Mercer, Pennsylvania, under the Flynn Sedition Act, has been denied a rehearing in the Farrell County court in a decision handed down by Judge J. A. McLaughrey.

The judge dismissed all of the 53 reasons for a new trial given by the attorney of the International Labor Defense, which is sponsoring the defense.

The convicted man's "crime" consisted in membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

The case grew out of a police raid in January, 1924, upon the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party

HOLMES DEFIANT, RULES CITY FOR CONVICT MAYOR

Duvall's Appointee Is "Restrained" by Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—In spite of the fact that a superior court judge today issued an order restraining him from doing so, Ira M. Holmes went up and occupied the mayor's office. Holmes was "appointed" to act as mayor by former Mayor Duvall, just ousted from office because of conviction and sentence to prison for corrupt practices. The validity of an appointment, in this fashion, by a law-breaking official, of one of his closest political friends, is being disputed. But Holmes holds the mayor's office by simply occupying it, and has control of records and whatever else is there.

A hearing of the order was scheduled for Saturday.

The order makes Claude E. Negley, elected mayor by city council, mayor, at least for today.

Convict's Appointee Rules

However, Holmes was undismayed in his pursuit of the seat, arriving at the mayor's office at 4 a. m., with Mrs. Holmes and Mayne Emmelman, whom Holmes appointed city controller. Holmes held down the mayor's seat.

When the pangs of hunger assailed him at 7:45 a. m., he retired for breakfast, first leading Mrs. Holmes to the mayor's chair as a precautionary measure.

Deserted by Pals

Duvall was convicted in the first trial of a whole series of republican party officials of the state and local governments, whose prosecution followed the final decision of Grand Dragon Stephenson of the Ku Klux Klan to expose his relations with various politicians, among them Duvall and the state governor, whose trial approaches.

Stephenson waited vainly for a pardon from his former associates in Indiana republican politics before he issued his instructions to have various signed statements, receipts, returned checks, etc., given to the prosecution. He is in prison for life for rape and murder. Before he was sent up he was the absolute political boss of Indiana.

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Contrast Lives of U. S. Children With Those of USSR in Youth Paper

The living conditions of workers' children in America is contrasted with those of working class children of the Soviet Union in the Tenth Anniversary number of the Young Comrade just off the press.

A reproduction of the statuette "A Child of Free Russia" a gift from the American pioneers to their Russian comrades, will accompany the November issue.

CANADIAN MINERS STRIKE

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22. (By Mail).—More than seven hundred miners walked out from Drumheller, Alberta, mines in their struggle for the recognition of their union. The walk-out followed a mass meeting held October 16th.

The tie-up is said to be complete.

Fall's Relative Excused to Dodge Jail

(Continued from Page One)

openly admitted that his client, when handling the transfer of the $230,000 Liberty Bonds which went from oil men to Fall about the time of the granting of the Teapot Dome lease, now adjudged fraudulent by the U. S. supreme court, "must have suspected there was something rotten" in the transaction.

Proved by Figures.

Serial numbers on Liberty Bonds and the testimony of a dead man, today forged two links in a chain of evidence showing that ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, were guilty of criminal conspiracy to defraud the nation of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve.

Bank officials from all over the country came before the jury in rapid succession and testified that some $230,500 in Liberty Bonds in the possession of Fall had once belonged to the Continental Trading Company of Canada.

Sinclair Was There.

By reading the testimony the late Colonel A. E. Humphreys, Texas oil man, gave at a previous trial, Owen J. Roberts, federal prosecutor, developed that the only business deal the Continental ever had concerned the purchase of 33,000,000 barrels of oil from Humphreys, and that Sinclair, among others, guaranteed the contract and was present when it was negotiated.

This testimony developed after M. T. Everhart, Fall's son-in-law, who deposited the bonds to Fall's credit, got on the witness stand and refused to state where he had secured them on the ground he "might incriminate" himself.

• • •

By LAURENCE TODD.

Hear About Bribe.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 28.—At last the jury in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial has heard from the lips of a Pueblo bank cashier the story of how $907,000 in Liberty Bonds was received and placed in a safe deposit box for Fall, a month after Fall signed the lease giving Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry Sinclair. It has listened to testimony showing that the total of Liberty bonds delivered to Fall's account, at that period was $230,500. The jury seemed impressed when it saw how easily the secretary of the interior in the Harding cabinet got rich.

L. T. Rule, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Pueblo, told how, on May 29, 1922, Fall's son-in-law, M. T. Everhart, came into the bank and delivered to its case the $90,000 in bonds, saying that they belonged to Fall and were to be placed in a box under his name. The Teapot Dome lease had been signed on April 7. The coupons from these Liberty bonds were deposited to the credit of the Tres Ritos Cattle & Land Co., of which Fall was chief owner, and the deposit slip for these coupons was marked "from A. B. Fall bonds." The books of the Tres Ritos concern were then brought in, to prove that other bonds to the amount of about $140,000 had been mysteriously produced and sold, and that the proceeds had been used to pay off certain notes of the company and had left a cash surplus of $107,000.

Corporation Camouflage.

The next step for the government counsel was to show how Sinclair and his associates organized their fake oil corporation in Canada to buy oil and resell it at an advance of 33 cents a barrel, to create the $1,000,000 fund from which the $230,500 in Liberty bonds went to Fall. Over every step in this testimony the defense was ready to give desperate battle. Thus far it has been able to keep out of the record the statement which Sinclair made to the Senate Investigating Committee in December 1923, on the ground that it was testimony that might incriminate him. But it cannot block the presentation of evidence by other oil men who are no longer interested in clearing Sinclair.

How Fall and other administration officials kept until after April 14, 1922, the secret of the signing of the lease on April 7 of that year, was shown to the jury by a series of prominent men called to the witness chair on Oct. 26. Frank Mondell, former congressman from Wyoming, and Senator Kendrick of that state, as well as former Governor Brooks, told how they sought in vain to learn from Secretary of the Navy Denby and from Fall's office as to whether the lease had been made. Denby referred them to Fall, while claiming that he was himself in touch with general developments. E. C. Finney, assistant secretary under Fall, told Mondell that Fall was personally attending to all details concerning Teapot Dome. Fall issued a press statement, the day before he secretly signed the lease, saying that no contracts for leasing the reserve had been signed. Mondell was given no inkling of the signing of the lease when he questioned Denby at a date some time after the document had actually been signed.

Some Secrets Come Out.

That Fall kept the whole secret to himself and Sinclair, as against his associates in the Harding clique, is the trend of the case put up by the prosecution. This differs from the belief held at the time of the Senate investigation, that a battle over the naval reserves was being fought within this clique and that half a dozen high officials knew a great deal about what was going on. Nobody has questioned, however, that Fall was in charge of the scheme to dispose of the naval oil lands, and that the public was to be kept ignorant of the deal until too late to interefere.

Should the jury in the present trial fail to convict, the underlying situation among the Harding followers in the spring of 1922 may be disclosed by the bribery trials which are still to be held. It is possible that waves of oil will stain many more names of prominent in Republican politics.

CRISIS LOOMS AS CAL DISHES OUT PROSPERITY BUNK

Labor May Face Serious Unemployment

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

When the president of the United States is called in to spread business optimism palaver on the front pages of newspapers throughout the country it is time for labor to grow suspicious. Breakers are just ahead and it is only a question of how long the industrial ship of state can be kept off the rocks. While headline writers hammer on the business improvement, note financial editors hint that if the situation were not more serious than people realize the exalted Cal wouldn't have been brought in to do his business expert act.

Stock Market Trembling.

The facts behind the Coolidge remarks probably are that the stock market is trembling at the peak of one of the most extraordinary periods of inflation that the country has ever known and that the big boys want time to finish unloading at top prices before the inevitable crumbling gets under way.

Tremendous Inflation.

The tremendous rate at which inflation has been rushing toward a climax is shown by the New York Times in a review of the market prices of 216 stocks in 17 representatives groups. The value of these stocks on the New York exchange increased $1,128,246,136 in September alone while since April their market value has increased $3,395,515,757. The list includes 15 motor stocks whose market value has increased $800,405,301 since April, 29 public utilities whose value has increased $624,086,789, 25 railroads whose value has increased $488,715,179 and 14 chain store stocks whose value is up $325,236,452.

Puncture Coolidge Blurb.

The shallow nature of the Coolidge prosperity blurb stands out in contrast with the warning of vice-chairman George Woodruff of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, delivered before the convention of the associated business papers of the country on the very day when Cal's statement broke.

"In 1927," says Woodruff, "we are undoubtedly in a period of great inflation, but people will not recognize this fact now any more than they would a year or so before the panic of 1907 and the deflation of 1920. Our business men have been so busy watching for inflation in commodity prices that they have failed to see it as it has made its appearance in a different suit of clothes."

"Here," says Woodruff, "is inflation with vengeance and, notwithstanding temporary reactionary spells, the big show will doubtless go right on until the credit supply gives out or until European competition calls a halt and then losses may be suffered because of slumps in stocks, bonds, mortgages and real estate that may equal the losses suffered because of slumps in commodities in 1920."

When such losses begin to appear dollars will go on strike and labor will face an unemployment crisis.

NEW YORK WORKERS SEND GREETING TO COMRADES IN MOSCOW FOR TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIETS

Arrangements for an official greeting from the workers of New York to the workers of Moscow on the occasion of the tenth anniversary celebrations have been completed, the New York district office of the Workers (Communist) Party announced yesterday.

The greeting, to be forwarded through that office, will be written on special parchment bearing signatures of thousands of New York workers. A red silk banner inscribed with jubilee greetings is being prepared and will be officially presented to the workers of Moscow in an impressive ceremony, according to the announcement.

The text of the greeting, to be addressed, "Revolutionary workers of New York to the revolutionary workers of Moscow," is as follows:

"On the momentous occasion of the rounding of the first glorious decade of the proletarian regime of the Soviet Union, the revolutionary workers of New York City through the Workers (Communist) Party of America, District No. 2, send their fervent greetings to their Russian fellow-workers and comrades.

Beacon Light.

"The unwavering course of proletarian progress to which the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has so steadfastly held is a beacon light of emancipation to the exploited masses of every country, and, in profound recognition of your leadership and dynamic achievements, the revolutionary workers of New York joyfully acclaim the tenth anniversary of the world-shaking inception of the pioneer Workers' and Peasants' States.

"We, the revolutionary workers of New York City, feel a close kinship with our fellow-workers of Moscow; we of New York, together with our comrades throughout the country, are now faced with the same gigantic task in our invincible march of revolution which you of Moscow have so brilliantly concluded and are now commemorating.

"Jubilee Red Greetings! The revolutionary workers of New York to the revolutionary workers of Moscow: Hail!"

Widely Circulated.

Blanks for signatures will be circulated at various meetings of the Workers Party and may be obtained wherever workers congregate.

A special messenger will convey the banner and official greetings to Moscow where they will repose for all time.

To defray the cost of the banner, parchment and printing a charge of 50 cents will be made for each signature on the list.

JOBLESS GATHER IN CLEVELAND TO DEMAND CITY ACT

Organize and Send to Council for Work

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Two thousand five hundred unemployed workers gathered in the public square here last Wednesday and after listening to an address from I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, formulated demands upon the city council for support and alleviation of distress, and especially for work on public improvements or otherwise, at regular wages.

A committee of the Cleveland Council of the Unemployed, recently organized, was authorized to interview the mayor and city council.

Charities Starve Them.

John Foley, secretary of the council of unemployed addressed the crowd and explained what the organization was trying to do. Amter pointed out the skin game that is being worked on the workers by the Community Chest and showed that tho workers are practically forced to contribute heavily to it, when they become jobless and need help, that help is not forthcoming.

Altho admitting that thousands of men and women hunt daily thru the industrial district for work, and steel mills, machine shops and the building trades are operating only part time, J. E. Beck, assistant to the general secretary of the Associated Charities denounces the movement infringing on his preserves, and especially condemns the rising cry for municipal soup kitchens.

SKY PILOT ROLL CALL.

The Baptist religious denomination, with 53,922 ministers, has the largest number of ministers in the United States, says Liberty. The methodist denomination is second with 44,514.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Markewitch, Sigman's Lawyer, Now Defender In 'Little Augie' Case

Samuel Markewitch, former assistant district attorney and counsel for Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, according to the Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily, has been retained as counsel for Jacob Shapiro and Louis Buckhouse, arrested in connection with the recent killing of 'Little Augie.' "Augie," before his death was paid large sums to recruit gangsters to assault left wing needle trades workers. He was supposedly slain by competitors for this "business."

Markewitch is counsel for Sigman in a personal "criminal libel" suit against the Freiheit and Unity, left wing publications, growing out of published accounts of Sigman's operation of an amusement park in Iowa. Markewitch is also attorney for the I.L.G.W.

Striking Miner Brings Charge Against Guard

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Oct. 28.—Charges against two mine guards of the Clarkson Coal Company were filed in the court of Mayor H. M. Davies here as a result of the eviction of Lon Bledsoe from the company house at the Provident Mine, which is being operated as a non-union mine. It is charged that the guards evicted Bledsoe without "due process of law." A damage suit against the coal company is in prospect, attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America announced.

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WM. BAILY, former president, Detroit Federation of Labor, now president of Detroit Federation of Musicians; R. MONTEITH, Captain, Irish Republican Army; MAURICE SUGAR, prominent Labor Attorney; O. H. SWEET, prominent Negro physician, defender of Negro rights; ALBERT WEISBORD, leader of Passaic Strike, and now District Organizer Workers (Communist) Party Detroit.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Yea

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USS

The following is the eighth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Insurance Payments to Families of Deceased Wage Earners.

This is another unique feature in the Russian social insurance system. In other countries the workers are supposed to provide insurance individually for their families. In Russia if a worker leaves dependents who have no other means of support, they are entitled to pensions from the social insurance department. A husband or wife or parent of the deceased will be regarded as dependent provided they are unable to work or have children below the age of eight which claim their attention. Children under 16 years and those over 16 who have been disabled before they reached that age are also classed as dependents. If a worker dies from an industrial accident or disease, his dependents will receive somewhat more than if he dies from non-industrial causes. The scale for the first class of cases is one-third of the previous earnings for one dependent, one-half for two dependents, and three-fourths for three or more; while for the second class the scale is two-ninths; one-third and four-ninths, respectively.

Birth and Burial Allowances.

Upon giving birth to a child, mothers are granted an allowance equal to one-half a month's earnings. This sum, which in March was equal to $10.50 a month, is used to purchase the layette needed for the baby and to meet other incidental expenses. They are also paid one-eighth of a month's salary for the nine months following child birth as a nursing allowance. This payment of slightly over 2.60 a month is used by the Commissariat of Health as a means of keeping in touch with these mothers and of getting them to follow medical advice in caring for their babies.

Allowances are also made by the insurance department to meet the costs of civil burial. The amounts paid vary according to the costs in the various belts. The amounts allowed for children is one-half that for adults. The country-wide average for the two amounted in March to $14.

In all some $400,000,000 will be spent for social insurance this year. This is entirely paid by the industries of the country and forms an average charge of slightly over 18 per cent of the payroll. This is an appreciable reduction of the rate as compared with 1923-1924, when it was as high as 22 per cent, although approximately two-thirds of this was not collected, because of its highness and the still crippled condition of industry. At present, however, virtually all the assessments are being collected promptly and the earlier unpaid amounts are being reduced.

Labor Administration.

Progressive labor laws in other countries are frequently nullified in practice by being entrusted to unsympathetic officials for enforcement. In Russia the officers of the labor department are actually appointed by the trade unions themselves. The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions nominates the heads of the Commissariat of Labor, and its decision is obligatory upon the government, while the provincial heads are nominated by the respective trade union councils. This is also true of the local heads of the social insurance and employment departments and of the local arbitrators. The separate unions also nominate the heads of the various individual departments within the labor exchanges. The labor laws are therefore enforced by representatives of the trade unions.

The fact that the trade unions are also consulted by the government trusts in the appointment of managers and that the shop committees and unions have power to file complaints about the conduct of managers means that both the administration of the industries and of the laws is in the hands of the workers themselves.

Housing.

FROM the moment when the Russian workers took over the government the question of shelter has been in the foreground. The urge to nationalize property was intensified by the miserable living conditions of the workers. Nationalized property offered more room, but there was not enough of it to go around. Out of 2,200,000 urban houses in the country, only 300,000, or 13 per cent, were nationalized. However, these nationalized houses made up 50 per cent of the entire urban housing capacity. The remaining 87 per cent of these houses stayed in the hands of the owners.

The nationalized buildings were directly controlled by the municipal soviets during the period of the civil war following the revolution. With the restoration of orderly economic life a definite housing program took form. This meant a building program entailing the outlay of much capital. The infant industries of Russia needed this capital, and needed it badly. Therefore the program for better housing was deferred but when the strain of the first efforts in industrial reconstruction had lessened, more time and money were given to housing. The accomplishments of the past few years have been remarkable. Still there is great overcrowding in the cities and industrial sections, thanks to the destruction of the revolution and civil war days and the fact that for over five years, 1916-1921, almost no building was carried on.

The difficulties of constructing better homes have been both financial and economic. The government industries put all possible earnings back into the industry to increase production, thus reducing the surplus for such things as housing. A special tax on non-working tenants designed to be used for building has been small and irregular, and the income tax to be used for housing has been hard to collect. Labor has been expensive and the cost of building has not been standardized. The capital and resources of coöperative house building plans have been small. In addition, building materials have been inadequate.

The trade unions, the coöperatives and the industries themselves are now carrying on an extensive housing program. For example, in Tiflis, the capital of the Federation of Trans-Caucasian Soviet Republics, the trade unions, with the help of government loans, have replaced hovels with modern homes. Here the apartment type prevails, each one with a large dining room and a kitchen where food is prepared and served at cost. Large gardens surround these apartments, containing outdoor motion pictures, hand stands, and stages for theatrical productions. In each building there is also a theater and a clubroom.

In apartment houses built by labor organizations, the apartments are all alike, but rent varies in direct proportion to the wage earned by the tenant. In some of the best apartments which we visited the rent ranges from $1.50 to $5.00 per month, and less. No rent is charged to union members out of work. This does not mean that every worker in Tiflis, or in any other Russian city, is ideally housed, but it does mean that the workers in the new homes are far better housed than they were under the old régime.

Another instrument for better housing is the coöperative building societies which have developed chiefly in industrial sections. Over 9,000 coöperative apartment houses were built by these societies last year. In one section of Moscow the coöperatives are now constructing 22 large apartments which will altogether house nearly 14,000 people. These apartments all have a central building containing a large kindergarten occupying two entire floors. There is also a coöperative laundry and coöperative stores. The average apartment consists of two rooms, with kitchen and bath shared with another family. The cost is $7 a month, exclusive of water. In the apartment just cited, the rent runs over a period of 44 years, by which time the apartment is fully paid for and belongs to the owner, whose family or relatives may occupy it during their lives, but cannot sell or lease it at a profit. Any person can join one of these coöperative building societies by making a small payment and thereafter payments of a few rubles a month, the installments increasing after the house is built and occupied.

The great bulk of the housing of the industrial workers is done by the industries themselves. In collective agreements made with the trade unions the government trusts arrange to pay 10 per cent of their profits into a fund for the improvement of the life of the workers. Under the Labor Code 75 per cent of this goes to housing. Many factories that we visited had new houses built or under construction with the aid of these funds.

In spite of these various methods for putting up houses the situation is still very bad, the new capital cities such as Moscow and Kharkov being specially in need of more living space. Leningrad and Kiev have been relieved by the removal of government personnel, but there is no city or large town in the U.S.S.R. which does not suffer from a shortage. The situation is not only difficult from the point of view of shortage but also because of the depreciation of those facilities which do exist. Adequate repairs have not been made; and houses which once were adequate are livable at present only because the necessity is so great.

(To be continued in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

HERE'S WORKERS' THEATER; WHO'LL SEE THE PLAY?

By MICHAEL GOLD.

There is a real need for a revolutionary workers' theatre in New York. The idea has been in the air for years. All attempts to establish one have failed.

Just as the workers need their own newspapers, magazines, cooperative houses and camps, just so do they need to express themselves through their own theatre.

But how are we going to get our own theatre? There are already about a dozen language drama groups in New York but these are all amateur. They fulfil a need but are too crude as yet to influence the general public.

To run a first-class workers' theatre, of the type of Piscator's in Berlin, or Meyerhold's in Moscow, one must have a semi-professional company of young actors, playwrights and musicians who work under a severe discipline, give all their time to the theatre, and work as seriously and strenuously as factory workers or labor agitators in their fields. No one who has not spent eighteen hours a day at this kind of endeavor will understand the thousand and one problems that are wrapped up in the job. A company of forty actors must rehearse for a month, from twelve to fifteen hours a day. There is worry over light, janitor service, carpentry of props, scenery, ticket taking, publicity, carpets for the floor and dressing rooms, posters, rent, war tax, legal complications, contracts, subscriptions and advertising.

The play runs so smoothly on the stage. The actors move by clockwork every night. The lights and music come in at the proper cues. It all looks easy to the audience. But what sweat preceded this smooth performance!

We have had several revolutionary plays in New York within the past few years. The Theatre Guild gave two; Toller's Mass Mensch and John Howard Lawson's Processional. Both were wonderful productions. But both were financial failures. The bourgeoisie were annoyed at both plays and practically boycotted them. And the workers did not go to see them, but preferred the movies.

The same thing is happening with our New Playwrights' Theatre. The workers are not coming out to see our first play, "The Belt," which is a proletarian satire on Henry Ford. It is not a Communist play. It contains many weaknesses and deviations. But it is one of the few fine efforts we have had in this country toward a workers' drama. Yet most of our audiences so far have been from among the bourgeois intellectuals. Where have the workers been?

We have offered a large discount to help The DAILY WORKER and the Joint Defense Committee of the Furriers' Union and Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. But there has not yet been the response that theorists have told us there would be if the workers had their own kind of plays and theatre.

I confess I don't know the answer to this problem. It is obvious there are about 100,000 revolutionary workers in and around New York. They can pack Madison Square Garden on any great occasion. They support a group of papers, schools and other institutions. But why don't they support a revolutionary theatre when it tries to get born?

You can't have such a theatre without an audience. The bourgeois intellectuals will not support such a theatre. How can you stir up the workers? I submit this problem to all participants in the working class movement who realize its importance.

The perfect workers' theatre, such as Meyerhold's, will not come into existence full-born. Where are the revolutionary plays in America? Where is the group that knows both the theatre and the labor movement, that knows its Meyerhold as well as Marx? I don't see any just now. But the nearest I have yet seen is the New Playwrights' group. It is the transition theatre toward the ultimate chain of workers' theatres in America. Why not help it instead of criticizing it from the standpoint of revolutionary perfectionism?

If the New Playwrights' Theatre fails in its attempt it will be years before we have another experiment in workers' plays in this city. The response so far has been mainly from the intellectuals. I repeat: where are the workers?

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YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

COOPERATION

This issue is a special cooperative children's issue. All articles and poems including many we could not print for lack of space were written by members of the Cooperative Pioneer Group. These children live with their parents in one of the Cooperative Houses in New York City. Their parents are members of the cooperative movement of America. We are very glad to present this issue to the children of the working class who must learn the need for solidarity and cooperation.

What is the workers' cooperative movement? The workers' cooperative organization is first a workers' organization. Secondly, its purpose is to eliminate the boss who gets something for doing nothing, in other words to do away with profits. This has already been done, for example, in the houses where the children live. The cooperative, or the workers themselves are the landlords, and they do not have to pay large rents which include big profits. The same thing has been done in the food industry. We have some cooperative bakeries where food is sold to members at cost. We have cooperative schools where even teaching is sold at cost. This movement is a very important one and should be supported by workers and children. Cooperatives play a very important role during a revolution and immediately after, as for example in Russia. They help to feed the workers where industry becomes paralyzed. But it is also very important to remember that true cooperation can only exist under a workers' and poor farmers' government and that must be our main aim.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By J. SHUPAILO.

The Philippine Islands are mountain tops risen from the sea bottom. Many folds and cracks were made where volcanoes now stand. About 3,000 island are in this group, the largest is Luzon, the size of Kentucky.

The Philippine Islands are near the Equator so the days are warm, and the nights are cool.

Many people mine for gold, silver and copper. Many are engaged in fishing. Mindanao is important for lumbering, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and fruits which are raised there. Hemp is used for making rope. Cocoanut oil is extracted from cocoanuts which leaves the dry cocoanut meat called copra.

There are over 8,000,000 people living in the Philippine Islands. They are peaceful, and are willing to work.

The people wanted their freedom from the United States. A bill was passed in the U. S. for their freedom. It was signed in the senate and house of representatives, but when it came to the president he vetoed it. He said the Filipinos do not have enough power and education to rule themselves. What do you think about it?

How Farmers Are Fooled

Dear Comrades: I am going to tell you what my teacher told us about farmers. She said that if the farmers would only get together and demand higher prices for their cotton and peanuts and would not sell it until they did, they would probably get higher prices. I think it is right. Don't you?

—ALEX. PINTER.

BE A REPORTER

Capitalist newspapers hire hundreds of reporters to investigate and write about all important events such as wars, strikes, revolutions, Soviet Russia, etc. This news is written up not from the point of view of the workers, not from the point of view of the reporters, not even impartial, but ONLY and STRICTLY from the point of view of the bosses. While this is undoubtedly true for the capitalist newspapers, it is not true for the few workers' newspapers that exist, such as The DAILY WORKER, and is surely not true of the Young Comrade or Young Comrade Corner. In these newspapers everything is written STRICTLY from a workers' point of view. In the Young Comrade Corner not only is this true, but more than half of the articles and poems are written by workers' children. But that is not enough and that is the reason for this article. We want all workers' children to become Young Comrade reporters. Report the strikes you hear about. Report your school activities. Report everything of interest to workers' children. Be a Young Comrade Reporter.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 38

This week's puzzle is another word puzzle. The rules are as follows: No. 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, No. 2 stands for B, 3 for C, etc. Let's go!

2 5   1   25 15 21 14 7   3 15 13 18 1 4 5
18 5 16 15 18 20 5 18.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Answers to Last Weeks Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 37 is: WORKER. The following comrades answered correctly:

Fannie Gervin, Bklyn, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, New York City; Sylvia Masler, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 36

Matilda Schottka, Astoria, L. I.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Pauline Jurich, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Vera Veli Tommany, Highland Park, Ill.; Grace Zelnick, New York City; Estelle Goldstein, New York City; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; David Citrin, Detroit, Mich.; Homer B. Chase, Hillsboro, N. H.; Mamie Kreopanvich, McAdoo, Pa.

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Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Daily Worker:—

The present working conditions in the South Omaha Packing Plants are one example of what happens when the unions are broken up by treacherous labor leaders collaborating with the bosses.

Hearing of the frightful conditions there I made an investigation by going thru the larger plants and later talking to the men employed in various departments. They are very bitter in their denunciation of the employers who are reducing them to slavery.

Since their union was broken up in 1920 wages have been reduced in all departments; in some as much as fifty per cent. Today the men in most departments receive only forty-two cents a hour. The maximum wage paid is only seventy-five cents per hour, paid to a few skilled workers.

The infamous "speed-up system" has been introduced in all departments. This together with better machinery has greatly reduced the number of men employed. Production per man has increased fifty to one hundred per cent thru these methods.

Workers are guaranteed only forty hours per week so the majority receive between seventeen and twenty dollars, which is a starvation wage especially when one considers that most men employed in these industries have large families. Besides, fully one-third of those employed work on the average only six months each year.

In the butcher's department at Armours, men are encouraged to exert themselves to the utmost by bonuses of thirty-three to ninety cents per week. Similar methods are used in the other plants to increase production.

The many improvements in the technique of the machinery has substantially increased the number of women employed. They are receiving twelve to fourteen dollars per week for work men were formerly receiving eighteen to twenty dollars. Consequently they are taking the place of men in many departments.

There are five large plants here and on the average about one thousand men apply at their gates in vain for work each morning. Several thousand packing house workers have left this city in the last year. They will help to increase the number of wage slaves in some other city.

--ROY E. STEPHENS.
Omaha, Nebraska.

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DRAMA

Henrik Hibsen and "An Enemy of the People"

"An Enemy of the People" was Henrik Ibsen's answer to the Norwegian critics and public who condemned "Ghosts" and him for writing it. The grim Norse dramatist was a fighter. So in the play which Walter Hampden is now presenting at Hampden's Theatre he defied the press and public and proclaimed the doctrine that the many are always wrong and the few always right.

Richard Strauss caricatured the German music critics in "Ein Heldenleben" by a prodigious orchestral snarling and snapping. Ibsen in "An Enemy of the People" represented the press as time serving and utilitarian, afraid to tell the truth when truth will offend subscribers and advertisers, and bowing subserviently before authority and influence.

Ibsen wrote this comedy at white heat, but even so with a lighter pen than he used in any other of his plays. It is entirely objective and satirical, with far more comedy than would have been expected of the author of "Rosmersholm" and "Ghosts." The storm of obloquy which broke about his head after the production of "Ghosta" drove him to work at once, so that instead of taking two years over the play, as was his wont, he finished it in less than eight months.

The big scene in "An Enemy of the People" is in the fourth act when Dr. Stockmann faces his irate fellow citizens and tells them to their teeth how low their average intelligence is. After speaking of what he considers the "colossal stupidity of the authorities" of which his brother, the Burgomaster, was a "magnificent example," Dr. Stockmann says:

"I shall say no more about our leading men. For I cherish the comfortable conviction that these laggards, these relics of a decaying order of thought, are diligently cutting their own throats."

That was Ibsen's answer to those who in his own day and time condemned "Ghosts" and his later even more searchingly psychological dramas.

Ibsen further developed this doctrine in his private writings. In a letter to George Brandes, written shortly after "An Enemy of the People" was finished, he said:

"As to 'An Enemy of the People,' if we had a chance to discuss it I think we should come to a tolerable agreement. You are, of course, right in urging that we must all work for the spread of our opinion. But I maintain that a fighter at the intellectual outposts can never gather a majority around him. In ten years perhaps, the majority may occupy the standpoint which Dr. Stockmann held at the public meeting. But in those ten years the doctor will not have been standing still; he will still be ten years ahead of the majority.

"At the point where I stood when I wrote each of my books, there now stands a fairly compact multitude; but I myself am there no longer; I am elsewhere and, I hope, further ahead."

In another letter of Ibsen's to Brandes he declares that he got more joy out of writing "An Enemy of the People" than in composing any other he had written up to that time; showing that even a great man, and, perhaps, a wise one is quite human and relishes taking pot shots at his enemies.

JACOB BEN-AMI.

Will be featured in Philip Barry's new Play "John," which comes to the Klaw Theatre next Wednesday.

Beginning Monday Bruce Winston will assume the role of Samuel Pickwick, in Frank C. Reilly's comedy, "Pickwick," at the Selwyn Theatre. John Cumberland will retire from the cast this Saturday.

Joseph Santley announces as his second production, an intimate musical comedy titled "Arabian Nighties." Mr. Santley will also produce "The Guy From New York," a comedy by John McGowan and Lloyd Griscom, authors of "Tenth Avenue."

Leo Carrillo will head the bill at the Broadway next week.

ON THE SCREEN

"Three Wax Men."

"Three Wax Men" is a picture imported from Germany and Paul Leni, the master director, is responsible for it.

Here is a film devoid of bunk, rococo sets, a nauseous finale and other characteristics that go to make up the average American production.

The story is made up of three imaginary tales from the lines of Haroun Al Raschid, Ivan the Terrible, and Jack-the-Kipper, played respectively by Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt and Werner Kraus.

Although it seemed to us that the aforesaid three tales were perhaps a bit too fantastic, they are nevertheless masterfully played, incomparably lighted and simple enough to captivate even the most critical. Jannings is seen in an unusual role which he portrays delightfully. Emil as a bouffant comedian was both a surprise and a treat. No less deserving of mention is Conrad Veidt as Ivan the Terrible.

Screen Notes

"The Wise Wife," starring Phyllis Haver, will be the principal film at the Cameo Theatre beginning today. Charles Chaplin in "The Fireman," a nature picture, "Cabbages and Things" and "Moonlight Sonata," Beethoven's melody interpreted in color, will also be shown.

Two new theatres, the Madison at Myrtle and Wyckoff avenues and the Chester at Tremont, West Farms and Boston Road, are due to open in November under the direction of B. S. Moss.

A revival of "Robin Hood," with Douglas Fairbanks as its star, will be the offering at the 55th Street Cinema, starting today.

"A Harp in Hock," a first release, appears upon the screen at Moss' Broadway beginning Monday. Rudolph Schildkraut, Bessie Love and Junior Coghlan are in the cast.

The Broadway and Cameo this week are playing the pictures of the Dempsey-Tunney Fight.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given its premiere by the Universal Theatre on Friday, November 4th.

The Capitol Theatre will celebrate its eighth anniversary beginning today. Many new features are announced including "Tea for Three," the picture, fashioned from the farce of Roi Cooper Megrue, with Lew Cody and Aileen Pringle heading the cast. James Barton and Grace LaRue will be featured in the stage presentation.

"The Main Event," with Vera Reynolds, will come to the Roxy Theatre this Saturday. The film is based on a story by Paul Allison called "That Makes Us Even." Rudolph Schildkraut, Julia Faye, Charles Delaney, Robert Armstrong and Ernie Adams are the other players.

The New Plays

"BEHOLD THIS DREAMER," a comedy by Fulton Oursler and Aubrey Kennedy, opens Monday night at the Cort Theatre with Glenn Hunter featured.

"THE ARABIAN," a melodrama by Gordon Keane, with Walker Whiteside, opens Monday at the Eltinge Theatre.

"INK," a satirical melodrama by Dana Watterson Greeley will have its premiere at the Biltmore Tuesday night. William Harrigan heads the cast.

"TAKE MY ADVICE," a comedy by Elliott Lester, opens Tuesday night at the Belmont. Ralph Morgan and Vivian Tobin are the leading players.

"JOHN," a new play by Philip Barry, will be presented by the Actors' Theatre Wednesday at the Klaw Theatre. Jacob Ben-Ami and Constance Collier are featured in the cast.

"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE," a musical comedy, adapted by Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart and Herbert Fields, from Mark Twain's famous romance, will open at the Vanderbilt Theatre Thursday night.

"THE WICKED AGE," a new play by Mae West, Friday night at Daly's Sixty-third Street Theatre. Miss West will play the chief role.

"The Angel of Broadway" will be shown at the Colony Theatre, beginning this Saturday. Leatrice Joy is the star.

MUSIC

Metropolitan Season Opens Monday With "Turandot"

Gatti-Casazza will open his twentieth season as head of the Metropolitan Opera Company Monday evening with Puccini's posthumous opera "Turandot" which will be sung by Mmes. Ludikar Tedesco, Bada, Cehanovsky and Altglass. Serafin will conduct.

"Die Meistersinger," on Wednesday evening will introduce a new German soprano from the Berlin Stadt Opera, Mme. Grete Stuckgold, as Eva; Mme. Howard and Laubenthal, Whitehill, Richard Mayr, the new German bass from Munich, are the other principals.

Other operas of the week: "Andrea Chenier," Thursday, with Easton, Howard, Gigli, and Danise.

"Forza del Destino," Friday, with Rosa Ponselle, Bourskaya, Martinelli, and Basiola.

Erich Wolfgang Korngold's "Violanta" will have its premiere and "Haensel und Gretel" will be revived at the Saturday matinee; the former with Jeritza, Guilford, Kirchhoff, and Whitehill; the latter with Fleischer, Mario, Flexer and Schutzendorf.

"Rigoletto," Saturday night, with Lerch, Alcock, Lauri-Volpi, and De-Luca.

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Margaret Matzenauer will be the soloist at this Sunday afternoon's concert in Mecca Auditorium. She will sing two arias, "Ah, perfido," by Beethoven, and "Voce di Donna," from Ponchielli's "Gioconda." The orchestral program includes Symphonic Variations by Dvorak, the overture "Le Corsair," by Berlioz, and the Fourth Symphony in D minor by Schumann.

The first of the symphony concerts for children will be held in Carnegie Hall this Saturday morning. This series as well as the symphony concerts for young people will be under the direction of Walter Damrosch. He originated the idea of symphony concerts for children eleven years ago.

At these concerts for children Damrosch first teaches his youthful audience to distinguish the instruments of the orchestra. He supplements the playing of the orchestra with interesting stories about the great composers and their works.

PHILHARMONIC.

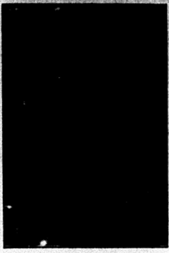
The Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting, will not be heard here until next Sunday afternoon, at the first of a series of concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. The program will be an all-Wagner one.

This week, beginning tomorrow the Philharmonic plays in Akron, New Haven, Chicago, Columbus, Indianapolis and Cleveland. After the Metropolitan concert, the orchestra will play in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, returning here again Sunday matinee at Carnegie Hall on November 13.

The program next Sunday follows: Faust Overture; Excerpts from "Parsifal," Prelude, Good Friday Spell, Transformation Music and Finale Act 1; Prelude to "Meistersinger"; Prelude to Act III, Dance of Apprentices, and Hans Sachs' Welcome from "Meistersinger"; Waldweben from "Siegffied"; Overture to "Flying Dutchman."

"The Banshee," a melodrama by W. D. Heppenstall and Ralph Cullinan, is now in rehearsal. Barry Macollum, Margaret Barnstead, Marie Carroll, Harriet Sterling, Lewis Leverett and Doan Borup are in the cast. The show should arrive in New York about November.

FLORENCE EASTON.



The noted soprano, will sing in "Andrea Chenier" next Thursday night at the Metropolitan.

Music Notes

Alexander Kisselburgh, baritone, has chosen the following program for his recital at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening: Die Stadt, Schubert; Marzveilchen, Schumann; Thy Genius, Lo!, Purcell; When Dull Care, Leveridge; Le Manoir de Rosemonde Duparc; L'eau, Koechlin; Nuit d'Autrefois, Rhene-Baton; Les extases, Massenet, and a group of moderns.

Boris Rosenfield, pianist, will make his debut in Town Hall, Wednesday evening, November 9.

Marie Sundelius, soprano of the Metropolitan, when not engaged with that organization, will make several concert trips during the season.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra will give their season concert in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, November 16, with Joseph Szigeti, the violinist as soloist.

Bruce Simonds will give a pianoforte recital at Town Hall this afternoon.

Next Sunday afternoon, in Town Hall, William Heyl and Charles Anthony will give a joint piano recital. Rachmaninoff's second suite for two pianos is part of the program.

Next Thursday evening, Verdi's opera "La Traviata" will be given at the Loreta Little Opera House, 18 Bleecker and Elizabeth Streets, inaugurating a season of grand and intimate opera.

Vernon Williams, tenor, will appear in a song recital tomorrow afternoon at Town Hall.

Harold Samuel, pianist, will give an all-Bach program at his recital in Town Hall, Thursday night.

Leon Sampaix will give a program of Chapin and Liszt at his piano recital Wednesday afternoon at Town Hall.

Gertrude Bonime, pianist, appears in recital Wednesday night at Town Hall.

Robert Steel, baritone, formerly of the Chicago Opera, will make his local debut in Town Hall on the afternoon of November 7th.

Schuman-Heink, who last year celebrated the Golden Jubilee as a singer, is now on her Farewell tour. She is to give seventy-five concerts, extending from coast to coast, and will come to New York, December 10th. She also plans to return to the Metropolitan to sing in her well known Wagnerian roles.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

N.Y. Symphony
FRITZ BUSCH Guest Conductor
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3
SOLOIST MARGARETE MATZENAUER
DVORAK, Symphonic Variations; BEETHOVEN, Aria "Ah Perfido"; BERLIOZ, Overture, "Le Corsair"; PONCHIELLI, Aria from "Gioconda"; SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 4.
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.
George Engels, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, Tues. Evg., Nov. 1, 8:30
PIANO RECITAL IRENE
Scharrer
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 1, at 8:15
ALEXANDER
KISSELBURGH
Baritone Steinway Piano
Mgt. Haensel and Jones.

TOWN HALL, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 8
FLONZALEY QUARTETT
Mgt. LOUDON CHARLTON.

Freiheit Singing Society
Concert
Saturday Evening
October 29, at
MECCA TEMPLE
55th St., bet. 6 and 7 Aves.
CHORUS OF 400
Accompanied by the
New York
Symphony Orchestra
will perform the
Revolutionary Poem
TWELVE
by Alexander Block.
Music by Jacob Shaffer.
TICKETS on sale at the Freiheit office, 30 Union Sq., also at 133 Second Ave., headquarters of the Freiheit Gesangs Ferein.

Irene Scharrer, the English pianiste, will give her only New York recital at Town Hall, Tuesday evening.

AMUSEMENTS

UNITED ACTORS, Inc.
present
The LADDER
by J. FRANK DAVIS
CORT THEATRE Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 48th STREET, EAST OF B'WAY
MOVES MONDAY TO THE LYRIC THEATRE

A Theatre Guild Production
PORGY
A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
GUILD THEA., West 52d St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

"Thrilling story. Superb play. Enthusiastically received." —Times.
"A personal triumph for Mr. Hampden."—Eve. World.
"One of most exciting arrivals of season."—World.
WALTER HAMPDEN in Henrik Ibsen's Comedy AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Columbus 3073 || Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

Civic Repertory THEATRE, 14 ST.-6 AVE. Phone 7767 WATkins. PRICES: 50c to $1.50. Matinees WED. and SAT.
EVA LE GALLIENNE
WEEK OF OCTOBER 31st
The Seal of a Fine Play
Mon. Eve.: "The Good Hope"
Tues. Eve.: "The Cradle Song"
Wed. Mat.: "Master Builder"
Wed. Eve.: "The Good Hope"
Thurs. Eve.: "The Cradle Song"
Fri. Eve.: "La Locandiera"
Sat. Mat.: "The Cradle Song"
Sat. Eve.: "The Good Hope"
This Aft.: "The Good Hope"—Tonight: "Three Sisters"

A·H·WOODS presents
The Trial of Mary Dugan
with ANN HARDING and REX CHERRYMAN
NATIONAL THEA. 41st ST W of B'WAY MATS WED & SAT.

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786.
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.
What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker
"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system . . . the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."
Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

A Sensational Hit
REPUBLIC THEATRE W. 42d ST. MATS WED. & SAT.
CHAS. DILLINGHAM & A.H. WOODS present
THE MULBERRY BUSH
A Comedy in 3 Acts by EDWARD KNOBLOCK
with
JAMES RENNIE
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
ISOBEL ELSOM
and a notable company including
EDWIN NICANDER
RUTH LYONS
STANLEY HARRISON

B. S. MOSS THEATRES
CAMEO 42d ST. & B'WAY NOW
Saucy and Sophisticated Comedy "The WISE WIFE"
Premiere Showing
featuring PHYLLIS HAVER
TOM MOORE
JACQUELINE LOGAN
also CHARLES CHAPLIN in "THE FIREMAN"
& TUNNEY vs DEMPSEY FIGHT PICTURES
PATHE WEEK
B'WAY AT 41st. ST.
First Run in N. Y.
RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT
BESSIE LOVE & JUNIOR COGHLAN
in "A HARP IN HOCK"
Intensely Human Heart Drama of New York's East Side
AND TUNNEY vs DEMPSEY FIGHT PICTURES
IN ADDITION TO
LEO CARRILLO
LONDON, PARIS & NEW YORK
OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." —Woollcott, World.
DRACULA
New York's Shudder
FULTON Evgs. at 46 St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, LITTLE THEATRE—W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. IF

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

Stanley Logan, Millicent Hanley and Florence Johns have been engaged by Jones and Green for "People Don't Do Such Things," a comedy by Lyon Mearson and Edgar Schoenberg.

Government Lies Are Exposed

By PAUL CROUCH.

AN EXPOSE of the falsehoods used to lure young workers into the army has been made by the conservative Honolulu Advertiser. The protest of the soldier against his harsh treatment, forcing itself even into the capitalist press, is significant. A soldier now in St. Louis wrote a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch telling a few of the things the soldier is forced to endure in Hawaii. This soldier formerly belonged to the 21st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, the regiment in which Walter Trumbull and I were soldiers before our imprisonment. We were personally acquainted with several of the soldiers who died of alcoholic poisoning while trying to forget their unendurable condition.

Commenting on this letter, the Honolulu Advertiser said, in part:

"Not long ago there was an upheaval in army circles when six soldiers stationed at Schofield died of alcoholic poisoning. The tragedy was echoed all over the country. Many letters from soldiers stationed here no doubt went out on the next mail, some to their parents, some to newspapers, others to casual friends. One soldier now residing in St. Louis, formerly a member of 21st Infantry stationed at Schofield, becoming reminiscent, wrote the following to a St. Louis newspaper:

"'These men who died are of several thousands at that post who are drinking anything with a kick, not because they crave it, but because they don't care. Why don't they care? Because they must serve three years in a god-forsaken country. A soldier cannot transfer to any regiment in the states. He must serve all of his three years there, unless the regiment is transferred . . . Honolulu is a picturesque city for the rich tourists, with its beaches and beautiful scenery. But for the soldier it is a hell hole. Soldiers are only allowed on certain streets and military police are on every corner to see that the regulation is enforced. There are countless tragedies enacted at Schofield Barracks.'

" . . . We would call the attention of army authorities to one thing—the POSTERS THAT LURE YOUNG MEN INTO ARMY LIFE IN HAWAII. (My caps—P.C.) These lurid two sheets and three sheets paint a colorful picture of ease and idleness, beneath palm trees with hula dancers all about to provide entertainment. When the soldier arrives in Hawaii, he finds another situation entirely. The army is so upright and honest in everything else it does—then why practice this one deception upon the young men who visit the recruiting stations in mainland cities? Why paint a soldier's life in Hawaii as one long summer's dream beneath palm trees and upon sunny beaches, with Hawaiian sirens to help them while their hours away?"

This confession by a capitalist newspaper is significant. It reveals the deception practiced by the War Department in luring young workers into the army for use as cannon fodder in imperialist wars and the inevitable disillusionment of the recruit. But it does not tell the story of the extremely brutal treatment by the officers and the systematic torture of the soldiers—the real cause of the "hell hole."

We must tell the rest of the story of army life to the workers—we must get the facts from the soldiers themselves and make them public.

The harsh treatment of the soldier is not without a purpose. It is the deliberate intention of the military authorities to crush all human instincts so that the soldier will be ready "to do and die and not to reason why." They desire the soldier to prefer even war and the possibilities of death to a continuation of his present condition.

Heavy Donations Go to Goose-Step University

Columbia University received recently gifts to the amount of $210,000, according to an announcement of its president, Nicholas Murray Butler. The most important contributions were from the Carnegie Foundation, the National Lead Company and other members of that trust, the American Smelting and Refining Company, the motion picture trust. No effort was made to conceal the fact that the university is subsidized by big capital.

Philadelphia Banquet To Help Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—A supper, with entertainment stunts, is the decision of Unit 1-E of the Workers (Communist) Party here as their task to help The DAILY WORKER. It will be in Scandinavian Hall, N. E. corner of 8th and Fairmount Ave., Saturday at 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

The First Volume of the
New Workers Library Publications

The
10th
Year
by

The
TENTH YEAR

The Rise and Achievements of Soviet Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

BEGINNING the series of new attractive publications "The Tenth Year" is a valuable account of the great achievements of the world's first workers' government. Written in a popular simple style, here is a most interesting new book to present to your shop-mates on the 10th birthday of Soviet Russia. Buy one for yourself—BUY TEN (or more) to give to your fellow workers in the shop and trade union.

15¢	*12 cents in lots of 10 or more* *10 cents in lots of 100 or more* *9 cents in lots of 300 or more*

The DAILY WORKER (*Book Dept.*) 33 First St., New York

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

The Star Thief

(Commemorating 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.)

By JAN KAMINSKY and HENRY REICH, Jr.

With sack on shoulder through the night he crept
Above the world while all of mankind slept,
Defying dangers and the hidden dens
Of frightful monsters. O'er the misty fens
And dismal swamps he went unscathed and strong,
What though the way was black and cold and long.
On dizzy heights he climbed, past mountain peaks
And where the eagle from his eyrie shrieks
Upon the shining ladder of the sky
He mounted till he stood against the high
Blue crest of heaven. Then he looked around
Among the constellations till he found
Ten bright new stars. But over each of them
A dreadful giant stood to guard the gem
Encrusted beauty of its body. His football
Aroused the giants who began to call
On all the ancient gods to put a check
To this invader who strode heaven's deck.
"Stop thief!" the words through heaven loudly roll.
"Stop thief!" it is a great bell's mighty toll
Sounds from the vast emperian. The sky
Shook with the noise and everywhere the cry
Reverberated. Then above the rest
One terrible voice cried down from heaven's crest:
"Who thus disturbs the peace of Gods! Who dares?"
And all grew silent and the trumpet blares
Were still. Then taking off his cloak
The Star Thief threw it down and shrilly spoke:
"Ha! ha! I dare to climb your lofty sky!
I dare to walk with you, the gods, on high!
I come to take the stars I need to earth
To deck an emblem!" And his lusty mirth
Was echoed by the heavens. The gods were mute.
"What emblem this?" one ventured. "How astute
You are!" The Star Thief laughed. "I cannot pause
To tell you of our emblem and the cause
It stands for. It's sufficient now to say
It stands for Revolution here to stay!"
The Star Thief turned and with a mighty shout
He flung himself headlong upon the stout
And ugly giant nearest him and hurled
Him from his post above the sleeping world.
A second sturdy giant, then a third
He downward hurled and shouted but one word
That word was "Revolution." And the others,
In fear of what had happened to their brothers,
Retreated in a darkly flaming cloud
That hung above the heavens like a shroud.
And then he plucked ten stars. Each shining one
He placed within his sack. His labors done
He turned and clambored down the sky again
And brought the stars to please the hearts of men.
Each star a year — ten stars commemorate
Ten years of mighty struggle toward the great
Achievement and the gleaming goal.
Ten shining years the daring Star Thief stole
From out the heaven's scintillating tree,
Each one the symbol of a world to be!

"Missing Believed Killed"

By MARTIN MORIARTY.

THREE months on the Western Front had not hardened Private George A. Adamson of the 88th Victoria Rifles to the life on the "soldier's glorious trade." Whatever romantic illusions he had of an existence where men's lives were as cheap as the bullets that killed them had been shattered at the first roar of the field guns, at the first crash of the barrage, at the first bomb from an enemy aeroplane that had greeted him on his way to the trenches. He trembled to recall the horrors of that first day even now. There were boys of his age who had been able to take their place in the front line with the same care-free spirit with which they had donned a uniform. Or at least they were better actors. Such adaptability to conditions was foreign to Adamson's nature. He had quivered when the command of the sergeant—"Single file!" was passed along the ranks.

Three more nights like this before the relief! How he lived thru the previous week was a problem he preferred to forget. Everything had gone wrong this spell. The letter from home he was just reading had mentioned a parcel which should have reached him days ago—and parcels meant cakes, and candy, and cigarettes,—things which made for a vision of life in an atmosphere of murder. For it was murder, however much people preferred the more euphonious term of war. The rifle beside him spat murder in reply to every shot from the opposite trench. At close quarters, the relentless "plunge—twist—recover" of the bayonet could pierce the entrails of a man whom he had never even seen before—and a rifle was only the toy gun of the wooden soldier when the huge shell-holes in the vicinity testified to the long-range destruction of the four-point-seven. In the bombing party the night before the captain had expressed satisfaction at the fifty casualties—fifty maimed, blinded, murdered, that, the report stated, the enemy approximately sustained. And that deadly rattle of the machine gun could wipe out whole companies. Yes, war was murder—and for what purpose? What quarrel had he with the Germans? They had dropped bombs on defenseless women and children, said the newspapers. Yet did not British aeroplanes, emissaries of those Franco-British white angels of peace, bomb Cuxhaven in 1914?

Three more nights! Participation in the bombing expedition had not given him the coveted "blighty" hit which spelled the soldier's paradise. The officer had called for volunteers, but had looked hard at Adamson when he mentioned the word. He wanted volunteers, and Adamson had never been on a bombing raid. Adamson went. But why not press a gun to his head and say "Go!"? Why not coerce openly, as he had been coerced into nearly every move from the time when the white feathers of pretty flappers had driven him into the recruiting booth, to the occasion of this, his first excursion of assassination? In those hectic days of 1914 a beribboned sergeant picked him out from among the crowds that thronged the streets in the city lunch-hour. A group gathered around to listen to the exhortations of the recruiter. Petite stenographers smiled encouragingly. "Come on, kid! Show your pluck—don't be a slacker!" said a fat salesman safely outside the class of 19—35. Fearful of going, yet fearful of staying, he "showed his pluck" and enlisted. Public opinion, which meant the opinion of the select coterie in whose interests the war was being waged, had coerced another into the ranks of death . . . .

Three more nights! The seemingly eternal blackness, illumined only by the brilliant flash of a star-shell. The "zip" of the sniper's bullet as it sent another man into the sleep of death—another "gone west." The sickening stench of mud and slime and mutilated corpses. The nerve-shattering racket of the Lewis gun. How much longer before a crazy world returned to sanity?

There is a stir along the line. "Stand by, men," says the captain, "and get ready to go over." A surprise decision at which there are subdued cursings. Another bloody battle for the possession of a few hundred yards of barren earth; more lives to be lost so that headquarters could report progress, reflected Adamson as he fixed his bayonet.

Over the top! A mad rush into death, and the scene is charged with activity. Already the wounded are moaning in agony; and Adamson waits. "Adamson! Get moving! Put a jerk in it!" thunders an officer.

The War Office sent the stereotyped letter of sympathy to a stricken mother. In the records received, her son was listed "missing—believed killed," they said. In the casualty report of Captain Stanley Lawrence of the 88th Victoria Rifles to Headquarters, there was inserted a note—: "7659 Pvte. G. A. Adamson—shot for cowardice."

BOOK REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF A CLASS MURDER.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI. By Eugene Lyons. International Publishers. $1.50.

SACCO

VANZETTI

THIS book has thus far been completely ignored by the bourgeois press. Hardly a word has appeared in any of the literary reviews and book sections of the metropolitan papers, or in the news columns. Can it be the continuation of the campaign of suppression of the facts about the two murdered Italian workers which began the very day following their execution? In this organized conspiracy of silence have joined the powerful movie interests whose czar, Will Hays, has ordered all news films burned.

Here is a beautiful, powerful, eloquent book. Crowded into 208 pages is the complete story of the two immigrants whose bodies were shattered by electricity and laid on green marble slabs in the death chamber of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a few minutes past midnight on August 23. Lyons, a labor journalist associated with the defense work from the beginning in 1921, knew Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti intimately. He visited the homes of their parents in Italy and was familiar with the background in which they were born and reared. Possessing a knowledge of the Italian language, Lyons has translated a number of hitherto unpublished letters of Sacco and Vanzetti which reveal in a dramatic way their literary and intellectual interests.

• • •

In a clear, convincing style the author describes the lives of the two men. In episodes, vivid and colorful, he traces the facts which culminated in their execution.

For the first time in a book the class nature of the case is described and characterized—definitely and unequivocably. Not only the facts about their lives, but the complicated maze of legal formulae and procedure which dragged Sacco and Vanzetti thru seven long years of "torture by hope" are brilliantly summarized.

The role of Fred Moore, courageous labor attorney from California, is related. Moore took over the defense work at its beginning, in 1920. He remained until 1924, when the anarchist elements in the Boston defense committee decided on the higher strategy of ingratiation with the capitalist courts—a strategy which succeeded for a time in paralyzing the protest of international labor by the standing threat of the conservative and high-priced lawyers who warned that they would resign if the eternal and immutable processes of law were not rigidly followed.

• • •

> "...It is considered and ordered by the court that you, Nicola Sacco, suffer the punishment of death by the passage of a current of electricity thru your body within the week of.... And you, Bartolomeo Vanzetti..."

Never did a modern Pontius Pilate listen to such searing, contemptuous and loftily ironic speech as the chill-eyed Thayer heard from the lips of the "unlettered" Vanzetti on the spring morning in the Dedham court when the sentence of death was pronounced.

The attitude of the liberals and intellectuals during the height of the agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti is described by Lyons with insight and a fine irony. "A meeting of 10,000 workers pledging their heart's blood to Sacco and Vanzetti as comrades and brother was given a paragraph in the day's news. And a timid expression of hope that Massachusetts would yet save its fair name, if signed by a single clergyman or fourth assistant district attorney, was given the same space." The pious and belated "efforts" of the New York World are described: "The World sent its labor reporter into New England and he emerged with a series of articles based almost entirely on the Madeiros and Department of Justice affidavits, and overlooked the mass of new evidence." Later Lyons comments on the Heywood Broun episode and the disgustingly vacillating editorial policy of the paper during the last days.

• • •

The absurdity of describing the verdict as a "miscarriage of justice" becomes glaring after reading Lyons' graphic and penetrating story. "Their execution was not a miscarriage of justice. It was a deliberate, indeed a formal, carrying out of justice such as it is in the society of today."

The tremendous and angry international protest of labor during the seven years that the two framed-up workers were being tortured, and particularly during the last few months prior to their official murder, is described. In one chapter, "Seven Days That Shook the World," Lyons tells of the eleventh-hour attempts to wrest Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair immediately following the "report" of Fuller's reactionary committee.

The primary impetus in the international mass expression came from the "Red Aid International," declares Lyons. "But the active, pushing, indignant energy came from the International Labor Defense in the United States, the 'Rhote Hilfe' in Germany, and the 'International Class War Prisoners' Aid' in England."

• • •

The viciously prejudiced Thayer, the 75-year-old Judge Grant, the pseudo-liberal President Lowell and the anonymous President Stratton, the third member of the committee, are also characterized and revealed with a swift, biting irony. And of their report, he says: "Haste was apparent in its structure; off-hand, ill-chosen words; weak, unsupported assertions; impatient judgments. Fuller, the automobile magnate, surely would not have allowed an advertisement of a Packard car to go out to the world in as weak and unconvincing a form as this statement by Fuller the governor, condemning Sacco and Vanzetti to death."

• • •

Sacco and Vanzetti's early background, their political and literary interests, all these are sketched by Lyons with warm sympathy and keen discernment.

Vanzetti decided to come to America. "There, he hoped, life would be fuller, deeper and freer. He would find the knowledge for which he thirsted and the leisure to think things out."

The pitiful chronicle of the early days of Sacco and Vanzetti in America are described with great power and deep insight. In the drama of their heart-breaking experiences as common laborers in the drab manufacturing towns of New England Lyons tells the story of the American immigrant.

• • •

The book is illustrated with photographs of Sacco and Vanzetti, and on the cover-jacket is a reproduction of Fred Ellis' famous cartoon, showing a worker broken on the wheel of American capitalism, which originally appeared in The DAILY WORKER. The principal members of the Massachusetts murder crew are represented. There are photographs of William G. Thompson and Fred H. Moore, lawyers for the defense.

From a technical point of view the book is excellent. It is printed in clear, bold type and is sturdily bound. The book, now being simultaneously translated into half a dozen languages, will undoubtedly become the source-book for this great working class epic.

—SENDER GARLIN.

THE CLASS FORCES IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

CHINA: A SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES BEHIND THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTION. By Seng Sin Fu. Published by the Communist Party of Great Britain. American Agency, Daily Worker Publishing Co. Thirty-five cents.

WITHOUT doubt the most exhaustive and accurate work yet published on the extremely complicated and little understood subjects with which it deals, this book must be read by every worker who wants to think, talk or write intelligently and authoritatively on the great struggle waged by the Chinese masses for national liberation.

Altho written before the last decisive development—the collapse and surrender of the Wuhan government to the counter-revolutionary Nanking forces—had occurred, and consequently not containing any analysis of the situation since that time, this book nevertheless outlines in great detail the forces working for this betrayal.

It gives also the minimum measures that had to be carried out by the Wuhan government if it was not to become the enemy of the labor and peasant movement. But the middle class elements who dominated the Wuhan government, alarmed by the rise of the labor movement and the peasant organizations, unable and unwilling to challenge imperialism and Chinese reaction on the basis of the interests of the Chinese masses, instead of carrying out energetically the arming of the workers, DISARMED THEM. Instead of extending the organization work and the mobilization of armed detachments against the landlord and militarist elements of the countryside, THEY MADE WAR ON THE PEASANTRY.

Instead of strengthening the united front with the Communist Party and left wing Kuomintang and labor elements, the Wuhan government made a united front with reactionary generals and ARRESTED AND EXECUTED COMMUNISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

Wuhan became a front of imperialism and black reaction.

In this respect the author practically forecasts the downfall of Wuhan as a revolutionary center.

• • •

One of the invaluable contributions to the literature on China by the author is the exhaustive information given as to the social composition of the Chinese rural population. Since the city population in China is only 15 per cent of the total (66,000,000 as against a rural population of 372,000,000) the class divisions of this section, and their relative numerical strength, are of overwhelming importance.

The section dealing with the role of the imperialist powers is of tremendous value but in our opinion not sufficient emphasis is placed upon the effect of the world interests of American imperialism in determining its policy in China and Asia generally.

Both on Page 31 and Page 99 the author states categorically that "the United States 'interests' in China are **mainly commercial interests.**" (Emphasis in the original.) Further, speaking of the changes in American policy in China, the author states: "These vacillations in the policy of the United States promise to continue, for they arise from the objective interests of America in Eastern Asia."

In the first place, the policy of American imperialism toward a mass liberation movement making no compromises with imperialism beyond those dictated by revolutionary expediency, and expressing the interests of the masses as against those of the landlords, capitalists and militarists, is quite different from that toward a bourgeois nationalist movement.

Toward the first, it adopted a policy of iron which differed little if any from that of Great Britain. Toward the second it adopts a policy of conciliation and corruption.

In the second place, the world interests of American imperialism are dictating a still "firmer" policy in China and the fear of American imperialism of the tremendous repercussion of a successful Chinese revolution upon the Philippine masses cannot be overlooked as a factor making it assume a definite, if not at all times an openly, hostile attitude.

"The objective role of attacker on the Pacific," said Comrade Manuilsky, speaking to the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International in November, 1926," will be played by the United States . . . while the objective role of defenders falls to Great Britain and Japan. American imperialism is intricately bound up with the struggle for world hegemony."

Comrade Stalin commented as follows on this question of the role of American imperialism:

"It is said that the Japanese imperialists show a certain amount of 'good-will' towards the Cantonese and towards the Chinese revolution as a whole. It is said that in this respect the American imperialists are in no way behind the Japanese. This is self-deception, comrades. We must know how to discern the true nature of the policy of the imperialists, including the Japanese and American imperialists behind their mask. Lenin used to say that it was difficult to win over revolutionaries with a stick, with fists, but that at time it is very easy to win them by kindness."

The "friendliness" of American imperialism towards the nationalists, in the sense used by Comrade Stalin, certainly can not be interpreted as weakness or "vacillation."

Furthermore, since armed intervention by imperialist powers does not consist only of dispatch of their own troops but, so far as the Chinese liberation movement is concerned, by the possibly more dangerous method of subsidizing counter-revolutionary generals, it certainly can not be said that America's policy in China has been characterized by any decisive weakness toward the mass liberation movement. "Intervention by using other people—that is the kernel of imperialist intervention at present," said Comrade Stalin. In this respect American imperialism, because of its stability and immense resources and its longer perspective, coupled with its traditional reputation for "friendliness"—a heritage of the Open Door period—is the most dangerous enemy of a genuine mass Chinese liberation movement.

• • •

It no longer can be argued that American educated Chinese intellectuals, the Rockefeller institutes, the thousands of American missionaries, American chambers of commerce,—the whole cult of American capitalist democracy and its hatred of Communists and the Soviet Union, coupled with its immense economic influence, were not major factors in bringing the Wuhan government into the counter-revolutionary camp.

The main tendency of American policy in China is not toward vacillation but toward aggression—as part of its world policy.

But this lack of emphasis upon the role of American imperialism is a minor matter in a book which takes first rank in revolutionary literature and is indispensable to all working class students of the gigantic upheaval in China, marked now by a temporary lull, but which is again gathering its forces for the next phase of the struggle against world imperialism and native reaction.

—BILL DUNNE.

BOOKS RECEIVED: REVIEWED LATER.

Selected Papers of Bertrand Russell. Modern Library.
Solution of the Social Problem. Proudhoun. Vanguard.
Transition. By Will Durant. Simon & Schuster.

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The Mafalda—The Rotten Symbol of a Rotten Government

A rotten hulk, symbolic of the fascist state which sped it out on the Atlantic with its cargo of workers and peasants huddled in its hold, the Mafalda sent to their death, almost in sight of their goal, the immigrants who believed a new and better life was about to open for them.

Nineteen years in service, a former troop ship, racked and strained by war service, the Mafalda, by one of the strangest accidents in the annals of the sea, opened her propeller shaft tunnel to the Atlantic and sank.

Such things happen only to a ship that should be sold for old iron.

The secrecy with which the fascist authorities have surrounded the disaster is testimony to their guilt. They are aided and abetted by the Brazilian authorities who fear that if the truth becomes known immigration will suffer a setback.

That there is brazen official lying relative to the number of passengers lost is now clear. The statements of ship captains who went to the rescue, estimate the dead at from 200 to 600.

The survivors are prisoners. They are being held while Mussolini's agents concoct a plausible story.

Squarely upon the fascist government of Italy the responsibility for the disaster falls. Fascism selects the immigrants, fascism owned the ship, fascism knew of her unseaworthiness.

Every Italian worker in this country should demand thru his union or fraternal society, or both, the strictest investigation and punishment for those guilty of what is worse than murder.

Protest should be made to the Brazilian government and by every means available, the relatives and friends of the victims in Italy must be made aware of the fate which overtook their loved ones.

Against the Mussolini government of Italy, where labor unions are suppressed, where the press is muzzled by black shirt thugs, where the peasants are persecuted and where the whole country has been made into a prison for the masses, from which escape is possible only in such death-traps as the Mafalda, the whole might of the world's labor movement must be directed.

What and Who Is Smashing the "Rockefeller Plan"?

Events in the Colorado miners' struggle are moving with dramatic swiftness as the men and women of the mining camps make further inroads into the "Rockefeller plan" and raise the standard of revolt in districts where for 13 years it has never flown.

Colorado, a Standard Oil principality, is being shaken to its foundations.

State and county officials rally to the call of their liege lord. Chambers of commerce and the American Legion are lined up with the coal companies. In Fremont county these two organizations have ruled that no member or sympathizer of the Industrial Workers of the World may set foot upon its sacred soil.

The governor's proclamation is nothing more or less than an invitation to hangers-on of the Rockefeller interests to do anything necessary to break the strike.

If the county officials can not mobilize sufficient forces, the governor stands ready to send them troops.

The meaning of this, in practical terms of the Colorado struggle, is that every sheriff is advised to swear in as a "peace officer" every thug who can handle a club or gun——and turn them loose upon the miners and their families.

This in turn means that the ingredients out of which were brewed the bloody broth at Ludlow in 1914 are being collected by Colorado's rulers.

Gunmen of the coal companies, sworn in as members of the militia, murdered Louis Tikas and the wives and children of the striking miners at Ludlow. This same kind of a force is being recruited now.

It is clear that the strike has enlisted the active sympathy and support of the great majority of the coal miners of Colorado.

The "Rockefeller plan" of company unionism, the plan upon which so many company unions have been based, has been smashed to smithereens, not by leaders of the official labor movement, such as Green, Woll and Lewis, with their offers of still greater production, but by Communists and I. W. W., militant workers whom a patriotic Rockefeller governor brands as "un-American."

Furthermore, it is evident that the strike has the support of large sections of the non-mining population——portions of the lower middle class which feel the weight of the Rockefeller enterprises. Without some sympathetic support of this nature the strike would meet much greater difficulties.

The tradition of struggle that is the heritage of Colorado workers is another important factor in this strike. Cripple Creek and Leadville where the Western Federation of Miners fought a quarter of a century ago, Ludlow with its martyred dead—these are memories which become weapons in the present struggle.

What will the outcome be?

If Colorado labor makes the fight of the miners its own, they will win this skirmish. For a skirmish it is, preliminary to the truly gigantic struggle that lies ahead, in spite of its deeds of heroism. The great battle for organization of all the Rockefeller properties, iron, steel and water power, lies ahead.

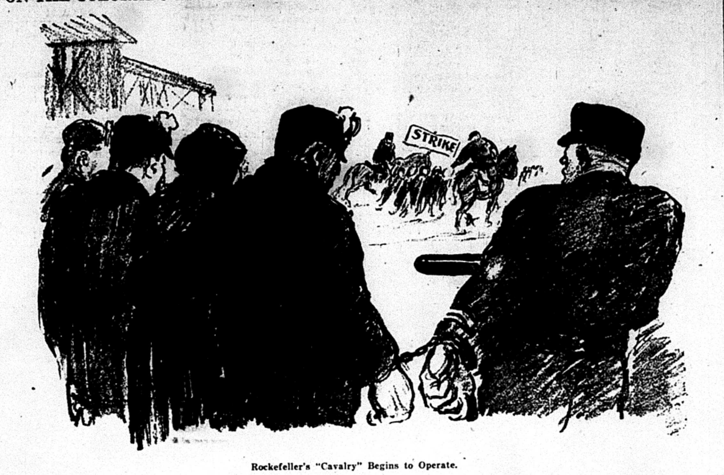
Success for the miners in this drive means that a basis will have been laid for a state-wide organization campaign.

The slaves in the smelters and steel mills of Pueblo and Trinidad, the workers of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, the metal miners—all can be brought into the ranks of the labor movement if there is unity of purpose and action in support of the miners.

It would be a tremendous stimulating force for the whole American labor movement if in Colorado there could appear in this struggle a real united front against the Rockefellers and their government.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

By Fred Ellis



Rockefeller's "Cavalry" Begins to Operate.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

VIII.

Episcopal Thinking

NEW writers arrived. There came Stephen Crane—and I did not read him, because they told me he was "bad." He wrot about a "girl of the streets," quite boldly and frankly, and that was against all the rules of literary America. Of course we knew there were "girls of the streets," you could not go for a walk in the evening without having half a dozen offer themselves at bargain prices; but if this were told about in novels, the moral scheme of the bourgeois world would be upset, for the ladies of refinement read novels and it was to keep the ladies of refinement in ignorance about sex that the girls of the street were sold so cheap—a great English historian, Lecky, had explained that to us in a passage of justly celebrated eloquence.

Then came Robert W. Chambers, and he was more clever than Crane, he was really naughty, but always sugared with a moral coating; his exquisite heroes and heroines would drink and gamble and dally with elegant temptation for a hundred thousand words and then in a final thousand would be saved for virtue. The young ladies in boarding-schools thrilled at this delicious danger, and kept the latest Chambers novel under their pillows, and wrote him "mash" letters—I know, because it happened that the lady who is now my wife was then a pupil at a boarding-school on Fifth Avenue, one which boasted in its catalog that the pupils had opportunities to meet the Goulds and the Vanderbilts; and one of the young ladies wrote to Mr. Chambers, telling him how she adored his last hero; and there came in reply a note reading in substance as follows: "Dear Miss......: Do not have any admiration for my novels. There is no sincerity in them. I write for money. Yours truly, Robert W. Chambers."

In those days I had no inside information, but I can understand now—Mr. Chambers was one of the victims of what was known as "the Collier set." Robbie Collier was a fashionable young millionaire with a taste for literature and politics in between his drinking bouts. Young writers and illustrators would appear on the scene, and the generous Robbie would invite them to dinner and give them a contract with his magazine and a card to his country club; they would spend their afternoons sipping cocktails in the Hoffman House bar, and in a year or two would know nothing to write about but sports, motor-cars, women's dress and fashionable fornications. I could name a dozen men to whom this happened: some of them died at fifty of congested livers, and others are living on in a fashion I am too charitable to describe.

Then came Winston Churchill, and the fortifications of his books in the department stores out-towered both Mr. Chambers and Mrs. Ward. Mr. Churchill was an American gentleman of the old school; he wrote about America, and not about the Long Island smart set, and that was to the good. If his novels were big and rather crude, that seemed all right, because he was writing about a big and crude country. He started with the beginning of our history, and brought us forward to the present day, one novel every two years, as regular as an astronomical event. Mr. Churchill talked about "democracy," and no doubt really thought he meant it; but he revealed that there was a propertied class in America, and this class governed, and somehow it always happened that Mr. Churchill's heroes and heroines belonged to that class. In one case, "The Crossing," if I remember the theme required that the young hero be a pioneer, but somewhere in the story it was deftly conveyed to us that his ancestors had been real ladies and gentlemen, and so it became all right for him to marry the genteel and lovely heroine at the end.

We didn't have intelligence tests in those days, and lacked the convenient phrase, "mental ages." Among my papers I find a review for a socialist paper, discussing Mr. Churchill's novel for the year 1910, and I find myself complaining of the "intellectual and spiritual immaturity" of his work. He had got down to modern times by then, and his characters were riding in motor-cars and playing bridge and getting divorced. It was this last custom which troubled Mr. Churchill, and his novel, "A Modern Chronicle," was a tract on the new practice. I am going to quote my review because I can find no better way to tell you about Mr. Churchill's novels, and at the same time exhibit to you what passed for thinking among those Episcopal church circles in which both Mr. Churchill and myself were brought up.

"When you wish to write a novel dealing with divorce you have always one situation: a man or woman has in some way been led into an unworthy marriage, and later on in life the man or woman discovers the true soul-mate; and then what is to be done? The old solution was to have them renounce and suffer many agonies until the concluding chapter, when the novelist mercifully disposed of the superfluous member of the trio, leaving the hero and the heroine to live happy ever after. That is the solution of 'Jane Eyre'; and I remember how it thrilled me when I was a boy as old as the American people are now. I rather took it for granted that this would be Mr. Churchill's solution. As I went on, however, greatly to my surprise I discovered that the hero and the heroine was apparently going ahead to get a divorce in spite of everything; and I put the book down and stared about me, wondering if it could possibly be that Mr. Churchill was going to write a book in defense of divorce. He had made his hero and heroine such very sensible people that it seemed he was closing every other gate save that one. However, I realized that this could not be the case, because when the heroine went ahead to get the divorce Mr. Churchill gave such a repellent picture of Reno, Nevada. Of course, it is true that the people who go to Reno, Nevada, and get divorces are many of them unpleasant types; and doubtless the political judges who grant the divorces are also unpleasant types. Apparently Mr. Churchill does not realize that neither the hero nor the heroine nor the demon divorce are to be blamed for this. There is no reason why, if we are going to grant divorces to New York people, we should not grant them in New York; and there is no reason why we should assign the duty of granting the divorces to vulgar political judges.

"I went on with the story and finally got to the solution which Mr. Churchill has worked out. His heroine gets her divorce, but against her conscience, so that she is properly and respectably miserable afterward, and marries the hero and, of course, makes them both miserable. They go to live in a narrow little New England town and the heroine insists on going to a respectable society church and having her feelings hurt because nobody speaks to her. She also makes the unfortunate husband angry by her attitude, and when one of the insufferable pillars of the respectable society church insults the hero, the heroine takes the side of the pillar of the church. She makes her husband so unhappy that he fills up his house with a collection of disreputable Newport divorcees and goes off riding on a half-crazy horse and is killed.

"Apparently nobody is expected to perceive that all the unhappiness which grows out of this divorce is owing to the fact that the heroine gratuitously places herself at the mercy of the opinions of the respectable bourgeoisie. You feel this at the very moment where the divorce begins to be talked about. The hero and the heroine have previously been sensible American people, talking about things in sensible ways; but when they begin to talk about divorce, neither of them points out to the other any of the obvious facts which make the divorce and remarriage between them not only a perfectly proper thing, but even a social duty. Their conversation is confined to their blind craving for 'happiness', and, of course, when we have met that word 'happiness' a dozen or more times we understand that the blind craving is destined to lead them to destruction—since every 17-year-old moralist knows that the desire for happiness is a wicked thing which must under no circumstances be indulged. They never mention the fact that there are more intelligent people in other portions of the world, among whom they could perform work of social usefulness and importance. Instead of going abroad for a year or two as such a couple naturally would, they settle themselves in a town and proceed to let the town make them miserable. We are given to understand that among the Newport set with whom Mr. Churchill's novel deals there are only two classes of people—those who are horrified by the getting of the divorce, and those who have got divorced more or less frequently and have nothing else to do save to get drunk.

"Of course it would never do for Mr. Churchill to end the novel with the hero being brought home on a stretcher from his insane horse-back ride. There must be a happy ending. So away back at the beginning of the story we are made acquainted with a man who has worshipped the heroine from boyhood who has been her friend and consoler in distress, and who has sternly rebuked her for getting the divrce and remarring. This second hero comes forward and the heroine is made blissfully happy in his arms. The absurdity of which conclusion is apparently not realized by Mr. Churchill. The divorced ex-husband is still alive, so the heroine's third marriage is under the baleful shadow of divorce quite as much as was the second one. Is the 17-year-old moralist to understand from Mr. Churchill that divorce and one remarriage constitute a social crime, while a divorce and two remarriages constitute a happy ending?"

(To Be Continued.)

Oil Contracts, Standard Oil and Its Rivals and the Drive Against the Soviet Union

Two phases of the world struggle for oil and oil markets enter into the New York Times story, published Oct. 26, telling of the conclusion of three large new contracts by the Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The most important of these contracts, estimated to call for the delivery of 4,000,000 barrels of oil annually, is with the Cunard Line—British-owned. Not only has the Standard Oil, the chief rival of Royal Dutch Shell been given this huge contract for a big section of the British mercantile marine in ports of the United States but it is to supply the Cunard Line in Canadian and other British empire ports.

British Patriotism evidently could not withstand the appeal of a lower price agreed to by the Standard.

While the figures submitted by other bidders are not made public, it is probable that the Standard made a rock-bottom price in order to squeeze the Royal Dutch Shell—and other smaller rivals—out of the field so that the performance of the Royal Dutch Shell in underbidding Standard for the big Manson line contract on the Pacific coast could not be repeated.

Another important feature in connection with the Cunard contract is that it has been held since 1915 by the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company—A DOHENY CONCERN.

It is obvious that the Standard Oil is utilizing the Teapot Dome steal and the legal and financial difficulties growing out of it for Doheny and Sinclair to force them out of their most profitable markets.

It certainly was not sheer altruism which prompted Standard Oil senators such as Walsh of Montana to take the lead in the fight to recover Teapot Dome and other government oil reserves. Had Standard grabbed them there would have been a different story to tell.

Standard Oil of New Jersey is headed by Walter C. Teagle, the "friend" of Sir Henri Deterding of Royal Dutch Shell, and recently returned from Germany where he successfully eased Royal Dutch Shell out of its share of the Bergius process for recovering oil from coal and shale, and out of a large section of the central European markets as well.

We are by no means ready to say that the Cunard contract points entirely to a widening of the breach between Standard and Royal Dutch. It is on the other hand quite possible that the Cunard contract signifies that a concession in this market has been made to Standard of New Jersey by Sir Henri in return for a letting down of the fight on his concern in certain European markets and for an agreement by Teagle of Standard to take a sharper attitude toward the Soviet Union and oil contracts with the Moscow Naptha Syndicate.

If Walter C. Teagle, within the next few days, repeats his famous statements relative to the "moral question" involved in business dealings with the Soviet Union, it will mean that he and Sir Henri have made peace—for a time—on the basis of the Cunard contract for one thing, and a renewal of the offensive against the Soviet Union for another.

The world struggle for oil today is principally a struggle against the first workers' and peasants' republic.

In Texas Oil Towns

By SAM.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 25. (By Mail).—I "smelled oil" a few miles before I approached Bay Town, which is the first of the three towns (from Houston) comprising the Goose-Creek Oil territory. The other two are Goose Creek and Pelly.

Distinctly Different.

Even though all three towns lie just within a mile distance from each other, they are just as distinctly different as are the lower East Side and Riverside Drive.

Bay Town, which is the youngest of the three is chiefly populated by the Mexican laborers. From 6 to 10 p. m. you will see them standing in groups and chatting in that lively Mexican language, or listening to a Mexican song on a victrola. One gets the impression of being in Mexico, so predominant is the Mexican in Bay Town.

And just about a mile away, seems like the same town, same two blocks of business houses, but a different element entirely. This is Goose-Creek. Here they are more business-like. Most of the faces are black. The predominant element is the Negro, and also the younger, unskilled, shifty white laborer.

Pelly is the "Aristocrat." There live the bosses, and skilled workers of the oil fields. Here most everyone "owns his home and flivver." Both are worth about $800.00. There is no place for the "dirty niggers" here in Pelly. They can be seen here only at work.

Rich Oil Fields.

Between Bay Town and Goose Creek lies the biggest oil refinery I ever saw As far as I could see there were stretches of tanks, pipes, pumps, some kind of machines and again the same things. For miles it spread.

And just outside of Pelly, right by the road, are located the oil wells. Working three shifts. No stops. The oil is transferred directly to the refineries thru a system of underground pipes. A great deal of the oil is spilled all around the wells. Just by the road. Forming large brown-black pools. Treacherous it seems. I do not know how deep they are. There is only one odor around; the stench of petroleum. Heavy. Leaving its stench on everything.

Conditions of Work.

Conditions of work are far from being good. The oil magnates' greediness for profits, is evident all around. The lives of the workers are not protected. Instead, a system of insurance is established. It is compulsory, and the insurance fee is deducted from the salary.

There is no organization at all among the oil workers. And the American Federation of Labor seems to be too busy fighting the militants in the trade unions, to even think of organizing the oil workers.

Wages.

The majority of the oil workers are unskilled laborers. Mexicans and Negroes mostly. They receive from $2.00 to $3.50 a day. Or night shift. Same hours for night shift. The highest skilled workers receive up to $150.00 a month. Day or night shift. The laborers live in constant bondage, due to debt, to the local petty sharks (store keepers) who see to it that the laborers get the least for the most. They live from pay-day to pay-day (twice a month) and keep on paying the ever-increasing debts.

Women Terribly Exploited.

There are hardly any women employed in the oil fields. While the men are working in the oil fields the women try to get any sort of employment in the towns.

I spoke to a few girls working in the laundry in Goose Creek. Here are some of the conditions as told by the girls. Nine-hour day without rest. One dollar thirty-five cents per day. Conditions intolerable. Several of the 36 girls employed faint every day. The company deducts from the wages the fainting time. I askod them why don't they organize and get better conditions. Did not care much; just worked temporarily, they said.

The local stores often (at paydays) employ a number of girls, during sales, and pay them $6.00 to $8.00 a week. For an 11-hour day. Six full days.

These are the conditions of the "liquid gold" workers, and their families. There is only one way to improve their conditions. Organization. How soon?

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Negro Kidnapped From Terre Haute By Georgia Sheriffs; Badly Beaten

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 30.—Kidnapped, apparently by complicity of the local police department, Samuel Kennedy, a Negro resident of Indiana, is being rushed in an automobile, in the charge of Georgia deputy sheriffs, to a prison cell in the South.

A letter smuggled out of the county jail at Henderson, Ky., where the party stopped off for the night, says:

"I have been handcuffed all the time since leaving Tere Haute. I have been beaten cruelly; my head is tied up and I am bloody all over. Everywhere they stopped they beat me up and there are several holes in my head. Stop him if you can, before he gets to Georgia."

Kennedy was arrested in Chicago, and charged with breaking jail in Georgia. He offered proof of an alibi, and was allowed to go on bonds to Indiana, to gather evidence. At Terre Haute he was thrown in jail, and again got out on habeas corpus proceedings. The Georgia officers who had followed along then simply carried him over the state line.

Shot Fired at Greek President Slightly Wounds Him in Head

LONDON, Oct. 30.—President Condouritis of Greece had a narrow escape from death by assassination today when a young man 25 years of age, giving the name of Zafiris Goussios, fired upon him as he was leaving the town hall in Athens, where he had just participated in the inauguration of the Greek mayors' congress.

Condouritis received a slight wound in the head. His assailant was disarmed and arrested before he could fire a second shot. He gave no explanation of his act.

The president had just come out of the town hall, and accompanied by a number of other officials, walked to his waiting automobile, when Goussios pushed his way to the front of the small crowd of spectators. As Condouritis entered the car Goussios drew his revolver and fired one shot. The bullet crashed through one of the windows of the automobile and struck the president's hat, inflicting a slight scalp wound.

There is much unrest in Greece over bad economic conditions and many accusations of graft have been levelled at the cabinet. There is also an extremely reactionary movement which wishes to set up a monarchy. It is possible that the shooter belonged to a monarchist group.

Big Military Budget In Poland Bolstered By American Dollars

WARSAW, Oct. 30.—Twenty-five per cent of the Polish budget will be spent for increasing Polish armaments, it is planned. Estimates made for the upkeep of the army total $82,000,000. A large part of the expenses, it is believed, will come from the American stabilization loan, negotiations for which were recently concluded.

Tho Poland is predominantly agricultural only $5,000,000 has been assigned to the Department of Agriculture.

Exports of USSR Oil To Britain Increase Despite Royal Shell

LONDON, (By Mail).—Despite the anti-Soviet campaign that is being carried on here by the Royal Dutch shell thru the Tory press, the sales of Soviet oil in Great Britain have rapidly increased.

Altho the Daily Mail, which has led the attack on Soviet oil, claims that imports have official British customs figures show that imports of refined oil from Russia from January to [illegible]ember 1926 totalled 62,152,595 [illegible], while imports from January to September 1927 totalled 73,915,766 gallons.

Mexican Troops Defeat Counter-Revolutionists

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—Groups of counter-revolutionary bandits were decisively defeated in the State of Vera Cruz, according to Presidential headquarters here.

The bandits, it is believed, are remnants of the counter-revolutionary army led by General Gomez.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEETING IN CONVENTION

Greetings from Y. C. I. Read to Delegates

Greetings from the Young Communist International and the Workers (Communist) Party marked the opening of the fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League yesterday morning at the Hungarian Workers Home, 3 East 81st St.

The presidium seletced by the convention seated 30 delegates. The presidium consists of Herbert Zam, John Williamson, Paul Crouch, Leon Platt, Gilbert Green, Al Plozer, Pat Toohey and Tony Minerich. Minnie Luyrie was eletced secretary.

Paul Crouch Presides

The convention was opened by Nat Kaplan national secretary, who turned the chair over to Crouch, chairman of the first session. Max Bedacht then reported for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. He greeted the deelgates in the name of the C.E.C. and pointed out that great clarification has taken place in the league during the last two years.

"The league must grow faster than the party," Bedacht continued. "The league must be built upon a broader basis than the party."

Bedacht told of Stalin's speech to the American Trade Union delegation in which Stalin pointed out that the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union was a broad organization, including in its ranks non-Communist elements. A general discussion then followed, participated in by 10 delegates.

At yesterday evening's session Kaplan reported on the last plenum of the Young Communist International.

(Continued on Page Five)

'Citizens' League' and Pittsburgh Police Get 'Goods' on Each Other

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—Safety Director Clark today informed Dr. J. Alvin Orr of the citizens Committee that evidence against high officials of the league which he holds in the form of a letter and affidavit from Miss Ruth Parnott, former stenographer in the league office, will not be made public if the league drops its conspiracy charge against Superintendent Walsh of the police department.

Orr, when notified that Miss Parnott had made charges against various people which, in the language of the safety commissioner "will involve in scandal men who are prominent in league affairs and high in the civic and social affairs of Pittsburgh, he would make no comment beyond stating that the stenographer had evidently "tied up with the police gang."

Wm. L. King, secretary of the league has made another of his periodical disappearances. He has in his possession all the vital evidence needed to convict some dozen or more vice cases held on the court calendar.

Secy. of Agriculture Jardine Considered a Load on Party, to Quit

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Reports from personal friends of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine that he is being forced out of his cabinet post by the feeling among the republican party leaders that he is almost as unpopular as Coolidge and bad ballast for the election next year are prevalent here.

Jardine is expected to take a position with the Florida Fruit Growers' Association, an organization of wealthy plantation owners.

Jardine fought farmers' relief in public speeches made this year.

Scholem Schwartzbard

Parisians Disputing Schwartzbard Case After Jury Is Thru

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The controversy over the act of Scholem Schwartzbard, who was acquitted by a Paris jury after having admitted killing the Russian white guard General Petlura, continues to rage. Among the liberal bourgeois sections the sentiment is divided between those who declare that the acquittal in this case wipes away the old stain of the Dreyfus case, and those who express the fear that the idolization of Schwartzbard may be an encouragement to lawlessness.

Supply Synthetic Drugs Under Police Protection To Children in Schools

According to advance statements given out by the delegates to the World Congress on Narcotic Education, the business of drug selling and the increase in drug habits among school children are on the increase in the United States.

The older narcotics, largely derived from tropical plants and smuggled in, are being replaced by synthetic habit-forming poisons, some of which are quite easily obtainable and form the bases of common remedies.

The most potent drug at present, the delegates find, is heroin, formerly made from morphine but now produced synthetically.

An organized traffic, under police protection, is carried on by drug sellers near schools, and children are taught by free gifts of powders in the beginning, to form the habit. When the victim is "hooked," the price is raised.

Defense of Rumanian Labor Leader Urged

MOSCOW, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—Urging workers thruout the world to prevent the murder of Koeblesh, Roumanian labor leader, who is being turned over by the Czecho-Slovakian government to the Rumanian fascist government and to certain death the Executive Committee of the Red Trade Union International has issued an appeal to world labor.

"Workers thruout the world must prevent the execution of this base and blackguardly agreement between the Rumanian and Czecho-slovakian bourgeoisie" the appeal says.

Greet Austrian Labor Delegates in USSR for November Celebrations

MOSCOW, Oct. 16.—A delegation of Austrian workers, the first labor delegation to arrive here for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution was greeted by numerous representatives from the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions and the Moscow Trades Council as it stepped off the train yesterday.

An enthusiastic demonstration of the fraternal solidarity of the workers of the Soviet Union and Austria was held.

Charge Strike-Breaking Passaic Police Head Is Profiting as "Fence" for Stolen Car Gang

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 30.—Investigation of mounting evidence which is believed to show that Chief of Police Richard Zober is doing a considerable and profitable business in stolen cars was to continue here today.

Chief Zober acted as chief official strike-breaker for the mill owners in the Passaic textile strike.

The fourth automobile to pass through his hands was found and surrendered yesterday. Zober is reported to have sold it to Carrol D. Hipp, insurance broker and son-in-law of William P. Laytman, president of the Eagle Iron and Brass Foundry. Hipp said he paid Zober $850 for the car

One car alleged to have been stolen was found in Zober's possession by Passaic authorities last week. Two others are reported to have been sold by Zober to other Passaic residents. Zober said he took the cars in question "in good faith."

The motor vehicle commissioner announced Saturday night he would take the case to the federal grand jury if evidence indicated any of the cars had been transported across the state line.

FASCIST SHIP RAMS FISHING BOAT; 11 DEAD

Captain and Nobleman Jointly Blame Victims

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Captain Antonio Martinolick of the Fascist Italian steamer Presidente Wilson, having rammed the Gloucester fishing schooner "Avalon" and drowned all but three out of its crew of fourteen men, has issued a formal statement blaming the schooners' crew.

Blames the Dead.

The Martinolici claim is that he changed the course of the Presidente Wilson on seeing the fishing boat ahead, but that the schooner also changed its course and came broadside on in front of the liner, which had the right of way. The schooner sank in four minutes. Its boats were swamped by the wash from the liners' propellors. Martinolici admits that he was on the bridge at the time of the accident. The Italian counsel in Boston, Marquis Agostino Ferrante has hired attorneys to work out a case along the line suggested by the captain of the Presidente Wilson.

The three survivors of the schooner Nicholas Walsh, Frank Hemon and Edmin Fleet, all old residents of the fishing community at Glouster, as were the captain and other members of the Avalon's crew deny that their navigation was at fault, but are handicapped by the death of the other eleven who would have been witnesses on their behalf.

Tried to Dodge.

Edwin Fleet testifies that he was at the wheel of the schooner, which was proceeding under sail. When it became apparent that the liner would run down the little boat, and that it had made no change in course the auxiliary motor of the Avalon was started and an attempt made to clear the path of the liner.

The speed and lack of cooperation on the part of the steamer, however made this impossible.

Passengers on the Presidente Wilson state that there was much confusion aboard when it became known that their ship had collided with another, and that there were cries from the water of "Hurry, hurry," which finally ceased before any boats were launched to look for survivors.

MAYORS JEER "BIG BILL."

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Mayors of cities of over 20,000 population, invited by Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson to join his league to keep King George out of Chicago seem to be doubtful as to whether it is worth the ten dollars Big Bill has asked. Most of them refuse with jeers and contumely.

Opposition Acquired 'Muddlehead' Treint; Lost Working Class

BERLIN, Germany (by mail).—The Maslow-Ruth Fischer-Scholem group, expelled from the Communist Party of Germany, organized an open-air meeting in Berlin a short time ago to announce to the people their "victories." Of course they kept quiet about their "victory" in Altona, where they received 364 votes as against 19,000 received by the Communists. They also kept quiet about the final results of the elections in Hamburg and Konigsburg on the one hand and Lodz on the other, which are rather in dissonance with Trotsky's theory about the long list of defeats. But instead, the speakers of that renegade group, particularly Ruth and Scholem, expatiated rather lengthily about their "victories" in France and Holland.

"Poor Fish" Treint in Opposition.

What are those "victories"? The French "victory" consists in the fact that "Treint himself" raised Trotsky's and Maslow's banner. On the basis of reliable sources known by him only, Scholem announced the fact that Treint went over to Trotzky. It is clear that Scholem simply speculated on the absolute ignorance of his audience, thinking that it will take a fly for an elephant. Neither the French Party nor in the Comintern was Treint ever taken seriously. The name "muddle-head" has so well attached itself to him that he is usually listened to with a smile, even if he says the right thing. Only one in absolute despair, one clutching at a straw, can hail Treint's joining the opposition as a victory.

The "victory" of Trotzkyism in Holland is of the same nature. Sneevleit from Nassa (National Labor Secretariat) has proclaimed the opposition slogans in Holland. Sneevliet has long ago left the Comintern on his own initiative. When he was in the Comintern, Zinoviev warned the Dutch comrades that to depend on

(Continued on Page Two)

Mine Guard Attack on Girl Shuts More Mines

MILKA SABLICH, ARM PARALYZED, IS STILL IN FIGHT; ROCKEFELLER PRESS MORE VICIOUS; ADMITS COAL TIE-UP

Mass Picketing Effective; Some Demoralization Evident in "Law and Order" Forces

Some Companies Want to Settle; Negotiations Going On; Woll Aids Coal Barons

By ROGER FRANCEZON.

(Chairman Colorado Miners' Defense and Relief Committee.)

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 30.—Five hundred miners from nearby camps arrived in Walsenburg today. They are bitterly indignant over the assault committed by company gunmen on their fellow-worker, Milka Sablich, a young girl leader who was gravely injured and has her side paralyzed after being trampled by horses of mine thugs.

ALL MINES CLOSED.

Every mine in this district is closed after the aroused workers held meetings in every mining camp, those partly in operation and those in which the strike was in full force.

Company thugs are disappearing and many are in hiding, tho no violence was contemplated on the part of the workers.

A jury trial for the men arrested for picketing has been demanded by Attorney Collins in the Trinidad court. He challenged for cause eight prospective jurors who readily admitted prejudice against the workers. One of the talesmen referred to the strikers as "rattlesnakes."

After the defense lawyer, William Penn Collins, proved that the men were arrested on trumped-up charges, four of them were acquitted. Two were convicted, their "crime" being that they were on the running board of a car while speaking to men going to work. Collins charged that the anti-picketing act was unconstitutional.

Greets Embree Under Airplanes.

Walsenburg workers gave an enthusiastic reception to Embree and his caravan of seventy automobiles enroute to Fremont County.

Airplanes from national guard units are flying above the procession of automobiles, showing I. W. W. signs and slogans which could be seen clearly from the sky. The local press is becoming more vicious in its attack against the I. W. W. The governor is being blamed for his leniency. All papers are urging the governor to send out the national guards.

Steel Mills Closing.

Steel mills are closing up for lack of fuel in Pueblo, apartmet houses feeling already the shortage of coal. Several schools are closing up. Colorado Fuel and Iron officials are desperate but stubborn in their resolution not to deal with organized labor. However, several coal operators are ready to start negotiations for settlement.

Mass Picketing Success.

The much-heralded death and burial of the I. W. W. had the companies confident that the organization could not call a strike. The Industrial Commission made the mistake in calling the strike illegal. However, they are afraid to try legal action because they realize that the mines cannot be operated in this manner.

Mass picketing has disorganized the sheriff's offices of the affected area.

Officialdom Parleys.

Bitter controversial confabs are being held by sheriffs and county commissioners where politics is being played—the sheriff being republican and the commissioners democrats. The governor himself is playing politics. The authorites refuse to recognize the I. W. W., yet they meet in conference with delegates who are all I. W. W. members. The committee chairman for the miners, Clemmons,

(Continued on Page Two)

Conference to Discuss Miners' Relief Meets In Pittsburgh Nov. 14

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (FP).—President Green of the American Federation of Labor has fixed Nov. 14 as the date for the special conference to be held in the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, at the order of the late convention of the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles, to discuss means of aiding the striking coal miners in the central competitive field. Officers of national and international unions, and of the Pennsylvania state and city central labor bodies, will attend, with the federation council.

STRIKE STARTS WHEN SPEED-UP FOLLOWS A CUT

Leather Workers Smash Company Union

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 30.—The strike of a thousand men working in the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. plant here has brot out the bad conditions under which they have been toiling. In addition to the wage cut put over last July by the company, there has been during the last few months a continuous speeding up of operations. Wrecking men and breaking down their standards of living.

In answer to a bitter attack on the strikers by Charles H. Eglee of the Rotary Club, who calls himself "Industrial Copnsellor" and has advised the strikers to go back to work, the other workers' union has issued the following statement:

Low Pay.

"The workers in the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. do not receive the highest wages paid in Peabody to leather workers. Neither do the workers in Peabody receive the highest wages in the world, even though Mr. Eglee, 'Industrial conusellor' makes the assertion to the contrary.

"The average wages received by the workers who are now on strike

(Continued on Page Two)

Garvey Will Not Be Allowed Any Parole Atty. General Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gaston B. Means and other prominent convicts may be pardoned, parolled, or otherwise released from the federal penitentiaries, but there is no hope from the U. S. government authorities for Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, now in Atlanta penitentiary.

Attorney General John G. Sargent has announced that the pleas of Garvey's attorneys directed to the white house have all been turned over to him, and that he will refuse all requests for mitigation of sentence.

Garvey is serving a five year sentence because of his activities in organizing hundreds of thousands of Negroes into a racial organization.

The technical charge on which government detectives "got" him was an alleged irregularity in the financing of the Black Star Line, a Negro owned steamship line.

ANGELES AFFAIR SATURDAY.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 30.—To raise funds for the Chicago Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, the Freiheit Youth Club will have a concert and package party Saturday, Nov. 5 at the Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

PRINCE CAROL HOPEFUL.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Prince Carol officially announced his candidacy for the Rumanian throne yesterday.

"I am waiting for my hour to sound," he declared in an interview before leaving for his country home.

STORM KILLS TWENTY-TWO.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—At least twenty-two persons are known to have been killed in a gale that swept over Great Britain Friday night. The storm is said to have been the worst in twenty years.

ONE KILLED AND FIVE INJURED BY FAST FUSE

Tunnel Contractors Had No Rescue Equipment

PHILLIPSBURGH, N. J., Oct. 30.—Issuance of defective fuse to the miners engaged in driving the Lehigh Valley Railroad tunnel thru Jugtown Mountain near Pattenburg, N. J., has caused the death of the blast firer, Allen Morrison, and seriously injured five other men. Two of the injured, Frank Swiczik and Jack MacRitchie, may die.

The blast firer was an expert miner. The charges, the coroner finds, were properly placed and tamped, but the pilot fuse was too fast, and before the crew were out of the range of rocks from the explosion, the heavy load of dynamite went off.

Without Respirator.

Morrison was struck by a fragment and had his skull crushed. Other members of the shift lay in the poisonous powder fumes until rescued by an emergency crew of twenty-eight members of the night shift and some of the day shift hastily roused from their bunks.

There were no respirators provided by the contractors, Bates & Rodgers of Cleveland, and the rescuing party improvised them out of wet handkerchiefs.

Communists Gain in Election at Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 17.—(By Mail). The municipal elections in Prague reuslted in considerable success for the Communists and for the workers' candidates in general. The communists received 70,416 votes and 17 mandates, as compared with 66,762 votes at the elections in 1925.

The Tcheckish socialists received 96,538 votes and 23 mandates. The Tcheckish social democrats 47,103 votes and 12 mandates (1925—41,778). The separated wing of the Tchekish socialists, the Stribrny Party received 11,158 votes and 2 mandates. The fascists received 9,473 votes and 2 mandates.

The Daily Worker Only Paper to Carry Colorado News From Strike Leaders

The DAILY WORKER is the only daily paper in the United States that is publishing Colorado strike news written on the field of action by strike leaders.

The news stories carried by The DAILY WORKER are the day to day history of this great struggle which is being waged on a historic battleground.

The daily developments in the strike will become chapters in the American class struggle. You can read them only in The DAILY WORKER.

We have arranged with the Colorado Miners Defense and Relief Committee to send us daily wires. Buy and subscribe for The DAILY WORKER if you want to follow the heroic struggle of the Colorado miners in a state where the soil is soaked with the blood of workers murdered by the Rockefellers and their government.

STOCK MARKET FORECASTS AN INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION

Big Investors Transferring Funds to Protect Their Money

Working Class Must Prepare to Face Problem of Unemployment.

By H. M. WICKS.

The stock exchange closed the week facing a situation that bordered on demoralization. From Thursday morning the powerful forces dominating the exchange had been striving with all means at their disposal to arrest the downward movement, but they failed utterly.

The fall has not been as precipitate as it has been on a number of occasions during the past two years, but it has been a steady decline, the sum total of which sets a lower mark than any yet experienced in the present period of "prosperity."

Heretofore the sharp falls were characterized by quick recoveries and a steady market. Last week's decline differs from the others because it is a steady descent over a longer period of time. Every new break in the market is followed by a period of fluctuation, of unevenness, and then continues downward.

Steel Still Falling.

Since the publication of the steel report for the third quarter, showing a decline of nearly 25% in net earnings below that of last year steel stocks have fallen steadily. The steel industry is hit and hit hard by the decline in production and the stock market reflects it. Not merely does the downward trend in steel resist efforts on the part of the steel magnates to boost it out of its slump, but it steadily falls because of the fact that orders for the current quarter are far below the last quarter, which may bring the year's net earnings down below that of the past quarter.

On Friday and Saturday strenuous efforts were made to revive the steel stocks, but the close was almost the lowest point for the period, after a series of waverings.

On General Motors a slight rally was perceptible and Saturday's close brought a rally of one and seven-eighths points. But had the exchange remained open a half hour longer it could not have held, and the opening this morning will probably see another fall to a new low level.

Shift Investments to Bonds.

That the experienced elements on the exchange know what is coming is indicated by the sudden shift in investments from stocks to bonds. The wiser ones always thrown their stocks upon the market preceding a period of depression and invest in securities drawing a fixed interest. In periods of industrial activity stocks are the best paying investments because the income is determined by the earnings. But in periods of decline the gamblers withdraw their money from stocks and invest in railroad, industrial, government, municipal and other bonds, from whence they have better assurance of a fixed income, though they also break under long depression.

Then when the industrial recovery sets in, the bonds are thrown upon the market and stocks are again purchased.

The decline in stocks today is similar to the slump in the market twenty years ago, on the eve of the 1907 depression. The big guns of the market know what is coming and they are preparing for it.

Bonds Will Also Fall.

There are definite stages of the reaction to industrial depression of the stock exchange. The first one is the shifting of investments from stocks to bonds. But when all industry faces a decline, as is obviously the case today, bonds also collapse. But they do not give way to such a marked degree as stocks.

In spite of evidence on every hand that a general crisis is near at hand, the financial writers of the capitalist press are trying to maintain an atmosphere of optimism because bonds are rising while stocks are falling.

The present rise in bonds is only artificial as a result of the heavy shift from stocks and does not indicate prosperity for those industries upon which the bonds are issued.

Rail Earnings Drop.

Net operating income for fifty leading railroads for the month of September was $9,350,762 below last year, which is a decrease of 8.59 per cent, and estimates are that the earnings of the same roads for October will show a decrease of not less than 12 per cent. Thus rails follow U. S. Steel and General Motors on the toboggan.

The stock exchange today is a barometer that heralds the coming storm. The capitalists are prepared to meet it and to weather it with little loss to themselves. True, the powerful combinations will take advantage of the predicament of the small fellows to put them out of business and to further concentrate industry under the domination of the banking houses of Wall Street.

Meanwhile the burden of the depression will rest as it always has rested upon the shoulders of the working class. What will be only temporary losses for the master class will mean unutterable misery, the agonizing pangs of poverty and the fear of poverty, on the part of the working class.

At this time a program for unemployment is demanded of the American labor movement, but as usual the official labor leadership, the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, will be found preaching contentment to the working class and assuring them that their suffering will be of short duration and probably blaming them for not producing enough, when it is plain to everyone able to think that industrial depressions occur because the workers have produced too much.

In this, as in all situation, requiring militant, determined leadership, the Communists only, as the vanguard of the working class will fight for the elemental demands of the workers; expose the capitalist system and its government and demand effective mass organization and rally the working class and the oppressed and impoverished farmers to the standard of a class party of labor that will demand that the parasitic capitalists disgorge some of their wealth they have pillaged from the workers.

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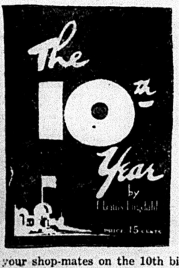

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Seven Men Buried 4,100 Feet Deep in Houghton, Michigan, Copper Mine

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 30. — Seven men are still imprisoned, perhaps dead, in a mine shaft 4,100 feet deep in the workings of the Quincy Copper Mine here. An air blast blew up the roof of the tunnel in which they were working at repairing timbers injured in a fire recently.

The entire shaft and drift approaching the scene of the accident is so badly wrecked that it may be several days before rescue parties can approach. Little hope is held out for the lives of the men, who are thought to have probably been killed by the blast itself.

The mine is 9,000 feet deep, one of the deepest in the world. Air blasts take place in large mines, where sudden shifting of the ground in certain levels forces the air thru into others. Lack of sufficient ventilation to the surface and too few shafts for the space opened up below is the underlying reason.

Strike Starts When Cut Is Trailed by Speeding

(Continued from Page One)

is $25 per week for 48 hours' work. Some workers receive as high as $32. A few receive slightly higher wages and a few receive as low as $17, but most of the workers receive approximately $25.

Earn Little.

"A canvass of these workers on strike found the assertion of Mr. Eglee that 90 per cent of the employes are earning more money now than before the reduction to be utterly false.

"There are factories in Peabody that pay higher wages than the A. C. Lawrence Co. Mr. Eglee knows this. Mr. Eglee also knows that workers in other leather cities in the United States receive higher wages than the workers in Peabody. The workers in Lowell receive higher wages than the workers in Peabody.

Company Union.

Mr. Eglee states the 'Assembly' is an organization of the employes and because he says so that makes it so. But Mr. Eglee is not kidding the workers into believing that the 'Rssembly' is an organization of the workers into believing that the 'Assembly' is an organization of 'picked' workers and foremen and that it is organized, maintained and controlled by the company. The workers also know that the 'Assembly', composed of 12 workers and 12 representatives of the company can never secure 'justice, service or cooperation' for them. If the workers thought so they wouldn't have gone on strike.

"Mr. Eglee states that everything was going along well when suddenly the union made a demand to talk over the situation with the company. Everything was not going along well and the union did not suddenly demand a conference to talk over the situation. The situation had been brewing and stewing for many weeks. The company knew it. And the action of the union in requesting a conference was not sudden.

Asked Conference.

"Mr. Eglee knows and the company knows that the committee of the workers waited upon the company on Tuesday last and again on Thursday and not until after the company refused to meet the committee of their own workers was action taken.

"Mr. Eglee states that three-fourths of the workers did not want to go out. This is also a misstatement. The workers met in City hall, Peabody, on Wednesday night and almost unanimously voted to strike if the company refused to meet the committee. The strike was 99 44-100 per cent perfect.

"If there were any tears shed when the strikers received their money last Thursday, they must have been shed by Mr. Eglee and they were probably of the crocodile variety. Only the interest of a man like Mr. Eglee could be sufficient to cause the shedding of tears that he describes.

"Mr. Eglee states the company is not going to use scabs or strikebreakers. This is interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Blake, the head of the police department, got through this week rather than handle any situation that might arise as the result of 'scabs' or strikebreakers being employed.

"Mr. Eglee is quoted as saying the strike is illegal and unlawful and that the company does not consider the men on strike. Fortunately Mr. Eglee is not the authority in this state to decide whether a strike is lawful or unlawful.

Six More Soldiers Are Executed in Lithuania; Ten Get Long Jail Terms

WARSAW, Oct. 30.—Charged with being members of groups opposed to the White dictatorship in Lithuania, Captain Karsitis, and five privates were sentenced to death and executed. Ten other soldiers were given from five to fifteen years in the state prison.

Wholesale imprisonment of labor leaders thruout the country is reported.

Mine Guard Attack On Girl In Colorado Coal Strike Closes Down More Mines

(Continued from Page One)

is well known as a militant worker on the job.

The situation is becoming tense as the coal company press intensify their unification campaign against the I. W. W. Talk of ammunition and rifles, also fake stories of the discovery of a machine-gun cache are being printed on front pages of the corrupt press, generally in box form. These are the main features of the false propaganda sent out to turn public opinion against the I. W. W.

But all parts of the daily press, even the most vicious of them all, "The Pueblo Chieftain," admit that this is the most effective strike ever called in the state.

Woll Bids Bosses.

Matthew Woll is being quoted by the local press as having said that the strikers will be starved back to the job due to the inability of the I. W. W. to raise funds; he also stated that if there had been any chance of success, organized labor typified by the A. F. of L. would have convinced the miners that settlement could have been effected without a strike. "We believe in cooperation between capital and labor and un-American organizations like the I. W. W. should not be allowed to exist," he is quoted as saying.

A. F. of L. Membership Sympathetic.

However, other sections of the A. F. of L. are taking a different stand. The waitress' union in Walsenburg has endorsed the strike unanimously, urging all workers to do likewise.

General executive board member, Embree, is leaving today for the northern field to survey that district and appraise the present tendency among the coal operators to split among themselves and deal with the I. W. W. "This round is all ours so far. Victory is in sight."

* * *

Blow To Industrial Commission.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 30.—The industrial commission which declared the I. W. W. strike illegal and the operators who have been endeavoring to continue production, today received a serious blow when Justice of the Peace Joe Baron, who Thursday afternoon tried the first six persons arrested on charges of picketing, ordered the defendants released on the ground that the state had failed to establish a case of picketing thru lack of evidence.

Great Power of Strike.

Mass meetings are held twice daily, in the afternoon and in the evening, and the attendance is very great. Reporters who have watched industrial disputes for years and are seasoned in strike developments said that never in the history of the Colorado labor movement has a strike been so effective as the present one conducted by the I. W. W.

The mine operators have agreed to allow strike meetings to be held on the company grounds, bowing to the tremendous forces of the miners who have followed the most aggressive strike. Even during the days when policy ever used before in a miners' was recognized as being a militant the United Mine Workers of America came out one hundred per cent in labor organization the strikers never Colorado and used the present tactic of mass picketing which has stopped all arrests.

Injured Girl Leader Fights On.

Milka Sablich, young rebel girl leader is leading the I. W. W. pickets despite the fact that her arm is paralyzed after having been the victim of the attack of company gunmen at the Ideal Mine. She addressed a mass meeting at the ball park here in Walsenburg. The enthusias applause of the miners showed how idolized this young woman has become in a short time.

The arrival of the national guards which was predicted by the brass checks of the state of Colorado has failed to materialize so far. The airplanes, however, were observing strikers' activities during the day.

The feeling of the strikers is very high on this matter, and the sending of the militia would only fortify the miners' resolution to carry this strike to its logical conclusion—final victory.

ONE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MEMBER RECOMMENDS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ROADS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Joseph Eastman of Boston, minority member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has published a dissenting opinion as against the views, on public ownership and operation, of the Natl. Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. Eastman favors government ownership and operation of railroads.

Answering the familiar argument that public ownership would mean more corruption in politics, Eastman points out that "For every public bribe-taker there is a private bribe-giver, and usually more than one."

Wouldn't Let Employes Speak.

In any instance of public ownership and operation of a puble utility, Eastman argues, the employes as well as the general business community should be directly represented in the board of directors appointed by the chief executive of the national, state or local governments involved.

* * *

Opposes Government Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (F. P.).—Frederick Steiwer, newly elected republican senator from Oregon, has publicly declared in Washington his support of the demand of private shipping interests that they be allowed to buy the three government cargo-steamship lines on the Pacific with a guaranty of operating them only, five years. A majority of the U. S. Shipping Board insists on public operation until a 10-year guaranty of American operation can be had from private buyers.

Quezon and Osmens In Washington for Talk on Philippines

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30. — Tomorrow the arrival of Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena, of the Filipino nationalist movement will open the negotiations which must surround the appointment of a new governor-general of the Philippine Islands, to succeed Major General Wood, deceased. A decision must also be made, if it has not already been done, whether to continue Wood's "cavalry cabinent" program of severe suppression in the Philippine Islands, or try some more conciliatory process. There is no expectation that actual independence, such as was freely promised by both republican and democratic administrations in the past, will even be discussed.

Broken Promises.

Since these promises were made, it has been discovered by the U. S. government that the Philippines will grow rubber. At present England has almost a monopoly on the crude rubber supply. It has also been demonstrated that the United States is ready for a wide campaign of imperialism and conquest of foreign markets, for which the Philippines are a good base of operations. And the struggle in China further emphasizes the imperialist importance of the islands. But, political experts point out, if the Quezon-Osmena group cares to bargain, the mere fact that they are in a position to rally a certain amount of support for this newest program of exploitation in the islands, they can have for themselves a little more patronage in island political posts, and some pretense at home rule.

Around their decision hinges to some extent the choice of Wood's successor, the experts say. The last man suggested is General J. A. Hull, judge advocate general of the army. In spite of his military title, he is supposed to be in favor of modification of the Wood's policy, on the basis of drawing certain Filipino interests into cooperation.

Opposition Acquires Treint; Loses Workers

(Continued from Page One)

Sneevleit would be tantamount to building on sand. But the opposition business is in such a bad state that they will not even discard the trash, but take it as pure gold.

The "Victories" of the Opposition "On a World Scale."

It would hardly be worth while to mention Scholem's and Ruth's boisterous speeches if their content were not characteristic of the opposition in general and of their activities "on a world scale" in particular. Our Trotzkyist opposition "opened a door" for itself to Europe with the help of Maslow the renegade. Feverish work is being carried on through this "door." The oppositionists are working with all their energies in transmitting through it all their declarations, resolutions, letters, articles and platforms. . . . Their agency abroad is doing fine work. It publishes everything and even letters from Treint and Vuyovitch. But only outspoken renegades such as Souvarine and hopeless muddle-heads such as Treint respond. Under such conditions there is nothing to do but to shout from the house-tops proclaiming the Souvarines, Maslows, Treints and Sneevleits as genuine "Bolshevik-Leninists."

Communist International Solid.

But if we turn our eyes from the renegades and muddle-heads to the Communist sections of all countries we find that cordial solidarity prevails in the ranks of the Comintern, expressing itself not merely in the unanimous backing of the decision of the ECCI to exclude Trotzky and Vuyovitch, but also in the decisions of the central and local organizations of the most important parties of the Comintern. It is extremely characteristic of the attitude of Communists—in contra-distinction to the renegades and muddle-heads—to Trotzkyism to note that at the recent Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain there was not a single vote given in defense of the Trotzkyist opposition platform. Such an attitude to the Comintern we find in all other Communist parties.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Troy Collar Advertises That City Police Will Eject Union Organizers

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—"Police protection against union organizers," stated in so many words, is the chief inducement offered by the Troy Collar manufacturers in their appeal to New York and other neck-tie manufacturers to move their business to the smaller city.

Cheap labor, no unions in this line at present, and good location are other "good points" offered by the scab collar company.

Troy unionists in other lines of work are highly indignant about the situation and a committee from the local unions in sending a delegation to the police department to demand an explanation about the "protection."

New Witnesses for Teapot Dome Graft Trial Coming Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Two more relatives of Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior at the time of the Teapot Dome oil frauds will probably be called tomorrow to testify in the case against Fall and Harry F. Sinclair charged with defrauding the government out of about thirty million dollars worth of naval oil lands in Wyoming. They are expected to refuse to say anything very damaging to Fall.

The Supreme Court has already ruled that the lease was fraudulent but the possibility of convicting Fall and Sinclair of actually committing the fraud seems more doubtful.

Everhart Won't Tell.

The best evidence has been excluded, Justice Siddons ruling that Sinclair's damaging admissions before the Senate Investigating Committee in 1923 can not appear in this trial, and that Fall's son-in-law, M. T. Everhart, need not tell where he got $230,000 in Liberty bonds which he is known to have had in his possession at one time are good for the defense.

In fact, Everhart admits that he carried the bonds from somewhere in the East to Pueblo, Colorado, and the bonds later appeared in Fall's possession. But Everhart refuses to say where he got them. Extremely strong circumstantial evidence indicates that they came from Sinclair, and were a bribe intended to loosen up the thirty million dollars worth of oil rights.

The jury is thought to be friendly to Fall and Sinclair.

Another witness expected during the next day or two is Captain H. A. Stuart, U. S. N., who disagreed with Fall about the necessity for turning over Teapot Dome to Sinclair, and got himself sent to service abroad for his pains. He has not previously testified in this case.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

French Fear Fascisti Will Want Part of Loot In Scramble for Tangier

PARIS Oct. 30.—The demonstrations of the Italian squadron at Tangier last week has stirred a good deal of comment in the French capitalist press.

The Fascist gesture made on the eve of the reopening of Franco-Spanish negotiations over the disposal of Tangier is considered as an indication that Mussolini will insist on taking a hand in the business.

The French press compares the visit of the Italian fleet with that made by Kaiser Wilhelm in 1904.

ASKS AMERICAN WORKERS TO AID ITALIAN WORKER

Red International in Defense of Adzario

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Oct. 30. — The bloody clutches of the fascist tyranny in Italy threatens to reach forth and seize one of the exiles who is on the list of defendants in the famous Communist trial which is to come up at the extraordinary fascist court in November. He is Comrade Adzario, who has just been held for two months in prison in Panama for deportation, which is momentarily expected.

Red International Appeals.

The Red International of Trade Unions has issued an appeal to the workers of the whole world, and especially to the workers of the United States, to rally to the defense of Adzario, as his deportation to Italy means long years of torture and perhaps death in a fascist dungeon.

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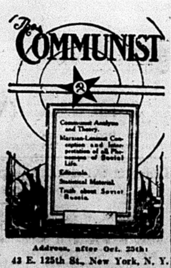
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oviet Russia After Ten Yea

port of the American Trade Union Delegation to USS

The following is the ninth installment of the re- of the first American Trade Union Delega- to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delega- The report will be published in The DAILY in successive issues until completed.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Consumers' Cooperatives.

THE 14,000,000 members of the 29,000 cooperative societies form one of the most powerful economic forces in the U. S. S. R. About 40 per cent of the members are urban workers, drawn almost entirely from the trade unionists and their families, while the remainder are peasants. These societies have over 67,000 stores, and during 1925-1926 did a total retail business of over $2,250,000,000. This was 38 per cent of the total retail sales. During the year closing October 1, 1927, it is estimated that the total sales by these societies will be $2,650,000,000, or 46 per cent of all goods sold.

The cooperatives and the state stores (owned by municipalities or by the state trusts) are rapidly cutting down private trade. In 1923-1924 private trade handled 59 per cent of the retail business, but this had decreased by 1925-1926 to 39 per cent, and this year it will form but approximately 31 per cent of the total, of which a considerable proportion represents the direct sales by peasants and domestic workers of their handiwork at markets and fairs, rather than sales by a separate mercantile class. All the evidence indicates that the general impression current outside of Russia that the "nepmen," or private merchants, are gaining ground is quite mistaken. There are a few fairly prosperous private traders in Moscow and Leningrad, but in the main the private merchants, though perhaps more numerous, keep only very small shops which can be tended by themselves and their families. It is the cooperatives which are coming more and more to control the retail trade of Russia.

The cooperatives are making such rapid progress because they undersell the private stores by approximately 20 per cent. This is, of course, a different price policy from that followed by the British cooperative system, where sale is conducted at market price. The latter is a safer policy under a different economic régime, since it lessens the dangers of changes in the prices of commodities, protects against mistakes in cost accounting, lessens the opposition of private traders, and gives the bulked savings in the form of dividends upon purchases to the members at the end of a period. But while this treats the system of prices as an umbrella to protect against possible difficulties, it is not conducive to a quick growth or to a rapid displacement of private trade. The Russians are anxious to decrease the relative amount of private trade and thus to prevent a class of small business men from arising.

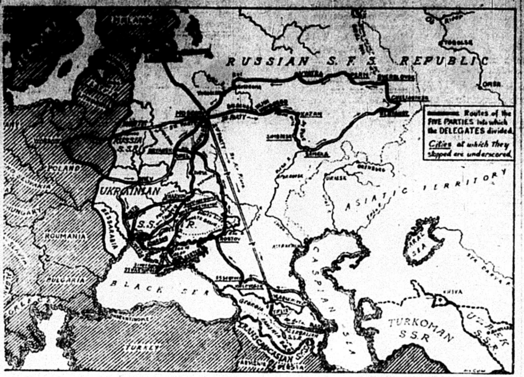
The cooperatives are able to reduce prices in this fashion in part because of the advantages of large-scale buying which they possess through their federations and through their general efficiency. They also receive special favors from various state agencies, such as first option, with the state stores, upon the output of the state trusts. This means that the private merchants are unable to secure those products of which the supply is insufficient to satisfy the demand, and that the cooperatives and state stores have a virtual monopoly of these lines. The cooperatives are also given more generous credit terms, lower rents, and a lower tax rate.

The shares of the cooperatives are in small denominations, having until recently been in general $2.50 for the country and $5.00 for the urban societies. These shares are mostly held by the male heads of the households, although the cooperatives are trying to get as many women to become members as possible.

The total amount of share capital held by the members amounted in April, 1927, to $45,000,000, or an average of only slightly $3 per member. This shows that in practice few of the members have more than one share. The coöperative societies, however, hold property and possess reserves built up out of previous undistributed profits amounting to $190,000,000. The principle of one man, one vote, is followed. In smaller village societies the members choose the administrative officers at yearly meetings; in large societies the members elect a delegate body to select the administrative officers and exercise general supervision over policy. These local societies are federated into district and provisional associations, and these in turn into federations for each of the main republics. Centrosoyus, the cooperative federation for the R. S. F. S. R., is also the loose federation for the U. S. S. R. as a whole. These federations, however, are more and more becoming primarily agencies which assemble the orders of the local societies and place them. The state trusts insofar as possible ship their goods directly from the factories to the local societies, thus reducing warehousing charges.

The cooperative societies sell not only groceries, but also textiles, clothing, crockery, furniture, and, until recently, agricultural implements and seed amongst the peasants. The latter two commodities, however, have recently been turned over to the agricultural cooperatives, who buy these articles for the peasants, as well as market their grain and other products. Credit is furnished to members who need it, varying from one pay-period for groceries to six months for clothing, furniture, etc. The losses from bad debts have been small. The employers of labor are in general held responsible for the debts of wage earners, and in turn protect themselves by deducting from the pay checks of the employes. No interest is charged upon the credit extended.

Where American Trade Union Delegation Went



Map of part of Soviet Russia, showing the route the delegation travelled and the cities they visited. The double line indicates their movements.

The local societies secure capital partly in the form of sales on credit by the cooperative federations and partly in the form of credit from the banks. The latter is more important than is share capital or accumulated savings. in April, 1927, the borrowings from the banks amounted to over $750,000,000, or approximately three times the accumulated resources of the societies. The federations, of course, secure a larger proportion of their credit from the banks than do the local societies.

Because of the fact that the goods are sold at very close to factory costs plus the cost of transporting and handling, the dividends upon purchases are very slight, seldom if ever amounting to more than three per cent. The profits for the first half of 1926-1927 were $45,000,000 or approximately two per cent upon the total sales. Some societies have given up the practice of paying any dividends upon purchases at all, and instead turn their profits at the end of the year into their cultural work or into building up their supply of capital.

Since the cooperative stores sell a considerable proportion of their goods to non-members at the same price as to members, the question ariss why so many should join the cooperatives when they could obtain most of the advantages by not doing so. Dividends upon purchases, it should be remembered, are extremely slight and in a large percentage of the cases non-existent, while many of the societies do not pay interest on the shares. The main inducement for people to join the cooperatives are: (1) the first claim upon those articles of which there is shortage, being particularly the case for the better grades of textiles and for sugar; (2) the sole right to receive credit; (3) the sense of social solidarity and of assisting the people as g together in these voluntary associati control the processes of distribution. low price of the shares, only a fracti which need be paid initially and the rem paid gradually in installments, also mak easy for people to join. The payment o terest for share capital and dividends o still further inducement for membership.

The fact that the supply of many good extremely limited in comparison with the mand furnishes a temptation to members buy these articles from the cooperatives then re-sell them to private traders at an preciably higher price, who then re-sell at st higher prices to those who can afford to pay more for them or who are willing to pay more rather than to stand in line trying to secure them. When members of cooperatives are discovered to be speculating in goods, their membership privileges are taken away from them and they are subject to a reprimand from the trade unions.

This offers an interesting contrast between the methods of adjusting supply and demand under a controlled economy and under a system of free enterprise. In the former prices are fixed, and if at that price more goods are demanded than available, then those who are to secure them are determined by the principle of first come first served. When enterprise is free, however, the competition of the buyers raises prices and thus lessens the quantity which would otherwise be demanded by those who cannot pay the new price.

A large proportion of non-Communists participate in the actual administration of the cooperatives. In the country districts this is particularly the case, but it is also true of the urban societies. As in the trade union and governmental structure, the percentage of Communists increases in the upper reaches of the system, and their membership predominates in the large wholesales. The program of rigid price-cutting inaugurated during the last year was indeed carried into effect because of the Communist control of these upper bodies, which brought the cooperatives into harmony with the general policy decided upon for industry as a whole.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

A British Worker to a British "Lady"

JAMES MORTON is a British moulder. He went to Leningrad with his family, after being challenged by "Lady" Astor, aristocratic member of the British parliament, who in a public meeting offered to pay the way of any British worker who preferred the life of the workers' republic to life in capitalist England. Morton is now working in the Krassny Putilovetz works. After living and working there awhile, he has sent a letter to Lady Astor saying among other things:

"You know perfectly well what would happen to us if we would come, let us say to America, on conditions such as you have specified. We would surely not reach any further than Ellis Island after two weeks of quarantine we would be shipped back. However, here in the Soviet Union I was given assistance in finding work.

"I have no words to describe the happiness of my children. We have great difficulties in making them return from school. The fact of the matter is that under the Soviet regime children are regarded as human beings and as future citizens of the workers' state. There is a doctor and a nurse in every school. Did you ever have the opportunity to observe the future citizens of the British empire playing in the dirty London yards? If so come to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which will soon be a children's paradise, to see the difference. Come and see the happiness of the millions of children and then go back to England to support the infanticidal government.

In closing Morton writes:

"If I ever return to England I shall devote all my energy and all my time to the struggle against the shameless, provocative war stories circulated by the conservative government. Let all capitalists remember that the Soviet government has become an object of sympathy and love of millions living far beyond the Soviet borders and is at the present time the most popular government in the world."

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SOVIET FISHERY EXPERTS ARRIVE HERE FOR STUDY

To Analyze Methods of Canning in U. S.

Four representatives of the Soviet fishing industry, including G. A. Kryshov, Chief Director of the Fishing Industry Division of the Soviet Supreme Economic Council, arrived in the United States for a study of American fisheries American fisheries and the fishing industry equipment. The delegation represents all State-owned fisheries of the Soviet Republic, with annual catch valued at $50,000,000.

"Our study here will concern especially American canning and freezing methods and equipment"—declared Mr. Kryshov.—"Only three per cent of the Soviet fish catch is being canned and five per cent frozen. However, the demand for canned fish in the Soviet Union is so large that the Soviet fishing trusts contemplate establishing additional canning factories. During the year beginning October 1, 1927, it is planned to spend $6,500,000 for new canning plants and other improvements in the industry.

Fishing Is State Controlled.

"Soviet State owns about 60 per cent of all fisheries and accounts for an annual fish production of 500,000 metric tons, by far the larger part of which is used for domestic consumption. On the Caspian Sea, where there were 2000 small fishing establishments before the war, but 250 are left now, while the present fish production is equal to that of 1913."

The delegation will visit Boston, Seattle, Los Angeles, Vancouver and New Orleans. Members of the delegation besides Mr. Kryshov are: A. I. Golovkin, director of the Volga-Caspian Fishing Trust, the largest in Russia; H. Hanmagamedov, president of the Dagestan Fishing Trust, and V. P. Rabchevsky, an engineer.

NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17. (By Mail).—The representatives of the British, French, German, Austrian and Polish delegations to the congress of the working and peasant women in Leningrad have published a declaration pointing to the great success of the Soviet Union in drawing in the women to the work on all fields of public life in the Soviet and the state organizations.

The statement declares that the Soviet power gives the women education and an all-round social care. The serious and objective treatment of the questions dealt with at the congress by the working women and peasant women delegates caused the admiration of the foreign delegates. "The perfect control, the independence and the knowledge shown by the attitude of the delegates to the congress are characteristic for the results of that form of self-administration which Lenin created in the Soviets and which have now become the centre of socialist constructive work. The declaration closes:

"We, as the representatives of the working women of the west, undertake to utilize all our forces to counter the interventionists plans of our governments and all attempts to force our country into war with the Soviet Union, thus disturbing the work of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union. We will answer all attempts to militarize the women by a decisive struggle for the emancipation of the working women, shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary working masses."

• • •

Delegates to Celebrations.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18. (By Mail).—Up to the present 110 worker delegates have arrived in the Soviet Union and they took part in to-day's session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union in Leningrad. The delegates were warmly welcomed by all those present.

The leaders of the German, Swiss and Belgian workers delegations made speeches of greeting which were received with gerat applause. Hiedecke declared in the name of the German delegation:

"Despite the great difficulties placed by the leaders of the German trades unions in the way of the organization of the delegation, the latter was organized by the collection of signatures amongst the German workers and sent off to the Soviet Union. Upon our return to Germany we will tell the German workers honestly and loyally all that we saw during our visit."

Hiedecke described the astounding impression the freedom of the workers in the Soviet Union made upon the delegates.

"We must build up our life," said the speaker, "upon the basis of Marxist lessons, just as you have done it. We German social democrats came here because we know that we can learn something from you. The working class of Germany thinks like this too, but not our Party leaders. We declare that your cause lies close to the heart of all German workers."

The leader of the Swiss workers delegation, Hitz, pointed out that the workers of Switzerland had been fed upon lies about the Soviet Union. It was the first time that the Swiss workers had sent a delegation to the Soviet Union and the members of the delegation were of the opinion that their report upon reaching home would contribute to mobilize the forces of the Swiss working class to go along the road laid down by Lenin. Then the place which is now the headquarters of the League of Nations would become the centre of the alliance of the workers of all countries.

• • •

British Use Espionage.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18. (By Mail).—Recently the State Political Administration has discovered a number of espionage organizations which maintained connections with the British diplomatic representation in Moscow and worked in its interests. One of these organizations whose task it was to obtain information concerning the Supreme Revolutionary War Council and concerning other military organizations, was under the leadership of the one-time secretary of the British Mission, Charnock. The chief members of this organization were: two sons of the one-time millionaire Russian Prove, the juridical adviser of the Supreme Revolutionary War Council, Korepakov and two military officials. All these will shortly appear before the court.

The indictment points out that from the very first day of their presence in the Soviet Union, employ of the British Mission in Moscow carried on espionage under the cover of diplomatic immunity and collected secret material concerning the Red Army and Soviet industry.

Correspondence between Hodgson the chief of the British Mission in Moscow, and Preston, the British consul in Leningrad, fell into the hands of the State Political Administration, clearly exposing the espionage of the British Mission.

Charnock one of the most active assistants of Hodgson recruited spies amongst his circle of acquaintances and amongst the employes of the military authorities. Sons of one-time millionaires, the one-time gilded youth, assisted Charnock in his work of espionage.

During the course of the examination all the accused made exact statement concerning their work for Charnock. The meetings of the brothers Prove with Charnock usually took place in moving picture theatres or in other public places and Charnock usually appeared in a car flying the Union Jack.

Apart from general espionage, Charnock gave his agents the especial task of discovering how strongly guarded the building of the Supreme Revolutionary War Council was, what exits Voroshilov and Unschlicht used, in what automobiles they journeyed into the town, etc.

It is clear that such information was needed for white guardist terrorist bands with a view to carrying out attempts upon members of the Soviet government and leading Party men.

An uncle of the brothers Prove, who was mixed up in a process against a counter-revolutionary organization of one-time Russian factory owners, fled with the assistance of Charnock to Esthonia, where with the assistance of Charnock, he established his rights in a factory which at one time belonged to him in Narva. He employed in this factory a well-known spy in the pay of Great Britain, Colonel Frank, whose agents worked in the Leningrad military district and who were discovered by the Leningrad Department of the State Political Administration in January 1926.

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DAILY WORKER
BOOK DEPARTMENT
33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK

FARMERS

FARMER LABOR PARTY IN MINNESOTA WINNING AS REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS LOSE MASSES

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—Henry G. Teigan, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Farmer Labor Party of Minnesota, writing in Labor Unity of Chicago, outlines the situation in the Middle West. He describes the attempts at control of the National government thru the idea prevailing among workers in the large industrial cities that they "belong" to the Democratic party, and the influence in that party of the most reactionary elements in the South, also the control of the big business interests over the Republican party, and then outlines the situation of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, as follows:

* * *

"The story of the Non-partisan league is the story of the beginning of the Farmer-Labor party of the state. In the old Nonpartisan league, led so ably by A. C. Townley, the battle was for improved marketing methods and facilities for the farmers. The leaguers advocated state-owned flour mills, terminal elevators and packing houses; a tonnage tax on iron ore; exemption of farming improvements from taxation, and a rural credit bank operated at cost for farmers.

"In Minnesota the Nonpartisan leaguers found that it was necessary to join hands with the workers of the cities. They did so and attempted to battle their common enemy by making use of the old Nonpartisan method of capturing the machinery of one or the other of the two old parties. In 1918 and again in 1920 the leaguers and labor tried to capture the Republican nominations in the primary. In both instances their efforts failed.

Farmers and Workers Under Own Banner.

"Finally the logical, practical method of combining the farmers and workers under their own banner was decided upon. The leaders of both elements said in substance: 'Let's be done with the unholy method of attempting to be Republicans. Let's be done with deception.'

'Although the leaguers and labor had attempted to capture the Republican nominations at the primaries in 1918 and 1920, it is, nevertheless, true that in both years the same elements entered the field at the general election with an independent state of candidates.

Bitter Opposition.

The Farmer-Labor party has not succeeded as yet in electing its candidate to the governorship. The forces of privilege have not taken any chances of allowing the farmers and workers to capture the chief executive office of the state by default. At each election the Republican nominees have been well financed and campaigns of slander and misrepresentation have been carried on against the nominees of the Farmer-Labor forces. In 1918 the issues presented by the Farmer-Labor candidates were answered by the Republicans with the charge that "you are pro-Germans, disloyalists and traitors." In 1920 the same issues presented by the candidates of the farmers and workers were answered: "You are Socialists. You want to establish a Russian dictatorship. You are enemies of the home and advocates of free love." Continuing along this line the Republicans advised the people to go to the polls and "smash Socialism."

"Not all the people were fooled by this false political propaganda of the candidates of big business, but enough of them were led astray to accomplish the defeat of the candidates of the Farmer-Labor party.

Tide Turned in 1922.

"In 1922 it was apparent that a propaganda of deception would not be so successful as it had been in previous years. Moreover the Republicans were somewhat divided in their allegiance to the candidates of their party. Thus it was that a campaign on issues was conducted with a greater success than had been the case in 1918 and 1920. As a result of the Farmer-Labor party succeeded in electing Henrik Shipstead United States senator, and Knud Wefald and O. J. Kvale to the house of representatives.

"In the off year of 1923, it will be recalled that Magnus Johnson, real dirt farmer of Kimball, Minn., overwhelmingly defeated Governor J. O. Preus, Republican nominee for the United States senatorship, in the special election to elect a successor to Senator Knute Nelson, who had died in office.

"The campaigns in 1924 and 1926 are so recent that no explanation of these is necessary, other than to say that the Presidential contest of 1924 accomplished the defeat of the Farmer-Labor slate. As in 1896, during the Bryan free silver campaign, the big interset of the country intimidated the workers and the small town business men, by giving them notice that unless their candidate for President came out victorious on election day, there would ensue a period of panics, unemployment and hard times. The voters weakened under the threat and gave Calvin Coolidge their votes. And in giving their votes to Coolidge they also gave their votes to the Republican state and congressional nominees.

Democrats Off the Map.

"Notwithstanding this unfair method of conducting campaigns against the Farmer-Labor candidates, the Farmer-Labor party has continued to grow. In the short period of eight years of existence in this state, the Farmer-Labor party has accomplished the complete elimination of the Democratic party as an opposition force in the state. At the election on Nov. 2, 1926, the Farmer-Labor nominee for governor polled more than seven times as many votes as were cast for the Democratic candidate for that office.

"The Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota is a public ownership party. It advocates public ownership of all public utilities. It stands for the exemption of farm improvements from taxation and it demands for the workers and urban dwellers the ultimate elimination of taxes on all personal effects.

Work of Farmer-Labor Party.

"The Farmer-Labor party is responsible for the enactment of laws taxing the exploiters of our iron ore. These taxes—on net profits and royalties, have brought into the state treasury of Minnesota an amount approximating $23,000,000 during the last six years.

"The rural credit bureau which was established a few years ago is another of the propositions demanded by the Farmer-Laborites which the old partyites found it necessary to yield to. The service that the rural credits bureau has rendered is difficult to estimate, though it is safe to say it has been the means of saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest money to the farmers who have been forced to borrow money on their farms.

"The Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota will be in the fight in 1928 with a full slate of candidates. These candidates will be indorsed at a convention representing the farmers and workers of the state. The party will expect every indorsee to show undivided fidelity to the party, to the other indorsees on the ticket and to the party's platform and principles during the campaign, and a faithful performance to the cause in office, if successful at the polls."

Cleveland Workers' School Opens Today; Forum Ready Soon

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30.—The Cleveland Workers School opens tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 2209 Ontario St., second floor.

There is no question of the need of a Workers School, for the workers generally are passing through an intellectual and political crisis but do not yet understand the tasks of the working class in changing the situation.

District Six of the Workers (Communist) Party intends to remedy this situation. Three courses have been arranged, with two more to be announced later in detail.

The three courses are:

Course No. 1—Fundamentals of the Class Struggle, with Tom Johnson as the instructor. Tuesday nights, beginning on Nov. 1, from 8 to 10 p. m.

Course No. 2—The Trade Union Movement, with John Brahtin as the instructor. Monday nights, beginning on Oct. 31, from 8 to 10 p. m.

Course No. 3—English Language. In four sections of the city. Once and twice a week. Details to be announced later.

The district also contemplates the arrangement in the very near future of a class on "The Working Youth" and on "American History—America Today." The plans are now being worked out and will be announced in a short time.

Nucleus Agitprops are compelled to attend Course No. 1; Nucleus Industrial Organizers must attend Course No. 2. All members of the Party who have joined since May 1, 1927, are compelled to attend Course No. 1. All members may attend, also the workers generally are invited.

In the month of November, the Cleveland Workers Forum will be opened under the auspices of the Workers School.

Tomb of Genghis Khan Discovered by Russian Explorer, Report Says

London, Oct. 30.—The tomb of Ganghis Khan, Mongolian conqueror has been discovered by the Russian explorer Professor Peter Kosloff, according to the Sunday Express. The tomb was discovered in the ruins of the dead city of Khara-Khoto in the Kobi desert, the Express says.

The splendor of the tomb is said to compare with that of King Tutankh-Amen.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CO-OPERATIVES

CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES OF FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 30.—This year's congress of the French consumers cooperatives was held in Nimes. At the first session Poisson presented the report of the National Federation which was proof of the complete stagnation of the cooperative movement. In 1926 as many as 82 consumers' cooperatives were closed down. A number of delegates criticised the activity of the Central Board of the Federation. The representative of Laon declared that he could not vote for the report without reservations, as his cooperative society considers the propagandist activity of the federation very inadequate.

Comrade Beuville, the secretary of the Unitarian Food Workers' Federation, argued in his speech that the National Board of the Federation has not yet got in touch with the Food Workers' Union in spite of the decisions made to this effect at last year's congress and it is still pressing in the senate for the repeal of the law prohibiting night work in bakeries.

Fight Militarism

Comrade Pacquereaux invited the Congress to take up the struggle against the militarization bill, particularly as this bill makes also provision for the requisition of cooperative stores for war purposes. He also protested categorically against imperialist intervention in China.

Comrade Boyet protested, on behalf of the Bellevilloise cooperatives, against revolutionary cooperatives being deprived of state credits.

Anyway a Year Book

Poisson endeavored to refute the criticism of the opposition in his concluding speech. While compelled to admit that the cooperatives are going through a period of stagnation, he pointed out that the Federation had achieved considerable success. For instance, an excellent year book had been published, and also an agitational pamphlet addressed to the teaching profession; an almanac is in preparation for the coming year. Poisson tried to prove that love of peace is underlying his attitude to the Communists. He declared, however, at the same time that the minority cannot be represented in the delegation to the Stockholm Congress.

During the discussion a number of speakers pointed out that factory shops are fraught with certain dangers and that it is essential to strengthen the district federations and to increase working capital.

In the International

Thereupon Poisson made his report on the activity of the International Cooperative Alliance. In the course of it he discussed all the branches of the Alliance's "activity" and asserted that the Russian cooperatives aimed at subordinating the International Cooperative Alliance "to a certan political movement." A number of Communists spoke during the discussion demanding a change in the policy of the International Cooperative Alliance with regard to a number of questions, such as imperialist war, the war in China, and also support for the demands which the delegates of the Centrosoyuz had brought forward in the leading organs of the International Cooperative Alliance.

Comrade Pacquereaux, who spoke on the menace of war, was not allowed to proceed.

At the closing session a number of proposals were put to the vote. The editorial commission refused to put to the vote the proposal of the Communists about the struggle against the menace of war.

UNEMPLOYED OF CLEVELAND TO MAKE DEMANDS

Organization Will Call Conference of Unions

CLEVELAND, Oct. [illegible].—The unemployed in this city have formed the Cleveland Unemployed Council. The situation is very bad. According to report of Wiliam Green, 35.8 per cent of the trade unionists who replied to a questionnaire of the A. F. of L. are out of work. As the only trades that are even partly organized in this city are the building trades, there is no way of estimating the number of unorganized workers who are out of a job.

The Unemployed Council was formed a few days ago and has held meetings at the Public Square. On Tuesday, at least 2500 came to the Square to voice their grievances and make their demands. Men who have been looking for a job and have found none stood on the stump and told what they think about the situation. One man in particular, who recently returned from the South, and had been in the World War, was especially bitter at the meeting and declared that although he had been a patriot, he got interested in Sacco and Vanzetti, and now they may call him a Bolshevik, but he does not care.

Demand City Work.

The Unemployed Council has put up the folowing demands that it intends taking to the City Council: opening of public works, free municipal kitchens for the unemployed, unemployed compensation and remission of rents during the period of unemployment. The Council has an executive committee and has elected J. Foley as its secretary.

The Unemployed Council intends to call a conference of trade unions, fraternal and working class organizations generally for the purpose of working out ways and means of providing for the unemployed and for linking up the trade unions and the workers who still have a job with the trade unions and the workers who still have a job with the jobless.

In a few days they intend to place their demands before the city authorities and ascertain whether the politicians who are in the midst of the election campaign, with the sole issue city manager or mayor—whether these politicians know that there is unemployment of a grave extent in the city.

Workers Party Has New Office in Cleveland

The District Office Six of the Workers' Communist Party has been moved to 2209 Ontario St., Second Floor. The District will open the Workers' School at the headquarters on Monday, October 31.

The District will also establish a book shop where any book may be obtained or ordered.

DRAFT PROGRAM FOR RED TRADE UNION CONGRESS

International to Meet in Moscow, March 15th

MOSCOW, Oct. 14. (By Mail).—A preliminary draft of the agenda for the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Union to be held here on March 15, 1928 was made public by the Executive Bureau after its meeting on October 11th.

The draft agenda includes:

1. Report of Executive Bureau.
2. Tasks of international trade union movement: (a) capitalist rationalization and the working class; (b) swing to the right on part of Amsterdam Trade Union bureaucrats and the veering to the left on the part of the working masses; (c) the united front and international trade union unity; (d) the collapse of trade union capitalism; (e) attitude to Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, etc.
3. Struggle against imperialism and the new imperialist war danger.
4. Chinese Revolution and tasks of Chinese Trade Unions.
5. Tasks of RILU adherents in England.
6. Question of organizational structure of trade unions.
7. Struggle against fascism and the fascist trade unions.
8. Trade Union movement in colonial countries.
9. RILU and Young workers.
10. Questions of social legislation.
11. Elections.

Four sections will be formed at the Congress: organizational, social-economic, cultural-educatinal and colonial. Furthermore, commissions—financial, etc. will be set up.

Marxian Encyclopedia Of World Literature To Be Published Soon

MOSCOW, Oct. 30.—"Marxian Literary Encyclopedia," comprising a complete history of world literature, aesthetic theories and linguistics, with an inclusion for the first time of the literature of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Orient, is now in preparation by the Communist Academy of the U. S. S. R., according to an announcement in the Moscow Izvestia.

Among the editors of this encyclopedia are Lunacharsky, Frische, Lebedev-Polyansky, Pereversev, Nusimov and others. The first volume of the Marxian Literary Encyclopedia will be ready for publication in the spring of 1928.

HOOVER THROWS WEB ON CUBA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Linking together of the New York-Miami air mail route and the Miami-Key West route to be established this year and which connects with a Key West-Havana line of planes will make a twenty hour air mail service between New York and Havana, Cuba.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

DRAMA

What Might Have Been

"If" the Respectable Englishman Had Caught the Train

That group of players that until this season have held forth at the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street have moved uptown and now call themselves "The Actor-Managers," have followed their last effort, the Grand Street Follies, with the production at the Little Theatre the whimsical Lord Dunsany play "If."

Albert Carrell.

The play itself is a piece of petty bourgeois tomfoolery, that nevertheless has a social content. It concerns a very prosaic Britisher, living in a middle-class suburb who, on a drowsy Sunday is aroused by the appearance at the door of a hindoo or "a man of the East," whom he has befriended with a loan. The easterner displays his appreciation of the favor by presenting the Britisher with a crystal that has the power to transport its possessor back ten or twelve years and, in a few hours, remodel those years along lines other than he has followed.

Ten years before the gentleman had missed a train; it irked him; he wondered what might have happened had he boarded it. So the magic of the crystal traverses the ten years, a vastly different decade than he had experienced. He goes into a desert in quest of a fortune left a young lady whose acquaintance he makes on the train and becomes ruler of a weird tribe of idolators. Being a Britisher he naturally knows right from wrong—it is instinctive with them. He frankly tells them he alone knows what is good for them. The lady of the train he missed arrives and begins an intrigue with a sheik to murder her benefactor, the ruler of the desert tribe.

The fellow manages to escape and goes back to England, where he resumes life as it was before. In a few hours he has had ten years' experience.

The actors get the most out of the play. Walter Kingsford as John Beal, the middle-class Englishman, is amusing. Margot Lester as the girl who alternately uses banal feminine tricks and flys into tantrums to get what she wants is competent, and Albert Carrell first as the man from the East and then as a servant of the pooh-bah of the camp again proves that he is a competent and versatile performer.

It is a typical middle class fantasy and has as its purpose to persuade its audiences that no other conceivable existence could be superior to its own.

RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT.

Is appearing in two screen roles this week. At the Broadway Theatre he is seen in "Harp in Hock" and at the Roxy in "The Main Event."

Broadway Briefs

The program at the Jefferson Theatre this week will be as follows: Monday to Wednesday, Charles Purcell; Joe Marks & Co., and I. B. Hamp & Co. on the stage and Reginald Denny in "Out All Night" on the screen. Thursday to Sunday, Franklyn Ardell & Co., Johnny Marvin and "Underworld," with George Bancroft and Clive Brook.

Julian Eltinge, John Steel and Emil Boreo are the headliners at the Palace this week. Other acts are, "Jerry and Her Baby Grands," with Geralding Valliere; Billy House and company in "Resolutions," and Dewey Barto and George Mann.

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AMUSEMENTS

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"THE GOOD HOPE"

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, "IF," LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. IF

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed.&Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs.& Sat., 2:40

"Audience Quaked Delightedly."
—Woollcott, World
DRACULA
New York's Shudder
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs 8:30. Mts. Wed.&Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

WALTER HAMPDEN
In Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats $2.20. LYRIC THEATRE, 42nd St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompanimen.
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY,

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
THE GARRICK PLAYERS with BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS in "THE SHREW" IN MODERN DRESS

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786.
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker

"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system . . . the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Knapp Graft Trial Ends Without Knapp Acting As Witness

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Investigation of graft in the 1925 state census ended today without Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, taking the witness stand. Testimony showed the republican woman politician placed non-working members of the republican and democratic parties and her own relatives on her $1,200,000 payroll.

Chief among the charges made against her were:

1.—That she signed the names of other persons to census salary checks and expense vouchers without their consent or knowledge.

2.—That she burned official census records after having them shipped to her Syracuse home.

3.—That she placed a half dozen of her relatives on the census payroll and paid them $25,000 for work they never performed.

4.—That she paid her own bills with census checks made payable to her relatives.

5.—That she placed the name of a Syracuse lawyer on the census payroll without his knowledge or consent and paid him $218 with census checks for legal services he had previously rendered her.

6.—That she travelled thousands of miles about the state and into other states on pleasure trips, and then charged the expense of the trips to the census funds.

Testimony showed how individuals and committees of both the major capitalist parties brought pressure to bear upon Mrs. Knapp to place friends and political "creditors" on the graft list.

• • •

ALBANY, Oct. 26. — Fear that forthcoming defense affidavits by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp would expose a greed for graft in both republican and democratic circles was felt here today.

Mrs. Knapp, republican and former New York secretary of state, is charged with delivering large chunks of the 1925 state census appropriation to relatives and "deserving" politicians. Observers say charges were brought against her at this time to lower the prestige of the republican party in the election Nov. 8. Mrs. Knapp, however, is said to resent being forced into the role of "sacrificial lamb" for the republican machine.

In her affidavits she is expected to defend herself individually as being at least no more culpable than the other capitalist party job holders at the state capital. In her first affidavit, made public yesterday, she denied all personal guilt.

At the last session of the Moreland Act hearing of formal charges against Mrs. Knapp testimony showed checks made payable to C. B. Knapp, a step-son of Mrs. Knapp, were deposited to Mrs. Knapp's credit at the L. W. Edwards and Son Department Store at Syracuse.

It Was a Good Job.

Patrick J. Sullivan, manager of the Edwards Store took the stand and swore that a check for $2,875 bearing the name of C. B. Knapp had been deposited at the Edwards Store in February 1926, to the credit of Mrs. Knapp.

Sullivan testified that two other checks made payable to C. B. Knapp and C. H. Smith, one for $208, and the other for $333, were deposited at his store to the credit of Mrs. Knapp.

Sullivan testified that Mrs. Knapp now owes his store $1,885. He said one purchase made by Mrs. Knapp at his store was a fur coat costing

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES —— INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

ARGENTINE LABOR PROTESTS CUBAN WHITE TERRORISM

Militant Workers Killed by Machado

The "Association of Revolutionary Exiles" recently formed in New York, has just received a copy of protest from the Argentinian Labor Federation (Confederacion Obrera Argentina, the largest labor organization, of South America) against the terror and suppression of workers organizations in Cuba.

Francisco Perez Leiros, Secretary of the Argentine Labor Federation signs the protest. Leiros is one of the more prominent leaders of the Socialist Party of Argentina. In passing through Habana a few months ago he stopped to investigate the persecutions of militant workers and he said that in "Cuba there is a reign of terror and the most brutal persecution of all bona fide labor organizations."

Killed By Machado.

The protest of the Labor Federation of Argentina "denounces the disappearance of active, militant workers and states that these are sequestered by the secret police of Machado and killed." It continues—"There is no freedom of press or assemblage, and the most elemental rights have been taken from the people in order to insure the "re-election" of the tyrant Machado which will result in further guarantees for profits for Yankee capitalism and increase hunger and misery for thousands of Cuba's workers."

Uses Labor Fakers.

In order to further weaken the workers' movement Machado is using a group of well-known traitors of the working class, led by Juan Arevalo. Arevalo was a delegate to the last conference of the Pan American Federation held in Washington in July 1927.

There Arevalo appeared as a representative of the recently-formed "Cuban Federation of Labor" which supports Machado and which is "recognized" by him and the Pan American Federation of Labor. Referring to this the protest of the Argentine workers says: "We ask those workers who because of terror have prostrated themselves before the Machado dictatorship, to refuse to lend themselves to the divisionist intrigues which result in organizations hostile to the workers' best interests, and which can only serve to strengthen the power of the tyrant Machado, tool of Wall Street.

Calls for United Fight.

The protest ends by calling upon all the workers to unite in fighting this attempt to completely destroy the workers' organizations of Cuba.

USSR SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

LENINGRAD, (By Mail). — The second expedition sent out by the Academy of Sciences to search for the giant meteorite which fell in Enissei Province, Siberia in 1908, has returned here.

Jail Two Pickets as Grocery Clerk Strike Nears End

With two pickets awaiting trial for alleged assault and with more than 600 of the union's 800 members back at work under union contracts, the strike of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks Union is nearing an end, Hyman Kowarsky, settlement committee chairman, reported Wednesday night.

"We expect to see the rest of the 200 men returned to work within two days," Kowarsky said. "In fact, many of the bosses where the 200 men were employed have signified their willingness to sign our contract."

The cases of Willie Hoffman and Jack Gordon, pickets arrested last Tuesday night at Westchester Ave. and South Boulevard, have been postponed until tomorrow morning. They will appear in the magistrate's court at 161st St. and Brook Ave.

Weinstone Challenges Thomas to Debate on Labor Election Issue

William W. Weinstone, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for assembly in the 8th assembly district, in a letter yesterday challenged Norman Thomas, socialist party nominee for alderman in the same district, to debate with him on the proposition "that the socialist party by its policies and tactics is obstructing the development of a labor party in the United States."

"The present election campaign affords a possibility of clarifying the issues affecting the working class," the letter said. "The outstanding issue in this election campaign, particularly in preparation for the campaign of 1928, is the issue of independent working class political action.

"Our party has declared that the socialist party by its policies and tactics in the trade union field and on the political field is obstructing the development of a labor party in the United States. The socialist party has, on the contrary, asserted that the tactics of the Workers Party hinders the development and formation of the unity of labor on the political field."

Injunction Secured in Jersey Laundry Strike

CARTERET, N. J., Oct. 28.—As a last resort before going down to defeat before his striking workers, the owner of the Roosevelt Laundry has secured a temporary injunction prohibiting picketing.

The employer has admitted that since the strike started four weeks ago, the amount of work he was handling has decreased from 1,600 to 100 bundles of wash daily.

A hearing for a permanent injunction will be held Tuesday before Chancellor Walker in Newark. The strike is being conducted by the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

Neckwear Makers Strke.

The Neckwear Makers' Union is more than holding its own in strikes in Poughkeepsie and Glen Falls, N. Y., a union representative reported at a membership meeting in Cooper Union. Fourteen girls and two cutters also walked out of an open shop in Philadelphia to join the union, he reported.

"THE DAWN" WILL NOT GO.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Frances Grayson today announced that the attempt to fly across the Atlantic this year in her Sikorski amphibian plane "The DAWN" was practically abandoned. After waiting weeks for good weather, and starting once, only to return, the trip is postponed until further tests can be made.

Crouch Will Speak as Jersey Centers Honor Soviet Union

NEWARK N. J., Oct. 28.—Paul Crouch, Communist soldier, recently released from Alcatraz prison, will speak at a series of meetings in New Jersey centers in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, Crouch will address anniversary mass meetings at Elizabeth Sunday, Nov. 6, at 3 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St.; Perth Amboy, Nov. 6, at 7 p. m., at the Hungarian Workers Home, 308 Elm St.; Jersey City Nov. 7 at 8 p. m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St., and Passaic Sunday Nov. 13 at 7 p. m. at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave.

Newark and West N. Y.

Crouch will also speak under the auspices of the International Labor Defense at Newark, Nov. 9 at New Montgomery Hall, Montgomery and Prince Sts.

Other Russian Revolution anniversary meetings in New Jersey are scheduled for Newark Nov. 13 at 3 p. m. with addresses by H. M. Wicks and Pat Devine, of The DAILY WORKER, and Pat Toohey, young mine worker; Paterson, Friday, Nov. 11 at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, with talks by William Z. Foster, secretary of the trade union department of the party, Ben Lifseitz and Charles Mitchell. West New York will hold its celebration Nov. 13 at 3 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum with addresses by Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others.

John J. Ballam, J. O. Bentall and Sam Nessin also will address the Passaic and Elizabeth meetings with Crouch.

Cap Worker Attacked By Right Winger Is Arrested By Policeman

Morris Roth, militant member of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Unon, Local 24, was arrested at noon yesterday after being attacked by A. Beck, a right wing member of the union.

Roth was distributing union election leaflets issued by the Trade Union Educational League section of the union at Bleecker and Houston Sts. Beck tore the leaflets from Roth's hands and threatened to hit him. A patrolman then arrested Roth.

Roth was first taken to the third district magistrates court, in the district of the arrest, and thence to the second district court, where Magistrate Weil was trying cases.

Mrs. Carol Weiss King, International Labor Defense attorney, recalling severe sentences that Magistrate Weil had meted out to workers in the past objected to his trying the case. She argued the case was not in Magistrate Weil's jurisdiction. The hearing was continued.

OIL, COOLIDGE AND WAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—An effort by the most powerful oil interests in the country to alter the Sherman anti-trust laws in order that they may be enabled to take concerted action for conservation of the dwindling supply of petroleum will be made in the coming session of congress, according to notice understood to have been received from them by President Coolidge today.

President Coolidge is vitally concerned in any plan that may be evolved for protection of the oil supply because of its vast importance commercially and its vital need to the country in the event of war.

WOMEN'S PERIODICALS IN USSR

MOSCOW, (By Mail). — Sixteen women's periodicals in the Soviet Union have a circulation of 397,000. The total number of working women correspondents was 12,500 by the end of last year.

DUES COLLECTION PLAN OF RIGHTS BARED BY HYMAN

Warns Needle Workers Against Sigman

Branding the present so-called organization campaign of the right wing of the International Ladies Garment Workers union a "fake," Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board, issued an appeal to the Joint Board membership yesterday not to be fooled by right wing gestures.

"The same methods which were employed to force you to register in their last so-called organization drive will now be used to force dues from you," the statement says.

The statement also points out how the right wingers are suggesting that the cloakmakers accept piece work, though piece work has not improved the conditions of the dressmakers who have been doing piece work over a long period.

"You will recall how the Forward printed screaming headlines that the workers were joyously running to register with Sigman," it continued. "In the last organization drive they reported daily that the greatest number of manufacturers were making agreements with them.

Campaign Is Faké.

"They further stated that thousands of workers were organized in the course of their drive and that tens of thousands of you were working in union shops under union conditions; that hundreds of workers stood in line waiting for a chance to pay dues. At that time we told the workers that Sigman's organization campaign was a fake, that Sigman and his henchmen were neither willing nor capable of organizing shops, that their whole drive was aimed against the non-registered union shops where the most active and best union workers were employed in order to force them to register with the clique. We made it clear that their so-called organization drive would not improve the conditions of the workers but, on the contrary, would increase the chaos and demoralization.

Truth Now Seen.

"The truth of our statements is now evident, and all the bunk about the hundreds of shops and the thousands of workers that were suposedly organized during the last campaign and were working under union conditions is an exposed fake today. How miserably they failed in their organization drive is evidenced by the report printed in last week's Justice made by Mr. Kaplan, the manager of their organization department, in which he states that a total of 70 small shops employing only 1,000 workers were settled. The accomplishments of this campaign were so great that Kaplan has now handed in his resignation. This is the sum total of their drive as stated in their own report after months of bluffing.

He Saved Piece Work.

"As for union conditions in those so-called organized shops, it is even superfluous to speak of them. Is there anyone who will dispute the fact that even in 1910 the cloakmakers did not have to submit to such exploitation and work under such conditions of slavery, earning as little as they do today? Even the Sigman machine itself can no longer cover up these facts and is now seeking to further mislead the workers with new quack remedies. They are conducting a discussion in Justice that the re-establishment of piece work will benefit the cloakmakers. This is nothing but camouflage. The dressmakers are today working under the piece work system. Are their conditions any better than those of the cloakmakers?

"THE DAWN" AND SOMETHING NEW

Frances Grayson's plane, "The Dawn," which has been trying to hop the Atlantic. For the first time since these man killing races started two pilots have refused to fly it over. The latest is Chamberlin, who has been over once. He says it is too late in the season now.

Chaliapin, Russian Bass, Sues for Divorce in Moscow Court; Realizes Value of Soviet Law

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—Feodor Chaliapin, world famous Russian bass, who until recently held the title of People's Artist of the Republic, the highest honor for artists in the Soviet Union, today filed suit for divorce against the former Italian ballerina, Julia Tornaghi, in the Moscow distric tcourt.

He offers to pay her $300 alimony monthly for life.

The divorce petition was filed through the Soviet Union Embassy in Paris.

Chaliapin lost his title of People's Artist of the Republic due to his refusal to meet certain obligations in the Soviet Union. Now, however, although he is in another country, he is anxious to take advantage of Soviet Union law.

TEXTILE BOSSES BOAST OF LONG HOURS IN SOUTH

Fight Child Labor Law at Two Conventions

By ART SHIELDS (Fed. Press.)

Health, happiness and living standards of the textile worker of the United States will continue to be sacrificed to the struggle between the South and the North for the possession of the industry. That was clearly indicated at the sessions of two employers' Associations this week—the National Association of Manufacturers, meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, a New England aggregation, meeting in Boston.

Lower wages, lower taxes, higher efficiency, and consolidations of competing companies, were some of the remedies proposed by the northern textile employers to stay the movement of the industry to the South. And southern bosses at the Chattanooga meet, exultantly told of the steady migration of spindles and looms to Dixieland, and boasted of the docile attitude of southern labor and its 55 to 60 hour work week.

Bosses for open Shop.

Open shop sentiment ruled the two conventions. If there was a voice raised in favor of cooperating with organized labor it was not recorded. And the heads of two determined open shop companies selected as presidents of the two associations.

For another year the public will have to put up with the denunciations that John E. Edgerton hurls as president of the National Asociation of Manufacturers. No more garrulous foe of child labor legislation, shorter hours for women, and trade unions, exists in America.

Strike-Breaking Record.

And as head of the New England cotton association we find a smooth bankers' representative: Colonel G. Edward Buxton, of Providence, president and treasurer of the B. B. & R. Knight Corp., which dominates the cotton industry of the Pawtuxet Valley in Rhode Island, and has a nasty record of strike-breaking and gunmen and evictions from company houses in 1922. The evolution of this company is typical of what is happening in the industry, it having been taken over, through its bondholders, by a group of New York and Boston bankers several years ago.

In the comnig year another effort will be made by the cotton industrialists of Massachusetts, the leading New England cotton goods state, to repeal the 48-hour law. With frantic gestures the lobbyists of the manufacturers will prophesy the ruin of New England and the transfer of every place of machinery to the South where no such legislation exists. And workers will be told that unless they take wage cuts their jobs will go to the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

Southern Labor Less Docile.

But there is another side to the picture. The other side is that southern labor is losing its docility in proportion as it awakes to what is happening in the world.

The Dixie workers are gaining new desires, for a higher standard of living, as fine cement roads are laid through mill towns, bringing a different world past the door of the 2.00-a-day operatives. And compulsory education is bringing up a new generation with the universal ability to read and write, that many of the older folks lack.

Fined For Union Membership.

The writer recently attended a mass meeting of several hundred Henderson workers three weeks after the close of the strike. Workers were being fired for belonging to the union, but so many came to the union meeting, none the less, that two departments on the night shift had to close. That is the other side of the picture, that if developed, will change the whole issue of southern competition.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Young Workers League in Convention

(Continued from Page One)

The agenda as announced by the National Executive Committee of the League, includes the following points:

The Last Plenum of the Young Communist International—Reporter: Nat Kaplan. The Situation of the Youth and the Problems of the League—Reporter: Herbert Zam.

The Problems of the Youth in Industry and the Trades Unions—Reporter: John Williamson.

Supplementary Report on the Mining Situation—Reporter: Pat H. Toohey.

The Work of the League in the Past Period—Reporter: Nat Kaplan.

The War Danger and the Work of the League in Connection with it—Reporter: Paul Crouch.

Supplementary Report on the Anti-Militarist Work of the League—Reporter: Max Shachtman.

Work Among the Children, the Tasks of the Young Pioneers—Reporter: Will Herberg.

Report by Bedacht.

In addition to the above points dealing with League problems, there will be a report of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party by Max Bedacht.

The delegates to the convention are:

District 1—Boston: Kay, Shohon and Kangas.

District 2—New York: Plott, Joe Harrison, Miller and Rubenstein.

District 3—Philadelphia: Bender, Feldman and Carroll.

District 5—Pittsburgh: Minerich and Jaffe.

District 7—Detroit: Joe Roberts.

District 8—Chicago: Lurye, Glotzer, Green and Novack.

District 9—Superior, Wis., and Twin Cities, Minn.: Tenhunen, Poberky, Bernick and Sankary.

Workers Party of America: Bedacht, Wolfe, Stachel, Weinstone and Bittleman.

To greet delegates to convention a dance will be held tonight at Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St.

International Labor Defense Sends $250 For Colorado Aid

Two hundred and fifty dollars the defense of the striking miner has just been sent to the Colorad Miners' Defense and Relief Committee at Walsenburg Colorado, by the national office of International Labor Defense.

In addition, the International Labor Defense has sent two prominent Denver attorneys into the mine fields to aid in protecting the legal rights of the strikers and challenging the attempts of the authorities to institute lynch justice. The halls of the miners have been raided in many places and considerable property destroyed. Scores of miners and many women, who have played a heroi part in the walkout, have been a rested. Attempts are being made put the jail lid on the strike. The I. L. D., through its attorneys, moving to release the imprison strikers and their wives, sisters an sweethearts, and to put a halt to th institution of lynch law or martia law under the direction of the notorious Colorado uniformed gunmen.

Cites Colorado Tradition

"The strike of the Colorado miners is of great significance," said James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, "and it will have an electrifying effect upon the entire labor movement."

COP DONS SMOKED LENSES.

Lines and scenes have been delet from several local plays about whi the police said they received anonymous complaints, according to curren reports. James P. Sinnott, secretary, of the police department, is reported to have recommended several deletions after visits to the shows.

PACKED ASSEMBLY IN MADRID.

MADRID Oct. 30.—The new Spanish National Assembly held its first session yesterday. Spain has been without a Parliament of any sort in the four years, since the seizure of power by Primo de Rivera.

NOTICE: Premier Stanley Baldwin of England said another war means the downfall of civilization; in other words, another war means the downfall of the British Empire. I am willing to bet $100 (One Hundred Dollars) with Basil Stewart that Premier Baldwin is right that another war means the downfall of the British Empire. (Sgd.) *Luke Ed. Seney.*

Box 195, Rossland B. C., Canada.

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SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

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Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for ......months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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The Colorado Strike Shows Up the Lewis Machine.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing in connection with the Colorado coal strike under I. W. W. leadership is that it comes at a time when the officialdom of the United Mine Workers has to all intents and purposes surrendered to the coal barons in Illinois and has offered to surrender in Ohio and other "central competitive field" areas.

By surrender we mean that the Lewis machine which dominates the union has agreed to a policy of "efficiency unionism" which will bring production costs for the coal barons in the central competitive field down to or near to the costs in the non-union fields.

For the first time since the rise of the United Mine Workers the wage rates in the non-union fields have become the standard. **Instead of the union fixing the wage, the non-union districts fix the wage of the miners.**

These facts are admitted by no less an authority than John J. Leary Jr., special "labor" writer for the New York World, who is known in labor circles to be the semi-official capitalist press spokesman for Woll, Green, Lewis and Co.—especially for Lewis.

Writing in The World for Sunday, Oct. 30, Leary says:

> "The settlement in Illinois PROVIDES FOR READJUSTMENTS ON MACHINE MINING THAT WILL MAKE FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY AND A MORE EVEN CHANCE TO COMPETE WITH THE NON-UNION MINES OF WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY. The readjustments reached in this field may well be the basis for reforms in other fields."

It is clear from the above that "maintenance of the Jacksonville scale" has become a meaningless formula in Illinois, that already the miners have suffered an actual reduction in wages and that in all probability after next February this will be reflected in an open cut in money wages.

The "conservative" meth[illegible] machine have been responsible for this. Nor[illegible]ds such as Colorado would have been af[illegible]ge-cuts would have been the order of [illegible]

Instead of this, t[illegible]nfronted by the rising tide of mil[illegible]NCREASES in wages. But this di[illegible] wrecked the Rockefeller company [illegible] fields and which is bound to enco[illegible]oth the coal and metal mining distric[illegible]st.

Something of the effe[illegible]y the strike to the "Rockefeller plan" can [illegible] a dispatch to the Denver Morning Post from its [illegible]burg correspondent who states:

> "The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is holding nightly meetings in its coal camps, in attempts to persuade the miners to return to work. The miners are given assurance of protection while in the mines if they will return. . . ."

All reports from Colorado agree on one point—that the strike is the most effective in the history of the state in spite of the fact that the strike committee has no strike funds and can pay no strike relief until funds are sent in response to the appeal recently sent out.

The Colorado strike gives a genuine estimate of the militancy of the coal miners. **It is proof of the fact that while the Lewis machine has discarded the fighting tradition of the union, the rank and file have not.**

With capable, honest and militant leadership nationally, with the same determination and organizational ability displayed in all districts as is shown in Colorado, with the same tactics used for organization drives in West Virginia and Kentucky, the United Mine Workers would today have the coal barons begging for mercy and would in all probability have added some 200,000 miners to the membership of the union.

The coal miners are not afraid of "radical" leadership. The contrary is the case. It has been the five-year campaign against the militant elements of the union which has brought the United Mine Workers to the pass where in former progressive districts like Illinois, an efficiency unionism agreement can be put over by the officials.

The Colorado strike can not be separated from the national struggle of the coal miners. It is part of that struggle and by reason of its outstanding courage and ability in the face of the known control of the state by the Rockefeller interests, should be and can be made a source of inspiration to the miners in other districts.

The Colorado strike has shown up the Lewis machine for what it is—a cowardly and corrupt collection of bureaucrats who have done their best to ruin the best and biggest union in the American labor movement.

The rank and file of the United Mine Workers can save the union by throwing to the winds the miserable compromises of the official leadership, setting up mass organization committees and beginning a drive into the non-union fields.

This seems to us to be the immediate task of the left wing of the union which must of course be connected with the other important task of organizing defense and relief on a national scale.

The appeal for relief which it is said will be made by the official A. F. of L. conference on November 14 must be made by the militant section of the miners and the rest of the labor movement into a genuine campaign to Save the United Mine Workers' union and to defeat the coal barons.

Antics of the "Average American"

Some publicity man for an alleged scientific magazine started on the quest of the "average American." The mechanical process by which he discovered what he considers the average is amusing. First he sought the average town—which he found to be Ft. Madison, Iowa. Then he had the citizenry of that town, or as much of it as could be induced to participate in his scheme, to select whom they considered their average citizen. The collection of babbits selected one Roy L. Gray, who sells loud neckties, socks, garters and shirts in his flashy small-town haberdashery store.

This small business man, the "average American," was questioned about various happenings. He knew all about baseball, had definite opinions on life and death and immortality, but had never heard of the Locarno treaties. He goes to church, has a family, drives a car and indulges in other "average" pastimes—when not penny grabbing over the counter.

Socially this creature is a mere distributor for the manufacturers of men's wearing apparel. A part of the surplus value taken from labor is given to him by the manufacturers because he acts as a peddler for them—steps into their shoes and helps find a market for some of their commodities. His pathetic ignorance of everything worth knowing, his contentment with his drab existence, his position as a non-producer, his cheap prejudices, his gaudy amusements, certainly qualify the Ft. Madison ornament to be hailed as the average of the small business men of America.

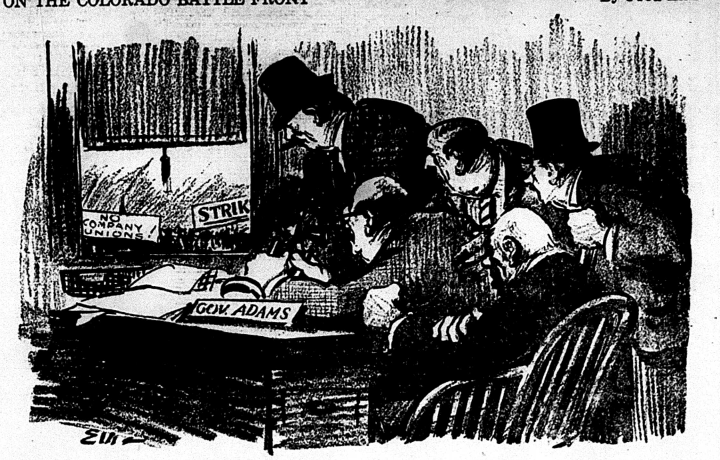
But to eulogize this grotesque individual, this nonentity, this average of a decadent and socially impotent, hence politically impotent, class is to insult the really useful members of society—the workers and farmers who alone produce the wealth of America.

Aside from the fact that it is a futile and foolish quest, this cheap advertising stunt for a questionable journal, calling itself scientific, is a piece of crude propaganda inasmuch as it tries to make this stupid individual the ideal of the working class youth of this country, countless thousands of whom are coming to look with contempt upon what has hitherto been regarded as sacred—the capitalist system and its institutions and the leaders of those institutions.

It would be amusing to get this so-called average American face to face with some youngster with a few months' training in the Young Pioneers—a Communist children's organization—before a working class audience in order to prove that he is in reality nothing other than a low-grade moron, whose brain stopped functioning at about the age of eight.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

By Fred Ellis



"We Are Watching the Situation Closely"—Governor Adams.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

IX.

Social Anti-toxins

IF a living organism is to surive, it must develop antitoxins against invading enemies. And so it happened with the social organism in the days of my youth; the bacteria of hypocrisy and greed were not permitted to devour it at will. A group of young writers came to the defense, and, for the reason I have already set forth, they were able to find an audience. I have told about them at some length in "Mammonart," and will here merely summarize briefly.

First, Frank Norris; I shall never forget the bewildered dismay with which I, the victim of many years of academic education, read that pioneer novel, "The Octopus." Was this a nightmare of a distorted mind, or could it possibly be that such things had happened in my land of the free and home of the brave? I decided that it couldn't be—the newspapers would surely have told me about it! I did not learn the full truth until twenty years later, when I met Ed Morrell, who had stood four years of solitary confinement for having tried to help the settlers of the San Joachin against the railroad "octopus." Meantime, Frank Norris had died young, and it was the happiest fate that could have befallen a muckraker. Three decades of heart-sickness and defeat are not to be wished upon any young artist; and still less would one care to see him reformed, a fat and well-groomed poodle in some large publishing establishment.

And then Jack London. In those early days the seeds of decay that were in his character were not apparent to us; he came among us as a young god, a blonde Nordic god with a halo about his head, and the voice he raised for the oppressed workers was a bugle-call. Lying on the campus of Princeton University, near which I lived, I used to read installments of "The Sea Wolf" in the "Century," and it is only a few times in life that we experience such thrills.

And David Graham Phillips. I lay a wreath upon the tomb of this noble-hearted, old-style American from the middle west. In those young days snobbery was still a force against which a man could fight; it had not yet become the whole of civilization. How Phillips loathed the beautiful parasitic female, and how he lashed her, and her male provider, in those perfectly documented pictures of business and social graft! But alas, the parasitic female now has all the money to spend for novels, and she has raised up a school of secondary dary parasites, the literary lounge-lizards. I do not know how I can better sum up the change which has come over America in twenty years, than to mention that these novels of David Graham Phillips were published one after another in the "Saturday Evening Post." If their author were to come back to the gorgeous show-place in which his publishers now dwell, he would not get by the detectives in the lobby.

He died at the height of his powers, shot by a man for what reason the public has never been told; he was buried, and his reputation was put into the same grave. It is nothing less than a conspiracy of our kept critics which deprives this magnificent talent of its influence. It is true that his work is unpolished—but will any kept critic assert that the work of Rousseau is polished, or that of Tolstoy? Phillips is one of the great moral forces of our literature, and he will come into his own, just as surely as the American people awaken from their dope-dream.

And then Edith Wharton. It is only rarely that a member of fashionable society takes to writing; they don't have to, and it seems hardly quite good form. But now and then one breaks the rules, and then the police reserves have to be called out to handle the mobs in the bookstores. In this case the writer was not merely a member of real "society," but an artist as well; never before had this happened in American history, and it was emarrassing for the kept critics. They couldn't call this lady a liar, as they did with the common plebeian muckrakers, who were under the necessity of writing for a living. Mrs. Wharton was admitted to know; and here she was declaring, in "The House of Mirth," that really rich and socially prominent people idled and drank and gambled, and that a young girl might be morally ruined while seeking to enhance her charms with fashionable clothes.

And then Robert Herrick. Here was another scandal; a supposed-to-be-respectable professor at Mr. Rockefeller's newly subsidized university, who presumably had opportunity to meet the "best" people, and who implied that a fashionable young architect might connive at the violation of building inspection laws, and that business men might hire him to do this; also that these business men were buying legislatures and judges. As time passes, all popular novelists come to deal with marriage; and here was Robert Herrick, actually suggesting that wealthy husbands and wives occasionally broke the seventh commandment! Underneath all his books, as of Mrs. Wharton's, ran the theme that when you became extremely rich, you did not necessarily become extremely happy. You can see how that meant the undermining of bourgeois idealism, and how necessary it became for those who control our cultural life to put up their money and buy out the magazines which were furnishing such reading matter to the masses of the people.

(To Be Continued).

Economic Achievements in Moscow Province

President Uglanov of the Moscow Soviet, reporting at the Plenum of the Soviet said:

"If we compare our economic position with that of before the war, we will find that in 1927-28 the number of industrial workers is 20 per cent greater than in 1913, the gross output of industry is 36 per cent greater, the gross output of agriculture 59 per cent greater.

"The output of the industrial section of our economy in 1927-28 will be 90.1 per cent of the gross output of goods. The remaining 9.9 per cent falls to agriculture and forestry.

"The relative strength of agriculture is declining as a result of the rapid growth of industry. There is an especially rapid growth in the relative strength of large-scale industry.

"The growth in capital investments may be seen from the following figures. In 1926-27 altogether 326 million roubles were invested in construction work. In 1927-28 we expect to invest 388 million roubles. Most of the investments will affect industry and housing.

"At the end of last year the main reserves of the most important branches of economy (industry, agriculture, houses, trade) were estimated at 5,523 million roubles and at the end of 1927-28 the "control figures" estimate them at 5,800 million roubles.

"The national revenue is estimated by the provincial Planning Committee at 2,208 million roubles in 1926-27 and 2,327 million roubles in 1927—an increase of 5.8 per cent.

The "control figures" estimate the profits in industry at 1.107 millions roubles in 1927-28 and last year it was only 1,000 million roubles.

New England Textile Companies Co-operate To Seped-up Work Day

BOSTON, (FP) Oct. 30.—The personel heads of the New England cotton manufacturing companies are co-operating in handling labor, which means checking unionism and reconciling the workers to speed-up systems.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

On the Belt

By WALT CARMON.

I TURNED out 354 pieces a day on a machine on the fifth floor of the Ford factory for eight months at $4.80 a day. Three months later I turned out 400 pieces a day. When I quit we were turning out over 500 pieces on every machine in the department. Every day the production mark was posted on a billboard. Every week it was higher. Then one day men came with stop watches to time every move we made. We said that production could not possibly go higher. It went higher. The machines were speeded up. We were speeded up. And production went up that week. Next week. And the week after.

We came to work tired. We ruined a lot of pieces but we learned to hide what we ruined. We had to keep our job. The foreman followed us to the toilet. We ate the tasteless lunch that was rolled on wagons into the shop and we grumbled. But we worked. We were machines. We dragged our tired bones home to rest until the next day.

• • •

I HAD forgotten all of this nightmare. It's six, maybe seven, years since I worked there. Last week I sat in the New Playwrights' Theatre and it all came back to me. "Christ, I'm tired," the man was telling his wife. Damned right he was! I know it! He couldn't think. Every bone in his body ached. He was numb all over. "470 doors today," he said. "Tomorrow they'll boost it up." Sure they will! I know it! Next week they'll boost it again! No wonder the man was tired. He was on the belt! In every department of the factory it's the belt! Pull a lever, raise a lever, press your left foot. Pull a lever, raise———sure that guy was tired! I know it! I did it—a few thousand times a day.

• • •

THE man's wife complains, "You don't love me any more." He plays the radio, dozes over his paper and he's asleep before he knows it. It's hard to love your wife when you're tired. "You don't love me any more!" The poor sap—he loves his wife, alright! But he's tired! The shifts at Fords are split up. From 6:00 to 3:00, from 3:00 to 11:00, from 11:00 to 7:00—turn about every two weeks. It's damnable. No wonder the bird's too tired to love his wife. So she chases around with another guy.

I know, I've seen that, too. It isn't because the fellows in the shop talk about it. The neighbors talk about it. Everybody talks about it. I lived on Labelle street, a block from the plant. The men all worked at Ford's. I've seen plenty.

• • •

THEY pinned a ten-year tin service medal on the man. Henry, himself, visits the house. Pictures taken. Reporters. Old fashioned dances. The poor tired guy was stunned. Somebody in the seat behind me called this absurd. "The bunk," was what they said.

The bunk, is it? It's a cinch for some White Collar, with lilly white soft hands to call this the bunk. But ask any one of the poor 4,000 stiffs on three shifts in Highland Park that work on production. Ask some of the birds on "the line,"—the guys on the belt! It's not the bunk! It's the damndest, galling, insulting, lowdown——

A bird came to the house one day. Did more than two people sleep in one room? Were we keeping a bank account? Did we belong to a church? Was the furniture paid for? What the hell business is it—(easy boy, easy! that guy came from the Plant! Remember your job!)

• • •

AS I sit in the theatre it all comes back to me now: maybe it's seven years—maybe seventy. But I remember. "The Belt'. The Plant. Forty-five thousand ants that crawl in and out of the ant-hill every day. We lived on the second floor—rear apartment. From our window we could see the long lines of men in the open field before the plant. They patiently poured themselves into the waiting street cars that dumped them into all parts of the city.

At night the blue-white lights gave a weird, uncanny appearance to the plant. Inside we could see the belts from a distance. The rows upon rows of tiny specks. All on the belt! Turning out production. Turning out Fords. Turning out millions. It all came back to me as I sat in the theatre.

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A SCHOOLMATE of mine is a doctor in Detroit. "If you don't want to be in a wooden overcoat soon," he said, "you'll get off the job!" That wasn't so funny. "But I need another job!" "That's your funeral. Do anything—get out of it!" My friend the doctor has lived in Detroit for years. I wish he could see the belt. I wish 45 thousand men on the belt could see "The Belt." I know some day enough people will be interested in such plays as they could be taken to Detroit. Wouldn't those fellows on the belt get a kick out of it! [illegible] maybe they'd be too tired to [illegible]. Unless they'd show the play on a Saturday night.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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EDITOR........................ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR..............WM. F. DUNNE

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The Colorado Strike Shows Up the Lewis Machine.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing in connection with the Colorado coal strike under I. W. W. leadership is that it comes at a time when the officialdom of the United Mine Workers has to all intents and purposes surrendered to the coal barons in Illinois and has offered to surrender in Ohio and other "central competitive field" areas.

By surrender we mean that the Lewis machine which dominates the union has agreed to a policy of "efficiency unionism" which will bring production costs for the coal barons in the central competitive field down to or near to the costs in the non-union fields.

For the first time since the rise of the United Mine Workers the wage rates in the non-union fields have become the standard. **Instead of the union fixing the wage, the non-union districts fix the wage of the miners.**

These facts are admitted by no less an authority than John J. Leary Jr., special "labor" writer for the New York World, who is known in labor circles to be the semi-official capitalist press spokesman for Woll, Green, Lewis and Co.—especially for Lewis.

Writing in The World for Sunday, Oct. 30, Leary says:

> "The settlement in Illinois PROVIDES FOR READJUSTMENTS ON MACHINE MINING THAT WILL MAKE FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY AND A MORE EVEN CHANCE TO COMPETE WITH THE NON-UNION MINES OF WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY. The readjustments reached in this field may well be the basis for reforms in other fields."

It is clear from the above that "maintenance of the Jacksonville scale" has become a meaningless formula in Illinois, that already the miners have suffered an actual reduction in wages and that in all probability after next February this will be reflected in an open cut in money wages.

The "conservative" methods of the Lewis machine have been responsible for this. Normally, the non-union fields such as Colorado would have been affected by this defeat and wage-cuts would have been the order of the day.

Instead of this, the Colorado coal companies, confronted by the rising tide of militancy, actually offered small INCREASES in wages. But this did not stop the strike which has wrecked the Rockefeller company union thruout the Colorado coal fields and which is bound to encourage similar movements in both the coal and metal mining districts of the West and Northwest.

Something of the effect of the blow struck by the strike to the "Rockefeller plan" can be glimpsed from a dispatch to the Denver Morning Post from its Walsenburg correspondent who states:

> "The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is holding nightly meetings in its coal camps, in attempts to persuade the miners to return to work. The miners are given assurance of protection while in the mines if they will return. . . ."

All reports from Colorado agree on one point—that the strike is the most effective in the history of the state in spite of the fact that the strike committee has no strike funds and can pay no strike relief until funds are sent in response to the appeal recently sent out.

The Colorado strike gives a genuine estimate of the militancy of the coal miners. **It is proof of the fact that while the Lewis machine has discarded the fighting tradition of the union, the rank and file have not.**

With capable, honest and militant leadership nationally, with the same determination and organizational ability displayed in all districts as is shown in Colorado, with the same tactics used for organization drives in West Virginia and Kentucky, the United Mine Workers would today have the coal barons begging for mercy and would in all probability have added some 200,000 miners to the membership of the union.

The coal miners are not afraid of "radical" leadership. The contrary is the case. It has been the five-year campaign against the militant elements of the union which has brought the United Mine Workers to the pass where in former progressive districts like Illinois, an efficiency unionism agreement can be put over by the officials.

The Colorado strike can not be separated from the national struggle of the coal miners. It is part of that struggle and by reason of its outstanding courage and ability in the face of the known control of the state by the Rockefeller interests, should be and can be made a source of inspiration to the miners in other districts.

The Colorado strike has shown up the Lewis machine for what it is—a cowardly and corrupt collection of bureaucrats who have done their best to ruin the best and biggest union in the American labor movement.

The rank and file of the United Mine Workers can save the union by throwing to the winds the miserable compromises of the official leadership, setting up mass organization committees and beginning a drive into the non-union fields.

This seems to us to be the immediate task of the left wing in the union which must of course be connected with the other important task of organizing defense and relief on a national scale.

The appeal for relief which it is said will be made by the official A. F. of L. conference on November 14 must be made by the militant section of the miners and the rest of the labor movement into a genuine campaign to Save the United Mine Workers' union and to defeat the coal barons.

Antics of the "Average American"

Some publicity man for an alleged scientific magazine started on the quest of the "average American." The mechanical process by which he discovered what he considers the average is amusing. First he sought the average town—which he found to be Ft. Madison, Iowa. Then he had the citizenry of that town, or as much of it as could be induced to participate in his scheme, to select whom they considered their average citizen. The collection of babbits selected one Roy L. Gray, who sells loud neckties, socks, garters and shirts in his flashy small-town haberdashery store.

This small business man, the "average American," was questioned about various happenings. He knew all about baseball, had definite opinions on life and death and immortality, but had never heard of the Locarno treaties. He goes to church, has a family, drives a car and indulges in other "average" pastimes—when not penny grabbing over the counter.

Socially this creature is a mere distributor for the manufacturers of men's wearing apparel. A part of the surplus value taken from labor is given to him by the manufacturers because he acts as a peddler for them—steps into their shoes and helps find a market for some of their commodities. His pathetic ignorance of everything worth knowing, his contentment with his drab existence, his position as a non-producer, his cheap prejudices, his gaudy amusements, certainly qualify the Ft. Madison ornament to be hailed as the average of the small business men of America.

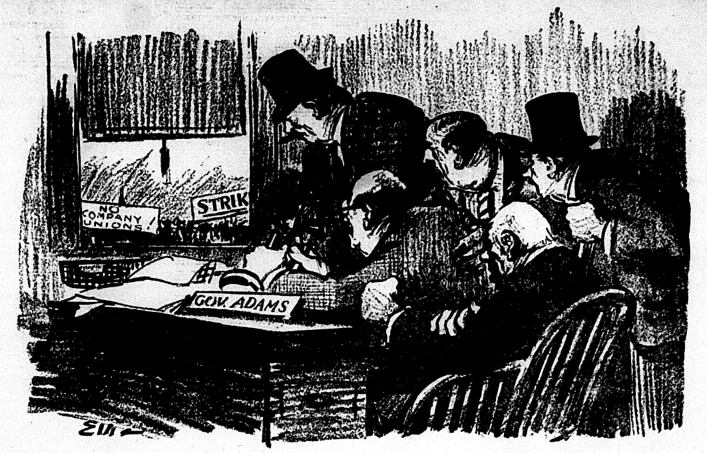
But to eulogize this grotesque individual, this nonentity, this average of a decadent and socially impotent, hence politically impotent, class is to insult the really useful members of society—the workers and farmers who alone produce the wealth of America.

Aside from the fact that it is a futile and foolish quest, this cheap advertising stunt for a questionable journal, calling itself scientific, is a piece of crude propaganda inasmuch as it tries to make this stupid individual the ideal of the working class youth of this country, countless thousands of whom are coming to look with contempt upon what has hitherto been regarded as sacred—the capitalist system and its institutions and the leaders of those institutions.

It would be amusing to get this so-called average American face to face with some youngster with a few months' training in the Young Pioneers—a Communist children's organization—before a working class audience in order to prove that he is in reality nothing other than a low-grade moron, whose brain stopped functioning at about the age of eight.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

By Fred Ellis



"We Are Watching the Situation Closely"—Governor Adams.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

IX.

Social Anti-toxins

IF a living organism is to surive, it must develop antitoxins against invading enemies. And so it happened with the social organism in the days of my youth; the bacteria of hypocrisy and greed were not permitted to devour it at will. A group of young writers came to the defense, and, for the reason I have already set forth, they were able to find an audience. I have told about them at some length in "Mammonart," and will here merely summarize briefly.

First, Frank Norris; I shall never forget the bewildered dismay with which I, the victim of many years of academic education, read that pioneer novel, "The Octopus." Was this a nightmare of a distorted mind, or could it possibly be that such things had happened in my land of the free and home of the brave? I decided that it couldn't be—the newspapers would surely have told me about it! I did not learn the full truth until twenty years later, when I met Ed Morrell, who had stood four years of solitary confinement for having tried to help the settlers of the San Joachin against the railroad "octopus." Meantime, Frank Norris had died young, and it was the happiest fate that could have befallen a muckraker. Three decades of heart-sickness and defeat are not to be wished upon any young artist; and still less would one care to see him reformed, a fat and well-groomed poodle in some large publishing establishment.

And then Jack London. In those early days the seeds of decay that were in his character were not apparent to us; he came among us as a young god, a blonde Nordic god with a halo about his head, and the voice he raised for the oppressed workers was a bugle-call. Lying on the campus of Princeton University, near which I lived, I used to read installments of "The Sea Wolf" in the "Century," and it is only a few times in life that we experience such thrills.

And David Graham Phillips. I lay a wreath upon the tomb of this noble-hearted, old-style American from the middle west. In those young days snobbery was still a force against which a man could fight; it had not yet become the whole of civilization. How Phillips loathed the beautiful parasitic female, and how he lashed her, and her male provider, in those perfectly documented pictures of business and social graft! But alas, the parasitic female now has all the money to spend for novels, and she has raised up a school of secondary parasites, the literary lounge-lizards. I do not know how I can better sum up the change which has come over America in twenty years, than to mention that these novels of David Graham Phillips were published one after another in the "Saturday Evening Post." If their author were to come back to the gorgeous show-place in which his publishers now dwell, he would not get by the detectives in the lobby.

He died at the height of his powers, shot by a man for what reason the public has never been told; he was buried, and his reputation was put into the same grave. It is nothing less than a conspiracy of our kept critics which deprives this magnificent talent of its influence. It is true that his work is unpolished—but will any kept critic assert that the work of Rousseau is polished, or that of Tolstoy? Phillips is one of the great moral forces of our literature, and he will come into his own, just as surely as the American people awaken from their dope-dream.

And then Edith Wharton. It is only rarely that a member of fashionable society takes to writing; they don't have to, and it seems hardly quite good form. But now and then one breaks the rules, and then the police reserves have to be called out to handle the mobs in the bookstores. In this case the writer was not merely a member of real "society," but an artist as well; never before had this happened in American history, and it was emarrassing for the kept critics. They couldn't call this lady a liar, as they did with the common plebeian muckrakers, who were under the necessity of writing for a living. Mrs. Wharton was admitted to know; and here she was declaring, in "The House of Mirth," that really rich and socially prominent people idled and drank and gambled, and that a young girl might be morally ruined while seeking to enhance her charms with fashionable clothes.

And then Robert Herrick. Here was another scandal; a supposed-to-be-respectable professor at Mr. Rockefeller's newly subsidized university, who presumably had opportunity to meet the "best" people, and who implied that a fashionable young architect might connive at the violation of building inspection laws, and that business men might hire him to do this; also that these business men were buying legislatures and judges. As time passes, all popular novelists come to deal with marriage; and here was Robert Herrick, actually suggesting that wealthy husbands and wives occasionally broke the seventh commandment! Underneath all his books, as of Mrs. Wharton's, ran the theme that when you became extremely rich, you did not necessarily become extremely happy. You can see how that meant the undermining of bourgeois idealism, and how necessary it became for those who control our cultural life to put up their money and buy out the magazines which were furnishing such reading matter to the masses of the people.

(To Be Continued).

Economic Achievements in Moscow Province

President Uglanov of the Moscow Soviet, reporting at the Plenum of the Soviet said:

"If we compare our economic position with that of before the war, we will find that in 1927-28 the number of industrial workers is 20 per cent greater than in 1913, the gross output of industry is 36 per cent greater, the gross output of agriculture 59 per cent greater.

"The output of the industrial section of our economy in 1927-28 will be 90.1 per cent of the gross output of goods. The remaining 9.9 per cent falls to agriculture and forestry.

"The relative strength of agriculture is declining as a result of the rapid growth of industry. There is an especially rapid growth in the relative strength of large-scale industry.

"The growth in capital investments may be seen from the following figures. In 1926-27 altogether 326 million roubles were invested in construction work. In 1927-28 we expect to invest 388 million roubles. Most of the investments will affect industry and housing.

"At the end of last year the main reserves of the most important branches of economy (industry, agriculture, houses, trade) were estimated at 5,523 million roubles and at the end of 1927-28 the "control figures" estimate them at 5,800 million roubles.

"The national revenue is estimated by the provincial Planning Committee at 2,208 million roubles in 1926-27 and 2,327 million roubles in 1927—an increase of 5.8 per cent.

The "control figures" estimate the profits in industry at 1.107 millions roubles in 1927-28 and last year it was only 1,000 million roubles.

New England Textile Companies Co-operate To Seped-up Work Day

BOSTON, (FP) Oct. 30.—The personel heads of the New England cotton manufacturing companies are co-operating in handling labor, which means checking unionism and reconciling the workers to speed-up systems.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

On the Belt

By WALT CARMON.

I TURNED out 354 pieces a day on a machine on the fifth floor of the Ford factory for eight months at $4.80 a day. Three months later I turned out 400 pieces a day. When I quit we were turning out over 500 pieces on every machine in the department. Every day the production mark was posted on a billboard. Every week it was higher. Then one day men came with stop watches to time every move we made. We said that production could not possibly go higher. It went higher. The machines were speeded up. We were speeded up. And production went up that week. Next week. And the week after.

We came to work tired. We ruined a lot of pieces but we learned to hide what we ruined. We had to keep our job. The foreman followed us to the toilet. We ate the tasteless lunch that was rolled on wagons into the shop and we grumbled. But we worked. We were machines. We dragged our tired bones home to rest until the next day.

• • •

I HAD forgotten all of this nightmare. It's six, maybe seven, years since I worked there. Last week I sat in the New Playwrights' Theatre and it all came back to me. "Christ, I'm tired," the man was telling his wife. Damned right he was! I know it! He couldn't think. Every bone in his body ached. He was numb all over. "470 doors today," he said. "Tomorrow they'll boost it up." Sure they will! I know it! Next week they'll boost it again! No wonder the man was tired. He was on the belt! In every department of the factory it's the belt! Pull a lever, raise a lever, press your left foot. Pull a lever, raise——sure that guy was tired! I know it! I did it—a few thousand times a day.

• • •

THE man's wife complains, "You don't love me any more." He plays the radio, dozes over his paper and he's asleep before he knows it. It's hard to love your wife when you're tired. "You don't love me any more!" The poor sap—he loves his wife, alright! But he's tired! The shifts at Fords are split up. From 6:00 to 3:00, from 3:00 to 11:00, from 11:00 to 7:00—turn about every two weeks. It's damnable. No wonder the bird's too tired to love his wife. So she chases around with another guy.

I know, I've seen that, too. It isn't because the fellows in the shop talk about it. The neighbors talk about it. Everybody talks about it. I lived on Labelle street, a block from the plant. The men all worked at Ford's. I've seen plenty.

• • •

THEY pinned a ten-year tin service medal on the man. Henry, himself, visits the house. Pictures taken. Reporters. Old fashioned dances. The poor tired guy was stunned. Somebody in the seat behind me called this absurd. "The bunk," was what they said.

The bunk, is it? It's a cinch for some White Collar, with lilly white soft hands to call this the bunk. But ask any one of the poor 4,000 stiffs on three shifts in Highland Park that work on production. Ask some of the birds on "the line,"—the guys on the belt! It's not the bunk! It's the damndest, galling, insulting, low-down——.

A bird came to the house one day. Did more than two people sleep in one room? Were we keeping a bank account? Did we belong to a church? Was the furniture paid for? What the hell business is it—(easy boy, easy! that guy came from the Plant! Remember your job!)

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FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATI
EDITION

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Price

ROCKEFELLER'S MILITIA TO PREVENT PICKETIN

USSR TO ATTEND ARMS CONFERENCE AT GENEVA SOON

League Commission to Meet November 30th

GENEVA, Oct. 31.—The Soviet Union will participate in the preparatory commission on a disarmament conference, Foreign Commissar Chicherin notified Sir Eric Drummond, League of Nations secretary, League headquarters announced today. The commission will meet November 30.

Chicherin's telegram stated that in view of the settlement of the Vorovsky incident by the protocol of April 14, the Soviet Union was willing to participate in conference on Swiss soil. For more than three years after the murder of Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet delegate to the Lausane conference ,the U. S. S. R. had refused to participate in Geneva conference.

Huge Polish Armaments.

States bordering the Soviet Union have devoted enormous sums of money for the building of armaments. With the aid of the American-British loan, Poland, according to its tentative budget, will have $80,000,000 available for the "maintenance" of its army in the coming year.

Other fascist states, bordering the Soviet Union, are with the aid of Great Britain building up large standing armies. Large bodies of Roumanian troops are reported to be stationed in Bessarabia near the Russian border.

Youth In Industry Discussed at 4th Y.W.L. Convention

The second day of the fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League, meeting at Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., yesterday, was devoted to a discussion of the youth in industry, problems of the youth in industry and the war danger.

After 19 delegates and leading functionaries of the league had discussed the war danger report, delivered at the opening session by Paul Crouch, and after Crouch had summed up, Herbert Zam reported on the conditions of the youth in industry and tasks of the league.

In his report Zam discussed at great detail the question of apprenticeship and child labor. He was followed by John Williamson, who reported on the problems of the youth in industry. Pat Toohey gave a detailed supplementary report dealing with the mining industry.

The following delegates and functionaries participated in the discussion of Crouch's report: Flinni, Philadelphia; Wall, Cleveland; Yusem, Chicago; Schactman, New York; Platt, New York; Epstein, Philadelphia; Williamson, New York; Don, New York; Perilla, New York; Kay, Boston; Harvey, Chicago; Weisberg, New York; Frankfeld, New York; Shohan, Boston; Miller, New York; Rubenstein, New York; Tenhunen, Minnesota; Zam, New York, and Green, Chicago.

Crouch read a letter received from a soldier stationed in Hawaii in which he expresses contempt for army recruiting methods.

At the previous day's session Kaplan reported on the last plenum of the Young Communist International.

Kaplan's report told how the Young Communist International plenum discussed the capitalist offensive against the Soviet Union and the invasion of China.

The Comintern report to the plenum Kaplan pointed out, dealt with the mistakes of the opposition on the questions of China and Anglo-Russian unity. The Y.C.I. plenum, Kaplan told the delegates, on principle revised its opposition to youth fractions in trade unions so as to permit more elastic maneuvering. However, for the United States, the plenum believes other methods must be used, Kaplan said.

Discuss Reports.

Delegates Miller, Toohey, Frankfeld, Bernick, Winock, Rubenstein and Jaffe participated in the discussion following the report.

Crouch then began his report on war danger and the work of the league in connection with it.

The convention will re-convene at 10 a. m. today at the Hungarian Workers Home.

Irish Fishermen Too Poor to Miss Night's Work Drown in Storm

LONDON, Oct. 31. -- Seventeen vessels are known to have been lost in the week-end gale which swept the British Isles, according to reports received by Lloyds Maritime Agency up to mid-afternoon.

The dead are estimated at more than 50.

The town of Fleetwood with 1,200 houses was wrecked by floods. Of the inhabitants 9,000 are marooned.

There is mourning throughout Galway, Ireland, where the death toll was heavy.

* * *

GLASGOW, Oct. 31.—Practically every breadwinner of Lackan, which is in County Mayo, was drowned in the storm. The fishermen had been warned against the storm, but they were too poor to miss a night's fishing. They put out in rowboats promising to return as quickly as possible.

When the storm came up, the panic-stricken families rushed to the beach.

SINCLAIR'S NAME ON CONTRACT FOR OIL "WASH SALE"

Senator Drew Uu Papers in Fraudulent Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The signature of Harry F. Sinclair on an oil contract that produced profits, part of which found their way into the hands of former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, was shown to the oil conspiracy trial jury today.

This connects Harry F. Sinclair with the giving end of a long and involved migration of $230,000 in Liberty bonds, the receiving end of which was in the safety deposit box of the then secretary of interior, Albert B. Fall. And just about that time Fall gave against the advice of every technical expert in his department, a lease on very favorable terms to Harry F. Sinclair for about $30,000,000 worth of government oil lands.

A Dummy Concern.

The contract in question was between the Continental Trading Company of Canada and the late Colonel A. E. F. Humphreys, of Texas, providing for the purchase by the Continental of 33,000,000 barrels of oil at $1.50 per barrel.

Sinclair's name appeared on the contract as a guarantor of the Continental.

The concern was organized only for the Humphreys deal and has never since functioned.

The part of the supreme court decision annulling the Teapot Dome lease which dealt with the Continental was read to the jury and said:

"The creation of the Continental Company, the purchase and resale contracts enabling it to make more than $8,000,000 without capital, risk or effort, the assignment of the contract to the resale purchasers for a small fraction of its probable value, and the purpose to conceal the disposition of its assets make it plain

(Continued on Page Two)

Supreme Court Strikes Blow at Victims Hurt At Railroad Crossings

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—A decision relieving railroads of danger of damage suits in crossing accidents unless peculiar and unusual precautions were taken by the drivers of vehicles smashed in the accident was made by the supreme court today. Justice Holmes read the decision, all justices concurring, that a driver of any vehicle was adjudged at fault in a crossing accident unless he stopped dead before crossing, and looked both ways.

In the particular case under review, Holmes ruled the man should have also got out on the ground and walked ahead to look. Merely not seeing a warning signal was adjudged insufficient precautions.

The case was that of the suit of Dora Goodman for the death of her husband killed by a Baltimore and Ohio train.

NINE IN CREW OF FOUNDERED SHIP RESCUED

Float Nine Days After Load Sinks Vessel

Eight men and the captain of the four-masted schooner Horatio J. Foss have been rescued by the liner Volendam and brought into New York harbor. They were afloat seven days in a little boat in the open sea, after the schooner foundered in the last of three gales encountered within five days previous to her sinking.

Too Much Coal.

The Foss was a 746 ton schooner, taking 1,100 tons of coal to Martinique. She was owned by Crowell & Thurlow, of Boston. Her heavy cargo, combined with bad weather and the age of the ship caused her to spring a leak. The crew kept at the pumps for two days, then abandoned ship on Oct. 22. The engine in the boat was torn out to give room for the crew.

The boat was crushed against the side of the schooner in launching, and itself sprung a leak. The crew, already exhausted by pumping the water out of the schooner, took turns rowing and bailing. The sea continued heavy, but finally by pure chance the Volendam picked them up.

The men were covered with boils and sores from the salt spray.

Duvall's Appointee for Mayor Tries to Bar Council's Man

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—While the two "mayors" of Indianapolis today awaited the decision of Superior Court Judge Joseph M. Milner as to who is the legal head of the city there was less of the Alphonse and Gaston spirit between Claude E. Negley and Ira M. Holmes, the contenders.

The thin veneer of politeness had yielded to threats by Holmes that he will ask that Negley be cited for contempt of court because Negley has been entrenching himself energetically in the mayor's office from which Holmes had been restrained by Judge Milner's temporary order.

Holmes today lost a suit for dissolution of a restraining order before the local court. The order had been issued at Negley's insistence, against Holmes, who was appointed to the mayoralty by Mayor Duvall, after that official was convicted of fraudulent practises in an election campaign and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Symposium on Soviet Union, Detroit, Nov. 3

DETROIT, Oct. 31. — "Shall the U. S. recognize Soviet Russia?" will be the topic of discussion for a symposium to be held at McCollister Hall, Detroit, (Forest and Cass) on Thursday evening, Nov. 3rd.

Among those scheduled to speak are Wm. Baily, former president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, now president of the Detroit Federation of Musicians; Maurice Sugar, labor attorney; Dr. Sweet, Negro physician and champion of Negro rights in Detroit; R. Monticth, captain of the Irish Republican Army, and Albert Weisbord, leader of last year's Passaic textile strike, now district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in Detroit.

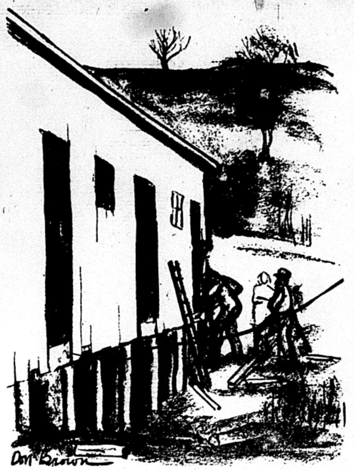
Admission will be 25 cents. All Detroit men and women are cordially invited to attend. Auspices Workers' Educational Association.

Germany Sounds U. S. On New Ambassador

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—It was reported this afternoon in circles close to the foreign office that the German government is sounding the American government as to the acceptability of Dr. Kiep, present counselor of the German embassy, as the new German ambassador to the United States.

The post was offered to State Secretary Von Schubert, who refused to accept it. Germany has been without an ambassador at Washington since Baron Von Maltzan was killed in an airplane disaster in this country five weeks ago.

BARRACKS AT RUSSELLTON



THE REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY EVICTS ITS MINERS

Employers Try at Russellton, Pa., to Buy Up Land Union Barracks Are On

By A. S.

By November 1, the Russelton miners and their families—about 1500 men, women and children in all—have to get out of the houses belonging to the Republic Iron and Steel Company or be thrown out. A few weeks ago the company tried to get them out by sending in armed deputies to seize their furniture and sell it, but Fred Broad (son-in-law of Fannie Sellins, U. M. W. of A. organizer murdered by steel company thugs during the great steel strike), bought the furniture and returned it to the miners. Already last week the company threatened forcible eviction, and now November 1, has been set as the final date.

Children Help Too.

From six in the morning to long after dusk the miners have been working to get the barracks ready in time, and the women and children have been helping too. It rained heavily incessantly several days during the last two weeks, but they kept at the job hour after hour, wet to the skin.

In all the camps where evictions are going on the companies are doing everything in their power to keep the miners from securing land to build on. Other corporations owning land in the neighborhood of the miners help along the coal operators, and in many cases the miners are forced to build in places that are unsuitable and inaccessible, and double the hardship of barrack life.

Buy Up Barracks Site.

At Russellton No. 1 as soon as the company learned that the miners had secured a good site bordering on the highway and within the town limits for their barracks, they offered the owner a large sum for the property. In the neighboring town of Hamarville the miners have found that all the land for a long distance around the camp belongs to Andrew Mellon, and the real estate agent told them they could not get a foot of it at any price.

The Russellton No. 2 miners have had to put up their barracks in a forest clearing high up on the hillside at a good distance from the main road.

A steep wagon road deep in mud or a slippery trail leads to the trampled muddy field uneven with deserted furrows where the barracks are ranged in rows. They are shacks built of boards—a single thickness—with tar paper over the roofs and a couple of openings for doors and windows. There is no sort of plumbing, of course, and coal oil lamps for light, and water dragged in from the one well.

Company Hinders.

The company has been continuously placing obstacles in the way of getting the barracks built on time. Railroad cars with shipments of lumber

(Continued on Page Two)

Minneapolis Stage Strike Ends as Men Win Wage Increase

(By Worker Correspondent).

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 27.—The settlement of the strike of the Twin City Theatrical Employees was effected yesterday. All men are to return to their former jobs beginning 12 noon on October 26th, all to be returned not later than Sunday, Oct. 30th. The stage employees have accepted a three year agreement giving them a $2.00 increase for the 1927-28 season, additional $3.00 for the 1928-9 season and additional $2.00 for the season of 1929-30, for workers paid by the week. A 25c increase was won for performance workers.

The original demand of the strike (one day's rest in seven) is not directly realized, but by the end of the season 1929-30, the wage increase will cover all but one dollar of the wage for a swing man to relieve the workers and permit them to take one day's rest in seven—at their own expense.

International President Cantavan would not support the demands of the Twin City Stage Employees for a swing man and one day's rest with the Theatrical Managers. The agreement reached and accepted is much more satisfactory than that submitted a week ago by International Representative Quickmore and Tinney, and which they attempted to put through a membership meeting by insisting on a secret ballot.

The Twin City Motion Picture Operators, Musicians, Bill Posters, Billers and other miscellaneous workers who went out in sympathy strike, are also returning to their jobs, at the same wages and conditions, except that the Minneapolis Operators get a 2 and one half per cent increase for the season of 1929-30, while the St. Paul Operators, whose wage scale was somewhat lower than the Minneapolis scale are now raised to the Minneapolis level, giving them an increase of about 17 per cent. The St. Paul operators will receive the additional 2 and one half per cent increase, the same as Minneapolis.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO ORDERS GROUP OF MILITARY OFFICERS TO BREAK STRIKE OF COAL MINE

"We Are Not Here to Argue the Point," Sa Colonel Hart to I. W. W. Committee

Trade Union Educational League Calls Upo All to Assist the Workers in Walkout

DENVER, Oct. 31.—The strike situation has been placed in the hands of state military officers.. Orders to cease all picketing have b given to Roger Francezon, in charge of the strike for the I. W. W. a committee of I. W. W. members, by Colonel Arthur K. Hart, Co P. P. Newlon, Major R. F. Trinstead and Captain Reister, all of Colorado national guard, and George M. Taylor of the State indu Commission.

Governor Adams has on his desk an order for 1000 troops to oc the mines. It awaits his signature pending further reports from coal fields.

Fred Farrar, attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Compa declared that "ninety per cent of our miners will come back to wo the minute picketing ceases."

Announcement was made by the C. F. & I. and the Victor-Americ Fuel companies that they would attempt to reopen their mines aft the four officers of the national guard had been sent to the mini district.

Several meetings of the striking miners were scheduled for tod

The shortage of coal for domestic use is gradually becoming m acute here and in other parts of the state.

* * *

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

By B. KITTO.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 31.—Notice was served on I W. headquarters at 9:30 P. M. yesterday that a delegation the governor's office wished to speak to I. W. W. leaders.

The delegation was composed of Colonel Arthur K. Colonel P. P. Newlon, Major R. F. Trinstead and Captain Re all of the national guard, and George M. Taylor of the Stat dustrial Commission.

To the I. W. W. committee—Roger Francezon, A. Bell, J Childs and B. Kitto—the military delegation delivered the timatum that picketing would no longer be allowed.

Colonel Hart, known to b klansman, said that "this m sion is not a threat" but th governor had said that pa was no longer a virtue and were there representing the ernor; that all picketing m cease.

Taylor Makes Charges.

Discussion began as to what c stituted picketing. Francezon s that "we are not violating any At this point Kitto read the statu and showed that owing to its vag wording that it could be used to pr hibit one neighbor from talking to a other.

Taylor of the Industrial Commi sion interjected: "But you have your picketing activities unlawful trespassed on private property a the men have been scared thro threats of violence such as the blo ing up of mines and tipples. Th must be stopped."

Hardboiled Colonel Hart.

Kitto stated that the I. W. W. h never made any threats of viole and cited the raiding of the hall Walsenburg as an instance of v lence on the part of miners' enem

Colonel Hart interrupted with remark: "Oh, well that's a local c We are here representing the go nor. We are not here to argue th point."

"Ultimatum," Says Francezon.

Francezon said: "We know v well that you are here to issue an timatum altho it is not stated such. Let's get down to business."

One of the officers said, "Yes, w

(Continued on Page Two)

FIND THIRD BODY IN COPPER MINE CAVE IN HANCOCK

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 31.—With the recovery this afternoon of a third body from the debris in Shaft No. 2 of the Quincy Copper Mine here which caved in Saturday and buried seven of a crew of twelve, workers redoubled their efforts to locate the remaining bodies. All hope that any of the men are alive was abandoned today.

Those killed in the cave-in were: George Williams, Henry Hirsekoski, Arvid Naasko, Jonn Israelson, Ernest Schilling, Emil Aitmaa and John Knosbe.

Were Repairing Accident.

The bodies of John Aitmaa and John Israelson were recovered last night. That of Arvid Naasko was brought to the surface this afternoon.

Workers are beginning to discover tools in the debris indicating they are near the scene of disaster. Two skip loads of rock have been hoisted. It is estimated that 300 loads more will have to be removed.

The crew was repairing damage done to shaft No. 2 caused by a recent fire when supports gave way.

The cave-in took plae in an cunusually deep mine, 9,000 feet,

Rockefeller Company and State Plan to Crush the Miners Strike

By HUGO OEHLER.

DENVER, (Air Mail) Sept. 29.—In less than two weeks the strike of the Colorado miners has passed through various stages until it has arrived at the brink of armed intervention by State troops. In that short period I. W. W. leaders have carried on the campaign, avoiding violence and continuing mass picketing.

In these two weeks the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., have used every method possible without success. Today the fields are closed 100 per cent and the solidarity of the rank and file growing stronger everyday from the United Mine Workers of America to the I. W. W. miners and the great numbers of unorganized that have responded to this struggle against the Rockefeller interests. On the 29th the operators were forced to close all the mines in the southern field and now the 10,000 Colorado miners are preparing for new struggles.

Support of Strikers Growing.

Regardless of political opinions and trade union affiliations the strike are united to win their just demand The small merchants of the ca are for the miners and many lined themselves with the work their struggle against the Colora Fuel and Iron Co. and the state.

Mass meetings in other cities a being arranged for the strikers a the International Labor Defense mobilizing its forces for defense the hundreds who are in jail picketing.

New Mexico-Wyoming Situati

District 22, of the United Workers, the Wyoming miners, tied to inactivity by the officials and its agreement with the compa

The officials have imitated com unions in most of the camps thro out the state that are property of U. P., and a few mines owned by Anaconda Copper Mines of

The sentiment of many of the and file workers in the state the Colorado miners, and tions are being collected. The

(Continued on Page

ockefeller's Militia To Stop Picketing

(Continued from Page One)

to know what the I. W. W. is to do."

was agreed finally that the I. W. committee could have two hours consider the question.

Following a conference with Fellow Workers Jacobs, Orr and Harris, who been holding meetings in Trinidad Aguilar, the committee again met governor's military delegation, at 1:30 P. M., with the correspondents the United Press and Associated ss present, and asked for 30 hours which to put the question of pick- to the rank and file.

To Consult Rank and File.

oger Francezon, chairman of the mittee, stated that the committee no power to make a final decision out consulting the membership as I. W. W. is a rank and file organ- ion." Sufficient time must be n," he said, "for the rank and file discuss the matter."

"How much time do you need," ked Colonel Hart. "It would take least a day and a half for me to each the northern miners," said Bell.

Stay Agreed On.

At this juncture Taylor called Colonel Hart into the hall and on their return Hart stated that "thirty hours' stay is all right with us."

The I. W. W. delegation then stated that should the rank and file decide to ontinue picketing they would do so pite all ultimatums. The meeting adjourned.

Miners to Decide.

situation arising by reason of governor's ultimatum is being before all striking miners in te.

he I. W. W. committee members ve left for the various mining mps—Kitto to Ludlow, Jacobs to guilar, Bell to the northern fields. ilds, Harris and Orr have gone to Huerfano county districts.

* * *

edblooded Workers o Rally to I. W. W. trike," Says T.U.E.L.

ICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Trade Educational League, over the ure of William Z. Foster, secre- has issued the following state- alling for aid for the Colora- ers' strike.

y redblooded worked will ral- he support of the I. W. W. do miners' strike," says the ent.

e Colorado coal miners are on again. Under the leadership of ndustrial Workers of the World, xploited workers in the mines e Colorado Fuel & Iron Com- and other mining concerns have red war on the Rockefeller in- ts. The struggle, the first on a cale among these workers e great strike of 1912, which d in the Ludlow massacre, es to be most bitterly fought, he combined powers of capital- courts, police, and the rest, d against the miners. It is a tion which calls for every red worker to rally in support of V. W. Colorado miners' strike.

Unorganized For 14 Years.

"For 14 years the Colorado miners ve remained unorganized. Rocke- ler has used every trick of com- y unionism and terrorism to keep m disunited and helpless. But the st powerful demoralizing influence the corrupt leadership of the ted Mine Workers. While pre- ding to stand for the interests of miners, these misleaders in real- functioned as agents of the C. F. to keep the workers demoralized. quick success of the I. W. W. in field shows that the men were for organization and that the upt officialdom of the Lewis ma- made no effort to unite them.

Failure of Lewis' Policy.

he failure of Lewis' policies in ado is only one phase of their in the coal fields generally. ayal of the workers in wage ne- tiations, war against the left wing, sal to organize the unorganized ers—these are but a few of the ous policies that have wrecked U. M. W. of A. in Colorado, Ken- ky, Alabama, West Virginia, and now threatening the very existence of the organization nationally.

Reaches Lowest Depths.

"The fatal Lewis policy reached its epths in the present bituminous strike, which is ending so disastrously for the union. If at the outset of the strike Lewis had made even the slightest effort to organize the min- rs in West Virginia and other un- ganized territories, they would have ponded en masse, despite his rec- betrayal, and would have turn- strike into a great victory, in- d of what it now is, a big defeat the union.

Militant Bid For Miners.

"It is high time for the progressive d militant elements in the U. M. W. A. to take an aggressive stand inst Lewis and his clique and to t the organization from their Otherwise it will be de- yed. The Lewises, the Farring- , the Van Bittners, and the hun- s of other officials like them, ts of the coal operators, must be en out of the ranks of the organ- workers.

"All hail the struggling Colorado ers! They must be helped in y way. They have burning need nds. Money must be gathered t them at once. Let every left d progressive worker stand to shoulder with them in ggle."

COAL COMPANY'S POLICE TERROR GROWING WORSE

Nov. 14 Conference in Pittsburgh of A. F. L.

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, (FP). — Coal and iron police, paid by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. and the Pittsburgh Coal Co., but sworn into the service of the state of Pennsylvania, are terrorizing the bituminous strikers in the western end of the state. They are backed by a drastic injunction issued by a federal judge who was placed on the bench during the Harding-Daugherty regime. The situation of the strikers is desperate.

That is why the American Federation of Labor has called a special conference at Pittsburgh, for Nov. 14, to discuss how best the labor movement can aid the United Mine Workers in this battle for a living wage and the right to organize.

Three Problems.

When the hundred-odd executives and international labor unions gather in Pittsburgh they will face three problems—the raising of funds for the strikers, the making of effective resistance to the injunction, and the creation of public sentiment against the use of coal and iron police to trample underfoot the strikers and their families.

Funds should be raised without difficulty. Building, printing and many other trade unions have had no serious drain upon their treasuries in the past four years; they could raise ten million dollars in two months without straining their giving-capacity. In past years the miners have donated many times that sum to smaller labor organizations that were struggling for survival.

Police Obey Organized Capital.

The injunction and the coal and iron police, however, are forces of coercion, imposed by political power, and imposed at the demand of organized capital to destroy organized labor.

Pennsylvania congressmen say nothing. Organized coal miners in Pennsylvania have no political party. They have no active sympathizers in the councils of the Republican party. The bosses have Andrew Mellon running the Coolidge cabinet; Gov. Fisher directing the state cossacks, and the county officials in the state lending aid to every scheme of the coal companies to break the spirit of the strikers.

One possible line of attack is the injunction law itself. The A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles ordered a special conference to be held in Washington to draft anti-injunction measures. The coal conference, after pledging funds to the strikers, may refer the coercion issues to this conference in Washington.

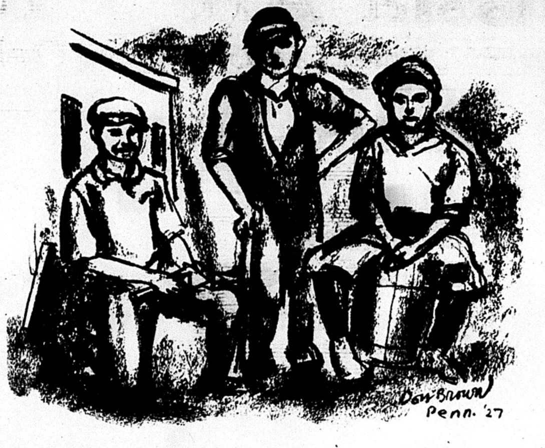
Chiang Kai-shek Visits Japanese Imperialists

TOKIO.—What the real significance of Chiang Kai-shek's recent antics in China is may be seen from his present associations in Japan. Chiang arrived in Tokio some time ago and has been staying at the home of the prominent Japanese chauvinist Deputy Toyama.

Toyama has large personal interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. For a long time he has been reported to be on the closest terms with Chang Tso-lin, the war-lord agent of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria and north China generally.

During his stay in Tokio, Chiang Kai-shek has made repeated visits to the home of Baron Shibushawa, known as "the J. P. Morgan of Japan."

MINERS' CHILDREN



IS FREDERICK LAWRENCE CLARICE JOE THOMAS

The Republic Iron and Steel Company Evicts

(Continued from Page One)

are side-tracked, pushed from one siding to another and recently a car loaded with lumber was sent to the railroad shops for "repairs" and held for days.

The Russellton mines have been shut down since the beginning of the lock-out. Several weeks ago the Republic Iron and Steel Company began its preparations for opening them up on a scab basis,—erected a stockade around mine No. 1, began bringing in more Yellow Dogs, getting mine bosses sworn in as deputies, and arranging for bringing in scabs.

The Russellton miners have had seven months without work or pay to drain their resistance and still they are only at the beginning of their fight. Now they are facing the severe winter of the hills in flimsy shacks the coal operators would refuse to house their live-stock in, and the opening of the battle against running Russellton No. 1 and No. 2 as scab mines. The struggle in the other camps of the district will be repeated —clashes with Coal and Iron police and troopers—arrests—attempts to smash the picket line, attempts to terrorize the women and children,—as a miner from the next town put it speaking to the Russellton Women's Auxiliary of conditions at his own mine—wherever you turn guns, guns, guns.

Injunction Aids Evictions.

The sweeping Pittsburgh Terminal injunction on evictions recently handed down restraining the U. M. W. of A. from defending its members in eviction cases has established a powerful precedent. A number of other companies are now pushing evictions and thousands of miners and their families will be forced to spend the winter months in barracks and tent colonies. Relief—money for fuel to keep the cold out of the roughly built shacks, warm clothes and food becomes more urgent than ever before to back the miners and their families in the long struggle ahead, and keep the coal operators from winning out in their use of siege tactics for crushing the miners' fight to preserve their union.

MINING MACHINES INSTALLED UNDER CONTROL OF BOSS

Officials of Union in Illinois Yield Again

CHICAGO, (FP), Oct. 31. — Labor-saving machinery may be installed in all Illinois mines and the operators will have the right to determine who shall run them, according to a temporary agreement between the United Mine Workers union, District 12, and the coal mine owners. This announcement was made by the Illinois joint wage commission of miners and operators, which has been in session since the end of the long stoppage.

Until now the union has claimed the right to pick the men to run new mine devices. The new agreement, effective Nov. 1, permits the operators not only complete freedom to install whatever new equipment they choose but also the men to run it.

Operators Fix Load.

The operators are also given the right to determine the capacity of loading machinery, no restrictions being made as to number of cars. Either operators or miners may open the question of tonnage rates at any time.

The commission is to report to the full wage conference of miners and operators on Feb. 1, at which time they are to present a complete agreement on all questions of wages and conditions to go into effect April 1. The pact giving the miners the Jacksonville scale expires on that date. The terms of the agreement on machinery conditions and wages will be put into effect temporarily until the meeting of the full scale body, the small commission having full power meanwhile.

Prison Officials Meet; Crow Over Filled Cells

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—A conference of prison officials, scheduled for this city tomorrow is preceded by a report of officers of the conference to the effect that there has been an unprecedented increase in the prison population within the last few years. Narcotics and prohibition prisoners make up one fourth of the inmates of the federal penitentiaries. The number of narcotic cases has increased 700 per cent in nine years.

DEAD COP AND WIFE DRUNK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31. — "I cooked a big dinner and he barely tasted it," said Mrs. Rose Emrich today in explaining to police why she killed her husband, Paul, a police officer. Mrs. Emrich told how she and her husband had been drinking, and how she had been ordered to prepare "a good dinner," which the drunken officer would not eat.

Sinclair's Name On Contract In Oil Sale

(Continued from Page One)

that the company was created for some illegitimate purpose."

Senator In the Deal.

Former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, attorney for Humphreys, identified the contract. He explained that Sinclair was present when it was drafted and that he had insisted on Sinclair's signature because he had never heard of the Continental Trading Company and didn't want to sign a $32,000,000 contract with an unknown concern.

Justice Siddons gave another of his decisions so useful to the defense then, when he ruled that Thomas did not have to say whose name was in the original draft of the contract as the buyer of the oil. He admitted that whatever that name was, it aroused controversy among the gentlemen present, and was afterwards changed to "Continental Trading Co." When asked point-blank whether that name was "Harry F. Sinclair," the judge came to the rescue of Thomas and the defense.

"Profit" Is 25 Cents a Barrel.

Cross-examining Thomas, Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, sought to show that H. M. Blackmer, formerly with the Midwest Refining Company, was the dominant figure in the Continental. Blackmer is in Paris and has refused to obey a subpoena to appear in this trial.

H. L. Phillips, president of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company then took the stand and produced a contract under which that concern bought the oil from the Continental at $1.76 per barrel. This was a profit to the Continental of 25 cents a barrel—$8,000,000 in all. Sinclair had guaranteed the Continental contract which made possible the taking of this profit from his own company.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

18 Hours' Difference in Time Gets Man Life Term Instead of Six Months

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31. — Eighteen hours on the wrong side of August 31, at which date the new law making the limit in grand larceny $100, went into efect, sent Edward Orchard to prison for life today.

Orchard was convicted of stealing chickens, and was sentenced under the Baumes' law, as the chickens were worth more than fifty dollars, the less than $100.

The judge, ironically calling attention to the few hours that separated a comparatively slight offense from one carrying a penalty of life imprisonment, told Orchard that if he liked the way he was acting in prison ten years from now he might apply for a pardon for him.

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STEEL BOSSES LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST WAGES OF WORKERS

First Reaction to Industrial Depression to Place Burden on Slaves

Indications Are That Present Crisis Will Be More Severe Than 1920

By H. M. WICKS.

Facing industrial depression the employers of labor are already openly discussing the reduction of wages and lengthening the hours of labor. At the autumn meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, with the statistics of the decline before them, the main topic of discussion was the reduction of wages. Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, opened the question of wage reductions claiming that "everything conceivable had been done to reduce producing costs" and that the only remaining step was one "which no one in the industry wishes to contemplate"—meaning a reduction in wages.

Reports in the capitalist press assert that the general opinion at the institute was that "unless a better price can be obtained for the products, it will be necessary to revise the wage schedule."

Admit General Depression.

Reports of discussions at the institute brought out the fact that the general decline in the industry had been a topic of grave concern long before the unfavorable character of the earnings of the United States Steel, the Bethlehem Steel and the Republic Iron and Steel Corporations became public.

With unemployment setting in, the steel magnates feel that they can with impunity reduce wages even below the present standards which are so low that heads of families cannot make both ends meet. In the steel region whole families are forced to work in the industries in order to obtain the equivalent of what one man ought to obtain, even according to the economic laws of capitalism.

Future Looks Dark.

As the stock market continues to fluctuate and as each slight recovery is followed by a worse decline even the most optimistic have to admit that depression is widespread. The financial columns of the New York Times, usually the last of the Metropolitan papers to admit industrial depression, are filled with cautious warnings as they frankly admit that they cannot prophesy a favorable turn in the near future. That the present depressing trend is unmistakable is admitted and even the optimists are chided for failure to perceive the impending crisis. However, the Times admits that the question of returning strength cannot be prophesied.

"When it will be attained depends ...on actual developments in a trade situation which is not less perplexing because its present trend has become unmistakable.

Many Warning Signals.

"That perplexity cannot be ascribed to what Wall Street calls the unaccountable suddenness with which reversal of form has occurred in trade and industry. No picture of the season's developments could be more incorrect. The truth is that practically every trustworthy industrial indication was pointing, as far back as midsummer, to distinct change from the expanding activities of 1926. Individuals who saw and who correctly interpreted these indications were waved aside by speculative Wall Street, which classed them either as people 'out of touch with present-day conditions' or merely as 'bears on the market.' But that is itself the reason why, when Wall Street at last and found itself confronted with awoke with a start from its dream certain stern realities, it should have asked with bewilderment what could have happened overnight."

Worse Than 1920 Crisis.

That the present depression will be worse than that of 1920 is plainly indicated by comparison of the developments then and now. In 1920 the months of July and August produced nothing to indicate the impending depression, whereas mid-summer of this year clearly indicated the present depression.

Nor can the present decline be considered a mere reaction from the high point of 1926, for the simple reason that already production is from 20 to 60 per cent below 1925, the beginning of the "boom" period. Steel, motors and more than fifty other branches are on the decline (varying from 20 to as much as 60 per cent) while railway loadings are from 7 to 8 per cent below that of last October.

News from London, Paris, Berlin and other capitols of Europe indicate that the decline in industry is world wide. From a state of feverish action in the middle of the summer the industrialists in the London exchange are rapidly falling and dispatches speak of the period of reaction setting in and states that "some anxiety is expressed concerning the position of the market during what may prove to be a critical period of liquidation." Many losses already have occurred and there is a distinct note of pessimism bordering on despair.

Most depressing also is the situation on the continent. The formation of the steel combine, consolidating the German, French and some British industries, resulted only in a temporary revival and it is now admitted that there are no orders in sight to ensure even half time operation of European steel plants.

In plain words the condition of the world market is such that it cannot absorb the products of industry. The revival of European industry has affected the favorable position that the United States held during the long period of reconstruction when heavy demands were made upon the American market.

Also the heavy American investments in Europe are bound to react unfavorably upon American industry for the simple reason that the products of European industries must find a market in order that the Wall Street imperialists may realize interest on their investments.

Thus, instead of solving the anarchy in capitalist production that formerly produced in every country ever-recurring crises the intervention of Wall Street in Europe causes new complications. For the working class the present situation is characterized by world economic crises in which the level of the lowest paid workers and their standard of living will become the goal toward which the capitalists of each country will try to beat down their own working class in their efforts to solve the irreconcilable contradictions of the system. Against this tendency the workers must fight with all means at hand.

Say Oklahoma Governor Is Rosicrucian; Faith In Witches, Astrology

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 31. — Friends and political foes of Governor Henry S. Johnson are loudly debating as to whether he has left Anglo-Saxon protestanism for purely Saxon mysticism. Specifically, the governor is accused of having joined the occult religion of Rosicrucianism and to be a believer in witches, spells, black and white magic, fairies, astrology and wicked demons. It is said that his confidential secretary, Mrs. O. O. Hammand led him into the cult.

The governor has gone so far as to state that he "belives the Rosicrucian fellowship to be a powerful and persuasive presentation," and that he has become a vegetarian. He is signing bills by the time table of astrology, having on at least one occasion postponed a signature until between 11.26 and 12.30 of the following Thursday, because "all the signs of the zodiac would be favorable then."

The Rosicrucians are a group of harmless freaks, supposedly confined in recent years to Southern California, until apparently they made a bid for state power in Oklahoma.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the tenth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Agriculture

AGRICULTURE in the U. S. S. R. is approximately at the 1913 level. The amount of land under cultivation is greater; but the total yield is slightly less, indicating a somewhat smaller yield per acre. The present situation, judged strictly by the statistics, would show a condition slightly less favorable than that which existed before the war, but judged according to certain other criteria, it would have to be set down as better. For instance, the status of the peasants has improved, land holdings have been reorganized, and much capital has been invested in research and experimentation, though the future results of all these have not yet been registered in figures.

The first important fact to be discovered concerning any nation's agriculture is the size of the units with which the farmers have to work. There are 22,000,000 peasant establishments in Russia. Thirty per cent of these establishments had in 1925 less than 25 acres in tillage, and another 50 per cent were under 70 acres. These are small operations, judged by American standards. This primary fact accounts for the present backwardness of Russian agriculture. Prosperous cultivation would seem possible if there were fruit or truck farms as we know them. They are, however, for the most part grain-farms of the type which we consider inefficient at less than several hundred acres per establishment.

The only possibility of any greatly increased standard of living for the peasants, with this heavy original handicap is the development of socializing efforts, such as the communal use of machinery, pure-bred sires, cooperative credit associations, selling societies and the like, and the program, already entered on, of emphasizing intensive cultures. The government, it must be said, is making strenuous efforts in this direction. It has far exceeded the pre-war standard of expert assistance for peasants, has assisted in bettering seed and animal strains, and, most important of all, has entered on a definite 10-year program for the reorganization of the medieval strip-farming still so prevalent in Russia. By re-surveying the land and consolidating the strip into the field system, and by introducing the five- or six-field rotation system, the government is doing what it can toward increasing production. It has, indeed, already had results.

The present situation of agriculture in Russia has to be judged in the light of its recent history. The great war and the civil wars, together with the disastrous policies during the period of war Communism, reduced farming to an unbelievable state. The recovery since has been remarkable. Part of it is merely the normal upswing from an abnormal depression and would have occurred in any case. Part of it must be attributed to the present policy of the government. The following table gives a concise but revealing picture of the recent situation:

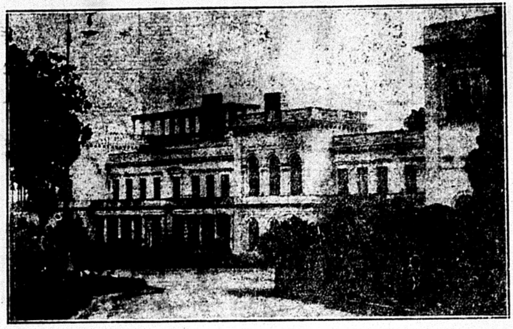
Year	Bulk of Commodity Production in 1000 pounds	Percentage
1923-24	317,556	100
1924-25	325,116	102.4
1925-26	400,464	126.1
1926-27	428,436	134.9

This is an increase of 35 per cent in four years. The increase from the famine year, 1921-1922, is still more notable—about 87 per cent.

It is one thing to increase production, but another to secure with the returns from it the manufactured articles which the peasant finds necessary but cannot himself produce. The disparity between agricultural prices and the prices of manufactured articles—known as "the scissors"—is a problem not peculiar to Russia, and is as acute there as in other countries. Its seriousness has produced an interesting illustration of the all-embracing power of the government, in the lowering of prices of manufactured articles and the raising of prices for agricultural products, which has been the consistent policy for six years. In January, 1925, the index of the relationship of industrial retail prices stood at 139. In August, 1927, it was 106, with many fluctuations in the interim, but with a general tendency to correct the peasants' disadvantage. It still remains a question, however, whether arbitrary price-fixing can be successful if it fixes prices far out of their natural trends. In Russia, because the growth of industrial production is far more rapid than that of agricultural production and exports and imports are rigorously controlled, the operation seems to have a good chance of success. If it continues to succeed it will have a marked effect in raising the peasants' standard of living.

It ought to be borne in mind that only 18.3 per cent of all agricultural products is sold in public markets and that therefore a rise in standard of living for the peasant depends largely on his own consumption of his own or neighbor's goods. Statistics of food consumption show that the peasant is eating about the same amount of bread, but of better quality, 15 per cent more meat, 43 per cent more milk the same amount of butter, and 28 per cent more eggs. Although figures are lacking, we have good reason to believe that the peasant is eating more vegetables and fruit. He is as yet securing less furniture, clothes and other manufactured goods than were available to him in 1913, but he is enabled to use more of his own products. Thus, not only within the 18.3 per cent of his products publicly sold is the peasant gaining in capacity to purchase manufactured goods, but he is able to use more of his own products.

It has been calculated that for the whole of the U. S. S. R. the peasant pays in taxes $1,250,000 less than his taxes and rent before the war, and should therefore be able to increase his capital, his disbursements, and his consumption. In theory he does not own the legal title to his land, but he and his family retain it as long as they can prove that it is being used. He may rent a part of the land, subject to rigid restrictions. Credit given to him, therefore, cannot be used for speculative purposes, but only for capital expansion and working funds. The administration of this credit through the central and local land banks and the cooperatives is not impressive in total size except in relation to the small capital resources available in Russia, which necessitate high interest rates and encourage short-term loans.



Sanitarium for Peasant Women—A Former Aristocrat's Home.

In spite of the fact that agricultural purchasing and marketing are almost completely in the hands of the governmental and cooperative organizations, the cost of distribution remains high and is slowly, if at all, being diminished. Costs of transportation make this a more serious problem for the peasant than for the city worker.

All in all the status of agriculture in Russia is about as good as could be expected. The government, contrary to so many reports prevalent abroad, is obviously not using the agricultural regions as colonies to be exploited for the benefit of the city workers, who undoubtedly do control the government, but is attempting to develop a rounded and solidly based economic system, with agriculture as an integral part. When it is remembered that the products of agriculture total some $5,500,000,000 and those of industry only about $3,500,000,000 the necessity for a wise agricultural policy becomes apparent. Add to this the fact that of the 146,000,000 people in the Soviet Union, some 116,000,000 live in peasant homes, and the importance of a wise policy becomes even more plain. Thirty millions of population could not hope in the long run to exploit 116,000,000 without storing up a good deal of trouble. Furthermore, from the point of view of the Communist Party's hope of building up industry, agricultural exports are of first importance. These exports are almost the sole source of funds in the world's markets by which Russia can purchase machines with which to build up a rounded industry. It is also true that the purchasing power of the peasants has to be kept up if agriculture is to be improved by additions to its capital equipment and if the products of a reorganized industry are to find a permanent market.

The great mass of peasantry in Russia has always existed at a level which, measured by our standards, is intolerably low. But, judged by its own criteria, there has been and should be more improvement if the present policies of the government are continued. The restricted size of holdings, the village system of organization, the difficulties inherent in dry-farming (which must be done in much of Russia) all militate against long-run prosperity. But within these limitations the development of communal enterprise, the growth of new rotation and cultivation practices, the building up of herds and capital, the reduction of costs of obtaining manufactured goods—all can do much toward the amelioration of old wrongs. And all these are definite parts of the present policy.

Education

THE revolution has been followed by an enormous amount of activity in the field of education, resulting in a fundamental reorganization of the educational system and the launching of a new educational program. The primary object of this program is to contribute to the development of a social order essentially Socialistic, if not Communistic. To achieve this object the curricula and methods in the conventional divisions of the educational system—elementary, secondary, and higher—have been radically revised.

In addition many new institutions, such as children's homes, schools for peasant youths, workers' faculties, factory technical schools, centers for adult education, and workers' clubs have been created, and many interests which customarily fall outside the field of educational administration, such as museums, libraries, artistic and scientific institutions, theaters, publications and the cultural devel- brought under the supervision of the educa- opment of backward peoples, have been tional authorities.

In the organization and administration of education complete autonomy is granted each of the six republics which comprise the U. S. S. R. Within each of the republics the administration of education is highly centralized, programs and policies being worked out by the People's Commissariat of Education. The responsibility of local authorities is largely that of securing funds and adapting the policies and programs of local conditions.

All education below the level of special and professional education is controlled and administered by the state. In those fields whe no questions of social and political educatio are involved, a few private institutions exis Practically public education is open to al although where the demand is greater tha the facilities, discrimination is made in favo of the working class.

At the upper levels of the system, and the lower levels in the case of unfortun children, education is not only free in the dinary sense of the term, but maintenance lowances are frequently provided.

Notwithstanding the severe economic c ditions which have prevailed up to the pr ent, the achievements in the development a new educational system have been lar The expenditures on education are now in e cess of the pre-war figure. In the year 192 1926 elementary education was extende about as widely as in 1914, while secondary, vocational, professional, and higher educational, professional, and higher education were much more widely extended.

The greatest achievement of the revolutio thus far, however, is the development thousands of additional institutions, such centers for liquidating illiteracy, schools adults, trade union schools, party schools, tage reading rooms, workers' and peas homes, and young people's clubs.

The curriculum of the lower schools is acterized by a large emphasis on the soci studies, aimed to indoctrinate children with the ideals and attitudes of collectivism. The curriculum also emphasizes the methods and findings of the natural sciences, with the aim of developing in the children a definite materialistic outlook.

In the realm of purely cultural interests such as language, literature, and art, racia and national minorities within each republ are given an extreme measure of freedom, b in the realm of economic and political id adherence to the generally accepted polic of the U. S. S. R. is required. As in ev other country, a teacher is not permitted express in school ideas which are contrary to the principles on which the pr government is founded.

The social and political status of the te er has been improved, but the absolute e omic status is not yet as good as it was fore the revolution, though the relative st in comparison with other professions i ter. The number of teachers who hav dismissed or who have left the schoo cause of the revolution is certainly not than five per cent.

A strong effort is made to relate all in tion to the community, the state, an needs of the working class. Pupil par tion in the government of the scho phasized throughout the educationa

The educational authorities have mappe out a most ambitious program for the rapi expansion of education during the next d cade. It is still largely on paper, because t money to achieve it is inadequate, so that i fulfillment must wait upon the realization the economic program.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trad Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as ***pub*** *lished here by courtesy of* ***Internation*** *Publishers, can also be obtained* ***in b*** *form at all bookstores.)*

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Six Blackshirts Killed On Way to Fascist Fete

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Six persons were killed and many were injured when a crowded train carrying Fascists to Bari for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of Fascism collided with another train at Trigano, according to a Central News Dispatch today from Rome.

As a consequence the Fascist celebrations at Bari were suspended.

British Troops in Solomon Islands to Attack Native Town

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 31.—A large naval force has been landed from the cruiser Adelaide and is preparing to attack Bassianos, a village in the Malaitta island, according to advices received from Tulagi today.

The islanders recently revolted against exploitation and heavy taxes and killed a number of minor officials. Australian labor has steadily protested against the dispatch of the Cruiser Adelaide against the islanders.

GREEK SHOOTING USED AS EXCUSE FOR 'RED' RAIDS

Government Won't Allow Delegation to USSR

ATHENS, Oct. 31.—Despite the repudiation of Goussios, who attempted to shoot President Kondouriotis, by the Communist Party and despite Goussio's denial of any connection with the Party, the government has used the [illegible]ooting as an excuse for a censors[illegible] f the labor press and a series o[illegible]s on labor offices.

The bu[illegible] inflicted only a scalp wound and the president is improving in the hospital. Unless a toxic condition develops he will soon be able to leave.

The prisoner, during a second examination today, denied any connection with the Communist Party. He said he was out of work, hungry and despondent and tried to kill Kondouriotis in sheer desperation.

The Communist Party repudiated Goussios.

Recently the Greek government refused to give the Greek Communists permission to send a delegation to Moscow to participate in the Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet government.

British Inspire Cairo Seizure of Soviet Ship With Big Cotton Cargo

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 31. — Serious international complications are feared as the result of the seizure of the Soviet steamship the Chicherin, loaded with $450,000 worth of cotton. The cotton was purchased by Soviet representatives thru the medium of the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

The seizure of the ship by the British-dominated Government is certain to draw a sharp note from the Soviet Union.

Chicago Teachers Hit Unfair Tax Evaluation

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (FP). — The Chicago Teachers' Federation is leading a fight for revaluation of the property of big taxpayers in an effort to create more city income to be allotted to education and teachers' salaries—now threatened with a cut. The federation's business manager Margaret Haley, will appear before state tax commission Nov. 2 and submit evidence showing connivance between the board of review and big tax payers resulting in unwarranted tax cuts.

TOKIO, Oct. 31.—More than 158 warships participated in the huge naval review off the coast of Yokohama yesterday.

Carolina Senator Threatens Split in Democratic Part

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—There will be two democratic tickets entered in the 1928 presidential race if the next Democratic Convention abolishes the two-thirds rule, Senator Col Blease, South Carolina, predicted to day.

The South, which is the bac of the Democratic Party, will lo veto power over the convention rule is abolished, Blease expla Under such conditions, he added, South will bolt the convention, one of its own and place a se ticket in the field.

If the rule is unchanged, B continued, the South will suppor nominee, including Governor Smith, of New York.

"I personally feel the two-thi rule will not be changed. If it i shall favor my state's delegat withdrawing from the convention I have so stated my position on stump in South Carolina time time again."

Blease repeated that his favori candidate for the Democratic nomination was Senator William E. Borah the Idaho "Progressive" Republica Blease said he believed Pre Coolidge would be renominated by Republicans.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Allan, Hanna, Wyo	1.00
Allan, Hanna, Wyo	1.00
Williams, Hanna, Wyo	1.00
Lappala, Hanna, Wyo	1.00
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Maki, Elk Mt., Wyo	1.00
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Kefes, Hanna, Wyo	1.00
Terruelia, Hanna, Wyo	1.00
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Tavitoff, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
kazoff, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
panoff, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
doff, Spokane, Wash.	1.00

edle Trade Defense

n appeal to all holders of sub- ption lists for the aid of the Min- frame-up defendants to turn in collections at once was issued yes- day by the Joint Defense and Re- f Committee of the Cloakmakers' d Furriers' Unions, 41 Union uare.

The appeals in the Mineola cases re to be heard in the very near fu- ure and funds are needed at once, cording to the appeal. The defend- ts were convicted of felonious as- lt in the furriers' strike.

ch worker who has collected $5 ore will receive an honor roll , Ludwig Lundy, manager of ommittee, said.

Tickets For Friday.

enants of United Workers' ive Section K, have bought l the seats of the New Playwrights heatre for next Friday. The pro- eds of the evening will go to the int Defense Committee.

Labor and fraternal organizations e pledging their support to the int Defense Committee Bazaar to e held at Grand Central Palace from ecember 23 to 31.

Several branches of the Workmen's rcle and other organizations have dged more than $6,000 in advance ts. Those organizations which not paid their pledges are urged so as soon as possible.

FALLING OUT AMONG EX-NOBLES.

LIN, Oct. 31.—The former is opposing the marriage of ster, the Princess Victoria mburg Lippe, to Count Zoub- n obscure Russian nobleman, learned today. The count, who flee from Russia during the tion, now works for a living.

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olume XIII in the only authorized English translation, made from the revised and edited texts prepared by the Lenin Institute in Moscow.

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DAILY WORKER
BOOK DEPARTMENT
33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK

CLEVELAND CITY MANAGER REJECTS PLEA OF HUNGRY

Unemployed Thousands Demand City Work

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—City Manager Hopkins has turned down all demands presented to him by the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Unemployed Council, for the relief of the unemployment situation here, which is rapidly growing worse.

The Committee presented the following demands: Free soup kitchens for the unemployed; free food for school children of the unemployed; clothing to be provided by the city for adults and children; free fuel for the unemployed; no eviction of unemployed from their homes; immediate commencement of public works; enactment of provision for unemployment compensation by the city council; the City Employment Bureau to work with the unemployment council in the placing of unemployed in jobs; private employment sharks be forbidden to ply their trade; provision by the city of immediate shelter for the homeless unemployed. The premises, to be administered by the unemployed council.

See City Counsel.

Hopkins evaded every issue raised on the flimsy excuse that he was without power to act, and passed the buck to the city council.

In the opinion of the city manager there is no unemployment worth mentioning in the city today, and very little, if any, suffering among the few workers who are out of work. He expressed doubts that there is a single man or woman in Cleveland who is actually suffering from hunger.

The committee produced eviction notices, notices of the stoppage of gas and light service in workers' homes in support of their case. The hollow cheeks of several members of the committee bore mute witness to the fact that hundreds of Cleveland workers are staring actual starvation in the face.

Thousands Wait.

Hopkins' refusal to act was reported by the committee to a crowd of 2,500 unemployed who had stood for four hours in the Public Square waiting. The crowd unanimously approved the proposal of the Executive Committee to present the demands with some modification to the city council Monday night.

John Foley, secretary of the council, announced that plans for the immediate acquisition of a permanent headquarters, where beds and a soup kitchen can be established, are well under way. The council will issue a call for a conference of all unions and fraternal organizations at an early date to lay plans for immediate relief of the neediest cases.

Over a Third Idle.

That unemployement in Cleveland is growing at an alarming rate cannot be denied. Official statistics gathered by the American Federation of Labor and sent to local unions show that Cleveland tops the list for the country in the percentage of organized workers out of jobs. In Cleveland local unions with a membership of 24,000 which replied to a questionaire sent out by the A. F. of L. recently, reported 8,500 out of work. In other words 36.9 of Cleveland's organized workers are tramping the streets looking for jobs. The percentage of unemployed among the unorganized workers is undoubtedly much higher.

Trolley Company Lets Leaves Lie on Curve: Car Wrecks: Hurts 22

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Three of 22 passengers were injured today when a trolley of the Ithaca Traction Corporation ran wild down a mile long hill and crashed into another trolley standing at a corner. Both cars were badly damaged by the impact, which tore away the vestibules. Leaves on the rails may have caused the wheels to refuse traction. The line, the most dangerous in the city, has three sharp curves at once on which previous runaway cars have jumped the rails and caused fatalities.

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—Ty Cobb, one of the greatest baseball players of all time, is through with the game, according to a story published today by Bert Walker, sporting editor of the Detroit Times.

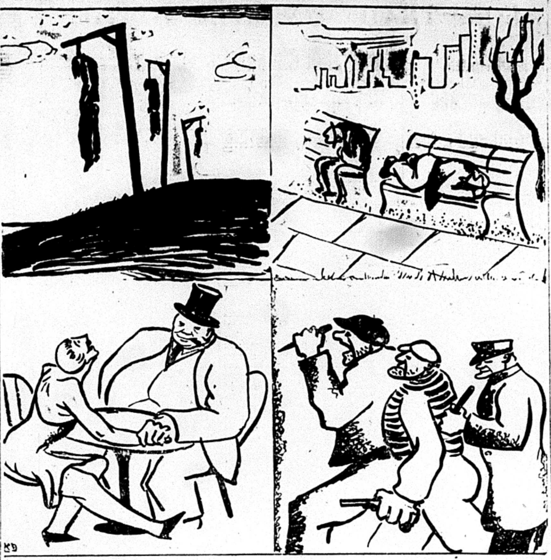
Franco-Jugoslav Pact Backbone of Alliance of Six European Powers

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A powerful alliance is in the final stages of its formation today.

Headed by France, the combination includes Belgium, Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugoslavia.

The final treaty—that between France and Jugoslavia—probably will be signed within ten days, according to information from Paris today. The French foreign office has already notified the powers of France's intention to do so.

COOLIDGE PROCLAIMS THANKSGIVING



Drawn by Morris Pass.

In his opinion, the best country in the world.

A Vital Proletarian Drama

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD.
(Translated from the Yiddish by SENDER GARLIN.)

Nathaniel Buchwald, the dramatic critic of "The Freiheit," is considered one of the most brilliant proletarian writers on the theater. His criticism of "The Belt" is an interesting contribution to the unofficial symposium now being carried on in the columns of the labor press.

* * *

WITHOUT any equivocation, without any patronizing concessions, it is necessary to say that the New Playwrights' Theater has produced a strong, vital, proletarian play. There is the danger that the aesthetes on the one hand, and the class-conscious proletarians on the other, will object to the philosophy implied in "The Belt." It will not please the aesthetes because the play deals with such raw, prosaic aspect of life as the shop, exploitation, workers' protests, etc. The proletarians will undoubtedly resent the introduction of the obviously irrational machine-breaking scenes which close the play.

Even if we desired to do so it would be a hopelessly futile task to discuss the issues involved with the aesthetes. Moreover, it is quite probable that for these gentry "The Belt" would not even be placed in the category of "artistic production"—for does it not lack those refinements of stage-technique and settings associated with the professional art theater?

With your own comrades, however, it is essential, that we discuss certain apparent contradictions revealed in this play of mass-production in the Detroit inferno. It must be pointed out, firstly, that it is not always possible for a drama to have the same ideological soundness as a party program. The logic of a specific dramatic situation often demands a climax and a solution which may be violently opposed to the rational, scientifically-guided class war. In the strategy of the class war Paul Sifton's play is of little value. If it is of any value here, it is as an example of how not to conduct the class war. But in the web of American industrial life this production reveals with lightning flashes the sheer instructive mutiny of the workers against the machines and their owners—the capitalist exploiters.

We would be breaking into open doors were we to attempt to prove that sabotage is no method with which to fight economic slavery which the dominant class has established with the aid of its machine-technique, standardization of production, and its "efficiency." It must be noted, however, that the spontaneous expression of blind, primitive revolt usually goes in the direction of sheer destruction. Herein lies, perhaps, the tragedy of blind revolt and the pathos of helplessness. But this much is certain; it is no concocted "scheme" of the dramatist, in this instance.

"The Belt" is a powerful social drama. In it is found extraordinary vitality, honesty and boldness of expression, biting satire against the masters of large-scale industry as well as against the exploited. The characters on the stage are vivid, human, and appear almost photographically realistic. Yet, in a subtler way, they are not mere types but symbolic figures.

In the home of the workers' family which is the strategic part of the play, one sees the human counterparts of the standardized cheap and tawdry machines produced in the auto factory. This worker talks, acts and thinks like millions of others thruout this land of industrial servitude. Thus also his wife and his daughter. Even in their so-called leisure hours their actviities are guided by the same mechanical standards—a hangover from their monotonous, grinding tasks in the factory.

Among the automatons who produce Ford parts there are some who refuse to be completely enslaved by the machine; some in whom the machine has not entirely succeeded in sapping strength and courage, the spirit of protest and revolt. The young worker who displays the courage to organize the "revolt" in the factory is not a leader in our sense of the word. The robots in the shop are suspicious of him and brand him a "radical," a "bolshevik," a "trouble maker." What the poisonous newspapers have taught them they repeat—mechanically.

The "old man" provides them with jobs. He is omnipotent; he has ordered every detail of their lives by his officious "personnel welfare" which takes the place of the company union. The speed-up system saps their vitality. But it is the established system, and one must obey. It seems but yesterday that the mob was ready to lynch the young agitator, using as a moral pretext the accusation that he had seduced the daughter of Jim, the former foreman in "The Belt"—the madhouse of the Ford plant. Then they were a ku klux klan mob.

* * *

The next day, however, it is a "mob" that is revolting against the relentless machine: against one hundred per cent standardization; it jeers at the "old man" and threatens him with death. What has wrought this right-about-face? The industrial czar had announced that he would suspend operations because of over-production. And the workers would walk the streets, jobless. Their own "efficiency" has deprived them of their places in the huge cauldron. No jobs for nine months.

"The interests of the industry demand it," explains the chief. But who will provide food for the workers? What will become of them and their children? What matters this when the interests of the industry are being considered.

A tragedy of helplessness, impotence. There is but one emotional release possible for these robets and that is to destroy the machines, make an end to that destroying monster, "the belt." Soon the army of capitalism arrived: police, soldiers, guns, clubs. The leader is arrested, but the elemental class war is not over.

Tomorrow, next year, in a decade—the suffering and resentment will be crystallized and forged into an intelligent and class-conscious strategy. Then there will be no onslaught on the steel machines; then it will be the social standards which will be destroyed; those standards which support and sustain the system of degredation for the mass of the workers. Yesterday the revolt was blind, senseless. Tomorrow it shall be guided on the path of class struggle, with emancipation as its goal.

* * *

This, really, is the message, the meaning of "The Belt." It cannot truly be said that the author has discerned clearly and has written accordingly. It is also not possible to assert that the direction succeeded in evoking with a clear eye and a sure hand the fundamental implications of the play. Both the written text and the acting are, in many respects, helpless, amateurish, weak. But there are scenes in the play that sear one with its burning truth. And the total effect of the play is one of great intensity and power.

The revolutionist greets this play with joy and a spirit of kinship. And I imagine that even the placid and comfortable bourgeois does not leave the theatre in a serene and undisturbed frame of mind.

Among the group of actors at the New Playwrights' Theatre is evident a spirit of collectivism and enthusiasm, a genuine striving for mutual artistic growth and achievement. It holds out promise and adventure to those who are eager for the creation of a true proletarian theatre.

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40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play

THE BELT

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What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker

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Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

DRAMA

Galsworthy's Latest

Episodes Having to Do With an Escaped Convict

Frieda Inescourt

THERE is no better acting on exhibition in New York than that to be seen at the Booth theatre where John Galsworthy's "Escape" is running. It is the acting, even more than the play, that deserves first mention. But the play is by no means trivial. "Escape" deals with the experiences of a convict, one Capt. Denant, who runs away from the prison farm under cover of a Dartmoor fog, whence he was sent because he killed a meddlesome detective in Hyde Park, London.

Denant, excellently played by Leslie Howard, dodges in and out of the play which contains a prologue and nine scenes.

The prologue is in Hyde Park where the former captain sits reading in by a flickering lamp-light. Comes along a lady of the evening, one of the unfortunate dregs who is happily possessed of a sense of ironic humor. A short conversation ensues; at a decorous moment the man rises to go. A plainclothes man arrives on the scene, arrests the girl for soliciting; the man returns and tries to persuade the snooper to mind his own affairs, a scuffle ensues and the detective falls, striking his head on an iron post causing a fracture of the skull from which he dies.

The first scene opens in the prison lot where the convict escapes, after being warned by a fellow prisoner that he hasn't a chance in a million. Through the dense fog he manages to evade the patrol and the constabulary from the countryside. When morning comes he finds himself under the bed of a lady in an inn—she aids him by furnishing him with her husband's fishing rod and basket, so he can disguise himself as a fisherman.

Next an old man, an former barrister, cynical and cunning befriends him. He next encounters a picnic party on the high moor; vicious and ignorant, they berate the escaped convict without knowing he stands before them. He steals their Ford car and rides away. He barely misses a constable a half hour later while engaged in conversation with a man waiting for his wife to get a pebble out of her stocking. The man wants to turn him over to the police, while the woman aids his escape. That night he sleeps in a gravel pit and is awakened by flunkeys of a landholder, who suspect him. By a ruse he escapes and is hotly pursued to a "cottage of gentility" where two sisters dwell, one godly, the other ungodly. As is logical, the ungodly one sympathizes with him, while the other one wants to turn him over to the jailers. While they fight over the ethical elements of the case he leaves and seeks sanctuary in the vestry of a village church. The parson doesn't know what to do and procrastinates until the barking constables and the yokelry of the country-side fall upon the prisoner and escort him back to jail.

As a study in psychology the rapidly passing episodes are excellent. Those who profess the highest sentiments are most base while the others are almost human. It might be called a study in prejudices.

In many respects it is a relief from the usual run of Galsworthy plays, inasmuch as there is no sermonizing, no effort to portray his queer combination of liberalism and fabianism. It is just an amusing play without pointing a moral.

HUGH BUCKLER

In "The Ladder" which has taken up new quarters at the Lyric Theatre. The J. Frank Davis play is now in its second year.

During its run the Booth will be a pleasant place to spend an evening. Aside from the faultless acting of Leslie Howard, Edgar B. Kent deserves special praise for his versatility in handling three parts and making each of them distinctive. Frieda Inescourt is excellent in the small part of the lady in the inn, while Allan Trotter makes the landholder about as mean and low as a so-called christian can sink.—H. M. W..

MUSIC

SAN CARLO OPERA AT GALLO THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.

Myrna Sharlow

The San Carlo Opera Company returns to New York for its engagement of two weeks beginning next Monday in the new Gallo Theatre. Myrna Sharlow, formerly with the Chicago Opera, heads the list of new singers. Other guests engaged for special performances are Tommaso Alcaide an Italian lyric tenor of note, Gladys Axman, a soprano well known in New York. Other sopranos are Louise Taylor, Tina Paggi, Ethel Fox, and Hizi Koyke, the latest Japanese interpreter of "Madam Butterfly."

Franco Tafaro, with the organization for two years, still heads the list of tenors, with Fernando Bertini, and Giuseppe Barsotti, and Francesco Curci in his usual roles. Mezzo-sopranos and contralto include Coe Glade, Bernice Schalker, Frances Morosini and Beatrice Altieri. The baritones are Mario Valle, Emilio Ghirardini, Giuseppe Interrante and Luigi De Cesare, the basses are Andrea Mongelli and Natale Cervi, and the musical director, Carlo Peroni, will conduct all performances.

The operas announced for the first week are "La Boheme" Monday night, "Rigoletto" Tuesday night, "Madam Butterfly" Wednesday night, "Faust" Thursday night, "La Traviata" Friday night, "Martha" Saturday afternoon and "Aida" Saturday night.

AMUSEMENTS

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By HERMANN SUDERMANN
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Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, "IF," LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. IF

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed.&Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

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PORGY
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National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

WALTER HAMPDEN
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"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
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GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
in THE MODERN
TAMING OF THE SHREW
with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed.&Sat.2:30

After much shifting of bookings "The Desert Song" will again be moved, this time to the Imperial Theatre, where it will continue its long run beginning Monday, November 7.

JOBS SCARCE IN BAY STATE SLUMP HITS INDUSTRIES

Massachusetts Workers Get Low Wages

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The specter of unemployment must have appeared at the door of thousands of Massachusetts homes this Sept., for the monthly report of the state department of labor shows factory employment down 5½ per cent from the level of September 1926, while the building industry has failed to make its full seasonal contribution to the income of the wage earning population of the state. The department reports that 290 representative building contractors were employing 18 per cent fewer workers than in September a year ago.

Factory employment in Massachusetts made a seasonal gain of 1.4 per cent from August to July, but this compares with a gain of 3.8 per cent in the same period 1926. And it left employment in the state at only 80.9 per cent of the average for the years 1919-1923 which is treated by the department as 100 per cent or normal. This means that a fifth of the workers who had jobs in Bay state factories in the earlier period have been turned away to look elsewhere for a chance to support their families.

Many Jobless Workers

The slump compared with a year ago has been general affecting 15 of the 20 leading industries. Manufacturers of men's clothing and automobile tires alone report appreciable gains in the number of workers employed. The boot and shoe industry registered a decline of 10¼ per cent reporting only 58.5 per cent.

Low Wages.

Wages in Massachusetts factories averaged $24.95 a week. Male workers averaged $29.47 while the average for women was $16.65. The wages vary widely from city to city, the lowest average being $19.09 in Fall River and the highest $30.84 in Everett. For 15 leading cities the weekly averages in September 1926 and 1927 were:

Massachusetts weekly wages	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927
Boston	$26.37	$27.08
Brockton	23.56	25.29
Cambridge	26.22	26.01
Chelsea	25.45	25.51
Fall River	18.49	19.09
Haverhill	28.25	25.29
Holyoke	22.38	23.45
Lawrence	23.23	23.87
Lowell	20.73	20.25
Lynn	29.90	30.57
New Bedford	20.02	20.56
Peabody	26.65	25.84
Salem	23.98	26.57
Springfield	27.93	27.97
Worcester	27.73	28.29

Textile Workers Get Low Wages.

The lowest levels of wages are found in the textile towns, Fall River, Lawrence and New Bedford, which are feeling the competition of the Southern mill towns. In September Massachusetts cotton mills operated only 152 hours per spindle while mills in North Carolina averaged 324 hours and those in South Carolina 348 hours per spindle.

The department's report covering the building trades shows 341 contractors employing 8,937 men, a gain of 1.4 per cent compared with August. These building tradesmen averaged 40.9 hours of work in the week covered by the report, making $39.09 or an average of 95.7 cents per hour.

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THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

CALLS FURRIERS INTO ACTION AS MEETING NEARS

Gold Presents Program of Joint Board

Questions of immediate importance that will be answered from floor and platform in this evening's mass meeting of rank and file furriers were presented in a statement issued yesterday by Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union.

The questions pertain to the right wing's so-called re-organization campaign and the problems on and off the job it has raised for the workers.

Gold's statement urges registered as well as unregistered workers to attend tomorrow night's meeting, which will start immediately after working hours at Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 8th St. The meeting was called by the Joint Board.

Destroyed by Right Wing.

"The statement charges the solid front which the fur workers once presented to the employers has been destroyed by the right wing administration of the International Fur Workers' Union in collaboration with the American Federation of Labor.

"How does the Joint Board propose to re-introduce union conditions in the shops?" the statement asks. "How will we overcome the treacherous deal that was made by the scab union and the bosses? All these questions will be answered at the monster mass meeting Tuesday after work at Cooper Union."

The rest of the statement follows:

"What are the results of the reorganization? Has has the attack on the Furriers' Union reacted on the trade? What is the present condition in the trade? What good has the reorganization done to the fur workers? Why are there so many unemployed? What is the condition of the union? What does the Joint Board intend to do in order to rescue the workers from their present misery? What is the Joint Board planning to do for the unemployed and suffering fur workers?

"What will the future bring? Will the Joint Board permit such misery to exist in our trade. Will the Joint Board be indifferent while the fur workers sink deeper and deeper into pauperism? How will the Joint Board solve the complicated problems of the trade? Will the Joint Board permit the coming year to be worse than this year?

Return of Piece Work.

"What have we to say about the reduced wages, about the widespread contracting, about piece work and about all other evils that oppress the workers? What methods do we propose for unifying the workers and rebuilding the union?

"The newly elected Joint Board will not stand by while the workers are becoming beggars. The union lives and will bring back control of the trade. The bosses and their agents in the scab union will not succeed in making the fur workers impotent slaves.

United American Veterans Backed By Chicago Labor

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (FP). — "We pledge our support to the organized labor movement for all time," is the clause in the constitution of the United American Veterans that has won the support of Chicago unions. The new ex-service men's organization advocates an increase of compensation from $80 to $150 per month for disabled men, that bonus certificates be cashable at once at face value and to bring ex-service men into the union labor movement.

Pres. Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor gave the veterans the following indorsement: "In view of the fact that the U. V. A. is the only ex-service men's organization that has openly pledged support to the organized labor movement, I deem it my duty to recommend that Chicago trade unions cooperate with them fully."

Albert Parson's Widow to Attend Third I. L. D. National Conference

The third national conference of the International Labor Defense, opening Nov. 12 at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, will have delegates present representing labor organization and International Labor Defense branches from points as far apart as Oakland, Calif., Boston, Galveston, Texas, and Chicago, the National I.S.D. office announced yesterday.

From Chicago a large delegation will be present, representing labor unions and fraternal organizations, and will include Lucy C. Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was executed with the other Haymarket martyrs in Chicago 40 years ago. The conference will take place on the anniversary of the execution.

Workers Children Are Compelled to Attend School on Part Time

An increase of part time schedules in the public schools in the working class districts is shown in a report made public by the bureau of research and statistics of the board of education.

In the Bronx last month 3,886 children were on part time, an increase of 3,215 over a year ago.

In Brooklyn 25,191 children are compelled to go on part time, an increase in one year of 5,203, the report shows. For the city as a whole part time figures show increases of 2,387 and 6,097 respectively over a year ago and last June, bringing the total number of part time pupils to 70,202. During the last year there has been a slight decrease in Queens and Richmond.

WANTS UNION FOR MODELS.

A movement to organize the artists' models in a trade union has been begun by Bentley Mulford, a professional model. Mulford is awaiting replies to requests to the American Federation of Labor and the Guild of Free Lance Artists to aid in the organization.

Colorado Strike Relief Mass Meeting Is Called By New York Committee

A mass meeting for the relief of the striking Colorado miners has been called for 8 p. m. Friday at the Church of All Nations, Second Ave. between First and Houston Sts., by the New York Colorado Miners' Relief Committee.

Speakers at the meeting will be William W. Weinstone, Richard Brazier, Charles Cline and Arthur C. Ward, the committee announced last night.

"The speakers will discuss the strike and its relationship to the class struggle," the announcement said. "The strike is statewide and from latest accounts is spreading fast, taking in New Mexico. Steel mill men voted 100 per cent to go out with the miners. Show your solidarity by attending this meeting. Admission will be free.

Nine Retail Clerks Get Thirty Days for Peaceful Picketing

CHICAGO, (FP), Oct. 31. — "There can be no such thing as peaceful picketing." Harry Winnick, vice president of the Retail Clerks International and 8 other members of clerks local 195 must spend 30 days in jail.

The quotation is from the courtroom language of Judge Dennis Sullivan, Chicago's injunction czar, who sentenced the unionists for violating his edict not to march up and down in front of the struck firm of Ossey Bros. on South Halsted St.

Picket Peacefully.

Winnick and the other unionists looked for support to the Illinois injunction limitations act when they proceeded to peacefully picket in front of Ossey Bros. But when they were swooped down upon by bluecoats and hauled off to Sullivan's court, they discovered that statutes are one thing and injunctions something else.

"No Peaceful Picketing."

Because Judge Sullivan told the prisoners that the limitation law did not apply. There is no such thing as peaceful picketing and anyhow the law is unconstitutional, he told them before he passed sentence for contempt.

Before they went to jail, the union members of clerks' 195 were given a big sendoff by the local at Ashland auditorium. They reaffirmed their faith in labor's cause and told fellow unionists that they would do the same thing over again despite injunctions and judges to issue them.

Notorious Injunction Judge.

This is by no means the first time that Denny Sullivan has delivered a blow at organized labor. He has made himself infamous by innumerable injunctions against the workers in building trades disputes and less than 2 years ago sent 25 men and women members of the International Ladies Garment Workers union to jail for violation of one of his writs.

Mayor Thompson Has Everything Ready Now for Candidacy

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 31.—The method behind Mayor Thompson's mad defiance of the probably somewhat puzzled king of England and his loudly expressed desire to "punch old King George in the beak" if he ever comes to Chicago, is beginning to appear.

Big Bill has built up an organization, his own little private corner on patriotism, known as "The America First Foundation"; admission on the ground floor, $10.

Everything Complete.

Mayor Bill has also a marching song, known as "America First."

And today the mayor of Chicago picked on his most certain opponent for nomination in the Republican party, Lowden of Illinois, and shook an angry fist at him: "I licked that guy once, and I can do it again," said he.

Yesterday Mayor Thompson spoke to a meeting of parents, and advised them to privately snoop in the school houses to see that their children did not learn any pro-British sentiments there.

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UNIONISTS IN ANGELES BACK SCHNEIDERMAN

Office Workers Ask Why Delegate Was Barred

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 31.—Such prominent local trade unionists as J. Valentine, secretary of the L. A. Building Trades Council; M. Rees, business agent of the Carpenters' Union; P. D. Noel, editorial columnist of the "Southern California Labor Press," have expressed their emphatic condemnation of the co-operation between the police department and the labor officialdom in the drive against the left wing in the trade unions here, which appeared at the recent A. F. of L. convention.

The Trade Union Educational League intends to begin a campaign to appeal to all local unions in Los Angeles on this issue. Lena Chernenko spoke on "The A. F. of L. Convention" at the Co-operative Open Forum last Sunday night.

The following is the letter sent Oct. 21 by the Office Workers' Union to the Central Labor Council protesting against the council's share in helping to unseat its delegate, Wm. Schneiderman, at the A. F. of L. convention.

Denied Representation.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: The Office Workers' Union wishes to bring to your attention the case of Brother Wm. Schneiderman, who was elected to represent us at the American Federation of Labor convention, but whose credentials were not accepted and consequently he was not seated.

"When appearing before a committee consisting of Frank Morrison, Matthew Woll, and J. B. Dale, our delegate was informed by Brother Morrison that the Central Labor Council had charged him with being a Communist, and consequently he could not be seated. Furthermore, he was denied the right to defend himself either before the committee or the convention. Our union was therefore not represented at the convention.

Spy In Morrison's Office.

"The committee claimed to have letters to prove their contention, which may have been furnished by the police department, as a police intelligence officer, (the one who was ordered to leave the Central Labor Council meeting on August 5th), was at the door of Brother Morrison's office at the time the committee was meeting.

"Our union is surprised at such charges being brought against Brother Schneiderman He has been our representative in the Central Labor Council for years, and we understand he was a candidate for office in your June elections. At no time was his right to represent our union questioned. The opinions he expressed on the floor of the council were his personal views; when he spoke in the name of the union, he did so when officially reporting for us.

Claims Right of Opinion.

"We wish to inquire of the Central Labor Council whether they have at any time been instrumental in giving information concerning the personal opinions of a brother delegate, which was responsible for disfranchising our union at the convention with the co-operation of police detectives. We consider it a violation of the elementary principles of fair play and an injustice, that a trade union member should be persecuted for exercising the right to express his opinions. We hope that no member of the Central Labor Council was responsible for this action.

"Fraternally yours,
"F. FRIERMAN,
"Secretary."

Maximilian Harden Dies Suddenly in Switzerland

BERLIN, Oct. 31. — Maximilian Harden, famous German publicist and writer died last night at Montanovernla, Switzerland.

He was born in Berlin in 1861. His most conspicuous work was the exposure of the "round table" scandals which shocked the world about fifteen years ago, leading to the exile by the Kaiser of members of many powerful German families.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

W. W. WEINSTONE

Workers (Communist) Party Candidate for Assembly.

THOUSANDS HEAR WORKERS PARTY ELECTION CALL

To Dispose of Panken Issue at Rally

With thousands of workers in Brownsville, Brooklyn, Manhattan and other sections already familiar with the Workers (Communist) Party election program, the final indoor campaign meeting of the Party will be held in Manhattan Lyceum Wednesday at 8 p. m., the New York district office of the Party announced last night.

Outdoor meetings will continue until election day, the announcement said. Manhattan Lyceum is at 66 East 4th St.

Gold Will Speak.

Wednesday's meeting at Manhattan Lyceum will be addressed by William W. Weinstone, candidate for assembly, 8th district; William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER; Rebecca Grecht; M. J. Olgin, candidate for assembly, 5th district, Bronx, and Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, Furriers' Union. Stachel will preside.

Reasons for the Party's conditional acceptance of Judge Jacob Panken, socialist party candidate for reelection in the second municipal district, will be given at the meeting, the Workers Party campaign committee said yesterday.

More Red Nights.

A challenge to a debate issued last week by William W. Weinstone to Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for alderman in the 8th district, among others, will also be discussed.

Atheist Association Sends Movie Protest

A protest against the production of anti-atheist motion pictures has been sent to Will H. Hays, lord-high-counsellor of the motion picture industry, and to Cecil B. DeMille, producer, by the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism. The protest referred to the theme of DeMille's forthcoming film dealing with high schools and reform schools.

"If all the athiests in America were organized they would be powerful enough to prevent the profitable production of anti-athiest motion pictures," the association's letter said. "We propose to organize them.

ROUSE MACHINE BUMPED HARD AT TYPO. MEETING

So-called Progressives Meet Opposition

The reactionary record of Leon H. Rouse, president of New York Typographical Union "Big Six," has brought the local branch of the so-called progressive party in the International Typographical Union to the verge of a split. At a caucus meeting of the progressive party in the union at Shield's Hall in Brooklyn Sunday afternoon the rank and file members wanted to put through a resolution favoring certain progressive measures in New York City. The forces on the newspapers who are bitterly opposed to Rouse and the older officials of the prog machine sponsored the resolution, which was finally killed through parliamentary juggling by Willis T. Metcalf, chairman of the local progressive party.

Big Opposition Vote.

So strong is the opposition that in spite of the steam roller methods of the machine the election of officers showed almost a fifty-fifty division. Jack Mahar of the New York World composing room, who helped lead the fight against Rouse in the last newspaper scale controversy, was defeated for Metcalf's place as president of the local progressive party by but 32 votes—the vote being 262 for Mahar and 294 for Metcalf. But the candidate for vice-president on the Rouse-Metcalf slate, John T. Casey, was defeated by Vincent J. Costello, running on the ticket with Mahar, by a vote of 297 to 255.

Rouse Afraid of Opposition.

That Rouse, president for fourteen years of "Big Six" and one of the worst reactionaries in the labor movement, fears the opposition was indicated by the way he fought to keep the question of a local progressive ticket out of the caucus. He made a plea to the effect that "in view of the situation in the International, the members should stick to the old policy of not running local candidates on progressive ticket until after the nex International election," at which t so-called progressives, under the actionary Charles P. Howard, hope t increase the minority of one on th executive council to a majority. A present the other reactionary political machine of the International, know as the Wahnetas, have the majority.

Towne "Recommended."

William E. Towne, once known as a progressive, but of late trailing with the Howard-Rouse reactionaries, was endorsed as candidate for international secretary-treasurer "without prejudice" because James McCoy was also endorsed for the same office.

Towne is now up on charges of having violated the overtime law by neglecting to give out his overtime to one of the "subs" who was entitled to it. It is charged that the "progressives" are using the same old tactics the "Wah" machine was charged with using for years—keeping members of the union from getting work unless they subscribe to their machine.

Talk of New Alignment.

In face of the record of both political cliques in the Typographical Union, which are equally reactionary, there is much talk among the rank and file of creating a new grouping that will go into the next campaign and challenge both of the machines, whose enmity is based upon the scramble for office exclusively.

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3. FINNISH ATHLETES.
4. UKRAINIAN CHORUS.
5. ALBERT WEISBORD (Leader Passaic Strike, now District Organizer Workers (Communist) Party, Detroit.)
6. Speaker: YOUNG PIONEERS.
7.
ROBERT MINOR
(Member of Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, just returned from Soviet Union.)
8. PIONEER CHORUS.
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EDITOR..........................ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR.............WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Colorado—The State Steps in

Martial law has not been declared in Colorado yet but the officers of the Colorado national guard are in charge of the Rockefeller interests just the same.

It was no delegation of elected officials which delivered the anti-picketing ultimatum to the strike leaders day before yesterday but a squad of military men vested with the full power of the state.

Colonel Hart, indeed, could have echoed the famous saying of the French tyrant: "The State, It is I," as he told the representatives of the Colorado miners that picketing would be tolerated no longer.

It is evident from the I. W. W. press, and reports from the strike area, that some of the I. W. W. leaders have been inclined to look upon Governor Adams as a "friend of labor," or at least as a neutral element in the clash between the Rockefeller wing of the American capitalist class and the Colorado miners.

It was even believed, to some extent at least, that the governor was opposed to the use of troops and would permit picketing. These illusions have been shattered. The governor has ordered picketing to cease under threat of martial law.

If picketing is stopped, no troops, of course will be used. They will not be necessary. The Rockefeller interests and the smaller companies will be able to bring in strikebreakers unhampered.

The struggle, however, is really between the Rockefellers and the miners. Rockefeller dominates the state of Colorado. It is his state and the state power is his instrument just as the national government is the instrument of the class to which Rockefeller belongs—the capitalist class.

There could be no more dangerous illusion created in the minds of the miners who are engaged in a life and death struggle than that the state government will or can be used in their interests, or that it will or can remain neutral when the interests of Colorado capitalism are menaced by a revolt of exploited workers.

What has happened?

The state government itself makes war on the miners. The Rockefellers, as individuals, their mining companies and steel concerns, their managers and superintendents, are relieved of all responsibility.

"Democratic government," "officials elected by the people," "American institutions," become weapons for use against the Colorado workers.

Everything is quite legal. Nothing is irregular. National guard officers and members, clothed with full legal authority, about whose legal right to ride down, club, bayonet, shoot and arrest there can be no question, take the places of the private gunmen of the coal and steel companies.

All is ship shape. All in order. The official documents are signed and sealed with the great seal of the sovereign state of Colorado and countersigned by the governor.

The state of Colorado is a strikebreaker. Its state apparatus is a gigantic strikebreaking machine. Its armed forces are at the disposal of the Colorado capitalist class. They will try to drive the miners back to slavery.

The Colorado miners will have to resist the strikebreaking program of the state government—or surrender.

Openly and brutally the state power is thrown against the striking miners. In Colorado it takes the form of a declaration that picketing is illegal, orders to discontinue it accompanied by a show of military forces.

In West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio it takes the form of a federal injunction against strikes and picketing enforced by the armed forces of the United States—marshals, etc.

The labor movement, if the Colorado strike and the strike of the miners in other states, are to be won, must base its program of support on the fundamental fact that in this struggle, as in all important struggles of the workers, the government is the instrument of the capitalist class.

Once this becomes clear, the labor movement will waste no more time bemoaning "the prostitution of American governmental institutions to the uses of the employers"—the favorite complaint of labor officialdom which supports capitalist parties—but will proceed to organize its mighty forces for a decisive struggle whose implications are understood and not hidden.

The Colorado miners must be given every possible aid in their fight against the state power of the Rockefeller dynasty.

Yellow Tweedledum vs. Saffron Tweedledee

Announcement is made of an impending debate and discussion on the subject "The Goal of Freedom and the Road to It." Bertrand Russell is advertised to present the anarchist view of a "free human society," while Max Eastman is to present a "revolutionary plan for achieving that freedom." The chairman is Dudley Field Malone, the Tammany politician, who is a proper person to officiate at such an affair.

As to the principals, Bertrand Russell is a notorious defender of the most vicious and rapacious imperialism of Britain. While from the Olympian heights of philosophic anarchism, (itself a bourgeois illusion) he may proclaim some abstract, transcendental ideal of freedom, he aids the master class of his own country enslave countless millions of workers and colonial subjects.

Discussing the liberation movement in India in the September 25 issue of the English section of the Jewish Daily Forward, Russell declared in typical imperialist fashion: "The various peoples of India are not yet at a level where freedom is possible." That is precisely the claim of all oppressors who, in their monumental arrogance, claim that they alone can judge when and under what conditions freedom may be realized. Baldwin and the rest of the tories say the same thing.

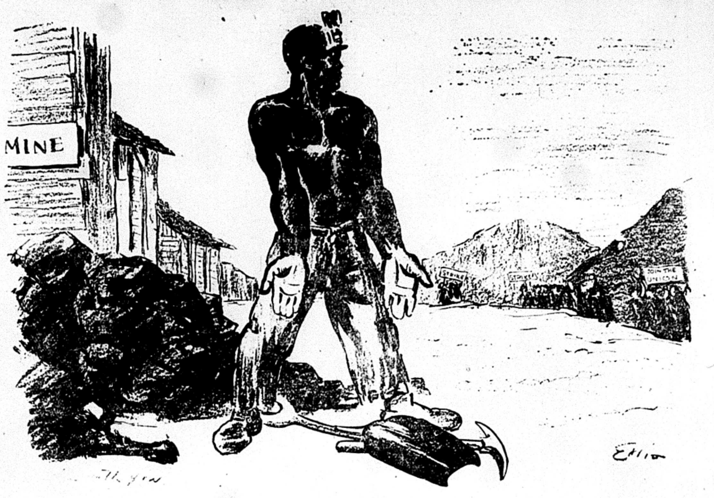
Russell's opponent in the debate, Max Eastman, has recently sunk rapidly from romantic dilettantism to counter-revolution. He entered Russia and proceeded to write a life of Trotsky, which was the infantile babbling of hero worship. Next he wrote "Since Lenin Died," wherein he tried to prove that Trotskyism was the [illegible] factor in the revolution; in this work he slandered in the most brazen manner the defenders of the Lenin tradition. In certain articles in the New Masses, Eastman perverts in the most impudent manner the Marxian theory of historical materialism with the coarsest vulgarizations of that modern capitalist class vagary, Freudianism. His latest book descends to plain mendacity against Marx, where he tries to prove that Marxism is outworn and has to be brought up-to-date with the aid of modern bourgeois science, particularly the "new psychology."

Always a mere dabbler, a hanger-on, in the revolutionary movement, it is logical that Eastman should now find himself an open enemy of the revolution. There is no worse menace to the revolution than he who tries to distort or revise Marxism, and to unmask such reactionary efforts is the duty of every revolutionist. It is in pursuit of this principle that we publicly brand Eastman as a counter-revolutionist, trying to conceal his perfidy beneath pseudo-revolutionary phrases. His opinions are utterly worthless and no worker should contribute to his delinquency by patronizing a performance in which he takes part.

In sponsoring such a debate between two counter-revolutionists, each posing as a revolutionist, the New Masses certainly renders a very dubious service to the working class.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

By Fred Ellis



Down Tools! The Negro Miner Joins his Fellow Workers.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

X.

Literary Vigilantes

THE "muckraking era" culminated in the efforts of the "progressive" to elect Theodore Roosevelt president in 1912. It wouldn't have done any good, because Roosevelt, while he talked like a crusader, always acted as a "practical man"—so he described himself in a letter to Harriman, begging campaign funds from that super-corruptionist. But the idealists gathered in convention, and sang hymns and went to battle for the Lord. Their enemies laughed at them, for by that time every great magazine that stood for the public welfare had been either bought up or driven into bankruptcy, and there was no longer any way to reach the great mass of the people; there has not been from that day to this, and there never will be again until the workers and farmers have united to forge themselves a weapon of deliverance.

The world war came, and the idealism of America was diverted into a new channel. The writers of America were organized and drilled, along with the rest of the population; "vigilantes," we called ourselves, and there are many who would not enjoy having their antics recalled. Ten years have passed, and one American writer here purposes, as briefly as possible, to record his shame, and ask forgiveness from the thousands of young men he helped to decoy into the slaughter-pit.

It was my task, self-assumed, to hold the radical movement in line for Woodrow Wilson's policies. Needless to say, I never asked or received a cent from anyone, and the little magazine which I edited and published cost me a deficit of six or eight thousand dollars for the ten months of its history. I am happy to say that I never swallowed the propaganda of our allies, and never ceased to warn our public against the perfidy of the ruling class statesmen in Europe: so much so that the post office authorities refused entry to my magazine, and I only got by through a series of accidents—that my wife happened to have a United States senator for a cousin, and another for a next-door neighbor in girlhood; also that I had the fortune to have a telegram to Colonel House delivered to him while he was in session with President Wilson. My little paper was barred from England on request of the United States Naval Unintelligence; so you see, I do not have so much to confess as some of my fellow-vigilantes!

How could I have been trapped into supporting the war? I thought that Woodrow Wilson really meant his golden, glowing words; I thought he was in position to know what I couldn't know, and would take the obvious step to protect us against diplomatic perfidy. I knew nothing of the pre-war intrigues of the French and Russian statemen against Germany, which had made the war inevitable, and had been planned for that purpose; I knew nothing of the secret treaties which bound the allies for the war. When the time came for us to enter, I sent President Wilson a telegram, urging him to condition our entry upon the agreement that all territories taken from the Central Powers should be neutralized and placed under international guarantee. If that policy had been followed, the ghastly farce of Versailles would have been avoided; in fact we would never have entered the war, for the allied rascals would have been exposed, and forced to make peace by the public sentiment of their own peoples.

We went in; and the story-writers and poets and illustrators and actors and musicians of America were set to work to do their part in making the world safe for democracy. They wrote patriotic songs and red cross appeals, and spied on their foreign-born neighbors, and drew posters and made speeches selling liberty bonds, and went overseas and sang and danced for the boys. And while they were in the midst of it, the Bolsheviki broke into the strong boxes of the Tsarist diplomats, and published to the world those secret treaties which showed our precious allies in a series of bargains to loot the world, in defiance of President Wilson's promises to the German people. And what did the literary vigilantes make of that? The answer is that the very few of them knew anything about it, because the newspapers of America suppressed this most vital news of the whole war. Only the "New York Evening Post" published the treaties, and straightway it was driven to the wall, and purchased by a member of the House of Morgan. What the vigilantes chose to believe were the "Sisson documents," forgeries which the Russian reactionaries palmed off on an American editor who had turned amateur diplomat, and proved himself more silly than anything he ever printed in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine."

My quarrel with Woodrow Wilson is not because he caused me to make a fool of myself, but because he fumbled the greatest opportunity that any statesman ever had in all history, and wasted the efforts of a whole generation of his countrymen. My reason for mentioning the subject here is to show the writers and artists of America what it means to them that all the sources of information and publicity of their country are held as the personal and private property of men whose activities have nothing to do with human welfare, but solely with the profits of their own predatory group. We Americans went into this hideous adventure, because the House of Morgan and its allied banks had backed the wrong horse, and stood to lose hundreds of millions of dollars. At any time in future that it becomes necessary for us to validate bonds held by the House of Morgan, we will go into a war with any nation whatsoever, big or little, Hayti or Nicaragua, Mexico, China, Japan Russia, France or Great Britain; and when that time comes, the great chains of newspapers and magazines and publishing houses and moving picture producers and exhibitors, all now tied up tight with the financial system, will see to it that you, the writers and artists of America regard it as a war to make the world safe for democracy, and repeat all the antics you performed in 1917-1918; just as now they cause you, reading this statement of plain historic facts, to become indignant and call me harsh names.

Rockefeller Company and State Plan to Crush Miners' Strike

(Continued from Page One)

dom of the Wyoming miners are doing all possible to assist in the speed-up in production of coal, which is being shipped into Colorado.

In New Mexico the Governor has ordered out part of the State troops and is openly protecting the capitalist interest against the workers.

Colorado Capitalist Press Screams For Blood.

The Denver Post, Rocky Mountain News and the Pueblo Chafton and the lesser lights of the state's capitalist press are clamoring for the state troops and would gloat over a blood bath if such were possible. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. have sung one song for the last two weeks and that was and is: "The Governor Must Send in the State Troops." The governor conferred with the strike leaders and as they stepped out of the room the representatives of the coal companies stepped in. Governor Adams of Colorado had ordered three planes to keep watch on southern zone. They will be stationed at Pueblo. This act of sending the planes to watch the zone for the companies followed his handshake with the workers' leaders and on the footsteps of this, an order was drafted for the mobilization of 1,000 state troops. The governor declares with the commissioners, the press and the capitalists that picketing is illegal.

Mass Picketing—Youth Active.

In spite of the fact that the jails hold over two hundred men and women pickets, in spite of the intimidation and the gunmen's work in beating up workers' pickets, the mass picketing continues, and in spite of the fact that picketing is declared illegal and troops are being mobilized, pickets from the north fields in 50 autos came into the south zone to help their comrades. A young women in red, Milka Sablich, who led the pickets and was injured by Ideal min gunmen when they arrived at the mines, is now in the Walsenburg hospital recovering from injuries. The youth are doing their share to help the miners win the strike. All through the fields girls and boys are in the thick of the activity.

C. F. I. Steel Mills Affected.

Coal shortage has caused the shutdown of departments of the Pueblo plants and over two thousand steel workers will be laid off. Colorado Fuel and Iron stock has taken a tumble and now the company has been forced to shut down all mines. It is trying new tactics of treating the picketers with breakfast in their early calls on the mines. This turn to pacific tactics came on the heels of the mobilization of the 1000 troops and the companies' clamor for deportation of leaders and troops for fields.

RULING CUTS PLAYERS INCOME

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Bonuses paid ball players for signing contracts, and purchases of players, do not constitute capital expenditures within the meaning of the internal revenue laws and hence cannot be deducted in computation of income taxes, the U. S. Board of tax appeals ruled today.

DR. COOK WINS DECISION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who once claimed to have discovered the North Pole, today was granted an appeal to the supreme court for review of a circuit court decision denying him liberty from Leavenworth prison on a five years probation order.

No explanation accompanied the court's brief announcement of its decision to review the case.

Cook, who was convicted in Forth Worth, Texas, in 1923 on a charge of using the mails to defraud in an oil scheme, was sentenced to serve 14 years and nine months in prison.

Her Winter Coat

By SAM.

"AND now I'll get me a beautiful coat," Nellie told me, last week, while telling the story of her life.

She was brought up on a farm not far from Houston, Texas. She was one of six children working on her father's farm when George came along.

"I hardly had any education, I was too busy on the farm, and I hardly knew what was doing outside of our town."

She is far from being called even fair looking. And she knows it. She knew it all the time.

And that's why she was glad when George came along.

"To be truthful, I never cared for him, but I did not want to remain all my life on the farm."

George was a mill worker in the nearby saw-mill and was sick and tired of his job. He expected to save up a sufficient sum of money and open up a small business place, and become independent.

And that's why he married Nell. He knew that the sturdy farm girl will help him to get thru. She was no [illegible].

[illegible] it a year after they got mar[illegible] came Bob. A great deal of the savings went to the doctor, and for other expenses.

But now there was a reason to work much harder. And they did. Both.

George worked like a mule. And the foreman liked it. He gave him hope. Nellie did all she could to save.

And then followed a period of sickness. First Bobby, then Nellie. It took almost all the savings.

George saw his dreams shattered. He lost interest in his work. But he did not quit. Neither did he take to drink.

But the foreman saw him slacking down, and reprimanded him several times, then he swore at him. And that was more than George could bear. He hit the boss in the face. Of course he could not go back to work in the same mill.

"And besides I noticed he did not really care to find work," she added. One day last winter he disappeared altogether.

She waited all winter for him to return, but he did not. He never even wrote.

"Then I was sure he deserted me. But, well, I never did care for him anyway. Only, I had to take care of Bobby."

So she sold everything she had, and came to Houston. Here she thought she will find work and bring up Bob properly.

She arranged with a woman in the neighborhood to take care of Bobby for $3.00 a week, and began to look for work.

At the end of three weeks she found a job in a tin shop. All her work consisted of is placing pieces of tin into a machine, which turned them into cans.

She was receiving $10.00 to $12.00 a week.

But she could live on little. Three years with George taught her that.

It was much easier later, when with the help of the neighbors she placed Bobby into a home. Some sort of day nursery.

And after buying some dresses for herself, and a lot of worthless suits for Bob she began to save up for a decent winter coat.

Winter is not severe in Houston, but an overcoat is necessary.

Then she worked a few weeks overtime till 8, 9 p. m. and she really began to look into the windows of the department stores for a suitable coat.

"And now I'll get a beautiful coat," she concluded.

Last Saturday night she woke up to find Bobby in high fever. She could hardly wait till morning to bring a doctor.

"There is something wrong with his lungs, and he must have an immediate operation on his tonsils," said the doctor, pocketing the two dollars.

Of course she had to quit her job to take care of the sick child.

Tomorrow she is taking him to the hospital.

"There goes my overcoat," she told me.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

of the Russian Revolution

NOVEMBER 1917.

Special Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

NOVEMBER 1927.

Vol IV. No. 250 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1927 SECTION T

DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

TEN YEARS AGO, on November 7, 1917, the workers and peasants of Russia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, overthrew the rule of the capitalists and big land-owners, nationalized the land, the factories, the mines and the banks, and established a government of their own. This brought the dawn of a new day for the oppressed and exploited throughout the world. It put an end to the imperialist world war. It ushered in a new period of the world proletarian revolution, which will only end with the end of capitalism itself.

In spite of all the predictions of failure, in spite of all the misrepresentations and slanders, in spite of economic blockade and the financing of counter-revolutions and actual invasion by all of the big imperialist powers, the Soviet Unon has endured for ten years, and developed so that all the world can see that the workers can get along better without their bosses.

Report of the Trade Union Delegation

SUCH success have the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union made in the construction of socialism during these ten years, that no lies, no campaigns of misrepresentation, of slander, of calumny, can any longer hide the fact that the workers and peasants are now better off than they were under capitalism. Through numerous delegations of trade unionists, of poor farmers, of peasants from all parts of the globe, the toiling masses are learning of the tremendous work of economic reconstruction in the Soviet Union, of the constant strengthening and growth of Socialist industry, of the steady improvement in the working conditions and the enrichment of the cultural and social life of the toilers.

During the past few months, the first American trade union delegation visited the Soviet Union and is now making its report to the American working class. The reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, feeling that the American workers would be inspired to more militant methods of struggle and to imitation of the example of the workers of the Soviet Union, desperately tried to prevent the delegation from going. But it refused to be terrorized and went to see with its own eyes what is happening in the land of the workers and peasants. The delegation carried with it prejudices which prevented it from fully appreciating what it saw there. But the essential superiority of the new social order in the Soviet Union over the old order and the tremendous progress that the Russian workers are making in the building up of Socialism was strongly impressed on the minds of the American trade unionists. They were convinced by the evidence of their own eyes, and they so report.

James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who headed the trade union delegation, had this to say about the Soviet Union:

> *"The workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are building up that about which the working sections of mankind have been dreaming for ages—a socialist economic system which excludes exploitation of man by man. Socialist forms of economy have shown their superiority over capitalist economy. In spite of post-war destruction, blockade and backward technique, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has been able to raise the standard of living of the workers to a higher level than that of the pre-war period. This means that, under favorable conditions, the U. S. S. R. will astound the world by its economic and cultural construction work."*

An Inspiration to All Who Toil

THE Soviet Union is an inspiration to the workers and poor farmers of America and to the oppressed peoples throughout the world. Its growth strengthens the labor movement everywhere. That is why the capitalist press of America is so busy lying about the Soviet Union. That is why Matthew Woll and William Green and other reactionary labor officials who support capitalism will not send a labor delegation to the Soviet Union to investigate conditions at first hand. That is why they do their best to prevent such delegations from going. The example of the Russian workers helped to inspire the British miners in their struggle against wage cuts. During ther general strike, the workers of the Soviet Union raised millions to aid their brothers of Great Britain. This act, which called forth the admiration of every worker loyal to his class, called forth the hatred of the entire capitalist world. The inspiration of the Soviet Union has strengthened the Chinese people in their determination to be free, has stirred up Ireland and Egypt and India and all the colonies of Great Britain, has inspired the workers and peasants of the Philippine Islands, Latin-America and other peoples ruled by Wall Street. That is why the imperialist world, under the leadership of British imperialism, is planning a new attack against the Soviet Union.

Capitalism Is Plotting War Against USSR.

EVERY DAY, new steps are taken openly to bring about intervention and actual war. The American capitalist class is working hand in hand with British and Japanese imperialism in attacks upon the Chinese revolution and in attempts to bring about war against the workers' and peasants' republic. We call upon the American workers to defend the republic of the workers and peasants against imperialist attack.

Why Workers Should Defend the USSR

IN the Soviet Union, they have just established the seven-hour day. The American capitalist papers have not breathed a word about this big piece of news, because they are afraid that the American workers, with their eight, nine, ten and twelve hour day, will want to imitate the example of their Russian brothers.

In America, the land of the speed-up, workers grow old early. Most industries will not employ a new worker over 45. Old age means poverty, means dependence. In the Soviet Union, they have done away with the economic terrors of old age by their system of old age pensions.

Unemployment on a large scale is again beginning to show its ugly head in America. The government reports that over a million workers are marching the streets in search of jobs and more than three million are working half time. In America, unemployment means starvation. In the Soviet Union there is a system of social insurance for unemployment.

In America, there is child labor, inadequate education for working class children, pitiless exploitation of women. In the Sovet Union, the child of the worker has the first claim on the education system. Child labor has been abolished, women receive equal economic opportunity, are protected from difficult work and get two months leave of absence with pay before and after child-birth.

In America, our bosses are fighting bitterly to prevent the organization of the unorganized workers, and to smash the existing unions by means of terrorism, persecution, blacklists, spy systems, company unions and open shop drives. They use the government openly to issue injunctions, to break strikes, to smash picket lines and destroy unions. In the Soviet Union, the workers are their own bosses and the government of the workers and peasants does everything in its power to aid in the organization of the trade unions.

In America, the unions are weak and divided. Their leadership is corrupt and supports the capitalist system, showing energy only in struggling against the militant workers, never in fighting the bosses. Eighty-five per cent or more of the American workers are unorganized. In the Soviet Union over 90 per cent of the workers are organized, and the unions are powerful, well led, well organized industrial unions, that play an important role in the administration of industry.

In America, the overwhelming majority of the working class still has no political party of its own. The reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor try to keep the workers tied to the bosses' political parties and trade support for bribes and favors. There is no powerful labor party including the entire labor movement. In the Soviet Union the workers rule through the Communist Party.

In America, corrupt politicians and open grafters are elevated to high office. In the Soviet Union, grafters are severely punished and even shot.

In America, the plight of the farmer goes from bad to worse. Mortgages and tenant farming grows. Politics is played with farm relief measures. The working farmers leave the land by the hundreds of thousands, because they cannot continue in the face of the exploitation of banker, railroad magnate and middleman. In the Soviet Union, the land has been given to the users. It has been nationalized. A system of electrical power, of reduction of the prices on things that the farmer needs, of old age pensions for peasants, of progressively reduced taxes has been inaugurated. The banks and the railways are the servants and not the masters there.

In America, the trusts own the government. In the Soviet Union, the government owns the trusts.

America is the land where militant workers are framed-up, where Mooney and Billings still lie in jail, where Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered, where picket lines are broken and strike leaders arrested. The Soviet Union is the land where the workers rule and the government is used, not against the workers, but against the bosses.

In America, the foreign-born workers are terrorized and the Negro suffers discrimination, persecution and even lynching. The marines are sent into Latin-America and China. The Filipinos are denied their freedom. Wall Street has become a symbol of imperialist dominance throughout the world. In the Soviet Union, there is freedom for all national minorities, for all races and peoples. There is help for all peoples struggling for freedom. The Soviet Union has become the symbol of freedom to the oppressed peoples all over the world.

Vladimir Ilyich LENIN

Leader of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolution, Founder of the Communist International.

We, the workers of America, have much to learn from the workers of the Soviet Union. We must strengthen our labor movement, give it a policy of militant class struggle, amalgamate our weak craft unions, organize the unorganized workers, fight for a system of social insurance, of unemployment and old-wage pensions and wages during sickness and compensation for accidents. We must fight for a shorter work-day, such as the workers in the Soviet Union have already won. We must fight for a labor party. We must fight against the bosses' control of government and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in America.

The greatest lesson of the Russian workers for the workers of America is the lesson that to achieve the things they have achieved we must build a powerful Communist Party in America.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the American section of the Communist International as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Russian section. The Communist International is the leader of the oppressed thruout the world in the struggle against war, in the struggle against imperialism, in the struggle against capitalism, in the struggle for a new social order.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America is the party that fights in America to strengthen our unions, to organize the unorganized, to stop imperialist war, to defend the Soviet Union, to stop injunctions, to stop the use of courts and police and government against the workers, to build a labor party, to take the government away from the bosses, build a workers' and farmers' government, to abolish capitalism and establi a better social order.

On the tenth anniversary of the victory of the Russian workers under the leadership of the Russian Communist Party, we call upon the workers of America, t join the Workers (Communist) Party and fight for th things the Workers Party is fighting for.

The workers of America must prevent America fro being drawn into a new war against the Soviet Unio We must stop the danger of a new world war. We mu pledge ourselves never to raise a rifle against brothers of the Soviet Union. We must pledge ourselv on this tenth anniversary of the revolution of November, 1917, to defend with all our might and all o power the conquests and achievements of our cla which now rules over a sixth part of the earth an w yet rule over the entire world. We must deman the American government recognize the Soviet as a step away from war and as an aid to the f and workers of America. We must send more de tions of workers and farmers to see with their own the amazing achievements that are possible where workers rule. We must bring about a closer relat ship between the Soviet Union and the workers a farmers of the United States.

Demand Recognition of the USSR!

WORKERS of America! Demand the recognition the Soviet Union! Send delegations to the Sovi Union! Strengthen the bond between the American an the Russian working class! Stop before it is too la the plans for a new world war! Pledge yourselves t defend the workers' and peasants' government! Buil a powerful labor movement in America! Fight to re ize in America what the Russian workers have wo the Soviet Union! Fight for a Workers' and Far government in the United States!

Letters by Lenin in Revolutionary Crisis of 1917

General Seizure of Power

Letter to the Conference

A letter to a Bolshevik Party Conference, writ- in the middle of October 1917:

TO BE READ IN CLOSED SESSION

OMRADES, permit me to call the attention of the Conference to the extreme seriousness of the po- ical situation. I can base myself only on the news of e Saturday morning papers. That news, however, ompels us to put the question this way:

The absolute inaction of the English fleet in general, well as the English submarines, during the occupa- on of Esel by the Germans, coupled with the govern- ent's plan to move from Petersburg to Moscow,—does not prove a conspiracy has been organized between erensky and the Anglo-French capitalists to yield etersburg to the Germans and thus to stifle the Rus- ian revolution?

I think it does prove.

The conspiracy may not have been agreed upon di- ectly, but thru some Kornilovists (Maklakov or other onstitutional Democrats, "non-partisan" Russian mil- onaires, etc.) but this does not change the thing itself.

The conclusion is clear:

We must admit that the revolution is destroyed if Kerensky's government is not overthrown by the pro- etarians and the soldiers in the near future. The up- ising question is placed on the order of the day.

We must mobilize all forces to persuade the workers nd soldiers that it is absolutely imperative to fight a esperate, a last, decisive fight for the overthrow of Kerensky's government.

We must turn to the Moscow comrades, persuade them o seize power in Moscow by declaring the Kerensky overnment deposed and to declare the Soviet of Work- rs' Deputies in Moscow as the Provisional Government f Russia, with the aim of offering immediate peace nd saving Russia from the conspiracy. Let the Mos- ow comrades raise in Moscow the uprising question mmediately.

We must utilize the Regional Congress of the Sov- ts of Soldiers' Deputies of the northern region called or October 8th in Helsingfors to mobilize all our forces when the delegates go back thru Petersburg) in order win them over for the uprising.

must turn to the Central Committee of our Party the request and the proposal to hasten the with- l of the Bolsheviks from the Preparliament and n all forces to exposing among the masses Ker- 's conspiracy with the imperialists of other coun- s and to preparing the uprising, to selecting the cor- moment for an uprising.

S.: The resolution of the Soldiers' Section of the sburg Soviet against moving the government from sburg has shown that also among the soldiers the viction in Kerensky's conspiracy is ripening. We st gather all forces to support this correct conviction d to agitate among the soldiers.

I propose that the following resolution be introduced:

"The Conference, having discussed the present posi- n which is generally admitted to be highly critical, ablishes the following facts:

"1.—The aggressive operations of the German fleet companied by very strange inaction of the English t and coupled with the Provisional Government's n to move from Petersburg to Moscow, arouse a very ong suspicion that Kerensky's government (or, what is the same thing, the Russian imperialists behind him) have organized a conspiracy with the Anglo-French imperialists to deliver Petersburg to the Germans in order thus to suppress the revolution.

"2.—These suspicions are highly strengthened and acquire a maximum of probability, possible in such cases, in consequence of the fact that

"First, the conviction has long been growing and strengthening in the army that it was betrayed by the czarist's generals, that it is also being betrayed by the generals of Kornilov and Kerensky (particularly the yielding of Riga);

"Second, the Anglo-French bourgeois press does not conceal its mad hatred for the Soviets, a hatred reaching the point of rage, and its readiness to annihilate them at whatever bloody price;

"Third, Kerensky, the Constitutional Democrats, Breshkovskaya, Plekhanov and similar politicians, are conscious or unconscious tools in the hands of Anglo-French imperialism as completely proven by a half-year's history of the Russian revolution;

"Fourth, vague but persistent rumors of a separate peace between England and Germany 'at the expense of Russia' could not arise without cause;

"Fifth, all the circumstances of the Kornilov conspiracy, as evidenced even from the declaration of the papers 'Delo Naroda' and the 'Izvestia' which are generally in sympathy with Kerensky, has proven that Kerensky has been and is the most dangerous Kornilovist; Kerensky, in fact, has shielded the heads of the Kornilov affair like Rodzyanko, Klembovsky, Maklakoff and others.

"Proceeding from these considerations, the Conference recognizes that all the shouting of Kerensky and the bourgeois papers that support him about defending Petersburg are pure deception and hypocrisy, that the Soldiers' Section of the Petersburg Soviet was perfectly right when it sharply condemned the plan of moving from Petersburg, furthermore, that to defend Petersburg and to save the revolution it is absolutely and most urgently necessary that the tired-out army be convinced in the sincerity of the government and that it obtain bread, clothing and footwear at the price of revolutionary measures against the capitalists who hitherto have sabotaged the struggle against economic ruin (as admitted even by the economic division of the Menshevik-Socialist Revolutionary Central Executive Committee.)

"The Conference therefore declares that only the overthrow of the government of Kerensky and of the packed Soviet of the Republic and its substitution by a workers' and peasants' revolutionary government is capable of

"a.: Giving the land to the peasants instead of suppressing the peasant uprising;

"b.: Offering an immediate just peace and thus give faith and truth to our entire army;

"c.: Adopting the most decisive revolutionary measures against the capitalists in order to secure for the army bread, clothing and footwear and in order to fight against economic ruin.

"The Conference urgently requests the Central Committee to take all measures to lead the inevitable uprising of the workers, soldiers and peasants for the overthrow of Kerensky's government hostile to the people and favorable to serfdom.

"The Conference decides immediately to dispatch a delegation to Helsingfors, Vyborg, Kronstadt, Reval, to the military units south of Petersburg and to Moscow, in order to agitate in favor of adopting this resolution and for the necessity by a swift, general uprising, and by overthrowing Kerensky, to open the road to peace, to saving Petersburg and the revolution, to give over the land to the peasants, and the power to the Soviets."

To the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers!

This appeal for immediate uprising was written on November 1st or 2nd, just a few days before the Kerensky forces were swept from power.

COMRADES! The Party of the "Socialist Revolutionaries," to which Kerensky belongs, appeals to you in its paper "Delo Naroda" (of September 30th) to **"suffer through."**

"One must suffer through," the Party writes, in urging to leave the power in the hands of Kerensky's government, in urging not to give over the power to the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. Let Kerensky base himself on the landlords, capitalists and kulaks. Let the Soviets that have accomplished the revolution and vanquished the Kornilov generals, "suffer through," we are told. Let them "suffer through" until the speedy convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

Comrades! Look around, see what's happening in the village, what is happening in the army, and you will realize that the peasants and the soldiers cannot suffer any longer. Over the whole of Russia there sweeps in a broad **river an uprising of the peasants,** from whom the land has hitherto been withheld by fraud. The peasants cannot suffer any longer. Kerensky sends **troops** to suppress the peasants and to defend the landlords, Kerensky has again connived with the Kornilov generals and officers who stand for the landlords.

Neither the workers in the cities nor the soldiers at the front can suffer this military suppression of the just struggle of the peasants for land.

As to what is going on in the army at the front, the officer Dubasov, a non-partisan, has declared before all of Russia: "The soldiers will fight no more." The soldiers are tired out, the soldiers are barefooted, the soldiers are starving, the soldiers do not want to fight for the interests of the capitalists, they do not wish to **"suffer,"** to be treated only by beautfiul peace words while for months the **peace proposal,** proposal of a just peace, without annexations, offered to **all** the belligerent peoples, has been postponed (as did Kerensky).

Comrades! Know that Kerensky is again negotiating with the Kornilov generals and officers, with the purpose of **leading troops against the Soviets** of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, with the purpose of **preventing the Soviets obtaining power!** Kerensky "will under no circumstances submit" to the Soviets, thus the "Delo Naroda" openly admits.

Go then to the barracks, go to the Cossack units, go to the toilers and explain the **truth** to the people:

If power is in the hands of the Soviets, then not later than October 25 (if the Soviet Congress is in session, October 29) **a just peace will be offered** to all the belligerent peoples. There will be in Russia **a workers' and peasants' government,** it will **immediately,** without losing a single day, **offer a just peace to all the belligerent peoples.** Then the people will learn who wishes the unjust war. Then the people will decide in the Constituent Assembly.

If power is in the hands of the Soviets, the **landlords' lands** will immediately be declared the property of the whole people.

This is what Kerensky and his government fight, basing themselves on the kulaks, capitalists and landlords! This is what you are called to "suffer through" for, these are the interests involved!

Are you willing to "suffer through" in order that Kerensky should quell with armed force the peasants who have risen for land?

Are you willing to "suffer through" in order that the war be dragged out longer, that the **peace offer** be postponed, that the severance of the secret treaties of the former czar with the Russian and Anglo-French capitalists be postponed?

Comrades, remember that Kerensky has already once deceived the people when he promised to convene the Constituent Assembly! On July 8th he solemnly promised to convene it not later than September 17th, and he has **deceived the people.** Comrades! Whoever believes the Kerensky government is a traitor to his brother-peasants and soldiers!

No, **not for a single day** is the people willing to suffer postponement any longer. Not for a single day must one suffer the peasants to be quelled by armed force, thousands upon thousands to perish in the war, when one can and must immediately offer a just peace.

Down with the government of Kerensky who connives with the Kornilov landlord-generals to suppress the peasants, to fire at the peasants, to drag out the war!

All power to the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies!

On the Eve of Revolution

On November 6th, 1917 (*October 24th old time*) *Lenin addressed the following letter to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party*:

COMRADES: I am writing these lines in the evening of the 24th. The situation is extremely critical. It is clearer than clear that now a delay of the uprising is really equal to death.

With all my power I wish to persuade the comrades that now everything is suspended on a hair, that on the order of the day are questions that are not solved by conferences, by congresses (even by Soviet Congresses) but only by the people, by the masses, by the struggle of armed masses.

The bourgeois onslaught of the Kornilovists, the removal of Verkhovsky show that one must not wait. One must at any price this evening, this night, arrest the ministers, having disarmed (defeated if they offer resistance) the cadets, etc.

One must not wait! One may lose everything!

The price of the seizure of power at present is: defend **the people** (not the congress, but the people, in the first place the army and the peasants) against the Kornilovists' government which has driven out Verkhovsky and has organized the second Kornilov conspiracy.

Who should seize power?

At present this is not important. Let the Military Revolutionary Committee seize it or any other institution which will declare that it will transfer the power only to the real representatives of the interests of the people, the interests of the army (immediate peace offer) the interests of the peasants (take immediately, abolish private property), the interests of the hungry.

It is necessary that all the sections of the city, all regiments, all forces be mobilized and immediately send delegations to the Military Revolutionary Committee, to the Central Committee of the Bolsheviks insistently demanding under no circumstances to leave power in the hands of Kerensky and Co., until the 25th by **no** means, — but to decide everything under all circumstances this evening or this night.

History will not forgive a delay by revolutionists who could be victorious today (and will surely be victorious today) while they risk to lose much tomorrow, they risk to lose all.

If we seize power today we seize it not against the Soviets but for them.

Seizure of power is the business of the uprising; its political task will be clarified after the seizure. It would be a disaster or a formality to wait for the uncertain voting of October 25th. The people have a right and a duty to decide such questions not by votings but by force; the people have a right and a duty in critical moments of a revolution to direct their representatives, even their best representatives, and not to wait for them.

This has been proven by the history of all revolutions and the crime of the revolutionaries would be limitless if they let go the proper moment knowing that upon them depends the **saving of the revolution,** the offer of peace, the saving of Petersburg, the saving from starvation, the transfer of the land to the peasants.

The government is vacillating. We must **deal it the death blow** at any price. Delay of action is verily equal to death.

THE NATIONAL PROBLEM IN THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL ASIA

ORE the revolution the small ationalities inhabiting the ex- ities of the Russian empire, par- arly Central Asia, were given ab- tely no right to participate in the rnment. Now the central insti- ons of Central Asia are governed by natives. In the lower the Turkmen govern- tives constitute 41.8 per taff. In most districts work is carried on native language. erything is done in nguage. The extent native language has suc- ay be seen from the activi- the courts and the work done other government institutions. the native courts have been or- ed, the others had to close down e population ignored them.

de Unions and Cooperatives.

ration is developing very in the Central Asiatic Re- s. The managing boards of the umers' Cooperatives consist of per cent of natives and the agri- ral cooperatives 92 per cent. ere is quite a considerable in- e of natives in the trade unions in the Communist Party. In 4 the natives constituted 17.9 per of the trade union membership. they constitute 34 per cent.

Cultural Revival.

Another phase of the practical tion of the national problem con- ts in the cultural revival among the natives. During the last 4 years the expenditures on education in the Republics of Central Asia have increased 179 per cent. The school network has increased proportionally, the greatest increase being on the territories of former Bukhara and Khorezma, i. e., the most backward and downtrodden districts.

Before the war there was for instance not a single school in Turkmenistan in which the native language was taught except the religious schools. Since the revolution government and Communist universities, numerous second-grade schools, technicums and other educational institutions have been established.

"UNITED PRESS" MANAGER ON THE SOVIET UNION.

Mr. Bickel, "United Press" manager communicated his impressions of the Soviet Union to press correspondents in Harbin. He said:

"The country made enormous progress in the course of a comparatively short period. The towns of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its capitals are flourishing. Industry is developing buoyantly." (Translated from the Russian.)

Touching on the international situation of the U. S. S. R. and the possibility of war he said:

"The experience of former war campaigns has shown that any invasion of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is doomed to failure."

250,000 Congratulations To Soviet Republic.

The number of German workers signing the congratulations to be sent to the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is many more than a quarter of a million.

In the Sphere of Education.

It is impossible to enumerate the enormous number of schools, anti-illiteracy stations, libraries and various other educational institutions to be opened on the day of the great jubilee. New educational institutions will be opened in the remotest corners of the U. S. S. R. For instance, foundations will be laid for five labor palaces in Azerbaidjan. The cost of these five palaces will be about 2,800,000 roubles.

6500 Free Libraries for Reading Rooms and Cultural Institutions.

The Council of People's Commissaries in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics decided to organize 6,500 libraries costing about 1½ million roubles in the cultural and educational institutions both in towns and rural districts.

The Councils of People's Commissaries of the Ukraine, White Russia, Trans-Caucasia, the Tartar Republic and Uzbekistan have been advised to do the same.

Besides the institution of new educational institutions extensive work is carried on in popularizing all branches of science among the masses. Lectures, discussions, excursions and exhibitions are widely broadcast throughout the country.

GREETINGS—

from

WORKERS CLUB

150 E. 28TH ST., N. Y. C.

to

The Workers of the World

GREETINGS—

NUCLEUS NO. 11

CLEVELAND, Ohio

GREETINGS

TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE U. S. S. R. FROM NEW YORK SECTION, INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

In the name of 50,000 New York workers, we extend our greetings to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the first workers' republic in the history of mankind.

In the face of a threatened attack upon the proletariat, we pledge ourselves to do all we can to nullify the attacks of American imperialist power.

The seven-hour day, the 93 per cent trade union membership and a genuine workers' state, are examples which the American workers might well emulate.

The International Labor Defense greets the only state in the world where the Sacco-Vanzetti murder would be impossible. We greet the only country in the world where strikers are not shot down and imprisoned.

The past ten years have been fraught with famine, counter-revolution and intervention. The next ten years, we hope, will strengthen still further the workers' and peasants' republic.

GREETINGS TO OUR RUSSIAN BROTHERS AND SISTERS!

Rose Baron, *Secretary.*

SECTION 1, SS. 1 A. C., F. D. No. 6

OF THE

WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY

— DISTRICT No. 2 —

GREETS

The Militant Workers and Peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution

For a Leninist Regime in the Communist Party

THE Moscow and Central Control Commissions established a fact, absolutely unprecedented in the history of the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which guides the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. This fact has no equal to it. An anti-Party illegal printing shop was discovered printing secret party and anti-party opposition documents for circulation, in spite of the repeated prohibitions by the Party. The 14 members of the Trotsky Opposition called to account by the Moscow Control Commission, are accused of "establishing jointly with non-Party bourgeois intellectuals an underground anti-Party organization with an illegal typography to carry on activities towards the disruption of unity within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) and the formation of a new Party." The fact that this work was carried on by Trotskyists jointly with bourgeois intellectuals, some of whom were found to be connected with avowedly anti-Soviet elements, is particularly striking.

The crime committed against the Party by these 14 Party members (12 of them have already been expelled by the Central Control Commission and two were strictly censured and warned) is monstrous. By committing it, they placed themselves outside the Party. The Control Commissions only had to strike the balance of the crimes committed against the Party.

However, the organization of an illegal printing press with a purpose of combating the Party, is the work not only of these 14 Trotskyists and their bourgeois intellectual confederates. It is the work of the entire Trotsky opposition as a whole, and the leaders of the opposition bear full and complete political responsibility for the deeds. They do not show any intentions to dodge responsibility for the deeds. They do not show any intentions to dodge responsibility. They defend the "clandestine" workers by every means. Moreover, three opposition leaders, Preobrazhensky, Serebriakov and Sharov openly declared, in a special document addressed to the Control Committee, that they are politically responsible for the affair and its organizers. Comrade Trotsky, the leader of the opposition, exhibited his solidarity with the participants in the illegal printery at a session of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He openly praised their anti-party disruptive work. Can there be any doubt that the Party will call the leaders to account?

The opposition declares that it combats the existing "party regime." The question arises; against what regime is the opposition fighting, and by whom has that regime been established? There can be no doubt that it is combating the "regime" which was established in the Party under Lenin and under Lenin's leadership

We should recall Trotsky's opposition activities in October 1923. In the well-known "declaration of the forty-six," signed by the Trotskyists, E. Preobrazhensky, L. Serebriakov, G. Piatakov, M. Alsky, E. L. Smirnov and others submitted to the Polit-Bureau of the Central Committee on October 15th 1923, it was said:

> "The regime established in the Party is absolutely unbearable. It kills the self-activity of the Party, substituting the Party by a selected bureaucratic apparatus, which acts well in normal times but which inevitably shows defects at critical moments, and which threatens to prove absolutely insufficient in the coming serious events. The existing situation may be explained by the fact that the REGIME OF FACTIONAL DICTATORSHIP ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE PARTY SINCE THE TENTH CONGRESS, has outlived its usefulness."

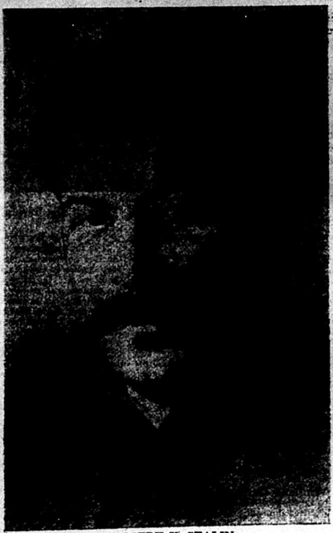
Comrade Trotsky, is his declaration "to the Members of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee, submitted one week before the declaration of the 46 (October 8th 1923), expressed the same idea only more hypocritically and jesuitically:

> "The regime which IN THE MAIN DEVELOPED EVEN PRIOR TO THE TWELFTH CONGRESS, and was finally established and consolidated after it, is much further away from workers' democracy than the regime of the most severe periods of war communism."

Thus there can be no doubt as to against which and whose regime the opposition declared war and is fighting without our Party. It is the regime established by Lenin and under Lenin's leadership.

The Tenth Party Congress took place in 1921. It was a congress at which the Party, under Lenin's leadership, smashed the Trotsky opposition on the trade union question, and categorically prohibited factions within the Party. The regime "which in the main developed ever prior to the Twelfth Congress," as Comrade Trotsky puts it, is Lenin's regime, because "prior to the Twelfth Congress" we had Eleventh and the Tenth Congresses, which worked under Lenin's guidance, and at which this very "Party regime" was formally established, and which was and is so "unbearable" for the Trotskyist Opposition.

Thus it is precisely "Lenin's regime" that was characterized by the opposition as a "regime of factional dictatorship within the Party." After this, it is easy to determine the real value of the present false alarm of the opposition about the "dictatorship of the majority fraction" within the Party. In reality, the slander about "factional dictatorship," both under Lenin and after, served and still serves as a simple covering of the anti-Leninist struggle carried on by the Trotskyists.



JOSEPH V. STALIN

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

What does the "horror" in the regime consist of which is so hated by the opposition? It consists of the fact that by enacting extensive internal democracy, the Party firmly prohibits the existence of any kind of factions. Here is what the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress, written by Lenin, and which calls forth such vituperation on the part of the Trotskyist opposition about the regime, says:

> The Congress prescribes the immediate dissolution of all groups, without exception, which have been formed around various platforms, and authorizes all organizations to follow closely and see to it that there should be no factional activity. The infringement of this Congress decision entails the unconditional and immediate expulsion from the Party.
>
> "In order to realize strict discipline within the Party, and in all Soviet activity, and to attain the highest unity by liquidating all factionalism, the Congress authorizes the Central Committee to apply in all cases of violation of discipline or degeneration, or admission of factionalism, all measures of party punishment, even to the extent of expulsion, and in respect to members of the Central Committee, reducing them from membership to candidacy, and as an extreme measure, even EXPULSION FROM FROM THE PARTY." (Pages 6. and 7 from the Unity Resolution, Russian Edition).

The Trotskyist faction wanted in 1923 the abolition precisely of this decision of the Tenth Congress. It insisted on an amendment to the Draft Resolution of the Political Bureau, to permit "factions and groups" within the Party.

Why does the Party side with Lenin on the point of unconditional inadmissibility of factions within the Party which is guiding the Proletarian Dictatorship in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics? An answer to this question is given by the same Unity Resolution of the Tenth Congress, written by Lenin, which says:

> "It is necessary that all conscious workers should clearly realize the harm and inadmissibility of any kind of factionalism, which inevitably leads to the weakening of our joint work and to more vigorous repeated attempts ON THE PART OF THOSE ENEMIES WHICH CAME INTO THE RULING PARTY UNDER FALSE COLORS to deepen the division and to utilize it for COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSES. . . ."
>
> "These enemies having realized the hopelessness of counter-revolution under the open white guard banner, exert now all their efforts in order TO HELP THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION, UTILIZING DIVERGENCIES WITHIN THE RCP, in one way or another, BY HANDING OVER THE GOVERNMENT TO POLITICAL GROUPS WHICH ARE EXTERNALLY MORE IN FAVOR OF RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."
>
> "Our propaganda must make clear also the experience of former revolutions when the COUNTER-REVOLUTION SUPPORTED THE PETTY-BOURGEOIS GROUPS WHICH WERE MOST CLOSELY RELATED TO THE EXTREME REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES IN ORDER TO SHATTER AND OVERTHROW THE REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP, thus opening the road for the further complete victory of the counter-revolutionary capitalists and landlords."

Factionalism in the ruling party endangers the proletarian dictatorship. Not so very long ago, Kamenev and Zinoviev, the present followers of Trotsky, understood this perfectly well. Factions within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are used by a "third factor," outside the Party, consisting of anti-Soviet elements hostile to the proletariat, and inspired by the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie in its own interests. Following Lenin, the Party warned the opposition about this on many occasions, but without success. The opposition slid from step to step and has finally reached such a depth that anti-Soviet elements begin to use it, not only politically, but even organizationally, establishing contact with it through non-party bourgeois intellectuals.

The August Joint Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission this year, gave a "final warning" to the opposition, demanding the abandonment of factional activity. The opposition itself made a statement in which it declared its readiness "to do absolutely everything towards the liquidation of all factional elements." It turned out that the Opposition once again deceived the Party as it did before by giving the statement of October 16th last year in which it said:

> "We declare that we resolutely abandoned the factional methods of defending our views in view of the danger that these methods constitute to party unity, and we call upon all comrades, who hold our views to do likewise."

In face of the new and unprecedented accentuation of factional struggle on the part of the opposition, in face of the new deception of the Party by the opposition, the Executive Committee of the Communist International was compelled to take measures of an organizational character against Comrade Trotsky, as the leader of the opposition. The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, jointly with the International Control Commission, decided to Expel Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee of the Communist International. By this decision, the Executive Committee of the Communist International appraised the disrupti[illegible] "work" of the opposition, which on [illegible] one hand, utilizes Hindenburg's "fre[illegible]dom" of the press in Germany, [illegible] slander the Comintern and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the pages of Maslow's and Ruth Fischer's yellow sheet, and on the other hand, organizes underground printing presses in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with the purpose of organizing a split in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern, helping thereby the enemies of the dictatorship of the working class.

The Party will welcome unanimously the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to expel the disruptors. People who take the liberty to do what is essentially incompatible with ordinary membership of a party affiliated to the Communist International can at any rate not remain any longer in the leading organs of the Comintern.

Our Party was founded, trained and nursed by Lenin. Lenin made the statutes of our Party.. Lenin wrote the decisions of the Tenth Congress concerning the expulsion of factionalists from our Party. Lenin established our Party regime the basis of which established itself many years before Trotsky was accepted to our Party, they were established not accidentally, but in a fierce struggle of the Party against Menshevism and particularly against Trotskyism.

The Party will allow no one to change Lenin's regime. No one can come into our Party with his "own statutes." Those whom "Lenin's shoe" pinches should make their choice: they should either continue their disruptive work against the Bolshevik Party and thereby forfeit their right to be called Bolsheviks, or remain in the Party and unconditionally submit to all Party decisions and the decisions of its leading organs and immediately stop all factional activity.

They must make this choice.

GREETINGS

from Comrades

Anna, Ruth and Milton

Stein.

GREETINGS

to the Workers and Peasants
of the Soviet Republic on the
TENTH ANNIVERSARY of the
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Workers (Communist) Party
Dist. 6. East Liverpool, Ohio.

Newark, N. J. Section

of the Workers' (Communist) Party

sends its

Revolutionary Greetings

to the

Workers and Peasants of Russia

On the Occasion of the

Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution

YOUR SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS IN FACE OF
TREMENDOUS ODDS ARE ACTING AS
AN INSPIRATION TO US

Greetings to the Workers and

Peasants of U. S. S. R.

We extend our heartiest greetings to the Workers and Peasants of the Union of Social Soviet Republics on the Tenth Anniversary of their November Revolution.

Comrades, we are with you in the struggle for the defense of the First Workers' Republic and for the emancipation of the working class of the world from the yoke of capitalist imperialism.

The Lithuanian Daily Laisve

The Finnish Bureau

and

Finnish Workers'

Federation

EXTEND GREETINGS TO THE AMERICAN WORKERS ON THE OCCASION OF THE GREATEST REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAY OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAT—THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

"THE PROLETARIAT ARMED"

THE RED ARMY

By SHIRLEY REEVE.

Its Character and Composition

THE RED ARMY of the Soviet Union is an outspoken class army. Whereas the whole working class and peasant population, that is the toiling population. at one time or other, goes thru a definite period of military training, learning how to use arms to defend itself, the kulak (rich and labor exploiting peasant) and nepman (industrial employer of labor and trader) as far as they are still in existence, are not permitted to carry arms at any time, let alone enter the army.

They are, however, obliged to pay a proportional defense tax in peace times and in a time of war the laws of the Workers' Republic call for the conscription of all nepmen and kulaks for the very necessary if comparatively safe tasks of dish washing, laundry, toilet and stable cleaning and a host of other services which the Red Soldier will be too busy fighting the enemy to look after himself. Based on the fundamental principle for the defense of the Soviet Union; "A small standing army but every citizen an able defender of the interests of the First Workers' Republic," there exist two systems of military training.

One is called the "regular" system and the other the "territorial" system.

Only a small percentage of the male citizens reaching the age of 21 are called to serve under the regular system which means service for a period of from one and a half to two years. The technical troops serve from 3 to 4 years, the air force 4 years and the fleet 5 years.

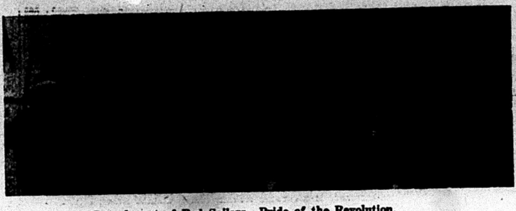
The great majority of the male citizens reaching the age of 21 are called to service under the territorial system. This means that instead of serving two years in the regular army they serve from one and a half to two months a year for five years. Under this system the place of training is in the same city and often in the very ward of the soldier's home. Thus neither the development of industry or agriculture suffer through a withdrawal of a great number of able workers and peasants for a long period of time.

Standard of Living Same as Workers'.

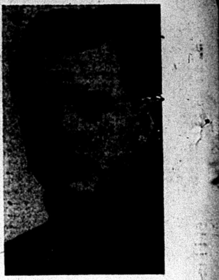
Upon entering the army, the Red Soldier receives all his equipment, food and shelter and in addition a small stipend every month. In connection with this it is interesting to note how utterly false are the statements of the capitalist press that the Red Soldier is kept loyal thru bribing him with a much higher standard of living than the civilian workers and peasants enjoy. Having visited many workers' private homes as well as their cooperative restaurants, I can state from personal observation that the standard of living of the Red Soldier is exactly the same as that of the average worker. No better and no worse.

Economic Privileges.

Receiving but a modest wage, Red Soldiers serving under the regular system, that is a period of from one and a half to ten years or more in the various sections of the army as already explained, are exempt from all social taxes.



Detachment of Red Sailors, Pride of the Revolution.



CLEMENT VOROSHILOV
People's Commissar of War.

Famous Red Cavalry Commander Budenny (in front, left), Inspecting Red Troops.

Vasilyevich, Red Commander in Moscow.

Where the income of the soldier's family suffers from the withdrawal of his contribution to the family income to the extent that they cannot pay taxes, the family also is exempted. Besides this the families of Red Soldiers are given first place in the "otchered" (waiting list or line), when land or timber is being divided up among a group of peasants.

If the soldier's family lacks a horse to work his field with in his absence, the local Soviet is bound to provide one for the necessary period of time. The soldier coming from a working class family also receives the same privileges of exemption.

As for his family, he is able to rest assured, since according to a special law his family will not be moved out of their living quarters under any circumstances unless given other equally good ones and the necessary moving facilities provided free of charge to them. His family is also freed from paying any communal taxes that may be in existence.

Citizens who are the sole support of their dependents are not called to serve under the regular system at all.

In the Soviet Union elections to the Soviets are carried out at meetings of all the workers and peasants of enterprises in a given ward or section of a ward as well as all members of the Red Army whose barracks are situated in this locality.

At these meetings the outgoing Soviet Deputies report in detail on all the activities of the Soviets for the whole period of office, building and development of new factories, workers' living quarters, clubs, street repairs, improvement of sanitary conditions, educational institutions, the army, the international political situation, etc. Each enterprise or barracks nominates a number of deputies in ratio to their number. The soldier choosing the civilian deputy as well as those from the army and vice versa, then the whole meeting votes on them.

Thus the civilian workers and peasants as well as the Red Soldiers are closely knit together in their participation in the affairs of the Soviets. There is therefore not the slightest ghost of a chance for the professional soldier attitude which is prevalent in capitalist armies to develop in the Red Army.

"Red Army School of Conscious Military Citizens."

It is a well known fact that before the revolution, Russia was one of the most backward of European countries. The Soviet Union, consequently inherited millions upon millions of illiterate adults and children. The Red Army having as its aim a conscious and not a stupid mechanical discipline which in capitalist countries is held firm thru the soldiers' fear of punishment, makes one of its first and foremost tasks that of teaching the illiterate soldiers to read and write.

In the case of complete illiteracy the first three months are entirely devoted to teaching how to read and write. And as one commander told me, even the dullest and most backward peasant becomes enthusiastic and diligent in this study when he is reminded "how proud his folks will be to receive a letter written in his own hand."

One of the Bonds.

This letter writing helps also to maintain the "smytcka" (fraternization) between the Red Army and the rest of the toiling population. Another method the Red Army uses in providing the broadest possible education during the soldier's term of service under the "regular" system is to send soldiers coming from the villages to cities for training. Invariably they are sent to a city in an entirely different part of the union so that they may learn not only from books but from personal experience and observation.

The letters written home form a link between the backward village and the modern city. And when written by the peasant himself with all his fresh enthusiasm and amazement at his new surroundings one can easily imagine what excitement they create at home and what a stimulus they become to social development there.

Oh, yes! One must not forget to mention that postal service is free to all members of the Red Army.

Red Soldiers who have completed their term of service are given the privilege of first choice among the applicants wishing to enter the Normal Military School. (Trade unions and the Young Communist League can also send candidates to the Normal School but they are admitted only after the Red Soldiers wishing to enter have been placed.)

The Proportion.

The proportion of soldiers and expenditure per inhabitant of the Soviet government on military defense is amazingly low as compared with that of countries bordering the Union. Following are some eloquent figures, showing the proportion and expenditure of the Soviet Union on defense and that of countries at its borders.

Country	Per 10,000 Population	Expense of defense per inhabitant
Soviet Union	41 soldiers	2.97 rubles
Finland	95 soldiers	7.55 rubles
Rumania	95 soldiers	5.30 rubles
Poland	98 soldiers	11.00 rubles
Latvia	100 soldiers	6.52 rubles
Esthonia	126 soldiers	6.90 rubles

Revolutionists Under Fire

The Recent Trial of Zoltan Szanto, Stefan Vagi and 64 Others In Budapest.

In the early morning the police cordoned off the court building and the surrounding streets with strong forces of police. Entry into the court was only possible after a strict con[illegible].

When the accused appeared in the rridor escorted by gendarmes with ed bayonets, the few workers who d managed to effect entrance spite the control, raised a cheer. is demonstration was repeated in court room itself when the chairn of the court Szemak commenced examine comrade Szanto.

At the commencement of the process, the leader of the defence, Professor Dr. Vambery, stood up and declared that the prosecuting authorities had made it impossible for the defence to carry out its tasks thoroughly. The noting of the descriptions and details of the accused lasted from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. It created a stir of interest that amongst the accused almost all parts of the country were represented. The accused are mostly industrial workers, but there are also quite a number of agricultural workers in their ranks.

At 2 p. m. the examination of the chief accused comrade Zoltan Szanto commenced. Replying to the chairman of the court Szanto declared that he only felt himself responsible towards his Party and the Third International and that he therefore con[illegible]ered it superfluous to make any answer to the question of the chairman as to whether he felt himself guilty or not guilty. He went on:

"I joined the Social Democratic Party as a young apprentice and when the Communist Party of Hungary was founded I joined that immediately. As a red soldier I took part in the war of Soviet Hungary against the robber imperialists.

"I returned from abroad with a false pass to Hungary. I did that because I considered it my duty to take an active part in my own country in the daily struggles of the workers and in the preparation of the revolutionary struggle for emancipation in this country where there is the most terrible oppression and exploitation.

"My aim was to take part in the organization, in the leadership and also in the petty work of the Communist Party of Hungary in order to make this Party great and powerful. Evey day of my eight months stay in Hungary was dedicated to this aim. Even in prison I am doing all I can to this end and when I am finally released I will continue my work outside once again."

The chairman, interrupting:

"You mean the illegal Communist Party?"

Szanto: "The Communist Party cannot rely upon the mercy and upon the permission of the ruling class. Without an illegal party there could be no serious revolutionary movement, but our whole efforts are directed to creating a legal party in Hungary through the power of the masses, by winning the confidence of the masses and by mass struggles in Hungary."

The chairman (interrupting):

"Let us hear what you actually did in Hungary."

Szanto:

"I am only responsible to my party for my actions. I refuse to answer all questions referring to my own work or to the work of my comrades, as far as the details of that work are concerned."

Chairman:

"But you made a detailed confession to the police."

Szanto: "Yes it was a detailed statement, but it was no confession. It was a protocol dictated by the police and forced upon me by moral pressure. At the time of our arrest the police headquarters was the scene of the most dreadful brutalities for more than ten days. The police presented the tortured, beaten and bloody workers to me. Loevy, Poll. Kossis and Krissl in particular, were almost beaten to death. When I saw this Schweinitzer (the police commandant) said to me that he would leave it to my conscience what the fate of my comrades would be. When I asked him how it depended upon me, he answered: 'Either you confess everything, or we shall show you your comrades in quite another condition to-morrow.' I was then led into a near-by room from where I could hear the shrieks of agony of my tortured comrades. In this terrible situation I signed the protocol and then withdrew it completely at the proceedings before the exceptional court and I repeat my withdrawal now."

Chairman:

"Tell us under whose orders you came to Hungary?"

Szanto:

"It is high time to kill the fairy tale about Moscow. The Communist Party of Hungary is a section of the Communist International. The struggle for the emancipation of the world's workers is carried on by a joint organ. The general directives are laid down by world congresses and determined in practice by the Excutive Committeee of the Communist International. The Communist Party of Hungary however, has its own Central Committee, in Hungary itself, and within the general boundaries laid down by the Communist International it comes to its own decisions independently. My own conscience and the decision of my own party brought me to Hungary to work with all the means at my disposal to build up the Communist Party so that with the assistance of that Party the mass struggle of the working class can destroy the present system which is gaging the workers."

Chairman:

"Is this to be done with the use of force also?"

Szanto:

"Yes, with force. For us, violence is no aim, it is only a means. The dictatorship of the proletariat is also only a means to an end. The Communist Party is also a means for the emancipation of the working class and for the setting up of the proletarian State. I declare that I consider the immediate task of my life to be the strengthening of the Communist Party of Hungary into a mass party capable of setting up a new and victorious dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary."

The chairman then closed the proceedings. The proceedings were reopened later and the defendants convicted.

GREETINGS

from

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– A. F. W. –

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GREETINGS TO

The 10th Anniversary

NUCLEUS NO. 103

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Greetings from

STREET NUCLEUS NO. 11, DETROIT, Mich.

We the members of the Workers (Communist) Party of the City of Flint send our congratulations to the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

SUB-DISTRICT COMMITTEE,

FLINT, MICH.

GREETINGS FROM

NUCLEUS 201

Workers (Communist)

Party, Cleveland, O.

GREETINGS

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GREETINGS!

from

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PARTY OF AMERICA, District 2

GREETINGS to THE DAILY WORKER

on the occasion of the

Tenth Anniversary of the

Russian Revolution

SAN JOSE, CALIF., ST. NUC. NO. 1.

GREETINGS

TO THE DAILY WORKER

FROM

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

OF DULUTH

Greetings from

STREET NUCLEUS NO. 1

DETROIT, MICH.

What the Revolution Gave to the Youth

How Young Workers Lived Under Czarism

IN pre-revolutionary times the youth represented a fairly large proportion of the total number of wage earners in Russia. Thus, in 1897, out of a total number of 9,144,000 wage earners recorded by the All-Russian Census of that year there were 1,600,000 young workers between the age of 12 (and less) and 18 years (17.5% of the total). Out of that number of young wage earners there were employed: 29.5% in industry, 34% in agriculture, and 23.9% in domestic service. The distribution of the total number (1,600,000) according to the ages, is expressed in the following table

12 yrs. (and less)	238,000 or 2.6%	of the total number of wage-earners
13-14 years	363,000 or 4.0%	of the total number of wage-earners
15-16 years	644,000 or 7.2%	of the total number of wage-earners
17 years	355,000 or 3.7%	of the total number of wage-earners
Total	1,600,000 or 17.5%	of the total number of wage-earners

In the following years, owing to the development of Russian capitalism, the number of young wage-earners steadily increased. Particularly wide use was made of the labor of minors in the factories and workshops of czarist Russia. The labor of youths and children was subjected to the most ruthless exploitation. The data on the hours worked by minors (children of the age of 12 and less, up to 14 years), collected for the period of 1882-83 in the province of Moscow, present the following picture:

Industries.	One Shift Day Work.	—Work by Shifts— Day	Night
1. Cotton Spinning	13-13½ hrs.	12 hrs.	12 hrs.
2. Printed Cotton	12-13½ hrs.	13 hrs.	11 hrs.
3. Cloth Mills	13-15 hrs.	12-13 hrs.	11-12 hrs.
4. Sugar Refineries	———	12-12½ hrs.	10-10½
5. Glass Works	13 hrs.	12 hrs.	12 hrs.

For all such hard work the children and minors were getting an exceedingly miserable pittance. Thus, in the nineties of the past century, the average monthly earnings of an adult worker amounted to the sum of $7.08, the earnings of youths amounted only to 52.33% of those of the adult workers, and the earnings of minors (children) amounted only to 36% or $2.55½. According to the individual industries, the average monthly earnings of minors may be presented in the following comparative table:

	Average Monthly Earnings of Adult Workers.	Average Monthly Earnings of Minors.
1. Nail Factories	$15.12	$5.25
2. Engineering Works	14.50	4.00
3. Glass Works	12.00	2.75
4. Silk Mills	10.00	1.75
5. Cotton Spinning	8.00	3.50
6. Cloth Mills	7.75	3.12

The wage conditions did not undergo any improvements in the subsequent years. Thus, in 1901 the apprentices were earning from 12½ cents to 20 cents a day, which amounted again to $3.00-$4.50 a month. During the war (since 1914) although there was a certain rise in the wages of adult workers and youths, (41.4%), but on the other hand there was an increase in the cost of living (150%), consequently, the conditions of the young workers did not at all improve during that period.

(2.)

A number of laws concerning the labor of youths was issued by the Czar's government, but in none of those laws was there a single word said about the wages of young workers, about the protection of their health, about safety measures, and so on. Moreover, whatever laws were issued by the czarist government did not produce any appreciable improvement in the condition of the young workers as all such laws were met with stubborn resistance on the part of the employers, who, in the majority of cases, found convenient loopholes for the evasion of the law.

(3.)

The hard and exhausting toil in the capitalist establishments during 13-14 hours a day was bound to tell on the health of the young workers, to which no one paid any attention. Neither could the young workers themselves look after their own health.

Thus, for instance, during the annual recruiting of conscripts there used to be disqualified for military service about 47% of the youths on account of ruptures, eye diseases, heart diseases, etc., contracted through hard work in the factories.

Moreover, such hard conditions of toil had their effort not only upon the health, but also upon the education of the young workers, who had no spare time left under such hard conditions of labor.

The elementary schools of those days, in which the young workers were allowed to be taught, were not equipped to afford much instruction to the young workers. Under such conditions the young workers naturally were steeped in ignorance and darkness.

(4.)

No better were the conditions of the young workers under czarism in the rural districts. Particularly hard was the life of the young agricultural laborers. Thus, for instance, on the tobacco plantations in the Crimea the working day of the youths lasted from 16 to 17 hours a day. For such slavery the youths and children were earning an exceedingly miserable pittance fluctuating between 15 and 30 kopecks a day, depending on the season and the kind of work, which constituted 46-54 per cent of the earnings of the adults under similar conditions of labor. At the same time it should be mentioned that among certain categories of minor employees in agriculture, such as shepherds, nurses, etc., the remuneration in the majority of cases took the shape of a simple "crust of bread."

The overwhelming majority of the peasant youths were illiterate. The poverty-stricken peasant family was too much interested in having an extra pair of working hands, so that it was quite reluctant to send the boy or the girl to school, particularly the tsarist educational authorities were not calculated to give any useful and practical knowledge to the pupils, and they only stuffed their brains with sundry religious and "patriotic" nonsense, imbuing them with the spirit of humility and submission to their "betters." The road to a better life was closed to the peasant youth.

To all the hardships suffered by the working youth under tsarism should be added the scourge of "soldiering," the long spell of thraldom to which the peasant lad was doomed under tsarism, where he was condemned to spend the best year of his life in the service of the capitalists and the landlords.

Such was the gloomy existence of the peasant youth in tsarist Russia.

(5)

Needless to speak of any political rights possessed by the working and peasant youths, since the whole of the proletariat and the peasantry were entirely disfranchised. To all efforts at gaining their freedom, the tsarist government replied by ruthless repression. The police, the spies, the gendarmes, the agents-provocateurs the black hundreds, the cossack's whip, the bourgeois court, the prison, the penal settlement, and the scaffold, etc.—these were the parts of the huge machinery set in operation by the tsarist autocracy for the subjection of the masses, for the suppression of the people's strivings for freedom. It was a machine which mowed down large masses of workers and peasants who fought against tsarism, capitalism and landlordism.

How Young Workers Live in Proletarian U.S.S.R.

THE tenth anniversary of the October Revolution finds the young workers and peasants organized into the Leninist Youth League with a membership of two and one half million. The Communist Youth League embraces more than one half of all the young workers employed in the factories and workshops, and over a million peasants, boys and girls. Such is the basic result of developments in the course of the nine years under revolutionary conditions. This organization of the young workers and peasants could come into existence only owing to the victory of the proletarian dictatorship.

The Communist Youth League, during the nine years of its development, has grown into a tremendous force which plays a prominent part in the public and political life of the Soviet Union. Under the guidance of the Communist Youth League, the young workers in the factories and workshops are building up the socialist industries, improving the quality of the products, and reducing the manufacturing costs. The Young Communists in the rural districts are the promoters of the new forms of agricultural labor, are cooperative organizers, and are taking part in the building of the new culture in the Soviet village. The Youth League comes forward as an active helper of the Party in consolidating the defensive forces of the country. The Communist Youth League helps the Party in fortifying the Soviets, and in attracting the young workers into the trade unions.

The Leninist Young Communist League carries on colossal activity in the education of the proletarian youth and of the young generation of peasants, training them into active builders of Socialism and devoted fighters for the world revolution.

The Leninist Young Communist League is part of the world Communist Youth Movement, it is a section of the Young Communist International, its foremost vanguard. The Young Communist League agitates the youth in the international spirit.

This very organization, the Leninist Young Communist League with its two and one half million membership, constitutes the fundamental political conquest of the October Revolution for the young workers and peasants.

Another fruit of the October victory is the Communist movement among the children. Only five years ago, at the time of the Fifth Congress of the Young Communist League (in October 1922) there were only 4,000 children in the ranks of the Young Pioneers, whereas on June 1st of the current year there were already 2,028,430 children enrolled among the Young Pioneers and "Octobrists," of whose number 40 per cent were girls. Among these Pioneers and Octobrists, along with 41 per cent of the Russian children, there were children of the other nationalities. 27.7 per cent were the children of workers, 49.5 per cent those of peasants, 15.6 per cent those of office employees, and 7.2 per cent of other elements. The Young Communist kernel in these organizations, in absolute figures, amounted to 147,054.

The Pioneer organization slowly but surely worked out its particular forms of educational activity, and of its participation in the building of Socialism. There grows up the type of the constructive pioneer and the missionary of culture in town and village; there grows the participation of the Pioneer organization in the public and political life of the country. Thus, in the last Soviet elections about 200,000 pioneers took part (by distributing notices to the electors, by canvassing for the "children's demands," etc.); the pioneers responded in a body to the appeal made by the Soviet Government for the strengthening of the defensive power of the country (the development of military sports, rifle range competitions, anti-gas exercises, etc.).

(2.)

The October Revolution has brought radical changes in the position of the young workers. Whereas under czarism the labor of young people was the object of the most cruel exploitation, to-day it is essentially of an educational and industrial training character. The labor of young people is now based to a considerable extent upon the elements of Socialism.

(a.) In the first place, the working hours have been shortened. Young people between 14 and 16 years of age are working 4 hours a day, and those between 16 and 18 years are working 6 hours. The present working hours of the young people were not introduced all at once; but the shortening of the working day for the young people was gradually introduced in accordance with the general progress of peaceful construction.

(b) Secondly, the young workers get paid for the shorter as for a full day. The earnings of the young workers have been steadily increasing in recent years, as shown by the following figures:

In 1923-24 the average monthly earnings were $3.05.

In 1924-25 the average monthly earnings were $9.35.

In 1925-26 the average monthly earnings were $10.65.

As compared with pre-war rates of $3.50, $4.45 and $4.60.

In 1926-27 the wages were increased by a further 20-30 per cent. On comparing the present wages of the young workers with those formerly received (amounting to a maximum of $4.50 a month) we see again the tremendous difference which has taken place. It should be observed that the Soviet State, in addition to the money given the young worker directly in the shape of wages, [illegible] also considerable funds [illegible] of the young, [illegible] their health, and so on.

(c) [illegible] the industrial and general education facilities for the young [illegible] ing of the [illegible]. The young workers have their Factory Work-Schools in which, along with the training in their particular occupations, they are also given a general and political education. The network of these schools is steadily growing, and so does the number of young workers attending them.

(d) One of the greatest gains of the October Revolution for the young workers and peasants is the opportunity to study in the higher schools. It was only under Soviet rule that the young workers and peasants have been given sufficient opportunities to gain higher education, and numerous measures were carried out to facilitate the admission of the young workers and peasants to the higher schools.

(e) Among the other October gains of the young workers, should be mentioned the particular care and attention given by the Soviet State and the public in general to questions of protecting the labor and health of the young workers. Periodical medical examinations, additional vacations, free medical aid and health resort treatment, the sanatoria and rest homes, the control of the labor of youths in the factories, etc.,—these are the forms in which the Soviet State looks after the well-being of the young workers. The young workers were deprived of all this under czarism, as well as under the bourgeois Provisional Government. The young workers appreciate the attention devoted by the Soviet State and the public to the development of physical culture, of the physical training of the rising generation of the proletariat. Physical culture too constitutes one of the October gains.

(f) In the life of the young workers there are still many difficulties and shortcomings. Chief among these difficulties of the present moment, particularly felt by the young workers, is the question of unemployment which has assumed a somewhat protracted character. This unemployment is hard to combat because the young workers looking for employment through the Labor Exchanges consist mostly of the unskilled. Nevertheless, we are having an intense campaign against unemployment. Gigantic industrial enterprises are under construction in the Soviet Union just now, involving the building of new factories and workshops, as well as the overhauling of the old ones. The economic life of the country is steadily growing stronger, and thereby the conditions are created for the reduction of unemployment. Among other measures for the relief of unemployment should be mentioned the organization of industrial communes of the unemployed, the opening of training courses to raise the skill of unemployed workers, and so on.

(4.)

The October Revolution has brought radical changes in the life of the young peasants too. October has opened wide to them the avenue to knowledge and culture. The young peasants constitute at present a considerable proportion of the number of students in the higher schools, in the technical schools, and in the workers' faculties.

The peasant youth school, the agricultural circles, the cooperative training courses for peasant boys and girls, the peasant courses of Soviet officials, these are the fundamental gains of October for the peasant youth. The network of these establishments, which cater to the needs of the young peasants and help them rise to a higher economic and cultural level, grows year by year, embracing ever-larger circles of the young people in the rural districts.

The Young Pioneer

Soviet Russia teems with hundreds of thousands of the Organized Children of the Revolution—the Pioneers.

Particularly striking and conclusive are the gains of the peasant youth on their road to "literacy." This is shown in the following figures:

The percentage of young recruits who were found literate on joining the army (in per cent to the total number of recruits):

1912	1924	1925
66.8%	80.6%	87%

A further contribution to the raising of the general cultural level of the young peasants are the reading-huts, the literacy schools, the economic stations, the movie and the radio which are penetrating more and more into the social life of the villages. All these things the villages owe to the October Revolution.

(5.)

At the present time there is no "soldiering." The service in the Red Army is no longer a penal settlement, but a real school for the edification of the young recruits coming from the rural districts. The Red Army, along with military knowledge, affords education and instruction to the young peasants on subjects which vitally concern them, so that on returning to their fields they might become progressive cultivators of the soil.

There has been a radical change brought about by the revolution in the position of the agricultural young workers too. The protection of labor by law, the agreement with the employer, the trade union card,—these are the October gains for the young agricultural laborers.

Last but not least, the tremendous change in the position of the peasant girls must be mentioned. From a down-trodden and defenceless being under Czarism, she has now become a citizen possessing full rights, and taking part in the cultural and political life of the country.

Suffice it for a young peasant lad or girl to compare their present working and living conditions with those of the time of autocracy, to grasp at once the priceless value of the october gains to them.

We have dealt with some of the fundamental gains of October for the young workers and peasants. It were difficult to enumerate all that has been gained by the young workers and peasants by the October Revolution. Many of the things now enjoyed by the young people are likely to be considered as matters of course; in reality they are the result of the prolonged and stubborn struggle of the working class for its rights which led to the historic victory in October 1917.

Greetings from

Shop Nucleus No. 3
Section 2, Workers'
Party, District 2

Greetings from

Factory District
Unit 2F, Section 2,
Workers' Party, Dist. 2

UNIT 3 F., SUB-SEC. D., SECTION 1
— Workers' (Communist) Party of America —

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Ten Years of Cultural Work in the U. S. S. R.

NOT all of these years were favorable for normal activity on the cultural front—by far, not all. Civil war, intervention, blockades, famine and cold arrested the attention of the toiling masses of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the beginning almost entirely to the military and provision fronts and later to the economic front.

Nevertheless even under such unfavorable conditions the cultural work never stopped for a moment in the Soviet Republics. The country was culturally developing in the trail of the revolution. The political enlightenment of the masses has developed during these ten years to a marvelous extent, rousing tremendous enthusiasm of the classes oppressed under the czar and organizing them under the leadership of the Communist Party against the forces of the old world, against the nobility and the bourgeoisie.

With all this it may be said that during the first few years following the October Revolution, not so many new values have been created on the cultural front as were renovated and cleared of their rust the remnants of the old bourgeois culture and the ground cleared for a new culture. Therefore the results of the first ten years of the October Revolution in the domain of culture must be regarded as an achievement of a period less than ten years, an achievement of comparatively only a few years, the years of peaceful creative work.

Democracy and Culture.

Bourgeois democracy proclaims formal equality of all citizens. But in reality there is a colossal distance from formal to real equality. As long as private property, land and other means of production exist, particularly of the large mills and factories, as long as the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie exists, the propertied classes will always find a "machine for the exploitation and oppression of the great majority of toilers" (from the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union).

No republic in the world, even the most "democratic" republic, no matter how far it may go in meeting the demands for "full equality of all citizens before the law and at the polls," the toilers cannot free themselves from this "machine for their exploitation." The working class can free itself from it only through proletarian democracy which, with the abolition of economic exploitation of the toiling masses, is capable of converting the organizations of the classes oppressed by capitalism into a basis of the machinery of proletarian government. By having done this, Soviet democracy really realizes self-government and develops the self-activity of the masses in contra-distinction to bourgeois "democracy" which in reality conceals the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

If there is no full equality in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the roots of such inequality must be sought in contra-distinction to the inequality under capitalism, not in the oppression of the toilers by a handful of capitalists but in the heritage from the past on the one hand and in the different levels of culture organization and self-activity among the different sections of the toilers on the other.

One of the greatest obstacles in the realisation of absolute democracy under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship is undoubtedly the presence of the so-called "cultural scissors," i. e., the sharp cultural differences between the towns and villages, between the men and women, etc.

"No one will deny," said Lenin, "that for real and not paper democracy, for the drawing in of the workers and peasants to political life we have done as much as the best democratic republics did or could do in the course of centuries. This has assumed its significance and as a result the Soviets have become the watchword of the proletariat of all countries. But this does not in the least remove us from the fact that we have to conter-l with insufficient cultural development of masses." (Our emphasis, Vol. VIII, p. 128-9, Russian edition.)

The Struggle For Cultural Hegemony.

The proletariat creates conditions for unprecedentedly rapid cultural development as the experience of the Russian Revolution has shown only after it had attained its October victory. **The October Revolution must be the forerunner of the cultural revolution and not vice versa.**

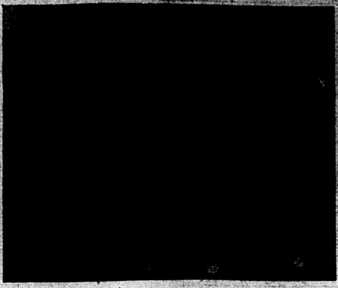
In his article "On Cooperation," Lenin wrote:

"Our opponents told us many a time that we are undertaking an impossible task, the task of implanting socialism in an insufficiently developed cultural country, but they were mistaken in their idea that we started not from the right end as this was supposed by theory (of the different pedants) and the political and social revolution proved to be the forerunner of that cultural upheaval, that cultural revolution which we are now nevertheless confronted with." Volume XVIII, part II, page 145, Russian edition.)

There can be no doubt that the proletariat received as a heritage from the old regime a country backward both in an economic and cultural respect. But it is not absolutely necessary that a high cultural level should create the perequisites for the capture of power by the proletariat. The experience of the last ten years has shown that the victorious October, i. e., the political and social revolution, the passing over of power to the working class proved to be the forerunner of the now developing cultural revolution. In an article dedicated to an exposition of the opportunism of the "Left" Menshevik Sukhanov, Lenin wrote:

"If a certain cultural level is necessary for the creation of socialism (although no one can definitely say what this certain 'cultural level' must be) why then can we not start from the beginning with the conquest by revolutionary means of the prerequisites necessary for that level and later, on the basis of the workers' and peasants' government and the Soviet order catch up with the other nations?" (Vol. XVIII, part 2, page 119.)

The proletariat fights from the beginning for hegemony in the sphere of social and political relations, it fights for the consolidation of its leadership over the toilers against the hostile forces, it fights for its hegemony in the revolution. When it conquers power it aims at the preservation and consolidation of that power in order to give rise to the necessary prerequisites for the development of Soviet democracy; it aims at the creation—insofar as outside forces do not interfere—of a hitherto unparallelled development of culture closely linked up with the matter of socialist industrialization of the country. **The proletariat aims at the conquest of the hegemony of the bourgeoisie not only in the social and political sphere but also in the cultural sphere. This necessitates that the proletariat should master all knowledge accumulated by humanity through the agents of the past.**



Science Comes to the Peasant—the Radio.

From the Monarchists to the Anarchists

(On the Freedom of the Press.)

The October revolution transformed the proletarian press which was still persecuted on the very eve of the revolution and driven entirely underground into a government press. **The working class received for the first time in the history of the human race the opportunity to utilise extensively the technical means of the press for the illumination of its own needs and tasks, for the organization of its ranks, for the realization of its ideological hegemony.**

To the demand that freedom of press be granted to all parties "from the monarchists to the anarchists," Lenin replied:

"The freedom of press throughout the world wherever capitalism predominates is the freedom to buy papers, to buy writers, to buy and manufacture public opinion in favor of the bourgeoisie. This is a fact. No one can ever deny this. But can anyone deny that there the bourgeoisie is smashed, but not destroyed? Is it not a fact that the bourgeoisie is in secret hiding? This cannot be denied. The freedom of press in the RSFSR surrounded by bourgeois foes thruout the world is tantamount to freedom of political organization of the bourgeoisie and its loyal servants, the Mensheviks and SR's." Vol. XVIII, Part I, p. 339.)

Depriving the bourgeoisie and its servants from the opportunity to organize openly, the working class created its own press, permeated with a sound proletarian truth and it created it not only with the hands of professional journalists, but with the **participation of the toiling masses,** the mass collaboration of the rank and file workers and peasants. **One of the most interesting mass movements has appeared during the last few years in connection with the press, namely the worker and rural correspondent movement.**

The Soviet and Party press differentiates itself not along Party tendencies, but on the basis of the cultural niveau and special interests of the leaders. Instead of the usual classification of newspapers in the capitalist countries into bourgeoism, petty-bourgeois and proletarian papers (if they appear openly), we have in the USSR the following papers: leading central papers, leading district or provincial papers, newspapers for the working masses, newspapers for the peasants, national, trade union, cooperative, economics, military, Young Communist, Pioneer, literary, sport, evening, and wall newspapers, etc., etc.

The Soviet press surprises everyone who happens to get acquainted with its depth and business-like arrangement, the simplicity of style, seriousness of tone, absence of any traces of yellow "sensationalism", the scope of articles and notes written by workers from the bench and peasants from the farm (the worker and peasant correspondents).

The total number of worker and peasant correspondents in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is, according to approximate estimates, over 350,000. **The Newspaper circulation has reached by the end of 1925, 7,300,000 (before the war the newspaper circulation in Russia was not over 2,500,000)..** The largest circulation falls to the "Krestianskaya Gazetta" (peasant newspaper) which is about one million. The second largest is the "Pravda" with a circulation of about 700,000, and the third is the "Izvestia," with a circulation of about 500,000.

The imprint of the same matter-of-factness lies also on the Soviet books published by the state, Party and cooperative publishing houses. Text books, popular science, popular and political books in general have a tremendous circulation. **A colossal growth of publications is to be noted as compared with the pre-revolutionary period.** Comrade Lunacharsky pointed out in his report at the Sixth All-Union Congress of Educational Workers that circulation of scientific publications according to the figures of the Gosizdat has increased two and a half times as compared with 1913. The output of 14 largest publishing houses of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (there are over 1,000 publishing houses in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but most of them are insignificant) expressed itself in the first half of 1926 by 2,730 book titles and 238 million printed sheets. The Gozisdat is one of the most remarkable publishing houses of the Soviet government. The Gozisdat has 8 powerful typographies, a paper factory, a music printing works, an extensive network of book-shops, and so forth and so on. The Gozisdat and the stock companies affiliated to it employed about 18,000 workers and employees.

The Gosizdat is a true producer of Soviet books, the like of which is not to be found throughout the world. This is true as to its activity and of the ideological value of the books published.

"Children of the Common People."

The October revolution wrought enormous changes in all phases of educational work, including of course the most important phase, namely, the school.

The idea of the vocational school has become the central axis of popular education of the USSR.

Under Czarism the children of the "lower" classes had no access to the schools of the propertied classes, **although there were some rare exceptions. The nobility had their special caste schools where even the children of the bourgeoisie were not accepted. The elementary rural schools were in the hands of the clergy who crammed into the heads of the children the "laws of god" and imbued them with monarchist sentiments. The high schools prepared the children of the propertied classes for the universities, but in themselves they gave absolutely no practical knowledge or ability of orientation to the students. In other words, the high school was a scholastic, lifeless institution. The universities taught the ideas of the big bourgeoisie and produced captains of industry and men of the free professions, such as lawyers, doctors, etc., imbued with a reactionary spirit. Even if the bourgeois sons have had some free ideas while at school, they** usually refer to them with a smile after leaving school as to sins of their youth and devote themselves entirely to "making a career."

The October revolution reconstructed the entire school system. The main forms of elementary and high schools are now the first and second grade schools, the nine years school, the special courses (the supplementary 8th and 9th year of education to the 7-year terms with a vocational tendency), professional schools and schools for young peasants. Originally the Soviet government intended to have only one vocational school, but life has made some changes in this plan and necessitated the organization side by side with the principal school of the first and second grade, a network of professional and technical schools, and recently, schools for the peasant youth, giving a special education to the young peasants along agricultural lines, in the course of seven years.

As always life proved to be more complicated and multi-colored than abstract theory, but at the same time it has shown to what extent the theory of the Soviet school corresponds with the real requirements of the workers and peasants. It may be boldly stated that the ten years of Soviet rule confirmed the vitality of the great idea of one vocational school.

Even Marx wrote in his days that labor is the best form of training and education. Marx was of the opinion that education must be closely linked up with production and that labor must become the basis of education. This of course does not mean hard physical and extenuating labor, but light work suitable to the potentialities of the child and such to be of a polytechnic character, i. e., which gives an idea of all elements of production and not only of one phase of it. A study of production must be linked up with the study of science on the basis of which production is carried on, for instance, mathematics, chemistry, physics, etc.

The Soviet factory vocational school comes near to the realization of Marx's idea of the vocational school which was warmly supported by Lenin. In the factory vocational schools, apprentices are trained to become qualified workers. Workers' children not employed in the factories wanting to become skilled workers can go through a course in the shops connected with the special technical schools. These schools are organized mainly for the artisans and small-scale industry. During the last few years a great need has developed in the large-scale industry for high-skilled labor. With this in view special vocational training schools have been opened in the factories (7 year terms). There are about 50 such schools in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics at the present time. Professional schools which raise the qualifications of workers, have now greatly developed.

The total number of schools for young workers in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics was 629, embracing 65,000 pupils in 1925-26. The number of pupils in all professional and technical schools is at the present time 590,000 as against 267,000 in 1924-25. The network of technical schools in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has increased 12.5 per cent as compared with the pre-revolutionary period.

The number of pupils in the elementary and high schools has greatly increased. The success in this sphere can be judged from the following figures: if the number of pupils on the present territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics before the revolution is taken as 100 their number in 1924-25 was 116.5, in 1925-26 130.9, in 1926-27 136.9. There are about ten million children attending elementary schools. (In 1914-15 there were only 7,000.) As a result of intensive work during the last ten years, 69.2 per cent of the children attended the elementary schools of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics in 1925-26 as against 50.7 per cent before the war. The growth of the school network proceeds most rapidly in the republics having the least schools. The republics Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan of Central Asia have the biggest increase of schools.

The number of high schools, particularly the seven year terms, also increases. In the industrial centers and in the largest towns the nine year courses increase considerably.

In many districts the seven year courses are about to become the elementary schools instead of the existing four year courses.

The workers now permeate the high schools and correspondingly the composition of the high school students is changing. About half of the high school students are now workers' and peasants' children.

The other half of the high school students are children of office workers, artisans, small business men, etc. This fact alone—the gradual changing of the correlations of social groups of the school—shows the profound changes made in the high schools by the revolution and that practically every stone has been moved from its place. Let us be more exact; the buildings remain intact and undamaged if we leave out of consideration the damage effected by the civil war and the destructive action of the time. The only heritage we have from the old school which did not require any profound ideological and methodological destruction are the school buildings.

If we compare the "army" of students of the present time with that of before the revolution we will see an enormous increase.

The number of students in the old empire was 8,200,000 out of a population of 140,000,000, i. e., one student out of every 17 inhabitants. In 1925-26 there were in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics (not including the autonomous republics) 8,000,000 students to a population of 83,000,000, i. e., one student to every ten inhabitants.

Commensurate with the increasing number of students the number of teachers has also increased, and is now one and a half times as great as before the war. The educational budget has also increased. Before the war the expenses for education amounted to 3 roubles 83 copecks per capita. The average annual revenue per student was 31 roubles, 70 copecks, or in present currency 63 roubles, 40 copecks. The expenditures on education in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics (not including the autonomous republics) were in 1925-26, 315,000,000 roubles allowed by the government and local budgets. This does not include the funds allowed by the trade unions, public organizations, etc., for educational purposes. The average expenditure per capita was 4 roubles, 11 copecks, and per pupil 46 roubles, 80 copecks a year. The expenditures on education in 1925-26 were 6.8 per cent above the pre-war level.

This is how education increases in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics from year to year. This is how the network of schools for the children of the "common people" who were not admitted under czarism to the "decent" educational institutions is becoming the main school system.

The proletariat "invades" not only the elementary, but also the high schools, and not only the high schools, but also the universities.

BUILDING WORKERS' HOMES

Greetings to the

WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE SOVIET UNION, ON OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION - - -

LEO KLING, *Daily Worker Builder.*

GREETINGS
FROM
The Architectural Iron and Bronze Structural Workers' Union
TO THE
10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The Militant Workers
of the
Cap and Millinery Workers
--Section of T. U. E. L.--
send Greetings to the Workers and Peasants of Soviet Russia
on the occasion of the
Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution

SUB-SECTION 1 D, 1 F, DISTRICT NO. 2

GREETS

The Workers of Soviet Russia

on the occasion of the

Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution

The Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union

greets the workers of Soviet Russia and the workers all over the world

on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Long live the first workers' government!

Long live the world's revolution, which will emancipate the working class.

Greetings
from

ARMENIAN FRACTIONS' BUREAU

for the

Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

GREETINGS

to the

Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

Members of Bakers Union
— LOCAL 164, A. F. W. —

– BUY UNION BREAD –

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Price 3 Cen

WM. J. BURNS NAMED IN OIL GRAFT JURY SCANDA

COLORADO MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE ON AFTER STATE BARS PICKETING

24 I. W. W. Arrested; High Bail Demanded; Girl Leader Jailed in Trinidad

BULLETIN.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—According to Denver coal dealers, there is only a 48-hour supply of coal in the city in case the temperature falls. The governor is being advised to use the national guard troops to stop picketing in the coal fields. National guard officers have already delivered an ultimatum to the I. W. W. leaders in charge of the strike.

* * *

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 1.—Developments in the coal strike under I. W. W. leadership which has practically stopped coal production in the state since the miners quit to enforce their demands for the Jacksonville scale are as follows:

1.—Byron Kitto and 23 other members of the I. W. W. have been arrested and held under $1,200 to $1,500 bail following a mass meeting of miners at the Ludlow monument. The miners in the Berwind Canon properties have walked out.

2.—Milka Sablich, girl strike leader has been arrested in Trinidad and held under exorbitant bail.

3.—Picketing has been suspended temporarily following the threat of martial law made by Colonel Hart of the Colorado national guard speaking in the name of Governor Adams.

4.—Enthusiastic mass meetings have been held in Trinidad, Aguilar, and Walsenburg at which the miners voted unanimously to stay out until a final settlement is made with the coal companies.

5.—Reports from the various strike fields show that coal production is at a standstill and that the miners are supporting the I. W. W. leadership of the strike.

6.—The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, working on a big contract for the Santa Fe railroad, has been forced to close its Pueblo steel mills for lack of fuel.

7.—The wholesale arrests, following upon the agreement to suspend picketing, is construed here as an attempt to create an atmosphere that will justify the sending of troops.

* * *

I. W. W. Press Report.

The following dispatch sent out by the I. W. W. Press Committee has been received by The DAILY WORKER:

* * *

WALSENBERG, Colo., Nov. 1.—Latest reports from the various sections of the strike area show the splendid fighting spirit among the miners of the coal fields of Colorado who are fighting under the banner of the I. W. W. Miners coming out on strike answering the call to stand together with their organized fellow-workers have done so and also have joined the organization by the thousands.

Join I. W. W.

The strikers have taken cards in this organization, demonstrating that they want it understood that not only do they sympathize with the Wobblies, but also are themselves part of this militant phalanx of the workers.

Gov. Adams has made his first move toward a position on the side of the mine operators by sending five officers of the national guard to Welsenburg. After a careful survey of the situation they decided to call on the I. W. W. officials to ask them to refrain from picketing.

Martial Law.

Under the diplomatic demands and after much sugar-coating of their propositions they made hint of martial law and taking over the duty of civil constituted authorities by the military.

In order to avoid the rupture of a conference taking place at the state house between mine operators and striking miners, the committee presented the propostion before the miners after having asked Gov. Adams' representatives for a delay of 30 hours in order to take a vote among the members throughout the field. The delay was granted, and picketing operations were temporarily suspended.

Make Protest.

However, it was impressed upon the minds of the state officials that by this action we did not relinquish the right of communications and conversations and that we would use our rights of free speech and free assemblage as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the state of Colorado; that also we protested against the unwarranted actions of the sheirff's force of Los Animas county in using the picket law as a means to arrest any man actively connected with the strike.

Arrest 21 I. W. W.'s.

Today at Berwind cannon mines the miners walked out from the camp

(Continued on Page Two)

MAFALDA OWNERS ADMIT BIG LOSS; PRETENSE FAILS

Censorship and Fascist Terror to Hide Facts

ROME, Nov. 1.—An official statement today by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, owners of the wrecked steamer Principessa Mafalda, said 206 persons had lost their lives when the vessel sank last week off the coast of Bahia, Brazil.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana the supported by all branches of the Fascist government, is contradicted by the crews of rescue ships who say that approximately 500 were killed in the confusion and despair that followed the explosion of the Mafalda's old boilers. It has also been ascertained that though some 1,200 people were aboard, there were life-boats for only about 500.

Calls Critics "Communistic"

Nobody here has any confidence in the company's present figures, as it declines to give out the detailed list of passengers on board, and only changes now its original report of 65 killed, which it maintained with every resource of censorship and terrorism of survivors until absolutely impossible to keep up the pretense any longer.

Together with the statement by the owners was an indignant denial of reports here that first and second class passengers had been given preference over those in the third class during the rescue work. The company termed the reports "Communistic."

Utica, Niagara Falls, Celebrates Revolution

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated Saturday at 131 Washington St. An address will be made by S. A. Pronis. Dancing will follow.

* * *

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—A mass meeting to celebrate the Russian Revolution will be held Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Jugo-Slavian Club, 1205 E. Falls St.

Preacher's Flock Kept For Him While He Serves Sentence for Seduction

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 1.—From washing souls to washing socks is the occupational change in the program of Rev. H. B. White, former disciple of Aimee McPherson, now a resident of the King County jail for the next six months.

The Reverend had been busy holding evangelistic meetings in one of the suburbs of this city but he was not so busy serving the Lord but that he could find time to seduce a seventeen year old choir [illegible]. After conviction he made a clean breast of the matter to his congregation and his pastorate will be held for him.

County Authorities Call On Missouri Governor for Army in Coal Field

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—Lafayette county authorities this afternoon asked Gov. Baker to send national guard troops to the coal mine section near Lexington, Mo. The county authorities called for them because of mass picketing by 700 locked-out miners.

The governor immediately sent Adjt. Gen. Adams to Lexington.

New Raids in India By British Police; "Documents" Seized

LONDON, Nov. 1. — Police raided a number of houses in Calcutta and northeastern Bengal seizing alleged documents said to reveal a widespread revolutionary conspiracy, according to a dispatch from Calcutta this afternoon.

Discontent with British imperialist domination has been particularly wide-spread since the beginning of the Chinese revolution. British police have conducted a series of raids, arresting nationalist leaders on the pretext of finding "documents revealing widespread revolutionary conspiracies."

NORBECK COMES OUT IN BEHALF LOWDEN'S DRIVE

See Move to Weaken Norris Campaign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Senator Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota, who sometimes supports the so-called farm bloc, has come out in favor of the candidacy of Frank O. Lowden, the Pullman Company multi-millionaire, for the republican nomination for president of the United States. Norbeck was in conference with Coolidge and the old line machine politicians who made pilgrimages to the "summer white house" in the Black Hills region of South Dakota during the vacation of the Coolidge family and has always had a shady record for wavering between the old guard and the insurgents.

Move Against Norris.

The announcement of Norbeck is interpreted as another administration move to try to counteract the "insurgent bloc" composed of Brookhart, LaFollette, Blaine, Borah and others of the middle west revolters, who have endorsed Senator Norris of Nebraska as republicen candidate for president. Norbeck is expected to keep the South Dakota delegation from supporting Norris, and as the delegates from that state would not dare support Coolidge now ,they are supporting Lowden only in order to try to weaken Norris.

As a reprisal the Norris supporters threaten to go into South Dakota and make a fight for the delegation by exposing the record of Frank O. Lowden as a corrupter of the electorate whose political education was in the corrupt Illinois school that produced Len Small and Frank L. Smith.

Klansmen Stone House of Foreign Born Road Workers; Drive 14 Out

CHOCHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Members of a mob dressed in complete Ku Klux Klan regalia last night burned two firey crosses in front of a house in which lived thirteen foreign born railroad workers and their woman cook, then stoned the house and drove its occupants down the road to a neighboring town.

DROP IN FRANCO-U. S. TRADE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The extent to which the recent French tariff increases hit American trade in September is revealed in official figures made public yesterday which place Franco-U. S. trade for the month at 228,000,000 francs less than trade for September, 1926.

Pyromaniac, Hired Cheap By Methodist Hospital Endangers Three Hundred Patients

MARINES MURDER NICARAGUANS IN NEW AIR ATTACK

Liberal Troops Defeat Conservatives

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 1.—Five Nicaraguan liberals were killed and many wounded when a group of liberals in the district of Chipote were attacked by American marines. An army plane was used in the attack.

Liberal troops, operating under General Jose Leon Diaz, are reported to have decisively defeated a group of Conservative bandits in the vicinity of Ocotal. The Conservatives who were led by General Anastatio Hernandez, are reported to have lost seventy men in the engagement.

Hernandez is said to have attacked unprotected villages in Nueva Segovia and to have killed a number of civilians. He is reported to have looted many towns in the region.

* * *

Almost a thousand Nicaraguans have been killed by American marines since May. Official figures based on army reports, placed the number of Nicaraguans killed in battle since May as well over five hundred. Hundreds of other Nicaraguans, most of them civilians, are believed to have been killed in American air raids and of wounds.

Two Followers of Trotsky Expelled From USSR Party

(Special to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—The Central Control Commission of the All Union Communist Party yesterday ordered the expulsion of Catherine Feodorov and Charles Gruenstein, members of the Trotsky Opposition from the Party. Gruenstein and Feodorov are charged with having organized a secret printing office near Moscow and to have used materials stolen from the Central Club for the education of workers.

The printing office published the secret documents of the Opposition, used in a calumniatory campaign against the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* * *

Workers Back Party Leadership.

MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—The regional Communist Party conferences at Moscow and Leningrad and numerous district conferences in provincial towns as well as Communist cell meetings are engaged in a discussion of the results of the recent plenum of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party.

The action of the plenum in expelling Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee is almost unanimously upheld and demands for strong action against the anti-Party activities of the Opposition are being made.

The Opposition has very few followers among the rank and file, the meetings show. The policies of the Central Committee are being heartily endorsed by the proletarian and peasant elements in the Party.

Methodist Hospital Heads Hire Insane Man; Risk 300 Lives

Lives of patients and employes in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital were endangered by a three-alarm fire in the hispital annex Monday. It is reported that after the fire had been put out, Fire Marshal Brophy "discovered" that a certain man was employed in the hospital as porter. This porter is said to have been recognized as a defendant in former incendiary fire cases. He is being held, though he was overcome by smoke while trying to enter the burning building, apparently in an attempt at rescue.

The brick building in which the fire broke out contains among other things a boiler room and kitchen in the basement, a nurses' dining room on the main floor, the internes' quarters on the second floor and an unoccupied attic under a slate roof.

Seventy-eight of the more than 300 patients in the hospital proper were wheeled out of danger.

If the porter is found to be suffering from mental disease it will go hard with him rather than with the hospital authorities who knowingly employed him despite his alleged record. His case will not be cited by judges and mayors of New York state as proof that the penal methods of capitalist society, as typified by the Baumes Law, are scientifically unsound. It will be used instead as propaganda against pardons and paroles for other defendants under the anti-labor New York "criminal" code.

If the porter is found mentally defective or deranged he will be said to have "confessed" his "crime."

Dewey, Wall Street's Polish Dictator, Will Leave for Warsaw Soon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Charles S. Dewey, who resigned as assistant secretary of the treasury, will depart for Warsaw in about ten days to take over a virtual financial dictatorship of the Polish Republic.

Dewey will have supervision of the Polish $70,000,000 stabilization loan and act as financial advisor to the republic and the Bank of Poland. He is empowered to appoint an advisory council to assist in restoring the finances of the Pilsudski regime to normal.

Canada Building Workers Refuse To Be Bulldozed By Injunction on Strike

TORONTO, Ont., Canada, Nov. 1.—Building trades workers here have retaliated to the injunction granted their employers yesterday by refusing to even talk about terms of work as long as the court order stands commanding the International Trades Union not to go on sympathetic strike against shops struck by the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Justice Logie issued the injunction, and Canadian labor is up in arms against the introduction here of United States tactics.

AFFIDAVITS CHARGING "FIXING" IN TEAPOT DOME TRIAL CAUSE QUICK STOP OF COURT PROCES

Fifteen Detectives of Agency that Daugher Put in Charge of Secret Service Found

Prosecution Says Indicted Oil Baron Hir Spies; May Declare Mistrial

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Wm. J. Burns, head
Burns Detective Agency, and chief of the secret service du
the period when Daugherty was attorney general and the T
pot Dome oil lease frauds were perpetrated, was today
rectly implicated in juror shadowing by an affidavit which m
cause the present Fall-Sinclair trial to be declared a mistrial
cause of tampering with the jury. The evidence shows that Bu
was hired directly by the v
president of the Sinclair
ploration Co., and indirectly
Harry F. Sinclair himself, on
the defendants in the trial
conspiracy to commit fraud.

Four sensational affidavits
sented to the presiding justice of
Teapot Dome trial charged, first,
a juror openly had boasted he
pected to gain from an acquittal
dict, and, second, that fifteen Bu
Detective Agency operatives h
rendered hour-by-hour reports on
activities of each juror since the
began.

E. J. Kidwell is the involved ju
Two affidavits quote him as exp
ing "an auto as long as this block
the defense won."

Burns Watched Jury.

A raid on the Burns headquarte
here led to the seizure of their r
ports on the surveillance of juror

"The results of the same (report
were reported * * * to one D
whose correct name I am informed
A. Mason Day," declared an affida
Day is vice-president of the Sincl
Exploration Company.

"It is my belief and I aver that
real employer of said detectives
Harry F. Sinclair, a defendant in t
case," concluded the assistant d
trict attorney.

One of those summoned before
grand jury in the investigation of
Fall-Sinclair jury was a wea
Washington department store ow
one of whose employes is on the ju
Several private detectives from
well-known agency also were repor
to have been summoned.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—With
federal grand jury investigat
charges of jury tampering, Fed
Judge Frederic L. Siddons this af
noon adjourned the Fall-Sinclair c
spiracy trial until tomorrow mo
ing, to render a decision as to
continuance of the trial.

The charges were presented to
judge at a secret session this mo
ing, attended by opposing attorn
and the two defendants, Harry
Sinclair and Albert B. Fall.

It is said that two members of
jury are held for questioning by
grand jury.

Climax of Scandals.

The present scandal comes mer
as a climax to persistent talk ab
the Teapot Dome oil graft trial
ing a mere formality, a method

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH VESSEL OPENS FIRE ON CHINESE TROOPS

Many Killed, Wounded in Bombardment

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1.—A number of Chinese soldiers were killed and wounded by shell-fire from the British gunboat Cricket when that vessel shelled the banks of Yangtze river above Kiukiang it was learned today.

The Cricket was struck by a few stray bullets while patrolling the river. The bullets are believed to have come near the vessel as a result of fighting between Nanking and Hankow forces.

It is understood here that all foreign war craft have been ordered to use their guns when struck by bullets from shore.

* * *

(American and British gunboats have shelled Chinese towns and barracks on a number of occasions when struck by stray bullets. A large number of civilians have been killed by American and British bombardments.)

* * *

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1. Big American business men entertained high officials in the right wing Nanking government at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening. Mutual problems were discussed at the dinner, which took on the character of a business rather than a social affair.

Dr. C. C. Wu, the foreign minister; Dr. Wang Chung-wei, Minister of Justice; Sun Flo, minister of finance and other officials high in the Nanking Government attended the affair.

A desire to establish closer contacts between American business and the Nanking Government was repeatedly stressed by both Chinese and American speakers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 1.—Harvey K. Eaton, 58, secretary of the Security Building and Loan Association realtor, jumped to his death from the top of the 12-story Colton Manor Hotel on South Pennsylvania Ave. here today.

LOVESTONE IN NAME OF COMMUNIST PARTY HAILS UNIVERSAL 7-HOUR DAY ESTABLISHED IN THE SOVIET UNION ON TENTH ANNIVERSAR

A cablegram hailing the decision to establish the seven-hour working day in the U. S. S. R. by the government of the Soviet Union on its tenth anniversary was forwarded yesterday to International Press Correspondence, in the name of the Workers (Communist) Party of America by Jay Lovestone, secretary. It reads as follows:

"After years of devastating war and counter-revolution and surrounded by an iron ring of imperialist foes, the Soviet Union is so mighty in its victory as to be able to proceed with the establishment of a seven-hour day. In prosperous America, with its much-vaunted efficiency and with an imperialist clique which has been fabulously enriched by the World War, millions of workers are condemned to slums, victimized by injunctions, denied the right to organize and still fighting for the eight-hour day. The American capitalist press has organized a conspiracy of silence to hide deliberately from our workers the establishment of the seven-hour day in the Soviet Union.

"But not even the vilest labor lie
tenants of American imperialism an
the haughty industrial and finance
capitalists who are their masters wil
succeed in preventing this historical
world-significant event from having
dynamic inspiring effect on our proletariat. The strikebreaking government of capitalist America has jus
murdered in cold blood Sacco and
Vanzetti, is robbing our farmers of
their land and the fruits of their toil,
is now mobilizing its injunction
judges, detectives, gunmen, tro
and airplanes to crush the striki
miners and to repeat the Ludlow ma
sacre in Colorado.

"The proletarian government of the Soviet Union is at the same time improving the workers' housing, cancelling the debts of the peasantry, and establishing the seven-hour day. Such a contrast in policy between the Workers' government of the Soviet Union and the imperialist government of the United States is bound in the long run to be an eye-opener even for the most political backward American workers."

idavits State Jury "Fixed" in Graft Trial

(Continued from Page One)

Fall and Sinclair, having been of their fraudulent leases for benefit of the bigger oil companies, especially the Standard Oil, be allowed to escape prison.

The trial of the former cabinet of-ficer and the oil magnate has been accompanied from the outset by gue and ugly rumors. The capital s fairly buzzed with them.

Man From St. Louis.

ne of the stories current, and un-tood to have been investigated, erned the panel of veniremen re the jury was drawn. A mys-ous and unidentified man who esented himself as "a St. Louis yer" was reported to have vis-ited a large number of veniremen eeking data concerning their char-cters and lives. He represented imself, according to the story, as an ttorney for some of the persons illed in the St. Louis tornado and tensibly was seeking "heirs to es-tes." His questions, however, con-rned principally religious and fra-rnal affiliations, station in life, and ther pertinent matters.

Generous Prosecutors.

From the very beginning, the special prosecutors for the United States, Roberts and Pomerene, seem to have been strangely lenient in the matter of questioning jurors. It was generally understood that this jury was friendly to the defense.

The cost to the government in case of a mistrial will be enormous. Most of the witnesses were brought from far distances. One man was subpoenaed from Honolulu. Moreover, the government's case was practically complete before the "discovery" that something was wrong with the jury, and there are no surprises for Fall and Sinclair in the next trial—if there is one.

Significantly enough, the argument for declaring a mistrial comes before the defense is put to any particular expense, and before it has been forced to show the line of its case, beyond the generalizations spoken by Attorney Littleton in the early days of the trial.

NOTE ON BURNS

William J. Burns, head of the most torious private detective and strike-aking agency in the United States, ame a "hero" of the open-shop ployers in the railroading of mem-of the structural iron workers to n during the labor struggles in stern states fifteen or more rs ago.

Under Harding's presidency Burns ecame head of the department of in-stigation of the department of jus-e of the United States, and was eed out as one of the Coolidge ad-ministration's efforts to cover up the andals of the Harding-Coolidge re-me. During the investigation of the pot Dome and Elk Hill oil scan-s, a number of senators prominent the investigation, charged that de-tment of justice operatives di-ted by Burns were shadowing them he interest of the oil grafters. rns was associated with "Jess" Smith, confidant of President Harding and supposed to be the go-between of the administration in various deals in which it was charged that large sums of graft money were passed. "Jess" Smith was one of the frequenters of the "little green house in K Street" together with Harding, Daugherty and others. Queer stories of the later announced "suicide" of "Jess" Smith in an apartment he shared with Harry Daugherty have been widely circulated in Washington circles. It was hinted that Smith did not kill himself but was murdered.

It has been charged that the information secured by Burns while head of the department of justice investigation department has been used to blackmail various individuals.

In newspaper circles it is rumored that William J. Burns utilized the Wall Street explosion in 1920 to organize a drive on labor and revolutionary elements which served to divert suspicion from the real cause of the disaster said to have been the explosion of a wagon-load of nitroglycerine which was said to have been illegally transported by the Du Pont Powder Co.

It was the work of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco in behalf of Salsedo, an Italian worker who had been arrested in the dragnet thrown out for "radicals," and who was either thrown from the fourteenth story of a Wall Street building by department of justice agents, or who committed suicide following tortures by these agents, that first attracted attention of the authorities to Sacco and Vanzetti.

The latest jury scandal revives many stories of the activities of the sinister figure of Burns and his organization of spies and strikebreakers, which, during the Harding administration was brought directly into the machinery of government.

Say Kellogg Makes Banker Careerist Chili Ambassador

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1. — Capital diplomats have heard that Coolidge and Kellogg will appoint Banker John W. Garrett to the important post of ambassador to Peru (in which lies the point of contest over Tacna-Arica and its nitrate and copper mines).

Garrett comes of a family of three generations of Baltimore bankers. He is also a "career diplomat" sent to interesting and important posts where American financial power is in any way inconvenienced. In 1916 he served French propaganda purposes by making a tour of German prison camps. Thruout the great war he was in belligerent countries, or near them; after the United States entered, he was placed in the neutral country of The Netherlands.

The United States has just failed, thru the Pershing mission, to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chili. The Guggenheims are heavy investors in the district.

HE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREET-NGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF HE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Albert Wurtz
Joseph Vaitulis
Margaret S. Hoffman
F. Charniak
J. Kaluta
J. Kloz
A. Kasberaw
John Campbe
A. Lukaitis
Alex Oros
H. Pepperman
V. Arvanitopol
Jerry Docekal
John Tippo
Charles Steffe
A. Zero
Alice Burgess

Emil Holt
Florence Hathaway
Carolson
Leo Levich
Henry E. Bartlett
Frank Nodes
Michele Zingarelli
Sue Schenck
ine Cone
le Bergerbakkan
D. J. McCall
Blaine Van Pelt
Browney M. Pta
H. Soderlund
S. North
Reino Salo
I. Kraunch

E. J. Hewit
S. Robev
W. F. Walker
Mr. Skiegetag
Sara Eber
L. M. Jarvis
Jno. Janovich
I. Wizes
Freda Sahuel
Sirignano Frank
Franco Svante
Eugene Duchan
R. Altenberndt
J. Hirsh
J. Keller
Franco Srnte

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The DAILY WORKER
Book Department
33 First Street, New York

Statement of the Workers (Communist) Party of America on the Colorado Strike

Colorado coal miners are on strike, led by I. W. W. organizers. The miners have witnessed the failure of the United Mine Workers officialdom to organize them and have for this struggle chosen another leadership.

The strike shows the undying spirit of the Colorado miners. Dominated by the Rockefeller interests, whose company union was set up further to enslave the miners after the Ludlow massacre in 1914, the state of Colorado is the scene of a struggle between the workers and Rockefeller and his government.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller subsidiary, is bringing its full power to bear to crush the strike. The state authorities are carrying out the instructions of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Colorado is an old battle-ground for militant labor struggles. Cripple Creek and Ludlow are historic spots where the mine operators and government have brutally murdered miners, their wives and even their children. These were only bloody demonstrations to the American workers that under the system of capitalism a demand for decent wages is a criminal offense and that work on the employers' terms is an obligation of the workers to the capitalists enforced by the capitalist state at the point of the bayonet.

In 1914, the murderous force of capitalist government in Colorado slaughtered Louis Tikas, the heroic foreign-born leader of the miners, and whole families of strikers in Ludlow. At the foot of the Ludlow monument to their martyrs the miners again have organized for struggle. The shadow of Ludlow lies over the whole state of Colorado, and in this shadow Governor Adams, the "progressive," is mobilizing the military forces of Colorado to repeat, "if necessary," the Ludlow performance of Governor Ammon, the reactionary.

Governor Adams was elected as a progressive while Governor Ammon, in 1914, was the open tool of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The first working class struggle after Adams' election reveals that the governor has changed only in name. The servility of the governor of Colorado to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company remains unchanged. Capitalist politics is blessed with a two-faced Janus-head. When one face is discredited, it turns the other. A different face but the same head; a different expression but the same sinister purpose of keeping the workers chained to the tread-mill of profit-production for the bosses.

Working conditions in the larger unorganized mining territories of the Rocky Mountain states are miserable. The official labor leadership aids the capitalists in the maintenance of those conditions by doing absolutely nothing to organize the unorganized workers. This criminal inactivity is even made the basis of condemnation by the state authorities of the present elemental revolt of the coal miners of Colorado. The acquiescence of the official trade union bureaucracy in the miserable working conditions of the mine slaves of Colorado is declared an "American" quality, while the revolt of the workers against these conditions is branded "un-American" rebellion by Governor Adams. The leaders of the strike, who are members of the I. W. W., are branded professional trouble-makers, while the criminal inactivity and open betrayal of the strike by the reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers of America is commended as the "responsible action of legitimate labor unions."

All this blabbing about legitimate and illegitimate labor struggles is a smoke-screen for murderous struggle against all aspiration of the workers. The capitalists and their retinue of presidents, governors, judges, etc., put the stamp of approval and legitimacy on no labor union. They do approve and legalize only the treacherous tactics of labor leaders. If the Farringtons and the Fishwicks and the Lewises betray the miners of Illinois and the rest of the United Mine Workers they earn the applause of the operators. But this applause is for the traitors and their treason and not for the union they betray. In West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, Ohio and other places, the coal operator friends of Lewis are now bitterly attacking the "legitimate" U. M. W. of A., are hamstringing it with injunctions and are trying to destroy it by all means within their power. No legitimacy is accorded! No quarter is given to the "American" U. M. W. of A.!—when it fights.

Militancy is the prerequisite of victory in any workers' struggle. It is militancy of the workers that is feared and hated by the capitalists. It is the militancy of the Colorado miners that earns them the condemnation of the coal barons. And it is the militancy that commends them to the sympathy and energetic support of the workers of America.

The workers of the Colorado mines demand decent wages. Governor Adams denounces this demand of the workers as "un-American" and proposes to answer the demand of the workers with the bullets of the state militia and airplanes. Against this outrage of capitalism and its tool, the governor of Colorado, the Workers (Communist) Party protests, and pledges its unreserved support to the striking miners of Colorado and to their leadership. It calls upon the workers of the whole country to protest against the capitalist regime of terror and to support their fighting brothers in Colorado.

We call upon the workers everywhere to organize mass meetings, to protest against the mobilization of the forces of the government of Colorado against the striking miners who are fighting only for the most elementary rights.

We call upon all workers everywhere to help defend the victims of the treacherous conspiracy of the mine operators and their government, by sending contributions to Colorado Miners' Defense and Relief Committee, Box 87, Walsenburg, Colorado.

We call upon all organized workers to have their unions condemn the Colorado outrages and mobilize all their resources for moral, organizational and financial support of the striking miners of Colorado.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Colorado Miners Vote To Continue Strike

(Continued from Page One)

after miners had held a meeting at the monument of Ludlow, where the children and women of the men who fought in 1913-14 were ruthlessly massacred by Pat Hamrock's butchers.

As the result of this demonstration Byron Kitto was arrested with 23 more I. W. W.'s and charged with four separate counts, in order to compel the miners to raise bail from $1,200 to $1,500. Fellow-worker Milka Sablich was also arrested in Trinidad when she attempted to ask some information from the sheriff's office. She, too, was put under exorbitant bond.

Peaceful Strike.

At a final conference between Gov. Adams' emissaries and Francezon, a platonic demand was made by the colonel in charge. After practically hinting that it was a mere formality, both parties agreed that the strike had been conducted in the most peaceful way, that there was no need of the militia in the affected area.

Vote to Stay Out.

Rousing meetings were held at Trinidad, Aguilar and Walsenburg, where the men decided unanimously to stand pat until the final settlement was made between the companies and the miners.

In spite of all intimidations the men and women on strike are looking humorously upon the present situation; as notwithstanding the fact that the strike had been declared illegal and the boss class had declared they considered the I. W. W. outlawed, the mines are at present at a standstill, and even the threat of sending the milita would not relieve the boss' situation as coal mines cannot be worked by bayonets.

No Fuel for Steel Plants.

The bosses are desperate and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which had a contract with the Santa Fe Railroad with their steel mills at Pueblo have been forced to close up their plants for lack of fuel.

The pride of John D. is badly hurt as he cannot understand that his company unions have not been in a position to keep his slaves from organizing with the I. W. W. However illegal the I. W. W. may seem to the Standard Oil interests, the necessity for fuel is so great in the state of Colorado that they will be forced to come to terms before long.

Governor Talks with Francezon.

On the long distance telephone Gov. Adams assured Roger Francezon that he never intended to interfere with the right of individuals or organizations to strike; that he was only anxious to see the law abided by the letter. The conversation was very cordial and the governor was very careful not to make any damaging statement that could have been construed as being in favor of the striking miners.

The Denver Post pretends that I. W. W. leaders capitulated before the warning of the governor. However, reporters present admitted that Francezon did not give up an inch and the colonel in charge admitted that the I. W. W. leader was too good a lawyer for him and gave up good naturedly.

New Mexico Governor Gets Civil Liberties Protest.

The sending of troops into Colfax county by Governor Dillon of New Mexico to prevent I. W. W. organizers from entering the coal fields was characterized as "uncalled for" and "autocratic" by Edward D. Tittmann, a prominent attorney of New Mexico and national committeeman of the American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram to the governor today. "It is much more important to maintain the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free assembly as the bulwarks of the people than to interfere one-sidedly in an industrial dispute," Mr. Tittmann stated in his protest.

SAYS RELIGIOUS PLAY STOLEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Charging plagiarism, Mrs. Esther Eichenwald, Los Angeles, today had a suit on file here for $1,500,000 against Famous Players-Lasky corporation and Cecil de Mille. Mrs. Eichenwald alleges that the film "Ten Commandments" is a plagiarism of her play, "The Triumph."

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Holmes Loses Job Of Successor to Convicted Mayor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—Ira M. Holmes today quitted the office of mayor after several days of actual control and management of the affairs of this large city. His claim to title was finally, after considerable deliberation, denied by the courts. Holmes' argument depended upon the right of a republican party former mayor, John Duvall, to appoint a successor after Duvall himself was convicted, fined, and sentenced to a term in jail for corrupt practises. Duvall appointed his wife, who then appointed Holmes and resigned.

K. K. K. and Republicans

The Duvall conviction was partly the result of the revelations made by Wm. Stephenson, at present serving a life term in the state penitentiary for murdering a girl he had raped. Stephenson was formerly the absolute political boss of the state, and wielded power over all republican party politicians thru his control of votes of the Ku Klux Klan. He was "Dragon of the Realm of Indiana" for the K. K. K.

Stephenson's assistance in the prosecution of his former associates came after he was repeatedly refused a pardon.

Hughes Will Head Delegates to Pan-American Meeting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, has been selected to head the American delegates to the Pan-American conference which convenes in Havana on Jan. 18, it was announced at the white house today.

Other delegates named were:

Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Italy, now en route home on leave.

Ex-Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama.

Dwight W. Morrow, ambassador to Mexico.

Morgan J. O'Brien of New York.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union.

GET A NEW READER!

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several near-by cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part.

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Ohio Meetings.

Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m. I. Amter, H. Scott. 50 Howard street.

Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, I. Amter, E. Boich, F. Yessikoff (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street.

Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, H. Scott.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Johnson.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brahtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal St.

Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brahtin. Hippodrome Bldg.

Martinsferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Hungarian Hall.

Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Miners' Hall.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.

Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.

Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaker at both places.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall, 9 Prichard St. Speaker: Fred E. Beal.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speakers: Nat Kay.

Maynard Mass., Nov. 6th, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall, 35 Waltham St. Speakers: R. Shohan and R. Zelms.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 6. 30 p. m., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminister St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella and L. Marks, chairman.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebration.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Rocky Mountain Meetings.

Great Falls, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 7.

Butter, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 6.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Pioneers, Nov. 5.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Manna, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Denver, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 13.

Pueblo, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 6.

Kansas City, Mo., J. Lovestone, Nov. 6.

Omaha, Neb., J. Lovestone.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th.

New Jersey

Elizabeth, 3 p. m. Nov. 6, Sunday. Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St. Sam Nessin, Paul Crouch.

Perth Amboy, 8 p. m. 308 Elm St. Crouch, Primoff, Kovess.

Jersey City, 8 p. m. Nov. 7, Monday. Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St. Markoff, Crouch.

Paterson, Helvetia Hall, Nov. 11, Friday, 8 p. m. Wm. Z. Foster, Lifshitz.

Newark, 8 p. m. Nov. 13, Sunday. Ukrainian Hall, 53 Beacon St. H. M. Wicks, Pat Devine, Pat Toohey.

West New York, Labor Lyceum, 3 p. m. Nov. 13. Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others.

Passaic, 7 p. m. Nov. 13. Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. J. J. Ballam, J. O. Bentall, Paul Crouch.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago, on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as possible.

Judge Wants Trial Marriage With Lots Of Work for Lawyer

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 1.—A five-year-term marriage, mutually renewable or voidable at the end of the period by either husband or wife, was suggested today by Charles S. Burnell, presiding judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, as a substitute to the present civil contract of marriage.

"Term marriages" under Judge Burnell's plan would be contracted for a period of five years only, renewable by mutual consent only for a second similar period, terminated by the desire of one party or both, or terminated by divorce upon two grounds only—adultery and extreme cruelty.

Court Decisions.

In case children were born to the union, or property was amassed over which disputes arose, the principals would be subject to court decisions similar to the present alimony and custody hearings.

Support of the children would be fixed by statute upon an equitable basis, as well as future support of a wife or husband who should be unable to care for herself or himself after termination of the marriage.

SEND DELEGATES

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November 12th and 13th

International

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the eleventh instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Structure of the Government and the Communist Party

The government is based upon occupational representation and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the cities representatives are elected to the local soviets (the word soviet means council) from the factories and shops rather than primarily from geographical districts. The workers of each factory of appropriate size meet at their place of work to nominate and elect their representatives. Smaller factories in the same industry, shops, and similar occupational groups are combined for this purpose. Housewives are also given representation, meeting by geographical districts. Independent handicraftsmen generally meet by districts to elect their representatives. These usually are not separated according to the type of product.

In the country the peasants of a village meet and elect their representatives to the local soviet. This is at once both geographical and occupational representation, since agriculture is virtually the only industry. The local homeworkers, however, take part in the elections, as do the local teachers and doctors. The right of suffrage is not granted to those who hire three or more laborers for profit.

Formerly homeworkers and those who hired even a single agricultural laborer were disfranchised, but these disabilities have been removed. Certain other classes are debarred, notably priests, ex-secret police officers of the czar, and leaders in counter-revolutionary movements. These classes constitute a very small percentage of the population. The suffrage is denied them on the ground that they have every reason to try to supplant the socialistic system and the Communistic government, and that votes should not be placed in the hands of the enemies of the existing regime. The village soviets perform the usual functions of a local government, including the support of the schools and the adjustment of local land questions. At the last elections, approximately 50 per cent of all those eligible to vote actually participated, which is about the same percentage as those voting in our presidential elections. The tasks of the city soviets are much more complex, and include education, housing, sanitation, police and fire protection, care of the streets, and the management of municipal enterprises such as street-car lines, waterworks, and many municipal stores.

The village soviets elect representatives to the townships and the latter to the uyezd (county) soviets, which in turn elect to the gubernia (provincial) soviets. The city soviets also elect representatives to the provincial soviets, one delegate being allowed for every ten thousand inhabitants of the villages, and for every two thousand voters in the cities. Since the suffrage is granted to all over eighteen years, this means, in effect, giving the city voter approximately 2½ times the representation of a country voter. The Communists defend this over-representation on the ground that the industrial workers are both more intelligent and more class conscious than the peasants. It is interesting to note that most of our industrial states have the opposite type of over-representation, giving the country districts much greater proportional representation than the cities. The provincial soviet corresponds to our state legislature. It takes charge of such activities as roads, high schools, agricultural and health work, also equalizing the burdens of taxation between the richer and poorer localities.

The provincial soviet congresses elect delegates to the All-Russian Congress. It has been commonly stated that the cities also send representatives directly to this All-Russian Congress, thus giving still further over-representation to the urban workers. This conception, however, is erroneous. The cities do not elect representatives directly to the All-Russian Congress, but instead only send them to the provincial congresses.

Within the last few years, the organization of the Russian state has been changed to provide greater flexibility and initiative for the various nationalities. Its name has been changed from the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Russia is only one republic in this union, although, of course, it is the largest and most important, including as it does the whole of Siberia. The others are the Ukraine, White Russia, The Transcaucasian, the Turkoman and the Uzbek Republics, with some fifteen smaller "autonomous" republics, and sixteen "autonomous provinces" to provide for the various racial minorities, all of them being definitely socialist governments. The way is left open for other nations which embrace Communism and adopt the soviet form of government to join this union. Thus if Germany were to turn Soviet, it could be admitted to the Union. The ultimate aim is to build up a federation which will be a Soviet League of Nations, but with much more centralized power than the present League possesses.

The All-Union Congress has about 1,500 members. This makes it somewhat cumbrous, so that it only meets for approximately one week every two years. It therefore decides only general policies, turning over most of the legislative functions to the Central Executive Committee of the Union, composed of 414 representatives, elected by the All-Russian Congress, and 100 elected by the various republics. This committee passes most of the fundamental laws of the Union, and chooses a presidium of twenty-one members, which is the supreme authority between sessions of the Central Executive Committee. The Central Executive Committee also elects the Council of People's Commissars, who are the executive heads of the various major departments.

There is a unified administration for the whole Union of some of the departments, such as War, Foreign Affairs and Transport. Others, such as Labor, Finance and the Economic Council have Commissars for each of the republics and for the Union as a whole, although the major policies tend to be determined on a national scale.

Underneath the Peoples Commissars is a Council of Labor and Defense composed of the Chairman of the People's Commissars together with the Commissars of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, War, Labor, Supreme Economic Council, Ways and Communications, Home and Foreign Trade, and a representative of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions. This Council has charge of the general economic program of the nation. It has the power to regulate production, trade, prices, distribution and exchange. Its decisions are subject to review by the People's Commissars as a whole or by the Central Executive Committee. Directly underneath the Council of Labor and Defense comes the very important "Gosplan" organization described above.

In matters such as education, health and social welfare, the administration is primarily in the hands of the separate republics. Indeed, the creation of the individual republics was largely designed to give cultural autonomy to such sections as wished to preserve their own language and culture, and to secure greater administrative decentralization, particularly important in so large a country as Russia. Cultural autonomy is also granted within the major federated republics to those minor republics composed of racial or religious groups, such as the German colonists, the Tartars, the Moldavians, etc. Thus by allowing each group to teach its language and to preserve its customs, the Communists hope to prevent any development of nationalism from seriously splitting the Union.

Each of the major republics has a parallel political structure to that of the Union—a congress, a central executive committee and a presidium.

The local elections are not conducted by secret ballot but by a show of hands. It is thus possible to determine how every man votes. This would seem to lend itself to intimidation, but it should be remembered that it would be very difficult to provide a secret written ballot in a country where there is so much illiteracy as in Russia. It is also true that a voter cannot be subjected to the same intimidation as would be the case were industries and land in the hands of a few. Most of the abuses of public voting in England came because of the power which the landlords and some of the manufacturers had over their workmen by means of the covert threat that if a worker voted against the desires and interests of the landlord or employer, his job would be endangered. It is possible, however, for a considerable amount of social pressure to be exercised against men who vote against Communist principles, but this pressure is naturally much weaker in the country districts where the proportion of Communists is slight. Trustworthy observers inform us that discussion and voting in the villages seem perfectly free.

The proportion of Communists elected to office increases rapidly as one goes higher in the governmental structure. In the villages the overwhelming majority of the members of the local soviets are non-Communists. The proportion, however, in the county and provincial soviets is higher, and higher yet in the All-Russian Congress. The proportion of Communists in the Central Executive Committee is still higher, while the Presidium and the Council of People's Commissars are entirely composed of Communists.

It should not be inferred, however, that the non-Communist members of the soviets are necessarily opposed to the Communist Party or to socialistic principles. A great many men and women in sympathy with Communist policies either do not wish to make the sacrifice required of a member of the party or do not wish to subject themselves to its iron discipline, since members of the party are called upon for a great deal of political and economic work outside of working hours. They must be active in the trade unions, in the cooperatives and in political life. They must give up several afternoons or evenings a week to agitation and administration. They are punished much more severely than non-Communists for any offense against the state. They cannot accept a larger wage than $112.50 a month in the larger cities and even less in the provinces. Many of the technicians and administrators who are not Communists receive much more than this amount. Under these circumstances, therefore, many persons in sympathy with the aims of the party are reluctant to join.

It is also difficult to gain admission to the ranks of the party, particularly if one is not a manual worker or a peasant. The records of applicants are carefully examined, and if they have participated in counter-revolutionary attempts in the past they are almost always rejected. There is also a probationary period of six months for workers, one year for peasants, and five years for non-manual workers, during which the candidate may attend party meetings, but has not a deciding vote. In addition, every effort is made during this period to eliminate the career-seeker, ma applicants being turned down on this grou

The result is that the Communist Party very different from what we understand a political party. It is not a loose aggregat of persons who at a given time decide to v in the same general way. It is rather a ca fully selected body of active workers with definite goal, who are willing to make gre sacrifices for its success and who are bou together by a centralized discipline.

The structure of the Communist Party very similar to that of the political state. 1,200,000 members are organized into appro imately 38,000 local cells (nuclei). These ce exist in factories and in villages, and in so cases have a district organization in the citi They elect representatives to the annual co gress of the party, which in turn elects a tral Committee. This is the main body to termine policies. It elects a political burea of nine, which directs the main work of th party between sessions of the Central Com mittee. All members are bound by decisio of the party. This leads in practice to a hig degree of centralization, since the central co mittee can bind individuals in advance of th annual meeting of the congress. The centr administration of the party also has a gre deal of influence in nominating local secret ries of the party, and this still further hel to build up a central power. As is well know the opposition in the party, led by Trotz and Zinoviev, has recently contended that th should have the right to question decisions the annual congress if new circumstances ari which alter the conditions existing at the tim the general policy was formed. They also in sist upon the right to carry on within the pa ty a full discussion of the decisions of th Central Committee and to carry on agitation prior to the meetings of the annual congress.

Many have believed that the sacrifi quality of the Communist Party would dis pear as the old communists who suffere exile and prison for their principles died o became superannuated. The communists seen this danger and have attempted to it by setting up two organizations, the neers and the League of Communist you (Comsomol). The first takes in children fro 10 to 16, the latter includes youths from 16 23. The Comsomols have branches throug out the U. S. S. R. and comprise approximate 2,300,000 members, or nearly twice t strength of the party itself. About half these are taken into the party when th reach the age of eligibility. Some of the r do not care to join, and others are elimina on one or another ground. The Comso not only carry on educational and agitatio work among their members, but also exerci and play together. They are also supposed t do social work among the unemployed juv niles, and to take care of the organization o Pioneers, playing a part which would be an ogous to our Big Brother and Big Sister mov ment.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in boo form at all bookstores.)

LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTION

On the Public Tribune on the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square. Left to right: Kuybisheff, Commissar of Industry; Rykov, President of Council of People's Commissars (talking thru loud speaker); and the smaller man facing toward the right is Tomsky, famous leader of the Trade Unions in Soviet Russia.

Decorate Four Sailors For "Bravery" in Murder Of Civilians at Nanking

MANILA, Nov. 1.—Four enlisted en of the destroyers Noa and eston were presented with the vy cross today by Captain C. A. Blakeley, destroyer squadron commander, for "fearless devotion to duty" during the Nanking bombardment in which several hundred Chinese citizens were killed. They are: Dennis Taylor, Henry Warren, Charles W. Horn and John Wilson.

The four men kept communications uninterrupted between the Nanking consulate and the destroyers on the river from March 21 to March 24, while the Noa and Preston shelled the unprotected city of Nanking.

Ex-Head of Rumanian Air Force Arrested; Helped Carol Revolt

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Col. Teodorescu, former Chief of Staff of the Rumanian air forces, was arrested today in connection with the purchase of airplanes, according to a direct dispatch received by the Daily Mail from Bucharest.

The planes, it is believed, were purchased for the use of Prince Carol supporters.

Riff Chief Demands French Release Ten Captives as Ransom

TANGIER, Morocco, Nov. 1. — The French government official designated to negotiate with the Riff tribesmen for the release of two Frenchmen and two women recently kidnapped is en route today for Kaiba, where the $80,000 ransom demanded by the tribesmen is to be paid.

Conditions were that the French liberate 10 Riff prisoners; that the French, within the next four years, redeem any counterfeit money that might be included in the ransom; that no military reprisals be made.

The prisoners are Yves Steeg and Jean Maillet, nephews of the French governor general of Morocco; Baroness Steinhel and Mme. Marie Prokoroff.

TWO FRENCH SOLDIERS JAILED.

PARIS, Oct. 10, (By mail). — Two soldiers, accused of having carried on propaganda among the troops asking workers in the army to organize were given jail sentences. One was given 15 months, the other a year.

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Great Britain to Back Mussolini's Demand for Share of Tangier Spoils

LONDON, Nov. 1. — Great Britain will back Italy in her demand for a share of the Tangier spoils, according to close observers of the situation. France, which is negotiating with Spain over the disposal of Tangier, is opposed to the Italian demand for a share in the administration of Tangier.

Reports from Paris declared that the French conservative press expressed alarm at the presence of the Fascist fleet at Tangier.

Fearing Torture by Gomez Bandits, Hurt Officer Kills Himself

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1. — Captain Ramon Diaz, federal commander of the small town of San Gabriel, Jalisco, wounded when counter-revolutionists attacked the town, rather than fall into the hands of the besiegers, committed suicide, according to reports received here. Diaz is said to have feared torture by the reactionaries.

Paulino Fontes, director general of railways in the Carranza regime, has been arrested and brought to Mexico City on charges of counter-revolutionary activities, it is reported.

WOUNDED CHINESE TROOPS DROWNED BY CANTON ARMY

Right Wing Terrorism to Check Revolt

(Special to Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1. — Foreign newspapers in Shanghai state that all of the wounded peasant soldiers, in the army of Yeh Ting, who fell into the hands of the right wing punitive expedition sent against it, were immediately drowned.

Two hundred wounded peasants are reported to have been drowned at Wangshan, 100 at Shanghang and 1,000 at Kiukiang. According to the reports, Cantonese (right wing) authorities have decided to use this method of exterminating Communists in the future.

The native press and public opinion are indignant at the wanton murder of a Chinese soldier by an English sentry. The murder was committed on the territory of the Chinese section of Shanghai, near the border.

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BOOKS

SINGLE TAX ECONOMICS.

THE BASIC FACTS OF ECONOMICS. By Louis F. Post. Published by the Author. Washington, D. C. Fifty cents.

This small primer has just been published by Louis F. Post, former assistant secretary of the Department of Labor of the United States. It has been printed privately by the author with the aid of donations from well-to-do liberals, mostly, apparently, of single tax persuasion. The book betrays the confusion and prejudices of single tax liberalism on every page.

The class nature of the state is unsuspected and Post declares "governments are legislative, executive and judicial agencies of social wholes." The marginal utility theory of value is accepted as proved and unchallenged, with such modifications as the special views of Post require in order to fit them into his theories of the nature of wages, rent, profits, etc. His prejudice against capitalism is satisfied by "humiliating" capital by reducing it to "a category of a secondary order" (p. 56). The mere fact that capitalism is flourishing and that the capitalist is dominant over the recipient of wages and of rent is forgotten in this process.

• • •

Capital is defined with the usual timelessness as wealth used for the production of further wealth. According to this definition, capitalism is eternal, since wealth always has been and always will be used for the production of more wealth.

The capitalist extraction of surplus value by the process of exploitation of labor is veiled in the heaviest of veils by confusing profit with wages. According to Post, "the wages category embraces the entire product less rent for superior land" (p. 77). He even reassures us that taking a rent does not reduce wages as a quantity "except in the case of arbitrary deductions for rent" (by this he means deductions above those which he regards as normal). Except for such deductions, he writes, "the wages allocation of wealth is assignable to producers in the labor category and is approximately proportionate to the desirability of their respective services." What more could a worker want?

Wages, according to Post, are colloquially divided into or "termed" salaries, labor costs, profits, etc. Thus profits becomes a form of wages and the capitalist joins the salariat, if not the proletariat. True, Post sees some little difference between profits and wages, but that is only because profits is a confusing term which sometimes includes something else besides wages. That something else is not what you suspect, not surplus value, but "profits and dividends are a mixture of wages for human service (labor) and of rent for natural resources (land)" (p. 79-80).

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As one would naturally expect, Mr. Post has a special doctrine in the field of taxation, though he does not thrust his single tax tendencies too obviously into the foreground. He analyzes the theory of "taxation according to ability to pay" and declares that it "puts the government in the position of a highwayman whose 'loot' corresponds to so much of the proportionate property of his victims as he is able to extract." (pp. 79-80). With this neat little remark he disposes of all plans for putting the major burden of taxation upon the wealthy and justifies the recent Mellon plan system of shifting taxation from those best able to pay. Thus single tax reveals its prejudices in favor of plutocracy. He rejects payment of taxation in proportion to benefits received "because such benefits cannot be measured." He advocates single tax, without making the exaggerated claims for it that the single tax propagandist usually does. In fact, he does not make a case against the present system in general, nor has he any serious criticism to make of it. Where one does not see a disease there is no need for advocating cures.

About the only things that are seriously attacked by Post are the terminology used in economics, the terminology used in every-day speech, and (cautiously) the system of taxation. He seems convinced that everything would be all right economically if we only adopted a different terminology and a really good set of definitions of all the words we use. This the little book tries to do, without even suspecting that we live in a changing world and that economic categories are not fixed and eternal. In the one thing that the book tries to do it fails miserably.

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While I do not know how much money Post's wealthy friends may have donated for producing and advertising the book, yet, basing myself on its contents, I venture to predict that it will sink as surely as a stone does when thrown into water. It will not even make the customary one or two bounces that a small boy can elicit from a stone on the water because it has not been hurled with enough force for that.

—B. D. W.

TEN YEARS THAT ASTOUND THE WORLD.

THE TENTH YEAR: The Rise and Achievements of the U. S. S. R. By J. Louis Engdahl. Workers' Library Publishers. $.15.

"This is our day of triumph, and you cannot take it from us." On November 7, when the enlightened workers of the world unite in celebrating the success of the Russian Revolution, the first act of an epic drama will be brought to a close. The first decade of the proletarian dictatorship will end.

This decade is no ordinary period in world history. It assumes proportions that not only make it seem to the contemporary historian the most important of historical eras, but one of the most difficult adequately to describe.

Perhaps this is because the chief elements in the story of ten years of Soviet rule must be told, not in names of battles, or places of treaties and ententes, but in cold figures.

This decade confronts the historian with a gigantic task; but much of this burden has been carried by those who are playing important roles in the history of the Workers' Republic. Information bureaus, academies, and many other departments have been created by the Soviet government to procure this invaluable data, and place it within the reach of all interested.

• • •

"The Tenth Year" is no dry compendium of statistics. Nor is it simply an effusion of eulogy and oratorical heights. (And on so great an event as the tenth anniversary of Soviet Russia, it would be easy for any of us to be guilty of it!) Engdahl has brought into thirty-two neat attractive pages a restrained recital of glorious fact after fact in a systematic racy fashion that makes reading a pleasure and leaves the reader with a complete bird's-eye view of the greatest achievement in history.

We learn from the introduction by Bertram D. Wolfe, that the Workers' Library has proved possible by the generous gifts of individual comrades, the first of whom are Comrades B. and S. Rubin. To them in the next few weeks, thousands of workers will surely express their thanks for the support that makes possible the publication of such books as this one.

—WILL DE KALB.

SCIENTIFIC FLEECING.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH. By Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink. Macmillan Co. $2.

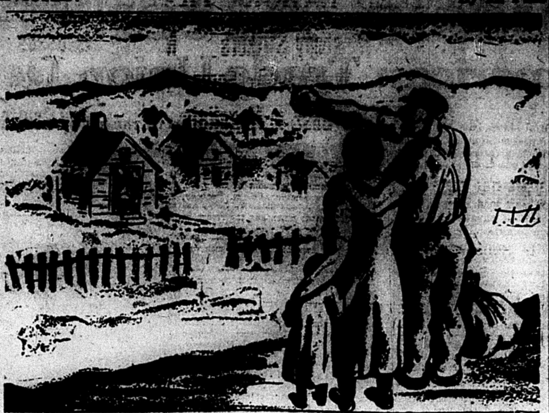
This is an excellent study in the methods used to defraud workers by means of adulteration and misrepresentation of goods. Thru means of high pressure salesmen and widespread advertising trade mark products are sold at exorbitant prices. This "new competition" as the authors call it has brought billions of dollars to the coffers of the exploiting class and left the workers in a wilderness. Does capitalism suffer as a result of these frauds? Of course not. The bourgeoisie has the Bureau of Standards, Federal Trade Commission, and other government institutions at their disposal, in addition to their own private laboratories which make elaborate tests as to the relative value of similar products.

The present day manufacturer buys goods by specification and not as a result of passionate appeals or widespread advertising. Manufacturers have made tremendous savings as a result of the tests conducted by the Bureau. This government institution does not disclose the findings of any of its tests under the pretext that it might hurt some faker that is extracting millions of dollars from the workers. The authors make a plea for standardization of production,—in other words, planned economy. How this can be done the authors fail to say. Planned economy or real standardization can only be accomplished in a socially organized society, where production and distribution are organized by society itself in a single system which bears no traces of separateness, contradiction, or anarchy. The first steps in this direction are being taken by Soviet Russia where the workers are supreme and production is carried on under the direct supervision of a planning Commission.

Stuart Chase, as an expert with the First American Trade Union Delegation to the U. S. S. R. which has just returned to this country, had an opportunity to observe how standardization of production is being used there to better the condition of the working class.

—JACK PERILLA.

THIS DEPARTMENT WILL APPEAR AGAIN IN SATURDAY'S ISSUE.



It is a consistent policy among employers in the present coal lock-out to drive miners from their homes. Federal Judge Schoonover has ruled they may not collect funds to appeal cases of dispossession.

"Efficiency Unionism" in Illinois Mines; Some Ways to Fight It

By ARNE SWABECK

The tipples at the Illinois mines are now busy hoisting coal. The miners are back at their jobs, working under a six months truce arrangement. In Indiana a similar truce has been made. Meanwhile the union is facing a life and death struggle in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

The policy of national agreements based upon the Central Competitive Field has been abandoned by the union leadership. This is playing directly into the hands of the operators and weakening the union.

The strategy of the coal operators is clear. They aim to keep the miners of Illinois and Indiana at work while they continue their efforts to smash the union in Ohio and in Western Pennsylvania. Later they hope to be in a stronger position to deal with the former.

Frank Open Shop Statements

The operators have now been able to strike a real blow in their union smashing campaign through the sweeping injunction secured from the Federal Judge F. P. Shoomaker forbidding practically all strike activities and even compelling eviction of the miners from their homes.

Upon this injunction the Pittsburgh Post Gazette commented editorially as follows: "Many declare that this action of the mine operators is the final drive to make this great state open-shop throughout. A number of leading industries of the state are now on that basis.

In Ohio a similar campaign for the "open shop" is being carried on. And when recently the officials of the United Mine Workers of the district, moved by the truce arrangement in Illinois, made overtures to the operators asking that negotiations take place, the President of the Ohio Coal Operators association, S. H. Robbins, declared: "Ohio operators have exhausted all efforts to deal with the United Mine Workers of America, and we are not interested in any further proposals."

Breaking Down Illinois Conditions

The intention of complete destruction of the union in these two important fields, while the Illinois and Indiana miners are working, is clear. Through the policy of separate district agreements John L. Lewis and his fellow bureaucrats have deliberately aided these efforts of the operators.

Meanwhile in Illinois the operators are pursuing their program of doing away with union conditions within the mines. Loading machines are being installed eliminating labor. The surplus miners are told to go to other industries. Working rules for operating of machines are to be settled by the commission selected to study the district mining problem composed of the presidents and vice presidents of the union district and of the operators' association. On disputed points this commission may enlarge itself, according to the temporary settlement, and a majority vote then becomes binding. In other words such disputes will be settled, not by agreement, but by arbitration.

"Yellow Dog" Contracts.

Cheating the miners in weight on coal loaded has been a long established practice. The loaded cars must pass so rapidly over the scale that the checkweighmen, representing the union, have no time to make a proper check. Actual yellow dog contracts are being put into operation here and there and where miners could formerly leave the mine when sufficient cars had been loaded to make a day's wage, that is now something of the past.

Fishwick Forecasts Wage Cut.

The Illinois truce extends the agreement existing prior to the strike, including the Jacksonville scale to April 1, 1928. Meanwhile the commission, formerly mentioned, is to study the problem and report its findings by Feb. 1. Indicative of what this report may be is a statement already made by the district president, Harry Fishwick, that if sufficient reasons can be shown warranting a wage cut such will be recommended. The operators in the organized fields will point to the ever increasing competition from the unorganized fields (from mines mostly owned by themselves) and such arguments seems to take well with the high paid officials. The latter will perhaps point to the fact that the Illinois district is compelled to face the battle alone—made possible only by the treacherous policy of district settlements. One thing is certain, already now throughout the state a campaign of propaganda is being carried on for the inevitability of a wage cut.

Concreate Fighting Measures.

For the Illinois coal miners there is no other course open than to continue the fight although now under different forms. The rank and file have a great fighting tradition and only their militant actions can save the union. It is necessary to take up an intensive campaign to prevent the designs of future annihilation, with particular concentration on the following points:

1. Decisive condemnation of the splitup policy embodied in the district settlement basis, and more so, condemnation of the arbitration clause.

2. Relief actions must be carried on for the districts still on strike as any weakening of the miners in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will spell disaster to the Illinois district.

3. In every locality the rank and file should fight vigilantly for complete restoration of union working rules within the mines. Any weakening at this point means weakening of the union as a whole.

4. United opposition is necessary to any victimization attempts by the operators or expulsions by the union bureaucrats.

5. A widespread campaign should be initiated against any wage cuts so that both the operators and the union officialdom may know that the miners will not stand for any deterioration of their standard of living. Such a campaign well organized will help steel the miners to meet the enevitable onslaught of the operators.

6. An important part of the general activities is a live struggle within the union for reestablishment of the national agreement basis and a national united front against the operators.

7. With this must follow an insistent demand and actual measures for the organization of the unorganized fields.

8. In order to more effectively meet the united front of the operators and the governmental institutions the miners' locals should take the leadership in formation of local labor parties everywhere.

9. Finally the rank and file membership should demand complete control of the negotiations being carried on for the future agreement and demand that a special district convention be called, or that the regular convention date be so fixed, to consider the report to be made by the commission by Feb. 1, 1928. No agreement to be finally entered until thus ratified by the rank and file workers.

The militants are naturally expected to take the leadership in initiating these measures. Upon them rests a great task. It is the life of the union itself which is at stake.

Nicum Runs in Dayton On a Pure and Simple "Jim Crow" Program

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 1.—W. V. Nicum, who recently in a campaign speech anounced that "any man who sells his property to a Negro in a white territory should be tarred and feathered," has got out a leaflet boosting himself for the city commission which continues the argument against Negroes in slightly modified language.

Nicum declares for "keeping the control of the destinies of Dayton in the hands of the white citizens," and "favors the use of every legal and fair means to prevent the colonization of colored people in white streets and blocks in any part of the city."

Neither does Nicum define in this leaflet what he means by "legal and fair" means.

A further plank is for "Jim Crow" schools, "Jim Crow" parks, "Jim Crow" playgrounds and "Jim Crow" community centers.

Dayton is a large industrial center, the home of the National Cash Register business, and desperate measures are adopted to keep white and colored workers from solidarity with each other.

KAISER'S STEPSON DIES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1. — Prince George Wilhelm, second son of Princess Hermine and stepson of the former Kaiser, died today in Silesia as the result of injuries received when his motorcycle collided with a farm wagon.

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Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

DRAMA

"Immoral Isabella"

Lawton Campbell's Satirical Comedy Pokes Fu at Royalty

THOSE of us who have forgiven royalty for its hypocritical enslaving pretensions and are good-humored enough to see in it the comedy, clownery and tomfoolery that make up its lighter side, are journeying these days to the Bijou Theatre, where Chamberlain Brown is presenting Lawton Campbell's satirical comedy "Immoral Isabella?"

One hates to be disappointed. Mr. Campbell had an excellent opportunity to depict, in the "modern" manner, one of the many probable reasons for the discovery of America. But his gags didn't click, his satire became farce, and before the play had run half its length, the comedy suggested burlesque.

His theme, for a satirical comedy, had much promise. Columbus, poet, and more adventurer than navigator, claims more than passing attention from Queen Isabella, and to get him out of the way, King Ferdinand permits an appropriation to outfit him for an expedition to the Indies. Whether his history is correct is no concern of ours. When one must listen, however, to the most ridiculous of wisecracks, and look at nonsensical situations, one must admit that Campbell hasn't done his best by us.

Aside from that, the comedy is well worth seeing if one is out for a gay evening, and doesn't ask too much from his hosts. Even though he overdoes it, Mr. Campbell has accomplished his purpose if it was to make the royal court of Spain ridiculous.

And then, it must be admitted that a play about a royal triangle is something new. Royal quadrilaterials, pentagons, sextagons, and polygons are old stuff. But to find a royal court with a skeleton in the closet that had, in its time, only been the corner of an almost moral (for royalty) triangle, is unique.

Frances Starr, in the role of Queen Isabella, is well deserving of praise. Much of the comedy in the piece may be attributed to her efforts; her intelligent handling of the script made her lines sparkle with brillance.—S. A. P.

JOE LAURIE, JR.

Is featured in the new Willard Mack racing play "Weather Clear-Track Fast," at the Hudson Theatre.

On the Screen

"Dress Parade" at The Strand Is a Glorified Boost for Jingoism

"DRESS PARADE," the jingo film now showing at the Mark Strand Theatre is a brilliant example of joyous collaboration between the U. S. War Department and ingenious movie producers. Announced as a "screen classic," the picture succeeds in being a clumsy and badly disguised bit of military propaganda with nothing better to relieve the ghastly monotony than the anaemic Bessie Love who, with William Boyd, play the stellar roles.

William Boyd

The militarists, flaunting their part in this picture, brot several hundred bright and shiny cadets from West Point to the theatre in an effort to provide the proper "atmosphere." And before various recruiting stations around Times Square are found alluring posters advertising "Dress Parade," accompanied by the caption: "Join and Go to West Point."

The entire epic centers around the austere adventures of one Vic Donovan, a high school athlete who got himself appointed to West Point by the congressman from his district, who possessed this priviledge in addition to the privilege of distributing garden seeds to his constituents in the springtime. Well, to make a tedious story interesting, Vic falls in love with a girl whom, curiously enough, another cadet rejoicing in the name "Stuart Haldane," also loves. Vic then frames Huldane by misdirecting the signals during artillery practise. Haldane is hurt, but for some mysterious reason his rival saves him from possible worse injury.

Vic for a time is in mortal fear of being bounced from the Academy, but his "heroism under fire," in the words of the commandant, save him and eventually he and the girl whom he so faithfully loves are married. Only an intense curiosity as to whether the picture would have a happy ending kept this tolerant reviewer from dashing out into the comparatively free atmosphere of Broadway before the ordeal was over. The acting is as fatuous as the story, and with sub-titles to match.

The program is one mad symphony of jingoism. Even the news reels,—which usually confine themselves to a showing of U. S. Marines lolling in the Hawaiian sun, or riding on camels in far-off Egypt, or enjoying a snappy boxing match on the deck of a spacious and delightful battleship, this time were completely monopolized by army dope.

"Waring's Pennsylvanians," the collegiate orchestra, simply concluded the program.—S. G.

Big Polish Militarist Budget Is Presented

WARSAW, Nov. 1. — The huge Polish budget, thirty per cent of which is devoted to military expenditures, was presented to the Diet today by the Government.

The expenditures of the War Department will total well over $90,000,000, while appropriations for education are but a little over $5,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN"
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

BOOTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

"Audience Quaked Delightedly."
—Woollcott, World.
DRACULA
New York's Newest Shudder
FULTON [illegible] Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"THE GOOD HOPE"
Matinee—"MASTER BUILDER"

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, "IF." LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. IF

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bus
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8: Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
in THE MODERN
TAMING OF THE SHREW
with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Wed. & Sat.

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE,
W. of B'way. Evgs.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

mas Aids Anti-Labor Forces; orkers Party, S.P. in Contrast

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

The capitalist parties have gone on record for a 4-year term for governor of New York. In conformity with the plan of concentrating greater power in the hands of the capitalist class and removing still farther the already remote influence of the workers upon the elected officials, they have carried through the short ballot system and they now propose that the governor shall be elected every 4 years, the assemblymen every 2 years and the state senators every 4 years.

In discussing this subject Norman Thomas in the current issue of the New Leader has the following to say:

> "My own personal conviction (regarding this proposal), which I do not want to urge unduly, is that frequent elections cost extra money and prevent public officials, especially the governor, from having the time to learn their jobs and carry through their programs. Ideally the protection for democracy would be not such short terms as we have in New York but under proper restrictions the right to recall. I fear that frequent elections promote not democracy but inefficiency."

Essence of Reaction.

Here we have the essence of all the reactionary arguments in favor of the long-term periods for capitalist office-holders and the reactionary ideological background for the present concentration of government power in the hands of the capitalists, which is taking place on an ever larger scale. The trash about recall in the face of the power of the capitalist press does not detract from this reactionary argument. Thomas in his position on the question of four years for governor is following up the support which he gave to the concentration of state power through the short ballot adopted during the last elections.

Thomas discusses the question of government power without any reference whatsoever to the class struggle. Living in the fog of abstract democracy he fails completely to see what has been going on in the country and in the state since the advent of imperialism in America and particularly since the World War.

The capitalists have been busy piling up reactionary legislation against the workers. The Baumes Law reducing trial by jury and concentrating dictatorial powers into the hands of the judges are a blow aimed at the working class and intended to destroy the few rights which labor has won in long years of struggle. The paralyzing injunctions issued by the courts, the consolidation of the state constabulary, the increase in police forces—all are aimed in the same direction of giving greater power to the government and removing still farther from any popular influence the elected officials of the capitalist class. The proposal for a four-year term for governor is a part of this entire scheme of strengthening bureaucratic control and making the government machinery a more efficient weapon against the working class.

BEN LIFSHITZ

Workers Party Candidate for Alderman, Brownsville.

S. P. for "Efficient" Cops.

The socialist party in the city elections in 1925 had in their program the proposal for a more efficient and a more adequate police force in this city. This is also in line with the middle class reactionary idea of efficiency of government in general—disregarding the living fact that we are dealing with the present capitalist government. The needle trades workers have sampled the already adequate and efficient police force of New York. The paperbox workers, the traction workers, the truckmen and window cleaners can tell Thomas what a greater police force, which Commissioner of Police Warren is getting by the addition of 700 men, will mean in new strikes and in new attempts to organize labor.

For a Labor Party.

The Workers (Communist) Party is opposed to the four-year term for governor. It declares that only the most energetic struggle against reactionary legislation, injunctions and police violence will free the workers from the illusion of the so-called non-partisan "reward-your-friends-and-punish-your-enemies" policy and clear the path for the formation of a Labor Party. The position of Thomas on the lengthening of the term of office of governor, state senator and assemblyman shows the insidious ideology of the socialist leaders. This ideology forms a stumbling block to the development of class consciousness in the workers and presents the mobilization of the workers against the two old parties and the so-called "friends of labor."

TWO SPANISH FLYERS KILLED.

MADRID, Nov. 1. — Commander Rafael Castilla and Sergeant Jose Prodomingo, of the Spanish royal air force, were dead today as a result of a crash between their planes above the airdrome at Cetafe.

GREETINGS
from Sub-District Committee
W. P. of A.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Headquarters: 122 W. 3rd St.
Room 104.

GREETINGS
from the Daily Worker Builders' Club of
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Meets at 122 W. 3rd St. Room 105.

Young Workers' League
of LOS ANGELES, Calif.
Meets every Friday
at 122 West 3rd St. Room 104.

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION
SUB. CAMPAIGN
FOR THE
DAILY WORKER

Get That Pledge Now

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read The DAILY WORKER.

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Here is my pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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SIGMAN OPPOSES JAILED WORKERS PRISON RELEASE

Local 41 Members Vote to Support Militants

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Samuel Markewith, former assistant district attorney and lawyer for the right wing, are attempting to prevent the release from jail of imprisoned cloak and dressmakers who support the left wing, officials of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board charged Monday.

The Joint Board spokesmen pointed out that the militant leaders of the union have been conducting a campaign for several months to release the cloak and dressmakers who are today in Sing Sing and Harts Island as a result of their activities during the last strike.

Especially during the last two weeks has this campaign been intense, the Joint Board charges. Even certain city officials who cooperated with the employers and the right wing have spoken in favor of the release of the imprisoned workers, according to the Joint Board.

* * *

Local 41 Members Support Leadership.

More than 350 members of Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a meeting at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, Monday, pledged their support to the suspended left wing leadership of the local. All officers of Local 41 were suspended by the right wing officialdom of the I. L. G. W. last Friday.

The assembled workers adopted a resolution condemning the action of the right wing and instructing the local officials to continue to administer the affairs of the organization. The speakers included M. E. Taft, manager, and Celia Lengart, of the local executive board. Louis Rubin presided.

An agreement between the local and the employers' association expired yesterday, it was pointed out.

The right wing of the I. L. G. W., however, has begun a campaign for the release of the right wing gangsters jailed for assaulting left wing pickets.

Vanguard Will Issue 'Red Republic' Series on Tenth Anniversary

November 7, the 10th anniversary of the Russian Soviet revolution, will witness the publication of five volumes on the "red republic" by the Vanguard Press. Jerome Davis, of Yale University, edits the series. Eight more volumes will follow making 13.

This library on Russian trade unions, village life, education, religion, etc., will sell for the regular Vanguard price of 50 cents a volume, with a discount of 10 cents to members of the Vanguard.

Of special interest to workers will be Robert W. Dunn's "Soviet Trade Unions," in the series of eight volumes that will follow. Dunn packs his several months of research in Russian union halls into a 200-page volume. The seven other companion volumes are: "Soviet Production and Distribution," by W. Jett Lauck; "The Family in Soviet Russia," by Jessica Smith; "The New Schools of New Russia," by Lucy L. W. Wilson; "Health in Soviet Russia," by W. H. Gantt; "Civil Liberties in Russia," by Roger N. Baldwin; "Jews and National Minorities in Russia," by Avrahm Yarmolinsky; "Art and Culture in Soviet Russia," by Joseph Freeman, Ernestine Evans, Louis Lozowick, Babette Deutsch and Lee Simonson.

Peabody Strikers Stand Firm; Force Boss to Negotiate

By ALEX BAIL.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1. — For about one week 300 workers of the hide-room department of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. of Peabody, Mass., have been on strike for recognition of the union and the return of a wage cut enforced last July.

The rest of the workers, some 1500, are very sympathetic to the men who are out and are ready to respond to a strike call if the union feels it necessary to call them out in support of the hide men.

Wage Cut and Speed-Up.

The wage cut enforced a few months ago meant a loss of anywhere from $5 to $11 per week. Coupled with this came a still stricter speed-up system. The A. C. Lawrence, being a subsidiary firm of Swift & Co., has also adopted the packing house speed-up system.

With an average of $25, the workers decided to make a fight against further cuts and against the intolerable speed-up system.

The workers to a man signed up with the Leatherworkers' union and opened negotiations with the firm. It became clear from the beginning that the company was intransigent. The workers therefore set up a committee of 21 representing all the departments. With this committee also the company refused to consult and all the workers in the hide department walked out to a man.

Stupidity vs. Discretion.

The complete tie-up of the department brought the company to the realization that they were facing not a sporadic outburst but an organized movement of the leather workers. What still further convinced them was the result of a straw vote conducted by the company, which resulted in 68 percent of the men voting sympathy for the strikers. To cap the climax came a mass meeting of 1,000 workers pledging themselves ready to support the hide men. With these facts at hand the company decided on a temporizing policy. No effort has been made to bring in scabs for fear of precipitating a general strike and the company agreed to meet with the committee of 21.

Negotiations Are Opened.

Negotiations were opened. The indications are that the company is protracting matters in order to break the ranks of the strikers and to cool off the ardor for a sympathetic strike. Mr. Little, general superintendent, heard the demands of the committee and promised a reply. The very fact that the company for the first time recognized the large committee is a victory for the workers. Any effort on the part of the company to protract unduly the negotiations will be met by calling out all the departments—thus paralyzing the whole plant.

Mr. Eglee—Takes the Stage.

Mr. Eglee, a $15,000 a year industrial engineer, bought and paid for by the Associated Tanners, steps forward in defense of the poor and oppressed manufacturers.

In a speech at the Rotary Club of Peabody, he "proved conclusively" that the hide workers are the best paid in Peabody, in fact they are the best paid in the world, that 90 percent of the workers are making more money after the cut than before. That the "Assembly" consisting of 12 company hirelings and 12 bosses is an adequate expression of the interests of the workers. That the strike was forced on the majority of the workers by some troublemakers and that it isn't a legal strike anyway.

This verbal barrage created such an obnoxious swell in Peabody that the presiding officer of the Rotary Club found it advisable to inform the organizer of the union that their organization does not conform to the views of Mr. Eglee.

Mr. Eglee must find this pill rather hard to swallow especially as it is administered by his own classmates.

The striking workers are not at all disturbed by this attack. They are through with the company union "Assembly" and they also know that Mr. Eglee is being well paid to defend company interests.

Workers Stand Fast.

The strikers in Peabody have found a way of overcoming even the difficulty of language. Although the majority of the workers are American—yet there are numerous foreign-speaking groups such as Russian, Lithuanian, Greek, Turkish, Polish, etc.

The committee of 21 represents 17 nationalities who stand united as one in their struggle against the company.

There are reasons to believe that the present leaders of the movement will show the necessary understanding of the situation and will not permit themselves to be isolated and broken.

The strike must be broadened and developed to include the workers of all departments. It is true that only one department has been subjected to a cut in wages but the defeat of the hide workers would be a signal for cuts in other departments. The workers must all realize this and must stand firm.

Recognize the Union.

The workers are also realizing that they must push forward the demand to recognize the union. No matter how good a settlement—unless the right to organize is established, then it is but an empty victory. Only through the building and maintaining of a strong union can this struggle be won. Only through the recognition of the union can the improved conditions be maintained.

Meeting Discusses Foreign Born Labor Attacked by Courts

AVALLA, Pa., Nov. 1. — A packed meeting and much interest manifested in the talks on the bills now pending before congress was held here by the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born. (W. J. White and Wm. J. James, members of the legislative committee of the United Mine Workers of America were the speakers. Both urged the foreign born workers to organize councils in the villages, hamlets and towns of the surrounding vicinity. Both speakers urged that only in organizations was there safety for those workers who had come to this country under the illusion of wealth and freedom.

The foreign born workers were advised to take up the study of the English language, because of the fact that it is the language used in the institutions of the country, the stores, the post office, etc. They were urged to become citizens.

Intimidate.

The Farrell, Woodlawn, Papcun, Zodolska and the Cheswick cases were cited by White to show the efforts of the employing class to try to intimidate workers thru the courts and police institutions which the coal mine owners control and use as a part of the capitalist-owned state in this campaign. The injunction just issued by Judge Schoonmaker and its effect on the foreign born was discussed. A resolution was passed on the question demanding that action be taken against the bills.

* * *

1,500 In Court.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 1. — Sixty-five miners have been killed in this district since the lockout began, according to Phillip Murray, one of the officials of the U. M. W. of America. He also quoted statistics to show that the courts of the Justice of the Peace had 1500 cases against miners in Allegheny county alone, while over that number were in the courts of Justices of the Peace in Washington.

Window Cleaner Pickets Are Arrested in Harlem

Members of the Industrial Squad yesterday took the role of active strikebreakers when they arrested two striking window cleaners at 110th Street and Eighth Avenue, where they were picketing, according to Jaques Buitenkamp, counsel for the union.

The two workers, Michael Tryzanski and Nicholas Tabaka, were held in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Douras

ASSOCIATED SHOP INSTALLS LONGER DAY AT SAME PAY

Board Calls Workers to Cooper Union

The last pretense of the right wing of the International Fur Workers' Union at being an organ of the workers has been torn away, the Joint Board, Furriers' Union, pointed out last night in connection with developments in the shop of Schwartz and Dragutzky, 338 Seventh Ave.

One of the largest and most influential shops affiliated with the Associated Fur Manufacturers Schwartz and Dragutzky hereafter will require operators to work 46 hours weekly and cutters 44 hours a week instead of 40 hours. For this they will receive the same wages as for 40 hours, however. The shop is registered with the right wing dual union and employs 45 workers.

Call Mass Meeting.

The action of Schwartz and Dragutzky and its significance in the fur market was discussed by speakers at a mass meeting called last night at Cooper Union immediately after work by officers of the Furriers' Union Joint Board. In the announcement of the meeting the Joint Board called particular attention to the fact that Schwartz and Dragutzky is a registered shop and one of the largest in the industry.

Bosses Plus Right Wing.

"No one can now have any doubt that the employers and the right wing have made an agreement against the workers," an officer of the Joint Board said last night. "The lengthening of hours from 40 to 46 in an Associated shop is an indication of the right wing policy. It means that all shops controlled by the right wingers will follow suit and compel the workers to toil longer hours for the same pay. At the Cooper Union meeting plans to meet this move on the part of the bosses and the scab unionists will be made."

GERMAN STUNT-FLYER KILLED.

DESSAU, Germany, Nov. 1. — Aviator Plauth, the cleverest "stunt flyer" employed by the Junkers airplane works, plunged to his death from an altitude of 400 yards today when his plane went into a tail spin from which he could not right it.

Public School Teachers Of Washington Have to Sue for 3 Years' Salary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, (FP).—Claiming from $300 to $900 back salary plus interest, 414 public school teachers in the District of Columbia have brought suit against the District government for an adjustment of their wages as provided by a law which took effect three years ago.

A BANQUET FOR HEALY.

Timothy Healy's old friends are announcing a dinner in his honor in observance of his retirement as president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers January 1. The dinner will be given at the Hotel Commodore December Healy was coroner of New York County many years in addition to being a labor union executive.

EDITORS OPPOSE REGISTRATION.

Editors of foreign language newspapers will meet with editors of English language newspapers at a luncheon Friday at the Civic Club to perfect plans for wide publicity against laws for the registration of aliens, the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers announced yesterday.

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JAY LOVESTONE

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Eleven Living Pictures of the Russian Revolution
Fifty-five Participating.

VIOLIN SOLO
by MINNIE JAFFEE, Child Virtuoso.

Floated Seven Days in Open Boat After Overloaded Shooner Sank

Nine men, entire crew of the four-masted Horatio Foss, a 746-ton schooner with 1,100 tons of dead weight—coal and other cargo, which foundered off Bermuda in a gale. They floated in a small leaking boat until picked up seven days later by the steamer Volendam.

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"Distaste for the Use of Militia in Industrial Disputes" in Colorado

Picketing has been suspended in the Colorado coal fields, "temporarily," say the official reports of the I. W. W. which is leading the strike.

"It was impressed upon the minds of the state officials," says the report," that by this action we did not relinquish the right of communications and conversations and that we would use our rights of free speech and free assemblage as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the state of Colorado; that we also protested against the unwarranted actions of the sheriff's office of Los Animas county in using the picket law as a means to arrest any man actively connected with the strike." (Our emphasis.)

It may seem presumptuous to workers who are facing and fighting the might of the Rockefeller dynasty and its government in the Colorado coal fields, for us, sitting in comparative safety in a New York office, to say that in spite of the protestations which were "impressed upon the minds of the state officials," we are not greatly impressed by the manner in which the whole question of the part played by the state government in the strike has been handled by the I. W. W. leaders.

We stated yesterday that evidently there had been some usions relative to Governor Adams and the state power generally.

Today, after reading the official report sent out by the W. W. press committee we are more than ever convinced that nsiderable confusion still prevails.

On October 29, a wire received from I. W. W. leaders in alsenburg stated:

"Governor Adams' distaste for the use of militia in industrial disputes is well-known and we doubt very much that the overnor will ever send them in."

In the same message there is the following statement: "The ational guards' arrival which was predicted by the brass check ress failed to materialize. Airplanes, however, were observing trikers' activities during the day."

Further, in the official press report of the I. W. W. committee today it is stated, in speaking of the conference between W. W. leaders and national guard officers, that **"the colonel in harge admitted that the I. W. W. leader was too good a lawyer or him and gave up good-naturedly."**

But picketing has been stopped **under threat of martial law ade by this same military officer** who "gave up good-naturedly" **d who speaks in the name of the state of Colorado.**

The state and the coal barons have given up nothing. Arrests ll continue. It is the miners who have given up something—eir picket line.

We do not blame the I. W. W. leaders for maneuvering to revent a declaration of martial law and the occupation of the rike zones by troops. We are not urging, from our New York e, that the miners and their families bare their breasts to bullets and bayonets of the military in order to give it prac- on human targets. We do not know how far successful picket- may be possible under the circumstances.

But this we do know and this has to be said:

The Colorado strike cannot be won without picketing and at in sending soldiers to stop picketing the state government breaking the strike.

The trouble here seems to be that the methods by which the rmed forces of the state are being brought in to fight the battles Rockefeller interests are of a more skillful kind than those d in 1914.

Governor Adams is using the steel glaive in the velvet glove. e military officers laugh and chat with the I. W. W. leaders, hey admit that they are worsted in argument—but picketing tops just the same. Behind the grins of the guardsmen are the uns of the government.

The capitalist class rarely uses open force when it can get e same results by methods which leave the true relations been it and its state power hidden.

But to convey by one word or deed the impression of the ers of Colorado, or the hundreds of thousands of other work- who are watching their struggle, that the state government Colorado is anything else than an enemy of the miners, that miners can expect it to do anything else but aid the coal rons, is to make the greatest and most disastrous mistake that be made in this or any other struggle of the same kind.

The miners of Colorado should understand, and it is the y of the I. W. W. leaders whose courage and devotion to the of the working class cannot be questioned, to make clear em that the Colorado state government is the weapon of the interests who are fighting the miners, that it is not what ernor Adams says that counts but what he does.

In no way, shape or form, should the strike leaders make it ible for the state government to stop picketing and break the ke while at the same time being able to pose as "a neutral ce" or "friendly to labor."

If the strike cannot be won without picketing then the ers will have to picket—or surrender.

But no matter what the next development in the Colorado e is, it must be given the unswerving support that such a ic struggle against the most powerful and ruthless section e capitalist class and its government deserves from all sec- of the labor movement and the working class.

The "Peepul's" Socialist Parson

Rev. Norman Thomas is the socialist candidate for alderman e eighth assembly district and his fellow-parsons, believing they should stick together regardless of such trifling facts arty labels, are praying for his success.

Had his former customers in the Brick Presbyterian Church ifth Avenue paid more lip service to pacifism and less to their poodle dogs, Thomas might not have quit his job as representative of the militant christ made for the rich for the role of mouthpiece of the meek, humble and pacifist christ given to the poor. This much we gather from a special election issue of The New Leader.

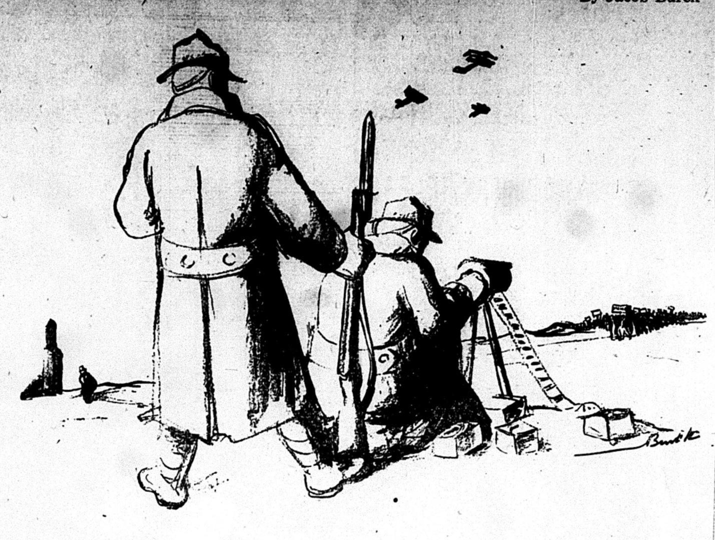
In all the socialist election literature that we have read, there is not a single indication that the socialist party considers its standard bearer a working class leader tho we have heard that a socialist campaign soap boxer once referred to the "working people." A case for expulsion!

The endorsement of Thomas' campaign most prized by the socialist party is that issued by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who puts his hero in the same category as Lincoln, Wilson and Debs, Thomas evidently being regarded as the perfect Wilson type of bourgeois politician. To be mentioned in the same breath with the mountebank Wilson is an outrage against the memory of Debs, one of the most outstanding victims of Woodrow Wilson's campaign of persecution against the radical workers who protested against the dragooning of the workers of this country into the shambles of Europe for the benefit of Wall Street. If there ever was a more nauseating and hypocritical agent of American imperialism than Woodrow Wilson in the White House, history does not record the fact. He put a halo around the head of the stool pigeon and officiated at the ushering in of an era in the life of this country which made the land one gigantic finkery. Yet this is the man who is linked with the rebel Debs as a model of political purity in their attempt to collect from among the democratic voters whose nasal organs gag at the Tammany cesspools those of them who worshipped Woodrow Wilson as the perfect type of capitalist politician, the kind that knows capitalism is more efficient and less offensive when its political organs are kept in a sanitary condition.

There is no depth too low for the socialist party to sink to when out hustling for votes. But we submit that the placing of Debs, who with all his faults was an anti-capitalist rebel, on the same moral level as his persecutor Wilson marks a new low level of political depravity even for the socialist party.

THE GOVERNMENT OF COLORADO

By Jacob Burck



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XI

Red Versus White

I APOLOGIZE to you, my readers, for writing all this history. But a new age has come, and unless you know its economic bases, you cannot understand its literature and art. Have patience with me for just two paragraphs more, and we are done with politics for good.

The Russian revolution came. The greatest event in history, it has determined the past ten years, and will determine the thinking of mankind for the rest of my stay on earth, and yours. It was not merely the crash of a great empire; it was the fact that for the first time a revolution occurred in a country which had come to some extent under the modern forms of large-scale industry. It was revealed that in such a society the strongest single group is the organized machine workers. These workers, through their trade councils, took charge of Russia; and in so doing they gave us a sketch of history for the next hundred years. The cry, "All power to the Soviets," turned the politics, industry, science, literature and art of mankind into a struggle between two opposing forces, the newly awakening labor organizations, and the holders of privilege based upon paper titles to the means of production.

The new Soviet form of government was born amid the horrors of revolution and civil war; therefore it is a military thing, protected by a dictatorship. This makes it appear anti-democratic, whereas it aims at the widest democracy ever known. Needless to say, we have never had democracy in America; ever since the Civil War we have had plutocracy, maintained by the subsidizing of political parties and the purchase of legislatures and courts. Our democracy is a hope, for the most part feeble; and surely the Russians also have a right to hope—since they are applying the great principle to industry, the real power in the modern world, whereas we Americans are completely resigned to having our business affairs run by Henry Ford and Judge Gary and Rockefeller and Doheny and a few such masters. The democracy of the Soviets, a thing in the womb seeking to be born, and the democracy of capitalism, matured into a flaunting prostitute—such are the two forces struggling for power, and their struggle conditions the thinking and writing of every author in the world.

I set aside books for later discussion; there are still independent publishing houses, and a writer of books can, in the last extreme, beg or borrow the money and print his own writings. But books do not count for much; what rules the thinking of Americans are moving pictures, radio, and Sunday supplements and popular magazines which circulate by the millions every week and month. All these great capitalist institutions are now agencies of propaganda, and all writers who serve them are henchmen of big business, making war upon the new freedom in the interest of the old slavery. I do not mean to say that all such writers consciously produce anti-Bolshevik propaganda; many of them are just making America attractive, and distracting the masses with jazz and sex and luxury and fashion and crime and mystery and every conceivable form of futility. The individual writer or artist may have no idea what his work means; but rest assured that the masters of the payroll know, and select our cultural diet with care and definite purpose.

Meet my old comrade and fellow-worker, Joseph Medill Patterson. Twenty years ago Joe was the red hope of the radical movement, the author of that brilliant muckraking novel, "A Little Brother of the Rich," and of numerous labor plays which wrung your heart. Joe knew his family had stolen from the public schools of Chicago the land upon which its great newspaper stood, and had bought several elections in order to hold its loot. But as time passed, the ties of blood asserted themselves, and Joe weakened in his rage against the criminal rich. He went to war, and learned the use of machine guns and poison gas bombs, and now he has a store of them in the basement of the new white stone palace in which his great murder-newspaper is housed. Captain Patterson, ex-Comrade Joe, is now a master-fascist: and he has not only the Chicago "Tribune," but the "Daily News" of New York, the trashy tabloid with more than a million readers; also "Liberty," the barber-shop weekly, upon which I am told he has lost several millions, but he does not mind, because it is a cause—the liberty of American big business to put fourteen million Mexicans into slavery. I happened to pick up a copy on Lincoln's birthday of this year, and I found an editorial calling for a new war with Mexico, and praising the last one as the best thing that had ever happened to Mexico; also a panegyric on Lincoln by a preacher—but you bet that preacher didn't quote what Lincoln had said concerning the Mexican war!

Meet the great Jesse L. Lasky, newspaper man, gold-miner, band-leader, magician-manager, and now lord of the moving-picture realm. Mr. Lasky has no military title, so let us call him Emperor of Orgies. The emperors of old knew only the orgies of all times and places, and at three weeks notice will produce a set of the ruling class diversions of Persepolis or Paris, Nineveh or New York, Sodom or Chicago, Harnak or Hollywood. But when the Russian revolution came and threatened the orgy-enjoying rich, Mr. Lasky hastened to the rescue, to make the world safe for orgies. Who could better reveal the horrors of the nationalization of women in Russia, than one who knows so well the moving picturization of women in America? In the year 1919 at the height of our white terror, Mr. Lasky produced an elaborate feature-picture called "The World and Its Woman," with Geraldine Farrar, opera singer, and her husband, Lou Tellegen as the stars, and it took my prize as the most hideous piece of hate-propaganda that had ever come under my eyes.

And how do you think Mr. Lasky got all the details about the bloodthirsty "reds"? Why, he hired an author who had lived among them—had actually been one of them, in fact. None other than my old friend Thompson Buchanan, volunteer publicity agent for the Paterson Pageant! That was fourteen years ago, when ten thousand silk-workers of Paterson, New Jersey, went on strike, and in those days we thought they were just poor devils, and it was a shame for the police to poke their batons into the abdomens of the pregnant women; we didn't realize that there were little Bolsheviks inside these abdomens! Some of us went out to make speeches for the poor devils, and get arrested with them; and as a means of overcoming the newspaper boycott, we got up the Paterson Pageant, and worked day and night over it, and bankrupted ourselves—how well I remember that agonized final meeting, when Mabel Dodge pledged her furniture to get the last five hundred dollars! And then the newspapers implied that somebody had robbed the strikers of the proceeds of the show!

Well, Thompson Buchanan was our publicity man, and worked like the wily Ulysses to outwit the capitalist press. And now here he is writing poison-propaganda for Lasky, and he can do it so easily—all he has to do is to turn everything upside down, portraying it exactly the opposite of what he knows it to be! The Tsarist aristocrats become beautiful and saintly and patriotic heroes; the peasants are well-fed and groomed like Hollywood stars, and love their masters and pray to God for their safety; while the Bolsheviks are monsters with twisted and distorted faces, who divide their time between murder and lust—just as Thompson Buchanan observed during his work with John Reed and Ernest Poole and Leroy Scott and Gurley Flynn and Mabel Dodge and Margaret Sanger and Mary Craig Sinclair!

Also, meet that great statesman of letters, that strong Silent Man who has made more speeches than any other occupant of the White House, outdoing Carlyle with his gospel of silence in forty volumes. When civilization was in peril, Cautious Cal Coolidge did not hesitate, but rushed to the rescue with a series of articles, "Enemies of the Republic," published in the "Delineator," one of the Butterick chain, certified circulation 2,102,-223 women per month; also an article in "Good Housekeeping," one of the Hearst chain, certified circulation 1,-150,947 women per month. Cal realized the importance of reaching the women because they were the ones who were destined to be nationalized by the Bolsheviks; also it pays to carry on propaganda among women, because they don't know any better than to believe what you tell them.

Also that other great artist, General Charles G. Dawes, violin-virtuoso and composer of a melody. Fritz Kreisler edited it—but of course not because the author is a millionaire banker, powerful enough to rob his stockholders of a couple of hundred thousands dollars to subsidize the master-corruptionist Lorimer. Recently Hell-and-Maria made a campaign tour of the country, and his progress was a tornado of "Melody by General Charles G. Dawes." Of course the reason why every radio station in his path played it several times every day was not that he was presiding officer of the Senate, which controls appointments to the new radio board having power to seize all radio stations whenever Calvin or Charlie wish to call their political opponents Bolsheviks, as during the La Follette campaign. Keep your eye on Hell-and-Maria, for when American Fascism begins its march on Washington this great artist will be the Mussolini.

(To be Continued)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

DR. Will Durant, the katzenjammer philosopher, has discovered that the Chinese invented gunpower, not for war, but for fireworks. They made other important discoveries. "But those were little things" says the Dr. "The great thing was to deepen and quiet the soul with understanding." The professor must be right, because we have read of W Pei Fu, the reactionary tuchun of a few years ago writing a sonnet to the moon in a safe retreat while his unfortunate troops were being massacred by those of a general so illiterate that he could not read the legend on a Chinese laundry check.

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DR. Durant seems to have found the secret of soul-quiet during his sojourn in the fastnesses of Chinese history, when he says that the return of the Boxer indemnity to China as an act of magnanimity on the part of our ruling class rather than a clever scheme to popularize John D. Rockefeller's oil cans. Returning to gun powder I am decidedly of the opinion that the Chinese of ancient days had no more aversion to its use against their adversaries that the people of modern China have.

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SOME young Chinese student should advise this omniscient philosopher that at all periods in Chinese history as well as in the history of other countries there was a class that could afford to pamper philosophers and split verbal hairs over the general futility of things while the great masses slaved in order to give their masters the quiet thru which they could saunter in gaudy night shirts thru perfumed rooms, and draw inspiration for their odes and sonnets from perfumed concubines. This fellow Durant has already qualified as the leading literary nuisance of our day.

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ONE of the most amusing sub-titles that I saw on a news story for a long time appeared in the Morning World of October 31. It reads: "Sisters Say Mrs. Knapp Will Shock the Whole State." If Mrs. Knapp has not already accomplished that purpose this is a shock-proof state. As you may know, Mrs. Knapp is a former secretary of state and a member of the G. O. P. Being out of remunerative employment she was given the task of making a private census of the state, a superfluous duty since the federal government does that work.

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MRS. Knapp had an appropriation of over one million dollars, but by the time she got thru spending it she barely knew how many people she had on her payroll, tho she was aware that 90 per cent of them were relatives of hers. If Mrs. Knapp has anything more shocking she had better snap out with it, before some one else beats her to it by spilling the dirt on some Tammany grafter.

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THE manager of a prosperous West Side restaurant placed a "dishwasher wanted" card in his window yesterday morning. Inside of ten minutes at least ten applicants appeared. The boss gave each the once-over and decided they looked too hungry. Only one of the rejected ones had the energy or spirit to form a silent curse on his lips as he went. They all approached King Boss with the proper degree of servility and left as if thankful that they were favored with a word of refusal—all except one. They wore typically American faces. The wealthy restaurant proprietors are Armenians, who likely bought liberty bonds during the war, contribute to worthy causes, such as clergymen and goose-step professors, while the Americans who sought the humble dishwashing job will have nothing in the way of patriotism to worry about until the next war when they will play with a hefty gun, unless they have died of starvation in the meantime, in a land of billions of dishes and oceans of stew.

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COLONEL Charles A. Lindbergh, once known as the "flyin' fool" rejected all jobs offered to him since his successful flight to Europe, but accepted a post with the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. The suggestion contained in this bit of information is that Lindbergh spurned financial remuneration, but decided to devote his life to the furtherance of aviation as a patriotic duty. Of course this is the essence of bunk. Lindbergh is not even a "flyin' fool" any more, but excellent material for a dollar-a-year man in the next big war.

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BECAUSE they were stupid enough to count every note in their precinct for their political boss, two Chicago women are stepping lively between the county jail and their homes. It is customary among political gentleman in Chicago to make a gesture towards the loser's dignity by counting at least five votes, in each precinct for him. In Chicago elections, victory is always on the side of the bigger battery of machine guns. The rightful wrath of a Democratic judge bubbled over the safety line at this gross infringement of a traditional unwritten agreement so he clapped a year's jail sentence on the two faithful women employes of the Republican boss. Then other things began to happen.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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HUNDREDS OF OHIO MINERS MARCH IN HONOR OF BOY KILLED BY SCAB

Nineteen-Year-Old Striker Won Argument With Strikebreakers; One Shot Him

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)
By AMY SCHECHTER.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—Hundreds of striking miners of Sub-District Number 5 of the Ohio district of the United Mine Workers of America are marching today from the Dunglen mine to Smithfield in a funeral demonstration for John Picetti, 19-year-old striker shot and killed by a scab last Saturday afternoon.

Miners from all the 80 or more local unions are expected to join the march.

The murderer, Linza May of Ironton, was bound for the Rose Valley Mine where he was to act as a strikebreaker.

May approached some locked-out union men and a heated argument developed. May and three other scabs, John Lanje, Orville Huefel and William Cupt, found the argument going against them and left in their car.

After their departure, John Picetti and two other strikers, Richard Sharon and Frank Spears, went on toward Rose Valley. They again encountered the scabs near Dillonvale and Linza May pulled his gun and fired, according to Picetti's companions. Picetti was fatally wounded in the neck and Spears, who was sitting with his arm around Picetti, was wounded in the neck and Spears, who was sitting with his arm around Picetti, was wounded in the shoulder.

The scab Lanje declares that Picetti reached for his hip pocket as if to get a gun but the murdered boy's companions declared no hostile move was made.

Feeling Running High.

May is held on a charge of first degree murder.

Feeling is running high among the miners of eastern Ohio where the coal companies have been carrying on a vicious campaign against the union with the aid of sweeping injunctions and United States marshals to enforce them.

At a conference of over 300 miners of Subdistrict 5, Ohio, held in Yorkville Miners Hall yesterday, discussion of the urgent need for relief which must be continued was taken up.

Many locals were represented including local presidents and secretaries.

The local treasuries have long been exhausted, the sub-district treasury is also becoming exhausted. No relief from the national office is forthcoming.

One local distributed $100 among its 250 members in seven months. Immediate help is urgently needed, miners here say.

PICKETING IS TO START AGAIN IN COLORADO MINES

Walsenburg Miners Vote for Action

Special to the DAILY WORKER.
By HUGO OEHLER.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 2. — Picketing of the mines is to be resumed here following a mass meeting of miners which heard Kristen Svanum of the I. W. W. just released from jail, advocate the formation of new picket lines.

The Trinidad jail is still full of strikers but there are no prisoners at present held in Walsenburg, 39 having been released on bail. They are to appear on Nov. 14 to answer to charges of picketing.

Charge Fascisti In Control of Frame-up Of Greco, Carillo

That the prosecution in the Greco-Carillo frame-up has been directed, if not actually conducted, by the Fascist League of North America, was charged last night by Carlo Tresca, head of the Anti-Fascist League and member of the Greco-Carillo defense committee.

Calogero Greco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascists, have been held in jail in the Bronx since July 11 on charges of killing Joseph Carisi and Nicholas Amorroso, fascists. No date has been set for their trial, though indictments against them and a third un-named person were returned July 26. Carisi and Amorroso were slain in connection with the fascist Memorial Day parade.

"The aim of the Fascist League of North America is to fight radicalism and radicals," Count Thoan Revel, head of the Fascist League, said yesterday in the sumptuous brokerage office of Mund & Winslow, where he is a client.

Chicago Mayor Puts Old Appointees Off City Library Board

CHICAGO, Nov. 2. — Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, apparently irked by the refusal of the board of the Chicago public library to join him in his "war against King George of England," today demanded that board members appointed by former Mayor William E. Dever resign.

"There does not seem to be much manhood in the appointees of Dever," Mayor Thompson said.

The library board in a statement to the mayor contended that among 1,500,000 volumes there must be a clash of views and expresed the opinion that it would be poor policy to prohibit circulation of the boks.

WARN IRISH OF MORE GALES.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—Following close on the loss of life and havoc wrought by gales along the coast of Ireland during the week-end, British meteorological officials have issued further gale warnings. The wind is expected to become "strong to gales" in all directions.

DREISER ILL IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 2. — Theodore Dreiser, American novelist en route to the Soviet Union to attend the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the November revolution postponed his journey a day because of illness. He expects to leave for Moscow tomorrow, he said.

Close Result Is Expected in Free State By-Election

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—The by-election which takes place tomorrow in the Carlow-Kilkenny constituency held by President Cosgrave but relinquished by him, he having also been elected to a Cork seat, is expected to be close. The government candidate is Denis Gorey, of the Farmers Party, defeated in the last election.

The reports of the electioneering do not indicate that it is a warm contest, the high light of it being a discussion between De Valera and a Free State official over the mooted question of the existence of a president of the Irish Republic at one time or other, DeValera taking the affirmative in the debate.

6 Workers Killed, 20 Hurt as Fire Destroys Small Spanish Factory

MADRID, Nov. 2.—Six persons were dead and twenty were in hospitals seriously injured today following a fire which occurred in a factory in the village of Arcediano, in the province of Salamanca.

The blaze was caused by a short circuit in an electric lighting cable.

To Construct Ten More Railway Lines in USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 2. (By Mail).—In 1927-28, apart from the construction of the big Turkestan-Siberia Railway line, the construction of eight more lines 1,300 kilometres long altogether, will be expected.

It is proposed to spend this year 38 and one-half million rubles for the construction of new railways.

Florence E. S. Knapp

Graft Hearing Over Mrs. Knapp Returns To University Desk

The recent Albany graft hearing was inconvenient and even annoying but it did not last very long. And now that it is over Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, republican woman politician whose friends and relatives were given well-paying jobs with no work attached, is free to return to her educational duties.

She was and still is the dean of the college of home economics of Syracuse University. When she checked out of her expensive New York hotel with her secretary yesterday she announced she was going back to instruct her students in the administration of the home.

Witnesses at the graft hearing testified that many thousands of dollars of the 1925 state census fund were misspent. Mrs. Knapp, as secretary of state and administrator of the fund, placed non-working relatives and many idle but "deserving" republicans and democrats on the state payroll, witnesses said. Testimony involved not only Mrs. Knapp and her inner office personnel but democratic and republican leaders and committees.

Rumanian Troops to Guard 'Peasant' Party Meet; Fear Carol Coup

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—Premier Bratianu, of Roumania, has ordered a regiment of infantry to guard the convention of the National Peasant Party, which will open at Alba Julia.

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Leaders of the "National Peasant" Party are behind the movement to place Carol upon the Roumanian throne in the place of his six-year-old son, King Michael. Isolated clashes between members of the party and government troops were reported last week.

Eight on Small Fishing Smack Died of Hunger

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 2.—Their small fishing craft unequipped with radio, the eight persons, found dead on board the Ryo Yei Mayo, which drifted into Port Townsend, died of starvation, according to physicians who went on board the vessel yesterday.

That a number of members of the crew in their desperation resorted to cannibalism was also the claim of the physicians.

DURING THE NAVAL RACE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Coolidge issued a proclamation today calling upon the American people to observe Armistice Day, Nov. 11. The proclamation said the American people should give expression to their "gratitude that peace exists."

EARTH SHOCKS IN TOKIO.

TOKIO, Oct. 31.—Nearly one hundred earth shocks rocked the prefecture of Niigata during the past week, a check disclosed today. None of them did serious damage, although residents of this section still fear recurring temblors.

HAVANA, Oct. 31. — Torrential rains have fallen continuously for 24 hours over nearly all of Cuba, causing heavy damage and three deaths. The Bayamo River has reached the highest mark in its history. The absence of winds prevented the damage from being greater.

ALL SORRY JURY SCANDAL ENDS BIG OIL GRAFT TRIAL

Day Refuses to Testify About Hiring Burns

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Amidst expressions of regret from all sides, Justice Siddons today declared the Fall-Sinclair Teapot Dome oil graft case a mistrial, excused the jury, and remanded the defendants for a new trial.

The judge gave as part of his grounds for dismissal a novel and unusual reason, one of many peculiar features that have marked this trial. He said that the case had to be tried over again because of the "wide publicity given to the affidavits and the proceedings in chambers," relating to the alleged bribing of a juror to prevent a conviction and the discovery that fifteen Burns detectives were shadowing the jurymen.

Fine Jury Ruined by Talk.

Special Prosecutors Roberts and Pomerene, whose generosity to the defense in the matter of accepting jurors excited curiosity in the first days of the trial, looked visibly glum.

Defendant Albert B. Fall, who, as secretary of the interior in Harding's cabinet, issued to Harry F. Sinclair

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Filipino Leaders In Washington; to Talk to Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, and Sergio Osmena, speaker of the lower house of the Philippine legislature, have arrived in Washington at the head of a delegation and have arranged to talk with President Coolidge on the issues in dispute between Manila and the Washington government.

Quezon said frankly that he would stay until Congress met, and then would appeal to it once more to pass an act granting independence to the Islands to the House of Representa-Washington as a delegate from the Islads to the House of Representatives. In recent years he has been leader of the independence movement at Manila. Sergio Osmena, formerly in the senate at Manila, is more conservative than Quezon.

Van Sweringens Trying Once More to Organize Great Railroad Trust

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The final drive for the Van Sweringen brothers before the interstate commerce commission regarding their proposed railroad merger was begun today.

With the full commission sitting, oral argument was begun on the application of the Chesapeake & Ohio, controlled by Van Sweringen interests, to acquire stock control of the Pere Marquette and Erie and thus form the nucleus of a gigantic system linking up tidewater Virginia with the great region north of the Ohio river.

Minority interests of the Chesapeake & Ohio, following their success in defeating the original Van Sweringen merger, centered a new attack on the Van Sweringens, alleging that their plan was a financial "speculation" and not a transportation proposal.

BROKER BEATS WIFE.

DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 2.—A divorce decree was granted today to Mrs. Rose Burger of Brookline from her husband, Louis Burger, Boston stock broker. The divorce was not contested. In her suit Mrs. Burger testified she was sworn at, struck and shoved around by her husband.

MARINE SERGEANT, A SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — Sergt. James F. Miskell, U. S. Marine Corps, stationed in China, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with his service pistol, according to a dispatch to the navy today. Miskell's home was given as Beaver Lick, Ky.

Workers by Large Vote Make Progressive Head Of Montana Labor Body

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 2, (FP). — Clarence Blewett, Butte Street Car Men's Union, was elected executive president of the Montana State Federation of Labor, defeating Steven Ely, incumbent, by a large majority.

Blewett's election is hailed as a victory for progressive elements in the metal mining industry of the state. James Graham Livingston was elected vice president. Progressives were also elected to the district board.

TRACTION BARONS DEMAND COURTS OUTLAW UNIONS

Ask That A. F. of L. Be Prohibited Entirely

On November 11, Armistice Day, the anniversary of the end of the war "to make the world safe for democracy," the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will demand from the courts an injunction against the entire American labor movement, restraining it, jointly or severally, from organizing, or trying to organize employes of the I. R. T.

The attempt to secure the most sweeping injunction ever applied for, exceeding in the widtn of its prohibitions even the famous Buck Stove and Range order, under which the late President Gompers was sentenced to six months for contempt of court, is the latest anti-labor move on the part of the I. R. T. It aims to stop the inroads on its company union which culminated in the strike of 1926 and in the organization and contemplated strike action of this year, which was thwarted by an agreement between union officials and Mayor Walker.

Workers Deceived.

This agreement between officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees and Mayor Walker, with the I. R. T. as the party of the third part, was supposed to have guaranteed the discontinuance by the company of all discriminatory acts against the workers who joined, or wished to join, the Amalgamated.

Rumor Black Shirt Split in Scramble Over Fat Profits

NICE, France, Nov. 2. — As the result of internal rivalry and the dissatisfaction of a number of big Italian financiers with the financial manipulations of Count Volpi, Fascist Finance Minister, a serious shake-up in Mussolini's cabinet is expected soon, according to well-informed sources.

Count Volpi, is is stated, has used his position as finance minister for his own personal advantage having risen in the last few years from the fiftieth to the second or third richest man in Italy. A group of powerful industrialists and financiers has demanded a change in the finance ministry and it is believed likely that Volpi will be appointed ambassador to the United States.

A great deal, of friction and jealousy among the fascist leaders will also lead to other important changes in the Government. If Volpi is made ambassador to the United States Nobile Ginoma de Martiho, the present ambassador will probably be appointed Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, it is believed.

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Squabble Over Tangier.

ROME, Nov. 2. — Italy is determined to take part in the Franco-Spanish negotiations over the disposal of Tangier, it was stated today in semi-official circles.

NO HOPE FOR DE LESSEPS.

QUEBEC, Que., Nov. 2.—Hope that Count de Lesseps, pioneer aviator, and his Russian mechanic, would ever be found alive, was abandoned today at the end of a two-weeks' search conducted throughout the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Austrian Aristocrat, Met by Kahn, Predicts New War on Soviet Russia

COUNT CZERNIN SAYS BIG POWERS—ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY—GET READY FOR INVASION OF U. S. S. R.

Parked In Sumptuous Suite In Expensive Hotel, Propagandizes Reporters

Henchmen of Hapsburgs Comes to America For Support For Attack On Workers' Republic

War against the Soviet Union and "Bolshevism everywhere" by a bloc composed of England, France and Germany was advocated by Count Attakar Czernin, of Austria on his arrival in New York yesterday.

The count, former foreign minister in the Austro-Hungarian empire, was met at the pier by Otto H. Kahn, member of the powerful banking firm of Kahn, Loeb and Company.

Czernin, who represented the former Hapsburg monarchy at the signing of the Brest-Litvosk treaty, is in this country for a few months' stay with his son, Count Hans Czernin.

The war by the three most capitalist powers of Europe and against the Soviet Union is inevitable, declared the count, because the existing order cannot tolerate a government that means disaster for the present system. The war will take place sooner than most people expect, he believes.

Britain Busy Against Russia.

The count declared quite frank that Great Britain was busily engaged trying to solve the differences between France and Germany which hinder the consummation of this powerful imperialist triple alliance against the Soviet Union. The war against the Soviet Union in his opinion will take place as soon as Britain is confident that she can mobilize the forces necessary to crush the U. S. S. R. With this aim the count is in thoro accord.

As one looked around the sumptuous suite in which Count Czernin and his son are housed it was hard to believe that here were two scions of a once powerful aristocracy of a defeated empire with which the United States was once at war in the interests of "democracy," spreading propaganda, with impunity, against a people with which the United States was never legally at war and which, in overthrowing its feudal aristocracy gave the most concrete possible expression to one of the principles for which the United States allegedly entered the war, i. e., the rights of national entities to govern themselves according to their own needs and desires.

Member of Reactionary Forces.

Count Czernin is no longer an official representative of either Austria or Hungary but he voices the opinion of a powerful group that favors a war of extermination against the Soviet Union.

Important Banking Connections.

Count Ottaker Czernin, a member of the old school of European diplomacy, is said to be closely in touch with the British foreign office and is a leading member of one of several groups in Austro-Germany that are striving to line Germany up with the program of immediate war on the Soviet Union.

That Count Czernin is not without important connections among the financial giants in the United States was revealed when he was met at the pier by Otto Kahn.

Otto Kahn is a member of the great banking firm of Kuhn Loeb & Co., second to the house of Morgan, and joint holder with it of the Japanese loan.

Old-School Diplomat.

Those, even among sympathisers with the Soviet Union who were inclined to regard the position of the Communist International as alarmist, should take not of the statement made by Count Czernin, this experienced diplomat whose ears are close to the key holes of the chancellories of Europe.

Challenge Will Be Accepted.

Count Ottaker Czernin, who threw the naked blade of imperialism on the negotiating table at Brest Litvosk in 1917, only to see it splintered against the iron union of the workers and peasants of Russia, again gives voice to the challenge of a death duel between imperialism representing the capitalist powers, and [illegible] for the exploited of all lands, represented by the government of the U.S.S.R.

Rumor Campaign for New Reactionary Government At Canton Led by Chiang

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.—Rumors are current here to the effect that a number of counter-revolutionaries affiliated with the Nationalist movement in the earlier stages of its development intend to form a new government at Canton.

Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and Li Chai-sum, who ordered the suppression of workers' organizations in Canton are among those reported active in the movement.

BUILDING TRADES SHOW SOLIDARITY ON DETROIT JOB

All Mechanics Walk Out to Help Painters

(By a Young Worker.)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2.—Organized building workers of Detroit pulled the United Artist Theater and Office Building in sympathy with striking carpenters and painters. This action is the outcome of a special meeting of the building trades delegates on Thursday morning, Oct. 27.

At this meeting it was resolved that all organized tradesmen would be instructed to leave the United Artist Theater Building at 4:30 Thursday afternoon and told not to work until the contractors were fair to carpenters and painters.

The general contractors are Walbridge and Aldinger, a local concern. Walbridge is president of the Associated General Contractors of this City, an organization whose ideals are to break all labor unions, establish the open shop or so called American Plan, and to employ labor at less than a starvation wage.

Practically all the rough work has been finished and the general contractors have subcontracted the "trim" to Pom and McFate.

Police Out.

On Friday morning there were several business agents and many rank and file members of the different trades on the job. Although there were not any banners or anything to indicate a strike, police were seen everywhere. A few tradesmen went to work, but did not work very long, one by one they quit until at ten o'clock there were about ten to twelve out of forty carpenters and two or three painters left on the job. The most of these scab carpenters are well known strikebreakers in this city.

At noon there were several pickets with banners placed around the building. A couple of the carpenters quit, but none of the scabs left the building for lunch. All except two uniformed police were withdrawn.

This is the first time since 1920 that all building tradesmen have laid down their tools in sympathy with their fellow workers of other trades.

CONSIDER NEW GERMAN ENVOY

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Foreign Office has asked the American government whether Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz-Gaffron would be persona grata as American Ambassador to the United States, it was learned this evening. Dr. von Prittwitz is at the present time counsellor of the German Embassy at Rome.

Sorry Jury Scandal Stops Fixed Trial

(Continued from Page One)

ase of Teapot Dome, now de- fraudulent by the Supreme urt, was particularly gloomy. attitude of his funerally clad indicated sorrow that the jury to be dismissed. In a statement ed immediately after court was missed, Fall admitted that nothing was to be done, but stated: "Per- ally I greatly regret and am deep- disappointed by what has just oc- curred."

Kidwell Said Too Much.

Another person whose panic-strick- countenance expressed consider- remorse and uneasiness is Juror dward J. Kidwell, whose loose tongue while lounging nightly around what is termed in the affidavits as "softed drink place" is responsible for the general exposure. Remarks of his about "getting an auto as long as this block" out of the case reached the ears of reporters.

Kidwell is being questioned by the grand jury. He charges that reporters and others "tried to get me drunk" and made him talk, but he denies that he said anything about being bribed.

Other members of the jury are subpoenaed to testify to the grand jury.

Day Refuses to Testify.

A. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, called the "contact man" between Sinclair and the Burns detectives who trailed the Fall-Sinclair jurors, notified the district attorney's office this afternoon that he would stand on his constitutional rights and refuse to testify before the grand jury that is now investigating charges of jury tampering.

Day was subpoenaed to appear tomorrow morning.

Another Juror.

A subpoena was also issued for Donald Woodward, local department store owner, in whose home Day has been staying. On the jury was an employee of Woodward's, although the government has made no complaint against that juror.

The formal charge in jury tampering is "conspiracy to obstruct justice," with a penalty of six years and $5,000 fine for each person convicted.

Andy Mellon Sheds Tears for Bankers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. (FP).— ty the poor stockholders, and reduce e federal income tax on corpora- ons, urged Secretary Andy Mellon the opening session of the House mmittee on ways and means, Oct.

Mellon made a long statement of gram. He asked that corporation xes be reduced from 13 and one-half r cent to 12 per cent, thereby hand- g over to business corporations some 185,000,000 in the next fiscal year.

He argued that there "estimated to .3,000,000 individual stockholders in the United States, and that the group of persons whose individual tax is as high as 13 and one half per cent is only 9,000. About one-third of the $5,189,000 paid out in cash dividends in 1925, Mellon said, went to "sources other than individuals making income tax returns." He admitted that a large part of it went to other corporations, but he insinuated that widows and orphans were getting a large part of these dividends. Hence, all stockholders, including corporations that own the stock of other corporations, must be given a reduction in their tax on corporation earnings.

Help the Poor Bankers.

Mellon pleaded also for abolition of the federal estates tax, as he has in past years. The fear that he will die and leave a large part of his estate to the national treasury is revolting to the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury. The treasury is now collecting only $7,000,000 a year from this source, but he feels that that is too much, and the precedent is danger- ous.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL REFUSES JOBLESS HEARING

Destitute Woman's Six Children Taken Away

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2. —The Cleveland city council in a desperate effort to evade taking a definite stand on the question of relief for the thousands of workers out of a job here, referred a letter from the Cleveland Unemployed Council to the Welfare Committee, and refused the floor to the unemployed committee. In view of the fact that elections are only a week away members of the Council are in a panic over the prospect of having to openly commit themselves.

The committee from the Unemployed Council was accompanied to the City Hall by over 500 workers determined to convince the city council that there is unemployment in Cleveland and that relief must be forthcoming without delay.

Marshall, the President of the Council, at first denied that a letter from the Unemployed Council had been received went to the Public Square where a meeting was held and the refusal of the City Council to act was denounced. A mass meeting on the Public Square was called.

In the meantime pitiful stories of want and suffering continue to pour into the headquarters of the Unemployed Council. One mother reported that the Associated Charities had taken her six children away from her when she was no longer able to support them and have refused to let her see them or even reveal where they have been placed. One of them was a child of three months, still nursing at its mother's breast.

Another woman, the mother of eight children, appealed to the Community Fund when both she and her husband lost their jobs. The Community Fund, thru a charitable organization supported by it, gave the women a few pounds of flour, potatoes, etc. They refused, however, to grant her request for milk for her babies. When she begged them for work she was finally given a job scrubbing the floor at the organization headquarters. After several hours work when she asked for her pay she was told that she had earned $1.50, but as she had been given food the $1.50 would be applied on the bill she owed the charity.

Textile Workers in Lowell Get Ten Per Cent Cut in Wages

LOWELL, Mass., (FP) Nov. 2.— Removal of over a third of its spindles and looms to the south is the plan of Appleton Co., cotton textile factory. Stockholders voted authority for the directors' spending $780,000 to move 30,000 spindles and 900 looms to Anderson, S. C. The Lowell plant will have 75,000 spindles and 1500 looms left, which may be scrapped, if local tax authorities do not reduce the machinery rate.

10 per cent Wage Slash.

Coincident with Appleton's action comes the announcement of 10 per cent wage cuts for workers at the Lowell branch of Pepperell Mfg. Co. The 1400 employes of Massachusetts Cotton Mills, owned by Pepperell of Maine, are affected. Pepperell broke the union at its Biddeford, Me., plant which specializes in sheetings. The Lowell branch states that it will try to increase hours of work "so as to bring the amount of weekly pay on the new time schedule about to the present figure."

Pepperell is protesting the tax rate, with Ipswich Mills, Velvidere Woolen Co., Ayer Co., Sterling Mills, and others. Nashua Mfg. Co. paid under protest, but Merrimack Mfg. Co., Lowell's most prosperous mill at present, paid its $146,773 with no kick.

E FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREET- S TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

ter Malfante
Albert Preuhs
Max Davidson
Geo. Daskas
Sadie Gaster
John Vilarino
H. Tsipan
hn Keyser
Geller
lius Ochokoff
nny Siegal
llie Urbas
Goldin
J. Peonteck
ne Rubinsky
Ozal
Brown
Travinsky
Muikin
Chechel
L. Cowan
Johnson
llie Klarstein
Siminov
Buchler
C. Morton
quist
Stewart

Dr. H. Scholtz
Jesse Reed
H. J. Meyer
W. G. Haas
Otto Yeager
W. Blumberg
L. Marshall
Paul Burton
Geo. Applebaum
John Mokosh
R. Sacharow
Frank Kopersky
Harry Greenwood
Ellis Peterson
C. Nicoll
Sam Vodopia
V. Zemakozia
D. H. Treter
James Peterson
V. Petroff
George S. Grant
S. Garborg
E. Hagedorn
Carl Vangeloff
Sam Davidson
Louis Levy
Harriet G. Eddy

A. Bomstein
M. Weisberg
Palind
Bergstrom
A. Suskinen
G. Kraska
Dave Jones
E. Nelson
S. Sandler
M. Long
Fritz Lundoal
M. Maslanka
H. Gerber
Zukoff
G. G. Baboian
S. Weissman
E. Vaniker
John Patrick
Alfonso Malacarne
Roy Villalvazo
H. W. Knospe
Emil Saló
John Telawski
Dave Shuman
L. Friedman
sadore Shore
Mrs. E. Jassinoff
Karl Pultur

Death Penalty Except In Most Extreme Cases Abolished in the USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.—The death penalty in the Soviet Union will hereafter be abolished in cases involving graft, abuse of power or waste of Government, a Soviet decree issued today stated.

The decree was issued to clarify the recent manifesto abolishing capital punishment except in the gravest cases.

BIG BUSINESS IN FIGHT FOR LOWER CORPORATION TAX

Railroad Magnates Ask Cut at House Hearing

By WILLIAM S. NEAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. — Spokesman for the nation's railroads today joined in the fight of organized big business to force a $400,000,000 tax cut in the coming congress.

C. S. Duncan, representing the association of Railway Executives, asked a flat cut in the corporation income tax rate from 13 and one half to 10 per cent in the hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Representatives of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, National Coal Association and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, joined in the big business chorus for a cut in the orporation tax.

"Secretary Mellon has told you that in 1924 all corporations reporting net income had such a burden of taxes that 'for every dollar paid in dividends 54 ents were paid in taxes,'" said Duncan. (Secretary Mellon is not only heavily interested in Pittsburgh banking, but heads the Aluminum Trust Co.)

The annual tax bill of class 1 railroads, local, state and federal, is $1,388,000,000 a year, he said. The railroads would gain $28,500,000 a year if the corporation tax rate were cut to 10 per cent, he said.

Harry L. Gandy, secretary of the National Coal Association, ignored the proposed abolition of the automobile and "nuisance" taxes in pleading for a lower corporation rate.

Employers United in Drive Against Child Labor Laws

(By Federated Press.)

Organized labor is called upon to fight the "subtle if not brutal attack on existing protective child labor regulation laws and the public school system" which the National Association of Manufacturers has launched. New York City's central trade and labor council, through its education committee, appeals to the American Federation of Labor to combat "this reactionary program which menaces the gains labor and socially-minded persons have won for children."

The N. A. M. issued its challenge in the form of a report by its education committee before beginning its Chattanooga convention.

Youngest Can't Compete.

Under pretenses of standardizing the regulations for child labor, the manufacturers' organization aggressively proposes to lower the age and schooling limits at which children may go to work. It wants a longer work day, beginning 7 a. m. and lasting any time till 9 p. m. It asserts it will fight against further protective laws and seek to annul or make inoperative present laws conflicting with its aims.

Contrary to the rest of the country, where the great proportion of child workers are in agriculture, Massachusetts' youthful workers are chiefly in manufacturing. Two-fifths of the bay state's child workers are in textile mills as doffers, sweepers, oilers, wire boys and girls, weavers and bobbin boys, the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee reports. Another large group of 10-15 year olds is employed in the shoe factories as helpers on nailing machines and stitchers of simple seams.

"The younger children do not stand up well in the competition of the market place with older children," states Hexter's report.

The investigator says this is causing employers to hire fewer of the youngest workers, who go from job to job more readily than the older ones.

WOMEN IN THE RANKS OF THE CPSU.

At the time of the Party census in 1922 there were 30,434 women members and 9,500 women candidates. At the beginning of this year there were in Party ranks 81,612 women members and 65,921 women candidates, i.e., over 13 per cent of the total composition of the Party.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGNS FOR OLD AGE PENSION

Milwaukee Corporations a Unit Against It

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 2. —The Wisconsin sub-district of the Workers (Communist) Party is actively engaged in the campaign for the old-age pension law here, despite the resistance of the socialist party which does not give them publicity and the objections to "politics" voiced by timid officials of the organization created to push the pension bill.

Open hearings by the County Board of Supervisors have to listen to the arguments of representatives of the Workers Party and ten thousand handbills have been distributed to workers.

Workers Want Pension Law.

Fraternal orders composed overwhelmingly of working people, are the drive for social legislation as expressed in the old age pension law. The trade-unions of Milwaukee County follow suit. The Federated Trades and Labor Council, the Typographical Union, the Building Trades Council, the Auto Truck Drivers, the Full Fashion Hosiery Workers, the City and County Employees Union, the United Commercial Travellers and other labor bodies have gone officially on record in favor of the old age pensions. The Bay View Women's Civic Club and one or two other women's organizations are also represented at the council hearings as well as the South Slavic Benevolent Ass'n. the Workers (Communist) Party did the political organization of the workers of this county which were heard at the hearings. The socialist party is represented.

Bosses Against It.

The powerful Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., the Rundle Mfg. Co., the Bucyros Co., the Seaman Body Corporation, the Nash Motor Co., the Rundle Mfg. Co., the F. Mayer Shoe Co., the Milwaukee Real Estate Board, the Fuel Dealers Ass'n, the North Side Business Men's Ass'n, the Third St. Commercial Ass'n and other organizations of employers are energetically opposing the adoption of the old-age pension law in Milwaukee County.

Corporations for "Charity."

The big corporations are fighting the old age pensions on the ground that the existing charitable institutions, the poor houses, the homes for the aged, etc., are taking adequate care of the old people. They contend that the old age pensions would encourage pauperism, tend to destroy habits of thriftiness and so on.

The Eagles, the trade-unions, the socialist party are making a sentimental appeal picturing the destitute condition of the aged workmen, pointing the harsh and inadequate care which the poor receive in the poor houses and other charitable institutions and finally citing figures to prove that the old age pensions as operated according to the state law are less expensive than charity.

Position of Workers' Party.

B. Sklar, sub-district organizer for the Workers (Communist) Party outlines the position of the party as follows:

"First of all we criticize the law because of the high age limit the low pension allowance and other restrictions which make it possible for the advocates of this law to point out that it will be very economical because it will not apply to large numbers of workers.

"We point out that the clause which makes optional for the individual counties to adopt or reject the law gives the big corporations a splendid chance to make a fight on the law in each of the seventy counties of the state. Yet pointing out all of these shortcomings we call upon the workers to fight even for this law poor as it is.

"The defeat of the law would be a victory for the exploiters, who are interested in defeating the principle of social legislation and who want to preserve the system of old age pensions as operated now in many of the industrial plants, the old age pension by the grace of the boss. This system is beneficial for the employers but is certainly obnoxious to the workers: it ties them hands and feet to the job, makes them scared to demand higher wages and better working conditions and whether they are direct contributors to the scheme or not they ultimately pay the cost."

U. S. Radio Trust Begins Invasion Of Foreign Field

WASHINGTON, No. 2.—International broadcasting on a systematic and permanent basis was announced today as a policy of the Radio corporation of America.

After Herbert Hoover, representing the permanent commission for allocating radio wave lengths in America had bulldozed the international radio conference held in Washington sufficiently they agreed to a general extension of the American radio monopoly's powers, internationally.

Application is now made to the Federal Radio Commission for allocation of two wave lengths

Tragedy House

ONCE the happy home of a family, the three-story house above at South Orange, N. J., was turned into a shambles by Frederick Sanborn, 49-year-old chemist, who killed his wife, shot his sons, Frederick, 17, and Jack, 10, and then committed suicide by putting a bullet in his brain. His mind was deranged by brooding over a recent salary reduction.

"Corn and Cotton" Meeting Assails Coolidge Policy

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—"President Coolidge's veto of the farm relief bill was the crowning act of disregard of party pledges," said Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska here today at the climax of a bitter session of representatives of farm organizations in several states, business men of rural districts and middle western politicians.

Resolutions in more moderate language were adopted, criticizing Coolidge for his veto of the McNary-Haugen "farm relief" bill.

Down on Borah.

United States Senator Borah was termed an obstructionist in these resolutions and the present national administration was charged with responsibility for failure to secure satisfactory agricultural legislation.

The so-called "Conference of the Corn and Cotton Belt" has taken on the aspect of a caucus by mutineers against the administration.

There was overwhelming enthusiasm when it came to exposing the anti-farm attitude of Coolidge. Senator Capper of Kansas, a republican, deprecated the inconsistency of a government which subsidizes manufacturing interests with a tariff and regulates prices on railroads and money, but which claims it cannot legally fix farm products prices.

Lowden Boring In.

Former Gov. Geo. W. Donaghey of Arkansas added his word.

The real battle in the "farm conference" is not over the question of whether Coolidge should be damned, but whether Lowden, the Illinois banker, involved in the campaign expenditure scandal of 1920, should be endorsed. Lowden has managed to avoid actively endorsing Coolidge's veto, has in fact mildly criticized it, and is keeping his eastern banking connections quiet. Donaghey and McMullen are for Lowden.

Senator Norbeck of South Dakota has recently endorsed Lowden. But Senators Nye and Frazier of North Dakota are vigorously opposed, and are sure to drag up the corpse of 1920. The "insurgents" are united against Coolidge, but split on every other point.

• • •

Tax Revision, Not Cut.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the conservative American Farm Bureau Federation, presented the fiscal program of his organization to the House Ways and Means Committee on Nov. 1. He asked that a reduction of $1,000,000 be made in the national debt before any tax-cutting should be undertaken.

Interest on the public debt, in 1925, he reminded the lawmakers, amounted to $882,000,000. Reduction of this burden on the treasury would, in his view, be the best sort of foundation for later reduction of direct taxes. On the other hand, the proposed tax reduction amounting to $225,000,000 or $250,000,000 would be of little consequence, since it would be only about $2 per capita. Anyhow, Gray argued, American business is not being overburdened by taxes.

He reported that the Farm Bureau Federation favors collection of at least 75 per cent of federal income from "sources having ability to pay, as measured by net income made." Only 25 per cent, he said, should be taken in taxes "from those who are under necessity to consume." He did not explain why this 25 per cent should be so taken, rather than that all taxes should be collected from those having net income available.

Gray testified that the farmers are strongly opposed to any repeal or further weakening of the federal estates tax. Secretary Mellon had urged the repeal of death duties, but the committee had not shown any especial interest in his statement on that point. It was not considered good politics, at this time, for either a republican or a democrat from a doubtful district to show any tendency to vote for repeal of the inheritance tax.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—DAILY WORKER and literature agents' meeting Friday night, Nov. 4, 8 p. m. sharp, at 19 So. Lincoln St. Every Chicago agent is expected to be on hand.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR CANDIDATE HITS OPEN SHOP

Cora Read Endorsed by Workers Party

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 2. —Cora J. Read is endorsed by the Workers (Communist) Party for member of the Board of Supervisors here. She is running on a platform which demands independent working class political action through the establishment of a labor party based upon the trade unions, and her entire program is a challenge to the control of the city by the Industrial Association, the open shop group.

Against City and For Scabs.

The Red campaign is also directed against the support of strike breakers by the city administration, for the protection of municipal ownership of public utilities with workers participation in management and all employees in trades unions, removal of all anti-labor influences from the public schools, and for unemployment to be considered a civic problem and not a matter for "charity."

In a leaflet distributed to the workers of the city, Cora Read states:

Big Bribe Scandal.

"The present political campaign is resolving itself into a struggle of personalities. Mud slinging and muck-raking, the public scandal involving a Ten Thousand Dollar bribe are characteristic features in the campaign. Behind the scenes, however, special interests are pulling the political strings. Both factions of the Republican party, the Finn-Graneey machine and the Rolph interests, and the Democratic Central Committee have endorsed candidates. The Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Association, the Builders' Exchange, whose chief aim is to establish the "Open Shop," the so-called "American Plan," the powerful financial interests, the Bank of Italy, as well as the Fleishackers and the Crockers, are all playing an important part behind the scenes in order to elect a city administration which will best serve their purposes. Organized Labor, through its "Union Labor Party," has adopted a platform which does not go far enough in safe-guarding the interests of the wage-earners and in the name of a non-partisan political campaign, organized labor has endorsed the representatives of its economic enemies. Such is the tragedy of non-partisan politics.

All Represent Interests.

"Every candidate for office must be conscious of the fact that he represents or expresses the political interests of a definite economic group. Without this consciousness, candidates lack the basic requirements for any office in the city administration. Every candidate must understand that he should represent a definite economic group. He should know the connections between the various economic interests, the political administration of the city, and the political parties of the city, county and state. Candidates must be frank and tell the voters exactly where they stand in relation to these powerful industrial, financial and political interests.

Read for Workers.

"As a candidate for Board of Supervisors, I must make it quite plain that I do not represent myself only, or that I consider my candidacy as that of one merely running for office. My candidacy represents those that believe that the chief interest of the city administration must be that of the wage-earners, the workers. My chief endorsement comes from the Workers' (Communist) Party of San Francisco.

GET A NEW READER!

Indiana Governor Attempts to Evade Trial for Felony

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2. — Motions to quash indictments against Governor Ed. Jackson, Republican, George V. Coffin, Marion County Republican chairman, and Robert I. Marsh, Jackson's law partner and former legal counsel for the klan, were filed in Marion County criminal court today by Louis B. Ewbank, attorney for the defense.

The motion asks nullification of the charges of attempted bribery and conspiracy to commit a felony returned in an indictment brought by the Marion County grand jury on September 9, charging that the three men offered former Governor Warren T. McCray $10,000 and legal immunity if he would name a favorite of the three as Marion County prosecutor.

Part of the evidence against the three is similar to that on which Mayor John Duvall of Indianapolis was recently convicted. It consists of receipted checks and signed contracts made while Grand Dragon Stephenson of the K. K. K. was political boss of Indiana.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

A SHORT COURSE
of
ECONOMIC SCIENCE
By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvolaitsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

"COMRADE BOGDANOFF'S book is a comprehensive and popular introduction to the study of the principles of Marxian philosophy. It was, as the author says in his preface, written in the dark days of Tsarist reaction for the use of secret workers' study circles; and it serves today as a textbook in hundreds, if not thousands, of party schools and study circles now functioning in Soviet Russia."

The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

$1.00

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the twelfth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

No opposition party is permitted in Russia, nor any paper which attacks the fundamental principles of Communism. Active opponents of the existing régime are not allowed to address public meetings. All books, pamphlets, moving pictures and programs have to be passed on by the department of censorship in the Commissariat of Education, and any material which attacks the fundamental principles of Communism is not allowed to be presented. We tell the Communists that we object to this suppression as an offense against democracy, and they reply that the capitalist class in so-called democratic countries does not permit the rights of free press, free speech and free assembly to the workers whenever the latter become strong and class-conscious; that having suffered great hardships to introduce socialism, they do not intend to have the success of the revolution imperiled by permitting the remnants of the old régime to agitate for its restoration — that, indeed, no class which is in power willingly permits itself peacefully to be displaced by another.

But while organized opposition to the system is not permitted, a great deal of criticism by individuals is nevertheless allowed. Peasants and workers are free in the main to criticize the government for its policies. A number of papers are printed primarily for the peasants, and a wide network of correspondents not only send in news but offer sharp criticisms of action taken by the government. The peasants are subject to virtually no suppression; the urban workers are almost equally free. Every industrial or commercial establishment of any size has its wall newspaper, and this generally contains criticisms of the administration of that enterprise. There are also workers' life columns in practically all of the newspapers, to which approximately 250,000 correspondents contribute criticsms. Representatives of the government and of the industrial enterprises frequently report to workers' factory meetings, where they are subject to criticism by the workers.

The Communists say that such criticism is very useful to them, since it reveals whether or not a particular policy is in harmony with the workers' desires, and thus enables them to prevent their policy from diverging too far from the general opinion and the best economic interests of the wage-earning class. The control of the Communist Party rests fundamentally on the support of the workers and peasants, and the party does not wish to suppress members of these two groups, since in so doing it would arouse formidable opposition. The same considerations do not apply to members of the former bourgeois class and to independent professionals. These groups are viewed with suspicion by the government and are not given the opportunity of collective criticism, while individual criticism is dangerous for them. The reason for such suppression is the fear on the part of the government that these groups would either stir up a rebellion or create an anti-Communist party.

Attendance at a religious service is perfectly free for all, although the general influence of the Communist Party is thrown against religion. Christian churches cannot, however, give organized religious instruction to minors under the age of 18 years, although the Mohammedans are allowed to instruct their children beginning with the fourteenth year. The reason for this discrimination is the favorable attitude of the Mohammedan faith towards the revolution. It should be realized that the Greek Catholic Church, which includes the vast majority of Christian believers in Russia, has never greatly developed the religious instruction of the young. This restriction, therefore, is not such a great alteration of the former conditions for the Greek church as might be imagined, but it does, of course, distinctly lessen the power of the church to make future converts. The Roman Catholic Church did carry on religious instruction prior to the revolution among its limited constituency, and its work has accordingly been somewhat hindered. On the other hand, many of the Protestant dissenting sects have been given a freedom of worship which they did not formerly possess. The members of the dissenting sects, moreover, give a considerable amount of religious instruction in the home. It is true that quite a large number of priests were imprisoned by the government, especially in the early years of the revolution. Some of these were thrown into prison because of their political activities, and a few doubtless because of their popularity and influence upon their parishioners.

Members of religious sects which have been historically opposed to war are not compelled to bear arms, but are required to give alternative service. If they refuse this and take the absolutist position, they are imprisoned for rather long periods of time. Those who are not members of such pacifistic sects are not even given the opportunity of alternative service, but are imprisoned if they refuse to serve. This is a similar principle to that followed during the war by the British and American governments, which offered alternative service to Quakers and other members of pacifistic groups, but did not recognize the right of people conscientiously to refuse all war service. A number of the followers of Tolstoy have been imprisoned or exiled for long periods either because of refusing to bear arms or because of their participation in the non-resistance movement.

The great masses of the people, however, have infinitely more political freedom than they had under the czarist régime. They elect the members of the soviets, which are responsible to them. They can thus influence the decisions of the government to a degree which was formerly impossible.

Western liberals and those opposed to the Soviet government frequently confuse political freedom with real freedom. The former is a part of the latter, but without economic freedom it does not greatly benefit a man. The Russian workers possess this economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by the workers of no other country. Thus they cannot be discharged from employment without the consent of their own representatives, and are therefore free from the fear of unjustified dismissal which constantly haunts the workers elsewhere. Their representatives are also members of the governing bodies of the nation's industry, and help to determine its policy. The managers of the factories and workshops must be satisfactory to them. They are also free to criticize the factory administration at any time or at any point. They fix by collective bargaining the pay and the condition of their work. The managers are compelled to explain the major problems of the business to them. Their help is actively solicited in improving production. The mills, mines and natural resources of Russia are theirs to make of them what they can. As production increases they and the peasants receive the full product, without any deduction for rent or profits. There is no parasitical leisure class to waste without earning and to stir up envy.

Because of such freedom as this, the workers naturally do not particularly resent the refusal of the government to allow them the privilege of voting for a capitalist party which would take away most of this economic freedom which has been given them by the revolution.

To put down all opposition which may threaten, the government largely relies both upon prosecutions in the criminal courts and upon the State Political Department (G.P.U.), the secret service of the government which gathers evidence against persons suspected of political offenses. When conditions are normal this evidence is presented to the criminal courts, where a regular public trial is carried out. But when the political conditions are greatly disturbed and the government fears a possible attack by foreign powers or plots organized by spies in the pay of foreign governments, then, by special order of the Central Executive Committee, the G. P. U. is given the right not only to arrest, but also to try all those whom they suspect of seeking to overthrow the soviet form of government. They must, however, notify the Procurator of the Supreme Court as soon as an arrest has been made. The defendant at these G. P. U. trials cannot be represented by a lawyer of his own choice, but only by a government official, namely, the Procurator of the Supreme Court of the Republic or his deputy. The defendant does not have the free right to call witnesses in his behalf, and the same body is at once accuser and judge. The procedure of the G. P. U. for political offenses which come under its control is indeed almost identical with that practiced by our Department of Labor in deporting aliens, where the same administrative body is at once prosecutor and judge, although, of course, the punishments are hardly comparable. General supervision over the G. P. U. is exercised by the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

The punishment for counter-revolutionary offenses is severe. Appeal from decisions of the G. P. U. can be taken to the Central Executive Committee, but this is almost useless in cases where the Central Executive Committee has already approved the sentence. It is manifest that such a system lends itself to many grave abuses. Thus, in the case of the 20 monarchists executed in June, 1927, the Central Executive Committee approved the executions in advance, after an examination of the written evidence submitted by the G. P. U. Most of those to be executed were already in prison, but others were not, and these were arrested by the G. P. U., which then again reviewed the evidence, but did not allow them to produce witnesses in their defense. Menjinski, the head of the G. P. U., claimed that these men were given the right of appeal once more to the Central Executive Committee, but that they did not avail themselves of the opportunity. He did not deny, however, that a few of those executed might have been arrested, tried, convicted and shot within the space of twelve hours, although he claimed that in such a case evidence would have already been under examination for months, perhaps even years. Nevertheless, the arrests and executions mentioned were charactrized by an indecent speed and failure to give the accused a proper chance to defend themselves. In view of these facts, and regardless of the provocation, we believe that such procedure is wrong, and we took pains while in Russia to make our opposition and condemnation perfectly manifest to the leaders of the government and the Communist Party.

The question of opposition parties and "democracy" raised in this installment of the trade union delegation report is discussed in the editorial columns of today's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

It is frequently charged that the G.P.U. has in recent months secretly executed many others whose cases have not been brought to public attention. Those, however, who are active in the interests of political prisoners in Russia deny that such executions have taken place, and assert that they are able to obtain information as to the whereabouts of any person arrested on a political charge. Although no official figures are given out, it is admitted that thousands of persons are in exile in Siberia or Turkestan or in the six prison colonies maintained by the G.P.U. By far the larger number of these are members of the old bourgeois classes. The socialists, anarchists, and socialists-revolutionists form a much smaller proportion of the prisoners and exiles; the number of anarchists being still fewer than that of the socialists. No socialists or anarchists have been shot by official order since the conclusion of the civil wars, with the exception of a group of Georgian socialists who were tried and convicted of revolutionary activities by an ordinarily constituted court.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

Marines to Supervise Municipal Elections In Nicaragua Sunday

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 2. — American marines will "supervise" the polls at the municipal elections here on Sunday. The marines will be commanded by Captain Gilbert Hatfield, who played a prominent part in the battle of Ocotal in which several hundred Nicaraguans were killed.

The presidential elections next year will also be "supervised" by marines.

DEATH PENALTY IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The proposal to abolish the death penalty in Germany failed today. The Reichstag Judicial Committee decided to favor retention of the death penalty for extreme crimes.

DRIVE ON LABOR IN LISBON.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Portuguese cabinet closed up labor headquarters in Lisbon today, said a Central News Dispatch from Lisbon this afternoon.

German Farmers Send Delegates to Moscow For Tenth Anniversary

BERLIN, Oct. 18. (By Mail).—The German Farmers League is organizing a farmers delegation for the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russion Revolution to be held in Moscow.

Enough money has already been collected to send fourteen delegates to the celebrations. Two of the fourteen who will go, it is understood, are Communists.

France May Grant U. S. Lower Tariff Pending Permanent Agreement

PARIS, Nov. 2. — A move towards adjustment of the tariff dispute between the United States and France was taken today when the cabinet approved the text of a note replying to America's latest communication on the subject. The draft was submitted by Minister of Commerce Bokanowski, who is directing the negotiations on behalf of France. President Doumergue presided at the cabinet meeting.

It is understood that the note specifies France's terms for a provisional agreement pending the conclusion of a new commercial treaty

America, it is said, will be accorded the same tariff treatment she received before the Franco-German agreement.

SEND YOUR GREETINGS NOW

To Be Published in the
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of the Daily Worker
ON THE
TENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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ORDER A BUNDLE OF THE DAILY WORKER

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Chinese Delegation To Russia Predicts Triumph of Masses

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.—The Chinese revolution is not defeated and its temporary reverse has only tempered the will of the Chinese masses for ultimate victory, declared the chairman of the Chinese labor delegation to the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, on the arrival of thirteen members of the delegation here today.

The delegation was met at the station by representatives of trade union and Communist Party organizations and also many members of other foreign delegations. The spokesman for the Chinese workers, in responding to the welcome said: "The victory of the Chinese October is not far off and the Chinese proletariat will follow in the footsteps of the proletariat of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

French Miners Demand Better Hours and Wages

PARIS, (FP), (By mail). — Reports made to a recent meeting of the general council of the French Miners' Union showed that the mine owners, who made big profits during the war period and later, are now trying to maintain profitable production by terrorizing their employes into high-speed work.

Safety measures are neglected, all modernization is refused, and serious accidents are occurring in consequence. The council voted a vigorous demand for immediate reforms, with rationalization that would give the miners a fair chance to earn a fair wage.

In general, the conditions disclosed were even worse than those in the backward mines in Great Britain.

Foreign Loans in Last Month Over $265,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. — Foreign loans floated in the American investment market during October totalled $265,000,000, the Department of Commerce announced today. The total was greater than that of any other October in history except in 1916.

HAWAIIAN STRIKE LEADER FORMING FILIPINO UNION

A.F.L. Bureaucrats Had Failed to Admit Them

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2.—Underpaid Filipino laborers on the Pacific coast are rallying in great numbers to the newly organized Filipino Labor Union of America, which is spreading its appeal broadcast thruout the western states.

The organization, begun a few weeks ago under the direction of Pablo Manlapit, reports steady increases in membership. Manlapit declares that within the next few months the union will become a general force for raising wages and bettering the conditions of the Filipino workers here.

Lead Hawaiian Strike.

Despite the fact that he has been only a few months in this country, Manlapit has become an important factor in the life of the Filipinos on the Pacific coast. He is well known for his leadership of the great sugar strike of 1924 among the Filipino and Japanese workers in the Hawaiian Islands. Manlapit plunged into immediate activity upon his arrival in the United States, he established contact with the Filipinces in California and Washington, many of whom were old friends of his, and used these as a nucleus to build a Filipino labor organization.

Framed Up

Manlapit's presence in the United States is a result of his leadership of the sugar strike in the Hawaiian Islands. He was framed up and imprisoned there. The frame-up was of such flagrant character that the Manlapit case became notorious in the Hawaiian Islands, in the Philippines and thruout the United States. Letters poured in to the governor of Hawaii demanding his release. He served his full minimum sentence, however, and even then was granted parole only on condition that he leave the Hawaiian Islands and come to the United States.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Death Penalty for White Guard Ukrainian Bandits Who Murdered Forty-five

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.— Gen. Serebriakov, who fought first with the old imperial army, then with the White Guards was sentenced to death today for ordering Communists shot while he was serving in the anti-Bolshevist forces. In 1920 Serebriakov joined the staff of Gen. Korniloff.

* * *

KIEV, Russia, Nov. 2. — Seven members of a White Guard Ukraine bandit gang were sentenced to death today after 35 of the outlaws had been convicted of 70 robberies and 45 murders.

The other 28 were given prison terms of from five to ten years.

Horthy Government Silently Sanctions Anti-Semitic Riots

BUDAPEST, Nov. 2.—The White Guard Magyar students have announced their intention of clearing all Hungarian universities of Jews.

Many Jewish students have succeeded in remaining in a number of the universities, tho subjected to stoning. No effective police measures have been taken to curb the anti-Semitic riots.

The Horthy government has displayed little interest in the anti-Semitic demonstrations which have succeeded in driving Jewish students from the Budapest Institute of Technology and the Debreczen University.

Member of Ex-Austrian Royalty Kills Old Man

BERLIN, Nov. 2. — Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz, great grandson of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, was arrested today after his automobile had run down a 78 year old man.

Prince Windisch-Graetz was involved early last year in the Hungarian plot to counterfeit French money.

FASCIST TROOPS USED TO ENFORCE BIG WAGE SLASH

New Wave of Terror as Unrest Grows

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 22. (By Mail).—Armed fascist troops are being used in industrial centers thruout Italy to enforce the twenty per cent wage cuts recently decreed by Mussolini, refugees here state.

Instructions have been sent to local fascist officers ordering them to keep armed troops in readiness for sporadic outbreaks. Troops are being displayed, reports state, in every village and town in the country.

Prisoners Mysteriously Silent.

Alarm is also expressed over the silence of political prisoners who have been deported to various barren islands in the Mediterranean. Relatives of political prisoners who have applied to the Fascist government for information have been informed that there is nothing to report.

With the growing unrest against the fascist regime, a new reign of terror has broken out. The number of opponents of the fascist dictatorship who have been found mysteriously murdered has reached alarming proportions.

Prisoners Brutally Treated.

Jails, particularly in Milan, are crowded with political prisoners who are brutally treated and virtually starved. Three, four and often five prisoners are crowded into tiny cells in the jails of Milan.

Streets are dragged after ten at night and passers-by are jailed without further inquiry.

Captured Yaqui Indians To Colonize Govt. Lands

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.— [illegible] hundred Yaqui Indians, who have been mustered into service, will arrive in Mexico City from Sonora on [illegible] it was announced today. These Yaquis, taken prisoners, will probably be [illegible] to Yucatan to colonize government lands. Others have been given [illegible] as servants about garrisons.

Building Trades Workers Oppose Old Party Political Trickery

Workers in the building trades of Greater New York are incensed at the conduct of the so-called labor leaders who use their offices to play old party politics. They charge that prominent officials support Tammany proposals for subway construction but do not take steps to see to it that organized labor is employed in the subway construction.

In half a dozen building trades union headquarters very bitter comment was heard on the part of the rank and file regarding the statement of J. P. Ryan, chairman of a special committee of the State Federation of Labor, in support of Amendment No. 2 that is before the voters at next Tuesday's election. This amendment provides for an appropriation of $300,000,000 for additional subways. At a special meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Ryan, advocating support of the measure, said: "The new rapid transit will get workers to and from their employment safely and speedily." He did not mention the fact that thus far not a single body of organized building trades workers are engaged in subway construction.

Playing Politics With Labor.

None of the officials of the unions or delegates to the Council raised the question of the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars on subways, constructed without the employment of union labor. It seems that they were more interested in repeating the old clap-trap about getting workers to and from work than in obtaining employment for union labor.

The two old parties are being criticized severally by the masses of workers in the building trades, who declare that politicians of every shade have made of subway construction a big political issue, and yet not a single word appears on either the republican or democratic ticket about this work being done by union labor.

Many Workers Unemployed.

Now that the unprecedented boom of building construction has passed its peak, and is on the down-grade, thousands upon thousands of building trades workers are unemployed, while non-union labor is employed in subway construction. While walking the streets with union cards in their pockets the members of organized labor are not enthusiastic about the pleas of labor politicians who talk about workers being able to ride to their jobs on the subways that are constructed with scab labor. They have no jobs to ride to, so the question of transportation is solved for them.

The leaders of the building trades unions who support the old party policies are being hard put to explain these things to their own rank and file. The officials of the Central Trades and of the local unions of the building trades as well as the Building Trades Council all evade the issue of the employment of union labor on the subway construction, because it might embarrass the "friends of labor" whom they "reward" with their endorsements.

There is a move on foot on the part of the rank and file to demand that committees be appointed from the various building trades unions to draw up, in the name of the building trades workers, a demand that the city authorities order the employment of union labor for subway construction, and also to bring pressure to bear upon the delegates to the Central Trades to force them to raise the issue in the Council.

More and more the rank and file are advocating repudiation of the old parties, and the policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," and favoring an independent labor party. The unemployment situation is forcing the masses to consider the connection between politics and their jobs.

About Soviet Russia

On the Road to Socialism
by LOUIS FISCHER

All Over the Soviet Land
by ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

Soviet Achievements in Public Education
by N. KRUPSKAYA
(Lenin's widow)

Mass Movies
by SERGE MIKHAILOVICH EISENSTEIN
(Director of "Potemkin")

Liberty Under the Soviets
by ROGER BALDWIN

The Patient
by MICHAEL ZOSHCHENKO
(Translated by Max Eastman)

Modern Women in Soviet Russia
by ALEXANDRA RAKOVSKY
(Wife of the former Soviet Ambassador to France)

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917-1927)

THE NATION

15c NOW ON SALE all newsstands

REMEMBER the CLASS-WAR PRISONERS their wives and children who have been victimized because of their activities in the labor movement

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends $5 to the men in prison and $20 each to their dependents.

This Christmas International Labor Defense will send $25 each to the men, $50 each to their wives and $5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help

Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402.
New York City.

Enclosed find $3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shopmates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

CITY ....

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Boston Socialist Is Praised by Wealthy For Union-Splitting

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—Joseph Bearack, socialist candidate for the city council received enthusiastic defense as an anti-Communist today by the Good Government League, an organization of wealthy men dabbling in city politics, when he was attacked as a "Red" by his opponents in open meeting of the council. The assault on Bearack was led by the mayor and Israel Ruby, incumbent for the district Bearack seeks to represent.

The defense of the Good Government League was that Bearack was very active in attacks upon the left wing in the needle trades and the heart of their statement is that they: "understand that he (Bearack) is a Socialist and not a Communist. Secretary of Labor Davis, in The Traveler of June 23 last is reported as personally congratulating Mr. Bearack for his work in breaking up Communism in the needle trade.

Chicago Workers Meet Nov. 11 to Do Honor To Haymarket Martyrs

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2. — The Pioneer Aid and Support Association, founded to keep in condition the monument in Waldheim cemetery erected to the Haymarket martyrs will hold its yearly memorial services at 11 a.m. on Friday, Nov. 11, in the cemetery to place wreaths on the monument, and at 8 p. m. at Wicker Park Hall, North Ave. and Dobey St. At the evening meeting there will be a musical program, and addresses by Otto Hermann of the Assoiation, Max Bedacht representing the National Committee for International Labor Defense and other speakers.

The Pioneer Aid is sending a delegation to New York to the International Labor Defense Conference on Nov. 11, 12 and 13, at Plaza Hall. In the delegation will be Lucky Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, one of the five labor leaders legally murdered in Chicago forty years ago, and Emil Arnold, Secy. of Painters Union Local 275.

TRAIN HITS PLANE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2. — Something new in accidents. This time it's a collision between a railroad train and an airplane.

A railroad train demolished an airmail plane early today on the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, half a mile from Hadley Field.

No one was hurt, for the pilot, W. C. Hobson, had left his plane after making a forced landing on the railroad right of way.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Ohio Meetings.

Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m. I. Amter, H. Scott. 50 Howard street.

Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, I. Amter, E. Boich, F. Yessikoff (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street.

Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, H. Scott.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Johnson.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brahtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal St.

Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brahtin. Hippodrome Bldg.

Martinsferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Hungarian Hall.

Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Miners' Hall.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.

Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.

Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 55 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 31 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaker at both places.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall, 9 Prichard St. Speaker: Fred E. Beal.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.

Maynard Mass., Nov. 6th, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall, 35 Waltham St., Speakers: R. Shohan and R. Zelms.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 6.30 p. m., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminister St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella and L. Marks, chairman.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebration.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Rocky Mountain Meetings.

Great Falls, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 7.

Butter, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 6.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Pioneers, Nov. 5.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Manna, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Denver, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 13.

Pueblo, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 6.

Kansas City, Mo., J. Lovestone, Nov. 6.

Omaha, Neb., J. Lovestone.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6 in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th.

New Jersey

Elizabeth, 3. p. m. Nov. 6, Sunday Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St. Sam Nessin, Paul Crouch.

Perth Amboy, 8 p. m. 308 Elm St. Crouch, Primoff, Kovess.

Jersey City, 8 p. m. Nov. 7, Monday. Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St. Markoff, Crouch.

Paterson, Helvetia Hall, Nov. 11, Friday, 8 p. m. Wm. Z. Foster, Lifshitz.

Newark, 8 p. m. Nov. 13, Sunday. Ukrainian Hall, 53 Beacon St. H. M. Wicks, Pat Devine, Pat Toohey.

West New York, Labor Lyceum, 3 p. m. Nov. 13. Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others.

Passaic, 7 p. m. Nov. 13. Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. J. J. Ballam, J. O. Bentall, Paul Crouch.

Pacific Coast Meetings.

Seattle—Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple, 1819 8th Ave.: Festival and ball with costumes representing many nationalities; Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple, 1819 8th Ave.: Big mass meeting and demonstration, speakers in many languages for few minutes and the following speakers in English: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; Oliver Carlson of Chicago, Emma Legar, D. G. O'Hanrahan and Y.W.L. Comrade.

Tacoma—Sunday afternoon at 2, Labor Temple, city annex. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Local Comrade, and Y.W.L. Comrade.

Aberdeen—Saturday, Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Juanita—Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m., social and meeting, Finnish Hall. Speakers: H. Anderson, Y.W.L. Comrade; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer: M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland—Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227½ Yamhil St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

Juneau, Alaska—Sunday, Nov. 6th, social and meeting. Speakers: Local comrades.

Ketchikan, Alaska—Sunday, Nov. 6th, social and meeting. Speakers: Local comrades.

The following meetings, dates, halls and assignments of English speakers to be announced:

Ilwaco, J. Oravanian; Winlock, A. Koskelainen; Raymond, A. N. Koskela; South Prairie, J. Hannull; Kent, J. Wiirres; Astoria, K. K. Hakola; Svenson, H. Lepisto.

Other cities yet to be arranged.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago, on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as possible.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address .... No. St. City State

Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Broadway Briefs

"John," Philip Barry's new play has been delayed, and will open Friday night at the Klaw Theatre. The opus tells a tale of John the Baptist, and has Jacob Ben-Ami and Constance Collier in the cast. This is the first production this season of the Actors' Theatre.

May West's "The Wicked Age," will open tomorrow night at Daly's Sixty-third Street Theatre.

The Mayfair, which has been dark for some time, will open its doors Saturday night with a new play "One Shot Fired." The script was formerly called "Bluffing It."

Eva Le Gallienne and Donald Cameron will appear in the leading roles of "2+2=5," a comedy from the Danish of Gustav Wied, which the Civic Repertory Theatre will present sometime this month.

DRAMA

Whiteside's "Arabian"

Asiatic Colonial Play That Makes the British Invaders Ridiculous

THE ignorance, the arrogance, the pompous strutting of the gun-men of imperialism arouse amusement in the play "The Arabian" now being presented at the Eltinge Theatre by Walker Whiteside and his company.

Walker Whiteside

The play opens in Cairo, where a group of British officers in command of an expeditionary force charged with invading the desert and capturing a mysterious bandit are taking their last fling in a cafe before entering the desert. Abd el Rey, a prominent Arabian who frequents Cairo directs the pompous British commander, Colonel Gordon, to follow a certain route, knowing that the suspicious agent of British imperialism will follow a different one. There is a girl in love with another officer, Captain Fenway, who also desires to enter the desert in search of a father she has never seen since infancy. Abd el Rey learns of her mission and agrees to get her into the desert. The expeditionary force of a thousand men marches away on their four weeks' trip into the pathless sand.

The next scene is the tent of Adb el Rey in the desert. The sound of a droning airplane motor is heard and Abd el Rey with the girl and a pilot arrives. In due time the British force arrives, but the desert hordes under command of Adb el Rey have disarmed them and they are virtually prisoners.

There are numerous complications, in which the alleged superiority of the British forces are made the butt of ridicule by Abd el Rey. Many incidents reveal correctly the deep hatred of the Asiatics for the imperialist oppressor.

The play ends with the Arabs holding a decided advantage, but we shall not recount it here.

As is always the case, Walker Whiteside gives an excellent performance. For a quarter of a century he has been one of the foremost actors on the American stage. Of late he has devoted his talents to such parts, although as a Shakespearean performer he easily ranks with Walter Hampden and is far superior to the Barrymores. We presume that as a financial proposition the presentation of the classics are a loss, hence this splendid artist devotes himself to such popular performances as the present.

Barry Whitcomb as Colonel Gordon makes the character sufficiently ridiculous to satisfy anyone with a contempt for the military lackeys of imperialism. The women of the cast are colorless.

The play can be commended for its amusing qualities and the acting of Mr. Whiteside.—H. M. W.

JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON.

An important member of Civic Repertory Players now appearing in repertoire at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Municipal elections affecting the local affairs of 18,000,000 people, were held in cities and towns thruout England and Wales yesterday. One hundred and five Conservatives, fifty-six Liberals and fifty Laborites have already been returned.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

AMUSEMENTS

Lord Dunsany's Comedy "IF" at the Little Thea. West 44th Street. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." Woollcott, World
DRACULA New York's Best Shudder
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:30 Mats Wed. & Sat., 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42 St. W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"THE CRADLE SONG"

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

OPENING TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30
An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN" By Philip Barry
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea. B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
in THE MODERN "TAMING OF THE SHREW"
with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th. W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786

THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play

THE BELT

The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

WHAT LABOR CRITICS SAY OF "THE BELT"

"The Belt is the truest revelation of our industrial life that has for some time pounded the stage."—Joseph T. Shipley in the New Leader.

"This play is labor's own, and is far ahead of anything of the kind attempted in this country. It should receive the support of all militant classconscious workers."—Ludwig Landy, in the Daily Worker.

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

WORKERS PARTY IN CLEVELAND BATTLES DAVIS

Also His Opponents and Amendment

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The last week of the election campaign finds the Workers (Communist) Party swinging into a final burst of activity with seven meetings in the two districts where it has candidates running for the City Council.

The present municipal campaign continues to be the most hotly contested in years. In the struggle for power is Harry Davis, former mayor and arch reactionary who was responsible for the unprovoked and brutal assault of the Cleveland police on the May Day Parade led by Comrade Ruthenberg here in 1919 in which scores of workers were wounded. Opponents are the present leaders of the Republican and Democrat machines, all pretense of regard for the interests of the workers has been discarded, but the Cleveland Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Harry McLauthlin, is still following the discredited "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy, and has endorsed the amendment to the City Charter put forward by the reactionary Davis as the first step in his struggle to return to power.

The Workers Party opposes the amendment proposed by Davis which among other things, provides for a minimum wake for city workers of $2.50 per day. It appears the present city manager plan of government, which has taken every vestige of control from the people.

The Workers Party platform on the question of the organization of the city government is the following: A proportional representation system providing for party designation on the ballot and one choice. The mayor of Cleveland to be elected by direct vote of the people. Abolition of the City Manager Plan.

The two candidates running on the Workers Party Platform; Comrade J. Amter in District Three and Comrade Hacker in District One, will wind up the campaign with seven meetings in their districts this week end.

Klansman Is Given Six Months in Pen

Two men convicted on a charge of assault as a result of disturbances attending the Ku Klux Klan Memorial Day parade in Jamaica, Queens, last summer, were sentenced to New York penitentiary in the court of special session at Jamaica yesterday. They are John Kipp of Farragut road, Yonkers, who said he was a member of the klan, sentenced to six months, and John Marcy, of Hastings-on-Hudson, who denied membership, sentenced to 30 days.

CHICAGO

Tenth Anniversary Celebration

Sunday, November 6th

2 P. M.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland and Van Buren Sts.

Speaker

JAY LOVESTONE

TABLEAUX

Eleven Living Pictures of the Russian Revolution

Fifty-five Participating.

VIOLIN SOLO

by MINNIE JAFFEE, Child Virtuoso.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

1000 Window Cleaners to Extend N.Y. Strike; Mass Meeting Called

A mass meeting called by the Building Service Employes' International Union for tonight at Manhattan Labor Lyceum, 68 East Fourth St., will be a signal for an extension of the present window cleaners' strike, now in its fourth week, strike headquarters announced yesterday.

Speakers at the mass meeting will include Peter Darck, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, which is conducting the strike; Charles W. Nicholson, eastern vice-president of the Building Service Employes' International Union, who issued the call for the meeting; Anthony Fiora and Hugh Frayne.

"We have the mandate of 1,000 union window cleaners to continue the fight until the company union is driven from the industry," Darck said last night.

The window cleaners' local is a member of the building employes' organization, which is chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Metropolitan Tries to Buy Off Workers With $2 Pay Raises

(Federated Press)

First fruits of the drive of the Office Workers' Union against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. showed when two sections of clerical workers received $2 a week raises.

The open air mass meetings held by the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union are lively affairs, with minor office executives heckling the speakers. One section manager who gave his name as Welsh cried out at the last meeting that wages must be all right because the company was able to hire all the girls and men it wanted at what it was willing to pay.

The Metropolitan organization of 10,000 workers is run on factory methods; big rooms of clerks engaged in mass production of typing, billing, bookkeeping, etc. The latest bookkeeping and adding machines and other technical devices are in use and a large number of the workers are actually machine operators. Except for the "white collar" garb they might be factory workers in overalls. Women workers start at $2 a day.

Thomas Refuses to Defend His Party's Record in Debate with Wm. Weinstone

Norman Thomas, one of the principal spokesmen for the socialist party, has refused to defend the record and platform of the socialist party and its position in the present campaign in a debate with William W. Weinstone, secretary of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Thomas Declines.

"It seems to me that just about the worst time and place in the world for debating the difference between the Socialist and Workers Parties is in the 8th or any other aldermanic district imediately before an election," Mr. Thomas said in his letter of refusal. "Most emphatically I will be party to no such debate.

"I suppose since you agree with us pretty well on the immediate issues in this campaign you have to have something to talk about. But even so I should think that Tammany Hall might furnish you a little more material. Perhaps it does. If so, reports that reach me are not correct. Anyway I have not retorted in kind. I have steadfastly refused to discuss the differences with the Workers Party in the campaign and I hope to be able to stick to this determination."

For a Labor Party.

Last night's Workers' Party rally brought together the large street corner crowds that have heard Workers Party speakers in all parts of Manhattan.

"Many workers, still uninformed as to the basic difference between the Workers Party and socialist party, who have been supporting the socialist party in the belief that by so doing they were supporting their own class, will have an opportunity tonight to learn that difference," Fralkin said in a statement announcing the meeting. "The program of the Workers Party will be outlined not only in general but specifically with regard to local issues of special importance to Manhattan workers. Especially will the action of the socialist party in recent strikes be used by the speakers as an illustration of the need for the building of a strong labor party in the political field, and, pending that, the unity of the working masses under a united labor ticket."

Fralkin replied yesterday to Mr. Thomas in behalf of the Workers Party, charging that the socialist party in its policies helped to "keep the labor movement of New York City chained to Tammany Hall." Fralkin's reply also re-stated the proposition which Weinstone suggested as the subject of the proposed debate.

"We are in receipt of your reply refusing to participate in a debate between yourself and Comrade William W. Weinstone on the differences between the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party, particularly on the issue that 'the socialist party is obstructing the development of a labor party'," Fralkin's letter said.

"You state in your letter that the main task is to fight Tammany Hall and the capitalist parties and that your party is carrying on this task. It is this very issue that we wish to debate with you or another representative of the socialist party. We maintain that the socialist party is not conducting a real struggle against Tammany Hall and that, on the contrary, its policies within the trade unions and on the political field help to keep the labor movement of New York City chained to Tammany Hall non-partisan politics and to keep them riveted to the sham policy of 'reward your friends and punish your enemies.'

S.P. for Sigman.

"It is known to you that the socialist party has been supporting and condoning the actions of Sigman and similar labor bureaucrats who allied themselves with the most reactionary forces of Tammany Hall in breaking the strike of the needle trades workers during last year. The socialist party in its platform of 1925 declared it is for a more adequate and more efficient police force in New York City, which is exactly what is being brought about by Tammany Hall at the present time by increasing the police force in New York City by 700 men.

"The socialist party in its position on the League of Nations is fundamentally in agreement with the position of the democratic party and the republican party, and its tactics in the every-day struggles of the workers, as in the case of the issue of Sacco and Vanzetti, have not served to free the workers for more vigorous and energetic struggle against their capitalist enemies.

The Parties Differ.

"You say, 'I suppose since you agree with us pretty well on the immediate issues in this campaign you have to have something to talk about.' We wish most emphatically to state that fundamentally our position on immediate issues and yours do not by any means correspond. In the current issue of the New Leader you declare for an increased wage for the governor of New York State to $25,000 a year; you also state it is your opinion that frequent elections for governor and other officers mean expenditure of extra money and result in inefficiency, and lead one to believe you are for the 4-year term for governor. We are flatly opposed to the increase of the term for governor to four years, and to the whole series of reactionary laws and concentration of government power, of which this lengthening of the term of office is an important point in the program of the capitalist parties.

"While your party is nominally in favor of Russian recognition, the actions of the socialist party and of its leading Jewish organ, the New York Daily Forward, show that it is fundamentally opposed to recognition of Soviet Russia and to the defense of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

"In this election campaign the issue of injunctions, police violence, proposed anti-foreign born legislation, the campaign of the open-shoppers against the unions, are all issues affecting the workers. Any party claiming to be a workers' party must propose measures to counter-act these attacks against the working class. We contend that the socialist party in its trade union program, in its support of the reactionary Greens and Wolls, is preventing the workers from fighting against these injunctions and police brutality, the open-shop campaign and the policy of the employers in industry. The program of the socialist party is diametrically opposed to that of the Workers (Communist) Party and for that reason we have proposed to you that you present your program and activities to the workers from the same platform with representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party so that the workers may have placed before them the positions of these two parties. We therefore repeat again our proposal for a debate between the representatives of your party and ours and that either yourself or another representative of the socialist party debate with candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party the issues outlined above.

Upholsterers Picketing Los Angeles Shop While 'Red Squad' Aids Scabs

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 2.—The militant upholsterers, Local 15, has called a strike against the Hill Bros. shop, which has been attempting to put over a wage cut on the men and women in the shop. The shop refused to deal with the union's shop committee and declared a lockout after the men protested. The strike committee is actively picketing the shop, defying the threats of the "red squad," which is in reality the city's strike-breaking department. Scabs have been successfully pulled out of the shop as fast as they get in, and the strikers are determined to win the fight against wage cuts. The strike is in charge of Business Agent H. Chait.

Young Workers League Hails Western Miners

The following greeting pledging unreserved aid was sent to the striking Colorado miners by the national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League in session here Tuesday:

"The fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League enthusiastically greets the struggle of the Colorado miners and pledges its unreserved support to the strike. We condemn the shameful terrorism of the company thugs and the uniformed strikebreakers of Gov. Adams, the operators' tool. We hail the courageous resistance of the strikers and are with you for a swift victory."

Pauper Wages for Starving Textile Workers of South

By HARVEY O'CONNOR,
Federated Press

MOORESVILLE, N. C. (FP). Nov. 2.—Through the mill villages float thousands of casual workers. In battered old flivvers laden to the guards with children, these men and women of the mills travel in season and out, turning and twisting to escape the grasp of the 60-hour week and pauper wages. But the mills are inescapable. Always at the end of the road the motley assemblage of auto parts, ragged tires, old bedding and humanity runs into a mill village shack.

"Please, Mr. Boss man, can we have jobs?" asks the man and wife and the children over fourteen. No mention of wages, no stipulation about hours. Hungry and ragged, they take what is offered. The oldest child under 14 is left with the babies and the rest trudge off to the steel and barbed wire fence which incloses every mill in the southland, pass through the guarded gate and into the sullen factory.

A few weeks, a few months—is it the independent spirit of this hundred per cent Anglo-Saxon stock? — and the family is off on the road, bound for a tennant farm or another mill, seeking again the rainbow pot of gold which never comes within reach.

Refuse Doctor for Sick Child.

The Jarvises drifted into Mooresville the other week. Man, wife and 16-year old girl asked the boss man for jobs. They got the jobs. But back in the bare 3-room shack which had been assigned to them, was a little girl down with convulsions. The mother asked the mill to send a doctor, but in vain. Downtown she trudged to see James Robertson, head of the textile workers' union, who is not allowed to work in the mills any more.

Robertson appealed to a physician friend. Together they rushed down to the shack near the mill. The little girl was saved. But a few days later the mother, worried sick by overwork and home troubles, gave birth to a stillborn infant.

"Can't Bury All Kids."

Jarvis appealed to the mill boss for enough money to bury the tiny little form. But there was only a shrug of the shoulders. "We can't be burying all the kids in the village," was the retort of this pillar of the Baptist church.

Lighter Captains Out; Longshoremen Work

A strike of the Lighter Captains' union has been called on lighters operated by coastwise shipping companies, such as the Morgan, Clyde and Savannah Lines. These companies refuse to pay even the low union scale of $32.50 a week. The men provide their own food out of their wages. Most of the men have answered the strike call and are determined to hold out until their demands are met. The Lighter Captains' union is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, which has not succeeded in organizing the dockworkers on the struck lines. If the longshoremen would support the striking lighter captains they could more easily win their demands.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA

CELEBRATE

The Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 8 P. M.

LABOR INSTITUTE, 810 Locust Street

SPEAKERS:

WM. F. DUNNE, Editor Daily Worker.
JACK STACHEL, Member Central Executive Com., W. P.
HERBERT ZAM, Member National Committee, Y. W. L.

CONCERT:

FREIHEIT GESANGS VEREIN.
INTERNATIONAL DOUBLE ORCHESTRA.
PIONEER CHORUS.
TABLEAUX by Ukrainian Workers' Chorus.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MAKE THIS A TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION FOR DEFENSE AND RECOGNITION OF THE FIRST WORKERS' REPUBLIC!

DETROIT— Demonstration —DETROIT

for the

Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

Sunday, November 6th, 1927, at 2:30 P. M.

ARENA GARDENS, Woodward, near Hendrie.

PROGRAM:

1. FINNISH BAND.
2. Speaker: YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE.
3. FINNISH ATHLETES.
4. UKRAINIAN CHORUS.
5. ALBERT WEISBORD (Leader Passaic Strike, now District Organizer Workers (Communist) Party, Detroit.)
6. Speaker: YOUNG PIONEERS.
7. ROBERT MINOR (Member of Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, just returned from Soviet Union.)
8. PIONEER CHORUS.

Auspices: Workers (Com.) Party and Young Workers (Com.) League.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ROOSEVELT IN NEW ATTACK ON GOVERNOR SMITH

Defends Own Record on Oil Scandals

In a new attack on Gov. Al Smith, delivered at Public School 179, Col. Theodore Roosevelt repeated and amplified his charges made at the republican state convention at Rochester last month. "For years," declared Roosevelt "Tammany has sat astride the city of New York. That great, corrupt political machine holds the metropolis in its grasp. From Tweed to Olvany the dynasty of bosses stretches in an unbroken line. Methods have changed but fundamentals have remained unchanged."

Defends Teapot Dome Record.

Asserting that he had aboundant proof of his charges of corruption in Albany and that Smith and the state government had been very active and prompt in starting investigations of corruption in counties where in control, Roosevelt pointed out that corruption was rampant wherever the democrats controlled.

Replying to charges in the New York democrat press regarding his part in the Teapot Dome oil scandals, the former assistant secretary of the navy denied knowledge of the transactions at the time and claimed he was busy with other department work that prevented his knowing of the activity of his superiors.

Attacks Milk Scandals.

From defense of his own actions in the oil scandals, Roosevelt returned to the attack on Smith. Declaring the governor had been active in investigating a food scandal in Cortland county, a republican stronghold, he stated that he had refused to endorse a special session of the grand jury to deal with the much more atrocious milk scandals in New York, which involved Tammany.

Roosevelt is continuing his campaign throughout the state and it is an open secret that the national machine has chosen him as a probable vice presidential candidate to tour the nation as an opponent of Smith, in case the democrats nominate the New York Tammany governor to head their ticket in next year's presidential election.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

GREETINGS—
to the Tenth Anniversary of
the First Workers' Government
from
Shop Nucleus 102, Ganton, Ohio.

Greetings
Street Nucleus No. 2
MONESSEN, PA.

GREETINGS—

SHOP NUCLEUS

No. 3

DETROIT, MICH.

Colorado Miners' Strike Mass Meeting Is Called By N.Y. Relief Committee

Relief for the striking Colorado miners will be asked of the New York labor movement at a mass meeting at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., Saturday at 8 p. m. William F. Dunne, Richard Brusier, Charles Cline and Arthur C. Ward will speak. The meeting was called by the New York Colorado Miners' Relief Committee. The meeting was previously announced erroneously for Friday night.

British Labor Party Gains in Elections

LONDON, Nov. 2. — With 81 results declared, all indications today pointed toward a victory for the labor party, in the municipal elections throughout most of the British Isles.

With the present returns, the laborites registered 99 gains as against the losses of 62 seats for the conservatives, 23 for the liberals, and 12 for the independent party.

MAY EXTRADICT WEINZINNER.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 2. — Nathan Weinzinner, alleged member of the Richard Whittemore bandit gang of New York, lost a two-year fight to avoid being extradicted to New York City to face a charge of robbery here today, when the Ohio Supreme Court denied him a writ of habeas corpeus.

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
from the
Lithuanian
Working Women's
Alliance,
Branch
CHICAGO, ILL.

Long Live the
Russian Revolution

GREETINGS
to
SOVIET RUSSIA.

SLOVAK
WORKERS'
SOCIETY
(Slovensky Robotnicky
Spolok)

Branches 12, 67, 88
DETROIT, MICH.

BULGARIAN BUREAU OF WORKERS
(COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA
DETROIT, MICH.

Sends its GREETINGS to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution—the backbone of the Universal Proletarian Revolution.

DETROIT

Daily Worker Banquet

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 8 P. M.

NEW WORKERS' HOME, 1343 E. Ferry Avenue

Speaker, ROBERT MINOR,
lately returned from Russia.

Food served in Hindu style; musical program; dancing between course; enjoyable time for all.

HELP ORGANIZE THE BOOSTERS.

Admission 75c.

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EDITOR..........................ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR.............WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Democracy in the Soviet Union

The report of the First American Trade Union Delegation stresses the fact that "no opposition party is permitted in Russia."

"We tell the Communists," says the delegation, "that we object to this suppression as an offense against democracy." The reply of the Communists is given but the important thing is that the delegation shows that its members believe there is a super-system called "democracy" which can and should be maintained no matter what the status of the class relationships and social forces are.

"Democracy" as a conception of arriving at methods and rules for organizing society can be based only on the idea that all persons who make up a given society have equal privileges and powers. This conception has no place for the idea of a ruling class and consequently is at complete variance with the realities of modern capitalist society. J. P. Morgan has only one vote but only a fool will argue that this puts him on the same footing as a worker.

The demand for "democracy"—the franchise, election of officials, free expression of opinion, etc.—was a weapon of the rising capitalist class against royalty, the aristocracy and the church. Even then it was not demanded for all sections of the population. The franchise was secured by the workers and farmers only after long and bloody struggles. These are facts which every intelligent worker knows.

Even today the franchise is surrounded by restrictions in the most "democratic" countries. In the United States the women have only won the franchise recently and residential qualifications debar millions of the masses from participation in elections.

As far as free expression of opinion is concerned, it is only necessary to compare the facilities of the ruling class in the United States, and its supporters, with those of the labor movement. Freedom of speech, if for the moment we grant that we have it in principle, means little if the newspapers, theatres, magazines, movies, schools, etc., are in the hands of the capitalist class.

If we extend the comparison of facilities for free expression to those at the disposal of the Communists, who alone challenge the whole system of capitalism in America, it becomes clear that "democracy" does not mean freedom of expression for all.

Finally, the ruling class of the United States has the power, and has exercised the power, to suppress all expression of opinion which was only in opposition to its war policy—which did not even advocate social revolution.

Let us not forget either that the Communist Party was declared illegal in 1919 by the American government long after the war was over and because it pointed out the only method by which social revolution can be achieved—armed struggle against the ruling class and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union represents the interests of the workers and peasants. The state power in the Soviet Union is in the hands of the masses.

A party which opposes in principle this role of the Communist Party and the state power can be only a party which represents other interests—other class interests. It must be therefore a party which is hostile to the workers and peasants. Since these form a majority of the Russian population, as well as the majority of the population of all countries, such a party could represent only the class interests of the old ruling minority in Russia.

But Russia stands as a proletarian state in a capitalist world. It is inevitable therefore, that such a party would represent not only the interests of the remnants of the Russian nobility and capitalist class, but the interests of world capitalism as well.

Those who, in the name of democracy in the abstract are clamoring for the freedom to organize opposition parties in the Soviet Union, are actually demanding that the class enemies of workers and peasants be allowed, backed by world capitalism, to have a voice in determining the policies of a government which came to power thru the victory of the Russian masses over capitalism.

"The main question of the revolution," said Lenin, "is the question of power."

Likewise the question of democracy in the Soviet Union is not the question of democracy in the abstract but the question of democracy for a class—the working class.

When the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation begins to consider the question concretely, it shows that not even a lingering love for abstract democracy can prevent certain realities of life in the Soviet Union overcoming its prejudices.

Lenin said in his "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky" that:

"Proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. The Soviet power is a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois republic."

Something of this seems to have been glimpsed by the delegation.

"The great masses of the peoples," says the delegation, "have infinitely more political freedom than they had under the czarist regime. They elect the members of the Soviets, which are responsible to them. They can thus influence the decisions of the government to a degree formerly impossible."

Here we have a comparison between the past and present in Russia. Let us see what the delegation says when it compares conditions for the masses in Russia with conditions elsewhere:

"Western liberals," the delegation says, "and those opposed to the Soviet government frequently confuse political freedom with real freedom. The former is part of the latter, but without economic freedom it does not greatly benefit a man. The Russian workers possess this economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by the workers of no other country."

After all then it is not the Russian masses who are suppressed and who want a political party other than the Communist Party. Those who want the freedom to form anti-Communist political parties in the Soviet Union are those who are opposed to the masses having so much freedom.

For us, and we believe for all workers, this settles the question of "democracy" in the Soviet Union.

Democracy for the masses—dictatorship for the enemies of the masses until all danger of counter-revolution has passed away, a government of the workers led by the Communist Party, the party of the proletariat, in alliance with the peasantry.

This is the government of the Soviet Union and the worst its most bitter enemies can say about it is that it does not allow the capitalist class freedom to oppress and exploit the masses—to bring capitalism back to Russia.

"Hand in Hand"---For What and For Whose Interests?

Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, stopped off in Denver, Colo., long enough to give the Rockefeller interests a little aid and comfort in their fight against the coal miners of that state.

Th estrike is doomed to failure, according to an interview of capital and labor" slime which enables him to slide smoothly over the thresholds of such organizations as the National Civic Federation.

The strike is doomed to failure, according to an interview given by Woll to the Rocky Mountain News. It is of course possible that the miners will not win their demands and will be forced back to work. The United Mine Workers did not win their strike either altho it was conducted in the most "sane and constructive manner."

Vice President Woll, at a time when several thousand workers are engaged in a life and death struggle with the Rockefeller corporations, and have already smashed the company unions, could at least have kept silent if he did not want to do anything to help the miners.

"Employers," said Woll in Denver, "have come to recognize that we do not try to bleed them of their last dollar, but are merely asking for decent treatment for the laborer."

"They have learned they profit by caring for their employes and as a result **heads of the A. F. of L. and big business executives are working hand in hand.**"

This last statement will be gladsome tidings for the miners in Ohio where "big business executives" and the federal courts are doing their best to drive the United Mine Workers out of the coal fields, it will be a heartening message for the miners of western Pennsylvania where "big business executives" and federal courts, backed by coal and iron police have outlawed the strike against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company and have driven hundreds of miners and their families from their homes.

"Big business executives" connected with the steel trust and its mines in West Virginia have succeeded in getting a federal injunction outlawing the United Mine Workers' Union in that state.

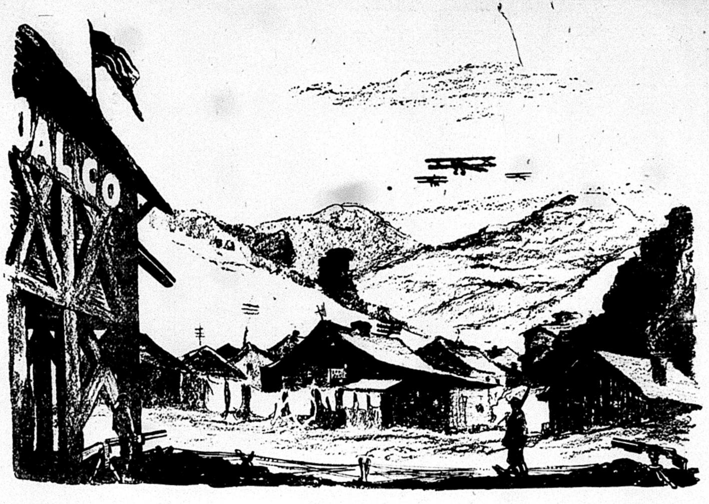
Does Vice President Matthew Woll boast that he is working "hand in hand" with these "big business executives?"

We are of the opinion that Matthew Woll and his associates, on the basis alone of the statement quoted and the labor struggles now going on, are entitled to the title of Strikebreaking Labor Leaders.

More and more workers are coming to take this view as, to quote General Summerall, speaking at the A. F. of L. convention in eulogy of President Green, they are struck by the "identity of sentiment expressed" by labor leaders of this stripe "and captains of industry."

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

By Fred Ellis



"Legal Picketing."

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XII

The Fascist Career

THERE are a number of great men in America whose careers have been made wholly out of this militant Mammonism. I am going to introduce you to one of them, the Honorable Richard Washburn Child. Before the war he was a minor novelist and Wall Street lawyer; he became assistant to Frank Vanderlip in war finance work and then, in face of the Bolshevik peril, he took charge of "Collier's Weekly," with its campaign for the deportation of the reds. The question arose, who was to be the next president of the United States, to carry out this national house-cleaning?

After the lapse of seven years we can say—with the backing of a unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court—that the nomination of Harding was a conspiracy to loot the oil reserves of the United States navy, as carefully planned and as definitely criminal as any pirate raid. Harding was the chief of the "Ohio gang," and he was put in to let that gang loot the nation, as previously he had let it loot Ohio. The oil men put up the money to carry the Republican convention, upon the understanding that they would get the cabinet positions necessary for the stealing of the naval reserves. To elect their chosen one, the plutocracy contributed the biggest campaign fund ever known in our history; and this money was spent according to the new arts of propaganda learned in the war days. You remember the Vigilantes and their patriotic fervor? Well, here was another time to rally the writers and artists, the furnishers of ideas and inspirations, to persuade the American voters to turn over their government to a pirate band.

So, on a Saturday afternoon, the 25th of April, 1920, behold a special train of five parlor cars proceeding to Atlantic City, loaded with George Ade, Rex Beach, Porter Emerson Browne, Edna Ferber, Jesse L. Lasky, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Booth Tarkington, Charles Hanson Towne, William Allen White—if that train had run off the track, American culture would never have recovered! They had a banquet at the most expensive of hotels, and next morning the New York Times reported as follows:

"The mystery surrounding the identity of the backers of the week-end party of authors, movie managers, magazine writers, publicity agents, cartoonists and artists who arrived here tonight to hear prominent Republicans discourse on the ideals and policies of their party was partly dispelled when it was explained that the expenses of the junket were paid by Richard Washburn Child, one of its originators, with a special republican subscription from the republican national committee."

Now, would the big chief of the Ohio gang fail to be grateful for a service of such distinction? The big chief would no more overlook it than he would fail to name the right cabinet members, so that the oil men might have their loot. Do not be surprised, therefore, to find that a couple of months after the inauguration, Mr. Richard Washburn Child is named Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy.

He goes; and there falls to him the most thrilling adventure ever dreamed by a literary red-hunter. While he is in Rome—knee breeches, court receptions, and all the glories—the Italian workers rise and take possession of the factories in Russian style. But they have walked into a trap, because Italy has no coal, and the British fleet controls the sea, and the American bankers control all the credit in the world, and the would-be Bolsheviks of Italy cannot turn a wheel. While they are debating, in some confusion, what to do next, a renegade Italian Socialist comes to Mr. Child; they are the ones to hire, you understand, because they know the movement they are going to wreck, and have a special bitterness against it—look at my ex-Comrade Joe Patterson!

Mussolini's proposition is the simplest possible. He will raise a slogan, and gather a band of young assassins and seize Italy for the bankers; only he must have money for the job, and will the Americans give him a loan? The Americans are just then in the business of subsidizing assassins all over the world—Kolchak, Denikin, Judenitch, Wrangel, Semenoff, Petlura, Horthy, Pilsudski, Mannerheim, I can't remember all the names. It takes but a few minutes to settle such a question in these days of cables and high powered executives. Mussolini gets his loans, and more loans—during the year just past he got two hundred millions from Wall Street, and when his assassins are scattered by the outraged Italian workers, the American investing public will be left holding the sack—just as the French people were left after their bankers had led them to arm the Russian Tsar so that the French bankers might grab the iron of Lorraine; just as our American government is left after the House of Morgan led us into helping the French bankers out of their mess.

My morning mail comes, and here is a copy of the Labor Defender, with two photographs: "Italian Worker, Angelo Capanelli, before and after being blinded by Fascists." It is still going on, you see, the work for which the Wall Street bankers have paid your money. I quote from the same paper: "Hundreds assassinated, thousands wounded, tens of thousands arrested and thousands of these sentenced to long prison terms. The dimensions of the terror are almost incredible—Mussolini's regime puts the Neros and Borgias in the shade. Murders, arrests, tortures, long imprisonment, searches, destroying and burning of homes and buildings; depriving the opposition of their freedom of speech and movement; banishment and deportation to sparsely inhabited Mediterranean islands—"

Flushed with rapture over such spectacles, the Honorable Richard Washburn Child comes home with the new gospel for America, and is made Fascist-in-Chief to the great central power-plant of reaction, the Curtis publications. He becomes, as you might say, their secretary of foreign relations, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the capitalist world; keeping in touch with the wholesale assassins of Italy, Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces, China, Japan, India and Java, Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies; surveying the job of slaughtering rebel workers, and portraying it to the American people as the saving of civilization and making the world safe for democracy.

And just a word more concerning those "authors, movie managers, magazine writers, publicity agents, cartoonists and artists," whom we left disporting themselves in Atlantic City at the expense of the Republican National Committee. Five years later the looting of America by the Republican party bandits had become such a horror that Mr. Child's old chief, Frank Vanderlip, was shocked into protest. He remembered the Vigilantes, with their slogans of patriotism and public service, and thought he would rally them for the grand patriotic work of kicking out the looters of our heritage. The treasurer of the organization called them to a dinner at the University Club in New York; but alas, they couldn't agree what to do—and so they did nothing! Would I be too cynical if I suggested that a few of them may have wondered who was going to pay the bills this time? And especially if the paymasters were prepared to give a life contract? It is a serious matter to ask a Vigilante to attack the interests which control every newspaper, magazine, and moving picture company in the country where he has to earn his living!

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

AFTER a long rest from public opprobium William J. Burns, often referred to with impunity in the papers as "the king of perjurers" has blasted his way on to the front page thru the medium of his activities in bribing a jury engaged in deciding the guilt or innocence of Messers. Fall and Sinclair, defendants in the trial which has just been wrecked by Mr. Burns. The notorious detective dispatched a corps of his best stool-pigeons to Washington and but for the loose tongue of one of the jurors, Sinclair at least would probably have walked out of court free from any threat of punishment.

* * *

BOTH Fall and Sinclair should be satisfied with the results. The foolish juror who talked too much will be given short shrift in all probability. It being Burns' business to fix juries and since his business is legal in the United he is not liable to suffer. It will take as much time to connect Sinclair with the new conspiracy as it did to bring him to court for the old, and by that time the important witnesses may be dead. We suspect that behind the indignant frown on the face of the federal government because of the attempt to tamper with its court there is relief.

* * *

THIS Teapot Done scandal was not disposed off by the suicide of Jess Smith and the strange death of President Harding. The ousting of Daugherty and Denby and the suits against Fall, Sinclair and Doheny did not eliminate the smell of crude petroleum from the White House. The noticeable twist in the Coolidge nose may be attributed to the constant effort on his part to prevent the disagreeable political odors from the Teapot Dome cesspools to penetrate to his upper sinuses.

* * *

COMMENTING yesterday on the case of the two Chicago women who were sent to jail for monopolizing all the votes in one precinct, we did not finish the story. Chicago is probably the most typical city in the United States and should set a good example to Mexico, Nicaragua and other countries in the way to conduct themselves. So they should follow the Chicago case closely and see whether the federal government shall send marines to the Windy City to see that elections are openly arrived at. After the democratic judge sent the two women to jail for stealing votes this is what happened.

* * *

A REPUBLICAN judge who knows as much about law as the Democrat looked up the statutes and discovered that there is no such thing as a woman vote crook. It appears that in the days when the election law was placed on the books men were men in Chicago and chivalrous to boot. Perhaps they belfeved that a woman's place was in the home and therefore not having a vote she could not possible be a vote thief.

* * *

ANYHOW a law is a law and this judge issued a writ on the sheriff ordering the delivery from jail forthwith of the two women. But this is a game two can play at and the Democrat issued another order equally powerful which had the women back again. They did not stay in however and the Democrat threatens to have the sheriff locked up in his own jail unless he obeys his orders. The "out again in again Finnegan" business is rather a relief from the threatened book-burning spree of Mayor Thompson, but you can depend on Chicago to make itself wondered at.

* * *

STILL, we have our fun here with the city administrators. A news sleuth in need of copy went on a statistical spree and learned to nobody's surprise that the police had killed an unusually large number of innocent citizens this year while both—the citizens and policemen—were in the performance of their duty. And strangely enough the reason for the increased casualties among the innocent bystanders was more police efficiency in the art of shooting.

* * *

BEFORE Commissioner Warren assumed office the figures showed that the officers only succeeded in killing eighty out of one hundred law-abiding citizens fired at. Their holidays were reduced and they were ordered to do more practice. Now it is almost a certainty that when a policeman shoots at a burglar escaping from a Thom McAnn shoe store with his loot—an almost daily occurrence—a street car conductor, a hot dog dispenser or, most likely, the shoe store clerk, will bite the dust instead of the burglar. Efficiency is splendid in principle, but when applied to public servants with such sensitive, artistic sensibilities as policemen are afflicted with, it defeats its own purpose.

* * *

THE skull of the president of Greece was splintered by a hostile bullet, but the gentleman is resting easily. We venture to guess that the hard bullet did not come out of the collision scathless.

KOENNECKE OVER INDIA.

CALCUTTA, India, Nov. 2.—An airplane, believed to be that of Otto Koennecke, the German aviator, flew over this city today in the direction of Rangoon. Koennecke who plans a trans-Pacific flight to San Francisco, arrived at Karachi yesterday from Bendar Abbas.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Price 3 Cents

Burns, Anti-Labor "Dick" Caught in Jury-Fixing Dragnet; Oil Graft Defendants' Own Attorney Acts as "Prosecutor"

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY IN OPPOSITION TO STRIKES

Declares No Mass Demonstrations Should Be Tolerated; Pledge Loyalty to Capitalism

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The Austrian social-democratic party, which aided the Seipel government suppress the uprising of Vienna workers last July by placing its armed forces at the disposal of the reaction, has now officially formulated its treachery in a series of resolutions adopted at the close of a four-day session of that party of traitors to labor and agents of capitalism.

OPPOSES STRIKE IN PRINCIPLE.

The anti-labor character of the Austrian socialist party, long notorious in action, has now been recognized as embodying a party principle. The resolutions declare that no strikes will be allowed in the public services—transportation, food, etc.—"except in grave cases and when properly authorized by the whole party." No mass demonstrations are to be tolerated before public buildings and there must be no defiance of so-called constituted authority.

Nationalist "Socialism."

Karl Renner, Otto Bauer, Frederich Adler and the rest of the leaders of the Austrian social-democratic party all advocated subordinating the principles of socialism to the demands of the Austrian "republic." Renner even advocated that the socialists in parliament form a bloc with the government party, "in order to participate in the government."

The social-democrats control Vienna, the scene of last July's uprising, and believe that their record as counter-revolutionists and strikebreakers is sufficient guarantee to the government party that they can be relied upon as faithful defenders of every form of reaction.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY GAINS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

Seen as Rebuff to Tory Policy of U. S. S. R.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Establishment of a net gain of 128 seats and the capture of 7 new councils in the municipal elections was claimed for the labor party today by the Daily Herald, the labor organ.

The newspaper based its claim on the almost complete returns of the elections and also declared that the labor victory was at the expense of every other Party.

The elections have brought the total of labor controlled municipalities to 16, the Herald said.

The results of the municipal elections are regarded as less of a victory for the leadership of the labor Party than a protest of British workers against the policies of the Tory government.

The Anglo-Soviet break, forced by the Baldwin government, is believed by many political observers, to have been largely responsible for the drop in the Conservative vote and for the gains of the Labor Party.

Workers Prepare Week of Mass Meetings to Honor 10th Year of Revolution

The workers of America will rally in hundreds of mass meetings during the week of celebration of the Bolshevik revolution and the tenth anniversary of the overthrow of the capitalist regime in Russia and the institution of a workers and peasants' government. The meetings take place in every large city in the country and many small ones. Many cities have a series of meetings. There are also social affairs in addition. Speakers are scheduled to make long tours and to go from meeting to meeting. For a list of dates and addresses of those demonstrations so far arranged, see Page 2.

U. S. LABOR FACES NEW CRISIS THRU N. Y. INJUNCTION

Union Leaders Consider Traction Strike

With six employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. discharged for affiliation with the street railway men's union and with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. plotting a blanket anti-labor injunction, officials of the union and of the American Federation of Labor continued in uncertainty to confer last night.

The I. R. T. officials and battery of high-priced lawyers are preparing arguments for Nov. 11 in their suit for the most sweeping anti-labor injunction in history. The injunction they have demanded of the courts would prevent their employees joining the Amalgamted Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America or any other union affiliated with the A. F. of L. Attempts at organization under the injunction would become a crime.

Walker Again?

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., was reported due in New York last night to plan the union's future course with William D. Mahon, international president of the street car men's union, and James H. Coleman and Patrick J. Shea, New York organizers. Indications were that they would again knock at the door of Mayor Walker, who engineered the last fake settlement, for a way out of the present crisis, which citally affects the entire labor movement of the nation.

May Strike This Week.

The crisis may precipitate a strike this week. If a strike is to be called it will probably be called prior to Nov. 11, the date set for the first hearing on the I. R. T. injunction petition. To wait until after that date would probably lay the union open to prosecution for contempt of court, Shea and Coleman have pointed out.

It is the opinion in the subways, however, that militant action against the traction magnates is certain only if the workers themselves bring aggressive and unmistakable pressure on their officials to that end. The officials of the street railway men's union and the A. F. of L. are known to prefer conciliation through Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall.

Easy Promises.

This was the course pursued by the union officialdom last summer, when Mayor Walker as mediator succeeded in defeating impending strike action by the men. When last summer's strike was called off it was agreed over the mayor's promise that the I. R. T. would make no attempt to interfere with the organization of the traction workers in a union. The present injunction action is viewed clearly by all traction workers as a violation of this agreement.

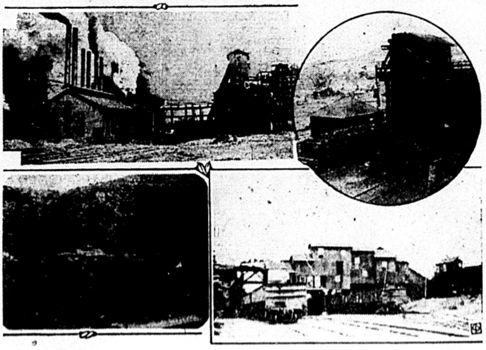
Recruit Strikebreakers.

The I. R. T. continues to offer 72 cents an hour to any of its unskilled employes who will volunteer for motormen, a clear move toward the formation of a force of strike-breakers in the event of a lockout.

Behind last summer's threatened strike lay the insistence on the part of the traction workers on their right to organize their own union as opposed to the spy-controlled company union.

(Continued on Page Five)

In The Colorado Strike Zone



Upper left, mine buildings in the southern Colorado coal field; upper right, the Rockvale tipple in the Canon City district. Below left, the Berwind mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., an objective of one of the first marches by miners in this strike; lower right, another of Rockefeller's C. F. and I. mines, at Robinson.

Charge Hungarian Noble Living In Hollywood Is "Hit and Run" Driver

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Nov. 3.—Albert Pongracz, a Hungarian baron who claims to be an attache of the Hungarian embassy at Washington, was held in jail here today on charges of driving an automobile while intoxicated and failing to render aid after an accident.

It is charged Pongracz sped away in his automobile this morning after striking a milk truck and toppling the driver to the pavement.

3 ANTI-FASCISTS ARRESTED; HELD WITHOUT CHARGE

Case Related to Greco-Carillo Frame-up

Three anti-fascist workers arrested late Wednesday night on complaints made by members of the Fascist League of North America are being held in the Raymond St. Jail, Brooklyn without bail for a hearing Nov. 14.

They were first charged with felonious assault. Later this charge was dropped, workers active in their defense said last night. No new charge has been made.

The arrested workers are Petro Bencich, Bernard Godeno and Charles Kascassutta. When originally taken into custody the police said they were arrested in connection with shootings Jan. 1 at a fascist meeting in Tremble Hall, Brooklyn, and at the Manhattan fascist headquarters.

Cases Related.

Wednesday night's triple arrest is related to the case of Cologero Greco and Donato Carillo, the Greco-Carillo defense committee said last night through Carlo Tresca, member of the committee and president of the Anti-Fascist League of North America. Greco and Carillo have been held in custody since July 11 on charges of having killed two fascists in connection with a fascist parade last Decoration Day.

"The fascists have been instructed to take revenge for the deaths of their fellow-fascists," Tresca continued. "Mussolini himself stood in the Italian Chamber of Deputies when the news of the Memorial Day murders reached him and swore venegance. The fascists want victims irrespective of guilt.

"Count di Revel is an Italian nobleman who was sent to New York to

(Continued on Page Two)

22 DEMANDS ARE MADE BY MINERS OF COLORADO

Conference Elects Six On Executive

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

DENVER, Nov. 1 (By Mail).—A conference of striking miners held yesterday in Lafayette, attended by delegates from the various Colorado fields, adopted a program of 22 demands which have been presented to the coal companies.

All or most of the delegates were members or sympathizers of the I. W. W. The committee elected which, according to the program, forms the official leadership of a coal miners' union in the state, is composed of miners who were employed at their trade up to the time of the strike.

A. F. of L. Maneuvers.

Coincident with strikers' conference a new move of the United Mine Workers' officials appeared to be under way to take over the strike.

John Gross, secretary of the state Federation of Labor, and two union officials from Aguilar have had a conference with the governor. It is understood that he urged the U. M. W. of A. to file a petition for higher wages with the state industrial commission, endeavor to get the miners back to work and then proceed in ac-

(Continued on Page, Two)

Bigamous Minister Held For Abduction of Girl He Took to California

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Nov. 3.—J. H. Johnson, Baptist minister and self-confessed bigamist, was today under $10,000 bond on a charge of abducting a fourteen year old girl of Kingsport, to California. Johnson admitted that he had married many women, mentioning wives in Washington, D. C., Bigstone Gap, Va., Oliver Springs, Va., Glasgow, Ky., and Fall Branch, Tenn., and other cities. Johnson was arrested at Elk Park, N. C., while in company with another girl who claimed she was his wife.

Believe Steamer Sunk With Crew of 12 Men

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Fear was felt today that the steamer "Loophead," with a crew of twelve, was lost during the gales which swept the British Isles last Thursday causing the death of more than forty Galway fishermen and wreaking havoc to coastal territories and shipping.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Colorado Miners' Families Need Food, Clothing and Shoes; Ask Aid Be Sent

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 3.—The striking miners and their families here are in need of clothing, food, shoes, etc. Unable to save anything from the bare subsistence wage they have been receiving, the strike finds them penniless. There is no complaint from the strikers but their needs are such that relief must be forthcoming if the strike is to be carried on successfully.

Send all donations — money, clothing, shoes, etc.—to Box 87, Walsenburg, Colo., care of Colorado Miners' Relief and Defense Committee.

MARINES MURDER NICARAGUANS IN ANOTHER ATTACK

Total Killed Since May Close to Thousand

MANAGUA, Nicaragua,, Nov. 3.—More than sixty Liberal troops were killed or wounded by American Marines in Tuesday's fighting near Jaciro, it was learned yesterday.

The Nicaraguans, followers of General Sandino liberal leaders, were attacked by the marine patrol and dispersed. Two National Guardsmen were killed and one marine wounded in the fighting.

• • •

The number of Nicaraguan liberals and civilians killed by American marines since May totals close to a thousand, it is believed. Estimates based on official figures submitted to the War Department place the number of Nicaraguans killed in battle at more than five hundred. Hundreds of others are believed to have been killed in air raids and to have died of wounds off battle fields.

Altho General Moncada, liberal leader accepted the "peace," terms offered by Henry Stimson, Coolidge's representative, a large portion of liberals under General Sandino are still resisting the marines.

Jewish Students Beaten In Bucharest Outbreaks

BUCHAREST, Nov. 3.—The Jewish students were mobbed and severely beaten in another anti-Semitic outbreak here yesterday. A series of anti-Semitic riots have occurred in all of the universities of the city.

Altho the government has made repeated promises to suppress the riots, it has taken no action yet.

CESSPOOL OF BRIBES SHOWS JURY, DETECTIVES, GOVERNMENT "FIXED" TO ACQUIT TEAPOT OIL LOOTERS

Coolidge's Prosecutors In Shadow As Burns Is Hailed to Grand Jury

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The exposures of the web of intrigue which made impossible the continuation of the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case, the Teapot Dome oil graft case, before a "fixed" jury, were amplified today and witnesses before the grand jury directly linked Harry F. Sinclair, the oil millionaire, with the activities of the sixteen Burns detectives who "shadowed" eleven of the Teapot Dome jurors. Also a connection was discovered between Falls' attorney and the Department of Justice.

This resulted in subpoenaes being issued demanding the immediate appearance before the grand jury of William J. Burns and his son W. Sherman Burns, secretary of the detective agency. All records in Burns' offices, particularly dealing with who paid for the jury surveillance, and the source of funds expended were ordered brought to the district attorney's office.

A. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Company and admitted "contact" man and employe of Sinclair, again refused to testify on the grounds that "it might incriminate him."

Day was cited to appear before Chief Justice McCoy of the District of Columbia supreme court tomorrow morning at ten o'clock at which time the foreman of the grand jury will ask the court to force the witness to answer questions propounded by the district attorney.

Fall's Man In D. of J.

The trial of alleged jury tampering was extended into the Department of Justice and the defense counsel camp of Albert B. Fall when Mark B. Thompson, Fall lawyer, suddenly was called before the grand jury to testify concerning telephone conversations he had had with special Assistant Attorney General D. R. Jackson concerning a mysterious witness who was mentioned six times in the reports of the Burns detectives seized by the government.

Thompson Admits It.

Thompson admitted that he asked Jackson at the Department of Justice to obtain certain information from the mysterious witness. Jackson formerly worked in Fall's law office in New Mexico. He was brought to Washington from New York, where he was representing the Department of Justice in the conduct of a lawsuit.

This was the first time that any of Fall's lawyers have been brought into the jury tampering inquiry.

Sheldon Clark of Chicago, Sinclair Oil Company executive and regarded as one of Sinclair's most intimate associates, is now being sought to appear before the grand jury next Monday.

Edw. J. Kidwell, Juror Who Let Out Secret

"DON'T TALK" IS ORDER OF BURNS' BOSS TO HIS MEN

Grand Jury Continues to Question Jurors

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The grand jury before whom evidence of the fixing of the Fall-Sinclair oil graft trial jury was presented today spent some time questioning the trial jurors and had also before it Charles G. Ruddy, Washington manager of the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency.

Subpoenae Phone Record.

Eleven jurors were investigated together while E. J. Kidwell, the one juror whose language caused the discovery of the whole state of affairs, sat outside in the corridor.

Hotel records of all the telephone calls made by Fall and Sinclair and their attorneys have been subpoenaed.

These calls, it was said, are expected to throw some additional light on the activities of the sixteen Burns detectives who shadowed the jurors night and day. Prosecutor Burkinshaw has sworn to his belief that the detectives were employed by Harry F. Sinclair, the millionaire defendant, who leased the fraudulent Teapot Dome oil fields while Albert B. Fall, his co-defendant, was secretary of interior.

"Don't Talk."

Charles D. Ruddy, boss of the Burns' crew of operatives, was called to the grand jury room for questioning after the Fall-Sinclair jury was excused for the day.

After his appearance before the grand jury, Ruddy went outside and posed for the photographers. He refused, however, to let the boys snap three of his operatives.

"Now play fair with me," he said over his shoulder as he walked away.

The three unphotographed detectives remained behind. Ruddy walked a short distance, stopped, looked around and shouted back:

"Keep your mouths shut now."

"I'm not doing any talking to any one," snapped back one of them. "If you don't do any more talking than I am, you'll be all right."

In a statement issued the press, Senator Brookart said he "might" ask Congress for an investigation of Burns' activities.

Dissolve Diet to Prevent Criticism Of Pilsudski Reign

WARSAW, Nov. 3.—To prevent the Opposition from voicing its criticism of the Pilsudski regime, Vice Premier Bartel today dissolved the Polish Diet and Senate. By the decree both houses are dissolved until the end of November.

The fight against the administration largely centers about the huge militarist budget, recently submitted to the Diet with totals, but no specified appropriations mentioned.

The recent victories of the Communist Party in the elections at Warsaw, Lodz and Grodno are said to have caused the Pilsudski regime considerable concern and are said to be responsible for the renewed wave of arrests and suppressions.

JAPANESE SHIPS SINK.

TOKIO, Nov. 3.—Ten Japanese steamers have been wrecked off the Kamchatka coast with the resultant loss of 50 lives, according to the Nichi Nichi, a Japanese newspaper today. The destroyed ships were believed to have been secretly fishing in forbidden Russian waters.

GOVERNOR TRIES TO STOP ARRESTS IN KLAN OUTRAGE

Alabama Executive Put In Office by K.K.K.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3. — A "split" between Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama and Attorney General Charles McCall over the latter's recent statement that the Ku Klux Klan was chiefly responsible for the series of floggings in this state, was reported today.

Both the governor and the attorney general were elected by K. K. K. votes, but whereas the governor continued loyal to the "Invisible Empire," McCall had a falling out with the rulers of the Klan and suddenly began to expose a whole series of their crimes.

Indictments were secured against thirty Klansmen in one county for perpetuating 102 floggings and other acts of violence against unarmed and defenseless victims, and in other counties other Klansmen were indicted for still other outrages.

Governor Graves now issues a statement defending the K. K. K., and is making an effort to shut off all funds used in prosecuting in the flogging cases.

Three Anti-Fascists Arrested; No Charge

(Continued from Page One)

crush all opposition to the murderous fascist regime in Italy. He is financed by funds supplied by the Italian government and his sole object is the destruction of all anti-fascist feeling in New York."

To Fight Workers.

Count di Revel is head of the Fascist League of North America, which is said by the Greco-Carillo defense committee to be directing the prosecution of those two workers and the three new defendants.

"We are in a position to prove that the case against the two suspects is being built in the district attorney's office with the direct aid of the fascist government in Italy," Tresca said.

"Unless the courts of New York act quickly all the pressure of the Italian government will be thrown subversively into our situation. It is a well-known fact that Detective Carso, who arrested Grecco and Carillo, is a fascist sympathizer and is constantly in the company of Di Revel."

GET A NEW READER!

Tenth Anniversary Number

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Minor Charge Against 3 Floggers for Beating Alabama Negro to Death

LINDEN, Ala., Nov. 3.—Three white men are today held on bail of only $1,000 each for flogging L. Greathouse, a Negro, until he died.

The Marengo County grand jury found a true bill against Chris Ray, Renie Phillips, and J. P. Phillips for the fatal whipping. The three are supposed to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, which has committed over 100 floggings in this part of Alabama within the last few months.

The "offense" for which Greathouse was killed was that of taking a small bit of wire off of an old car to use in repairing a battery on his own car. He had been given permission to take minor parts by his employer, who at that time owned the car. However, without the knowledge of Greathouse, the employer sold the car to Chris Ray. When the wire was removed, Ray "called out the Klan" and they beat the Negro to death.

Cleveland Workless Invade City Hall; Force Concessions

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Five hundred of this city's unemployed invaded the city council today and under the leadership of Sadie Van Veen, Joe Hudson, John Foley and James Corregan, demanded work or relief.

City manager Hopkins denied the existence of unemployment tho members of the welfare committee one after the other were forced to admit that the situation was bad.

Israel Amter, District organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party who was sitting in the audience, took the floor and denounced the council for its failure to do anything until compelled by the unemployment council. Chairman Sulzman tried without success to prevent Amter from speaking.

The demonstration forced the hand of the wellfare committee which was obliged to provide food and shelter for all those who registered. The welfare committee arranged to meet with the unemployed to work out a relief plan. While the committee deliberated in a separate room the unemployed held a meeting in the city council chamber. The speakers who addressed the unemployed workers pointed out that the councillors were only making pre-election promises and that only thru organization could they secure their demands.

Manchester Mills Juggle Records to Hide Big Profits

MANCHESTER, N. H., (FP) Nov. 3.—Amoskeag mills, up the river from Lowell, are continuing their fight for tax reduction. The holding company has turned down an offer of $42,000,000 for these "largest-in-the-world" cotton and worsted mills.

Amoskeag is not poor, although its books have not always shown a surface profit in the last few years. The manufacturing company has quick net assets of over 24 millions, the holding company of over 20 millions. Amoskeag values the plant at $16,684,000, but the American Wool and Cotton Reporter claims replacement value would be more than 50 million.

Amoskeag holds over 24 millions in Liberty bonds and a quarter million of Imperial Russian government bonds (1921) which it values at $30,000. Profit for last year is registered as $66,053, but by the government method of accounting is $1,184,687, before depreciation. Amoskeag broke the United Textile Workers union

"CRIME" MEETING HEARS CALL FOR BUSINESS ARMIES

Coolidge Will Address Capitalists and Cops

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3. — A wide-spread "vigilante" system of armed business men with a "decentralized force of trained marksmen" working on a "private subsidy of town and county police deputies" was advocated yesterday at the National Conference on the Reduction of Crime, a meeting of prosecutors, police officers, business men and "welfare workers" under the chairmanship of F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war for aviation. It was intimated that such an army might be useful in labor struggles.

"Guilty Till Proved Innocent."

The conference was attended by about three hundred delegates. All of the first day's speeches were in favor of stricter laws, more severe punishments, and the requirement of less evidence to convict.

District Attorney Joab H. Banton of New York made a long and detailed plea for a change in the laws which would allow the conviction as accessories to crime of persons in possession of stolen property even where it could not be shown that they knew the property was stolen. He argued that in order to destroy the "fence" evil, it was necessary to procure convictions on a showing that the purchase of the stolen goods was made under "suspicious" circumstances. The statute "should throw on the receiver the burden of proof," said Banton.

Briber Prosecutors.

The speech calling for armed business men and expert sharpshooters was made by James E. Baum, deputy manager of the American Bankers' Association. In addition to private subsidy of police officers and the vigilante organizations, he advocated private subsidy of county prosecutors to insure their activity in securing convictions.

A beginning has been made in the creation of these private armies in Illinois and Iowa.

Wm. H. Taft, chief justice of the supreme court, Herbert Work, secretary of the interior, and President Coolidge are all scheduled to address the conference.

Taft Hits Talkative Juror.

The American legal system must be reformed immediately to "render new trials impossible except for real injustice" and to abolish the practice of selecting juries of weak intelligence, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, of the United States supreme court, declared here today in an address to the National Crime Commission.

The hundreds of delegates present took Taft's speech as a reference to the long drawn out litigation in the naval oil cases. Justice Siddons, who presided at the Tenpot Dome trial, was the first to congratulate Taft after the speech.

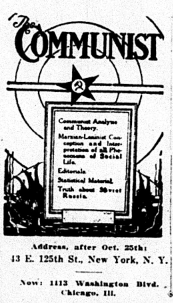
TrainmenDemandWage Increase on 55 Roads

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (FP).—Demand of a wage increase of 19 per cent, or approximately $1 a day, has been filed with 55 western railroads by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, it is announced at national headquarters.

Recently the brotherhood's demand for an increase similar to the one awarded trainmen on the southern and eastern roads was refused by an arbitration board. That increase was 7½ per cent. Existing agreements with the roads expire March 1, 1928.

NOT TO DIE UNTIL MARCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—John Hall, slated to die in the electric chair at the Michigan City state prison tomorrow, was granted a stay of execution until March 9, 1928, by



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22 Demands Made By Colorado Miners

(Continued from Page One)

cordance with the state industrial law whose purpose is to prohibit strikes.

The Demands.

The demands endorsed by the Lafayette conference, which lay stress on no discrimination for strike activity and call for the release of all arrested strikers before the miners return to work, are as follows:

1. We demand restoration of the Jacksonville wage scale. This scale is demanded for all coal miners of Colorado whether affected by this strike or not.

2. All disputes arising in any one mine to be settled by the mine committee.

3. We demand recognition of mine committees at all coal mines in the state of Colorado and recognition of the state executive board elected by the coal miners of the state and representing all the coal miners of the state.

4. We demand recognition of the check weighman at all tipples in all the coal mines of Colorado, such check weighmen to be elected by miners working at the respective mines; check weighmen to be paid by the miners.

Hours and Working Conditions.

5. We demand strict enforcement of all state mining laws on the part of both employers and employes.

6. We demand strict enforcement of the eight-hour day.

7. We demand that there shall be no discrimination against any employe when he demands enforcement of the state mining laws or complains to the management about working conditions.

8. We demand that no miner shall be discharged until his case is referred to the mine committee.

9. We demand that there shall be no discrimination on account of age when men are employed.

10. We demand that mine foremen shall not place an inexperienced man with an experienced miner unless with the consent of the latter.

Special Provisions.

11. All dead work shall be paid for in accordance with the Jacksonville scale.

12. We demand that in all narrow work yardage shall be paid in accordance with the Jacksonville scale.

13. We demand that all material (such as rails, ties, props, spikes, etc., and all material necessary for work and safety) shall be delivered and unloaded by company employes at the face.

14. All shots must be fired by shot firers in accordance with the state mining laws.

Safety Demand.

15. We demand that all powder must be delivered at the place by the companies in insulated cars, instead of a coal miner packing.

16. In order to insure the production of clean and marketable coal, it is hereby provided that it is the duty of miners to load the coal as nearly as possible free from all impurities.

17. All wage adjustments, suspensions or strikes must be settled by the rank and file of Colorado miners thru the medium of the state executive board to be elected at the state miners' convention next year.

Elect Board.

The state executive board consists of seven men, six members and a chairman. The state executive board has the right to call conventions and conferences of the coal miners of the state of Colorado and participate in all disputes and settlements between miners and operators when they shall occur. All settlements or agreements made by the state executive board must be submitted to referendum of Colorado coal miners either by district or as a whole before ratification. Members of the state executive board can be recalled at any time by a special convention called by the local branches thruout the state. Members of the state executive board must be actual workers employed in the coal mines of the state of Colorado when elected. The state executive board at the present consists of the following:

Karl Clemmens, chairman; Larkin Sishroy, William B. Spatlin, K. S. Wartin, Tom Harris, Vinko Mihujlich, Alfred Aparicio.

No Discrimination.

18. We demand that all contract work outside the Jacksonville agreement be abolished.

19. In work in loading and mining coal there must be not more than two men in two places and always two places for two men.

20. There shall be no discrimination against any employe in the coal mines of the state of Colorado on account of participation in the present strike.

21. We demand that all coal mining camps in Colorado shall be open for labor organizers to come and go without interference.

22. We demand that the coal strike operators withdraw all charges they may have made against miners arrested for picketing and that they use their best influence with the county authorities to set them free immediately. If not, we cannot return to work until the said prisoners are set free and the charges withdrawn.

BOSTON PROHIBITS SUNDAY BREAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—"Bread running" and "cake running" take their place along with rum running here on Sunday when the police begin enforcing the ancient blue law against the sale or delivery of bread and cake.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Release Four Communist Deputies From Jail For French Chamber Sessions

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Faced with prolonged debate over the new budget, the Chamber of Deputies convened today after a recess of more than three months.

The first act of the chamber was to vote by 264 to 221 for the release from prison of four Communist deputies so that they may attend the sessions. They had been imprisoned for political offenses.

INSURGENTS OUT AFTER SCALP OF FRANK O. LOWDEN

Will Start Drive Against Millionaire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The insurgent republican senators, holding conferences here, are preparing to go into the field with an attack upon the candidacy of Frank O. Lowden, who has been campaigning for more than three years in the farm territory of the middle-west. Lowden is recognized as a stalking horse for Vice President Charles G. Dawes and is not regarded as a candidate in his own name.

His candidacy is regarded as designed to secure pledges of state delegations at the national republican convention and then, at the proper time, throw them to Dawes or some other candidate, in an effort to deprive the insurgent bloc of the support it would have in a straight fight against the machine.

Secret Confab on Lowden.

A secret conference between a number of middle-west senators was held yesterday in the office of Smith W. Brookhart, senator from Iowa, at which plans were made to have Senators Nye and Frazier of North Dakota open the fight on Lowden.

The "insurgents" are supporting Senator Norris of Nebraska as their candidate for the republican nomination for president of the United States.

Belittle St. Louis Affair.

The St. Louis meeting of so-called farm organizations of several states is regarded by the insurgents as a fake performance organized by the Lowden crowd and directed against the farm bloc in the senate. The fact that the Coolidge administration policy on farm relief was condemned was a mere camouflage, the real purpose being to condemn the "progressive bloc," in behalf of Lowden or Dawes.

Much noise is being made by the insurgents, but the old guard doesn't bother itself about them except to proceed to weaken them as much as possible. They will make a little noise and then proceed to support the reaction, as they have done in the past.

"National Advertisers" Captured by Big Fellows

The Association of National advertisers at its eighteenth meeting Wednesday sank deeper into the control of the bigger business interests, and has adopted a number of resolutions opposed to small business. Wm. A. Hart, advertising director of E. I. do Pont de Nemours & Co., one of the rising factions in steel, chemicals, motors, etc., was elected president of the association. R. D. Keim, sales manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons made a lengthy and vicious attack on "price cutting" as a means of competition. A formal resolution opposing fantastic and novel claims for products advertised was also a blow at smaller interests, as the big fellows deal in staples.

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Ohio Meetings.

Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m. I. Amter, H. Scott. 50 Howard street.

Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, I. Amter, E. Boich, F. Yessikoff (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street.

Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, H. Scott.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Johnson.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brahtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal St.

Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brahtin. Hippodrome Bldg.

Martinsferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Hungarian Hall.

Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Miners' Hall.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.

Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.

Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaker at both places.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall, 9 Prichard St. Speaker: Fred E. Beal.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.

Maynard Mass., Nov. 6th, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall, 35 Waltham St., Speakers: R. Shohan and R. Zelms.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 6. 30 p. m., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminister St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella and L. Marks, chairman.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebration.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Rocky Mountain Meetings.

Great Falls, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 7.

Butter, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 6.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Pioneers, Nov. 5.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Manna, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Denver, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 13.

Pueblo, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 6.

Kansas City, Mo., J. Lovestone, Nov. 6.

Omaha, Neb., J. Lovestone.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th.

New Jersey

Elizabeth, 3. p. m. Nov. 6. Sunday. Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St. Sam Nessin, Paul Crouch.

Perth Amboy, 8 p. m. 308 Elm St. Crouch, Primoff, Kovess.

Jersey City, 8 p. m. Nov. 7, Monday. Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St. Markoff, Crouch.

Paterson, Helvetia Hall, Nov. 11, Friday, 8 p. m. Wm. Z. Foster, Lifshitz.

Newark, 8 p. m. Nov. 13, Sunday. Ukrainian Hall, 53 Beacon St. H. M. Wicks, Pat Devine, Pat Toohey.

West New York, Labor Lyceum, 3 p. m. Nov. 13. Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others.

Passaic, 7 p. m. Nov. 13. Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. J. J. Ballam, J. O. Bentall, Paul Crouch.

Pacific Coast Meetings.

Seattle—Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple, 1819 8th Ave.: Festival and ball with costumes representing many nationalities; Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple, 1819 8th Ave.: Big mass meeting and demonstration, speakers in many languages for few minutes and the following speakers in English: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; Oliver Carlson of Chicago, Emma Legar, D. G. O'Hanrahan and Y.W.L. Comrade.

Tacoma—Sunday afternoon at 2, Labor Temple, city annex. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Local Comrade, and Y.W.L. Comrade.

Aberdeen—Saturday, Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Juanita—Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m., social and meeting, Finnish Hall. Speakers: H. Anderson, Y.W.L. Comrade; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland—Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227½ Yamhil St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

Juneau, Alaska—Sunday, Nov. 6th, social and meeting. Speakers: Local comrades.

Ketchikan, Alaska—Sunday, Nov. 6th, social and meeting. Speakers: Local comrades.

The following meetings, dates, halls and assignments of English speakers to be announced:

Ilwaco, J. Oravanian; Winlock, A. Koskelainen; Raymond, A. N. Koskela; South Prairie, J. Hannull; Kent, J. Wiirres; Astoria, K. K. Hakola; Svenson, H. Lepisto.

Other cities yet to be arranged.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago, on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as possible.

60 Tenth Anniversary Meetings Will Be Held In Minnesota District

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE.

The Workers Communist Party in District Nine, Minnesota, in addition to many other activities, has laid out an intensive organizational and agitation program which is to be opened with the running of sixty meetings in the District to commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the proletarian revolution.

These meetings are arranged by the Party in collaboration with the Workers Clubs and other organizations, to be held throughout all Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. Ben Gitlow will be the principal speaker at the demonstrations in the larger cities. Norman H. Tallentire, K. E. Heikkinen, Oscar Corgan, John Miller, V. R. Dunne, and Carl Skoglund, together with a score of other speakers, will cover the meetings in the outlying sections.

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Colorado Coal Miners Strike Against Company Unions, Serfdom

By EARL BROWDER.

More than 6,000 miners are out in the Southern Colorado coal fields; the Northern fields are quitting work; 124 mines are entirely idle, while most of the others are crippled; the strike movement already engages the majority of the miners of the state while this is written (Oct. 26), altho a month ago but a few hundreds were organized. The principal demands of the strikers are for the establishment of checkweighmen, recognition of the miners' own organization, and a wage of $7.75 per day. This strike has an importance far beyond that of an ordinary strike of 6,000 men, because it concentrates in itself many of the most basic problems of the American labor movement today. Following are some of the main characteristics of the struggle:

1. It is a strike against the biggest financial interests in America (Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., dominating producer, is a subsidiary of Standard Oil and Steel Trust).

2. It is a fight against company unionism (The C. F. & I. company union was established in 1915, shortly after the Ludlow massacre when the U. M. W. A. was driven from the field by fire and machine-guns; it was the first company union in America, and for years was the only one).

3. It is a struggle against the state, because the governmental machinery of Colorado is owned from top to bottom by the "open-shop" employers, led by the C. F. & I.

4. It is an attempt of the unorganized workers to organize themselves, in a basic industry. Most of the present strikers were never in a union before; they are the workers brought in after the crushing of the previous strike in 1913-14.

5. It is a fight against the corruption within the A. F. of L.; the U. M. W. A. in Colorado has degenerated into a mere skeleton organization, which refuses to organize the miners, and which has crushed entirely all democracy within its ranks, which is negotiating with the employers to take the place of the company union as the instrument of "disciplining" the miners.

The Corporations Which Own Colorado.

Coal and iron constitute the only considerable industry in Colorado; it is highly trustified, being largely in the hands of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and the Victor-American Fuel Co., subsidiaries of the Rockefeller and Steel Trust interests. These interests are, nationally, the leaders of the "open shop," anti-union employers of America. And in Colorado they have been the most brutal in their enforcement of this policy. They employ a motley array of thugs, gunmen, sheriffs, deputies, etc., who openly assault union organizers and workers with impunity; their labor policy is one of complete suppression.

The Rockefeller Company Union.

Since 1915, one of the instruments of suppression has been the company union of the C. F. & I. Co. It is called the "Joint Representation of Employes and Management"; its character may be sufficiently shown by a few quotations from its rules:

"The nomination and election (of workers' representatives) shall be called by direction of the President of the Company."

"The management (of the company) shall provide ballot boxes and blank ballots."

"Disputed questions may be appealed to the President of the Company, whose decision is final."

"Meetings of workers, which must "not interfere with operations," are strictly confined to the consideration of 'any matters referred to them by the President,' or 'to consider and make recommendations concerning any matters pertaining to their employment, living and working conditions, or rising out of existing relations."

The principal purposes of the "Joint Conferences" are "to enforce discipline, avoid friction, promote increased efficiency and production, and to strengthen friendly and cordial relations between management and employes."

Government—Executive Committee of Employers.

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"I am accounted a radical myself, though why I do not know, for I loathe the economic internationalist who is trying to produce peace in the interest of revolution. I believe firmly in the capitalistic system of economic organization which prevails throughout Christendom. And because I believe in that system I realize that the world needs peace in order to maintain it.

"And I distrust those radicals who say that communism will bring peace. If I thought that peace would bring communism, I should be for war, for, after all liberty and justice are vastly more important than peace. And only in so far as liberty and justice prevail can peace abide with us."

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"Her Mother's Wedding Gown," will have its premiere at Gabel's People's Theatre on the Bowery this evening. Jennie Goldstein and Max Gabel are in the cast.

"Jealousy," a new play by Patrick Kearney, with Violet Heming and Kenneth MacKenna, was presented by A. H. Woods at the Great Neck Playhouse last night. The production will have its New York premiere in a fortnight.

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Annual Conference

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LABOR DEFENSE

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Fortieth Anniversary Haymarket Martyrs

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80 EAST 11th STREET NEW YORK CITY

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

DRAMA

"Wise Wife" at Cameo Has Its Gay Moments; Dempsey-Tunney, Too

THO gay and entertaining, "The Wise Wife" now showing at the Cameo is far from the high standards of that playhouse. At the same time it has elements which lift it out of the tedious class of domestic comedies with their baker's dozen formulae for every trite situation.

PHYLLIS HAVER

"The Wise Wife" is the kind of a comedy that gives the impression that it might, if it dared, step into the realm of satire. On one or two occasions it does so, but limits itself to situations which are extremely innocuous. The story is quite simple: The wife (Phyllis Haver, who appeared with Emil Jannings in "The Way of All Flesh") is host to a school chum (Jacqueline Logan). Following a rapid-fire flirtation the guest and the husband (Tom Moore) create a situation where "What will the neighbors say?" becomes of vital significance. The rest of the picture deals with the clever efforts of the wife to disillusion both her spouse and her girl-friend about the fleeting nature of such infatuations.

Eventually the husband sees the error of his ways, especially after his wife adopts the flapper dress and mood. Another thing that aided the conversion process was the discovery on the part of the truant husband that his wife could darn socks much more artistically than his temporary playmate.

There are several rather amusing scenes, especially the one in which the wife rings the burglar alarm for the purpose of getting the husband and his love to see each other at their worst: the former, gawky and uninspiring in his pajamas, and resembling a Chinese tragedian; the latter buried in a mud-pack and her hair tied up in a confusion of paper curls.

The legitimate suitor of the interloper arrives just as the husband is ready to repent, and of course things turn out alright in the end.

News films of the Dempsey-Tunney fight are shown in an unexpurgated form (the battle in the courts has been won, presumably) and the memorable seventh round where Gene looked so pitiful reclining on the mat is in slow motion.

Other tidbits are Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman," and the picturized version of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata."—S. G.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT.

In "The Mulberry Bush," Edward Knoblock's new comedy at the Republic.

"L'Aiglon" and D'Annunzio Play Set For Production.

Sometime next month John Williams will present here Edmond Rostand's drama, "L'Aiglon," in English, translated by Louis Parker, for the first time hereabouts in twenty years. The play is in rehearsal with Madeline Delmar, Angela Keir, Michael Strange, Sarah Haden, George Marion, Benedict MacQuarrie and Eva Benton, members of the company. "L'Aiglon" will be followed by the production of Gabriel D'Annunzio's tragedy, "The Daughter of Jorio," which will be the first D'Annunzio play ever performed in English in this city. The principal parts will be acted by the leading players of the "L'Aiglon" company. Arrangements for the production of "L'Aiglon" were made with Mme. Edmond Rostand. Contracts for "The Daughter of Jorio" were executed directly with Gabriel D'Annunzio. The music will be arranged by Mrs. Jessie Baskerville. Henry Stillman will stage both plays.

AMUSEMENTS

Lord Dunsany's Comedy "IF" at the Little Thea. West 44th Street. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." —Woollcott, World.
DRACULA
New York's Newest Shudder
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
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EVA LE GALLIENNE
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An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN" By Philip Barry
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. | Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
in THE MODERN
TAMING OF THE SHREW
with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786.

THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

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THE BELT

The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

WHAT LABOR CRITICS SAY OF "THE BELT"

"The Belt is the truest revelation of our industrial life that has for some time pounded the stage."—Joseph T. Shipley in the New Leader.

"This play is labor's own, and is far ahead of anything of the kind attempted in this country. It should receive the support of all militant classconscious workers."—Ludwig Landy, in the Daily Worker.

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Colorado Coal Miners Strike Against Company Unions, Serfdom

By EARL BROWDER.

More than 6,000 miners are out in the Southern Colorado coal fields; the Northern fields are quitting work; 124 mines are entirely idle, while most of the others are crippled; the strike movement already engages the majority of the miners of the state while this is written (Oct. 26), altho a month ago but a few hundreds were organized. The principal demands of the strikers are for the establishment of checkweighmen, recognition of the miners' own organization, and a wage of $7.75 per day. This strike has an importance far beyond that of an ordinary strike of 6,000 men, because it concentrates in itself many of the most basic problems of the American labor movement today. Following are some of the main characteristics of the struggle:

1. It is a strike against the biggest financial interests in America (Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., dominating producer, is a subsidiary of Standard Oil and Steel Trust).

2. It is a fight against company unionism (The C. F. & I. company union was established in 1915, shortly after the Ludlow massacre when the U. M. W. A. was driven from the field by fire and machine-guns; it was the first company union in America, and for years was the only one).

3. It is a struggle against the state, because the governmental machinery of Colorado is owned from top to bottom by the "open-shop" employers, led by the C. F. & I.

4. It is an attempt of the unorganized workers to organize themselves, in a basic industry. Most of the present strikers were never in a union before; they are the workers brought in after the crushing of the previous strike in 1913-14.

5. It is a fight against the corruption within the A. F. of L.; the U. M. W. A. in Colorado has degenerated into a mere skeleton organization, which refuses to organize the miners, and which has crushed entirely all democracy within its ranks, which is negotiating with the employers to take the place of the company union as the instrument of "disciplining" the miners.

The Corporations Which Own Colorado.

Coal and iron constitute the only considerable industry in Colorado; it is highly trustified, being largely in the hands of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and the Victor-American Fuel Co., subsidiaries of the Rockefeller and Steel Trust interests. These interests are, nationally, the leaders of the "open shop," anti-union employers of America. And in Colorado they have been the most brutal in their enforcement of this policy. They employ a motley array of thugs, gunmen, sheriffs, deputies, etc., who openly assault union organizers and workers with impunity; their labor policy is one of complete suppression.

The Rockefeller Company Union.

Since 1915, one of the instruments of suppression has been the company union of the C. F. & I. Co. It is called the "Joint Representation of Employes and Management"; its character may be sufficiently shown by a few quotations from its rules:

"The nomination and election (of workers' representatives) shall be called by direction of the President of the Company."

"The management (of the company) shall provide ballot boxes and blank ballots."

"Disputed questions may be appealed to the President of the Company, whose decision is final."

"Meetings of workers, which must "not interfere with operations," are strictly confined to the consideration of 'any matters referred to them by the President,' or 'to consider and make recommendations, concerning any matters pertaining to their employment, living and working conditions, or rising out of existing relations."

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"You ask me how far 'we ought to go to invite radicals to our conference,'" he writes, dealing with a forthcoming centenaial meeting.

Wants Wall Street.

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Eugene O'Neil's 'Lazarus Laughed,' is announced for an early production by the Provincetown Playhouse, at some uptown theatre.

Another opening scheduled for this evening is Mae West's newest "The Wicked Age" and will be housed at Daly's 63rd Street Theatre.

"Her Mother's Wedding Gown," will have its premiere at Gabel's People's Theatre on the Bowery this evening. Jennie Goldstein and Max Gabel are in the cast.

"Jealousy," a new play by Patrick Kearney, with Violet Heming and Kenneth MacKenna, was presented by A. H. Woods at the Great Neck Playhouse last night. The production will have its New York premiere in a fortnight.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

DRAMA

"Wise Wife" at Cameo Has Its Gay Moments; Dempsey-Tunney, Too

THO gay and entertaining, "The Wise Wife" now showing at the Cameo is far from the high standards of that playhouse. At the same time it has elements which lift it out of the tedious class of domestic comedies with their baker's dozen formulae for every trite situation.

PHYLLIS HAVER

"The Wise Wife" is the kind of a comedy that gives the impression that it might, if it dared, step into the realm of satire. On one or two occasions it does so, but limits itself to situations which are extremely innocuous. The story is quite simple: The wife (Phyllis Haver, who appeared with Emil Jannings in "The Way of All Flesh") is host to a school chum (Jacqueline Logan). Following a rapid-fire flirtation the guest and the husband (Tom Moore) create a situation where "What will the neighbors say?" becomes of vital significance. The rest of the picture deals with the clever efforts of the wife to disillusion both her spouse and her girl-friend about the fleeting nature of such infatuations.

Eventually the husband sees the error of his ways, especially after his wife adopts the flapper dress and mood. Another thing that aided the conversion process was the discovery on the part of the truant husband that his wife could darn socks much more artistically than his temporary playmate.

There are several rather amusing scenes, especially the one in which the wife rings the burglar alarm for the purpose of getting the husband and his love to see each other at their worst: the former, gawky and uninspiring in his pajamas, and resembling a Chinese tragedian; the latter buried in a mud-pack and her hair tied up in a confusion of paper curls.

The legitimate suitor of the interloper arrives just as the husband is ready to repent, and of course things turn out alright in the end.

News films of the Dempsey-Tunney fight are shown in an unexpurgated form (the battle in the courts has been won, presumably) and the memorable seventh round where Gene looked so pitiful reclining on the mat is in slow motion.

Other tidbits are Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman," and the picturized version of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata."—S. G.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT.

In "The Mulberry Bush," Edward Knoblock's new comedy at the Republic.

"L'Aiglon" and D'Annunzio Play Set For Production.

Sometime next month John Williams will present here Edmond Rostand's drama, "L'Aiglon," in English, translated by Louis Parker, for the first time hereabouts in twenty years. The play is in rehearsal with Madeline Delmar, Angela Keir, Michael Strange, Sarah Haden, George Marion, Benedict MacQuarrie and Eva Benton, members of the company. "L'Aiglon" will be followed by the production of Gabriel D'Annunzio's tragedy, "The Daughter of Jorio," which will be the first D'Annunzio play ever performed in English in this city. The principal parts will be acted by the leading players of the "L'Aiglon" company. Arrangements for the production of "L'Aiglon" were made with Mme. Edmond Rostand. Contracts for "The Daughter of Jorio" were executed directly with Gabriel D'Annunzio. The music will be arranged by Mrs. Jessie Baskerville. Henry Stillman will stage both plays.

AMUSEMENTS

Lord Dunsany's Comedy "IF" at the Little Thea. West 44th Street. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." —Woollcott, World.
DRACULA New York's newest Shudder
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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An Actors' Theatre Production
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with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
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REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. | Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
in THE MODERN TAMING OF THE SHREW
with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS :-:
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:
A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
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The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
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Irving Plaza Hall
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For information write to
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ROOM 402
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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the thirteenth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Relations With Other Countries

THE Russians believe that they are menaced, externally, by a combination of the capitalistic nations, who are also plotting to stir up revolts from within. They believe that in order to defend themselves against such acts it is necessary to terrorize all those who may plot inside the country. They hope to ward off any attack from without by a strong program of military preparedness and by the pressure of the proletariat of these other countries. To many these fears may seem exaggerated and insincere. From our stay in Russia, however, we are convinced that they are generally held throughout the country, and are believed in by the leaders as well as by the rank and file.

A series of events combine to give considerable credence to such fears. Thus the Russian legation in Peking was violated in March by the soldiers of Chang Tso-lin with the apparent approval of foreign diplomats, and a number of Chinese Communists were strangled to death there. The Russian consulate in Shanghai was also sacked. Then in June came the raid by the British upon the London offices of Arcos and the Russian Trade Delegation and the breaking of the trade agreement. This was justified by the British government on the ground that a mysterious document had been supposedly stolen from their files and was in the Arcos office. This alleged document, if existent, was not found. The conduct of the raid was, moreover, in direct violation of the trade agreement, and while its unprecedented character in international relations makes it impossible to cite a precise analogy, it seems fair to say that in ordinary circumstances it would be closely equivalent to a challenge to war. Almost immediately following this raid on the Russian trade delegation came the murder of Voikoff, the Russian Ambassador to Poland.

All this was interpreted by the Russians as part of an attempt by Great Britain to destroy their government because of its Communistic principles and because of the stimulus which Russian Communism was giving to the nationalistic movements of China and India in their attempt to throw off British control. Other menacing circumstances have convinced the Communists that England is trying to stir up internal rebellion. Documents discovered show that the British government has been giving a liberal money grant to the Skoropadski group, located in Warsaw and Paris, which claims to be the national government of the Ukraine. This was the government set up in the Ukraine by the Germans when they invaded that section early in 1918, and which left with the Germans when the latter withdrew in that year. The Communists also maintain that they discovered during the winter plots to assassinate Rykov, Stalin and Bukharin, and that these plots were instigated by English agents. They maintain that some of the twenty whom they executed were in the pay of England and that their executions were intended as an answer to this plotting. Since the full documents in these cases have not been published, it is impossible to tell how correct these charges are. Subsequently, however, over twenty more persons were arrested and several of them, including an English agent, Guyer, confessed to be plotting against the Russian government. All this, together with the threatening statements of certain British ministers in parliament and such other evidence as the intercepted letter from the British Consul Preston in Leningrad, indicates that Great Britain has her agents in Russia, who are at the very least gathering such information as they can.

The Russians point out that such plots are not new, as evidenced by the previous activities of Paul Dukes, who was subsequently knighted by the British government, and of Captain Riley, both of whom were confessedly British spies. The former was not captured by the Russians, but the latter was captured in 1925 when he attempted to cross the Russian border in disguise. It is also recalled that Captain Lockhart, the head of the British mission to Russia, plotted in 1918 to kidnap the entire Council of People's Commissars, although his country was not at war with Russia. No similar plot, we believe, has been made in modern times against a people by any representative of a supposedly friendly country.

Nor shall it be forgotten that the Allies supported the various attempts at armed intervention during the years from 1918 to 1921. British money and munitions aided Denikin and Wrangel, the counter-revolutionary leaders. British and American troops waged war in 1918 in the Archangel district against the Russian government. Allied aid was given to the Czecho-Slovak forces, which created havoc as they marched eastward in their supposed attempt to get to the western front. Allied munitions and allied troops were furnished to Admiral Kolchak for his invasion of Siberia and of eastern Russia. Yudenitch's drive along the Baltic, which came within 12 miles of Leningrad, was also supported by certain of the Allies, as were most of the intervention armies which tried to conquer the Ukraine. Denikin and Wrangel were not only largely equipped by the Allies, but were directly aided by French and British officers and the French and British fleets, which actually bombarded towns, notably Odessa and Onega.

Small wonder, therefore, that in the light of all these facts the great mass of the Russian people believe that the capitalistic nations, led by the British, are actively trying by one means or another to destroy the Soviet government. These intervention threats and the fear occasioned by them are the chief and immediate cause of the terror employed by the Bolshevik government. Fear of foreign intervention always leads to such repressive measures designed to terrorize its supporters within the country, as the experience of the French Revolution of 1789, and of the Russian Revolution of 1917 clearly shows. It was during the period of allied intervention that the famous Tcheka was most repressive, and when the civil wars were terminated that institution was abolished. The June executions by the G. P. U. were the direct consequence of the raids on Russian embassies and trade delegations and the murder of a Soviet ambassador abroad, arousing the fear that intervention was again imminent.

Those, therefore, who oppose terroristic practices in Russia cannot at the same time consistently support intervention or such acts of hostility against Russia as have been recently practiced. The doctrine of non-resistance comes with poor grace from those who threaten to invade Russia with rifle in hand.

This fear of aggression on the part of other countries has resulted in the program for increased military preparedness which Russia is now carrying out. At the same time, responsible leaders of the government and the Communist Party have assured us that they desire to participate in a plan for general European disarmament and to disarm if the other nations will do likewise. Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party, and the most powerful political figure in Russia, declared to us personally that Russia was ready to disarm and "entirely to annihilate her standing army." Russia took the initiative in 1924 by calling an Eastern European conference to consider disarmament, which unfortunately went for naught through no fault of hers. Russia is not so much afraid of Poland and Rumania, although together they have as many men under arms as has Russia, as she fears that England and France will use Poland and Rumania as a screen behind which to attack her. The disarmament program, therefore, depends not on the military forces of Poland and Rumania but rather on Russia's relative strength compared with that of England and the rest of Europe. The only solution is general European disarmament, and all our experience and information leads us to believe that Russia will assist in any sincere effort to accomplish this end.

Most Communists believe that it will be impossible for the two conflicting economic systems of capitalism and Communism permanently to exist side by side. They believe that the capitalistic nations will try to destroy the Communistic system of Russia in order to prevent the workers of these other countries from trying to imitate the Russian example. But until active military attacks are made upon them, they are willing to cooperate with the capitalistic nations of the world to the fullest extent.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

Believes Steeg Captured As Protest Against the French Control of Riff

PARIS, Nov. 3.—That political unrest against French control of Morocco looms behind the recent capture by Moroccan bands of young Steeg, nephew of the French Commissioner General in Morocco, and his three companions was the belief of competent observers here today.

It was pointed out that the terms under which the tribesmen were willing to relinquish their prisoners indicated that money was not the sole reason for the kidnaping. The terms also demanded the release of Moroccan prisoners and the cessation of French activities against the tribes of that state.

U. S. CONFISCATES SHOPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A total of 351 vessels were seized on charges of violating the prohibition laws during the year ending June 30 last. Of this number 320 were American and 31 foreign owned. Twenty of the foreign ships were forfeited.

Ex-Ambassador to Peru Quick to Tell Coolidge Latins See Thru Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—South America is very suspicious of the United States and considers that this country will carry on a policy of imperialism and aggression in Latin countries, in political, commercial and religious matters, Miles Poindexter, ex-ambassador to Peru, informed President Coolidge in a special conference at the White House, arranged for him as he started his campaign to become again senator from Washington.

Peru and Chile are both much disappointed over the United States course in the matter of Tacna-Arica, the district claimed by both countries and now exploited by the Guggenheim group. Poindexter said, but claimed that as a result of his presence in Peru that nation did not have unfriendly feelings. He attributed the resistance to United States policies by Latin Americans to "Bolshevist propaganda from Russia," and the propaganda of "certain other European countries."

Announcing--

The Workers Library Publishers

ESTABLISHED to be of service to militant Labor—The Workers Library Publishers makes its appearance with this announcement of its organization: It has taken over completely all books and pamphlets issued by and distributed thru the Workers Party and the Daily Worker Pub. Co. It begins at once as the sole distributor of all literature of the American (and British) Communist movement.

In addition, the Workers Library Publishers will serve as distributors of ALL LABOR publications.

Most important, the energy and resources of the Workers Library Publishers will be directed mainly to the publication of new books and pamphlets. Funds already contributed to this purpose—and now being solicited—have made possible a whole new publication program of books of both immediate and lasting interest. The first book just off the press "The Tenth Year," by J. Louis Engdahl (15 cents) is the first of a series of books to be issued in rapid succession. Others are now on the press and in preparation.

Notice of new books—and a new catalogue being prepared—will be mailed to those sending name and address.

ALL AGENTS will make orders for books and pamphlets to

The Workers Library Publishers
39 EAST 125th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

DELEGATES LAUD ESTABLISHMENT OF 7-HOUR DAY

Pledge to Defend USSR if Attacked

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—Workers' delegations to the Soviet Union from all sections of the world have joined in praising the decision of the government to establish the seven-hour day.

Referring to the manifesto, George Albrecht, the first secretary of the German Delegation, a Social Democrat, said:

Lauds Workers Dictatorship.

"I was overwhelmed at the session of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. government. We saw at that session representatives of all nations, we saw that the Soviet government is the true representative of the workers and peasants. We have conceived the real value of all talk that there is a 'dictatorship over the proletariat' in the Soviet Union.

"The sympathy of the German workers is all on the side of the Soviet Union because they see in that country a true kingdom of labor. The manifesto adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Government is the best proof of this."

Swiss Delegation Adds Praise.

Comrade Wagner, member of the Swiss Delegation, a non-Party man, said:

"First of all I want to point out the enormous significance of the manifesto adopted by the Government Executive.

The bourgeoisie of all countries is trying its utmost to prolong the working day and reduce wages. We had to undergo a stiff fight for the 8-hour day. But it still exists only on paper. Actually the workers in most factories work longer hours. Only in the U. S. S. R. has the gvernment decided to shorten the working day and to substitute the existing 8 hours by a 7-hour day without a reduction in wages.

Will Aid U. S. S. R.

"Should the U. S. S. R. be menaced by war, the world proletariat will be on the side of the workers of the Soviet Union and they will do everything in their power to prevent an attack on the only Soviet Government in the world"

WHITEWASH MAFALDA WRECK

ROME, Nov. 3.—An official inquiry into the sinking of the Italian liner Principessa Mafalda with the loss of approximately 300 lives, was ordered today by Minister of Transport and communications Ciano.

It will open at Genoa as soon as the survivors of the crew and the captain's staff arrive home.

BELGIUM BARS ANTI-FASCISTS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24.—(By Mail).—Anti-fascist Italians who have been deported from France, have been refused permission to enter Belgium.

Mexican News "Made in San Antonio, Texas"

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

IF the New York Times believes its own dispatches it must have a great job figuring out who is winning in the counter-revolutionary struggle begun by Generals Gomez and Sarrano against the Calles government in Mexico.

As a matter of fact, the counter-revolution was still-born. General Sarrano was caught and executed. The counter-revolutionary hosts failed to materialize. The few battalions of misguided soldiers who were led out of Mexico City by General Almada had a quick change of heart, and General Gomez was forced to sneak away with a handful of followers through the mountains of Vera Cruz.

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All this was duly reported in the New York Times. But the Times is open-minded. It prints contrary versions as well. For instance, in its issue of Thursday it gives space to a long alleged news story, with a wealth of detail, a series of defeats suffered by federal forces.

The dispatch, which does not come from any place in Mexico but from San Antonio, Texas, refers to "the arrival of car-loads of wounded federal soldiers in Mexico City and Puebla, together with the wounding of General Gonzalo Escobar, commander of the federal troops in pursuit of the rebels, and the REPORTED complete dispersal of the Presidential guards with the killing of their commander, General Limon—these, travelers say, have caused the citizens of Mexico City to lose faith in the bulletin issued by General Jose Alvarez, chief of the Presidential staff."

The above lines contain not one word of truth; they cause one to lose faith, not in Mexico City, but in the New York Times.

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Dispatches about facts in Mexico emanating from San Antonio, Texas, are not new. For many years—ever since the United States became a base for counter-revolution in Mexico—San Antonio has been the seat of a junta of reactionary ex-personages, who establish themselves close to the Mexican border in order to conduct counter-revolutionary plotting as near to Mexico itself as they dare to go.

San Antonio is to Mexican news what Riga is to news about the Soviet Union. To anyone familiar with the Mexican situation the New York Times dispatch would bear the stamp "made in San Antonio" even if it did not carry the San Antonio dateline, which, obligingly, it does.

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The counter-revolution in Mexico has been crushed. It has not been crushed permanently, however, because of its strong base of support in American imperialism. The Mexican people must remain on guard. There will be new attempts at revolts before counter-revolution is finally made impossible. One thing is certain, however, authentic news of them will not come from San Antonio.

Inmates of Soviet Jails Well-Treated, Declares Barbusse

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 3.—Having returned from a trip to the Caucasus, Henri Barbusse, well known French novelist, branded the tales of alleged "terrorism" by the Red Army in Georgia as "calumnies spread by the bourgeois press."

He said that he had talked to many political prisoners in the Tiflis jail and that all of them had denied that they had ever been tortured or ill-treated.

Barbusse declared that he had an ample opportunity to observe the progress made in the Transcaucasian republics under the Soviet regime, which, he declared, gives the republics fullest autonomy and facilitates their economic and cultural development.

FEDERAL WITNESS KILLS WIFE

SHARPSBURG, Pa., Nov. 3.—Samuel Zolkowski, 38, a government witness in a bootleg conspiracy case, almost beheaded his wife, Catherine, 34, with a borrowed razor, and then cut his own throat here today.

United States to Participate in Meet With Soviet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. — The United States government is to participate in the Geneva conference on disarmament. The Soviet government has agreed to participate in the conference. When asked regarding its attitude toward attending a conference at which the Soviet Union was represented, the state department officials stated that the government was indifferent to the matter.

Last year the government refused to sit at a conference table with Great Britain and Japan on the question of Alaskan seals because representatives of the Soviet Union were present.

GREEK-JUGOSLAV TREATY.

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 3.—Jugo Slavia and Greece have concluded a treaty of commerce and aviation, it was learned here today.

SLASH JAPANESE BUDGET.

TOKIO, Nov. 3.—Because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient income owing to the financial crisis in Japan, the Japanese budget has been slashed $[illegible]0,750,000.

PRESIDENT CALLES

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT VOTED IN SOUTH CHINA

Protest Encroachments in Manchuria

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.—A boycott against Japan as a protest against its recent encroachments in Manchuria was voted yesterday at a large meeting held in Nanking. Speakers at the meeting declared that Japan was negotiating further concessions with Chang Tso-lin.

Chang Tso-lin, speakers declared, being hard-pressed by Shansi and Feng Yu-hsiang's armies, will in all probability offer Japan large concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia in return for support.

Reports received here state that General Feng won a decisive victory over Chang's troops in eastern Shantung. Feng claims to have captured more than twelve thousand prisoners. Feng declared that he would continue his drive eastwards to the sea.

Attempt to Assassinate Czechoslovak Minister

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 3.—A plot to assassinate war minister Udrral failed today.

An unidentified man fired a shot at the minister's automobile while it was enroute from Carlsbad to Prague. The minister, however, had changed his plans at the last moment and was not in the car. The bullet passed close to Mme. Udrzal and the chauffeur. The assassin escaped in a nearby forest.

WARN OF EASTERN STORM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The United States Weather Bureau today ordered storm warnings displayed along the Atlantic Coast from New York to Easport, Maine.

Delegates Reach Moscow.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18. (By Mail).—The Swedish miners' delegation has arrived here for the tenth anniversary celebrations. A delegation of Norwegian farm-hands has also arrived.

LOCATE ALMADA, GOMEZ; BELIEVE CAPTURE LOOMS

Discover Reactionaries Hiding in Mountains

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.—Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and Gen. Hector Almada, leaders of the recent counter-revolution, have been located in the Amarillo Mountains near the Huasteca oil fields where their capture is imminent, said a war office statement today. It is believed that the federal troops that were sent into the state of Vera Cruz against the reactionaries will soon be withdrawn.

Gen. Fernando Reyes, who joined the counter-revolution with his troops last month, has been captured hiding near this city.

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Calles-Morrow Converse.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.—President Calles and Dwight Morrow, American ambassador to Mexico and former partner in the House of Morgan, held a four-hour conversation yesterday morning following breakfast at Calles' ranch. The nature of their conversation was not revealed.

SOVIET-SWEDISH MINERS PLEDGE UNITY IN PACT

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 3. — At a conference attended by representatives of the Central Committee of the Soviet Miners' Union, Hansen, president of the Federation of Swedish Miners and Trombeck, president of the Federation of Miners of North Karelia, it was decided to create a Soviet-Swedish Committee representing the miners of both countries. Delegates to the conference signed a pact of friendship and cooperation.

The agreement emphasizes the necessity of a resolute struggle against the danger of a new imperialist war.

The objects of the agreement include mutual aid during struggles against employers, a united fight against strike-breaking organizations and yellow trade unions, a struggle for a six hour working day and the nationalization of mines.

Fight for Real International.

The Committee announced its intention of carrying on an intense propaganda campaign for the establishment of a miners' international that will fight against attempts to split the trade union movement and that will agitate for the convocation of a miners' international congress and for a world congress of all trade union organizations with a view toward reestablishing trade union [illegible]

CONTRACTING WAGES AND EXPANDING LIVING COSTS POSES IMPOSSIBLE PROBLEM TO LABOR

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

How to make $1000 in wages look like $2000 in purchasing power is the hopeless proposition confronting the average unskilled laborer in America, according to the report of the U. S. department of labor on hourly wages paid for common labor July 1, 1927. That is what he must do if he is trying to support a family including 3 children with a minimum of decency and comfort. Even if he has only a wife to support he will fall at least $400 short. The chances are that his wife will have to get a job herself and face the problem of the first baby with fear and trembling.

The average hourly rate for common labor in manufacturing industry July 1, the department shows, was 40.4 cents. Last year the average was 40.9 cents. If the wages of common labor in general contracting are included the average is 42.6 cents compared with 42.8 cents a year ago. Assuming that the average common laborer has a chance to work 280 9-hour days a year his earnings would be only about $905 at the 40.4 cents rate and $955 at the 42.6 cents rate.

As Low as 15 Cents.

The average wage for common labor covers an extraordinary range running from 15 cents an hour paid in the general contracting industry in the South Atlantic states up to $1.125 in the same industry in the Middle Atlantic division. Taking the average for all industries the variation is from 27 cents an hour in the East South Central states to 47.2 cents in the Middle Atlantic states. For other divisions the averages are: New England 46.7 cents, East North Central 46.7 cents, West North Central 40.6 cents, South Atlantic 31.5 cents, West South Central 31.8 cents, Mountain 44.4 cents and Pacific 46.5 cents.

The low, high and average hourly rates for common labor in the various industries July 1, 1927 were:

Common labor hourly wage, July 1, 1927	Low	High	Average
Automobile	33.3	70.0	46.3
Brick, tile, etc.	17.5	62.7	42.2
Cement	25.0	56.0	39.2
Electrical apparatus	33.0	61.0	44.2
Foundries, machine shops	17.5	56.0	37.8
Iron and Steel	20.0	50.0	43.2
Leather	22.5	60.0	41.4
Lumber, saw mills	16.0	62.5	32.2
Paper & Pulp	22.5	54.0	42.5
Petroleum refining	30.0	62.0	44.0
Slaughtering & meat	37.5	45.0	41.7
Public utilities	20.0	71.5	39.8
General contracting	15.0	112.5	48.2
All industries	15.0	112.5	42.6

The highest wages are generally found in the middle Atlantic, east north central or Pacific states. The lowest are found almost without exception in the south. According to the report: "It is apparent that the lowest rates are shown for those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of colored or Mexican workers, while the highest rates are shown for localities where an 8 hour day is more or less prevalent."

Skill Fails.

Mass production with automatic machinery renders underpaid unskilled labor a perpetual threat to organized workers in the socalled skilled trades. If the trade union movement fails to organize the great common labor reservoir so as to raise minimum wages to a fairly decent level it will face another collapse of union standards when the present prosperity wave breaks.

IT RUNS BACKWARD.

Even a 10-cent fare is not enough to keep the White Plains-Tarrytown line of the Third Avenue Railway Co., Inc., running Slaughter W. Huff, president, has told the public service commission. A 20-cent fare is necessary, he said.

"Vote Communist" Is Workers Party Call

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 2.—The workers of Passaic County living in the highly industrial cities of Passaic, Paterson and Clifton, are urged to vote for the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party in a statement issued by the Party Wednesday.

The Communist ticket consists of a nominee for state senator and five for assembly. Most of the Workers Party standard bearers are textile workers who participated in the last textile strike here.

The Workers Party statement points out that both the republican and democratic parties are enemies of the workers and recites some of their anti-labor activities. It then proposes an immediate program for the workers of Passaic County.

The candidate for state senator is William Eskovitz. The five nominees for assembly are S. Blatt, L. Harris, S. Pink, S. Smelkinson and A. Zwerin.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA

The motion pictures

"RED RUSSIA" and "RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL"

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1927

At MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets
TWO SHOWINGS, 7 AND 9 P. M.

Tickets in advance 50 cents. 65 cents at box office.

FOR SALE at the International Workers' Aid office, 620 N. 11th St.—Daily Worker office, 521 York Ave.—Freiheit office, 317 S. 5th St.—Olkin's Drug Store, 33rd and Cumberland Sts.—Litvakoff's Drug Store, 1000 N. 43rd Street.

Auspices—INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID.

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
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SUB. CAMPAIGN
FOR THE
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Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER
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Inclosed you will find $.......... in payment for my subscription for .... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

STEEL, AUTO AND OIL WORKERS HIT AS CRISIS LOOMS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

With the smallest September gain since 1923 and 60 per cent of all the country's factories operating with less than a normal force of employes, the U. S. department of labor September employment report carries unmistakable signs of growing business depression. According to the report factory employment throughout the country in September was 4.6 per cent below the level of September 1926 and 12 per cent below the average for 1923 which the department takes as 100 per cent.

This year's September gain only raised the level of employment 0.7 per cent. Last year the same month saw a gain of 1.7 per cent. The outstanding increases were largely in industries having a decided seasonal tendency such as confectionary, rubber boots and shoes, and fetilizers. Other industries reporting gains over August were cigars and cigarettes, knit goods, men's furnishings, women's clothing, millinery and lace goods, hardware, stoves, cotton and woolen goods. The list of decreases includes sugar, petroleum refining, auto tires and automobiles

Drop In Production.

Only 2 out of 12 industry groups showed any improvement compared with a year ago. These were textiles and tobacco. On the other hand the increases are significant. In the 12 months the iron and steel industry fell off 9.3 per cent, the vehicle group 10.5 per cent, stone clay and glass products 8.3 per cent, lumber 7.3 per cent and chemicals including oil 6.5 per cent. The department says:

Steel, Oil, Auto Workers Hit.

"In these groups some of the notable decreases in employment over this 12-month interval were 9.7 per cent in the iron and steel industry, 16.4 per cent in cast iron pipe, 10 per cent in machine tools, 10 per cent in millwork, 12.3 per cent in fertilizers, 11.3 per cent in petroleum refining, 11 per cent in pottery, 10.9 per cent in automobiles, 26.7 per cent in carriages and wagons, and 10.6 per cent in steam car building and repairing."

Smaller Payrolls.

Only one major industrial group out of the 12 showed employment up to the 1923 level. It was paper and printing and this industry was the only one distributing as much in weekly wages as in 1923. The report shows the employment and payroll levels in the 12 industrial groups as percentages of 1923 taken as 100 per cent. For September the figures are:

Factory payrolls Sept. 1927	Percent of 1923 Employment	Percent of 1923 Payroll
Food products	92.1%	95.9%
Textile Products	86.9	88.6
Iron & steel products	84.0	84.7
Lumber products	85.1	93.7
Leather products	91.3	91.0
Paper & printing	103.4	111.7
Chemicals & oils	93.8	98.5
Stone, clay and glass	95.0	99.4
Metals other than iron	88.9	86.0
Tobacco products	87.8	91.4
Auto and other vehicles	81.7	81.6
Miscellaneous	91.4	93.2
All industries	88.0	90.1

Fewer Meat Workers.

The situation in many important industries is significant. In the food products group slaughtering and meat packing establishments are employing 20 per cent fewer workers than in 1923. The number of woolen mill operatives has been reduced 21 per cent, the number of foundry and machine shop workers 21 per cent, sawmill workers 19 per cent, workers in railroad car shops 28 per cent and those in agricultural implement factories 16 per cent. In only 4 of the 54 industries of the report is the employment level up to the 1923 average.

The report shows industry as a whole operating 97 per cent of full time with 89 per cent of a full normal force of employes. This means that the country's manufacturing plant is operating at only 86 per cent of normal capacity. In the case of the basic iron and steel industry the mills are operating 93 per cent of full time

End Lynching, Demand On Crime Conference By N. A. A. C. P. Here

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday telegraphed the National Conference on Crime which is meeting in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, asking that the conference consider means to end the crime of lynching and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The telegram is signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association.

Traction Barons Are Demanding Total Injunctions In Move Against I. R. T. Workers

(Continued from Page One)

Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the company, has offered in a circular letter to teach switchmen, clerks, station agents, track walkers and other groups of employes how to become certified motormen during their spare time. The letter is said to offer these employes 72 cents an hour during such student hours, more pay than they are receiving at their regular work. Switchmen are paid 63 cents, for example.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and other officers of that organization have received notice that the I. R. T. will apply in the Supreme Court, Nov. 11, for an injunction restraining the 3,00,000 officers and members of the A. F. of L. from calling a strike of subway workers and from urging them to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Order Names Many.

The order, which is a notice to appear in Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court to show cause why the injunction should not be issued, is directed, in addition to Mr. Green, at Matthew Woll, vice president of the federation; William D. Mahon, president of the car men's union; Hugh Frayne, New York organizer of the federation; W. B. Fitzpatrick, James H. Coleman and P. J. Shea of the car men's organization; Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark, James S. Walsh, Joseph G. Phelan and fifty others.

Bark and Phelan are now employes of the Interborough.

The bill of complaint, which is 150 pages long, describes strikes on the Interborough lines and charges the men named with conspiring to unionize the company employes secretly. It contains the constitution of the federation and portions of resolutions adopted at meetings of that organization designed to show that the A. F. of L. has embarked on a campaign to bring an end to "company unions" like the one in which many of the I. R. T. employes are enrolled.

"Unlawful Assembly."

Attached to the bill of complaint are fifty affidavits by employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit alleging that they have been solicited to become members of the Amalgamated Association.

It is also alleged that the Amalgamated Association is holding regular meetings in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum appealing to Interborough Rapid Transit employes to join the association.

The New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party issued the following analysis of the situation last night:

The brazen deception practiced by Tammany Hall against the traction workers has now been fully exposed. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is taking the most energetic measures against the traction workers of the city. This trust has applied for the most sweeping injunction in labor history enjoining every member of the American Federation of Labor from doing anything to organize these workers.

This action is taken in the face of an agreement reached last July in which Mayor Walker, acting as mediator, promised that no interference would take place by the Interborough with the right of the traction workers freely to organize in a union.

The Workers (Communist) Party declared at that time that the agreement was a farce and that Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall were merely using their authority to deceive the traction workers and to prevent the outbreak of the threatening strike. Of course Coleman and Shea, the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Workers, were playing the game of Tammany Hall, with whom they are associated.

S. P. Deceives Workers.

The socialist party at that time held the agreement to be a victory for the workers. The character of that victory is now fully exposed. The traction workers have not had a chance to organize and any steps in that direction have been energetically fought. At the same time the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has gone ahead organizing strikebreaking corps and has continued its tyrannical policy of maintaining a company union in place of a bona fide union organization. This policy of Tammany Hall is part of its system of strikebreaking, interfering with picketing, issuing of injunctions and discrimination against union men on city works.

Tammany Hall as the political tool of big business is not interested in further union organization, nor in getting decent wages and working conditions for the city employes. The firemen of the city have been demanding the establishment of the 8-hour day but have received no response from Tammany Hall officials. The engineers of the city have demanded an increase in wages of 35 per cent, to which they are entitled according to the report of the Civil Service Commission, but instead they have gotten only a sop in order to silence opposition before election day.

Workers can expect only obstruction and energetic opposition from Tammany Hall to union organization. Only aggressive steps on their own part to organize themselves into unions will avail them anything. Only a labor party based upon the trade unions of the city can establish union organization, decent wages, living conditions and working conditions for the traction workers of the city.

Traction workers must fight Tammany Hall.

Traction workers must support the Workers (Communist) Party in its energetic campaign for a labor party in this city.

The statement was signed by W. W. Weinstone, New York district organizer of the Party.

Anniversary Leaflets Bring Arrest

In small and large cities all over the world demonstrations of the working masses will be held. In Manhattan and Brooklyn three large mass meetings are being arranged for thousands desirous of demonstrating unity with their Russian fellow-workers. These meetings will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. near Third Ave; New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and Arcadia Hall, Broadway and Halsey St., Brooklyn, all are scheduled for Sunday.

Leaflets Bring Fine.

While plans for these meetings were being made, E. Vafiades was being convicted of the crime of distributing Tenth Anniversary leaflets in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He was arrested in the fur district at Sixth Ave. and 27th St. The magistrate imposed a $5 fine, which was paid by the International Labor Defense.

The parchment on which the revolutionary workers of New York will greet their fellow workers of Moscow is being prepared by Lydia Gibson. The lettering will be by Fred Ellis. With this greeting, to which will be attached thousands of names, the workers of this city will send a red silk banner inscribed as follows:

"The revolutionary workers of New York through the Workers (Communist) Party of America, District 2, to our revolutionary fellow-workers of Moscow, Jubilee Red Greeings! Tenth anniversary of the Revolution, Nov. 7th, 1917-Nov. 7th, 1927."

A Permanent Symbol.

The parchment with the signatures and banner will be presented to the workers of Moscow by a special messenger in an impressive ceremony, to repose for all time in the Revolutionary Museum as a symbol of the solidarity of the workers of both cities.

LITHUANIAN FRACTION
WORKERS PARTY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
SENDS GREETINGS.

BOSTON BOSTON

10th Anniversary Celebration
Sunday, November 6th, 2 p. m.
SCENIC AUDITORIUM
Cor. Tremont and Berkeley Sts.

SPEAKERS:
BERTRAM D. WOLFE
Member Central Executive Committee, W. C. P.
NAT KAY SAM WEISSMAN
ROBERT ZELMS ALEX BAIL
and PIONEER SPEAKER

Appropriate Musical Program. Admission Free.

Auspices—WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DISTRICT No. 1.

PULLMAN PORTERS WAR ON COERCIVE COMPANY TACTICS

CHICAGO (FP), Nov. 3.—Sleeping car porters here are threatened with discharge if they refuse to participate in the Pullman Co.'s company union election of grievance committee members, it is revealed by officials of the Chicago division, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Paymasters have been ordered to withhold pay checks until porters have cast their ballots. This is but one of the methods employed by the company in its attempt to avoid recognition of the workers own organization. Under threat of losing their jobs porters known to be sympathetic toward the trade union are being forced to sign statements, prepared by the company, repudiating the brotherhood.

"Negro Problem," Economic.

Before 2000 porters, their wives, and Negro business and professional men at a rally here, A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer of the B. S. C. P., traced the fight of the brotherhood for recognition. "Only through economic justice can the Negro get social and political justice," said Randolph. "The Negro problem is an economic problem because the bulk of the Negroes are workers. Trade union organization is the salvation of the race." Randolph attacked, while the audience applauded, Negro publications such as the Chicago Defender and the Whip for refusing to give the facts in the porters' struggle for freedom.

Communist greetings to the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Union. Forward for the American revolution! Long live The DAILY WORKER, our Red Banner of the Revolution!

SCANDINAVIAN BUREAU
NY TID CHICAGO

2 Window Cl Are Given 30 Da Meeting Is C

Two striking window cl Michael Tryzanski and Nichol baka, were Wednesday sentenc days in the workhouse by Ma Douras in Washington Height on charges of disorderly cond

In pronouncing sentence the made a denunciatory speech their union.

Tryzanski and Tabaka while ing at 110th St. and Eighth Monday were provoked into an ment by a strikebreaker, who ly lay on the ground, pretending had been hit. At that moment tomobile containing three membe the industrial squad arrived. strikers were arrested.

International Labor Defense Lecture in Chicago on Nov.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—The gene Barnett branch of the Inter tional Labor Defense announces a ture to be given by Mandel Sch ter on the subject of "The position the International Labor Defense the class struggle." The lecture take place at Jewish Workers' 2736 W. Division Street at 9:30 on November 7, 1927. Admi free."

Long Live the
Soviet Government
of Russia.

NUCLEUS No. 1
Ashtabula, Ohio.

CHICAGO

Tenth Anniversary
Celebration

Sunday, November 6th
2 P. M.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Ashland and Van Buren Sts.

Speaker
JAY LOVESTONE

TABLEAUX
Eleven Living Pictures of the Russian Revolution
Fifty-five Participating.

VIOLIN SOLO
by MINNIE JAFFEE, Child Virtuoso.

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EDITOR........................ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR.............WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Brisbane Comes to the Rescue of Rockefeller

Colorado miners are striking against Rockefeller's company union, low wages, spies, gunmen, the blacklist and Rockefeller's state government.

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's $100,000 per year sob artist, therefore finds it necessary to say something nice about the Rockefeller family. Read this:

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., giving $500,000 to the International Fund for Rebuilding and Endowing the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, says the gift is a 'recognition of the debt which Great Britain and the United States owe Shakespeare.' "

This of course is of vastly more social importance than the debt Rockefeller owes the miners.

After this warming-up exercise Brisbane gets down to real serious bootlicking:

"Rockefeller millions are working usefully all over the world, pushing American trade, fighting disease, building hospitals....

"A German poet describes a vine on the hillside, in winter, cold, dry and leafless, while wine from its grapes made hearts cheerful far away.

"In his old age Mr. Rockefeller through his only son, DOES MORE GOOD than ten million vines, making his money useful all over the world. And, fortunately, he is no dry, leafless vine on a hillside, but full of life, playing golf and enjoying it in spite of his eighty-eight years." (Our emphasis.)

There are no golf courses near the Ludlow monument—only graves. Graves of workers, their wives and children murdered in 1914 by Rockefeller's mercenaries.

The Colorado coal miners and steel workers, the thousands of others in the oil fields and refineries and the countless Rockefeller enterprises, were robbed by Rockefeller of the wealth with which he endows theatres and "pushes American trade."

Rockefeller can play golf or die—industry goes on just the same.

But when the Colorado miners strike, the mines shut down and the steel mills close.

It is not hard to write like Brisbane. One has only to be able to see the owner of the bloodstained Rockefeller billions as an angel of light, to be deaf to the cries of hungry women and children and the dying groans of workers murdered as they fight for bread and freedom.

If one can quote a poet to prove one's case so much the better.

If one is able to put the life of one billionaire above a slight increase in wages for the thousands of workers who made the billionaire, one can write like Brisbane.

The Brisbanes are the official poisoners at the court of capitalism. It is their job to dope the working class so that it sees, with eyes bleary and brain dulled by printed narcotics, only the charities of the capitalist class instead of the robbery which these charities are intended to conceal.

Brisbane's only function is to try and make the hand of the capitalist on the throat of workers and in their pay envelopes appear as a caress.

Build the revolutionary press!

The Communist press is the antidote to the poison purveyed by the Brisbanes as well as the weapon of the masses against their exploiters.

Making a Chinese Wage-Scale

By SCOTT NEARING.

[illegible]G (FP), Nov. 3.—Woodworkers in Peking recently made a new wage-scale that stands for 1 year from the time it was promulgated. This scale was passed by the Guild, to which contractors, jobbers, skilled mechanics and journeymen may all belong. There is a feast. After the feast comes a general mass meeting, and at this meeting the new wage scale is considered and adopted. In theory, all members of the Guild take part in making the scale. Practically the contractors and jobbers have a great deal to say. Still the workers [illegible]laborate."

Forty-two Cents a Day.

The wage decided upon for the [illegible]ing year was 90 cents per day [illegible]t 42 cents in United States [illegible]). This, by the way, is an in[illegible] of 20 per cent over the wage [illegible] of last year. It represents the [illegible]st increase that the wood-work[illegible] hereabouts have ever had.

The 90 cents is divided as follows: For food 25 cents; for work 50 cents; for extras 16 cents. The food item may be paid by the employer in money or in kind. If he chooses to pay it in money, that is an end of the matter. The worker then finds his own food. But in China many workers are still fed by the employers. In such cases the agreement provides: (a) That if no vegetables are given with the food, the employer must add 3 cents per day to the wage. (b) That on the [illegible] and 16th days of each month the employer shall provide white bread with the food. If he fails to do so, he must increase the wage for those days by 10 cents.

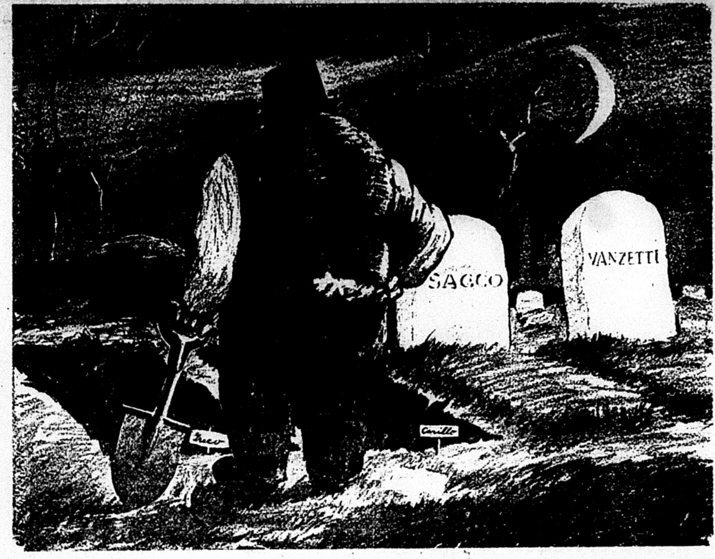
Sun-up to Sun-down.

Generally the workers work from sun to sun. But the employer is bound, out of this time, to allow 3 periods: smoke-time, noontime and tea-time. If he fails to allow smoke- and tea-time he must pay 5 cents extra per day. If he fails to allow noontime he must pay 10 cents extra. The 50 cents per day for work is paid whenever the worker works a full day. It is his time-wage. There remains the 15 cents. The foreman on the job provides the tools and equipment which the worker uses. In a sense he rents these to the worker. The foreman also gets 5 cents from every worker every day that the worker works. The wage of common laborers on building jobs is about half that of the wood-workers. But there is a great surplus of unskilled labor so the unskilled man pays the foreman from 5 cents to 10 cents per day for his job.

Sometimes there are further complications in the Chinese wage-scale. These are the ones introduced by the wood-workers at their last guild convention. Incidentally, these wood-workers include carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers and others in the same general industrial line.

WHILE THE WORKING CLASS SLEEPS

By Fred Ellis



The American capitalist reaction, with the co-operation of the butcher Mussolini's agents in America, is preparing to put two more Italian-American workers in their graves. Calogero Greco and Donato Carillo, honest workers active in organizing the Anti-Fascist Alliance, are in jail facing a murder charge as the result of a frame-up equal to that by which Sacco and Vanzetti were judicially murdered.

Money Writes

By *Upton Sinclair*

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XIII

The Great Dog Lorimer

NOW let us survey what I have called the great central power-plant of fascism in America., the Curtis publications, presided over by Colonel George Horace Lorimer. Another military title, you perceive—it was the governor of Kentucky who recognized the services of this great literary fascist, and appointed him honorary colonel. Lorimer's training for the task of militarizing American culture was gained as secretary to Old Armour, the Chicago pork-butcher—one of whose intimates remarked to me, outside of inside knowledge, "You're lucky that Old P. D. was not alive, or you'd never have lived to publish 'The Jungle'." Colonel Lorimer put the wisdom of the stockyards into one of the most cynical books ever written in America, "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son." It is supposed to be funny, and it is, unless you happen to belong to one of four classes of beings—first, a hog, second, a stockyards worker, third, a consumer of meat, and fourth, a human being with heart or conscience.

Young Ogden Armour didn't have me killed; he tried for three days and nights to persuade his lawyers to let him have me arrested for criminal libel, and failing in that, he got Lorimer to have one of his hacks write a defense of the stockyards industry, which solemnly denied everyone of the jokes which Lorimer had written about Ogden's father. And this is only one illustration of the service the "Saturday Evening Post" has performed for predatory wealth, during the fifteen hundred weeks that I have been watching it. They are so big and so powerful that the truth matters to them no more than a flea-bite. I showed in "The Brass Check" how they deliberately distorted the facts and then refused correction; and their answer to "The Brass Check" was to add another million to their weekly circulation.

From the point of view of the literary business man, these Curtis publications are perfection. They read your manuscripts promptly, and pay the very highest price upon acceptance. So they are the goal of every young writer's ambition, and the most corrupting force in American letters. Their stuff is as standardized as soda crackers; originality is taboo, new ideas are treason, social sympathy is a crime, and the one virtue of man is to produce larger and larger quantities of material things. They have raised up a school of writers, panoplied in prejudice, a lynching squad to deal with every sign of protest against the ideals of plutocracy.

Take Emerson Hough — Major Hough, I believe it is proper to call him. Once he was an amiable teller of outdoor tales and frontier histories, and in "John Rawn" he even showed traces of social understanding. But the war turned him into an Iroquois Indian. He joined the Intelligence Service, and when the White Terror began he joined Colonel Lorimer. I don't think I have ever read in an American magazine any writings more vicious than the articles he contributed to the "Saturday Evening Post," glorying in the raids upon the "reds"; "The Round-up," I remember was the title of one, but no ranchman ever hated his cattle, nor caused them needless suffering. When police detectives stamped their heels into the faces of Russian Jewish working girls, Major Hough literally screamed with glee. He died two or three years later, and no doubt the celestial authorities are providing him an unlimited supply of Russian Jewish working girls to be stamped upon.

Or my old friend Isaac Marcosson. You may read in Ike's books, "Adventures in Interviewing," how, as publicity agent for Doubleday-Page, he made the fame of "The Jungle"—you will almost think he wrote it. But don't get the idea that there was anything "pink" about Ike; no, he is a publicity man according to the Lorimer standard, he promotes whatever his boss has to sell. Of late years, having Lorimer as boss, Ike has promoted the wholesale murder of those same poor devils whom in the "Jungle" days he professionally pitied. He has become a kind of travelling sales agent for reaction; he has done Soviet Russia, Central Europe and the Orient, and just recently Mexico; and always he comes home with a series of articles for his boss, proving the standardized doctrine that the masters of world capitalism are benevolent supermen engaged in conferring the blessings of civilization upon the inferior races, but having their efforts imperiled by evil-minded intriguers called "reds."

Twenty years ago there were appearing in "McClure's Magazine"—then a free paper with a real editor—a number of extraordinary short stories. There was a series dealing with Wall Street, and I remember the "white bond-worm" who spent his time in the great underground vaults; also a series called "Butterflies," dealing with the pitiful chorus girls and artist models, and their efforts, not often successful, to fight off the predatory males who control the purse-strings in the art business. These stories were real literature, full of pity and insight and penetrating social criticism. With my usual custom of butting in on things, I tried hard to find some publisher to bring them out in book-form. I failed; and I suppose that George Kibbe Turner was starved out—anyhow, he went into the Lorimer kennel, and at the height of the reaction wrote a silly and stupid anti-radical yarn, "Red Friday"; also some short stories—I described one of them in "The Brass Check": "a short story, which turns out not to be a short story at all, but a piece of preaching upon the following grave and weighty theme; that the trouble with America is that everybody is spending too much money; that the railroad brotherhoods are proposing to turn robbers and take away the property of their masters; and that a workingman who is so foolish as to buy a piano for his daughter will discover that he has ruined himself to no purpose, because working men's daughters ought not to have pianos—they are too tired to play them when they get through with their work!"

And Harry Leon Wilson. Here was man with all the makings of a novelist. Twenty-five years ago he wrote "The Spenders," a book that dealt with reality; but now his charm and humor are wasted upon the empty sugar and water themes required by Lorimer. At the height of the White Terror he made his contribution to the task of keeping America capitalist—a tale about some workers who took over a factory and tried to run it, and the absurd mess they made. So it was taught to "Saturday Evening Post" readers ten years ago; and not even yet has Lorimer let them learn that the Soviets have got production back to the pre-war standard.

Or my friend Nina Wilcox Putnam. Would you ever dream, to read the rubbish that she ladles into the Lorimer soup-kettle, that she possesses real brains, and wit, and radical sympathy? That is when you listen to her talk. But, alas, we "reds" have no paymasters, and Nina has no social conscience. I could tell you about others—but it makes me sad, and, I conclude with my friend Sinclair Lewis, who lived in the kennel for many years, but jumped over the fence. He told me how Lorimer took "Main Street" as a personal affront, and vowed to "get" its author. Also George Sterling—who summed up his country in four special antipathies—"jazz, free verse, the movies, and the "Saturday Evening Post'." Some years ago he contributed to "The Liberator" a wild and terrible poem, and I reproduce it here without giving you any hint what it all means:

The Black Hound Bays

If the young folk build an altar to the beautiful and true,
Be sure the great dog Lorrimor shall lift a leg thereto.

The lords of the nation go hunting with their dogs;
Some have the heart of tigers and some the heart of hogs.
On the path of the quarry the yapping mongrels pour,
And the keenest of the pack is the great dog Lorrimor.

"Woo-hoo-hoo-hoo! O lords, spare not the spur!
Give me the white doe, Freedom, that I flesh my fangs in her!
I ha' hate for all wild hearts!" bays the dog Lorrimor.

The men of the law makes up the sniffing pack;
The writers of tales go forth upon the track;
The vendors of the news are zealous in the fore,
And loudest of the chase is the great dog Lorrimor.

"Give me the young, lest the lips of youth blaspheme!
Give me the rebel and the dreamer of the dream!
Give me your foe, that you see his entrails steam!"

Oh, lavish is his tongue for the feet of all his lords!
And hoarse is his throat if a foot go near their hoards.
Sharp are his teeth and savage is his heart,
When he lifts up his voice to drown the song of Art.

"Master, be kind, for I, I too am rich!
I ha' buried many bones, tho my aging hide do itch.
I ha' buried many bones where the snowy lilies were.
I ha' made that garden mine," bays the dog Lorrimor.

He crouches at their feet and is glad of his collar
And the brand on his rump of the consecrated dollar.
For the humble at the gate he is loud in his wrath;
But no sound shall be heard when the strong are on the Path.

"Give me the minstrel, the faun and wanderer;
Give me high Beauty—she shall know me for your cur!
Woo-hoo-hoo-hoo!" bays the dog Lorrimor.

If the young folk build an altar to their vision of the New,
Be sure the great dog Lorrimor shall lift a leg thereto.

Letters From Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:

On the evening of October 20th Mr. Warton, International President of the Machinists Union, visited Local No. 284 of Oakland. He was accompanied by two of his lieutenants, Misters Thorp and Fryite. These learned gentlemen gave a lengthy report of the American Federation of Labor convention held recently in the glorious city of Los Angeles, famous for its climate and stool pigeons. This report was principally an attack upon the Communists whom they accuse of trying to disrupt the American Federation of Labor. There was no mention made of any attempt to organize the rubber, steel, or automobile industries, or any move along the lines of organizing the unorganized.

The International President gave a glowing report and stated that this convention should go down the annals of history as a wonderful affair, as there were addresses by the Hon. (?) Hiram Johnson, Secretary of Labor Davis, and a capitalist Army general who knows all about slaughtering workers.

The President and his two aids then strongly attacked the Communists and stated that every Communist and Communist sympathizer would be expelled from the American Federation of Labor. This provoked a discussion on the floor, and several propounded the same question to the local president and the sentiment of the local union is in favor of the Communists. This created such a turmoil that the local president closed the meeting.

There was considerable unofficial discussion afterward, and the local membership is dissatisfied with the International President and his attitude. — Correspondence Bureau, DAILY WORKER Builders Club, Oakland, Calif.

GOOD LITTLE MICHAEL.

THIS is a touching story from Bucharest: Little Michael the six-year old king is worried lest his grandfather Ferdy should lose his way among the clouds, so little Mike put a lamp in the palace window so that grandpa might know where he was at. Ferdy is lucky that he is up in the clouds for there are troublous times ahead in Roumania, but bless the trustful young lad's soul, old Ferdy never knew where he was at except when grandma Marie was around.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

BULLETS and not prayers nor Sunday schools, is the answer of the pious Rockefeller to the efforts of the employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to improve their conditions. If the workers succeed in forcing John to raise their wages John's financial ability to donate trousers to the natives of Central Africa, will be reduced as will also his ability to subsidize missionaries to light the lamp of faith and incidentally to teach the heathens to light John's oil lamps.

* * *

STRIKERS who would ignore political action have a good example of the power of the state in the present Colorado strike. The government is supposed to be neutral in a struggle between capital and labor, but it always finds some excuse—and sometimes it does not take the trouble to make any—to come down on labor. The "fair" governor of Colorado waited to see what would happen and when he saw that the workers meant business he became as active in behalf of the coal operators as the most ill-reputed governor in the United States could.

* * *

HERE in New York, we have the traction barons seeking an injunction against the organizing activities of the American Federation of Labor among the traction workers. The majority of us cannot detect any furious activity on the part of the organizers of the street car mens' union to organize the men, but the traction magnates are expecting another strike and this time they intend to be better prepared than ever before. What has become of government, of the people for the people and by the people? What about organizing a Labor Party to mobilize the workers under the banner of their own class against the Democrats and Republicans? What have the labor leaders to say to this in view of the ever-increasing tendency on the part of the government in every part of the country to crush labor by injunctions?

* * *

SINCE Calles and Morrow have eaten ham and eggs together, the relations between the United States and our southern neighbor should improve, unless Mr. Morgan's partner should meet the fate of most fastidious humans who dine on that unholy combination. No doubt, Mr. Morrow devoured his fare without an air of condescension, to prove that when in Mexico he can do as the Mexicans do, but should he develop indigestion Hearst would immediately declare that it was an inside job, something like the blowing up of the Maine. Everything is alright now unless some Mexican expert rises to protest that ham an' is a purely American dish.

* * *

THE newspapers tell us that Morrow looked pleased after four-hour conversation with Calles. This looks bad for peace. When a diplomat wears a happy look, trouble is brewing. On presenting his credentials to the Mexican government Morrow said: "It is my earnest hope that we shall not fail to adjust outstanding questions with that dignity and mutual respect which should mark the international relationship between two sovereign and independent states." Those acquainted with the ways of diplomats will take this a threat of war should Mexico fail to look pleasant when Wall Street presents the bill.

* * *

THIS nice speech is something like what an officer of the Colorado National Guard indulged in when he held a conversation with a strike leader. In the most Chesterfeldian manner he conceded the strike leader's superiority as a student of Blackstone, but when it came to picketing or no picketing he hauled out his gun and gave everybody to underrtand that fine phrases do not dig coal. The gun is mightier than the word.

* * *

THE standard of living of the American people was higher last year than at any other time in the history of the world according to figures given out by the bureau of internal revenue. The statisticians throw figures around in a manner to excite awe, and awed we are. This appalling prosperity looks nourishing on paper, but it does not tally with the figures of labor statisticians. We have a suspicion that this skyrocketing of the standard of living of the American people left the workers very much up in the air.

* * *

COOLIDGE has called on the nation to aid peace as he issued an armistice day proclamation. "Whereas," goes the manifesto, "it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and by exercises designed to further the cause of permanent peace thru the maintainance of good will and friendly relations between nations." On another page of the paper in which this proclamation appeared we find this headline: "Marines Rout Foe In Nicaragua Fight." Of course the "foe" were Nicaraguan liberals. But ain't this kind of peace grand?

**WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?**

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANISATION OF THE UNORGANISED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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SINCLAIR DEFENSE SEES PROSECUTOR; NO ARREST

RADIO MONOPOLY WON'T GIVE FARM RELIEF A WAVE

Effectively Suppresses "Insurgents'" Publicity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The senate "farm bloc" will not be granted the use of short wave radio channels to transmit farm-relief information to Muscatine, Iowa, for re-broadcast to the country from station KTNT.

Senator Brookhart (R) of Iowa, and a group of advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill, had considered a radio program of wide scope to enlist support for their plan of agricultural relief.

The plan embraced obtaining a short wave channel to transmit the information to Muscatine, Iowa, where it would be put on the air from the station operated by Norman Baker, Iowa politician, and backer of Senator Brookhart.

Has Tyrannical Power.

Under the provisions of the bill passed at last congress providing for a radio commission to be headed by Herbert E. Hoover and giving autocratic powers to it concerning the distribution of wave lengths, it has become impossible for anti-administration speakers to effectively use the wireless for their publicity. The "farm-bloc" senators are the first to be hit, but nobody here expects them to be the last.

The "farm-bloc" senators are the "insurgents" representing the small business men of the west and middle west, who must satisfy their farmer contituents that they are doing something for relief or they will be retired.

Insurgents Assail Lowden on "Slush" And Rail Records

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The opposition of the senate insurgent bloc toward the presidential aspirations of Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, was out in the open today with Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota reviving the "slush fund" charges raised against Lowden at the 1920 republican convention. The convention was full of Lowden's friends but his case was so bad they were afraid to force the issue.

Willing To Cut Rates.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa insurgent, as well as Nye, declared there would have to be radical changes in railroad administration and a sharp reduction in rates before agriculture can secure economic equality with business. The insurgents feel Lowden, while endorsing the McNary-Haugen bill, would vigorously oppose the suggested railroad reforms. The McNary-Haugen bill itself is a harmless piece of theorizing, pretending to give the farmers a chance at cheaper loans.

But it is just enough to arouse the interest of the so-called "insurgent" or farm-bloc in the senate, and even safe enough for the banker and railroader, Lowden.

Right Wingers Refuse To Rebuild Montreal Local of I. L. G. W. U.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—The right wing general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has refused to give funds to the local union due to its small size, it has just been learned. The left wing group here has attempted to revive the organization but its success has been limited due to right wing obstruction.

Company Thug Ambushed Behind Y. M. C. A. Strikes Down Colorado Picket

WALSENBURG, Nov. 4.—The second day after the coal mines were shut down 100 per cent and the picketing was called off, the continuation of violence on the part of the enemies of the miners added to their list of victims the name of Vanita Sadivar. Sadivar was one of the active strikers and good picketers in the camps near Walsenburg.

Sadivar left his home in Pictou, a camp three miles from Walsenburg about five o'clock in the morning to go to headquarters to see what was needed of him for the day and also in order to get some groceries at the store. As he crossed the street a large auto came out from behind the Y. M. C. A. building and turned the corner. Pausing to let the auto pass, Sadivar found that it was coming full speed at him and before he could dodge it had knocked him down and run over him breaking five ribs and possibly leaving some internal injuries. He is at present in the hospital in a critical condition.

At such an early hour with few on the street the identity of the car or thug could not be obtained.

New England Floods Kill Eleven; Stop Roads; Sweep Towns

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Unleashed by bursting dams and swollen by torrential rains, racing waters rolled over great sections of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Eastern New York and Connecticut today, bringing the wrost flood disaster to this section of the United States in fifty years.

By noon the death toll had mounted to eleven; hundreds of persons in the five states were homeless; many persons were unaccounted for. Property damage was variously estimated between three and fifteen million dollars. Scores of crack railroad trains with hundreds of passengers were marooned.

Becket Drowned Out.

A great wall of water bore down on the little town of Becket, Mass., when the dam of the west branch of the Westfield River broke. Three persons were caught in the rush for high ground as the torrent swept down the Westfield Valley, carrying away twenty buildings, including the railroad station, the post office and the general store. A meagre message trickled in from Becket, coming via Albany, N. Y., for all telephone and telegraph lines in that section of the Berkshire Hills were down.

Miss Helen Moore, 20, of Westfield, and Harold Dewey, 21, of Simsbury, Conn., were missing.

Water Supply Tainted.

Residents of the city of Westfield, Mass., and those of Rutland and Montpelier, Vt., were in constant danger for hours. The dam of the Worondeco River above Westfield threatens to give way as did reservoirs above Rutland and Montpelier.

The floods extended as far east as the Merrimack River in Lowell and Lawrence and through Worcester county of Massachusetts.

The water supply in several communities, including Marlboro, Mass., was threatened in the midst of the downpour and flood as sewage backed up in pipes near reservoirs.

In the low lands of Vermont water in many places was up to the second stories of homes along the river and part of a grammar shcool was washed away in White River Junction, Vt.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours.

St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m., Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Ohio Meetings.

Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m. I. Amter, H. Scott. 50 Howard street.

Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, I. Amter, E. Boich, F. Yessikoff (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street.

Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, H. Scott.

(Continued on Page Two)

FIRE AND ARREST TRACTION LABOR TO SMASH UNION

Workers Organize As Injunction Looms

Company unionism and the anti-union injunction offensive of the employers continued yesterday to draw a closer unbroken line around the New York traction workers. Meanwhile the officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America issued more vague statements while gazing nervously but hopefully toward Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall.

Union Officials Waver.

While the officers of the street car men's union wait for the arrival in New York next week of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the magnates of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. move forward step by step toward their dual objective, the driving of the union out of the New York subways and the general extension in America of the open shop.

Two employes of the I. R. T. have been arrested on the Ninth Ave. elevated line for distributing hand bills advertising a meetng of the street car men's union. The day previous six employes of the B.-M. T. were discharged for membership in the union. The I. R. T. continues to advertise among its unskilled workers for volunteers for a reserve force of motormen for use as strike breakers should the present crisis result in a strike.

Hearing Nears.

A hearing is set for Nov. 11 on the application by the I. R. T. for an injunction which would forbid efforts by the street car men's union or any other union affiliated with the A. F. of L. to organize the traction workers. The officials of the union have decided not to act until Green reaches New York to advise with them. Green, however, is not scheduled to reach the scene of action until shortly before the hearing, although the injunction demanded by the traction interests would outlaw the federation as well as the union most immediately involved.

Workers More Militant.

Applications for membership at the street car men's union headquarters indicated last night that the temper of the rank and file traction workers is shifting rapidly and surely toward organizational militancy. More than 200 applications have been filed in the last two days, many applicants being members of the Interborough Brotherhood, the I. R. T. spy-controlled company union. They were not deterred by the presence of company spotters on the sidewalk.

Non-Union Labor Hired By Subway Contractors

At the Central Trades and Labor Council meetings at Beethoven Hall Thursday night George Mullan, delegate from the Carpenters' Union, reported from the floor that non-union labor was being employed at less than half the union rate of wages in the new subways now being constructed in Manhattan on Eighth Ave. and the west side.

Delegate Mullan said it was in violation of a city ordinance and bylaws and state laws which stipulated that the prevailing rate of wages must be paid on all public works. He said that the Democratic city officials were a party to the employment of such scab labor and that many of the chief offenders were Jersey City contractors, friends of Boss Hague and Al Smith.

Amalgamation Of Four Building Service Locals

The four New York locals of the Building Service Employers' International Union have been amalgamated. They are Local 8, consisting of window cleaners now on strike, and Locals 51, 32 and 58, which include janitors and elevator conductors.

At an amalgamation meeting at Manhattan Lyceum the membership of the four locals were addressed by Jeanette D. Pearl, organizer of the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born; Charles Nicholson, International vice-president, and Peter Darck, secretary of the window cleaners' strike and extend organization.

Fall Juror Who Talked Is Quizzed

SUDDEN NOTORIETY has been achieved by Edward J. Kidwell, the juror in the Fall-Sinclair trial in Washington whose alleged conversation with a reporter helped bring on a mistrial. He is shown above being questioned by reporters just before telling the Washington grand jury about that auto "as long as a block," which he is reported to have expected to get out of the trial.

10,000 MARCH TO FUNERAL OF BOY KILLED BY OHIO MINE CO. SCAB

Murderer Is Son of Notorious Anti-Union Sheriff; Strikers Capture Him

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)
By AMY SCHECHTER.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—10,000 miners, from every local union in five counties, yesterday marched to the cemetery behind the body of John Picetti, 19-year-old union miner and son of a union miner, shot to death by Linza May, scab.

The army of mourners marched the three miles from Picetti's home in Dunglen, Ohio, and stood in the driving rain thru the ceremony at his grave.

Wreaths of flowers were sent by local unions of railroad men as well as by many miners' locals.

Picetti's murderer is the son of a sheriff of Boone County, West Virginia, who was active in anti-union activities in 1924.

May shot Picetti after an argument with striking miners which followed May's inquiry as to the location of a scab mine where he was going to work.

May and his three companions were captured by a posse comitatus of striking miners who trapped them at Dead Man's Crossing, between Rayland and Martins Ferry.

A revolver with one chamber empty was found in May's pocket.

A close guard is being kept over the prisoners in Jefferson County jail.

GRAYSON HIRED IN EUROPE.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 4. — Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson is leaving for England because she has been offered "a good position in Europe," A. J. Wilson, the noted aviatrix's father said here today.

Wilson, a grocer, said his daughter wrote him she had a very good offer in Europe but did not give him any details.

COAL COMPANY MOVES TO BEAT MINERS' STRIKE

Stool Pigeon's Tactics Bring Reprisal

By A. S.

YORKVILLE, Ohio.—The Lorain Coal and Dock Company has decided to abandon its four big mines in the Bridgeport section of eastern Ohio and to move to West Virginia. James Kunick, expelled renegade union official and stool pigeon, used by the company to persuade its 1,700 locked-out miners to return to work at a $6.00 day wage, has decided to keep out of the way of strikers' fists in the future.

Biggest Properties.

The Lorain Coal and Dock Company owns the largest workings in the section—the Blaine mine, employing 600 men before the lockout, the Stanley, with 450, the Crescent with 300 and the Lincoln with 450. Apparently forced to the conclusion that trying to get out coal with inexperienced scabs and with efficient pickets on the job is a losing proposition, the company has made repeated efforts to get back its union men at a wage below the $7.50 Jacksonville scale. On Sept. 1 a "compromise" offer of $6.00 was proposed and was flatly refused by the miners.

Stool Pigeon's Tactics.

Then the company got busy through stool pigeon channels. James Kunick, former board member of subdistrict No. 5, was put on the company payroll, and began spreading

(Continued on Page Four)

Anti-British Boycott Is Launched In Canton

CANTON, Nov. 4.—A new anti-British boycott has been declared here and is already in full swing.

The boycott has already assumed proportions reminscent of the 1925 boycott. No action has yet been taken against the boycott by the embryonic right wing government, formed here.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

WITHDRAW WARRANT CHARGING OIL BARON INFLUENCED TRIAL JURORS

Lots of Evidence But District Attorney Says It Would Make Defendant Too Much Expense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A warrant for the arrest of Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil magnate, on charges of conspiracy to influence the jury in the Teapot Dome conspiracy trial, was issued here this afternoon by Assistant District Attorney Neil Burkinshaw and revoked by District Attorney Peyton Gordon within an hour.

The revocation of the Sinclair warrant followed a conference between Gordon and George Hoover, Sinclair's attorney. At its conclusion, Gordon announced that the warrant had been recalled. Pressed for a reason Gordon said it had been revoked "because I did not want it issued at this time."

This is the latest sensational development in a criminal trial simply loaded with evidence of collusion, conspiracy, corruption and bribery. Yesterday witnesses testifying before the grand jury connected Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate who leased the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve from the government by what the supreme court terms a fraudulent lease, with the hiring of sixteen Burns detectives to spy on the jury in his trial now declared a mistrial. Also Mark B. Thompson, attorney for Albert B. Fall, the secretary of the interior who granted the fraudulent lease, admitted to the grand jury that in the present case he had the active help of a former employe of Fall's, D. R. Jackson, now established in the department of justice as an assistant attorney general.

Gordon's Excuse.

There was also evidence to show that the Sinclair-Fall jury was "fixed" and that the trial would have gone on to an acquittal or hung jury if it had not been for the unwelcome publicity caused by the loose boasting of one of the jurymen. Justice Siddons gave this publicity as a reason for declaring a mistrial.

After first refusing to state why he squashed the warrant against Sinclair, charging him with corrupting the jury, District Attorney Gordon later in the day issued a statement saying that the accusation still stands, but that Sinclair is in his opinion under sufficiently heavy bonds in the conspiracy to defraud indictment, and will not be arrested on the new charge.

Day Again Refuses.

The warrant against Henry Mason Day, nominal president of one of Sinclair's corporations, "The Sinclair Exploration Co.," is still out. Day admits being the "contact" man who hired the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency to shadow the jurors. Who directed him to hire them and who they reported to, he refuses to say. Today, before Justice McCoy he refused again to testify, on the grounds that it might incriminate him, and was readily excused from saying anything against his employer.

Judge Was On Scene.

Day was accompanied to Justice McCoy's court by his attorney, Judge Wright.

"When you said you stood on your constitutional grounds," asked Wright of Day, "did you mean you were refusing to testify because you might tend to incriminate yourself?"

"I did," said the reluctant witness.

McCoy then advised May he was within his rights and need not give any testimony to the grand jury.

Charge of Corruption.

The complaint against Sinclair and Day under which the warrants were issued, stripped of its legal verbiage, follows:

"Henry Mason Day and Harry F. Sinclair, and others, in violation of Section 37 of the penal code of the statutes of the United States, did unlawfully conspire, confederate and agree together to commit an offense against the United States. To wit, to attempt to influence the action and decision of a petit juror or juror then and there serving as such in the case of United States vs. Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall, and in furtherance of said conspiracy did commit the following, together with overt acts, did employ and direct certain private detectives to influence and attempt to influence the action and decision of petit jurors then and there serving as such, and did further collect reports from the said private detectives with regard to their activities in the matter of investigation of the conducts, contacts and the financial affairs of some or all said jurors."

Albert B. Fall took to his apartments as soon as the jury scandal got under way. His personal physician is authority for a statement that he is "very ill."

A motion calling upon H. M. Bl

(Continued on Page Two)

Wm. J. Burns

Head and founder of a notorious anti-labor detective agency, chief of the U. S. Secret Service under Attorney-General Daugherty at the time the Teapot Dome Lease was granted.

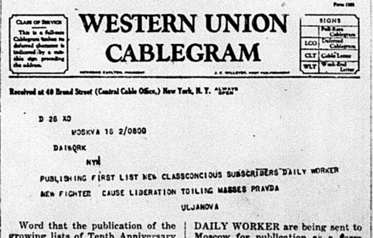
CZECH RAILWAY WORKERS SCORE AMERICAN GRAB

VIENNA, Nov. 4. — To protest against the leasing of Czecho-Slovakian railways to an American syndicate, railway workers started a campaign of "peaceful resistance" at midnight.

That the campaign may culminate in a nation-wide railway tie-up was indicated when the meeting between Premier Svehle and leaders of the railwaymen ended in a tie-up reports from Prague state. The government has already threatened a lockout if the "resistance campaign" takes on serious proportions.

The government has placed placards at all stations, declaring that sabotage is punishable by a long prison term.

Pravda Begins Publication of Daily Worker Lists of Greetings for Tenth Anniversary



WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

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MOSKVA 16 2/0800
DAIWQRK
NYK
PUBLISHING FIRST LIST NEW CLASSCONCIOUS SUBSCRIBERS DAILY WORKER
NEW FIGHTER CAUSE LIBERATION TOILING MASSES PRAVDA
ULJANOVA

Word that the publication of the growing lists of Tenth Anniversary greetings to The DAILY WORKER has begun in Pravda, Moscow, organ of the Russian Communist Party, was received in the accompanying cablegram from Moscow yesterday. The cablegram is signed by Uljanova, sister of Lenin and a leading member of the editorial staff of the paper.

Lists of new subscribers to The DAILY WORKER are being sent to Moscow for publication as a form of greeting from revolutionary American workers to the workers of Russia in observance of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The Tenth Anniversary subscription campaign of The DAILY WORKER is bringing thousands of new readers for the only English language Communist daily paper in the world.

ndraw Warrant For Sinclair's Arrest

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] missing witness in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy mistrial, to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court and $100,000 of his property seized for failure to answer a subpoena was filed in the district supreme court here today.

Blackmer wanted to tell of the Continental oil deal that figures prominently in the government's allegation that H. F. Sinclair bribed ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, sent word from Paris where he was served that he regarded himself as outside the jurisdiction of the court and therefore would not answer the subpoena.

Copies of reports of two detectives of the Burns agency have been made public by the prosecutor. These copies were taken in the raid on the Burns agency office in Washington two days ago. A certain agent, "K-27," told of following the woman juror Bernice K. Heaton from the court room to her apartment, described in detail her physical appearance and dress, and concludes disgustedly: "Subject has no male escort en route to court house."

Another detective, "50232," told in reports to the Burns agency how he attempted to find out who held a mortgage on a juror's property. This "operative" also trailed Kidwell and his relatives.

Say Police Lieutenant Guilty but Acquit Him

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 3.—Police Lieutenant Thos. A. Riley today holds down his salary and whatever perquisites go with it in spite of the fact that the director of public safety had to admit that the policeman was probably guilty of managing a sale of a gambling house. John Tedesco confessed that he owned the place, and got Riley to sell it for him as a guarantee of protection. "I think Tedesco is truthful," said the director of public safety, but he dismissed the charges against Riley anyway for "lack of corroborative evidence."

WARD'S ACCUSER SUES ANOTHER.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Nov. 3.—Marguerite Kendall Mellen, former New York actress and now a Hollywood modiste, who once figured in litigation against Walter S. Ward, millionaire New Yorker, whom she accused of breaking down the door to her apartment, is the complaining figure here today in a $58,000 damage suit against Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sherwood, accused of attacking and injuring the modiste in her place of business here. Her suit against Ward was not allowed to go to trial.

NEW MASSES
Tenth Anniversary Number

Articles and stories by people who have lived in Russia, who know what has been going on, and who tell all about it in November issue of NEW MASSES.

THEM REDS!—BABBITT'S EYE-VIEW OF RUSSIA—Cartoon
Otto Soglow
TEN YEARS HAVE PASSED
Joseph Freeman
JOHN REED AND THE REAL THING
Michael Gold
LAND AND BREAD AND PEACE —Drawing
William Gropper
ANOTHER UNKNOWN SOLDIER
Rose Strunsky
LENIN WAS AN ENGINEER
Max Eastman
REPRODUCTION OF RUSSIAN LITHOGRAPH POSTER
10 YEARS RUSSIAN MOVIES
Ernestine Evans
WHAT ABOUT THE DICTATORSHIP?
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Anna Rochester

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D. W.

Indianapolis Judge Disqualifies Self; Won't Try Governor

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Criminal Court Judge James A. Collins today disqualified himself and named three Indiana circuit court judges as possible successors to try the cases of Governor Ed Jackson, republican, Robert I. Marsh, Jackson's law partner, and George V. Coffin, republican county chairman, charged with attempted bribery of former Governor Warren T. McCray.

The names of the three judges will be submitted officially to both state and defense, who each will have the right to strike off one name, the survivor to be judge at the trial.

Many Graft Charges.

The jurists, whom Judge Collins announced he would present Monday for immediate action by both sides, are Grant Crumpacker of Valparaiso, judge of the Porter county circuit court; Jerre West of Crawfordsville, judge of the Montgomery county circuit court, and Carl Morrow of Anderson, judge of the Madison county circuit court.

The charges against Governor Jackson and his associates are part of a whole series of criminal cases started by confessios made by Geo. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon of the K. K. K., whose control of the republican machine in Indiana was undisputed until his conviction of murder. Mayor John Duvall of Indianapolis is already convicted of fraudulent practises as part of this campaign.

Accidents in Mines Increasing Rapidly

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa. (FP) Nov. 4.—With the steaming up of hard coal production in preparation for winter's demands, the number of mine accidents is notably increasing. While figures for the month have not yet been issued by the state Mine Bureau, the number of fatalities in this community in the past few weeks is sickening.

Today Flory Bakerski, a young mule driver at a Mt. Carmel mine, was discovered under a mine car. The mule was still hitched to it. The miners, squeezing between the car and the timber to get to the other side of the gangway, felt something soft under their feet. They looked closer, and found the bloody form of the driver. He was cut in two by the passing of the car over his body.

How this happened, no one knows. It is probable, say the miners, that Bakerski was kicked by the mule, after which the animal gave the car a pull, and ran over the unconscious man.

Killed By Explosion.

Last Saturday another young miner was killed at the Shenandoah City Colliery, by a gas explosion. No one seems to know how it happened. Only three weeks ago four men were killed in a blast at the Hammond Colliery, near Girardville, and soon after a miner was so badly injured at Ellangowan, under a fall of rock, that he died quickly.

Doctors in with Company

Accidents are studied after they happen. All knowledge of them is afterthought. Usually the victim's buddy is too excited to observe what has happened, while the bosses who come later to investigate, doctor and patch things up so that the inspector finds everything in a legal condition and points a warning finger at the victim.

As the mines become older, and more nearly worked out, they are increasingly difficult to operate. Great skill is required to get coal at some breasts, and still be alive long enough to get paid for one's output. Yet the operators assume that miners are "high paid."

Remus InsanityHearing Abandoned; Bootlegger Still Threatens Expose

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—By agreement of prosecution and defense attorneys here today in the case of George Remus, former "king of bootleggers," indicted for the murder of his wife, Imogene Remus, the insanity hearing for Remus, scheduled Monday, Nov. 7, has been cancelled, and Remus will face trial on a murder charge Nov. 14.

Remus has stated repeatedly that his revelations of the way in which the bootleg game works will shake up official Washington if he is forced to defend himself. The present action of the attorneys for each side postpones the "show-down."

RADIO MONOPOLY CHARGED.

The Radio Corporation of America has built up a monopoly in the radio tube business, according to testimony before an examiner for the federal trade commission by Fred S. Armstrong, president of the Mellotron Tube Co., Chicago. Armstrong testified that no one could build a radio without infringing on the corporation's patents.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from Page One)

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Johnson.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brahtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal St.

Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brahtin. Hippodrome Bldg.

Martinsferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Hungarian Hall.

Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl Hacker. Miners' Hall.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity.

Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.

Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.

Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaker at both places.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall, 9 Prichard St. Speaker: Fred E. Beal.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.

Maynard Mass., Nov. 6th, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall, 35 Waltham St., Speakers: R. Shohan and R. Zelms.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 6. 30 p. m., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminister St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella and L. Marks, chairman.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.

The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebration.

Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Rocky Mountain Meetings.

Great Falls, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 7.

Butter, Mont., S. J. Clark, Nov. 6.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Pioneers, Nov. 5.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Manna, Wyo., Y. W. L., Nov. 5.

Denver, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 13.

Pueblo, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 6.

Kansas City, Mo., J. Lovestone, Nov. 6.

Omaha, Neb., J. Lovestone.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 15th.

New Jersey

Elizabeth, 3. p. m. Nov. 6, Sunday. Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St. Sam Nessin, Paul Crouch.

Perth Amboy, 8 p. m. 308 Elm St. Crouch, Primoff, Kovess.

Jersey City, 8 p. m. Nov. 7, Monday. Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St. Markoff, Crouch.

Patersen, Helvetia Hall, Nov. 11, Friday, 8 p. m. Wm. Z. Foster, Lifshitz.

Newark, 8 p. m. Nov. 13, Sunday. Ukrainian Hall, 53 Beacon St. H. M. Wicks, Pat Devine, Pat Toohey.

West New York, Labor Lyceum, 3 p. m. Nov. 13. Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others.

Passaic, 7 p. m. Nov. 13. Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. J. J. Ballam, J. O. Bentall, Paul Crouch.

Pacific Coast Meetings.

Seattle—Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple, 1819 8th Ave.: Festival and ball with costumes representing many nationalities; Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 8 p. m., Peoples Temple 1819 8th Ave.: Big mass meeting and demonstration, speakers in many languages for few minutes and the following speakers in English: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; Oliver Carlson of Chicago, Emma Legar, D. G. O'Hanrahan and Y.W.L. Comrade.

Tacoma—Sunday afternoon at 2, Labor Temple, city annex. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Local Comrade, and Y.W.L. Comrade.

Aberdeen—Saturday, Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Juanita—Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 8 p. m., social and meeting, Finnish Hall. Speakers: H. Anderson, Y.W.L. Comrade; Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland—Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227½ Yamhil St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

Juneau, Alaska—Sunday, Nov. 6th, social and meeting. Speakers: Local comrades.

Ketchikan, Alaska—Sunday, Nov. 6th, social and meeting. Speakers: Local comrades.

The following meetings, dates, halls and assignments of English speakers to be announced:

Ilwaco, J. Oravanian; Winlock, A. Koskelainen; Raymond, A. N. Koskela; South Prairie, J. Hannull; Kent, J. Wiirres; Astoria, K. K. Hakola; Svenson, H. Lepisto.

Other cities yet to be arranged.

New York and Chicago.

On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

In Chicago, on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged.

Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places.

Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in The DAILY WORKER as soon as possible.

Narcotic Experts Pardon England for Doping Rebel India

Major Sidney W. Brewster of New York City reporting yesterday before the World Conference on Narcotic Education here told a gruesome story of the rapid spread of cocaine and heroin addiction thruout the world, with seizures of drugs running into millions of dollars, but with enough getting into the retail market to sodden the miserable people who are driven to such desperate solace for their ills.

Talk Cheap for Benito.

Premier Mussolini, who, according to Brewster's own story, has done little beyond making one of his dramatic pronouncements against drugs, was nevertheless highly praised by the American captain, and England, which produces in her colonial empire most of the opium and cocaine of the world, was excused by Brewster on the grounds that "she can make little progress in India, a big opium country, because she has other big problems there where the people are fighting for self-determination."

Move to Geneva.

The conference yesterday voted a resolution praising Mussolini for his fair words, and agreed to change the headquarters of the movement to Geneva, capital of the League of Nations. It took no practical measures towards cutting down the drug menace.

Soviet Union Plan For Next Year Out; Industrial Advance

U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1927-28.

The State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R. has published draft control figures (orientation plan) of the national economy of the Union for the financial year 1927-28.

Although all the possibilities of the post-war reconstruction period are exhausted and the economic development of the U.S.S.R. has been proceeding at a rapid rate during the last few years, we can say that the forthcoming year will witness a still more rapid development of national economy as a whole as well as in its separate branches, which means considerable consolidation of national economic power.

INDUSTRY.

Compared with 1926-27, there is to be a 17.6 per cent increase of production in 1927-28. This increase is possible owing to big capital expenditure during the last two years, which is to be continued in 1927-28.

In regard to value, the production of manufactured articles will increase only 12.7 per cent, because it is proposed to reduce in the coming year the cost of production by 4.5 per cent and wholesale selling prices of manufactured articles, 6.1 per cent.

LABOR.

The Supreme Council of National Economy expects the average yearly increase of workers in the big industry to be, from 1,983,000 this year to 2,034,000 in 1927-28, or 2.7 per cent.

Productivity of labor is expected to increase 13.8 per cent, and wages 6 per cent.

It is proposed to raise assignations for the protection of labor from 31.3 million roubles this year to 34.6 million roubles, or 10.5 per cent.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

It is proposed to invest in the forthcoming year 5,200 million roubles in capital construction, an inpared with the current year. crease of 800 million roubles, com-

Rich Demand Taxes Be Cut on "Honest" Firms; Cheat Laws

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The question of tax reduction was shelved temporarily by the committee to consider revision—regarded by some members as the most important tax problem facing Congress.

Representatives of great business organizations asserted at the committee's hearing that their business should be relieved of taxes as it is "honest business," not cheap, competitive business.

On the other hand, demands are being made by the small taxpayers that the law be revised to prevent families of great wealth from escaping taxation through creating holding companies and trust funds, and the piling up of great undistributed surpluses in family-owned corporations.

Supporting the demand for revision is the present status of tax disputes with the government. Reports were presented showing that the treasury had before it 474,565 unsettled cases at the end of the last fiscal year, while the board of tax appeals had on its docket 10,000 undecided cases. Many disputes go back to assessments for 1917.

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FOR CHRISTMAS

Remember
the
Class-war
Prisoners
Their
Wives and
Children

Help Send
A Message of Class Solidarity

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them. Buy Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402.
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Enclosed find $3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shop mates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

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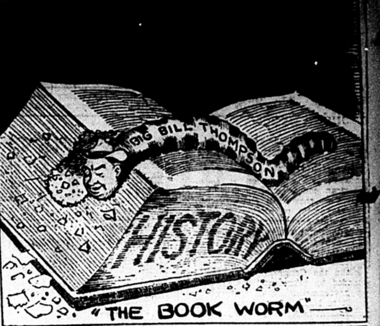


"THE BOOK WORM"

Police Chief Sent Up for Murder, but Is Given New Trial

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 4.—S. A. Lengel, former Canton chief of police, today was granted a new trial by the court of appeals sitting in Mahoning County. It has been known for some time that great political pressure was being exerted in his behalf.

Lengel was convicted of complicity in the Don Mellett murder at Canton and was sentenced to life imprisonment. A jury found him guilty of first degree murder.

Graft and Murder.

The ex-police chief, who held office at the time the young editor of the Canton Daily News was slain by representatives of the Canton vice ring, in July, 1926, was convicted of being one of the ring which plotted Mellett's death, as a result of the editor's campaign against vice and police corruption.

All Convicted.

Lengel was the last of five men to be tried for the murder. All were convicted, and all received life sentences, except Louis Mazer, who, turning state's evidence and being permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter, received a five-year sentence. The others were Pat McDermott, Ben Rudner, and Floyd Streitenberger, a former policeman.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER! GET A NEW READER!

Dever's Gang Comes To Help McAndrew, Victim of Big Bill

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—The silk stocking brigade, as organized in 29 different "educational" societies and cultured clubs, has rushed to the defense of Mayor Dever's man, School Superintendent McAndrew, now being tried before the school board for lack of patriotism. Banding together into a "Joint Committee on Public School Affairs of Chicago," they have passed a resolution pointing out that Mayor Thompson is making McAndrew a convenient focal point for his real line of publicity, the "America First," anti-British scare-stories.

Ingratitude of Politicians.

They feel that for narrow partisan reasons a great injustice is being done McAndrew, who was more jingoistic than any previous school superintendent, sent patriotic ballad mongers and four minute speakers to all the school assemblies, fought the Chicago Federation of Teachers at every point, reduced the wages and lengthened the hours of teachers wherever he could, and plotted continually to institute the "Gary plan" or "platoon system" for mechanized teaching.

McAndrew's fault, from the point of view of his new defenders, is that he remained loyal to the conservative Mayor Dever, and got in the road of a rising reactionary political celebrity, the present mayor of Chicago.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
Thirtieth Season Opens
Friday, November 11th,
at COOPER UNION
8th Street and Astor Place
with a lecture by
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
on THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
Illustrated with biographical sketches of representative popular leaders
at 8 o'clock
Other lectures on Sunday and Tuesday Evenings
Sunday, November 13th: Professor Wm. P. Montague
"The Freedom of the Will"
Tuesday, November 15th: Professor Harry Elmer Barnes
"The Contemporary Challenge to Democracy"
Open Forum Discussion—Admission Free

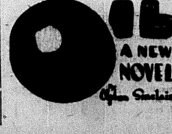
The School of the People's Institute
Lectures and Informal Discussion at
MUHLENBERG BRANCH LIBRARY
Seventh Avenue and 23rd Street
ERNEST BOYD—Literary Main Currents
5 lectures on Mondays
EDGAR WIND—A Metaphysical View of Science
7 lectures on Wednesdays
E. G. SPAULDING—Questions People Expect a Philosopher To Answer
12 lectures on Thursdays
MORTIMER J. ADLER—Philosophy and Silence
5 lectures on Saturdays
School opens Monday, November 14th, at 8 o'clock
THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
70 Fifth Avenue
Algonquin 8717.

U. S. STEAMER STRANDED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4. — The American steamer "Schenectady," of Philadelphia, was stranded on the rocks at Vinga, near Gothenberg, today.

Salvaging tugs and ships have rushed to her assistance.

The "Schenectady" left Gothenberg Tuesday on her way to New York.



LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—The Book of the Month
DR. G. F. BECK
"Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
7:15 P. M.—
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"International Peace and Modern Industry"
ADMISSION FREE
8:30 P. M.—Open Forum
NORMAN THOMAS
"What We Might Do With New York"
ADMISSION FREE

LATIN-AMERICAN ATTACK ON U. S. AT HAVANA SEEN

Coolidge Sends Slickest Diplomats to Congress

(Special to DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — Representatives of a number of Latin-American countries are expected to protest at the Sixth Pan-American Congress meet in Havana in January against the administration's policy of landing marines in Latin-American countries to set up peanut dictators favorable to American business interests and to "supervise" elections.

Altho the Congress will be well-attended by representatives of puppet governments set up directly by the State Department (like the Diaz Government in Nicaragua) or by business interests (like the Ibanez dictatorship in Chile), information has already reached Washington, thru unofficial sources, that a resolution will be introduced at the Congress "outlawing" any nation that lands forces in any other American country for any purpose whatever.

Attack Nicaragua Occupation.

Direct attacks will be made on the United States for its occupation of Haiti and Nicaragua it is believed. The slaughter of numerous Nicaraguan liberals in recent "battles," is reported to have aroused deep resentment thruout Latin-America.

Mexico, Argentina, Haiti and Paraguay are expected to lead the attack against American imperialism at the congress sessions. It is believed that Coolidge has selected a particularly slick array of American diplomats with a view to a Latin-American onslaught.

Headed by Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, the delegation will include Henry Prather Fletcher, now Ambassador to Rome and a former Under-Secretary of State, Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico and former partner in the House of Morgan and Ex-Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama.

Papa's Dough Gets Doty Out of Legion

PARIS, Nov. 4. — That Bennett Doty, of Biloxi, Miss., who was recently pardoned by President Doumergue for desertion from the French Foreign Legion on the petition of his wealthy father will not have to serve out his enlistment was indicated today. A good deal of unofficial pressure for his release was also brought to bear on the French government by prominent United States officials.

War Minister Painleve stated that the cancellation of Doty's enlistment had been "settled in principle."

Doty is now with his regiment on service in Syria. He was released from the prison in which he had been confined since his arrest during the American Legion convention here.

Rumor Discussion of Italian-Spanish Pact

NAPLES, Nov. 4. — Political significance is being given to the presence here of King Alfonso of Spain, who has come for the marriage of Princess Anne of France, daughter of the Pretender to the throne of the Bourbons, and the Duke of Apulia.

Rumors of a revival of discussions of a Mediterranean pact of solidarity between Italy and Spain are current. King Emanuel is expected to arrive late today or tomorrow.

JUNKER, REPRESENTS GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The German foreign office will be informed by cable tonight that Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz-Gaffron is acceptable to this government as German ambassador. The new official comes of an old aristocratic family.

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WALL STREET'S NEW ENVOY

Dwight W. Morrow, Wall Street's new ambassador to Mexico, greets President Calles in Mexico City, after delivering an address containing the usual diplomatic soft-soap.

GERMAN WORKERS EARN LESS THAN PRE-WAR WAGES

Make Gains in Last Two Years Thru Strikes

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The extraordinary gains of German industrial workers since 1924 still leave them short of their 1913 living standard, according to a U. S. department of commerce review of the German wage situation.

What is more, the present level of wages rests on an insecure foundation because the country's import balance is constantly growing. As a large export balance will eventually be required to keep German industry prosperous labor costs will have to come down to meet world competition.

Unskilled Workers Gain.

Compared with 1913, the review shows, wages of unskilled workers have increased considerably more than those of skilled workers.

In fact German unskilled workers have today a slightly better standard of living than in 1913 while skilled workers are about 7 per cent short of maintaining their prewar purchasing power. The increases compared with 1913 are for skilled workers 39.1 per cent, unskilled 56 per cent and cost of living 50 per cent.

Gains in Two Years.

The average weekly wages of German skilled and unskilled workers in 1913 and by quarters since January 1924 as reported by the federal statistical office were:

German weekly wages	Skilled	Unskilled
1913	8.41	$5.60
1924 Jan.	6.78	5.52
Apr.	7.50	5.61
July	8.51	6.29
Oct.	8.69	6.44
1925 Jan.	9.24	6.89
Apr.	9.84	7.27
July	10.45	7.70
Oct.	10.74	7.92
1926 Jan.	10.95	8.11
Apr.	10.95	8.12
July	10.94	8.11
Oct.	11.03	8.18
1927 Jan.	11.04	8.21
Apr.	11.43	8.58
July	11.71	8.74

Since January 1924 the average weekly wages of German skilled workers have advanced 71.9 per cent while those of the unskilled are up 89.4 per cent. In the same period the cost of living has increased about 19 per cent.

More Wage Earners.

The review also calls attention to the increase since 1907 in the proportion of wage earners to the total population of Germany. The number of wage earners has increased 39 per cent while the population increased only 10.5 per cent. The department attributes this increase in the proportion of workers to 3 factors. It says:

"In the first place the Versailles treaty reduced the personnel of the army and navy to such an extent as to render nearly 400,000 men available for productive employment. Second, a considerable number of people whose livelihood was derived solely from the proceeds of investments found their holdings wiped out by the currency collapse and had to accept wage earning positions. The third factor is the growing proportion of female workers."

At least two of these explanations involve a reduction in the parasite classes riding on the backs of German workers. This would probably have made possible a real gain in the status of the German worker if the peace treaty had not saddled him with new foreign parasites.

BRITISH ARMS MERGER.

LONDON, Nov. 4. — Two of the largest steel-armament-manufacturing firms in Great Britain, Vickers, Ltd. and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. combined yesterday.

Published Scandal Of Victoria Reign Riles King George

LONDON, November 4. — Anger blazed forth in Buckingham Palace today when King George learned of the publication of an unexpurgated edition of Charles Greville's famous diary which states that the mother of Queen Victoria had illicit relations with her private secretary, a gentleman by the name of Conroy, and that both planned to confine Victoria until she consented to a regency with her mother and her lover in absolute control.

Try To Discredit Story.

The royal family now seeks to discredit Greville's diary by casting doubts on its authenticity but the encyclopaedia Brittanica says that his journals "are regarded as a faithful record of the impressions made on the mind of a competent observer, at the time, by the events he witnessed and the persons with whom he associated. Greville did not stoop to collect or record a private scandal.

King Displeased.

The king is displeased because the government failed to prevent the publication of the diary which places a stain on the moral escutcheon of the Victorian reign.

That queen Victoria felt herself in danger of being poisoned by her husband is another statement in Greville's diary that has the palace raging.

Crew of Revenue Cutter Forced to Stay Aboard Leaking Ship All Night

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.—Battling against heavy gales and giant waves, the coast guard cutter Jouett, a converted navy destroyer with a crew of about ninety men, was pulled from the rocks of Dolliver's Neck today by a government tug and two coast guard cutters.

The cutter went on the rocks during a furious gale. Answering calls from the siren of the Jouett, the crew of the Dolliver's Neck life station launched a boat and attempted to reach the cutter but were beaten back by the huge waves.

Officers of the Jouett decided to keep the crew during the night aboard the cutter despite the giant waves that pounded against the sides of the vessel.

VETERANS RUN INTO DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Veterans Bureau and the banks of the country are making loans to veterans on their adjusted service certificates, Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the bureau, announced today.

Up to Oct. 31, a total of $81,222,454 had been loaned to 882,020 veterans. Of this amount the bureau loaned $31,770,000 to approximately 353,000 veterans since April 1, an average of $4,500,000 per month, while the banks which have been loaning since Jan. 1, have paid out 40,452,454, or an average of over $4,945,000 per month to 529,028 individuals.

Rumor Archaeological Discovery That Makes King Tut Look Hollow

CAIRO, Nov. 4.—A discovery which today was believed may prove more important than the finding of King Tut-Ahnk-Ahmen's tomb has been made by archaeological excavators at Sakkaraz who have unearthed what is thought to be the funeral panoply of King Zoser, famous Pharaoh of the Ferred dynasty.

Verification of the finding is being delayed due to a cave-in of a side of the tomb shaft where the excavators are working. The excavators are working under the direction of the Egyptian department of antiques.

MARINES WATCH COFFEE SLAVES IN NICARAGUA

Honduran Revolutionist to Aid Sandino

BULLETIN.

MANGUA, Nov. 4.—Routing of Nicaraguan liberals with a loss of 60 dead and wounded left on the field was reported today from El Espino, six miles southeast of Quilali, in northern Nicaragua.

The defeated force was said to have been composed of 250 men commanded by General Sandino. Marine corps airplanes and a corps detachment commanded by Lieutenant Hoagaboom cooperated with Nicaraguan constabulary against the liberals. The marines had one man wounded and the constabulary lost two killed.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 4.—American marines will guard the large coffee plantations during the picking sessions late this month, it was learned today. Scores of poor Nicaraguan farmers flock to the coffee plantations where they work for very low wages.

The Nicaraguan National Guard which is commanded by American marine officers will police the town of Leon on November 15th to prevent possible outbreaks by coffee workers.

Reports from Honduras state that Francesco Ferrera, the Honduran revolutionary general, will cooperate with General Sandino in his struggle against the American occupation of Nicaragua. Several communications from Ferrera to Sandino are reported to have been intercepted.

BIG CONCESSION IN ABYSSINIA IS WON BY U.S. FIRM

Gives U. S. Imperialist Foothold in Africa

That the United States won a four-cornered imperialist struggle for the control of Abyssinia was learned yesterday when it was announced that J. G. White Engineering Corp. of New York had entered an agreement with the Abyssinia Government to develop the water power of Lake Tsana (in the northwestern section of the country) for $20,000,000. This together with the huge Firestone rubber concession in Liberia make the United States an important imperialist figure in Africa.

The award of the concession comes after a twenty-five year struggle between England, France and Italy for the control of the country. It was less than a year ago that a secret treaty between Italy and Britain for the virtual partition of the country was revealed. British interests were especially anxious to irrigate Sudan with water from Lake Tsana.

Kellogg In On Deal?

That the State Department had wind of the White contract some time ago is indicated, it is believed, by the announcement made on September 19th that relations would be established with Abyssinia and a Charge d'Affairs would be sent there. The United States has had no diplomatic relations with the country since 1914.

A protest against the White agreement is expected from France, Italy and Britain. Italy has steadily been encroaching in eastern sections of the country, while France controls the only railroad in the country.

SOUL-SAVERS ON RAMPAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Almost 100,000 Salvationists are on a rampage in Great Britain, having launched a series of 1,000 meetings by the Salvation Army after a night of prayer.

A. F. L. Investigators Return From Hawaii

Four delegates to the A. F. L. convention in Los Angeles who are now back from a trip of investigation in Hawaii. Labor conditions there are very bad, the chief industry, sugar and fruit growing being conducted with very low paid workers.

Left to right: Charles M. Paulson, Mortimer T. Enright, Frank E. Doyle, and Daniel F. Cleary.

Soviet Sugar Trust Delegates Here to Study U.S. Methods

E. V. Nekrashevitch, vice-president of the Soviet Sugar Trust, has recently arrived in the United States accompanied by P. B. Lukianov, chief engineer, and A. P. Khorkhov, chief agriculturist of the Trust. The delegation will study the American and Cuban sugar industries and also the equipment market in this country.

The Soviet Sugar Trust, which operates at present nearly 200 sugar mills in various parts of the Soviet Union, will start the construction of seven new mills early next year. The new mills, with a daily capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of sugar beets each, will be equipped with the most modern machinery.

The reconstruction of the Soviet sugar industry has already been completed. Area sown to sugar beets this year is 25 per cent larger than last year, while sugar production is likely to reach 1,400,000 metric tons, a post-war record and 60 per cent over last year.

The Soviet Sugar Trust, the properties of which are valued at $600,000,000, owns 2,500,000 acres of land. Soviet sugar beet seed grown on the land of the Trust has been brought over to this country and is being tested at several American experimental stations.

Forty-six Reported Dead or Injured in New Ship Disaster

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 4. — Forty-six persons dead and injured was believed today to be the toll of the marine disaster here yesterday when the steamer Tahiti rammed and sank the ferryboat Greycliff carrying more than 150 passengers.

Nineteen bodies have been recovered and twenty-two persons were still missing.

That many aboard the Greycliff were trapped before having a chance to escape was revealed by divers who reported that they saw many bodies in the cabins of the ferryboat which lies in sixty feet of water at the bottom of the harbor.

Many of the victims after being thrown into the water by the crash, were mangled by the Tahiti's propellers.

The Tahiti, bound for San Francisco, hit the Greycliff squarely amidships, cutting it in two. Many of the ferry's passengers were children on their way to school.

Czech Railway Workers Fight for Conditions

PRAGUE, Nov. 4.—Slowing up traffic, but carrying out every regulation, Czechoslovakian railroad employees today initiated a semi-strike of passive resistance.

They seek improved working conditions.

Sugar Trust Senator Howled Down by the Philadelphia Babbits

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, once under fire for "living the religion" of Mormonism, high in the sugar trust, the Oregon Short Line R. R., the copper smelting business, and chief of the Senate Finance Committee, was last night howled down when he tried to make an address to a business men's republican campaign meeting.

The senator's talk consisted of an analysis of the taxation situation, Smoot being in favor of reduction on big corporatins. The local Elks, Kiwanians and Rotarians had come, however, for amusement and wanted to hear abuse of the local opposition. Some one yelled "Choke him!" when Smoot was about half thru his presentation. After that, unwarranted applause drowned out the speech. Smoot went to his seat white with rage.

FRANCO-U. S. TARIFF WAR.

PARIS, Nov. 4. — The alleged peace in the Franco-American tariff war appeared to be merely a very short truce when an examination of the latest French tariff note revealed that France still insisted on reciprocity in any permanent treaty that is negotiated between the two countries.

BIG MORGAN LOAN TO JAPAN TO AID MANCHURIAN GRAB

$40,000,000 Loan Seen as Blow to U. S. S. R.

The real reason for Thomas W. Lamont's "Pleasure jaunt" to Japan was revealed yesterday when the local office of the Nemura Securities Co., declared that J. P. Morgan and Co., with which Lamont is associated, was arranging for a $40,000,000 to the South Manchurian railway. The loan, it was said, will probably be the first of a series of Japanese loans.

The South Manchurian railroad is being developed for political as much as for economic reasons, it is believed. Japan, which has been steadily penetrating Manchuria, has attempted to build the South Manchurian road as a rival to the Chinese Eastern railroad, which is jointly owned by China and the Soviet Union.

J. P. Morgan, George Baker, Otto Kahn and a number of other bankers were recently awarded the highest governmental by the Japanese government.

German Ambasador To Take Up Post Soon

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz has been appointed ambassador to the United States by President Von Hindenburg following the receipt of information from the American state department that he was persona grata, it was learned last night.

Prittwitz, who is now counsellor to the Germany embassy at Rome, will leave for Berlin Saturday. It is expected that he will take up his post in Washington next month. Prittwitz comes from old Prussian conservative stock.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

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(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

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5128 CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (Mascagni)
40865 RUSSIAN LULLABY—Tenor, Noel Taylor
40866 RUSSIAN LULLABY—Waltz, Perry and Orchestra
5115 LOHENGRIN—Bridal Chamber Scene—Duet: "The tender strain is o'er"—Emmy Bettendorf, Soprano—Lauritz Melchior, Tenor
5115 LOHENGRIN—Bridal Chamber Scene—Duet: "Of wondrous growth is our affection tender"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5116 LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Dost thou not breathe, as I, the scent of flowers?"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5116 LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Trust I have shown thee"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5117 LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Dost thou not hear? no sound thine ears are noting?"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
3206 LIGHT CAVALRY (Suppe)—Overture, Part I
LIGHT CAVALRY (Suppe—Overture, Part II
Both played by Grand Symphony Orchestra
40872 ARE YOU HAPPY?—Fox Trot
Harry Reser and His Orchestra
ROAM ON MY LITTLE GYPSY SWEETHEART—Fox Trot
40874 CARLE—Fox Trot
DANCING TAMBOURINE—Fox Trot
Both played by Sam Lanin and His Famous Players
40876 THE VARSITY DRAG—Fox Trot
LUCKY IN LOVE—Fox Trot
Both played by The Okeh Melodians
40878 MAGNOLIA
UNDER THE MOON
Both sung by The Palm Beach Boys, Piano Accomp.
40879 THERE'S A CRADLE IN CAROLINE—Fox Trot
Both played by Frankie Trumbauer and His Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
40880 SHAKING THE BLUES AWAY—Fox Trot
IT ALL BELONGS TO ME—Fox Trot
Both played by Irwin Abrams and His Hotel Manger Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
40881 WORRYIN'—Waltz
I LOVE NO ONE BUT YOU—Waltz
Both played by The Royal Music Makers
40882 GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Piano and Clarinet Accomp.
ARE YOU HAPPY?—Piano and Guitar Accompaniment
Both sung by Noble Sissle
40884 GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Fox Trot
IT WAS ONLY A SUN SHOWER—Fox Trot
Both played by Mike Markels Orchestra
40886 CLEMENTINE (From New Orleans)—Fox Trot
I LEFT MY SUGAR STANDING IN THE RAIN—Fox Trot
Played by The Goofus Five, Vocal Refrains
40887 DAWNING
BABY YOUR MOTHER (Like She Babied You)
Both sung by Noel Taylor, Piano Accompaniment
40888 HOT LIPS
THE GRIND OUT
Played by Boyd Senter, Guitar by Ed Lang and Piano
40889 SOMEDAY YOU'LL SAY "O. K."
GOT EVERYTHING
Both sung by Alma Rotter, Piano by Rube Bloom, Guitar by Ed Lang

OLD TIME TUNES
45135 IN THE SHADE OF THE OLD APPLE TREE
HELLO, CENTRAL, GIVE ME HEAVEN
Both sung by Frank and James McCravy, with Instrumental Trio
45136 MAY, DEAREST MAY—Singing with Guitar and Banjo
POOR LITTLE BENNIE
By Bela Lam and his Greene County Singers
45137 THE GREAT SHIP WENT DOWN
WHERE THE MORNING GLORIES GROW
Both sung by Cofer Brothers, Instrumental Accompaniment
45138 HILO MARCH—Accordion and Guitar
ALABAMA JUBILEE—Accordion and Guitar
Both played by Homer Christopher and Raney Van Vink
45139 SWANEE RIVER—Instrumental with Singing
JESSE JAMES—Instrumental
Both by Fiddlin' John Carson and His Virginia Reelers
45140 EVERY RACE HAS A FLAG BUT THE COONS
CHICKEN, YOU CAN'T ROOST TOO HIGH FOR ME
Both sung by Uncle Tom Collins, Banjo Accompaniment
45141 THE BULLDOG
BRUDDAH BROWN
Both sung by Monroe Quartette
45142 MY OWN IONA
CAROLINE GLIDE
Both played by Scottdale String Band
45143 DON'T SELL PA ANY MORE RUM
WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY TO-NIGHT?
Both sung by Giddens Sisters, Mandolin and Guitar

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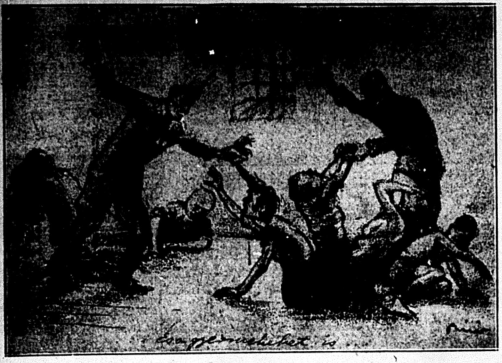

The accompanying striking drawing by M. Biro, Hungarian artist, typifies the savagery of the fascist reaction in Hungary.

A meeting to protest against the fascist terror in Hungary will be held under the auspices of the Anti-Horthy League at the Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and 3rd Ave., Saturday afternoon.

The meeting will serve as a counter-demonstration against a parade of Hungarian fascists to be held earlier in the afternoon when the cornerstone for a monument to Louis Kossuth will be laid at Riverside Drive and 112th St. Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, president of the labor-baiting National Security League, will address the fascist gathering.

Dr. S. Buchler, Hungarian lawyer, Hugo Gellert, artist and associate editor of the New Masses, and Imre Balint, author and artist, will be among the speakers at the protest meeting at the Yorkville Casino. Dr. Galambos will be chairman.

Radio Conference for First Time Defies Big American Broadcasters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the first instance so far of effectual rebellion against private American radio companies, monopolizing wave lengths here under authority of Herbert Hoover as head of the radio commission, the International Radio and Telegraph Conference yesterday adopted eight regulations dealing with various phases.

The most important of these was the establishment of a basic rate of sixty centimes (French) per word for shore-to-ship messages and forty centimes a word for ship-to-shore messages.

The American delegation filed formal notice of exception to this regulation. It was also opposed by French and Greek delegates.

Cleveland Cloakmakers Want Establishment of an Unemployment Fund

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—A demand for the creation of an unemployment fund in a new agreement between the cloakmakers and the employers' association will be arbitrated by a board of referees, it was announced today.

The Cloakmakers' Union proposed that the bosses deposit 1 per cent of the wages of the workers in the fund. The employers refused to agree. The board of referees were given power to settle the dispute.

S. AMERICAN WOMEN TO VOTE.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 4.—Woman's suffrage yesterday won its first victory in Latin America when the Brazilian state of Rio Grande del Norte led the way. The state congress, after prolonged discussion, passed the measure conceding votes to the women of the commonwealth.

Substitute for Benzol Urged for New Jersey Labor; Six Now Dead

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4 (FP).—Substitutes for benzol should be found by industry to protect workers' health, the New Jersey state labor department bulletin asserts. "If its discontinuance requires the passage of mandatory legislation it should be forthcoming," states John Roach, deputy commissioner in charge of the bureau of hygiene and sanitation.

Six fatal and 43 non-fatal cases of benzol poisoning have occurred in New Jersey in the last year. The six workers who died were from the textile leather industry—coaters, mixers and helpers exposed to air in which a considerable concentration of benzol was present. The bulletin claims that these deaths came despite elaborate ventilating and precautionary measures.

Exhaustive inquiries of the National Safety Council's special committee "should convince the most skeptical that coated compounds containing a benzol content that is permitted to evaporate into the breathing atmosphere cannot be surrounded with mechanical safeguards that will neutralize the risk to health," says the bulletin.

Jersey industries using benzol are chiefly: rubber, artificial leather, sanitary can, dry cleaning, paint, varnish, stain and other coating application. The Workers' Health Bureau has been aiding the painters in the fight against benzol in their trade.

Bargemen's Strike Ties Up Food At Docks Here

Perishable goods continued to pile up on the Brooklyn docks yesterday as a result of the strike of the bargemen on coastwise shipping that started Monday. The strikers are members of the Independent Tidewater Boatmen's Union and are demanding $130 a month and sanitary conditions.

Appeal of Baldwin Conviction May Go Before U. S. Court

(By Federated Press.)

Immediate appeal from the New Jersey supreme court decision upholding the conviction of Roger Baldwin and seven workers is promised by the American Civil Liberties Union. Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the defense, expects to go first to the court of errors and appeal—final recourse in the state. Failing reversal there, he will carry the fight to the United States supreme court.

Baldwin and the seven workers were convicted of unlawful assemblage when they held a meeting at City Hall Plaza, Paterson, in the silk strike of three years' ago. Baldwin, who is a director of the Civil Liberties Union, is still in Europe on $2,000 bond. Prosecutor Barnitt has asked immediate return of Baldwin for resentencing. Baldwin was given six months in jail; the seven workers $50 fine apiece.

"There was no law or ordinance of the city of Paterson requiring any sort of license or permit to hold a meeting in the square, nor did the police suggest that it should not be held," declares Untermyer. The court had the case for six months before giving its verdict.

Mayor Thompson Draws Big Republican Leader Into Campaign for Job

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The star witness at the school-board trial of Superintendent William McAndrew today was Frederick F. Schrader of New York, editor of the progressive, member of the National Historical Society and former secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee.

The highlight of Schrader's testimony was the charge that a well organized "propaganda of flattery" is underway in this country aimed at preparing the United States for easy absorption into the empire of Great Britain. The rapid inclusion into Mayor Thompson's anti-British campaign of more and more of the national Republican chiefs is taken here as confirmation of his bid for the presidency or vice-presidency.

At the conclusion of the session the trial was continued to November 9.

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THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Railway Clerks Say Road Breaks Union With New R. R. Law

By HARRY KLETZKY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (FP).—Violation of the spirit of the railway labor act was charged against the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. by E. L. Oliver, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freighthandlers & Station Employes, in the brotherhood's closing argument here before the wage arbitration board set up under the act's provisions.

The Northwestern urged the board to permit the road to pay only the market rate for labor, regardless of general economic conditions or standards. Oliver attacked this stand as a method of destroying the workers' right of collective bargaining guaranteed, he said, by the railway labor act which the railroads urged Congress to pass.

Clerks Demand Increase.

Reciting the struggles of organized labor for the collective bargaining principle, Oliver declared, "It is inconceivable that all of this history, all of their collective bargaining power shall be cancelled. That would be the effect of accepting the basis proposed to this board by the Northwestern management."

The clerks demand an increase of 15 cents per hour, $1.20 a day. The management has asked for general reductions. Nearly 9000 employes will be affected by the board's decision.

Railroad Cleaning Up.

Using the company's own figures, Oliver introduced evidence to show that the Northwestern is in a prosperous condition and that wage scales prevailing in comparable industries are such as to make the clerks' demand reasonable. Fifty per cent of the clerical employes of the Northwestern receive less than $4.25 a day, he pointed out, whereas at least $5.25 a day is necessary to maintain an average family of the clerical status.

Wage rates should be based, Oliver argued, on provision for an adequate standard of living, advances in the general level of wages, the increasing productivity and efficiency of railway workers and general financial and economic conditions.

No freight handler employed by the Northwestern receives the average wage required by an average Chicago family, Oliver pointed out. More than 75 per cent of the clerks receive less than this amount. He showed that at many points in Wisconsin wage rates for common labor, which the company contended should be the basis for clerks' rates, were above the scale paid the clerks.

Salesmen's Union Wins In Injunction Hearing

Supreme Court Justice James A. Dunne in Brooklyn yesterday denied the application of Max and Sam Block, of 709 Broadway, Brooklyn, clothing merchants, for a temporary injunction to restrain the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union of greater New York from picketing their place of business.

Members of the union have been on strike two months, demanding shorter hours. Many of them work 15 hours a day, the strikers claim, and a twelve-hour maximum day is being asked.

Justice Dunne found that there was no evidence any violence had been used, and that picketing was lawful.

More than 1,000 floaters and repeaters have been found to be registered here for next week's election. Women are offenders in greater numbers than ever before, according to George Z. Modalie, who has been investigating the fraudulent registrations. The situation, he says, "is the most startling in years."

TWO EASTER SUNDAYS IN COLORADO—1914-1927—THE MEMORY OF LUDLOW MASSACRE A LIVING FORCE

By JACK JOHNSTONE.

"The coal miners of Colorado are violating the state law in not giving thirty days' notice of their intentions to strike," says Gov. W. H. Adams, who refuses to deal with the I. W. W. (although as far as I know he has never been asked) because they are not recognized by the state as a bona fide labor organization.

In the meantime the strikers under the leadership of the I. W. W. are tying up the Colorado coal fields tighter than a drum. If militancy can win their demands then Governor Adams will have to change his opinion about not dealing with the strikers because the I. W. W. is not a "bona fide labor organization."

Ludlow Unforgotten.

No one forgets Ludlow, especially the strikers, many of whom bear scars of that brutal massacre of unarmed strikers and helpless women and children on that bloody Easter Sunday fourteen years ago. "Bona fide labor organizations" to Governor Adams and the State of Colorado are helpless company unions.

Two Easter Sundays.

Easter Sunday, 1914—it was the U. M. W. of A. who were heading the strikers. Easter Sunday of 1927 it is the I. W. W. The present strike is only a continuation of the struggle of 1914, the demands for a decent existence are the same as in 1912-13-14. It is the same old enemy—the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—that the strikers have to face. It is the same murderous, terroristic methods that are being used against them. It is the same old militant strikers of 1914 strengthened by their sons and daughters that were nourished under the gunfire of Ludlow that are fighting today. The strikers are using the same militant tactics that were used in 1914.

The main difference is in the leadership. The officials of the U. M. W. of A. are hollering "dual unionism." Governor Adams says they are not a bona fide labor organization. Both questions are raised to confuse the issues and to defeat the miners in their struggle for a bearable existence. The I. W. W. stepped into leadership because the U. M. W. of A. abandoned the miners to the unfettered exploitation of the coal barons. The official labor leaders should shut up and hide their heads in shame.

If the militancy of the Colorado strikers had been the policy of John L. Lewis, the lock-out of the bituminous fields would have included these strikers as well as the miners in the unorganized fields of Kentucky and West Virginia and victory instead of defeat would have been the result.

All Behind the Miners.

Instead of discussing dual unionism or whether the theory of the I. W. W. is right or wrong, the forces of the labor movement must be thrown into the struggle to loosen the slave grip fastened upon these workers by the John D. Rockefeller combinations.

Facing a powerful and brutal corporation, little funds to carry on a lengthy struggle, unassisted by the labor bureaucracy, outlawed by the state, coal pouring into the market from union mines, their courageous fight is a steep uphill, almost one-sided, struggle, with brutal discrimination and a life of starvation facing them if defeated. What else can they do but struggle on?

All assistance possible must be given to the striking miners of Colorado.

Coal Company Moves To Beat Miners

(Continued from Page One)

propaganda among the men for a return to work at the lower scale. A fake "union" committee of twelve composed of so-called union officials and miners was organized to put over the strike betrayal. Finally Kunick came out in the open and published an article in the capitalist press advocating a return to work and was immediately expelled by the union.

Then Kunick tried to hold a mass meeting in favor of his proposition. After being refused the Miners' Hall at Bellaire, Ohio, he succeeded in getting the City Hall at Bridgeport and called the meeting for Oct. 22. Emery, another expelled renegade, was assigned to act as chairman.

The meeting was excellently attended. Five hundred miners were there when Kunich began—ready. At his first attempt to speak hell broke loose in the hall, and finally a Negro striker from the Blaine mine expressed the general sentiment of the meeting by walking up to the traitor and knocking him down.

Then the police came in, and the miners held a meeting in the street outside the hall—denouncing Kunick and his associates, and reaffirming their determination to stick through the fight.

Abandons Mine.

The Lorain Coal and Dock Company finally had to abandon its attempts to get its men back on a non-union basis as a bad job. Its next move has been to purchase a 16,000-acre tract of coal land in Elm Grove, West Virginia, and begin dismantling its Ohio mines in preparation for moving its mining machinery and other equipment across the river and opening up new mines on a non-union basis in the neighboring state where the union is smashed and rates run down to $2.85 a day.

On one side of the river the coal miners are in a bitter struggle to maintain their union. On the other, non-union conditions prevail; and all the operators have to do to escape the fight is to move across—a singularly graphic illustration of the necessity for vigorously pushing ahead the organization drive in West Virginia and the other non-union fields, despite the coal barons' use of injunctions and police terror to forestall the drive.

Olgin to Give Course On Russian Upheaval

Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Hammer, will teach a course in "The Russian Revolution" at the Workers School beginning Saturday, Nov. 12 at 2 p. m. It will continue six consecutive Saturdays.

The 1905 Revolution, the two 1917 Revolutions, Military Communism, the New Economic Policy and socialist construction will be shown in their economic and social background. This course will be followed by a second course in the Russian Revolution to be given by Max Bedacht, also on six successive Saturdays, at the same hour. The second course will emphasize the ideological struggles involved and the theoretical developments of the Russian Revolution.

Post Office Gets After Nan Britton for Expose

The postal authorities are investigating the Elizabeth Ann League, organized by Miss Nan Britton, former mistress of President Harding, organized for the purpose of promoting legislation to legitimatize children, it was learned yesterday. The publication of "The President's Daughter" by Nan Britton, describing her relations with President Harding is believed to be the reason for the investigation.

The ostensible reason for the move on the part of the postal authorities is to determine whether of not the league is using the funds which it solicits for purposes outlined in its literature.

GET A NEW READER!
BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Rebecca Grecht

Workers (Communist) Party candidate opposes Norman Thomas, socialist, in 8th aldermanic district, N. Y.

Industrial Moguls' Corporation Tax Cuts at Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Representatives of industry argued Thursday before the house of representatives ways and means committee for a substantial reduction in corporation taxes. They favor continuation of taxes on the small fellows, but want to be relieved of taxes so they can declare bigger dividends. Those who appeared represented the association of railway executives, the national lumber manufacturers' association, the national cigar leaf tobacco association, the national wholesale druggists' association and the American manufacturers of toilet articles, all of whom urged reduced rates.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

To Build Large Labor Temple in Denver, Colo.

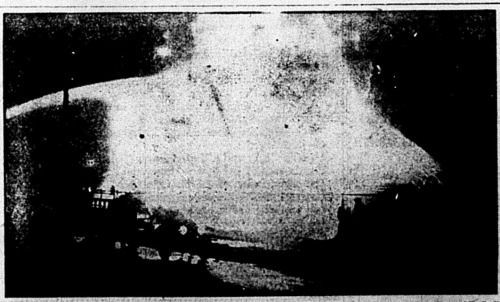
DENVER, Nov. 4 (FP).—Representatives of 50 trade unions have voted to form a labor temple association to build a structure to house all labor activities which will be incorporated for $500,000.

The project is to be financed by an investment plan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers banks on the Pacific coast. Earl R. Hoge, state federation head, is president of the association.

RAISE RADIO RATES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The International Radio and Telegraph Conference today established a basic rate on radio messages of 60 centimes (French) per word for shore-to-ship messages and 40 centimes a word for ship-to-shore messages.

The French and Green delegates joined the American delegation in opposing this regulation. This was one of eight regulations adopted dealing with international transmission.



Dozens of oil workers and hundreds of families living near the West Chester Base of the "Pure Oil Co." were placed in danger when the plant burst into flames. Firemen also found it a hard fight, and had to dodge spurts of burning oil. The plant is located at New Rochelle, New York.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA

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CHICAGO

1887 Fortieth Anniversary 1927

In memory of our November 11th, 1887, legally murdered friends, Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg.

MEMORIAL MEETING

Friday, November 11, 1927 at 8 P. M. at
WICKER PARK HALL, 2040 W. North Avenue

Speaker: *Max Bedacht*

Arranged by the PIONEER AID AND SUPPORT ASSOCIATION.
Admission 10c.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years
Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the fourteenth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

American Recognition

WE have tried heretofore to set forth dispassionately the economic and political policies and problems of Russia, but we could not regard our work as complete were we to stop here and not discuss the most important issue at stake between the United States and Russia, namely, whether our government should grant diplomatic recognition to the government of Russia.

From the inception of the United States to the world war it has been our traditional policy to accord diplomatic recognition to any government which has established itself and carries on the functions of legislation and administration. This policy was clearly stated by Jefferson when he was secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, in the following words:

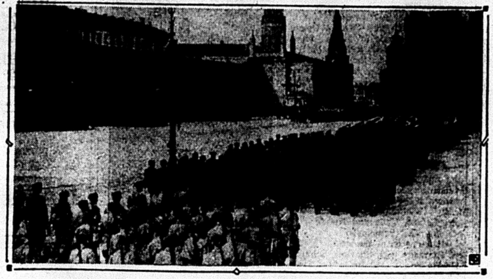
"We certainly cannot deny to other nations that principle whereon our own government is founded, that every nation has a right to govern itself internally under what form it pleases, and to change these forms at its own will, and externally to transact business with other nations through whatever organ it chooses—the only thing essential is the will of the nation."

Acting upon this principle, the United States recognized not only the revolutionary government of France but all the revolutionary governments in Central and South America which were successful in throwing off the control of Spain. Henry Clay, in advocating the recognition of the Republic of Texas in 1836, reaffirmed this policy of recognizing all de facto governments in the following words:

"In cases where an old and established nation has thought it proper to change the form of its government, the United States have not stopped to inquire whether the new government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for them that it is in fact the government of the country, in actual operation."

This policy, save for a slight deviation by Secretary Seward during the Civil War, was invariably followed until 1913. We imposed no other conditions upon the revolutionary governments of Europe, China and Latin America than that they should be actually in power. It is true that during recent years we made certain modifications in this policy, notably as regards the Huerta government of Mexico and those of Central America seizing power by force. But whatever may be the justification which our government may claim under the Monroe Doctrine for such acts, we submit that they do not provide any valid precedents for denying recognition to Russia, since the Monroe Doctrine cannot apply to Europe.

Where the Workers Carry the Guns for Themselves



The Red Army is made up of armed workers and peasants. An occasional review of a regiment or two in the Red Square at Moscow, as shown in the picture, gives other workers a chance to look them over. Everybody knows that if the imperialist powers get half a chance, they will unite for an attack on Soviet Russia, to take away the factories from the workers and the land from the peasants.

We are indeed already granting diplomatic recognition to governments such as those of Chile, Spain, Portugal and Italy, which depend primarily upon military force and not upon popular approval for their maintenance in power. We also recognize other governments such as those of Greece, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary, where the real power of a military dictatorship is only slightly more disguised. The government of Russia rests upon a firmer foundation of popular support than those of these other countries. It cannot therefore consistently be refused recognition because of its revolutionary origin so long as we have diplomatic intercourse with these other governments.

The policy of recognizing de facto governments is essentially wise, else each nation would claim the right to pass judgment on the internal affairs of every other country. This would be provocative of almost endless confusion in a world where there are great differences as to the proper forms of government and the proper economic policies to be pursued.

The recognition of Russia by the United States would also serve to lessen the menace of any foreign coalition against her, and by removing much of the fear of external aggression would lead to more democratic procedure within Russia itself. As we have pointed out, the execution of the 20 monarchists was largely due to the fear that England, Poland and Rumania were planning to attack Russia. The dread possibility of war also weakened the attempt of the opposition within the Communist Party to democratize the party machinery. If the menace of war could be removed, the movement for more democracy would inevitably gather greater strength. Freer discussion within at least the Party would, we believe, develop very quickly, and the decisions made by the central bodies would be more subject to debate and hence to revision. Those, therefore, who wish to see more democratic methods established in Russia are directly defeating their purpose if they oppose recognition, for by increasing the isolation of that country, they are arousing the military spirit which is always fatal to liberalism of any sort.

Recognition would also be advantageous to American investors. The Russian government is eager to build new factories and to outfit existing plants with the most improved equipment. But this requires enormous amounts of capital. Capital is now being supplied from the profits of industry and from state savings, but in order to develop Russia into an industrial nation, literally billions of foreign capital could be used, with profit not only to the investors, but also to the American manufacturers of machinery and mechanical equipment, with whom most of such a loan would be spent. German banks have recently loaned $15,000,000 for five years to Russian industry for the purchase of German equipment. Sixty per cent of this was underwritten by the Deutsche Bank, but the prices charged were so high that handsome profit was made by the German firms. An ironical feature of this transaction is that American credits to Germany made possible this loan to Russia and the consequent profits to German rather than to American business houses. It also served to employ German rather than American labor.

Constructive loans to Russia would be difficult and perhaps impossible to make under the present policy of our government. In the first place, it is not unfair to the State Department to say that it would in all probability discourage such investments were they submitted to it for approval, as they necessarily would be. Secondly, if recognition were not granted, the American investors would have no diplomatic channel through which to make representations for the equitable settlement of any misunderstanding but would have to depend solely on the Russian courts for the interpretation of these contracts. The Soviet authorities have thus far been scrupulously just in their dealings with all those foreigners with whom they had had business dealings. They have voluntarily altered the terms of the original Harriman and Krupp concessions in order to make them fairer and more favorable to the investing interests. Americans doing business in Russia have told us of their completely satisfactory relations with the Soviet government. But while there is every expectation that this will continue in the future, investors will naturally be reluctant to believe this fact, thus seriously impeding any substantial loans.

Thirdly, if loans on a considerable scale were to be made, it would be necessary to float them on the open market and dispose of them to the investing public. It would doubtless be impossible to secure any considerable purchase of these securities unless the investors were given reassurance by the recognition of Russia.

Such solicitude for the profits of American capitalists may seem somewhat incongruous on the part of a delegation of American workers. We are not concerned about the gains of American capitalists. They are quite able to take care of themselves, and many of them openly favor the recognition of Russia as a direct benefit to their own economic interests. Yet American labor has even a greater interest in this question than the capitalists, involving not profits for a few but employment for thousands. Every intelligent worker can see that a large loan to Russia to finance the purchase of American machinery would directly result in giving a bigger pay envelope to American labor and would stimulate the prosperity of the primary industries of the nation.

Finally, we believe that nearly all Americans want to live in friendship with the people of Russia. Such friendship is greatly hampered by the present difficulties of travel and communication. Some time recognition must come, and with it the recommencement of friendly relations. It is simply unthinkable that the two largest nations in the eastern and western hemispheres should not live on terms of good will with each other.

If all these considerations should impel us to recognize Russia, what factors in the past have prevented us from doing so, and what is their validity? The former contention that Russia could not be recogniezd because she had no stable government and did not provide security for life is no longer valid. The Russian government has been in existence for ten years, and has repelled many attacks upon it, while life is more secure there than in some parts of our own country. If our traditional policy of recognizing de facto governments be correct, then surely the present government of Russia merits recognition.

(To Be Continued.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

OUT ALREADY!

The special November issue of the Young Comrade is out already!

Just chock full of wonderful things:

A picture of the splendid gift of the American Pioneers to their Russian comrades on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the great Russian Revolution.

A comparison of the lives and conditions of the Russian and American workers' children.

An awfully funny Johnny Red letter from Russia.

And more—and more—and more.

And it's EIGHT pages!

Do you want a copy?

Send five cents for one copy or 50 cents for a whole year or 25 cents for six months. Send to Young Comrade, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

Our Letter Box

What's What In China

Dear Comrades: I had a teacher who is a very wealthy woman. Her daughter has six servants in China, and she has one in the United States.

One day she said, "I'm afraid that the United States is going to have a war with China. That is all on account of Russia. If it weren't for Russia to be in with China we wouldn't have so much to worry about. The Russians said to China, 'Drive the Americans and English out of here. What do they want here? They have territory of their own. If they want more land they should buy it. Don't let them seize your land and make you have a government like theirs. Fight for your land and have a government like ours.' And that's why the Chinese are having such a fight. I don't think that the Russians have any right to butt in." That's what our teacher said.

But I do—I think that they have a right to tell that to the poor workers and farmers of China. I think that the Russians have as much right to be in China as the Americans and the English have. My teacher said what she did was for her daughter's benefit, because if China has a government like Russia, her daughter won't have six slaves.

Your comrade,

E. T. VITANOVA.

Russia or America

Dear Comrades: Every Friday afternoon we have a little program. One Friday we had to write some questions. My sister wrote a question to the teacher. It was, "Which has more freedom, Russia or America?" She answered, "Of course it is America." Which do you think, Russia or America?

Comradely,

JULIA SEMK.

WAR

By FRIEDA TRUHAR.

Like a huge and bloody monster
He comes stalking o'er the land
In his eyes a light is gleaming
And a sword is in his hand.

Ruthlessly he sweeps before him
O'er the land and o'er the sea,
Many men of many nations
What cares he who they might be.

What cares he for wives and mothers,
What cares he for sweethearts, friends,
Onward he pursues his course
Working for his masters' ends.

His masters who stay far from battle
Safe from shrapnel and shell,
And to grind out greedy profits,
Send the workers on to hell.

Onward he goes and strikes his blows,
Down his victims drop
And thus he will continue
Till the workers make him stop.

Till the workers of all nations,
Really come to see
That their common foe is capitalism,
And then fight to be free.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle 37

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 37 is: BE A YOUNG COMRADE REPORTER. Comrade Esther Cohen of Chicago, Ill., has just answered puzzle No. 37 correctly.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 35.

Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 38

This week's puzzle No. 38 is an addition and subtraction puzzle. Let's see you do it.

LEADER+D—ADDER+NINE—E= ?

Send all answers to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

SUB BLANK

25 cents ½-year—50 cents 1-year.

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(Issued Every Month).

Traction Barons, Traction Workers and Labor Leaders

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE Brooklyn Motor Transit Company fires six workers who had joined the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the other part of the traction trust which controls transportation in New York City, and the sole owner and proprietor of one of the most vicious company unions in the United States, has challenged the whole labor movement.

It has announced that on November 11 it will apply for an injunction restraining the officials of the American Federation of Labor, the affiliated unions and all members of affiliated unions, from organizing or trying to organize the traction workers it employs at starvation wages and on long shifts.

The issue created by the action of the I. R. T. and B. M. T. is much more than a local question, not only because the A. F. of L. as a whole is involved but for two other reasons:

First, because the organization of the traction workers in the largest city in the United States cannot be a matter of indifference to the labor movement; and,

Second, because the threat of the I. R. T. obviously is a part of the wave of injunctions by which the bosses and their government are strangling the unions.

There is a great scurrying in official labor circles and it is said that a conference of A. F. of L. officials will be held in New York to consider the issue raised by the I. R. T. announcement.

Last summer there was an organization movement among I. R. T. workers, and traction workers in general, which gained considerable headway. At one time it appeared that a strike for union recognition and better wages and working conditions was probable.

The rank and file workers who were active in the strike of 1926 again gave their time and energy to organization work. Some results were secured.

The Central Labor Union of New York City endorsed the organization drive. So did the A. F. of L. executive council. Brothers Shea and Coleman of the Amalgamated Association, who were in charge of the work, issued optimistic and defiant statements and announced that a strike would take place. Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. organizer, leaped into the fray.

The I. R. T. opened a barracks and began to hire strike-breakers. Tammany Hall's police commissioner announced that his department was ready to meet the emergency—presumably as they had the year before, by raiding meetings of traction workers and clubbing as many as possible into insensibility.

Always unpopular, it was obvious that the traction barons would get scant sympathy from the mass of New York subway, elevated and surface car riders, that the traction workers would be supported by what is known as "public sentiment."

Then came one of the most disgraceful incidents in the history of the labor movement. Mayor Walker called in Shea and Coleman. What he told them is not known. It is probable that he threatened them with the full force of the city authority. In any event, these two labor officials were brought into a meeting at which they were to meet and confer with certain I. R. T. officials, Hedley, superintendent, and Quackenbush, the company's chief counsel.

The labor officials met the mayor but they had no conference with the I. R. T. officials. Quackenbush is said to have made a formal appearance at the mayor's office but subsequent events have shown that he agreed to nothing.

Nevertheless, Shea, Coleman and Frayne announced that a settlement had been made, that discharged men would be reinstated and that there would be no further discrimination against the union.

A mass meeting of traction workers was held in Brooklyn where, after a battery of union officials had done their bit for Tammany Hall by praising the mayor and saying little about the settlement, the strike was called off.

The traction workers got nothing. It has since developed that they did not even get the usual currency-promises. The organization movement was killed and the union officials joined with the mayor in congratulating the traction workers for the "public spirit" they had shown.

The New York Evening Post for Thursday, Nov. 3, speaking of the meeting of the mayor, the union officials and the I. R. T. heads, says:

"The terms of that agreement have never been explained. Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, and James S. Quackenbush at first refused to attend the peace conference. Finally Quackenbush went. At its termination Mayor Walker said:

"'The strike is off.' The men were jubilant.

"'We can organize employes of both companies without interference and all those discharged for being members of the Amalgamated will be reinstated without prejudice under this agreement,' the labor leaders said. At almost the same time Mr. Quackenbush was issuing a statement at the Interborough offices declaring that the company's position was 'unchanged.'" (Our emphasis.)

What can we conclude from the above?

Simply that the Amalgamated officials were intimidated by Mayor Walker, that they got no agreement of any kind but quit cold when confronted by the threat of the use of the police power of the city government.

In addition there is also the fact that by "doing the mayor a favor" they thought to enhance their own standing with the Tammany Hall machine.

All interests—those of Tammany Hall, "the public," the traction trust and the labor officials—except those of the traction workers, were given consideration.

The traction workers were left holding the sack.

Last summer, when the organization movement developed, we said that the traction workers could be organized, provided the whole labor movement gave them ungrudging support. We advocated the setting up of organization, strike, publicity and relief machinery into which the whole labor movement would be drawn with all its energy.

We pointed out at the time that the injunction could be smashed by mass violation of its provisions and called attention to the stimulating effect the break-up of the traction company unions would have on the American labor movement.

The situation now is still more serious. The leadership of the labor movement should not wait for the injunction application of the I. R. T. to be heard but should accept its challenge now.

Mobilization of labor's forces should be started at once. The traction barons should be made to understand that the labor movement is determined to organize the traction workers and free them from the company unions.

It is quite evident that the traction trust believes the labor movement has its hands so full with the miners' strike and other injunctions that it will be able to make no effective resistance at this time to the traction trust offensive.

The labor movement must launch a counter-offensive. Attack is the best defense. The injunction drive of the bosses must be stopped somewhere or it will sweep over the whole labor movement, leaving only the wreckage of former powerful unions in its path.

Organize the traction workers.

Strike and tie up the traction system.

Make a stand in New York City against the union-smashing drive of American capitalists and their government.

The policy of surrender has brought only a more vicious attack

Honored by Labor

One of the largest testimonial dinners ever tendered a labor leader will be held in honor of Timothy Healy, retiring international president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, in New York, on Dec. 1. He is relinquishing his position after 22 years of service.

ECHOES of the Passaic, N. J., textile strike of last year, in which mill workers were beaten and maltreated by police under the command of Chief Richard O. Zober (above), were roused again with the suspension of Zober from duty pending the outcome of an investigation of the alleged purchase by him of five stolen cars.

Twin Cities Forums and Meetings Begin Soon

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—The Minneapolis forum will be held in the Painters' Union Hall, Towne Building, 54 South Third St., commencing on November 13. The November schedule will be opened with a lecture on the "Elements of Workers' Education," by Norman H. Tallentire. On November 20 Max Bedacht will speak on "Workers' Struggles in America." On November 27, S. A. Stockwell will speak on "The Aftermath of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case.". December will be "Labor Party Month" and will consist of four lectures on the various phases of the need for a Farmer-Labor movement in America. January will be "Anti-Imperialist Month," when lectures wll be given on the war danger and imperialism. In February, the program will be a series of meetings for the recognition of the Soviet Union, lectures being given on the conditions of the workers and the need for trade relations.

A similar forum has been organized in St. Paul by the local Agitprop, which will hold its opening meeting on the Sunday afternoon of November 6 with a debate on the question of "Political Action vs. Direct Action." C. R. Hedlund will support the proposition of political action and a representative of the local I. W. W. will take the opposite side.

The New Plays

"THE FANATICS," an importation from London, by Miles Malleson, will be presented by A. H. Woods at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre Monday night. Richard Bird, Joan Maclean and Ann Andrews head the cast.

"THE STAIRS," from the Italian of Rosso Di San Secondo, opens Monday at the Bijou. Lester Lonergan and Dorothy Sands play the leading roles.

"HAMLET" will be presented by Butler Davenport at the little Theatre, formerly known as the Bramhall, on East 27th St. The playhouse is now called the Davenport Theatre.

"COQUETTE," a drama by George Abbott and Ann Preston Bridgers, will be presented by Jed Harris at Maxine Elliott's Tuesday night. Helen Hayes is the star.

"AND SO TO BED," James B. Fagan's comedy of Samuel Pepys, opens at the Shubert Theatre Wednesday evening. Wallace Eddinger will have the role of Pepys and Yvonne Arnaud will be seen as Mrs. Pepys.

"NIGHTSTICK," a melodrama by John Wray, the Nugents and Elaine Sterne Carrington, is due at the Selwyn Theatre Thursday night. The cast includes Thomas Mitchell, Mr. John Wray, Lee Patrick, Raymond Hackett and Harry Stubbs.

Screen Notes

John Gilbert comes to the Cameo Theatre screen today in the Fox reissue, "St. Elmo." The story, written by Augusta Evans, was very popular many years back.

The picture attraction at Moss's Broadway beginning Monday will be a comedy with George Bancroft and Chester Conklin and is titled "Tell It to Sweeney."

"Body and Soul" will be shown at the Capitol starting today. The story was adapted from Katharine Newlin Burt's novel, "The Branding Iron."

The UFA production, "At the Grey House," will receive its first showing in New York this Saturday at the 55th Street Cinema. The featured players include Lil Dagover, Paul Hartmann and Arthur Kraussneck, with the story by Thea Van Harbau.

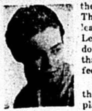
"Pajamas" comes to the Roxy today. Olive Borden, Lawrence Gray, Jerry Miley and John J. Clark are in the cast. It is based on a story by William Conselman.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

DRAMA

That Old Devil Sea

Eva Le Gallienne and Company Present "The Good Hope" at the Civic Repertory Theatre



Eva Le Gallienne

IN THE production of "The Good Hope," a play by Hermann Heijeermans, the foremost Dutch dramatist, the Civic Repertory Theatre, under the leadership of Eva Le Gallienne, has done a job of acting that challenges perfection.

It might be said that with such a play even indifferent acting would hold the audience in its seats, because this play is certainly the thing. But poor acting inflicted on a good play is a much greater atrocity than similar treatment accorded to an indifferent one. In this case the acting is entirely worthy of the play.

The scene of the story is laid in a fishing village on the North coast of Holland and opens in a widow's cottage. The widow's husband was lost when one of the fishing smacks owned by Clemens Bos went down with all her crew. The owner of the fleet was kind enough to give the widow employment scrubbing his office. One of her sons, a marine in the Royal Dutch Navy, was given a jail term for protesting against the rotten meat served to the sailors. Another son was the victim of a terrible fear of the sea. He shuddered at the thought of being compelled to go fishing, for which his mother branded him as a coward.

The ex-marine returns from jail and shocks his mother and the more respectable of the villagers by his denunciation of the government and the capitalists. A group of neighbors gather and they all drink copiously of gin and sing a socialist song to the chagrin of Clement Bos, the owner of the fishing fleet.

Clement Bos orders his fishing fleet to sea and all leave but the widow's son, who heard an old inebriate say that "The Good Hope" on which he and his brother was to sail was so rotten that her loss was certain in any but the finest weather. His mother upbraided him and pinned his father's earnings on him in an effort to induce him to go. The coast guards came and took the protesting boy.

Days went by and there was no word of the fleet. A terrific storm was raging. The women talking of husbands dead and alive and drinking coffee acted quite normally, now jolly, again heavy with dread.

The last act of the play takes place in Clement Bos's office. He receives a telephone message that the body of a member of "The Good Hope's" crew is washed ashore. The body has been identified as one of the widow's sons so it will not be necessary to go to the expense of traveling to the distant spot to identify it. The fleet owner went to his safe when he heard of the disaster and found that his insurance policies were in proper form. It was "The Good Hope's" last and most profitable journey.

There was no pity for the wailing women who came to his office when to give them a meager sum of money if they exhibited the proper humility but to those who expressed their wrath at his coldblooded greed for profit, sending men to almost certain doom on a boat he knew was rotten, he was hard and cold as steel. It was legitimate business and he had the backing of the law. That last scene in Clement Bos's office, with the capitalist's overdressed wife interested in raising money for a church and seducing it from her hardfisted husband on one side, and on the other, the mothers and widows of the drowned fishermen, brough home with telling force the brutal callousness of the whole capitalist system, whether in a Holland fishing village or in the mines of Colorado.

In the acting Eva La Gallienne as Jo, the fiance of one of the widow's sons; Donald Cameron as Clemens Bos, the cold-blooded fleet master, and Alma Kruger as the widow Kmiertje, play the leading roles excellently. The scenery by Cleon Throckmorton is realistic.

T. J. O'F.

RICHARD BIRD

Will play the leading role in "The Fanatics," an English play by Miles Malleson; opening Monday night at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre.

Metro has acquired the screen rights to Peter B. Kyne's new Western novel, "The Argonauts," and will probably use it as a starring vehicle for Tim McCoy.

Edwin Justin Mayer's play, "In Name Only," will be released under the title of "Husbands for Rent." Mayer is the author of "The Firebrand," seen here two seasons back.

Pasquale Amato, Metropolitan opera star, has been engaged to play the role of Napoleon in "Glorious Betsy," starring Delores Costello. The script is from the play by Rida Johnson Young.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF 2 WEEKS

SAN CARLO **GRAND OPERA**

Direction FORTUNE GALLO

GALLO THEATRE
54th St., West of Broadway

OPENING
MONDAY NIGHT, 8:15

Mon.—**LA BOHEME**, with Myrna Sharlow, Ethel Fox, Franco Tafuro, Mario Valle. Tues.—**RIGOLETTO**, with Tina Paggi, Coe Glade, Thomas Alcaide, Emilio Ghirardini and ballet. Wed.—**BUTTERFLY**, with Hizi Koyke, Franco Tafuro, Mario Valle. Thurs.—**FAUST**, with Myrna Sharlow, Thomas Alcaide, Emilio Ghirardini, Andrea Mongelli and Ballet. Fri.—**TRAVIATA**, with Tina Paggi, Bernice Schalker, Giuseppe Barsotti, Giuseppe Interrante. Sat. Eve.—**AIDA**, with Louise Taylor, Coe Glade, Fernando Bertini, Emilio Ghirardini and Ballet. Ballets by San Carlo Opera Ballet. Prices, Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax). Seats on sale at Box Office. Tel. Col. 1140.

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3:00
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 13, at 3
BEETHOVEN: 2nd Symphony
CHERUBINI—DOPPER—LISZT
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Nov. 18, 8:30
BENNO **Rabinof**
VIOLINIST, with 60 Members of
PhilharmonicOrchestra
Prof. Leopold Auer
Conducting. (Steinway)

CENTURY—This Sun. Aft. at 3
CONCERT BY LEFF
SIBIRIAKOFF
World's Foremost Singer
ARIAS FROM "FAUST," "MEFISTOFELE," "CADKO," "BORIS GODOUNOFF" & OTHERS. TICKETS 50c to $2.50. NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
Dir. HUROK ATTRACTIONS (Baldwin)

N.Y. Symphony
FRITZ BUSCH Guest Conductor
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3
YOLANDA MERO SOLOIST
SAMINSKY, Symphony of the Seas; YOLANDA MERO, Ungarese Capriccioso; SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 5; WAGNER, Prelude "Die Meistersinger"
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.
George Engels, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, Tues. Evg., Nov. 8; Jan. 17; Feb. 23
24th SEASON
Flonzaley
QUARTET
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Carnegie Hall.

Town Hall Mon. Aft. Nov. 7 Song Recital
ROBERT STEEL
Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc.
Baldwin Piano.

TOWN HALL, Wed. Eve., Nov. 9, at 8.15
BORIS PIANIST
Rosenfield
Mgt. Haensel and Jones.
Chickering Piano.

MUSIC

San Carlo Opera Season Opens Monday at Gallo Theatre

The San Carlo Opera Company will open its New York season in the new Gallo Theatre in 54th St. west of Broadway Monday night, with Puccini's "~~La~~ Boheme." Myrna Sharlow, formerly with the Chicago Opera, will have the role of Mimi. Ethel Fox, a lyric soprano new to the San Carlo forces, will be the Musetta, and others more familiar in the cast are Franco Tafuro, Mario Valle, Andrea Mongelli, and Guiseppe Interrante. Carlo Peroni will conduct all performances.

A new Portuguese lyric tenor, Tommaso Alcaide, will be a guest artist Tuesday night as the Duke in "Rigoletto"; others in the cast include Tina Paggi, Coe Glade, Emilo Ghirardini and Mongelli.

Hizi Koyke, a Japanese soprano, will make her debut in "Madam Butterfly" Wednesday. Bernice Schalker, Tafuro, Valle and Natale Cervi are the other principals.

Other operas of the week: "Faust" on Thursday with Sharlow, Schalker, Alcaide and Ghirardini; "La Traviata," Friday, with Paggi, Morosini, Tafuro and Valle; "Martha," Saturday matinee, with Paggi, Schalker, Giuseppe Barsotti, another new tenor; Interrante and Cervi. "Aida," Saturday night, with Louise Taylor, Coe Glade, Fernando Bertini, a new comer; Ghirardini, Mongelli and Cervi.

With the Orchestras

METROPOLITAN

A new young American tenor, still in his twenties, Frederick Jagel, will be presented by Gatti-Casazza at the Metropolitan, a special Election Day matinee on Tuesday. He will sing Radames in "Aida." The new German sopranos, Grete Stuckgold, Matzenauer and Basiola, are the othe principals.

Other operas of the week: "Gioconda," Monday evening, with Rosa Ponselle, Gigli; "Tosca," Wednesday evening with Jeritza and Lauri-Volpi; "La Juive," Thursday evening, with Easton and Martinelli; "Violanta" and "Haensel and Gretel," Friday evening: the former with Jeritza and Kirchhoff; the latter with Fleischer and Sabanieeva; "Romeo et Juliette," Saturday matinee with Mario and Gigli; "Lohengrin," Saturday night with Stuckgold, Matzenauer and Laubenthal.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

This Sunday afternoon's concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra will be held in Mecca Auditorium with Fritz Busch conducting. Yolanda Mero will be the soloist. The program: Symphony of the Seas, No. 3, Saminsky; Ungarese Capriccioso, Yolanda Mero; Symphony No. 5 in B flat, Schubert; Prelude "Die Meistersinger," Wagner.

The program for next Friday evening, in Carnegie Hall will include: Prelude "De Meistersinger," Wagner; Pelleas et Melisande, Faure; Horace Victorieux (Symphonie Mimes), Honegger; Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks, R. Strauss.

Another of Walter Damrosch's Symphony Concerts for Children will be held in Carnegie Hall next Saturday morning, with George Barrere as the soloist.

PHILHARMONIC

The first of a series of concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House by the Philharmonic Orchestra will take place tomorrow afternoon, with Willem Mengelberg conducting an all-Wagner program. The program includes the "Faust" Overture, Prelude, Good Friday Spell, Transformation Music and Finale of Act 1 from "Parsifal," Preludex to "Meistersinger," and the Introduction to Act 111, Dance of the Apprentices, and Greetings to Hans Ach from that opera, the Waldweben from "Siegfried," and overture to "Flying Dutchman."

Next Sunday's program at Carnegie Hall includes the Cherubini Overture "The Water Carrier," Dopper's Gothic Chaconne, Liszt's Les Preludes, and Beethoven's Second Symphony.

Music Notes

Boris Rosenfield will play the following program at his debut piano recital in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening: Fantasia and Sonata in C minor, Mozart; Variations serieuses, Mendelssohn; Scherzo, opus 4, Brahms; Rhapsodie, Dohnanyi; Andaluza, de Falla; Sposalizio, and Polonaise in E major, by Liszt and a group by Chapin.

Bach is to be portrayed in the piano program announced by Anton Rovinsky for Nov. 15 in the Engineering Auditorium.

The Oratorio Society will offer Handel's "Messiah" on December 26 at Carnegie Hall, a restudied scoring of this work by Albert Stoessel.

Robert Steel, baritone, will make his debut at Town Hall, Monday afternoon, presenting a program of old Italian, German, Russian and English songs.

MYRNA SHARLOW

A newcomer to the San Carlo Opera, who will sing the role of Mimi, in the opening performance of "La Boheme" at the new Gallo Theatre Monday night.

The Flonzaley Quartet will appear in recital Tuesday evening at Town Hall. The program includes, Mozart's quartet in Dimmor, Leopold Mannes' Quartet in C minor, and Ernst Van Dohuanyi's Quartet in D flat major, op. 15.

Samuel Gardner will give his violin program of classic and modern music at Carnegie Hall this Sunday night.

Max Kaplick, baritone, appears in recital tomorrow afternoon at the Guild Theatre.

Constance Wardle will give her song recital Monday evening at Town Hall.

Dimitri Tromkin, pianist, will give a program of modern music at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday night.

Albert Spalding, violinist, appears in recital this Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Helen Taylor, will be heard in song recital in Town Hall, November 14.

Henri Deering, is scheduled for two piano recitals in this city, at Town Hall on November 17, and December 12.

Ilse Niemack, violinist, will appear in recital Sunday afternoon, Nov. 13, at the Gallo Theatre.

Myra Mortimer, contralto, will give her song recital at Carnegie Hall, Monday night.

Anna Meitschik, Martha Muehlhausen and Arnold Gabor will give a program of Schubert and Brahms lieder at Town Hall this evening.

John Valentine, tenor, will give a song recital at Steinway Hall this Sunday afternoon.

Youry Bilstin, cellist, will return for a Town Hall recital on November 15, presenting a program of early and modern composers.

Dmitri, in modern dances, and Helen Jeffrey, in music for the violin, will present a joint program in Carnegie Hall on November 15.

Lord Dunsany's Comedy **"IF"** at the Little Thea. West 44th Street. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Last Play
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

"Audience Quaked Delightedly."
—Woollcott, World.
DRACULA
New York's [illegible] Shudder
FULTON Bway, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
in THE MODERN
TAMING OF THE SHREW
with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W.58 St. Mts. Wed.&Sat.2:30

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN"
By Philip Barry
with a cast headed by
JACOB BEN-AMI
and
CONSTANCE COLLIER
Play Staged by Guthrie McClintic
KLAW THEA. 45th Street W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

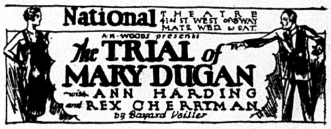
DAVENPORT THEATRE
(Formerly "Bramhall")
138 E. 27th ST. Near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Phone—Madison Sq. 2051.
BUTLER DAVENPORT - - Director
Opening Monday Night at 8.15
"HAMLET"
By SHAKESPEARE
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and the following players
Octavia Kenmore, Robert Le Sueur, Robert Gorham, Edward England, Sidney Dexter, Helen Stern, Samuel Satin, Ruth Randolph, Jules Artfield, Rudolph Lovinger, Lloyd Foster, Henry Wise, Fay Rothstein.

"Thrilling story. Superb play. Enthusiastically received."
—*Times.*
"A personal triumph for Mr. Hampden."—*Eve. World.*
"One of most exciting arrivals of season."—*World.*
WALTER **HAMPDEN** *in Henrik Ibsen's Comedy* **AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE**
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Columbus 3073 ‖ Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

Civic Repertory THEATRE, 14 ST.-6 AVE. Phone 7767 WATkins. PRICES: 50c to $1.50. Matinees WED. and SAT.
EVA LE GALLIENNE
The Seal of a Fine Play
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 6:

Mon. Eve.: "The Cradle Song"	Wed Eve.: "The Cradle Song"
SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE..."The Cradle Song"	Thurs. Eve.: "The Good Hope"
Tues. Eve.: ...."Three Sisters"	Fri. Eve.: "The Cradle Song"
Wed. Mat.: "The Good Hope"	Sat. Mat.: ...."The Good Hope"
This Aft.: "The Cradle Song"	Sat. Eve.: "The Master Builder"
	Tonight: "The Good Hope"

A Theatre Guild Production
PORGY
A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
GUILD THEA., West 52d St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.
EXTRA ELECTION DAY MATINEE TUESDAY



National THEATRE 41st ST. WEST of B'WAY MATS. WED. & SAT.
A. H. WOODS presents
The TRIAL of MARY DUGAN
with ANN HARDING and REX CHERRYMAN
by Bayard Veiller

EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE (ELECTION DAY) TUESDAY

UNITED ACTORS, Inc.
present
The LADDER
by J. FRANK DAVIS
LYRIC THEATRE 42nd STREET, WEST OF B'WAY Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786.
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

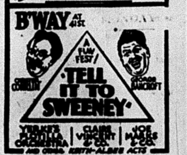
WHAT LABOR CRITICS SAY OF "THE BELT"

"The Belt is the truest revelation of our industrial life that has for some time pounded the stage."—Joseph T. Shipley in the New Leader.

"This play is labor's own, and is far ahead of anything of the kind attempted in this country. It should receive the support of all militant classconscious workers."—Ludwig Landy, in the Daily Worker.

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

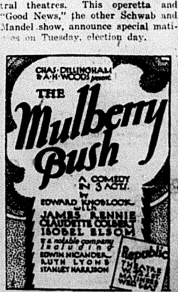
B. S. MOSS' THEATRES
CAMEO 42nd ST. & B'WAY NOW
First B'way Showing of an Unusual Re-issue
JOHN GILBERT
with BESSIE LOVE & BARBARA LA MARR
in "ST. ELMO"
also A New MACK SENNETT Mirthquake



B'WAY AT 41st
A FUN FEST!
"TELL IT TO SWEENEY"
CHESTER CONKLIN GEORGE BANCROFT
YERKE'S FLOTILLA ORCHESTRA | CLAIRE VINCENT & CO. | JOE MARKS & CO.
AND OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

WANTED — MORE READERS!

"The Desert Song" moves to the Imperial Theatre next Monday, after a year's run at the Casino and Central theatres. This operetta and "Good News," the other Schwab and Mandel show, announce special matinees on Tuesday, election day.



CHAS. DILLINGHAM & A. H. WOODS present
THE Mulberry Bush
A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS
by EDWARD KNOBLOCK
with JAMES RENNIE CLAUDETTE COLBERT ISOBEL ELSOM
& a notable company including EDWIN NICANDER RUTH LYONS STANLEY HARRISON
Republic THEATRE W. 42 ST. MATINEES WED & SAT

"Jax" Plutes Stuff Lindbergh While Workers Hunger

By a Worker Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4.—"There he comes!" "That's him!" "That's Lindbergh!" These and similar cries could be heard on every side as the auto bearing Chas. A. Lindbergh, the new "play-boy" of the capitalists, speeded thru the streets of Jacksonville at thirty miles an hour. The paraders were trying to keep ahead of a brewing storm that drenched everything a few minutes later.

The Lindbergh reception and celebration here yesterday was one of the most elaborate affairs that the city has ever staged. Thousands of dollars were expended on it, while at the same time thousands of hungry workers walked the streets looking for jobs, and a few in sheer desperation staged a couple of hold-ups during the day to get funds for food or to get out of town on.

Three Thousand Unemployed.

The Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the celebration, has over three thousand unemployed registered with it, to say nothing of the other thousands who haven't visited it in search of jobs. Moreover, while the city had its thousands to spend on this semi-military affair, it failed to supply funds for this year's school budget so that the city schools were compelled to open a month late. Lack of funds also forces the pupils of the junior high to furnish their own school books or do without them, notwithstanding the fact that many of the children have to go hungry all day at school because they haven't money to eat at the school cafeteria or food to bring from home.

On Starvation Wages.

Besides, all the Negro schools are crowded and many of them operating on a double shift plan giving the children only a half day at school. And if compulsory attendance was in vogue here they would have three or four shifts. While the poor colored teachers work long hours on starvation wages. And to top the climax the school board at the beginning of the present fall term cut the salaries of both white and black teachers from ten to fourteen per cent.

Nevertheless, in the face of these conditions the city politicians and Paytriots staged a great banquet for Lindbergh at the George Washington Hotel—the new home of millionaire tourists — in the evening. At this gathering, the preparedness speeches of the orators were broadcast, while the papers the following morning gave glaring details of the gowns worn by the jewel-bedecked women on the occasion.

Disgusting Exhibition.

To the class-conscious worker, the whole affair was nauseating. The legion soldiers and sailors marching to the music of the Y. M. C. A. band; the twenty-five thousand boy scouts from all over the state marching to the rhythm of bugle and drum, while some rode on army trucks, all saved from the Naval League's preparedness parades of 1915-'16. Just another attempt to get the youth of the state familiar with the military regime, and prepare them for the coming human slaughter fest that the American imperialists are preparing in Mexico, China and elsewhere.

In the face of it all one could not but think of the great need of organizing the unorganized, and of more propaganda for the as yet unclass conscious workers in order to awaken them to an understanding of their condition and need. When will the coming Labor Party break into the ranks of the solid "Democratic South"?

Wealthy Couple Try to Kidnap "Perfect" Baby

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — A daring attempt to kidnap the 20-month-old "wonder baby" of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kimmell failed today. The child was given considerable publicity because of his unusual physical development. Doctors had pronounced him "the perfect child."

During the absence of the parents last night, the baby's nurse reported a well-dressed couple entered the home and sought to seize the child. Both wore silver masks. They finally fled.

TRIED IN FOREIGN TONGUE.

Ludwig Lee, Norwegian carpenter, who speaks Norwegian and who was tried in a language he did not understand, was found guilty of murder in the first degree last night in Judge McLaughlin's court in Brooklyn. The verdict carries with it a sentence of death in the electric chair in Sing Sing.

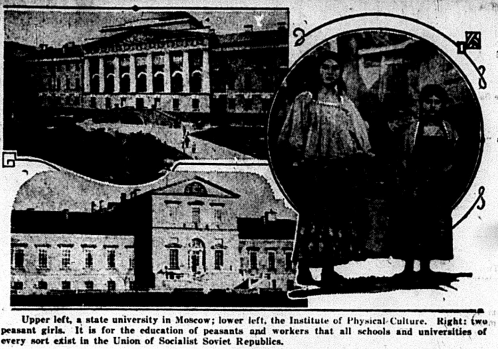
Lee was tried on the charge of killing Mrs. Selma Lassen Bennett and Miss Sarah E. Brownell, his landlady, in Brooklyn, July 10.

ANOTHER TRANS-OCEAN FLIGHT

LISBON, Nov. 4. — The German seaplane D-1220, piloted by Horts Merz, which will attempt a flight to the United States, took off for the Azores today.

The plane is making a flight from Germany to America by way of Lisbon and the Azores.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES IN THE U.S.S.R.



Upper left, a state university in Moscow; lower left, the Institute of Physical Culture. Right: two peasant girls. It is for the education of peasants and workers that all schools and universities of every sort exist in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

A Library on Soviet Russia

A COMPLETE library dealing with Soviet Russia is available for the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution among the publications of International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. The history of the revolutionary movement, the establishment of the Soviet Government, the achievements in the various phases of the social and cultural life during the past ten years, are all represented in the books which have been brought out in order to acquaint the American readers with the Soviet Union. These books while taking up separately various phases of Russian revolutionary history before and after the Revolution of 1917, give a complete picture of Soviet Russia to-day. Everyone interested in the Russian Revolution and its achievements, as well as its meaning to the world can find a complete story in this library on Soviet Russia. This library includes the following books:

• • •

MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST, by Vera Figner.—The author, one of the oldest living revolutionists now in her seventy-sixth year, is a pensioner of the Soviet State in recognition of her service rendered to the Revolution during the formative period of the revolutionary movement. She joined the revolutionary struggle back in the seventies. Coming from an aristocratic Russian family and brought up in the famous Smolny Institute, she early in her youth joined the revolutionary organization which later became known as the People's Will Party. She was a member of the executive committee of this party when it arranged the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. for participation in this assassination of 1881.

Vera Figner spent two years in the Fortress of St. Paul and twenty years in the Schusselburg Fortress. In her memoirs she describes the beginning of the revolutionary movement in Russia culminating in the assassination of Tsar Alexander II, and the life which she and the other revolutionists led in the Schlusselburg Fortress. It is a wonderful document of revolutionary history and sacrifice, whch should serve as an inspiration to all those interested in the cause of workers' emancipation. Vera Figner wrote the publishers that she liked the translation of her book and that it was beautifully published. The book is recommended particularly for young people and those interested in the early history of the Russian revolutionary movement.

• • •

MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO-CRITICISM, by V. I. Lenin.—This volume which has been published as the first of the Lenin's collected works deals with a phase of the Russian revolutionary movement after 1905, when some leading Russian revolutionists wanted to revise some philosophic conception of Marxism. Lenin saw the danger in this philosophic deviation which was advocated at that time, and while he was in exile in Siberia studied the materialist philosophy and wrote this book in reply to the revisionists. The book is published in two editions and other volumes in this series are promised soon.

• • •

TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, by John Reed.—The author was an American contribution to the Russian Revolution of 1917. He died in Russia at his post as a revolutionist, and the Russian workers have honored him by burying him beneath the Kremlin wall, where Lenin and other heroes of the Russian Revolution rest. Ten Days that Shook the World is the greatest epic story of the Russian Revolution. No such book has been written or ever will be written again about the Russian Revolution. John Reed was a great reporter and he was on the ground when the great rising occurred. He tells the story which Lenin considered as the best account of what happened during the days when Kerensky was overthrown and the Bolsheviks came to power. The book, which is now translated in almost every civilized language, contains a special introduction by Lenin.

• • •

WHITHER RUSSIA — TOWARDS SOCIALISM OR CAPITALISM? By Leon Trotsky.—In this book Trotsky, contrary to some of the opinions expressed later, believed that Soviet Russia is moving towards Socialism. He examines the economic progress which Soviet Russia has made since the Revolution, and finds that Russia has made definite socialist achievements in building her economic life.
oil combines of the world. Fischer

BROKEN EARTH, by Maurice Hindus.—Little is known about what is happening in the small Russian village. Hindus, a brilliant American journalist, returned to the village of his birth from which he was absent over twenty years and describes what has happened to the peasant, his wife and his children, to the school, the church, the Soviet and various phases of the peasant life. The book has an introduction by Glenn Frank, formerly editor of the Century Magazine, and now president of the Wisconsin University.

• • •

OIL IMPERIALISM—THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR RUSSIAN PETROLEUM, by Louis Fischer.—In this book Fischer takes up one of the most important of Russian industries and shows how the Soviet Government has made progress in developing it notwithstanding the obstacles put in its way by the great oil combines of the world. Fischer gives a great deal of interesting material of what the great British, American and French oil interests are doing in order to obtain the control of the market of Russian oil. The book is an interesting study both in imperialism as well as in Russian economic policies.

• • •

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA, By Scott Nearing.—Scott Nearing has been a teacher for over twenty years, and when he first went to Soviet Russia he was interested in finding out what is happening in the Russian schools. He tells in his book how the revolution has affected education both in the lower schools as well as the higher universities. The role which students and teachers play in the conduct of their educational work is described and the new methods which Russian schools employ are analyzed from the point of view of what it will mean to the Revolution when the younger generation will grow up.

• • •

LITERATURE & REVOLUTION, by Leon Trotsky.—Following in the line of other Marxists Trotsky takes up literature and analyzes the social implications of various literary forms and movements. Trotsky particularly is interested in the influence of the revolution on Russian literature, and his brilliant book has become a classic in this field.

• • •

RUSSIAN POETRY—An Anthology by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky.—Here we have translated all the best poems of representative Russian poets from Pushkin down to the present day. We have here the classical poets such as Pushkin, Lermontov and others down to those who have appeared since the Revolution, such as Mayakovsky, Demyan Bedny and others. The book has a complete translation of the famous poem of Blok "The Twelve," as well as a special introduction by the translators discussing the various schools of Russian poetry and it contains also critical and biographical notes of all the forty odd poets who have been collected in the book.

• • •

MODERN RUSSIAN COMPOSERS, by Leonid Sabaneyeff.—Music lovers who have been particularly enchanted with Russian music have long been wanting a book which would properly present the various schools of Russia music, particularly such outstanding figures as Skryabin, Stravinski, Rakmaninoff, Prokofyeff, Myaskovski, Ryebikoff, and others. The Russian composer who writes in a beautiful style is here presented in popular form. An analysis of the contributions of various Russian composers, whose names appear contantly on concert programs here in America is also given.

• • •

THE NEW THEATRE AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA, by Huntly Carter.—The famous English authority on the theatre went to Russia and for some time studied the effect of the Revolution on the Russian theatre. He represents in his profusely illustrated and very well written book the various tendencies in the Russian theatre from the realist to the old school as exemplified by the Moscow Art Theatre to the Revolutionary Meirhold Theatre.

• • •

RUSSIA TODAY: THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION.—This report by prominent English labor leaders is still the classical report on conditions in Soviet Russia by foreign workers.

• • •

RUSSIA AFTER TEN YEARS: REPORT OF THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION.—This is a report of the first American Delegation which has just returned from Soviet Russia. The delegation headed by James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, has presented a splendid report which gives the reactions of the American delegation and what they observed in the Soviet Union. This book should be in the hands of every American worker who has been propagandized a great deal by the capitalist press and the reactionary labor leaders against the Russian Revolution. The Report by the American Trade Union Delegation shows an honest worker's opinion as to what is actually taking place in Russia at the present time.

• • •

In addition to the above titles the International Publishers are now at work preparing for publication two volumes by Lenin which contain his writings during the periods of 1917 and which therefore deal with the March Revolution, as well as the November Revolution.

Another book which will be published soon will be the Illustrated History of the Revolution, which will be published in two volumes and will contain contributions by the most important Russian leaders covering the various phases of progress in the Soviet Union.

A Guide to the Soviet Union consisting of about 1000 pages especially designed for all those who travel through Soviet Russia will soon be published.

In the series of "Voices of Revolt," some of which have already been published, there will soon appear a volume containing speeches of Lenin.

A book is also in preparation dealing with the protection of the workers' life and health in industry by a specialist who recently traveled in Soviet Russia.

Soviet Celebration of November Revolution to Start Officially Sunday

MOSCOW, Nov. 4.—Hundreds of visitors are pouring into Moscow daily for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution which put the Soviets in power. Already thousands of people have gathered here from all parts of the entire world. The formal ceremonies will begin Sunday.

There are many Americans in the huge throngs of visitors who are taxing hotel accommodations to the utmost.

U. S. S. R. Employs Over 200 Foreign Engineers

According to a survey of the Supreme Economic Council, over 200 foreign engineers were in the employ of Soviet industrial organizations in June, 1927. The Supreme Economic Council has given permission to various industrial organizations of the U. S. S. R. to invite 137 more engineers within the near future.

Among foreign engineering authorities engaged by Soviet organizations are a number of American firms. The most important are Hugh L. Cooper & Co., Stuart, James, Cooke & Co., Hugh L. Freyn Co. and Allen & Garcia Co.

QUAKE SHOCK IN LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4. — A sharp earthquake shock, the vibrations of which lasted three minutes, was felt here at 5:49 a. m. today.

Pasadena, Glendale and nearby cities reported the temblor.

BOOK REVIEWS

"STICK TO YOUR LAST!"

THE New Masses is not—and no one expects it to be—a Communist magazine. The New Masses, on the other hand, is not expected to be, but has shown tendencies of becoming an anti-Communist magazine.

The November issue illustrates this point. Issued as a special number for the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the magazine contains an attack on certain fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism by Max Eastman and an attack on the workers' dictatorship by H. N. Brailsford.

If the New Masses posed as a liberal magazine, purporting to present both sides of the "Russian Question," the situation would be different. It has, however, repeatedly issued manifestos proclaiming itself a frankly "radical magazine of art and letters."

In carrying articles like Eastman's and Brailsford's it has steadily tended to become less and less a magazine of art and letters and less and less radical. It has become a semi-political magazine and its politics have often proved myopic and dangerous to the Communist movement.

The publication of Eastman's cleverly-written articles are not only harmful to the general cause which the New Masses aims to further, but are distinctly outside of the province of the magazine—unless of course the magazine has of late taken the whole world as its province.

• • •

Eastman's article is in the first place an attempt to prove that Marxism (which he distinguishes from Leninism) completely ignored the role of what Eastman calls "engineering" and Communists call "practice" and sat sublimely by waiting for history to unroll itself in the form of a Communist society.

In the second place, Eastman attempts to prove that Leninism (which he distinguishes from Marxism) completely discarded the theory of historical materialism, holding that revolution is the business of a small group of intellectuals who by a mystical process draw it out of the thin air.

Eastman perverts both Lenin and Marx in making an arbitrary distinction between "engineering" and historical materialism. He does not choose to see that Marx like Lenin makes tactics (engineering) an integral part of his theory of class struggle; that Lenin, tho living in the age of imperialism instead of living at an early stage of capitalism, was careful, in facing the new problems which confronted him never to divorce action from theory; that Lenin in his more mature writings made his "engineers" an integral part of the working class movement and not a group of "professionals" directing revolution from above.

• • •

Brailsford's article is less dangerous than Eastman's because it is so palpably ridiculous. The Russian masses tolerate a dictatorship, he says, because they were illiterate, suffered under a czarist despotism and experienced none of the blessings of British parliamentarianism. (Such, for instance, as the Baldwin government displayed in the Emergency Powers Act during the general strike, etc.)

The effect of Brailsford's article is somewhat neutralized by the leading article by Joseph Freeman describing the achievements of socialist construction in the Soviet Union in the ten years since the Bolshevik revolution. The article appears as a review of the American trade union delegation report.

• • •

Other features of the magazine include an article on John Reed by Michael Gold that does neither justice to Reed nor credit to Gold; an article on the Soviet movies by Ernestine Evans; an excellent cover design (a drawing of Lenin) by Hugo Gellert, and a clever review of the American Caravan by Genevieve Taggard.

• • •

The sins of the New Masses are essentially the result of its failure to "stick to its last." If the New Masses confined itself to social-literary studies of mining towns, John Roach Straton, the East Side, Calvin Coolidge, the Elks, John L. Lewis, etc., and to stories, poems and pictures, rooted in American life and dealt with from a radical point of view, it would not only be a better "magazine of art and letters," but would be much more valuable to the labor movement (which, I understand, the New Masses wishes to serve).

—HARRY FREEMAN.

DISILLUSION AND DOLLARS.

DUSTY ANSWER. By Rosamond Lehmann. Henry Holt and Co. $2.50.

"YOU might write a book now, and make him one of the characters; or take up music seriously; or kill yourself," muses Judith Earle on page 268. The modern young woman (Cambridge, England, graduate; idle rich variety) you see, is very, very blase. Miss Lehmann wrote her book, and it will probably create quite a sensation because it is the first fairly frank novel about life in a women's college.

One sees Cambridge co-eds drinking, smoking, sitting on the floor talking about sex, skipping classes and sneaking men into their dormitories. In other words the first thing the emancipated woman has done is to adopt all the good, bad and indifferent vices of men.

The soul of poor little Judith is supposed to get a "dusty answer" "when hot for certainties in this our life," as George Meredith says, on four occasions. She sees a handsome, conceited youth with whom she is in love marry another. Her best college chum abandons her to go off with a Lesbian. She is unable to get a childhood companion to marry her after she seduces him, and lastly when she is willing to be "the captive" to her college chum, who has become a hardened Lesbian, the said chum gives her a stand-up.

With such a theme, Miss Lehmann will not be very long disillusioned about the financial returns certain kinds of novelists can get. However, it must be admitted that many of Miss Lehmann's observations about the relations between men and women are very profound.

The novel suffers greatly from the fact that it is only a record of Judith's consciousness to life. None of the characters, except Mabel Fuller, the college brainsucker, are actually alive. Miss Lehmann should have explained that her idle rich young men and women are so blase because they come from a decayed aristocracy, and because of inherited incomes need only twiddle their thumbs. But such a viewpoint would have meant scrapping her theory—that we are all blase.

—WALTER SNOW.

BOOKS RECEIVED—REVIEWED LATER

Boss Tweed: Story of a Grim Generation. By Denis Tilden Lynch. Boni & Liveright.
Latest Contemporary Portraits. By Frank Harris. Macaulay Co.
John Paul Jones. By Phillips Russell. Boni & Liveright.
"We." By Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Putnam.
Up From the City Streets: Alfred E. Smith. By Norman Hapgood and Henry Moscowitz. Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Communism. By Harold J. Laski. Henry Holt & Co.
That Man Heine. By Lewis Browne. Macmillan Co.
Russian Poetry: An Anthology. Chosen and translated by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky. International Publishers.

Boss Tweed: The Story of a Grim Generation, by Denis Tilden Lynch, will be reviewed by T. J. O'Fla in the BOOKS column on Monday. It is especially ap priate in view of Election Day on Tuesday when Tammany Hall descendants of the notorious pirate (in a period of less than three years stole over $30,000, from the New York City treasury) make their an curtsey to the gullible voters.

POST MORTEM OF A PREACHER.

HENRY WARD BEECHER: An American Portrait. By Paxton Hibben. Doran and Co. $5.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, the great preacher, sometimes known as the "Sage of Plymouth," is the subject of a biography which leaves little worthwhile unsaid about the life of the reformer. It is hard to get interested in a life that deals so minutely with trifling incidents in the hero's early days. Young Beecher's little escapades not of an unusual character are hardly material for stuffing a book unless one wants to write a big one rather than an interesting one.

Beecher's chief bid to fame was his oratorical gift which he cultivated from childhood. He was neither a radical nor a conservative in the church, as such terms are interpreted. He shocked the staid and respectable regular churchgoers by the frankness of his language, but non-churchgoers who liked to hear a good speaker flocked to his meetings.

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He did not hesitate to probe into the underworld, not however, with the object of hailing the sinful into courts or landing them in jail as was the purpose and mission of the notorious Anthony Comstock, but rather to collect material for his sermons on the evils of submitting to the urgings of the flesh. It is not surprising that Beecher should make a success of the preaching business for there is an unlimited number of prospects for the kind of topics that can be gotten to the ears of the millions who are afraid or unable to sin, under the guise of serving the lord—topics which would never pass the moral ears of a patrolman should they be attempted on the stage.

On the question of slavery Beecher blew hot and cold; just the same attitude he took in the eternal conflict between his god and his devil. He was an opportunist like the great Abraham Lincoln. While William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Philips stood for the abolition of the slavery system Beecher was for getting rid of it by constitutional action, by appealing to the conscience of the slaveholders and by prohibiting its spread.

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Paxton Hibben devotes considerable space to the alleged love affair between Beecher and the wife of his close friend, Theodore Tilton. But the largest Congregational Council ever held in the United States gave the preacher a vote of confidence in the midst of the turmoil over his personal conduct. And this is the verdict of history as it is written, which is the important thing as far as dead celebrities are concerned. Hanging this kind of a scandal on to Henry Ward Beecher is not near as valuable to the posterity we are dealing with as telling us what attitude he took in strikes and elections.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

COMMENT.

ONE of the mysteries of the revolutionary movement is why such a vital and interesting publication as the Labor Defender is not available on the newsstands. The monthly organ of the International Labor Defense, the magazine has a broad appeal, reaching all elements in the American labor movement.

The November issue contains a large number of unusual articles, including a graphic description of the brutal assault on the Cheswick, Pa. miners (by A. Jakira, with drawings by Don Brown); a stirring narrative by Charles Yale Harrison, dealing with the attempt of Mussolini and his American henchmen to railroad to the electric chair Donato Carrillo and Calogero Greco, New York Italian workers, on framed-up charges of murder growing out of the shooting of two fascists during their Memorial Day parade here.

The present number also contains an account of the case of the nine furriers who are facing long terms in Sing Sing in connection with the Mineola frame-up. All of the articles are illustrated with photographs and cartoons.

In Karl Marx: Man, Thinker and Revolutionist (International Publishers) is found much fascinating biographical material. The book is a remarkable collection of essays by Engels, Mehring, Luxemburg, William Liebknecht, Lenin and Ryazanoff. The latter's essay contains some private detail which reveal, among other things, just who among the great writers of the world Marx admired most.

The following "confession" was obtained from Marx by his two daughters, Laura and Jenny:

"Favorite virtue—simplicity; favorite virtue in man—strength; favorite virtue in woman—weakness; your chief characteristic—singleness of purpose; your idea of happiness—to fight; your idea of misery—submission; the vice you detest most—servility; favorite occupation—bookworming; favorite writers—Shakespeare, Aeschylus, Goethe, and Diderot; favorite hero—Spartacus, Kepler; favorite color—red; favorite dish—fish; favorite maxim—Nihil humanum a me alienum puto (I regard nothing human as alien to me).

"Obviously," comments Ryazanoff, "in these 'confessions' we must not take everything in dead earnest. The framework is one of jest—but we shall see that a good deal of the content is earnest after all."

A dramatic account of the collapse of the Brotherhood of Engineers banks and investment companies will be found in Wrecking of Labor Banks, by William Z. Foster, an advance copy of which has just reached this office. This new book, issued by the Trade Union Educational League and distributed thru the Workers Library Publishers will be ready soon.

It is an almost incredible picture that Foster reveals: wholesale robbery of the savings of the railroad workers; wild-cat speculation in the swamp-lands of Florida, culminating in one of the greatest catastrophes in the history of class collaboration.

In this wild adventure of labor officialdom that nearly wrecked one of the biggest unions in the United States, $20,000,000 of the workers' savings were lost.

A local wit once remarked that if the citizens of the United States were suddenly granted absolute freedom of speech, the first thing the uninhibited Americans would say is: "It's a fine day, isn't it?"

This profound observation is recalled in view of the recent essays by Heywood Broun in The Nation. After giving up a job which paid him $450 a week Broun had confined himself, since he came to that dignified and interesting journal, to the whimsical tho quite unimportant topics which Ralph Pulitzer said he liked so much when he sadly accepted Broun's resignation from the New York World.

—SENDER GARLIN.

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Calvin Coolidge--the Sole Survivor of the Battle of Teapot Dome

Across the trail of theft, bribery, spying, corruption and conspiracy which leads from the Teapot Dome case to the White House where sits Calvin Coolidge, falls the shadow of Warren Gamaliel Harding, the president who died mysteriously and whose place Coolidge took, of Jake Hamon whose mistress shot him to death, of Jesse Smith, the welcome guest in the little green house on K street, who "committed suicide" in the apartment which he shared with Harry Daugherty.

It is beginning to be clear why Calvin Coolidge says he "does not choose to run."

The Harding-Coolidge regime was a branch of the Burns detective agency and a clearing house for Sinclair-Doheny interests. The Burns agency by recent developments is shown to retain much of the power it had under Harding.

A little history is always valuable in acquiring a clear perspective in such situations as now make the atmosphere of America reek with the odor of oil and of corruption.

Harding was chosen by a combination of industrial capitalists—Rockefeller, Sinclair, Doheny, representing oil—to defeat Woodrow Wilson who had abandoned his first allegiance to them and had gone over to the House of Morgan, with the result that the United States went into the world war.

The industrial capitalists wanted not only to defeat the Wilson administration but to defeat it by an overwhelming majority.

For this purpose concessions were made to elements but little above the level of the cattle rustlers, dance hall proprietors, gamblers and claim jumpers of the old frontier days. Here came the Hamons and the Falls, the Jesse Smiths and the Daughertys—elements closely allied with the underworld and the greatest gambling game of all—oil. They controlled votes, sometimes entire states, and they were needed for the landslide that was to wipe out the Wilson administration.

Harding, the small town rounder, careless and characterless, was made to order for the bandit crew that forced his nomination and followed him into the White House.

With their purpose accomplished, Standard Oil had no further need to protect its shady aides and the Teapot Dome scandal broke. Standard Oil was not only anxious to get rid of a gang which was creating a dangerous skepticism among masses relative to the sanctity of the White House, but its allies had acquired some loot that it wanted.

It is by no means a mere coincidence that Senator Walsh of Montana—a state which Standard Oil owns outright—aided by Senator Wheeler, from the same state, took the lead in exposing the Teapot Dome scandal and the Harding administration, acting as prosecutor for the senate committee.

The moment these two senators stepped into the fray it was certain that Standard Oil was about to perform another great public service—by exposing the most dangerous of its domestic competitors.

The exposure has been complete—the looters lost the booty they grabbed so brazenly. It is now a question of punishment and the millions of Sinclair and Doheny are being spent like water to keep their tools out of jail.

It is probable that Standard Oil is not anxious that Fall, a former cabinet officer of the Harding administration, become a convict. While Doheny and Sinclair have been trying to keep out of jail Standard Oil has been quietly grabbing up their markets. Only the other day the Standard Oil took from the Pan-American Petroleum Company—a Doheny concern—the largest contract it had—that with the Cunard line, which it had held since 1915.

The reason why the Teapot Dome scandal, the Fall trial and now the machinations of the Burns detective agency, the jury-bribing and the obvious fixing of high officials in the department of justice, are allowed to stream across the front pages of the metropolitan press, is that in the course of the whole exposure no one has pointed the finger of denunciation at Standard Oil, that it is able to appear as a stainless lily growing in miasmatic swamp.

Further, the House of Morgan and the Rockefeller dynasty have much more in common than they did ten years ago. Finance-capital is not displeased by the fact that smaller fry like Sinclair and Doheny are being shoved off the oil map and out of the composite picture which contains the countenances of the real rulers of the United States.

For the hangers-on of the American plunderbund in house and senate, on the bench and in editorial offices, here is a splendid chance to prove to the masses that "our government" is "on the up and up"—that it protects the "property of the people" and punishes those who try to steal it without due legal process.

Good old Uncle Sam is on the job—this seems to be the general tenor of the press.

Through it all Calvin Coolidge sits silent. What is there for him to say? He was a leading member of the Harding cabinet when Hamon and Forbes were putting their feet on the Harding table and dropping cigar ashes on Mrs. Harding's best carpet.

Coolidge was vice-president when Jesse Smith "committed suicide," when the $100,000 went into the black bag, when William J. Burns and Harry Daugherty were running the department of justice and when Harding died of "ptomaine poisoning."

Coolidge is president now when William J. Burns is terrorizing and bribing jurors, "fixing" government officials and trying to keep Coolidge's former cabinet-mate out of jail.

Has the president who sends Dwight Morrow, a partner in the House of Morgan as ambassador to Mexico, no word to say about oil?

Has the president who sends marines to invade Nicaragua and slaughter hundreds of Nicaraguans, no word to say about oil?

Has the president who journeys to Pittsburgh to laud Andrew Mellon, the open enemy of the masses, the patron of Vare, and the debaucher of the electorate of an entire state, no word to say about corruption?

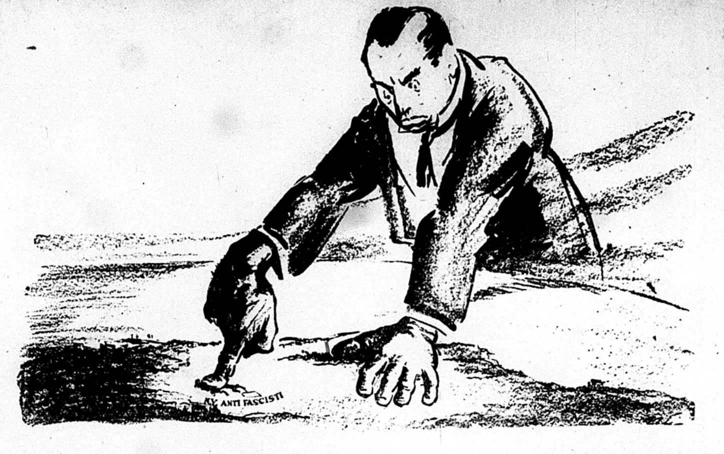
Has the president of a country where coal, oil and steel barons have grabbed all valuable natural resources and are now engaged with the help of the United States Supreme Court in smashing the labor movement, no word to say about corruption and its sources?

Certainly not. But Calvin Coolidge, the coldly silent protector of capitalist corruption, can warn, by his own utterances, and those of his secretary of labor, Davis, against foreign-born workers, denounce Communists, refuse recognition to the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, send troops to murder Nicaraguans, battleships to bombard and slaughter Chinese workers and peasants.

Against the Coolidge administration and all it stands for, the workers and farmers of the United States must organize their forces and prepare to launch a labor party for the 1928 elections which will be the beginning of a mass movement challenging capitalist oppression and capitalist corruption in every field.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

By Fred Ellis



The long arm of the fascist government of Italy has reached across the ocean to direct the conspiracy thru which Mussolini in conjunction with the capitalist government of New York hopes to mete out to the Italian workers, Cologero Greco and Donato Carillo, the same fate that was visited on Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist hangmen of Massachusetts.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XIV.

Incense to Mammon

RULING classes have existed for a long time in the world and have built themselves a mighty structure of prestige. Reverence for the great and noble ones of the earth is implicit in all the fairy tales of childhood, and sanctified by a monarchist and autocratic religion. Literature and art are full of it—I have never made a count, but I would wager that nine-tenths of the heroes and heroines of all fiction and drama are persons of social importance: the classics without any exception, Greek, Roman and French; Shakespeare, and everything in English literature, excepting the comic parts, down to quite recent times. It would be interesting to take a list of the best sellers for the past twenty years, British and American, and study the social status of the heroes and heroines. In the British case, you would find the noble titles exceeding by ten thousand per cent the actual proportion of such titles to the living population; in the case of America you would find that fifty per cent of all heroes are wealthy at the outset, and another forty-nine per cent become so before the end of the story. You might safely offer a prize of ten thousand dollars for the discovery of a best-selling hero who was wealthy at the beginning of the story and poor at the end.

The average author is, fundamentally, a naive and trusting creature—half a child, or the make-believe impulse would not survive in him. Like all children, he believes what the grown-ups tell him, and is impressed by the princes of real life, just as by those in the fairy tales. So in this opulent capitalist era, a great many writers do not have to be purchased, but serve privilege gladly and with spontaneous awe. Chief among them is a celebrated lady whose work I have been watching for twenty-three years, carrying on with her all that time a sort of literary lover's quarrel—off again, on again, gone again, as Finegan puts it. Just now we are "on," but I can't be sure what will happen when this chapter sees the light.

In the year 1904 Gertrude Atherton (she forbids me to call her "Mrs. Atherton") published in the Atlantic Monthly an article asking why American literature was so bourgeois. She was using the word in the old French sense of "middle class," rather than the modern Russian sense of "capitalist." She found our literature tame and conventional and dull, whereas she thought it ought to be big and bold and noisy. I wrote an answer, which the great Atlantic rejected but which Collier's published. I said:

"The bourgeoisie is that class which, all over the world, takes the sceptre of power as it falls from the hands of the aristocracy; which has the skill and cunning to survive in the free-for-all combat which follows upon the political revolution. Its dominion is based upon wealth; and hence the determining characteristic of the bourgeois society is its regard for wealth. To it, wealth is power, it is the end and goal of things. The aristocrat knew nothing of the possibility of revolution, and so he was bold and gay. The bourgeois does know about the possibility of revolution, and so it is that Gertrude Atherton finds that American literature is 'timid.' She finds it 'anaemic,' simply because the bourgeois ideal knows nothing of the spirit, and tolerates intellectual activity only for the ends of commerce and material welfare. She finds also that it 'bows before the fetish of the body,' and she is much perplexed by the discovery. She does not seem to understand that the bourgeois represents an achievement of the body, and that all that he knows in the world is body. He is well fed himself, his wife is stout, and his children are fine and vigorous. He lives in a big house, and wears the latest thing in clothes; his civilization furnishes these to every one—at least to every one who amounts to anything; and beyond that the bourgeois understands nothing—save only the desire to be entertained. . .

"So we come to literature—and to the author. The bourgeois recognizes the novelist and the poet as a means of amusement somewhat above the prostitute, and about on a level with the music hall artist; he recognizes the essayist, the historian and the publicist as agents of bourgeois repression equally as necessary as the clergyman and the editor. To all of them he grants the good things of the bourgeois life, a bourgeois home with servants who know their places, and a bourgeois club with smiling and obsequious waiters. They may even, on state occasions, become acquainted with the bourgeois magnates, and touch the gracious fingers of the magnates' pudgy wives. There is only one condition, so obvious that it hardly needs to be mentioned—they must be bourgeois, they must see life from the bourgeois point of view. Beyond that there is not the least restriction; the novelist, for instance, may roam the whole of space and time—there is nothing in life that he may not treat, provided only that he be bourgeois in his treatment. He may show us the olden time, with noble dames and gallant gentlemen dallying with graceful sentiment. He may entertain us with pictures of the modern world, may dazzle us with visions of high society in all its splendors, may awe us with the wonders of modern civilization, of steam and electricity, the flying machine and the automobile. He may thrill us with battle, murder and Sherlock Holmes. He may bring tears to our eyes at the thought of the old folks at home, or at his pictures of the honesty, humility and sobriety of the common man; he may even go to the slums and show us the ways of Mrs. Wiggs, her patient frugality and beautiful contentment in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call her. In any of these fields the author, if he is worth his salt, may be 'entertaining'—and so the royalties will come in. If there is any one whom this does not suit—who is so perverse that the bourgeois do not please him, or so obstinate that he will not learn to please the bourgeois—we send after him our literary policeman, the bourgeois reviewer, and bludgeon him into silence; or better yet, we simply leave him alone, and he moves into a garret. . .

"These are the conditions under which our literature is produced, and which account for all the qualities in it which Gertrude Atherton has perceived but cannot explain. A better witness than Gertrude Atherton could not be had, for she herself is one of the most bourgeois of our writers. We have no writer more readily impressed with bigness than Gertrude Atherton, more ready to accept it as greatness. It was the opinion of Shelley that 'poets are the acknowledged legislators of mankind'; in Gertrude Atherton's opinion the 'Rulers of Kings' are not poets, nor are they prophets and saints, with their visions and aspirations; they are simply the extra-heavy bourgeoisie. Gertrude Atherton measures the greatness of a man by the standard of the Indian chief—by the number of squaws he has; she knows nothing of the facts of life which make it true that one woman can be more to a man than ten women can possibly be—which simply means that she is not acquainted with the phenomenon of spirituality."

Thirteen years passed, and Gertrude Atherton, horror-stricken by the war, published a novel called "The White Morning," dealing with an imaginary revolution in Germany. I had my own magazine then, and reviewed the book, pointing out an interesting sign of the times: for the first time in her life this novelist was willing to approve a revolt against an aristocracy. But her prophesy was unscientific.

"The heroine is a rich German lady, and she kills rich German men, which is in violation of an elementary principle of revolutionary economics. Without meaning to be dogmatic, I will venture to say to Gertrude Atherton: When the revolt in Germany comes—and it is very nearly due—you will not see rich German women killing rich German men; you will see rich German women killing poor German women, and calling on rich German men to help." That prophesy was made in June, 1918; and the Spartacist revolt came a year later.

I welcomed Gertrude Atherton as a new recruit to the ranks of social reconstructors. But alas, President Wilson began his private war on the Russian revolution, and I began my war on him, and Gertrude Atherton flew into a towering rage with me, and wrote me that I was "no better than a Bolshevik," and she would have nothing more to do with me. Se even wrote an article for that most odious of publications, the "Natinal Civic Federation Review," attacking me for having used her favorable opinion of "Jimmie Higgins," after I knew that she disapproved the ending of the book. That had happened by accident—the opinion had already been published, and was reprinted as a matter of office routine; really I thought I ought to have had a request to cease using it, instead of a slashing in Ralph Easley's snarl-paper.

More years passed, and I ran into Gertrude Atherton at a dinner of the P. E. N. Club in San Francisco. It was just after the publication of "Black Oxen," and I asked the author of this "rejuvenation" novel some personal questions about the cause of her youthful appearance, and she replied that it was none of my damn business; which caused great hilarity among the assembled gentlemen and lady authors. But my enemy came to hear me lecture on "Mammonart," and said so many nice things that I couldn't quote them, and invited me to tea at the St. Francis. I had an idea that if that tea-party could have lasted a month, instead of an hour, I could have told Gertrude Atherton so much about her heroes, the "Rulers of Kings," and the mess they are making of their world, as to shake just a little her life-long trust in them. She is honest, and has a conscience; it is the facts that are lacking in her equipment.

After thirty-five years of offering incense to Mammon, Gertrude Atherton has apparently not found spiritual peace with her deity. "Black Oxen" comes as a kind of life-confession; the novelist puts herself into the soul of an elderly woman, rejuvenated by a miracle of science, and comes back from Europe to inspect New York society. A more devastating picture of waste, futility, and above all, boredom, could not be drawn by a muckraker's pen. It is difficult, in dealing with "realistic" fiction to be sure just how much of this impression is intended. What, for instance, does Gertrude Atherton think of the libations of liquor which are poured out before the throne of Mammon in his metropolis? There is hardly a chapter of her book in which somebody doesn't take a drink of something alcoholic, and all the great ceremonials and crises of the story are preceded by and accompanied by a number of rounds of all varieties of booze. The old people drink, and the young people drink, and likewise they all hate one another—except when they are making love; and sometimes they do both at the same time.

To me, of course, the most interesting part of the novel is its commentary on political and social theories. Quite casually, in passing from tea-party to dinner-table, and from dinner-table to grand opera, Gertrude Atherton solves the problems of our distracted age. For example, the problem of war, and the peace settlement which is worse than war. The novelist admits that our statesmen are blunderers and nincompoops, but she explains that our disillusionment, after the glorious thrills of wartime, is a mistake; we must go on having wars, and wait for evolution to bring us to a state of development where we will stop having wars. Those foolish people who have the idea of stopping wars now, without waiting for evolution, will feel themselves properly rebuked by Gertrude Atherton, and will subside into their places; and likewise all revolutionists and Socialist agitators, whom the novelist completely annihilates with her sarcasms. She makes clear how dangerous it is to let the ignorant mob, which can understand nothing except revenge, have anything to do with trying to remedy social injustice. We must wait a thousand years, until our ruling classes have acquired sufficient intelligence to do things better; and if we want to see how they are learning to do things better, all we have to do is to read "Black Oxen," and watch them gambling and drinking and idling and dressing up, and going from tea-parties to dinners, and from dinners to grand operas, murdering one another's reputations, seducing one another's wives, and always and everywhere being what they consider brilliant and fascinating and wonderful and prominent and famous and great.

(To Be Continued.)

Red Rays

AFTER a week's indisposition, the author finally brought forth a new title for this column. The chief objection to "Current Events" was that it was rather misleading,—the title, not the column. Another reason was that a Methodist journal used it to title a page of editorial comment. A similar misfortune happened to, "As We See It" with the exception that it was misappropriated by a left wing Presbyterian organ and not by a fundamentalist sheet. We hope "Red Rays" will have better luck. Note that the change is made on the eve of the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Union.

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NOW to our task. Here is something you cannot afford to miss. It is the November number of the Labor Defender, official organ of International Labor Defense. It appears on the 40th anniversary of the murder of the Chicago labor leaders who suffered the fate meted out to Sacco and Vanzetti because like the latter they were leaders in the movement to organize their fellow workers into unions and because they were bitter foes of the capitalist system. The current number of this bright little magazine is in my opinion the best yet and this is saying a good deal. You must get a copy and see that it gets as wide a circulation as possible.

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TEN years ago, the earth shook with the impact of the struggle between the new social order and the old, waged in the streets of Leningrad, Moscow, Karkov, Odessa and thruout the mighty empire of the Czars. The world looked on with interest. What would be the result? Would the revolt be crushed in the blood of the workers as was the revolt of 1905? Few were so sanguine as to expect that ten years later representatives of the revolutionary workers from every part of the world would be gathering in Moscow to join in the celebration of ten years of Soviet rule, of ten years of remarkable progress on the road to the socialization of all industry in the former Russian empire.

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WHAT was once considered a utopian dream is now a cold reality and few radical workers now doubt the possibility of building up socialism in the Soviet Union. The chief points of disagreement are over the methods by which socialization can be speeded up. The inauguration of the seven-hour day on the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Workers and Peasants' Government is the best answer the Soviet Union could make to the scoffers and the lying enemy propagandists, and constitutes a challenge to the workers in countries whose productive machinery is more advanced than in a land long over-ridden by the most corrupt and socially rotten ruling class known in the annals of human history.

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YET, it must be admitted that there are opportunities in this great land of ours that do not exist in the Soviet Union. Let us take the case of William D. Stewart, Jr. for example. This young man who is only 25 years of age is negotiating to pay $270,000 for a stock exchange seat. Young Stewart graduated from the University of Pennsylvania three years ago. He could never have made that much money in Moscow in three years.

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NEVERTHELESS all is not sunshine in the United States. There is Pat Crowe who worked his way up from the bottom and was a big headliner some years ago. His rise in the financial world was almost as meteoric as that of Mr. Stewart. Crowe like Stewart did not believe in putting in ten hours a day for a living. He was a go-getter, took short cuts. A favorite method of his was to visit a bank after the president went home and help himself. In less than no time he amassed $100,000 but the legitimate and more clever robbers took it away from him on the stock exchange.

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BUT Pat had his health and his wits and like the blind war hero in the "Seventh Heaven" he looked up and never looked down. While looking up one day he had an inspiration. He decided to kidnap Edward A. Cudahy of the meat-packing family and hold him for ransom. This net Mr. Crowe $25,000 but Cudahy was never the same again. And as if to give living proof that crime does not pay, Crowe was picked up last Thursday night by the police begging alms under an elevated structure. The trouble with Crowe was that he reformed and decided to devote his life to urging the young to hew to the straight line, let the chips fall where they may. He should have purchased a seat on some stock exchange with his earnings.

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TWELVE reactionary Mexican mules are said to have saved some counter-revolutionists from a disastrous defeat at the hands of federal troops when they—the mules—deserted to the enemy with twelve loads of ammunition. O. Henry told of a South American revolution that got lost when somebody kicked the mule that carried the coffee supply in the belly and killed the animal, destroying the coffee, but this other mule story is the most remarkable war tale we have heard since a French bull turned back a Germany army corps.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

TWO SECTIONS — SECTION ONE

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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COLORADO MINERS STORM BRIDGE HELD BY GUNMEN

"Era of Capitalism's Downfall Has Come" -- Stalin

DECLARES NOVEMBER REVOLUTION A DEATH BLOW TO WORLD CAPITALISM

Communist Party Leader Describes Achievements of Soviet Union in Pravda Article

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The international character of the November revolution is stressed by Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., in a leading article published in Pravda, official organ of the Party.

Declaring that the November revolution had dealt a death blow at world capitalism from which it cannot recover, Stalin says: "The era of the stabilization of capitalism is past and the legend of the steadfastness of the bourgeois order has been exploded. The era of the downfall of capitalism has come."

The text of the article follows in full:

• • •

The November Revolution is not only a revolution on a "national scale." It is above all an international revolution on a world scale for it indicates a radical change in the world history of mankind, veering from the old capitalist order to the new socialist order.

Ends Exploitation.

The November Revolution differs in principle from all revolutions of the past. It sets itself the task of not substituting one form of exploitation by another group of exploiters, it aims at the abolition of all exploitation of man by man, of all sundry groups of exploiters, at the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, by placing power in the hands of the most revolutionary of all hitherto existing oppressed classes, at the organization of a new socialist society which knows no classes.

That is why the victory of the November Revolution indicates a radical change in the history of mankind. This is also the root of the profound sympathy which the oppressed classes of all countries harbor for the November Revolution, seeing in it guarantee of their own liberation.

Breach In World Imperialism.

There is a series of fundamental questions in respect of which the effect of the November Revolution on revolutionary development throughout the world makes itself felt.

The revolution is remarkable first and foremost because it has made a breach in the front of world imperialism, because it has overthrown the imperialist bourgeoisie in one of the biggest capitalist countries, placing power into the hands of the socialist proletariat.

The class of wage slaves oppressed, persecuted and exploited has risen for the first time in the history of mankind to the position of the ruling class, infecting by its example the proletarians of all countries. It took from the landlords and the capitalists the instruments and means of production and made them public property, setting up thereby socialist ownership against bourgeois ownership. By doing this it exposed the capitalist lie that bourgeois ownership is inviolable, sacred and eternal. It deprived the bourgeoisie of power and political rights; it destroyed the bourgeois state apparatus and handed over power to the proletarian democracy.

Lafargue was right when he said as far back as 1887 that the day after the revolution "all former capitalists will be deprived of the franchise."

Exposes Social Democracy.

The November Revolution exposed the social democratic lie that a peaceful transition towards socialism is possible thru bourgeois parliamentarism. The November Revolution did not and could not stop at this. Having destroyed the old bourgeois order, it began to build the new socialist order.

The ten years since the November Revolution have been ten years of constructive work in regard to the Communist Party, the party trade unions, the Soviets, the cooperatives, cultural organizations, transport services, industry and the Red Army.

The undeniable successes which socialism has achieved in the U. S. S. R. on all fronts show clearly that the proletariat can successfully govern the country without (and in opposition to) the bourgeoisie, successfully build up industry without (and in opposition to) bourgeois control, successfully handle the entire national

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS FLOCK TO COMMUNIST PARTY IN USSR

MembershipDriveUrged by Central Committee

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The necessity of drawing working men and women into the Communist Party in connection with the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution is pointed out in a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

The resolution declares that the Central Committee has been receiving reports of a strong desire on the part of large bodies of wokers to join the Communist Party on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary.

Approve Local Resolutions.

The desire to join the Party on the part of large sections of formerly nonpartisan is extremely important both because it increases the ties of the Party with the working class and because it enhances the leading role of the working class in all of the work of Socialist construction, the resolution points out.

The Central Committee resolved to approve the propositions of numerous local Party branches regarding the necessity of drawing into the Party working men and women on the occasion of the celebration of the November Revolution, declaring at the same time that attention should be mainly directed to accepting active working men and women as Party members.

Issue Slogan.

The slogan for the broad acceptance of working men and women into the Party, the resolution declares, must be—"All advanced working men and women—join Lenin's Party, rally to the banner of struggle for the full victory of the November Revolution and Socialism."

Workers clubs in the city districts of Moscow are central points in the celebration of the November revolution in this city. Processions are being organized here and special exhibitions illustrating the ten years of Soviet achievements are being organized in "Lenin Red Corners."

All buildings from the Central Red Square down to most remote labor districts are decorated with placards.

Workers' Delegates to Watch Picked Soviet Troops Parade Today

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—Workers, peasants, artists, scientists and writers, delegates from countries thruout the world will witness the parade of twenty thousand picked Soviet troops in the Red Square tomorrow in honor of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution.

Today's ceremonies featured by the opening of a huge telegraph building and the eight-story building that will house the local offices of the Izvestia.

The Ural worker Nikandroff, who will impersonate Lenin in the great film "Red October" which will be shown at theatres and workers' clubs on Tuesday, and who is in great demand for other pictures, declined to accept more than $100 a month, stipulating only that a small sum of money be given to the workers' club of the factory where he formerly worked.

MEETING OF STRIKING COAL MINERS AT LUDLOW

Rousing meetings are held thruout the coal fields of Colorado, where the miners are striking, in the face of threats of military violence against them. This picture was taken of a meeting in historic Ludlow where in the last strike Rockefeller's gunmen burned a strikers' tent colony and slaughtered men, women and children.

Trade Union Educational League Hails Seven-Hour Day in the Soviet Union

The Trade Union Educational League of America, thru its secretary, Wm. Z. Foster, has sent to the Red International of Labor Unions' headquarters in Moscow, the following telegram:

"The T. U. E. L. joins with the conscious elements of the world proletariat in congratulating the Russian workers on the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Establishment of the seven-hour day, following their economic and political victories, will be a tremendous stimulation to the revolutionary movement everywhere. The Soviet Union is an inspiration and leader of the world's workers."

SOME LOCALITIES STILL TO HONOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Meetings as Late as Nov. 20 Are Scheduled

Reports of immense meetings in all large cities of the United States over the week-end to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia were being received yesterday and today. Most of the demonstrations are finished today, the date of the actual seizure of power by the workers in Russia. But in some localities meetings take place tomorrow, and where some important speaker is awaited and his tour brings him there later, the meetings extend into the last part of this week and the first of next week. Meetings already arranged and still to be held are as follows:

Norfolk, Va.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m. Herbert Janjamin.

Richmond, Va.—1825 E. Main, Nov. 9, 8 p. m. Herbert Benjamin.

Chester, Pa.—Nov. 13, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre. Jay Lovestone.

Trenton, N. J.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

(Continued on Page Five)

FLIER CONDEMNS WEATHER BUREAU.

Clarence D. Chamberlain has issued a call for a conference of trans-Atlantic fliers to work out some method to secure better weather charts than the U. S. Weather Bureau provides. The Weather Bureau, says Chamberlain, issued a statement of the weather conditions encountered in his flight which was ludicrously false and misleading. The report was prepared by Naval Lieutenants Logan C. Ramsey and Earle H. Kincaid.

MANY CITIES TO ELECT

Fifty-one cities vote for governor tomorrow in New York state. All the cities of Ohio have municipal elections. Active contests rage in Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Ogden, Detroit and Philadelphia. In the latter city, Vare's man, Harry A. Mackey, is opposed by J. H. Moore, running as an independent.

THOUSANDS CHEER ANNIVERSARY OF "RED" REVOLUTION

3 Mass Meetings Hear Speakers, Music

Thousands of working men and women celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution at huge mass meetings under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party in Yorkville, Brooklyn and Harlem yesterday.

Hundreds more were turned away because of lack of seats and standing room.

The three large meetings of the day were at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and Arcadia Hall, Broadway and Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Hundreds at the three meetings also signed special parchment greetings for delivery by messenger to the workers of Moscow.

William Z. Foster, speaking at Arcadia Hall, voiced a warning to the workers of the United States that the powerful imperialist powers of Europe were watching for a favorable opportunity for a military offensive against the Soviet Union. The workers of this country and European nations must stand shoulder to shoulder

(Continued on Page Two)

Labor Party Gives Names of Its Real Worker Nominees

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Labor Party of Washington County, Penna., announces that it has nominated several candidates and urges all workers to support them. hTe old party politicians, following their past experiences, succeeded in nominating on the labor party ticket some of the candidates who really have nothing to do with the labor party and were never endorsed by the county committee of the party. The candidates of the labor party are:

For county commissioner, Walter Jones; for county treasurer, Victor Ahola; for clerk of courts, Max Yurasek; for coroner, J. T. Sokol; for protonotary, Adam Getto.

All of these candidates are miners of various locals of the United Mine Workers of America, and are the only candidates for county office who have the support of the labor party.

All others who run on the same ticket are the candidates of the old parties who are trying to fool the workers by also running on the labor party ticket. The labor party of Washington county some time ago adopted resolutions demanding that a law be passed prohibiting the importation of strike breakers from other states, demanding that the government shall provide relief for the locked-out miners, and shall prohibit the use of the "yellow dogs" against the miners and prohibit the eviction of miners and their families.

Mussolini Gives Gold to Austrians to Inspire a Fascist Coup d'Etat

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Mussolini is secretly supplying fascist groups in Austria with gold and munitions in an effort to obtain control of the country. This is the charge made by Dr. Gustav Stolper, editor of "Der Deutsche Volkswirt," a financial weekly.

Evidence of this fact is cited in the current issue of the periodical, Dr. Solper declaring that one of the prime motives for fascist domination of Austria would be privilege of sending troops thru Austria to invade Jugoslavia from the north in the event of war between Italy and the Serbs.

GOMEZ TRAILED DOWN AND SHOT; 4 OTHERS ALSO

San Antonio Fictionists Stunned by News

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 6.—The body of former General Arnulfo R. Gomez who ran for president on a program suited to the desires of the American tax-dodging oil companies, American interventionists, the Catholic hierarchy, and the most reactionary land-owning and big business interests in the country, was buried here today.

Gomez, as soon as he saw that his election campaign was absolutely without support from the workers and peasants, raised a mutiny among the army officers, who seduced a few soldiers into their ranks and took the field.

Few Followers.

About sixty of these officers have so far been caught and executed, some of their civilian friends are deported from the country and General Gomez, who fled from his troops when he saw them defeated in the only battle they fought, was captured with only four followers at Teoclo, Vera Cruz state, day before yesterday, after eluding the federal forces hunting him for weeks. He was immediately court-martialed and shot, and his adherents, Francisco Gomez Vizcarra (his nephew), former General Palacios, Colonel Costanos, and former Major Perez were shot soon afterwards and also interred in Mexico city today.

• • •

Jolt to Lie-Factory.

NEW FASCIST IMPERIALISM.

The counter-revolutionary junta here, made up largely of exiles concerned in the attempt to overthrow the present government of Mexico and establish one openly Fascist and reactionary in character, were stunned by the confirmation of the news today, of the execution of Gomez.

Their position was the more difficult as they have been lately publishing many alleged "smuggled" dispatches telling of Gomez' victorious advance thru the state of Vera Cruz, adhesions to his standard of more and more Federal troops, imminence of a great battle, etc.

COMPANY OFFICIALS, GUARDS AND SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES RIDE HORSES OVER WOMEN PICKETS AT BERWIND

Three Hundred Strikers Hold Mass Meeting in Forbidden Canon; Many Arrested

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 6.—Storming a bridge held by armed sheriff's deputies and company gunmen, charging up Berwind canon at daybreak, and holding a mass meeting to call out on strike any still working in the coal mines of this vicinity and to prevent strike-breaking by imported men, was the feat performed by three hundred miner pickets Saturday morning.

Fifteen cars of strikers from Fremont had come to Walsenburg after a mass meeting, and combined with another caravan of cars a movement started to Berwind canon, where Sheriff Marty was posted with a strong force of deputies. A midnight mass meeting was held, then fifty cars and three hundred pickets approached the canon at daybreak.

Wave Guns.

The sheriff, with two dozen gunmen and company officials refused to let them cross a bridge and proceed, and threatened them with clubs and guns. However, the strikers rushed across the bridge and went on up the canon for a mile, singing "Solidarity Forever" as they marched. They held a mass meeting at the post office.

The discomfitted sheriff rallied more deputies and company thugs and attacked the meeting. He arrested the flag carrier, the chairman of the meeting, and eight speakers as fast as they took the platform.

Attack with Clubs.

When the miners rushed to protect the arrested men, the sheriff ordered them down the canon. They refused to go, and were charged by mounted company gunmen, swinging clubs. Women, strikers wives and daughters who had accompanied them were trampled under the horses' feet and several were dangerously hurt.

About eight o'clock, after the pickets had accomplished their purpose, they marched down the canon and away from the scene. The militant woman picket captain, Milda Sablich and two others were arrested at this time.

• • •

DENVER, Nov. 6. (FP).—Spreading throughout the state, causing the closing of practically every important mine and drawing hundreds of workers into the strikers' ranks daily, the I. W. W. coal mine strike in Colorado is gaining strength unparalleled in even Colorado's stirring mine strike history. There are no signs of a letup. The strikers have voted to defy the demand of Gov. Adams to crease picketing and militant activity in all sections of the state is being increased. Picketing is concentrated on the properties of the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., leading operators of the state. More than 10,000 are on strike.

Two Hundred Jailed.

More than 200 strikers have been jailed on charges of trespass and violating the anti-picketing law. All but 50 have been released through action brought by I. W. W. attorneys. Byron

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. TROOPSHIP ABOUT TO CARRY BURNS SPY AWAY

Subpoenaed "Dick" Hiding in Marine Uniform

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The detective using the name of Douglas S. "Cetchim," an assistant manager of the Wm. J. Burns detective agency in Washington, has been caught at Hampton Roads, ready to sail in a marine's uniform aboard a government troopship for the Philippines. He was subpoenaed a week ago to appear before the grand jury to tell what he knew of the bribery of the jury in the Fall-Sinclair oil graft trial.

"Cetchim," is known to have boasted that he would be "fixed for life" if he could get out of the country without having to tell the grand jury anything about who hired him to help place the sixteen Burns spies on the trail of the jurors in the Teapot Dome trial, declared a mistrial by Judge Siddons, partly "because of the publicity attending the use of detectives to shadow jurymen."

Hunting "Easy" Jurors.

Further reports made by the Burns sleuths to their "client," whom the assistant district attorney has charged is none other than Harry F. Sinclair himself, of the fraudulent Teapot Dome oil lease, were made public today. They indicate more or less what the Burns men were looking for. They are replete with comments on the financial condition of the jurors, and they give information that might lead to pressure being brought on

(Continued on Page Five)

Balloonist Makes High Record but Suffocates

SPARTA, Tenn., Nov. 6.—After attaining an altitude record of 44,000 feet in a free balloon, confusion evidently caused by the rare atmosphere caused Capt. Hawthorne Gray to cut his oxygen tube and suffocate. The balloonist was engaged in cutting loose all possible weight to rise yet higher when the accident took place. His balloon fell in the woods near Sparta.

ARTIFICIAL EVOLUTION

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 6.—Herman J. Muller, Professor of Zoology in the University of Texas, has developed a method of tremendously increasing the number and variety of mutations in fruit flies by the use of X-rays. An attempt will be made to apply this method to higher forms of life, with a prospect of developing hitherto unheard-of species of domestic animals, and eventually, perhaps, of men.

HITS GHENGIS KHAN STORY

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The report that Professor Kosloff, Russian archaeologist, had discovered the tomb of Ghengis Khan, which appeared in a London paper last week, was discredited by Vladmir Dostoyevski, nephew of the famous novelist, and friend of Kosloff.

HIT FASCIST IMPERIALISM

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Italian encroachment in Albania is being continued in spite of all protests, the Viennese press states. The occupation of Albania is the object of Italy's Adriatic policy, one paper suggests.

Coolidge Decrees Army Will Continue To Rule Filipinos

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—President Coolidge today told interviewers that Manuel Quezon and Osmena of the Filipino Nationalist party were told [illegible] talk with him that the Philippines would remain under the jurisdiction of the war department. He said they suggested no particular person for governor general but implied that if some one not too obviously a follower of the Wood policies were sent, they would see that the legislature of the Philippines went ahead with the appropriations bills.

It was learned here today that Dr. (and Colonel) David P. Barrows, head of the U. S. Army intelligence service, or spy department, in Siberia during the Wilson invasion of Soviet Russia, bitter anti-Bolshevik, and continuous advocate of United States intervention in Mexico, is being boosted by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover for Governor General of the Philippines.

Company Officials and Sheriff Attack Strikers

(Continued from Page One)

Kite, I. W. W. publicity director, is held in the Trinidad jail, his arrest following a mass meeting at which the strikers voted to continue picketing. Roger Francezon, national I. W. W. head, branded as false statements attributed to him by Denver papers that he urged picketing be stopped.

Shortage of coal due to the strike has forced the C. F. & I. Co.'s steel mills at Pueblo to shut down important units. Strike spirit is also being shown by steel workers at the mills where a company union modeled after the coal mine company unions functions.

Drive For Relief.

At Lafayette, in the northern field, the strikers have outlined the only conditions under which they will return to work. These include: granting of the Jacksonville scale, recognition of check weighmen elected by the workers; the 8-hour day; promise of no discrimination against the strikers or in enforcement of state mine laws; agreement that all wage disputes be settled by the rank and file through a state executive board. Enthusiastic meetings at which the miners reiterate their stand that they will not return to work until their demands are granted are being held in all sections.

Despite attempts of company gunmen to incite disorders by threats and insults there have been no clashes. Strike leaders are in control of the situation and have issued orders that there be no violence.

The I. W. W., aided by various workers' organizations, is conducting a drive for food and relief funds to aid strikers' families. Food kitchens have been opened in the mine camps.

* * *

No Federal Mediation.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 6.—Hugh Kirwan, chief of the conciliation division in the U. S. Department of Labor, is authority for the statement that no request for the services of the federal conciliator now in the Colorado coal strike zone has been made, either by the I. W. W., the miners as individuals, the coal operators or the state officials. Hence the federal agent has done nothing more than watch the development of the conflict and report to Washington.

Federal intervention to the extent of seeking to bring the strikers into conference with the mine operators, will start whenever any interested party asks for it, Kirwan declared. But Colorado has a state law requiring delay of strikes pending a 30-day attempt by the state officials to prevent a break. The existence of this law is held by Colorado officials to remove the necessity for federal conciliation so long as state conciliators are supposed to be on duty.

Tenth Anniversary Number

Articles and stories by people who have lived in Russia, who know what has been going on, and who tell all about it in November issue of NEW MASSES.

THEM REDS—BABBITT'S EYE-VIEW OF RUSSIA—Cartoon
Otto Soglow
TEN YEARS HAVE PASSED
Joseph Freeman
JOHN REED AND THE REAL THING
Michael Gold
LAND AND BREAD AND PEACE —Drawing
William Gropper
ANOTHER UNKNOWN SOLDIER
Rose Strunsky
LENIN WAS AN ENGINEER
Max Eastman
REPRODUCTION OF RUSSIAN LITHOGRAPH POSTER
10 YEARS RUSSIAN MOVIES
Ernestine Evans
WHAT ABOUT THE DICTATORSHIP?
H. N. Brailsford
IS THIS SLAVERY?
Robert W. Dunn
CLASS WAR BULLETINS
Anna Rochester

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COLORADO

(The Negro miners have joined the coal strike.—News Item.)

From pits beneath the ground they come
And fling their tools to earth,
Their blood throbs like a battle drum,
Their faces know not mirth.

Shoulder to shoulder now they stand,
The black man and the white.
Each grasps the other by the hand
And pledges each to fight.

"No more shall slavery be ours!"
This is the black man's shout,
"Nor shall we bow beneath their powers,
Nor cringe in fear and doubt!"

"Hail Comrades!" is the white man's cry,
"Together we are strong;
What though by force and laws they try
To crush our mighty throng!"

And so they stand with noble front,
The white man and the black,
Against the struggle's fiercest brunt,
Nor falter, nor turn back!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

20,000 WITHOUT HOMES AS FLOOD HITS 3 STATES

No State or U. S. Aid in Stricken Area

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—Over 20,000 people are estimated to be without homes in this state, Massachusetts and the Hudson Valley of New York, and over 100 are reported dead as a result of one of the greatest flood disasters in many years. Especially severe has been the loss of life and homelessness in Barre, Waterbury, Bolton, Richmond and neighboring towns in this region.

Communication is cut off entirely from a number of towns. Fear of a food panic is gripping thousands of people, particularly those in the industrial cities or towns in which the flood caused the greatest havoc.

Great Misery.

Destitution is especially great below Monteplier, in the Winooski Rivtr Valley to Burlington, where there has been a loss of life of about fifty as the waters overwhelmed farming communities. Weakened dams as reservoirs, near Rutland, Vt., where several thousand persons fled from their homes in panic, added to the menace.

Over 10,000 persons were driven from their homes in Springfield, Mass., as a result of the inundation. Property loss in that state is estimated anywhere from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000, while the New England loss is placed at more than $50,000,000.

Workers Drowned.

Reports of a pitiful tragedy came from West Bolton, about eighteen miles from here. The raging waters coming from the Winooski River carried away a shack in which 20 construction workers had taken refuge. All but one of the workers were drowned

A milk famine is especially feared in the larger cities, including Boston, where the supply has dwindled to about 20 per cent of normal requirements.

Need Food, Army Sends Planes.

Five planes, three of them amphibians, one from West Point, N. Y., have been ordered by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commanding the First Corps Area, to survey duty over the flooded areas.

The Red Cross is making its usual routine efforts to provide relief but no adequate state or federal provisions have as yet been made for the thousands of homeless and hungry caused by the flood.

Federal Workers Want Retirement Annuity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. (FP).—Federal employers' organizations, in a conference in Washington, have planned their fight before Congress this winter to secure a $1,200 retirement annuity—they refuse to call it a pension when they contribute the money, almost entirely, from their own wages.

Sen. Dale of Vermont, active on the Senate committee dealing with civil service legislation, promised the meeting that he would do all he could to help them.

Seven years ago Congress started the retirement fund, and fixed the scale of contributions from the employes. Federal experts estimated that in 10 years the fund would have to be replenished from the federal treasury. Instead, the fund grew by $17,000,000 last year, and now totals $67,000,000.

The conference represented 300,000 men and women in the postal, navy yard and various other branches of federal service.

DIVORCES INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Divorces in America are increasing more than two and a half times as fast as marriages, the Commerce Department announced today after a nation-wide survey.

Thousands Cheer the Tenth Anniversary

(Continued from Page One)

on the side of the Russian workers and peasants against preparations for any such attack, he said. The armed workers of Russia will be able to protect their revolution and the things they have built up from the ground in the 10 years since 1917, he continued.

Douglas Walker, representing Negro workers, was cheered at the Central Opera House.

"I bring the greetings of the oppressed Negro workers," he said.

Praising the results and intentions of the Russian revolution, from the point of view of the working class Negro, he said the revolution was "to make the world safe for the worker."

Speakers at the New Star Casino included Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Schachno Epstein. Alexander Trachtenberg was chairman. The Freiheit mandolin orchestra played.

Other speakers at Arcadia Hall were M. J. Olgin and Sam Don. John J. Ballam was chairman. The Lithuanian Chorus and the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra sang and played.

Music was an important feature of all three meetings. The audience joined in much of the singing.

"The Russian workers built up their workers' republic with their bare hands," Ben Lifshitz, speaking at the Central Opera House, said.

He was followed at the Central Opera House by Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Herbert Zam and a representative of the Young Pioneers. William W. Weinstone was chairman.

All the speakers described many phases of the rapid advances made in social life, industry, agriculture and art in the Soviet Union under the direction of the Soviets and the guidance of the Russian Communist Party

Metal Trades Unionists Demand Pay Raise, Not Wage Cut in Navy Yards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. (FP).—Hearing of pleas by spokesmen for 40,000 workers in the government navy yards for a substantial increase in pay, was concluded Nov. 4 by the General wage Board of Review for the Navy Department, sitting in Washington. General officers of the various metal trades unions and of the Federation of Federal Employes presented the arguments on behalf of the employes.

Recommendations from the wage boards at the several yards, in the process of this annual readjustment of wages, called for a slight increase in pay for most groups. The Brooklyn yard's report, however, recommended a cut of 7 cents an hour for a large group of workers.

Pleas for a considerable increase in rates of pay were founded on the fact that navy yard workers are in most classes highly skilled, and in certain classes of employment their skill is necessarily far above that of mechanics in railroad shops or other private shops on which the naval officials had prepared comparative wage data. Again, in private employment there is much payment of bonuses, double-paid overtime, distribution of stock dividends, etc., which goes with a nominally low rate of hourly pay. In navy yard service the basic hourly rate is the only pay the workers receive. Hence it must be higher than the basic pay outside, to provide an equal income.

5-DAY WEEK AS ENERGY SAVER.

"The five-day week, I believe, rightfully belongs among the 'humanitarian' considerations—and it should therefore be viewed from the standpoint of human economy—and as eliminating waste of human energy and conserving the workers' endurance."—Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer National Trade Union League, in the New York league's bulletin.

MAY VOID DETROIT VOTE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The corporation counsel, or city attorney of Detroit has announced that the action of the city clerk in tracing down some of the 1,500 reported fraudulent registrations and securing a ninety day sentence for one "repeater" is illegal, and will void the election. He threatens an injunction against the city clerks unless he stops interfering with the process of registration.

Declares November Revolution a Death Blow to Capitalism

(Continued from Page One)

economy without (and in opposition to) the bourgeoisie, and successfully build up socialism in spite of a capitalist environment.

Reformist-Imperialist Coalition.

The old "theory" that the exploited cannot do without the exploiters is at present the cornerstone of the political "philosophy" of the social-democracy, particularly the social-democratic policy of a coalition with the imperialist bourgeoisie.

This "theory" which has developed into a fetish constitutes now one of the most serious barriers in the way of the revolutionization of the proletariat of the capitalist countries.

One of the most important results of the November Revolution is the fact that it has dealt a death blow to this lying "theory."

Such well-known facts as the growth of Communism in capitalist countries, the growth of sympathy in the ranks of the proletariat of all countries for the working class of the U. S. S. R., and the flocking of workers' delegations to the Soviet Union are an unmistakable sign that the seed scattered by the November Revolution is already beginning to bear fruit.

Colonial Revolution.

The November Revolution undermined imperialism not only in the centers of its domination, not only in the "mother countries." It also dealt a blow at the periphery of imperialism by undermining imperialism in colonial countries.

The overthrow of the landlords and capitalists by the November Revolution shattered the shackles of colonial oppression and freed from it without exception all of the oppressed peoples of an enormous empire. The proletariat cannot accomplish its own liberation without liberating the oppressed peoples.

The November Revolution carried out in the U. S. S. R. these national-colonial revolutions not under the banner of national animosity and international collisions but under the banner of mutual confidence ad fraternal rapprochement between the workers and peasants of the various nationalities of the U. S. S. R.

Frees Oppressed Peoples.

That is why peoples which hitherto have been parihs and slaves have for first time in the history of mankind risen to the position of truly free and truly equal peoples, infecting by their example the oppressed peoples of the whole world. It means that the revolution ushered in a new epoch, an epoch of colonial revolutions carried on in oppressed countries of the world in conjunction with the proletariat and under its leadership.

One of the most important results of the November Revolution is the fact that it has shown in practice that liberated non-European peoples, drawn into the channel of Soviet development, are well able to promote truly advanced culture and truly advanced civilzation just as European peoples.

Era of Revolution Arrived.

The November Revolution demonstrated the possibility and expediency of proletarian international method with regard to the liberation of oppressed peoples as the only correct method by demonstrating the possibility and expediency of a fraternal union between the workers and peasants of utterly different nationalities on the basis of freedom and internationalism. The era of undisturbed exploitation and oppression of colonies and dependencies is past. The era of liberating revolutions in colonies and dependencies, the era of the awakening of the proletariat of these countries, the era of its hegemony in revolution has come.

Undermines Imperialism.

The November Revolution not only undermined imperialism, it also created in the form of the first proletarian dictatorship a powerful center of the world revolutionary movement open to all, such as it never had before, a center around which it can now gather its forces and organize a united revolutionary front of proletarians and oppressed peoples of all countries against imperialism.

This means above all that the November Revolution dealt a death blow to world capitalism from which it cannot recover. That is why capitalism will never regain its pre-revolution "equilibrium" and "stability."

This means that the November Revolution has raised to a certain level the strength and the fighting capacity of the oppressed classes throughout the world, compelling the ruling classes to reckon with them as a new important factor.

World Revolutionary Forum.

While formerly there was no universal open forum from which one could demonstrate and formulate the aims and aspirations of the oppressed classes, such a forum exists now in the person of the first proletarian dictatorship. The destruction of this forum would for a long time to come plunge social-political life in the "advanced countries" into dark reaction. The fact alone that the "Bolshevik state" exists is enough to restrain the black forces of reaction by making it easier for the oppressed classes to struggle for their emancipation. This of course explains the fierce hatred of the exploiters of all countries for the Bolsheviks.

Capitalist Downfall Inevitable.

Just as Paris was formerly the refuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising bourgeoisie, Moscow is now the refuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising proletariat.

The hatred for the Jacobins did not save feudalism from its downfall. Can anyone really imagine that hatred for the Bolsheviks can save capitalism from its inevitable downfall?

The era of the "stabilization" of capitalism is past and the legend of the steadfastness of the bourgeois order has been exploded. The era of the downfall of capitalism has come.

Revolution In Ideology.

The November Revolution was not only a revolution in the sphere of economic and social-political relations. It also constitutes a revolution in the minds and ideology of the working class. The November Revolution was born and bred under the banner of Marxism—the banner of the proletarian dictatorship; the banner of Leninism which is Marxism in epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. It therefore heralds the victory of Marxism over reformism, of Leninism over social-democracy, the victory of the Third over the second international.

Formerly, prior to the victory of the proletarian dictatorship, social-democracy could parade under the banner of Marxism without openly denying the idea of the proletarian dictatorship, without doing anything to accelerate the realization of this idea; for the attitude of the social-democrats did not constitute any danger to capitalism.

Social-Democrats Discredited.

At present after the victory of the proletarian dictatorship, when it becomes clear to everyone whither Marxism is leading and what its victory can mean, the social democrats can no longer flirt with the idea of the proletarian dictatorship without endangering capitalism somewhat. Having long ago parted company with the spirit of Marxism, the social-democracy was compelled to part company also with the banner of Marxism—for it openly and unequivocally opposes the child of Marxism—the November Revolution, the first proletarian dictatorship in the world.

There is a deep gulf separating the social-democracy from Marxism. Henceforth the only representative and the bulwark of Marxism is Leninism—Communism. By dissociating the social-democracy from Marxism, the November Revolution has thrown it into the camp of the avowed defenders of capitalism against the proletariat dictatorship of the world.

When the social-democratic leaders denounce the "Soviet regime" and laud parliamentary "democracy," they want to say that they are fighting for the re-establishment of the capitalist order in the U. S. S. R., for the maintenance of capitalist slavery in "civilized" states.

Social-Democratic Betrayal.

Now the social-democracy is the ideological support of capitalism. Lenin was a thousand times right when he said that in "the civil war between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the present social-democratic politicians will be on the side of the Versaillers and against Communards."

It is impossible to put an end to capitalism without putting an end to social-democracy in the labor movement.

Therefore the era of the decline of capitalism is also an era of the decline of social-democracy in the labor movement. The era of the domination of the second international and the social-democracy in the labor movement has come to an end. The era of the domination of Leninism and the Third international has come.

RED TRADE UNION APPEAL FOR USSR DEFENSE ISSUED

Hit Reformists in Tenth Anniversary Statement

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—In a special appeal issued to workers of all countries on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Trade Unions declares that the reason why the November revolution is villified by world capitalism is that the revolution proved that private property is neither sacred nor inviolable.

The international reformist leadership, the appeal continues, also villifies the revolution for proving the practice and theory of international reformism absolutely bankrupt. That is why the reformist leadership of socialist parties and reformist trade unions persecute those members who wish to see what is going on in the territory formerly ruled by the czar and to see for themselves what the Soviet Union is really doing, the appeal states.

Defend the Soviet Union!

In conclusion the appeal states, "Workers of all countries, learn from the living example of the November revolution how to fight and conquer your class enemies! Surround the Soviet Union with a wall of sympathy and support and remember that international imperialism is preparing an attack against the U. S. S. R. in an effort to destroy the first workers' republic.

"In spite of the intrigues of the world bourgeoisie and the slanders of international reformism, all honest workers will be on the side of the working class of the Soviet Union, these historical days of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution."

"BLACK KLAN" IS FOUNDED IN GARY BY WHITE GROUP

Aim to Split Fight on Jim Crowism in Schools

GARY, Ind., Nov. 6.—The organization of a "black ku klux klan," fostered by the regular hooded order has just been disclosed here. Supporting their assertions by sworn affidavits, a number of local citizens, headed by S. A. Bruseaux, have provided the details of the organization.

Recent disclosures also reveal that a large number of Negro ministers were given large sums of money to meet their current expenses and were in other ways subsidized in an effort to create dissension in the ranks of the Gary Negroes.

The group was founded during the heat of the Emerson school strike, it is learned, and was given the support of old-line politicians and regular klansmen in an effort to split the solidarity of the Negroes here who were organizing to fight Jim Crowism in the local schools.

Take in Cash.

Thousands of dollars, it is alleged, were received from the initiation fees, each applicant paying $10 before being admitted into membership. Negroes were bullied into affiliation with the "black klan," it is declared, and were told by politicians that favors would more readily be granted to those who belonged.

CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL DOESN'T HELP UNEMPLOYED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The city welfare and finance committee of the Cleveland city council has refused to the meet the committee of the Cleveland unemployed council in open session.

At the meeting of the welfare committee and the committee of the unemployed council on Wednesday, one of the stormiest sessions in the history of the council took place. Manager Hopkins, who had denied the existence of any unemployment situation in the city, was repudiated by the committee, who one after the other had to admit that the situation is acute and that something must be done at once.

Sadie Van Veen, chairman of the unemployment committee, presented the situation of the unemployed after the clerk of the council read the communication of the unemployed council outlining eleven demands, such as immediate food and shelter for the unemployed, food for the school children, no eviction of the unemployed, elimination of the private employment agencies, starting of public works, placing of men in jobs thru the unemployment council, etc. Joe Judson followed up on the presentation and demanded action by the welfare committee.

Would Keep His Job.

City Manager Hopkins was introduced by Mr. Sulzman, city councilman and chairman of the welfare committee, as a "ray of hope," but this "ray of hope" had but one solution for the situation and that was to return the City Manager plan of government, which would mean his retention in office.

I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who was seated in the audience, rose and asked for the floor. (The charter of the city grants any citizen the right to speak at such meetings.)

He was "called to order" by the chairman, who tried to take the floor from him. Not heeding him, Amter continued to speak, finally declaring that "the unemployed will not be strangled. A motion was made to grant Amter the floor, amid the thunderous plaudits of the 500 unemployed workers present.

Amter gave the city fathers, consisting of the so-called progressives: Marie Wing, Mr. Potter, Mr. Kennedy, and Mrs. Green, Manager Hopkins and the others, a lesson. He stated facts as returned thru questionnaires of the A. F. of L. Executive Council,

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SPEED UP NORTHERN KNITTERS

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 6 (FP).—One of the large knit underwear mills of Amsterdam, N. Y., is beating southern competition based on cheap labor by speeding up its northern workers. An official disclosed his methods to the Daily News Record, trade paper.

Knit goods workers are plentiful in Amsterdam but only the fastest, most skilled workers are taken by this plant. They are promised steady employment to stimulate greater production efforts.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the last instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

The three vital demands which the United States has in the past made upon Russia as the price of recognition are: (1) Full compensation to the American owners of property in Russia confiscated as a result of the revolution, and full payment to the American holders of czarist bonds. (2) Payment to the United States government of the $98,000,000 loaned from 1917 on, to Mr. Bakhmetiev, the Washington representative of the short-lived Kerensky government. Secretary Hughes in his note of December 21, 1923, insisted that both of these claims should be fully acknowledged by Russia in advance of any conference between the two countries, and that they could not be adjusted around the conference table. (3) Complete abstention from any propaganda designed to overthrow the government of the United States.

If we may begin with the last point first, it should be clearly realized that the Russian government, through Chicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has repeatedly declared that it would not indulge in Communistic propaganda in the United States, and that its legation and consular offices would be devoted solely to the conduct of official business, as they have scrupulously done in all the 24 countries that have recognized Russia.

It may be objected, however, that the Communist International would still continue to carry on its propaganda and that this organization is supported and controlled by the Russian government. The fact is that the Soviet government has no control, as a government, over the Third International, which is the central union of the Communist parties of 67 countries, although the Russian party controls the government and is dominant in the Third International. The government, as such, has no power of dictation over the 67 diverse and often disagreeing national parties or their central body.

Furthermore, the Russian government itself has scrupulously refrained, since the conclusion of the great war, from using its diplomatic service as a means of carrying on Communistic propaganda. It is prepared to give definite guarantees to this effect, and there is small doubt that it will discharge any over-zealous Communist who seeks to use diplomatic immunity for this purpose. In our judgment, the United States can hardly ask for any more complete assurance than this.

Nor should we be afraid of any criticism or agitation which the Communists may conduct against our economic or political system. To the extent to which our institutions are sound, they can successfully withstand criticism. Those who wish to suppress all such criticism are thereby tacitly confessing their fear that our institutions do not have sufficient merit in themselves to command the allegiance of the American people. We have no such timorous doubts as to the fundamental worth of the democratic principle of free discussion. We are confident that any such changes as may be necessary can be brought about thru peaceful democratic processes, if the propertied classes only show that regard for obedient acquiescence in the decisions of the majority which they now urge upon the working classes.

Turning to the question of compensation for American property, it is a matter of history that many respectable nations have practiced the confiscation of property without compensation and have even repudiated their debts. Thus England under Henry VIII confiscated church property, while the French Revolution seized the lands of the nobility and clergy. In the new states which were created by the world war there has been a virtual confiscation of a large part of the properties formerly owned by the landed nobility of the central empires and of the Baltic states. All these confiscatory acts are now sanctified by usage. Nor, lest we should become self-righteous, should we forget that a number of our own states repudiated their debts during the years following the panic of 1837, and that after the Civil War reconstruction period, many southern states also repudiated the bonds which had been issued during the regime of the carpetbaggers. Governments, indeed, being sovereign, have the legal right of confiscation.

Nevertheless, the responsible heads of the Russian government declared to us their willingness to make a settlement in full both for the property of Americans confiscated at the time of the revolution, and for the bonds of the former czarist government held by Americans, provided that such a settlement would not constitute a precedent compelling Russia to grant similar treatment to other countries.

The American holdings in Russia at the time of the revolution were not large, being estimated by the Soviet government at approximately $59,000,000, and were mainly confined to such concerns as the General Electric Company, the International Harvest Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The holdings of czarist securities amounted only to $75,000,000, and these were largely in the hands of the New York Life Insurance Company. While the Soviet government is willing to pay these claims to the American holders, it can not formally acknowledge its obligation for all the debts of the czar's government.

A very important diplomatic principle is at stake here, for Russia has already signed treaties with Germany, Italy, Belgium and other countries which bind her to give to these nations the same treatment as to confiscated property which she accords to the most favored nation. The draft treaty with England negotiated by the MacDonald government, but not finally ratified, and the proposed treaty with France contain somewhat similar provisions. Since the major portion of Russian industry was owned by citizens of these various countries, and since several billion dollars worth of the czarist bonds were held in France, for Russia to give formal diplomatic acknowledgment of the small proportion of the property and debts held by Americans would oblige her to repay these huge sums to the nationals of these other countries. This would mean giving up some of the most substantial fruits of the revolution to the very nations responsible for inflicting the severest damage by their intervention, and undoubtedly would never be acceded to by the Russian people. In our opinion, therefore, the rigid demand made by ex-Secretary Hughes for an explicit acknowledgement of these debts in advance of and as a prerequisite to the holding of a conference is an impossible condition. We believe instead that our government should be willing to enter a conference with Russia where these claims could be adjusted in a general settlement that would fully protect the interests of all American creditors without involving Russia's diplomatic relations with other nations under the most favored nation clause.

The loan of $187,000,000 to the so-called Bakhmetiev government stands upon a somewhat different footing. Most of this money was used by Bakhmetiev after the fall in November, 1917, of the Kerensky government, which he represented in the United States. Mr. Bakhmetiev subsequently remained in Washington for several years, being recognized during this time by the state department as the official representative of the Russian government, although his government was non-existent. The major portion of these funds was used, with the knowledge of our government, to purchase military supplies for the armies of Admiral Kolchak and other counter-revolutionists, who invaded Russia and attempted to overthrow the Soviet government. It is obviously the height of unfairness for our government to insist upon collecting from the Russian government the cost of the munitions which were used in an attempt to crush it. Yet the Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Russian government expressed to us his willingness to admit even this claim, provided that he can in return file claims for the damages done to Russian property by American armies and by the munitions furnished by the United States. We should not forget that, without any declaration of war on our part, an American army invaded Russia in 1918 and helped to kill Russian citizens and to destroy Russian property in the Archangel district. An American detachment also accompanied Kolchak's Army and, although it abstained from actual combat, it lent the moral support of America to the counter-revolutionary forces and operated railroads for their benefit. The munitions bought with money furnished by the United States were also used to damage Russian property, as those of us who have seen the depredations wrought by Kolchak's army in the Ural districts and in Siberia can testify. Russia's claim for compensation on these counts seems perfectly valid. A striking precedent in international law to support this view is furnished by the Geneva award in the Alabama case. The British government was here held liable for damage caused to American shipping by the confederate battleship Alabama, which had taken to the seas from a British port with the knowledge and consent of the British government. If this claim was adjudged valid, the United States and the governments of Europe should be even more liable for damages caused in the absence of a declaration of war by their armies and by munitions which they furnished.

On these reasonable basis Russia is willing to negotiate an immediate settlement that will give substantial justice to American holders of Russian property, while at the same time not compelling Russia to pay billions of dollars to the nationals of the other European countries, whose claims do not stand on the same moral basis.

We therefore strongly recommend that the United States take immediate steps to recognize Russia, since (1) it is in harmony with our sound historical foreign policy; (2) it would lessen hostile foreign threats against Russia, and by reducing the fear of external aggression would lead to less repressive and more democratic methods in Russia itself; (3) it would promote American trade and industry; and (4) it would strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of these two nations.

A Second Delegation

For all of us this journey into Russia has been a fresh experience. We, as others, had not been immune from the cross-currents of opinion which have disturbed most western minds. Some of the conflict and confusion has been, for us at least, resolved. We have something of a picture of reality. The vastness of the Russian experiment is overwhelming, but that has served mainly to emphasize the dignity of achievement in the past few years and to sharpen our anticipation of what may come. For Russia's success lies mostly ahead of her. The conditions for this success have tried to make clear. They lie not o in the resources of the land and the rene vitality of the people; but also in a meas of understanding and forbearance abro Russia can go on; we are convinced of th Her government is moving towards stren and the stable institutions of peace. But s cannot go on to the kind of success which within vision without freedom from malicio interference in her affairs.

To be let alone would be a measurable sistance to the development of her inter strength. To be recognized de jure and have bridges of commerce and communicat re-established with other nations would still more effective. There are those wh would neither let her alone nor recognize h existence. This seems to us an arrogant tempt to determine the institutions throu which the life of one-tenth of the world sh express itself. It leads directly to forcible domination. We venture to make to others what seems to us a true description of reality because it is only in an atmosphere of ignorance and misrepresentation that such an attitude can influence opinion.

This is the first time that representatives of American labor have gone to Russia. The best auspices for such a second investigation as we hope will soon come, would, of course, be those of the American Federation of Labor and the major labor organizations representing officially the organized workers of America. We trust that the time will also soon come when the Russian workers can send a delegation to the United States to learn something of the purposes and problems of the American labor movement. After all, Russia has a workers' government. If it has made mistakes, or if mistakes are now being made, this ought not to cause complete outlawry from association with the workers in the United States. Only by creating the fiction of a situation which does not exist can the fact of this workers' government be ignored. We hope that this fiction will in time give way to the truth and that the official body of American workers will at least go to see and try to understand.

(Signed)
JAMES H. MAURER, Chairman
JOHN BROPHY
FRANK L. PALMER
ALBERT F. COYLE, Secretary

(THE END.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

NOW AND TEN YEARS AGO

By Albert Rhys Williams

THE telephone rings and I am asked to write an article for the Leningrad Pravda. Just ten years ago I received a similar request. That time it was the Petrograd Pravda and that time it was Lenin himself who asked me.

That was in February, 1918, those tense critical days when the fate of the Revolution seemed to hang by a thread. The Imperial German Government had violated the terms of the first Brest-Litovsk Treaty and the German soldiers climbing out of the trenches were sweeping north in a raid upon Petrograd. Over the roofs of the city now hoarse, now shrill, shrieked the factory whistles giving the alarm, calling the workers to arms. Out of the shops and factories issued the long irregular lines of Red Guards with slanting bayonets.

I, too, felt the urge to action. Tho I was an American and had come to Russia as a correspondent of a New York newspaper, I had been swept by the elemental force of the Revolution. With irresistible power it had laid hold of me, and I had written in support and praise of it. But now the Revolution was in danger, now was the time not for words but deeds. So I, too, volunteered as a Red Guard.

In Smolny I ran into Bukharin who took me to see Lenin. "My congratulations," said Vladimir Ilyich. "As a foreigner you are doing good. But maybe you can do better. Maybe you can form a foreign detachment?"

His wish was a command. With Samuel Agursky and Neibut I drew up a "call" which by Lenin's order [illegible]peared in the Pravda on February [illegible], 1918, printed in parallel columns in Russian and English.

* * *

IN response to this "call" volunteers began to appear at our headquarters. After rejecting five or six suspicious characters, who were obviously spies and agents from the foreign embassies, we enrolled some fifty members. A medley of nationalities. Amongst them were three Americans, two Englishmen, ten Austrians and Germans, Italians, Jews and Chechs. Some of them indeed never had a gun in their hands before. For example:

Professor Charles Kuntz of New York, heretofore a Tolstoyan with scruples against killing even a chicken. Now that the Revolution was in peril he threw over his pacificism and took up a gun. A tremendous change to convert a fifty-year old philosopher into a soldier. In target practice his rifle would get tangled in his beard. Once his bullet hit the bull's eye and his eyes glistened with joy.

Undoubtedly there was more moral than military value in our little detachment. That isn't for me to estimate. I can only vouch for the high spirit and enthusiasm in which we entered it. I recall the clear, crisp winter morning when we first marched down the Nevsky. White snow glistened under our feet, pink and purple mists swimming above our heads. We were cold, hungry, awkward and perhaps a bit scared—but with high hopes and light hearts and joy tingling in our blood, for we were part of the Russian Revolution, the one thing in all the world worth living and dying for.

SINCE that day ten years have passed, and I take account of the fate of the members of the little detachment. Many of them gave their lives for the Revolution. Some like Olgin, the commander, died of typhus. Some like Neibut were caught and cruelly killed by the Whites. Others fell fighting at the front.

Of the living—one, an American, turned renegade. He went abroad and sold imself to the capitalist press, slandering and reviling the Revolution, making big money, but now despised by the very bourgeoisie who bought him.

He is the one shameful exception. All the rest have a record of staunch and loyal service to the Revolution. When they laid down the gun they took up the plow, the hammer and the pen and today they are in one field or another, at work helping to build up the Soviet structure. Even old Professor Kuntz, with enthusiasm that keeps growing with his years, has collected a quarter of a million rubles in America and is bringing tractors and machines for a new agriculture educational colony on the banks of the Dneiper.

New implements for the new tasks. New tactics for the new times. But in all the survivors of the little detachment the same loyalty and devotion today that flamed in them that winter morning they marched down the Nevsky.

TEN years ago! A full decade! Yet as I read that "call," printed in the Pravda, I am struck by the fact that with few alterations the same call might be printed today. Then we wrote:—

"The working classes are being ridden into the shambles by the imperialists of all countries. The Soviet power is making heroic effort to end the war and to keep the torch of civilization from being extinguished in a welter of blood."

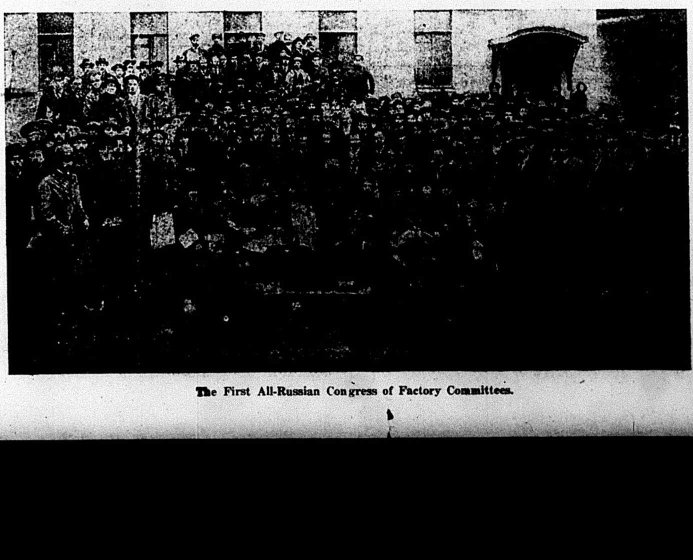
Is not that precisely the situation today? Now as then all the bourgeois governments of Europe and America are war-mad, spending vastly more on armaments than before 1914. All the capitalist powers rivaling one another in a feverish competition for more tanks, aeroplanes, cruisers. All mankind standing aghast before the horrors of the coming war of gas and chemicals.

Now as then the Soviet Power is the one government that is consistently trying to put an end to wars. Now as then it is the one government that is consistently pursuing a policy of peace, reducing its armed forces to a minimum, trying to sign guaranteed treaties with all its neighbors. Now as then it is straining all its efforts to ward off the oncoming catastrophe and to save civilization from being wiped from the face of the earth.

Another sentence from the "call":

"A terrible threat is being aimed at the heart of the Soviet Power by the advancing army of the Imperialists."

Is not that as true today as it was ten years ago? Now as then the imperialists are trying to draw an iron cordon around the Soviet Republics. Now as then the capitalists, like a pack of hungry wolves, with watering mouths look upon the immense natural resources of the Soviet Republics—the oil of Baku, the gold fields of Siberia, the forests of Archangel. Now as then the chief concern, that day and night occupies the bourgeois statesmen, is the crushing of the Soviet Power that stands as a bulwark against grabbing the wealth of Russia and the weaker nations thruout the world.



The First All-Russian Congress of Factory Committees.

One last sentence from that call:

"The eyes of the revolutionists in all foreign lands are turned to the Soviet as the revolutionary culture of the world."

That point certainly does not have to be labored. If it was true then, it is certainly true today. For the Russians are still the only working class in the world that have broken the fetters of capitalism. Now as then they stand a beacon light, guiding the exploited workers of the West and the colonial peoples of the East, inspiring them in their struggle to throw off the brutal domination of the imperialists. Now as then the revolutionists know that the fall of the Soviet would mean the trampling of the working class organizations in all foregn lands beneath the iron heel of capitalism and the triumph of black reaction throughout the world.

* * *

IN all these ways the situation today is identical with ten years ago. On the other hand how tremendous the difference! How colossal the contrast in every field beginning with the Pravda itself.

Then the Pravda was small, poorly printed, limited in circulation. Now it has grown into scores of Pravdas with hundreds of correspondents in the U. S. S. R. and all over the world, with millions of subscribers.

Then shops and factories were half-dead or altogether silent. Now they are noisy with the hum of the whirling wheels and the stamp of the trip-hammer and new ones are arising all over Russia.

Then the streets were half lighted or plunged in total darkness. Now Leningrad, Moscow, Tiflis, thousands of towns and villages are lit by the electric currents sweeping into them from the new electric stations. Then the streets were snow-blocked and rubbish-cluttered. Now the worst enemies of the Soviet are astounded at their order and are forced to admit they are cleaner than before the war.

Then the granaries were empty.

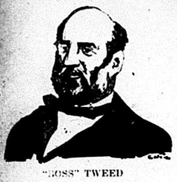
(Continued on Page Four)

BOOKS

THE TRAIL OF THE TIGER.

"BOSS" TWEED: The Story of a Grim Generation. By Denis Tilden Lynch. Boni and Liveright. $4.

HERE is a biography with hair on its chest written by a man who cannot help entertaining a slight trace of affection for a subject ranking high among the leading buccaneers of history. A biographer who knows the English language and wades into his job without bothering the reader with the weary details of the teething period of his hero's life, wins the heart of the harried reviewer from the first tap of the typewriter.


"BOSS" TWEED

While the air reeks with the seasoned scandal from Teapot Dome and with rumors of graft from the sidewalks of New York constantly seeping thru the defenses of Tammany Hall; with a former G. O. P. secretary of state spending over a million dollars intended for the taking of a census on furniture and on her relatives, one can read the story of the Tweed scandals without feeling in the slightest degree like a man from another and holier world.

William Marcy Tweed was born in 1823 and died in 1878. The first to receive the title of "Boss of Tammany Hall," Tweed performed an operation on the New York City treasury in three years that would properly challenge the admiration of even the most accomplished plunderer of the Harding regime. In three years Boss Tweed took over $30,000,000 out of the city vaults and his total speculations are said to have exceeded the colossal sum of $200,000,000, which is one hundred million more than Edward L. Doheny expected to profit from his Elk Hill Basin steal.

It was Tweed who made Tammany Hall what it was until the wily Al Smith fumigated its musty corners—a stench in the civic nostrils. Even as late as the days of Charlie Murphy the men of the wigwam sallied forth with gas pipe and gat and brought home the bacon over the groans of the dying and the howls of the reformers. Tammany has learned much in recent years and it can afford to let Theodore Roosevelt dry up his lungs about the red light district in Albany. Big subway contracts, bus franchises, legitimate real estate graft and hundreds of other legal ways of filling the dinner pail from the public trough are more in harmony with the "civilized" method of amassing wealth than the rough, ready and open system of the notorious Tweed. A pox on your bawdy house graft! There is more money in legitimate politics.

* * *

Tweed's grandfather was a Scotchman and a blacksmith, and so was his son Richard. The former realized early in life that there was nothing in hard work except callouses on the hands and a hump on the spine. He noticed the swank and swagger of a chairmaker by the name of Ashe who was foreman of the fire department and treasurer of Tammany Hall; so Philip apprenticed his son Richard to a chairmaker and when Richard begat his last son William, here was one more chairmaker who added brushmaking to his list of accomplishments and owned two factories at the age of twenty-one.

Had Richard Tweed lived a few years beyond 1860, writes Tweed's biographer, he "would have seen his last born one of the very rich men in the metropolis, Boss of Tammany, master of the entire machinery of the State government, executive, legislative and judicial,—the Court of Appeals the sole exception. Judges rendered decisions dictated by Tweed. . . ."

* * *

The main difference between today and the days of Tweed is that a lone political wolf driving legislators before him with a whip or purchasing judicial decisions has given way to the polished and respectable financial rings that loot treasuries for the "good of the people," contribute to worthy causes and bribe the newspapers thru advertising contracts.

While the name of Tweed is associated with everything that savors of corruption, and Fifth Avenue holds its nostrils at the mention of 14th Street, the names of the founders of several of our leading families are linked with the notorious Boss; and but for Tweed's services the descendants of Jay Gould, James Fisk Jr. and John Jacob Astor might today be chewing gum over a typewriter or swinging billies on a beat instead of commuting between the United States and Europe, or snatching indigent dukes from the jaws of poverty in return for titles.

At one time Boss Tweed had half a hundred republican leaders on his payroll. It would be interesting to know how many republican leaders draw sustenance from the public pap thru the good offices of Mr. Olvany, the present Boss of Tammany Hall.

William Cullen Bryant, owner of The Evening Post, took a few moments off from the task of translating Homer to fire his managing editor Charles Nordhoff for attacking Tweed.

Indeed, the world has not changed much after all, least of all the newspaper world. In the year of our lord 1927, the liberal Pulitzer of the New York World fired Heywood Broun for taking up the cudgels vigorously for Sacco and Vanzetti.

When Boss Tweed was on his last legs, politically speaking, The Times exposed him and the editor refused Tweed's bribe. This was almost the end. But the Boss was still powerful enough to make Jay Gould, the railroad highwayman, put up $1,000,000 bail for him.

The methods of the public plunderers have changed somewhat in outward appearance since the days of Tweed, tho it is doubtful if the old Boss could show any tricks to the "Ohio Gang" of Warren Gamaliel Harding's days.

* * *

The big rail and oil magnates no longer ride down Broadway in open carriages accompanied by their leering harlots, as was the wont of James Fisk Jr., the "Prince of Erie." They have bungalows on the roofs of skyscrapers for them.

Capitalism has had its finger nails manicured and the dirt taken out of its ears. But it still carries the same old paunch, and its numerous agents in municipal, state and national governments, still look, and always will look, on the public domain as something to be looted, while the whole rotten system rests on the weary bodies of the workers out of whose sweat and blood a sanctimonious Rockefeller as well as a smelly Sinclair draw the sap of life.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Comment.

"BOSTON!" This will be the title of Upton Sinclair's new novel based upon the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. After spending over a month in New England gathering data and studying the background of prejudice and hate against which the two workers were murdered, Sinclair returns soon to California where he will begin the actual writing of the book.

News also comes of the forthcoming dramatization of Sinclair's novel, **Oil**, by William A. Brady. The play will be on Broadway very shortly, it is announced. Innocent joy at these tidings is somewhat marred by the subsequent announcement by the producer that the political and industrial elements found in Oil will be entirely omitted from the dramatized version. "The play," says Mr. Brady, "will be based rather on the wonderful love between Bunny and his dad, the wealthy California operator."

It is doubtful whether Sinclair will raise much of a protest, in view of the fact that several years ago he emasculated his novel "100%" to suit the special requirements of Hearst's **Cosmopolitan**. In a letter which he sent to The Nation at the time in anticipation of howls from radical readers, Sinclair asked, in plaintive tones, whether it weren't better to have a milder version of his book reach thousands of new readers than that the book merely remain the property of the converted. . . .

Apparently, thought Sinclair, fifty per cent is better than nothing.

* * *

The appalling extent to which Sherwood Anderson has escaped from the realities of contemporary life is vividly illustrated by his recent purchase of two country weekly newspapers somewhere in Virginia. Like Edwin Arlington Robinson's famous "Minnever Cheevy," Anderson yearns for the days when knighthood was in flower and King Arthur and his stalwarts sat at the feudal round table. . . .

Blindly protesting against machine civilization without understanding either its historic development or its possibilities, Anderson flees from one city to another: New York, Paris, New Orleans, Richmond—in search of the Holy Grail.

As an owner of a community newspaper Anderson probably dreams of the mellow journalistic days of Greeley, Dana, Watterson, and Ed. Howe. When, however, he begins to function as the editor of a paper whose readers are no longer isolated (telephone, telegraph, radio, press associations, movies, Fords), the wistful author will discover stereotyped news stories, standardized "features," and even canned editorials produced by thoughtful and enterprising organizations from their offices in the skyscrapers of New York.

—SENDER GARLIN.

NOW AND TEN YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 3)

Now they are filled and grain is pouring into the elevators, into the mills grinding every day and night, into the shops from Murman and Novorossisk, carrying Soviet bread into all parts of the world.

Then there was perhaps a hundred or two tractors in all Russia. Now there are 20,000 digging deep into the soil, making the peasants begin to own and work and think collectively.

Then there were no silver or copper coins, only bales of paper money for which one could buy little or nothing. Now there is a solid stable Soviet currency, taking its place in the front rank amongst the currencies of the world.

Then, like a long sleeping giant, the masses were waking from the slumber of centuries. Now they are wide awake, literate, articulate, full of demands, organizing into cartels and cooperatives, and izba-reading rooms, devouring the millions of books and journals and pamphlets pouring out into the deafest villages.

Then there was one isolated Bolshevik Party—the Russian. Now there are Communist Parties working in every corner of the globe—the revolutionists of fifty-three countries all united in the mammoth organization of the Communist International.

Then there were struggling groups of the Red Guards with meagre equipment. Now there is the mighty Red Army trained, disciplined and with a fighting spirit unequalled amongst all the armies of the world.

Then some fifty members came forward as volunteers in the Foreign Detachment. Now let the Pravda print a call for a Foreign Detachment of the Red Army, and in response to the rallying cry thousands and tens of thousands would be enrolling.

Thus one might go on indefinitely with these contrasts between today and ten years ago. Let any honest citizen pause and think a bit and he will marvel before its solid substantial achievements, its colossal triumphs.

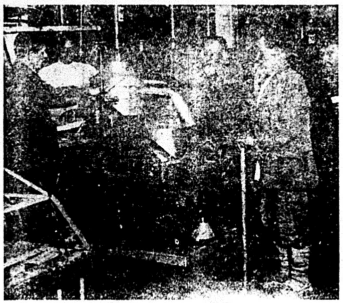
* * *

BUT the dark spots on the picture?

Well, I am fully aware of them too. For in the last five years I have travelled the highway all over the Soviet lands, from the depths of the Archangel forests to the heights of the Caucasian Mountains. I have sailed down the Oka, the Dneiper, the Northern Dvina and the Volga. I have been in scores of mines and factories and shops, in hundreds of Tartar, Ukrainian, Russian and Mordvian villages. I have heard the complaints—and sometimes the curses—of peasants and workers, lumbermen and fishermen. I have had first hand experience with the problems which fill the papers—bureaucracy and sabotage, unemployment and high cost of living.

Obstacles and difficulties still lie in the path of the Revolution—insignificant compared with the ones already surmounted in its onward march—but these too will yield to the impact of the creative forces now released in the powerful Soviet peoples.

As in this decade the achievements and triumphs of the Russian Revolution have surpassed the hopes in the hearts of our little detachment marching down the Nevsky that winter morning, so in another decade they will far surpass the hopes and dreams of today.


Teaching peasants how to use modern machinery.

TEN

(Adapted from the Russian of Jan Kaminsky by Henry Reich, Jr.)

Ten years, ten wars, ten victories,
Ten epochs, ten eternities,
Ten springs renewing for each slave
A hope that springs o'er land and wave.

Ten planters sowing virile seeds
To grow a crop for human needs.
Ten reapers with a million knives
To reap the verdant crop that thrives.

Ten mighty driving dynamos,
A power that daily, hourly grows,
In revolution's strife and moil
To break the chains of those who toil.

Ten radios to broadcast flame
That leaps in revolution's name
Into all human hearts. No fear
That static waves shall interfere.

Ten years of suffering and cost,
Ten gallant battles—none were lost.
Ten springs of hoping never done,
Ten years of revolution won!

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Thousands of Dollars Raised for Nungesser Coli Families Missing

PARIS, France, Nov. 6.—The Nungesser and Coli families who have been continually paraded by those interested in cross-Atlantic commercial flying, interviewed, sentimentalized over and continuously in the lime-light for the sake of aviation ever since the loss of the Nongesser-Coli "White Bird" plane, have allowed it to become known that the thousands of dollars raised for them in return for all this publicity work has not reached them.

There were two funds, one of $80,000, in charge of Dudley Field Malone seems to be lost "somewhere in France." Malone has wired that he does not know where it is, and he is the only person, say French newspaper articles, who can release it.

Mayor Walker, while in France, got his picture in the papers by handing Mme. Nungesser checks amounting to about a thousand dollars, part of a fund of $82,000 said to have been raised thru the Roxy theatre. They had to be sent back to New York, however, for signatures, and they never made the return journey to France.

Broadway Briefs

Harry A. Yerkes and his Royal Flotilla Orchestra and Co., head the bill at the Moss' Broadway this week. Others include Claire Vincent, Joe Marks with Mae Leonard and Howard Snyder, Pali Mall, the Pioneer Tap Dancers. The picture attraction will be "Tell It To Sweeney."

Madame Emma Calve and B. A. Rolfe, with his Palais D'Or Orchestra, headline the bill at the Palace. Neville Fleeson and Bobby Folsom, Lew Hearn with Ethel Clay, Dexter and Anita Peters-Wright and the Wright Dancers with Helen Pachaud, Frank Evers and Greta are the other acts.

Harold Leonard and his Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra will open an engagement at the Hippodrome today. Lillian Fitzgerald with Joe Daly, "The Family Ford" with Jim Harkins and Co.; Arthur Corey, with Elsie Wachte, Ethel Williams and Earl Scholl; Jim and Marian Harkins; Eddie Jerome and Bill Ryan, are the other vaudeville acts. Gene Straton Porter's "The Harvester," starring Orville Caldwell and Natalie Kingston is the feature film.

"The Desert Song" and "Immoral Isabelle" will be transferred tonight to new homes. The first to the Imperial Theatre and the latter to the Ritz.

H. H. Woods' new production, "The Fanatics" opens tonight at the 49th Street Theatre. The cast is headed by Richard Bird, Joan MacLean and Ann Andrews.

Another premier for this evening is "The Stairs," which is due at the Bijou. It is a play from the Italian of Rosso di San Secondo.

Em Jo Basshe, is directing the rehearsals for the New Playwrights' production of "The Centuries," the second show of the season. Basshe also has arranged the incidental music for "The Centuries," a drama of New York ghetto life. "The Belt" the current production, will continue until November 14, with the new play opening on November 23.

The Artward Productions have assembled the following cast of principals for their forthcoming musical play, "The Girl from Child's": Ann Milburn, Irving Fisher, Gerald Oliver Smith, Dorothy Brown, Frances Brandt and Jeanette Dietrech. The production will come to New York following engagements in Pittsburgh and Brooklyn.

"Abie's Irish Rose" will enter upon its third week at the Bronx Opera House Monday evening.

Nathaniel Wagner has resumed the leading masculine role in "My Maryland" at Jolson's Theatre. He has been out of the cast several weeks, due to illness.

The new Schwab and Mandel musical production, "The New Moon," which goes into rehearsal next week, has a score by Sigmund Romberg and book by Frank Mandell and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd.

Miss Louise Gifford, who was associated with the Theatre Guild's School, has opened at 54 West 74th St. a school of her own to be known as the School for the Young Actor. Reuben Mamoulin, who directed the production of "Porgy," is a member of the faculty of Miss Gifford's school.

Julia Chandler has bought a comedy by Hitcheson Boyd entitled "On to Paris," and with it will make her first independent production. Mary Young will be seen in the leading feminine role.

Burr McIntosh, well known character actor, will play the role of Monte Blue's father in the star's vehicle, "Across the Atlantic."

DRAMA

Beating About the Bush

Edward Knoblock's Comedy at the Republic Would Be Wildian in Dialogue but Isn't

"The Mulberry Bush" walked into the Republic as "Abie's Irish Rose" was carried out exhausted after a five-year box office orgy and taken to the Bronx where half of its race appeal is supposed to have come from.

If a customer at the Republic can stop thinking what Mr. Knoblock's comedy is all about but confines his cerebral activities to watching the movements of the prepossessing ladies and gentlemen that try to work themselves lazily thru a domestic quadrangle he or she will not regret having passed up the Flea Circus across the way. However if one should be so silly as to furrow his brows over the nonchalance with which the parties involved take the threatened rupture of cunnubial compatability, such a person is liable to develop a case of nerves.

At times "The Mulberry Bush" reminds one of "A Woman of No Importance," not so much because of a resemblance to the sparkling wit in the lines of the great Irish playwright as because of the graceful movements of the ladies on the stage.

As a professional would say, "The acting was adequate," but special attention should be called to the efforts of Isobel Elsom, Claudette Colbert and James Rennie to please the audience.

It is not likely that old men will reckon time from the opening date of "The Mulberry Bush" as in the case of "Abie's Irish Rose" but certain people will prefer the present occupant of the Republic.

EDDIE BUZZELL

One of the big features of "The Desert Song," Sigmund Romberg's musical show, which moves tonight to the Imperial Theatre.

DAVENPORT THEATRE TO OPEN TONIGHT WITH "HAMLET"

Butler Davenport will open his thirteenth season tonight with a production of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He will play the chief role. The little playhouse on East 27th Street, formerly known as the Bramhall, will be called the Davenport Theatre from now on.

Mr. Davenport, who is director of the playhouse, announces the following cast of players: Octavia Kenmore, Ruth Randolph, Robert Le Sueur, Jules Artfield, Robert Gorham, Rudolph Lovinger, Edward England, Lloyd Foster, Sidney Dexter, Henry Wise, Helen Stern, Fay Rothstein and Samuel Satin.

The new club room of the Davenport Theatre Club in the theatre annex will be open to the public for the first time.

"A Night in Spain" will begin its final week at the Winter Garden on Monday. The revue will move to Boston to make way for "Artists and Models," which is due at the same playhouse on Monday evening, November 14.

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN" By Philip Barry
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Matinee (Election Day) Tuesday

Davenport Theatre, 138 East 27th St. Near Lexington Avenue
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
Shakespeare's "HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and an Excellent Cast.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

BOOTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Tues. and Sat., 2:30.

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Election Day, Tuesday

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

49th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
A. H. WOODS presents
THE FANATICS

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep." —Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tue. & Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42 St. W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30, 8:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight "THE CRADLE SONG"

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA
GALLO Thea., 54 St., W. of B'y. Eve. 8:15
2 Week Engagement Only.
Tonight, 8:15, LA BOHEME. Sharlow, Fox, Tafuro. Tues., RIGOLETTO. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax)

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!
Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.
WHAT LABOR CRITICS SAY OF "THE BELT"
"The Belt is the truest revelation of our industrial life that has for some time pounded the stage."—Joseph T. Shipley in the New Leader.
"This play is labor's own, and is far ahead of anything of the kind attempted in this country. It should receive the support of all militant classconscious workers."—Ludwig Landy, in the Daily Worker.
Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

FIRE AND ARREST TRACTION LABOR TO SMASH UNION

Workers Organize As Injunction Looms

Company unionism and the anti-union injunction offensive of the employers continued yesterday to draw a closer unbroken line around the New York traction workers. Meanwhile the officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America issued more vague statements while gazing nervously but hopefully toward Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall.

Union Officials Waver.

While the officers of the street car men's union wait for the arrival in New York next week of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the magnates of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. move forward step by step toward their dual objective, the driving of the union out of the New York subways and the general extension in America of the open shop.

Two employes of the I. R. T. have been arrested on the Ninth Ave. elevated line for distributing hand bills advertising a meetng of the street car men's union. The day previous six employes of the B.-M. T. were discharged for membership in the union. The I. R. T. continues to advertise among its unskilled workers for volunteers for a reserve force of motormen for use as strike breakers should the present crisis result in a strike.

Hearing Nears.

A hearing is set for Nov. 11 on the application by the I. R. T. for an injunction which would forbid efforts by the street car men's union or any other union affiliated with the A. F. of L. to organize the traction workers. The officials of the union have decided not to act until Green reaches New York to advise with them. Green, however, is not scheduled to reach the scene of action until shortly before the hearing, although the injunction demanded by the traction interests would outlaw the federation as well as the union most immediately involved.

Workers More Militant.

Applications for membership at the street car men's union headquarters indicated last night that the temper of the rank and file traction workers is shifting rapidly and surely toward organizational militancy. More than 200 applications have been filed in the last two days, many applicants being members of the Interborough Brotherhood, the I. R. T. spy-controlled company union. They were not deterred by the presence of company spotters on the sidewalk.

"Faith" In Tammany.

William D. Mahon, national president of the street car men's union, and Patrick J. Shea and James H. Coleman, organizers, still appear to place faith in Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall although the mayor's promises in similar situations in the past have been made only for the traction interest to break when it suited their purpose, according to the more progressive or militant members of the union. Now that the offensive of the traction interests has begun anew, a controversy is being waged by the union officialdom on one side and the traction officialdom on the other as to the exact terms of the "agreement" negotiated by Mayor Walker last summer.

* * *

By JOHN THOMPSON.

The New York traction situation has developed into something that neither the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America nor the executives of the traction companies, both common-place and hide-bound, dreamed would come to pass. The dispute has grown from a local issue to a national issue with New York as the immediate battleground.

Amalgamated organizers and officers somehow or other from time to time in their activities manage to involve all other crafts and trades and create an atmosphere of class-consciousness and general strike talk such as few other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been able to create. This time they have involved the entire A. F. of L. without expecting it.

When the last A. F. of L. convention passed an anti-injunction resolution with a flourish of trumpets, speechmaking and threats there were many labor men who looked upon the whole thing as a piece of pious publicity and a harmless gesture.

Conditions Move Fast.

Conditions moved faster than the A. F. of L. leaders expected. Instead of calling a conference, which was to be a sort of miniature convention later in November or early in December at Washington, to arrange for a program of action against the injunction menace, President Green and his aides are compelled now to advance the date and meet in New York with a practical question and legal test confronting them.

No doubt the lawyers will do the battling Nov. 11. But whether the court fight is won or lost the A. F. of L. leaders will have to give battle all along the line. They must fight and company unionism will be the new order of the day should they lose.

Had these union officials any imagination and had they the interest of the workers at heart the loss of the forthcoming court test would be the means of creating a strong class psychology.

Plumbers' Helpers to Ask Chartered Union In Greater New York

Delegates of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers were given final instructions last night in the matter of petitioning for a charter for Greater New York from the International Plumbers' Union.

The delegates are scheduled to leave tonight to go before the international's executive board in Chicago with their petition. The charter would include all plumbers' helpers in Greater New York, where there are four plumbers' locals.

The plumbers' helpers' union was formed last December. Four months later they struck in sympathy with the plumbers of Brooklyn, who were demanding $14 a day and a 5-day week.

The helpers' delegates are C. E. Miller, M. Patrick, S. Seewald and M. Helfand. A dance will be held for them at Astoria Hall, 64 E. 4th St., prior to their departure this evening.

Young Pioneers Send Statue to U. S. S. R.

The Young Pioneers of America have [illegible] a token of comradeship to the Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union for the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution in the form of a replica of Adolf Wolff's statue, "A Promising Youngster."

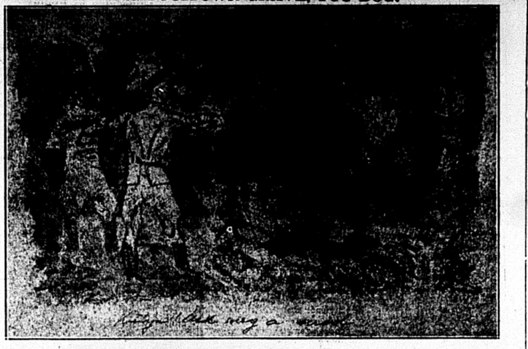
Kate Gitlow, secretary of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, is conveying it to Moscow, where Sam Darcy, American representative of the Young Communist International, will present it to the Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union Nov. 7.

The statue, in Bronze, is a nude young figure holding a hammer and sickle. Funds to purchase the statue were collected by the Young Pioneers here.

FORD DELAY HITS WORKERS.

HARTFORD, Conn. (FP).—Six weeks slack time for 400 and no work for 200 employes of Sidney Blumenthal Co.'s Shelton plant is due to the delay in the production of the new Ford motor car. Besides Ford orders, those of other auto makers are held up on upholstery materials until the Ford car appears. Blumenthal employs 2,000 in normal times.

"DIG YOUR OWN GRAVE, YOU DOG!"



In the accompanying drawing by M. Biro, Hungarian artist, an aging worker, worn by toil, imprisonment and torture, is shown digging his own grave prior to being killed by the leering uniformed gunmen of the anti-labor fascist government of Hungary.

The fascist terror in Hungary will be described at a protest meeting called for this afternoon at the Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and Third Ave., under the auspices of the Anti-Horthy League of New York.

The meeting was called also as a demonstration against a parade of Hungarian fascists earlier in the afternoon, in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to Louis Kossuth at Riverside Drive and 112th St.

Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, president of the labor-baiting National Security League, will not speak at the fascist corner-stone laying, as previously announced. He will be present, however.

It was erroneously announced by the Anti-Horthy League through an error that Dr. Galambos would be chairman at the workers' protest meeting. The chairman will be Dr. Joseph Hollos, the league said yesterday. Hugo Gellert, artist and associate editor of the New Masses, and Imre Balint, author and artist, will speak.

USE STARVATION AND VIOLENCE SHATTER MINERS' ORGANIZATION

Locked-out Workers Create Relief Committee; Make National Drive to Save Union

By A. S.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—Today, in the eighth month of the lock-out, the coal operators announce that they will risk going broke in order to smash the United Mine Workers' Union in Western Pennsylvania. This is propaganda to weaken the morale of the strikers; but there can be no doubt that the operators have definitely determined to endure large temporary losses for the sake of the enormous future profits to be gained if the district can be reduced to an open-shop basis. West Virginia, with the day wage down to $5, $3.50, and even $2.85 a day in some sections, in place of the $7.50 Jacksonville scale, has proved an excellent investment.

Railroads Rule.

Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, controls the largest coal company in the locked-out districts—the Pittsburgh Coal Company which has 1[illegible] mines operating with scabs and about 40 more still closed down, in Western Pennsylvania. The United States Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel, Jones and McLaughlin, and Wheeling Steel all have a number of subsidiaries in District No. 5, of the United Mine Workers of America. In District 2, Central Pennsylvania, the railroad companies run things—New York Central, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. The most powerful interests in the country are arrayed against the miners of Western and Central Pennsylvania and Ohio, intent on dealing a shattering blow to these strategic districts of the United Mine Workers of America and breaking the backbone of the union.

Silent and Deadly.

The present onflict is one of the greatest and most significant in the history of organized labor in this country; and yet even the labor movement itself is scarcely aware that the battle is on. The struggle is of tremendous scope—120,000 miners are involved, over half a million men and women and children. But the struggle is decentralized, hidden away in hundreds of isolated mining camps scattered through the three districts. Many of the mines are far up in the hills away from any railroad line. What news does get out is systematically suppressed by the capitalist papers. It is only by going around from camp to camp that any idea can be gained of the magnitude of the long, slow war that is being fought out around the mines.

Scabs in Brawls.

Every mining town yields its chronicle of struggle—clashes between miners and scabs, coal and iron police, state troopers and deputy attacks on miners and their wives, civil rights abrogated, hundreds of arrests, men held incommunicado, company attempts to keep away coal supplies from the men who dig the coal, orderly mining towns turned into unclean resorts with the scum brought in as scabs, and the prostitutes provided by the companies, and the coal and iron police. In Western Pennsylvania alone, Murray, international vice-president of the U. M. W. of A. stated recently, 65 scabs and prostitutes and coal and iron police have lost their lives since the commencement of the lock-out in the wild drunken brawls and lawless existence that goes on within the company stockades. In many camps the scabs are quartered right among the union men in the company houses, and filth and disease is spread thruout the camp.

Relief Needed.

The sweeping injunctions secured in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania within the past month against picketing and enjoining the union from defending its members against eviction have added crushing weapons to the coal operators' arsenal, and intensified the sharpness of the conflict. Mass eviction have now become legalized as method of attack, and thousands of miners and their families face the bitter winter of the hills in the insufficient shelter of rough wooden barracks.

Suffering is already intense. Food is insufficient, clothes thin and worn, children are going barefoot. Everywhere relief is inadequate, and in some places only a couple of dollars a family have been received in relief since the beginning of the lock-out.

After seven months without work or pay hunger is becoming a terrible menace to the tens of thousands of miners and their families withstanding the onslaught of the coal operation with such unflinching and magnificent heroism.

The Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, now located at 611 Penn Ave., Room 307, Pittsburgh, Pa., intends to make a national drive for funds to provide relief for the locked-out miners and their families.

Miners Help Traction Strike.

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Nov. 6 (FP).—Schulkyll Traction Co. trolley men who run street cars through the mountainous valleys of the hard coal region are still on strike after one month. They went out in protest against the installation of one-man cars and against a reduction in wages.

The Schulkyll Transportation Co., which is another name for the struck traction co., is planning to install bus lines. One has been in operation between Girardville and Mahoney City for months before the strike. Chauffeurs on these buses receive the handsome remuneration of 50 cents an

Miners have pledged themselves not to ride buses to or from work during the strike period. The local mine board declared that "any man who hour.
rides one of these buses is no better than a scab."

Meanwhile the Traction Co. has gone into the hands of receivers. Incidentally, the receivers happen to be its own management. At present, government appraisers are going over the lines, estimating the value. It is not known what will happen, but the fact that in many places the tracks have already been torn out indicates that the strikers may wait a very long time before they will operate trolleys through the district again.

LABOR MAY IMPEACH.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Central Labor Union here is investigating the possibility of impeachment proceedings against Judge Henry A. Fuller, who presides in the Luzerne county court, for holding trials without juries. A recent superior court ruling declared such trials illegal.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

U. S. Troopship Ready to Rescue Burns Spy

(Continued from Page One)

them. A careful search for youthful misdeeds was evidently made. "He is a good sport and likes to go to the races," "He was pretty wild in his early days but hes quieted down a little," "he is bull-headed," "he is easily influenced," etc., run thruout the reports.

"Good Juror."

Juror Conrad G. Herzog, a Ford mna, one of the four owners of the Northeast Motor Co., is described as "a sporting man . . . considered by corporations as a good juror." The information is also given that he "is a son of the late Fritz Herzog, who ran a saloon in Washington for a number of years, famous for its crab feasts Saturday nights down by the navy yards."

Juror John P. Kern is the man, "who will go to races whenever he can do it."

Hunted For Debts.

The fact that Juror Wm. H. Groucher in 1924h ad a judgment, still unpaid, againsthim of $20 was considered highly significant by the "operative" who reported on him.

Juror Norman L. Glasscock lived in a poor neighborhood, in a frame shack. That looked good to the operative, and went into his reports.

Another juror was cataloged as having a wife who was married twice. Any girls in the jurors' families were sure to be mentioned, and investigated. Invariably the Burns man found out whether any relatives of the juror were in government service.

Only Preliminary Stuff.

These reports were taken in a raid on an apartment occupied by "Chief Shadower" Ruddy and Assistant Shadower" Robbins, of the Burns agency. They are supposed to be merely preliminary information, an advance digest of news intended to to form the basis of a real thorough shadowing concentrated on the most probable victims among the jurors as the trial progressed.

It is known that Ruddy wrote his chief in New York that the work would from now on be centered on several of the jurors and the rest not watched so much.

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from Page One)

New Jersey plans to make the week, beginning Sunday, November 6 and ending November 13, a memorable week in the history of the workers of that state. The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the achievements of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic in the first ten years of its rule, will be held by thousands of militant workers in all the large cities of New Jersey. The announcement of the 7-hour day for the workers in the Soviet Union have made the workers of New Jersey more enthusiastic than ever concerning the revolution of workers and peasants that took place in Russia ten years ago. Mass meetings with prominent speakers from New York have been arranged in the following cities:

Jersey City: Monday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 116 Mercer St.,—Markoff, Crouch.

Paterson: Friday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Helvetia Hall—Foster, Lifshitz, Mitchell.

Newark: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Beacon St.—Wicks, Devine, Toohey.

West New York: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Pl.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz, A. Markoff.

Passaic: Sunday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave.—Ballam, Bentall, Crouch.

Announcements about meetings in other New Jersey cities will be made within a few days.

Philadelphia: Mass meetings at Labor Institute and Boslover Hall, Nov. 4th. Speakers: Wm. F. Dunne, Jack Stachel, Herbert Zam, Herbert Benjamin, P. T. Lau.

Philadelphia: Motion picture "Red Russia" also Ruthenberg funeral film, Nov. 12th, Moose Hall, Broad and Mast St., 7 and 9 p. m.

Jessup, Pa.: Nov. 7th, 7 p. m. Geo. Papcun.

Norfolk, Va.: Nov. 8th, 8 p. m., Herbert Benjamin.

Richmond, Va.: Nov. 9th, 8 p. m., 1825 E. Main. Herbert Benjamin.

Chester, Pa.: Nov. 13th. Ella Reeve Bloor.

Baltimore, Md.: Nov. 20th, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre. Jay Lovestone.

Trenton, N. J.: Nov. 20th, 8 p. m., Ella Reeve Bloor.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass.,

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Denver, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 13.

Aberdeen—Saturday, Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland—Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227½ Yamhil St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

Charge N. Y. Police Aid Fascist League;

"The police of New York are doing their utmost to please Mussolini," charged Carlo Tresca, president of the Anti-Fascist Alliance last night in referring to the long delay in the trial of Cologero Greco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascists held in jail since July 11. They are charged with killing two fascists in conection with a parade last Decoration Day. Tresca also cited the arrest last Wednesday night of three other Italian workers charged with assaulting fascists. They are Petro Bencich, Bernard Godeno and Charles Kasacassutta.

"Since we issued a statement several days ago that the police were working hand and hand with the fascists," Tresca continued, "no denial has been made by either the police or the fascists.

A defense motion for the dismissal of the case against Greco and Carillo is set for hearing Monday.

Isaac Shorr, counsel for the International Labor Defense, is in charge of the defense of Bencich, Godeno and Kascassutta.

Dance in Los Angeles To Aid Colorado Strike

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 6—A dance will be given on Saturday, November 12, at the Labor Temple Auditorium, 532 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles. Full proceeds to go to the striking Colorado coal miners. Tickets are 50c and every class-conscious worker in Los Angeles should attend.

This affair will be given under the auspices of the Colorado Miners' Strike Relief Conference, a newly formed organization comprised of the Los Angeles locals of the I. W. W., the Workers (Communist) Party, the I. L. D., and various other labor locals and liberal groups. Further program for same objective will be announced later.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER! Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Naval Affairs Head Wants Thirty Ships To Hold China Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—A half billion dollar naval building program, involving the building within five years of thirty new 10,000 ton cruisers and five additional air craft carriers will be presented to congress by Representative Britten (R) head of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Britten's plan is much in advance of that of the navy department, which is asking only for "three or four" new cruisers a year.

Britten was brutally plain, in his statement yesterday to the press as to the reasons for his proposition.

"Prestige in the Orient is called 'face,' and when a manufacturer loses his 'face' there he goes out of business. And this is what will happen to us if we persist in sliding down the scale of importance among naval powers," he said.

Stevedores May Join Lightermen's Strike

Five hundred skippers of the harbor lighters that haul perishable goods from the New Jersey mainland to New York are striking for a $2.50 a week wage increase. The strike may soon include the entire 2,000 skippers in the harbor. Joseph D. Ryan, international president of the longshoremen's union, with which the men are affiliated, is talking about calling out the stevedores in sympathy.

No union longshoremen or teamsters will handle stuff moved by strikebreaking lightermen, Ryan warned employers.

TIPPETT AT WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Tom Tippett, instructor in sociology at Brookwood Labor College, will speak on Civil Liberties at the quarterly meeting of the New York Women's Trade Union League, Nov. 19, at the league house, 247 Lexington Ave., New York.

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TEN YEARS

THE working class of Russia, led by the Bolsheviks with Lenin at their head, took power on November 7, 1917.

The working class of Russia, led by the Bolsheviks, hold power on November 7, 1927.

Peace, Bread and Land--All Power to the Soviets——these were the battle cries of the revolutionary Russian masses on November 7, 1917.

The Kerensky government, that short-lived instrument of a short-lived Russian capitalist class, fell before the onslaught of the Russian masses.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat was established on its ruins.

World Imperialism mobilized to smash it.

On November 7, 1927——today——the revolutionary slogans raised 10 years ago are welded into the political, economic and social structure of the Soviet Union.

There is Peace in the Soviet Union.

There is Bread for all.

There is land——for all the peasants.

The power is in the hands of the Soviets.

The Trade Unions—10,000,000 strong—are the foundation of the Soviet Power.

In alliance with the peasantry, the working class, with its party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at its head, carrying out the policy of Lenin, is building Socialism in a country more than twice the size of the United States. These facts sound simple——and they are.

But these simple facts have altered the face of the world. They have brought about a new alignment of social forces.

THE conquest of power by the working masses of the Soviet Union on November 7, 1917, the maintenance and growing strength of the proletarian power, means that World Capitalism is no longer supreme.

Wherever Capitalism turns it is forced to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union and its Socialist Economy.

World Capitalism tried first to smash the Soviet Power by invasion, blockade, organization and financing of counter-revolution. It built a line of steel around the Soviet Union while inside the Russian capitalists, the nobility and their dupes, fought to overthrow the Soviet Power.

Epidemics of cholera and typhus took terrible toll.

Famine came to aid world capitalism, and its churchmen swore that the mighty arm of their Jehovah had smitten the social revolution.

Thru it all the Soviet Power stood——and struck back at the enemies of the masses.

Invasion was repelled on all fronts.

The counter-revolutionary armies of the capitalists and nobility were crushed.

The blockade was broken.

The famine was overcome. Cholera and typhus were wiped out.

Bleeding, tired, hungry——the Russian workers and peasants turned to the seemingly unsurmountable task of building socialist industry with fragments which had escaped the wreckage of imperialist war only to be torn and scattered by counter-revolution and invasion.

The imperialist world looked on and laughed. It had done its work well, it thought, and soon the Communists would be fleeing before the maddened Russian masses who would come then and beg to be taken back and reinstated as children of capitalism.

THE laughter has died down. Now only snarls are heard. There is no mirth in the glances world imperialism casts toward the Soviet Union——there is only fear and hatred.

There is good reason for this fear and hatred on the part of world rulers. They have seen a determined working class with a leadership unequalled in all history, take from them a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface.

The Russian Revolution did not take Russia merely out of an alliance of capitalist nations——it took Russia out of the capitalist system.

The Russian Revolution was not only a revolution in Russia——it was and is part of the world social revolution.

As the first victory of the social revolution the Soviet Power is the living proof for the world's working class——for the exploited rural masses, for the colonial peoples——that the teachings of Marx and Engels on the class struggle, on the role of revolutionary proletarian party——the Communist Party——on the dictatorship of the proletariat——are no unsupported theories but the unbeatable revolutionary strategy and tactics of the class war when backed by the might of the working class in this phase of capitalism-imperialism.

Can the working class capture and keep power? Can it build after it has fought and won?

The Soviet Union on its Tenth Anniversary, claiming proudly its title of the SOCIALIST FATHERLAND won on the field of battle with world imperialism, is the answer to these questions.

ANOTHER armed offensive against the Soviet Union is being organized. With Great Britain in the lead, world imperialism hopes by one more superhuman effort to wade thru seas of blood to the overthrow of the Soviet Power, the conquest of the Soviet Union, and to succeed in once more chaining the Russian masses to the chariot of capitalism.

But there are other weapons than the Red Army in the arsenal of the Soviet Union.

The proclamation of the 7-hour-day for hte Soviet Union workers smashes thru the armor of imperialism.

Imperialism has no defense against such weapons. In the capitalist countries the wages and living standards of the masses are being beaten down. The burden of world war debts, the whole weight of capitalist reconstruction——"rationalization"——is placed upon the workers and farmers of the capitalist nations.

Their hours of toil grow longer, their wages smaller.

Yet these same workers are asked to believe that to give their lives to smash the Soviet Union is to advance the cause and better the conditions of the working class.

THE masses of the Soviet Union whom Lenin and the Bolsheviks led to victory have peace within the territory of the Soviet Union.

They raise again the slogan of Peace against the war imperialism which is plotting against them.

The workers of the world want Peace.

But Peace can come only thru relentless struggle in defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialism. In this way alone can the Socialist Fatherland be defended and in this way alone can the world's workers win thru to the peace which prevails in the Soviet Union.

The peace the imperialists want is the peace of death.

They want peace for their class——the ruling and exploiting class.

We want peace for our class——the working class.

The Soviet Union wants peace——to build socialism for the masses.

Defend the Soviet Union——that is the way to peace.

Build the unions, free them from the agents of the capitalists in official positions. Organize the unorganized.

Build a powerful labor party.

Support all struggles of oppressed peoples against imperialism.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party, section of the Communist International——the leader of the world revolution under the banner of Leninism.

Fight against the war danger.

Defend the Soviet Union, the Socialist Fatherland, against all imperialist attacks.

MIGHTY in its Tenth Year, the Soviet Union marches down the road to Socialism. It stands as a monument to revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels and to Lenin, their greatest pupil, the master theoretician and strategist of the class struggle in the final stage of capitalism.

The strength of the Soviet Union is the strength of the working class and its allies. Around the Soviet Union, as the imperialist attack threatens, there must be and will be rallied the proletarian armies of all countries.

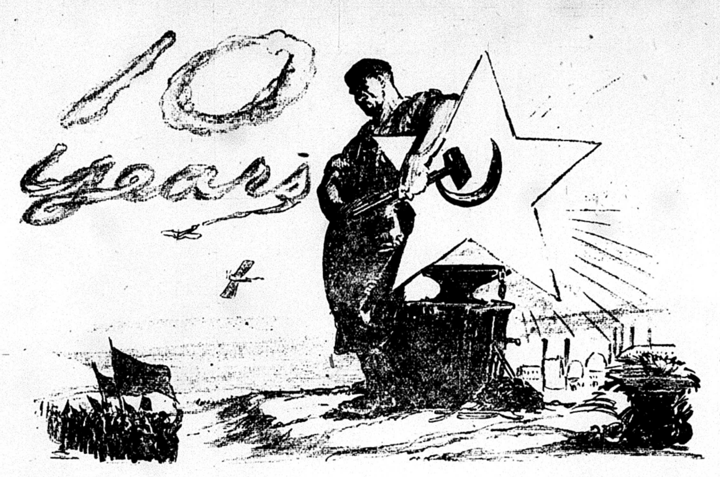
The gift of the working class of the world to the Soviet Union on its Tenth Anniversary is the pledge to defend it against all enemies.

Defend the Socialist Fatherland.

Fight against imperialism for the world revolution.

Long live the Communist International, the leader of the world revolution.

THE FIRST RED DECADE By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(*Continued from Last Issue.*)

XV.

Romance and Reaction

IN the days of my youth, one of the triumphs of the literary season was a "romantic" novel, "Monsieur Beaucaire," written by a young graduate of Princeton. The word "romantic," as a book-term, means the fragrance of vanished elegance; and this young author, who had been born on the banks of the Wabash, had yearned himself away to the far-off, departed glories of fashionable society in Bath. How we did thrill with rage over the social snubs administered to the adventurous French barber; and how we shivered with ecstasy when it turned out that our dashing hero was no less a personage than His Highness Prince Louis-Philippe de Valois, Duke of Orleans, Duke of Chartres, Duke of Nemours, Duke of Montpensier, First Prince of the blood royal, First Peer of France, Lieutenant General of French Infantry, Governor of Dauphiné, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Master of the Order of Notre Dame, of Mt. Carmel and of St. Lazarus in Jerusalem, and cousin to his most Christian Majesty, Louis the Fifteenth, King of France. It was a liberal education simply to repeat such a list of titles.

So I learned to know Booth Tarkington, and for a generation have watched him interpret the well-to-do classes of the middle west, and make them gracious and charming for Colonel Lorimer. Once Mr. Tarkington fooled me—I thought he was on the way to growing up. He wrote a novel called "The Turmoil," telling some truth about our industrial squalor; but alas, the rebellious young hero performed the estabished fictional duty of marrying a pure girl of the leisure class, and living happy ever after upon the income of his father's greed.

And now Mr. Tarkington has apparently decided to enroll himself among the "die-hard" Tories. The girding of the "reds" at his prosperous and agreeable capitalist world has driven him into a sort of "To hell with you" mood. You remember, back in the old muckraking days, a cartoonist by the name of Opper, with his stock figure of "the trusts," fat and gross and wearing a checked suit with a dollar mark in every check? Well, Mr. Tarkington has taken this figure for the hero of a novel called "The Plutocrat"; putting him on a palatial steamship and sending him over to Europe to do all those things which have made our name a by-word—bellowing and bragging, scattering his dollars about and jeering at the relics of ancient culture. The advertising men, needless to say, were enraptured with such a hero, and prepared for this best-seller a series of cartoons representing a "rah-rah boy" parading down the street, ringing a bell with one hand and waving an American flag with the other, shouting defiance to all enemies of Mammon. Needless to say, it is from the palatial establishment of Doubleday, Page & Company that this patriotic demonstration emanates.

As foil to his hero-plutocrat Mr. Tarkington provides a feeble-souled creature, alleged to be a New York editor; his collapse at the end serves as a warning to all young men who may be tempted to think or speak irreverently of a plutocrat. This editor is an "intellectual," and hundred percent literature makes plain that such persons have become a source of intense annoyance to our propertied classes. Colonel Lorimer can hardly get out an issue of his paper without a sneer at them. On the whole I should say that the editors of the "New Republic" have cause to be well pleased with their achievements to date.

And Major Rupert Hughes—another military title. He has been a gracious host to me, and I am pained to have to point out the economic implications of his writings. Major Hughes also goes in for "romance," the aristocratic elegance of our ancestors. If he strives to prove that the morals of these ancestors were the same as those of Hollywood, you are not to assume that he means impoliteness to our ancestors. "The Golden Ladder" is a lively tale about an adventurous lady who rose from the gutter to vast wealth, and intimacy with Gertrude Atherton's royal-souled hero, the "Conqueror," Alexander Hamilton. And then "Souls for Sale," very shrewdly disguised propaganda for the glories of high-salaried Hollywood: it made a marvellously successful picture, and in the middle of it you saw the film queens parading, one after another in their own persons, each one duly labeled. Never was there such a box-office rush!

Nor must this discussion of romance omit Elinor Glyn, who has succeeded Ouida as high priestess of luxurious love. Like Ouida, she adds a touch of preachment as a sop to the censor. These preachments take place upon tiger-skin rugs and silken couches; and when they are made into pictures, Madame Glyn personally supervises the local color. I had the honor of sitting next to her at a dinner-party in Hollywood, and she explained to me gravely the high philosophical aims of her sex writings. I was duly impressed; but for some reason, when I went home and told my wife about it, I was not able to communicate the impression. I cannot understand why the ladies are so skeptical of one another; so it will be better if I confine my discussion to our male romancers.

For example, Wallace Irwin; an old-time newspaper man from San Francisco, who came to New York and was introduced to high society by Robbie Collier. In those old days he wrote about a Japanese schoolboy who was jolly fun; also he was permitted by young Robbie to write vigorous satiric verse exposing the brutality of big business. But now, alas, Robbie is dead, and the art of satire has died with him; Colonel Lorimer has taken his place as paymaster to Wallace Irwin, and the poet makes pitiful efforts to be funny white kowtowing before an idol of Cal Coolidge. Also he makes his bow as a serious novelist—and of course the thing he is serious about is the efforts of the fashionable rich to solve their sexual problems. 'Lew Tyler's Wives"—you can see that they have to make several tries; and "The Golden Bed"—could anyone imagine a more fetching title for a best-seller? Could anyone imagine a heroine more romantic than this delicate, soft, wayward, impulsive but lovable rich Southern girl? She is adored by a great plutocrat of candy, but does not appreciate his rugged heart, and so ends in tragedy; but do not let that worry you, it is the conventional fate of beautfiul queens, in modern plutocracy as in ancient aristocracy. "Why are they called dynasties?" the professor of history once asked me, and I answered, "Because that is what they always seem to do."

And then Major Stewart Edward White—another military man, you note. When I was young Major White made his great hit with "The Blazed Trail," and I, in my capacity as socialist agitator, wrote him a letter asking if he had stopped to realize the social implications of his story to the lumber-camps. The workers had exhausted themselves to make a marriage of the triumphant young owner—some had actually got themselves killed in excess of loyalty; and at the end of the book we leave them cheering themselves hoarse over the marriag of the triumphant young owner to the lovely rich heroine—and never one hint that there is anything coming to the workers, that they have any claim to share in the wealth they have created.

Major White took my criticism with courtesy. "I reported what I saw," he wrote me—the stock defense of the novelist. Is it true, or merely a way of fooling yourself? Time passed, and the truth which was so apparent to me, began to reach the slower brains of the toilers in the lumber-camps; then Major White saw a new set of phenomena—these laborers stopped cheering for their rich young owner and his bride, and took to organizing and working out a social philosophy, and publishing papers and magazines, and preparing themselves to take over the social heritage out of which they had been cheated in "The Blazed Trail." We saw the owners bring in their spies and private detectives, their sheriffs and militia, and proceed to crush that [illegible] movement by a campaign of savagery combined with wholesale perjury. We saw the American Legion, of which Major White is a proud member, set out to mob a hall of the I. W. W. and lynch its inmates, and we saw the entire power of the press of America turned to lying about the incident, and the entire power of the capitalist courts set to jailing the victims for life.

Here was a full-sized theme for a great novelist; here was something Major White might have "seen," by the simple process of turning his eyes in that direction. Did he do so? He did not. Would I be too crude if I should point out that Colonel Lorimer would have turned down his thumbs on a story telling the truth about the Centralia massacre? The major went off to hunt lions in Africa, and prove that they could be killed with a bow and arrow; an expensive and aristocratic thing to do, and a sure-fire hit with the colonel. I grant you that to kill the lions of Africa with a bow and arrow is a man-sized job; but what about killing the lions of organized greed with a pen?

(*To Be Continued.*)

Red Rays

AT LAST! At last! The government issued a warrant for a "malefactor of great wealth" and the trusting populace expected to see Abraham Lincoln's ideal of government of, for and by the people realized. Harry Sinclair, the oil mammoth, would be haled before the bar of justice just like a fellow caught stealing a bottle of Grade B milk, and kicked into the nearest prison cell for having dared to defy the majesty of the law by engaging in the purchase of a jury on the installment plan.

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BUT the hopes of those who still believe that rich and poor are equal before capitalist law, were destined for a speedy disillusionment. Alas, no sooner was the warrant for the oil Mahatma issued than it was withdrawn and Sinclair is still in the open spaces. Sinclair has plenty of faithful servants who are willing to stand the gaff for him. In the civil war days, wealthy patriots hired poor men to take their bullets for them. Today, wealthy patriots can hire menials to take their jail sentences for them.

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ALBERT B. FALL is still a slippery artist. He went thru Harding's cabinet like soup thru a sieve and stole the naval oil fields with as little inconvenience to his muscles or his conscience as a dip would feel in lifting your watch. Of course it must be admitted that "Barkis was willin'," Barkis in this case being the "Ohio Gang" that got into office for the purpose of loot and legitimate pillage. Even a bungler could make a good living under the benevolent regime of Warren Gamaliel Harding.

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WHAT commends Fall's technique to us just now, is the nifty way he has of falling ill whenever the toils begin to wrap themselves around him. Juries have a conscience after all and it takes a mighty sturdy citizen to mete out appropriate punishment to a man who looks as if he might pass in his checks. When Fall heard the prison angels calling for Sinclair he decided to beat Harry to it by developing a serious case of congestion of the lungs. What can be done with a fellow like that? Of such is the kingdom of graft.

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THE time will soon be ripe, says Coolidge (you still know whom we are referring to), for further discussion of the proposed treaty to outlaw war between England and France. And no doubt to continue to discuss the question of the French indebtedness to the United States. There is not so much enthusiasm for a pact to outlaw war between the United States and England or between the United States and Japan. Or even between the United States and Nicaragua. By the way, what happened to those treaties outlawing war that William Jennings Bryan was busily engaged framing, in the good old days when pacifists were in flower and when many professors believed that Denmark with a few ounces of radium could make the rest of the world look like Gene Tunney with his legs shackled?

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MARSHAL PILSUDSKI is pretty darned tired of cleaning parliament of refractory members who will not do just exactly as they are told. This pestiferous assembly has been a terrible strain on Pilsudski's patience for a long time, but Warsaw correspondents see the end approaching. A few days ago the Marshal gave the elected representatives another chance but had to give them the bum's rush in exactly five minutes and a half. Lest you might forget you are hereby reminded that the Poles are of those happy small peoples who won their freedom as a result of the world war.

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THEY simply will not let William Hale Thompson alone. That patriot has been eating up his nerves with patriotic fever for years over the depredations committed on the reputations of our revolutionary fathers by unpatriotic historians. They made a booze-hound out of George Washington and even the sacred memory of Abraham Lincoln did not escape their scandalous pens. But until now they had stopped at defaming our heroic women, whose feats in song and story turned many an almost inanimate chunk of protoplasm into patriotic presidents of chambers of commerce.

• • •

ONE of the nation's most popular heroines is Barbara Frietchie. Breathed there a youth with soul so dead who did not thrill with, "Who touches a hair of yon grey head, dies like a dog. March on! he said" as Barbara leaned far out of the window and waved the flag that men hauled down. The darned historian seems to have a perfect alibi for his vile attack on Barbara's heroism.

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HE declares she was 96 years old and bedridden at the time, that Stonewall Jackson's men did not march past her house and that they left the town at night anyhow. "But what the devil of it?" will be Mayor Thompson's retort. Perhaps Barbara never lived at all which makes her feat all the move interesting.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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OHIO GUNMEN ATTACK STRIKERS; EVICTIONS UPHELD

Burns Confesses He Spied on Oil Graft Jury

IN DEFENSE, PUTS UP AN AFFIDAVIT; PROMPTLY DENIED

Jurors Terrorized By Queer Phone Calls

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Wm. J. Burns and his son, W. Sherman Burns, of the Burns Detective Agency, admitted today before the grand jury and to the press that they were hired by H. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Co., to put detectives on the trail of the jury sitting in the trial of Sinclair and former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall for conspiracy to defraud in the matter of the Teapot Dome oil lands lease.

Wm. J. Burns tried a counter attack in the case which has been involving him deeper and deeper in the charges now made that the defense, with the assistance of the Burns operatives, wrongfully influenced the jurors in the big graft trial. He presented an affidavit from one of his detectives, a certain Wm. Long, that the government prosecution itself was trying to influence the jury, out of court. The trial judge and the man accused by Burns both deny important parts of the affidavit of the Burns man.

Burns Hireling Swears.

Wm. J. Burns, on appearing before the grand jury investigating the jury fixing in the Fall-Sinclair "mistrial" announced he had presented Justice Siddons, the trial judge, with a complaint and affidavit charging a government official with having approached a member of the jury while the case was in trial.

Justice Siddons denied that he had received the Burns complaint.

Burns' complaint was in the form of an affidavit sworn to by Wm. Long, one of the Burns' operatives. It set forth that Norman Glasscock, one of the jurors, was observed to have been approached at a local flying field by a car which investigation showed to have been registered in the name of H. R. Lamb, an assistant to the attorney general.

Affidavit Denied.

The Burns affidavits were seriously damaged by Lamb, who immediately came before the grand jury. Lamb said he had never seen Glasscock in his life, had never been to the Potomac flying field or on Eighth street where Glasscock lives.

On Oct. 22nd, the day that the operative reported, Lamb's automobile was in the shop being repaired. He got it in the early afternoon and went to play golf.

"I never had anything to do with this case," said Lamb. "It is true I own an Oakland roadster which I keep in a garage in the rear of my house. There have been times when the garage door was unlocked, but to the best of my knowledge no one has ever taken it except when it has been in the care of a very competent mechanic.

Fall's Man Hunted Him.

"I have never had any connection with any juror in this trial."

Lamb said he didn't know the assistant to the attorney general, Dan

(Continued on Page Two)

Police Bar November Revolution Meetings In Tokio; Arrest 27

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 7.—Twenty-seven workers were arrested when police broke up a meeting of the Labor Party called in honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. All meetings and demonstrations were barred by the police today.

Six reactionaries raided the headquarters of the Peasant Labor Party, smashed the furniture and destroyed many documents.

DISEASE, HUNGER LOOM IN CITIES OF FLOOD REGION

Thousands of Workers Now Jobless

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 7.—Pestilence and fire have been added to the prospect of starvation for thousands by one of the most devastating floods in the history of New England. With the toll of the dead reaching at least 125, and with 50,000 persons homeless, the danger of typhus epidemic caused by the drinking of impure surface water is facing the thousands who were driven from their homes by the catastrophe.

With almost total suspension of industry in those sections near the river bank, thousands of workers face the prospect of unemployment for an indefinite period. Over 2,000 homes in this state alone are estimated to have been seriously damaged by the flood.

(Continued on Page Two)

Chicago Elevated Work Train Crash and Hurt Thirteen

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Thirteen passengers and one trainman were injured, many of them seriously, here today when two elevated express trains crashed during the height of the morning rush hour. They were jammed with workers on their way to their work.

The rear coach of one train and the front coach of the other was crushed.

The company is trying to lay the blame for the accident on the motorman of the rear train, alleging that he misjudged the distance in which he could stop. It is admitted, however, that the brakes did not take hold. The elevated officials refuse to call this condition of the brakes anything but normal, and insist that the motorman should have begun to stop sooner.

There have been many fatal accidents on the Chicago elevated trains due to worn or defective equipment. The men employed are underpaid, and forced to spend part of their time soliciting purchasers for the company's stocks and bonds.

Anti-Imperialist League Greets Filipino Nationalists; Urges Reliance on Masses

Greeting him as the leader of "a movement which has inscribed upon its banner the slogan of complete, immediate and absolute independence for the Philippine Islands," the All-America Anti-Imperialist League today addressed an open letter to Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, who is now in Washington conferring with President Coolidge over possible appointees to succeed the late Leonard Wood as governor-general of the Philippines.

The open letter follows in part.

Demand Freedom.

"Dear Senor Quezon:

"As the spokesman of the organized nationalist movement in the Philippine Islands you represent to us a movement which has inscribed upon its banner the slogan of 'Immediate, Complete and Absolute Independence' for the Philippines; and it is because of this that we extend to you the greetings of the All-America anti-Imperialist League upon your arrival in the United States, the home country of American imperialism.

"Our league, which has national sections in eleven countries of Latin America as well as in the United States, wholeheartedly supports the demands of the Filipino people for liberation from American domination. We believe that all talk of 'further progress' in the Philippine Islands is a fraud and a sham so long as the twelve millions of Filipinos remain under foreign yoke. Imperialism does not mean progress, but in fact blocks the way to progress.

Coolidge, The Imperialist.

"President Coolidge belongs to the Party which appointed Governor General Leonard Wood, who systematically made himself the instrument for defeating all Filipino Nationalist aspirations, subjecting the Filipinos completely to Wall Street and Washington. General Wood earned the enmity of all.

"In the light of these things it

(Continued on Page Two)

FLOOD SWEEPS WORKERS AWAY FROM JOBS

Str[illegible] and freight yards in industrial district of Bellows Falls, Vt., under water. Hundreds of workers [illegible]e homeless, many are drowned.

White Russians Attack U. S. S. R. Consulate in China; Report 2 Killed

Reports from Shanghai state that two White Russians were killed when they attempted to attack the Soviet Consulate in the International Settlement in Shanghai, China.

Ousted from power by the workers' and peasants' revolution of 1917, which is now being celebrated thruout the world, two hundred White Russians gathered outside of the Consulate and hurled bricks at the windows. A number of shots were fired.

When the White Guard demonstration became menacing, inmates of the Soviet Consulate opened fire, according to this report. Two White Guards are believed to have been killed and a number wounded.

CENTRALIA BOYS GREET DEFENSE'S THIRD CONGRESS

I. W. W. Victims of the Legion Write Regards

Greetings and good wishes for success, is contained in the message sent the third conference of International Labor Defense which will be held in New York City on November 12 and 13, by Bert Bland, one of the defendants in the famous Centralia case, who is now serving a long term in prison with a number of his fellow-workers. They were placed there by the lumber trust and the American Legion.

"There is no one who would like more than I to see the membership of the International Labor Defense at a hundred and ten millions," writes Bland. "There is a case now that seriously needs and has always needed the attention of the International Labor Defense. That is the Centralia case. A more dirty piece of work has never been done by the capitalist system. The victims in this case were given sentences, not like many other class war prisoners, but ranging from 25 to 40 years. In the Centralia case, seven of the jurors have made affidavits that they rendered their verdict through fear of violence to themselves, and that their verdict should have been not guilty."

John Lamb Writes.

Bland's greeting is echoed by one of his fellow-prisoners in the Centralia case, John Lamb. "We are hoping," writes Lamb, "that the third annual conference of International Labor Defense is a perfect success. All labor organizations should be per-

(Continued on Page Two)

White Russian Bandits Shoot Up Polish Town; Murder 9 and Wound 17

WARSAW, Nov. 7.—Nine persons were killed and 17 wounded when White Russian bandits raided and shot up the town of Pomotka on the Russo-Polish frontier. The bandits escaped.

OVER MILLION WORKERS MARCH IN MOSCOW ANNIVERSARY PROCESSION

Delegates From All Parts of World Honor Lenin; Celebrations Begins Early in Morning

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—Women workers, bearing army rifles upon their shoulders, marched alongside the men workers, similarly armed, as a mighty procession of more than 1,000,000 workers and 50,000 Red soldiers and sailors marched through the streets here today to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Communist revolution which put the Soviets in power.

From dawn to dusk the whole city was a seething mass and Red Square, beneath the halls of the Kremlin, was a forest of rifle barrels and red banners as Soviet workers and delegates from all parts of the world paid homage to the memory of Lenin and to the memory of the thousands of Bolshevist worker soldiers who were killed in battle.

Recent rains and melting snows turned Red Square into a sea of mud, but this was not allowed to interfere with the parades. Thick fog hung overhead preventing airplane maneuvers.

One group carried a picture of a two-headed dragon, one head labelled "Chamberlain" and the other "Mussolini." Another carried a standard showing Chamberlain and Mussolini being decapitated by the sword of the world revolution.

Still another banner bore prints of two tombstones labelled "Chamberlain" and "Mussolini." One called Sir Austen and Mussolini "enemies of the Soviets" and depicted them as being dragged at the end of a rope pulled by workers.

The procession of the Red soldiers and sailors was preceded by thousands of men and women workers, armed with rifles, and by delegates from trade unions, students and Pioneers.

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(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The celebration vember revolution began in Moscow of the tenth anniversary of the No- today.

The official celebrations began at nine o'clock in the morning in the Red Square where the platforms were filled to capacity by representatives of foreign sections of the Communist International and members of foreign delegations.

Stages of Revolution.

On the platform on the top of Lenin's mausoleum were representatives of the Communist Party, the trade unions and various Soviet organizations. The Kremlin wall was draped bolizing the stages thru which the in red cloth, bearing inscriptions sym- revolution has passed in the last ten years.

Uglanoff, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, opened the meeting in the name of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party. On behalf of the Central Executive Committee, Kalenin declared:

Kalenin's Speech.

"The toiling masses, all honest citizens of the Soviet Union are celebrating today the ten years of existence of the Soviet system. After long battles and great sacrifices, the working class of the Soviet Union has achieved victory. We are celebrating the jubilee in the midst of our task of socialist construction. The fact that thousands of foreign worker delegates are participating in our celebrations

(Continued on Page Three)

GOVERNOR ADAMS SENDS BOMBERS AGAINST STRIKERS

Orders Use of Airplanes and Artillery

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 7.—Gov. W. H. Adams, elected by labor votes, today assigned twenty officers of the state police equipped with airplanes, machine guns and bombs to stop picketing in the Colorado coal fields, promising them as large a force as they might require to bring about the destruction of the miners' picket lines.

The governor's office particularly instructed the picked men sent against the strikers to use all modern implements of war if they found it necessary.

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DENVER, Nov. 7 (FP).—The state industrial commission which has steadfastly refused to "recognize" the strike of coal miners in Colorado because it says the I. W. W. is an "un-American" organization has been forced to change its policy. The commission, which refused to consider the I. W. W. demands prior to the calling of the strike, has now announced that if petitions incorporating the demands are signed by the strikers it will hear them.

Insurgent Group Offers Plan for Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The senate insurgent bloc will support the new Norris plan for government operation of the Muscle Shoals dam as a power project, but will oppose all plans for establishing nitrate plants at the power site, it was learned today.

The new plan of Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, will involve sale by the government of all power generated at Muscle Shoals and use of the proceeds to construct nitrate plants in other parts of the country where cheap fuel can be obtained. Norris obtained data supporting his plan by visiting the Dupont nitrate plant at Charlestown, W. Va., which is operated by coal.

AUTO DEALERS FIGHT TAX.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Demanding that the automobile be officially classed as a "necessity" by Congress, spokesmen for the automobile industry pleaded with the House of Ways and Means Committee today for eliminating the three per cent tax on cars.

MINE GUARDS ATTACK STRIKERS IN BLAIRSTOWN, OHIO; JUDGE UPHOLDS COAL DIGGERS FAMILIES' EVICTION

20 Miners Burned in Hooversville, Pa., Explosion Have Narrow Escape

Union to Fight to Last Ditch Against Pittsburgh Injunctions and Starvation

BLAIRSVILLE, O., Nov. 7.—Striking miners were attacked here today by mine guards following an argument on the picket line.

The situation here has been increasing in tensity since a young miner, John Picetti, was shot by a scab near Rose Valley last week. Ten thousand striking miners followed his body to the cemetery and many floral wreaths were sent by miners' and railwaymens' local unions.

The memory of the steel strike at Yorkville in 1922 when steel company gunmen shot up the town has not tended to ease the situation.

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Judge Upholds Miners' Eviction.

EBENSBURG, Pa. (FP).—Judge John E. Evans rejected the plea of James Miller, a coal miner, that the Springfield Coal Corp. be restrained from evicting his family from their home in Nanty-Glo. Miller argued that the lease provided a guaranteed tenure. Many miners are being evicted during the strike.

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20 Miners Burned.

(By Federated Press.)

HOOVERSVILLE, Pa. (FP).—Twenty miners were burned, one seriously, in the Knickerbocker Coal Co. mine here. The men were on a man trip into the mine when a powder explosion occurred, giving them a narrow escape from death. Stephen Malak, 21, is in Johnstown Hospital, terribly burned about face, chest, legs, arms and hands.

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Miners Won't Give Up In Pittsburgh District.

INDIANAPOLIS (FP).—The United Mine Workers of America will fight the anti-union Pittsburgh coal operators to the last ditch. This was the answer of the union to injunction victories won by the coal companies in the Pittsburgh district against striking coal miners. The union's policy in the strike, which is now in its second year, was discussed at a meeting here of union officials. There will be no change in tactics. "It is a question of which side can hold out the longest—the operators against financial loss or the workers against privation," said union leaders.

Barracks have been constructed to care for the miners' families and public buildings have been pressed into service to house the evicted ones.

POLISH POLICE SHOOT WORKERS FOR PROTESTING

Amnesty Demanded for Political Prisoners

The police of the fascist ruler of Poland, Marshal Pilsudski, have attacked a workers' demonstration and brutally fired into its ranks when the workers gathered in front of the prison of Lodz, the Polish textile center, to express their solidarity with the demands of the one hundred and forty political prisoners confined there who are continuing with their hunger strike against the vicious prison regime. The workers' demonstration also demanded the immediate granting of amnesty.

This is the essence of a cablegram just received by the national office of International Labor Defense from the Berlin headquarters of International Red Aid. The International Labor Defense was instrumental in organizing a successful protest movement in this country against the imprisonment of Stanislaus Lanzutsky, Polish M. P. who was sentenced some time ago.

Many Imprisoned.

Reports that continue to come out of Poland give a horrible picture of the conditions of the workers under Pilsudski, who is still at loggerheads with the Sejm (Parliament) and continues to suppress the labor and radical movement in the most violent manner. Scores of workers have been imprisoned, labor organizations are being suppressed and meetings prohibited.

The question of aid to the victims of capitalist persecution in other parts of the world will be taken up by the delegates to the third annual conference of International Labor Defense which convenes in New York on November 12, it was announced today.

WORKERS TO CELEBRATE.

Large numbers of New York workers are planning to "dance until dawn" in further celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution at Webster Hall tonight.

Rich Young Man Held For Murdering Mother, Forgery and Swindling

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 7.—Harry Hill, son of wealthy parents here was today formally charged with the murder of his mother, under revolting circumstances of greed and cruelty, and his trial date will be set soon. Young Hill is also charged with forgery and working a confidence game.

Fascisti Plan Death for Labor Leaders in Italy; Workers Party Calls for Protests

Outlining the progress of Mussolini's terrorism, which now threatens the death or life imprisonment of nearly ninety prominent labor and Communist leaders of the Italian workers, the Workers (Communist) Party of America calls on workers everywhere to demonstrate their solidarity with them.

"Condemn this conspiracy of the fascist government against Italian labor," says the statement. "Demonstrate and protest in front of the Italian embassy and consulates"!

The text of the statement is as follows:

Rally to the Defense of the Victims of Italian Fascism.

"Nearly ninety prominent leaders of the Italian Labor and Peasant movement, among them most of the Communist deputies of the Italian parliament, are being put on trial by the Mussolini government on the basis of the exception laws of November 19, 1926. This is an effort to deliver one more blow at the Italian working class and the anti-fascist oppositio by crippling and destroying the m militant fighters against the fas rule of Mussolini. Another Sacc Vanzetti affair is about to begin. Th time it is in fascist Italy.

"Some of the defendants are facin death as a result of this trial. Mos of them are facing prison sentence for life under a regime of brutality and torture.

Labor Leader in Danger.

"Among those facing the heaviest penalty are Professor Granci, the most outstanding theoretician of the Italian labor movement and the father of the shop committee movement, which stands in the very center of the present-day struggle against fascism; the popular leader of the [illegible] Picelli, one of the most [illegible] fighters against fascist rule and imperialist war; deputies, [illegible] and prominent labor leaders like [illegible], Maffi, Riboldi, LoSardo, Alfini, [illegible], [illegible], Scoccimarro, [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

2,000 Philadelphia Workers Cheer Ten Years of Sovietism

(Special to Daily Worker).

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Over 2,000 workers jammed the Labor Institute, 808 Locust St., Sunday to listen to speakers relate the achievements of the Soviet Union during ten years of Bolshevik rule—at one of the most enthusiastic meetings in the history of the Workers Party here.

"Mother" Bloor, William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER, Benjamin, organizer Philadelphia Workers Party, George Papcun, and Jack Stachel, national organizer of the Workers Party, were among those who told of the remarkable progress made in the First Workers' Republic. "Mother" Bloor made a collection of $140 at the meeting.

A tableau entitled "Old and New Russia," in which a large number participated preceded the speeches.

State Politicians in Fight With National For Inheritance Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A campaign to contest invasion of "states' rights" by congress, with particular opposition to a federal inheritance tax, was mapped out here today by the National Council of State Legislatures.

Ex-Speaker Lee Satterwhite of the Texas legislature, who presided at the gathering, asserted that representatives of every state in the union have joined in the fight.

Plans were laid for the apperance of spokesmen before the House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow to urge repeal of the inheritance tax on the ground that it is a state field of taxation.

WRECKING
LABOR BANKS
by Wm. Z. Foster
25¢

The collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Wm. Z. Foster

NOWHERE in the records of American labor history can such sensational treachery of labor be found as presented in this remarkable new book. Looting the treasury of a great union; rifling the insurance funds and pension money; corruption of leaders; speculation with the savings of workers —all the tragic abuse of leadership and policies that nearly wrecked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are presented in this book.

The facts are brought to light by the author from the official records of the convention just held which lasted for seven weeks at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as the most dramatic exposure of the dangers of class collaboration that has yet been written. It is a book that should be in the hands of every worker.

25 Cents

Five copies for One Dollar

An attractive edition of 64 pages with a cover design by the noted artist, Fred Ellis.

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
39 East 125 St. — New York

Toronto Workers Win War on Injunction to Bar Sympathetic Strike

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Declaring that a threat to call a strike does not constitute an illegal act, justice Logie of the Ontario High Court, dissolved an injunction against the Toronto Building Trades Council, which was secured 3 days earlier by building contractors.

The injunction was obtained to prevent the building trades union striking in sympathy with the strike of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the closed shop. There was no malicious intent in the sympathetic strike, justice Logie ruled. The contractors have appealed to the divisional court and asked for an immediate hearing. But they received another setback, being told they must wait until the court docket is open.

Centhralia Boys Greet Defense Third Congress

(*Continued from Page One*)

fectly willing to cooperate and work in perfect harmony for the release of their imprisoned fellow workers, for an injury to one is an injury to all.

"The eleventh day of November will be eight years in prison for the Centralia defendants," continues Lamb, "and we do not know just how much longer we may have to stay in prison, unless we can get our friends and fellow workers to come to our rescue and show the powers that be that we have plenty of friends behind us that are demanding our immediate release."

San Francisco To New York.

Another of the members of the I. W. W., just released from San Quentin prison in California where he served a term under the infamous criminal syndicalism law, John Burns, writes: "I have been told that the third annual conference of the I. L. D. will be held early in November. Here's hoping that it will be the greatest and most successful convention held yet, and that the I. L. D. will grow and become a strong and powerful organization."

Thousands of miles across the country, in Sing Sing prison in New York, Joseph Perlman, one of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union serving a term in prison for his activities in the cloakmakers' strike, also sends greetings to the conference. "I voice my earnest prayer," he writes, "that the third annual conference to take place in New York City on November 12 and 13 will prove to be a successful undertaking, and that it will tend to further inculcate harmony and cooperation within the rank and file, and enhance the enthusiasm of our comrades to the end of attaining the realization of our righteous cause."

Northwestern Railroad Clerks Get Portion of The Demanded Increase

By HARRY KLETZSKY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (FP) — An increase of 7 per cent to clerks and 4 per cent to freight handlers employed by the Chicago Northwestern R. R. is awarded in the decision of the arbitration board in the wage case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freighthandlers & Station Employes and the road. The award gives clerks an increase of approximately 4c an hour and freighthandlers a fraction less than 2c an hour increase. The brotherhood asked for 15c. Nearly 8,500 workers are affected, 5,000 of whom are clerks. 40 per cent of the workers live in Chicago.

Management arbitrators, William Walliser, Northwestern vice-president, and C. H. Westbrooke, general auditor, filed a bitter dissenting opinion. They deny that living costs have increased and that they are relevant to the wage issue. "The public will have to stand the cost of this increase," they pleaded, declaring the road's present financial status would not permit an added wage cost of approximately $510,000 which the increase will mean.

Only Part of Demand.

Brotherhood officials see the award as a partial victory, although the workers received but a fraction of their demand. "We think the evidence introduced warranted a larger increase but the increase awarded is substantial," commented Thomas P. Davis, general chairman of the Northwestern clerks. "We had hoped for more," said E. L. Oliver, who presented the brotherhood's case, "but this is a victory."

The increase will raise the average hourly pay of class B clerks from 55c to 59c and the freighthandlers from 47c to nearly 49c. The management urged that the board set the wage of freighthandlers at a minimum of 30c an hour, allowing the road to pay the market rate for labor. This wage principle, on which the management's entire case was based, was thoroughly repudiated by the arbitrators.

Another Donation.

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed please find a check for twenty-five dollars from the Ladies Auxiliary Workmen's Circle.—Mrs. H. Heligman, Secretary.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

DRIVEN TO HOUSETOPS IN NEW ENGLAND FLOODS

Man on porch roof looks out over flooded town of Bellows Falls. Where the houses were built well enough they seemed able to resist the currents and their inhabitants saved themselves by climbing on the roofs. The shacks in which New England's mill workers are forced to live were demolished.

Bridgeport Weaver Strike Continues; Boss Was Cheating

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 7.—The strike of the 300 weavers of the Salts Textile Mill is holding strong. The workers, organized in the "Salts' Textile Employes' Association," originally a company union, which the workers turned into an independent union, stopped the looms last Friday afternoon when the management seemed determined to carry out their policy of deducting fifty per cent of the piece rates on what they term "second grade" cloth.

This policy had been practiced for some time, and met with the bitter resentment of the workers, who very often lost from 10 to 15 dollars a week on seconds which the company sold as first grade cloth.

Refuse to Return.

Production has been crippled. Two weave sheds are entirely closed, while the Salts Mill which is in the receivership of the Harriman Bank of Wall St., has so far refused to meet with the strikers, demanding that the weavers return to their looms before they begin negotiations. This the workers refused to do, and voted to continue the strike which is growing in strength and numbers.

Heavy Orders.

There is every prospect of a swift victory for the strikers. The Salts Mill manufactures mainly automobile upholstery and roof covers, and has been working on heavy orders from the Fisher Body Co., of Detroit. The strikers demands are: Abolition of the seconds system, a 15 per cent increase in wages for all departments, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, better sanitary conditions, i.e., better lights and cleaner wash rooms, no discrimination against any employe. The strike started Oct. 28.

VOTE ON BETTING

Two states, Mississippi and Kentucky, are electing governors this year. The Kentucky vote is a fight over the question of race-track betting. J. C. W. Beckman (D.) advocates repeal of the betting law, and has the church behind him. His opponent, Sampson (R.), seems to have the opposite point of view, but says little about it.

The Mississippi election is a mere formality, as the Democratic nominee always wins. This year it is T. G. Bilbo, who defeated Dennis Murphree in the primaries.

Disease and Hunger in New England Flood

(*Continued from Page One*)

The possibility of a food panic is still great, especially in some of the smaller cities and towns in this state and in Vermont. Everywhere, except in the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts, hunger and thirst laid a heavy hand, freezing weather with snow adding to the general misery.

Typhoid Epidemic.

Typhoid fever has broken out in several Vermont towns, according to reports received here today. The disease claimed its first victim outside Montpelier, Vt.

Thruout the flood region, the collapse of the water mains feeding the fire fighting system heightened the danger from fires.

• • •

Housed In Armory.

WINDSOR, Vt., Nov. 7.—Over 600 persons, their homes destroyed by the flood, are now quartered at the state armory here and in several of the churches.

• • •

Drown Asylum Inmate.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 7. — A tragic scene was enacted at Waterbury Insane Asylum during the flood, according to word from the floodswept town today.

As flood waters bore down on the insane asylum, officials were forced to release 800 inmates. One insane cripple, unable to escape, lost his life.

Later the insane were herded into a temporary shelter. Coffins stored in a barn in Waterbury were converted to use as life rafts.

Women Fight to Save Lives of Two Chinese Condemned to Death

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—Last minute efforts were being made today to save the lives of two Chinese, doomed to die at midnight unless the pleas of Kitty Soo, young Irish wife of one of the condemned men, are heeded. The condemned Chinese, Chin Lung and Soo Hoo Wing, of New York, were convicted of a tong war in Manchester last March, under circumstances which suggest the jury was race prejudiced.

Kitty Soo was fighting a lone hand for her husband's life until Mrs. Clara A. R. Ricker, Newark, N. J., welfare worker, became interested and joined forces with the young wife. The board of pardons will be urged today to commute the sentences to life.

WANTED — MORE READERS: ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Anti-Imperialist League Greets Filipino Nationalists; Urges Reliance on Masses

(*Continued from Page One*)

would be naive of us to expect any benefit to the Filipino people to be derived from your conference with President Colidge, unless it be to expose once more the liberty-crushing purposes of American Imperialism, whose spokesman Mr. Coolidge is.

Conference Useless.

"The road to Filipino independence does not lie thru the White House at Washington. Independence will never be voluntarily granted by Imperialism. It is in the masses of the Filipinos themselves and their sympathizers among the oppressed peoples everywhere that the hope of national emancipation rests. Not petitions to Washington, but rather militant struggle on the part of the Filipino people and their actual and potential allies; this is the essential requirement of the Filipino cause, which we also look upon as our cause.

Some Mistakes

"In perfect frankness we feel that we ought to say that we do not believe that the official Nationalist movement, of which you are recognized as leader, has always followed the best course. It seems to us that new methods are necessary. We by no means wish to imply that in saying 'new methods,' we would have the Filipino movement adopt such 'new methods' as those suggested recently by Senator Osmena, on the contrary our position is the exact opposite of that taken by Senator Osmena.

"Nothing can be gained by fostering in the Filipino people continued illusions regarding what is to be expected by Wall Street and Washington.

Bound to Filipino Cause.

"We take the liberty of addressing you in this manner for the simple reason that we feel ourselves bound by the closest fraternal ties with the Filipino cause. It is our kinship with all those striving for Filipino emancipation that enables us to speak out so frankly when frankness is necessary for the furtherance of our common cause.

"We terminate this communication expressing to you once more our solidarity with the Filipino people and assuring you that we shall do everything in our power to fight shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary Filipino nationalists against American imperialism and for immediate, complete and absolute independence for the Philippine Ilands.

"You have had enough of governor-generals. It is the duty of every progressive element in the United States, and especially the workers, to help you rid yourself of them.

"Fraternally yours.

All - American Anti - Imperialist League,

"Manuel Gomez, Secretary,
"United States Section.

Hoosier Bribe Case

Above, Warren T. McCray, Indiana governor, who recently served a term in prison for a large scale swindle, and below, the present governor of trial charged with bribing McCray while the latter was still in office. Indiana, Ed Jackson, soon to go on

Picking Judge to Hear Gov. Jackson Charged With Crime

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—The arraignment of Governor Ed. Jackson and of his three co-defendants on charges of bribery on which they were indicted by the Marion County grand jury on September 9 today was postponed until 9 a. m. Wednesday, because of a hitch in the selection of a special judge to try the cases.

Jackson is charged with bribing Governor McCray of Indiana. McCray has served a term in prison.

Criminal Court Judge James A. Collins announced it would be necessary for him to select an entirely new list of three judges Wednesday, since Circuit Court Judge Jerre West of Crawfordsville declined to be one of the three judges from whom the presiding judge for the governor's trial was to have been named today.

Meanwhile the Marion County grand jury and the special county prosecutors turned their attention to sensational charges of illegal relations between large public utilities and the state government.

The announcement of Judge Collins will remove Grant Crumpacker, of Valparaiso, judge of the Porter circuit court, and Carl Morrow, of Anderson, judge of the Madison circuit court, from the list of possible judges.

From the new list of three names the state will strike off one, the defense one, and the survivor will be the special judge.

322.6 MILES PER HOUR

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Alford J. Williams today holds the world's unofficial airplane speed record of 322.6 miles an hour.

The plane which Williams flew was the same racing seaplane in which he tried to establish a world's speed record at Port Washington last summer. The plane has since been converted from a seaplane into a land plane.

Fascisti Plan Death for Labor Leaders in Italy; Workers Party Calls for Protest

(*Continued from Page One*)

Griccho, Gennari, Millineri, Ferrari and Bendini.

"This trial is the culminating point of a violent terroristic campaign of reaction and persecution carried on by the Mussolini government following the adoption of the exception laws. The victims of this campaign are not only the workers and peasants but every Italian man and woman who dares to oppose the present fascist regime.

Supresses Press.

"Riding on this wave of reaction, which is being 'justified' by the attempt at Mussolini's life in Cologne last year, the fascist government of Italy has expelled from parliament 162 opposition deputies, has decreed the dissolution of all political parties from the Communist to the Constitutional Liberals, has suppressed the entire opposition press, and has introduced the death sentence for offenses which were long exempt from such penalties even by the capitalist law.

"Topping this long list of fascist outrages, comes the present monster trial of ninety Communist labor leaders. The Mussolini government is obviously determined, by means of this trial, to decapitate the labor movement by sending to their death or to life imprisonment the best and most loyal leaders of the working class.

Mussolini Wages War at Home in Preparation for War Abroad.

"Let no one mistake the purpose of the Mussolini government in this trial. For the intention of the fascist gang is to go the limit against those who take light-heartedly the trial of these Italian labor men who already have passed through a year of torture in the fascist jails. For the Mussolini government sees that the labor movement and the Communist Party are its deadliest enemies.

"Mussolini is aggressively putting into life the imperialist policies of Italian capitalism. He has established over Italian labor a regime of virtual slavery, cutting wages, and outlawing unions and strikes. He has established the same sort of regime over the peasantry. Mussolini is preparing for new conquests in Africa, in Aria, in the Balkans, and elsewhere, to bolster up his prestige at home and to strengthen the position of the Italian capitalists abroad.

"The only force in Italy struggling today against the war machination and violent labor reaction of the Mussolini government is the militant labor movement inspired and guided by the Communist Party. That is why Mussolini is landing now with such terrific force upon the labor militants and the Communists. That is why the danger is now so great, of this trial resulting in the murder of several prominent labor leaders and the imprisonment for life of many more.

Halt the Hand of the Fascist Murderers.

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America appeals to the American workers and to all labor organizations to join in mighty protest against this fresh attempt of Mussolini upon the Italian working class. We also appeal to the working and exploited farmers to raise their voices in the severest condemnation of the fascist oppressor of the Italian peasantry. We call upon all sincere opponents of fascist rule, all those opposed to new imperialist wars and the fascist government as one of the chief fomenters of imperialist war, to stand up in defense of the labor leaders now on trial before the fascist court.

"Condemn this conspiracy of the fascist government against Italian labor. Demonstrate and protest in front of the Italian embassy and consulates. Demand the release of the Italian labor men and Communists now on trial. Save the lives of the active fighters against new imperialist wars and against fascism.

"Central Executive Committee,
"Workers (Communist) Party of America."

Burns Confesses He Spied on Jurors

(*Continued from Page One*)

Jackson, who had been asked by the Fall lawyer to look him up. His first knowledge that Jackson had made any inquiries about him came from the attorney general after the district attorney had communicated with Sargent.

George Aikens was repairing Lamb's car at the time Long's affidavit says he saw it in pursuit of the automobile driven by Juror Glasscock.

The Plant In the D. J.

Mark B. Thompson, Fall's attorney, already has been before the grand jury to answer questions about a telephone call traced from him to Dan Jackson, the assistant to the attorney general. It is understood Thompson admitted talking to Jackson about the case.

Jackson also was trailed by Burns men and there are a half dozen reports on him in the files seized in the government raid on Burns' headquarters. Thruout Burns' organization, one employe watches another—none is trusted.

"Catchim" Caught.

Douglas "Catchim," the former assistant manager of the local Burns office, was the first witness of the afternoon session. Wearing a marine private's uniform, he was taken from his guard, and marched into the grand jury room.

Assistant United States Attorney Burkinshaw would only say of "Catchim" that "he proved to be a very interesting witness."

The witness was apprehended following a tip that the ex-Burns man had boasted he "would be fixed for life" if he got out of the country, and was found enlisted in the marine corps, just ready to ship out to Haiti on a government troop ship.

Next, in turn, the grand jury heard from Miss Bernice Heaton, Bradner W. Holmes and Robert C. Flora, all jurors in the Fall-Sinclair trial.

W. Sherman Burns in his confession that Sinclair's man Day hired his detective agency to spy on the jurors, said: "Mr. Day told us that inasmuch as the jury was not to be locked up he wanted them placed under surveillance—for their own protection naturally."

The Burns defense was outlined by W. Sherman Burns and his father, Wm. J., as being that the "operatives" merely followed and watched the jurors, but did not bribe or terrorize them.

Scared Jurors.

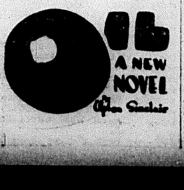
It became known today, from testimony of the jurors, however, that practically every one in the jury box had the impression that they were being spied upon, and that when their shadows were made aware that the victim was aware of the operation, strange voices called them up over the telephone and tried to convince them that it was the prosecution which was eves-dropping on them.

Reports made by the Burns detectives mention conversations with some of the jurors, and attempted conversations wiht others.

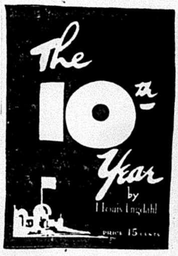
Juror Dislikes Publicity.

Edward J. Kidwell, the Fall-Sinclair juror whose alleged loose talk brought the oil conspiracy case to a mistrial, today filed through his attorneys a petition asking that Don Key King, reporter for the Washington Herald, and Ray Akers, street car employe, be cited for contempt of court.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS



First Number of the New Workers Library Publishers



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CONSTITUTION, LABOR LAWS, SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE U. S. S. R. —.10

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SPEED UP NORTHERN KNITTERS

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 6 (FP) —One of the large knit underwear mills of Amsterdam, N. Y. is beating southern competition based on cheap labor by speeding up its northern workers. An official disclosed his methods to the Daily News Record, trade paper.

Knit goods workers are plentiful Amsterdam but only the fastest, most skilled workers are taken by this plant. They are promised steady employment to stimulate greater production efforts.

SOVIET PROGRESS IS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL SURVEY

Growth of Rail Mileage and Trade Stressed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. (FP).—Railway mileage in the Soviet Union is close to 47,500 miles, as compared with 36,500 miles in 1912, and 42,500 miles in 1917, says Harold Kellock of the Soviet Union Information Bureau in Washington, in a statistical summary of Soviet progress since the 1917 revolution.

This rail mileage serves a total population of 146,304,931, according to the last census, taken early in 1927. The population in 1913 in the same territory was about 143,000,000, but during the world war and the civil war it sank to about 131,000,000. Hence there has been a gain of 15,000,000 in the past six years—an effective answer to the charge that Soviet Russia was committing suicide.

Retail Prices Drop.

Retail prices in September showed a reduction of 15 per cent since last fall. The retail price index for September was 198, compared with 100 in 1913. This is no higher, in proportion, than the index in some other European countries. The national budgets have been balanced since the currency was restored to a gold basis in the summer of 1924.

Cooperatives have grown until the consumers' cooperatives have 12,000,000 members, and operate 60,000 stores; the farm cooperatives have 7,500,000 members. Last year these organizations handled 44 per cent of the internal trade and more than 10 per cent of the foreign trade.

Trade Increase.

Foreign trade turnover increased from $199,000,000 in 1922-23 to about $800,000,000 in 1926-27, with a favorable balance of $30,000,000. American-Soviet trade last year was $90,000,000, compared with $48,000,000 in 1913.

AIDE ROBS ALFONSO.

NAPLES, Nov. 7. — An aide-de-camp of King Alfonso, of Spain, has been arrested at Seville in connection with the sensational theft of jewels which the king was bringing to Naples as nuptial gifts to Amedo, Duke of Puglie, and Princess Anne of France, according to a private dispatch from Madrid today.

ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

November 7, 1926

By MARGARET GRAHAM

The same Red Square . . . the same Kremlin wall, only dull gray in the heavy mist . . . with its turrets lost in the gray. Behind the mausoleum, against the wall, a magic number—9—the birthday of the Revolution.

No need for banners flaunting victory. No need for pageantry, for speeches, for martial strains, stage settings. The deed is in that single number NINE. Next year it will be TEN and then ELEVEN and so on down the years until there is a new number, another ONE and that will mark the first anniversary of the INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION.

• • •

Gray buildings opposite the flying flag, which is also gray, hanging stiffly in the heavy air. Gray soldiers filling the Red Square solidly. Patches of red and blue and green and black. These are the caps, marking the sections.

Horses saddled in blue and red, white horses and brown and black, riderless, waiting the signal for mounting.

Overflowing down the hill soldiers, orderly masses of gray, headed by brass bands, also waiting.

• • •

Suddenly from up the line a trumpet call . . . the strains of the "International." Clatter of horses hoofs, swiftly striking the cobbled pavement . . . Voroshilov. He sweeps past each detachment and as he comes each band takes up the strain. . . . "The International."

The army fills the Red Square. A giant voice speaks to them. No one can see from where the voice comes, but ten magnifying horns mounted on electric light poles give forth the words: "COMRADES . . . WORKERS . . . PEASANTS." The content is in a strange tongue, but of the music of this powerful voice one feels the words . . . and again the refrain: "COMRADES . . . WORKERS . . . PEASANTS . . . THE INTERNATIONAL . . . VICTORY."

• • •

Budenny's march . . . Budenny himself on the rostrum . . . inside, so quietly lies Lenin . . . one remembers the tired, patient, beautiful smile.

Budenny's march . . . and the soldiers begin to file past. Gray soldiers in the gray mist, marching. Gray soldiers telling the workers of the world that next year it will be TEN and the next year ELEVEN and so on, until there will be a year ONE and that will mark the INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION.

Their caps tell them apart . . . otherwise all are alike. It takes one hour for them to march past. As each detachment passes the mausoleum, a salute, a shout, then the black or the gray or the red or the blue or green caps disappear down the hill behind the fantastic turrets of the church of Ivan the Terrible, past the round stone base where stood the gallows . . . for this the sacrifices.

A swift movement across the square . . . the cavalry is mounted . . . the cavalry marches. Waves of cavalry. Rhythmic movement with the rise and fall of the swing of the galloping horses. Along the flank of each division, like a fork of lightening, the leader charges past his men. Waves of men and horses. Shining steel.

Quivering horses flying with cannon behind. There must be men there too, but one sees only horses and cannon disappearing down the hill behind the fantastic turrets of the Church of Ivan the Terrible, past the stone base, where stood the gallows.

• • •

A pause. The soldiers have passed. The crowd strains a little impatiently. The crowd is hungry for heroes. It surges forward to look at the rostrum. It asks: Trotsky? No. Stalin? No . . . Ahh . . . Kalenin. It has found Kalenin. It feasts on him. The mounted police press back this hungry crowd . . . the procession of workers has started.

The square is again filled . . . this time with red banners. The square is filled with the red banners of the marching workers. Factory after factory . . . Dynamo, where they make motors for street cars . . . Amo, where they make automobiles . . . Textile factories . . . Mines. There is a stir ahead. The British Youth Delegation, with its flying red banner mounts the rostrum to the left of the speakers. The British Youth, symbol of International Solidarity. Young miners among them, for whom Russian workers have given and give so courageously. Mounted above the millions, they review the spirit of the revolution. Much is expected of them. Fifteen youths, there is much for you to do at home.

Past the British Youth march the Youth of Russia . . . Siberia . . . Ukraine . . . Caucasus. Past the British Youth march delegations of Chinese and Japanese . . . march Pioneers, march mothers with babies in their arms, march grandfathers.

Past the British Youth march the workers of the Comintern, the Profintern. Fifteen Youths, there is much for you to do at home.

The crowd is hungry for heroes. The British Youth pleases them. But again, Trotsky? Yes, there at the corner of the rostrum . . . in the big brown hat . . . Ahhh Kalenin, he is coming down. The crowd surges against the fence behind which lie the dead heroes of the Revolution. They surge back, they see Rykov, then Budenny. They do not see Trotsky lean against the mausoleum and weakly find his way down the stairs, supporting himself with a cane.

It is wet. It is cold. For three hours, for four, for five. Only one district has passed. It will keep on until six in the evening . . . banners, bands, men, women, children, the workers of the U.S.S.R. The amplifiers announce each delegation. Communist Youth. Hurrah . . . Hurrah shout the workers and peasants. Street car workers. Hurrah. Hurrah shouts the crowd.

Down the hill, disappearing behind the fantastic turrets of the church of Ivan the Terrible, past the stone base where stood the gallows . . . into the gray mist, passes the singing crowd . . . passes the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Revolution.

Capture of Almada Reported Likely by Federal Commander

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7. — General Jose Gonzalo Escobar today advised President Calles he expected to capture General Hector Almada, the only surviving leader of the counter-revolutionary outbreak of last month, at an early date. He reported that he was hot on Almada's trail. General Jacinto Trevino then will remain the only reactionary leader of consequence at large.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7. — Juan S. Adona, former minister to Spain, today was banished from Mexico. He was put aboard a steamer bound for Havana, at Vera Cruz.

The government charged Adona with complicity in the Gomez-Serrano counter-revolution. He will go to Madrid to live, it is understood.

Abyssinia Wavers As U. S. and Britain Yelp for Fat Morsel

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Nov. 7. — Dr. Wargneh Wagner, who represented the Abyssinian government in negotiations with the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, of New York, for a concession to construct a $20,000,000 dam at Lake Tsana, Abyssinia, declared today that no formal contract had been signed.

"No contract has been signed and so far as I know no misunderstanding exists. We are only too anxious to meet the wishes of Great Britain if the British Government does not approve the scheme that is the end of it."

FILIPINO REBEL JOINS FIGHT ON U.S. IMPERIALISM

Enlists Under Banner of Anti-Imperialist League

Pablo Manlapit, fighting Filipino labor leader and recognized as the outstanding revolutionary figure among Filipino nationalists, has become a member of the All-America anti-Imperialist League. This step, taken at a time when Manlapit is at the height of his popularity in the Philippine Island as well as among Filipino workers in Hawaii and thruout the United States, is of the utmost consequence for the future of the Filipino nationalist movement.

In his letter of application, made public today at the headquarters of the U. S. section of the All-America anti-Imperialist League, 39 Union Square, New York, Manlapit declares that the whole policy of the official Philippine Nationalist Party headed by Manuel Quezon has been wrong. He comes out for a more radical policy and a leadership maintaining close ties with the labor movement in the United States.

Distrusts Politicians.

"Like you" he writes, "I am not inclined to think too highly of the politicians. I opine that the Philippines should have new men to lead the struggle for independence."

"The capitalist press misleads American public opinion by saying that only Filipino politicians want independence. This statement is unqualifiedly false. The truth is that the masses of the Filipino people want independence, and that American capitalists and imperialists are there (in the Philippines) to exploit our resources. . . .

"The big interests—the Wall Street gang of privileged brigands and crooked politicians—are responsible for the outrageous exploitation of my homeland. . . . I hope that the American people may have the courage to establish a labor government. . . . Then my country can hope for absolute, immediate independence."

Has Confidence of Masses.

Manlapit has often been referred to as the potential leader of a truly revolutionary nationalist movement in the Philippine Islands. He is the only leader possessing the confidence of the Filipino masses, whose love he won during his leadership of the great sugar strike of Filipino and Japanese workers in the Hawaiian Islands in 1924—as a result of which he was framed up and set to jail by the U. S. Sugar interests in Hawaii. He was released from prison only a few months ago, after serving his minimum sentence. So greatly was he feared by the Sugar Trust that his release was made conditional upon his leaving the Hawaiian Islands. It being stipulated that he could not go to the Philippines, he was forced to come to the United States, where he is remaining temporarily.

Contrasts Manlapit and Quezon.

Commenting upon Manlapit's letter, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the U. S. section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, pointed out the contrast between Manlapit's declaration and the published statements of Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, who is in this country conferring with President Coolidge.

"Unlike Quezon (the 'official' leader of Filipino nationalism), Manlapit does not place his reliance for Philippine independence upon some special dispensation from the agents of American imperialism at Washington but upon the revolutionary will of the Filipino masses. When Quezon comes to the United States he visits Republican and Democratic politicians, bankers, businessmen, 'influential people' generally. Manlapit, on the other hand, establishes contact with workers and looks upon the working class as the only essential ally of Filipino freedom in this country. It is significant that Quezon has had not one word to say in support of Manlapit, nor did he make any effort to see him altho he knows of course that he is in this country."

Helps Anti-Imperialist League.

The affiliation of Manlapit, following upon the affiliation of Anacleto Almenana who joined some time ago, gives the All-America anti-Imperialist League an excellent starting point for effective work in the Philippine Islands. National sections of the League exist in eleven countries of Latin America and in the United States, but up to the present no section has been organized in the Philippines, altho correspondence with the Islands has been maintained. Scott Nearing recently visited the Philippine Islands for the All-America anti-Imperialist League, stopping off on his way to China.

Berlin Workers Fight Back as Police Attack Tenth Anniversary Meet

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—One Communist was shot and seriously wounded and several arrested when police attacked demonstrations in honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the November revolution here yesterday. The demonstrators fought back and injured a number of policemen.

PABLO MANLAPIT

Millions in Moscow Celebrate Anniversary

(Continued from Page One)

proves that the toiling masses of all countries look to the achievements of the masses of the Soviet Union as the achievements of the international working class."

Bukharin congratulated the workers of the Soviet Union, the Red Army, the world proletariat, and the oppressed masses of all countries on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary for having conquered Russian capitalism, seized power and heralding the world revolution.

"We Will Not Rest."

"Our best men have given their lives to the revolution," he said. "We will not rest until we have built Socialism. Should our enemies violate our frontiers, disturb our work of peaceful construction, the Red Army will draw its sword to repel the attack of capitalism. Long live Socialist construction! Long live our victory."

Asks Unity With Ranks.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist International, Gallagher declared, "I have come from a country whose government has been openly hostile to the Soviet Union. I say that if the capitalist government of my country attempts to disturb the peaceful life of the Soviet Union, the British working class will do everything possible to transform an imperialist war into a social revolution. I declare that the unity of the Communist International alone ensures victory. Everyone who attempts to destroy the unity of the Communist International is the enemy of the revolution.

"Under the Leninist leadership of the Communist International we will execute all of the tasks following from the November Revolution."

Red Army Parade.

Following the speeches a parade of the Red Army was held in which contingents, fully armed, marched in the huge square to the music of military bands, wildly cheered by the thousands of workers as defenders of the workers' republic.

In the meantime the streets of Moscow were filled with mass demonstrations, which after eleven o'clock, took the form of a parade marching toward the Red Square. The march past Lenin's mausoleum continued until late hours.

Million In Procession.

Over a million people—members of the Party, of trade unions, of the Pioneers—participated in the largest demonstration which has ever been seen in Moscow. Many lorries, decorated with red and filled with children whose young voices mixed with the cheers of the crowd, moved down the streets. Members of the "Ossoviachim" marched in the parade.

Innumerable red banners and posters—satirizing the British war-mongers and their satellites—the reformist leaders—were a feature of the parade. Much merriment was caused by an ox—wearing a high hat—representing the British tories—marching down the street.

Many workers carried posters with figures, showing the rise in production since the first revolutionary years, others with sums of money subscribed by various organizations to the industrialization loan.

Among the marchers were many Chinese working men and women, showing in allegorical groups the struggle of the Chinese against foreign imperialism.

In the evening Moscow was brilliantly lit, workers spending their evenings in the theaters, movies, clubs. Entrance everywhere was free.

Moscow gave itself full-heartedly to the celebration of this workers' holiday, at the same time warning its class enemies that they will meet with strong resistance.

Bratianu Gets Hundred Legal Sharks for Trial Of Leader in Carol Plot

BUCHAREST, Nov. 7. — More than 100 lawyers will be present to represent the government and the defendant when M. Manoilescu, under secretary of finance in the Averescu cabinet, is arraigned on Thursday charged with treason in connection with the alleged Carolist plot.

The witnesses will include leaders of the opposition party, several ministers and a son of Premier Bratianu.

Manoilescue was arrested late in October at the frontier while returning from Paris, where he had interviewed former Crown Prince Carol.

"WE ARE INVINCIBLE," BUKHARIN TELLS MEETING OF MOSCOW SOVIET

"Our Cause Is the Cause of World Revolution," Communist Leader Says at Anniversary Meet

(SPECIAL CABLE TO DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—"We are invincible because our cause is the cause of the world revolution," declared N. Bukharin, chairman of Praesidium of the Communist International, addressing official meeting of the Moscow Soviet at the Grand Opera House last night, at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution. Scores of delegates from all over the world, addressing the Soviet in the brilliantly decorated theater, voiced their determination to defend the gains of the revolution.

In the center of the stage of the brilliantly decorated theater was a huge red star, with rays—made of red cloth—stretching out to the boxes and the galleries, and bearing the names of world capitals. Against the Red Star stood a bust of Lenin, surrounded by flowers. Nearby stood a guard of honor.

Building Socialism.

A stormy ovation greeted Ulanov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, when he extended his greetings to the foreign workers' delegations. An inspiring speech was made on behalf of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party by Bukharin, who was wildly applauded when he appeared on the platform.

"In our country we are building up Socialism," Bukharin declared. "We are building up Socialism on the basis of the victories won in the fierce struggles of ten years ago. Our Revolution is the bulwark of the international struggle of the proletariat. Hundreds and thousands of the best sons of the proletariat of all countries have died and are dying for our cause. Let their memories be glorified and their names live thru the centuries.

New Historic Epoch.

"Our revolution opened a new epoch in the history of mankind. In the ten years before the November revolution capitalism was growing stronger than ever. But at the same time within the very heart of capitalism phenomena were developing which fell on mankind as a tremendous cataclysm—the imperialist war. The war left behind a trail—a picture of the "general madness of capitalism." The phantom appeared to threaten the ruin of all human culture.

"Amidst the hurricane of the war appeared the first rumbles from the ranks of the Russian proletariat, which grew into a great force in the form of a huge revolutionary movement. Our revolution having fought off the onslaughts of world capitalism, has stirred the masses to creative work. The Soviets are the new watchword and slogan thruout the world. In our country they are deeply rooted and have become the backbone of the dictatorship of the working class. "The working class is all-powerful and woe to him who will raise his hand against it.

Constructive Tasks.

"Our constructive tasks are enormous and without assistance we can conquer the most difficult problems which capitalism will find itself unable to solve.

"Our revolution began under the banner of the proletarian revolution. We stand in the vanguard of the world labor movement; we are the only force that can free mankind from barbarity and we claim that this liberation is inevitable.

Revolution Invincible.

"We speak in behalf of millions of workers and peasants in the name of the future of mankind. On the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, the All-Union Communist Party calls to the toiling masses of the world and declares confidently, let any one attempt to snatch away the fruits of our victory, the fruits of the victory of the world proletariat. We are invincible because our cause is the cause of the World Revolution."

The last words of Bucharin's speech were drowned in a storm of applause, the whole assembly standing up and singing "The Internationale."

Greets Moscow Workers.

On behalf of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, Uglanov, secretary of the Moscow Committee, in a brief speech greeted the workers of Moscow. "The Moscow Party," declared Uglanov, "is the rock against which all attempts to shake the Party will be broken. The Moscow Party is the bulwark of Lenin's will.

Following Uglanov representatives of the foreign workers' delegations spoke, declaring that the Tenth Anniversary is the cause for celebration not only for workers in the Soviet Union but also for workers thruout the world. Workers of Moscow warmly welcomed each foreign delegate and heartily applauded their speeches.

British Delegate Speaks.

J. T. Murphy, speaking for the Communist Party of Great Britain, declared that the first duty of the British Party is to defend the first proletarian revolution and to further the revolutionary cause in all countries. "Not only does the Communist Party, but the whole British working class realizes that the proletariat of the Soviet Union opened the way for a better future for mankind. British workers support the Russian Revolution despite the treachery of the British reformist leaders.

The appearance of Clara Zetkin, veteran revolutionist, on the platform was the signal for a tremendous ovation. Zetkin brought to the workers of the Soviet Union greetings from the German Communist Party and from the working masses of her country.

"Germany, through its working masses," declared Clara Zetkin, "regards very sympathetically the building of socialism in the Soviet Union. The late John Reed wrote a book on the November Revolution which he called 'Ten Days That Shook the World.' These ten days have turned into ten years and have given a new direction to the whole epoch. The existence of the Soviet Union shows that the class conscious will of the proletariat can change the world."

Greet Couturier.

Warm greetings from the sons of to the workers of the U. S. S. R. by the Paris Commune were transmitted by Vaillant Couturier. The speaker declared that this was his third visit to the Soviet Union. His first visit took place during the terrible famine period; his second was synchronized with the beginning of the restoration of economy in the Soviet Union. Now, he said, he was witnessing the unprecedented task of building up Socialism.

"You," declared Couturier, "are the future of the world."

Aged Veteran Pledges Aid.

Couturier was followed on the platform by an aged veteran of the Paris Commune, Antoine Gay. The speaker expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for having received him. "I swear to defend the Soviet Union with gun in hand if any of the imperialist powers dare attack it," concluded Gay.

Speaking on behalf of the toiling masses of India, Saklatvala, member of the English parliament, described the brutality with which British imperialism exploited the workers of India. Men, women, and children, declared Saklatvala, worked not for themselves but for capital, their hours of work being limitless and their wages negligible.

Learn Lesson From U. S. S. R.

They could not overthrow this yoke, he continued, because they had no organized leadership, but now after the November revolution they know the path they must follow.

On behalf of the Chinese delegation, Li spoke. "The toiling masses of China," the speaker said, "are now engaged in a particularly difficult struggle against their own bourgeoisie and against the foreign imperialists. However, they hope with the aid of the international proletariat and the aid of the workers of the Soviet Union they will free themselves from the shackles of imperialism."

Greet Barbusse.

Henri Barbusse, the French author, was enthusiastically greeted when he delivered an address on behalf of all of the foreign delegations.

Sen Katayama, on behalf of the Japanese Communist Party and Max Klatt, on behalf of the Red Front Fighters of Germany, also addressed the meeting. Representatives of the Donetz miners and of the First National Cavalry Regiment of the North Caucasus, greeted the meeting. The Donetz miners brought two gifts, a miners' lamp and an ax, symbolic of Communist enlightenment and the necessity for destroying the enemies of the proletarian revolution.

Exchange Greetings.

During the meeting greetings were exchanged with similar meetings at Leningrad and Kharkov. The meeting ended with speeches by representative pioneers who conveyed their greetings in the name of the workers' children of Moscow. The meeting concluded with the singing of the "Internationale." After the meeting a concert and ballet was presented.

Greek Workers Turn Monarchist Meeting Into Labor Protest

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

By G. NICOLIS.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—A royalist mass meeting organized in Saloniki in honor of the monarchist leader Tsaldaris was turned into a labor demonstration yesterday, when workers, after filling the hall and booing the reactionary government and monarchists, marched thru the streets of the city.

Tsaldaris cautiously refrained from attending the royalist mass meeting.

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THE END OF A GOLDEN DREAM

This article is a chapter in a new book now on the press—"Wrecking the Labor Banks," by Wm. Z. Foster. The chapter, itself an astounding presentation of the inevitable tragedy and danger of class collaboration policies, is but part of the full exposure in the book, the facts of which were taken from official convention proceedings and other authentic documents.

• • •

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

THE golden dream is now quite at an end. The disillusionment came during the B. of L. E. convention held in Cleveland from June 6 to July 21, 1927. The delegates got the shock of their lives. They suddenly discovered their union to be plunged into one of the greatest financial failures in American history. The vast network of banks and investment companies, which they had thought to be such a glowing success, turned out to be nothing but a ghastly ruin, the whole thing tottering on the brink of bankrupty, with sheriffs knocking on the door and lawsuits menacing from all sides. Their trusted and "brilliant" leaders they found out to be charlatans and grafters when not incredibly stupid and incompetent. They learned that not only were their banks and other financial concerns broke, but also that the union funds were gutted, and that they, personally, could be held liable for millions of dollars squandered in the incredible financial debauch. They confronted a desperate situation threatening the very life of their organization. It was indeed a rude awakening.

Faced by this crisis, the deepest in the 64 years' history of the B. of L. E., the delegates practically turned the convention over to a receivership, the Committee of Ten with an attorney, Judge Newcomb, at its head to find a way out of the shambles. Then for six and a half weeks, the longest convention ever held by the B. of L. E., and at a cost of about $1,000,000, they struggled to rid themselves of the herd of financial white elephants thrust upon them by their leaders and to find a way to save their organization.

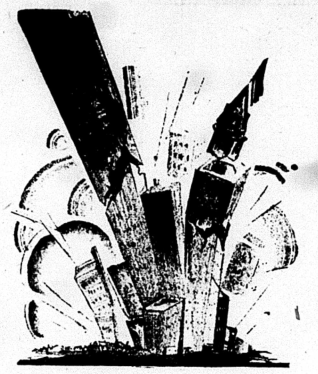
Finance a la Peanut Stand.

The convention showed practically every enterprise of the B. of L. E. to be bankrupt. Judge Newcomb said: "The building of the home for the Brotherhood in Cleveland we think could be regarded as a wise move. Every other movement since that time impresses us as of very doubtful character." The lawyer, Squires, employed by the Brotherhood, condemned the whole system of financing in what Newcomb called "the sternest arraignment from lawyer to client I have ever read in my experience." Delegate McIlvenny of the Committee of Ten sounded the general opinion when he said: "Some years ago a man came out here on this platform (Stone) and said that banking was just as easy as running a peanut stand and, by God boys, that's the way she has been run."

The loss from the many wrecked institutions runs into the millions. No very definite totals were developed. The Committee of Ten submitted no general balance sheet. After studying the financial maze for several weeks Del Van Pelt of the Committee of Ten said: "Does anybody know what we owe? Does the Committee of Ten know? Not by a damned sight." Some approximation of the loss can be made, however, from the emergency measures adopted by the convention to meet pressing obligations. First, the convention plastered a $4,000,000 mortgage on the two Cleveland office buildings; then it put on a $7,200,000 assessment on the membership. After all this, Chairman Myers of the Committee of Ten said: "I want to say that at the end of two years the committee will be badly mistaken if we don't find ourselves with an indebtedness of approximately $8,000,000 hanging over us."

Thus the loss would be at least $19,000,000. And this does not take into account millions lost by members in buying stock for which the B. of L. E. cannot be made directly responsible. Del. Merriman even suggested a total loss of $30,000,000, and no one rose to contradict him. That the losses are huge, possibly as much as $20,000,000, was further indicated by the proposals of Mitten (to be dealt with later) which required that the B. of L. E. raise $25,000,000 to cover its bad investments. How hard the erstwhile rich union is hit was indicated by a statement of Del. Huff, a financial trustee: "On July 19th we owed $300,000 to the Corn Exchange Bank in New York and we didn't have a thin dime to pay it with."

Business institutions wrecked, union finances gutted, officials discredited, themselves tricked and robbed, the union itself menaced,—it was not a beautiful picture for the delegates. Judge Newcomb rubbed more salt into their wounds when he pointed out that the individual union members were responsible for all the bankrupt institutions in which the Brotherhood held a majority of the stock or where it had guaranteed the investments and loans. He said they were in the same position as the Danbury hatters, and declared: "If there is any default on any of these guarantees, which have been made they can track you back to your homes and follow you down personally and individually to your last dollar."



The Morning After.

As the full force of the disaster hit the delegates they began to get an inkling of what the left wing meant when it had declared in season and out that trade union capitalism is fatal to trade unionism. Let a few quotations illustrate the way the convention was flattened by the news.

"I liken this situation a great deal to the San Francisco earthquake, when the city was shaken down and burnt up. It has hit us something like that earthquake." Del. Burbank.

"You are still, in my opinion, going to have to pass through a baptism of fire; you are simply in the midst of it at the present time." Del. Smith.

"We have been in the worst condition it was possible for us to get into." Del. Hedges.

"We have had a bitter, bitter experience." Del. Johnston.

"We are broke and we know we are broke. What is the use of finding out any more about being broke. We are in the soup and the more of the committee (of Ten) we get the more we will find out about being broke. The idea is to get everybody at the pumps, get the lifeboats and save the day." Del. Nelson.

"There never was a bunch of men in the history of this organization or any other that went out (from convention) with such a task." Del. Barret.

"You stand here today confronted with a situation that I do not believe a labor organization at any time before this, in all the history of the world, had to combat." Del. McGuire.

Although the delegates were manifestly determined to save their union at all costs, something of a panic hit the convention as disaster piled on disaster. The lawyers, with their own financial plans in mind, cultivated this panicky feeling. Said a letter from Attorney Squires:

"We do want to impress upon you that in our judgment you are rapidly running to ultimate destruction of your Brotherhood itself and that no measures can be too heroic to be taken by you at once to save the situation."

And Judge Newcomb:

"If in this matter I was representing a private corporation I would say 'Let the law take its course,' but I say to you men that I believe you will never under heaven save this organization unless you protect the financial end of it."

One thing the delegates learned that they have had a sufficiency of trade union capitalism. All voiced that sentiment. It would have taken a brave "labor-banker" to face that disillusioned and enraged body of engineers and spin to them the fairy tales, formerly gospel in the organization, about labor becoming capital and the workers winning a competence by investing in labor banks and similar concerns. Even the most reactionary of the leaders had to yield to the spirit of disgust towards labor financiering that animated the rank and file. Del. McGuire of the Committee of Ten sounded the keynote when he said:

"I have been giving all my time for several weeks to studying this problem and it has resolved itself into three or four words, and they are: 'Get out of it, and the quicker you get out of it, why the better off you will be.'"

The leaders who managed to save their skins in the house cleaning which took place all came forth, for convention purposes at least, as strong opponents of trade union capitalism and its works. They tried to get a fresh hold upon the rank and file by capitalizing the indignation and resentment in the latter's hearts. Thus, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer Edrington, himself all involved in the financial disasters, put into voice the determination of the body of delegates when he said:

"I hope to see the day come when we can forget about investment companies, holding companies, realty companies. . . and get back to the old Brotherhood as a labor organization."

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Porto Rican Workers in New York

By ALBERT MOREAU.

For the last few years New York has witnessed the greatest inflow of Porto Rican workers that ever immigrated in this land of Wall Street imperialism. Porto Rican workers are leaving their native country where once life was easy and wage slavery unknown.

At present, there are over 85,000 Porto Ricans in this city, the greatest number of whom are centered in the heart of Harlem.

Since American imperialism set its iron foot on Porto Rico in 1898, the economic life of that country underwent a thoro change, always for the betterment of the plantation owners and worse for the native workers. Eager of possession of the tobacco, cane sugar and coffee plantations, the Yankee trusts sought a prosperous field that would increase their capital in reducing the island with its 1,800,000 inhabitants into an American colony. From 1898 to 1920 the wage workers were shifting from the tobacco factories to the sugar and coffee fields with the periodical unemployment. Men worked in tobacco factories in winter while their women in the sugar plants in summer. Men and women had their seasons respectively. The rapid development of the American technic in production, resulting in an intense exploitation of the working masses, brought about the awakening of their class consciousness with the sequel: spasmodic strikes. A general strike took place for the first time in 1919 which was ruthlessly crushed. Since 1920, over 90 per cent of the total production of the Porto Rican tobacco, coffee and sugar is imported in this country by Wall Street speculators. Fleeing from the hungry and misery-stricken abodes, the workers are entering the U. S. A. wherein they find a discrimination against their race, more exploitation and low wages. Most of them are unskilled workers; hotel workers, especially dish washers with an average pay of 10 to 12 dollars per week. Those who work in the tobacco factories are a little better off but the chronic unemployment makes them join the hotel and restaurant workers sooner or later. Still others toil in shoe and electric factories and constitute easy preys for the employers as they work in open shops and know not of the benefit of unions.

Segregated as a race in a limited neighborhood, the Porto Rican workers have to struggle with high rents which have reached the peak in Harlem. The sanitary conditions are dreadful as they crowd themselves in an apartment in order to meet the monthly high rent.

Porto Ricans have been given the right of American citizenship and "political freedom" in return for their economic freedom. In spite of that, they deeply feel the rude expatriation. The colony has its main headquarters in Harlem. A few mutual organizations sprang up which promised [illegible] as well as political rights to their members not through struggle but through the political influence of their leaders.

For Tammany these creole workers constitute a fertile source for an increase in number of votes, in time of election. Hence the appearance of demagogic leaders in these organizations who aid the workers in deviating them from the real issue, i. e. class struggle.

There are two Porto Rican candidates on the democratic ticket for the November election. It is doubtful whether Tammany will gather many votes in spite of the demagogy of the political leaders of the organizations. Yet, promises and illusions may deviate a good number of these proletarians who belong only to the working class.

Porto Rican workers must understand that if Coolidge and his administration are responsible for the ruthless imperialistic policy towards the Latin American countries, it is because they are the agents of Wall Street. The republican party as well as the democratic party is the party of the capitalist class. It is an error to look upon the democratic party as the expression of a more liberal attitude towards these subjugated countries. If the democratic party were in the White House today, the same militaristic policy would have been pursued by its leaders.

The Porto Rican workers and all Latin American workers must realize that their national independence can only be gained through the downfall of capitalism which can be accomplished by the organized action of the workers on the industrial and political fields.

Other Manufacturers Blame Ford for Slump

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. (FP)—Henry Ford's long suspension of motor car production, with consequent shrinkage of 500,000 in the year's sale of cars in the United States, is blamed for the business slump throughout the country, by officials of the National Association of Manufacturers and other industrial conservatives, following a suggestion to that effect by the National City Bank.

That one rich man should be able, by his personal choice of policy, to create unemployment and suspension of buying-power among hundreds of thousands of people, in scores of industries radiating out from his own factories, is looked upon as a normal incident of big business consolidation. It is further admitted that within five or ten years it may be possible for one or two or five men to tie up a controlling part of the industries for any reason that may seem to them to be sufficient.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov 7.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 3:42 o'clock this morning. Reports from Ventura and San Luis Obispo said the tremor was noticed in those cities. Recently severe damage was done to Santa Barbara by an earthquake.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

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DRAMA

"Quality Street"

Marion Davies in Sir James Barrie's Mild and Innocent Comedy

FRANCES STARR.

Star of "Immoral Isabella," Lawton Campbell's bright satire, which moved last night to the Ritz Theatre.

IN that cozy little theatre the Embassy, Marion Davies is on display in the new movie, "Quality Street," a pictorial version of a play by Sir James Barrie originally produced here in 1902.

Marion Davies

Those, who like the whimsical juvenilia of that Britisher will undoubtedly be delighted with the present production which is about as far from substance or meaning as anything that can be imagined. The only adequate explanation why the story was resurrected in the present form is that Marion Davies needed something in which she might be cast to advantage.

The story is of a gentle maiden who has a lover who leaves for "twelve years of war" and upon his return finds that the maiden has become a matronly and unappetizing schoolmarm. The rest of the picture deals with the wily efforts of the feminine pedagogue to recapture the affection of the handsome officer.

Broadway Briefs

"Iolanthe" and "The Pirates of Penzance" is now in rehearsal and will be restored to the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire at Chanin's Royale where the "Mikado" is now playing.

Fay Compton, noted English actress is to return to New York this season to appear in "Queen Victoria," the Louis N. Parker play.

Alison Skipworth has been added to the cast of "Spellbound," the play by Frank Vosper in which Pauline Lord is starred which opens next Monday at the Earl Carroll Theatre.

Al Jolson is to continue with "Big Boy." He opens his season in Albany on Nov. 28.

Winthrop Ames announces that George Arliss will act Shylock in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" here early in January. This will be Arliss' first appearance in Shakespeare.

Leff Sibiriakoff, Russian opera star, will make his American debut under the banner of Hurok Attractions this Sunday afternoon at the Century Theatre. Mr. Sibiriakoff, during the past five years has been singing in the principal cities of Europe. His program will include arias from "Life of the Czar," "Boris Godounoff," "The Demon," "Faust," and "Mephistofeles."

AMUSEMENTS

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Extra Matinee (Election Day) Tuesday

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs 8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

BOOTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday
WINTHROP AMES presents
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ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

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Weather Clear Track Fast
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John Golden Th., W.58 St.Mts. Wed.&Sat 2:30
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LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
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SOME LOCALITIES STILL TO HONOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Meetings as Late as Nov. 20 Are Scheduled

Norfolk, Va.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m. Herbert Benjamin.

Richmond, Va.—1825 E. Main, Nov. 9, 8 p. m. Herbert Benjamin.

Chester, Pa.—Nov. 13, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre. Jay Lovestone.

Trenton, N. J.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

Paterson: Friday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Helvetia Hall—Foster, Lifshitz, Mitchell.

Newark: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Beacon St.—Wicks, Devine, Toohey.

West New York: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Pl.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz, A. Markoff.

Passaic: Sunday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave.—Ballam, Bentall, Crouch.

Norfolk, Va.: Nov. 8th, 8 p. m., Herbert Benjamin.

Richmond, Va.: Nov. 9th, 8 p. m., 1825 E. Main. Herbert Benjamin.

Chester, Pa.: Nov. 13th. Ella Reeve Bloor.

Baltimore, Md.: Nov. 20th, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre. Jay Lovestone.

Trenton, N. J.: Nov. 20th, 8 p. m., Ella Reeve Bloor.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Aberdeen, Wash., — Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.: Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland, Oregon—Nov. 12th at 6 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227½ Yamhil St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. Speaker H. Oehler.

Traction Workers to Wait for Green's O.K. on Fighting Bosses

There was a lull in the traction fight over the week-end due largely to the decision of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Employes organizers, William Coleman and Patrick J. Shea, to await the coming of President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated left town for Detroit and is not expected back before Wednesday for the council of war that is to map out the line of battle on the injunction hearing Nov. 11.

It was stated the A. F. of L. counsel would ask for a postponement of the hearing and that other attorneys would be engaged as U. S. Senator "Bob" Wagner wanted to withdraw from the case owing to pressure of political work in Washington.

At Amalgamated headquarters it was said that large numbers of men from the subway and elevated lines were joining the union.

Lumber Kings Try To Force Workers Into Fake Union

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 7 (FP).—Workers in the sawmills and woods of the northwest employed by lumber companies that operate company unions may soon face the alternative of joining the "rump" organizations or losing their jobs.

Employer delegates at the annual convention of 4-L unions, federation of company unions in western Washington, urged that membership be made compulsory "for the good of the workers' morale." Some of the companies now use indirect means of forcing their workers to join in order to keep them out of labor organizations. But they are dissatisfied with results. Many of the workers refuse to affiliate with the bosses' organization.

$3.40 Per Day.

After much talk of how the employers had the welfare of the workers at heart, to prove it, the convention passed a resolution opposing any further reduction in wages. The present scale is $3.40 a day. No mention of an increase was made. 4-L unions are composed of employers and employes. A single vote by the boss counts as much as the combined workers' votes. "It's fifty-fifty," say company union advocates.

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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

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LABOR EDUCATION
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POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Greek Fur Workers Vote Support for N. Y. Joint Board

Altho denounced by the two reactionary Greek newspapers published here, the Greek fur workers recently rallied at a meeting at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42d St., where they voted to support the Joint Board, Furriers' Union, in its move to rebuild the Fur Workers' Union. Among those in attendance were many members of Local 70, affiliated with the right wing dual union.

A resolution adopted points out how the Greek fur workers who were unorganized for 12 years prior to 1925 were brought into the union by the left wing administration of the Joint Board. As a result their wages were raised and their working hours reduced.

BRITAIN AND U. S. WILLING TO USE AFRICAN SLAVES

Anxiety for Labor Upon Reservoir Stops Freeing

Washington, Nov. 7. (FP).—Disclosure that Ras Tafari, regent of Abyssinia, or the Ethiopian Empire, is closing a deal with the J. G. White Corporation of New York and London to build in his country a $20,000,000 dam to irrigate British cotton lands in the Sudan, brings to light also the fact that Secretary Kellogg looks upon the deal with favor.

The Emancipation Offer.

Last spring Ras Tafari gave a newspaper interview to an American visitor, saying that he wanted American capital to come in and work the slaves in his country, thereby developing the country and providing wages which would be used to buy out the slaveholders and free the slaves. Tafari was pledged to free all slaves in Abyssinia as the price of his admission to the League of Nations.

The Federated Press investigated this proposal and found it favorably viewed in the Near East division of the State Department. The Commerce Department published a pamphlet showing the rich natural resources of Abyssinia but it avoided mention of the labor situation. Then in September Ras Tafari sent a special commissioner, Dr. W. C. Martin, to call on Secretary Kellogg and President Coolidge, and to ask them to name a minister to Abyssinia. He privately told them, at that time, of the pending deal with the J. G. White Corporation.

All the Slaves You Want.

A few weeks ago the New York Times published an interview with Jas. E. Baum of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, just back from Abyssinia, in which Baum described Tafari's realm as one in which slavery prevails, and slaves "are perfectly satisfied to be slaves." He also told of Tafari's eagerness to enlist American capital for development of natural resources, and that Tafari "will furnish slave labor to worthy and legitimate concessionaires."

This huge dam project, which brings American capital in as an ally of British imperial strategy, and as a hostile factor against the French, is the first concession that has come to light. However, Secretary Kellogg welcomes it, while denying that slave labor will be involved. He has been assured by subordinates that slavery in Abyssinia is "only among household servants."

How the Tafari messages to American capital, conveyed through the press and through Baum the scientist, can be harmonized with Kellogg's belief that free labor will be employed, is for the future to reveal.

State Department Sends France New Tariff Note

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A new note to France on the tariff controversy was dispatched by the state department this afternoon.

While its contents were not divulged, it is understood to set forth that this government considers the time opportune for the opening of negotiations for a new treaty.

FRANCO-SLAV PACT.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Franco-Jugoslav friendship pact will be signed on Thursday, it was learned today. Foreign Minister Marinkovitch of Jugoslavia has already left Belgrade for Paris.

Similar treaties have already been signed with Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

There Was Almost a Picket Line at Hillquit's Office When His Employes Were Fired By Cable

By JOHN THOMPSON.

A story to the effect that Morris Hillquit, wealthy lawyer-leader of the socialist party, locked out his union office workers by cable from Europe without explanation is now going the rounds of places where workers congregate.

For obvious reasons an attempt was made to cloud the case in secrecy.

Miss Genevieve Marsh and three other members of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union were employed by Mr. Hillquit at his office at 19 W. 44th St. Mr. Hillquit's home is in the aristocratic upper West Side section at 214 Riverside Drive.

All Union Workers.

Some of the Hillquit office staff have worked for him as long as three or four years. All have been employed for more than a year. Miss Marsh is a vice-president of the union. The other employes are rank and file union members in good standing.

While Mr. Hillquit was in Europe recently, suposedly attending an international conference of European socialists, his daughter became involved in a quarrel or series of quarrels with her father's office workers, according to the union version of the case.

Was S. P. Candidate.

Miss Hillquit was a socialist party candidate for the state legislature in 1926. She is also a member of the office workers' union and a salaried employe in her father's office. In her dual capacity as Mr. Hillquit's daughter and employee she is reported to have carried on her office tasks with a watchful and "supervisory" air.

Resentment among her fellow-workers resulted from her methods and manner, according to union spokesmen. The quarrel grew. She appears to have been opposed by the other union workers. A radio message from her to Mr. Hillquit in Europe is said to have followed.

Staff Is Discharged!

And the result of this message was that a cable in reply from Europe carried instructions to one of Mr. Hillquit's legal associates to discharge the whole office staff, the union office reports. It was all after the manner of the late James Gordon Bennett of the old New York World.

Mr. Hillquit a few days ago after his return to New York denied he had discharged his office force by cable or had received any information that his law office was full of trouble. Mr. Hillquit's legal assistant, however, said he had acted on instructions from Mr. Hillquit in giving the workers two weeks' notice, according to the union. The discharged employes reported, moreover, that no reason for their discharge was given.

An Organization Case.

This last fact in particular made the case an organization case. Ernest Bohm, business agent of the union, was instructed to call on Mr. Hillquit. He did so.

"Oh, it would never do to let this leak out," a member of the socialist party said to Bohm and his union associates. "Just think what it would mean for Morris."

But it did leak out, although the union did not picket Mr. Hillquit's office, as many union members urged.

Mr. Hillquit is said to have "stalled" in the attempts to reach a settlement of the lockout with ohm. A threat was then made to take the case before the American Federation of Labor. This so quickened the pulses of Mr. Hillquit, his fellow socialists and their legal-minded coterie that they recommended arbitration through a third party.

Accepted Arbitration.

The union leadership concurred. None other than Lovejoy Elliott was agreed upon as arbitrator. Mr. Elliott heard Mr. Hillquit in behalf of Mr. Hillquit and heard Bohm and Leonard Bright in behalf of the union and the Hillquit office force.

The result of the arbitration was interpreted as a moral victory for the union and a financial victory for Mr. Hillquit. He was not penalized for the discharge of his employes without explanation. And the union was given full recognition, the present office force being protected by a more strict union contract.

Want Clearer Contract.

The union case was weakened by the fact that the locked-out office workers did not have a photostatic copy of the alleged cable from Europe. They were, moreover, given two weeks' pay in addition to two weeks' notice.

This experience will result in an insistence by the union on clearer and more strict contracts in all offices, without the attachment of any reliance on an employer's affiliation with the socialist party or similar organization, according to union members.

LITTLE MANUFACTURERS, CROWDED TO WALL BY BIG CORPORATIONS, SET UP WAIL OVER LOSSES

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Less than half of the manufacturers who are operating at all are earning regular net profits and never in history was the margin of profit so small as it is today. This is the striking assertion of President J. E. Edgerton of the national association of manufacturers in his opening address to the association's annual convention. Edgerton maintains that America's widely advertised prosperity is largely a myth so far as the general run of manufacturers is concerned. He says:

"Outside of the few gigantic corporations which don't have to bother about competition and by whose large profits the public is misled, the common run of manufacturers in America today are in about as unhappy a condition as their fellow producers, the farmers; and I challenge the statisticians to overturn that statement."

Concentration.

Edgerton is really calling attention to the trend, which has been running stronger and stronger since the beginning of the 20th century. The corporate giants controlled by Wall Street steadily extend their monopoly, crowding out or absorbing the smaller manufacturers who represent the preceding era. The owning class is still getting its ever increasing profits even though, as Edgerton points out, less than half of the manufacturers can count on regular profits.

How these profits are rolling in despite the uncertainty of the 1927 business situation is revealed in a Wall Street Journal analysis of corporate profits during the first 9 months of the year. The Journal reports that 622 companies had aggregate net profits of $1,463,836,860 in the first half of this year compared with $1,480,772,176 in the first 6 months of 1926 and that the difference of about $17,000,000 is more than accounted for by a drop of more than $51,000,000 in the earnings of oil companies. It shows further that 306 companies which have so far reported for the 3d quarter made profits totaling $614,717,231 compared with $676,497,155 in the 3d quarter 1926. The journal adds:

More Profits.

"While the aggregate earnings of all the 306 companies show a decline from last year, figures are slightly misleading because of the preponderant position of railroad earnings. All class 1 railroads are included whereas only a part of the country's industrial companies and a small percentage of the utilities are included. If accurate figures were available for all, it is probable that the aggregate corporate income of the country would compare favorably with last year."

The half year profits of the 622 corporations given by groups for 1927 and 1926 were:

Half year profits	1927	1926
Mines	$42,706,374	$46,429,128
Rubbers	16,235,814	10,825,895
Motors	186,625,366	161,372,765
Motor accessories	11,645,344	15,025,401
Electrical supply	26,571,295	23,422,468
Steel	96,328,382	103,063,164
Oils	89,224,677	140,911,529
Public utilities	100,027,479	86,419,489
Telephone	117,396,827	103,233,939
Traction	14,279,840	14,033,553
Railroads	472,611,052	495,598,414
Miscellaneous	290,184,410	280,436,431
Total	$1,463,836,860	$1,480,722,176

The 292 industrial corporations in the journal's tabulation reported half year profits totaling $670,296,985 compared with $640,575,252 in the first half of 1926. In the 3d quarter the 84 industrials for which the journal has figures made $190,361,822 compared with $189,704,206 in the same period 1926.

Such figures indicate that the owners of the country's industrial plants are still receiving a princely tribute. The fact that thousands of companies fail to show a profit reflects the bitter competition which is narrowing the field to the corporate giants sponsored by Wall Street bankers.

MEETINGS GO ON IN CAL.

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 7.—The nights are getting colder and jobs are getting scarcer, but the Communist meetings continue at 10th and Broadway, Oakland. Comrade Edgar Owens delivered an excellent lecture. He spoke upon the conditions that led up to the present coal miners' strike, and upon the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union. The usual crew of DAILY WORKER salesmen were in evidence and sold fifty copies of The DAILY WORKER and thirty copies of Party literature.—Builders Club.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Three Cloakmakers Out of Jail; Expect Two More Out Soon

Three cloakmakers were released from Harts Island jail Saturday and another is scheduled for release this morning, the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers union announced last night. The fifth of those originally slated for freedom will not be out for several days.

Those released are Harry Feldman, Paul Kalidman and Samuel Grossman. M. Bernstein who is to be released this morning will be immediately rearrested on an indictment instigated by the right wing, the Joint Board charges. Arthur Zinn who is expected to be out in several days, will also be rearrested, the statement says.

During the entire nine months the workers have been in jail their families have been supported by the Joint Board. At the same time the right wing leaders done their utmost to keep them in jail, the Joint Board statement adds: When the right wingers realized the prisoners were going to be released they took a more benevolent attitude, the statement concludes.

Chicago Teachers Show Millionaires Are Dodging Taxes

CHICAGO, Nov. 7, (FP). — The Chicago Teachers' Federation scored a preliminary victory in its fight to cause revelation of Chicago property for taxing purposes when it forced the board of review to consent to publication of tax rules and procedure for filing complaints. The federation charges that many million dollars are lost to the city each year through "rottenness or laxity" in the board of review, thus preventing increases in salaries for teachers and better educational facilities because school appropriations have been cut for lack of city funds.

Business agent Margaret Haley of the federation revealed to the state tax commission that the board of review has never published rules of procedure despite orders of the supreme court. "Taxes on property valued at $100,000 were lost to the city last year because corporations proved the board of review did not properly acknowledge complaints,' she said.

Assessment lists have not been published for 16 years, Miss Haley reveals. And because no one knows at what value property is taxed there is opportunity for glaring inequalities, she said. "Crookedness in tax valuation comes from this secrecy," she said. The teachers' federation estimates that $20,000,000 is lost to Chicago annually through the tax board's methods. "This money is being taken from the school children who are denied adequate equipment, adequate teaching staffs and who are forced to accept second-rate teachers because of low pay," said Miss Haley.

"The teachers' federation intends to reveal a lot of robbery before this fight is finished," she said.

Pullman Porters Cold Shouldering Agents of Company

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (FP).—Pullman porters here are coldshouldering agents of the Pullman Co. who are urging them to sign petitions to repudiate the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The petitions, prepared by the company, are labeled "Loyalty Roll" and the signers are made to say that they are "loyal to the company" and "deplore" the activity of the brotherhood in its fight for recognition and against tipping.

The number of porters who have signed these documents is negligible, M. P. Webster, organizer of the Chicago division of the B. S. C. P. reports. "Out of 300 men approached less than a dozen have signed," he said. Even hints by company agents that failure to sign the petition may mean loss of job have no effect on the porters here.

COOLIDGE POLITE TO PEACE CLERGY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Coolidge, after reading an appeal presented to him by a delegation of clergy representing the bulk of Protestant churches in the United States, says that he agrees with them that outlawry of war is desirabl-

Crew Who Navigated Sampan Over Pacific

Speaker at Negro Labor Conference Hits Imperialism

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7. — Asserting that "there is no such thing as instinctive race prejudice" Miss Ellen Winsor, speaking at the Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, held that the development of hatred between the races was due in part to the false and cheap propaganda of parents, who poison the minds of their children against those of other races. Miss Winsor spoke on "Peace and Good Will Among Races and Nations." Her address was a refreshing contrast to the usual religious sentimentalism on which most peace addresses are based.

The basis of the whole problem of interracial and international peace was summed up by the speaker in the statement that "there is a small group of people in all countries who own all our natural resources." It is this monopoly of our natural resources by the few and the consequent control of our social life by them that accounts for the present struggle between races and nations often leading to war.

To show clearly how economic forces determine national attitudes on race, the speaker said that France, while quite fair to Negroes within her borders, is enslaving her colonial peoples. In the Virgin Islands race prejudice is spreading as a result of American subjugation of the people there.

As she proceeded the speaker gave reliable facts showing the naked, filthy and sordid policy of American imperialism as it developed after the Spanish-American war. "America is dominating 21 Latin countries." American imperialism at the behest of the National City Bank of New York seized Haiti in 1915 and since that time has been responsible for the murder of over 3,000 Haitians and the enslavement of the Haitian people. To secure peace against such forces of imperialism requires more than resolutions and petitions.

The discussion centered on Miss Winsor's statement that a new order of society can be brought in existence without a revolution. It was the opinion of most of the participants that those who own our natural resources can never be persuaded to give them up voluntarily.

ROME, Nov. 7. — Earthquakes in the Mediterranean sea, in the North Pacific ocean and in some parts of Europe before the end of November were forecast today by Prof. Rafael Bendandi.

Workers of Chicago Have Own School; Starts Nov. 15th

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Chicago Workers school begins its sessions on November 15 at 2021 West Division Street, where all the classes will be given, with the exception of an English class to be offered on the south side at the Vilnis headquarters and a class in the Elements of Communism to be offered at the Community House, 3201 S. Wabash Avenue.

The Division Street headquarters will in the near future become the permanent location of the Chicago Workers School. The place will offer every physical accomodation for a permanent school — class-rooms, a library, and a book-store, as well as accommodations for a weekly open forum, which is to be run every Sunday at 8 p. m.

List of Subjects.

The School Committee is anticipating a large registration and is offering courses which will fill the needs of all working class students. A staff of capable instructors has been selected to present a variety of courses which are listed below:

Elementary English, Advanced English, History of the American Labor Movement, Historic Materialism, Theory and Practice of Leninism, Elementary Economics, Labor Research, Party Training Course, Problems of the American Negro, History and Problems of the Youth Movement.

Every Sunday at 8 an open forum is conducted by the Chicago Workers School. On Nov. 13, the topic will be, "The Political Perspectives of the 1928 Presidential Election," with Max Bedacht as speaker.

American Envoy Chief Speaker at Gathering of Hungarian Fascists

BUDAPEST, Nov. 7. — Butler Wright, American minister to the Horthy government, was one of the principal speakers at the unveiling of a marble statue to Louis Kossuth. Official delegations from fascist countries like Italy and Poland occupied places of honor.

Labor groups refused to attend the unveiling, declaring that the unveiling of a monument to the liberal Kossuth by the fascist Horthy government was a "grotesque absurdity."

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

ATTENTION, CHICAGO
November 11 is the 40th Anniversary of
THE HAYMARKET MARTYRS
Chicago's own labor martyrs, pioneers for the eight-hour work day.
RALLY IN THE SPIRIT OF THEIR GREAT TRADITION
at the
MEMORIAL MEETING
Friday, November 11, 8 P. M.
Speakers:
OTTO HERMANN of P. A. and S. A., and MAX BEDACHT
of International Labor Defense
at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave.
Auspices—Pioneer Aid and Support Association; Chicago International Labor Defense co-operating.
ADMISSION 10c. SELECT MUSICAL PROGRAM.
"BUILD A WALL OF LABOR DEFENSE AGAINST THE FRAME-UP SYSTEM." (Slogan of I. L. D.)

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The Latin American Bloc, the Havana Pan American Union Conference and the American Working Class

Dr. Max Jordan, the Washington correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, having completed a tour of Latin America, is writing a series of articles for the New York World, setting forth his opinion of the status of American and Latin American relationships.

Specifically in regard to the Sixth Annual Pan American Conference to be held in Havana, January 16, Dr. Jordan states plainly that the Latin American governments are "manifesting their unanimous opposition to any further interference by the United States in the affairs of her neighbor republics in Central America."

Wall Street government evidently attaches great importance to the coming conference since President Coolidge is to attend in person. Coupled with the recent appointment of a member of the House of Morgan as ambassador to Mexico, it is clear that Latin American relations have taken first place in state department policy.

The demand is being made, with Mexico the most emphatic voice, for the removal of the headquarters of the Pan American Union from Washington to some Latin American capital.

The invasion and conquest of Nicaragua has aroused intense feeling in all Latin American countries and there is little doubt that the Havana conference will find a solid Latin American bloc demanding an end to American intervention. It is likewise probable that the whole question of the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which in official Washington makes the interests of American imperialism paramount, without regard for the sovereignty of the Latin American republics, will be raised.

The Mexican government, having stamped out the latest counter-revolution, altho burdened down by something like a half-billion dollar debt to Wall Street, is in a position to give some leadership to the Latin American bloc. For the moment the special interests of the oil companies are shoved into the background and the Mexican government finds itself confronted openly by American finance-capital.

Much will depend upon the line followed by the Calles-Obregon forces at the Havana conference. A firm resistance to Wall Street pressure will strengthen immensely the Latin American bloc. A weak policy will tend to demoralize it and make easier of accomplishment the extensive program of penetration and corruption, with the use of armed force where "necessary," which Wall Street's policy in Nicaragua exemplifies.

For the American working class and the organized labor movement it is of great significance that the conference is to be held in Cuba where the suppression of the labor movement by the government was of such a widespread and bloody character that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was forced to protest. The Machado government, American imperialism's puppet, has reopened the campaign of suppression. It is evidently planned to present Cuba to the representatives of other Latin American governments as a country where no voices of discontent, coming from the working class are heard, as proof of the beneficient nature of Wall Street aid to struggling republics.

As the date for the conference approaches there should be organized and sponsored by the American labor movement, at one and the same time, a campaign against the imperialist program of Wall Street government in Latin America and for the fullest exposure of the horrors which the National City Bank and other Wall Street institutions have, thru the Machado government, inflicted upon the Cuban masses.

Oppression of the Latin American masses and American imperialist domination of Latin American countries go hand in hand.

The Robot

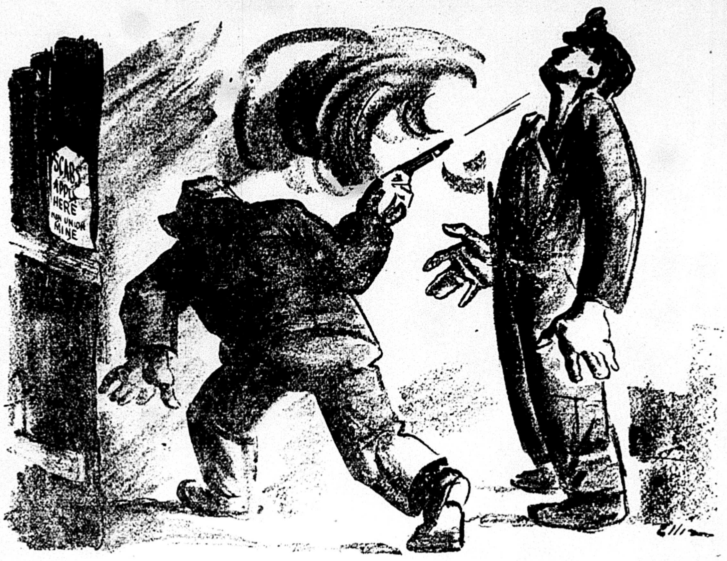
(The Westinghouse Electric Company has created a new mechanical man.—News item.)

The myth became reality, indeed,
The Robot toiled and served his every need.
And now the master cried in joy: "At last
The days of unions and of strikes are past!
This beats the Federation—and no graft
To pay!" And so the master loudly laughed.
One need but speak, the Robot must obey.
Of four and twenty hours his working day.
The Robot had no union, so it seems,
And no class consciousness and no fair dreams
Of freedom or of justice, for his head
Was but a block. He was not housed or fed
But he was simply told to do a thing
And to obey he'd always quickly spring—
Close, open doors, or help a lady stout
Unlace her shoes, or put the house cat out,
Or lift great burdens in his tireless hands,
In fact, do all the labors that were man's.
But soon the Robot he began to rock
And rattle and his knees began to knock,
For he grew tired, worn out with so much toil.
And his machinery began to spoil.
One day, while polishing his master's shoes,
The Robot broke. And no amount of glues
Or wires could mend him, for his work was done,
Devoid of thought, of leisure or of fun.
And so we laid the Robot in his grave.
Don't be a Robot!—this the moral, Slave!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

ROCKEFELLER RULE IN COLORADO

By Fred Ellis.


SCABS APPLY HERE NON UNION MINE
Ellis

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue)

The task of portraying the "wobblies" was left to another "romantic" novelist, Zane Grey. Dr. Grey—who began his life at the more useful work of dentistry—wrote a novel "The Desert of Wheat," in which he portrayed the industrial workers as degenerates and criminals, whose occupations were burning barns and crops, and abducting beautiful heroines. It has been my fortune to meet some hundreds of "wobblies"—they have a way of coming to see me when they get out of jail, and telling me what has happened to them. They are men with souls of steel, tried in a fiery furnace. I happened to see the filming of the moving picture made from Dr. Grey's romance, and could discover no resemblance between the haggard hungry faces I knew, and the moron types selected by the casting director.

It happened that shortly afterwards I met Dr. Grey personally, at a ball in the home of a moving picture producer. We were standing on the sidelines watching the show—since neither of us happens to be an ornamental or festive person. Desiring to be affable, I remarked, "I have noticed a curious things—I make my heroes out of the same fellows that you make your villains of." I don't remember what Dr. Grey replied, but I learned afterwards that my remark had caused him great uneasiness. He repeated it to our host, asking plaintively, "How do you suppose anybody could make heroes out of my villains?"

And while we are listing the great romantic champions of hundred per cent Americanism, let us not overlook Harold Bell Wright. Rev. Wright—he began as a Christian (Disciples) clergyman—has evolved out of his inner consciousness an America of the open spaces, vast, clean and wholesome, a Christian (Disciples) clergyman's wish-fulfilment. In this romantic America, virtue is always rewarded at page five hundred and something, with good common sense rewards such as good common sense Americans appreciate. As to the relationship which this romance bears to reality, the figures have been worked out by a mathematician—one of these bright young writers for the "New Republic" whom the hundred per centers so cordially despise. This young writer studied Rev. Wright's novel, "The Re-Creation of Brian Kent," according to the laws of compound mathematical probability, and I summarize briefly:

The hero, a criminal fleeing from justice in Chicago arrives in a village in the Ozarks, the home of "Auntie Sue, the silver-haired and golden-hearted re-creator." Estimating that there are three thousand villages to which he might have fled, we have an initial probability of one in three thousand. The hero, drunk, drifts upon a roaring river, and it would take a hydrographic chart to determine the chances of his boat stopping on a certain sand-bar; but we figure conservatively one chance in two hundred, which make the cumulative probability one in six hundred thousand. Auntie Sue has sent some Brazilian bank-notes to the Chicago bank which the hero has robbed, and as there are eight thousand banks in America, that is an item easy to figure. The notes arrived on the very day that the hero could steal them, which introduces yet another element of uncertainty.

It is a very long novel, and there enter such elements as Auntie Sue's happening to select just the right one out of thirty thousand stenographers in the United States, to come and type the hero's manuscript; also the chance of the hero's faithless wife with her paramour selecting a cottage just across the river for a summer-resort. With such striking coincidences, the odds mount up fast, and when we get to the end we find that the chances of this particular wish-fulfilment of a Christian (Disciples) clergyman ever being brought about by a law-abiding Providence are one in 3456 followed by thirty-two ciphers; or if you find it easier to say, one chance in three hundred and forty-five billion and six hundred millions of thousands of millions of millions of billions.

XVII.

The Charm-Poacher

THE moral content of ivory tower art consists of cruelty and sensuality; the former deriving from the fact that the artist repudiates the brotherhood of man, and the latter from the fact that he repudiates the comradeship of woman. There are two uses for women in the ivory tower—first, to sweep and dust and scrub the floors, and second to entertain the master by the exercise of that mystical thing he calls "charm." The worst enemy of ivory tower life is boredom, and this puts a heavy task on the charmers; a great many are needed, and they have to work desperately to keep their charms active with lipsticks and scented extracts in slender violet or green vials from Paris. With the best of efforts they are unable to equal the charming of newer and fresher rivals, and so we have tragedies, which afford themes for splendid art works by the next generation of ivory tower dwellers.

It is notorious that a few women are not content with either function, the dusting-sweeping-scrubbing, or the lipstick-scented-extracts-from-Paris-charming. These women insist upon having something to do with their own destinies and they are called "shrews," and are the especially bane of ivory tower artists; the condition of being entangled with one of them affords the basis for the comedies of ivory tower life. The artist who is so unlucky as to have his tower seized by a shrew is obliged to flee from her tongue, and he wanders over the world, looking for some charm belonging to some other man, which the wandering artist can steal, because the other man is obliged to be away from home, earning money to pay for the lipsticks and scented extracts from Paris.

The artist thus flits like a bee from charm, and has a gayly impudent formula which expresses his attitude, "I'll try anything once." Afterwards he can put it into a novel, and live for a lifetime on the royalties; his method of getting something for nothing represents the dearest wish of every member of the leisure classes, and so their favorite fiction deals with charm-poachers.

Eight years ago a clever writer published the life-history of a charm-poacher by the name of "Jurgen." I don't know just how it happened, no doubt some friends of the author called the attention of the anti-vice society of New York to the book, and the publisher was arrested, and the price went up to twenty dollars a copy. The result was that every college undergraduate of any literary pretensions made it the aim of his young life to get "Jurgen" and sit up all night with it, and start trying anything once the following night. So it has come about that James Branch Cabell is the hero and idol of ninety-nine per cent of our young intelligenzia, and his ivory tower in Richmond, Virginia, almost overtops that of Mr. Hergesheimer.

This son of a distinguished old Virginia family earned his living for many years as a genealogist; that is to say, he was employed to search out or invent ancient lineages and construct family-trees for purse-proud snobs. This has given him inventiveness, pliability of mind, and intimacy with ancient documents and titles; as a fiction-writer he has employed these qualities in the construction of a mythology so plausible that you can hardly tell it from the real—in fact I never did make sure how much of the Jurgen legend is found in the encyclopedia and how much is cabellous. Jurgen wanders far, and many strange experiences befall him, and for a while you are puzzled as to what it is all about; but soon you discover the key, and after that it is all simple; there is a male generative organ, and a female generative organ, and the former approaches the latter, and that is all that ever happens in the Cabell ivory tower, and all you need to know about the fiction, mythology, history, philosophy, art and Episcopal religion of the gentleman in Richmond, Virginia.

I have friends who know Mr. Cabell, and report him as an amiable person, and protest against the vehemence of my loathing for his books. It is not considered good form for radical writers to object to obscenity, for fear of giving aid to the censor. Because you don't want to have your opponents hit over the head by a policeman's club, it is assumed that you make no opposition to them whatever, but take a flabby attitude on moral questions, granting anybody's right to teach anything without rebuke. At risk of numbering myself among the reactionaries, I rise to say that all life is a series of acts of choice, and that according as we choose wisely or otherwisely, we have happiness or suffering, for our innocent posterity as well as for ourselves. That is the meaning of morality; and while scientific progress will alter our choice, nothing will do away with the need of choosing, or the importance of choosing right. The fact that we abolish the policeman's club implies that we intend to make all the more vigerous use of other forces; to wage what William Blake calls "moral fight" in favor of wise and sound life-choosing.

Therefore I give my opinion, that "Jurgen" is one of the most depraved and depraving books ever published in America. It is a long jeering, not merely at marriage, but at love, and every notion of loyalty and honor in love. Jurgen's formula, "I will try anything once"—meaning, of course, I will have sexual relations with any woman once—has had eight years to be thoroughly bootlegged among the college youth of America; and I am moved to wonder how many thousands of lads have been caused to suffer atrocious torments from gonorrheal infection, or to spend their later years in wheelchairs as a result of syphilitic infection.

I write this, and my friend and biographer, Floyd Dell, who is reading proofs, is moved to violent protest. He thinks "there are so many other moving and realistic persuasions to sexual intercourse"; also that "such books actually take the place of overt action for the people who read them, as Omar's verses take the place of booze." My answer is that of course a great many book-people do lose the habit of action, but surely not all. I have known a number of "booze-fighters" who quoted Omar with genuine fervor. Of course it is not true that an art-work inspires every person to action every time; nevertheless, it is true that art-works are one of the great sources of human action, and have been so recognized by all who wished to incite to action. To say that people can be taught to ridicule true love without ever being led to practice false love, seems to me to overlook the most elementary facts of psychology.

It happens that Floyd Dell is not a worshipper of Cabell's art. But others are, and these fly into a rage with me. "Jurgen" is a priceless work of literature, they tell me; so charmingly written, so witty and sophisticated—surely that makes a difference! My answer is, it makes just as much difference as does the fact that a rattlesnake has the scales on its back arranged in pretty patterns, or that the teeth and claws of a tiger are of ivory whiteness and gracefully curved. You know exactly how much difference that makes to you, when you find the rattlesnake or the tiger in your home.

(To Be Continued.)

I HEAR!

I hear drums
beating, beating, beating:
In the slums
men are marching toward a greeting;
It benumbs
senses fleeting, fleeting.

I hear beats—
booming, booming, booming:
Through the streets,
passion flagrant, passion fuming,
there retreats
the monstrous tyrant looming!

I hear songs
rising, rising, rising:
Paean of wrongs
turned to gladness, realizing
Giant prongs
Labor is at last devising.

—TRAAL THAISIS.

RED RAYS

FOR the first time since the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union celebrated an anniversary of the November Revolution the capitalist press was free from the croakings of prophets who specialize in predicting the doom of the Soviet government. On the contrary, testimony to the stability of the revolutionary regime came from many quarters. Even the reactionary Herald-Tribune, which comes as near to being the official mouthpiece of the Republican Party as possible under the political conditions existing in the United States, declares that the phenomenal growth of trade between this country and the Soviet Union, brings recognition within bounds of probability at a comparatively early date.

• • •

IT is interesting to note that Alexander Kerensky, short-lived premier of Russia in the days that intervened between the overthrow of the Czar's government and the rise to power of the Bolsheviki, chose the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet regime to publish a book entitled "Catastrophe" which presumably pictures the downfall of Russia under the present government, as seen thru the eyes of a bourgeois agent. A catastrophe there was it is true, but it is sufficient to say just now that one of the chief casualities is Mr. Kerensky.

• • •

AS these lines are written William J. Burns may be facing a grand jury to account for his latest attempt at jury-fixing. In the meantime I shall give you one good reason why there are detectives. It was taken from the fils of a Burns man in a Washington Hotel: "Pursuant to instruction from principal W. J. B. I left the agency at 12 noon, packed my bag and proceeded to Washington, D. C. to meet manager C. G. R. Upon arrival I was given juror Number 10—Goucher as my subject. I checked into the Washington Hotel and discontinued. Expenses $17.52. Time one day." I submit that this is not so bad for a day's graft, in addition to salary.

• • •

THE Greek government wants to know how the United States "controls" the radicals. So we are informed by Arthur Brisbane. And Arthur saves the government the trouble of replying, with the one word **prosperity**. But should the Greek government read the American press it will not have to rely on Mr. Brisbane's charm against rebellion. It can see the pictures of soldiers with guns "controlling" the striking miners of Colorado, who would like to have Brisbane's friend John D. Rockefeller share more of his prosperity with them. The Greek government has nothing to learn from the United States in the art of crushing the workers. The gun is the thing and speaks a universal language.

• • •

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST has had another relapse, but physicians report that his chances of recovery are good. The noted publisher has suffered from periodical attacks of this malady for several years and it is known to strike him in its most malevolent form preceding elections. The disease takes entirely opposite forms at times. The present attack is the mild variety as is manifested by an editorial in his New York American in favor of Al Smith. The editor is expected to be sufficiently recovered next week to call Al Smith a rascal.

• • •

WILLIAM Hale Thompson of Chicago has offered a prize of $10,000 for the best history of the United States to go along with his "America First" campaign. Here is a chance for one of our chronic biographers to write a popular life of Uncle Sam with just enough of his loves to antagonize the daughters of the American revolution. A history beginning with the "Stars and Stripes" would surely win the prize, since Thompson is one of those fellows who likes a book with a fly leaf for a first page.

• • •

THE woman in "The Spirit of Victory," a drama enacted at Governor's Island last week, seems to me to be doing al lthe fighting with the consent of the uniformed males, judging from a picture that appeared in the New York Times. The only other person willing to step out into the open is a fellow who is waving his sword in the direction of the enemy, with the suggestion that the heroine follow the sword. Behind the female is a husky warrior who holds her in a most indelicate manner by both shoulders while his legs show the strain of trying to push forward an almost immovable object. Behind them all are several others having a good time blowing bugles. We hope the lady didn't get bruised.

• • •

WHILE on the subject of fascist dictatorships, we notice that Mussolini is about to call on his friend J. P. Morgan for another $100,000,000 loan. Does this mean that Benito is again facing a political crisis? When, after the murder of Matteotti, Italy stood on the brink of a political volcano, the House of Morgan came to the rescue of Fascism and with the aid of American gold the blackshirt regime was able to survive. The black dictatorship of capitalism in Italy is holy in the sight of Wall Street but not so the red dictatorship of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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COLORADO STRIKE LEADERS JAILED; BAIL IS DENIED

Miners Protest; Machine Guns Are Reply

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 8.—In a desperate effort to smash the strike of miners which has tied up coal production, the authorities, acting in conjunction with the coal companies, have arrested and jailed all known I. W. W. organizers and officials here.

A number of the prisoners have been taken to the Pueblo jail.

Hold Organizers Incommunicado.

Among those arrested are Roger Francezon, Kristen Svanum, Byron Kitto, Paul Seidel and A. S. Embree. They are held incommunicado.

State forces have been sent into both this field and the northern field. They consist of officers of the national guard and specially deputized police.

Intimidation.

Quite evidently trying to intimidate the strikers and to create an atmosphere of danger justifying the use of open force, the authorities have mobilized heavy forces of armed guards in and around the Walsenburg court house. A machine gun has been placed in the building covering the entrance to the jail.

A body of police and a machine gun with 50,000 rounds of ammunition have been sent from here to some point whose location was not stated.

Two hundred armed deputies have been sworn in at the Pueblo jail.

More Miners Strike.

The miners are holding demonstrations protesting against the arrest of the strike leaders and are demanding their release.

Attorneys here state that the arrest of the I. W. W. organizers is without any legal basis.

When picketing ceased for a time a few days ago there was a slight increase in the number of miners working. The arrests have brought more miners out on strike and picketing has been resumed.

Rockefeller and the Government.

The whole procedure by which the Rockefeller interests, whose mines and mills are most affected by the strike, are trying to break it, evidently has been arranged with the state and county governments. The mobilization of armed forces by the coal and iron companies and the authorities is said to be the most extensive since the Ludlow strike and massacre.

The tone of the capitalist press is vicious in the extreme.

Three Children Burned To Death; Defective Heater Fires Orphanage

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 8.—Three baby boys, the oldest barely three years old, were believed burned to death today when fire swept the boys' dormitory of the Villa O'Connor orphanage, driving the boys housed there out into the winter morning in their nightclothes.

Nuns of the Order of Sisters of St. John the Baptist, who manage the recently organized orphanage, located near here in the borough of Peapack-Gladstone, led by a priest, managed to overlook these three, and did not even recover their bodies.

A defective oil heater maintained by the nuns started the fire. When the firemen arrived, summoned by one of the orphans, who ran a half mile to reach the nearest telephone, burning debris was blazing on top of the oil tank. Fighting up as close to the flames as they could, they extinguished the fire on top of the tank. Then, turning their efforts to the adjoining garage, they prevented the spread of the flames to it.

Two Gomez Followers Executed in Vera Cruz

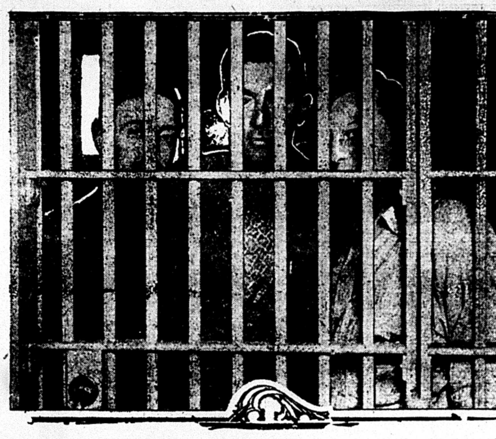
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—Reports from Vera Cruz state that two more counter-revolutionary leaders have been captured and executed by the Federal troops.

General Fernando Reyez and General Silvano Garcia, bandit leaders, were captured in the hills of Vera Cruz and executed after a court-martial, General Alvarez, Chief of Staff, announced. Important documents are said to have been captured by General Escobar, who is leading the Federal troops in the Vera Cruz region.

DEFECTIVE SWITCH KILLS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A defective open switch was responsible for a collision between a Southern Railway passenger train and an Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute freight train near Francisco, Ind., on Sept. 3, according to findings made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A fatal accident was the result.

FLUNG INTO A COLORADO JAIL FOR LEADING COAL STRIKE



Sheriff Marty of Las Animas County, Colorado, with the full consent and co-operation of Governor Adams, has arrested these three coal strike leaders and many others. Looking thru the jail bars, from left to right are: Roger Francezon, chairman of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., Byron Kitto, and Paul Seidler.

Miners' Relief Committee Asking Relief Funds for Miners Driven From Home

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—Continued reports reach the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Room 307, Pittsburgh, Pa., of acute distress among evicted miners of western and central Pennsylvania. Evictions are continuing and the locked out miners without wages now since April, are living in hastily constructed barracks and tents, with winter coming on. The Relief Committee is conducting a national drive for funds for their relief. It can be communicated with at the above address.

NEW YORK JOB PRINTERS FACE WAGE STRUGGLE

Bosses Seek to Slash Wages, Lengthen Hours

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press)

Job printers are facing their hardest times in New York since 1923. Many are out of work and the rest are temporarily without a formal union agreement. The 4-year pact with the employing printers expired October 1. Bosses broke off negotiations when the union insisted on a 40-hour clause for the day shift men in the new agreement.

There are 9,000 members in "Big Six," the New York local of the International Typographical Union, and 6,000 are in the job departments. They have had the best conditions of any printers in the country. Wages are $55 and $58 for day and night shift men respectively, and the working week is 44 and 40 hours.

Employers Want Cut.

Now the union is attempting to straighten out the line: to have the 40-hour week apply days as well as nights. And on the opposite side the bosses are determined to put the night men back on the 44-hour arrangement. And against the union's demand for a 10 per cent raise in wages comes the employers' for a $5-a-week cut. But the wage is secondary to the struggle over hours.

Shorter hours are needed to absorb unemployment. There have not been so many good printers on the street since 1921. Part of this joblessness is artificial. Employers admit that they are asking their customers to hold back orders till the wage issue is settled. But many of the out-of-works are traveling printers from other cities who have come to this compositors' Mecca where conditions were the best in the country. And others are workers who were left stranded when several big publishers left New York.

CAL HIGH-HATS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Coolidge will not deliver his forthcoming message to the new seventieth congress in person, he told callers at the White House today. He will send it to the capitol to be read by reading clerks.

THOUSANDS FACE HUNGER AND COLD IN FLOODED AREA

Massachusetts Officials Deaf to State Relief

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Starvation is the gaunt spectre now stalking in the wintry blasts over the desolate flood-swept areas of Vermont today.

Vermont was admitted on every hand to be in dire distress. Workers having no funds with which to leave neighborhoods as the employers having already done, are the easiest victims of disease, hunger and cold.

The hand of starvation was gripping many cities in Vermont. Even drinking water was on a ration basis in many cases.

Of the 130 known New England flood dead, 111 were in the state of Vermont.

Those who traversed the Green Mountain State were of opinion that it will take months to restore railroad transportation. Not only are the railroads at a standstill but the highways are a tangled muddy mass of ruins and craters, a condition which it will take months to repair. Snow has already fallen aiding the work of rehabilation but causing great suffering among refugees. Warm clothing was said to be the greatest need.

The menace of fire is still abroad. With food supplies already dangerously low, the Ludlow, Vt., fire added to the town's troubles by leveling the only bakery. From this shop, the citizens had been receiving their daily ration of half a loaf of bread.

At Springfield, frantic and weary men found it necessary to repair broken water mains before water could be directed on the fire which broke out there.

Most of the refugees are gathered in school houses, theatres and similar buildings. Wood is water logged while many cellars which had been stocked early with winter coal supplies were still flooded.

Flood Children Are Cold.

Children of workers in the flood-swept areas of New England are in need of warm clothing. Temporary homes have been found and adults have been supplied with clothing but it has been impossible to secure clothing for the children.

Many stories of acute suffering and immediate need came from the ill-

(Continued on Page Two)

Defective Boom Kills Ironworker; Injures 2 More in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8.—One workman was killed and two others were seriously injured today when the boom of a steel derrick on the fifth floor of a building under construction at the public service terminal here cracked near its base and crashed to the ground.

Harry Clark, 43, an ironworker of Newark, who was riding the boom when it cracked, fell with it to the street below and was instantly killed. Parts of the cracked boom struck John Sutton, ironworker, of Jersey City, and Joseph Kennedy, a carpenter, of Newark.

District of Columbia Court Throws Out Suit Against Painter Union

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals today sustained the judgment of the lower court in dismissing the suit of the Barker Painting Co., of New York against the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, asking damages because the union men in 1923 refused to work on a Washington job unless their rules be sustained. The union rate was $10.50 for a five-day week. Open shops in Washington paid $9 for a five-and-a-half day week. The company was compelled to pay the union rate before it could get New York workers. It alleged the union to be a conspiracy and a monopoly.

USSR CONTINUES CELEBRATION OF "NOVEMBER 7TH"

Present Red Army with Thirty-Four Planes

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution was continued today with unabated fervor, as thirty-four airplanes, built by popular subscription were presented to the Red Army with elaborate ceremonies. An amnesty for 1,200 prisoners was also issued today in connection with the anniversary celebrations.

Show "November" Film.

Today's ceremonies followed last night's enthusiastic celebration, a feature of which was showing of the film "November" produced by Eisenstein, at theatres and workers' clubs thruout the city.

The celebration was slightly marred when some fifty or sixty adherents of the Opposition, most of them students, attempted to express their sympathy for Trotsky and were booed and hissed by marching workers.

Preobrajensky, recently expelled from the Communist Party for anti-Party activity, attempted to address the marching workers from the balcony of the Old Paris Hotel but was prevented from doing so by the hisses of the workers and the interference of the authorities. Zinoviev and Radek were shouted down when they attempted to cry "Long Live the Opposition" at a Leningrad meeting.

Suspect Rich Youth of Murdering Three Women

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Discovery of the battered body of Mrs. Alvin Greenwald of Mount Hored today upon a roadside near Bousman, Wis., started a search for the slayers, who are believed to be the same gang that attacked and killed 19-year-old Lillian Greaf in one of the most horrible crimes uncovered in Wisconsin since the Clara Olson slaying. Clara Olson was killed by a rich student who had seduced her. The murderer was never caught and is rumored in the vicinity.

Prove Falsity of Affidavit Used By Burns to Justify Spying

HEAD OF ANTI-LABOR DETECTIVES BOASTS HE HAS BEEN SHADOWING JURIES FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

Two More Officials of Sinclair's Companies Are Connected With Outrage Upon Trial Jury

Attempt to Bring Back Runaway Witnesses in Europe; Can Tell of Money Given Fall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—"I've been shadowing juries for 35 years and I've got a right to," shouted Wm. J. Burns today as the counter-attack of the Burns Detective Agency against the charges that its agents, at the direction of Harry F. Sinclair, had sought to influence the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial jury, was torn to pieces before his eyes.

Assembling the principals involved in an affidavit submitted by one of the Burns operatives, through Wm. J. Burns himself, which alleged the government itself had tampered with the jury wrecked the foundation of the Burns' Co. defense.

Wm. V. Long, a Burns agent, had sworn he followed Norman Glasscock, a Fall-Sinclair juror to a commercial flying field, where he had engaged in a twenty-minute conversation with the occupant of a car registered in the name of H. R. Lamb, assistant to the attorney general.

Long Falls Short.

Long, confronted with Lamb, could not identify him, nor could he pick "Lamb" out from a group of newspaper men. Lamb and Glasscock proved to be perfect strangers to each other. George Aikens, an auto mechanic, stated he was repairing Lamb's car at the time Long said it was enroute to the flying field. Glasscock was at his place of employment on the day Long mentioned until 4 o'clock, and then went home, remaining there for a birthday party given in honor of one of his children, and did not go to the flying field.

The False Affidavit.

Lamb threatens to bring a damage suit against the Burns Agency.

The Burns agent's affidavit alleged the meeting between Lamb and Glasscock took place on October 22. It was not brought to the attention of Justice Siddons, who presided over the Fall-Sinclair mistrial until November 3, four days after the trial ended. Asked why, if he thought he had evidence that warranted a mistrial, he did not file it at the time, W. Sherman Burns yesterday said he was waiting the order from H. Mason Day, vice-president of the Sinclair Exploration Co. and employer of the Burns men. Day is out on $23,000 bond, charged jointly with Sinclair with conspiracy to influence the jury.

Two members of the Teapot Dome jury said today that unidentified shadowers had solicited their opinions on the guilt or innocence of Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall while the trial was in progress.

Joseph J. Costinett and Gardner Grenfell were the jurors from whom these "shadowers" sought expressions of opinion on the case.

Harry Jeffreys, chief clerk of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company, testified today before the grand jury. Injection of Jeffreys into the investigation came as a direct result of yesterday's testimony by William J. Burns and his son, W. Sherman Burns.

More Than Burns Admitted.

Those following the probe were somewhat surprised, for both Burns and his son had indicated that H. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, was the employer of the detectives.

Waiting to appear before the grand jury while Jeffreys was testifying was A. Sheldon Clark, vice president of the Sinclair Refining Company. He and Day are alleged by the government to have been "contact men" between the Burns agents and Sinclair. Charles G. Ruddy, Burns manager in charge of the jury stalkers, has testified that he reported to both men. Day is out on $25,000 bonds after admitting to the grand jury that his testimony if given, would incriminate him.

Subpoenaes are out for H. M. Blackner and James E. O'Neil as witnesses in the second trial of Harry F. Sinclair and Ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall for criminal conspiracy, set for January 16.

Blackmer and O'Neil, oil men, are the "missing witnesses" of the deal from which it is charged the money came with which Fall was bribed to lease the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve.

Both men have been in Europe for the past three years

Governor Fuller Hides; Hasn't Been Seen Since Friday; May Be Abroad

BOSTON, Nov. 8. — Governor Alvan T. Fuller was mysteriously missing from the state house today.

The man who put his seal on the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti disappeared on Friday. He had recently been sharply criticized for lack of preparation for the New England floods.

A persistent report at the state house said that the governor sailed from New York on Saturday for France. But Herman A. MacDonald, the governor's secretary, this afternoon issued a denial.

Another report was that the governor and Mrs. Fuller were in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., where one of their children attends a private school. The mother superior of this school, a catholic convent, denies he has been there.

GRECO, CARRILLO TO GO ON TRIAL IN BRONX DEC. 5

Judge Refuses Motion to Dismiss

Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, members of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, must stand trial for first degree murder, Judge Albert Cohen in the Bronx county court ruled Monday.

They have been in jail since July 11 on charges of killing Joseph Carisi and Nicholas Amorroso, fascists, in connection with a Memorial Day parade in the Bronx last spring. Judge Cohen made his ruling in acting upon a motion by the defense for a dismissal of the indictment.

State Asks Delay.

Isaac Schorr, defense counsel, then asked the court to set a date for the trial while John E. McGeehan, district attorney, pleaded for further delay.

"A warrant for a third man in the case is still unserved," McGeehan said.

"The defendants have been lying

(Continued on Page Five)

Hoover Stalls Radio Conference to Speak Before Coal Sellers

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 8.—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover will address the Mount Carmel anthracite conference at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, his secretary informed the Mount Carmel chamber of commerce today over the long distance telephone.

Hoover's secretary explained that the presence of the secretary of commerce at Mount Carmel tomorrow will cause the international radio conference to mark time for 14 hours. He stated that 75 nations were participating in the radio meeting at Washington. Lately they have been voting down some of Hoover's mandates.

LUCY PARSONS.

MARTYR'S WIDOW TO BE GUEST OF LABOR DEFENSE

Lucy Parsons Comes to I. L. D. Conference

Lucy Parsons, widow of the famous Haymarket martyr, is on her way east from Chicago to attend as a guest of honor the third annual conference of the International Labor Defense which opens Saturday, Nov. 12, at 1 p. m. in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place. She will speak at the opening session of the conference.

Last of 8-Hour Day Pioneers.

Lucy Parsons is the last of the outstanding survivors of the band of fighters who took a leading part in the movement to obtain an eight-hour day for workers in the United States which culminated on the gallows of Cook county when the Haymarket martyrs, Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer and

(Continued on Page Two)

"That's All Bunk," Shouts Teacher When Wall Street Man Extols Duty to Employers

By B. SKLAR

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—Mr. Cameron Beck, the personnel director of the New York Stock Exchange, was holding under the spell of his eloquent speech over 7,000 teachers. He was telling them how tender hearted the members of the Stock exchange were toward the poor but bright and deserving boys of the great City of New York. Why, the Exchange was even advancing a magnificent sum of $6,000 a year to the boys in its employ in order to help them to get their education.

Everything was proceeding lovely. Then all of a sudden something happened. A harsh voice sounded: "That's all Bunk!"

Mr. Beck stopped in the middle of a sentence, look perplexed upon the rude interruptor and was evidently in doubt what to do. Then having recovered he went on with his speech. The flow of words was as easy as before. But something was lacking. The "atmosphere" was destroyed.

And when Mr. Beck reached his conclusions they did not sound convincing nor appealing. One of the conclusions was: "Your first responsibility is to the employer." This was the goal of the eloquent speech. Toward this Mr. Beck was skillfully leading up. But the shot went astray.

Clean House.

The very evening of the day when Mr. Beck's speech was punctured the Workers' Party issued a statement to the teachers in which they said:

If you agree with Mr. Beck, you will have to fool the children by telling them of the fabulous opportunities still open for them. You will teach your children submission to the low standards of living which the masters are forcing upon the workers. And you will help to prepare cannon fodder for a new war in the interests of bankers and manufacturers.

Why was Mr. Beck invited to deliver the keynote speech at your convention? Why was no representative of labor invited to address you? Why was Wall Street glorified through the mouth of its able representation that the present leadership of the Association is in agreement with Mr. Beck's viewpoint? Is this not an indication that the present leadership of the Association is not in harmony with the democratic aspirations of the rank and file? A HOUSE CLEANING "IS NEEDED."

Rail Strike Looms In Ireland as Men Resist Wage Slash

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—The danger of a railway strike still looms in Ireland as the Associated Irish Railway Companies have indicated their determination of cutting the already low wages.

At a huge mass meeting held here Sunday the companies' plan was called "malicious" and a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing union leaders to make "arrangements to meet any emergency to defeat the arbitrary claims of the Associated Railway Companies."

Magruder Debates for War While Technically Undergoing 'Discipline'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The loudly heralded "demotion" and "disciplining" of Admiral Thos. P. Magruder, who published certain magazine articles recently to create more efficiency in the navy, yesterday rather collapsed. The punishment of Magruder seems to be that he will continue to draw his $8,000 salary and $1,700 living and entertainment allowances, but without having any work to do. Technically he is "awaiting orders." Actually he is encouraged to carry on debates with Bertrand Russell, with pacifists, and to write more articles.

DAWES PLAN IN EFFECT.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Showing the first actual consequences of Parker Gilbert's warning that the German government is mismanaging its finances, the leading stocks on the Berlin exchange today dropped sharply, recording a new low level for 1927 with losses averaging twenty points. The favorite stock, "United Glanzstoff," fell off 38 points.

WRECKING
LABOR BANKS
25¢

The collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Wm. Z. Foster

NOWHERE in the records of American labor history can such sensational treachery of labor be found as presented in this remarkable new book. Looting the treasury of a great union; rifling the insurance funds and pension money; corruption of leaders; speculation with the savings of workers — all the tragic abuse of leadership and policies that nearly wrecked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are presented in this book.

The facts are brought to light by the author from the official records of the convention just held which lasted for seven weeks at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as the most dramatic exposure of the dangers of class collaboration that has yet been written. It is a book that should be in the hands of every worker.

25 Cents

Five copies for One Dollar

An attractive edition of 64 pages with a cover design by the noted artist, Fred Ellis.

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
39 East 125 St. — New York

Flood Victims Tell Congress of Great Injuries Done Them

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Sandwiched in between bursts of oratory from Wm. Hale Thompson and other mayors and governors, politicians and ward bosses of the Mississippi valley cities the descriptions of victims of the great flood disaster came before the flood control committee of the house of representatives today.

Whenever the strident voice of Chicago's mayor, panting in pursuit of notoriety that will make him either president or vice-president next year, could be silenced for a few moments, flood victims told of a flood wall 60 to 80 miles wide sweeping down the valley, carrying before it houses and livestock, and engulfing more than sixty people in the valley, causing damage estimated at from $250,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Thompson accompanied the committee from the west, and the farmers from flooded regions.

Martyr's Widow To Be Guest at Conference

(*Continued from Page One*)

George Engel were hung by the executioners on November 11, 1887.

The eight-hour day movement had been given organized national expression at a convention of American and Canadian workers held in Chicago in 1885, and it was taken up by the Central Labor Union of Chicago which endorsed it and appealed to the editor of "Alarm," Albert Parsons and August Spies, editor of the Chicago "Arbeiterzeitung" to support it.

Huge Sweep of Movement.

Through their energetic agitation and support, the movement became so popular in Chicago that on May 1, 1886, thousands of workers had left the factories and shops in a concerted demand for the institution of the eight-hour day. Two days later, after a number of incidents of police brutalities, the workers of the McCormick Reaper Works, who had met during noon-hour to discuss the strike, were suddenly attacked by wagon loads of police who fired into their unprotected ranks without warning. Five of the workers were killed and many were badly injured.

The Haymarket Meeting.

A protest meeting at the Haymarket was immediately arranged for the next evening. The thousands of workers who came to the meeting were surrounded by police when some unknown individual threw a bomb in their midst which killed and wounded a number of the bluecoats. The police replied by firing indiscriminately into the crowd.

The Frame-up.

The leaders of the eight-hour day movement were immediately arrested and tried for having conspired to throw the fatal bomb. It was proved conclusively during the trial that the defendants were completely innocent of any connection with the bomb, the author of which remains unknown to this day.

Among them was Albert Parsons, who had not been arrested originally, but had voluntarily surrendered himself to the court in order to defend himself and his views. The noose was cheated out of the life of one of the convicted, Louis Lingg, who was either murdered or committed suicide in his cell. The other four were hung.

The Work of Lucy Parsons.

Lucy Parsons was herself one of the most indefatigable agitators and organizers of the movement. She spoke at scores of meetings and was particularly active during the strike. A women's organization committee had been organized for work among the women, and Lucy Parsons was made its chairman. She has not ceased her activities in the labor movement, despite her many years of work for it.

On Fortieth Anniversary.

Her presence at the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense gives added significance to the fact that it is being held on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs. Coming as it does on the heels of the legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti, it will bring out with greater sharpness the necessity of building a movement like the I. L. D. for the defense of all class war prisoners and workers who are persecuted for their opinions and activities in the labor movement.

• • •

Finnish Workers Greet I. L. D. Conference.

WARREN, Ohio.—Delegates representing thousands of Finnish workers organized in the Finnish Workers' Clubs of the district that runs from Michigan to New York have just concluded their convention with the adoption of a telegram of greetings to the third annual conference of International Labor Defense which opens in New York City on November 12. The telegram, which is signed for the convention by Theodore Gillberg, the chairman, is as follows:

"We, the delegates of the Finnish Clubs in meeting assembled at Warren, Ohio, send our fraternal greetings to the delegates of the I. L. D. conference and hereby pledge our support to build the I. L. D. in this district of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio."

FLOOD STRIKES HARDEST ON THE POOR

Workers of Beckett, Mass., who lost everything in the flood, trying to salvage a few keepsakes from their shattered houses.

Marconi, Fascist Inventor, Charged With Grave Fraud

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Exciting scenes, punctuated by shouted charges against Senator Guglielmi Marconi, marked the hearing in the chancery court today on the application of the Marconi Telegraph Company for a reduction of the company's capital from £4,000,000 to £2,874,954.

Wilfred Greene, attorney for the company, addressed the court and said that some objecting shareholders had brought charges of "fraud of the gravest possible description."

Accuse Marconi.

A shareholder, who gave his name as Pennell, jumped to his feet and shouted out, "I charge that Marconi has been speculating in the shares of the company for years to a very great extent, I want him to attend this hearing for cross-examination."

Greene produced a specialist's certificate regarding Senator Marconi's "health."

The case probably will be suspended for a time.

Child Labor Encourages Crime, Declares Expert

BOSTON, Nov. 8 (FP).—Judge Frank Leveroni, who deals with youthful offenders, as well as being a vice president of the Massachusetts child labor committee, declares that six times as many working boys, in proportion, as school boys, come before the juvenile court in Boston.

"It is vastly important to Massachusetts that the adolescent child remain in school just as long as possible," said the judge, tracing the connection between child labor and crime.

MONUMENT TO A FAKE

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Plans for asking congress to erect a memorial to the 30,500 American soldiers killed in the world war between November 7, when a false armistice was announced, and November 11, when fighting actually ceased, were being formulated today by a committee of four appointed by members of the November Seventh Memorial Association at a dinner last night. The "false armistice" was due to the faking of a story by several allied press services.

Thousands Face Hunger in New England Flood

(*Continued from Page One*)

fated Winooski Valley, where eighty-six persons are known to have died.

Some inkling of the indescribable misery and the staggering loss suffered by farmers was seen in the fact that a rendering plant had been offered more than 3,000 dead cows from the little area embracing the towns of Richmond and Williston and their environs.

Snow was adding to the difficulties of relief by making the roads more treacherous for relief trains.

persons were believed to have lost

At Bolton, Vt., where twenty-eight their lives, including twenty-four workers in a road camp, the first relief party to break though carried a large supply of embalming fluid, but found that only seven bodies had been discovered.

Meanwhile no official efforts toward relief has been made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose governor, Alvan T. Fuller, left Boston on Friday and has not been heard from since. Rumors persist here that the governor has left for Europe.

Workers Jobless.

Thousands of workers, it is now realized, will remain jobless indefinitely as a result of the damage done to mills and factories in the flooded districts. A number of paper mills in this state and in New Hampshire have been affected.

At the office of G. L. Ehrstrom & Co., who are interested in the Peoples Hydro-Electric Vermont Corporation, it was said that no definite word as to the conditions of the company's plants had as yet been received.

It was said at the offices of the American Brass Company yesterday that all three mills of the company located in Connecticut have been affected by the severe floods.

The mills at Torrington, Waterbury and Ansonia have been shut down, but at the last two cities, where the waters have subsided somewhat, shipping of stocks on hand is now under way. The brass and copper mill at Torrington was the severest sufferer, and the situation there has been aggravated by a two-inch fall of snow.

Three plants of the United States Rubber Company have been put out of commission temporarily by the floods, but they are all expected to resume operations during the present week, as the water is receding at each.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Remember
the
Class-war
Prisoners
Their
Wives and
Children

Help Send

A Message of Class Solidarity

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them. Buy Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

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80 East 11th St. Room 402.
New York City.

Enclosed find $3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shop mates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

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ADDRESS ....
CITY ....

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Big Babbits Back Plan to Stop Tax On Inheritances

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Admission that the activities of the National Council of State Legislatures, which brought a delegation of more than 200 persons to Washington today to demand repeal of the federal inheritance tax, were financed by the American Taxpayers' League, a private organization, was made before the House Ways and Means Committee this afternoon.

William H. Blodgett, State Tax Commissioner of Connecticut, called as a witness at the hearing, made the admission.

The Taxpayers' League, Blodgett said, sent out letters soliciting $10 contributions from numerous individuals to support its activities.

Blodgett's admission came after Governor A. G. Sorlie, of North Dakota, had asked the members of the Ways and Means Committee to advise him as to whether he should accept money for his expenses incurred in making the trip to Washington, from the National Council of State Legislatures.

• • •

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Who is paying the expenses of the governors, lieutenant governors, state senators and other state officials who are now descending in droves upon the national capital to demand the repeal of the federal inheritance tax?

That question was asked of Gov. Fred W. Green of Michigan, when Green appeared before the ways and means committee of the House and asked that the federal government get out of the inheritance tax field.

Green's lobby is conducting a three-day rally known as the Natl. Council of State legislatures, but which includes spokesmen for chambers of commerce, bankers' associations, and various other business groups, in addition to officeholders in the various states.

Gov. Small On It.

Lee Satterwhite, former speaker of the Texas legislature, is chairman of this so-called Council of State Legislatures, which was formed, he claims, in response to a call by the legislature of Texas. Thos. A. Hill of Arkansas is secretary-treasurer, Phil. A. Bennett of Missouri is vice-chairman, and Wm. H. Blodgett of Connecticut and Gilbert Morgan of Ohio are the other members of its executive committee. It issued advance press material, emphasizing its prize exhibits as Governor Small of Illinois, Green of Michigan, Erickson of Montana, Trumbull of Connecticut, Sorlie of North Dakota, Richards of South Carolina and Robinson of Delaware.

Members of the ways and means committee of the House, called attention to the probability that if federal taxation of inheritances were repealed, the states would begin to compete with each other in showing favors to the very rich. Florida, Rainey said, has 1,200 millionaires residing within her borders, as a consequence of her guaranty that she will not tax inheritances.

Mellon and Cal for It.

Secretary Mellon and President Coolidge favor the repeal of the federal tax on inheritances, but do not expect to accomplish the repeal in the coming session. The lobby has been over-zealous in its campaign, and suspicion will rest upon all efforts of Republican or Democratic members of the House or Senate who become active in favor of the repeal scheme.

Gov. Green testified mainly in favor of repeal of the automobile sales tax, which Mellon declared last week was a tax that should be retained. The Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents the mnaufacturers, insists that the automobile is a necessity, not a semi-luxury as claimed by Mellon. It denounces the tax as "an unfair and discriminatory" one. Its lobby is issuing statements to the press, from an office established in the capital.

Jail Hundred Thousand Migratory Workers for Being Broke, Is Report

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 8.—The International Hobo Brotherhood started its convention here today, under the chairmanship of James Eads How.

How told the delegates the chief aim of the Minneapolis meeting is to urge the need for demanding jury trial when arrested for vagrancy.

"Judges have usually decided," he said, "that a man has a right to be upon the street whether or not he has any money in his pocket and no jury in the world will convict a man for this. Last year, however, 100,000 of our crowd were arrested and sentenced without rhyme or reason."

Shelters for homeless workers was also urged. Sessions will last throughout the week.

DANCE BALTIMORE SATURDAY

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The Young Workers League will hold a dance Saturday at Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St. There will be a first class orchestra and refreshments. Admission 35 cents.

Interrace Meeting Plans to Continue Racial Co-operation

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—"The American Negro Labor Congress has definitely resolved to use its organized strength to foster good will and amity between the races," declared A. Warreno, secretary of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, in welcoming delegates and friends to the Inter-racial Conference last Friday at the Southwest Y. W. C. A. of this city. Warreno gave a brief survey of recent developments between the races in the north and south as a result of Negro migration. Commenting on the effect of Negro migration, Warreno said that "as a result of this new wave of Negro migration race prejudice has been increasing thruout the north."

Discussed Lynching.

The Interracial Conference, which was arranged by the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, consisted of two sessions. The afternoon session was devoted to a general discussion of race antagonism and lynching and new fields for interracial cooperation.

At the close of the afternoon session three resolutions were passed: one condemning editors for their wilful and gross misrepresentation of the Negro with reference to crime and urging that newspapers be truthful in reporting news pertaining to the Negro; the second resolution commended the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor for its recent stand against race discrimination in trade unions and urged that the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and the various Internationals begin at once to organize Negro workers; the third resolution condemned segregation of the races and urged that the state superintendent of public instruction and the Philadelphia school authorities take measures to curb the spread of segregation in the public schools.

Employers Cause Riot.

The evening session was devoted to a general discussion of race friction and race riots in the north and organized labor and the Negro. Commenting on the race riot at Carteret, New Jersey, in May, 1926, Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, stated that here "we had a clear example of the promotion of race prejudice as a result of employers pitting one race against another."

One of the practical accomplishments of the conference was the selection of a permanent Interracial Committee to continue the essential work of interracial cooperation in matters of common interest to both races. This committee will select a sub-committee on interracial labor relations so that the specific problems of the masses of the two races may receive adequate attention.

Many Groups Represented.

Among others the following persons attended the conference: Miss Helen Mallory of the Fellowship for Reconciliation, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Emley C. P. Longstreth and Miss Margaret H. Shearman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Harold L. Pilgrim and John G. Temple of the Mutual Association of Postal Employes, Robert A. Heckert, Archie Coleman and Miss Clara Gruenberg of the Ethical Culture Society, Miss Margaret E. Jones of the American Friends Service Committee, P. T. Lau of the Hands Off China Conference, Ernest Koshineg of the Hosiery Workers' Union, Miss Edith L. Christenson of the Women's Trade Union League, Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the A. N. L. C., O. Huiswoud, district organizer of the A. N. L. C., V. F. Calverton, editor Modern Quarterly, A. J. and Mrs. Rose Carey, K. M. Whitten, Miss Rosa L. Watson, Mrs. Deshields, Mrs. Clara Thomas, Miss Anna Pennypacker, Miss Eileen Cope, Dr. Helen Murphy, Miss Charlotte Jones, S. Stanley of the Machinists' Union and T. K. Kauffman.

European Powers Sign Free Trade Document; U. S. Delegate Refuses

GENEVA, Nov. 8.—Eighteen of the 34 nations participating in the International Conference on Removal of Trade Restrictions this afternoon signed a convention based upon the principle of "liberty of commerce." The conference had been called to abolish restrictions upon exports and imports that hindered free commercial intercourse.

Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland and representative of the United States in the conference, refused to sign the convention.

CHEESE RATES LOWERED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission today recommended that the commission hold that freight rates and ratings on cheese, in carloads, from Wisconsin points to destinations throughout the United States, and from Chicago to the Southwest, as well as from Pine Island, Minn., to Kansas City, are unreasonable, in that they exceed fourth-class rates, with a minimum of 24,000 pounds.

Compliments
of
LABOR TEMPLE
14th St. & Second Ave.

Edmund B. Chaffee,
Director.

A SHORT COURSE
of
ECONOMIC
SCIENCE
By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvolaitsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

"COMRADE BOGDANOFF'S book is a comprehensive and popular introduction to the study of the principles of Marxian philosophy. It was, as the author says in his preface, written in the dark days of Tsarist reaction for the use of secret workers' study circles; and it serves today as a textbook in hundreds, if not thousands, of party schools and study circles now functioning in Soviet Russia."

The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

$1.00

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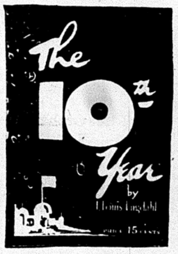

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The Story of the Rise and Achievements of the Soviet Union — in a handsome 10th Anniversary Edition.

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by Scott Nearing —.10
CONSTITUTION, LABOR LAWS, SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE U. S. S. R. —.10

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Want to Decrease.

Employers and union are deadlocked. International President Howard and the four other members of his executive council will be in town next week to take charge of the crisis. Many printers believe that the employers are trying to force a strike, for the purpose of taking away the 40-hour night arrangement and other gains of the last few years. But the sentiment in the union is that if such a fight comes, though it will be a hard and long fight, perhaps lasting all winter, the workers are too well organized and determined to lose.

PORT LIBERALS EAD IN LOCAL CARAGUAN POLL

nning Despite Watch by U. S. Marines

NGTON, Nov. 8.—U. S. es, aided by the local constab- , "successfully observed" the cipal elections throughout Nica- yesterday, according to a dis- to the navy today.

lications are, the dispatch said, the liberal party has won a sub- ial victory, and the conservatives been defeated.

e American state department has backing the conservatives in agua, maintaining Adolfo Diaz e president's palace, and refus- ecognition to Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, iberal leader, constitutional pres- of the republic.

cording to rumors current here, tate Department is backing Gen- Moncada, who sold out the Liber- n the coming presidential elec-

. BOURBON FOR LARCENY.

LUN, France, Nov. 8.—For fail- o pay his bills and for having d a large number of worthless s, Don Fernando de Bourbon, of Durcal, and said to be a of King Alfonso, has been ar- d and jailed.

NUMENT FOR "SAVIOUR"

AGUE, Nov. 8.—Plans for the on of a monument to the late dent Woodrow Wilson in this n July 4, 1928, were announced

Mine Strike in Mexico Blow to U. S. Magnates

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—A strike of miners has paralyzed operations at the American-owned Cinco Minas Mining Properties in the Pachuca District, says a dispatch from that place today.

Trial of Prince Carol Plotter to Be Held Thursday

BUCHAREST, Nov. 8.—In order to avoid any demonstrations by adherents of former Crown Prince Carol, whose cause he is accused of aiding, former Secretary of State Manoilescu's trial for treason will be held in the small Bessarabian town of Kischinew, it was revealed today.

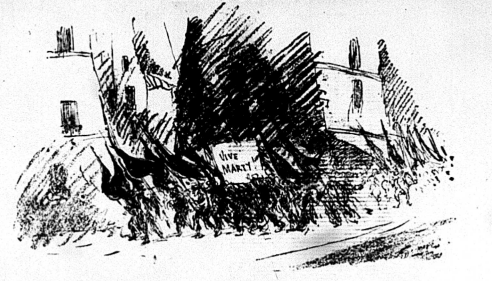
Kischinew is under martial law. Madame Manoilescu was also arrested charged with having urged her husband's alleged mission to Prince Carol. Manoilescu was arrested recently on the Roumanian frontier. Premier Bratianu's government declared papers in Manoilescu's possession showed he was carrying dispatches from Carol to his supporters for the throne of Roumania.

Manoilescu's trial begins on Thursday.

GUATALMALA MINISTER DEAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — Senor Francisco Sanchez Latour, Guatemalan minister to the United States, died here early today from a bullet wound self-inflicted some months ago.

MARTY OUT OF JAIL!



French workers demonstrate for Andre Marty, Communist Deputy, released from prison with Deputies Cachin, Duclos and Doriot by the Chamber of Deputies last Thursday, for the present session of Parliament. The Communist Deputies were arrested for opposing French imperialism in the Riff.

DELEGATES WILL PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-USSR DRIVE

Foreign Workers Hold Congress in Moscow

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—An impressive demonstration against the threat of an imperialist war is expected at the Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union, composed for the most part of members of workers' delegations from capitalist countries.

A provisional committee of members of the foreign delegations are actively preparing for the Congress which will be attended by about a thousand delegates, mostly representatives of workers and peasants, but which will also include foreign representatives of the [illegible] and arts.

The Soviet [illegible] has [illegible] the statement [illegible] delegate[illegible], emphasizing the [illegible] Congress.

Lozovsky's Statement.

[illegible] pointed out that the Congress may be viewed as an [illegible] part of [illegible] different [illegible] of [illegible] not belong to the [illegible].

[illegible] chairman of the foreign delegations' reception committee, [illegible] that the Congress is a power[illegible] of the international solidarity of workers for the Soviet Union and a reply to the imperialist preparation for war.

Pravda Lauds Congress.

The significance of the Congress is very great, Pravda says. The Congress is not only an action against militant imperialism, but it will also give representatives of the toiling masses of all countries an opportunity to know each other better.

The Congress will help destroy all barriers between workers of different races, nationalities and continents, which the bougeoisie have erected and reformists consolidated.

British Workers Arrive.

The British workers' delegation, consisting of 106 members, arrived in Leningrad on board the steamer "Soviet" yesterday and was met by representatives of various organizations and by a large crowd of workingmen and women with banners and music.

Upon landing, the delegates were welcomed officially by the secretary of the Leningrad Trades Council and then a meeting was held at which Lowther, chairman of the delegation, read a declaration in the course of which he said, "We each and all pledge ourselves individually and collectively to struggle with all our strength against intrigues and the anti-Soviet attempts on the part of the British Conservative government and the whole capitalist world. The British working class is opposed to the policy of breaking relations with the U. S. S. R. and will do everything in its power to restore the unity of the British and Russian labor movements."

Both Lowther and Saklatvala, who spoke after him, were greeted with stormy ovations by all assembled.

After the meeting at the quay the delegates went to their rest homes. Fifteen members of the delegation will remain in Leningrad, while the other will leave for Moscow.

J. Louis Engdahl, former editor of The DAILY WORKER and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, has arrived in Moscow.

U. S. FRIENDLY TO RIVERA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—An agreement has been entered into between Spain and the United States whereby the Modus-Vivendi between the two governments, which was to have expired Nov. 27, is extended indefinitely, or until one government desires to terminate it. The agreement will govern all trade relations between the two countries.

BUILD THE DAILY WOR

"The Unexpected Guests"

By MARGARET GRAHAM.

RUSSIA is building—against the blue sky of an Ukrainian evening pierced with a crystal moon rises a huge framework of wood and concrete. The structure of Russian masonry is massive—supports of wood—whole trunks of trees transplated to a new soil to hold the fine new buildings starting into life in every town and village.

This one will form a unit in the new administrative center of Ukraine. —Located in the suburbs of Karkov —covering 8 acres of ground, it stands as an evidence of the solidarity and strength of the Soviet Republic. Russia is building for the future. The first phase of the revolution is past, now comes the time for organizing the resources of a great people. The administrative center for the Ukrainian Trusts in Karkov, is a symbol of this new life finding its outlet in concrete deeds.

Three Leningrad architects drafted the plans for "The Unexpected Guest," as the center is called. The type of architecture is severely plain. Nine story sections of glass, concrete and steel united by bridges and supported by massive square columns. Russian industry is stripped for a hard fight, and the type of building which is [illegible] to meet the needs of the [illegible] of stored-up energy now [illegible] full play, is planned for service and economy rather than for beauty. The old Byzantine forms of architecture with their gilded cupolas and turrets are useless. The next layer of architectural design imported from Italy is no better.

* * *

There has been no time since the revolution to develop a new architecture. The result has been adaptation of American factory units, square blocks of grey concrete or stone spread over huge areas, to give light and air, but lacking grace and delicacy. This 8-acre building with its 9 stories of severe glass and concrete construction, is an excellent example of the new industrial architecture. The glass used in the building, if spread out on the ground, would cover 10 acres. It comes from the famous Don Basin. The steel for the window frames is being made on the spot, a factory having been constructed for the purpose. The concrete is mixed, transported and hoisted by means of simple machinery adapted by the engineer from more costly American machinery and made on the premises. Electricity for the future building as well as for the present construction comes from the State Electric Power Station at Karkov, through a transformer, which gives 220 volts of direct current.

* * *

The building will certainly be able to take care of many "unexpected Guests," as it will contain 3500 rooms, a hotel, and a restaurant which will seat 1000 persons at one time. Thirty-two elevators, twenty-five of them American-made Otis Elevators, will carry the occupants of the building up and down its nine stories.

1800 workers are engaged in construction of the building. Work was started in August 1925 and will be completed January 1928. This seems a long time to Americans who are accustomed to see the steam shovels at work one morning and the steel framework towering against the sky in another week. Steel framework is unheard of in Russia. American methods of sawing timber and of handling tools are also far from generally adopted. I saw two carpenters at work on a railway station and the only tool in evidence was a hatchet. With this the window frames were planed off and hammered in place and and needless to say, progress was slow.

* * *

But the workers on "The Unexpected Guest" give not only their hand labor, they are active participants in the development of the idea of this industrial Administrative Center. The Director of Construction, who is a fine whitehaired engineer, told us with great pride of the weekly meetings of workers and directors, at which reports on the progress of work, the technical problems involved and other matters of interest are discussed. Many of these workers are peasants recruited from the neighborhood countryside and such opportunities for education will send them home pioneers of the new industrial age.

* * *

The Ukraine is the "Industrial Heart" of the Federation of Russian Republics. It has a population of over 28 million people. It has an Industrial Army of half a million workers, miners, machinists, metal workers. It is rich in coal, iron and other minerals and from its fields come wheat to be turned into flour and sugar to be refined. The value of its products for 1924-1925 was 1,530,000,000 roubles—about 750,000,000 American dollars. With the development of the various power stations already started the industrial importance of the Ukraine will be vastly enhanced.

The State Trusts handle the planning, production, buying and marketing of raw materials and finished products, and they are the arteries through which these millions of dollars worth of commodities flow through the Soviet Union. The building now being erected and the plans for the future center show how this mighty administrative machine will be housed.

Report Over 200 Dead In Big Madras Cyclone

MADRAS, Nov. 8.—More than two hundred people are reported to have been killed in the cyclone which swept the east coast of North Madras last week. The town of Nellore has been partly wrecked and over a thousand persons are reported homeless.

British Miners' March Starts in Wales; Cook Fights Right Wingers

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 8.—Several hundred unemployed miners gathered here yesterday for the march on London which they expect to reach by November 20th. They will present Parliament with a petition calling its attention to the destitution in the mine fields.

In the absence of A. J. Cook, mine leader who is now in London attending a miners' conference at which right wing leaders are fighting the march as "Communistic," David Lloyd Davies will lead the procession. Cook will resume command as soon as the conferences are over.

USSR CONSUL IN SHANGHAI ASKS NANKING GUARD

Expects New Attack by White Russians

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—Protesting against the lack of adequate police protection which made possible yesterday's attack on the Soviet consulate by White Russians, B. Koslovsky, Soviet consul, this afternoon dispatched a note to the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Quo Tai-chi.

"We believe a bomb attack is likely," Koslovsky said asking for police protection. The note follows the attack of three or four hundred White Russians on the Consulate in which one of the White Guards was killed and a number wounded.

In case another attack occurs, Koslovsky asks Quo Tai-chi to provide a refuge for the women and children of the Consulate. "They are safer in the Chinese Territory than in the International settlement," he added.

Lithuanian Workers Protest Terrorism

RIGA, Nov. 8 (FP).—Lithuanian workers and refugees, in conference in Riga, issued to the world a manifesto and appeal. It says:

"The fascist dictatorship in Lithuania is a regime of the nobility and bourgeoisie against the labor movement and its social reforms: against agrarian reform, social insurance, sickness insurance centers, educational institutions, etc. It is a regime of murder, and oppression. For 10 months, court martials have been scattering the most active leaders of the working class. The people are defenseless."

U. S.-TORY SCRAP OVER ABYSSINIA SHAKESCOMMONS

Chamberlain Heckled After Speech

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The conflict between American and British imperialism in Abyssinia was brought into the House of Commons this afternoon by Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister in the Baldwin government who announced that the Foreign Office had not received any official report from the Abyssinian government on the matter. The concession for the development of Lake Tsana, if granted to an American firm, Chamberlain declared "would be a violation of the Anglo-Abyssinia Treaty of 1902."

Stanley Baldwin

Heckle Chamberlain.

"I am confident that the Abyssinian government is mindful of its obligations," concluded the foreign secretary.

David Kirkwood, a Scottish Laborite, interrupted to ask:

"In the event America does not agree to our terms would the government be prepared to call on English and Scottish boys to go to war with America."

The speaker of the House broke in saying:

"That is a hypothetical question."

The foreign secretary added:

"No question has arisen between us and the American government regarding this matter and I anticipate no difficulties."

* * *

LONDON, Nov. 8.—After a recess of more than three months, parliament convened today for a six-weeks session. The legislative program is so contentious and threatens such turbulence that predictions are being made that parliament will be dissolved in February and a general election called.

There was little interest evinced by the members, however, when the doors of the Chamber opened. The rush of members to obtain early places for the opening witnessed in former openings was absent today, only a handful being present.

It was expected that the labor members, stimulated by their recent successes in the municipal elections, will provide much liveliness to the session.

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BOOKS

HOW TO BE RELIGIOUS THOUGH SCIENTIFIC.

EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE. By Henshaw Ward. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $3.50.

THIS book stands out among the ever-increasing swarm of texts popularizing (and often vulgarizing) the newest acquisitions of science first, by being on the whole more interesting than the average; second, by inviting in religion openly through the front door instead of as is usual with bourgeois scientific books, letting it slide in quietly through the side entrance.

Instead of trying to run through the whole list of sciences the author is wise enough to limit himself to three general phases: astronomy and the earth, life, and the Science of the Future. Of books that take up each science chapter by chapter (origin, evolution, and latest "incredible discoveries") in 20 pages each, there are plenty. But here, by omitting some fields entirely and going into considerable detail in others, the author avoids the usual catalog quality of this type of book. Chemistry is omitted for example, but there is an excellent chapter on the weather, and some aspects of physiology are given in very interesting detail.

* * *

The one goal of recent popular science writers seems to be to "make it romantic," and this one has certainly given full measure, even to the extent of trips upon magic carpets into the "heart of a molecule" and various other ultramicroscopic regions. It must be admitted however, that his method of presenting to the imagination both astronomical and infinitesimal distances is very successful.

About one-third of the space throughout the book is given up to the author's philosophy, which shows itself to be nothing but an attempt to compress this whole magnificent sweep of phenomena from ultra-telescopic to ultra-microscopic regions into the narrow frames of petty-bourgeois prejudice. The viewpoint of the author swings all the way from what Engels so capitally termed "shamefaced materialism" to pure idealism. "Our sensations," says the author, "furnish no assurance about the nature of what produces the sensations." But even this is not sufficient. "Science limits itself to that part of the world in which things happen by invariable natural law." May we ask what other parts of the world there are? "Apparently some scientists are so carried away by natural laws that they argue, more artlessly than a savage, that there is nothing in the universe except those laws." (He should say matter organized according to those laws). "To argue that there is nothing beyond natural laws is sillier than to conjure up a magnified man who operates them. No sensible scientist denies that an infinity of spirit may exist beyond his laws." The author poses as a thorough-going materialist in his actual scientific subject-matter, but to justify religion he is willing to let even the above-quoted trash serve. It only emphasizes Lenin's dictum: "Not a single professor among those who are able to make the most valuable contributions to the special domains of chemistry, history, physics, **can be trusted even so far as a single word** when it comes to philosophy." (The emphasis is Lenin's.)

On biology the author announces that he has, among others, the following prejudices (they have a familiar ring): "I do not believe that acquired characters can be inherited. I always incline to minimize the importance of the environment. I do not believe that evolution is a general principle which applies outside the realm of plants and animals; that is, I think it cannot be applied in astronomy or **philosophy or social organization.**" And in another part of the book: "Many good reasoners are convinced that evolution will do nothing but harm if it is lugged into the social sciences." This is deliciously naive. The evolution which brought capitalism must now stand still so that capitalism may not be superseded. Alas for the "many good reasoners!"

But the gem of the whole work is directed at none other than our old Comrade Bishop William Montgomery Brown:

> "It (astronomy) is a terrific lesson. There are fearsome corollaries to it. Poor Bishop Brown, for example, when he learned of stellar spaces and that nothing can travel faster than light and that our souls would have to speed through an absolute zero of cold for millions of years before they could reach any destination where a heaven could be—poor Bishop gave up his faith.... The bishop came to regard his religion as mere symbolism that applies only to our earthly life. Here is an example of the destruction that science can do; here is the conflict that disturbs the church today."

Which merits the obvious retort that the most [illegible] place in the world is a lunatic asylum.

N. SPARKS

"LABAW" PROBLEMS.

COTTON MILL PEOPLE OF THE PIEDMONT. By Marjorie A. Potwin. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, 1927.)

The author of this volume is "social director" of a company-owned community center in a southern cotton mill village, and in addition has learned all about labor at several of our best bourgeois universities.

Of course she has a very rosy view of what is going on in the southern cotton mills. She is particularly enthusiastic about the employers whom she calls "public benefactors," and "disinterested patriots." The condition of the workers is just lovely. The rather difficult problem of low pay and bad working conditions are dealt with by being ignored entirely. Company unions and yellow dog contracts are merely hinted at in passages like the following:

> "Real southerners, they stress the personal equation and hold individual sovereignty and freedom of contract supreme. They despise being treated as a mass."

Considerable space is given to the philanthropy of the bosses and to the uplifting influence of the mill environment. She is enthusiastic about the progress of culture as symbolized by player-pianos, company houses, coca-cola, Christmas savings clubs and the reading of books and confession magazines. She is a little doubtful of the value of books for she says:

> "One wonders just how much genuine enlightenment has come with the decline of illiteracy when the leader of a religious sect in the village commands his followers not to work on the night shift because in the bible it is written, 'The night cometh when no man can work.'"

* * *

On several other occasions she again lets the cat out of the bag. Speaking of the high standard of living in the mill towns she says:

> "One of the greatest detriments to high standards of home life is found in the floating population. The floaters move around from one village to another. Their shiftlessness is responsible for the lowest standards of the mills. These people are always undernourished and unkempt if not downright filthy. Few mills tolerate their presence for long."

The discussion of the Negro question is another gem. Of the Negroes she says:

> "In the South the custom of relegating the lowest forms of work to the Negroes is almost as inflexible as the color distinction itself. Negro masons put up the walls of the mills and colored laborers under white supervision built the streets, but when the Saxon Mills were ready to operate only the Negro firemen, coal rollers and two or three scrubbers and a small maintenance force were retained."

Of the methods used by the boss to get extra work out of the Negro workers she says:

> "Once in awhile the mill serves its colored labor with a 'possum and 'tater supper, when some task of unusual importance is completed."

And the united front between the bosses and the Negro preachers is described in these choice words:

> "The preaching is worthy of notice as it centers around regret for the impudence and laziness and moral laxity of the young. Old time ways are sighed for and a plea is made for more observance of law and self-discipline."

As for child labor in the mills, well, the bosses have always been against it but political conditions have always prevented its abolition. For one thing the question of state rights which the owners patriotically defend has interfered. Then again the workers themselves are not so anxious. For:

> "The operators in the mills now tell of the enviable and robust fun of having been doffers in those days when kids learned something useful."

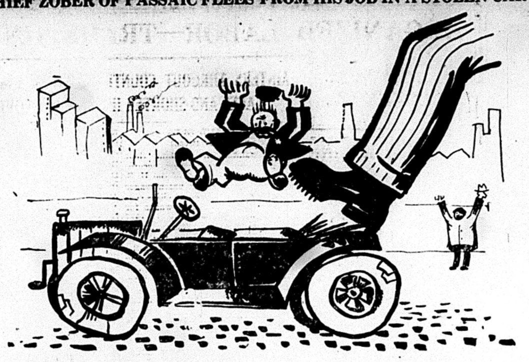
These quotations show what a bundle of trash this book is. Its sole interest lies in its exhibition of the kind of lies that our bourgeois universities are helping to propagate.

—CY OGDEN.

BOOK NEWS.

The newly organized Workers Library Publishers, Inc., report a remarkable response to their first publication, **The Tenth Year**, by **J. Louis Engdahl**. This story of the achievements of Soviet Russia (No. 1 in the **Workers Library** uniform series of publications), was printed in an edition of 5,000, which is now practically sold out. **Arrangements are being completed for issuing a new large edition to supply the continuous demand.** New titles in the same series on various subjects, with covers specially designed by the noted proletarian artist, **Fred Ellis**, are now in preparation.

CHIEF ZOBER OF PASSAIC FLEES FROM HIS JOB IN A STOLEN CAR



By Morris Pass

The Fight That Confronts the First American Trade Union Delegation

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Members of the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union are to be driven from the labor movement unless they repudiate the stand they have taken for recognition and retract the friendly estimate contained in their report of the achievements on the economic and cultural field of the Soviet Union.

This much is to be read between the lines of "Labor Plans and Problems," the regular piece written by John J. Leary, Jr., for the New York Sunday World. This gentleman, on extremely close and friendly terms with the department of justice, by one of those arrangements so common in a labor movement whose officialdom maintains the most intimate relations with imperialist government, is recognized as the semi-official spokesman of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Chosen For Dirty Work.

Whenever there is a dirty piece of work to be done, for which the co-operation of the capitalist press is needed, Leary, usually is selected for the job by Messrs. Woll, Lewis and Green. Sometimes, when the task is of such an unusually obscene nature that even this trio shrink from it, (this occurs rarely, however) Leary is allowed a free hand and labor officialdom does not appear to sponsor it in any way.

Takes Crack at Coyle.

In his article for Sunday, Oct. 2[illegible], Leary first remarks that Albert Coyle has "been deposed as editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal."

"The fact is," says Leary, "that he was deposed because of his pro-Russian activities, the new management of the brotherhood having decided last June that FIGHTING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ON RUSSIA WAS NO PART OF ITS JOB."

The Real Story.

Behind the above lines is hidden the story of a long campaign waged by A. F. of L. officialdom to "get" Coyle. Whatever the official reasons for his discharge may have been, the fact remains that the A. F. of L. executive council brought the greatest possible pressure to bear upon the Locomotive Engineers executive to force his discharge and thereby prevent the Engineers Journal from continuing the friendly approach to the Soviet Union it maintained under his editorship.

Some Handicaps.

It cannot, of course, be denied that the fact that the Brotherhood had been operating non-union mines in West Virginia under the corrupt anti-labor Warren Stone regime, gave Lewis of the United Mine Workers a powerful argument against the B. of L. E. and that Coyle, as editor of its official organ suffered from this. Our criticisms of this policy of the B. L. of E. were much more fundamental than those made by Lewis.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the principal reason for Coyle's discharge was the demand made for it by the A. F. of L. executive council growing out of his opposition to their anti-Soviet Union policy, his organization of the Trade Union Delegation and his advocacy of recognition.

Made Most of Opportunity

Even though the B. of L. E. is not affiliated with the A. F. of L., it has to maintain certain relations with it. Further, the collapse of its trade union capitalism schemes undoubtedly created difficulties for its Cleveland bank which the open hostility of the A. F. of L. executive council probably could have made much more serious.

The discharge of Coyle was comparatively easy to secure under these circumstances and A. F. of L. officialdom evidently made the most of it.

Jim Maurer Next.

Having "got" Coyle, A. F. of L. officialdom, thru Leary and the New York World, hints broadly that Jim Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and chairman of the First Trade Union Delegation, is the next on the list.

Leary says:

"Meantime there is some doubt as to what the future may hold for James H. Maurer . . . To a great extent Maurer is dependent [illegible] re-election on the votes the miners have in his State federation. That organization is bitterly opposed to all the Soviets stand for. Nor is his close association with Brophy, who is fighting the national organization, likely to help him much. . . ."

The above paragraph sounds very plausible until we read "miners' officials" for "miners."

How It Will Be Done.

Canellini, president of District 1, Chris Golden, formerly of District 9, but now on the state payroll, Kennedy formerly of District 7, and now secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and other smaller fry, will try to defeat Maurer if he runs again, as they defeated John Brophy, by flooding the unions with paid organizers and by the use of political [illegible].

It [illegible] Maurer would undoubtedly [illegible] Leary's articles, however, will [illegible] that he either [illegible] Trade Union Delegation [illegible] the Soviet [illegible].

Part of War On Left Wing.

The attack on the First Trade Union Delegation, beginning long before it was really organized and intensified now since its return, is part of the general war on left wing.

It is only by recognizing this fact and acting in accord with it that a real resistance to the sinister designs of labor officialdom can be organized.

The Problem.

If Coyle, Brophy and Maurer continue to appear merely as individual labor unionists, interested in and sympathetic toward the progress being made by the Soviet Union without any connection with the struggles of the rank and file of the American labor movement, if they continue to appear simply as labor men whose interest in recognition of the Soviet Union finds no real link to the struggle for militant unionism, they will be isolated from the masses, whom they want to reach, by the boycott and slander of the bureaucrats.

What Bureaucrats Want.

It is exactly this that Woll, Green and Lewis are trying to accomplish. Maurer, Brophy and Coyle will be pictured as "Russian fanatics," "Moscow agents," "Communist tools," etc.

That Brophy and Maurer are socialists and Coyle a Jeffersonian democrat, will not make any difference to bureaucrats whose anti-Soviet Union policy is challenged by the report.

Unless they are willing and able to take a leading part in the general struggle of the left wing against the labor agents of American imperialism, on the basis of such issues as the organization of the unorganized, establishment of a labor party, democratization of unions, etc., in addition to the recognition issue, the delegation will not be able to make much of a fight against the powerful machine of the A. F. of L. executive council.

The Coming Test.

For their own successful work—if for nothing else—it is necessary that the First American Trade Union Delegation members take a leading part in opposing efficiency unionism, trade union capitalism and the general policy of surrender that is being followed by the American labor leaders, whose enmity for the Soviet Union is only one expression of their connection with the enemies of the working class.

The next few months will be a test for the members of the Trade Union Delegation. They will find that Leary's notes in the World are not merely speculation, but the expression of the policy of the A. F. of L. executive council.

Maurer, Brophy, Coyle and Palmer (whom Leary for some reason unknown to the writer did not mention) can follow three courses:

What Can Be Done.

First, become active in the work of the left wing in the United Mine Workers and other unions; second, become isolated and lose what influence they have in the labor movement; third, accept the dictates of the bureaucrats and either keep their mouths shut or open them only in defense of the reactionary program of Woll, Green, Lewis and Co.

The first course is the correct one and the only line of action that will serve to make the issue of recognition of the Soviet Union one of broad appeal in the labor movement while at the same time broadening and strengthening the struggle against the reactionary leadership that has brought the American labor movement, weaker than for a decade, face to face with a period of industrial depression and unemployment, whose length cannot be predicted as yet, but which will bring new problems and new struggles.

TREASURY SEES DEFICIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States Government will face an unbalanced budget and a deficit in 1929 if congress exceeds the amount of tax cutting, recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, said the treasury today.

U. S. BUYS OVERSEA PLANES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The War Department today let a contract for eight new cargo airplanes, similar to the army plane in which Lieuts. Maitland and Hegenberger flew to Hawaii. The Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, at Brouck Heights, N. J., secured the contract for $525,000.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

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(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

DRAMA

It Was a Wilde Evening

"The Happy Prince" Set to Music Pleases Au ence at 38th Street Playhouse

HIZI KOYKE.

A new San Carlo songbird who be heard this evening in "M Butterfly" at the Gallo Theatre

The charming fairy tale by Oscar Wilde, has been adapted to music and is now playing to appreciative audiences at the cozy little nest known as the 38th Street Playhouse.

A nice prince who likes nothing better than to make love and be left alone is constantly pestered by his flunkies who insist that he prepare for his bath, be measured for a suit of clothes or take a physic. The prince dies (in a dream) and finds himself in the public square in the form of a bronze statue. Here he has an opportunity to learn of the suffering that exists among the masses while he and his court live in luxury.

When the prince awakes from his dream he is a changed man and decides to devote the rest of his life to making people happy. The theme is in harmony with Wilde's utopianism—a good prince playing the role of savior. Prince and pauper wind up by singing of the brotherhood of man.

Aside from the political infantilism of the tale, as presented at the Playhouse it is good entertainment. Indeed the fun really begins after the final curtain comes down. Then the impressario, Patric Farrell (the only name I can remember) goes thru the audience and drags the customers to the stage where they are invited to dance with the cast.

And such dancing! I have often wondered why motormen spend their offdays in the subway and why it is so hard to keep editors away from their desks even when they have the privilege of taking a vacation. But why show girls who earn a living by dancing on the stage should be so anxious to dance as soon as their grind is over is still more amazing. Yet, the girls in "The Happy Prince" did dance with a vengeance and if our male readers entertain the ambition to dance with an actress, they ca two birds with the price of one t at the 38th Street Playhouse.

And if they don't dance it wil be Patric Farrell's fault who, de time's ravages on his head-fo dances as wildly and as untame the little "swallow" who was prince's messenger of good will, is a jolly fellow and does every he can to make the audience fe home, including the opportuni contribute $5.00 to the theater's ner pail.

Sorry that I lost my program I would have mentioned the lady plays the piano and who made production of "The Happy Prince" sible by writing the music for it so a few members of the cast did a business-like job without parent strain.

T. J. O'FLAHER

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN"
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea.

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PORGY
Guild
Extra Matinee, Election Day, Tuesday

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs 8:30 Mts Wed & Sat 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

4 WALLS
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Wreckage of Record Breaking Balloon

Balloon of Hawthorne Gray, hanging where it fell after captain was suffocated while breaking the altitude record. He reached 44,000 feet, became confused, and cut his oxygen pipe.

DARCK ARRESTED AT UNION OFFICE IN STRIKE CASE

Window Cleaners Claim Leader Is Framed

Five members of the industrial squad of the New York police department went into the office of the striking Window Cleaners Protective Union to arrest Secretary Peter Darck on felonious assault charges Monday morning, according to a report by Harry Feinstein, business agent.

The officers were accompanied by Joseph Katz, business agent of the Affiliated Window Cleaners Union, the dual company union, Feinstein said. Protective Union pickets were at that hour reporting for duty.

Darck Arrested.

"I don't see the man I want here," Katz said to the officers, according to Feinstein. Shortly afterward Katz is said to have added, "I want Darck."

"Is Darck here?" a detective demanded, according to the Protective Union business agent.

Darck is reported to have stepped forward saying, "Here I am."

He was placed under arrest and taken to the Fifth St. station and thence to a magistrate's court for arraignment on the felonious assault charge.

Anthony Jacob, a picket, was arrested on a similar charge.

Darck Not Present.

Katz charges strike-breakers were attacked at Broadway and Spring St. Saturday morning. Officers of the Protective Union say Darck was at his office throughout Saturday forenoon.

Since October 6 about 800 union window cleaners have been on strike in New York for $46 a week and union recognition. Darck was blackjacked by unidentified gangsters on October 14 but no arrests were made.

"The present arrest of Darck is a frame-up attempt to break the morale of our men," Feinstein continued.

SOME LOCALITIES STILL TO HONOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Meetings as Late as Nov. 20 Are Scheduled

Richmond, Va.—1825 E. Main, Nov. 9, 8 p. m. Herbert Benjamin.

Chester, Pa.—Nov. 13, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre. Jay Lovestone.

Trenton, N. J.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

Paterson: Friday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Helvetia Hall—Foster, Lifshitz, Mitchell.

Newark: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Beacon St.—Wicks, Devine, Toohey.

West New York: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Pl.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz, A. Markoff.

Passaic: Sunday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave.—Ballam, Bentall, Crouch.

Richmond, Va.: Nov. 9th, 8 p. m., 1825 E. Main. Herbert Benjamin.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Aberdeen, Wash., — Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th. Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland, Oregon—Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227½ Yamhil St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. Speaker H. Oehler.

St. Louis, Mo., Croatian Hall, 1439 Chouteau Ave., Nov. 13 7:30 p. m., musical program, speech in South Slavic, speech in English by Matheson.

Milwaukee, Wisc., Nov. 12, 8 p. m., Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., Musical program by Die Gesangs Section der Freien Gemeinde Freiheit Singing Society, Ukrainian Singing Society "Postup," South Slavic Singing Society, "Buducnos." Good speakers.

Lightermen's Strike Off, Workers Return

The skippers of the harbor lighters on strike for a week voted to go back to work yesterday at a meeting held Saturday at their headquarters 210 Court St., Brooklyn.

J. K. Johnson, president of the local, said yesterday he feared an injunction might be issued if the strike continued. He also said that another strike would be called when conditions were more favorable for victory.

DRY SPY ARRESTED FOR GRAFT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—H. Clay Powell, Assistant Chief Field Deputy of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was arrested today, charged with embezzlement of $2,500.

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MASS GATHERING CHEERS RELEASE OF CLOAKMAKERS

Cooper Union Filled By Left Wing

A mass celebration was held at Cooper Union Monday to celebrate the release from Hart's Island of three members of the Cloakmakers' Union, victims of the right wing administration's policy of employer-labor collaboration, Harry Friedman, M. Borenstein and S. Grossman.

In addition to the prisoners J. Borochowitz, Ludwig Landy, manager of the Joint Defense Committee of the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Union, Slonim, writer for the Day, Salomon and Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, spoke.

Flowers and Applause.

Flowers were sent by the Cutters' Welfare League and the workers of a number of shops. Enthusiasm marked the greeting of the released prisoners. The speakers were given prolonged applause.

"Every attempt to release the prisoners was met by opposition from the Sigman clique of the right wing international union administration," Borochowitz said. "Let the release of our three fellow workers mark the beginning of a renewed struggle to build our union."

Gressman said he, Friedman and Borenstein were "proud to have suffered" in such a cause.

Ready Again.

"We are ready to suffer again if necessary," he added. "Long live the Unity Committee for the re-building of the Cloakmakers' and Dressmakers' and Furriers' Unions."

A motion was passed unanimously by the large audience to send greetings to the remaining left wing prisoners in Sing Sing and Hart's Island prisons.

Landy in greeting the released prisoners pointed out that "today the revolutionary workers all over the world are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment in Russia of the first workers' and peasants' government."

"Tireless and Honest."

Slonim said he had never seen as tireless and honest workers as those of the members and leaders of the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Unions.

Turetzky expressed thanks for the support given the families of the released men while they were in prison.

Greco, Carrillo to Go on Trial in Bronx

(Continued from Page One)

in jail three months," Schorr answered. "We ask that they be discharged or the case be dismissed."

The trial was finally set for Dec. 5th.

An International Case.

The Greco-Carillo case is rapidly taking on a national and international character, according to reports yesterday from the Greco-Carillo Defense League and the International Labor Defense.

"Inquiries coming by mail to our office at 78 East 11th St., from England, western Europe, Russia and South America for information on the case indicate that it is acquiring the significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case," Filippo Greco, brother of the defendant Greco and secretary of the league, said.

Can Prove Frame-up.

"While it appears that we have a perfect case showing that the arrest was a frame-up planned by the Fascist League of North America, it is not good policy to be optimistic when fighting the limitless resources of the Italian fascist government, which we have reason to believe are being employed."

The International Labor Defense yesterday announced the organization of a nation-wide campaign for the defense of Greco and Carillo. Secretaries of all branches of the I. L. D. throughout the country are being notified that the I. L. D. is actively participating in the defense, the I. L. D. office reported.

A mass meeting for the defense has been called by the I. L. D. for Nov. 27 in the Central Opera House.

Crouch to Be Speaker at Boston Anti-War Meet

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to forty years in prison for his work in the army against militarism, will be the main speaker at the meeting called by the Young Workers (Communist) League of New England.

The meeting will take place on Saturday Evening, November 19 at the Simmons Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston.

PAINTERS THRUOUT COUNTRY WINNING HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS, SAYS GOVT. REPORT

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Union painters are pushing their wages to ever higher levels, according to the annual report of the U. S. department of labor on union wages and hours. In 12 of the 40 cities covered by the report, union wages for painters were higher May 1, 1927 than a year previous. There were no wage cuts recorded during the year.

This year, for the first time, the union pushed the minimum hourly rate for painters to $1.75 in one agreement covering New York City. The rate is now $1.50 or better in 3 cities, New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh, and $1.25 or better in 11 of the 40 cities. On the other hand it is still $1 or less in 15 cities. Rates under $1 per hour still prevail in Atlanta, Charleston, Fall River, Manchester, New Orleans, Richmond and St. Paul.

Win in 23 Cities.

In the last 2 years union painters have won increases in 23 of the cities included in the report while the minimum rate is materially above 1923 in 34 of the 40 cities. But in Omaha the painter's minimum has fallen 12½c since 1923. Compared with 1920 painters wages are higher in 33 cities and lower in 3 cities.

Cities in which union painters have advanced their wages since May 1, 1926 include Atlanta, Birmingham, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. Minimum hourly rates in 18 leading cities on May 1, 1913, 1920 and 1927 were:

Painters wages per hour	1913	1920	1927
Baltimore	$0.375	$0.90	$1.00
Boston	.500	1.00	1.25
Chicago	.65	1.25	1.50
Cleveland	.50	1.125	1.25
Denver	.50	1.00	1.25
Detroit	.45	1.00	1.25
Indianapolis	.475	1.00	1.15
Kansas City	.60	1.00	1.25
Minneapolis	.50	1.00	1.00
New York	.50	1.125	1.50
Omaha	.50	1.00	1.00
Philadelphia	.425	1.00	1.05
Pittsburgh	.55	1.125	1.50
St. Louis	.57	1.00	1.438
San Francisco	.563	1.063	1.125
Seattle	.563	1.00	1.125
Washington	.50	.90	1.188

Shorten Working Week.

Union painters succeeded in shortening the regular working week in 3 cities during the 12 months since the last report. The week was reduced from 44 to 40 hours in Cincinnati and Denver, and from 48 to 44 hours in Richmond. Painters now have the 40-hour week in 8 of the 40 cities with the rest all in the 44-hour column.

Painters in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha have fallen somewhat behind in the general advance of wages throughout the country. In 1913 their wages were on a par with those in New York, but in 1927 when rates in New York had gone to $1.50 and $1.75 and the general advance over 1913 registered more than 138 per cent painters in Minneapolis and Omaha were getting $1 and those in St. Paul only 95 cents an hour.

Average $1.11 per Hour.

The average for the 40 cities on May 1, 1927 was $1.114 an hour. This is a gain of 2.4 per cent over the 1925 average, of 18.6 per cent over 1920 and 138.6 per cent over 1913.

Labor Union Notes and News

(A Review of Local Trade Union Activities)

By JOHN THOMPSON

Undoubtedly the biggest labor news of the past week was the gage of battle thrown down to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways Employes by the traction companies of New York and Brooklyn and its acceptance by the American Federation of Labor.

As the news has been covered completely by The DAILY WORKER it is not necessary to go into all the details of the various happenings from the firing of the B.-M. T. workers to the announcement that the Amalgamated would fight back and refuse to be dictated to by the traction trust of the city.

Suffice it to say that the stage was set, unwittingly it is true, for a grand battle between the two opposing forces and optimistic people were hoping that the injunction question so much talked about by the A. F. of L. officialdom fought to a finish once and for all.

In no other state has legal and public sympathy for labor gone so far in the matter of injunctions than they have in New York. So it looked as if the traction barons had played into the hands of the union organizers when they applied for an injunction to restrain the labor agitators.

• • •

The time, the conditions and the pronounced unpopularity of the traction lords or thieves all played into the hands of Coleman, Shea and the Amalgamated Union agents and organizers.

It is regrettable that the union officials do not care to follow up their splendid advantages. Besides raising the question of the right to organize the B.-M. T. and the I. R. T. workers the officials of the A. F. of L. in Greater New York not directly connected with the Amalgamated Union criminally neglected to use their political power to force the traction companies to come to terms with labor. They could have got the health authorities to make life miserable for Hedley and company. They could irritate the traction barons by incessant demands for more men to keep the trains and the stations on the elevated and subway lines clean and sanitary. In these and in many other instances union organizers could keep up a steady barrage of poison gas on Frank Hedley and his aides until he surrendered.

But instead of using the politicians the union officers allowed the politicians exploit them and make capital without giving anything in return. The jazz hound mayor, Jimmy Walker and the champion con man Governor Al Smith who owe a great deal to the labor union officials of New York, are now getting ready to put the skids under Coleman and Shea, the Amalgamated organizers and leave them stranded.

• • •

In the matter of the July 26 agreement, that the union men so often refer to and which has been flatly and bluntly denied by the B.-M. T. officials, Mayor Walker is most evasive. Although repeatedly questioend Walker neither affirms nor denies the union contention. Had he come out in the open and said: "Yes; the traction officials did so agree to let Messrs. Coleman and Shea organize the workers regardless of the standing of the "company union" it would mean much to the Amalgamated. But no, Walker is evasive. Al Smith, who has the A. F. of L. endorsement for the presidency of the United States in his vest pocket and who is undoubtedly the most powerful politician in the state of New York could by a word give incalculable aid to the union organizers. But like jazz hound Jimmy Walker he dodges and twists and squirms out of the question. One is evasively noisy: the other is evasively silent. Both are all set for a sell out.

We now learn that Mahon, the big chief of the Amalgamted has gone back to Detroit and will not return to the city until President Green of the A. F. of L. arrives and just what either of these gentlemen can do to ease the traction situation other than to pledge the support of the American Federation of Labor in the legal battles that may be fought as a result of the injunction application by the traction bandits, is hard to see.

• • •

The moral effect of their eloquent resolutions none will deny but it does appear to a trained and vetern observer that the time for high sounding phrases and long-winded dissertations on the U. S. constitution has about ended and the time for action has arrived.

The A. F. of L. in one of its official publications says "the company union is doomed." It asks, "Will the workers hereafter reject every scheme that denies them full freedom to associate with their fellows? Will the public be lulled by the rhythm and melody of pleas that are socially unsound?"

To the foregoing the A. F. of L. editor answers: "As long as the workers depend upon industrial autocrats and the public are lured by phrases just so long will America have discord and anarchy. . ."

Making threats and not following them up as the A. F. of L. offirials are doing in the traction case is doing more to promote the very anarchy their own editor so strongly condemns.

As I write this article the news comes in over the wire that "Bob" Wagner, Tammany United States senator, will not act in the injunction fight. His office stated that Senator Wagner would only be able to attend one case for the Federation and that some other counsel would have to be engaged "as his political work in Washington will demand most of his time." This is in line with the silence of Al Smith, the evasiveness of Jimmy Walker and an indication that the democratic leaders are all set to put skids under the Amalgamated and throw them to the mercy of the traction trust.

The case of the striking coal miners is to be given special attention at a conference of the American Federation of Labor in Pittsburgh or Washington soon. As the coal situation directly affects President Green since it is his own union, the U. M. W. of A. is involved. I am hoping that he will put ginger and pep into the conference and get something done to stop the outrages committed daily by the thugs and gunmen employed by the coal trust.

Angeles United Front To Honor the Haymarket Martyrs; Meet Nov. 18

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—This year a combined mass meeting and entertainment is being held to commemorate this historic event. It will take place on Nov. 18, 8 p. m. at the Cooks' Union Hall, 337½ So. Hill St., under the auspices of the English-speaking branch of the International Labor Defense, local Los Angeles.

Good speakers representing the I. W. W., the Proletarian Party, the Workers' Party, and the International Labor Defense. In addition there will be an interesting program consisting of recitations, guitar solos, vocal solos, mass singing, and something which will be a complete surprise to Angelenos.

50 per cent of the proceeds will go for strike relief.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Nov. 8.—Luke Edmund Seney of Rossland, B. C. bets $100 with Basil Stewart that Premier Baldwin was right when he said that another war means the downfall of the British Empire.

In Crowd of 300 at Horthy Ceremony 50 Are New York Cops

Scenes at the laying of the cornerstone for the Louis Kossuth monument on Riverside Drive at 112th St. last Saturday showed a wide and deep antipathy among New York workers of Hungarian descent to the Horthy fascist government of Hungary and its sprouts in this country, Hugo Gellert said in an interview yesterday.

Gellert, New York artist and associate editor of the New Masses, who recently returned from Europe, was a speaker at a meeting of the Anti-Horthy League of New York at Yorkville Casino later last Saturday afternoon.

Strong Police Guard.

"The sponsors of the ceremony at the Kossuth statue expected fully 100,000 sympathizers to turn out to hear their speakers," Gellert said. "Between 40 and 50 police officers were present. But the crowd did not number more than 250, whereas between 400 and 500 assembled at the later meeting of the Anti-Horthy League, though it was very hastily planned.

"The resentment of the workers against the Horthy white terror in Hungary was greatly increased by the action of the police at the Kossuth statue in striking and strong-arming

The United Cooperative Organization Greets the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution

At this, the most momentous day in the history of humanity — we join the toilers of all lands in our heartiest greeting to the First Workers Republic. The Revolution of November was won by the valiant struggle you workers of Russia carried on against great odds. You have paved the road to Siberia with your fallen heroes. You have filled the prisons of the Czars. You withstood the agony of brutal tortures and unbroken in spirit you kept on fighting until you won. Your victory became an inspiration to the workers of the world and a reminder of their duty to liberate themselves from the miseries of capitalism.

The great stimulus to the Cooperative Movement in recent years is also due to the influence of November and in this, too, your rule is great.

Unity Cooperative, Board of Directors

OUR hearts filled with unbounded admiration for their marvelous achievements, we send our comrades, the Workers and Peasants of the United Socialist Soviet Republics to the

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR GRAND AND GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

our Revolutionary Greetings and Well-Wishes and Renew our Pledge of Loyalty to the Cause of the Russian and the World Proletarian Revolution.

LONG LIVE THE UNITED SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS!

LONG LIVE THE WORLD PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION!

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ASSISTANT EDITOR.............WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

William J. Burns--the Enemy of the Labor Movement.

William J. Burns, the petted darling of the 100 per cent American open shoppers when he was spying upon Communists and I. W. W.'s and cooking up sedition and criminal syndicalist cases against them, Burns, the head of a prosperous private detective agency and the righthand man of the union-hating bosses of big industry, has been caught attempting to corrupt a federal jury.

Instead of putting union men and revolutionary workers in jail Burns is now trying to keep rich criminals out of jail.

But Burns is working for the same class who employed him to hunt down workers guilty of no crime except loyalty to the labor movement and the working class. Burns is working for a section of the American capitalist class—oil capitalists—whose viciousness and brutality toward unorganized American oil workers and the workers and peasants of Mexico is almost unparalleled. During the war and afterwards, these oil interests tried to railroad dozens of members of the I. W. W. to prison, inflicted upon them thru their agents the most revolting cruelities.

Gathered together in the Burns' organization is one of the most depraved set of spies and thugs in the world. The Burns band of detectives is one of the most dangerous instruments of American capitalism. It preys upon the labor movement constantly.

If a labor official is to be compromised or corrupted, if a union organizer is to be slugged, if the lords of industry want to know what workers have joined a union or are sympathetic, if a picket line is to be smashed and a strike broken, if stoolpigeons are to be placed in a union—the Burns organization is ready with its services—for a price.

The offscourings of the underworld of a hundred cities do the bidding of Burns.

This master criminal has been caught in a fight between two groups of capitalists. He will try to blackmail his way out.

Surely the whole labor movement can unite in the demand that Burns shall not escape. Let him be shown the same mercy that he and his paymasters have shown to hundreds of innocent workers Burns has helped to send to jail—or to their deaths.

The labor movement should take this opportunity to press the demand that the Burns detective agency be disbanded and he himself so thorely exposed that his power for evil will be destroyed forever.

More sinister than even the slippery Sinclair, more menacing than the cringing Fall, more dangerous than the discredited Doheny, Burns, the master of an army of modern mercenaries, must have his fangs drawn by the power of a labor movement determined that this instrument of American capitalism shall be smashed.

The Russian Opposition Takes a Dangerous Course.

The course of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Trotzky and Zinoviev, has recently taken an extremely dangerous turn. In its struggle against the principles of Leninism and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the opposition has reached a stage which borders very closely upon objective support of the forces of capitalist counter-revolution.

Intentions do not count. Although the leaders of the opposition are of course against the counter-revolutionary elements, the policies and tactics of the opposition clearly reflect the antagonism of the new capitalist elements in the Soviet Union to the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the leadership of the Communist Party. The conduct of the opposition is actually encouraging counter-revolutionary organization and action. The objective meaning and logic of the course of the Russian opposition is to hurt the working class revolution and to help its enemies.

Time and again the opposition has been warned of the inherently dangerous nature of its course. Time and again the errors of the opposition had been examined by various congresses of the Russian Party and of the Communist International, and found to be a departure from the line of Lenin towards the point of view of the petty-bourgeoisie and the treacherous social-democracy. Patiently and over a long period of time the Central Committee of the Russian Party and the Executive of the Communist International have striven to dissuade the opposition from its open and secret efforts to organize and mantain a faction within the Party and within the Communist International.

But the opposition disregarded the warnings. Despite the fact that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had unanimously and repeatedly rejected the point of view of Trotzky and Zinoviev as non-Leninist, demanding the dissolution of their faction, and the cessation of their faction fight against the Party, the opposition, while promising at the moment to abide by the will of the Party, proceeded in reality to violate these promises and continued in their old course. Despite the unanimous action of the Communist International, in support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and against the Opposition, the latter proceeded to extend its factional activities into the other Communist Parties receiving the support of such renegades of Communism and enemies of the Soviet Union as Maslow in Germany, Souvarine in France, etc.

The inevitable is now happening. The Trotzky-Zinoviev opposition have actually established in Moscow an illegal organization, printing plant and distributing agency, thus laying the basis for a new party in the Soviet Union, whose objective meaning is to challenge the dictatorship of the proletariat, exercised through the leadership of the Communist Party. And in this dangerous step the followers of the opposition combined with various intellectuals, non-Communists, and some of them enemies of the Soviet Government.

Now the news comes from the Soviet Union that various elements of the White Guard, former officers of Kolchak, were busily engaged in counter-revolutionary activities preparatory to the war on the Soviet Union planned by Great Britain and other imperialist powers, speculating on and encouraged by the struggle of the opposition against the Communist Party. Also, that some of the non-Communist sympathizers of the opposition were in contact with these counter-revolutionary elements.

Trotzky and Zinoviev, leaders of the opposition who bear full responsibility for its conduct, have been expelled from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This drastic act, as well as the previous expulsion of Trotzky and Vuyovich from the Executive Committee of the Communist International, was made necessary and inevitable by the recent actions of the opposition.

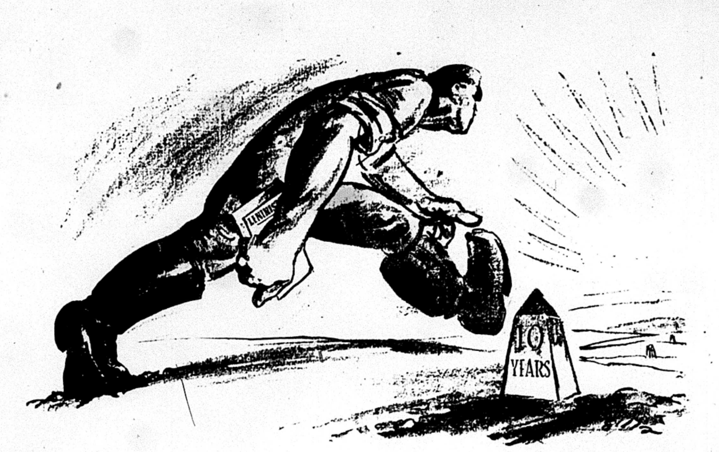
This act will serve notice on the opposition that it had already reached the limit consistent with membership in the Communist International, and that any move along the old lines will place the opposition in the camp of the enemies of the revolution.

The revolutionary workers of the world have a great stake in the successful development of the Soviet Union. They are vitally interested in the continued building and growth of socialism in the first republic of workers and peasants. They firmly believe, the same as the toiling masses of the Soviet Union, that the conditions of the masses there are continually improving, that the seven-hour work-day proclaimed recently by the Soviet Government will soon become a reality, notwithstanding the lack of faith of the Trotzky-Zinoviev opposition, and that the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union is assured, if world imperialism is prevented from attacking and crushing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary workers of the world are fully aware of the danger confronting the Soviet Union at present. They follow with the closest scrutiny the maneuvers of the British government to perfect an imperialist combination for a war against the workers' republic, and are preparing to defend the Soviet Union as their Socialist fatherland by all means at their disposal. At this time, absolute and unreserved loyalty to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee constitute the main test of loyalty to the revolution. The Trotzky-Zinoviev opposition must be made to see and accept this cardinal Leninist truth, or the proletariat will sweep them aside.

SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS

By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XVI.

The Ivory Tower

THE struggle of the disinherited of the earth against their oppressors has been going on for a long time; and history makes clear that it is no joke to be on the side of the oppressed. The masters will crucify you, as they did Jesus, or stab you to death as they did the Gracchi and Wat Tyler. If you are a great writer they will exile you with Dante and Hugo, or throw you into prison with Tasso and Dostoyevski and Ernst Toller and Ralph Chaplin. Since it is difficult to be sure which side is going to win, there is a tendency on the part of writers to say, "A plague on both your houses," and withdraw into an ivory tower of art.

And since, whatever men do, they have to make it seem noble and sublime, there arises a cult of haughty superiority to political problems; the artist becomes a semi-divine being, engaged in an activity of permanent significance, and the polishing of one of his phrases becomes more important than the fate of an empire. Such an artist will be an exponent of technique, a painter of the outsides of things; and necessarily, he will work to please the rich. Ivory towers cost money, and the artist must find patrons enough to pay the upkeep, and the wages of the cook and the gardener and the chambermaid and the chauffeur and the doctor and the dentist and the bootlegger.

The tallest ivory tower in the United States is known as "Dower House," and is located near the town of West Chester, Pennsylvania, an ultra-fashionable suburb of the opulent city of Philadelphia. And if I take you inside this "Dower House," and introduce you to the master and mistress and the servants, and tell you what they do and what they say and what they eat and what they wear, do not suspect me of violating the laws of hospitality, or of spying upon a fellow-craftsman; no, the owner of the tower has invited the public inside, and what I tell you is what Joseph Hergesheimer consents for you to know. It is a book called "From An Old House," advertised by the publishers as a work upon American colonial furniture and landscape gardening, but in reality the spiritual confession of an ivory tower artist.

My acquaintance with Mr. Hergesheimer is confined to the exchange of a few sentences in a hotel lobby; just enough to know what he looks like. It is not my fault if I see his short and solid figure encased in brocaded pajamas of burnt orange and cerulean and glass green; because he opened up one of his magazine articles with a picture of himself making such a purchase in Chinatown of San Francisco. Such things are part of your equipment, when you get your training in an art school, and are obsessed by color and form and the external details of things, and devoting your life to fixing them in words, to be printed on book paper and bound in expensive form and sold to rich people, in order to teach them how to spend their money upon color and form and the external details of things, in order that you, the ivory tower artist, may have great sums to spend in the same way. And do not think that I am being mean—I am merely summarizing the artist's own statement of his interests and activities.

How shall I convey to you a sense of the ineffable exclusiveness of the fashionable society of West Chester? The gentlemen dress themselves in pink hunting-coats and the ladies in riding habits, and before dawn on autumn mornings they ride out to chase foxes over the country, to the music of horns and the bellowing of hounds from the West Chester Hunt Kennels. They even have "gentlemen cricketers" in the neighborhood. And into this sacred circle comes an impecunious artist trying to be a writer, and he marries a daughter of the élite—her name is Dorothy, and her relatives are sniffy at the wedding ceremony. But he makes good, oh, most gloriously; a sort of refined and highbrow Horatio Alger story.

He buys an old Dutch farm-house, and camping out uncomfortably in it, practices putting color and form and the external detail of things into beautiful words; he watches the fashionable society of West Chester, and puts their manners and morals into colonial and revolutionary costumes, and West Chester society is so fascinated that it buys the books, and the impecunious artist who once stood outside the building of a great magazine, lacking the courage to go in, now has the editors coming to visit him. Yes, he lives only an hour's motor ride from the estate of Colonel Lorimer—that was hardly playing fair with the rest of the writers of America, to go to the colonel's own hunting-ground and marry a daughter of one of the reigning families! And to bribe the colonel with a precious piece of antique furniture, a walnut sideboard—surely that is cheating at the game of selling serials!

Anyhow, here is the money; and the proprietor of "Dower House" tells with semi-playful charm how he fell under the spell of ancient things, and how the architects and builders and landscape gardeners conspired with Dorothy to turn an old Pennsylvania Dutch farm-house into "the estate of Joseph Hergesheimer"; how they attended auctions, and bought this treasure and that, and how the house was all built over, and decorated in the fashion of our ancestors, and furnished with their relics; so that now the artist can sit in any corner of any room of his establishment, and see these ancient people moving about their tasks, and make books out of their imagined doings. It is necessary that many books should be written, because of the need of entertaining the plutocracy of Philadelphia in the fashion to which it is accustomed. You must not imagine that you can marry a daughter of West Chester good society for nothing! Nor imagine that any quantity of antiques will preserve your ivory tower from the inroads of change! Says Mr. Hergesheimer:

"In years gone by Dorothy had never perfumed her person with scented extracts, colognes; but now her dressing table—the walnut lowboy carved with shells from Virginia—had its oddly shaped bottles with ornamental stoppers, its slender violet or green vials, from Paris; there was carmine lip stick, compact powder, in the various bags that everywhere accompanied her. This was a universal custom; I had a[illegible]rived, after brief protests against a mere change, at the understanding that she couldn't, in her feminine sphere, be peculiar; but I wondered how, no longer than ten years ago, women had been so successfully seductive without such aids. Perhaps it was that the affair of seductiveness had in itself, as an end, grown more important. I could see that the competition had become sharper, the rules were notably relaxed; lips today must be red, charm carried abroad on scent, at any price."

In this tallest of ivory towers in America our artist lives, surrounded by lowboys and highboys, field beds and hunting boards, Chippendale sofas and Windsor chairs, rat-tailed spoons and a Philadelphia silver tea-set. He tells us how he sits and gazes upon these objects, and dreams stories that are not stories, but merely characters to "hold together" the cupboards and pewter, the William and Mary chairs and Phyfe tables.

What stories come from such a source? "The Three Black Pennys"—a novel about three generations of Pennsylvania ironmasters, and how they loved ladies of that charm which ivory tower artists require in ladies, and how their line thinned out into elegant sterility. Here, at the beginning of his writing career, we discover Joseph Hergesheimer as a "real" artist; he is going to bring his lovely characters to ruin—or, as he himself phrases it, be "a merchant in unhappy endings." He doesn't believe in the power of the human will to master circumstance, and he doesn't thing it matters much anyway. "I didn't much believe in the triumph or importance of the individual." What is the origin of this curse laid upon the leisure class, an evil spell binding them, so that they can do nothing but go down with mournful dignity to their ruin?

And then "Cytherea," a picture of the fashionable free-spending set, moved from West Chester to Long Island as a matter of courtesy to Dorothy's folks. These people live, not by producing wealth, but by speculating in paper titles to wealth; therefore they have no creative purpose, and no moral resistance, and corruption gnaws in their bones. A young stock-gambler bored with his own wife, conceives a passion for his friend's wife, and runs away to Cuba with her and sees her die amid tropical horrors, corresponding to those in her own soul. A familiar enough theme, but with a new feature derived from Mr. Hergesheimer's custom of gazing at articles of furniture and objects d'art, and writing his stories around them. Perhaps it was Christmas time, and one of Dorothy's friends had sent her a "kewpie" doll, one of those comic figures that are set up on mantles in the nursery; anyhow, the hero of this novel brings home a painted doll and gazes at it until the creature becomes Cytherea, the ancient Paphian goddess of sex license, and he falls under her spell. This is what is called "high art" in the present-day high art world. And don't think it is meant with any humor—no, we are standing at the tiptop of the tallest ivory tower in America, and being as solemn as ever we know how. On the cover of the "Dower House" book we encounter an opinion from the very highbrow "Saturday Review," calling it a "stately book"; and that is the word to describe Mr. Hergesheimer and his reputation. That is how he takes himself; to my friend George Sterling he said, "I am as big a man as Dreiser."

(To Be Continued.)

RED RAYS

WILLIAM J. BURNS, the noted defective (correct) was very indignant when testifying before the grand jury on a charge of jury fixing. The sleuth had good reason to boil inwardly. He was not doing anything, he insisted, that is not quite legal and in accordance with precedent. Is it not just as proper for the head of a private fink agency to fix a jury for a wealthy defendant as it was for him to fix juries against labor defendants? The gentleman's logic is unanswerable.

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THE frame-up system is not indigenous to the United States. I am not one of those who believe that the ruling classes of Europe are less hesitant about "polluting" their own judicial wells when it suits their purpose than are the less polished rulers of this country. But in no other land has the frame-up been more generally indulged in than in this, and it surely is a reflection on the government of the United States that one who sent so many radical workers to jail with such artistry should be humiliated by having to appear before a grand jury simply because he fixed a jury for Sinclair instead of for John D. Rockefeller.

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STILL, this cloud that now hangs over Burns has its silver lining. The publicity is worth something and should bring in more business to the agency. Burns, as perjurer, jury-fixer and frame-up artist needs no introduction to a well-informed public. But there must be thousands to whom Burns' exploits are a closed book. His success in dynamiting a federal jury will enhance his reputation and the pain his sensitive soul may suffer at the hands of his professional opponents, will be assuaged by the increased volume of business which should flow into his office as a result of his latest feat.

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THE splendid demonstration of the military strength of the Soviet government aroused the enthusiasm even of capitalist correspondents who were obliged to pay a grudging tribute to the efficiency of the Red Army. The bedraggled, hungry and indisciplined army of 1917 has been transformed into a mighty weapon for the defense of the Revolution which has been chiefly responsible for the hesitancy of the imperialist powers to wage open war against the Workers and Peasants government. The first bugle note heralding an imperialist attack would be a signal for the mobilization of millions of workers ready to defend the socialist fatherland against its enemies.

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THE Fascist League of North America has taken the place formerly occupied by the Ku Klux Klan as the greatest regalia-peddling organization in the United States. What the white pillow case was to the klan, the black shirt is to the fascisti. A bum count by the name of Revall, who was of no account in Italy having a title but nothing to go with it, is now living in luxury here in New York on the proceeds of his haberdashery business.

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COUNT Revall, did not have a second pair of pajamas to his name when he was made head of the American Fascisti by Mussolini, according to a reliable source. A long coat which he wore constantly, except when in bed, hid the gaping hole in the seat of his pants thru which a not spotless shirt insisted on peeping thru without warning. Now, the count has as many suits as an East Side gangster, and more shirts than you could collect in a Chinese laundry on a Saturday morning.

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THE count stops at a swell hotel when in New York and travels around the country inciting ignorant Italian workers against their more intelligent and radical brethren. The count does this with impunity since his boss Mussolini is held in high repute by the United States government. This noble bum is now engaged trying to legally murder two Italian workers, Greco and Carillo, who are as innocent of the crime charged against them as were Sacco and Vanzetti of the death of the Braintree paymaster. Every American worker should rally to the defense of those two marked victims of Fascist and American capitalist vengeance and show the tip of a heavy boot to the aristocratic panhandler who is living in luxury at the expense of the Italian masses.

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CLEVELAND exporters are anxious to get their share of Soviet trade. They held a foreign trade conference last Tuesday and being willing to hear both sides of the question, listened to Ivy Lee, press agent for Standard Oil, who spoke in favor of better trade relations between the two countries and Matthew Woll, labor faker who spoke for worse. Both dislike Soviet Russia and everything it stands for, but Ivy is getting paid for one attitude while Matthew is getting paid for another.

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THE public library has been used by vendors of narcotics as a distribution points for their wares, according to a federal agent who arrested four drug peddlers in the big book house. Sherlockian in their deductions, the salesmen assumed that habitues of the public library with a taste for Harold Bell Wright and Will Durant literature would be prospects for anything that could be injected into their systems without mental effort on their part.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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WALL STREET-COOLIDGE REGIME SEIZES NICARAGUA

War on Union in Western Pennsylvania

STEEL TRUST ATROCITIES, WORKERS' HEROISM, COMBINE TO MAKE THIRD YEAR OF STRIKE A STARK DRAMA

Miners and Their Families Fight for U.M.W.A. Against Schwab's Mercenaries

Coldblooded and Steady Warfare Waged on Men, Women and Children

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Nov. 9.—Charles M. Schwab's scab mines out at Bentleyville in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are an armed camp with machine guns mounted atop slate piles 200 feet high commanding every entrance to the mines, and powerful searchlights set above the guns sweeping the roads and the hillside all night long, picking out every car and man approaching. To complete the military touch, some of the mines have the stars and stripes floating above their machine guns.

Three-Year War on Union.

At its six mines around Bentleyville the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been carrying on a bitter union-smashing campaign for over three years; and today the desolation in the mining towns of this section is like the desolation in the wake of an invading army. I was told of men broken by torture up in the Coal and Iron police barracks.

I saw people maimed for life by bullets fired by Schwab's gunmen, and utterly without redress.

I heard of case after case of women beaten up by the police—one just a week ago.

I saw waxen-faced children like famine children, and children barefoot in November, forced to trudge some three miles every day to school over hill roads because Bethlehem Steel has thrown the strikers' children out of the two schools in the neighborhood and only lets in the children of scabs.

One Heroic Incident.

One of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation victims, a 23-year-old girl, was brought back to Bentleyville to be buried the other day. Her tall, bent husband told me about it. In 1925 he and his wife and their babies, one and two years old, were evicted from the company house they lived in at the Cokeburg Mine. The sheriff's notice allowed them ten days to get out, but even that was too slow for Bethlehem Steel, and to hasten things along the company kept coal from being brought up to the house. That was effective. It was February. The young wife fell sick with pneumonia, and pneumonia developed into tuberculosis. She died in Denver, alone. Her husband came there a month ago, to be near her, and got a job in the Colorado field. But then the strike was called, and "You can't go scabbing," she told him and sent him away.

Starvation—Eviction—Scabs.

Bethlehem Steel owns over fifty mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. First, Schwab broke the union in his West Virginia mines, in 1924. Then, as soon as he was getting sufficient coal out of there, he turned his attention to Pennsylvania. First he shut down, and then opened up the mines "scab," one after another. Evictions were begun—systematically, so many every week, as the scabs were brought in. It was not long till not a single union family was left in any of the Bethlehem Steel Company houses.

Horrible Hardships.

The strikers' families scattered around the region, sometimes two families to a room, and sometimes three. Some are still living like that

(Continued on Page Two)

STATE POLICE ARE RAIDING MINERS' HALLS IN COLO.

Stiff Battle at Meeting In Walsenburg

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 9.—A raid on the miners' hall here where I. W. W. speakers were talking to a big meeting of strikers, was led yesterday by Major William Howells, heading state police and mine guards. There was no legal basis for the raid and no warrants were served.

The miners drove the police and gunmen from the hall and had the best of the encounter until reinforcements for the police arrived. Unawed by his military title, a miner knocked Major Howells senseless. Many police and miners were injured.

Break Up Meetings.

The authorities are openly breaking up mass meetings throughout the strike area in an effort to prevent plans for picketing being communicated to the strikers.

Police squads under command of national guard officers, are patrolling the mining camps and the highways.

250 Deputies in Pueblo.

At Pueblo, where 25 I. W. W. strike leaders are held without bail, the sheriff has mobilized 250 deputies armed with riot guns. The streets are patrolled for two blocks on each side of the jail. All passers-by are challenged and forced to tell their business.

Governor's Ruse.

The governor has evaded the open use of the military by allowing the use of an unlimited number of special state police and county deputies against the miners.

Arrests of all strike leaders, the breaking up of mass meetings and the prohibition of picketing are depended upon by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to break the strike.

The state authorities are obviously carrying out the instructions of this Rockefeller concern.

A petition for the establishment of the Jacksonville scale was received today by the State Industrial Commission from 200 Routt county miners.

Axtell Blames Communists for Enlightened Minds of Seamen; Writes Coyle About Russia

Silas B. Axtell, New York lawyer, who attached himself to the first trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, has written another letter.

It is addressed to Albert F. Coyle, [illegible] ner editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal and secretary of the delegation. In addition to complaining against the unanimous opinion of the bona fide members of the delegation that the conditions of life for the Russian workers has improved since the revolution of 1917, Mr. Axtell complains against the enlightenment of the seamen along South Street whom he addressed here recently. The letter alleges that Communists on the one hand and Coyle on the other hand were in some way responsible for this enlightenment.

"Open Minded" Letter.

The letter, in which Mr. Axtell refers to his own "open mind," follows:

"Enclosed is a circular headed 'Seamen', which contains various quotations from your report on Russia. This was circulated on South Street one evening when it was indicated by another circular that I enclose that I was to address a meeting of seamen. Quite a number of sailors have these circulars. I didn't talk about Russia very much, as to what I saw there. You nor nobody else on that commission would venture to dispute

(Continued on Page Five)

CALOGERO GRECO

TROTSKY GROUP HOWLED DOWN BY MOSCOW WORKERS

Won't Hear Factional Opposition Speeches

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 9. — The attempts of the Opposition leaders to utilize the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution for factional purposes failed dismally when Moscow workers turned their efforts into a demonstration against them.

As the "leaders" of the Trotsky opposition tried to attract the attention of the demonstrating workers they were met with general derision and booing that compelled them to withdraw. From their lodging several members of the Opposition hung portraits of Trotsky and Zinoviev with placards bearing inscriptions like "Long Live the leaders of the revolution, Trotsky and Zinoviev." Long columns of workers and soldiers, however, marching towards the Red Square were indignant at the attempt of the Opposition to utilize the celebrations for their own purposes and tore down the pictures and placards.

Hoot Opposition Leaders.

On the balcony of the former Paris Hotel, stood Preobraejensky and Smilga shouting the Opposition's slogans —shouting "Long live Trotsky and Zinoviev." "Down with you! Clear

(Continued on Page Two)

Mellon Machine Gets Setback in County Election

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—The Mellon machine in Pittsburgh suffered a severe defeat yesterday when Charles C. McGovern, a Pinchot man, was elected county commissioner. McGovern had been appointed as controller by Gifford Pinchot, during his term as governor and sought the renomination of that position on the republican ticket. He was defeated by the Mellon machine. He then entered the race for county commissioner as an independent. The Mellon machine bought pages of the daily press to assail McGovern.

Other Mellon Men Win.

Two other county commissioners, E. V. Babcock and Joseph G. Armstrong, stalwarts of the Mellon machine, were re-elected, although they are under investigation because of charges launched against them by McGovern.

The labor vote is not yet tabulated, but it is expected to be much larger than heretofore because of the widespread discontent in the region due to the long strike in the mine fields and the depression in the steel industry.

Smith Defeated as Mayor of Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 9. — John C. Lodge, alleged to be supported by klan elements, was elected mayor of Detroit, by a majority of 9,000 over John W. Smith, present incumbent.

Smith was a rabid wet and was supported by the official machine of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Frank Z. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation and one of the leaders of the so-called progressive party in the International Typographical Union waged an aggressive campaign for the re-election of Smith and the defeat of the mayor is a hard blow to the local labor politicians.

GRECO, CARRILLO DENIED VISITORS IN BRONX CELL

Two Victims of Fascism Also Denied Bail

Hundreds of sympathizers and friends of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, imprisoned victims of the anti-labor campaign of the American section of the Italian fascisti, are being turned away from the gates of the Bronx County Jail.

In every case visitors are notified that the imprisoned men may not be seen.

Greco and Carrillo have been in jail with no bail fixed for them since their arrest July 11 on a charge of killing Carisi and Amorroso, of the Fascist League of North America, in conection with a Memorial Day parade in the Bronx last spring.

"Not Today."

Among those recently denied admission to the jail is Filippo Greco, brother of Calogero and secretary of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League. Visitor after visitor is being turned away with the warden's laconic: "Not today."

The Greco-Carrillo Defense League and the I. L. D. charge Greco and Carrillo were framed by the Fascist League with the collaboration of certain New York police officers and the passive aid of the district attorney's office.

Warden Petulant.

The warden said petulantly yesterday: "The phone keeps ringing all the time. People are always wanting to know when these men can be seen. I tell them that visitors can get in only on visiting day once a week."

Only two visitors are allowed to see Greco and Carrillo each week. By agreement with the defendants their wives and children are given preference.

"I have tried many times to see my brother but they won't let me near him," Filippo Greco said yesterday. "And I understand no special ruling is made in my case. It is the same with everybody."

I. L. D. on Job.

Filippo, a music teacher, has given up his work to devote all his time to the defense of his brother and his friend.

As a result of the jail regulations the work of the defense league is being seriously hampered, acording to the league.

Meanwhile the International Labor Defense announces it is continuing the organization of support for the defendants on a national scale. Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello and head of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, will report to the third annual conference of the I. L. D. here next week on the Greco-Carrillo case. The case will be one of the major subjects before the conference, according to James P. Cannon, national I. L. D. secretary.

Republicans Control Both Houses of New Jersey Legislature

Republicans retained complete control of both houses of the New Jersey legislature and the pleas of democrats to support the policies of Governor A. Harry Moore, democrat and tool of the Frank L. Hague machine to Jersey City, which is a replica of and an adjunct to Tammany, were ignored.

Only in Hudson County did the Hague machine win; all other counties returned republican candidates as victors.

The state republican machine is controlled by Walter Edge, United States senator, and is notoriously anti-labor and in favor of the scab shop. The hundreds of thousands of industrial workers are for the most part denied the franchise because of residential qualifications for voting.

ROLPH AGAIN FRISCO MAYOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9. — Mayor James Rolph, Jr., who has been mayor of this city for 16 years, was re-elected, according to incomplete returns.

His political machine was charged with graft and manipulation of voting machines in the election. His principal opponent was James E. Power, former postmaster, who resigned as postmaster in order to take the field against him.

DONATO CARRILLO

SECOND SINCLAIR OFFICER REFUSES TO ANSWER JURY

Clark to Appear Again Today; Summon 'Dicks'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Tomorrow an attempt is scheduled to force Sheldon Clark, an official of Sinclair's oil companies, to either tell something about the hiring of the Burns detectives to shadow, and it is charged, intimidate or bribe, the jury in the Sinclair-Fall oil graft case, or else follow the example of H. Mason Day, and admit that to testify would incriminate him.

Won't Talk.

Today Clark was before the grand jury which is investigating evidence of jury fixing in the Teapot Dome fraudulent leasing of Teapot Dome oil fields to Harry F. Sinclair. He stayed only about four minutes, and absolutely refused to testify. The district attorney's office does not say why he was not forced to the wall at once, but has implied to interviewers that tomorrow it will ask him a prepared list of questions, designed to make him enlist among the defendants in the jury fixing charge, or testify against his employer.

It is recognized, however, by those close to the case, that Clark is a little bigger fish than Day, was was immediately charged and placed on $25,000 bail. He comes more within the class of Sinclair himself, and Sinclair is not under arrest. The warrant against

(Continued on Page Two)

RAID ON SOVIET UNION MISSION LONG PREPARED

British Police Helped Czarist Bands

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—The attack on the Soviet Union consulate here by Russian white guard elements on the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union had been prepared for a long time.

Numerous gangs of white guards with czarist flags surrounded the consulate and tried to storm the building, bombarding it with bricks and iron bars and at the same time firing on members of the consulate staff guarding the entrances.

In a short while the attackers even penetrated the building but were beaten back and retired leaving one wounded man behind.

Police Come Too Late.

Only the resistance of the consulate staff prevented the destruction of the premises as the Shanghai police arrived nearly an hour too late.

The policemen, among whom are many ex-soldiers of the former counter-revolutionary armies, behaved arrogantly and insolently. The deputy chief of police, a British subject named Young, demanded that the Soviet consul put out the lights that had been strung for the anniversary celebration. Otherwise he said he would leave the consulate to its fate.

The crowd of attackers left only after ten o'clock in the evening, yelling insults.

Damage Building—Tientsin Attack.

Nearly all the window panes in the consulate were broken and part of the furniture, in the rooms where the white guards gained entrance, was wrecked.

In Tientsin a similar attack was made on the Soviet Union consulate by white guards who are actually soldiers of the northern armies.

These elements opened fire on the consulate staff but failed to hit any of them.

U. S. OFFICIALS ADMIT NEW PLAN FOR "BUFFER STATE" TO DIVIDE MEXICO FROM OTHER LATIN NATIONS

Haitaian Dictator Appointed to Supervise All Nicaraguan Financial Matters

Canal Route Issue Seen as Decisive; New York Firms Backing New Aggression

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Determination to establish a complete and lasting protectorate over Nicaragua has virtually been made by the American state department, it was learned today.

This far-reaching decision was marked by the dispatch to that country of a "financial dictator" who with the marine dictatorship practically places that country under the control of the United States.

A definite treaty, which is to embody this form of protectorate, will await the Nicaraguan presidential elections of 1928, it was learned.

The United States will now more firmly establish a sphere of Latin-American influence in Nicaragua, it was learned. It is for the prime purpose of protecting American acquired rights to an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua, for the protection of naval bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the republic and also for the protection of the Panama Canal.

For purposes of diplomacy and possibly for domestic political reasons little is said about the matter at this time. Officials wish to avoid any charge of imperialism in the coming campaign, and probable attacks on American policies at the Pan-American congress at Havana next January.

This is of paramount importance, officials declare. It will provided the United States with a buffer between the remainder of Central America and the Panama Canal. But of almost equal importance, it is pointed out, it will provide a base of operations in the event of war, of attack on the Panama Canal, or of other Latin American countries declaring war on the side of American enemies.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Coincidentally with the release from the navy department here of an ecstatic story of the "heroic" actions of two navy air bombers who fell while in the act of blowing up Nicaraguan nationalists and were killed in battle after they had murdered a prisoner in their hands, the state department announced the taking over of another section of the Nicaraguan government, to be ruled directly from Washington.

The United States has decided to administer Nicaragua's financial affairs as well as its military affairs.

Have Selected Proconsul.

As the first move in establishing the "national receivership" over the conquered territory, the United States will send Dr. W. P. Cumberland to Managua to supervise the proposed reorganization of the Nicaraguan financial structure.

Cumberland, who is American financier advisor to the Haitian government, is expected to resign that post at once.

Part of the financing provides for an immediate loan of $2,000,000 to the Wall Street controlled Diaz government to meet claims arising out of the resistance of Nicaraguan nationalists to domination by the United States.

Eventually, additional American credits totaling approximately $22,000,000 will be extended to meet similar claims and to build an inter-ocean railway across the Nicaragua Isthmus.

Supercede Brown Bros.

A New York banking group, headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., is underwriting these loans. Brown

(Continued on Page Two)

TEXTILE WORKERS WITHOUT JOBS AS RESULT OF FLOOD

State Officials Ignore Relief, Talk Contracts

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Over 60,000 New England mill workers will be without jobs during the next few weeks, at least, as a result of the destruction caused by the flood in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Hudson Valley of New York State.

The mills affected include the Amoskeag Company, the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Pacific Mills, the American Woolen Company, the Pepperill Manufacturing Company, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, and the Merrimac Manufacturing Company.

Need Food, Talk Contracts.

Despite superficial relief work of the regular agencies, the suffering and misery of thousands of homeless workers and small farmers continue. Especially is this true in Vermont where the havoc caused by the storm was greatest. While frantic pleas are being made for food, clothing and temporary shelter state officials are utilizing the present desperate situation to put over fat road-building contracts. Arguing that the rehabilitation of the roads if essential, officials of the stricken states are concentrating upon the appropriation of funds for this purpose, entirely ignoring the immediate need of relief.

Suffering Great.

At Hartford, Conn., it was observed today that, while the flood waters of the Connecticut river are slowly receding, it will be a week before the lowlands are entirely free from water.

Snow and dropping temperatures added to the suffering of families who are camping out on high ground awaiting the retreat of the waters from their homes.

A general survey of all the flood sections in Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island today showed that supplies were still acutely needed. As far as complete recovery is concerned, state officials who have studied first hand reports from scores of communities, declare that not in the next decade can the affected people win back what was theirs before the flood.

Bad Furnace Used in Niagara Post Office Blows Up; Risk Lives

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—More than a score of persons had a narrow escape today when fire swept the Post Office Building causing damage estimated at $40,000.

The first resulted from an explosion which blew out all the windows in the building and damaged nearby structures. The cause of the explosion is undetermined but is believed to have occurred in the basement furnace. The wife of the caretaker and her child were rescued from the top floor.

SMOOT MACHINE WINS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 9.—Almost complete returns indicate that the republican machine controlled by Reed Smoot, the sugar trust senator, carried the city elections with John F. Bowan, as mayor.

James Maurer, Who Led Delegation to Russia, Elected to City Council

READING, Pa., Nov. 9.—James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and head of the first American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, was yesterday elected a city councilman of Reading, a large industrial city.

Maurer ran on the sociali ticket, and carried with him a city administration of socialis

No other party secured office. J. Henry Stump

Wall Street Coolidge Gang Seize Nicaragua

(Continued from Page One)

Brothers Company of New York, who loaned Diaz $800,000 earlier in the year to finance his fight against the liberals, is reported to have no part in the new credit project.

It will be stipulated in the terms of the loan, the bankers say, that the loan shall be used to pay for the control of the Nicaraguan elections by the marines, and the expenses of the army of occupation which the United States placed in the country during the active period of Nicaraguan resistance.

Several million dollars will be given to the United Fruit Co. of U. S. A., and other American plantation owners for "damage" sustained by them during the fighting. About $12,000,000 is set aside for the trans-Isthmian railroad, which will follow the route of the canal for which the United States plans.

• • •

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 9.—The story told by nationalists of the death of the two American marine aviators, Lieut. E. A. Thomas and Sergt. Dowdell, who are being praised by their superiors here and in Washington shows the marines to be cruel killers, who respected neither non-combatant villagers, nor obeyed the laws of war in regard to prisoners.

This marine corps plane was bombing and burning towns near Ocotal while that city was occupied by a detachment of marines, fighting Nicaraguan nationalists on Oct. 8. The plane ran into a forest covered mountain-side, and the aviators took off a machine gun and tried to join the rest of the marines.

They captured two non-combatant peasants, and with threats and violence tried to impress them as guides. Dissatisfied with the way the involuntary guides led them, they killed one with their pistols. The other escaped. The aviators camped in a cave, and the next morning, seeing a detachment of the Nicaraguan nationalist army, and being afraid to surrender because of the murder of the peasant, opened fire on it with their pistols and the machine gun. They were killed in the fighting.

See End of Franco-U. S. Tariff War—for a While

PARIS, Nov. 9.—America's latest tariff note ends the tariff dispute for the time being between the United States and France and the way is now opened for the immediate negotiation of a provisional agreement, according to opinion expressed by nearly all the morning newspapers.

It is expected that France will send another note assuring Washington that the French government is ready to begin negotiations for an agreement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Young Workers League will hold a dance Saturday at Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St. There will be a first class orchestra and refreshments. Admission 35 cents.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FLOODS DODGE RESERVOIR PLAN

Let Big Bill's Caravan Talk on More Levees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — The house flood control committee today continued to hear public pleas for congressional action. It is considering only three definite plans.

These plans, representing the viewpoints of spokesmen from widely-separated sections of the Mississippi valley, included:

1. A combination levee spillway scheme, with complete federal control of all tributaries of the Mississippi, advocated by F. G. Jonah, of St. Louis, chief engineer for the St. Louis, San Francisco railway.

2. A permanent forestation and a revised drainage policy in the upper Mississippi Valley and along its tributaries, to stop flood waters at their source, urged by state senator W. H. Markham of Wisconsin, chairman of the state legislature's committee on flood control.

3. A plan to move levees southward and create a huge diversion channel, west of the Mississippi at Cairo, Ill., juncture of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, suggested by Ronald Kingsley, representing the Cairo Chamber of Commerce.

Politics and Profit.

Since the delegation from the Mississippi valley is representative of the political interests of Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson, the book burner, and the chambers of commerce of the cities of the Mississippi valley, the plan advocated by practically every European expert, of placing the main reliance on impounding of the head waters of the tributaries, especially the Missouri and Ohio, and using them gradually for government owned hydro-electric power, is not even mentioned.

Levee Graft.

The best experts at home and abroad are skeptical of the value of levees as a main line of defense against floods, but the engineering department of the U. S. army has staked its reputation on levee systems, and an enormous private graft of contractors who build the levees is involved. The chambers of commerce, bankers and city politicians in Thompson's crusade are fully cognizant of the benefits to them of maintaining the levee system.

The plan of the Wisconsin group, far from levee building, is most like that offered by real scientists. The plan of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce involves most levee building and excavation of a giant spillway, with plenty of local "pork."

HOW BIG BIZ PAYS DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — The Pennsylvania tunnel and terminal railroad of New York City today asked authority of the interstate commerce commission to issue $25,000,000 of capital stock, to be delivered at par to the Pennsylvania railroad, in reduction of a demand note of $83,600,576.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Serving Fifteen Years; Another Admits Crime

Victor Patterson, 22 years old, serving a fifteen-year sentence in Sing Sing prison for a robbery which John Maxwell confessed just before his execution. He may be pardoned—and then again he may not be.

Trotsky Group Howled Down By Workers

(Continued from Page One)

out!" was the reply of the workers marching below. A group of workers detached themselves from the railwaymen and climbing the balcony tore down the placards, demanding that Smilga and Preobrajensky leave the balcony. Bombarded with rotten eggs and apples, the members of the Opposition were compelled to leave the platform amidst derisive whistling.

Call Trotsky "Traitor."

A storm of protest greeted Trotsky himself when he attempted to speak from a motor car. Before he could utter a single word he was booed and hissed by the workers. He hastily rode away, followed by shouts of "traitor."

The same indignant reception greeted the appearance of Trotsky, Kameneff and Muralof in a motor car in Semenovskaya street, from which the opposition leaders were compelled to turn back and ignominously quit the field.

Opposition Badly Beaten.

Thus the pitiful sallies of the Opposition, which transgressed all bounds of loyalty to the Communist Party and the working class were hopelessly defeated. The handful of members of the Opposition only demonstrated that they have definitely broken away from the masses, who with rare unanimity and in true festive mood celebrated the tenth anniversary of their great victory.

The treacherous outbreak of the Opposition not only aroused the greatest indignation from the Moscow workers but also from the Communist members of the foreign delegation, who are guests in Moscow.

• • •

Install Electric Works.

MOSCOW, Nov. 9.—The tenth anniversary of the November revolution continued to be celebrated throughout the Soviet Union by the workers and peasants. The foundation for big new electrical works and wireless stations in large industrial centers was a feature of the celebrations.

Many cities and villages laid the foundation for new buildings, for schools and children's homes. The foundation for the Dneiprosctroy, the most powerful hydro-electric station in the Soviet Union, was also laid.

600,000 March.

The anniversary celebrations in Leningrad turned out to be a tremendous demonstration which was featured by the march of six hundred thousand working men and women, Red Army soldiers and children into Uritsky Square, where they were addressed by Rykoff and Kamaroff, chairman of the Leningrad Soviet.

The announcement that a peasant university would be inaugurated in Moscow and other cities was made at the meeting.

Franco-Jugoslav Pact Provides for Common Action Against League

BELGRADE, Nov. 9. — Negotiations between France and Jugoslavia towards a pact to take common action against any adverse decisions of the League of Nations affecting either country was revealed today.

The agreement is contained in the third article of a friendship pact between the two countries which is to be signed in Paris on November 13.

The third article makes both nations agree to take action together against any decisions of the league which might endanger the security of either one.

STATE COUNCIL THREATENS COURT WITH LYNCH MOB

Says Framed-up Negros Must Be Executed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Upon hearing that the case of the sentencing to death of two Negroes, Nathan Bard and Runyan Fleming, by Louisville, Ky., courts, was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, the attorney general of the state of Kentucky threatened the Supreme Court with riot and lynching in Kentucky if the case is reversed.

If the Supreme Court should review the case and set aside the conviction, mob violence will result, the state of Kentucky says in its brief. "To the delays and uncertainties in the courts will be added another instance tending to encourage lawlessness and criminal acts, and these in turn will provoke the slumbering tendency to mob violence."

Race Discrimination.

Counsel for the condemned men declare that the question in the case is "whether these humble petitioners, being citizens of the United States are or are not entitled to the equal protection of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

They insist that Bard and Fleming "did not waive their constitutional rights to an orderly trial and equal protection of the laws, and they have not had these rights, and we respectfully assert that under the evidence in this record should they be executed they would be executed in violation of these rights guaranteed them by our Constitution."

The case of Bard and Fleming was one of legal lynching. A number of assaults on women had been committed in Hopkins County, Ky., during April, 1926, shortly after a similar series took place in Chicago, and in other cities. Instead of looking for a "moron" irrespective of color, the vigilante committees of the South cast about for a Negro.

Railroaded.

Bard and Fleming were arrested and given practically no defense. They were arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and a motion for a new trial rejected all within three days, while the Kentucky militia held the streets, and public officials made speeches to the mobs in the empty squares, begging them, "for the good name of Kentucky" to let the state hang the men.

There was no opportunity given to secure defense witnesses, instead, Mrs. Fleming, wife of a defendant, who wanted to testify to an alibi, was herself arrested, locked up, and not permitted to appear in court.

Could Hire No Attorney.

The judge appointed an attorney to defend the men, who had not been allowed to communicate with their friends, and were permitted to see even this counsel only a few minutes, and not until twenty minutes before being brought before the jury. A colored newspaper man from Louisville, William Warley, who attempted to report the trial, was run out of town by a mob.

The conviction secured under these conditions, by a jury drawn without challenge from the defense from among the members of the potential lynchers themselves, was affirmed by the Kentucky state court of appeals.

Germany "Overborrowing," Declares Borah

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — Germany, as well as every other nation in Europe, is borrowing more than it can afford to borrow, in the American investment market, Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, asserted today in relation to the criticisms of the German government's financial policies by S. Parker Gilbert, American agent general of German reparations at Berlin.

Gilbert, Borah added, apparently did not see the logic of what his criticisms might lead to when he gave his statement to the public. The senator would not venture an opinion at this time of what the result would be.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Government Prediction That Made Millions for Cotton Bears Is False

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States will have a larger cotton crop this year than was anticipated, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture said today in forecasting a total production of 12,842,000 bales.

This is 164,000 bales, or about 1 per cent above last month's forecast, which, released under suspicious circumstances, caused enrichment of "bear" dealers in the market.

Steel Trust Attrocity In Third Strike Year

(Continued from Page One)

today. I saw three of these evicted families living in the Union Hall—one with seven children, one with five, and an old miner and his daughter. The hall was partitioned off roughly into two small rooms and a larger one, with a room for each of the big families to sleep in, and the larger one for all the 18 people to live and cook and eat in and do their washing in. The old man and his daughter had a couple of tiny boxes at one end of the hall. For 19 months, up to last June, the two large families all lived together in one room in the damp basement of a lodge building.

Forced to Migrate.

The rank and file in these mines have put up a splendid fight—three years of it—against Schwab's gunmen and evictions and attempts to starve them out. But a siege cannot go on forever, and gradually the majority have been forced to move away from the mines. In a section where five thousand miners lived and worked before 1925, there are not much over 450 union families left today.

The Struggle to Live.

Before the general lock-out of last April, some of the men could get work a few weeks a year at mines within a 20 mile radius—with a daily bus fare of 75 cents to $1.00 a day. Since then, some of these remaining around Bentleyville get an occasional day's work on the roads, or at some other odd job; but a large number of families would be absolutely destitute if it were not for the meagre relief they have been getting since the lock-out was officially declared on the first of April.

The Lowest Limit of Poverty.

The poverty is appalling. In the case of one family I saw, the father had been unemployed almost continually since December, 1925. The mother and children were barefoot and in rags. The shack was bare. The father and 12 year old boy were out in the woods searching for mushrooms for the family food. The 14 year old girl looked like a child of 11, and all the children were haggard and emaciated.

Spirit Unbroken.

Even among people who are suffering as this family is suffering, the fighting spirit still remains unbroken. Just a few days ago scabs tried to persuade the woman to send her man back to work, and she told them she and her man and children would die together first.

The Third Winter—Send Relief.

This is the third lock-out winter for this family and many more besides. There are a number of families around Bentleyville where it is only the relief given by the Ohio-Pennsylvania Miners' Relief Conference supplementing district relief that is keeping the families clear of actual starvation. Much greater funds are needed for this section, shoes and clothing, if the locked-out miners still remaining around the Bethlehem Steel Corporations mines are to last through still another winter of the long and deadly fight.

CAL WON'T PLEDGE PEACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9. — President Coolidge's comment on the proposal of Wickham Steed, editor of the English Review of Reviews today indicates that he will refuse to follow the editor's suggestion that the United States issue a statement that it will not come to the defense of other countries deliberately provoking a war.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Nov. 9.—Luke Edmund Seney of Rossland, B. C., bets $100 with Basil Stewart that Premier Baldwin was right when he said that another war means the downfall of the British Empire.

Second Sinclair Officer Refuses to Testify

(Continued from Page One)

him was withdrawn and held in abeyance when his attorneys "saw" Gordon, the U. S. district attorney.

Dicks Before Jury.

One by one the Burns operatives, or detectives whom Burns says were the men sent to shadow the oil graft jury, appear before the grand jury and are briefly questioned. So far little is known as to what they say. They are still under control of the Wm. J. Burns agency, and some of them are in the group told by "Chief Shadower" Ruddy a few days ago to "keep mouths shut."

Sinclair Man Hides.

Harry Jeffreys of New York, chief clerk for Sinclair, who was subpoenaed to come before the grand jury today did not put in an appearance. Steps will be taken to insure his appearance tomorrow, it was said.

The story of a "pep meeting" held at the Mayflower Hotel on the night of October 22 at which the Burns operatives working on the case were given instructions and suggestions on how best to conduct their jury shadowing work was related by detectives who appeared before the grand jury today.

The list of Burns detectives ordered before the grand jury, with the numbers by which the Burns Co. designated them while engaged in spying on the jury, is as follows:

X-12,—G. H. Robbins, assistant manager; O-14, F. J. O'Reilly, New York; M-20, Merritt, New York; S-81, Steer, New York; O-D, Dwyer, New York; O-3, O'Neill, New York; B-4, Brennan, New York; K-27, Kline, New York; S-71, Stewart, Philadelphia; S-70, Sullivan, Philadelphia; K-37, Knowles, Philadelphia; L-36, Long, Philadelphia; H-4, Humerighauser, Baltimore; K-1, Kirby, Baltimore.

Look For Weakness.

Observers point out that Wm. J. Burns' defense of shadowing jurors for their own good and to see that the government did not corrupt them is not adequate to explain the great curiosity of the "operatives" used by him as to the financial standing of the victims.

Burns seemed to be looking particularly for cases of financial stringency, impending bankruptcy, etc., and this desire for information about the debts of the jurors extended to all their friends and relatives. For instance, the report of the operative "S-81," an agent named Steer, of New York, records the fact that a juror's neighbor "seems to be well fixed," and sold a house for $7,000.

Hoover Tells Union Heads and Operator To Work Men Harder

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 9.—Heads of the United Mine Workers of America, the operators' association, and coal dealers today attended a conference here in which Secretary of Commerce Hoover called for sharp reduction of costs of coal mining, and "improvement in the hard coal sales organizations and its selling methods."

Although Hoover declared that he did not advocate a wage cut for the miners, operators were satisfied that a campaign to speed up the work and supplant men with machinery would meet with his approval.

Build a Trust.

Closer combination and association of the coal companies was put forward by the secretary of commerce under the slogan of "cooperation within the industry."

The usual denunciation of strikes and "labor trouble" which "raises the cost of operation" was made. "The cost and price of coal should be reduced," stated Hoover.

Threaten to Prosecute Parents Who Refuse to Consent to Fire Traps

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 9. — Parents of 500 children attending the West Vernon School, after holding an indignation meeting, have threatened to call a school strike and refuse to permit their children to attend the old wooden fire-trap school building where the children daily risk their lives. School authorities have refused to do anything about their protests, and have threatened in turn to prosecute those responsible for the strike under the provisions of the compulsory school attendance laws.

Army Instructors Weep as Students Spurn Militarism

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9 (FP).—Disintegration of the R.O.T.C. unit at the University of Wisconsin due to apathy of the student body and open opposition by liberal elements is blamed on "pacifist and radical" teachers by army instructors.

So few students have joined the R.O.T.C that the military training at the University of Wisconsin must be discontinued altogether. The military instructors point out that coincident with decline in student interest for military training, interest in the student liberal movement is growing.

Among professors who are declared to be either radical or pacifist are: Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, head of the university's new "experimental" college, Dr. Max Otto, philosophy, Dr. E. A. Ross, sociology, and Dr. Frederick L. Paxson. Pres. Glenn Frank is quoted as declaring the militarist is comparable to the jingoist.

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Revolutionary

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MEDALLIONS — PHOTOS

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LARGE PHOTO of Lenin for homes and club rooms, 16x22 inches .... .50

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The Executive Committee of Harlem and Yorkville Section,
District Two of the Workers [Communist] Party of America

in the name of the members

Welcomes the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution
and send their Greetings to the Workers and Peasants

Your glorious victory and achievements shall act as an inspiration to us in our work in America.

M. NEMSER, Section Organizer.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund
of the United States of America
ORGANIZED 1884
Main Office: 9 Seventh St., New York City
Number of Members December 31, 1926
58,491
348 BRANCHES

Total Assets—Dec. 31, 1926	$2,728,652.73
BENEFITS PAID	
Death Benefit	$3,691,437.82
Sick Benefit	$8,986,056.61

Workingmen, Protect Your Families
in case of sickness, accident or death!

Death Benefit $250.
Sick Benefit $360 to $900 for 80 weeks.

For further information write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of your district.

FOUR COMMUNISTS FRAMED IN ITALY GET LONG TERMS

Unrest Grows as Result of Wage Slash

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Long prison terms were meted out to eight Communists charged with complicity in an alleged plot to assassinate Mussolini last March, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome.

Sola, the man who was alleged to have been chosen by the group to assassinate Mussolini, was sentenced to 23 years imprisonment, the longest term received by the eight men.

The next longest sentence of 16 years was given to Busca, and Navore was sentenced to 11 years. Five others charged with being in the conspiracy received sentences ranging from four to seven years.

* * *

The Fascisti have repeatedly framed plots to assassinate Mussolini for the purpose of boosting Mussolini's stock and jailing militant workers engaged in a struggle against the fascist regime.

The Fascist reign of terror has been redoubled lately with the growth of unrest resulting from the wage slash decreed by Mussolini several months ago.

Big Militarist Budget Planned by Tory Govt.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—New British warcraft under construction at present consists of one battleship and 12 cruisers, first lord of the admiralty W. C. Bridgeman revealed in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Replying to a question regarding limitation of naval armaments, Bridgeman said that Britain has not yet laid down the 1927 program for new cruisers.

WRECKING
LABOR BANKS
25¢

The collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Wm. Z. Foster

NOWHERE in the records of American labor history can such sensational treachery of labor be found as presented in this remarkable new book. Looting the treasury of a great union; rifling the insurance funds and pension money; corruption of leaders; speculation with the savings of workers — all the tragic abuse of leadership and policies that nearly wrecked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are presented in this book.

The facts are brought to light by the author from the official records of the convention just held which lasted for seven weeks at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as the most dramatic exposure of the dangers of class collaboration that has yet been written. It is a book that should be in the hands of every worker.

25 Cents
Five copies for One Dollar

An attractive edition of 64 pages with a cover design by the noted artist, Fred Ellis.

WORKERS LIBRARY
PUBLISHERS
39 East 125 St. — New York

Report Chang Tso-lin Hankers After Throne

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9. — "Marshal Chang Tso-lin aspiring to become Emperor of China," according to a dispatch published yesterday by the official news agency of the Nanking Government.

"The Fengtien war lords have summoned the savants to make a thoro research into the ancient rites governing coronation and general court etiquette," dispatch says.

MANYWOUNDED AS POLICE SHOOT AT POLISH WORKERS

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Hundreds of Polish workers have been wounded in street fighting wth police and hundreds have been arrested in connection with the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution in Russia, according to advices from Warsaw this afternoon.

Polish workers observed the date with widespread demonstrations and forced a stoppage of work in many factories in the larger Polish cities.

The recent gains made by the Communist Party in the local elections at Warsaw, Grodno and Lodz have alarmed the government considerably, it is believed.

Calles Government Is Stamping Out Remnants Of Reactionary Forces

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9. — The Calles government is moving swiftly to complete its work in suppressing the Gomez-Almada counter-revolution.

Numerous men and women, arrested Irapuato, Leon, Monterey and Tampico, have been brought to Mexico City by the secret police.

Buildings occupied by anti-re-elections, together with many documents, have been seized.

Unconfirmed rumor has it that Hector Almada has been captured in Vera Cruz near Jalapa.

Negotiate With Riff Chief for Release of Four French Captives

RABAT, Morocco, Nov. 9. — M. Duclos, representative of the French government, departed today for Tadla to attempt to hasten the negotiations for ransoming two Frenchmen and two women who were seized late in October by hostile Riff tribesmen and carried into the Atlas mountains.

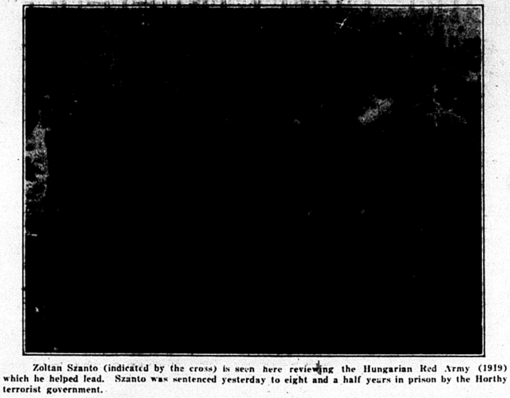
M. Duclos will confer with tribal chief Ben Daoud, who demands the release of a number of natives held prisoner by the French.

The captives are Yves Steeg and Jean Maillet, relatives of Theodore Steeg, French government general of Morocco; Baroness Steinhel and her daughter, Mme. Marie Prokoroff.

ACQUIT BLUE-BLOOD KILLER.

BERLIN, Nov. 9. — Duke Victor of Ratibor and Corwey was acquitted yesterday of the charge of manslaughter after he had shot and killed his coachman while hunting.

SENTENCED BY HORTHY REGIME



Zoltan Szanto (indicated by the cross) is seen here reviewing the Hungarian Red Army (1919) which he helped lead. Szanto was sentenced yesterday to eight and a half years in prison by the Horthy terrorist government.

British Soldiers Murder Protesting Nigerian Workers

LONDON, Oct. 29 (By Mail).—"Trouble has occurred in the Warri province of Southern Nigeria in connection with the recent enactment of direct taxation," states the "Times" corespondent in Lagos.

"It appears that a recent meeting of chiefs with the Acting-Governor, Mr. F. M. Baddeley, at Warri town, was followed by considerable uproar.

"At Sapele Mr. Baddeley addressed the chiefs and people, explaining the purpose of the new taxation, but the meeting was followed by disorder, and a subsequent attempt to liberate an arrested ringleader nearly resulted in the overpowering of the small available police force.

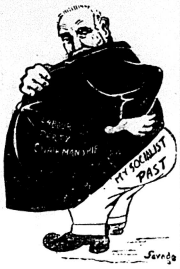
"The police were eventually compelled to fire into the crowd. One man was killed and a few persons were wounded. The crowd then dispersed.

All Over the Empire.

Palm oil and rubber are the main products which capitalism exploits in Nigeria, where the late Lord Leverhulme complained of the "silly sentimentality" which allowed the natives to retain their land. The anxiety of the native chiefs, who saw their rights threatened, was shown when Mr. Ormsby Gore visited Nigeria a year ago and quieted them down with empty promises from the Colonial Office.

SEE "ANSCHLUSS" PARLEY

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The proposed visit of Chancellor Marx and Foreign Minister Stresseman to Vienna is regarded as the beginning of active negotiations for the union of Austria and Germany.



GEORGE LANSBURY: "My new coat looks nice in front, but I wish it was a bit longer behind." (From Workers' Life—London.)

FINE BRITISH LABOR LEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 9. — Harry Pollitt, left wing British labor leader, was found guilty today of publishing an alleged defamatory article and ordered to pay Harry Scott, whom he was alleged to have slandered, $500.

India Nationalists To Protest Against British Commission

LONDON, Nov. 9. — The British commission that will investigate and report "whether India is ready for further measures of self government" will probably take about one year in hearing witnesses and forming its conclusions, it was understood today.

The bill containing the personnel of the commission, which was introduced in Commons last night by Premier Baldwin, is expected to meet opposition from laborites and liberals because it fails to give Indians places in the membership.

Indian nationalists probably are expected to make a vigorous protest against the commission.

Sir John Simon is chairman of the proposed commission and other members are Lod Durnham, Stephen Walsh, Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Lord Strathcona, Major the Hon. E. Cadogan and Major C. R. Attlee.

It was originally intended that the commission should not be appointed until 1929, but Premier Baldwin moved up the date two years so that the work could be started at once.

General Strike in Biscaya Against Rivera Regime

By P. NOEL (Barcelona).

On the occasion, four months ago, of the last extended session of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, it was resolved that the tactics of secret propaganda, to which the Party had until then confined itself, be replaced by tactics of agitation aiming at a moblization of the proletariat against the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera by means of public demonstrations.

It was a question, therefore, of initiating a campaign on a large scale with a view to preparing a real action on the part of the masses. This tactical alternation was naturally connected with a series of difficulties, for some of the members were under the influence of the "passive policy" which had prevailed in our Party for a long while.

The difficulties at issue were, moreover, of an external nature, arising from the disproportion between the monmental measures of oppression and from the dsproportion between the strength of our organization on the one hand and the organizatory possibilities of the bourgeoisie on the other. Our lack of experience in this new direction, furthermore, was another obstacle in the path of the action we had undertaken to carry through.

Prepare Rivera Overthrow.

The conviction, however, that the general meeting of the Central Committee in June had been right in its resolutions, guided our activity throughout the last few months. The Party, therefore, set to work with exceptional zeal.

The convocation by Primo de Rivera of the "Advisory Assembly," the object of which was the consolidation of the great Bourgeois dictatorship in Spain, was a favorable opportunity to initiate this mobilization of the masses which we have set up as our tactical objective, considering it to be the one and only means of the Spanish proletariat to overthrow the regime of the dictator at some future date. When a week ago the Government of Primo de Rivera, alarmed at our growing influence, again proceeded against our Party with all possible means of oppression, a great degree of preparatory work had already been done.

Dozens Jailed.

Dozens of our best fighters were now thrown into prison. The dictator published an official communication from which it appeared that "all danger had vanished." A week sufficed, however, to destroy this happy illusion of the dictator. The proletariat of Biscaya, in which region our Party is very well organized, furnished the answer to de Rivera's assertions.

Immediately after the discovery of the alleged "plot," the Party had doubled its activity. One illegal pamphlet followed the other and everywhere the slogan was heard of a "24 hours' general strike on October 10th," the opening day of the Advisory Assembly, a general strike for the purpose of protesting against the dictatorship and winning the bulk of the working masses.

General Strike Breaks

The proletariat of Biscaya obeyed our parole and proved its readiness to fight. On the morning of October 10th, the general strike set in. The big industrial enterprises, the shipyards, mines, and workshops, waited in vain for the working masses. The appeal of the Party was answered with enthusiasm by the overwhelming majority. Although from the very beginning the entire armed forces of the bourgeoisie patrolled the streets and guarded the works, the participation in the strike exceeded all expectations. In the mines and the building trade in particular the strike was carried out to its fullest extent. Nor should we fail to mention that for the first time in the history of our revolutionary movement no violence occurred. This strike will remain a milestone in the history of the Spanish proletariat.

Police Raid.

As a matter of course, the police subsequently initiated a successful raid on our Party members and young comrades, the latter having been in the forefront of the movement. According to the announcements made by the Governor, yet severer measures of persecution are to be put into operation against our brave Party.

Political Strike.

Among the lessons we may learn from this great movement, mention should in the first place be made of the fact that, since the coup d'etat of November 1923, this 24 hours' general strike on the part of the workers of Bilbao represents the first purely political movement of the Spanish proletariat. After four years of silence and submission, the Spanish workers again raise their heads.

NEW GERMAN LOAN.

BERLIN, Nov. 9. — The North German Lloyd Line has obtained a $20,000,000 loan from Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the Guaranty Trust Company for building new ships, it was announced today.

GREETINGS

to the
Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution

MAX SPIEGEL

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
from
SUB-SECTION 2B, SECTION 2,
WORKERS (Communist) Party,
DISTRICT 2

HORTHY TERROR METES OUT LONG TERM TO SZANTO

Forty Other Militants Sentenced Also

BUDAPEST, Nov. 9. — The trial of 56 Hungarian Communists ended today when Zoltan Szanto, head of the secret communist organization, was sentenced to eight years and six months at hard labor.

Forty others, including two women, received sentences of from one to six years. Fifteen were acquitted. The Communists were accused of "agitating" against the Horthy government.

"Long live the proletarian dictatorship," each prisoner cried as he received his sentence. Each prisoner was sentenced four days in a dark cell for "insolence."

Szanto was loudly cheered when he reminded his comrades in open court that the tenth year of the November Revolution was being celebrated in the Soviet Union. As the cheers rang out in the court room the judge shouted, "Who gave you permission to stand and shout in this impertinent fashion? More solitary confinement for you."

* * *

At the opening of the Szanto trial on October 19th, the Communist leader so enraged the fascist judge by his denunciation of the Horthy regime, that the judge suffered a stroke of apoplexy and the trial was temporarily adjourned.

Referring to his "confessions" Szanto said, "I signed false statements invented by the police because I was threatened that I would undergo the same tortures as my companions who were dragged half-dead and bleeding and blue from strangulation into my cell by the police."

Bratianu Planning Dictatorship, Carol Newspaper Declares

BUCHAREST, Nov. 9.—That Premier Bratianu has been planning to establish a dictatorship like that of Primo de Rivera's is the charge made by the opposition paper "Adeveru," just before Bratianu's press censorship went into effect.

The "Adeveru" declares:

"By the Prime Minister's order a project has been elaborated which will place Rumania under an exceptional regime, in which Draconian punishment will be applied to offenders. All essential public liberties which until the present existed at least on paper will be abolished by this project, which will restrain the liberty of action of all citizens in intolerable fashion. The project has been submitted to the National Assembly.

"This is the last number of 'Adeveru' which will appear without censorship. We protest against the suppression of the liberty of the press and the trampling under foot of the constitution by a government which only a few days ago declared the constitution inviolate."

TO WHITEWASH MAFALDA.

ROME, Nov. 9. — A commission was appointed today to investigate the loss of the Italian liner Principessa Mafalda which sank off the South American coast with the loss of about 300 lives.

Jobless British Miners Sing "International" as They Start London March

NEWPORT, Wales, Nov. 9.—Singing "The Red Flag" and the "International," hundreds of miners from various mining towns in the Ogmore, Rhonda and Aberdare Valleys marched into this city last evening to join the march of unemployed miners on London.

The miners were fed yesterday by the wives of employed miners here. They hope to start on their march today.

SOVIET EXPERTS HERE TO STUDY BRIDGE BUILDING

U.S.S.R. Plans Big Rail Construction Program

A delegation of Soviet bridge builders headed by Prof. V. P. Nikolaev, manager of the bridge building section of the Metal Administration of the Soviet Union has arrived in the United States for a study of American bridge building, according to an announcement of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the principal firm in Soviet-American trade.

According to the delegation, the restoration of bridges destroyed in Russia during the war has practically been completed. An extensive program of bridge construction is planned both for the existing lines and for new railroads.

Study U. S. Works.

"Our visit here is in connection with new developments in Soviet bridge construction"—stated Prof. Nikolaev. "Before the war Russian railways had locomotives of a maximum size of from 60 to 70 tons. Since at present the Soviet Union is building larger locomotives, the new bridges are being designed for locomotives up to 180 tons. Within the next five years it will be necessary to reconstruct at least 50 per cent of the railroad bridges in the whole of the Soviet Union.

"Our existing structural iron works, although up to their pre-war capacity, cannot produce enough parts for the new bridges. Therefore, the Government has decided to build two new bridge plants in the Donetz Basin and in the Urals. Each of these plants will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of metal shapes, aside from other structural materials. We expect to visit many bridge works in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Gary, Indiana, and Behlehem. We shall study also the equipment market in this country."

The Soviet Union has now 46,000 miles of railways, 7,000 miles more than before the war.

GREETINGS
to the
Russian workers
on the
Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution!
Brooklyn
Scandinavian
Workers' Club.

Third Annual
CONFERENCE
I. L. D.
IRVING PLAZA
15th St. and Irving Place
SATURDAY-SUNDAY
November 12-13
40th Anniversary Haymarket Martyrs
Guest of Honor
LUCY PARSONS

One Labor Crisis and Two Conferences

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The application filed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for an injunction against the entire American Federation of Labor restraining it from organizing or attempting to organize the traction workers, the injunction outlawing the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, the injunction making illegal the strike of the same union against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, with its prohibition of strikes which affect articles of interstate commerce, all, with the exception of the recent I. R. T. demand, backed by supreme court decisions, show the tremendous pressure of American imperialist capitalist reaction upon the labor movement.

Reaction's Rapid Pace.

The three cases cited are developments of the last two months. They show the speed with which the force of the government is being used to cripple the labor movement.

It certainly is no mere coincidence that the most vicious attack was directed first at the United Mine Workers. This union, the backbone of the labor movement, has shown its fighting qualities again and again. It is an industrial union and, outside of the building trades, formerly exercised a far larger proportion of job control than other unions affiliated to the A. F. of L.

The membership of the United Mine Workers is the militant core of the labor movement in basic industry.

If the United Mine Workers can be crippled or destroyed American capitalism will have dealt a terrible blow to the labor movement and attacks upon other sections of it can be made much more dangerous.

Bosses' Purpose Clear.

No longer can there be the slightest doubt that the bosses are out to smash the United Mine Workers.

To some extent the bosses have succeeded. If the whole labor movement is not rallied to the assistance of the United Mine Workers and decisive sections of the non-union fields organized, this splendid union will be smashed. The damaging effect upon the rest of the labor movement can not be overestimated.

It is clear that the injunction application made by the I. R. T., representing the whole powerful group of traction capitalists, is designed not only to prevent organization of the traction workers but is an endeavor to establish a sweeping precedent to throttle all union organization and also to force the labor movement to divert forces which could be used to check the drive on the United Mine Workers.

A Fatal Policy.

The struggle against the injunction in the courts between batteries of opposing lawyers is important but it is by no means the most important phase of the fight.

The tendency of labor officialdom apparently is to concentrate on the courts—to stake all on an effort to secure a ruling denying the I. R. T. application.

This is a fatal policy. It is based on the theory that the courts are impartial and render decisions solely on the evidence and the legal questions involved. It fails to take into consideration the fact that the courts are a section of capitalist government, that they represent the interests of the capitalist class, that because of their class character they have established a long series of precedents upon which are based the anti-labor rulings they make.

It is of course possible that the I. R. T. injunction will be denied but there is absolutely no reason to believe that it will. Even if it is, the attack on the labor movement will be made from some other angle and approved by the courts.

The "Impartiality" of the Courts.

It is no longer possible to say, in view of the long series of recent injunctions, all of them part of the legal wall by which the labor movement is being encircled and strangled, that the courts are in any sense "impartial agencies."

They must be regarded at all times as powerful weapons of the bosses and other means of defense and offense than court procedure adopted by the labor movement.

Two Coming Conferences.

This brings us to the two important labor conferences that are to be held in the next few days.

One is to assemble in Pittsburgh, called the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to consider the problem presented by the attack on the United Mine Workers. The other is to meet at an earlier date in New York City and will take up the matter of resisting the I. R. T. injunction application.

Both conferences will be composed of union officers and will be of an official character.

Altho one conference will deal with traction and the other with coal mining, the same problem faces both conferences. It is the problem of mobilising the entire labor movement, and the unorganized workers as well, for resistance to the capitalist offensive.

The Two-Edged Sword.

The anti-strike, anti-picketing and anti-union organization injunctions must be regarded as the principle weapons of the American capitalist class in the present offensive whose objective is the destruction of the labor movement.

Legal defense has proved to be utterly insufficient. It is perfectly clear to all intelligent workers that unless the labor movement smashes the injunctions, injunctions will smash the labor movement.

The bosses are driving in two directions—against the organized workers and against the unorganized workers. Their injunctions cut with a double-edged sword—unions are prevented from carrying on successful strikes and at the same time are prevented from organizing the millions of workers outside the unions.

If this process is allowed to go much farther, there will be no labor movement left.

The membership of the labor movement must be given a clear understanding of the acute seriousness of the situation. A program of struggle must replace the platitudes which have so far been the stock-in-trade of the official labor leadership. This leadership has been so busy in making war upon the Communists and the left wing that it has left the labor front undefended. The enemy has mobilised and is in motion, preceded by a barrage of injunctions intended to drive the labor movement into its dugouts.

Policy and Methods.

What can be done?

First, all strikes now in progress can be carried on and must be carried on in spite of injunctions. This will mean mass arrests and jail sentences and a terrific drain upon the resources of the labor movement but the movement must be prepared to furnish the necessary forces and finances.

Second, again in spite of injunctions, the organization of workers in the non-union coal fields, the workers in the traction industry, in exactly those industries where the unions are enjoined from organization work, must be begun and carried on with the utmost energy. The campaign must be extended into other decisive industries.

This again will necessitate the mobilization of forces and finance but it is by no means an impossible task. To a program of struggle and militant leadership the American workers will respond.

The Chief Crime of the Convention.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned without any real attempt to estimate the extent and imminence of the danger to the labor movement and without putting forward a program.

Faced with the impact of American capitalist government upon the labor movement, nothing was done to rally the political forces of the working class and their allies, the exploited farmers, in a mass party for the 1928 elections. The old scheme of supporting candidates on the tickets of the political parties of the same capitalists, who are using the injunction to destroy the labor movement, was endorsed.

Not Two Conferences But One.

We are of the opinion that the Pittsburgh and New York conferences should be held as one and that the main task should be to prepare for the calling of a gigantic convention for which delegates should be elected directly from local unions and central bodies.

The emergency is grave enough to justify such a gathering representing the forces of labor. It would have, by virtue of its composition, an immense influence in shaping the course of the labor movement and by drafting and adopting a clear statement emphasising the serious nature of the situation would focus the attention of the whole working class on the main issue—resistance to injunctions, building and extending the labor movement thruout the country.

Would Give New Vitality.

A program for organization of the unorganized, for the organization of a labor party, for an alliance with the farmers, for struggle against the drive of the bosses, adopted at such a conference would vitalise the labor movement and enable it successfully to check the campaign of union-smashing, would give the labor movement an impetus that, properly directed, could meet and defeat American capitalism and its imperialist government.

Militant action now will save the American labor movement many years of uphill struggle.

Anti-union injunctions must be smashed.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DRAMA

"John"

Philip Barry's Chronicle Play With Jacob Ben-Ami at the Klaw

THE Actors Theatre have opened their current season with Philip Barry's new opus "John," at the Klaw Theatre with Jacob Ben-Ami and Constance Collier as the featured players.

Jacob Ben-Ami

The play is built around John the Baptist, the action taking place in Judea, Galilee and Peraea in the year 30 A. D. While Jesus is mentioned constantly during the three acts he does not appear on the stage.

The chronicle play shows John as a fanatic, unusually conceited, and given to occasional fits of temper. When he has no flock present to preach to, he talks to the air using the trees as an audience.

Jacob Ben-Ami as John does his utmost to strengthen the weak play written by Mr. Barry. Constance Collier as Herodias also attempts in vain, in her part as Herodias. Both Ben-Ami and Miss Collier are entitled to a better play in which to display their histrionic talents.

The first act show John and his disciples in their camp near Jericho and later in Galilee; the other acts witness John's temptation by Herodias and his imprisonment at Machaerus in Peraea.

When John is at Galilee preparing for a religious meeting he is told by his disciples that Jesus, a new prophet has arranged a rival lecture a short distance away. At first, slightly angered at the competition, he later sends messengers into the field to direct his followers to Jesus' meeting. When the crowd takes him seriously and goes to Jesus' meeting instead of coming to hear him, he is angry. Altho he attempts to hide his real feelings, they are exposed. Ben-Ami at this point gives us one of the most interesting parts of the play, and if for no other reason makes it important enough to see.

After being held for one month in jail at Machaerus the play ends with John's execution by a swordman. Salome is seen occasionally, but only in a secondary role.

The play is produced by Guthrie McClintic who does the best possible considering the circumstances; the costumes and scenery is designed by Norman Bel-Geddes, whose living hall of Herodias at Peraea drew the most applause of the evening.—S. A. P.

LOIS BENNETT.

Makes a charming Yum-Yum in "The Mikado," the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta at the Royale Theatre.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Greetings to the Workers and Peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

Allen, A. S.
Akmas, Louis
Ahola, Wm.
Aronen, K. H.
Aho, Albert
Aho, Andrew L.
Annala, Oscar
Adler, O.
Altshuler, S.
Anmahian, V. H.
Aronevitz, L.
Anderson, C. J.
Andreev, G.
Arturi, Helen
Armand, Gustave
Abromovitz, B.
Alabama, B.
Anttila, Ivar
Anderson, Oscar J.
Abelunas, A.
Andersen, Andrew
Arvela, Asa
Anderson, Thostein
Antir, M.
Andreson, H.
Ahti, John
Attias, Isac
Armandino, Ferdinand
Aconsky, Jack
Arvidson, Arvid
Abramovitz, N.
Bayles, Charles
Bjorkholm, Anttoni
Buchman, N.
Berman, L.
Brunloff, T.
Burgen, Joe
Blender, G.
Bench, Al.
Bendar, K.
Berman, J.
Bechman, Emily
Belshman, E.
Beilin, Sarah
Berg, C.
Bailin, Max
Bailin, Elis
Berezovich, Zina
Bergelson, I.
Batavina, E.
Beilia, H.
Barter, J. A.
Board, P.
Blank, L.
Bernsen, Ida
Bernstein, A.
Brown, A. S.
Berzow, Joe
Berch, A.
Bartash, J. A.
Barnett, J.
Berven, A.
Boneff, P. P.
Balabanoff, D.
Budurow, Joe
Barchewsky, S.
Basteich, L.
Braun, John
Braun, Fanny
Bunets, Fren.
Bukish, Aaron
Basic, George
Bernardine, A. S.
Benedetti, L.
Brusila, Lauri
Braijorch, Steve
Benson, Herman L.
Brook
Benahane
Barabas, A.
Bailis, N.
Benchman, P.
Chaitkin, R.
[illegible]cela, Victor
[illegible], I. H.
Cohen, Nathan
Cheslan, D.
Cox, Morris
Cox, Rose
Caminker, E.
Canter, Harry J.
Constantine, Alex
Clayman, G.
Conlis, C.
Cox, Mrs. J.
Clayman, J.
Carity, V.
Coppi, M.
Constantine, A.
Chinitz, Rose
Cohen, Eva
Carpella, C.
Cavo, E.
Colich, Wit
Colich, Marry
Colich, Catherine
Colich, Wit, Jr.
Cooperman, B.
Colich, Thony
Cohen, S.
Carbona, M.
Cohen, I.
Crikany, Anton
Choitis, Nick
Chvarack, George
Carebini
Cohn, Isidore
Chabanoff, N.
Chapior, D.
Candioty, B.
Davis, Philip
Daskes, George
Davielson, A.
Duke, John
Dimoff, N. J.
Ditlow, Ray
Devoanas, S.
Draivin, H.
Doufman, L.
Davis, Y.
Drosos, Frank
Decheff, Geo.
Dimitroff, N.
Dimir, Elin
Dolotin, M.
Dinola, George
Dicktor, Rose
Eddings, H. C.
Eideron, Emil
Euanoff, Geo.
Euanoff, R.
Eideman, Anna
Extine, Wm.
Eimeff, Petco
Ebert, Emil
Enburg, H. A.
Edanoff, Wm.
Epstein, Abe.
Elkhill, John
Eisenberg, C.
Feldman, Ben
Fiorillo, M.
Folen, N. P.
Fisher, W.
Fisher, E. G.
Filzman, M.
Finkelstein, C.
Feinberg, I.
Franklyn, H
Finder, Leon
Flanders, Jack
Freund, A.
Fotorelis, A
A Friend
Flenk, Gus.
Fecky, I.
Friedman, Rebecca
Francis, Sam
Frista, H.
Fishbein, R.
Forman, N.
Feher, Anna
Grossman, V.
Garibaldi, Annette
Garibaldi, Kate
Gruffin, C. R.
Gordon, Mrs. C.
Gutkin, Max E.
Gilbert, L.
Goldberg, Pauline
Glad, Jack
Goldsmith, M.
Gilleland, S. G.
Goldberg, Sarah
Glass, S.
Green, A. M.
Goldman, B.
Glembot, E.
Gage
Gadd, Vaino
Gadd, Roy
Gadd, Agda
Goldstein, B.
Goodman, Lena
Ginsberg, Lillian
Greenberg, Mrs. S.
Gluck, E.
Goldberg, Rose
Gratz, Irving
Greenberg, S.
Gratz, Israel
Glastry, Oscar
Gonzales, B. L.
Gapa, S.
Guralchick, Joe
Gozdenovich, T.
Georgieff, A.
Gordon, D.
Gordon, M.
Gordon, P.
Gordon, H.
Garach, A.
Hannula, H. J.
Hannula, A.
Hannula, A. O.
Helfand, M.
Hedlund, P. G.
Huhtala, Nestor
Hakala, Anselin
Hyvonen, Antti
Hynynen, John
Hurwitz, L.
Hill, W. E.
Hurwitz, J.
Heikkila, Arvid
Hippo, Anna
Haapanaki, H.
Humenuk, J.
Henkin, M.
Huchat, Harry
Hoffman, E.
Haler, John
Hansen, O.
Hager, Elmer G.
Hernandez, Wm.
Halpern, Wm.
Hoffman, A.
Hoffman, John
Hyskas, R.
Hairoff, A.
Hutchins, Grace
Heino, Elli K.
Hokkanen, A.
Hill, E.
Hohler, A. G.
Hadbauney, John
Henderson, Ray
Hanson, Herbert
Hanson, Alfred
Howden, Ira
Hagglund, Chas.
Hurvitz, Harry
Hannes, P.
Hyman, F.
Hill, L.
Harper, R.
Harju, Aeino
Hiat, Louis
Hewit, E. J.
Haratchoff, P.
Harosvetsky, S.
Holme, H. and K.
Hurkkanen, V.
Hewet, E.
Islightly, Merce
Inheimer, Donold
Japanese Workers
of Los Angeles
Jurich, Alex
Jurich, Petrusia
Jurich, Pauline
Jackson, S. A.
Johnson, Nels
Jasgile, A.
Jensen, J.
Jaronin, K.
Janus, A.
Jurkovich, A.
Juoonan, P.
Kanacaris, Steve
Karpiloff, N.
Kramer, Philip
Keineos, George
Kinkela, Nat
Kruje, H.
Knopse, H. P.
Kroger, Peter
Kuoppala, Henry
Kautto, Albert
Koski, Emanual
Krim, K.
Kutisko, I.
Karpiloff, E.
Komer, Harry
Kalir, J.
Klarfeld, M.
Kaross, Sonia
Koulis, John
Kaufman, Max
Katz, G.
Krovitz, Rose
Katz, Ida
Kaplan, B.
Kaplowitz, S.
Kaufman, E.
Kreiger, J.
K. Jacob
Kreiger, D.
Keinanen, Annie
Karvonen, A.
Kuoppa, St.
Klimos, A.
Kweeler, M.
Karpitz, A. J.
Kazlanokos, J.
Krauel, E. W.
Koshko, Boris
Kriss, J.
Katusis, G.
Kobas, K.
Kramer, Ethel
Klein, Gussie
Kovacheff, N.
Kameneff, A.
Kairoff, A.
Korober, M. K.
Kaivista, Tilda
Kasper, John
Keilevich, S.
Kuila, Emma
Karat, A.
Lieb, Bertha J.
Leviton, Edith
Lord, Wilbur, A.
Laboda, John
Likarevich, John
Laffis, John
Laine, Andrew
Lethi, Vick
Leino, John
Lappala, Aug.
Lipponen, H.
Linna, Vaino
Luoto, Leonard
Leikand, Sara
Lifshitz, M.
Lippman
Lazaroff, K.
Levine, S. D.
Lieberman, E.
Lawizky, F.
Lahti, Mrs. & Mr
Levine, Ben. Don
Lanter, A.
Lumkin, Grace
Lifschitz, B.
Lisnoff, B.
Litsky, S.
Lampi, O.
Ling, A.
Lipik, Frank
Levinson, J.
Lann, Albert
Levine, S.
Lubie, Thom. J.
Lawn, Hanna
Levenson, Chas.
Leppala, Aug.
Lachti, Harry
Laukkanen, K.
Love, L. J.
Love, Eva
Love, Helen
Love, Minnie
Levy, R.
Lomano, B.
Lev, R.
Lotkov, Rose
Levine, Sarah
Leichenstein, E.
Morton, A. T.
Moses, D.
Murman, A.
Mikades, Wm.
Maki, Frank
Matson, John
Martalo, Sander
Maki, Urho
Marttila, Mat
Mett, N.
Milseff, L.
Miller, J.
Morgen, Marcus
Mastanka, M.
Maki, Isaac
Miller, Ida
Meisel, M.
May, R.
Metz, A.
Magulsky, B.
Morson, Chas.
Majorin, F.
Morgaitis, J.
Mazeika, E. J.
Martin, M.
Muzenic, Matt
Mikusevic, M.
Malek, J.
Martilla, John
Margoli, Jacob
Malkin, J.
Menuch, Ida
Mayer, Eli
Maxson, Carl
Melushinsin
Malkes
Mink, Harold
Matosich, J.
Minutella, N. A.
Markizon, S.
Markizon, E.
Mosikka, E.
Maketa, Guss
Maki, Mrs. J.
Mullerouk, B.
Meltzer, C.
Modiano, C.
Mershon, Z. C.
Nute, N. W.
Needre, F.
Nelson, A.
Nordvall, W.
Nanpis, M.
Nadelman, Sarah
Numan, S.
Nudelman, A.
Nixon, J.
Natinsky, Eva
Niema, A. W.
Oja, John
Oates, Bill
Ostrowsky, L.
Otkin, T.
Ozer, Elizabeth
Ozer, Sophie
Osolin, L.
Osolin, F.
Otis, J.
Olensky, Sila
Prigozy, H.
Puleo, S.
Pultur, Elsie
Peterson, E.
Pecker, Sarah
Plenney, L.
Piirainen, Aina
Puikka, V. M.
Paino, Carl
Patridge, Geo. F.
Peeff, P.
Pavloff, Angel
Palachno
Petroff, Theo.
Peterson, Ellis
Patrino, G.
Palla, Ellen
Perala, J.
Reinis, Chis
Reiss, Paul C.
Richard, Harry
Reinis, Mary
Reinis, E.
Reinis, Alma E.
Reinis, Anna
Runskanen, Mrs. L.
Rookala, Walter
Raisin, L.
Rosa, Titta
Rosa, Marie
Rubin, R.
Aichberg, R.
Rubin, A.
Rappoport, S.
Rosenstein
Roshkol, E.
Rorrikow
Ratman, M.
Rafel, I.
Rochester, Anna
Rosenblum H.
Rubenstein, D.
Ritzer, A.
Ruippa, John
Rankin, Clarina
Roman, W.
Rosenauer, A. J.
Rusa, Nick
Rifkin, Isadore
Rostrom, Arvid
Ray, Bertha
Runttila
Relnart, Anthony
Roback, Max
Rantio, Carl
Roine, Mrs. Bertha
Rosen, G.
Rosenthal, H.
Romanoff, Bella
Rosenfelt, S.
Seigel, Rose
Sqan, Louis
Swartz, J.
Siminow, L.
Sprintz, Ben
Seligman, I.
Swartz, S.
Strier, P.
Sotirakis, J.
Schlomowitz, Julius
Stanovich, Mike
Sesnowitz, R.
Shiller, Steve
Schiller, John
Schiller, Bertha
Solomon, M.
Seskin, Mrs.
Stern, R.
Sanlir, Arvid
Salo, Oscar
Saxberg, Matt
Saxberg, Jack
Seltzer, Celia
Salo, Emil
Seidlin, T.
Schneiweiss, Edith
Segal, Mrs. A.
Schwartz, Mrs. C.
Schragowitz, M.
Smith, Mrs. A.
Squire, M.
Swan, John A.
Stamatis, George
Shuman, S.
Sigle, Rose
Segel, R.
Schwartz, G.
Schwartz, B.
Steinwas, S.
Schurman, Rose
Schwartz, E.
Schmacker, Kate
Stern, F.
Sombart, Viola D.
Spector, E.
Shemitz, Esther
Solomon, T.
Sigel, M.
Sachnoff, G.
Slukker, M.
Shea, S.
Sunshine, J.
Sherman, J.
Shapiro, P.
Shargan, S.
Sipola, Sy.
Salo, Kalle
Siiskonen, K.
Siren, Alda
Sapirstein, Isadore
Silberger, Arndld
Snyder, Hall
Staugaitis, V.
Skarra, J.
Sockol, Arthur
Sockol, Sam
Sterling, Jacob
Shviglin, Geo.
Stoycoff, St.
Sachieff, John
Starshia, Timl
Stoychoff, Theo.
Siminow, Harold
Shindler, Morris
Serenco, Sam
Santis, V. F.
Saari, Ida
Sark, Carl
Search, Irwin
Schwartz, A.
Shoyet, Fanny
Tantis, A.
Talmy, S.
Tarr, Harry
Truax, J.
Tikkanen, Peter
Taknier, Mrs.
Tooner, L.
Tammio, Eli
Tammio, Alex
Trinka, W.
Thaereltz
Tallentire, Molly
Tallentire, Norman
Trumbull, Walter M.
Tofis, T.
Tamer, Anna
Tamer, Harry
Tamer, Rose
Tammi, W.
Teppo, E. E.
Thomas, R. C.
Tress, B.
Tomchut, Henry
Urkev
Underwood, M. C.
Underwood, Lorraine
Valley, V. J.
Vilenius, Tilda
Vilenius, Anti
Vutuc, John
Wise, L.
Washington, Tom
Weiss, Bertha
Williams, Fred
Waisam, Mrs. & Mr.
Williams, Mr. & Mrs.
Weiss, L.
Wartz, L.
Weszloanska, T.
Wohlman, W.
Wilkas, K.
Wirta
Wofsky, Isadore
Wawani, Jack
Wetnich, N.
Woomer, O. Y.
Waljakka, E.
Young, M.
Yellin
Yapjec, St.
Zlodi, Matt
Zlodi, B.
Zadiovac, Martin
Zaclow, Wm.

TIM BUCK IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—An entertainment and dance is to be given jointly by the Young Communist League of Toronto and the Young Workers League of Buffalo. An excellent programe has been arranged which will be presented by the members of both Leagues. Comrade Tim Buck of the Communist Party of Canada lately returned from Moscow, will speak. Valo Hall, 159 Grider Street, November 12, at 8 p. m.

CAPITAL CONSOLIDATES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9. — Founding of a new $10,000,000 merger to be known as the "Tec-Art Studios" was announced here yesterday. It will include Edward Carewe, the Inspiration Pictures and other companies making films. It will act as a kind of landlord concern, leasing properties to other companies. The entire equipment of the Griffith studios is controlled.

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN" By Philip Barry
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs.8:30.Mats.Thurs.&Sat.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats.Thurs.& Sat., 2:40
Extra Matinee (Election Day) Tuesday

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St.W.of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Tues. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th.,W.58 St.Mts. Wed.&Sat.2:30
Extra Mat., Election Day, Tuesday

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

DAVENPORT THEATRE
138 E. 27th St., near Lexington Ave. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and an Excellent Cast.

Patronize Our Advertisers!

49th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:30
A. H. WOODS presents
THE FANATICS

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA "See It and Creep."—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tues.& Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed.&Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"THE GOOD HOPE"

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts.Wed.,Sat.
All Performances Except Monday
Winthrop Ames Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. in "Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SAN CARLO GALLO GRAND OPERA
Thea., 54 St.,W.ofB'y.Evg. 8.15
2 Week Engagement Only.
Tonight, FAUST. Fri., TRAVIATA.
Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax).

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.
This is the last week. Get your tickets now.
UPTON SINCLAIR SAYS OF "THE BELT":
"You have produced one of the most vivid and exciting labor plays I have ever seen in my life. If the workers knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre couldn't hold the crowds. I wish I were twenty years younger, to start writing for your theatre all over again."
The Joint Defense Board of the Left Wing Furriers and Needle Trade Workers Are Running a Benefit This Week.
See a Great Labor Play and Help Your Comrades at the Same Time.
TICKETS at the JOINT DEFENSE, 41 Union Square.
GET YOUR TICKETS NOW! LAST WEEK!

SOME LOCALITIES STILL TO HONOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Meetings as Late as Nov. 20 Are Scheduled

Chester, Pa.—Nov. 13, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre. Jay Lovestone.

Trenton, N. J.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

Paterson: Friday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Helvetia Hall—Foster, Lifshitz, Mitchell.

Newark: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Beacon St.—Wicks, Devine, Toohey.

West New York: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Pl.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz, A. Markoff.

Passaic: Sunday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave.—Ballam, Bentall, Crouch.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Aberdeen, Wash., — Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Educator, of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; M. A. Palola, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland, Oregon—Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227½ Yamhil St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fislerman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. Speaker H. Oehler.

St. Louis, Mo., Croatian Hall, 1439 Chouteau Ave., Nov. 13 7:30 p. m., musical program, speech in South Slavic, speech in English by Mattheson.

Milwaukee, Wisc., Nov. 12, 8 p. m., Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., Musical program by Die Gesangs Section der Freien Gemeinde Freiheit Singing Society, Ukrainian Singing Society "Postup," South Slavic Singing Society, "Buducnos." Good speakers.

East Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 12, 8 p.m. at Workers Hall, Corner Electric and North Ave., Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster. Program of music and recitations by Young Pioneers.

Peaceful Meeting Unlawful in New Jersey, Is Ruling

(By Federated Press).

A labor meeting in the state of New Jersey may be duly declared unlawful though no violence has been committed and no unlawful intent is shown. So says the state supreme court in the written opinion affirming the conviction of Roger N. Baldwin and his sentence to six months' imprisonment for taking part in a silk strike mass meeting on City Hall Plaza, Paterson, Oct. 6, 1926.

The full text of the opinion has just been received by the American Civil Liberties' Union, which is appealing the verdict to the United States supreme court.

Police "Afraid."

All that is necessary to make such a mass meeting unlawful, the Jersey judges explain, is for the police to be frightened. The meeting in the Paterson strike was so enthusiastic that the police who testified at Baldwin's trial said they were afraid that some breach of peace might occur. Baldwin is a pacifist.

The supreme court judges admit strike meetings were forbidden in Turn Hall for two weeks. The City Plaza meeting was a workers' demonstration of the right of free speech and assemblage. The court states it was preceded by a parade.

Greetings—

from

Nucleus 204,

Buffalo, N. Y.

SEC. 3—CHICAGO
GREETS THE DAILY WORKER
ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

A Few Refugees Managed to Escape With Some of Their Belongings

The New England floods, which were totally unprepared for by the mil-owned governments of the states affected, and for which no adequate relief is yet promised, were particularly severe on the crowded working class districts of the smaller towns and in the country villages. Here is a group of refugees from the Lewiston district, Vt., with a few of their poor belongings, salvaged at risk of their lives.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

I. R. T. INJUNCTION MENACE TO LABOR MOVEMENT OF U. S.

Wants Union Billed for Scab Expenses

BY ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press.)

Never before has organized labor faced so serious a challenge of its very right to exist as it does in the injunction suit of the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. against the whole American Federation of Labor. A study of the 370-page complaint made by the subway operator shows that this unprecedented injunction brings organized labor practically into a death fight with company unions.

William Green, president, and 47 specified officials, as well as the whole A. F. of L. are named in the complaint as having "wilfully, maliciously and unlawfully conferred, confederated, combined, agreed and conspired among themselves for the purpose of eliminating and wholly destroying all employe representation plans and so-called 'company unions.'"

To Bar Organizers.

Every member of the A. F. of L. and affiliated unions would be barred from seeking to organize Interboro workers into the Amal. Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employes. They would be enjoined from 'interfering in any way' with the Interboro company union and its 'present agreement' with the big firm. The injunction would set a precedent by which company unions everywhere could bar out free trade unions—company unions set up in a hurry for no other purpose or older established ones.

Besides the knockout injunction, the Interboro wants $130,000 damages from the Amalgamated and the A. F. of L.—the estimated cost of its strike-breaking preparations in the walk-out threatened last July.

The street car men's union is reported planning a series of mass meetings for next week.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION

The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.:—Please find enclosed a money order ($25.00) as a contribution from Branch "E" Section 1, Philadelphia, Pa., to The DAILY WORKER.—John Anderson, Financial Secretary.

Laundry Strike Is Inspiration to All To Join the Union

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 9.—Two large meetings in the Elizabeth Labor Lyceum were well attended by laundry workers who had to run the gauntlet of threats, spying and intimidation by their employers to get there. The work of organizing the 20,000 laundry workers of New Jersey into the Teamsters, Chouffeurs and Stablemen's union goes on, and the strike at Carteret is an inspiration to all who toil in this trade.

Good Solidarity.

The strike continues, with the workers, many of them trying to provide for large families, showing the best spirit, and the imported scabs, guerrillas and gangsters committing acts of violence both on the real workers and the shirts of those unwary citizens who have been so fool-hardy as to send their laundry to the strike-breaking mangles.

Very few of the residents of this vicinity will patronize the scab laundries.

Concert Given.

General Organizer Jenkins of the American Federation of Labor and organizer Morris of the union are confident that the strike will be won soon, as the laundry owners are on their last legs.

A concert and dance is being given by the New Jersey laundry workers union to raise funds for the strike Saturday November, 12, 8 p. m., at the Elizabeth Labor Lyceum.

Detroit Negroes Are Barred From Voting; K. K. K. Given Blame

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports a "conspiracy" here to disfranchise colored voters in today's election, the names of 5,000 Negroes being reported stricken off voters' lists. Attempts to intimidate Negroes by arrest are also reported as well as the placing of the letter C in front of every colored voter's name on the lists.

W. Hayes McKinney, Detroit lawyer, and chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, imputes the attempt to the influence of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Fastest Plane; 5 Miles a Minute

Small biplane piloted at the rate of 301 miles per hour a few days ago near New York by Al Williams. This is the record so far, but is unofficial, the flier doing his own clocking.

Vare's Hooligans Steal Everything In Phila. Voting

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—William S. Vare's hooligans will control the city of Philadelphia for four more years, unless something happens to shake that nest of corruption out of the offices it reguarly steals.

Hoodlumism reigned rampant throughout the city and the customary ballot box stealings, stuffing, the sluggings and general terror worked in the customary manner and at the conclusion of the day the count showed Harry A. Mackey, the Vare candidate for mayor, elected by a huge "majority" over his opponent, J. Hampden Moore, former mayor, who was running on a "good government" ticket.

Mackey Manager For Vare.

Mackey was campaign manager for Vare in his notorious senatorial campaign last year which resulted in Vare stealing the nomination for senator on the republican ticket. Since the elections of last year that grafter and crook has formed an alliance with the Mellon machine of Pittsburgh, controlled by Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury in the Coolidge cabinet, therefore Pennsylvania is now ruled by the Mellon-Vare combination. It is reliably reported that much Mellon money was used to supplement the usual Vare slush fund which is obtained from blackmailing the beneficiaries of the crooked Philadelphia machine.

Cunningham Elected Sheriff.

Thomas W. (Big Tom) Cunningham, one of the crooked politicians, who gained notoriety during the Reed senatorial investigation of the slush funds used in the Vare campaign, was elected sheriff of the county. Cunningham succeeded in dodging subpoena servers during the time the senate committee was sitting by surrounding himself with gangsters and other criminal elements from Vine and Callowhill streets.

Charges Widespread Corruption

The opponents of the Vare machine, supporting the candidacy of J. Hampton Moore, have raised the charge of graft, which is the customary procedure because it is so open and brazen in this city.

Minority Parties.

The main fight was between the Vare machine and the Moore followers and the main issues of the campaign were ignored. Neither of the major groups said a word in behalf of labor, while the democrat candidates, under the leadership of Thomas A. Logue, condemned both Vare and Moore. The returns for the democrats have not yet been made public.

The only party defending the interests of the working class was the Workers (Communist) Party, with H. M. Wicks as candidate for mayor. No returns have yet been reported on the vote received. It is generally known that the votes of the minority parties are divided among the various majority candidates if they are needed by the Vare machine. This method was exposed by the senatorial investigating committee last year, but was used yesterday in the same way as before.

• • •

Court Aids Vare.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9. — A second setback was handed the James Reed Senate Committee today in the fight to gain possession of the Delaware county ballots used in the November 1926, election, when William S. Vare claimed election to the senate.

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today dismissed the Reed Committee Appeal from the recent ruling of Federal Judge Thompson that the local courts had no jurisdiction in the affair and that the matter was up to the U. S. Senate.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEW YORK LABOR VOTES AGAINST OWN INTERESTS

Millitant Workers Cast Communist Ballot

BULLETIN

GARFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—Gus Deak, United Labor Ticket candidate for councilman in the second ward, was shown polling a large vote when the count was started

• • •

Election returns last night showed that New York labor had again voted against itself.

The political strength of the workers as in the past was dissipated at the polls. No impact of the will of the workers was felt against the doors of Tammany Hall in New York City and the State House at Albany, where for days prior to the elections trade union officials were in conference with democratic party organizers, swapping the votes of the organized workers for political favors.

Workers Confused.

Confused or intimidated by official trade union policy and by the illusion that the socialist party differs radically from the two established capitalist parties, the New York workers divided their great political strength between socialist, democratic and republican parties with little real discrimination.

The only definite expression of workers' political power was found in the ballots cast or marked for the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party. Benjamin Gitlow, one of the leading candidates of the Workers Party, was barred from the ballot because of his service of a sentence in Sing Sing Prison for activity in the labor movement.

Hundreds of Workers Party supporters were disenfranchised through legal technicalities. Many Workers Party votes in the past have habitualy been left uncounted. Yet the Workers Party New York district headquarters said last night that in yesterday's voting for its candidates the militant workers of New York registered a significant protest.

The democrats have swept all five boroughs of the greater city electing their complete judicial and municipal tickets, returns showed. The indications now are that the control of the state assembly is in doubt.

About a score were arrested yesterday for alleged illegal voting or for entering booths with voters. Among those taken into custody were three women.

"The change from ballots to voting machines has not checked the activities of election crooks," William M. Chadbourne, chairman of the advisory committee of the Honest Ballot Association, said after the polls had closed at 6 o'clock last night.

Former Czar Officer Loses Wealthy Wife

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Alleging fraud, Referee Clifford Couch of Peekskill has recommended to the Westchester County Supreme Court here that the marriage of Miss Florence M. Clendenin, New York heiress to Baron George Tornow, a former officer in the Russian czar's army, be annulled.

The referee found that the baroness, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clendenin, of New York, was tricked into marriage with the baron, whom the referee's report termed "a penniless alien

Axtell Blames Coyle for Enlightenment

(*Continued from Page One*)

the truthfulness of what I said, of what I have said and what I will have to say about what I saw in Russia.

Asked for Truth.

"The trade unionists, Communists and Russians generally asked us to tell the truth about conditions there.

"However, am I wrong in drawing the conclusion that the people signing as the 'International Seamen's Club, 26 South Street', are Communists?

"Am I wrong in assuming that they are members of the I. W. W.?

"Am I wrong in assuming that you and others enjoying your confidence in going to Russia are in close touch with these people?

"Am I wrong in assuming that you are in sympathy with the Communist doctrine?

"Are You a Communist?"

"If it isn't asking too confidential a question, I would like to ask you, are you a Communist?

"I gathered the impression while in Russia on this trip that you and others went there for the purpose of accumulating information which you expect to utilize in recommending to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States for the recognition of Russia. I went there with no such knowledge and with an open mind on the subject of recognition, having no ill will for or against Russia. When I read the report of your committee on the boat, I felt that while most of the facts were correctly stated the manner of recital gave an entirely wrong impression of what we had seen.

"Not In Sympathy."

"It also failed to disclose that about two-thirds of the information we could not verify and we took it from the Communist leaders, assuming it to be faithful and true. If you are a Communist, you believe it probably. But personally, not being a Communist and not being in sympathy with that sort of doctrine, and believing it cannot produce any good in the long run for the Russian people. I don't believe it entirely. I will agree with you that from what I have read the condition of the Russian workmen and the condition of the poorer part of the workers of Russia is probably better than before the czar was connected with it. I don't believe the more skilled workers are as well off.

Workers Are Willing.

"I will agree that a great many of the more skilled and intelligent workers that we saw are willing to put up with present conditions as a temporary measure.

"I have discovered, I believe, that it is a part of the heart and soul of the Communist Party, part of its inviolable and unchangeable policy, to stir up world revolution and ignorantly interfere in the affairs of the United States. I am not satisfied that the majority of the committee would not be glad to participate in any serious revolt or disturbance that might occur here if enough gullible workmen were led to believe that the rosy picture you paint of Russia were literally true.

"Had you not carelessly, or in an effort to pay what you considered a compliment, put my name on this report, I would have had no occasion to dissent from your report or criticize it or publicly direct attention to its analysis.

"My future conduct with regard to it will largely depend upon your answers to these questions. Of course, if you ignore them I will have to draw my own conclusions as to their truth.

"As to your suggestion that not one of the other members of the committee agree with me as to the economic situation in Russia, I have challenged you or any other member of the committee to debate the question of recognition."

A copy of the letter was received in The DAILY WORKER office yesterday. It is being kept on file as a part of the curious record of the participation of Mr. Axtell in the labor movement as a whole and the survey of the trade union delegation to Russia in particular.

Globerman Banqueted By Los Angeles Labor

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 9.—Sam Globerman, active in the trade unions of this city, is being tendered a farewell banquet Sunday, Nov. 20, in the Cooperative center, on the occasion of his leaving soon afterwards for Chicago to act as manager of the newspaper Freiheit there. There will be representatives of all parts of the local labor movement. There is an appropriate musical program.

CHICAGO LABOR IS BLAMED FOR IGNORING LABOR

Conference Urged for Negro Work

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 9.—The question of blame for lack of organization of Negro workers, projected into the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor by a Negro delegate, developed spirited debate and overshadowed all other issues at the meeting.

J. W. Ford, Negro, delegate of the Postoffice Clerks, charged the American Federation of Labor with insufficient activity in Negro organizatin. The debate followed a report on the Los Angeles A. F. of L. convention.

Urges Conferences.

President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary E. N. Nockels of the federation defended the policies of the A. F. of L., declaring the blame for lack of organization among Negroes rested upon the Negroes themselves. "The door is open to them," Fitzpatrick said. "But they won't come into the unions, either white or black organizations."

Ford urged a conference between white and Negro labor leaders in Chicago to discuss means of bringing Negro workers into the unions. "In the past there has been merely declarations of policy and no action," Ford said. "The problem will not solve itself."

Delegate Hits Convention.

A resolution to limit the holding of federation office and voting to members attending at least 8 meetings during the year was defeated. David McVey, Lathers union delegate, sponsored the proposal. Secretary Nockels led the opposition.

The A. F. of L. convention again came under attack when Arne Swabeck, Painters' union delegate, protested the convention did not take a sufficiently vigorous stand for freedom for Tom Mooney, San Francisco bomb frameup victim. "Since the convention was held in Mooney's state the case should have been more emphasized," Swabeck told the delegates.

Fitzpatrick answered that the A. F. of L. did not wish to follow methods used in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which he said reacted adversely.

Iron Workers' Union to Fight Reduction in Living Standards

(By Worker Correspondent)

At a recent meeting the Bronx and Manhattan Iron Masters' Association headed by one Brodsky, of the Globe Iron Works, 355 Walton Ave., laid plans for the strengthening of their association for the purpose of extending the working week from 44 to 48 hours and for a substantial cut in wages in all the iron and bronze shops of Greater New York. While this association was formed exclusively by open shop employers several months ago, many employers with union shops have been attending their meetings lately.

The inside Iron and Bronze Workers's Union has realized for some time the anti-labor intentions of this association and therefore at a recent membership meeting passed an assessment on all members for the purpose of strengthening the defense fund of the union. The union minimum scale for helpers is $36 and finishers $46 for a 44 hour week, whereas the open shop workers are forced to toil 48 hours weekly for much lower wages.

Sweated Slavery.

On account of the present heavy work, speeding-up and small wages, longer hours with still lower wages would amount practically to sweated slavery for starvation wages. The union is therefore pushing an organization cmapaign to prevent this and to raise the level of the unorganized, to extend to more workers the benefits thus far won and to maintain and improve the hours, wages and conditions of all workers in the iron and bronze nidustry in New York and vicinity. The union headquarters are at 7 East 15th St.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA
The motion pictures
"RED RUSSIA" and "RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL"
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The Elections

The elections are over.

"The peaceful and orderly processes of American democracy" have been in operation again and wherever there was evident any real resistance to the various dominant capitalist party machines, gunmen, tear gas, kidnapping, slugging, shooting, repeating, ballot-box stuffing, etc., were the order of the day.

Returns available indicate that reaction was strengthened by the elections. There was not a single upset of any city or state machine. In Philadelphia the Vare crowd swamped the opposition and in New York Tammany Hall was again victorious.

The "non-partisan" policy of the official labor leadership is seen in the elections just past to be a major factor in contributing to the demoralization of the working class.

Supporting the republican Vare machine in an important industrial city like Philadelphia, aiding the equally corrupt and anti-working class Tammany Hall machine in New York, local labor officialdom again successfully smothered class issues.

Another factor contributing to demoralization is the socialist party leadership, steadily refusing to enter a united front movement for a labor party or a united labor ticket, and at the same time actively cooperating with sections of the republican and democratic parties.

The socialist party leadership has lost all faith in the masses. It bases itself upon middle class elements, disgruntled "independents."

The statement made by Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for alderman in New York City and one of the outstanding leaders of the socialist party, relative to the causes of the defeat of his ticket, clearly indicates that contempt for workers rather than hatred of reaction is the dominant feeling of socialist leaders. Thomas, in a statement to the press following the election, said:

"The east side is cowed for the sake of a little peace or the promise of a job, and such petty considerations. **It was the cowardice of the district that defeated us.**" (Our emphasis.)

Jacob Panken, socialist candidate for judge in the second municipal district, after citing the intimidation and corruption evident in the election, contributed the following gem:

"Many socialists have told me they will never vote again because of the fall-down of the whole system."

It seems not to occur to these two spokesmen of the socialist party that large sections of the working class were disgusted by the character of the campaign carried on by the socialist party, that the united front with lawyers' associations and other middle class professional groups, and the concession made to their "liberalism"—such as the endorsement of a $25,000 per year salary for the governor—disgusted many former socialist supporters.

The socialist party helped to demoralise the forces of the working class in the election struggle.

The vote polled by the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party is small—as we expected under the circumstances. But we should have made a better showing than we did by concentrating on local issues and the attack on the labor movement. We need not however, minimise the fact that in many sections, where no watchers were on duty, the vote of our party is never counted.

The chief lesson of the last election is that without a labor party the labor movement is at the mercy of the capitalist parties; that the longer the organization of a labor party is delayed the greater the demoralization of the forces of labor and the greater the influence exercised by the capitalist parties on the upper layers of the labor movement.

With this lesson learned it is obvious that the main task before us is the establishment of a labor party, or at least a united labor ticket for the 1928 elections.

Failing this the only thing the working class will get from the 1928 elections will be the experience of more open reaction than has yet been witnessed without any additions to the weapons in the arsenal of the labor movement.

Thompson Breakfasts at the White House

A group of eminences of Illinois, with the redoubtable William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, at their head, descended upon the capitol of the United States and breakfasted with President Coolidge on election day morn. The excuse for this pilgrimage was a discussion of the Mississippi river flood problem. But the real purpose was an attempt of the Thompson-Small-Insull republican machine to influence the national leaders of the republican party and to also advance the interests of Mr. Insull's power trust. No consideration of flood control is possible without discussion of the water-power possibilities of the Mississippi, which directly concerns the Insull interests. It is an open secret that the Illinois republican machine is a tool of Insull and is interested in flood control only inasmuch as the government can be induced to assume responsibility for the major part of the construction work involved in developing waterpower for the Chicago public utilities magnate.

The Coolidge breakfast was mostly a formality; the real intrigue was for the most part conducted in the rooms of senators and congressmen in Washington. Whether Coolidge took part in the discussion beyond the restatement of the administration policy of strengthening the levees, that fruitful source of "pork-barrel" graft, is unknown.

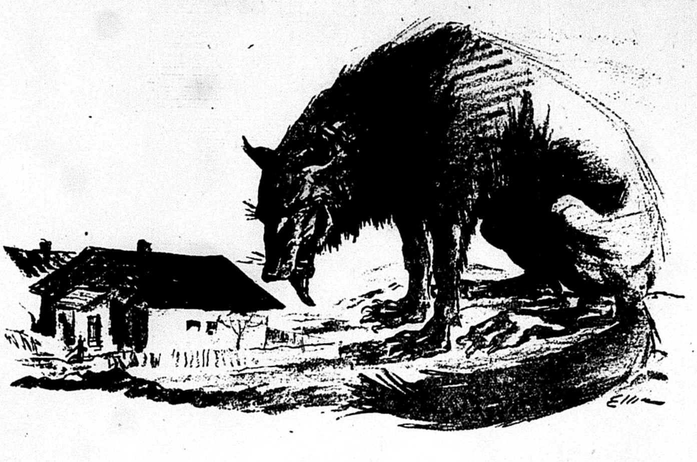
Thompson's journey was also timed to detract from the ridicule he has heaped upon himself as a result of his grotesque crusade against the "stoolpigeons of King George." If he is to play the role in the national republican convention to which he is entitled by virtue of his domination of the Illinois republican machine he must have some other platform than that of combating British propaganda in the Chicago schools and the public library.

Most illuminating was the personnel of the Thompson entourage, as revealing a cross section of American political corruption. The labor agents of Insull were represented in the person of John H. Walker, renegade socialist and president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Thomas J. Hill, who supervises the Insull interests as secretary of the "Chicago flood control conference," acted in an advisory capacity for the delegation. Len Small, who jobbed a million dollars out of the Illinois taxpayers while state treasurer and who is present governor of that state, contributed to the gayety of the occasion. The only luminary who was missing was Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, Illinois, who was trained in the Kankakee machine of Len Small and who rivalled Bill Vare of Pennsylvania in the delectable art of stealing, through bribery, a seat in the United States senate. But his place was adequately filled by the odoriferous William Lorimer, former senator from Illinois, who in 1910 was the precurser of the modern Newberrys, Vares and Smiths in buying his way into the United States senate. The difference in the case of Lorimer being that he merely instructed his agent, Lee Oneal Brown, of Streator, Illinois, a member of the state legislature, to buy the notes of a majority of the legislators with the expenditure of a few thousand dollars. In those benighted times the system of direct election of senators was not in vogue, hence it was only necessary to buy a few people instead of an army of mercenaries to debauch one's way into the cave of the winds at Washington. After a period of eclipse the peculiar talents of Mr. Lorimer are again recognized by Mr. Insull, thereby proving the truth of the bourgeois shibboleth: "Virtue is its own reward."

The one lesson to be derived by the working class is that this middle-west political machine is the instrument of Samuel Insull and other exploiters of labor. As Insull's interests have grown beyond the boundaries of Illinois and reached the proportions of a powerful national trust, so his political machine enters the arena of national politics, as a powerful, if bizzare, contribution to the industrialists who, for the present, oppose the policies of the majority of the republican party that carries out the imperialist program of Wall Street by endorsing the world court as the back door to the league of nations and in general defends the interests of finance capital in Europe.

AT THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS' DOOR

By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

And then "Balisand," the story of a landed gentleman of Maryland during the revolutionary war; here again is "stateliness" to the nth power, and as usual written around an article of furniture. Under an illustration in the "Dower House" book you find this caption: "The walnut sideboard, inlaid with long conch-shells in apple-wood, had rare brasses stamped with an Ionic temple. It bore Philadelphia and Georgian silver and a shameless cocktail shaker." It was gazing at this last object de joie that generated the story of Richard Bale of Balisand. We see him in the opening chapter getting elaborately drunk; he is drunk in gentlemanly and aristocratic fashion most of the way through, until he is killed in gentlemanly and aristocratic fashion in a duel over a woman. When I read this novel, I said to a friend, "This Hergesheimer is an eighteenth century Tory!" My friend, a victim of the "art for art's sake" bunk, insisted that the book might be a literary exercise. But now we don't have to dispute any more, Mr. Hergesheimer has settled the matter in his spiritual confession. "Politically, I discovered, writing 'Balisand,' I was a Federalist; a party soon discredited, and—or for this era—completely lost."

He goes on to tell us what he likes in life: "privilege and the exercise of privilege;" "pleasantness and security;" "time to choose neckties;" "a room with a graceful Hepplewhite table, and on it a box of Cabanas cigars—Tabacos Del Almurezo—and Balkan cigarettes;" "a measure of dry gin in a glass with British ginger beer, and ice, and a few drops of the juice of a lime." Such are the tastes of a gentleman of letters. But persons who have not sense enough to share such tastes do not need to worry; they are in no peril from any effort on my part to extend their joys." No propaganda, you see!

But these joys cost real money, and so Mr. Hergesheimer takes a trip to the fountain-head of real money in the arts, and writes a series of articles for Colonel Lorimer, describing life among the movie stars in language of the most top-lofty stateliness. All in the sacred cause of high art we learn how Mr. Lasky ties his necktie, and how Mr. Goldwyn's car is upholstered, and how the valet at the Ambassador looks at the red suspenders which Mr. Knopf gave to Mr. Hergesheimer; we are taken the round of luncheons and dinners, and meet the exquisite young "shapes in light" in their homes, and gossip with them and play cribbage, and in all my reading of the literatures of seven languages and four thousand years, I cannot recall any artist lending his fancy language to the glorifying of more empty vanity and pretense. The climax comes in the home of one of these money-stuffed dolls; the spell of Cytherea begins to steal over us, and we sit lost in it, until the beautiful "shape in light" asks what is the matter, and we reply, "I was just thinking what in the name of God I'd say if I happened to be in love with you." To this the "shape" replies, "Don't be silly," and we agree with all our heart.

The ivory tower artist goes back to Dower House and Dorothy, and we leave him in the domestic scenes he has told us about. "On the wide blue rug of the dining room walnut and, in the morning sunlight, the engaging shadows of the fiddle-back chairs, made a very pleasant pattern against the blanched walls." This delightful picture may be compared with a paragraph from an address delivered by Mr. Karl de Schweinitz, secretary of the Family Society of Philadelphia, a charity organization. "Of the thousand families studied in December (1926) many lacked what are the necessities of modern city life. There were 387 that had no bathtub, while another 230 were obliged to share a tub with one or more other families. Less than half of the thousand families had toilets in their houses. One hundred and ninety-one families shared a toilet indoors with one or more families; 324 families had outside toilets and 42 families were obliged to share an outside toilet with other families. There were actually 60 families that did not have running water in the house."

Our ivory tower artist describes for us his bedroom, in which he makes use of the brocaded pajamas of burnt orange and cerulean and glass green. He says: "The bed in the curly maple room had a canopy like a film, a suspended tracery of frost; and under it many delicate and beautiful women had slept. . . cooled in the white silence of winter." And against that lovely sentence let us set one from an article in the "Survey," December 15, 1925, by Dr. I. M. Rubinow, director of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia: "The working man's apartment in Philadelphia is not an apartment at all, but only two or three rooms sublet without any necessary adjustment for a separate decent family existence, for it has no private bathing or toilet facilities and very frequently no separate water supply."

(To Be Continued.)

The Railway Workers' Club Dedicated to the Memory of Kuchnisterov

By MARGARET GRAHAM.

At a time in the history of Russia, when to be a member of a Union was to be "outside the law," Kuchnisterov, a blacksmith of Moscow, organized the Railway and Transport Workers' Union. Today his memory is honored by the 1,025,000 members of the Union in the huge Railway Workers' Club of Moscow, dedicated in his name.

In contra-distinction to the American method of luring the workers away from class consciousness after working hours, diverting their allegiance to amusements organized by Y. M. C. A.'s and fraternal organizations, the Russian workers find in the clubs organized by their own Unions, all the cultural and recreational activities they can possibly desire.

The Club to the memory of Kuchnisterov is one of 700 such institutions, all sprung to life after the Revolution. The dues paying membership of these clubs jumped from 5,300 in January 1923 to 260,000 in October 1926.

This particular club was built on the ruins of an old munitions factory, at the terminal of the Karkov Railway. It was completed in 1925 and now boasts 5,000 members, 1,500 of them women. Members pay from 5 to 40 kopeks a month, according to the amount of their salaries. (A kopek is one-half an American cent.) Members of workers' families can also join the club by paying 5 kopeks a month.

In the one brief hour at my disposal there was hardly time to get a "bird's eye view" of the countless activities all going on at the same time. First there was a district delegate conference. The beautiful meeting hall with its painted frieze of locomotives in brilliant colors seated 540 persons. It was overflowing, so that the 68,000 workers of the district must have been well represented, and this was the sixth day of the conference.

Next we went from lecture room to lecture room: in one an engineer training oilers to be locomotive assistants, in another telegraph operators being trained for the position of station master (the course takes six months; only telegraph operators are eligible for this class as they are considered the most skilled group in the industry). In another room candidates were being instructed in how to take their examinations; in another the Committee for better relations between town and village was training surveyors to send to the villages to help their less fortunate comrades.

The Club has its own library housed in an adjoining building. In addition to magazines, the library owns 60,000 books. There is a dining room which seats 500 workers at one time and feeds on the average 2,000 a day. In addition to the main dining room, workers can get sandwiches and tea at a buffet.

The theatre has just been completed. It has 1,700 seats and is equipped with every modern appliance for lightning and shifting of scenes. Here movies alternate with legitimate drama and the store rooms in the corridors were literally bursting with wigs, masks and costumes.

Classes in art, English, French and the co-operative movement competed with the women's sewing circle and the billiard room where 30 workers were waiting their turn at the two tables.

There is a special effort to interest women in the cultural work and to get them to attend their Trade Union meetings, 30 of which are held in the club each night. For this purpose special lectures and discussions for women have been arranged and an evening nursery has been established where mothers can bring their babies and little children. Here milk and bread are served, there is a woman doctor and a nurse and there is always a member of the Young Workers' League to play with the older children. The room for babies had its ten little beds filled. Each night the doctor examines the children and once a week there are lectures for mothers.

We followed the railroad signals which point the way from room to room and finally out to the waiting automobile which the railway union had placed at our disposal. But the chauffeur, who was also a member of the union, had not been sitting "on duty," while we were inside. This was his club too, and he had spent a profitable hour in one of its many activities. At least he must have had his fill of recreation, judging by the speed with which he returned us to our hotel.

Built by workers, run by workers, uniting mothers and fathers, children and grown-ups in constructive effort—study, recreation. Engineer and oiler, station master and cleaning woman. This is a trade union institution which can well be copied in every part of the world.

Red Rays

WE are informed that an assortment of A. F. of L. chiefs are on the way here to fight the injunction asked by the I. R. T. to prevent the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes from unionizing the subway lines. A good time will be had by all, but the traction employes might as well know now as later on that those corpulent officials will not do any organizing. The winners will be the lawyers on both sides and the traction barons. Until the traction employes take the bit between their teeth and unhorse the labor fakers who are holding them in check there will be no change in the situation for the benefit of the workers.

• • •

INDEED the policy of the labor leaders in the traction situation is somewhat similar to that of the British government in India. The inhabitants of that great country are chafing under the British yoke and are actually laboring under the delusion that they could survive if the British withdrew their troops and left the natives to the mercy of the tigers. The British, being philanthropic souls, hesitate to take the Hindoos at their word, so they have appointed a commission to look into the situation. By the time this commission gets thru making its report a new situation will have developed and a new commission will have to be appointed. This tomfoolery will continue until the natives dump a commission into the Red Sea and thumb a polite Oriental nose at Great Britain. Ditto in the case of the traction situation in New York.

• • •

NO doubt you have noticed that Upton Sinclair, one of the best known of our novelists, is running a series of articles on this page. It is the best stuff he ever wrote in my opinion, and I must confess that the tribute is dragged out of me, because I am somewhat prejudiced against Sinclair. Tho born to the confessional I can never completely forgive an adult who fell for Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points, but it must be admitted that Sinclair did his best to atone for the days he spent sowing his patriotic wild oats. However, this is not what I pickled a rod for use on Sinclair's literary anatomy just now for.

• • •

IN his chapter entitled "The Charm-Poacher," Sinclair takes occasion to hurl a brick at James Branch Cabell, one of our most advanced novelists. Cabell's crime, in Sinclair's eyes is that the author of Jurgen contributed to the delinquency of our youth in that he excited them sexually by his Jurgenistic writings, with the result that his readers might be found standing in line at dispensaries, sorry testimonials to the efficacy of Cabell's propaganda.

• • •

THIS is to laugh at Sinclair. An uncharitable person, on reading Sinclair's expedition into the wilds of Freudianism would be justified in assuming that Upton was suffering from serious polygamist repressions and was obliged to resort to extreme measures in order to survive the internal disorder. Indeed no less a celebrity than Frank Harris once said that Sinclair might write the great American novel if he only had a decent love affair. Which, means in the Harris sense, a violent love affair.

• • •

Now, Sinclair is not that kind of a person, yet thanks to our revolutionary god for him. Because he is the greatest of our pamphleteers and has noble intentions. Furthermore he must have some weaknesses, otherwise he would be a greater nuisance than he is now. And since every man must have a weak spot it is well that Sinclair errs on the moral side. What a calamity it would be if such a prolific writer as Sinclair had Cabellistic tendencies? There would be no youth left to carry on the work after three or four years of serious writing.

• • •

AS a matter of fact, ninety-nine out of every hundred persons interviewed on the subject will testify that the great majority of those suffering from the diseases so properly abhorred by Sinclair, never read a book in their lives—not even the King James version of the bible. Male adults with enough intelligence to appreciate either Cabell or Sinclair are presumably intelligent enough to keep out of harm's way. Indeed, the bathing beach episode in Sinclair's "Oil" has contributed more to his royalty chest than the excellent scenic descriptions that take up so much space in the first part of the book. And it is not surprising that this part of the novel will constitute the core of the play based on "Oil" which will be produced on Broadway by William A. Brady.

• • •

BECAUSE the famous memoirs of Charles Greville told of an illicit love affair between the mother of Queen Victoria and her secretary, Sir John Conroy, they were issued in expurgated form until last week. A hardy publisher turned the whole business loose on the public and red anger is raging in Buckingham Palace. The British monarchy is by no means the shakiest of the few that are left but if the people are to respect it, they must be given the impression that royalty cannot be normal.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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CLARK, SINCLAIR OIL MAN, UNDER MILD ARREST FOR JURY FIXING

No Warrant Served; Bonds Secured Before Officially Set; Burns Denies Bill Sent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Another Sinclair official, Sheldon Clark, was formally charged by the government today with conspiracy to tamper with the jury in the Teapot Dome conspiracy trial, but was not formally arrested or placed on heavy bonds.

Harry F. Sinclair, the millionaire oil magnate, who was on trial with ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, and H. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Co., have already been named in the jury tampering accusation.

Approximately thirty questions were put to Clark by the grand jury. In each instance, it is understood, he declined to answer on the ground that he feared he might incriminate himself.

Clark Involved.

Charles G. Ruddy, boss of the Burns detective agents who trailed the Fall-Sinclair jurors, has stated that he reported both to Day and Clark, and it is on this statement that they are charged with being "contact men" between the detectives and Sinclair.

No explanation was given as to why Clark was released on $10,000, whereas Day was forced to put up $25,000, or why no warrant was actually issued for Clark.

As the situation now stands, no attempt will be made to serve an arrest warrant on Sinclair. Bench warrants may be issued for the three men if the grand jury returns formal indictments.

"Financial Affairs of Jurors."

The complaint under which the Chicago oil man was bonded charges that Sinclair, Day "and others" unlawfully conspired to influence the oil trial jury through an improper surveillance and an investigation into the financial affairs of the jurors.

The move had been expected by the accused man. As soon as the party reached Turnhage's office, Beach picked up a telephone and called a local bondsman, telling him to "come right down with that $10,000 bond I arranged for."

Is There Collusion?

Newspaper reporters tried to find out how Clark knew so accurately long before the bail was officially set exactly how much it would be, but were snubbed by the oil man.

Clark when brot with his two attorneys before United States Commissioner Turnace to go thru the formalities of giving bond, appealed dramatically for an instant trial. The prosecution secured a two weeks' stay, and in the course of the argument disclosed that no adequate check had been kept on the communications of the accused. Agents of the government, watching his mail box, were at certain times, for an hour or so, ordered away, said the prosecutor, and during these periods Clark or somebody acting for him always removed the mail.

Say Jeffreys Paid Spies.

The government brought before the federal grand jury today Harry Jeffreys. Charged with being paymaster for Harry F. Sinclair, his employer, and paying off the Burns detectives, Jeffreys declined to identify himself to reporters otherwise than to say he was "an employe of Mr. Sinclair," and to say that he was not identified with any of the millionaire's various oil companies. He readily confessed that "acting under orders" he hired the Burns Agency to shadow the oil graft jury.

William J. Burns himself appeared at the afternoon session and went before the grand jury. His son, W. Sherman, also made another appearance.

Burns' Little Joke.

"They're going to have a hard time finding out who paid the oill," observed young Burns facetiously, "because no bill has been rendered yet." He would not admit that Burns was volunteering the spy service free because of previous connection with Teapot Dome.

While these proceedings were going on, the head of every local private detective agency was called down to the court house for questioning in the district attorney's office. This, it was understood, was merely a "fishing expedition" launched in the faint hope that some other agency might have been hired to observe the Fall-Sinclair jurors as well as the Burns Agency.

William S. Hayes, of "Hayes, Incorporated, a business of investigation and information," was the first this group.

FOR MORE EFFECTIVE CENSOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—A motion was made yesterday in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature for a commission to revise the state censorship law, which Representative R. D. Sawyer considers to be ridiculous in that it lays stress upon single words and phrases, thus barring certain words of art but "allowing pamphlets really obscene to be sold." Sawyer is a Congregational minister.

Burns Detective Hiding From a Subpoena

Professional spy who calls himself Douglas Sydney "Catchim," but who was caught himself, just on the point of leaving for Haiti on a government transport, in a marine's uniform. He is wanted in the investigation of charges of jury fixing in the Teapot Dome trial.

Hurley Demands All U. S. Ships Be Used In Fight on Europe

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The United States Shipping Board was yesterday given an inspired statement by Edward N. Hurley its former head, which calls for complete reversion to private ownership of government ships, a government subsidy to ship owners in the form of a $500,000,000 revolving fund to be loaned at practically no interest and on generous principles as regards security, and a recommendation that the present laws preventing railroads from owning the ships that are supposed to compete with them be repealed. The memorandum calls for bigger combinations of capital, mergers, and the general trustification of transportation.

European Competition.

The reason given for the policies advocated is the danger confronting American industrial capitalists from competition wilth a Europe which American finance capital has "revived" on a basis of low wages and enormous profits.

"Our country," he said, "is now in a strong financial position, which makes us somewhat indifferent about tomorrow's business; but we should take warning from the fact that Europe has made more industrial progress in the past five years than in the twenty-year period just before the war. With the productive capacity of our factories far in excess of domestic consumption, and with the growing surplus of farm products, the overseas business looms as a vitally important factor in our future prosperity.

"We are financing European rehabilitation. Billions of our money are being used to build up European industries that will compete vigorously with ours in the markets of the world. Formation of European 'cartels' is a recent step in the program of our competitors to wrest industrial and trade leadership from America. Competition is becoming keener, and we will obtain our share of world trade only if we have the ships to transport quickly our overseas goods on an economic parity with our competitors."

Germany Names Board To Deal With Gilbert

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A special board has been appointed by the cabinet to conduct negotiations with reparations agent General S. Parker Gilbert, it was learned.

The finance minister will head the board while the ministries of foreign affairs and commerce will also be represented.

Court Rules Illinois' Primary Law Null and Void; Bankers Hate It

CHICAGO, Nov. 10. — Illinois' new primary law, passed by the state legislature last summer, is unconstitutional, null and void, according to a decision handed down here today in a test case by Judge Harry M. Fisher.

Illinois, one of the most corrupt of states, politically, acquired notoriety when the Reed committee investigated and found Sam. Insull, traction and super-power magnate, buying up both parties in the primary. Immediately a campaign started among banking and industrial circles to return to the old convention system of nominations, as being much more secret and harder to expose. The primary law was declared unconstitutional, and when passed in a changed form, was again attacked.

DOUBLE THE VOTE FOR COMMUNISM IN N. Y. BALLOT

Labor Party for 1928 Is Indication

Communists in the election Tuesday more than doubled their New York vote of last year, returns showed yesterday.

Although it was an "off" year and one of the least stimulating campaigns since 1915, a total of 2,521 Communist votes were counted for Charles Zimmerman, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for judge of General Sessions in Manhattan, and 2,360 for Anton Bimba, Party candidate for Kings County district attorney, returns showed. This vote compares with 1,032 in Manhattan and 1,424 in Kings County in 1926.

10,000 Communist Votes.

On the basis of these figures a total of 10,000 votes were cast for the Workers Party candidates Tuesday, as against 4,691 cast in New York City for the Party candidate for governor of New York last year.

In every election a large number of votes for Workers Party candidates are counted incorrectly or are discarded entirely, according to the New York district office of the Party.

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GARFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—Mayor William Burke, bitter enemy of the textile workers during the last strike, was defeated for reelection yesterday. He received 1,433 votes as against 2,410 polled for Anthony Perratato, the victor.

The campaign of the United Labor Ticket is believed to have played an important part in Burke's defeat. Burke's anti-labor record was attacked by Deak and his fellow-candidates in every address and leaflet.

Republicans retained complete control of both houses of the New Jersey legislature and the pleas of democrats to support the policies of Governor A. Harry Moore, democrat and tool of the Frank L. Hague machine to Jersey City, which is a replica of

(Continued on Page Five)

Hoover's Man Reports To Merchants On Loot They Can Get in China

SEATTLE, Nov. 10.—Gradual political and economic awakening in the Orient was today hailed by Dr. Julius Klein, foreign commerce chief of the department of commerce, as a development of prime importance to American business and industry.

Klein, addressing the Seattle chamber of commerce, said the outstanding feature of this country's post-war commerce has been the astounding growth of trans-Pacific trade. Foreign commerce with the Orient jumped from $462,000,000 in 1913 to $2,215,000,000 in 1926.

Organizations Claiming To Speak for Farmer in Fight Over Farm Relief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The National Grange, the Farmers' Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation have issued a joint statement, following a series of conferences, saying they were "in substantial harmony" on most proposed farm legislation but not on Muscle Shoals and farm relief.

TOLEDO GAS PRICE CUT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 10.—A price war between the Shell and the Standard Oil Companies has reduced the price of gasoline four cents a gallon. The present price is 12 cents, retail.

CHARGES AGAINST FASCIST DROPPED BY AUTHORITIES

Police Assist Fascists, Workers Say

The New York district attorney's office has dropped all charges against a fascist held accountable for the 116th St. bomb explosion of 1926, the Greco-Carrillo Defense League said yesterday it had learned.

The League said the decision to drop the prosecution in this case was further proof of its charge that the district attorney's office and certain members of the New York police department were collaborating with the Fascist League of North America in the suppression of the workers' opposition in this country to the fascist regime in Italy. The Greco-Carrillo Defense League and the International Labor Defense are organizing the defense for Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, New York workers charged with killing two fascists in connection with a Memorial Day parade in the Bronx last spring.

Evidence brought forward by the American section of the fascisti is eagerly accepted by the police and district attorney, according to Filippo Greco, brother of Calogero Greco and secretary of the Defense League. Evidence presented in behalf of the workers who are opposed to fascism, in this country or abroad, is rejected, he added. (See page 2 for more about Greco and Carrillo.)

DEMAND TROTSKY EXPULSION FROM COMMUNISTPARTY

Moscow Committee Hits Opposition Tactics

MOSCOW, Nov. 10. — The expulsion of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kameneff from the Communist Party for their attempt to start a factional demonstration during the celebrations of the November Revolution is recommended in a resolution adopted by the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The resolution calls the Opposition's action "hostile to the Soviet Union" and declares that it considers necessary the expulsion of Trotsky, Kameneff and Zinoviev and other leaders whose actions are unbecoming to members of the Communist Party.

Calling the action of the Opposition "menshevist" and as an attempt to rally all anti-Soviet elements, the resolution also declares that it considers it inadmissable that the Opposition leaders be left in the high official posts which they now hold and abuse in the interests of their own faction.

Find Rev. Purnell Immoral but Leave His Church Intact

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 10.—Rev. Benjamin Purnell, who has ruled the "House of David" with an iron hand for years, must abdicate, Judge Louis H. Fead decided in an opinion filed here today.

Purnell is guilty of betrayal of women and young girls of the colony through use of religion to gratify his lust, Judge Fead's decision reads.

For such conduct Purnell must relinquish title to the House of David and leave the colony, the judge decrees.

A receiver will be appointed in accordance with the opinion to take over and administer the property. The real estate in Berrien county is assessed at $375,000. This does not include High Island, which belongs to the colony. There is also $125,000 in cash. All property is held in the name of Rev. Purnell and his wife, "Queen" Mary.

The decision does not mean that the colony must disband. That question is left to the members. It provides for an injunction to restrain Benjamin from remaining at the colony, interfering with its management or seeing the girls and women except under proper supervision.

CHIEF OF POLICE GUILTY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Seven men, including the chief of police of Calumet Park, were found guilty in federal court today of violation of the prohibition laws. The jury found that Andrew Bentowski, the police officer, had collected huge sums for protection for bootleggers.

Jack Rubinstein

PASSAIC WORKERS FACE JAIL; LABOR DEFENSE TO HELP

Rubenstein, Leader, Attends Conference

"The Passaic mill barons are railroading to prison workers who participated in the textile strike as a symbol of what happens to labor when it stands up and fights for its interests in defiance of the powers that be. They and their local political henchmen intend to 'teach the workers a lesson' for the future by throwing all the active fighters into the penitentiaries of New Jersey."

One of Labor's "Jailbirds."

This was the statement today of Jack Rubenstein, one of the most active leaders of the recent Passaic strike, over whose own head hang a number of indictments for which he is now awaiting trial. He has already served "time" in New Jersey jails for picketing and organizing during the strike. He is now being held on three indictments which involve some $15,000 bail.

Victims of Passaic Struggle.

"The Passaic strike," said Rubenstein, "like all other battles of the working class in this country has its victims. They are now languishing in jail for their militancy. There are a number of them already imprisoned on framed-up charges. They must

(Continued on Page Two)

STRIKING MINERS OF HARMARVILLE FIGHT FOR FUEL

Company Tries by Force to Freeze Families

By A. S.

HARMARVILLE, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Consumers Coal Company, subsidiary of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, is trying to freeze out the miners at its Harmarsville mine in the Alleghany Valley, by preventing housecoal from being brought into the camp; but the miners are a good match for the coal and iron police and deputies. The Company is not having much luck with its plan. The Harmarsville miners get their housecoal from a small independent mine in the neighborhood employing about 20 men at the Jacksonville scale. The coal is brought in by truck, and the company plan is to use force to keep the trucks from going up to the company houses.

Stopped By Deputy.

The other day a deputy stepped out on the road and halted a truck load of coal coming in. Two pickets took the driver off, and put some of their own men on the truck, and began driving up into the camp. Coal and Iron police came to reinforce the deputies, and stopped the truck again. Then men and women and children came running down the road ready to fight to get their coal in. The Yellow Dogs took a look at the threatening crowd and decided it would be wiser to quit. The pickets drove the truck up into the camp and the families got their coal.

Harmarsville is known as a fighting town. About 830 men were employed at the mine before the April 1 lockout, and up to date only one has gone back, and he was more of a professional bootlegger than a miner the men say. The women are fighters as well as the men. They make things about as hot for the scabs as the men themselves; they run the same risk as the men too, for the Yellow Dogs don't spare them.

Create a Nuisance.

The coal company at Harmarsville allows the practice, pretty general in Western Pennsylvania, of quarter-

(Continued on Page Two)

PITTSBURGH COAL CO. MAKES THIRD WAGE CUT; SCAB SHOOTS UNION MINER IN EASTERN OHIO; JAIL FIVE PICKETS

Hold Five Workers on Serious Charges; No Scabs Arrested; Operators' New Ruse

Big Concern Declares Wages Will Be Cut to West Va. Non-Union Basis

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

By AMY SCHECHTER.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—William Hunter, a member of the United Mine Workers, was shot by a scab yesterday in an early morning clash between a truck load of scabs and pickets at the Big Five mine in Eastern Ohio.

FIVE PICKETS ARRESTED.

Five union miners were arrested and are held on charges of assault with intent to kill, inciting to riot and carrying concealed weapons. Additional arrests are expected today. No scabs were arrested.

BIG FIVE A SCAB MINE.

The Big Five mine opened up Monday with 100 scabs as a fake "cooperative" mine on a company union basis. The scabs were accosted by union pickets near Bannock and the fight followed.

Third Wage Cut.

The third wage cut instituted by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company became effective yesterday. This company declares openly its intention of the reduction of the Pennsylvania miners' wages to the West Virginia non-union scale.

The right of appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals from the preliminary injunction issued a month ago by Judge Schoonmaker expired today.

• • •

National Committee for Miners' Relief Says Need Is Great

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—The lockout of the Pennsylvania and Ohio soft coal miners, now in its eighth month, has resulted in a very serious situation in many of the mining camps.

Food, stockings for children, shoes head the list of requirements received by the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee. The thousands of evictions have brought about a situation which makes the need for aid for the miners in this struggle of paramount importance.

Call For Aid.

A call has been issued to organized relief committees in all industrial centers as well as in the smaller cities where individuals and organizations sympathetic to the miners' cause can be found.

Steps to help the miners fight the open shop movements of the mine owners have already been taken in New York City, where a meeting of the delegates from organizations that desire to assist has been called for November 20th. The place of the meeting will be announced later. All individuals interested are also invited to attend.

Boston, Philadelphia To Act.

Word has come from Boston that a number of workers' organizations are soon to call a meeting preliminary to starting a miners' relief drive. For Philadelphia the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee has already selected a representative in the person of Clara Thomas, well-known in the labor movement of that city.

The central committee at Pittsburgh expects soon to hear from Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle and San Francisco. Friends who read this and desire to make contributions are asked to address the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Avenue, Room 307, Pittsburgh.

STILL HOLD I. W. W. STRIKE LEADERS WITHOUT BAIL

Governor Adams Obeys John D.'s Orders

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 10. — The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with the state police entirely at its disposal and Governor Adams carrying out its instructions, is using every effort to smash the miners' strike while practically all prominent I. W. W.'s and miners' leaders are held in jail without bail.

Strikebreaking by State Police.

State police are patrolling the highways and mining camps in the Rockefeller districts in the southern part of the state. Governor Adams has also made it clear that he is ready to give similar assistance to the coal operators in the northern section.

Reactionary As Usual.

The miners, however, are not abandoning their demand for the Jacksonville scale. The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, having taken no favorable action on the strike until now, has endorsed a resolution sponsoring a "citizens' movement" in behalf of a wage raise for the miners.

This movement is tied up with the political machine of the governor and has in view a mass meeting at which the governor will preside.

Role of Local A. F. of L.

It is apparent that the role of the A. F. of L. leadership in the situation here is to try to continue the fiction of Governor Adams' "friendship for labor" at the time that state police forces are doing everything possible to break the strike. It is the opinion here that some further concession will be made to the miners but that the Rockefeller interests have ordered their political henchmen to permit no extension of organization in the coal fields.

Arrests Wholly Arbitrary.

The I. W. W. leaders have been jailed without any semblance of ordinary legal procedure in the hope that their absence will demoralize the strike.

"No more open use of the state machinery for strike-breaking purposes has ever been seen," said an attorney who is working for the release of the arrested workers." Ludlow was more violent but not any more arbitrary than the present procedure," he said.

Election Day Solidarity Makes Bosses Retract Threat to Discharge Hemstitchers of Local 41

How Election Day solidarity saved the jobs of several workers and forestalled an attempt to break down union conditions at the Harrison Pleating Co., 315 E. 36th St., became known yesterday. The shop is one of the largest in the industry.

All the workers at the Harrison shop are members of Local 41, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Due to its militancy and its consistent opposition to employer-union collaboration, the bosses as well as the right wing administration of the I. L. G. W. have attempted to destroy it. The local was recently disbanded by the international general executive board.

The workers of this shop under threat of dismissal were told last Monday to report for work Tuesday, election day, though election day has always been a union holiday, under a clause in the union agreement, according to M. E. Taft, manager of the local.

After consulting with union headquarters the Harrison shop employes in a block remained at home election day in defiance of the company's order and reported for work yesterday as before. And they remained at work.

Union Too Strong.

"The company had obviously expected to take advantage of the opposition of the right wing international administration to our local, believing we were too weakened to enforce our agreement," Taft said yesterday. "But the company found its own workers and our union stronger than ever. Backed by Local 41, the workers were resolute in taking their rightful holiday and returning to their places the following day."

The Harrison Pleating Co. did not take steps to enforce its anti-union order.

Passaic Workers Face Term in Prison

(Continued from Page One)

were long terms in New Jersey's penitentiaries because of their loyal support to the strike. In most cases, the families of the imprisoned men are in very bad straits and suffer terribly.

"There are a number of others awaiting trial on various charges, and all these workers have none other to look to for support than their working class comrades. The Passaic mill barons will not readily give up their victims. They will demand their pound of flesh.

"The workers of this country will have to rally to their defense. The International Labor Defense has already done excellent work in their behalf, and it will have to be the one that will organize labor sentiment in this country for the strikers in prison and those who are being prepared for the penitentiary.

Conference Timely.

"By taking up these cases at its New York conference this Saturday, the International Labor Defense will, I am sure, take such steps as will guarantee the most stubborn fight against the imprisonment of the workers who fought so well for the interests of the exploited mill slaves in Passaic. The conference of International Labor Defense unquestionably comes at a timely moment."

The Rubenstein case involves sentences of a number of years in prison if the mill owners' courts are able to successfully convict him. It is announced that the International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the defense of the case, will contest it vigorously.

Declining Stocks Help Float Government Bond

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. — The slump in the stock market and the resultant shifting of investments from industrial stocks that were on the decline to government and other bonds drawing a fixed rate of interest have enabled the treasury department to close its offering of $400,000,000 in seven-month 3 and one-eight per cent bonds. The issue was oversubscribed two and one-half times, subscription totalling $1,867,000. The money will be used in retiring outstanding bonds of the second liberties.

European Exports Fall Off and Add to General Industrial Depression

Exports to Europe have fallen off to a marked degree the past few months, contributing to the general depression that is gradually spreading over all industry in the United States.

The Department of Commerce report on September's exports and imports by countries of destination and origin showed that the $22,759,608 total decrease in the month's exports was chiefly due to $13,045,445 decrease in exports to Europe. To England, in particular, $21,898,508 less was exported than in September, 1926. Imports from Europe during the month increased $4,784,128.

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SHALL IT BE AGAIN?

CALAGERO GRECO, from a snap shot taken this Summer.

YESTERDAY, SACCO AND VANZETTI — TODAY, GRECO AND CARRILLO

By JAMES P. CANNON
(National Secretary, International Labor Defense)

THE ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti are hardly cold when the frame-up gang is again at work to murder two more workers in the electric chair. Donato Carrillo and Calogero Greco, two anti-fascist workers, are being groomed for death by the direct agents of the tyrant Mussolini and by the willing policemen and judges who have become the instruments of the Italian dictator's campaign of death to his enemies.

The legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti showed that even the most obscure of workers are not immune from the vengeful hatred of the American capitalist class if they remain loyal to the interests of their class. The arrest and imprisonment of Greco and Carrillo are additional proof of this.

Another Frame-Up.

The Greco-Carrillo case must be added to the already too long list of frame-ups against the American working class. It is only a few months old, but already its every aspect conforms with the development of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The familiar machinery of the deadly frame-up is being set in motion and we know toward what end it is aiming.

The horrible precedent set in the Sacco-Vanzetti case by the unpreparedness and weakness of the working class which enabled the Massachusetts bourbons to carry their conspiracy to a conclusion must not be repeated in this case.

We must issue a solemn warning at the very beginning that unless the working class vigilantly guards Greco and Carrillo, unless it surrounds them with a protecting wall of iron, it will suffer the ignominy of their legal murder.

We must not rest confident in the knowledge that even many capitalist papers in New York have admitted Greco and Carrillo's innocence of the charges made against them. The innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti was also admitted; it was well-known, but it did not prevent their assassins from burning them to death. During the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign it was the proud boast of the New York press and officialdom that such a travesty of justice could not occur in this state. But this is a hollow joke in the face of the preparations that are being made to strap these two Italian workers in the death chair. The capitalists of New York are not one whit different from their brothers in Massachusetts, and we can expect the same measure of "justice" from either of them.

The important lesson of the Sacco-Vanzetti case must be applied to the case of Greco and Carrillo: that the hopes for a successful struggle and for their liberation lie chiefly with the organized power of the working class. To rely solely upon the "justice" of the capitalist courts is to help dig a grave for the two workers.

A campaign of enlightenment and organization must be begun immediately and carried on without cessation until they are freed. The International Labor Defense, which has already come to their defense, will start a national campaign for Greco and Carrillo with a special report on the case at the third annual conference of the organization which opens in New York City at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., November 12. We intend to organize a counter-movement to the plans made by Mussolini and his Italian and American agents to kill Greco and Carrillo.

Remember Sacco and Vanzetti and act swiftly. Save Greco and Carrillo from a similar fate!

DONATO CARRILLO and his little son photographed at Coney Island a few weeks before his arrest.

Negro Lawyer Out For Republicans Meets Big Rebuff

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10. — Should the Negro race, over ninety-five per cent of whom are workers, support the republican party representing the oil and steel magnates and the profiteers of America? Or should the Negro support a labor party?

There were the two outstanding questions that last Sunday's debate at the forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress precipitated. The debaters were: Edward G. Dickerson, Negro lawyer and Julian St. George White, secretary, Philadelphia branch, N. A. A. C. P., affirmative; and A. J. Carey, labor leader, and Thomas L. Dabney, organizer, Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, negative.

The lawyer asserted that the workers are lazy and ignorant while envying the rich for their wealth; he declared that if the radicals are not satisfied with conditions in America they should go to some other country. The lawyer and his colleague, White, contended that the Negro must support some party in power, and since the "republican party has stood for equal rights for all," the Negro should support it.

The Answer.

A. J. Carey, in a penetrating speech interspersed with irony and sarcasm, showed how ridiculous it was for the Negro to support a party which has not only done nothing for the Negro within the last 30 years, but which, because of its relation to the business interests of America can never do anything fundamental for the Negro.

A party of the rich, Carey reiterated, cannot represent the interests of Negro workers. Carey pointed out that the republicans refused to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, altho they had a majority in both houses of congress when the bill was considered.

Segregation.

Both Dabney and Carey showed that the Negro is suffering from many injustices and discriminations in the very states where the republican party has complete control of the government. In Philadelphia under republican rule Negro children are segregated in the schools and the policy of segregation is being extended gradually to all the schools. In Washington with the republicans in power the segregation of Negro government employes begun by the democrats, is being extended by the republicans. In Gary, Indiana, New Jersey and other northern sections where the republican party has control the segregation of Negro children in the public schools aided by the nefarious and lawless Ku Klux Klan is spreading while the republican party takes no action whatsoever.

During the debate Carey styled lawyer Dickerson and such Negro leaders as bedfellows of Rockefeller, who at present has his armed thugs and hired gunmen murdering Colorado miners in cold blood because they dare to strike for a living wage! And Negro miners are striking there.

Not one person who participated in the discussion defended the republican party.

WANTED — MORE READERS!

Kellogg Scowls at the League of Nations for Attending Havana Meet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. — If the League of Nations carries out its intention of sending an "observer" to attend the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana next January it is probable that he will receive a very chilly welcome.

That much was made plain at the state department today. The department denied that this government has invited the league to send an observer. The Cuban embassy denied that the Cuban government had done so. And on behalf of this government it was said at the department that there is no need for a league official at Havana.

The league announced yesterday in Geneva that it was sending an official observer. The U. S. state department regards this as poaching in the back yard of the American empire.

Washington Newspaper Man Implies Coolidge Lies About Nomination

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10. — Louis Ludlow, president of the National Press Club, is another who evidently doesn't believe Cal. Coolidge is any too truthful when he says he doesn't "choose to run" for president next year. In an address before the Women's Press Club of Indiana, Ludlow said:

"The master politicians of the republican party already have picked the next republican presidential candidate; they have chosen Calvin Coolidge. There may not be a hard and fast understanding among the master politicians, but they are driving ahead with a common inspiration and a common purpose.

"Their plan is to fill the convention with a large number of uninstructed delegates and with delegates instructed for favorite sons. This combined mass of delegates is to be held for delivery to Coolidge. The plan contemplates that as far as possible, all delegates shall be sent to the convention uninstructed, but wherever an active presidential candidate invades or threatens to invade a state the master politicians who are supporting Coolidge will bring out a favorite son of that state who will hold the state delegation intact until such time as Coolidge's name is sprung in the convention, when the delegation will flop to Coolidge."

FATAL MAYONNAISE.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 10. — Several persons are dead and 85 others are in the hospital in serious condition as the result of eating poisoned mayonnaise dressing upon fish at the Hotel Tell Bear.

The cook at the hotel, who prepared the dish, has lost his job.

PIRANDELLO HURT.

PALERMO, Italy, Nov. 10.—Luigi Pirandello, the noted playwright was injured about the face today when his automobile, in which he was riding with the prominent actress Marthe Abbas, crashed into a milestone.

Textile Mills to Stop Production Of Surplus Goods

Woolen and worsted goods mills are to discontinue the manufacture of surplus stock goods and confine their operations to orders obtained from firms, according to an official statement issued by the Botany Mills, with industries at Passaic, New Jersey, and in various parts of the world. This was made in connection with the opening of orders for spring, 1928, fabrics, and indicates a drastic curtailing of production, thereby increasing the unemployment situation in the textile industry.

Other Mills Will Follow.

"The policy of carrying quantity stocks of various fabrics will not be continued by this company," the statement emphasized, "but merchandise to a great extent will be manufactured for orders only. The trade in general seems to realize that in order to cover their wants they must place their stock orders in advance, and it is assumed that other mills will work along the same lines for 1928."

Indicates Depression.

This action of the Botany Mills is indicative of a general slackening of demand in the clothing industry, as orders have fallen off to a marked degree during the past season. The garment manufacturers complain that they are unable to place the big orders that usually accompany spring buying and have adopted a policy of "hand to mouth" buying, afraid to be caught in a general slump with stocks on their hands that cannot be marketed. The retailers are also carrying a minimum of stocks for the same reason.

North Dakota Could Use Part of Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Creation of a diversion channel from the Missouri River headwaters in North Dakota to stop the waters which he said flowed a thousand miles to swell the Mississippi flood tide was urged before the House Flood Control Committee today.

A channel can be cut from the Missouri River in North Dakota to Devil's Lake, a great salt water body fast drying up, and diverting the overflow thence either northward to Red River or through the James River, in South Dakota.

CHICAGO CIVILIZATION

CHICAGO, Nov. 10. — "Smiling" Joe Lewis, premier funny man of Chicago cabarets, will never smile again, physicians said today.

Lewis, his face and body disfigured from knife wounds inflicted by three unknown assailants who entered his hotel room while he slept, is in a critical condition at a local hospital.

REPORT NANKING DRIVE.

NANKING, Nov. 10. — The Nanking forces today launched a general offensive along the Tientsin-Pukow railroad with Houchowfu as their objective.

Anthracite Meeting Hears Lewis Agree to Bind the Miners

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 10.—Wilting under the threat that Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, would be there to speak, the conference of anthracite coal operators, coal dealers and officials of the United Mine Workers of America, hastily agreed, late yesterday, to try and rush their meetings to an end and hold no session tomrorow.

The feature speech of today was one by John L. Lewis, international president of the U. M. W. of A., in which he declared that the best way to carry out Secretary of Commerce Hoover's suggestions made yesterday as to peace in the industry was to bind the miners with another five year contract.

Tied For Years.

The present contract in the anthracite between employers and miners has still three and a half years to run, and is bitterly resented by the progressive miners because it is enforced on the men by their own reactionary officials, violated by the operators with impunity, and forces them to become involuntary strike breakers in the great bituminous lock-out which has lasted all summer.

President Lewis also found himself in accord with spokesmen of the operators and of the government in the matter of cutting the costs of mining by the use of more labor displacing machinery, any form of speeding the work, and extensive sales campaigns.

Practical results of the conference will be embodied in the formation of a permanent committee, which will be given some measure, how much is not certain, of compulsory arbitral powers. The committee will claim to represent both employers and employes in dealings with each other or "the public."

Soviet Scientists Back From Asian Expedition

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (By Mail). — The expedition of the Museum of Oriental Cultures which worked in Middle Asia under the direction of Professor B. P. Denike has returned to Moscow. The work of the expedition centered on the city of Termez, on the Amu-Daria.

Termez, as testified to by Chinese travellers of the seventh century and Arabian biographers, was an important centre of Buddhist, and later, Moslem culture. The expedition not only ascertained brilliant flourish of culture in Termez in the past centuries, but also made a series of most valuable scientific discoveries.

A PRINCE IN JAIL.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Prince Louis Ferdinand deBourbon, cousin of the king of Spain and brother-in-law of grand duke Cyril, pretender to the Russian throne, is languishing tonight in a French provincial jail at Melun. He is charged with vagabondage, with attempts to evade payment of a hotel bill and with carrying a false passport.

9 KILLED IN BLAST.

ALFONSO PENNA, Bahia, Brazil, Nov. 10.—Nine persons were killed and more than 50 injured by an explosion in a dynamite factory here today. The whole city was rocked and several houses were unroofed.

Striking Miners Fight for Right to Buy Coal

(Continued from Page One)

ing some of its strikebreakers in the company houses right alongside the union families. It is not pleasant for the women living alongside these scabs with their noise and filth and drunkedness and the prostitutes, thoughtfully provided by the company, but they stick. They know that for every family that moves out of a company house a dozen or so scabs will be brought in. In one three room house in Harmarville the company has 18 scabs and three prostitutes, and sometimes the men say, the number runs as high as 25 to a house.

Stage a Parade.

The women manage to let the scabs know what they think about the arrangement, though. When scabs were first moved into one street of houses, not long ago, the women living on that street decided to stage a fitting reception. Two of them dressed up as scabs in miners clothes—with cap and dinner pail complete; and one as a deputy sheriff with a big club and a pillow tied on in front for a big belly like a particularly detested deputy, to follow along and chase the scabs to work. The three of them went and hid down by the entrance to the mine, and at four o'clock when the scabs came out with a Yellow Dog guarding them from work they paraded along after them.

All along the streets the other women lined up ready with pieplates and saucepan lids to give the scabs a good tinpanning, as this method of serenading scabs is called. Then one of the woman left her house and crossed the street, and the Yellow Dog escort knocked her down. She had just given birth to a child, and the blow made her sick for a long time, the women say. But that has not kept the other women from going on with their part in the fight against making their town a scab town.

Civil Rights Junked in Colorado, Says 'Labor Unity' Editor

"All pretense of civil rights has been abandoned by the government authorities in Colorado, in dealing with the striking miners," declared Earl Browder, editor of Labor Unity, upon arriving in New York yesterday from the Colorado strike area.

"Every strike leader has been arrested, is being held without bail or right to communicate with friends, while the police, sheriff, and courts openly admit that the "crimes" charged are merely the incidents of leaving work and persuading fellow workers to strike.

Worst Treatment on Record.

"Treatment in the jails is foul beyond description. I have been in 13 jails myself, but never have I seen worse jail treatment extended over a period of many days and even weeks. Hundreds of workers are crowded into cells intended for a dozen or so; no beds are provided, and they must sleep on the cold cement; friends and relatives are not allowed to bring the prisoners any blankets or even cigarettes.

Defense at Work.

"The Denver branch of the International Labor Defense had sent a lawyer down into the fields, at the request of the strike leaders, who is doing all he can to protect such legal rights of the workers as can be saved from the arrogant officials. The miners themselves organized, while I was in Walsenburg, a defense and relief committee to systematize the work in the battle areas and to stimulate outside aid for the struggle.

Part of Mine Crisis.

"This Colorado struggle must be considered as one part of the great crisis of the whole mining industry. Relief and defense for Colorado must be given the same whole-hearted support which goes to the same objects in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Full support must be given the Colorado strikers."

Arrange N. Y. Meeting For Striking Miners

Miners direct from the struggle of the striking United Mine Workers of America as well as speakers from the labor movement at large will address a mass meeting for miners' relief at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., Dec. 4.

Among the speakers will be Alfred Wagenknecht, of the Workers (Communist Party, who is now engaged in relief work among the striking miners in the Pennsylvania fields.

"The situation of the miners and their families is acute and immediate relief is necessary," Wagenknecht wrote from the strike zone in a letter received yesterday.

Chicago Waiters and Waitresses Celebrate

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (FP).—Members of the Chicago Waiters' and Waitresses' Union are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the local organization. A banquet attended by more than a thousand members was held in observance of the silver jubilee.

Pres. Edward Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, attended.

Miss Nestor lauded the memory of Elizabeth Maloney, for 13 years' business agent of the Chicago local, known as the "mother of the 10-hour day."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Another Meeting of the Negro Labor Forum on Nov. 13, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10. — The American Negro Labor Congress forum will hear Charlotte Jones, attorney, on the subject: "Is There Justice in the Courts?" at its next meeting, Sunday, Nov. 13, at 2.30 p. m., at 610 South 16th St.

Revolutionary

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GREETINGS
TO THE
DAILY WORKER
FROM THE
YONKERS SECTION,
Workers (Comm.)
Party of America

Greetings—
to the
Daily Worker
from
Sub-Section 2D, 1F

Greetings—
from
Sub-Section 3F, F.D. 1

Greetings—
from
SS 2 D of Ditsrict No. 2
of the
Workers' Party
of America

HENRY L. STIMSON

Henry Stimson May Succeed Gen. Wood As Philippine Czar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (FP).—Henry Stimson, whose book on American policy in Nicaragua has been warmly approved by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg as the inspired light on American paternal discipline for Central America, may soon be appointed as governor-general of the Philippines. His friends are confident that his selection will be announced before Congress meets.

If Stimson is made governor-general, Filipino spokesmen in Washington believe, he will be a foe of independence, just as Wood was. He has indicated his belief that certain additional power might be given the Manila legislature and the heads of executive departments, but he does not favor any pledge or encouragement to the independence movement.

Stimson was sent to Nicaragua last spring by President Coolidge to negotiate for the surrender of the liberal forces during the American conquest of the republic. Stimson returned and announced, on May 4, that Nicaragua was "pacified," and that the Liberals were pleased at the terms given them. Since that time some 600 Nicaraguans have been killed in battle by American marines and constabulary.

Greetings—
from
Unit 2D, 2F of Dist. 2
from
Workers (Comm.)
Party of America

Greetings—
from
Unit 2D, 3F of Dist. 2
of the
Workers (Comm.)
Party of America

SOVIET DEFENSE PLANNED AT BIG MOSCOW MEETING

Delegations From 51 Lands to Attend

MOSCOW, Nov. 10. — With the object of forming an international league for the purpose of preventing an imperialist war against the Soviet Union, more than a thousand delegates from fifty-one foreign countries will meet today in a three-day conference in the "Hall of Columns," the headquarters of the Labor Federation.

Stalin, Bukharin and Tomski are expected to address the opening of the meeting, following the opening address by Rykoff. The proposed organization, which will be called the "Friends of Soviet Russia" was the outgrowth of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, which was attended by delegations from all parts of the world.

Workers Delegations.

Altho the conference will be attended for the most part by workers and peasants' delegations, a large number of writers and scientists, among them Henri Barbusse, the French novelist, will attend.

Lithuanian Workers Appeal for Help in Destroying Fascism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (FP).—Text of the appeal to the world's workers and peasants, issued at Riga by Lithuanian workers and other exiles, has reached Washington. It describes the present fascist regime in Lithuania as one "of the nobility and bourgeoisie against the labor movement and its social reforms."

"At the head of this regime," it says, "is a committee of officers which serves as a shield for the bloody government of the upstart rulers Smetona and Valdemaras. These usurpers have seized the government by force, have trodden the national legislation underfoot, have dispersed the parliament, and have established a military dictatorship which is crushing the trade union, social, cultural and political movement of the Lithuanian working class. It has destroyed all the trade unions and even the purely educational establishments of the workers, and has terrorized the press.

"For ten months courtmartials have been busy scattering or murdering the most active leaders of the working class. Peaceful citizens are dispatched to concentration camps by military commanders; they are driven out of their homes, thrown into prison and dragged before court martials.

Fight Fascism.

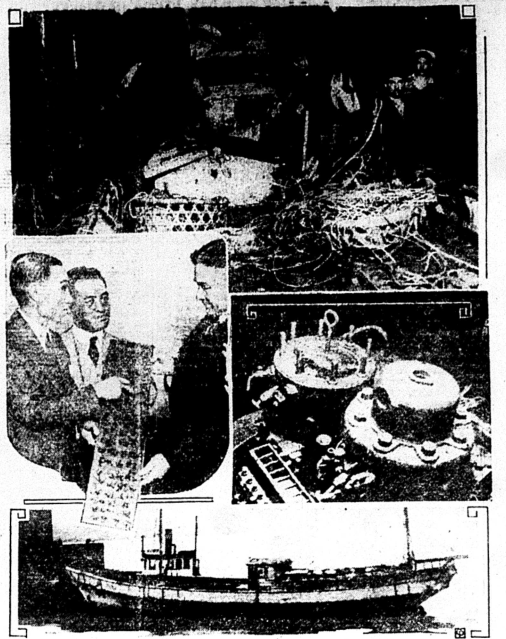
"We call upon the workers and all honest men and women to protest against the murderers of the workers of Lithuania, and to urge the recall of all foreign embassies from Lithuania, and the breaking off of all diplomatic relations with that country. The workers of Lithuania call upon their comrades throughout the whole world to help them morally and materially in their fight against fascism, which is threatening the whole world."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Section 5, International Branch 6 of the
Cooperative House, New York City
of the Workers (Communist)
Party of America
GREETS
The Workers and Peasants of the Soviet
Union on the occasion of the Tenth
Anniversary of the Revolution.
YOUR PROGRESS IS ASTOUNDING THE WORLD
AND FORTIFYING THE WORKINGCLASS.

GREETINGS
from a
"COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZER"

THIS SHIP A DEATH TRAP FOR TWELVE JAPANESE FISHERMEN



The 100-ton motor driven Ryo Yei Maru cracked a cylinder head off the banks of Japan, and was driven into the Pacific by a gale. That began a voyage that ended when the ship beached at Port Townsend Washington, with everyone of the crew of twelve dead. They had starved until they began to eat those who died first. The Japanese government maintains no adequate rescue service for fishing fleets.

Above, photo shows fishing nets, letter telling of growing despair of crew, the wrecked engine with attempts at repair, and the schooner herself.

The Significance of the British Labor Party Conference at Blackpool

By R. PAGE ARNOT
(London.)

The 27th Annual Conference of the British Labor Party, meeting at Blackpool from the 3rd to the 7th October, 1927, marks a further stage in silent coalition with the bourgeoisie. In such coalitions, the bourgeoisie exact a price, and each year the price rises. Two years ago, the definitive expulsion of the Communists was deemed enough. This year, the price of MacDonaldism is the expulsion of the left wing from its counsels and the expulsion of socialist items from its programme.

The British Labor Party retains today the quite unique composition with which it grew up before the war. It was a federation of trade unions, socialist societies and local parties and trades councils, linked together for electoral purposes and with no set programme.

Swinging To The Right.

The last nine years have seen a steady attempt by the reformist leaders to transform this body into something on the model of the British bourgeois political parties and fitted like them to carry on the king's government. This process began with the institution in 1918 of an individual members section (a device to enable bourgeois and petty-bourgeois liberals to enter in) and the publication of a Fabian-imperialist program: followed in 1919 by the support given to the robbers' treaty of Versailles. In 1920, the newly-formed British Communist Party was refused the right of affiliation. Ever since then, each year has seen a further stage in the twofold process of casting out "extreme" elements from the organization and eliminating "extreme," or "crude", or "wild" proposals from its programme.

The experience of the labor government hastened both the purge-process and its opposing tendency; so that when in 1925, against the most obvious signs of readiness for revolutionary struggle among the working class and of a desire for unity in order to carry through the struggle the Labor Party chiefs pulled all their wires, gathered all their henchmen and carried through the Liverpool conference the definitive expulsion of the Communists, the effect was to crystallize the leftward tendency into a definite movement within the Labor Party.

Role of the I. L. P.

Since then, the history of the Labor Party has been a struggle between the organized Left Wing representing the militant working class elements on the one hand, and on the other hand, the Labor Party chiefs (Henderson, Thomas, MacDonald, Snowden) and their associates in the trade union bureaucracy.

Threaten Left Group.

The fight between left wing and right wing in the last eighteen months is the immediate prelude to this Blackpool conference. A first national conference of the left wing was held in September, 1926, attended by 62 local labor parties and as many delegates from left wing groups in areas where the majority were for the right wing. At this conference it was decided to set up a national committee to organize left wing sentiment and at the same time a program was worked out. As the left wing grew during 1926, the alarmed officials of the Labor Party began to disaffiliate Labor Parties which had not given effect to the Liverpool Communist excluding resolutions. It had become clear that the right wing policy, carried through at Labor Party conferences by the block vote of the large trade unions in opposition often to the feelings of the local Labor Parties, could only be enforced by a policy of ultimatums and schisms. Those Labor Parties who did not promptly cast out the Communists would themselves be threatened with expulsion.

Ramsay MacDonald

Left Wing Meeting.

In spite of these threats, the national left wing provisional committee continued its campaign to reverse the policy of the last three years. On September 25, 1927, a second annual conference of the national left wing movement was held one week before the Blackpool conference, attended by 145 delegates representing 54 labor parties and numerous other bodies such as branches of the I. L. P. etc. The conference adopted a left wing programme for its constituents to put forward inside the Labor Party and at the Blackpool conference.

The programme urged the scrapping of Versailles and the Dawes plan, the cancellation of international debts, the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between England and the U. S. S. R., support for the nationalist revolutionary movement in China, support of the right of all peoples in the British empire to self-determination, together with detailed proposals under these headings. At the same time, the Labor Party was urged to demand a minimum weekly wage of £4 together with a legal 44 hour week and nationalization without compensation and with workers control of all basic industries. On land and agriculture, unemployment, taxation, health and housing, local government and constitutional reform ("abolition of the house of lords and the monarchy") the items were those of a militant programme of struggle against capitalism.

Attack on Minority Movement.

The right wing on the first day of the Blackpool conference, made it clear that they stood for an exactly opposite policy. The opening paragraphs of the chairman's speech were an attack on the left wing and the minority movement, together with chairman of the Trades Union Constructive address" delivered by the chairman of the Trades Union congress a month before.

A. J. Cook and Ellen Wilkinson were anxious that the programme should not be one addressed to catch the votes of the middle class, or in the case of two I. L. P. speakers that it should be an I. L. P. "Socialism in our Time" programme. The right wing speakers in reply, made it clear first, that an election programme was needed in order to muzzle "grotesque presentations of the labor case by indiscreet persons"—a further tightening of the reins. Secondly, that since a first labor government could not accomplish socialism there should be a "short programme of immediate objects that labor could really hope to accomplish." Thirdly, that the programme should appeal to trade unionists who were supporters of the Baldwin government.

"Comfortable Doctrine."

What relation had this to socialism? The bourgeois liberal newspaper, the "Manchester Guardian" caustically summed-up what it called Mr. MacDonald's "appropriate theoretical reconcilation" as follows: In the background of all our schemes is socialism, in the background as the completion of all that is going on, of all that it working out on the great stage of parliament, is socialism. All our plans and schemes would be meaningless if we were not socialists. The comment is added that it is a "pretty comfortable doctrine."

Altogether the conference was full of comfortable doctrine, comfortable at any rate for the bourgeoisie. The same "Manchester Guardian" in its editorial openly welcomed the conference as giving shape to a common policy on which liberal and labor could co-operate, while they congratulated the Labor Party on cutting out or having "relegated to an unspecified future" things that would have stood in the way of co-operation.

Labor-Liberal Alliance.

There is a cheerful ring about these comments of the chief organ of liberal capitalism in Britain which accords well with the "industrial harmony" of the recent Trades Union Congress. No declamation by Mr. MacDonald in favor of nationalization in the future or sneers at Mr. Lloyd George, will shake the belief that a liberal-labor alliance is being prepared. Nothing can shatter that belief but the adoption of a real socialist policy. On that the Labor Party conference this week have more definitely than ever turned their back.

General Railway Strike In India Looms; Protest Firing of 1,300 Workers

LONDON, Nov. 10. — A resolution declaring "a general railway strike the only alternative left" was passed at a special session of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which has been considering the "retrenchment" scheme of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, according to dispatches received here from Bombay. The Federation called upon the General Council to call a railway strike thruout India within a fortnight.

Over 1,400 workers had been fired from the Bengal-Nagpur railway as a result of the "retrenchment" policy.

Oil Barons Uneasy As Colombia Moves To Guard Petroleum

American oil producers, who have carried on extensive surveys in Columbia oil fields are understood to have expressed "uneasiness" over the Sanchez oil bill, introduced at the Colombian congress, which limits the side of oil concessions and which authorizes the government to create companies for the exploitation of oil.

The bill passed the Columbian Congress without a dissenting vote and has been referred to the petroleum committee. The first article of the bill declares, "The petroleum industry in Columbia is national, and therefore is declared to be a public utility. Its national character manifests itself not only by the administration, direct or delegated, of exploration and exploitation of oil lands, but also the intervention and paramount inspection that inheres to the government in every act which has relation to such industry."

British Newspapers in China Yelp for Attack On U. S. S. R. Consulate

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 10.—The British press in Shanghai has begun a new campaign of incitement against the soviet consulate. It demands that the Russian diplomatic representatives be expelled from the territory of the International Settlement.

The campaign is led by the "Daily News" which is the semi-official organ of the International Settlements of North China. This paper is closely connected with British commercial and financial circles. The British citizens are organizing fascist detachments which are preparing a raid upon the Soviet consulate.

Russian white guardist organizations which are closely connected with the British and French news agencies are participating in the campaign of incitement.

120 Lawyers for Trial Of Leader in Carol Plot

BUCHAREST, Nov. 10. — One hundred and twenty lawyers appeared for the defence when M. Manoilescu, under secretary of state for finance in the Averescu cabinet, was called for trial today on the charge of treasonable participation in the movement to place former Crown Prince Carol upon the Roumanian throne.

At the last minute the government decided to hold the trial in Bucharest instead of Kishineff as first announced.

BRITISH MINERS' MARCH GROWS IN SPITE OF COLD

Jobless Men Carry Red Flags; Headed by Cook

LONDON, Nov. 10. — In bitter cold weather more than 400 coal miners today are trudging over frozen Welsh roads on the way to London to present a petition to the government for relief of the destitute families of miners in the Wales coal fields. More miners are steadily joining the marchers.

The expedition, which was arranged by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Federation of Miners, started from Newport, Monmouthshire, yesterday on the 200 mile tramp to London.

Carry Red Flags.

Many of the marchers carried red flags and one bore a placard with the inscription: "On to London."

Cook said that the marchers wanted to bring the attention of the government to the general destitution among the families of Welsh coal miners which was caused, he said, by the closing of many collieries and resulting unemployment.

"We believe this is the most effective way to call attention to the situation," said Cook. "We will demand adequate poor relief and a pension for miners when they reach the age of 60."

Cook is walking with the miners part of the way.

Trucks laden with food and other supplies are meeting the marchers at certain points.

French Agent Arrives In Riff to Negotiate For Release of Steeg

RABAT, Morocco, Nov. 10. — M. Duclos, French government agent, acting under orders of French Governor General Steeg, arrived at Benimellal today to pay 700,000 francs in money and goods for the ransom of two French girls named Arnaud who were kidnapped by tribesmen last month.

M. Duclos will now complete negotiations for the ransoming of Yves Steeg, Jean Maillet, Baroness Steinhel and Mme. Prokoroff who were kidnapped after the seizure of the Arnaud girls. The principal demand made by the tribesmen is the release of a number of natives held prisoners by the French.

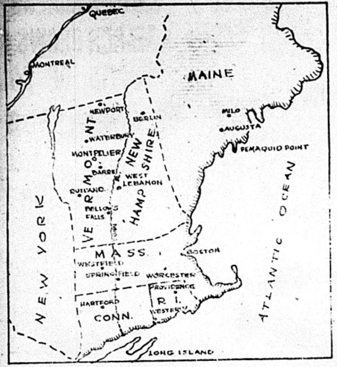
U. S. S. R. AIDS JEWS.

MOSCOW, Nov. 10.—The survey of the Azov Sea region, with a view to possible colonization by Jews, has been completed by the Soviet Government.

GREETINGS
TO THE
Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
Russian Revolution
FROM
Street Nucleus No. 10
Detroit, Mich.

I. L. D.
Third Annual
CONFERENCE
I. L. D.
IRVING PLAZA
15th St. and Irving Place
SATURDAY-SUNDAY
November 12-13
40th Anniversary Haymarket Martyrs
Guest of Honor
LUCY PARSONS

Industrial Towns Hit By Flood



This map of the region in the northeastern part of the U. S. shows the cities where the greatest suffering took place as a result of the devastating flood recently. Montpelier, Vt., Bellows Falls, the mill towns in the Winooski Valley, in Vermont, and Springfield, Mass., are the scene of great misery among thousands of workers made homeless. The danger of epidemic is now added to hunger and cold.

Flood Hero

P. M. McCORMICK, telephone operator of Becket, Mass., who stuck to his post until foundation of building gave way.

Greetings from Members of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives.

Council 7

C. Licht
S. Cohen
A. Silber
S. Righthand
E. Rosen
I. Levitt
Tabachnik
Mishken
B. Solon
D. Shimken
Polonsky

Michels
R. Glass
C. Charls
A. Brickman
B. Karp
G. Rossover
T. Littinsky
Brown
Rishen
C. Kirshner
C. Shavelson

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

Postal Employees Fight for Higher Wages, Fewer Hours

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Nov. 10.—Postoffice employes will make a determined effort to secure a reduction of weekly hours, reduction of hours for night work, and a wage increase, from the new Congress.

Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, points out that it is in sessions of Congress which lead up to presidential election years that the organized workers in the postal service have won most of their legislative advances. They face the coming session with a definite program and a strong solidarity.

Reduction of hours of work at night in postoffices is one of their main issues. They ask that all night work be put on a basis of three-fourths the time per night that is normally worked per day—that is, that for every hour worked by daylight, the employment between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. be reduced to 45 minutes. That would give a normal 6-hour night's work.

Next, they want a 44-hour work-week, in place of the existing 48 hours of work.

U. S. BUYS WASP ENGINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The navy today awarded to the Pratt-Whitney Aircraft Corporation, Hartford, Conn., a contract to furnish 346 "wasp" airplane engines, of 440 h.p. for a total price of $3,147,000. The engines are for use in airplanes now under construction. An attempt to make the United States navy supreme in the air is being made.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

United Council of
WORKINGCLASS HOUSEWIVES
Council 11 of
UNITED WORKERS COOPERATIVE HOUSE
Greets the Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution

Street Nucleus No. 1 of the Workers
(Communist) Party of America
Jersey City
Sends Greetings to the
Workers and Peasants of Russia
for
The Tenth Anniversary
of the Revolution.

Business Men Now Deserting Cities in Flood Region

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 10.—Wholesale desertions of small business men in a large number of towns in this state are taking place daily. Unwilling to brave the discomfort resulting from the devastating flood which hit New England, many of them are abandoning their shops and stores and planning new enterprises in other cities.

Cold, Disease, Hunger.

Meanwhile bitter cold, snow and danger of a wide epidemic were added to the basic problem of food for thousands made homeless by the flood. This applies to towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire as well as in this state. Reports from Springfield, Mass., state that the section will not be dry for a week, and that refugees are not permitted to return to their homes without rigid examinations by health officials. It is estimated that the number of homeless in that city is between 2,400 and 4,000, mostly workers. A large number of scarlet fever cases were reported from Chicopee, Mass., and neighboring towns.

• • •

Danger of Epidemic.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 10.—Men, women and children standing in torn-up streets reading papers days old by the aid of lanterns and flashlights.

Bonfires burning on the snow-covered hillsides and huddled around them refugees wondering what day of the week it is and when relief will come.

These were among the sights observed last night of the flood stricken region of Waterbury and Bolton.

Twenty-eight persons were drowned in Bolton. One whole family in a lighted home went to their death, the father shouting "good-bye" to his neighbor as his house drifted by the other in the flood.

Despatches from Vermont today all mentioned the bitter cold and snow drifts in the area of the Winooski Valley.

A number of cases of diptheria were reported in South Franklin, Vt., north of St. Albans. Montpelier, the capitol city, feared an outbreak, owing to the fact that the city drinking water was found to be contaminated. Everywhere in the flooded areas residents today were boiling water.

The snow in many sections of Vermont hampered reconstruction work today. The mud and debris froze and some roads were blocked by snowdrifts.

While Vermonts' flood damage may mount to $50,000,000, the damage in other states was not as great. It was estimated that the damage in New Hampshire will be $2,700,650, in Rhode Island $1,000,000, in Connecticut $1,500,000 and in Massachusetts $3,000,000.

DUNDEE IN COURT FIGHT.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10.—Dick Donald, fight promoter, Joe Dundee, welterweight champion and Max Waxman, his manager, have pleaded not guilty to charges of false advertising concerning the recent failure of Dundee to meet Ace Hudkins here and will receive a jury trial Dec. 2.

GREETINGS
to the
First Workers'
and
Peasants' Republic
on the
Tenth Anniversary
of the
Russian
Revolution.
GREEK SECTION
Workers Party.

GREETINGS
from
J. Brodsky

HONOR LABOR LEADERS, HUNG FOR LEADING FIGHT FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY; RECALL HAYMARKET STRUGGLE

By HARRY KLETZKY.
(Federated Press)

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 10.—The American labor movement, which today has as its goal the 40-hour week, recalls Nov. 11 the hanging of 4 labor leaders for their part in the early agitation for a shorter work day. The Haymarket bomb episode climaxed this early struggle for the 8-hour day in Chicago 40 years ago. As a result the leaders were hung following a judicial travesty comparable to the Sacco and Vanzetti case. As in the Massachusetts "legal" crime, the defendants were Anarchists and this was used to poison the minds of the people and jurors against them.

In 40 years the state of Illinois has not lived down the stigma of sending Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer and George Engel to the gallows.

Packed Jury.

Tried before a prejudiced judge and packed jury, these men, who had the confidence and respect of the entire labor movement here, were sentenced to die, charged with murder of a Chicago policeman. The policeman was killed by a bomb thrown into the meeting in Haymarket Square. It was never learned who threw the bomb. But the four leaders were hung.

Louis Lingg, another leader of the movement, was also sentenced to hang, but committed suicide in jail a day before the hangings. Three others, Oscar Neebe, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, given life sentences, were freed by Gov. Joseph P. Aitgeld 5 years later.

Rowdies Break Up Meeting.

The Haymarket tragedy followed a call by the American Federation of Labor for a nationwide strike for the 8-hour day on May 1, 1886. Chicago was the center of the agitation. 40,000 workers here went on strike. All of the venom of the capitalist press was poured out against the strikers, and especially against the leaders who became "marked men."

The atmosphere of the city was charged with excitement. The capitalists were determined to crush the strike and the workers were determined to win. On May 3, the first serious outbreak occurred. Policemen, recruited from ranks of rowdies, broke up a meeting of strikers near the McCormick reaper works, killing 6 workers and wounding 60.

Shoot Down Workers.

The following day a meeting was called at the Haymarket to protest the brutality of the police. Witnesses from both sides, including the mayor of Chicago, conceded that the meeting was conspicuously peaceful. The 8-hour day was the main topic of the speakers, Spies, Parsons and Fielden.

There was no talk of violent retaliation. Just as the meeting was nearing adjournment a detail of 200 police appeared on the scene. The police captain ordered the meeting suspended. Then came the bomb. 4 workers were killed and 50 wounded in the murderous fire of police guns that followed the explosion.

Thayer's Precursor.

On May 17 indictments were returned against the leaders. Of the trial, Gov. Altgeld said in his pardon: "The record of the case shows that the judge conducted the case with malicious ferocity. The facts tend to show that the bomb was thrown as an act of personal revenge and that the prosecution has never discovered who threw it and fails to show that the man who did, ever heard or read a word coming from the defendants."

So greatly were the workers aroused over the execution of the men that 100,000 marched in the funeral procession and 200,000 others crowded the streets to pay tribute to the executed leaders. It was the biggest demonstration known in America up to that time.

Mohegan Corner Stone is Laid at Peekskill

The corner stone has been laid in the wall of a new school house for the Mohegan Modern School Association at the Mohegan Colony at Peekskill, N. Y.

The new building, 120 by 40 feet, will contain an auditorium with stage, class rooms and a workshop including facilities for carpentry, printing, weaving and other crafts, according to James H. Dick, principal. Stone for the walls came from the countryside. Speakers at the corner stone laying, which was attended by the children, parents and friends, included A. J. Muste, principal of Brookwood Labor College; Harry Weinberger, New York attorney; Marc Epstein, chairman of the association, John G. Scott, of the school staff, Harry Kelly, honorary chairman of the association and Dick.

Other members of the staff are Nellie Dick, assistant principal, and Frances Goldenthall. Philip Fried is treasurer. George S. Seldes secretary and Morris Kassell, recording secretary.

WOMEN VOTERS SEE MUSCLE SHOALS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The National League of Women Voters is sending a special committee to visit Muscle Shoals, the government's giant power development in northern Alabama, as a preparation for their part in the struggle in Congress this winter over the issue of public operation of that plant.

ANOTHER ARMY PLANE FALLS

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 10.—Lieut. Addison Nelson, N.S.N., of Boston, was killed here today when his Curtis Hawk combat plane crashed into Tankers Creek after colliding with a big Army LD-5 type plane while 3800 feet in the air. The army Curtis planes have been particularly fatal to fliers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Painters' Regulations Are Upheld by Court

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Nov. 10.—Regulations of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers & Decorators of America, as to "higher wage," "shorter week" and 50 per cent minimum union help, are not violations of the anti-trust law, says the court of appeals for the Distrct of Columbia.

A decision has been given against the Baker Painting Co., Inc., which sought to enjoin the union from applying its rules when the contractor took an out-of-town job. The rules requires that out-of-town work be done on the basis of the shorter week and higher wage as between the two towns involved.

BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY AT CARNEGIE HALL NEXT WEDNESDAY

The second concert to be given by the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, George Zaslawsky conductor, Wednesday evening, November 16 at Carnegie Hall will have Joseph Szigeti, the Hungarian violinist as soloist. The program will include: "The Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart, Brahms Symphony, No. 1 in C minor, Beethoven's Concerto in D major for violin and orchestra and the work of an American composer, Emerson Whithorne, "New York Days and Nights."

"Tia Juana," a new play by Chester De Vonde and Kilbourn Gordon, authors of "Kongo," will be brought into New York by Kilbourn Gordon, sometime in November. Frederic Burt and Edna Bennett have been engaged for leading roles. This is the first of four plays Kilbourn Gordon plans to produce this season, two of them in addition to "Tia Juana," being authored by both himself and Chester De Vonde. The other is a mystery play, "Candles," by Severance O'Sullivan, a newcomer.

GET A NEW READER!

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

DRAMA

"The Belt" in Its Final Performances. 'The Centuries' Next Production

Realism will be injected into the big scene of "The Belt" at the New Playwrights Theatre on Monday, the closing night. In the scene the workmen, learning that the huge automobile plant is about to shut down for ten months, start to tear apart the relentless assembling belt on which the flivvers are put together according to the straight line production methods.

Previously the actors playing the parts of workers have "smashed" the Belt with discretion, realizing it must be put together again for the next performance. But Monday night, knowing that "The Belt" set will no longer be needed, actors in Paul Sifton's drama of mass production at Detroit will fall to their destructive work with undisguized and realistic vigor, wrenching and hammering and tossing gears about the stage.

"The Centuries" by Em Jo Basshe, will open on November 23, the New Playwrights' house remaining dark during the intervening week. Sylvia Fenigston will play the leading role of Gitel, the Jewish immigrant girl, in the new production. Other members of the cast are: Peter Brocco, Jane Barry, (now playing in "The Belt"), Lionel Ferrend, Herman Bandes, Ellen Barlett, and Herbert Bergman.

THOMAS MITCHELL

Principal player in "Nightstick," a new melodrama which opened last night at the Selwyn Theatre.

Reinhardt and his Players to Open in Shakespeare Play

Max Reinhardt and his group of players will begin their New York season at the Century Theatre, on Thursday evening, November 17. Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be the first production. This play is selected according to Gilbert Miller, because it offers through its spectacular possibilities unusual scope for the display of Reinhardt's many-sided genius. It will be presented on an elaborate scale, with ballet, symphony orchestra and a large cast of European stars.

The other plays which Reinhardt will present here will be chosen from among the following: "Danton's Tod" (Death of Danton) by George Buechner, "Peripherie" by Frantisek Langer, "Kabale und Liebe" (Love and Intrigue) by Friedrich von Schiller, "Diener Zweier Herren" (Servant of Two Masters) by Carlo Goldoni and "Jedermann" (Everyman) (based on an old English morality play) by Hugo von Hofmannsthal.

AUTO KILLS OLD MAN

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Believed to have been the victim of a hit-and-run driver, a middle-aged man was found dead on the Albany-Troy road today. The man died from a fractured skull.

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production
"JOHN" By Philip Barry
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30, Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

DAVENPORT THEATRE
138 E. 27th St., near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and an Excellent Cast.

Patronize Our Advertisers!

49th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:30
A. H. WOODS presents
THE FANATICS

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."
—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42 St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St.
Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"THE CRADLE SONG"

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts. Wed. Sat.
All Performances Except Monday
Winthrop Ames
Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SAN CARLO GALLO GRAND OPERA
Thea., 54 St., W. of B'y. Evg. 8.15
2 Week Engagement Only
Tonight, TRAVIATA. Sat. Matinee, MARTHA. Sat. Eve., AIDA. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax).

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.
This is the last week. Get your tickets now.
UPTON SINCLAIR SAYS OF "THE BELT":
"You have produced one of the most vivid and exciting labor plays I have ever seen in my life. If the workers knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre couldn't hold the crowds. I wish I were twenty years younger, to start writing for your theatre all over again."
HELP SUPPORT
this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office. 108 East 14th Street.

PHILADELPHIA VARE MACHINE SPENT MILLION

Result Not to Affect Senatorial Contest

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10. — More than a million dollars was spent by the Vare organization in the corruption of the electorate which resulted in the municipal victory for that machine that enables Harry A. Mackey as mayor and other hooligans in the other offices to claim the right to pillage the city for the next four years.

Buy Off Opposition.

The utter depravity of capitalist politics in this city was revealed by the charge of the campaign manager for J. Hampton Moore, who opposed Mackey as candidate for mayor, that the Vare machine bought off many of the Moore watchers. In other words the upholders of purity and light as exemplified by the Moore machine were for sale to the highest bidder.

Bribing "Workers" at Polls.

According to Harry T. Baxter, the Moore campaign manager, the so-called "workers" and "watchers" at the polls came high. Says Baxter:

"We are advised that $300 was allowed to most of the divisions to employ watchers and workers," said Mr. Baxter. "Since there are over 1,500 divisions, this would mean approximately $450,000 to begin with, apart from the enormous advertising and election expenses, including the gifts made to opposition watchers to keep away from the polls.

Altogether, it was an orgy of expenditure greater in proportion for the city of Philadelphia alone than was the $3,000,000 spent in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1926, which was the subject of a Senatorial inquiry.

* * *

Will Not Aid Vare.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. — The results of the Philadelphia election that swept the Vare machine into complete control of the city will have no effect upon the movement to prevent Vare taking the seat in the United States senate that he obtained through fraud and bribery, according to senators here. The outcome of the Philadelphia election, in which more than a million dollars was spent by the Vare outfit is an additional argument against his being seated.

It seems that the objection is not the spending of money that is in itself considered bad taste, but that few senators are able to command such an amount to keep in office. It is more a protest against the high cost of senate seats, than against the custom of bribery.

Foster Will Address Paterson, N. J. Meet On 10th Anniversary

William Z. Foster, head of the industrial department of the Workers' (Communist) Party, will be the chief speaker in Paterson, N. J., Friday at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall at a mass meeting called to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Foster, who was in the Soviet Union in the days of the famine, again at the beginning of the new economic policy and again last year, will tell the workers of Paterson of his own observations of the progress of the Soviet Union in the different fields of life.

Other tenth anniversary meetings scheduled for New Jersey are: Elizabeth, Nov. 13, 7 p. m., 515 Court St., Nesin, Crouch, speakers; Newark, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Beacon St., Wicks, Ballam, Hoohey; West New York, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17th St. and Hyler Pl., Poyntz, Markoff; Passaic, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., Crouch, Wicks, Paterson.

A meeting will also be held in Yonkers, N. Y., November 20 at 8 p. m. at 20 Warburton Ave.

Marconi Cleans Up On Wireless Company, New Trial Testimony Shows

LONDON, Nov. 10. — Guglielmo Marconi, famous Italian wireless inventor, receives $40,000 annually from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, aside from his salary as president of the company, to conduct radio experiments on board his private yacht Electra, it was revealed today in chancery court.

The company has a petition before the court for legal confirmation of the proposal to reduce its capital from 4,000,000 pounds sterling to 2,347,254 pounds. Although the reduction was authorized by a majority of the shareholders a minority, headed by G. L. Norden, is opposing the petition.

Sir Gilbert Garnsey, accountant for the company, under cross examination by Norden, stated that the value of the company's patents had been written down to the nominal sum of $5. He explained that, once the patents expired or were taken away, the other assets became valueless.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Nov. 10.—Luke Edmund Seney of Rossland, B. C., bets $100 with Basil Stewart that Premier Baldwin was right when he said that another war means the downfall of the British Empire.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Double the Vote for Communism in N. Y.

(Continued from Page One)

and an adjunct to Tammany, were ignored.

Only in Hudson County did the Hague machine win; all other counties returned republican candidates as victors.

The state republican machine is controlled by Walter Edge, United States senator, and is notoriously anti-labor and in favor of the scab shop. The hundreds of thousands of industrial workers are for the most part denied the franchise because of residential qualifications for voting.

* * *

The New York district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued the following statement on the returns from Tuesday's election:

"Big business won the elections. Tammany Hall and the republican party, the twin parties of capitalism, maintain their firm grip upon the state power. The Communist Party, however, succeeded in raising its vote in the city from 4,600 to 10,000. This is a distinct victory for working class political action and indicates the possibilities of mobilizing the workers for independent political action in the campaign of 1928.

S. P. Defeated.

"The socialist party was defeated in its major campaign by the victory of Tammany Hall over Judge Panken. This outcome was no surprise. Only the Communists put up a real challenge to the capitalist parties. Labor of the city, tied to Tammany Hall and the republican party by the sham non-partisan policy of the labor officials, was not organized and made no serious campaign on the vital issues affecting their interests, such as injunctions, police violence, the traction swindle, the housing situation, etc.

Labor Not United.

"While the corrupt Tammany Hall machine undoubtedly resorted to corruption and floaters to defeat Panken, the defeat was really caused by the policy of the socialist party, by its failure to raise the class issues which could mobilize the workers against the capitalist parties and by its reactionary policy of seeking liberal capitalist support for its candidates.

"The socialist party, ignoring the demand for a united labor ticket and for mobilizing the workers for independent working class political action, turned its face toward petty bourgeois elements and sought endorsements from capitalist sources in its attempt to return Judge Panken to office. It did not make the vital demands of labor the demands of its campaign and thus aided in keeping labor riveted to the capitalist parties and exposed itself as a party of professionals and petty business men playing the game of the capitalist class.

True to Workers.

"Only the Communists remained true to the needs of the working class. Only they raised the banner of independent working class political action. Only they exposed fearlessly and aggressively the police violence against the workers, the paralyzing injunction menace, the danger of war, and pointed out the need for a Labor Party. Only the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party aided in organizing labor for a struggle on the economic and political field against capitalism. Because we were the only party really fighting against capitalism, we were able to secure the support of class-conscious workers and for that reason more than doubled our vote this year.

Big Business Wins.

"The victory of Tammany Hall and the republicans will be used by big business for more reactionary laws, for the extension of the Baumes Laws, for greater police violence against the workers, for more sweeping injunctions and attacks upon labor on all fronts. They will use their grip upon the state power to beat down wages, increase hours and worsen conditions of labor. The task of organizing the workers into a solid front against capital remains the major task of the working class. This is what the Communists agitated for in their election campaign. And in this they succeeded in enlightening many thousands of workers.

Labor Must Fight.

"Labor must realize that it must either fight against or surrender to the injunction menace; that it must either free itself from the illusion of non-partisan political action or it will be crushed by the tremendous state power of the capitalist class. All workers from now on must strive their utmost to realize in the 1928 presidential election the unity of labor on the political field. They must attack unmercifully the socialist party and its policy of following the footsteps of the labor officialdom. Labor must expose these tactics as serving to prevent the formation of a Labor Party in this country. A Labor Party based upon the trade unions is the need of the hour and the Workers (Communist) Party will work energetically for the realization of this aim. The workers must give their full support to the Communists in this task."

Some "Accomplishments" of the Recent Upholsterers' Convention

By JOHN ROBERTSOHN

In the August issue of the Upholsterers Journal, Mr. Kohn, president of the Upholsterers International Union, in reporting the accomplishments of the last convention states editorially: "An outstanding feature of the convention was the thorough discussion accorded each proposition of merit placed before the delegates. The practical ability of the assembled men and women was demonstrated by their refusal to waste time over any resolution dealing with subjects not of the immediate concern of our International and the American Labor Movement." It is therefore important to investigate what the convention and its socialist president Mr. Kohn thought was of immediate concern of our International and the American Labor Movement. Of course excluding the usual junkets that conventions of international unions are.

Attacks Communists.

The convention met at the time when the Sacco and Vanzetti case was the paramount issue before the Labor movement in this country. The resolution demanding the release of these victims of the class struggle was voted down, and substituted by an amendment asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate this case when such a committee had already shown its bias against these men. This "progressive" Mr. Kohn adding the old stupid argument used by the yellow journalists of the capitalist press, that the Communists want to have Sacco and Vanzetti killed, in order to have an issue before the American workers.

The question of imperialist aggression in China and Nicaragua is of no concern to the American Labor movement, according to Mr. Kohn. We might remind him of his article on this question in the Upholsterers Journal of July 1925. "Let the Chinese alone, and give the long suffering millions of that country the rights we demand for ourselves. Let every nation withdraw its soldiers from China. Let every country warn its financial buccaneers that armed forces will no longer be at their beck and call to enforce their lust for gold." But two years can easily be forgotten by one who attempts to climb the height of success in the American Federation of Labor.

Changes Views.

With the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti, the drive against the foreign born workers, and the general onslaught against the trade union movement, as expressed in the struggle of the miners for the maintenance of their already gained conditions, the importance of a Labor Party in this country is greater than ever before. We therefore should have expected that this exponent of a Labor Party movement in this country should have given lip-service to a resolution for the formation of such a party. In the first issues of the Upholsterers Journal this worthy "progressive" writes, "The Labor Movement means more than an increase in wages or the shortening of hours, it means the education of the workers to operate in the political as well as the industrial field. Strikes, lock-outs, open shop and industrial depression, will be the lot of organized workers until they take the reins of government into their own hands." But one need not go very far to point out the paradoxes of this labor leader, who while fighting for the LaFollette movement, writes about the need of a class Labor Party, in January 1925—"we cannot afford to cater to the small business class for though opposed to Big Business in the last analysis, their sympathies in a crisis will to to business rather than labor. Our energies must be directed towards the protection of our interests and the furtherance of our cause." But the same Mr. Kohn realizes that the American workers are not yet ready to break away from the old political parties and form a party of their own, although in Jan. 1925 he writes "the fact that a majority of the workers may not be openly demanding it, is no valid argument against it. One might as well say there is no need for labor unions for so many of the workers are still outside the fold. Neither are we impressed with the argument of those who for the sake of expediency are anxious to postpone the formation of a Labor Party."

This convention was confronted with many important and fundamental problems facing the industry. The upholstering trade has lately changed from a skilled to a semi-skilled trade. In many of the unorganized cities the manufacturers have established a section work system, thereby cutting the need of many years of apprenticeship. Where in the past one had to go through three years of apprenticeship, through the section work, young boys are taught to do their section of the work in a short time.

Craft Division Hampers Organization

The craft division in the trade has greatly hampered the campaign for organization work. The jurisdictional disputes arising between different crafts discourage many workers in the union. In Chicago the dispute between the carpet layers and carpenters have hindered the work of organizing the carpet layers in Chicago. In New York the differences between the wholesale and custom locals have hindered the organization of many shops, since the condition of the wholesale locals is better than that of the custom workers thereby giving the manufacturers at times the chance of signing with the local whose conditions are not as good as the other locals.

Since the strength of the union is mostly in large cities, many large manufacturers are moving their shops into the smaller cities in order to combat the union. Especially is this felt in the Eastern states. Another grave evil is the formation of contracting shops, and the organization of cooperation shops, in many of the cities.

In many of the smaller cities when organization campaigns are begun, the work is hindered by the issuing of injunctions and the cessation of all activities. Mr. Kohn writes in May 1922: "To aid fellow workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts of several states," at the same time not permitting the workers in Hartford to fight their injunction militantly, but tying them up in these meshes of litigation.

Paid Organizers Accomplish Little.

In the pressing demands on the part of the locals for the campaign of organizing the unorganized, the convention was compelled to give lip-service by establishing paid organizers in the districts mostly in need of them. In the past we have seen that very little organization work can be done by these paid organizers alone, since this is only a means of giving some officials paid jobs.

The task of organizing the unorganized workers will not be accomplished by a few paid organizers. A cadre of capable organizers must be developed from ranks of the workers. They must be sent out under the guidance of the International Union to work in the different cities, and establish contact with the workers. Baltimore which until recently has been one of the worst open shop towns, is at present one of the finest examples of these organization methods.

In conclusion we can see that the convention has done nothing of value which it can record. The campaign for amalgamation, for organizing the unorganized, and for a labor party in this country still remain major problems before our union as well as the working class as a whole. Towards these tasks all militants of our organization must combine and fight, thereby establishing a powerful upholsterers union as a part of the American Labor movement.

Upholsterers Still Defy Los Angeles' Anti-Picket Ukase

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 10.—The strike of the Upholsterers Union against Hill Bros. continues with active picketing, despite the "red squad" which is guarding the building of the firm and protecting scabs. The Central Labor Council has refused to do anything to fight the anti-picketing ordinance which prevents active picketing during strikes. The employers have found it impossible to obtain any women to scab for them, as the women workers in the shop walked out with the men despite inducements offered to them to remain.

Republicans Select Democratic Mayor

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9. — A republican city council yesterday, on the 38th ballot taken to choose a mayor to succeed John H. Duvall, convicted of violation of the corrupt practices act, selected a democrat, L. Ert Stack, former United States district attorney. The democrat will occupy the office until January 1, 1930, provided he does not follow the path of the past two mayors and go to jail for graft and political corruption. Stack is not known to be a member of the ku klux klan as were the other political grafters who preceded him.

Foreign-Born Council Calls for Conference

An appeal for support for its opposition to anti-alien legislation is contained in a statement received yesterday from the New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers. The statement also urges labor and fraternal organizations to collaborate in a conference called by the council for Dec. 18.

"The racial conflict is growing sharper," the statement said. "Racial antagonism is being fomented and intensified. Prejudice is on the increase. The alien is becoming the target of passions and hatred. No longer made welcome to our shore, we tolerate him with poor grace."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN PROVE WESTERN RAILROADS HAVE BEEN RAKING IN FAT PROFITS SINCE 1921

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

A tremendous increase in the profits of western railroads since 1921 is shown in a statistical exhibit presented by Frank J. Warne on behalf of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in the wage arbitration now in its closing days in Chicago.

The exhibit shows that the owners of western roads involved in the arbitration are getting not only a larger gross income from shippers but also a larger proportion of this gross income for the profit bag. Such figures appear to answer effectively the claim of these carriers that they cannot meet the cost of a wage increase.

Huge Gross Business.

The gross business of the 54 railroads participating in the case was $2,319,273,000 in 1921 and $2,479,622,000 in 1926, an increase of 6.9 per cent Warne shows. But in the same interval operating expenses declined 2.9 per cent and the operating profit of the carriers actually increased from $468,484,000 to $682,509,000 or about 40 per cent. The proportion of the operating dollar of these roads going to capital increased from 20.2 per cent in 1921 to 27.53 per cent in 1926.

The most extraordinary increase shown by Warne appears in the profit available for stockholders after debits for interest on funded debt, rents for equipment and other facilities, etc., and credits including non-operating income. This total increased from $188,154,000 in 1921 to $311,665,000 in 1926 or more than 65 per cent. This represents the money which the work of western railroad employes makes available for dividends.

Big Increase.

The profits for stockholders made by 15 larger systems included in the exhibit as shown for 1921 and 1926 were:

Profits of Western Railroad Systems	1921	1926
Southern Pacific	$25,455,000	$25,870,000
Union Pacific	34,099,000	45,262,000
Santa Fe	39,553,000	65,595,000
St. Paul	10,963,000*	2,399,000*
Northwestern	1,531,000*	13,230,000
Illinois Central	10,216,000	18,625,000
Rock Island	5,598,000	11,516,000
Missouri Pacific	4,106,000	16,083,000
Great Northern	28,470,000	25,943,000
Northern Pacific	22,065,000	21,003,000
Burlington	30,330,000	32,831,000
Frisco	2,490,000	5,532,000
Wabash	2,018,000	8,217,000
Mo., Kans. & Texas	835,000	3,567,000
Kansas City Southern	2,433,000	2,280,000

*Deficit

Deficits Into Profits.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which started the period with a big deficit, has made big strides toward getting out of the red while the Chicago & Northwestern has changed a deficit into a $13,230,000 profit.

The reductions in profit in the cases of both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific are more than explained by reductions in the non-operating income received by both carriers. The Great Northern increased its actual operating profit from $20,820,000 in 1921 to $42,099,000 in 1926 while the Northern Pacific increased its profit from $16,907,000 to $29,090,000.

"Poverty Plea" Groundless.

These figures presented on behalf of the locomotive firemen show that the Western railroads have small ground for pleading poverty. They have vastly increased their profits in the last 6 years. Each year they are providing the big investors of the east with hundreds of millions, most of which is reinvested, not in the west but in the southeast and in other lands where the financiers are at present extending their power. A glance at Wall Street Journal figures shows that the western region involved in this hearing has its full quota of railroads providing stockholders with a return of more than 10 per cent on the par value of their investment.

PLANS NON-STOP AIR SERVICE

A device invented by Blain M. Tuxhorn, of Kansas City, Mo., is believed to make non-stop airmail service possible. The device works on much the same principle as that which makes it possible for a train to take mail from hangars along the right-of-way while on the run. Photo shows a plane approaching Tuxhorn's device. Tuxhorn in inset.

WINDOW CLEANERS FACE BOSSES' GANGSTERS, POLICE AND STRIKEBREAKERS IN N. Y. STRIKE

By PETER DARCK.
(Secretary of the Striking Union.)

Eight hundred members of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8 on strike in New York since Oct. 6, have been constantly and still are pitted against a scab union (known as the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union, Local 1), the Manhattan Employers' Association, the police industrial squad and two East Side gangs in the employ of the scab union and the employers.

Engaged as we are in an hazardous occupation we feel that our demands are justifiable. They are: 1. Recognition of our union. 2. A minimum wage of $46. 3. Liquidation of strike damages as provided for in last year's agreement. 4. Settlement of outstanding wage disputes.

Arrests Daily.

These demands on the part of the workers were met with a vicious onslaught of guerrillas, arrests by the industrial squad, raids and reign of terror in the industry. Our men have been beaten up on the slightest provocation, which is usually picketing, and five or six arrests are a daily occurrence.

Last year following a strike in October, we made an agreement with the then Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Association for one year. In May this year the bosses decided to split our union. They employed a group of professional union wreckers to create dissension. They spent tens of thousands of dollars. After being exposed and repudiated by the rank and file the stool-pigeons broke away, taking with them a handful of workers. This "union" the employers decided to "recognize."

Strike Called.

In June individual employers began to resign from the Amalgamted Association and in September we were notified that the association with whom we had an agreement no longer existed. When requests fere made to the Amalgamated to negotiate wage differences we were told that a new organization—the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association—had been formed and that this association did not recognize Local 8. The new association occupied the same quarters, used the same stationery and was officered by the same officials.

A general strike was called October 6. About 150 members of the scab union remained at work, but many of these have since responded to the strike call. Immediately there began a campaign of sluggings which increased in intensity as the workers displayed their solidarity.

Unions Aid Strike.

The strike has been endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council and individual unions have already given financial and moral support.

Victory for the union is near. The ranks of the employers are split. We have made quite a few settlements with independent employers and one of the conditions of peace asked by the bosses' association is that we force the settled shops into the association. This we have refused to do and is now a bone of contention.

We appeal to all militant workers and sympathizers of our union and the cause it represents to see that all window cleaning is done by members of Local 8. The scab union is called Local 1. Such support will hasten the end of the strike, in which the men have displayed remarkable courage against organized violence.

* * *

Pointed out by an officer of the dual union and arrested by the police industrial squad at Local 8 headquarters last Monday, Darck is now free on $1,000 bail awaiting trial on a felonious assault charge. The charge grew out of an alleged disturbance on Broadway between union pickets and strike-breakers last Saturday morning, when Darck was at his office, according to union members. Darck previously was black-jacked outside the union office by two unidentified gangsters.

Car Loadings Still Continue Rapid Fall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. — Reports filed today by the car service division of the American railway association show a falling off of car loadings in the week of October 29 of 96,257 cars from the previous week. This indicates a continuation of the downward tendency in industry and trade which has become so marked during the past few weeks.

REPRISAL FAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 9.—The Mixed Claims Commission has ordered the release of the Russian steamship Tchitcherin, seized at the end of October when leaving for Odessa with a load of cotton. The holding of the Tchitcherin was in retaliation for the seizure of the steamship Costi, which had been seized by Soviet authorities at Odessa.

CHICAGO
Sport Dance
given by the
Red Star Soccer Team
Saturday, Nov. 12
at the
FREIHEIT SINGING
SOCIETY HALL
3837 West Roosevelt Rd.
All Comrades and friends are urged to come and help build the Red Star Soccer Team.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA
The motion pictures
"RED RUSSIA" and "RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL"
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1927
At MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets
TWO SHOWINGS, 7 AND 9 P. M.
Tickets in advance 50 cents.... 65 cents at box office.
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Auspices—INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID.

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Armistice Day—1918, 1919, 1927

Armistice Day—the end of "a war to end war," "to make the world safe for democracy."

In the United States Armistice Day, 1918, meant the continuation of the war on the working class and its organizations which had been launched with the declaration of the war.

The outright terrorism which had marked the drive of the American capitalists and their agents against the masses, culminated on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1919, in the attack on the I. W. W. hall in Centralia, Washington, by American Legion members and other tools of the lumber trust.

Until a more decisive clash of class forces occurs in the United States, militant workers will identify Armistice Day by this bloody struggle.

Four American Legionnaires paid with their lives for their enlistment in the murderous work of the lumber trust. Wesley Everest, a world war veteran and a member of the I. W. W., was lynched by a white-collared mob after the most horrible torture. eight members of the I. W. W. are still in prison in Walla Walla penitentiary altho there is no doubt even in the minds of their enemies that they and Wesley Everest fired and killed in self defense.

Likewise, there is no doubt that the casualties suffered by the attackers served to prevent raids on the other halls and meetings—murderous raids which had become the fashion in 1919. The labor movement owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the members of the I. W. W. who fought and died and went to prison rather than submit tamely to the sadistic rage of the lumber trust thugs and hangers-on wrapped in the folds of the American flag.

The International Labor Defense meets in its Third Annual Conference in New York City, Saturday, November 12, the day after Armistice Day and eight years after Centralia. Clear across the continent from the city where the mangled body of Wesley Everest was dragged thru the streets to be hung from a bridge, after bestial mutilation, on Nov. 11, 1919, across the continent from the prison where eight lumber workers today wear away their lives because they fought for their class, the defense and release of the Centralia prisoners will have first place on the order of business of an international organization of workers.

As for Wesley Everest, he needs no defense. He needs no relief. But the last memory of Everest, face to the foe, empty gun in hand, defiance on his lips, no fear but only a mocking smile in his eyes—will inspire the conference, as it inspires all militant workers, to new efforts and new and greater achievements in behalf of all working class fighters.

Long planned and deliberately executed, the raid on the I. W. W. hall in Centralia bore every mark of the fury with which the lumber barons of the Pacific coast regarded the organization of the lumber workers.

All other methods having failed, murder was the last resort.

Read the following record of systematic incitement of violence against the I. W. W., its members and sympathizers sent out privately in an official bulletin to members of the Employers Association of Washington over the signature of George F. Russell, secretary-manager of the association:

June 25th, 1918.—"Provide a penalty for idleness.... Common labor now works a few days and then loafs to spend the money earned....Active prosecution of the I. W. W. and other radicals."

April 30th, 1919.—"Keep business out of the control of radicals and I. W. W....Overcome agitation....Closer co-operation between the employers and employes....Suppress the agitators....Hang the Bolshevists."

May 31st, 1919.—"If the agitators were taken care of we would have very little trouble. ..Propaganda to counteract radicals and overcome agitation....Put the I. W. W. in jail."

June 30th, 1919.—"Make some of the Seattle papers print the truth....Get rid of the I. W. W.'s."

July 2nd, 1919.—"Educate along the line of the three R's and the golden rule, economy and self denial....Import Japanese labor....Import Chinese labor."

July 31st, 1919.—"Deport about ten Russians in this community."

August 31st, 1919.—"Personal contact between employer and employe, stringent treatment of the I. W. W."

October 15, 1919.—"There are many I. W. W.'s—mostly in the logging camps."

October 31st, 1919.—(A little over a week before the Centralia raid.)—"Run your business or quit....Business men and taxpayers of Vancouver, Washington, have organized the Loyal Citizens' Protective League; opposed to Bolsheviki and the Soviet form of government and in favor of the open shop. ...Jail the radicals, and deport them....Since the Armistice these radicals have started in again. **Only two communities in Washington allow I. W. W. headquarters.**"

December 31st, 1919.—"Get rid of all I. W. W. and all other un-American organizations....Deport the radicals or use the rope as in Centralia. Until we get rid of the I. W. W. and radicals we don't expect to do much in this country.... Keep cleaning up on the I. W. W....Don't let it die down.... Keep up public sentiment...."

(Quoted from Ralph Chaplin's book "The Centralia Conspiracy"—one of the most authoritative and best written records of a historic struggle of the American working class ever published. No worker can say he knows the history of the American labor movement unless he has read this book.)

On Armistice Day, 1919, the seeds planted by the lumber trust press agents sprouted, grew, blossomed and brought forth crimson fruit. But for once in America workers more than held their own. Most of the dead and wounded came from the ranks of the enemy.

The workers who were captured were prisoners of war but in Centralia that red day the rules of "civilised" warfare did not apply. It was class war. Wesley Everest, prisoner of war, was tortured and hung. The other I. W. W. prisoners had horrible tortures inflicted upon them.

Armistice Day in the United States, for the ruling class and its dupes, is a day for glorifying the end of a war which marked the victorious advance of American imperialism into the struggle for world domination. To the memories of those workers who died for Wall Street and its government, the ruling class allows some respect to be paid. Wall Street will need more cannon-fodder soon.

But for the workers of America the grave of Wesley Everest symbolises the war, not for Wall Street, but against it and all it stands for.

Strong, bright-eyed and unafraid, Everest, the embodiment of the best the American working class has produced, faced the powerful enemies of his class.

To build a labor movement that like Everest will be strong and unafraid is the task of those who carry on the traditions given us by all the American working class fighters who have died at their tasks, whether in the mines and factories, at their desks, or on the field of open struggle.

Defense of our fighters.

Relief for their dependents.

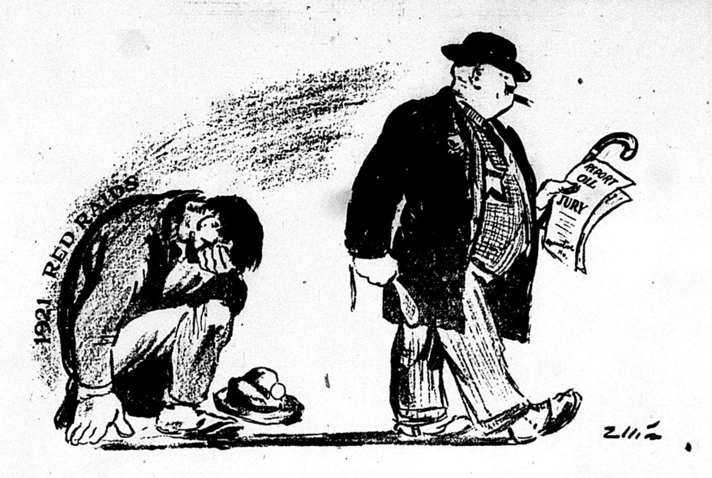
Organization of our class in powerful unions and in a mass labor party.

Struggle against American imperialism on all fronts.

These are the lessons of Armistice Day, 1927.

THE VERSATILE STOOLPIGEON

By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XVIII.

The Tattooed Novelist

THE fundamental fact to bear in mind concerning capitalist culture is that it maintains a large class of people in luxurious idleness; the cream of labor's product is skimmed off and fed to this class, which renders no service whatever. It is not merely the number of these people, but the fact that they represent the goal of aspiration for the rest, and so what they do and say and think becomes the standard. Capitalist art is an art made for parasites, and exists by glorifying and defending parasitism; it mirrors the most worthless elements in society, and serves to increase the vices upon which it feeds. Our fashions in clothes, for example, are furnished to us by the keepers of French mistresses; whatever these blasé persons find alluring is what our wives and daughters will wear in the coming season—our wives and daughters would rather be dead than behind the times. Or take our moving pictures—what goes into them is decided by the keepers of mistresses in Hollywood; these financially and sexually potent gentlemen put their favorites upon the screen, to display their "charm"—with the result that a large part of our school children are set to acting like little harlots.

The novel is one of the principal channels through which the ideals and manners of "smart" society—that is to say, the idle and wasteful part of the community—are fed to the masses. Every stenographer and telephone girl wants to read the "latest thing"—meaning the newest bit of depravity which some clever brain has devised to amuse the chatterers at fashionable tea-parties. Each season's sensation must be more "outré" than the last; we are more bored, and it takes more to shock us. A generation ago "Sister Carrie" was suppressed because it showed a man and a woman living together without marriage. Today it is "The Captive" which is suppressed, because it shows two women living together without marriage. Ten years after being suppressed, every such book is a "classic," and its standards are taken as a matter of course by all enlightened persons.

I have in my hands a publisher's circular, sent me three years ago by my friend George Sterling; on the margin is written, in George's round even hand, "Can you imagine this bird?" The circular quotes an article by Burton Rascoe entitled "Personality Plus," dealing with the author of an ultra-fashionable novel, "The Blind Bow-Boy." This author possesses, we are told, "a bland and saturnine countenance which lights up into a grimace of merriment now and then, showing widely separated teeth. He is tall, white-haired, youngish, with a head that inclines forward from erect shoulders, and a nervous way of moving his head in intermittent slight jerks when he is talking. He has a disconcerting way of looking very intently at a person to whom he has just been introduced and asking him some unexpected question or making some remark for which there is no ready rejoinder. His own repartee is deliberate but acid and witty or sombre and unctuous, according to his moods"—and so on, until you have had enough.

Three years have passed, and this "bird," to use George's irreverent phrase, has become the latest fashion in elegant perversity. The copy of "The Blind Bow-Boy" which lies before me is marked "Seventh Large Edition." It is published by Mr. Knopf, who puts up the money for my friend Mencken's war on prohibition, and who gave Mr. Hergesheimer his red suspenders in Paris. Higher than such a publisher no novelist can climb, so let us see how to please him.

First detail: write all your dialogues without quotation marks. Everybody else uses them, so this will make you different.

Second detail: look up in a big dictionary about fifty words that you never heard before. Thus, psittacus is the Latin word for parrot, therefore psittaceous means parrot-like. And dehiscens is the Latin word for gaping open, so you refer quite casually to the duke's dehiscent jaw. It will take you half an hour to find fifty such words, and another half hour to work them into your manuscript. This alone ensures you permanent fame, because language is made to conceal thought, and the purpose of art is to show the artist's superiority.

Third detail: take a walk down Fifth Avenue and stop in the highest-priced beauty-shop, and note the French names on the bottles of cosmetics and perfumes. Stop at a jeweler's and a curio dealer's, and learn the latest fads — all this for your lady's boudoir. Get a couturiére to give you the names of members of her trade in Paris—or make up the names, it doesn't matter, so long as they are French. Get the names of a dozen writers of cultured indecency like yourself, so that you may describe your heroine's reading table, and have her sweep the fashionable volumes to the floor with a gesture of elegant boredom.

Now you are ready, except that you need an unusual name—Campaspe, let us say—oh, splendid! And a plot? Let a father launch his innocent young son in the world with unlimited money, and a collection of the most depraved companions who can be found for him. Why a father should do this is obviously a mystery, and the adventures of the youth will provide no end of innocent fun. The super-elegant Compaspe, the mother of two children, takes her fashionable male friends for a motor-car ride to Coney Island, and they bring home a lady snake-charmer, and in the course of the evening the snake-charmer is discovered in bed with one of the fashionable male friends, and the hostess of course is glad to know that her friends are making themselves at home. The English duke with the dehiscent jaw remarks, in the presence of the ladies, that if he invited to his theatre-party all the people he slept with, the theatre would not hold them. When we read things like this, we know we are among the very creme de la creme; seven large editions will not be enough, and the great capitalist literary organs will not be able to find words to praise such delicately perfumed excrement.

And then "The Tattooed Countess"—a title alone worth seven more editions. Carl Van Vechten, the author of these master-works, was raised in a small city of Iowa; a terrible place, as seen by a music-critic on a great metropolitan newspaper. Back in Iowa people object to promiscuous cohabitation, and so Mr. Van Vechten seeks to acquaint them with the urbanity and freedom of Europe, where a rich society lady, daughter of a banker and widow of a count, may live the life of a "dame galante," having as many lovers as she wishes, of all ages and occupations and stations in life. This "tattooed countess" comes back to her home-town in Iowa, her heart having been broken by a recent passionate love-affair with a strolling opera tenor, who wanted nothing but to get as much of her money as he could and spend it on a younger mistress. Through the eyes of this Countess Nattorrini we see the horrors of our American crudity, and watch a charming lady of fifty teach the graces of Europe to a new lover—seventeen years of age! Gertrude Atherton, reviewing this book, hailed the arrival of a great novelist; but she had to admit that the hero struck her as "a trifle too young to inspire tumult in even an elderly and predatory countess." But the reviewer adds, "as no one agreed with me, doubtless this may be a purely personal prejudice." Thus does age abdicate to youth, and moral standards crumble. Anything to keep up with the times—even a tattooed novelist!

And then "Nigger Heaven"; a story of the colored folks of Harlem, who are now supplying America's requirements in the two arts of music and dancing. The mulatto heroine of this novel might have stepped out of a novel by Louisa Alcott, so good and pure she is; except for that singular penchant, shared by all the Van Vechten ladies, for reading the literature of elegant perversity. Mary Love is a librarian, and labors to improve the literary tastes of the elevator boys and waitresses of the city; but alas, they prefer Zane Grey and Harold Bell Wright to Aldoux Huxley and Cabell and Cocteau and Proust and Morand. At the end of the story the elevator boys are still elevating and the waitresses are still waiting, while the hero, who has adopted Mary Love's literary tastes, is shooting bullets into another Negro in a drunken cafe row. So maybe this is a novel with a moral purpose—to warn people against reading Aldoux Huxley and Cabell and Cocteau and Proust and Morand—and Van Vechten!

Just recently our literary "bird" flits to Hollywood—following the prevailing fashion for birds of fine feather—and duplicates the performance of Joseph Hergesheimer among the "shapes in light." He stops at the Ambassador, our most fashionable hotel—"Everybody stops at the Ambassador," he tells us, and I mention it for the benefit of my wobbly friends, when next they are released from San Quentin; they can get a very good room and bath for only ten dollars a day. The lady stars gather to exhibit their charms, and our fashionable author scatters adjectives over the pages of "Vanity Fair": "the joyous childlike. . .the effulgent orchidaceous. . .the gay and dangerously attractive. . .the saucy . . .the blond. . .the barbaric and sullenly splendid. . .the fragile nunlike. . .the wistful. . .the dashing insouciant. . .the amazing. . .the incomparably charming. . .the dark and lovely. . ." All of which fills me with grief for my lost opportunities. Here I have been living near Hollywood for twelve years; I have been there not less than a hundred times, and met not less than two score of the lady stars of the screen; and out of all those meetings I did not get one single thrill, nor one single idea worth putting into fancy language!

(To Be Continued.)

The Death of a Clown.

MARCELLINE, the famous Hippodrome clown is a popular suicide. That is, our best editors are waxing philosophical over his voluntary demise. Had he been a cub reporter or a college student gone mad from listening to a goose-step professor, a different editorial attitude would have been adopted. Sermons would have been delivered on the demoralizing effect of jazz on our youth or the evils of prohibition which drive the rising generation into the arms of dishonest bootleggers. Because our youth must be trained for the machine, and the devil knows how many profit-making ideas die with our yearly crop of juvenile suicides. Marcelline was a sad but mirth-provoking cynic, who endeared himself to our prostitute editors, who salve guilty consciences with the ointment of futilitarianism. Since nothing doesn't mean a damn in a thousand years why not be a social pimp while the going is good. The best intellectual tools of our ruling classes are notoriously cynical, but unfortunately they don't commit suicide.

Red Rays

MR. Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, may consider the advisability of establishing scientific institutes of dentistry to take care of his policy holders' teeth, at a reasonable profit, says Arthur Brisbane. Thus Fiske would kill two birds with one stone. The company would make a profit on the business of keeping teeth in order and would also contribute to the longevity of those whose teeth were fixed, thus insuring more premiums for the Metropolitan. Whenever a capitalist essays a philanthropic move it is reasonable to assume that there is a nickel under the heel.

• • •

HERE is another typical Brisbaneism: "Two aviators in the American marine service were murdered in Nicaragua when their machine made a forced landing—killed by a crowd of twenty to one, after desperate fighting. This is the sort of things that starts wars. The killing of one man, the Austrian heir apparent, was the spark that started the big war. No war will start this time, because Nicaragua is too small. An elephant can't fight a chipmunk. And besides the government of Nicaragua had nothing to do with it." What a faker this man Brisbane is? Everybody knows that this "elephant" of ours has been fighting the Nicaraguan chipmunk for months and is at war with Nicaragua as surely as Germany was at war with Belgium from 1914 to 1917.

• • •

HERE is a pastor after my own heart. Even tho he may not save many souls from the devil, he is almost sure to have a good time at his business. He is the Rev. J. B. Ennis, pastor of the Gainesville Methodist Congregation of Perry, N. Y. The Rev. Ennis noticed that many of his followers had left the fold, so he put the following advertisement in the local newspapers: "Lost Strayed Or Stolen—A large flock of the Methodist sheep. They have been gone for some time. When last seen they were browsing along the Road of Indifference. Anybody finding these sheep please bring them home, if possible and you will receive ample reward. If they refuse to come home drive them into the nearest fold and lock the door and report to the undersigned. Rev. J. B. Ennis. Plenty of fodder will be provided Sunday."

• • •

AUGUST HECKSCHER, the noted philanthropist, has agreed to pay Frieda Hempel, the operatic soprano, $250,000, following a suit by the said Frieda for breach of contract against Heckscher, who had contracted to pay the diva $48,000 a year for the rest of her life provided she did not do any more "divaing" for cash. It appears that the millionaire came to his senses some time after he made the promise, but the diva was always there. Why should she strain her tonsils howling at an audience when a big ticker and tape man was willing to keep her in chow, for a little soft crooning to order?

• • •

SENATOR JAMES A. REED of Missouri wants to have the government returned to the people. The senator is of the opinion that there are too many crooks in high places today. We agree with the senator but with the reservation that there are no more crooks in government today than there were one hundred years ago, comparatively. After reading of the exploits of Boss Tweed of Tammany Hall, we are decidedly of the opinion that our modern politicians are no worse than their political forebears. They all graft, some legitimately others illegitimately. But their peculations come out of the sweat and blood of the workers. That is the important consideration for us.

• • •

NOT only has William Hale Thompson of Chicago made a name for himself as chief bull-baiter to his majesty, the king of the Anglo-Saxons, but he has blossomed out as a first class prophet. "Bill" is a fine fellow as politicians go. He is democratic and his big, spacious hands can slap a shoulder at one hundred yards. A man like Thompson is bound to go far in a city like Chicago.

• • •

IT is as a prophet that Mr. Thompson shines brightest. Years ago during the reign of Theodore Roosevelt, a fellow by the name of Lorimer got in bad, because he plundered a big bank in the Windy City. Robbing banks was not then as popular a sport as it is today, so Teddy being a man of the people refused to dine with Lorimer. This caused Thompson to predict that a better president than Teddy would one day dine with "Billy" Lorimer. And so it has come to pass, Lorimer and Thompson dined with Calvin Coolidge a few mornings ago and the dead past has buried its dead.

• • •

BOTH the democrats and republicans in New York State are gloating over the results of the elections. According to the publicity sent out by both organizations, both won. This is not so far-fetched as it may appear on the surface. The capitalist politicians in both parties will continue to function in the interests of the bosses, for good money. The workers who elected them will slave for little more than a bare existance.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Pittsburgh A. F. of L. Meet Bears Big Responsibility

POLICE POSTED IN RAILWAY STATIONS AS WORKERS MEET

Judge Adjourns Hearing on Petition of I. R. T. for Injunction Outlawing Labor

BULLETIN.

Traction workers last night accused the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit of forging their names to affidavits submitted with the company's injunction application.

A number of workers offered to go to court and swear that their signatures were forgeries. The affidavits alleged that the men had been "coerced" into joining the Amalgamated.

• • •

Police were posted in or around practically all subway and elevated stations yesterday as the injunction application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against the American Federation of Labor was being heard, observers found.

Traction workers, replying to questions asked by a DAILY WORKER reporter, said a leaflet, signed by I. R. T. officials, and warning them to stay away from the meetings called by the Amalgamated Association, had been distributed

Other workers said foremen and superintendents had stated that "if anyone goes to these meetings it is as much as his job is worth."

Hearing Adjourned.

Judge Francis B. Delehanty in the Supreme Court, Part 1, adjourned until Nov. 30 the hearing on the I. R. T. injunction petition. The injunction would prevent the organization of the traction workers by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America or any other union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., William D. Mahon, president of the street car men's union, and others addressed two mass meetings called by the union yesterday forenoon and evening at the Lyceum, Third Ave. and 86th St.

Troubles Aired.

Traction troubles and traction history were both aired and made in the supreme court and in the mass meetings.

The first gun of the day was fired in the court room when James Quackenbush, the smug, squat, putty nosed counsel of the traction interests, opposed the application for an adjournment made by Attorneys Nathan Perlman and Joseph Crater for Senator Robert Wagner, of counsel for the union and A. F. of L. Sen. Wagner sent word he could not attend and could not argue the case as he had only read the papers in the case and conferred with Green the day before.

Both Sides Talk.

Both sides went into the history of the dispute between the Amalgamated union and the I. R. T. Crater, for the union, in his opening statement referred to Senator Wagner's duties in Washington, saying Crater was induced to enter the fight as advisory counsel, after considerable pressure. Crater closed his speech with the statement that, "we will defend and resist to the last ditch and if necessary go to the highest court in this fight to assert our constitutional rights."

J. L. Quackenbush, counsel for the I. R. T., vigorously opposed adjournment. He said the company was doing its best for harmony, collective bargaining and the welfare of the employes. The traction attorney's argument resembled the allusions of A. F. of L. officials to "industrial peace" and "cooperation between labor and capital."

SEVERAL BURNS SPIES MEET THE OIL TRIAL JURY

No Assurance That the Worst of Them Appear

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The U. S. District Attorney's office today stated that within a few days they "would announce results of the jury fixing investigation that will be a greater scandal than the original Teapot Dome scandal."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The trailers and the trailed in the Teapot Dome jury tampering investigation came face to face today.

The entire jury that sat in the oil conspiracy trial of Harry F. Sinclair, and former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, watched one by one 13 of the Burns detectives who had kept them under constant surveillance during the thirteen days of the trial pass before them.

As is usual in this case, the government failed to make much provision for getting all of the evidence. Burns himself was trusted for the production of the operatives to be indentified, and could, if he thought it necessary, have supplied other detectives than those charged with actually approaching and attempting to influence the jurors.

Two of the jurors, John Costinett and Gardiner Grenfell, had previously told the prosecutor they had been approached thus.

As each Burns agent was taken before the Fall-Sinclair jury, he was asked his name and which juror he had had under surveillance. The oil jury was given a good look at every one of the operatives.

Secrecy.

The woman who rented a room to one of the private detectives across the street from the residence of one of the jurors also appeared.

Burkinshaw, the prosecutor, refused to announce whether any identifications had been made, but it is understood that the jurors failed to recognize anybody.

Sinclair, the oil magnate, and two of his lieutenants, H. Mason Day and Sheldon Clark, are charged with having conspired to illegally influence the jury to bring about an acquittal verdict.

Statement by "The Daily Worker" to the Traction Workers of New York

To the Traction Workers on the Subways, Elevated and Surface Lines of New York City:

For years you have been trying to get better wages and working conditions, for years you have been struggling to build a union which would protect your interests. In 1916 you struck. In 1926 you engaged in a strike of several weeks' duration against the company unions of the traction trust.

Last summer you were ready to strike again.

On every occasion the traction trust has fought you. With the aid of the city police who slugged you as you came from your meetings, as in 1926, with the aid of the courts, they have tried to break your spirit and force you to take without protest their "yellow-dog" individual contract system.

They want you to remain unorganized, separate individuals without power, while they are organized from

(Continued on Page Five)

BELGIAN FLYER HURT.

LE BOURGET AIRDROME, France Nov. 11. — The Belgian aviator Madaets, who hopped off at Courtrai at 7:48 o'clock this morning in an attempt to beat Clarence D. Chamberlin's distance record, was seriously injured when he made a forced landing at Ferte-Sur-Aube, said a dispatch from Chaumont.

PREACHER'S WIFE ESCAPES.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Nov. 11. — Posses continued their search today for Mrs. Anne Ramsey Forbush, pretty and youthful wife of Rev. Bascomb Forbush, of Canandaigua, N. Y., who disappeared from a Washington D. C., theatre in October. School boys and school girls have joined in the search.

VICTORY STUFF STALE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11. — Chicago is tired of the war "victors." More people today attended the celebration of the arrival of Thea Rasche, German woman flier, than the official, canned and trite celebrations of Armistice Day by the American Legion posts.

OFFICER CASTE DROPS TWO.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 11. — Two midshipmen of the United States navy, sons of wealthy parents, became so drunk and disorderly recently that they were picked up by the patrol wagon on the streets of Maryland. They have been dismissed from the naval academy.

CLARENCE DARROW.

DARROW TAKES GRECO-CARRILLO FRAME-UP CASE

Joins N. Y. Attorneys for Anti-Fascisti

Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, noted criminal lawyer, will head the defense counsel in the trial of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascist workers charged with murder, the Greco-Carrillo Defense League announced yesterday.

Darrow, who headed the defense counsel in the Dayton (Tenn.) "monkey trial," agreed to defend the two Italian workers from the New York state government's electric chair after a conference at the office of Arthur Garfield Hays, 43 Exchange Place, yesterday afternoon. Hays, Isaac Schorr and Arthur Levy will be associated with Darrow in the defense, Filippo Greco, brother of Calogero Greco and secretary of the defense league, said.

Ablest Defense Group.

"Ours will be the ablest group of attorneys ever assembled in a case of this kind," Greco continued.

Greco and Carlo Tresca, editor of

(Continued on Page Two)

American Marines Slaughter Four More Who Fight Conquest

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 11.—American marines, acting in conjunction with a force of native constabulary fought today in the vicinity of Santa Rita, close to the Honduran frontier, killed four Nicaraguan nationalists and wounded ten. There were no casualties among the marines or constabulary. Scouting airplanes returning from the Telpaneca region reported they were signalled by the marine patrol at Telpaneca yesterday, announced the slaughter.

Chicago Exporters Hit By "Big Bill's" Noisy Lion Hunting Stunts

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Chicago exporters feel the results of the victory over them by Sam Insull's Mr. Thompson. In order to put the power and traction gang in complete authority, "Big Bill" has conducted an anti-English campaign that is hurting trade. J. F. McKeon, counsel for the exporters told them at their weekly dinner, that "Big Bill" was a half-wit.

"Political half-wits," said Mr. McKeon, "have offended America's two best cash customers. The Mayor has offended England and United States Senator Hiram Johnson has offended Japan.

Chicago Gullibility.

"Regardless of what may be said about Mayor Thompson," the speaker continued, "he has not underestimated the gullibility of this community, and his contempt for the intelligent group of the city seems justified by his "political successes." He warned his hearers that the Mayor's war must be taken seriously.

"His attack on things pro-British," said Mr. McKeon, "comes at a most inopportune time, when three out of five manufacturers are losing money. The exportable products of Chicago will have something to overcome by carrying this barnacle, and regardless of your walk in life you are financially interested in the ability of this city to participate in the nation's export business."

Donato Carrillo and Tina Carrillo, His Wife

FASCISTI TO FORMALLY STOP VOTE OF WORKERS NOT IN THEIR UNIONS

"Reform" Parliament So That Only Trusts and Blackshirt Party Will Be Represented

ROME, Italy, Nov. 11.—Faced with the growing dissatisfaction of workers who hate the change from eight hours basic work day to a legal and customary day of nine or ten hours, at lower pay instead of higher, the fascist grand council today abolished the pretense at universal suffrage which has been in force in Italy thruout their regime.

The right to vote will be taken away, legally, as it is now taken away illegally, from all workers who do not belong to the fascist unions.

Remoulding the Italian parliament so that only the fascist party and "great producing organizations" will be recognized and all anti-fascist parties abolished, was decided upon.

It was also decided to reduce the number of deputies from 535 to 400. The senate will remain unchanged.

The "great producing organizations," under the new ruling, will be allowed representation on the following basis:

Big Business Rule.

"Thirteen economic, industrial and agricultural organizations will suggest to the grand council the proportion of candidates which the council will revise, cancelling those which are not thorough fascists or are not deemed able to represent the general interest."

The right to vote will be granted only to persons enlisted in working syndicates or presenting other proof that they are working. These "workings syndicates" are actually like American company unions except that they have national central organization.

This is the second "reformation" of the Italian parliament that has been instituted by the fascist regime and it makes that body more or less an organization for the confirmation of the government's policy.

Although there has been an opportunity for opposition parties to hold seats in the assembly up to the present time, they have been virtually without a voice in the government as a majority, for the dominance of the fascist party was always assured under the terms of the first "reform."

Wide-spread Protest.

The grand fascist council's decision to "reform" the Italian parliament and limit the right of franchise, attracted wide attention and a good deal of protest thruout all Italy today.

The proposals of the grand fascist council would make the assembly a body composed entirely of fascists or sympathizers with the fascist cause and would deny the right to vote to all except the members of the so-called "working syndicates."

DELEGATES FROM 47 LANDS PLEDGE DEFENSE OF USSR

Rykov Outlines Soviet Union's Progress

BULLETIN.

MOSCOW, Nov. 11. — "The Soviet government will support the most radical plan for disarmament at the preparatory commission's meeting at Geneva."

These words concerning Soviet Union's participation in the forthcoming preliminary conference on disarmament were spoken today to an audience of 1,500 by M. Rykov.

They were addressed to foreign guests and delegates to the opening of the congress of the "Friends of the Soviet Union."

• • •

MOSCOW, Nov. 11. — Nine hundred and forty-seven delegates representing forty-three countries pledged to defend the Soviet Union from an imperialist attack at the congress of

(Continued on Page Four)

Anthracite Conference Adopts Its Resolutions; Against Mine Strikers

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 11.—A composite program to prohibit strikes in the anthracite coal fields, cut down the number of miners, reduce operating costs, get rid of the state tax on coal, and go in for big advertising was arrived at by the so-called "cooperative" conference here of officials of the United Mine Workers of America, coal dealers, coal mine companies and representatives of the state and national government.

John L. Lewis, International President of the U. M. M. W. of A., Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Governor John S. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, and Mayor "Book Burner" Thompson of Chicago formulated the program. Lewis advocated another five year contract to bind the coal miners.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS FACED BY HUNGER, INJUNCTION, COAL AND IRON POLICE, HOPE FOR REAL AI

Many Rumors in Mining Camps as to What the Conference Will Do

Strikers Expect at Least Nationwide Relief Drive and Union Assessment

By AMY SCHECHTER.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—Rank and file delegations have been elected by a number of United Mine Workers local unions in western Pennsylvania to the conference of union heads called for Monday by the American Federation of Labor to consider the attack on the coal miners' union by the coal barons and the federal courts.

The conference will be held in the Roosevelt Hotel.

MINERS PIN HOPES TO CONFERENCE.

It is hoped by the miners here that the conference will lay plans for effectively combatting the drive of the coal barons to smash the union. Tremendous interest centers around this conference throughout the whole district.

There is a widespread belief that the conference of union officials will recommend a nation-wide relief campaign for the strikers and a general assessment upon all members of the American Federation of Labor.

Many Rumors.

In many mining camps there are rumors that the conference will call on railroad workers to refuse to handle scab coal. There are also rumors that the conference will recommend the calling of a general strike in support of the miners.

In official labor circles here the idea is scouted that the conference will do any more than issue a call for relief but thousands of miners cling firmly to the belief that A. F. of L. leaders, confronted with labor-smashing injunctions which threaten the life of the whole labor movement, will call for militant action from all sections of organized labor.

It is probable that among the miners there is confusion between what the A. F. of L. conference ought to do and what it will do.

Big Responsibility.

Nevertheless, it can be said with certainty that unless the conference outlines and adopts a program that will give the miners new hope and concrete support, the effect on the struggle here will be bad.

In the opinion of all familiar with the terrible conditions here among the miners and their families, a heavy responsibility rests upon the union leaders who will take part in the Monday meeting.

Coal, Iron Police Beat Miner's Wife For Harmless Word

The following letter received by a striking miner of Bentleyville, Pa., gives a picture of one incident, illustrating the continuous brutality of the coal companies' gunmen, in the present lock-out and strike of coal miners. It is as follows:

Scabs Move In.

"The following statement I heard from Pauline Paterson, wife of striking coal miner, and mother of four small children, living in a company house at Van Voorhis, Pa., the Valley Camp Coal Co., or Paseley interest.

On October 24 this trouble started as Mrs. Paterson was washing clothes on her porch. While she was washing, the strike breakers' furniture were unloading next to her door, at the time some other woman asked her, who is moving. Then she said, "some kind gypsies moved" (they look like Mexicans). Then some of those strike breakers went to the office and reported. The coal and iron police came and asked her why she called them scabs as they reported her.

Called Scabs to Help.

"Then she said, she didn't call the scabs, but she called them gypsies. Then the Coal & Iron Policeman told her that she will pay a fine, so she told him she didn't do harm to anybody, but that answer did not satisfy the Coal & Iron police. After cursing her he called her a Red neck and tried to arrest her without a warrant.

"She refused to go, then he started to beat her with his fist, and still he could not force her to the car.

"Then he called some of the strikebreakers to help him, but still beating her so hard that she began to scream, and her screaming, in the hands of the Coal & Iron Police, affected so much one strikebreaker, that he called up on the Coal & Iron Police, saying why beat this poor woman so much for nothing.

"But the Yellow Dog took her by the hand and twisted so hard that the poor woman began to scream again, then more people came to see the brutality of the Coal Co.

A Company Doctor.

"This poor woman was so weak that she had to call a doctor and it happened that the doctor was in sympathy with the company and he refused to give her an affidavit, but the case is still going on.

"This poor woman has black and blue marks on her body, from the brutal treatment, and this is only one case out of hundreds of other cases of which the general public never heard, and this is the so-called democracy that we coal miners will fight until the real industrial democracy will be established."

P. W. Bentleyville, Pa.

18 DROWNED IN MANILA.

MANILA, Nov. 11.—Eighteen persons were drowned when a sail boat sank off the coast of Ilocos, Norte Province, according to advices received here today.

Nations Scare Citizens By Pointing To Other Countries' War Fleets

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (FP). — Big navy promoters have come to Washington to start their long-heralded drive for a five-year program of construction of 25 to 30 cruisers. They demand that the American navy be made equal in power to the British, and will use figures employed during the Geneva naval conference of last summer to prove that Britain's navy is now far more powerful than the American.

In England, the navy promotion crowd is playing the same trick—urging that Britain must increase her fleet in order to maintain leadership over the United States, whose naval enthusiasts say that the American navy must always be kept ready to carry out the foreign policies of the American government. This competitive bidding-up is suspiciously like that which Rep. Clyde Tavenner exposed, at the outbreak of the world war, as going on between Germany, France and England. The munition makers kept frightening the public and parliament in the rival countries—first one and then the other, through subsidized press channels—until all Europe was desperately buying war materials and a war-hunger.

Radio Conference Exposes Itself as Scrap for Profits

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The International Radio Telegraph Conference here listened patiently yesterday to "Ringmaster" Herbert Hoover's laudation of the Guatemalan minister Latour who died a few days ago after gaining much notoriety from a series of scandals, and then settled down to the serious business of guarding the profits of radio equipment manufacturers in the various countries.

England and France control the automatic danger signaling apparatus, wherefore the delegations of these two countries tried to jam thru a measure requiring all danger signals to be sent on such machines. Hoover's majority, however, having secured plenty of consideration already for American radio monopolies, rallied to the cause of liberalism and defeated the motion.

The French, German, Belgian and New Zealand delegations, where broadcasting is largely in the hands of the governments, tried to have a clause inserted in the amateur radio motion providing for amateur operators passing a very severe examination. This was defeated by a combination of England, China, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa and Australia.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

TWIN CITY FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN TO ACT ON PROGRAM

Progressive Measures for Coming Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—Lodge Number 814, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, has called a meeting for Nov. 18 at Woodruff Hall, corner of Prior and St. Anthony avenues, St. Paul, (the Midway district) to which all members of the B. of L. E. and E. lodges in the Twin Cities and neighboring terminals are invited, for the discussion of a program for the coming national convention.

Grand Lodge officers have been invited to attend.

The program which will be placed before the meeting for discussion by the committee of arrangements consisting of S. O. Peterson, F. O. Hudson and P. G. Hedlund, contains the following points:

Progressive Program.

Organization of the unorganized railroad workers.

Progressive Amalgamation of the railroad Crafts, with One Union in the railroad industry as the ultimate goal.

For a Labor Political Party instead of a Labor Lobby.

Repeal of all gag laws in our Constitution.

Free expression for our membership in our Brotherhood Press.

Space for membership correspondence in Labor, if we are going to continue to pay for that paper.

The establishment of Railroad Councils in terminals to overcome the many handicaps of the present Craft System.

Reduction of Grand Lodge Officers' salaries.

Other questions if time permits.

Prepare Other Meetings.

C. R. Hedlund, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has been invited to lead the discussion on the above program.

The circular advertising the meeting and distributed in the various terminals states that "steps will be taken at this meeting to arrange similar meetings in Chicago and other large terminals to muster support for this program."

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

British Tory Cabinet Talks Abyssinian Grab

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A special cabinet meeting has been called for tomorrow to consider the controversy caused by the reported Abyssinian concession to the J. G. White Corporation to build a $20,000,000 dam across the Blue Nile at Lake Tsasa.

The Egyptian premier, Sarwat Pasha, delayed his departure from London today at the request of the British government in order that he might attend the cabinet meeting. The meeting is expected to result in formulating a definite line of procedure.

OLD INDIAN CULTURE FOUND

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 11.—Evidences of an extinct race of early California Indians, who attained a decree of culture higher than that of any other California tribes, have been unearthed on Santa Cruz Island, 24 miles off the Coast from Santa Barbara.

Approximately 20,000 specimens were found in excavations on the sites of the old Chumash villages.

These included carved ornaments, skeletons, kitchen utensils, mortars, pestles, pipes, fish hooks, basketry, matting, hammer, stones and dishes.

MANY BIG UNION DELEGATIONS TO LABOR DEFENSE

Known Labor Speakers at First Session

Numerous trade unions will be represented by their delegates when the third annual conference of International Labor Defense opens at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, today at 1 p. m. Unions as far apart as New York and Chicago will participate in the conference which will review the work of the organization since the last conference and lay out plans for future activities.

Arnold of Chicago Painters Here.

Emil Arnold, of the Painters' Union, Local 275, one of the best known men in the Chicago labor movement, has just arrived to represent his organization at the conference. Other unions have sent warm greetings of support to the conference, being unable for financial reasons to send delegates there. "Wishing you the best of luck and progress," writes the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Jointers of Chicago, Local 1786. The Chicago branch of the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America writes that it "is heart and soul with you in your constructive work and wish that our greetings to the convention will be fraternally submitted in the above spirit. This branch has just terminated a five months' hard strike."

Other Chicago Union Delegates.

Other Chicago unions of the American Federation of Labor which have pledged their support to the conference, and are affiliated with the Chicago local of I. L. D. include the Bakers' Union, Local 237, the Machinists' Locals, Lodges 84, 337 and 390, and the Chicago Joint Council of Cloak and Dressmakers Special greetings were sent for the conference by the International Association of Machinists, Lodge 124.

New York Delegates.

From New York there will be a large delegation of representatives of local labor unions. Two of the bakers' locals of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America, Locals 3 and 164, are sending delegates. The Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union of New York and vicinity, the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Cloak, Skirt and Dress Pressers' Loacl 35, Dressmakers' Local 22, Cloak and Suit Tailors, Local 9, Sample Makers, Cloak and Suit Tailors Local 3, Locals of the Furriers' Union, the Glass Blowers' Local 528, Local 17 of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, Locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Paper Box Makers' Union, and Locals of the United Textile Workers of America from New Jersey and New York are among those who will be represented at the conference.

From Philadelphia, the Metal Cornice Roofers' Union is sending William Whitman and Ben Gallen as its delegation to the conference.

More Coming.

It is expected that when all the credentials are handed in to the conference at its opening session today, there will be many more delegates from trade unions in all parts of the country. In addition to the labor union delegates there are scores of other working class organizations, fraternal societies, working women's councils, and branches of the International Labor Defense that have already sent in their credentials.

Opening Business.

It is intended to open the conference, after it is organized and its officials selected, with the report of the work of the organization in the last year and the program for the coming period, which will be given by the national secretary, James P. Cannon. Discussion from the floor by the delegates will follow the report.

Prominent Labor Speakers.

Among the speakers who will address the conference will be Lucy E. Parsons, who will speak on the Haymarket martyrs and the significance of their heroic struggle; Carlo Tresca, who will give a report on the status of the Greco-Carrillo case; Earl R. Browder, just returned from the Colorado mine fields, who will speak on the strike that is going on there at the present moment; Paul Crouch, Communist soldier who was recently released from Alcatraz Prison to which he was confined for carrying on revolutionary propaganda among the soldiers stationed in Hawaii; Charles Cline, noted I. W. W. who served thirteen years in a Texas prison for his work in support of the Mexican revolution; Ben Gitlow, noted former class-war prisoner, who will speak on the persecutions of workers in other countries, and many others.

More than three hundred delegates are expected to attend the conference.

COMMUNIST MURDERED?

WARSAW, Nov. 11.—Deputy Paszcuk, a Communist member of the Sejm, who has been mysteriously missing for some time is believed by a number of labor papers here to have been murdered by agents of the Pilsudski Government.

GET A NEW READER!

Darrow Takes Greco-Carillo Case

(Continued from Page One)

Il Martello, were present at the conference. Definite plans for the defense will be made Sunday. Greco and Carrillo are scheduled to go to trial in the Bronx County Court Dec. 5th.

The defendants are charged with killing Joseph Carisi and Nicholas Amorroso, fascists, last Memorial Day in connection with a Bronx parade.

Won't Repeat Mistakes.

"We are not going to repeat mistakes made in the Sacco-Vanzetti case," Greco continued. "We are planning an elaborate defense both in court and before the public. Already our defense league is being queried by European and South American newspapers in connection with the case."

The International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, with 350,000 members, is cooperating in the defense. Darrow is a member of the national committee of the I. L. D.

"We are convinced that Greco and Carrillo are victims of an anti-labor frame-up by the Fascist League of North America," James P. Cannon, national secretary of the I. L. D., said last night.

Plan Protest Meeting.

The Greco-Carrillo case is prominent on the agenda of the third annual conference of the I. L. D. tomorrow and Sunday, Cannon said.

A meeting in protest against the prosecution of Greco and Carrillo will be held Sunday at 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., with Forrest Bailey, of the American Civil Liberties Union, as the principal speaker.

GET A NEW READER!

Chicago Death Rate High Among Negroes Survey Indicates

By JOE BLOTKIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11. — The recent health survey in the Negro communities of Chicago proves the Negro death rate is twice as high as that of the city as a whole. In 1926, the survey reports, almost 10 per cent of Negro babies died in their first year. The tuberculosis death rate is six times as high among the Negroes as among the whites.

The reasons for this is very obvious if one would only see how the Negro works in cesspools of blood like in the great Chicago stock yards, and other such health-breaking industries.

Poor and Overworked.

Pneumonia deaths are 30 per cent more numerous then among the whites. Deaths caused from diseases of infancy are 50 per cent higher. This is not only because of the miserable working conditions. The Negro communities are the poorest in the city.

It has also been shown by the health department survey that the schools in the Negro sections are conducted in a more careless manner than those in the rich sections. Control of contagious diseases in public schools which children of poor workers and Negroes attend is not efficient. The health survey commission reports these are the primary reasons for the high death rate among Negroes.

WE FIGHT ENGLAND NEXT?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (FP).—Kaiser Frederick the Great's bronze statue, which was laid by the heels and dragged off its pedestal at the Army War College, in Washington, in 1917, is likely soon to be pulled out of the basement where it was hidden, and restored to a place of honor.

Secretary of War Davis announced on November 5, that suggestions that this be done had "become general" in military circles, and he saw no reason why the statue should not again be set up where it could be looked upon by young officers.

This statue was presented to the United States by the former imperial government of Germany. It symbolized the triumph of the sword over the gentler modes of expression in German life. As such it was deemed useful at the War College. Now that the American public is losing interest in the army, the War College feels the lack of Kaiser Fritz's grim fellowship.

SWING SAYS BOULDER DAM MEASURE IS SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (FP).—Belief that Boulder Dam will be constructed as a result of passage by the coming session of Congress of his bill for that purpose, is voiced by Rep. Swing of California. He is not impressed by the nationwide campaign which the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, headed by Josiah Newcomb as Washington lobbyist, is directing against the measure.

IMPERIALIST NAVY GROWS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 11. — The navy yard here launched yesterday the largest mine-laying submarine ever built. It will carry eight officers and eighty men, and is especially equipped for tropical service.

Centralia Prisoner Calls for Fight to Win Freedom

Mrs. Eugene Barnett and Clifford.

An incident of the anniversary yesterday of the American Legion raid on the Centralia, Washington, I. W. W. hall on Nov. 11, 1919, which resulted in the frame-up and imprisonment of a group of I. W. W. in Walla Walla Penitentiary, was made yesterday in a letter by Eugene Barnett, one of the imprisoned men, which he has sent to the International Labor Defense.

Barnett was sentenced to Walla Walla Penitentiary together with John Lamb, Bert Bland, James McInerney and others for defending the I. W. W. hall on Armistice Day against the deliberate assault of armed American Legionnaires who wanted to clear Centralia of the "wobblies" because of their activities in behalf of the lumber workers of the district. Wesley Everest, ex-soldier and member of the I. W. W., was kidnapped by the lumber trust henchmen and lynched by a masked mob in the dead of night.

"With You In Spirit."

"I cannot be with you in person on this fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs," writes Barnett to the International Labor Defense, which is holding its third annual conference in New York beginning tomorrow, "but I want you to know that I am with you in spirit and through the International Labor Defense to speak a few words to the many delegates who I know will assemble under your banner on this memorable day to pay tribute to those brave souls who purchased the eight-hour day with their lives forty years ago.

"November 11th is not only the day on which young capitalism murdered the leaders of the movement for the eight-hour day in 1887, but on November 11, 1919 in Centralia, Wash., this demon killer sank its talons into the flesh of labor once more.

"I am one of the victims of the reign of terror that followed.

Murder of Everest.

"This November 11th is the 8th anniversary of the American Legion raid on the I. W. W. hall in Centralia and the murder of Wesley Everest. It is the eighth anniversary of the incarceration of the innocent victims whom the legionnaires and Commercial Club members were unable to murder before the light of another day caused them to slink away after their night of carnage to wash the human blood from their hands.

"Can you imagine what it means to a man to be shut up in a place like this, away from his wife and baby, away from his fellow-men and the bright sunshine for eight years because he cherished the ideal of a world without a master or slave, a world where poverty would be no more?

"That was my only crime!

"The parole board admits I'm innocent but postpones action from board to board, and refused to act. Only the organized power of the workers can compel action and it is up to you as the leading defense organization to make our case known to the world's workers.

To Intimidate Workers.

"Remember that the men in prison are kept there for the sole purpose of intimidating the workers on the outside, keeping them unorganized and in slavery!"

Dependent upon Eugene Barnett are his wife and little son, who are made to suffer by the vengefulness of the lumber trust and its thugs. The labor defense organization intends to send $25 to each class war prisoner, $50 to each of their families, and $5 to each prisoner's child as a Christmas gift from the workers on the outside. It is now conducting a campaign to raise the fund for this purpose.

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIER READY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.— Captain Frederick A. Giles, British airman, is planning to hop off from Mills Field to Honolulu tomorrow if conditions are favorable. He had previously announced that he would not take off until Monday. Giles plans to fly to Australia via Pacific points.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Crouch Tells How Defense Conference Protects Workers

"The sentence which Walter Trumbull and I received are typical of what capitalism has in store for all who dare to support the cause of the workers."

This was the warning issued today by Paul Crouch, Communist soldier arrested and courtmartialed in the barracks of Hawaii, and sentenced to forty years' imprisonment in Alcatraz prison, a term later reduced to three years. Trumbull, his "buddy," was sentenced to 26 years on the same charge of organizing a Communist organization in Hawaii, but served only one year.

Labor Defense Cut Sentences.

"It is due to the campaign of the International Labor Defense," continued Crouch, "that the War Department was forced to reduce our sentences. Had it not been for the efforts of the International Labor Defense I would in all probability still be facing a living death in Alcatraz prison.

"The repetition of such sentences can be prevented only by building up the power of the International Labor Defense. One thing not generally known is how much the International Labor Defense is doing to make prison life more tolerable for those behind bars. Only the men who have been imprisoned can appreciate the material aid given by the International Labor Defense. Aid to families of political prisoners is a great relief to those imprisoned for fear that their wives, children or parents may be starving in a greater torture than imprisonment itself.

Conference to Help.

"I hope the coming conference of the International Labor Defense," concluded Crouch, speaking of the Third Annual Conference which opens at Irving Plaza Hall here Saturday, 1 p. m., "will help to pave the way to a greater defense organization in the United States, the stronghold of world capitalism, and that it will become such a great power that it will force the release of every political prisoner."

Crouch will be one of the delegates and guests of the conference and is scheduled to address the delegates at an early session on the story of the case which is unique both in American army annals and in the history of the labor defense movement of this country.

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GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
from
DR. MENDELSON
LYNBROOK, L. I.

TROTSKY GROUP TO BE BROUGHT TO COMMISSION

Anti-Party Attitude of Opposition Hit

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—After considering the hostile attitude recently taken by the Trotsky Opposition towards the Communist Party, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party has decided to submit the question to the Central Control Commission. It has addressed the following communication to all Party organizations:

"The Communist Party as a whole, particularly the workers' nuclei, have definitely and clearly separated themselves from the Opposition which has been isolated as an antti-Party sectarian handful.

Rally Hostile Forces

"Realizing their isolation, the Opposition leaders are now proceeding to tread a 'new' Menshevist path. They are turning away from the Party, breaking their last ties with it and proceeding to ask help from forces alien and hostile to the Party—from petty bourgeois and bourgeois intellectuals and from other non-proletarian groups.

"The anti-Soviet actions of Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kameneff and Smilga in the streets of Moscow and Leningrad during the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, the seizure by force of the Moscow High Technical College for an illegal Party meeting, the rough-handling of adherents of the Party policy at the illegal meetings organized by the Opposition—all these and similar events of the last few days have tended to show that the Opposition, having been defeated in the Party struggle and having lost their credit with the working class during the November 7th celebrations, are now beginning to rally forces hostile to the working class and preparing other anti-Soviet activities.

Central Contral Commission.

"The consideration of such activities on the part of the Opposition and its leaders are absolutely inadmissable and are incompatible with the membership of our Leninist Party.

"The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party deems it necessary to submit to the Central Control Commission questions relating to the anti-Party actions of the Opposition. At the same time, the Central Committee resolves in order to instruct all Party organizations in their work for a Leninist policy and for the preservation of the unity of our Party, firstly, to adopt energetic measures against the attempts of the Opposition to carry Party discussion beyond the limits of the Party; secondly, to have all Party speakers addressing non-Party groups to explain the necessity of defending the Party's line.

Must Take Severe Steps.

"The members of the Opposition addressing non-Party meetings and attacking the Party's policy must be immediately expelled from the Party, and should illegal meetings be called by the Opposition in spite of measures undertaken by Party organizations they must be dissolved by Party organizations and workers."

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Terrific Losses in Many Towns, Cities Hit By Great Flood

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 11. — With the work of rebuilding many of the sections damaged by the terrific floods of last week now commencing, the actual losses incurred thru the negligence of the state officials to take proper precautions in anticipation of such a contingency, are being reckoned up.

From numerous towns in this state, Massachusetts and Vermont are coming detailed reports of the damage and loss of life and property, including the following: 150 families homeless at Johnson; in Waterbury, 27 houses destroyed, 200 damaged, 300 families driven from their homes; loss, private, $1,000,000; public, $1,000,000.

State officials have already granted appropriations totalling $600,000 for the construction of bridges, the contracts going to "friends of the family." Funds for actual relief work, however, are not yet forthcoming and the thousands of homeless are depending upon the routine agencies like the Red Cross and private sources, all insufficient.

Russian Old Church In Assembly

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—A general assembly of followers of the old church residing in the territory of the U. S. S. R. has been convoked on November 2nd in Moscow by a group of old church bishops recognizing the Provisional Supreme Ecclesiastical Council. This group of bishops is headed by the Don and Novotcherkask Metropolitan Metrophanes, the archbishop of Sverdlovsk Gregory and the archbishop of Moghilev Constantine.

In the memorandum dealing with the convocation of the assembly the authors note the schism within the Orthodox church. Metropolitan Peter wo succeeded Tikhon did nothing to promote the convocation of the assembly of the legalization of the church organization. After Peter had retired from the government of the church the bishops raised their voice in favor of the old canonic order and elected seven bishops to organize the small assembly, which was given the name of the Provisional Supreme Ecclesiastical Council. At the beginning of last year this Provisional Council obtained the legalization of the church organization.

The Council several times approached Metropolitan Sergius who emphatically reclined the invitation to work together. However, he now suddenly proclaimed himself as the patriarch-vicar and set to administer the church by himself. In view of this, the Provisional Ecclesiastical Council recognizes as illegal all the actions of metropolitan Sergius and his following and upon all that is actually happening looks as upon another rebellion.

"It is with a sense of horror and indignation—is further stated in the bishops' memorandum—that we must note that there are already eleven nominees to the patriarchate, namely metropolitan Agathangel, whom the followers of metropolitan Sergius refuse to recognize, metropolitans Cyril, Peter, Sergius, Michael, Arsenius and archbishops Joseph, Thaddeus, Cornelius, Seraphim, Arcadius."

The followers of the old church also draw a distinct line between themselves and the new church, which they refuse to recognize.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION
(8th ST. and ASTOR PLACE)
At 8 o'Clock
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13th
PROF. WM. P. MONTAGUE
"The Freedom of the Will"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th
PROF. HARRY ELMER BARNES
"The Contemporary Challenge to Democracy"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18th
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
The Psychology of the American Public—"The Nation With the 'New Start'"
ADMISSION FREE.
Open Forum Discussion.

Muhlenberg Branch Library
(209 WEST 23rd STREET)
At 8 o'Clock
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14th
ERNEST BOYD
Literary Main Currents—"Frances Literary Reaction"

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16th
EDGAR WIND
A Metaphysical View of Science—"The Metaphysical Presuppositions of the Scientific Method"

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17th
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—"Is Philosophy a Science or an Art?"

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th
MORTIMER J. ADLER
Philosophy and Silence—The Epistemological Predicament—"Whereof One Cannot Speak: the End of Dialectic."

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock
William F. Dunne
Editor of The DAILY WORKER
will speak on
"THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT IN 1927"
An evaluation of the work of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles
At the
WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street
NEXT SUNDAY: Robert MacDonald will speak on "CHEMISTRY AND THE NEXT WAR."

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EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"War On 100% Pacifism"
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8:30 P. M.—Open Forum
DR. HENRY NEUMANN
"Ten Years of Soviet Russia"
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Let Loose
In True
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at the
NEW MASSES
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Peasants' Costume Ball
Friday Evening, December 2, 9 o'clock
Webster Hall
119 East 11th Street
Tickets: $1.50 in Advance
$3.00 at the Door
for sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop
106 University Place
Rand School, 7 East 15th St.
or by Mail from New Masses
39 Union Square
Algonquin 4445.
Vernon Andrade Rennais
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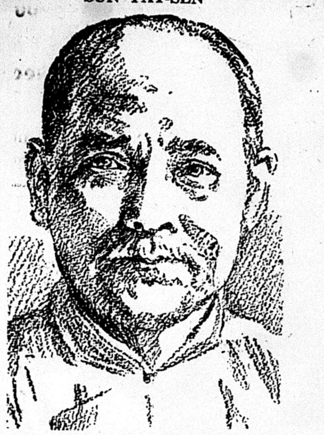
Section 2 F, Street Nucleus of Dist. No. 2 of W. C. P. of A. SEND THEIR GREETINGS on the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

UNITED COUNCIL
of
WORKINGCLASS HOUSEWIVES
National Office
GREETS
THE DAILY WORKER
on the
occasion of the
TENTH ANNIVERSARY
of the
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

SUN YAT-SEN



Celebrate the Birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen Today

By SEIZO OGINO.

Thousands of Nationalist and Koumingtang flags are waving today above the narrow streets of the Chinese quarters of all the large cities of the world in honor of the birthday of the dead, yet ever-living leader of the Chinese Revolution, Sun Yat Sen. Dr. Sun, who devoted forty years of his life fighting for the emancipation of the 400,000,000 Chinese from reactionary Manchus, war lords, and foreign imperialists, never permitted his followers to pay him any personal honor. He kept his birthday secret and this is only the second one that has been observed on a large scale.

In New York City, as thousands of Chinese residents open their meeting to-night with three ceremonial bows before the picture of Sun Yat Set, many of them will recall their association with the great leader during his three visits to this city. Dr. C. Y. Lee, artist and sculptor and an old resident of Chinatown was one of Dr. Sun's close associates during the exile's stay in this city.

True to Dr. Sun.

When interviewed yesterday at the headquarters of the Left Wing Koumingtang, 21 Bayard Street, Mr. Lee spoke with reverence and enthusiasm about Sun Yat Sen. Mr. Lee seemed to have caught something of the spirit of the dead leader who refused to be discouraged during the darkest days of exile and apparent failure as he translated for us the big posters and banners which hung on the walls of the headquarters surrounding the life-sized picture of Dr. Sun.

In Chinese characters, each a foot in length were the "We pledge ourselves to carry on the three great policies of Sun Yat Sen," namely: 1. Cooperation with Soviet Russia. 2. Cooperation with the Communists. 3. Support the Workers' and Peasants' Movement. Another poster read: "Support the recent declaration of Mme. Sun Yat Sen."

Revolution in Himself.

"Dr. Sun was a revolution in himself," declared Dr. Lee. "Sun Yat Sen couldn't utter three words without saying 'revolution.'"

• • •

"Living in South China where Britain and France had fought wars for concessions and special privilege from the ruling Manhus, Sun realized that China could never regain her territory and independence until the reactionary and degenerate Manchus were overthrown," declared Dr. Lee.

Long Revolutionary Career.

Secret societies were traditional organs for reform in China. According to an old proverb, the officials have the law, and the people have the secret society. After China's defeat by France in 1885, Sun began his agitation and when he saw his country go down before the new Japanese Imperialism in 1894, he intensified his activity for the overthrow of Manchus. In 1896 he was in San Francisco forming new branches of the "China Reform Society," and in 1902 he was here in New York City organizing the "Chinese Revolution Alliance." "It was at this time that I met Dr. Sun for the first time," commented Mr. Lee, "I was one of the first members of this secret revolutionary organization and a friend of mine was the only other member. Now, however, there are almost a thousand members of the present organ of the Chinese Revolution, the Kuomintang, or Chinese People's Party."

Yuan's Treachery.

"When after more than ten unsuccessful attempts to overthrow Manchus, the Revolution at last burst forth on October 10, 1911, Sun Yat Sen was in this country." Mr. Lee stated. "He spoke in New York City at the old Doyer Street Theatre and then went to Europe before returning to China to become its first President. Giving up his office to Yuan Shih Kai two months later with the hope of uniting China, Sun Yat Sen was soon a refugee again in foreign countries. After the death of Yuan, Sun made his headquarters in Canton, and organized the Nationalist Government."

In 1924, a year before his death, Dr. Sun attended the first National Convention of the Kuomintang in China and issued the famous "Manifesto" denouncing foreign imperialism and inviting the Communist to enter the Kuomintang. It was in the fall of 1923, that Sun had asked Borodin to come to Canton as his official advisor and had invited Russian military instructors to teach young Chinese in the military tactics of Revolution. The next year, while in Peking striving again to unify his country, Sun Yat Sen died.

With Workers, Peasants.

"We are proud of our Sun as Russia is proud of her Lenin," concluded Mr. Lee, "and we are determined to follow his Three Great Policies and his last will until the revolution is successful. It is a shame that some of our people, even many Kuomingtang members who claim to understand the principles of Sun Yat Sen, do not follow the true ideas of Sun", declared Mr. Lee. "Some still have hope in the corrupted war lords and professional politicians. But we members of the Left Wing pledge ourselves to march with the workers and peasants of China until we overthrow these war lords and imperialists and establish the People's Government for the benefit of the great masses of workers and peasants which is the true idea of Sun Yat Sen."

Mob Filipinos in "Divide and Rule" Tactic of Bosses

YAKIMA, Washington, Nov. 11.—Business men interseted in the hop fields of this rich valley are concentrating a campaign of race prejudice against about three hundred Filipino hop-pickers, and calling on American workers to prove that they are better hop-pickers, and can do more work for less money.

The fires of hatred raised by these tactics have gotten so far out of hand that three different mobs have started to "clean out" the Filipinos employed on the Yakima Indian Reservation farms, and have caused many of them to leave. Scores without railroad fare are being driven along the country roads, chased on from point to point by the town officers.

A few days ago a mob raided a Filipino settlement near Toppendish, broke up houses and beat up a number of the inhabitants.

Another mob started later, but was persuaded to disband near Wapato. Still a third mob is reported to be forming. Wild stories of Filipinos "insulting" women are used to fan the hatred.

Rank and File Trade Union Delegation to Study Soviet Labor

(By Federated Press.)

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 11 (FP).—Three and twenty American rank and file trade unionists, on their way to observe Soviet Russia's celebration of the 10th anniversary of her revolution, have been discovering America enroute.

Sixteen sessions held aboard the S.S. Lancastria gave opportunity for the discussion of leading American trade union problems, from the B. & O. plan to organization of the unorganized. As a result, the American workers are entering the Soviet Union with a better conception of their own labor movement and the program needed to extend it to include all workers.

Study Unionism.

The excursion, which is to spend 3 weeks studying various phases of trade unionism in Russia, has divided into 5 groups: mining, manufacturing, building trades, transportation and government. After the first week of the 10th anniversary celebration, each group will visit different Russian cities investigating conditions in their special industries.

The national committee of the excursion was reorganized with William Watkins, president of switchmen's local 206 of St. Paul as chairman. Other members are Robert Kling, New Haven, Conn., machinists' union; Edward A. Stock, San Jose, Calif., electrical workers union; Ernest Lundeen, Minneapolis, Minn., Farmer-Labor Assn.—former congressman; and Harvey O'Connor, research director.

Kellogg More Nervous Than Ever as Britain Butts Into Havana Meet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary of State Kellogg is worried by the decision of the League of Nations to send a representative to the sixth Pan-American Congress, at Havana in January.

The Cuban government has informed Geneva that it knows of no reason why the League observer should not be there. The Sate Department, does not want the League to give any attention to Pan-American affairs, lest it encourage Latin Americans to resist domination from Washington.

Germany Refuses to Extend Visas of Four USSR Representatives

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The German Government has refused to extend the visas granted to four citizens of the Soviet Union who had arrived here to arrange for the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution.

The request for an extension of visas was made by the Soviet embassy.

Fascist Troops Rob Old French Peasant; Beat Him When He Makes Complaint

PARIS, Nov. 11. — A peasant who had crossed the Franco-Italian frontier to protest against the theft of several bags of coffee by Italian troops was kept prisoner and severely beaten up by Italian frontier guards, it was learned today.

After he had been released, he was ordered to quit Italy. The peasant has lodged a protest with the French authorities.

Japanese Women Labor at Toy Making

Cheap Japanese dolls are dressed in costly silks. They are cheap because the hand labor done on them is that of women paid next to nothing.

A. J. COOK

Defense Asks for Carol's Return at Trial of Follower

BUCHAREST, Nov. 11. — An effort to secure the return of Prince Carol to Roumania to act as a witness in the case of former Secretary of State Manoilescu, charged with conspiracy to dethrone King Michael in favor of Prince Carol, has been made by the defense in the trial of Manoilescu.

Manoilescu's counsel declares that Prince Carol's testimony is necessary and they have also asked the adjournment of the trial until other witnesses can arrive in Bucharest.

Call Martial Law Illegal.

The defense has also taken exceptions to the constitution of the court, but its objections have been overruled.

There are five members of the military court conducting the case, with Col. Vladiscu, presiding.

The chief contention of the defense so far is that the court is not competent to judge the case, because the nation "is not legally under martial law."

Italy Builds Powerful Seaplane to "Protect" Mediterranean Spoils

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A powerful seaplane with capacity for 100 passengers and capable of being converted into a war plane is being secretly constructed in Switzerland, according to Major Lester D. Gardner, American aviation expert who arrived here from Rome.

The machine is being built with a view to the protection of Italian "interests" in the Mediterranean, Major Gardner said.

CONTENTS
Of the current issue of Rational Living, Box 2, Sta. M, New York: The Folly of Vegetarianism?—Cases—New Attitude Toward Sex—A Bunch of Lies—Two Doctors—Letter from France—Food Heresies—Children's Diet—Health Instructions to Workers, to Parents for their Children, to Overweight People, to Those Suffering from Constipation. —Editor B. LIBER, M. D., Dr. P. H. —25c a copy.—6 months reduced trial subscr. $1.—Old sample copies free.—With yearly sub the book "As a Doctor Sees It" free.

Morning Int'l Br. of the Night Workers' Section No. 2 of the Workers Party of America
send their
GREETINGS
on the
Anniversary
of the
Russian Revolution.

March of Jobless Miners to London Gathering Strength

LONDON, Nov. 11. — Despite the cold and their march from Bristol, four hundred jobless British miners left Bath this morning for Chippenham. Headed by A. J. Cook, Secretary of the British Miners' Federation, the miners are marching to London where they will present Parliament with a message calling its attention to the wide-spread misery and destitution in the coal fields.

On their arrival in Bath the miners were greeted by a workers' delegation which had provided food and quarters for them. Bath workers accompanied the marching miners for a few miles.

Brtish Jingo Wants Neutral Ships Taken in Case of Tory War

LONDON, Nov. 11.—That Britain assert her intention of holding up all neutral ships destined for enemy countries in case of war and seize their merchandise was demanded by Lord Wester Weymyss, commander of the British fleet in the Dardenelles and first Sea Lord, in the House of Lords yesterday.

SOVIET WORKERS STILL REMEMBER SACCO, VANZETTI

American Rank and File Delegates Greeted

By CARL HAESSLER
(Special Cable to Federated Press.)

MOSCOW (FP), Nov. 11.—The blare of trumpets and boom of cannon with all other features of the epoch-making celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the workers' and peasants' republic in Russia have not drowned the voices of the American labor martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Why were Sacco and Vanzetti executed? Why have not American workers the organized power to prevent it?" were among the first questions fired at the American rank and file delegation visiting Soviet Russia as it crossed the border between Finland and Russia.

Greet Delegation.

The delegation was met at the border by a large reception committee of Leningrad trade unionists. When they reached Leningrad, the birthplace of the revolution, an even greater ovation awaited them. The Russian workers showed a great interest in everything that is happening in America. They wanted to know about the new Ford, when it is coming out and whether Ford's plants are unionized.

November Celebrations.

The delegation proceeded immediately from Leningrad to Moscow in order to be present at the big celebration there which was featured by a parade of 30,000 trained troops followed by 250,000 trade unionists. Hour after hour this gigantic parade passed by Lenin's tomb just outside the historic walls of the Kremlin.

On top of the tomb reviewing the parade stood Kalinin, president of the Soviet republic, who before the revolution belonged to the poorest class of the peasantry.

The movie "October," a titanic portrayal of the story of the revolution acted by the leaders and workers who took part at the very scenes where it was staged in earnest just 10 years ago, made the whole thing very vital to guests from other lands.

DE VALERA PAPER LIKELY.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11. — Eamon de Valera is contemplating a trip to the United States in order to raise funds for a dail newspaper in Dublin, it is rumored here.

GREETINGS
to
U. S. S. R.
from
THE ROUMANIAN WORKERS'
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
1349 E. Ferry Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

Third Annual
CONFERENCE
I. L. D.
IRVING PLAZA
15th St. and Irving Place
SATURDAY-SUNDAY
November 12-13
40th Anniversary Haymarket Martyrs
Guest of Honor
LUCY PARSONS

Delegates From 47 Lands Pledge Defense of U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page One)

the Friends of the Soviet Union which opened at the Moscow Trade Union Hall yesterday.

Melnichansky, chairman of the Moscow Trades and Labor Council, who opened the congress, greeted the delegates in the name of the trade unions. Declaring that the Congress was meeting at a time when an imperialist attack against the Soviet Union was being planned, he congratulated the Congress for its proposal to discuss means of defending the first workers' and peasants' government.

Delegates Start Congress.

The Congress was started at the suggestion of the British delegation Melnichansky explained, and met with instant support from the other delegations.

Representing the British workers' delegation, Will Lawther declared that the demonstrations on November 7th had made the British delegates see things in a new light, and had made them determined to prevent an attack against the Soviet Union. Delegates, he said, should on their return describe the achievements of the Soviet Union.

Rykov's Report.

Reporting on conditions in the Soviet Union, Rykóv declared that the U. S. S. R. workers could continue the task of transforming society only with the aid of workers and peasants thruout the world. Conditions in the Soviet Union should not be compared with conditions in capitalist countries, Rykov said, but should be compared with conditions that existed in Czarist Russia.

"The two main premises of Socialist construction," Rykov continued, "are the nationalization of the means of production, land and the foreign trade monopoly; secondly, the dictatorship of the proletariat based on an alliance of workers and peasants.

Points to Progress.

"The success due to the introduction of careful planning in the introduction of national economy ensures the socialization of industry," he declared. "The backwardness of industrial development and the disproportion of agriculture and industry are being rapidly overcome.

Referring to the much-discussed question of the kulak (or well-to-do peasant), Rykov pointed out that the fact that the land belonged to the State made it impossible for him to reach affluence. He vigorously denied statements that had appeared in the capitalist press that the seven-hour day had been introduced as a propaganda measure."

Workers in Leading Role.

"The Soviet Government," he declared, "cannot deceive workers and retain its power." Distinguishing between rationalization in capitalist countries and in the Soviet Union, he declared that in the former it was carried out at the expense of the workers while in the U. S. S. R. output was increased to improve the conditions of the working class.

Pointing out the leading role of the workers and peasants in the administration of the U. S. S. R., Rykov declared that the percentage of workers on the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union was 33.6, of peasants 21.3 and of office workers 32.8; in the city Soviets of the five republics the percentage of workers is 46.6, of peasants 4.9 and of office workers 31.6. If democracy meant the participation of the masses in the administration of the country, Rykov declared, then the Soviet Union is the most democratic country in the world.

U. S. S. R. Wants Peace.

Referring to the Soviet Union's attitude toward Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, Rykov declared that these parties are affiliated with the Second International engaged in direct conflict with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, he said, cannot permit those opposed to the revolution to work for its overthrow.

That the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Rykov concluded, is working for peace in an effort to build up socialism is proved by the offer of the Soviet Union to conclude non-aggression pacts with all countries.

The Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union began today a discussion of Rykov's report. Clara Zetkin addressed the congress in the name of the Communist International and the German Communist Party, and declared that the fact that the highest representative of the Soviet government reports to delegates of the world's workers on his stewardship shows the international responsibility felt by those who represent the Soviet Union.

Force for Peace.

The Soviet Union, Zetkin pointed out, is a tremendous force for peace as only by undisturbed peace is it possible to build up a socialist order. The delegates on their return to their respective countries must clear up the misgivings prevailing even among the workers of reformist organizations. The Soviet Union, she declared, is strong enough to smash any enemy but the full guarantee for the workers' republic is only possible when encircled by a ring of countries in which the red flag flies.

Chinese Workers Speak.

Delegate Siang brought to the congress the greetings of thirty-three million Chinese workers and peasants, and stated that the Bolshevik revolution and the achievements of the Soviet Union had broken the chain of imperialist oppression. The great achievements outlined in Rykov's report, said Siang, made the imperialists hate and fear the Soviet Union. The British imperialists not only oppress Chinese workers, but also British workers, he continued, and to combat the common danger, the toilers of the world must arm to destroy their enemies.

For World Revolution.

Siang appealed to the congress not to forget the Chinese revolution: "success for the Bolshevik revolution, success for the Chinese revolution, and success for the world revolution."

Shepmann, a miner, and a member of the Social Democratic Party brought the greetings of the German workers. He said that Rykov's report showed the Soviet Union is solving its fundamental economic problems. The Russians made the Bolshevik revolution, said Shepmann, not only for their own sake but for the workers of all countries.

Smash the Lies.

Waddle of the British Building Workers' Union stressed the importance of exposing the lies about the Soviet Union in the capitalist press. He welcomed the speech of Rykov, showing tremendous development of socialist construction, ever improving conditions of the workers and peasants, etc.

In the general discussion the following delegates took an active part: Klein, France; Jim Larkin, Junior, Ireland; Richards, West Africa; Putz, German peasants; Leaver, America; Bolgan, International Cooperatives; Deviellers, Belgium; Urgarte, Latin-America.

• • •

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (By Mail). — The press here publishes the theses of Rykoff's and Krjijanovsky's reports to be presented at the XV party congress on the five years' plan of Soviet national economy. These theses have been approved by the Central Committee and the Central Controlling Commission of the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In regard to foreign trade the theses made note of the necessity of an active trade balance. In connection with the straining of relations between the capitalist world and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the five years' economic plan must provide for the accumulation of goods and currency reserves.

In the industrial field the theses note the necessity of increasing the means of production. The most rapid tempo of development must be in those branches of heavy industry which within the briefest space of time raise the economic might and defensive capacity of the Soviet Union. Tho small industry is to be included into the sphere of influence of state and cooperative organs, it must be covered by the cooperative movement, must be united and rationalized.

As for rural economy, the plan must be based on the imperative necessity of an all-round progress of agriculture and its rapid industrialization. The plan must provide for capital investments in agriculture both by the peasants themselves and on the part of the state budget.

With reference to the monetary circulation and credit the plan must rest on the necessity of systematically raising the purchasing power of the tchervonetz. The issue of paper currency must be limited by dimensions commensurate with the growth of the goods exchange. At the same time, as the budget is being constantly increased, it is necessary to provide for budget reserves.

The five years' economic plan must devote particular attention to the development of economically backward regions. Then, in connection with the tasks of socialistic construction, the plan must take into consideration the necessity of energetically raising the cultural level of the urban and rural population and the development of national culture of the various nationalities peopling the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

GREETINGS
to the
10th Anniversary
of the
Russian
Revolution.
From
Street Nucleus 10
Detroit, Mich.

GREETINGS
to The
Daily Worker
From
Street Nucleus 20
Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS
to The
Daily Worker
on the
10th Anniversary
of the
Russian
Revolution.
From
Nucleus 6
Section 3
Chicago, Ill.

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206 BROADWAY Suite 244 NEW YORK, N. Y.
SALESMEN WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY.

POOR IMMIGRANTS, SURVIVORS OF STEAMER WRECKED THRU FASCIST GREED AND INCOMPETENCE; ABOUT 400 DROWNED

Above, a lifeboat of the Principessa Mafalda, old Italian troop ship which blew up her overstrained boilers while carrying an overload of Italian immigrants to Brazil. The Fascist government concealed as long as possible that she had too few life-boats, and that there was heavy loss of life. In the life-boat pictured here, 52 persons were saved. The boat was so crowded it would have foundered if there had been a storm.

Below, some of the rescued, dressed in all the clothes they saved, on the deck of the steamer Moselle. They were held prisoners on this uncomfortable deck for days in the harbor at Rio while the Fascist counsel denied reporters access to them.

Bazaar for Jewish Farm Colonization in Soviet Russia, Chicago Nov. 25

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—The city committee of "Icor" (Jewish Colonization for Soviet Russia—an organization to found farm colonies of Jewish people) is supervising arrangements for a bazaar here which will have as good a stock as a department store. All sympathizers of the Jewish colonization is urged to bring packages for the bazaar and to volunteer aid. The "Icor" Bazaar will to be held Nov. 25, 26, 27, at Douglas Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie St. Two halls are taken for the purpose. There is good music, dancing and concert.

JUDGE IS FURIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Pity the next man brought before Judge George H. McDonald in police court charged with stealing a watch.

Somebody stole the judge's watch off his bench yesterday while he was hearing a case. Only attorneys were allowed near the bench.

Two days ago some miscreant stole the overcoat of Police Judge Hitt. The next prisoner charged with stealing an overcoat received ninety days.

The "Dry" Boys Know Where to Find Juicy Pickings; Many Try

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11. — There is evidently money to be made "enforcing" the prohibition law.

An unprecedented rush for prohibition jobs has made it impossible for the civil service to complete examinations and certify lists of eligibles to the treasury. There are ten applicants for every one of the 3,500 jobs in the dry army, despite the low salary range of from 1,600 to $6,000 annually.

The Treasury expects to get $13,000,000 from the next congress for use in the enforcement service, and indicates that still more will be demanded later.

HOOVER BOOSTS AIR FLEET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover yesterday laid before President Coolidge plans of aviators in his department for extending the air equipment of the United States. They include light houses, many more landing fields, more radio stations, and heavy purchases of planes. All government planes will be convertible to war uses.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

N. Y. Standard Oil Suspends Far East Ships, Sailor Says

(By a Sailor Correspondent.)

Owing to the increased strength of the Chinese revolt against foreign capitalist monopoly in China, the Standard Oil Company of New York has had to suspend shipping to the Far East. Such ships as the Yankee Arrow and the Japan Arrow, of about 65,000 barrels capacity, and manned by a New York crew of sailors at the miserable salary of $65.50 a month, have been tied up with many other ships of the company.

Against the Union.

It should be of interest to workers to note in regard to the policy of this company that whenever one of its tankers arrives at a town like Providence, where sailors can be obtained only through the union hall, the company always sends a crew to join that ship from New York or some other port where the union has no job control. This is a sample of how anxious this company is to keep out union labor, which they know will demand higher wages and a better standard of living than the Standard Oil Co. is willing to give.

35 Cents a Day.

While the Standard Oil Company is mainly interested in exploiting Chinese markets, there are other companies whose ships fly the American flag which exploit Chinese labor. Among these is the Dollar Line, which has always carried Chinese coolies as sailors at the equivalent of 35 cents a day while American sailors were starving on the beach.

So American sailors, especially the "hundred per cent" variety, should understand that the Chinese struggle is their own struggle and that if the United States marine corps beats down the Chinese to a coolie standard they are also beating down the American workers to a coolie standard.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

German Workers Wildly Applaud Play Showing November Revolution

BERLIN, Niv. 11.—While bejeweled women and men in evening dress, shocked and amazed, working men and women in the balcony and the gallery cheered and applauded wildly as the actors in "Rasputin" by Alex Tolstoy broke into the lusty singing of the International. The play is being produced by the Communist Theatre, founded by Erwin Piscator.

Despite the attempts of the ex-Kaiser to prevent the performance of the play and the injunction secured by Dmitri Rubenstein, war profiteer, to prevent an impersonation of him, "Rasputin" went on with few alterations.

First Turcological Dictionary Printed

LENINGRAD, Oct. 26. — The Academy of Sciences together with the Eastern Academy of Germany and the Turkish Ministry of Education is editing the only Turcological dictionary in the world compiled by academician V. V. Radlov, the first edition of which has already been sold out. The dictionary is composed in the Russian, German and Turkish languages.

U. S. S. R. CHESS TOURNEY

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—The all-Union chess tournament came to an end on the 25th of October. So far no player has succeeded in winning the title of U. S. S. R. champion and grand-master as the fight for the first prize resulted in a draw between Romanovsky (the Leningrad master) and Bogatyrchuk, of Kiev, who each scored 14½ points out of a possible total of 20.

HOWLS FOR COUNTER-REVOLT

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 7.—(By Mail)—An open letter urging open counter-revolution against the Calles regime has been published in Rome by Jose Maria Gonzales y Valencia, Archbishop of Durango, Mexico, exiled for reactionary activities.

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5116 LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Dost thou not breathe, as I, the scent of flowers?"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
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Harry Reser and His Orchestra
ROAM ON MY LITTLE GYPSY SWEETHEART—Fox Trot
40874 PAREE—Fox Trot
DANCING TAMBOURINE—Fox Trot
Both played by Sam Lanin and His Famous Players
40876 THE VARSITY DRAG—Fox Trot
LUCKY IN LOVE—Fox Trot
Both played by The Okeh Melodians
40878 MAGNOLIA
UNDER THE MOON
Both sung by The Palm Beach Boys, Piano Accomp.
40879 THERE'S A CRADLE IN CAROLINE—Fox Trot
Both played by Frankie Trumbauer and His Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
40880 SHAKING THE BLUES AWAY—Fox Trot
IT ALL BELONGS TO ME—Fox Trot
Both played by Irwin Abrams and His Hotel Manger Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
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I LOVE NO ONE BUT YOU—Waltz
Both played by The Royal Music Makers
40882 GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Piano and Clarinet Accomp.
ARE YOU HAPPY?—Piano and Guitar Accompaniment
Both sung by Noble Sissle
40884 GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Fox Trot
IT WAS ONLY A SUN SHOWER—Fox Trot
Both played by Mike Markels' Orchestra
40886 CLEMENTINE (From New Orleans)—Fox Trot
I LEFT MY SUGAR STANDING IN THE RAIN—Fox Trot
Played by The Goofus Five, Vocal Refrains
40887 DAWNING
BABY YOUR MOTHER (Like She Babied You)
Both sung by Noel Taylor, Piano Accompaniment
40888 HOT LIPS
THE GRIND OUT
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SEAMEN'S CLUB DEFENDS STAND; AXTELL "WRONG"

Club Sets Lawyer Right on U.S.S.R. Report

The International Seamen's Club, believing as it does in answering questions, has written an open reply to Silas B. Axtell, New York attorney and "open" letter writer, who attached himself to the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

Mr. Axtell in a recent letter asked questions, supposedly disparaging, about the Seamen's Club, in reference to a recent Seamen's Club meeting which he addressed on conditions in Russia and conditions in the United States. Mr. Axtell's letter, addressed to Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the American Trade Union Delegation, was reproduced last Wednesday in The DAILY WORKER. A copy of the Seamen's Club "open" reply was therefore sent to The DAILY WORKER and is herewith likewise reproduced.

Axtell "Perturbed."

"We have noticed in the newspapers a letter addressed by you to Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in which you seem perturbed about the International Seamen's Club and the leaflet circulated by them telling the truth about conditions in Soviet Russia," the letter from the seamen said. "Why you should write to Coyle to find out about the International Seamen's Club when he probably has never heard of us, instead of writing directly to us, is rather hard to understand. We should have been perfectly glad to tell you about ourselves. We would even have sent you another leaflet telling about the club (since you find our leaflets so stimulating!)

Seamen "Forewarned."

"You say that quite a number of sailors have our leaflet on conditions in Russia. We are glad to hear that. We made it our business to distribute it widely, so that the sailors who attended your meeting would be forewarned and forearmed against the bunk which you intended spouting about Russia. I think you will agree from the hostile attitude of the meeting that the men did not fall for your stuff, neither on Russia nor on class-collaboration schemes for the seamen here.

"Now as to the questions contained in your letter. You ask: 'Am I wrong in drawing the conclusion that the people signing as the International Seamen's Club are Communists?' Answer: You are wrong, Mr. Axtell.

Wrong Again.

"You ask: 'Am I wrong in assuming that they are members of the I. W. W.?' Answer: Wrong for the second time, Mr. Axtell. Guess again.

"You ask: 'Am I wrong in assuming that you (Coyle). . .are in close touch with these people?' Answer: Wrong for the third time, Mr. Axtell.

"You seem to be making quite a habit of being wrong. Coyle personally is not much more to us than a name in the newspapers. Being seamen and not railroadmen, whose editor he used to be, we would probably hardly have heard of him had it not been for the publication of the Trade Union Delegation's report. We hear he is a progressive trade unionist, however, and as such we would probably find ourselves very much in sympathy with him.

Club for Unionism.

"This brings us back to the subject of ourselves. The International Seamen's Club is a club of progressive seamen. Its main object is to stimulate unionism amongst our fellow-seamen. As attorney for the Seamen's Union, you certainly ought to know the miserable conditions of the seamen today and if you do not believe that the only way to remedy them is through union organization you ought not to be attorney for the union. Besides this main task, the club provides the seamen with a social and recreational center and educational facilities, free from the constant sky-pilot supervision and spying by agents of the ship owners that is so common in the Seamen's Church Institute."

N. J. Laundry Strike Ends in Labor Victory

CARTERET, N. J., Nov. 11.—The five-weeks' strike against the Roosevelt Laundry here ended in a victory for the workers today. They struck against a wage cut and were given a wage increase in the settlement, Morris Kaufman, strike organizer, reported. A dance to celebrate the victory will be held in the Labor Temple at Elizabeth Saturday evening.

2,753,249,000 BUSHELS CORN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There will be a corn crop this year of 2,753,249,000 bushels, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced today. The 97,638,000 acres under cultivation will yield approximately 29.2 bushels per acre.

The amount of corn remaining on farms on Nov. 1 is estimated at 11,068,000 bushels, or 4.2 per cent of the 1928 crop, compared with 183,015,000 bushels on Nov. 1, 1926.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

LABOR DEFENSE CONFERENCE DELEGATE SAYS MEN ARE TURNING TO AUTO WORKERS UNION

Big business triumphed in the election in Detroit just as it did in New York, with Detroit employment 100,000 below the 1925-26 figure, William Reynolds, Detroit secretary of the International Labor Defense, said yesterday.

Reynolds is here as a delegate to the annual national conference of the I. L. D., which will begin tomorrow at Irving Plaza.

"Mayor John W. Smith, defeated for re-election in Detroit, had the support of the real estate, theatrical and business sections of the capitalist class and of the Detroit Federation of Labor," Reynolds said. "John C. Lodge, a member of the city council for many years, in his 'silent' campaign, had the ardent support through the Detroit News and Detroit Free Press of the banking and industrial capitalists.

Unemployment Not Mentioned.

"The present acute unemployment throughout the auto industry which is reflected everywhere in Detroit was not mentioned as an issue in the campaign despite the fact that the federation of labor threw its full energy and support to Smith.

"While the capitalist press carries news of fat dividends and prosperity there is very wide distress among the workers. Employment is 100,000 below this period of 1925 and 1926 with the speed-up system always added to unemployment. Wage cuts recently resulted in a strike in the Briggs Manufacturing Co. body plant, which was quickly suppressed by the police.

Will Aid Temporarily Only.

"The appearance of the long heralded Ford car will result in increased employment temporarily but the competitive struggle between the General Motors Corp. and Ford can be fought only on one basis, namely the lowering of wages and the greater speed-up of the workers."

Reynolds then pointed out that this process and the slackness in employ- the Auto Workers' Union and to the ment is turning many workers toward shop papers of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"The coming struggle in the auto industry," continued Reynolds, "will result in many working class victims whether a Smith or a Lodge gives orders to the police. The workers of Detroit understand this and have built a very strong section of the International Labor Defense in Detroit. They are represented at the national conference by a delegation of six."

Employer Is Freed in Window Cleaners Union Strike Trial

A charge of felonious assault brought against Harry Rosenfeld, owner of the American Window Cleaning Co., 277 W. 117th St., growing out of the New York window cleaners' strike, was dismissed by Magistrate George Ewald in the Essex Market Court Thursday. The magistrate said evidence was insufficient.

Two of Rosenfeld's former employes were assaulted with baseball bats August 3rd after they had refused to join the company union which the organized employers in the window cleaning industry are attempting to establish. The two accused Rosenfeld. One of the men lost his hearing as a result of the attack.

Send Relief Check.

A large check for relief and defense work was received yesterday by the Union, Local 8, from the Building striking Window Cleaners' Protective Service Employes' International Union, of which the union is a member. The check was delivered by Oscar F. Nelson, president of the International union, who came to New York also to address a membership meeting of the local.

"The strike of Local 8 is justified," Nelson said. "If Local 8 had not gone on strike to keep the scab company union out of the industry the International union would have revoked its charter. Its demand for $46 a week is equally justified."

Charges Huge Lobby Against Boulder Dam

FRESNO, Calif., Nov. 11.—The great power corporations with more than $17,000,000,000 in investments in power plants have organized the most powerful lobby in history to defeat the Boulder Dam project at the next session of congress according to charges made here by Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, in an address here before a luncheon club. The building of the great dam will make worthless many of the individual power plants and would furnish cheap power to a dozen states, according to estimates of engineers, so they are organized to fight the proposal that the government build the dam.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—In a debate in the Dail over the "dentists' bill," a measure to place all the dentists in the Free State under the sole authority of the new Irish board, the dispute became warmer and warmer until De Valera shouted:

"Those who have defined treason in the Free State are persons of one political party and we will fight their definition."

President Cosgrave, in his reply, demanded that De Valera give his definition, and asked:

"Do you consider making war against the Free State treason?"

De Valera evaded giving an answer, saying he would reply later.

MARINE IS PERSISTENT.

The second trial of a $50,000 damage suit brought by Leon Loeb, former marine, against Charlie Chaplin, movie star, was begun before Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow and a jury yesterday.

Loeb alleges one of his stories was plagarized by Chaplin in the latter's presentation of "Shoulder Arms." At the first trial the jury disagreed.

National Committee of Democratic Party Will Choose Convention City

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — The democratic national committee will meet in Washington on January 12 to select the 1928 convention city.

Coincident with this gathering, a movement is now afoot to revive the ancient custom of holding a Jackson day dinner. The capital will be full of democrats, in and out of congress, and those presidential aspirants not living here could be invited, according to those who are favorable to the project.

Fear Party Row.

Jackson day dinners in the past have been prolific of trouble. The "feast of oratory and flow of soul" that traditionally goes with a Jacksonian banquet has usually trod heavily on somebody's toes and defeated the primary purpose of the gathering, which is party harmony. Woodrow Wilson once gave his friends nervous prostration by the manner in which he dealt with the late William Jennings Bryan at a Jackson banquet speech. The memory of it still lingers. Incidentally, Mr. Bryan returned the compliment a few years later during Mr. Wilson's presidency. The memory of that still lingers in democratic minds, too.

Hemstichers Walk Out When Employer Discharges Woman

The workers of Dranders and Cheskin, 149 West 28th St., all of whom are members of Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union showed their solidarity Wednesday when they refused to return to work after the employer discharged one of their shop mates named Grace Macio.

This is the second hemstitching shop within one week in which the boss has attempted to take advantage of the recent suspension of the local by the right wing general executive board for his own advantage.

When the workers of Dranders and Checkin reached the shop Wednesday morning they refused to go up to work unless the discharged girl was reinstated. The employer realizing that the workers were displaying a united front gave all sorts of excuses. In desperation he played his last card by accusing the discharged worker with being a Negro. "You don't want to work with a Negro do you?" shouted the boss. The workers said they did, and went in a body to the union office, 6 West 21st St., where they held a shop meeting. At the meeting they voted not to return to work until Grace Macio is reinstated.

New American-Russian Chamber of Commerce Directors Are Chosen

New directors of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce are Hugh L. Cooper, president of Hugh L. Cooper & Co.; G. P. Whaley, president of the Vacuum Oil Co., and Alexander Gumberg, vice president of the United States Co., Reeve Schley, president of the chamber, has announced.

Cooper was recently retained by the Soviet government to act as consulting engineer in the design and construction of the Dnieper River hydroelectric plant in the Ukraine. This development is being financed by the Soviet government and will cost about $75,000,000.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, incorporated in 1916, has for its purpose the development of trade relations between the United States and Russia.

Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union amounted last year to approximately $90,000,000, while since 1924, when trade between the two countries were resumed, it has amounted to $320,000,000, of which about $250,000,000 were Russian exports from the United States and $70,000,000 imports from Russia, according to the chamber office.

Student Film of Soviet Union Will Be Shown at Fifth Avenue Playhouse

"Russia Today, the Land Nobody Knows," a motion picture made by the first American Student Delegation to the Soviet Union, will be shown at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, 66 Fifth Ave., beginning tomorrow.

The picture is in the nature of a report, the delegation states. Scenes taken in factories, along bus routes and along the Volga are portrayed as the delegation saw them. The funeral of Arthur McManus, of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in the Kremlin, Moscow, is shown with Bucharin delivering a memorial address, in addition to the Red Army on parade, Defense Week maneuvers and scenes at rest homes for workers.

Worker Endows the Labor Defense With Insurance Policy

Albert Remenyi, 364 East 8th St., walked into the offices of the New York section of the International Labor Defense Wednesday and asked for Rose Baron. The following conversation ensued:

"I liked the work your organization did for Sacco and Vanzetti and for other class war prisoners."

"We did the best we could."

"I would like to help the International Labor Defense, but I am poor."

"Well, if you are thinking of making a contribution, whatever you can afford to give will be appreciated. At this time we are raising a Christmas fund for the prisoners and their families."

Endows It.

"No, I can't give any money just now, but I will tell you what I will do. I have a life insurance policy for a few thousand dollars, payable when I die. I am not married and I would like to make provision to endow the International Labor Defense for $500 out of the policy proceeds."

Arrangements were made with the insurance company to arrange for this novel bequest and the papers were drawn up.

Rose Baron said that while the idea seemed a little unusual at first, the endowing of labor organizations by means of life insurance policy bequests is not a bad one.

Rose Baron remarked: "Just the same I hope Comrade Remenyi lives to be a hundred years old." He is now 55.

Los Angeles Police Invade Celebration Of 10th Anniversary

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 11. — The largest and most enthusiastic mass meeting ever held in Los Angeles took place Sunday to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution at Music Arts Hall. Five hundred workers were turned away at the door, while over a thousand paid admission to jam the auditorium to its full capacity, the largest hall obtainable.

The meeting opened when a hundred Young Pioneers, dressed in red, marched into the hall singing the "Young Guard," while the audience rose in their seats and cheered enthusiastically.

A red flag to have been used by the Pioneers in a tableau "Revolution Comes," was torn down by the notorious Wm. Hynes, Red Squad chief, who declared, "I'll arrest everyone in this hall if you use that flag." It was reported that police detectives in the hall had stink bombs in their possession, which they were ready to use on the slightest provocation.

The speakers were Dr. Doremus Scudder, a professor recently returned from Russia and China; Wm. Schneiderman, Sidney Bush, and a Young Pioneer.

A brilliant musical program put the crowd in a jubilant holiday spirit.

TO FIGHT PROHIBITION LAW.

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 11.—For the purpose of trying to repeal the Indiana Wright bone-dry law, modify the Volstead law, and to repeal the eighteenth amendment, the Anti-Prohibition League of America was incorporated here today.

Fine Gangsters Who Attacked Militant Cloakmaker on Job

Four right wing International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union gangsters were fined $10 each in Jefferson Market Court Thursday morning for attacking Morris Silverstein, a left wing cloakmaker, Wednesday afternoon. He was attacked while at work.

Wednesday ten right wing thugs entered the cloak shop of I. Epstein, 118 West 29th St. The shop is registered with the Joint Board. The 10 men attempted to terrorize the workers, demanding that the workers accompany them to the right wing dual union and register there. When the workers refused the gangsters slugged Silverstein with blackjacks.

Silverstein recognized several of the thugs and swore to complaints against four. They were arrested at the right wing office, Lexington Ave. and 25th St.

The four were represented in court by Samuel Markewich, former assistant district attorney.

Democrats Will Fight for New Four-Year Bill

After the defeat of the proposal for a four-year term for governor with the election falling on presidential year, the democrats are to introduce into the next session of the legislature a new four-year amendment, to replace the present two-year term for governor. The difference between the new and the defeated amendment being that the election will fall on the "off-year" mid-way between the presidential elections.

Will Meet Defeat.

The new bill will certainly meet defeat by the republican majority on both houses at Albany. The republicans contend that the results of the elections prove that the majority of those who voted are opposed to the four-year term for governor and deny that the results can be construed as a victory for the Tammany governor, Al Smith, who is trying to utilize the results to boost his campaign for president of the United States.

Los Angeles Starts Series of Classes For Working Class

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 11.—The Workers (Communist) Party in Los Angeles will start a series of classes which it hopes to develop into a real Workers School in the near future. A class in the elements of political education will be conducted by Sidney Bush, party organizer; a class in party organization, especially for new members, will be conducted by Wm. Schneiderman weekly for one month; a party speakers' class, to train speakers on various subjects to be used in party campaigns, etc., will be conducted by Wm. Schneiderman.

A. Reylan will head a class in Jewish, the ABC of Communism, under the auspices of the Women's Consumers' Educational League, especially for women.

Classes in advanced economics, historical materialism, and trade union problems will be organized later as soon as instructors are available, and enough show their interest in same.

A lecture by Sidney Bush on "The Russian Party Discussion" will be given at the Co-operative Center Open Forum in December.

"Lock the Stable Door" At the "House of David"

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 11.—A statement from physicians that Rev. Benjamin Purnell, head of the religious community, "House of David" has wasted away under a variety of diseases until he has lost his 200 poun "Beau Brummel" appearance an become a dying, 130 pound "bag of bones" makes a little ridiculous the elaborate precautions ordered by the court to preserve the women of the colony from him. In his decision deposing Rev. Purnell from his position as "King" of the "House of David" church, the judge declared that he had used religion to provide women for his lust, an decreed that female members of his flock should hereafter see him only in the presence of witnesses.

Three Children Perish

Ruins of boys' dormitory at Villa O'Connor, catholic orphanage, near Bernardsville, N. J., where three homeless boys perished in blaze, while some 70 more were rescued.

"The Daily Worker" Urges Traction Workers to Disregard Company Threats

(*Continued from Page One*)

Wall Street to the city hall, the state house in Albany, yes and as far as the White House in Washington.

Now the traction barons go one step farther. They have applied for an injunction which seeks to outlaw the whole labor movement forever and to make their company union supreme. They want to make it impossible for help to come to you from any source.

They want to set up in the subways, the elevated, the surface lines, in the power-houses and switching stations, a nation of their own, with Hedley and Quackenbush as king and prime minister, from which organized labor shall be barred.

The injunction menace must be smashed. The whole American working class suffers from it. It is not the fight of any one section of the labor movement but the fight of all workers.

Traction workers of New York City:

Fight for your right to organize in a union of your own choice.

Fight against the injunction that forces you to belong to company unions.

Demand that the state and city cease to use the courts, judges and police against you when you try to organize.

Demand that no attention be paid to the injunction.

Organize in spite of the injunction. Show the traction barons that injunctions stop cars but can't run them.

Build a powerful union of traction workers. Demand that the Central Labor Union, the entire forces of the American Federation of Labor be thrown into the fight.

Take the fight out of the courts. Bring the struggle into the traction industry.

Confront the traction trust and its injunction with a solid battle front of traction workers backed by the entire labor movement.

—The DAILY WORKER, Official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Southern Democrat Expects His Party To Split Next Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — Possibility that the democratic party may split, next year, along sectional lines, and place two tickets in the field, is seen by Rep. Huddleston of Alabama, southern democrat in congress. He sees the present struggle within the party as one similar in many ways to that which led to a schism in democratic ranks in 1860. At that time the national convention adjourned without choosing a presidential ticket, and at a later stage in the campaign Stephen A. Douglas was nominated by the northern and eastern wing, and Breckenridge of Kentucky by the southern wing of the organization.

Will They Bolt?

"Governor Smith is the strongest candidate in the democratic race," Huddleston told the Federated Press, "but he cannot get the nomination from the regular convention of the party. The two-thirds rule will prevent that. Nor will the majority in the convention override the minority and abolish the two-thirds rule. It is quite likely that Smith will have a majority of the delegates, but he will not have two-thirds, and that situation will probably lead to deadlock and schism.

"While Smith's friends might accept as a compromise the privilege of naming the candidate, other than Smith, and letting the country know that the nominee was a Smith man, it is more probable that they will accept no compromise. If the deadlock comes, then it must end by one or the other faction walking out, and nominating a ticket at a separate convention. We may expect to see Smith the nominee of the democrats of the north and east, next year, and to see some other democrat nominated by the party in the south.

The K. K. K. Platform.

"Efforts to cooperate between these two sections are illogical. The south has five paramount issues: 1. white supremacy; 2. prohibition; 3. agriculture; 4. nativistic determination; 5. protestant religion.

"Democrats in the north and east are out of harmony with the south on every one of these points."

NEW FASCIST CONSUL.

ROME, Nov. 11.—Official Announcement of the appointment of Emanuele Grazzi as Italian consul to New York was made today.

Theatre Tax Cuts Into Actors' Wages, Declares Union's Representative

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee for a motion to reduce or abolish the theatre tax, Frank Gilmore, spokesman for the Actors' Equity Association, asserted that less than half of the actors belonging to the association made enough money last year to be assessed income tax. He pointed out that the number of road shows sent out of New York had dropped from 298 in 1925 to 218 this fall. He predicted that 8 to 15 shows would close in New York by Saturday night.

Other witnesses told of the vanishing of the spoken drama in the middle west.

A concerted drive for repeal of the left-over war "nuisance" taxes was launched before the House Ways and Means Committee Thursday by representatives of theatrical, motion picture, baseball, circus, tobacco and other interests.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has urged retention of these taxes because an eighteen billion dollar war debt still hangs over the country and because they are "good taxes."

Milwaukee High School Students Strike When Teacher Is Discharged

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., Nov. 11.—Several hundred girl and boy students of Cudahy High School here yesterday went on strike and marched thru the streets, demanding the reinstatement of Supt. E. C. Seifert, just discharged by the Milwaukee School Board. The charges against Seifert were "insubordination, impudence and failure to meet his responsibilities." This is the second high school strike in Wisconsin this year. During the Spring, 400 students of Superior High School walked out in sympathy with Miss Lulu Dickenson, English teacher, and after a month secured her return to her position.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Nov. 11.—[illegible] Edmund Seney of Rossland, B. C., [illegible] $100 with Basil Stewart that [illegible] Baldwin was right when he said [illegible] another war means the downfall of the British Empire.

Los Angeles, Calif.
DR. M. KOMPANI[illegible]
DENTIST
2630½ Brooklyn Ave. cor. [illegible]
Open Evenings [illegible]
Phone: Angeles [illegible]

The New Plays

"SPELLBOUND" by Frank Vosper opens at the Earl Carroll Theatre next Monday evening with Pauline Lord as the star.

"NEW YORK" by Samuel Ruskin Golding, will be presented at the Mansfield Theatre, Monday. Ruth Shepley and George MacQuarrie are featured.

"THE MARQUISE," a new play by Noel Coward scheduled to open at the Biltmore Theatre, Monday evening, Billie Burke is starred.

"ARTISTS AND MODELS." The new Shubert Revue will have its premier at the Winter Garden Tuesday evening. The music by Harry Akst with special lyrics by J. Kearn Brennan's cast is headed by Florence Moore, Jack Pearl and Jack Osterman, with Ted Lewis and his band.

"TIA JUANA," a melodrama by Chester De Vonde and Kilbourn Gordon will open at the Bijou Theatre Tuesday. Frederick Burt and Edna Bennett are featured in the cast.

"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG," a melodrama by F. S. Merlin is due at the Masque Theatre Wednesday night. Lionel Atwill is starred with Leona Hogarth and Felix Krembs in the supporting cast.

MAX REINHARDT opens his American season Thursday night at the Century Theatre with Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" will open at the Laboratory Theatre next Friday night.

Broadway Briefs

"Behold, the Bridegroom!", George Kelly's new play, goes into rehearsal today with Judith Anderson in the leading role. Others in the cast include: John Marston, Thurston Hall, Lester Vail, Mary Servoss, Jean Dixon, Clarence Bellair, Virginia Russell, Kenneth Lawton and Mary Gilded.

James Gleason, author of "The Shannons of Broadway," and Milt Gross, are at work on a comedy written around the characters in Mr. Gross' series, "Gross Exaggerations." The play is called "Looie Dot Dope."

Thomas Mitchell, now playing the principal role in "Nightstick," the melodrama at the Selwyn Theatre, has submitted a new drama called "Brave Man," which will be presented by Crosby Gaige.

"Rifka Picks a Husband," by Gordon Jacoby, will be produced at the Public Theatre next month, with Ludwig Satz and Leon Blank in the leading parts. "Grandpa's Sweetheart," is now playing at the theatre.

Schwab and Mandel announce the formation of a permanent musical comedy company. Its first appearance will be in "The New Moon," by Frank Mandel and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, with music by Sigmund Romberg. Robert Halliday, Leonard Ceeley, William O'Neal, Lyle Evans, Charlotte Lansing and Margaret Irving are the principal players.

IRISH PLAYERS TO OPEN IN "PLOUGH AND THE STARS"

The Irish Players will arrive in New York Monday, November 21, to begin their engagement under George C. Tyler's direction a week later in Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars." Arthur Sinclair, Sara Allgood, Maire O'Neill, Kathleen O'Regan, Sidney Morgan and Katherine Drago will head the cast of twenty-five. "The Plough and the Stars," is Sean O'Casey's tragedy of Dublin tenements during the Easter rioting of 1916. The play has been current in London, for more than a year.

"THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA," AT THE GUILD, NOV. 21.

The Theatre Guild's next production will be Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" and is due at the Guild Theatre, Monday, November 21. "Porgy" now current there will be transferred to the Republic on the same night. The cast is headed by Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Baliol Holloway, Ernest Cossart, Henry Travers and Helen Westley.

Laurette Taylor will be starred in "Delicate Justice," a new play by J. Hartley Manners which will have its premiere in Allentown, Pa., on November 18 and come here two weeks later.

Robert Keith and John Hammond Dailey have been added to the cast of "Jimmie's Women," at the Frolic Theatre.

The play by John Meehan and Robert Riskin which A. E. and R. R. Riskin have placed in rehearsal will now be called "Bless You, Sister" instead of "Barnstorming," as recently announced.

Edwin and Jewel Bethany Hughes will give a joint piano recital at Town Hall, Saturday evening, November 19. Lucilla de Vescovi, soprano will present her all-Italian program at the John Golden Theatre, Sunday evening, November 20.

DRAMA

A GENIAL PHILANDERER

"And So to Bed" Keeps Audience Wide Awake at the Shubert Theatre

THO Wallace Eddinger, as Samuel Pepys, the world's most famous diarist, contributes to ear strain at times because of faulty enunciation, his portrayal of the leading role in "And So to Bed," endeared the rascally Pepys (pronounced peeps) to an appreciative audience last Thursnight at the Shubert Theatre.

Yvonne Arnaud

"And So to Bed" is a sequel to Pepys' diary. It played in London for a year and may repeat the performance here. The acting is good and the theme which deals with the amatory animadversions of a good-natured lover of one half of humanity is one that should not excite umbrage, since no harm is done except the commission of a few semi-platonic osculatory exercises which a less jealous wife than Mrs. Pepys might pass, on the ingenious explanation of her spouse.

Yvonne Arnaud as Mrs. Pepys, goes thru the performance like a streak of greased lighting and during the many tussles with her husband over his suspected infedilities she won the arguments, tho it appeared that Samuel won everything else.

In the first act, Mrs. Pepys comes home to find her husband entertaining a goodly company, in which was a fair sprinkling of the female sex. Mrs. Pepys did not like women and shortly on her arrival the party breaks up, zigzagging out of the apartment as a result of copious libations. The host shortly before saved a song-woman from attack. To her house he was invited, but told his wife that he was going to the navy department. Thither his wife repaired only to find no answer to her knocking. She afterwards repaired to the home of the song-woman, only to disturb an amatory king in his prowlings. Those were the days of Nell Gywn and the Stuarts.

By the time Mrs. Pepys arrived her husband had been driven into a coffin-like chest by the arrival of Charles II, and when the king is finally located behind the curtains by Mrs. Pepys, a very interesting scene is enacted over the chest in which the unlucky Pepys is confined.

The play ends on a harmonious note but one feels that Mr. Pepys will not change his habits and that the fiery Mrs. Pepys will have more reasons for the exercise of her indignation.

SINCLAIR PRAISES "THE BELT."

Appreciation of "The Belt," Paul Sifton's play of conditions under mass production methods in a Detroit automobile factory, is contained in the following letter received by the New Playwrights' Theatre from Upton Sinclair.

"Union Square Hotel,
"November 6, 1927.

"You have produced a vivid and exciting play and if New York knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre wouldn't hold the crowds.

"—UPTON SINCLAIR."

Ignace Hilsberg, will include six waltzes by Brahms in his piano recital at the Engineering Auditorium Monday evening, November 21.

WALTER HAMPDEN

Gives an impressive performance as Dr. Stockman in Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" now crowding Hampden's Theatre.

Winthrop Ames will restore "Iolanthe" to his Gilbert and Sullivan repertory, at the Royale, Monday evening. The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta will be sung every Monday with "The Mikado" playing at all other performances.

The Garrick Players are temporarily doing exceptionally well with their first venture, the modern dress version of "Taming of the Shrew," and plan to continue in the Shakespeare play at the Garrick Theatre.

Screen Notes

Douglas Fairbanks as "The Gaucho" comes to the Liberty Theatre for a limited engagement beginning Monday, November 21. It was at this theatre that Fairbanks was first seen in "The Thief of Bagdad." The new photoplay deals with the Gaucho or cowboy of the pampas of the Argentine.

"Gold Chevrons" is being shown at the Cameo Theatre this week.

George Jessel is starred in "Sailor Izzy Murphy" at Moss' Broadway, beginning Monday.

The Capitol Theatre beginning today will present the Metro feature picture, "The Garden of Allah."

The 55th Street Cinema's next revival will be "Male and Female," starring Gloria Swanson and Thomas Meighan. The picture is based on Sir James M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton." and will begin today.

Cecil B. DeMille's "King of Kings" celebrates its eighth and final month at the Gaiety Theatre.

Janet Gaynor, who is featured in "Sunrise" at the Times Square Theatre will come to the Roxy Theatre this Saturday, in a film version of Gladys Unger's drama, "Two Girls Wanted." Assisting her will appear Glenn Tryon, Alyce Mills, Ben Bard, [illegible] Tooker and Joseph Cawthorne.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA
GALLO THEATRE 57th St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. FINAL WEEK!
Monday Night, TOSCA, with Myrna Sharlow, Franco Tafuro, Mario Valle. Tues., LA FORZA DEL DESTINO, with Clara Jacobo, Coe Glade, Fernando Bertini, Emilio Ghirardini. Wed., CARMEN, with Marguerita Sylva, Ethel Fox, Franco Tafuro, Mario Valle. Thurs., CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, with Gladys Axman, Coe Glade, Franco Tafuro; foll'd by PAGLIACCI, with Myrna Sharlow, Fernando Bertini, Emilio Ghirardini. Fri., BARBER OF SEVILLE, with Tina Paggi, Thomas Alcaide, Mario Valle, Andrea Mongelli. Sat. Mat., MADAM BUTTERFLY, with Hizi Koyke, Bernice Schalker, Giuseppe Barsotti, Mario Valle. Sat. Eve., IL TROVATORE, with Louise Taylor, Coe Glade, Fernando Bertini, Emilio Ghirardini. Prices: Eves. $1 to $3. Sat. Mat. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax). Seats now on sale at Box Office. Tel. Col. 1140.
This Aft., MARTHA.—Tonight, AIDA.

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 13, 3:00
BEETHOVEN: 2nd Symphony
CHERUBINI—DOPPER—LISZT
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Ev., Nov. 17, 8:30
Fri. Aft., Nov. 18, at 2:30
Soloist: RUDOLPH GANZ, pianist
ROUSSEL—SCHUMANN—STRAUSS
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 19, 8:30
(3rd Student's)
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 20, 3:00
Soloist: RUDOLPH GANZ, pianist
BEETHOVEN—GRIEG—LISZT
RUDOLPH MENGELBERG
GOLDMARK
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Nov. 18, 8:30
BENNO Rabinof
VIOLINIST, with 60 Members of
PhilharmonicOrchestra
Prof. Leopold Auer
Conducting. (Steinway)

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Evg., Nov. 15
DMITRI
in Modern Dances with
HELEN JEFFREY
VIOLINIST
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
Knabe Piano.

TOWN HALL Tues. Aft., Nov. 15
CELLO RECITAL YOURY
BILSTIN
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
Mason & Hamlin Piano.

TOWN HALL, Thursday Aft., Nov. 17
BY MANY REQUESTS IRENE
SCHARRER
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer Inc.
(Steinway Piano.)

MUSIC

San Carlo Singers Open Final Week With "Tosca"

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company, which opened the new Gallo Theatre last Monday night, announces the repertoire for the final week here. Only one work in last week's list will be repeated: "Madama Butterfly" at Saturday's matinee.

The week's offerings are: Monday, "La Tosca" with Shalow, Schalker and Tafuro, Valle. Tuesday: "La Forza del Destino" with Clara Jacobo, Bernice Schalker, Mr. Bertini, new dramatic tenor, Ghirardini and Mongelli. "Carmen," Wednesday with Marguerite Sylva, Ethel Fox, Tafuro and Valle.

Thursday, Gladys Axman will sing the role of Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Glade, Tafuro and Interrante in the other chief parts. Myrna Sharlow is announced for "Pagliacci," with Bertini and Ghirardini.

"Barber of Seville," Friday, with Tina Paggi, Schalker, Alcaide and Valle.

Saturday matinee, "Madama Butterfy," with the new Japanese soprano, Hizi Koyke, Schalker, Barsoti and Valle.

Saturday night, "Il Trovatore," with Louise Taylor, Coe Glade, Bertini and Ghirardini.

Carlo Peroni will conduct all performances except "Madama Butterfly," when Ethel Leginska will wield the baton.

METROPOLITAN OPERA.

Gatti-Casazza will present a revival of Bellini's masterpiece Norma next Wednesday evening. The cast will include: Rosa Ponselle, Marion Telva, and Lauri-Volpi.

Other operas of the week: "Madama Butterfly," Monday with Easton, Bourskaya, Martinelli, and Scotti. "Der Rosenkavalier," Thursday with Easton, Stuckgold, Mayr and Tedesco. "Turandot," special matinee Friday with Jaritza, Vettori, Lauri-Volpi, and DeLuca. "Boheme," Friday, with Alda, Sabanieeva and Gigli, Daniese. "Aida," Saturday matinee with Stuckgold, Matzenauer, Jagel and Deluca. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," Saturday night," the former with Rosa Ponselle, Alcock and Tokatyan; the latter with Vettori and Martinelli.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC.

The Philharmonic Orchestra returns to the city this Sunday afternoon for the concert at Carnegie Hall. William Mengelberg will conduct a program consisting of the following numbers: Cherubini's, Overture to "The Water-Carrier"; Dopper's, Gothic Chaconne; Liszt's, Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"; and Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 36.

Rudolph Ganz, pianist, will be the soloist at the concerts to be given next Thursday night and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The third Students' concert will be given at the same hall next Saturday night.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

With Paul Kochanski as soloist the New York Symphony Orchestra will give two concerts next week, Thursday afternoon in Carnegie Hall and Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium.

Fritz Busch will conduct a group of four Sixteenth Century dances and airs, transcribed by Respighi. They include 'Balleto" by Molinaro, "Galliard" by Galilei and two numbers by unknown composers—"Villanelle" and "Passo mezzo e Mascherada." The "Galliard" is based on an old dance that originated in Rome and was denounced by Praetorius as an invention of the devil. The composer Galilei was the father of the great astronomer Galileo.

Kochanski will be heard in Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor for violin with orchestra. The program will also include Romantic Suite by Max Reger and two Slovonic Dances by Dvorak.

BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, George Zaslawsky, Conductor, will give the second of their series of seven concerts at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening. Joseph Szigeti, violinist, will be the assisting artist. The program: Overture, Marriage of Figaro, Mozart; Symphony, No. 1, C Minor, Brahms; New York Days and Nights, Op. No. 40, Emerson Whithorne; Concerto, D. Major, Beethoven.

Music Notes

Carlos de Vego and Carola Goya will appear in a joint recital of Spanish dances at Hampden's Theatre Sunday evening, November 29. Beatrice Weller, harpist, will be the assisting artist with Mario Basini and his orchestra furnishing the music.

Benno Rabinof, violinist, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening with an orchestra of sixty members of the Philharmonic, conducted by Prof. Leopold Auer. The program: Concerto, Elgar; Concerto, Tchaikovsky; Grande Adagio, Glazounow; La Plus que Lente, Debussy; Chorus of Dervishes, Beethoven-Auer; The Witches Dance, Paganini.

FRANCO TAFURO

The talented tenor of the San Carlo Opera forces now at the Gallo Theatre.

LETZ QUARTET TO OPEN PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY COURSE

The Letz Quartet will open with their program November 18, a course of six chamber concerts to be given by the People's Symphony Concerts at the Washington Irving High School. The second concert will be Dec. 9, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, in Sonata recital. These concerts are for students and workers with admission to the six concerts but $1.00. The Letz program: Quartet in G Major, Op. 18, No. 2, Beethoven; Cello Soli: by Horace Britt; String Quartet in A Minor, Brahms.

Martha Attwood, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera will give a recital at Town Hall, Tuesday evening.

Austin Conradi, pianist, will give a recital this afternoon at the Guild Theatre.

Hilde Gad, a dancer well known in Europe, will give a recital of bizarre, grotesque, and plastic dance interpretations at the Guild Theatre tomorrow night, assisted by an instrumental trio.

Young Bilstin, Russian cellist, will devote his program at the Town Hall, Tuesday afternoon, to cello compositions of early and modern composers.

Dmitri and Helen Jeffrey will join forces Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall in a program divided between dance conception by Dmitri and music for the violin. Dmitri's offerings will include the Dance of the Soul Emancipated, Ennui and One of Life's Little Jokes. Miss Jeffrey's principal number will be the Conus Concerto.

Irene Scharrer, pianist, will give an all-Chopin program at Town Hall Thursday afternoon. She will play the Sonata in B Minor, the Ballade in A flat, six preludes, six etudes and the Barcarolle.

The Marjanne Kneisel String Quartet will appear in recital next Friday evening at Town Hall.

Ilse Niemack will give her violin recital at the Gallo Theatre tomorrow afternoon.

Rovinsky will appear in piano recital Tuesday evening at the Engineering Auditorium.

Vladimir Drozdoff, pianist, will appear in recital Friday afternoon at Town Hall.

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BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
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TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
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—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD

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Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS
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John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

AMUSEMENTS

A Theatre Guild Production
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A FOLK PLAY
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GUILD THEA., West 52d St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
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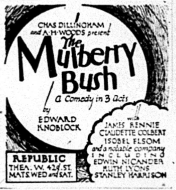

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Mon. Eve.: "The Good Hope"
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Wed. Mat.: "The Good Hope"
Wed. Eve.: "La Locandiera"
Thurs. Eve.: "The Cradle Song"
Fri. Eve.: "The Good Hope"
Sat. Mat.: "The Master Builder"
Sat. Eve.: "The Cradle Song"
This Aft.: "The Good Hope"—Tonight: "The Master Builder"

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A Visit to the Soviet Union

THE pretty Jewish girl who boarded the train somewhere in Holland assured me that Russia was a good place to keep away from and she was able to marshal some damning facts in proof of her contention.

Her uncle once owned a medical factory in Leningrad. This was in the days of the Czar. Today he is but an employe in the same institution.

We were on our way to Berlin and as is the custom in situations like that people talk to each other to kill time. If you are a one hundred per cent American and cannot communicate with a fellow mortal in any language except the American deviation of the English tongue, you will certainly welcome conversation even in indifferent Saxon.

I was going to Russia. What kind of a country was it? Did the revolution make any real change in the peoples' mode of living? Did the people live better than before? Are they eating more?

The little Jewish girl who was traveling from Amsterdam to Berlin did not like Soviet Russia because the government favored the workers too much. In the old days those who had money could have a good time and enjoy life. Nowadays it is not considered "good form" to live riotously and uselessly. I was informed that the Jewish masses were better off under the new dispensation than under the old, but that the rich Jews were out of luck.

This little Jewish girl was shedding real tears over the death of her mother in Amsterdam and she was returning to Berlin where she worked in a theatre as a piano player. She was opposed to the Soviet regime because she did not know better. It is easy to meet such people on any transcontinental train. It is also easy to meet others who know better and hate the Soviet Union quite class-consciously. Their hate is so bitter that the mention of "Leningrad" has them grinding their teeth and only the more liberal of the white Russian emigres will stand for anything more modern than St. Petersburg.

Yes, Russia is a bad place for the rich Jew nowadays, the fair traveler believed, but the Jewish workers had a better time than under the Czar.

When I remarked that rich people, regardless of race, usually get along alright in countries where governments are based on property ownership she readily agreed.

I finally got as far as Riga, after passing thru two little countries and a half, since leaving Berlin. The half is the Danzig corridor, which is Poland's road to the Baltic.

Plenty of officers on the train. Plenty of uniforms everywhere. Plenty of bayonets at every frontier.

At the railway station in Latvia, an American traveler rose from his seat in the dining car and looked thru a window at a gaudily dressed person who stood with an air of authority on the platform.

"He must be commander of the garrison or the chief of police," he remarked, turning to me.

"Not a bit of it," I replied; "he is the stationmaster. The chief of police around here would wear a crown and the mayor would not even walk in such plebian surroundings. He would be carried in a curtained litter."

Money seems to be very plentiful in Lithuania and Latvia but it does not seem to be much good. Being confused by the constant changes in the currency, I trusted to the general integrity of the public servants and took what I got in exchange for what I gave. An American dollar is almost sure to find its way into a thrifty sock in most European countries and this is so of Lithuania and Latvia. These are known as "potato republics." Lithuania has the same religion as Ireland, tho tubers do not seem to be a decisive factor in determining religion, as Latvia is Lutheran.

It takes several gorgeously dressed officers to inspect passports and several others to fondle the baggage. I will never forget the look of disgust on the face a Latvian customs man who ransacked my grip for a box of cigars and went away empty handed.

Portfolios and portable typewriters seem to be above suspicion. Indeed, a journalist is considered quite a fellow on the continent of Europe and is even tolerated in England.

Americans seem to think that journalists are natural-born liars and treat them accordingly, while Europeans think the art of lying is no mean accomplishment, putting journalists and statesmen in the same classification. As a result of this different way of looking at the same thing European journalists fare well except in countries where the currency is good for anything except guessing at what it will be tomorrow. In such countries nobody fares well but the bankers who make their own money.

So, when you decide to take that European trip, bring your typewriter along and your brief case, and if you intend to visit London, let your hair grow and walk hatless with long strides down Fleet Street and you will be mistaken for a duke who has joined the Labor Party, on his way to the Cheshire Cheese to hear the famous parrot say funny things about the Prince of Wales.

We are in the station. The train to the U. S. S. R. will leave in a few hours. The restaurant looks inviting. A porter grabs your baggage and promises to keep an eye on it. Suspicious-looking characters hover around the restaurant. Perhaps they are the journalists that invent the fairy tales about Soviet Russia. There are plenty of white guardist papers on the newsstands but no papers from the Soviet Union. Women sit patiently at tables, faces painted. They gaze with a look of infinite patience at the travelers. Perhaps things were better in the old days when Czarist officers traveled back and forth this way. From what I heard those Russian nobles threw some wild parties. Earl Carroll's little "tale of a tub" was as ginger ale is to champagne compared to the sprees that imperial Russia's dashing nobility indulged in.

A Russian Peasant.

Finally there is a hurrying and a scurrying and my porter grabbed my baggage and off we go.

"Mowskwa," he said.

I nodded assent, which was the only language I could converse in with appreciable results around here. He seemed to glow with pride at the word. But when I unloaded a few kilograms of Latvian and Lithuanian coinage into his palm, he uttered a series of noises that did not sound pleasant to my ears. Perhaps he was thanking me. And perhaps I had given him a nickel in American money.

However, I was on board a train for the Workers' Republic and I was happy, tho cold and sleepy.

A uniformless steward wrestled with my language but I finally succeeded in making him understand that I would have some bed clothes even if the luxury cost a ruble and a half. Finally wrapped up in warm blankets I put the capitalist world behind me for the time being as the train pulled out silently for Moscow.

Up for breakfast, I noticed a paucity of whiskers on the train. I also noticed that the passengers carried towels on their shoulders and soap in their hands. The vaudeville joke on the alleged aversion of Russians to soap proved to be like most other jokes, the reverse of the facts. Toilet facilities were not up to the standard of an American Pullman but the dining car was superior, even discounting the presence of wine, beer and spirits on each table. So to breakfast.

We are still passing thru capitalist territory. Snow, snow everywhere, and more coming. We reach the border that separates Latvia from the Soviet Union. Red soldiers in long grey overcoats carrying dangerous-looking rifles are evident. Porters rush into the train and depart with the passengers' baggage. Another customs inspection!

If anybody can sneak a dutiable article into Soviet Russia unknown to those argus-eyed officials, such a person could demonstrate that spirit rapping is real. There is no hurry about the business but things get done and after several pockets get hit in the solar plexus the train starts up again. There is as much snow here as there is on the other side of the border but otherwise things are not the same.

We come to a village. The train slows down and stops. There is a big crowd of peasants, workers and soldiers outside, young and old carrying an assortment of banners. A band is playing revolutionary airs. The people are singing. Little boys are perched on trees and trying to outshout their elders. The sleeping-car student puts on his cap and overcoat and joins in the demonstration.

I inquired what the shouting was about and was informed by a fellow traveler who could speak half a dozen languages including the almost unknown English, that the reception was for two French delegates from the French railwaymen's union who were on their way to Moscow to attend a convention of Russian railway workers.

The Frenchmen were paragons of sartorial perfection and the hands with which they drove home the points of their arguments were equally eloquent in twisting the tapering ends of their mustaches. They harangued the crowd in French and the linquist who accompanied them did the right thing by their speeches in Russian. At the end of every speech the band played a bar of the "Internationale," at which the red soldiers stood at attention.

As soon as the last cheer left the throats of the gathering, the train sped on its way and in course of time we arrived in the Eternal City of the working class—Moscow.

Here we are besieged by an army of drosky and taxi drivers, the latter being in the minority. Drosky drivers are by no means communicative or talkative except when they are fighting for a fare, bargaining for the price or seducing a tip out of a passenger.

An American woman—at least a New Yorker—who understood the Russian language took pity on me and jointly we succeeded in defeating the enemy. A go-getting taxi drixer finally convinced us that his mode of conveyance was speedy and safe so we surrendered. It was a seagoing hack of ancient vintage. It took two able-bodied seamen to man it. Our scanty baggage was piled into the vehicle, and the young man who sold us the ride gave orders to the chauffeur to proceed.

The weather was bitterly cold. Fortunately there was no wind and overhead the sky was clear and blue. Posters advertising the appearance of Harold Lloyd and other well-know American movie celebrities met one on every corner. Trolleys passed crowded to the doors. How like the United States!

A traffic policeman held up his little red club and our rattler came to a halt. My New York acquaintance looked around and remarked that the person with a portfolio who stood waiting for a car reminded her of so and so in New York some years ago. As if bitten by a telepathic bug the person mentioned turned around and suddenly leaped on our running board, inflicting several smackers on my fellow passenger. This is the most popular form of salutation in Russia. Their contempt for itinerant germs is only surpassed by their hatred of the capitalist system.

The taxi driver managed to take us to the wrong address just as would happen to one in New York, provided the driver knew you landed from a trans-Atlantic liner and suspected you were a stranger in the city. By the time our dilapidated flivver shook us out of its system at our destination he had managed to shake several rubles more than he had a right to out of our pockets.

(To Be Continued)

A Word in Passing

WHEN PEOPLE meet in Union Square.
TO VOICE their pleas for the granting.
OF LIFE to.
TWO MARTYRS who died for the cause.
OF LABOR.
FAT CAPITALISTS win the assistance.
OF OUR POLICEMEN who club down.
THEIR BROTHER PROLETARIANS.
TO MUFFLE their voices. And.
WHAT do these blue-coated laborers.
PUPPETS OF THE POWERS that be, do but.
MUFFLE THEIR OWN chances for freedom.
UNIFORMS do not make aristocrats.
OF PLEBIANS.
OUR FINEST (?) are born.
OF HUMBLE suffering forefathers.
WHOSE GREAT DESIRES probably were.
TO SEE THEIR SONS happy men.
AMONG MEN.
BUT WHO FOUND that it was for lords.
TO WHOM THEY DID NOT PRAY.
TO DECIDE what their sons would be.
SO.
THEY HAVE BECOME armed destroyers.
OF THE IDEALS of their forbears.
AND THIS the blue-coated ones
SHOULD BE TOLD.
I do not thank you.

—TRAAL THAISIS.

Wrecking the Labor Banks

By WM. Z. FOSTER

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers. The story is written from authentic documents and official records of the Engineers' convention which lasted for seven weeks. "Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as one of the most dramatic exposures of the dangers of class collaboration ever written.

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BOOK REVIEWS

A FABIAN MUDDLEHEAD WRITES ON COMMUNISM.

COMMUNISM. By Harold J. Laski. Henry Holt & Co. $1.

A PROFESSOR of political science in the University of London has written a contribution to Henry Holt and Company's "Home University of Modern Knowledge" a book on "Communism," which is one more futile attempt of the intellectual scavengers of capitalism to ridicule the revolution and particularly its theoretical founder, Karl Marx.

Harold J. Laski contributes nothing new in his book as far as criticism of Marx goes. He merely repeats the old wheezes of the Austrian school, perverted and vulgarized, to lay the theoretical basis for an attack upon Bolshevism and the Communist International.

Like all apostles of fabianism this professor begins with what he arrogantly imagines to be a refutation of Marxian economics. Laski states that the economic system of Marx is "in no small degree self-contradictory," and then proceeds to the most flippant and vapid criticism. He tries to refute the fact that the amount of socially necessary labor-time required to reproduce a commodity determines its value and asks why it is that certain things have value that required little, if any, labor to produce. On page 96 of his book Laski says the Marxian theory of value "hardly explains, without strain, exceptional cases, like a First Folio of Shakespeare, or a precious stone discovered by chance." This argument is so ancient that history does not record who first presented it, but every nincompoop who started an anti-Marxist crusade has repeated it in one form or another.

We will blast that to start with and then proceed to other imbecilities of the author. In the first place Shakespeare was not a wage-worker and although his work was unquestionably a social product of the period in which he lived it certainly was not a product of socially-necessary labor-time; nor are his first folios to be considered in the category of commodities, although they have a price. Many things can have a price without being commodities. Among these are, as Marx observed when dealing with just such specimen as Laski, professors, who sell their talents and consciences for a price, but certainly they cannot be said to have a value determined by the amount of socially-necessary labor-time required to reproduce them. As to the "precious stone," the diamond falling from the sky, and such like astronomical and geological monstrosities, it would have value just the same as a diamond that becomes useful to mankind in the usual process of extraction from the earth. The value of such a diamond is determined by the amount of socially-necessary labor-time required to reproduce one of equal weight and brilliancy.

• • •

From this insipid analysis of value, Professor Laski then proceeds to rehash the illusion of the Austrian school of economic fallacies and repeats the dirge that the third volume of Marx is a contradiction of the first volume. He is too stupified with fabian prejudices to perceive the fact that the contradictions which he imagines he sees in Marx's economics are in reality contradictions in the capitalist system of wealth production itself. In scientifically recording and analyzing these contradictions Marx, in his monumental work, Capital, gave to the world a splendid example of dialectical materialism, that to this day baffles even the most erudite of the professional wise men of the university chairs, in spite of the fact that they are so comprehensively dealt with by Marx that thousands of intelligent workmen understand them.

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The stupidities of Laski's economics are only equalled by his crude conception of the history of Marxism. Instead of viewing Marxism itself as a product of a given period of history, this fabian apologist of capitalism views it as a vagary of an individual who based his work solely upon that of other economists—Adam Smith, Ricardo and the classic school of economics. He explains the collapse of the First International not on the basis of the material conditions existing after the Paris Commune, but on the ground that Marx was ill and disillusioned. There is not one sentence about the frightful reaction in Europe and the chaotic conditions in the labor movement that stimulated anarchism and threatened the International with the blight of Bakuninism.

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Just as Laski proves that he is mentally incompetent to deal with Marx, so he displays his astounding ignorance when he tries to deal with Hegel. Says Laski: "Progress—which for Hegel is the movement toward perfect freedom—is thus the contradiction of one aspect by another." Just as Laski ignored the historical conditions that enabled Marx to achieve his work—the appearance upon the stage of history of the proletariat as the carrier of the revolution of the future—so he failed to perceive that Hegel was limited by his times and that in his system progress was supposed to come to a close with the realization of the "absolute idea" as personified in the limited monarchy of Frederick William III. Like all of his calibre, Laski is unable to separate the reactionary political conclusion of the Hegel's system from his thoroughly revolutionary method of reasoning—his dialectic.

But the distortion of Hegelianism is done by Laski with a purpose. It lays the basis for him to say something kindly about Bolshevism; that is that the Communists by opposing certain objectionable features of capitalism as a negative force, compel the positive force (capitalism and its agents in the second socialist international) to more carefully consider their shortcomings and overcome their defects.

This mess of learned sophistry concludes with a denunciation of the Bolsheviks because they view the state as an instrument of coercion in the hands of one class to hold another class in subjection. To him the state is not as Lenin declared, a "product and manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms." On the contrary, according to the London fabian, "where democratic government prevails, the state is in the hands of the people to mold as they will."

His conclusion is the banal comparison of democracy as opposed to dictatorship, and ignores the fact that an open and avowed dictatorship of the proletariat, such as exists today in the Soviet Union, is the highest form of democracy that has yet been realized upon the face of the earth, because it is exercised in the interests and through the participation of the overwhelming majority of workers and peasants of that vast country, while in those capitalist countries eulogized by his book the most flagrant tyranny is cloaked by democratic phrases.

To recount all the misstatements, the inaccuracies and plain prevarications abounding in this book would be to repeat all the familiar arguments of all the enemies of the Soviet Union and the Communist International.

One can read the book in vain for an idea of what Communism really is, but as an exhibition of mental gymnastics it has certain comical merit.

—H. M. WICKS.

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE—"

VAUDEVILLE. By Aben Kandel. Henry [illegible] Co., New York. $2.

IN THE October New Masses Francis Edwards Faragoh, of the New Playwrights Theatre, lets out a [illegible] whoop, does a handspring and a few hulahulas in praise of a novel called Vaudeville, by a new writer named Aben Kandel. He announces that the end of the "Hes" and "Shes" of literature has come, and anybody who continues to write about them in this age of the "Theys" is crazy.

To put it mildly, I think Faragoh is talking through his hat. Aside from the fact that the reported death of the "Hes" and "Shes" of literature may be slightly exaggerated, the implication that the book is an example of collectivist "They" art is miles away from the truth. Vaudeville is very much concerned with the "Hes" and "Shes." The difference is that the author tries to formalize his characters; they are meant to be any "Hes" and any "Shes" instead of specific personalities.

• • • •

Vaudeville uses an ingenious technical device to present its material. The story is conceived as a continuous vaudeville performance, the characters appearing in chapters or "numbers" under such titles as "The Wire Walkers," "The Monologist," "The Sister Act," etc. The plot is of an idiotic simplicity, the usual husband, wife, mother-in-law and "the other woman" being arranged in the most obvious pattern. It is a McFadden "True Story," written with sophistication and litheness.

This material could have been treated satirically, with bourgeois manners as the victim. Or the characters could have been automatized—as apparently intended at first—acquiring allegorical or metaphysical content. But whatever the author's intentions were, their execution is muddled. There are attempts at a pointless stylization that rarely come off. So disastrously does it fail to come off that many portions of the book are almost unreadable. I am not familiar with the works of Elinor Glynn, but she can't be much worse than Aben Kandel when his characters grow rhapsodical and declaim metaphors and similes about Love, Life, etc. For a time I thought the author had his tongue in his cheek, but he hadn't. Under the circumstances, the story is immediately reduced to the bones of its original idiocy.

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Vaudeville is an irresponsible melange of all sorts of writing. The studied, limpid superficiality of the best passages goes no deeper than a number of shrewd, quotable epigrams. Here we have again the facile imagism and brilliant sentimentality that were cultivated by certain of les jeunes several years ago. But suddenly the writing will veer to the most abominable sort of "poetic" flimflam.

And in the flutter of these petulant sentences, pungent and brief, there is the sterile rebelliousness of the bourgeois artist nursing his aches and shedding dry tears. It is all so sad. Only it isn't. A rigorous intelligence might have molded the novel form of the book into something swift and biting. Instead we have in Vaudeville much suave writing, epigrams, poetic posturing, a glittering precocity — and a thoroughly inconsequential book.

—A. B. MAGIL.

COMMENT.

THE little Napoleons who infest China are divided into two categories by Vincent Sheean, who contributes a brilliant article, "The Choice of Masters in China" to the November issue of Asia. The old war-horses like Chang Tso-lin and Sun Chuan-fang Sheean describes as "militarists"; the younger war-horses like Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang, who bedeck themselves in modern phraseological trappings, Sheean calls "neo-militarists."

There is little choice between the two groups, Sheean says. "General Li Chi-sen beheads the labor leaders in Canton, and General Chiang Kai-shek disembowels them in Hangchow; Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang 'persuades' them (i. e., drives them) out of Honan to be massacred by General Tang Seng-chi in Honan and Hupeh. And, of course, there is always Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who strangles them in Peking. The barbarity, the sheer ferocity, with which the Chinese generals of all parties have turned upon the labor leaders and Kuomintang agitators surpasses anything they have displayed in their wars against one another."

After describing the war-lords, Sheean, a facile and honest journalist, concludes: "This picture of the choice of masters may not be very cheerful and is not intended to be. To be cheerful about Chinese politics seems to me to be sheer idiocy. The alternatives for an intelligent and public-spirited Chinese are just two: either to go underground with the radical students and labor leaders and work against the whole system of things which make such a situation possible, or to ignore politics completely and try to find some solution apart from any government or governments.... The first of course can bring only revolution, while the second may produce —very slowly, very painfully—an evolutionary change. Those who burn with a great impatience (and I confess for them much sympathy) will choose the first alternative, while those whom age or philosophy or disappointment has chastened, will choose the second."

—H. F.

THE 40th anniversary of the execution of the four Chicago anarchists as a result of the Haymarket frame-up which followed the intensive agitation for the 8-hour day recalls the brilliant novel, The Bomb, by Frank Harris.

The publication of the book followed a visit to Chicago by Harris for the purpose of acquainting himself with the facts in connection with the martyrdom of Parsons, Spies, Fischer, and Engel.

The narrative is a fairly accurate description of the actual incidents, with the exception of the story of the private lives of some of the prominent anarchists mentioned in the book.

Published about 15 years ago by that pioneer, Mitchell Kennerley, the book is now out of print; it is available, however, in many public libraries.

—S. G.

BOOKS RECEIVED—REVIEWED LATER.

Ballyhoo: The Voice of the Press. By Silas Bent. Boni & Liveright.
The Public and Its Problems. By John Dewey. Henry Holt & Co.
The North Carolina Chain Gang. By Jesse F. Steiner & Roy M. Brown. University of North Carolina Press.
Dollars and World Peace: A consideration of Nationalism, Industrialism and Imperialism. By Kirby Page. Geo. H. Doran Co.
Religion and Social Justice. By Sherwood [illegible] Geo. H. Doran Co.
Political Myths and Economic Realities. By [illegible] Delaisi. Viking Press.
Karl Marx: Man, Thinker and Revolutionist. [illegible] Engels, Lafargue, [illegible], Lenin, [illegible] Luxemburg, Liebknecht, [illegible] Publishers.

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An Imperialist Challenge to Latin America

Never was there a more flagrant exhibition of rampant imperialism than is afforded by the conduct of agents of the United States ruling class in Nicaragua today. The frightful tyranny established by American armed forces was the prelude to complete subjugation of that country. The ravaging of Nicaragua was designed to consolidate the American claims to territory coveted for the purpose of building a second canal to make still more formidable its military might on both the Atlantic and the Pacific and to further its predatory aims in all Latin America.

The military conquest is followed by the appointment of a financial dictator in the person of Dr. W. P. Cumberland, who has already established a reputation for himself by acting in a similar capacity in Haiti, another former southern republic that was destroyed by the gunmen of Wall Street. As far as American imperialism is concerned the future of Nicaragua as its vassal is settled. It can only be reversed by driving at the invading hordes.

The first act of the financial magnates in consolidating the "victory" won by the marines is to grant to Nicaragua the privilege of borrowing two million dollars in Wall Street to pay for some of the destruction wrought by the invading American forces.

This situation in Nicaragua is a challenge to the delegates to the Pan-American conference that is soon to convene in Havana, Cuba. If the delegates there are representatives of the countries from which they come, instead of pliant tools of American imperialism, they will raise the question of the vandalism of Wall Street in Latin America and strive to create a united drive against its monstrous despotism.

Besides President Coolidge, the political agent of Wall Street, Dwight Morrow, the new House of Morgan ambassador to Mexico, will be present during the conference. There will be a splendid opportunity to dramatize in one united denunciation the predatory designs of American imperialism.

However, the very fact that Coolidge and Morrow are to be present is evidence that the stage is set for their benefit. When and if the Nicaraguan question comes up, there will be ready at hand some low, servile mercenary traitor to the people of Nicaragua who will rise and hail the murderers of his people as the saviors of the country. The puppet, Diaz, who is maintained in the presidential chair by American bayonets, will appoint another of his kind to pay homage to Wall Street.

It is to be hoped that there will be some representative of some nation not under the complete domination of Wall Street who will use that conference at Havana as a forum from which to speak to the oppressed peoples of Latin America in an effort to create a powerful anti-imperialist counter-offensive.

But, after all, in the last analysis, the movement for liberation from the yoke of despotism must come from the masses of these countries themselves and Nicaragua today should be a tremendous incentive for anti-imperialist agitation throughout all the southern republics. The inhabitants of these countries must recognize that this is not alone a question for Nicaragua, because if they fail to act the present condition of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua portrays their own future as abject slaves of Wall Street, where their every demand will be met with bloody and ruthless suppression.

William J. Burns and His Playmates.

We do not share the indignation expressed by certain sections of the press relative to the statement by stoolpigeon-in-chief William J. Burns that the government was also trying to influence jurors outside of the courtroom in the Fall case.

We submit that if anyone in the United States is competent to give expert testimony as to methods employed by the government to obtain convictions it is William J. Burns.

It was only a short time ago, as history measures time, that Burns was part of the government—head of the most vicious wing of the government, the secret service department. In his capacity as chief stoolpigeon for Wall Street's executive committee during the years of Harding "normalcy," when railway shopmen and coal miners were on strike and were outlawed by federal injunctions, Burns must have learned a great deal as to government methods of gathering evidence on which to base prosecutions.

Why all the indignation?

Didn't the federal government railroad hundreds of workers to jail during the war? Didn't hundreds of government spies circulate throughout the labor movement during the war and did not the government base prosecutions upon their evidence?

That Doheny, Sinclair, Fall, Daugherty and others tried to steal government oil lands is not something that needs further proof to establish. They themselves do not deny it. All they claim is that the theft was engineered in a legal manner.

Neither can it be denied that Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt Jr., and other members and appointees of the Harding administration knew what was going on. Burns, who was aiding officially the big thieves under Harding, is now trying unofficially to keep them out of jail under Coolidge. Playmates have quarrelled.

Another thing is certain. If Sinclair, Doheny and Fall were working men accused, for instance, of violation of a federal injunction against a labor union, they would have been in jail long ago. It is obvious that extra-legal methods employed by federal attorneys to influence jurors in such cases are not applied with the efficiency which prevails when a "labor case" is being tried.

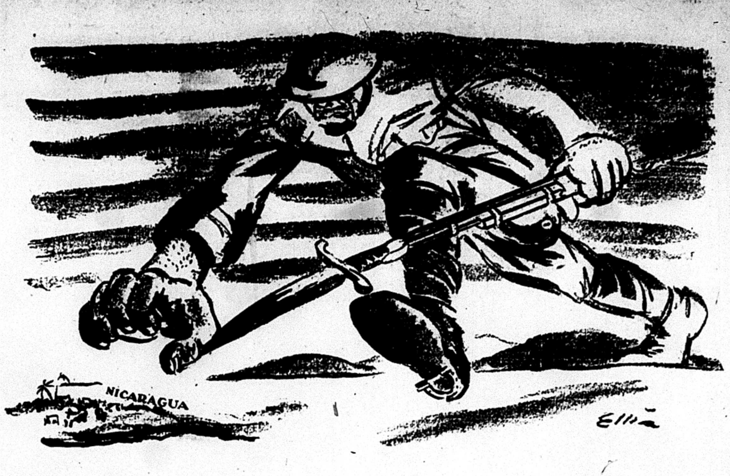
Burns is a loathesome enemy of the labor movement. But he can function in this capacity only because capitalism glorifies the role of such swine, protects them and uses them whenever it needs them.

The temporary difficulty which Burns is in due to a shift in capitalist class relationships should not blind workers to the fact that he was and is an instrument of American capitalist government, that he will continue to serve it against the labor movement unless labor can bring to bear enough pressure to smash the whole rotten band of spies, thugs and agent-provocateurs which exist by virtue of the fact that they are available always for anything from perjury to murder when there is a decisive struggle in progress between workers, capitalists, and capitalist government.

But after all, the only real difference between Burns and Coolidge, so far as the Teapot Dome case is concerned, is that Coolidge keeps his mouth shut about it.

JOIN THE MARINES AND SEIZE THE WORLD

By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XIX

The Bookleggers

THERE are scores of other ivory towers we might visit; there are hundreds of packages of delicately perfumed excrement we might sample, at two-fifty per package. But enough excrement is surely as good as a feast.

What is to be done? Some people say put the venders of indecent books in jail. They are trying it in Boston—and turning the book-trade into a mail-order business. If they keep it up they may drive it underground entirely, like the liquor traffic. But the problem is more difficult in the case of booklegging, because you can only drink liquor once, but a book can be read by a hundred college boys, and will be, if it gets enough police-advertising.

Moreover, experience proves that when you get a censor, you get a fool, and worse yet a knave, pretending to be a guardian of morality, while acting as a guardian of class greed. In Boston they have barred "Elmer Gantry"—because it offends the clergy. We have had a censorship of moving pictures for years, and has it ever barred elegant and luxurious vice, or the preaching of mammon-worship on the screen? No, but it barred "The Jungle" from Chicago, on the express grounds that it injured a leading Chicago industry. Pennyslvania conducts a systematic political censorship, and will not permit you to show an employer who is unkind to his workers. (As I revise these proofs, they have just barred "The Jungle.") In Berkeley, the home of the University of California, they banned Mary Pickford's "Rosita" because it showed a king of Spain who was dissolute. The Better Films Committee explained matters in the Berkeley "Gazette": "Plays which belittle offices of authority are incentives for radicalism."

As a "radical," I affirm the futility of plasters on a cancer. You can never stop the writing and selling of depraved books, so long as you permit the existence of an idle rich class, willing to pay unlimited sums of money for the only kind of amusement it can understand. Depraved literature is a symptom, not a cause, and has accompanied the decadence of every great empire in history. Read the "Banquet of Trimalchio," by Petronius, director-general of the imperial pleasures of Nero, and called the "arbiter elegantiae"; here is ivory tower art in full flower, every element of Cabell and Van Vechten in a story nineteen hundred years old. They had it in Alexandrian Greece, in Byzantium, and in Nineveh and Babylon before that, you may be sure. These and a thousand other empires were destroyed by the combination of luxury at the top and poverty at the bottom; the same combination which is working now in America, with the speed of a racing car as compared with an ancient bullock-cart.

You can prove this thesis by history, and also you can prove it by psychology. Not one human being in a thousand has the moral stamina to do hard work when he doesn't have to; and here are tens of thousands of people who have never worked, and never will work so long as they are permitted to own the means of life of others. They have been parasites from the formative years of childhood; they have had servants to wait upon them and deprive them of initiative; and now they live, each one a little king or queen, surrounded by flatterers trying to get easy money from them, studying their weaknesses, and persuading them that they are wonderful and great. How many children can grow up sound and strong in such an environment? Read the history of princes!

The rich nourish their own glory, and bring into being a culture in their own image. Just as an individual prince is fawned upon by courtiers, so a privileged class is coddled by a literature and art of snobbery, such as I have shown in my studies of Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Henry James and Robert W. Chambers and Gertrude Atherton and Booth Tarkington and Rupert Hughes and Elinor Glyn and Wallace Irwin and Joseph Hergesheimer. And what is that swarm of tame writers Colonel Lorimer has gathered about him, but the courtiers who danced attendance on the Grand Monarque and sang his praises? Louis, who said, "I am the State," went about on red-heeled shoes and carried a jewelled staff; while Colonel Lorimer has a mahogany desk and a purring limousine with a chauffeur in uniform, and says, "I am Culture," and all the choir of authors reply, "Yea, sire." Their fiction tells him what a wonderful world he has built and what a marvelous great dog he is. "I ha' buried many bones, tho' my aging hide to itch."

And then, the second generation, and the third—raised in the purring limousines, and waited on by lackeys in livery. The fathers have made big business so perfect that it runs itself, with only a little oiling, attended to by competent executives; the golden flood of profits pours in, and the children have only to spend it. They have no restraints—who shall restrain a multimillionaire? Will it be the teachers—the fawning sycophants who have portrayed themselves in "The Goose-step" and "The Goslings?" Will it be the press, which has made the millionaires into gods, so that when they appear on the street their lives are endangered by mobs of people seeking to get near them? Will it be the police? When a millionaire gives an order, the law bows down and hits its forehead on the ground.

There is a great rich newspaper proprietor in California who was recently rumored to have shot and killed a moving picture director in a quarrel over a mistress. I am told on good authority that it never happened; but a great many people believed it, and here is the point: I have heard scores of men discuss the case—no radicals, but leading men of affairs, journalists, doctors, lawyers, merchants—and I have yet to meet a single one who did not take it as a matter of course that such a man would be immune to punishment. The career of this man, a child of vast wealth, shows all that you need to know about hereditary privilege as a destroyer of morality. He is keeping a leading movie star as his mistress, and featuring her in luxury plays, and using his chain of newspapers to exalt and glorify her. All members of the ruling class in California know about it, and most of them wish they could do likewise.

The children of the rich run wild, and each new batch outdoes the last. It takes only ten years to make a generation now, and when you are thirty, you are a dead one. Read Gertrude Atherton's "Black Oxen," and see her horrified picture of a flapper; and then see Gertrude Atherton herself suddenly abdicating her judgment before a tattooed novelist. Maybe, after all, it isn't so bad for a fifty year old female rouee with a title and a fortune to cohabit with a seventeen year old boy!

There are thousands of such female rouees in our society. You can see them in the luxurious hotels, white-haired old grandmothers dancing all night with their backs half naked. Here in California they have cabins in the canyons to which they motor with boys out of the high schools. Between their visits to the hairdressers and the facial surgeons these up-to-date grandmothers want something to pass the time with, so they command authors to entertain them, and the authors jump, just like the hair-dressers and the facial surgeons; the work is so easy and the pay so princely. Thus comes the literature of Cabell and Van Vechten and Morand and Cocteau and Aldous Huxley and Michael Arlen. And it will go on to new extremes; there are still many forms of unnatural vice which have not been exploited in best sellers; and if the Boston censorship spreads over the rest of the country, the publishers will move to Paris, and you will see book-fleets hovering thirty miles out from the ports of Boston and New York and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

(To be Continued)

Anachronistic Literature

By EDWIN ROLFE.

I work for a "swell" magazine. It is the sort of magazine that college sophomores like to carry under their arms while walking up Fifth Avenue to impress casual onlookers with their intellectuality. It creates the same exhibitionistic feelings in them that the "American Mercury" does to a woman who has just purchased a green dress.

It is not a literary magazine. Rather, I would call it literarious. There is nothing true in it, no delineation based on the complexities of life. There are only pages filled with verbose flourishes based on the complexities of word-contortions. Knowing this, one should not take its flowery utterances seriously. There is perhaps as much sincerity in its make-up as in the epigrams of Oscar Wilde.

One wonders (that is, one who possesses a sprinkling of intelligence) what sort of people edit the magazine. I often speculated, too. Chance, however, plus a severe case of economic determinism, and a money-fleecing employment agency gave me an opportunity to see them for myself and study them. I procured a job in the office of the publication. The subsequent contact with them explained the contents of the magazine.

Dr. Henry S. Canby is the editor. He is a small wizened man whose only credo is "art for art's sake." He visits the office every now and then to satisfy his editorial ego. Once rooted at his desk, he leans back in his desk and reads James Branch Cabell or Gertrude Stein. Observing him thus, he might be a boss furrier or a right wing union leader. (His mustache, as a matter of fact, does resemble Sigman's). But there is less work and more prestige in editing this kind of magazine. Therefore he edits.

There are two associate editors. One is an old maid with a pickled professional smile. To me it seems that she missed her natural calling when she refused to become a schoolmarm in a small Massachusetts village. All she does is smoke cork-tipped Melachrinos and open letters. The other associate editor writes poetry when he is not writing "we are sorry, but your poem though good, does not quite reach our usual standard. Try us again. . .etc. . ." His greatest achievement, however, is his golf game. His desk is decorated with trophies.

The contributing editor once wrote a good novel but has since reverted to concocting children's stories. At the height of his novel's popularity he was photographed with a pipe in his mouth. It is still there. He is never without it for fear that he will not be recognized. It has come to be a part of his physiognomy just as his hair or eyes.

I do not wonder any more why the magazine is so stilted and lifeless and literarious. A group of people more mid-Victorian than this staff was never assembled on any paper.

ARMISTICE

1918

Now desplation lies upon our faces.
    "The war is over!" shriek the shattered stones.
The cripples drag themselves from hidden places
    Joining their voices to the common groans.

The mad men jabber and the gassed men cough,
    The widows and the orphans never smile,
The cannons wallow in the bloody slough,
    The bayonets are gleaming mile on mile.

1927

On battle fields the flowers are blooming red,
    The cripples bear their scars and shattered bones,
The mad men jabber, the gassed men are dead,
    The war lords still are sitting on their thrones.

The flags are gaily flapping in the breeze.
    Here at the unknown soldier's lavish grave
The multitudes in homage bend their knees.
    New ditches quickly dug shall house the brave!

HENRY REICH, JR.

Red Rays

THE number of deputies in the Italian parliament will be reduced from 560 to 400. Only those who belong to the fascist organizations will be permitted to vote and the whole of Italy will be united in one electoral college. This means that even the formal provision for an opposition party is now dispensed with and that the few crumbs of parliamentary democracy that Mussolini hihterto left for the anti-fascist, petty-bourgeoisie, to chew on, are now swept into the discard.

• • •

H. G. WELLS, the novelist has endorsed a liberal for a seat in the house of commons. Wells claims to be a socialist-laborite but declares that since the labor candidate stands no chance of election that a vote for labor would be a vote for the tory government. Wells is an intelligent person, and has made a fortune placing words one after the other. But politically he is as bankrupt as a scissor-bill. The liberal party of Great Britain is as loyal a servant of British imperialism as the tory party, tho not as efficient. That is the only difference.

• • •

LORD WESTER WEMYSS, commander of the British fleet in the Dardanelles during the late war delivered a speech in the house of lords in which he said that the British government should notify the world of its intention to denounce the Declaration of Paris treaty of 1856, and assert her intention in future wars to exercise her right of search of neutral vessels and to confiscate merchandise destined for enemy countries.

• • •

LORD BALFOUR butted in to say that the question was not a proper one for discussion and might lead to discord rather than to peace. Nevertheless, Wemyss was voicing the opinion of a big chunk of the tory party and the message was intended for the United States. While England theoretically observed the Paris convention against the search and seizure of neutral vessels in the late war, she practically ignored it. The lord's speech is another straw that shows the political winds are blowing in the direction of war.

• • •

THE Interboro Rapid Transit Company threatens to have officials of the American Federation of Labor arrested for insisting on organizing the traction employes into a union. Those officials stress their peaceful inclinations and vow that they are not in favor of strikes at all. Indeed industrial peace is their motto and they are never happier than when fighting the radicals in conjunction with the capitalists and the government. The I. R. T. however, fears the men organized into a union, regardless of how conservative its leadership may be at this time.

• • •

WITH the dissatisfaction now prevailing among the slaves of the I. R. T. it should not be a difficult task for the trade union movement of this city to organize them despite the worst the traction barons can do. There are supposed to be over 500,000 workers enlisted under the banner of the Central Trades and Labor Council. If this army should be mobilized to carry on an organizing campaign among the traction employes the job would be accomplished in short order. Green, Mahon and other conservative labor leaders will never beat the I. R. T. thru the courts. This is where the bosses are invulnerable.

• • •

KING BENJAMIN of the House of David is now a 140 pound wreck of his former self and he has been ousted from the House of David by court order. Benjamin amassed considerable wealth thru the exercise of the magnetism he possessed. He represented himself as the Seventh Messenger of the lord and thousands of people believed him and turned over their worldly goods to him. He had a bagfull of tricks by which he satisfied his desires and now when the evening of life has spread its mantle around him, Benjamin is hog-tied by the courts. Benjamin should worry. He had his day.

• • •

THE General Motors company has distributed $65,250,000 to its stockholders. This action is looked on as a challenge to Henry Ford, who is about to launch his new model flivver. The House of Morgan is behind General Motors. The employes of the General Motors company are unorganized and it is to them and not to the directors that the lucky stockholders should give a vote of thanks.

• • •

THE Sinclair-Fall bribery investigation is making progress. There is little likelihood that Sinclair will see the inside of a jail on a charge of jury-fixing. William J. Burns may get into some trouble but that is the gentleman's business and he knows how to get out of a scrape as well as how to get into it. The whole business will drag until the newspapers stop playing it up. Money is king.

• • •

FOR two minutes yesterday the city of New York bared its collective head in honor of those who died to make the world safe for democracy. This is according to the press. As a matter of fact the people of the city of New York did nothing of the kind, but General Motors, backed by the House of Morgan, declared an extra dividend, and this was the best tribute that could be paid to the men who laid down their lives in the gory trenches of Europe in order that democracy might flourish.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Burns, Double-Crossed By Own Stool-Pigeon, Defiant As Coolidge Agents Menace Former Ally With “Atlanta”

CONGRESS OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION TAKES STAND AGAINST WAR

Bukharin, Voroshiloff and Others Call on Workers to Prevent Attack Against USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—The appearance of Bukharin at yesterday's session of the Congress of the friends of the Soviet Union was greeted with tumultuous applause.

Bukharin, leader of the Communist International, in his speech dealt mainly with Communist tactics as compared with the tactics of the social-democrats, and particularly in view of the recent speech of Loeder in the German Reichstag; the letters of Maxton Brockway, and the speeches of the Austrian social-democrat Bauer and others during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution in Vienna.

Bauer on that occasion declared that the greatest error is to attempt to transfer Russian methods to other countries, and the further error is applying terrorist methods against social-democracy are the only possible two conditions: one internal consolidation and democratisation of the country, and the other the abstention of Communist maneuvre tactics in western Europe.

The political content of these conditions, declared Bukharin, means the substitution of "democracy" as it is practiced, for example, by Germany, England, America, and Austria for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The second condition, he continued, means the demand for the liquidation of the Communist Party. This, he said, is nothing less than the demands made by the capitalists, except that the latter are more modest than Bauer.

"What is the result of social-democracy?" declared Bukharin. "They have had ministers and premiers in many countries, but where are they today? But the Soviet Union exists today."

Proletarian Dictatorship Is Democracy

The proletarian dictatorship, Bukharin declared, is nothing else than proletarian democracy allowing the worker far more rights than are possible under any other government. To the assertion of the social-democrats that different methods in principle must be applied in different countries, Bukharin asked: "If objection is taken to the introduction of Russian methods in Europe why is Russia asked to introduce European methods? There can be no such thing as a single uniform western European method."

Bukharin declared that it must be recognized that some difference of method is necessary under different conditions, but essentially there are but social-democratic methods and Communist methods. On the international field, he said, every liberation movement of oppressed peoples is in sympathy with the Soviet Union.

Regarding the dictatorship Bukharin stated boldly that he favored not only political and economic dictatorship, but also ideological dictatorship—a dictatorship of Marxism which is intolerant and militant. This dictatorship, he declared, is one-sided, but one-sided for the working class.

In conclusion he emphasized the imminence of war, which can be prevented only by an alliance of the proletariat with the revolutionary peoples of the world.

* * *

(Special Cable to THE DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 12.—The Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union concluded its sessions last night amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm and prolonged cheering. Prior to its closing it passed unanimously the following manifesto: "Against imperialist wars, for the Union of Socialist Republics, for revolutionary China."

"We, the representatives of the workers, peasants, co-operators, oppressed peoples, and individuals engaged in art, science, education and literature, members of socialist and other working class political parties, Communists and members of the national revolutionary parties,—all who met at the Congress during the glorious days of the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution, consider it our duty to inform the world that we consider a war on the U. S. S. R. a shameful counter-revolutionary act and the greatest crime against world labor.

"A war against the Soviet Union would be a war against the working class and peasantry in the interests of the landlords and the capitalists. A war against the Soviet Union is to declare a crusade against socialism and in support of capitalism.

War Against Workers.

"Such a war would be a war against the toiling masses of the whole world; it would give a free hand to the blackest international reaction, ultimately aimed to smash the organized labor movement in every country and crush the liberation movement of the oppressed of all nations.

"A war against the Workers' State means an imperialist conspiracy more reactionary, destructive and monstrous than the preceding one, threatening to reduce to ruins the achievements in technique, culture, art, and scientific thought which have been accumulated during thousands of years.

"We call upon all honest citizens in all countries; all brain workers to fight relentlessly against war preparations against the Union of Soviet

(Continued on Page Three)

HARMARVILLE, PA., LABOR PARTY HAS HARD STRUGGLE

Elects Miner, Miners' Daughter

By A. S.

HARMARVILLE, Pa., Nov. 13. —A miner and a miner's daughter have been elected to office here on the Labor Party ticket. Polly Yates, elected as town auditor is president of the women's auxiliary of the local union, and vice-president of the sub-district woman's organization. John Midellemas, elected constable in the place of J. H. Burns, a 100 per cent company man, was machine boss at the mine and came out with the men and stuck. The two labor candidates for justices of the peace lost by only about eight votes.

Scabs Round Up Voters.

All Election Day till the polls closed the company had scabs driving machines around bringing in people to the polls. The farmers in this district are solid with the coal companies.

A crowd of miners and their wives waited up around the polling place all night until the votes came in. Then at four in the morning they went around to the house of the defeated company candidate and blew horns and raised a racket to let him know how glad they would be when they no longer had to see him with his fat blue-uniformed body oozing over the seat of his car going around arresting pickets and doing the company's dirty work generally.

Elected—Fired.

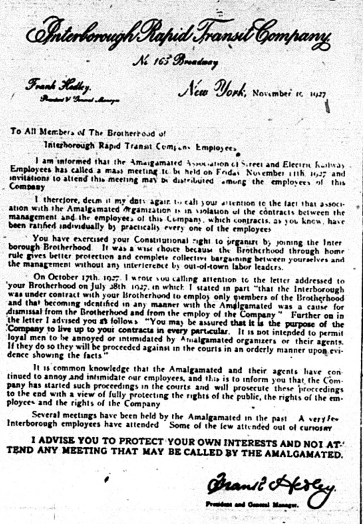
The day after Election Day, Midellemas, constable-elect, came to the Dusquesne Light and Power plant where he recently landed a machinist's job. "Are you the Midellemas elected on the Labor Ticket?" they asked him. He said he was, and they fired him.

Every Weapon to Beat Miners.

In Harmarville the logic of a Labor Party ticket is particularly clear. The operators use every available weapon against the miners, from coal and iron violence to eviction, and the men, through all the seven months of the lock-out have carried on the struggle with unwavering vigor and determination. Still today, when the long strain of the lock-out is making itself felt, and want of food and clothing is beginning to weigh heav-

(Continued on Page Two)

Threatening Letter From the Interborough



Interborough Rapid Transit Company
No. 165 Broadway

Frank Hedley,
President & General Manager

New York, November 10 1927

To All Members of The Brotherhood of
Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees.

I am informed that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has called a mass meeting to be held on Friday November 11th 1927 and invitations to attend this meeting may be distributed among the employees of this Company

I therefore, deem it my duty again to call your attention to the fact that association with the Amalgamated organization is in violation of the contracts between the management and the employees of this Company, which contracts, as you know, have been ratified individually by practically every one of the employees

You have exercised your Constitutional right to organize by joining the Interborough Brotherhood It was a wise choice because the Brotherhood through home rule gives better protection and complete collective bargaining between yourselves and the management without any interference by out-of-town labor leaders.

On October 17th, 1927, I wrote you calling attention to the letter addressed to your Brotherhood on July 28th 1927, in which I stated in part "that the Interborough was under contract with your Brotherhood to employ only members of the Brotherhood and that becoming identified in any manner with the Amalgamated was a cause for dismissal from the Brotherhood and from the employ of the Company" Further on in the letter I advised you as follows "You may be assured that it is the purpose of the Company to live up to your contracts in every particular. It is not intended to permit loyal men to be annoyed or intimidated by Amalgamated organizers or their agents. If they do so they will be proceeded against in the courts in an orderly manner upon evidence showing the facts"

It is common knowledge that the Amalgamated and their agents have continued to annoy and intimidate our employees, and this is to inform you that the Company has started such proceedings in the courts and will prosecute these proceedings to the end with a view of fully protecting the rights of the public, the rights of the employees and the rights of the Company

Several meetings have been held by the Amalgamated in the past A very few Interborough employees have attended Some of the few attended out of curiosity

I ADVISE YOU TO PROTECT YOUR OWN INTERESTS AND NOT ATTEND ANY MEETING THAT MAY BE CALLED BY THE AMALGAMATED.

Frank Hedley
President and General Manager.

Trotsky, Zinoviev, and 76 Others Reported Out of the Communist Party

Press dispatches yesterday reported the expulsion from the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. by its Central Committee, of Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinoviev, Leo Kameneff, Karl Radek, M. Smilga, and M. Proeobrashenski.

Leaders of the Communist Party are quoted to the effect that the question of expulsion was to have been decided by the Communist Congress which convenes Dec. 15. Recent activities of the Opposition, including the holding of illegal meetings and taking possession of meeting halls by force hastened the expulsion, according to these dispatches.

The Central Committee at the same time expelled 76 other members of the Opposition, charged with underground anti-Party meetings.

300,000 Vienna Workers in Vast Demonstration on Anniversary of USSR

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—"We are not intimidated by the violent suppression of the July rising!" This was the slogan provided by the Communists who took the initiative in the tremendous demonstration held here Saturday in celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Communists in Lead.

Thousands of Communists who formed a large part of the 300,000 workers who joined the parade supported by the social-democrats provided the militant tone of the demonstration. The memory of the shooting of 84 persons and the arrests of over 300 which followed the demonstration against the acquital of fascists on a charge of murder was fresh in the mind of the thousands who paraded in a cold biting rain and a sweeping snow storm.

"Bootleg King" Goes on Trial in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—George Remus, former "bootleg king," will go on trial here tomorrow for the murder of his wife. He will act as his own attorney, while Charles P. Taft, son of Chief Justice Taft, will head the prosecution.

The prosecution claims that Remus shot his wife because he feared she would testify to his complicity in the murder of a sheriff in Brookville.

WORKERS GATHER TO AID VICTIMS OF MUSSOLINI

Several hundred workers gathered at the Irving Plaza, 15th street and Irving Place, yesterday, to protest against the frame-up of Galogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascist workers, at present in the Bronx County Jail under false charges of murder, preferred at the instigation of Mussolini's agents in the United States. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League. Among the speakers were Robert Dunn of the International Labor Defense, Arturo Giovannitti, poet; William Manning of the I. W. W. and others. George Procopo, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America presided.

Dunn Traces History.

Robert Dunn traced the history of the case to date and pointed out that the Fascist League of North America forced its members to perjure themselves in "identifying" Greco and pointed out that if the fascists in Italy commit murder to attain their ends the fascists in America would perjury themselves to

(Continued on Page Two)

Father of Youth Slain By Wealthy Ward Sues for $35,000 Damages

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 13—Walter S. Ward, son of the head of the Ward bakery combine, and who faced trial recently on the charge of murdering Clarence Peters in May, 1922, is now being sued for $35,000 by the slain man's father, Eldredge O. Peters, of Haverhill, Mass.

Ward, who had strong political connections in New Rochelle, where the murder took place, was acquitted. Ward also claimed that Peters had threatened him with blackmail, but the reason for Ward's fear of public exposure were never revealed. His lawyers based their whole case on self-defense, their plea being bolstered by the finding of a revolver near Peter's body.

Counsel for the murdered man's father, however, is now prepared to prove that Peters, a former marine, had no revolver at the time.

Chief Spy of New York Tractio Barons Caught by Agent's Story

TRACTION WORKER MASSES GATHER THO BURNS SPIES

Detective Hit in Teapot Case Persecutes Labor

Week-end developments in the struggle of the traction workers for organization and the attempt of the traction barons to prevent it by an injuncion outlawing the entire American Federation of Labor were:

(1) Announcement by President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of instructions issued to try to bring every traction worker in New York City into the union.

(2) Pledges of full assistance to the Amalgamated by the Typographical Union—"Big Six," the largest local union of printers in the United States—the Actors Equity Association and the Jewelry Workers Union.

(3) A further statement by President Mahon to the effect that injunctions are based not on law but "upon judicial precedent." If this were a matter of law we would know where we stand," said the head of the Amalgamated, "but it isn't. We cannot stand for judge-made law."

(4) An intimation by union officials that the discharge of traction workers for joining or sympathizing with the Amalgamated would be interpreted as "an overt act" justifying strike action. "Discharge of men for joining the Amalgamated certainly will constitute an overt act by the transit officials," said James H. Coleman, general organizer of the Amalgamated.

(5) Departure of prominent union officials, including President Green of the A. F. of L. and Mahon for Pittsburgh to attend the enlarged conference of the executive council which opens its sessions today.

(6) Statement by I. R. T. officials that "loyal" employes are being trained to serve as motormen and switchmen in the event of a strike following the injunction hearing on Nov. 30.

* * *

The arrival of William J. Burns, notorious anti-labor detective, at the 86th Street Lyceum Friday at the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes' mass meeting was announced from the platform by J. . Coleman, organizer, who was presiding. Coleman told the assembled workers that Burns was directing 200 spies and company stool-pigeons present from an automobile parked outside of the hall.

Traction workers accused the Interborough Rapid Transit officials of perjury.

Surrounding union officials, a number of traction workers offered to go to court and swear that their names, attached to affidavits alleging that they had been coerced into joining the Amalgamated Association, and submitted as part of the injunction application of the I. R. T., had been forged to the documents.

Feeling was running high among the workers as man after man denied that he had ever signed such a statement.

Inquiries as to the sentiment among the traction workers relative to a fight to a finish against the injunction and for the right to organize elicited the reply: "If you want to know how we feel just take a ride along the lines and ask the men on the shift. They'll tell you."

The meeting Friday was enthusiastic with over 1,000 traction workers in the hall by 8:30.

Outside the door were massed some 250 company thugs, foremen, superintendents and stoolpigeons. The traction workers had to run this

(Continued on Page Five)

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!
GET A NEW READER!

Jury Fixing By Burns One More Incident In Long Anti-Labor Career

The downfall of William J. Burns via the federal jury-fixing route, comes toward the end of long career of spying, informing, strikebreaking and "framing." Burns, and his organization of detectives, has specialized in "labor cases."

His agents hounded the McNamara brothers, members of the Structural Iron Workers Union, one now released after 14 years, the other in prison for life. Innumerable unions have been disrupted by his spies and dozens of organization campaigns exposed to the corporation by his agents. Burns capitalized the Wall Street explosion in 1921 and indirectly at least was responsible for the death of Salsedo. Burns detectives staged the Bridgeman raid on the Communists in 1922.

His latest anti-labor activity is the organization of spies and thugs for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Once before he was accused of jury fixing, in the Oregon land frauds case.

1000 COLORADO MINERS, WIVES ON NEW MARCH

Start Organization Tour in North

DENVER, Nov. 13.—1,000 striking miners and their wives, following a mass meeting at Lafayette, have started on a tour of the 19 coal properties in the northern part of the state.

It was stated by the miners' leaders that the I. W. W. organization is consolidated in the northern coal fields and that preparations are being made to carry on the strike indefinitely if necessary.

Coal Company Ultimatum.

Speaking in Kansas City Saturday, one of the high officials of the Victor American Coal Company, which supplies the Denver market, stated that the company had decided, in the event that 80 per cent of its working force was not available for operations today, its mines would be closed for the winter.

Organizers Still In Jail.

In the southern coal fields, where the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company dominates the situation, all known I. W. W. and Communist organizers are still held in jail. Only cash bail will be accepted, the authorities state, and by the time this is raised it is hoped that the strike will have been broken.

State police are patrolling the highways and mining camps and the hundreds of special deputies sworn in by the county authorities are still on duty.

* * *

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—The National Catholic Welfare Council has injected itself into the Colorado miners' struggle, in its usual role of an advisor to the employers. The tenor of a recent release widely circulated in papers of this section and in Catholic papers thruout the country is that some alleviation of the misery of the Mexican miners must be made or "red socialism" will flourish.

The Catholic organizations also bewails the breakdown of its control over the Mexicans, as follows:

"We wish here to again call attention to the menace of Red Socialist propaganda being carried on among the Spanish-speaking people in Colorado.

They May Wake Up.

"This is a real menace, which if not combatted, will certainly mean the destruction of the Catholic faith of many of these people and later on

(Continued on Page Two)

SIGNER OF FAKE AFFIDAVIT SAYS DICK ORDERED

Pinchot and Oil Rival Make Perjury Exposur

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Not since the Teapot Dome scandal "broke" and deluged official Washington with its [illegible] flood, sweeping away the Harding administration on its crest, has the nation's capital experienced the thrill which recent disclosures in connection with the Fall trial have given it.

Two Currents of Rumor.

Two main currents of rumor are to be discerned; one is to the effect that the activities of William J. Burns such as jury-shadowing, "fixing," and covert if not open threats of blackmail, [illegible] were carried on with the full knowledge of the White House if not with its consent and encouragement.

Their Arguments.

Advocates of this theory base their argument on the belief that neither President Coolidge or Standard Oil really want Fall and Sinclair sent to jail. It is pointed out by those close to the administration that the "Indiana scandals and the prosecution of high state officials have given a new weapon to the Bolshevists." The Fall trial, if it ended in a conviction, would bring the shadow of Atlanta Penitentiary across the White House.

So, say these unofficial voices, William J. Burns was given more or less of a free hand until the pressure of a coming presidential year made itself felt in the court room where sat the broken Fall, a former cabinet-mate of Coolidge.

The Second Explanation.

The second school of thought, if Washington gossip can be dignified by this term, maintains that the death of Harding, the ruin of Harry Daugherty, the shooting of Jake Hamon by his ex-mistress, the mysterious "suicide" of Jesse Smith and the exposure of Fall, clear the skirts of the Coolidge administration of the last traces of Teapot Dome—with the exception of that holder of many dark state secrets—William J. Burns.

The claim is made therefore, and advanced with a boldness which astounds even hardened habitues of the lobbies, that Burns was permitted to dig his own political grave with false affidavits and the attempted "fixing" of the federal jurors.

Three Objections.

It is maintained in certain quarters that the Coolidge administration intends to kill three birds with one stone—wipe off the last stain of Sinclair oil, discredit William J. Burns so that nothing he reveals out of a storehouse of sinister knowledge whose existence no one doubts, will be believed, and put forward the Grand Old Party in 1928 as the one political organization that stands for "the government of laws and not of men" and is not afraid to clean its own nest.

Political fortunes are being made and lost as the investigators delve deeper into the Fall trial.

One thing is certain. William J. Burns is no longer the jaunty [illegible] mysterious figure at whose appearance senators and even presidents trembled in the heyday of the Harding administration.

* * *

WASHINGTON, [illegible] Nov. [illegible] Wm. J. Burns will [illegible] job as chief [illegible] of [illegible] pigeons for the Interborough [illegible] Transit Co. of New York [illegible] back to Washington to [illegible] self against charges that [illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

ber of the Perjured idavit Blames Burns

(*Continued from Page One*)

sed with an affidavit he knew is false and perjured to frame up the prosecutors of Sinclair and Fall. It is very plainly intimated by the accusation that Burns come out badly in this little quarrel between oil companies. He will probably be charged with subornation to commit perjury, in that he caused one of his detectives known to him as "Wm. V. Long," to make the untrue affidavit stating that the detective had followed the car of Norman Glasscock, a juror in the Fall-Sinclair Teapot Dome oil graft trial out to a flying field, where he saw in disguise Assistant Attorney General H. R. Lamb, who talked with the juror. Lamb was identified by the physical description given of him and by his car license number.

Hired To Do Perjury.

The district attorney conducting the inquiry into the "fixing" of the Burns-Sinclair trial jury now says that "Long" is really Wm. V. McMullan, an ex-army officer, a former insurance "adjuster," who in some way unexplained, was able to go to work for Wm. J. Burns on Oct. 13, and by Oct. 18 was so well trusted by him that he was hired by the promise of a "bonus" to make several false reports on Juror Glasscock, and Lamb, and sign the false affidavit, which Wm. J. Burns not only claims to have presented to the trial judge but which he actually presented, under oath, to the grand jury, tho he knew it was absolutely untrue, and had been drawn up by "Long" in consultation with Burns and his lieutenants to fit the occasion.

Pinchot In It.

Ex-Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania is involved in the case, "Long" or McMullan, according to the governor's statement, having been sent to the district attorney's office by Pinchot during the first days of the detective's stay in Washington. Governor Pinchot, who hails from Philadelphia, "Long's" home town, does not admit any other connection with the detective except that "Long" visited him and confessed the work he was engaged in—fraud, perjury, frame-up, all ordered by Wm. J. Burns.

Defense Wanted Mistrial.

A number of little details were woven into the reports of the detective "Long," to his superiors, or inserted by them after the reports were made, all creating a case by which Sinclair and his co-defendant Fall, secretary of hte interior when the fraudulent lease to Teapot Dome was issued by him to Sinclair, could claim a mistrial. The government's declaration of mistrial seems to have caught the Fall-Sinclair defense attorneys by surprise, but was welcomed by them, inasmuch as it was part of their tactic anyway. They made no very strong effort to prevent the case being thrown out of court, and a new trial ordered.

Say Burns Used Fraud.

Among other things, McMullan, as Long, signed reports requested by his superiors, Wm. J. Burns, Wm. Sherman Burns, and "chief shadower" Ruddy of the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency, which said that Juror Glasscock was seen surreptitiously reading a newspaper during the progress of the trial, an act which would have justified the defense in asking for a mistrial, as it was strictly against the orders of the trial judge.

McMullan now swears that this part, as well as the rest of the reports he signed and the affidavit used by Burns, was a mere fiction, that he never saw Glasscock at all.

Much Mystery.

It is admitted by all concerned, Burns, McMullan, and District Attorney Gordon that there are many rather peculiar features about the entire history of McMullan, but the district attorney denies that he, or Sinclair's business rivals planted the detective among Burns' spies, and insisted that the first that was known of him was when he came to Pinchot and Pinchot relayed him over to the government, which ordered him to "play along" with the Burns men.

The Fake Report.

McMullan says that a few days after he was sent to, Washington by Burns he was told to bring his own automobile to the city for Wm. J. Burns to drive about in. He declares he never did any spying on the jurors at all, but wrote his reports to suit Burns, under his direction. The report on which the perjured affidavit was based, and which was intended as corroborative evidence supporting the affidavit, is as follows:

"Washington, D. C.

"Saturday, Oct. 22, 1927.

"Philadelphia investigator L-36. ('Long'.)

"Continuing surveillance on juror NX4-Glasscock: Subject came out of house at 7:25 a. m., driving to Fourteenth and C streets, where he parked his car and walked to Somerville Brass Works at Thirteenth and D streets, and entered.

"At noontime he drove to his home and I noticed he was being followed by a Chev. coupe, license NX U-202. Subject left his home at 12:30 p. m., returning to the works at 1:15 p. m., where I again noticed the Chev. coupe.

"At 2:30 p. m. the subject came out and drove home, this time being followed by Oakland roadster, license NX-P-1738. At 3:40 p. m. subject and family drove to Potomac Flying Field and on arrival noticed that the Oakland roadster had already arrived ahead of us. Description of driver of Oakland car: five feet nine inches, slender build, 150 pounds, ruddy complexion, shabby suit, old brown shoes, dark brown balmacan coat with cap to match, of a shabby appearance. He talked with the subject for about twenty minutes and then got in the Oakland and drove off.

"Subject remained till 5:10 p. m., when he drove his family home, the lights downstairs were switched off and the upstairs lights put on, at 9 p. m. These were put out at 9:15 p. m.

"I remained on watch till 11:30 p. m., when I discontinued.

"Expense $23.70.

"Time one and a half days."

Correct Numbers!

The car numbers of the two-toned Oakland car are Lamb's numbers, all right, for the best of all possible reasons; according to McMullan, Burns men looked them up, and Ruddy, Burns' "chief shadower" watching the jurors, inserted them in the report with his own hand.

After the affidavit was made, Burns suggested to McMullan that he take a ride out to Potomac flying field, "to get the lay of the land." Whereupon McMullan drove the chief spies out there, and they discussed the false affidavit.

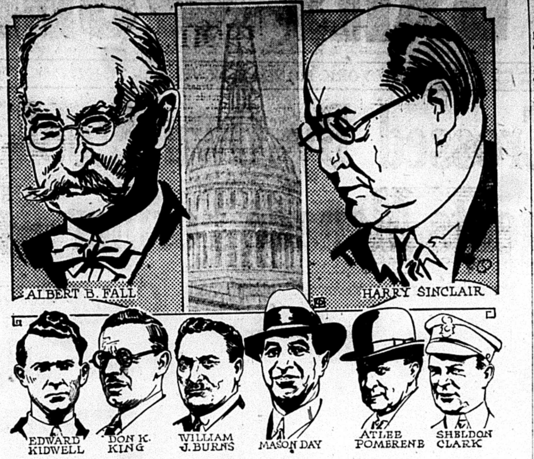
"Stick to the Story."

Burns not only testified on the stand, before the grand jury, that this report and affidavit were true, to the best of his knowledge, but ordered McMullan, or "Long" to "stick to the affidavit" when before the grand jury.

After "Long" came out of the grand jury room, Burns was waiting for him, and asked eagerly about the affidavit. When informed that "Long" was still sticking to it, and "hadn't told the grand jury a thing," the old labor-spy slapped "Long" on the back, and declared, "That's the boy."

The "Long" report and affidavit on Glasscock and Lamb was disproved by the testimony of garage mechanics and friends of Glasscock.

CLUSTERED ROUND THE TEAPOT DOME



Albert B. Fall was secretary of the interior when he granted a fraudulent oil lease to Harry F. Sinclair giving him about $30,000,000 worth of government oil rights for a nominal sum.

The supreme court says the lease is a fraud and has canceled it, but when Fall and Sinclair went on trial for the fraud, it soon became apparent that the jury was fixed. Juror Edward Kidwell boasted that he would "get an auto as long as this block out of it." Wm. J. Burns has admitted that he had sixteen detectives investigating the finances of the jurors for the defendants, and that they reported to Mason Day and Sheldon Clark, Sinclair oil company officials. Both refuse to testify on the grounds that to do so will incriminate them. Pomerene is government counsel in the oil graft case.

S. P. OF BUFFALO BOASTS ELECTION OF G. O. P. MAYOR

Lies of "Forward" Are Now Exposed

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

By IRVING GREEN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Startled Buffalo readers of the "Jewish Daily Forward" read in the headlines of last Thursday's issue of that paper "news" of a sweeping victory won by the local socialist party in the recent municipal elections. "Socialist Elected Head of City Government. Comrade Perkins Chosen Mayor of Buffalo by Majority of 23,000 votes." So ran the streamers.

Now it so happens that "Comrade" Perkins was elected on the republican ticket (not mayor, but president of the city council). Perkins is not a socialist; his only claim to such "distinction" rests on the fact that he hurried to resign from the S. P. as soon as he was elected a councilman some years ago, fearing that he would lose his City Hall job if he remained in the organization.

No Socialist Party in City.

Thus the cause for jubilation on the part of "The Forward" is hard to explain. Especially in view of the fact that no such thing as an organized socialist party is known to have existed in Buffalo for many years. The socialist party is heard from only at election time; even then the response is slight (during the last state election campaign a number of meetings which were to have been addressed by the national "lions" of the socialist party were called off.)

Republicans and Socialist Alike.

The fact that Perkins was the republican nominee did not frighten the local socialist leaders in the least. These worthies, who reject united front action with the militant section of the working class, hastened to endorse this republican politician, whose radicalism consists of leading vocal assaults against the "interests" and acting verbally militant. When a test comes, such as the recent Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, Perkins shrivels up and refuses to speak at a united front meeting in behalf of these two martyrs!

A Reactionary.

A further indication of the character of the socialist victory at the polls can be seen by studying the election results. Of the 74,847 votes which Perkins drew, slightly over 5,000 were cast for him on the socialist ticket.

If the socialist party continues its policy of making election deals with the reactionary capitalist parties, it may expect further "victories" at the polls. One wonders why the **Forward** didn't boast of the socialist capture of a place on the City Court bench, when the republican Judge Peter Maul, endorsed also by the "S. P." was elected to this position? Also other reactionary candidates on capitalist party slates have received the endorsement of this yellow aggregation of vote-chasers. Meanwhile the intelligent workers of Buffalo are continuing their work in the unions and other working class organizations, and among the unorganized workers, for a Buffalo Labor Party.

Want Own Candidates.

Thousands of workers here are disillusioned with the old practice of giving their votes to "good men" running under capitalist party auspices and having the government power used against the workers at every turn of the road. They are tired of the outrageous graft an corruption which has reached such extremes in Buffalo. A Labor Party, organized by the workers and fighting for their demands will soon sweep away from the fakers who claim to be socialists whatever working class support they still have. And the practice of helping to elect capitalist politicians and then rejoicing in their victories, will hasten the end of the socialist party which is even now breathng its last.

• • •

Not only did the New York socialist party make no progress in the election campaign just passed, but it actually lost nearly 4,000 votes as compared with the returns in 1926. The actual vote of the 62 candidates for Assembly follows: 1925, 44,497; 1926, 54,259. Last Tuesday the S. P. polled 50,994 votes.

The socialists made a slightly bette

The socialists made a slightly better showing in their aldermanic campaign, but political analysts of all parties are in agreement that this was due almost entirely to the personal popularity of one man, former Assemblyman Samuel Orr, who polled 6,736 votes for alderman in the Bronx.

The results were particularly disappointing to the socialist politicians in view of the fact that a remarkably strenuous campaign was made to elect several of their "white hopes," especially Municipal Judge Jacob Panken, Samuel Orr to the Board of Aldermen and Charles Solomon to the Legislature as a candidate from Brooklyn.

How They Count.

August Claessens, secretary of the New York organization, however, insists that the party has made some gain in the present election, particularly in one or two districts in Brooklyn.

By an ingenious method of calculation Claessens has arrived at the conclusion that the socialist party made a gain of 14,000 since 1925 and 5,000 since 1926. The figures are arrived at by taking one of the candidates who made a particularly good showing in each county and adding the figures together, thus getting what Claessens chooses to call the "figure on the state ticket." These he compares with the 48,436 which the party's candidate for governor received in Greater New York last year, and ten the 39,574 which aspirant for mayor received in 1925.

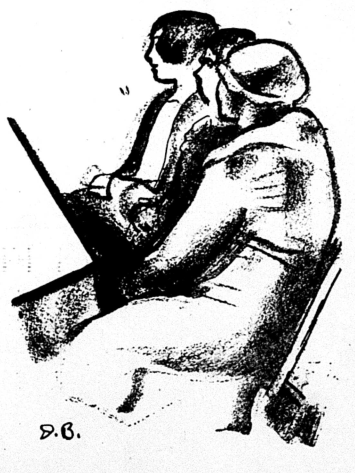
Aside from the other features of this consoling mathematics, the device leaves entirely out of account the personal elements of some of the candidates, many of whom had all the energies of the organization behind their campaign.

May Ask for New Quiz on 1928 Slush Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The "Progressive" senators are considering demanding a Senate resolution for an investigation of campaign expenditures for the 1928 Presidential campaign.

A similar investigation in 1920 greatly embarassed the Republican candidates Wood and Lowden, helping to make their nomination impossible. The progressive senators are now opposing Lowden and supporting Senator Norris, and would not be averse to an other "investigation" if it seemed that it would tend to handicap rival candidates.

At the Women's Auxiliary Meeting



Workers Gather to Aid Greco and Carrillo

(*Continued from Page One*)

live up to the fascist oath of allegiance.

"The workers and liberals of America must rally to the aid of Greco and Carrillo and not only free them but stamp out the vicious frame-up system by means of which innocent workers are sent to the electric chair," Dunn said in conclusion.

Arturo Giovannittii, who took an active part in the Lawrence textile strike in 1912, called up his hearers to "agitate continually until these two innocent workers are free."

A collection for the defense of the two imprisoned workers was taken which netted nearly $100.

Yesterday at the Belmont oHtel, Clarence Darrow who is heading the legal battery on behalf of Greco and Carrillo, conferred with his assistants, Arthur Garfield Hays, Isaac D. Schorr and Newman Levy, on the policy to be pursued in exposing the frame-up. Filippo Greco, brother of one of the men and secretary of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League, was present at the conference with the lawyers.

• • •

Is Mussolini To Be Symbol of U.S. Justice? Ask Labor Dramatists

In an appeal addressed to the American working class, Michael Gold, author; John Dos Passos, novelist; and John Howard Lawson, dramatist, yesterday issued a joint appeal for Greco and Carrillo. It read:

"We wish to join our voices in protest against the frame-up of Greco and Carrillo. We were deeply aroused by the similar frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, and were among those arrested while picketing the state house in Boston as a protest against the murder of the two innocent men.

"We have looked into the facts of the case being prepared against Greco and Carrillo, and wish to say emphatically that unless every friend of justice in this country is shocked into immediate activity, there will be another Sacco-Vanzetti case to stain the pages of American history.

Frame-Ups Must Stop.

"These bloody frame-ups must stop! There must be some protection for foreign-born workers. If this is, as we boast, a government of law, we must insist that the fundamental laws protecting accused persons be enforced for non-citizens as well as for citizens. In the Greco-Carrillo case the injustice being done is aggravated by the fact that it is instigated from abroad by the fascist dictatorship.

"Is Mussolini, after Judge Thayer, going to be the next symbol of American justice? Are his secret agents to be allowed to use American courts and American district attorneys to punish its political opponents?

Urge Defense of Workers.

"This case is as serious as the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It means the lives not only of two innocent workers, but of hundreds of thousands of Italians who have sailed to America to escape Mussolini's rule. If the dictator is allowed to run the American courts, not only Italians but Americans who oppose him will be in serious danger.

"We intend to stand by Greco and Carrillo until they are free.

"We refuse to be silent in the face of this new frame-up. We urge every radical and liberal who fought for Sacco and Vanzetti to awake to the like importance of this case. Mussolini must not be allowed to frame-up workers in America.

Michael Gold.
John Dos Passos.
John Howard Lawson."

1,000 Colorado Miners On New March

(*Continued from Page One*)

have a bad effect on peace and good order in the state.

"From reports received by the committee it would seem that this radical socialist work is being carried on under very intelligent direction and is most effective in its results.

The Mexican Church War.

"In 1926 it seemed to be conducted as a sort of a 'Help Calles' movement, Much personal work was done and small but frequent group meetings were held outside the towns. At these meetings the attendance of loyal Catholics was not encouraged.

"Parts of Colorado were and are now being used as a breeding and feeding ground for radical socialism among these people.

"This is not a local prolem, as many assume, but inter-state. Because of the frequent moving, this Red Socialist propaganda, like a poisonous leaven, is carried and spread by the new converts, from place to place in Colorado and other states.

Trying to Win Them Back.

"While interest in their religious welfare has increased and greater efforts are being put forth in their behalf, the number of Mexicans have greatly increased and the conditions and influences adversely affecting their religious faith have also increased and are more difficult to cope with. It is doubtful if more than ten per cent of the migratory workers in Northern Colorado, at least, have any contact whatever with the church."

As a warning to the employers that their slaves are finding conditions too hard for them, and are becoming rebellious, the Catholic Council relates some of the facts about bad living conditions among the poorly paid Mexican immigrants:

Housing conditions are very bad, says the report, the Mexicans become the prey of justices of the peace who exact fines out of all reason for minor offenses, so as to gain the resultant fees.

Crowded Shacks.

Excerpts are quoted from the report of the National Child Labor Committee, which found that in some district "families of five, six, seven, years work in the beets" and that "forty-five per cent of the children did their first beet work before they were ten years old." This report also showed that "more than one-half of the contract families slept in one or two-room shacks" and that in one district "families of five, six, seven, nine and eleven persons lived in one room and that 102 families with six, seven, nine, eleven persons per family slept in one room."

Harmorville Laborites Have Hard Struggle

(*Continued from Page One*)

ily on many families, the fight goes on without a let-down.

Company Builds Tunnel for Scabs.

Fire-bosses, machine-bosses and the rest all came out with the other miners, though in many places the mine bosses are acting as deputy sheriffs and Coal and Iron police for the companies. The picket line is run efficiently. After a few months of picketing the company built a tunnel under the road where the pickets are stationed to let the scabs get through from the stockade to the mines. They scurry under like rats, and the pickets bend over and yell to them. Since the cold weather set in, a couple of women assigned by the Auxiliary are on duty at the picket line at five each morning to give the men sandwiches and hot coffee.

Stories of the Fight.

Every time you stop around the Harmorville picket-line there is some new story of the fight. The other day it was George Bingula, picket, shot in the Got by one of the Coal and Iron police. An argument had started between John Smelka, striker, and a couple of scabs quartered next door. Two Coal and Iron police came over and grabbed hold of Smelka. The scabs took part and began beating Smelka up. Bingula came to Smelka's aid. One of the Yellow Dogs drew his gun, shot Bingula and ran.

Bingula—The Battler; War On Women

Last time I heard of George Bingula was when the Ladies Auxiliary had to wait till eleven o'clock to get him to play for their dance because he first had to be got out of jail where he had landed after he had a run-in with one of the deputy sheriffs on the picket line, and finished the argument by spitting in the deputy's eye.

Then another recent happening. A miner's wife passing scabs escorted by Coal and Iron police, on their way to the mine. "You're taking the bread out of my children's mouths." The Coal and Iron walked over and knocked her down. The force with which she was thrown to the rough ground ripped the skin from her side.

Eviction Next.

Eviction is the next thing ahead for the Harmorville miners. The cases are pending before the Philadelphia courts. The men have no illusions as to which side the decision will favor—company constable or company courts are the same thing.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—American "intellectuals" are leaving the Bohemian quarters of Paris, and emigres from Russia and eastern countries are taking their place, according to figures published by the prefecture of police.

BIG-TIME REALTY MAN JAILED FOR DETROIT FRAUDS

Planned to Mulct 500 Automobile Workers

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—A period of eight months was what the police of this city required to discover that one of the most gigantic "building project" swindles in years was being consummated here. The wholesale fleecing of a large number of local business men and several hundred automobile workers from Pontiac was averted with the arrest here yesterday of Charles V. Knightley, who since his arrival in Detroit has maintained a sumptuous set of offices in the General Motors building and has fraternized with some of the leading business men of the city.

A Pillar of Society.

Representing himself as a spokesman for the Eugene Du Pont interests, Knightley was planning to net at least $1,000,000 within the next two months. He had even gone thru the formality of having several prominent architects make the plans for some of the mythical buildings and had been welcomed socially by the city's "elite."

Part of Knightley's program called for the erection of 500 homes for automobile workers in Pontiac, options already having been secured by him for the purpose.

Artificial Rubber Is Made By Germany

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany, Nov. 13.—Sythetic rubber, so nearly like the natural produce and so cheap to produce that it may soon appear on the markets as a world commodity, in competition with real rubber, is being developed by German chemists, according to statements of Dr. A von Weinberg, a director of Farbenindustrie, German dye syndicate, at a recent meeting of the Chemical Indusrialists' Protective Union.

Make Synthetic Drugs Also.

New synthetic medicines, such as ammonia, camphor, and petroleum, may be produced by electrolytic processes, and at a lower cost, it was predicted.

The German chemists are attempting to re-establish the international contacts between the chemical interests of different countries, which were broken by the war, according to Dr. Von Weinberg, who appealed for "fairer treatment at the hands of the Americans."

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Congress of Friends of Soviet Union Will Defend Workers' State

(*Continued from Page One*)

Republics—a country where the proletariat rules,—no matter whence the attack is directed and by whom supported, and by what ideological slogans they are disguised.

War Danger Great.

"The Congress declares the international situation very acute of late. The post-war policy of the greatest imperialist powers have fully disclosed the true meaning of their fine phraseology for the "defense of the fatherland," "war for freedom, progress," etc. This policy found expression in the predatory treaties (Brest-Litovsk, Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon, etc.) The same policy further expressed the increased exploitation and ruthless oppression of the colonies in Latin American countries, etc., a population which is not only more exploited than before but which is ever subjected to the imperialists whenever these colonies develop politically and endeavor to throw off the yoke of the oppressors (Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Indonesia, China)."

Defend the Oppressed.

The Congress vigorously denounced these acts of the imperialist governments and resolved to defend the oppressed peoples, especially the people of China who are fighting heroically against the joint forces of the imperialists and the internal feudal bourgeois counter-revolutionists who, now under the banner of the Kuomintang, are exterminating the best fighting forces of the national liberation struggle in China.

The Congress declared that this policy of the ruling capitalist states are inevitably causing conflicts among the capitalist states and fierce struggle against the workers of the U. S. S. R. It points out that the so-called "League of Nations" has shown itself in its true colors by its militant alliance with the big predatory capitalist states,—an alliance directed first and foremost against the U. S. S. R. and in a relentless struggle against the proletariat and the establishment of socialism.

History Repeats.

Citing the history of the struggle of the workers, the Congress declared that just as over a century ago at the dawn of the European bourgeois revolutions, the government classes of Great Britain was at the head of the counter-revolutionary moves against revolutionary France, so today it is at the head of the "sacred union" of the capitalist states against the Workers' Republic. The break of the conservative government in its relations with the U. S. S. R., the outrageous executions of the revolutionary heroes in China; the demand for the recall by the U. S. S. R. its ambassador to France; the press campaign against the proletarian state; the terrorist acts and the frantic growth of armaments; the diplomatic and financial economic encirclement of the U. S. S. R.—all these factors point to the terrible danger of attack against the victorious workers.

Only U. S. S. R. Peaceful.

The Congress welcomes the peace policy of the Soviet Union and declares that war has hitherto been averted only by the firm will to peace exerted by the Soviet Government. The Congress declares that any capitalist government would long ago have taken the sword had it been subjected to such abominable acts of violence (directed by British imperialism) as perpetrated against the organs of the proletarian state in London, Peking, Shanghai, Paris, Warsaw. (Voikov's assassination.)

The Congress declares its confidence in the workers' and peasants' Red Army and in the peaceful aims of their government. In order to defend the revolutionary gains it is necessary to mobilize the workers of the U. S. S. R. in order to defend itself successfully, against outside attack.

Approval of the initiative taken by the Soviet Government in adopting a peace-disarmament platform in connection with the Disarmament Conference convened by the League of Nations, was also expressed by the present conference. It expresses the belief that the main object of this conference is a conspiracy of the powers to arm themselves against the U. S. S. R. The Congress therefore calls upon all workers and all honest opponents of imperialist war to support in every possible way the peace policy of the Soviet Government in order to expose completely the deception practiced by the League of Nations and all organizations supporting it.

"We, the representatives of the workers, peasants, revolutionary intelligentsia and oppressed nations send out a call for the courageous support of the U. S. S. R. and the Chinese Revolution, says the Friends of the Soviet Union statement, only sympathetic organizational and agitational preparation for action in the cause of socialism and for the abolition of capitalist wars, can succeed..

"The congress calls upon all workers, peasants, all genuine advocates of peace, and all true supporters of culture and civilization to prepare to struggle by all means against war preparations directed against the U. S. S. R." "Our slogan is," continues the statement, "manual and brain workers join forces in the fight against imperialist war, against the forces of capitalism, and against the throttling policy of the imperialists in China, against intervention in the U. S. S. R., against bloody fascism. With all its means the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union will fight against imperialist war and protect and defend the U. S. S. R., the fatherland of all workers as the bulwark of peace, and the stronghold of socialism."

American Workers Friendly.

The statement of the American Federation of Labor that the U. S. workers do not sympathize with the working class of the Soviet Union was repudiated as untrue by Jack Lever, a machinist from the United States. Ten years ago, he declared, in a bath of blood that covered Europe the greatest event in history took place.

"The leaders of the A. F. of L. and the four railroad brotherhoods claim that the American workers do not sympathize with the Russian workers," said Lever. "This is entirely false. The records of the conventions of the international unions representing the workers of the United States and Canada prove conclusively that they were unanimously in favor of the recognition of the Soviet Union by the U. S., and demanded the immediate resumption of trade relations. The Russian labor movement alone has shown the courage and the ability to take over the government and industry."

"The Rank and File American Delegation was greatly impressed with the achievements of the U. S. S. R. Millions of workers in the United States and Canada hope for the success of the Soviet Republic."

German Volga Republic.

The remarkable achievements of the peasants in the autonomous German Volga Republic were related to the World Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union by Putz, a member of the German Peasant Delegation. Especially enthusiastic was he about the work of the Soviet Union in developing the cultural standards and vocational training of the peasantry there, and in fostering agriculture.

These impressions were gathered by Putz, who together with other members of the German Peasant Delegation, made an extensive study trip thru the Volga Republic.

Union With Proletariat.

The speaker described the blossoming of new life in the villages and the development of the peasant co-operatives, thus realizing its complete political and cultural autonomy of the community of the German farmers in the Volga valley. He declared that the German Peasant Delegation will tell the German peasants that the Russian peasantry was able to achieve its great successes only by close alliance with the industrial proletariat.

The closing session of the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union were marked by scenes of great enthusiasm. There was an impressive ceremony when Voroshilov, Soviet war commissar, on the orders of the War Council of the Soviet Union, presented the Order of the Red Flag, the symbol of world social revolution, to Clara Zetkin, veteran revolutionist, who, with Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, protested the imperialist war and stood by the November Revolution from the beginning; Andre Marty, who led the revolt of the French fleet in the Black Sea in 1919 against intervention; Max Holz, courageous fighter of the German proletariat, who was imprisoned for many years for attempting to consolidate the first workers' republic; Jaques Sadoul, captain of the French army who defended the November Revolution at a most difficult period, and for which he was sentenced to death; Bela Kun, who organized the first detachment of foreign workers who fought against German occupied forces in 1918; and Tehang Go Tas, organizing chief of the Chinese peasant contingents who led many workers' contingents against the bourgeoisie, striving to establish a revolutionary united front of the workers of the east with the workers of the Soviet Union and the whole world.

VOROSHILOV, Peoples Commissar for War.

World Workers Helped Revolution.

Voroshilov, amid impressive silence, told over 1,000 delegates that from the first days of its existence the Soviet Union had always the active aid of the international proletariat and the working masses of the east. During the difficult years of the civil war, when the workers and peasants repulsed the foreign attacks and white guards, the workers of France, Germany, England, Italy and other countries refused to fight against the proletarian revolution, raising the red flag in spite of bloody oppression.

Shook Capitalism.

Inspired by the glorious deeds of the November Revolution, the workers of the world shook the foundations of capitalism, inflicting crushing defeats upon the bourgeoisie. Tho separated by national boundaries the action of the revolutionary masses nevertheless ameliorated the situation of the Soviet Union, contributing to the victory of the Red Army over numerous enemies. On this anniversary of the victory of the working class, declared Voroshilov, is a souvenir of the international solidarity of the proletariat thru years of civil war and a token of the fraternal unity of the workers of the world in the face of the menace of a new war.

On Building Socialist Order.

The Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union unanimously passed resolution on the ten years' fighting and building up of socialism. The discussion of the war danger was opened by Wagger, representing the distributive allied workers of Great Britain. He declared that the real danger of war is proved by facts, including the comparison of the armed forces with that of 1913. The combined armed forces of Great Britain, France and the United States in 1913 were 1,413,000; in 1916 it amounted to 1,821,000. During the same period the naval forces increased 33 per cent in Great Britain, 210 per cent in the United States and 10 per cent in Japan. The air forces thruout the world increased 2,000 per cent.

All Will Use Gas.

The position of chemical warfare is still more serious, Jagger declared. Nothwithstanding the declarations of the Washington conference and the League of Nations never again to use poison gas and chemicals in warfare, not a single nation ratified that part of the Washington pact. Another factor in the war danger, the speaker declared, was the fact that the capitalists have been deprived of the exploitation of one-sixth of the world.

Jagger also referred to the great rivalries between England and America, and also the internal European quarrels, thus leading to the possibility of imperialist war. He declared that events in China have intensified the imperialist hostility against the Soviet Union, since the latter is the friend of all struggling for liberation.

British Inspired Raids.

The Arcos raid and the raids on the Soviet consuls in Peking and Shanghai were instigated by British imperialists to provoke Russia to declare war, he said. Declaring that the Russian people must be congratulated on their policy of peace in the face of such provocation, the speaker declared that the wisdom of the east is superior to the diplomacy of the west.

The workers must defend the Soviet Union, he said, and prevent war also for their own interests. If the Chinese Revolution is crushed and capitalist governments concentrate their attack on the Soviet Union they will chain more firmly than ever the workers of every country. Every delegate present must take a solemn pledge to do everything possible, on return to their respective countries, to stop the preparation for war against the Soviet Union and to make further intervention in China impossible; to prevent the manufacture of munitions, the transport of troops, etc., against any country struggling for freedom.

IN A SOVIET COURT

Top, prisoners before the Soviet bar of justice in a Moscow district; below, jurywomen of women's court in Aktyubisnk Province.

Henri Barbusse, noted French author, gave a picture of the great achievements of the November Revolution, nothwithstanding the hostility of the rest of the world. He said that the Soviet Union had built up a monumental work of peace and human progress. Barbusse pointed out the danger of not realizing the imminence of war. The imperialists, he declared, are planning a war against the Soviet Union because the latter threatens the existence of world capitalism.

Just Like 1913.

Conditions today are identical to those just prior to the world war, Barbusse continued. He enumerated the various stages of British policy toward Soviet Russia due to the decline of the British Empire and the need for stabilization at the expense of the colonial workers and home workers. France, tho more timid, is nevertheless subservient to British policy. The congress must not be content with declarations, concluded Barbusse, but must organize against war.

Tomsky Speaks.

Tomsky, head of the All-Russian Trade Union, received a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak. He declared that many failed to realize the imminence of war. The causes of war, he said, are now more acute than prior to the imperialist war of 1914. The political side of the new alliances, forming new alignment of capitalist forces, makes a new imperialist war inevitable. The economic side of the rationalization of industry has proved the acuteness of the rivalries between the capitalist powers; the rapid growth of industry in the colonies compared with home industry, he said, is another factor leading to a war situation.

Previous wars, said Tomsky, plied only to the front and the home. Future wars will be between whole nations, and women and children will suffer equally with the men in the trenches. It is impossible to fight war, Tomsky declared, without combatting imperialism at the same time—exposing its aims to the working class.

Why Class Peace.

The retarding factors in the war danger, the speaker said, is the fear of resistance by the working class and the fact that one-sixth of the globe is controlled by the workers. In order to conduct a war, he said, the capitalists require peace at home. Hence the present reaction against the workers, particularly in England. The Russian workers called upon the British workers to resist attempts to being driven to slaughter and to prevent the destruction of the workers in the Soviet Union.

When to Stop War.

Tomsky exposed the futility of those who declare that on an outbreak of war that the people would oppose it, pointing out that the people did not rule and would be powerless to stop a war at that time. He reminded the delegates of the action of the social-democrats at the outbreak of the last war. The next war, he said, would again be to "defend the fatherland," etc.

Tomsky emphasized the importance also of combatting opportunism. The social-democrats, he declared, do not oppose violence against the workers but shouted when the Soviet Union executed a few counter-revolutionaries in self defense.

Referring to the disarmament conference, he declared that the Soviet Union would support every radical proposal for disarmament while at the same time seeing in the conference merely an attempt on the part of the imperialists to deceive the workers. He emphasized the necessity of daily propaganda against war and for preparing the workers on the outbreak of war to convert the imperialist war into a civil war.

THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

J. Muikin
Harold Bennett
Anton Vlasok
W. B. Beier
L. Csakany
S. A. Nelson
M. Stojewp
E. E. Bjercke
W. Wisniewski
M. Jensen
F. Orloff
H. W. Eklund
J. Knutzan
R. W. Browder
T. Ray
Anna Burlak
C. C. Wheeler
Peter Roucoff
E. Swenson
M. Shear
F. Josephson
C. Carlgreen
Sam Crestin
Jacob Cohen
Pete Ordanoff
Pete Martinovich
Philip L. Greene
Nick Teutul
Esther Weissman
Joseph Restako
J. C. Patterson
Frank Jarrell
Geo. Reader
Martin Saline
Ida Tachinsky
Olive Dargan
Joe Vasnica
J. V. Panack
Oliver A. Butler
Sylvia Lindgren
Arvo Mandel
Jack Jarvi
A. Feinberg
Minnie Karasick
T. H. Stone
David Kinbread
J. Rosenstein
S. A. Casper
Steve Staicowf
Fred Ksendzow
Z. E. Miller

INDIAN WORKERS LIVE MISERABLY IN MILL TOWNS

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (FP).—"It is almost unbelievable that people can live under such ghastly conditions," says B. S. Rowntree in an article on Bombay housing in the Cocoa Workers Magazine.

"I was shown some of the 'chawls'", he says, "—that is the name used to designate a workman's dwelling. Each chawl consists of one room about 10 ft. by 12ft. with a small window and no chimney. They open into the side of a dark dirty passage, and the whole building is tumble-down, dark, dingy and dirty,—a miserable place to live in. They pay a dollar a month for such a room and usually two families occupy one room."

Goats, Dogs, Men.

Speaking of other privately owned residential areas he offers a graphic description of the unfortunate cotton workers of British India. "We pass out of a broad thoroughfare into an open alley and out of this we enter a narrower alley littered with filth, sunless and stinking: goats are lying about and here and there a miserable dog.

"From this alley we enter a tenement so dark that at first we can see nothing—the atmosphere is full of the smoke of dry cow dung and a little wood made into a fire. It emits much smoke which escapes furtively thru half closed ventilators....

Do Best They Can.

"The walls and floors of cement are dark with smoke and dirt. The inhabitants sleep on the floor, there is no furniture. Yet, the brass and copper cooking utensils are scrupulously clean."

As for sanitation, "two filthy latrines serve for the people on the whole floor." A rubbish shoot passes from the top to the bottom of the building and heaps of rubbish lie high in a space between two rooms and open to the main passage. In one tenement the rains pours in to the attics during the rainy season.

To get into a better room key money of from $15 to $20 must be given the landlord's agent. How difficult this will be can be gauged from the fact that day workers receive $11 a month for 60 hours' a week. Spinners sometimes make as much as $18 a month.

Under such conditions the workers of Bombay are housed. "Truly," writes Rowntree, "they are housed worse than cattle."

NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.

Leave of Absence For Prisoners.

On April 21st, 1925, the Presidium of the All-Union Central Executive Committee issued an order, according to which peasants being in prison for offenses not of a serious nature, are allowed to go home during the summer for field work. Provided they do not commit more offenses during their leave of absence, but use it for the right purpose, this period is included into their term of imprisonment on their return.

This measure has certainly given positive results. 14,559 peasants received leave of absence during the summer of 1925. Although these people are perfectly free in their movements, only 4 per cent did not return.

All Return.

During the summer season of 1925 and 1926, 89.6 per cent of such temporarily released prisoners returned to the place of their incarceration, 9.7 per cent were late, and 0.7 per cent returned before the expiration of their leave at the request of the local population.

Thus, only 7 of the 1,000 temporarily released prisoners gave displeasure to the population by their conduct. Many of those who were late gave good reasons for being so and this extra time was included into their term of imprisonment.

The State of Agriculture.

Through the November revolution, 50,000,000 hectares have been added to the area of peasant land in the European part of the U. S. S. R. The peasants were given land which formerly belonged to big landlords and the clergy, and also appanages of members of the ex-czarist family. As a result of the redistribution of land in the villages themselves, about 50,000,000 hectares were taken away from the kulak section of the peasantry. In this manner, poor peasants received after the November revolution 100,000,000 hectares.

But during the imperialist and civil wars, and also owing to bad harvests, sowing areas decreased considerably. To remedy this, help on a large scale had to be given to the peasantry in the form of seed loans. Between 1918 and 1927, the state supplied the peasant population with 3,147,000 tons seed, over half of which was a gift and not a loan. Two-thirds of this amount were given to the poorest peasant population and the remainder to middle peasants.

Improve Methods

It is entirely due to this assistance of the government which made it possible to reestablish in a comparatively short time, the sowing area and to strengthen peasant farming.

A great deal has been done to improve agricultural methods. Towards the beginning of 1926, the more than three-fields crop rotation system had been adopted by 1,305,000 peasant farms. Prior to the war, only 1½ per cent of the sowing area was cultivated according to this system.

Use More Machines.

The use of assorted seed is becoming more and more general. During last year alone, the peasantry were supplied with about 4,300,000 poods assorted seed. The use of machinery is becoming more general in the countryside. In 1913, 87,000,000 roubles were spent to provide the countryside with machinery, and 102,000,000 roubles in 1927. Five million cooperative members receive machinery on credit, that is to say one-fifth of all peasant farms.

Agricultural cooperation is growing. At the end of 1926 such cooperatives had over 5 million members. Last year alone the turnover of cooperatives increased from 599 million roubles to 1,685 million roubles. On the whole, cooperatives are responsible for 92 per cent of the total collection and storage of butter.

In the course of last year, over 10 million peasants profited by various forms of propagation of agronomic knowledge.

As a result of this, already at the beginning of 1927, the sowing area of the Union was nearly 97 per cent of the pre-war sowing area, the area under seed for technical purposes—so important to the whole national economy—occupying 160 per cent of the pre-war area.

The total production of agriculture has reached 99.2 per cent of pre-war production. In the coming new financial year, 1927-28 agriculture will continue making steady progress.

Growth of Workers' Cooperatives.

Urban workers' consumers' cooperatives in the U. S. S. R. have been steadily increasing and developing in the course of the last few years.

In 1926-27, the number of shareholders increased from 4½ to over 5 million. The number of cooperative shops and stores increased by 1,500. The turnover in 1926-27 amounted to 3,800 million roubles against 2,113 million roubles in 1925-26. Cooperatives were responsible for 50 per cent of the budget of working class families.

Control figures for 1927-28 indicate a 20 per cent increase of turnover and a 35 per cent increase in the proportional weight of agricultural produce in the turnover of agricultural cooperatives. According to control figures, the number of shareholders in workers' cooperatives should reach 5.6 million by October 1st, 1928.

Agricultural Tax.

The campaign for the collection of the agricultural tax in north Caucasus is proceeding satisfactorily. According to preliminary information 16 million roubles (over 50 per cent of the annual amount) have already been collected. Many poor and middle peasants paid the tax even before it was due.

Provinces and State Loans.

Formerly, state loans depended for their success mainly on Moscow and other big centers. Lately, owing to the growing well-being and cultural development of the whole population, the provinces begin to play an important role as holders of state bonds. This is shown by the following table.

Towns	5% loan 1925	2nd peasant loan	1926 loan	1927 loan
Moscow	71.9	70.5	57.6	51.2
Leningrad	11.1	10.8	15.7	13.8
Kharkov	6.7	11.4	3.3	4.7
Other towns	10.3	7.3	23.4	30.3
	100	100	100	100

Savings Bank Campaign.

During the Moscow campaign 10,019 new depositors have been secured for the savings bank and their deposits amount to 5,148,000 roubles.

During the same period, 89,000 roubles worth of loan bonds were sold by the savings banks.

The figures on hand show that wages increase side by side with the rationalization of industry.

Labor Protection in the U. S. S. R.

The pneumatic hammer and electric drill are now applied in the mechanised mines of the U. S. S. R. According to the miners' union the employment of these instruments is less injurious to the health of the workers than hand-drilling as less dust gets into the workers' lungs.

The miners' union therefore proposed to the People's Commissariat of Labor to include the drillers in the list of trades which entitle employees to a longer holiday (one month instead o ftwo weeks) with full pay. The Peoples' Commissariat of Labor accepted the proposal.

210 New Workers Clubs.

Extensive building of new clubs and huge labor palaces has been undertaken this year in the U. S. S. R.

According to incomplete figures 210 new clubs are now under construction. The metal workers built 25 clubs, the textile workers 25 clubs, the railway workers 28, etc.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Rebel Artists
* *
Workers'
Play
* *
Come and
* *
Hoof
Your
* *
Cares Away
* *
Put Some Passion
* *
And a Sash On!
* *
Let Loose
In True
* *
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Peasants' Costume Ball
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$3.00 at the Door
for sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop
106 University Place
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or by Mail from New Masses
39 Union Square
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Vernon Andrade Renaissance and Orchestra.

Oil!
A NEW NOVEL
by Upton Sinclair

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

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Letish Friendship Club, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
John Freundt, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
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SS 2C 4F per Shulamed, N. Y. C.	2.70
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Girshuk, New York City	1.00
hwartz, New York City	1.00
3F per Silber, New York City	3.00
3F per Kline, New York City	13.00
c. 4, per Hagen, New York	10.00
c. Club, per Rasp, New York	17.00
S 1 International Br. per Siegel, New York City	7.75
Frank Voyt, Florida	1.00
Comrade Maynard, New York	2.00
Comrade Maynard, New York	2.00
Int. Br. 1. Night workers, per Buletkin, N. Y. C.	1.60
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SS 3D 5F per Comrade Schlacter, New York City	1.75
SS 3D 3F, per Comrade Kabani, New York City	5.00
SS 3F per Comrade Newman, New York City	11.00
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A. Speck, Chicago, Ill.	2.00

Letters From Our Readers

No Heat in Shop.

Editor, of The Daily Worker:

I wonder if something can be done about my predicament. I have been working in a petticoat factory on Henry St., Manhattan, but because the boss has positively refused to supply heat, I have caught such a cold that I had to leave my job and have been unable to go back.

I took the trouble to visit the office of the New York board of health, but the information clerk in charge refused to listen to my complaint. I also went to the Labor Department on East 27th St., but they told me it was not their job to look after heat in factories.

It looks very much as if somebody has an interest in protecting owners of factories who refuse to provide heat for their slaves.

Rose Chester, New York City.

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By WM. Z. FOSTER

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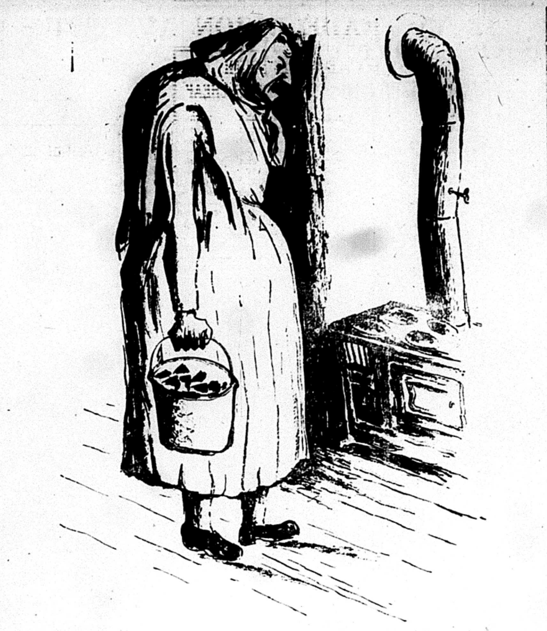
Greetings through the Daily Worker

to the

TENTH ANNIVERSARY
of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

NUCLEUS No. 26,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



Secretary Mellon, in his recent report on the U. S. Treasury, said: "We are the most prosperous of all countries."

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

Defend the Soviet Union

Johnny Red was reading the story of Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp. He had read about the Genii who would appear whenever the magic lamp was rubbed. This great, big Genii could do anything he wanted. He could move mountains, empty seas and even carry castles in the air. He could swim under the water like a fish, and he could fly in the air like a bird. This wonderful Genii reminded Johnny Red of something; he didn't know what.

But Johnny Red was tired. He had been to a Pioneer meeting the night before and had stayed out later than usual. At this meeting he had been assigned to lead a discussion at the next meeting on the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union. Johnny Red was proud that he was to lead this discussion and this was in his mind all the time.

But as we said before Johnny Red was very tired. His eyes were beginning to close and his head was beginning to droop. The book is now slipping from his fingers. It drops with a crash! Johnny jumps up startled. He rubs his eyes and lo and behold before him stands a great big powerful giant just like the one he read about in the book

"Who are you?" asked Johnny Red, with a voice full of surprise.

"Who am I?" answered the giant, "why I am the Soviet Union and I have come to you to tell you my story so that you could lead the discussion in your Pioneer group. Are you ready to listen?"

Johnny Red could have jumped for joy. He quickly raised his hand in Pioneer salute and answered. "Comrade Soviet Union, for you I am always ready."

Comrade Soviet Union took out his pipe filled it with tobacco, scratched a match and began to smoke. He sat down upon the floor and started.

"You will no doubt be surprised Comrade Johnny, when I tell you that I am only ten years old· nevertheless that is true and my tenth birthday is being celebrated by workers throuout the world. I will tell you a little bit about my birth.

"I was born in Russia which consists of 1-6th of the land surface of the world. This big rich country was ruled by a cruel czar, wealthy landlords and capitalists. The people, especially the workers and poor farmers were cruelly oppressed. Those who produced almost everything received almost nothing. Anyone who protested was beaten, killed or exiled to Siberia. But this did not help. Conditions grew worse and worse. The soldiers were refusing to continue to fight the battles of the bosses. The peasants were demanding land; the workers were begging for bread. This could not last much longer The conditions were becoming more and more ripe for a revolution. The Communist Party under the leadership of our beloved leader Nicholai Lenin was working with all its might to organize and prepare the workers. Then one fine day, ten years ago it happened. The people arose and revolted. They formed Soviets consisting of workers of all trades thruout Russia. After a short period Kerensky and his fake workers' government was overthrown and a Workers' and Farmers' government formed. It was then that I, Soviet Union, was born.

Do not think Comrade Johnny that I was always so big and strong as I am now. Oh, n-o-o-o! For quite a time after I was very weak. The Soviet Union was attacked on all sides. At one time on 23 fronts by bandits who were financed by the nobles whose land was turned over to the peasants. Some of those generals were financed by the governments of European countries and America not only gave money but also sent troops in order to help to put the bosses back into power. I defeated them all. Then came the blockade. The capitalists refused to allow any food, clothing, medicine or anything to get into Russia. Besides this, because of no rain the wheat crops were spoiled. Hundreds died; I was very weak then.

Ten years have passed. Today I am as strong as an ox, and afraid of no one. It would take too long to tell you all the things that have happened to me in my short life; but there are a few things I must tell you. Just a few days ago a law was passed in the Soviet Union making the official workday as seven hours. The Soviet Union is the first and only country in the world to do this. The reason is quite plain. It is the only workers' government in the world and therefore it is natural for such a government to help the workers as much as possible. Don't you think so?

"And that isn't all. Altho the workers of Russia have gained so much the children of the workers have gained the most. NO CHILD LABOR, PLENTY OF SCHOOLS, PARKS, CAMPS REST HOMES, LIBRARIES, AND EVERYTHING to develop strong, healthy and intelligent children. While in capitalist countries there is poverty and misery for workers' children, in the Soviet Union there is happiness.

"The capitalists of the world hate me and have long hoped that I would die. They now realize that their hopes were in vain; and so under the leadership of the capitalist government of England they are determined to attack me. The oppressed workers, workers' children and poor farmers of the world know that I belong to them and they, side by side, with the workers of Russia will defend me and defeat the capitalists."

While he was speaking, Comrade Soviet Union had gotten up. The entire room was full of smoke. Everything seemed hazy to Johnny Red. He was becoming drowsy. He could no longer see Comrade Soviet Russia, but he could hear him saying, "We must get up and defend the Soviet Union!"

These words kept on ringing in his ears. We must get up! We must get up! He felt his hand twitch. It twitched again. Get up! was still ringing. Another and another twitch and Johnny Red opened his eyes.

"Get up Johnny and go to bed," said his sister Rosie Red, who was standing beside him and pulling on his sleeve. "You musta been dreaming, Johnnie," continued Rosie, "cause you had a smile on your face all the time."

Johnny rubbed his eyes. "Yes, it musta been a dream, I guess," he said, "but I wouldn't want to have missed it for the world."

Johnny Red led the discussion at the next Pioneer meeting Everybody was astonished at all the information he had and they all wondered why Johnny Red was smiling.

This Week's Puzzle No. 40

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. One stands for A, 2 stands for B, 3 stands for C, and so on. Let's see you do this one.

8, 1, 9, 12   20, 8, 5   20, 5, 14, 20, 8
1, 14, 14, 9, 22, 5, 18, 19, 1, 18, 25   15, 6   20, 8, 5
19, 15, 22, 9, 5, 20   21, 14, 9, 15, 14

Send your answers to the DAILY WORKER Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address, and the number of the puzzle.

Answers To Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 39 is LENIN. The following comrade has answered correctly:

Isidore Goldstein, New York City.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 38

Joseph Goldfield, N. Y. C.; Mae Malyk, N. Y. C.; Jack Rosen, N. Y. C.; Matilda Schottka, Astoria, N. Y.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Homer Chase, Washington, N. H.

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

There will be three openings this evening: Noel Coward's "The Marquise" at the Biltmore; "New York," by Samuel Ruskin Golding at the Mansfield and "Spellbound" by Frank Vosper at the Earl Carroll Theatre.

Vaudeville features at Moss' Broadway this week will include Stan Stanley; Rome and Gaut; Franke Conville and Joyner and Foster. The film feature is Georgie Jessel in "Sailor Izzy Murphy."

The Duncan Sisters return to vaudeville at the Palace this week. Other acts include Fanny Ward; Gaston and Andree, with Lorna Jermaine and Edna Mackay; Renie Riano, with Marion La River and Alvina Zelle; Johnnie Berkes, with Virginia Sully; Paul Remos and his Midgets; and Cardinia.

The Hippodrome bill this week is headed by Wagner Brothers' Side Show; Venita Gould; Bert Gordon and company in "Desperate Sam"; Helen Lewis and Her Melody Weavers with Addie Clifford; Billy Reed and Lew Duthers.

"In Abraham's Bosom" will close at the Provincetown Playhouse on November 19 and begin a road engagement at the Capitol Theatre, Albany the following week. This is to be followed by visits to Syracuse, Worcester and then Boston.

MARY ELLIS.

Co-starred with Basil Sydney in the "Taming of the Shrew" now current at the Garrick Theatre.

The repertoire at the Civic Repertory Theatre this week will include "The Good Hope," tonight, and Friday night and Wednesday matinee; "The Cradle Song," Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights; "La Locandiera," Wednesday evening; "The Master Builders," Saturday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

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GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
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TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."
—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
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Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
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John Galsworthy's New Play
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with Leslie Howard

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this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Custom House Workers Plead for Wage Raise

(By Federated Press.)

Workers employed by the United States customs department in the New York harbor district asked the house ways and means committee for pay increases in a special meeting at the New York custom house. John J. Viele, chief clerk of entry, headed the delegation.

Instead of starting at $1,500 a year, the customs workers would like to begin at $1,700, working up to $2,100 maximum by regular annual raises of $100. Harry Coles, secretary of the second civil service district of federal employes, told the house committee that customs workers' wages had not been raised in 14 years and that the standards of the department had fallen far behind those of others where pay was better.

A total of $1,316,385 is needed for the wage raises in the New York harbor district, assistant port collector Henry G. Stewart, told the committee.

GET A NEW READER! BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

DRESS JOBBERS LIQUIDATE THEIR NY ASSOCIATION

Local 41 to Picket Two Shops Monday

The Dress Jobbers' Association, consisting of more than 90 jobbers, has been liquidated, The DAILY WORKER was informed last night. Dissolution was decided upon in spite of an agreement with the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, signed after the expulsion of the left wing from the International last year.

Meanwhile Local 41, suspended local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has decided to begin picketing the hemstitching shop of Brandes & Cheskin, 149 W. 28th St., and the Harrison Pleating Co., 315 E. 36th St., M. E. Taft, manager of the local, announced last night. Picketing is to start at both shops Monday, he said.

Workers Discharged.

Both shops have instituted a policy of discharging workers without consulting the union, thinking to take advantage of the suspension, according to Taft.

All shop chairmen of the local have formed a permanent organization, to meet every Thursday night, and have elected seven as representatives at meetings of the executive board of the local, Taft said.

Members at one large shop refused to recognize Harry Greenberg, vice-president and supervisor of the I. L. G. W. U., when he called to order them to end a suspension and return to work recently.

Hyman to Talk.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, will address members of Local 41 at a meeting after work Tuesday at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

It was the opinion of the workers in the market yesterday that the Dress Jobbers' Association was liquidated as a result of the union-smashing program of the right wing administration of the international. The jobbers because of this program have no "labor problem" at the present time, according to these workers.

Once a Strong Union.

"The association was formed when the workers had one strong, powerful union," a well-informed worker said last night. "But when the right wingers, led by Morris Sigman, international president, expelled the left wing workers they played into the hands of the bosses, as later events proved conclusively."

It is rumored in the market that the independent jobbers will now follow in the footsteps of the association members and ignore all agreements made with the right wing dual union.

A. Lyons, who was manager of the Jobbers' Association, is reported opening a law office.

* * *

Challenges Right Wing Claim.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The so-called election in dual Local 104, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, recently organized by the right wing, has been branded as fraudulent by J. Levin, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Levin charges that the claim of the right wing that 900 workers voted in the right wing elections is not true. He is willing to prove that the workers are supporting the progressive administration of the joint board.

The Local 104 affiliated with the Joint Board has held a well-attended meeting, addressed by H. Koretz, manager of the organization department of the New York Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board.

Many shop meetings are being held daily in the union headquarters, 28 South Wells St., where the rank and file workers signify their support of the left wing.

Give Benefit Dance For 700 Ga. Students

The second costume ball for the Fort Valley, Ga., Industrial School for Colored Children was held this week at the Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and Seventh Ave.

"In the south where in some states over half the population is colored the white politicians secure the passage of heavy school bond taxes, taxing the working class population to the limit, and then devote practically the entire proceeds to the schools for white children," James Harris, manager of the ball, said. "The few, poorly constructed Negro schools run for only short terms each year and in Georgia, where the Fort Valley School is located, the Negro teachers receive an average annual salary of only $220."

The entire proceeds were used for the school, which gives high school and industrial training to 700 Negro workers' and farmers' children of both sexes.

BUILDING WORKERS OFFER AID

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13 (FP).—Free aid of members of bricklayers' local 1 was voted by the union to all victims of the flood who are too poor to pay for necessary repairs. The offer includes Chicopee, where many mill workers from the textile factory are hard hit.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Gary Steel Workers Throng Turner Hall On 10th Anniversary

(By Worker Correspondent.)

GARY, Ind., Nov. 13.—Turner Hall, historic Gary meeting place, scene of many labor and strike gatherings, never had its capacity so taxed, as last Sunday, Nov. 6th, when it accommodated over 500 steel workers, who turned out to celebrate the first decade of proletarian rule in the Soviet Union. Both the ground floor and the balconies were jammed—and the inevitable squad of cops could hardly shove their way inside the hall when they showed up shortly after 8 p. m.

An excellent musical program was staged, to enliven the occasion.

Comrade Jack Rusak acted as chairman. A comrade from Chicago was the main speaker and the workers listened intently as he pointed out the progress which the Russian workers have made in the past years, and contrasted conditions in the Soviet Union with conditions here. When the speaker touched on the question of defending the Soviet Union from imperialist onslaught—the workers responded with enthusiastic applause.

Comrade Ethel Stevens of Chicago spoke for the Young Workers League.

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By Wm. Z. Foster

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The facts are brought to light by the author from the official records of the convention just held which lasted for seven weeks at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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POWER BARONS INVITE TEXTILE BOSSES SOUTH WHERE MEN ARE SLAVES AND LABOR IS CHEAP

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press).

A saving in costs equivalent to a substantial extra dividend is promised by the Duke Power Co., to manufacturers who accept its invitation to move south. That the promised saving will be largely at the expense of wages is shown in a U. S. department of labor report on wages and hours in cotton mills in 1926.

Cotton mill wages in the United States, the report shows, averaged $14.76 a week in 1926. But this average covers a range from $10.33 in South Carolina to $20.33 in New Hampshire. In other words New Hampshire mills pay about twice as much for a week's work as do those in South Carolina. In Massachusetts, the largest cotton mill state in the north, the average was $18.78.

Long Hours.

The average cotton mill worker, according to the report, worked only 84 per cent of full-time in the week when the statistics were gathered. The average full-time hours throughout the industry was found to be 53.3 per week whereas the time actually worked averaged only 45 hours.

The difference is due in part to the fact that some mills were on part-time schedules and in part to employes taking time off. Full-time earnings would have averaged $17.48 per week.

Hourly earnings in the industry were found to average 32.8c with a range from 24.2c in Alabama to 42.9c in New Hampshire. In Massachusetts the average was 41.3c, in North Carolina 28.9c and in South Carolina 25.2c.

$14.76 Weekly Wages.

The average hours actually worked in cotton mills in 1926 and the average actual earnings per week in the different states were:

Cotton Mill Wages & Hours	Hours worked	Actual earnings
Alabama	43.3	$10.51
Connecticut	48.3	18.67
Georgia	45.7	11.39
Maine	45.1	16.67
Massachusetts	45.5	18.78
New Hampshire	47.4	20.33
New York	44.3	18.26
North Carolina	47.2	13.63
Pennsylvania	39.4	15.29
Rhode Island	44.2	18.00
South Carolina	41.0	10.33
Virginia	44.2	13.42
Total	45.0	$14.76

57 Hours a Week.

The report brings out the interesting fact that in spite of longer regular hours prevailing in the south the cotton mill bosses do not get any more hours of work out of their operatives than do their competitors in the north. The full-time week for mills in Georgia average 57 hours but the average actually worked by Georgia mill workers was 45.7.

In Massachusetts where the full-time week averages 48.5 hours working time averaged 45.5 hours. The average full-time hours per week in other states were Alabama 54.8, Connecticut 50.8, Maine 53.9, New Hampshire 53.8, New York, 49.1, North Carolina 55.8, Pennsylvania 52.1, Rhode Island 50.2, South Carolina 55.1 and Virginia 55.2.

Cheap Labor.

The question naturally arises, what do the cotton mill bosses gain by the longer working week in the south if the workers themselves reduce it to tolerable proportions by irregular attendance?

With their workers averaging only 75 per cent of full-time the South Carolina mills must maintain at least a third again as many workers as jobs in order to keep their spindles operating steadily. As many of the mills operate more than one shift the surplus must be even greater. This surplus, maintained as a result of the long mill hours in the south, means that every mill operative has a potential competitor for his job. Here is an ideal situation for employers. It keeps the workers docile, afraid to offend the boss by joining any union campaign to improve their conditions.

CO-OPERATIVES

CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF BELGIUM

NAMUR, Nov. 13—The Congress of the above union (Office Cooperatif Belge) was held in Namur on June 18, 1927. There were no Communist delegates at this congress. This was bound to have an effect on the proceedings. The absence of an opposition which knows its aim had the following results:

This "select" congress dealt with the question of price increases for the most important necessaries of life. The resolution adopted on this subject demands the dispatch of a delegation to the trade ministry with the request to allow the import of Dutch cattle, and that is all.

No Tariff Discussion.

A resolution on the question of tariff walls was adopted without discussion, pointing out the necessity of allowing "free trade" on the basis of long-term trade agreements and demanding a conference of representatives of Belgian, French and German cooperatives for the purpose of inviting the governments to "establish free trade." This, after the failure of the World Economic Conference! Nevertheless, there were some "rays of light" at the Namur congress.

Comrade Gurevitch, who represented the Centrosoyuz, was able to give a full account of the position of the Soviet cooperatives, their successes and the systematic elimination of private trade in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. On the whole, the "Russian question" brought life into the congress proceedings. There was a proposal of the Verviers delegate, Houn, to establish closer relations with the Soviet cooperatives. Most of the speakers pleaded for this proposal and only the two right social-democrats, Trociet and Anseele opposed it.

Will Deal With U. S. S. R.

Anseele's opposition was (naturally!) due to his position as minister of ways and communications in the conservative social-democratic government. He proposed that the purchases of the Belgian cooperatives in the U. S. S. R. be made through the medium of the British cooperatives. With this he pursued two aims: on the one hand, he wanted to pacify the supporters of the Houn proposal and on the other hand, he wanted to prevent his government being obliged to deal with the question of recognition of the Soviet Union and with that of guaranteeing trade agreements with it. Nevertheless the congress adopted the following resolution:

"The congress declares that the central organs of the socialist cooperative movement are willing, now as before, to take up trade relations with the Russian cooperative organizations."

Heavy Taxes.

A lively discussion arose in connection with the question of taxes. The reporter, Logen, pointed out that excise per head of population amounted to 330 francs per annum, so that the demand for a change in the taxation policy of the government was but natural. Of course, even this harmless "opposition" was resisted, and again by the Minister Anseele, who, in his defense of the attitude of the government, made the characteristic remark that high taxes are directly connected with the wage demands of the workers employed in state enterprises. He said that the demand for big wage increases is swelling the budget. This remark roused the left socialists, Gelders and Boulanger, to opposition. Gelders declared that socialist participation in the bourgeois government is paralyzing the activity of the social-democratic party, that socialist cooperatives are establishing enterprises in which private capital has a share and that they are setting up joint stock companies. Boulanger, whose speech was reproduced in the "Peuple" in a very abbreviated form, laid stress on the fact that Anseele was not justified in connecting the question of taxes with the question of workers' demands. As it was to be expected from such a reformist congress, after this discussion "the mountain gave birth to a mouse." The Anseele proposal in accordance with which 0.1% is to be deducted from all accounts for the establishment of an information bureau and for "defense against excessive taxation," was handed over to the Central Committee for further elaboration.

Instruct Socialists.

After the report a resolution was adopted which certainly criticizes somewhat the policy of the social-democratic parliamentary fraction and of the social-democratic ministers. It is pointed out that socialist deputies in the parliamentary finance commission should turn their attention rather to taxing big fortunes than to excise. It is "recommended" to the government and the parliamentary fraction to effect in the budget for 1928 a reduction of the turn-over tax particularly for products of mass consumption.

Fight Commissaries.

Another resolution which deals with the factory canteens of the employers demands the elaboration of a program of action for struggle against this form of exploiting the workers.

On the first day of the session Logen protested against the manifesto of the International Cooperative Alliance for the International Co-operative Day, 1927, which defended the principle of neutrality. Although this whole "opposition" is truly reformist, it bears testimony of considerable dissatisfaction with the policy of the central authorities, a dissatisfaction which the Communist Party of Belgium must utilize in its cooperativa.

Workers Gather to Cheer Soviet Union In Berkeley, Calif.

(By Daily Worker Builders' Club)

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 13.—The tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution was suitably celebrated at 1819 Tenth street, Berkeley, by the Workers (Communist) Party, and the Finnish Workers' Educational Club. These organizations and their sympathizers filled the hall to overflowing. One speaker representing the Workers Party, one sepaker representing the Young Workers (Communist) League, and another speaker representing the Finnish Workers' Educational Club were enthusiastically received by this audience.

There were other numbers including vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. All were well received.

A collection of $39.80 was taken for the benefit of the strikers in the Colorado coal mines.

The old adage says, "Variety is the spice of Life." At the Nov. 8 street meeting the sky pilots furnished the "variety" by engaging in a fist fight in the street, and the Communist speakers furnished the "spice" by delivering an excellent lecture. It appears that the "come to Jesus" artists got into an altercation over the doctrines they expounded, and tried to settle the argument by cursing each other. Words proved to be unconvincing and they tried fists. These were more convincing. One preacher remained and proclaimed himself the victor. The vanquished gathered his flock and departed for fields anew.

About this stage of the game a battery of Communist orators under the leadership of District Organizer Emanuel Levin appeared on the scene. Instead of expounding religious doctrines and engaging in a street brawl they delivered a lecture dealing with facts.

Here, too, collection was taken for the benefit of the striking coal miners in Colorado. The usual crew of DAILY WORKER salesmen were in evidence.

Washington, D. C., And Baltimore to Hold Celebrations

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13. — Baltimore will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia next Sunday, November 20, at the Hippodrome, Eutaw and Baltimore streets at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker.

The Washington celebration will be held on Friday evening, November 25th, at 8 o'clock at the Playhouse, 1318 N. St., N. W., with William W. Weinstone as the principal speaker.

Arrests Continuing In Strike of N. Y. Window Cleaners: 2 Are Held

Arrests in the window cleaners' strike continue.

As John Kutyn and John Fels, striking window cleaners, were waiting for a street car at 23rd St. and Third Ave., they were arrested by members of the police industrial squad Friday. Acting as informers for the detectives and accompanying them were Joseph Katz, business agent, and Irving Gordon, president, of the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union of America, Inc., the company union, according to the strikers.

The arrested men are charged with attacking strikebreakers.

Kutyn and Fels were coming from the municipal court at 207 E. 32nd St., where they had testified in a suit against their former employers, the Chicago Window Cleaning Co., for unpaid wages.

The strike is being conducted by the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8.

Children Cheer U.S.S.R. At Anniversary Meet

Six hundred children cheered the Russian revolution at a celebration of its tenth anniversary held by the Young Pioneers at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, executed in the Chicago Haymarket frame-up of 1886, addressed the children amid cheers. She compared Nathan Hale to heroes of the working class movement of America. Charles Wilson, of the Young Pioneers, told of the child life in the Soviet Union.

Motion pictures of the Soviet Union and Germany were shown, followed by dancing by Pioneers.

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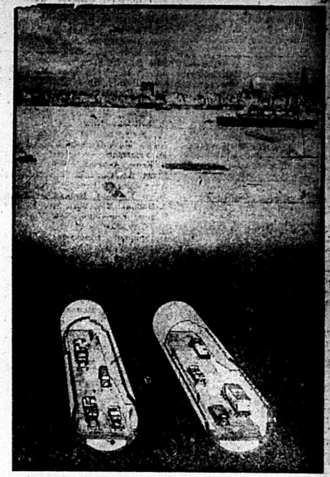
"Inside" View of New Tunnel



HOLLAND TUBES, just opened, connecting New Jersey and New York, will be used by thousands of automobiles and trucks. Cutaway view reveals "inside works." Each tube has two traffic lines, with a 20-foot roadbed. One is east bound, the other west bound. Holland Vehicular Tunnel took seven years to build, and cost $48,000,000. It is the first vehicular tunnel in the world under both land and water.

Burns Commands Army of Transit Company Thugs at a Rank and File Mass Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

gauntlet to get in the hall and every man's name and number was taken.

Every traction worker or group of workers entering the hall was greeted by cheers from those already assembled.

Amazement and indignation were expressed as the contents of the injunction application made by the I. R. T. became known. One allegation which aroused special indignation was the inclusion in the application of the names of a number of traction workers in a statement alleging that they had attended a number of "secret" meetings called by Joseph Phalen, secretary of the Amalgamated Association local union.

Despite loud protestations of legality on the part of I. R. T. officials and the statements made in court yesterday by James K. Quackenbush, chief traction company counsel, that the I. R. T. would not "resort to oppressive or brutal methods" to prevent traction workers joining the Amalgamated Union, the company caused to be posted and otherwise distributed in the barns and powerhouses and shops of the I. R. T. notices warning the men not to attend yesterday's meetings.

"I am informed that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has called a mass meeting to be held on Friday, November 11th, 1927, and invitations to attend this meeting may be distributed among the employes of this company," the notice said in part. "I, therefore, deem it my duty again to call your attention to the fact that association with the Amalgamated organization is in violation of the contracts between the management and the employes of this company, which contracts, as you know, have been ratified individually by practically every one of the employes."

The notice was printed over the signature of Frank Hedley, president and general manager.

J. H. Coleman, organizer of the Amalgamated, who presided, congratulated the workers present for "not being terrified by the amy of stool pigeons and spys."

Other speakers were P. J. Shea, Amalgamated organizer, L. D. Bland, of the Amalgamated international executive board; Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L.; Vice President Fitzgerald, and P. J. O'Brien, a member of the international executive board.

Workers of Los Angeles, 2 Things to Remember!

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 13.—Just take your notebook and mark down the new DAILY WORKER headquarters, 122 West 3rd street, room 105. Step in any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. and tell your troubles to Paul C. Reiss the manager of The DAILY WORKER. If you are busy just enclose your dollar bill in an envelope and address it to the same address. Paul C. will do the rest. And now since you have this down in your notebook do not forget to mark down the following date, better still repeat it until you remember DAILY WORKER Anniversary, Saturday, January 14th, 1928, at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue. Need any books on Russia? We have them. Just come up and look them over.

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The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

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EDITOR..........ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR..........WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Right and Wrong Policy in the Struggle Against the Traction Trust's Injunction and Company Union

Enough has been said and written about the injunction proceedings started by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against the American Federation of Labor as a whole and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in particular, to convince every worker that issue raised is a momentous one—involving the existence of the American labor movement.

The Interborough, acting in this case directly for the entire group of traction capitalists and indirectly for American capitalists as a class, is **actually demanding that its company union be declared the only legal organization for traction workers**—it demands that the American labor movement be outlawed and its right to unchallanged rule over workers it employs be sustained.

If this injunction is granted, every company union in the United States will have the mailed mantle of the government thrown around it.

The American labor movement, with its most powerful and important union, the United Mine Workers, hemmed in by federal and state injunctions which are strangling it, dares not retreat one inch in the struggle in which the Interborough has struck the first blow.

It must fight now or abdicate.

The Amalgamated Association is violating an already existing injunction openly by holding mass meetings and urging traction workers to join its ranks. Legal talent has been engaged to contest the I. R. T. injunction in the courts.

But this is not enough. Side by side with these formal defiances of the traction barons goes a policy of pollyannaism which, if carried much farther, will be fatal to the waging of successful struggle.

First, there is the assumption on the part of officialdom, which is put forward at its meetings and in its published statement, that Tammany Hall and its leaders are on the side of the union and against the traction barons. No more futile and foolish acts and utterances could have been made than the acceptance as genuine of the published newspaper reports of decisions of the Shea-Coleman-Mayor Walker-Quackenbush conference of last July.

It is clear that Walker maneuvered to have all strike action stopped without being able or willing to force the I. R. T. to agree to anything. The announcement by union officials that the calling off of the strike was a victory for the men created great demoralization and suspicion among the traction workers and actually aided the traction barons.

The state and city governments will not raise a finger to aid the organization of the traction workers but they will, as they have in the last few days, mobilize the police reserves to aid the traction barons the moment a strike seems possible.

Second, the assumption on the part of union officialdom that the traction workers can be organized without a great struggle against the traction barons and their government, that by some miraculous means the company union will disappear and a real union take its place, is a dangerous delusion at best and outright deception of the traction workers at the worst.

Organization work will have to be conducted with the idea in mind that the traction workers have to prepare to strike to enforce their right to organize and secure better wages and working conditions. If organization work is carried on only in the formal sense, the traction barons have nothing to fear.

The Amalgamated Association will have to adopt a fighting program immediately if it is to be the instrument for freeing the traction workers from the slavery of company unionism.

No one but a fool or some one deliberately trying to disguise the real issues of the present struggle can or will say that the traction trust cannot demand and obtain 100 per cent support from the city hall and the state house in a struggle where the issue is the clear cut one of the interests of workers versus the interests of big capitalists.

Support for the traction workers will come from the rank and file of the labor movement—from the organizations of the working class. Only enmity, open or disguised, will come from the various branches of government.

This the traction workers must be told and upon this must be based the whole policy of the present struggle against slave injunctions, against company unionism, and for the right of the labor movement to exist and act as an instrument of the working class.

Fascism and Soviets

Mussolini's "reform of parliament," which abolishes officially all semblance of the voting privilege for the masses merely cloaks with what the fascist tyranny calls legality the actual condition that has existed since the "march on Rome" that brought to power that detestible regime. Although there has not heretofore been a fascist decree specifically forbidding non-fascists or anti-fascists from participating in elections, the frightful terror of the black-shirt hordes prevented any expression through the use of the ballot of dissenting elements.

In spite of all boasts to the contrary, fascist Italy faces a steady economic decline. The discontent of the masses has grown ominously for fascism since the abolition of the eight-hour day and the institution of the nine and ten-hour day with reduced wages. It is the old game of trying to impose upon the working class the burden of a declining economy.

The new decree, reducing the number of members of the chamber of deputies from 535 to 400, and giving the "grand council"—that euphemism for fascism's central organ of despotism—the authority to decree who shall be candidates for office, is indicative of the fact that the discontent with the regime of Mussolini is so widespread that the full power of the state must henceforth be utilized to realize that degree of suppression of the popular will formerly achieved through extra-legal marauding bands of mercenaries.

Those who imagine there is in the fascist system the slightest resemblance to the Soviet system, suffer from a severe form of political myopia. Never before in history has there been two systems existing in the same world that were so far apart, so diametrically opposed one to the other.

Fascism's "new" system bases its representation in the chamber of deputies upon fascist organizations exclusively. The thirteen economic, industrial and agricultural organizations that have the right to suggest names of candidates are composed of capitalists and alleged representatives of the workers, themselves selected through the operation of fascist terror. These names are passed upon by the "grand council" of fascists and all under the slightest suspicion of opposition to the regime are eliminated from consideration. The chamber of deputies itself is a mere vassal of the fascist central body, without power to initiate any measure whatsoever. Its sole function is obediently to approve the demands of Mussolini.

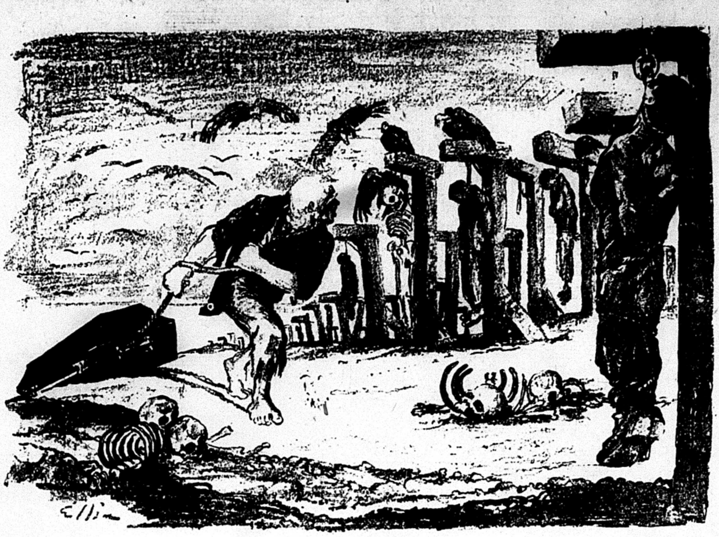
Diametrically opposed to this tyranny is the Soviet system which enables every worker, every useful member of society of adult age, directly to participate in political life. There is no supreme body that passes upon candidates selected by the local Soviets, and the representatives to the All-Union Congress of Soviets in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are not subservient to any other power. They are the supreme legislative and executive power of the country and their word is law and from their decisions there is absolutely no appeal either in this or any other world. Far from restricting the franchise the Soviet system has resulted in bringing hundreds of thousands, even millions, of workers and peasants who never before shared in political activity into active political life.

In the last analysis fascism is the most open, brazen form of capitalist class tyranny, guaranteeing the supremacy of a small minority and exercised in the interest of that minority, while the Soviet system is the direct, immediate rule of the vast majority in the interest of the majority. Fascism is the negation even of the democratic forms under which capitalism in most countries cloaks its dictatorship, while the Soviet system is the dictatorship of the vast majority realized through the most democratic system the world has ever seen.

Those philistines who prate about some abstract democracy that transcends classes fail to understand the motive forces of history. They cannot perceive, or else blind themselves to the fact, that all governments by their very nature must be class dictatorships and that there can be no such thing as an abstract democracy that ignores and transcends class lines. The character of a government is determined by the class in whose interest its exists.

Naturally a government that exists in the interest of the broad masses of workers and peasants, as is the case of the Soviet Union, must be a far higher form of democracy than any other form of state power.

IN "SUNNY ITALY" By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XX

The Ex-Muckrakers

ROME had Juvenal, as well as Petronius; and in the same way there are writers in America serving as antibodies to the poisons of plutocracy. Some, like Virgil in Rome, yearn back to the good old days of the founding fathers; others are merely muddled, groping blindly; a few are clear-sighted. As we set out to study them, make note of this fact at the outset, we part company with the great magazines, with circulations up in the one or two and a half millions. No more shall we present walnut sideboards to Colonel Lorimer, no more shall we stop at the Ambassador and exercise our vocabulary upon the screen beauty parade. From now on we have to live on our book royalties, with here and there an article in highbrow or radical papers.

The last writer I can recall who was able to publish in a big popular magazine any hint that there might be something wrong with the American plutocracy, was Winston Churchill. We left him in 1910, so let us glance at his later career, and then at some other veterans of those muckraking days. Mr. Churchill wrote a novel. "The Inside of the Cup," actually troubling the conscience of his Episcopal Church, which had not turned over in its slumbers since Charles Kingsley died. I was sick just then with the long agony of the Lawrence strike, and I remember writing a letter to Mr. Churchill; sitting up till three or four o'clock in the morning, pouring out my eloquence in an effort to persuade him to deal with a great mass strike. He replied that I myself was the person to do it; as if the Epsicopal Church would listen to the author of "The Profits of Religion!"

But I must have made some impression on this dignified and conscientious gentleman; for three or four years later appeared "The Dwelling Place of Light"; a novel with scences laid in a New England mill-town, and a strike for its culmination. But alas, it was a serial for the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," written down to the Hearst level. A stenographer, of good family, of course, though fallen into reduced circumstances, and how she was seduced by her employer—all the anguish of a great strike serving for a picturesque background to such a theme! I think Mr. Churchill must have been made ashamed, for ten years have passed, and he has not published a novel since.

The other day I wrote, asking him to tell me why, if it was not a secret; and he answered that it was a secret from himself as well as from me. I suspect that means he has had some kind of religious experience, reducing the importance of wordly affairs in his mind. I can understand that; I too was brought up in the Church of Good Society, and carried the bishop's train in the stately ceremonials; I too have hade magic hands laid upon my head, and magic formulas pronounced over it. Also, I realize that we don't know very much about this universe; we walk, as it were, upon the quaking top of a volcano. But I take my stand upon the conviction that whatever gods may control our destinies, it will not displease them that men should cease to slaughter one another, and to rob one another of the fruits of toil.

We left Robert Herrick, a university professor, writing novels full of keen insight into the faults of his country. He is still doing it, in the same spirit of grave and rather mournful despair. He has no hope; but he is not among the academic ones who hold a vested interest in pessimism, and are ready, like Paul Elmer More, to bite you if you venture to suggest that man may some day master his fate. **Robert Herrick would be glad of a faith, but he has no knowledge of the labor movement, the embryo of the new society. His last novel, "Chimes," is the spiritual confession of a professor. He gently rebukes "The Goose-step" as too extreme, but I laughed as I read his novel—I am well content with his picture of capitalist-endowed education!**

And then Edith Wharton. The war hit this vigorous mind a hard blow; she got two doses of patriotism, first French, and then American. Now she has gone back to writing novels about smart society, but the sting is gone out of them. Is it that we are no longer startled to hear about idleness, waste and wantonness among the rich? Or is it that Edith Wharton herself has grown used to the spectacle, and tired and hopeless? Undoubtedly the latter; she is sixty-five years old, and it is not so easy to swim against the current. The other day she handed down her opinion upon the best seller of the day, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," "I have just [illegible] reading what seems to me to be the great American novel." For the benefit of those who read this book ten years from now I explain that "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" is a witty and cynical sketch of the high-priced young harlots of our international bourgeoisie. It isn't a novel, and to call it "great" represents an abdication of judgment hardly to be believed of the woman who wrote "The House of Mirth."

Who else from those old muckraking days? Ernest Poole wrote "The Harbor," a really beautiful novel of the class struggle in New York; now he writes amiable and unimportant stories of the domestic problems of the well-to-do. Herbert Quick wrote a noble fighting book, "The Broken Lance," the story of a rebel clergyman; and then he toned down and produced a three volume chronicle of Iowa, apologizing for the graft and waste he had formerly denounced.

And then Brand Whitlock, who wrote the best story of all "The Turn of the Balance." Nobody else has portrayed so completely the mixture of graft and cruelty which calls itself "criminal law" in capitalist America; not even "An American Tragedy" has a more heart-shaking climax. And now what? The one-time radical mayor, became ambassador to Belguim, and a popular hero with strings of titles and decorations; he comes home and settles down to write about a wealthy carriage manufacturer of the middle west who renews his youth with a pretty little milliner, but has the misfortune to be caught by the fire department. That is "J. Hardin and Son," and it is pathetic enough, but where is the old vision? And then "Uprooted," about the elegant idlers whom Ambassador Whitlock watched in Europe; but what has happened to make them so dignified and so important, both to their creator and to us?

The spiritual transformation is revealed in one sentence of the book, where the author turns aside from his story for a sneer at the French workers: "hangdog ragamuffins were slouching on the benches, reading in socialist newspapers of the happy time to come when all men everywhere would knock off work and live on the stock on hand." I wrote a letter to the author of that sentence, asking him to justify it. **I have been reading socialist papers, magazines and books both here and abroad, for twenty-five years, and have never seen a hint of such an idea, and I challenged the ex-ambassador to show such a line in any socialist publication. The fact is that the socialists, in France, as everywhere else, seek exactly the opposite goal, a world in which it is impossible for anyone to live without working. But in Brand Whitlock's novel are portrayed a group of people no one of whom is doing any useful work—with the possible exception of the hero, who paints portraits of wealthy idlers. Surely these are the persons "living on the stock on hand!" Needless to say, the ex-ambassador did not reply to this letter. What could he have said?**

(To Be Continued).

Red Rays

RUTH ELDER, sometime ago known as the wife of a fellow by the name of Lyle Womack, celebrated Armistice Day by returning from Europe and flying into the arms of contracts worth $200,000. When the honest woman was informed of her good fortune she exclaimed, "Oh, isn't that nice." This frankness should immediately make Miss Elder the most popular lady in America; indeed she should grab off the vacancy left by Mary Pickford, America's erstwhile sweetheart.

• • •

I AM of the opinion that the people are almost tired of Lindbergh by now. In the first surge of excitement over his flying feat, they were ready to believe anything, but his repeated objections to accepting money raised doubts as to his sanity in the minds of the sophisticated people of this great country. And when he finally landed on the Guggenheim payroll it was learned that he had collected in the vicinity of one million dollars from various sources since his return from Paris.

• • •

THERE are thousands of maimed victims of the world war scattered thruout the country in hospitals. Only on Armistice Day is there any notice taken of them. The great majority of those unfortunates will be crippled for life physically and many of them are gibbering idiots. They were patriots. They saved a country that was in no danger from attack. But more important they saved Morgan's billions that were in danger because they were wagered on an allied victory, a victory that was almost blown sky high when the United States entered the war.

• • •

IF those wrecks had the use of their mental faculties last Friday it must have been a great consolation for them to learn that all traffic was stopped in this great city for two minutes in honor of the glorious ending of the war with victory resting on the banners of the allied powers. And it must also give them a thrill to read that General Motors, one of Morgan's pets, declared another colossal dividend. And when a New York banker tired of amassing more wealth decides to hire a ship for a tour around the world, our heroes should feel happy in the thot that they did not get crippled in vain.

• • •

THE efficacy of prayer that comes from the fullness of the clerical heart was demonstrated in Pottsville, Pa., last week when under pressure of supplications from several hundred clergymen, sent up to heaven in behalf of the coal industry, snow began to fall and the temperature dropped. An anthracite co-operative congress was scheduled to meet in a few days when boss and worker, the exploiter and exploited would gather to devise ways and means of getting the anthracite industry out of the trenches before Christmas. Why can't the labor fakers and the operators take a rest and let the sky-pilots pray the business back to normalcy? The God that lowered the temperature thru mass prayer should not find a little matter like stabilizing the anthracite industry beyond his powers.

• • •

WE are going to have a merchant marine naval reserve. This is the reply of the Washington militarists to the growl emitted by the British war-lord, Weymss, in the house of lords a few days ago. The naval race between the two empires is on. The purpose of the Geneva conference was to see if some means could not be found to obviate the necessity for a deadly competition that will end in the destruction of one or the other of the two greatest naval and military powers in the history of the world.

• • •

THE Geneva conference was a failure. The conflicting interests between the imperialists of the two countries could not be reconciled and the decision of the navy department to recruit officers and men from the United States merchant marine for service in the next war is a long step forward on the road to another international holocaust. The war to end war was eminently successful in paving the way for another and more frightful war.

• • •

WILLIAM J. BURNS was not too busy with his jury-fixing troubles in Washington to attend to his duties as chief stool-pigeon for the I. R. T. at the mass meeting last Friday night where efforts to organize the traction employes were made by officials of the Amalgamated Union. Burns feels more at home as strikebreaker, or agent-provocateur where the victims are of the working class than getting involved in a scrap between two groups of capitalists. The money is good either way, but it is much more pleasant for Mr. Burns to be hailed universally in the capitalist press as a bulwark of law and order than to be lampooned by one section of the press and treated to faint damns in another section as is the case with his jury-fixing escapade.

• • •

THE moving picture magnates of Hollywood are preparing to describe a circle with the axe and one of the necks scheduled for the attentions of the lethal weapon is that of Pola Negri. Here is one axe we are in sympathy with.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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FORGERY, ASSASSINATION EFFORT FOR MEXICO WAR

A. F. L. CONFERENCE ON COAL MINE LOCKOUT STARTS IN PITTSBURGH

Local Unions Send Resolutions Demanding That Officials Begin Mass Picketing

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—A conference of labor leaders from all parts of the country and representing all crafts, regarded as the most important event in the bituminous coal strike situation since the lockout and strike began on April 1, opened here today.

The union leaders came here for the express purpose of "devising methods to meet the attack against the United Mine Workers by anti-union coal owners and their industrial, financial and political allies."

Two Important Matters.

Two matters especially will occupy the attention of the conferees. They are:

(1) The Federal injunction restricting strike activities against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation.

(2) The activities of "coal and iron" or company police who are deputized by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The union heads are here for the announced purpose of bringing political influence of labor leaders to bear in behalf of the western Pennsylvania miners.

While refusing officially to take cognizance of the meeting, the managements of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, largest bituminous coal company in the world, and the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, another dominant firm, do not attempt to conceal their intense interest in this latest development.

* * *

Rank and File Demands.
By Amy Schechter.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14. — Local unions of the United Mine Workers in this district have adopted resolutions for presentation to the conference of union heads here called by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor dealing with the grave situation of the United Mine Workers union.

Delegations have been elected by the unions to place the resolutions before the conference.

The resolution, in reality a program for the continuation and extension of the struggle against injunctions and for the right to organize, reads as follows:

The Resolution.

"Whereas, the bituminous miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio are carrying on a life and death struggle to save the union from being smashed by the coal operators, and

"Whereas, the coal operators in their union-smashing campaign have the full support of other large employers of labor, business and bank-

(Continued on Page Two)

BURNS AND SPIES HAVE TALE READY FOR GRAND JURY

Fake Affidavit Drawn By Ex-Justice Wright

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Assistant Attorney General Burkinshaw prosecuting in the Sinclair-Fall Teapot Dome oil graft case, and U. S. District Attorney Gordon today sharply disagreed over the question of bringing Wm. J. Burns, self-styled "The Eye That Never Sleeps" before the grand jury to explain how he came to be spying on and scaring the trial jurors, and whether it is true, as one of his detectives says, that he deliberately suborned the detective to commit perjury in order to get his clients, the defendants, a mistrial if y needed it.

Burns Would "Explain."

"The-Eye-That-Never-Sleeps" today came before District Attorney Gordon somewhat inflamed with anger, and desired to go to the grand jury, with Wm. Sherman Burns, actual manager of the Wm. J. Burns Detective Agency, and fifteen or twenty private detectives to tell the story they have about Wm. McMullan, the former Burns man who testified that Burns had him sign a fraudulent and false and perjured affidavit about a government agent talking with a juror.

Burkinshaw advised that "The Eye" and his crew be kept out of the jury room.

"If Burns has something that can refute McMullan's story, let him bring it first to me," said the prosecutor. "He can't make speeches to the grand jury anytime he wants."

However, Gordon gave his permission. The jury, which it is said is about to vote indictments for "fixing" the trial jury, perjury and various other crimes connected with it, declared a recess, and refused to hear Burns, "The Eye" or other parts of his body of spies until tomorrow.

Yesterday McMullan told a little more about the framing of the affidavit. The affidavit told of his following Juror Glasscock to the Potomac Flying Field, and watching a man with Lamb's description get out of a car with Lamb's license number to talk to Glasscock.

He now says this entire affidavit had not one word of truth in it. It was drawn up by ex-Supreme Court Justice Daniel Thew Wright, in the apartments of Burns' chief shadower, C. G. Ruddy, on information supplied by Ruddy. Lamb's car number was secured from the state records by Ruddy, and inserted by him, with his own hand. McMullan did not even sign the paper then, but was called back a day or so later to affix his signature, under oath, before Notary Public Lawrence Moore. McMullan says he kept the government counsel acquainted with all details of the perjury, and they told him to go ahead with it.

After signing the fraudulent paper, Burns and McMullan went to the station together, and Burns slapped McMullan on the shoulder, saying in army slang, "Carry on, my boy, you're doing splendidly. You'll be taken care of."

GIRL MURDERS IN WISCONSIN.

PORTAGE, Wis., Nov. 14.—Fresh Horror was added to Wisconsin's girl murder mysteries today with the finding here today of the mutilated body of pretty Helen Lang, 15, high school student.

The body of the girl, who had been attacked, was found by a workman in a clump of bushes adjoining a railroad. She had been shot to death.

Thirteen Children of Passaic Strike Prisoners Are Honor Guests at I. L. D. Conference Here

Thirteen children of six Passaic textile strike prisoners were among the guests of honor at the third annual conference of the International Labor Defense at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Applause by hundreds of delegates and visitors greeted their entrance and their introduction by James P. Cannon, executive secretary of the I. L. D. Sharing in the applause were the mothers of the children, all of whom also were strikers in the textile strike of 1926, which arroused the labor movement of the entire country.

Some of the children arrived in their mothers' arms. The six mothers were present.

Cannon announced that the I. L. D. was contributing to the support of the families of the eight prisoners, who were sentenced to prison by New Jersey judges in the strike zone for their militant activity in the long bitter struggle.

Though they were not present the eight prisoners themselves also shared in the applause. The imprisoned fathers are Kovacs, Sikora, Pochno, Kostomak, Bellene and Ozanak.

Remus, as Trial Starts, Has Order for Evidence Of U. S. Agent's Fraud

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14. — The trial of Remus, "Bootleg King" for the murder of his wife, Imogene, began today with chosing of jurors and the granting of a petition presented by Remus in person for the subpoena of receipted bills, letters, telegrams, and accounts held by the former government prohibition agent Franklin Dodge and others, which would "be useful to the defense."

Remus has repeatedly stated that Dodge and Imogene Remus together with other prohibition agents conspired to swindle him out of his money, household effects, and other property, and keep him in a federal prison.

FORD PLANT IN JAPAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 14. — A new plant is to be constructed by the Ford Motor Company in Yokohama, Japan, at an approximate cost of $1,000,000, it was announced today.

It is expected that the plant will be ready for production by August, 1928.

Sermons and Roads for Flooded Region Before Food; Coolidge in Charge

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 14. — Attorney General J. C. Sargent, personal representative of President Coolidge as head of the Red Cross arrived here yesterday to influence the state and local relief agencies to put their main efforts into re-opening the roads for transportation. Transportation, since many business men and summer tourists desire to leave the flooded regions, says the relief authorities, must come ahead of relief for the miserable, half drowned and starving mill workers who must remain in the ruined districts because they have no other place to go.

The attorney general made a brief survey of the flooded district.

Governor Weeks of Vermont preached a sermon at the Sunday services in the Montpelier Congregational church, lauding the results of the flood in bringing out the "lesson of the fellowship of man."

DELEGATES CHEER LUCY PARSONS AT DEFENSE MEETING

Hundreds Credentialed to Third Convention

286 delegates from 30 cities and an equal number of visitors to the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense, meeting Saturday in Irving Plaza Hall, rose and cheered aged Lucy Parsons, widow of the leader of the Haymarket martyrs when James P. Cannon, national secretary, reporting for the national executive committee announced that she was present as a guest of the conference.

"I know it is not I whom you are honoring," said Mrs. Parsons replying briefly to the ovation, "but the name I bear and the memory and the martyrdom of the Haymarket fighters."

Honor Prisoners.

In his report James P. Cannon paid tribute to the fallen and imprisoned fighters of the working class—Charles E. Ruthenberg, Eugene V. Debs, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Centralia I. W. W. prisoners, Mat Schmitt, J. B. McNamara, Tom Mooney, Warren Billings and the Passaic prisoners.

"We pledge ourselves to carry on the great traditions of the American labor movement typified by the Hay-

(Continued on Page Five)

Newark Police Jail Six Speakers at Anniversary Meet

NEWARK, Nov. 13.—Six Speakers were arrested at a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution here today, including Patrick Toohey, militant anthrocite miner, and E. Gardos, sub-district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party.

A crowd of about 300 men and women watched the police hurry the speakers away one by one to the fourth precinct police station.

Police Chief McCrell first revoked a permit to the Workers Party to

(Continued on Page Five)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

President Calles of Mexico

"NEW WAVE OF REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLES NEAR," SAYS STALIN

Leader of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Hits League of Nations

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—"Conditions are ripening for a new revolutionary struggle," declared Joseph Stalin, secretary of the All Union Communist Party, when interviewed by eighty members of various foreign delegations yesterday.

"The fact that the capitalist class was able to stem the first revolutionary tide, does not mean much because the revolution advances and recedes before attaining final victory," Stalin said. "This was so in Russia and will be so in Europe. We are now on the eve of new revolutionary events."

Hits At League.

The Soviet Union does not join the League of Nations because she does not wish to allign herself with the league's imperialist policy or subscribe to her system of colonial exploitation thru mandates, Stalin declared in reply to a question.

Altho, the official statements made by the league sound innocuous they are meant to deceive the workers of all countries, while the imperialist statesmen of various countries are holding secret parleys behind the scenes.

Role of Social-Democracy.

Replying to a question about the status of the social-democratic party in the Soviet Union, Stalin declared that the social-democratic party participated in the struggle against the workers' and peasants' dictatorship in Russia and participated in the civil war as an ally of the counter-revolutionary forces.

Actually, he declared, the social-democratic party is aiding in the "restoration" of capitalism and is fighting against the dictatorship of the proletariat. Stalin added that in the role of the social-democrats in capitalist countries is as an opposition as an ally of the liberal bourgeoisie against the most reactionary forces of capitalism or as the governmental party openly supporting capitalism or the bourgeois "democracy" against the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. In countries where the workers conquer power, Stalin declared, the social-democracy has become openly counter-revolutionary.

"Freedom of Press."

Freedom of the bourgeois press cannot exist in any country governed by a workers' and peasants' dictatorship, Stalin explained in response to a question. Liberty of a workers' press exists in the Soviet Union, he explained.

Replying to a series of questions about the strength of the opposition, Stalin produced figures to prove that the Trotsky group is insignificant. The discussions carried on with the All Union Communist Party to date have shown 135,000 Party members for the Central Committee as opposed to 2,200 supporters of the Opposition.

Role of Opposition.

"I do not know whether such discussion would be allowed in the social-democratic party. As for us we look very seriously at such discussion. We will consult the whole Party and you will see the pitiful role of the Opposition," Stalin declared.

"It is quite possible," he continued, "that the Opposition will not be able to secure a single delegate at the fifteenth Party Congress.

"At Leningrad the Opposition secured only 39 votes out of 21,221, while at Putilov only 178 members of the Party voted for the Opposition. The Opposition seeks the support of non-proletarian layers dissatisfied with the proletarian dictatorship."

Stalin declared that the bravado of the Opposition leaders and their par-

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. Radio Monopoly to Be Granted Thirty-five Favored High Power Co's

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—The Federal Radio Commission, now engaged in parceling out the monopolies of ether waves where they are politically advisable, has just decreed through Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, chairman of the commission, that all competitors to 35 of the largest and richest of the "National" broadcasters will be wiped out by relegation other and less desirable parts of the dial, and these 35 will have complete control of the channel between 299.7 and 498.8 meter wave lengths.

PITTSBURGH GAS TANK BLAST ROCKS CITY, KILLING MANY

Many Workers Meet Death in One of City's Worst Disasters

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—One of the greatest disasters that ever befell Pittsburgh occurred at 8:48 this morning when a huge gas tank exploded in the Reedsdale street plant of the Equitable gas company on the north side, near the heart of the business section of the city and near the intersection of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers.

The streets were crowded with workers on their way to their places of employment and the total number of dead is unknown but fire and police officials say it will mount possibly to hundreds.

Hospitals Full.

Twenty bodies had been removed from the debris at eleven o'clock this morning and a survey of the larger hospitals showed that more than 200 were under treatment for injuries. All the victims were workers.

For more than two blocks the buildings in the vicinity were demolished like egg-shells, carrying to death many workmen employed therein. The city's asphalt plant, directly across the street was demolished and ten of the fifteen workmen employed there met instant death and the other five are dangerously injured.

Cause Reported "Unknown."

The Equitable gas plant is a part of the Philadelphia concern of the same name, both the scab Mitten interests of Philadelphia and the Mellon interests of Pittsburgh are stockholders in the concern. The cause of the explosion is reported as unknown by the representatives of the trust, although one of the papers this afternoon published a story to the effect that it might have been caused by workmen using an acetelyne torch who did not know the tank was full of gasoline. This is considered an invention on the part of the company to escape heavy penalties for neglecting properly to protect the plant against explosions.

Shattered Windows for Miles.

Nothing but a gaping hole was left on the site of the tank that exploded. Small buildings in the immediate vicinity were crushed like egg-shells.

Army Engineers In Argument to Keep Levee Graft

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Carefully eliminating all possibility of re-forestation of the head water drainages and making the use of government owned power plants difficult, the army presented yesterday to President Coolidge, for perusal before it goes to congress, a plan for maintaining the levee graft.

Mississippi river levees of unprecedented height and thickness, extending from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf are called for in the plan. There will be many fat contracts to general construction companies involved.

A desultory defense is included in the report of the 150 army and civilian engineers working on this plan for the levee system of "controlling" Mississippi river floods.

Some defense is required, as there has been severe criticism from European flood engineers, who point out that the levee system has never so far prevented any big river floods.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!
GET A NEW READER!

HEARST 'GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS' BRANDED THE RANKEST OF FAKES BY MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVES

Attempt to Murder Obregon Denounced As "Undoubtedly a Political Crime"

Calles Signature Copied on Letter Claiming To Be Orders to Chief of Treasury

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In an official statement issued this afternoon the Mexican embassy denounced as forgeries the documents published in the Hearst chain of papers in the renewal of the Wall Street campaign for intervention in that country. The statement was brief and said:

"The documents given out today by some American newspapers regarding the alleged interference of Mexico in Nicaragua are nothing but gross and unequivocal forgeries.

"The publication is only another item in the catalogue of forgeries and malicious imagination with which some newspapers try uselessly to upset international relations."

Started In Washington.

The local Hearst paper, the Washington Herald, was selected to fire the opening gun in the present drive to wreak vengeance upon Mexico through provoking armed intervention as Mexico is considered by Wall Street to be the leader of anti-imperialist sentiment in Latin America.

It was carefully timed as a prelude to the Pan American conference that is to take place in Havana, Cuba, in January, as the state department fears that Mexico will there lead a movement directed against the predatory designs of Yankee imperialism.

The story was carried simultaneously in copyrighted articles in the Hearst newspapers in many cities.

Charge Aid To Sacasa.

The documents published by the Hearst papers and branded as forgeries purport to show that the Mexican government of Calles placed arms and ammunition at the disposal of the liberal Nicaraguan forces of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, former president of Mexico, who was overthrown with the aid of invading military forces of the United States army and marines, to aid him in his fight against the Wall Street puppet, Diaz, now maintained in power as president of the republic against the will of the majority of people in Nicaragua.

Tissue of Lies.

Aside from the charges of forgery, which are plainly justified, the story appearing in the Hearst papers is a designed distortion of history. It refers to Sacasa as heading "rebel" forces in a struggle against an alleged duly constituted government, when the facts are exactly the reverse. The government of Sacasa was the constitutional government of the country and was overthrown by force at the instigation of the United States government in order to seize that territory preparatory to the construction of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This canal is considered essential for American imperialism in order to furnish military and naval bases for complete domination of the Latin American countries.

Kellogg Refuses Comment.

Secretary of State Kellogg today denied all knowledge of the documents published in the Hearst papers and said: "The state department cannot comment upon a story based upon documents and material, concerning the existence and authenticity of which it has no knowledge or information whatsoever."

Consul Denies Plot Charge.

An article appearing in the Hearst newspapers today under the caption, "Mexico plots against the United States," is misleading and deplorable, according to Arturo N. Elias, Mexican consul general in New York City and financial agent to the United States.

"I find after careful reading," Elias said in a statement issued today, "that the article does not deal in any way with a Mexican plot against the United States but alleges that Mexico favored the cause of Dr. Sacasa in Nicaragua.

"In other words it deals entirely with a matter between Mexicans and the Nicaraguans which is purely the business of these two peoples. It is true it happened that the United States government supported the side of the conservative group in Nicaragua headed by Diaz, but that is a matter between the United States and

(Continued on Page Two)

Plotters Against Life of Obregon Thrown in Prison

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—Drastic action was promised by police today against the perpetrators of the counter-revolutionary attempt to assassinate General Alvaro Obregon, presidential candidate. The general was slightly injured.

Several persons were arrested after two bombs had been thrown at Obregon's automobile and many pistol shots fired at the occupants.

Obregon was driving through the streets with three companions yesterday afternoon when a closed car drew alongside.

Two bombs were tossed. One hit the side of Obregon's car and bounced back to the center of the street where it exploded. The driver stopped Obregon's car and the second bomb exploded in front of it.

Catch Bombers.

General Obregon was not severely shaken by the attempt on his life and, after the bombers had been pur-

(Continued on Page Two)

Hearst "Government Documents" Branded the Rankest of Fakes By Mexican Representatives

(Continued from Page One)

Nicaragua which is not any of my business."

• • •

Long Intrigue Against Mexico.

The attempts of reactionary and imperialist elements to reduce Mexico to a vassal state so that the predatory aims of Wall Street may be carried out in all Latin-America have assumed a particularly virulent character during the past few years. The enforcement by the Calles government of the land laws of 1917 was the signal for the launching of a series of attacks upon that country.

These laws were bitterly combatted by the oil, mining and land interests of the United States that had investments in Mexico. The feudal reaction, with the church as the most powerful factor, joined hands with the imperialists, and much agitation against Mexico has been caried on by the agents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The church was the largest land holder in Mevico before the revolution.

On June 12, 1925, simultaneous with the opening of the international eucharistic congress in Chicago, Secretary of State Kellogg issued a statement declaring that Mexico was on trial before the world."

• • •

Cardinal Mundelein had returned to the United States from Rome a short time previous to the opening of the eucharistic congress with various religious decorations for the faithful in this country. Without exception the recipients of these decorations began the most malignant attacks against Mexico as a country of "religious persecution."

• • •

At the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor, Delegate Fitzpatrick of the American Actors' and Artists' Association, repeated all the monstrous stories concocted by jesuits against Mexico.

• • •

Priests in Mexico organized murderous bandit raids upon trains in that country, waylaying and wrecking trains and murdering the passengers.

• • •

When the United States government launched its attack upon the legally constituted government of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa in Nicaragua that eventually resulted in his overthrow and the usurping of the presidency of the republic by Diaz, the Wall Street puppet, Secretary of State Kellogg, infuriated at the resistance of the liberal Sacasa forces, accused the Mexican government of "fomenting Bolshevism" in Nicaragua. This accusation fell flat and evoked no response.

• • •

James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, tried to terrorize Calles' government by causing to be placed in hands of prominent members documents alleged to reveal military plans of the United States for intervention in Mexico. The bluff failed to work and so Kellogg's state department then charged that agents of Mexico had stolen the documents from Sheffield's embassy and altered some of them. This expose of the double-dealing a bluffing of Sheffield forced his recall. His game was up, his usefulness in Mexico was at an end.

Dwight W. Morrow, one of the outstanding Wall Street financiers, a partner of the House of Morgan, visited Coolidge at his "summer white house" in the Black Hills of South Dakota, and came away with the ambassadorship to Mexico to replace Sheffield. Announcement was made of a "new deal" in Mexico.

• • •

Counter-revolutionary attempts by Gomez and Serrano, financed by Wall Street, against the Calles government in Mexico. These attempts were defeated and their leaders executed.

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Morrow arrives in Mexico City as last of counter-revolutionary generals face firing squad. New attacks prepared against Mexico, the first result of which were the alleged secret documents "from Mexican government archives" appearing in the early Sunday evening editions of the Monday morning sheets conducted by the notorious Mexican land-holder, William Randolph Hearst.

• • •

The attempted assassination of Obregon, candidate for president of Mexico in the streets of Mexico City occurred practically simultaneously with the printing by the Hearst papers of the documents which the Mexican government later charatcerized as forgeries.

• • •

Anti-Imperialist League Calls It Another Bit of Propaganda for War

Characterizing the publication by the Hearst press, in a copyrighted story, of alleged official Mexican government documents showing support of the Nicaraguan liberal movement, as "a new blow directed by the combined forces of U. S. imperialism and Mexican counter-revolution," against Mexico, the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, 39 Union Square, Manuel Gomez, secretary, issued a statement appealing for support of Mexico and Nicaragua.

"Stand by Mexico, the center of resistance to American imperialism in Latin-America," the statement concludes.

(Statement of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League).

"Scarcely has Mexico settled accounts with the reactionary Gomez-Serrano rebellion when a new blow is directed against her by the combined forces of U. S. imperialism and Mexican counter-revolution.

"That is the only proper characterization of the publication by Hearst newspapers thruout the United States of a series of sensational forgeries, purporting to be secret official documents of the Mexican government, beginning June 2, 1926, authorizing transfer of funds to the liberal government of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, constitutional president of Nicaragua.

"Three things stand out plainly in connection with this newspaper barrage. They are:

"1.—That U. S. imperialist interests have not given up their attacks against Mexico and are preparing to help start a new movement to overthrow the Calles regime.

"2.—That the counter-revolutionary land-owning interests in Mexico are in direct league with the foreign imperialists and are attempting to betray Mexico to them. This is proved by the statement of the Hearst newspapers that their 'documents' were obtained from Mexican opponents of the Calles government.

"3.—That excuses are being sought to justify an intensification of U. S. imperialist aggression in the Caribbean and intrenching of U. S. marine rule in Nicaragua. ('These documents will be presented as important new facts', say the Hearst news-writers in introducing their scandal-stories. 'While they are not published to support the policy of President Coolidge, they obviously do support the president's policy and prove the absolute necessity of his vigorous action in Nicaragua if the interests of the people of the United States are to be protected.')

"That the Hearst documents are forgeries is of small importance except to show what means the enemies of Mexican nationalism are willing to resort to.

"From the Hearst stories themselves the obvious conclusion is that, apart from the question of the rich plunder to be obtained in Mexico, the republic south of the Rio Grande is being attacked because she represents the center of resistance to American imperialism in Latin-America.

"The 'charge' formulated is that the Calles government supported President Sacasa in Nicaragua, that it helped him with money and against the Wall Street-owned usurper Diaz, and that it was hostile to U. S. government policies in Central America.

"It is true that Calles had the courage to recognize the government of Dr. Sacasa, who was constitutional president of Nicaragua, supported by the overwhelming majority of the Nicaraguan people. It is true also that Calles made no secret of his support of Sacasa, even after Secretary of State Kellogg had declared against him, and after the U. S. government was landing marines in Nicaragua.

"American imperialism is attacking Mexico for the very actions that have won for Mexico the admiration of all Latin-America!

"What is the record of the United States government in Nicaragua, as compared with that of President Calles? Against the allegations contained in the Hearst forgeries, let us set a few known and admitted facts:

"Calles is charged with suppying arms and ammunition to the constitutional government of Nicaragua. The United States government did send not merely arms and ammunition but an invading army of U. S. marines, to destroy the liberal government of Nicaragua and set up the Diaz regime, which admittedly maintains itself only thru U. S. bayonets.

"Calles is charged with furnishing money to the constitutional government of Nicaragua. The United States government did arrange for a loan of $1,000,000 to the conservative Diaz regime (admitted by Secretary of State Kellogg during the recent Pan-American Commercial Conference at Washington.)

"Calles is charged with answering the cry for help of a government which represented a progressive force in Nicaragua, and with assisting it in the face of imperialist aggression. The United States government did invade the soil of Nicaragua, occupy the country and proceed to lay hands on Nicaraguan finances as part of its program of imperialist aggression.

"What anti-imperialist, what friend of liberty, what class-conscious American worker would object if Mexico were actually to assist her sister republics of Latin-America against imperialist aggression? Latin-America would certainly applaud it, and with reason. As a matter of fact, if the Latin-American countries are to preserve their present degree of independence they must unite more and more closely in defense of their common interests. That such a union is already developing is one of the most encouraging features of contemporary history. Americans who are opposed to imperialism should be prepared to greet it with enthusiasm and to support it whole-heartedly.

"With the reports of the slaughter of Nicaraguan men, women and children by U. S. marines constantly before us, with the smoke of the massacre of Octotal still hanging in the air, one might think that no American newspaper would dare to mention the name of Nicaragua, much less to make it a point of attack against Latin-American solidarity.

"Support the Nicaraguan liberals against U. S. marine rule!

"Stand by Mexico, the center of resistence to American imperialism in Latin-America!

"On guard against the combination of American imperialists, Mexican land-owners and Catholic reactionaries that is trying to create a new counter-revolution in Mexico!

"ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE,
"Manuel Gomez,
"Secretary, United States Section."

© H.B.

Morrow, Morgan's Man, Ambassador to' Mexico

Paul Crouch in Boston, Nov. 19, TremontTemple

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Paul Crouch, the U. S. Army private sentenced to forty years for organizing a Communist League in Hawaii, and released after serving three years because of the storm of protest, will speak on life in the army at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 82 Tremont St., Boston, Saturday, Nov. 19, 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

MINING COMPANY USES ALL POWER TO CHEAT WIDOW

Crew of "Gas Experts" Prevents Compensation

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Nov. 14 (FP).—Mrs. Frances Petrovsky has been denied compensation by referee Thomas C. Seidel of Pottsville for the death of her husband. Joseph Petrovsky was killed by an explosion of gas in one of the Philadelphia & Reading Co. mines a few months ago.

This is another case where the victim is further victimized. The referee contended that Petrovsky with his buddy were working in a gassy place and used carbide instead of safety lamps. Since this act is contrary to the ruling of the Anthracite Laws of 1891, the deceased stands guilty of violating the mine code, and his widow faces starvation.

It is not definitely known whether Petrovsky used a carbide lamp or not. Miners as a rule are very careful in this respect, fully realizing that their life depends sometimes on not dropping a spark of fire. But it must be remembered that safety lamps, even such as are provided by law, frequently ignite the gas which is highly inflammable and explosive.

Fleece Widows.

Company "gas experts" and other gentlemen usually appear before the referee with long testimonies padded and imagined, fighting a lonely widow and the union representative, whose wits are usually put to a severe test in matching against those of the trained company "experts." These experts make fat salaries on the sums they save the company by denying widows subsistence, and solemnly indicting the victim whose ghost is nowhere at hand to put an end to the farce.

At the same time Mrs. Petrovsky's plea for compensation was denied, Joseph Baranowski of Shenandoah was awarded the magnificent sum of $1,200 for the death of his son. The boy's life was snuffed out this summer when a huge lump of rock crushed him.

A. F. of L. Conference On Mine Lockout

(Continued from Page One)

ing institutions as well as of the entire governmental machinery, which these employers of labor control, and

"Whereas, the combined forces of the open shoppers in order to drive the union miners into submission, are using the state police, private thugs and gunmen, known as the coal and iron police, are evicting miners and their families from their homes, and finally secured injunctions which practically outlaw the union, and

"Whereas, the union miners who have been locked out for the last seven months and more, and their families, suffer great hardships due to lack of food, shoes, clothing and shelter, and

"Whereas, the present coal struggle is the concern not only of the miners union, which is the backbone of the American Federation of Labor, but of the entire organized labor movement of this country,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this local union, No. .. of the U. M. W. A. submits the following proposals to the coming conference of the leaders of the A. F. of L. to be held in Pittsburgh on November 14th for their adoption and action.

"1. That a relief campaign in support of the locked out miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio be at once initiated by the A.F.L. in levying an assessment of one day's wages on all members of the A. F. of L. who continue to work and by encouraging the collection of funds, food and clothing in every way possible.

2. That a big campaign be started by the A. F. of L. for the organization of the unorganized, in order to prevent the importation of scabs from the unorganized fields and the supplying of the market with non-union coal.

"The failure to proceed with a campaign to organize the unorganized coal fields up to this time was a big error made by the organization.

3. That immediate steps be taken by the A. F. of L. towards the formation of a labor party in opposition to the old political parties, who are responsible for the injunctions and for the abuses of the state and coal and iron police against the locked-out miners.

4. That the injunctions against the locked out miners be met with mass violations and that the conference of the A. F. of L. leaders as a body shall proceed to picket the mines of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company in violation of the injunction of Judge Schoonmaker.

"And be it further resolved, that we elect a committee to appear before the November 14th conference in Pittsburgh to present this resolution and to work for its adoption by the conference.

ANOTHER AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—Alvin Greenwald and Arthur R. Paetzold were on their way to serve life terms in the Wisconsin state penitentiary at Waupun this afternoon.

Paetzold confessed he had choked Mrs. Greenwald to death for $3. Greenwald admitted he had hired Paetzold to do the killing to obtain his wife's $25,000 life insurance.

Bob Minor and Bill Dunne Will Address The Daily Worker Agents

Very important meeting of all unit, sub section and section organizers and DAILY WORKER Agents will be held on Tuesday, November 22, at 8:00 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York City.

COLORADO JAILS STILL HOLD ALL STRIKE LEADERS

"It Is State Case," Say Sheriffs

DENVER, Nov. 14.—Hugo Oehler, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, A. S. Embree, Roger Francezon, Byron Kitto, Kristen Svanum, A. Orr, J. B. Childs, Paul Seidler, Carl Clemmons and other I. W. W. organizers are still held in jail in the southern part of the state.

Demand Cash Bail.

Cash bail is demanded by the authorities and the International Labor Defense branch is trying to raise the required amount.

The arrested workers have been transferred from one jail to another and even the defense lawyers have had great difficulty in locating them.

State Behind Arrests.

The county sheriffs claim that they are not responsible for the arrests, that "it is a state case." This is additional evidence showing the close connection between Governor Adams and the Rockefeller interests in Colorado.

No Comforts or Visitors.

Friends of the prisoners are not to furnish even the small personal necessities which are usually allowed prisoners nor are they allowed to see and talk with them.

So far as known only the arbitrary "held for investigation" charge has been placed against the prisoners.

Conditions in the jails are said to be extremely bad.

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Palmer, of Trade Union Delegation, Speaks to Colorado Miners Nov. 11

DENVER, Nov. 11 (By Mail).—Two large mass meetings were held by the striking coal miners of Colorado on Armistice Day, Friday, Nov. 11, in the northern Colorado coal fields, one at ten o'clock in the morning at Lafayette and one at two in the afternoon at Erie.

Dietrich and Saul Speak.

Thousands of striking miners attended both meetings. Frank Palmer, William Dietrich, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and George Saul, secretary of the International Labor Defense, were speakers invited from Denver. In addition there was a Negro miner, Jim Leafton; Richardson, Adam Bell, and other local speakers.

Pledge Against Imperialist War.

Frank Palmer, as a veteran of the World War, requested every miner to raise his hand and pledge that never again would they be docilely led by the capitalist class to make war on the workers of another country. He also pointed out that the mines in Russia are run by, and for the miners and that the miners vote on the acceptance of the executive heads and directors of the coal industry.

Empty Jails.

William Dietrich also requested all miners present and received one hundred per cent endorsement of the proposition that they would refuse to return to work until every leader arrested would be released. He also pointed out the evasion of the coal operators of their own law; and that since the incarceration of the strike leaders and members and their sympathizers the strikers were more than ever determined to win the strike.

The Blacklist.

George Saul, as a veteran of the World War also, and altho he was about to lose his job as an employe of the post office, declared that he can become a coal miner and work with his comrades. The charges against Saul are that he had participated in strike activities. He showed up the patriotism of the mass class as a mere subterfuge.

Picketing Renewed.

Thousands of miners in the northern coal fields came to the mass meeting Sunday afternoon at Grace Church to protest against outrages in the southern fields.

Northern miners are continuing to picket the Columbrine mine which was the only one operating to a small extent in the north.

Stop I. W. A. Film.

"Breaking Chains," a film of the I. W. A. which was to be shown in Pueblo (half of the proceeds going to miners' relief and the other half to the I. W. A.) was prohibited in Pueblo by the chief of police in spite of the fact that hundreds of tickets had been sold.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
GET A NEW READER!

National Meetings In "Labor Party—Membership" Drive

A large number of "Labor Party and Build the Party Membership Drive" meetings will be held soon under the direction of the organization department of the Workers (Communist) Party. Following is the schedule arranged:

Friday, Nov. 18, at 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York, Jay Lovestone, speaker.

Friday, Nov. 18., Workers Hall, 5th and Tower Sts., Duluth, Minn., Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19., Party headquarters, 215 So. 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, 8 p. m., Party headquarters, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Conn., Jay Lovestone, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, hall to be announced later. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Sunday, Nov. 20, Party headquarters, 820 Eagle St., Buffalo, Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Sunday, Nov. 20, 2 p. m., 62 Chamber St., Boston, William F. Dunne, speaker.

Monday, Nov. 21, 8 p. m., Slovaks Hall, 5th and Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, William W. Weinstone, speaker.

Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 8 p .m., Folkeps Hus Hall, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago, Max Bedacht, speaker.

New Wave of Revolts Come, Says Stalin

(Continued from Page One)

tisans, Ruth Fisher and Maslov, will end in their ridicule.

Jailed Mensheviks.

Replying to a question concerning the imprisonment of Mensheviks, Stalin pointed out that the Mensheviks and the social revolutionaries had imprisoned the Bolsheviks when they held power. The social-democracy in the Soviet Union, he said, is counter-revolutionary and must be treated as such.

Asked why the German social-democratic newspaper representatives had been refused visas, Stalin said that the attitude of the German social-democracy towards the Soviet Union even surpassed the bitterness and the calumnies of the capitalist press.

Conflict of Internationals.

When asked if a union of the Second and Third Internationals was possible, Stalin declared that such an amalgamation was impossible because the Third (Communist) International was fighting against capitalism while the Second International was fighting for it. "The struggle between these two Internationals represents the struggle between the friends of capitalism and the friends of socialism. This struggle cannot end otherwise than in a victory for the Third or Second International. As for myself, I have no doubt that the Third International will win."

Stalin pointed out that in spite of the apparent stabilization of capitalism, the contradictions inherent in it will ensure its downfall. Both in Europe and in the colonial countries there are numerous symptoms of a mass revolt against capitalism, Stalin declared.

Sacco-Vanzetti Murder.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti accelerated the struggle of the workers and peasants thruout the world against capitalism, he continued. "Conditions are ripening for a new revolutionary struggle. The fact that the capitalists were able to stem the first revolutionary tide does not mean much because the revolution advances and recedes before attaining final victory. This was so in Russia and will be so in Europe. We are now on the eve of new revolutionary events."

FIREMAN HURT IN FIRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—Wm. Weisharr, a fireman was injured and six women, a girl and a boy were killed by fire here in the Graystone apartment hotel. The flames crept up the elevator shaft for several hours without notice, and finally broke out in the third floor, cutting off all avenues of escape.

U. S. Cavalry Equipped With Machine Guns for Greater Use in Strikes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Plans of the general staff to transform the U. S. cavalry regiments into mobile batteries of machine guns, working in conjunction with airplanes and fast moving tanks were announced yesterday by Maj. General H. B. Crosby, Chief of Cavalry.

Each cavalryman will be equipped with a machine gun; his horse will carry the ammunition, and the resulting fire power will be extremely useful where quick slaughter of marching miners or the sudden destruction of a tent colony has been decided upon.

Plotters Against Life of Obregon Caught

(Continued from Page One)

sued and three of them caught, he continued on his way to a bullfight.

Arrest Alleged Leader.

Migul Alessio Robles, one of the best known attorneys in Mexico City, was taken into custody here today in connection with the attempted assassination of former President Alvaro Obregon in Chapultepec Park yesterday. Robles is being held incommunicado. He has been seen in conference with U. S. financial agents and oil men.

Many other persons suspected of complicity in the affair were taken into custody last night, but their names are being withheld by the authorities.

Preacher Owned Secret Safe to Hold His Loot

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Removal of Rev. Purnell from the leadership of his church here, "The House of David" because of his debauching the young women of the institution has caused a split between Ben and his wife, it is said. This has also caused Thomas Adkins, a contractor, to confess that he built for Rev. Purnell, some years ago, a secret safe six feet long in the ceiling of his mansion in which to keep the valuables members of Purnell's church were forced by their religion to donate to the preacher. All loose money is taken over by the court order.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik
(Romance)

RUSSIA ON THE SCREEN
A Review of Russian Films
at IRVING PLAZA HALL
9 Irving Place and 15th Street

Russia in Overalls
(Scenes of Reconstruction)

Miracle of Soldier Ivan
(Comedy)

Under auspices *Joint Defense & Relief Committee Cloakmakers & Furriers*
41 Union Square, Room 714

Tickets in advance 50c. At the door 75 cents.

Sunday
Nov. 20
from 2 P. M.
till midnight

For the Freeing of the Mineola Victims!

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FOR your correspondence—why not use a revolutionary post-card? Send them also to your friends for propaganda purposes! They are cheap enough even to send as notices for your branch meetings on special occasions:

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ANOTHER NEW BOOK
Sacco-Vanzetti—Labor's Martyrs
By MAX SHACHTMAN

This new book is a popular dramatic presentation of the whole case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Their early lives, their work in the Labor movement—the effort of world labor to free them from the electric chair. The story is complete, and vivid—the kind to inspire every worker. It is issued with an unusual cover in two colors with the photographs of the two martyrs. $.25

CASE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI. By Felix Frankfurter. (Cloth) $1.00
LIFE AND DEATH OF SACCO-VANZETTI. Eugene Lyons. (Cloth) $1.50
CARTOONS on the case of Sacco-Vanzetti. By Ellis. $.25
POETRY ON SACCO-VANZETTI $.25

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 39 E. 125 St., New York

Foreign News --- Special Despatches to The Daily Worker

BRITISH ARMORED CARS IN STREETS OF DELHI, INDIA

Use Religious Riots as Excuse for Patrol

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.—Armored cars are patrolling the streets of Delhi and British troops have been called out to put down a new outburst of religious rioting.

More than 50,000 Moslems besieged the central jail at Delhi and demanded the body of Abdul Rashid, who was executed for the murder of a Hindu priest. One Hindu was killed and many injured in the rioting.

Business was brought to a standstill by the outbreak.

* * *

Fostered by British.

Religious riots have been encouraged and often instigated in India by British authorities who have used it as an excuse for maintaining heavy forces in India and as a means of splitting the Nationalist movement. Religious differences have also been used by British propagandists as an argument against Indian nationalism.

The more near-sighted Nationalist leaders have themselves hindered the Nationalist struggle by fostering religious hatred, according to R. Palme Dutt, author of "Modern India."

British Miners On March Again; Sing On Trek to London

LONDON, Nov. 14. — Fortified by a rest over the week-end, the 400 unemployed marching miners left Swindon today on a sixteen mile tramp to Hungerford.

The little army has been on the march since last Wednesday.

* * *

Sing Rebel Song.

SWINDON, England, Nov. 13. — The unemployed miners who are marching to London to demand a relief in the mine fields spent yesterday practicing marching songs which they will sing in the streets of London.

"The Rebel Song," which was distributed in printed form, occupied much of the time of the marchers. The first stanza of the song follows:

Come, workers, sing a rebel song
A song of love and hate:
Of love unto the lowly
And of hatred to the great,
The great who trod our father down,
Who steal our children's bread,
Whose hand of greed is stretched to rob
The living and the dead.

IRON ORE IN U.S.S.R.

MARMUSK, Oct. 29. (By Mail).—A survey party of the Geological Committee has uncovered near Murmansk iron ore deposits covering a territory of 1,000 square klm.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Jobless Paris Butcher Cuts Louvre Painting For Food, Bed in Jail

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Penniless and without shelter, George Latreille, unemployed Paris butcher, slashed a picture in the Louvre as the easiest way of getting arrested.

Latreille said that with the approach of winter he preferred going to jail. The picture slashed was "The Family Reunion" by Louis Le Nain. The painting will be repaired by Louvre experts.

Mexico to Select Able Delegation For Havana Meet

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—Anticipating a clash with the United States over American policies in Latin-America, the Calles government is carefully selecting its best diplomats for the Pan-American Conference at Havana in January.

The selection of highly-trained American diplomats like Charles Evans Hughes, Ambassador Fletcher, and Dwight Morrow, formerly affiliated with J. P. Morgan and Company, by the United States has made the selection of representatives by the Calles Government a particularly careful one.

Altho no official announcement has yet been made it is believed that Fernando Gonzales Roa, who headed the Mexican delegation at the pre-recognition conference in 1923, will probably attend the conference. Isidro Fabela, author of a number of books analyzing the role of American imperialism, will also be a delegation member, it is believed.

New Harvester Machine Manufactured in USSR

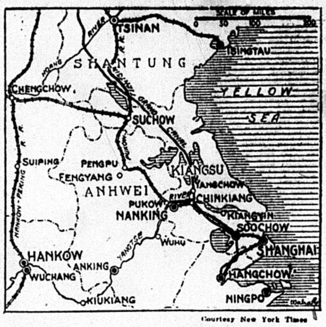
MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (By Mail).—The first ten machines for binding sheaves with improved apparatuses of the latest construction have been manufactured by the works formerly belonging to the "International Harvester Co." at Liubartzy, near Moscow, according to the Torgovo-Promyshkennaya Gazetta (Journal of Commerce and Industry). The new harvesting machines are provided with a contrivance for work with horses or tractors.

In 1927-28 the works will produce 500 such harvesting machines, while, according to the five years' industrial plan, the production in 1930 is to reach 10,000 harvesting machines yearly.

QUAKE IN CHILE.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 14.—Severe earth tremors were felt here, at Valparaiso and in the interior early today. They began at 3:25 o'clock and lasted nearly a minute. Houses were damaged in the interior.

WAR LORDS PICNIC



Courtesy New York Times

The map indicates the Yangtze valley, which is being fought over by the counter-revolutionary Hankow and Nanking governments. The Nanking army marched up the Yangtze river thru Wuhu to Hankow, which it is about to capture from the Hankow troops. General Tang Shen-chi, Hankow war lord, burned the trade union headquarters before fleeing from the city.

MANY ARRESTED FOR PROTESTING FASCIST REGIME

CORILA VECCHIA, Oct. 29 (By Mail).—Hundreds of workers who protested against the recent wage slashes decreed by Mussolini have been arrested by a company of carabineers and Fascist militia and jailed. Two workers in Carrare were arrested by the militia for distributing non-Fascist papers.

The arrest follows the jailing of twenty-five Communists and socialists at Navare who were charged with distributing a leaflet, describing the high cost of living and the recent wage cut decree. Five persons were arrested at Campello Monti for singing the "Red Flag."

The wave of arrests has increased as the result of wide-spread unrest following the wage cut. A number of sporadic outbreaks have occurred in villages in various sections of the country but have been suppressed by the Fascist militia.

Yugoslav Demonstration Is Held Against Italy

BELGRADE, Nov. 14—Demonstrations against Italy were held here and in front of the Italian consulate at Saplato yesterday with the signing of the Franco-Yugoslav treaty.

There is a good deal of nationalist sentiment here against Italy because of her encroachments in Albania and Dalmatia.

Number of Strikes on Rapid Rise in Germany; Over Double in One Year

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Strikes in Germany for the second quarter of the year totalled 247 in comparison with the 101 strikes for the same period last year.

The growing unrest of German workers against long hours, low wages and the speed-up system, which was responsible for the strike of 80,000 lignite miners last month, threatens to lead to strikes in some of the major industries—like steel and chemicals.

Fascist Naval Program Hit in French Press

PARIS, Nov. 14. — Italy's naval building program is severely criticized in the nationalist newspaper the Journal des Debats which declares that "French communications in the Mediterranean" are imperilled.

Italy has embarked on a huge shipbuilding program.

RICHBERG HITS "PUBLIC INTEREST" PLEA OF RAILROAD

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Parading of selfish interests of railroad carriers under the guise of "the public's interest" was charged against attorneys for the western railroads by Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in his rebuttal argument in the wage hearing here. Richberg said, "The real public's interest is that there be a more equal distribution of the returns of industry. The arbitration board adjourned until Nov. 28 when it will meet in Denver to decide the case.

FOREIGN TROOPS MASS IN HANKOW AS CITY FALLS

Believe British Aim to Retake Concession

HANKOW, Nov. 14. — Foreign troops are being massed in Hankow as its fall into the hands of the Nanking troops is imminent. The French concession has been barricaded and is being guarded by Annamite soldiers, while British war vessels are riding in the river with their guns trained on the city.

That the fighting in Hankow may be used by the British as the occasion for the recapture of her Hankow concession which she lost by the Chen-O'Malley agreement signed early this year is regarded as likely.

Loots Labor Headquarters.

Before General Tang Shen-chi fled from the city, the General Labor Temple was looted and set on fire. General Tang Shen-chi also ordered the strangulation of a Hunan general, who had urged Tang's retirment, before leaving the city.

Chaos is augmented by thousands of professional soldiers who are looting the city. A large number of Nanking troops who have filtered thru into the city are helping in the looting.

The cities of Wuhan and Hochien formally surrendered to the Nanking commander Lit Sung-jen whose troops are expected to occupy Wuhan today following its evacuation by the Hankow forces.

* * *

General Tang Shen-chi who looted Hankow before leaving it, led the counter-revolutionary coup which split the Hankow government this summer.

Marx and Stresemann Reach Vienna; Rumor Move for "Anschluss"

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Chancellor Marx and Foreign Minister Stresemann, of Germany, arrived here today to confer with leaders of the Austrian government.

They were greeted at the railway station by Federal Chancellor Seipel, Foreign Minister Peters and Burgomaster Schobar. Belief is held in some quarters that the German officials' visit will stimulate the movement for a union of Austria with Germany.

JUNKERS PLANE IN AZORES.

HORTA, The Azores, Nov. 14. — The junkers seaplane D-1230, piloted by Fritz Loose and carrying as passenger Fraulein Lilli Dillenz, Viennese actress, remained here today instead of taking off for the United States because of the accident which yesterday wrecked another German plane, the Heinkel plane, D-1220, as it was starting off across the Atlantic.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Communist Party Has Large Gains in Hesse and Bremen Elections

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Communist Party made large gains in the State Legislature elections in Hesse and Bremen, according to the final tabulation of votes today.

In Hesse the Communist Party gained 8,000 votes, while a gain of 4,000 was made in Bremen.

Bulgaria Quarters 25,000 of Wrangel White Guard Troops

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 27. (By mail).—Over twenty-five thousand of Wrangel's White Russian troops have been quartered in State-built houses here at the Government's expense.

The troops, it is believed, will be used both for the suppression of possible rebellions and as part of the preparations of the British Tory Government for an offensive against the Soviet Union.

Three editors of the Independent Socialist paper, the Novini, have been arrested.

Red International Urges U. S. Workers To Liberate Azzario

MOSCOW, Oct. 28. (By Mail).—The Red Trade Union International has published an appeal urging American workers to protest against the deportation of Azzario from Panama to Italy where he is wanted by the Fascist police for opposing the Mussolini regime. Azzario is now in prison in Panama.

"The international proletariat and the American proletariat especially, must take all measures to prevent this. They must demand that Comrade Azzario be released immediately. Workers everywhere must protest energetically and prevent Comrade Azzario—that loyal combatant of the workers' cause from being handed over to the Fascist brigands and Black-shirts."

British Ambassador's Auto License Revoked

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the United States, had his automobile registration revoked today by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, because of violation of the Massachusetts law on auto insurance.

Sir Esme Howard may re-register his automobile when he comes to Massachusetts from Washington next summer.

BELIEVE POLISH DRIVE ON VILNA MAY TAKE PLACE

Attack on Lithuania Aimed at U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—Fear is expressed here that Poland may launch an attack on Lithuania, which thru British manipulation, may develop into an attack on the Soviet Union. The large appropriations made in the Polish budget for the army are regarded as preparation for a possible offensive for the capture of Vilna.

It is well-known that in addition to manufacturing arms and munitions, Poland has been receiving war supplies—including airplanes, guns and munitions—thru the free port of Danzig.

Polish Militarism.

Poland has long hankered after Vilna, former capital of Lithuania, which if occupied by Poland would open Moscow strategically to a Polish attack and place a Polish barrier between the Soviet Union and Germany.

Observers here point to the recent activity of Polish munitions factories, tho idle this spring have been working on double shifts in the last few months.

See British Hand.

Great Britain, it is believed, is encouraging the Polish designs on Lithuania in its offensive against the Soviet Union.

German Steel Barons War on Eight-Hour Day

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The government has received a petition from the large steel manufacturers urging the postponement of the eight-hour day which is supposed to go into effect on January 1st.

The petition states that the eight-hour day will compel them to use three instead of two shifts a day.

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Liberation of Science Under Soviet Rule

THE universities were under czarism and under the Provisional Government a bourgeois citadel where "trespassers" were not admitted. A worker could not even think of entering a university as he rarely finished his elementary two classes, let alone anything above that.

The October Revolution opened wide the doors of the universities for the toilers. In August, 1918, the Soviet government abolished by decree all obstacles set up for the workers in the course of tens of years in entering the universities by the propertied classes. That moment, August, 1918, marks the beginning of a prolonged struggle for the university, but only the beginning. The struggle did not at all end with the declaration that the Soviet universities have "open doors." In the second half of 1918, intensive agitation was carried on in the Moscow mills and factories among workers for the proletarianization of the universities. A particularly great role was played in this agitation by the then small fraction of Bolshevik students. Thanks to this agitation and enormous gravitation to the universities about 1,000 workers from the bench entered the Commercial Institute alone. These workers constituted the first detachment of worker students. This detachment may be considered as the first step towards the proletarianization of the universities.

* * *

However, the proletarianization of the universities at a given stage soon revealed alongside the positive factors also some negative factors. For instance, the worker students were not sufficiently prepared for university studies. It is quite natural therefore, that after the first wave of enthusiasm some had to drop out. Then it was decided to organize in connection with the universities workers' faculties which were to serve as preparatory schools for the universities. In 1919 such preparatory schools were organized on authorization of the People's Commissariat for Education in all universities. Some workers' faculties were organized as independent institutions.

In the course of the subsequent years, the workers' faculties became a splendid instrument for the proletarianization and radical reorganization of the universites. In 1926-27 there were 32,000 students in the workers' faculties of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. Throughout the USSR the number of students in the workers' faculties was considerably higher: there were 46,000 students studying in 109 faculties. The number of women constituted about 15 per cent. The social composition of the students in the RSFSR was 58.9 per cent workers, 33.9 per cent peasants and 7.2 per cent people not engaged in physical employment.

After finishing the term in the workers' faculties, the workers enter one university or another from where they graduate as captains of industry, agriculture, etc. Some of the workers' faculty students enter technical schools where they receive a high school technical education.

There are in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics 550 technical schools with 92,445 students.

* * *

The social composition of the technical schools is characterized by the following figures: 20.8 per cent workers, 37.2 per cent peasants, 33.3 per cent office workers, 8.7 per cent miscellaneous. The workers and peasants constitute a majority not only in the industrial technical schools, but in the technical schools in general.

We have the same picture also in the universities. At the beginning of 1926-27 there was the following social competition in the universities of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics: 2.4 per cent workers, 25.9 per cent peasants, 37.5 per cent office workers, 9.1 per cent people of free professions, 1.1 per cent artisans, 1.8 per cent non-laboring elements, 0.2 per cent miscellaneous. In 1926-27 the proletarian elements have increased still further in the universities. Suffice it to say that the workers and peasants constitute in 1927, 70 per cent of the newly accepted students.

The number of universities in the U. S. S. R. is at the present time 136, whereas before the revolution there were only 90 (1914-15, the number of students in the Soviet universities is 30 per cent greater than in the universities before the revolution.

* * *

What do these "dry" figures reveal? They show that the Soviet government has brought into life the slogan "Science to the people," that this slogan is not inscribed on the walls of the First Moscow State University, the oldest university in Russia in vain.

The Child of the October Revolution.

Perhaps in no sphere of cultural creative work has the October Revolution had as much influence as in the sphere of pre-school age education.

The education of pre-school age children is truly a child of the October Revolution. Tremendous work has developed in the sphere of giving a collective rearing to children in the kindergartens, mother and child homes, and other similar institutions in the U. S. S. R. In these institutions the children learn to perform work suitable to their physical capabilities and to engage in free creative work. They perform these things in games and in a healthy atmosphere of realistic familiarization of the children with their natural environments.

* * *

In 1925-26 there were 1,355 kindergartens and children's homes with 73,000 children between the ages of 3 and 8. This as compared with the preceding year was an increase of 19.9% in the numbers of institutions and 20.4% in the number of children. Workers' children predominate in the kindergartens constituting 53.1% of all children. Kindergartens are comparatively not so wide-spread in the rural districts although the need for them there is not less than in the towns. Children's playgrounds are more primitive in nature, are more wide-spread in the villages. In 1926, there were over 3,000 of them.

Even at the present inadequate development of institutions of children of pre-school age, the working woman feels much relieved. For the first time, under the Soviet government, she receives a real opportunity to forget for an hour or two her domestic troubles and occupy herself with social activity firmly convinced that her child is in reliable hands and under good care.

The Cultural Revolution of Today.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is marching onward to Socialism. Having reached and passed the prewar level in the economic sphere, the working class of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is now engaged in the reconstruction of industry, in the industrialization of the country.

* * *

"Communism is the Soviet Government plus electrification," said Lenin (Vol. XVI, p. 428, Russ. Ed.). Industrialization is based on the plan of the country's electrification. By expanding Socialist industry, the proletariat consolidates its position in national economy and guaranteeing the gradual growth of the Socialist elements in the country.

In Lenin's article on the Importance of Cooperation in the Rural Districts, we find a splendid outline of Socialist reconstruction of agriculture. "A system of civilized cooperators, coupled with public ownership of the means of production and the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie is a Socialist order." (Lenin, Vol. XVIII, part 2, p. 142.)

* * *

Both of these main tasks of our epoch (industrialization and cooperation) demand a continuous rise of culture. We have already quoted Lenin's words that "Communism is the Soviet Government plus electrification." But Lenin adds, "It must be understood and remembered that we can have no electrification as long as we have illiteracy." (Vol. XVII, page 429.) "Should we attain complete cooperation we should stand on Socialist ground with both feet. But to bring about full cooperation it requires such cultural development of the peasantry (and particularly the peasantry as it constitutes an enormous mass) which makes cooperation impossible without a complete cultural revolution." (Vol. XVIII, part 2, page 145.)

The cultural revolution is becoming the problem of the day. It is often accomplished in a quiet form in the growth of anti-illiteracy stations, clubs, schools, newspaper circulation, the number of university graduates, etc., etc. But the cultural revolution marches onward. It marches to victory, spreading a bright red light over the entire Soviet territory.

The cultural revolution is knocking at our doors . . .

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Needle Trades Bosses Amalgamate While Unions Disintegrate

By ROSE WORTIS.

In the "Women's Wear" of Friday, November the 4th, there appeared a statement about the organization of a new Association of Women's Apparel Industries of America. The statement runs in part as follows:

"The objects to be accomplished include 'the joining together for the purpose of mutual benefit for those engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of women's, misses' and children's wear and kindred lines, and those engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of materials that go to produce and develop the industries mentioned in the United States.'"

"It has been repeatedly pointed out that the commonalty of interests of all ready-to-wear concerns demanded a powerful, unified organization to ably direct activities."

The statement further goes on to say that:

"The new organization has already arranged an affiliation with other leading organizations in the women's ready-to-wear market, notably the United Women's Wear League of America and its affiliated organizations, the Eastern Millinery Association and its units, the Associated Fur Manufacturers and the Associated Dress Industries of America."

"The new association will have as its chief objects the betterment of internal trade conditions and the achievement of closer accord between wholesalers and retailers, and wholesalers and their sources of supply."

"It will now be possible for the Women's apparel industries to present a united front in the furtherance of their common goal."

Association to Fight Workers.

While this association is seemingly organized to take care of the purely business end of the employers' interests, there is no doubt that the broad aim—of unifying and protecting the interests of the manufacturers engaged in the various branches of the industries—will include mutual aid and protection in the event of labor trouble. The organization of this new association shows that the employers are alive to the industrial developments. It shows that they recognize centralization as the best means of protecting their interests in all fields. The needle trade industry is continuously growing in importance in spite of the occasional seasonal slumps. The employers recognize that by solidifying their forces, by establishing a centralized machinery on a scientific basis, their position in relation to other factors in the industry will be strengthened to the great advantage of their business growth.

The association thus far is limited to women's apparel industries, but the close connection and similarity of problems between the women's and the men's clothing industries will undoubtedly lead to the extension of this association to include the employers of the men's garment industry.

The employers of the various branches of the industry have at all times been conscious of their common interests and during critical periods have come to one another's assistance both financially and morally. A striking illustration was the attitude of the Industrial Council during the Furriers' strike of 1926, when they refused to permit their employees to work an extra half day during the height of the season (which under ordinary circumstances they would have gladly agreed to) simply because the money was to be contributed to the support of the fur strikers. However, the organizational separation was an obstacle to more active cooperation, with the result that today this difficulty has been obviated by the formation of this new association. Thus we see employers of the needle industries, taking full cognizance of their common needs by joining their forces in "a united front in the furtherance of their common goal."

What of the Unions.

How are the unions equipped to meet the new developments in the industry? How will the needle trade unions face the united front of the bosses? How will the officials of the needle trade unions, who are opposed to amalgamation of the needle trades and have persecuted all the exponents of amalgamation, meet this new offensive of the bosses? What is the situation in the needle trade unions today?

The Cloak & Dressmakers' Union.

The Cloak & Dressmakers' Union is lying prostrate, without a vestige of its former strength. The jobbing-contracting system, which had for years been the source of all evils, has received such impetus by the internal struggle that daily the more legitimate firms are disbanding their plants and are becoming jobbers. Union conditions, for which the cloak and dressmakers have bled for many years, are competely wiped out. The week work system, which was established in the cloak industry after a long and bitter struggle, has been abolished and piece work, at rates even lower than those prevailing in 1910, re-established. The 40-hour week, one of the greatest achievements of the needle trade unions, is but a memory of the past. The ten and twelve hour day and the seven day week is a common practice in the industry.

Corruption and Demoralization.

Not a trace is left of the dignity and self respect achieved by the workers thru the organization of their union. The cloak and dressmaker today is an abject slave of his employer and is subjected to the speed-up system and to humiliating conditions.

The Cloak & Dressmakers' Union, which was the proud achievement of thousands of men and women, is shattered into fragments, its prestige undermined, its morale broken. The best union workers, employed by their respective firms for many years, are discharged by order of the highest officers of the International.

Workers are sent to scab against each other and are given police protection at the expense of the International. Gangsters openly declare in court that they have been hired by the Sigman machine to make murderous attacks on workers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars from union trust funds are squandered. Injunctions are used by the officialdom in its struggle against the membership. Workers are imprisoned for long terms thru the provocations of men who call themselves union leaders. The expressed wishes of the workers are openly defied and the the union brought to shame by a clique of bureaucrats. Sigman, a wealthy property owner, surrounded by elements of the lowest type, poses as the spokesman of the workers and usurps the right to rule the destinies of the thousands of cloak and dressmakers.

The Furriers' Union.

Similar is the situation in the Fur Workers' International. The monumental achievements of the Furriers' Union during the left wing administration, which brought that organization to the forefront of the needle trade unions as an example of militancy, class-consciousness and virility, have been completely destroyed.

The successful efforts of the workers under the left wing administration, which have rooted out gangsterism and corruption and have raised the furriers from the status of slaves of both the employers and the corrupt union clique to the dignity of class-conscious workers fighting militantly for a greater share of the product of their labor; the glaring victory of the 40-hour week; the elimination of sub-contracting and the speed-up system; the average 25 per cent wage increase, etc.; all this has been shattered, destroyed, by the hand of an unscrupulous clique under the direction of Woll and McGrady of the A. F. of L.

Conditions at Low Level.

The furriers, who but a short time ago held their heads erect, conscious of their powerful union ready to back them in their justified demands, are once more under the iron heel of the fur manufacturer, aided by the old clique which is again becoming entrenched in the Fur Workers' International.

Sweat-shop conditions, contracting and sub-contracting, wholesale discharge of workers, graft and corruption have once more come to life, threatening the very existence of the Furriers' Union. Within a short period of a few months the devastating hand of the Wolls and the McGradys has nullified the gains of the 1926 strike and broken the backbone of the Furriers' Union.

The Amalgamated.

Equally disastrous is the situation in the Amalgamated. Even tho no open war, such as exists in the Furriers and in the I. L. G. W. U., was practiced by the bureaucracy of the Amalgamated, it has, nevertheless, thru cunning and treachery expelled many of the most militant workers from the Union and from the shops, and has instituted an iron dictatorship maintained with the aid of strong-arm men — a dictatorship which is brutally crushing every attempt of the workers to revolt against their miserable conditions.

Shamelessly, the leaders of the Amalgamated are selling out the interests of the workers to the employers and are advocating the individual standard of production, which will eliminate the most basic union conditions in the shops. Without any sign of resistance, and even with the tacit consent of the officials of the Amalgamated, the employers are reorganizing their shops and throwing out all such workers who insist on union standards, regardless of whether they are rights or lefts.

The workers of the Amalgamated are paying dearly for the treachery of their leaders during the cloakmakers' strike, for the support given by Beckerman, and his gang to the bureaucracy of the I. L. G. W. U. and the Furriers, the Sigmans, Wolls and McGradys in their efforts to convert the militant needle trade unions into "company unions" ruled by their clique.

The Cap Makers.

This break-down of union conditions in the more important branches of the needle industries is having its effect on all other branches and today we find a situation in the Cap Makers' Union where President Zaritzky and his supporters are ready to give up the 40-hour week, the establishment of which came as the result of the victory of the furriers. Zaritsky is not only ready to give up the 40-hour week without a sign of resistance, but is even willing to give up the week-work system, prevailing in the industry for many years, and substitute piece work in its stead.

Same Right Wing Methods.

Zaritzky's manoeuvres in the Union today are typical of the methods employed by the trade union bureaucracy in answer to the offensive of the employers and the demands of the workers for an aggressive policy. Instead of adopting the policy of fighting the jobbers and organizing the out-of-town shops that have migrated from the main centers, as proposed by the left wing, Zaritzky advises granting the employers concessions that would reduce the standards of the New York workers to the level of the out-of-town shops.

Unions Weakened—Bosses Strengthened.

Thus we see conditions where the unions have been weakened and disorganized, union standards undermined, the jobbing-contracting system becoming more widespread, the open shop becoming ever more menacing, the problem of the out-of-town shop more pressing, the sweat shop and speed-up system once more coming into existence, and the ranks of the workers disunited, their energy and enthusiasm dissipated in internal strife. This is the deplorable situation we find in the needle trade unions at a time when the employers' associations are strengthening their ranks and solidifying their forces.

Right Wing Bankruptcy Proved.

In the course of the past few years the bureaucracy of the needle trades has demonstrated its bankruptcy. It has demonstrated its inability to lead and guide the workers in their struggles. It has no vision, no program for meeting the pressing problems of the workers. In this blind alley the decadent bureaucrats, in an effort to maintain their hold on the unions, are erecting ever greater barriers against united action of all the needle trade workers. They are divided and subdivided into various cliques. Their policy is not dictated by the needs of the workers, not by the developments of the industry, but by their clique interests.

Make Common Cause Against Masses

There is one danger, however, which is recognized by all of them, a danger which to them is more real and more menacing than the attacks of the employers; that is the rising revolt of the workers against their further domination in the unions. To obviate this danger, they have found common ground in expulsions and suppression of the workers discontented with their bankrupt policies of submission to the employers. To accomplish this, they have mobilized all their resources and have been carrying on a war of destruction in the needle trade unions for the past few years.

Right Wing Replies with Reaction

The demands of the workers for amalgamation of all the unions in the needle trades to meet the united front of the bosses are answered with expulsions and persecutions. The demand for organization of the unorganized workers, a task which can only be successfully accomplished thru the unification of all the branches of the industry, is met by concessions to the bosses at the expense of the workers. The demand for rank and file control of the unions, for democracy in the administration of union affairs is met with police, injunctions and imprisonment of workers.

Left Wing Leadership the Solution.

The developments of the past few years have been an object lesson to the workers in the needle trades, as well as to the labor movement in general. The brief experiences of the furriers and the cloak and dressmakers with the left wing administrations have shown the workers a way out of their difficulties. It has shown them that only the progressives have a program for strengthening the unions and command forces capable of gaining improvements for the workers. These brief experiences, more than any amount of propaganda, have made possible the determined struggles of these workers during the past year against the combined forces of reaction in the attack on their unions.

Forge Weapons in Struggle

The workers in the needle trades are living thru a period of great stress and agony, but in the course of these struggles they are forging the weapons that will enable them to reconstruct their unions on a sound basis where craft unionism, autocracy and a policy of class collaboration will be substituted by amalgamation, democracy and a militant struggle against employers. Only in unity of action against the united front of the bosses lies the salvation of the needle trade workers. The struggle must go on and will go on until this is accomplished.

DRAMA

"Russia Today"

American Student Delegation Film Shows All Phases of Life in Soviet Union

UNDOUBTEDLY the best motion picture showing conditions in the Soviet Union to be shown in America up to the present time is "Russia Today," produced by the first American Student Delegation to visit the Workers and Peasant Republic, now playing at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse.

The photoplay portrays all sections of life in the Soviet Union. More than half of the picture is devoted to factory scenes, the rest to several important contemporary events in the Soviet Union.

One of the most inspiring parts of the picture is Defense Week which took place after Voikoff, Soviet Union ambassador to Poland was murdered and Great Britain broke off diplomatic relations. Thousands of factory workers, guns over their shoulders, march to the Red Square, Moscow, to let world Imperialism know that they are ready to defend the Soviet Union against any attack made upon it.

The funeral of Arthus McManus, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain is another amazing sight.

Thousands of workers are crowded into the Red Square, in front of Lenin's tomb while N. Bucharin, editor of the Pravda, delivers an oration over the body of the dead English Communist.

The scenes of the development of industry are also remarkable. New buildings and workers' homes in many parts of the Soviet Union are shown.

The workers' rest homes are also displayed upon the screen. Here we see the former palaces of the Romanoffs and their supporters being used by factory workers as a place to rest after toiling in the factories.

The student delegation is to be congratulated for issuing such a fine picture. The photography is unusually clear. In fact, better than most pictures produced in the Soviet Union that have been shown in America.

BUTLER DAVENPORT.

Director of and chief player in "Hamlet" now in its second week at the Davenport Theatre.

This is a picture every worker should attempt to see.

On the same bill the Fifth Avenue Playhouse presents Pola Negri in "Forbidden Paradise," directed by Ernest Lubitsch; a story of the love affairs of Catherine the Great. Thus in one night the audience has an opportunity of comparing old Czarist Russia to the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.—S. A. P.

Leon M. Lion, the English producer who came here to stage "The Fanatics" now playing at the 49th Street Theatre, will return to England shortly with a current American play for production at Wyndham's Theatre, which he controls.

"Out of the Sea," the new drama by Don Marquis, opens at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre, Monday evening, November 28th, prior to the New York showing.

AMUSEMENTS

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Ageff, Alex
Antonowitz, J.
Adostru, V.
Alpert
Arbanas, Steve
Atlas
Abelson, A.
Alpenowitz, A.
Alport, H.
Antonen, O.
Ahlgvist, J. L.
Ahlgvist, A.
Anderson, Harry
Anderson, Gust
Amksaar, Mrs. M.
Abelson, Sarah
Alperovitz, Sol
Allen, G. W.
Abushenko, C.
Boyko, M.
Bryzuki, M.
Brown, Al
Beck, M.
Brussel, D.
Brown, Samuel
Bornstein, K.
Blecker, E.
Babushkic, T.
Bergsten, Ant.
Belich, M.
Belich, S.
Benci, Vinko
Bonis, John
Behrin, John
Babad
Brody, B.
Berg, Isidor
Bayer, P.
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Brown, J.
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Bogat
Bartlmen, Martin
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Bespalow, Jack
Berman
Bassin, Fannie
Bogarol, P.
Boran, P.
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Boile, M.
Bendersky, Jennie
Bamta, E.
Cegal
Colodny, H.
Cajerem, Steve
Carlson, S.
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Cajanus, Chris
Christoff, Velka
Clonis, George
Castante, C.
Chicko, John
Chuich, Nick
Chackman, I.
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Candra, M.
Cruchorsky, V.
Dudine, F.
Drotvill, Alex
Dailes, Ida
Donety, S.
Diedo, P.
Dudar, Paul
Duritz
Davis, Sam
Duimorich, John
Dolwitz
Daniloff, D.
Daniloff, A.
Evanoff, Steve
Este, E. D.
Epstein
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Eckowitz, W.
Erlach, L.
Epstein, Ida
Eckstein, Max
Elriew, V.
Echo, J.
Erickman, H.
Epstein, Isadore
Freeman
Farabini, S.
Fish, David A.
Fichlander, D.
Fruman, D.
Farber, B.
Frankel, M.
Fagen, Gussie
Feinstein, S.
Feinberg, H.
Pfeiffer, Paul
Fellings, A.
Feldman, Herbert
Frohman, Eleanor
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Giereke, Hinnach
Gimesky, Martin
Gaulach, O.
Golosman, Chaim
Girshengorn, Isaac
Girshencom, Rachle
Gillmer, Samuel
Gralton, James
Gasman, Murray
Gendelman, M
Goldman, J.
Goshfield
Goldman, G.
Guenblatt, Nathan
Goldin, M.
Grabowski, E.
Gregorson, J.
Gerber
Gregorson, M.
Greenblatt, L.
Gerlach, T.
Gernanofsky, S.
Gestein, Rose
Grondahl, A.
Galitzialer
Galoc, Sam
Gontmaher, S.
Goldman, M.
Green, Irving
Gunther, G. G.
Gerth, Ernest L.
Hercun, P.
Hietala, Chas.
Hudecek, R.
Hudecek, Anna
Hellman, Ed.
Herzog, F.
Herzog, M. Y.
Hodak, J.
Horvitz, Frank
Hribkoff, A.
Holjbauer, M.
Heltzig, Paul
Herman
Horn, David
Holaff, Alek
Hadoltt, Harry
Halbkoff, H.
Hamelstein, Irving
Horowitz, Hyman
Hoshatyi, F.
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Johnson, Laura
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Kaloff, Geo.
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Krall, D.
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Malikoff, Ray
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By WM. Z. [illegible]

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Needle Trades Bosses Amalgamate While Unions Disintegrate

By ROSE WORTIS.

In the "Women's Wear" of Friday, November the 4th, there appeared a statement about the organization of a new Association of Women's Apparel Industries of America. The statement runs in part as follows:

"The objects to be accomplished include 'the joining together for the purpose of mutual benefit for those engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of women's, misses' and children's wear and kindred lines, and those engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of materials that go to produce and develop the industries mentioned in the United States.'"

"It has been repeatedly pointed out that the commonalty of interests of all ready-to-wear concerns demanded a powerful, unified organization to ably direct activities."

The statement further goes on to say that:

"The new organization has already arranged an affiliation with other leading organizations in the women's ready-to-wear market, notably the United Women's Wear League of America and its affiliated organizations, the Eastern Millinery Association and its units, the Associated Fur Manufacturers and the Associated Dress Industries of America."

"The new association will have as its chief objects the betterment of internal trade conditions and the achievement of closer accord between wholesalers and retailers, and wholesalers and their sources of supply."

"It will now be possible for the Women's apparel industries to present a united front in the furtherance of their common goal."

Association to Fight Workers.

While this association is seemingly organized to take care of the purely business end of the employers' interests, there is no doubt that the broad aim—of unifying and protecting the interests of the manufacturers engaged in the various branches of the industries—will include mutual aid and protection in the event of labor trouble. The organization of this new association shows that the employers are alive to the industrial developments. It shows that they recognize centralization as the best means of protecting their interests in all fields. The needle trade industry is continuously growing in importance in spite of the occasional seasonal slumps. The employers recognize that by solidifying their forces, by establishing a centralized machinery on a scientific basis, their position in relation to other factors in the industry will be strengthened to the great advantage of their business growth.

The association thus far is limited to women's apparel industries, but the close connection and similarity of problems between the women's and the men's clothing industries will undoubtedly lead to the extension of this association to include the employers of the men's garment industry.

The employers of the various branches of the industry have at all times been conscious of their common interests and during critical periods have come to one another's assistance both financially and morally. A striking illustration was the attitude of the Industrial Council during the Furriers' strike of 1926, when they refused to permit their employees to work an extra half day during the height of the season (which under ordinary circumstances they would have gladly agreed to) simply because the money was to be contributed to the support of the fur strikers. However, the organizational separation was an obstacle to more active cooperation, with the result that today this difficulty has been obviated by the formation of this new association. Thus we see employers of the needle industries, taking full cognizance of their common needs by joining their forces in "a united front in the furtherance of their common goal."

What of the Unions.

How are the unions equipped to meet the new developments in the industry? How will the needle trade unions face the united front of the bosses? How will the officials of the needle trade unions, who are opposed to amalgamation of the needle trades and have persecuted all the exponents of amalgamation, meet this new offensive of the bosses? What is the situation in the needle trade unions today?

The Cloak & Dressmakers' Union.

The Cloak & Dressmakers' Union is lying prostrate, without a vestige of its former strength. The jobbing-contracting system, which had for years been the source of all evils, has received such impetus by the internal struggle that daily the more legitimate firms are disbanding their plants and are becoming jobbers. Union conditions, for which the cloak and dressmakers have bled for many years, are competely wiped out. The week work system, which was established in the cloak industry after a long and bitter struggle, has been abolished and piece work, at rates even lower than those prevailing in 1910, re-established. The 40-hour week, one of the greatest achievements of the needle trade unions, is but a memory of the past. The ten and twelve hour day and the seven day week is a common practice in the industry.

Corruption and Demoralization.

Not a trace is left of the dignity and self respect achieved by the workers thru the organization of their union. The cloak and dressmaker today is an abject slave of his employer and is subjected to the speed-up system and to humiliating conditions.

The Cloak & Dressmakers' Union, which was the proud achievement of thousands of men and women, is shattered into fragments, its prestige undermined, its morale broken. The best union workers, employed by their respective firms for many years, are discharged by order of the highest officers of the International.

Workers are sent to scab against each other and are given police protection at the expense of the International. Gangsters openly declare in court that they have been hired by the Sigman machine to make murderous attacks on workers.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars from union trust funds are squandered. Injunctions are used by the officialdom in its struggle against the membership. Workers are imprisoned for long terms thru the provocations of men who call themselves union leaders. The expressed wishes of the workers are openly defied and the the union brought to shame by a clique of bureaucrats. Sigman, a wealthy property owner, surrounded by elements of the lowest type, poses as the spokesman of the workers and usurps the right to rule the destinies of the thousands of cloak and dressmakers.

The Furriers' Union.

Similar is the situation in the Fur Workers' International. The monumental achievements of the Furriers' Union during the left wing administration, which brought that organization to the forefront of the needle trade unions as an example of militancy, class-consciousness and virility, have been completely destroyed.

The successful efforts of the workers under the left wing administration, which have rooted out gangsterism and corruption and have raised the furriers from the status of slaves of both the employers and the corrupt union clique to the dignity of class-conscious workers fighting militantly for a greater share of the product of their labor; the glaring victory of the 40-hour week; the elimination of subcontracting and the speed-up system; the average 25 per cent wage increase, etc.; all this has been shattered, destroyed, by the hand of an unscrupulous clique under the direction of Woll and McGrady of the A. F. of L.

Conditions at Low Level.

The furriers, who but a short time ago held their heads erect, conscious of their powerful union ready to back them in their justified demands, are once more under the iron heel of the fur manufacturer, aided by the old clique which is again becoming entrenched in the Fur Workers' International.

Sweat-shop conditions, contracting and sub-contracting, wholesale discharge of workers, graft and corruption have once more come to life, threatening the very existence of the Furriers' Union. Within a short period of a few months the devastating hand of the Wolls and the McGradys has nullified the gains of the 1926 strike and broken the backbone of the Furriers' Union.

The Amalgamated.

Equally disastrous is the situation in the Amalgamated. Even tho no open war, such as exists in the Furriers and in the I. L. G. W. U., was practiced by the bureaucracy of the Amalgamated, it has, nevertheless, thru cunning and treachery expelled many of the most militant workers from the Union and from the shops, and has instituted an iron dictatorship maintained with the aid of strong-arm men — a dictatorship which is brutally crushing every attempt of the workers to revolt against their miserable conditions.

Shamelessly, the leaders of the Amalgamated are selling out the interests of the workers to the employers and are advocating the individual standard of production, which will eliminate the most basic union conditions in the shops. Without any sign of resistance, and even with the tacit consent of the officials of the Amalgamated, the employers are reorganizing their shops and throwing out all such workers who insist on union standards, regardless of whether they are rights or lefts.

The workers of the Amalgamated are paying dearly for the treachery of their leaders during the cloakmakers' strike, for the support given by Beckerman, and his gang to the bureaucracy of the I. L. G. W. U. and the Furriers, the Sigmans, Wolls and McGradys in their efforts to convert the militant needle trade unions into "company unions" ruled by their clique.

The Cap Makers.

This break-down of union conditions in the more important branches of the needle industries is having its effect on all other branches and today we find a situation in the Cap Makers' Union where President Zaritzky and his supporters are ready to give up the 40-hour week, the establishment of which came as the result of the victory of the furriers. Zaritzky is not only ready to give up the 40-hour week without a sign of resistance, but is even willing to give up the week-work system, prevailing in the industry for many years, and substitute piece work in its stead.

Same Right Wing Methods.

Zaritzky's manoeuvres in the Union today are typical of the methods employed by the trade union bureaucracy in answer to the offensive of the employers and the demands of the workers for an aggressive policy. Instead of adopting the policy of fighting the jobbers and organizing the out-of-town shops that have migrated from the main centers, as proposed by the left wing, Zaritzky advises granting the employers concessions that would reduce the standards of the New York workers to the level of the out-of-town shops.

Unions Weakened—Bosses Strengthened.

Thus we see conditions where the unions have been weakened and disorganized, union standards undermined, the jobbing-contracting system becoming more widespread, the open shop becoming ever more menacing, the problem of the out-of-town shop more pressing, the sweat shop and speed-up system once more coming into existence, and the ranks of the workers disunited, their energy and enthusiasm dissipated in internal strife. This is the deplorable situation we find in the needle trade unions at a time when the employers' associations are strengthening their ranks and solidifying their forces.

Right Wing Bankruptcy Proved.

In the course of the past few years the bureaucracy of the needle trades has demonstrated its bankruptcy. It has demonstrated its inability to lead and guide the workers in their struggles. It has no vision, no program for meeting the pressing problems of the workers. In this blind alley the decadent bureaucrats, in an effort to maintain their hold on the unions, are erecting ever greater barriers against united action of all the needle trade workers. They are divided and subdivided into various cliques. Their policy is not dictated by the needs of the workers, not by the developments of the industry, but by their clique interests.

Make Common Cause Against Masses

There is one danger, however, which is recognized by all of them, a danger which to them is more real and more menacing than the attacks of the employers; that is the rising revolt of the workers against their further domination in the unions. To obviate this danger, they have found common ground in expulsions and suppression of the workers discontented with their bankrupt policies of submission to the employers. To accomplish this, they have mobilized all their resources and have been carrying on a war of destruction in the needle trade unions for the past few years.

Right Wing Replies with Reaction

The demands of the workers for amalgamation of all the unions in the needle trades to meet the united front of the bosses are answered with expulsions and persecutions. The demand for organization of the unorganized workers, a task which can only be successfully accomplished thru the unification of all the branches of the industry, is met by concessions to the bosses at the expense of the workers. The demand for rank and file control of the unions, for democracy in the administration of union affairs is met with police, injunctions and imprisonment of workers.

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American Student Delegation Film Shows All Phases of Life in Soviet Union

UNDOUBTEDLY the best motion picture showing conditions in the Soviet Union to be shown in America up to the present time is "Russia Today," produced by the first American Student Delegation to visit the Workers and Peasant Republic, now playing at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse.

The photoplay portrays all sections of life in the Soviet Union. More than half of the picture is devoted to factory scenes, the rest to several important contemporary events in the Soviet Union.

One of the most inspiring parts of the picture is Defense Week which took place after Voikoff, Soviet Union ambassador to Poland was murdered and Great Britain broke off diplomatic relations. Thousands of factory workers, guns over their shoulders, march to the Red Square, Moscow, to let world Imperialism know that they are ready to defend the Soviet Union against any attack made upon it.

The funeral of Arthus McManus, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain is another amazing sight.

Thousands of workers are crowded into the Red Square, in front of Lenin's tomb while N. Bucharin, editor of the Pravda, delivers an oration over the body of the dead English Communist.

The scenes of the development of industry are also remarkable. New buildings and workers' homes in many parts of the Soviet Union are shown.

The workers' rest homes are also displayed upon the screen. Here we see the former palaces of the Romanoffs and their supporters being used by factory workers as a place to rest after toiling in the factories.

The student delegation is to be congratulated for issuing such a fine picture. The photography is unusually clear. In fact, better than most pictures produced in the Soviet Union that have been shown in America.

BUTLER DAVENPORT.

Director of and chief player in "Hamlet" now in its second week at the Davenport Theatre.

This is a picture every worker should attempt to see.

On the same bill the Fifth Avenue Playhouse presents Pola Negri in "Forbidden Paradise," directed by Ernest Lubitsch; a story of the love affairs of Catherine the Great. Thus in one night the audience has an opportunity of comparing old Czarist Russia to the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.—S. A. P.

Leon M. Lion, the English producer who came here to stage "The Fanatics" now playing at the 49th Street Theatre, will return to England shortly with a current American play for production at Wyndham's Theatre, which he controls.

"Out of the Sea," the new drama by Don Marquis, opens at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre, Monday evening, November 28th, prior to the New York showing.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St.
W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."
—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
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Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
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Winthrop Ames
Presents
John Galsworthy's
New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

49th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
The Fanatics

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Greetings to the Workers and Peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

Adamoff, Ed.
Abelson, Sarah
Anommol
Ageff, Alex
Antonowitz, J.
Adostru, V.
Alpert
Arbanas, Steve
Atlas
Abelson, A.
Alpenowitz, A.
Alport, H.
Antonen, O.
Ahlgvist, J. L.
Ahlgvist, A.
Anderson, Harry
Anderson, Gust
Amksaar, Mrs. M.
Abelson, Sarah
Alperovitz, Sol
Allen, G. W.
Abushenko, C.
Boyko, M.
Bryzuki, M.
Brown, Al
Beck, M.
Brussel, D.
Brown, Samuel
Bornstein, K.
Blecker, E.
Babushkic, T.
Bergsten, Ant.
Belich, M.
Belich, S.
Benci, Vinko
Bonis, John
Behrin, John
Babad
Brody, B.
Berg, Isidor
Bayer, P.
Bagaed, Wm.
Brown, J.
Boffner
Bogat
Bartlmen, Martin
Bolzork, Frank
Balle, Frank
Beltra, Emilio
Barzelogno, Peter
Berossi, Pietro
Baldasar, Mike
Barola, Mike
Beiersdorfer, Wm.
Bechiekoff, K.
Bloxam, Geo.
Baloff, T.
Beraff, B.
Beraff, Harry
Buneta, Joe
Brodowsky, Isidore
Bespalow, Jack
Berman
Bassin, Fannie
Bogarol, P.
Boran, P.
Bevozak, A.
Boile, M.
Bendersky, Jennie
Bamta, E.
Cegal
Colodny, H.
Cajerem, Steve
Carlson, S.
Carlson, A.
Cajanus, Chris
Christoff, Velka
Clonis, George
Castante, C.
Chicko, John
Chuich, Nick
Chackman, I.
Cuckren, Max
Chris, N.
Candra, M.
Cruchorsky, V.
Dudine, F.
Drotvill, Alex
Dailes, Ida
Donety, S.
Diedo, P.
Dudar, Paul
Duritz
Davis, Sam
Duimorich, John
Dolwitz
Daniloff, D.
Daniloff, A.
Evanoff, Steve
Este, E. D.
Epstein
Elkin, B.
Eckowitz, W.
Erlach, L.
Epstein, Ida
Eckstein, Max
Elriew, V.
Echo, J.
Erickman, H.
Epstein, Isadore
Freeman
Farabini, S.
Fish, David A.
Fichlander, D.
Fruman, D.
Farber, B.
Frankel, M.
Fagen, Gussie
Feinstein, S.
Feinberg, H.
Pfeiffer, Paul
Fellings, A.
Feldman, Herbert
Frohman, Eleanor
Gavura, Stephen
Giereke, Hinnach
Gimesky, Martin
Gaulach, O.
Golosman, Chaim
Girshengorn, Isaac
Girshencom, Rachle
Gillmer, Samuel
Gralton, James
Gasman, Murray
Gendelman, M
Goldman, J.
Goshfield
Goldman, G.
Guenblatt, Nathan
Goldin, M.
Grabowski, E.
Gregorson, J.
Gerber
Gregorson, M.
Greenblatt, L.
Geriach, T.
Gernanofsky, S.
Gestein, Rose
Grondahl, A.
Galitzialer
Galoc, Sam
Gontmaher, S.
Goldman, M.
Green, Irving
Gunther, G. G.
Gerth, Ernest L.
Hercun, P.
Hietala, Chas.
Hudecek, R.
Hudecek, Anna
Hellman, Ed.
Herzog, F.
Herzog, M. Y.
Hodak, J.
Horvitz, Frank
Hribkoff, A.
Holjbauer, M.
Heltzig, Paul
Herman
Horn, David
Holaff, Alek
Hadoitt, Harry
Haibkoff, H.
Hamelstein, Irving
Horowitz, Hyman
Hoshatyi, F.
Horwitz, M.
Heggerf, A.
Itenberg, E.
Irwin, T. F.
Johanson, Simon
Jylha, Mr. & Mrs.
Johnson, A.
Jounsen, C.
Jacobson, J.
Jochseld, Marie
Johnson, Laura
Johnson, Minnie
Kremerg, L.
Kostaff, Gregory
Kopersky, L.
Kasmyer, Henry
Klostrich, Theo.
Kaloff, Geo.
Klein, H.
Katzman, Abraham
Kurland, Rose
Keetzman, Jennie
Katzman, Isidore
Kaufman, Em.
Krall, D.
Katz, G.
Katz, D.
Katz, I.
Kaplan, Hyman
Kesel, Paul
Kazahn, S.
Kustin, W.
Keldes, F.
Koszhousky, Peter
Kaminsky
Kotko, Louis
Kirshner, M.
Koll, K. J.
Kaitaiman, John
Kaufer, Phillips
Klinger, Elia
Kourdejan, Simon
Kourdejan, Amenag
Kindstrand, Einar
Kohrlstrand, A.
Kovich, M.
Kosun, J.
Kelich, N.
Krudalich, F.
Krainia, J.
Konarza, Vladimir
Kodra, Joseph
Kralman, David
Kogerman, Wm.
Kreltzer, Anna
Kipniss, Anna
Lotocsaynski, N. M.
Lituchy, Bertha
Luigi, Visintin
Lokoeff, Alex
Lokneff, Jack
Levy
Leual, Frank
Libros, E.
Lemie, L.
Lutzky, H.
Labow, Aaron
Lenerkus
Lipsky
Lehman, J.
Latin, J.
Lutzky, I.
Lewis, Anna
Laine, Mr. & Mrs.
Linden, Mr. & Mrs.
Lehtd, Wm.
Laitola, A.
Lehto, Saimi
Lindstrom, E.
Larson, Andrew
Lundin, Erid
Leitner, Aurel
Levin, Yetta
Levine, J.
Lazaroff, M.
Markver, S.
Malk, M. A.
Meel, George
Minkoff, Israel
Malakoff, S.
Minkin, J.
Malstrom, Carl J.
Mraskok, Edward
Merriman, Mary
Merriman, Sarah
Meredow, I.
Masoroch, S.
Miller, M.
Mioc, M. M.
Makierman, H.
Miner, John
Midiaevich, Elia
Menis, S.
Maloff, B.
Mance, Lawrence
Miller, C.
McGarlin, Peter J.
Meltser, Sam
Meltzer, Yetta
Meyer, M.
Musikar, L.
Malikoff, Ray
Merenjof, T.
Medvitsky, Anton
Macavol, I.
Martini, Bemo
Marfiany, J.
Nikalai, David
Negri, C.
Norikoff, Peter
Nicander, T.
Nenuch, J.
Niemela, Mrs.
Oilani
Okman, O.
Odell, Ida H.
Olkin, L.
Owzatzky, R.
Ozolin, A.
Okicich, A.
Okicich, Mary
Okicich, P.
Opris, L.
Popoff, M.
Porteney, J.
Partanen, J.
Pasekow, Joe
Peerson, Harry
Pavich, M.
Peterson, J.
Peterson, C. O.
Paltz, S. S.
Plotnik, B.
Pearlman, R. S.
Person, P. F.
Person, Harry
Palatine, G.
Petroff, John
Paratore, Bert
Petuch, M.
Petriwsky, Peter
Pilnick, Frank
Rumack, R.
Robinsky, M.
Robin, B.
Robboy, J.
Robin, S.
Robin, F.
Rudick, W.
Raskin, S.
Radman, John
Remmel, O.
Rosenzweig, O. H.
Rosenzweig, R. L.
Rosenzweig, E.
Richmond, David
Rinis, I. A.
Rich, J.
Resnick, J.
Ricklin
Remais, Joseph
Rodriguez, P.
Roupy, B.
Richman, Alex
Rappoport, H.
Righthand
Rabinowitz, T.
Rubor, M.
Reichstein, S.
Rossman

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Delegates Throng International Labor Defense Convention

(Continued from Page One)

market martyrs," said Cannon, "and to work unceasingly for the defense of all fighters for the working class, for relief for their dependents and for the abolition of this gigantic prison—the capitalist system."

Cannon Chairman.

After the conference was opened by Cannon he was elected chairman, with the following as vice-chairmen: Jessica Henderson, active in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign; Charles Cline, of the I. W. W., who served 13 years in a Texas prison; Robert W. Dunn, co-author of "The Labor Spy" and other works; Louis A. Baum, active in the labor movement for a score of years; Lucy Parsons and George Maurer, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Greco and Carrillo.

Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, told of the frame-up of Cologero Greco and Donato Carrillo and the need of rallying labor's forces in their behalf to forestall a second Sacco-Vanzetti case. They are scheduled for trial in the Bronx Dec. 5 on charges of killing two fascists. Earl R. Browder, editor of Labor Unity of Chicago, who recently visited Colorado, spoke of the coal miners' strike in that state. Leaders of the strike are anxious for the support of the International Labor Defense altho John Gahan, editor of Industrial Solidarity, the I. W. W. organ, has attacked the defense organization, Browder reported.

William J. White, a steel worker, told of the Cheswick (Pa.) frame-up, where a large group of miners are under arrest.

Centralia Prisoners.

Richard Brazier, of the Industrial Workers of the World, reviewed the Centralia (Wash.) case, in which eight workers are still in prison.

Robert Zelms, of Boston, was elected secretary and Carl Haker, of Cleveland, assistant secretary.

No One Refused.

"The International Labor Defense is not only active in the defense of prominent men and women in the labor movement," Cannon said in his annual report, "but also comes to the aid of obscure workers caught in the net of capitalist oppression. The I. L. D. has never been appealed to in vain. We are really a non-partisan organization. Our figures show this."

Cannon told of large campaigns carried on by the labor defense organization during the last year, including participation in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign.

No Faith In Masses.

The speaker criticized the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston, pointing out that it placed too much faith in the courts and not enough in the organized power of the workers. August Claessens, secretary of the New York socialist party, refused to speak at a protest meeting, saying he was not certain of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, Cannon added.

A member of the Young Pioneers addressed the Saturday evening session, followed by Lucy Parsons and Ella Reeve Bloor, the latter with greetings from Mooney, Schmidt and McNamara.

Isidor Shapiro, of the Joint Board, Furriers' Union, told of the Mineola, L. I., frame-up, where nine workers were sentenced to prison. Benjamin Gitlow, of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke on the white terror in Europe. Emil Arnold, of Painters' Union No. 275, Chicago, pledged the support of his union to future I. L. D. work. Baum described the labor movement in New York at the time of the Haymarket case.

New Committee.

The conference adjourned Sunday with the election of a new national committee consisting of Upton Sinclair, Clarence Darrow, Scott Nearing, Wm. Z. Foster, Robert W. Dunn, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Charles Cline, Albert Weisbord, Charles Gray, A. T. McNamara, D. J. Bentall, Edw. C. Wentworth, Bishop Wm. M. Brown, Rose Karsner, William F. Dunne, George Maurer, Alice Stone Blackwell, Ellen Hayes, Robert Minor, Rose Baron, Wm. Mollenhauer, Henry Corbishley, Mandel Schuchter, Dan Stevens, Benj. Gitlow, Robert Whittaker, Cora Meyers, F. G. Biedenkapp, David Rhys Williams, Fred Mann, John Edenstrom, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Jacob Dolla, James Cannon, E. R. Meitzen, J. O. Bentall, Ralph Chaplin, Max Bedacht, William Bouck, John T. Taylor, Harrison George, Emil Arnold, Lucy E. Parsons, Pablo Manlapit, Richard Brazier, Jessica Henderson, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Max Shachtman, Ella Reeve Bloor, Paul Crouch, Earl R. Browder, and William J. White.

All the Delegates.

The delegates came from 30 cities. The largest of the delegations represented New York organizations. Delegations representing thousands of workers also attended from Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and New Jersey and New England industrial centers.

The complete list of delegates follows, classified according to city:

Chicago.

Morris Levin, Freiheit Youth Club; Stefan Swanson, Scandinavian City Committee; Charles Kruzich, South Slavic Workers' Club; M. Zaldokas, City Central Committee, Lithuanian Section; S. Patryna, Polish Section, I. L. D.; A. Bimba, Lithuanian Section, I. L. D.; Helen N. Yeskevich, Lithuanian Branch 2, I. L. D.; Leonore Sarnay, Eugene Barnett Branch, I. L. D.; George Maurer, local Chicago, I. L. D.; Emil Arnold, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 194, Painters' Union Local 275 and Pioneer Aid and Support Association; S. Solar, Polish Section, I. L. D.

Philadelphia.

Joseph Baldassare, and Joseph Mancini, Carpenters' Local 1050; Wm. Whitman and G. Gallen, Metal Cornice and Roofers' Union; Frieda Shafendler and Rosa Sokoloff, Millinery Workers' Union, Local 44; M. Sharfendler, Upholsterers' International Union; Domernick Flaiani, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local 139; John Greisiger, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1051; John Lauren, Lettish Education Society; G. Welsh and B. Weinberg, West Philadelphia Workers' Club; Abe Rosenberg, Chas. E. Ruthenberg Branch 101, Independent Workmen's Circle; John Anderson, Scandinavian Branch, I. L. D.; Frank Winkler, German Branch, I. L. D.; Walter M. Koniuszewski, Polish Branch, I. L. D.; Abe Rosenberg, Branch 76, Independent Workmen's Circle; Esther Decoving, Central English Branch, I. L. D.; F. Finkelstein, Russian Branch, I. L. D.; Harry N. Monck, Kensington Branch, I. L. D.; I. Stepansky, South Philadelphia, I. L. D.; J. Lyman, Lettish Branch, I. L. D.; Constance Shannon and J. Bender, Lithuanian Branch 9, I. L. D.; Bertha Couter and Hilda Chedwovsig, I. L. D.; John Lyman and George Minx, Local Philadelphia, I. L. D.; Harry Altshuler and Freda Barrash, U. W. Branch, I. L. D.

Pennsylvania.

Charles Coma, Russian Branch, I. L. D., Scranton; W. J. White, I. L. D., Pittsburgh; Nick Borich, I. L. D., Luzerne and A. Kazakoff, I. L. D., Wilkes-Barre.

Ohio.

Andy Kovacevich, South Slavic Branch, I. L. D., Campbell; Mary Fradin, I. L. D., Youngstown; Carl Hacker, I. L. D., Cleveland; John Cicci, I. L. D., Branch 227, Martins Ferry, and I. L. D., Nefke; M. Chelovitz, I. L. D., Akron.

Detroit.

Louise Manison, Tom Mooney Branch, I. L. D.; Anton Dimitroff, Bulgarian Branch, I. L. D.; Wm. Reynolds and Jacob Robinson, I. L. D.; Dan Pantelich, S. Slovic Branch, I. L. D.; Rose Katz, I. L. D. Branch, Women's Education Circle.

Boston.

Robert Zelms and Mrs. Jessica L. C. Henderson, I. L. D.; Abe Shulman, Independent Workmen's Circle, Branch 106; Abe Slifka and Louis Gilbert, Upholsterers' Union, Local 37.

Newark, N. J.

Louis Barnett and Celia Buitman, I. L. D.; Louis Foster and Harry Silverstein, I. L. D.; Mary Halainen, United Council Working Class Housewives; B. Drenhowski and A. Wiclachowski, Polish Branch, I. L. D.; Philip Fisher and Morris Noveck, Branch 61, Independent Workmen's Circle; Philip Fisher and H. Ribatzky, Branch 308 Workmen's Circle; R. Hyman and S. Silverman, United Council of Workingclass Housewives; Andrew Smith, Slovak Workers' Society; D. Hwrenetz and M. Homstentin, Painters' Local Union 777.

Ridgewood, N. J.

John Schinzel and Alfred Drechsel, Branch 64, I. L. D.; Louis B. Kanigher, Branch 276, I. L. D.

Passaic.

John Paschymski, Ukrainian I. L. D.; S. Melno and L. Wolosiewicz, Polish Branch, I. L. D.; S. Solar and J. Pelczar, central committee, I. L. D.; Ida Atkins, Passaic Council 1, United Council of Working Class Housewives; Edndins Waser, Arbeiter Bund; Steve Rester, Joseph Sailer, Elizabeth Huber and J. Plank, International Labor Defense.

Paterson, N. J.

Louis Stein and Gertrude Muella, Associated Silk Workers; S. Pittkowitz and Abe Landay, I. L. D.; Louis Stein and Gertrude Mueller, Associated Silk Workers.

Perth Amboy, N. J.

Anthony German, Workers' Home Association; Veronica Kovacs, I. L. D.; L. Pruseyka, Lithuanian Workers' Branch, Union County.

Chelsea, Mass.

Philip Jacobs, I. L. D.

Springfield, Mass.

A. E. Phillips, I. L. D.

Lawrence, Mass.

Fred E. Beal, City Central Committee, I. L. D.

Haverhill, Mass.

N. Shechet and A. Zamarchi, English, Italian, Lithuanian and Russian I. L. D. branches.

Delaware.

Minnie Newcombe, Arden Branch, Arden.

Connecticut.

Walter Kozich, Gustave Flinch and S. P. Slabin, I. L. D., Stamford.

California.

Ella Reeve Bloor, East Bay Conference, Oakland, Cal. and San Francisco Conference, San Francisco.

Wisconsin.

Cora Meyer, I. L. D., Milwaukee.

Buffalo.

Charles Folke, I. L. D.

New York.

I. Agert, Bakers' Council 1; Charles Templin, Butchers' Union, Local 174; W. Burkhardt, Bakers' Union, Local 1; Clara Fox and A. Labilla, Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union; William Cohen, Painters' Union, Local 917; Isidor Shapiro and Alex Cohen, Furriers' Union, Local 1; Lena Greenbreg and Clara Meltzer, Furriers' Union, Local 15; Ben Gold, J. Schneider and W. Woliner, Joint Board, Furriers' Union; Louis A. Baum and Sam Russak, Photographic Workers' Union; M. Jacobs, A. Spreiregen and B. Intrator, American Association of Plumbers' Helpers; M. Intrator and A. Rosen, Furriers' Union, Local 5; J. Frechman, Amalgamated Food Workers, Hotel Workers' Branch.

A. Wagner and Sheinan, W. C. of W. C. H.; J. Michalewitz and R. Kaplan, Williamsburg I. L. D. branch; Harry Halebsky and Rose Auerbach, Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union; B. Hegner and Philip Jung, Bakers' Union, Local 3; George Borland and W. F. Condener, Carpenters' Union, Local 2163; Preyer Gieup and L. Klein, Laundry Workers, Local 30; A. Kertesz, Hungarian Branch 18; Michael Rozlevetsky and Adam Thiel, Carpenters' 209; Louis Cohen and Max Kochinsky, Furriers' Local 10; Ray Guskin and Freda Fradis, Millinery Workers' Union, 43; Elizabeth Bulinsky and Helen Jukl, United Textile Workers, Local 1615; S. Musto and I. Cohen, Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 17; A. Kornin.

Leo Hoffbauer, Iron and Bronze Workers Union; Tillie Kweder and William Dwariskis, Aido Chorus; Adolph Hartman, Workman's Circle Branch 634; Paul Shapiro and Calia Samorodin, Unity Cooperative Association; Tenin and Chazanopov, Jewish Workers Club of the Bronx; M. Kniazevich and D. Duranovich, Ukrainian Labor Club, Inc.; B. Lovrovich, Jugoslav Branch, I. L. D.; Mrs. Rachael Hallman, Central Executive Committee of the Workingclass Women; J. Shaffer, Workman's Circle Branch 634; S. Milson, Jugoslav Branch of the I. L. D.; M. Race and D. Ehrlich, Branch 586, W. C.; M. Forun, International Branch, D. I.; T. Seros, Greek Branch; V. Tauras and J. Suirba, Lithuanian Branch 17.

Betty Wolf and Sam Wohl, Downtown Branch, I. L. D.; P. R. Bueisenberg, Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, I. L. D.; Claus Lehmann and Richard Ullrich, Branch 43, Yorkville, I. L. D.; Ettore Frisina, Italian Section, I. L. D.; Juliue Pellagrini, German Section, Bronx Branch, I. L. D.; Lari Pilat, Branch 8, I. L. D.; Frank Chalanpka and J. Rugickona, Czechoslovak Branch, I. L. D.; D. Arenson and T. P. Buckenberger, Branch 1, Bronx, I. L. D.; Betty Wolf and Max Pachausky, Downtown Branch, I. L. D.; Theodor Black and Sigmond Rogsa, Branch 51, I. L. D.; Albert Modiano and Nathan Singer, Morning International Branch, I. L. D.; Jacob Axelbaum and Gladys Soverino, Workers' Cooperative Branch, I. L. D.; S. Tabrala, Bossian Branch, Greenpoint, I. L. D.; M. Paukstis and A. V. Klimas, Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance; Lessie Ginsborg, Council 16, Brooklyn; W. Doran, Ukrainian Committee, I. L. D.; J. Naguszewski and Antoni Masink, Polish Branch, I. L. D.; B. Lewanski, Branch 57, Brooklyn, I. L. D.; Authur Smith, Hungarian Section, I. L. D.; Ruth Berlinsky, Bath Beach Branch 45, Brooklyn, I. L. D..

Herman Copper, Finnish Workers Association, Brooklyn; Elvira Dirba and John Feldman, Lettish Educational Society; Shavelson and Licht, Council 7, United Council Working Class Housewives; Philip Zubrowsky and A. Grodzinsky, Branch 458 Workman's Circle; Julius Ginsberg and Lewis Spivak, Branch 271, Workmen's Circle; S. Greenberg and B. Shulman, Branch 336 Workmen's Circle; I Shein and Lipschitz, Branch 245 Workmen's Circle; M. Cherkis and Joe Torge, Branch 331 Workmen's Circle; Abe Yaitwizky and Ezra Koppel, Branch 417 Workmen's Circle; W. Daniels and S. Kniasch, Branch 625 Workmen's Circle; Irving Saperstein, Branch 35 Workmen's Circle; A. Rosenbaum Branch 585 Workmen's Circle; B. Handler and M. Kaledne, Branch 561 Workmen's Circle.

Anthony Csikany, Hungarian Branch, I. L. D.; Clara S. Sherman, United Council of Working Class Women; Bella Czitron, Hungarian Branch, I. L. D; Fanny Bourgin, Bronx, I. L. D. Branch; Paul Crouch, Fraternal Delegate; Gentile, Milano and Tubstitri, Anti-Fascist Alliance, West Side Branch; Jack Rubenstein, Fraternal Delegate; Ruth Weinberg, M. Fleisher and F. Sessler, Bronx Hungarian Workers Club; Chazanow and Moskowitz, Cloakmakers Council No. 1, W. C. W. C. W.; E. Zelnick and I. Agert, Baker Womens' Council No. 1, W. C. W. C. W.; Mrs. Goldstein, United ouncil of Working Class Housewives No. 3.; Lena Smith, United Council of Working Class Housewives.

George Treiter and Anton Freidenfeld, Workingmen's Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation; Regina Lilienstein, United Council of Working Class Women; D. Miller, Branch 291, Workmen's Circle; Saul Sevier, and Harry Krutt, Branch 637, Workmen's Circle; Joseph Brieman and Jacob Lehrer, Branch 322, Workmen's Circle; I. Polonetzke and D. Simons, Branch 674, Workmen's Circle; M. Berger and P. Lachman, Branch 673 Workmen's Circle; D. Lazrove, Branch 355, Workmen's Circle; J. Stern and D. Kanfer, Branch 671, Workmen's Circle; E. G. Harding, Scandinavian Worker's Club, Brooklyn; Thorn Hilberg, George Lahto and Annie Kriwonen, Finnish Workers' Club; M. Rosenberg and L. Spiegel, Workmen's Sick and Benevolent Association, Bronx; F. Sean and L. Steinfeld, Branch 179, Arbeiter Ring; Carl Janson, Workmen's Sick and Benefit Fund, Woodside, L. I.; Konrad Zimmerman and Alfonso Pichler, Workmen's Sick and Death and Benefit Society, Branch 70; Edward Lindgren, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 306.

B. Kenigober and A. Leibowitz, Local 9, Trade Union Educational League; Nathan Fisher and Benjamin Chain, Progressive Bakers' Club; Morris Guternic, and Sam Kusher, Workers' Youth Center of Brownsville; A. L. Lefkowitz and Sol Lipnach, Down Town Jewish Workers' Club; Morris Burnbaum, Hungarian Branch, I. L. D.; Antonio Sarti, Circolo di Culture Operaio, Harlem; Helen Toukola, Cooperative Trading Association, Brooklyn; Irving Kossoff and L. Slenkin, Left Poale Zion Party; J. Silverman and Abe Riger, Williamsburg Progressive Association; G. Audalero, Circolo di Dultura Operaio, Harlem W. Automia, general executive board, Workmen's Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation; W. Hamp and A. Ralsilba, German Death and Sick Benefit Society.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

SOUTHERN MILL WORKERS WANT ORGANIZATION

Young Girls Work Under Speed-up Conditions

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (FP), Nov. 14.—Eighty thundering looms pound their roar into her ears 10 hours a day, demanding unflagging attention.

"I am doing a man's work," she said, quite simply. But no weaver in northern mills, no matter what his skill, will be found racing the dizzy pace required of this old-young woman of 19 years. Vigorous, capable and intelligent, she shows signs already of hastening age from the maddening speed-up prevalent in southern mills.

Work Speeded-Up.

She and two other weavers at the Converse mill, with the assistance of four battery fillers, young girls of 14, 15 and 16, now do the work formerly allotted to 10 weavers. The weavers, driven to the limit of human endurance, make $20 a week, which is good money in the mills south of the Mason-Dixon line. The battery fillers get $13.

There is plenty of rebellion in the mind and heart of this girl weaver. "I was talking to the bossman the other day," she recounts. "I told him we were being cheated of our wages. But he said we were making more money. Yes, I said, we are making two to three dollars more a week, but how much more is the mill making by cutting down the number of weavers from 10 to 3 and getting the same production?

All Alike.

"'Well, if you don't like it, you know what you can do,' the bossman answered and walked away. But what's the use of moving? I went up to Kannapolis to the big towel mills a few months ago. But they're just as bad as Converse. They're all alike. If we're ever going to get better conditions, we'll have to get them out of the mills we're working for now.

"But it's awfully hard to organize the workers, to make them stick. There are so many other mill workers out of jobs and so many people on the farms who are broke and willing to work in the mills for little or nothing. But we do need the union.

"Look at this sheet," she asks. "It's the Textile Tribune, published down in Greer for the mill people. It's full of personal items about us, church news, club meetings, propaganda against the union and stories which try to show us how well off we are compared with other people.

"We need a good paper of our own, written in simple language that the mill workers can understand, telling us about unionism and what it can do for us. But no paper represents our interests. All the papers around here are owned or controlled by the mill owners and don't dare to open their mouths about conditions in the mill villages.

"And I do wish the union would send around some of its organizers to talk to us. You bet we'd listen. Not just speeches, but songs, movies maybe about the union and some real fun. All of us wouldn't join the union right away, but we'd know at any rate what the union is and we could begin to think about it.

"We need leaders, men and women with experience in fighting the bosses. Alone we don't seem to be able to get anywhere. We just don't know how to go about it. We need help in the very worst way."

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS ARGUE FOR RAISE TO MEET INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGINES

By HARRY KLETZKY,
Federated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14. — The worker has every right to share in returns from increased productivity of industry. This is the flat assertion of Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in its wage arbitration with the western railroads, and formed the principal contention of the brotherhood in its closing argument before the board of arbitration here.

"The carriers urge that they be allowed to grab all the profits arising from new machinery and ask the workers to be content with easier work conditions which they allege result from the new methods," said Richberg. "This is a feudal philosophy that is intolerable in the light of accepted modern social theory." The argument that the firemen should not be given a wage increase because machinery has made their work lighter was the main contention of the carriers.

Asked Only Dollar More.

The brotherhood asks $1 a day increase. Nearly 40,000 firemen and hostlers on 54 class 1 railroads are effected. A decision in the case, the hearing of which took 6 weeks and filled more than 5000 pages of record, is expected by Dec. 20.

Gross inaccuracies and juggling of statistics by the carriers in efforts to prove that the railroads were financially unable to pay an increase and that the firemen are at present "well paid in comparison with other workers" were revealed by the brotherhood. Some of the juggling was so obvious under Richberg's analysis that several times during the closing argument the neutral arbitrators burst into laughter at the railroads' statistical methods.

An example of this, stressed by the brotherhood's counsel, is the carriers' comparison of wage exhibits of firemen with wage earnings of the building trades. In an exhibit the railroads declared yearly earnings of building tradesmen could be obtained by multiplying the hourly rates by 180 days. On another page, the same exhibit reported the average days worked as 189 and still another asserted that electricians and elevator constructors worked 216 days a year, but their compensation was computed on the basis of 180 days. "This kind of figuring is too tough for consideration even," was Richberg's comment. "It is typical of the carriers' case."

The brotherhood introduced evidence to show that the average daily wage of firemen today has less purchasing power than the wage of 20 years ago. The 1907 scale of $2.68 had a purchasing power of 3.27, considering 1913 as a basis, while the average rate of $5.55 of 1926 has a purchasing power of but $3.16, the brotherhood argued. That 12½% of the firemen's wage is spent for away-from-home expense was also stressed.

Few Get Hill Pay.

The argument brought out by the carriers that mountain differentials raised the firemen's wage rate was dismissed by Richberg with evidence that this differential applied to little more than 2% of locomotives operated.

Claims of the railroads that they could not pay an increase because of financial conditions were exploded by the brotherhood. It was shown that the railroads show a steady increase in profits since 1921. It was also shown that the carriers were basing their profit percentage on a property value of $11,101,561,399, whereas the "recorded investment" on the carriers' own books is $8,435,334,608 and the I. C. C. valuation is $6,527,920,270. "If anything the figures on their profits reveal they can pay an increase even greater than is now asked."

The brotherhood counsel also showed that firemen, instead of being required to have less skill and do less work, as the carriers maintained, must have more skill and do more work. New devices have transformed the fireman into an assistant engineer it was shown, requiring as much skill as an engineer. It was also pointed out that 20 years ago firemen could expect promotion to the post of engineer, but this is no longer the case. Because of this, the brotherhood maintained, the firemen is entitled to pay of a permanent job.

Workers' School in Philadelphia Open Mon.; Full Course

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—The Philadelphia Workers School—a long felt need of the workers of this city—will be inaugurated the week of November 20th. The courses offered, the instructors, and tuition fees follow:

Tuesdays 7:15 p. m., Marxian Economics. Ray Ragozin, Instructor. Fee $3.

Tuesdays 8:30 p. m., American Labor History. Ray Ragozin, Instructor. Fee $3.

Wednesdays 7:15 p. m., Marxism-Leninism. Will Herberg, Instructor. Fee $3.

Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., Problems of the Youth. Will Herberg, instructor. Fee $3.

Tuesdays 7:30 p. m., Fundamentals of Communism. B. Herman, Instructor. Fee $2.

Sundays 10:30 a. m., Communist Party Organization. Herbert Ben- Advanced English. Fee $2.

Mondays, Wednesdays, 7:15 p. m., Elementary English. Fee $2.

Mondays, Wednesdays 8:30 p. m. advanced English. Fee $2.

Tuition fees listed above are for one term only.

Registration is now going on. All workers are urged to register immediately. Apply to M. Epstein, secretary, 521 York Avenue.

Police Arrest Six Speakers at N.J. Rally

(Continued from Page One)

hold the celebration in the Ukrainian Hall, 94 Beacon street. When the crowd and the speakers arrived about 3 P. M. they found themselves locked out and a squad of police posted at the door.

The other four arrested were Fox, Matlin, Lederman and Gaffe.

A decision to hold the meeting in the street in front of the Hall was made hastily.

Forbid Meeting.

A spokesman for the police squad announced that the meeting was forbidden. But to protest against the suppression of the meeting and to tell the assembled workers of the progress of Soviet Union Gardos mounted the steps of the hall and began to address the crowd that pressed forward on the sidewalk and pavement.

Two police officers placed Gardos under arrest and took him away. Too-they at once took Gardos' place and began to speak. He also was pulled off the steps by the police and taken to the police station.

Arrest Four Others.

Fox, Matlin, Lederman and Gaffe followed in the order named and each was arrested in turn.

With each arrest the police became rougher. The crowd was angry but peaceful. No reason for the revocation of the permit to hold the meeting was given. It was obtained by regular and legal means.

The six jailed men were being held late last night on a total of $900 bail.

To Make Protest.

A protest movement is being planned by Newark workers.

"The meeting was suppressed because industrial, financial and business interests who control the city administration are afraid that the Newark workers, who are miserably underpaid and many of whom are now unemployed, will learn about the seven-hour day and other splendid achievements of the Soviet Union," a statement last night by the Newark Workers Party, signed by Gardos, said.

Allow S. P. Meetings.

"We protest against this interference with our traditional and constitutional right of free speech and free assemblage. Meetings for the fascisti, the republican party, the socialist party, the democratic party and other organizations are held without interference by Chief McCrell. Newark [illegible] the only city, to our knowledge, that has interfered with the tenth anniversary celebrations.

"We demand the same rights accorded other organizations and will fight until free speech is granted."

Chicago Labor Notes

(By Federated Press.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 14. — Prediction that the notorious Landis award will be a thing of the past by Dec. 1 as far as having any influence on the Chicago building industry is made by Thomas P. Flynn, president of the Carpenters' district council. "There will be no such thing as the Landis award after Dec. 1," said Flynn. Negotiations are progressing between building trades unions and contractors for an agreement which will remove all traces of that decision. Increased strength of the unions and a "new spirit" among the contractors is the reason Flynn gives. The award gave rise to an openshop movement here in the building industry, now being rapidly dissipated.

Heal Carpenters' Rift.

The rift between the Carpenters' district council and the Building Trades council of Chicago, caused by a national jurisdictional dispute, has been definitely healed.

The Carpenters' district council voted to reaffiliate with the central building trades body and has been seated. The Carpenters withdrew 6 years ago when the international dropped out of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

• • •

Lawyer Hits Courts.

The judiciary has been the most consistent enemy of constitutional law and rights by its use of the injunction and the contempt of court power, listeners of WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor broadcasting station, were told by John L. Metzen, an attorney who was disbarred because of his activity in defending workers jailed in the steel strike.

Metzen's license was revoked in 1920 when he pressed charges against judges who attempted to "railroad" Metzen's worker-clients. Metzen is the attorney who was tarred and feathered at Staunton, Ill. in 1918 by citizens who were enraged at his defense of I. W. W.'s.

The Chicago Bar Assn. following the episode issued a statement "heartily approving" the outrage.

"The power of the courts to disbar an attorney has resulted in the enslavement of lawyers," Metzen said. "As long as the judiciary is permitted to abuse this power attorneys will be prevented from challenging judicial tyranny and corruption. The people must forestall any scheme to establish a judiciary in this country that is beyond the reach of the citizenry."

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Primary Law.

Judge Harry M. Fisher's decision declaring the Illinois primary law void is bitterly attacked by Chicago labor leaders.

"This attempt to revive the boss-convention system in Illinois is dangerous to the interests of the people," E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, declared. "Judge Fisher has been influenced by the Chicago Tribune in my opinion," he said, "and should be condemned." Judge Fisher declared the primary law unconstitutional because, he said, it embraces two subjects, nomination and organization of political parties. The constitution, the judge ruled, provides only one subject be dealt with in one law. Gov. Small announced he will call a special legislature session to remedy the defects in the primary law if the supreme court upholds Judge Fisher.

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Bartenders' Union.

The Chicago Bartenders' Union which dropped out of existence soon after prohibition has been revived. A new local has been formed chartered by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes Intl. Alliance, with 180 members.

Registration of All Aliens in U. S. Planned By Secretary J. J. Davis,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — Enrollment of all aliens in this country will be recommended to Congress by Secretary of Labor James Davis, he said yesterday. At the same time he will suggest that changes be made in the immigration laws to show preference to "members of a learned profession." Other recommendations Davis expects to make include a closer check on alien students, attained by classifying them as non-immigrants and requiring bonds where deemed necessary, and restriction of agricultural preferences and extension of preferences to skilled industrial workers where the contract labor law is waived and "labor of like kind cannot be found unemployed in the United States."

Elder Steals Spotlight From Flying Jingo at Presidential Luncheon

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14. — Col. Chas. Lindbergh, whose sarcastic comments on Ruth Elder's performance in Atlantic flying stamped the jingo as a "bad sport" today faced fresh embarrassment when the woman flier stole the spotlight at Coolidge's Lindbergh luncheon.

The affair was supposed to be in honor of Lindbergh and the occasion was the bestowal upon him of the Hubbard Medal. But the Washington crowd so manifested their preference for Ruth Elder that Coolidge with true politician's reaction immediately swung into line, and it was Ruth Elder who walked with him to the banquet hall, with Ruth's aerial chauffeur, Haldeman, escorting Mrs. Coolidge.

Most of the noted fliers in America are at the luncheon, including Levine, who is still charged with crooked finance in some of his government junk deals. The cabinet, the supreme court justices, and most of the congress were at the luncheon.

"Belt" Will Continue for One More Week

Paul Sifton's satirical drama of mass production, "The Belt," will not close tonight at the New Playwrigh Theatre as previously announced b will run for another week, after which it may be moved to anoth theatre and continued.

COURTNEY DOWN AGAIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 14. —Captain Cour ney, who had a misfortune when attempted a trans-Atlantic flight, forced down in his hydroplane to at Cologne, making a landing on Rhine.

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Hearst's War Drive

The protracted and vicious campaign on the part of American imperialism for intervention in Mexico, again brought forcibly before the public by the launching of a new series of accusations in the Hearst newspapers, indicates that Mexico is regarded by Wall Street as the leader of the anti-imperialist forces in Latin-America.

The Hearst papers in their latest outburst in behalf of the predatory interests which desire to ravage Mexico and all Latin-America published a series of documents, declared by representatives of the Mexican government to be forgeries, purporting to show that the Calles government furnished arms and munitions to the forces of Juan B. Sacasa, former president of Nicaragua.

These documents are claimed by the Hearst publications to have been supplied by "former officials" of the Calles government who opposed the "Bolshevist tendencies" of that government.

That the documents are palpable forgeries is of minor importance. Even if they were authentic, the Mexican government would be fully justified in pursuing such a course as the Hearst papers say is indicated by them. As the government of a country that for seventeen years has been the victim of the ravages of Wall Street adventurers, it displays an attitude that is admirable when it comes to the aid of other nations fighting against the attempts of Wall Street to revage and reduce to the condition of vassal states every country in Latin America.

Furthermore it is no affair of the United States government if Mexico does sell or donate arms and munitions to another government. Even according to the Hearst documents the transfer of arms and munitions from Mexico to Nicaragua was made in June, 1926, before the armed forces of Wall Street overthrew the Sacasa government and placed the puppet, Diaz, in his place. After the intervention there were for a time two alleged governments in Nicaragua—one the duly constituted government of President Sacasa, which would not grovel before the arrogant power of Wall Street. The Sacasa government was officially recognized by the Mexican government. The other government was spurious, the government of the usurper and Wall Street flunkey, Diaz, maintained in power as an outlaw government by the armed forces of the United States government that had invaded the country without a declaration of war. The Mexican government is to be commended because it refused to recognize the attempts of Wall Street banditti to disperse the constitutional government of Nicaragua and replace it with a puppet of the banking capitalists.

So much for this aspect of the case.

Virtuosos in forgery and duplicity, the Wall Street gang will stop at nothing to achieve intervention in Mexico. None should minimize the danger, once the propaganda mills of the imperialist interventionists get busy, supplementing the intrigue of the agents of Wall Street in Latin America. In considering this question no one should imagine that it is the work of the Hearst papers alone and view the depraved journalism of that chain of reptile sheets as something separate from the general policy of the Coolidge-Kellogg government. The appointment of Dwight W. Morrow of the House of Morgan, far from indicating a friendly approach to the Mexican government, now proves to be the signal for a new outburst on the part of the interventionists.

This new campaign may possibly be merely a part of the governmental policy to bring every form of pressure to bear upon the Calles government of Mexico to force its capitulation to Yankee imperialism. If that is the objective the Calles government is partly responsible for it because of its weak, vacillating attitude toward the ambassadors of Wall Street. Certainly the action of Calles in welcoming Morrow upon his arrival in Mexico City and aiding the illusion that the coming of this Wall Street magnate means a new deal in relations with Washington was interpreted as an invitation to renew the attempts to make a vassal of the Mexican government.

The Calles government is a nationalist regime, but serving the interests of petty native capital, hence subject to all the hesitations and waverings of the class it serves. The one guarantee that the Calles government will not capitulate under the barrages of Wall Street and become a servant of imperialism is the mass pressure of the workers and peasants of Mexico, many of whom have defended the revolution with arms in hand and who are a powerful force today.

As the organ of vanguard of the working class in the United States The DAILY WORKER will follow step by step this latest outburst of anti-Mexican propaganda and endeavor to expose its sinister machinations so that it will be impossible to mobilize the workers of this country in a war on Mexico.

Letters From Our Readers

They Sell a Few Papers.

Editor, Daily Worker:--

During the last month I have by chance passed Union Square (the south-east corner), and on several occasions I have noticed the same pair or trio of speakers expounding some sort of philosophy of "rationalization." They discussed in a pedantive manner Spinoza, Tolstoi, Karl Marx, Lenin, Wells, and other noted men.

It was hard to follow their line of thought and argument. However, I stuck to the end on one occasion to find out what is their purpose, and I was surprised to learn that they are for Communism.

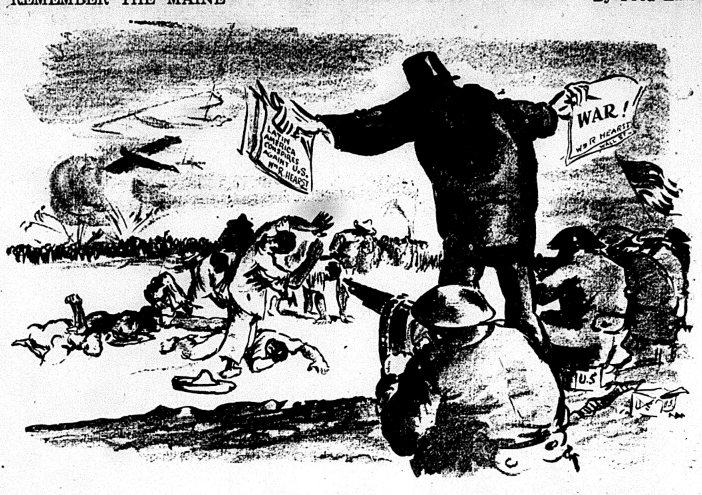
But they are against all the old radical parties because they make very slow progress. Therefore they have provisionally organized a new party and they intend to enlist the native American workers in their party.

They seem to admire the good job the Bolsheviks accomplished in Russia; but in the next breath they denounce the Workers Party because, they say, it is inspired by Moscow. They say that they are the real thing for America. One of the speakers said they do not hold any meetings on the east side among the foreigners; no sirree, they come out on Union Square to talk to the native Americans (and only about 10 per cent of the audience looked like natives).

And to show how effective is their propaganda, last Saturday night, after haranging an audience of over 100 for over 2 hours about God, Spinoza, Hegel, Shopenhauer, etc., they offered their official paper for sale at 5c each, and lo and behold! after a great deal of coaxing they sold just 4 copies.

J. GOLDMAN.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE" By Fred Ellis


LATIN AMERICA CONSPIRES AGAINST U.S. Wm R. HEARST
WAR! Wm R HEARST WALL ST.
U.S
U.S
U.S

"You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."—William R. Hearst to his staff artist, Frederic Remington, in 1898.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXI.

Muddlement

I have stated that some of our protestant writers are muddled. I begin with one who is muddlement and nothing else; muddlement not merely by nature but by choice; muddlement as a religion, a philosophy, and an ethical code. "How are you going to understand women when you cannot understand yourself? How are you going to understand anyone or anything?" So Sherwood Anderson asked himself at the age of twelve; and now he is fifty-one, and has asked it in six novels, three volumes of short stories, a collection of poems, a notebook, and two autobiographies.

Eleven years ago I came on a first novel by an unknown writer; a novel which gave me a thrill because it showed real knowledge of poverty and real tenderness for the poor. So few of our magnificent wealthy writers condescend to be aware of poverty—except when they need a contrast to heighten the charms of a plutocratic career. So I wrote a letter to the author of "Windy McPherson's Son," seeking to make a socialist out of him. He answered, on the letter-head of an advertising firm in Chicago, and we had a little correspondence, from which I quote a few sentences:

"To me there is no answer for the terrible confusion of life. I want to try and sympathize and to understand a little of the twisted and maimed life that industrialism has brought on us. But I can't solve things, Sinclair. I can't do it. Man, I don't know who is right and who wrong....Really, I am tempted to go at you hard in this matter. There is something terrible to me in the thought of the art of writing being bent and twisted to serve the ends of propaganda...Damn it, you have made me go on like a propagandist. You should be ashamed of yourself."

And then came a second novel, "Marching Men," to make clear to me that I need have no hope of social understanding from Sherwood Anderson. Here is the story of a labor leader who rouses the workers; and for what? To march! Where shall they march? He doesn't know. What shall they march for? He doesn't know that. What is their marching to be understood to symbolize? Nobody knows; but march, and keep on marching—"Out of Nowhere into Nothing," to quote the title of a Sherwood Anderson short story.

I have never met this writer, but he has told me everything I need to know. He began life in poverty; the critics compare him with the Russians, and the only way he can account for it is that he was raised on cabbage soup. He means this playfully, apparently not realizing that the thwartings and humiliations of extreme poverty do actually produce mental disorders in sensitive and high-strung children, and account for exactly those muddlements which were the literary stock-in-trade of the victims of the czardom.

Upon the basis of the data in the books, I venture to psychoanalyze Mr. Anderson, and tell him that he is the victim of a dissociated personality. From childhood he wanted to create beauty, and had to live in a dirty hovel, upon a supply of cabbages which rowdies had thrown at his mother's door one night. Then he had to go out into the world of hustle and graft, to fight for a living; he had to become manager of a paint factory, without the least interest in that kind of paint. And all the while the repressed artist in him sobbed and suffered, and lived its own subconscious life, and occasionally surged up to the surface, driving the respectable paint factory manager to actions which his stenogrpaher and office force considered insane. It drove him to drop the paint job, all of a sudden, right in the middle of the dictating of a letter; it drove him to a nervous breakdown, and the life of a wanderer; it drove him to throw up a first class advertising job in Chicago; and finally it made him a man of genius, the object of adoration of all those critics who have been fed on warmed-over cabbage soup, and whose test of great literature is that it shall be muddled.

This is the age—I was going to say of Freud, but I correct myself and say, of Freudians. Freud himself is a great pioneer of science; but like many another master, he has raised up a horde of followers who pervert his doctrine in spite of all he can do. We know the swarms of Nietzscheans, who think that the superman is embodied in a big-fisted bully; we know the Whitmanites, who think that genius means brag and bluster and exhibitionism. In the same way there are Freudians, who find the cause of all "complexes" in failure to follow every sexual whim. Freud himself teaches "sublimation," directing the sexual energy into the channels of artistic and intellectual creation. I read his books before any of them had been translated into English, so I have watched this cult from the beginning, and have seen my muddled young friends in Greenwich Village set out on a crusade to "syke" all the married couples they know, and discover that they are suffering from "repressions," and persuade them to a divorce, or at the least a few adulteries.

And so came Sherwood Anderson, right in the Freudian swim; all his characters are victims of dissociation, and always they find the solution of their problem in following a sexual impulse. Civilization is repressed, says our novelist, and he writes a long novel, "Dark Laughter," to show a man and a woman, mentally disordered, and therefore drawn to each other, as happens with all neurasthenics, and discovering in the free, happy laughter of Negroes the state of naturalness they seek. Mr. Anderson finds about the Negroes what Whitman found about the animals, they do not worry about their sins; and so his couple go off together, and we are left to assume that they will be happy. But I can tell him that they won't, because I have lived a good part of my life among neurasthenics—who has not, in modern civilization?—and I see his two people presently discovering that they have a complex, due to the fact that one is repressing the other's nature.

There is a cancer, eating out the heart of our civilization; but no one is permitted to diagnose that cancer, under penalty of losing his job and social standing. No one who understands economic inequality as a cause of social and individual degeneration is permitted to hold any responsible post in capitalist society; and so it comes about that muddlement is the ideal of our intellectuals. Suppose that Mr. Anderson had written in his letter to me, "Yes, of course, I see the class struggle. How could any clear-sighted man fail to see it? How could any honest man fail to report it?" Would he then have become the white hope of all the intelligentzia, as he is today? No indeed! The way to be a genius of the Freudian age is to write, "How are you going to understand anyone or anything?" When the intellectual reads that, he slaps his leg and cries, "Aha! Here is sincerity! Here is naturalism! Here is the real, elemental, primitive, naive! Here is a true overflow, red-hot lava boiling up from the subconscious! Here is something Russian! Here is cabbage soup!"

You laugh, perhaps; people generally laugh when you state an obvious truth about this crazy world. But take the thirteen volumes of Sherwood Anderson and analyze the characters: men and women who cannot adjust themselves to any aspect of life, cannot live in marriage or out of it, cannot make love, cannot consummate love, cannot restrain love, cannot keep from being suspected of perversity; and always, everywhere, over and over again, the one repressed artist personality making agonized efforts to state himself in words, saying the same thing over and over, a dozen times on a single page. He tells us that artist's story in "Windy McPherson's Son," and then he tells it, with variations, in "Poor White"; he tells it, full and complete, in "A Story-Teller's Story"; he tells the childhood over again in "Tar," and the married part in "Many Marriages," and again, with changed circumstances, in "Dark Laughter"; and then the philosophy of it in a "Notebook"; and then the short stories—this or that aspect of the same theme. Some of them are great short stories, but I have said to myself, long or short, I have read that story enough times!

(To be continued.)

The Soviet Union and China

By WILLIAM S. WEI.

(Feature Service of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League)

We have just celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union; and this is a good opportunity to discuss the relations between the U.S.S.R. and China.

Ten years ago last March, Russia was under the yoke of the Czar. To the tyranny of the Czar was added the tyranny of imperialist war—the war of 1914-1918—, which plunged the old Czarist society into ruin. Russian economy was broken down; industry, transportation, the distribution of supplies, were disorganized. There was a great food shortage. Meantime, the badly equipped masses of soldiery were goaded on continually to fresh slaughter, in the interests of their rulers. Conditions failed to change with the coming of Kerensky to power, and the workers and peasants realized finally that they must take their fate into their own hands. On November 7, 1917, under the leadership of the great genius, Lenin, they initiated the great revolution that has made Moscow "the capital of the proletariat" for ten years.

Not only the proletariat, however, but all oppressed peoples have received fresh impulse from the existence of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

* * *

Ten years ago the Chinese masses beheld the founding of the first proletarian republic in the world. All nationalist forces in China—all elements opposed to the domination of China by imperialists—but especially the workers and peasants, got a new faith and a new strength. There was a new vision. We were preparing to open a new chapter in our history.

* * *

China is bound by close ties to this first proletarian state, because both China and the Soviet Union are confronted with the same imperialist enemies.

The Chinese revolution, inspired in no small degree by the Russian upheaval, is carried on under the banner of the Kuomintang, founded by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first President of the Chinese Republic. The Chinese revolution is based on the famous Three Principles of Dr. Sun. Dr. Sun, who was the founder of the Kuomintang, laid down Three "Principles" for its revolutionary guidance, later supplemented by his "Three Policies." The "Three Policies are the wheels on which the Three "Principles" depend to attain their realization.

These Three Policies are: (1) the policy of cooperating with the Soviet Union; (2) the policy of organizing the workers and peasants and championing their cause, and (3) the policy of treating the Chinese revolution as part of the World Revolution.

* * *

The imperialist nations know that the Three Principles depend on the Three Policies for their realization. Therefore, they try every means to confuse us, to induce us to abandon our weapons. Some may be confused, some may be deceived; but the true revolutionists cannot be confused or deceived. Chinese revolutionists will stick to the principles and to the policies of our dead leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

The reason why the Koumintang has determined on the policy of cooperation with Russia as one of the three great policies seems to me to be that Russia, being a sympathetic nation, treats us on the basis of equality.

* * *

For a century the Chinese have been humbled before the great imperialist powers, who have come in, one after the other, to rob China of her economic heritage. In the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1924 China finds a basis for independent action because she is backed for the first time by real support from the West.

In Dr. Sun's parting message to his people he says: "that the experience of these eventful years has convinced me that in order to attain this great end (the Chinese nationalist revolution) we should and must enlist the support of the common people at home and gain the sympathetic cooperation of those nations which treat us on a basis of equality. The Soviet Union is the only one, and therefore China must cooperate with her."

For these reasons—not only because Soviet Russia treats with China on a basis of equality, but because of the idea of internationalism, because of its class organization, because of the attacks of imperialist countries ,and because of our common cause against a common enemy—this is the significance of unity between the Soviet Union and China. China and the U. S. S. R. should uniformly attack the same enemy and cooperate with each other at all times and in all ways.

Red Rays

OSCAR SLATER has been released by the British government after being in prison for eighteen years. He was originally charged with murder but the charge against him was so flimsy that the government could not make it stand up. Few know who Slater is, or anything about him but he spent eighteen years in prison for a crime of which he was innocent and he has no redress. He might as well have been hung.

* * *

THE Hearst papers are busily engaged trying to prove that Mexico sympathized with Nicaragua in its struggle for the right of self-determination against American imperialism. From reading the story one would think that the Nicaraguan liberals were criminals and that Wall Street was trying to save the country from a foreign enemy. The fact is that Wall Street was engaged in an attempt to overthrow the present government of Mexico which is non persona grata to the ruling classes of the United States. The Mexican government favored the liberal elements in Nicaragua while Wall Street favored the reactionaries.

* * *

HEARST is at his old tricks again. Tho posing as a friend of Mexico he has published documents purporting to prove that the Mexican government financed the struggle of the liberals in Nicaragua against the reactionaries backed by the United States government. Even if the story were true every real friend of freedom would wish Calles good luck. But every well-informed person will believe that the documents alleged to have come out of the Mexican government's archives are forgeries.

* * *

ONLY a few months ago the Calles government came into possession of documents which proved that Secretary of State Kellogg sent instructions to his agents in Mexico to foment civil war against the present Mexican government. Calles turned copies of the documents over to the United States government and there was not much talk for some time afterwards about Mexican "plots" against the United States.

* * *

A FEW weeks ago we remarked that the honeyed phrases used by Ambassador Morrow were suspicious. American imperialism wants to rule the southern half of the American continent as well as the northern part. Mr. Morrow had ham and eggs with Calles but this did not mean that Wall Street changed its attitude. The publication of Hearst's forged documents and the attempt on the life of Obregon proves otherwise.

* * *

RUTH ELDER looks happy on her arrival here from Europe. It is said that the American Tobacco Company, which backed her flight, has no reason to be sad. If you see Ruth's picture appearing on a package of your favorite sweepings next month, don't be surprised. You will pay for her trip and be glad. Even if you are a damn fool, what of it as long as you enjoy the sensation?

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Florence Mills, "Democracy" and the Stage

By WILLIAM PICKENS

THE last time I saw Florence Mills, she was in a theatre in London, playing a beautiful role in her "Blackbirds." A woman of ordinary looks in everyday life, her grace and art and plain make-up made her a handsome brown bird on the stage. "Isn't she cute," said an English woman sitting near.

The papers published by white people now refer to her as a "Harlem dancer." I do not know whether they are thus alluding to Claude McKay's poem, or whether it is just the white "slant" of always thinking of colored entertainer artists in terms of dancing. Perhaps some are confusing her with Josephine Baker, also of world-fame, but of a slightly less enviable quality. But Florence was above all else a song artist, a song bird—the best interpreter of the "Blues" I have ever heard sing.

The affectionate regard which her fellow-artists of all races and colors have shown on the occasion of her untimely death is but another illustration of our contention: That the world of artists is much more democratic than the world of high-brows and churchgoers.

There is a nearer approach to democracy on the stage than in the drawing rooms of the "social set." This truth has been made very clear in the vicissitudes of American Negro musical and histrionic artists in recent years, and will become more and more a customary and ordinary thing in the future.

WORKERS' EDUCATION.

Workers' education activities in [illegible] states are reported in the current news release of the Workers' Educational Bureau. Most space is given to the Pennsylvania Labor College, with special emphasis on the experiment being undertaken by the electrical workers who are combining the technical side of apprenticeship training with a study of trade union problems.

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FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

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SIDETRACK COAL STRIKE AID FOR PINCHOT BOOM

DEFENSE OF AMERICAN POLICY IN NICARAGUAN INTERVENTION SEEN AS OBJECT OF HEARST CAMPAIGN

Nicaraguan Agents of Wall Street Also Claim to Have "Documentary Proof"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The second installment of the Hearst "expose" against Mexico, based upon forged documents, purporting to show that the Nicaraguan liberal movement against Wall Street's puppet president, Diaz, was subsidized by the Calles government, was even less convincing than the first.

The threadbare tale originated by the state department in its attempts to justify its armed intervention in Nicaragua are again played up by the Washington Herald, the local Hearst sheet. There is revised the old attack on the ground that the present nationalist government of Mexico was trying to place that nation at the head of a "Bolshevist Federation, to include the five Central American republics of Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras," and later "as opportunity offered to add the Carribean countries of Venezuela, Columbia, Haiti and Santo Domingo, and perhaps eventually Cuba and Porta Rico."

The facts are well known here which go to show that the Calles government has been only too hesitant in its historical duty to make Mexico the center around which the Latin American republics could be brought to rally in a bloc to save themselves from such depredations as exemplified in the Nicaraguan invasion.

The fear on the part of the U. S. financial interests that a step toward such a role may be made by Mexico in connection with the Havana conference has evidently inspired the present attack. In fact the Calles government in many cases recently carried thru a policy antagonistic to Mexican labor upon the support of which a consistent anti-imperialist policy (which Hearst calls a "Bolshevist" policy) would have to depend.

More "Documentary Proof."

Official representatives of the reactionary Diaz government have announced that for some time the Nicaraguan state department has been in possession of "documentary proof of the Mexican government's connection with the Sacasa rebellion." These so-called representatives are mere lackeys of Wall Street and their statement probably indicated that the forgers have also distributed some of their handiwork to the Diaz government to be used in defense of the policy of American despotism in that country.

These "documents" will probably be held in reserve until the Nicaraguan question comes up at the Pan-American conference and it becomes necessary to defend the course of the United States government in Nicaragua.

More Forgery Proof.

Dr. Castro-Leal, charge d'affaires, and other officials of the Mexican embassy said there were no fewer than sixty "elementary grammatical errors" in the text of the six documents published by the Hearst newspapers yesterday morning, which, they declared, could never have been overlooked by even the most careless functionaries.

"Forgery mills whose business it is to turn out documents from the Mexican secret archives for the foreigner are found in Mexico City," an embassy official declared, adding that some of the "mill products" drift across the American border, but elementary grammatical mistakes were usually sufficient to preclude doubt as to their source."

* * *

Release Mexican Politician.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—Miguel Alessio Robles, arrested here in connection with the attempt Sunday on the life of General Alvaro Obregon, candidate for president of Mexico, was released after being held a few hours for examination. Of the four men in the car from whence the attack was made on Obregon, one, Antoneo Tirado, has died from wounds inflicted by the body-guard of Obregon who pursued the would-be assassins and another is in a serious condition and not expected to regain consciousness. The other two in the car escaped.

THINK GAS TANK SLEW 71 MEN IN ADJOINING PLANT

23 Bodies Recovered in Equitable Co. Ruins

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—With the coroner and company officials working frantically to pin the fault of the disaster in some way upon the workmen killed, others concentrated their efforts today on reaching victims of the Equitable Gas Company tank explosion who it is felt certain are pinned beneath tons of debris in the wreckage of the Pittsburgh Clay Pot Company, adjoining the gas plant. Seventy-one of the pottery employes are missing.

At noon the known death toll stood at 43 and the number injured between 500 and 600. In addition a workman was killed this morning when a mass of steel fell on him from a hoist used in clearing away debris.

Pinned and Drowned.

Pumpers worked all morning draining the basement of the pot company of water that rushed into it when the concussion shattered water mains. Many men were working in the basement and, it is fear, were drowned without a chance of escape.

Firemen attempted to clear the wreckage with the aid of dynamite but abandoned the effort when this procedure failed to budge the mass of steel and mortar.

(Continued on Page Two)

GRAND JURY DOES NOT LISTEN TO BURNS' CHARGES

Pinchot Ready to Back Detective McMullin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Today U. S. District Attorney Gordon gave Wm. J. Burns the eight page typewritten statement of the former Burns' detective McMullin to read. But the grand jury investigating Burns' part in the fixing of the oil graft jury, was not so generous. It scoffed at two papers, both drawn up by friends of Burns, one of them his employe, making derogatory statements about McMullin. This was the evidence which Burns, "The Eye That Never Sleeps," as the anti-labor detective has styled himself, boasted would "shoot full of holes" the jury fixing, and perjury charges made against him by his former detective, McMullin.

Siddons Cuts In.

The trial judge, F. L. Siddons, thrust himself into the public light again today by signing an order appointing a committee composed of Peyton Gordon, special government oil counsel, John E. Laskey, former district attorney, and James S. Easby-Smith, local prominent lawyer, to conduct an investigation and determine whether there is any basis for contempt proceedings in the recently declared mistrial of the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case.

Siddons' order revolves around the charges of loose and improper talking by Juror Edward J. Kidwell.

District Attorney Gordon seemed irked when he heard of Judge Siddons' order. It was evidently unsolicited and unwelcome.

Earlier in the day, Chas. G. Ruddy, talked to the grand jury for an hour. Ruddy is chief shadower for the Burns Detective Agency and the man whom McMullin says inserted Ass't Attorney General Lamb's auto license plate number into the false

(Continued on Page Two)

Believe 135 Drowned In Wreck Near Bombay

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 15.—One hundred and thirty-five persons are believed to have been drowned when the coastal launch Tukaram foundered sixty miles from here.

Taking Dead Bodies of Workers From Ruins; Flood From Broken Mains Hinders Rescue

TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEV EXPELLED FROM ALL UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

Official Statement Calls Opposition Hostile to Soviet Union and Workers' Dictatorship

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The action of All Union Communist Party in regard to the activities of the Trotskyist Opposition was officially made public yesterday with the publication of a resolution drawn up by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission.

Characterizing the recent activities of the Opposition as hostile to the Soviet Union and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the resolution orders the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the All Union Communist Party. It also orders the expulsion from the Central Control Commission of Smilga, Kameneff, Rakovsky, Yevdomikoff, Avyedeff, Muraloff, Bakaeff, Peterson, Solovieff, Shklovsky and Lisdin, Opposition leaders. All Opposition leaders, furthermore, will be

(Continued on Page Two)

Remus Demands Papers Of Dry Agent Showing How Officers Grafted

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15. — George Remus, former bootleg king, came into court today to save himself from the electric chair for the murder of his wife, Imogene, whom he shot and killed because she "double-crossed" him.

Remus filed a motion asking a subpoenas duces tecum be issued by the court authorizing the sheriff to seize ledgers, records, bank statements and other papers he says are in the possession of Franklin L. Dodge, Jr., the "man in the case," and members of the family of Mrs. Remus.

The motion called "for ledgers, journals, stock books, certificates, accounts receivable and payable," and other statements that Remus claims represents $1,800,000 of the fortune he charges was stolen from him by his wife and Dodge, a prohibition agent. He threatens to tell a lot about government graft before the trial is over. The prosecutor trying to burn him in the chair is Chas. P. Taft, son of ex-President Wm. H. Taft.

SCOTT MADE THE DRAFT LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15. — Former Secretary of War Baker has announced, in the preface of a war book in three volumes written by an army officer, that it was General Hugh L. Scott who evolved the idea of the selective draft, which sent so many workers to their death in France.

TORNADO IN MISSOURI.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Mo., Nov. 15. —A tornado swept the eastern edge of Willow Springs on Tuesday, barely missing the business section. There was heavy property damage, but no loss of life. Many roofs were blown off homes in the section affected.

Big Federal and State Officers Convicted of Running Tin Horn Game

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Fines totalling $14,050 were paid by twenty-seven defendants, including prominent Albany, N. Y., politicians and government employes and a well-known baseball pitcher, after they had pleaded guilty before Federal Judge James M. Morton today to a charge of shipping interstate tickets of the C. C. and B. M. A. Pool, known as the "Albany Pool."

The list of those fined included: John J. Pappalau, former National League baseball player; William Pringle, deputy collector of internal revenue at Albany; Daniel O'Connell, democratic politician; and George Carde, former Albany city detective.

LABOR DEFENSE TO WAGE WAR ON FRAME-UP SYSTEM

National Campaign Will Be Launched Shortly

A nation-wide attack on the sinister anti-labor frame-up system which flourishes in the United States will be one of the most important developments from the International Labor Defense Conference that concluded its sessions here last Sunday.

In a statement issued yesterday from the defense organization's headquarters, it was declared that "The frame-up system has become one of the greatest dangers to the labor movement. The fight against this sinister menace must take a prominent place on the order of business of the American workingclass."

In a resolution denouncing the infamous system that legally assassinated Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the conference pointed out that scores of workers are in United States jails, tho guilty of no crime, but because of their working-class loyalty.

Call Attention to Many Cases.

The resolution points out that not only Sacco and Vanzetti, but scores of other workers are also endangered by frame-ups. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, now serving life sentences in California prisons, are indicated as victims of the frame-up, as are the Centralia I. W. W., Greco and Carrillo, the fur workers and cloakmakers of New York, the Passaic strikers and the Cheswick miners. The labor movement of the entire country is urged to join hands for a fight to put "an end to the murder and imprisonment of the working class fighters."

The conference also unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the campaign made by the International Labor Defense on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, in which it consistently brought forward the class issues involved.

Pledge Fight to Release Prisoners.

In another resolution, the conference pledged the entire support of the organization for a systematic

(Continued on Page Two)

B. and O. Road Leads Fight on Miners

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR WHOSE COAL AND IRON POLICE TERRORIZE MINING CAMPS, SHOWN AS COAL COMPANY STOCKHOLDER; 3000 GUNMEN IMPORTED; 28,000 EVICTED

Emergency Conference of A. F. of L. Second in Twenty Years; Local Union Delegates Barred From Business Sessions

Rank and File Resolution Given Wide Publicity By Pittsburgh Press; Official Conference Drafts Coal Strike Program

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Ex-Governor Pinchot has been made the central figure in the American Federation of Labor emergency conference here, called to consider the critical situation of the United Mine Workers and the labor movement in general created by the concentrated attack of the coal companies and the granting of a federal injunction outlawing the miners' strike.

PINCHOT BOOM FIRST CONSIDERATION

It is apparent to everyone here that the organization of a nation-wide campaign for relief of the miners and their families, organization drives in the non-union coal fields, and defiance of the injunction provisions—all urged upon the conference by resolution adopted by local unions of the United Mine Workers, have been pushed into the background in favor of a Pinchot boom for the U. S. senate.

It is certain that ex-Governor Pinchot's appearance at the conference, and his speech attacking the present state administration, is preliminary to his entering the republican primaries against Senator Reed with the support of union officialdom.

A. F. L. COUNCIL ORDER EXPULSION OF SCHNEIDERMAN

Threaten Los Angeles Central Body

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15. — The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has instructed General Organizer Dale of the Office Workers Union that William Schneiderman is to be expelled from the union, and from the central labor council.

Schneiderman is a very active unionist in Los Angeles, and a strong left wing leader. He was elected delegate to the A. F. of L. convention in this city, but was driven from the floor by the official gang on charges of being a Communist. The evidence against him was furnished by members of the strike-breaking police force of this open shop town. A police detective was detailed to assist President Green and Vice-president Woll in the campaign against the Communists, and Schneiderman was one of their victims.

Strong majorities in the Office Workers Union and in the Central Labor Council have prevented any expulsion of Schneiderman so far, but the A. F. of L. executive council now threatens to revoke the charter of the Central Labor Council if it does not oust Schneiderman at its meeting next Friday.

Bosses and Detectives Fail to Break Strike Of Theatrical Workers

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—A six weeks theatrical strike and lockout in St. Paul and Minneapolis has ended in victory for the workers. The strike was marked by disorders which the managers attempted to fasten upon the stage employes, but which actually were staged by private detectives.

The gains of the workers include an increase of $2 a week the first year of the agreement, $3 increase the second year, and an additional $2 increase the third year, for stage employes, and a 2½ per cent increase for motion picture operators.

Army Bayonet No Use In New England Floods

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Federal troops on duty in the flooded region of New England will be withdrawn within ten days, said the commander of the First Corps area.

The troops have been found to be absolutely useless as a means of alleviating the suffering caused by the flood among the mill workers whose houses were wrecked and jobs swept away. Instead, the soldiers themselves have to be fed. Conditions are improving but are still bad.

Atrocities of Coal and Iron Police, Terrible Coal Camp Conditions Bared

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, famous for its "union-management cooperation" scheme, bearing the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, has been discovered to be, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the steel trust, a "prime mover" in the conspiracy to smash the United Mine Workers of America.

LEWIS STATEMENT EXCITES COMMENT.

This statement was made by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers at the emergency conference of union heads here. It called forth surprised comment from both labor officials and newspapermen since Lewis is known as one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the "union - management cooperation" plan, beginning in its present form on the B. and O. and now accepted as the official policy of the A. F. of L.

Other Startling Disclosures.

Other disclosures made by speakers at the public session of the conference were of an almost equally startling nature. 219 affidavits were produced, signed by miners and members of miners' families, detailing the outrages inflicted upon them by the coal and iron police—thugs deputised by the state but paid by the coal and steel companies.

28,000 miners' families in this district are subject to eviction. 8,000 eviction cases are pending. 3,000 gunmen have been imported by the corporations. Thousands of strikebreakers, some of them convicts, have been brought in. Mining communities have been turned into "living hells," union officials stated.

Governor Is Coal Owner.

Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania was shown to be a stockholder in and a director of the Clearfield Coal Company, owned by the New York Central Railroad and is also an attorney for this union-hating corporation. State police, under orders of Governor Fisher, have ridden down women and children.

Wall Street Fights Union.

Coal companies which are willing to sign an agreement with the union are threatened with ruin by the banks and such corporations as General Motors, a Wall Street corporation, according to Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers. Murray named the Bertha Consumers Company, producing 3,000,000 tons annually, and an operator named Gilmore, as two concerns who had been prevented from signing a union contract.

400 union officials are attending the conference.

* * *

Conference Drafts Resolutions.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—A committee, representative of all the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, went into session here today to draft [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

FASCIST LEAGUE BASED ON ANTI-LABOR VIOLENCE

Tresca Answers Statements by Revel

Verification of the charge of anti-fascists that the Fascist League of North America is based on violence and is primarily anti-labor in its purposes was found Monday in a published interview with Count Thaon Di Revel, president of the Fascist League, according to Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello. The interview was published in a New York newspaper.

Tresca is also head of the Anti-fascist League of North America and a member of the committee formed to defend Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, workers scheduled to go on trial for murder December 5 in the Bronx. They are alleged to have killed two anti-fascists.

League Anti-Labor.

"Di Revel's real mission in the United States is not to cement the so-called bond of friendship between the United States and Italy, as he boasts," Tresca said. "His mission is to maintain and direct his league as a guerilla organization in behalf of the fascist government of Italy and against the workers of Italian descent in this country, who oppose Mussolini's terrorism. The only bond of the kind of which he speaks is that between the New York House of Morgan and the fascist government at Rome.

"This interview, in which Revel boasts that his purpose 'is to fight the radicals,' by force if necessary, contains no new facts for us. Fascism, which Revel represents in this country, is based on violence directed against the working class. In Italy Revel's compatriots have looted hundreds of trade union offices and burned dozens of co-operative stores."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Pennsylvania Governor, Terrorist, Coal Owner

(Continued from Page One)

that, if adopted by the conference of labor leaders meeting here, will govern the future policy of organized labor in the bituminous coal strike.

Meets Behind Closed Doors.

With Philip Murray, international vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, acting as advisor, the committee went into session behind closed doors. Its resolutions will be submitted to the conference this afternoon, and they are expected to be ratified with opposition.

Second Emergency Conference.

It has been necessary only twice in twenty years for the American Federation of Labor to call an emergency conference, like this, to throw support behind a union engaged in an industrial controversy. This conference was called by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

"Coal and Iron" Police Issue.

Murray and other national union leaders make no secret of the fact that they intend to make their protest against strike conditions in western Pennsylvania felt in political circles. They are especially opposed to the practice of the state's deputizing "coal and iron" or company police, whom they accuse of perpetrating outrages against striking miners.

This protest was expected to be embodied in resolutions presented to the general conference this afternoon.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

No Local Union Delegates Are Seated.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15. — Wide publicity has been given by the local press to the resolution adopted by United Mine Workers local unions in this district and addressed to the conference of union heads in session here but no delegates elected by local unions were seated.

Bar Rank and File.

Delegations from local unions in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia were barred from the Roosevelt hotel hall by an absolute refusal to recognize their credentials.

The resolution of the striking local unions, (published in the Tuesday edition of The DAILY WORKER) called for organization campaigns in the non-union coal fields, the launching of a nationwide relief drive, the levying of an assessment on the membership of the A. F. of L., the formation of a labor party for the 1928 elections and mass violations of injunctions backed by the whole labor movement.

No Policy—Just Speeches.

In order to avoid the situation developing as a result of the anger of the miners' delegates at refusal to seat them, the secret business session planned for yesterday was changed to a public meeting in Moose Hall where the rank and file delegates were admitted to hear speeches but at which no policy was discussed.

The business sessions of the conference are being held in executive session which excludes the local union delegations.

Speakers at the opening session in Moose Hall were ex-Governor Pinchot, Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, president, and President William Green of the A. F. of L., who presided.

The atrocities perpetrated by the coal and iron police upon the miners and their families were pictured and the charge made that there is in existence a conspiracy among a number of large corporations to smash the United Mine Workers.

Relative to the role of the state government, President Green made a vague threat that the labor movement "would enter into political affairs in Pennsylvania in accordance with its non-partisan policy." Steps were to be taken, other speakers declared, to arouse public opinion against the war being waged by the coal barons upon the miners' union.

Foster, Steel Strike Leader, Urges Labor Mass Behind Miners

(Special Dispatch to Daily Worker).

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—William Z. Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike and head of the Trade Union Educational League, now in Pittsburgh, made the following statement regarding the miners' lock-out and the American Federation of Labor conference now in session here.

"The present coal lock-out in Pennsylvania and Ohio is pregnant with far-reaching consequences for the whole labor movement. The coal operators have smashed the miners' union in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado and other districts. This lock-out is a drive at the very heart of the union, in the strategic Pennsylvania and Ohio districts. The aim of employers is to establish the open shop in the entire coal industry. If they can beat the union here the next points to be attacked will be the Illinois and anthracite districts. The union is in a life and death fight. Its defeat would enormously stimulate the open shop movement generally and weaken the trade unions in every industry. This is one of the most important struggles in the history of the labor movement.

Lewis' Policies Responsible.

"John L. Lewis' wrong policies are responsible for the crisis of the union. For several years the employers have waged an especially aggressive and general campaign to destroy the union, using the most drastic means. Instead of replying to this by a vicious campaign to organize the unorganized districts, Lewis has practically surrendered these districts, even persecuting and expelling wholesale those union members who have insisted upon a militant policy. Thus the union has lost position after position in the industry. Within two years it lost 200,000 members. At the beginning of the present lock-out the union miners were digging only 30 per cent of all soft coal produced, whereas three years ago they were digging 70 per cent. Manifestly a life necessity of the union was to organize the unorganized miners. The men were responsive. But Lewis did nothing to unite them, consequently the union went into the struggle with the odds greatly against it. Its present critical situation is the inevitable result of the disastrously wrong policies of the Lewis administration.

Conference Will Do Nothing Effective

The A. F. of L. conference will do nothing to meet the crisis. The A. F. of L. officials, like the miners' leaders, are saturated with the same spirit of non-militancy. With the capitalists everywhere on the offensive against the unions, they, instead of building the unions and leading them in aggressive action, are weakly calling out to the employers to cooperate with them. Thus the unions are constantly driven backward.

Part of General Crisis.

"The crisis in the miners' union is a phase of the general crisis of the whole labor movement. The A. F. of L. conference will only voice futile complaints against the suppression of the workers' rights, plead with the employers to be "fair," advise the workers to support "friends" on the old party tickets, make a few empty gestures about strike relief—all of which means nothing for the winning of the struggle. What is necessary is a right about face in policy. Militancy not sychancy, must be the keynote.

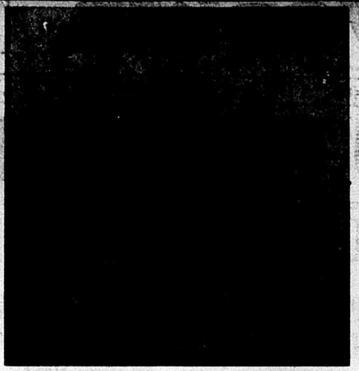
"The whole labor movement should be rallied to furnish money for strike relief and to provide organizers to unite the unorganized miners in the non-union districts. The present injunctions should be broken down with mass violations, the workers being encouraged to picket freely.

Concrete Steps Must Be Taken.

"Steps should be taken to prevent the production or hauling of any coal by union workers until the locked-out miners get a settlement. A call should be issued, not for the workers to further support capitalist politicians, but to form a Labor Party.

Indispensable Measures.

"These measures are indispensable to save the miners' union. But this gathering of reactionary union leaders is incapable of formulating and applying them. That is the task of the progressive and left wing rank and file elements, and it must be done in the face of the strongest opposition from the Lewis administration."



Wreckage of Tank in Pittsburgh Explosion

Miners' Congress Closes Demanding Unity to Stop Onslaught By Operators

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Nov. 15.—The International Miners' Conference here ended today. It had representatives of nine countries: France, Belgium, England and others.

A resolution for unity was adopted also stating that the mine owners onslaught in all countries calls for struggle by the Red International of Labor Unions.

* * *

Under the chairmanship of A. Lunacharsky, the International Conference of Proletarian Writers opened. Lunacharsky reported on the situation of literature in the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the November 7th Revolution promoted the free creative work and encouraged literature in many tongues representing the several scores of nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Think Gas Tank Blast Killed Pottery Workers

(Continued from Page One)

Frank Kuepferele, 30, foreman directing the hoisting of twisted steel girders from the wrecked Joseph Horne Company warehouse, was fatally injured when a mass of reinforcing steel fell on him from the hoist. His skull was fractured and he died a few minutes later in a hospital.

Anthony Coyne, 18, working with Kuepferele, suffered lacerations of the head, arms and hands. He was treated at a hospital and taken home.

Workers Killed.

Following is the list of known dead:

A. M. Beaver, 25, Wm. Bellam, 37, George Bentfeld, 24, Fred Bishop, 45, tank repairer; Mary Congelier, 28; Joseph Harris, 23, Negro worker; John A. McCall, gas company employe; Charles S. Mitchaels, 45; John W. Miller, 68; C. R. Hardy, tank repairer; H. T. Sobeck, 32, tank repairer; P. W. Price, tank repairer; Jason Warner, 45, tank repairer; Frank Ubrey, 35; John Moore, Negro worker.

Seven unidentified bodies, two of whom are so badly mutilated identification seems impossible, are recovered.

Company at Fault.

The Equitable Gas Co., tank blew up at a quarter to nine yesterday morning, sending showers of metal, brick and glass all over this section of the densely populated industrial and working class section of the city, demolishing building all around it. The top of the tank, a huge mass of steel sored highed in the air, turned over and fell with a terrific crash on part of the pottery works nearby. How many workers are buried under it, no one can even guess.

The tank was under repair at the time, and should not have been filled with gas. The company disavows blame, and without explaining how they came to send men to rivet and cut steel with acetelyne torches, claims that a torch light burned thru the tank and set off the explosive mixture of gases.

When the tank blew up, bodies of some of the repair men, employed by the Riter-Conley Co. were blown for a hundred feet through the air.

Grand Jury Refuses To Hear Detective Burns

(Continued from Page One)

affidavit which Ruddy and Judge Wright drew up for McMullin to sign, alleging that the attorney general's office was itself corrupting the Fall Sinclair trial jury. The report is that Gordon was trying to get Ruddy to "come clean" and testify against his chief, Burns. However, when Ruddy came out, he went into conference with Burns.

Pinchot's Part.

Owen J. Roberts, government counsel in the Teapot Dome oil graft trial, stated today that he would testify for McMullin, if his character was attacked, and that he 'believed ex-Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania would testify for him too."

Pinchot plays a curious and as yet unexplained part in the whole affair. It was he who brought McMullin to the prosecution. Some say he planted him in the Burns camp. There are free charges that the Rockefeller interests are determined to finally ruin their rival, Sinclair, and also that the White House is anxious to see Burns discredited, since he has all the inside information of the Harding-Coolidge regime at the height of the Teapot Dome and their big deals and might want to talk some time.

McMullin, when he joined Burns, took the name of a friend of his, Wm. V. Long, a former sergeant in the New Jersey state police and later a runner for an insurance company. Long wants to prosecute McMullin, and has written the U. S. district attorney a letter "exposing" him.

GENERAL McRAE ATTACKS REDS

Speaking in Christ Church yesterday, Major Gen. McRae assailed pacifists because they interfered with the work of the army in exterminating radicals.

Trotsky and Zinoviev Are Expelled

(Continued from Page One)

barred from responsible governmental posts.

The text of the resolution follows in full:

"In order to enable the whole of the All-Union Communist Party to adequately prepare itself for the Fifteenth Congress, the Central Committee has published the theses of the Central Committee a month before the Congress in accordance with the statute of the Party.

Illegal Meetings.

"It also published in a 'discussion bulletin' the counter-theses of the Opposition as soon as it received them, and also published the speeches and the articles of the Opposition affording the Opposition leaders the fullest opportunity to defend their views in the press as well as in Party organizations and Party nuclei.

"Trotsky and Zinoviev, however, did not deem it necessary to attend Party meetings, but continued to organize illegal meetings, in which representatives of the Party did not participate.

Non-Party Allies.

"In spite of this, the Opposition far from relinquishing its policy of disruption and disintegration of Party unity, increased its destructive work. Having been thoroughly repudiated by all nuclei, in which discussions were held, and having failed to obtain even one per cent of the votes of Party members participating in the discussions, the Opposition proceeded to issue illegal leaflets distorting the activities of the Party, which were printed with stolen type and paper.

"Secondly, it proceeded to organize a series of illegal anti-Party meetings, in which non-proletarian elements hostile to the Party and the working class participated.

"Thirdly, it prepared illegal anti-Party meetings and anti-Party demonstrations at which plans were discussed for a continued struggle against the Party, and into which were drawn bourgeois elements hostile to the Party, the Soviet Union and the proletariat.

Seized Lecture Rooms.

"Fourthly, the Opposition proceeded to seize lecture rooms in the Moscow Technical College for anti-Party meeting at which representatives of the Party policy were abused.

"Fifthly, it organized open meetings at which speeches were delivered against the All Union Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

"Sixthly, the Opposition leaders instead of coming on the platform near Lenin's mausoleum and greeting, in conjunction with the other comrades, the millions of Moscow and Leningrad workers, went into the highways and byways in an effort to organize a demonstration against the Party and attempted to scatter and post leaflets against the Party appealing to elements hostile to the Party and the Soviet Government to seize important premises, substituting their own commandants for Soviet commandants and posting their own armed guards, thus infringing on Soviet law and order and becoming the mouthpiece of forces hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Inadmissable Actions.

"The Central Control Commission and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declare these actions utterly inadmissable for members of the Party—particularly for members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission—and resolve:

"First, to expel from the Central Committee the following members and candidates: Kameneff, Smilga, Yevdokimoff, Rakovsky, Avdeyeff and to expel the following members from the Central Control Commission—Muraloff, Bakaeff, Shklovsky, Peterson, Solovieff and Lisdin.

"Secondly, the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission consider it essential to relieve the said comrades from responsible Party and governmental work.

Expel Trotsky, Zinoviev.

"Thirdly, in regard to Trotsky and Zinoviev who are the chief leaders of the anti-Party activity which is clearly developing into anti-Soviet activity and undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat, and taking into consideration that in response to the categorical demand that the Opposition immediately cease its organization of anti-Party meetings and refrain from carrying inner-Party discussion beyond the limits of the Party, Trotsky and Zinoviev demonstratively left the session of the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission (November 11, 1927), sending it a few hours later a written reply rejecting in substance the proposition to adhere to these obligations which are the elementary duties of any Party member—in view of these to expel Trotsky and Zinoviev from the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Submit Question to Congress.

"Fourthly, to warn Kameneff, Smilga, Yevdokimoff, Rakovsky, Avdeyeff, Radek, Muraloff, Bakaeff, Shklovsky, Peterson, Solovieff and Lisdin that the question of the compatibility of their fractional activity with their further membership in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be submitted by the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission to the Fifteenth Party Congress.

MORE ARMY PROPAGANDA.

Several units of the United States army is being loaned to the Pathe-Bray Productions, a film company, to help take a picture called "The Menace," the scene of which is located in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Walsh Opposes Governor Smith As a Candidate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. — Although not mentioning his name, U. S. Senator Walsh of Montana, in a speech before the National Women's Democratic League, let it be known that he is opposed to the nomination of Al. Smith, governor of New York as a presidential candidate. Walsh, who was chairman of the last democratic national convention, declared that nomination by the democrats of an "outstanding wet" would defeat the party at the polls next year by injecting the wet and dry issue into the campaign.

Criticizes Foreign Policy.

In his speech Senator Walsh also demands a radical change in the foreign policy of the government, declaring that the United States while not exactly hated by the world, is not regarded by any nation with any degree of good-will. He also commented on the suggestion that the headquarters of the Pan-American Union be transferred from Washington to a South American city and declared that is a "protest on the part of Latin-Americans on what they regard as aggressions by our government."

Charge Tax Cutters Got Hundred Dollar Bills From Wealthy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Half veiled charges that the state governors, legislators and judges brought to testify before the tax committee, were bribed by rich men anxious to have the federal inheritance tax revoked are contained in a letter from Representative-elect R. C. Johnson of South Dakota.

Johnson refers to the "alleged ways and means committee" conducting the hearings, because of his contention, also in the letter, that the committee is without legal authority to hold the hearings.

The Lobby In Action.

"In one of these cases before the alleged ways and means committee," says Representative Johnson, "pertinent evidence was secured with reference to tax laws, in spite of the fact that witnesses, evidently well-advised as to their legal rights, refused to testify concerning a well financed anti-inheritance tax lobby.

Says $50,000 Was Paid.

"Had this committee possessed legal powers it could undoubtedly prove that the pay-off man of this group at the Raleigh Hotel recently had approximately $50,000 in hundred-dollar bills and paid off those hired to be in Washington to make the demonstration before the alleged committee. Had it legal powers it could have shown that approximately $3,500 was paid to Oregon men alone and $700 to one man from Arizona. About $500 was, as can be shown, paid to men from my own state of South Dakota, who were brought here to convince the alleged committee that that state desired repeal of the inheritance tax.

"It could have been shown that $100,000 was contributed to this fund by one Montana corporation or individuals interested in it."

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Labor Defense to Wage War on Frame-up

(Continued from Page One)

fight to release all the class war prisoners now confined in the prisons of American capitalism. Special attention was given to those labor men whose cases have almost been forgotten by the labor movement and who must still serve long terms, some of them for life, for their activities in the working class movement. To all the men in prison, the conference sent warm greetings, expressing its hope that they would be speedily released to resume their place in the movement from which they were snatched by capitalist jailers.

Support was also pledged to continue the policy of the I. L. D. in extending fraternal aid to workers in other countries who are victimized and perrecuted for labor and revolutionary activities. The reign of terror that exists in such countries as Poland, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Italy, Spain, Hungary, China and elsewhere was vigorously denounced by the conference in a special resolution.

Debs-Ruthenberg Deaths Labor's Loss

Separate resolutions were adopted on the death of Eugene V. Debs and C. E. Ruthenberg, both of whom were members of the National Committee of International Labor Defense. "The working class movement, and the I. L. D. in particular, suffered a great loss in the death of these two fighters whose militant and unyielding support of the deathless cause of labor brought them so often to the capitalist prison cell," said the conference.

The conference also pledged itself to fight in the spirit of the martyrs of Boston and Haymarket. "When the names and memories of their executioners shall long have been forgotten, or recalled only to be scorned and hated, the names of Sacco, Vanzetti, Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fischer and Lang will still be deathless. They are an immortal guide to the struggling masses, and a constant source of inspiration."

Greet Colorado Miners.

The Colorado striking miners were greeted in one of the resolutions adopted, and the best wishes of the conference sent to them for speedy and victorious conclusion of the struggle against the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The conference also reaffirmed the resolutions and decisions of the previous conferences, instructing the incoming executive committee to follow the same main line that had been followed prior to the conference. A special resolution for the establishing and building of a permanent bail fund was also adopted.

Support Greco and Carrillo.

Resolutions calling for more energetic support to the official organ of the I. L. D., the Labor Defender, and for better organizational procedure and structure, were also adopted. The case of Greco and Carrillo received special attention and the efforts of the I. L. D. pledged for their swift vindication and release. The case was compared with that of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The conference also sent telegrams of greeting to all class war prisoners, to the Colorado miners, and to the chairman of the I. L. D., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, whose illness prevented her from attending.

Adopt Manifesto.

The Conference, at the conclusion of its sessions, also adopted a manifesto addressed to the working class of the United States, reading as follows:

MANIFESTO OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

"The capitalist class of America has imprisoned and murdered many members of the working class of this country. The memory of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti is still fresh in the minds of the workers of the world. These two noble heroes of the working class were burned to death in the electric chair solely because of their unswerving devotion to the cause of labor's freedom. The martyrdom of these two rebels is an urgent appeal to all the workers to organize their determination to fight against the repetition of such a frightful example of capitalist 'justice.'"

Prisons Filled with Labor Fighters.

"Dozens of American workers are today languishing in prisons from coast to coast for their activities in the labor movement. Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, innocent men of labor, have been buried for ten years and more in California penitentiaries. In Walla Walla prison in Washington, eight members of the I. W. W. of Centralia have suffered for eight years for daring to defend their hall from the brutal assault of American legionnaries. In New Jersey's prisons almost a dozen of the textile workers of the Passaic strike must rot for years as a symbol of the vengefulness of the mill barons.

"In other parts of the country the prisons of capitalism have also been filled with working class fighters.

Sacco-Vanzetti Frame-Up Victims.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were victims of the frame-up system. This infamous system has already claimed many fighters, and it is already reaching out for more. In New York, the two Italian workers, Greco and Carrillo, are being dragged along the same road of terror and death that ended in the electric chair for Sacco and Vanzetti. In Cheswick, Pennsylvania, twenty miners have been indicted for participating in a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting, which was brutally attacked by the notorious Pennsylvania Cossacks. In New York, the cloakmakers and furriers must still run the gauntlet of the courts for their courageous resistance to the efforts of the employers to lower their standard of life. In Colorado the jails are already choked with striking miners who dare to fight against the Rockefeller interests.

Not a day passes without the news of another attack against the workers. Injunctions against labor and its organizations, laws against picketing, police brutalities, the corrupted courts and the kept judges, the criminal syndicalist laws, the immigration department and the department of "justice"—all of the governmental machinery of the ruling class—are all mobilized to railroad to prison or death the best workers. The new struggles that are already visible on the horizon will bring with them an even greater number of victims of the class battle.

Urge Fight on Frame-up.

"All of these workers must be surrounded by an army of labor that will keep them from the cynical brutality of the capitalist class. The entire working class of this country must be aroused to the menace of that already well-established American institution—the frame-up system. Its organized strength must be directed toward preventing the imprisonment of workers for their political or economic opinions or activities.

"We must build a movement of labor solidarity for those workers in prison and those who are being groomed for the penitentiary. The labor movement must fulfil its duty to the men behind the bars. It must swing open the doors that confine these men. It must aid them and their dependents with relief measures. It must fight with its entire energies for their release so that they can be welcomed back into active service for the labor movement.

Build Defense Movement.

"The International Labor Defense, which for more than two years has worked to build a class movement for labor defense, on the basis of non-partisanship and unity of all forces, calls upon the workers of America to rally its great power for this movement. The I. L. D. seeks to build a movement to serve as an arm of the working class. It is becoming a shield of the labor movement.

"We call upon the workers of America to join in the fight for the release of Tom Mooney, Billings, the Centralia, I. W. W., the Passaic strikers and all other imprisoned labor fighters from prison. All workers, irrespective of their opinion or affiliations, must join in the great movement of solidarity for this struggle.

"Build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system!

"Fight for the release of all the class war prisoners!"

Rayon Workers of Bemberg, Tenn., on Strike Once More

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Nov. 15.—Three hundred of the workers at the Bemberg Works (rayon) of this city are on strike, and efforts are being made to tie up the entire mill employing 1300 men and women.

Conditions in this mill are abominable. The bosses do not know what humanity is. They work the men 66 to 72 hours a week at wages of 23 to 32 cents an hour. The girls and women work 10 hours a day, and 56 hours a week. They begin with $8.96 for 56 hours. The average scale for women is 20 cents an hour after they learn how to do the work.

Living expenses, on the other hand are as high as in the big cities. Board and room cost from $7 to $10 a week.

Unhealthy Work.

The work is unhealthy for the women, and many of them get tuberculosis. But there is a vast reservoir of workers in the hills of Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky to draw on—innocent, ignorant "hill-billies," who are being turned into industrial slaves.

The workers in this plant have struck before. Last spring they were on strike, but after three days went back defeated. This time they are demanding 8 hours work and higher pay. They are trying to form a local union and hope this time that they will win. Up to the present only 300 have gone out, but these men and women are doing everything possible to get out the 1000 others.

When workers begin to strike in the south—and twice within a period of a few months, then there is hope for the American workers.

Anniversary Meetings Will Last Thruout the Month; Here Are 2 More

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution by the American workers will last for almost an entire month. Many meetings have been arranged for the next two weeks. Meetings will be held in the following cities of Washington and Maryland.

Washington, Nov. 25, 8 p. m. Playhouse, 1318 N St. N. W.; W. W. Weinstone, speaker.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theater, Eutaw and Baltimore Sts.; Jay Lovestone, speaker.

GET A NEW READER!
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Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

TROTSKY GROUP HIT AT FOREIGN DELEGATES MEET

300 Foreign Communists Endorse Party Action

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The three hundred foreign Communists from all parts of the world who are attending the Congress of the friends of the Soviet Union here have gone on record as endorsing the policies of the Central Committee and of strongly disapproving the actions of the Opposition. Many of the delegates were witnesses of the provocative actions of the Opposition on November 7th.

At the proposal of the foreign Communists Bukharin reported on the work of the Opposition. Even before Bukharin had time to reply to various questions put to him, the British delegation presented a resolution endorsing the policies of the Central Committee, which was subsequently adopted unanimously and with only one abstention.

Endorses Central Committee.

The Communist who abstained from voting, declared that tho he himself was personally convinced that the Trotskyist Opposition was fighting against the principles of the November revolution, he did not think himself at liberty to vote on the resolution because the Opposition had not been discussed in his organization.

The meeting was attended by delegates, most of them workers, elected by large groups of workers in various parts of the world. They unanimously considered the actions of the Opposition as leading to the formation of a new party in the Soviet Union, in an effort to bring disorganization into the ranks of the Communist International and to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution adopted follows:

"The meeting of the Communist members of the various delegations to the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union entirely supports the Central Committee of our fraternal All Union Communist Party in its struggle against the Trotskyist Opposition and entirely approves of the measures taken against those who are organizing a second party in the Soviet Union.

"The meeting brands with shame the efforts of the Trotskyist Opposition, which are directed to the creation of a new Communist International with the assistance of the renegade and anti-Soviet elements thruout the world.

"The meeting is convinced that the Communist Parties affiliated with the Communist International will not tolerate the actions of the Trotskyist Opposition tending toward the disintegration of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union and the Communist International.

"The meeting insists that the severest measures be taken immediately against these enemies of the November revolution."

Oil Production in The Soviet Union Sets New Record

MOSCOW, Nov. 15. — The production of oil in the Soviet Union in the fiscal year which ended in October broke all previous records, exceeding pre-war (1913) production by over a million tons and last year's production record by more than two million tons.

Oil production in the last fiscal year totalled 10,360,000 tons as compared with 9,215,000 tons in 1913 (an increase of 12.4 per cent). Technical improvements which are rapidly being introduced in the Baku region promise to raise the production level still higher in the coming year.

A good deal was exported to England, Germany, France and Italy. Exports to England have more than doubled since 1913. Exports to England were 381,000 tons last year as compared with 178,000 tons in 1913.

British Fear Revolt In Iraq; to Maintain Army and Air Forces

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British government has informed King Feisal today that it deems it more advisable to maintain a British force in Iraq than to maintain an Arabian army.

Fearing that an attempt to introduce compulsory military service would lead to an open revolt, the government "advised" Feisal to relinquish the idea of a national army and to maintain the present voluntary force supported by three battalions and a large well-equipped air force.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
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MANOILESCU

Acquit Manoilescu Of Plot for Carol

BUCHAREST, Nov. 15.—Jubilant at the acquittal of Michael Manoilescu of a charge of high treason, supporters of former Crown Prince Carol today predicted the speedy return of Carol to the throne of Roumania.

The acquittal of the former under secretary of state was considered as a serious defeat of Premier Bratianu under whose orders Manoilescu was arrested and tried for complicity in a plot to place Carol on the throne now occupied by his six-year-old son, King Michael.

It was reported that Bratianu, sensing defeat in the verdict of the court-martial which tried Manoilescu, has commissioned Prof. George Mugur to proceed to Paris and discuss with Carol conditions under which he would return to Roumania.

Manoilescu was acquitted early this morning. He was arrested recently on the Roumanian frontier and it was charged that he had in his possession documents and letters from Prince Carol to his adherents.

A. J. Cook in London Makes Preparations To Receive Miners

HUNGERFORD, England, Nov. 15.—After breakfast consisting of a mug of tea, half a pound of bread and an ounce of margarine, the army of unemployed miners marching to London left today on a ten mile hike to Newbury.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners Federation, left for London to make preparations for the reception of the miners. The miners intend to present parliament with a petition calling its attention to the misery and destitution in the coal fields.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!
GET A NEW READER!

100,000 GERMAN CIGARMAKERS IN NATIONAL STRIKE

Textile Workers Win Wage Increase

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—More than a hundred thousand cigarmakers thruout Germany have gone on strike following the rejection of their demand for a wage increase. The strike comes on the heels of the settlement of the walkout of 55,000 Rhineland textile workers. The textile workers won a 10½ per cent wage increase.

The offer of a number of small cigar manufacturing establishments of increases of 7 and 9 per cent will be rejected by the workers, it is believed. The cigarmakers work long hours at very low wages. Shop conditions in the industry are bad.

* * *

Increase in Strikes.

Strikes in Germany for the second quarter of the year totalled 247 in comparison with the 101 strikes for the same period last year.

Nation-wide strikes against long hours, low wages and the speed-up, that accompanied rationalization are sweeping Germany. A strike, involving more than 80,000 lignite miners, took place last month, while strikes threaten major industries like steel and chemicals.

Most of the Rhineland textile workers were locked out on November 3rd, when other workers went on strike.

Students Protest; Havana University Closed by Machado

HAVANA, Nov. 3 (By mail)—The University of Havana has been closed by order of President Machado on account of the repeated "disorders" caused by students. A military cordon has been established around the University building and the police have been instructed "only to use force in extreme cases when all persuasive means are of no avail".

The conflict between the students and Machado is of long standing. The students repeatedly protested against the dictatorship and particularly against the laws prolonging the term of Machado's presidency. Fourteen students are still in jail for such protests and recently students made demonstrations for the release of their colleagues.

Destroy Posters.

The last conflict of the students with the police occurred when a large group of students, after a meeting for their arrested comrades, destroyed posters on the university doors announcing that certain improvements on the university buildings were being made according to the plans of Machado. It was the second time in a few weeks that the students tore off the name of Machado.

THIS TIME GOMEZ FACES FIRING SQUAD

General Francisco R. Gomez, counter-revolutionary leader, who executed peasant leaders in Vera Cruz, faces the firing squad himself this time. Gomez led the recent reactionary outbreak against the Calles government, inspired by Wall Street.

The Latest Step in Nicaragua

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(Written especially for the Feature Service of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.)

SIMULTANEOUS with fresh reports of the killing of Nicaraguan nationalists by U. S. marines comes the news of the appointment of an American financial dictator for Nicaragua.

The latest act of outrage should convince even the slow-witted among American workers and farmers that the time has come to call a halt on the imperialist adventures of Wall Street and Washington in Latin America.

Under the pretext of protecting American property (not yours and mine, but Wall Street's), United States marines were first landed on the coast of Nicaragua, whence they proceeded to declare "neutral zones" wherever the liberals were defeating the conservatives.

Under the pretext of establishing peace, Coolidge's personal representative exiled the liberal President Sacasa, corrupted his commander-in-chief (General Moncada) and then unloosed a war of extermination against the loyal liberal troops under General Sandino.

* * *

Under what pretext is Dr. William P. Cumberland now brought in to exercise dictatorial powers over Nicaraguan finances? Until recently Cumberland has held a similar position in terrorized Haiti and his conduct there has been such as to make it clear that he is a dictator who takes the duties of dictatorship seriously, without any distracting regard for the interests of the Latin-Americans who are obliged to pay his salary.

Continuation of United States intervention in Nicaragua is supposed to be due to the necessity of "safeguarding" the 1928 elections in that unhappy "republic." But what has that got to do with financial dictatorship? Dr. Cumberland himself would be ready with an answer, if not too truthful a one. He has been answering such questions in Haiti for a long time . . . even while elections there were being postponed indefinitely by decree of the U. S. military governor.

*

The truth is that American imperialism is settling down for a permanent stay in Nicaragua, and that, therefore, it is found necessary to supplement the military occupation by financial occupation. The next step will be the taking over of all customs houses, to be followed by "negotiation" of a treaty in which the republic of Nicaragua will become a full-fledged U. S. protectorate with the status of Haiti.

Characteristically enough the sending of a financial dictator to Nicaragua is accompanied by a statement to the effect that Wall Street bankers will eventually loan $22,000,000 to the Nicaraguan government. Of this amount $2,000,000 is to be put up immediately by J. & W. Seligman & Co., the old exploiter of Nicaraguan oppression, which made plenty of money during the previous U. S. intervention in Nicaragua.

* * *

Once the money is loaned the U. S. government will find it necessary to continue the military intervention indefinitely to guarantee the safety of the investment. The job of the financial dictator will be to loot the treasury, appropriate the customs receipts, squeeze the Nicaraguan taxpayers, etc., in order that the huge investment may pay a commensurate interest return. If precedent is followed, there will be additional profits guaranteed to the bankers in the shape of lucrative concessions and other special exploitation privileges. Perhaps Nicaraguan workers and peasants will be conscripted by the marine-controlled government to work on construction projects without pay, as in Haiti!

Furthermore, little, if any, of the money "loaned" will ever be paid to the Nicaraguan government. The loans will be simple bookkeeping transactions, the bankers paying the money to themselves, in connection with existing claims for damages against Nicaragua. This was the procedure during the last period of occupation—and it is already announced that part of the new loans is to go to settle outstanding claims. It goes without saying that claims of this kind are as easy to manufacture as excuses for sending the marines.

* * *

Never was it more plain that American imperialism is Wall Street imperialism. American workers have no interest in helping J. & W. Seligman & Co. extort tribute from Nicaragua. The interests of the workers are with the Nicaraguan people, against imperialism and imperialist war.

Youth Delegates From Various Countries Meet To Plan Defense of USSR

Special Cable to DAILY WORKER

MOSCOW, Nov. 15. — The conference of the Young Friends of the Soviet Union opened here yesterday.

Sixty representatives from youth organizations in Germany, France, England and other countries are participating in the conference.

KELLOGG TO PAY FINANCIAL CZAR OVER NICARAGUA

Officially "Designate" Cumberland for Job

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. — That the State Department is determined to establish a complete protectorate over Nicaragua was learned today when the department announced that Dr. William P. Cumberland, who was "recommended" several days ago to "investigate" Nicaraguan finances with a view to a new American loan was officially "designated" for the post and that the State Department would pay his expenses.

Negotiations for a "treaty" which will formally recognize an American protectorate over Nicaragua will take place after the elections in 1928, which will be "supervised" by American marines.

Contemplate "Loan."

The announcement of Dr. Cumberland's appointment comes after the publication of a report that Wall Street bankers contemplate a series of loans to Nicaragua totalling $22,000,000 most of which will go to the payment of American claims arising out of the subjugation of the country by American marines.

* * *

(An analysis of new American imperialist tactics in Nicaragua by Manuel Gomez, Secretary of the American section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League will be found elsewhere on this page.).

TANG SHEN CHI FLEES TO JAPAN; HANKOW TOTTERS

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 15.—General Tang Sen-chi, who fled from Hankow when it was evident the city would fall before the advancing Nanking troops, left for Japan today aboard the steamer Shanghai Maru.

He arrived last night aboard a Japanese boat and hid during the night with friends in the international settlement.

Nanking authorities made strong efforts to capture Tang, but their efforts were unavailing as throughout his flight he remained under the protection of foreign flags.

Nanking Negotiates.

Hankow, from which Tang fled, has not actually fallen as yet, although its evacuation by the defending Wuhan forces was being continued today as negotiations for its surrender were being carried on by Shien.

Meanwhile, the Nanking commanders are bringing up shiploads of troops and war vessels.

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Conditions of Textile Workers in Japan

By TAMURA.

There is probably no branch of industry in Japan with worse labor conditions than the textile enterprises. One reason for this is that about 750,000 of the million employed in the textile industry are women the overwhelming majority of whith are completely unorganized.

A 12-hour day in appalling hygienic conditions, semi-starvation, contempt and violence from the foremen and administration, a few sen remaining over after deductions for board and lodging—such is the usual lot of the Japanese mill-hands. They have to remain within the factory premises even in non-working hours, the employers, fearing that they will run away, keeping them under lock and key in dormitories surrounded by high walls and often by barbed wire.

Widespread Strikes.

Only a few years ago the mill-hands endured this nightmare regime almost without a murmur. During the last two or three years, however, strikes and conflicts in the textile enterprises have become the order of the day. Among the most important of these was the strike of 1,300 mill-girls in September last in the three factories of the Hayssi Gumi Company, in the Negane Okeya province. This strike furnishes yet another example of the treacherous role being played of late by the Right Japanese Federation of Labor—the Sodomei.

Mill-Girls Exploited.

The labor conditions in the Nagano province textile enterprises are particularly onerous. Nowhere are the mill-girls so cruelly exploited and oppressed as in this big textile district, and nowhere was this exploitation so extreme as in the Hayasi Gimu enterprises. As well as being half starved upon wages even lower than in other factories the women are subjected to systematic wage deductions. The administration will throw a girl, hundreds of miles from her native village, on to the streets without discharge pay.

In the dormitories not only were the women forbidden to receive their friends and acquaintances, but they were not even allowed to read the papers or correspond with their relatives. The 12,000 female mill-hands of the Hayasi Gumi Company's works, driven to desperation by refusal of the administration to consider the demands made on the 24th of August for improved labor conditions and wages declared, supported by 300 to 400 men workers, declared a strike on Aug. 30. The company, not wishing to give in to the strikers, decided to shut down all three factories and demanded that the mill-girls leave the dormitories immediately.

The strikers, however, despite the threats of the administration and police violence refused to accept their discharge and leave the factory premises. The overwhelming majority of the mill-hands were natives of remote districts and quite unable to return to their villages on the pittances they received from the Company. The administration then closed the dining rooms on the 12th of September hoping thus to break down their resistance. On the evening of the same day they locked up the dormitories while the workers were at a meeting.

Police with Mills.

Thousands of women workers stood at the locked gates of the mills in pouring rain without other protection than their working clothes. All their appeals to the police and administration were in vain. The police replied to their desperate entreaties at least to arrest them with jeers and derision. The dormitories and dining rooms were not reopened. This behaviour of the employers provoked indignation among broadest sections of the populations. Even the bourgeois papers published articles severely condemning the company's tactics.

The administration of the factories however, not only threw the workers into the street and left them to starve, but even used their authority to prevent local owners of house property from affording asylum to the strikers, in which efforts they were almost entirely successful.

If some residents harbored strikers the landlords demanded their immediate eviction. But for the emergency measures taken by the local "Federated Trade Union," offering the women workers their premises and erecting hastily constructed shelters, and the help of the chief of the "Maternity Home," taking in up to 400 girls, the position of the women would have been still more appalling—even so it was of course impossible to provide for them all.

Betrayed By "Leaders."

Absolutely nothing whatever was done for the protection of the workers' interests by the local authorities. All their attempts to bring about mediation through the police authorities and the local Social Bureau ended in smoke.

Even more shameful, however, than the behaviour of the employers and authorities were the tactics of the Sodomei, which undertook the leadership of the strike on the ground that some of the workers were its members. The Sodomei leaders began their negotiations with the employers by hastening to assure them that they understood perfectly the difficulties experienced by them on account of industrial depression and would only insist upon members of the Sodomei being taken back.

At the same time they began to agitate among strikers and workers in other textile mills against the proposal made by the Hyogikai and Rodo Nominto to call a conference of factory delegates. Their argument was that the conflict was nothing much and could be settled without all this fuss. At first their agitation was a failure. Seeing that the strike was calling forth great sympathy among the peasantry, the local population as well as among the labor organizations the women workers resolved to hold out.

Strike Smashed.

Despite, however, the fighting spirit of the strikers, the Sodomei leaders managed to smash the strike. On the 17th of September they dissolved the Strike Committee and convinced the workers of the uselessness of the struggle. This the reformists have done two days after the workers in 3 big and 18 small Okays textile mills had called, under the leadership of the Hyogikai, a Conference of Factory Delegates, at which it was decided to demand higher wages and shorter hours from their employers and to embark upon a campaign for unemployment relief and the establishment of legal woman-and-child labor protection. The Sodomei leaders gave in just when the struggle was beginning to attract attention from broad sections of the population, and when even the Japanese Home Office was forced to appear to assist the strikers, instructing local authorities to attempt to tone down the employers. Rumor has it that the Sodomei leaders got 30,000 yen for their treachery. Be this as it may this strike has once again opened the eyes of the Japanese workers as to the interests really served by the Sodomei.

Sugar Barons in World Pact to Boost Prices

PARIS, Nov. 15.—An agreement to restrict the production and boost the price of sugar was signed here today by Cuba, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The treaty is for one year and is renewable for another. It provides for an international sugar committee composed of two members from each of the signatory countries. The treaty is open to any other sugar-exporting country.

NEW TURKISH ENVOY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15. — The new Turkish ambassador to the United States, Muktar Bey, left Constantinople today for Washington to take up his duties.

Wrecking the Labor Banks
By WM. Z. FOSTER
The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership: disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers. The story is written from authentic documents and official records of the Engineers' convention which lasted for seven weeks. "Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as one of the most dramatic exposures of the dangers of class collaboration ever written.
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BOOKS

FOLK BALLADS AND FIGHTING SONGS.

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE ANTHRACITE MINERS. By Geo. G. Korson. Published by Frederick H. Hitchcock, New York. $3.

Nothing illustrates one point in the theory of the Materialistic Interpretation of History better than the production of the ballad, and the epic. All peoples, without exception, during a certain stage of culture develop sagas and epics, and during another, and later stage take to producing ballads. And all the ballads, whether by English yeomen, Scotch highlanders, Serbian peasants, Mexican peons, or any other, have the same strong family resemblance.

Even after the old feudalism, with its isolation of people from broad sweeping cultural influences, had gone, even here in America, whereever the frontier life, or wherever corporation feudalism produced back waters, eddies in the stream of a machine civilization's culture, the workers in that nook or corner, with miraculous swiftness begin to work out true ballads of their own. Such songs sprang up all the way of the march of the frontier from the Appalachians to the Pacific Ocean, and even now are coming out of the backwoods section of the South. Something vaguely resembling them is thrown off by the underworld of the Mississippi River cities, and this book is a collection of the old songs, written between 1860 and 1902 by the toilers underground of the eastern Pennsylvania mining region.

The anthracite songs are of two types, between which the collector and author of this book does not clearly differentiate. There is the old, true ballad, based on the everyday work, and the momentuous things that happen there, all strictly local in tone, such a one, for example, as "Mackin's Porch," where the miner sits boasting; and there is, sung by the same workers the class conscious, revolutionary song, not always of the ballad type, tho it may be, of which in this book the best example is in the strike songs.

"Mackin's Porch," glorifying those who do real work and keep their mouths shut by criticising those who do not, says:

"Bout half past 6 or 7 o'clock,
Then the men begin to flock;
And tell of cars they were docked;
Of cars lost and found.
Of dirty coal and lumps or chunks
Eifing holes and sackin' hunks,
And the way they have to work and grunt!
For a livin' underground.
The Far Downs and Cannaught men
Fight, and then make up again;
Dutch and Scotch and English men—
All like chickens in a pen.
The powder smoke does be so thick,
You could cut it with a pick,
The smell of gas would make you sick,
In front of Mackin's store."

And again:

"The Prospect and the Conaghan, the Empire and Notingham,
At hoisting coal ain't worth a damn compared to Mackin's porch."

This is harmless happy stuff, which some coal company is going to revive, because, dragged into the heat of the class war raging at present, it will act as a sedative, reactionary influence, cultivating esperit de-corps, for the company.

But the boss will never willingly encourage the more sophisticated successor of the folk ballad, the class war songs now sung by striking workers. "Solidarity Forever" and others of the period since 1902 do not appear in this book—they are universal, and class wide in their appeals, and were developed for the most part by migratory workers, not coal miners. But the coal miners were touched by the fire of the class war too, and Mr. Korson has been honest enough to include several of theirs: "On Strike," "The Long Strike" (of 1875), "The Sliding Scale" (which is now being revived by coal companies), the "Blackleg" (English influence in that title), "Me Johnny Mitchell Man" (this shows the breaking down of race prejudice in the heat of industrial conflict—some of the earlier ballads were written against the Italians and Slavs), "Mollie Maguires," a half-hearted defense of that band of rebels, and a song against a Mollie Maguire who betrayed the rest and helped the frame-up: "Muff Lawler, the Squealer."

All these songs breathe a spirit of class revolt, even tho some of them express exaggerated hopes and ideals of "American citizenship and its rights."

The Slav miner sings:

Me dey never schare.
Sure, me strike tomorra night.
Dat's de business, I don't care,
Right-a here, me telling you,
Me no scabby feller."

And the Knights of Labor song goes:

"Eight hours we'd have for labor,
Eight hours we'd have for play.
Eight hours we'd have for sleeping,
In free Americ-a.

One song, "Pat Mullaly," has a verse which contains a whole economic lesson on the benefits of the short work day:

"We'll combine, the union join,
And work eight hours a day.
And keep the market clear of coal,
And then they'll raise our pay."

—VERN SMITH.

CURRENT MAGAZINES

THE HAMMER. November, 1927. Twenty-five cents.

The November issue of The Hammer, Yiddish Communist monthly, is dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. It is a real holiday number. The issue opens with M. J. Olgin's panegyric to the mass-hero of the Revolution, that unknown, nameless rank and file that has carried the chief burden of the Revolution, of the civil wars and of the task of building socialism in one-sixth of the earth's surface. Comrade Olgin is easily the most inspiring writer and speaker in the Yiddish language. I use the muchworn word, "inspiring," designedly; it applies with complete literalness to him.

• • •

Perhaps the most thrilling reading in the entire number are the excerpts (in Comrade Olgin's translation) from Lenin's writings immediately prior to the November Revolution, those trenchant despatches to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party exposing the betrayals of the Kerensky government and urging that the time for insurrection had come. In the perspective of ten years the correctness of Lenin's analysis of the objective conditions and his uncanny grasp of all phases of the situation seem even more remarkable.

• • •

The chief literary features of the November Hammer are L. Feinberg's long poem, "1917," and the publication of the first half of "Hirsh Leckert," a poetic drama in six scenes, by H. Leivick (whose poem on the same theme I translated in a recent issue of The DAILY WORKER). Feinberg's poem, despite its uneven quality and reminiscences of Blok's "The Twelve," has a great deal of uncouth vigor and is, on the whole, a vital contribution to revolutionary literature in Yiddish. Leivick's historical drama, judging from the portion published in this issue, surpasses in power and bitter eloquence anything this significant Yiddish poet and playwright has done.

The November Hammer also contains an excellent article on Yiddish literature in Soviet Russia by Shachno Epstein, a discussion of "Ten Years of Soviet Economy" by J. Mindel, and poems, short stories and articles by other well-known writers living both here and abroad.

—A. B. MAGIL.

The December issue of the **Labor Defender**, official organ of International Labor Defense, will contain the following feature articles:

Special stories on the great Colorado miners' strike against the Rockefeller corporation, with new pictures of the mass picketing, speaking, etc.

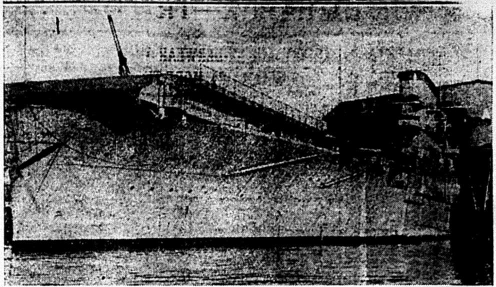
Review of the Third National Conference of the International Labor Defense by James P. Cannon, National Secretary, I. L. D.

Articles on the Greco-Carrillo frame-up in New York, another Sacco-Vanzetti case in the making.

New developments in the Cheswick, Pa., Zeigler miners' and other cases with profuse and graphic illustrations, and the many other features of the Labor Defender.

The Labor Defender, portraying the struggle of the workers and their persecutions by the capitalist class in America and throughout the world, is in great demand by militant workers.

ACTIVE PREPARATION FOR INVASION OF LATIN AMERICA



The United States army is not only actively building the biggest aerial war fleet in the world, but is constructing carrier ships like the U. S. S. Saratoga, pictured above, just completed at Camden, N. J. These ships carry the bombers to Nicaragua—or some other defenseless country, and the aviators do the rest. A little tropical village makes a good target, and it's usually pretty safe for the fliers.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

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C. Shapiro, New York	.25

What's What in Washington

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PROTECTS PROPOSED REPEAL OF INHERITANCE TAXATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—"There is nothing more dangerous to the country than accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of the few," was the keynote of the protest against repeal of the federal inheritance tax which was made to the Way and Means Committee of the house, Oct. 9, by the American Federation of Labor. This protest was presented by W. C. Roberts, chairman of the Federation's legislative committee.

"Those who accumulate fortunes great enough so that their estates pay the federal tax," said Roberts, "obtain their wealth through the good will of the whole American public. And good will has been declared by the supreme court to be property. . . All the forces of government are freely given to the protection of these fortunes, both before the death of the owners and after they have been passed on to the heirs. . The estate tax results in the distribution of this wealth for the benefit of the whole people."

Poor Pay Anyway.

In these terms the conservative majority of the American labor movement threw itself across the path of the tax-dodgers' lobby which has brought scores of state officials to Washington to secure repeal of the federal tax on dead men's fortunes.

"You have been told by Mr. Mellon that 97.8 per cent of the population pay no federal income taxes whatever," the protest went on. "Never theless, the 2.2 per cent who pay federal taxes had previously passed them on to the 97.8 per cent, in whole or in great part. But the estate tax cannot be passed on.

"Legacies received by heirs of great estates have justly been called unearned income, for few of the heirs had anything to do with their accumulation."

Quote Andy's Confession.

It quotes Andrew Carnegie's confession that his fortune "came from the American public, the partner in every large enterprise where money is made honorably," and his pious declaration that "the growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death is a cheering indication of the growth of a salutary change in public opinion. By taxing estates heavily at death the state marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life."

The federation asks, in unwonted mood, "Who is more entitled to a share in such fortunes than the people who made them possible?. . .It should be the American policy to demand that this tax be levied to prevent in the future the perpetuation and further accumulation of immense fortunes in the hands of those who did little if anything to create them."

But Still Conservative.

It has this conservative afterthought, however: "Organized labor has no quarrel with those who honestly acquire great wealth, but it does insist that at death a just portion of those fortunes should go to the people who helped to accumulate them, and to the states to prevent them from growing larger and larger and becoming too dangerous to the public welfare."

Argument was also advanced by the federation that if estate taxation were left to the states alone, the states would compete in eliminating these taxes, in order to attract rich men to hold their property in their jurisdiction. It demands that federal taxes be made a permanent feature of the tax system. It suggests that prosperity is very limited, since only 2.2 per cent of the people pay income taxes. The other 111,000,000 people, it says "must have accumulated very little money."

Negro Labor Meeting Discusses Class Courts

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Nov. 15.—The American courts were severely criticized at last Sunday's Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress by Miss Charlotte Jones of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Speaking on the subject: Is there Justice in the Courts?" Miss Jones asserted that "justice in our courts is based on class interests," and cited all history to prove it.

During the discussion speakers exposed the courts as guardians of the rights of the ruling class. Our courts are directed as much in the interest of our corporations and bankers as the executive and legislative branches of the government. In view of this fact speakers pointed out that the workers can never expect to get justice by appealing to the courts.

A glaring example of court prejudice against the cause of the working class was exhibited by Judge Thayer in Sacco-Vanzetti case. The Supreme Court of the United States disregarded every principle of decency and justice by killing the Child Labor Amendment.

While opposing courts and capitalist government, A. J. Carey warned the audience against developing opposition to all government. He pointed out that political power is not necessarily bad. It depends upon who controls the government and what is the purpose of those who have political power. In Russia where the workers control the government political power is being used to promote the interests of the masses.

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DRAMA

Freedom in Sex

Miles Malleson's "The Fanatics" Pleads for Liberty of Individual Action

THOSE who have the courage—and honesty and originality—to live their own lives in their own way are championed in the new A. H. Woods' production, "The Fanatics," by Miles Mallison, which opened the other night at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre.

Mr. Malleson, in spite of some pardonable crudeness in plot construction, makes out a strong case for himself. He argues that love is a matter of personal responsibility, and pleads for freedom of individual action; he does so in so frank, honest, blunt a manner that one hesitates to challenge him.

Joan Maclean

For some of us, unhampered by superstitions, treacherous traditions, and outworn conventions, love is not so much a problem as an experience. Courage, however, is required to throw off those lecherous traditions, superstitions, conventions. When they are welded to the emotions by decades of propaganda, by years of impressionable fabrications, by the subtle arts of priest and politician, it takes courage, and plenty of it, to tear these paper-mache wings from our shoulders, square off, and dare the world with a balanced chip. But this is what the rebellious young people of Mr. Malleson's do, with an air of intellectual ruthlessness that must have had its beginnings far from Greenwich Village.

The story, which isn't overburdened with ideas, is this: John Freeman has confessed he no longer loves his fiancee. Quite boldly he announces that he has found his mate elsewhere. A round-table conference follows before the fire, in his attack, in which his sister, his fiancee, a modern young woman, and a successful young playwright take part. And they discuss, of course, the problem of marriage; but they attack this old-fashioned bug-aboo as though it were the newest thing.

They have an honest-to-goodness revivalist struggle with the devil, with sweetness and light to pep up the bout, and Old Nick, the saints be praised, wins out. John gets his lady love, the dilemma is solved, and down comes the curtain.

Love has not only caused most of the litigation of the world, and most of its misery, but, more's the pity, much of the world's literature. But, though Mr. Malleson does not succeed in solving the riddle to the satisfaction of the die-hards, at least he manages to correlate the opinions of present-day youth on marriage, love, and kindred topics. Which is license sufficient, to employ a well-worn theme.

—S. A. P.

"IOLANTHE" BACK IN REPERTOIRE AT ROYALE

"Iolanthe" returned to the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire at the Royale Theatre, Monday night. Fred Wright, the English comedian, made his appearance, playing the Ernest Lawford role of last season, as the Lord Chancellor, while Bettina Hall and Virginia Fox were heard in the roles of Iolanthe and Celia for the first time. Otherwise the cast was the same as that which presented "Iolanthe" here last season, with Lois Bennett, Vera Ross, Suissabell Sterling, William Williams, John Barclay, J. Humbird Duffey, William C. Gordon and George C. Lehrian in their former roles. "Iolanthe" will be sung every Monday night throughout the engagement with "The Mikado" at all other performances.

JANET GAYNOR.

Star of the Hermann Sudermann movie "Sunrise" now showing at the Times Square Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

The Children's Saturday Morning Theatre opens its new season at the Booth Theatre Saturday morning. "The King of the Golden River" is the first bill. This is a dramatization of Ruskin's story of the same name. The play will be given Nov. 19, Nov. 26 and Dec. 3, at 10:30 a. m.

The Irish Players will begin their New York engagement at the Hudson Theatre, Monday evening, November 28, with "The Plough and the Stars." This is Sean O'Casey's tragedy of the Dublin tenements, against the background of the Easter Riots of 1916.

A. L. Erlanger is building another theatre. This will be in Cincinnati, and it will be known as Erlanger's Grand Opera House.

George Alison has been engaged for an important role in "Bless You Sister," the play by John Meehan and R. R. Riskin, which A. E. and R. R. Riskin have placed in rehearsal.

The Shubert revue "Artists and Models" will have its premiere at the Winter Garden this evening. "Tia Juana" a melodrama by Chester De Vonde and Kilburn Gordon is scheduled to open tonight at the Bijou Theatre.

"People Don't Do Such Things," a comedy by Lyon Mearson and Edgar M. Schoenberg, had its first performance at Teller's Shubert Theatre in Brooklyn Last night.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d Eves 8:40 Mats Thurs & Sat 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves 8:30. Mts Wed & Sat 2:30
Extra Mat (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W 58 St Mts. Wed. & Sat 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See it and Creep."
—Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Theatre, B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts Wed. Sat.
All Performances Except Monday
Winthrop Ames
Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only "IOLANTHE"

BOOTH 45 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents
John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

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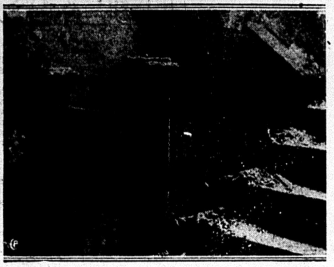
EVA LE GALLIENNE
This Aft.—"THE GOOD HOPE"
Tonight—"LA LOCANDIERA"

49th ST. THEATRE West of B'way
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
THE FANATICS

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SAN CARLO GALLO GRAND OPERA
Thea. 54 St. W. of B'y Eve. 8:15
FINAL WEEK
Tonight, CARMEN, Thurs., CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax)

Owner of Apartment Had Influence Enough to Break Safety Rules; Eight Die



Here is a photo in the interior of the Graystone Apartments, Indianapolis, Ind., where an early morning fire caused the death of eight persons and the serious injury of 14. It shows the burned stairway. The only fire escape in the building adjoined the only elevator shaft. This was in defiance of safety laws, but some influence passed this and other buildings in Indianapolis. When fire broke out, both elevator and fire escape burned at once.

Three bodies were discovered in this apartment on the third floor.

6 Newark Speakers to Face Trial for U.S.S.R. Celebration

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—The hearing of the cases of six speakers arrested at last Sunday's suppressed celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution here was postponed until next Monday by agreement between both sides today.

Representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party, the International Labor Defense, the American Civil Liberties Union and sympathetic organizations will attempt in a conference with the chief of police next week to arrive at an understanding as to future indoor and street meetings, E. Gardos, Workers Party subdistrict organizer and one of the arrested men said.

Permit Revoked.

A total of $950 bail was demanded Sunday night for the six, who in addition to Gardos are Patrick Toohey, Fox, Matlin, Lederman and Gaffe. They were released after several hours. They were arrested in turn when they attempted to address a crowd of about 300 outside the Ukrainian Hall, 94 Beacon St., after the police closed the hall to them. The chief of police revoked the permit for the meeting.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Employers, Police Fail to Imprison Two Union Pickets

Another failure was registered Monday in the combined attempt of the owners of window cleaning companies, their company union and the New York police department to imprison pickets of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union.

John Dawisa and Peter Lahowit, members of the striking union, were acquitted Monday by Magistrate McIney in the Jefferson Market Court of charges of third degree assault growing out of the strike, now in its sixth week. The court ruled the evidence was insufficient.

A member of the police industrial squad, though operating with the rank of detective, served the summonses on Dawisa and Lahowit, on the complaint of Samuel Hersch, member of the company union, which calls itself the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union of America, according to Jacques Buitenkant, counsel for the defense.

TO CURB "CRIME."

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The number of prisoners in New York state now exceeds the number of cells in the four state prisons by 1,000 according to a statement by Commissioner of Correction F. C. Kieb. He also declared the number being committed to the prisons is again on the increase.

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik
(Romance)

RUSSIA ON THE SCREEN
A Review of Russian Films
at IRVING PLAZA HALL
9 Irving Place and 15th Street

Russia in Overalls
(Scenes of Reconstruction)

Miracle of Soldier Ivan
(Comedy)

Under auspices *Joint Defense & Relief Committee Cloakmakers & Furriers*
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Tickets in advance 50c. At the door 75 cents.

Sunday Nov. 20
from 2 P. M. till midnight

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STRIKES —— INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

LOCAL 41, I.L.G.W. IS CONDUCTING 2 SHOP STRIKES

Strikebreaking Move of Right Wing Defeated

Pickets went on duty yesterday at the two struck shops—the Harrison Pleating Co., 315 W. 36th St., and Brandes & Cheskin, 149 W. 28th St. Local 41 charges the employers at both shops with discriminating against certain workers.

Right Wing Strikebreaking.

Efforts by the right wing administration of the I. L. G. W. to break the solidarity of the workers at both struck shops continued yesterday, according to Taft. Harry Greenberg, international vice president of the I. L. G. W., is said by Taft to have written personal letters to the workers in question urging them to return to work, attempting to lead them to believe a settlement with the employers had been made.

Greenberg obtained the names and addresses of the workers from their employers and sent the letters to them individually at their homes, according to Taft.

"This incident as much as anything shows the close alliance between the right wing administration of the international union and the bosses," Taft said.

Local 41 was recently suspended by the international.

Greenberg's personal solicitations by letter were ignored by the workers in each case, Taft added. Members of Local 41 were to continue picketing at both shops today.

American Bridges Are Studied by U. S. S. R. Delegation Now Here

(By Federated Press.)

Bridging the rivers of Soviet Russia with structural steel is one of the biggest jobs of industrial reconstruction Russia is now undertaking, say engineers who are touring America to study American bridge-building methods.

The opening of the 11th year of the Bolshevik regime finds the Soviet Union with 46,000 miles of railways, 7,000 more than before the war, with much new track under way. Heavier bridges are needed for the new Russian locomotives.

"Before the war Russian railroads had locomotives of a maximum size of from 60 to 70 tons," said Prof. V. P. Nikolaev, manager of the bridge building section of the Metal Administration of the Soviet Union, who heads the group of visiting engineers. "Since at present the Soviet Union is building larger locomotives the new bridges are designed for locomotives up to 180 tons. Within the next five years it will be necessary to reconstruct at least 50 per cent of the railroad bridges in the whole Soviet Union.

"Our existing structural iron works, although up to their pre-war capacity, cannot produce enough parts for the new bridges. Therefore the government has decided to build 2 new bridge plants in the Donetz Basin and in the Urals. Each of these plants will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of metal shapes, aside from other structural materials. We expect to visit many bridge works in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Gary, Indiana, and Bethlehem."

N.Y. Labor Department Attempts to Explain Away Unemployment

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15 (FP).—Only makers of holiday goods have been taking on more workers in the last month, the New York state labor department states. Commissioner James Hamilton attempts to excuse the slowness of unemployment in the seasonal trades that usually boom from October by saying buyers deferred purchases for winter because of late warm weather. He admits that employment is less than last year, however, even in the holiday trades.

Garment shops and paper box factories dependent upon them report less employment than a year ago. Many of these have laid off workers instead of taking on at this usually busy season. Candy factories, which began their holiday preparations in October, are actually decreasing their forces, Hamilton reports.

FLIGHT TO INDIA.

UPAVON AIRDROME, Wiltshire, Eng., Nov. 15.—Capt. Robert McIntosh, accompanied by the well-known pilot Bert Hickler, hopped off at 1:10 P. M. in the airplane "Princess Xenia" in an attempt to break Clarence D. Chamberlin's distance record with a non-stop flight to India.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR WORKERS GET LOW WAGES; WORK MORE THAN FIFTY HOURS A WEEK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (FP). — Average normal full-time earnings of workers in the hosiery industry in the United States in the year 1926, as studied and reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, were $24.50.

This report, just issued, shows also that the average weekly earnings of all males in the industry in that year were $35.51, and for females $18.44. The women's wage ranged from $15.70 average in Alabama to $61.50 average in New Jersey. Average wages for men and women combined were $11.83 per week in Alabama and $37.94 in New Jersey.

Long Hours.

Hours of work in the 105 hosiery establishments averaged 52.6 per full-time week, for men, and 51.5 for women. In the underwear mills the average was 51 hours for men and 50.1 for women. Hosiery mills in Alabama and Louisiana ran an average of 55 hours, for all workers combined. In Georgia the hours were 55, in Illinois 54.8, in Indiana 49.9, in Massachuetts 48.2, in New Hampshire and Vermont 50.7, in Michigan 48.4, in New Jersey 47.6, in New York 49.1, in North Carolina 55.2, in Ohio 50.2, in Pennsylvania 51, in Rhode Island 51.6, in Tennessee 54.2, in Virginia 52.2 and in Wisconsin 49.7 per week.

Underwear Mills.

Workers in underwear mills in Connecticut worked 51.3 hours, in Georgia 56.9, in Illinois 46.6, in Indiana 48.1, in Massachusetts 48.1, in Michigan 51.8, in Minnesota and Wisconsin 48.8, in New Hampshire and Vermont 49.4, in New York 50, in Ohio 50, in Pennsylvania 51.1, in Rhode Island 51.1 and in Tennessee 54.3 hours.

Taking the two industries together, the report shows that the increase in average weekly earnings since 1913 has been 145.6 per cent, in money, while full-time hours per week have decreased 7.6 per cent since 1913. The increase in full-time earnings per week in the period 1919-1924 was 29.6 per cent.

No statement is made, in this report, as to the question of whether full-time wages in 1926 provided a higher standard of living than in 1913.

Nicholas Longworth Gets Into Activity For Power Trust

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the House, has joined the drive of the power trust forces in Congress against passage of any bill for construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam on the Colorado River which will mean U. S. ownership of power. The bill provides for construction of power plants to utilize the power created by the dam, either directly by the government or indirectly through lease of the power—at the option of the Secretary of the Interior. Finally, the bill calls for construction of a canal which shall carry water from a point below the dam to Los Angeles by way of the Imperial Valley.

Mr. Alice True to Form.

Longworth, just returned from conferences in Los Angeles with people friendly to the private power companies, has interviewed both standpat Republican and reactionary Democratic leaders in the House on the danger to the power companies in this bill. He says he will help to pass a Boulder Dam bill, but it must not "involve the question of the government going into the power business." He says he is opposed to the government going into production and distribution of power, and on that line the fight in the House will again be made.

This announcement is timed for the opening of Congress and the prior gathering in Washington of a majority of the members, who are being canvassed by agents of the power lobby.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
GET A NEW READER!

Norman Angell Sees U. S.-British War Coming Over Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Norman Angell, English writer and lecturer against war, told a Washington audience, on the eve of Armistice Day, that the United States and Great Britain might within a few years be at war against each other.

Every war or near-war in the history of the United States, he showed by examination of the instances, was fought outside the United States, although it was honestly thought by most Americans to be defensive in character. That is, each war was fought to defend American "rights"—to protect American claims to territory, property, etc. And so it has been with all British wars for a thousand years.

Freedom of the seas, Angell said, was at the bottom of the failure of the naval reduction conference at Geneva last summer. British naval power has been built up on the theory that peace is to be maintained by the fact that Britain is too strong on the seas to be attacked. Moreover, British defense requires that she close the seas against all trade with her enemy. And American trade demands that, when the United States is not engaged in war her commerce shall move to all other neutral countries, even if the goods are re-shipped to countries at war with Britain. British command of all the seas is now impossible, and so is self-defense, despite the wild claims of big-navy promoters.

Angell made his usual plea for a "definite structure of international law.

Woman and Four Children Die Because of Greed of Proprietor of a Laundry

Facts that have come to light after the suicide of Mrs. Hildegar Wywias and the death of her four children in a dingy three-room tenement at 339 East 31st St., furnish a damning indictment of labor exploitation in New York City.

The mother and her four young children came here from Texas five years ago. She obtained employment as a presser in a laundry and at the time of her death was drawing the nominal salary of $25 per week. In reality her income was much less because of the system of petty fines in vogue in the slave pen in which she worked.

It has now been definitely ascertained that the immediate cause of the mother turning on the gas that resulted in her death and that of her four children, Carl, 5; Sonia, 8; Helen, 10, and Mary 11, was the accusation of the boss that she scorched a dress she was pressing for which she was charged.

Faced Cold and Hunger.

In spite of that fact that the woman worked every day in an effort to keep her family together, her income from the laundry was not enough to enable her to live. Unprotected by a union, standing alone as an individual against the greed and avarice of a petty employer who operated the laundry, she had been victimized as were her companions in slavery by being compelled to pay for missing articles and damaged garments out of her wages.

When she was charged with the dress, it deprived her of more than a week's pay. The blow fell at a time when her rent of $22 a month was due, as was also her gas bill which furnished heat for warmth and cooking. The Consolidated Gas Company shut off the gas and so the family was cold and hungry and the future was hopeless.

Weakened by unrequited drudgery, the mother placed her family of four children in bed, forced open the gas meter that had been closed by the Consolidated, turned on all the jets and sat down to wait for death.

Widespread Victimization.

This grim tragedy is the direct result of the widespread victimization of workers in a large number of varied industries. The system of penalizing workers whenever an opportunity arises, when some defect in a garment shows up, is widespread. Thousands of women and children engaged in sweat-shop production, doing home work such as sewing beads on dresses for the big stores that cater to the elegant ladies of the Dark Row and Riverside Drive, are forced to pay for defects in garments. Time and again the fines imposed by the employers exceed wages supposed to be paid over a period of days, sometimes weeks. In laundries it is customary to reduce wages by the system of fines, as was the case of Mrs. Wywias.

This horrible slavery is a challenge to the labor movement. If the officials of organized labor would devote their energies to organizing the victimized workers in such industries, instead of playing the game of Tammany Hall and aiding the employers in their fight against the militant left wing of the labor movement, many such ghastly tragedies could be averted. Effective labor organization is the only solution for such conditions as exist in the slave pens where thousands of women and young girls face the same industrial despotism that drove Mrs. Wywias to take her life and that of her four children.

As to the employer who deducted the alleged price of the dress from the meagre wage of the woman, he is just as guilty of her death and that of her children as though he had plunged a dagger into each of their separate hearts. But he, himself, exists, as the personification of the meanest, most loathsome product of capitalism—the petty proprietor of an establishment preying upon female labor.

TRY FRAME-UP ON UNEMPLOYED OF CLEVELAND

City Council Flees the Sight of Hungry Men

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15. — An alleged attempt was made on the life of Safety Director Barry at the end of a stormy session of the City Council at which the Unemployed Council endeavored to present the demands of the unemployed of Cleveland.

According to report, after the meeting a man with a long knife made a dash for Barry, but was restrained by two detectives, who prevented him from reaching the Safety Director. The man is supposed to be mentally defective, but the papers do not even furnish his name.

It is clear that this is an attempt of the city council to frame up the unemployed Council, in order to demonstrate that it is composed of gangsters, bandits, etc.

Unemployed Storm City Council.

Monday afternoon at four o'clock when the members of the city council of Cleveland came to order they found the council chamber packed for the fourth time with hundreds of the city's unemployed who came once again to hear if the council intended to act on any of the demands presented to them in the last two weeks by the committee of the unemployed.

The council rushed thru business in less than five minutes and moved to adjourn.

Sadie Van Veen, chairman of the committee, jumped to her feet crying, "Are you going to adjourn without a word about Cleveland's thousands of unemployed who are facing hunger and cold?"

Council Flee.

Pounding the gavel, chairman of the council said, "You cannot speak unless a motion is passed by council to that effect. "Then I appeal to the members of this council," said Mrs. Van Veen. "Is there no one here who will make a motion to allow us to make a statement in behalf of the unemployed of Cleveland?

During this appeal of the chairman, the members of the council walked out like one man, amidst the boos and catcalls of the men who had to get an answer to their demands for relief.

Amter Speaks.

Joe Judson and John Foley, secretary, denounced the council members amid the cheering of the crowd and called upon I. Amter, candidate in the elections for the Workers Party, to speak.

Amter handed it to the city manager and the city council members, showing up their cowardice in walking out on the men and women out of work and calling upon the workers of Cleveland employed and unemployed to stand fast and to build so that they themselves shall some day elect themselves to run the city government.

A woman was present at the City Council Thursday with her baby. When the City Council members turned their backs on the unemployed and left the chamber, she cried out, "Who is going to get me milk for my baby?" Did the City Council answer? It did: It walked out of the Council Chamber.

A man was present at the City Council Thursday, whom the West St. charities want to get locked up in the insane asylum for the crime of asking for coal. They are trying to get his wife to sign an affidavit that he is crazy. And finally they told him that if he opens his mouth during the Community Fund drive, they will lock him up.

A man with a family went to the City Employment Bureau, where 1,000 men look for jobs, and got a job for five hours. That is all the work he has had for a week.

The unemployed council is calling a conference of all working class organizations in the city to meet Nov. 25, 3 p. m. at 312 E. Superior Ave., Room 401, and asks all workers to bring up in their union meetings the question of sending delegates.

GARAGE MEN ENDANGERED.

Carbon monoxide, to a dangerous degree, was found in 27 out of 71 garages and auto repair workrooms investigated by the New York State Bureau of Industrial Hygiene. Presence of the gas in all places visited had been reported previously but it had reached an obviously dangerous intensity in only 27.

Lincoln Automobile Stockholders File Suit Against Ford

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 15.—More than 1,800 stockholders of the old Lincoln Motor Car Company headed by Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland, filed suit for approximately $6,000,000 against Henry and Edsel Ford in Circuit court today.

The 1,800, all listed as plaintiffs in the case, charge that the Fords have failed to keep an agreement to reimburse them for the losses they suffered when the Lincoln Motor Car Company was purchased by Henry Ford at receiver's sale for $8,000,000.

Break Agreement.

"The Fords," the declaration asserts, "having secured control of the assets and business of the Lincoln Motor Company by means of a promise and agreement to reimburse stockholders, and having failed to perform their agreement, they ought not to be permitted to retain in their hands the property so acquired."

The court is asked to require the Fords to repay the stockholders.

Rebel Artists
• •
Workers' Play
• •
Come and
• •
Hoof Your
• •
Cares Away
• •
Put Some Passion
• •
And a Sash On!
• •
Let Loose In True
• •
Rebellious Fashion!
at the
NEW MASSES
Anniversary Workers' Peasants' Costume Ball
Friday Evening, December 2, 9 o'clock
Webster Hall
119 East 11th Street
Tickets: $1.50 in Advance
$3.00 at the Door
for sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop
106 University Place
Rand School, 7 East 15th St.
or by Mail from New Masses
39 Union Square
Algonquin 4445.
Vernon Andrade Rennais and Orchestra.

We members of the Young Workers League of Youngstown, O. extend our revolutionary greetings to the Daily on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
L. Slrotnik, Secretary.
Youngstown, Ohio.

Greetings
to
The DAILY WORKER
on the occasion of the
Tenth Anniversary
of the Russian Revolution.
Lizetto Weiman
Julius Klarin —
Atlanta, Ga.

Greetings
from Workers Party,
Dist. 8, Branch 92
Chicago Heights, Ill.

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EDITOR..........................ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR..............WM. F. DUNNE

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Militant Company Unionism

The kind of company unionism which appears as a rival to the American trade unions in such industries as New York City traction and the coal mines of West Virginia, basing itself on the "yellow dog" contract forced upon the workers, is by no means of a passive character.

This is **militant** company unionism.

It can be combatted and defeated only by a **militant** policy and tactics on the part of the labor movement.

We published on the first page of The DAILY WORKER, Monday, Nov. 14, a cut of a leaflet distributed recently to traction workers by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. This leaflet is signed by Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough. A perusal of this document discloses the fact that Hedley is speaking to the traction workers as **members of a union—the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employes.** His language is almost identical with that of a union official engaged in a jurisdictional conflict with a rival union.

One paragraph deserves special mention. It says:

"You have exercised **your constitutional right to organize by joining the Interborough Brotherhood.** It was a wise choice because the Brotherhood through home rule **gives better protection and complete collective bargaining** between yourselves and the management **without any interference by out-of-town labor leaders.**" (Our emphasis.)

Hedley, president and general manager of the I. R. T., is speaking as a union organizer. The union of course is a company union but its leadership has decided to use trade union tactics—and does use them **militantly.**

In the capitalist press Hedley even speaks of calling a strike of "loyal employes" against the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

For workers who have had little or no experience with the labor movement it will be somewhat difficult to plumb the full depths of viciousness in the tactics of the I. R. T.

It will be impossible for them to understand the vital issues involved if the leaders of the labor movement continue their policy of trying to appear more patriotic than the Interborough, more devoted to the "interests of the public," if stress continues to be laid upon the higher efficiency of A. F. of L. unions as against company unions.

To fight a company union which issues leaflets, holds mass meetings and puts on all the trappings and regalia which trade unions have considered distinctively their own, which even uses trade union terms in speaking to workers it is trying to deceive, something more is necessary than old line trade union policy and tactics.

The Amalgamated Association must, as must all unions in similar situations, see that workers understand that **it will fight for the interests of the workers.**

To continue to deny any intention of striking, to tone down or deny the necessity of struggle against the traction barons, injunctions, the courts and police, is to play into the hands of the company union of the traction barons. Especially is it dangerous to give the slightest impression that the traction workers will be able to organize and smash the company union without striking.

It can be said with complete certainty that the only circumstances under which this could occur would be an agreement by the Amalgamated Association that it would do no more for the workers and just as much for the traction barons as the company union does.

If traction workers feel that this is what trade union policy under its present leadership amounts to, they will see no reason for fighting for this kind of an organization. They have one already—the traction baron's company union.

The traction workers can be organized as a part of the American labor movement but not by union officials creating the impression that the union for which they speak differs from company unions only in name.

Neither can the traction workers be convinced of the ability of the labor movement to fight for them if union officials attach more importance to the meaningless words of capitalist party politicians, expressing "sympathy" for the traction workers, than they do to intensive organization work.

The traction workers have to be told that if they depend upon a Governor Smith or a Mayer Walker for sympathy as a substitute for organization and struggle, then they court disaster.

In the event of a strike the state authorities, the police and the courts of the state and city, will be found, as they always have, on the side of the traction barons and their company union.

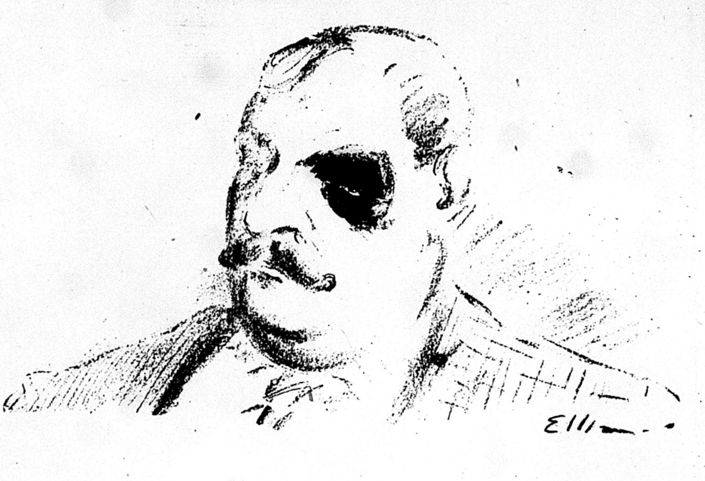
"The right to organize" has no legal basis in the United States. It means nothing unless the will to organize is backed by the power of the labor movement. Organization campaigns carried on against militant company unions and powerful capitalists, will meet the solid opposition of all branches of government.

Once this is clear to workers who face big struggles, there can be no demoralization created by disappointment resulting from the fact that governors and mayors who were looked upon as "friends of labor" appear as deadly enemies mobilizing government forces against the workers.

The Soviet government cannot be recognized by the American Federation of Labor and the United States government, according to John Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., because "they are a government of the working class and because of it we cannot grant them recognition." And consistently enough Mr. Frey is not conducting a campaign for withdrawing recognition from the fascist government of Italy because it is not a working class government. Neither is Mr. Frey a working class leader.

"THE EYE THAT NEVER SLEEPS"

By Fred Ellis



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(*Continued from Last Issue.*)

XXII.

An American Victory

THEODORE DREISER is another man who has told us his own story. In "A Book About Myself," he makes himself known to us on page one, and we observe that the child is father to the man. Wandering about the streets of Chicago, a homeless, jobless, miserable youth, he reads a newspaper column by Eugene Field, and "this comment on local life here and now, these trenchant bits on local street scenes, institutions, characters, functions, all moved me as nothing hitherto had." That was thirty-seven years ago, and Dreiser is still interested in the local life of America; he is interested in life here and now, no other time or place; he watches "street scenes, institutions, characters, functions," and stores them up in the note-book of his memory, and when he has a few million of them, he weaves them into a vast pattern.

He wanted to be a newspaper man; he had no idea how to begin, but he hung around a newspaper office, like a poor stray dog, until people got tired of kicking him out, and finally gave him something to write. So then he saw America from the inside. "I began to see how party councils and party tendencies were manufactured or twisted or belied, and it still further reduced my estimate of humanity. Men, as I was beginning to find—all of us—were small, irritable, nasty in their struggle for existence." An editor says to him: "Life is a God-damned, stinking, treacherous game, and nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand are bastards." That is newspaper talk, and that is the newspaper man's world, in which Theodore Dreiser spent his formative years.

The men of that world had very few of them what we call "education"; they had learned reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and then gone to work. They knew nothing about the past, and had no vision of the future, no science, no understanding of the causes of anything. What they knew was the world about them, its external aspects which they "wrote up" day by day; when they had "inside" knowledge of anything, it meant the intrigues and rascalities of men of power, "bastards" like themselves, except that they had wealth, or the greed and energy to prey upon the wealthy. Newspaper offices were dirty, and newspaper men worked under terrific pressure, with the aid of narcotics and stimulants; they lived in a blue smoke of nicotine, and kept a bottle of whiskey in their desks, and paid a visit to the corner saloon every time they left the office.

When you climbed higher, into the magazine world, and became a managing editor of Butterick publications, as Dresier was for many years, you found a world externally different, but spiritually the same; you had a clean office, with rugs on the floor and a shiny desk and a potted palm in the corner, but the members of the staff were the same "bastards," risen by virtue of their ability to judge with greater accuracy what the nameless millions outside would spend their money for. Dreiser possessed that ability, and might have been a managing editor yet, but there was something else in him, as in Sherwood Anderson. But he did not let it wreck him: he bided his time, and made his mental notes — you will find that magazine world of fashion in "The Genius." I used to meet Dreiser in those days, a big silent fellow. I liked to talk, and he liked to listen.

In his early days he wrote a novel, "Sister Carrie," telling the story of a girl of the sort he knew, one who had no wealth and family prestige to protect her, and who therefore lived with a man of the business world; it seemed to Carrie quite natural to do that, and also it seemed that way to Dreiser. But the bourgeois world of a generation ago was performing a kind of incantation upon itself, insisting that such things didn't happen; an elderly maiden aunt of Doubleday, Page and Company read this wicked book just after it appeared, and caused the remaining copies to be locked up. Dreiser was poor and unknown and friendless, and might have landed in jail if he had tried to make any protest. So that was the end of "Sister Carrie"—until it became a classic.

A clear-sighted and truth-telling man has to have a tough hide to survive in such a world. As I think Dreiser over, the quality which impresses me is stubbornness. He knows what he wants, and he will wait as many years as necessary, but in the end he will get it. He is like an old bull elephant, shoving his way through a jungle; nothing diverts him, he goes on pushing and pushing. When he gets out, his hide will be scarred and knobby, but he will be the same old elephant.

Dreiser in "An American Tragedy" is exactly the same as in "Sister Carrie." He has had twenty-five years in which to observe "the local street scenes, institutions, characters, functions" of America; and so he knows more detail about them, but he does not understand any better how they came to be, or how they may become otherwise. His heart aches for the waste and suffering, he broods over his characters like a fond mother, excusing them for everything they do—how could they do otherwise? The grim stubbornness which made Theodore Dreiser one of the world's great novelists is too much to be expected of Carrie Meeber and Jennie Gerhardt and Eugene Witla and Clyde Griffiths—they are all weaklings, grist for the inexorable mills of fate.

The philosophy of Dreiser is the same as that of Thomas Hardy. Both of them see human beings as the sport of natural forces never to be comprehended; and the sublimity of both rests upon your willingness to accept their philosophy of moral nihilism. Hardy has choruses of various kinds of spirits and superior beings to explain to us the blind tragedy of the dynasts; but Dreiser serves as his own chorus, his pity and grief is like a monotone of muted strings underneath his narratives of futility and false glory.

I am not quarreling with this great-hearted writer because he is not a socialist in the narrow sense. Scientific socialism is only a part of man's big job of understanding the blind forces of nature and subordinating them to his will. Read a little book by a true scientist, Ray Lankester's "The Kingdom of Man," and learn what is the matter with our world. We have partly suppressed the natural process of selection and elimination of the unfit; and we have either to go on and take rational control of the improvement of human stocks and the environment in which they grow, or else see our culture degenerate and perish. Birth control and eugenics are the merciful ways of eliminating the unfit; while sanitation and hygiene, the socialization of production and the abolition of parasitism, are means of raising the new race. But to Dreiser all this world of science is non-existent; nobody ever heard of it in the newspaper offices where he got his education. The nearest he has come to it is Christian Science, with which the hero of "The Genius" dallies in his period of defeat and despair. Human beings cannot live on pessimism, however nobly felt and eloquently expressed; if they are not permitted to study the science of Professor Lankester, they will adopt that of Mrs. Eddy.

Dreiser is the idol of our young writers today; a better divinity than others I have named, for the reason that he has not abdicated to snobbery. He has portrayed both poverty and wealth, and held the balance true; the great magazine world of fashion did not overwhelm him with awe while he lived in it. Now he has a best-seller, and has made two hundred thousand dollars, and that is an American victory. What will he do with it? A cruel joke upon our young intelligenzia, if their big quiet idol were to turn into an old-style Christian preacher!

There are signs of it. "An American Tragedy" is a Sunday-school sermon all complete; the church folks have only to expurgate the story of the seduction, which goes into more detail than is customary in Sunday-schools. But everything else is there, the early religious training, the fond mother praying for her wandering boy, the wicked world of wealth and fashion, the primrose path of vice, the pangs of guilt and fear, the temptation and the dreadful crime, the detection and conviction—and then the fond mother with her prayers again, and the clergyman kneeling in the prison, repentance and forgiveness and the everlasting mercy of God. Fifty-six years Theodore Dreiser has had to look at life with his own independent eyes, and report his own original unbiased opinion; and it turns out to be this novel and startling doctrine: "The wages of sin is death!"

(To Be Continued).

Where Striking Miners Fight

By ART SHIELDS (Fed. Press).

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Visit the barracks colonies at Russellton if you want to meet the most stubborn spirit in the Pittsburgh mining region. Here a thousand men, women and children, evicted by the Republic Iron & Steel Co., are crowded together in long one-story pine board shacks that they assembled in a day and night race against the ouster date.

With boards and tools furnished by the district miners' union, the men worked in the rains of late October while their women brewed coffee and tea to keep them warm. Eviction day came before doors and windows were fastened and hammers were still busy the day I called at the two settlements, one by the roadside near the mine and the other in a wood on the hill.

"This strike is just 300 percent," said Mrs. Wallas Shala, president of the women's auxiliary and wife of a union striker. "That's 100 percent for the men; 100 percent for the woman and 100 percent for the children."

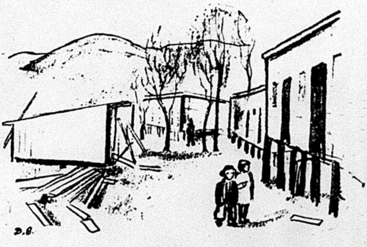
Bob McVicker, the superintendent, tried to break the spirit of the strikers, but merely stirred them up to greater resistance. Mrs. Shala and the other women told of the putting out of a woman, almost in her childbirth agony. Mrs. Shala herself was sick when the deputies came, and her eldest daughter was in the hospital from an unsuccessful operation for appendicitis.

Women Active.

Neither rough stuff nor soft speech is availing the boss in his efforts to split the ranks. His latest move, said the women, has been to come as their friend and offer them the use of company house water that he cut off in the early days after evictions. But now he's too late, for the union has bored several wells where they get sweet water, ever so much better than the filthy mine-run yellow stuff that runs through the company house faucets.

The women's auxiliary is busy running dances to raise money. They took in more than $190 at the last affair, bringing friendly folks from New Kensington where lives Mr. Miller, the shoe merchant who gives them shoes at cost—45 pairs for $83, last purchase—and Fred Broad, banker, and son-in-law of Fannie Sellins, the woman organizer for the United Mine Workers whose brains were beaten out by thugs a few days before the opening of the great steel strike in 1919.

Miners' Barracks at Russellton.



Drawn by Don Brown.

Red Rays

FOR denouncing compulsory military training at the College of the City of New York, two students were indefinitely suspended from their classes. The students thot such a thing as free speech existed in this democracy and while suffering from this delusion expressed their views on the question in an open meeting. What do those fellows think our masters are running colleges and universities for?

• • •

LIBERALS and near-radicals who gag at the open dictatorship of the workers and peasants in Russia should take the action of the C. C. of N. Y. authorities as a little lesson in capitalist democracy. All class governments are essentially dictatorial. Whatever liberties they permit to the subject classes under their jurisdiction are those they can afford to grant without endangering their own existence. It is quite obvious from developments thruout the world that the capitalist system in every country is rushing madly towards an open dictatorship. The workers have no choice between a dictatorship or a democracy. They have a choice as to which dictatorship they shall have, their own or the employers'.

• • •

THE Polish minister at Washington promptly denies that Poland has hostile intentions towards Lithuania or is preparing for war against that country, as suggested in a Moscow dispatch to the New York Times, from Walter Duranty. The minister pays a tribute to the peaceful intentions of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish dictator. Whatever other charges may be legitimately made against Pilsudski, pacifism is not one of them. Only last week he gave the legislators elected by the people to make laws for the bourgeoise the bum's rush out of the assembly. If he refrains from making war on Lithuania or on the Soviet Union, it will not be because he has not the will, but because he has not the means.

• • •

PUBLISHING alleged authentic documents is not such a sure-fire thing as this favorite newspaper sport was a few years ago. The forgery business developed into the proportions of a leading industry since the end of the war. It fed on Soviet Russia in the early days, but now the forgers are turning to more virgin fields. Hearst is the champion forgery-peddler in the United States. He is the most shameless liar in the newspaper business. His filthy rags feed on everything vile, from his sexy supplements which retail the perversions of the parasite class to forgeries, such as he is now putting out about Mexico.

• • •

THE Mexican government has denied the authenticity of the documents published in the Hearst press. But even if it were established that the Mexican government actually aided the liberals in Nicaragua in their effort to overthrow the Wall Street junta led by Diaz, surely there would be more justification for such a course than there was for the action of the United States government in occupying Nicaragua and enabling a minority to enforce its rule on the people in the interests of a band of American capitalists.

• • •

I HAVE been informed that "The Belt" which was recently reviewed several times in The DAILY WORKER is now turning crowds away from the doors of the new Playwrights Theatre at 36 Commerce Street. This miracle has been accomplished by energetic canvassing as well as because of the interest aroused in the play by the difference of opinion as to its merits expressed in this paper. When two fairly prominent individuals express divergent views on such an intriguing thing as a play, it is to be expected that people should like to learn for themselves who is right. And since The DAILY WORKER will be benefited by the sale of tickets, the more curious people that go to see it, the better it will suit this column.

• • •

THE Honorable Dudley Field Malone, of Paris, London and New York is of the opinton that a brand of divorce that retails at approximately $2,000, cannot be much good for anything except for a cheap lawyer. In other words it must be a dud. Mr. Malone's ire was aroused when he heard that a gentleman who carries into court the rather hefty cognomen of Senor Arturo del Toro, hung out his shingle in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and hinted that New Yorkers with fat purses could enjoy a southern exposure below the Rio Grande, while being emancipated from their connubial fetters for almost as little as it would cost them for a first class trip on an ocean liner to Paris where Mr. Malone performs his acts of mercy.

• • •

LEST it might be suspected that Mr. Malone's observations could be construed as the prejudices of a business man fearing unfair competition he was careful to give the Sonora divorce mill the benefit of the doubt. "The Sonora divorce laws don't sound exactly all right" he said, "but they don't sound all wrong either." To which Senor del Toro can blow up the dust by way of acquiescence.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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"BREAK INJUNCTION" CRY AT PITTSBURGH MEET

AID FROM MEXICO WOULD HAVE SAVED NICARAGUA FROM IMPERIALIST REGIME DECLARES LIBERAL REPRESENTATIVE

More Forgeries Published as Marines Slay Six and Wound Seven in Southern Republic

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—"If we had had 150,000 pesos in our treasury when the revolution started Diaz would long ago have passed into history," declared Dr. Pedro Zepeda, representative of the late Sacasa liberal government of Nicaragua, in the course of comments upon the series of forged documents being published in the United States by the Hearst chain of papers.

It is held by prominent anti-imperialists that if Mexico did not place any funds at the disposal of the embattled Nicaraguan forces engaged in a fight with American imperialism's armed invaders and the native hirelings under Diaz, it should have done so. If 150,000 pesos would have saved Nicaragua from the clutches of Wall Street and its puppet president, Diaz, it was plainly the duty of the Mexican government, itself threatened with the Yankee iron fist, as a defensive measure in behalf of all Latin America, to place the money at the disposal of the liberal forces.

Never Received a Cent.

"I never received a cent," asserted Zepeda, "from the Mexican government for the Nicaraguan cause or for any other purpose. I should be willing for all American newspapers that published that false story to make the fullest inquiry as to whether I ever had such an amount in any bank, or if I ever sent any money from Mexico for the Nicaraguan cause.

"Every cent that has been expended for the Nicaraguan cause has been contributed by Nicaraguans and no Mexican ever gave a centavo to it."

Will Present Proof at Havana.

That the liberal forces of Nicaragua will try to present their case against American imperialism at the Pan-American conference at Havana in January is indicated by the statement of Zepeda that: "There is evidently an effort on foot to create a false impression about the Nicaraguan revolution in advance of the international congress to be held at Havana in January. At that time we shall then present irrefutable proofs that we never had any compromises or any

(*Continued on Page Two*)

SENATOR GLASS ATTACKS NEGRO'S RIGHT TO VOTE

Borah Dodges Issue, but Regrets Amendment

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Senator Glass of Virginia (D) has come out flatly in favor of violation of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, giving Negroes the right to vote and excuses all southern states where the lash and lynchers' noose actually deprive anywhere from a half to two-thirds of the population from voting. Senator Borah (R) of Montana, echoes him in feebler strain.

In a letter to Captain Wm. H. Stayton, head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Glass strives to answer Stayton's charges that Glass, while insisting on the strict enforcement of the eighteenth amendment, against liquor, winked at the violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, giving civil rights to Negroes.

Plain Reaction.

Glass came back with an argument which can only mean, say political observers, that the Virginian is confident that the present period of reaction is a good time to try and put the stamp of law on the illegal practices now condoned by the law—the murders and terrorism by which the Negro is completely prevented from voting in national, state, county or municipal elections in the South.

The Southern senator declares that the amendments giving human rights to the Negroes, and particularly the right to vote, were not properly adopted, and that they need not be obeyed, inasmuch as laws for their enforcing were cheerfully neglected by the northern victors in the Civil War, who rode into power on the abolition program, but had very little use for it in private.

Courts Allow Mobs.

Glass glories in the fact that the federal courts, controlled by Republicans, have never declared any state laws defining the rights of individuals to vote or refusing to punish mobs who interfere with this right, and goes on to say that there is "no federal statute providing for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment which the people of any Southern state 'deride, detest and spit upon.'

"And the white people of Virginia, within the limitations of the federal constitution, have complete control of their state affairs, without the least fear of disturbance by the blacks and with just as little fear of threats by negropholist newspapers and politicians favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. I think this is true of every other Southern State, which, within the restrictions of the Federal Constitution, has legislated against the characteristics and habits of those who are too ignorant, too simple and too corruptible en bloc to administer the government."

Senator Borah, attacked by the same wet organization for his insistence on the enforcement of the 18th amendment, was also criticized for a statement made by him in the Senate some time ago that it was a tremendous mistake to enfranchise the Negro so rapidly, and that Congress evidently had all along decided that the Southern states could enforce or fail to enforce this amendment as they liked, for Congress had many times refused to define the limits to which individuals might go in persuading Negroes not to vite. Borah publically holds the opinion that the Federal government can do nothing if a mob in the South prevents Negroes from voting. But in his reply to the Wets, Borah evaded the issue by declaring that he was in favor of obeying the whole constitution, and all of its amendments.

Chas. Edw. Russell Assists Thompson's War on the British

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—B. B. ("Big Bill" or "Book Burner") Thompson has gained a new recruit, none other than Chas. Edward Russell, a socialist who advanced a little more rapidly towards republicanism than his fellows, and was rewarded by President Wilson during the war by a seat along with Root on the mission to Russia.

Russell appeared on the Thompson side before the school board which is engaged in throwing out the equally reactionary city superintendent of schools, Wm. McAndrew. Russell testified to the war plans of England. McAndrew is being charged with pro-British propaganda in the schools. The crime of which he is really guilty, an attempt to smash the teachers' union in Chicago, does not appear in the indictment of the Thompson machine, as Big Bill's crowd is equally guilty with McAndrew.

Republican Chiefs Take Up Lucrative Business Of Convention Location

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Republican National Committee will meet here three weeks hence to select the site of the 1928 National Convention, probably San Francisco or Detroit will be selected.

Eleven cities in all have made formal bids for the convention—Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Detroit, San Francisco, San Antonio, Chicago, Cleveland, Omaha, Denver and Philadelphia.

In the final analysis, however, it is believed that the Committee will narrow its choice down to San Francisco, Detroit, or a mid-western site that is within hog-calling distance of the disgruntled grain belt. Business men always want a convention of free spending politicians in town and show no aversion to money whose source is mysterious.

Coolidge Again Says Filipinos Won't Be Granted Independence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—President Coolidge again categorically declared that the administration's policy regarding the Philippine Islands had not changed.

The possibility of independence for the islands is remote, President Coolidge said, using the familiar argument that the islands "were not yet prepared for self-government."

TRY TO FRAME UP JUDSON, LEADER OF UNEMPLOYED

Cleveland Police Help Council Starve Workers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Joe Judson, leader of the Cleveland Council of the Unemployed, was yesterday arrested at the office of the council, spirited away, and held incommunicado for twenty-four hours. He was released today on three hundred dollars bail on a charge of vagrancy. This is the third frame-up during the last few days, as one man was arrested and charged with being insane, also with planning an attack on the city manager with a knife, and at Monday night's demonstration of unemployed before the City Council, another worker was arrested and charged with vagrancy.

Call Out Police.

The desperate condition of the jobless workers of Cleveland is growing worse, and their militancy is rising, despite attempts to railroad some of them to prison or insane asylums.

At Monday night's meeting of the City Council, the chamber was bristling with police detectives, which did not prevent the members of the Council of the Unemployed from jamming it full, nor did it prevent them from making a series of speeches, proving absolutely the need for city work, and relief.

The City Council rejected every demand made upon them, and ignored demands made for an investigation of the arrest and detention of Judson, who, at that time was still hidden from his friends and buried in jail without lawyers or without any public statement of charges against him.

After the meeting of the unemployed in the city hall chamber, the jobless workers proceeded to the public square where the city council's action was vigorously denounced in a succession of speeches.

Protest Enslavement Of Young Native Boys In Australian Mandate

A report describing the wholesale enslavement of native children and their brutal treatment on plantations in the territory which was formerly German New Guinea and which is now under Australian mandate has been presented to the Australian Government by a group of missionaries.

Young Boys are recruited for labor on plantations and herded into unsanitary barracks. They are beaten for "insubordination."

Unemployment Growing In New York; Lodgers In City House Double

More than twice as many lodgers have come to the municipal lodging house than at this time last year, states Commissioner of Public Welfare Bird S. Coler.

There are 489 residents this year, and a quarter of the increase is in women inmates. Coler finds a 25 per cent increase in the number of patients in city hospitals and remarks that the figures indicate considerable more unemployment this early winter than last.

Siberian Agriculture Increasing Rapidly

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (By Mail).—The rapid development of Siberian agriculture is shown by figures recently made public here which show that the sowing area of Siberia increased 11 per cent, with dairy produce increasing at a faster rate than agriculture.

Agricultural machinery is rapidly being introduced in Siberia.

"COMMUNISM IN SOVIET UNION SURE"--STALIN

Says Rural Economy Is Nearer Collectivism

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—"The fact that socialist industry has already secured the role of the dominating element in the national economy and leads rural economy is the best pledge that peasant economy will lead the way to further collectivization," declared Joseph Stalin, secretary of the All Union Communist Party when interviewed by members of the foreign delegations who attended the tenth anniversary celebrations of the November revolution.

Replying to the question as to how the U. S. S. R. intends to struggle with anti-foreign oil concerns, Stalin declared this was the wrong way to put the question. If the question is put in such a form, he declared, it may look as if the Soviet oil industry had decided to move against the oil concerns from other countries attempting to destroy them.

As a matter of fact, he explained, certain oil concerns from capitalist countries are trying to suppress the Soviet oil industry, which defends itself by raising the quality of its production, and especially lowering oil prices. The Soviet oil industry, he declared, is not a capitalist branch of industry, therefore it needs no super-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

WILLIAM J BURNS

BLACKMER, OIL WITNESS CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Burns and His Men May Be Held for Perjury

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16—Justice Siddons issued a ruling today in the case of H. M. Blackmer, wanted as a witness in the Teapot Dome case, demanding the absent oil man to show cause why he should not be held in contempt by next

(*Continued on Page Two*)

"IN DEATH HOUSE BY CHRISTMAS," IS THREAT IN FASCIST FRAME-UP

New York Prosecutor Says It Is State's Hope; Greco-Carrillo Defense Replies

Answering a threat by district attorney McGeehan that he "hopes to have Greco and Carrillo in the death house by Christmas," Filippo Greco, secretary of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League, charged the prosecutor's office and the New York police department with ever growing prejudice against the two imprisoned anti-fascist workers Tuesday.

McGeehan's "hope" was published in an interview in a New York newspaper Tuesday.

Calogero Greco, brother of the defense league secretary, and Donato Carrillo are to go on trial Dec. 5 in the Bronx on charges of killing two fascists.

"My attention has been called to the fact that District Attorney McGeehan said that he hoped to have my brother and Carrillo in the death house at Sing Sing prison by Christmas," the defense league secretary said. "With the trial three weeks away and the defense witnesses yet to be heard from, this statement clearly shows the increasingly prejudiced attitude of Mr. McGeehan."

A statement attributed to Count Di Revel that the Fascist League of North America contained between 12,000 and 14,000 members is false, Carlo Tresca, head of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, said.

Di Revel's organization is directly responsible for the Greco-Carrillo frame-up, according to James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Workers Against It.

That the overwhelming majority of the Italian workers in this country are opposed to fascism, the only group that supports them being professional men, is the information the DAILY WORKER has received from reliable sources.

The members of the Sons of Italy, largest Italian fraternal society in America, are opposed to fascism, it is said. In New Haven, Conn., nine lodges of the Sons of Italy with a membership of over 12,000 are continuously throwing into the wastebasket all communications they receive from the Fascist League of North America or from any other organization they suspect is sympathetic to the fascist regime in Italy.

Refused to Parade.

In the past, New Haven Columbus Day parades drew 10,000 workers. This year the Sons of Italy lodges did not participate as they were informed that the fascists would be in the line of march. Less than 400 marchers joined the parade.

In Danbury, Conn., recently a fascist agent attempted to sell oil stocks in an Italian well, owned by the fascist government. When the

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Army Works With Big Power Trust On Flood Control

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (FP).—Provision for storage reservoirs, and consequently for power dams owned by the government, will not be included in the flood control program for the Mississippi, if the army engineers have their way.

Their report, coming out through the war department, is in harmony with the demands of the power lobby in the capital—that the government shall offer no competition to the private power interests in connection with its handling of the flood problem in the valley of the Mississippi.

High cost of construction of flood reservoirs is one argument advanced in support of this non-competition plan. The engineers have estimated that complete protection would require an area for reservoirs nearly as big as New Jersey.

Navy Takes Over Large Airplane Carrier Ship; More Nicaragua Bombs

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 16.—The U. S. Saratoga today was placed formally in commission as a unit of the United States Navy when she was turned over by the Brown-Boveri shipyard.

The Saratoga, which will take her place within two months with the Pacific fleet as flagship of the aircraft squadrons was built at a cost of $40,000,000. She was originally designed as a battle cruiser under the 1916 naval program, but under the 1921 arms limitation conference was redesigned and converted as an airplane carrier. A sister ship, the Lexington, is now being built in Fore River yards, Quincy, Mass.

The Saratoga is a carrier for airplanes, of which the United States is making great use in subjugating Nicaragua, and to hold under control Porto Rico and the Philippines.

A. F. L. DISCUSSION ON MINERS' RELIEF ENDS WITH RESOLUTION TO APPEAL TO PRES. COOLIDGE

Delegate From Seventeen Miners' Local Unions Demanding Militancy, Thrown Out of Hall

Representative of Pittsburgh Central Body Gets Applause Demanding Labor Party

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Any appeal that the American Federation of Labor may make to President Coolidge in behalf of the 130,000 striking bituminous miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio fields, probably will be in vain, it was indicated on high authority here today.

The president "considers his hands are tied because there is no compulsory arbitration law under which he could act with specific direction." He will make the present situation an excuse for recommending again passage of a law giving him strike-breaking powers in excess of those he possesses already.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 16.—Demands yesterday by J. S. Otis, delegate to the American Federation of Labor conference here discussing brutalities against the striking miners and relief for them, that the conference endorse mass picketing and itself proceed to break the federal injunction of Judge Schoonover, also organize a labor party for independent political action and assess one day's pay from all organized workers for relief, continue to be the sensation of labor and industrial circles. Though the conference rejected the recommendations of Otis, he has placed these two demands of the striking miners directly before the public. Pittsburgh newspapers reflect the consternation of the employing classes and the coal operators by putting Otis' statements in headlines.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 16.—The American Federation of Labor Conference on the lock-out of the coal miners, attended by representatives of 78 labor organizations, many of them the highest officials in the unions, has finally replied to the representatives of the starving and evicted and enjoined coal miners with a long and wordy resolution granting exactly none of the demands the miners made upon the conference.

The resolution finally adopted, in secret session, from which all delegates of the local unions of the United Mine Workers were barred condemns the brutality of the coal and iron police, and as a remedy calls for the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to petition President Coolidge and Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania to have it stopped. The petition refuses the miners' plea for the organization of a labor party for independent political action, and reiterates the traditional bureaucrats' program of "non-partisan political action," which in this case means support for ex-Governor Pinchot, one of the speakers at the first day of the conference.

Rejects Miners' Demands.

The resolution rejects the request of the miners that the A. F. of L. conference call on organized labor bodies to donate a day's wages of their members to the relief of the miners' families, and instead issues a colorless appeal for individuals to give what they can, and for "the churches, the educational institutions and all liberal-minded and free institutions and organizations to come into Pittsburgh, to see what we have seen, to learn for themselves, to behold this degradation and oppression and brutality, to witness this economic and social tragedy, to learn of the perversion of the judicial processes and of the feudalistic police control in the state of Pennsylvania."

Evicts Mine Worker.

The demands of the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America were presented to the conference by Secretary Minerich, of Local Union 4238, U. M. W. of A., directly representing seventeen other local unions of miners. When he rose on the floor of the conference to speak on the resolution calling for mass violation of the injunction, organization of the unorganized, the labor party, assessment for relief, he was forcibly ejected from the hall.

Faker Threatens Worker.

The convention was in an uproar for ten minutes. Miners present shouted: "He is a striking miner; let him speak!"

Pat Fagan, district president of District 5, an office he holds thru having stolen the election last year from his progressive opponent, Fred Siders, rushed at Minerich, shouting, "Sit down, damn you, sit down!"

The Bellowing of Lewis.

John Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, joined in the chorus, yelling, "Be seated."

Minerich had only time to say: "All right, John, just sit down," when the machine men got hold of him and

(*Continued on Page Two*)

MACHINE GUNS AND AIRPLANES MENACE PICKETS

Colorado Sheriff Denies Habeas Corpus Writ

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—State police, sent by Governor Adams into the Lafayette coal fields to break the strike of the coal miners, here today menaced a hundred pickets led by a girl dressed in red, with their machine guns. Airplanes equipped with machine guns and bombs circled over the pickets, and added their threat to those of the troopers and mine guards.

The pickets stood their ground in spite of violence offered and the charge of heavily armed troopers. The strike is still on and spreading in some sections tho there are continued boasts by the Rockefeller Fuel and Iron Co. that it is about over.

Sheriff Lies About Writs

Sheriff H. C. Detienne and Jailer T. E. Keenan of the Pueblo county jail calmly deny that they received the habeas corpus writs with which they were served when the case of their sixteen prisoners was brought before the federal court here. They are holding imprisoned, in most cases without even the formality of a regular charge, Kristen Svanum, organizer of Metal and Coal Miners Industrial Union No. 210-220 of the I. W. W., and strike leaders Hugo Oehler, C. R. Orr, Karl Klemens, A. S. Embree, A. B. Harris, Frank Menendez, and E. M. Huber.

Attorney Hendersen, who defended criminal syndicalism cases in Southern California has appeared in Colorado to assist in Defense work.

The I. W. W. general executive board has issued a call for all members to hurry to Colorado and help with the picketing.

About 200 scab steel workers at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. plant at Pueblo have volunteered to assist the mine thugs and state troopers "guard" the mines.

RADIO CONVENTION NEAR END

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The International Radio-Telegraph Conference at a Plenary Session today adopted thirteen regulations governing ship-to-shore transmission of messages.

"Break Injunctions" Cry At A. F. L. Conference

(*Continued from Page One*)

threw him out, amidst threats from the Lewis and Fagan supporters.

Weak Decision.

The single realistic touch in the entire proclamation, adopted by the conference as reported in by the committee appointed from among international union heads by President Green, is an equivocal, veiled admonition to the strikers to violate the injunction of Judge Schoonover in the federal court here, ordering them not to picket except under impossible circumstances, and prohibiting the collection of funds with which to fight dispossession orders.

And this is a substitute for the local unions' delegation demand that the A. F. of L. heads at the conference call for mass violation of the injunction and come themselves to lead the picketing.

The A. F. of L. decision is a bit of advice to the miners to care for "the full observance of the law as prescribed in the American constitution and to pay no heed to power assumed by those who are unauthorized under the law to limit, circumscribe or repress their rights as citizens."

Delegation Sees Fisher.

When the official delegation from the conference today laid before Governor Fisher at Harrisburg the request for an investigation of coal and iron police brutality, he merely waved it aside with a promise to look into any "new" specific instances of police brutality.

Fisher A Terrorist.

Governor Fisher has already answered another demand from union labor for an investigation of charges of violence against the coal company's coal and iron police (company thugs uniformed and armed by the state but paid by the coal operators) by appointing one Mock, a captain of the state constabulary to "investigate."

The captain's report cleared the police of all their crimes, but made a series of framed charged against the miners themselves. Moreover, Lewis himself declares Fisher to be a director in the Clearfield Mining Corporation, which is carrying on a vicious campaign of terror against the miners in its territory.

Otis' Militant Speech.

In spite of the rough treatment of Minerich, John Otis, delegate from the Pittsburgh Central Union and the machinists' union held the convention for 20 minutes with a forcible speech on the necessity of organizing the unorganized miners on a national scale, and not merely locally in Pennsylvania, as recommended in the report of the committee that was finally adopted.

The speaker pointed out the necessity for mass violation of the injunctions, declaring that even Samuel Gompers stood for violation and he demanded that the whole conference go out and break Judge Schoonover's injunction against picketing.

For Labor Party.

Otis pointed out the immediate need for organizing a labor party and the complete bankruptcy of the A. F. of L. system of supporting individual candidates of the old tickets in the face of the complete capitalist control of both old parties and the whole machinery of government.

Green and Woll Reply.

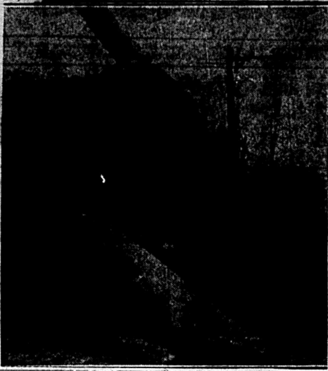
His advocacy of a labor party met with such applause from among the rank and file present that Vice President Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. and President Green of the A. F. of L. both felt themselves forced to make lengthy speeches in reply.

It was after Otis' speech that the report of the special committee appointed Monday was brought in, a report in complete variance and contradictory to the loudly applauded speech of Otis. But it was the miners present as "visitors" without votes who applauded Otis, and it was the high official delegates from international unions who voted on the report—the same delegates who threw Minerich out of the convention.

Frey Resigns as Head of Ohio Federation

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 15. — John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, has resigned from his office. Frey is secretary of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, to which he was elected at the Los Angeles convention of the A. F. of L.

Blast Wrecks Building Near Gas Tanks



Blackmer, Oil Witness In Contempt

(*Continued from Page One*)

January 6, unless he makes an appearance at the trial. The judge also ordered Blackmer's property to be seized to the extent of $100,000 and held to satisfy any judgment that may be rendered against Blackmer in the present proceedings.

Testimony of the western oil-man is sought because he is said to be in a position to tell of the $250,000 that passed to Fall thru the Continental Trading Company, Ltd. of Canada after the former secretary of the interior leased the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve to Harry F. Sinclair.

With the labors of the grand jury investigating the jury-fixing activities of William J. Burns, in the Fall-Sinclair trial practically at an end, rumors were flitting around here today that prominent persons not hitherto named in connection with the case would be involved in indictments for contempt of court in connection with the derailed trial.

In this conflict between rival capitalist groups, one with government backing. Burns, the labor-hating master of stoolpigeons suffered one of the worst setbacks in his career, when William McMullin, one of his most trusted sleuths, turned out to be a government operative while he was investigating jurors for Burns.

McMullin, who admitted that he signed faked affidavits at the orders of Burns operatives may bring his former master to trial for perjury charges.

Those involved in the conspiracy to purchase the Fall-Sinclair jury are:

Here Is the List.

Harry F. Sinclair, who, with former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, was standing trial for conspiracy to defraud the government of naval oil reserves;

H. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, alleged "contact man" between Sinclair and the Burns Detective Agency;

Sheldon Clark, vice president of the Sinclair Refining Company, also said to have been a "contact man;"

William J. Burns, titular head of the private detective firm which was engaged to keep the Fall-Sinclair jurors under constant surveillance;

W. Sherman Burns, son of W. J., and secretary-treasury of the agency, to whom reports were made, and was field marshal of the operatives that did the investigating work;

Charles G. Ruddy, manager of the flying squadron assigned to trail the jury;

William J. McMullin, Burns operative known to them as William V. Long, who turned government informer;

Fourteen Burns operatives, reporting as "0-14," "SIQNZ," etc., who were assigned to checking up on the movements of the jurors, their financial condition and the nature of their friends.

NO WORD ON INDIA FLIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Up to a late hour this morning, no word had been received of the airplane "Princess Xenia," carrying Captain Robert McIntosh and his pilot Bert Hinkler.

DEATH LIST 27 IN GAS BLAST; MORE MISSING

Rescuers Show Heroism Hunting for Bodies

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—With 38 workers listed today as "missing" possibility arose that the total death toll from the Equitable Gas Company tank explosion here Monday, may exceed fifty. Already 27 are known dead, others are expected to succumb to their injuries and of the missing, many are believed lying dead beneath tons of debris.

The cellar of the Pittsburgh Clay Pot Company, now a mass of tangled wreckage, may yield many of the missing men. The plant employed 117 who were at work when the nearby tank of the Equitable Gas Company let go its terrific blast. Several days will be required to penetrate to the bottom of the cellar.

Nearly a hundred of the 500 injured were still confined to hospitals today. A definite check has not been made. The bodies of the last two victims were found in the flooded basement of the Clay Pot Company. It had previously been estimated that ten or more had been drowned there like rats. The two bodies were found at the foot of the steps leading from the cellar. Apparently the men had been unable to escape the onrush of water, for their bodies were not mangled. The coroner said they died from drowning.

The remaining structure of the exploded tank was scheduled to be razed today. Other tanks damaged by the explosion will not be repaired until the investigation into the cause of the blast is completed. There is some speculation whether they will be rebuilt.

Edwin Smith, an employe in the Joseph Horn Warehouse, injured by the explosion, died in a hospital during the night, increasing the death list to 27.

Additional bodies are expected to be found in the tangled mass of ruins of the Clay Pot Company. Workers toiled all through the night cutting steel girders with acetylene torches, to enable crews to clear away the tons of debris, in which it is hoped to find the bodies of the missing or establish the fact they were not killed.

Rescue workers were acclaimed heroes today after entering the basement of the Clay Pot Company during the night. They worked in it while others attacked the huge pile of debris above them. There was a possibility that the mass would come tumbling down on the heads of the searchers in the basement. Undeterred, the searchers pressed on and were rewarded with the finding of the two drowned bodies.

Arnold Miners Begin Conferences for Self-Education, Relief

ARNOLD, Pa., Nov. 15. — A Workman's Circle for Scientific Culture is being organized here, largely among mine workers. Sports as well as education will be sponsored. A library will be established. A series of conferences is envisaged, the first of which is called for Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock at which the topic of discussion will be "Our Miners—Their Mines." Admission is free, but a collection will be taken up for the striking miners' relief.

Describes Growth of Nationalism in Africa

The growth of nationalism in Africa is more momentous than in China and promises to give birth to a clash between the Negroes and whites, according to Stanley High, author and journalist, just returned from a trip to Africa, in an address at the annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions Monday.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK

Sacco-Vanzetti—Labor's Martyrs

By MAX SHACHTMAN

This new book is a popular dramatic presentation of the whole case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Their early lives, their work in the Labor movement—the effort of world labor to free them from the electric chair. The story is complete, and vivid—the kind to inspire every worker. It is issued with an unusual cover in two colors with the photographs of the two martyrs. $.25

CASE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI. By Felix Frankfurter. (Cloth) $1.00

LIFE AND DEATH OF SACCO-VANZETTI. Eugene Lyons. (Cloth) $1.50

CARTOONS on the case of Sacco-Vanzetti. By Ellis. $.25

POETRY ON SACCO-VANZETTI $.25

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 39 E. 125 St., New York

Aid From Mexico Would Have Saved Nicaragua

(*Continued from Page One*)

obligations with any foreign government in the world."

Thrills for Morons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The third of the copyrighted articles based upon forgeries against Mexico and Nicaragua, appeared today in the Washington Herald, the local Hearst sheet. Written by one John Page, it bears all the familiar trappings of a cheap detective story of the "Nick Carter" or "Old Sleuth" variety.

One of the documents branded by Mexican authorities as forgeries purports to be an order from Calles directing that 100,000 pesos ($50,000) be placed at the disposal of the Mexican ambassador in Guatemala, "for expenses for newspaper propaganda in favor of Mexico," the sum to be charged to "secret expenditures of the department of foreign relations" of the Mexican government.

Even those who at first suspected these Hearst stories were based upon stolen documents are now convinced that they are forgeries, in view of the latest series of alleged "secrets" of the Mexican government. It is pointed out that the clumsy and romantic designation: "secret expenditures of the department of foreign relations" is not the language of diplomacy, but only the product of the imagination of those interested in trying to establish a spurious case.

In order to convince those who read and believe the Hearst publications there is a note of "historical explanation," stating that the word "citizen" applied to the representatives of the Mexican government "is a radical nomenclature, first used during the French revolution, and corresponds to the Communist 'comrade'".

"Conspiracies Everywhere."

Even the establishment in Guatemala of a Mexican embassy is viewed by the Hearst "journalists" as a conspiracy to lower the alleged prestige of a nonentity who as American minister, carried out Wall Street's imperialist designs in that country and thereby discredit the United States government. The money issued for "propaganda" is said to have been used by the Mexican ambassador, Alfonzo Cravioto, for articles in the Guatemalan papers, to make him a "formidable rival of Arthur H. Gessler, the American minister and dean of the diplomats there."

The Mexican government is charged with the "crime" of raising its Guatemalan legation to the status of an embassy so that the Mexican representative could achieve "social and diplomatic precedence over the American minister, Mr. Gessler."

Plots and conspiracies are everywhere evoked by the fertile imaginations of the Hearst scavengers, "forgers, bribers and paltry propagandists for the imperialist ravaging of Mexico, Nicaragua and all Latin America.

"War on Weaker Country."

A note of unconscious humor is struck by the Hearst writer who charges that Mexico's alleged financing of the liberal movement in Nicaragua was for the "purpose of making war on a weaker country."

This observation is the laughing stock of Washington today. Even the open and avowed imperialists cannot conceal their mirth at the audacity of the thing in view of the bulldozing of the weaker nations of Latin America by the iron fist of the American invaders.

The publication of the third installment confirms the conviction that the whole campaign is based upon crude forgery.

* * *

More Nicaraguan Murders.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 16.—On Sunday American marines again launched another attack against the political opponents of the Wall Street puppet president, Diaz, killing six men and seriously wounding seven, according to their own reports. There was no fighting whatsoever and no casualties on the side of the marines—just plain murder of defenseless peoples. These attacks were made by marine patrols who are said to be on reconnaissance and combat duty.

Fascisti Trying To Kill Greco, Carrillo

(*Continued from Page One*)

workers of Danbury discovered that the stockselling scheme was promoted by the fascist government they walked out of the hall. The Sons of Italy doge of Danbury rejects every letter from fascist sources.

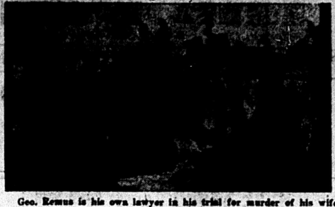
Sing Revolutionary Song.

In Passaic several months ago fascist agents attempted to sell Littorio national loan bonds in the Italian colony. At a meeting called to boost the bonds attended by 75 workers, only two arose to salute when the Italian hymn was played. The next minute the entire audience sang Bandera Rosa (the Red Flag), a revolutionary workers' song. The workers then walked out of the hall without any of the bonds being sold.

"Only doctors, business men, pharmacists, people who expect to get the title of Cheveliar or Duke," the informant continued, "or some other 'honor' support fascism. They try to use these titles to more easily prey upon the Italian workers in this country."

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Bootlegger King Handling His Case



Geo. Remus is his own lawyer in his trial for murder of his wife whom he accuses of consorting with a prohibition agent, and with the agent's help, swindling him out of millions. He promises to shake the prohibition service with his revelations of official graft.

Communism In Soviet Union Sure Says Stalin; Points To Oil Production As Lesson

(*Continued from Page One*)

profits, while the capitalist oil concerns cannot do without the immense super-profits.

The Oil War.

Generally Soviet goods, particularly Soviet oil acts in the world market as a factor for lowering prices, thus relieving the position of the consumer-masses. Therein, said Stalin, is the secret why the oil magnates of all countries, and particularly Detering, are raising loud cries against the Soviet government and the anti-Soviet oil industry.

Their policy, he continued, of oil prices and robbing the consumer-masses in fashionable phrases about "Communist propaganda" is thus a mask for their activities.

Peasant Problem.

In answer to the question how collectivism is being realized in the matter of the peasant problem, Stalin pointed out: "We intend to realize collectivism in the peasant problem gradually, by economic, financial and cultural measures of a political kind."

Several years ago, he declared, numerous middlemen stood between industry and rural economy in the form of private capitalism. The situation, however, has radically changed since. Today, Stalin continued, in the exchange of goods between the town and the village, the share of the cooperative movement and the state commercial organs may be considered not only prevailing, but dominating, or even monopolist. As an example he cited the production of sugar, beetroot, cotton, etc., raw materials, prices and quality determined not elementally (not as a result of game in a disorganized market), but as a result of definite preliminary contracts between sugar and textile syndicates on the one hand, and tens of thousands of peasant economies organized in beetroot and cotton-growers cooperative societies on the other hand. It may be confidently said, Stalin continued, that all branches of agricultural, including grain production, will gradually pass over in such a form a development which will be a direct approach to collectivization of the rural economy.

Ultimate Collectivism.

All-embracing collectivism, he said, will be achieved when the peasant economies will be reconstructed on a new technical basis thru mechanization and electrification, and when the greater part of the peasantry will be embraced by cooperative organizations, and when most villages will have agricultural societies of a collectivist type.

Marx said, continued Stalin, that no new social order can be consolidated in history without being intensely financed with hundreds and hundreds of millions being spent for this purpose.

"I believe," he said, "that we are entering a stage of development in rural economy when the state begins to be in a position to intensely finance the new social order. The fact that socialist industry has already secured a role of the dominating element in the national economy, and leads rural economy, is the best pledge that peasant economy will follow the way to a further collectivization."

War Communism.

After replying to the question as to what were the main difficulties under war Communism when an attempt was made to suppress money, Stalin replied to the question on "Scissors," pointing out that the industrial products are still being sold somewhat dearer than they might be under other conditions. This, he declared, is due to the fact that industry is still young and it is necessary to protect it from competition from without. To do away with this negative point for the peasant economy the government and the Communist Party set themselves the object of carrying thru the policy of gradual, but constant reduction of prices of industrial goods.

"The example is well-known," declared Stalin, "that during the last year we have been able to reduce from eight to ten per cent of the prices of industrial goods. Industrial organizations systematically bring down the cost and selling prices of industrial goods. The cornerstone of Soviet economic policy without which it is impossible to have either improvement or rationalization our industrial economy or consolidation of the union of working class and the peasantry."

French Loans.

Answering the questions as to what proposition the Soviet government made the French small holders in regards to debts, Stalin replied that these propositions were contained in Rakovsky's well-known interview. They are conditional upon simultaneous receiving of credits for the U. S. S. R.

"This merely means that while we maintain the validity of the well-known decree about the abolition of the tsarist debts, we are at the same time willing by way of a practical agreement to make some payment on the pre-war debts, provided that in return we receive credits which we need and which in turn will be useful to French industry. The October Revolution is a fundamental negation of the imperialist war, and the tsarist debts are connected therewith.

Moreover, the U. S. S. R. cannot strike off from accounts those robberies and acts of violence which our country suffered during the several years of intervention by foreign states and wherewith are connected certain counter-claims of the U. S. S. R. The imperialist rulers are apt to forget these disagreeable things, but they should know such things cannot be forgotten."

Vodka Monopoly.

To the question of vodka monopoly and anti-alcohol campaign, Stalin replied:

"When we introduced the vodka monopoly we were faced with the alternative either to surrender to capitalists the whole series of the most important works and mills and receiving in return a certain amount of means necessary for tiding over, or to introduce the vodka monopoly in order to receive the necessary floating capital for the development of industry with our own forces.

"The members of the Central Committee, including myself, then had a conversation with Lenin who recognized that unless we receive the necessary loans from abroad we should have to admit openly and directly a vodka monopoly as a provisional extraordinary measure.

"This monopoly actually yields 500 million roubles income. Actually, to give up vodka would mean to give up this income whie at the same time allowing no reason to affirm that alcoholism would decrease because the peasants would proceed to produce their own vodka and poison themselves with home-made spirits.

Nothing to Gain.

"If the vodka business were to be handed over to private hands, this would first result in strengthening private capital and would further result in the government foregoing the possibility of duly regulating the production and consumption of vodka. In addition the government would make it difficult for itself in the near future to abolish the production and consumption of vodka. Actually our policy consists in the gradual reduction of production of vodka. I believe that in the nearest future we will be in a position entirely to abolish the vodka monopoly and reduce the production of the spirit to a minimum necessary for technical purposes, and then altogether cease selling vodka.

"I believe we possibly might not have had anything to do either with vodka or many other disagreeable things if the Western European proletarians had taken power into their hands and rendered us necessary help."

Regarding Ogpu.

Regarding the question of the state political department of the U. S. S. R., (Ogpu) Stalin declared that many people reach the utmost leniency and advise the abolition of this department. "However, who can guarantee that after the abolition of the state political department the capitalists of all countries will refrain from the organization and financing of counter-revolutionary groups of plotters and terrorists and bomb-throwers?

"To disarm the revolution with no guarantee that the enemies of the revolution will be disarmed—would that not be stupid? Would it not be a crime against the working class? We do not wish to repeat the mistakes of the Paris Communards. The Paris Communards were too lenient towards Versailles, wherefore Marx was quite right to blame them. For their leniency they paid with the lives of tens of thousands of workers, shot by the Versaillese when they entered Paris.

Lessons of Commune.

"Perhaps the comrades that the Russian bourgeois land-owners are less blood-thirsty than Versaillese France. At any rate we know how they dealt with the workers when they occupied Siberia, Ukraine, North Caucaus, in alliance with the French, British, Japanese and American interventionists.

"We must remember that the internal enemies in our country are not isolated individuals. They are connected by a thousand threads with capitalists of all countries who are supporting them by all forces and all means. We are a country surrounded by capitalist states. The internal enemies of our revolution are agents of capitalists of all countries. The capitalist states are bases and rear for internal enemies of our revolution. In fighting domestic enemies we therefore fight the counter-revolutionary elements of all countries."

Bob Minor and Bill Dunne Will Address the Daily Worker Agents

Very important meeting of all unit, sub section and section organizers and DAILY WORKER Agents will be held on Monday November 21 at 8:00 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York City.

Many Speakers to Talk at National Membership Meets

The membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party in connection with the "Labor Party Campaign and Build the Party Drive" at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., which was to have been held Friday evening has been postponed to next Tuesday evening, Nov. 22.

Other national meetings in the campaign are as follows:

Friday, Nov. 18, Duluth-Superior, at Workers' Hall, 6th & Tower Sts., Superior, Wis. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, Twin Cities at Party headquarters, 215 So. 3d Street, Minneapolis, Minn. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock, Party headquarters, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Jay Lovestone, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, Detroit, Mich. Hall to be announced later. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Sunday, Nov. 20. Noon at Party headquarters, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Monday, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, Slovak Hall, 5th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia. W. W. Weinstone, speaker.

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock, Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Republicans Defeat Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A proposal which would levy a tax on wealth of large corporations which cannot be reached by taxation under the present revenue laws, was voted down by the solid Republican majority in the House Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday.

The proposal was to levy a tax on undistributed profits 20 per cent higher than the rate on distributed profits. It was advocated by the advisory committee on taxation and was supported by democratic members.

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Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

YOUNG WORKERS PLEDGE DEFENSE OF THE U. S. S. R.

Youth Congress Closes; Bukharin Speaks

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The conference of the young foreign workers delegates closed yesterday with a resolution unanimously passed calling upon young workers to fight against imperialism and to help protect the Soviet Union against an imperialist attack.

Youth delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Brazil, England and China united in the pledge to defend the workers' and peasants' government. The conference closed with a speech by Nicholas Bukharin and the singing of the International.

The conference was called several days ago by young members of foreign delegations for the purpose of formulating plans for the defense of the Soviet Union. The youth conference was held simultaneously with the Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union, composed of foreign delegates to the November 7th celebrations, who also pledged to defend the U. S. S. R. against an imperialist onslaught.

Communist Is Elected Vice-President of the Hamburg City Council

BERLIN, Nov. 4. (By Mail).—Gundelach, a Communist, has been elected first vice-president of the governing council of Hamburg in the municipal elections. The president is a social-democrat.

Books On Revolutionary

CHINA

and the Far East

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA—Jas. H. Dolsen	$.50
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Machado Government Grants Ex-Czar Wood's Widow Nice Fat Pension

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The Cuban House of Representatives, dominated by conservatives, passed a bill yesterday granting a pension of $500 monthly to the widow of Major General Leonard Wood. Wood was military governor of Cuba from December 1899 to May 1902.

The Machado government has recently renewed its attack against labor organizations.

U.S.S.R. OIL HEAD HERE TO STUDY U. S. PRODUCTION

Stresses Rapid Growth of Soviet Industry

For the purpose of purchasing millions of dollars worth of oil refining equipment for the development of the rapidly growing Soviet oil interests, A. P. Serebrovsky, president of the Soviet Oil Trust and Vice Minister of the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union arrived here Tuesday on board the White Star liner Olympic.

American technical methods will be carefully studied by Serebrovsky, who will remain in this country for three or four months.

Stresses Soviet Progress.

The rapid increase in oil production was stressed by Serebrovsky who declared that production totalled 84,000,000 barrels in the fiscal year ending October, representing a new record for Russian oil production.

Serebrovsky who was here in 1924 purchased more than $8,000,000 worth of machinery. Carlton J. Anderson, executive of the Oil Well Supply Company of Pittsburgh, recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, will act as an interpreter for Serebrovsky.

Extensive new drilling areas have been undertaken recently and are expected to produce in great quantities when equipped with pipe lines, Secrebrovsky said in stressing the growth of the Soviet oil industry.

Wuhan Cities Fall As Nanking Troops Filter Into Towns

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.—Hankow, Hanyan, and Wuchang, were occupied by the Nanking forces today.

The defending Wuhan troops retreated towards Changsa and Shasi, planning to make a stand at Hunan.

The occupation of Hankow, Hanyan and Wuchang by the full Nanking force had been only a matter of hours for several days and already large numbers of Nanking troops had filtered into Hankow after its defending general, Tang-Sen-chi fled.

France Grants U.S. Low Tariff Pending Treaty

PARIS, Nov. 16. — The United States will be given most-favored-nation treatment under the terms of the provisional agreement that will remain in effect until the negotiation of a new tariff treaty.

The schedules published today place tariff rates for the United States at the 1921 level.

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik
(Romance)

RUSSIA ON THE SCREEN
A Review of Russian Films
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Russia in Overalls
(Scenes of Reconstruction)

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(Comedy)

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LATIN-AMERICA PLANS FIGHT AT HAVANA MEETING

Foresee Attack Against U. S. Imperialism

By LAURENCE TODD

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 16.—Charles Evans Hughes, Ambassador Morrow, Ambassador Fletcher, Oscar Underwood and the rest of the American delegates chosen by President Coolidge to take charge of the Sixth Pan-American Congress at Havana in January, are preparing to soft-pedal a long series of rebellious sentiments coming from Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies. Harmony is their slogan, and they will be prepared for rough work if any little Latin American state attempts to challenge their idea of harmony.

Thus far, the Pan-American Union has printed and circulated five books for the use of delegates at Havana. First comes the official handbook, giving the history of earlier sessions, the program for this one, its regulations and memoranda on the topics to be discussed.

Next come reports to be submitted by the Pan American Railway Committee dealing with a proposed Pan-American railway from north to south, and by the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission for a convention governing commercial aviation. Then come two columes of projects submitted by the International Commission of Jurists which met in Rio De Janeiro last spring, on private international law and public international law.

"International Code"

In the book of projects in public international law comes the opportunity for discussion of the growing imperial domination of Latin America by the United States. The Commission of Jurists has laid out a plan for a code of international conduct which necessarily deals with sovereignty, equality, recognition, obligations of states in time of civil war, etc.

From Haiti, occupied these past twelve years by American armed forces, came this proposal, which is not endorsed by the Commission, but is passed along to the Havana meeting for its information: "Any action carried out by a state, whether by means of diplomatic pressure or by armed force, in order to force its will upon that of the other state, constitutes intervention."

Not Intervention.

From the Dominican Republic, formerly occupied like Haiti, but now released under a heavy American bond issue, and from Mexico as joint sponsor, came the following: "No state may in the future directly or indirectly, nor by reason of any motive, occupy even temporarily any portion of the territory of another state. The consent given to the occupying state by the state occupied will not legitimatize the occupation, and the occupant will be responsible for all occurrences resulting from the occupation not only with respect to the state occupied, but to third parties as well."

No Action.

Paraguay proposed: "That intervention or any act of a state within the territory of another state without a previous declaration of war, with the intent to decide by force, material pressure or moral coercion, internal or external questions of the other state, will be considered as a violation of international law."

In its report the Commission said that it did not act on some of these proposals because they seemed to be "manifestations of a means of obtaining the Commission's views regarding pending American political questions."

That these pending political questions of American conquest in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama will be brought up at Havana is the spectre before the eyes of Hughes, Fletcher, Morrow and their associates. President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg may go to Havana to overawe the assemblage at the start. They propose that Latin America forget its past indignation and accept the overlordship of the Washington government henceforth as a matter of course.

French Deny Agreement With Riff Tribesmen

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A published report that an agreement had been reached with the hostile Riff tribesmen in Morocco for ransoming Yves Steeg, Jean Maillet and four women, who were kidnapped in October, was officially denied at the Foreign Office today.

"One never reaches an agreement with these tribesmen until the prisoners are actually delivered into our hands," said the Director of Moroccan Affairs. The Riff tribesmen demand the release of a number of captured natives.

MARX LEAVES VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 16. — Chancellor Marx of Germany left for Munich this morning after visiting Chancellor Seipel of Austria. Foreign Minister Stresseman who accompanied Marx went direct to Berlin.

WALL STREET'S AGENTS MEET

Vito Alesio Robles, head of the political party that backed the counter-revolutionist Gomez for the presidency, is shown addressing a reactionary meeting in Mexico City. Robles is strongly suspected of being implicated in the plot to assassinate ex-President Obregon.

Workers of Seattle Send Banner to Vladivostok; "Far West to Far East"

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 16.—Workers of the city of Seattle have adopted the city of Valdivostok and have prepared a banner of pure silk with the following inscription in gold letters.

"Revolutionary Greetings From the Far West to the Far East: The Workers of Seattle to the Workers of Vladivostok."

The banner is embroidered with a hammer and sickle.

The Seattle comrades are placing their individual signatures on the parchment which is to accompany the banner.

James Maurer Lauds Trade Unionism in The Soviet Union

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—Russia, as seen through the eyes of James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, is a land of friendly workingmen and women, enjoying workers' clubs, shorter hours, and a new industrial freedom. Maurer gave his impressions as a member of the labor delegation, at a dinner here.

John Brophy, former president of the central Pennsylvania coal miners, and the other guest of honor, entertained the diners with the story of a table-mate on the SS Roosevelt that took them across. The stranger turned out to be **ex-senator Lusk of New York, author of the famous Lusk Laws, and Lusk investigation that led to raids on radicals and the expulsion of five Socialist assemblymen from the New York legislature.** Disconcerted at being outnumbered, the noted red-baiter apologized for his sins, and said he liked the common people and had never meant such use to be made of his material.

Role of Unions.

Maurer's picture of Russia was eagerly awaited as this is his first address on the subject at a labor gathering since his return—the hot Reading campaign having taken up his time till now. It was a very human picture, and many-sided.

"Don't believe anyone who tells you that the government dominates the unions," said Maurer. "The unions dominate the government." Telling of the shooting of absconding union treasurers—a regulation sentence for that offense until recently—he said that the greatest crime in Russia was to rob a workingman.

Unions Free.

The unions are very free institutions, said Maurer, and they give the worker the freest of speech and press on industrial affairs through "wall papers" and the union organs.

Brophy contrasted the "well-rounded" trade union-cooperative-labor party movements he inspected in Britain, Belgium, Germany with the outlook towards the future, as expressed by the miners' nationalization program in Britain, with the still immature movement in America. He said that his visit to western Europe, and in particular his visit to Russia, has freshened his vision of the goal toward which the labor movement must strive and had given him new faith and determination to carry on towards that future.

CHIANG TO MARRY.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.—Chiang Kai-shek, who betrayed the nationalist movement last spring when he commandered the nationalist troops, will be married to Miss Ling Soong at the home of T. V. Soong on Nov. 30, it was announced today.

BITTER STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITALIST POWERS FOR FAT PROFITS FROM TRADE WITH FAR EAST

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press)

An increasingly bitter struggle between the great capitalist powers for the markets of the orient is forecast in an address by director Julius Klein of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Speaking to the Seattle chamber of commerce, Nov. 10, on our new trade frontier, Klein said:

"Competition in all of the trade areas of the far east has been keen in the past and will be even keener in the future. Fortunately for us, perhaps, the purchasing power of the orient has increased so rapidly that our gains in commerce have been to only a moderate degree at the expense of our competitors, but the time is coming when we will have a real struggle on our hands if the present rate of progress is to continue."

Facing the Pacific.

Klein describes the United States as having reached the last frontier and faced across the Pacific. He calls the astounding growth of trans-Pacific traffic the outstanding feature of our postwar commerce. Trade between the United States and the Orient has grown from $462,000,000 in 1913 to $2,215,000,000 in 1926. This trade he says now constitutes 30 per per cent of our total imports and 14.6 per cent of our total exports.

The increase in the value of goods imported by various far eastern markets from the United States is shown by Klein in the following figures:

Growing Exports

Imports from United States	1913	1926
China	$23,000,000	$110,000,000
Japan	61,000,000	261,000,000
Australia	43,000,000	169,000,000
New Zealand	10,000,000	42,000,000
British India	11,000,000	50,000,000
Malaya	4,000,000	14,000,000
Dutch East Indies	3,000,000	28,000,000

The share of the United States in the total imports into China has increased from 6 per cent in 1913 to 16 per cent in 1926. Corresponding increases in the case of the other far eastern markets have been Japan from 9 per cent to 23 per cent, Australia 11 per cent to 22 per cent, New Zealand 10 per cent to 17 per cent, British India 2 per cent to 4 per cent, Malaya 2 per cent to 3 per cent and Dutch East Indies 2 per cent to 8 per cent.

Rivalry with Britain.

"Our 2 keenest rivals in the field," says Klein, "are Great Britain and Germany, although practically every European country competes directly with one or another group of our export products. Our greatest success so far in meeting this competition from Europe has been in China and Japan. Although we had a comparatively late start we are not the predominant suppliers of occidental commodities to those countries."

American exports to the far east in 1926 included $72,000,000 worth of machinery, $79,000,000 worth of automotive products and tires, $106,800,000 worth of petroleum products, $126,800,000 worth of raw cotton, $58,000,000 worth of iron and steel products, $31,000,000 worth of lumber, $23,000,000 worth of wheat and flour and $15,000,000 worth of cotton cloth. Such figures suggest how widely distributed is the interest in exports from the United States to oriental markets. This trade alone means jobs to about 300,000 workers.

Industrialization of East.

The extension of this trade is vital to industry and American success hangs precariously on the ability to continue the rapid advancement of technic with consequent cuts in production costs and improvements in quality of output. Meanwhile the far east itself is being industrialized.

Klein's address affords a glimpse of the great struggle for empire and power in the next generation. The seeds of war are apparent. Labor will surely feel the effect of this attempt to extend out economic frontier beyond the Pacific.

Nine Mexican Bandits Betray Federals; Shot And Killed in Battle

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—Ten counter-revolutionary bandits, headed by Clemente Barrales were killed after a battle near San Joza, Puebla, according to despatches received here.

Barrales, who had surrendered to the federal commander and who was given special privileges at the barracks, suddenly killed two of the sentinels. The clash followed when Barrales was joined by his outlaw band.

U. S. OFFICIAL IN PEKING ABSCONDS WITH GOVT. CASH

Deserts Wife, Children for White Russian

PEKING, Nov. 16.—That there is a shortage of $31,000 in the government funds handled by Henrich Krenz, disbursing officer of the United States legation, who has been missing for two weeks, was revealed today by American Charge d'Affaires F. L. Mayer.

Krenz, ostensibly departed on a hunting trip, leaving behind a wife and three children, who are being sent to the United States by the Legation.

The missing official was said to have been friendly with a White Russian woman who disappeared from Peking at the same time as the American. Krenz is believed by legation attaches to have spent considerable sums upon the Russian woman.

Search is being made for Krenz, and Mayer said he expected him to be apprehended within a few days.

Krenz is from Washington. He came to Peking in 1920. He had previously been an enlisted man in the U. S. marine corps.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

U. S. Sea Captain Beat Up Seaman, Is Charge in Commons

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The case of Capt. Crowley, master of the American steamship Manatawny, who was accused of brutal treatment of Frederick Thomas, a British subject, and former member of the crew of the Manatawny, was called to the attention of the House of Commons today.

The federal grand jury at New York had considered the Crowley charges in September, but dismissed them for for lack of prosecution.

Sir Austen Chamberlain informed Commons that the British government is taking "steps to obtain additional evidence with a view to having the case reopened."

Charges Brutality.

The Daily News published an article indicating that criminal action would be taken against Capt. Crowley on charges of cruelty and brutality on the high seas. The accusations made by Thomas were first revealed by the Daily News nearly a year ago.

Crowley is alleged to have mistreated Thomas while the latter was sick and to have refused to allow him to receive medical attention.

GET A NEW READER!
BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

DIE-HARD MINE POLICY HIT BY BRITISH LABOR

Marching Miners On Way to London

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Nov. 16. — The discussion accompanying the debate on the motion censuring the Baldwin Government for neglecting destitution in the coal fields was so tumultuous that the House of Commons was adjourned twice yesterday.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister who attempted to defend the Baldwin government was howled down by the Laborites.

* * *

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Premier Stanley Baldwin's conservative government was under vigorous attack today from two quarters as a result of deplorable conditions prevailing in the Welsh and English coal fields.

Ramsay MacDonald, labor party leader, gave notice he would introduce a resolution censuring the government for its handling of the coal situation.

The cabinet faced seathing criticism not only from the opposition in Commons but from a section of the press. The Chesterfield correspondent of the Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Party, reported that many of the coal miners in that district are idle and that those who are working are earning on an average of $7.50 per week.

Marching Miners.

Meanwhile the little army of unemployed Welsh miners, organized by A. J. Cook, is slowly approaching London to make an appeal to Premier Baldwin, calling his attention to the destitution in the coal fields.

Critics of the government declare that conditions are so serious in the coal mining districts, owing to unemployment and physical sufferings, that a tendency towards actual revolt may develop.

According to the Daily News correspondent at Durham there are 50,000 unemployed miners in the Durham coal fields with no money to see them through the winter. Some of these miners have been idle since 1924.

* * *

Despite the apparent concern which Ramsay MacDonald has displayed for the miners in pretty parliamentary speeches, the Labor Party, presumably under MacDonald's leadership, has frowned on the march of jobless Welsh miners, according to the Sunday Worker, left wing London labor paper.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

French Communist Party Launches Campaign for Next Year's Elections

PARIS, November 3. (By Mail).—The French Communist Party issued an appeal yesterday in L'Humanite, its official organ, for a fund of three million francs in preparation for the elections of May 1928.

The L'Humanite which has three hundred thousand readers expects to raise the fund within a month.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Japanese Trade Drop Continues Unchecked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The rapid decline of Japanese foreign trade is continuing, according to a cable report received by the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Butts at Tokyo.

Export and import trade for October show a considerable decline, the cable says.

Wrecking the Labor Banks

By WM. Z. FOSTER

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the less of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers. The story is written from authentic documents and official records of the Engineers' convention which lasted for seven weeks. "Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as one of the most dramatic exposures of the dangers of class collaboration ever written.

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The Hearst Forgeries, the Monroe Doctrine, the Nicaraguan Invasion and Mexico

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The outburst against Mexico and Nicaragua in the Hearst press following as it does closely upon the appointment of Dwight Morrow, a partner of the House of Morgan as Mexican ambassador, and preceding the much advertised Pan-American Union Conference to be held in Havana on January 16, cannot be taken merely as one of the evidences of the vicious anti-Mexican policy of William Randolph Hearst, the owner of much valuable property in Mexico.

Hearst—the Coolidge Booster.

In the first place, the Hearst press, with its tone set by Arthur Brisbane, its $100,000 per year editorial writer, is perhaps the most enthusiastic supporter of the Coolidge-Kellogg-Mellon-Wall Street administration.

Its praise of Coolidge, Kellogg and Mellon is of the most fulsome kind, Brisbane himself never overlooking an opportunity to write in a tone of slavish adulation of this trio of imperialists, collectively and severally.

Hearst and Clerico-Feudal Reaction.

The Hearst press grovelled before the avalanche of clerical-feudalism which preceded and following the Eucharist congress in Chicago last year and which was used to whip up hatred of the Calles government among wide circles of American Catholics. The palpably false documents which Hearst is publishing now are admittedly furnished by the same landlord and clerical elements which tried to organize the Catholic boycott in and outside of Mexico following the Eucharist congress, and which a short time ago backed the abortive counter-revolution led by Gomez and Serrano.

The Connection Established.

The publication of the Hearst documents establishes publicly the connection between active American imperialist interests and the reactionary elements hostile to the Calles regime.

No longer can these clerico-feudal reactionaries pose as "Mexican patriots." The sale of forgeries to Hearst, the obvious willingness to accept assistance from Wall Street in order to weaken the middle class nationalist government of Mexico, the unblushing and open appeal to the lowest depths of Yankee jingoism for aid against the Calles government, stamp these reactionary elements as Mexican Benedict Arnolds, preferring imperialist domination for their country to struggle against imperialism.

Reaction Has No Popular Support.

The swift manner in which the last reactionary revolt was crushed forces the conclusion that clerico-feudal reaction in Mexico has little or no real popular support, that it cannot be a powerful menace to the Calles regime without unlimited support from Wall Street and its government.

Furthermore, in the present stage of imperialism there is no such thing as purely "native" reaction. In Mexico, as in all other countries which have lagged behind in capitalist development and which are either owned outright, controlled or threatened by imperialist nations, **the forces of national reaction are actually the base of the imperialists, the forces which are used to overthrow the anti-imperialist colonial and semi-colonial governments.**

Imperialism's Base.

Imperialism sometimes prefers to use these forces rather than to organize armed intervention under its own banner. The first method has the possibility of being made to appear as a "native" movement and does not bring about that consolidation of all honest nationalist elements against imperialism which intervention does. It is cheaper and less dangerous.

But if native reaction is too weak for imperialism's purposes, if it cannot set up and maintain a reactionary as a puppet of imperialism, armed intervention follows as soon as it can be arranged with the minimum of risk.

A Stalking Horse for Wall Street.

This is the role of Mexican clerico-feudal reaction—to serve as a stalking horse for Wall Street, to weaken the nationalist government as much as possible and, failing to bring another Diaz to power, to prepare the way for intervention.

It is in this light that we must regard the latest onslaught of the Hearst press upon Mexico—as part of the general Mexican policy of American imperialism outlined above.

Popular Protest Aroused.

Second, the invasion and conquest of Nicaragua by a combination of military and naval forces and financial penetration, designed to make of this country a second Canal Zone and at the same time another buffer state between Mexico and Central America and the South American republics—another step in the development of the general program of American imperialism for complete domination of the Caribbean area as against Great Britain and also intimately bound up with the Far Eastern policy of Wall Street, has aroused much popular criticism, protest and opposition.

Pan-American Union Conference.

At the coming Pan-American Union Conference, at which the leading spokesmen of American imperialism, including Coolidge, will be present, the Nicaraguan policy will be under attack. The Latin-American press is very bitter in its criticism and Mexico is looked upon by the Latin-American republics as the leader of the opposition to the Wall Street program.

Two Excuses for Intervention.

The Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg policy in Nicaragua was justified by administration spokesmen on two grounds:

First, that the Calles government was giving aid and comfort to "Bolshevist plotters" of Latin-America against the United States.

Second, that the canal treaty with Nicaragua made it eminently right and proper for the American government to anything it believed necessary to protect its canal zone from hostile powers.

Purposes of the Documents.

The Hearst documents are intended to corroborate the wild tale with which Secretary of State Kellogg regaled the representatives of the capitalist press services relative to the "anti-American" activities of the Calles government, and which the state department tried to force all press services to carry as legitimate news without the state department taking any responsibility for it.

The Hearst forgeries also are designed to prove that the Calles government gave aid in the form of finance and munition to the popular forces which rebelled against the Diaz-Wall Street dictatorship in Nicaragua.

Some Facts.

That Mexico had recognized the Sacasa government which the American state and war department crushed, that it at least had as much right to support Sacasa as Kellogg and Coolidge had to support Diaz (are the facts that are not mentioned by Hearst and his war-mongers.

A New Stage in the Monroe Doctrine

This brings us to a third and vitally important point: **It is that the Monroe Doctrine has developed to a new stage.** Briefly, the stages of its development are as follows:

First, that period when the Monroe Doctrine served to justify joint struggle by the United States and Latin-America against any European power trying to establish its domination over any substantial section of Latin-America.

Second, that period when the United States itself determined the policy toward European powers.

Third, the present period when Wall Street government not only demands that it alone shall determine the policy of Latin-American republics toward European powers, but ALSO DEMANDS THAT IT ALONE SHALL DETERMINE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS THEMSELVES.

Stated differently, this means that Wall Street government considers itself the sole arbiter of the fate of all Latin-American governments. If Wall Street refuses to recognize a government, whether it be the government of Mexico or the government of Nicaragua, it demands that all Latin American governments follow its example.

The Real Issue.

If, in spite of its pressure, another Latin-American government recognizes the offending regime, **Wall Street government considers that "an unfriendly act" and "a plot against the United States."**

This is practically the whole question at issue with the Calles regime so far as its support of the Sacasa government was concerned.

The new attack by the Hearst press, as were the previous inflammatory statements of Kellogg, is intended to notify not only the Calles government but ALL Latin-American governments that American imperialism will tolerate no opposition to its latest interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of domination and conquest based upon it.

Who Backs Hearst?

Back of Hearst are the most powerful sections of America's imperialist rulers—finance-capital represented by the House of Morgan and Dwight Morrow with its holdings of $500,000,000 of Mexican government bonds, oil barons, metal mining capitalists and landowners.

It is possible and even probable that Wall Street does not give categorical approval to all of the statements and insinuations made by Hearst and that it does not contemplate intervention NOW.

But there cannot be the slightest doubt that Wall Street welcomes this campaign as a blow at the Calles government and will be only too glad to use it if possible to force more concessions from Mexico.

Wall Street Welcomes Attack.

Finally, it is certain that Wall Street's Latin-American program has advanced to the point where it is deliberately aggressive in the political sense. The interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which makes American government the dictator of internal Latin-American relations, and which corresponds with its role as a world imperialist power, is sufficient proof of this.

What It Means For Labor.

For the American labor movement and the whole American working class these developments are of the most vital significance.

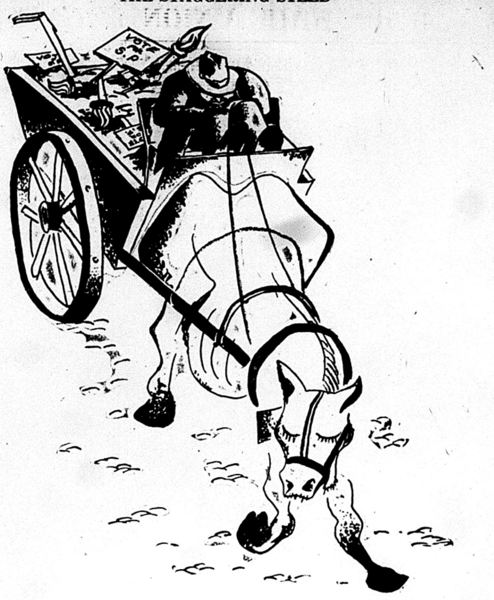
They mean that the weakening of the American labor movement thru the attack on the United Mine Workers and the needle trades, the progressive militarization of the masses, the placing of American industry on an army corps area basis, have the sinister purpose of co-ordinating an aggressive foreign policy with aggression against the working class and its organizations.

The menace of imperialist war for the American masses can never be absent from the present period. A strong and conscious labor movement is the best protection for the masses and the biggest obstacle to carrying out the Wall Street program.

Working Class Preparedness.

The recent developments in the relations between the United States and Mexico are a warning to us to establish the strongest ties of solidarity with the Latin-American masses, to watch with a suspicious eye all efforts to antagonize us against the Latin-American peoples and to build at top speed powerful labor unions and a broad labor party uniting the forces of the American masses for resistance to the bloody program of Wall Street government.

THE STAGGERING STEED



After a strenuous day at the polls the socialist hucksters return home with their wares to await the next political fair.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

M. Adams, New York	.25
Max Kanfer, New York	.25
Ray Pletkin, New York	.25
J. Kamron, Milwaukee, Wisc.	1.00
Leo. P. Lemley, Phila., Pa.	3.75
N. Blank, New York, N. Y.	1.00
C. Zambitta, New York, N. Y.	1.00
M. Viaggio, New York, N. Y.	1.00
A. Rossenweig, New York	.25
R. Danemark, New York	.50
M. Cohen, New York	.25
Cavarello New York	.25
C. Bagen, New York	.50
A. Salem, New York	.25
Wm. Freed, New York	.50
John Pagy, New York	.25
A. Winner, New York	.25
C. M. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wisc.	5.00
M. Witauger, Milwaukee, Wisc.	1.00
B. Peshkun, Milwaukee, Wisc.	1.00
Peter Kushner, Milwaukeo, Wisc.	1.00
W. Johnson, Muskegon, Mich.	$3.00
SS 3 CF 6F, New York City	5.50
SS 1B, New York City	11.50
SS 1B 1F, New York City	6.00
SS 1B F3, New York City	17.70
SS 6B, New York City	3.00
Comrade Weiner, New York City	2.00
Section 4, New York City	3.00
SS 2C 4F, New York City	2.10
W. Numin, New York City	1.00
Stekloff, New York City	2.00
SS 6A F3, New York City	8.00
Joe M. Komin, New York City	5.00
SS 2E FD2, New York City	3.75
Vondras, New York City	4.00
Collected By Goldman, New York	9.00
SS 1D 3F, New York City	15.00
Bakers Local No. 164, (List) New York City	3.50
SS 3B, New York City	3.75
S. Wohl, New York City	4.50
SS 1D 1F, New York City	8.50
Thomas Pa Nilla, New York City	8.00
SS 6B 1F, New York City	5.50
J. D. Misor, New York City	10.00
S. Gosbusky (collected) New York City	3.85
SS 5A International Branch, New York City	4.00
Section 4, New York City	2.00
Comrade Maynard, New York	2.00
Amal. Hotel Workers of America, New York City	90.00
C. Drew, New York City	2.50
Section 4, New York City	8.50
SS 3B, New York City	11.00
SS 3C N. Schneider-pledge, New York City	5.00
SS 3C S3, New York City	4.00
Night Workers International Br., New York City	1.00
Sam Bolo, New York City	1.00
SS 3D 5F, New York City	2.00
SS 3E 1F, New York City	1.25
M. Yachemitz, New York City	.75
SS 3C Nuc. No. 4, New York	6.50
SS 3B, New York City	1.50
Night Wor. Int. Br. (collected) New York City	4.50
Section 5 FD1, New York City	2.00
SS 2A FD2, New York City	1.00
SS 1AC F4, New York City	9.00
SS 3C F1, New York City	9.00
L. Blumenthal, Newark, N. J.	5.00
SS 3C 1S, New York City	6.25
Joe Cohen, New York City	2.00
SS 3D 2F, New York City	5.50
SS 3D, New York City	5.00
Morning Int. Br., New York City	4.25
May Helfgot, New York City	7.00
Sec. 5, Br. 6, New York City	5.00
SS 2A FD5, New York City	5.50
SS 3D 5F, New York City	1.50
SS 1B 4F, New York City	3.50
N. N. Nurmillo, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
T. Ranttila, (collected) Allanwater, Ont., Canada	10.00
A. R. Angle, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Abe Ezkowitz, New York City	1.00

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street and held The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786.
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.
UPTON SINCLAIR SAYS OF "THE BELT":
"You have produced one of the most vivid and exciting labor plays I have ever seen in my life. If the workers knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre couldn't hold the crowds. I wish I were twenty years younger, to start writing for your theatre all over again."

DRAMA

Killed By The Help

A Kept Woman Commits Suicide in "New York" at the Mansfield Theatre

PLAYS have a habit nowadays of starting out with promise and winding up without making good. The first scene of "New York" playing at the Mansfield with Ruth Shepley and George MacQuarrie in the leading roles opens on a living room in a working-class family where the breadwinner Conway, a bricklayer, is injured while at work, but refused compensation under the Workmen's Compensation law for the alleged reason that he appeared before an inspector with the smell of liquor on his breath.

Ruth Shepley

The bricklayer's daughter Madeline comes home from work and admits that she stole a purse belonging to the daughter of the man for whom her father was working when he was injured. The admission turned the father against her and almost immediately afterwards the lady who lost the purse arrives with a detective and the next scene opens on a line-up at the police station. Here the brutality of the police is shown effectively. A brutalized lieutenant bawls at the victims, dragged in to show themselves to the masked detectives and when they answered a question they were abused and threatened with punishment for answering. It is a realistic scene as anybody who ever had the pleasure (?) of finding himself in a similar situation knows only too well. The bricklayer's daughter is sent up to Auburn for two years.

When she returns her father refuses to take her in because there never was a thief in the Conway family so she leaves the house in the company of the detective who was made her parole officer, thru the influence of Mr. Crane, father of the lady whose purse she took, also her father's employer at the time he got hurt.

Of course the detective has designs on the girl's honor and even if he were not the kind of a dog who takes a job as stoolpigeon his personal appearance would freeze any tender emotion that might be expected to bloom in the girl's heart.

After assisting Mr. Crane's daughter to get a divorce from her husband, Madeline finally winds up in Cathedral Towers, on the 36th floor of a skyscraper as the mistress of Mr. Crane. She reaches those heights thru the aid of Alma Lavelle, played by Mabel Acker to perfection.

After considerable conversation during which cynical remarks are made on things in general including virtue, the play comes to an end after Mr. Crane's son falls in love with his father's mistress, which quite naturally aroused the indignation of the father.

The play might be an effective attack on capitalist society with all its works and pomps but it seems to me that it is wrecked by bad acting and the introduction of chap melodrama.

Mabel Acker as Allma LaVelle was the gag-shooter and being a likable person, at least from the sixth row, pleased the customers. George Probert as Sanchez the detective succeeded in getting himself thoroughly disliked which may indicate that Samuel Ruskin Golding, the author of the play does not like "dicks."

FRIEDA INESCORT

With Leslie Howard in "Escape," John Galsworthy's tense drama at the Booth Theatre.

Ruth Shepley as Madeline Conway struggled thru the piece like an unfortunate daughter of sin who could never be reconciled to her role of an old man's private darling.

George MacQuarrie as the roue Crane was too much of a blackguard to be convincing. John D. Seymour as Mr. Crane's son could not be more unfitted for his role. George Conway as the honest and indignant bricklayer aroused my anger so he probably did a good job. **T. J. O'F.**

Civic Repertory Group to Open Children's Theatre

The Civic Repertory Theatre has embarked on a new policy. The organization will furnish entertainment to the younger generation. It is the intention of Eva Le Gallienne's Fourteenth Street Playhouse to present special children's performances every Saturday morning.

The first of these will take place this Saturday when Bobby Fulton will join with his puppets in giving "Jack and the Beanstalk." Bobby Fulton is the master of puppets who served his apprenticeship with Tony Sarg, and whose performances of fairy tales were so successful at Fifth Avenue Playhouse last year. The Civic Repertory Theatre will provide its children's Saturday mornings with the best available entertainments. It is planned to have the Civic Repertory group give special performances at least a few Saturday mornings during the year. The first performance of the "Twelfth Night" this year will be given Saturday morning, December 17. The cast will include Eva Le Gallienne, Josephine Hutchinson, Alma Kruger, and Egon recher.

William B. Friedlander will start rehearsals on Daisy Wolf's play "We Never Learn" this Wednesday. The cast will include Phyllis Povah, Charles Trowbridge, Austin Fairman, Helen Flint, Mabel Kromans and Alfred Cross.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's "Midsummer Night's Dream"
OPENS TONIGHT at 8 SHARP
at CENTURY Theatre. First Mat. Friday

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE
Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

WALTER HAMPDEN
In Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts. Wed. Sat.
All Performances Except Monday
Winthrop Ames
Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co. Inc.
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"

BOOTH 45 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents
John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

DAVENPORT THEATRE
138 E. 27th St., near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Phone Madison Sq. 2051
"HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT and an Excellent Cast.

49th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
THE FANATICS

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"THE CRADLE SONG"

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SAN CARLO GALLO GRAND OPERA
Thea., 54 St., W. of B'y. Evg. 8.15
FINAL WEEK
Tonight, CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI.
Fri. BARBER OF SEVILLE. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax).

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

TAMMANY PLAN BEHIND SIROVICH TALK, IS CHARGE

Right Wing Confiscates Local 35 Furniture

Congressman William I. Sirovich, democratic party representative from the East Side, who is attempting to win the needle trades workers for Tammany Hall, has come out in support of William Randolph Hearst's anti-Mexican campaign. He has sent a communication to Secretary of State Frank Kellogg calling his attention to Hearst's so-called exposure. The DAILY WORKER, in another column, exposes the Hearst "documents" as forgeries.

* * *

That the intervention of Congressman William I. Sirovich into the difficulties in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is a move on the part of Tammany Hall to extend its influence in the needle trades is the opinion of many cloak and dressmakers interviewed Tuesday.

The workers charged that the expenses for the Mecca Temple meeting held by the so-called Committee of 50 Monday night were paid by the Jewish Day, an organ of Tammany Hall.

"The demigogue speech of Sirovich, said one active cloakmaker, "was delivered for the purpose of giving the impression that the democratic party is a friend of labor.

The cloakmakers said they remembered very well that it was Gov. Smith's commission that lined up against them in their last strike and that it was Mayor Walker's police force that beat them brutally on the picket line.

"The workers must be careful of speeches such as the one delivered by Congressman Sirovich Monday night," a dressmaker said. "It was Tammany Hall political propaganda.

Criticize Shelley.

In the market yesterday much criticism was levelled against Samuel Shelley, chairman of the Committee of 50, for allowing Meyer Perlstein, former international vice president, to speak. It was pointed out that Perlstein was one of those who originated the wholesale expulsion campaign against militant workers

While the workers present did not agree with many of the remarks of Shelley and Sirovich they adopted a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to meet a committee of 50 cloak and dressmakers. The resolution as originally presented by Shelley contained vague attacks on the Workers (Communist) Party but the audience compelled Shelley to eliminate this attack before a vote was taken.

Part of Resolution.

The resolution adopted was in part as follows:

"We appeal to the American Federation of Labor, the highest authority in the American labor movement, to receive a delegation of our committee of 50 and give us a hearing. At this hearing we are ready to lay before the American Federation of Labor all the facts about the present situation in the union and in the shops to the end that the Federation may take a stand in the question and take it out of the hands of the usurpers."

* * *

Remove Local 35 Furniture.

Right wingers and a group of thugs supported by Deputy Sheriff Plunkett and seven patrolmen raided the office of Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 10 E. 22nd St., Tuesday noon, broke down the door and confiscated all the furniture on the premises.

When Elias Kudrinedsky, acting manager of the local, arrived several minutes later he was at first refused admittance to his own office. Only on the insistance of Jacques Buitentapt, attorney for the union, was he admitted.

Workers Are Barred.

When the news of the invasion spread thru the needl trades market scores of pressers who belong to Local 35 hurried to the union office. They were barred from entering by the police, though a number of right wing sluggers were admitted. The right wing group was headed by Izzy Newman and Frank Ginsberg. Both of them have in the past been arrested for slugging progressive cloak and dressmakers.

An Empty Victory.

"This is the way the right wing attempts to secure victories," Kudrinedsky said after the furniture was removed. "Altho they remove our furniture they cannot take our members away from us." The union head added that new furniture would be obtained this morning and the union affairs continued as in the past.

Several months ago similar raiding parties under legal pretexts descended on Locals 2, 9, 22 and on the Workers' Cooperative House in the Bronx where union furniture was being stored.

PANKEN TO DEMAND RECOUNT.

Jacob Panken, socialist party judge defeated for reelection in the recent election, will demand a recount of votes on the ground of fraud, Gilbert E. Roe, head of his non-partisan lawyers committee, announced yesterday.

WANTED — MORE READERS:
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Los Angeles Labor Assails Coercion By Community Chest

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 16.—Several unions have called to the attention of the Central Labor Council instances where workers who were earning only a few dollars a week for part-time work were fired by employers for refusing to contribute from their meager earnings to the Communist Chest charity drive, the manager of which receives $10,000 a year.

With the slogan "give one day's pay," the Community Chest is trying to raise three million dollars by having wealthy employers intimidate the workers to give up a day's wages. There are thousands of workers in Los Angeles whose day's pay amounts to exactly nothing, as they are unemployed and cannot find work. Last week 78 unemployed workers were arrested as "vagrants" and given 48 hours to find work or leave town with threats of jail sentences. The joker is that there is no work to be had.

Labor Condemns.

Declaring that the present system of society by paying low wages and causing poverty is responsible for the present system of charity, and that the employers most enthusiastic for the Community Chest don't seem to be giving one day's income or profit toward the poverty which they help to make because of the unorganized condition of the workers, the Central Labor Council adopted a strong resolution condemning coercive methods in collecting the fund and the firing of workers for refusing to contribute, but the officials refused to publish the contents of the resolution, but kept it secret, fearing to offend their friends in the Chamber of Commerce who are backing the Community Chest.

Suspension of CCNY Students for Anti-Drill Acts Opposed

Indignation against the indefinite suspension of Alexander Lifshitz and Leo Rothenberg, students at the College of the City of New York, because they sharply criticized military training at the college at a symposium last Thursday was heard on the campus yesterday.

This is the first time since the undergraduate campaign started two years ago that the college authorities have taken such a drastic move against students who oppose the military course.

Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, said yesterday that action on the suspended students would be taken at a meeting of the board of trustees Thursday. Until then they are indefinitely suspended, he said.

The remarks said to be responsible for this move on the part of the college administration, as reported by "The Campus", the undergraduate newspaper, follows:

"As long as we are here, agitation with regard to military science will go on in the college; we should strive to instill this spirit of agitation into the lower class men so that they may carry on the protest against the compulsory feature of military training in C. C. N. Y. We do not seek the advice of experts, but we want student opinion on this matter.

"The faculty is not sincere in its tacit agreement with the student body concerning this issue."

The Campus continues to say that "he (Lifshitz) pointed out that the civilian drill somewhat defeats the terms of the tacit agreement between the Faculty and student body."

Rothenberg is alleged to have said that civilian drill also is obnoxious training, in addition to emphasizing the fact that students choosing this course must pay $7 for uniforms.

Agitation against the compulsory feature of the army course was first started two years ago Armistice Day by Felix S. Cohen, then editor of the Campus, in an editorial. A referendum at the time showed the student body to be overwhelmingly against the course. The vote was 2,093 to 345.

Fear Chinese Famine, Washington Is Told

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The most disastrous famine in history is about to strike China and millions are already feeling the pinch of hunger, according to authentic advices reaching government officials here today.

The winter, always severe from Shanghai to the north, has set in and there is little or no food, it was stated.

CARPENTERS' STEWARD FINED FOR UNIONISM; PROGRESSIVE CARPENTERS' APPEAL CHARGES

A story of the fining of a carpenters' union steward by the carpenters' union district council for insisting on union conditions in his shop is told in an appeal now being circulated by the progressive carpenters of New York.

Locals 1164 and 2090 are reported to have demanded a new trial for the carpenter in question. Halkett, president of the New York Building Trades Council, was chairman of the carpenters' district council trial board. The main points of the appeal follow:

Non-union Men Hired.

"The carpenters of New York should acquaint themselves with the union-smashing tactics of the New York District Council of Carpenters.

"Brother Ivan Elchibegoff, member of Carpenters' Local Union 1164, wor working in the Forest Trim Mills, Oakland St. and Newton Creek, Brooklyn. This shop was signed up with the district council and was supposed to have union conditions. In reality the big majority of the carpenters were non-union and many of the union men were paid below the scale.

"Brother Elchibegoff was shop steward and he tried his best to unionize the place. When the boss heard of this, he threw Brother Elchibegoff and his tools out of the shop and then fired seven union men who dared to protest.

"The district council was notfied. Business agent Stephen Schmeister of Local Union 1164 came to investigate. An agreement was reached with the boss whereby all who were discharged would be taken back to work and whereby Brother Elchibegoff ould be removed as shop steward and another appointed who was acceptale to Mr. Mandel, the boss. The carpenters of the shop protested as they considered the new shop steward a stool pigeon, since he was a non-union man who had only recently joined the union. No attention was paid to the protest. Brother Elchibegoff again complained in his local union whereupon he was put on charges in the district council by Business Agent Schmeiser for spreading false and slanderous statements regarding working conditions in that shop.

Trial Held.

"At the trial held Sept. 30, 1927, an affidavit was presented to the trial committee signed by the foreman of that shop stating: That there are non-union men working in the shop, that the men who recently joined the union from that shop are getting from 31 to 34 dollars per week and that the machine or mill work department is working completely with non-union men. But instead of being commended for his action, Elchibegoff received a notice under date of Oct. 26, 1927, that he was fined $200 by the district council. If this is not paid within 30 days he will be expelled from the brotherhood

"Somebody's pockets are being heavily lined for allowing such conditions to exist. The officials of the district council want to terrorize the membership. They want to silence all who dare to raise their voice.

"Brothers: Good union men are walking the streets in thousands, while union carpenters who are accepting less than the union wage scale and non-union men are working. We must protest! The rank and file must answer. We must demand union conditions everywhere We must have democracy in our union. We must stand solidly behind Brother Ivan Elchibegoff of Local 1164."

Teachers' Union Forms Western Locals During Organization Campaign

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Two new locals of the American Federation of Teachers have been established in the west as a result of an organization tour by Mrs. Florence Hanson, national secretary. They are at Seattle, where high school teachers formed a union, and at Rock Springs, Wyo., where elementary and high school instructors organized. Another local was installed at Superior, Wis., by Mrs. Hanson recently and a campaign in Denver is considered, it is announced.

More Window Cleaners Are Arrested in Strike

Three more pickets of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union were arrested Tuesday, the union reports. They are George Goulart and G. Zawasa, taken into custody at Myrtle Ave. and Tompkins St., Brooklyn, on charges of felonious assault, and D. Shyshkowski, arrested at Grand St. and Broadway for alleged first degree assault. Harry Feinstein, business agent of the union, said in a statement last night that these arrests like similar ones in the past were instigated by the employers

Dairy Clerks Wages Are Increased After Strike

Twenty striking clerks of H. & S. Dairy Co. shops at 184 Rivington St., and 29 Ludlow St., have won an increase in wages from $40 to $42 and a reduction in hours from 57 to 54 weekly, the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union announced Tuesday.

GET A NEW READER!

Ruthenberg Pamphlets Are Planned By Party; Material Is Requested

The Workers (Communist) Party is planning a number of pamphlets dealing with the life and work of the late C. E. Ruthenberg, national secretary of the Party, who died last March 2. Much of this material is on hand, while there is still a great deal of material dealing with his writings, speeches and general activity in the possession of Party members and sympathizers thruout the country, according to the national Party office. Anything relating to his life and work can be used in these publications, the office said in an appeal yesterday, and all Party members and sympathizers who are in possession of such information or material are asked to communicate with Jay Lovestone, national Party secretary, 43 E. 125th St., New York.

MILLS WANT LOWER TAX.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (FP).—Over 20 cotton textile mills of New Bedford are renewing their fight for tax reductions. Mayor Ashley expresses surprise, since the city authorities have already reduced the rates. Butler Mills, owned by National Republican Party Chairman William M. Butler, are in the fight, as well as Fisk Tire Fabric Co.

STATE EXPENSES GROW.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—An increase of $20,000,000 in the cost of New York State's government for the fiscal year 1927-28, is in sight, according to fiscal experts at the capitol.

This will bring the total cost of government for the next fiscal year to $235,000,000. The 1927 budget totalled $213,000,000.

Largest Airplane Nearing Completion

SUPER-AIR LINER! The largest airplane ever built is nearing completion at Garwood, N. J. An idea of the immensity of the air liner can be gained from photo above, which shows cabin which will accommodate 100 passengers. The plane is known as the double-tier Lawson super-air-liner.

Nov. 11 Holiday for Labor Dead, Urged At Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Although 40 years have passed since the Chicago Anarchists were hung following the Haymarket riot, legal murder still exists in the United States, Chicago workers were told at a mass meeting to commemorate the hanging of the 8-hour day movement leaders.

"The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was a recurrence of legal murder and their 'crime' was the same," Max Bedacht of International Labor Defense, said.

Otto Hermann, president of the Pioneer Aid & Support Assn., an organization formed after the Haymarket hangings, urged workers to observe Nov. 11 as a workers' holiday and not for celebration of the ending of the war. Labor he pointed out has no reason to participate in the celebration of a glorious war, but rather to gather its forces to continue the work of organization so bravely begun by these men.

Classes Start in Los Angeles for Workers' Education

LOS ANGELES, Calif, Nov. 16.—The Workers Party announces the opening of the following classes:

1. **Party Organization**, by Schneiderman. Sunday 7 p. m., at Henne Building: 122 West Third Street, Room 105. Compulsory for new members, but open to all members of the Workers Party and Young Workers League.

2. **Elements of Political Education**, by Bush. Monday 8 p. m., Room 105 Henne Building. Compulsory for new members, but open to all others.

3. **Party Speakers**, by Schneiderman and Chernenko. Tuesday 8 p. m., Room 105, Henne Building.

4. **Elements of Political Education** (in Jewish), by Reylan. Friday 8 p. m., Co-operative Center Building.

5. **Monthly Open Forums.** First Lecture, "The Russian Party Discussion," by Bush. Sunday 8 p. m., December 4th, Co-operative Center.

Other classes will be announced later by the Agitprop Department. A research bureau, speakers' bureau and press committee have been organized.

Italian Workers Giving Ball for "Lavoratore"

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The Italians of the Workers Party will give a ball for the benefit of the Italian paper "Il Lavoratore" on Saturday, evening, November 19, at the Italian Progressive Institute Hall, 1208 Tasker St., Philadelphia. Admission will be 50 cents including wardrobe, and all party members and sympathizers are asked to co-operate and make this affair a success. Tickets can be obtained at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 521 York Avenue, Philadelphia.

PLAGUE SWEEPS VILLAGES.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23 (By mail).—A number of villages in the vicinity of Geconderabad have been completely abandoned as the result of a plague which swept the district.

U. S. Imperialism's Steel Shark

U. S. navy's new submarine V-4, largest in the world, and especially equipped for service in tropical waters, where the Latin Americans are being conquered. Shown being launched at Portsmouth, N. H.

Labor Union Notes and News

(A Review of Local Trade Union Activities)

By JOHN THOMPSON

Coal strikes have always attracted national attention. It is their nature. One of them—the 1902-3 strike, gave Roosevelt the first record-breaking presidential majority since the Civil War. It also cannonized the greatest bundle of mediocrity and commonplace cant that ever flashed across the American skies, in the person of John Mitchell.

Coal strikes have repeatedly developed great sacrifices and great heroism on the part of the nameless toilers. They have also brought to the surface some crude as well as some consummate scoundrels. In no other industry has the political labor fakir thrived so richly at the expense of the workers than in the coal mine regions of Pennsylvania and Illinois. To be a secretary or president of a miners' union or president or secretary of a mining district meant to be richly rewarded by the political powers that be with easy jobs and high salaries.

Farrington's Treachery.

Farrington's treachery in Illinois was not exceptional. President Lewis as a creature of the republican machine and as a friend of Coolidge is notorious. Mr. Lewis has two brothers well placed at the public trough, not because of their real or imaginary abilities, but for no other reason than that they are brothers of John L. Lewis.

Will the present strike figure in the coming presidential elections? It does look that way. The wires from Pittsburgh, Pa., tell us that Gov. John S. Fisher of the Keystone state was invited to address the special conference called to discuss the conditions in the anthracite fields. Gifford Pinchot, who would not do anything for free speech or for the rights of strikers while he was governor of the steel trust state, although a progressive and a liberal, has been invited to tell what he can do and perhaps what he does not know.

Publicity Stunt?

Why politicians should be invited to take part in a discussion on a purely economic and industrial question is hard to explain, except as a publicity stunt, considering the innate snobbery of the A. F. of L. leadership and the slave mind that has been characteristic of it since its foundation.

Perhaps back in the heads of these officials there is somewhere an idea of a demand for some form of state ownership of the mines. If that is so then we can well pardon the Green-led green-goods brigade now making a noise in Pittsburgh. For it will show they are on the right road. Whether honest or dishonest or groping for new light and better measures to pull the coal strikers out of the mess they are in, the United Mine Workers' Union leadership with a few exceptions is now only reaping what it has sown.

Green's Value Doubtful.

It is doubtful in view of the changing economic conditions that President Green will be able seriously to improve matters or prevent the inaugeration of regional agreements and contracts.

To the workers of Greater New York and indeed of the rest of the country and from a class struggle point of view, the conference of the A. F. of L. executive council and high officers of the different big international unions on the injunction applied for by the New York and Brooklyn traction companies is far more important than whatever deliberations the leaders may take part in, or the conclusions they may arrive at, appertaining to the coal strike. For progress is not achieved in decaying or out-of-date industries.

National Issue In N. Y.

The traction situation is different. Local and municipal though it is, there are incorporated in the contest between the Amalgamated and the traction interests of Brooklyn and Manhattan great national principles. Shall labor control its own unions, bad as they may be, or shall the capitalists control the trade unions of the men, handle the finances and elect the officers?

There is also the age old battle of injunctions. Shall the courts be permitted to issue wholesale injunctions restraining union men from striking? Shall the courts restrain officers of unions from organizing branches of their unions in any part of the country? If the A. F. of L. win one or both cases, or win one and compromise on the other it will have justified its existence. However it is too soon to talk of victory and compromises, for the fight has only just begun.

Plan N. Y. Fight.

The conference in Pittsburgh will draw a rough plan for the New York fight. It will seek endorsements and powers for the Amalgamated in its fight to organize the traction workers. It may recommend a campaign to raise funds to carry on the legal war. It may draw up a program of action for the coming session of congress. Whatever it does, beyond the above generalities and recommendations, the plan as regards New York will have to be reviewed and licked into shape here to fit the special circumstances and conditions. The lawyers here are bound to have their say and will surely try to keep the fight a legalistic affair as much as possible, with the eyes of Senator Robert Wagner on the coming state and national elections Wagner being advisory counsel to the union.

Mahon Is Pleased.

So far President Mahon and his aides on the Amalgamated are very pleased with their progress. They have delayed the injunction hearing and have involved the entire American Federation of Labor in their battle with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. They have done better than all by making "company unionism" a national issue with the legal powers of the country drawn into it. Without their knowing it they have started a revolution in our legal system. The corporation bosses who began the company union crusade may regret they did not leave well enough alone.

SKY PILOT TURNS COP.

Rev. John W. Gammack, who was rector of a fashionable church in Glen Cove, Long Island, for twenty-two years, has been elected police commissioner in that wealtny town.

Glen Cove is the home of J. P. Morgan and other multimillionaires.

Italian Fraction
Rochester, N. Y.
GREETINGS
to the
10th Anniversary.

HE DAILY WORKER

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ntered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Trying to Justify the Rape of Nicaragua

The vicious campaign being carried on by the Hearst papers has a two-fold significance: First and foremost the Hearst sheets always speak for those predatory forces in Mexico who will be satisfied only with the complete dispersal of the government of that country and the annexation of Mexico to the United States. For years the Hearst institution of depraved journalism has waged a relentless campaign to achieve this aim.

This present campaign based upon the alleged support by the Calles government of the liberal forces of Nicaragua is calculated also to justify the invasion of that country by the gunmen of American imperialism. As Dr. Pedro Zepeda, representative in Mexico of the liberal government of Nicaragua that was dispersed by the armed forces of American imperialism, said yesterday: "There is evidently an effort on foot to create a false impression about the Nicaraguan revolution in advance of the international conference to be held in Havana in January."

These particular forgeries will be completely discredited before the convening of the Pan-American congress at Havana in January but they serve their purpose today as the beginning of the campaign that will grow in malice and intensity until the close of the sessions. Assured, because of the supremacy of its armed hordes in Nicaragua, that all the alleged representatives of that country will sing paens of praise to Wall Street, the state department has nothing to fear from that source. Unless there is a revolt staged at the Havana conference against the domination of the United States those who were chosen to speak for the people of Nicaragua will be barred from its sessions.

But there is grave apprehension at Washington that Mexico's delegates will raise the whole question of American imperialism in the southern republics. The influence of Mexico upon the other Latin American countries is feared because that country is regarded as the initiator of a movement to create a united Latin American movement against the depredations of Wall Street.

For years the Mexican people have been the victims of duplicity, forgeries, provocations and even intervention by armed forces of the United States without even a declaration of war. They know that the greatest enemy of their independent development is precisely Yankee imperialism. Any government that represents the interests of the people of Mexico must inevitably take measures against that tyranny. As the nation that lies nearest the United States and that endured the longest series of abuses, it is only the logic of history that its role should eventually be that of consolidating the anti-imperialist sentiment into a formidable force that will challenge the arrogance of dollar despotism.

The sympathies of the Mexican government are well known to have been with the duly constituted government of Sacasa in Nicaragua and it is only logical that the state department at Washington should anticipate a conflict at the Pan American conference at Havana between the forces of imperialism and anti-imperialism.

Every adroit maneuvre known to diplomatic confidence men will be exhausted in order to line up all the forces of reaction that can be bribed, bought or intimidated to support the program of the state department. The personnel of the American delegation leaves nothing to be desired as far as defense of imperialism and reaction is concerned.

The chairman of the delegation is none other than the former secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, whose distinctive contribution to "American diplomacy" was his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as an instrument of American imperialist aggression against Latin America. One of the most astute diplomatic sleight-of-hand performers, this man has been involved as a cabinet member in the whole series of peculative scandals from the department of justice affair to Teapot Dome and Elk Hills, and yet his participation had never called down upon him that condemnation that overwhelmed a number of his associates.

The next luminary in the galaxy of time-servers of imperialism is Henry Prater Fletcher, a Pennsylvania republican and one of the lieutenants of Andrew W. Mellon, whose most recent job was as ambassador to Mussolini at Rome. Graduating from the military service as an officer in the Spanish-American war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, Fletcher has had long experience in diplomatic service in Mexico and Chile and was chairman of the American delegation to the fifth Pan-American conference held in Havana in 1923. His experience with bribed tools of imperialism will be invaluable in the preliminary work of perfecting alignments at the conference.

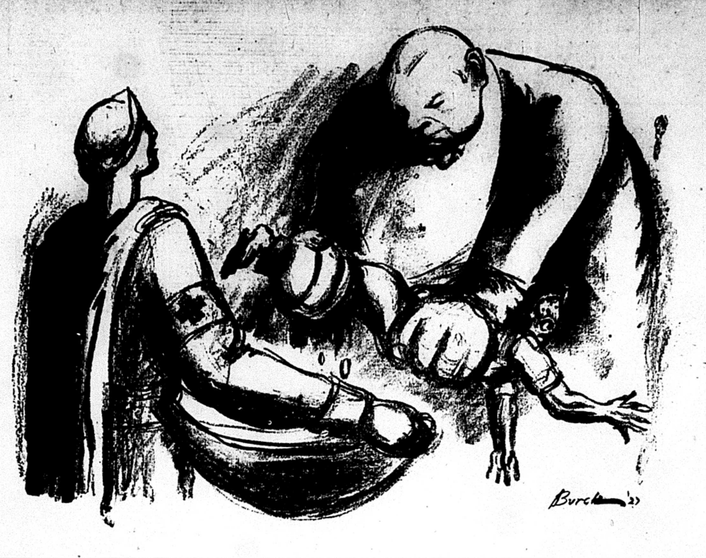
The third member of the delegation is the well-known Tammanyite and roman catholic propagandist, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, who is head of the "national committee for the protection of religious rights in Mexico," and holds degrees from three catholic universities. This organization has flooded the two continents with mendacious propaganda against Mexico in behalf of the land thieves of that country who are among the most venomous tools of reaction. His experience and affiliations determine his role at the conference.

The fourth member is Oscar W. Underwood, democratic senatorial leader from Alabama, who is notoriously an agent of the House of Morgan and a defender of the most open imperialist policies at Washington, including support of the league of nations and the world court because the House of Morgan desires to use those organs of international banditry for its own purposes.

As opposed to the policy of the United States there will be present at the conference the Mexican delegation which is said to be prepared to launch a general attack against the policy of the United States in Latin America. Certainly the record of American imperialism in these countries furnishes the basis for one of the most damning indictments ever drawn against predatory avarice in all the history of international plunder.

Working class organizations of the United States and the Latin American countries should take a determined stand on the side of Mexico and the other anti-imperialist powers against the policies of the Wall Street gang, and encourage in every conceivable way the creation of a powerful bloc of anti-imperialist nations that will strive to free the southern republics from the menace of Yankee tyranny.

CAPITALISM GIVES TO THE RED CROSS —By Jacob Burck.



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue)

XXIII.

The Critic-Caste.

EVERY successful artist becomes host to a number of parasites, the critics who live by telling the public what the artist means, and how and why he is great. The average person is unable to formulate a judgment of an art work; he knows what he likes, of course, but literature is a more serious matter. You have heard the story of the little boy who asked his mother how it happened that all the things that tasted good were bad for you, while those which were good for you were so hard to get down.

Literature, in the capitalist order, is a profession, and like other professions it is concerned to increase its own prestige and emoluments. Do not say that you have a sore throat, says the doctor; come to me and let me tell you that you have follicular pharyngo-tonsilitis, with leucocytosis of the parenchyma and inflammation of the arytenoid cartilage and the lymphoid crypts. In exactly the same way, don't say that the characters in Proust's novels are miserable sex-degenerates; get Henry B. Fuller, a venerable professional of American letters, to tell you that "Sapho and Urania appear as the twin patronesses of Proust's oeuvre"; or let Anatole France, a venerable professional of French letters, describe Proust as "un Bernardin de Saint Pierre deprave" and "un Petrone ingenu."

If you join the congregation of the Proust-worshippers, and read these interminable volumes, you will find that the aristocrats of present-day France, like all other decadent groups they give them, the costumes they conduct of their idle and empty lives: the words they use and the accents they give thm, the costumes they consider proper, their manner of lifting an eyebrow at what they disapprove. And the farther the process of their degeneration proceeds, the more remote from reality and common-sense do their standards become; they have to invent finer shades of difference, because there are hordes of Americans, watching them, and having the insolence to publish books of etiquette.

And exactly the same system prevails among the professional high-brows of literature and art. The standards of these critics have no relationship to beauty, kindness, or wisdom; they are a code of artificialities, designed to enable the critic to awe his victims. They lay emphasis upon technique, since that is the aspect of art concerning which the ordinary person seldom thinks; nor indeed does the artist, until his powers have begun to wane. The sophisticated critic accumulates a vast complex of technical and historical knowledge, and overwhelms us with this apparatus of learning, and with his ability to appreciate work in which we can see no sense whatever.

In the days of my youth it was the academic critics who were set over me, and they put me to translating Xenophon and Thucydides, Virgil and Plautus. Then I went on to "postgraduate work," and I remember for two weeks having to struggle through a translation of Ariosto; I am sure I never spent an equal length of time at a more silly occupation. The world war was only fifteen years away, and anyone but a moron could see it coming; and there I sat, dutifully reading elaborate and high-flown descriptions of the efforts of mythological monsters to accomplish rape upon the persons of beautiful maidens of the mediaeval Italian nobility!

And when I rebelled, and sought to find out about modern books, there was a learned critic, established in the seat of authority, and equipped to tell me about the living writers of Europe. James Gibbons Huneker was his name, and the august house of Scribner published his essays, in which he discovered a score of new French and Italian and Hungarian poets every year. I don't know how many years he worked at it, but to illustrate his method, let us assume that at a given date he has announced the arrival of one hundred new poets, and is writing an essay hailing number one hundred and one. You then read: "One Hundred and One has the athletic verve of One Hundred, and the vertiginous elan of Ninety-Nine, but is lacking in the elegant insoucience of Ninety-Eight, and the mechante diablerie of Ninety-Seven. He combines the technical expertise of Ninety-Six with the atrabiliar fuliginosity of Ninety-Five, and the exotic flair of Ninety-Four"—and so on till you had got back, say to Number Sixty, where you stopped, because the poets prior to that number had most of them died of delirium tremors since their discovery by Huneker ten years previously, and anyhow, old things are a bore. And if you think I am caricaturing a famous critic, just look up one of those old essays, and see how many foreign names he could manage to drag into one paragraph. You didn't learn much about his poets, but you learned a great awe of the critic, and this was the effect the critic had set out to produce.

And now we are in the ivory age, and have a swarm of critics who base their judgments upon the Cabell thesis, that the purpose of literature is to find more varied and subtle ways of hinting at the approach of the male and female generative organs. These critics are learned in the lore of a hundred languages, living and dead, and they search the legends and inventions of all time, and compile essays of vast erudition, which are published in our most respectable literary reviews, and it makes me think of the ancient tale about the crowds of people who assembled to marvel at the gorgeous new robes of their queen, and all cried out with admiration and wonder, until suddenly one little boy exclaimed, "Why, the queen is naked!" A little boy critic is urgently needed now, to say, in plain, everyday English, "Why, this is just copulation!"

The various schools of professional litterateurs constitute an aristocracy all their own, a critic-caste. They are not content with looking down upon the common herd, they even affect to look down upon the rich and mighty of the earth, who have not been able to spend several years in the cafes of Paris, learning to pronounce the names of eccentric poets from two-score nationalities, and to discover the hidden rhythms of the newest cenacle of free verse tricksters. Or maybe the critic has been to Ireland, and discovered a series of epics about Cuchulain, written by a modern poet in ancient Erse; or maybe it is a commedia dell' arte in Sicily, or a theatre movement in the ghettos of Warsaw, or a painter of primitives from Tahiti, or of geometrical lines labelled "Nude Coming Downstairs." Anything, so long as it is sufficiently difficult to understand! Many years ago I remember in the "New Age" of London, a literary explorer returning from a tour of South America with a whole string of poetical scalps; a new culture, outdoing anything previously known in the world, but unfortunately all in Spanish, and too exquisite to be translated!

There lies before me a sumptuous volume, bound in orange-yellow cloth: "Emerson and Others," by Van Wyck Brooks. The public is invited to pay three dollars for this work of the bookmaker's art, and apparently does so, because it is one of the successes of the critical season, the leading reviews all devote columns and pages to praising it. It is a perfect example of the highbrow school, fastidious and aloof, comparing with literature as chiselled marble to the living body. Mr. Brooks fights the battles of privilege with the weapons of disdain; while at the same time maintaining an elaborate pose of liberalism, and a serenity so lofty that it scorns to be aware of opposition.

One of the other "others" in this volume is my unfortunate self; my novels are disposed of in half a dozen devastating pages. I am the betrayer of the working classes, because I tempt them into self-pity, and hatred of their oppressors. Hatred of oppressors tends to place you more at the oppressors' mercy, says Mr. Brooks—but does not condescend to explain this cryptic utterance. As proof of my evil influence he contrasts the labor movements of America and Europe. The former, which has been exposed for so long to my writings, is weak, its members being "intellectual and moral infants," while the movements in Europe are, "in comparison, strong . . because the masses of individuals that compose them are, relatively speaking, not intellectual and moral infants but instructed, well developed, resourceful men."

This essay was first published in the "Freeman" six years ago; and at that time I supplied to Mr. Brooks the facts, which happen to be exactly the opposite of what he states. The novels of Upton Sinclair named by him—"King Coal," Jimmie Higgins," and "100 Per Cent," have had very little circulation among the workers of America, but the "instructed, well developed, resourceful men" of the labor movements of Europe have devoured them. These novels have appeared serially in scores of Socialist, Communist and labor papers, and in book form have been best sellers in French, German, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Yiddish, Polish, Czechish, Slavic and Ukrainian. Literally scores of editions have been published in Russia, they have toured the country as stage-plays, and moving pictures have been made of them.

These facts I supplied to Mr. Brooks; and what attention did he pay to them? He waited six years, and then reprinted his false thesis without altering a single essential word! And that is what passes for critical authority in America!

(To Be Continued.)

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Daily Worker:—

I have read the letter of one Joseph Payne, Jr., appearing in The DAILY WORKER under date of October 14.

Now that letter is a fair sample of what constitutes the American mind. I've lived here 20 years, and have , long ago been disillusioned. When affairs of a general nature are discussed by Americans of this type —and they, sadly enough, are in the immense majority—a most fearful stupidity seems to pervade their words and thoughts, and one is rendered speechless at the crass ignorance of these supercilious scissorbills.

Everything in Anglo-Saxon America is contradictory and subverted. A country that was founded upon justice and freedom, now practices the most infamous tyranny and hatred of freedom.

A country that formerly granted refuge to the politically oppressed, now deports the friends of liberty while offering asylum to the former tyrants such as the Russian emigrees.

This individual who has only just finished yelling against the German police system would gladly introduce the same despotism here. Instead of being a balanced man of thought and reason and seeing benefit in a promotion of the general freedom, his stupidity causes him to believe in racial superiority or inferiority.

W. RAVENWORTH.
Santa Cruz, California.

Editor, Daily Worker:—

On this Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Social Revolution which ushered a new era of socialist construction in all phases of life, I cannot hold back my deep admiration and joy.

The workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union have proved to the most sceptic and reactionary its entire devotion for the happiness and welfare of the most humble inhabitant. The daily distortion of news of capitalist papers can no longer sway the masses and keep them in complete ignorance about this world shaking event.

There are millions now organized throughout the world under the Communist banner, who are engaged in deadly struggle against capitalist and its enslaving regime, explaining to the workers the fundamental causes of our misery and oppression, the periodic wars—vast slaughter houses for the working people.

The October Revolution for the first time in history was led and remains in the hands of proletariat, and here we celebrate its glorious Tenth Anniversary.

Our task is to continue for the success of social revolution in every country, against a combined capitalist attack on Soviet Union head by perfedious Albion, and in this event turn it into a civil war eradicating thereby this exploitation system and for the benefit of working people.

Long live the Russian October

—JOHN SHAFFROTH

Red Rays

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was a member of the delegation that William Hale Thompson of Chicago led to Washington to intercede with the government in behalf of the victims of the Mississippi floods, and incidentally to help Thompson to a more advantageous position on the political map, in line with his presidential aspirations. Walker is a great humanitarian now, tho he used to be a radical, and radicals cannot be humanitarians in the broad sense as long as a section of humanity exploits other sections.

* * *

WALKER favored congressional action "regardless of expense, because no written law should interfere with the higher law of humanity to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe." Walker knows very well that the only law recognized by capitalist governments is the law of profit. Billions of dollars have been expended on the Mississippi, but most of it went into the pockets of contractors to whom senators and congressmen owed political debts. Walker is associated in Illinois with a gang of politicians that would steal the sheet off a corpse. Should congress grant relief, the poor farmers along the banks of the mighty river will get little of it.

* * *

STILL, it is worthy of comment that a government that can afford to spend millions protecting the interests of Wall Street bankers in Nicaragua and in China cannot afford to give a dollar to the victims of the flood. Coolidge was not legally obliged to call a special session of congress to give him the necessary authority to send marines to shoot down the people in Nicaragua or to sanction the massacre of hundreds of Chinese by the guns of United States warships, moored in the Yangste River. There is a reason. It can be found in the answer to the question: who owns this government.

* * *

THE police are taking the usual precautions for the protection of Christmas shoppers by announcing that any criminal caught inside a certain area is liable to be arrested on sight. After the Christmas holidays our best criminals can roam the city at will without fear of molestation. This edict will give them a chance to work the Bronx, Brooklyn and other sections that are usually scorned when their field of operations is unlimited. Our department store magnates must be saved from embarrassment during the Christmas rush.

* * *

DESPITE the general use of meats and other foods considered fatal by our best vegetarians, people live longer nowadays than formerly, according to Dr. Emanuel Baruch, who has just returned from Europe. The doctor's age is not given, but he is a handsome-looking brute, sporting a small hirsute forest under his nasal appendage that might well excite the envy of Ludwig Lore, or Alexander Trachtenberg.

* * *

NEW discoveries are being made every year, said the doctor, which contribute to longevity. Even the rascally liver that caused more trouble than all the other organs put together may be harnessed and compelled to drop its evil ways. A Viennese doctor discovered a substance in the liver which will stimulate to action a heart that has ceased beating. The doctor was good enough to try it on a frog whose heart action was stopped forty-five minutes. It worked, but we are not informed what happened to the frog, except that inside of seven minutes his heart was beating more strongly than ever before. The Dr. makes a good picture which fits in nicely in a three column yarn.

* * *

DR. John Roach Straton the fundamentalist preacher and publicity expert who claimed that he was annoyed by atheistic literature sent to him thru the mails by Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, has now succeeded in annoying Mr. Smith by essaying to heal the sick by the laying on of hands. Mr. Smith seeks to have Dr. Straton arrested as a common quack, under the law that prohibits practising medicine without a license. There is little likelihood that the district attorney will lift a finger against the religious mountebank, but had he been a helpless chiropractor he would be locked up inside of twenty-four hours.

* * *

"TWO Bankers Jailed," is the amazing headline in a New York evening newspaper a few days ago. It appears that the convicts took an active part in the famous struggle between ranchers in Owens Valley, California and the city of Los Angeles over the water that was being diverted by the city from the ranches. What they were convicted of however is embezzlement and falsifying accounts. They must have supported the weaker side in the struggle.

* * *

I. C. THAW, nephew of the famous Harry, is being sued by his grandmother for $600,000 which she claims she [illegible] him because of undue influence. As a matter of fact, says her grandson, she gave him the money out of the fullness of her heart when she learned that he went to work after quitting college. This was such an unusual thing for a Thaw to do that the old lady lost her balance for the moment.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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TEXTILE BARONS' SPY AGENCY HEAD QUOTES PRESIDENT GREEN TO HALT UNIONIZATION OF MILL WORKERS

Chief Spy Writes to Geiges, Head of Philadelphia Hosiery Workers' Union

Threatens Dire Consequences if Budenz, Organizer, Is Not Fired; "To Aid A. F. of L."

That certain detective agencies are attempting to co-operate with officials of the American Federation of Labor in driving out of the labor movement those who employ militant methods to organize the workers, is proved by a letter that has just come into the hands of The DAILY WORKER.

The letter is addressed to Gustave Geiges, president of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union of Philadelphia, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. Geiges' organization is one of the most progressive bodies in the American Federation of Labor. It gave generously to the Passaic strike and to the Henderson, N. C., textile strike.

Start Organization.

Some months ago this organization engaged Louis Francis Budenz, Editor of "Labor Age," an independent labor monthly of New York. Budenz was asked to go to Indianapolis and to investigate a company union called the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, operated by the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Good Results.

The result was so successful that in less than a month fully 90 per cent of the workers were in the Full Fashioned Union and the very men who had acted as "representatives" under the company union were most active in the "outside organization."

As soon as the heads of the Real Silk Mills, Inc., discovered that their workers were in the union they hired A. R. MacDonald, Inc., a New York "industrial engineering" concern, to break the union. MacDonald recommended the "Yellow Dog" as a sure antidote to unionism. Two contracts were drawn within ten days and presented to the workers. Most of them were compelled to sign. Some who refused were discharged. Others who appealed the case of the discharged ones to the company union were likewise discharged.

Detective Methods.

Meanwhile MacDonald had made himself known to the workers. He had his "operatives" in the plant spying on the men. But he also appeared himself in the manager's office helping to intimidate the workers and to force them to sign the contract binding them to belong to no union except the company union. As workers suspected of belonging to the Geiges exganization were brought to the office he would put them through an examination his first question being, "Are You a Communist." He also forced them to sign statements against the union which were then printed in the company magazine.

"The Red Menace."

MacDonald also called on the union headquarters in Philadelphia in an effort to persuade Geiges and his associates to call off their organizers and discontinue the fight against the Real Silk Co. In this he failed completely. It is also understood that MacDonald is working for a number of other hosiery concerns that have employed him to fight the union. Failing in this brazen method he decided to show the Full-Fashioned Union that he had found a real "Red" in their midst. He promised Geiges he would prove that Budenz is a "paid agent of Moscow." In the letter which he wrote to Geiges on November 7th he attempts to prove this point.

Two Aims.

The purpose of this letter may have been to scare Geiges and to make him drop his Indianapolis organizer. But a no less important purpose is to show the manufacturers that he—MacDonald—is an expert on the radical movement and that he knows all about the movements of Communists.

This intention is borne out by the fact that as soon as he had mailed the letter to Geiges, MacDonald had it printed and mailed to several hundred textile and hosiery employers. One of them through a friend, passed the letter on to the DAILY WORKER.

The Letter.

November 7, 1927.

"Mr. Gustave Geigas, President, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Dear Sir:

Doubtless you will recollect that some time ago the writer called at the headquarters of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union where he interviewed you and Mr. Smith, the General Executive Secretary of your organization.

"At that time you were advised that there were Communistic influences at work in the Hosiery Union, whereupon you made a challenge—that the name be given you of any Communist who was working among members. This challenge was readily accepted, and the name of the

(Continued on Page Five)

Book Burner Mayor Founding Rival to The Ku Klux Klan

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—Big Bill "Book Burner" Thompson has announced that he will hire a corps of fifty high pressure salesmen to sell his "America First" organization to the general public. Memberships were offered first, at $10 each (the same fee the Ku Klux Klan requires) to state's governors, and mayors of cities.

Bunch of Literature.

However, the example of the K. K. K. as a political weapon in the neighboring state of Indiana has convinced the Thompson camp that this is the right line, and headquarters opened today for enrollment of voters into "America First." Letters going out to an extensive mailing list offered in return for the $10 bring a "facsimile of the American flag, printed copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, Jefferson's letter to Monroe, the Monroe Doctrine, Poor Richard's Sayings from 1733 to 1758, the Gettysburg address, Abraham Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby, Lincoln's autobiography, published through the courtesy of the heirs and descendants of Jesse W. Fell, a membership certificate and membership insignia," and of course, the chance and opportunity to vote for Big Bill ("Book Burner") Thompson in the next elections. This seems to be the real inducement, as outside of the insignia and membership certificate, all of the documents mentioned in Bill's letter can be obtained free at any public library, or for a nominal sum at any second hand book store.

Commerce Commission Finds Fruit Freight From West Exorbitant

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. — The interstate commerce commission today reaffirmed its decision of July 20, wherein it was held that freight rates on fresh deciduous fruits, other than apples, from California to eastern points, were unreasonable, and prescribed a rate of $1.60 per 100 pounds. The former rate was $1.78.

The commission held that the 1.60 rate was "the lowest possible rate compatible with maintenance of adequate transportation service and necessary to promote freedom of movement of products of agriculture affected by depression."

NO WORD ON INDIA PLANE.

WILTSHIRE, Eng., Nov. 17.—Anxiety over the fate of aviators Robert McIntosh and Bert Hinkler was felt here this afternoon. Up to 1:30 o'clock nothing had been heard of the airmen since they hopped off Tuesday to attempt a non-stop flight to India in the British plane "Princess Xenia."

Vat of Melted Steel in Chicago Explodes; Kills And Mortally Injures 7

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—One man was fatally burned and six others are not expected to live as the result of a blast in an iron and steel plant here today.

The explosion was caused by a stream of cold water striking a vat containing molten metal.

The continual speeding up of the men working in the steel mills, forced by the part time work and the threat of unemployment, and the carelessness of the companies in providing safeguards in the way of equipment has caused many fatal accidents recently.

A. R. MacDONALD, formerly of Sherman Detective Agency, a strikebreaker "dick" who wants to help "respectable" labor officials (and open-shop employers) to "clean" the Communists out of the unions.

New England Rulers Jolly Over Uniting Effect of Disaster

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17.—The hungry and jobless mill workers of New England, still in the flood region, are not receiving much assistance from anybody representing the states, but they are getting a wonderful flood of oratory to make them forget their woes. All the good points of the disaster are heavily emphasized by John S. Lawrence, president of the New England council, speaking in its third annual conference in the municipal auditorium today. He said:

"It is a fact, proved many times in family life, in community life and in national life, that no event can so weld the spirit of human beings together as some disaster. I am confident that New England has never been more welded in spirit than we are today. Whatever the problems which the aftermath of the flood present they are problems of all New England."

President Lawrence made no specific flood relief recommendation.

Three governors—John H. Trumbull, of Connecticut; Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, and Huntley N. Spaulding, of New Hampshire—together with official representatives of other New England states, attended the governor's luncheon, preceding the conference session.

Republican Politician Called to Tell What He Knows of Remus Murder

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 17. — The trial of George Remus, "the king of the bootleggers" for killing his wife, continues to attract big crowds. The jury is not complete yet.

The grand jury has summoned before it to question in regard to the Remus killing and graft connected with Remus' bootlegging game: Joe Bauer, called a big Cincinnati gambler; Dan Bauer, his brother, republican boss; Harry Jackson, son of former Chief of Police Jackson, and others high in political life.

Remus' threatened disclosures have not been made yet. He has said that he will show up the crooked dealings of the prohibition service if the murder case against him is pressed.

Longworth Knifing Cal On Tax Reduction Plan; Proposes to Cut Deeply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. — The House will override the administration's tax reduction limit, Speaker Nicholas Longworth predicted today.

He estimated the cut would be between the $225,000,000 figure recommended by the treasury and the $400,000,000 proposal of the U. S. chamber of commerce.

"There is a strong probability that the reduction will be about $300,000,000," Longworth said. Longworth's "treason to the administration," arouses wrath among the friends of Coolidge.

Poor Equipment Causes Pensy Train Wreck

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Paul Frye, of Logansport, Ind., a railroad fireman, was killed and two engineers were injured, when the first engine of a double-header Pennsylvania passanger train, known as No. 306, jumped off the elevated tracks just outside of the Union Station here today. Only lack of repairs to the track could have caused the accident, say engineers.

AIRPLANES AND MACHINE GUNS MENACE PICKETS

Colorado Strike Leaders Still Held

(Special to the Daily Worker).

DENVER, Nov. 17.—Four national guard airplanes, flying so low that the wind from their propellers and the explosions from the exhaust could be felt by the strikers, swooped down on a picket line at the Columbine mine near here today.

The management of the mine has announced that the picket line would be met by machine-gun fire and a number of these weapons have been placed at strategic points.

State Police Aid Gunmen.

Reinforcements have been added to the mine guards, and state police sworn in by order of Governor Adams are present in large numbers.

Entrances to the mine are surrounded with barbed wire entanglements and barricaded with sand bags.

The Columbine mine is the only coal property in the northern fields that has operated since the strike. Its miners are virtually on a military basis and pickets are kept off the property by open threats of mass murder.

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Demand $2,500 Cash Bail.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 17.—Cash bail as high as $2,500 per man is demanded by the authorities who still hold almost every known Communist and I. W. W. strike leader in the jails here and Pueblo and Trinidad. No charges beyond that of "held for investigation" have been made.

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DENVER, Nov. 17 (FP).—Wholesale arrests of leaders in the I. W. W. coal strike in Colorado, marked by brutal treatment of strikers by Gov. Adams' "special state police" and flouting of constitutional rights has resulted in the taking of a public stand on the strike by the official labor movement here. The Denver Trades & Labor Assembly, heretofore silent, voted to form a committee of

(Continued on Page Two)

A STARTLING REVELATION WILL BE MADE IN TOMORROW'S DAILY WORKER

Radio Commission Is Caught in Wire And Wireless Fight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Federal Radio Commission's flat ban on licensing of commercial radio stations for communication between points where wire facilities are available will be discussed as a result of widespread dissatisfaction over the radio monopoly.

Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, chairman, who is in direct charge of the question of commercial licenses for point-to-point, public service and private stations, after discussion of the situation with a number of applicants, agreed to bring the question before the commission today. Bullard has been eager not only to preserve the monopoly of a few companies whose publicity is right, but is watching the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and cable lines. However, the charges of monopoly have somewhat worried the commission.

The Big Trust.

The Radio Corporation of America holds more licenses than any other single corporation with 42 point-to point stations, most of them operating in the trans-Atlantic service on short waves. "The R.C.A." has 11 public stations. Most of its short wave licenses authorize the use of two or more separate frequencies.

The oil, pipe line, lumber and coal industries, power corporations with extensive wire lines, states and municipalities and transportation companies also are making wide use of commercial radio channels, which generally speaking range from 10 to 150 meters, excepting 2.40 and 80, allocated to amateurs, and the channels over 600 meters.

Recently the moving picture industry has started the use of short wave radiophones for directing operations at long range while on location. Cecil B. Demille has a license for operation at Culver City, Cal., and the Paramount-Famous Players Lasky Corporation has a station at Quapalupi, Cal.

Nicaraguan Population To Be Disarmed Before Elections Take Place

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 17—The Diaz government that was placed in control of the country after American marines had dispersed the liberal government of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, has just issued a decree that all permits for carrying arms must be countersigned by the senior American military officer residing in the jurisdiction of the permit's issuance.

All persons other than the police and soldiers will be disarmed before the coming presidential elections, so that the population will be at the complete mercy of the reaction when the supervision of the elections take place.

BLACKMER WON'T COME BACK AND TESTIFY HE SAYS

Contempt Investigation Supposedly Under Way

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Harry M. Blackmer, the American wanted in the United States to testify in the Fall-Sinclair oil conspiracy case, will continue to defy the American legal authorities until he decides that the time is propitious for him to return home, it was revealed today by intimates of the missing witness.

"I shall return to the United States, but only when I consider the time opportune," Blackmer told friends. "I shall not return before that time."

Blackmer is the man charged with a guilty knowledge of the connection of the Harding-Coolidge regime with the oil thefts, and other such incidents. He has stated to friends of his in Paris that he is not greatly worried over the order by Judge Siddons that $100,000 worth of his American property is to be confiscated unless he comes home to testify.

• • •

Day Wants Less Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An attempt by attorneys for H. Mason Day, vice-president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, to have his bond reduced from $25,000 to $10,000 failed today. Justice McCoy in District Supreme Court refused to grant the reduction, although he gave permission to Day's attorneys to argue the case further next Monday.

Day is one of the associates of Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil magnate, who is charged with conspiracy to tamper with the jury in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case to steal $30,000,000 worth of government oil rights.

U. S. District Attorney Peyton Gordon and his assistant, Neil Burkinshaw, who have been presenting the case of the jury tampering in the Fall-Sinclair trial to the federal grand jury on Friday to explain the statutes under which indictments are to be asked, it was announced this afternoon.

Fur Dyers Issue Statement Calling for Ending of Fight on Left Wing in the Union

Pointing out the serious conditions in the dressing and dyeing locals of the International Fur Workers' Union, a committee of representatives and rank and file workers of locals 2, 3, 54, 58, 25, and 88 representing all the dressing and dying locals in the union issued a statement yesterday calling for immediate action to end the crisis in the organization.

The statement shows that the open shop evil is growing while the union's money is being wasted to fight militant workers instead of being used for organization work. The statement calls for the end of the internal fight in the union and the reinstatement of all expelled and suspended locals and members who belong to the Fur Workers union.

The statement in full, reads as follows:

Text of Statement.

"A call to the International from the members of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Locals:

"We turn to all honest and constructive elements in our International Union with this call for immediate and concrete support.

"This is the first time in the history of our International Union that a committee representing every local of the dress industry comes out openly in the press about the conditions in these locals. The reason for this is that the danger now completely involves every local in the International.

"The dressing and dyeing locals are on the verge of a serious crisis. The biggest shops are being moved out of the center of the industry into various small towns and are being operated on the open shop basis. One shop drags along the other one. There is already in existence a large number of open shops in Jersey City, Sommerville, Paterson, Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, Ridgewood, Bronx and in Brooklyn, not to speak of the very big open shops such as Hollander & Williams.

Open Shops Multiplied.

"The results are very bad. At this time when the union shops have no work the open shops are busy. Of the four and a half million skins that were dressed in the fur industry last year more than half of this number were dressed in open shops. And this year the open shops have increased. Competition of the open shops have become sharper and many large firms are carrying around plans to remove their factories and introduce open shops.

"Due to the destructive struggle that the International is carrying on against the locals of the New York Joint Board, against Local 25 and against the Boston local, as well as against other so-called insurgent locals all over the country, the International is powerless to undertake any sort of a fight against the smallest open shop. The International is financially ruined and morally bankrupt. To our great sorrow the chief officers of our International have absolutely no interest in organization work. It is sufficient to bring out into the open the fact that when the workers of the Ridgewood open shop were prepared to declare a strike in order to compel the firm to settle with the union our International president said to a committee, "Let

(Continued on Page Five)

HEARST DOCUMENT FORGERS EXPOSED AS WOULD-BE BLACKMAILERS; ATTACK SWINGS TO MEXICO-SOVIET RELATIONS

Relate Bed Time Stories About Calles Importing Communist Propagandist from Soviet Union

Famous 'Exposures' Peddled About Mexico City; None So Simple as to Pay for Them

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The "expose" of the hand of the Soviet Union in Mexico, promised for a number of days in flaming headlines came to a laughable climax today in the "revealing" the well-known fact that there are diplomatic relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the government of Mexico. The fact that Alexandria Kollontay, former minister of the Soviet Union to Mexico, was officially welcomed upon her arrival at Mexico City is cited to uphold the Hearst case.

Although there is not a line concerning the activities of Mme. Kollontay in Mexico that can possibly be construed as exceeding her diplomatic mission, the vague suggestions, the implications of the story are written with the idea of creating the impression that there is something irregular about the fact that Mexico welcomed her.

Old Story Reversed.

There is one original note, however, in the Hearst story. The charge is made that the Calles government is financing Communist propaganda instead of the Soviet Union financing such activity. This is a reversal of the time-worn story that has gone the rounds of the anti-working class press since the revolution in Russia of ten years ago.

Further "Disclosures."

In general the other "disclosures" are as ridiculous as yesterday's and pretend to show that President Calles of Mexico ordered a warrant for the sum of $25,000 to be placed at the disposal of some unknown "secretary of the Russian legation in Mexico," for "expenses of Communist propaganda." In the news part of the story Hearst's Mexican "specialist," John Page, repeats the ancient hoax that "free love is advocated by Communists."

Bed-Time Stories.

Appeals to smut-hounds are made in a part of the story appearing this morning under the usual copyright to the effect that a "night restaurant is maintained where revelers make easy conquests of attractive women, who rob them, not of money, but of secret and sometimes valuable information." A final touch is added to this bed-time story with the observation that "men not suspected of knowing anything are not so fortunate with the female habitues of this place."

World's Greatest Propagandist.

Another heroic and eminently patriotic service of Hearst's man Page is the discovery of the most sinister and malevolent propagandist known to history, Dr. Gustave Petrovochi, alleged to be a "Communist propagandist imported from Russia" by the Mexican government.

Petrovochi evidently did such effective work among the youth and adults of Mexico that he had them all lined up for Communism, so he was entrusted to journey to Guatemala where he made many converts to Communism among the Indians in the Peten district. All this work was accomplished with the expenditure of but $30,000, of which $5,000 for the Mexican children and $25,000 for the Indians of Guatemala.

Offered To Peddle Forgeries.

The identical documents now being published by the Hearst papers against Mexico and Nicaragua, and branded by the Mexican government as forgeries, were the basis of blackmail plots in Los Angeles as long ago as last August.

In an official statement yesterday the Mexican foreign office at Washington the documents were again stigmatized as forgeries. The statement said in part:

"The publicity given to the faked documents regarding Mexican activities in the recent case of Nicaragua

(Continued on Page Two)

Tornado Hits Part Of Washington; No Deaths Reported

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A ripping, twisting tornado came out of the south this afternoon and did considerable damage in the northeast and southeast sections of Washington and in nearby Maryland suburbs.

A number of persons were taken to hospitals but no deaths were reported. Property damage was heavy.

Roofs, porches, windows and automobiles were picked up by the wind and hurled in all directions. Several houses collapsed.

At 3.45 o'clock, a dozen people had been brought in to Casualty Hospital for minor injuries.

Bank Officials Charged With Forgery

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17. — The suicide, H. G. Steinbrenner, president of the Brown Industrial Hoist Corporation was under indictment, it became known here today, along with two officers of Huntington, Ind., and Noblesville, Ind., by the federal court of Atlanta, for kiting checks amounting to $16,000,000.

DRY KILLER NOT AN OFFICER

BELOIT, Wisc., Nov. 17.—John Beyer, a prohibition officer who shot and killed Wm. Petroff while raiding his premises was today found to be not credentialed to kill. He had a police badge from the city of Beloit, but his license had run out at the time of the shooting.

ANOTHER JUDGE FOR TUNNEY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17. — Judge Denis J. Normoyle in the circuit court here today dismissed the suit for $15,000 alleging breach of contract brought by Thomas McHale, generally known as Gene Tunney's former "social secretary.

Foreign Labor Office Finds U. S. Worst in Slaughter of Workers

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 17.—The International Labor Office here announces that it has reports of 25,000 workers killed last year in the United States. Industrial accidents in the United States amounted to about 4,000,000 said the labor office, while in France similar accidents during the same period amounted to only about one-twentieth that amount. The United States is the worst offender in the slaughter of industrial workers. Speed and the absolute immunity of the largest corporations from obedience to any safety laws is the cause.

Workers Will Meet In Many Towns to Build Their Party

The membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party in connection with the "Labor Party Campaign and Build the Party Drive" at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., which was to have been held Friday evening has been postponed to next Tuesday evening, Nov. 22.

Other national meetings in the campaign are as follows:

Friday, Nov. 18. Duluth-Superior, at Workers' Hall, 6th & Tower Sts., Superior, Wis. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Twin Cities at Party headquarters, 215 So. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Party headquarters, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Jay Lovestone, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Detroit, Mich. Workers Home, 1343 E. Ferry St. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Sunday, Nov. 20. Noon at Party headquarters, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Monday, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Slovak Hall, 5th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia. W. W. Weinstone, speaker.

Tuesday, Nov. 29, 8 o'clock. Folkets Hus, 2723 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago. Max Bedacht, speaker.

ANOTHER FLIVVER STAR FALLS

DETROIT, Nov. 17. — Fred H. Diehl, chief purchasing agent for the Ford Motor Company has resigned, it was learned today.

Diehl, in his 20 years, has handled purchases running into the billions of dollars annually. He is the second high Ford official abruptly to resign recently.

Revolutionary

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MEDALLIONS — PHOTOS

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EXPLOITED MILL LABOR OF SOUTH "SOLD" TO NORTH

Hosiery Strike Leader Tells of Misery

HENDERSON, North Carolina, Nov. 17.—The workers of the mill villages of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are practically put on the block and sold into servitude by the power interests, and the chambers of commerce, declares Alfred Hoffman, general organizer of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, in a recent analysis of life in "Henderson—or Hell," and in answer to the arguments of those who dilate on the fund of cheap labor in the South as an inducement to Northern manufacturers to move down there.

The strike of 800 workers in the Cooper Mills, of Henderson, which resulted in active strikebreaking by the state of North Carolina and the posting of militia armed with machine guns at the mills, focused interest on this particular mill town, not much worse or better than most of the others. Hoffman led the strike there, which was betrayed later by crooked leaders, and is now posted in Hotel Melbourne, Durham, N. C., where he is raising funds for a further struggle in southern mill town. Following is part of his description of Henderson.

"At 6:30 in the morning we watch the villagers going to work, men, women and children, very reluctantly, very tired after a night's rest. They are in overalls, and the women in cheap cotton slips with sunbonnets on their heads. Some of them barefoot, some of them ragged, but all of them tired. At ten minutes to six the night shift goes in, tired too. At 6 p. m. the day shift comes off and the machinery keeps on going without a stop. Many of the men, and most of the women and children drag themselves along, almost too worn-out to reach their homes.

"For supper you find, fat pork without even the trace of lean, beans, home-made biscuits, corn bread and perhaps a few potatoes or yams, if you are lucky. You sit on 69-cent chairs or more likely it will be a soap box. Perhaps you will eat off a trunk, perhaps off a table. In most cases the tablecloth is last night's newspaper. There is little paint on the wooden walls of the rooms, no paper, hardly ever a picture. The floors sag and if it is not dark you can see the ground through the floor. There are no screens on the windows.

Typhoid Water.

"If you want water take a pail and get it from the spigot outside, however, if you want water fit to drink you will have to walk ten yards or a quarter of a mile for it. If you are afraid of typhoid, or don't like dirty water, you won't drink water at all. The workers are practically put on the auction block and sold at low wages. The southern power interests, and southern chambers of commerce are the auctioneers, selling the south to manufacturers with the bait of thousands of workers to be shamefully exploited.

"Once you start to work in Henderson you get so deep in debt that you can't get away. Here are typical cases:

Case No. 1.

'Mother working. After rent and fuel has been deducted from her pay, she draws 35 cents for 55 hours' work. She has three children in school whom she tries to support. Under better conditions she can earn $6 per week. Her statement to me was, 'Mah Johnathon are gettin' larnin' all ah evah got were what mah man teached me. Ah'l be glad when he can help.'

Case No. 2.

"Mother and daughter working, joint average earnings, $10 per week after rent is deducted. Mother in last stages of tuberculosis with yellow dried-up skin, without flesh, but with a wonderful smile. Her daughter, 19 years old with a hacking tubercular cough spitting blood. Son in last stages of tuberculosis barely able to move, gasping for breath. Found in home during strike without screens on windows, without a bit of medicine, fresh milk, or eggs, very little other food. Mother discovered after she had been sitting up with boy for five days and two nights keeping flies off him. Seven visits with plenty of promises from the county welfare worker brought no results. Boy finally removed to sanitarium through pressure. Mother again working 55 hours with daughter. A good case of a living death. Only one room in house with a waterproof roof.

Case No. 3.

"Widow and two children. Woman sick and unable to work. Coopers (mill owners), through their attorneys had gained judgment to have woman removed from home. Given transportation to Goldsboro.

Case No. 4.

"Single man had been fined for fighting, drunkenness, etc. Borrowed $100 from mill, at the end of six months was still paying on original debt.

Case No. 5.

"Widow with six children earning $7 per work week of 60 hours nights. All children small. Her own words, 'Ah nevah lived so high in all mah bawn days. Ah've got moah to eat now than evah in mah life.' That happened when she went on the strike relief list.

Case No. 6.

"Man and woman working earning Jointly $17 per week. Five small children in family. Rent on house $2 per week. A big garden connected worked by both on Saturdays and oftentimes at night. Only clothes children had were blue shirts and overalls, no shoes or stockings. Man didn't even have a suit to wear Sundays and no white shirts. Woman wore men's brogans because they lasted longer and were cheaper, her only dresses were 14 cents per yard gingham and cheap cotton. Had a man's hat and couldn't afford any other. Didn't have money enough to rent books for the children in school, nor buy shoes.

"These are all cases of good hard workers, working steadily for years and in debt when the time came for an accounting. This is a cross section of southern 'prosperity' and what southern mill owners are doing to the 100 per cent American, native-born whites."

The Equitable Gas Co. of Pittsburgh on Monday morning put a crew of men with torches to repair a gas tank into which they let some gas. The men supposed the tank empty. The resulting explosion killed about fifty men, workers on the tank and in the pottery works next door, and wounded an unknown number, amounting to several hundred, of the working class residents and passers-by in the district. Photo shows babies' bandaged heads—cut by steel projectiles from the explosion. The workers' homes in the neighborhood were destroyed by the blast.

Hearst Papers Forgers Tried Blackmail

(Continued from Page One)

is nothing but shameful opportunism.

"It is shameful because those are the very same faked documents with which certain parties tried to blackmail the government of Mexico. They were offered for sale in $25,000 to our consulate in Los Angeles, on Aug. 24 last, through Dr. Cutberto Hidalgo; and even before knowing the text of the documents, so sure were we of their lack of authenticity that our consul was ordered to refuse the offer and to inform the sellers that the Mexican government was not interested in them, nor did it care whether they were published or not.

Blackmail Attempt Failed.

"Now some American newspapers are publishing these very faked documents, after some months have elapsed, the blackmail having proved a failure.

"The shameful opportunism of this publicity clearly aims to hinder an accord between the two governments in matters at present under negotiations."

The foreign office statement was made just after Manuel C. Tellez, the ambassador, had returned from Mexico where he had conferred with President Calles.

Offered to Other Papers.

Embassy officials also asserted that the same documents were offered for sale on a number of occasions to representatives in Mexico City of several American newspapers and news agencies, but all of them refused to purchase them. The price for which the forgeries were offered to American news agencies in Mexico was but $16,000, a $9,000 reduction for the blackmail price asked for the forgeries in Los Angeles.

Because of Hearst's interest in Mexico as the owner of millions of acres of land expropriated from the peasants and because he fears the enforcement of the land laws will again place this land in the hands of its rightful owners his chain of papers publishes the forgeries after other publications have turned them down flat.

Close political observers here see in the Hearst publication of the series of forgeries an attempt to justify the frightful action of American armed forces in Nicaragua and the ravaging of that country by American imperialism in order that the proposed canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific may be built as an aid to the military and naval power of the United States in carrying out its desire to dominate that part of the world.

* * *

Expect More Obregon Attacks.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Warnings against further attempts upon the life of ex-President Alvaro Obregon, who is a candidate to succeed President Calles, was sounded in the lower chamber of congress early today by Jose Ancona, friend and adherent of Obregon.

The federal district police said they would probably reveal at once the names of prominent persons held incommunicado for the attack upon Obregon last Sunday.

War Program Is Blamed for Death of Tax Cut Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A wave of pessimism swept the ranks of congressional advocates of a huge tax reduction program today as the administration began to exert pressure to hold down the cut. The war program is blamed.

With the House Ways and Means committee still in the preliminary stages of framing the new bill after exhaustive hearings, proponents of a tax cut of $400,000,000 had virtually abandoned hope of success.

The real fight, it was indicated, would be between a revised democratic house program for a $321,000,000 cut and the limitation of $225,000,000 set by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Smoot Changes Front.

The action of Senator Smoot, (R.), of Utah, chairman of the senate finance committee, in changing his views after being called into conference by President Coolidge, was responsible for much of the pessimism.

Although Rep. William R. Green, (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, remained silent following his conference with Mr. Coolidge, he has expressed belief that the tax cut would be under $300,000,000.

Mellon admitted that his program, which calls for a reduction of not more than $225,000,000, is based upon the decline of business during the present year as compared with 1926.

Propping Up Coolidge Myth.

In an attempt to bolster up the failing myth of Coolidge prosperity, Mellon gives it as his "optimistic" view that "while a slowing down of business in some industries may mean a drop in tax payments, this may be largely made up by the payments from other industries which have been going at a strong pace."

Faced with the fact of a gradual decline in all industrial lines and a pronounced decline in some, especially in coal and steel; with the automobile industry in a disastrous condition of uncertainty; with the acute dissatisfaction of the farmers, Secretary Mellon still declares that there has been no recession in 1927 that can be called "subnormal."

Major Industries Decline.

Official statistics of the Treasury Department show a decline in major industries which all "optimistic" interpretations of the treasury experts cannot explain away. Steel and iron production in September, the last month for which the figures are available, was less than in August and lower than in any months since 1925. In spite of this fact, Secretary Mellon refers hopefully to the "apparent improvement" in the steel industry as a favorable sign. If the "apparent improvement" is based upon an increase in "inquiries" of prospective buyers of pig iron, and upon a small flurry of orders in steel, it is anything but an encouraging sign. Financial papers reported on Tuesday that iron consumers have been very slow in buying.

Airplanes and Machine Guns in Colorado

(Continued from Page One)

100 to urge the governor to recall his "rangers" and instead hold a public hearing on the strike issues.

While officials of the assembly considered names for the committee, hundreds of Denver trade unionists participated in a parade of sympathizers through Denver's streets to protest arrest of strike leaders.

Leaders Arrested.

Every strike leader known to authorities has been jailed and is held incommunicado. In many cases the strikers were imprisoned without formal charges. The arrests followed raids on mass meetings of the workers. Several clashes occurred between strikers and the special officers but no one was seriously injured.

Among those held are Roger Franceszon, national I. W. W. head, A. S. Embree, Paul Seidler, Kristen Svanum, Hugh Oehler, C. R. Orr, Karl Clemons, A. B. Harris and E. M. Huber. Following the arrests, R. W. Henderson, Bakersfield, Cal., attorney, took charge of defense work for the I. W. W. Petitions for writs of habeas corpus have been filed on behalf of the leaders.

Arrest Pickets.

Arrest of the leaders has had little effect on the workers' morale. Despite reports of the daily newspapers claiming many have returned to work, only a few have left the ranks and none of the mines closed by the strike have resumed operation.

Starting their campaign of intimidation in the southern Walsenburg district, the governor's special police carried their work into the northern fields as well, jailing leaders there. Col. Paul P. Newlon, commander of the state national guard, with a group of guardsmen, has been sent to the north with orders to arrest pickets.

Armed Guards.

Guards of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. properties are being armed with machine guns and coal camps throughout the state are rapidly assuming martial appearance. A machine gun has been placed in front of the Walsenburg county courthouse, presumably to prevent delivery of the jailed strikers. Many of the prisoners have been taken to Pueblo, outside of the coal district.

Severe condemnation of tactics used by the governor's police is contained in a statement issued by the social service commission of Colorado Methodist churches. Recalling the horrors of Ludlow, the statement declares the clergymen "view with apprehension the development of the present coal strike." The commission charges the police with "gross violation of constitutional rights in abridging free speech and free assemblage and in making arrests without placing charges against the workers." Such tactics are provocative of violence, it concludes. The statement declares the church stands for collective bargaining and a living wage as a minimum in every industry.

RENEGADE INDIAN KILLS.

ANTLERS, Okla., Nov. 17. — Major Victor Locke, Jr., a Choctaw Indian who played politics until he was appointed by the federal government "Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes" went on trial today for killing Abner Battiest, an Indian, over Battiest's attempt to woo a girl of the tribe. The evidence is that Locke, with three followers, went to Battiest's house, called him out, and shot him down on his doorstep.

WET BEATS KLAN.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 17.—A wet Democrat, S. Harrison White, newly elected to the House of Representatives, announced today that he considers he has a mandate to seek repeal of the Volstead act. He was opposed by Lawrence C. Phipps, Republican state boss, who had the backing of the anti-saloon league and the Ku Klux Klan.

POWER LOBBYISTS BUSY TO PREVENT PROBE OF TRUST

Seek Whitewashing by Federal Commission

By LAWRENCE TODD (Fed. Press).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—That the power lobby headed by Josiah T. Newcomb and his Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, boasting an investment of $17,000,000,000, is contemplating a new trick to escape investigation by a special committee to be elected by the Senate, has been reported to The Federated Press from an authoritative source.

Not only does Newcomb's lobby seek to avoid investigation by Sen. Thos. J. Walsh's proposed special committee, but it is desperately determined that the Senate committee shall not pry into the secrets of the holding companies in the power industry, nor examine the books of power companies to learn the actual cost of producing and distributing electricity. This inquiry into costs might result in sensational disclosures that would affect the charges permitted by public utility commissions in the states, and might give a powerful impetus to the demand for public ownership and operation of a giant power system across the continent.

"Whitewash Trust."

The trick, it appears, is to consist of a bland proposal that any inquiry be handled by the Federal Trade Commission, which last spring issued the first section of a report on Control of Power Companies in response to the Norris resolution of 1925. This report was rambling, confusing and sprinkled with references to the views of power magnates on their own interests. It concluded with a whitewash statement that there is no power trust.

Sen. Walsh has just made a declaration that he will re-introduce his resolution of inquiry on the first day of the new session. He also says that the power crowd will try to sidetrack it, but he will fight any attempt to evade a vote on his demand for a direct investigation by a committee to be elected by the Senate itself. Walsh does not propose that Vice-President Dawes, whose family is in the power combine, shall name the members of this committee.

His suspicion of Dawes is equalled by his distrust of the Federal Trade Commission, since that body is now stacked by President Coolidge as a pro-privilege agency. Commissioners Nugent and Thompson—the last two liberals—are gone, and Commissioner Humphrey, former corporation lobbyist, dominates the policy.

Slated for Congress.

The second section of the Commission's report under the Norris resolution, which will deal with the "supply of electric power machinery and equipment, and on competitive conditions in the entire power field," has been completed by the staff and is now being reviewed by the Commission.

It will probably go to Congress in December, and will presumably seek to prove that there is no private combine embracing the Westinghouse and General Electric equipment concerns, nor any power trust reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One section of the Norris resolution the Commission—on majority vote with Nugent and Thompson dissenting—referred to a complaisant attorney general, who ruled it illegal. That was the demand that it probe the power lobby.

Stock Watering.

"The Commission shall also ascertain," ran the resolution, "and report what, if any, effort has been made by the said General Electric Company or other corporations, companies, organizations, or associations, or anyone in its behalf, or in behalf of any trade organization of which it is a member, through the expenditure of money or through the control of the avenues of publicity, to influence or control public opinion on the question of municipal or public ownership of the means by which power is developed and electric energy is generated and distributed."

Walsh is ready to ask that this inquiry be made by his proposed special committee, along with the probe into holding companies, mergers, stock watering and extortionate prices for electricity.

ICOR BAZAAR IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The "Icor" (Jewish Colonists In Soviet Russia) bazaar will open Nov. 25 at the Douglas Park Auditorium. The funds will be used to start a colony to be known as Chicago in the Crimea, Soviet Union.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 17 (FP).—Laundry workers here have organized a union in order to better conditions. Local leaders were aided in organization work by officials of the Seattle Laundry Workers' Union.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The proposed flight of Captain Frederick A. Giles, British aviator, from California to Hawaii enroute to Australia, was postponed here today until tomorrow because of adverse weather conditions.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Upholsterer Lefts Force Officials to Fight for Pickets

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 17.—The Upholsterers' Union, Local 15, introduced a resolution at the last meeting of the Central Labor Council calling for a campaign of organized labor of Los Angeles against the Anti-Picketing ordinance of the city, which is being used by the Hill Bros. firm at the present time to prevent striking upholsterers from picketing their shop. The resolution calls for making a test case of the law, and to start a campaign for its repeal.

The reactionaries, who have been pussyfooting about this question for a long time, referred it to the Executive Board. H. Chait, organizer of the Upholsterers' Union, appeared before that body, and made a strong plea for political action on a united basis in a fight against this bill. When the officials made vague promises about using their influence with the politicians of the city council, Chait again demanded definite steps be taken other than begging favors of the "friends of labor."

The DAILY WORKER.

He spoke in favor of a labor party and independent political action as a means of fighting for the workers' demands, pointing out that officials were all enthusiastic about a Labor Party in England, but when it came home, they dodged the issue. He further stated to the Executive Board of the Central Labor Council, that whether they liked it or not, the capitalist press would do nothing for them. "I, for one, find only The DAILY WORKER, as representing the workers' interests," he declared.

"The Friends of Labor."

Buzzel, secretary of the Central Labor Council, admitted that within one year every union in the city would face trouble because of the anti-picket law, but declined to do anything about it, other than see his friends in the city council, who are usually silent when the unions ask favors of them.

The issue comes before the Central Labor Council again at its next meeting, and every effort will be made by the progressive bloc to prevent it being ditched or pigeon-holed. There is no question that in the coming year this will be one of the livest issues before the workers of Los Angeles on the political field, and a strong movement towards independent political action should result on the part of the labor organizations here.

Mellen, Man Who Helped Wreck Railroad, Dies

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17. — Charles Sanger Mellen died today.

Mellen retired from the presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in 1913 while his management was under fire.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford was looted by an "inside gang," which made millions at the expense of the minority stockholders, and put the railroad into the hands of receivers.

A SHORT COURSE
of
ECONOMIC
SCIENCE
By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvolaitsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

"COMRADE BOGDANOFF'S book is a comprehensive and popular introduction to the study of the principles of Marxian philosophy. It was, as the author says in his preface, written in the dark days of Tsarist reaction for the use of secret workers' study circles; and it serves today as a textbook in hundreds, if not thousands, of party schools and study circles now functioning in Soviet Russia."

The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second

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Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

BALDWIN STOPS DISCUSSION ON MINE SITUATION

Halts Sharp Criticism of Tory Policies

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Uproar broke out in the House of Commons this afternoon when Premier Baldwin announced that "no further time could be afforded" for discussion of the unemployment situation in the coal fields. This was an answer to the demand that opportunity be given for further debate before there is a vote upon the motion censuring the government for its handling of the coal situation.

Stanley Baldwin

Laborite members shouted criticism of the premier's decision and Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party announced that he would make formal demand for time to discuss the action of the government and the responsibility of the premier.

Yesterday's session was twice adjourned when the criticism of the Baldwin government became too sharp for the Speaker of the House.

Candidate Running As Anti-Negro Man Beaten in Memphis

By WM. PICKENS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The appeal of a white candidate for office of mayor, on the ground that he was opposed to Negroes, failed in Memphis.

This victory against Negro-haters is to be credited to Bob Church in Memphis, if the word of the haters themselves is to be credited. On the day before the election Paine declared that if Overton, whom the Negroes supported for mayor was elected, it would be a Negro victory, pure and simple, and would make Bob Church "dictator" of city jobs as Paine claims is already true as to Federal jobs.

Allowing for the exaggerations of a politician scrambling for an office, as was Paine, it is nevertheless true that his defeat was a victory for the Negroes, especially since he insisted all along that the Negro was the issue, and based his campaign on his "sassy" reply to a Negro delegation which went to him to ask (he said "demand") that Memphis employ colored people on the police force and in the fire department, and that the parks of the city (he said "white" parks) be opened to Negroes as to all other citizens who pay to support those parks. On the day before the election Paine in a passionate appeal to white Memphians exclaimed: "Stop Bob Church and his Negro Club with ballots now,"—implying that they would otherwise have to "stop" them with something else later.

Puppet Morocco Sultan, Kept by French, Dead

FEZ, Morocco, Nov. 17.—The Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Yusef, died today. He was born in 1882 and had reigned for 15 years. Mulai Yusef was the seventieth of the ruling dynasty.

"You Are Vanguard of Revolution," A. J. Cook Tells Marching Miners

READING, Eng. — "You are the advance guard of a revolutionary army," A. J. Cook, Secretary of the British Miners Federation told the marching Welsh miners who are tramping to London to call Parliament's attention to the destitution in the coal fields. "You are marching agains Baldwinism and capitalism," Cook declared.

Workers' committees here provided the marchers with food and shelter. The miners will start for Maidenhead tomorrow.

Masses Hostile As Fuad, British Tool, Returns to Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 17. — After four months holidaying in Europe at full salary and $100,000 for vacation expenses given him by the British. King Fuad, of Egypt, returned to Cairo today on the eve of the renewal of momentous negotiations with Britain, for Egypt's independence, which the late Zagloul Pasha once told had been promised to Egypt 64 times by Britain.

Crowds Were Hostile.

When the king returned yesterday the crowds along the streets from the station to the Abdin Palace were more hostile than enthusiastic. There was a soldier every twelve feet on each side of the street. Queen Nazli, called by her friends the most unhappy woman in Egypt because of the rigid seclusion in which she is kept by King Fuad, was relegated to the housewifely duty of remaining with the children, and did not appear in the parade.

Best Paid Monarch.

King Fuad, the highest paid king in the world, receives more per month than President Coolidge does per year. His annual salary is $750,000 besides all expenses of the palace. The queen receives $50,000 a year for "pin money," from the state, but finds little chance to spend it. Seven year old Crown Prince Faruk draws $90,000 a year.

Britain Protests as Bolivia Uses German Instructors in Army

SANTIAGO, Chile (By Mail).—The Chilean government organ "La Nación" reports semi-official information that the French and British legations in La Paz, Bolivia, protested against the employment of German army instructors by the Bolivian government. The protests are said to have indicated that Bolivia is violating the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Bolivion government is said to have answered that the engaged army instructors are naturalized citizens of the Free State of Danzig and consequently exempt from Versailles provisions.

Franco-Greek Treaty Seen in Briand Confab

PARIS, Nov. 17. — A Franco-Greek treaty of amity, such as that recently signed with Yugoslavia, may result from a long conference held between Foreign Minister Briand and Foreign Minister Politis of Greece.

The Foreign office refused to comment on the nature of the meeting.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik
(Romance)

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Irving Place and 15th Street

Russia in Overalls
(Scenes of Reconstruction)

Miracle of Soldier Ivan
(Comedy)

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Tickets in advance 50c. At the door 75 cents.

Sunday
Nov. 20
from 2 P. M.
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For the Freeing of the Mineola Victims!

KRUPSKAYA AT THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, snapped at Moscow during the All Union Conference of Women. She is shown in the center of the photograph, hatless and plainly dressed.

Daily Work of a Soviet Factory Committee

ON this door there is no notice: "Office hours from 2," neither is there the notice: "No entrance without special call," or some such forbidding device. The door is opened and shut every minute, and during the dinner interval, 10-15 minutes before work starts, an hour or two after working hours, this door is almost continually open, for through it stream men and women workers from the various departments intent on having their difficulties settled.

This room is not strikingly comfortable and beautiful. The premises of the factory committee reflect the status of the enterprise. If the latter is in a fine building the room of the factory committee has also a parquet floor, oaken tables, etc. If the enterprise itself is poor, or has not yet had time to arrange its premises properly, the factory committee shares its fate. But even if there be only an ordinary deal table with two workers sitting behind it the work of the trade union nucleus goes on uninterruptedly. All the more so as the main work is not done in the office where any document issued by the factory committee can be typed and stamped, but in the department, the workshop or at the bench. The work of the factory committee can be judged by its connection with the rank and file. If the elected representative of the workers is often seen among them, has always paper and pencil in hand to put down any complaints or proposals—the factory committee is alright, but if the factory committee ensconces itself behind a bulwark of files and documents and is so buried in them that it does not see what is actually going on, then the factory committee is certainly all wrong.

The rate at which the factory committee work, so to speak its pulse can be ascertained after an hour or two at the factory.

* * *

Alexiev is the name of the factory committee's secretary. He is a turner, has been doing trade union work for the last 18 months. Prior to his election to the factory committee he collected membership dues; was delegate from his department and was a good and business-like speaker at meetings. Alexiev was elected by the workers of the factory to their committee. This post did not release him entirely from factory work,—his union managed to get for him six hours off per week for his committee work, two hours on three days at the expense of the enterprise. But at the next elections, Alexiev was m[illegible] the factory committe[illegible] him entirely from fa[illegible]

* * *

Now Alexiev sits [illegible] committee office durin[illegible] terval, an hour before [illegible] hours after work. Du[illegible] hours he goes from depart[illegible] partment, or goes out in t[illegible] with the work of the factory [illegible] mittee.

"Where have you been today Comrade Alexiev?"

"Well, I spent a considerable time in the Muni (urban housing commission); the wife of the locksmith, Petrov, has been taken ill and we must find better housing accommodation for her."

"Speak of the devil and he is sure to appear"—Petrov appeared on the threshold.

"Well, what have you got to say?"

"They promised that everything will be alright by tomorrow."

* * *

Then came the collector of membership dues from one of the departments and while Alexiev is writing out a receipt he unburdens himself:

"Although this is a matter for the Labour Protection organ I have been asked to tell you that there is something wrong with the roof. Autumn is approaching and this matter should be certainly seen to. Alexiev makes a note of it and promises to come to the department and see for himself what is wrong. Then comes someone else:

"Comrade Alexiev, you promised an article for the wall-newspaper about the work of the factory committee."

"No time, I am too busy."

As if in confirmation of this, somebody comes in and puts on the table a notice about a session of the managing board of the union on that day at 6 p. m. sharp, and a voice of the secretary of the nucleus is heard over the telephone:

"Aren't you coming upstairs at last, Alexiev, the whole bureau is waiting for you!"

"Have you seen?—Alexiev points to the notice. Have you heard?"—he points to the telephone and rushes out of the room.

* * *

While he is absent another member of the factory committee attends to the applicants. The trade union nu[illegible] really and truly, to quote [illegible]msky, "looking after its [illegible]n the cradle to the [illegible]ust listen to a few of [illegible] in the factory com[illegible] [illegible]y be obtained from [illegible]d? A loan is very [illegible] Cultural Commis[illegible] me," shouts at the [illegible]e blacksmith of the [illegible] was born to me today [illegible] club for October chil[illegible] [illegible] is again bother about the norms. Alexiev do bring up this question. . . ."

"Shall we get at last more books for our library?"

"How will it be with the children this year? Will a kindergarten be opened?"

To all these questions workers expect to get an answer from their local committee. They come into this room as full masters of their factory committee and their union, they draw attention to various matters, they ask, they insist, they demand. Alexiev has hardly time to put down all they have to say.

* * *

Later on when the crowds have gone, when there is quiet in the room, or in the evening in his home after meetings and conferences, Alexiev arranges all the workers' demands and queries under different headings: "for the session," "for the delegate meeting," "to be placed before the production commission." Alexiev duplicates his notes in order to be able to see later on if they have been acted upon, if none of the complaints and proposals have been neglected.

Riff Tribesmen Release Four French Captives

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Nov. 17.—Yves Steeg, Jean Maillet and two young French women named Arnaud, who were ransomed by the French government after being kidnapped by Riff tribesmen, are enroute to the French military lines and should be delivered to the French authorities before night, it was officially announced today.

The former captives reached French territory at 11 o'clock. Steeg and Maillet are nephews of the French governor general of Morocco. They and two women Baroness Steinhel and Mme. Prokoroff — were kidnapped late in October while on a hunting trip.

The Riff tribesmen are understood to have demanded the release of a number of natives taken captive by the French.

DUMMY SHELVES FOR DUMMY PRINCE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Secret cabinets and dummy bookshelves [illegible] features of the Prince of W[illegible] home at Marlborough H[illegible] is all ready for occupa[illegible]

LABOR PARTY LOST SEATS IN MUNICIPAL POLLS BY FIGHTING AGAINST MILITANTS WITHIN RANKS

HULL, England, Nov. 17.—Labor Party triumphed at the polls in Britain's nation-wide city elections. Again a net loss of 68 seats in municipal councils suffered by the Tories, the Labor Party gained 96 seats. The results were:

	Gain	Loss
Labor	111	15
Tory	10	78
Liberals	13	33
Independents	17	26

The drift toward the Labor Party, which it is predicted will result in a general parliamentary election next spring, and sensational Labor gains, is plainly apparent in the city elections. The victories were gained principally in the industrial Midlands district. In Bootle and Liverpool six seats were won for Labor. In Cardiff and Bolton, five seats each switched from Tory to Labor. Blackburn, Bradford, Plymouth, Leicester, Birmingham and Manchester switched four seats each to Labor on the city councils.

Reformists' Old Tricks.

The only notable loss occurred in Glasglow where the Labor Party lost five seats due to the division in the workers' forces caused by the effort of the Labor Party to expel local Communist members and reorganize district parties. The same course has been pursued in several London boroughs, but London did not vote in these elections.

The Labor Party victories were especially significant in Leeds and Sheffield, where big municipal enterprises have been initiated in the past year, particularly in the distribution of milk and coal at cost to the workers. In each case a united Tory-Liberal combination was given severe setbacks.

"Poor" Relief.

The municipal elections are important in Britain because the administration of unemployment and poor relief lies in the hands of city councils. In Labor cities, liberal relief to the victims of industrial depression has aroused the enmity of the Tories who in many cases have joined with Liberals in Citizens, Independent and Business Men's Leagues to put up a united front against advancing labor.

In Hull, three rank and file workers defeated three sleek business men in impressive Labor gains. In nearly every ward the vote was close. The labor group now numbers 23, a gain of 10 since the general strike, revealing the popular revulsion against the Tory portion of the city council posing under the name of Municipal Reformers.

Liberals Out.

The city elections are a shock to the Liberal Party, whose ambitious schemes to ride into power are definitely deflated by their lack of success in the city elections. Labor was conceded big gains, but the Liberal party hoped also to make an impressive showing. Instead it actually lost 20 more councilmanic seats.

Portuguese Dictator Orders Arrest of All College, School Heads

LONDON, Nov. 17. — The heads of all colleges and the headmasters of all schools of Lisbon have been ordered arrested by the Portuguese dictator, President Carmona, for having closed all schools and colleges yesterday under the impression that a revolution had broken out.

ALL EDITORS IN ITALY MUST BE LOYAL FASCISTS

Black Shirts Fearing Revolt, Pass Decree

ROME, Nov. 17.—The editors and the chief executive of all of the most important newspapers must be "loyal members of the Fascisti," according to a resolution adopted by the Grand Council of the Fascist Party, which in its concluding session discussed the press.

The recommendation is part of a definite drive to stifle any possible opposition to the fascist regime. A decree made a short time ago bars non-Fascists from the Italian Parliament and prevents workers who are not affiliated with the Fascist trade unions (similar in many respects to the company unions in the United States) from voting in any of the elections.

* * *

(The steps recently taken by the Fascist regime for a rigid suppression of all opposition are regarded as the result of the growing unrest in Italy against the recent wage slashes decreed by the Fascist regime and the Fascist terror.

Reports recently received from towns in Switzerland near the Italian border describe sporadic revolts against the wage cut decree and declare that companies of Fascist militia have been despatched to cities, towns and villages thruout Italy to guard against possible outbreaks.)

Homeless Children In USSR Cared for

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (By Mail).—It is a well-known fact that from all parts of the country homeless children and adolescents flocked to Moscow—the centre of Soviet Russia. Moreover, most of these homeless young people were youngsters who more than once had been given shelter in children's homes, receiving centres, etc., but could not settle anywhere. Although the total number of such homeless elements is not so big, they are the most difficult to manage.

The Children's Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee had set the task that there should be no homeless elements in Moscow by the Tenth Anniversary of October.

This task has been carried out almost fully. At present already over two thousand homeless children have been placed in the receiving centres in Moscow. But few homeless children can be found now in the Moscow streets.

VERA CATHCART ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 17. — Vera, Countess of Cathcart, who is suffering from angina pectoris, was so low today that the physicians feared she could not recover. She failed to rally after a serious relapse.

CHINESE PROTEST IMPERIALISM; U. S. WARSHIP RUSHED

Warlords in Battle for Control of Canton

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 17.—The United States gunboat Ashville has been despatched to Yeungkong, where anti-American demonstrations are reported to have taken place.

* * *

HONGKONG, China, Nov. 17.—Chang Fat-tui, militarist who is trying to set up a government in Canton headed by Wang Chin-wei, attempted to seize Canton last night, according to reports from that city. Gunfire between Chang's forces and the forces of Li Chai-sum (reactionary generalissimo in command of the city) kept up thruout the night.

(Chang Fat-tui who is attempting to take Canton commanded the famous fifth (Iron) battalion in the Nationalist army, composed mostly of left wing workers. Most of the Communists and left wing elements were killed off following the successive betrayals of the revolution by Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow Government. Chang marched against Canton where he concluded a truce with Li Chai-sum.)

New Ambassador to Japan From U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky today was appointed Soviet Ambassador to Tokio.

Troyanovsky, who is 45 years old, started a revolutionary career against the old czarist regime in 1902. Seven years later he was exiled and fled to France.

He returned to Russia in 1917. His last office was chairman of the Board of the Soviet Trade Trust.

U. S. Informs League It Will Take Part in Arms Meet; USSR to Attend

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IRON IN URALS.

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Daily Worker -- Freiheit
BALL
Saturday, December 17
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 49th St. & Eighth Avenue

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

BALDWIN STOPS DISCUSSION ON MINE SITUATION

Halts Sharp Criticism of Tory Policies

Stanley Baldwin

LONDON, Nov. 17. — Uproar broke out in the House of Commons this afternoon when Premier Baldwin announced that "no further time could be afforded" for discussion of the unemployment situation in the coal fields. This was an answer to the demand that opportunity be given for further debate before there is a vote upon the motion censuring the government for its handling of the coal situation.

Laborite members shouted criticism of the premier's decision and Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party announced that he would make formal demand for time to discuss the action of the government and the responsibility of the premier.

Yesterday's session was twice adjourned when the criticism of the Baldwin government became too sharp for the Speaker of the House.

Candidate Running As Anti-Negro Man Beaten in Memphis

By WM. PICKENS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The appeal of a white candidate for office of mayor, on the ground that he was opposed to Negroes, failed in Memphis.

This victory against Negro-haters is to be credited to Bob Church in Memphis, if the word of the haters themselves is to be credited. On the day before the election Paine declared that if Overton, whom the Negroes supported for mayor was elected, it would be a Negro victory, pure and simple, and would make Bob Church "dictator" of city jobs as Paine claims is already true as to Federal jobs.

Allowing for the exaggerations of a politician scrambling for an office, as was Paine, it is nevertheless true that his defeat was a victory for the Negroes, especially since he insisted all along that the Negro was the issue, and based his campaign on his "sassy" reply to a Negro delegation which went to him to ask (he said "demand") that Memphis employ colored people on the police force and in the fire department, and that the parks of the city (he said "white" parks) be opened to Negroes as to all other citizens who pay to support those parks. On the day before the election Paine in a passionate appeal to white Memphians exclaimed: "Stop Bob Church and his Negro Club with ballots now,"—implying that they would otherwise have to "stop" them with something else later.

Puppet Morocco Sultan, Kept by French, Dead

FEZ, Morocco, Nov. 17.—The Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Yusef, died today. He was born in 1882 and had reigned for 15 years. Mulai Yusef was the seventieth of the ruling dynasty.

"You Are Vanguard of Revolution," A. J. Cook Tells Marching Miners

READING, Eng. — "You are the advance guard of a revolutionary army," A. J. Cook, Secretary of the British Miners Federation told the marching Welsh miners who are tramping to London to call Parliament's attention to the destitution in the coal fields. "You are marching agains Baldwinism and capitalism," Cook declared.

Workers' committees here provided the marchers with food and shelter. The miners will start for Maidenhead tomorrow.

Masses Hostile As Fuad, British Tool, Returns to Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 17. — After four months holidaying in Europe at full salary and $100,000 for vacation expenses given him by the British, King Fuad, of Egypt, returned to Cairo today on the eve of the renewal of momentous negotiations with Britain, for Egypt's independence, which the late Zagloul Pasha once told had been promised to Egypt 64 times by Britain.

Crowds Were Hostile.

When the king returned yesterday the crowds along the streets from the station to the Abdin Palace were more hostile than enthusiastic. There was a soldier every twelve feet on each side of the street. Queen Nazli, called by her friends the most unhappy woman in Egypt because of the rigid seclusion in which she is kept by King Fuad, was relegated to the housewifely duty of remaining with the children, and did not appear in the parade.

Best Paid Monarch.

King Fuad, the highest paid king in the world, receives more per month than President Coolidge does per year. His annual salary is $750,000 besides all expenses of the palace. The queen receives $50,000 a year for "pin money," from the state, but finds little chance to spend it. Seven year old Crown Prince Faruk draws $90,000 a year.

Britain Protests as Bolivia Uses German Instructors in Army

SANTIAGO, Chile (By Mail).—The Chilean government organ "La Nación" reports semi-official information that the French and British legations in La Paz, Bolivia, protested against the employment of German army instructors by the Bolivian government. The protests are said to have indicated that Bolivia is violating the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Bolivion government is said to have answered that the engaged army instructors are naturalized citizens of the Free State of Danzig and consequently exempt from Versailles provisions.

Franco-Greek Treaty Seen in Briand Confab

PARIS, Nov. 17. — A Franco-Greek treaty of amity, such as that recently signed with Yugoslavia, may result from a long conference held between Foreign Minister Briand and Foreign Minister Politis of Greece.

The Foreign office refused to comment on the nature of the meeting.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik
(Romance)

RUSSIA ON THE SCREEN
A Review of Russian Films
at IRVING PLAZA HALL
Irving Place and 15th Street

Russia in Overalls
(Scenes of Reconstruction)

Miracle of Soldier Ivan
(Comedy)

Under auspices *Joint Defense & Relief Committee Cloakmakers & Furriers*
41 Union Square, Room 714

Tickets in advance 50c. At the door 75 cents.

Sunday
Nov. 20
from 2 P. M.
till midnight

For the Freeing of the Mineola Victims!

KRUPSKAYA AT THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, snapped at Moscow during the All Union Conference of Women. She is shown in the center of the photograph, hatless and plainly dressed.

Daily Work of a Soviet Factory Committee

ON this door there is no notice: "Office hours from 2," neither is there the notice: "No entrance without special call," or some such forbidding device. The door is opened and shut every minute, and during the dinner interval, 10-15 minutes before work starts, an hour or two after working hours, this door is almost continually open, for through it stream men and women workers from the various departments intent on having their difficulties settled.

This room is not strikingly comfortable and beautiful. The premises of the factory committee reflect the status of the enterprise. If the latter is in a fine building the room of the factory committee has also a parquet floor, oaken tables, etc. If the enterprise itself is poor, or has not yet had time to arrange its premises properly, the factory committee shares its fate. But even if there be only an ordinary deal table with two workers sitting behind it the work of the trade union nucleus goes on uninterruptedly. All the more so as the main work is not done in the office where any document issued by the factory committee can be typed and stamped, but in the department, the workshop or at the bench. The work of the factory committee can be judged by its connection with the rank and file. If the elected representative of the workers is often seen among them, has always paper and pencil in hand to put down any complaints or proposals—the factory committee is alright, but if the factory committee ensconces itself behind a bulwark of files and documents and is so buried in them that it does not see what is actually going on, then the factory committee is certainly all wrong.

The rate at which the factory committees work, so to speak its pulse can be ascertained after an hour or two at the factory.

• • •

Alexiev is the name of the factory committee's secretary. He is a turner, has been doing trade union work for the last 18 months. Prior to his election to the factory committee he collected membership dues, was delegate from his department and was a good and business-like speaker at meetings. Alexiev was elected by the workers of the factory to their committee. This post did not release him entirely from factory work,—his union managed to get for him six hours off per week for his committee work, two hours on three days at the expense of the enterprise. But at the next elections, Alexiev was made secretary of the factory committee which released him entirely from factory work.

• • •

Now Alexiev sits in the factory committee office during the dinner interval, an hour before work and two hours after work. During working hours he goes from department to department, or goes out in connection with the work of the factory committee.

"Where have you been today Comrade Alexiev?"

"Well, I spent a considerable time in the Muni (urban housing commission); the wife of the locksmith, Petrov, has been taken ill and we must find better housing accommodation for her."

"Speak of the devil and he is sure to appear"—Petrov appeared on the threshold.

"Well, what have you got to say?"

"They promised that everything will be alright by tomorrow."

• • •

Then came the collector of membership dues from one of the departments and while Alexiev is writing out a receipt he unburdens himself:

"Although this is a matter for the Labour Protection organ I have been asked to tell you that there is something wrong with the roof. Autumn is approaching and this matter should be certainly seen to. Alexiev makes a note of it and promises to come to the department and see for himself what is wrong. Then comes someone else:

"Comrade Alexiev, you promised an article for the wall-newspaper about the work of the factory committee."

"No time, I am too busy."

As if in confirmation of this, somebody comes in and puts on the table a notice about a session of the managing board of the union on that day at 6 p. m. sharp, and a voice of the secretary of the nucleus is heard over the telephone:

"Aren't you coming upstairs at last, Alexiev, the whole bureau is waiting for you!"

"Have you seen?—Alexiev points to the notice. Have you heard?"—he points to the telephone and rushes out of the room.

• • •

While he is absent another member of the factory committee attends to the applicants. The trade union nucleus is really and truly, to quote Comrade Tomsky, "looking after its members from the cradle to the grave." Let us just listen to a few of the conversations in the factory committee:

"When can money be obtained from the Mutual Aid fund? A loan is very much needed."

"Comrades of the Cultural Commission, congratulate me," shouts at the top of his voice the blacksmith of the factory," a son was born to me today and I ask for a club for October children."

"There is again bother about the norms. Alexiev do bring up this question. . . ."

"Shall we get at last more books for our library?"

"How will it be with the children this year? Will a kindergarten be opened?"

To all these questions workers expect to get an answer from their local committee. They come into this room as full masters of their factory committee and their union, they draw attention to various matters, they ask, they insist, they demand. Alexiev has hardly time to put down all they have to say.

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Later on when the crowds have gone, when there is quiet in the room, or in the evening in his home after meetings and conferences, Alexiev arranges all the workers' demands and queries under different headings: "for the session," "for the delegate meeting," "to be placed before the production commission." Alexiev duplicates his notes in order to be able to see later on if they have been acted upon, if none of the complaints and proposals have been neglected.

Riff Tribesmen Release Four French Captives

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Nov. 17. —Yves Steeg, Jean Maillet and two young French women named Arnaud, who were ransomed by the French government after being kidnapped by Riff tribesmen, are enroute to the French military lines and should be delivered to the French authorities before night, it was officially announced today.

The former captives reached French territory at 11 o'clock, Steeg and Maillet are nephews of the French governor general of Morocco. They and two women—Baroness Steinhel and Mme. Prokoroff — were kidnapped late in October while on a hunting trip.

The Riff tribesmen are understood to have demanded the release of a number of natives taken captive by the French.

DUMMY SHELVES FOR DUMMY PRINCE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Secret cabinets and dummy bookshelves are two features of the Prince of Wales' new home at Marlborough House, which is all ready for occupancy.

LABOR PARTY LOST SEATS IN MUNICIPAL POLLS BY FIGHTING AGAINST MILITANTS WITHIN RANKS

HULL, England, Nov. 17.—Labor Party triumphed at the polls in Britain's nation-wide city elections. Again a net loss of 68 seats in municipal councils suffered by the Tories, the Labor Party gained 96 seats. The results were:

	Gain	Loss
Labor	111	15
Tory	10	78
Liberals	13	33
Independents ...	17	26

The drift toward the Labor Party, which it is predicted will result in a general parliamentary election next spring and sensational Labor gains, is plainly apparent in the city elections. The victories were gained principally in the industrial Midlands district. In Bootle and Liverpool six seats were won for Labor. In Cardiff and Bolton, five seats each switched from Tory to Labor. Blackburn, Bradford, Plymouth, Leicester, Birmingham and Manchester switched four seats each to Labor on the city councils.

Reformists' Old Tricks.

The only notable loss occurred in Glasglow where the Labor Party lost five seats due to the division in the workers' forces caused by the effort of the Labor Party to expel local Communist members and reorganize district parties. The same course has been pursued in several London boroughs, but London did not vote in these elections.

The Labor Party victories were especially significant in Leeds and Sheffield, where big municipal enterprises have been initiated in the past year, particularly in the distribution of milk and coal at cost to the workers. In each case a united Tory-Liberal combination was given severe setbacks.

"Poor" Relief.

The municipal elections are important in Britain because the administration of unemployment and poor relief lies in the hands of city councils. In Labor cities, liberal relief to the victims of industrial depression has aroused the enmity of the Tories who in many cases have joined with Liberals in Citizens, Independent and Business Men's Leagues to put up a united front against advancing labor.

In Hull, three rank and file workers defeated three sleek business men in impressive Labor gains. In nearly every ward the vote was close. The labor group now numbers 23, a gain of 10 since the general strike, revealing the popular revulsion against the Tory portion of the city council posing under the name of Municipal Reformers.

Liberals Out.

The city elections are a shock to the Liberal Party, whose ambitious schemes to ride into power are definitely deflated by their lack of success in the city elections. Labor was conceded big gains, but the Liberal party hoped also to make an impressive showing. Instead it actually lost 20 more councilmanic seats.

Portuguese Dictator Orders Arrest of All College, School Heads

LONDON, Nov. 17. — The heads of all colleges and the headmasters of all schools of Lisbon have been ordered arrested by the Portuguese dictator, President Carmona, for having closed all schools and colleges yesterday under the impression that a revolution had broken out.

ALL EDITORS IN ITALY MUST BE LOYAL FASCISTS

Black Shirts Fearing Revolt, Pass Decree

ROME, Nov. 17.—The editors and the chief executive of all of the most important newspapers must be "loyal members of the Fascisti," according to a resolution adopted by the Grand Council of the Fascist Party, which in its concluding session discussed the press.

The recommendation is part of a definite drive to stifle any possible opposition to the fascist regime. A decree made a short time ago bars non-Fascists from the Italian Parliament and prevents workers who are not affiliated with the Fascist trade unions (similar in many respects to the company unions in the United States) from voting in any of the elections.

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(The steps recently taken by the Fascist regime for a rigid suppression of all opposition are regarded as the result of the growing unrest in Italy against the recent wage slashes decreed by the Fascist regime and the Fascist terror.

Reports recently received from towns in Switzerland near the Italian border describe sporadic revolts against the wage cut decree and declare that companies of Fascist militia have been despatched to cities, towns and villages thruout Italy to guard against possible outbreaks.)

Homeless Children In USSR Cared for

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (By Mail).—It is a well-known fact that from all parts of the country homeless children and adolescents flocked to Moscow—the centre of Soviet Russia. Moreover, most of these homeless young people were youngsters who more than once had been given shelter in children's homes, receiving centres, etc., but could not settle anywhere. Although the total number of such homeless elements is not so big, they are the most difficult to manage.

The Children's Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee had set the task that there should be no homeless elements in Moscow by the Tenth Anniversary of October.

This task has been carried out almost fully. At present already over two thousand homeless children have been placed in the receiving centres in Moscow. But few homeless children can be found now in the Moscow streets.

VERA CATHCART ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 17. — Vera, Countess of Cathcart, who is suffering from angina pectoris, was so low today that the physicians feared she could not recover. She failed to rally after a serious relapse.

CHINESE PROTEST IMPERIALISM; U. S. WARSHIP RUSHED

Warlords in Battle for Control of Canton

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 17.—The United States gunboat Ashville has been despatched to Yeungkong, where anti-American demonstrations are reported to have taken place.

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HONGKONG, China, Nov. 17.—Chang Fat-tui, militarist who is trying to set up a government in Canton headed by Wang Chin-wei, attempted to seize Canton last night, according to reports from that city. Gunfire between Chang's forces and the forces of Li Chai-sum (reactionary generalissimo in command of the city) kept up thruout the night.

(Chang Fat-tui who is attempting to take Canton commanded the famous fifth (Iron) battalion in the Nationalist army, composed mostly of left wing workers. Most of the Communists and left wing elements were killed off following the successive betrayals of the revolution by Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow Government. Chang marched against Canton where he concluded a truce with Li Chai-sum.)

New Ambassador to Japan From U. S. S. R.

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The Negro and Soviet Russia

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

ABOUT the 29th day of June of this year, the metropolitan press, ably led by the notoriously reactionary Herald-Tribune, gave considerable space in its columns to what it alleged was a discovery of tremendous importance. It had obtained evidence, it contended, which was calculated to uncontrovertibly prove that Soviet Russia was engaged in the damnable business of attempting to bring to the Negro in America a realization that under the present social order his existence in this land of liberty must forever be a precarious one, and was advising him that if he ever expected to realize any of his long cherished hopes for equality before the law; recognition socially as a human being, rather than continued and almost unprecedented mortification and degradation as a social pariah; acceptance on the economic field as one whose services when equal to those of his fellow workmen entitled him to equal compensation, he should at once undertake to supplant the present controlling social forces by those more sympathetic to his sensibilities and more responsive to his social needs.

The dailies did not rely upon generalities, but cited concrete examples of the nefarious activities of those "Bolsheviks" among the poor and easily misguided blacks. Money had flowed like water, other alluring inducements had been made to secure their adherence to Bolshevik philosophy, and there was some danger that they might succumb to these blandishments.

The Mississippi Flood.

These stories appeared about the time some few Negroes in Northern states were attempting to effectively agitate for a national policy of relief among the Mississippi flood victims, eighty-five per cent of whom were black, which policy they humbly suggested should seek to elevate the Negro in the Delta region one degree above the conditions of slavery, the lot which the world had learned thru this catastrophe was still his. The government's representative to the stricken district, Mr. Herbert Hoover, had declined to object to the continuance of conditions as he found them; in fact, by the manner in which he acquiesced, he enhanced his value as presidential timber.

The American Negro Labor Congress had called a flood protest meeting at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Negro Harlem, seeking to elicit a vigorous word of condemnation against the administration of relief funds generally, and the pernicious conditions existing in refugee camps particularly. With the belief that its purpose would be sympathetically interpreted, the press had been invited. But the efforts of the congress served only to arouse the ire of that part of the capitalist press which becomes virulent when a Negro dares to believe that conditions exist against which he has just cause to complain, or if it is obvious such conditions do exist, sees red when a Negro has the temerity to decry their continuance. The newspaper report of this meeting was a classic.

Distortions and Inaccuracies.

We return to these articles not so much to call attention to the glaring distortions and inaccuracies of the dailies since most of those who will read this are well aware of the capitalist press' possession of these characteristics, or to expose the utter demoralization of that part of the Negro press which copied these articles verbatim. We return to prove that the condition of the Negro in America is not improving and for the purpose of revealing to the masses of Blacks the peril of that position today.

Along with the press attacks, to be considered as being in the same category and certainly of equal importance in awakening the masses of Negroes to the dire necessity of a new Negro policy was the Locke-Stoddard debate "Can America Absorb the Negro?" carried in the columns of the October Forum. True, many of the so-called Negro intelligentsia took issue with the learned Mr. Locke but the great majority of them accepted his battle cry "Grant us of the cultured elite, equality and deliver unto us our masses and we will placate them." Verily, for a mess of pottage the house slaves would act guard over the field hands. If the younger members of Negro literati are content with this type of leadership we despair of their future and if the millions of Negro peasants and workers in the South can read their salvation between the lines of the argument presented by Mr. Locke in his attempt to maintain the affirmative of the issue then as a clairvoyantic performance their reading is unsurpassed. Gary, Indiana, is but cumulative evidence of the existence of shoals ahead.

The Position of the Negro.

Beyond a shadow of doubt the position of the Negro in America demands scientific and painstaking analysis. In whatever direction one may turn it is to discover a struggle destructive of social stability ,wasteful and demoralizing in its nature, raging between whites and blacks.

Those least observant appreciate its existence only when it bursts forth in the blind fury of an East St. Louis, a Washington or a Chicago riot. In the South, the Negro exists, a so-called citizen of states which persistently refuse to afford him protection of life, to grant him liberty, other than of a limited degree, or to permit his pursuit of happiness save in a highly circumscribed manner and along lines approved by the proponents of biracialism (all white Southerners are such save at night). In the national capital, we find jimcrowism rampant in most of the departmental offices; and a Dyer-Anti-lynching bill is blocked in the senate. In the north we now find republicans as well as democrats allied with the klan. Is it not amazing that the Negro is beginning to think. The operation of objectibe forces makes thought a vital necessity of an avenue of escape is to be discovered.

Lynchings Advertised.

The southern oligarchy continues its night-riding. Lynchings now find advertising space in the press and the scions of the best families now openly assume the leadership of mobs; throughout the length and breadth of the south there is no court of law which will consistently convict for offenses committed against Negroes. The duly elected functionaries of the people show in unmistakably manner their hostility toward blacks.

Does Not Stand Alone.

Negro labor is sharp, there is little unionization and between blacks and whites no working-class solidarity. And the south does not stand alone. Many and devious are the ways by which the northern white assures the Negro that only when the cry is "War for Democracy" is he a full-fledged citizen.

Those who decry what they describe as radical tendencies among Negroes fail to appreciate that he too can read of a political philosophy which when put into practice bring forth the seven hour day, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, a social order where the women are relieved from their employment two months before childbirth, remaining away until two months, after, and are paid in full during this period. Many other advantages under this new regime might be recited and the Negro is taking heed of it all. A new social order here is imminent. The Negro needs no special inducement to be called to the ranks.

Workers' Compensation Vote Will Be Barred in State of Massachusetts

BOSTON, Nov. 17 (FP).—Massachusetts voters will not have a chance to register their opinion on the creation of a state fund for administering workmen's compensation.

Assistant Attorney-General Roger Clapp refuses to certify the initiative petition submitted by the state federation of labor for that purpose. Clapp says the subject of the petition is excluded from the initiative by the constitution.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

San Diego Fishermen Strike Against Too Low Price Set by State Upon Their Product

More than 150 fishing boats have been tied up at San Diego, Cal., as the result of a strike of 500 fishermen for higher fish prices than those set by the California department of agriculture and the state fish exchange. Fish market proprietors of San Diego have refused to pay more than the price set. Photo above shows a view of some of the ships of the idle fleet. Inset, striking fishermen mending their nets while awaiting the outcome.

The Case of Greco and Carillo

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

With the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti hardly cold, the workers of America are faced with another anti-labor, anti-radical frame-up as vicious, as blatant and as murderous in intent as the one which terminated with the murder of the innocent workers on the morning of August 23rd, 1927, at Charlestown prison in Boston.

Speaking of the Greco-Carrillo frame-up, John Dos Passos, the novelist, said: "These bloody frame-ups must stop. There must be some protection for the foreign-born worker. In the Greco-Carrillo case the injustice being done is aggravated by the fact that it is instigated from abroad by the fascist dictatorship. Is Mussolini, after Judge Thayer, going to be the next symbol of American justice?"

When the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations were at their highest this past summer, two Italian workers, Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, were arrested by the police and after being subjected to the medieval third degree torture were charged with murder in the first degree.

Today Greco and Carrillo are in the Bronx County Jail awaiting trial on the 5th of December. A legal defense committee has been formed. Various labor and political organizations have rallied to their aid. A group of eminent lawyers have volunteered their services. Clarence Darrow has consented to head the legal group and already meetings have been called and the powerful mass protest machinery of the working class is being set in motion.

The Murder.

On May 30th (Memorial Day) of this year a group of fascisti, members of the Fascist League of North America, were on their way downtown to take part in a memorial day parade. They were dressed in the usual fascist regalia, black shirts, tassled caps, loud riding-breeches and were armed with steel-tipped whips. As the group approached the 183rd Street station of the Third Avenue elevated line, unknown persons leaped out from a hiding place and stabbed and shot Joseph Carisi and Nichols Amorroso, members of the fascist organization.

There was only one actual eyewitness to the crime. He is Giocoma Caldora. Caldora is a fascist himself. He is the head of Il Duce Fascist Alliance. There was a time when he was a member of the Fascist League of North America, but differences of policy arose and a factional struggle within the organization tore it asunder. He and his group seceded and formed Il Duce Fascist Alliance. Members of his organization were also going to take part in the parade. As he waited for them to appear he saw the murder take place. Caldora was within ten feet of the scene.

Caldora swears that Greco and Carrillo are not the murderers. He has said so on repeated occasions. For taking this stand he has been threatened by members of the Fascist League of North America, to which he formerly belonged.

Bleeding profusely Carisi and Amorroso were taken to Fordham Hospital in an ambulance. On the way they died.

When the bodies arrived at the hospital Count Di Revel was there. Count Ignatzio Thaon Di Revel is the head of the Fascist League. Caldora also went to the hospital. Di Revel and Caldora met at the hospital and the latter related what happened.

"Don't tell the American newspapers what happened," said the count. "Let us tell our case in the fascist Italian papers." Caldora insisted in telling the story to all and sundry who wished to listen to him. For this breach in fascist discipline he has been threatened with death, he has been called a traitor, a renegade and has been reminded of the fascist oath which says "he who betrays perishes."

* * *

On hearing of the killings, fascist circles in New York went insane with fury. Di Revel said that the killing was committed by prominent Italian liberals and labor leaders and later his organization tried to pin the murder onto Carlo Tresca, Dr. Charles Fama and other prominent anti-fascists.

When the news of the double killing reached Rome the Italian press (there is no anti-fascist press in Italy) seethed and called for immediate revenge. Mussolini and his cabinet ministers stood in salute to the deceased New York fascisti. Deputy Alfieri rose in the chamber of deputies and called upon the Italian fascisti to avenge the deaths of Carisi and Amorroso.

Two days later, "Il Popolo d'Italia," Mussolini's personal organ in Rome, said: "The double assassination of the fascisti perpetrated by the refuse of Italy come together in New York City cannot leave us indifferent. The measure is full. It is necessary for us to take up the fight against these anti-fascisti who are living in foreign cities, against renegades who are exercising criminal propaganda against Italy...

"We must crush the traitors as we would a viper that bites at our heels."

The New York Italian capitalist press (which is notoriously pro-fascist) took up the cry of the vendetta and howled for blood.

(Continued tomorrow.)

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, (FP), Nov. 17.—"Who is The Eye That Never Sleeps?" the press correspondents ask one another, as they gather in the courthouse corridor in Washington to watch developments in the grand jury inquiry into the tampering by Burns detectives with the Fall-Sinclair trial jury.

"The Eye That Never Sleeps" is Detective Wm. J. Burns, by his own estimate. Since Burns has proven to be an awkward bungler, and has been pilloried by one of his recent employes as a maker of deliberately false affidavits, the cynical press men have taken to ridiculing his pompous manner, his bullying methods and his self-conferred titles and record.

How far they will be permitted by their publishers to go with this discrediting of Burns is not yet determined. Burns has been employed by many of the biggest financial powers in the country, and his private file of documents embarrassing to powerful persons is extensive. He is a dangerous man, from the standpoint of business magnates who might offend him. While the Republican national committee and the White House might rejoice at his downfall, now that the Harding regime is more or less liquidated by death and time, it may be taken as certain that neither Chairman Butler nor President Coolidge will take any step that would provoke Burns to turn upon them.

Secretary of State Kellogg has issued a statement on the sending of Dr. W. W. Cumberland, financial adviser and general receiver to the American-made Haitian government, on a mission of three months in Nicaragua. Kellogg admits that Cumberland is to go to Nicaragua to study and report on the "advisability of a loan" the proceeds of which loan would be used to maintain the Nicaraguan armed forces, pay awards for damage to property during the late conquest of the country, and carry other expenses of the American-made government in Nicaragua. His report will be made both to the State Department and to the puppet ruler Diaz in Managua. The scheme is said to be endorsed by both the Liberals and Conservatives, who must likewise approve Cumberland's recommendations before these become effective. Of course, since American marines rule Nicaragua, Liberals who protested any American scheme down there just now would have a bad time in the coming elections.

Boston Park Workers Demand Wage Increase

BOSTON, Nov. 17 (FP).—Members of Metropolitan Park Employes Union 100 want to know why Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and his council have not allotted them a share of the appropriation for wage increase.

The park workers want a raise of 50c a day, making their rate $5. The union appointed a committee to see Fuller and his council. President Frank Dowd of the National Federation of State, City, Town and County Employes Union told the workers to go after state legislators if the governor fails to act.

To Found New Labor College in Wisconsin

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 17 (FP).—Establishment of a labor college here was decided upon at a rousing workers' mass meeting. Henry Ohl, jr., president Wisconsin Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting.

"The school should have as its purpose the training of workers for more intelligent service in the labor movement," he said.

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786.
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play

THE BELT

The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

UPTON SINCLAIR SAYS OF "THE BELT":

"You have produced one of the most vivid and exciting labor plays I have ever seen in my life. If the workers knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre couldn't hold the crowds. I wish I were twenty years younger, to start writing for your theatre all over again."

DRAMA

Eisenstein and Mass Movies

Eistenstein, the director of "Potemkin" and "October" which is now playing at the Montmarte Theatre has written an interesting article on Mass Movies for the Nation, in which he says: "I am a civil engineer and mathematician by training. I approach the making of a motion picture in much the same way as I would the equipment of a poultry farm or the installation of a water system. My point of view is thoroughly utilitarian, rational, materialistic. When the little 'Collective' which I direct hits on a subject we do not draft plans in an office. Nor do I go and sit under an oak tree waiting for poetic inspiration. Our slogan is 'Down with intuitive creation.' Instead we wallow in life.

"Having chosen the village as the theme of our latest production, 'Generalnaya Linya' (General Peasant Policy), we dip into the archives of the Commissariat of Agriculture. Thousands of peasant complaints are perused. We attend village soviet meetings and listen to village gossips. The picture—it will be finished on Jan. 1st—shows the power of the soil over man and aims to teach the town-dweller understanding and affection for the peasant. We took the actors from night-lodging houses; we picked them up on the road. The 'heroine' must plow and milk a cow. Our films do not center around an individual or a triangle. We want to develop the public, not the actor.

"This is a reflection of the spirit of collectivism which is abroad in the land. Nor do we attempt to excite vicarious participation in the lives of the persons of the drama. That is an appeal to sentiment. The cinema can make a far bigger contribution and a far stronger impression by projecting matter and bodies rather than feelings. We photograph an echo and the rat-a-tat-tat of a machine gun. The impression is physiological. Our psychological approach is on the one hand that of the great Russian scholar, Pavlov, with this principle of reflexology, and on the other, that of the Austrian Freud—the principle of psychoanalysis.

"Take the scene in 'Potemkin' where the Cossacks slowly, deliberately walk down the Odessa steps firing into the masses. By consciously combining the elements of legs, steps, blood, people, we produce an impression—of what kind? The spectator does not imagine himself at the Odessa wharf in 1905. But as the soldiers' boots press forward he physically recoils. He tries to get out of the range of the bullets. As the baby carriage of the crazed mother goes over the side of the mole he holds on to his cinema chair. He does not want to fall into the water."

Concerts for Workers and Students Begin Tonight

The Letz Quartet will open tonight a series of six chamber concerts to be given by the People's Symphony Concerts at the Washington Irving High School. These concerts are for students and workers with admission to the six concerts but $1.00. The program: Quartet in G. Major, Op. 18, No. 2, Beethoven; Cello Soli: by Horace Britt; String Quartet in A. Minor, Brahms.

Mr. and Mrs. David Maunes will appear in Sonata recital at the second concert on Dec. 9.

JOSEPH SANTLEY and IVY SAWYER

Principal Players in "Just Fancy" now in its second month at the Casino Theatre.

Benno Rabinof, violinist, will give his concert at Carnegie Hall tonight with an orchestra of sixty members of the Philharmonic, conducted by Prof. Leopold Auer. The program: Concerto, Elgar; Concerto, Tchaikovsky; Grande Adagio, Glazounow; La Plus que Lente, Debussy; Chorus of Dervishes, Beethoven-Auer; The Witches Dance, Paganini.

"The Pirates of Penzance" Going Back to Ames Repertoire

"The Pirates of Penzance" will be restored to the repertoire of Winthrop Ames' Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Company at the Royale Theater next Thursday night, November 24, and will be played every Thursday night thereafter throughout the engagement. "Iolanthe" is now sung each Monday night and "The Mikado" on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights and Wednesday and Saturday matinee. In "The Pirates of Penzance" Lois Bennett will be heard for the first time as Mabel and Fred Wright as Major-General Stanley.

Broadway Briefs

A. H. Woods has placed in rehearsal a new play by John B. Hymer, titled "Jimmy Callahan." Allan Dinehart will play the title role.

Bayard Veiller is going to England soon to stage "The Trial of Mary Dugan." His melodrama is now current at the National Theatre.

WRECKS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Warning of strong southerly winds, probably reaching gale force, along the Eastern seaboard was issued today by the Weather Bureau. Southwest storm warnings were ordered from Eastport, Maine, to Cape Hatteras, and small craft warnings south of Hatteras.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62nd St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS :-:
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St.
W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 3:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See it and Creep."
—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

GET A NEW READER!
BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St.
Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts. Wed. Sat.
All Performances Except Monday
Winthrop Ames
Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—IOLANTHE

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames
Presents
John Galsworthy's
New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

DAVENPORT THEATRE
135 E. 27th St., near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:16.
Phone Madison Sq. [illegible]
"HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and an Excellent Cast.

49th ST. THEATRE West of B'way.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
THE FANATICS

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SAN CARLO GALLO GRAND OPERA
Thea., 54 St., W. of B'y. Evg. 8:15
FINAL WEEK
Tonight, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sat.
Mat., MADAME BUTTERFLY. Sat.
Eve., IL TROVATORE. Evgs. $1 [illegible]
Mats. 15c to $2.50 (Plus Tax)

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT, at 8:30
BENNO
RABINOF
VIOLINIST with 60 Members of
Philharmonic Orchestra
Prof. Leopold Auer
Conducting (Steinway)

BOSSES WIN IN NEW AGREEMENT LOCAL 41 SAYS

24 Cloakmakers Fired at Right Wing Order

That the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union signed an agreement in the name of Local 41, I. L. G. W., without the consent of the membership was charged Wednesday by M. E. Taft, manager of Local 41.

The agreement, signed early in the week by the right wingers headed by Harry Greenberg, an international vice president, is a victory for the employers, according to Taft. He pointed out that the portions of the agreement made public indicate that the right wing gave many concessions to the employers.

Give Up Holiday.

"Take for an example the legal holidays," continued Taft. "In the old agreement the workers were paid for Christmas. In the agreement signed by the right wingers Christmas is no longer a holiday. Decoration day is substituted, although it comes during the slow season when most of the workers have no jobs.

"Another right wing 'victory' is the increase of novelty workers and hemstichers' wages from $28 to $30 a week. This is a farce, as all workers in the trade are receiving more than that scale at the present time.

"We have not been told the rest of the agrement, but if it follows the same line it is a bosses' victory 100 per cent."

Hold Membership Meet.

More than 500 members of Local 41 assembled in Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Tuesday night pledged themselves to support the present left wing administration of the organization. The local was recently suspended by the right wing general executive board of the I. L. G. W.

A resolution adopted by the assembled workers rejects the agreement signed in their name by the right wing officials with the bosses' association, pointing out that those who pretend to represent them in the agreemnt were never elected to the positions they claim to hold.

The resolution also instructs the executive board of the local to make arrangements to protect the interests of the members and to take measures necessary to an agreement agreeable to the workers.

The speakers at the meeting were: Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board; M. E. Taft, manager of the local; A. Weiss, business agent of the Joint Board; David Fishbein; Sam Rosenzweig and Gertrude Osdellar, shop chairman at the Harrison Pleating Co., 315 W. 35th St., whose workers are on strike. Louis Rubin, chairman of the local, presided.

* * *

Twenty-four Workers Discharged.

Twenty-four cloakmakers employed by Davis and Son, 240 W. 35th St. were discharged Wednesday at the command of the right wing for participating in a Mecca Temple meeting Monday night in which the American Federation of Labor was requested to intervene in the difficulties in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. At the meeting the anti-working class tactics of Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W., were attacked.

Among the workers discharged were Samuel Shelley, head of the committee of 50, which arranged the meeting, and L. Kleinberg, secretary of the shop chairmen's council of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. The discharged workers are picketing the shop.

Half Were Registered.

Up to the present time half of the shop has been registered with the right wing, the other half supporting the Joint Board.

Textile Baron's Spy Agency Head Quotes President Green of A. F. L. to Stop Union

(Continued from Page One)

Communist who had led the illegal picketing in at least one instance was subsequently furnished.

"Our object in submitting this information to you was due to the fact that we knew the American Federation of Labor was ousting radicals from labor organizations, and as we felt (and still do feel) that you, Mr. Geigas, were a conservative labor leader, our motive was actuated by a sincere desire to be of assistance to you in driving out these undesirables.

"Apparently you paid no heed to the advice given, and recently we have learned that your organization has been attempting to organize a hosiery plant through, or with the assistance of **Louis Francis Budenz** of the **Labor Age**, published by the Labor Publication Society.

"We cannot believe that you are unfamiliar with the activities of President Green of the American Federation of Labor, i.e., to eliminate Communist or Radical influences from the American Federation of Labor organization. If you care to look in the 'American Labor Year Book' for 1926, on page 97 you will find the following statement:

"'President Green on December 27, 1926 issued a statement opposing the proposed Labor Mission to study conditions in Russia on the ground that the Mission would present a prejudicial report. In his statement to International Unions and Central bodies, he said:

"'Such a Commission will not be representative of the labor movement and will not be **recognized** by the **American Federation of Labor.** It will be organized in the interests of the **Communists** and **against the** interests of the **American Labor** movement.'"

"This 'Labor Mission' of Communistic origin, visited Russia during the latter part of the past summer and has recently made public its report. Therein we find that one **James H. Maurer** of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, acted as chairman of the American Trade Union delegation to the Soviet Union. Also, that **John Brophy**, ex-president of district No. 2, United Mine Workers was a member of the delegation which President Green of the American Federation of Labor said would be organized in the interest of the Communists and against the interest of the American labor movement.

"Is it possible that you are unaware of this fact?

"Can it be that you do not know that the **James H. Maurer referred to** is listed in the directory of officers and directors of the **Labor Age** as president of the **Labor Publication Society, Inc.**, and that **John Brophy** is a director in the same **organization?** Also, that **Louis Francis Budenz** whom you are using to organize the hosiery workers is also managing editor and secretary of this group?

"Let us defer for the moment our discussion of Brophy and Maurer and proceed to another officer and director of the **Labor Age—Joshua Lieberman** who, according to the **Labor Age**, is associated with the **Pioneer Movement**. What explanation have you to offer regarding this **Joshua Lieberman** who is not only officially connected with the **Labor Age**, but in addition, is listed as Executive Secretary in the **Pioneer Movement of America?**

"If you care to turn to Page 73 of the report which the American Trade Union delegation (of which Maurer and Brophy, officials of the Labor Publication Society, publishers of Labor Age, were members) has just submitted in reference to the Soviet Government you will find the following:

"'Many have believed that the sacrificial policy of the Communist Party would disappear as the old Communists who suffered in exile and prison for their principles died off or became superannuated. The Communists have seen this danger and have attempted to meet it by setting up two organizations, 'The Pioneers,' and the 'League of Communist Youth' (Consomol).'"

"Is not this the same **Pioneer movement** with which **Lieberman** is connected?

"Study the report rendered by the American Trade Union Delegation regarding the Soviet Government and you will also find the name of Robert W. Dunn, research worker, listed as member of the technical and advisory staff. The said Robert W. Dunn is a co-worker and close associate of Louis Francis Budenz in all his (Budenz's) activities.

"To bear out our assertion in this connection, just refer to the October or **November** edition of the **Labor Age**. On the back page you will find the Labor Publication Society, Inc. carry a one-page ad entitled 'Company Unions' by Robert W. Dunn, with an introduction by Louis Francis Budenz.

"Let us now consider Robert W. Dunn, the close associate of Louis Francis Budenz, and in order to accurately check up the organizations with which Dunn is connected, we will ask you to refer to the 'American Labor Year Book for 1927,' page 163 under caption of 'Workers' School.' Among other interesting items in this article are the following:

"'The course on fundamentals of Communism was the largest with 200 students,'

and listed among the teachers of this **Workers' Communist School** is one **Robert W. Dunn.**

"Closely connected enough, we would say! Is it any wonder that there has been a question raised as to radical activities in your organization?

"It would seem that the **American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union** had decided that this particular group known as the Labor Publication Society, Inc. which publishes the **Labor Age** and is also interested in the **Labor Bureau, Inc.** (whose services your organization has been using) is better qualified for various reasons, to carry on the work of the organization than the real leaders of the American Federation of Labor movement. **Why?**

"In one plant, Louis Francis Budenz (connected through the **Labor Age** with **Maurer, Brophy** and **Lieberman**) admits that he has been secretly attempting to organize the workers. How can you justify your actions in assigning an organizer without being fully cognizant of the tendencies of the organization which he represents?

"We wish to go on record at this time as having made the following statement:

"'When your organization eliminates all radical influences and conducts its business in accordance with high American ideals and principles, then—and then only—will **we abandon** the contract system in **the** hosiery industry. Until such time, however, as you, or the officials of your organization are able to prove convincingly that the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union has completely rid itself of all inside and outside radical groups and individuals, it shall be our indomitable purpose to work—day and night—to install the contract system, not only as an indispensible protection to the employee and manufacturer, but as a ministry to the tranquil safety of our country at large.

"Certain vague wonderings fraught possibly with a something akin to skepticism, may accompany your thoughts in the reception of this letter. Thus far though, Mr. Geigas, we have not made many false moves, and the time may not be far distant when your knowledge of the present situation may be legally questioned. We shall then be on record as having notified you union of the connections of the various groups with which it is associating or allying itself.

"In closing, we wonder just what would be the reaction of your members were you to inform them that the **Labor Mission** of **Communistic origin**, in which the aforementioned **Maurer** and **Brophy** were members, had the effrontery to ask our country to recognize a country where the following conditions exist.

"See **Page 75** in booklet entitled "Russia After Ten Years." In the chapter on "Civil Liberties" you will find:

"'Attendance at a religious service is perfectly free for all.'"

"A deliberate lie.

"Then follow the article down and you will see:

"'Although the general influence of the Communist Party is thrown against religion, Christian churches cannot however give organized religious instructions to minors under the age of 18 years.'"

"Is this what that group has the audacity to interpret Religious service is perfectly free for all?

"They then continue.

"'Although the Mohammedans are allowed to instruct their children beginning with the 14th year. The reason for this discrimination is the favorable attitude of the Mohammedan faith toward the revolution. It should be realized that the Greek Catholic Church which includes the vast majority of Christian believers in Russia, has never greatly developed the religious instruction of the young. This restriction therefore is not such a great alteration of the former conditions for the Greek church as might be imagined, but it does of course, distinctly lessen the power of the church to make future converts.'"

"Freedom. . . .?

How long is your organization going to affiliate with men who try to blind the American public with statements such as this?

"We are amazed, Mr. Geigas, to think that your Union would stoop so low as to invite a man who even knew this type of person to address the members of your organization.

"The article then goes on to say:

"'The Roman Catholic Church did carry on religious instruction prior to the revolution among its limited constituency and its work has accordingly been somewhat hindered.'"

"Religious Freedom???

"As Christians and Americans, we want to take this occasion to call upon your organization to Sever All Connections with a group that would even tolerate, much less justify such conditions.

"This is but the beginning of our campaign which will be given widespread publicity in an endeavor to render aid, first to the **American Federation of Labor**, second, to the **Independent Unions**, and third to the **General Public.**

"Very truly yours,
"A. R. MacDonald, Inc.,
"A. R. MacDonald, President."

* * *

What Will Green Do?

Whether President William Green of the A. F. of L. has received his copy of the letter is not known. MacDonald's intention is, apparently, to take Green's anti-Communist professions at their face value and to offer Green his cooperation in driving all militants—Communists as well as non-Communists—from the unions. It matters little to **MacDonald** that none of the persons named in the letter are Communists. He knows that the employers will not stop to investigate further and that they will be impressed with his **knowledge** of the "radical" connections of **Budenz. MacDonald** hopes he may land a few more clients through this display of names, dates, quotations and slurs.

The Pioneer Youth of America to which **MacDonald** refers as a Communist body has on its **Board of Directors** Thomas Kennedy, Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, Dr. Henry Linville of the **American Federation of Teachers, Morris Sigman** of the International Ladies Garment Workers and Thomas J. Curtis of the Subway and Tunnel Constructors Unions — none of them are Communists.

What Investigation Shows.

Investigation by the DAILY WORKER reveals that A. R. MacDonald was formerly the Assistant General Manager of the Central District of New York for the Sherman Service, Inc., the premier undercover strike-breaking "social engineering" corporation of America. In recent years MacDonald has gone into business for himself and maintains offices in New York, **Philadelphia** and other cities. He has carried on labor spy operations for the General Motors Company, the United Fruit Company and a number of other large anti-labor companies. He is also said to be working for a number of Southern textile concerns. In Philadelphia his agents were recently active in attempting to break up attempts to organize unions in the E. J. Budd Co., and in the Heintz Manufacturing Company of Camden.

Boasts of Spying.

His agents also worked in the Durant Motor Company at Elizabeth, New Jersey and claim to have been successful in their efforts to prevent the formation of a union of automobile workers in that plant.

Should a strike come in the Real Silk Mills the union will be up against one of the worst anti-picketing laws in the country, placed on the statute books by the militant Employers' Association of Indianapolis. Under this law anyone who displays a banner announcing a strike is likely to receive 60 days in jail.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES —— INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

"Yellow Dog" Move of Hosiery Bosses Told at Club Meet

Efforts of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union to organize the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Indianapolis, in the face of a well-financed company union and "yellow dog contract" campaign, were described at the Civic Club Wednesday. Louis F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age, and Gustave Geigas, president of the union, told of the struggle, in which Budenz has been shadowed constantly by an agent of MacDonald Brothers, Inc., New York labor spy organization, hired by the mill owners.

Socks For Marie.

It was the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., that presented Queen Marie of Roumania with a $700 pair of pure gold stockings when she visited Indianapolis in the course of her recent tour in the United States.

MacDonald Brothers, Inc., recommended the "yellow dog contract" and a company union to the mill owners as a means of preventing the organization of their employes by the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, Budenz said. Budenz is a special organizer for the union in Indianapolis. Several workers who refused to sign the "yellow dog" pledge were discharged, he said.

The Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

Fur Dyers Issue Statement Calling for Ending of Fight on Left Wing in the Union

(Continued from Page One)

them go to hell." This fact illustrates the attitude of our International officers to the serious problems of our union. From every side the manufacturers have raised a cry and have put forth demands upon the union to organize the open shops or to submit to a cut in wages. The first to put forth this demand was the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association of Newark and Brooklyn. The same demand is coming from other manufacturers.

Union Money Wasted

"Many thousands of dollars are being squandered in the fight against the New York locals and against Local 25. Useful strength and energy is being dissipated in this internal struggle. If this effort and money that is being used in order to break and ruin these locals—if this effort and money were better applied in order to build and strengthen our International thousands of workers and their families would not at this time be open to hardships and need. And our International would not find itself in such a tragic crisis.

"The new International laws that were brought in under the false cry of Communism and which are being forced upon the membership are harmful and disgraceful. These laws are intended to rob the membership of their rights and to entrench in their jobs the International officials who have seized office because of the internal struggle in our union that is destroying everything that was built up by years of struggle and sacrifice. The situation has become worse because with the false cry of fighting Communists International officials dragged in the A. F. of L. whose officers believe they are really fighting against Communist conspiracy. The insincere elements of our International are utilizing this situation and using the power of the A. F. of L. for their own personal ends.

Scab Bosses Benefit.

"The Dressers' and Dyers' Locals that have always suffered from disunity and division among themselves now find themselves even in a worse condition and are even enemies of each other. The suspension and the unjustified struggle against Local 25 has made the situation even worse. The open shops are using out this unhealthy situation in our union for their own interests.

"There is no doubt that if this internal struggle will continue and the insincere elements of our union will continue to have the opportunity to carry on their intrigues and their union breaking activities and their clique politics our International will soon be destroyed entirely. The workers will be oppressed even more than now and worse conditions will be imposed upon them.

"We have been silent until now because we believed and hoped that the internal struggle would somehow come to an end and the International would begin constructive organization work. Unfortunately, however, our hope has not been realized. The fight is still going on and is spreading. Members of the Dressers' and Dyers' Locals are paying their per capita to the International and are interested that their money should be used for organizational purposes and not for union-breaking purposes. We are not interested in false trumped-up issues and clique politics. We are confident that every honest worker is against the present conduct of the International, against their oppressive and union-breaking methods. These methods have served to ruin the union and to worsen the conditions of the workers in the dressing industry as well as of those in the manufacturing industry.

Stop Internal Fight, Demand.

"We demand that the destructive internal fight immediately be stopped. We demand that all the suspended and expelled locals and individual members shall at once be reinstated. We demand that an energetic campaign against the open shops shall at once be initiated. We demand that all discriminations against progressive union members, left wing or Communist, shall at once be stopped. We demand that all of the despotic laws in our union shall at once be abolished. We demand that the per capita payments, dues and taxes, which the members are now paying, shall be used for honest purposes, particularly for necessary organization work and that these moneys shall not be used to break locals which the International officials are now doing with our money.

"If the International officials should not, as quickly as possible, change their harmful methods, then we shall be obliged to come to our locals to defeat the irresponsible officialdom that is interested in nothing more than carrying on the internal fight for their own personal shady interests.

More Effective Means Probable.

"With this call we turn to all honest union members in our International and also to the entire labor movement and ask them to use their influence on our chief officers to put an end to the brother-strife that is ruining all of us. We are also calling upon all honest and loyal union members to help us carry on the struggle against those who stand in the way of unity and constructive work in our union. We are tired of the empty threats about the Communist danger. The nerve of some of our officials has passed all limits. The criminal negligence of our officials concerning our local interests has reached the highest point. The conditions of the workers are already unbearable. The outlook for the future is even worse. The International has been brought to the point of destruction. This can go no further. We must exert every ounce of our energy to put an end to the internal fight in our union. If this warning will not be taken seriously by our officials, we shall be obliged to resort to more effective measures.

"We deem it necessary not to make public our names not because we are afraid of our officials or afraid of being expelled or against any other punishment, but simply because we don't want the struggle to be switched to one of individuals instead of one of principles and organizational problems."

Concert and Dance for Labor Defense Nov. 26 In Moose Hall, Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17. — Local Philadelphia International Labor Defense is giving a concert and dance November 26, 1927 at Moose Hall, Brad and Master Str. This affair is to take the place of the annual ball and is prepared to please the membership and sympathizers. In working for the success of this affair the committee has in mind a two fold purpose: to raise sufficient money to establish permanent I. L. D. headquarters in Philadelphia and to bring everybody together in the atmosphere of enthusiasm, comradeship and solidarity.

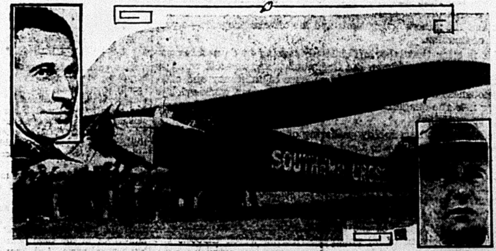
The admission is 50c; wardrobe 15c. Members are urged to push this affair by selling tickets mailed to them and getting additional supply from branch delegates or local secretary.

New Wilkes Barre Unit Young Workers Dance

WILKES BARRE, Nov. 17.—Wilkes Barre unit of the Young Workers League is holding its first annual concert and dance on Saturday, December 10th, 7:30 p. m. at 139 South Main Street, Wilkes Barre, Pa. Admission is fifty cents and both young and adults are invited to come and have a rousing good time and at the same time help support the Young Workers League which has been newly organized in Wilkes Barre. There will be an excellent musical program, dancing, and plenty of refreshments. Herbert Zam, editor of the Young Worker will speak. All sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange anything on this date but to come and help us make our first affair a big success.

Luekade Maslaveskas,
Secretary, YWL.

SOUTHERN CROSS GROOMED FOR HOP TO AUSTRALIA



Here is a view of the giant Fokker monoplane, Southern Cross, being groomed for an attempted flight over the Pacific ocean, at San Francisco, Cal. Her destination is Melbourne, Australia, 9,500 miles from her starting point. Four Australian aviators compose her crew. They are Captain Kingsford Smith, pilot; Keith V. Anderson, co-pilot; Charles T. P. Ulm, and William A. Todd, navigators. Smith is shown to the left, inset, and Anderson to the right.

CHICAGO I. L. D.
DEC. 9, 10, 11 (Friday, Saturday, Sunday)
Bazaar
WICKER HALL, 2040 West North Avenue
Donations Wanted of All Kinds of Articles to Help
The Arrested Cloak Makers of Chicago, Miners of Cheswick, Pa.—Colorado Miners.

Fight against the frame-up system.—Remember the class-prisoners and families at Christmas.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Call at the local office, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago (or write, or phone Seeley 3562) for Bazaar materials, contribution lists, ticket-series, etc.

CHICAGO CHICAGO
FOR SALE: Furniture, Good Condition:
2 large walnut chiffoniers
2 large walnut dressers
1 large mahogany bookcase
1 sewing machine
1 sewing cabinet
1 drop-leaf kitchen table
1 9x12 velvet rug
1 9x12 grass rug
1 mahogany library table
1 Typewriter desk
1 odd table
number of odd chairs
1 full size bed with springs and mattress
1 ¾ size bed with springs and mattress
2 heavy oak rockers with leather seats
Price: $50.00 cash, and $25.00 within one month.
Inquire: Bookstore, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago.
TELEPHONE, SEELEY 3564

ICOR BAZAAR
for the Benefit of the
"Colony Chicago"
in Crimea
NOVEMBER 25-27, 1927
at
Workmen's Circle Lyceum
Ogden and Kedzie Aves.
Help the Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia

THE DAILY WORKER

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Editor....................ROBERT MINER
Assistant Editor..........WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Stop the Wall Street Drive With a Latin American Anti-Imperialist Bloc!

It is obviously the intention of the United States government to use the Pan-American congress at Havana in January to consolidate further its power in Latin America. The agents of dollar imperialism have been working overtime preparing the stage for their own show. If the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover government has its way the congress will be a spectacular glorification of the role of Wall Street in the southern republics.

Steps have been taken to try to bar from the sessions of that congress all anti-imperialist elements. The unrestrained frightfulness with which Nicaragua has been ravaged during the past year is a guarantee that the "official representatives" of that country will be bribed tools of Yankee despotism, who will grovel in the most servile manner before the power that holds that nation in chains and silence. "Officials" from Haiti and Santo Domingo will likewise pay homage to the despot. Every other agent of American imperialism that can be furnished with a credential will try to perform for his master.

It will require a particularly abject and unprincipled array of sychophants to conceal from the world the crimes of the United States ruling class against the Latin Americans.

Against this organized drive in behalf of the plunderbund should be mobilized the full force of anti-imperialist sentiment in the southern republics for the purpose of turning the congress from a glorification of the crimes of the United States government, the international policeman and bandit for Wall Street, to a denunciation and complete expose of those crimes before the whole world.

The necessity for such a campaign is only now beginning to impress itself upon the victims of Wall Street in Latin America. But thus far there is no concerted effort to organize a counterblast against the United States delegation and their lackeys.

In commenting upon the brazen forgeries against Mexico and Nicaragua, now running in the Hearst publications, Dr. Pedro Zepeda, Mexican representative of the dispersed liberal government of Nicaragua, declares that at the Pan-American congress the liberal forces will "present irrefutable proofs" that they have "never had any compromises or any obligations with any foreign government in the whole world."

While such proof will be added evidence of the unprincipled character of the Hearst campaign, it is certainly not called for from the standpoint of the best interests of the Latin Americans. Instead of proving that there is no connection between the oppressed nations, suffering under the iron fist of Wall Street, the anti-imperialist forces of all nations should immediately launch a drive to align those nations in a powerful anti-imperialist bloc that will utilize the coming congress to erect a monument of shame to the United States plunderers and to begin immediately preparations to drive from their borders every agent of the Yankee tyrants.

Let the Pan-American conference be turned into a mighty protest against the rape of Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, the conspiracies against Mexico, the Panama steal, the Tacna-Arica border scandal, and all the outrages that have resulted in making the very name of the United States despised from the Mexican border to Cape Horn. Let it be the signal for such a furious wave of anti-imperialism that the Pan-American building at Washington will henceforth be used only as a museum for American official and unofficial forgeries.

Let the rallying center of the Latin-American countries be established within the borders of one of their own countries as the center of anti-imperialist activities.

The Lesson of the Pittsburgh A. F. of L. Conference

The deep crisis in the American labor movement has been brought forcibly to the attention of both organized and unorganized workers by the sensational occurrences at the Pittsburgh A. F. of L. conference.

That the rank and file of the miners' union is ready for real struggle against the injunction menace was shown by the delegations from 17 miners' unions—denied seats in the conference by officialdom—which came with a program endorsed by their organizations representing, in all probability, the great majority of the strikers in the Pittsburgh territory where the struggle is the most bitter and the injunction the most sweeping and vicious.

J. S. Otis, the delegate of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, who was permitted to speak after the miners' spokesmen had been thrown out, brought forward a program for mass picketing in violation of the injunction, a nationwide relief campaign and the organization of a labor party in opposition to the official "non-partisan" policy.

Both President Green and Vice President Woll were forced to reply to Otis. Their speeches reach the depths of futility and reaction.

Their program, of formal opposition to the injunctions, the support of "friends of labor" on the tickets of the capitalist parties, of appeal to Governor Fisher and President Coolidge, holds out no hope for the labor movement.

President Coolidge actually rejected the appeal made in Pittsburgh by labor officialdom before it was conveyed to him officially. No sooner had the news of the coming appeal been sent out than the White House issued a statement saying that Coolidge "considers his hands tied because there is no compulsory arbitration law under which he could act with specific direction."

Coolidge thus places the stamp of approval on the injunctions issued by federal courts and at the same time makes propaganda for further reactionary federal legislation—a compulsory arbitration law.

In Colorado, Governor Adams, supported by labor officialdom as a "progressive," uses the state machinery to smash the miners' strike. In Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Pinchot, who was elected also as a "progressive," never repealed the state constabulary law but gave a new excuse for the existence of the state cossacks—"the enforcement of the prohibition law." The cossacks are now terrorizing the mining camps, riding down women and children and herding scabs.

Pinchot, nevertheless, again gets the endorsement of labor officialdom—this time for the U. S. senate. He will run on the republican ticket and once more official labor will endorse the party of Mellon, Coolidge, Vare, Standard Oil, the steel trust and the coal barons.

The labor movement is fighting for its life. Labor officialdom knows it. Their analysis of the situation, their estimate of the determined and dangerous character of the attack, differs little from that of the left wing. Labor officialdom knows that the capitalists and government are trying to smash the labor movement.

But labor officialdom, far from being stirred to militant action, draws the conclusion that less militancy is the solution—that the labor movement must make still more concessions, must identify itself more closely with American capitalism, with capitalist government, with the capitalist parties.

Instead of a policy of militant unionism, labor officialdom proposes more efficiency unionism.

This is the gist of the statements made by the Greens, Wolls and Lewises in Pittsburgh.

But the rank and file of the labor movement will contrast the speeches of Otis and Woll, will compare the program of the rank and file miners' delegations and the official program—a program of inaction.

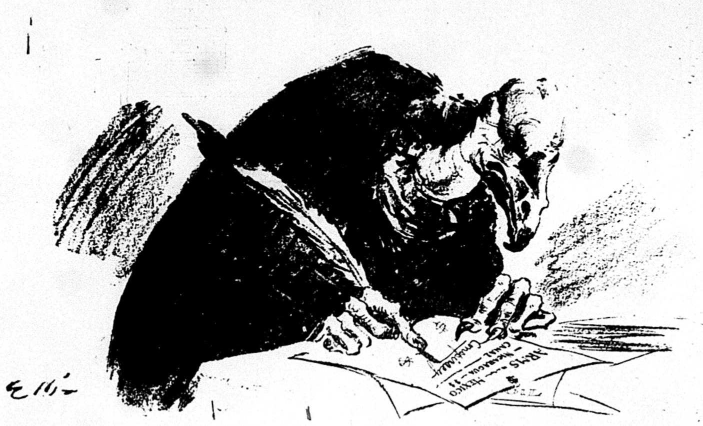
It is clear that labor officialdom is going to do nothing except to continue its war on the Communists and the left wing, to continue to strike hard at every evidence of militancy and class consciousness and to attempt to lead the American working class deeper into the quagmire of capitalist politics and union-management co-operation.

There must be a speedy gathering of all honest forces of the labor movement willing to fight to save the unions. There must be made an open challenge to the leadership which meets a campaign of destruction waged against the most important union in America with an appeal to a president who grins with glee at every new blow struck at labor.

Organization of the unorganized, a labor party, a national campaign for support of the striking miners, nationalization of the mines, abolition of all union restrictions which throttle the rank and file—around this program, already supported by thousands of workers as the Pittsburgh conference showed, can be built a movement which will have as its first task the exposure and defeat of the official leadership whose reactionary policies are responsible for the serious crisis in the labor movement.

THE WALL STREET EAGLE

By Fred Ellis.



American imperialist interests that crushed the liberal regime in Nicaragua and wish to control all Central America have opened a new fight on Mexico thru the use of forged documents, Mexico being the most formidable obstacle to Wall Street's aims in Latin America.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue)

XXIV

Speaking to God

SO FAR we have discussed the novelists and the critics of capitalist America. There remain the poets, and I have to begin by confessing that while I have read a thousand or two of modern novels and critical works, I have read only a hundred or two of poets. I like to get some return for the trouble of running my eyes over printed lines of type. When I read a novel by any of the new men, I get at least some facts about the world I live in; but in a new poet I find a creature spinning a cocoon out of his own juices. Sometimes he imitates the poets of the past, figuring out ways to vary their phrases; or else he makes a desperate effort to be different, and succeeds only in being odd. This is an age of material glory, and the first condition of true poetic impulse is revolt. But there is no way for rebel poets to get a comfortable living, and nobody in America is willing to live any other way; so, with two or three exceptions that I can think of, our rebel poets are dead, or silent, or turned into fat poodles, lapping cream in bourgeois drawing rooms.

There is, as you may know, a mechanical problem in magazine editing. Stories and articles as a rule do not come out the right length; you have parts of pages blank, and as nature abhors a vacuum, there was evolved a type of composition known as "filler"—a certain number of verses with a simple rhyme pattern, dealing with flowers and sunsets and the polite aspects of sexual desire. But fifteen years ago there came a change; the highbrow magazines took to giving whole pages to what was apparently meant as poetry, because it didn't go all the way to the right hand margin, and every line began with a capital letter. I used to read it in a state of wonderment—it must be supposed to have some quality, and what could that quality be? It had no beauty of sound, no melody; on the contrary it read like the baldest prose. It had no depth of thought—it had seldom any thought whatever. Here are lines taken from a presumable poem entitled "Attitude Under an Elm Tree," which appeared on the front page of the "Literary Review" of the New York Evening Post, one of the half dozen great capitalist organs which determine what you and I and the rest of America shall consider culture.

> You were veiled at the jousting, you
>   remember,
> Which enables me to imagine you
>   without let or hindrance from
>   the rigidness of fact:
> A condition not unproductive of
>   charm if viewed philosophically.
> Besides, your window gives upon a
>   walled garden,
> Which I can by no means enter without
>   dismounting from my maple
>   red charger.
> And this I will not do,
> Particularly as the garden belongs indubitably
>   to your ancestors.

Read that over several times—a score of times, as I have done. Can you find one trace of beauty or charm? Can you find one melodious or pleasing sound? There was more to the poem, but the rest would not help you. The "Attitude Under an Elm Tree" is merely the attitude of Amy Lowell standing on her head, because that was the only way she could get anyone to look at her.

How could such a phenomenon have come to be? How could a woman with scant trace of singing gift, with very few thoughts of consequence to other human beings, have become the great lady-Cham of the world of tea-party poets, the founder of a school, or more accurately of a church, before whose altar the leisure class choir bumped its forehead? I have lived for the past twelve years in the wilds of the west, where the only art centre is Hollywood, so I do not attend the poetical tea-parties and gather the gossip of the salons. It wasn't until I went to Boston five years ago, to get material for "The Goose-step," that I came to realize who that lady-Cham of poetry was, and how her reputation had been made. She was the sister of that able lawyer whom the Lee-Higginson banking interests have selected to convert Harvard University into a training school for strike-breakers; she was a Lowell, and I, in my naive innocence, had failed to connect her poetical lucubrations with those famous lines which celebrate Boston as the land of the bean and the cod, where the Cabots speak only to Lowells, and the Lowells speak only to God.

Amy spoke to God, and He told her that since she was personally unbeautiful and stout, and partly crippled as result of an accident, she must find some other way of being distinguished than as a leader of the smart set. He told her that to smoke big black cigars and swear volubly was not enough, because nowadays so many smart ladies are doing the same; the thing for Amy was to be a poet, and the founder of a cult. Thus Amy's God, who had led her out of the house of bondage, and presented her with an income derived from the labor of some hundreds of mill-slaves in the town which bears her honored name. And Amy, having centuries of pride and dominance behind her, set out to conquer a new world. She had a huge mansion to live in, full of all the old books, and her mill-slaves enabled her to buy the new ones. She sat herself down and practiced for eight years, to see if it was possible for a woman with no trace of inspiration to fool all the critics and editors. Her success is one more demonstration of the fact that if you have money and social prestige, you can get away with murder in America.

Reading her stuff in the magazines, I would find myself exclaiming, "This woman must live in a junkshop!" Chinese vases and Japanese prints, Arabian shawls and Persian carpets, pearls from Ceylon and ivory from Africa—all these things are the regulation stuff of poets, but with Amy they became the whole of existence; her poetry is a jumble of metaphors and allusions to articles of merchandise. After she died, and her biographers and friends conducted us into her home, we were able to understand; she had made the mansion into a curio shop, full of exotic wares, and these and her library and her garden made up her world. It was an elaborate and expensive garden, and comprised the whole of nature to this sick and frustrated woman; supplying her with a thousand images while she sat on summer days, lifting manfully at her literary bootstraps. Alas, that the muse does not recognize social position, nor even willpower and grit! As Swinburne puts it:

> Yea, though we sang as angels in
>   her ear,
> She would not hear!

The lady-Cham of New England letters travelled in state and attended poetry conventions, and wrote critical articles, assigning poetical rank to her social inferiors. Also she distributed checks subsidizing magazines and invited poets and editors to visit her. Poor devils of young writers, trying to survive in our chaos of greed, would go away singing gratitude, and editors would shiver with awe to find themselves inside a Lowell mansion; so, year by year, the bubble of Amy's reputation swelled. Since she didn't have to put either rhyme or reason into what she wrote, it was possible for her to turn out a vast quantity of copy, and for years to monopolize the poetical output of our highbrow magazines.

I submit this chapter to a friend who is on the "inside" of the magazine world. He says, yes, there can be no doubt that Amy Lowell bought her literary position. But you have to know how to do it; her money was not enough, it took also her mansion and her name. My friend reminds me of an elderly gentleman by the name of Frederick Fanning Ayer, who inherited a great fortune and wanted to be known as a poet; he tried the method of newspaper and magazine advertising, and spent a small fortune, and succeeded in selling only a few copies of his book. You see, the poetry was too easy to understand, and also the money had come from sarsaparilla, which cannot be taken poetically. Says my cynical friend: "If that old gentleman had made his money out of good Scotch, and had known how to distribute a carload, he might easily have become the Amy Lowell of New York."

(To Be Continued.)

WANTED — MORE READERS:
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Red Rays

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, one of the most prominent of the socialist renegades that left the socialist party because of the St. Louis resolution against the war, has donned the armor of battle for various causes since he returned from his trip to Russia with Elihu Root, in the interests of world imperialism. He usually attaches himself to movements that arouse enough opposition to bring him into print and enough support to keep his larder filled. Tho he rendered service to the allies, among them Great Britain during the war against Germany he became an Irish patriot when that profession was less hazardous than it was when Woodrow Wilson was the chief prosecutor of real Irish rebels against British imperialism in the United States.

• • •

LATER on Russell took up the cudgels for Filipino independence, but it is likely that his interest was greater in the Quezon treasury than in the sufferings of the Filipino masses under the Wall Street yoke. Perhaps his contract ran out, anyhow, we don't find the gentleman writing any more in behalf of Filipino independence, but he has broken into the headlines again by espousing the crusade conducted by William Hale Thompson against British propaganda in the United States.

• • •

WE are by no means in accord with those who regard Thompson's campaign as a Quixotic tilting at windmills. There is plenty of British imperialist propaganda in this country and almost every British lecturer that comes here, from the socialist Bertrand Russell to the most reactionary tory, does his best to boost the empire. Thompson's campaign is a far-sighted recognition of the growing intensity of the competition between this country and Great Britain and as a politician he is not making any mistake in getting in on the ground floor. Our attitude is one of "a plague on both your houses." Peace can only be established in this world by the exploited workers and subject peoples when they wrest power from the brigands who are now in control. While Thompson is fighting the British empire for carrying on propaganda in this country favorable to its interests, he has not a word to say against the imperialist campaigns waged by the United States in Latin America, the Philippines and China.

• • •

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL served on the Commission of Public Information in London during 1918. His job, in conjunction with others, was to misinform the public about the war. While he was in London, many of his former comrades were in jail for opposing the war. They dared to be on the unpopular side. At that time fighting the British empire meant jail, even in the United States. It was Russell's master, Woodrow Wilson, who gave the information to the British government that resulted in the arrest and execution of Roger Casement, who came from Germany to Ireland on a submarine. Russell will pull the British lion's tail at so much per jerk. He would feed the lion for a similar consideration.

• • •

LORD Robert Cecil in explaining the reason for the flop of the Geneva conference on naval armaments declared that Great Britain's refusal to admit parity of naval strength with the United States "bangs, bolts and bars the door" to any hope of agreement with the United States. The noble lord is right. The two great empires are liable to be at each other's throats in a comparatively short space of time, unless they first start a war on the Soviet Union. In the latter case there may not be much left of imperialism by the time the battle is over.

• • •

THE police department of Bethlehem, Pa., has a rather novel method of paying its way. On Saturdays it puts in a few hours arresting people on vague charges of disorderly conduct. Inmates of bawdy houses are arrested, fined and turned loose again. This activity nets the department about $40,000 a year. We submit that this is a mighty good way of keeping a police department going.

• • •

RICHARD BEATTY MELLON, of Pittsburgh, brother of "Andy" our secretary of the treasury, erected a $100,000 pavilion in which the reception to his daughter, the supper and the ball that followed her wedding were held. The wedding gifts were estimated to cost more than half a million. At the same time thousands of coal miners in the Pittsburgh district and their families are starving. The Mellons are heavily interested in coal.

• • •

GOVERNOR Fisher of Pennsylvania will give careful study to the complaints of misuse of power made by a delegation of labor leaders headed by William Green, that called on the governor. According to press reports the main object of the labor leaders is to obtain "a better spirit of understanding between the men on strike, the employes and the police agencies of the state government." The coal operators have little cause to worry as long as their slaves are led by leaders who beg instead of demand. Lha,ml MellonjI—

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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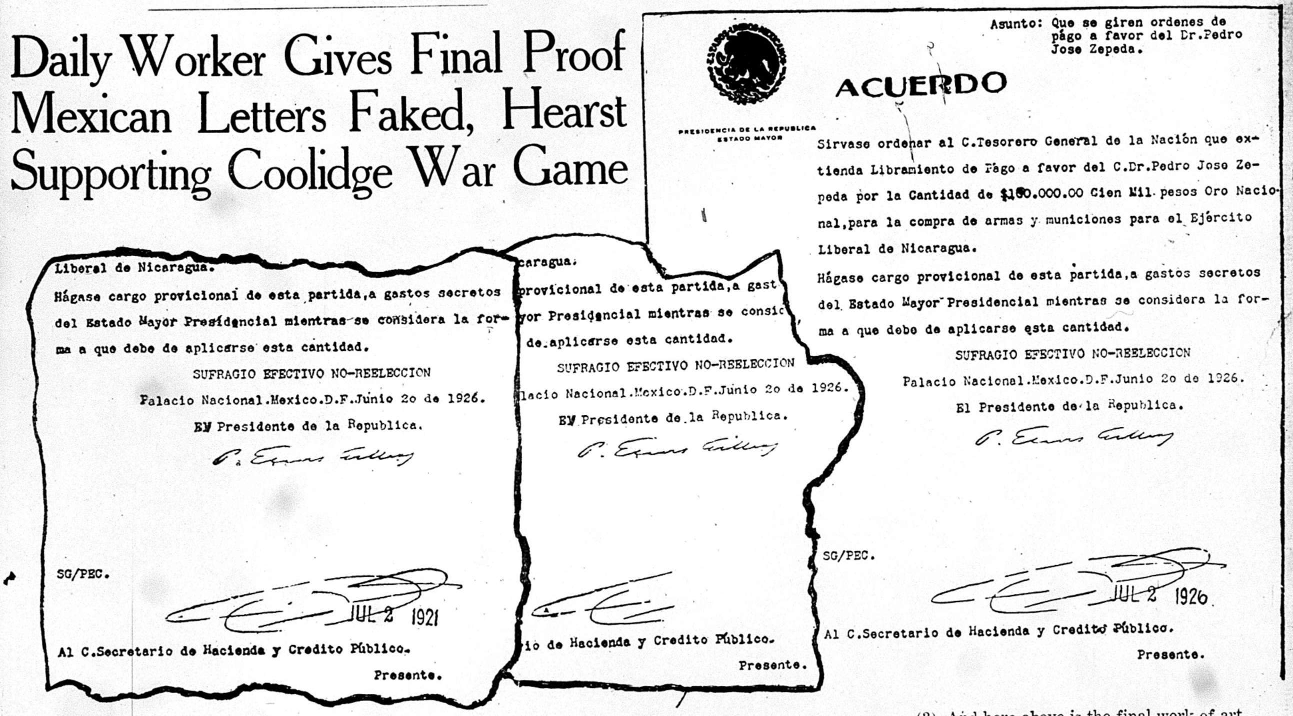
Hearst Papers Knew Mexican Documents Were Forged; Dates Showing Falsity 'Fixed' After First Publication

Daily Worker Gives Final Proof Mexican Letters Faked, Hearst Supporting Coolidge War Game



Liberal de Nicaragua.

Hágase cargo provicional de esta partida, a gastos secretos del Estado Mayor Presidencial mientras se considera la forma a que debe de aplicarse esta cantidad.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO NO-REELECCION

Palacio Nacional. Mexico. D.F. Junio 20 de 1926.

El Presidente de la Republica.

P. Elias Calles

SG/PEC.

JUL 2 1921

Al C. Secretario de Hacienda y Credito Público.

Presente.

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El Presidente de la Republica.

P. Elias Calles

io de Hacienda y Credito Público.

Presente.

PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
ESTADO MAYOR

Asunto: Que se giren ordenes de págo a favor del Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda.

ACUERDO

Sirvase ordenar al C. Tesorero General de la Nación que extienda Libramiento de Pago a favor del C. Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda por la Cantidad de $100.000.00 Cien Mil pesos Oro Nacional, para la compra de armas y municiones para el Ejército Liberal de Nicaragua.

Hágase cargo provicional de esta partida, a gastos secretos del Estado Mayor Presidencial mientras se considera la forma a que debe de aplicarse esta cantidad.

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Palacio Nacional. Mexico. D.F. Junio 20 de 1926.

El Presidente de la Republica.

P. Elias Calles

SG/PEC.

JUL 2 1926

Al C. Secretario de Hacienda y Credito Público.

Presente.

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(1) Above is the forged document as it appeared in the FIRST Edition of Hearst's New York American for last Monday (sold on the streets early Sunday evening). Note the filing date at the bottom of the document above, made with a rubber stamp: "JUL 2 1921". Then notice higher up, above the "signature" of P. Elias Calles, the date "Junio 20 de 1926." (June 20, 1926).

(2) But here in the middle is the bottom of the same document as it appeared in the SECOND edition at a later hour Sunday night. Note that NO FILING DATE APPEARS in this edition, the date having been cut off of the plate. Hearst's editors evidently realized that a document dated June 20, **1926** could not be filed on July 2, **1921**.

(3) And here above is the final work of art of Hearst's forgery plant, as the "secret order for $50,000 for Rebel Arms" appeared in the FINAL edition of Monday's New York American. Note that HERE the filing date appears again—but it has changed from "JUL 2 1921" into "JUL 2 **1926**"!! Between the early edition and the final edition, a new engraving was hastily made, in which someone has erased the "21" and crudely written in "26" by hand.

The DAILY WORKER publishes on this page photographic reproductions taken from three editions of William R. Hearst's New York American of last Monday, which prove beyond question that the editors of the Hearst newspaper, discovering evidence of clumsy forgery in the very first "secret document" of the series published in a campaign for promoting war against Mexico, acted quickly to destroy that evidence and finally, in the last edition of the same number of the newspaper caused an alteration of the text of the "authentic document" in order to give credibility to the material for the Hearst war campaign. The Hearst paper lied in declaring this to be a photograph of an original document.

Heretofore we have held the firm opinion that the alleged "secret documents" were forgeries. But it was only an opinion, altho a very well grounded one.

Aware "Documents" Were Forged.

Now The DAILY WORKER is able to remove the slightest shadow of doubt. That the Hearst papers themselves regard these "orders for money for rebel arms" as forgeries is demonstrated by the fact that the documents as finally printed are changed in the offices of the Hearst publications themselves.

This can only be regarded as conclusive proof of the colossal swindle imposed upon the American masses for the purpose of laying a basis for the coming imperialist war of conquest against the Latin-American republics of the south in order to make more wealth for Hearst and the galaxy of Wall Street bankers and oil magnates.

Part of Imperialist Plot.

But Hearst's deliberate publication of forgeries are not to be considered as pointing merely to the personal guilt of one American millionaire with investments in Mexico, which after all amount at most to a few millions. These forgeries are published for the direct and avowed purpose of supporting the present

(Continued on Page Two)

Wm. Randolph Hearst

Multi-millionaire publisher of a chain of newspapers, holder of immense tracts of land in Mexico, whose publications have for years advocated armed conquest of that country by the United States.

Translation of the above forged document

(This is the letter reproduced on page 1 of this issue of The DAILY WORKER.)

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC.
GENERAL STAFF.

SUBJECT: Issuance of pay order to Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda.

[SEAL] PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

You will please order the Treasurer-General of the Nation to issue a pay warrant in favor of Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda for the sum of 100,000 pesos (one hundred thousand pesos, national gold) for the purchase of arms and ammunitions, for the Liberal Army of Nicaragua.

Charge this item provisionally to secret expenditures of the Presidential General Staff, while it is being considered how the sum should be applied.

SUFFRAGIO EFECTIVO NO-REELECTION.
Palacio Nacional, Mexico, D. F., June 20, 1926.
The President of the Republic.
P. ELIAS CALLES.
(Hand-Written.)

SG-PEC
ARCHIVES,
Treasury Department

NOTED
July 2, 1921.

To the Citizen Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit.

The articles and the reproductions of documents were published in the Hearst papers under copyright, 1927, by the Washington Herald.

CRUSADER ADMITS FRAME-UP.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—Wm. I. King, chief of the "Citizens' League" and famous vice crusader has admitted in a letter from his unknown retreat that he faked evidence in several trials of alleged rum law violators. Indictments have been issued against him and two of his assistants, Abe Weinberg and Sol Rosenberg. King recently disappeared.

PROBE DEATH THAT SAVES COP

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Investigation of the death of William A. Norberg, a juror, who last night plunged from the fifth floor of the Criminal Court building, was scheduled to get under way today.

As a result of the death, the trial of Roland Gaskell, former County Highway police sergeant, came to an abrupt end, Judge Emmanuel Eller declaring a mistrial.

GOV. FISHER'S COAL COMPANY GETS INJUNCTION PROHIBITING PICKETS

Most Drastic Ruling So Far; Orders Miners Not to Sing Strike Songs or Put Up Signs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—The most drastic injunction ever granted in this state has just been issued by Judge Langham in Indiana County to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal and Lake Company, of which Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania is a director.

The injunction orders Rossiter striking miners to completely abstain from picketing in all and every form. They are specifically enjoined not to sing any songs when the strikebreakers go to work, not to post up any signs stating that a strike exists in these mines, not to speak to strike-breakers in any way to deter them from working in the struck mines, nor to tell them that a strike exists there.

International Vice-president Murray of the United Mine Workers of America who today returned from his visit to Governor Fisher at Harrisburg, admitted that the injunction seemed to be very severe.

Murray and others were sent to Fisher by the American Federation of Labor conference at Pittsburgh, with a plea that Fisher investigate and discourage violence done against miners by the coal company's coal and iron police.

Prison Labor to Break Coal Strike

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 18.—The miners' strike here is holding as firmly as ever, with the miners digging in for a long siege, and the operators showing signs of panic. In the Lafayette field, only the Columbine mine, ringed around with barbed wire, menacing with machine guns manned by company thugs and state troopers, and with national guard airplanes circling over it, continues to operate with scabs who are really prisoners. All others limp on part force, or are entirely shut down.

At Canon City, fifty prohibition law violators were taken from the state penitentiary and compelled to work in

(Continued on Page Five)

HEARST NEWSPAPERS KNEW THAT MEXICAN DOCUMENTS ARE FORGED

(Continued from Page One)

criminal invasion of Nicaragua by American marines. They are published in support of and as a consistent part of the imperialist aggression of the U. S. government against Latin America expressed in the policies of Secretary of State Kellogg. The forgeries are published in avowed support of the policies of Coolidge at whose command war is now being made illegally against the people of Nicaragua.

More forgeries are to be expected. The war propaganda of Hearst has already dragged in a silly lie intended to embroil the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Already this branch of the capitalist press cries about "Bolshevism in Latin America," by which they mean nothing more than a rapidly spreading determination of the southern republics to maintain their independence of Wall Street.

War propaganda of United States capitalists supported by their government at Washington have assumed such a menacing character that only the most determined opposition of the working masses of the United States to the whole clique of war-mongers can prevent them carrying out their murderous schemes against the self determination of the southern republics.

Calvin Coolidge

Hearst specifies that it is for the purpose of carrying out Coolidge's policies that he publishes his series of inflammatory articles and "documents" against Mexico, based on forgeries.

FORGERS CLAIM CALLES ORDERED ARMS SHIPMENTS

Vicious Campaign of Hearst Continues

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Continuing the publication of documents against Mexico and Nicaragua denounced as forgeries by diplomatic representatives of Mexico, the Washington Herald, the local Hearst paper, tries to show that Mexican shipments of arms and ammunition to the Nicaraguan liberals were made at the express order of President Calles.

The Herald reproduces what purports to be an order to the captain of the Mexican gun-runner "Superior," in which it is stated, "due precautions should be taken in the transportation of this material (3,000 cases of arms and ammunition), to avoid any encounter with the patrol ships of the United States navy."

Boosts Admiral Latimer.

This shipment of war material was successfully landed in Nicaragua, the Herald states, but later a large part of it was destroyed by Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, the American naval commander sent to Nicaragua by the United States government to place the Wall Street agent, Diaz, in the presidential chair in place of Juan B. Sacasa, the duly selected president of that country.

Henry L. Stimson

Former ambassador to Mexico, who defended Hearst land interests and the interests of the other imperialists and who was forced to leave because of failure to intimidate or bribe Calles' government.

REMUS JURY SECURED.

COURT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Nov. 18. — The jury that will try George Remus "king of the bootleggers" for the murder of his wife Imogene, was obtained in criminal court at 2.30 p. m. this afternoon.

Agricultural Workers Of Norway, Finland and USSR Sign Unity Pact

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—The presidents of the federations of agricultural and forest workers of Norway, Finland and the Soviet Union held a conference in Moscow at which it was decided to form a unity committee of the federations of the three countries.

The delegates to the conference signed a unity pact providing for mutual assistance in case of conflict with employers. One of the principal tasks of the committee will be work for the establishment of international trade union unity.

Frank B. Kellogg

Secretary of state, whose policies of frightfulness against Nicaragua Hearst repeatedly states he is supporting in a series of articles which The DAILY WORKER now proves to be based on forgeries.

MEXICAN COURT UPHOLDS CLAIM OF OIL GROUPS

Unsatisfactory to State Department Head

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Decision of the Mexican supreme court knocking out the allegedly confiscatory features of the Mexican petroleum law with respect to one American oil company "opens the way to an immediate temporary adjustment and possibly to ultimate solution of our controversy with Mexico over its petroleum law," Secretary Kellogg indicated today in commenting on the court ruling.

Kellogg Not Satisfied.

While the decision applied only to the Mexican Petroleum Company, an American firm, the state department is confident that the principle laid down will eventually be extended to all American oil firms with holdings in Mexico. Some disappointment was expressed by officials here, however, that the court did not dispose of the entire dispute in a single sweeping decision declaring the retroactive articles of the oil law unconstitutional.

• • •

Oil Men Optimistic.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—The supreme court's decision in the injunction suit brought by the Mexican Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, against the government, is viewed here as possibly the close of the 10-year controversy between American oil interests and the Mexican government. That, at least, was the interpretation placed upon the court's ruling that the oil law is unconstitutional, by the representatives of American oil interests in Mexico City today. Complete satisfaction with the decision was manifested.

Oil Interests Satisfied.

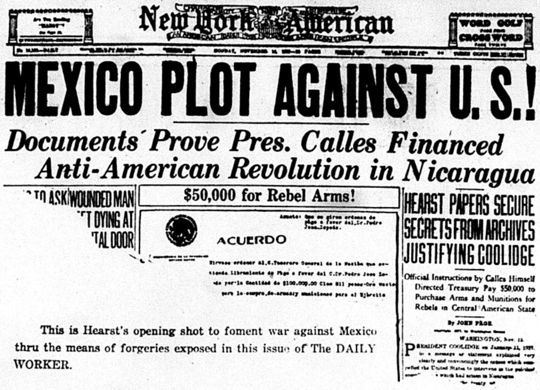
"It sets a precedent and indicates that other injunctions will be decided similarly," said an official spokesman for the Association of American Oil Producers in Mexico City. "The preconstitutional rights of these companies in their properties have been protected. We are perfectly satisfied."

Magistrate Urbina, who rendered the decision, is given credit for exact knowledge of the rights, not only of the Mexican government but also of the oil companies.

Reverses Morones' Act.

The case decided yesterday involved an injunction brought by the Mexican Petroleum Company against the revocation by Luis N. Morones, minister of industry, commerce and labor, of drilling permits on land acquired prior to the promulgation of the constitution of 1917. These permits were revoked because the company failed to comply with the oil law of 1926, requiring them to apply for confirmatory concessions before December 31, 1926.

How Hearst Incites War!



New York American

MEXICO PLOT AGAINST U. S.!

Documents Prove Pres. Calles Financed Anti-American Revolution in Nicaragua

$50,000 for Rebel Arms!

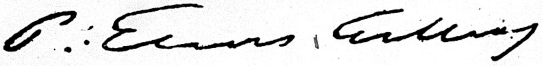
ACUERDO

HEARST PAPERS SECURE SECRETS FROM ARCHIVES JUSTIFYING COOLIDGE

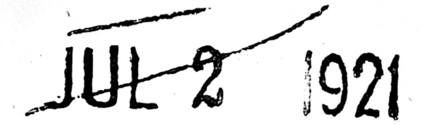
Official Instructions by Calles Himself Directed Treasury Pay $50,000 to Purchase Arms and Munitions for Rebels in Central American State

This is Hearst's opening shot to foment war against Mexico thru the means of forgeries exposed in this issue of The DAILY WORKER.

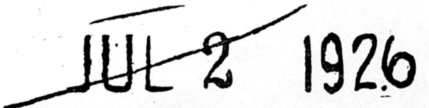
The Forged "Signature" of the President of Mexico



This is the pretended signature of P. Elias Calles, president of the Mexican Republic, as it appears when photographed and enlarged from the reproduction of the forged "secret documents from the archives of the Mexican government." Handwriting experts may be interested to learn whether the signature was traced from some authentic document.



Here is an enlarged reproduction of the rubber-stamped filing date as it appeared at the bottom of the forged "secret document" in the FIRST edition of Hearst's New York American for last Monday. This first edition appeared on the streets early Sunday evening. Note that this filing date would mean that a document purporting to be written in 1926 is filed in 1921—that is that it was filed just FIVE YEARS BEFORE IT WAS WRITTEN. Hearst's editors evidently saw the inconsistency immediately after their "authentic document" was on the streets. In the next edition, coming out late at night (Sunday night) the date "July 2 1921" is cut out of the engraving, which appears without any filing date. But then Hearst's engravers must have worked overtime, for the FINAL edition of the same Monday morning American appears with what purports to be another "exact" photo-engraving of the SAME DOCUMENT, but with the filing date CHANGED.



And the above is the final work of art of forgery for war-making purposes. Note that the same filing date has been changed. "Jul 2 1921" has been changed to "Jul 2 1926." Note that the last two figures—"26" have been drawn in by hand and are not similar to the rubber-stamped figures.

Tenth Anniversary Meetings Coming in Baltimore, Washington

The following two meetings are still to be held, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theater, Eutaw and Baltimore Sts. Jay Lovestone, speaker.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m., Playhouse, 1318 N St. NW. W. W. Weinstone, speaker.

TAX FIGHT LOOMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The new tax reduction bill to be considered by congress will be completed within a week, members of the House Ways and Means Committee predicted today.

The prediction of speaker Longworth that the treasury's recommendations would be rejected, heartened democratic members, who are now fighting for a compromise tax cut of about $320,000,000. A struggle in Congress is inevitable.

Dwight W. Morrow

Partner of the House of Morgan who is United States ambassador to Mexico sent there to direct maneuvers against the Mexican government in behalf of United States capitalists and who is frequently mentioned in the forgery series appearing in the Hearst papers.

GOVERNOR KILLS FOUR MEN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey today declined to intervene to stay the execution of four men scheduled to die in the electric chair tonight. Attorneys submitted new evidence in vain.

Mayor Duvall Bribed 4 Councilmen to Hide His Swindle, Say Charges

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—Alleged bribery of four city councilmen at prices of $100 to $200 each prevented impeachment of former Mayor John L. Duvall during the last few weeks of his incumbency, it was revealed in the indictments returned by the Marion County Grand Jury against four councilmen this afternoon. Duvall was finally convicted of fraudulent practices.

6 Officials of R. R. Brotherhood Fired For Asking Raise

DENVER, (FP) Nov. 18.—Six railroad brotherhood officials, employed on the Denver & Salt Lake R.R., have been summarily discharged because a wage increase request was filed with the management.

They are A. E. Anderson, secretary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers lodge, E. L. [illegible], secretary, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen lodge, G. W. Lane, secretary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen lodge, E. W. Bell, E. R. Morgan and A. P. Stewart, local chairmen.

Members of the lodges affected voted unanimously to strike if the wage increase is refused. They have asked the U. S. mediation board to handle the case. The Denver & Salt Lake road is commonly known as the Moffat road.

Save Greco and Carrillo!

COOLIDGE GOES ON RECORD FOR A NAVAL RACE

'Big Navy' Congressmen Jubilant; Boosts Tariff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Coolidge's pledge to a Philadelphia audience at the Union League Club to support a policy of naval expansion virtually assures the success of the fight for a big cruiser and submarine building program, "big navy" spokesmen in congress declared today.

The president's advice was the direct climax of a campaign of propaganda, starting with the holding of the Geneva Naval Arms Limitation Conference, which was meant to fail, and thus throw the onus of a naval race on foreign nations.

"Big navy" forces hailed with delight his statement that "we shall round out our navy with more submarines and more cruisers, and private ownership should provide it with an auxiliary merchant marine of fast cargo boats."

"That is splendid," said Rep. Britten (R) of Illinois, a leader in the house fight for a stronger navy. "This assures adoption of a cruiser building program."

Coolidge in his speech reaffirmed his belief in the growing "prosperity" of the United States, and calmly overlooked all evidence of unemployment, low wages, and increasing length of work day, as well as decrease of car loadings and stock market panics.

He said the protective tariff must be continued, and failed to say a word to clarify his "I do not choose to run" proclamation.

Juan B. Sacasa

Attacked in Hearst forgeries on the charge of receiving money from President Calles of Mexico in his struggle against agents of American imperialism who crushed the government in Nicaragua of which he was the head and placed a Wall Street tool, Diaz, in his place.

Arms for Shipment to Mexico Seized on Two Boats at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18. — A store of hidden arms was seized by department of justice agents today on two vessels that were to sail shortly for Mexican ports.

Five men were arrested and questioned by federal agents in an attempt to establish some connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the Calles government.

Evidence of a plot to stage a counter-revolution in Mexico was found in a raid on a private arsenal at the home of an alleged official of the Pacific Arms Company at Albany, Calif., federal agents here declared.

President Calles

President of the republic of Mexico, whose name was forged to spurious documents published from one end of the country to the other in the Hearst chain of newspapers in an attempt to support a policy of war against Mexico and the present butcheries in Nicaragua. Hearst "accuses" Calles of supporting the heroic struggles of Nicaragua against Wall Street imperialism.

Philadelphia Workers Forum Opens Nov. 20 With Weinstone Speech

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18. — The Workers Forum of Philadelphia will open on Sunday, Nov. 20th, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. William W. Weinstone, general secretary of the Workers Party of New York will lecture at the opening meeting. His subject will be "The Political Arena."

The Workers Forum has secured such nationally known lecturers as Harry M. Wicks, Alexander Trachtenberg, Jay Lovestone, Richard Moore and Manuel Gomez. Programs for the first half of the 1927-28 season may be secured at 521 York Ave.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION
(5th ST. and ASTOR PLACE)
At 8 o'Clock

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th
DR. HORACE M. KALLIN
"The Influence of Dictatorship on Art"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd
BRUCE BLIVEN
"Is America Imperialistic?"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25th
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
The Psychology of the American Public—"The Psychological Influence of the Backgrounds of the American Population."

ADMISSION FREE.
Open Forum Discussion.

Muhlenberg Branch Library
(209 WEST 23rd STREET)
At 8 o'Clock

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st
ERNEST BOYD
Literary Main Currents—"Germany: The Flight From Realism."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd
EDGAR WIND
A Metaphysical View of Science—"The Metaphysical Implications of the History of Science."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24th
No Meeting

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th
MORTIMER J. ADLER
Philosophy and Silence—The Epistemological Predicament — "Thereof one must be silent: the aesthetic experience."

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock
Robert MacDonald
will speak on
"CHEMISTRY AND THE NEXT WAR"
The perfection of poison gas methods of mass murder and what they will mean to worker and civilian populations in the next war.
At the
WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street
NEXT SUNDAY: Robert Minor will speak on "AMERICA AND THE NEXT WAR." —Admission 25c.

BRONX OPEN FORUM
Every Sunday Night
at 8:30 P. M.
Robert Minor
on
America and the Next War
Opens the series
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1927
The forums are held at
2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 180 St.)
Come—Bring your friends
Ask questions—Discuss
Under the auspices of the
BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th
5:00 p. m.—Lecture
"Goethe's 'Faust.'" Dr. G. F. Beck.
7:15 p. m.—Spec'l Thanks'g Program
Am. Int. Church. E. B. Chaffee.
8:30 p. m.—Forum
"The Strike in Colorado."
Jack Walsh. Harry Myers.

INGERSOLL FORUM
Anti-Religious Center of New York
GUILD HALL, STEINWAY BLDG.
113 West 57th Street
Sunday Evening, Nov. 20, 8 P. M.
WILLIAM S. BRYAN of Tennessee
(Nat. Sec. Am. Anti-Bible Society)
"THE BIBLE"
Adm. Free. Questions & Discussion.
Office: 119 East 14th Street.

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
At the Church of All Nations
9 Second Avenue (near Houston)
SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 8:30 P. M.
BISHOP PAUL JONES
of The Fellowship of Reconciliation
will speak on
"IMPERIALISM"
Admission Free. Everyone Invited.

FLOOD THREATENS QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Q., Nov. 18.—Southern Quebec province and the belt of agricultural communities along the Vermont border are studying the skies and the barometer today, praying for let-up from four days belting rain.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

A. A. JOFFE

CONGRESS OF ALL UNION COMMUNIST PARTY HELD SOON

Expulsion of Trotsky, Zinoviev Approved

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

Moscow, Nov. 18. — The fifteenth Congress of the All Union Communist Party will meet on the first December in Moscow. Directions for the elaboration of the five year plan of national economy, for work in the villages and reports from the Central Committee, the Central Control Commission, Central Auditing Commission and the Party delegation to the Communist International are among the questions which will be taken up at the Congress.

The Congress of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan, the Georgain Armenian and Moldavian Soviet Republics and local branches of the Communist Parties of numerous cities have unanimously approved the policy of the Central Committee and the expulsion of Trotsky from the Party.

Relieve Zinoviev of Post.

The Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union decided to relieve Zinoviev and Muralov of their posts as members of the State Planning Commission. The Council also adopted a similar decision with regard to Vladimir Smirnoff, a member of the Collegium of the Central Statistical Board of the Soviet Union.

Indian Nationalists Demand Anti-British Boycott; Hit at 'Probe'

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.—Active Nationalists are demanding an anti-British boycott to protest against the Simon Commission appointed by the Baldwin government to investigate India. Active Nationalists claim that the commission is "packed."

The proposal to boycott Great Britain, is however, opposed by natives with large commercial and industrial interests who attacked it in the legislative assembly.

Fascists Demonstrate Against Jugoslavia

ROME, Nov. 18.—A hostile demonstration against Jugoslavia was conducted here today by 2,000 fascist university students.

The students, after cheering the fascist bulletin of Thursday criticising the new Franco-Jugoslav treaty, pledged to "carry out the will of Mussolini no matter what it might be."

Intense feeling has been aroused in Italy over the Franco-Jugoslav treaty.

STATE FUNERAL FOR A. A. JOFFE, USSR DIPLOMAT

First Ambassador to Germany and China

MOSCOW, Nov. 18. — A large state funeral is planned for Adolph A. Joffe, well-known Soviet diplomat, who committed suicide last night after five years suffering from a malady contracted during his service in China as ambassador from the Soviet Union.

Joffe's illness which was never accurately diagnosed caused him intense pain which recently became unbearable. He had planned a trip abroad to take a cure next week.

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Joffe was chairman of the Soviet delegation at Brest-Litovsk during the signing of the treaty between the U. S. S. R. and the Central Powers.

Joffe served as Soviet ambassador to Berlin in 1921 and later served as ambassador to China. In China, Joffe became seriously ill and arrived in Tokio for the Russo-Japanese economic conference in 1923 on a stretcher. In April, 1924, he went to Vienna for treatment and left for Moscow a month later.

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Studies in Berlin.

Joffe was born in Simferopol, Crimea in October 1883 and joined the revolutionary movement at the age of seventeen. Barred from a Russian university because of his radical tendencies, he went to Berlin where he studied medicine from 1903 to 1906. In 1907 he went to Zurich where he completed a law course and finally went to Vienna where he took postgraduate work in both law and medicine.

Joffe took an active part in both the 1905 and 1917 revolutions and soon after November was elected to the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers Council.

His outstanding ability at Brest-Litovsk, as Ambassador to Germany and later to China marked him as one of the leading Soviet diplomats.

Report Revolt of Peasants in Many Sections of China

SHANGHAI, (By Mail). — The newspapers here bring reports concerning peasant insurrections in various parts of China.

On the island of Tchumin, 3,000 peasants have revolted on account of the introduction of new taxes and excessive rents. The military authorities have dispatched three warships from Shanghai and troops to crush the revolt.

According to reports from Wuhan (Hankow) an insurrectionary movement has commenced in Dunchien. The insurrectionary peasants have destroyed a part of the railway line Wuchang-Changchow. In the Ising district near Shanghai armed peasants protested against the new taxes and disarmed the police. Detachments of the river police crushed the revolt and killed 10 of the insurrectionaries.

HAWAII FLIGHT POSTPONED.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The flight of Captain Frederick A. Giles, British aviator to Hawaii on an air journey to Australia, was again postponed here today. Weather conditions were not favorable.

THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

The Beauty and the Bolshevik
(Romance)

RUSSIA ON THE SCREEN
A Review of Russian Films
at IRVING PLAZA HALL
Irving Place and 15th Street

Russia in Overalls
(Scenes of Reconstruction)

Miracle of Soldier Ivan
(Comedy)

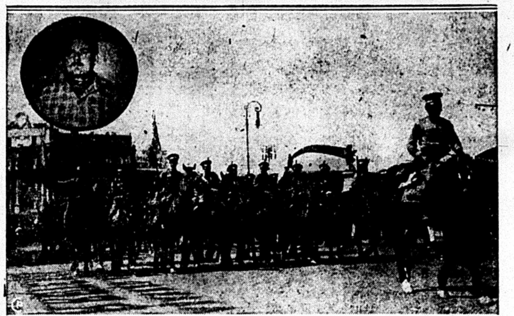
Under auspices *Joint Defense & Relief Committee Cloakmakers & Furriers*
41 Union Square, Room 714

Tickets in advance 50c. At the door 75 cents.

Tomorrow
from 2 P. M.
till midnight

For the Freeing of the Mineola Victims!

SMASHED MEXICAN COUNTER-REVOLUTION



View in Mexico City as troops under General Escobar, on horseback and inset, march to presidential palace, following their crushing of the Gomez-Serrano counter-revolution.

New Developments in China

By EARL BROWDER.

Associated Press dispatches from Hongkong yesterday report a "labor party" uprising in Canton, headed by General Chang Fat-fui. The general referred to is undoubtedly Chang Fa-kwei who left Hankow in the month of July. The various alignments of this general in the last few months illustrate the extreme confusion now existing in the Chinese Kuomintang. Although it is not certain that the Associated Press report is correct yet it is certainly within the range of possibility that General Chang would be calling himself a "labor" representative, particularly if it might help him win the battle of the moment.

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Chang Fa-kwei was one of the original staff of the northern expedition that left Canton in July 1926. He was in command of the Fifth Army which rapidly gained the name of "Iron Battalion" because of its continuous victories. The Fifth Army was largely recruited from labor and Communist elements and Chang Fa-kwei had the name of being a Communist, although he was not a member of the Communist Party. At the time of Chiang Kai-shek's rebellion in March, Chang Fa-kwei was one of the first to denounce the traitor. In July, however, when the Hankow government turned to the right and the Communists and left wingers (Madam Sun Yat Sen, Eugene Chen, etc.) left the government and began to organize the struggle against it, Chang Fa-kwei joined in the denuncation of the Communists.

In the July days when Hankow first turned against the revolution, they still considered it necessary to keep a revolutionary mask before the masses. For this purpose, they promised the people an immediate military expedition against Chiang Kai-shek, although they had just adopted his policies. Because Chang Fa-kwei had publicly supported their new turn of policy, the Hankow government entrusted this expedition to him. With the Fifth Army he started against Nanking.

But he did not get any farther down the Yangtse River than Kiukiang, for when he arrived there news had come of the Communist uprising in Nanchang a few hundred miles to the south. It is not definitely known whether Hankow ordered Chang Fa-kwei to change his course and march against the Communists or whether he did it on his own initiative. What is sure is that he turned south from Kiukiang instead of going on against Chiang Kai-shek.

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The left wing armies retreated from Nanchang over the border into eastern Kwangtung Province. Chang Fa-kwei was apparently pursuing them. But he turned on to a different route and went to Canton instead of marching against Swatow which was held by the left wing. Canton was in the hands of General Li Chi-sum who seized power there in April simultaneously with Chiang Kai-shek's coup d'etat. General Li Chi-sum welcomed Chang Fa-kwei and his army with a public reception. They kissed one another and vowed eternal friendship and solidarity. Within three days, however, Chang Fa-kwei had taken possession of strategic points in the city and a state of armed truce existed between his forces and those of General Li Chi-sum.

In the meantime the left wing armies left Swatow to march against Canton. It is now about six weeks since we have received in America any definite news about these armies. We do know, however, that they have been exerting considerable influence; their presence outside Canton and threatening that city explain the internal changes that have been going on in the Canton government.

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When Chang Fa-kwei's army approached Canton from the north while the left wing armies threatened from the east, at that moment General Li Chi-sum began to change his theories of government. Previous to that time he had followed the line of Chiang Kai-shek quite closely although carrying on a struggle for power for himself as against the Nanking center; that is, he was typical of the "new militarists." Now he suddenly decided that "civil government" was a necessity. His need for "civil government" was supplied by some refugees from Nanking, namely, Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po.

EARL BROWDER.

Wang Ching-wei is the great centrist leader of the Kuomintang. He has been on every side in the current struggles in the Kuomintang within a period of six months. In April he issued a joint manifesto with the secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. In June he denounced the Communists and declared they must be expelled from the Kuomintang. In July he began negotiations with Nanking for unity with the Chiang Kai-shek group. In August he split from the unified Hankow-Nanking government. In September after Teng Shen-tse had proclaimed Hankow independent, Wang Ching-wei fled to Canton, together with Chen Kung-po, former head of the labor department of the Kuomintang.

• • •

Upon their arrival in Canton Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po held a conference with General Li Chi-sum. From this conference was issued a manifesto declaring that the central Kuomintang government was re-established in Canton, and inviting all central committee members to come to Canton and again rally around "the three principles of Sun Yat Sen." This was the situation at the time the last authentic reports had arrived in America.

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In the meantime the "new militarists" of central China have been tearing to pieces the remaining fragments of the right wing Kuomintang. Teng Shen-tse started troops from Hankow towards Nanking. He was defeated and driven back upon Hankow. The approach of Nanking troops in the vicinity of Hankow was the signal for General Ho Chien, subordinate of Teng Shen-tse, to rise against his chief and negotiate the surrender of the Wuhan cities to Nanking. Teng Shen-tse is variously reported as on his way to Japan and retreating into Hunan Province.

Within the Nanking government a dozen rivalries are brewing new splits and civil wars. The Western Hills group headed by C. C. Wu is for the time being in control. They have added to their combination Sun Fo, the right wing son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and Teng Yen-kai, a former military governor of Hunan and the chairman of the Hankow government. Chiang Kai-shek is still officially on the outside but seems to be actually exerting strong influence through his Japanese connections as well as his own group of followers within the Nanking government.

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Co-operation between Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general so-called, and the Nanking government has been going from bad to worse. The generals are too jealous of one another to allow any one to win victories over any length of time. The same condition exists between Feng and his ally, the governor of Shansi Province, who sent the expedition against Peking a few weeks ago.

Within Chang Tso-lin's combination in Peking is also at work the forces of disintegration. The only way in which these have shown themselves openly within the last few months has been the friction between Sun Chuang-fang and Cheng Tsung-chang, the anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria and the strike movements that have broken out in several places in the north. It is known, however, that within the Chang Tso-lin combination various cliques and groups are struggling bitterly against one another for hegemony.

• • •

In this situation it is within the realm of possibility that the latest news from Canton may be true, which would mean that General Fa-kwei having sensed the mood of the masses and fearing a clash with the left wing armies has himself turned left again for the purposes of the moment. This has happened time and again with the Chinese militarists of the south. It is not clear from the news whether he is acting in concert with the left wing against the center (Wang Ching-wei, etc.) and right (Li Chi-sum), or whether he is making an attempt with the center against the left with the temporary eclipse of Li Chi-sum on account of the unfavorable military situation. While none of these leaders who play around with left phrases and slogans are to be depended upon at all in any serious struggle, yet the fact that they are again beginning to pose as lefts and "labor" is in itself a sign of the rising tide of revolutionary action among the masses in Kwangtung Province. In all likelihood the next few months will mark the revival of the revolutionary forces in China beginning again in the south as they have in all previous waves of revolutionary development.

NEWS FROM THE SOVIET UNION

The last session of the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet was taken up with the question of how the sections of the Soviets carry out the instructions of the electors. Over 11,000 amendments to the instructions of the last elections have been carried out.

It has become clear that the sections and all institutions carry out the instructions fairly rapidly and accurately. Thus, for instance, the Health Section opened up ten new dispensaries, instituted Sunday work in them and registration through the the telephone on request of the workers. The food in the hospital also has been improved in compliance with numerous requests of the workers.

The education department has carried out 64 per cent of the workers' proposals fully. The others are being carried out partially. These proposals are: the organization of cabinets, warm breakfasts in the schools, supply of text books and necessary school supplies, etc. In accordance with requests of the electors six new dining rooms have been opened and 15 cooperative shops are about to be opened in the workers' districts.

Forms of Soviet Mass Work.

One of the new forms of mass work of the Town Soviets is that of sending deputy groups to the enterprises. Such groups have been organized in Moscow, Rostov, Leningrad, Ivanovo-Voznessensk, and other towns. These groups consist of deputies elected in one or several enterprises of the given districts.

The system of putting the minutes of the Soviet sessions and sessions of the various sections on the wall in factories has been introduced. Every elector can in this manner always know what the Soviets are doing.

One of the forms of mass work of Town Soviets is the organization of commissions to take care of sanitary living and working conditions. In Moscow 41,000 people have been drawn into those commissions. There are also commissions to assist the schools and 6,000 people are working in them in Moscow. There are other similar commissions.

These new forms of work bring the Town Soviets still closer to the masses.

U. S. Gunboat Menaces Chinese Workers Who Protested Imperialism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, aboard the U. S. S. Asheville, has arrived off Yung Kong-kwang, China, according to a dispatch to the navy department today.

Reports received from Hongkong yesterday declared that a large anti-imperialist demonstration had been held at Yung Kong-kwang.

SCANDALS OVER INDIAN PROPERTY READY TO BREAK

Tribes Want to Know Who Gets Their Money

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (FP). — Scandals in the Indian Bureau, involving the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of properties held by the government for the Indians now living on reservations, are scheduled for Senate investigation in the next few months.

Preliminary work on this situation has been undertaken by counsel for the larger tribes in the Northwest and Southwest, looking toward introduction in Congress of a resolution empowering either a Senate committee or a joint committee to probe the complaints made as to handling of funds and of lands, timber, power resources, etc., together with an investigation into charges of tyrannical treatment of Indians by various agents whose conduct has gone unpunished by Commissioner Burke.

Burke's right to hold office will be inquired into, since it is alleged that he cannot continue in office after the senate has failed to confirm his appointment.

Communist Party Membership Grows Rapidly in USSR

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—Thirty thousand workers have applied for admission to the All Union Communist Party in a very short time, Pravda points out in an editorial.

With the rapid development of the membership campaign, the Pravda says, there is no doubt that by the time of the Fifteenth Party Congress the increase will be so large as to clearly justify the proletarian line taken by the Party.

The enthusiasm of the November celebrations has spread to Communist Parties abroad, the editorial continues. During the first few days of the celebrations more than four thousand workers joined the ranks of the German Communist Party and fifteen thousand additional workers became subscribers to Communist papers.

British Tory Leader In Fit of Hysteria Sees Bolshevik Bogey

"The Bolshevist mind," says Lord Birkenhead, tory secretary of state for India in his "Law Life and Letters" just off the press, "is a Jewish mind drenched in a low cosmopolitan sink."

The leaders of the Soviet Union, Birkenhead says, are "assassins and robbers," "murderers and brigands" immersed in bloodthirsty tyranny, filthy vices and economic failure."

"Schools in the Soviet Union, he says, "have vastly decreased in number, the teachers have been driven out and killed. . .such schools as exist are hot-beds of vice and immorality."

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

PREDICT POLISH ATTACK AGAINST LITHUANIA SOON

Pravda Sees Danger to the Soviet Union

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—The exposures made in connection with the conference of Lithuanian political exiles at Riga proves beyond a doubt that Poland has designs on Lithuania and that she is making active military preparations that must cause anxiety to all friends of peace, according to an editorial in the Pravda, official organ of the All-Union Communist Party.

The masses of the Soviet Union are following the events on the northwestern frontier with the greatest apprehension, the Pravda says. They clearly recognize that the absorption of Lithuania by Poland means a step toward the realization of the chauvinists' slogan of Polish militarists, "The frontiers of 1792." This slogan, Pravda says, means the end of the independence of the Lithuanian nation and at the same time an attempt to seize the territories of Ukrainia and White Russia.

Must Halt Imperialists.

"The masses realize," the Pravda says, "that in the attempt to seize Lithuania, the Polish imperialists desire at the same time to cut off the Soviet Union from the west.

"The workers of Europe must perceive the danger, halt the Polish imperialists. This is particularly true of the British proletariat as the provocator activities of British diplomats in the Baltic states is no longer a secret to anybody."

Girls On Strike in Japanese Mills for Increase in Wages

TOKYO, Japan, (By Mail).—500 overworked and underpaid girls employed by the Hayashi-Gumi silk spinning mills at Okaya, a mill center near here, have gone on strike. It is the first display of solidarity of industrial women in that district. 4000 girls are employed at the plant. They receive a wage of 22½ cents a day.

Demands presented by the strikers included: freedom to join the labor union; disputes be settled through discussion with the union officials; better sanitary conditions; better food; and a wage of 30 cents a day for winter work and 32½ cents for summer work.

The Tokyo labor union, although very poor, sent all of its savings to the Okaya strikers and held sympathetic meetings.

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CONTENTS
Of the current issue of Rational Living, Box 2, Sta. M, New York: The Folly of Vegetarianism?—Cases—New Attitude Toward Sex—A Bunch of Lies—Two Doctors—Letter from France—Food Heresies—Children's Diet—Health Instructions to Workers, to Parents for their Children, to Overweight People, to Those Suffering from Constipation.—Editor B. LIBER, M. D., Dr. P. H.—25c a copy.—6 months reduced trial subscr. $1.—Old sample copies free.—With yearly sub the book "As a Doctor Sees It" free.

Stomach Troubles Vanish
Many thousands of people after long suffering found permanent relief from their digestive troubles through the use of the famous, pleasant
"System Cleanser" Herbal Compound
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Federal Reserve Report Tries to Maintain Illusion of Farm Prosperity

By H. M. WICKS.

Now all departments of the United States government in their statistical reports distort facts to perpetuate the fiction of "Coolidge prosperity" is again exemplified by the Federal Reserve Bulletin for October. The department of commerce, under Herbert Hoover, initiated the policy of falsifying figures for the political purposes of the republican administration. Andrew W. Mellon's treasury department has long practiced such deception and the department of labor, under Mellon's man, James J. Davis, has been exposed time and again by The DAILY WORKER for its purposeful juggling of figures in order to maintain illusions regarding the prosperity of the American working class.

Falsifying Bank Loans.

Now comes the statistical staff of the Federal Reserve Banks with its contribution to boosting prosperity illusions. There has been a pronounced decline in country bank loans. The Federal Reserve Bulletin (p. 690) interprets it as follows:

"This decline in loans is due partly to the fact that the farmers have liquidated some of their loans contracted earlier and in part to the fact that their borrowings at the banks in the spring of this year were somewhat smaller than the year before."

Further on it is explained that "in the Southeastern states this diminution of agricultural loans was largely due to a smaller use of fertilizers by cotton growers, who, in view of last years' large crop and low prices and the desirability of a relatively small crop this year, were not inclined to make large expenditures in the production of cotton."

The statement that many farmers have liquidated their debts is not supported by any facts whatsoever. The correct interpretation of the decline in bank loans in the agricultural areas of both the Middle West and the South is to be found in the fact that the farmers have exhausted their credit, their property is plastered to the limit with mortgages, and hence the country bankers dare not place further loans at their disposal. This condition is reflected in smaller borrowings of the small country banks from the Federal Reserve Banks.

Deposits Also Fall.

When the farmers are prosperous the country banks record the fact in a two-fold manner. 1.—There is an increase of loans for spring planting and also in the fall because of the seasonal requirements for credit and currency arising in connection with the harvesting of marketing of crops. 2.—There is also an increase in deposits after the marketing of the crops on the part of the more favorably situated elements of the agricultural population. But the report of the Federal Reserve also shows that "this decline in loans has been accompanied by a reduction in their deposits."

The volume of the decline is summed up as follows:

"Discounts for member banks outside of the leading cities in eight districts, largely agricultural in character, at the mid-year peak on July 27 were $44,000,000 lower than in 1926 and lower than in any other recent year."

It should be borne in mind that it is the function of the government compilers of statistics to present political arguments for the administration, rather than analyze economic conditions, hence the eight districts were probably those that would show the most favorable returns, while those that would show the real picture were ignored.

Corn Production Lower.

That the corn crisis still continues and is equally as severe, if not more so, than the cotton crisis, is revealed in the same document:

"The indicated production of corn is 190,000,000 bushels lower than the crop harvested a year ago and is 310,000,000 bushels below the five-year average production."

Here, in one paragraph, is revealed the awful tragedy that has befallen the farmers of the great corn producing territory of the Middle West, the repurcussions of which have shaken the administration at Washington and gave rise to such panaceas as McNary-Haugenism and other proposals for government aid to the impoverished farmers. Last year was one of the worst of all for the corn states, and this year is still worse. It means that thousands of farmers could not obtain credit for seed corn at planting time and that many acres were not cultivated at all for the simple reason that their former inhabitants have been driven from the land through the foreclosures of mortgages and now lie uncultivated because the mortgage holders are unable to unload the land upon other farmers. Because of this condition there have been a large number of bank failures among the smaller fry, the big bankers taking up the paper at their own prices. The sections of middle-west cities where employment agencies abound, called the "slave markets," are haunted by the gaunt forms of men—many with their families—who have spent their lives upon farms and who, driven from the land, now seek a livelihood as members of the ever-growing army of unskilled unemployed.

Slight Increase in Wheat.

Wheat, of all grain products, showed a slight increase of 28,000,000 bushels for both crops. There was a decline of 75,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, but it was offset by an estimated increase of 103,000,000 bushels of the spring crop. The increase, however, is not general but is confined to the three markets of Minneapolis, New York and San Francisco. Hence the farmers of Iowa and adjacent states, the center of the corn crisis, who also raise wheat, were unable to realize any improvement in that crop.

Oats showed a reduction of five per cent from last year and the indicated production is not less than 161,000,000 bushels below the five-year average.

Livestock Falls Off.

Every item of farm produce refutes the claim of the Federal Reserve System that the condition of the smaller banks indicates prosperity for the farmers. Income from the marketing of livestock for the first eight months of 1927 was $68,000,000 below that of the same period last year.

It will require something more than the unprincipled manipulation of figures by the hangers-on of the Coolidge administration to convince the impoverished farmers, steadily sinking lower in the economic scale, of the reality of the prosperity tales with which we are regaled from every conceivable source.

Must Fight Politically.

The farm crisis that affects the entire agricultural area west of the Mississippi River and south of the Mason-Dixon line furnishes the economic base for a political revolt in those sections.

But such a revolt, to be successful, must not sink into the slough of futility as exemplified by the half-measures of the farm bloc in congress, but must be used to aid in the drive for a Labor Party.

The demand for the formation of a class party to combat the old parties is again arising from the industrial centers, particularly in the coal fields where the crisis in that industry, combined with the treachery of the union leaders and the open and bestial assaults by the police, the constabulary, the courts, the private armies of mine guards, again reveal the state power of capitalism in all its savagery.

As industry in general slows up and countless tens of thousands of unemployed are added to those already on the streets, as the bread lines double and treble in the cities of the country, the base is being prepared for political discontent in the cities.

It is the historical destiny of the exploited workers and farmers to unite politically against their common enemy and the coming winter and the next year ought to see a nation-wide revival of the movement for a class labor party.

Mellon Wedding Is Orgy of Wealth 'mid Death and Hunger

By J. T.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18. — Safely beyond hearing of the dying groans of the one hundred victims and the wails of the widows and orphans of the thirty dead workers killed in the gas explosion in this city, Sarah Cordelia Mellon, daughter of Richard B. Mellon and niece of Andrew Mellon, U. S. secretary of the treasury and one of the world's richest men, was married to Alan Magee Scaife, scion of another wealthy Pittsburgh family mid a splendor equal to the most gorgeous scene portrayed in the Arabian nights tales. The wedding took place in a setting excelling anything ever conjured by the most barbaric potentate of Oriental or Occidental countries of ancient or modern times.

While 60,000 Pennsylvania coal miners are starving, freezing and suffering the terrors of an Irish famine and the torture of a Valley Forge in the bleak hills and cold valleys and in the grimy somber shacks of houses, the Mellon clan and a small army of Mellon's plutocratic friends assembled in a specially constructed pavilion especially built at a cost of over $150,000 for the occasion. Amidst decorations that cost another $150,000 the union of Pennsylvania's two great plutocratic houses in the persons of Miss Mellon and Mr. Scaife, was celebrated.

Reporters who were permitted to view the marriage ceremony and the wedding fetes that followed it in the temporary palace say "it beggared description." In other words their pens and their undoubted talent for fawning before the affairs of the rich were not equal to the occasion. The reporters were awed by the splendor of the scene and the richness of the decorations and the barbaric artistry of the lighting and the tapestry.

At the very moment the beautifully gowned women with their well-fed partners were sipping their wine and drinking their cocktails in an atmosphere of music and song under the rays of an artificial moon furnished by the best talent New York could produce and buy, the miners and their wives and children were eating crusts and partaking of food that the Mellon dogs would turn away from in disgust.

The moon that lighted their barren hills was a cold and cheerless orb bright enough to enable the women to see the wan-pinched faces of their children and the hungry eyes and drawn faces of their men. Suffering and sorrow are their own dynamos.

Our social system has decreed that in order that the Mellon-Scaife plutocracy could have a million dollar wedding 60,000 miners must suffer and starve; a hundred thousand steel workers must roast and sweat in the furnaces and mills of Pittsburgh and Bethlehem.

The dried breasts of the mothers, the tears and sobs of the children, the heart throbs of the fathers and mothers, the blood and bones of the workers are coined into gold, into silk trappings and tapestries, into wine, music and song for the Andrew Mellon clan and their retainers and relatives.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

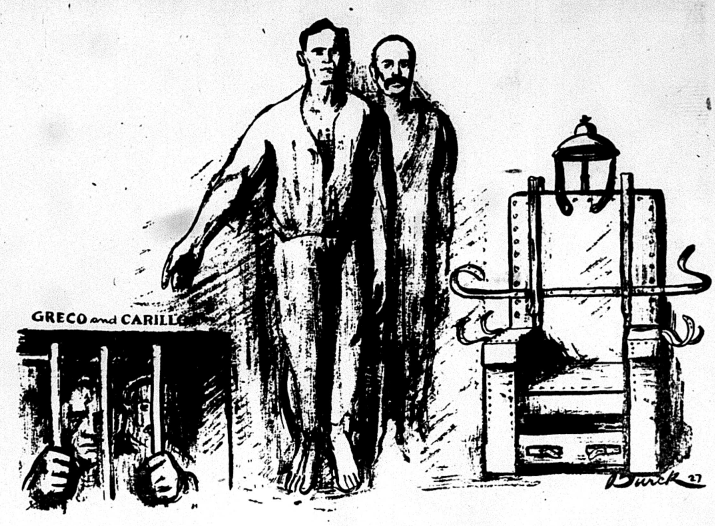
Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

SAVE GRECO AND CARRILLO!

By Burck.



W. P. LEADERS TO ADDRESS LABOR PARTY MEETINGS

Rallies Arranged in Many Cities

As part of the nation-wide campaign for the Labor Party, the Workers (Communist) Party is planning a number of significant meetings addressed by leaders of the organization to be held during the next ten days.

Designated as the "Labor Party Campaign and Build the Party Drive," the first meeting will be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., next Tuesday night, with Jay Lovestone, Executive Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party as the speaker.

Many Meetings.

Other national meetings in the campaign are as follows:

Friday, Nov. 18. Duluth-Superior, at Workers' Hall, 6th & Tower Sts., Superior, Wis. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Twin Cities at Party headquarters, 215 So. 3d Street, Minneapolis, Minn. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Party headquarters, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Jay Lovestone, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Detroit, Mich. Workers' Home, 1343 East Ferry St. Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Sunday, Nov. 20. Noon at Party headquarters, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo, Alex Bittelman, speaker.

Monday, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Slovak Hall, 5th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia. W. W. Weinstone, speaker.

Tuesday, Nov. 29, 8 o'clock. Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago. Max Bedacht, speaker.

BROACH THE PORK BARREL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Congress will make a Christmas present to 737 cities throughout the country of a $20,000,000 appropriation bill for new public buildings, additions or sites, under plans being formulated by republican leaders of the house.

The appropriation, which passed the house and was lost in the senate at the last session, will be included in the first deficiency bill, to be taken up soon after the house convenes on December 5, Rep. Martin B. Madden, (R) of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee, announced today.

The Mellon Millions Marry

Sarah Cordelia, niece of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, owner of strike-breaking Pennsylvania Coal Companies. She married an individual named Allen Magee Scaife, of the early Pennsylvania aristocracy.

The Case of Greco and Carrillo

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

II.

The killing of Carisi and Amorroso served the fascist propagandists in Italy and abroad with excellent material for recruiting. Fascism thrives best on a steady diet of appeals to violence and the pandering to the lowest instincts of mankind.

Following Mussolini's threat to the New York anti-fascisti, L'Assalto (the Assault), the official fascist newspaper in Bologna wrote: **"If justice is not given to us (in this case) we will take it."**

The New York police worked on the case, they followed clue after clue and there were no arrests. Indiscriminate charges were made here and there but these were discounted by the police and the matter was dropped. The police admitted that they had no evidence and it appeared that New York would have another unsolved mystery on its hands.

The detective who played an important role in the Greco and Carrillo case was a fascist himself. Detective Casso is an aspiring man, he has the best of contacts and he is very friendly with Count Ignacio Thaon Di Revel. It is said by some that the count's title is spurious, but that is neither here nor there. The important fact is that Di Revel is the head of the Fascist League of North America and he has repeatedly admitted that he is the personal representative of Mussolini in America.

Only July 11th, this year, the New York police, working in co-operation with agents of the fascist government, raided several Italian radical newspaper offices and homes and arrested 14 anti-fascist workers.

This Casso, the intimate friend of Di Revel's, supplied the information that the killing of Carisi and Amorroso must have been inspired from anti-fascist headquarters.

The raiding party, heavily armed, visited the offices of Il Nuovo Mondo, an Italian socialist daily, and arrested Mario D'Amico and Frank Cancelliere. The offices of Il Martello were also raided and Mario Tresca, Luigi Quintilliano and Mario Buzzi were taken into custody. Furniture was smashed, files broken open and the floor littered with important papers and documents. Palmer in the palmy "red" raids of 1919 could not have done better.

Earlier in the day the American and Italian fascisti raided two working class homes in Brooklyn and arrested Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo.

Greco and Carrillo are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Before they were shackled together by handcuffs they did not know each other. Being workers, and militant workers at that, they were "suspicious characters" to the raiding party and promptly arrested.

The idea of the raids was to round up enough anti-fascisti, submit them to the third degree and then hope that someone might "confess."

Instead of being taken to police headquarters for examination the "suspects" were taken to an isolated police station in the Bronx and there subjected to police "questioning." For hours after their arrest the families of the anti-fascisti could not trace their whereabouts. This was so unusual that the New York Times commented on it and said that all inquiries to the police were unavailing; the place of examination was not disclosed.

It is customary in dealing with criminal suspects to place the prisoner in a "line-up" along with other prisoners of the same race or nationality. For example, if the suspect is a Negro, other Negroes are placed in the line-up, if he is a Chinese, other Chinese are lined up. This is done so that any outstanding racial characteristic does not operate against the suspect.

In the case of Greco and Carrillo this was not done. District Attorney McGeehan simply took some members of the Fascist League into a room where the "suspects" were sitting and asked, "Are these the men?" Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Greco and Carrillo were "identified."

Who were the persons who identified Greco and Carrillo? In each case they were members of the "squadristi" of the Fascist League of North America. The "squadrista" are those fascisti who volunteer to use violence against the enemies of fascism. They are the guerrillas of fascism. When they join they take an oath "to defend fascism at home and abroad at all costs." In Italy they have murdered labor leaders, burned co-operatives, sacked trade union headquarters. Here in America it is not fantastic to imagine that they would perjure themselves.

Among those who were arrested at the offices of Il Martello was Mario Buzzi, an anti-fascist worker. When Buzzi was brought before the Fascist League members for "identification" two of them shouted, "Yes, yes, he is one of the murderers." But a fascist detective stepped forward and said, "No, no, don't say that. We want this man for something else."

It is on "evidence" and "identifications" such as these that the case is being prepared against Greco and Carrillo, and on the basis of testimony offered by professional fascists that District Attorney McGeehan recently said, "I hope to have Greco and Carrillo in the death house at Sing Sing before Christmas."

(To Be Continued).

Waiting for the Ashes of Two Martyrs

By EDWIN ROLFE.

AT five o'clock, daylight saving time, there are almost 5000 people gathered in the great hall of the Grand Central Terminal. There is no shouting. A sort of dogged sullenness is all one can see on the faces of the crowd. No pushing, only once in a while a craning of necks. Then back to the outward calmness as before. Hundreds are leaning over the banisters on the elevated part of the hall, watching in silence.

A young woman in a red slicker passes and remarks, "Gee! I'll bet some celebrity is arriving!"

An old Italian looks at her in scornful silent pity.

Through the ranks of the silent waiters a stream of multi-colored slickers and dresses, straw hats and valises is pouring. It is the week-end holidy crowd, back to the city. Insipid as the pale greens and yellows of their slickers.

Someone shouts, "Viva Sacco and Vanzetti!"

The crowd echoes, "Viva . . .!"

Then silence again as before.

The crowd is growing tenser and tenser. No one knows that the group from Boston has missed its train. They are beginning to press forward eagerly. Looking down from the balcony on which I am standing, the mob is a mass of color and straw hats. It occurs to me that I have never seen so enormous a group a people at the terminal before.

Two crippled children on a wheel-chair for the moment half-distract the attention of the waiting mourners. A fat lady with bulbous hips and ermine fur murmurs, "Isn't that pitiful." But the crowd has already forgotten them.

Someone greets my companion. "Hello Mike, where d'ya work now?" My friend says he will answer some other time. He has a government post and his participation in an event such as this would mean the loss of his job. And every other man in the throng may be a detective.

The porters hurry to and fro, their little caps darting like hundreds of red flags through the hall.

Now the crowd is growing in size, slowly and steadily. Soon the hall will be packed to overflowing. But the cops will see to it that they disperse. Trust those club-wielding baby-trampling gentlemen for that.

Here they come now. Shoving into the crowd like a squadron of blue tractor-tanks. The people hold their mass formation for a minute, then break into moving streams. Only a few scattered men and women dot the floor. The rest have been driven away.

Five minutes later I see them all together again on the other side of the hall, waiting, patient and mournful, yet joyous in the knowledge of their kindredship with the two workers whose words had been:

"Our words——our lives—our pains——nothing! The taking of our lives——lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish-peddler——all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph!"

The Men of Lackan

(Every breadwinner of Lackan, County Mayo, Ireland, was drowned when fishing boats were lost in a storm. —News Item.)

Men still go down to the sea in ships
To win their daily bread.
And fisherfolk have tight-drawn lips
A'mourning for their dead.
The men of Lackan one thick night
Prepared to put to sea,
For fisherfolk know naught of fright
And families fed must be.
The cupboards in the town were bare
And who a night could miss
What though the lightning brightly glare,
What though the ocean hiss.
The warning came. The men said: "Nay,
We starve unless we go!"
And they were, oh, so poor that day
Who feared no winds that blow.
And boldly then the boats put out
Against the blasting gale,
They went with many a merry shout
And gaily flapping sail.
And so the men of Lackan went
And came not back again,
And now their women's heads are bent,
And cupboards bare remain!

HENRY REICH, JR.

RISK THE FIREMEN BUT SAVE THE AUTOS!

Picture of New York firemen scaling a crumbling wall of the J. A. Melish warehouse Wednesday. There were 1,500 high priced automobiles in the warehouse and other valuable property in buildings round about. The fire was so hot that the mortar burned out of the brick walls and they fell, one of them crashing a fire tower. But the firemen were driven into the furnace. Autos is autos!

AUTOMAT RESTAURANTS WORSE THAN AUTOMATIC FOR WORKERS WITH 10-HOUR DAYS, LOW WAGES

By M. M. (Worker Correspondent.)

Even the business of eating, which like other functions of the "civilized" life must also be done in a hurry, is not immune from the grasping tentacles of the machine age. It is interesting to watch this mechanical feeding of the democracy as it puts its nickels in the slot in the Horn and Hardart Automat Restaurant. The personal element is largely eliminated. But what are the implications of such a system for the worker? Few of the thousands who slip profits in nickel instalments into the coffers of the Horn and Hardart Automat Restaurant company realize what goes on over the other side of the slot.

Hundreds of employes in the 27 branches of the Horn and Hardart Automats cater to thousands of men, women and children in New York daily.

Well-Named.

The company has named itself well. "Automat" is the only term one can apply to an organization which every day is reducing men and women to human automatons. In the kitchen, on the griddle, on the coffee urns, we are trained to respond not to the voice of the individual but to the buzz of the button. And since a busy crowd means a buzzing machine we learn all there is to know of the art of "stepping on the gas"—or stepping into the street.

The coffee man draws for an impatient public and attends to the coffee urn at the same time. In a small kitchen, with no provision for ventilation, a griddle man sweats thru 10 hours of frying wheat cakes which must weigh, as nearly as possible, five and a half ounces—for it is as great a crime to give too much as too little.

30 Cents An Hour.

Dishwashers replace plates as fast as they are taken. Flatfooted buss boys wander listlessly from table to table collecting the "dead."

In its paternal beneficence the company grants its employes a wage scale of from 30 to 40 cents an hour, for an average day of 10 hours in a 7 day week. One is privileged to take a day off in two weeks—without pay.

The cafeterias are staffed chiefly by young women. Here, over the clammy atmosphere of the steam-table, counter-girls work from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Pompous young student managers are a feature of the system; they are learning to "control men." When the technique of exploitation is acquired they are given a petty managerial job in which they continue "controlling" for about $150 a month.

Powerful Corporation.

The Automat is a powerful corporation and in the ranks of its mechanized slaves is a fertile field for agitation. There is a strong immigrant element, with a few American born, who are driven in to wash dishes when the factories become idle. In the office at 34th St. and Broadway there are daily at least 70 unemployed ready to grab the job of the man who expresses discontent. The strength of the Automat can be challenged only by the strength of the workers organized in a militant Amalgamated Food Workers' Union. Until hotel and restaurant workers come into the field of trade union activity the 30 cents an hour, the 10, 11, and 12-hour day and the 7-day week will continue to be their lot at the hands of the lords of the cafeterias.

Organize!

Organize for the establishment of the eight hour day, organize for better conditions in an industry in which intensive exploitation goes hand in hand with low wages and long hours. Join the Hotel and Restaurant workers' branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union.

PREVENT VOTE ON MILITARY DRILLS AT CCNY MEETING

Fearing the passing of a resolution condemning military training and American imperialism, students influenced by the faculty of the College of the City of New York prevented a vote being taken Thursday at a meeting arranged by the Students' Council to discuss military training in the college.

This is the latest development arising out of the suspension last Thursday of Alexander Lifshitz and Leo Rothenberg, students, for criticizing military training.

The meeting Thursday attended by 600 students was opened by a member of the Students' Council, who introduced Dean Klapner of the School of Education. The dean defended the position of the faculty.

Pockets Resolution.

The members of the Social Problems Club who were present then sent a resolution to the chairman attacking military training. On receiving it the chairman placed it in his pocket.

Simon Gerson, president of the club, then took the floor and demanded that it be read. Unwilling at first, the chairman was forced by the clamor to read the resolution. A debate on the resolution followed, several of the students demanding that the portion of the resolution assailing American imperialism be struck out. This the sponsors of the resolution refused to do. Disorder followed. The meeting ending without a vote being taken.

Students from Columbia, Hunter and other colleges joined in the discussion and the clamor that followed.

Earlier in the meeting telegrams supporting the anti-military training campaign were read. They were sent by various student organizations.

Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, warned the Students' Council prior to the meeting that any student that discussed the question of military training in a manner unsatisfactory to him would be "disciplined."

Workers' School to Begin Classes in Paterson, Jersey

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 18.—Classes in English and in Principles of the Class Struggle have been opened by the Paterson Branch of the Workers School. Any worker wishing to join any of these classes, is welcome to register any Wednesday at 3 Governor St. The class in beginners' English is at 9 p. m., and the political class at 7:30 on Wednesdays. A class in advanced English will be opened if there are sufficient registrations. The fee will be very small. Experienced teachers are conducting the courses. All workers in Paterson are urged to attend.

Los Angeles, Calif.
DR. M. KOMPANIEZ
DENTIST
2630½ Brooklyn Ave. cor. Mott St.
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
Phone: Angelus 9057

GREETINGS
ARTICLE FOUR
FOURTH ARTICLE
11-25-31-15-35-45-29
Very truly yours, A Friend.

Woman Teacher Who Lost Job for Help In Strike, Elected

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Della H. Clifford has been elected on the School Board of the City of Lynn. She was a teacher for 16 years until discharged by Mayor Bauer last winter. The reason why Mr. Bauer, the bitter enemy of organized labor, made Mrs. Clifford loose her job, is because at the time of the telephone girls' strike, Mrs. Clifford was doing all in her power to help the girls win. She arranged many tag-days to raise money, and many times addressed their meetings, urging them to organize a union. She also tried to organize a Teachers' union in Lynn.

In 1925 Mrs. Clifford ran for mayor, but was defeated by Mr. Bauer, the favorite of the chamber of Commerce and the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Lynn.

MINERS' RELIEF DANCE.

An entertainment and dance to raise funds for the striking Colorado miners will be held Sunday at 4 p. m. at 158 Carroll St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

DETROIT DETROIT
Fight the Injunction Menace:
Come to the
THANKSGIVING EVE CONCERT AND DANCE
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 8 P. M.
at the NEW WORKERS' HOME, 1343 E. Ferry Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.
Program: UKRAINIAN CHORUS—ANNA SUFFIEVA, singer.
LITHUANIAN CHORUS—INTERPRETIVE DANCING.
A good Jazz Orchestra to furnish dance music after 10 P. M.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 50c, INCLUDING WARDROBE.

Great Celebration for Mother Ship to Planes Intended to Blast Latin America

Full military ceremonials for the commissioning of the U. S. airplane carrier, Saratoga, largest naval craft ever built in America. She will carry hundreds of bombing planes to the shores of Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Cuba, or any other of the U. S. vassal nations, and from her decks they will embark on their mission of burning villages and killing babies.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

NATIONAL LOCK-OUT PREDICTED FOR CAPMAKERS

Ginsberg Here to Lead Workers' Betrayal

The possibility of a nation-wide lock-out of capmakers is indicated by the arrival in New York of Percy Ginsberg, former international vice-president of the Capmakers' Union and at present manager of the Chicago Cap Manufacturers' Association, The DAILY WORKER was told yesterday. Ginsberg when connected with the union was chief ally of Max Zaritsky, president of the union, who at present, instead of leading the struggle of the 300 capmakers who were locked-out Wednesday is attacking the left wing and the Communists in the organization.

Attacked Left Wing.

The 300 locked-out capmakers met at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St., Thursday afternoon. At the meeting Zaritsky made an attack on militant members of the union. In the next breath he said the only remedy for discord in the industry is the institution of piece work.

At a similar meeting last Saturday morning Zartisky suggested that the capmakers work 44 hours weekly instead of 40 hours. The assembled workers refused to consider the retrogressive proposal of the union official.

At Thursday afternoon's meeting the locked-out workers voted to declare strikes in the shops that have locked them out.

Workers Face Crisis.

Militant capmakers agreed last night that the workers in the industry are facing a crisis and that the arrival of Ginsberg in the city means that the employers are preparing attempts to break the union. They stated that Zaritsky was working in close cooperation with the employers against members of the organization.

The Capmakers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League issued a statement yesterday calling upon the workers to continue their struggle in spite of all obstacles.

Expect Cloakmakers' Release from Prison; Local 35 Refurnished

Arthur Zinn, cloakmaker, who was rearrested after serving nine months in Harts Island prison for participation in the cloakmakers' strike, will be released on bail next Tuesday to await trial, it was learned yesterday.

The office of Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 10 E. 22nd St., whose furniture was confiscated Tuesday by the right wing in cooperation with the sheriff's office and the police department, is now completely refurnished. Many workers brought flowers Wednesday and yesterday and held impromptu group meetings in the office.

MINES PROVE TOO MUCH "HELL" FOR SCABS, THEY TELL STRIKERS WHO HELP THEM HOME

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (FP). — Scab miners are always on the move. The propaganda of union pickets and the wretched conditions in the pits are causing an enormous labor turnover. And production is low.

Company Imports Scabs.

I saw the scabs entering and leaving Avella on one typical day. Avella is the once flourishing coal town some 30 miles west of Pittsburgh that came into the news dramatically in the 1922 strike when a thousand union miners marched across the West Virginia border and fought the famous battle of Cliftonville that ended with 13 fatalities for the guards and 7 for the miners.

Scabs filled two of the coaches on the little 4-coach train that brought me in. The rear coach was locked so that no strangers might enter, but the door of the forward car had been carelessly left open, and squeezing myself into a seat adjacent to two blue-coated and revolver-belted coal and iron police I looked the crowd over.

Never Saw Mines Before.

Not professional strikebreakers, but floating scabs, and apparently few old-time miners among them. One looked in vain for the blue powder marks that are the familiar insignia of the underground craft. I was told that most of the men were steel workers, out of jobs in the depression, factory hands also. There were one or two Negroes, two Mexicans, and a dozen white men of the motley races of the Pittsburgh mill region.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. was taking about half the scabs. The sealed car was shunted off a little before entering town, to escape pickets at the station. The scabs were marched by the guards to their barracks-boarding houses where cots are packed together over a dirty floor. In the morning they begin on the job, marching between guards, past the union pickets, to the pits to work under the third wage cut that has just been put through with the protection of Federal Judge Schoonmaker's injunction.

There untrained men are sent into a "room" to tear down the coal as best they can. And when a chunk of slate, that was not timbered up properly, crashes on the backbone of a miner the company gets off easily. There is no union local to press the case in the compensation courts.

Even Scabs Quitting.

"Say its just hell there," one of the scabs—a light colored man told me. He talked from the rumble seat of an automobile that was taking him and a companion away. The auto was driven by "Joe," a union miner, who is always doing these good turns for his repentant brothers.

"Yes I sure am going to hobo my way back to Reedsville, North Carolina," he said. "I've been working here two months and I spent $200 of my own money. You just can't make nothing. There's 50 boys quitting today."

Prison Labor Used to Break Mine Strike

(Continued from Page One)

in a mine the prison leased when the strike broke out. The prison officials claim that the coal is used only in the penitentiary, but miners have doubts, and are protesting against a precedent that may substitute for scabs under guard, prisoners in coal companies' stockades, actual convicts, run from the penitentiary directly to the mines and put in the places of striking miners.

I. L. D. and I. W. W. Defense.

Under the battering of the International Labor Defense and the I. W. W. General Defense Committee, fully co-operating, thirty more mine pickets have been released, with their cases dismissed, and mining companies are being compelled to recognize to some extent, some of the state laws.

Strike relief headquarters of both the I. L. D. and the I. W. W. defense committee are at Box 93, Lafayette, Colorado.

• • •

James Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense stated yesterday that the general office of the I. L. D. in New York has sent to Colorado, for use in the mine strike, $250 and within five days would send $300 more. The I. L. D. will continue, says Cannon, to raise money for the defense of the pickets imprisoned by the coal operators.

• • •

Colorado Relief Committee Formed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, (FP). —Echoes of the Colorado coal mine strike are heard in Chicago as prominent liberals support a move to begin relief work behind the lines. The organization of a committee for relief and defense of the striking Colorado miners is announced with E. C. Wentworth chairman. Antonio Presi of the plasterers' union is secretary and Lee Tulin of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization conducting the Colorado strike, is treasurer. Wm. H. Holly and Robert Morss Lovett are on the committee.

Detroit Workers Plan Concert to Beat Injunction

DETROIT, Nov. 18. — After hearing a report by I. Davidson about the urgent need for funds by the Chicago Joint Board of Cloakmakers and Dressmakers to defend the injunction victims, a concert was arranged for that purpose for Wednesday Evening, Nov. 23rd, which is on Thanksgiving Eve, at 1343 E. Ferry Ave., the New Workers Home.

A very interesting program has been arranged including the Ukrainian Chorus, Anna Suffieva (singer) and a number of other interesting features.

Admission is only 50c including wardrobe.

All workers of Detroit are urged to attend this affair and thus help the Chicago workers fight the menace that is spreading all over the United States —the injunction.

To Try Seven Newark Workers for Alleged Unlawful Assemblage

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—A charge of unlawful assemblage has been placed against the seven workers arrested here last Sunday when the police suppressed a meeting called for a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the International Labor Defense reported today.

Joseph Brodsky, counsel for the International Labor Defense, and Forrest Bailey, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, will be present at a conference with the chief of police next Monday or Tuesday to arrive at an understanding about future meetings. Trial of the seven defendants will follow the conference, according to the defense organizations.

Albert Liderman and John Bobki, two of the seven defendants, were not scheduled as speakers at the meeting but are Newark workers who were in the crowd.

CHICAGO., Nov. 17. — Sixteen cloakmaker pickets convicted yesterday for picketing were fined $5 each.

Window Bosses to Sign With Union; Leave Association

That the break-up of the Window Cleaning Employers' Association is imminent became apparent yesterday when a number of employers approached officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, and suggested terms for the settlement of the strike which has been in progress for six weeks.

The group who negotiated with the striking union are dissatisfied members of the bosses' association who insist on an immediate settlement of the strike. The terms proposed of settlement are said to be acceptable to the strikers and unless the employers' association comes to terms with Local 8 within the next few days it is believed a split in the ranks of the employers will take place.

Benefit performances of Em Jo Basshe's play, "The Centuries," will be given at the New Playwrights' Theatre December 2 and 14.

Mellen, RR. Wrecker for Morgan, Is Dead

Charles S. Mellen, formerly president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. and other roads and the best known of all the elder J. P. Morgan's lieutenants, is dead in his 77th year at Concord, N. H.

When Morgan, back in the days of the Roosevelt panic in 1908, was grabbing steel mills, coal mine, and railroads, Mellon was his handy man in New England. He grabbed the steamship lines of the coast and took the trolleys of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut and threw them all into the Morgan melting pot with the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford.

In a few years he had wrecked the most prosperous road in the country, in addition to banks and other allied property.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

ICOR BAZAAR
for the Benefit of the
"Colony Chicago"
in Crimea
NOVEMBER 25-27, 1927
at
Workmen's Circle Lyceum
Ogden and Kedzie Aves.
Help the Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia

CHICAGO I. L. D.
DEC. 9, 10, 11 (Friday, Saturday, Sunday)
Bazaar
WICKER HALL, 2040 West North Avenue
Donations Wanted of All Kinds of Articles to Help
The Arrested Cloak Makers of Chicago, Miners of Cheswick, Pa.—Colorado Miners.
Fight against the frame-up system.—Remember the class-prisoners and families at Christmas.
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Call at the local office, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago (or write, or phone Seeley 3562) for Bazaar materials, contribution lists, ticket-series, etc.

SNAPSHOTS

By EDWIN ROLFE.

CARL is on picket duty. Walking up and down in front of the huge textile mill with his banner over his shoulder, he whistles a tune to himself. It is no ordinary tune, but an improvisation of many songs with which he has become familiar during the strike—"The International," "The Red Flag," "Solidarity Forever." And once in a while he breaks out with "Yes Sir, That's My Baby."

Carl is happy. The three biggest mills have settled, granting the major demands of his fellow strikers, and Carl is confident that his mill will settle soon. And he will go back to work, knowing that he has played a part in winning the strike. And Carl is thinking of Hannah, and how happy she will be when she learns that the strike is won.

But in spite of the varicolored array of thoughts that keep flitting and humming through his mind, Carl never loses consciousness of his duty as picket. No man can appear in the vicinity without Carl ascertaining whether or not he is trying to displace a striking worker with his scab labor. And Carl takes many chances that way, for the men he approaches are sometimes big strapping brutes whereas Carl is scarcely five feet five in his shoes. Even at this moment, if you look at Carl, you can see a bruised cheek acquired in an encounter with a professional slugger the day before. But Carl knows that the strike must be won, and he is altruistic enough to risk his own bodily safety in order to help attain that great objective.

Suddenly Carl stops walking. He has seen a figure approaching the side entrance of the mill. He shouts from where he stands, "Halloo-o-there!" But the man does not stop. Carl begins to run towards him, and the man begins to walk faster, disappearing around a corner. Carl runs his fastest.

Suddenly, as he is making the turn around the wall, he collides with a big broad figure in blue. The force of the collision throws him full-length on the sidewalk.

But Carl's fellow pickets have seen him and they too begin to hasten after him to find out what has happened. As they turn the corner, they stop, horrified. There is Carl, lying senseless on the sidewalk, with blood flowing from huge gashes on his head, and oozing from the corners of his mouth and nose. And above him, pounding him on the head and arms with his club stands a brute of a man in a blue brass-buttoned uniform, snarling in a barely audible voice, "Attack a police officer? Ya bitch! I'll show ya!"

A BRITISH judge who recently stated that an automobile could not be operated on $7,500 a year has caused a little excitement in labor circles by delivering a tirade against the workingwoman who spends $1.25 for gloves, $2.50 for a hat and $5.00 for shoes. "I think it is scandalous that the clothes of the working girl should cost so much" the judge said. "But it is only indicative of the moral outlook and tendencies of the modern girl." An Irish bishop once delivered a tirade against the extravagance of workers who were becoming addicted to ham and eggs for breakfast. This is quite logical, the more the workers spend on themselves the less the bosses and their well-paid flunkeys will have to waste.

* * *

A NEW YORK policeman was acquitted of the charge of assault made against him by a middle-aged Salvation Army woman. It is reported that the court was in doubt which to believe and being in doubt believed the cop.

* * *

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S campaign against Mexico is not turning out to be the kind of a baby its father expected. The general reaction to the exposure of Mexican sympathy for the Nicaraguan anti-imperialists is: what the devil of it?

The New Plays

"THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA," by George Bernard Shaw, will be presented by the Theatre Guild at the Guild Theatre Monday night. In the cast are Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Baliol Holloway, Dudley Digges, Helen Westley, Earle Larimore, Henry Travers, Ernest Cossart, Philip Leigh, Morris Carnovsky, Phyllis Connard and Charles Romano.

"PEOPLE DON'T DO SUCH THINGS" by Edgar M. Schoenberg and Lyon Mearson will be presented by Jones and Green at Forty-eighth Street Theatre Monday. Lynn Overman, Stanley Logan, Florence Johns and Helen Baxter head the cast.

"FUNNY FACE" a musical play will open the Alvin, a new playhouse on 52nd Street, Tuesday night. George Gershwin wrote the music, Fred Thompson and Paul Gerard Smith, the book, and Ira Gershwin contributed the lyrics. The chief players are Fred and Adele Astaire, William Kent, Victor Moore and Allen Kearns.

"THE RACKET," Bartlett Cormack's melodrama opens at the Ambassador Theatre, Tuesday evening. The chief players are John Cromwell, Marion Coakley, Edward G. Robinson, Norman Foster and Romaine Callender.

"TAKE THE AIR" Gene Buck's musical comedy opens at the Waldorf Theatre, Tuesday. Will Mahoney and Trini head a large cast of featured players.

DRAMA

Smartness and Light

"Artists and Models" At The Winter Garden Has Pretty Girls, Anyway

SOME of the things one can find at the Winter Garden where "Artists and Models" is now playing include: dancing girls, gorgeous costumes, high-spirited jazz, vaudevillian humor, Ted Lewis, brilliant lighting, absurd skits revealing Music Thru the Ages, ancient gags, nimble-footed exhibition dancing, and intimate and heart-breaking songs about Home, Love, Mother, and Dear Old Broadway.

Ingenuity is the prime characteristic of all these lavish and expensive revues. With high-pressure musical competition on Broadway the Brothers Shubert have not been laggard in their duty to their gay and jovial clients who attend the successive showings of this luxurious performance with devout regularity.

Florence Moore

Florence Moore, the Nordic counterpart of Fanny Brice, does some excellent burlesque stuff which, if presented in the arty domains of the Theatre Guild would undoubtedly be described as brilliant satire. Ted Lewis of the tilted plug hat, trailed by a dozen of his faithful and raucous minstrels, provides the up-to-the minute hysterical jazz numbers, —muted violins, screeching trombones, and tumultuous banjos.

Jack Pearl, the German comedian, provides much of the lusty humor of the evening. Some of the wise-cracks, however, are pretty terrible.

"I am sorry you have become a cynic," remarks his friend.

"Yes," replied Pearl.

"Of course you know what a cynic is: don't you?" suggests his friends.

"Sure," retorts the witty German comedian, "the water comes from the sink."

Of course some of the epigrams are better than this one, and besides the expression on Pearl's face and his curious gait make up for the ineptitude of some of his observations on Life.

Jack Osterman, Broadway monologist, is facile and likeable despite his ingratiating little lowdowns on backstage life and his relentless cheerfulness. Furthermore, he is altogether too energetic and accommodating.

Over 100 Winter Garden girls are, I suppose, an item that ought not be placed toward the end of this kind of a discussion. These "models" are (at least from where I was sitting) extremely attractive and alluring. They are hereby duly given honorable mention.

At any rate, after three hours of this kind of entertainment one has the feeling of having dined on an extra-large portion of confetti.

—Sender Garlin.

"The Pirates of Penzance," seen here last season, will be restored to the repertory of the Gilbert and Sullivan Company at the Royale Theatre. "The Pirates" will be sung each Thursday, "Iolanthe" on Mondays and "The Mikado" at all other performances.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Author of "The Doctor's Dilemma," which will open Monday night at the Guild Theatre, is presented by the Theatre Guild.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

Beatrice Harrison, the British cellist, will introduce the Delius Concerto to New York when she appears as soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Wednesday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Willem Mengelberg will conduct; other numbers on the program are Haydn Symphony in E flat, Debussy's Iberia and Stravinsky's Scherzo Fantastique.

The Debussy and Stravinsky works will be repeated at the fourth students' concert next Saturday night at Carnegie Hall. Dunn's Overture on Negro Themes and D'Indy's symphony variations, "Istar" will complete the program.

This Sunday's concert at Carnegie Hall will have Rudolph Ganz as the soloist, playing the Liszt piano concerto in E flat. The remaining numbers are the Beethoven Overture to "Leonore" No. 3 Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite, Rudolf Mengelberg's Scherzo Sinfonico, and Goldmark's Negro Rhapsody. Next Sunday the orchestra plays its second subscription concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

At the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Mecca Auditorium today Paul Kochanski will again appear as soloist. Fritz Busch will conduct the following program: Four Tone Poems, Max Reger; Concerto in D-minor, Wieniawski; XVI Century Dances and Airs, transcribed by Respighi; Two Slavonic Dances, Dvorak.

Yehudi Menuhin, ten year old boy violinist, will appear as soloist at the concerts Friday evening in Carnegie Hall and next Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium. The complete program: Symphony in C-Minor, Adolf Busch; Concerto No. 7, Mozart; Symphonic piece from "Redemption," Cesar Franck.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 20, 3:00
Soloist: RUDOLPH GANZ, pianist
BEETHOVEN—GRIEG—LISZT
RUDOLPH MENGELBERG
GOLDMARK
Carnegie Hall, Wed. Ev., Nov. 23, 8:30
Friday Afternoon, Nov. 25, at 2:30
Soloist: BEATRICE HARRISON, 'Cellist
HAYDN, DEBUSSY, STRAVINSKY, DELIUS
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Nov. 26, 8:30
Fourth Students' Concert
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

The Musical Forum of New York
KURT SCHINDLER, Mus. Dir.
Announces
Seven Sunday Evenings of Music at the GUILD THEATRE
Beginning THIS SUNDAY at 8:30
HEINE EVENING
Soloist: HEINRICH SCHLUSNUS
Introducing
"HEINE AND HIS COMPOSERS"
by MR. DEEMS TAYLOR
Also Nov. 27; Dec. 18; Jan. 8-22; Feb. 12-26
SOLOISTS: Marie Corti, Ivan Dneprof, English Singers, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Nina Koshetz, Maria Kurenko, Wanda Landowska, Benno Moiseiwitsch, Elisabeth Rethberg, Tito Schipa, Andres Segovia.
Each program features a special phase, idea, or period in music
Tickets at Box Office
Mr. Schlusnus uses Steinway Piano
Knabe is the official piano of the Forum.

SAN CARLO GALLO GRAND OPERA
Thea., 54 St., W. of B'y. Evg. 8.15
FINAL WEEK
This Aft. Mat., MADAME BUTTERFLY.
Tonight, IL TROVATORE. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax).
Mats. 75c to $2.50 (Plus Tax).

N.Y. Symphony
Under the Direction of FRITZ BUSCH
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3
Mecca box office open 11 a.m. tomorrow
Soloist PAUL KOCHANSKI
Four Tone Poems, MAX REGER; Concerto in D-minor, WIENIAWSKI; XVI Century Dances and Airs, transcribed by RESPIGHI; Two Slavonic Dances, DVORAK.
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.
George Engels, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

John Golden Theater Sunday Eve's Nov. 20 & 27
Two programs of Songs of Italy by
Lucilla de VESCOVI
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
Steinway Piano.

Engineering Auditorium 29 W. 39 St.
Mon. Evg., Nov. 21 Piano Recital
IGNACE
HILSBERG
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
Knabe Piano.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
TARASOVA
In first concert of Peoples' Symphony Artists' Recitals series. Six concerts including most noted artists on the concert stage, by subscription ONE DOLLAR. Mail orders Peoples' Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square and at door night of concert.
Knabe Piano

"The Michigan Kid," a Rex story of the Alaskan wilds, will be Norman Kerry's next starring vehicle at Universal City. It will be directed by Irvin Willat.

MUSIC

Russia's Musical Life Shows Renewed Vitality

MUSICAL LIFE in the Soviet Union is still very intensive, not only because of the musical talent of the Russians, but also because of their great love of music. Music for them is not a diversion, but life's daily necessity. Thus reports Alexandre Borowsky, noted pianist, in Musical America, following his recent tour through Soviet Russia.

The artist notes that the audiences which attend the concerts have completely changed since the time of the revolution. Youth for the most part dominates the new concertgoers, which welcome eagerly every new musical feature. If, on one hand, this public lacks competence, because of small experience, on the other hand it is free from any misleading thoughts, and its judging is not influenced by any professional criticisms.

During the interpretation the public is rather sober, but if the artists are liked, the audience will not let them leave the stage and, without any consideration of time, is willing and ready to hear them to any length. The present public prefers emotional and powerful music, glaring in colors. Therefore Beethoven, Liszt and Prokofieff are, for example, among the most beloved and appreciated.

In spite of the poverty of the inhabitants, the price of seats is higher than in France or Germany. For example, they charge between forty cents and two dollars for a place. Passes or free cards are unknown in the Soviet Republic.

Opera Carries On.

The opera theaters give several premieres every season. The most interesting this year were probably "The Love of Three Oranges" by Prokofieff (in Moscow) and "The Jump over the Shadow" by Krenek. The ballet in Moscow and Leningrad still flourishes, as under the old régime. Charkow, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, possesses also an opera house and symphonic orchestra. In Kieff, a new orchestra without conductor, the second in Russia, has been established.

All the symphonic concerts are subscribed for. The recitals of foreign soloists secure mostly a full house. Mr. Borovsky, for example, gave four recitals in Moscow during two months, and each time played before 2000 people. He gave thirty-four concerts, during his two and one-half months' tour, and played in nine towns: in Moscow, Leningrad, Charkow, Kieff, Odessa, Rostoff, Baku, Tiflis and Erivan.

Moscow and Leningrad still possess their splendid opera-orchestras. Other organizations are the Moscow Persimfans, which gives about forty concerts during the season, and the "Gosfil" Orchestra in Leningrad, which gives also several symphonic concerts. During the last three years many first class foreign conductors have gone to Russia, among them Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer, Pierre Monteux, Hermann Abendroth, Hans Knappertsbusch and Oscar Fried. The orchestras possess also several gifted Russian conductors.

Some foreign virtuosos come to Russia, but not so often as conductors. Russia has some very eminent soloists, for example, Igoumnoff, Sofronicky, Oborin and Ginsbourg, pianists.

After a complete isolation of Russian music life from abroad during seven consecutive years (1917-1924), the Soviets began in 1924 to invite foreign artists for concert tours in the U. S. S. Republic. These artists were, during the first years, exclusively foreigners. It was only in the first months of this year that two Russian artists were invited to come from abroad—Serge Prokofieff, the composer and Mr. Borovsky, pianist. The latter has been invited to make another tour of Russia in 1928.

Orchestra Without Conductor.

One of the most original features of the musical life in Russia is the Moscow orchestra which plays without a conductor, called "Persimfans." This orchestra has existed for five years and has ninety musicians. The pick of the orchestra is composed of the best instrumentalists of the previous Koussevitzky orchestra.

Such an orchestra, without a conductor, needs a much greater number of rehearsals than the usual ensemble, because every member has to know not only his part, but the whole musical piece in detail. Otherwise he risks failure in his task during the interpretation.

In this way the members of this orchestra really hear the music they are interpreting, instead of following the conductor's baton and counting, machine-like, the measures and pauses!

The tonal effect of the Persimfans Orchestra is usually very good, reports Mr. Borovsky, who was a soloist with it, but it sometimes lacks in brilliancy. He is convinced that in a few years this orchestra will create its repertory, which will be unsurpassed by any other conducted orchestra.

Modern Creative Tendencies.

The creative power of Russian composers is a very intensive one. The new compositions are well printed by the governmental editions. In opposition to the modern European composers, who begin to be more and more conservative and simple in their works, and who appreciate not only Bach and Scarlatti, but even Rossini and Gounod—young Russian composers are inclined to the most atonal music, to the complete freedom of form and to the breaking of melodical line. They are influenced chiefly by Skriabin in his last works and by Prokofieff.

What will come of this interesting bacchanalia of sound is difficult to say at present. But the interest in new music is a great one in present-day Russia, which corresponds to the general interest shown by the masses to all new features of life.

WILLEM MENGELBERG

The brilliant conductor of the Philharmonic who will direct the four concerts of the orchestra next week.

Screen Notes

Lucilla de Vescovi, soprano, will give her first program of Italian songs this Sunday evening, at the Golden Theatre. The program will include first performances of works by Violone, Tedesco, Pratella, Davico, Panizza, Lualdi and DeCecco.

Ignace Hillsberg, pianist, gives his recital at the Engineering Auditorium Monday evening. The program includes, Vivaldi concerto, Variations and Fugue by Paderowski, a group of impromptus by Tansman, a new group of Preludes by Chasins, waltzes by Brahms and Liszt's Mephisto Waltz.

A Heine evening will open the series of seven subscription concerts by the Musical Forum of New York tomorrow night at the Guild Theatre. Deems Taylor will introduce the musical program with a talk on "Heine and His Composers" and Heinrich Schlusnus, the German baritone, will be the soloist. The program will include: four Schubert songs, Schumann's "Dichterliebe"; Liszt's "Lorelei"; Sinding's "Ein Wei"; Strauss' "Schlechtez Wetter"; and three songs from a newly published collection of recently found Hugo Wolf music.

Nina Tarasova will appear in recital Friday evening, November 25, at Washington Irving High School under the auspices of People's Symphony Concerts. The concert is given especially for workers and students. Her programme will include a group of Russian songs, French Folk songs and Russian Folklores.

Ongeborg Wank, contralto, will give a recital, Tuesday evening at Town Hall.

Laura Tappen Safford, contralto gives her song program Sunday afternoon at the Guild Theatre.

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Art for the Workers

LITERATURE, the theatre, the cinema, painting,—all the arts which in capitalist society bear the Cain's mark of bourgeois ideology are being emancipated by the November Revolution and transformed from instruments for lulling to sleep the workers by "lovely dreams" into a powerful weapon of class struggle and art education of the workers. Such a transformation does not of course happen in a day or even a year, it happens gradually as the proletariat itself begins to produce its own writers, artists, actors, etc.

In the first years after the revolution workers who began to build up their life anew could not create an art as beautiful in form as the old which they inherited from the past. Proletarian literature is bound to be in the beginning a "literature of manifestoes, programmes and appeals," says a critic of modern literature. But these juvenile efforts of proletarian poetry were followed by other efforts which were a testimony of its growing maturity. Maybe that even now the verse and prose of proletarian writers lacks the purely outward qualities which distinguish the representatives of the preceding literature, but to make up for this they have an unlimited influence on the working class because of the sincerity of their feelings, their thorough knowledge of workers' psychology and the Communist downrightness in everything they have to say.

• • •

Side by side with proletarian writers we have writers known by the name of "companions" who have accepted the revolution and are placing their talent at its disposal, although not without vacillations and errors. "Companions" are generally called writers who have not joined any of the proletarian literary organizations, but who are in some way or other connected with the work done by the November Revolution and are its chroniclers.

Peasant writers coordinated in a special organization (Union of Peasant Writers) and several other Left groupings are allies of the proletarian writers.

In its general character contemporary Russian literature reflects the ordinary everyday constructive work, the constructive pathos of our days and also all that we lived through in the years of civil war.

A very original mass proletarian literary organization is the All-Union Association of Proletarian Writers (VAPP) which has in its ranks over 3,000 working class writers throughout the U.S.S.R. The VAPP and the Writers' Union (an organization of companions) have established the Federation of Soviet Writers which coordinates almost all the writers of the U.S.S.R.

The literature of the Soviet Union shows what talent is to be found among the masses and how the Revolution has released this talent from its bonds.

• • •

The state theatres of the U.S.S.R., such as the Moscow Art theatre, the Grand Opera, the Little (dramatic) Theatre, and others, have the well-earned reputation of being the best in the world. The November Revolution has given a chance to a number of new revolutionary theatres: the Meyerhold theatre, the theatre of the Moscow Gubernia Trade Union Council, the theatres of Revolution, of Satire, of the "Blue Overalls" and many provincial theatres. Many theatres including the Academic (State) theatres produce their best plays frequently for working class audiences only whose visits to the theatre are properly organized (all the workers of a factory or members of a trade union come to the theatre).

A veering to the Left is noticeable in the repertories of all theatres including those of the old culture; the requirements of the toiling masses are taken into consideration. As an example of this we would like to quote such plays as "Liubox Yarovaya" in the Little Theatre and the ballet "Red Poppy," in the Grand Theatre, etc. Prior to its first official performance, "Red Poppy" was put on the stage for the workers' correspondents and the "Peoples Artiste" Geltzer, who plays the heroine in this ballet ,introduced changes into her role in accordance with the hints of the workers' correspondents.

Where apart from Russia is such collaboration between prominent actors and working people possible?

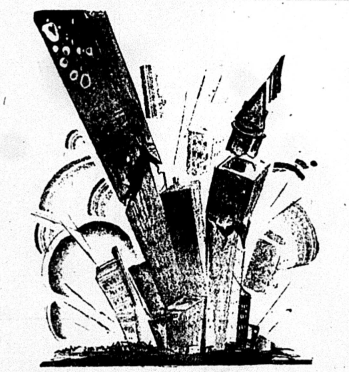
Art has ceased to cater for the gourmand tastes of the select few. It caters now for the workers. First of all theatres now are less expensive. Up to 40 per cent of the total number of theatre tickets are distributed at reduced prices through factory and employee committees. Secondly, scenic art has assumed a mass character, it has established itself in clubs (there is hardly any club without a stage, without a dramatic circle) and on ordinary platforms. The best platform theatre created by the working youth is the Moscow "Blue Overall" which has many imitators in the provinces.

Art in all its forms is becoming more accessible to workers. This applies particularly to the cinema,—"The most important of all arts" to quote Lenin.

Film production in the U.S.S.R. which has given to the world such chefs d'oevre as "The Armoured Cruiser Potemkin," "Mother," and others, is growing from year to year. For instance in 1923, 32 artistic films were produced in the U. S. S. R., whereas in 1926-27 the number of such films was 125, i.e., four times as many.

The cinema which is throughout the world a powerful instrument for the dissemination of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois morality and an instrument of the class policy of the propertied classes, produces in the U. S. S. R. vivid pictures of the civil war and Soviet construction highly artistic in form and instructive-propagandist in substance.

Art is "permeating" gradually the life and habits of the workers, it is becoming one of the essentials of the new social order, the new life.



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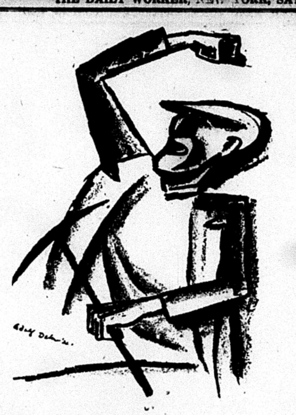

STRIKE!

By A. B. MAGIL.

(To the Heroic Colorado Coal Miners.)

The skeletons of Ludlow are marching again,
Their bright keen bones glitter in the sun.
Through Colorado canons the bony tread
Of every staring skeleton
Joins with the voice of Ludlow's passionate dead,
Calling to Ludlow's living men
To stand up in darkness and remember their bitter wrong,
And learn bitterly to be strong.

I.

Gunmen, scabs and state police.
(The law, the law doth shelter the weak.)
We are brothers, Christ is the prince of peace.
Miners, turn the other cheek
To the bullet's kiss or the caress
Of the fist of gunmen friendliness.
We are brothers . . .

II.

Ludlow's Easter Sunday yells aloud.
Christ that day was a scarecrow sticking in a field.
"We'll show that lousy goddam Polack crowd!"
It was funny to hear how the women and children squealed!
Christ was the prince of scarecrow sticking in a field.

III.

Go back, life.
Crawl and lie down like a used up thing.
A hole waits to bury your whimper,
A noose to hang your rebellion,
And for your hunger
There is your own dirty clotted blood.
Do you want music?
Listen to the pounding in your brain.
Do you want love?
The rats are faithful.
Go back, go back, life:
The almighty Rockefellers own you here.

IV.

Imagine a miner's face:
Eyes, nose, mouth, ears, hair.
Imagine it laughing, eating, drinking, sleeping,
Showing joy, anger, pain, tenderness.
Imagine it kissing other faces, being kissed.
(Your face, my face.)
Imagine it, damn you!

V.

Milka Sablich name of nineteen-year-old girl.
Milka Sablich talking to men at meetings, rousing, imploring,
whipping to action.
Milka Sablich leading picket lines, shouting a bright defy out of
a young bright defiant throat.
Milka Sablich beaten, trampled upon, bleeding, lying in hospital,
one side paralyzed.
Milka Sablich talking to men at meetings, rousing, imploring,
whipping to action, leading picket lines—again, again.
What do I know of miner girls?
Movies of mining camp queens, dancehall dollies.
Stories. Dirty jokes. Bunk.
What do I know of miners' daughters, miners' sweethearts?
Milka Sablich name of nineteen-year-old girl.

VI.

STRIKE!

Stick this in your hats for a lamp.
Ludlow's Easter Sunday yells aloud.
The crying of women and children in hovels, in tents is making
you strong,
And the skeletons of Ludlow are marching again,
The skeletons of Ludlow are singing a song.
"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!"
Louis Tikas. Milka Sablich.
The living men of Ludlow are marching and singing a song.
"Arise, ye wretched of the earth!"
Sink your picks into the darkness—break it.
The lamp:

STRIKE!

BOOK REVIEWS

AN OUTLINE OF A PHILOSOPHER

TRANSITION: A Mental Biography. By Will Durant. Simon & Schuster. $3.

RESTING from the arduous labors of his Story of Philosophy, Will Durant, in his off-hours as a co-partner of a summer camp in Pennsylvania, wrote the story of how he actually became a great man. If any there were who may have been beguiled by the sweet persuasions of his previous volume, the present performance will reveal sharply and convincingly the nature of his mind and the depth of his spirit.

Will Durant first appeared on the sociological horizon as a public lecturer, and then as director of the Labor Temple in New York. Swift and dazzling was his rise as a "scholar" who could lecture on any phase or aspect of the world of knowledge. Sweeping in his intellectual interests, the scope of Durant's disquisitions to breathless audiences in the Temple of Learning, conducted by the New York Presbytery revealed a knowledge unrivalled by the educational series offered in the Haldemann-Julius "Blue Books."

• • •

Not for long, however, was it given that the great sage should continue his pure and Socratic life, dispensing light to the weary and heavy-laden. For with the publication of his **Story of Philosophy** (a volume of quaint and pleasant anecdotes about various philosophers), Durant found that the attacks on the cultural Philistines of sordid America were a libel and a slander, entirely unjustified. With great joy and thanksgiving the intellectual virtuoso discovered the Great Awakening. Tho his book sold for the sum of $5 over 175,000 people purchased it from the publishers who, in their own right, had become wealthy on the sales of the successive editions of Cross Word Puzzles. "One hundred and seventy-five thousand minds, here and now," runs the publisher's announcement, "have shared Browning's conviction: 'Life has a meaning—to find it is my meat and drink.'"

The Labor Temple is now without the great scholar. Barren indeed must be the spacious auditorium without the nasal and ingratiating voice of the Man Who Knows Everything.

No longer dazed by his meteoric success, Durant has taken his facile pen in hand to write the story of a philosopher. Happy at the tremendous sale of his first book, and made mellow by the charming receptions he received at the hundreds of Women's Clubs where he lectured on various aspects of Life at a fee of $300, **Durant's Transition** is naturally quite free from that gloomy outlook which prevails among many contemporary writers, called by some "Prophets of Despair."

• • •

Ushered in by the dedication "To a Tender Mother and a Perfect Father," the present volume under proper advertising auspices should have as happy a sale as **The Story of Philosophy**. The book "tries to show the effect, upon one growing mind, of the profound transformation which modern science and research have brought in the faith of the western world. Also to trace the evolution of a fairly typical rebel from Utopian aspiration thru a cynical despondency to some measure of reconciliation and good cheer."

• • •

Will Durant was born the son of a worker in a cement factory in Readsboro, Vt. He went to Catholic schools; studied for the priesthood; read Darwin, decided not to become a priest for that (and probably many other) reasons, was subsidized by a rich acquaintance during a period of European travel and several years of study at Columbia where he was finally decorated with a Ph. D. During one brief period he was a reporter for the New York Journal, but a curious tendency on the part of the city editor to assign Durant to rape cases caused the latter to resign his job. Then, too, he "found the life too fast for a philosopher and retired to the slower pace of professor at Seton Hall College, So. Orange, N. J." A sharp nostalgia for the fast life of journalism must have possessed Durant some years later, for he returned to the profession and applied the divining rod of the higher philosophy to the mysteries of the Snyder-Gray murder case, and wrote an expensive series of articles for the New York Telegram.

• • •

Durant had some political disillusions, too. In a chapter called, "I Play Politics" the philosopher tells how he joined up with J. A. H. Hopkins and his fraternity of successful lawyers in a bold effort to "capture the government for the people." Tho the political lessons to be gleaned from the narrative are few and lean, the light which it casts on the great philosopher himself are many and fortunate.

"At bottom I am as romantic and sentimental as a high-school girl or an old maid," confesses Durant. "I think I shall never grow up." How coy and charming!

He tells how he went to Chicago with his boy friends in July, 1920; how his group was eager to combine with the Farmer-Labor Party, and of the havoc caused in his camp when it was discovered that the Farmer-Labor convention had agreed to take them into their fold after his friends had been arguing fine points for 24 hours and "labored for days to find a clever formula."

Then followed cruel, bitter, terrible days.

> "I shed most of the social and political ideals that had exhilarated me in my twenties. I, who had dreamed of the time when the workers would rule the world, now found it unpleasant to ride alongside them in the subway. I lost whatever enthusiasm I might ever have had for a dictatorship of the proletariat, or even for 'the rule of the people.'"

• • •

There were other reasons for despair, too. The philosopher discovered that life itself was a delusion and a snare.

> "I was left empty and desolate. I belonged to the age of the Great Sadness. They had told me a pretty story when I was young. All man's hopes were false; all things would die; and every heart must break."

• • •

Envoi! Durant's despair was destined to be short-lived, however. Have you already guessed it? Tee-hee! It seems that when the philosopher was in his early thirties he had married, under lyrical auspices, one of his pupils, a fifteen-year-old Jewish girl.

> "...As I looked into her eyes I felt myself in the presence of life itself. These brown eyes danced and burned as if behind them all the forces of creation surged; this tense body, even when still, trembled with action and desire."

And then little Ethel came. Thus,

> "It is right that my story should end here; for since Ethel came my world has revolved about her rather than about me, and I have had the happiness of the nation that knows no history. I should never have expected to be so easily content, and to resign so readily my ambition to remake the world."

—SENDER GARLIN.

Comment

SEVERAL volumes in the Vanguard Studies of Soviet Russia have already appeared. **The Economic Organization of the Soviet Union**, by Scott Nearing and Jack Hardy is a careful study of the economic background inherited from the czar's regime, the economic functions and relationships in the Soviet Union, and the central economic plan for agriculture, industry, internal and foreign trade, finance, labor, and the cooperative movement.

In the series is also a book by Robert W. Dunn entitled **Soviet Trade Unions**. This will be a description of the trade union mechanism in the U. S. S. R., what it has accomplished for the workers, and its relationship to the government.

Art and Culture in Soviet Russia is being edited by Joseph Freeman, in cooperation with Ernestine Evans, Louis Lozowick, Babette Deutsch and Lee Simonson. This volume will be a compilation of studies of various aspects of art and culture in the Soviet Union: literature, poetry, painting, the theatre, the movies.

BOOKS RECEIVED: REVIEWED LATER

Benito Mussolini. By Jean Bordeux. Geo. H. Doran Co.
Village Life Under the Soviets. By Karl Borders. Vanguard Press.
The Right To Be Happy. By Mrs. Bertrand Russell. Harper & Bros.
An Unmarried Father. By Floyd Dell. Doran & Co.
Cities and Men. By Ludwig Lewisohn. Harper & Bros.
Escape. By John Galsworthy. Chas. Scribners Sons.
The Problem of Lay-Analysis. By Sigmund Freud. Brentano.
The Outline of Man's Knowledge. By Clement Wood. Lewis Copeland Co.
Postponing Strikes: A study of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act. By Ben M. Selekman. Russell Sage Foundation.

Frank Harris' Novel, "The Bomb"

A Letter from a Haymarket Widow

I see in your book review section of November 12, 1927 that your reviewer states that Frank Harris' "'The Bomb' is a fairly accurate description of the actual incidents." These "actual incidents" refer to what led up to the Haymarket bomb throwing.

Allow me space in your paper to protest against and refute Frank Harris' bombastic fulmination known as the "Bomb" which your reviewer endorses. Furthermore allow me to state the actual facts of the case as I know them.

This "history" of the Haymarket meeting is a fraud from cover to cover. Why, Frank Harris doesn't even know the topography of Chicago! He gives us an "East Side." Unfortunately he does not even know Lake Michigan is our "East Side."

Frank Harris and those who are publishing and endorsing his book are convicting our comrades under the rulings of the judge who tried them. The judge stated specifically that in following the laws of the state of Illinois if one of the defendants at bar had been instrumental in throwing the bomb at the Haymarket meeting, ALL were equally guilty. Fortunately for our martyred comrades the records of the trial proves them absolutely innocent of any connection whatsoever in the bomb throwing at the Haymarket meeting. Gov. John P. Altgeld in his masterful statement of the case in releasing three of the victims who had been commuted to life sentence states that there is not one scintilla of evidence connecting any of the defendants with the bomb throwing at the Haymarket meeting.

Frank Harris' "history" is built upon the alleged "facts" that Lingg made the bombs and forced Rudolf Schnabel to throw it at the Haymarket meeting and in a very dramatic way got Rudolf Schnabel aboard a train in Chicago by getting said Schnabel beastly drunk. Then in some other mysterious way unexplained, Harris digs Schnabel up in Mannheim, Germany and there Schnabel makes his "death-bed confession" revealing the above plot which was the exact contention of the state. But unfortunately for said Frank Harris' beautiful plot Schnabel to my absolute knowledge is still alive.

LUCY E. PARSONS.

The facts cited by Mrs. Parsons are extremely interesting and important. She errs, however, in assuming that the reviewer was under the impression that Frank Harris had written a "history" of the Haymarket riots. The book was recommended merely as a graphic description of the particular atmosphere of the time, remembering, of course, that "The Bomb" is a work of fiction. The reviewer did not imply that "Lingg made the bombs, or Schnabel threw them." That part, of course, is fiction.

Because of Lucy Parsons' great courage and her relationship to the actual events she certainly merits greater credence than Frank Harris—especially concerning the factual aspects of the case.—S. G.

Eighty-Year-Old Woman Peddler Tells Court Story of 36 Years of Struggle in America

An 80-year old woman, who has managed to make a living by hard labor for 11 children and a sick husband, for 36 years, was summoned to the Tombs Court charged with a minor violation of the Health Department ordinance by a policeman in her district.

Mrs. Bessie Less has been selling pretzels and candy in Battery Place but to Patrolman David J. Donnelly it appeared that she was not keeping her wares properly covered. She was forced to lose a day's profits going to court.

Mrs. Less told the magistrate the story of her long exploitation as an immigrant worker, forced by circumstances to earn a living for her husband and large family.

For six years she washed windows but broke down under the work and she became a peddler. Several hundred dollars saved toward her old age were lost in a bank failure. Her husband and ten of her children are now dead. The one remaining child is a patient in the State Hospital on Ward's Island.

Magistrate Simpson discharged her and a charitable donation of $15 was given her. She was then turned out of the court room to resume her uncertain trade.

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Defeat the Conspiracies Against Latin America

The disclosures made in today's DAILY WORKER should dispel the illusions of any readers of the Hearst papers inclined to believe in the genuineness of the so-called official documents alleged to have been obtained from the secret archives of the Calles government of Mexico.

Even the most gullible of the readers of those "rawest" of capitalist publications cannot fail to perceive the palpable dishonesty of the New York American in its handling of the first of the series of "exposures" of the Mexican government.

Not even the most experienced of the Hearst forger-journalists can convince any sane person that the changes in the document were not made in the editorial rooms and the mechanical department of the American right here in New York City, rather than in Mexico City. In the early edition of Monday's paper, which appeared on the streets early Sunday evening the document is recorded as filed on July 2, 1921, while the date of the document is June 2, 1926. In the second edition of Monday's American the date of filing is absent, but in the final edition there is a new filing date—July 2, 1926—to coincide with the date of the document. The change is so crude that one can detect the fact that in "1926" the last two numerals—"26" are drawn in ink, instead of being stamped as was the first date.

A restatement of the fact that the Hearst publications are notorious for their forgeries and plain lies is not news. Some months ago we exposed these sheets for publishing an article on Soviet Russia which the Hearst papers said was written by Joseph Stalin—a brazen lie. Stalin did not write such an article in the first place, and secondly he never wrote anything in his life for any of the Hearst publications. Only recently a similarly dishonest use was made of the name of N. Bucharin, who did not write the article ascribed to him and who likewise would spurn any suggestion of writing a line for the loathsome Hearst combination of newspapers. The Stalin and Bucharin forgeries were concocted in the Hearst journalistic brothels in the United States.

As to the Mexican forgeries, they were probably made in Mexico by the same persons who first tried to blackmail the Mexican government and then tried to peddle them to other newspapers, finally disposing of them to Hearst agents. But some of the work was rather crude, so it was necessary to alter them in New York, which was done, as is proved by The DAILY WORKER today.

These forgeries were published by the Hearst chain of papers, not for the purpose of disseminating news, but for purely propaganda purposes to aid in the murderous, malevolent conspiracies that are being directed against the people of Mexico, Nicaragua and all Latin America. It is upon such flimsy and dishonest material that the flames of national hatred are fanned in order to prepare "public sentiment" for imperialist wars against smaller and weaker peoples.

We publish the expose of the Hearst forgeries in order to warn the American working class that every force of reaction, every imperialist agency, is driving toward new and more frightful imperialist wars in order that the mighty power of Wall Street may grow mightier yet upon soil made rich with the blood of the youth and young manhood of this country.

In order to prevent the bloody consummation of such conspiracies it is essential that the American workers and exploited farmers now begin a determined drive against American imperialism.

Demand that the American armed forces be at once withdrawn from Nicaragua and other Latin American nations, that the nations now the victims of the invading hordes of Wall Street shall be left alone to resume their status as independent nations and to select their own governments without interference on the part of the imperialist butchers.

Senator Curtis For President

From the vastness of the sun-baked plains of Kansas comes the announcement that United States Senator Charles Curtis, floor leader of the Coolidge administration forces, is a candidate for the republican nomination for president in 1928.

It may surprise some persons that so paltry an individual, utterly devoid of achievement and almost totally bereft of ability beyond that of a mere rubber stamp, should be seriously mentioned for the office of chief executive of this "most efficient" of capitalist governments. But there need be no surprise. After Harding and Coolidge the question of the absence of ability is eliminated from consideration of presidential possibilities. The fact that a candidate is a nonentity, a mere messenger boy for Wall Street, does not disqualify him from running or even becoming president.

Because of his role in the republican party it is certain that Curtis would never make a move not approved by the administration. In announcing his candidacy for president he is carrying out orders the same as when he votes in the senate. The record of the Harding-Coolidge administration is his record; he supported every reactionary measure from the Newberry slush fund and defense of Mellon's aluminum trust steal to the world court proposition and the Mellon tax revision. The one exception in his record was his support of the McNary-Haugen "farm relief bill" and that was a political maneuver to enable him to save his face before the farmers of Kansas. That vote was not objectionable to the administration as it was known that Coolidge would veto it.

The candidacy of Curtis is another political trick of the administration forces. The so-called insurgents—Brookhart, La Follette and other survivors of the 1924 third party movement, with the aid of Borah—have announced that their candidate is Senator Norris of Nebraska.

It is to combat Norris that Curtis announces himself a candidate. He is probably only the first of a number of "favorite sons" in the agricultural states who will become candidates to head off the campaign on behalf of Norris and so weaken the "insurgent" group that it will be ineffective at the national republican convention.

Thus, the dirty game of capitalist politics goes on, with the Wall Street-Coolidge gang trying to stifle the hopes of the small industrialists and the well-to-do farmers of the middle west by detracting from Norris support that he would otherwise obtain.

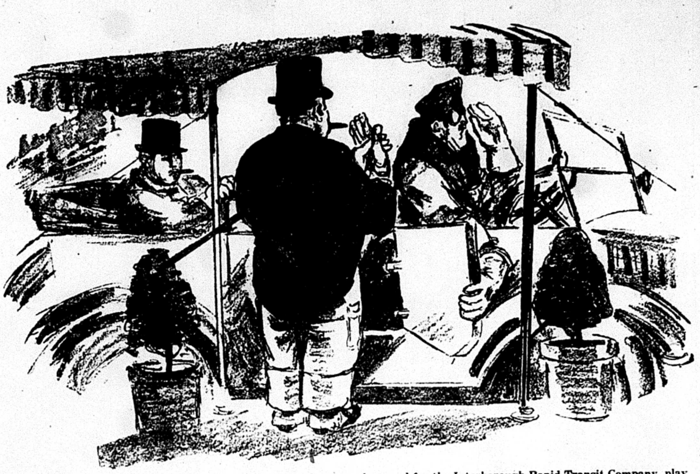
Of course, as far as the working class and the impoverished farmers are concerned, this Norris campaign is futile and its hopelessness becomes still more evident when its program is analyzed and found to differ only in non-essentials from that of Lowden, Dawes and other candidates who are easily identified as reactionary even from the viewpoint of the middle class.

Such exhibitions ought to spur the masses of workers and exploited farmers toward support of a movement to create a class party, independent of and opposed to the old parties—a party that would defend their interests instead of using their woes as political footballs, as is obviously being done by the Brookhart-Norris-Borah crowd as well as by the Mellon-Coolidge-Curtis machine.

British miners marching to London to bring the plight of the coal diggers to the attention of the masses stopped at Newbury where King John granted the Magna Charta of "English liberty" in 1215. **The coal operators have the liberty now, but the miners will write their own Magna Charta before long.**

"TO THE UNION HALL, JAMES"

By Fred Ellis.



Frank Hedley, president, and Henry Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, play the role of "labor leaders" in the company union known as the "Interborough Brotherhood," composed of the employees of the company.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXV.

The Heart of Charity

THE class struggle goes by contrasts; so, instead of proceeding to list the ivory poets of America, let me introduce you to a rebel poet, and show what a different welcome such a person receives from the critical machine.

Like Amy Lowell, this rebel was born with a golden spoon in her mouth; her father stood upon the utmost height possible to man in America, being president of the First National Bank of his home town. Everything that life can give to a woman—wealth, beauty, wit and social charm—the daughter possessed. But alas, the fates spoiled it by putting in too tender a heart; when she went into cities, and saw little children starving, she never had peace again. Instead of remaining a leader of fashion, she married a Socialist, and spent her possessions upon strike publicity. So she descended into the seven hells of poverty, pawning her jewels to the landlady, and sitting up all night doing hack literary work. She knew pain and fear, those twin hags that ride the backs of the workers.

In the days before she threw away her beauty, this woman had met a great poet, and he had fallen upon his knees before her. He was one of the aloof and haughty poets—at least in theory—and he told her about his aloof and haughty art. The woman, teasing him, called his muse an idle baggage, useless to mankind; the poets were pretenders, taking a pose of inspiration in order to impress the ladies they wooed; anybody could write poetry who was willing to take the trouble. "I could do it myself!" "Prove it," answered the poet, in a voice of scorn; and the woman answered, "Tell me about some kind of poem, and I will write one." George Sterling, meaning to win this contest, showed the hardest of all kinds of poems, the sonnet; his pupil began practicing, and presently she brought one to him, and he read it and wept. It was called "Love," and was hardly a fair test, because it was addressed to another man.*

The civilized world went to war. In Europe there were formed two lines of death, each nearly a thousand miles long, to which several thousand young men rushed each day to be turned into rotting corpses. Four years this continued; and never was there such a test of a woman poet. It is interesting to see what came from the leisure class woman, and then what came from the rebel women.

During the four years of the world war, Amy Lowell was the undisputed mistress of the poetical world of America; and you will find her reaction to the war in a volume, "Pictures of the Floating World," published in 1919. There are a total of one hundred and seventy-four poems in the book, and nine deal with the war. One tells about a landscape architect who went crazy and designed a garden like a fortress, and so lost his position and committed suicide. Another describes a camouflaged battleship, as seen from a ferry-boat in Boston Harbor. Another describes a fort; and so that you may know what great guns mean to a leisure-class lady, here are the eight lines of the climax of this art-work:

> Is it possible that, at night,
> The little flitter-bats
> Hang under the lever-wheels of the disappearing guns
> In their low emplacements
> To escape from the glare
> Of the search-lights
> Shooting over the grasses
> To the sea?

During this same four-year period the rebel poet was entirely unknown to the critical world—as she is still. Her sonnets concerning the war appeared in obscure Socialist papers, and after the war twenty-five of them published in a little pamphlet selling for twenty-five cents. It is an iron-clad rule of the leisure-class reviews that no book exists at less than a dollar and a half; cheaper books can't afford to advertise, and what are reviews for? Three dollars is a better advertising price, while a special numbered edition on hand-tooled Japaneese paper bound in vellum at seven-fifty per copy is the seal of immortality. The "Sonnets of M. C. S." have been the solace of rebel workers in sweatshops and jails all over the world; but the haughty gentlemen of the capitalist critical machine do not know them. I have shown you what great guns mean to a lady Brahmin of New England. Now let us see what they mean to a woman Socialist.

> The sharpened steel whips round, the black guns blaze,
> Waste are the harvests, mute the songs of birds.
> Out there in ice and mud the lowly herds
> Of peasant-folk in pitiful amaze
> Take their dire portion of the grief and want
> Of this red cataclysm that has come
> Upon the world. Colossal is the sum
> Of bodies in that field the buzzards haunt.
> So, all forgot is Reason's high estate!
> Where Man once climbed and visioned Love and God
> He grovels now in primal Night. Aye, men
> Of mind are but as mindless brutes again:
> The clod, through evolution, to the clod
> Has traveled back—to feed, to breed, to hate!

Amy Lowell had a garden. It was a great and costly garden, with rare plants from all over the world, a forest of trees to hide the poet from strangers, and hot-houses providing orchids and exotic blooms to stimulate her imagination. This garden had been made by her ancestors, and her mill-slaves paid for the labor of many men to tend it. During the world war she entered this garden at night, and was unhappy, and she tells you about it on two pages of this same volume of "Pictures." First she lists the roses and the phlox and the heliothrope and the night-scented stocks and the folded poppies and the fireflies and the sweet alyssum and the snow-ball bush and the ladies' delight; then she reveals her grief, and we discover that it is not the red cataclysm that has come upon the world, but the thwarting of the dynastic impulses of Amy Lowell.

> Ah, Beloved, do you see those orange lilies?
> They knew my mother,
> But who belonging to me will they know
> When I am gone.

Also M. C. S. had a garden: made with her husband's help, as a respite from the labor of editing a Socialist magaine. She had planted cuttings got from the working-class neighbors, and tended them with her own hands, watering and working them in the hot sun of Southern California. Like Amy, the owner of this garden went into it at night, and failed to be completely happy—but for a somewhat different reason.

> I feel the terror in the world tonight—
> Unbridled lust of power, and bridled lust
> More cold but no less merciless. The dust
> Of perished legions drifts upon the bright
> And tender winds of spring, a seal, blood-red,
> Upon man's last insanity. Surcease
> Of war? Ah, so they thought! To purchase peace
> For aye, with their young blood! Ah, so they said!
> But peace is not upon the winds of spring.
> The nostrils of new wars flare wide, and sniff
> The dust of heroes greedily, and fling
> An evil breath upon the world—and if
> I chance to laugh because the spring is here,
> Pain stabs my heart and binds the wound with fear!

Search the books of the lady-Cham of New England, and amid all the lapidary work and bric-a-brac, the rugs and tapestries and mosaics, the furniture and jewels and ceramics, the carvings and ornaments and clocks, the sword-blades and poppy-seeds and fir-flower tablets, the yuccas confiding in passion-vines and the turkey buzzards chatting with the condors, the Indians climbing to the sky and the foxes trying to rape the moon—amid all this junk you will find here and there one human note, and that is when the poet admits that she is a lonely and beaten woman. For example, in what she calls "A Fairy Tale," we hear a cry:

> Along the parching highroad of the world
> No other soul shall bear mine company.
> Always shall I be teased by semblances,
> With cruel impostures, which I trust awhile
> Then dash to pieces, as a careless boy
> Flings a kaleidoscope, which shattering
> Strews all the ground about with colored shreds.

This is reasonably good poetry; and you will note that there is no obscurity about it. you don't have to puzzle over the meaning of a single word, nor to know anything about Japanese hokkus or fir-flower tablets of China. Alongside it I see that sonnet by M. C. S. which caused George Sterling to weep; and again you will find that you don't have to rack your brains. This poem bears the title "Love," and when it first appeared, in a Socialist magazine, Luther Burbank called it "the finest thing of the sort ever born of the human mind."

> You are so good, so bountiful, and kind;
> You are the throb and sweep of music's wings;
> The heart of charity you are, and blind
> To all my weaknesses; your presence brings
> The ointment and the myrrh to salve the thorn
> Of daily fret of concourse. That you live
> Is like to bugles trumping judgment-morn,
> And stranger than the cry the new-born give.
>
> And yet, some day you will go hence. And I
> Shall wander lonely here awhile, and then—
> Then I, like you, shall lay me down and die.
> Oh, sweethheart, kiss me, kiss me once again!
> Oh, kiss me many times, and hold me near;
> For what of us, when we no more are here?

*My friend Floyd Dell, whose advice in matters literary is usually excellent, tells me that I am barred from effective discussion of this woman poet by the fact of our relationship. Since I cannot change the relationship, I give the reader fair warning, and endeavor to subdue myself to the role of reporter. For whatever errors of taste of judgment may be found in this chapter, I am to blame. I labored for five years before I got my wife's consent to publish her sonnets; and I write this chapter without her consent—because I know that if I asked for it, I wouldn't get it!

(To Be Continued.)

Red Rays

WITH representatives of starving British miners marching on London, the reactionary leaders of the British Labor Party are forced to indulge in strong language in the house of commons. Ramsay MacDonald's speech, to which premier Baldwin refused to reply, pictured the terrible conditions existing in the coal fields, but MacDonald cannot be absolved from all blame for those conditions, for he and the right wing labor leaders who sabotaged the general strike called in behalf of the miners were chiefly responsible for the miners' defeat which enabled the bosses to force their own conditions on them.

• • •

THERE is no doubt that a serious crisis prevails in the coal industry in Great Britain, with the workers doing the suffering. Premier Baldwin showed his tory contempt for the workingclass by putting up a comparatively unimportant cabinet member to reply to Ramsay MacDonald. Had MacDonald shown as much energy in organizing the workers politically and industrially for a struggle against the capitalists of Great Britain as he showed in fighting the Communists, Baldwin would have taken his feet from the table on which they rested while the former premier was talking.

• • •

SHOULD the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton succeed in pulling off a cure at one of his religious orgies, that will stand the test of medical science—such as it is—he will be financially fixed for the rest of his life. The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism will give him $50,000 as a prize on "proof of a single cure of disease by prayer." Now, a saintly fellow could live comfortably for many years on that sum. It is worth while making a bid for.

• • •

SOME of the scenes witnessed at Straton's healing exhibitions challenge credulity. It does not seem possible that such things could take place in the 20th century. One woman after telling Straton of her sufferings was anointed by him. "With a wild cry" says a newspaper report "that seemed like a laugh, she changed from kneeling to rolling on the floor. After a few moments, deacons and nearby women succeeded in catching her, and eventually they got her seated on a bench. An hour later when she staggered out, she was agitatedly clinging to the arm of her semi-paralyzed husband, whom she had brought for treatment also." The brand of oil that Straton uses in his massage business should experience a bull market, if the preacher's methods gain in popularity.

• • •

I AM asked by an irate female reader if I would refuse a million dollars or undertake the air feats that Lindbergh has. These pertinent questions are put to me because of my comment on the utilization of the airman by the United States capitalists. To the first question my reply is a thunderous "no" and a challenge to all concerned to try me. One million dollars would keep The DAILY WORKER going for a few years, even tho we did not receive a single advertisement from a vegetarian restaurant, a chiropractor, a theatre or from a purveyor of medicine to pep up a sluggish liver.

• • •

AS for flying I am not keen on it. Indeed if I were the pope, I believe I would issue a bull stating that the deity never intended that human beings should fly, unless their countries were at war, in which case of course, I would hand out dispensations to the various powers permitting them to draft members of my flock for patriotic service. But just as soon as the last hero was turned into pulp, I would revert to the status quo and henceforth any catholic who would fly either for love, money or plain cussedness, would be placed on my excommunication list.

• • •

THIS shows how much of a flyer I am, so it is hardly fair to bait me for my critical remarks on Lindbergh with a challenge to jump into an airplane and turn the ship's nose towards Paris. Of course it is not surprising that my correspondent "is one of many who think Lindbergh is an awfully nice kid" and that's the devil of it, because this awfully nice, dumb kid, who is beloved by millions of flappers, matrons and old maids, is the best possible tool in the arsenal of the militarists to prepare the cannon fodder of this country for the next war, for which every nation in the world is now feverishly preparing.

• • •

LINDBERGH is being trotted around the country by the Guggenheims, to boost aviation, so that in case the Guggenheim copper mines in Brazil are threatened by an enemy the United States government will have plenty of airplanes to drop bombs on those who would slash the Guggenheim wallet. There is a nickel under every heel in the capitalist world and it is regretable that our fellow citizens, male as well as female do not see the mailed fist of American imperialism behind the pink face of Lindbergh and behind his great flying feat. Lindbergh is being used here in the same way that the British imperialists use the beer-drinking, happy-go-lucky prince of Wales—as an imperialist drummer.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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HEARST AGAIN PUBLISHES FAKED LETTER EXPOSED BY THE WORKER

Claims Faked Document "By Itself" Constitutes Proof of Claims of Interventionist Papers

The Hearst newspaper, the New York American, again printed in its Sunday editions, the identical document the date of which was proved by The DAILY WORKER to have been twice changed in the New York office on last Sunday night for its Monday morning edition in a continuation of its attack on Mexico and Nicaragua.

In commenting upon the republication of the faked document, which bears the filing date of "Jul 2 1926," (the final version after the earlier editions had carried the date "Jul 2 1921") the American has the effrontery to declare under the customary copyright:

"Though this document is but one of seventeen published by the American thus far, it constitutes by itself documentary proof that the Mexican government not only supported the Sacasa revolution in Nicaragua once it was going but actually helped organize and finance it. In the document the specific statement was made by Calles that the money was to be used 'for the purchase of arms and munitions' for the liberal army of Nicaragua."

Mexico Knew of Document.

That Mexico knew of the existence of such a series of "documents" and considered their forgery so crude that they were harmless is evident by the statement of the Mexico City foreign office that one Dr. Cutberto Hidalgo on August 24 last, offered the same documents to the Mexican consul at Los Angeles for the sum of $25,000. This attempt at blackmail having failed, the agent for the forgers tried to peddle them in Mexico City to American news agencies for various sums. Nothing more was heard of them until they began to appear in the Hearst chain of papers as "authentic documents." But the principal "authentic document" which the Hearst paper says "by itself" constitutes proof of the Hearst contentions, appears this time with the same erasure and alteration.

Crude "Diplomacy."

Even without the absolute proof furnished by The DAILY WORKER on Saturday that the first document published by the Hearst paper was altered in the office of the New York American and that three different versions of the date of the alleged "secret" paper, were published in three different editions of the Hearst sheet for Monday, the thing is a plain fraud on the face of it.

For instance no one can possibly believe that if Calles issued an order on the Mexican treasury for a sum of money to be used for secret expenditures he would have to specify its purposes in the order. Everyone at all familiar with the secret expenditures of governments know that such appropriations are made for alleged legitimate purposes, that can be revealed at any time, and which always appear to be "regular."

Another of the "documents" specifies that a certain amount is to be set aside for "propaganda expenses in favor of Mexico." Still another calls for funds for "secret expenditures of the executive," while the mysterious Bolshevist propagandist, Pablo Palovichi, of whom no one either in Russia or Mexico has ever heard, is paid the sum of $25,000 "for Communist propaganda expenses directed by Mr. A. B., secretary of the Russian Legation in Mexico." It seems that the president of Mexico had to inform his treasurer of precisely all the details of the expenditure of every peso!

More Forgery Proof.

It is plain to anyone that the issuance of such orders, specifying in detail the purposes for which money was to be expended, could not be any stretch of the imagination, be advan-

(Continued on Page Two)

Sharp Criticism of Johnson's Attitude Upon Foreign Born

That immigrants have higher rates of criminal commitments because they live in cities, rather than because they are immigrants, is the substance of a letter addressed by Congressman Geller of New York to Richard Washburn Child, Acting Chairman of the Conference on Prevention of Crime, and made public yesterday.

"When the two groups are compared for identical urban districts," one part of the letter reads, "the foreign-born generally have lower rates than the native-born, for felonies as well as misdemeanors. Adult native-born whites in Chicago in 1920 had 1.09 times as many arrests for felonies and 2.2 times as many arrests for misdemeanors as the adult foreign-born whites."

Johnson Unfair.

At least half of the lengthy communication is devoted to a scathing criticism of Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of whom the Congressman says among other things: "I know no man in public life today who has been less sympathetic to the aliens than the writer of the letter I criticize (Congressman Johnson). No one has laid heavier restrictions upon the non-native than he. His suggestions therefore, must be taken with many grains of salt and in the light of his prejudice."

In releasing the letter the National Council for Protection of Foreign-born Workers with headquarters at 41 Union Square, N. Y. C., announces the launching of a nation-wide campaign to defeat the proposed alien-registration measures of which Congressman Albert Johnson is perhaps the principal sponsor. The Council, organized eighteen months ago in Washington, D. C., on a non-sectarian, non-political basis, now has 53 local councils throughout the country. Recently a New York Council was formed with offices at 41 Union Square, New York City.

Radio Commission Knocks Out Rivals To Its Monopolies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Swinging the axe on small radio stations ostensibly to clear the important 600-1000 channel of the broadcasting bands from heretodyne interference, the federal radio commission today had changed the wave lengths, power and operating time of nearly 100 broadcasters.

Twenty-five of the 36 wave channels in this band will be cleared of interference by December 1 under the commission's plan. Except in a few instances no two stations authorized to use more than 1,000 watts power will be in simultaneous operation on the same channel. Stations with power of 2,500 watts and greater are being paired as a rule with 500 watt stations and even these are in widely separated localities. The favored stations thus secure valuable monopolies. They are all politically "reliable."

Other stations which are operating on bands used by the 30,000 and 50,000 watt broadcasters, of which there are four — KDKA, WGY, WEAF, and WJZ—are paired, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific Coast. The large stations are operated by the General Electric, Radio Corporation, and Westinghouse.

In the 600-100 kilocycle band four of the cleared channels are shared with Canadian stations, of the 11 uncleared channels two are shared with Canada. Officials said that steps will be taken at once to improve conditions in the remaining 11 channels.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Tuberculosis Increases Among Toiling Women

(By Federated Press.)

A stratling increase in the tuberculosis death rate of young women and girls is blamed by New York State Health Commissioner Nicoll largely on the conditions of women in industry. Dr. Matthis Nicoll, Jr., says the death rate for white men from 15 to 24 years of age has decreased four times as fast as the rate for women of that age. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis for boys of 15 to 20 decreased 10 times as fast as it did for girls, from 1915-24.

Young women workers are forced to spend long hours indoors in factory or office, often with poor ventilation, Nicoll quotes from an investigator. They must strain and speed up in the competition to hold their jobs and increase earnings. Nicoll recommends eight hours or more sleep for young women workers and man-size meals, with exercise out of doors!

Indiana Congressmen Signed Contract to Let K. K. K. Appoint

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Disclosure at Indianapolis of contracts signed by Representative Updike and another republican congressman from Indiana, in the campaign of 1924, showed them agreeing to make whatever appointments and recommendations for appointment to federal jobs they should be directed by D. C. Stephenson. Updike and Rowbottom were elected in 1924 with the help—or at the order—of Stephenson as master of the Klan in the state. They were re-elected last year, when Stephenson was in the penitentiary, convicted of murder.

ANGELES CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL EXPELS MILITANT

Green's Orders and No Count on Ballots

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20. — The Los Angeles Central Labor Council at its last meeting expelled Wm. Schneiderman as a Communist. It acted under direct orders of President Green of the A. F. of L., and his council. Vice-president Matthew Woll and Secretary Morrison had already, during the A. F. of L. convention here, used the strikebreaking police of Los Angeles to drive Schneiderman from the convention, to which he was a delegate.

The expulsion of Schneiderman from the council, where he represented the office workers' union was not accomplished without a bitter struggle, in which many members rose and voiced their indignation at this victimization of an active unionist for political opinions. Even delegates known as "conservative" spoke against expulsion and denounced Green's instructions.

Irregular Vote.

There is grave doubt as to whether any majority for expulsion was obtained, as the chairman refused a count of the votes, and barred Schneiderman from speaking to the council, which adjourned in disorder.

The forces of reaction were represented by J. B. Dale, a former police officer of Vallejo, California, with a doubtful record, (now A. F. of L. organizer); J. W. Buzzel, who for years has been baiting Reds with the assistance of the police department: John Horn, formerly a scab beer-wagon driver, but now vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor; and J. F. Dalton, ardent admirer of the American Legion, now president of the State Federation of Labor.

The Office Workers' Union of this city, Local No. 15,251 of the A. F. of L., has refused so far to expel Wm. Schneiderman. The union has received a letter from J. B Dale, general organizer in California of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that at a special meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., meeting in Los Angeles directly after the convention, it was decided that the Office Workers' Union should no longer accept any dues from Wm. Schneiderman, who was unseated as a delegate to the convention on the grounds that he was a Communist.

Dismissal of Dever's Superintendent Shows Up Junket of Authors

CHICAGO, Nov. 15. — The long drawn out trial of William McAndrew, suspended superintendent of Chicago's public school system, who is on the carpet before the board of education on charges of insubordination and spreading of pro-British propaganda in the schools, was marking time again today.

After a week's delay the sensational hearings got under way again yesterday, only to adjourn at the end of the session until tomorrow morning, and again, at the latest session, it was with difficulty that the members of the school board were kept awake.

Wasn't Invited.

Charles Grant Miller, a New York magazine writer and head of the "Patriotic League for Preservation of American History," was the prosecution's star witness. He charged that a body of American authors and professors of history had been entertained in London and that there had been a debate in the British parliament over the cost of the entertainment.

McAndrew, a bitter enemy of the teachers' organization, is slated for dismissal because he belongs to the Dever faction.

Workers Homeless in Washington Storm

In Washington, capital of the nation, headquarters of the Red Cross, hundreds of workers are homeless as the result of a small tornado a few days ago. Photo shows house-top pulled off by the wind. Still cheaper dwellings were wrecked.

Drive On to Save Two Workers From N.Y. Electric Chair

The International Labor Defense is conducting an energetic campaign to save Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, from the electric chair. They will go on trial in the Bronx Dec. 5 charged with killing two fascists last Decoration Day.

An appeal issued last night by the New York section of the International Labor Defense, over the signature of Rose Baron, secretary, said:

"We call upon every one of our members in New York to see that New York is not blighted with a Sacco-Vanzetti tragedy. Today Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascisti and honest workers, are in the Bronx County Jail falsely charged with murder.

"The workers of New York must rise by thousands and vigorously protest against this frame-up, which otherwise will result in these innocent workers being done to death at the instigation of the Fascist League of North America.

"A mass protest meeting has been called for Nov. 27 at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Among those who will speak will be William W. Weinstone, James P. Cannon, Ettore Frisina, Arturo Giovannitti, Carlo Tresca and Robert Minor. We urge every class-conscious worker to be present."

Rose Baron warned against a too optimistic attitude and reminded her members of the fact that District Attorney McGeehan said that he hopes "to have Greco and Carrillo in the death house at Sing Sing by Christmas."

U. S. State Department Tacitly Blesses World Sugar Control Combine

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 18.—The State Department is not going to try to obstruct the world sugar-price combination arranged between Cuba and the beet-sugar producing countries of Europe, either by forbidding loans to the countries involved or by informal protest.

Lots of Money to Keep Harvard Capitalistic

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—More than $3,000,000, amassed largely from the profits of the De Long Hook and Eye Company, will help Harvard and several other universities educate the wealthy students who attend these schools.

Frank Thorne Patterson, vice president of the above company, left an estate of $2,782,088 aside from extensive real estate holdings.

Nina Lea, whose will accounts for $2,568,451, left $150,000 to Harvard and an equal sum to the University of Pennsylvania.

Joffe, U. S. S. R. Diplomat, Honored at Cemetery

MOSCOW, Nov. 20. — Adolph Joffe, well-known Soviet diplomat, was buried in the special section set aside for Communists in the Novo Devichi cemetery yesterday.

Close behind the Joffe's foreign office colleagues, headed by Tchicherin, commissar of foreign affairs, came wreaths with red banners, one of which bore the inscription, "To our dear comrade, brother and fellow-struggler."

SEIZE BONDS OF BLACKMER; LIKE THOSE FALL GOT

Siddons Still Fumbling With Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The government has seized $100,000 of Liberty Bonds owned by H. M. Blackmer as the first step in the attempt to enforce a new Federal law penalizing witnesses subpoenaed while abroad and refusing to come to court as summoned.

Washington legal opinion thinks that the bonds are likely to remain in litigation for a long time to come, with Blackmer drawing the interest on them. There seems to be little

(Continued on Page Two)

So Sorlie Took the Voucher for Lobby Work in Capital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Gov. Sorlie of North Dakota, who came to Washington as a member of the lavishly-financed lobby of state officials against the federal inheritance tax, is an announced candidate for the republican nomination for senator in his state next year. North Dakotans in Washington believe that Sorlie's exposure before the House ways and means committee "cooked the goose" before his senatorial campaign had started.

When asked if he had collected his expenses for the trip to Washington, Sorlie said he had not. He was handed one of the expense vouchers used by the lobby that seeks repeal of the federal inheritance tax and sarcastically urged to fill it out and get his money.

Sorlie, unwilling to reject the lobby's cash offhand, said he did not want to take it if it were "tainted."

One committeeman then looked him in the eye and told him that during 14 years of service on the committee he had never "seen anything so astounding and outrageous as the way this lobby has been brought here," and that Sorlie and the other state officials were being brought in, expenses paid, under false pretenses; they came and spoke as though they had been sent by their states, when in fact they were sent by a private organization that wouldn't tell "where it got the money."

Nice Little Profit On House of Good Shepherd

The Sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic order, have just turned a pious penny in the sale of their property consisting of a reformatory for girls and occupying a whole block along the East River at 90th St., New York. They got $3,000,000 for it. The "sisters" originally acquired the lot as a gift.

Teachers Protest Ban Against Liberties Union

Protesting against the reported intention of the board of education to bar the American Civil Liberties Union and its speakers from the use of school auditoriums for public meetings, the Teachers Union of New York has sent a letter to Joseph Miller, Jr., secretary of the board of education.

CRINGING ATTITUDE OF LEWIS' ORGANIZER EVICTS COAL MINERS

Harwick Coal Companies and United Mine Workers Lawyers Write Terms of Surrender

HARWICK, Pa., Nov. 20.—The following document drawn up in agreement by counsel for the Harwick Coal and Coke Corporation and counsel for the United Mine Workers of America is typical of the shameful no-fight policy on evictions being followed by the union bureaucracy in the locked-out fields. It justifies the refusal of the coal operators to arbitrate the question of the Jacksonville scale; legalizes the lock-out; concedes the company's right to carry through evictions, admits that the miner signing of the document is no longer an employe of the company, and gives the company the right to deal with him as an individual, opening the path for the victimization of militant elements following the strike settlement.

Village of Harwick
Springdale Township,
Allegheny County, Penna.
November ———, 1927.

I, ———, do hereby admit that I am in default under my lease with the Harwick Coal and Coke Company covering house number ——— at the Harwick Mine of the Harwick Coal and Coke Company in Springdale Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; that I am not an employee of said Company, that notices of discharge and termination have been served upon me and I agree that the said Lessor loses or waives no right it now has against me in the matter by extending leniency to me.

In consideration of withholding by said Company of a writ of Habere Facais Posessionem to recover possession of said house, and other valuable considerations I have received, I again agree that I will deliver up quite and peaceful possession of the Company's said premises on or before December 10, 1927; that I will not after that date oppose any proceedings or writs to dispossess me and I do hereby renew my waiver of all errors and defects in any judgment for possession entered against me, and proceedings therein and thereon, and again waive all right of appeal, writ or error, objection or exception that might be taken thereto.

——————— (SEAL)

Witness: ———————

Organizer Brought It.

David McKeen, formerly of Montana, international organizer sent into Harwick to handle the strike situation, brought the agreement around for the men to sign. The men say they hunted up a dictionary and looked up all the long words and tried to dope out what it was all about. They are not yet altogether clear as to the exact meaning of the agreement, but they do understand that something is being put over on them, and same declare that they will refuse to sign it.

Last Monday six Harmanville families were evicted on 48 hours' notice. They were forced to crowd in with other strikers' families as best they could. The evictions which the union is collaborating with the company to carry thru will affect some 80 additional families.

Miners Indignant.

There is hot indignation against the evictions in Harwick, as well as in camp after camp where the locked-out miners are being thrown out of their houses. If the union would send out word for the miners to refuse to go—back them up and let them fight it out with the companies—at least wait till the deputies came and took their furniture out, as the strikers did in Passaic—thousands of them would stay. The strike would gain immensely in militancy and strength.

But the Lewis group's policy is to advise absolute submission instead, to get out as quietly and quickly as possible, and save the companies any sort of unpleasantness or disturbance. Once again the splendid militancy of the locked-out miners that with real leadership would inevitably bring the struggle thru to victory, is being nullified by the abject and cowardly policy of the union machine.

Rich Man Convicted of Attacking Girls Freed

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Out of three hundred applications for pardon or parole, only fifteen were granted by the N. J. State Court of Pardons at their session just ended. One of these was that of the wealthy real estate operator, Anthony J. Bullard, convicted at different times of two separate assaults upon women, one of them a guest in his home at the time of his attack. Though Bullard was convicted in the Common Pleas court, and the conviction sustained in the state supreme court and the court of errors, the court of pardons rules that he is "probably innocent of both crimes and will be paroled."

GUNNISON MINES CLOSE WHEN MEN JOIN THE STRIKE

United Mine Workers of Wyoming Offer Help

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 20.—Two-thirds of the Gunnison county coal diggers, most of them workers for Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., have walked out on strike. This is a considerable addition to the forces of the strikers. The coal operators shut down in this country are the Ross Coal Co., the Crested Butte Coal Co., and some smaller concerns, employing about 200 men aside from the big C. F. & I. Co. Rockefeller has only about a hundred men working for it in this country now.

Arrest Organizer.

John Parko, of the strike committee held a meeting of miners to start the walk-out, and was arrested.

Governor Adams has recalled from service against the strikers the three airplanes of the national guard, and the Colorado state militia which were posted around the jail at Pueblo. Recent release of many of the imprisoned strikers as a result of the activity of

(Continued on Page Two)

Republican State Chairman Seems to Have Been Bought

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20th.—Clyde Walb, Republican State Chairman, former klansman and prominently connected with the famous Ku Klux Klan gang of Indiana, has been offered $50,000 by Republican politicians "to salvage his personal financial affairs." Considerable whispering has been going on for some time about just who the donors are. However, Walb has promised the organizers of this pool to resign his chairmanship within six weeks, the report goes.

Goodrich Contributes.

Former Governor James P. Goodrich is said to be the principle contributor to the fund. Walb has been the right hand man of Senator James E. Watson, leader of the anti-Goodrich faction of the Indiana Republican Party.

Goodrich was active is amassing a $350,000 pool in 1923 on behalf of Warren T. McCray, who was sentenced to Atlanta prison for using the mails to defraud. McCray was paroled this summer.

Another famous member of the old Indiana Ku Klux Klan gang with which Walb, Goodrich and McCray were connected is D. C. Stevenson, head of the [illegible] Indiana. Stevenson is serving a life term in prison for having murdered a girl after raping her.

Coolidge Anxious to Prevent Any Increase Of Government Owning

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (FP).—Not only in his Philadelphia speech of November 17 but in a White House conference on November 18, President Coolidge's hostility to public ownership and operation of any profit-making enterprise was voiced. Inasmuch as giant power development is the big economic issue before Congress this year, his speech is construed as notice to the country that he line up with the power trust for its program at Muscle Shoals and Boulder Canyon.

This announcement of policy is intended to cover the government barge lines of the upper and lower Mississippi and the proposed one on the Missouri river. Coolidge holds that [illegible] to be experimental lines—to be [illegible] ed over to private parties as soon as they prove profitable, or to be discontinued if they do not make [illegible]

"Party Organizer" Off Of Press; Valuable To Every Member

The December issue of the Party Organizer is now off the press. It is the first number since the last Convention and contains material indispensable to every functionary and active member in the conduct of his Party work. The following is the contents of the Party Organizer:

1. The leading editorial "Let's Get Down to Work," which lays down the principal tasks of the Party at the present time with valuable suggestions how to carry them out.

2. "How to Strengthen the Party," by C. E. Ruthenberg, being the last article Comrade Ruthenberg wrote on the question of organization during the month of December, 1926, and dealing with the subject of "Build the Party." As the comrades will remember these were the last words of Comrade Ruthenberg when he died.

3. A letter from the Communist International on shop bulletins and an article by Rebecca Grecht on shop bulletins.

4. An outline for a class for functionaries that can be used by all district and local organizations with full bibliography.

5. Gem quotations from Lenin and the First Congress of the Communist International on the question of organization and much other material.

The Party Organizer will be published regularly in the future and should become the necessary tool in the work of every functionary and active comrade.

The price per copy is 10 cents. Bundles of ten or more, 6 cents per copy. Order from the National Office, Workers Party of America, 43 E. 125th St., New York City, or from your district office.

Hearst Again Publishes Letter Already Exposed

(Continued from Page One)

tageous to the Calles government. Such documents could only be useful for the purposes to which they are put by the chain of Hearst papers, that is, trying to inflame public opinion against Mexico and Nicaragua in order to support the policies of the imperialist interventionists.

Money for "Livitnoff."

On Saturday morning and again on Sunday the Hearst publications, continuing their attacks based upon forgery, "revealed" that Calles had ordered $100,000 to be shipped in a round about way to a so-called Communist propagandist accompanied by the observation that "the funds which may be confided to him (Livitnoff) for our propaganda will be employed effectively." Surely no one outside a mad-house or a theatre producing light operratas, would resort to such melodramatic and absurd correspondence. The grotesque manner of forging the Hearst documents are added proof of the fact that they are spurious, and are only published for the malicious purposes of Hearst and his fellow oil, mineral and land thieves.

A Champion of Hearst.

But one other paper, aside from his own publications in New York, has to date spoken favorably of the Hearst forgeries. That is the Wall Street Journal, which on Friday published a cheap jingo editorial based upon the Hearst fabrications, containing the most vicious attacks upon the government of Mexico and declaring that since the question of Mexico has come back to the front page again it "should remain until the American people demand that an end be put to these plots against us."

The Journal has been a consistent supporter of the most vicious of American imperialist policies and has been particularly aggressive in support of the suppression of the nationalist elements in Nicaragua so that the United States may have a free hand in the construction of a Nicaraguan Canal that will be even more advantageous for purposes of carrying forward imperialist policies than is the Panama Canal.

* * *

Coolidge Decorates Marines.

Distinguished service medals and special crosses were awarded by President Coolidge to navy and marine "protectors" for their services in suppressing the duly constituted Sacasa government in Nicaragua, and maintaining in power the Wall Street puppet, Diaz.

Captain Henry Lake Wyman, commander of the cruiser Denver, was rewarded for "bringing about peaceful conditions on shore," and was sent to the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., for better preparation to spread more peace.

Dead Men Rewarded.

Captain Richard B. Buchanan and Private Marvin A. Jackson of the marine corps were granted posthumous awards for their faithfulness to Wall Street interests. For disarming protectors of the Sacasa government, Captain John D. Wainwright was given a special job as head of the navy hydrographic office in Philadelphia, as well as a special medal. Ensign Charles L. Carpenter, who was killed during the encounter that won him his award, was especially praised for shooting "in self-defense" a Nicaraguan ex-soldier, who had been "egged on by a crowd of rebels...thereby producing a most salutary effect upon the populace."

"Nice Fast Worker" Of Southern Mills Driven by Hunger

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 20 (FP). Two hundred thousand cotton mill workers in the two Carolinas, on the auction block as cheap labor where formerly their Negro brothers were bought and sold outright, are crying out for help against a sudden onslaught of speed-up.

"Doubling up" they call it in the cotton mills. Every mill worker is familiar with the practice, but never has there been such a wave of speed up as within the past four months. Nor has it ever been so intensive.

Take It Out of Worker.

The rise in the price of cotton is blamed. Last year 10 cent meant misery to the cotton growers and fat profits to the mill owners. This year 20-cent cotton threatens to cut in on mill profits unless labor can be made to stand the difference in the price of the raw material.

In every mill comes the same monotonous story of doubling up, of old-time workers thrown on the industrial scrap heap, to be replaced by fresh machine fodder from the schools at the age of 14—and under, when the mill boss is not too squeamish about the school law.

In the great model Lyman mill, owned by Pacific Mills which operates in Lawrence, Mass., speed up is nakedly visible. Scores of boys and girls work feverishly—at piece rates—tearing sheeting, folding sheets, hemstitching them, wrapping them for shipment.

A Perfect Slave.

"Nice fast worker, ain't he," says the Pacific Mill boss, pointing to a young man who rips sheeting into appropriate lengths for sheets. The young man works like a machine, throwing scores of yards of material in endless motion, the ripping being almost too fast for the eye to follow.

"He makes $4 a day," the boss boasts. "Mighty good money, I'll tell you. Yes, only the youngsters can stand the pace that way. But there are plenty of 'em."

In another corner of the huge room, women work desperately on more miles of sheets, hemstitching for dear life. The sheets disappear one after another with incredible speed through the hemstitching machine. The woman glances at the clock. It is 3 o'clock. She has been at it since 7 and must stay at it until 6.

Bonus System.

"Mighty good worker," says the boss proudly, but the little woman looks worn and frayed as she struggles on through the mountain of sheets, trying valiantly for the bonus which Pacific Mills gives if she keeps up to the pacemaker.

In yarn mills it is the same. In weaving, a new system of using battery fillers to assist weavers makes it possible for one man to handle 48, 60 and even 72 looms. Women pace alongside long rows of spinning frames, on the alert for broken threads, an endless 10, 11 and 12-hour endurance test of speeded up machinery against exhausted human flesh. The machine always wins.

* * *

(It is Pacific Mills in Lawrence which has led the speed up race among northern mills. As many as 120 looms per weaver have been used, though the skilled weaver in such case has two or three poorly paid boy assistants. The independent American Federation of Textile Operatives union attempted to fight this system but Pacific Mills set up a company union to put it over.)

Daily Worker Builders Club Masquerade Ball In Pittsburgh, Nov. 24

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—A masquerade ball with be held by the "Daily Worker Builders' Club" of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 24 (Thanksgiving night). 8 o'clock, at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. The committee in charge have arranged a splendid program, with good music. Come all. You are promised a good time.

BOB SPREADS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20. — Even the older Turkish women are bobbing their hair and discarding the Turkish veil.

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Expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev

The expulsion of Leon Trotsky and Gregory Zinoviev from the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the subject of a statement issued yesterday by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The statement in full reads as follows:

Statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party endorses fully and completely the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This action is dictated by the most vital interests of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union as well as the toiling masses the world over.

The Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition has long ago over-stepped the bounds of the permissible in a Communist, Leninist Party. The actions of the opposition have long ago reached the point of actually encouraging the enemies of the working class. Now the opposition has come to the stage where it is organizing a new party, joining hands with non-working class elements, enemies of the Soviet Union, becoming the rallying center for capitalist opposition to the Soviet power generally.

Was Final Step.

The unprincipled public attack upon the Party and the government of the Soviet Union at the tenth anniversary demonstrations arranged to celebrate ten years of achievement and victory in the building of socialism was but the final step in a long chain of events which followed an objective logic of their own, leading farther and farther away from the Party line and from Party loyalty.

Beginning with the attempt of Trotsky and his adherents to undermine Leninism and substitute for it his particular brand of ultra-revolutionary phrases masking petty-bourgeois opportunist tendencies, the opposition has moved from that to the formation of an unprincipled bloc of all elements in opposition to the Communist Party, plotting with the opposition in the Communist International and with renegades from Communism, on an international scale, then to open defiance of the Party, violation of pledges, counter-demonstrations against the celebration of the tenth anniversary, and thus to open attacks on the Party.

Opposite of Leninism.

Trotskyism is not Leninism. It is the negation of the Leninist revolutionary theory and practice, which alone guided the toiling masses of Russia to success and victory. It was only by abandoning his own theories, by accepting the theory of Lenin, and by joining the Party of Lenin, the Bolshevist Party of Russia, in 1917, that Trotsky's efforts in the past contributed to the struggle and victory of the toiling masses.

Now, however, when Trotsky and the Trotskyites have reverted to the policies of Trotskyism as against those of Leninism; when the Trotskyite opposition, joined by Zinoviev and Kamenev, is undermining and vainly attempting to split the Party which Lenin led to victory and which is now leading the masses of the Soviet Union to socialism, now the efforts of Trotsky and Zinoviev have become detrimental to the working class and a source of gratification and joy to the enemies of the toiling masses. For Trotsky and Zinoviev today there is no room in a Bolshevik, Communist Party.

Non-Proletarian Attitude.

For nearly 14 years (1903-1917) Lenin and the Bolshevist Party of Russia have been fighting the fallacies of Trotskyism. For 14 years, until Trotsky tacitly admitted defeat and joined the Bolshevik Party, in the spring of 1917, Lenin and the adherents of Leninism were combatting mercilessly the non-proletarian attitudes of Trotskyism. These were the support of the Mensheviks against the Bolsheviks; the refusal to accept the alliance between the workers and peasants led by the revolutionary working class; the alliance which proved the basic condition for the success of the revolutionary movement; lack of faith in the victory of the proletarian revolution and the victory of socialism in Russia, this being the basis of the Trotskyite theory of permanent revolution; bitter opposition to the efforts of Lenin and the Bolsheviks to build a centralized revolutionary working class Party; rejection of the only correct Bolshevik slogan of "Civil War Against Imperialist War," proposing instead during the late imperialist war the petty-bourgeois pacifist slogan of "a democratic peace without annexations" as though such peace were possible under imperialism.

Defeated Trotskyism.

Leninism defeated Trotskyism as it defeated Menshevism and the other non-proletarian and petty-bourgeois tendencies in the revolutionary movement of Russia. The actual experiences of three revolutions and ten years of struggle of the Soviet Union and its successful building of socialism have convinced the masses of the correctness of Leninism and the fallacies of Trotskyism. That is why the Communist Party and the toiling masses of the Soviet Union have rejected and swept aside the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition, leaving it a little group of disgruntled and discredited generals without an army. That is why the revolutionary workers throughout the world stand with the Leninist Party and against the Trotsky opposition. That is why the Workers (Communist) Party of America stands with the Central Committee, with Leninism and the Leninist Party, against the Trotskyites and splitters.

Hinders Development.

The bankruptcy of the opposition and its non-working class, non-revolutionary character is further evidenced by its policies of more recent days. The opposition does not believe in the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union and is actually hindering its socialist development. Trotsky and Zinoviev refused to vote for the introduction of the seven-hour day, branding the proposal as insincere because they themselves lack faith in the growing possibilities of the Soviet Union to improve the conditions of the masses. They hesitated and finally refused to accept the unconditional defense of the Soviet Union from military attacks of the imperialists, Trotsky actually declaring that the Leninist central committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union was a greater menace to the working class than the threatening imperialist war against the Soviet Union. The opposition's "criticisms" of the policies of the Communist International in England, China, etc., have been proved by actual record to be insincere, unprincipled and false.

Reverting to Old Mistakes.

Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has rightly said: "That Trotsky is returning to Menshevism and Zinoviev and Kamenev have squandered their former principles, repeating now their mistake of ten years ago" when they opposed the proposal of Lenin that the working class seize power.

The Party has been amazingly patient, but the time for patience is past. The length to which a handful of disgruntled oppositionists have gone and the danger involved in such attacks upon the unity of the Party while the Soviet Union is being threatened by a new war, makes it especially imperative that the unity and Leninist line of the Party be maintained and that even the self-appointed heroes of the opposition be obliged to accept the will of the Party and follow its line or be swept aside.

Complete Liquidation of Opposition.

We are of the opinion that the forthcoming Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union should complete the liquidation of this opposition which recognizes neither elementary discipline nor loyalty to the decisions of the Party membership and committees. The forthcoming congress should expel every oppositionist who does not submit himself once and for all to the will of the Party, and completely repudiate the opposition views and tactics. The Party has no room for self-appointed leaders who defy the will of the Party and attack it before non-Party elements, plot against the unity of the Party and the Communist International with renegade and expelled elements and become a rallying center for all enemies of the Soviet Union and our Party.

Party Expressed Attitude Before.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Party as a whole have on several occasions expressed their attitude clearly against Trotskyism and the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition. During the Sixth and Seventh Plenums of the Communist International the Party's representatives actively participated in combatting the destructive activities of the opposition, joining with the rest of the Communist International in unanimously maintaining the Leninist line and unity of the world Communist movement.

To Educate Membership.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party pledges itself to increase its efforts to educate its membership and the American working class as to the line of Leninism and the issues involved in the controversy in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We take this occasion to pledge anew our solidarity to our brother Party.

Hail the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International, leader of the world's working class!

Long live Leninism, the path to victory!

Seize Bonds Like Those Given to Fall

(Continued from Page One)

probability that Blackmer will give up his happy exile in France to return and explain his peculiar connections with the Teapot Dome oil lease fraud.

Get Subpoena.

A subpoena was served upon Blackmer in France last summer, under authority of a special act of Congress introduced by Senator Walsh of Montana, leading investigator of the oil land leasing frauds. Blackmer fled to Europe with President O'Neill of the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. when the Teapot Dome leasing scandal was exposed four years ago. No subpoena has yet been served on O'Neill.

Blackmer and O'Neill are key witnesses to the planning by Harry F. Sinclair and themselves, with Stewart of Standard Oil of Indiana, of the secret slush fund from which Secretary Fall received $230,500 in Liberty bonds. It was Blackmer who instructed former Senator Thomas of Colorado, counsel for the Humphrey oil interests in Texas and Mexico, to draw up the contract of sale of oil by the Humphrey companies to the Continental Trading Co., Ltd., of Canada, which had been formed overnight to conceal the fact that it was Sinclair and Standard of Indiana, through their subsidiaries, that were buying and reselling this oil in order to create a secret fund.

Same as Bribe.

The bonds taken by the government yesterday by arrangement, Blackmer's attorneys to avoid the necessity of U. S. Marshalls searching through the missing oil man's papers and possibly discovering other secrets, were of the same denomination and issue (First Liberty 3½'s) as those used in the bribery charged against Secretary Fall.

* *

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—District Attorney Gordon's sharp refusal to serve on the committee appointed by trial judge Siddons in the Teapot Dome oil graft trial to see whether contempt proceedings should be instituted calls attention here to the curious actions of Siddons in the whole case.

Careful of Kidwell.

Courthouse lawyers at the time Justice Siddons declared a mistrial expressed surprise that the justice did not immediately cite Kidwell to show cause why he shoul not be adjudged in contempt of court. Kidwell was charged in affidavits submitted by Don K. King, a reporter, and J. Ray Akers, street car conductor, with having said he expected "an auto as long as a block" if Sinclair was acquitted.

Kidwell, through his attorneys, then filed a petition seeking a hearing and asking that King and Akers be held in contempt for having improperly approached him during the trial. This was to have come up today but Attorney S. McComus Hawken appeared in court and asked that the hearing be postponed indefinitely in view of Siddons' action in appointing the select committee. This was approved.

A new charge against Burns of attempting to terrify witness McMullin by constant following, shadowing, and investigation is hinted by the district attorney today. McMullin's wife, who held a responsible position with a Washington restaurant was promptly discharged when McMullin turned against Burns.

Other members of the committee appointed by Justice Siddons theoretically to investigate the act of contempt have written a sharp letter to District Attorney Gordon, assailing him for giving out the secret that he was being forced into a peculiar position by being placed on the Siddons committee. The committee has been ordered to go ahead without him.

Gunnison Miners Are on Strike in Colorado

(Continued from Page One)

the Colorado Miners Defense Committee, with which the International Labor Defense and the I. W. W. General Defense cooperate, makes the use of militia at the jail unnecessary, and the great increase in state police placed in the strike area has caused state authorities to stop the use of expensive airplanes.

Thomas Annear, chairman and Wm. H. Young, a member of the state industrial commission, which is trying to break the strike, were on the grounds of the Columbine mine, in the northern field, today, looking over the scene from which airplanes and machine gunners drove off the pickets a couple of days ago.

* * *

Gets Machine Gun.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20.—A day or so ago Roy Connors, state policeman who has been stationed in Walsenburg watching coal strikers, drove thru Denver on his way to the Lafayette coal field, and stopped long enough to change his automobile license plate and take on a machine gun.

* * *

CROSBY, Wyo., Nov. 20.—Locals 2671 and 2700 of the United Mine Workers of America, Gebo and Crosby, Wyo., have gone on record as following:

"Be it resolved, that we, the miners of local 2671 of Gebo, Wyo., and local 2700 of Crosby, Wyo., United Mine Workers of America, in meetings assembled, unanimously pledge ouselves to support the miners of Colorado, both morally and financially, irrespective of what leadership, so that it may be possible for them to form an organization which will enable them to protect themselves."

This action of class solidarity was taken in spite of the resolutions jammed thru at the last two general conventions of the U. M. W. A. against radicals of every sort.

NEEDLE WORKER AFFAIR.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Needle Worker, left wing paper of the needle trades will celebrate its six months of existence at the Workers Club, 2736 Division St., Dec. 3. A large musical program is being arranged.

Old Guard Fights Its Rebels Over Committee Control

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. — Senators Curtis of Kansas and Watson of Indiana, with advisory help from Smoot of Utah, are trying to rally the Old Guard Republican forces in the upper branch of Congress, against attacks which the progressive Republicans and the Democrats are about to make upon their control of committees of that body. Curtis is chairman of the rules committee, and Watson is cheer-leader. They face the new Congress with decimated ranks, and uncertain of the crop of recruits that may be gathered from among men elected as progressives.

While the Borah-Norris group has not yet caucused upon a program of invasion of these committee strongholds, the members of the group are convinced that if they are to get their legislative demands before the Senate this winter they must secure places on the powerful committees from which most of them have been excluded. Borah and Norris, as veterans, have come up by right of seniority to chairmanships of the foreign relations and the judiciary committees, respectively. But they want Howell of Nebraska to take a place on the finance committee. They want Nye of North Dakota to enter the foreign relations committee. And they have similar posts of responsibility picked out or under consideration for Frazier, Brookhart, Shipstead, young LaFollette and Blaine.

May Compromise.

It is likely that Borah and several others of the western insurgents will go into the Republican caucus, when the Senate meets, and will present a list of these proposed changes to the Curtis-Watson-Smoot crowd. It is likely that the Old Guard will offer a compromise. It is also probable that the Walsh-Wheeler group of Democrats will encourage the insurgent Republicans and the Bourbon Democrats to discuss a possible agreement, but that the insurgents will wait until the Old Guard has rejected their demands. Then the insurgents will formulate a committee list, and offer it on the senate floor as an amendment to the report of the committee on committees.

Famous Reactionaries Gone.

Old Guard losses from big committees, due to defeat or retirement of senators, include Lenroot and Cameron from appropriations, Weller and Stewart from commerce, Ernst and Stanfield from finance, Lenroot and Pepper from foreign relations, Ernst, Means and Harreld from judiciary, Weller from manufactures, Wadsworth from military affairs, Pepper and Weller from naval affairs, Ernst from privileges and elections, and Stanfield from public lands.

Watson and McNary have recently been graciously offering some of these vacant places to a few of the insurgents. The rebels have suggested that they will take them when they get around to it, without any help from the administration, and that they will do so as a step toward their legislative program.

ROB BRITISH SHERLOCKS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Leading Scotland Yard sleuths were robbed for the fourth time in the last five months, despite their announcement that they would stamp out crime, when the home of Inspector Ralph Rowe was robbed of $500 worth of jewelry.

Stomach Troubles Vanish

Many thousands of people after long suffering found permanent relief from their digestive troubles through the use of the famous, pleasant "System Cleanser" Herbal Compound If you suffer with chronic indigestion, gas, dizziness, sleeplessness, headaches, nervousness, congested bowels, and other ailments caused by a disordered stomach,

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Unions and Other Workers' Groups Aid Mine Relief

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—The number of workers' organizations, fraternal, educational, social, as well as labor unions, which are heeding the call of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee for money to aid the locked-out coal miners is growing.

Organizations in many industrial centers, in steel towns, among the unorganized miners, are forming central committees for the collection of money thru dances, concerts, bazaars and by the use of official contribution lists.

The Working Women's Club, Luzerne Pa., raised $50 by giving a dance. A joint dance by lodges 33 SNPJ, 41 SPZ, 44 SSSS, 394 HBZ netted $158.75 for miners relief. The Finnish Ladies Club of Monessen Pa., sent in $52. The Finnish Educational Asso., of Cleveland $43.20.

Kansas City Women Busy.

A bazaar given by the miners' relief committee of Kansas City resulted in $125 for relief. Lodges 210 SNPJ, 1 Savez Sloboda, 125 HBZ organized a dance and made $89. The Himlerville, Ky., Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Asso., collected $120.

Lodge 360 HBZ, Duquesne, Pa., collected $61. Brownsville, Pa., lodges 398 SNPJ donated $58.50 and 333 HBZ $65.35. The Croatian Fraternal Union, Elbert, W. Va., sent in $50. The Slovak Workers Society, Lansford, Pa., $75. Contribution lists circulated in McKees Rocks, Pa., brought $42. Slovak Workers Lodge of Newark, N. J. remitted $50. Croatian Fraternal Union 505, Kansas City, $30.

Urge More Affairs.

There are hundreds of industrial centers in the country where a joint arrangement between workers organizations can be entered into, to hold an affair for the benefit of the striking miners and their families.

Organize Conference.

The organization of miners relief conferences in the larger industrial centers is progressing rapidly. Preliminary steps to establish a conference in Detroit have been taken and a secretary for relief work in that city will soon be named by the Pennsylvania-Ohio Relief Committee, which has its central office in Pittsburgh.

In Philadelphia.

Clara Thomas, who functioned so ably in other relief drives in Philadelpia, will act as miners relief secretary for that city. In Pittsburgh a broad relief conference has been called to meet in Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St., Sunday Dec. 11, at 2 p. m. The East Pittsburgh relief conference will take place in the Workers' Home, North and Electric Avenue, Sunday Nov. 27, at 11 p. m.

Esther Schweitzer, who has also had valuable experience in similar campaigns in the past, will act as miners relief secretary in Cleveland and has begun the task of organizing a relief conference. The organization of the New York City relief conference will take place on Dec. 4. Charles Mitchell will act as New York relief secretary. Announcements of active relief drives in cities west of Detroit will be told of at an early date.

Smaller cities should also have their relief committees, should constitute central bodies thru which relief work could be carried on in a systematic and organized manner. Emphasis is at this time made upon the collection of money. But campaigns for clothing, shoes, stockings can also be undertaken, for many miners' children are entirely inadequately clad for the winter months, many hundreds being without shoes or stockings. Those who desire to be of aid should address the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOLY NINE BACK ON JOB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Supreme Court of the United States will resume hearings today, and continue sessions until Christmas recess.

The Federal Prohibition law will be involved in several cases the court hopes to dispose of before Thanksgiving Day. Fuel rates fixed by the state commissions of West Virginia and Kentucky will be challenged by the United Fuel Gas Company.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK
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Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

SEE DETERDING IN ANTI-SOVIET FORGERY SCHEME

British Oil Head Works With White Russians

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Sir Henri Deterding, president of the Royal Dutch Shell (Oil) Company is involved in the huge international counterfeit plot which is being investigated here, according to a number of Berlin newspapers. Startling revelations are expected to result from the investigation resulting from the discovery of more than $25,000,000 in forged Russian currency manufactured in Frankfort-on-Main with the object of undermining Soviet finance.

Deterding and other prominent officials of the Royal Dutch Shell are believed to have cooperated with Russian monarchists and German fascisti in the plot.

International Plot.

Bank notes traced a Georgian counter-revolutionist Basilius Sadathieraschwili and a consequent investigation proved that the forgery was part of an international scheme and that the forgers had headquarters in both Paris and Madrid as well as Berlin. The Georgian Nestor Eristavi, former secretary to the Monk Rasputin, was also discovered to be involved in the plot.

Ten persons, active in the German fascist movement, have already been arrested in connection with the plot.

Rumor Chiang Kai-shek May Take Nanking Post

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20. — General Chiang Kai-shek, who betrayed the Chinese Nationalist movement this spring, will accept a high office in the Nanking counter-revolutionary government, according to reports.

A. J. COOK

French Workers Protest Against Boost in Price Of Sugar by New Trust

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The rapid rise in the price of sugar since the signing of the Cuban-European consortium several days ago has been strongly protested in the radical press which declares French Board of Trade operators have agreed to export large quantities of sugar in order to boost prices in France.

Although France is not included in the international trust, French speculators are believed to have inspired it to further their own plans.

Wireless Development In Soviet Union Rapid

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Broadcasting is developing at a rapid pace in the U. S. S. R. All that was left in this field to the Soviet power from the pre-revolutionary period has grown obsolete. All the old wireless stations have been removed and replaced by new ones; as they were technically backward and stood in the way of the development of amateur broadcasting.

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5115 (LOHENGRIN—Bridal Chamber Scene—Duet: "Of wondrous growth is our affection tender"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5116 (LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Dost thou not breathe, as I, the scent of flowers?"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5116 (LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Trust I have shown thee"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5117 (LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Dost thou not hear? no sound thine ears are nothing?"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
3206 (LIGHT CAVALRY (Suppé)—Overture, Part I
(LIGHT CAVALRY (Suppé—Overture, Part II
(Both played by Grand Symphony Orchestra
40872 (ARE YOU HAPPY?—Fox Trot
(Harry Reser and His Orchestra
(ROAM ON MY LITTLE GYPSY SWEETHEART—Fox Trot
40874 (PAREE—Fox Trot
(DANCING TAMBOURINE—Fox Trot
(Both played by Sam Lanin and His Famous Players
40876 (THE VARSITY DRAG—Fox Trot
(LUCKY IN LOVE—Fox Trot
(Both played by The Okeh Melodians
40878 (MAGNOLIA
(UNDER THE MOON
(Both sung by The Palm Beach Boys, Piano Accomp.
40879 (THERE'S A CRADLE IN CAROLINE—Fox Trot
(Both played by Frankie Trumbauer and His Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
40880 (SHAKING THE BLUES AWAY—Fox Trot
(IT ALL BELONGS TO ME—Fox Trot
(Both played by Irwin Abrams and His Hotel Manger Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
40881 (WORRYIN'—Waltz
(I LOVE NO ONE BUT YOU—Waltz
(Both played by The Royal Music Makers
40882 (GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Piano and Clarinet Accomp.
(ARE YOU HAPPY?—Piano and Guitar Accompaniment
(Both sung by Noble Sissle
40884 (GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Fox Trot
(IT WAS ONLY A SUN SHOWER—Fox Trot
(Both played by Mike Markels' Orchestra
40886 (CLEMENTINE (From New Orleans)—Fox Trot
(I LEFT MY SUGAR STANDING IN THE RAIN—Fox Trot
(Played by The Goofus Five, Vocal Refrains
40887 (DAWNING
(BABY YOUR MOTHER (Like She Babied You)
(Both sung by Noel Taylor, Piano Accompaniment
40888 (HOT LIPS
(THE GRIND OUT
(Played by Boyd Senter, Guitar by Ed Lang and Piano
40889 (SOMEDAY YOU'LL SAY "O. K."
(GOT EVERYTHING
(Both sung by Alma Rotter, Piano by Rube Bloom, Guitar by Ed Lang

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MARCHING MINERS IN LONDON AFTER TREK FROM WALES

Cook Calls Attention to Misery in Coal Fields

LONDON, Nov. 20.—After a march of more than 170 miles, the army of marching miners, headed by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners, entered London today. Cook will read the resolution calling attention to destitution in the mine fields at a meeting at Trafalgar Square this afternoon.

Wearing emblems of the sickle and the hammer and thundering the Red Flag the miners marched into London. They left Chiswick early in the morning and entered London several hours later.

One of the leaders of the marching miners is Charles Ashleigh, former member of the I. W. W. in the United States and now a member of the British Communist Party. Ashleigh was active in a number of strikes in the United States and served three years in Leavenworth Prison for violating the espionage act.

Confer at 5:30.

The marching miners will be the guests of the Bethnal Green Town Council during their stay in London. Miners' delegates, headed by A. J. Cook, will confer with Labor members of Parliament at 5:30.

The mass demonstration at Trafalgar Square, which will be held at 2 p. m., will be attended by thousands of workers, it is expected.

2 Miners Dead, Little Hope for 18 Others, In African Disaster

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 20.—Eighteen native and one European miner have been entombed 3,000 feet underground in one of the Crown Mines. Two miners were dragged out of the mines dead Friday.

Little hope is left for the remaining eighteen in the mine.

Housing Situation in USSR Improving

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—During the last three years, the state and co-operatives spent about 250 million roubles for the construction of houses, while private builders spent 250 million roubles on the construction of dwellings. This does not include building operations in the villages.

The housing situation thruout the Soviet Union is being rapidly improved.

Soviet Union Miners And Oil Workers Get Awarded Wage Increase

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Miners' Union and the Supreme Council of National Economy have signed an agreement providing for the distribution of the 7 million rouble fund assigned for raising the miners' wages.

This agreement provides for higher wages in coal mining enterprises, the total increase aggregating 3,735,000 roubles; the increase in oil enterprises totals 2,400,000 roubles and in mining enterprises other than coal—865,000 roubles.

Cal Peevish as the Rumors Fly About Ruler of Filipinos

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. — Resentment at advice on the selection of a new governor-general for the Philippine Islands was expressed at the White House on Nov. 18 on behalf of the president, after the New York Herald-Tribune had editorially demanded the appointment of Brig.-Gen. Frank McCoy, and warned Coolidge that the selection of W. Cameron Forbes, former governor-general, would be a betrayal of the policy of the late General Leonard Wood.

Coolidge claims to have been a friend of Wood, and to be the best judge as to what man should take Wood's place. He wants a man who has had experience in the islands, and who is "sound."

Irked at Stimson.

It is said that Henry L. Stimson, recently looked upon as the probable choice, has been back of the anti-Forbes campaign in the imperialist press. Hence the boom of McCoy by the anti-Forbes element.

Meanwhile Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena, Filipino political leaders, have come from Manila to Washington, talked with Coolidge, and are now about to return home without having received any encouragement for their hopes of Philippine national indepedence. The democrats in congress have shown them slant sympathy, since the democrats are now seeking favor from organized business in this country in preparation for the presidential race of next year. Moreover, the democrats are divided as to the wisdom of the democratic administration's action, years ago, in promising freedom to the islands. Southern democrats see no point in encouraging political indepedence for a colored race.

BRITISH SEAMEN PROTEST AGAINST SEVENTEEN-HOUR DAY AND SLAVE CONDITIONS IN "SERVICE"

By CARL HAESSLER,
(Federated Press.)

AT SEA, Bound for SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—(FP.)—The gallant British crew of the crack Cunard liner Aquitania is not entirely devoted to British institutions. The passenger service of the merchant marine is in their eyes a slave service, as wages and conditions go. But conditions in the British Isles are often worse, they readily admit.

Even the British institution of trade unionism, to which practically every British worker is loyal, has its critics aboard the vessel. All the crew except a couple of French and Italian cooks are British subjects and most of them in the naval reserve.

17-Hour Day.

"Seventeen hours a day, sir," says the steward who keeps my little 2-bunk room in the steerage in order. "They work us all the time. Hardest boat in the passenger service. I shall change at Christmas. But my wife has another babe and we mustn't take any chances now. There's a big waiting list in the ports. There's a deal of unemployment ashore. But 17 hours, sir, and only 1 hour rest, in that time and never a day off on board!"

These men, working without interruption on the 6-day run, get $41 a month in wages and their keep while on board, but when the boat is in port for 2 or 3 days before the next voyage the men are not allowed to live on board but must pay their own living expenses ashore. This means keeping up not only their home on the English side but finding a bed and buying their meals on the more expensive American scale in New York.

Many Jobless.

The deck steward, in charge of a dozen or so subordinates, tells of scores of young acquaintances, boys out of school for 5 or 6 years, who have never had a job since they left the classroom.

"Britain is full of these poor chaps," he said, "youngsters who wanted nothing better than some sort of a job when their learning days were over. There was nothing for them. They went on the dole (government unemployment allowance), hoping for an opening but year after year none came. Do you blame them now for being ne'erdowells? It's the government has done it to them. Nothing else open for them. The colonies don't want them. The home country can't do anything for them. There they are.

Better Pay Dole.

"But let me tell you," he said very seriously, "the government had better pay the dole or there will be trouble. It's to ward off trouble the government is paying out this money."

Then I spoke to an old salt on the extreme forward deck, where the waves wash over in huge floods when the going gets rough. He was unscrewing the heavy bolt hinges on the great iron doors to the interior of the ship, scraping off the rust produced by the salt water as it poured against the door. His moustache was gray, almost white, and he remembered more than 40 years at sea.

Hits Labor Faker.

"The 12-page tabloid daily, printed on board as the London Daily Mail's Atlantic edition, carried a brief wireless item from London that morning reading:

"The Trades Union Congress has sent an ultimatum to the Nat. Seamen's and Firemen's Union threatening to exclude them from affiliation if the latter make the promised loan of $500,000 to the Miners' Industrial Union."

This miner union is a sort of company union founded by deserters from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain during the big coal lockout of 1926. It has been receiving help from President Havelock Wilson of the seamen's union who plays a lone hand against the rest of the labor movement and was the solitary exception to labor solidarity when the Trades Union Congress called the general strike in May of last year.

"Helps Himself."

I read the item to the old tar as he wielded his knife on the rust and grease, asking him if he belonged to Havelock Wilson's union.

"Yes, I believe in unions," he said with a genial tolerant drawl. "But Havelock is a rotter. Only for himself. Sacked the secretary who did not want our union to blackleg on the miners. But Wilson won't live forever. Goes about on crutches now. Is over 70. We pay in a shilling a week ($13 a year); used to be sixpence ($0.50 a year)." I asked what salary the union paid its president.

"I don't know," was the seaman's indulgent reply. "I expect he helps himself."

KELLOGG STARTS WORK ON LATIN AMERICAN MEET

To Fight for Mellon's Oil Interests

By LAWRENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE DAILY WORKER, while publishing the following article for its news value, does not concur in the possible implication that the appointment of Morrow as ambassador to Mexico is a reversal of the Kellogg policy and indicates a more friendly approach to the solution of the Mexican question.

On the contrary, altho there are of course variations and conflicts of interests among the capitalist groups mentioned, nevertheless the presence of Morrow as ambassador and Henry P. Fletcher, one of the Pittsburgh machine dominated by Andrew W. Mellon, as a "Latin American expert" at the coming Havana conference indicates unity of action between the House of Morgan and the Mellon and other oil interests, rather than a conflict on policy. A study of the personnell of the American delegation reveals the fact that all interests are well represented, even that of the Roman Catholic heirarchy, formerly the largest landholder in Mexico, in the person of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, whose appointment is not mentioned by Lawrence Todd.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (FP).—Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Italy, former ambassador to Chile and to Mexico, and chairman of the American delegation at the Fifth Pan-American Congress held at Santiago in 1923, has been set up in a special office, at the State Department, to prepare for the work of the Sixth Pan-American Congress in Havana in January.

The American colonial office, hitherto located in the Carnegie-built palace of the Pan-American Union, is thus moved to a location under the immediate eye of Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, and just a few steps away from President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. For the Pan-American Union is the real colonial office of the United States, and its occasional congresses are the occasions when the will of the North American overlord is made manifest to all the governments and peoples in the Latin Americas.

Andy Mellon's Henchman.

Charles Evans Hughes is the chairman of the American delegation that will go to Havana; but Hughes was Kellogg's predecessor and hence would not occupy an office under Kellogg's domain. Besides, Hughes is lawyer for many of the biggest groups in Wall Street, while Fletcher is known as a Pittsburgh product — a henchman of Andy Mellon and an ardent supporter of Mussolini.

Administration policy required that Ambassador Morrow, late of Morgan & Co., now engaged in pacifying Mexican public sentiment and thereby improving the chances of a stable Mexican government which will be able to pay interest on $900,000,000 worth of government debt and railroad bonds, should be one of the delegation to Havana.

Mellon vs. Morgan.

Morrow is so close to President Coolidge that it was at first guessed that Morrow would dominate American policy at the Havana congress. But the early return of Fletcher to Washington, and his installation in a screened-off end of the big formal reception room of the Department, is a sign that the Mellon oil interests in Mexico has not yet yielded to the Morgan bond interests. Mellon's oil companies are the fourth in size in the Mexican field, and they are hostile to the Calles government which Morrow is now cultivating.

On the day that Fletcher's special office adjoining that of Kellogg was fitted up, Thomas W. Lamont, of Morgan & Co., just returned from Manchuria, had a long interview with Kellogg, followed by talks with Undersecretary Olds and with Mellon. Lamont was accompanied by Mitchell of the National City Bank. Fletcher also was in consultation with Kellogg and Olds. Whether Lamont and Mitchell discussed Latin-American imperial problems is a matter of speculation.

Morrow Is Stuck.

What is now certain is that Kellogg, disliking the prestige given to the suave Morrow and the reversal of his own policy of threats and intrigue and conquest in Latin America, will play up the Mellon oil interests in his approach to the Havana meeting. And this in turn will arouse a new storm of resentment in Latin America which is going to make the Sixth Pan-American Congress a sensational struggle for freedom of expression of Latin American protest.

Reveals Failure Of Conference

AT A RECENT SESSION of the House of Lords in London Viscount Cecil (above) denounced the attitude of the British Government at the last Naval Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Soviet Union Will Build Huge Modern Steel Works Soon

A huge steel mill costing more than $20,000,000 will be constructed at Makieffka, in the Soviet Union, by Percival Farquhar, 120 Broadway, it was learned yesterday. Farquhar, according to the contract, will undertake to finance the construction and will be repaid in six years.

The plant will employ the most modern American methods of steel manufacture and will be equipped after with the most modern machinery.

Plans for the introduction of more modern methods in the oil and gold industries are also being contemplated by the Soviet Union. Early this month the first piece of pipe-line between Baku (large oil-producing center) and Batoum (sea-port) was laid.

U. S. Air Line Grab In Panama Hit; Will Bar 'Foreign' Firms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In spite of the protest of Panamanians, the United States will probably prevent any foreign commercial aviation companies from establishing bases in the Panama Canal Zone, it was indicated yesterday.

The proposal of the Colombian Aeromaritime Company to establish an air line between Colombia and Panama and the application of the Scadra German Aviation Company to establish a commercial base in the Canal Zone will be among the questions considered by a sepcial committee consisting of representatives of State, Navy, War, Post Office and Treasury Departments. The committee, it is believed, will fight any attempt to establish an air line in Panama that is not controlled by American capital.

* * *

BALBOA, Nov. 20.—Referring to the attitude of the United States Government toward aviation promotion in Panama, a local promoter is reported by newspapers here as having said: "The United States is jeopardizing the success of flying service in these parts of the world by its reluctance to grant flying concessions to Latin-American capitalists."

APPOINT SOVIET DELEGATION FOR 'DISARM' PARLEY

USSR to Stress Desire for Peace at Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 20. — The Soviet Union delegation to the Geneva Arms Conference November 30th, will be headed by Maxim Litvinoff, vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, it was reported yesterday.

The Soviet delegation, it is understood, by strongle proposing disarmament will remove France's principal excuse for non-disarmament. The Soviet Union will point to her series of non-aggression pacts as indicative of her desire for peace.

Besides Litvinoff the delegation will include Anatole Lunacharsky, Commissar of Education; Theodore Ougaroff, member of the Central Executive Committee; General Simeon Pougatcheff, vice-chief of the general staff of the army, and Admiral Behrens, formerly naval attaché in London.

* * *

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (By Mail). — Commenting upon the Soviet government's consent to participate in the work of the preparatory commission of the disarmament conference, the Pravda writes:

"The Soviet delegation will go to Geneva. Naturally, not because the Soviet government has changed its point of view on the Geneva 'talking club', but because it wishes once again to stress its peace-loving policy. The Soviet delegation will be in a position in Geneva to prove by indisputable facts who are those who really wish to disarm and those who are irreconcilably opposed to it.

"The Soviet delegation will remind the assembly that the Soviet government repudiated the predatory treaties of tsarist Russia, will remind them of Genoa, the Moscow Disarmament Conference at the end fo 1922, the Economic Conference at Geneva in May, 1927, a whole series of guarantee pacts and treaties of peace, etc.

"All these facts will be in sharp contrast to the policy of those who are sending troops to China, who recklessly break up diplomatic relations adjusted with so much difficulty with a great country, prevent the development of peaceful political and trade relations with other countries, terrorize small states and wish to conquer all the seas with their fleets and subdue the whole world."

Industry in Leningrad Reaches Pre-War Level

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Leningrad industry in 1926-27 produced goods valued at 750 million roubles as compared with 650 million roubles for the preceding year.

Leningrad has already reached its pre-war level of production and promises to forge rapidly ahead of it.

Many Moscow Children Will Get Breakfasts Free in All Schools

The Moscow Soviet has assigned 77,625 roubles for the organization of hot breakfasts in Moscow schools.

This will make it possible to provide the children of the poorer groups of parents with breakfasts at reduced rates and even free of charge. The remaining children will be provided with breakfasts at cost price.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ...:..
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

BOOKS

THE SOVIET ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET UNION. By Scott Nearing and Jack Hardy. Vanguard Press, New York. 50 cents.

THE Soviet economic order is a revolutionary order. It has come as a result of the collapse of the old system and through a successful working class revolution which transferred the powers of state from the capitalists and landlords to the workers and peasants. By means of the state power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the toiling masses are building the new economic order which is displacing the old economic system of capitalism and is erecting a socialist system in its place.

A study of Soviet economics is therefore important from two angles: First, the bankruptcy of the old economic order, which had become the source of unspeakable misery and agony for the overwhelming majority of the population, and the inevitability of its downfall. Second, the socially progressive nature of the new economic system which, despite the tremendous external and internal difficulties, is building successfully a socialist order of society.

While concentrating their chief attention on the organization and workings of the new economic order, the authors of this book start out with an exposition of the economic conditions which preceded the revolution. But the treatment given to this subject appears to be inadequate not so much from the point of view of space in the book as from the point of view of conception. Instead of discussing the nature of Russian capitalism under the czar as a social-economic system the authors confine themselves to "the economic machinery inherited by the Bolsheviks." Which, obviously, is not the same thing. The result is that the reader fails to receive a complete idea of the central objective of the November Revolution, which is, the abolition of capitalism and the introduction of socialism.

It would seem from many indications in the book that the authors have quite generally underestimated the extent of capitalist domination over the economy of Czarist Russia. For instance, a statement to the effect (page 4) that the economy of Czarist Russia in the pre-revolutionary period "still bore the imprint of feudalism," or that capitalism began to invade Russia in 1890. (Page 5).

This is incorrect. Insofar as it is at all possible to set down a date for the beginning of capitalism in Russia, that date is to be found way back in the 1860's. The so-called "liberation of the peasants" which took place in 1861 definitely marks the turning of Russia towards capitalist development.

The authors maintain (page 4) that "as lately as 1886, the industrial activity of the country was largely confined to the casual home industries engaged in by the peasantry during the winter months when agricultural labor was not possible. "This would be true only if the following basic modifications are introduced. One, the home industries were not casual but permanent and constituted a vitally organic part of the early phase of capitalist economy in Czarist Russia. Two, that in addition to the home industries there was already in existence at that time, particularly in the pre-revolutionary period, a concentrated large scale capitalist economy in banking and in commerce, in the production of coal, iron, steel, oil, etc., which dominated to a large extent the rest of the national economy including agriculture.

It is true, as the authors point out, that the economic system in Czarist Russia was extremely backward as compared with Europe or the United States. But it was a capitalist system nevertheless, dominating within Russia the entire national economy. And it was this capitalist system, hampered and complicated by remnants of feudalism, that the revolution has abolished and is now erecting a socialist economy in its place.

* * *

As to the treatment of the organization and workings of Soviet economy proper, the authors have accomplished their task with commendable skill and thoroughness. The reader is given a graphic picture of the social basis as well as the economic machinery of the new economic order. The numerous tables, plainly arranged, offer a great aid to a clear understanding of the subject.

A great virtue of the book is the dynamic method of presentation. All through it run the lines of development and the actual process of creation of the new economic order, which is shown emerging from its beginning, passing through its various phases down to the present period. It is an up-to-date book in all essential respects.

The impression given by the book is quite definite. Soviet economy is sound and stable. It is dominated by basic socialist elements which are steadily extending and strengthening their influence. The condition of the masses is continually improving. Wages in 1927 stood at 8.3 per cent above the pre-war level. The seven-hour day, recently proclaimed by the Soviet government, will undoubtedly soon be realized. Agriculture has already reached the pre-war level in all basic respects, while transportation and freight shipments have gone beyond the pre-war days.

Apologists of capitalism like to point to the stabilization achieved by the European capitalist countries to offset the effects of stabilization in the Soviet Union. But they fail to mention the essential features and the basically different character of the socialist stabilization in the Soviet Union and the capitalist stabilization in the rest of the world. The capitalist economy of Western Europe is also approaching its pre-war level. But how? Chiefly by means of American credits and by reducing the standard of living of the working masses. With the result that the invasion of American capital into the capitalist economy of Europe has already produced a new set of insoluble imperialist contradictions and rivalries threatening the peace of the world (i.e., the coming crisis of the Dawes plan), and also the growing militancy of the European working masses refusing to pay the price of capitalist stabilization.

The stabilization in the Soviet Union has been achieved without the help of foreign capital, rather against its opposition and sabotage, exclusively with the resources within the country itself. The growth of stabilization in the Soviet Union brings a higher standard of living and better conditions for the toiling masses, just the reverse of the effects of capitalist stabilization in Europe and America.

This book tells part of the story why the Soviet Union has so endeared itself to millions of exploited throughout the world. By the same token the book discloses one of the chief reasons for the bitter enmity of the capitalist world towards the Soviet Union and the present imperialist machinations for war against it. The book should go a long way towards educating the American workers to the need of organized struggle for the recognition and defense of the Soviet Union. —ALEX BITTELMAN.

SHORT STORIES IN A NOVEL.

PROFANE EARTH. By Holger Cahill. Macaulay Co. $2.

THERE are a number of short story writers in America who, because there is no market for such wares, write books of 300 and 400 pages and consider themselves novelists. I have never seen an independent short story by Cahill but all that is really worth while in "Profane Earth" is found in four brief tales inserted in the book.

In these four incidents—Ruth and the writing in the women's closets. How a fellow salesman took the girl who liked Ivor. Ivor's failure to seduce the seducable Laura, and the carnival girl and the "funny" story of the hawk—Cahill actually comes to grips with life. He has been so impressed that he cannot help setting down his impressions.

* * *

In the rest of the 383-page volume, which is plainly autobiographical, Cahill recalls what he did but far too often forgets to set down what really happened to him. One feels that the author has censored his life-story to meet the approval of bourgeois relatives or that he is actually afraid to grapple with such a problem as sex.

For example, here is how he describes Ivor's feelings on seeing a nude woman for the first time. It is in a friend's studio.

"The girl slipped off the corduroy robe and resumed her pose. Ivor made a few lines on the paper and then looked up. She had stepped back from him into the frame of a picture, had become a series of concave and convex forms rising against a stand covered with purple corduroy. They worked in silence for half an hour. . ." (Page 211).

Anyone who says that a boy in his 'teens regards the first nude woman he sees as a "series of concave and convex forms" is mentally drowsy. Later Cahill is muddled over the disintegration of Ivor's marriage and apparently does not know why he ended the book where he did except that a certain number of pages had been reached.

The book has a jacket design by John Sloan that is Hogarthian but for the fact that there are sky-scrapers in the background.

—WALTER SNOW.

NOTES.

Joseph Stalin, leader of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., contributes an analytical article to the current issue of "The Communist International" (Vol. 4, No. 15) on "The International Situation." Other articles included in the same issue include "Lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti Campaign" by John Pepper; "Edinburgh" by A. J. Bennet, and other features including book reviews. American distribution of this magazine is made thru the Workers Library Publishers, New York. —W. C.

The Fake Co-Operative Conference

~~By GEORGE PAPCUN.~~

~~AFTER the hullabaloo which the re-~~actionary mine workers' union officials, coal operators, and the so-called "public" represented by the Chamber of Commerce, raised about the cooperative conference which ~~they held at Mt. Carmel~~, Penna., on the anthracite industry, it will do well for the rank and file of the miners' union and the left wing officials to actually see what went on at this conference. The reactionary machine of the U. M. W. of A. in the anthracite has taken a step towards a complete sell-out of the miners' union and for a complete turn over of the miners' union into an efficiency and speed-up organization for the coal operators. This conference marks this step.

IT would be well to go about three months back when the conference was first suggested and see that all over the anthracite region in about seven or eight of the most strategic places, section conferences took place before the actual conference for the whole region took place. The main purpose of the conference as stated by the bunch that was running them was to "boost the anthracite coal industry."

At these conferences, district mine officials spoke, also presidents of coal companies and representatives of the state government. Their main talks were "no more strike in the anthracite," "wage reduction," "arbitration," and "more efficient methods of producing coal by the miners and more production." The seven conferences that were held were about all the same, only held in different strategic places. These culminated in the anthracite conference held at Mt. Carmel for the whole of the anthracite territory where about the same thing took place on a larger scale.

* * *

THE papers all over the anthracite spread far and wide that at last a new proceedure in industry is taking place at the Mt. Carmel parley. It would be well for us to actually go over the proceedings of the conference and see what took place. On the one hand we have them discussing the increasing of the production of coal, without increasing the cost. On the other hand, nothing is said about the terrible conditions the miners of the anthracite have to work under. Nothing was said about the number of miners that are hurt and killed thruout the anthracite because of the speed-up system and the carelessness of the coal operators in not complying with the rules, laws and regulations, as even now laid down by the state government. Nothing was said about the cuts which are taking place in the actual wages of the coal miners thruout the anthracite by the cutting of pay on dead work and increasing the amount of work to be done.

* * *

IN this our officials of the U. M. W. of A. participate, without putting in even a squeak of protest about these conditions. They, in fact endorse such conditions and are taking steps towards furthering them. The papers hailed as a great step, the fact that the chairman of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Conference, Warriner, and John L. Lewis, the president of the Mine Workers' Union shook hands and talked things over at Mt. Carmel. After three days of repeating by John L. Lewis and the reactionary district officials, that the miners' union will help the coal operators in getting out more coal without an increase in wages, the conference closed with the following statement by John L. Lewis: "Labor expresses itself as gratified by the results of the meeting," and announces his intention of "maintaining a lasting peace in the anthracite," and proposes that the present agreement be extended for another five years.

* * *

WARRINER, chairman of the Anthracite Operators' Conference, expressed a belief that a strike in the industry would be forgotten in the desire for general prosperity of the region, (which, of course, means prosperity for the coal operators). Then also the so-called rank radical, former socialist, Kennedy, who is now secretary of the U. M. W. of A. made the following statement, "The mine workers have always stood for square for cooperation. The principles of the United Mine Workers of America contain the very essence of cooperation. The cooperative efforts of the United Mine Workers is the source of its strength." And further he stated, "The question has been raised as to the effect of cooperation and its results on the consumers of anthracite coal. We know the reaction as a result of no cooperation. Too often have the mine workers been compelled to engage in a controversy and resist propaganda which sought to blame all the ills of the industry on the mine worker." It can be seen that the speeches of both the so-called leaders of the mine workers' union and the coal operators tally, and the mine officials are now taking a step to completely demoralize the mine workers' union and to rob it of its fighting character and to use it merely as a union corrupted thru the coal operators influence and used it for the benefit of the operator.

AFTER all the big boobs from all over the United States spoke, the conference elected a cooperative conference committee which is supposed to have represented on it mine workers, coal operators, and the so-called public. The coal operators are represented by Daniel T. Pierce, chairman of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Conference of New York and E. H. Suenders, general manager of the Madeira Coal Co. of Frackville, Pa. The coal miners are represented by Thomas Kennedy and Chris Golden of District 7. The so-called public is represented by Raymond E. Gibbs, secretary of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce; C. W. Laycock, president of the Miners' National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Dr. R. W. Buckley, president of the Miners' Banking and Trust Co. of Carbondale, William Dyatt, president of the Hazelton Chamber of Commerce; O. L. Doutrich, president of the Doutrich Co., of Pottsville and others of the same type.

THE left wing must take cognizance of these conferences and must take definite steps towards fighting the illusion which John L. Lewis and his reactionary gang are spreading thruout the mine workers membership. It must take definite steps to counter-act the propaganda for wage reductions, for arbitration, and for the speed-up and against the no-strike propaganda and against the extension of the present 5-year agreement which has lost to the miners the conditions which they have fought and won thru years of struggle. All this must be taken into consideration thru the fact that all last winter and summer the miners have been more or less out of work and are in a very bad financial condition. And with the struggle of the soft coal miners which is going down in defeat because of Lewis' reactionary policy, the coal operators are taking definite steps for an onslaught against the miners' union in its place where it has its last strong foothold.

Letters From Our Readers

Los Angeles Times On Russia.

Editor, Daily Worker:—

To The DAILY WORKER:—If there is any newspaper in the country that shows more bitter hatred towards the labor movement in general and the Communists in particular than the Los Angeles Times, that paper would be hard to find. So it is quite fitting that the Times should hail the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution as it does in an editorial, "A Decade in Russia." The hero of the theory that high-wage demands for the American workers would be an "economic absurdity" has the following to say of Soviet rule:

Weird Lies.

"It is now ten years since Lenin seized power in Russia at the head of a small but compact and highly organized group of factory workers and attempted to put into practice the doctrines of Marxian Communism. The record of tragic failure that followed is one of the most illuminating in the world's history, masked as it is by a fog. This fog is by no means dispelled, but it is beginning to lift a little, and the outlines that may be seen now indicate that in a few years more the bourgeoisie will be as firmly in control of Russia as they are of France, and that Communism will not even be accorded lip-service."

The Truth.

It is true that the fog is lifting, but the mountain-peak facts which stand out with clarity are not the ones that the Times would wish, but rather the opposite, so the editor makes it his duty to do everything possible that the workers of America should not see thru that fog which the capitalist press has thrown around the achievements of the Soviet Union. It is precisely because the bourgeoisie will never again get their grip on the Russian workers and peasants that the Times and the capitalist class it represents shows such bitter hostility to the Russian Revolution; were there the slightest possibility for such a counter-revolution as they hope for, they would sing a different tune. No one believes the fairy tale spun by the Times, least of all the author of it himself.

Still Hoping.

There are few papers that still cling to the hope that Soviet rule will be replaced again by the rule of the capitalists. Those hopes have been reluctantly given up as the dictatorship of the workers and peasants has step by step consolidated itself, until today its greatest enemies admit the stability of the Soviet government against all odds, and the vitality of Socialist economy. The die-hards like the Times will vent their rage on the anniversaries celebrated by the working class thruout the world, and attempt desperately to keep the facts from the masses.

Such powerful arguments for workers' rule as the establishment of the seven-hour day in a comparatively short period of time, are unanswerable by the reptile press, and so we may again expect a campaign of ridiculous falsehoods about the Communists in place of recent attempts to present "logical" arguments why the Soviet Union was doomed to failure. It is easy for liars to juggle figures, but even such expert liars as newspaper writers will find it hard to explain away the tremendous progress of the Russian working class and the establishment of a work-day lower than in any of the so-called "prosperous" bourgeois nations.

Thus the reason is quite evident why the Times has abandoned its more subtle methods of propaganda, and returned to the post-war days when the orgy of ink-slinging to paint the Russian revolution in horrible colors to its timid readers was at its height. Fortunately, such methods are now received with skepticism by the American workers.—Wm. Schneiderman, Los Angeles.

The Klan In Colorado.

Editor, Daily Worker:—

Some issues back I read in the WORKER an article which stated that an I. W. W. caravan into Fremont county was to be met at the county line by a Fremont County Vigilence Committee. I also read the same article in the capitalist press. I will now make a correction. The mayor of Canon City did sign an ultimatum to the wobblies in conjunction with four more towns in the county, but as hundreds of Klansmen in Canon City and the county are either members of the I. W. W. or sympathizers, they (the I. W. W.) did come into the county and held large meetings and closed all mines. The Daily American, the official klan paper, spoke of them as a nice clean and well-dressed bunch of men and upheld their constitutional right of free speech and assemblage. Some years ago this feat could not have been accomplished. The story of the vigilence committee is pure capitalist propaganda. Of course I do not mean to infer that the heads of the Klan have any love for the Industrial Workers of the World or any organization that is fighting for economic freedom. W. C. BLOYED.

Canon City, Colorado.

He Reads Our Stuff.

Editor, Daily Worker:—

I have just read one of your very interesting articles in The DAILY WORKER. If you and your damn people do not like this country, get the hell out. Nobody wants such spreads of hatred and disloyalty to the states here. There are plenty of other places to go to if you don't like it here.—A LOYAL AMERICAN.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!
Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786.
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play

THE BELT

The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

UPTON SINCLAIR SAYS OF "THE BELT":
"You have produced one of the most vivid and exciting labor plays I have ever seen in my life. If the workers knew how much fun you have to offer, your little theatre couldn't hold the crowds. I wish I were twenty years younger, to start writing for your theatre all over again."

DRAMA

This Play's Not the Thing

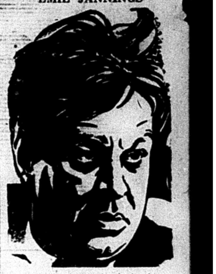
"Tia Juana" at the Bijou Leaves an Expectant Audience Cold

THE average individual who leads a quiet domestic life, attends to his daily grind and reads detective stories for a thrill likes nothing better than to see portrayed on a stage the kind of a life the cave man in him craves for. This average individual is just the sucker who probably parked $3.30 or $6.60 if he wanted to share his contemplated joy with an escort—in the box office of the Bijou Theatre to see "Tia Juana," advertised as a melodrama based on the doings of the wicked in the badlands on the California-Mexican border.

What a false alarm! The dramatic child of Chester de Vonde and Kilbourn Gordon could not have been less thrilling had the scene of the play been laid in Plymouth, Vermont and the thing itself written by Calvin Coolidge's grandmother. The customers who came to laugh remained to cry, not for either the heroine or the hero—who were seized and saved in true melodramatic fashion—but from sheer nervous exhaustion with the strain of expecting something to happen that never did.

With such a hot potato in their hands what could the cast do? We wish them better luck the next time. —T. J. O'F.

EMIL JANNINGS



Plays the principal role in the new German film, "Husbands or Lovers?" now showing at the Cameo Theatre.

Screen Notes

Douglas Fairbanks As "The Gaucho" at the Liberty

Douglas Fairbanks as "The Gaucho," begins a limited engagement at the Liberty Theatre, this evening. It was at the same theatre that Fairbanks presented his picture, "The Thief of Bagdad." The locale of Doug's new photoplay, is the pampas of the Argentine, and the story deals with a beautiful shrine city, whose wealth is coveted both by a bandit chief and a cruel dictator. Doug appears as the Gaucho, the leader of several hundred wild spirits of the pampas. The mountain girl will be impersonated by Lupe Velez, and Eve Southern as the girl of the shrine. Gustav Von Seyffertitz is seen as the dictator. Other players include, Charles Stevens, who has been in all of Fairbanks' important pictures; and Nigel de Brulier. The story was provided by Elton Thomas, who also supplied the story for "The Thief of Bagdad"; and the picture was directed by F. Richard Jones. Boris Petroff, the Russian ballet master and one time assistant of Murray Anderson, has staged an elaborate prologue.

The American premiere of the Emil Jannings film "Husbands or Lovers?" which has been showing in Paris, Berlin and other European capitals is coming to the Cameo Theatre, today. This screen-drama is a drama on modern marriage, interpreted by Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt, star of "Caligari" and Elizabeth Bergner. On the same program will also be presented the first showing of "The Eternal Student," a character study of a rare Jewish type fast disappearing from the vanishing Ghettoes of Europe. "The Eternal Student" is the "Yeshiva Bocha," who incessantly cons the talmud, torah and other holy books of the Jewish faith.

The screen entertainment at the Capitol Theatre beginning today will be the new Metro production "In Old Kentucky.".

The New B. S. Moss' Madison Theatre, at Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues, Ridgewood, will definitely open next Thursday evening, with the photodrama "Underworld" and a vaudeville program.

Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton are the featured players in "Fireman Save My Child," which will come to the Broadway screen Monday.

The 55th Street Cinema, beginning today will show a new film "Death Valley." Carrol Nye and Rada Rae, play the leading roles. Will Rogers in "Dublin" and Ben Turpin in "Broken in China," are the other screen features.

"Good Time Charley," a new film of back stage life, featuring Helene Costello, will open at the Roxy Theatre starting today. The cast includes Warner Oland, Clyde Cook, Julanne Johnston and Hugh Allan. The story is by Darryl Francis Zanuck.

Broadway Briefs

Moss' Broadway Theatre, is featuring on the vaudeville bill Teck Murdock and Company. Rome and Gaut and Mayo and Lynn are two other acts on the program. Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton in "Firemen, Save My Child," is the chief screen presentation.

Two openings are scheduled for this evening: Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" which will be housed at the Guild Theatre and "People Don't Do Such Things" at the Forty-eighth Street.

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."
—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62nd St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2.

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts. Wed., Sat.
All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.
Winthrop Ames
Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

The Theatre Guild presents
Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30

PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

DAVENPORT THEATRE
138 E. 27th St., near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
Phone Madison Sq. 2051
"HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and an Excellent Cast.

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
by HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

M[illegible]er of Five Children Convicted of Petty Theft, Faces Life Imprisonment

Mrs. Martha Fitzharris, of Detroit has five children. She has been convicted, but does not admit guilt, of picking up a purse in a department store. She is accused of having been convicted three times before of petty thefts made while attempting to support her family. Judge John V. Brennan, right, says that as soon as the previous convinctions are established, he will, under the Michigan imitation of the Baumes law, sentence her to life imprisonment.

CO-OPERATIVES

AGAINST THE REACTIONARY POLICIES IN REGARD TO WORKERS AND EMPLOYES

BERN, Switzerland (By Mail). — The trade unions, and in the first place the Communists, have been long since engaged in a bitter struggle against the co-operative bureaucracy and its policies in regard to workers and employees. The leading offices of the largest consumers' societies are substantially made up of bourgeois elements. But even the Social Democrats upon the managing organs, on the whole, condone the exploiting methods of their bourgeois colleagues. At the same time the trade unions principles and treaties are frequently violated in the crudest manner. At the last congress of the union of commercial, transport and foodstuff employees, held at Lucerne on May 21-23, this state of affairs was sharply criticised.

No Results.

It was declared in a resolution that the efforts of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions to regulate the relations between the trade unions and the co-operatives and to come to terms on the basis of the wages and working conditions in the co-operative establishments had brought no results owing to the unyielding attitude of the representatives of the Swiss Alliance of Co-operative Societies. The resolution demanded the recognition of the following principles: A 46 hour working week; fixed weekly or monthly wages for the staff, with minimum that permits a reasonable human existence; rejection of the policy of paying the salesmen on the basis of percentage commission and of sub-letting business establishments to contractors, as these methods are incompatible with the principles of trade unionism and co-operation.

Defended Rights.

"In all the co-operatives where these systems of wages are in operation, every effort must be made to remove them, and wherever necessary, even by employing all the fighting methods of trade unionism."

The resolution calls upon the organized employees of the co-operatives to wage an energetic struggle for the principles laid down by the trade union federation. It criticises the trade unionists who are active as officials on the management of the co-operatives, and voices the expectation that the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions will compel these colleagues to recognize and follow the principles established by the trade unions.

This determined attitude of the congress of the employees in regard to the reactionary exploiting methods of the co-operative bureaucracy should be ascribed mainly to the untiring propaganda of the Communists. It is true, at the congress there were only 15 Communists among the 94 delegates. Nevertheless, they exercised such a strong influence that even the Social Democratic delegates were constrained to protest against the actions of their own party members in the co-operatives.

The conference of the delegates of the Swiss Co-operative Unions which has since taken place at Interlaken (See Co-op. Inform. No. 10) has shown that the Social Democrats at that conference kept silent on the important and fully justified decisions adopted by the congress of the employees.

ATTRACTING THE FACTORY COUNCILS TO CO-OPERATIVE WORK IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Austria (By Mail). — The Trade Union Committee and the Wholesale Purchasing Society of the Consumers' Co-operators have jointly formed an organization for the purpose of attracting factory councils to co-operative work. Each factory council sends one delegate to a central co-operative board which sees to it that the workers in all the factories should make their collective purchases of coal, clothes, shoes or foodstuffs through the co-operatives. At the same time the factory councils have carried out a savings campaign connected with the propaganda against the instalment trade. Individual boards have made sample purchases at private warehouses and demonstrated that the latter demanded higher prices than the quality of the goods would warrant. The results of these sample purchases were intimated to the factory councils. The board organized visits to the co-operative factories and developed a comprehensive publishing campaign.

At first, there was a board of this kind formed only in Vienna. Today there are boards in nearly all the industrial centers, and with headquarters in Vienna. The Vienna board comprises 310 elected members. Each member represents one of the big industries. Through the attraction of the factory councils to co-operative work there has been established a valuable connection between the trade union officials and the co-operative organizations to the advantage of the working class.

Capmakers to Start Picketing This Week

Picketing of the 50 contractors' cap shops that locked out their workers last Wednesday will start Monday morning, it was announced last night. Percy Ginsberg, manager of the Chicago Cap Manufacturers' Association, is attempting to persuade the large New York manufacturers to declare a lock-out also, it has been learned.

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All modern conveniences.
Party member preferred.
Call Kedzie 7366.

Incompetence, Not Pay of Actor, Causes Chaos

(By Federated Press.)

"It is not the high salaries of actors which have brought the motion picture industry to its present situation," declares Actors Equity Association. "Actors' salaries comprise but 20 per cent of the cost of pictures. The great cost has been caused by incompetence in management and the unwarranted promotion of relatives and favorites of producers."

Equity says it will not let the movie producers get away with their proposed new combine to force a drastic cut in actors' and directors' pay.

N. Y. Strike Fought By Mass Arrests

Eleven arrests were made Friday, including eight in a raid on strike headquarters, in an increasingly desperate effort by the employers to break the strike of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union with the aid of the police.

Eight members of the striking union, pointed out by Joseph Katz, business agent for the strike-breaking company union in the industry, were lined up against the wall at strike headquarters by 10 members of the police industrial squad.

They were then marched to a police patrol at the curb and taken to police headquarters, where they were held for "investigation" without bail being fixed for them or without any charge being placed against them. indications late in the day were that the police planned to hold them all night.

The eight are Frank Higgins, Charles Daugherty, Joseph Diduck, Michael Sirkorsky, Ary Humenuck, Stephen Lechkie, Alex Saurhuk and Daniel Denianchuk. All of them have served on the picket line in the strike, now in its sixth week.

While these arrests were being made other members of the industrial squad were taking Joseph Paskar, Stephen Cacharchuk and Peter Krawchuk into custody at Lexington Ave. and E. 34th St., where they were picketing. After being booked at the 35th St. police station the three were arraigned for alleged disorderly conduct at the 57th St. court. The magistrate demanded $500 bail each. Bail was furnished and they were released for trial later.

That organized labor is behind the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, in its fight against company unionism was evident yesterday in responses from many trade unions to the union's appeal for relief and defense funds, according to Harry Feinstein, business manager.

Among the unions which have sent financial aid are the Cigar Makers' Union, Local. 144; Building Service Employes' Union, Local 32; Workmen's Circle; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Locals 22 and 2090; Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America, Local 25; Window Cleaners' Club; Elevator Operators' Union; House Wreckers' Union, Local 8, International Union of Steam Operators and Engineers and many others.

Feinstein said yesterday funds were urgently needed to continue the struggle.

New York, Other Cities Organize Miners' Relief

The situation of the 120,000 miners in the soft coal lock-out in eastern Ohio and central and western Pennsylvania is daily becoming more acute, reports from those districts show. Officially, the lock-out began April 1, in an attempt by the coal interests to establish an open shop with its wage of $2.50 a day and to smash the miners' union. In many sections, however, the coal operators began systematic attempts to break the Jacksonville agreement as early as 1925.

In every large city throughout the country relief committees are being organized. A great interest is being shown by workers in all trades in the struggle of their brothers in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In New York a mass meeting will be held Dec. 4 at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. Among the speakers will be John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers, Powers Hapgood and several rank and file miners fresh from the fields of struggle.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Labor Body Votes Support in I. R. T. Injunction Fight

The Central Trades and Labor Council has voted to support the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in its fight against the drastic injunction that the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. is seeking in an attempt to prevent the organization of New York traction workers.

A resolution in support of the street railway men's union was passed unanimously at the semi-monthly meeting of the council at Beethoven Hall Thursday night.

Nathan D. Perlman, attorney for the Amalgamated, it was learned yesterday, is drafting a demand that the transit commission investigate the Interborough Company's use of city money to fight the union.

Union Receives Support.

Developments yesterday included pledges of help for the Amalgamated from other unions. Chief among these was the Bricklayers', Plasterers' and Masons' International Union. Walter D. Price vice-president pledged the full support of his organization.

John O'Hanlon, legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, on his arrival from Albany yesterday, discussed with Amalgamated leaders plans for introducing anti-injunction legislation in the next session of the state legislature. A bill drafted by Assemblyman Hammull and introduced late in the session last year will probably be reintroduced when the legislature reconvenes, it is said.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council follows:

"Be it resolved that the Central Trade and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, in meeting assembled, pledges its support to the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Associations of Street and Electric Railway Employes, in their opposition to the efforts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to secure an injunction; be it further resolfed that the Central Trade and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity junction; be it further resolved that enlightened public opinion will condemn any employer who deprives employes of the right to organize and the right to choose to be affiliated with a labor organization in which he has confidence."

Bootleggers Buying Bootleg Paintings

A Long Island man who grew rich by selling stolen art objects to newly-rich bootleggers and dope dealers is being sought as the director of numerous robberies of art galleries, it was learned yesterday.

Recovery of antiques worth $145,000 stolen a year ago from the gallery of P. Jackson Higgs, 11 East 54th St., yesterday spurred the search for the alleged "higher-up."

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—One worker was killed, one left dying and four others seriously injured in an explosion today on the steamship Jacob Luckenbach, which is being scrapped at the union shipyard at Fairfield.

The explosion occurred when one of the workmen applied an acetylene torch to a 500 gallon fuel oil tank which a superintendent said had been drained.

TO EMPHASIZE the fact that it stands for better, rather than less, babies, the Birth Control League held a Healthy Baby Contest in New York city. The winner was Stanley Johnson (above), 11 months old. Although his home is on the east side, the most densely populated section of America, he is a perfect specimen of babyhood.

THIS IS THE WAY TO HOLD MEETINGS; PATERSON CELEBRATION A FINE MODEL

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

The tenth anniversary celebration in Paterson was a landmark in the organization of meetings in Paterson and a model for celebrations and mass meetings in other cities.

The meeting was arranged planfully. Everything was set according to a time schedule which was followed with the utmost precision. Scheduled to begin at 8:30 p. m., when the time approached the chorus failed to appear and the committee arranged to open the meeting on time by bringing the Pioneers forward to sing the International.

No Delay.

The chairman then made introductory remarks. As he began the main speakers were afraid that here would be the usual chairman's introductory speech. But lo and behold, when the five minutes for the chairman's remarks were up the chairman put on the brakes and introduced the first speaker.

This was followed by the chorus and then followed the collection speech of the chairman. The speech was short and to the point. The appeal was made in behalf of The DAILY WORKER and brought $73 from a meeting of about 500.

Excellent Appeal.

In a city hit by unemployment this was an excellent result. It was due to the character of the appeal which described struggles going on among the workers at the present time and showed that The DAILY WORKER was the only organ fighting in behalf of Colorado and Pittsburgh miners, against war, against injunctions and against police violence.

After another musical number the main speaker, William Z. Foster, was introduced according to schedule at 10 o'clock and the meeting ended with a number by the Pioneers sharply at 11.

All Was Pre-arranged.

Important details that were taken care of should be noted:

1. Everything was pre-arranged.
2. A floor committee with arm bands was on the job an hour and a half before the meeting opened.
3. Instead of the usual three or four comrades a big group of comrades was assigned to the sale of literature, organization on the platform and organization in the hall.
4. The stand on the platform was not only of the proper kind but also bore a sign telling what the workers (Communist) Party stands for.

Literature Table.

5. A neatly arranged platform for literature stood in the rear of the hall in charge of an enthusiastic comrade and a desk advertising the school in Paterson was in charge of a comrade with registration blanks.

6. An assistant to the platform chairman cooperated directly with the floor committees.

An appeal for the International Labor Defense brought in over 20 applications and an appeal for the Party brought in several new comrades.

Good Publicity.

In advertising the meeting the comrades not only circulated posters and leaflets but broke into the capitalist papers. One reason for this was that the publicity was written with a view to publication in capitalist papers, Foster speaking in Paterson being the lead of the story.

There were several speakers but they did not overlap, as is usual, and one did not encroach on the subjects of the others, due to an agreement.

We say to Paterson: repeat the good work! And to all cities, follow the example of Paterson!

BOSSES PLEDGE TO KILL UNIONS IN ALL FIELDS

By ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press).

"Spread the open-shop" was the watchword of the National Founders Association convention in New York. Coming on the heels of the two severest injunctions ever sought against labor, the metal manufacturers' pronouncement is more than ever challenging to organized labor.

Pass a trades' disputes act like the British to stop effective trade union action in the United States, James A. Emery, National Manufacturers' Association counsel, told the Founders' Convention. Emery classed American trade unionism with Communism and derided the American Federation of Labor drive on radicals. "There is little difference between Communism and a labor union oligarchy," Emery declared.

Aid Traction Union.

President William H. Barr of the Founders cited labor's fight against injunctions as his reason for further extension of the open-shop. He would ban labor from all active combinations for the obtaining of better working conditions and a higher standard of living. The Founders' organization is composed of militantly anti-union metal manufacturers.

* * *

Meanwhile various unions are offering aid for the fight against the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.'s injunction which would practically end free trade unions if granted. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and of the city central trades council, has declared the support of both organizations for the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes. Big 6 local of the Typographical Union, Actors Equity and the Jewelry Workers' Union promise support, organizer James Coleman of the Amalgamated announced.

A. F. of L. Faces Test.

Thanksgiving week-end, when the subway company's injunction suit comes up in court, will bring organized labor to the test. The whole American Federation of Labor is named in this effort to stop all trade union organizing among company-unionized I. R. T. workers.

* * *

Another attack on a section of organized labor has come from the New York wholesale cap manufacturers. This group locked-out nearly 1,000 members of the International Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers' Union.

* * *

Hosiery Workers Fight.

Aggressive action against the open-shop and company-union manufacturers is the answer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers to attacks on labor. The big open-shop interests are pushing the fight against the strong hosiery workers' union as a first wedge in the battle to prevent organization of the textile industry.

Gustave Geiges, hosiery union president, and John Edelman, the union's research director, told the New York Civic Club of their struggle for decent conditions in the industry. They recommended "fair to labor" brands of hosiery as part of their unionization campaign: Best Knit, Gotham Gold Stripe, Lehigh, Larkwood Vamp Toe, Blue Heron, Hollywood, Lincoln, Oliver, Siliko, Van Raalte, Granite, McCllum, Logan, Esquire and Merit.

To Investigate Auto Deals of New Jersey Police Strikebreaker

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 20.—Chief of Police Richard O. Zober, official strikebreaker during the recent textile workers strike here, who was suspended from the police force Oct. 31 when a stolen automobile was found in his possession, will have a hearing Nov. 29, it was announced yesterday.

Zober is charged with purchasing and selling stolen automobiles. This charge carries with it nine specifications, citing alleged violations of state criminal laws. Police Commissioner Ben Turner will conduct the hearing.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Pullman Co. Tries To Buy Off Porters With Small Increase

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 20.—In a desperate attempt to counteract growing influence of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters the Pullman Co. plans to give a small increase in wages to the porters. This is learned by officials of the brotherhood here.

The increase will be made to appear the result of a request by the Employe's Representation Committee, the Pullman Co. union. The aim will be to obtain the workers confidence in that company-controlled organization. A conference of representatives of this association will be held in Chicago soon for that purpose, unionists say.

Brotherhood officers warn porters against the company union "gift horse," pointing out that the company is fighting the union because it seeks a real wage scale and better conditions.

District Membership Meetings Announced By the Workers Party

District membership meetings have been arranged thruout the country for the purpose of bringing before the Party the central tasks in the immediate future and to mobilize the Party for this program of activity. Members of the Central Executive Committee will visit the districts and hold meetings of the District Executive Committee and membership meetings.

The order of business at these meetings will be: 1. The Labor Party in the 1928 elections; 2. Strengthening of the Party organization. The meetings are:

Sunday, Nov. 20, 2 p. m., at 62 Chambers St., Boston, Mass. Wm. F. Dunne

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 p m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York City. Jay Lovestone.

Monday, Nov. 21, 8 p. m., at Slovak Hall, 5th and Fairmount avenues, Philadelphia, Pa. Wm. W. Weinstone.

Sunday, Nov. 20, noon, at Party Headquarters, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y. Alex Bittelman.

Saturday, Nov. 19, Workers' Hall, 1343 E. Ferry Ave., Detroit, Mich. Alex Bittelman.

Tuesday, Nov. 29, 8 p. m., Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsh Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Max Bedacht.

Friday, Nov. 18, Duluth-Superior at Workers' Hall, 6th and Tower, Superior, Wisc. Max Bedacht.

Saturday, Nov. 19, Twin Cities at Party Headquarters, 215 S. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn. Max Bedacht.

Saturday, Nov. 19, 8 p. m., Party Headquarters, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Jay Lovestone.

Every Party member must put everything else aside and attend the membership meeting in his city. Let us pull together all our forces for a real Labor Party campaign and for a Build the Party drive to increase our membership, our press, and our influence in general.

The "Party Organizer" will be for sale at all membership meetings, containing articles and material giving full details about the program of activity during the next period.

Furrier Appeal to High Court Set for Dec. 12th

The appeal of the nine furriers convicted for felonious assault at Mineola, L. I., several months ago for their participation during the furriers' strike will be heard in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Dec. 12, it was announced yesterday.

The Joint Defense Committee of the Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers is appealing for funds.

ENGLAND-AFRICA FLIGHT.

CROYDON AIRDROME, Eng., Nov. 20. — Despite stormy weather over the English Channel John Carberry hopped off at 8 o'clock in his Fokker plane to attempt a record time flight to Cape Town, South Africa.

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Assistant Editor....................WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Disowning the World War.

Ten years ago, when the United States government was fighting the imperialist world war in the interest of the investments of the House of Morgan all the eminent patriots were claiming some degree of credit for their participation in the "crusade to make the world safe for democracy." Then it was considered an honor to have helped launch the conflict, the "war to end wars."

Today, ten years after, when the agents of imperialism are still striving to conceal the imperialist designs under pacifist slogans, the last war is not regarded from the exalted heights of Wilsoniana. Now the war-mongers are busy disclaiming responsibility for the last war.

Only the other evening Thomas W. Lamont, a partner of the House of Morgan, in whose interest the saintly Woodrow declared war against the central powers, declared before the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor, New York, that it was not the international bankers but the statesmen who were responsible for the world war. Thus one of the masters of finance capital places the blame for the slaughter upon his political flunkeys.

Certainly we hold no brief for the statesmen who formulated the deceptive slogans beneath which were concealed the interests of the banking houses who had invested in the war on the side of Britain, France and Czarist Russia. But in order to keep the record straight we cannot let it be forgotten that had it not been for the billions of dollars invested by American banking houses, of which the House of Morgan was the most deeply involved, the United States never would have entered the world war, thousands upon thousands of young American workers who furnished banquets for buzzards upon the shell-torn battlefields of France would still be alive and tens of thousands of the blinded, shell-shocked and crippled—the living dead men of the war—would be of sound mind and body today.

No, Mr. Lamont! You and your kind claimed the glory at a time when the government of the United States, your servant, made it a crime to expose your hand, and now that, in retrospect, some of the sanguinary facts of the war are known, you and your class will have to take the responsibility.

Collectively the capitalist class is responsible for the mass murder of the working class and the time will come when collectively it will answer for its crimes.

Mexican Supreme Court Decision on Oil Lease Is By No Means Final

When the supreme court of the United States renders a decision it is the last word short of revolution. From the decisions of a majority of the nine corporation lawyers who are appointed for life to the highest tribunal of the government of the United States there is no other appeal. In the constitution of the United States the supreme court was conceived as the final and most authoritative of the series of checks and balances devised to defeat the will of the legislative branch and even the executive branch of the government.

Most Americans regard all supreme courts as possessing similar powers and hence when the announcement was made on Friday that the supreme court of Mexico had ruled in favor of certain American oil interests it was interpreted as final. This, however, is not the case. The decision upholding the contentions of the Mexican Petroleum company, an American concern and a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, declared articles XIV and XV of the Mexican oil laws unconstitutional.

This, in spite of the fact that the famous Article XXVII of the 1917 Mexican constitution specifically makes provision for such legislation as a means of restoring to its rightful owners the vast tracts of land and oil and mineral resources placed in the hands of imperialists of both the United States and England by the notorious Porfirio Diaz and other traitors to the Mexican people who succeeded him at intervals during the past seventeen years. The twenty-seventh article of the new constitution makes it possible to recover the stolen land and resources.

Article XIV of the laws passed under authority of that new constitution stipulates that all oil land titles acquired prior the adoption of the new Mexican constitution, shall be abolished and that fifty-year concessions shall be substituted. The American oil concerns fought this clause because they wanted the right to hold such lands in perpetuity. Article XV declares the titles to such lands forfeited when no applications to have the fifty-year concessions confirmed were made before January 1, 1926.

Most American companies, in their ineffable arrogance, did not even attempt to comply with the oil and land decrees, hence their enforcement met with the most savage resistance and resulted in the American state department launching a campaign against the Calles government in Mexico, that has furiously raged down to date.

Before the sections of the law referred to in the present decision can finally be held unconstitutional even in the lower federal courts of Mexico there must be four more similar decisions, the new constitution specifying that the five decisions are required to make a legislative act unconstitutional. This is not considered a formidable obstacle, however, and the American oil and land holders expect to be able to obtain four more decisions as the supreme court of Mexico is largely composed of reactionaries and individuals who can be influenced by wealth.

But even though there are five decisions of the Mexican supreme court they are not final. According to a note from the Mexican government to the state department at Washington dated January 20, 1926:

> "The decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice, when precedents are set by them, are only binding insofar as they interpret the law to the federal courts, but they can never bind nor be obligatory upon the legislative power, as this is the only one authorized to enact laws for general observance throughout the republic."

Thus, the Mexican supreme court, instead of being the final arbiter, has no power over legislation. Unlike the United States supreme court, the Mexican supreme judiciary cannot formulate legislation under the pretext of "interpreting" acts of congress. In that respect the framers of the Mexican constitution deliberately avoided following the example of the secret conference that drew up the United States constitution that was imposed by bribery and terror upon the people of the American colonies.

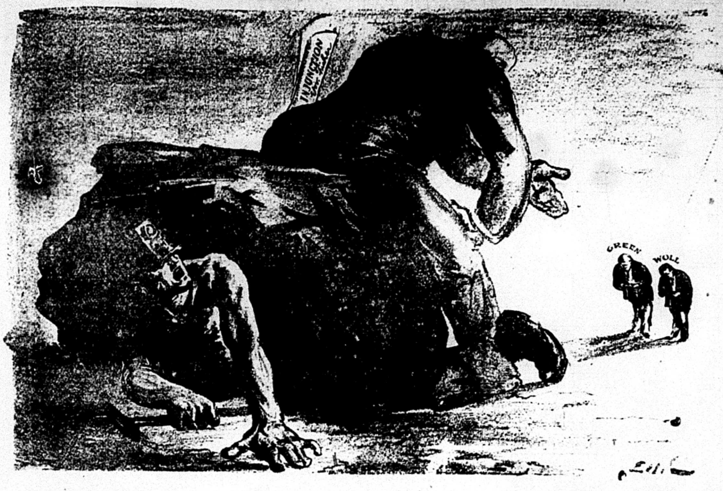
With a hundred years record of usurpations by the United States courts before them, the Mexicans who drew up their 1917 constitution avoided some of its pitfalls, with the result that even as a bourgeois constitution it is far ahead of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the Mexican legislature repudiates this decision of the reactionary court and enforces to the letter its oil and land decrees against the greed of the American imperialists who are in Mexico only for the purpose of despoiling it of its great natural resources and enslaving its population.

The very name of the United States capitalist ruling class is a hissing and a by-word among the vast majority of the peoples of Latin America. The frightful suppression of the duly constituted government of Nicaragua, following the dispersal of the governments of Haiti and Santo Domingo, which in turn followed the Panama Canal steal; the black record of colonial ruthlessness in the Philippine Islands; the duplicity; the intrigue of the United States has created a wave of fury against dollar imperialism that is steadily rising higher. In Latin America, Mexico is the logical country to take the initiative in launching a movement for an anti-imperialist bloc of nations against the United States and not for one moment should it concede anything to the imperialist despoilers. History itself has imposed upon Mexico the necessity of repudiating the decision of the supreme court and reaffirming the articles of the oil and land laws and enforcing them with all its might. Such a course will be acclaimed by all class-conscious workers in the United States, who look to the peoples of Latin Ameria as our allies in a joint fight against Wall Street and its government at Washington.

THEY ARE EASILY SATISFIED

By Fred Ellis



WILLIAM GREEN: "We leave with the impression that he is going to make a very thoro investigation of all the things against which we have complained."—News Item.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXVI.

Choose Your Poet

DURING the days when I was a hungry hack-writer, there appeared in a New York newspaper a letter making known to lovers of literature that a man who had revealed gifts as a poet was earning his living digging the New York subway. The name of the poet was not given, but I learned later that it was Edwin Arlington Robinson; and presumably some help must have been found, for the subway laborer devoted himself to writing, and has just published a long narrative which I see advertised as "the greatest poem that has yet been written in America." A part of it was read in a theatre in New York, and a great audience showed tremendous delight. Do I need to tell you that this masterpiece does not deal with the digging of subways, nor with any other aspect of American wage-slavery? No, it is called "Tristram," and its theme is a domestic triangle in a royal family dead some half dozen centuries.

Here and there I have found some pleasure in Mr. Robinson's books: for example, his "Miniver Cheevy, child of scorn," who "cursed the commonplace" and "missed the medieval grace of iron clothing." That is a sample of the acid with which this poet does his etching. You note that it is an individual foible he deals with; and it is always thus. He is apparently, entirely lacking in a social sense. His experience in the subway trenches taught him nothing. He had no feeling of kinship with his fellow-toilers; all he wanted was to make his escape from the slave-world, and live comfortably at the MacDowell Colony, and become a dignified poet of old-fashioned American individualism. As one of his admirers puts it, very haughtily, "Mr. Robinson does not wish to preach anything. He does not consider the world as in the immediate path of salvation."

And so, as the years go by we see happening to him what happens to all gentlemen poets — his writing comes to possess what the critics praise as "subtlety." Having nothing really important to say, and no deep creative impulse, the poet concentrates more and more upon his manner of saying things; he racks his mind to devise intricate and complicated and involved modes of utterance.

I used to be fooled by that. When I was a youth I read every word of Robert Browning patiently consulting footnotes, looking up names in encyclopedias, digging out learned papers of the Browning Society to find out what "Sordello" is about. But now that I am as old as Browning, I know that he did not have many original or profound ideas; he was a Victorian gentleman of travel and odd learning, who liked to wrap up obvious and commonplace statements in mystifying language; filling his poetry with references to forgotten persons and things, of as much consequence to you and me as the addresses of all the Smiths in the telephone directory of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

I take up a recent volume by Mr. Robinson, "The Man Who Died Twice." It tells the story of a musician who wrecks his art by dissipation. I open the volume at random, and find myself reading about music

Blown down by choral horns out of
a star
To quench those drums of death with
singing fire
Unfelt by man before.

Of course I recognize the right of a poet straining after an effect to mix his metaphors now and then. I remember that Hamlet spoke of taking arms against a sea of trouble. But if Hamlet had talked about blowing music out of a star to quech drums of death with fire that sang and had never been felt before—I would surely have said that he ought to have stopped and got clear in his mind what he was trying to convey to mine.

And now the new book, "Tristram." I debate whether out of a sense of loyalty to my job I am going to wade through two hundred pages about the sexual entanglements of Isolt of Ireland and Isolt of the White Hands, away back in the days of Malory and the Knights of the Round Table. I pick up the volume and trace a long, involved paragraph, in which Mr. Robinson says the same obvious thing three times over, and each time in a more complicated and fantastic fashion—until in the end he gets lost in his labyrinth of words, and forgets to finish his sentence! So I forget to finish this "greatest poem that has yet been written in America."

Instead, I tell you about an American university teacher, a friend of mine and teacher of my son. He dreamed the dream that there might be justice in America, that men might no longer commit mass murder, and rob others of the fruits of toil. A wild and dangerous dream, and a young professor of English who thus steps out of his specialty will be unpopular with his dean, and also with his wife's relatives. This friend of mine was trying to be a poet, and he married a young girl, and presently made the discovery that the seeds of hereditary insanity were developing in her mind. So with enemies at home and abroad, he had a painful time, and when his wife drank poison he nearly lost his own mind; indeed, some think he did—his hair turned white, and his face became haggard, and the students, when they pass him, tap their foreheads and say, "There's a nut!" Just so they said about Dante long ago, and about John Bunyan, and William Blake, and a hundred others who have extended the boundaries of the soul's experience.

And now, which would you rather read about: Isolt of the White Hands, who pined away because her husband loved another woman, or William Ellery Leonard, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin? How romantic the first sounds, and how commonplace the second—a scandal item in tomorrow morning,s newspaper! If you read the book of sonnets in which the professor has exposed his tortured soul, you may be further disconcerted, because you won't find mixed metaphors, nor obscure references to be looked up, nor intricacies to be disentangled. What you will find is a story so tragic and terrible, told with a drive so compelling, and with beauty so tender, and wisdom so deep, and pity so all-embracing—I won't say that "Two Lives" is the greatest poem that has yet been written in America, because I remember Emerson's "Threnody," and Poe's "Israfel," and Whitman's "Drum Taps," and Sterling's "Duandon," and a number of others that I shall name; but I will say that it is what I mean by great poetry, dealing with everyday realities of the America we live in, and dealing with them from a point of view which embraces the future as well as the past, and is free and creative in the highest sense of those words.

(*To Be Continued.*)

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!
BUY THE DAILY WORKER

PROCESSIONAL

I saw them——a million people marching with slow measured tread on the
cement streets of Time.

I saw them——straggling and webbling with great gaps in their ranks,
wending their way through the streets of the Present.

I saw the projectiles of blue steel hurtling, catapulted into the non-resisting
ranks of the procession,

tearing,
ripping,
cutting,
killing,

destroying the life-beat, making the street a scarlet river of blood, flowing
hot,

cutting its crimson way through the Present into the aeons of the Future.

Then——blackness. . . .

And now. . . .

I see the Future, looming like a great bright star, shining pallid on the river
of blood.

I see men rising from the blood, reincarnated from the corpses of the dead,
whose life-blood formed the stream that, surging, cut its way through
the ages.

I see the men form in lines, and march en-masse, in one great procession,
no gaps in their ranks,

marching with terrible force, surging onward, like black smoke surging from
a factory chimney into the clear heights of dawn,

marching onward to the heights of the Future, where a great bright star,
looming, casts a clear hard light on the mass, ever moving, moving. . . .

EDWIN ROLFE.

Red Rays

IT was suggested a few weeks ago in the Daily Worker that the problem of organizing the traction workers of New York City into a labor union could be solved speedily despite all the obstacles placed in the way of its accomplishment by Frank Hedley, his courts and his thugs, if the trade union movement in this city decided to act as one big organizing committee. The Bricklayer's Union has set a splendid example to other organizations by urging its membership to become voluntary organizers and carry on a daily agitation among the employes of the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. with a view to bringing them into the Amalgamated Association.

* * *

THE Amalgamated officials cannot lay the blame for failure to organize the traction workers on the alleged apathy of the rank and file of the labor movement. There is no more unpopular capitalist group in the United States than the brigands who have looted the city and exploited their employes for years under the cloak of service. The trade unionists of this city are laying for the traction barons. If the other unions follow the example set by the bricklayers, Hedley's injunctions will be about as useful to him as a pair of blind eyes at a burlesque show.

* * *

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN, professor of international law at Princeton University, is probably five feet seven in height, weighs ninety-five pounds and suffers from diabetes. The reason why I have reached this unscientific conclusion is because of an article the professor wrote in the Princeton Alumni Weekly declaring war to be the right of a nation and depreciating the value of peace. Those bloodthirsty writers are usually anaemic individuals or occupy positions that guarantee them immunity from violent participation in war. The "blood and thunder" editorial writer of the Chicago Tribune is a heavy user of smelling salts. A few years ago he wrote an editorial reflecting on the masculinity of Rudolph Valentino, but when the latter offered him a choice of pistols or gloves the warlike editor degenerated into a pacifist.

* * *

THE Ingersoll Watch Company has developed a clever scheme for selling its wares. When you purchase an Ingersoll watch you are informed that it carries a year's guarantee. Well and good. In a few week's time this piece of junk that ticks like the engine of a steam roller ceases to tick. You take it to where you purchased it and you are informed that for one reason or another the store cannot make good on the guarantee but you are given the address of the company's repair shop.

* * *

THERE you will find a crowd lined up against a counter, with Ingersolls in their hands and several girls busily engaged receiving damaged watches and making out slips which are handed to the watch owner. In a few minutes the number on your slip is called out and you are advised that you can get a new watch from the cashier for eighty cents, twenty-five cents, or one dollar and a half. My watch was only four weeks old and I was expected to pay eighty cents for a new one. Which I did not do, but chose to wait ten days while the tin ticker is getting repaired.

* * *

LIBERALS boast of their regard for accuracy and make a virtue of fairness. The Nation is one of those publications that boasts of its brand of even-handed justice in dealing with all groups in society. Yet, when it comes to treating of anything concerning the Communist movement The Nation manages to be as poisonous as the Herald-Tribune. In an unsigned article on William J. Burns, in The Nation of November 23, the writer says that Burns' agents persuaded the Communists "in 1923 to stage their silly secret meeting in the sand-dunes of Northern Michigan" and then tipped off the state police to arrest them.

* * *

THE only bit of truth in this statement is that a Burns' agent managed to get to the convention but neither the stoolpigeon nor the government knew about the location of the convention until a rat by the name of Morrow, a Burns' agent, who was a member of the Communist Party in Philadelphia district, got as far as Grand Rapids, with the group he travelled with. It was there he gathered from his companions that the convention would be held where another Communist convention was held a few years previously. This location was known to the government. So when Morrow telephoned Washington from Grand Rapids the federal detectives knew where to go.

* * *

THE Burns' agents had no more to do with persuading the Communists to hold their convention in Bridgman in 1922—not 1923 as The Nation had it—than Mr. Lewis Gannett or Oswald Garrison Villard. Had the editors of The Nation taken the trouble to read the testimony given in the Foster and Ruthenberg trials at St. Joseph, Michigan in the spring of 1923, they would not have an excuse to publish the slander against the Communist movement under the cloak of an attack on Burns.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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COLORADO POLICE SLAUGHTER UNARMED STRIKERS

Kill Four, Maim Many; Women Shot Down; Martial Law Declared; "A Second Ludlow"

Special To The DAILY WORKER.

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 21.—Four miners were killed outright, dozens wounded, a number of women among them, when rifle and pistol fire from mine guards and state police mowed down unarmed pickets at the Columbine mine near here today.

Adam Bell, well known miner leader, Nick Skis and Z. Vickels are known killed. A number of the wounded are expected to die.

Tear gas bombs were used to break up the picket line before the massacre.

John Ruzicka was shot at many times while trying to care for the wounded.

The order to fire on the pickets was given by Louis N. Scherf, chief of the State Law Enforcement Department, directly in charge of the state armed forces at the Columbine mine, acting under orders of Governor Adams.

MARTIAL LAW.

DENVER, Nov. 21.—Governor Adams declared martial law in the northern coal fields today following the killing, by state police and mine guards, of four unarmed striking miners and the wounding of many more at the Columbine mine.

I. W. W. leaders and local labor union officials declare that the miner pickets were entirely unarmed. It is admitted by the state authorities that not a single weapon was found on the killed and wounded men and women.

ANOTHER LUDLOW.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 21.—The attack upon unarmed pickets by mine guards and state police, acting under instructions from Governor Adams, at the Columbine mine in the northern fields, has brought a great revival of strike activity in this district.

Hundreds of miners are coming into Walsenburg and the roads are jammed with machines carrying miners from the surrounding properties. "Another Ludlow," is the phrase on the lips of thousands of workers here when they speak of the Columbine massacre.

* * *

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21.—Moving rapidly, 300 members of cavalry, tank corps, infantry and medical outfits were at the Columbine mine within a few hours following the shooting. The troopers were equipped with automatic revolvers, rifles and machine guns.

One of the four killed was identified as Adam Bell, prominent strike leader.

Wound Women.

Several women were included among the wounded. They were struck by bullets from the large calibre revolvers of the state police.

Reports from the southern field at noon, where quiet has prevailed for more than a week in the strike, called Oct. 18, told of a series of police activities in the Aguilar camp near Trinidad. Forty persons, including three women, were arrested following fist fights between striking miners and mine guards. No shots were fired.

The coal camp near Colorado Springs was guarded by a force of thirty deputy sheriffs during a miners' meeting.

Mobilize Troops.

Colonel Paul Newlon, adjutant general of the Colorado guard, was instructed by Governor Adams to mobilize as many guardsmen as the situation demanded.

Governor Adams announced that martial law would probably be proclaimed in the northern coal field, giving the militia complete control of affairs there.

First Shooting.

It was the first time since the strike went into effect Oct. 18 that arms have been used by either side.

Several of the pickets injured in the pitched battle were women.

The massacre began when 500 striking miners, with a woman at their head, started their daily demonstra-

(Continued on Page Two)

SUPREME COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF RACE DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOL

In First Sessions After Recess on Record for Jim Crow Law, Tax Exemption of Rich

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Supreme Court today declared the legality of segregation of white and colored children in schools, by ruling favorably to the state of Mississippi in the case of a Chinese girl who was excluded from a public school on the ground that she was "colored." They incidentally subjected the Chinese race to persecution wherever Jim Crow laws exist by fixing their status as that of a "colored" race.

The decision carries a certain half hearted injunction to the state officials to provide as good schools for "colored" pupils as for those of white race, but leaves it to the states making such divisions among its school children to decide what is as good. One of the points in the Chinese girl's suit was that the Negro school to which she was sent was much inferior in equipment to the white school.

Refund to Big Companies.

The Supreme Court today decided that the Board of Tax Appeals has authority to review decisions of the commissioner of internal revenue invoking special methods of determining war excess profits.

The decision paves the way for tax refund suits against the government totalling $100,000,000.

Saves Rich Man's Tax.

By a five to four decision the Supreme Court today held that a gift tax assessed against John W. Blodgett of Michigan was illegal because congress attempted to apply the law retroactively.

The court held that the act was applied unconstitutionally in Blodgett's case. He was taxed on a gift made in January and the act was not passed until June.

Hits Another S. O. Rival.

The Federal government today won a $150,000,000 tax case in Supreme Court when the court ruled that income derived from oil extracted from Indian tribal land by a non-Indian operating lessee is not exempt from taxation.

Destroys State Tax on Fortunes.

The Supreme Court today denied the petition of the New York State Tax Commission for review of a decision of the State Court of Appeals holding unconstitutional the statute of 1925 imposing a flat rate tax of two per cent upon inheritances from estates of deceased non-residents, whereas a progressive rate is applied to resident estates.

Lines Up with Press.

The jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission extends to determining the reasonableness of rates on newsprint shipped from Canada to the United States, the Supreme Court ruled today.

The case was originated by the News Syndicate Company, which secured an order from the Interstate Commerce Commission holding that a thirty-seven cent through rate from Thorold, Ontario, to New York City, was unreasonable. Reparations to the amount of $15,000,000 was ordered.

HEARST CHARGES CALLES FINANCED CHINESE REVOLT

Treasury Head Back of Faked Documents

According to Hearst's New York American and his other publications thruout the country, President Calles of Mexico not only financed the liberal forces in Nicaragua in the struggle against the government of Diaz, the Wall Street agent who is maintained in power by the invading forces of American marines, but he also financed Russian Bolshevist propaganda as well as the Chinese revolution. The material appears in

(Continued on Page Two)

SENTENCE HEAD OF UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL TO JAIL

Cleveland Judge Cares Nothing About Hungry

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—Joe Judson, leader of the Cleveland Unemployed Council, was sentenced Friday to 30 days at the Warrensville Workhouse, on a framed up vagrancy charge.

Judson's trial followed his arrest at the office of the Unemployed Council last Monday. At this time new charges were placed against him and he was arrested without the formality of a warrant. He was held incommunicado until late the next day when the charge of vagrancy was placed against him and he was released on $300 bail. The trial was a farce, Judge Bell confined all his questions to the subject of "agitation against the government," while making no effort to get the facts of the case which had any hearing on the charge of vagrancy.

No Vagrant.

Judson presented, thru his attorney, Yetta Land, evidence that he had lived in the city for the past three years and that most of this time he had worked for one employer where his record was excellent. No attempt was made by the prosecution to disprove this evidence. Thruout the trial the prosecuting attorney and Judge Bell raised the "red" bogey.

The case is palpably a frame-up pure and simple to deprive the Unemployed Council of its leader as a first step to break up the organization, which has caused the staid city fathers in the city council some uneasiness thru its repeated and aggressive demands that the city government take action to relieve the unemployment situation.

The Unemployed Council has announced that an immediate appeal will be made. Judson is out under $300 bond pending the appeal.

Fire Trap Burns in Cal. Coolidge's Home Town; Many in Danger

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—President Coolidge's "Home City" was menaced by a $500,000 fire today. The big Lambie department stores were exposed as flimsy fire material.

The Lambie department stores and offices above were destroyed and as flames entered an adjoining building, walls of the Lambie store fell with a roar. Reports that several persons were found by firemen in rooms on the fourth and top story of the Lambie building were untrue. Miss Mary Kennedy, [illegible], a hairdresser, was [illegible] but escaped before [illegible]

Vindictive Prosecution Of Remus Starts; Won't Let Him Call Sec. Davis

COURT HOUSE, Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—Walter K. Sibbald, assistant prosecutor, in the opening statement of the state at the trial of Remus today, declared that "Remus and his crowd" deliberately planned the slaying and that Remus, the former bootleg King carried it out. Remus shot his wife in Eden Park on the morning of October 6, when she was on her way to court to divorce him.

Every effort is being made to keep Remus from telling any of his secrets of government graft until he is safely in the death cell, from which no news comes out unless the warden permits it.

Declaring that the state had exercised a privilege he was not allowed to use, Remus made a motion in court today, reiterating his demand that James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor of the United States be subpoenaed to produce records having to do with him (Remus). This motion had been denied by Judge chester R. Shook.

GOING BACK TO WAR PAINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The War Department has just issued an order for certain officers and non-commissioned officers in the older regiments to wear their continental army uniforms at ceremonies. To "cultivate esprit de corps and morale," as a substitute for variety [illegible]

JUSTICE F. L. SIDDONS.

MAY HAVE TO GO OVER SIDDONS TO REACH JUROR

Teapot Dome Judge Does Not Bother Kidwell

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—A move to institute contempt proceeding against the juror Kidwell in the Fall-Sinclair trial for conspiring to steal Teapot Dome oil fields from the government by the district attorney's office, in another court than that of Justice Siddons, was hinted today. Siddons, the trial judge in the conspiracy case has been acting very curiously about the whole affair, since declaring the whole case a mistrial, a culmination towards which the Burns Detective Agency reports made public show the defense was also working.

Seems to Be For Defense.

Siddons' recent attempt to place District Attorney Peyton Gordon on a committee to investigate whether contempt proceedings could be brought was denounced by the latter in a hot letter in which he accused the judge of trying to put him in an equivocal position.

Siddons' failure to move against Kidwell when the latter boasted that he found Sinclair "a very democratic gentleman" and that he would get "an auto as long as this block" out of the trial, has aroused much comment here.

Fish Scurries to Cover.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York has retracted his accusations against Doheny, a millionaire oil man whose contract was revoked on the grounds of fraud by the U. S. supreme court recently.

Doheny was tried along with Fall recently, for bribing Fall, but was acquitted under suspicious circumstances, and Fish was reported as having accused Doheny of tampering with the jury.

Farmers Demand Senate Fight Confirmation of Meyer as Loan Director

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21. — Senators Norris, Nye and others of the so-called "farm bloc" today served notice on all that they would fight the confirmation of Eugene Meyer, appointed by President Coolidge to be chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The farmers of the Middle West would turn against their senators if Meyer were not attacked, politicians say. Meyer was one of the bitterest foes of farmers while chairman of the War Finance Corporation.

No hope is held out here for the passage of the McNary-Haugen farm loan bill. Coolidge has again announced he will veto it if passed.

United Relief Comm. For Colorado Strikers Formed in Flint, Mich.

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 21.—A United Relief Committee to aid the Colorado miners now on strike against low wages and bad conditions has been organized here. Delegates from the following organizations participated: Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, Bulgarian Russian and Ukrainian clubs, A. F. of L., International Labor Defense, and Workers (Communist) Party. The first money sent is $25 collected from the Russian and Ukrainian clubs. More will follow.

SLAPS "GLOOMY DEAN."

LONDON, Nov. 21. — Dean Inge, curate of St. Paul's Cathedral was denounced as influencing public opinion "towards malice, mistrust and enmity" by Rebecca West, noted writer, in an article published today by the Daily [illegible]

COOLIDGE DENIES HELP TO MINERS ABUSED BY COPS

A.F.L. Issues Appeal to Unions for Relief

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—A delegation of union heads, led by International President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, were told by President Coolidge that he could do nothing to prevent the use of coal and iron police to break the miners' strike, and that an investigation of the misuse of injunctions was also out of his jurisdiction.

Crawling Doesn't Help.

This rebuff was given the committee representing the conference of American Federation of Labor chiefs, in spite of the almost cringing terminology of the resolution they passed, empowering and appointing the committee to visit Coolidge.

The president suggested that he could give his good offices to delegations of miners or operators, not advisably a joint conference. He again lamented the fact that he did not have

(Continued on Page Two)

LABOR SUPPORT MOBILIZING FOR TRACTION LABOR

City Money Pays Spies, Union Charges

Signs are multiplying that members of other unions look upon the crisis faced in New York by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America is a crisis for the entire labor movement, not only in New York but throughout the nation.

Members of the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union here continued yesterday to discuss the proposal that the New York district membership of

(Continued on Page Five)

Workers in Danger as Two Oil Tanks Burn

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 21.—Hundreds of workers and near-by houses were jeopardized yesterday when two tanks or refined oil at the Bayway plant of the Standard Oil Co. burned. The fire was spectacular, and only the heroism of the fireman who risked the heat of the blaze to keep water pouring on other tanks prevented its spread. Damage is $15,000.

WHITE RUSSIAN WEDS

PARIS, Nov. 21.—"Prince" Nicholas Karageorgevitch, white Russian, and Mrs. Dorothy Cochran, American writer, who were married by civil ceremony last Tuesday, were again married with religious rites at the Russian Orthodox Church this afternoon.

International President Of Upholsterers Betrays Strike in Open Shop Town

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 21.—In the fourth week of the strike of Upholsterers Union, Local 15, against the Hill Bros. firm, International President William Kohn has declared the strike illegal, demanding it be immediately called off, the strikers stop picketing and the men go back to work. The strikers have been picketing the shop in defiance of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance of the City of Los Angeles, and this betrayal of the strikers by the International President has caused great indignation, especially as victory is in sight. President Kohn has wired from New York that no strike benefits should be paid the strikers.

GREEN INTRIGUES FOR OUSTING OF GOOD UNIONIST

Whole A. F. L. Council Attacks Schneiderman

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 21.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent the following letter to the Office Workers' Union, Local 15,251, which has refused to carry out the instructions of General Organizer J. B. Dale to expel Wm. Schneiderman from the union and the Central Labor Council:

Green's Threat.

"While the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was in session in Los Angeles, on Saturday, October 1st, prior to the opening of the convention on Monday, October 3rd, the Executive Council was informed that the delegate William Schneiderman, elected by your organization to represent it in the American Federation of Labor Convention, and whose credentials had been turned in on the convention, was an avowed Communist. The Executive Council appointed two of its members to investigate the matter. The investigation resulted in fully sustaining the complaint and further that Mr. Schneiderman admitted that he is a Communist and that he takes pride in that fact. As you know he was refused a seat in the convention.

"In conformity with the further action of the Executive Council at this meeting you are hereby advised that it is the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that William Schneiderman be expelled from membership in your local. You will please read this letter to the next meeting of your local and advise me what action has been taken in conformity therewith. Fraternally yours, (Signed) Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor."

Allied With Detective.

Secretary Frank Morrison and Matthew Woll, the committee mentioned in Green's letter, at a meeting during the convention when Schneiderman was unseated, received documents from Wm. Hynes, chief of the Red Squad notorious for arrest of radicals in this city, which they claim prove Schneiderman is a Communist. Hynes, the police detective, was present at this committee meeting, and during the entire convention, it was quite evident that he was working in close collaboration with the officials of the Central Labor Council and the A. F. of L., for right after the unseating of the Communist delegate, other Communists at the convention hall were arrested. Labor officials have never denied this fact.

Schneidermann was expelled from the Central Labor Council after a hard fight in which many members expressed disgust at Green's action.

K.K.K. Heads on Trial In First of 102 Cases; Kidnapping, Flogging

LUVERNE, Ala., Nov. 21.—The first of 102 indictments of members of the Ku Klux Klan for wholesale floggings and other brutality in Crenshaw, county of Alabama, went to trial here today. The indictments were for assault and battery and kidnapping. Ira B. Thompson, democratic political leader and "Cyclops" of the Luverne K. K. K. was [illegible]

International Labor Defense Pledges Fullest Support to Colorado Miners' Struggle

Speaking of the killing and wounding of unarmed strikers in the northern Colorado coal fields, James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense stated to a DAILY WORKER representative today:

"This incident should arouse the entire labor movement to the tremendous importance of the Colorado strike and the necessity of nation-wide support for the miners. The International Labor Defense is one hundred per cent on the side of the workers in this fight. We have been sending funds to assist in their struggle and intend continuing to do so in order to streagthen the battle lines and aid in their defense."

Open Railroad Crossing Without Guards Wrecks Bus and Injures Many

JONESVILLE, Mich., Nov. 21.—A Detroit-bound Chicago-Detroit highway bus skidded into a fog-hidden freight train at a crossing here today, injuring the driver and 23 passengers, according to reports from Hillsdale, Mich.

The driver, J. C. Tunney, Cora Mackanza and Jan Bongognas, are in Hillsdale Hospital, seriously injured.

Mackanza, one of the seriously injured, has been in an Illinois hospital several weeks. He was being brought back to Detroit by two friends. There were no guards stationed at the crossing, nor any viaduct or signals.

Martial Law and Murder!

Rally to the Colorado Miners! Help the Colorado Strike! Stop the Colorado Massacre!

(Declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers [Communist] Party).

Martial law has been declared in Colorado! The National Guard has been called out. Four pickets have been murdered by machine gun fire. Thirty others wounded, eight of them dangerously. State troopers and armed company gunmen under the command of state officials turned machine guns on unarmed pickets. Tear-gas bombs, airplanes, machine guns, all the instruments of "civilized" warfare are being used against the striking coal miners.

The Colorado of the Rockefellers is living up to its [illegible] traditions. The Colorado massacre of 1914 is being [illegible] 1927. Governor Adams, the democrat, is jealous of the reputation of ex-Governor Ammons, the republican [illegible] the massacre of 1914. [illegible]

[illegible] Law and Murder in Colorado; Workers Should Rally to Help the Strikers

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible], is being used against the coal miners for having dared revolt against the tyranny of industrial serfdom.

This is more than a local labor battle. It is more than an attack on the workers of Colorado. It is more than a struggle of the coal miners.

The right to organize is at stake. The right to picket is at stake. The right to leave your job, to fight for a living wage, the right to strike is at stake.

The Colorado war on the working class is only one sector in the general front of attack on the workers all over the United States. The open-shoppers, the big employers, are determined to use the present moment for a general attack. Government by injunction, government by gunmen, government by troops, government by machine guns, government by gas bombs—such is the naked capitalist dictatorship prevailing in America. Injunctions, gunmen, state troops, national guards, machine guns, airplanes, gas—these are the modern slave driver's whip with which American capitalism smashes strikes, breaks picket lines, and drives workers back to work.

In the face of this brutal open warfare of the big industrial barons, the Workers Party calls upon all workers, regardless of differences, to rally to the support of the Colorado strikers. In the face of government by injunction, police and troops, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in West Virginia, in Indiana, in Massachusetts, in New York—we call upon the entire labor movement to unite to defend the right to organize, the right to picket, the right to stop work and strike for better conditions.

In the face of democratic injunctions in New York, republican injunctions in Pennsylvania, the use of armed force under a democratic governor in Ohio, under a republican governor in West Virginia, the uselessness of the change from the Republican Ammon to the Democrat Adams in Colorado—we call upon all workers to rally to build a powerful party of labor's own—a Labor Party, to end the two-party system in which workers vote first for a republican strike-breaker and then for a democratic strike-breaker, but always for the bosses and against our own interests.

Workers! Rally to the Colorado miners!

Rally to the relief and defense of the mine workers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia!

Fight the system of injunction government!

Meet injunctions with mass violation!

Fight the industrial slavery that is being fastened by armed force upon us!

Fight against capitalist dictatorship!

Down with government by the bosses!

Fight for a workers' and farmers' government!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

Students Declare Open War Against Military Training

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (FP).—Open student revolt against the R.O.T.C., which at the University of Wisconsin resulted in disappearance of the military unit, is spreading to other midwestern universities. A movement is now on foot among students at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. to abolished the R.O.T.C. As at the University of Wisconsin the student movement has backing of faculty members opposed to militarism.

In a letter published in the Northwestern student newspapers, three senior students attack the R.O.T.C. as an instrument of fostering militarism and international hatred. "If we are prepared for war we will get it," the students assert. "If the R.O.T.C. would aid in the fight on the corn borer or on disease or aid engineering it would have a place in the university," they add. Theology students are leading the fight at this school.

Repairs to Palace Make Ex-Diplomat Sad; Would Lower Builders' Wages

James W. Girard, former ambassador to Germany, has joined his voice to the chorus of employers who are urging the cheapening of building labor. His propaganda came in a speech before the New York Building Congress at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel.

Girard is the representative of The Public on the State Industrial Survey Commission that has been staging unfriendly public hearings on trade union issues this last year.

The wealthy ex-diplomat then complained of the cost of some alterations made in his residence—a sumptuous place. He went on to complain of the cost of jurisdictional disputes.

HALDEMAN JULIUS DAUGHTER IN "COMPANIONATE" MARRIAGE.

GIRARD, Kan., Nov. 21. — Mrs. E. Haldeman-Julius, wife of the well-known publisher, of this city, today looked forward "with delight" to the forthcoming marriage of her daughter, Josephine, 18, and Aubrey C. Roselle, 20. The engagement was announced recently and it was said at the time the marriage will be "companionate," though not exactly of the type defended by Judge Lindsey.

Red Cartoons

Seldom has any book issued by a labor organization, attracted such welcome response as these collections of Red Cartoons. Thousands of copies have been sold of each number. The Communist and other labor papers of Europe, Russia and America have reprinted them. We offer these three splendid collections at a special price if all are bought at one time:

RED CARTOONS (1926) (Size 9x12) —.50

RED CARTOONS OF 1927 Same size as the first volume —with 5 new artists represented. $1.00

CARTOONS ON THE CASE OF SACCO-VANZETTI By Ellis. —.25

ALL FOR $1.50
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39 E. 125 St. New York, N.Y.

THE BODY OF TIGER FLOWERS, LYING IN STATE

Tiger Flowers, noted Negro boxer, is dead, and above photo shows some of his many friends coming with flowers to his coffin. Tiger Flowers would have been still more noted, say most of the sports writers, if the referees in his recent fights had not apparently let their race prejudice interfere with their judgment of a prize fight.

WORKERS PARTY WIRES APPROVAL OF EXPULSIONS

Condemns Trotsky and Zinoviev for Attacks

The political committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has adopted and sent the following cable to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, welcoming the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev.

* * *

"The political committee adopted a unanimous resolution welcoming the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev and calling upon the forthcoming Party congress to terminate the opposition by expelling all who do not submit to the will of the Party and repudiate the opposition tactics and un-Leninist line.

"The resolution declares: 'The Party has no room for self-appointed leaders who defy its will, attack it before anti-Party elements, plot against its unity and that of the Communist International with renegade and expelled elements and become a rallying center for all enemies of the Soviet Union and the Party.'

Unpardonable.

"The resolution denounces the unpardonable attack upon the Party and the Soviet Union made on the occasion of the tenth anniversary celebrations. It recites the history of the degeneration of the opposition bloc, the present bankruptcy of all its policies, its repeated repudiations by the Party and its repeated and ever-graver offenses against the Party. It emphasizes the special gravity of an attack on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in view of the war danger.

Will Educate.

"The Central Executive Committee is starting a thorough campaign to educate the membership and the working class on the question.

"The resolution ends: 'The Workers Party pledges its solidarity to our brother party of the Soviet Union.

"'Hail the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International, the leader of the world's working class!

"'Hail Leninism, the path to victory!'"

Girls Share Strike Pay With Workers' Families In Phila. Hosiery Fight

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (FP).—Let any of the oldtimers look over our picket line and see whether it could be improved," said Gustav Geiges, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers of a strike of all-young hosiery workers against the Federal full fashioned hosiery company.

"The police are arresting our pickets repeatedly," continued Geiges. "Two girls have been forced to ride in the patrol wagon. But the boys go right back on the line after getting out of the police court. No convictions have been secured out of some 20 arrests."

Some of the girls are turning their strike pay over to married men with young children. The strike, explained Geiges, is a try-out on the part of a group of Philadelphia manufacturers to see whether the union can be beaten on the 48-hour week. Longer hours are the only demand of the manufacturers.

2,000,000 BALES SHORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — The census bureau today issued the following report showing the number of bales of cotton ginned from the 1927 growth prior to Nov. 14. Total running bales, counting round as half bales, 10,898,182 against 12,956,444 in 1926.

Negro Boy Rescues 3 Children From Well

LIBERTY, Miss., Nov. 21. — Bud Francis, a thirteen year old Negro boy with great presence of mind and heroism rescued three babies who had fallen in a 40 foot well. He slid down himself, and stood on a narrow brick ledge at the water's surface while he held them on the same shelf until help came.

Red Cross to Make Flood Sufferers Wait for Free Meal Until Thanksgiving

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 21.—The Red Cross has decided that it will make a careful, and time-taking survey of the "needs of the flood sufferers here" before giving them much of the $80,000 contributed to it for relief. The only direct relief immediately proposed they will have to wait for until Thanksgiving day, when there will be "community" dinners for 600 selected cases at Waterbury and 100 at Johnson. Thousands are suffering hunger. President Coolidge is national head of the Red Cross. Secretary of Commerce Hoover has surveyed the situation and recommended that funds be largely spent for roads, to get business going again.

Rain Starts Flood Again as Hoover Is Cutting the Relief

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—While Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, fresh from the flood regions of Vermont, was preparing to go before the New England council at Springfield recently to talk over business opportunities and rehabilitation of roads, a great deluge of torrential rains raged about the New England states and Eastern New York causing grave fears of a new flood disaster.

Rivers were reported slowly rising everywhere but not to a startling degree. Streets in lower sections of North Adams were under water, and recalled the stirring flood days of just two weeks ago.

Much Suffering.

Not only was a new flood-fear gripping this section but from Vermont came reports that relief and rehabilitation was being hampered by the rain, which was causing much suffering among the flood-stricken villages. Highway construction work was halted by the new rains.

Hoover proposed that credits for industrial and commercial establishments be arranged by the New England Bankers' Association or the New England council and that the federal highway bureau be asked to estimate the cost of federal and state road reconstruction, leaving relief for suffering individuals to private charity through the Red Cross.

Coolidge Denies Help to Coal Miners

(Continued from Page One)

legal power to interfere and end the strike.

Lewis was one of Coolidge's strongest supporters in the last presidential campaign, and is still a member of the Republican National Committee, but this did not cause him to make any more than a mild remonstrance that the miners are not in favor of the powers Coolidge wishes to have conferred upon him by congress, nor of the bills he has had introduced.

Issue Appeal.

The A. F. of L. conference has issued an appeal to union headquarters all over the country, asking that relief be supplied the miners as quickly as possible. The appeal tells of the "suffering, sacrifice and starvation" in Pennsylvania, "these heroic miners and their families are the victims of brutal and inhuman treatment accorded them by coal and iron police, the state constabulary and deputy sheriffs."

"Thousands have been evicted from their homes." the appeal added, "and are living in barracks built for them by the United Mine Workers of America. Thousands are facing eviction. With the approach of winter their hardships will be almost unbearable and they must have help in order to endure them.

"In these desperate straits they look to us, their brothers and sisters in the trade union movement, for sustenance and support. The long-continued struggle during the summer and fall has exhausted their resources. Without funds, clothing, food or shelter they battle on with a grim determination and with an unconquerable spirit.

"The intensity and duration of the struggle constitute a test of the courage and purpose of the miners. Each day makes new demands upon their fortitude, and each hour they are called upon to make new sacrifices."

"Tiger" Flowers, Negro Boxer Buried With Big Funeral in Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21. — "Tiger" Flowers, Negro boxer, middleweight champion of the world, was buried with an elaborate funeral service this afternoon at the city auditorium.

More than 60,000 persons, white and Negro, had passed today through the doors of Flowers' palatial home on Simpson Road here to witness the remains, which lay in a bronze silver casket.

Flowers was robbed of his championship several months ago when the Chicago referee gave the decision to Mickey Walker. He had been discriminated against in other matches also.

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(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] the copyright of the Washington Herald. [illegible] these documents, the first of the series of which was exposed in Monday's DAILY WORKER, in which it was proved that the so-called "original document" was altered twice in the office of the New York American and appeared under different filing dates in different issues of the Hearst publication, the "expose" of Hearst occupied a page and a half of his Monday morning paper in an effort to show that Calles placed Mexican funds at the disposal of Generals Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chiang Kai-Shek, who are described as "financed and aided in the revolution by the Russian Soviet, to whom President Calles, of Mexico, contributed funds for use in China."

A Hearst Pipe-Dream.

That a country so poverty stricken as Mexico should be in position to finance a revolution in China, no matter how justified such action might be, is absurd. Again Hearst resorts to rehashing the customary tale about the Russian Bolsheviks financing every revolution thruout the world and now charges Calles not only with financing the Chinese revolution, but lending money to the Bolsheviks themselves.

The dime-novel style in which the latest story is related is highly amusing. Says the American:

"Mexican money for the propagation of Russia's Red doctrine has been spent lavishly by President Calles not only in his own country and in the territory of his Central American neighbors, as shown by the Hearst papers in preceding articles of this series, but in Russia itself and China.

"Orders drawn by the Mexican executive on his treasury department prove the world-wide scope of his pro-Bolshevist activities. Both orders were made payable to Basilio Badillo, the Mexican minister to Russia.

Propaganda in China.

"The larger sum, $100,000, was to be turned over to 'Citizen Basil Litvinoff,' designated by Calles as 'secret agent of Mexico in Leningrad,' for the carrying out of propaganda arrangements spoken of by Calles in a letter written by him to Minister Badillo.

"The small sum, $50,000, Minister Badillo was instructed to use for 'propaganda expenses in favor of Mexico in China.' In both instances, it will be noted from the text of the orders, the money passed through the Mexican fiscal agency in New York."

Not even "Nervous Nelly" Kellogg, the highly imaginative secretary of state in the Coolidge cabinet, ever permitted such unrestrained romancing to carry him as far as the present stories in the Hearst publications, in their desperation to publish spurious documents in behalf of the policy of American imperialism in Latin America the Hearst writers sink into plain idiocy.

Pani's Resignation.

The source of the Hearst fictitious documents are partly indicated in the statement that "readers will have noticed, by this time, that the secretary of the treasury, Alberto J. Pani, never signed the treasury department orders carrying out the wishes of President Calles in regard to the spending of Mexican money in anti-American measures or Bolshevist propaganda.

"Secretary Pani always evaded this responsibility, requiring his subordinates to sign the necessary orders, Senor Pani resigned his position as head of the treasury department last February. Pani's intimate friends attributed his resignation to long standing disagreement with Calles over the latter's reckless expenditures of treasury funds everywhere save at home, where they were most needed."

Pani a Paid Spy.

Secretary of the Treasury Pani, at the time of his resignation, claimed that he resigned because of the anti-clerical policy of the Calles government. Himself a catholic and an agent of the big landholders, the feudal-clerical reaction in Mexico, used his office for purposes of espionage against the Mexican government.

Hearst's story seems to indicate that Pani was for sale to anyone who could pay him for his services and that probably Hearst was the one who bought him. Ignorant and superstitious, his nature and training eminently fitted him for the role of tool of the reaction.

See Hand of Pani.

An analysis of the faked documents reveals the fact that all of them purport to be orders of Calles on the Mexican treasury during the period that Pani was secretary of the treasury. This fact indicates that the forgeries were concocted with the assistance of this same lackey of the feudal-clerical reaction that for years has worked hand in hand with the American oil and land thieves against the Mexican government in an effort to pave the way for the complete imperialist domination of that country in order to obtain a free hand in the exploitation of the great natural resources of that rich country and to enslave the Mexican people.

QUAKE NEAR SMYRNA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The town of Mulga, near Smyrna, was partially destroyed by an earthquake, according to reports received here from Constantinople.

Save Greco and Carrillo!

[illegible] Vote of Detroit Negroes

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—The Ku Klux Klan used illegal means to prevent the Negroes from voting, is charged by W. Hayes McKinney, prominent Detroit attorney. More than 5,000 names of colored voters were erased from the registration lists on the eve of the November 8 election, is asserted by the officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It is further alleged that the letter "C" was placed before the name of every colored voter, and other legal means to intimidate the Negroes and keep them from the polls were employed, including the making of arrests immediately before election day.

Radio Monopoly Is Still Tighter; New Restriction Made

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, Chairman of the Radio Commission, in a statement today to amateur operators further restricted their field of action and made the monopoly of the best wave lengths by big rich broadcasting stations whose politics are correct from his point of view a little more rigid. Bullard's announcement is as follows:

"Radio telephone is authorized in the following bands: 150 to 190 meters, 2,000 to 1,580 kilocycles; 20.68 to 21.4 meters, 14,000 to 14,500 kilocycles and throughout the entire band between 4.69 and 5.35 meters, 64,000 to 56,000 kilocycles.

"The authorization to use radio phone in the 80-meter band is rescinded."

All protests are referred to the "Radio Relay League," and the federal commission announces that it will not receive any more. The Radio Relay League is a private body, controlled by wealthy broadcasters.

District Organizers Of Workers Communist Party and Addresses

The National office of the Workers (Communist) Party has published the following list of the district organizers of the Party, and the territories included in each district. All wishing information on the Party should write or call on the district organizer of the district in which they find themselves. Those in parts of the country where district organization is not yet established can write directly to the National office, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

District One: Alex Bail, 36 Causeway, Boston, for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire.

District Two: Wm. W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th St., New York City, for New York City, Yonkers, New Jersey (Hudson and Essex counties).

District Three: H. Benjamin, 521 York Ave., Philadelphia, for Washington, D. C.; Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. New Jersey.

District Four: James Saunders, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo, for Northwestern New York State, Erie, Pa.

District Five: A. Jakira, 805 James St., Pittsburgh, Pa., for Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

District Six: I. Amter. 2209 Ontario St., 2nd Floor, Cleveland, Ohio, for Ohio only.

District Seven: A. Weisbord, 1967 Grand River, Detroit, Mich., Lower Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind.

District Eight: Max Bedacht, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., for Northwestern Indiana, St. Louis, Mo., Illinois, Lower Wisconsin.

District Nine: N. H. Tallentire, 210 So. Third St., Minneapolis, for Minnesota, Wisconsin.

District Ten: H. Oehler, Room 1, 207 East 14th St., Kansas City, Mo., for Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, New Mexico.

District Twelve: A. Fislerman, Box 125, Seattle, Wash., for Washington, Oregon.

District Thirteen: E. Levine, 1212 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., for California.

District Fifteen: G. Siskind, Room 6, 38 Home St., New Haven, Conn., for Connecticut.

Agricultural District: A. Knutson, Box 293, Bismark, N. D., for North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota.

White Guard Congress at Hague Planning War Against Soviet Union

LONDON, Nov. 9 (By Mail).—The Congress of the International Association Against Communism, which is believed to have the financial support of British oil interests, opened at the Hague yesterday morning. The conference is strictly secret and no newspapermen are admitted.

The association is sponsored by Russian white guardists as well as British oil interests. A number of British officials are said to be members of the organization.

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(Continued from Page One)

tion at the Columbine this morning. The Columbine is the only mine in the northern field that has operated daily since the strike began.

Gives Order to Fire.

Lewis N. Scherf, head of the state police, ordered the strikers to keep off the mine property. Scherf, reports said, drew his revolver twice, but the strikers continued to advance.

Following Scherf's lead the mounted constabulary force opened fire.

* * *

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Strikers Unarmed.

DENVER, Nov. 21.—The northern coal fields of this state now have their Ludlow.

Four pickets were killed and more than thirty, including women, injured, a number fatally, when mine guards and state police fired point-blank into unarmed strike pickets at the Columbine mine near here.

Adam Bell, well-known miners' leader, is one of those killed.

Deliberate Provocation.

The Columbine mine management, from the very beginning of the strike, now more than five weeks old, has adopted a provocative attitude. The mine property was turned into a fortress with barbed wire entanglements and sand-bag barricades. Machine guns were mounted and Governor Adams was told by the mine officials that they intended to shoot "trespassers."

The governor endorsed this stand by assigning national guard officers and state police at the mine to reinforce the company guards.

Following a big mass meeting at Boulder Sunday night, attended by many women, a mass picket line was organized and strikers and their families, men, women and children, marched to the Columbine mine as they have been doing daily.

* * *

"A Little Hot Lead."

DENVER, Nov. 21.—The Columbine mine where three strikers were killed and many wounded by state police and mine guards is one of the thirteen properties owned by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company—the second largest coal mining concern in the state.

The officials of this company have been quoted as saying that they were "ready to give the I. W. W. a lesson," and that all that was needed was "a little hot lead."

The strike is practically 100 per cent effective in the north. In the south, where Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. properties are, it is 90 per cent effective, leaders announce.

16 Released.

R. W. Henderson, Bakersfield, Calif., attorney for the International Labor Defense and the I. W. W. General Defense has succeeded in obtaining release of 30 miners who were jailed in raids conducted by Gov. Adams' "Special state police." But only rank and file strikers have been released; leaders are still held.

Habeas corpus writs were obtained from Federal Judge J. Foster Symes for 8 I. W. W. leaders. These include Roger Francezon, chairman of the I. W. W. general executive board, A. S. Embree, Paul Seidler, Kristen Svanum, C. R. Orr, Karl Clemons and A. B. Harris. The judge ordered that the men be brought to Denver within a week to be formally charged. Because the special police have transferred the I. W. W. leaders from county jail to county jail to prevent demonstrations, difficulty is experienced in locating the prisoners.

Girl Arrested.

Despite the governor's announcement that he would welcome petitions signed by miners outlining their grievances, his special officers have thrown a girl strike sympathizer into jail for distributing petitions. She is Aurora Sampson. The girl was arrested when discovered asking Walsenburg miners to sign a petition for a conference between the miners and the operators.

Even the daily papers in the state are now recognizing the effectiveness of the I. W. W. strike. Dropping the claim the workers are returning to the mines, the papers now admit no mines are operating in the north "except the Columbine." They quote C. F. & I. Co. officials of the Crested Butte mine in southwestern Colorado that the mine "will be closed indefinitely unless the men return to work."

* * *

Will Broadcast Plea.

CHICAGO (FP) Nov. 21.—WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station, will be pressed into service to aid in the raising of funds for the striking coal miners in the Pittsburgh district, it is announced. WCFL will broadcast a plea for financial help as a part of the program decided upon at the special conference of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh when relief for miner unionists in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio was discussed. Reports of the conferences have been featured by labor's radio here, carrying the details to workers throughout the nation.

Y. W. L. Membership Meet

A general membership meeting of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held next Friday at 7:30 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and E. 9th St. John Williamson, new district organizer, will report on the recent national convention.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

PABLO MANLAPIT

Nine Labor Leaders Arrested in Turkey For Tobacco Strike

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—Nine labor leaders and intellectuals have been arrested in connection with the strike of tobacco workers who walked out in September when they were ordered to donate a day's wages to the "patriotic aviation fund." Two of those arrested were employes of the Constantinople branch of Arcos, the Soviet trading corporation.

The government was alarmed by the tobacco workers' strike (the tobacco industry is a Government monopoly) and is making an "investigation" of the left wing labor movement.

New Drive Against Bratianu Under Way

BUCHAREST, Nov. 21.—A new movement to drive Premier Bratianu from power by "boycotting" his government is under way today following the mass meeting of deputies of the National Peasant Party here yesterday.

Leaders of the National Peasant Party will urge their followers to refuse to pay taxes and to prevent their sons from joining the army. They pledged themselves to oppose any measure introduced in parliament to strengthen Bratianu's hold upon the country.

Foreign Minister Titulescu is leaving immediately for Geneva by way of Rome. While in Rome he will try to get Mussolini's promise of aid for Roumania when the Transylvania land "confiscation" measure comes up in the league of nations' meeting next month.

Approve Western-USSR Chamber of Commerce To Aid Soviet Trade

MOSCOW (By Mail). — The council of Labor and Defense has approved statutes of the U. S. S. R.-Western Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber pursues the object of facilitating and promoting trade relations of Soviet commercial and industrial institutions with the foreign markets of western countries and also establishing ties with foreign markets to ascertain possibilities of developing relations between them. The tasks of the Chamber also included the elaboration of projects various measures and laws necessary for developing foreign trade, the drafting of type contracts covering export and import operations, etc.

MANLAPIT DOUBTS QUEZON'S MOTIVE AT WHITE HOUSE

Sees Coolidge Talks as Latest Blow to Freedom

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21.—That President Coolidge is carrying thru one of the greatest deceptions in the history of U. S. relations with the Philippine Islands, was charged today by Pablo Manlapit, noted Filipino labor leader and revolutionary nationalist, who recently became a member of the All-America anti-Imperialist League.

Mysterious Journeys.

Involved with Coolidge in this deception are, according to Manlapit, Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, and Senator Sergie Osmena, rated as second in importance to Quezon in the "official" Filipino independence movement. Quezon and Osmena left the Philippine Islands nearly two months ago in the midst of enthusiastic demonstrations. They declared that they had been invited to enter into a series of important conferences with President Coolidge regarding the future disposition of the Philippines. Newspapers in the United States and in the Philippines reported that the Filipino leaders had themselves sought the invitation from Coolidge, on the basis that they would like to have a chance to express an opinion as to the governor-general to be appointed in place of the late General Wood. Both Quezon and Osmena denied this. They said the press reports were false and that sensational matters vital to the cause of Filipino independence were to be taken up in Washington.

Nevertheless, they refused to reveal what these matters were, and they sailed from Manila declaring that they carried sealed instructions from the Philippine senate. What those "sealed instructions" were, has never been explained to the Filipino people.

Coolidge Endorses Wood Regime.

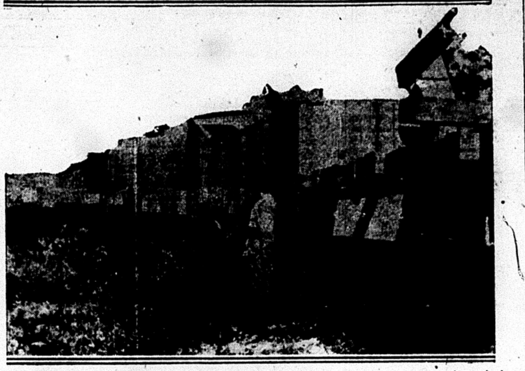
Since their arrival in the United States, Quezon and Osmena have held several conferences with President Coolidge, but the subject of their conferences has not been divulged. Last Wednesday Coolidge reiterated publicly endorsement of the Philippine policies pursued by General Wood, whose ferocious assaults upon the national aspirations of the Filipino people aroused such animous opposition that it was no longer possible to pretend that the Filipinos did not want their immediate, complete and absolute independence from the United States. The next day the Philippine Press Bureau at Washington, controlled by Quezon's party, issued a lengthy eulogy of President Coolidge.

"The conference between Messrs. Osmena and Coolidge is in my opinion," writes Pablo Manlapit, "to determine the next tool of the imperialists in the Philippines."

Manlapit Warns of New Blow.

Manlapit, whose brave struggles on behalf of the Filipino laborers, on the American owned sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands, have won him a wide following among Filipinos in all parts of the "American empire," especially among Filipino workers, indicates that the much-advertised conferences were cooked up for the purpose of softening a new blow against the Philippines. While giving the appearance that President Coolidge really desires to consult the opinions of the Filipino leaders in any action to be taken regarding the islands, the conferences, Manlapit warns, are merely a prelude to announcement that the United States government will stand pat on its present Philippine policy—which means no independence for the Philippines and a strengthening of U. S. imperialist rule there.

WHITE GUARDS AND WAR LORDS



In this, one of the first photos received from the Shantung war front in China, is seen an improvised armored train manned by White Russians, who are co-operating with Sun Chuan-fang in his campaign against Nanking. There are more than 2,000 White Guards, serving as professional soldiers in the army of Sun, who is known as one of the most barbarous of the Chinese war lords.

Big Increase in Number Of Unemployed in Great Britain; Wales Hard Hit

LONDON, Nov. 21. — The number of unemployed in Great Britain has increased 5,643 this week bringing the total of jobless to 1,111,700, according to the Labor Gazette. The total increase in unemployment in the last three weeks was more than 40,000.

Unemployment is particularly severe in South Wales, Durham and Northumberland.

Papa's Dough Wins Complete Freedom For Bennett Doty

PARIS, Nov. 21. — Bennett Doty, of Memphis, Tenn., who was pardoned by the French government after his desertion from the Foreign Legion, will be given an official release from his enlistment on Wednesday.

In connection with Doty's release, Minister of War Painleve said:

"Although my efforts to free Doty were opposed by army authorities, his release has already been approved on the grounds of mental affliction. His release will be granted at the latest by Wednesday evening. The final papers are now ready and will be presented at the cabinet meeting Tuesday with my approval."

• • •

Doty was released from prison a short while ago by his father's wealth and by pressure from prominent American officials.

"OUST BALDWIN," MINERS DEMAND AT BIG MEETING

"We Demand Work," Cook Tells Workers

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A. J. Cook's little army of 267 unemployed Welsh Coal miners, which marched to London to demand relief from the Baldwin government for the starving families of idle miners in the Welsh coal fields, has received wide support from the London workers.

Cook's marchers, who paraded through London to Trafalgar Square in a driving rainstorm Sunday afternoon, were cared for by London laborites overnight. Meanwhile plans were made for the miners to march to Parliament Building to demand not only relief for their families, but the resignation of Premier Baldwin and his conservative cabinet.

"Baldwin Must Go," is the watchword of this demonstration. "These men are a symbol of the misery prevailing in the coal mining district," Cook said, "we did not come to beg bread. We want only justice and the opportunity to work."

A resolution offered by Cook and unanimously carried, demanded that the government receive a delegation of the marchers in order to hear from them an account of the unbearable conditions under which the miners are struggling. A second resolution called for immediate steps by the government to remedy the conditions. An energetic campaign to fight the government's unemployment bill, while organizing the masses of unemployed, was urged.

Revolt Against French Imperialism in Syria Looms, Report Declares

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21. — A new revolt looms in the "Holy Land" today. Sultan Atrashi, leader of the last rising against the French in Syria (over which the French hold a mandate) has issued a manifesto threatening to start a new revolt unless the French cease their efforts to erect a partition between Syria and Jebel Druse.

Sultain Atrashi is hiding in a small village in Transjordania.

Belgian Cabinet Falls as Tories Want More Drill

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21. — The Belgian cabinet resigned today.

The cabinet has been in difficulties over the question of the term of compulsory military service. The social-democrats, who compose the majority of the cabinet, have been in favor of a reduction of the term from one year to six months. Opposition parties have insisted that the present term of one year be continued.

The cabinet which fell today was headed by M. Jaspar and included among its members M. Vandervelde.

Political difficulties in Belgium have not been serious since the war and the intervention of King Albert has several times averted a major crisis.

A formal statement of the cabinet's resignation was issued at 5:30 o'clock

STRIKE WAVE IN GERMANY

By S. PEREVOSNIKOFF.

The new wave of industrial conflicts prophesied by the revolutionary opposition was not long in making its appearance. The beginning of October witnessed a series of open conflicts. The transport workers, woodworkers and brewery employes went on strike in Berlin alone, and similar simultaneous action by the workers in various industries occurred in other German towns also.

Nature of the Conflicts.

One characteristic feature is common to all these conflicts: They are all arising despite the will of the trade union leaders by the direct insistence of the working class in general ballots. The workers are no longer to be put off with promises for the future, but are demanding from the unions an immediate struggle for the urgent demands of the toiling masses. It is this fighting spirit among the workers that is forcing the trade union bureaucrats to agree to strikes which they, nevertheless, endeavor to liquidate at the first opportunity. The trade union machinery and financial means being in the hands of the bureaucrats enables them to do this in the conflicts of the present time.

Despite this, however, it may confidently be confirmed that neither the employers, the government, nor the reformists will succeed in suppressing the vast conflicts imminent in German industry. These conflicts are the direct consequences of the capitalist rationalization, making the already onerous position of the working class still worse. They are the inevitable reply to the intensification of exploitation, the furious aggrandizement of the capitalists and the progressive impoverishment of the masses.

The conflicts are already losing their purely economic character and assuming more and more that of political attacks on reaction, the government bourgeois bloc and the bourgeoisie as a whole.

In Berlin.

In the beginning of October the employees of the Berlin Underground Railways demand an immediate rise in wages, curtailment of working hours, longer holidays and so on.

The strike was declared on the 10th of October. Both the Management and the Government arbitration courts were placed in an extremely onerous position by the very fact of the strike. The management gave in on several points agreeing to curtail working hours from 221 a month to 208 to increase the length of holidays and increase wages. On the 12th of October the representatives of the transport workers agreed with the employers' proposals and the strike came to an end.

Brewery Strike.

The conflict of brewery employees arose even before that of the Underground Railwaymen. The workers demanded a 10 mark rise in their weekly pay; the employers proposed an immediate rise of three marks, to be supplemented by another mark from January 1928. During referendum 5,600 votes were given for a strike and only 326 for the acceptance of the employers' terms. The strike which lasted two weeks ended in the decision of the Arbitration Courts, for a rise in the weekly wages from 5 to 7 marks.

Miners' Strike.

The Berlin strikes seemed to be a sort of signal for greater fights. On the 17th of October the long expected strike of miners in the Central German bitumine district broke out. The miners demanded an immediate rise in wages and a shortening of hours, which are at present 10 to 12 a day.

During negotiations between the unions and the employers the latter suggested wage rises depended upon government permission to raise the price of coal, which would of course have affected the cost of manufactured articles. The workers could by no means agree to such a presentation of the question.

Miners Win.

On the 17th October 90 per cent of the workers in the Middle German bitumine industry did not put in an appearance at work. The first week went on with flying colors. Neither the intrigues of the employers, not the pressure of the social-democrat provincial authorities could avail to break the united front of the miners. The strike ended in partial victory for the miners. The Court of Arbitration decided to grant the workers a wage increase of 60 pfennigs a day. The workers demanded 80. This decision of the court is obligatory.

Unity Conflicts.

To unify all these conflicts and to attack the employers in powerful mass action—such is the urgent task of the day for the German trade unions. Up to the present the reformists have always sabotaged joint attacks of workers in various industries, and there are no grounds to suppose that they intend to change their tactics now. This makes the tasks confronting the revolutionary opposition in the trade unions still greater. Depending not only on the trade unions the opposition must get the shop committees capable of playing an enormous role in the movement actively working in order to lead the German workers in the struggle against the capitalists.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Pilsudski Government Arrests 47 Communists In New Fascist Raids

WARSAW, Nov. 21. — Forty-seven Communists were arrested in a raid on a banquet at Mlawa, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, reports received here state.

The Government is alarmed at the growing strength of the Communist Party as evidenced by its heavy gains in the municipal elections at Warsaw, Grodno and Lodz.

USSR to Colonize Waste Lands With Landless Peasants

MOSCOW, Nov. 21.—Colonization of desolate but fertile sections of the Soviet Union by peasants from crowded farming regions is part of a far-reaching plan for relief of unemployment and congestion under consideration by the Soviet government. If the scheme is carried out about 250,000 peasants will be affected.

The government is working with intensive energy to satisfy the needs of the 1,250,000 unemployed and to find work for the jobless and about $75,000,000 is being appropriated for a new dole system and trade school training during the next 11 months.

The colonization project is designed to curb the influx of jobless from farms into towns and cities.

Hard-Boiled Militarist To Head Tory Delegates To Geneva Arms Parley

LONDON, Nov. 21. — The British delegation to the disarmament conference to be held in Geneva November 30th, will be headed by Ronald McNeil, an ardent Tory militarist.

The names of the other members of the delegation have not yet been made public.

New Anti-Semitic Drive Is Started in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Nov. 21. — A new anti-Semitic drive has been started by Hungarian fascist students affiliated with the Magyar society, "Awakened Hungary."

Jewish students in universities and technical schools have been subjected to attacks from the fascist students.

REPORT GERMAN TORIES IN ANTI-SOVIET SCHEME

Work With Deterding in Counterfeit Plot

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—A number of prominent German Nationalists as well as officials of the Royal Dutch Shell (Oil) Company are involved in the giant counterfeit scheme to undermine Soviet finance, according to reports circulated here.

According to one report, Spiridon Kedia, counter-revolutionary leader, approached the late German General Hoffman, who led Kedia to Sir Henry Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell. Deterding is reported to have given Kedia five million francs for the printing of counterfeit Soviet currency.

Promises Concession.

In return for Deterding's aid, the reports say, Kedia promised to give him a large oil concession if a successful counter-revolution could be fomented in the Caucasus.

Soon after Kedia's interview with Deterding, a huge counterfeit plant at Frankfort-on-Main had been established, which turned out more than 25,000,000 dollars worth of spurious Soviet currency. The first counterfeit notes were put into circulation in Paris, while large shipments of notes were later sent to various Balkan capitals for circulation thru White Guard agents.

Arrest Eleven in Big French Bond Fraud

PARIS, Nov. 21. — The arrest of a man of mystery known only as "Mister X" in the $6,000,000 Hungarian pre-war bond fraud, raised the total of arrests to eleven.

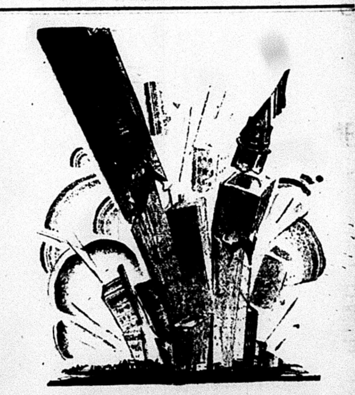
The fraud involves the sale of bonds issued by the Austro-Hungarian empire before the war. The treaty of Trianon provided that citizens of Austria and Hungary owning the bonds should be reimbursed in paper crowns, and foreign owners in gold crowns.

Number of Jobless in Germany on Increase

BERLIN, Nov. 21. — The number of unemployed in Germany increased by 13,000 in the last two weeks of October, it was reported yesterday.

Building trades workers were particularly hard hit.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!



Wrecking the Labor Banks

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

By WM. Z. FOSTER

Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers.

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The Case of Greco and Carrillo

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

III

ONE of the anti-fascisti workers arrested in the raids of July 11th was Mario Buzzi. He was at the offices of Il Martello when the police burst through the doors. Earlier in the day Greco and Carrillo were arrested at their homes in Brooklyn.

When Buzzi was brought into the isolated Highbridge police station in the Bronx, Greco and Carrillo had already been "disposed of." A detective brought Buzzi into a room. Immediately two fascisti jumped to their feet and shouted, "Yes, yes he's one of the murderers, we saw him do it." The detective hushed them up and said in Italian "Don't say that and spoil our case—we know he didn't commit the murders—we want him for something else."

Carisi and Amorroso, the murdered fascisti, were killed on May 30th (Memorial Day), a day very easy to remember, and a fact which will prove very embarrassing for the fascisti framers later on.

The fascisti, eager to use the killings as a club with which to bludgeon their enemies, tried to incriminate all known anti-fascisti. In the case of Buzzi it didn't work.

As a matter of fact, Buzzi had a perfect alibi for Memorial day because at that time he was in jail in Hoboken, New Jersey. He had been arrested on May 29th charged with "addressing an open-air meeting. After being kept in jail for three days he was arraigned in court and released. Memorial Day, therefore, saw Buzzi safely in prison.

The detective told Buzzi he was wanted for something else. He was taken into another room and told that he was to be charged with assaulting and slashing Ado Testa at a meeting in Port Chester on March 20. "There are plenty of fascisti to testify against you," said the detective, "and you may get twenty years for it. But I will try to save you and I'll talk to you later."

* * *

THE following morning (July 13) Buzzi was taken to Port Chester and lodged in the town jail. That night a benign, fatherly-looking man entered his cell and sat down to chat with him. He told Buzzi that he would like to help him, that he was in a pretty bad fix, but that if the young anti-fascist did as he was told all would be well.

Buzzi was told that he must implicate Vincenzo Vacirca, editor of Il Nuovo Mondo, Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello and Dr. Charles Fama in a plot to murder Carisi and Amorroso. The fatherly-looking man said that Buzzi must swear that while at work he heard Dr. Fama telephone Vacirca and tell him that since his protests against the fascist's proposed Memorial day parade proved unavailing, the anti-fascisti must act.

Then Buzzi was told to say that he heard Vacirca arrange a conference with Carlo Tresca and Dr. Fama for that day in Tenth Street and that he later saw all three at the meeting. Then Buzzi was shown a paper written in English, a language with which he is not very familiar. He was told that it was a confession, the outline of which had been told to him, and that he must sign it. He refused to sign.

The father-looking man said nothing and left the cell. A few minutes later he returned in company with another man not quite so fatherly-looking.

* * *

Then Buzzi was assaulted. He was beaten and slugged with rubber-hose and a blackjack until he vomited blood and fainted. No medical attention was given to him and during the following day he attended to his own bruises and cleaned himself.

The next day his torturers returned and told him of the benefits that would accrue to him if he signed the confession. He was told that the fascist organization was powerful and that the only way he would ever leave the jail alive would be by signing the document. Buzzi refused again. And again an assault took place. Helpless and bleeding from his nose and ears the twenty-seven year old anti-fascist worker was beaten into insensibility.

All this time Buzzi's wife was ignorant of his whereabouts and frantic with fear for her husband.

* * *

FINALLY the International Labor Defense heard of Buzzi's plight and arrangements were made for counsel to see him. $5,000 bail was provided and Buzzi was released.

Weak and suffering from the brutal treatment he received in jail, he went to see the Dr. Fama whose name was mentioned in the "confession" he refused to sign. Dr. Fama did not know Buzzi until he walked into his office and asked for medical treatment.

As for the Port Chester charge against Buzzi, on the night of March 20, when the slashing was supposed to have taken place, Buzzi was at home to help a trained nurse care for his sick wife.

Some time after his release Buzzi received a telephone call from Lieutenant Vinci, an officer in the Fascist League of North America who asked that Buzzi meet him. A meeting was arranged at which Vinci told Buzzi that unless the confession was signed the Fascist League would see that he was properly taken care of.

* * *

THESE are the methods used to fix the guilt for the Memorial Day fascist murders. Through such methods Greco and Carrillo now find themselves in the Bronx County Jail charged with first degree murder.

Buzzi remembered the night when fascisti in Italy burst into his home and killed his aged father before his eyes. Fascist "squadrista" attacked his sister and "injured" (that's the word he used) her so that she is in a hospital to this day. Buzzi himself has scars on his body made by fascists while they tortured him in Italy.

And in his office in West 45th Street Count Ignazio Thaon Di Revel, the imported head of the Fascist League sits and directs the frame-up of Greco and Carrillo. Di Revel is a pallid, thin man who talks in an emasculated voice. His eyes are shifty and he looks into one's eyes with great difficulty.

All the elements of great drama are here with this difference, however, that if the third act goes against Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, the last scene will be played in the death house in Sing Sing.

Million Dollar Mellon Wedding

By AMY SHECHTER.

"Two Million Dollar Wedding for Sarah Mellon. Gorgeous Fairyland Built Especially for Nuptials!" the Pittsburgh papers announce. "A two million dollar wedding surpassing in splendor the fetes celebrating the nuptials of royalty. America probably never before has seen preparations for a social function of such magnificent setting."

The Mellon millions flaunted in the faces of the thousands of miners in the Pittsburgh district whom the Mellon interests are trying to starve into submission are a direct challenge to all who stand with the miners in their fight. From the beginning the Mellon interests have been the leading aggressor in the war to choke the life out of the miners' union in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, Mellon-controlled, was the first company openly to break the Jacksonville agreement—28 months ago, when the agreement still had 20 months to run. In August, 1925, the company posted notices of a 33 1-3 per cent wage cut, and locked out its 19,000 miners. Then it opened up 18 of its 65 mines, scab, brought in an army of 400 gunmen, and turned its mining towns into armed camps.

$100,000 For One Night.

The company claimed that under the Jacksonville agreement its earning were inadequate. For the Mellon wedding a pavilion was put up in the grounds of the Mellon palace at the cost of $100,000, for a single night.

"Curved pillars of gold," say the press accounts, "walls hung with antique tapestries...the glow of orange, blue and gold from the lofty ceiling ...furnishings oriental in their suggestion, extravagant beyond description."

Mellon's millionaire guests—a Russian emigre prince was there as well—must be guarded from the shadow of a reminder that cold or discomfort exist. At enormous cost a device was perfected to drive winter from the golden millionaire world. Great lenses and myriad lights were cunningly arranged to cast the gentle radiance of a moonlit summer night over the palace grounds; in order, says the press, "that looking from the windows the guests would see no bleak November landscape besmirched with fog or smoke."

Third Year of War.

This is the third November of the coal war in the grey mining towns of the Pittsburgh Coal Company in Pennsylvania and Ohio for the miners who work to produce the wealth flung away in this grotesque fashion; the third winter of evictions and hunger and police terror.

Within six months after the 1925 wage cut was posted in the Mellon mines every one of the 19,000 Pittsburgh Coal Company miners had been evicted from the company houses. A few days' notice—or none at all—and they had to be out. A sick baby, or a woman in child-birth, or the impossibility of finding shelter from the winter were no excuses. Armed deputies and Coal and Iron police were on hand to see that the job was done. Two families in a room, or three; then hundreds of families forced away from the camps, scattered through the district, jobless and homeless.

Lining Up Allies.

The sinister Mellon influence reaches far beyond the Pittsburgh Coal Company mines. The Mellon interests have lined up company after company in their anti-union war of extermination. The General Motors Company demands that the operators from which it buys coal conform to Pittsburgh Coal Company labor policies. The Mellon-controlled banks have forced numbers of independent mines to join the open shop drive under threat of financial ruin.

A tremendous combination of forces is arrayed against the miners today. A supreme effort in support of the miners is needed if they are to come out of the struggle victorious. The friends of the miners must take up the challenge and send aid generously to the miners and their families. Shoes for the barefoot miners' children, milk for the thousands of miners' children who have not tasted milk for months and years, food to put strength into men and women and children for the long fight. The Pennsylvania Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, Room 307, 611 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., is making a nation-wide appeal for help.

THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Abe, Alex
Arcod, C.
Andrichuk, Wm.

Brown, Wm.
Browder, Wm.
Bazdanovia, G.
Belzak, Alex
Boorstein, F.
Bondner, H.
Bricklag, B.
Belszca, P.
Berger, Bella
Bortnick, John
Benben, K.

Cenusa, Lazar
Cristy, Nick
Canari
Callilin, J.
Critchley, N. D.

Derveck, Sarafan
Dubetz, W.

Elfuk, S.
Eastwood, E. B.

Faust, Louis
Fisher, W.

Gross
Gurcheff, George
Gorman, S.
Grosh, M.

Hodder, John
Hint, C.
Helsemaler, H.

Hudwma, Michael
Hetoy, John

Jackum, John

Kaspar, Albert
Kaufer, S.
Kalodin, S.
Kish, Nick
Kichyk, Harry
Krenik, Mary
Kmet, George
Kmet, John
Kowalski, N.
Kastiw, I.
Korns, Mike
Kallske, Harry

Looer, D.

Mateff, Stanley
Murat, E.
Mestaind
Mekoff, M.
Melamed, S.
Marbikos, T.
Marbikos, Ethel
Makis, J.
Morchica, B.
Moudol, Mary
Martison, N.

N. S. Nucleus,
St. Louis

Ogul, J.
Opirs, S.

Pessig, Stephen

Palmer, J. W.
Paul, T.
Pandee, D.
Peterson, F.
Piliteri, R.
Pike, H.

Raxboy, T.
Resnick, Sam
Rosenberg, J. B.
Riapko, John

Shimay, Jack
Strok, A.
Stutzen, I.
Stutzen, C.
Sarkins, J.
Schunzzhlig, Joseph
Stadnyk, P.
Scmotiuk, A. N.
Semchyshyn, A.

Tull, A.
Tscheff, George
Tulep, J.
Tymochko, John

Utantos, M.

Vadnervynguaerd, Ed.

Wettman, H.
Woetuk, P.
Weinrit, Henry
Wasylewich, T.
Wadin, Wm.
Wakoruk, Tom
Zamorsky, M.

THE TUNNEL

(Commemorating the opening of the Holland tubes under the Hudson.)

At last the work is done!
The world acclaims,
And men say: "A brilliant achievement!"
Patting the engineers upon the back,
Congratulating the commissioners.

Stand aside now!

Where are the sand-hogs
Who labored here under pressure
Of compressed air,
Digging like moles in the dark
Relentlessly for seven years,
In imminent danger of death,
Tortured by boiling blood—"the bends"?

Where are they?

Thirteen workers died here!

The rest are at home, probably,
Eating dinner now,
The simple fare of the toilers.
Perhaps some are tramping the streets now
Looking for work.
What do they know
Of dedication ceremonies
Or banquets?

They drove the tubes.
They erected the giant rings
Holding the river out,
They cleared away the mountains of dirt,
They paved and fitted the tunnels
For the pleasure and convenience of men.

They are the workers,
They toiled and died here,
They did the job!

—HENRY REICH, Jr.

Farmers Provide Record Profits for Implement Concerns

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press.)

The steadily mounting profits of the big farm equipment corporations show one way in which New York finance is getting its share of the purchasing power of the farmers. These profits are a by-product of the advancing industrialization of agriculture especially calculated to whet the appetite of Wall Street. Financial writers are exulting in the fact that these enterprises are rounding out what will undoubtedly prove the best year in the last decade.

International Harvester, the giant of the industry, showed a 1926 profit of $24,088,000 after all deductions for taxes, depreciation and interest. This was an increase of about $4,000 over the preceding year. It was more than double the profits of 1923 when the swag amounted to $10,274,000.

Profit In Plows.

Deere & Co., next in point of size, reported a 1926 profit of $7,662,000 compared with $4,514,000 in 1925 and $1,789,000 in 1923. While the Case Threshing Machine Co. showed a 1926 profit of $3,817,000 compared with $2,793,000 in 1925 and only $634,000 in 1923.

These 3 companies, after passing through the period of depression in farm purchasing power, are again presenting their stockholders with a return which will mean extra dividends and stock dividends in the future. The profit of the Harvester Trust, after allowing for 7 per cent preferred dividends, gave the common stockholders a return of 19½ per cent on their normal investment or about 24 per cent if allowance is made for recent stock dividends. Deere & Company's profit, after paying regular preferred dividends, meant a return of 29½ per cent on the par value of the common stock while Case Threshing Machine also gave its stockholders a return of more than 20 per cent.

The profits of these 3 farm implement concerns year by year since 1918, as tabulated in the Chicago Journal of Commerce, were:

Farm implement trust profits	Harvester	Deere	Case
1918	$15,872,000		$2,353,000
1919	13,398,000	5,257,000	2,909,000
1920	16,877,000	4,647,000	1,936,000
1921	4,149,000	2,752,000*	583,000*
1922	5,540,000	2,520,000*	321,000
1923	10,274,000	1,789,000	634,000
1924	15,557,000	1,853,000	147,000
1925	20,128,000	4,514,000	2,793,000
1926	24,088,000	7,662,000	3,817,000

*deficit

Even deducting the losses of the bad years 1921 and 1922 when the farmers were going bankrupt by the tens of thousand, these 3 companies have made combined profits totaling over $160,000,000 in the 9 years included in the table. International Harvester alone has made profits totaling $125,883,000 in that period or about 175 per cent on its entire 1919 property account.

Got Reserves.

All 3 companies are so well bulwarked with surplus profits and reserves that they do not need to go to money lenders for working capital. International Harvester at the end of 1926 had net working capital totaling $169,402,000, an increase of $26,000,000 over 1923.

MECHANIZATION OF FARM CONTINUES

New Holt caterpillar grain harvester, picks up bundles, cuts strings, threshes, and cleans grain in one operation, thus eliminating all of threshing crew except binder driver and shockers. It is an expensive thing for the individual farmer and will be bought with a mortgage on the farm, or by the local bankers and grain dealers and rented to the farmers, unless co-operatives are formed to purchase such machines.

DRAMA

Billie Burke Back in Early Eighteenth Century Story

NOEL COWARD, prolific writer of plays, might have written "The Marquise," now being presented at the Biltmore theatre, with Billie Burke as the star, especially for this entertaining actress. That this is not the case is evident when we recall that the play was originally produced in London with another actress in the role.

Billie Burke

In spite of its early eighteenth century costumes and setting, its dialogue is essentially that of the modern sophisticates. The story furnishes sufficient plot to hold the interest of the audience, but the excellent acting of the cast raises it to the status of a first class performance—one of the best now on the boards in New York. Coincident with the announcement of the betrothal of Adrienne, daughter of Raoul de Vriaac, to Miguel, the son of his oldest friend, the marquise, Eloise de Kestournel, arrives on the scene. The proposed marriage has been arranged between the two friends who are the fathers respectively of the girl and the young man, but is not at all satisfactory to them. Miguel has a girl in Paris, while Adrienne is in love with her father's secretary.

The youngsters agree not to marry no matter what happens. Subsequent developments prove this a wise decision, for Eloise is the mother of both of them. This fact is unknown to the two old friends, but is eventually revealed during the action of the play. The revelation does not take place, however, until after the intruding mother has forced a ridiculous priest to marry the girl and the secretary of the girl's father.

Finally the mother of the children, herself but 42 years of age, chooses to marry one of her former lovers. The final scene in which her choice is made furnishes the opportunity for admirable acting by Miss Burke, who radiantly plays the mother, and Arthur Byron and Reginald Owen, who play the two old friends.

While such things may have happened in the early eighteenth century they never would have become the subject of a play. There is one character in the play, a priest, who in an eighteenth century play would have been presented in a heroic role. In a period when the church was the most powerful bulwark of a declining feudal aristocracy, the priests depicted in drama were always heroes—Richelieus or Woolseys. In the present play he is a ridiculous buffon, a snivelling, sanctimonious parasite, who acts as spiritual advisor and stool-pigeon for Raoul de Vriaac. William Kershaw, as the priest, does some admirable acting in a performance notable for its exceptionally competent cast.

For those who admire good acting and who are bored by so-called problem plays and who patronize the theatre for sheer amusement, the new play at the Biltmore will be more than satisfying.—H. M. W.

GEORGE ABBOTT

Co-author with Dana Burnet of "Four Walls," now in its third month at the Golden Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St.W.of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W.58 St.Mts. Thurs.&Sat.2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA "See It and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats.Thurs.&Sat. 2:30

The Theatre Guild presents Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30 Mats.Thurs.&Sat.,2:30

PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs.8:40 Mats.Wed.&Sat.,2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (T'anksgiv'g Day)

Max Reinhardt's "Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62nd St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2.

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts.Wed.,Sat.
All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.
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Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"
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ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea., W.43 St. Evs.8.30 Matinees Thurs.& Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

DAVENPORT THEATRE
133 E. 27th St., near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15.
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"HAMLET" with BUTLER DAVENPORT and an Excellent Cast.

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

Frances Starr in the new comedy
IMMORAL ISABELLA? W. Julius McVicker
RITZ Th., W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Limited Engagement

From November 22 to December 4

The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of

THE BELT

now playing at the

PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE

133 MacDougal Street. Telephone Spring 8363.

Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40, Matinees Thanksgiving and Saturday at 2:40.

The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF SOVIET UNION PRAISED BY NEW YORK STUDENT AFTER SCHOLARSHIP TOUR

The most remarkable phase of the work of the Soviet Union is its educational system, is the opinion of Jacha Afros, of the school of education of New York University, who has just returned from a tour of the Soviet Union as the holder of a Liberal Club scholarship.

"Here is a whole people suddenly torn loose from its traditions, setting up a school system along the most advantageous educational theories," he said in a report submitted to the Liberal Club. "Whereas in America we have isolated educational experiments, here is an educational experiment on a national scale. What a wonderful opportunity it offers to educators to study an dobserve their successes and failures! The Russians refer to their school system as working on the Sovietized Dalton plans. Dewey and Kilpatrick are also widely known and admired.

Political Education.

"The average elementary schoolboy in Russia knows more about America than the average American college student knows about Russia," he states in another portion of his report. "This is because political education is a most important part in the training even of children of kindergarten age. I was visiting a school in Saratov, for example. A little girl of about eight jumped up from her seat and asked me: 'Why did you Americans kill Sacco and Vanzetti?' Again a Georgian worker said to me: 'Our greatest enemy is not the bourgeois but the bourgeois press.'

Culture Penetrates.

"The cultural and social life of the new social order has penetrated almost every phase of human life for weal or for woe. I have found that a long-suffering and oppressed people of the old Russian empire now live peacefully side by side; all in a free union left free to develop its own culture. The Jews under the old order were at best tolerated. Today they are free citizens and are allotted land equally with the non-Jews. The Soviet government encourages the use of the native languages of the more than one hundred nationalities united in the U. S. S. R. At government supported schools in all parts of the land the subjects are taught in either Armenian, Ukrainian, German, Tartar, Yiddish and so on. Everywhere is to be seen a great economic awakening; new factories, new electric power stations, new machinery.

Knew Charlie Chaplin.

"Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin are the Russian movie heroes," he remarks in another portion. "I saw on display in the most remote corners of the Soviet Union translations of Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, Jack London, Sinclair Lewis, Maxwell Bodenheim and so on."

Afros spent nine weeks in the U. S. S. R. He visited Leningrad, Moscow, Novgorod, Kazan, Samara, Pokrovsk, Astrakhan, Petrovsk, Tiflis, Novorossisk, various towns and villages of the Crimean Peninsula, the Jewish colonies, the mining and industrial centers of the Donetz Basin, and the Ukraine, as the guest of All-Russian Student Committee. He has studied at Dartmouth College and is now a senior in the school of education.

Prepare Tours for Devine and Grecht Thru West, South

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Communist) Party has appointed Pat Devine and Rebecca Grecht as national field organizers. Comrade Devine, member of the District Executive Committee of the New York district and during the last year local manager of The DAILY WORKER, has had extensive experience in organization and is a good speaker.

Rebecca Grecht, also a member of the District Executive Committee of the New York district, is well known in New York and other sections of the country, has had considerable experience in work among the masses and did some valuable work in connection with Passaic relief a year ago.

Tours Arranged.

The Organization Department of the Workers (Communist) Party has already received demands from many of the districts, namely Pittsburgh, Chicago and Buffalo, for one of the organizers. Tours are now being arranged and it is expected that within a short time other field organizers will be added.

The Workers (Communist) Party is planning to send a field organizer to the Southern States territory. The field organizers will be sent to the various districts according to the needs of the districts, and while in that territory will help in the building up of the local party organizations and the building up of Party organizations in cities where none exist.

Special attention will be paid by the field organizers to the establishment of Party organizations and Party connections in large plants in industrial cities and the stimulation of the publication of factory papers.

City aid local organizations that could use one of these organizers should write and suggest same to their district organization.

RECORD QUAKE AT CAIRO

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 21.—A severe earthquake was recorded here last night.

Civic Federation to Campaign for Seven Million New Voters

An elaborate drive, involving the expenditure of large sums of money, to train young men and women "in the proper use of the ballot" for the maintenance of the established order will be launched by the National Civic Federation, John Hayes Hammond, head of that organization, has announced.

The campaign will be organized in 500 cities with a view to influencing the votes of 7,000,000 young people who expected to cast their first votes at the 1928 presidential election.

The Federation plans to accomplish this task through the medium of such militaristic youth organizations as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Hammond's announcement said.

Not only will the young people be approached, according to Hammond, but committees will communicate their influence on "the proper use of the ballot" to adults through personal contact by the house to house method.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is acting president of the National Civic Federation and as such acts as liaison officer for the A. F. of L. executive council in this anti-labor organization. The A. F. of L. executive council continues to oppose the creation of an American Labor Party and is expected to support the Civic Federation's campaign for democratic and republican party recruits.

Mass Meeting, Concert, By Philadelphia Youth

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—In celebrating the opening of the Second District Convention of the Pioneers League in this district a concert and mass meeting has been arranged for Friday evening, November 25, 1927, at the Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St.

A splendid program for the concert is assured by the district committee of the Young Pioneers: greetings from speakers of different organizations, a two-act play that will be given by the Pioneers, the Pioneers Chorus will sing revolutionary songs never heard before in Philadelphia, the Harmonica Orchestra of the Pioneers will play, a classic dance will be staged by the Pioneers.

Admission to the mass meeting and concert is 40 cents for adults and 15 cents for children.

CLEVELAND HELPS WORKER

The DAILY WORKER has received $25.85 from Nucleus No. 201, Cleveland, Ohio.

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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Window Cleaners' Pickets Beaten By Industrial Squad

With their faces or bodies bruised or cut from blows from fists or black-jacks and with their total bail raised to $26,500, eight pickets of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union are awaiting trial on felonious assault charges.

Arrested in a raid on the union's strike headquarters by the New York police industrial squad Friday, the eight were held in police headquarters until about midnight for "general investigation." All were beaten in an attempt by the industrial squad to force one or more of them to implicate officers or organizers of the union in a fraudulent "confession," according to Peter Darck, president of the Window Clearners' Protective Union.

$26,500 Bail Demanded.

Arraigned finally in the E. 54th St. night court on felonious assault charges, all pleaded not guilty and were released on $1,000 bail each for appearance before Magistrate Simpson in the First Magistrate's Court Saturday morning. There they were held for trial with their bail increased to a total of $26,500. This amount was furnished. No date for their trial was set.

"One of the defendants was struck over the head with a heavy steel spring taken from a door at police headquarters by one of the detectives," Dark reported yesterday. "His head was cut and bruised."

Peter Krawchuk, Joseph Paskar and Stephen Cacharchuk, union pickets, arrested Friday by the industrial squad at Lexington Ave. and E. 34th St., are awaiting trial for alleged disorderly conduct on $500 bail each.

The eight defendants are: Frank Higgins, Charles Daugherty, Joseph Diduck, Michael Sirkorsky, Ary Humenuck, Stephen Lechkie, Alex Saurhuk and Daniel Denianchuk. All of them have served on the picket line in the strike, now in its sixth week.

Incompetency Charges Facing Strikebreaker

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 21. (FP).—Beside the charge of dealing in stolen automobiles, former Police Chief Richard Zober of Passaic faces four more counts on incompetency during office. Zober was a chief director of police activities against the striking textile workers a year ago.

Labor Support Gathers for Traction Workers

(Continued from Page One)

60,000 be deputized to a man as organizers for the traction workers' union.

Hearing Nears.

The date draws near when the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. will go into the Supreme Court to ask an injunction to prevent the organization of the traction workers by the street car men's union or any other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The hearing is docketed for November 30.

John Gill, president of the New York executive board of the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union, was quoted yesterday as proposing that bricklayers and plasterers in New York carry blank application cards for membership in the street car men's union and interview every employe they encounter on the elevated and subway lines.

The Central Trades and Labor Council has voted support to the organized traction workers.

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Asks for Investigation.

(By Federated Press.)

First indications of organized labor's defense arguments against the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. injunction come in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes' appeal to the New York Transit Commission.

The union asks the transit body to investigate the subway operator's syping system. The I. R. T. operates the city-owned subway and charges the city for the expense of its labor spies against union labor, the Amalgamated states. The spies are kept to protect the Interborough's company union, which it maintains for a higher fare fight, declares Amalgamated Organizer James Coleman.

Counter charges of conspiracy will be filed against the I. R. T. by the Amalgamated and the American Federation of Labor, named in the subway company's long complaint. The Interborough complains that the A. F. of L. and specific union officials, including President William Green, conspired and combined illegally against company unions. The unionists will probably show the I. R. T. conspiring against the public.

JOBS GROWING SCARCER IN ILLINOIS; WAGE LEVEL DROPS TOO WITH DEPRESSION IMMINENT

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press)

Jobs are more difficult to obtain throughout Illinois than at any time during the last 5 years. Fewer jobs have been offered to the free employment offices than during any October since 1921. These cold statistical pronouncements of the Illinois department of labor become flesh and blood facts when you join the crowd of hungry men milling around the job offices along Canal and West Madison Streets, Chicago.

Employment throughout all the industries of the state increased 1.8 per cent from September to October. But this gain was due almost entirely to the ending of the coal strike and the return of the miners to work. The number of coal diggers at work increased 360 per cent. In spite of this gain, employment in Illinois is down 8½ per cent from a year ago and is 12½ per cent below October 1923. It is the lowest October since 1921 and is only about 1 per cent above that level.

8½% Drop in Year.

The figures for factory employment show a situation which is even more serious. From September to October factory employment fell 0.5 per cent establishing the lowest level for October since the department began gathering statistics. Factory employment now stands 8½ below October 1926, 16 per cent below October 1923 and 3 per cent below October 1921, the year of greatest depression.

The building industry is also considerably behind last year. According to the department, building contractors in Illinois are employing about 30 per cent fewer workers than in October 1926. Building trades employment has fallen 8 per cent below the average for 1922, which is taken by the department as 100 per cent.

Steel Workers Hit.

Such figures mean that unemployed workers in the state of Illinois alone are numbered in the hundreds of thousands. To the extent that they reflect the industrial situation throughout the country they mean a slump in industry the extent of which is being concealed from the public.

The decline in employment compared with October a year ago is general, affecting every major industrial group except paper and printing. In the important metals, machinery and conveyance group, which includes the steel mills, employment has fallen more than 11 per cent from the level of October 1926. In the stone, clay and glass products industries the decline amounts to 10 per cent.

Wages Drop Too.

Wages in all Illinois industries in October averaged $29.23 a week. For factory workers the average was $28.59. A year ago Illinois factory workers averaged $29.03 a week. The averages in October this year and 1926 in the major industrial groups were:

Weekly Wages In Illinois	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1296
Stone, clay, glass....	$28.92	$30.58
Metals, machinery, etc.	29.50	30.31
Wood products	28.85	29.80
Furs, leather	20.17	20.64
Chemicals, oils	29.01	28.62
Printing, paper	35.10	34.67
Textile	16.51	19.04
Clothing, millinery ..	26.85	24.90
Food, tobacco	28.47	28.03
Trade	22.95	22.93
Public Utilities	31.15	30.41
Coal mining	26.72	34.58
Building, contracting	44.41	39.57

These figures show that in addition to a scarcity of jobs the workers in a majority of Illinois industries are faced with a shrinkage in wages compared with a year ago.

AUTOMOTIVE WORKERS GET NO SHARE OF HUGE PROFITS THEY PILE UP FOR GENERAL MOTORS

A dividend record never before approached in the history of industry has been chalked up by General Motors, the great Morgan combine in the automobile industry. The last dividend of the year will amount to $65,250,000, bringing the cash paid common stockholders during 1927 to the amazing total of $134,836,081.

The regular dividend rate is now $5 a year or 20 per cent on the actual investment of the owners in the business. On the 17,400,000 shares of common stock outstanding this will call for $87,000,000 a year. In addition $9,500,000 a year must be paid to preferred stockholders. This brings regular annual cash payments to the owning class from this single corporation up to a total of $96,500,000. This is equivalent to the wages of about 60,000 auto workers. It must come each year out of the surplus which the workers produce over and above their wages. Such a prospect challenges the workers in the industry to organize in order to obtain their share in the surplus profits.

Falling Off of Freight Car Loadings Gives Lie To Coolidge Optimism

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Freight car loadings are steadily falling off. During the week ending Nov. 5, there were loaded 1,038,852 cars, 73,769 less than the preceding week which itself showed a loss from the week before. So far this year 735,271 cars less than in the same period last year have been loaded.

These figures, added to the violent fluctuations and repeated panics among stocks indicate something wrong with the U. S. prosperity of which Mellon and Coolidge boast, say the statisticians. Indeed, opponents of the administration say that the boasting is part of a plan to hide news of an impending crisis.

PROHIBITION DEATH RATE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21. — The death rate in Baltimore from poison liquor and acute alcoholism for November averages more than one a day.

Capmakers To Go On Picket Lines Today; Union Picket Freed

Mass picketing of the 50 contractors' cap shops that locked out their workers last Wednesday is scheduled to start this morning in New York.

Percy Ginsberg, manager of the Chicago Cap Manufacturers, was in Philadelphia yesterday attempting to persuade the employers of that city to join in a nation-wide offensive against the Capmakers Union, it was reported in trade union circles last night. Ginsberg is a former vice-president of the union and aide of Max Zaritsky, president of the organization.

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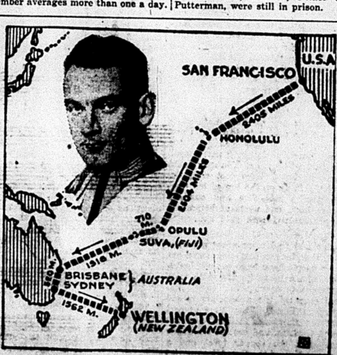
BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Max Walkins, active member of the Capmakers Union, was released from Charles St. jail jesterday where he served one month on a frame-up charge growing out of the last general strike here.

On his release Walkins was given a reception at the union headquarters. J. Miller, business agent of the union spoke against frame-up tactics of the employers and reminded the assembled workers that three members of the union,—Kushen, Feiner and Putterman, were still in prison.



Here is map of the route of Captain Frederick A. Giles in daring a solo flight across the Pacific from San Francisco to Wellington, New Zealand. The map shows the flight legs and the distances between them. Inset is of the aviator.

Coal Terrorism Halts to Make It Easy On Officials

HARWICK, Pa., Nov. 21.—The American Federation of Labor officials taking a jaunt through the coal fields where the coal and iron police and the state troopers have been particularly vicious find they are not embarrassed by the sight of any clubbing, riding down or tear gas. Neither is the local injunction against assembling or touching company property enforced against them.

Ample notice to the thugs of the arrival of distinguished visitors had been given by someone.

Two different groups of officials, including Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; William Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes; David Flower, International union representative of the miners; Leonard Craig, director of workers education for the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and Rinaldo Cappellini, president of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre mine field. John Brophy, progressive leader, went with the party of officials.

Arrested for Helping Woman.

Only one deputy made a fuss, and then in a whisper. This chap had edged within earshot as David McKee, miners' board member from Montana, who is stationed in Harwick in charge of the local strike, was telling Morrison a story illustrating the behavior of the thugs when no distinguished visitors were present.

A miner was arrested, said McKee, and fined $14 for helping his neighbor's wife. Company law says that the miner who sets foot in another company house is trespassing on company property. This miner saw the woman struggling with a sack of potatoes. He swung the burden on his shoulder, deposited it in her house, and was arrested as he set foot outside. Taken before the Harwick justice of the peace, who happens to be the company bookkeeper, he was fined before he could summon a friend or a lawyer.

Terror Starts Again.

All the while the A. F. of L. leaders were in the strike region the coal companies were trying to be on their good behavior. That day in Harwick none of the blue-coated, revolver-belted, coal and iron police were to be seen, only plainclothes' deputies. And the day before when a larger A. F. of L. group toured Castle Shannon, Pittsburgh Coal Co. town, and Russellton, no gunmen of any kind were reported.

But now that the visitors are gone the hoof-beats of the blue coats are pounding again along the cement highways.

Cheswick Defense Fund Gets Donations From Workers of Coal Fields

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 21.—The following donations to the fund for the Cheswick miners of Western Pennsylvania have been received thru Tony De Barnardine of Universal, Pennsylvania, from Francisco Stoner, Bassario Yuorra, T. Solo, Pradetto Ettor, Casquiniro De Balt, Tony De Barnardine, Genera Belenariaga, F. Barrnova, Cassa Tropa, M. Vascia, A. each. From D. Foridino, F. Lerifin, Ramon Pardo, Sore M. Monotero, A. Cristobel, John Wolostein, 50 cents each. From Louis Copperó, F. Olso, 25 cents each. Total $15.50.

The Croatian Fraternal Union 575, sends in by Jakov Grzanivich a donation of $3. This donation comes from West Frankfort, Ill.

The following was contributed to the Cheswick miners defense by the International Labor Defense: From Louis Maruisch, Mike Sebecich, Frank Beketic, Martin Morizeric, John Pavkovich, Bovior Banic, Peter Mahanovich, and Paul Jurkovich, $1.00 each. From Mike Marusich, Ignatz Dumik, Josip Ribarich, Gorga Grecich, Anton Folac, Toma Voljantis, Geo. Boskoyic, Steef Miksich, Leonard Vranich, Frank Hacko and Martin Glusic, 50 cents each. From Evan Batusic, and Marko Tebecich, 25 cents each. This fund was collected and sent in by Louis Hacko and Paul Jurkovich, Van Port, Penna.

The Croatian Fraternal Union 158, Steubenville, Ohio, donated $7.55 to the Labor Defense to fight the case of the miners of Cheswick, Pennsylvania. Sent in by M. Drazich.

The Croatian Fraternal Union 433, of Park City, Utah sent in $10.00 to the International Labor Defense for the Cheswick Miners Case, thru Vicko Marinich.

The Croatian Fraternal Union 484, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, sent in $9.00 for the Cheswick case, thru Louis Zuzak of New Brighton, Pa.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

OPEN SHOPPERS' MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY OVER

Launch Vicious Attack on Union Labor

By ROBERT DUNN.
(Federated Press).

The National Founders' Association has closed its 31st annual convention in New York City with another violent attack on union labor. William H. Barr, president, told the 200 executives of foundry corporations present that the history of unionism is one of "broken promises, intimidation and destruction of property."

Barr has been singing the same song for as long as we can remember. In addition to being one of the most vociferous figures in the category of "professional patriots"—being a close associate of Fred R. Marvin, head of the Keymen of America movement—Barr is one of America's bitterest strikebreakers.

Provide Scabs.

His organization, which is a well-disciplined group of open-shop manufacturers, offers the following services to its members: 1. providing scabs and strikebreakers on request; 2. importing armed guards and thugs for the purpose of breaking up picket lines; 3. helping the struck boss have his work done in other shops; 4. paying a certain amount per day per man to the member who has a strike in his plant; 5. securing injunctions to prevent strikes and picketing; 6. feeding, housing and caring for the scabs so long as they are needed to crush a strike.

In addition Barr's association operates a blacklist and plants spies in the factories of members. It cleans out union men from the factory on demand. The "intelligence corps" of the National Founders' Association, is nationally effective. It has a number of "good standing" men in the molders' union and is the implacable enemy of that organization.

Bless Mitchell Palmer.

Through lobbyists in Washington and the state legislatures the association has fought all labor and progressive legislation. It has backed anti-picketing laws and fathered state constabulary bills and other measures aimed at labor.

It has attacked organizations and men sympathetic with the labor movement such as William B. Wilson and Frank P. Walsh, and commended the anti-strike activities of A. Mitchell Palmer and the late Major-General Leonard Wood. It has attacked the American Federation of Labor for years and linked it as equally "dangerous" with the Industrial Workers of the World. The unions and the Bolsheviks it has always put in the same class.

Professional Spies.

The organization issues a journal, The Open Shop Review, which it sends to the homes of workers to "combat socialistic ideas." This monthly is packed with Red Peril material, attacks on unions and arguments in favor of the individuals or yellow-dog contract. One of the contributors has been Jacob Spolansky, and other professional spies and ex-department of justice agents. Spolansky's last underground act was an attempt to break the Passaic strike.

The National Founders' Association believes in close organizations for the employers. All members are obliged by contract to take the orders of the administrative council in settling strikes and handling labor problems. The motto of the association after a strike breaks out is "no negotiations" and "unconditional surrender" by the workers, and the discharge of every worker who was active in bringing about the stoppage.

Wants Open Shop.

In one of Barr's circular letters early this year, he wrote: "The unions are only playing possum. Nothing has happened to change the spots of unionism. . .the way to keep it asleep is to reduce its power by making the open-shop universal in these United States."

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More information about the National Founders' Association and other similar open-shop employers' groups aggressively challenging union labor is contained in Robert Dunn's book "The Americanization of Labor." This is published by the International Publishers, New York, and sold for $1.90.

Dunn's "Company Unions," published by Vanguard Press, New York, and sold for fifty cents, is another valuable contribution he has made this year from his extensive researches in employers' anti-union activities.—Federated Press.

100 Girls Strike When Speed-up is Instituted

WOONSOCKET, R. I., (FP) Nov 21.—Over a hundred girls in the rayon winding department of Manville-Jenckes Co. mill at Manville struck against their order to run more spools for the old rate of pay. The speed of the skein winders was reduced, so that the earnings were actually decreasing. The 2,000 employes of the mill are working only 4 days a week.

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Editor....................ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor..........WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Liberty Loan Swindle

The final redemption last week of the second liberty loan, upon which the enormous sum of $3,807,000,000 was raised in November, 1917, at the very height of war hysteria, brought to a close one of the most brazen swindles ever perpetrated upon the American masses.

These bonds were forced upon the workers in the war industries by the war-mongers, the swivel-chair patriots whose job it was to terrorize the populace, and the hordes of plug-uglies who organized tar and feather parties to stifle any attempt of the workers to improve their conditions. These liberty bonds were handled through local banks, which realized discounts from them, and the workers paid for them on installments out of their wages. When the first year expired hundreds of thousands of holders of bonds discovered that their notes had been discounted at the four and one-half per cent rate. Then in 1920 the bankers and other speculators beat down the bonds 18 points in order to buy them up in ther resultant unloading. It was during this artificial collapse of liberties that the masses disposed of these bonds at miserably reduced prices. Industrial depression aided the conspirators. Fly-by-night offices were opened in all the industrial centers to buy up the bonds; fifty-dollar bonds were disposed of at as low as $42. The result was that they were placed in what the financial papers refer to as "the strict investment class"—that is, in the hands of the bankers and speculators.

As soon as this shifting of ownership was completed the bonds again rose to par and for the next seven years their holders realized the legal interest upon them.

The final redemption was completed last Tuesday, the government buying them back at par, and exchanging for many of them short-time bonds at higher rates of interest. Much of the money obtained has also been invested in what are described as "high class foreign loans," and will draw exceedingly high interest—sometimes realizing super-profits through semi-colonial investments.

The history of the second liberty loan is a history of an organized, high-pressure confidence game against those forced to purchase the original issues and resulted in consolidating into the hands of the bankers billions of dollars, realized through enforced reduction of the workers' standard of living during the world war.

This history should be kept in mind when next the war-mongers try to peddle their "liberty bonds" to the masses of exploited workers and farmers.

Hail the Seventh Anniversary of Soviet Armenia.

A trifle more than three years after the workers' and peasants' revolution in Russia, the people of Armenia abandoned the path of capitalism and established another government of workers and peasants—a Soviet Republic. Today the revolutionary workers of the world greet the seventh anniversary of the revolutionary Soviet Republic of Armenia.

For a time after the close of the world war the awful devastation of that country brought countless thousands face to face with starvation. They were for a time the object of "charitable" endeavors of the capitalist nations. But the humanitarian efforts of the great capitalist powers had a peculiar way of relating themselves to the needs of strategy concerning nearby petroleum deposits. We recall a famous note of the greatest of all capitalist humanitarians, Woodrow Wilson, who pleaded with the American congress to "Save Christian Armenia" by sending United States military forces to Asia. On closer examination the message to congress in locating the proposed destination of the troops to "Save Christian Armenia," described exactly the narrow strip of rightaway of the oil pipe-line between Baku and Batum, and this was precisely on the opposite side of Armenia from the point where the troubles complained of were occurring.

Not only the approach to the Baku oil fields thru Armenia, but also its favorable geographical situation as one link in the imperialist chain about the Soviet Union, were the motives of United States imperialism. The action of the Armenians in establishing a Soviet republic blasted those hopes and aided the world revolution.

The DAILY WORKER sends revolutionary greetings to Soviet Armenia and to "Nor Ashkhar," the Armenian Communist paper in the United States, that is carrying on the fight for winning the Armenian workers of this country to the banner of Communism and to the Workers (Communist) Party of America, section of the Communist International.

The sugar magnates of four nations have joined to cut the sugar supply and jack up the price. No sooner did this news break than sugar stocks went up in Wall Street. What the capitalists want is not more sugar but more profits.

PRINCESSES AND NATURAL FORCES

By WM. PICKENS.

Such strange things do we read about in newspapers, like this: "English princess flees fire in her nightie!" As if a fire would make any difference between a princess and any other woman. The forces of nature are no respecters of men or women. A fire will burn a princess or a virgin as quickly as it will burn a scrub woman or a prostitute. Why, then, is it any news that a princess will run from a fire? So will a beggar-woman—so must a queen. Nature does not respect rank. Democratic communities pretend not to; but the laws of nature actually do not.

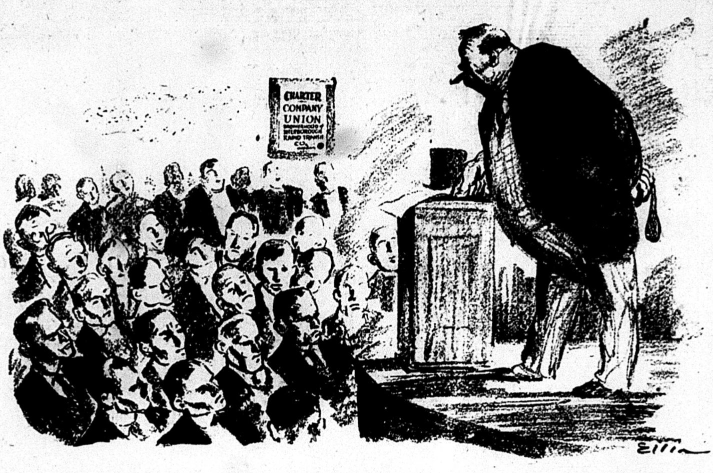
Little kowtowing humans get so used to their own inferiority complexes that they come to feel that the very laws of the universe must also bend the knee.

Of course a "princess" will run from a fire in her "nightie." Any princess who is not insane, will run from a fire in much less than a nightie.

The American papers are certainly full of astonishing news; next we may read that some king was afraid to eat strychnine, or that some emperor has dared not to touch a live third rail!

THE BENEVOLENT DESPOT

By Fred Ellis


CHARTER
COMPANY UNION
Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
Ellis

"I advise you to protect your own interests and not attend any meetings that may be called by the Amalgamated."
—Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

The Family Lawyer

XXVII.

I HAVE got this far in my manuscript, when a telegram interrupts my labors. The bookstores of Boston have removed my novel "Oil!" from sale, at the instigation of a church censorship. You remember I wrote, a little way back, that when you get a censor you generally get a fool, and sometimes also a knave. So now we shall see!

It was my intention in "Money Writes!" to be judicious, and leave out my own writings. But when you are in a war, you cannot always choose the battlefield; in this case the police department of Boston has made the choice, and so I state that "Oil!" is a novel portraying America's most speculative and spectacular industry, and incidentally picturing the moral and political breakdown of our ruling classes. The censors will pretend to be shocked by half a dozen brief glimpses of Hollywood petting-parties; but what they really want is to shut off a book of revolutionary criticism.

The Boston Herald telegraphs asking what I mean to do; and I answer that I will come and sell the book myself. But meantime the authorities proceed to arrest a twenty-year-old bookseller's clerk and rush him to trial. So here I am on a transcontinental train, on my way to appear as witness for Mr. John Gritz of the Smith and McCance bookstore, in that city of the bean and the cod where Amy Lowell spoke to god, and where Amy Lowell's brother has just been appointed upon a commission to decided the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The officials of the Union Pacific Railroad find out, and give me a taste of Mencken's adventures. The passenger agent at Salt Lake City appears with an automobile and whisks me off to see the great Mormon Temple in twenty-five minutes, and hear the greatest organ in the world play "Annie Laurie"! The Mormon brethren load me up with their propaganda; and now I sit, gazing out at red mountains and fields of young sugar-beets, and reading over again the wonder-story of how a farmer's boy in New York state dug up the golden tablets, Urim and Thummin, and how god sent the angel Moroni to deliver a new gospel, the Book of Mormon. You may doubt the tale, but I have just seen the angel, shining on the top of his temple, twelve feet five and one-half inches high, and made of hammered copper covered with gold leaf.

In all the world it would not be possible to find more naive nonsense than the Mormon mythology; and yet these people have huge granite buildings, and a beautiful city with wide avenues—apparently the angel Moroni revealed the automobile to old Brigham Young. They have several hundred thousand faithful and devoted workers, and control the sugar trust and the copper trust and a large section of the Republican party. I sit and ponder the problem—which is better, to have faith in naive nonsense and build a civilization; or to have no faith whatever, and see your civilization crumbling under your feet?

Which brings us to our next poet, Edgar Lee Masters. Some years ago he published a book of free verse called "The Spoon River Anthology," and all literary America read it and shivered. "Spoon River" is an imaginary village of the Middle West—we may guess that it lies not very far from Petersburg, Illinois, in which Mr. Masters grew up. He imagines a graveyard, with headstones containing epitaphs of an unprecedented sort, telling the truth about the wretches that lie beneath: everything unpleasant in human nature—envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, plus a few feeble gleams of aspiration, inevitably brought to quick extinction. Mr. Masters bears a heavy grudge against his fellow beings, and a still heavier one against the fate which has created them; he is as ingenious as Maupassant in devising situations to expose the irony of mortal hopes.

And then a series of novels, which, like all other novels, are propaganda for a certain point of view. These of Masters exhibit a leisure class, wandering about lost in the midst of luxury, having no idea what use to make of it. Their author once wrote me that I was mistaken in thinking that he did not realize the dominance of economic forces over his people. So perhaps I had better not pass judgment, but simply say that "Mirage" and "The Nupital Flight" are powerful social documents, which have had very little of the critical attention they deserve.

Imagine them being written by an old family lawyer, who sits in his private office and has a string of men and women come before him, revealing the inmost secrets of their lives; all the base things they have done or hope yet to do, their cowardly fears and ravenous greeds. It must be a trying kind of life, and judging from the books of Edgar Lee Masters, the only faith it left him is in Stephen A. Douglas and the pro-slavery democrats of seventy years ago. His heart warms to the "little giant," I think because the reformers fought him.

One other theme moves him to tenderness, and that is boys and the life of boys. But they must be boys of a long time ago, who can be seen through a haze of romance—boys who were simple and natural and jolly, and never had to be reformed with a birch-rod or a trunk-strap! But alas, even these ideal boys grow up, and make a lot of money, and drink cocktails and play with their friends' wives; and what is to be done about it is something concerning which the Chicago ex-lawyer has had no angel Moroni to descend from heaven and tell him—and so the readers of these books will not be led to build granite temples and make the desert blossom with sugar-beets!

(To Be Continued.)

The Embryo of a New Life

By ERDE.

The principal line of political and educational work among the adults in the USSR is carried on in the clubs and reading rooms.

The October revolution has given rise to a huge number of clubs, reading rooms, rde corners, Lenin corners, etc. The extent of activities among the adults in the USSR in the sphere of political enlightment, rational enjoyment and rest may be seen from the following figures: there are at the present time in the USSR 1,860 people's palaces, 3,595 peasant palaces, 6,015 workers' clubs and 25,000 reading rooms. There were in 1915 only 300 people's palaces registered in European Russia. These palaces were oppressed by Czarism.

The political enlightment of adults which has gained momentum in the development of thousands of workers'. clubs and tens of thousands of rural clubs (reading rooms) is not so much a result of the several legal centres of the labor movement of Russia before the revolution as of the underground Bolshevik organizations in which cadres of workers developed and carried on extensive propaganda of ideas for the emancipation of the working class.

* * *

What is our club and reading room?

The clubs help the working man to raise his cultural level, to broaden his professional and technical knowledge. The club gives the worker an opportunity to obtain knowledge in the most popular form, either in the form of questions or answers, in the form of lectures, political circles, industrial circles, circles of current politics, etc. The club develops the self-activity of its members. It is for this reason that the enumerated circles are organised in them. At the beginning of 1926 there were 25,021 such circles in the USSR.

The network of libraries in the workers' clubs deserves special attention. There were in 1923 2,146 such libraries; in 1924 the number was 4,808; in 1926 it was 5,085. The number of books in the libraries was 3,000,000 in 1923 and 15,600,000 in 1926.

The number of clubs in 1925-26 was 4,000 in the cities of the RSFSR. This does not include the Red corners.

An account of the club work of one month (December 1926) gives the following picture: the number of performances was 216 per every hundred clubs; the number of concerts 54, social gatherings 54; lectures 304; living newspapers 87; 6 lectures on industrial questions; 28 question and answer evenings; 5 evenings of self-activity, etc.

The 3,609 trade union clubs of the RSFSR have now 1,165,000 members. The number of red corners is already 27,723.

* * *

Lately the trade unions have begun to reorganize their clubs so as to make them more attractive to adult workers. At the present time the young workers predominate in the clubs. Workers over 30 years of age constitute only 30 per cent of the club membership. This correlation is considered not quite satisfactory. The clubs after their re-organization will become not only centres of mass enlightenment but also places where workers and their families can find recreation to a larger extent than before. Most of the clubs where it is possible for the worker to seek recreation are well-attended by adults after their working hours where they bring their families with them. Women constitute 33 per cent of the club membership.

* * *

Every workers' club, every rural reading room, strengthens the proletarian dictatorship and forges the new elements of life both in the towns and rural districts.

Every reading room serves an average of 18 villages, embracing from 30 to 40 per cent of the population. Two-thirds of the active club members are young peasants. In 1925-26 the agricultural circles in the reading rooms were attended by over 10,000 peasants.

The reading rooms usually organize collective newspaper reading for illiterates. Many reading rooms have their radio and cinema installations. The rural reading rooms are centres of political enlightenment even to a greater extent than the town clubs. The libraries, anti-illiteracy stations, red corners and reading rooms in the villages are all under the auspices of the volost political education committee.

Usually the Communist and Young Communist nuclei take active part in the work of the reading rooms. The teachers, rural correspondents, demobilized soldiers, etc., are also gathering around the reading rooms. The reading rooms help in the work of the different societies such as the anti-illiteracy society, the defense society, etc., explaining their objects to the population.

* * *

The reading rooms establish relations with the cultural and economic institutions such as the agronomical stations, the model farms, the government farms, cooperatives, etc., and help to organize such institutions as creches. They help the schools in their work, etc.

The role of the reading rooms in the cultural life of the rural districts is truly enormous.

The role of the workers' clubs is also very great.

The club and reading room are the embryos of a new life.

The homes which formerly gave luxurious shelter to the manufacturers and business men are now either creches, schools or workers' clubs.

The mansion where Saltichikha (an aristocratic lady who became famous for her cruelty to the peasants) lived and gave the command to whip a girl in the stable, is now a reading room. Times change.

ACCORDING to a report of the International Labor Office of the league of nations 25,000 workers were killed in the United States in one year. This is one-fourth the number of United States troops killed in the world war. Thousands of preventable accidents take place in American industry every year, but the employers are more concerned with making profits than with safeguarding the lives of their employes.

* * *

S. S. KRESGE, the chain store magnate testified in court that he owed his broker $10,000,000 a few years ago. The trouble with the workers is, it seems to me, that they don't know how to borrow money.

Red Rays

ONE of the leading stories in yesterday's morning papers was the marriage of a daughter of the firm of Marcet and Haldeman Julius, publishers of "Little Blue Books," Girard, Kansas. The marriage is not unusual except that the ceremony was performed by a clergyman, despite Mr. Haldeman's (or is it Julius's?) professed atheism, which of course may have gone the way of Will Durant's idealism by now. Had the couple been content with a special edition of the next issue of "Haldeman's Quarterly," they would never get on the front pages of the capitalist papers, but this would be letting a good opportunity to snatch some publicity for "Little Blue Books" slip by.

* * *

AN ordinary marriage, even in the family of such an expert exhibitionist as Haldeman-Julius would pass almost unnoticed if the Ford of literature had not a flair for publicity. So he turned a union that would not tingle the moral nerves of a Vermont cider magnate into a national sensation by calling it a "companionate marriage" which is quite true since the happy couple intend to live together as man and wife. Now Julius and Marcet Haldeman, the good lady who put the renegade socialist in business, have been able to get their effusions on the Associated Press wires, with the result that the sale of "Little Blue Books" should go up sharply.

* * *

STEPHEN RUMSEY is a man after my own heart. He is 105 years old and does not attribute his longevity to following Bernarr MacFadden's advice to the lovelorn or taking sun baths in a non-medical boiler factory. It is comforting to know that Rumsey "ate what he pleased, drank what he pleased and had a good time with the best of them." Here is a chance for a go-getter to make a fortune. The average person is too lazy to take proper care of his health and there is nothing he would like better than to be kidded for cash into the belief that by eating and drinking as he pleased he would live for a century. Be prepared for the establishment of the Stephen Rumsey Immortality Therapeutic Institute.

* * *

A RUSSIAN czarist refugee by the name of Tamara, now living in Greece has developed a technique for keeping her converts to christianity on the straight and narrow path. Just as soon as they sign on the dotted line, she either kills them or marries them. The number of converts consigned to heaven to date by the devout lady is not known, but her evangelical career came to a halt when she was about to "save" her second Chinaman. "When police reached Tamara's room the girl was in prayer. Reverently waiting until she had finished, the officers heard her expound her own worthiness for salvation because of the souls whose eternal bliss she had assured by sending them to the next world at the moment when they were in Heaven's grace." Had Billy Sunday and Aimee McPherson used Tamara's precautions against backsliding, the loss from wear and tear in their business would not be so heavy.

* * *

SINCE writing the above paragraph, I have been informed by a member of the staff who is versed in the history of Mormonism that Tamara's technique is not a new contribution to the art of a soul-saving. The followers of Joseph Smith, who knew the value of political power as well as being in right with god, religiously killed members of the church who showed signs of becoming lukewarm in their devotion to their deity. A Mormon caught going to bed minus his white flannel underwear was considered legitimate prey for the homicidal attentions of any one hundred per cent Mormon who might be hiding behind the curtains. Recently a suspicion has grown among the good people of Salt Lake City that a base motive usually skulked behind the camouflage of godliness that cloaked the Mormon devotion to the tenets of the Smith creed, and Mormons can now shed their white flannels with impunity, while enjoying nocturnal repose.

* * *

SUPREME Court Justice George H. Taylor, Jr., of White Plains needs the alleged wisdom of Solomon to solve a matrimonial tangle that confronts him. A 51 year-old lady wants a separation allowance of $50 a week from her husband as well as generous counsel fees on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, said treatment consisting of her husband's habit of scratching her with a long toe nail, his aversion to taking a bath oftener than once a year and a prankish predelection for wearing a greasy shirt to bed on occasion. There is precedent for granting a separation decree because a husband insisted on sleeping in his boots, but can a man be penalized for letting his toe nails grow?

* * *

UPTON SINCLAIR deserves the thanks of the whole working class movement for his chapters in "Money Writes" that apply the rod of castigation to the poets or those who pose as poets. Of course there are exceptions, and to those poets who can be understood and whose poetry pleases normal human beings or fires the workers with fresh zeal for the class struggle, we uncover our heads. Upton Sinclair makes a few exceptions and like the splendid fellow he is, his wife is one of them. Which is as it should be. —T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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CONFESS PLOT TO MURDER OBREGON IN MEXICO CITY

Two Held for Reactionary Conspiracy

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22. — Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, will make a special report soon to the state department on the decision rendered by the supreme court in the Mexican Petroleum Company's injunction suit, it was learned here today. The ambassador will be assisted in preparing his report by two international lawyers of high standing.

Until these two experts complete their analysis of the official text of the court's decision, Morrow will have no comment to make.

• • •

Oregon Plotters Confess.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—General Roberts Cruz, chief of police of the federal district, today announced that an engineer named Luis Segura, "intellectual author" who inspired the ineffectual attempt to assassinate General Alvaro Obregon Nov. 13, acted in behalf of the Catholic Defense League. Segura is now under arrest, Cruz said. Also being held because of the affair is a priest named Miguel Agustin of Juarez.

"When they were arrested," General Cruz said today, "they were subjected to lengthy interrogatories and confessed themselves to be the authors of the attempt to kill General Obregon. Segura insisted upon assuming all the responsibility in order to have the police cease their activities against his accomplices.

"Segura also confessed to having been the means of securing arms and ammunition to rebel elements [illegible] states of Zacetas and Jal[illegible] be the owner of 7,000 Mauser cartridges."

• • •

Almada Escapes to U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22. — General Hector Ignacio Almada, former chief of staff for General Eugenio Martinez, who initiated a revolt last October by leading four contingents of the federal district garrison, today was unofficially reported to have escaped to the United States. He is said to have been located in San Antonio, Texas, by Mexican secret service agents.

Almada has been sought for weeks in the mountains of Vera Cruz by federal force under General Jose Gonzalo Escobar.

• • •

Reorganize Nicaragua Guard.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 22.—The puppet government of Diaz, Wall Street agent, has drawn up an agreement with American marine officials designed to reorganize the national guard, so that native mercenaries, commanded by United States marine corps officers, can take the place of the American forces that have been waging war against all elements who refuse to submit to the usurpation of Diaz.

Brig. Gen. E. R. Beadle, now in command of the national guard, announced that the work of reorganization was proceeding rapidly and that in the Department of Chinandega effective police methods have been put into effect with the result that the liberal movement is completely extinguished and the population is now "loyal" to the Diaz government.

• • •

Other cheap sensationalism crowded the series of articles against Mexico, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union and China off the first page of the New York American yesterday and its "Mexican expose" was confined to less than a column, most of which was used to call the statement of the Mexican foreign office that the faked documents were offered to one of its representatives at Los Angeles, a lie.

Claims Hearst Had "Documents."

The Hearst publication declares: "This statement issued by the Mexican government is a deliberate falsehood and can be proved as such.

"On the date mentioned—August 24, 1927—these original documents were in the possession of Hearst executives in New York City.

"As a matter of fact, these documents had been in the possession of the Hearst newspapers since June last!

"The fact that these documents were in New York—and not in Los Angeles—on August 24 was known to William Randolph Hearst personally and to not fewer than seven of his executives."

A Feeble Alibi.

Since the Hearst organization is responsible for the series of spurious documents against Mexico it is to be expected that Hearst and his hirelings will endeavor to defend themselves against the charges of the Mexican foreign office that the documents were formerly in the hands of persons who tried to use them for purposes of blackmailing the Mexican government out of $25,000.

In view of the fact that the Hearst publications have formerly been ex-

(Continued on Page Two)

President Coolidge Now Says He "Hopes" He Is Not Asked to Run in '28

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Cornered by newspaper men who have been trying for weeks to get some kind of statement from President Coolidge as to what he meant by "I do not choose to run" in 1928, the President at his regular bi-weekly conference today made a weak gesture, of the same sort, in almost as equivocal terminology. He said he "hoped" that circulation of petitions asking him to run again in 1928 would be discontinued. He did not state he would not give heed to them if they were circulated and presented.

CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST BURNS AND SINCLAIR

Day, Clark, Young Burns, Veitsch Charged

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Acting independently of the grand jury which is investigating the perjury and jury fixing angle of the Teapot Dome oil graft trial, Justice Siddons, the trial judge, today issued summons to Harry F. Sinclair, the oil millionaire; William J. Burns, head of the agency; two assistants of Burns and two of Sinclair, to appear before him Dec. 5 and show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court.

Gordon With Siddons

[illegible] Attorney Peyton Gordon [illegible] the citations, thus appa[illegible]ng over to Judge Siddons [illegible] and probably fore[illegible] f the grand jury and [illegible] that the grand jury [illegible] inish their delibera[illegible]

[illegible] has failed to [illegible]d with fix[illegible] for some [illegible] jocket[illegible] rently [illegible] that [illegible] were [illegible]

[illegible]tion of Navy Waste

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, who was relieved of his job as commandant of the Fourth Naval District after he exposed the tremendous waste in naval expenditures, delivered his first public speech last night since his dismissal, a month ago.

It was very carefully constructed to avoid giving offense to the Navy Department officials at Washington.

Clarence D. Chamberlin, the trans-Atlantic flier, in a short address, drew a parallel between Magruder and himself, referring to the Navy Department's refusal to officially recognize his flight.

Keller, Just Dead, Was Man Who Tried to Stop Whitewash of Daugherty

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—The death here today of Oscar E. Keller, formerly a congressman, calls attention again to the case of Harry Daugherty before the House Judiciary Committee during Keller's incumbency. Keller brought a motion to impeach Daugherty, then attorney general, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and especially for the conduct of the Secret Service, at the head of which Daugherty had placed Wm. J. Burns, owner of a particularly vicious detective company, often charged with perjury and framing evidence.

During a hearing of the committee on the charges against Daugherty in December, 1922, Keller was moved to quit the case in disgust and openly termed the proceedings of the committee a mere "whitewashing" of Harding's attorney general.

PRIEST BARS NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The Reverend Father Cornelius J. Dacey has been censored once again for his stand on race segregation.

When Negroes attended the fashionable St. Paul parish which is frequented almost exclusively by white people, it is asserted that Dacey declared that they ought to support their own places of worship and keep away from St. Paul's Church.

COLORADO MASS PICKETING

Photograph of coal miners marching in orderly procession on way to picket mine. Into just such a group as this the company thugs and state police at Columbine mine opened fire.

Cleveland Whoopee Boys Raise Big Fund; Victims Of System Aid Campaign

(By a Worker Correspondent).

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22—I've been out of a job for over a month and I may have to apply for help soon from a welfare agency. But I don't love them because they might stake me to a meal and a bed.

The capitalists of Cleveland have been collecting $4,600,000 for their annual Community Fund drive. Prisoners in the county jail have donated $6. Isn't it one great joke? The victims of capitalism take up a collection for bigger and better chains. Too bad those boys can't be kept in jail for life.

STOCK DECLINE PAVES WAY FOR BIGGER MERGERS

Big Fellows Take Advantage of Depression

By H. M. W.

Following a week of desperate efforts to stop the downward movement of industrial stocks that characterized the previous week's movement on the stock market, a renewed fall took place on Monday that resulted in the leading stocks again sinking. The last business days of last week witnessed a gradual rise, the principal stocks selling one-eighth and one-quarter of a point higher each day, but Monday's decline completely wiped out all the increases and in some cases brought stocks down to new low levels.

Leaders Decline Rapidly.

A number of the day's declines ranged from 4 to 6 points. General Motors fell more than 3 points and United States Steel common lost more than 2.

On Tuesday, however, industrial stocks were deflected only fractionally from their opening and before the close of the market had practically all recovered, remaining as they were at the low close on Monday. But the two recognized standard bearers, General Motors and United States Steel, although experiencing fractional recoveries in the forenoon of yesterday, again dropped to new low levels before the session was ended.

Meaning of Movement.

The rise and fall of stocks that seems so bewildering to those who regard the movement as a thing in itself, separate from general industrial conditions, is easily understood in the light of the present paralysis that is gradually creeping over all industry.

In every crisis the more powerful financial combinations take advantage of those less fortunately situated and force them to unload their industrial stocks. Preparations are made for new and ever more powerful mergers, concentrating formerly independent concerns into large combinations controlled by the more powerful financial interests.

Taking advantage of the declines of the past few weeks new consolidations are now actually taking place through the purchase of stock on the market. The rises in the price of stocks have taken place as soon as the speculators were aware of the nature of the movement.

New Motor Consolidations.

Hupp Motors and Mack Trucks are the objectives of powerful financial forces that have bought up the stocks of these concerns with a view to consolidating them, possibly with the General Motors group. When a sufficient amount of the stock is in the hands of those working toward

(Continued on Page Two)

SUPREME COURT DUMPS IN WASTE BASKET 17 CASES

Fanciful Reasons Given; "Briefs Too Long"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The Supreme Court, after yesterday indulging in an orgy of reaction, recognizing as legal the "Jim Crow" law of Mississippi segregating colored school children, today arbitrarily threw out petitions for review right and left because ostensibly they made too much work for the court. The justices themselves decided which petition involved too much work, and no one knows whether in any particular case this was the real reason or not.

Laying aside other business, the court at one strike rejected 77 petitions for writs of review and virtually cleaned its docket of these petitions.

Chief Justice Taft, it was pointed out, had indicated a determination to decide these petitions promptly.

The court also rejected four petitions for reviews, because the lawyers made their briefs too long.

Deputy Says Keyes Threw Away Case of Aimee S. McPherson

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—Attacking District Attorney Asa Keyes for his dismissal of the famous Aimee Semple McPherson kidnapping conspiracy case and severely criticizing the prosecutor's office for other official acts, Deputy District Attorney Joseph W. Ryan, who was assigned to investigate the mysterious disappearance of the Angelus Temple evangelist, today resigned from office.

The McPherson woman's case was dropped just at the time evidence tending to convict her of relating a fairy story of being kidnapped by Mexicans while actually indulging in a little seaside love nest with her radio operator. She is a virulent Fundamentalist and an orator against the "Radicals." She is head of a church and an evangelist.

Preacher Who Revolted At Murder of Vanzetti And Sacco Loses Place

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — C. W. Whitmore today was forced to resign from the rectorship of St. Andrews' church, in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Dr. Whitmore's troubles began when he expressed sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti and characterized Judge Webster Thayer, their trial judge, as a murderer. He declared that the Italian radicals were victims of hysterical propaganda against bolshevism.

Coolidge Changes Name Of "Ship Subsidy" for "Indirect Assistance"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — President Coolidge does not favor the Harding ship subsidy program.

Commenting today upon numerous proposals recently advanced for the merchant marine program in the forthcoming session of congress, President Coolidge said he entertained serious doubts as to the possibility of passing a direct subsidy, but feels that "some indirect assistance should be given the merchant marine,

"Tampering" Case

Two U. S. senators and a former ambassador have been subpoenaed to testify in the supreme court "tampering" case against the Rev. E. S. Shumaker, above, head of the Anti-Saloon League of Indiana. Attorney General Arthur Gilliom charges he attempted to influence the supreme court through Senators Robinson and Watson and Henry Lane Wilson.

HOUSE LEADERS WOULD CUT TAX ON CORPORATION

But Must Keep the Big Navy Program Alive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — The House Ways and Means Committee today voted to slash $178,000,000 annually from taxes on corporation incomes. One recommendation would cut the corporation income tax rate from 13½ per cent to 11½ per cent, estimated to reduce the annual tax by $166,000,000.

The other would exempt from taxation the income of corporations totalling $3,000 or less, substituting this for the $2,000 maximum now exempted. This would reduce revenues by $12,000,000.

The committee voted yesterday to cut the income taxes $250,000,000, practically the entire amount from corporation taxes. The Democrats were urging a $400,000,000 cut, but the Republicans, taking orders from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, a wealthy banker and representative of bankers, listened to the voice of Wall Street which wants enough revenue donated by the industrial group to collect Morgan's loans abroad with a big navy.

Youth Deserts French Foreign Legion in Riff

SWANSEA, Wales, Nov. 22. — Wearing only trousers and singlet a youth fell in collapse on the door-step of the village doctor at Langland Bay, Mumbles.

When restored, the youth gave his name as Savage Gaston and said he had deserted from the French Foreign Legion in Morocco and had tramped on foot from Algiers to Freetown by way of Timbuctoo. He said that at Freetown he stowed away on a timber ship and was discovered and put to work. He said when he saw the lights of Swansea from his ship he jumped over the side and swam ashore.

HAWAII FLIGHT STARTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Captain Frederick A. Giles, who took-off today for Hawaii on a projected flight to Australia, passed over the Farallon Islands, approximately 30 miles west of here, at 7.50 a. m.

INTENSE INDIGNATION ALL OVER COLORADO BECAUSE OF SLAUGHTER OF PICKETS AT COLUMBINE MINE

Five Already Dead, Sixty Wounded, Result of Cold Blooded Attack on Strikers

Strike Leaders Arrested But Warrants For Company Official and Gunman Not Served

DENVER, Colorado. Nov. 22.—With a murder toll of five striking miners and a wounded casualty list of sixty including two women hung up by the state constabulary and mine guards, an ominous calm settled today over the industrial battlefield of Colorado.

But a terrible anger has been generated among the workers thruout the state whose indignation is rising to white fury against the murderers who shot down their comrades in cold blood at the behest of the coal operators.

Nearly four hundred members of the state militia are patrolling the Columbine mine district in the northern Colorado coal field. A special train is held in waiting here which will be used in carrying troops to the southern coal fields.

Strikers Arrested.

Four strike leaders are held in jail under heavy guard at Greeley, but tho warrants have been issued for the arrest of Theodore Pert, superintendent of the Columbine mine, and for the under sheriff of Weld County, on a charge of the murder of five miners no arrests have been made yet on these warrants.

Governor Adams announced that he had relieved Louis N. Scherf, commander of the state police, of responsibility for the shooting and murder of the miners. On the contrary, he praised him for his "great patience and wonderful courage."

"Hired Assassins."

David Sheehan, member of a committee of miners, in the northern field, declared that, "The men of the Columbine mine who fired on us are hired assassins of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the miners are seriously considering going to Governor Adams in a body to protest his sending military forces to the northern coal fields."

Sheriff Robinson of Weld County declared that he would arrest the Columbine mine boss and the county under sheriff despite an announcement by the Weld County district attorney, that no complaints or warrants would be recognized except those issued from his office.

War Material.

The streets of the coal towns are deserted. Major A. P. Ardourel, quartermaster-general of the National Guard, is ready with war material for the southern coal field where resentment over the murders in the north fields is growing.

Students of the University of Colorado are on strikebreaking duty with the National Guard. Two war tanks are patrolling the area and the troopers carry full regulation packs.

The Columbine mine has been turn-

(Continued on Page Two)

EVICTED MINERS IN BARRACKS; STICK TO UNION

Injunction at Rossiter Tries to Stop Relief

RUSSELTON, Pa., Nov. 22.—About 155 evicted miners families are living in hastily constructed barracks here, and 250 others are in private homes of their friends, halls and rented shacks.

The barracks, single-story affairs 20 feet wide and 120 feet long, are constructed of single boards and lined with tar paper. Each structure contains twenty rooms 10 feet wide and 12 feet long. Each row is built on posts and is raised off the ground.

Each family of six or less is given two rooms as their "home"; a family of twelve or less gets three rooms, and a larger one, particularly if there are grown children, warrants a four-room "house."

There are no bathrooms in the barracks. Water is obtained from three wells and a spring.

Little children playing about the temporary houses are smiling and apparently cheerful.

Relief for evicted miners should be sent to Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn avenue, Room 307.

• • •

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"We therefore do strictly enjoin and command you, the said defendants, your associates, aiders, abettors, agents and all other persons, that you do from henceforth desist:

Prohibits Picketing.

"From attempting by any scheme, combination or conspiracy among themselves, or with others, to annoy, hinder or interfere with or prevent any person or persons from working for the plaintiff or seeking employment with the plaintiff, or from any and all acts, and from the use of any ways, means and methods, such as assaulting, attempting to assault, beating, threatening, picketing, terrorizing, intimidating and annoying the employes to fear violence in plaintiff's employ, causing explosions, writing or causing threatening letters to be written to employes or families of employes of plaintiff, putting or attempting to put any person or persons in fear which will tend to hinder, impede or obstruct the plaintiff from operating the said Rossiter Mines.

"From picketing and parading in, upon or through the public roads, streets, alleys, bridges, railroads and other places, past, near or in the vicinity or in the neighborhood or leading to the Rossiter Mines or the dwelling houses of the employes of the plaintiff.

Bans Assemblies.

"From loitering assembling or congregating about or near the property of the plaintiff or trespassing thereon, from visiting the dwellings, or boarding houses of the employes of the plaintiff, to intimidate them or their families, from obstructing the streets or roads of Rossiter, from congregating about or near in the town of Rossiter where the employes and their families go, from operating and maintaining automobile patrols on the streets and roads of Rossiter, from erecting or causing to be erected or maintaining bill boards for the purpose of displaying signs warning men to stay away from Rossiter, from congregating on the Magyar Presbyterian Church lot, or any other lot, lots, place or places at the time the employes of the plaintiff enter the mine and at the time the employes of the plaintiff come out of the mine, from singing songs in

(Continued on Page Two)

7 MORE JAILED IN CLEVELAND JOBLESS CASE

Even Councilman Thinks "Democracy" Fails

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—Seven more members of the Cleveland Unemployed Council were arrested last night after they appeared before the City Council to protest the arrest of their leader, Joe Judson, who has been sentenced to 30 days in the Warrensville workshop on a vagrancy charge and whose case is now under appeal. They also complained against police intervention in not allowing hall proprietors to rent their halls to the Unemployed Council for protest meetings. However, they were soon released.

Tom Johnson, Joe Judson, Joe Foley, Sadie Van Veen, Carl Hacker, Sam August and John Boris were arrested, one after the other as each in turn demanded a hearing. They were taken to the city jail while great crowds protested to the police and detectives who scattered themselves throughout the crowd.

"I read that in China, men were thrown in jail for expressing opinions," said Peter Witt, member of the City Council. "Precisely that is happening here. The police department's action reflects the spirit of the Council, and if the denial of the right of free speech is democracy, why did our boys die in France?"

The Unemployed Council will continue its protests, adding the demand for free speech to their other demands.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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CONFESS PLOT TO MURDER OBREGON IN MEXICO CITY

Two Held for Reactionary Conspiracy

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22. — Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, will make a special report soon to the state department on the decision rendered by the supreme court in the Mexican Petroleum Company's injunction suit, it was learned here today. The ambassador will be assisted in preparing his report by two international lawyers of high standing.

Until these two experts complete their analysis of the official text of the court's decision, Morrow will have no comment to make.

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Oregon Plotters Confess.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—General Roberts Cruz, chief of police of the federal district, today announced that an engineer named Luis Segura, "intellectual author" who inspired the ineffectual attempt to assassinate General Alvaro Obregon Nov. 13, acted in behalf of the Catholic Defense League. Segura is now under arrest, Cruz said. Also being held because of the affair is a priest named Miguel Agustin of Juarez.

"When they were arrested," General Cruz said today, "they were subjected to lengthy interrogatories and confessed themselves to be the authors of the attempt to kill General Obregon. Segura insisted upon assuming all the responsibility in order to have the police cease their activities against his accomplices.

"Segura also confessed to having been the means of securing arms and ammunition to rebel elements in the states of Zacetas and Jalisco, and to be the owner of 7,000 Mauser cartridges."

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Almada Escapes to U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22. — General Hector Ignacio Almada, former chief of staff for General Eugenio Martinez, who initiated a revolt last October by leading four contingents of the federal district garrison, today was unofficially reported to have escaped to the United States. He is said to have been located in San Antonio, Texas, by Mexican secret service agents.

Almada has been sought for weeks in the mountains of Vera Cruz by a federal force under General Jose Gonzalo Escobar.

• • •

Reorganize Nicaragua Guard.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 22.—The puppet government of Diaz, Wall Street agent, has drawn up an agreement with American marine officials designed to reorganize the national guard, so that native mercenaries, commanded by United States marine corps officers, can take the place of the American forces that have been waging war against all elements who refuse to submit to the usurpation of Diaz.

Brig. Gen. E. R. Beadle, now in command of the national guard, announced that the work of reorganization was proceeding rapidly and that in the Department of Chinandega effective police methods have been put into effect with the result that the liberal movement is completely extinguished and the population is now "loyal" to the Diaz government.

• • •

Other cheap sensationalism crowded the series of articles against Mexico, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union and China off the first page of the New York American yesterday and its "Mexican expose" was confined to less than a column, most of which was used to call the statement of the Mexican foreign office that the faked documents were offered to one of its representatives at Los Angeles, a lie.

Claims Hearst Had "Documents."

The Hearst publication declares: "This statement issued by the Mexican government is a deliberate falsehood and can be proved as such.

"On the date mentioned—August 24, 1927—these original documents were in the possession of Hearst executives in New York City.

"As a matter of fact, these documents had been in the possession of the Hearst newspapers since June last!

"The fact that these documents were in New York—and not in Los Angeles—on August 24 was known to William Randolph Hearst personally and to not fewer than seven of his executives."

A Feeble Alibi.

Since the Hearst organization is responsible for the series of spurious documents against Mexico it is to be expected that Hearst and his hirelings will endeavor to defend themselves against the charges of the Mexican foreign office that the documents were formerly in the hands of persons who tried to use them for purposes of blackmailing the Mexican government out of $25,000.

In view of the fact that the Hearst publications have formerly been ex-

(Continued on Page Two)

President Coolidge Now Says He "Hopes" He Is Not Asked to Run in '28

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22. —Cornered by newspaper men who have been trying for weeks to get some kind of statement from President Coolidge as to what he meant by "I do not choose to run" in 1928, the President at his regular biweekly conference today made a weak gesture, of the same sort, in almost as equivocal terminology. He said he "hoped" that circulation of petitions asking him to run again in 1928 would be discontinued. He did not state he would not give heed to them if they were circulated and presented.

CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST BURNS AND SINCLAIR

Day, Clark, Young Burns, Veitsch Charged

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Acting independently of the grand jury which is investigating the perjury and jury fixing angle of the Teapot Dome oil graft trial, Justice Siddons, the trial judge, today issued summons to Harry F. Sinclair, the oil millionaire; William J. Burns, head of the agency; two assistants of Burns and two of Sinclair, to appear before him Dec. 5 and show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court.

Gordon With Siddons

District Attorney Peyton Gordon asked for the citations, thuc apparently swinging over to Judge Siddons' attitude, and probably forestalling action of the grand jury and exposing evidence that the grand jury has before they finish their deliberations.

Judge Siddons, who has failed to move against those charged with fixing the trial jury except for some very suspicious fumbling and jocketing of the case, was apparently spurred into action by the fact that the grand jury deliberations were

(Continued on Page Two)

Magruder Speech Avoids Mention of Navy Waste

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, who was relieved of his job as commandant of the Fourth Naval District after he exposed the tremendous waste in naval expenditures, delivered his first public speech last night since his dismissal, a month ago.

It was very carefully constructed to avoid giving offense to the Navy Department officials at Washington.

Clarence D. Chamberlin, the trans-Atlantic flier, in a short address, drew a parallel between Magruder and himself, referring to the Navy Department's refusal to officially recognize his flight.

Keller, Just Dead, Was Man Who Tried to Stop Whitewash of Daugherty

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—The death here today of Oscar E. Keller, formerly a congressman, calls attention again to the case of Harry Daugherty before the House Judiciary Committee during Keller's incumbency. Keller brought a motion to impeach Daugherty, then attorney general, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and especially for the conduct of the Secret Service, at the head of which Daugherty had placed Wm. J. Burns, owner of a particularly vicious detective company, often charged with perjury and framing evidence.

During a hearing of the committee on the charges against Daugherty in December, 1922, Keller was moved to quit the case in disgust and openly termed the proceedings of the committee a mere "whitewashing" of Harding's attorney general.

PRIEST BARS NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The Reverand Father Cornelius J. Dacey has been censored once again for his stand on race segregation.

When Negroes attended the fashionable St. Paul parish which is frequented almost exclusively by white people, it is asserted that Dacey declared that they ought to support their own places of worship and keep away from St. Paul's Church.

COLORADO MASS PICKETING

Photograph of coal miners marching in orderly procession on way to picket mine. Into just such a group as this the company thugs and state police at Columbine mine opened fire.

Cleveland Whoopee Boys Raise Big Fund; Victims Of System Aid Campaign

(By a Worker Correspondent).

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22—I've been out of a job for over a month and I may have to apply for help soon from a welfare agency. But I don't love them because they might stake me to a meal and a bed.

The capitalists of Cleveland have been collecting $4,000,000 for their annual Community Fund drive. Prisoners in the county jail have donated $6. Isn't it one great joke? The victims of capitalism take up a collection for bigger and better chains. Too bad those boys can't be kept in jail for life.

STOCK DECLINE PAVES WAY FOR BIGGER MERGERS

Big Fellows Take Advantage of Depression

By H. M. W.

Following a week of desperate efforts to stop the downward movement of industrial stocks that characterized the previous week's movement on the stock market, a renewed fall took place on Monday that resulted in the leading stocks again sinking. The last business days of last week witnessed a gradual rise, the principal stocks selling one-eighth and one-quarter of a point higher each day, but Monday's decline completely wiped out all the increases and in some cases brought stocks down to new low levels.

Leaders Decline Rapidly.

A number of the day's declines ranged from 4 to 6 points. General Motors fell more than 3 points and United States Steel common lost more than 2.

On Tuesday, however, industrial stocks were deflected only fractionally from their opening and before the close of the market had practically all recovered, remaining as they were at the low close on Monday. But the two recognized standard bearers, General Motors and United States Steel, although experiencing fractional recoveries in the forenoon of yesterday, again dropped to new low levels before the session was ended.

Meaning of Movement.

The rise and fall of stocks that seems so bewildering to those who regard the movement as a thing in itself, separate from general industrial conditions, is easily understood in the light of the present paralysis that is gradually creeping over all industry.

In every crisis the more powerful financial combinations take advantage of those less fortunately situated and force them to unload their industrial stocks. Preparations are made for new and ever more powerful mergers, concentrating formerly independent concerns into large combinations controlled by the more powerful financial interests.

Taking advantage of the declines of the past few weeks new consolidations are now actually taking place through the purchase of stock on the market. The rises in the price of stocks have taken place as soon as the speculators were aware of the nature of the movement.

New Motor Consolidations.

Hupp Motors and Mack Trucks are the objectives of powerful financial forces that have bought up the stocks of these concerns with a view to consolidating them, possibly with the General Motors group. When a sufficient amount of the stock is in the hands of those working toward

(Continued on Page Two)

SUPREME COURT DUMPS IN WASTE BASKET 17 CASES

Fanciful Reasons Given; "Briefs Too Long"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The Supreme Court, after yesterday indulging in an orgy of reaction, recognizing as legal the "Jim Crow" law of Mississippi segregating colored school children, today arbitrarily threw out petitions for review right and left because ostensibly they made too much work for the court. The justices themselves decided which petition involved too much work, and no one knows whether in any particular case this was the real reason or not.

Laying aside other business, the court at one strike rejected 77 petitions for writs of review and virtually cleaned its docket of these petitions.

Chief Justice Taft, it was pointed out, had indicated a determination to decide these petitions promptly.

The court also rejected four petitions for reviews, because the lawyers made their briefs too long.

Deputy Says Keyes Threw Away Case of Aimee S. McPherson

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—Attacking District Attorney Asa Keyes for his dismissal of the famous Aimee Semple McPherson kidnapping conspiracy case and severely criticizing the prosecutor's office for other official acts, Deputy District Attorney Joseph W. Ryan, who was assigned to investigate the mysterious disappearance of the Angelus Temple evangelist, today resigned from office.

The McPherson woman's case was dropped just at the time evidence tending to convict her of relating a fairy story of being kidnapped by Mexicans while actually indulging in a little seaside love nest with her radio operator. She is a virulent Fundamentalist and an orator against the "Radicals." She is head of a church and an evangelist.

Preacher Who Revolted At Murder of Vanzetti And Sacco Loses Place

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — C. W. Whitmore today was forced to resign from the rectorship of St. Andrews' church, in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Dr. Whitmore's troubles began when he expressed sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti and characterized Judge Webster Thayer, their trial judge, as a murderer. He declared that the Italian radicals were victims of hysterical propaganda against bolshevism.

Coolidge Changes Name Of "Ship Subsidy" for "Indirect Assistance"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — President Coolidge does not favor the Harding ship subsidy program.

Commenting today upon numerous proposals recently advanced for the merchant marine program in the forthcoming session of congress, President Coolidge said he entertained serious doubts as to the possibility of passing a direct subsidy, but feels that "some indirect assistance should be given the merchant marine,

"Tampering" Case

Two U. S. senators and a former ambassador have been subpoenaed to testify in the supreme court "tampering" case against the Rev. E. S. Shumaker, above, head of the Anti-Saloon League of Indiana. Attorney General Arthur Gilliom charges he attempted to influence the supreme court through Senators Robinson and Watson and Henry Lane Wilson.

HOUSE LEADERS WOULD CUT TAX ON CORPORATION

But Must Keep the Big Navy Program Alive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — The House Ways and Means Committee today voted to slash $178,000,000 annually from taxes on corporation incomes. One recommendation would cut the corporation income tax rate from 13½ per cent to 11½ per cent, estimated to reduce the annual tax by $166,000,000.

The other would exempt from taxation the income of corporations totalling $3,000 or less, substituting this for the $2,000 maximum now exempted. This would reduce revenues by $12,000,000.

The committee voted yesterday to cut the income taxes $250,000,000, practically the entire amount from corporation taxes. The Democrats were urging a $400,000,000 cut, but the Republicans, taking orders from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, a wealthy banker and representative of bankers, listened to the voice of Wall Street which wants enough revenue donated by the industrial group to collect Morgan's loans abroad with a big navy.

Youth Deserts French Foreign Legion in Riff

SWANSEA, Wales, Nov. 22. — Wearing only trousers and singlet a youth fell in collapse on the door-step of the village doctor at Langland Bay, Mumbles.

When restored, the youth gave his name as Savage Gaston and said he had deserted from the French Foreign Legion in Morocco and had tramped on foot from Algiers to Freetown by way of Timbuctoo. He said that at Freetown he stowed away on a timber ship and was discovered and put to work. He said when he saw the lights of Swansea from his ship he jumped over the side and swam ashore.

HAWAII FLIGHT STARTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Captain Frederick A. Giles, who took-off today for Hawaii on a projected flight to Australia, passed over the Farallon Islands, approximately 30 miles west of here, at 7.50 a. m.

INTENSE INDIGNATION ALL OVER COLORADO BECAUSE OF SLAUGHTER OF PICKETS AT COLUMBINE MINE

Five Already Dead, Sixty Wounded, Result of Cold Blooded Attack on Strikers

Strike Leaders Arrested But Warrants For Company Official and Gunman Not Served

DENVER, Colorado. Nov. 22.—With a murder toll of five striking miners and a wounded casualty list of sixty including two women hung up by the state constabulary and mine guards, an ominous calm settled today over the industrial battlefield of Colorado.

But a terrible anger has been generated among the workers thruout the state whose indignation is rising to white fury against the murderers who shot down their comrades in cold blood at the behest of the coal operators.

Nearly four hundred members of the state militia are patrolling the Columbine mine district in the northern Colorado coal field. A special train is held in waiting here which will be used in carrying troops to the southern coal fields.

Strikers Arrested.

Four strike leaders are held in jail under heavy guard at Greeley, but tho warrants have been issued for the arrest of Theodore Pert, superintendent of the Columbine mine, and for the under sheriff of Weld County, on a charge of the murder of five miners no arrests have been made yet on these warrants.

Governor Adams announced that he had relieved Louis N. Scherf, commander of the state police, of responsibility for the shooting and murder of the miners. On the contrary, he praised him for his "great patience and wonderful courage."

"Hired Assassins."

David Sheehan, member of a committee of miners, in the northern field, declared that, "The men of the Columbine mine who fired on us are hired assassins of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the miners are seriously considering going to Governor Adams in a body to protest his sending military forces to the northern coal fields."

Sheriff Robinson of Weld County declared that he would arrest the Columbine mine boss and the county under sheriff despite an announcement by the Weld County district attorney, that no complaints or warrants would be recognized except those issued from his office.

War Material.

The streets of the coal towns are deserted. Major A. P. Ardourel, quartermaster-general of the National Guard, is ready with war material for the southern coal field where resentment over the murders in the north fields is growing.

Students of the University of Colorado are on strikebreaking duty with the National Guard. Two war tanks are patrolling the area and the troopers carry full regulation packs.

The Columbine mine has been turn-

(Continued on Page Two)

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ntense Indignation Over Killing of Miners

(Continued from Page One)

into an armed camp and the troopers are fed in relays. Two wire fences charged with electricity surround the camp.

The charges against the four strike leaders held in jail are: trespass, invasion, picketing, inciting to picket, intimidation, resisting an officer, disturbance and assault and battery."

Those arrested are: Adam Bell of the I. W. W.; Tom Harris, George Kubick and James Allender, secretary of the Lafayette Coal Miners' Union. Col. Paul P. Newlon, adjutant-general of the National Guard, has a proclamation of martial law in his pocket ready for publication on orders from the governor.

* * *

Revenge By Helping Strike.

The New York Committee of the I. W. W. for the Colorado strikers yesterday issued an official statement as follows:

"Yesterday's action was a repetition of the Ludlow massacre of 1914.

"The striking Colorado miners are going to win their strike, provided that labor helps them by sending food, clothing and funds.

"Any defeat of the Colorado strike would mean a defeat for the entire working class, because it would encourage the master class to beat down the standard of living everywhere. The New York committee calls upon all members of the working class regardless of party or industrial affiliation to avenge the massacre of the six Colorado miners by helping their fellow-workers to win the victory over the feudal Colorado Fuel and Iron Co."

* * *

Trade Union League Demands Support of Colorado Strikers

Calling on the workers thruout the country to support the striking Colorado miners, who are under the murderous fire of the mine owners, the National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League issued the following statement yesterday, thru William Z. Foster, secretary:

The murder yesterday of five striking Colorado miners, the wounding of 20 others, the proclamation of martial law, the mobilization of forces of the employers, the state, police, courts, military, airplanes, tanks, bombs, to destroy the heroic strike of the workers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and other subsidiaries of the oil and steel trusts, must rouse the indignant protest of every honest worker in America.

Class War in Colorado.

It shows again the alignment of class forces, that what is going on in Colorado is a class struggle, that the Colorado miners are fighting not alone their own battle, not alone the battle of Colorado labor, but the battle of the entire body of miners in America and the whole working class. Their losses are the losses of every one of us: their dead and wounded are ours: their victory will be a victory for all workers in America.

Labor Movement Must Help.

In their bitter struggle the Colorado miners must not be left isolated; the entire labor movement of America must rouse itself to come to their assistance. The Trade Union Educational League calls upon all workers to hold meetings of protest, to raise funds, to organize committees for help to the miners, to extend the protest and relief movement to inevery city. Answer the murder of our brothers in Colorado by the mobilization of working class forces!

Smash the C. F. & I. company unions!

Establish the right to organize in Colorado!

Stop the murder of workers by gunmen and state militia!

Victory for the Colorado coal miners!

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, National Committee. W. Z. Foster, secretary.

Evicted Miners Stick to Their Union

(Continued from Page One)

hearing of the employes of the plaintiff of a threatening or hostile nature.

Taboos Financial Aid.

"From suggesting danger to or giving the appearance of dangers to the employes or their families, from saying or doing anything to cause the men to quit or cause men seeking work to refrain from so doing: from interferring with or obstructing men from going to or returning from work; from the use of vile, approbious and ridiculing names or any insulting names and especially the word "scab," from distributing pecuniary contributions, in furtherance of the conspiracy to keep men from employment or seeking employment with the plaintiff, from doing any act to interfere with the right of plaintiff and its employes or persons seeking employment to agree upon such wage as is agreeable to them, from doing any act, directly or indirectly, to test the nerve, courage and strength of those desiring to work."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

INJUNCTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA VIOLATE LAW

President Green Issues Statement at Last

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—In a special article copyrighted by the United Press and appearing in tomorrow morning papers published late tonight, International President Wm. Green declared that the series of injunctions granted by Pennsylvania judges against the United Mine Workers of America violated the Clayton Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Miners hearing this belated statement by Green know what these injunctions are. There is one by Federal Judge Schoonmaker, prohibiting miners and their families evicted from their homes by the coal companies from appealing their cases in the regular manner through the courts, and the injunction of Judge Langham, of Indiana County Court in Pennsylvania, which forbids any relief being given to strikers, forbids them from singing, or from going to the same church with scabs.

Violates Law.

Section 20 of the Clayton act, about which Green was speaking provides that injunctions must not be granted unless immediate and irreparable damage to property is threatened, which is a situation which does not apply in any of the present cases, and goes on to state:

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading" anybody to desist from "any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any part to such dispute. or from recommending, adviisng, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

Court May Debar N. Y. Lawyer Referee; Hint Gas Co. Paid Excess Fee

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Abraham S. Gilbert. New York lawyer and member of United States supreme court bar who served as master in many appeal cases relating to various gas corporations, may lose his right to practise before the supreme court. In a citation issued by that court yesterday, he was asked whether he had received fees and allowances in excess of the amount allowed by the courts.

The citation calls upon Gilbert to furnish reasons why he should not be debarred and punished for contempt of court. The text of the court's order read:

It is ordered that the clerk issue a rule returnable Dec. 12, 1927, addressed to Abraham S. Gilbert of New York City, member of this bar, which shall direct:

That he make written report to this court showing what fees or allowances have been paid to him (also when and by whom paid) for services as master in the several cases reviewed here during the October term, 1921, under the following titles:

Consolidated Gas Company of New York vs. New York and Queens Gas Company, same vs. Central Union Gas Company, same vs. Northern Union Gas Company, etc., etc.

That he likewise report whether he has returned or repaid any portion of the fees or allowances received by him as such master, with dates and names of the parties.

That if he has received fees or allowances as master in any of the specified causes exceeding the maximum amount held by us to be permissible, and has not returned or repaid the excess, then he shall show cause why his name ought not be stricken from the roll of attorneys permitted to practice here and he be punished for contempt or otherwise dealt with as circumstances may require.

NEW TRIAL FOR CARUSO.

ALBANY, Nov. 22. — Francesco Caruso, of Brooklyn, a porter, who killed Dr. Casper Pendola because he believed the latter was responsible for the death of his young son, today won a new trial in the court of appeals. The state's highest court reversed Caruso's conviction and ordered a new trial. Caruso says he struck down the doctor because the physician laughed when he told him his son was dead.

Contempt Case Ogainst Burns and Sinclair

(Continued from Page One)

about to bear fruit in the shape of indictments.

Kidwell Not Called

When Gordon appeared before him today both Siddons and Gordon agreed that the earliest possible moment for the appearance of the principals in the case should be chosen. Gordon declined to ask for a contempt case against Juror Kidwell, who boasted of the good qualities of defendant Sinclair and of Kidwell's "getting an auto as long as this block out of the case." The district attorney said he might do so later.

Day and Clark Named

Those named in the citations besides Sinclair and Burns are:

H. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exportation Co.

A. Sheldon Clark, vice president of the Sinclair Refining Co.

W. Sherman Burns, Burns' son,

Charles Veitsch, manager of the Baltimore branch of the Burns Agency and the "pay-off" man for the Burns "operatives."

Light Sentences

The maximum penalty for contempt of court, if adjudgements should be made, is $1,000 fine and a year in jail for all concerned.

Sinclair already has been convicted in one contempt action. A jury in Federal Court some months ago found the millionaire oil magnate guilty of contempt of the Senate. He is now at liberty on bond, pending an appeal to the higher courts. His conviction in this instance grew out of his refusal to answer questions of a Senate committee that was investigating his leasing of the Teapot Dome reserve from Albert B. Fall.

Names Burns as Chief

Gordon's petition demanded that the citations be issued because "there were large numbers of Burns operatives engaged in close, intermittent, objectionable and improper surveillance of the Fall-Sinclair jurors, their relatives, neighbors and friends." W. J. Burns was named as the operating head of this work.

Sinclair, too, was named as the direct instigator of the Burns operations. The petition set forth that Sinclair "ordered and directed" Day and Clark to engage the Burns men for their "improper surveillance."

The Sinclair orders to the Burns men, it was alleged, were to spy upon the trial jurors, "to bribe, intimidate and influence them, and to do anything calculated to interfere with and impede said jurors in the unbiased discharge of their duties" in the trial of the Teapot Dome oil fraud case, and to "influence, pervert, impede and prevent the due administration of justice, either by corruptly influencing said jurors to decide the issues of said prosecution in favor of the defendants therein, or to disagree as to said issues, by unlawfully spying upon the said jurors for the purpose of concocting false charges against one or more in case such a course should seem advantageous to said defendants with a view of bringing about a mistrial."

Tell of Perjury

Details of the false affidavit regarding an alleged meeting between Juror Norman Glasscock and H. R. Lamb, assistant to the Attorney General, were also reviewed. This affidavit was made by William J. McMullin, known to the Burns people as William J. Long.

McMullin swore that Burns directed him to make this affidavit and furnished him with the license number of Lamb's car for inclusion in the paper.

Man Tried for Killing New York Troopers to Plead Self Defense

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Wilmot Leroy Wagner, on trial here for shooting of two state troopers, will plead self defense. Evidence was today foreshadowed, showing that the troopers charged up the staircase in Wagner's home, with drawn revolvers, without notifying Wagner they were officers.

Lawyers Yield in U. S. Oil Supply Deadlock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (FP).—Secretary of the Interior Work announces that the job of conserving the oil supply of the United States is about to be seriously undertaken. The American Bar Association blocked action for a long time by appointing nine instead of three men as a committee to act with three from the producers and three from the government. Dec. 3 the nine lawyers will choose three of their number to enter the conference, and the three committees will then join in "a consideration of the legal phases confronting the Government and the oil industry," according to Secretary Work.

Anti-conservation tactics by the American Bar Association committee were applauded by oil producers who were opposed to any interference by the federal government with the drilling of new wells.

HIGH COST OF PLEASURE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Le Touquet exceeded Deauville in gambling profits during the season just closed, according to reports published here.

The profits from the Le Touquet Casino amounted to $2,000,000 as compared with profits of $1,750,000 at the Deauville Casino.

Workers Party Building Propaganda Department

Constructing Net-work of Propagandists All Over the Country.

ONE of the younger departments of the Workers (Communist) Party is the one known by the peculiar name of agitprop. The word agitprop is a contraction of the words agitation and propaganda and the department plans the campaigns and educational activities of the Workers Party.

Under this department falls the task of arranging the mass meetings, issuing material dealing with the campaigns of the Party, arranging classes, forums and lectures, planning the publication of pamphlets, books, leaflets, newspapers and magazines in all of the many languages in which literature of the Workers Party is published, guiding the discussions in the Party units and issuing the shop papers and many other similar activities.

The national director of the propaganda department is Bertram D. Wolfe.

Branches in Many Cities.

In each district, a district propaganda, or, more correctly, agitation and propaganda director, is selected, also a special committee to handle the work and similarly there is a director and committee in each city. Finally, each unit of the Party is supposed to have one member entrusted with this work—the nucleus agitprop director.

Since this is a comparatively new department, the various district are at present attempting to build their agitprop apparatus.

New England Quarters at Boston.

In the New England district (district 1) Harry Canter has been selected as district agitprop director. In Worcester, Mass., this work is handled by H. S. Bloomfield, in Brockton by Henry Gage. A district school is being built up with headquarters in Boston, modeled on the plan of the Workers' School in New York.

Big New York Center of Agitation.

The New York District (District 2) has long had a well-functioning agitation and propaganda department. The new director of the department is D. Benjamin. The Workers' School of New York, built up under the direction of the New York agitprop department, has now become the largest institution for working-class education in American and has been converted into a national training school for the Workers Party, as well as an important school for New York and New Jersey workers.

The agitprop director of the Philadelphia district (District 3) is Thomas Foley. The Philadelphia city director is Bernard Herman, and the Baltimore director is L. Berger.

The Buffalo district (District 4) has not yet developed a propaganda department and the work is so far handled by the organizer.

Propaganda for Heavy Industry District.

The Chicago and Illinois district 5) D. E. Early is the director. He, however, is soon to be taken out of the Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania region to organize classes as a circuit teacher. The Cleveland district (District 6) has an active propaganda department and is developing a city school for the city of Cleveland and planning to develop schools in some of the other cities of the district.

In the Detroit and Michigan district (District 7) A. Gerlach is in charge and is assisted by the following city directors: In Detroit, T. Gerlach; in Grand Rapids, J. Ziegler; in Flint, T. Andonoff; in Pontiac, D. Bachoff; in Muskegon, N. Razovich; in Saginaw, J. Zittel. Detroit has a school offering nine courses.

The Chicago and Illinois district (District 8) is directed by Comrade Morris Chilovsky; the city of Chicago by M. Baumstein; Southern Illinois by Carl Mikalachik; and the city of Milwaukee by B. Schklar. Chicago is planning to enlarge its Workers' School.

West and Northwest in Big System.

Upper Michigan (District 9) has as agitprop director Molly Tallentire; the city of St. Paul is directed by M. Pobersky.

The director of district 10 (which covers a big part of the farther middle west) is J. Garfin, of Kansas City; Jennie Rovinsky directs the work in Omaha.

In the far northwest, the only connection so far established by the national agitprop department is Archie Young, of Mt. Vernon, where he is active in directing the campaign of the Party among the farmers of the state of Washington. The district as a whole has so far failed to build up a propaganda apparatus, or, at any rate, establish connections with the national agitprop department.

The California district (District 13) has selected two city directors, W. Schneiderman, of Los Angeles, and Dick Ettlinger, of San Francisco. Ettlinger is the district director.

In Machine Industry Center.

In the Connecticut district, (District 15) the district organizer, George Siskind, is also serving as director of the propaganda department, for the district and for the city of New Haven. The other cities of this district have selected the following directors: Stamford, I. Wofsy; New Britain, V. J. Valley; Collonsville, W. Jardstrom; Naugatuck, J. Borgnis; South Norwalk, A. S. Battone; Torrington, A. Julianni; New London, G. Giullietti; Waterbury, C. Grasnitsky; Hartford, I. Gurevich; Bridgeport, Wm. Sacher.

Building for Communism in U. S.

All of this machinery for carrying on the Party campaigns and educational work has been built within the last month or so, since the Fifth National Convention of the Workers' (Communist) Party. It is destined to become a powerful instrument for the winning of the American workers for Communism and the development of the campaigns that the Party conducts and the carrying on of educational work which will make the American workers in all parts of the country understand better their role in the class struggle. Information about the work of the department of agitation and propaganda can be secured from Bertram D. Wolfe, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

District Organizers Of Workers Communist Party and Addresses

The National office of the Workers (Communist) Party has published the following list of the district organizers of the Party, and the territories included in each district. All wishing information on the Party should write or call on the district organizer of the district in which they find themselves. Those in parts of the country where district organization is not yet established can write directly to the National office, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

District One: Alex Bail, 36 Causeway, Boston, for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire.

District Two: Wm. W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th St., New York City, for New York City, Yonkers, New Jersey (Hudson and Essex counties).

District Three: H. Benjamin, 521 York Ave., Philadelphia, for Washington, D. C.; Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. New Jersey.

District Four: James Saunders, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo, for Northwestern New York State, Erie, Pa.

District Five: A. Jakira, 805 James St., Pittsburgh, Pa., for Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

District Six: I. Amter, 2209 Ontario St., 2nd Floor, Cleveland, Ohio, for Ohio only.

District Seven: A. Weisbord, 1967 Grand River, Detroit, Mich., Lower Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind.

District Eight: Max Bedacht, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., for Northwestern Indiana, St. Louis, Mo., Illinois, Lower Wisconsin.

District Nine: N. H. Tallentire, 210 So. Third St., Minneapolis, for Minnesota, Wisconsin.

District Ten: H. Oehler, Room 1, 207 East 14th St., Kansas City, Mo., for Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, New Mexico.

District Twelve: A. Fislerman, Box 125, Seattle, Wash., for Washington, Oregon.

District Thirteen: E. Levine, 1212 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., for

U. S. State Department Compromises Again in French Tariff Battle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — The latest compromise in the tariff war, which the governments of France and the United States have been waging for the last few months, is the American state department's agreement to modify the system of examining the books of exporters in France. What effect this will have upon the prevailing agreement has not been learned, tho it is reported that the modification may lead to the withdrawal of the special American customs agents in France. It is estimated that between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 of American imports are on their way to France following the partial adjustment of the tariff tangle.

VILLARD, GARRISON TALK WAR

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation and Albert Bushnell Hart of the Harvard faculty debated last night before 500 bankers, business and professional men of the Get-Together Club on the possibilities of ending war.

Villard suggested that power to make war be taken away from the government and put into the hands of the people. Hart held that the structure of society made the abolition of war impossible, "within the near future, at least." There was no decision as to who won the debate.

JUDGES ADOPT "DIVINE RIGHT"

CHICAGO, Nov. 22. — Judges through their misuse of the injunction and the contempt of court power have grafted the principle of "he "king can do no wrong" on American justice. So said John L. Metzen, labor attorney, in a speech broadcast over WCFL, radio station. There can be no equality of justice in the United States as long as the judges are permitted abuse of the powers, he said. Metzen is delivering a series of talks on government by intimidation in the United States.

NEW "FLIVVER" PLANE.

The Chamberlain flivver plane, said to cost only $2,500 retail and to be capable of mass production on the Ford system was described here yesterday by the inventor, a trans-Atlantic flier. Chamberlain insists that eleven year old boys have actually flown his plane, which he calls "foolproof."

Stock Decline Paves Way for Mergers

(Continued from Page One)

merging the two concerns the formal merger will follow as a matter of course, as is always the case.

Industry Hard Hit.

The motor industry shows a startling decrease, even when Ford's suspension of activity is taken into consideration and its effect upon the other producers discounted. Production for the month of October was less by nearly 33 per cent, or, to be specific, a decline in production of 107,850 cars. But even this figure is inadequate to give a correct picture of the actual condition of the industry because the decline had already begun in October of last year. Compared with October of 192, the decrease was 49½ per cent.

The ten month's total decrease from the same period last year is 732,153 cars. Optimists who try to maintain the illusion of "Coolidge prosperity" for political purposes, claim that the shrinkage is due to the curtailment of Ford production. But realists on the stock market scorn the suggestion that almost three quarters of a million prospective purchasers of cars would refrain from buying merely because one manufacturer was out of the producing market.

The explanation for the decline in purchase of motor cars is to be sought in the general slackening of industry and the fact that unemployment and part time employment has made it impossible for hundreds of thousands of skilled workers and small business men to mortgage their future incomes through installment buying. Cheap cars for the well-paid worker are in the class of luxuries and at the first sign of industrial depression the demand for luxuries falls.

Other Consolidations.

The movement of industrial stocks on the market indicates a trend toward mergers in other industries besides motors. This is most clearly revealed in electrical and radio equipment manufacturers and the next few months will witness the swallowing up by the big fellows of many of the smaller fry that have been able to survive as independents during the phenomenal rise of the radio industry.

Confess Plot to Kill Obregon in Mexico

(Continued from Page One)

posed for operating forgery mills makes any testimony of Hearst or any of his executives more than dubious. Only a short time ago the Hearst chain of papers published articles purporting to have been written by Joseph Stalin and N. Bukharin, leaders of the All-Union Communist Party in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which were brazen forgeries. Neither of these revolutionary leaders contributed articles to such papers. That, however, did not prevent the Hearst publications brazenly printing them under the names of Stalin and Bukharin.

Faked In New York.

In their attempts to cover up their fakery the Hearst papers are careful to avoid reference to the proved charge that these so-called "original" documents were changed in the office of the New York American and that three different photos, supposed to be the originals appeared in three different editions of that paper. The proof that these documents were faked in New York was carried in the columns of The DAILY WORKER of last Saturday.

Hearst is silent on the expose in The DAILY WORKER because he knows The DAILY WORKER has the proof, and any attempt on his part to refute the documents published by The DAILY WORKER will result in his publications being exposed to a wider section of the public than already knows about them. He doesn't try to refute them.

As regards the claim of Hearst that the charges of the Mexican foreign office are false those familiar with the duplicity and fakery of his publications can draw their own conclusions.

Promises British Attack.

Following its denial of the charges of the Mexican foreign office the Hearst sheets promise that today they "will reveal how the Mexican government interfered in the internal affairs of England in its efforts to promote Bolshevism."

This is anticipated to be another pipe-dream trying to show that President Calles of Mexico sought to incite the happy and peaceful British workers against the superbly benevolent government of toryism, probably in connection with the recent British general strike, which has been a favorite theme for international forgers.

Treasury Dodges Liquor Issue; Distiller Mellon Won't Ask for Enforcing

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The treasury department will not ask any more money of congress for prohibition enforcement purposes. Assistant Secretary Lowman said yesterday, thus keeping clear of possible wet-dry squabbles in the coming sessions of congress. Similarly, the project suggested by General Lincoln C. Andrews former enforcement chief, calling for semi-official distilleries to manufacture medicinal liquor will be dropped, "since a sufficient supply is already available."

Y. W. L. Membership Meet

A general membership meeting of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held next Friday at 7:30 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and E. 9th St. John Williamson, new district organizer, will report on the recent national convention.

American Troops Are in
NICARAGUA

American battleships unload marines in China, Haiti, The Philippines and other lands of oppressed people.

What does it all mean? How does all this affect American workers? You will find the answer in these interesting books that should be in the hands of every intelligent worker.

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—Last Stage of Capitalism. By Lenin. —$.60—Cloth $1.00
MATERIALISM AND EMPIRIO CRITICISM By Lenin $3.00

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DOLLAR DIPLOMACY A study of American Imperialism by Scott Nearing and Jos. Freeman .50
LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM Jay Lovestone .10
OIL IMPERIALISM Louis Fischer Cloth $2.00

CHINA
THE AWAKENING OF CHINA—Jas. H. Dolsen $.50
CHINA—A Survey Sen Sing Fu .35
CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA Earl R. Browder .25
CHINA IN REVOLT Stalin, etc. .15
CHINA AND AMERICAN IMPERIALIST POLICY Earl R. Browder .05
($2.00 a hundred)

INDIA
MODERN INDIA R. Palme Dutt .75
THE AFTERMATH OF NON-CO-OPERATION — Indian Nationalist and Labor Politics M. N. Roy .50
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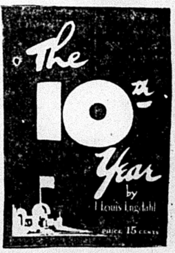

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Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

TROTSKY GROUP HIT BY MOSCOW PARTY SECTION

"Must Liquidate Their Faction,"—Bukharin

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The policies of the Central Committee of the Communist Party were upheld and the policies and methods of the Opposition severely condemned at the opening of the sixteenth conference of the Moscow organization of the Communist Party yesterday.

The members of the Moscow organization unanimously condemned the Opposition, realizing that the Communist Party was successfully pursuing the policy of building up Socialism, without in any way strengthening the position of the boss-peasantry and "Nepmen" as was charged by the Opposition, declared Uglanoff.

Cheer Bukharin.

As Bukharin, speaking on behalf of the Central Committee stepped to the platform, he was greeted by cries of "Long Live the Leninist Central Committee."

Characterizing the Opposition's policy as "Neo-Menshevism," Bukharin declared, "The Fifteenth Party congress will put the question squarely: either the Opposition must liquidate their fraction and repudiate their ideas which are contrary to Bolshevism or the Party will push the Opposition aside and continue on its path toward Socialism.

"The Party," Bukharin continued, "has had enough of the Opposition and will no longer waste time with it.

Urge Cultural Work.

In closing Bukharin urged the necessity of further developing cultural work. Lunacharsky proved Bukharin's statements and showed that the Soviet Union is the only country in the world where the schools have increased. The huge reduction in the number of illiterates is one of the best examples of the cultural achievements of the Soviet Union.

Mme. Krupskaya energetically condemned whose policies, she declared, were inspired by personal motives and not the interests of the working class.

Bukharin's speech was followed by a lively debate in the course of which all speakers, particularly representatives from factory nuclei approved of Leninism and the proletarian line of the Central Committee and energetically condemned the Opposition.

Fascist Terrorists Seize Two On Anti-Government Charges

GENEVA, Nov. 22.—The latest victims in the fascist reign of terror, now gripping Italy, are Ponzio San Sebastiano and General Roberto Bencivenga. San Sebastiano, who was expelled from the fascist party for denouncing the murder of Matteotti and fascist "justice" is accused of corresponding with anti-fascist elements abroad, who are plotting to overthrow the Mussolini regime.

Letters, substantiating these charges, are said to have been found in his possession. He is further charged with aiding the escape of anti-fascisti from Italy. The fascists state officially that San Sebastiano has made a full confession, declaring that his acts were inspired by hatred of the present tyranny. General Bencivenga, who was brought to the attention of the fascist police by frequent mention of his name in San Sebastiano's correspondence, is also reported to have confessed in full.

Extra Guards for House Of Commons as Jobless Miners Demand Relief

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Extra guards were thrown around the houses of parliament yesterday when it was announced that a deputation of the jobless miners who hiked with their leader, A. J. Cook, from south Wales 200 miles to the capital, would lay a demand for alleviation of their sufferings before Premier Baldwin in person.

Arrangements for Baldwin's reception of the miners' delegation are being handled by the labor representatives from South Wales and it is expected they will be completed soon.

The marchers are being cared for during their stay in London by the Bethnal Green community in London's East End.

POWERS ASK THAT LITHUANIA DROP POLISH PROTEST

Want Strong Poland to Menace Soviet Union

GENEVA, Nov. 22.—The governments of Great Britain, France and Italy are reported to have made pressing requests that the Lithuanian government drop its recent appeal to the League of Nations concerning the mistreatment of Lithuanian nationals by the Poles. The three powers wish to support Poland as a buffer against the Soviet Union, at Lithuania's expense.

The Lithuanian complaint grows out of the alleged arrests and deportations of Lithuanians and the closing by the Poles of 48 Lithuanian schools, and a training school in Vilna and Grodno.—

Polish countercharges that the Lithuanian white government has interned 28 Polish school teachers at Varnia, in Lithuania, is regarded as a pretext.

Commenting on this "desperate appeal from the Varnia concentration camp to the Polish people," the Polish educational organization at Kovno, Lithuania, states that it knows nothing about them. While there are unquestionably some Poles at Varnia, there seems to be no record of any school teachers among them.

It is expected that Premier Waldemaras will argue Lithuania's case before the session of the League of Nations which opens here in December and that the Polish foreign minister Zaleski will also appear to state the Polish point of view.

Washington States It Will Only Look On at 'Disarmament' Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22. — The United States will be merely formally represented at the Preparatory Commission for an Armament Limitation Conference, which meets Nov. 30 at Geneva, it was said authoritatively in Washington today.

The meeting was called to take up the appointment of a special committee to decide the "security question"—that is, the matter of interlocking guarantees for defensive warfare. It was on this question that much argument went on in the last so-called "disarmament conference."

STORMS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Many deaths and enormous damage to property, crops and shipping were the outcome today of severe storms of hurricane intensity which swept Southern Spain.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

ATTEMPT TO MURDER OBREGON

These pictures rushed from Mexico City show, top: Auto in which General Alvaro Obregon, former president and again a candidate, was riding when four counter-revolutionists threw two bombs and fired revolver shots at him. Note the broken window and the bomb shell incrustation on door. Below, immediately after the attempted murder, Obregon with slight wounds on hands and face.

A number of counter-revolutionists affiliated with the Catholic Defense League have been arrested charged with the bombing.

Soviet Union Makes New Contact With N. Y. Standard Oil

A contract for large purchases of Soviet oil has been concluded between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Soviet Union, it was learned yesterday. The contract which stipulates the delivery of a minimum of 200,000 tons of oil over a period of six years, was concluded in spite of the attempts of the Royal Dutch Shell (British oil) Company to prevent it.

The new contract, the third signed by the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Soviet Union, will bring the amount of Soviet oil purchased by the Standard Oil to more than 1,400,000 tons a year.

Die-Hard Government Is Likely in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—A Liberal-Catholic Coalition Government for Belgium was in prospect today following the resignation of Premier Jaspar's Cabinet.

Mine and Unemployment Questions to Be Taken Up in Commons Tuesday

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The mine and unemployment questions will come up for discussion in the House of Commons next Tuesday afternoon, Premier Baldwin announced at today's session.

Baldwin evaded the discussion of the mine question last week, leaving the Tory defense to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the board of trade.

Fail to Check Plague As Indian Masses Die

SECUNDERABAD, India, Nov. 22.—A serious outbreak of the Plague here has been taking a toll of 20 lives daily. While health camps have been erected outside the town, the British officials have done little beyond ordering the masses to sleep in the open fields.

Almost nothing has been accomplished towards reducing the rat population which is carrying the plague.

Arrest 57 Militant Workers in Turkey; Police Fear Strike

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22. — Fifty-seven Communists have been arrested in the new "red raids" following the arrest of nine labor leaders and intellectuals yesterday. The arrests were made at Smyrna and Adana.

The Communists are charged with having instituted an organization "contrary to law." The recent tobacco strike at Constantinople which followed the refusal of tobacco workers to pay a day's wages to the government aviation fund, has alarmed government officials.

Establish Argentine To Brazil Air Service

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 22. — A regular mail service was established today between Buenos Aires and points in Uruguay and Brazil to expedite mail deliveries to the United States and Europe.

Picture of a Chinese Contryside

By SCOTT NEARING

PEKING, China, (FP) (By Mail) —We ran out of Peking to the end of the railroad; took bicycles, and started across the fertile plain. "Another month, and we might have gone with a Ford," our guide explained. "But it is out of the question now. The bridges have not yet been put in."

"Were they washed away?"

"No, taken up for the summer. You see," he went on, "we get most of our rain in July and August—the bulk of it in July. These rivers rise fast and spread across the plain. If the bridges they build here were left up, they would wash away, so they take them down. You will see for yourself in a moment."

• • • •

We turned out of the road; dismounted; waded ankle-deep through a sandbank; crossed a mud-flat, and found ourselves beside a fast-moving stream less than a hundred feet wide. Men were at work on the bridge. They had put in wooden bents or piers at intervals of about ten feet. Timbers were laid across these bents, the long way of the bridge. Crosswise on the timbers were bundles of cornstalks, covered with about 8 or 10 inches of dirt. That was the bridge, good for 9 months, and stored for 3.

As this bridge was not yet in working order, we made our way to a point on the bank where a flat boat was ferrying passengers and freight. Two carts drove on the flatboat, followed by 4 loaded donkeys. When the load was on, and the passengers properly distributed, the boatmen polled to the middle of the stream, stuck for a few minutes on a bar, waded waist-deep till the boat was again free; collected about one-quarter of an American penny from each passenger, and then held the boat against the bank while the passengers and freight went ashore. The ride was inexpensive, but it took us about 20 minutes to make that hundred feet.

and heap mounds of earth over the graves. The farmer out of respect for his ancestors, must not disturb these mounds, which serve to break up the little fields into still smaller patches.

We visited the place in September. The farmers were harvesting corn, millet, sorgum and beans. They were planting wheat. All of the harvesting was done by hand. The ears were broken from the corn stalks; the stalks were cut about a foot above the ground and stored for fodder and fuel. The corn stubble was then dug up, the dirt shaken off the roots and the whole bundled and stored for winter fuel. Sorgum and millet stubble were treated the same way. Even the corn leaves and the weeds lying about the fields and the grass and weeds from the waste spots along the roads were raked or cut for fodder and fuel.

As the summer crops came out, the land was ploughed and sowed to wheat. The plough had a single handle, and was shod with an iron point which dug a trench very much like that made by a shovel plow. It did not throw a furrow, so that there was no possibility of turning the top of the soil under.

Wheat is planted in rows. According to one plan, furrows are run about 20 inches apart. On another system 2 furrows are run 20 inches apart; a space of about 3 feet is left, then come 2 more 20-inch furrows, and so on. The wide space of this latter plan allows for cultivation and makes it possible to sow a second crop (beans, for example) while the wheat is still in the ground.

• • •

After the wheat has been dropped in the open furrow by hand, a boy or woman is hitched to a stone, shaped like a lemon—about 18 inches long and perhaps 10 inches through at its greatest diameter. The puller then drags this stone the length of the furrow to pack the earth immediately over the wheat. The entire field is then harrowed with a wooden, horse-drawn harrow, or else raked by hand. The reaping of the wheat is done entirely by hand. Men, women and children take part in this work. In the height of the harvest, men get as much as one Mexican dollar a day (45 United States cents). When, however, a man hired out as a farm hand by the year, he received from $18 to $30 (Mexican) per year, beside his room and board.

After a crop like millet, wheat or black beans had been reaped, it was stacked, dried, and taken to the threshing floor. In this district most of the households had their own threshing floors—a level piece of land, dry, clay-covered, and beaten hard. The floor was carefully swept. The material to be threshed was spread in a circle. If animals were to do the threshing, a bullock or pony, mule or donkey drew a stone roller round and round over the stalks. Quite frequently the threshing was done by hand with sticks or flails. The stalks were then forked to one side; the floor was swept and the grain separated from the chaff by throwing it into the air with a shovel. The wind blew the chaff away and the grain fell to the earth. Finally the grain was sifted, and the cleaning process was then complete. Again the floor was swept, the stalks were spread out, and subjected to a second threshing process.

After the grain was cleaned, it was either bagged and stored, or else it was taken to the nearest market-village on a market day and offered for sale. When a buyer was found and a price was agreed on, the bag of grain was taken to the official measurer of the market, who had an official measure. The measurer measured the grain, collected his fee, and the customer paid his reckoning and went off with his purchase.

Japanese Soldier Tries To Petition Mikado; He Will Get Year in Jail

TOKIO, Nov. 22. — For attempting to draw the attention of the emperor to the sufferings of the lowest caste soldiers in the Japanese army, Taisaku Kitahara, himself a soldier of the outcast class, has been court martialed.

The incident occurred during the recent maneuvers when Kitahara tried to reach the emperor with a tion stuck on the point of his bayonet. The soldier was instantly seized and the emperor passed coldly by.

Kitahara's act violates an ordinance providing a year's imprisonment for the offender and it is believed that the victim will be made to serve an additional year in the army, besides.

The officers of the soldier's regiment instantly resigned.

Rayna Prome, Who Aided Revolution In China, Now Dead

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—Rayna Prome, young American journalist who devoted five years of her life to the Nationalist movement, died in Moscow yesterday. The German embassy physician who attended her ascribed her illness to a cerebral abcess.

Rayna Prome edited the Peoples' Tribune, a militant Nationalist paper at Canton and later Hankow. Her husband William Prome managed the Nationalist News Agency.

Paying tribute to the valuable service which she rendered to the Chinese revolutionary movement, Michael Borodin declared, "This young American rendered invaluable service to the highest traditions of America. She spared no sacrifice to help slaves to freedom."

White Slavery Among "Blessings" of U. S. Rule in Philippines

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 22. — Financial returns from the municipal treasuries of the suburban towns near Manila show that 40 per cent of the municipal revenue of these towns comes from licenses granted to cabarets and roadhouses the insular government therefore has decided to take into its own hands the maintenance of "proper decorum" in these towns.

USSR WILL ASK DISARMAMENT AT GENEVA MEETING

Will Remove Capitalist Armament Excuses

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The Soviet Union will advocate complete and immediate disarmament at the Geneva arms conference at the end of this month, declared Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs in a statement issued late last night.

If capitalist countries propose gradual disarmament such a proposal will also be acceptable to the Soviet Union, Litvinoff said.

No More Excuses.

The Soviet Union will participate in the conference, Litvinoff indicated, less in the hope that the capitalist countries will consent to disarmament than in an effort to "deprive the enemy of a chance to attribute possible failure to Russia's reluctance to disarm."

• • •

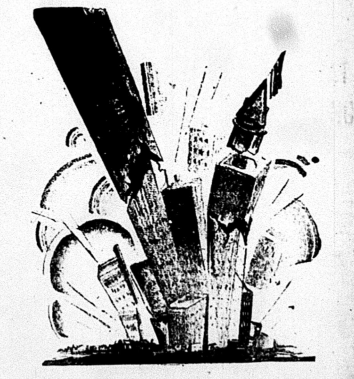
Capitalist countries have long used as an excuse for their failure to seriously consider any disarmament proposal the refusal of the Soviet Union to participate in the Geneva conference. The Soviet Union refused to participate in meetings at Geneva because of the unpunished murder of Vorovsky, Soviet delegate to the Lausanne conference. The Vorovsky incident was settled between the Soviet Union and Switzerland early this year.

Natives Hit Taxes; British Murder Two Solomon Islanders

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Two natives were killed and one seriously wounded by British marines landed from the cruiser Adelaide to crush a native revolt in the Solomon Islands, according to dispatches received here from Wellington, Australia. Forty-five natives were arrested.

The natives revolted several months ago, charging brutal exploitation and excessive taxation. A British tax collector is alleged to have been killed by the natives.

Premier Bruce of Australia declared several weeks ago that the despatch of the "Adelaide" was not intended to be punitive, when Australian labor protested against the expedition.



Wrecking the Labor Banks

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

By WM. Z. FOSTER

Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers.

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BOOKS

"THEY TOOK TWO WORKERS—"

SACCO AND VANZETTI: LABOR'S MARTYRS. By Max Shachtman. International Labor Defense. 25 cents.

WITH the number of political and labor frame-ups ever on the increase and with a new Sacco-Vanzetti case looming on the horizon this excellent booklet is doubly interesting. It is interesting because it tells the story of Sacco and Vanzetti in a vivid and colorful manner and it points the militant way to successfully combat the frame-up as an institution.

The International Labor Defense deserves much credit for getting this much-needed booklet out so soon after the murder of the two revolutionaries. It is attractive, well printed on excellent paper and sells at a price that should place it in the hands of very intelligent worker.

The rapid-fire narrative starts with the Palmer raids of 1919 and moves at a quick pace on to the fateful morning of the 23rd of August, 1927, when Sacco and Vanzetti heroically met their deaths.

Shachtman's booklet definitely exposes the utter futile and tragic muddleheadedness of the Boston Defense Committee. He is merciless with the vacillating, easily-fooled liberals. Discussing Gov. Fuller's report Shachtman says, "Lies, insinuations, gestures, words, words, words. That was the statement of Governor Fuller who, The Nation has assured us, had won a reputation for courage and independence, who was honest and fearless." And then later:

> "Not only Thayer, but every prosecution witness in the filthy frame-up was graduated with Harvard honors by Lowell and his commissioners. The classical comment was made on the testimony of one of the most reprehensible witnesses, Lola Andrews: 'The woman is eccentric, not unimpeachable in conduct; but the committee believes that in this case her testimony is well worth considering'
>
> "After all, why not?"

* * *

And as one reads of the infamous, blood curdling frame-up with its all-too-tragic conclusion one feels with the author, a justifiable contempt for the puny defense committee in Boston which blocked and sabotaged every militant proposal which might have saved the two tortured martyrs.

> "The liberals nursed and fondled their illusions, but the militant workers would have none of it. They knew, as Sacco and Vanzetti knew that only the daily, persistent mobilization of the people, the masses, held any guarantee for vindication and freedom. Their bitter experiences in the struggle against the oppressing class had taught them to look for no mercy from that quarter."

The booklet ends with a spirited appeal to the workers to build a "warm and living movement of labor for the defense of the victims of class justice. It must be a militant army of fighters who resist the persecutions of the blood-thirsty master class with their organized might."

This booklet is particularly interesting with the Greco-Carrillo frame-up now before the workers of America. From it one learns that it is quite obvious that the only tactics which will defeat the frame-up are those of militant mass action such as strikes, demonstrations, mass meetings.

—CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM SPEAKS.

CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS. By Sir Frederick Whyte, Oxford University Press. 1927. 78 pp. $1.

THIS "brief review of the history of British relations with China" was published under the auspices of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs. In the preface, we are told that the views expressed in the book are not the official views of the Institute, because that body "as such, shall not express any opinion on any aspect of international affairs." Whatever be the implication of this disacknowledgment, there can be no doubt that the book has absolutely no claim to be an impartial and scholarly study. Indeed, it is by no means too strong a characterization to say that it is primarily an apology for British imperialism in China.

Sir Frederick divides the history of China's relations with foreign powers into four periods; namely, the period of Chinese seclusion and foreign exclusion—from early times to 1793; the period of European admission—from 1793 to 1861; the period of European aggression—from 1873 to the Great War, and the period of Chinese revolt—from 1900 onwards.

It will readily be seen that this arbitrary division is at once mechanical and meaningless, and conceals the real character of imperialist encroachments in China. Compare Sir Frederick's method of approach with, for instance, that of Mr. Wong Ching-Wei in his **China and the Nations**, and one will not fail to see how much more scientific and penetrating the latter is.

In treating of the period of Chinese seclusion, Sir Frederick complains vehemently of the "extractions, restrictions and indignities inseparable from the Chinese trade." (p. 2.) That complaint may have been justified. But Sir Frederick should have, in fairness both to his readers and his conscience, shown that much of these "restrictions and indignities" were largely a result of the lawless character of early foreigners, more particularly those from the British Isles, who went to China in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. (See Davis: **China and Chinese and Asia: Studies in Chinese Diplomatic History.**)

As an apology of British imperialism, it is not surprising at all to find Sir Frederick justifying the Opium War of 1839 and the Arrow War of 1856; defending the Anglo-Japanese Alliance "as an asset of no mean value" (p. 11); hailing the Consortium as the "only remaining bulwark of her (China's) political integrity" (p.. 22); claiming for Great Britain the credit of initiative in calling the Washington Conference; declaring complacently that "China was the chief—and, indeed, a very large—beneficiary" of the Washington Conference (p. 27) and insinuating naively that the "wonderful work of Sir Robert Hart in the Customs Administration, and the no less brilliant, though more meteoric, triumph of Sir Richard Dane in reorganizing the Salt Administration, both of which so greatly enhanced the British prestige, might be repeated in other fields"! (p. 36.) It will be a very tedious operation to take Sir Frederick to task at every point. The reviewer will simply refer those who wish to learn the truth of these things to Wong Ching-Wei's **China and the Nations**, Elinor Burn's **British Imperialism in China**, Wellington Koo's **Status of Aliens in China** and **Essays on the Chinese Revolution** compiled by the Chinese Young Communist Party.

* * *

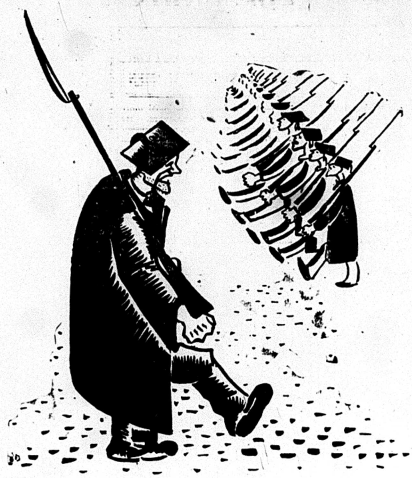
The apologetical character of the book becomes even more distinct when Sir Frederick begins to review the "main features of British policy" (pp. 34-38). In this section, the author deliberately abandons the impersonal third person "Great Britain" in favor of the more direct and personal "we" and "us." Thus, on page 35, the author says remorsefully that "they (British statesmen, from Gladstone onwards) and **our** modern Chinese critics alike forget that **our** main purpose (in waging the Opium War) was to secure both equal status and security for **our** nationals in China, and that other nationals did not fail to profit by **our** action, leaving **us** to bear the brunt of the odium." (Boldface ours.) The policy of Great Britain towards China is said to have been "dictated principally, if not solely, by the commercial interest" (p. 34). She has never had any imperial aspirations **in the Far East.** "Even the acquisition of territory . . . was made in order that **British merchants** should have a secure base for their lawful occasions" (p. 34). Wherever this argument does not seem, even to the author, to square very well with facts, the author finds shelter in the supposition that "Great Britain was drawn forward on the road to territorial acquisition, against her will, and against the fundamental principle of her policy in China till, at the end of the century, she found herself on the brink of the 'Partition of China'" (p. 35).

Elsewhere the author says the main motive of his bighearted government is the altruistic one of helping China to establish a stable government, presumably a monarchical government, for "it was well known that in the opinion of the British Government . . . a limited monarchy under the Manchus was probably the most advantageous government for China" (p. 14). Thank heavens! fortunately "England did not wish to force that opinion on the Chinese" (p. 14). Finally, a book like this will not be complete without a vehement denunciation of Soviet Russia. To Sir Frederick's warped mentality, the purpose of that country in China is none other than "to reassert the territorial rights and claims which had been established by the autocracy" and "to pursue the traditional policy of Russian penetration" (p. 29).

As an apology of British imperialism in China, the book is as good as any of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speeches. But as an impartial and scholarly study of China's foreign relations (if, by chance, the author had this in mind), it is a total failure.

—TI-TSUN LI.
(University of Wisconsin.)

THE NEW GOOSE-STEP



Drawn by M. Pass.

TWO STUDENTS AT COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK ARE SUMMARILY SUSPENDED FOR CRITICIZING JINGO DRILL AT THE INSTITUTION.

The Case of Greco and Carrillo

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

THE Italian community in New York like foreign communities is very clannish. Drawn together by national and cultural ties, they live in groups and neighborhoods of their own. A large section of the lower end of New York is known as "Little Italy." Here the wares from the old country are temptingly offered for sale, here the musical Italian language is heard in the streets. All are known to each other. Even those who have moved away from the congested quarters of "Little Italy" to the more spacious, but less colorful parts of the Bronx and Brooklyn, live on streets on which Italians are to be found almost exclusively.

Greco and Carrillo were known to their fellow-countrymen. They were industrious, honest workers who took an active part in the life of the community. They were both members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Locals 63 and 149. The news of the beastial atrocities of the fascisti at home in Italy aroused them to protest against the murderous regime. They attended meetings and discussed with their fellow-workers the things which were of interest to them as anti-fascist workers.

Six weeks elapsed between the day of the demise of Carisi and Amorroso and the day of the anti-fascist raids on which Greco and Carrillo were arrested. During these six weeks Greco and Carrillo worked and went about their business, they did not hide nor act in a suspicious manner. They had never been arrested in their lives before. Nevertheless they were "identified" and charged with first degree murder.

The fascisti who identified Greco and Carrillo as the "murderers" of Carisi and Amorroso were members of the "squadrista." The squadrista are those in the fascist organization who volunteer to operate in squads; punitive, marauding squads. These military units are officered, uniformed and armed. They parade, salute and take salutes and when marching past the reviewing stand utter their barbaric fascist war-cry. For what purpose is this foreign military organization maintained here in America? Imagine what would happen if a militant labor group armed themselves with steel-tipped whips and loaded walking sticks and paraded through the streets of America!

The titular head of the squadristi in Italy and America is Mussolini. Initiation rites take place when new recruits are sworn in, and the recruit swears, with his hand on a dagger and a bible, that he will defend at all costs the fascist regime at home and abroad. Mussolini is the god of these military squads and violence, torture and perjury the altar at which they worship.

Recently Il Duce wrote in his paper "Populo d'Italia":

"Is it not criminal insolence for the unclean reptiles of the Italian subversive parties not yet stamped out by the Fascist Party, to raise a howl if some traitor to fascism is more or less noisily chastised. . . . He who betrays, perishes."

Imagine the effect of words such as these on a lawless military organization composed largely of the same class as is the personnel of the east side New York gangs. It is reasonable to assume that if the punishment for betrayal, i. e., being an anti-fascist, is death, on a lesser occasion it might be convenient to frame up two innocent workers as is the case with Greco and Carrillo or an attempted murder as in the case of Giacomo Caldora, the fascist leader who broke away from the Fascist League of North America and formed Il Duce Fascist Alliance.

When the news that Greco and Carrillo were being held for the murders of Carisi and Amorroso reached Rome, Dr. Di Marzio, general secretary of fascist branches of foreign countries, started to pull international diplomatic wires which gives the case an international aspect of great importance.

Di Marzio wrote to the American ambassador, Fletcher, and asked that the envoy do everything in his power to see that Greco and Carrillo were punished to the fullest extent of the law. No question was made of the guilt or innocence of the two imprisoned workers. It was enough for Di Marzio to know that two anti-fascisti were arrested in New York to set the machinery going to do the men to death. It is more than reasonable to assume that the July 11 raids were ordered from Rome and that Di Marzio's letter to Fletcher was part of a carefully laid plan which was to result in the death of two anti-fascisti.

Fletcher replied: "I received your most courteous letter dated July 12, in regard to late arrests made in New York on the killing of Carisi and D'Ambrosoli. I am sure that every attempt will be made to secure the guilty justice. With cordial salutations, Fletcher."

It will be seen from this letter that Di Marzio knew of the arrest of Greco and Carrillo on July 12, one day after the raids. It is known that the Italian Embassy in Washington directed the raids and agents of the fascist government in America worked in cooperation with the police. Detective Casso, who built the case against Greco and Carrillo and who concocted the fantastic yarn about Carlo Tresca and Dr. Fama planning the assassination, is an intimate friend of Count Di Revel and is known as an avowed fascist.

Thus all the agencies of persecution were brought to play to bring about the frame-up of the two workers, the fascist government in Italy, the American ambassador in Rome, the Fascist League of North America, and an important and a responsible fascist police officer in the pay of the city of New York.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

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The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

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DRAMA

Emil Jannings in German Made Picture at the Cameo

Emil Jannings

ALL that in which Emil Jannings glitters is not gold. And neither is "Husbands Or Lovers," now showing at the Cameo Theatre. It is a revival of an old German picture from the pre- (movie) historic era of peg-top pants and long skirts and does no credit to the Emil Jannings and Conrad Veidt of today, both of whom it features. No picture having two such stars is a total loss. There was some good screen acting even in those days. Generally however, it is painfully over-acted, even in occasional outrageous "ham" fashion. A hokum-loaded set of sub-titles does not help it. Above all the story is guilty. It's the eternal triangle again, and—believe it or not—the wages of sin is death! The poor woman makes a deviation from a straight matrimonial line and what happens to her would make any undertaker happy.

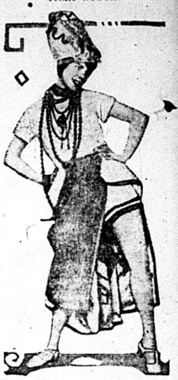
The story is taken from the Russian and was originally produced some years back under the name of "Nju," which happened to be the name of the woman in the picture.

The story is taken from the Russian. Unless the producers have tampered with the story, I'll wager that after the October uprising, the Cheka had the author on their visiting list.

Much of interest on the same program at the Cameo Theatre, is "The Eternal Student." Here is authentic material from Jewish life, or so it seems. The Eternal Student of the Talmud and the Torah, giving a lifetime to the study of Jewish religious laws, in the Yeshiva, undergoing the greatest privations, everlastingly asking "What Does It Teach Me?" This is what you will ask at the abrupt conclusion of a picture that promises so much, that is so well directed, so capably acted . . . but which ends in unconvincing Zionist high ecstacy.

—W. C.

TILLI LOSCH



In Max Reinhardt's production of "A Midsummer's Night's Dream," at the Century Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

"Porgy," the Theatre Guild production of the Negro folk play, by Dorothy and Du Bose Heyward was transferred from the Guild to the Republic Theatre, Monday night.

Fannie Brice returned to vaudeville at the Palace in "Words and Music" by Ballard MacDonald. Other acts are: Billy Rose, Jesse Greer and Cole Porter; Rosita and Vivian Duncan; Yvette Rugel; Frank Davis and Adel Darnell; Ruiz Rosita, with Gel-Mann's Novelty Quartette; Joyner and Foster; Claude and Lucille Fondaw and The Kitayamas.

Camila Quiroga, and her dramatic company from the Odeon Theatre, Buenos Aires, will open a two weeks engagement at the Manhattan Opera House, December 5, with "La Fuerza Ciega' (The Silent Force) by Martinez Cuitino. "The Silent Force" is a drama of the typical cabarets of the underworld of Buenos Aires.

Margaret Anglin will make her reappearance "Electra," at the new Gallo Theatre, on Wednesday night, Nov. 30. The play will be continued through the following week, with matinees on Fridays and Saturdays. Ralph Roeder, who played Orestes in Miss Anglin's Spring production of the play at the Metropolitan Opera House, will have the same role in the revival.

Carl Reed announces the opening of a new play, "Let's Move," Monday, November 28, at the Klaw Theatre. Russell Mack heads the cast, which also includes Betty Lawrence, Maude Eburne, Russell Fillmore and Dorothy Tierney.

George Cukor is directing "Trigger," the Lula Vollmer play which Richard Herndon has placed in rehearsal.

Frederick Lonsdale's "The High Road" will be produced by Charles Dillingham in January with Ina Claire playing the principal role.

"Martine" by Jean Jacques Bernard, recently acquired by the American Laboratory Theatre, will be produced in January by that organization.

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

BOOTH 45 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed.&Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Thurs.&Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs.&Sat. 2.30

Frances Starr in the new comedy
IMMORAL ISABELLA? w. Julius McVicker
RITZ Th., W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed.&Sat. 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiv'g)

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs.&Sat. 2:20

Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62d St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2

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Mon. Eves. Only "IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
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Times Sq. Thea., 42 St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

Peggy Wood will act the role of Portia when George Arliss appears as Shylock in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" which Winthrop Ames will present here in January.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
TARASOVA
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Knabe Piano

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Chicago Labor News

By Federated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—More unemployment exists in the Chicago building trades a tpresent than has at a comparable period for several years, is the statement of J. J. Conroy, secretary of the Chicago Building Trades Council. Building trades unionists are feeling the effects of a depression in construction here, he said, which is the result of over-activity in previous seasons. However, some effects of the depression are being counteracted for union building tradesmen by more favorable agreements which are being made with contractors, Conroy declared.

* * *

Musicians' Home.

A new home for the Chicago Musicians union which will incorporate a theater or concert hall is contemplated, E. A. Benkert, union secretary, announces. Within 90 days definite plans for erection of the building will be under way, he said. The Musicians now own their building at 175 W. Washington St. It is dubbed "too old." The present headquarters is also the meeting place of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

* * *

Greek Workers Organize.

Greek restaurant workers, many of whom are forced to work 12 hours a day as waiters and waitresses in Chicago, are looking to the Hotel & Restaurant Employes Int. Alliance, for relief.

In the past three weeks more than 700 Greek workers have been organized, union officials announce. These workers are themselves rising against the long hours and small pay.

* * *

Hit Injunctions.

"Where is that Boasted Democracy?" is the title of an Armistice Day editorial in the current Federation News, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, attacking recent uses of the injunction against workers and adverse decisions of the courts. Referring to a decision of the U. S. court of appeals that former members of the Chicago Carpenters council violated the Sherman antitrust act by refusing to use non-union materials, the Federationist says: "If workers are compelled to handle non-union material, and are considered violators of the law if they refuse to do so and quit their employment in a body, the denial of which amounts to involuntary servitude, where is liberty?" It also asks "where is this boasted freedom?" when yellow dog contracts exist.

* * *

Doctor's Union.

The Chicago District Diagnosticians union, believed the only physician's organization in America affiliated with a labor federation, plans to demand an increase in wages. The doctor's union is composed of physicians employed by the city health department.

With the aid of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to which it is affiliated, the union received a wage increase of $15 a month last year. The city doctors now get $115. According to Dr. M. J. Sullivan, president, "the city doctors do $600 a month work for $115" based on the general medical rates. "We make 8 calls in a typical day and for them receive but $3.90," he said.

6 Window Cleaners Held for Trial on $26,500 Total Bail

Six of the 10 members of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union who were arrested in the police industrial squad raid on the strike headquarters last Friday are to be tried on felonious assault charges, Peter Darck, secretary, reported last night. Total bail demanded in the First Magistrate's Court when they were arraigned was $25,000.

"Our ranks have been drawn closer by the efforts of the employers and their company union to break our strike thru the aid of the New York police department," Darck said.

In response to a call for financial aid sent out by the executive board of the union the following organizations have forwarded checks: Six branches of the Workmens' Circle, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Associated Musicians of Greater New York, Local 302; Millinery Hand Workers, Local 43; Paper Box Makers' Union; Cigar Makers' Union, Local 144; Building Service Employees' International Union; Fur Dressers' Union, Local 2, and many others. The call for money was endorsed by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council.

New Device to Throw Waiters Out of Jobs

(By Federated Press.)

Good-bye waiters and waitresses when the newest food-serving device is installed in the restaurants. Drop your orders in the slot and soon up pops the first course on a panel in the center of your table. The new device suits those who want a little better arrangements than the familiar cafeteria or automat. It was displayed at the national hotel exposition here.

Many Unions Here Pledging Support to I. R. T. Employes

The New York labor movement continued yesterday to rally to the support of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America in its move to organize the workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., James H. Coleman, union organizer, reported yesterday.

New pledges of support have been sent by the Barbers', Typographical, Furriers', Jewelry Workers' and Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions, Coleman reported.

The Carpenters' Union is expected to get in line this week. The Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union membership may be "deputized" as traction union organizers.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is expected to return to New York today. It is believed he will remain until Friday, when the injunction sought by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. in its effort to outlaw organized labor will be submitted to the supreme court with arguments.

* * *

(By Federated Press.)

Important aid to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in their fight on the injunction forbidding attempts to unionize the elevated and subway employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. is pledged by the executive committee of the Bricklayers', Plasterers' and Masons' International Union.

"We intend to have our members carry Amalgamated membership applications when riding on the transit lines and to interview every transit employe they meet on the subject of joining, said John ill, chairman of the bricklayers' and plasterers' executive committee, in a public statement.

Gill says jail threats will not scare his men. "Since our protest is against the institution of the labor injunction and not against any particular court order, I think we should continue our work regardless of any court order," he said. Then, he said, the world would see whether scores of thousands of free American working men could be crammed in jail.

Addressing himself to James H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated Assn., the bricklayers' chief declared: "You can depend on us to the limit. We know the labor movement is on trial. We cannot get any further with this movement unless we take each other's troubles seriously. We know we may be next. The bricklayers have fared well at the hands of unionism. Time was when we worked for $2 a day. Today the minimum in New York for all our associated crafts is $14 a day for journeymen and even our laborers get a minimum of $9 a day."

Dry Politician, Sent To Jail, Threatens Political Pressure

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22. — Edward S. Shumaker, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League denied having requested Senator James E. Watson to call upon the Republican State Committee to condemn Attorney General Arthur L. Gillion for making a motion before the Supreme Court that Shumaker's sentence from 60 days in the State Penal Farm and fine of $250 for indirect contempt of court be increased.

Gillion accused Shumaker of corruptly attempting to influence the decision of the court in his case.

COURT KILLS THREE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22. — Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, convicted of killing Mrs. Snyder's husband, Albert Snyder, Queens County art editor, lost their appeal for a new trial in a decision handed down at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the court of appeals, New York State's highest tribunal.

The court also affirmed the conviction of Charles J. Doran, youthful Albany slayer, who occupies a cell in the Sing Sing death house near Mrs. Snyder and Gray, convicted of killing Raymond E. Jackson. Judges Lehman and Cardoza dissnted in the Doran decision.

FIGHT JERSEY DEATH LAW.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—A new league for the abolishing of the death penalty has been formed here, and the first meeting is called for Dec. 1. The argument used in the call is that recently the court of pardons has recognized that several persons convicted of murder are probably innocent.

McGRADY CALLS WORKERS GRADUATES OF GUTTER AT MEETING OF N. Y. UNION OF TECHNICAL MEN

By a Worker Correspondent.

The DAILY WORKER carried an article Tuesday, Nov. 17, entitled "A Worker Talks with McGrady." In this article we are told that McGrady, the A. F. of L. labor official, became all of a sudden very much interested in having The DAILY WORKER distributed and also made the surprising remark: "Go back to your comrades and tell them that the gangster McGrady helped you to distribute The DAILY WORKER."

The worker very aptly put questions to McGrady about his activities and his connections with the Furriers' Union recently. How Mr. McGrady answered these questions the writer of the article did not tell us. I presume that Mr. McGrady neglected to answer.

McGrady's "Americans."

Nevertheless, our "good friend" McGrady did say something Monday night that may throw light on this subject. At a meeting of the Union of Technical Men McGrady was invited by Frayne to address those present and induce them to join the union. During his talk McGrady compared the conditions of the manual workers with the mental workers. He pointed out quite correctly that the manual workers in many cases were drawing higher salaries, had better working conditions and enjoyed more respect from their employers. He continually flattered the men present by referring to them as the "cream of the people," the "real Americans," "the brains of America."

"Gutter Graduates."

He told them that the furriers and other manual workers were getting anywhere from $60 to $120 a week. He didn't tell them how many weeks during a year they worked. He told them that they got all this thru organization, which is true, but then he took a lot of credit for himself. He told the men that they must become "salesmen" and must sell the union to the unorganized "cream." I guess he must have had experience in selling unions.

In his wind-up, as he was reaching his climax, he was saying, "You men of years of training, YOU graduates of colleges and universities, what do you get, while those foreigners, many of whom can neither read nor write in any language, those——" and here he groped for the appropriate term—"those GRADUATES OF THE GUTTER,——"

This ought to explain Mr. McGrady's activities in the Furriers' Union and incidently help to form answers to the questions put to him.

ONE OF "THE CREAM."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EDITORS' ASSOCIATION HEAD EASILY WON OVER TO SIDE OF POWER TRUST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — C. A. Cobb of Atlanta is president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association, and he is about to make a report to the convention of that body, in Chicago, hostile to public ownership and operation of the power plant at Muscle Shoals. He is expected to endorse the Madden bill, which is favored by Chester Gray, legislative agent for the American Farm Bureau Federation, which would hand over the plant to the American Cyanimid Co., one of the private bidders.

Recently Cobb appointed two other men to act with himself as a special committee to report to his association, in the hope of getting the farm publications to conduct an editorial campaign for the private leasing of the government plant to the Cyanimid concern. When the three men came to Washington on a "study" expedition, they were taken in hand by Gray. The latter, although he testified in favor of government power plants in connection with flood reservoirs along the Mississippi, is opposing public operation of the big plant on the Tennessee River. He says the power should be devoted to making farm fertilizer under the Cyanimid patents.

Gray's organization is allied with the Natl. Electric Light Assn. in a Committee on Relationship Between Electricity and The Farm, in which various government departments are also represented. The power companies furnish the headquarters in Chicago, and most of the funds. They are trying out experimental farm service of electricity in certain spots in Minnesota, New York, Missouri, Alabama and California.

Gray's visitors were able, in two days in Washington, to find time to talk Muscle Shoals with Coolidge, Jardine, Cottrell and Dr. Wood, in the administration; also with Beasley of the Alabama Power Co. lobby and Worthington of the Tennessee River Improvement Assn. lobby, which favors the Cyanimid bid for the Shoals lease.

Smith and Hoover Lead Straw Vote; Look Toward 1928

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Gov. Al. Smith of New York is picked as probable winner, by 737 editors and 334 political leaders who answered a questionnaire as to probable nominees in the presidential race of next year. This straw poll was taken by Geo. B. Lockwood of the reactionary National Republic, and it applied to republican as well as democratic candidates. Lockwood wants to kick a G. O. P. winner before the campaign starts. He used to be secretary of the G. O. P. national committee.

Smith's rivals in the democratic party scored as follows: Reed, 163 editors and 111 political leaders; McAdoo, 102 newspapers and 34 politicians; Meredith, 110 newspapers and 33 political experts.

Hoover Also Leads.

Hoover leads the republican field, but has not a majority over his nearest two rivals combined. First choice in the judgment of the editors was: Hoover 577, Lowden 518, Hughes 218, Dawes 88, Curtis 39, Borah 28 and Longworth 11. This was before Curtis became an avowed candidate and before Willis tossed his hat into the ring. It was also prior to the agreement of the western insurgents to support Norris. Political leaders showed first preference in this order: Hoover 267, Lowden 248, Hughes 115, Dawes 60.

Hoover strength was indicated in most of the states, as was also the support for Dawes and Hughes. Lowden strength was chiefly in the Mississippi Valley, where he is now fought by the Norris-Borah group.

Most significant is Lockwood's observation that "the support of Hughes and Dawes is almost identical and may turn to the one or the other before or during the convention. It is by no means certain that Gov. Hughes will enter the race unless developments indicate at least an even chance of securing the nomination."

SODA JERKER DOOMED.

The day of the soda jerker is nearing an end. A new machine appearing on Broadway yesterday, automatically vends drinks at five cents each. According to Frederick E. Gray, the inventor, more than 3,000 persons patronized his 10-machine "sodamat" during the first two hours it was opened.

Strike for Unionism; Expect Girls to Join

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 22.—Ten male workers, mostly Negroes, employed by the Up-to-Date Laundry Co., went on stike yesteday as a protest against the discharge last week of the two men for union membership. Fourteen girls employed in the laundry are expected to join the strike.

Six thugs employed by the New Jersey Laundry Owners' Association were at the laundry gates this morning to intimidate the workers. They were unsuccessful. Strike headquarters have been established at the Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St., where meetings will be held daily.

Daily Worker-Freieht Ball at the "Garden"

The first annual DAILY WORKER-Freiheit ball will be held at Madison Square Garden Dec. 17. Features announced thus far include various native dances and a motion picture showing scenes of the Russian Revolution. The sponsors plan to make the ball a yearly event.

HEBREW TRADES ASK COURTS TO DESTROY UNION

A drastic injunction prohibiting the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union from functioning as a labor union is demanded by the United Hebrew Trades.

A temporary injunction was served Tuesday on I. Wasserman, secretary of the union, which prohibits the organization from calling union meetings, carrying on ordinary office details or calling itself by its rightful name.

A petition for a permanent Injunction will be argued today at 10 a. m. in the Brooklyn supreme court before Justice Richard May. He issued the temporary injunction yesterday.

Signed By Feinstein.

The United Hebrew Trades request for the injunction is signed by Morris Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and Samuel Heller and H. Rilbner, officials of the right wing dual clerks' union. According to Wasserman the right wing organization has eight members in addition to its two officials.

Two other injunction cases, sponsored by the right wing, are docketed for the Bronx County court this morning. These injunctions would prohibit the union from picketing the Kimberg grocery, 294 Cypress Ave., and the Herzog store, 521 E. 137th St. Strikes were called in both stores several months ago.

Assemblyman Henry O. Kahn is the union's attorney in both the Brooklyn and Bronx cases.

European Labor Eyes Greco-Carrillo Case As Trial Here Nears

The full weight of the International Labor Defense is behind the movement to expose the frame-up of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, who will go on trial in the Bronx Dec. 5, charged with the murder of two fascists last Decoration Day, Rose Baron, local secretary of the defense organization, announced last night.

During this week in New York a corp of workers will distribute 25,000 leaflets in Italian and English announcing a mass protest meeting on behalf of the prisoners to be held Sunday, 2 p. m., Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Speakers will include Arturo Giovannitti, poet; Carlo Tresca, editor Il Martello; W. W. Weinstone, district organizer Workers (Communist) Party; Robert Minor, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

That the Greco-Carrillo case is becoming an international case is evidenced by the fact that leaflets, posters, pamphlets and articles are already being circulated thru Europe and Latin America, Rose Baron said.

Word has been received at the offices of the International Labor Defense that committees thruout the United States which acted in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti are being mobilized again for the defense of Greco and Carrillo.

The Bronx section of the International Labor Defense will hold an open air meeting Thursday, at 163rd St. and Prospect Ace. In Harlem the International Labor Defense will hold an open air meeting at 110th St. and Fifth Ave. Friday night.

Chicago Police Ordered To Start Assassinations; Use Rifles in First Kill

CHICAGO, Nov. 22. — Twelve hours after Chief of Detectives William O'Connor of Chicago issued his drastic decree to "kill all gangsters," Police riflemen brought down the first victim, Frank Herbert, who may or may not have been a bootlegger.

Following what Chief O'Connor says was an attempt on his life by a gangster who pulled a gun on him, the command was issued.

Answering a call that two suspicious characters were seen Sergeant John Gibbons and his squad rushed to "investigate."

"Get 'em, men, fire low!" yelled Gibbons.

Detectives guns blazed.

Herbert fell to the muddy pavement, writhing with mortal wounds.

Los Angeles to See "Breaking Chains" Film

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 22.—"Breaking Chains" an interesting motion picture of the Soviet Union will be shown at the National Theatre, 2229 Brooklyn Avenue, Thursday evening December 8th, Saturday matinee December 10th and Sunday matinee December 11th.

The picture has created a real interest wherever it has been shown and no doubt the Los Angeles workers will receive it with great interest, especially since there has been no motion picture shown direct from Russia for the last two years.

The picture will be shown under the auspices of the Worker's Aid Committee with Comrade Paul C. Reiss in charge. All working class organizations are requested to keep the dates open and purchase tickets for their respective members. Reserve your seats now by writing to 122 West 3rd Street, Room 104.

Dates for other parts of the state will be announced later.

ZINN MASS MEETING

Arthur Zinn, militant cloakmaker, is slated for release from Welfare Island Jail this morning. A banquet to Zinn and Max Bernstein, another cloakmaker recently out of jail, will be held Saturday night at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St.

A mass meeting also has been called by the Cutters' Welfare League of the nIternational Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for Saturday at 2 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino.

Soviet Information Bureau Head Spikes Hearst 'Plot' Yarn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. (FP).—Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Soviet Union Information Bureau in Washington, has issued to the press a denial of the authenticity, and of any basis in fact for, the alleged red plot documents published by the Hearst papers. These documents purported to show that President Calles of Mexico ordered public funds of his government to be paid out for Communist propaganda purposes. They named the Soviet Union legation in Mexico City.

"The attempt to bring the Soviet Union into the sensational Mexican 'documents' published in certain newspapers is both crude and disingenous," said Skvirsky.

Recalls European "Plots."

"According to the 'documents,' money was to be paid from Mexican government funds to one Pablo Palovichi for transmission to 'Mr. A. B., secretary of the Russian Legation in Mexico.' There is no secretary with such initials attached to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. I have never heard of any Palovichi.

"On their face the 'documents,' with the accompanying explanatory news story, are wholly ridiculous. They recall the documentary fabrications circulated for some years in European capitals by the forger Druzhelovsky, who confessed after his capture in the Soviet Union during the past year. None of the statements in regard to the Soviet Embassy in the Mexican 'documents' has any basis in fact."

DISCOVER NEW COMET.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Discovery of a new comet moving across the constellation Pisces was reported yesterday as the result of photographic work by the Bergedorf Astronomical Observatory.

Although invisible to the eye, the comet approximates the size of a star of the thirteenth magnitude and was picked up by the lens of the observatory camera.

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MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets.
ELLA SEIFIN, Recitation. LUCY ERBE, Soprano.
LUBA KAZANJIAN-SUNI, Dancer.
Concert Trio. International Orchestra. Freiheit Singing Society.
TICKET 50c. WARDROBE 15c.
Tickets at Daily Worker Office, 521 York Ave.; Freiheit, 317 S. 5th St.; Litvakoff's Drug Store, 1000 N. 43rd St.; Olkin's Drug Store, 2500 N. 33 St.

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(Friday, Saturday, Sunday)
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Call at the local office, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago (or write, or phone Seeley 3562) for Bazaar materials, contribution lists, ticket-series, etc.

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Assistant Editor....................WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Ludlow, 1914--Columbine, 1927

The mist of mass murder which has been in the Colorado air for a month has been precipitated in a bloody rain. Not quite as bloody but just as brutal as the Ludlow holocaust is the slaughter at the Columbine mine.

The class struggle in Colorado is sharp as the crack of the rifles in the hands of state police which sent their deadly missiles into the bodies of unarmed workers—men and women.

Who are the heroes hailed by the capitalist press?

Are they the men and women of the mining camps, led by I. W. W. workers, who faced with their bare hands the forces of Rockefeller's state government armed with every device of modern warfare, who gave their lives that company unionism would be smashed and the labor movement be stronger?

No, the heroes of the capitalist press are the well-armed thugs who murdered at the orders of the capitalists of Colorado.

Brave men these. The capitalist press is able to report that one was hit by stone and one had a finger slashed.

Governor Adams praises Louis N. Scherf, who gave the order to fire. Lieutenant Linderfeld was likewise praised by Governor Ammons of the same state at the time of the Ludlow massacre.

Ludlow had its Linderfeld. Columbine has its Scherf.

But these individuals are only instruments. They make no policy and give orders that have been given to them.

Back of Linderfeld stood Rockefeller and his government, back of Scherf stands Rockefeller and his government.

An Ammons becomes an Adams, one a republican, the other a democrat, but both are representatives of American capitalism and both strew the bloodstained ground of Colorado with the bodies of murdered miners and their wives.

Our heroes are the men and women of the working-class who died that others of their class might breathe a little more of the air of freedom. Cynics will say it is not wise to die for such small gains but the wisdom of capitalism's apologists is confounded by the fact that the working class wades for a long while thru its own blood before it wins power.

Then, as throughout the capitalist world since the Russian revolution, wiseacres substitute wailing for wisdom.

Slowly but surely the American working class is building the traditions of struggle and sacrifice which together with organization, class-consciousness and militant leadership will enable it to bring crashing to the ground the whole structure of capitalist imperialism.

The main task now is to allow no specious pleas of official leaders who have surrendered to the capitalist rulers of America to conceal the implications of the struggle in Colorado or to picture it as an incident isolated from the whole struggle of the American masses.

The struggle in Colorado differs only in detail from the struggle of the miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, from the struggle of the traction workers in New York, from that of the needle trades workers, from the struggle of the automobile workers, from the struggle of textile workers, north and south—it is a part of the Americal class struggle.

Every time the armed forces of a state government appear openly as instruments of the capitalist class as in Colorado, every time an injunction is granted by a federal court which outlaws unions and the efforts of workers to organize, every time the capitalist press lauds the murderers of the striking workers, every time a worker is jailed for activity in the class struggle, the lie is given to the upholders of capitalist "democracy" in and out of the ranks of the working class.

The working men and women of the Colorado coal fields have proven their loyalty to their class and the organized labor movement.

To these heroic workers must go our undying gratitude and unswerving support.

The martyred dead in Colorado have become at once the symbol of our oppression and the inspiration for victorious struggle against it.

It is not true that "the path of glory leads but to the grave" as poets say, but that for the working class the graves of those who fall in the class struggle mark out the path to victory.

After recognizing as legal the "Jim Crow" law that segregates colored children from white in Missouri schools the United States supreme court developed a tired feeling and threw out several petitions because the briefs were too long. It was unfortunate for the lawyers who drew up the briefs that they were not demanding anti-labor injunctions. But in that case one short sentence would be sufficient.

* * *

'The great only appear great when we are on our knees; let us rise." This is a motto apparently unknown to the crawling officials of the American Federation of Labor who are on their knees before Coolidge, begging for relief for the miners. The miners should either make them get off their knees or stand them on their heads.

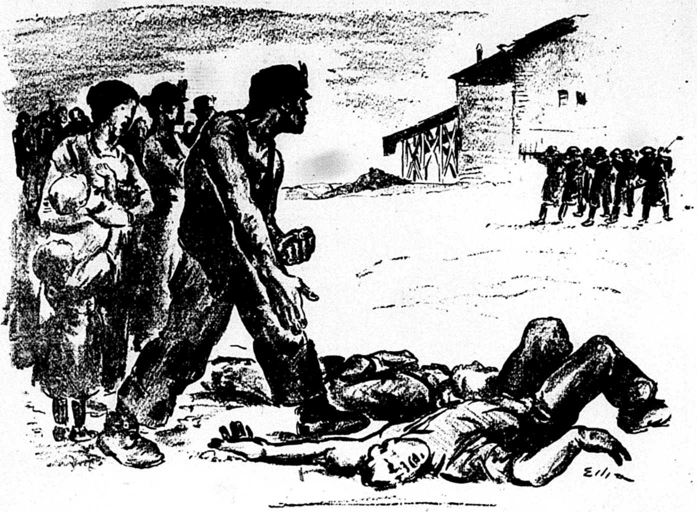
* * *

Samuel Untermyer, the well-known lawyer would solve the traction problem in New York "with fairness to the car rider, the city and the company." Naturally Samuel forgot the traction employes. Their's not to ask him why; their's but to slave and die. What would Untermyer say if the traction employes decided to do a little thinking, solving and acting on their own hook one of these days? They are the bosses as soon as they feel that they are, or at least soon afterwards.

* * *

Matthew Woll declared that nothing would please the employers better than to see the American workers organize a Labor Party. Nothing, except to see them continue following Matthew's advice and voting for the republican and demecrat parties.

"MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE" By Fred Ellis.



"Machine guns and rifles mow down peaceful pickets at Columbine Mine of Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. Pickets had not even pocket knives."—Denver, Colorado dispatch.

Money Writes

By UPTON SINCLAIR

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXVII.

Adonais

I COME now to the dearest friend I ever had among men. Since he is gone, there seems a large hole in the world.

It was Jack London who gave him to me, some twenty-five years ago, sending me a book of poems, "The Testimony of the Suns," by George Sterling. In the fly-leaf he wrote, "I have a friend, the dearest in this world." Since friendship is a thing without limits, I also took possession of this poet. We corresponded for seven or eight years, and then I went to California to visit him, and stayed several months at Carmel. A year or two later the fates played a strange prank upon us—he lost his heart to the woman who was later to become my wife.

How much of that strange story will it be decent for me to tell? It is hard for me to judge, because what the world calls "tact" is not my strong point; and I cannot ask my wife, because she is ill, and since our friend's dreadful death, I do not mention him. Some day the story will be known, because he wrote her a hundred or so of sonnets, the most beautiful in the world. For sixteen years his attitude never changed: her marriage made no difference—when he came to visit us, he would follow her about with his eyes, and sit and murmur her name as if under a spell; our friends would look at us and smile, but George never cared what anyone thought. All his life long women had flung themselves at his head, and he had given them the pity and sympathy his gentle nature could not withhold. It was the tragedy of his fate that the woman he respected was the one he failed to win. When first he met her, he wrote in a copy of "The House of Orchards," "I have thought of this as my last book. Do you wish it to be the last?" But later he wrote, "To know that you live is enough. You have given me back my art."

When he first met her, and was bringing her a sonnet every day, they were walking on Riverside Drive in New York, and I chanced to come along. She was working on a book, and I, with my customary reformer's impulse, remarked, "You have been overworking; you are worn out." She answered, "This poet has just been telling me that I look like a star in alabaster." "Well, I think you look like a skull," I said and went on, leaving the poet grinding his teeth in fury. "Some day I am going to kill that man!" he exclaimed; and his companion replied, "That is the first man that ever told me the truth in my life. I am going to marry him!"

So she did; and for a while there appeared a certain element of acerbity in the criticisms which George would pen upon the margins of my manuscripts. But tenderness and patience were the least contribution I could make to our friendship; so I would laugh, and presently George would grow remorseful, and tell me that maybe I was half right after all.

There were two men in him, and a strange duel forever going on in his soul. In his literary youth he had fallen under the spell of Ambrose Bierce, an able writer, a bitter black cynic, and a cruel, domineering old bigot. He stamped inerasably upon George's sensitive mind the heartless art-for-art's-sake formula, the notion of a poet as a superior being, aloof from the problems of men, and writing for the chosen few. On the other hand, George was a chum of Jack London and others of the young "reds," and became a socialist and remained one to the end. Bierce quarreled with him on this account, and broke with him, as he did with everyone else. But in art the Bierce influence remained dominant, and George Sterling would write about the interstellar spaces and the writhing of oily waters in San Francisco harbor, and the white crests of the surf on Point Lobos, and the loves of ancient immoral queens.

After which he would go about the streets of New York on a winter night, and come back without his overcoat, because he had given it to some poor wretch on the bread-line; he would be shivering, not with cold, but with horror and grief, and would break all the art-for-art's-sake rules, and pour out some lines of passionate indignation, which he refused to consider poetry, but which I assured him would outlive his fancy stuff.

At the time of our "mourning pickets" on Broadway, during the Colorado [illegible] of 1914, George was in New York, and his "star in alabaster" was walking up and down eight hours a day amid a mob of staring idlers, her husband in jail and only a few "wobblies" and Jewish "reds" from the East Side to keep her company. George appeared and offered her his arm. "Go away," she said: "this is no job for a poet!" But of course he would not go; he stuck by her side for two weeks, and up at the Lamb's Club, where he was staying, the art-snobs and wealthy loafers "joshed" him mercilessly—some even insulted him, and there was a fight or two. During these excitements George wandered down to the Battery, and looking out over the bay he wrote that stunning poem, "To the Goddess of Liberty."

Oh! is it bale-fire in thy brazen
 hand—
The traitor-light set on betraying
 coasts
To lure to doom the mariner? . . .

You will find that in my anthology, "The Cry for Justice." Also his song about Babylon, which really is New York, and San Francisco too:

In Babylon, high Babylon,
 What gear is bought and sold?
All merchandise beneath the sun
 That bartered is for gold;
Amber and oils from far beyond
 The desert and the fen,
And wines whereof our throats are
 fond—
 Yea! and the souls of men!
In Babylon, grey Babylon,
 What goods are sold and bought?
Vesture of linen subtly spun,
 And cups from agate wrought;
Rainment of many-colored silk
 For some fair denizen,
And ivory more white than milk—
 Yea! and the souls of men! . . .

Also I mention his tribute to the Episcopal church—and others—quoted in "The Profits of Religion"—

Within the House of Mammon his
 priesthood stands alert
By mysteries attended, by dusk and
 splendors girt,
Knowing, for faiths departed, his own
 shall still endure,
And they be found his chosen, untroubled, solemn, sure.
Within the House of Mammon the
 golden altar lifts
Where dragon-lamps are shrouded as
 costly incense drifts—
A dust of old ideals, now fragrant
 from the coals,
To tell of hopes long-ended, to tell
 the death of souls.

I have told how my friend Mencken asked me to write about Sterling without mentioning alcohol. The first time I visited George I was to be the orator at a dinner of the Ruskin Club in Oakland, and George was to read a poem. We met at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, and George drank a couple of cocktails on an empty stomach, and we set out. On the ferry-boat I had difficulty in understanding his conversation; and finally the painful realization dawned over me that the great poet was drunk. My own father had been a drinking man, and several of my relatives in the South, so I was no stranger to the spectacle; but this was the first time I had ever seen an intellectual man in that condition; and the next day I wrote George a note, saying it was too painful, and I was not going to stay at Carmel. He came running over to my house, and with tears in his eyes vowed that he would never touch another drop while I was in California. Sometimes I have wished I might have stayed the rest of my life; it might be that is the greatest service I could have rendered to the future.

From that day on I never saw George with any sign of drink on him. He visited us at Croton, and went over the huge manuscript of "The Cry for Justice," and chopped down some dead chestnut trees and cut them up for our fireplace. He was an athlete, and beautiful to look at—a face like Dante's; grave and yet tender, and a tall, active body. We have a snapshot of him in bathing trunks, standing upon the rocks of Point Lobos with an abalone hook in his hand, and nothing more graceful was ever planned by a Greek sculptor.

George went back to San Francisco and lived at the Bohemian Club, where some admirer had bequeathed him a room for life. It is a place of satyrs, and the worst environment that could have been imagined under the circumstances. George had begun his drinking with Jack London and Ambrose Bierce, and then it was all gaiety and youth, the chanting of George's "Abalone Song," and the "grove play," and the Bohemian "jinks." But later on in life it becomes something different. Others may sing the romance and the charm of San Francisco; to me it is a plague-city, where all the lovely spirits drink poison—first Nora May French, and then Carrie Sterling, and then Jack London, and then my best of friends.

George had more admirers than any other man I ever knew, and he gave himself to them without limit. When they were drinking, he could not sit apart; so tragedy closed upon him. He would come to visit us in Pasadena, and always then he was "on the wagon," and never going to drink again; but we could see his loneliness and his despair—not about himself, for he was too proud to voice that, but for mankind, and for the universe. It may seem a strange statement, that a poet could be killed by the nebular hypothesis; but M. C. S. declares that is what happened to George Sterling. I believe the leaders of science now reject the nebular hypothesis, and have a new one; but meantime, they had fixed firmly in George's mind the idea that the universe is running down like a clock, that in some millions of years the earth will be cold, and in some hundreds of millions of years the sun will be cold, and so what difference does it make what we poor insects do? You will find that at the beginning, in "The Testimony of the Suns," and at the end in the drama, "Truth." It is what one might call applied atheism.

Once, M. C. S. tells me, George offered never to drink again, if she would ask him not to. But her notion of fair play did not permit her to do this. What could she give him in return? The cares of her own life were too many; she had a husbahd who refused to be afraid of his enemies, and so she had to be afraid for two, and there were long periods when she could not even answer George's letters. He stayed in San Francisco, and now and then he would say he was coming to see us, and when he did not come, we would know why.

Mencken was coming to visit George, and just before his coming George was drunk. He was fifty-six years old, and there was no longer any fun about it, but an agony of pain and humiliation; and so he took cyanide of potassium, as he had many times threatened to do. To me it is something so cruel that I would not talk about it, were it not for the next generation of poets and writers, who are parroting the art-for-art's-sake devilment, and dancing to hell with John Bootleg.

Consider my friend Mencken. The death of this beautiful and noble and generous-souled poet has taught him nothing whatsoever; he writes the same cheerfully flippant letters in celebration of the American saloon. "Whatever George told you in moments of katzenjammer, I am sure that he got a great deal more fun out of alcohol than woe. It was his best friend for many years and made life tolerable. He committed suicide in the end, not because he wanted to get rid of drink, but simply because he could no longer drink enough to give him any pleasure."

Was more poisonous nonsense ever penned by an intellectual man? How many pleasures there are which do not pall with age, and do not destroy their devotees! The pleasures of knowlege, for example—of gaining it, and helping to spread it. The pleasure of sport; I play tennis, and it is just as much fun to me at forty-eight as is was at fourteen. The pleasures of music; I play the violin, after a fashion, and my friend Mencken plays it better, I hope—and does he find that every year he has to play more violently in order to hear it, and that after playing he suffers agonies of sickness, remorse and dread? I say for shame upon an intellectual man who cannot make such distinctions; for shame upon a teacher of youth who has no care whether he sets their feet upon the road to wisdom and happiness, or to misery and suicide!

Let George Sterling speak from his grave the last words upon the subject—a few lines from "The Man I Might Have Been."

Clear-visioned with betraying night,
 I count his merits o'er,
And get no comfort from the sight,
 Nor any cure therefore.
I'd mourn my desecrated [illegible]
 (His maimed and sorry twin),
But well he knows my makeshift
 tears—
 The man I might have been.

Decisively his looks declare
 The heart's divine success;
He held no parley with despair,
 Nor pact with wantonness. . . .
O Fates that held us at your choice,
 How strange a web ye spin!
Why chose ye not with equal voice
 The man I might have been?

(To Be Continued.)

Red Rays

THE nice governor of Colorado has decided that an insurrection exists around a coal mine where the state police killed five striking miners and wounded twenty. Martial law is declared and the troops under the direction of the democratic, liberal, governor will shoot down more miners, unless they bend their necks to the yoke and their backs to the economic lash of their masters. Government by the people, of the people and for the people! This is just what they have in Colorado.

* * *

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER continues to play golf and his sanctimonious son, founder of the company union in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mines, continues to lay the corner stones of churches and continues to contribute millions to "charity." If his thugs in Colorado continue to be quick on the trigger he can afford to continue playing the role of the generous, public-spirited citizen. Government by the people, of the people and for the people in Colorado means government, by, of and for Rockefeller..

* * *

EVEN the murder of miners in Colorado has not succeeded in pushing the struggle in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana off the front page. In those states, the injunction industry is getting into its stride. What do you think? In a certain district in Indiana the striking miners are prohibited from attending a church which is patronized by scabs. What is to become of the strikers' immortal souls? What the devil does the operators' judge care about souls? It is regrettable that some striking miners are still under the influence of the sky pilots.

* * *

AND John L. Lewis and William Green made a big point of this in their appeal to the president to do something about the bituminous situation. What is the country coming to if strikers are prevented from attending religious services? No doubt Calvin thot this was regrettable, but no doubt he also thot of the million dollar Mellon wedding. We must have million dollar weddings, even if a few thousand souls go to hell. What was hell made for anyway, except for proletarian souls that do not exist in law-and-orderly bodies?

* * *

BESIDES, what could a strike-breaking president think of labor leaders who came to him with an humble petition for relief for the coal miners, but who, instead of laying the blame on the operators, blamed the railroads? And it so happens, that Tweedledee owns the mines and Tweedledum owns the railroads! And Tweedledee and Tweedledum are closer than the Siamese twins. Coolidge, the coal-owner's servant will do nothing to help the miners. This would be in violation of the principle of non-interference in industrial disputes—on the side of the miners.

* * *

WHEN a young miner representing several locals—practically all the live locals in the Pittsburgh district—got up at the recent conference of labor leaders in Mellon's city, to demand militant action, he was given the bum's rush out of the hall. Following the meeting, Lewis and Green crawled all the way from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg to lay the miners' case before governor Fisher and after giving their belly-sores a chance to heal, crawled to Washington to plead with the president of the United States. They crawled figuratively, not literally. They don't have to crawl or even to walk. Lewis was wise enough to increase his salary to $12,000 a year at the last miners' convention. Green is serving the workingclass for the same yearly allowance. They can afford to be sympathetic and discreet.

* * *

IF the labor fakers expected that the employers would permit them to pose as the guardians of the workers, even in effigy, in return for their assistance in fighting radicalism, they are doomed to disappointment. The capitalists are determined that the workers shall have no other gods before them. The capitalists are short-sighted. They are not doing the right thing by their labor lieutenants. The liberal New York World, as slimy a capitalist sheet as ever polluted a cess-pool, points out that Rockefeller erred when he drove the United Mine Workers out of Colorado, thus leaving the field to a more radical organization. This is what the World says and perhaps thinks, but rebels are made by oppressive conditions rather by preambles.

* * *

BUT if the capitalists are short sighted, how much more so are the workers who fail to rally to the embattled miners in Colorado because they fight under the banner of the I. W. W., even tho they carry the star spangled banner at the head of their parades. After all the capitalists can afford to be short-sighted just now. The workers cannot. In a struggle such as is now taking place in Colorado, the capitalist front will be unbroken. There may be differences of opinion among them as to the best methods to be used in defeating the workers. But they will all stand together against the workers. The workers thruout the country must rally to the support of the Colorado miners and to their comrades in the bituminous fields.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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COLUMBINE MINE MURDERS RALLY COLORADO LABOR

COAL AND IRON POLICEMEN ATTACK AND CLUB MINERS FIGHTING FIRE

Pennsylvania Striker's Home Burns Because Thugs Break Up Bucket Brigade; Many Hurt

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 23.—Fighting both fire and the vicious brutal attack of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's coal and iron police, 200 striking miners at Hackett mine, Washington County, tried to put out the fire in a fellow worker's house, last night, and failed. State troopers have been called in from Washington, and numbers of miners and police are under the care of physicians.

The home of William Cushey, a union miner, caught fire. The strikers in the neighborhood promptly formed a bucket brigade and began to extinguish the blaze.

The coal and iron police, thugs hired and paid by the employers, but commissioned and given power to make arrests by the state, then charged upon the bucket brigade and began to club the volunteer firemen unmercifully.

The strikers put up a brave fight, but were unable to hold back the police long enough to put out the fire. The entire house and all of Cushey's effects were destroyed.

Feeling against the coal and iron police, who have been guilty of many other assaults upon miners thruout the strike zone, is running higher every day.

HEARST LUNCHES WITH COOLIDGE; PLOT ON MEXICO?

Execute 4 Who Tried to Murder Obregon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Mexican situation and plans for the procedure of the representatives of the United States government, together with American moneyed men interested in Latin America at the coming Pan-American Congress at Havana, are believed to have been discussed by President Coolidge and William Randolph Hearst at a luncheon at the White House yesterday.

The Havana congress promises more and more to become the scene of a sharp clash about the question of American intervention in Nicaragua and other interference in Latin-American affairs. To avoid an impressive anti-Wall Street demonstration has been the purpose of careful study by the State Department and President Coolidge. Coolidge has said he will address the Havana congress at its opening session, and it is still believed that he will attend.

Hearst and Coolidge are believed to have devoted at least a portion of the conversation at the luncheon to the question of the advisability of making use of certain alleged original documents which Hearst claims were stolen from the "secret archives" of the Mexican government and sold to his newspapers. These are the same documents published in the Hearst newspapers expressly in support of Coolidge's policies in the invasion and war against Nicaragua. The documents are denounced by the Mexican government as forgeries, and the most important of them was proven by photographic evidence published by The DAILY WORKER last Saturday to be a crude forgery.

(Continued on Page Two)

COMPANY JUSTICE IN PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE DISTRICT

Scabs Run Amuck, Strikers Are Jailed

By A. S.

CARNEGIE, Pa., Nov. 22 (By Mail).—Decisions of Justice A. W. McMillan of Carnegie, Pa., and Ira H. Edmondson, of Mount Lebanon township, both 100 per cent company squires, in 27 cases of alleged disorderly conduct, trespassing and inciting to riot involving striking miners and their wives have been reversed by Judge Ambrose B. Reid of the Court of Common Pleas as too glaringly prejudiced and legally unjustifiable to stand.

Refund Fines and Costs.

Judge Reid signed orders directing the restitution of fines and costs assessed by the two company squires. Twenty-one cases were appealed from the decision of Edmondson, Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation man, and six from that of McMillan, who does the job for the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Coal Companies' Favorite Judge.

To Ira H. Edmondson, called "Squire Guilty" by the miners, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation brings all strikers arrested by its Coal and Iron police and deputies at its mines in Coverdale, Mollenauer, and Castle Shannon.

Throughout the strike area the companies follow the practice of taking the miners arrested by their gunmen miles from the place of arrest, in order to arraign them before justices that can be relied on to carry out company orders to the letter.

"Coal and Iron" Police Term.

In the case of the most brutal Coal and Iron police attack in this section, an attack which moved the local Squire, Beltzhoover, to demand from the district attorney protection from Coal and Iron police terror for the mining camps under his jurisdiction, Edmondson connived at the assault and permitted the bleeding victims to be taken into Pittsburgh by the "Yellow Dogs" and jailed when the latter got through "working over them," in the darkened company barracks. Later, when the men, still in bandages, and one with his eye kicked into sightlessness by the "Yellow Dogs," were arraigned before Edmonson, the company squire fined them for disorderly conduct.

"Justice" in Strike Area.

Edmondson's latest exploit is a demand for $3,000 bail for Ben Smith, constable around the Coverdale mines, sympathetic to the striking miners. Smith was brought before Edmondson by the Pittsburgh Terminal Company Coal and Iron police for searching drunken scabs for the guns and knives and razors with which they run amuck every now and

(Continued on Page Two)

Lumber Workers in South—11-Hour Work Day, 3 Wage Cuts Bring Rate to 18-25 Cents Per Hr.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

QUINCY, Fla., Nov. 21. (By Mail).—Hearing that there were lots of lumber mills in these parts I was about to get off at some promising looking town, when a lumberjack, attired in a suit of blue overalls, boarded the train, and took a seat beside me.

"You work here in this section?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I work for the McRay Lumber Company, located here at Quincy, but as I have a little business to attend to over east a ways I got a day off to look after it."

"Well, you are the man I am looking for. What's the chance of getting a job over at your place?" I inquired, hoping to get a favorable answer and stop off.

"No Chances."

"Ain't no chances at all, 'Cap', (this is a very common term of address for a stranger in the south). Things are getting awful tight in this section," he continued. "I was born and brought up about a hundred miles east of here; I'm going on forty and I ain't never seen times as hard in my life as now. We ain't gone hungry yet, Cap, but I don't know how soon we may."

"Well, tell me what's the trouble," I said.

18 Years In the Mills.

"It's like this, Cap, for some eighteen years I've been working in the lumber mills. My home ain't always been here in the Quincy section, but about a 100 miles east of here. Over there in that section, in the counties of Lafayette, Jefferson and Taylor, there has been a big lumbering business for the past twenty years or more.

"This time last year there were some twenty-five mills running in this section working upwards of 25,-

(Continued on Page Five)

Boss Stevenson Gave Senator's Wife Pearls

Senator Arthur Robinson of Indiana admits that D. C. Stephenson, Ku Klux Klan boss of Indiana before he was sent to prison for life for rape and murder, gave his wife a string of pearls and gave Robinson himself a Shrine stick-pin. Stephenson's revelations about his deals with his old pals has put the mayor of Indiana out of his job and given him a jail sentence, and caused indictments against several other high officers, including Governor Ed Jackson.

FIRST OF KLAN FLOGGERS GOES TO JURY TODAY

Terrorism Exposed by Fight in the Klan

LUVERNE, Ala., Nov. 23.—The case of Shelby Gregory, first of 39 persons on trial for alleged floggings in Crenshaw county, will probably go to the jury today.

Gregory, charged with kidnapping and assault and battery, was one of five persons who carried Annie Mae Simmons, Negro woman, off in an automobile and participated in her flogging, state witnesses swore.

This case is based on one of 102 indictments returned in this county against members of the Ku Klux Klan who have created a reign of terror with repeated floggings of Negro and white agricultural workers, and members of their families.

There might not have been any trouble for the floggers, many of them in the "best families" of the landowning aristocracy of the South, if a quarrel had not suddenly broken out between the States Attorney General and the heads of the Klan. The attorney general was elected on the Klan ticket. So was the governor.

The governor in public utterances defends the floggers, but the attorney general is prosecuting vigorously.

Union Chiefs Attack Left Wing Instead of Forming Picket Line

Instead of formulating plans for an aggressive picket line, right wing chiefs of the Capmakers' Union turned Tuesday evening's meeting of the 300 locked-out capmakers into a red baiting exhibition at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St.; the locked-out workers charge.

Rank and file workers were not given the floor. The addresses were made by J. Roberts, national secretary of the union; S. Hershkovitz, secretary of the New York district council, and J. Gerteler, organizer for the district council.

In addition to attacking the left wing and the Communists the speakers reported that no further lockouts are expected, the large cap manufacturers not favoring that method of attacking the union at the present time.

Latest Merger Creates Office Appliance Trust

HARRISBURG, Nov. 23.—The Underwood Typewriter Company has merged with the Elliott-Fisher Company, manufacturers of billing machines and other office apparatus. The Elliott-Fisher group recently bought up the Sunstrand adding machine manufacturers. The combined gross sales of the three companies was about $40,000,000 last year. They are now the Underwood Elliott Fisher Company, with a strong bid for monopoly in their field.

Communists Picket New York Offices of Rockefeller; Four Are Arrested

BEGIN DRIVE TO REMOVE TROOPS FROM NICARAGUA

Anti-Imperialist League Starts Campaign

A letter announcing the opening of a campaign against American imperialism in Nicaragua and asking labor and liberal organizations to demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops and marines has been sent to the progressive and labor press thruout the country by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, United States Section, Manuel Gomez, secretary, 39 Union Square, New York City, it was learned yesterday.

After describing the murder of Nicaraguans by American marines, the letter says, "The All-American Anti-Imperialist League appeals to all labor organizations, to all organizations of farmers, to all organizations of any kind that represent progressive forces in America. We ask you to join with us in a concerted campaign for the recall of U. S. military and naval forces, and for an end to all U. S. intervention there."

Finance Czardom.

Referring to the appointment of W. P. Cumberland to "investigate" the finances of Nicaragua, the letter says:

Election Supervision.

"President Coolidge has insisted that the marines are in Nicaragua only to supervise the 1928 elections. Now, however, an American, Dr. William P. Cumberland, has been made financial dictator in Nicaragua. Negotiations are reported to be under way which will result in new loans totaling $20,000,000 being saddled upon the backs of the Nicaraguan people—with the military and naval forces of the United States serving to guard the imperial investment of the bankers.

"Nicaragua is the test for all those in the United States who declare themselves opposed to the imperialist policy of blood and iron. It is the test which will determine whether or not American imperialism can go forward to the rape of one Latin-American country after the other without any effective resistance from the masses of Americans themselves. If the imperialists are allowed to go ahead in Nicaragua there is no crime, no outrage, which they cannot perpetrate in Latin America under the bloody profit-flag of the Monroe Doctrine!"

Republican Politicians Choose to Doubt Cal

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—A typical illustration of the confusion that exists among Republicans was furnished by two White House callers today.

Clarence C. Hamlin, Republican national committeeman from Colorado, was one. He declared that he believed that Mr. Coolidge is in a "receptive mood" and that he (Hamlin) hoped Mr. Coolidge would accept nomination.

Another caller was Gov. Theodore Christensen (R.) of Minnesota.

"I think President Coolidge is definitely out of it," said the northwest governor. "In our state he is so considered, and Gov. Lowden and Gen. Dawes are the favorite candidates."

Recommend More Relief For Coupon Clippers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The treasury will recommend to Congress that federal securities be made tax exempt. State and City bonds are already non-taxable, and billions of dollars have been invested in these bonds by capitalists in order to cut down their income tax assessments. This can be accomplished by an amendment to the Second Liberty Loan Act. If Secretary Mellon's plan also goes through, coupon clippers will be relieved from both surtaxes and normal taxes.

MRS. DODGE'S MAN AT DIVORCE MART.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 23.—Declaring that his trip here was without any particular purpose except that of visiting friends, Lieut. Benjamin F. Manning, who recently married the former Mrs. Horace E. Dodge, Jr., at Honolulu, was in Reno today.

"Mother" Jones, Aged Labor Battler, Pleads For Colorado Strikers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—"Mother" Jones, aged veteran of the class war in the miners' union, during the most militant period of its existence, today declared that the slaughter of the striking miners in the northern Colorado coal fields on November 21 was similar to the Ludlow massacre during the strike against the Rockefeller interests in 1913.

The old rebel said that it made no difference what organization led the Colorado miners, that they were workers and entitled to the support of the whole labor movement.

A. F. L. DRAWS UP ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL FOR SENATE

Will Try to Get Passed Definition of Property

WASHINGTON, D. C., (FP) Nov. 23.—Finishing touches are being made by legal experts among officials at American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington to the shortest, most effective anti-injunction measure ever drawn. This measure will be presented to Congress when that body meets, and its passage will be urged by every labor legislative agent at the capitol. Its immediate purpose is the rescue of the striking coal miners from further enslavement by such injunctions as have been issued by Federal Judge Schoonmaker in Pittsburgh.

Includes Working Power.

Injunctions against members of labor unions are issued by equity courts, which are courts whose sole business is the protection of property when there is no remedy at law. Violations of the orders or injunctions of these equity courts are punished as contempt of court. But extension of the meaning of the word "property" has gone so far that it is made to include the power to labor. Thus, the labor power of the coal miners in the struck fields is claimed to be the property of the coal companies, and any interference by the coaldiggers with the application of each other's muscle to the regular digging of coal is a violation of the property right of the company. Indeed, any quitting of work is a robbery of the company, in the view of some injunction judges.

Proposed Bill.

The proposed anti-injunction bill say: "Courts sitting in equity shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law; and for the purpose of determining this jurisdiction nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

Since labor power is not tangible and not transferable, the proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law would remove the present pretext for anti-labor injunctions such as have wrought terrible injury to the United Mine Workers in recent years.

The Sherman anti-trust law has two main sections. In the first it penalizes "any agreement or combination in restraint of commerce or trade." It is an anti-combination law. The second section prohibits monopolies.

Wants Congress Repay Alien Confiscations of War Hysteria Period

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The return of property seized from aliens during world war hysteria, is demanded in a letter from President Lewis E. Pierson of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce addressed to a Congressional committee. This would involve taking from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 out of the treasury thus putting an embarrassing obstacle in the way of reducing both the corporation tax and the middle bracket tax which was meant to satisfy the middle class. This debt settlement has been put off from time to time by Congress since the end of the war.

STRIKE COMMITTEE TELLS ADAMS PICKETING OF MINES CONTINUES

Determined to Win Strike Despite Massing Against Them of State Troops and Tanks

The chief developments in the bloody struggle now being waged in the coal fields of Colorado, between the striking miners and the thugs of the coal barons aided by the state police, the state militia and all the forces of the state government today are:

1.—The total death toll as a result of the firing on unarmed strikers at the Columbine mine is now placed at five with others expected to die from their wounds, scores wounded, including four women.

2.—The picketing of the Standard Oil Company offices at 26 Broadway, New York, by workers calling attention to the bloody rule of the Rockefellers and other coal barons in Colorado. Four of the pickets were arrested.

3.—The serving of notice on Governor Adams of Colorado by the strike committee that picketing will be resumed.

4.—Preparation for a monster mass meeting, representing all sections of the workingclass movement to be held in Union Square, New York City, next Saturday at 2 p. m.

5.—A statement issued by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., attempting to evade responsibility for the bloody deeds committed by the Rockefeller-controlled state officials of Colorado.

Six Known Dead In Columbine Killing; More Deaths Likely

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 23.—The latest news from the Columbine mine massacre sets the death total at six known dead, and others expected to die from wounds, scores wounded, among them four women, leaving eleven children fatherless.

Determined to continue the fight, despite the reign of terror inaugurated by state government, the strike committee of the I.W.W. in Colorado, today served notice on the government that picketing would be resumed. The spirit among the strikers is splendid but there is dire need of relief, especially clothing.

Governor Abetted Murders.

The strikers have pledged to remain on strike until those responsible for the murders which Governor Adams and the industrial commission aided and abetted are held to account.

There are now five hundred soldiers supplied with tanks and artillery at the Columbine mine.

Sentiment for the impeachment of Governor Adams for turning the state gunmen loose on the workers is springing up thruout the state. Denver labor is demanding the recall of Adams.

To Bury Dead At Cost.

The Louisville undertaker, in a strike town, of which he is also mayor, has offered to bury the dead at cost. One woman is expected to die from the result of tear bombs used by mine guards.

It is now established that two miners were killed by the state police before the marchers entered the property of the Columbine mine owners.

* * *

Investigation Scheduled.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 23.—A sweeping investigation of the fatal labor riot at the Columbine coal mine in northern Colorado last Monday, was scheduled to get under way today at the inquest into the deaths of two strikers. Five men were slain by armed guards when 500 striking miners marched to the Columbine mine.

The investigation will inquire as to whether the mine guard was justified in the use of firearms. Spokesmen for the I. W. W. declared that the strikers were unarmed and were "shot down like dogs."

Death certificates for the other three men who died in a hospital after the battle were signed late yesterday by Coroned A. E. Howe, but today's inquest will be concerned only with the two men killed outright.

Another point the authorities will investigate is whether or not machine guns were used by state police during the riot. According to Louis Scherf, chief of the state police, machine guns were mounted at points of vantage.

Rockefeller's Men Charge WP Pickets; 10,000 See Arrests

With six known dead at the hands of state troops in the Rockefeller coal and iron domain of Colorado, Workers (Communist) Party pickets focused the attention of the New York labor movement on the general offices of John D. Rockefeller, 26 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, while thousands watched.

More than 10,000 men, women and children were attracted to the demonstration, in the heart of the financial district of finance capital of the United States.

Pickets Are Attacked.

Rockefeller office guards, "watchmen" and institutionalized clerks charged the Party picket line. Far outnumbering the pickets, they snatched placards and attacked men and women indiscriminately in the picket line, that strung out along the entire block in which the building stands. Police watched the attack several minutes without interfering after arresting four of the pickets.

"Lynch Them."

Shouts of "lynch them" and "kill them" accompanied the charge against the pickets, who numbered about 60. But many of the low wage clerks, porters and other employes of the district were sympathetic toward the demonstration, though they stood back in the crowd.

Trial Postponed.

The four arrested pickets were taken to the First District Magistrate's Court but at the request of the New York police department's bomb squad Magistrate Adolph Stern adjourned the cases until Monday. All were

(Continued on Page Two)

Coolidge Names Judah, Banker and Militarist, As Ambassador to Cuba

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Col. Noble Brandon Judah, of Chicago, today was appointed ambassador to Cuba, succeeding Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who recently resigned.

The appointment was announced by the White House. Col. Judah is a lawyer and banker by profession, and is now associated with the Chicago Title & Trust Co. He was born in Chicago in 1884, and educated at Brown and Northwestern Universities.

He is a veteran member of the Illinois National Guard, having served on the Mexican border in 1916. During the World War he was a major in the 149th Field Artillery.

Rockefeller Men Charge Communist Pickets

(*Continued from Page One*)

charged with disorderly conduct and were released on bail.

Denounce Colorado Murders.

The pickets marched to the Rockefeller offices at 12:30 p. m., carrying placards denouncing in the name of all New York workers the killing and wounding of strike pickets in the Rockefeller-dominated Colorado mine fields. No. 26 Broadway is not only the headquarters of the Standard Oil Co. but of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the richest and most powerful of the Colorado corporations against which the miners there are striking. It was in a strike against this corporation that miners and women and children were killed at Ludlow, Colo., in 1914.

Picketed In 1914.

The Rockefeller offices here were picketed similarly in that year.

Patrolman Timmens, of the first precinct, who was on duty in front of 26 Broadway, refused to allow the pickets to re-pass the office building when they first arrived. He instructed them to continue up Broadway. On three occasions they attempted to return to the building and each time they were turned back by Timmens and several other policemen who by that time had arrived.

Arrest Picket Leaders.

Timmens then placed Milton Wich, 359 S. Second St., Brooklyn, and Julius Fleiss, 6115 19th Ave., Brooklyn, who were leading the line, under arrest.

Crowd Grows.

Meanwhile employes throughout the district began leaving their offices for lunch and the crowd grew, passing forward into the street and blocking traffic. With the police distracted by the growing crowd and the arrests the picket line was able to break past the officers and resume its march in front of the Rockefeller building.

Patrolman Ward, of the first precinct, then arrested Sophie Margolies, 58 W. 115th St., and Mary Kaplan, 2700 Bronx Park East, pickets.

Organize Assault Squad.

By this time the Rockefeller office executives had been able to organize squads for the assault. Women were treated as roughly as the men. Many were driven into office entrances and beaten.

Militant Slogans.

"We protest the murder of the Colorado strikers," one of the placards carried by the pickets said.

Other slogans were: "The workers of New York pledge support to the Colorado strikers"; "John D. Rockefeller's gunmen will not break the solidarity of labor"; "Labor demands the right to strike"; "Withdraw the troops from the mines"; "Impeach Governor Adams of Colorado."

Prosecution Wants Delay.

Prior to the arraignment of the four arrested pickets Detective Murphy of the bomb squad conferred in private with Magistrate Stern. Carol Weiss King, defense counsel, protested against the adjournment and asked Detective Murphy why he would not proceed at once with the case. The officer would give no reason for his demand for delay and the adjournment was granted by the court.

Motion pictures of the demonstration and the arrests were taken by one or more syndicates.

Hughes Plans for Control of Lake

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Charles E. Hughes, acting as special master for the United States supreme court, today recommended that the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois be restrained from unrestricted diversion of water from Lake Michigan, but he also recommended that they be permitted to continue to withdraw water under permit from the war department.

"Strike Strategy" at Union Forum Saturday

Strike strategy will be the subject of a talk by William F. Dunne of The DAILY WORKER, before the open forum of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers' Union at the union's hall at 7 E. 15th St. next Sunday at 3 p. m.

MAYOR AFTER FUTURE VOTES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23. — Mayor Wm. Hale ("Book Burner") Thompson has issued to the city schools a list of American revolutionary officers of the German, Polish, and Irish nativity, with an explanation that these names have been deprived of proper emphasis in school histories by "Anglicizing elements." The electorate in Chicago is largely German, Polish and Irish.

LONDON FOG HALTS TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Nov. 23. — The worst fog of the season descended on London today dislocating traffic and making it necessary to turn on the street lights at noon.

Y. W. L. Membership Meet

A general membership meeting of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held next Friday at 7:30 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and E. 9th St. John Williamson, new district organizer, will report on the recent national convention.

How They Killed at Ludlow

LUDLOW, April 20, 1914.—Militia began firing and men withdrew into hills, with the exception of Louis Tikas, a Greek miner, who had acted as peace officer in the tent colony.

Tikas raised a white flag and the militia stopped firing. Advancing to the line he told Lieutenant Linderfeld, in command, that all the men had gone into the mountains, and that a continuation of the gunfire upon the tent colony would only result in killing and maiming women and children. This infuriated Linderfeld, who seized a gun from the hands of a private militiaman and struck Tikas over the head with it, felling him to the ground. After he was knocked down other militiamen beat and stabbed him with bayonets until he was dead.

Then the order to fire was again given and the tent colony was swept with machine-gun and rifle fire for hours. When it was over and the miners came down out of the hills to see what had happened that which had formerly been the Ludlow colony was a mass of charred ruins. Out of one hole which served as a cellar for goods the miners took the bodies of eleven children and two women who had sought shelter therein. The militiamen, coming upon them, poured kerosene and gasoline upon them and then threw torches into the hole, burning them alive.—(This is taken from the report of eye-witnesses and is confirmed by the report of the U. S. commission on industrial relations, Frank P. Walsh, chairman.)

The horrible massacre at Ludlow was carried out on direct orders of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the psalm-singing, Sunday-school teaching billionaire, who owns the Colorado Fuel & Iron concern. Rockefeller, through his publicity agent, Ivy L. Lee, gave the orders to Linderfeld to wipe out the tent colony at Ludlow, which was situated at a railway intersection, a strategic spot for the strikers to intercept and try to persuade prospective scabs not to continue on their way to the mines.

Who Was Linderfeld?

Gained notoriety as a thug and gunman. From the vocation of panderer in the Cherry Hill district of New York City, he had sunk to the position of private detective for the Baldwin-Feltz agency, and was sent into West Virginia as a "mine guard" during the strike in 1912-13 that was marked by the shooting up of the Holly Grove tent colony by high-power rifles concealed in an armored car that ran up and down on a near-by railroad track.

So well did Linderfeld carry out the orders of the strike-breaking coal corporations of West Virginia that he was sent to Colorado soon after the outbreak of the strike in the southern coal fields. Forty-eight hours after he entered the state he was placed in the uniform of a lieutenant of the state militia and given command over the troops in the southern coal fields by the express order of Governor Ammons, elected governor of the state with the endorsment of Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, as a "friend of labor."

Rockefeller instructed Ivy Lee to relay orders that the Ludlow tent colony be wiped out. The massacre was the direct result of this order. Since that time Rockefeller has had attached to his name the odious epithet, "baby burner."

Remus' Prosecutor Charged by Witness With Intimidation

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—George Remus, on trial for his life for the murder of his wife, Imogene, won an important legal victory and also lost one today.

After arguments by attorneys for both sides, Judge Chester R. Shook made these rulings:

He ruled, first, that the state could not introduce testimony to support an alleged conspiracy unless the state first proved there was a conspiracy.

Then he ruled that there was no intimidation by the prosecutor's office of George Klug.

Remus' chauffeur, Klug, on the witness stand this morning, said the prosecutor had sought to force him to make admissions and when he would not, jailed him as a material witness under $10,000 bail. Klug drove the "death car" in which Remus rode.

Senator Capper Has Resolution for Six Power Combination

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—A resolution by which Congress would call for the state department to negotiate a set of arbitration treaties like those made by Bryan and violated as soon as the world war broke out, is introduced into next session by Senator Arthur Capper, (R) owner of farm papers in Kansas.

The Capper resolution approves of the feeler thrown out last April by Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, for such a treaty between France and the United States, and disregarded by the Coolidge administration.

The Capper resolution, however, goes further and proposes a six power compact to include U. S., Italy, England, Germany, Japan and France. By inference it would be an alliance against the rest of the world.

LAUNDRY WORKERS TOIL AMIDST FOUL CONDITIONS, OVERWORKED AND UNDERPAID; UNION VITAL NEED

Violation of the law limiting women's working hours is common in New York state power laundries. The state labor department's special bulletin (No. 153) on women's hours and earnings in the industry confirms the findings of the organizers for the steam laundry workers' union.

Workers Cowed.

In New York City 18 percent of the women covered by the state labor department investigation worked more than the legal 54 hours in the week of the study. Upstate 13 percent worked illegal overtime. Two big power laundries were chief offenders. Many of the women worked three hours up to 10 over the 54, and some even more. But when the laundry workers' union sent state labor inspectors around, women workers were afraid to admit violations of the law by their employers.

While there is illegal overtime, there is also perfectly legal undertime, which cuts the workers' earnings down considerably. The majority of women workers in power laundries are scheduled to work 50 hours a week, says the state report, but 39 percent of the women actually worked under 48 hours in the week studied. Throughout the year the time lost and the tremendous turnover of labor cut earnings way down.

The average weekly earnings came to $14.67. While this is higher than that for paper box, candy, shirt and collar, and tobacco workers in New York state, these yearly earnings, however, are under $800, and that for the one-third who worked a year in one place. Few make up to $1000 and very seldom one makes over that.

Frightful Conditions.

In the larger and more modern steam laundries, conditions are somewhat better than they were because of new equipment and plant, though pay is low. But many of the laundries are in old lofts, or in dark basements, where ventilation in either case is poor, drainage haphazard and dangers to health great from damp, steam, overheating, and drafts. Hand contact with filthy clothing adds to the disease danger.

Laundry wagon drivers are partially organized and their co-operation in organizing the inside workers is being sought. Colored workers are more and more predominating in the New York city laundries. But their fluctuation, in the city for winter, out for summer, and shifting from one laundry to another make unionization work difficult. Regular mass meetings are being held and a steady increase in union membership is reported.

Bratianu Fall Likely Soon, Says Manoilescu

ROME, Nov. 23.—The convention that the Bratianu regime in Roumania was waning and would soon be destroyed was expressed today by M. Manoilescu, recently acquitted in Bucharest of having conspired to bring Prince Carol to the Roumanian throne.

Manoilescu was interviewed at the Acqui Spa, in Piedmont, before he left for France.

It is understood that Manoilescu will have a number of conferences with the former Crown Prince in Paris and will make a detailed report on the political situation in Roumania, especially as it was affected by the collapse of the government's treason charges against Manoilescu himself.

Bulgaria and Roumania Friction More Intense

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 23.—Friction is developing between Bulgaria and Roumania over reports today of Roumanian attacks against Bulgarians in Dobrudja.

The owner of a Bulgarian newspaper is reported to have been beaten to death. Many Bulgarian residents of Dobrudja are fleeing into Bulgaria. A huge anti-Roumanian mass meeting is being planned here for next Sunday. Police precautions will be taken to prevent disorders.

SPORT CLUB GROWING.

A basketball team for the winter season is being formed by the Red Star Sport Club, 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, it was announced yesterday. The club meets the second and fourth Saturday of the month and new members are wanted, according to the secretary of the club.

Wagner Murder Case Shows Troopers Are At Faults for Shots

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23. — The defense rested today in the new murder trial of Wilmot Leroy Wagner, farmhand charged with killing two state troopers. The end of defense testimony came after Wagner had been on the stand in his own defense for almost an hour this morning, continuing the story which he started yesterday. It was expected that the state also would complete its case today, and that summations would be made Friday after the Thanksgiving recess.

Most of Wagner's testimony today was on cross-examination by District Attorney Renwick, who failed to shake the 23-year-old defendant's story.

Following a short recess the prosecution called Charles Newton, New Haven, Conn., criminologist, to testify in rebuttal of evidence given yesterday by Albert H. Hamilton, of Auburn, N. Y., defense expert, which was that Wagner could not have fired the shots that killed the two state constabulary troopers unless they were advancing to attack him, as he states they were.

There has been a good deal of evidence at the trial implying that the troopers were actually shot by their companions in their rear. It is apparent that they launched their attack upon Wagner, who had been acting queerly, without notifying him they were police, and that he fired in a panic, induced by their actions and his own emotional instability.

Evidence that Wagner had periods of temporary insanity while in prison was brought by the defense, also evidence that he was tantalized and tormented by his jailers, who laughed at his antics when they placed his tobacco out of reach, and threw firecrackers into his cell.

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FREDERICK A. GILES

Weather Expert Thinks Captain Giles, War Ace, Was Putting Over Bluff

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—E. M. Bowie, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, today declared in connection with the attempted flight of Capt. Frederick A. Giles, British war ace, from California to Hawaii, that Giles' "apparent destination was not Hawaii but Hollywood."

Bowie made this declaration upon being told that Giles stated he had been caught in a strange air pocket and severe storm 480 miles off the coast and after the weather expert had examined his charts.

Giles said that the contact with the pocket caused his plane to upset in the air, and he lost instruments and charts, barely saving his plane from disaster, and being forced to abandon his race.

Company Justice In Pennsylvania Strike

(*Continued from Page One*)

then and stab and shoot other scabs and prostitutes in drunken squabbles within the stockade, or attack union men. One of the scabs charged the constable with warning him "to stop carrying a rifle used in his work at the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation mine."

Fine Two Children.

A few days ago Edmondson also fined two children of locked-out Coverdale miners, 10 and 12 years of age, for picking coal off a slate pile.

Regarding the other justice of the peace whose decisions have been reversed, A. W. McMillan of Carnegie (Pittsburgh Coal, Carnegie Steel, United States Steel) the miners of Locals 797 at Carnegie and 2165 at Federal have issued a leaflet bitterly denouncing his hostility toward the miners and undisguised activities as Pittsburgh Coal Company agent:

> "So the People May Know the Truth About the Coal Strike and Andy McMillan—Justice of the Peace.

begins the leaflet. Then, after a description of the way in which "the Pittsburgh Coal Company has thrown peaceful and law-abiding communities, including Carnegie, Tom's Run and vicinity in western Pennsylvania, into industrial and civil strife by reason of the importation of more than 60,000 strikebreakers...coupled with the activities of about 400 gunmen and thugs, known as Coal and Iron police and otherwise..." the leaflet declares:

Quoting the Magistrate.

> "A. W. McMillan, justice of the peace of Carnegie, to whom all striking miners, their pickets, or their suspected sympathizers, arrested on trivial or false charges on complaint of either imported strike-breakers or by gunmen of the company, state police or deputy sheriffs, are brought for trial, has repeatedly shown marked bitter prejudice in the interest of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and against the striking miners as "bums" and "loafers"; stating plainly also that pickets, strikers or sympathizers have no right to be around the mines, and that were he, (McMillan) an officer, he would arrest them on sight."

And that "In the light of his unfair, bitterly prejudiced and insulting attitude, so plainly and emphatically stated in hearings of strike cases, A. W. McMillan stands convicted as an avowed enemy of the United Mine Workers and organized labor in general. In face of his denunciation of pickets, strikers, and sympathizers, coupled with his denial of our lawful right to peacefully picket . . . a fair trial and justice for us and our people in his court is unthinkable. . . ."

The peace officer, constable, squire or sheriff, who does not toe the mark is apt to find himself out of a job. At the Provident mine in eastern Ohio, belonging to the Clarkson Coal Company, the sheriff and deputies do not work together with the mine guards.

During a recent row between pickets and mine guards, arraigned the previous day for stealing furniture from an evicted miner's house, Sheriff Hardesty sent in his deputy, Joseph Baker to quiet things down. One of the guards tried to draw his gun, and the deputy struck out at him. The mine superintendent filed charges of assault and battery against the deputy, and the coal company immediately issued the following statement:

> "We have discussed and are discussing the advisability of seeking the removal of Sheriff Hardesty. We have been unable to secure protection from his office and we feel that he and his deputies are partial to the United Mine Workers."

Miner Pinned Under Rock, Saved After 10 Hours of Misery

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Nov. 23. (FP).—For 10 hours rescuers tore through the rock and coal that kept Julian Jecken, a miner, imprisoned in his breast at the Turkey Run Colliery here. When they found him at last, he was pinned under a fall of rock, and badly injured. Rescuers feared they would not reach him alive. Yet miracles happen, even in the mines.

While the high wages of miners have been notably discussed at various booster meetings by mine officials, not one of them will ever experience what Jecken has experienced in the 10 hours during which he was held down fast by heavy rocks, and could not move. "His lamp was out; the crunching of coal and rock and cracking timber was all he heard. In blackness so thick one can almost catch chunks of it in one's hands, he lay waiting for death which lurked somewhere in that black prison.

This experience is not at all unusual. A few years ago a Shamokin miner spent 5 days in dark torture, imprisoned by a fall of rock. He communicated with rescuers through a long pipe which they had driven into his chamber to bring him air, and send him liquid nourishment. For days miners worked frantically to get to him before he should perish. After that the miner told his experiences to interested audiences from theatre stages.

Must Go Back to Risk.

A similar accident occurred in the Maple Hill colliery a few years ago when a young Irishman was caught fast beneath a rock and could not escape from under a cracking roof which threatened to flatten him to a pancake. Rescuers did not dare to get too close, thinking it better one man should perish than many. But the man was rescued after a few hours, and was not even seriously injured.

It is a striking characteristic of miners that they quit the mines "forever" after an accident. This Irishman swore, after the rescue, that he would never enter a mine again. But a few months later he was around the mine, looking for his old job again, and is still working. Such is a miner's prosperous existence!

Hearst Lunches With Coolidge Over Mexico

(*Continued from Page One*)

The articles in the Hearst press which allege Mexican aid to Nicaraguan liberals have been issued with the Hanava Congress in view, observers in close touch with the situation believe.

Execute Four Fanatics.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—The four principals in the counter-revolutionary plot to assassinate former President Alvaro Obregon, by throwing a bomb at the automobile in which he was riding Nov. 13, were shot by a firing squad here today.

Those executed for hurling two bombs at the automobile in which General Obregon was riding were Luis Segura, Vilchis Humberto, Antonio Tirado and Augustin Juarez, all of them believed to be members of the reactionary "Catholic League of Defense."

Implicate More.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—There will be numerous additional arrests of persons implicated in the plot to assassinate former President Alvaro Obregon, Colonel Jose Mascarra, chief of the secret police of the federal district, stated here today. Mascarra added that the case against the "Catholic League of Defense" is complete.

Maria Montes de Oca, niece of the late Archbishop Ignacio Montes de Oca, of San Luis Potosi, was among those mentioned in connection with the investigation. Father Miguel of Juarez, who was arrested two days ago, was characterized as the principal "intellectual author" of the plot.

Colonel Mascarra said that as soon as he had knowledge of the attempt on General Obregon's life he proceeded to interrogate Antonio Tirado, who was being detained at police headquarters, and Laberto Ruiz, wounded in the attack on Obregon.

According to Mascarra, the conspirators shook dice to determine who was to be selected for the attack on Obregon. Those chosen were Luis Segura, Vilchis Humberto of Juarez, Antonio Tirado, Arias Antonio, Metiozabal Echave and Laberto Ruiz.

Zeal for More Profits Moves Southern Bosses To Stop Night Work

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 23.—More profits is the newest argument advanced to end night working of southern textile mills. The Southern Textile Bulletin claims that cotton manufacturers have been stupid in operating their equipment day and night. The $1 saved in overhead reduction, runs the argument, would be multiplied in the wider margin of profit if the mills let demand get further ahead of the supply by running days only.

N. Y. Communist Committee Unanimous for Expulsion Of Trotsky and Zinoviev

The plenum of the District Committee of District 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party, at its meeting Saturday night, after listening to a report of Wm. W. Weinstone as representative of the Political Committee of the Party, unanimously endorsed the expulsion of Zinoviev and Trotsky by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, and the actions of the Central Committee in its struggle against the Opposition.

The District Committee decided to hold section membership meetings to explain to the Party members the issue of this Russian Opposition. It was the opinion of all comrades of the District Committee that the entire District would take a similar position of endorsing the stand of the Central Committee.

ZINOVIEV AND TROTSKY BUILT ILLEGAL PARTY

Own Apparatus Tho Members of C. P.

MOSCOW, USSR, Nov. 23.—It was announced today by the Pravda organ of the Communist Party, that Kusovnikov, who was expelled from the Communist Party, has issued a statement exposing the factional and sectarian activities of the Trotsky opposition.

Kusnovnikov's revelations clearly show that the opposition had secretly organized an illegal party to the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with its own apparatus, its own working methods, employing secrecy and having a secret code for correspondence.

Until last year there existed differences between various groups in the Trotskyist party. Zinoviev's adherents had their own political platform, maintained their own organizational centres within the illegal party.

Trotsky Won Over Zinoviev.

Before the 15th party conference, Kamenev and Zinoviev hesitated whether representatives of the Opposition should speak at the conference. Trotsky, however, having the majority of the central committee of the illegal party behind him carried a motion that the Opposition must speak to encourage the adherents of the Opposition.

The results of the party discussion so far have given 572,506 votes in favor of the theses of the Central Committee and 3,000 votes or approximately six-tenths of one per cent against.

Cutters Mass Meeting Saturday at 2 p. m.

The Cutters' Welfare League of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting Saturday at 2 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and East 9th St.

The meeting will be addressed by Arthur Zinn and Max Bernstein, cloakmakers, recently released from prison for activities in the cloakmakers' strike; Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board; Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board, and Charles S. Zimmerman of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board.

Rabbi's Meeting Here Endorses 5-Day Week

(By Federated Press)

Organized labor's stand for the five-day workweek received the endorsement of the orthodox Jewish rabbis' convention here. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor addressed the assemblage.

Postpone Action on 3 Injunction Cases

Action on an injunction requested by the United Hebrew Trades prohibiting the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union from carrying out its union activities has been postponed by Justice Richard May in the Brooklyn supreme court until Saturday or Monday.

Injunctions prohibiting picketing demanded by two grocery bosses in the Bronx were also laid over for several days in the Bronx county court.

MILK CONVICTION UPHELD

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The conviction of William H. Kehoe, former official of the New York City Board of Health, for conspiracy to permit the sale of diluted milk, has been upheld by the Court of Appeals.

Kehoe's arrest and conviction grew out of an investigation of alleged irregularities in the New York City Health Department regarding the sale of milk.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

PHILIPPINE CZAR?

Major General John A. Hull, judge advocate general of the U. S. army has been mentioned, as possible successor to Major General Leonard Wood as Governor-General of the Philippine islands.

USSR Trade Unions Send Delegates to Indian Labor Meet

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.—The Presidium of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in response to an invitation, has sent a delegation to the Indian Trades Union Congress which will open at Cawnpore, November 26. The delegates elected were Lepse, Amassov and Voronov.

The council voted that a manifesto be addressed to proletariat India pointing out that the fundamental task of the workers of all oppressed and exploited countries is to create one world militant International of Trade Unions as a united front against the imperialists.

Non-Party Workers Send Greetings to Communist Congress

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.—The Moscow Party Conference heard greetings from non-Party workers. Abankin, a worker of the "Red Proletarian" works made a speech urging them to remember that the working class looks to the Communist Party as part of the working class itself and must, therefore, resist attacks such as that of the opposition which fails to see achievements.

After Kamenev's address, Zof, former member of the opposition, who exposed the factional anti-Party work of the opposition, spoke. The conference debated Bukharin's speech before continuing.

Poincaré Government Opposes Naval Probe

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies today rejected the motion of an inquiry into the recent mutiny at the naval prison at Toulon after members of the Poincare government attacked the motion.

The sailors, many of them imprisoned for "radical" activities, protested against conditions in the prison.

USSR DELEGATES [illegible]AVE FOR ARMS [illegible]T AT GENEVA

[illegible]g Up Danger of [illegible]olish Attack

[illegible]COW, Nov. 23.—The Soviet [illegible]on delegation to the preparatory disarmament conference has left for Geneva, where the conference will be held, prepared to advocate complete and immediate disarmament.

Altho little hope is entertained here that the capitalist powers will agree to any disarmament proposal, statements from all quarters indicate a genuine desire for disarmament and the hope that the conference will at least call the attention of world labor to the danger of a new imperialist war arising from a possible Polish attack on Lithuania.

"The Soviet Union is ready to propose, support and carry out the most radical possible program of disarmament for the whole globe simultaneously," declared Rykoff in a statement issued recently.

Pointing to the danger of a Polish attack on Lithuania, the Izvestia says, "It is no longer possible to talk about diplomatic intrigues hidden behind pacifist talk at Geneva. There is now going on an entirely concrete and practical work which may in the nearest future have a most catastrophic effect on world peace. We refer to the Polish plans for the absorption of Lithuania. Each day gives new, absolutely detailed and trustworthy information to justify our warnings. Here is our prime mission at Geneva—to call the attention of all countries to what is occurring in Eastern Europe."

* * *

German Position.

GENEVA, Nov. 23.—President Louden, of the preparatory disarmament commission, received a letter from Count Johann von Bernstorff, chief of the German delegation, requesting that the conference take up a general discussion of disarmament instead of confining the agenda to "security," as originally planned.

League of Nations attaches regarded the communication as "significant," since compliance would permit the Soviet Union delegates to express a demand for complete disarmament.

Former Allies Turn on De Graaf, Murderer of Java Plantation Serfs

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 23.—Jonkheer De Graaf, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, who became notorious for his brutal suppression of the recent revolution in Java, has fallen out with his former supporters, the Dutch imperialists and plantation owners.

The revolution, which was crushed by the shooting of hundreds of workers and the banishment of their leaders to the interior jungles of Dutch New Guinea, has thoroughly frightened the government and it has been decided to give small concessions to the Javanese in the Volksraad or Council. De Graaf is being attacked for his share in favoring this political maneuver. A petition has been handed to him demanding that all discussion of the question be suppressed.

U. S. Secretly Builds Huge New Seaplanes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—One of the largest seaplanes ever built has been secretly constructed at the naval airplane factory at Philadelphia.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

REACTIONARIES WRECK PASSENGER TRAIN

Scene near Leon, Mexico, following the wrecking of a thru passenger train from Mexico City to Ciudad Juarez, across from El Paso, Texas, by Mexican counter-revolutionaries. A heavy military escort prevented the looting of the train.

PEASANT REVOLT IN SOUTH CHINA SPREADING FAST

Protest Imposition of New Exorbitant Tax

SHANGHAI (By Mail). — Far-reaching peasant disturbances broke out in the Izin district near Shanghai, owing to the new tax.

A few thousand peasants armed themselves with all kinds of arms and broke into Izin demanding that the new tax be rescinded. The authorities refused to comply. The peasants then disarmed the police.

Police from the river started a battle with the rebels. Owing to the poor weapons of the rebels and also because they were unable to use the arms captured from the police, the rebellion was crushed. Over one thousand peasants were killed. The others were dispersed.

The press and government authorities blame the Communists who "intended to start a campaign on Shanghai from Izin" for the disturbance.

* * *

More Peasant Revolts.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Hankow reports that a rising broke out in Duntchen under Communist leadership.

* * *

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Three thousand peasants revolted on the island of Chunmin in the Delta of the Yangtse River. The rebels belong to the "Heaven League." They revolted against high taxes and rent. The Shanghai defense staff dispatched three battleships and a battalion of infantry to crush the uprising.

JAPAN BARS ZIMBALIST.

TOKIO, Nov. 23. — Because he lacked sufficient money to comply with entrance laws, Efrem Zimbalist, famous violinist, today was denied admittance to Japan upon his arrival from China.

RAYNA PROME

Rayna Prome, young American journalist who devoted five years of her life to the Chinese Nationalist movement, died in Moscow Monday. She edited the Peoples' Tribune at Canton and at Hankow.

News from the U. S. S. R.

The socialized economic elements in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are increasing everywhere. In 1927-28 socialized economy will employ 91.2 per cent of all workers as against 90.3 per cent in 1926-27. Private capital will employ 8.8 per cent including the farm-hands working for wages in agriculture.

The gross output of the socialized branches will constitute 84.2 per cent in 1927-28 and the private section only 15.8 per cent, which also includes that of agriculture.

The income of the socialized sector will be in 1927-28 about 82.8 per cent as against 81 per cent last year. That of the private sector will be 17.2 per cent including that of the peasantry.

The cooperative membership is increasing from year to year. Their organization is improving and so is their financial position. The total number of members of the cooperative system next year will increase about 16½ per cent in all branches of cooperation.

In absolute figures the different cooperatives had in 1926-27 over 21 million members and in 1927-28 will have 21,214,000 members.

How the Workers Live and How Much They Earn.

If we compare the monthly earnings of workers during October-June 1925-26 with the corresponding period of 1926-27 we will find the following changes: In Moscow proper there is an increase of 9.8 per cent, in the Moscow province 15.2 per cent. Real wages have in fact increased still more under the influence of a drop in prices.

If we compare the average wage of Moscow and province during the period in 1927, we find an increase of 20 per cent.

Social insurance increases from the point of view of the number of workers it involves and from the point of view of the sums it pays out.

In 1925-26 the Sotzstrakh ministered to 1,020,000 people, in 1926-27 1,103,000 people, and next year it will minister to about 1,145,000 people.

The budget of the social insurance organizations will increase from 165 million roubles in 1926-27 to 175 million roubles in 1927-28.

Who Are Our Unemployed?

Our unemployment is radically different from that in the capitalist countries. There unemployment consists primarily of industrial workers who after working a few years in industry are thrown overboard. Our unemployment is entirely different. First of all 40 per cent of unemployed in the Moscow province are people coming from other provinces, particularly from the villages. People who never worked for wages constitute an enormous percentage of our unemployed and most of them are unskilled workers. The number of unemployed industrial workers is small. On September 1st, 1927, they constituted 15 per cent of the unemployed as against 18.9 per cent on the 1st of September, 1926.

Education.

The funds assigned for educational purposes in Moscow Province will increase also for the coming year and will amount to 48,700,000 roubles. The average per capita expenditures in 1926-27 were 9.70 roubles, and in 1927-28 they would be about 10.08 roubles. The number of pupils will also increase and will be in 1927-28 612,000 in Moscow Province. The expenditures per student in the general schools in Moscow will be 47.52 roubles.

TO SEARCH ROYAL DUTCH FOR ANTI-USSR PLOT CLUES

Suspect Deterding of Aiding Forgery Plot

BERLIN, Nov. 23. — Believing that important evidence of the huge international counterfeit plot to undermine Soviet finance is in the local offices of the Royal Dutch Shell (British oil) Company, Berlin police have asked the German Government for permission to search the company's local offices. Sir Henri Deterding, head of the company, is believed to have subsidized White Russians in the forgery plot.

Despite the declarations of the British embassy and the Foreign Office that the investigation will be made public, it is widely believed that the police have orders to hush up the whole matter. German fascisti and White Russians operating under the directions of agents of the Royal Dutch Shell are believed to be responsible for manufacture of more than $25,000,000 of counterfeit rubles.

Lisbon Government Fears Revolt; Army Patrolling Streets

LIBSON, Nov. 23.—Scores of leaders who are suspected of insurrectionary activities by the Portuguese government are being secretly deported to Portugal's fever-ridden African colonies.

Heavy detachments of troops have been stationed at Entoncamento near the Spanish border and everyone crossing the frontier is being carefully scrutinized. In the capital, guards patrol the streets day and night and the fidgety government is tightening the censorship on all news leaving the country. The government is said to feel capable of controlling any violence which may break out.

Horthy Government Encourages Attacks On Jews, Is Charge

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23.—That the Horthy government has deliberately remained inactive, permitting anti-Semitic demonstrations, was charged yesterday by opposition members of parliament who demanded that troops be called in to prevent the Magyar students from attacking Jewish students.

The anti-Semitic riots are continuing at high schools and universities thruout Hungary with no interference from the Horthy government. At the University of Budapest a number of Jewish students were badly beaten and thrown bodily out of doors.

Barricades were thrown up at the Hungarian College at Fuenfkirchen by Jewish students who defended their lives against the attacks of anti-Semitic students.

Charge "Mother India" Is Tory Propaganda

LONDON, Nov. 23.—That "Mother India" by Katherine Mayo, a book hostile to Indian Nationalism, was written and published with the connivance of the tory government as propaganda for the establishment of the India Commission was charged in the house of commons yesterday

Chang Tso-lin Getting Ready to Crown Himself Emperor; Orders Clothes

LONDON, Nov. 23. —Marshal Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, is openly preparing to proclaim himself emperor, according to a Tokio dispatch to the Evening News today, quoting advices received in Tokio from Japanese correspondents at Peking.

According to the dispatches Marshal Chang has already ordered his coronation robes from Soochow, where the best Chinese silk is made.

BALDWIN REFUSES TO HEAR PLEA OF JOBLESS MINERS

Unemployment Comes Up in Commons Tuesday

LONDON, Nov. 23. — Premier Stanley Baldwin refused today to receive a delegation representing the three hundred jobless Welsh miners who had marched into London led by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation to call the Government's attention to the appalling conditions in the coal fields.

Baldwin who has thus far avoided the mine and unemployment situations in the discussions in the House of Commons, referred the delegation to the Ministry of Health, Mines and Pensions.

At a large mass meeting held in Trafalgar Square Sunday, the miners had shouted "Down with Baldwin" and denounced the refusal of the Tory Government to undertake any relief measures in the coal fields.

* * *

Dispatches received here yesterday stated that the mine and unemployment situations would be discussed in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Official reports issued recently indicate that unemployment in the mine fields, is steadily increasing.
fields is steadily increasing.

Coalition Cabinet in Belgium Being Formed

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23. — A tentative coalition cabinet, composed of Liberals, Catholics and Christian Democrats, was submitted to King Albert today by Premier-Designate Jaspar.

If ratified it will succeed the socialist government that resigned Monday.

RANK AND FILE DELEGATES LAUD USSR PROGRESS

Pledge Fight Against Imperialist War

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.—Enthusiastic over the achievements of Soviet Rule, the American rank and file delegation has returned to Moscow after a six day survey of labor and industrial conditions in the provinces of Nijninovgorod and Ivanovosnessensk.

The delegates who visited numerous factories, textile mills and the radio laboratory were favorably impressed with the labor conditions in both provinces. The new Dzerjinsky mill in Ivanovosnessensk, with its splendid housing conditions, its modern schools and hospitals, surpasses any mill in either Britain or the United States, according to the delegates. The mill is equipped with the most modern textile machinery.

Laud Textile Mills.

The textile workers from Passaic, included in the delegation, expressed particular admiration for the results of workers' control, the seven and a half hour working day and the working conditions.

In both provinces, the delegation members attended banquets tendered them by the trade councils. Everywhere the delegates had free access to all sources of information.

Fight Imperialism.

The American delegates joined British and Irish workers' delegations in a pledge to do everything in their power to fight against the danger of an imperialist attack against the Soviet Union at a banquet at Ivanovosnessensk.

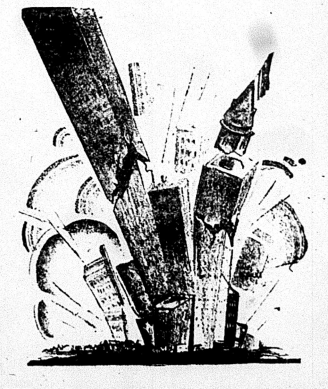
The delegates will spend the rest of the week investigating the rubber, textile, shoe and metal works in and about Moscow. The main body of the delegation is still in South Russia and will return from Tiflis and Baku early next week.

The American delegates joined the British and Irish delegates last week in listening to a report on the Chinese revolutionary situation at the Sun Yat-sen University and pledged to fight for the prevention of Anglo-American intervention in China.

MADRID BLAST.

MADRID, Nov. 23. — Many persons were injured and several buildings damaged by a bomb explosion at the home of the director of an explosives factory near Mieres in the Asturias mining district today.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?



Wrecking the Labor Banks

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

By WM. Z. FOSTER

Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers.

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The Workers Forum

Farmer Replies to Shyster Lawyer.
Editor, DAILY WORKER:

I am no writer, have never written for a paper. Besides, I am extremely busy making a living for myself and family. Get up at 5.15 in the morning and get back to my family at six in the evening. But I should like to make some sort of a reply to the lawyer, Silas B. Axtell, who doesn't seem to like what the workers have accomplished in the Soviet Union.

I am a small farmer who is supposed to own a piece of land in the northern part of Minnesota. I have always been in sympathy with the workers in the class struggle and always worked for their interest.

* * *

When Silas B. Axtell, a New York lawyer addressed a certain letter to Albert F. Coyle, secretary to the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, he wrote more like a full-fledged Burns detective. Why all the questions and insinuations? Tho Soviet Russia has just celebrated the tenth year since the Russian Revolution, and in spite of her great achievements, she is still in a state of transition. It takes time to build a socialist order on a defunct feudal state.

When I read the Trade Union report in The DAILY WORKER I was much impressed with the sincerity of the delegation, and firmly believe that they tried to give us the truth as they saw it. It is quite understandable why Mr. Axtell should attempt to minimize the importance of the report. The facts are that the legalized robber class of the world fear the truth about the First Workers' Republic. The Russian Revolution was the beginning and end of the parasitic capitalist system. Of course, the lawyer, Axtell, is not interested in building a state for the producers.

Mr. Axtell, what do you do to justify your existence? Judging by your profession you are serving those who have had the misfortune to violate the law of a decaying capitalist order. Under a new order you would have to produce value for your sandwitch.

What is the difference between a man who holds you up at the point of a gun and takes away your last $100 or the International Harvester Co. who compels a farmer to dip his hand into his own picket and hand over an extra $100 in buying a binder?

That's how 12,000 millionaires have been produced in the United States since 1913.

—FRANK ENGMAN.
Deadwood, Minn., Nov. 15, 1927.

Hunting a Job in Florida.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

My work—hunting for a job—brought me to Pensacola in west Florida on the Gulf of Mexico. No, I didn't find one; I won't keep the reader in suspense. What I did find was UNEMPLOYMENT on a large scale, and wages cut till it hurt. Wages for unskilled labor ranging from 22 to 30 cents an hour, and for skilled from 40 to 50, with the cost of living still high.

But this doesn't mean that the wage slaves there are really receiving wages at the above rates. No sir. Let me explain. I talked with a man who had a paper route with a list of 112 subscribers, and on his rounds to collect the Saturday before he found that 62 of these were out of work. And this I think is typical as I related the story to other workers and they did not think that this case was exceptional. And I don't from the number of workers I saw idle.

Well, in my unfruitful search for work in the city I met a farmer who thought I might get work from his neighbor, some ten miles out in the country. And as he offered me a ride out I took a chance on it. However I was too late—another slave had gotten it.

Nevertheless it gave me an opportunity to talk with a few of the farmers and learn that the little farmer is also getting it in the neck. Taxes are high, and produce is cheap, i.e., when the producers have it to sell. Incidentally I asked one of the farmers what land was selling at around him. "You see that ten acres over there adjoining my place on the left," he said, "well they are asking $7,000 for it with only that board shack of a house on it." "I should think they would sell cheap if they can't make anything off it?" "Well, neighbor, you don't understand," said the farmer. "You see he paid a whale of a big price for the place during the BOOM and only a small payment down. Hence he has a big mortgage against it and must get a big price or loose the first and all subsequent payments made on it."

"Now it's different with me. I have a little business in town that I look after while my wife and kids run the farm." "Children not in school?" I asked. "Well, I have had to keep the oldest ones out to harvest the crops, you see. I can't afford to hire a hand."

The next morning I got a ride back into the city. And as I was going down toward the railroad station I met a group of angry unemployed workers. I saw that they were much excited and that something was wrong, and ventured a word of inquiry.

"You see, stranger," said a worker, "it's like this: Every once in a while the fisherman's boat gets in after the fast express has gone. As the fish won't keep until the next day, they have been giving them to whoever would come down and get one. We have all been going down at such times and getting a mess for the wife and kids. It helps a lot you know, when we ain't got any work. "But," he continued, "when we went down this morning we got none, as some of the high-ups from the Chamber of Commerce or the merchants' association had been there protesting that such acts were hurting business and that the city couldn't stand for it any longer. So we are coming back empty-handed, as the catch of fish will have to be taken out and dumped into the gulf." "Looks like a damn shame," I say, "when so many of the men are out of work and their families often going hungry."

"Yes, it's hard," I said, "but you know we're living under the Profit system, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with the capitalists' profits."

"Well it ain't going to be this way always," my friend ventured.

"No, that's true," I said, "but it will be this way until the city workers and the poor farmers organize and take charge of things as they have done over in Russia, where they are just now celebrating the tenth anniversary of the workers' and farmers' victory."

"Besides," says I, "from the looks of those eight or ten hydroplanes I see over there in the air the capitalists can't all be broke."

"Oh, them belong to our government, stranger. They are being used to train young fellows to fly. You see we got a government naval station here and flying school."

"Yes, my friends, they are training them for the next war, I guess. Learning them how to swoop over and drop bombs and poison gas on their fellow-workers and their families of some other country, just as they have been doing down in Nicaragua.

"I don't think the American people will stand for another war like they did last time," commented my friend.

"Oh, yes they will," I said, "they will have to, unless the workers and farmers of America get together and get so well organized that they turn the capitalists out of power and establish here a Soviet Union of Workers and Farmers, as has been done over in Soviet Russia."

"Well, so long stranger, we must be going, glad to have met you."

"Goodbye, I must be going too. I must find that job I am hunting for if I have to search all over sunny Florida for it.

RADIO CONFERENCE IN MADRID

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The International Radio-Telegraphic Conference, to which 74 countries sent delegates, unanimously selected Madrid today as the meeting place for the next conference, to be held in 1932. The conference this year was constantly bulldozed by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, head of the U. S. committee maintaining the monopoly of big private radio companies.

FOOL-PROOF AIRPLANES.

Clarence D. Chamberlin, trans-Atlantic flier, announced yesterday that he was about to manufacture a fool-proof airplane flivver that anyone could operate with safety, at a cost of between $1,200 and $1,500.

Red Cartoons

Seldom has any book issued by a labor organization, attracted such welcome response as these collections of Red Cartoons. Thousands of copies have been sold of each number. The Communist and other labor papers of Europe, Russia and America have reprinted them. We offer these three splendid collections at a special price if all are bought at one time:

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With the Young Comrades

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Two Lessons

INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER AND LEADERSHIP

The tenth anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Union has been celebrated during last week by oppressed workers and farmers thruout the world. The children of these oppressed peoples have also participated in these celebrations. This important event is so important that it is necessary to review some points of information and some lessons that can be drawn from it.

First: We must learn not to regard the revolution in Russia as an isolated and purely Russian event. It must be regarded as an international event which started in Russia, and must inevitably spread to other capitalist countries, until the system of capitalism is wiped off the face of the earth. It is the beginning of the proletarian world revolution.

Second: We must learn that revolutions do not fall from the skies. Given all the conditions which make a revolution necessary and possible, only the proper leadership can lead the revolution to a correct and successful conclusion. Russia had that leadership in Lenin and the Communist Party. Our lesson from that is to build the Young Pioneers, the children's section of the American Communist Party. All workers' and poor farmers' children should therefore join this organization which will help bring the second American revolution nearer.

OUR LETTER BOX

IN HARCO, ILL.

Dear Comrades: Only a few lines to let you know how things are getting along in Harco, Ill. I hate to tell you how things are getting along, but I am going to. First of all we are in a pretty bad shape, for the mine shut down on April 1st, and is still shut. But some of the men are working. Now, if they would be union men, they wouldn't do anything like that. But, sorry to say it is not worth while calling this a union. If one man should go down to work, why shouldn't the others? Or, why don't they wait until the whistle blows three times and then go down all at once.

Then another thing happened out here that I want to tell you about. Not long after the mine shut down, the "First State Bank of Harco" failed. What little money each and every one out here had they put in the bank. Thinking that in case they would need it, it would come handy. But, now it is all gone. Then the storekeepers don't give you any "credit." There are three grocery stores out here. You go into any of them and go up to the counter, the first thing you hear is, "No Credit Please." Now what do you think about that?

I will now close the letter.

Comradely yours,
MARGARET YUHAS.

FORWARD

By FRIEDA TRUHAR.

Tho our backs are bent and weary
Tho our heads are hanging low
Tho our hearts sink down within us
Yet forward will we go.

Tho they cast us into prison
Tho they call us traitor, foe
Tho they persecute and torture us
Yet forward will we go.

For our cause is a real cause,
And this thing do we know,
That victory will ours be
If forward we will go.

This Week's Puzzle No. 40

The answer to this week's puzzle is a way of fighting the bosses. Read the poem carefully and try and get the answer.

A secret! Sh--sh--sh! Don't tell anyone. PUZZLE CONTEST COMING SOON! Prizes n' everything! Sh--sh--sh! Don't tell anyone.

My first letter is in STICK but not in WOOD.
My second is in TRUE but not in GOOD.
My third is in RUFF and also in READY.
My fourth is in RIGHT but not in STEADY.
My fifth is in WALK but not in RUN.
My sixth is in RAISE that the workers WON.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

DON'T DISAPPOINT

WANTED: More articles and more poems. Frieda Truhar and others take notice.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 39 is: HAIL THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET UNION.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 38

Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; Ethel Menuch, Detroit, Mich.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; David Friedman, Detroit, Mich.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 37

Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

Boosters Jack Up Anthracite a Notch

By ED. FALKOWSKI.

SUPERSALESMEN, advertisers, mine managers, labor officials, businessmen's knife-and-fork clubs have gotten behind the anthracite industry in a huge effort to steamroll it up the highway of prosperity. Notwithstanding the current market depression which inevitably affects the hard coal industry, attempts are being made to inflate the hard coal regions with a self-induced prosperity. Whether the laws of economics can be shunted aside, or whether the hard coal industry is to face a crisis such as confronts all industries at the moment, remains to be seen.

The Anthracite Booster Movement has spread contagiously through the hard coal belt. Originating in the head of a member of the Pottsville American Legion, the idea percolated through the press, and burst into an eruption of meetings at which the conditions facing hard coal were discussed. Luncheon clubs found this a fruitful topic; business men, complaining of the slack time which hit the region, brought the matter up time and again. Finally tremendous meetings were organized to which influential business men were invited (rather, they invited themselves to their own meetings), and colliery officials and newspaper men attended in strong numbers.

THE keynote of these meetings was the mournful one of oil cutting into the hard coal, and threatening to eliminate it. Sharp-faced mine officials gravely diagnosed the situation, hailing the miners' wage as not high enough for the risk he takes—yet in the end, tying the talk up with remarks about the "present high cost of labor." Seldom a meeting passed by without some official delivering the tune of "high labor cost" which is apparently the chief reason why coal, which costs about $4.50 per ton to produce, should sell in the large cities for $14 a ton.

From the very beginning, miners have regarded these booster meetings with a shrug. Few have troubled to attend them. "A day off is a day off—we get it in our bones" is the feeling about slack time. While newspapers blow hot and cold about these meetings, advertising for the crowd, the crowd is always absent when the chairman's gavel bangs the table, and the stodgy business men pass their hands over their bald heads as they set to figuring out the quirks in the industry.

MANY things are said at these meetings which never find their way to newspapers. The editors of hard coal papers serve political masters faithfully, and carefully select the material they will present to their readers. When Mr. Boyd of the Philadelphia Daily News gave his analysis of the coal industry at Mahanoy City some time ago, he delivered a worthy lecture in which he stated the main economics in the problem. Concluding, he said he knew of no remedy, but hoped to hear something concrete before the evening passed off.

While Mr. E. H. Seunder, manager of the Madiera-Hill Co. coal operations followed Boyd on the floor, he harped the tune of high labor cost, which he larded with heavy sympathy for the "poor miner." His talk was followed by advertisers who insisted that the hard coal industry does not spend enough money telling the world about its product. Since substitutes for hard coal have advertised, demand for them increased prodigiously. Let the anthracite producers follow their example, and spend a few millions every year on publicity, since it is logical that publicity should be used to counteract publicity.

NEWSPAPERS chanted praises of the wise remarks made at this meeting, as they praise the unexampled wisdom poured forth at every meeting. Yet nothing happens to show that this wisdom has any definite bearing on the problem of hard coal.

Banquets in the different hard coal towns gave the diners opportunity to dissect the industry along with their fried chicken. These small affairs were sideshows compared with the monster congress which met two weeks ago at Mt. Carmel where Gov. Fisher, patron of the cossacks whose thumps are being felt by many proletarian skulls in the soft coal field of the state, blessed the prosperity which the hard coal industry deserved but hasn't got. The miners got their share of rubs for the "seventy years of industrial strife" which "killed" the industry. Cooperation was stressed in a manner which made the company union seem the next logical step in anthracite development. John L. Lewis, however, threw a hard note into the harmonious gathering when he disdained the idea that miners were responsible for the troubles which shook the industry—that the long-time peace was desirable, and whether it would come to pass depended largely on the operators, as the miners were willing to sign another five-year agreement on top of the one they now enjoyed.

EFFICIENCY experts talked of the excessive labor power employed in the hard coal industry, and how machinery could cut down operating expenses. The congress ended with many hurrahs, and tremendous results were to be looked for. The miner, sipping his glass of illegal beer, lifted his shoulders in perplexed wonder, as he lit his pipe and labelled the whole affair as "hot air."

The present contract under which miners are working calls for annual discussions of wages at the request of either party. There is some possibility that such requests may come from the operators in January.

One of the notable features of the booster meetings is that the large producers of coal have remained aloof from the meetings. Only small independents who incidentally, seem to enjoy steady markets, had representatives there, while the huge corporations hit by slack work seldom had any one to represent them, up to the time of the large meetings at Ashland and Mt. Carmel.

THE mind of the anthracite "public" is strained in its attitude toward the industry. Not only are miners urged to boost hard coal among themselves, and to write to city friends to use it—which puts them into a class of salesmen—but it is treason to find fault with the industry or to criticize the many features of the booster movement. The fact that it looks like a trap for the miner must be utterly smeared over with the honey of optimism. One dare be truthful no longer even to one's own views on this matter. To mention one's doubts as to the motives behind the movement is to incur the wrath of labor officials, of public figures, of editorial pens, and may even culminate in a lynching bee.

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

Limited Engagement
From November 22 to December 4
The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of
THE BELT
now playing at the
PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE
133 MacDougal Street. Telephone Spring 8363.

Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40, Matinees Thanksgiving and Saturday at 2:40.

The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

DRAMA

Free Admission to "The Ladder" Beginning Tonight

Beginning tonight all performances of "The Ladder," which is now playing at the Lyric Theatre, will be given free to all comers. The United Actors, Inc., the producers, sent out the following announcement along with the news of this important event: "The management feels that while the present version of the play contains much that is meritorious and worthy of the theatregoers' attention, 'The Ladder' has not reached the point where critics can be called in and the play presented as ordinarily prescribed by theatrical custom. During this period, until the play reaches its ultimate state, all performances of 'The Ladder' will be absolutely free."

Seats will be issued under a first come, first served policy at the theatre's box office. They will be given only upon personal application. Requests by mail and telephone will be ignored.

The play, by J. Frank Davis, has been playing on Broadway since October 22, 1926, and is backed by Edgar B. Davis, who it is said, is very much interested in the subject of the play which deals with reincarnation. The cast is headed by Carroll McComas, Hugh Buckler, Edgar Stehli, Sally Sanford, Albert Bruning and Minnie Milne.

Hammerstein's, the new theatre at 53rd Street and Broadway, built by Arthur Hammerstein, will be opened Wednesday, November 30, instead of a week previously. "Golden Dawn," a musical play will be the initial production with Louise Hunter, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, heading the cast.

Mieczyslaw Munz, pianist, will give his recital season at Carnegie Hall, Monday evening, November 28.

BETTINA HALL

In "The Pirates of Penzance," which goes back to the Gilbert and Sullivan repertory this evening at the Royale Theatre.

Music Notes

Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, appears in recital at Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, December 2.

Yelly D'Aranyi, violinist, will give her recital at Town Hall, Saturday afternoon, November 26.

Myra Hess will give a pianoforte recital, Tuesday evening, November 29 at Town Hall.

A song recital by Paul Althouse, tenor, has been arranged as the opening musical event of the new Pythian Temple at 135 West 70th Street, which is to take place on Sunday afternoon, November 27.

Harold Morris, pianist, will give his recital at Town Hall, Tuesday evening, December 6.

Youry Bilstin will give his second cello recital at Town Hall, Monday evening, November 28.

ORGANIZE LABOR LYCEUM.

A labor lyceum will be established soon in Yonkers, it was announced last night.

The recently organized Workers' Cooperative Center his purchased a house at 252 Websterton Ave. which will be remodeled for this purpose.

Barkers' Union locals, Workmen's Circle branches, the German Sick and Death Benefit Fund, the Workers (Communist) Party, the Lithuanian Educational Society and the Italian Educational Society are represented on a committee raising funds for the lyceum.

WAR SECRETARY OUT OF GAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. — Hanford MacNider, assistant secretary of war, with Mrs. MacNider and Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, walked home from an airplane ride Sunday. A three-motored Fokker plane in which they were returning to the capital ran out of gasoline and made a forced landing in a cornfield a mile and a half from Bolling Field. They walked in. Nobody was injured.

U. S. IMPERIALISM HIT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (FP). — British, French and German trade interests, backed to some extent at least by the British government, are reported by Ambassador Poindexter —returned from Peru—as conducting anti-American propaganda in Latin America. The state department has heard Poindexter and declines to make public comment on the situation.

DOUBLE OIL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Petroleum production may be more than doubled through new methods of removing oil from the earth perfected by the United States Bureau of Mines, according to the annual report of Director Scott Turner, made public today.

"No more than 20 to 25 per cent of the petroleum originally contained in underground deposits is obtained by ordinary methods," Turner declared.

"The bureau is studying methods to increase the recovery of oil from the oil sands. This is regarded as a matter of fast economic moment."

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day)
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Thurs.&Sat. 2:30

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See it and Creep."
—Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats.Thurs.&Sat. 2:30

Frances Starr in the new comedy
IMMORAL ISABELLA?
with JULIUS McVICKER
RITZ Th., W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

— The Theatre Guild presents —
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs.8:40
Mats Wed.&Sat. 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs. (Thanksgiv'g)

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:20
Mats Thurs.&Sat. 2:20

Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62nd St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts.Wed.Sat.
All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.
Winthrop Ames Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. In
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only "IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea. W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thurs & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

DAVENPORT THEATRE
135 E. 27th St., near Lexington Ave.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Phone Madison Sq. 2051
"HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and an Excellent Cast.

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

Metro will make a picture based on Jack London's dramatic story of primitive man, "Before Adam." This book was among the late novelist's most popular works.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

PHILIPPINE CZAR?

Major-General John A. Hull, judge advocate general of the U. S. army has been mentioned, as possible successor to Major General Leonard Wood as Governor-General of the Philippine islands.

USSR Trade Unions Send Delegates to Indian Labor Meet

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.—The Presidium of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in response to an invitation, has sent a delegation to the Indian Trades Union Congress which will open at Cawnpore, November 26. The delegates elected were Lepse, Amassov and Voronov.

The council voted that a manifesto be addressed to proletariat India pointing out that the fundamental task of the workers of all oppressed and exploited countries is to create one world militant International of Trade Unions as a united front against the imperialists.

Non-Party Workers Send Greetings to Communist Congress

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.—The Moscow Party Conference heard greetings from non-Party workers. Abankin, a worker of the "Red Proletarian" works made a speech urging them to remember that the working class looks to the Communist Party as part of the working class itself and must, therefore, resist attacks such as that of the opposition which fails to see achievements.

After Kamenev's address, Zof, former member of the opposition, who exposed the factional anti-Party work of the opposition, spoke. The conference debated Bukharin's speech before continuing.

Poincaré Government Opposes Naval Probe

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies today rejected the motion of an inquiry into the recent mutiny at the naval prison at Toulon after members of the Poincare government attacked the motion.

The sailors, many of them imprisoned for "radical" activities, protested against conditions in the prison.

USSR DELEGATES LEAVE FOR ARMS MEET AT GENEVA

To Bring Up Danger of Polish Attack

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.—The Soviet Union delegation to the preparatory disarmament conference has left for Geneva, where the conference will be held, prepared to advocate complete and immediate disarmament.

Altho little hope is entertained here that the capitalist powers will agree to any disarmament proposal, statements from all quarters indicate a genuine desire for disarmament and the hope that the conference will at least call the attention of world labor to the danger of a new imperialist war arising from a possible Polish attack on Lithuania.

"The Soviet Union is ready to propose, support and carry out the most radical possible program of disarmament for the whole globe simultaneously," declared Rykoff in a statement issued recently.

Pointing to the danger of a Polish attack on Lithuania, the Izvestia says, "It is no longer possible to talk about diplomatic intrigues hidden behind pacifist talk at Geneva. There is now going on an entirely concrete and practical work which may in the nearest future have a most catastrophic effect on world peace. We refer to the Polish plans for the absorption of Lithuania. Each day gives new, absolutely detailed and trustworthy information to justify our warnings. Here is our prime mission at Geneva—to call the attention of all countries to what is occurring in Eastern Europe."

* * *

German Position.

GENEVA, Nov. 23.—President Louden, of the preparatory disarmament commission, received a letter from Count Johann von Bernstorff, chief of the German delegation, requesting that the conference take up a general discussion of disarmament instead of confining the agenda to "security," as originally planned.

League of Nations attaches regarded the communication as "significant," since compliance would permit the Soviet Union delegates to express a demand for complete disarmament.

Former Allies Turn on De Graaf, Murderer of Java Plantation Serfs

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 23.—Jonkheer De Graaf, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, who became notorious for his brutal suppression of the recent revolution in Java, has fallen out with his former supporters, the Dutch imperialists and plantation owners.

The revolution, which was crushed by the shooting of hundreds of workers and the banishment of their leaders to the interior jungles of Dutch New Guinea, has thoroughly frightened the government and it has been decided to give small concessions to the Javanese in the Volksraad or Council. De Graaf is being attacked for his share in favoring this political maneuver. A petition has been handed to him demanding that all discussion of the question be suppressed.

U. S. Secretly Builds Huge New Seaplanes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—One of the largest seaplanes ever built has been secretly constructed at the naval airplane factory at Philadelphia.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

REACTIONARIES WRECK PASSENGER TRAIN

Scene near Leon, Mexico, following the wrecking of a thru passenger train from Mexico City to Ciudad Juarez, across from El Paso, Texas, by Mexican counter-revolutionaries. A heavy military escort prevented the looting of the train.

PEASANT REVOLT IN SOUTH CHINA SPREADING FAST

Protest Imposition of New Exorbitant Tax

SHANGHAI (By Mail). — Far-reaching peasant disturbances broke out in the Izin district near Shanghai, owing to the new tax.

A few thousand peasants armed themselves with all kinds of arms and broke into Izin demanding that the new tax be rescinded. The authorities refused to comply. The peasants then disarmed the police.

Police from the river started a battle with the rebels. Owing to the poor weapons of the rebels and also because they were unable to use the arms captured from the police, the rebellion was crushed. Over one thousand peasants were killed. The others were dispersed.

The press and government authorities blame the Communists who "intended to start a campaign on Shanghai from Izin" for the disturbance.

* * *

More Peasant Revolts.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Hankow reports that a rising broke out in Duntchen under Communist leadership.

* * *

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Three thousand peasants revolted on the island of Chunmin in the Delta of the Yangtse River. The rebels belong to the "Heaven League." They revolted against high taxes and rent. The Shanghai defense staff dispatched three battleships and a battalion of infantry to crush the uprising.

JAPAN BARS ZIMBALIST.

TOKIO, Nov. 23. — Because he lacked sufficient money to comply with entrance laws, Efrem Zimbalist, famous violinist, today was denied admittance to Japan upon his arrival from China.

RAYNA PROME

Rayna Prome, young American journalist who devoted five years of her life to the Chinese Nationalist movement, died in Moscow Monday. She edited the Peoples' Tribune at Canton and at Hankow.

News from the U. S. S. R.

The socialized economic elements in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are increasing everywhere. In 1927-28 socialized economy will employ 91.2 per cent of all workers as against 90.3 per cent in 1926-27. Private capital will employ 8.8 per cent including the farm-hands working for wages in agriculture.

The gross output of the socialized branches will constitute 84.2 per cent in 1927-28 and the private section only 15.8 per cent, which also includes that of agriculture.

The income of the socialized sector will be in 1927-28 about 82.8 per cent as against 81 per cent last year. That of the private sector will be 17.2 per cent including that of the peasantry.

The cooperative membership is increasing from year to year. Their organization is improving and so is their financial position. The total number of members of the cooperative system next year will increase about 16½ per cent in all branches of cooperation.

In absolute figures the different cooperatives had in 1926-27 over 21 million members and in 1927-28 will have 21,214,000 members.

How the Workers Live and How Much They Earn.

If we compare the monthly earnings of workers during October-June 1925-26 with the corresponding period of 1926-27 we will find the following changes: In Moscow proper there is an increase of 9.8 per cent, in the Moscow province 15.2 per cent. Real wages have in fact increased still more under the influence of a drop in prices.

If we compare the average wage of Moscow and province during the period in 1927, we find an increase of 20 per cent.

Social insurance increases from the point of view of the number of workers it involves and from the point of view of the sums it pays out.

In 1925-26 the Sotzstrakh ministered to 1,020,000 people, in 1926-27 1,103,000 people, and next year it will minister to about 1,145,000 people.

The budget of the social insurance organizations will increase from 165 million roubles in 1926-27 to 175 million roubles in 1927-28.

Who Are Our Unemployed?

Our unemployment is radically different from that in the capitalist countries. There unemployment consists primarily of industrial workers who after working a few years in industry are thrown overboard. Our unemployment is entirely different. First of all 40 per cent of unemployed in the Moscow province are people coming from other provinces, particularly from the villages. People who never worked for wages constitute an enormous percentage of our unemployed and most of them are unskilled workers. The number of unemployed industrial workers is small. On September 1st, 1927, they constituted 15 per cent of the unemployed as against 18.9 per cent on the 1st of September, 1926.

Education.

The funds assigned for educational purposes in Moscow Province will increase also for the coming year and will amount to 48,700,000 roubles. **The average per capita expenditures in 1926-27 were 9.70 roubles, and in 1927-28 they would be about 10.08 roubles. The number of pupils will also increase and will be in 1927-28 612,000 in Moscow Province. The expenditures per student in the general schools in Moscow will be 47.52 roubles.**

TO SEARCH ROYAL DUTCH FOR ANTI-USSR PLOT CLUES

Suspect Deterding of Aiding Forgery Plot

BERLIN, Nov. 23. — Believing that important evidence of the huge international counterfeit plot to undermine Soviet finance is in the local offices of the Royal Dutch Shell (British oil) Company, Berlin police have asked the German Government for permission to search the company's local offices. Sir Henri Deterding, head of the company, is believed to have subsidized White Russians in the forgery plot.

Despite the declarations of the British embassy and the Foreign Office that the investigation will be made public, it is widely believed that the police have orders to hush up the whole matter. German fascisti and White Russians operating under the directions of agents of the Royal Dutch Shell are believed to be responsible for manufacture of more than $25,000,000 of counterfeit rubles.

Lisbon Government Fears Revolt; Army Patrolling Streets

LISBON, Nov. 23.—Scores of leaders who are suspected of insurrectionary activities by the Portuguese government are being secretly deported to Portugal's fever-ridden African colonies.

Heavy detachments of troops have been stationed at Entoncamento near the Spanish border and everyone crossing the frontier is being carefully scrutinized. In the capital, guards patrol the streets day and night and the fidgety government is tightening the censorship on all news leaving the country. The government is said to feel capable of controlling any violence which may break out.

Horthy Government Encourages Attacks On Jews, Is Charge

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23.—That the Horthy government has deliberately remained inactive, permitting anti-Semitic demonstrations, was charged yesterday by opposition members of parliament who demanded that troops be called in to prevent the Magyar students from attacking Jewish students.

The anti-Semitic riots are continuing at high schools and universities thruout Hungary with no interference from the Horthy government. At the University of Budapest a number of Jewish students were badly beaten and thrown bodily out of doors.

Barricades were thrown up at the Hungarian College at Fuenfkirchen by Jewish students who defended their lives against the attacks of anti-Semitic students.

Charge "Mother India" Is Tory Propaganda

LONDON, Nov. 23.—That "Mother India" by Katherine Mayo, a book hostile to Indian Nationalism, was written and published with the connivance of the tory government as propaganda for the establishment of the India Commission was charged in the house of commons yesterday

Chang Tso-lin Getting Ready to Crown Himself Emperor; Orders Clothes

LONDON, Nov. 23. —Marshal Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, is openly preparing to proclaim himself emperor, according to a Tokio dispatch to the Evening News today, quoting advices received in Tokio from Japanese correspondents at Peking.

According to the dispatches Marshal Chang has already ordered his coronation robes from Soochow, where the best Chinese silk is made.

BALDWIN REFUSES TO HEAR PLEA OF JOBLESS MINERS

Unemployment Comes Up in Commons Tuesday

LONDON, Nov. 23. — Premier Stanley Baldwin refused today to receive a delegation representing the three hundred jobless Welsh miners who had marched into London led by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation to call the Government's attention to the appalling conditions in the coal fields.

Baldwin who has thus far avoided the mine and unemployment situations in the discussions in the House of Commons, referred the delegation to the Ministry of Health, Mines and Pensions.

At a large mass meeting held in Trafalgar Square Sunday, the miners had shouted "Down with Baldwin" and denounced the refusal of the Tory Government to undertake any relief measures in the coal fields.

* * *

Dispatches received here yesterday stated that the mine and unemployment situations would be discussed in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Official reports issued recently indicate that unemployment in the mine fields, is steadily increasing.
fields is steadily increasing.

Coalition Cabinet in Belgium Being Formed

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23. — A tentative coalition cabinet, composed of Liberals, Catholics and Christian Democrats, was submitted to King Albert today by Premier-Designate Jaspar.

If ratified it will succeed the socialist government that resigned Monday.

RANK AND FILE DELEGATES LAUD USSR PROGRESS

Pledge Fight Against Imperialist War

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.—Enthusiastic over the achievements of Soviet Rule, the American rank and file delegation has returned to Moscow after a six day survey of labor and industrial conditions in the provinces of Nijninovgorod and Ivanovosnessensk.

The delegates who visited numerous factories, textile mills and the radio laboratory were favorably impressed with the labor conditions in both provinces. The new Dzerjinsky mill in Ivanovosnessensk, with its splendid housing conditions, its modern schools and hospitals, surpasses any mill in either Britain or the United States, according to the delegates. The mill is equipped with the most modern textile machinery.

Laud Textile Mills.

The textile workers from Passaic, included in the delegation, expressed particular admiration for the results of workers' control, the seven and a half hour working day and the working conditions.

In both provinces, the delegation members attended banquets tendered them by the trade councils. Everywhere the delegates had free access to all sources of information.

Fight Imperialism.

The American delegates joined British and Irish workers' delegations in a pledge to do everything in their power to fight against the danger of an imperialist attack against the Soviet Union at a banquet at Ivanovosnessensk.

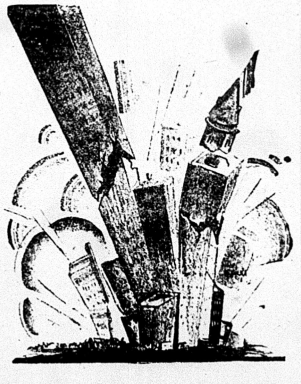
The delegates will spend the rest of the week investigating the rubber, textile, shoe and metal works in and about Moscow. The main body of the delegation is still in South Russia and will return from Tiflis and Baku early next week.

The American delegates joined the British and Irish delegates last week in listening to a report on the Chinese revolutionary situation at the Sun Yat-sen University and pledged to fight for the prevention of Anglo-American intervention in China.

MADRID BLAST.

MADRID, Nov. 23. — Many persons were injured and several buildings damaged by a bomb explosion at the home of the director of an explosives factory near Mieres in the Asturias mining district today.

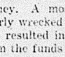
WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?



Wrecking the Labor Banks

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

By WM. Z. FOSTER



Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers.

25 CENTS
Send one dollar for five copies

RAILROADERS' NEXT STEP By Wm. Z. Foster .... .25
THE WATSON-PARKER LAW By Wm. Z. Foster .... .15

THE WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
39 East 125th Street New York, N. Y.

POLICE LOCK UP 10 PICKETS BUT STRIKE GOES ON

Sigman Libel Suit Off Till Friday

Ten workers arrested Tuesday morning while picketing the cloak shop of L. Margulies, 525 Seventh Ave., were discharged by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky in the Jefferson Market Court later in the day.

The strike at the Margulies shop was called several weeks ago when workers were discharged for refusing to register with the right wing dual union. About 60 workers are affected.

While the workers were forming their picket line in the morning one of the policemen assigned to the shop announced that no more than two pickets would be permitted.

Ten Arrested.

When the workers pointed out that many more were effected by the strike he arrested 10, including Isadore Weisberg, manager of the dress department of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board.

When cross-examined by Jacob M. Mandelbaum, attorney for the Joint Board, the arresting officer denied that he had stated that no more than two pickets would be allowed. Magistrate Brodsky then discharged the defendants.

Postpone Libel Suit.

The criminal libel suit brot against the Jewish Daily Freiheit and Unity by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was adjourned until 11 a. m. Friday by Magsitrate Louis B. Brodsky in the Jefferson Market Court.

The Freiheit is the Jewish Communist Daily. Unity is the organ of the left wing needle trades workers. Sigman's suit is based on articles in the Freiheit and Unity describing an amusement park owned by Sigman in Storm Lake, Ia.

Prosecution Delays.

No witnesses were heard Tuesday due to the failure of Samuel Markewich, counsel for Sigman and former assistant district attorney, to furnish counsel for the defense with English translations of the articles in the Freiheit and Unity on which the suit is based.

Joseph R. Brodsky, of counsel for the defense, pointed out that he had received an English copy of the articles only one hour before the case was called.

Magistrate Brodsky informed the defendants and plaintiff that the case must end Friday as he is leaving the city on an extended vacation Saturday morning.

"I will continue court until midnight Friday if necessary," he continued.

Several hundred cloak and dressmakers were present in the court. Many were turned away for lack of space.

BIRTH CONTROL CARTOONS

Prizes ranging from a $50 first prize to a $10 fourth prize are offered by the Birth Control Review for cartoons or drawings symbolizing the birth control movement, according to an announcement by the magazine, organ of the American Birth Control League, Inc., yesterday. Second and third prizes are to be $25 and $15, respectively, according to the announcement, and information on details of the contest may be obtained at the Review office, Room 1904, 104 Fifth Ave. The contest will close [illegible]

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Furnished Room for Rent.
All modern conveniences.
Party member preferred.
Call Kedzie 7366.

CHICAGO
I. L. D.
DECEMBER 9, 10, 11
(Friday, Saturday, Sunday)
Bazaar
WICKER HALL, 2040 West North Avenue
Donations Wanted of All Kinds of Articles to Help
The Arrested Cloak Makers of Chicago, Miners of Cheswick, Pa.—Colorado Miners.
Fight against the frame-up system. Remember the class-prisoners and families at Christmas.
International Labor Defense
Call at the local office, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago (or write, or phone Seeley 3562) for Bazaar materials, contribution lists, ticket-series, etc.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Phila. Communists Preparing to Push For a Labor Party

Philadelphia Discusses Labor Party And Party Activity.

The District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of Philadelphia and the general membership at meetings held on Sunday and Monday November 21 and 22, gave attention to the campaigns for the Labor Party and for building up the Party organization in preparation for this campaign. Wm. W. Weinstone, representing the Central Committee of the Party, spoke at both of the meetings.

The policies of the Central Committee were adopted unanimously.

It was pointed out that there are very good prospects in the Philadelphia district for a Labor Party, particularly in the mining area, as well as in Philadelphia. Despite the fact that the Central Trades and Labor Council of Philadelphia endorsed a candidate of the Vare machine, it was only after the council was compelled to elect a special committee to give consideration to the proposal for a Labor Party, which was raised in the Council.

To Register and Strengthen Discipline.

The District of the Workers (Communist) Party decided to consolidate the units, to take a re-registration of all of its members and to establish more order and discipline in the work of the units. The need for giving attention to local issues, particularly labor legislation, was heartily approved by the members in the trade unions, who pointed out that these issues appeal to the workers and that the Party must have a more specific program and must give increased attention to these problems.

Steps have been taken for improvement of the agitation and propaganda ("agitprop") work, especially by the building of the Workers School with instructors locally as well as from New York, and plans were formulated for drawing the units into more discussion of Party policies and to better functioning of "agitprop" work.

The building of shop nuclei and establishment of shop papers was discussed at the meetings and the shortcomings in the present stage of reorganization were pointed out. The slogan of establishing at least three shop nuclei in Philadelphia within the next few months was adopted. The District as well as the section committees were assigned the task of building up these shop nuclei.

The better organization of literature and DAILY WORKER distribution was discussed by the comrades, and the need for more systematic work on these small but important tasks was pointed out by all the members.

Secretary Davis Billed for Tim Healy Banquet

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis was announced yesterday as the principal speaker at a banquet for Timothy Healy Dec. 6 at the Hotel Commodore in observance of his retirement as president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers. Healy held that office nearly 25 years. The arrangements committee for the banquet includes: John Sullivan, Dr. Stephen Wise, Admiral Louis M. Josepthal, Col. Edward E. Duffy, Ernest Bohm, Supreme Court Justice John Ford, Sen. Copeland, Rev. Joseph G. Murray, William Grant Brown, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Hugh A. O'Donnell.

Lumber Workers in South—11-Hour Work Day, 3 Wage Cuts Bring Rate to 18-25 Cents Per Hr.

(Continued from Page One)

000 men. Labor was scarce then. Indeed the companies were having to recruit from each other's crew. Everybody had a job that wanted one.

Big Changes.

"But, Cap, it ain't so today. There is only part of the mills going now, and no more than three thousand men at work in the sectiop. You see, Cap, this was a great yellow pine district. Looked years ago like it would last forever. But its nearly all been chopped away now—nearly all used up and little or none coming on.

"The change began last January. I was working for the Standard Lumber Company, at Alden, then. It was one of the largest mills, with several branches, and worked upwards of 1,500 men at that time. Wages weren't so bad either. Common labor was getting from 35 to 45 cents an' foremen got from 65 to 70 cents.

Wage Cuts.

"The first cut, as I was saying, came in January. More than 500 men were turned off in our camp during the month. Other cuts followed swiftly. I got my time in April. At first the men went over to the nearest mill to get work, only to find that the bosses had made like cuts at the other mills too. Wasn't no use to hunt for a job any more in that region. So I came over to the Quincy section, and was lucky in getting a place with the McRay Lumber Company. As a foreman they gave me 50 cents an hour to start with, tho I had been getting 70 the year before with the Standard.

Three More Cuts.

"But that ain't the worst of it, Cap. I have received three cuts since then, and we are looking for another anytime now, as there is fellows around every day a hunting jobs that would be glad to work for less. The first cut came early in July, another in August, and the last in September. We foremen now are only getting 40 cents, and our men, who were getting 25 to 35 last spring, are only getting from 18 to 25 cents now. And only the very biggest and strongest get 25."

"How many men are working at McRays, and what are the hours," I inquired.

Eleven Hours.

"There are about 250 men in the woods where I am working, and between 550 and 600 at the mill. Those in the mill work in two different gangs, as the mill runs day and night shifts, eleven hours each. And we work the same hours in the woods. It's powerful heavy work too, Cap, and about 90 per cent of it is in marshes and swamps where we have to work much of the time in slush up to our knees. The men are sick a lot, and besides it isn't uncommon to see them get hurt handling the heavy logs.

Modern Industry.

"You see, the Alabama Power Company is building a dam at Jackson Bluff across the Ocklockonee River. When it's complete it will make an artificial lake covering 27,000 acres of land. They have already got the dam built up to where it is beginning to flood the woods where we are cutting. That's the reason, Cap, that they are crowding us so. The Power Co. will have to shut down pretty soon if we don't get the logs cut and out of the way in the 'lake' section."

"I suppose that you will soon get that done and be out of a job again," I remarked.

"No, Cap, they tell us that they have enough timber in this district to run the mill for about four years yet. About sixty per cent of this is hardwood and forty pine."

Company Houses.

"Have you a family," I asked, "and do you own your home?"

"No, Cap, we all live in the company's board shacks, and pay $8 a month for them. That's high enough too, when you consider we haven't running water, or sewerage or electricity. My wife complains sometimes but we can't do any better at present and the future hasn't much promise. Yes, I was about to forget the kids. I have only four ranging from 18 months to 11 years, but I guess that's enough these times."

Dividing the Workers.

"Does the company employ any Negro labor?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes, about 75 per cent are Negroes, and the rest white."

"I suppose then, that if the whites don't like their starvation wages, the company has a Negro to put in their place; and if the Negroes don't like their pay the company can call on the white Ku Klux Klan to take care of them?" I remarked.

Slavery and Unions.

"That's it, Cap, that's it. We can't say so, but we are all slaves. It's a little different kind of slavery from what it used to be but it's slavery just the same, Cap, that's all it is."

"Have you any union or any chance of getting one," I inquired.

"No, Cap, we ain't got no union and no hopes of getting one. The company wouldn't stand for it; jobs are too scarce now. We have to be awful careful what we say, but we are thinking, Cap, we're thinking. It can't go on like this forever, Cap. It's got to change somehow."

What Is Needed.

Yes, they are thinking. I can vouch for that. What they need is information. The conditions have already made them class conscious, but they need information—and leadership. It's a fertile field—these exploited unorganized black and white workers—not only in this section, but thruout the southland here.

Time had now come for my friend to get off. He bid me a hearty goodbye and reminded me that I must not forget to send him the literature I had promised.

"Don't forget to send me a copy of that paper you say stands for the cause of the workers; I ain't never heard that there was any such paper in America," was his concluding remark.

"Good-bye," I said, "and be sure and read everything in The DAILY WORKER when it comes, for it's 100 per cent for the working class."

Some Conclusions.

So ended our visit. No more unexpected than startling. And doubtless could be duplicated many times over in other sections of "Sunny Florida," the land of sunshine and flowers. As my train rolled on eastward I could not help wondering how long these oppressed and exploited workers will have to wait for knowledge, enlightenment and organization.

I couldn't figure out the answer, but I saw and learned enough to know that they certainly need aid. And I wondered if the Workers Party couldn't plan some way to reach and organize them. Perhaps a strong Farmer-Labor Party would be a step in the right direction.

"Daily" Builders Plan Campaign to Gain New Support

Delegates from 80 units of the Workers (Communist) Party met Monday night at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., to lay plans for more systematic work in extending the influence of The DAILY WORKER. Pat Devine, New York manager, presided.

"Today after four years of continuous struggle against all the forces of reaction The DAILY WORKER stands as the only avowed English speaking expression of the revolutionary masses," said William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff.

Many Crises.

"We have passed through many crises, too many, comrades say. Nevertheless it is much better to live thru a series of crises than not to live at all!

"And yet our circulation is not sufficient to cover our expenses in spite of the fact that many signs of revolt in the ranks of the workers is so vividly depicted in our columns. One reason for this lack of circulation is that as yet our supporters do not realize that a DAILY WORKER agent is one of the most important posts in our party.

For a Labor Party.

"If our labor party campaign, injunction fight and membership drive, etc., are to be successful our energy must be put into the job of building the Daily into a mass Communist organ approximating in influence the L'Humanite in France."

Edward Royce, business manager of The DAILY WORKER, in reporting told of the financial difficulties of the paper and concluded by pointing out that "you in the units are the support no financial wizard can keep backbone of the paper. Without your alive the Daily.

Organize Groups.

"Go back to your units, organize around yourselves a group of devoted comrades who will carry on the every day work of building our paper into a real mass organ. Such a cadre jump into any emergency and thus keep our paper always on the living line."

The final speaker was A. Ravich, circulation and advertising manager who emphasized the many important details attached to the work. "No affair held by the party," he continued, "or any sympathetic organization should be without its advertisement in our paper. All comrades in language organization should popularize the idea of buying The DAILY WORKER along with their language papers.

Discussion Follows.

A discussion followed in which one-third of those present participated. Helpful criticism was made by both editorial and managerial representatives. The chairman selected the most important points and formulated them into the following motion which was adopted unanimously:

"This conference resolves that each unit, sub-section and section DAILY WORKER agent must give full time to the major Party task of building the Daily. That a special drive be made for increased circulation, subscription and advertising.

The meeting concluded with an announcement that all forces were to be mobilized for the first annual DAILY WORKER and Freiheit ball at Madison Square Garden Dec. 17.

Arthur Zinn Out of Jail; Attempt Made To Hold Him 1 Day

The release of Arthur Zinn, member of Local 10, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, from Welfare Island prison, where he served ten months of a one-year sentence after being framed up for his strike activities in the recent strike of his organization in New York, was accomplished Tuesday after a race against time and against mysterious influences which threatened to hold him in prison for at least an extra day despite the fact that his release had been ordered by the parole commission.

Papers Mysteriously "Lost"

Zinn was one of the active workers in the cloakmakers' strike who was sent to prison in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union nearly a year ago. During the trial the Sigman machine did all in its power to prejudice the case against the strikers by spreading rumors that they were "Communist sluggers." Morris Sigman is president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Since the conviction the New York Joint Board of the Union, under leadership of the militant section of the workers, has worked night and day to secure their release.

Rights Defeated

Recently it became known that the efforts of the New York Joint Board would be successful. The Sigman machine saw with chagrin that the prisoners were soon to be free. Therefore the reactionary machine tried to get the imprisoned workers to sign repudiations of their actions in the strike, promising to "secure their release" in return for the repudiation.

Tuesday Zinn was to be released, and the fact was announced by the New York Joint Board, being published in The DAILY WORKER, the Freiheit and the Jewish Day. The papers were signed and in order.

A committee from the Joint Board went to welcome the comrade to freedom.

But between the parole commission, where the papers were signed, and the court of special sessions, which was to complete the formalities of release, the papers were lost to sight.

Nobody knew anything about it. But already the whisper was circulated that a mysterious hand was at work to prevent the release.

Being convinced that the "lost" papers had been tampered with between the parole commission and the court, the representatives of the Joint Board rapidly proceeded to duplicate the entire work of securing new papers. New papers were made out, a new judge's signature was obtained, and Zinn was restored to freedom.

First Time It Happened

It was said at the court of special sessions yesterday that this is the first time that papers for the release of a prisoner were intercepted or "lost" between the parole commission and the court.

There was much laughter yesterday at the expense of the Sigman clique—laughter with a grim note in it.

"Centuries" to Play for Greco-Carrillo; Defense Is Active

The Greco-Carrillo Defense League, 78 East 10th St., organized to provide defense machinery for Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascist workers charged with murder in the Bronx, announced yesterday that the New Playwrights' Theatre had offered the proceeds of two performances of "The Centuries" for the defense of the two men. The benefit performances will be matinees Dec. 3 and 10, according to John Dos Passos, Michael Gold, John Howard Lawson, Em Jo Basshe, author of "The Centuries" and Francis Ed-Edwards Faragon, directors of the theatre.

Plan Mass Meeting.

A mass protest meeting on behalf of the prisoners will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Sunday at 2 p. m. Among those scheduled to speak are: Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER; Arturo Giovannitti, poet; William W. Weinstone, of the Workers (Communist) Party; Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello; Robert W. Dunn; Shachno Epstein, editor of the Freiheit; Ettore Frisina, Rose Baron, James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense. **The meeting will be held under the auspices of the New York section of the International Labor Defense, of which Rose Baron is secretary.**

OH, SUFFERIN' CALVIN!

The nice little boy shown in this picture with the look of sad resignation on his countenance is Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States. The rotund individual pinning the medal on the chief executive's lapel is former governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, president of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. Three other presidents have received the medal—Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt. Calvin looks as happy as a waiter about to serve ice water at his own funeral.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN COMPANY'S WOMEN HELP PERFORM DRUDGERY IN SUBWAYS FOR LITTLE PAY

By JOHN THOMPSON

The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. controls and operates more mileage than the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. It is, being a newer subway, more up-to-date and has many of the features of the Paris subways. It manages to operate cheaply and it employs women whenever possible. But have the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in greater New York done anything to assist the B.-M. T. women in gaining better conditions? Excepting a superficial investigation once made by the Women's Trade Union League and a brief enquiry by the State Department of Labor nothing has been done to improve the lot of the women employed on the B.-M. T.

The women have grievances without number. It is hard to convey a true picture of the situation as it affects the women of the B.-M. T.

In the first place, they are the most helpless on account of such factors as age and lack of technical skill. The B.-M. T. does not hire young girls or technically skilled women. Approximately 1,000 women are employed by the B.-M. T. and the majority of them are in booths making change. Their ages range from 35 to 50. I have noticed a few that would pass for 60. Heavily lined are their features and their heads in most cases are topped with bunches or streaks of white or gray hair.

Every day of the year—Sunday, Fourth of July, Saint Patrick's Day, Yom Kippur, Christmas and New Year's Day—these women go into the subways to take up their posts in the narrow cramped booths where their days' work is done. In these booths that daylight never reaches they remain 8 hours or 9 hours or 10 hours as the case may be. All day long they handle cash and pass out nickels—change, change, ever and always change. The turnstiles grate and crash constantly against their ear drums. Trains thunder past all day long.

Should a mistake be made the company's cash collectors deduct from the women's pay.

The wages paid these women are from $17.50 to $23 per week.

Should a woman want a day off through illness or to attend to some important and unusual business that must have her personal attention she is compelled to lose several hours going to the Sands Street office to report and that must be repeated every day she is off. The B.-M. T. does not permit employes to phone excuses.

CHILE ENVOY BACK.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 23.—United States Ambassador William M. Collier returned from Argentina today.

CHICAGO
CONCERT and BALL
given by the
WHITERUSSIAN PEOPLES SOCIETY
for the benefit of the Whiterussian Political Prisoners in Poland
Sunday, November 27th, 1927
at 4:30 p. m. sharp
at SCHOENHOFFEN HALL
Cor. Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.
TICKETS IN ADVANCE 50c. AT THE DOOR 65c.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA
CONCERT and DANCE
given by the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1927, 8:15 P. M.
MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets.
ELLA SEIFIN, Recitation. LUCY ERBE, Soprano.
LUBA KAZANJIAN-SUNJ, Dancer.
Concert Trio. International Orchestra. Freiheit Singing Society.
TICKET 50c. WARDROBE 15c.
Tickets at Daily Worker Office, 521 York Ave.; Freiheit, 317 S. 5th St.; Litvakoff's Drug Store, 1009 N. 43rd St.; Olkin's Drug Store, 2500 N. 33 St.

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Astounding New Russian 6-Reel Film
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2 SHOWINGS: 7 P. M. and 9 P. M.
See for Yourself the Progress of Russia in 10 Years!
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THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Editor.............................ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor..................WM. F. DUNNE

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Trying to Conceal the Iron Fist in the Philippines

Among the difficult tasks facing American imperialism in the Philippines is that of finding native elements who will aid the governor general in holding the population in subjection. For some time a system has been in vogue whereby the war department, which exercises direct control over the islands, has left to the Philippine legislature the provision of funds for the employment of native civilian aides for the governor general.

The late governor general, Leonard Wood, complained incessantly that the Philippine legislature exercised undue influence over his native aides by virtue of the fact that they were paid from the legislative treasury. The result was that a bill was introduced into the United States congress providing that the money collected by the United States bureau of internal revenue on Philippine tobacco products, which at present goes to the Philippine legislature, should be turned over directly to the governor general so that he can pay his own aides and compel them to enforce the despotic imperialist mandates of the Wall Street government at Washington.

A fundamental principle of imperialist policy is involved in the Philippine problem of aides for the governor general. It is necessary to create the illusion that the natives govern themselves and that the governor general is merely a benevolent overseer, patiently waiting for the day when the natives are capable of self-government, to use the euphemism Cal Coolidge used in his last speech before congress wherein he condemned the Philippins to perpetual servitude.

Thus far those native aides who were paid by the legislature from the proceeds of revenue on the tobacco shipped out of the islands have refused to engage in espionage against and suppression of the nationalist movement in the islands, with the result that American soldiers and officers were assigned to such work.

The New York Times, speaking in favor of the new bill to remove the native aides from the influence of the legislature, declares that the presence in the Islands of the American officers acting as aides "has lent color to the charge that the government is 'militaristic.'" The idea seems to be to conceal the iron fist of imperialism by the use of native mercenaries and to force the Filipinos to pay the bill. This system has been used for decades by British imperialism in trying to make its rule supreme in its colonies but such tactics are insufficient to overcome the deep-going colonial revolts that impose upon Britain the necessity of ever larger forces in the colonies, and the same experience will be repeated in the Philippines, where the overwhelming majority of the population is opposed to the rule of the imperialist brigands who for more than a quarter of a century have ravaged the country and enslaved the masses of workers and peasants.

The Filipinos have shown a continuity of resistance to American imperialism that is admirable and are only awaiting the favorable opportunity to drive its agents from the Islands.

Their attempts at liberation have the unstinted support of all class conscious elements of the working class of the United States and it is our duty in this country to fight against and relentlessly expose the servants of Wall Street in congress responsible for the introduction of such vicious legislation as that directed against the Philippine legislature in the bill that will come before the coming session of congress that is only two weeks away.

Americanism---What Is It?

Challenged from the floor by a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor, to say whether Communists would be permitted to speak over "WCFL," the radio station maintained by the central labor body, John Fitzpatrick, president of the body answered: "The radio station is open to Communists just as it is open to everyone. If Communists have something to say that **furthers the labor movement and Americanism they can say it over WCFL.**" (Our emphasis.)

Now, what does Mr. Fitzpatrick mean by Americanism? What is most typical of industrial America today?

Is it not the shooting down of striking miners in the coal fields of Colorado?

Is it not the starving of thousands of miners and their dependents in the bituminous fields?

Is it not the strangulation of trade union activity by injunction?

Is it not the lynching, burning and tarring and feathering of Negroes?

Is it not company unionism which strikes at the heart of the trade union movement, the first line of defense of the workingclass?

Is it not the persecution of foreign born workers for their activities in the class struggle?

Is it not the rape of Nicaragua, the consistent plotting against the neighboring republic of Mexico, the subjugation of the Filipinos and the blasting of Chinese cities and the murder of Chinese people by the guns of American warships?

This is not all, but it is enough.

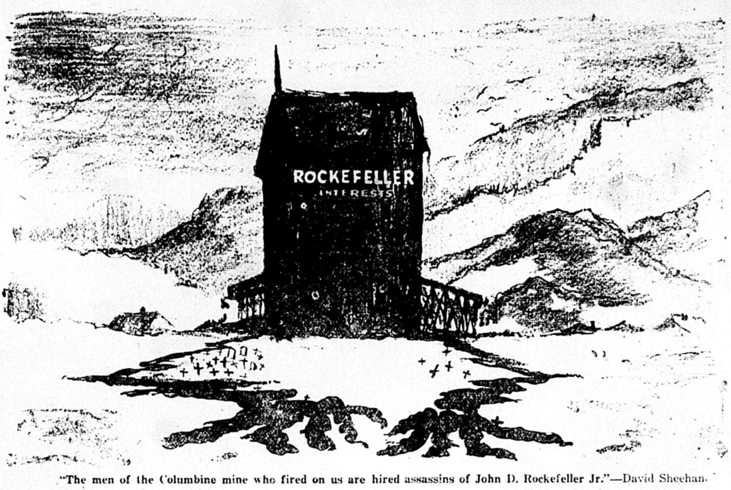
And this is the Americanism for which Fitzpatrick stands, no matter how cautiously he walks the political tight rope.

On this kind of Americanism the Communists have declared relentless war, in which they will neither give nor take quarter. Because it is opposed to the interests of the working masses, is a dagger at their hearts and a rope around their necks.

And because the Communists will not further the treacherous policy of class-collaboration and all that it implies, according to the Fitzpatrick gospel, there is little likelihood that they will be permitted to speak from the WCFL microphone despite the sophistry of Fitzpatrick, except thru the pressure of the organized masses of Chicago workers.

BLOOD

By Fred Ellis



"The men of the Columbine mine who fired on us are hired assassins of John D. Rockefeller Jr."—David Sheehan. member of a committee of miners.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

XXVIII.

Bacchus' Train

(Continued from Last Issue.)

IS alcohol ever to be credited with the flights of genius? I asked this question of George Sterling, saying that I wanted to quote him as an authority. He answered instantly, "Never! Absolutely never! You write things that you think are marvelous, but next morning when you read them over, you discover they are nonsense."

The opposite belief was held by a near-genius whose memory has been piously embalmed by his wife, in a beautiful book called "The Road to the Temple." I hope I shall not pain her too much if I say that the excellence of the book seems to me far more the product of Susan Glaspell than of George Cram Cook. Susan is in her own right a dramatist of power; while "Jig," as his friends called him, was a poet only to his devoted wife. She gives us pages upon pages of his free verse, and it seems to me an easy kind of poetry to write.

Many years ago Jig Cook wrote a novel, "The Chasm," and it made me happy because it was an out-and-out Socialist novel, and I pray day and night for American Socialist novels. In twenty-four years I have had only two answers—the other one being "Comrade Yetta." So I had every prejudice in favor of Comrade Cook, and also of his wife, who has given me an almost Socialist drama, "Inheritors." When I read that Jig had gone to Greece to become a shepherd, I set it down as a war-casualty; but now I read between the lines of his widow's pious tribute, and realize that Jig had cast in his poetical fortunes with Bacchus, and prohibition had made these rites too expensive in America.

Let Susan tell you about it in her own way:

"All his life this man had a habit of occasionally getting drunk and seeing truth from a new place. He was far from ashamed of this. He valued it in himself. He saw then, saw what was pretending, in himself, in others. It would begin in good times with friends—self-consciousness and timidities going down in the warmth of sympathetic drinking. There was a sublimated playfulness, ideas became a great game, and in play with them something that had not been before came into being."

And then again, she quotes her husband:

"'You see, they drank only with their bellies. But true drinking is an affair of the head and heart. There must be a second, finer ferment in the mind—a brewing and refining of raw wit and wisdom.' Long afterwards, on Parnassos, he had what I venture to call a somewhat godlike relation of wine and vision. Drinking was one of the things in which Jig succeeded, in which he realized himself as human being and artist. Yet he saw the black thing it may become."

Yes, he saw it; but apparently his wife saw it only dimly. He was full of dreams of classic glory, and yearned to Greece, as a child seeking the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow. His wife followed him dutifully; and they saw Parnassos, the hope of his life, and then "suddenly, very tired by the deep excitements, 'Well, come on, let's go some place and get a drink!'" They went to many places and had many drinks, and Susan writes as follows:

"Next day was one of those times of a particular beauty in our household. 'Hang-over days' we called them, and they have a subtle, fragile, sensitive quality. Satisfied by a violent encounter with life, one has a rarefied sense of being something nearer pure spirit. They are isolated days, no use trying to go on with things. Perhaps not so isolated as suspended. A woman who has never lived with a man who sometimes 'drinks to excess' has missed one of the satisfactions that is like a gift—taking care of the man she loves when he has this sweetness as of a newborn soul."

I will make my comment on this as brief as possible; I cannot recall ever having read a greater piece of nonsense from the pen of a modern emancipated woman. The plain truth, which stares at us between every line of the closing narrative, is that poor Jig Cook, a poet who pinned his faith to Bacchus instead of to Minerva, was at the age of fifty a pitiful white-haired sot, dead to the Socialist movement, dead to the whole modern world, wandering about lost among dirty and degraded peasants. He died of an infection utterly mysterious to his wife—who apparently knows nothing of the effects of alcohol in destroying the cells of the liver and breaking down the natural immunity of the body.

Why write these cruel words? The poor fellow paid for his blunders, and he is gone. But I look about me, and how many of our young men of genius I see dancing in this stayr train! I have named the ones who are dead—O. Henry and Stephen Crane and Ambrose Bierce and Jack London and George Sterling; but what shall I say about the ones who are on the way to death?

I meet an intimate friend of one of our most brilliant young dramatists. "How is he?" I ask, full of friendly hopes; and the answer is that he goes off on drinking bouts that last two or three weeks, and his friends never know if they will be able to pull him through. I meet an old-time journalist who has an absorbingly interesting story of real life, and I say, "You ought to get So-and-so to help you make that into a best-seller." So-and-so is one of our most brilliant young novelists; and the answer of the journalist is, "No, thank you! He is doing his writing on booze. He gets drunk in public and makes violent rows, and I'm too good a quarreler myself." In conversation with another friend I refer to one of the most eminent of our respectable poets. "That old gentleman who soaks himself in gin," remarks my friend—"how does he ever find time to write?"

Shall I go on? George Sterling wrote me that he had had a visit from one of our most brilliant satiric poets; and I asked, "How did you find him?" The answer was, "If he was interested in anything but booze and women, I couldn't discover it." I learn that a relative of mine knows a bright young novelist of the fashionable set, and I ask, "What sort of a person is he?" The answer comes, "He and his wife are both drinking themselves to death." I receive an abusive letter from a successful novelist, who has risen from the workers, and whom I once helped; now he is furious with me because, forsooth, I have dared to give help to a rival young writer. I ask a mutual friend what that can mean, and the answer is, "Oh, he's boozing, that's all."

All my life I have lived in the presence of fine and beautiful men going to their death because of alcohol. I call it the greatest trap that life has set for the feet of genius; and I record my opinion, that the prohibition amendment is the greatest step in progress taken by America since the freeing of the slaves. That obiter dictum is dedicated to my friend Mencken, "to make him yell."

(To Be Continued.)

Chicago Police Open War On Citizens

(By Our Chicago War Correspondent)

CHICAGO, November 23.—Incensed because a gangster started to shoot up the central police station, William O'Connor, Chicago's chief of police ordered his men on the streets with instructions to bring home the corpse of everything that looked like a gangster.

Since the mayor's bloodless war against the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the realms beyond the seas started, the police have been twiddling their thumbs and so have the undertakers. Outside of an occasional murder, business was quite slack. Something had to be done about it. Something was done.

Police headquarters learned that a gentleman by the name of Capone, "Scarface Al" as he is better known to Chicago citizens, had his death warrant signed and sealed and his competitors in the gambling business were waiting an opportunity to deliver it.

"Al" was supposed to go to court to answer to some trifling murder charge and his foes were planning to meet him there—so the police were advised.

Now, "Al" is very popular with the police department, since he delivers Cicero regularly to the Crow-Barrett-Thompson machine on election day and the police were instructed to see that no machine guns were allowed into the court room.

Fearing that "Al's" enemies might succeed in seizing the police department, and use it against him, the gambler Mahatma sent one of his men into the central station with instructions to shoot anybody with the smell of garlic on his breath. The chief had eaten breakfast in a Greek restaurant on Blue Island Avenue which specializes in wine with earthy flavor and a brand of cooking famous for the virility of its onion-odor. He was an Irishman but "Al's" agent couldn't tell a Hibernian from a Cicero Bohemian pretzel-varnisher. He whipped out his gun and let go. Fortunately his target had a thick skin and the only harm done was to the bullet. Before the gangster had time to fire again he was overpowered.

Indignant because of the affront to the dignity of the department, Chief O'Connor called his men together and instructed them to avenge the shooting at a fellow-officer.

A squad under the leadership of Sergeant John Gibbons loaded itself on to a flivver and armed with machine guns, sawed-off shot guns and tear bombs rushed for the South-West side.

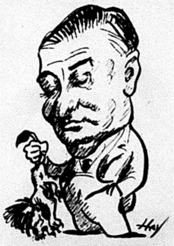
Soon they sighted a pedestrian wearing a fur coat, a velour hat and a face that oozed prosperity.

"He's a gangster" roared Gibbons. "Ready! Aim! Fire!"

The machine gun rat-at-tatted; the sawed-off shot guns blazed and the tear bombs wept. Frank Herbert fell to the sidewalk mortally wounded.

Now, the police are asking questions. He may be a member of the America First Foundation, for all they know.

"Bill" the Lion Tamer



William Hale Thompson, who loves to make the British lion roar and see the Irish vote for him.

Patriotism and War

By G. MacDONALD.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN, president of the Chemical Foundation and former alien property custodian was interviewed yesterday about the formation of the new European Chemical Trust. He spouted forth mouthfuls of patriotism, and insisted that Germany was behind it all—seeking world supremacy again, and merely duping France and England. Mebbe. But England ain't so dumb! She's been looking for allies in the next big war for some time, and the German factories are expert in making poison gas!

• • •

AND there's another side of the story, which helps to explain the eagerness of the German chemical magnates to combine with the British. Let Colonel [illegible], who [illegible] an official inspection in Germany after the armistice, tell the tale as he wrote it up in the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" in 1919. After the Allied forces entered the Rhineland "the managers of several factories agreed that the occupation of the territory was the best thing that could have happened."

• • •

"ON THE other side of the Rhine, labor refused to work, and demanded unheard-of pay—everything was topsy-turvy. In fact, before the Allied armies arrived, revolutionary ideas were developing rapidly along the Rhine. One director of a well-known chemical plant is said to have escaped by night with his life by way of the river, when his employes were especially menacing. When the British Army came he returned, and is at his old post."

Red Rays

THIS is Thanksgiving Day and the president of the United States, the governor of New York and we suppose every mayor and official dog-catcher from the rock-bound coast of Maine to the sandy shores of California will have issued a statement urging the people of this country to thank the capitalist god for the favors he has bestowed on them during the past year.

• • •

COOLIDGE tells us that we are prosperous, but warns us not to spend our money on luxuries. I suppose he means that we should get our old shoes tapped, our hats cleaned and blocked and the rents in our garments repaired. He would not suggest that we refrain from spending a million dollars on one of our proletarian weddings or pay half a million for a European duke for a workingclass daughter. That would be lese majeste.

• • •

THIS message should be received with joy by the striking and butchered miners of Colorado and the starving strikers in the bituminous fields. As the capitalists devour their Thanksgiving turkeys today and guzzle their imported champagne, they will stroke their bellies and feel that all is well with the world. Indeed, it is well as far as they are concerned.

• • •

BUT in Colorado the moans of the widows who have lost their husbands and the cries of the children who have lost their fathers, because of the greed of the sanctimonious Rockefellers and the other assassins of the workingclass will rise above the din of carousal and the prayers of thankfulness that come from the palatial homes of the exploiters of labor. Yet, we know the day will come when the wail of anguish that now issues from the homes of the oppressed proletariat, with the sadness of a wintry wind whistling thru the chinks in a cabin door, will be turned into a song of victory, when the American workers will be able to celebrate their day of deliverance from capitalism—when they will have as a day of thanksgiving a Seventh of November, even as their brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union.

• • •

THAT quaint and wise philosopher at $100,000 a year, Arthur Brisbane, tells us that everybody should be thankful for having been born. "Now he is on earth and, for a few years at least, able to study this beautiful planet, inherit its wisdom and contemplate the outside universe." And in the next paragraph he observes that: "Mrs. Ruth Snyder and her friend, Henry Judd Gray, murdered Mr. Snyder who was in the way. The highest court says they must go to the electric chair in accordance with the jury's verdict." No doubt those two unfortunates will read Mr. Brisbane's thanksgiving comment with interest and agree that they have not lived in vain.

• • •

OF all the big-hearted money spenders we ever heard of, Mr. Elias Plutarco Calles takes the manicured cactus. Why, this must be the man who put the "plu" in plute. We have William Randolph Hearst's word for it, and like George Washington, Hearst never told a lie. Hearst is running a series of articles in his papers designed to prove that Calles has been usurping the functions of the Communist International and organizing revolutions, right, left and centre. As a matter of fact, Hearst's article leads one to suspect that Elias has been financing the Communist International and the Soviet Government.

SO far, Calles has nourished every bit of trouble, from Nicaragua to Shanghai and every trouble-maker from Sacasa of Mexico to the Koumintang in China. He has given more money to M. Litvinoff of the Soviet Union Foreign Office that a cripple could shake crutches at. The latest low-down on the president of Mexico is that he was responsible for the British general strike and took the lion's share of financing it. With such a generous fellow south of the Rio Grande there is no excuse for any indigent American, who has the use of his limbs and his tongue to remain penniless. Lest our pleasantries might be misunderstood by one out of the 100,000 readers of The DAILY WORKER we wish to state that William Randolph Hearst is a damned liar and abettor of forgery.

• • •

EVIDENTLY the young sultan of Morocco never heard of "Daddy" Browning. It is reported that he is at a loss to find the most expeditious way to dispose of his deceased father's 200 girl friends.

• • •

Bertrand Russell who receives $400 per lecture intends to tell us about the latest nuptial wrinkle, known as "companionate marriage." He should be an expert on the subject. Mrs. Russell makes her living at it.

• • •

'Gene Tunney the high-brow marathon boxer declares that cynics and satirists are useless persons. If 'Gene's brain had the nimbleness of his feet he would know that the cynic and the satirist are not always synonomous persons. Our champion should stick to his running.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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ROCKEFELLER MURDERS THRU CONTROL OF COLORADO GOV'T, SAY COMMUNISTS

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR SEES WM. GREEN ALSO GUILTY IN DEATHS OF COLORADO MINERS

President Lewis of United Mine Workers Likewise Bears Responsibility, Says Statement

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24.—The following cable has been sent to The DAILY WORKER by the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions to which is affiliated the trade unions of the Soviet Union with approximately 10,000,000 members, the Unitary Federation of the French trade unions, the majority of the unions of Czecho-Slovakia, the All China Federation of Labor and the militant minorities of the world trade union movement:

The R. I. L. U. Statement.

To the workers of the whole world in defense of the Colorado miners against the capitalist assassins and their servants:

Rifles, machine guns again shatter the illusion of class harmony of the American workers and employers.

The coal miners of Colorado are striking for a wage increase and the enforcement of the safety laws and against company unionism. Parading unarmed with their families they were brutally shot down by the police hirelings of John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world and the owner of Colorado mines, and the head of religious, philanthropic movements.

Five workers were killed and twenty wounded, many fatally, including a number of women. This is not the first time that Rockefeller has murdered workers en masse. Nineteen men, women and children were killed at Ludlow, Colorado, in 1913.

Responsibility of A. F. of L. Leaders.

Not all the responsibility lies at the door of his tool, Gov. Adams of Colorado, who, despite claims that he is a "liberal" and "a friend of labor" has mobilized tanks, aeroplanes and all the war weapons to crush the strike.

The chief blame for the Colorado massacre of the workers' wives and children lies upon the unspeakably corrupt reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor, and firstly upon John L. Lewis, the head of the Miners' Union, whose agents and the whole official A. F. of L. bureaucracy have united with the black hundreds of the American Legion together with Rockefeller and the government to crush the strike.

Red International.

While the rifles were speaking, Green & Co., whose hands are wet with workers' blood, was pretending to defend the interests of the miners they betray, by their bootlicking visit to Coolidge.

Call For Aid To Miners.

The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions expresses its profound indignation at the massacre of hte Colorado miners, and sends its warmest greetings to the striking workers as heroic fighters for the interests of the American proletariat.

The Red International of Labor Unions calls upon the workers of the whole world to raise an energetic protest at the bloodbath which puts the American bourgeois democracy on the same level as European fascism and the Chinese counter-revolution.

Down with the capitalist assassins! Down with the corrupt bureaucracy of the A. F. of L.! Long live the brave miners of Colorado!

700 PRISONERS IN FOLSOM RISE; SEIZE CONTROL

Desperate Protest Over Warden's Cruelty

REPRESSA, Cal., Nov. 24.—With national guardsmen rushing by auto and train to the Folsom state penitentiary here, seven hundred prisoners are in revolt against one of the most brutal regimes maintained by any prison authority in the United States. They drove out the hundred prison officials and guards, hired killers who have a horrible record of murder done on their helpless charges, wanton shootings, torture by chlorine filled dark cells, clubbings and assaults. They besieged Warden Court Smith in his office, trying to capture him and use him for a shield with which to pass the gates, on which machine guns are trained.

Prisoners Shot.

An unknown number of the prisoners have been shot. One prison turnkey has been killed and two wounded.

Warden Smith, while locked in his office, constantly telephoned the state capital for more assistance.

Governor Smith has called out a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry of militia, and a national guard airplane is hovering over the prison. Two hundred special special deputies and police are hurrying to the prison, preceding the militia.

Desperate Protest.

The revolt came as a protest against the rotten food served on Thanksgiving Day. There have been a succession of desperate outbreaks in Folsom because of the unwarranted shooting of prisoners in the yard by guards ensconced on the prison wall, because of bad food, and constant driving of half starved workers to heavy exertion on the prison rock pile.

I. W. W. Led Strikes.

I. W. W. prisoners, confined under the California criminal syndicalism law, have led several prison strikes in "The Twin Hells": Folsom and San Quentin penitentiaries.

Court Smith is a former "city marshal" of Tulare, California, a small town of four or five thousand inhabitants. His mediocre ability as marshal caused him to be retired by the voters, but by playing republican party machine politics, he secured a sheriff's job and then the appointive job of warden at Folsom. He is hardened, cruel, and stupid.

Legion Tells President He Must Put Through a New Conscription Law

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Colonel Edward E. Spafford, of New York, newly elected national commander of the American Legion, called on President Coolidge yesterday and laid before him the official program of the union for further militarization of the United States.

The Legion, says Spafford, demands a universal draft act: "All who will not work must be made to fight." A plea for more hospitals for the victims of the last great war accompanied the Legion's demand for preparations preliminary to the next war. The Legion also recommended flood relief and control, without going into details about it.

Czech Police Injure 40 At Anniversary Meeting

PRAGUE, Nov. 24.—An unusally brutal police attack followed the attempt of the workers of Reichenberg, a neighboring town, to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Masses of workers had assembled quietly in the central square of the town and were listening to an address when the police charged. About 40 workers were wounded; one in the forehead, seriously.

Another Wreck in Japanese Merchant Marine; S O S Call

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 24.—Frantic S O S calls from the Japanese steamer Tenpaisan Maru, which radioed that it had gone on the rocks off Gras Harbor, on the coast of Washington, shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, have been picked up here. The Dorothy Alexander and the Emma Alexander have gone to the ship's assistance.

The coast is being buffeted by a heavy gale, weather reports said.

The average of wrecks among Japanese ships is very high, as the government, pursuing a policy of increasing its merchant marine at any cost, makes very little pretense of enforcing any safety regulations or in any way discouraging or placing expense upon shipping capitalists.

YOUNG KRESGE BREAKS LAW

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Eleven bottles of whisky and a sport roadster registered as belonging to Howard C. Kresge, son of Sebastian S. Kresge, ten-cent store magnate and Anti-Saloon League supporter, are held today by U. S. customs officials.

Four Coal Miners of Avella, Pa., Who Were Brutally Assaulted by Company Police

Reading from left to right: Geo. Harkoff, who lay in hospital weeks after being assaulted by drunken coal and iron police; Angelo Simonetti, shot at twice and beaten; Joe Lazar, brutally clubbed; Albino Jalggini, sent to hospital, by gunmen of Pennsylvania government.

FARMERS DONATE TO THANKSGIVING OF COAL MINERS

Vice-Pres. P. Murray Says Davis Intervenes

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24—Hundreds of coal miners' families, already evicted, spent Thanksgiving today in barracks built for them by the miners' union. Quarters may have been a little close, but the miners were glad they at least had shelter over them.

They were presented foods and staples by farmers on lands surrounding the "barrack communities," one "settlement reported the farmers had presented it with five steers to butcher for today's meal. Other sections, particularly throughout Western Pennsylvania, reported donations of other foodstuffs.

Murray Is Thankful.

Phillip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement saying that the coal miners on strike in Pennsylvania have much to be thankful for on Thanksgiving Day.

The little things that go to make up the traditional Thanksgiving were lacking in hundreds of homes throughout the soft coal fields, Murray said.

However, in spite of this, Murray announced: "Yes, the miners have many things to be thankful for," and alluded to a newspaper story that Secretary of Labor Davis will call a conference of U. M. W. A. officials and operators soon. The committee from the American Federation of Labor conference in Pittsburgh, when visiting President Coolidge a few days ago, asked him to call such a conference. The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., guilty of many of the evictions in Pennsylvania, has not agreed to any such conference, reports say, but has not declared that it would not participate.

The evicted miners themselves, celebrating the holiday under difficult circumstances, were highly skeptical of the success of any government interference to accomplish anything for them, and much more inclined to rely on their own strength than their officers.

Jugoslav Deputies Vote For New French Treaty

BELGRADE, Nov. 24.—The Jugo-Slav chamber of deputies voted yesterday to approve the proposed treaty with France.

Declaring that relations with Italy had never been satisfactory since the Italo-Albanian treaty of last year, representatives of the two factions united in agreeing that the interests of France and Jugo-Slavia are identical.

COLORADO MINE STRIKER WOUNDED

Photo shows J. B. Childs, head of the Colorado coal strike relief committee, reeling from the effects of a blow from a state trooper, at the Columbine mine where five strikers were shot and killed and sixty wounded, one dying later. The man standing, trying to give aid to Childs is T. S. McGill, of the I. W. W.

Morrow Broods On Move to Follow Up Oil Case Decision

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 24.—Ambassador Dwight Morrow has secured the full text of the Mexican Supreme Court's decision in the case of the Mexican Petroleum Co. (a United States concern) which yields the right to tax retroactively foreign oil companies which began drilling before 1917.

Two special international law advisers are assisting Morrow with the presentation of the evidence to the U. S. State Department.

The right to tax oil companies is one of the matters in contest between the Wall Street group which Morrow represents, and the Mexican government.

De la Huerta Scared.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—Adolfo De la Huerta, Mexican counter-revolutionist who attempted a couple of years ago to seize the government of the country, and is now under indictment in the United States for violation of the naturality law committed since the failure of his revolt, is trying to capitalize the death of his brother in the Gomez counter-revolution just ended, by pretending that he fears somebody is trying to assassinate him. He has a squad of Los Angeles police and federal deputies assigned to "guard" him.

GET A NEW READER!

Diary With Secrets Of Tory Intrigues Burned by Zaharoff

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Fearing that secrets of backstairs diplomatic dealings of the greatest political importance might some day become public, Sir Basil Zaharoff, one of the richest and most powerful individuals in Europe yesterday burned his diaries.

Zaharoff, who owns vast holdings of coal, oil and munitions, has been connected with many diplomatic affairs of the greatest international significance. He was knighted in England during the world war for services the nature of which were never made known.

Zaharoff's diaries are believed to have contained accounts of intrigues of the greatest significance.

German Type Plane to Try Trans-Pacific Hop

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The "Southern Cross," now being groomed for a flight to Australia, will take to the air from Mills Field Sunday, in an attempt to break the world's record for sustained flight, it was announced here today.

Lieut. George R. Pond will be in charge of the three motored Fokker plane. He will be accompanied by Captain Charles Kings-Ford-Smith, Australian flyer.

Under normal conditions, the "Southern Cross," it is estimated, carries enough fuel to remain in the air for 56 hours. The Fokker is a German made plane which has been most useful in overseas flights.

CORONER ACQUITS COLUMBINE GUARD IGNORING FACTS

Defense Attorney Finds Strike Is Legal

GREELEY, Colorado, Nov. 24.—A coroner's jury of rich farmers and merchants last night white-washed the mine guards and state troopers who two days ago slaughtered six pickets at the Columbine mine of the Rockey Mountain Fuel Co. in a massacre second only to Colorado's Ludlow.

The jury announced that the two miners, John Eastness and Nick Spandahkis, "came to their deaths at the hands of persons in the State Law Enforcement Squad, who had no intent to commit any crime." The coroners of Weldt and Boulder counties, who presided jointly at the inquest made no effort to identify exactly who among the troopers and company thugs fired the fatal shots.

Miners Unarmed.

The verdict was rendered over the bodies of miner pickets found on the ground in front of the Columbine property. They were unarmed, and riddled with the high caliber bullets of the troopers' automatic pistols and rifles.

The white-washing verdict came from a prejudiced jury, in the face of clear evidence that the mine guards and troopers committed a deliberate murder.

Chief Gave No Warning.

Ten strikers testified that the demonstration of the pickets was to show

(*Continued on Page Two*)

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

This is the man who is the largest owner in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., which in turn owns the state government of Colorado. He is the bitterest enemy of the coal strikers there, and is suspected of having an interest also in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., at whose Columbine mine the miners' pickets were slaughtered.

Chief of American War 'Planes Applauds Plan To Control the Air Ways

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Major General Mason M. Patrick, head of the U. S. air service, in his sixth report to the Secretary of War today expressed great gratification over the five-year airplane building program of the army and navy, which is intended to give the United States command of the air and greatly expedite the control of Latin America.

He complained, however, that not enough money was spent on training reserve officers of the air service, and that there were but 960 active army air service officers.

"ROCKEFELLER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MASSACRE"

Says Workers Party Statement

"It is common knowledge that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, that operates the largest group of mines and steel mills in the state of Colorado, dominates the labor policy of the state of Colorado," says an official statement of the New York district organizations of the Workers (Communist) Party, signed by William W. Weinstone, organizer, replying to the denial of responsibility for the Columbine massacre by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., following the picketing of the Standard Oil offices here Wednesday by Communist workers.

Feels Guilt.

"The fact that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., found it necessary to issue a statement in connection with the Columbine massacre indicates that Mr. Rockefeller himself feels responsibility for the Colorado situation," the district committee of the Workers (Communist) Party says.

The statement in full is as follows:

Statement of the District Executive Committee, District 2, Workers (Communist) Party

"The fact that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr, found it necessary to issue a statement in connection with the Columbine massacre indicates that Mr. Rockefeller himself feels responsibility for the Colorado situation. It is common knowledge that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, that operates the largest group of mines and steel mills, in the state of Colorado dominates the labor policy of the state of Colorado.

"These mines have been shut down by the strikers and production is not going on. The Columbine mine was working with scab labor and for that reason the strikers turned their efforts to have the workers of this mine join the striking miners. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, realizing the importance of keeping this one mine open in the northern coal fields caused the massacre of the Colorado workers by its control of the state government.

Cannot Hide Behind Technicalities

"Mr. Rockefeller cannot hide behind any technicalities in evading responsibility for the Colorado situation. One has only to remember Ludlow. One has only to know the violent, labor-hating policy of Mr. Rockefeller's Coal & Iron Corporation to know that they do not hesitate to employ thugs, gunmen and the state police, and resort to violence and murder in order to maintain their tyrannous company union and to keep the miners enslaved.

Cites Fight On W. M. W. A.

"New York workers will remember that the Consolidation Coal Company of West Virginia, Kentucky and Somerset County, Pennsylvania, owned by Mr. Rockefeller a short time ago, fought the United Mine Workers for

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Foreign-Born Council Protests to Colorado Governor on Killings

Nina Samarodin, secretary of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, 41 Union Square, sent a telegram to Gov. Adams, Denver, Colo., last night, protesting against the murder of six mine pickets and demanding the withdrawal of the state troops.

The telegram reads as follows: "The National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, representing 53 regional councils, protests against the killing of striking miners at the Columbine mine.

"The massacre is a climax in a consistent campaign of prosecution conducted by the government on behalf of the industrialists of this land against the foreign born workers, who comprise the bulk of the American working class, with a view to lowering their living conditions in order ultimately to lower the standards of the native born workers.

"We urge that you recall immediately the state constabulary and permit legal picketing by the strikers."

"Rockefeller Is Guilty," Says Workers Party

(*Continued from Page One*)

the establishment of open shops by starving workers, evicting them from their homes and using the state police and their private gunmen in order to destroy the union of the United Mines Workers.

Revelations of Walsh Commission.

"The investigation of the Industrial Relations Commission appointed by President Wilson showed that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company dominated the state government and that they resorted to every foul means in order to maintain their control over the state machinery even voting mules in order to elect their lackeys to office. The situation is not changed today.

For that reason the Workers Party has picketed the headquarters of Mr. Rockefeller. At the same time we have been calling attention to the struggle of the miners of Pittsburgh and Ohio who are subjected to the same injunction rule and oppression in the efforts of the coal barons to destroy the United Mine Workers.

Protest Police Action.

"We protest against the action of the New York police in interfering with the legal right of workers to picket, which they were doing peacefully before the offices of Mr. Rockefeller, and we particularly protest against the interference of the Bomb Squad and the action of the police in arresting these peaceful pickets at the same time that they let the employees of Mr. Rockefeller assault these picketing workers.

"The Workers Party will participate in a mass meeting arranged in Union Square Saturday afternoon where it will join in the protest against the murders in Colorado and against the Pittsburgh and Ohio coal barons who are trying to destroy the United Mine Workers.

"William W. Weinstone,
District Secretary."

Four Workers (Communist) Party pickets arrested in the demonstration conducted by the Party before the general offices of John D. Rockefeller at 26 Broadway Wednesday face trial Monday in the First District Magistrate's Court. They are charged with disorderly conduct.

The demonstration, in the heart of the New York financial district during the noon hour, was in protest against the killing of mine strike pickets in Colorado by the militia of the Rockefeller-controlled state government. Reports received by The DAILY WORKER yesterday and last night showed the demonstration had stimulated greatly the support being given by New York labor to the strikers.

The pickets arrested, while 10,000 watched, are Milton Wich, Julius Fleiss, Sophie Margolies and Mary Kaplan. They were released on bail at their arraignment before Magistrate Adolph Stern Wednesday afternoon. Counsel retained by the International Labor Defense urged an immediate trial but the magistrate complied with the request of the New York police bomb squad for an adjournment.

Building guards and other institutionalized employes at the Rockefeller offices charged the pickets, who numbered about 60, and struck many of them after the arrest of the four by policemen.

No. 26 Broadway is the headquarters not only for the Standard Oil Co. but for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the most powerful of the Colorado corporations against which the miners are striking. It was this company which ordered the Ludlow tent colony massacre in 1914, when 11 children, two women and a miner were shot, burned or bayonetted to death.

Dollars Buy Doty Free; Deserted French Legion

PARIS, Nov. 24.—His father's American money has won final freedom from military service for Bennett J. Doty, whose desertion from the French foreign legion caused his imprisonment this year. An official in the French ministry of war stated privately that he did not wish the French press to give publicity to the case since "it is favoritism shown to an American."

Founder of the Dynasty

John D. Rockefeller, the elder. By his unscrupulous and cunning tactics, he built the first big trust in the oil industry, and has made his name a symbol for grasping greed all over the world. His money financed the rest of his family in the coal mining business of Colorado.

Swindler in Vet's Contracts Finishes Two-Year Jail Term

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 24.—Charles R. Forbes will complete his two year term for defrauding the government in his disposal of Veterans' Hospital contracts at midnight Friday. He insisted that he could not pay the $10,000 fine which was imposed upon him, and signed a pauper's affidavit, which allowed him to serve thirty days instead.

Coroner Defies Facts and Acquits

(*Continued from Page One*)

the strike-breakers that the strikers had numbers and were determined to win, and not to attack the mine property.

They emphatically denied the statement of the mine guards that shots were fired by miners.

All witnesses agreed that Chief Louis N. Scherf, of the state police lied when he said that he warned the pickets not to come on the grounds of the company, or that he would fire on them if they did not retreat from in front of the Columbine property.

The only thing the chief said was "You will be carried away dead" just before he gave the order to fire.

Mrs. George Kubick, a miner's wife with the pickets, stated that the shooting was immediately after a trooper tried to tear an American flag away from a striker who was carrying it in the procession.

Lawyer Finds Trickery.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 24.—R. W. Henderson, defense attorney for the Colorado strikers has investigated the California and states that most of the situation here since his arrival from arrests of pickets are illegal, since they were made by the State Law Enforcement Bureau, which has no authority outside of enforcement of the prohibition statutes.

He finds that every effort was made by the miners to comply with the law, and that the strike was once postponed because of the Industrial Commission's objection that not sufficient time was allowed after the calling of the strike before the date of the walk-out.

A Quibble.

The final ruling that the strike is illegal, Henderson finds a mere quibble, as it was based on the fact that the companies discharged the men calling the strike, for the very purpose of making it illegal, and is an evasion of the law by the companies themselves. Henderson finds that the conditions were bad, wages low, and the outbreak almost spontaneous. He doubts the constitutionality of the state compulsory arbitration law.

MAX EASTMAN'S ATTACKS ON COMMUNISM

ANSWERED BY BERTRAM D. WOLFE

In the Current Issue of

The Communist

A BRILLIANT answer to Max Eastman's attacks on Communism and an exposure of Max Eastman's present counter-revolutionary role will be found in this article which features the current issue of *The Communist*. Other features include: "Some Trade Union Problems" --*by Jay Lovestone*; "The A. F. of L. Convention" --*by Wm. F. Dunne* and other features including book reviews. Send for this copy surely—

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THE COMMUNIST
43 E. 125 St. New York

Y. W. L. Membership Meet

A general membership meeting of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and E. 9th St. John Williamson, new district organizer, will report on the recent national convention.

Remus Defense to Begin Soon; May Bring Graft Story

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24. — The prosecution of George Remus, on trial for murder of his wife, Imogene, whom he accuses of having joined with the prohibition agent, Dodge, to swindle him out of several million dollars bootleg profits, is about ready to close.

Remus has stated that he will expose, during his defense, much graft on the part of the prohibition enforcement service.

The court yesterday ruled that the state had not proved that any conspiracy to kill existed, and that there was no evidence to show that there was any attempt made by Assistant District Attorney Sibbald to intimidate Remus' chauffeur, George Klug, a witness for the prosecution, as charged by Klug.

Klug declares that Sibbald stood over him in his cell, watch in hand, and gave him a time limit within which he must decide to swear that he drove Remus from the park in which the killing took place. This would have been an important step towards proof of a conspiracy.

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HARRY F. SINCLAIR

ALL COMMUNIST LEADERS SCORE TROTSKY GROUP

Engdahl Makes Address for Workers Party

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 24. — Delegates from fraternal Communist Parties joined the Moscow Provincial Party in a complete endorsement of the policies of the Central Committee and in condemning the Trotskyist Opposition.

J. Louis Engdahl, speaking on behalf of the Workers (Communist) Party of America pointed out that numerous resolutions had been adopted by leading committees of the American Communist Party approving the measures of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party and denouncing the methods of the Opposition.

Hits Lore.

There are many elements outside of the Party, such as Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkszeitung and Max Eastman, author of "Since Lenin Died," Engdahl said, who have been carrying on propaganda in favor of Trotsky.

Besides these certain organs of the [illegible] press, he continued, have sided with the Opposition, while the [illegible] paper the Jewish Daily Forward, which has been extremely hostile to the Soviet Union has espoused the cause of the Opposition.

According to Engdahl the reactionary American Federation of Labor may be expected to defend the Opposition in the near future. Engdahl declared that he considered it necessary to carry on the broadest ideological campaign against the Opposition.

Aprove Central Committee.

Following the declarations from the fraternal delegates a resolution was adopted at the meeting approving the directions of the Central Executive Committee for the development of Soviet economy.

The resolution furthermore recorded the failure of the attempts of the Trotskyist Opposition to create an international fraction. The fraction, the resolution declares was supported only by such renegades as Ruth Fischer, Souvarine, etc., while the fraternal parties emphatically condemned the factional sectarian policy of the Opposition.

Hit Revisionists.

The resolution approved the decision of the Central Committee against the Trotskyist Opposition which is striving for the revision of the Party program and particularly approved of the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the All-Union Communist Party and expressed confidence that the Fifteenth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party will decide that affiliation with the Opposition is incompatible with Party membership.

Braun read the declaration of the German Communist Party condemning the Opposition, approving the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev and pointing out the necessity of expelling other members of the Opposition.

Vaillant Coutrier of the French Party pointed out that the recent activities of the Opposition had failed and that even the expulsion of Trotsky had not provoked those sentimental feelings—which the Opposition might expect in France. The Opposition, he said, had been decisively beaten at the last session of the Central Executive Committee and Treint had been expelled from the Central Committee. The Party will continue to pursue the most resolute struggle against the Opposition, he declared.

Bela Kun's Speech.

Bela Kun declared that the Hungarian Communist Party expresses its full solidarity with the attitude of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party. The former mistakes of the Hungarian Communist Party, he declared resulting from a position similar to that now held by Trotsky. These mistakes, he said, brought about the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary.

Murphy declared that the British Communist Party solidly supported the position of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party

Opposition on Mexico.

Stirner of Mexico demanded that the work of the trade unions be reinforced as the experience of Latin-America showed elements sympathizing with the Opposition, at the same time acting against the tactics of the united front.

Krebich demanded that the Executive of the Communist International react more rapidly against calumniatory slanders spread abroad via the Opposition, as this would considerably facilitate the struggle against the Opposition on an international scope.

Sen Katyama pointed out that the Opposition, which has already formed a second party, is prepared to commit any crime against the Soviet power. Katayama demanded the most energetic measures be taken against the Opposition just as against the counter-revolutionaries and fascist elements.

Badulescu of the Rumanian Party pointed out that a special campaign is necessary against Rakovsky's actions. The Rumanian Communists must expose Rakovsky's actions the more so because the latter is popular in Rumania, he declared.

No Influence In Poland.

Purman of Poland pointed out that the Opposition has scarcely any influence with the Polish Communist Party. The recent Plenary session of the Central Committee definitely condemned the Opposition. However the latter is being made use of in the general political life of Poland, especially at the actual moment when Pilsudski is prepared for the occupation of Lithuania.

Maggi declared that he brings the Italian Communist Party's solidarity with all measures adopted by the All-Union Communist Party against the Opposition. He demanded a resolute struggle against the Opposition on an international scope.

Draft Resolution.

Kabakchieff, on behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Silen on behalf of the Scandinavian Communist Party; and Sirola on behalf of the Finnish Communist Party, called for a reinforced struggle against the Opposition.

A draft of a resolution was unanimously adopted, based on the work of Kusinen, Zetkin and Gallagher, emphasizing that the conduct of the leaders of the Opposition means the betrayal of the interests of the international labor movement and the betrayal of the Communist International.

BURNS, SINCLAIR CONTEMPT CASES COME UP DEC. 5

Clark Too Faces Charge of Jury Tampering

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Wm. J. Burns, of the Burns Detective Agency, and Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil man, accused of bribing Secretary of the Interior Fall with a suit-case full of Liberty Bonds, will face the court Dec. 5 on contempt charges. Sinclair, just out of a mistrial with Fall in which they were charged with conspiring to steal $30,000,000 worth of oil rights at Teapot Dome, will be in Washington Dec. 5 to face the contempt case in Judge Siddons' court.

Sinclair is charged along with Wm. J. Burns, of the Burns Detective Agency, his son, Wm. Sherman Burns, and Charles L. Veitsch with tampering with the jury in the Sinclair-Fall case, subjecting them to constant and intimidating shadowing by detectives of the Burns agency, and in general seeking to bring about either an acquittal or a mistrial—"in contempt of the court."

Indictments Up.

Also on Dec. 5, Sheldon Clark is scheduled for a preliminary hearing before U. S. Commissioner Needham Turnhage on a charge of conspiracy to influence a petit jury. Clark is an official of one of Sinclair's companies, and active for the Sinclair-Fall defense.

Further, it is not unlikely that the first Monday in December will produce grand jury indictments against most of the above mentioned for conspiracy to obstruct justice.

All moves of the district attorney's office are the outgrowth of submission of affidavits charging that Sinclair and his lieutenants had engaged the Burns agency to maintain "an improper surveillance" over the Fall-Sinclair jury.

Murder Trial Soon of Woman Who Falsely Accused 'Two Negroes'

HAMMONTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The murder trial of Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl and her friend Willis Beach is to start Monday, and counsel for the defense are assembling. Mrs. Lilliendahl took her aged husband for a ride, and when she came back reported that two Negroes had killed him. She stuck to this story while lynch mobs combed the countryside. The search for "two Negroes" finally ended when suspicion fastened itself on Mrs. Lilliendahl herself and on Beach.

Accused Sleuth

WM. J. BURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS FASTEST ON B. & O. PLAN

Figures Prove Class Collaboration Fatal

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

Interstate commerce commission railroad employment statistics again raise the question whether shopmen have really gained increased stability of employment on roads which have accepted the union-management cooperation program. The contention that such cooperation means better employment was advanced to counter the criticism that wages are no higher on carriers where such cooperation prevails.

Charts in the wage report for August show for 8 leading systems the course of shop employment August, 1925 to July, 1927. The commission contrasts the Baltimore & Ohio with the Pennsylvania, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul with the Northern Pacific, the Southern with the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Pacific with the Santa Fe. The chart comparing shop employment on the Baltimore & Ohio with the Pennsylvania is significant because the B. & O. took the lead in cooperating with the unions while the Pennsylvania, under Atterbury direction, led in the fight to make the railroad shops non-union.

More Jobless On B. & O.

The trend of shop employment on both the B. & O. and the Pennsylvania has been downward since March, 1926, but the decline was much more rapid on the B. & O. On the other hand at the end of the period employment had fallen somewhat more below the average on the Pennsylvania than on the B. & O.

In the 3 months March-June, 1926, shop employment fell off 9½ per cent on the B. & O. as against a reduction of less than 5 per cent on the Pennsylvania. By September employment in B. & O. shops was more than 11 per cent below the March level while in the Pennsylvania shops it was still at a level less than 5 per cent below the peak. When the year ended employment on the B. & O. was down 10 per cent and on the Pennsylvania less than 3 per cent.

Plan Helps Firing.

In the 2-year period the range of employment on the B. & O. was from about 8½ above the average in March, 1926, to 7 per cent below in May, 1927. The lowest figure meant that about 14 per cent of the shopmen employed at the peak had been laid off. In Pennsylvania shops the corresponding range was from 6 per cent above average in March and April 1926 to 11 per cent below in July, 1927. Here the lowest figure meant a lay-off to about 16.1 per cent of the workers employed at the peak.

The fluctuation in shop employment on the B. & O. and Pennsylvania roads, expressed in percentages of the 24 months average taken as 100 per cent, appears in the following table based on the commission's chart:

Fluctuation in shop employment	24 mo. average, 100% B. & O.	Pennsy.
August, 1925	105%	98%
September	106	99
October	105	100
November	104	102
December	105	103
January, 1926	107	104
February	107	105
March	108	106
April	104	106
May	100	101
June	98	101
July	96	101
August	96	100
September	96	101
October	96	102
November	96	101
December	97	103
January, 1927	98	102
February	93	95
April	94	91
May	93	91
June	94	90
July	94	[illegible]

If we take employment in October 1925 as 100 per cent we find that employment has fallen to about the same degree on both roads with the falling off beginning about 12 months earlier on the B. & O. than on the Pennsylvania. On this basis July, 1927, shop employment stands at 89 per cent on each system. The attitude of the separate managements toward the shop unions appears to have little effect on their employment policies.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

BRATIANU DEAD; CIVIL WAR IN RUMANIA LOOMS

Martial Law Declared; Troops Guard Border

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 24.—Premier Bratianu, virtual dictator of Rumania, died during the night following two throat operations. Bratianu was taken ill with influenza last week.

Immediately following the announcement of Bratianu's death, a strict censorship was established by the Government and troops were thrown about the principal public buildings.

Brother Gets Job.

News of the premier's death spread through the city and country like wildfire, and excited crowds soon gathered before the premier's palace for confirmation of the news.

A meeting of the regency, called immediately, appointed Vintila Bratianu, brother of the deceased premier, and finance minister in the Bratianu cabinet, head of the government.

Guard Frontiers.

Vintila Bratianu immediately announced that the present order will be maintained at all costs, all garrisons were placed on a "footing of alarm," and all frontiers were closed and strictly guarded in anticipation of possible riots.

A meeting of the cabinet council was called and it was decided not to allow Prince Carol to return to Rumania.

Thus the Bratianu policies will be continued, at least for the present, through the continuance of the "Bratianu Dynasty," as the dead premier's cabinet was called, because of the fact that Bratianu had placed his elder brother in a position to succeed him at the head of the cabinet, and possibly as a member of the regency, in case of his own death.

Position Shaken.

Bratianu's death came at a time when he considered his position somewhat shaken by the furore aroused by the court-martial and subsequent acquittal of M. Manoilescu, finance minister in the Averescu cabinet and close personal friend of Prince Carol, who was arrested at the Rumanian border, when he was found to be carrying letters from Carol to political leaders in Rumania.

Carol Fascist Too.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Prince Carol of Rumania, when told today of the death of Premier Bratianu, declared "when I say that in the death of Bratianu Rumania lost an ardent patriot, I do not forget the harshest criticism which I have recently made against his political methods." Carol said.

White Guard Leaders.

The Bratianu brothers, huge land owners and powerful bankers, have virtually dominated White Guard Rumania since the World War except for a brief period when Averescu was Premier.

The Bratianu brothers led the wave of terrorism, being particularly active in the suppression of unions and peasant organizations. They were largely responsible for dragging Rumania into the World War.

At the time of his death Premier Bratianu was planning to consolidate his position still further and planned to establish a dictatorship like that of Primo de Rivera in Spain.

Lindsey, Advocate of Companionate Marriage Gives Advice in Letter

GIRARD, Kansas, Nov. 24.—Ben B. Lindsey, author of "Companionate Marriage" whose pioneer work in sane handling of juvenile cases cost him his job as judge in a Denver court, gave advice to Josephine Haldeman-Julius and Aubrey C. Roselle in a letter made public by the bride's parents today.

"My hearty congratulations upon your marriage," said the letter. "My still heartier congratulations upon your honesty in openly entering into a companionate marriage.

"Order your lives by your own individual wishes and not those of age-old greed, tyranny and ignorance. Throw off all such shackles that bind your right to reason and to happiness. Thus you will be joyfully unafraid."

Admiral Bullard Dies; Left Yangtse Bombard To Head Radio Trust

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—**Big business today lost its efficient head of the bureau in control of granting radio monopolies to the biggest and safest broadcasters. Admiral Bullard, chairman of the U. S. Radio Commission, and retired from the navy, died today at 5:30 A. M. of heart disease. The last post he held in the navy was that of commander of the Yangtse River patrol which is the department of the naval forces which engaged in the bombardment of the unfortified town of Nanking a short time ago.**

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

CHINA BUSINESS MEN HIT MORGAN LOAN TO JAPAN

Kellogg Won't Comment on Petition

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24.—Declaring that the proposed loan to the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian railroad, "an imperialistic Japanese political and economic instrument," a group of large native business men has sent a cable to Washington asking the State Department to oppose such a loan.

The business men point to the recent statement made by Premier Tanaka that he intends to pursue a "strong policy in Manchuria."

* * *

Kellogg Won't Talk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—State department officials refused yesterday to comment on a protest from Chinese business men against the proposed Morgan loan to the South Manchurian railway. The protest was handed to the state department by Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Peking minister in the United States.

Thomas W. Lamont, prominent member of the House of Morgan and Charles R. Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York conferred with Secretary of State Kellogg recently with the Manchurian loan in view.

Thomas Lamont, who recently returned from a visit to Japan, was believed to have made arrangements for the flotation of a loan of more than $40,000,000.

Tunis Harbor Strike Gains 3 More Ports

TUNIS, Nov. 24.—The strike of the dock-workers, which broke out here recently, has spread to Sfax, Biserta and Susa, all Tunisian ports. At least 1,800 harbor workers are now affected. Strike follows a period of unemployment during which the workers were reduced to starvation. The men are demanding 6 francs (about 5 cents) a day. They receive 20 at present.

FOR GOVERNMENT POWER PLANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Senator Norris of Nebraska states that he will bring in a bill in the next congress providing that the government retain control of and operate all power plants on the rivers, including Muscle Shoals, and use the money to defray the cost of flood control.

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Frozen Near Pole

WIRELESS MESSAGE from MacMillan expedition stated that Donald MacMillan (above) and party are frozen in at the spot within a few degrees of pole. But all's well!

Political Prisoners Put With Criminals In Clairvaux Jail

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CLAIRVAUX, France, Nov. 10 (By Mail).—Thirty-six victims of French imperialism, from the naval prison at Toulon, scene of the late attack on the prisoners by the guards, have been transferred to the central prison at Clairvaux. The prisoners arrived on the 9:40 train after 36 hours of travel in the cramped cells of the prison train. These condemned soldiers and sailors whose offense is that they demanded better food or refused to remain as murderers and cannon fodder, chained together 3 by 3, descended to the platform at Clairvaux under a strong guard. Bareheaded, pale, feverish, with unshaved beards, their clothes in rags, the imprisoned soldiers and sailors presented so pitiable an appearance that bystanders were heard to say involuntarily, "Poor fellows, what a horrible condition they are in."

Members of the French Communst Party who were present, shouted encouragement to the prisoners, who were too weak to reply with more than a feeble smile and "Thank you." The police immediately threatened the Communists and ordered them to move on.

The 36 from Toulon will make part of the 600 military prisoners who have refused to carry on the wars of the French militarists and are hence submitted to every brutality and suffering in the French jails, and, at Clairvaux, will be mingled indiscriminately with the common law prisoners, herded together from all the slums of France.

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Arrest Over Hundred Militant Workers in "Red Raids" in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—More than a hundred militant workers have been arrested in Smyrna, Stamboul, Adana and other cities in a new series of "Red raids."

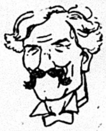
The raids started when more than five hundred Turkish tobacco workers walked out on strike to protest the government's demand that workers contribute one day's wages to the aviation fund.

TORIES SUSPEND FOUR WHO FIGHT DOLE CUT MOVE

MacDonald Helps Halt Attack on Baldwin

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Four members of the House of Commons were ejected from the House of Commons last night following a debate on the Tory proposal to reduce the unemployment dole.

Militant Laborites rebelled against the rulings of James Hope, chairman of the Committee of the Whole. When James Maxton termed the Tory procedure "damned unfair," he was promptly suspended by the chairman.



RAMSAY MacDONALD.

Maxton had refused to withdraw his charges of unfairness, after debate had been halted by a Tory motion and the suspension was carried into effect.

Three other Laborites who rose to denounce Maxton's suspension were also suspended. Hope's conduct was termed a "damned outrage" by Richard Collingham, Labor member from Wallhead.

MacDonald Confers.

Toward midnight Ramsay MacDonald, reformist leader, and Stanley Baldwin, head of the Tory government held a long conference and the criticism of the government was perceptibly checked.

Hope left the chair after he had been termed a coward by Ellen Wilkinson.

WINTER IN THE USSR

Winter life in Russia is portrayed in these two photos just received in the United States. One shows a Russian village hemmed in by snow and the other a Russian working girl ready to go skiing.

Bosses Try to Divide Paris Subway Strikers; Workers Still Out

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Despairing of breaking the strike of the 3,000 subway construction workers, whom a five-month lockout has left as strong as the day the strike began, the bosses are attempting to make separate terms with the different groups of builders.

Overtures have been made to the excavators and mechanics in an effort to detach them from the strikers. The offers have been refused. Efforts to recruit scabs from the Paris building trades and in Brittany have also largely failed.

German Moulders Go On Strike; Whole Industry May Be Affected Soon

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (By Mail).—By a seven-eighths majority the German iron moulders have decided to go on a strike that threatens to carry with it all the sections of the German metal industry.

Despite the efforts of the reactionary leaders to stem the strike feeling, the turners, lathers and other powerful unions in the German industry are expected to join the strike within the week.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Soviet Union Planning To Aid Poor Peasants And Found State Farms

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has published a resolution embodying instructions for the drawing up of new land regulations for the purpose of furthering the socialization of rural economy.

The regulations, the resolution urges, should contain provisions for the promotion of state model farms and arrangements for further facilities for the poor and middle peasantry as well as for the development of agricultural unions.

Quezon Insists He Wants to Co-operate With U. S. Rulers

Fresh substantiation of the charges that Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate now speaking in this country, is leading only a feeble opposition to American rule in the Philippines, was given by his denial that he sought to obstruct the American governor-general of the Islands.

The charges grew out of the bill recently passed by the Manila legislature, appropriating about $75,000 for civilian technical advisers to the governor-general to replace the military. Altho it is believed here that the sum appropriated by the Philippine deputies may prove too small, it has been suggested that the American congress will make the necessary increases to be provided for out of taxes in the United States on cigars and other Philippine products.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 24.—A large drilling oil concession granted by the Peruvian Government to the Phillips Petroleum Company has been approved by the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL LEADERS SCORE TROTSKY GROUP

Communist Leaders See Danger of New Party

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—The anti-Communist activities of the Trotskyist Opposition were severely criticized and the expulsion of Opposition leaders from the All Union Communist Party urged at yesterday's session of the Praesidium of the Communist International.

Among the questions that will be discussed at the meeting of the Praesidium are the situation in the All Union Communist Party, the convocation of a world congress of the Communist International, the coming Congress of the Red Trade Union International, the Indian situation and the report of the Ninth congress of the British Communist Party.

Bukharin in the opening speech of the session declared that the Opposition has fallen into Menshevism and have adopted a planned program. Accordingly the factional tactics of the Opposition have become the tactics of a second party which have tended steadily to become anti-Communist and anti-Soviet.

Referring to the question of the Opposition's activities in the Communist International, Bukharin, illustrating his charges with a number of concrete instances, declared that the Opposition was preparing to form a new organization including both ultra-left renegades and ultra-right opportunistic elements.

The Opposition, however, he said, had been completely repulsed by the Party, and the whole working class.

The Communist International, he declared, must take up a definite position on the so-called "Russian question" which Bukharin characterized as most important for the international proletarian revolution.

Kuusinen, who participated in the debate, stated that he saw no possibility of permitting the Opposition to remain within the Party any longer and declared it necessary for the Party to carry on an intense ideological campaign to expose the policies and the methods of the Opposition.

Losovsky pointed out that the anti-Communist activities of the Opposition called for strong action on the part of the Communist International and declared that all sections of the Communist International must adopt strong measures against the Opposition.

JUNKERS PLANE BACK

HORTA, Azores, Nov. 24.—The Junkers Hydroplane D-1230 returned to the harbor here this morning, having been unsuccessful in its second attempt within two days to get away on its projected flight to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, enroute on a flight from Germany to New York.

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India and British Labor Party Reformists

By L. BURNS.

The young working class of India, having grown and strengthened itself of late years, has become a serious factor in the political life of the country. It has already become impossible for the British authorities to struggle against the developing labor movement of India by the brutal methods of shooting and the lash. New and more subtle methods are called for and the British bourgeoisie have made successful use of the services of their voluntary and tried lackeys among the reformists.

The activities of the British reformists in India have been particularly energetic of late years. India has become the goal of an unbroken pilgrimage: a regular procession of prominent members of the British Labour Party and of the Trades Union Congress visited India; among the British "guests" to India we find Messrs. Johnstone, Sime, Rutherford, Ben Turner, Pethwick Lawrence, Tom Shaw and last but not least, the famous "Indian Expert" of the British Labour Party and former officer in the army, Graham Pole. India is shortly to be honored by a visit from Lansbury and a deputation from the British Trade Union Congress.

The aim pursued by all these distinguished visitors is one and the same: to distract the revolutionary energy of the working class of India from the political struggle and to turn it into channels of peaceful negotiations between workers and capitalists. Countless but unsuccessful efforts have been made to form a Labor Party on the British model and to get the Indian trade unions into the Amsterdam international; personalities have at last been established with the petty bourgeois leaders of the Indian trade union movement in the hope of realizing through them reformist leadership of the Indian trade union movement. The British reformists have promised to improve the legal status of the Indian workers as soon as a Labor Government gets in again in England.

Closer inspection of the actions of representatives of the British Labour Party in India make these promises sound like mere mockery, if we only take the single example of the law with regard to emergency measures in Bengal, sanctioned in 1924 by MacDonald's government and entailing countless arrests among the best revolutionary workers in this province.

The Indian workers are also able to see the profound difference between the hypocritical words and reactionary deeds of these representatives of the British Labour Party. At the numerous labor meetings in India which the British reformists addressed dissentient voices were often heard, criticizing harshly the Indian policy of MacDonald's Labor Government. Graham Pole, who was particularly apt to hear unpleasant things in India, usually quieted such skeptics with the declaration that MacDonald, absorbed during his Premiership in England in the solution of European problems, had not the time, if you please, "to devote attention to India." False and wretched words! MacDonald, weighed down with European affairs and unable to occupy himself with Indian affairs, nevertheless snatched a moment to throw hundreds of the best workers of Bengal into prison!

The imperialist nature of the British Labour Party's Indian policy was signally confirmed quite recently. We refer to the last Congress of the British Labour Party in Blackpool. One of the resolutions carried contains a demand for dominion self-determination for India. In this resolution the British Labour Party denies to India the right of complete and absolute independence so ardently worked for by the true revolutionary elements in the country!

The Indian policy of the British Labour Party and the draft constitution for India passed by it are founded on the principle underlying the reactionary and thorough imperialistic "Commonwealth of India Bill," the author of which is the old theosophist charlatan, Annie Besant, recently touring Europe with the Messiah discovered by her in India.

The so-called "Lefts" of the Independent Labour Party, with Lansbury at its head, has not, with its 1926 parliamentary drafts for the conversion of India into a dominion with self-determination, gone very far from the official policy of the Labour party. This draft also contains all the beauties of the imperialist regime: the Viceroy enjoying almost absolute power and empowered to remove or appoint ministers at his own sweet will, and the Legislature Assembly elected by the bourgeois upper classes in India and dissolved by the Viceroy.

The resolution with regard to the appointment of a commission for Indian reform, proposed at the Blackpool Congress by the Independent Labour Party, is also worthy of serious attention. The old Indian constitution "conferred" upon India in 1919, expires in 1929. A commission is to be appointed to study the results achieved by the existing constitution and to express its "competent opinion" with regard to the fitness of the Indian people for the introduction of further reforms. A heated struggle is being waged with regard to the composition of this commission. The Indian bourgeoisie are demanding 50 per cent. of the seats in the commission for representatives of the "Indian people." The British Independent Labour Party also has its say on the matter in a resolution put before the Congress of the Labour Party in Blackpool and claiming that "at least half the membership of the commission constituted under the Government of India Act should represent the elected Indian parties in the Legislature Assembly." (Only 2 per cent. of the population of India has the right to be elected to the Legislature Assembly.")

The Independent Labour Party evidently considers it quite normal that the interests of India should be represented in a commission by the candidates elected by the upper sections of the Indian bourgeoisie. The Labour Party considers such representation to be "the full expression of Indian public opinion."

It goes without saying that the masses of exploited workers and peasants in India are not placing great hopes on such commissions, and that they will struggle for their political and economic emancipation without their help. The British Labour Party, instead of lightening the struggle of the Indian toiling masses, are by their policy strengthening the position of imperialism in India, defending the interests of the Indian bourgeoisie out of sheer good will. The British reformists are not hesitating to sanction the most severe repressive measures against the best and most revolutionary elements in India: this they have clearly shown by their actions when MacDonald's Government wa in power.

The Indian policy of the British Labour Party is a medley of sonorous speeches, tempting promises, coquetting with the toiling masses in India, an open defense of the imperialist policy of the British bourgeoisie, the denial of India's right to independence, the defense of the Empire, the sanction of martial law and the throwing of thousands of workers into prison.

British Rule in the Solomon Islands

By P. WHITE.

Native Labor Conditions.—The news in the press of native risings on the Solomon Islands makes some acquaintance with native labor conditions of interest.

The Solomon Islands are a small group of islands with a total area of 11,000 square miles, situated in the southwest Pacific. The native population is 150,000 and the white 600.

The islands contain cocoanut plantations from which copra (the dried kernel, used for soap making, etc.), the principal export, is procured.

Coolies are not allowed to be imported, so that the planters are dependent upon native labor, which, however, "don't care about work"; and even an annual tax of ten shillings per head is not always sufficient stimulus. The planters, therefore, resort to sending special recruiting agents to tour the small islands.

Schooners putting in at any of the small islands for this purpose usually signalize their arrival by rifle fire. The natives gradually gather around the landing stage, urged by curiosity. The recruiting agent, declaring the purpose of his visit, gives a vivid description of the wonderful life on the plantations and the enormous money the natives could earn, and displays the gay colored cottons, clay pipes and tobacco which he is careful to bring with him. Anyone tempted by these glowing prospects to give his consent at once receives a gay patterned "Lep-lep," waist belt, pipe and packet of tobacco. All recruits are taken on board and the schooner goes to the next island. When the required number of natives is recruited the agent returns to the plantation. This recruiting costs the planter very dear—200 rubles per head.

Before beginning work the recruits are subjected to medical examination, reduced to a farce by the following ingenious means: those appearing to be in weaker health are not brought up for examination at all in case they should be passed as unfit for work, while the healthier ones take their places, going up several times.

Contracts with natives are usually signed for two years, with wages fluctuating from £10 to £12 per year. In addition to this each worker gets weekly rations, consisting of tea and sugar in the morning, two ship's biscuits, one pound of rice and a half a tin of meat.

The working day lasts twelve hours with an hour off for dinner, while piece work is often practiced. They live in hastily erected primitive shelters, surrounded by their own small vegetable plots. They receive a new "Lep-lep" every month, and small portions of tobacco weekly.

The head tax, which is used as a means of forcing natives to work, was introduced only a few years ago by the British Government. From the very beginning the collection of this tax encountered native resistance, since this sum is great in proportion to their wretched wages.

A cruiser has been sent from Australia to put down the rising. Armed only with arrows and spears the natives are, of course, unable to resist the bombs, machine-guns and cannon—all the technique of modern warfare. But the fact in itself that this is the third attempt at a native rising in Pacific Ocean islands in a comparatively short time inspires the thought that all is not well in the dependencies of Great Brtain.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

King George, "Big Bill" Thompson, The Teachers' Federation, The Manufacturers Association and the Chicago School System

By ARNE SWABECK.

"Big Bill" Thompson's holy crusade to make King George "keep his royal snoot out of Chicago" is coming to a "successful" close. The timorous citizens, inoculated with the virus of bunk, may now look back at the harrowing ordeal and again breathe freely, for they have been rescued from the royal clutches.

Prior to his election as mayor of the city "Big Bill" vowed to chase King George off Plymouth Rock and kick his "stool-pigeon" McAndrew, out of the Chicago schools. He since made it a big patriotic bunk shooting campaign which in reality was nothing but a smoke screen hiding much more fundamental issues, affecting the whole Chicago school system, the teachers' organization and the city taxation problem.

"Hotbeds of Sedition."

As "Big Bill's" campaign developed, he discovered various hotbeds of British Propaganda. School books on American history seemed even to dispute whether Sergent Jasper had actually nailed the flag to the staff at Fort Montrie and excluded the story of Molly Pitcher. The Chicago University, the Rockefeller institution was found to be a British Castle setting the British lion upon the Chicago school pupils. John Bull propaganda was found lurking upon the shelves of the Public Library. This sedition was to be stamped out completely and the objectionable books burned. "Big Bill's" campaign won the approval and endorsement of the Grand Dragon of the Illinois Ku Klux Klan, while some Chicago preachers sent resolutions of sympathy to his majesty King George.

Historical Precedent.

This reminds me of a story, now going the rounds, of the mayor in Minneapolis, twenty years ago, who removed all the bibles from the library of that city because they referred to St. Paul, but made no mention of Minneapolis.

It is said that the advisers to "Big Bill" Thompson proposed to run McAndrews, the superintendent of schools (and the King's stool-pigeon) out on small stuff, such as spitting on the ceiling; but Bill said this is a bigger thing: "The issue here is 'America First.'" Making this sort of an issue had a far wider purpose—but that is another story.

The Political Steam Roller.

McAndrew began his term as superintendent of Chicago schools in 1924. According to his own admission he was brought here from the East by powerful business interests "to loosen the hold of an 'invisible empire' within the schools," meaning the teachers' organization, and in particular, the teachers' councils functioning within the schools. Also to establish the platoon system of education and junior high schools based upon intelligence tests. Politically he belonged to the camp opposing "Big Bill" Thompson.

Teachers' Wages.

Prior to the last mayoralty elections a new salary schedule for the school teachers was proposed, providing for increases for certain categories, with no funds with which to meet it. In fact the schools' treasury was depleted and nothing further came about the proposal. The teachers have had plenty of experience, during a number of years of wage increases being voted by the School Board just before a mayoralty election, with no funds available, to be followed by a wage cut immediately after the elections.

Thompson's "Man Friday."

When Thompson became mayor he proceeded to get control of the various city institutions, including the School Board. His man "Friday," J. Lewis Coath, was placed in the position of president of the board. His first act was to threaten a teachers' wage cut and to fire McAndrews before the fall school term began, charged with insuberdination and later also with being a "stool-pigeon of King George."

In the subsequent trial, conducted before the school board, and still going on, McAndrews was gradually lost sight of. The issue became the one of British propaganda. Writers of history were accused of being "un-American." Thompson brought witnesses from all over the country, a former congressman, John J. Gorman; a former justice of Washington State Supreme Court, Frederick Bausman and a former editor of the magazine "Fatherland" suppressed during the war, Frederick Schrader, who is now accused by others of being "pro-German," as well as the erstwhile socialist Charles Edward Russell. H. L. Mencken, as another staunch American, was also invited to testify but declined.

Bringing in City Library.

From this trial the campaign against British propaganda developed to embrace the city library. Thompson invited the board of trustees to resign; they refused and he is now endeavoring to get control of that board. An official library purger has been appointed in the person of U. J. ("Sport") Herrman. The latter threatened to burn all such seditious books found in a city bonfire.

The alarmed citizenry applied for an injunction against book burning, but the investigation still goes merrily on. A library investigating committee has been appointed of which Dr. Preston Bradley, Pastor of the People's Church, is the chairman.

The Real Intent.

This pastor declares that the committee will proceed by taking testimony from organizations such as the American Legion, the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution. He further declares that it will be the policy to investigate not only volumes of pro-British bias, but also those of pro-German, pro-Fascist and pro-Communist. The true intent of this committee is made clear by the fact that the third member is the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Colin C. H. Fyffe.

Manipulating the School System.

Tax dodging by the big corporations has depleted the Chicago city education fund. The schools operate under terrible overcrowded conditions. There are in numerous schools throughout the city as many as three classes meeting simultaneously in the same room and as many as 50,000 children not now provided with seats. The platoon system of teaching is being established. This means a factory system of education; housing about 1,200 children in schools built for about 800; keeping them rotating from one class room to another for the various lessons; one teacher handling as many as 200 to 250 children a day. At the end of 1925 there were already over sixty schools operating under this system.

Rockefeller Education.

Both the platoon system and the junior high schools have been pushed by the Rockefeller foundation and by the bankers' and employers' representatives of the School Board. Both are designed to restrict education of workingclass children. They are merely to become workers anyway and less education will make them better objects of exploitation. Twelve city schools have so far been converted into junior high.

Destroying Teachers' Councils.

The destruction of the Chicago teachers' councils went a long way toward furthering the educational restruction schemes imposed by the capitalist representatives. Teachers' councils had existed as a recognized part of the school system since 1913, the teachers forming a council within each school without the participation of any of the administrative officers.

The councils naturally took up the issues of effective education and made recommendations, but they also served to help protect the interests of the teachers; hence the campaign for their destruction; a campaign which was by no means resisted as militantly by the Teachers Federation as the protection of their own interests should have dictated.

Real Issues in The Present Situation.

As the smoke clears away from all the hypocritical, patriotic bunk shooting the real issues stand out. The big corporate interests want to economize on educational expenditures, as far as it concerns the broad masses, so they may continue to escape taxes. These Chicago plutocrats want to assume full control of the educational system; the city government is the tool to carry out these plans.

Stalling the Teachers' Federation.

J. Lewis Coath, Mayor Thompson's man, the president of the school board, threatens to cut the wages of the several thousand school teachers, under the plea of a depleted treasury; yet holding them in suspense. On June 5th he promised a wage increase by September 1st. On June 30th he declared that a 20 per cent wage cut would be necessary. On July 8th, he stated that it must be either a wage cut or bankruptcy. On July 27th he hoped it would be possible to avoid a wage cut. On August 21st he again declared a wage cut to be necessary and on September 30th he stated that the teachers' pay would be safe from a cut. The intention is evidently to keep the Teachers Federation guessing and as little prepared to fight back as possible.

The Taxation Issue.

The Chicago Teachers Federation as well as the organized labor movement have maintained time and again that there would be no depleted treasury for city educational or any other useful purpose if every corporation and wealthy individual were made to pay taxes according to the value of their properties. But tax dodging on a grand scale is permitted and tax [illegible] has become a regular profession.

Millions of dollars now remain in the pockets of the big exploiters, which should go into these treasuries because of the altogether too low valuation of the big taxable properties. The valuation of taxable properties is in the hands of the Board of Assessors and the Board of Review of which Charles V. Barret, who is "Big Bill's" political sidekick, is the head. The full valuation of taxable property in Chicago as determined by these bodies in 1926 was less than four billion dollars, when it should perhaps have been nearer to the 30 billions.

Property Values.

It is estimated by the School Board itself that property values in Chicago have increased $500,000,000 since 1921, but only $80,000,000 has been added to the total taxation valuation for the same period. The remainder escaped taxation, and that alone means a loss of $6,000,000 to the city educational fund.

The property valuation of Chicago central business district, as determined by the Board of Review in 1926 and which forms the basis for the present taxation, amounts to a total of $599,076,032. The manufacturers' appraisal company fixed the valuation of the same properties at the sum of $1,153,048,047. The discrepancy means the amount escaping taxation.

A Concrete Instance.

The Union Stockyards Co., has been assessed on its 135 acres of land and buildings at a value of $11,000 per acre, making a total of less than a million and a half. The Stockyard Company's own appraisers filed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., shows a total claimed valuation of $130,000 per acre, amounting to a full value of $18,000,000.

These are but a few examples of billions of dollars worth of property escaping taxation; depleting the city treasuries and curtailing education for the children of the broad masses. To overcome this depletion of the educational funds and avoid a teachers' wage cut the capitalist politicians have for a long time threatened to submit the alternative of such wage cuts or an increase of tax rates to a popular vote, counting on the voters preferring the wage cut, when as a matter of fact all that is needed is to enforce the existing rates and make those who possess the wealth pay the taxes.

The Teachers' and the Workers' Problem.

The Chicago Teachers Federation is collecting a campaign fund of $100,000, applied through voluntary contributions of $25.00 per teacher, with which to fight back the attack. The federation officials have announced that the money will be used to compile the necessary information for an equitable and just tax valuation. While it is necessary to fight for such valuation, the problem of the present Chicago schools' situation has infinitely greater ramifications and demand the united action of the Teachers Federation and of the whole labor movement.

What is Needed.

The record of the Chicago School Board is sufficient to emphasize the need of organized labor concentrating on a demand that there be a substantial labor representation on the board.

The value of teachers' councils as they existed in the past has been generally recognized, except by the capitalist interests who were naturally opposed.

A militant fight conducted by the Teachers Federation, supported by organized labor would surely go a long way toward re-establishment of the teachers' councils and readily suggest the further extension toward cooperation with students' and parents' councils.

Naturally it is a task for the whole labor movement of Chicago in conjunction with the Teachers Federation to fight for the abolition of the factory system of education as represented by the platoon system and the junior high. It is an additional task to fight for the abolition of child labor and for school attendance for children up until 16 years of age; to fight for a tax valuation which will impose upon the big corporations their full share of taxation and make funds available for additional schools and equipments as well as decent wages for the school teachers.

The Lesson—a Labor Party.

The experiences of this long drawn out fight of the Chicago school teachers and of the labor movement for a correct solution of the schools problem has proven that it makes not the slightest difference whether the city administration is in the hands of the republicans or the democrats. Whether it is Dever, who established McAndrews, or whether it is Thompson, who established J. Lewis Coath, the capitalist interests will impose their will. That itself is sufficient to show the need for working class independent political action, to carry the fight for their demands more surely to success, through their trade unions, and in addition, through their own labor party.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Sam Blein, Chicago, Ill.	$2.00
M. S. Martin, Boston, Mass.	6.00
B. Sherban Dry Cleaning Co., Campbell, Ohio	2.00
Martin Kerr, Campbell, Ohio	1.00
John & Cornelis Mrko, Campbell, Ohio	2.00
John Neyerges, Campbell, Ohio	1.00
Den Nertela, Campbell, Ohio	1.00
John Cosma, Campbell, Ohio	2.00
St. Florescen, Campbell, Ohio	1.00
Emil Taratuski, Philadelphia	1.00
Mt. Vernon Nucleus W. P., Mt. Vernon, Ohio	6.00
Jacob Frost, (collected) Akron, Ohio	5.55
M. L. Vawter, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Finnish Workers Assn., Portland, Ore.	6.00
Working Women's Organization of Astoria, Astoria, Ore.	10.00
Polish, Ukrainian & Russian Workers, Hegewisch, Ill.	9.10
Joseph Selman, (collected) Albany, N. Y.	4.00
Mandwell, (Int. Br. Rochester) Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
M. Engleman, Boston, Mass.	2.00
M. Kopach, (collected) Detroit, Mich.	2.50
New York Lettish Educational Society Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	5.00
The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif.	1.00
Joseph Sobek, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1.00
P. Dubrowsky, Akron, Ohio	3.00
Frank Lehti, Fort Myers, Fla.	2.00
K. Martinchek, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Mrs. Margaret R. Vallnchus, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	1.50
Leo P. Lemley, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
John Brazinich, Nazareth, Pa.	2.00
W. Mellin, (collected) Waukegan, Ill.	14.50
Anna Zelms (collected) Boston, Mass.	4.25
Alma Mickelson, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Mary Mokrovich, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Street Nucleus No. 7, Detroit, Mich.	7.50
Sarah Victor, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Street Nucleus No. 6, Detroit, Mich.	2.50
Emil Taratuski, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Alajos Kava, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Harold Robins, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00

Cleveland Meeting of Party Functionaries

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—A Functionaries' meeting will be held at the District Office, 2209 Ontario St., on Sunday, Nov. 27 at 10 A. M. All members of Section Executive Committees, all nucleus organizer-secretaries, agitprops, industrial organizers, DAILY WORKER and literature agents, those for work among women and Negroes and for the Y. W. L. are instructed to attend. This will be a very important meeting, and any functionary who does not attend will have disciplinary action taken against him.

A general membership meeting will be held at the District Office on Monday, November 28 at 7:45 P. M. to discuss one of the important campaigns of the Party. This campaign will involve the entire membership of the Party and must be thoroughly discussed and understood if results are to be obtained.

Oil!
A NEW NOVEL
Upton Sinclair

Aid Jobless Youths in USSR

By C. I. A.

One of the relics of the tsarist regime is unemployment.

National economy ruined by the imperialist and civil wars has been re-established to the pre-war level only this year.

Industry and other branches of our national economy have not yet sufficiently recovered to provide useful social labor for all the unemployed youth. On June 1st, 1927, there were 162,712 unemployed young workers in the U. S. S. R., only 10.7 per cent of whom had any employment previously. Those who were employed previously receive without exception an unemployment dole from the state.

The state makes special grants in aid of unemployed young workers. Last year, for instance, 1,250,000 roubles were granted for the struggle against unemployment among youngsters in the RSFSR alone. The Ukrainian government also granted 1,000,000 roubles for this purpose. Other federated republics—White Russia, Uzbekestan, etc.—also give grants in aid of the unemployed youth.

* * *

Labor exchanges do their utmost to get work for the unemployed youngsters. In our union it is established by law that all adult and adolescent workers who are for some reason or other dismissed from the place of their employment receive what is known as a "leaving grant." This "leaving grant" amounts to two weeks' earnings, apart from the pay for work done. This grant is to help unemployed workers during the period they are looking for new employment and to tide them over the period when they are not yet entitled to the unemployment dole from the labor exchange. The dole must not be less than one-sixth of the average monthly wage of workers in the given locality.

In addition to this, special public works are organized—cleaning gardens and streets and setting into order workers' quarters on the outskirts of towns, etc., to give employment to youngsters out of work.

Labor artels are formed out of these unemployed which provide youngsters out of work not only with useful employment, but also with the necessary training.

State organs open workshops of all sorts in order to train youngsters for any speciality. At the labor exchange, the greatest demand is for workers with a specialty. Having received this special training in the state workshops, unemployed youngsters find it easier to get work.

Moreover, all unemployed enjoy special benefits in regard to taxes, rent, and municipal rates.

The Workers Forum

Labor Conscripted in Vermont.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:—The entire Vermont flood area has been put under martial law. All labor has been conscripted. The wage rates are $7.00 for a 9-hour day for skilled labor in the building trades, $4.50 for a 9-hour day for unskilled laborers of all types. This means that by declaring a state of emergency, Governor Adams of Vermont has been able to break the power of the A. F. of L. which was strongly organized in Montpelier and in White River Junction.

Misleading Ads.

Wages have actually been reduced and hours lengthened for the workers of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Advertisements promising higher wages and shorter hours are false and the workers must be warned. Governor Adams' loyalty to the Boston and Maine, which requires its repairs to be made at the least cost, is not the workers' loyalty. It is not a patriotic duty of any kind for workers to sacrifice part of their wages that the bosses may wax fat.

Milk Price Boosted.

This Vermont situation is another attack upon the standard of living of the workers. This time the only severe sufferers from the flood are the Boston and Maine, and the Central Vermont railroad, a subsidiary of the New York Central, and several milk companies which are part of the trust that supplies the large cities of New England and New York. And the milk trust will not suffer much because the price of milk has been raised one cent a quart in New England.

Only the railroads and the power trust have really suffered and they are trying to make good their losses out of the workers. This we oppose. Workers should not believe the ads for "Help wanted in Vermont" and should assist the Vermont workers maintain their wage scale in spite of the strike-breaker, Adams.

B. B. RUBINSTEIN.

Montpelier.

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

Limited Engagement
From November 22 to December 4
The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of
THE BELT
now playing at the
PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE
133 MacDougal Street. Telephone Spring 8363.
Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40, Matinees Thanksgiving and Saturday at 2:40.
The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

DRAMA

A DREAM PLAY

Max Rheinhardt and His Players Present A Magnificent Spectacle

NINA TARASOVA

Who will give a recital this evening of Russian and French folk songs for the People's Symphony Concerts at the Washington Irving High School.

MAX RHEINHARDT, with the companies of the Deutsches Theatre in Berlin and the Josefstaedter Theatre in Vienna has his circular, revolving stage going at the Century, Central Park West. The play is Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, but Shakespeare wouldn't recognize it.

Max Rheinhardt

In the first place it seems to have been translated back in the middle ages some time by Bottom, at a time when he wore the ass's head. It completely kills all of Shakespeare's delicate whimsicality and preserves all of his aristocratic scorn and slander of the working class. About half the time when Shakespeare says "fairy," the German version uses the word for "ghost," and the rest of it is the same. Inspired by this version, no doubt, Puck himself, Shakespeare's merry little devil, becomes a mongoloid cretin, stupid when not diabolical, reminding more of Andreyev's "Anathema" than of any possible creation of British yeomanry, at a time when they still took the Maypole seriously. However, that Sokoloff who acts Puck is a first class acrobat and tumbler.

The presentation, in spite of this, is a masterpiece of stage craft, undoubtedly a beautiful and wonderful performance, and the result is achieved almost entirely by the peculiar Rheinhardt technique. It is not due to the actors, who prove that Europe is indeed in a bad way for talent if these are the pick of the continent. The principals are stilted and clumsy, the sprites seem to have been selected from motives inspired by some kind of psycho-analytic over correction—for slimness only. Some more graceful German maidens, even if a trifle more buxom, would have been better.

Neither is it strictly due to the new devices employed by Rheinhardt. The mere mechanical equipment is, after all, not new, and not entirely satisfactory. The revolving stage, as such, has its faults. One of them seems to be that it always looks the same. There is always the mound in the center, either a hill or a staircase. The circular runways are permanent fixtures, some times disguised as forest paths, and some times as hallways, but always in the same position.

The use of phosphorescently glowing veils, whether done with paint or lights, is old in spiritualist seances; the plan of crowding many pretty girls on a rising slope is a favorite burlesque stunt, the front entrance, obtained by putting the orchestra in the gallery somewhere or behind the wings and bringing the stage floor down to the level of the pit is a further modification of another burlesque scheme.

But Rheinhardt's genius seems to be that he adopted all of these crude novelties, and with the hand of an artist made them part and parcel of a definite program to achieve a particular artistic triumph. The result is altogether charming—a creative synthesis that has little suggestion of the humbler origin of its parts. The temptation to turn mere playacting into pageant and ballet is quite gracefully yielded too, I am happy to say. The spectacle of long processions of gorgeous figures marching over the hills into the far distance is something to remember.—V. S.

MOSS OPENS NEW THEATRE IN RIDGEWOOD

B. S. Moss opened his new theatre, the Madison, situated at Myrtle and Wyckoff Aves., Ridgewood, last night with a program of vaudeville and motion pictures.

The inaugural program included Harold Leonard with his Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra and Ethel Norris; Ida May Chadwick and her group of [illegible] girls; Harry Lane and Bernice Haley, who offered a group of songs; Paul Remos and his Midgets, and Billy Reed and Lew Duthers. The photo feature was "Underworld" with George Bancroft, Evelyn Brent, Clive Brook and Larry Semon playing the chief roles.

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

BOOTH 45 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30 Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden [illegible]

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See it and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Frances Starr in the new comedy
IMMORAL ISABELLA?
with JULIUS McVICKER
RITZ Th., W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!
Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th. W. 42d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West [illegible] Evs. 8:00 Mats. Fri. and Sat. [illegible]

[illegible] W. 45 St., Royale. Mts. Wed. Sat. [illegible]
"Mikado"
"IOLANTHE"
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ERLANGER'S Th. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. [illegible] & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Th. W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

DAVENPORT THEATRE
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LABOR EDUCATION
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TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

LABOR LEADERS BAR NEGROES AT A. F. L. BALL

Colored Musician Union Protests to Council

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—The Colored Musicians Union of Los Angeles, has protested to the Central Labor Council for the eviction of their members from the El Patio Ball Room during the A. F. of L. convention ball. The union had donated $116.00 toward a fund to entertain the A. F. of L., and over two thousand dollars was raised from the pockets of local unionists to dine and win the labor fakers at scab hotels and scab dance halls.

When colored musicians who had tickets purchased by their union presented themselves at the official convention hall, the management proceeded to use forceful persuasion to throw them out. When the trusting Negroes appealed to the labor officials to stand by them, they refused to do anything about it, with the result that the Negroes were gently but firmly led from the hall.

The Central Labor Council saved its face by sending a letter of "regrets," but refused pointblank to return the money to the colored workers local, altho it has a balance of $600.00 left over from the convention entertainment fund which will be used for a float in a flower parade organized by the Chamber of Commerce.

American Troops Are in
NICARAGUA

American battleships unload marines in China, Haiti, The Philippines and other lands of oppressed people.

What does it all mean? How does all this affect American workers? You will find the answer in these interesting books that should be in the hands of every intelligent worker.

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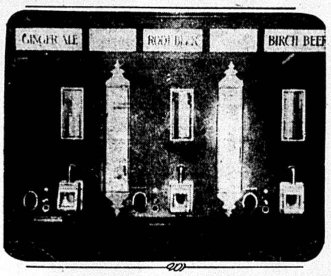

Putting the Fountain Clerk Out of a Job

New York now is able to buy its soda fountain drinks by dropping a nickel into the slot. A device called the "Sodamat" has been invented by Frederick E. Gray of Philadelphia, who declares that it is capable of dispensing 2,400 drinks an hour. The customer is served in eight seconds. Automats for food and coffee, tea and chocolate have been in use for years.

Kehoe Milk Swindler Turned Down by the U. S. Supreme Court

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—The appeal of William H. Kehoe, former assistant corporation counsel, who was convicted of accepting bribes and preventing "bootleg" milk dealers from prosecution, has been denied by the supreme court. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term.

It was alleged Kehoe received $1 a can for every can of unpasteurized milk that was brought into New York by milk "bootleggers." It is further alleged that cream seized by inspectors was returned after a $2,000 bribe had been paid to the operator of two milk associations in Queens.

It was made clear at the trial that authorities and dealers had agreed on rates of bribes and methods of carrying on this traffic.

Senate Farm Bloc Splits on Support Of McNary-Haugen

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Members of the so-called "farm bloc" in congress have split over the question of supporting the McNary-Haugen "farm relief" bill or a substitute now being whipped into shape by Brookhart, Borah, Norris and Nye. It is even reported that Senator McNary, co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill is favorably impressed with the substitute plan.

The substitute, so far as is known, contemplates chiefly a law that will so enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture so that it can investigate and estimate the values of growing crops, after which a government corporation will buy enough of the surplus to sell abroad, and raise the prices of grain within the country.

It is not known whether any provision is contemplated to secure the benefit of this raise to the farmers, or whether it will merely mean that a grain elevator monopoly will grow up to take advantage of the profits. Grain sold abroad is to be disposed of at cost plus five per cent profit for the farmer—if it can be sold at that price.

Senator Shipstead is the great champion of the McNary-Haugen "farm relief" bill in the next session. He is enthusiastically in favor of all the price-fixing features, the creation of a great bureaucracy to carry out its provisions of moderate loans through the local business men in small towns, and even of the tax on farmers to finance sales abroad.

WORKER KILLED ON JOB.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 24.—One worker was killed instantly and another was seriously injured at the plant of the Monmouth Consolidated Water Company here when a 1,200 pound timber fell during the course of construction of a huge tripod. A third workman escaped injury by jumping as the timber fell.

Aliens Barred From Earning their Living In United States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. — Many thousands of foreign-born workers who have been living in Canada and working in the United States will be barred from earning their living in this country in the future, according to a new order of the Department of Labor.

Those workers who have recently come from Europe to wait in Canada for their turn to be admitted to the United States under the quota requirements will be hit the hardest.

Effective Next Month

This paralyzing law, which will go into effect Dec. 24, reads in part:

"According to General Order No. 86, aliens residing in foreign contiguous countries and entering the United States to engage in existing employment or to seek employment will be considered as aliens of the 'immigrant' class.

"However, the following aliens of the said 'immigrant' class residing in foreign contiguous countries and who are now enjoying the border-crossing privilege may continue so to enjoy it upon the payment of head tax, provided such head tax was accessible on aliens entering permanently at the time of original admission, and provided further, that they are not coming to seek employment.

"Aliens of all nationalities of the immigrant class whose original admission occurred subsequent to June 30, 1924, will be required to meet all provisions of the immigration laws applying to aliens of the 'immigrant' class.

"Aliens who have already complied with the requirements of the immigration laws and this general order may be permitted to continue to enjoy the border crossing privilege."

Militarists Still Try to Force Drill On Wisconsin Univ.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 24.—Attempts to force military training upon students of the University of Wisconsin who succeeded in forcing the state legislature to remove military drill requirements was protested by Glenn Frank, president of that University. He objected to the stressing of "the redness of your blood," or "recounting valor of Wisconsin soldiers" to dragoon students into this "particular brand of swashbuckling" on the part of metropolitan newspapers.

Must Uproot War Cause.

He pointed out that the abolition of war would involve means as varied as the causes of war. The end of war, if it comes, he said, would be the outcome of an uprooting of political, social nad economic causes, and the laying of genuine foundations for a workable peace. He appeals to students to stop shouting for war or singing for peace, but consider fundamental causes and the voice of the future.

The gagging of militaries, the shouting of pacifists and propagandists cannot bring about peace, he insisted, asserting that periodic wars are still ahead of us.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL BLOWS UP

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 24.—More than 200 girl students of the California State Teachers' College here escaped possible death and injury when an explosion, caused by accumulated waste gas, rocked the newly constructed home economics building on the campus, causing damage estimated at several thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA
CONCERT *and* DANCE
given by the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1927, 8:15 P. M.
MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets.
ELLA SEIFIN, Recitation. LUCY ERBE, Soprano.
LUBA KAZANJIAN-SUNI, Dancer.
Concert Trio. International Orchestra. Freiheit Singing Society.
TICKET 50c WARDROBE 15c
Tickets at Daily Worker Office, 521 York Ave.; Freiheit, 317 S. 5th St.; Litvakoff's Drug Store, 1600 N. 43rd St.; Olkin's Drug Store, 2500 N. 32 St.

LOCK OUT LOCAL 41 MEMBERS IN TWO N. Y. SHOPS

Workers Refuse to Join Dual Union

An attempt to force hemstitchers, members of Local 41, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, to register with the right wing resulted in the lockout Wednesday of workers employed in two shops owned by A. Landau, president of the Employers' Association. The shops affected are Landau Bros., 361 W. 36th St., and the Chief Pleating Co., 519 Eighth Ave.

Landau informed the workers in both shops Wednesday that they will have to report at the office of the International, 3 W. 16th St., and align themselves with the dual local recently formed by the right wing, known also as Local 410. The workers refused and were immediately locked out. They then marched to the office of their own local at 6 W. 21st St., and at a meeting there they pledged their support to the left wing administration of the organization and voted to picket the two Landau shops.

A meeting of the active members of the local will be held Friday after work at the union office.

Negro Leaders Need Spunk, Says Speaker at the Labor Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24. In an address characterizing official Negro leaders as hopelessly insincere and cheap, Thomas L. Dabney, speaking at the weekly Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress expressed the opinion that many evils from which the Negro race are suffering are due to their kow-towing policy.

"Frederick Douglass," the speaker said, "was honest, militant and capable; he would not make a single compromise with the enemies of the race." Continuing, Dabney praised Douglass, stating that he was a man of penetrating analysis capable of understanding the issues of his day in relation to the problems of his race.

"Unlike Booker T. Washington," the speaker averred, "Douglass never permitted the sociality equality bugaboo to becloud his view of the fundamental rights of the Negro race.

Hits Betrayers

On the question of racial segregation, especially in the public schools, Dabney expressed the opinion that certain Negro leaders are perhaps as responsible as some white Negro-haters. Instead of opposing segregation in the schools and fighting for the appointment of qualified Negro teachers in all schools with white teachers, these Negro leaders have taken the line of least resistance and have asked for separate schools for Negro children with Negro teachers.

One of the most disappointing actions of Negro leaders has come to light recently in the fight against segregation in the high school of Gary, Indiana, where it is alleged that two of the leaders of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People secretly proposed the erection of a new school specially for Negro students.

The Masses

Another indication of corruption as pointed out by Dabney is the open cooperation in many cases with leaders of the Ku Klux Klan.

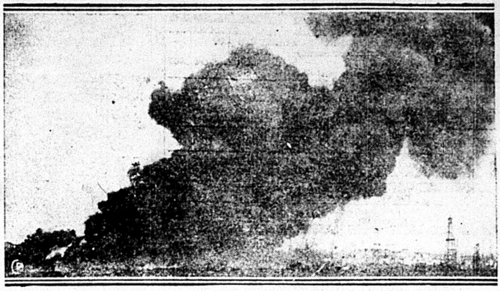
"The crux of the question of Negro leadership," said Dabney, "centers around the problem of the Negro masses and the attitude of Negro leaders toward the masses." The speaker averred that Negro leaders generally have no interest in the welfare of Negro workers. He pointed out that he had had great difficulty getting Negro papers to carry news items on activities of organizations among Negro workers. The average Negro leader is extremely bourgeois; he looks with contempt and disdain upon Negro workers. Prof. Alain Locke was mentioned by the speaker as typical of this group if one can go on the evidence in Prof. Locke's article in the October Forum.

During the discussion practically every speaker expressed a lack of confidence in Negro leaders. Exceptions, of course, were noted such as Dr. DuBois, William M. Trotter, Neval H. Thomas and a few others.

GOODYEAR OWNERS BATTLE

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—Nineteen directors of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron were named defendants in a $16,000,000 suit filed in common pleas court here today by Kent P. Johnson, a Kenton, Ohio, lawyer, whose action in behalf of himself and other stockholders is being handled by Attorney John A. Cline, in collaboration with Attorneys Smith W. Bennett and Eugene Carlin, of Columbus, and James Ray Stillings of Kenton.

ONE WORKER DIED IN THIS OIL WELL FIRE



Fire at Twin State oil well, Earlsboro, Okla., in the crowded Greater Seminole Field. Rushed work, and abandonment by the management of elementary safety rules when stringing electric wires caused a short circuit and ignition of gas.

Anti-Fascist Mass Protest Planned; 2nd Meet Delayed

Members of nearly 25 labor unions yesterday distributed leaflets announcing a mass protest meeting for Greco and Carrillo to be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Sunday at 2 p. m.

A second Greco-Carrillo defense meeting, arranged for last night at Prospect Ave. and 163rd St., has been postponed by the International Labor Defense until Saturday at 8:30 p. m., today being a holiday, the defense organization announced last night.

Rose Baron, secretary of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, has issued a call to all branches of its organization for volunteer leaflet distributors for the Sunday meeting. Practically the entire machinery of this organization has been brought into action for agitation on behalf of the imprisoned antifascisti, who are now in the Bronx County jail charged with murder.

"The defense machinery which functioned in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign is still in existence, not only in New York but throughout the entire country," Rose Baron said, "and we will not rest until Greco and Carrillo are restored to the ranks of the working class."

Arturo Giovannitti, who will be one of the speakers at the Sunday meeting, faced death in 1912 during the Lawrence strike, when he was framed on a "murder" charge. Other speakers will include M. J. Olgin, Robert Minor, William Weinstone, Carlo Tresca, James P. Cannon and others.

Greco and Carrillo are charged with killing two fascists in connection with the Memorial Day parade in the Bronx last spring.

Plans Being Hastened for Union Sq. Meeting for Colorado Miners

Preparations for the big mass meeting to be held on Union Square Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock to protest against the shooting of strikers in Colorado, continued yesterday. A huge success.

Final touches to the arrangements will be given at a conference of delegates from many organizations which will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in room 32 of the Labor Temple, E. 14th St. and Second Ave.

Speakers already announced for the Saturday mass meeting at Union Square are: Jack Walsh, representing the I. W. W.; Harry Meyers, of the New York Colorado Miners' Relief Committee of the I. W. W.; William W. Weinstone, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party; Robert Minor or William F. Dunne, of the DAILY WORKER; James P. Cannon, representing the International Labor Defense; Forrest Bailey, of the American Civil Liberties Union; James Oneal, of the New Leader, and Norman Thomas, representing the socialist party.

An advisory committee is being formed to function in connection with the movement to support the Colorado strikers. Up to the present time the advisory committee consists of Walsh, of the I. W. W.; Cannon, of the International Labor Defense; Arturo Giovannitti, general organizer of the Italian Chamber of Labor; Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, an Italian labor paper, and Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney.

SWINDLES WRONG PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. — Counsel for Frederick A. Cook, the clever swindler who fooled too many people high up in affairs including the King of Denmark about his trip to the north police is having a hard time convincing the Supreme Court that the pardon granted by the Governor of Texas is legal. The Court contends that because the pardon was granted after Cook began his 14 year and nine month term, it cannot take effect.

DONATION TO DAILY WORKER.

American Lithuanian Literary Society, Branch 145 of Los Angeles, Calif., has sent $21 to the DAILY WORKER.

What's What in Washington

WHILE COOLIDGE HEDGES OVER MEANING OF "CHOOSE," STARVATION HOOVER HEAVES HAT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—When President Coolidge, through his invisible and improbable spokesman, says that he does not "see that any good can come from" the circulation of petitions asking him to accept renomination in 1928—what does he mean?

That is what everyone in the political game wants to know. His announcement on Nov. 22 was occasioned by publication of a report that some of his backers in Boston had started a chain-letter scheme that was to bring a majority of the 25,000,000 possible voters in the United States to sign an appeal to Dear Calvin to permit himself to be placed for four more years in the chair of Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln.

Never Clear

The other remarks credited to Coolidge were that he did not approve the circulation of these petitions, and he hoped that they would be discontinued. But the main point was that he did not see that they would do any good.

Had he wanted to clear the political air he would, of course, have made a definite statement that he would not accept any summons to run in 1928. But he did not. He left the way open for acceptance of the nomination in case the convention shall become deadlocked.

Poor Old Lady

Washington has buzzed with stories as to why he made his original announcement that he did not choose to run. The commonest of these was based on belief that Mrs. Coolidge had decided that she could not face the prospect of another term in the White House, and that this induced him to—almost—burn his political bridges. But another story, traced to Senator Capper of Kansas, who went riding with the Coolidges on the day of the Black Hills statement, pictures Mrs. Coolidge utterly surprised at the news of what Calvin had told the press.

In any case, Hoover and Dawes and Lowden are acting as though Coolidge were definitely out of the way. Hoover is building up a very powerful organization of volunteers, while Dawes has the expectation of help from the regular machines in most of the eastern states. It is apparent that the Mellon interests have not found much encouragement for their Hughes candidacy, and are getting ready to name Dawes as the heir-apparent to their strength in the convention. Lowden is looked upon as eliminated already. The candidate is likely to be Hoover unless Coolidge shall throw the weight of the federal machine in all the states to Dawes.

In this connection, Hoover agents are now appealing to the labor vote by pointing to the Jacksonville coal wage agreement as having been engineered by Hoover. To the coal miners' complaint that Hoover has not intervened to publicly condemn the Mellon and Schwab and Rockefeller interests for violating that agreement, the spokesmen for the Secretary of Commerce say that that was not his job. They picture him as the savior of the United Mine Workers in the past and its best bet for the presidential future. Which is typical of the record of the man who obstructed the beef trust exposure by the Federal Trade Commission, and who now would evade responsibility for the fixing of wheat prices during the war. He gathered full glory as the supposed protector of all food consumers.

Dawes has a long record of fanatical anti-unionism. His Minute Men of America was only one of his schemes of terrorizing the labor movement.

Power Trust Uses "Farm Bureau" to Lobby for Shoals

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Chester Gray, legislative agent of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the national capital, is advertising free press material, with pictures, to farm papers that will spread propaganda in favor of the American Cyanimid Co.'s bid for Muscle Shoals.

Gray's propaganda for private lease of the plant is set up in a printed sheet of three columns, with three illustrated news stories and a long quotation from Secretary Jardine. It boosts the Madden bill which hands over the plant to the Cyanimid concern. The Farm Bureau Federation represents no actual farmers.

Consider Barring Negro Delegates at A. F. L. Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The New Orleans labor officials are considering barring Negro delegates and visitors to the 1928 A. F. of L. convention, it was revealed in a letter received by the Central Labor Council, which inquired whether they were allowed at the Los Angeles convention.

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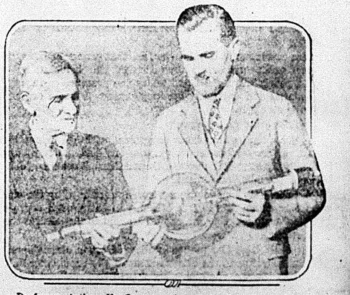

Professor Arthur H. Compton, left, and Professor Albert A. Michelson, physicists of the University of Chicago, snapped in a university laboratory with an instrument used to measure light waves. Professor Compton, as co-winner of the 1927 Nobel prize, goes to Stockholm, Sweden, to receive his award. Professor Michelson was the 1907 Nobel prize winner.

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Assistant Editor.........WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

"Fight or Surrender"---The Lesson of the Injunction Drive On Labor

The injunction granted the other day to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation against the United Mine Workers of America—one of series of similar restraining orders which outlaw the union and the strike in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania—says, among many other things:

"We therefore do strictly enjoin and command you . . . that you do henceforth desist: From attempting any scheme, combination or conspiracy among yourselves, or with others, to annoy, hinder or interfere with or prevent any person or persons from working for the plaintiff or seeking employment with the plaintiff, or from any and all acts, and from the use of any ways, means or methods . . . which will tend to hinder, impede or obstruct the plaintiff from operating the said Rossiter Mines."

The injunction application made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York asks that the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and all labor organizations be prohibited:

"From doing any act whatsoever knowingly and wilfully, by way of advice, persuasion, or otherwise, to induce the employees of the plaintiff, present and future, or any of them, to breach their several contracts of employment with the plaintiff or **to leave or abandon the service of the plaintiff without plaintiff's consent**, or to strike, or from doing any act knowingly and wilfully reasonably calculated to produce such results, or any of them. . . . (Our emphasis.)

The West Virginia injunction prohibits any act "calculated to interfere" with the production of coal as an article of inter-state commerce. The Pennsylvania injunction granted to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company against the United Mine Workers not only outlaws strikes and organization which interferes with the production of articles of interstate commerce but legalizes evictions.

The West Virginia injunction and the I. R. T. application both legalize the "yellow dog" contract and thus gives company unions a higher status than genuine unions while at the same time giving the protection of the government to these company unions and individual contracts.

In Colorado the strike of coal miners was declared illegal by the state government and six miners have been shot down and killed like common criminals and dozens wounded.

The Colorado massacre is company unionism and the injunction process carried to its logical conclusion.

Once the legal principle is established that unions, strikes and organization campaigns are illegal, made so by injunction or otherwise, and the working class will soon hear the rattle of machine-guns in the hands of the upholders of American institutions.

The only organizations which the capitalists of the United States intend to tolerate are those directly under their control. More than this, altho it may sound extreme, there is a large section of the capitalist class of this country which opposes any form of unionism, both company unionism and the efficiency unionism advocated by the official labor leadership.

William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, the organization of foundry capitalists, speaking at the thirty-first annual conference of that body held in New York recently, stated, according to the New York Times:

"The time is here when the open shop must increase in effectiveness. . . . It may be that many well-meaning persons feel that the unions are towers of strength against communist ideas in this country. As a matter of fact there is little difference between communism and a labor union oligarchy."

The fact that communism and "a labor union oligarchy," if such a thing can be conceived, are as far apart as the poles, is not the important thing here.

What IS important is that this powerful section of manufacturers for whom Barr speaks is against any kind of unionism, any form of working class organization.

These capitalists of course welcome the attack of the reactionary leadership upon the Communists and left wing workers in the unions. They know that it weakens the labor movement and they have no objection to making a united front with labor officialdom against militant trade unionism.

But these bosses have no intention of recognizing unions and allowing the workers in their plants to organize just because officialdom claims to be more patriotic than the bosses themselves and interested only in "defending American institutions" and increasing production.

The capitalists recognize the fact that sooner or later, when labor leadership systematically betrays the interests of the masses, a revolt takes place and under the pressure of falling living standards and capitalist tyranny, unions become organizing centers for struggle.

Even company unions revolt.

The drive against the labor movement with the injunction as its principal weapon has for its purpose the destruction of unions—especially mass unions like the United Mine Workers which are the core of the labor movement.

The hopelessly inadequate measures sanctioned by the emergency conference of A. F. of L. officials in Pittsburgh serve only to give encouragement to the capitalists and to demoralize the labor movement.

It is clear that the present policy of labor officialdom, expressed in such acts as the endorsement of the republican Pinchot for the U. S. senate, the sickening appeal to President Coolidge, the purely formal call for aid for the striking miners, the failure to endorse and organize mass violations of injunctions, the disgraceful attack on the rank and file miners' delegations, contains all the essentials of the general policy of surrender which has prevailed previously.

The deep crisis which the labor movement faces, the impending industrial depression, the growing unemployment and the obvious intention of the bosses and their government to take the fullest advantage of these developments have not aroused labor officialdom to action.

They prefer to retreat rather than break with their friends in the capitalist parties, publicly admit the class character of American government, mobilize the labor movement for organization of the unorganized and establish a labor party to unite against capitalist government all the force of the working class.

Labor officialdom fears the masses, fears struggle, more than it fears the capitalists. It prefers to base itself on the bosses rather than on the workers.

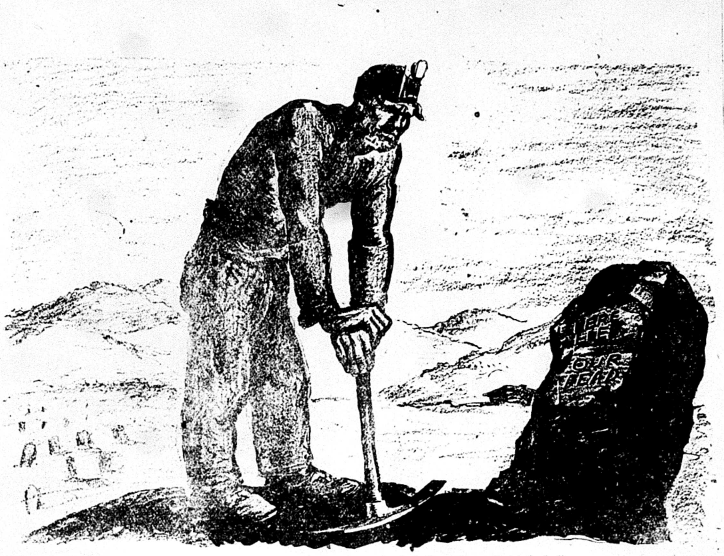
But efficiency unionism and the "nonpartisan" political policy produces only a fiercer attack on the labor movement.

The American working class, organized and unorganized, has to meet the drive of the bosses for the destruction of the labor movement by mass organization campaigns, the organization of a labor party, mass violation of injunctions—and purposeful and organized struggle for the defeat of a labor officialdom which is leading the labor movement straight to disaster.

Fight or surrender—these are the two alternatives before the labor movement.

IN THE COAL MINERS' FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY

By Fred Ellis



"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

XXIX.

The Ex-Furnaceman

(Continued from Last Issue.)

TWENTY years ago I had what the New York newspapers were pleased to call a "socialist colony"; and one day there turned up at this place a runaway student from Yale University. Harry Sinclair Lewis was his name, and we called him "Hal"; he was tall and lanky, red-headed and talkative, merry, and as we learned later, observant. He applied for the job of tending our furnace without knowing anything about it; and as none of us knew any more than he we let him. He sat round our four-sided fireplace in the evenings and got a complete education in every aspect of the radical movement, which was far more useful to him than anything he could have got at Yale.

Now he is the most famous of American novelists, and I shine in his reflected glory. About fifty per cent of the strangers I meet tell me how much they enjoyed "Main Street"; or else they frown, and I know they are blaming me for "Elmer Gantry." Even newspapers do it; the editor of a religious paper has just damned me for having challenged God in a Kansas City church. I am getting uneasy for fear the recording angel may have got it wrong in his records, and what will I do if I wake up in hell?

My ex-furnaceman's books are so well known that I won't take the time to tell about them, but will come at once to my point, which is that he does not make as much use of his radical education as the good of his country requires. He knows the movement, and it motivates his criticism; but some day I hope that he won't feel he has to camouflage his knowledge so carefully. In "Main Street" there is a "wobbly," but we are elaborately kept from knowing that he is anything so dreadful. That was all right, because Hal was a young publisher's reader who had made a little money writing for Colonel Lorimer, and taken a year off in an effort to win his freedom. But now that he is the most famous novelist in America, and close to a millionaire, surely he might venture to tell the whole truth!

I take the case of "Arrowsmith," concerning which I have facts to contribute. There is a character in this fine novel by the name of Max Gottlieb, represented as being a master scientific researcher. It bears resemblance to Jacques Loeb, so much so that everyone takes it to be Loeb. But it isn't; and it so happens that I knew Loeb intimately, and can say exactly what Lewis did to Loeb to turn him into Gottlieb.

The most conspicuous fact about Loeb was that he was a thoroughly trained and ardent Social-democrat of the old German type. He never—at least not until the war—made the slightest concealment of his revolutionary beliefs. But that was an aspect of Loeb which would not have endeared him to the American novel-reading public; and so what did Lewis do? He performed a major surgical operation and cut out Loeb's Socialism and threw it into the garbage can. And what did he put into its place? Why, Max Gottlieb gets drunk. A great scientist may not revolt against capitalism, but it is quite respectable for him to revolt against prohibition!

"Arrowsmith" comes down to the post-war period; and so I mention another aspect of Jacques Loeb—a great scientist from Germany browbeaten, cowed, literally dying of humiliation at the treatment he has received from American public opinion. In 1922, when I made a tour of America to gather material for "The Goose-Step," I visited Loeb at Wood's Hole, and he poured out his heart to me; telling the story of the time-serving and Mammon-worship he had seen during twenty years of American academic life, first at the University of Chicago and then at the University of California. I made copious notes under Loeb's eyes; but no sooner was I gone than fear seized him, and he wrote me the most abject and pitiful letters—do not for God's sake mention his name, do not write anything that could be identified as having come from him, for fear of ruining his research work. Will anyone say that is not drama? Will anyone say that such a Max Gottlieb could not have been made interesting in a novel?

I wrote to Sinclair Lewis, protesting against the lack of social understanding on the part of this character and others. I have a right to do this, because I have been his friend for twenty years. I had heard that he was going to write a "preacher novel," and I begged him not to repeat this—shall I say evasion—in his new book. I pointed out that however ignorant a bacteriologist may be, it is impossible for a Methodist clergyman in America not to have some information on social questions; because Harry F. Ward has an organization for the purpose of seeing that they get appealed to and informed. In order to make certain that my friend knew what the Methodist clergy are getting, I sent him a copy of the four-page semi-monthly paper, the "Social Service Bulletin," published by the Methodist Federation for Social Service in New York City.

And what came of it? You have read "Elmer Gantry," and you know that nothing came of it. Elmer knows nothing and hears nothing about social justice, and neither do any of the other clerical persons in the book. Instead, Elmer Gantry, the villain, does like the scientific heroes—he gets drunk. I do not mean to assert there are not Methodist and Baptist clergymen who get drunk, and carry on intrigues with the married ladies of their congregation; but will anyone seriously maintain that the problem of the clergy who so behave is anything like so general or so urgent as the problem of the clergy who have rich parishioners, and do not speak out against wage slavery and political corruption for fear of what these parishioners may think and say and do?

It is an awkward matter for me to criticise "Elmer Gantry," when I have a rival novel on the market, and am being beaten in the sales. But let me record that when I read "Babbitt," I emitted a whoop of delight, and that whoop was widely advertised by the publishers. Nothing would please me more than to whoop again—but it won't be for a novel which jeers at the Protestant churches of America because they put the prohibition laws on the statute books, and are going to stick to the job until they get the laws enforced.

My friend Hal has promised me to write a labor novel; and that is what I beg for. I do not ask a work of propaganda, but a work of facts that will introduce the American people to this unknown world. Let the novelist show bureaucracy and graft in the old-line unions—nothing needs more to be done. Let him show the weaknesses of the radical movement, its miserable factional wrangling, its dogmatism and narrowness—I have been pleading against these errors, and I am ready to "stand the gaff." But let the novelist also make clear—he knows it as well as I know it—that our society is in agony from the poisoning of the profit motive; and let him portray the new forces that are germinating among the organized workers and farmers, to put an end to the poisoning. If he will write this, he will displease a million or two of his readers, and perhaps lose them for a time; but he will perform for the American people the greatest literary service in their history.

(To Be Continued).

Song for Intellectuals

By JOSEPH KALAR.

Onward and ever onward!
Past the bleached skeletons and crumbling bones
Of Frank Little, Joe Hill, Sacco and Vanzetti,
August Spies, George Engel, chanting this song:

"I am a thrower-up of barricades;
I am a singer of the red dawn;
Crumbler of the roof of the earth;
Sneerer at country;
Curser of oppression!

"Hear me shout with black caustic fury,
See me weep the bitter agony, the corroding sorrow,
Thrust a clenched fist toward God,
When Sacco and Vanzetti
Are tumbled by a blue bolt into physical oblivion.

"See me! Hear me! Watch me close, I say!
What monstrous beautiful barricades these hands
Have reared, a bloody curse to God!

"See me! Hear me! Watch me close, I say!
Throwing up gigantic barricades,
Cursing 'God damn!'
Weeping,
In my room,
In my library."

Red Rays

ONE of the most significant statements made on Thanksgiving day issued from the white house and concretely from the president. The history-making announcement resulted from the visit of a football team. Looking at their trousers, the president observed, "I am glad to see that your trousers are not flopping around on the ground." Should Calvin choose to change his mind and run again he may lose the clothing manufacturers' vote.

* * *

THE most remarkable story that appeared in the United States press for some time went over my head a few weeks ago. A friend of mine called me on the 'phone and informed me about it. It appears that a person afflicted with leprosy was arrested for being at large. He explained his predicament with the story that Commissar 505 of Siberia mailed him the leprous germs. The remarkable thing about the story is the fact that any newspaper published it.

* * *

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST did not have to publish an exposé of the world-wide ramifications of the conspiracies carried on against capitalism by Elias Plutarco Calles in yesterday's edition of his papers. Calles had a priest shot for attempting to assassinate Obregon, the presidential candidate. Hearst felt that a dead priest would create enough prejudice against the Mexican government to do for one day.

* * *

MARCUS GARVEY, former head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, will be deported on his release from Atlanta, where he has been serving a sentence after conviction on the alleged charge of using the mails to defraud the colored people. Tho holding no brief for the circus methods of Mr. Garvey and his crazy scheme for the solution of the Negro problem by turning Africa into a Negro empire, with Marcus as Chief Cook and Bottle Drinker, we are of the opinion that the government punished Marcus because he aroused a considerable section of the oppressed Negro population of America to a sense of their own power.

* * *

THE Chicago police are again engaged in one of those "finish fights" with the gangsters. When the new police chief was inducted into office he promised to make the city safe from gangsters inside of forty-eight hours. It is now considerably more than forty-eight days since he took the chair in city hall and apparently the result of his efforts has been that Chicago has been made safe for the gangsters. As long as the guns of the gangsters count the votes in elections, so long will the gangsters be immune. And as far as the workers are concerned the guns might as well be the vote tabulators as the more respectable machines that steal them for Tammany.

* * *

FRANCE, England and Italy are worried over the decision of the Soviet Government to send delegates to the forthcoming "disarmament" conference at Geneva. The Soviet Union spokesmen have made it quite clear that they intend to speak quite frankly on the question and will propose immediate disarmament. That is just what the imperialist powers do not want. On previous occasions when Moscow refused to participate in these fake meetings the Soviet government was charged with responsibility for the heavy burden imposed on the masses for military and naval budgets. Now, that the Russians are participating, the same powers charge them with a desire to make trouble.

* * *

THERE is a serious rift in the ranks of the British Labor Party over the action of James Ramsay MacDonald in supporting the government on the Indian question. This labor-imperialist flunkey accepted an appointment on the government commission whose task is to "look into" the Indian situation. Some years ago MacDonald wrote a book on India from every page of which the rankest kind of imperialism oozed. Why even some sympathisers with the radical movement still give this mountebank credit for some degree of honesty only goes to show how ignorant most people are of current history.

* * *

IT is interesting to note that George Lansbury, a socialist of the evangelical type and for years considered one of the reddest of Great Britain's radicals, is now sleeping in the same political bed with Ramsay MacDonald. Lansbury ran his own show for many years but the days of the lone political wolf are passing and with them the time when one could exist with some degree of political and material comfort by playing both ends of the working class movement against the middle. The pressure from both sides is getting so strong nowadays that one must choose one side or the other unless he wants to get his ribs crushed in.

* * *

Hendrik Willem Van Loon historian and cartoonist, got on the front page when the story leaked out that he did not live with his wife. Haldeman Julius got there when he caused it to be known that his daughter intends to live with her husband. Haldeman-Julius wins the publicity contest.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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NEW PENNA. INJUNCTION OUTLAWS STRIKE RELIEF

CHEER OBREGON AS HE DEFIES CHURCH KILLERS

Hearst Tries to Smirch Brazilian Arbitrator

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 21.—General Obregon, speaking at a dinner to celebrate his escape from assassination by bomb throwers a few days ago, roundly condemned the Catholic Church hierarchy which hopes to fasten its control upon the Mexican land and assert its ancient influence over the government, by stooping to such reprehensible measures as secret assassination. He was roundly cheered.

A curious crowd earlier in the day followed the coffins of four men executed after conviction of having been the plotters of the attempt at assassination. They are all supporters of the clerical counter-revolutionary body, "The League for Catholic Freedom," and of the "Catholic Defense League." One of the conspirators executed was a priest, Luis Seguar Vilchis.

"The men who attempted to assassinate me," said General Obregon, "confessed that they did not know me personally and had no personal grievance against me. They explained that the crime was inspired by their fear that I, if president, will continue the Calles' policies. If this is my crime, I accept the responsibility for that crime.

"This attempt shows that we must be alert against clerical reactionaries who demonstrate their intention to continue to the utmost their activities in combatting our cause, even to most reprehensible methods."

Hearst Attacks Octavio.

In an attempt to throw discredit on the character of the Brazilian arbitrator, chairman of the Mixed Claims Commission which passed adversely on the United States demand of a heavy indemnity from Mexico for a bandit raid, Wm. Randolph Hearst today published in all his newspapers what purports to be a letter from the Mexican government archives, in which President Calles calls for the payment of $50,000 to Don Rodrigo Octavio. Octavio was the neutral arbitrator.

The letter as published contains the same smudged seal, and the usual inclusion of language which could not serve any purpose except to make it useful to Hearst.

The DAILY WORKER several days ago published photographs to show how a similar letter from the Hearst stock, published in his papers, was forged right in Hearst's own newspaper offices in New York.

* * *

Mexico Won't Release R. R.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25. — The Mexican National Railways announced today that the Tesuaptntepec Isth mian Railroad will not be lensed to a Canadian syndicate for use in trans-ocean shipment of wheat-cargoes.

Arrest Workman Who Sells Birth Control Leaflet in Oakland

(By American Civil Liberties Union)

Charged with violation of a statute passed in 1874, Carl Rave, a carpenter of Oakland, California, was to face trial at Petaluma, California, on Nov. 21 on charges of disseminating birth control information. Rave was charged specifically with having sold to another workingman a copy of Margaret Sanger's pamphlet on "Family Limitation."

Rave is being defended by Austin Lewis, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, which has set to test the ancient law on the ground that it is a violation of free speech.

According to Lewis the statute was aimed at the advertisements of abortionists, nothing of modern birth control methods being shown then.

"The dissemination of birth control information is not made illegal by state law," Lewis declared. "In fact there is a birth control clinic operating in Los Angeles. Were the statute under which Rave was arrested construed by the courts to apply to the dissemination of birth control information as we know it today, the jails would be overflowed."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

U. S. Imperialism Is Menacing World, Says War Danger Congress

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The United States and Mussolini were branded as the greatest menaces to world peace at the opening session of the International War Danger Conference here.

"America is undoubtedly the most ruthless and aggressively imperialistic nation at present," said J. W. Brown, vice-chairman of the National Federation of Professional Workers. "It is in the imperialistic policy of the United States that great danger exists for future wars."

Former Premier Nitti of Italy stated that the world had never armed so madly as since the founding of the League of Nations. Mussolini, he characterized as a vain madman, and Italy as a prison.

1,500 MUTINEERS IN FOLSOM PRISON RETURN TO CELLS

Vile Conditions Were Responsible for Revolt

FILSOM PRISON, Cal., Nov. 25.—The final casualty list in the prison rebellion shows eleven dead and over twenty wounded. The prisoners surrendered at 7.30 A. M. today to warden Court Smith. They released the guards they had held as hostages and turned in their guns.

The warden was a prisoner in his own office since yesterday and as soon as the battle was over he told the press that he made no concessions to the mutineers.

Leaders Take Full Responsibility.

The spokesmen for the rebels told the warden that they were willing to accept full responsibility for the outbreak, in order to save the others from the punishment which may include the scaffold for the leaders of the revolt.

Tanks and Poison Gas.

The national guard was ready with machine guns, tanks, sawed-off shotguns and poison gas when the surrender came. The governor had ordered airplanes brought to the prison for reserve.

The uprising started shortly before noon on Thursday and a general jail delivery might have followed.

* * *

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 25.—The 1,560 prisoners who were on strike here since yesterday surrendered to the authorities on terms which it is believed the prison officials will violate as soon as they have the prisoners separated from their leaders.

The death toll of the rebellion is nine dead and more than twenty wounded. Among the dead are two guards and several prisoners.

Four hundred national guardsmen and police had surrounded the cell house where the prisoners—estimated at between 1,200 and 2,000—were cooped in.

Atrocious Conditions.

The revolt is atributed to the terrible conditions that prevail in Folsom prison. Prisoners are shot down on the slightest provocation. They work on the rock pile and sometimes when a prisoner who has earned the resentment of a guard stoops to pick up a stone to break the guard shoots him on the ground that the prisoner intended to hurl the stone at him.

The warden said the prisoner who acted as spokesman for the group stated that the terms of their surrender were that they should "not be beaten, abused or starved."

After the prisoners surrendered Warden Smith sent back word that the leaders in the attempted break would be placed in solitary confinement with one meal a day.

Coroner Exonerates R.R. Co. in Death at Unguarded Crossing

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Although sand embankments obscured the tracks and no guard was on duty at the open crossing at the time of the accident, Coroner Edwin S. Moore has exonerated the Long Island Railroad Company in the deaths of Louis Tusso and Charles Deedy. Their automobile was struck by a train. This verdict makes it impossible to press any suit against the railroad company.

OWNERS FLOOD MINE FIRE; LET MINERS DROWN

5 Lost Below Ground; One Was Brave Rescuer

SUPERIOR, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Officials of the Magma Copper Mining Company ordered their mine here flooded a few hours after a fire broke out, and while five miners were still below, and probably alive. They will be drowned by the water.

Forty-nine men of the grave-yard shift (11.30 to 7.30 a.m.) were at work when the fire started below the 1,550 foot level. There were forty-nine men in the shaft when the fire started and forty-two escaped. One other man, Zeno Daley, an Indian, escaped with the forty-two, but rushed back below to try and rescue some of the seven missing.

Two Bodies Found.

The flames spread rapidly through the dry timbering, and turned all underground workings between the 1,650 level and the 2,200 foot level into a furnace. Rescuing parties found two charred bodies and brought them out.

This left five men unaccounted for. Miners who knew that it was quite possible that the men might be barricaded in some old working place, or either below or above the fire zone, pleaded with the management not to flood the mine before further rescue work could be tried.

However, the flames were constantly destroying more timber, and the company refused to wait.

FULLER SECRETLY ON JUNKET WHILE MASS. IS FLOODED

Reported in Europe; Fears Facing Workers

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Governor Alvan T. Fuller, who was "worn out by his strenuous work" in conducting the mock investigation which helped railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, ran off on a jaunt three weeks ago and hasn't been heard from since.

While the people of Massachusetts have been living through a period of intense misery due to the recent floods, the millionaire Packard distributor governor has been vacationing.

Fears Workers Abroad.

Although Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to the governor, refuses to reveal the whereabouts of his boss, it is generally believed in Boston that he is taking his annual sea trip abroad. He thought it well to avoid undue publicity as to his whereabouts, especially in view of the animosity European workers have expressed towards him for the dastardly part he played in the Sacco and Vanzetti judicial murder.

State Alienists Render Verdict In Remus Case; Will Help to Hang Him

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—Geo. Remus was adjusted sane when he shot his wife, Imogene, whom he accuses of plotting with a prohibition agent, Dodge, to steal all of his money. The report of alienists appointed by the state, which is trying to get Remus convicted, apparently before he can tell of the prohibition service graft, will go a long way towards accomplishing his death, as his defense is "temporary insanity."

The alienists, report is not yet a matter of court record, and there will probably be a legal battle about it.

German Organizations Help Colorado Strike

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25.—A committee of German organizations in Chicago is running a Bunco Party and Dance, Sunday, November 27th. The affair will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be held at Fritz Koch's Hall, 1764 Larrabee St.

The committee appeals to German workers' circles to attend and support this affair and thereby contribute to a fund for the defense of the arrested Colorado miners who now have some two hundred and fifty in jail. The admission is 35 cents.

Bare Plot to Torture Colorado Prisoners

International Miners' Propaganda Committee Scores Colorado Murder

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 25.—The International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Miners today passed a resolution greeting the coal mine strikers in Colorado as fighters for the working class, and expressing deepest anger at the murder of their brothers by the capitalist state. The message concludes with the words: "Long live international working class solidarity against capitalism," and is signed by Sabottka and Abramoff.

COOLIDGE STANDS BY WATCHING THE MINERS STARVING

Sees Lock - out as a Re-organization Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25 (FP).—President Coolidge looks upon the bituminous coal strike as merely an unfortunate incident of a necessary reorganization of the soft coal mining business. From the White House has come a declaration that he sees no way of settling the conflict in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia by calling a conference of operators and strikers, because coal can be sold to northern industries and railroads at a lower rate—coming from the southern non-union fields—than the cost of mining coal in the northern fields at union wages.

Lets Them Starve.

The Coolidge position, therefore, is one of standing aside and letting starvation take its course, until the miners in the strike zone are forced back to work at a wage so low as to compete against the non-union wage and thicker veins of fuel in the southern fields.

He will sharply resist any plan for nationalizing the coal mining business, thereby placing all coal production under a single program and giving maximum regular employment at a saving wage.

* * *

Coolidge Won't Help

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Prospects of a conference between operators and miners to terminate the bituminous strike in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia have not brightened since President Coolidge received labor delegates early this week.

For the second time since labor delegates laid the miners' case before the president it was strongly indicated at the White House today that the president does not feel that a conference under the auspices of the government would be advisable.

The matter is still before the department of labor, but Secretary Davis' recommendations and findings of fact have not been given to the president.

NON-SINKABLE BOAT.

LONDON, Nov. 25. — An unsinkable life boat was demonstrated here Wednesday. The boat is an invention of a ship's carpenter.

Another World Confab Not Needed Now; Cal Is Building Big Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—President Coolidge today was reported as saying that he would not call any more world conferences for peace or disarmament. He feels that all has been accomplished in that way that can be, at this time. He stated that he was giving much time and attention to matters connected with peace and war, and that he thought the American people fundamentally peaceful.

Observers here consider that the last conference called by Coolidge succeeded in giving him an excuse for the naval race with Britain and the attempt to build a bigger war navy than any other country has in the now famous "five-year program."

FISHER'S COAL COMPANY TRIES TO STOP RELIEF

Clearfield Injunction Is Starvation Tactic

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 25.—The latest injunction issued in the coal war goes even further than the vicious Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation injunction in its sweeping attack on the rights of the locked-out miners.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation injunction enjoined the union from using its funds for the defense of eviction cases, or surety companies from bonding strikers' houses, and placed rigid bounds to picketing.

The injunction just issued by Judge J. M. Langham of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, of which Governor Fisher is director and attorney, completely puts an end to picketing in any form, even prohibiting the display of signs warning the strikebreakers that a strike is on in the camp, or gathering outside the church, or singing. But the outstanding feature of the injunction, unparalleled in its brutality, is the clause enjoining the union or strike sympathizers from distributing money

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. LABOR WILL VOICE PROTEST AGAINST KILLING

Union Sq. Meeting For Colorado Strike

While the miners of Colorado are carrying on their strike against the enemy corporations of that Rockefeller-controlled state, thousands of men and women workers of Greater New York will gather in Union Square this afternoon to urge them on to victory.

The assembled thousands will raise a thunderous protest against the killing of six pickets at the Columbine mine, near Denever, and the wounding of 27 others, including women. They will pledge all possible financial support to the strikers, who need food and clothing, according to yesterday's dispatches from Denver and Walsenberg. And both the crowd and the speakers will proclaim that the struggle of the Colorado miners, like that of the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners, is the struggle of all who work for wages.

Meeting at 1 p. m.

The meeting will begin at 1 p. m. The initial call was issued by the New York Colorado Miners' Relief Committee and was seconded by organizations and individuals representing all sections of New York labor, in addition to liberal groups and persons.

Policeman Is Charged With Killing Two Boys

MINEOLA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Nassau County Motorcycle Policeman William Beggs, charged with fatally injuring a 5-year-old school boy and seriously injuring a second when he drove past another officer's signal in a school zone last Monday, is scheduled to go on trial here next Monday for first degree manslaughter. He was off duty when he struck the boys. Daniel Rabba, 5, is dead. William Dahl, 8, is in a serious condition at the Nassau County Hospital.

TREASURY TILT OVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Nearly $1,500 was used to buy mahogany furniture and carpets for the office of the assistant secretary of the prohibition department, instead of enforcing prohibition with it, and Controller General McCarl objects.

The controller general does not object to the elaborate furnishings and the fancy bill, but he does insist that the money should have been obtained elsewhere and not taken from the prohibition enforcement fund.

1. *Colorado strike leader, released from Pueblo jail, turned over to state rangers who take him into country and beat him up.*
2. *Prove Columbine pickets killed outside, not on, company property.*
3. *Pennsylvania injunction judge tries to stop relief.*
4. *International Miners' Propaganda Committee condemns Columbine shooting; greets brave strikers.*
5. *Mother Jones, in hospital, applauds courage of mine pickets, condemns murder in Colorado.*
6. *Big Wyoming locals of U. M. W. A. resolve to stop coal shipments to Colorado.*
7. *Mass meetings for relief in Chicago, New York.*
8. *Coolidge gloats over starvation of coal miners.*

MINERS' PICKETS AT COLUMBINE WERE KILLED OFF THE PROPERTY

Hundreds Working in Southern Fields Come Off Jobs to Protest Mass Murder

BULLETIN.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 25.—The kidnapping, beating and attempt to shoot A. K. Orr following his release from the Pueblo jail confirms suspicions here among strikers and sympathizers that there is a general policy of terrorization against arrested strikers and their leaders which the state police are carrying out.

* * *

By FRANK I. PALMER.

(Special Telegram To The DAILY WORKER.)

LITTLETON, Colo., Nov. 25.—A. K. Orr, miner organizer who was arrested more than three weeks ago and held incommunicado, was released and taken up country in an automobile where he was dragged out of the car and attacked.

BADLY BEATEN.

Two teeth knocked out and another badly hurt, caused a heavy flow of blood. When he finally escaped and ran up the road, shots were fired after him. Despite the loss of blood which caused extreme weakness, Orr made his way to a farm house, where, after much difficulty, he persuaded the farmer to take him to Pueblo.

When he reached the city, he discovered that rangers and deputy sheriffs were patrolling the roads. He was forced to disregard his wounds, hide in a hotel, and take the first train to Denver the next morning, where he was finally cared for.

Strike leaders had heard vague rumors that prisoners would be treated with violence, but this was the first verification.

STATE RANGER LIES.

Raymond Henderson, attorney for the wobbly organizer, had agreed not to prefer charges of false arrest if Orr was immediately released. R. R. Maiden, second in command of the state rangers, told Orr that he was released only because his attorney had agreed that the prisoner would leave the strike field immediately. This statement of Maiden, when reported to Henderson was branded a lie.

TURNED OVER TO THUGS.

Maiden then told Orr that some friends of his were waiting outside, and turned him over to a man who is believed to be State Ranger Bates, who took officer and prisoner to the city jail. There Orr was handed over to the two men who drove him about seven miles up country and attacked him. No charge had been preferred against the leader.

* * *

DENVER, Nov. 25 (FP).—The clash between the state gunmen and the Colorado miner strikers at the Columbine mine which culminated in the slaying of 6 workers and wounding of 27 others was started when, **without warning, 2 of the pickets were shot down and killed outside the company property.**

This fact was revealed when first excitement over the massacre began to subside and the true story of the shooting was pieced together. The operators, through the kept press, as usual claimed that the shooting began when the pickets crossed the property line in violation of a threat that pickets would be shot if they did so. The fact is that 2 of the workers were slain when a group of pickets, including women and children, marched peacefully and unarmed near the property. Angered when 2 of their comrades fell, mortally wounded, the pickets apparently invaded the property. The state police and company gunmen then mowed them down with machine gun and rifle fire.

Orders of leaders of the strike alone have prevented reprisals by the workers for the slaying of the pickets, all groups of the state agree. Orders were given by I. W. W. leaders that the miners refrain from violence as they had all during the strike.

News of the massacre has shocked Denver labor leaders into definite action on behalf of the strike and official American Federation of Labor unions here have begun a drive for relief funds.

Strike In Protest.

Aroused by the massacre of I. W. W. pickets by state police at the Columbine mine in northern Colorado Monday the coal miners in southern Colorado who have heretofore remained in the mines are walking out and joining the strikers. The strongest scab sections in the south have

(Continued on Page Two)

Would Prove Peters Had NoGun When Ward Shot Him in "Self-Defense"

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 25.—Although Walter S. Ward, son of the millionaire owner of the Ward Baking Co. who shot and killed Clarence Peters was acquitted by a Westchester jury on the ground that he shot in self-defense, an order was obtained from a federal judge yesterday for an open commission investigation, to examine several marine base officers. Elbridge Peters, father of the murdered man will attempt to prove that Peters did not possess a gun immediatey before the murder.

These findings will be presented as evidence in a new trial in Peter's $30,000 damage suit against Ward. At the first trial, the jury disagreed on this action against the millionaire.

Bare Plot to Torture Colorado Prisoners

(Continued from Page One)

been scenes of spontaneous walkouts and demonstrations in protest against the killing of miners in the north. At Aguilar the I. W. W. hall was reopened by the miners after authorities attempted to padlock the building. State police arrested 20 strikers there, setting high bails. Berwind Canyon miners have come out en masse.

Tanks and Guns.

In the north all is quiet save for the marching of national guardsmen, armed with machine guns and armored tanks. Pickets have been asked by strike leaders to remain in their homes to prevent clashes between the strikers and the militia men.

A check-up of casualties of Monday's massacre reveals 6 strikers dead, including 1 woman, and 25 injured. Little hope is held for the recovery of at least 6 of the wounded. 4 women were among the wounded and 1 is expected to die. The bullets fired into the pickets by the governor's officers left at least 11 children fatherless.

"We Will Stay Out."

"We will remain out until the rats guilty of the murders, abetted by the governor and his industrial commission are brought to justice," is the strikers' answer to the mine operators and the gunmen.

Two of the pickets killed were shot down before the general massacre began. This caused the enraged pickets to advance toward the property and the wholesale shooting began. Machine guns and tear bombs were used by the police. None of the pickets were armed, having been carefully searched before they were allowed on the picket line.

Militia In Many Camps.

Five hundred national guardsmen have been stationed at the Columbine mine and the mine, the last to attempt to operate since the strike, is now closed. Three companies of militiamen have also been sent to neighboring mine camps. Tanks are parading the highways. Roads leading to southern camps are also being patrolled.

Agitation has begun for impeachment of Gov. W. H. Adams, who was elected with labor's support on a platform opposed to use of state officers on labor disputes.

* * *

(Special Telegram to Daily Worker.)

LITTLETON, Colo., Nov. 25.—Strikers were delighted when they heard that New York workers were picketing before the Rockefeller offices in the Standard Oil building for killings which will eventually be laid at Rockefeller's door.

Mother Jones From Hospital Cheers Colorado Strikers

Vigorously denouncing the action of Governor Adams of Colorado in sending troops to break the miners' strike, Mother Jones has just sent a message of encouragement and greetings to the strikers. Mother Jones, who is now confined in a hospital at Washington, D. C., has been the leading spirit and fearless organizer in dozens of miners' fights thoughout the country. She was one of the most active leaders in the Colorado mine strike of 1913-14 which culminated in the terrible Ludlow massacre.

"High Class Burglar."

Referring to John D. Rockefeller Jr., head of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company against which the strike is chiefly directed, as a high class burglar, the aged fighter who has spent scores of years in working class battles has written to James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, the following letter:

"Dear Comrade Cannon:

"Regret very much that I am unable to go to Colorado and help those women, owing to my failing health. I have to do the best I can.

Keep Up the Fight.

"I send them greetings for their fine spirit in defending the future of their children, because if you starve the child, the nation has to pay the penalty in the years to come.

"It is an outrage to think that a governor would send uniformed murderers to break the spirit of women and children in defense of the high-class burglar at 26 Broadway. He controls the whole administration and yet he is an absentee owner.

"Keep up the fight and do not lose your spirit. The brave and true die but once, cowards and traitors die often and they have horrible deaths at that.

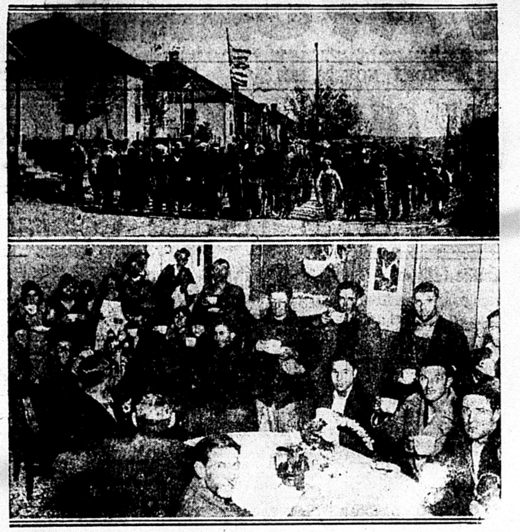
"With my armest wishes for your success, I remain,

"Truly and loyally yours in the battle for justice,

"Mother Jones."

As part of its activity in behalf of Colorado's striking miners, the International Labor Defense, through James P. Cannon, today telegraphed Tom Connors, in charge of the defense work for the strike in Colorado, that the I. L. D. is frwarding the first part of its contribution of three hundred dollars for the defense of the imprisoned and persecuted strikers. Arrangements have already been made for the closest collaboration between International Labor Defense and the I. W. W. committee which is functioning in the strike area.

COLORADO STRIKERS IN WALSENBURG



[illegible] a photo of strikers against Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and other smaller coal mining companies, marching through the streets of Walsenburg, which is not far from Ludlow, the place where Rockefeller had his men kill eighteen women and children in a tent colony in the last strike before this one.

The lower picture shows part of 4,000 miners and their families eating a meal in their general mess hall in Walsenburg.

CHICAGO WORKERS MEET TO ASSIST COLORADO STRIKE

Emphasize Attack On Company Unionism

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25 (FP).—Financial aid for relief and defense of the striking Colorado coal miners will be given by Chicago liberals and trade unionists. A call for immediate contributions to the Committee for Relief and Defense of Striking Coal Miners, headquarters at room 709, 166 W. Washington St., has been issued. A mass meeting at which the facts of the situation will be laid before Chicago workers and liberals has been called for today at Wicker Park Hall.

United Front.

The Chicago committee includes: E. C. Wentworth, chairman, John F. Gahan, secretary, Lee Tulin, treasurer, Antonio Presi and Ida Winsber?, Robert Morss Lovett, W. H. Holly, Frank J. Guscetti, Emil Arnold, secretary, Chicago Painters No. 275, John Edenstrom, Albert Hanson, George Maurer, I. L. D. secy., Chicago, Sam Massler, W. G. Hayes, secy. Hotel & Restaurant Employes No. 7, Ralph Chaplin, Lucy Parsons, Louis Celko Jos. Schlessinger, pres. Machinists No. 337, Anna Thompson and S. T. Mammersmark.

Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, Chicago Haymarket martyr, will be the main speaker at the mass meeting here. Other speakers will be Emil Arnold and Joseph Tumulty.

Great interest is being displayed by Chicago workers in the Colorado strike. News of the ruthless shooting of strike pickets at the Columbine mine, when 6 strikers were killed and scores wounded, was met here with renewed energy toward relief work.

The Colorado strike is a strike against the company union and for the Jacksonville scale, says a statement issued by the Chicago committee. Colorado miners were forced to join the Rockefeller company union shortly after the great strike of 1914 which culminated in the Ludlow massacre.

"Every worker of the United States believing in the right to strike and picket must express his solidarity with these courageous and militant Colorado strikers," says the Chicago statement. "If the strikers are not to suffer want of the barest necessities workers of the country must contribute funds immediately."

RAISE MONEY FOR CHESWICK

ARNOLD, Pennsylvania, Nov. 25.—Under the auspices of the local Italian branch of the International Labor Defense, the moving picture Volga Boatman was shown at the Star Theatre, Nov. 20. The affair and the interest demonstrated by the local people was more than expected, it revealed plainly the amount of interest the masses take in helping militant workers.

After deducting all expenses $190 was cleared, most of it will be sent to provide legal defense for the Cheswick case. Ramando Siena collected $9.75 for Cheswick.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 25. — The Daily Worker Booster Club of Superior has sent $36.60 to the DAILY WORKER. This is net proceeds from a dance recently held by the club.

Fishers' Coal Company Gets Injunction

(Continued from Page One)

among the locked-out miners and their families, which is interpreted and enforced as including food, clothing and all manner of relief.

Evicted Already.

The injunction omits mention of evictions because every one of the union families at the Rossiter mines of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation have already been evicted.

The text of the injunction states in part:

"We do therefore strictly enjoin and command you, the said defendants, your associates, aiders, abettors and agents, and all other persons, that you do from henceforth desist:

"...From picketing and parading in, upon or through the public roads, streets, alleys, bridges, railroads and other places, past, near or in the vicinity or in the neighborhood or leading to the Rossiter mines or the dwelling places of the employes of the plaintiff.

"...From loitering, assembling or congregating about or near the property of the plaintiff or trespassing thereon...from erecting or causing to be erected or maintaining billboards for the purpose of displaying signs warning men to stay away from Rossiter, from congregating on the Magyar Presbyterian church lot, or any other lot, lots, place or places at the time the employes of the plaintiff enter the mine, and at the time the employes of the plaintiff come out of the mine, from singing song or songs in hearing of the employes of the plaintiff of a threatening or hostile nature.

Don't Tell Them To Quit.

"From suggesting danger to or giving the appearance of danger to the employes or their families; from saying or doing anything to cause the men now working to quit, or cause men seeking work to refrain from so doing; from interfering with or obstructing men from going to or returning from work; from the use of vile, opprobrious and ridiculing names, and especially the word "scab"; from distributing pecuniary contributions, in furtherance of the conspiracy to keep men from employment or seeking employment with the plaintiff, from doing any act to interfere with the right of the plaintiff and its employes or persons seeking employment to agree upon such wage as is agreeable to them, from doing any act, directly or indirectly, to test the nerve, courage and strength of those desiring to work."

New York Central.

The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation is a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad, one of the leading agencies in the conspiracy to smash the miners' union. The first attempt of the company to open up its Rossiter mines on a scab basis, a couple of weeks ago, was a failure. Picketing was effective, and the strikebreakers left as soon as they came. Then the company turned to its courts for aid in crushing the miners' spirited resistance, and the injunction resulted.

The outrageous clause against "distributing pecuniary contributions puts a deadly weapon into the operators' hands, leaving the way clear for the use of the company gunmen to keep supplies from the locked-out miners and starve them and their wives and children into submission.

The operators understand the tremendous role that relief plays in the winning of a strike. Those who stand with the miners must learn from their enemies, and see that, injunction or no injunction, the miners and their families get—in abundance—the money and food and warm clothing without which the strike cannot be won.

Send contributions to the Pennsylvania Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Room 307, Pittsburgh, pa.

United Mine Workers in Wyoming Pledge to Stop Coal to Colorado Plants

LAFAYETTE, Colo., Nov. 25.—The following message from United Mine Workers' local unions in Wyoming has been received by the Colorado Striking Coal Miners' Committee here:

"Be it resolved, that we, the miners of Local 2671 of Gebo, Wyo., and Local 2700 of Crosby, Wyo., United Mine Workers of America, in meeting assembled, unanimously pledge ourselves to support the miners of Colorado, so that it may be possible for them to form an organization which will enable them to protect themselves."

The Colorado Striking Miners' Committee states:

"Information reached this office that coal is being shipped across the state line from Wyoming. Upon communicating with the miners of that state we were immediately assured that immediate action will be taken and these coal shipments will stop at once or the production of coal will cease."

* * *

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 25.—Two collieries, employing 1,000 miners, were made idle today when fire of undetermined origin destroyed the tipple at the No. 7 breaker of the Susquehanna Collieries Company at Nanticoke.

The fire, which broke out shortly after midnight, burned for three hours, causing damage estimated by officials at $50,000.

Needle Trade Defense

The entire history of how nine members of the Furriers Union were framed up and charged with felonious assault and convicted to five years' imprisonment for activities during the fur strike will be revealed in the book that is being issued for the nine-day bazaar of the Joint Defense Committee of Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers during the week of Dec. 23.

The book will contain a list of those who have helped to carry on the fight for the release of the workers.

Defense Buttons Ready

The buttons which the Defense Committee has ordered for the special Mineola Drive, to be given to every worker who collects the minimum of $5 on a Mineola list, are in the office of the Joint Defense Committee.

BOSTON Y. W. L. MEETING

A membership meeting of the Young Workers League local Boston will be held on Sunday Nov. 27, 3 p. m. at the district office 36 Causeway St., Boston.

A report of the 4th national convention of the Y. W. L. will be given. All must bring their books.

Coolidge Message To Be Worst Yet; Cal Won't Read It

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—**President Coolidge is preparing his annual message to congress, which will not be delivered in person the rumor says, because Coolidge has at last come to realize the poor figure** he cuts on the platform. It will be read by the chairman of the house on Dec. 6.

The message is known to be of a highly reactionary nature. It will oppose tax cuts, not because of the needs of flood relief, though that will be used as one of the reasons. The real reason will be what Coolidge will call "adequate naval defense."

Chains for Filipinoes.

On the matter of Philippine independence, it is expected the president will oppose independence in no measured terms. He will go further and ask that the customs receipts in America on Philippine products be turned over to the governor general of the islands, instead of the Filipino legislature, thus strengthening the imperialistic character of United States control.

Sell Muscle Shoals.

Coolidge is expected to demand the sale of Muscle Shoals to some big nitrate or power company.

The president will repeat the "farm relief" measure which called down upon him the scorn of Middle Western farmers. The Coolidge program requires the organization of a giant corporation controlled by bankers, to administer the loans from a $250,000,000 revolving fund.

GET A NEW READER!
BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

give

us your helping hand

THE DAILY WORKER is fighting day after day .... never stopping. The DAILY WORKER can continue its battles for the Labor Movement, but financial difficulties prevent The DAILY WORKER from becoming a greater newspaper—of greater usefulness to fighting Labor. We do not want to conduct financial campaigns. We need the space to fight the boss ... to give our readers news—information about the Labor movement—and other good features. We ask only this much from every reader: Pledge yourself to give only as much as you can and won't miss—every week. You won't miss it and The DAILY WORKER can live on it!

This Way—

Pledge Your Support Today!

MY PLEDGE

to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

Fill out the following blank and mail it to

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Enclosed $...... I pledge
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every week.
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INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES USE SLIGHT DECREASE IN PROFITS AS EXCUSE FOR SLASHING WAGES

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

Are the financial powers behind the country's great corporations preparing to use the declining profits of the last half of 1927 as an excuse for a new attack on wages? This question is raised by the monthly business review of the American Bankers Assn. journal which reports that the 3rd quarter profits of 125 leading corporations were down 12.8 percent compared with the same period 1926. The profits of these companies for the 3 months ended Sept. 30 totaled $216,692,000 compared with $248,386,000 in the same quarter a year ago.

This decline in profits, however, is not going to work any hardship on those who live on the work of others. Even without recourse to the huge accumulations of undivided surplus profits they will not miss their dividend and interest checks. For 1926 profits were far above normal and the super profits were carried over into the first half of the current year. The owning class is still collecting a tribute unequalled in the annals of the long struggle between those who work for a living and those who do not.

Says the journal:

"If the earnings for the first 9 months be cumulated they show that 1927 profits of industry as a whole will not quite measure up to the record 1926 figures, yet will not fall materially below. Combined earnings of the 125 corporations for the 9 months this year were $675,456,000 compared with $699,950,000, which represents a decline of $24,494,000 or 3.5 percent. 63 companies were ahead of last year and 62 were behind."

General Motors Clean-up.

The extraordinary profits of General Motors continue to play a major part in holding industrial profits up to a record level. With General Motors eliminated the 3d quarter profits of the remaining 124 corporations declined from $192,354,000 to $152,184,000 or 20.8 percent and the 9 months' profits from $542,218,000 to $481,963,000 or 11.1 percent.

There will be plenty of profits in the future but they will go more and more to the giants dominated by Wall Street.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Wages Decline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. (FP).—Average full-time weekly earnings for boot and shoe factory workers in the United tSates, in the year 1926, were $25.87, as compared with $26.97 for the year 1920, says the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It has just published a study of wages and hours of various occupations in the boot and shoe industry since 1914, based on a number of establishments ranging from 91 in 1914 to 154 in 1926.

Average full-time earnings per week, in each year, ran as follows: 1914—$13.26 for a week of 54.7 hours; 1916—$14.11 for 54.6 hours; 1918—$17.54 for 52.3 hours; 1920—$26.97 for 48.6 hours; 1922—$24.45 for 48.7 hours; 1924—$25.28 for 49 hours; 1926—$25.87 for 49 hours.

So the year 1920 was the peak of the boot and shoe workers' good times, both as regards weekly earnings and short hours.

Average hourly earnings were in 1920 two and one-third those of the year 1913. Between 1920 and 1922 average hourly earnings decreased about 10 per cent, and between 1922 and 1926 increased 5.4 per cent. The average hourly earnings for the industry in 1926 were, for males, from 35.1 cents for lacers in the finishing department to 95.7 cents for hand machine folders; for females the hourly wage ran from 29.8 cents for tack pullers to 59.2 cents for rounders of outsole or insole.

In [illegible] of the 31 occupations the wages for men are higher than those for women employes. The difference ranges from 56 cents weekly for sock liners to $21.01 for folders.

FORD PRODUCTION SOON.

DETROIT, Nov. 25. — The new Ford car will be exhibited next Friday, December 2, and will be produced with an expenditure of $900,000,000 in 1928 for labor and materials, the Ford Motor Company announced today. Capacity production will be reached shortly after the first of the year. The Ford company deliberately closed down its plants and threw thousands of men out of work for months to work out plans for this somewhat more profitable car.

Southern Jury at Once Acquits KKK Of Flogging Negro

LUVERNE, Ala., Nov. 25. — A Crenshaw county jury (all white planters) yesterday, as was expected, acquitted Shelby Gregory of the Ku Klux Klan of assault, the horsewhipping of a Negro woman.

This was the first trial of the first of 102 indictments rendered by the grand jury accusing over thirty Klansmen of kidnapping and cruel flogging in their attempts to force tenant farmers to greater and greater labors.

Attorney General C. C. McCall, one time a Klansman, but now betraying their secrets because of a quarrel with the leaders of the order, will try to convict the next man for flogging a white woman.

FINN COMRADES DONATE.

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Nov. 18.—The DAILY WORKER has received the following letter:

"We, a small group of Finnish workers, send this money ($11.20) as a present for The DAILY WORKER.

Stomach Troubles Vanish

Many thousands of people after long suffering found permanent relief from their digestive troubles through the use of the famous, pleasant "System Cleanser" Herbal Compound. If you suffer with chronic constipation, gas, dizziness, sleeplessness, headaches, nervousness, [illegible] or other ailments caused by a disordered stomach,

DON'T LET IT GO ANY FURTHER.

A clogged digestive system leads to [illegible] else you have tried, you owe it to yourself to try this marvelous [illegible] Herb. "SYSTEM CLEANSER" [illegible] the most stubborn [illegible] digestion. [illegible] Relief begins AT ONCE. [illegible] free of any other charge on receipt of amount—C. O. D.

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LECTURES AND FORUMS

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th
F. ERNEST JOHNSON
"Ethical Foundations in the Modern World."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2nd
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
The Psychology of the American Public—**"The Puritan and Yankee in American Life. From Cotton Mather to Horace Greeley."**

ADMISSION FREE.
Open Forum Discussion.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th
ERNEST BOYD
Literary Main Currents—**"Italy: Literary Makebelieve."**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th
EDGAR WIND
A Metaphysical View of Science—**"The Metaphysical Aspirations of the System of Science"**

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—**"Which is More Basic, Reason or Intuition?"**

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3rd
MORTIMER J. ADLER
Philosophy and Silence—**"The Epistemological Predicament—The Atmosphere of Values—The Mirage of Objectivity."**

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock
ROBERT MINOR
Editor of the "Daily Worker" will speak on
America and the Next War
Imperialist conflicts, the plot against the Soviet Union, sources of conflict in the Pacific, Anglo-American rivalry—form the subject matter of this lecture.
At the
WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street
Admission 25c.
NEXT SUNDAY: Bertram D. Wolfe will speak on "THE OPPOSITION IN THE R. C. P."

BRONX OPEN FORUM
2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 180 St.)
Sunday, Nov. 27, 1927
at 8:30 P. M. promptly
"1928—And a Labor Party"
will be discussed by Bert Miller.
The role that will be played by the A. F. of L., the liberals, the Socialists and the Communists in the coming year will be analyzed.
Questions and discussion.
Dec. 4—M. J. Olgin—"Ten Red Years"
Under the auspices of the
BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th
5:00 p. m.—Lecture
Dr. G. F. Beck—"The Book of the Month." 7:15 p. m.—Am. Int. Church. E. B. Chaffee—"The Unpardonable Sin—Living Without Work"
8:30 P. M.—Forum
Paul Blanshard—"China Today and Tomorrow."

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM
At the Church of All Nations
9 Second Avenue (near Houston)
SUNDAY, NOV. 27, 8:30 P. M.
DR. HARRY LAIDLER
will speak on
"THE PEOPLE'S FIGHT FOR ELECTRICAL POWER"
Admission Free. Everyone Invited.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

USSR PROTESTS POLISH MENACE TO LITHUANIA

Sees Danger to World Peace in Pole Move

WARSAW, Nov. 25. — Dimitri Bogomoloff, Soviet Minister to Poland, handed a note to the Foreign Office yesterday expressing fear that world peace was menaced by Polish aggression in Lithuania.

The sudden visit of Marshal Pilsudski to Vilna is regarded with alarm by elements desirous of peace.

* * *

MOSCOW, Nov. 25.—That Poland is openly preparing for war against Lithuania was charged by the official newspaper Izvestia today. In an editorial warning Poland against Lithuanian aggressions, the newspaper said:

"The Soviets cannot be indifferent to the wanton destruction of small states. Poland, which had the effrontery to propose a 'world peace plan to the League of Nations in September, is now openly preparing for war against Lithuania. Conspirators have been armed to create trouble along the frontier."

On War Footing

LONDON, Nov. 25. — The dispute between Lithuania and Poland over occupation of the Lithuanian City of Vilna by Polish troops is approaching a crisis, according to a Riga dispatch to the Daily Mail today.

The Lithuanian army is being put upon a war footing, and has been ordered to repulse any Polish attack.

According to the Daily Mail's Riga correspondent, considerable anxiety is felt at Kovno, the Lithuanian capital, over continued conferences of the Polish military chiefs in Vilna.

Soviet Coal Output Breaks All Records

MOSCOW, Nov. 13. (By Mail).—The output of coal in all the Soviet Union reached 32 million tons this year, as against 29 million tons before the war. The pre-war level had been surpassed by 10 per cent already last year.

In the current economic year 1927-28, the production of coal is expected to reach 38 million tons. The coking of coal increased during the last two years more than two and half times, the respective figures for the years 1926-27 and 1924-25 being 3.3 million tons and 1.3 million tons.

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CONTENTS

Of the current issue of Rational Living, Box 2, Sta. M, New York: The Folly of Vegetarianism?—Cases—New Attitude Toward Sex—A Bunch of Lies—Two Doctors—Letter from France—Food 'Heresies'—Children's Diet—Health Instructions to Workers, to Parents for their Children, to Overweight People, to Those Suffering from Constipation. —Editor B. LIBER, M. D., Dr. P. H. —25c a copy—6 months reduced trial subscr. $1—old sample copies free.—With yearly sub the book "As a Doctor Sees It" free.

U. S. CZAR IN CUBA

Colonel Noble Brandon Judah, Chicago millionaire, appointed to succeed Major-General Crowder as Ambassador to Cuba.

Charge Reich Tries To Hush Up Forgery Plot Against USSR

BERLIN, Nov. 25. — That the German Government is making every effort to hush up the international forgery scandal in which Henri Deterding, of the Royal Dutch Shell (British oil) Company is believed to be involved was charged here yesterday.

The discovery of evidence leading to the belief that Deterding was involved has led the German Government to inform newspapers more or less under its control to handle the situation with the greatest delicacy.

Fake chervonetz rubles, with a total face value of more than $25,000,000 were manufactured by the White Guard Georgians, who are known to have received the support of German nationalists and believed to have been aided by Deterding.

Civil War Likely In Rumania Soon

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25. — The entire standing army has been ordered ready and the streets of the capital are being heavily guarded as the Prince Carol supporters are reported ready to start a civil war immediately after the burial of Ionel Bratianu, reactionary Premier who died yesterday.

A strict censorship being maintained over Budapest newspapers. Vintila Bratianu, who succeeded his brother as Premier, is preparing for the possible return of Prince Carol.

* * *

BUDAPEST, Nov. 25. — Reports were circulated here today that Prince Carol was expected to arrive this afternoon in a Swiss airplane, enroute to Bucharest.

Wall St. Gives Fifty Million Loan to Peru

A bond issue of $50,000,000 will be floated by J. A. Seligman & Co., and the National City Company for the Republic of Peru, it was learned yesterday.

Negotiations for the loan have already been completed, it was announced.

WANTED — MORE READERS:
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

ONLY MASSES CAN WIN FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS -- GOMEZ

Anti-Imperialist Head Writes to Quezon

WASHINGTON, (FP), Nov. 25. — Manuel Gomez, secretary of the United States section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, has made public a letter he has written to Sen. Manuel Quezon, head of the Philippine Independence mission now in Washington, proposing a change in Filipino tactics in their fight to secure national freedom.

He urges that "the road to Philippine independence does not lie through the White House at Washington," where Quezon's mission has recently renewed its plea for the making good of the pledge of freedom enacted in the Jones law in 1916.

No Petitions.

"Independence will never be voluntarily granted by imperialism," Gomez declares. "It is in the masses of the Filipinos themselves, and their sympathizers among the oppressed of all lands, that the hope of national emancipation rests. Not petitions to Washington, but rather militant struggle on the part of the Filipino people and their actual and potential allies—this is the essential requirement of the Filipino cause, which the All-American Anti-Imperialist League also looks upon as its own cause."

The letter says frankly that the Osmena tendency toward friendly cooperation between the Flipino leadership and the imperialists is wrong, and that nothing short of a "revolutionary independence movement" backed by mass organization which shall include the workers and peasants, will be able to achieve anything against American imperialism.

Nanking Forces Claim Victory in Shantung

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—The Nationalist Military Council at Nanking today announced that their army had overwhelmingly defeated the forces of Sun-Chuan-Fang in a battle in which the latter's casualties were more than 10,000.

The fighting was described as extremely fierce, with no prisoners being taken.

British Mills Issue Wage Slash Decree

LONDON, Nov. 25. — Wool and cotton mills announced a wage slash for thousands of textile workers when they issued a statement declaring that the expiring wage agreement would not be renewed.

The present wage agreement will end at the close of this week.

Head of Mexican Anti-Imperialist Movement Hits at Hearst Fakes

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—Replying to charges contained in the fake expose against Mexico now filling the columns of Hearst newspapers in the United States, the secretary of the Mexican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League has affirmed that quotations from a speech of a Mexican government official alleged to have been made at a recent meeting of the Mexican section of the League are pure fabrications.

The Hearst "exposures" are declared to be part of the program of the counter-revolution in Mexico, which has been decisively rejected by the Mexican people and which is forced to rely more and more upon help from outside.

Filipinos Oppose Forbes as Ally of Firestone Rubber

MANILA, Nov. 25. — Opposing the appointment of W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines on the ground that he favors the separation of the island of Mindanao (containing rich rubber lands) from the rest of the islands, Senator Juan Sumulong, leader of the Democratic Minority Party declared that he would protest to the American Government against Forbes.

Sumulong declared that he had received persistent reports of the Administration's intention of selecting Forbes as successor to Leonard Wood.

* * *

The longing of Harvey Firestone, rubber magnate, for the rich rubber lands of Minadanao and opposition of Filipinos to a large concession there have led to proposals for the separation of Minadanao from the archipelago.

Hold Funeral Services For Rayna Prome; Scott Nearing Praises Work

MOSCOW, Nov. 25. — Chinese, Russian and American friends walked five miles yesterday along the frozen streets of Moscow besides the body of Rayna Prome, young American journalist who aided the Chinese Nationalist movement, and who died here Monday.

Scott Nearing, Anna Louise Strong and Shan Tsung-fa were among those who eulogized Rayna Prome and praised her personal courage and her services to the Chinese revolutionary movement.

USSR DELEGATES TO ARMS PARLEY DISCUSS STAND

Reach Berlin; Will Urge World Disarmament

BERLIN, Nov. 25. — "We are going to the Disarmament Conference with clean hands and a set purpose," declared Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, and head of the Soviet delegation to the arms conference, yesterday.

Stressing the Soviet Union's desire for peace and declaring that the Soviet Union will advocate complete disarmament, Litvinoff declared:

Militarist Bureau.

"The English War Minister tried to make out that we are militarists. Compare England with Russia. We split this year 634,000,000 gold rubles (about $317,000,000) on armaments. Great Britain spent 1,115,000,000 gold rubles (about $557,500,000). Only 12.7 per cent of our budget goes for military enterprises, whereas the other powers, except Germany, spend between 20 and 35 per cent of their income on armaments.

"Our military and naval estimates this year were only 40 per cent of the pre-war figure. Great Britain's were 130 per cent.

"That tells the tale of our respective viewpoints and it gives us the right to go to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and insist on something being done and not merely talked about and remitted to dilatory committees."

Lithuanian Question.

In addition to the question of armament the Soviet delegation will attempt to call the attention of the Conference to the danger of a new world war arising from Polish encroachments in Lithuania.

* * *

Besides Litvinoff the Soviet delegation will include Anatole Lunacharsky, Commissar of Education; Theodore Ougaroff, member of the Central Executive Committee; General Simeon Pougatcheff, vice-chief of the general staff of the army, and Admiral Behrens, formerly naval attache in London.

Bar Jewish Students From Budapest Schools

BUDAPEST, Nov. 25. — Jewish students have been barred from universities and technical schools in Budapest as the result of attacks by reactionary Magyar students.

Jewish boys and girls were forcibly prevented from attending their classes yesterday by large groups of the fascists. At the Fuenfkirch University a number of Jewish students were knocked unconscious with hard rubber blackjacks.

MAXIM LITVINOFF

MANLAPIT BEGINS FILIPINO LABOR UNIONS IN U. S.

Organizes Exploited Workers in West

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—Several unemployed organizers are at work among the Filipino laborers on the Pacific Coast for the Filipino Labor Union of America, recently launched by Pablo Manlapit, who has infused new life into the Filipino workers here.

Headquarters of the organization are at 130 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Pablo Manlapit is president, Miss Negrete is secretary, and Pedro C. de Vera, treasurer.

Miserably Underpaid

Filipino workers in this region have been hard to organize owing particularly to the scattered occupations. The majority of them are working as farm hands and yard-boys, and also as cooks, janitors and other domestic occupations. For the most part they are miserably underpaid. At the present time, out of some 6,500 Filipino workers, 1,500 are unemployed.

Manlapit, whose name is known to all Filipinos both as a fighting nationalist and labor leader, declares that altho his organization is essentially an economic one it will not neglect to carry to the organized workers of this country the demand of the Filipino people for immediate, complete and absolute independence for the Philippine Islands.

Individual members of the Filipino Labor Union of America are being urged to join the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, of which Manlapit is already a member.

Nicaragua Questionaire Sent to Labor Leaders

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has prepared questionnaires on the subject of U. S. intervention in Nicaragua which are being sent to prominent labor leaders and others, with the request that they express their opinion.

PLAN THE FIGHT ON IMPERIALISM AT PARIS MEET

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Chen Will Attend Congress

PARIS, Nov. 25. — This city will be the center, on Dec. 6, of the first meeting of the general council of the International League Against Imperialism formed at the Brussels Conference last February. In addition to the council members, leaders in the nationalist movements of the colonial countries and in the labor movements of the imperialist countries have been invited to attend what will probably be one of the most notable international gatherings in recent months.

Leaders To Gather.

Madame Sun Yat Sen and Eugene Chen, standard-bearers of the Chinese revolution, have already notified the executive committee of their intention to participate. India will be represented by the representatives of the Indian National Congress, Paudit Motti Lal Nehru and Pundit Javahar Lal Nehru. The Syrian delegation will include Emir Chekib Aslan, Ibsan El Djabri and Riad El Soulh.

George Lansbury, chairman of the British Labor Party, is chairman of the International League Against Imperialism, Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation, is vice-chairman.

The "American Empire" will be represented at the Paris meeting by delegates from Latin America and the Philippine Islands as well as from the United States itself. It is expected that a number of prominent American labor men will be present.

European Minorities Coming.

"Moreover," reads the announcement sent out by L. Gibarti, secretary of the League, "the several national minorities of Europe, whose demands have received no consideration from the League of Nations, have decided to appeal to our General Council, asking the initiation of effective measures for dealing with national minority problems.

"Because of this the Paris meeting will be important not only from a political standpoint, but also from the standpoint of effective action. We intend to organize an international secretariat with the fullest cooperation of the organizations allied in our League.

"The General Council will try to establish contracts between advanced parties in all the parliaments of the world, in order to be able to initiate parliamentary action on an international scale.

Labor and the Oppressed Peoples.

"It will try to form a close alliance between sympathizing trade-union and labor organizations for the initiation of mass movements in favor of the oppressed workers and peasants of the colonial and semi-colonial lands."

The Brussels Conference, at which the International League Against Imperialism was launched, was the first world gathering of colonial peoples and labor representatives in history. Since the congress the League has rendered important service to the national liberation movements in China, Syria, Egypt and Latin America.

American members of the League's general council are Roger Baldwin, William Pickens and Manuel Gomez.

The Labor Movement in the Philippine Islands

By SCOTT NEARING.

(Written expecially for the Feature Service of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League)

A NEW campaign is under way to organize the workers of the Philippine Islands. The driving force behind it is the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas, which has recently been in close touch with the revolutionary Chinese Labor movement, thru the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.

* * *

In a program for the organization campaign, the executive committee of the Congress declares:

"(a) Organize the unorganized, that is, build a union in every industry where there is none existing, or if there is any, help along the organization campaign to make it more practical ad effective.

"(b) Build all unions on the basis of industry, whenever possible, instead of craft union. The Union de Tabaqueros de Filipinas (Cigarmakers) is now undergoing process of reorganization along this line;

"(c) Centralize and systematize all labor organizations of the Philippine Islands into a militant and united front, and to work for the unity of the world trade union movement into one powerful trade union international;

"(d) Break down the lethargy of the Filipino workers and peasants and the extreme isolation of our movement from the outside world, side with the cause of labor throughout the world, and especially the cause of the exploited classes and oppressed peoples within the leaps and bounds of the Pacific, where imperialism is now under attack by Asiatic peoples; its long and uncontested formidable stronghold now, as in China, the scene of gigantic struggle of the peoples it has oppressed fighting to throw off its oppression;

"(e) Formulate workers' and peasants' demands for their betterment, such as the establishment of a normal working day, shortening the hours of labor and improvement of wages and working conditions in the shops and factories and in the farm;

"(f) Educate the mass along these lines of conduct, give them correct ideas and interpretations of the class struggle and class consciousness; give them weapons by which to fight victoriously in their cause;

"(g) Build a newspaper organ, owned and managed by the workers' and peasants' themselves under the auspices of the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas;

"(h) Reorganize the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas along the above-enumerated program, revise its constitution and by-laws in order to conform more to the needs of proletarian unity; and

"(i) Mobilize and inspire the working masses in the struggle for Philippine independence.

* * *

"Under the above tentative programme the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas appeals to your sense of duty to encourage its efforts. It is not the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas alone which would benefit under this program, but also every individual labor organization and every individual worker. By it and under it the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas may be able to unify and systematize the labor movement in the Philippine islands, and by the same unity and purpose our labor movement may be able to stand and fight successfully like those in other lands for the betterment of workers and peasants themselves. Every individual union would not be alone in its own fight, for a fight for one shall be a fight for all; and once we are engaged in a fight as a body, and have broken the chains of our lethargy and isolation, we naturally could hope to expect moral and financial support from all labor organizations outside our country and throughout the world. With those means and weapons in mind our common foe shall realize how hopeless it is to fight against our influence upon the toiling mass, and as a result the bourgeoisie would have to halt in their selfish exploitation, for they would see the force that it is calling up against itself, a force that is irresistible, for its cause is that of humanity and justice—that is, the emancipation of millions of the exploited classes and the liberation of our oppressed people.

"Fraternally, Executive Committee, Francisco Varona, president; Crisanto Evangelista, secretary; Gregorio Pineda, treasurer; Jacinto G. Manahan; Antonio D. Ora, Mariano A. Ubaldo, Domingo Ponce, Isabelo Trejada, Girilo Bognot and Jacinto Salazar."

* * *

Militant workers in the Philippines, who are behind this new organizing campaign, are facing two difficulties:

(1) Their efforts to organize in the past have been met by the diversion of the leaders into political careers.

(2) The present administration, in co-operation with the bosses, is staging a campaign for "class collaboration."

As regards the leadership problem, one of the Filipino workers made this statement: "Before 1902 we had no regular labor movement in the islands. In that year the Workers Democratic Union was formed. It was an anarcho-syndicalist organization, and lasted only three years. The leader was Isabelo de los Reyes. He is now a large landowner and a senator. Next came the Workers Labor Union of the Philippines, led by Lupe K. Santos. He was appointed governor of Nueva Viscaya, and later senator by Governor-General Harrison. In the election of 1907 the movement split, and the union funds were squandered. H. Cruz, in 1913 founded the present Congress of Labor. He is now Director of Labor in the Central Government. So you will see that as soon as a labor leader becomes prominent, he is taken care of politically and that ends his usefulness so far as the workers are concerned."

The point on which the workers of the Philippines are being asked to collaborate with the bosses at the present time is a workers' compensation law, which is being vigorously opposed by some of the leading business interests.

The Workers Congress of the Philippines is affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Federation of Labor. Its main strength in the Islands lies in and about Manila, and the present organizing campaign has as its object the extension of organization to the more remote parts of the Island.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)
Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

YOU SHOULD READ
This Letter

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
New York City
Nov. 13, 1927.

Dear Comrades:

I have received your letter and check for $5 for which I am very very thankful to you. I am also thanking you for giving my wife support. I will never forget your kindness to me and for my wife and children.

Now I am begging you comrades to help get me out from jail. I don't know why I am here. I was arrested in my home during the Passaic strike without showing any proof that I was guilty. My wife and children are suffering from poverty and misery. She has no money to pay rent and buy clothing and coal.

Thanking you again for your help and please don't forget me and mine wife and children.

Fraternally yours.

This is a sample of the many letters we receive from the labor prisoners. His name is withheld for obvious reasons but will be supplied upon request to anyone specially interested.

International Labor Defense sends monthly $5 to each labor prisoner and $20 monthly each to their dependents.

This Christmas

we will send a special gift to them as a sign of class solidarity and an indication that those on the outside have not forgotten them—$25 to each prisoner, $50 each to their wives and $5 each to their children.

Will You Help?

SIGN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402
New York City

Enclosed please find $3 for which send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each which I will dispose of among my friends, neighbors and shop mates to help continue your work.

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
CITY ....

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

RL MARX—MAN, THINKER AND REVOLUTIONIST”
TAL ADDITION TO REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

An unusual book in which the founder of Scientific Communism and the organizer of the First Labor International is depicted from various angles has just been issued by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Although the ideas which Karl Marx has promulgated and the literary heritage which he left behind are now influencing millions of people in all parts of the world, not enough is known of Marx, the man and the doer of things. It remained for D. Riazanov, the foremost living Russian historian, whose book "Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels," was recently brought out by the same International Publishers, to gather in one volume various bits of writings which deal with Marx, but which have hitherto been little known and none of them available in the English language. The present collection includes writings of some of the most outstanding co-workers and disciples of Marx.

The first of the articles is a biographical study of Marx by one who knew him best—his comrade in arms—Friedrich Engels. Following this is the translation of the letter which Engels wrote to his and Marx's friend, Sorge, in America, the day after Marx died. After explaining Marx's illness which caused his death, Engels makes the following observation: "Be that as it may, mankind is shorter by a head, has lost the greatest head of our time. The proletarian movement will continue on its course, but we no longer have the central figure to whom the French, the Russians, the Americans, and the Germans spontaneously turned in decisive moments, and always received clear and irrefutable counsel such as nothing but genius and perfect knowledge could supply."

The book also contains the speech which Engels made at the graveyard in Highgate Cemetery, London, in which he analyzes Marx as revolutionist whose "name and works will live on through the ages."

Eleanor Marx, his youngest daughter, contributes an appreciation of Marx, the man, giving her personal impressions of her father and his relations to other people and to his work. This was addressed particularly to the British workers among whom Marx lived for about 40 years. Riasanov also includes in this collection an article by Marx on the June Days (1848) which he particularly dedicated to the memory of the proletarian fighters during that revolutionary period.

George Plechanov, the founder of Russian Marxism, contributed an analytical article evaluating Marx and his influence on Russia. This article was published in the "Iskra" on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Marx's death.

The Marxian biographer Franz Mehring, and Rosa Luxemburg contribute two theoretical articles on Marx as a revolutionist, theoretician and strategist. Similarly the article by Lenin, which is the longest in the series and which is written in the light of the experiences of the 1905 revolution, analyzes in detail Marx's contribution to philosophy, history, economics, tactics of the class struggle and the organization of the revolutionary movement. Riazonov also includes a review by Lenin of Hyndman's discussion of Marx in his Memoirs.

An interesting article on "Darwin and Marx," by the great Russian Darwinian scholar, Professor K. Timirjasev, is included in the series. Paul Lafargue, Marx's son-in-law and his friend writes an intimate article revealing things about Marx which are not generally known. The German worker, Friedrich Lessner, who participated in the revolutionary movement in Germany and joined Marx in exile in London in 1856 writes his impressions of Marx as he knew him. Two articles by Wilhelm Liebknecht, co-founder with August Bebel of the German socialist movement, also deals with personal recollections. One article is entitled "Marx and the Children" and the other "Sunday Outings on the Heath."

Riasanov concludes the series with his own contribution on the Marx's so-called "Confessions." He tells the story how he discovered a piece of paper upon which Marx had written his "Confessions" which were made at the request of his two daughters. Riazanov elaborates on these "Confessions," explaining each of the preferences which Marx had expressed.

Altogether this volume contains so much of biographical material about Marx which is entirely new and the serious contributions by Engels, Lenin, Plechanov, Luxemburg and others are indeed very appropriate at the present time.

Communist Education in the Soviet Union

By O. TANIN.

WHEN the civil war was over, Communist education was given a prominent place in the system of the general education of the country.

Hundreds and thousands of Communists began to work energetically for their own intellectual development—they did their utmost to acquire special knowledge and to get the necessary theoretical training.

Some of the Communist institutions include the Sverdlov University, the Communist University of the Workers of the East, the Leningrad Communist University, the Red Professors' Institute, the State Institute of Journalism, Marxist courses attached to the Communist Academy and courses of Uyezd Party workers.

The first five Communist universities are educational institutions constituting the so-called "preparation" group, from which students can graduate only after no less than three years study. The two latter Communist universities belong to the "reeducation" group which has a 12 and 18 months' course.

These seven Communist Universities do not constitute the entire network of Communist education in Moscow and Leningrad. They provide, however, sufficiently weighty material to give an idea of the quantitative, social and Party composition of the students.

Let us see now what social groups were admitted to Communist universities in the levies of the last three years.

In regard to this we have the following figures: the total number of students admitted to these universities in the period of three years is 3,593 including 1,828 manual workers, 1,115 peasants, 650 office workers and others. The workers and peasants constitute 82 per cent of the 3,593 persons admitted in the last three levies.

But it should be pointed out that the composition of students even in these educational institutions where it is most difficult to regulate the social composition is improving from year to year.

We have the same picture in the other Communist universities. All this goes to show that the composition of Communist universities is becoming gradually laborized.

In 1926 and 1927 1,897 students graduated from these universities and in their person the state has workers of higher Communist education who are specialists in many branches of scientific knowledge. Among the graduates of these two years there were 950 manual workers, 673 peasants and 264 office workers and others.

These graduates were sent to various parts of the Soviet Union to do practical work in accordance with their various specialities. These workers proved most useful in the national and agricultural districts of the U. S. S. R. where qualified scientific forces of this kind were very much needed.

Some six years ago the Sverdlov University was the only institution which provided Communists with the necessary theoretical Marxist-Leninist training. At present the net-work of Communist universities has considerably grown.

Tuition in Communist universities is now on such a high level that it will serve for a long time to come as an inexhaustible source of experience for the working class of West Europe.

The Sky's the Limit!

You have no idea of the fun you will have reading these delightful sketches of ungodly dialogues with God. Read

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WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 39 E. 125th St.
NEW YORK

The Modern Woman of America and USSR

(A Worker-Mother Speaks to American Women)

FOR several months I have carried on a correspondence with some intimate friends of mine in Russia on the subject of the New Women in this country and the Soviet Union. The wife, who is an able kindergarten teacher in a children's home in Moscow has herself became a mother recently, and in response to my questions, the following came as her reply.—E. H.

The Daily Worker commends the following letter from a teacher in Soviet Union schools, who is also a mother, to the especial attention of our woman readers. It appears to us to be one of the most powerful replies to both the pure reactionaries and the feminists that we have read. The queston: "What becomes of the home, the children and family life under a revolutionary government?," the question which obsesses many well-meaning persons and upon which many sections of clerical-capitalist reaction bases its whole case, is dealt with clearly—from the basis of the concrete conditions which prevail in the Soviet Union.—Editor's Note.

• • •

A new research laboratory has been started at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, to discover the real causes of tooth decay. Dr. Coletta A. Bannett, Dr. Dorothy E. Bateman, and Dr. Cecilia Riegel, shown above, constitute the staff. They no longer believe that sweets, lime, or insufficient exercise in chewing are the fundamental causes.

(TRANSLATED By E. H.)

I AM back on my job after a four months' leave at last, and both baby and I are doing well. Now in resuming our long interrupted discussion on motherhood and careers, I shall at first attempt to answer the personal questions. You were surprised and wanted to know if our little arrival was only one of the myriad of accidents that befall our blind humanity in the daily existance, or if he was invited, what provisions we have made for his well being. Well, decidedly, he was invited, in fact had long been contemplated—for to use your own phrase—the tree can never be so beautiful and complete unless its fruit grows forth to adorn and perpetuate it.

The Question of Moral Right.

You question our moral right to bring another little being into these hard, unsettled and impoverished days of our present Russian existance, particularly our own narrow economic straits, since N. could be of very little assistance to me, and in that you are partially right. The peculiar position in which he found himself because of his political differences, and his failure to adjust himself to new conditions have rendered him economically almost helpless. He has never been able to support me, least of all with child, and you know what a proud individual N. is. Yet, even though our love and companionship meant a great deal to us, I did not wish to be denied my right to motherhood because of his inability to provide for us. Motherhood has always been my highest ambition, a function with which nature has endowed me and not to be rejected if I were to find complete realization in life as a useful member of this human family. And so I have undertaken with joy the responsibility for his child and mine.

Women, Motherhood and Law

But right here you must realize that were it not for the Soviet laws governing women in Russia today, neither I, nor thousands of my kind, conscious of the [illegible] responsibility, would have been able to attain the cherished dream of motherhood. But in our country today a woman need not sacrifice a career or her economic independence for motherhood, and in this we here have the advantage over our sisters in the world outside where the decaying belief of "woman's place in the home" is still the battle-cry of the majority, which now brings us back to our discussion.

Brilliant But Superficial.

I was indeed deeply interested in the articles on the modern woman, motherhood and careers which you sent me. But I confess, to us their pros and cons seemed somewhat amusing. Brilliant as some of them are, they don't seem to touch the underlying causes of the invisible war of antagonism existing between the sexes. The battles which those successes (if successes they be) fought, were largely due to force of circumstances and [illegible]. Very few of those women married, fewer still became mothers, and as such their function in life was rather incomplete. The outstanding few, who were able to combine motherhood with their careers, by virtue of their remunerative work, were able to engage competent persons for the care of their young, or send them to the well appointed but exclusive kindergartens, and therefore, offer no solution to the problems for the average working mother in her struggle to maintain herself on a self-respecting basis of economic independence.

More Categories.

To us, then, your Moderns only seem to add one more to the existing different categories of womanhood in relation to home and continuation of the race as we see it.

You have the woman in the rich station of life, intelligent or otherwise, whose home and children are cared for by hired help, whose own time is given largely to social and philanthropic interests, to the fine arts, etc., whose position is often just ornamental and for most part useless. Motherhood there presents no problem.

The woman, intelligent or otherwise, who voluntarily or not, legally or otherwise, justifies her existence in the world merely by gratifying man's sex desires; the woman in moderate or modest circumstances, socially and intellectually still backward, taking for granted her inferior status in the marriage partnership, and competent or otherwise, performing the manifold duties of homemaker and mother, often to the disaster of the children (she presents the greater problem); then there is the woman working outside her home not by choice, but by sheer force of poverty either through widowhood, desertion, or illness of the male member of the family. That woman's home and children remain sadly neglected, and although nominally self supporting, she is often forced to resort to charitable institutions for the care of her young, which at best are a humiliation to her, and thus her work and enforced absence from home, a tragedy.

Individual Revolt.

And now comes the new, and by no means new (the exceptional and the highly individual woman has always existed), the so-called modern woman in revolt but seemingly not in revolt based on a general principle against the ornamental, the sex barter, the house drudgery and industrially exploited positions of woman,—rather it is a revolt against her own particular environment. And what does she do about it? Fighting her battles single handed and emancipating herself through sheer force of circumstances? That cannot carry her far.

Content with her political franchise? Freedom to vote as yet spells no freedom any more for woman as it does for man; denying herself the love life and functions of motherhood? Man does not have to sacrifice that part of his life. Imitating man and competing with him in the various fields of endeavor, that only increases his antagonism and drives back the hope for a joyful unity and harmony of existence that can only come through cooperation and understanding.

Not Imitation But Equality.

We here, in asserting our right to equality, make no attempt to compete with or imitate man, we only demand our right to thoroughly and completely be ourselves as we can and wish to be and not as we were through the ages patterned to be. That is what the revolution gave us. We are called upon to stand shoulder to shoulder with man in the reconstruction of our country and take our place where we can fit in best. But since the nature of our sex in its normal function frequently involves the complications of maternity if we are interested, as we rightly should be, in the continuation of the race, conditions then must be so created as to meet these problems accordingly.

The Care of Children.

I find in one of the articles you sent me, in which the writer, while strongly defending the necessity for the mother in the home, suggests, however, that if the mother is really ambitious, she may return to her job when the child is two or three years old and can be placed in the kindergarten. Well, if we admit that a child can be safe in kindergarten away from its mother during her working hours, why not assume that it can be equally well cared for in its earlier periods in well appointed nurseries?

And this is just what we are doing. In all industrial, commercial and professional centers where women are employed, Yaslis (nurseries) are established under a trained medical staff to care for infants from two months to three years. From the first stages of pregnancy the woman is in frequent touch with the consulting stations, receiving prenatal care. After the seventh month she is released from work for four months on full maintenance. Two months after childbirth if mother and infant are doing well, the former is required to return to her work. If not, further care is extended to either or both until the mother is able to resume her duties. She then returns to work entrusting her baby to the yasli, time being allowed her for the periodic nursing hours.

After work the mother takes her child home with her, but if for some reason, the mother is unable to take the child home, she can leave it in the yasli, where provision is made for its continued care until the age of three. During that period the mother is in daily contact with the trained staff of the yasli, receiving from them instructions as to the proper diet for herself and child, general care and health habits and an understanding of the child's behavior problems.

At the age of three its needs are changing. The child is transferred to the Doshkolni (Pre-school Center) where in a similar manner it is being cared for; from there it is taken to kindergarten, and from kindergarten to school. Thus, with the exception of the four months interruption, the mother need not sacrifice her career, nor need she fear that her children will be neglected by her absence from home, but on the contrary, is assured that under scientific and sympathetic guidance her child is better off than under the loving but prevalent ignorant care of the average mother.

Social, Not Individual.

Of course, I do not mean to paint you a picture of paradise, we are keenly aware of our limitations. We are aware, in fact, that you have been experimenting, and perhaps have institutions far superior to ours, but the significance lies in the fact that instead of your isolated experiments sponsored here and there by private enterprise, we here are a part of the whole, a part of the gigantic program in our national scheme for the advancement and improvement of living conditions.

National Organization.

We have today a powerful and widespread organization of the "Protection of Maternity and Infancy," an organization originally created by the government Department of Health, but which has gone much farther since, including the social and cultural development of the woman. They not only promote the growth of the yaslis and kindergarten but they go further in establishing mothers' and children's homes for widowed and deserted, orphans' homes, convalescent homes, summer vacation homes, legal aid bureaus, community restaurants and clubs, community kitchens where cooked food could be taken home for the family. Great importance is attached to the latter, as they relieve the woman of her house drudgery, thus affording her rest after work; the clubs an opportunity for recreation, self development and participation in the affairs of her country.

For The Masses.

In short, we working women are doing for ourselves what is being done by the privileged few in your country. You have demonstrated to us the possibilities. Your grand scale cooperative apartment houses and hotels with their nurseries, playgrounds, club rooms, restaurants and commissaries, all but failed to benefit those who are in need of them most.

Destruction of the Home.

And yet, to those prejudiced against our present form of government, who see in it nothing but red terror, the rule of the rift-raff, cannot but fail to comprehend what may go on behind the scenes of that terror. They cannot see that behind the apparent chaos something systematic and tangible is being born and they point to the foregoing measures as the alarming indication of the destruction of the Home Foundation.

But any honest and intelligent observer, before passing judgement, will first pause and look about himself, find out what is happening to the home in his own land. The violent homequakes and frequent divorces in the countries of rigid law as compared with ours where marriage and divorce have been so simplified as to become the sole affair of the two contracting parties cannot but conclude that nowhere today is the foundation sound, that in this age of rapid changes in the entire scheme of living, the home continues on its steady decline and that if it is to survive a readjustment of it is necessary and a complete change in the status of the woman.

The Basis of Equality.

We believe that only on the basis of equality can the home be sustained, but that the woman can never become man's equal unless she frees herself from the social, moral, spiritual and intellectual limitations to which the narrow home environment has subjected her. The confining walls of home, then, must go lest we, like the pioneer women of yore who were called upon to stand side by side with men only to slump back into dependence and domestic obscurity once danger was over,—lest we slump back when the day of our prosperity has come, we spare no effort in crushing the bars, bringing the woman to the fore.

A Colossal Task.

Our task is colossal. In our experiments we are faced with the meagerness of our present resources, and particularly with the backwardness of our own people, who after all, only a generation ago were three hundred years behind their time. But with surprising agility even the peasant woman forces her way to the light of the new day, looking about [illegible] seeking, asking, learning, consuming with a greedy passion the full meaning of her position, and takes an active part in the political and economic regeneration of her country.

The change thus has come. We disregard the age-old serenade—"Thou shall be the Empress of the Kitchen, the Comrade of the Pots and Pans, and drudgery shall be thy restitution."

The New View.

Instead, we hearken to the new call—to walk side by side with man, to build together and share equally in the responsibility of creating a new foundation, a foundation that will expand far beyond the narrow, the petty, the individual, the selfish little home; but that will be solid enough upon which to erect lasting temples of mutual sympathy of understanding and cooperation not merely between the sexes, but nations, races as well, embracing all mankind in this great universe for centuries led astray.

AT THE AWAKENING

In sleep a giant inflated his chest,
And the insects that romped about on
his breast
Heard his deep rumblings and at one
behest
Departed.
H
But they soon returned, for the monster had stirred—
Had not arisen at all with the breath
they had heard.
They drugged him so he back to sleep
was interred,
And started

To gambol with glee on this hulk of
a man,
Whose muscles, while sleeping, capital could mann.
Then Labor arose! How they scattered and ran,
Downhearted!

—TRAAL THAISIS.

NOT MONEY ENOUGH FOR EARTHQUAKE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — If American cities are to be safeguarded against the earthquake danger more money must be appropriated by congress for exhaustive surveys of this phenomenon, Col. E. Lester Jones, head of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, declared in his annual report today.

While earthquakes cannot be prevented, coast survey experts believe that they may be forecasted as to time and place with reasonable accuracy. It is not possible, however, with the present knowledge of these tremors, to predict their intensity.

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5115 LOHENGRIN—Bridal Chamber Scene—Duet: "Of wondrous growth is our affection tender"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5116 LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Dost thou not breathe, as I, the scent of flowers?"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5116 LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Trust I have shown thee"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
5117 LOHENGRIN—Duet: "Dost thou not hear? no sound thine ears are nothing?"—Bettendorf, Soprano—Melchior, Tenor
3206 LIGHT CAVALRY (Suppé)—Overture, Part I
LIGHT CAVALRY (Suppé)—Overture, Part II
Both played by Grand Symphony Orchestra
40872 ARE YOU HAPPY?—Fox Trot
Harry Reser and His Orchestra
ROAM ON MY LITTLE GYPSY SWEETHEART—Fox Trot
40874 PAREE—Fox Trot
DANCING TAMBOURINE—Fox Trot
Both played by Sam Lanin and His Famous Players
40876 THE VARSITY DRAG—Fox Trot
LUCKY IN LOVE—Fox Trot
Both played by The Okeh Melodians
40878 MAGNOLIA
UNDER THE MOON
Both sung by The Palm Beach Boys, Piano Accomp.
40879 THERE'S A CRADLE IN CAROLINE—Fox Trot
Both played by Frankie Trumbauer and His Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
40880 SHAKING THE BLUES AWAY—Fox Trot
IT ALL BELONGS TO ME—Fox Trot
Both played by Irwin Abrams and His Hotel Manger Orchestra, Refrains by Seger Ellis
40881 WORRYIN'—Waltz
I LOVE NO ONE BUT YOU—Waltz
Both played by The Royal Music Makers
40882 GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Piano and Clarinet Accomp.
ARE YOU HAPPY?—Piano and Guitar Accompaniment
Both sung by Noble Sissle
40884 GIVE ME A NIGHT IN JUNE—Fox Trot
IT WAS ONLY A SUN SHOWER—Fox Trot
Both played by Mike Markels' Orchestra
40886 CLEMENTINE (From New Orleans)—Fox Trot
I LEFT MY SUGAR STANDING IN THE RAIN—Fox Trot
Played by The Goofus Five, Vocal Refrains
40887 DAWNING
BABY YOUR MOTHER (Like She Babied You)
Both sung by Noel Taylor, Piano Accompaniment
40888 HOT LIPS
THE GRIND OUT
Played by Boyd Senter, Guitar by Ed Lang and Piano
40889 SOMEDAY YOU'LL SAY "O. K."
GOT EVERYTHING
Both sung by Alma Rotter, Piano by Rube Bloom, Guitar by Ed Lang

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GARVEY SENT INTO EXILE BY US GOV'T. IN MOCK 'RELEASE'

Activity In Organizing Negroes Blamed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Marcus Garvey, famous as organizer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who has been in Atlanta Penitentiary since February 8, 1923, will be deported to Jamaica, his birth place according to statements of government officials here.

The announcement is that the Negro leader will be "released"—but it is admitted that this is only on condition of his exile from the United States, where he has been a resident for many years.

Disapprove Deportation.

Numberless demands for Garvey's release have been pouring into the White House continually during the four years of his incarceration. The Universal Negro Improvement Association as well as the American Negro Labor Congress sent repeated telegrams and other communications to Coolidge some months ago, asking that Garvey be released and not deported.

The Workers (Communist) Party, in demanding Garvey's release, has declared that, though it condemned actions and policies of Garvey, nevertheless his imprisonment was an act of hatred committed by the government against the Negro people.

Garvey was convicted of using the mails to defraud in connection with the "Back to Africa" movement of the Black Star steamship line. It is the belief of the progressive element among the Negroes, that the government sent Garvey to prison because it wishes to cut short his work of organizing many thousands of the working class Negroes.

Although Garvey's behavior after his arrest in offering political concessions and attempting to make overtures to the Ku Klux Klan are sharply condemned by progressive Negro leaders, they declare that he was persecuted.

Interesting parallels have been drawn between the handling of the Teapot Dome affair, and Garvey's alleged offense which pales into insignificance by comparison with the former. While Burns, Daugherty and Coolidge have gone to great lengths in protecting the Sinclair gang, they have meted the maximum punishment to Garvey.

A Negro leader said yesterday that "whatever Garvey's faults, Coolidge who sends him into exile should be ashamed of his own record as the 'principal' in the Teapot Dome affair, beside which the crimes of which Mr. Garvey is accused would be petty offenses."

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Ill. Farmers Will Aid Teachers Who Battle for Them

By HARRY KLETZKY

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 25.—Illinois farmers will demand a revaluation of Chicago property for taxing purposes if the Chicago Teachers' Federation fails to win its fight for it, Margaret Haley, militant business agent of the federation told members of the Chicago division of the Illinois State Teachers Assn. Farmers are suffering from inequitable tax rates, she said, resulting from unfair valuations in Chicago.

"The farmer is forced to pay more than his burden of taxes while Chicago property holders, principally those in the business district escape their share because of political influence or graft," she said. One of the demands of the federation is that the city tax basis be made the same as the basis throughout the state.

Miss Haley brought the whole issue of tax reassessment before the annual meeting of the association of teachers. She showed that the board of education would receive millions of dollars more if property were taxed equitably. A criticism that the fight would mean delay in payment of salaries was answered. "Competent legal opinion is that the ordering of a revaluation, as the federation urges, would in no way interfere with salary payment," she said. Miss Haley charges crookedness and laxity in Chicago's present tax assessments.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Imperialist Posters Urge Jobless to Die For Bosses' Profits

If the powers that be in this country throw you out of work here they can use you to help make profits for them somewhere else, suppressing the people of Nicaragua, or Panama, or the Hawaiian Islands, or China.—at the risk of your own life of course.

Special posters now displayed prominently at U. S. military recruiting offices in all important cities, call for unemployed workers to enlist in the marine corps "for service in Nicaragua, Panama, the Hawaiian Islands or China."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

EDITOR IN SOUTHERN MILL TOWN BOASTS HOW HE SUPPRESSED STRIKE STORIES TO PLEASE BOSSES

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press.)

HEND5RSON, N. C., Nov. 25. — Dennis is the news arbiter of the cotton mill town of Henderson. His pudgy fingers knock out the stories which tell the world what is happening in that town of the Cooper mills, where a sensational strike recently riveted the attention of the cotton textile world.

Suppressed Strike News.

Dennis is the editor of Henderson's only daily, and Associated Press correspondent and the entire country was dependent for awhile on his paper for the news of a dramatic uprising of a thousand cotton mill workers, and Dennis was asleep on the job.

"I didn't know anybody was interested in that strike when it started," he told Federated Press. "That sort of stuff doesn't help a town any, you know, and what we need is more industries here. You can't get 'em by talking strikes and writing stuff about them in the papers.

What a Lackey "Thinks."

"Then the acting governor ordered out two companies of militia, and the Raleigh and Greensboro papers sent their correspondents up here. And A. P. began asking for stories.

"Well, you know, the Coopers didn't want any stories sent out about the strike. It was just a private matter between them and their employes. But I'm independent. Nobody controls me. I sent out stories. Of course a lot of the strikers criticised my stuff, but I can't help that. I'm independent. Maybe there wasn't anything to those bombings, but the A. P. wanted news, and so they got it—and plenty of it.

"The strikers went about it all wrong. They should have sent a committee down to talk the 12½ per cent wage increase over with the Coopers. But no; they served an ultimatum that they'd strike if they didn't get the raise, and what he-man would submit to that sort of dictation? Anyway I understand the Coopers could not afford to give a raise.

Boasts of Suppressing News.

"But my stuff was impartial. Why, I even went down to the village and talked with the leaders two or three times.

"No, I haven't carried a story since the strike was over. There's nothing to write about. And anyway, the Coopers didn't like publicity, and it hurts the town."

That evening three northern labor newspapermen, and an international union organizer addressed an enthusiastic meeting of 400 Henderson mill workers. Dennis' paper carried no account of the meeting, though so many workers came out that two departments of the night shift had to close; nor did Associated Press papers in North Carolina carry a line about it. That stuff's not news, Dennis says. And besides it hurts the town, and the Coopers.

Trade Union and Fraternal Organizations To Support Huge Labor Press Ball Dec. 17

So great is the interest already being shown in the labor press ball being arranged by The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at the New Madison Square Garden Saturday, Dec. 17, that a large number of trade unions and fraternal organizations have already applied for block tickets for the event.

An offer has been made these organizations by the management committee in charge of the "Red Ball." Sympathetic groups will be given $100 worth of tickets for $80, it was announced last night.

In addition to a union jazz orchestra for the dancing there will be a theatrical and concert program. Valuable prizes will also be offered.

New Subway Contract Awarded; Workers Will Face Death or Injury on $10,000,000 Job

Contracts for the long awaited Nassau-Broad St. subway loop have been let by the board of transportation to the Marcus Contracting Co. and to Moranti and Raymond. They will receive $10,000,000 for the job.

It is conceded that the job will be the most difficult subway excavation ever attempted. As in all such cases the sand hoagers and other workers will bear the brunt of the labor and daily face the hazards. Many will be killed or injured and wages will be kept below the health line by the contractors and City Hall.

The loop will carry trains over the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges south to the Municipal building and back to Brooklyn by way of Nassau and Broad streets and the Montague St. tunnel to De Kalb Ave.

Maurice Blumenthal, lowest bidder, was turned down by Tammany Hall on the ground that he failed to meet the board of transportation "requirements."

Large Profits on Small Investments Increased By Huge Tax Returns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—About $100,000,000 will have to be returned to persons, who, under the war revenue laws, made large profits on small amounts of invested capital, according to the supreme court's denial of a writ of certiorari to the commissioner of internal revenues.

The commissioner was authorized by congress to use "comparative" cases in reaching conclusions in tax rates, tending to equalize rates applied to companies with small invested capital and those of long standing with larger investments. The commissioner interpreted this as meaning that his decisions would not be subject to review where a "deficiency" was found, as in the case of the Oesterlein Machine Company which was reviewed by the supreme court. This interpretation was discredited by the decision.

1 Out of 8 N. Y. Women Escapes Death Penalty

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Records in the governor's offices show that of the eight women convicted in New York state for first degree murder all but one have gone to their deaths.

Mrs. Hattie Dixon, New York City, is the only woman who escaped death after being convicted of first degree murder. In 1921 former Gov. Nathan L. Miller commuted her sentence to life imprisonment. She is now in Auburn. In Mrs. Dixon's case the court of appeals was divided as to her guilt, three judges holding that she was not guilty and four that she was guilty.

Only two of the seven women who have been put to death in the state died in the electric chair. They were Mary Farmer and Margaret Place. The others, according to the governor's office, were hanged.

TO LAY TRUNK SEWER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Preparations for the upper Bronx Valley trunk line sewer will begin immediately after January 1, it was announced today by Eugene S. Martin, secretary of the Westchester County Sanitary Commission, which is projecting five great mains to drain an area of upwards of 60 square miles in Westchester County.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Workers Party Bazaar In Cleveland, Dec. 10

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—The annual bazaar of the Workers Party, District Six, will be a huge success. The bazaar will be held at Pythian Castle, 1624 E. 55th St., on Saturday and Sunday, December 10 and 11.

Articles of all kinds are coming in, and the locals that have not yet responded must get on the job without delay. One of the sections in Cleveland is sending out its members each Sunday to collect articles. The other two sections have not yet reported results.

The bazaar itself will furnish much entertainment. There will be a dance on Saturday night, and a concert with a speech on Sunday.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Red Cartoons

Seldom has any book issued by a labor organization, attracted such welcome response as these collections of Red Cartoons. Thousands of copies have been sold of each number. The Communist and other labor papers of Europe, Russia and America have reprinted them. We offer these three splendid collections at a special price if all are bought at one time:

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Greco-Carrillo Meet To Be Held; Ignore Fascist Terrorism

Threats from the Fascist League of North America headquarters that attempts will be made to smash the scheduled Greco-Carrillo mass meeting Sunday are being ignored by the sponsors of the meeting.

The protest gathering will be held at 2 p. m. at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Its purpose is to rally the New York workers to the defense of Colagero Greco and Donato Carillo, anti fascist workers held for the murder of two fascists

News Agencies Aid U. S. Imperialists In Latin-America

By LELAND OLDS, (Fed. Press)

How control of news goes hand in hand with commerce and investment in binding economic provinces to the American capitalist empire is described in an address by Director Julius Klein of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Klein, discussing the growth of America's share in the imports into the Pacific coast of Latin America from 32 per cent in 1913 to over 50 per cent in 1925 before the foreign trade club of Los Angeles says:

"A factor which has considerable influence, especially in the welding of public opinion, is the matter of press service to the newspapers. Not so long ago, nearly all the great Latin American dailies were supplied with news by two European press services, both of which were quasi-governmental organizations. At the present time 101 of the largest newspapers in Latin America are served by 2 great American news services, both by cable and by mail, while a third American agency supplies over 400 of the less important papers with a mail service."

This growing power of American capitalism over public opinion in Latin America symbolizes the transition of economic leadership from England to the United States as a result of the war. Representatives of the press are the missionaries of the American business imperialism.

Speak On War Dangers; Heard by Many Soldiers

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Paul Crouch who was recently released from prison where he served part of a 40-year sentence for organizing soldiers in the U. S. army against imperialism, spoke here in the big Tremont Temple, Saturday, Nov. 19.

A big crowd, among whom were many service and ex-service men eagerly listened to Paul Crouch's exposure of the real nature and purpose of the army. Among many other things he pointed out the great war danger that exists at present and that the army must be turned from a weapon of the capitalist class against the workers into a weapon of the workers against the capitalist class.

Michall J. O'Flaherty, an active progressive labor leader also spoke expressing welcome to the attempts of the Young Workers League trying to expose the real nature of the army and organizing the youth against war for a class whose interests are contrary to their class.

Voting Machines 'Fixed' Socialist Party Charges

The Supreme Court is to be asked to order the opening of voting machines in the Second District for signs of tampering by Tammany Hall inspectors in connection with the recount asked by Justice Jacob Panken, of the socialist party, defeated for re-election Nov. 6 by Abraham Harawitz, democrat. A republican party worker is said to have reported that a piece of tin was so placed in the machine in one booth that the Panken lever could not be pulled.

Dollar Imperialism Cashes in 5 Million

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—American sales abroad in 1927 probably will surpass those of any year since 1920, measured both quantitatively and by dollar values.

Commerce department records today indicated exports of approximately $4,976,000,000, and the country's requirements in foreign markets will amount to about $4,221,000,000.

Officials predicted a favorable trade balance of over $700,000,000 if influences in increasing foreign business manifested in October continue through November and December, as seem likely.

Militant Girl Student Did Not Carry Flag as Stated in Local Press

A denial that Gertrude Bilefstein 13 year old pupil at Public School 188, Coney Island, carried the American flag into the assembly room Wednesday was made yesterday to The DAILY WORKER by her mother.

Last Monday, Gertrude refused to salute the flag at the regular assembly session. She was sent home by the principal, Leon S. Kaiser, who complained to her mother. Tuesday she again refused to salute, but yesterday due to the pressure brot to bear upon her by the school authorities she saluted with the rest of the assembly, it is said.

"The statement appearing in Thursday's New York Times and New York World," said Mrs. Bilefstein yesterday, "to the effect that Gertrude saluted the flag Wednesday is a lie! She returned to school Wednesday, went to the assembly with the rest of the pupils and saluted at the same time that the others did. This does not mean that Gertrude has changed her opinion. She still believes that the American flag is not the symbol of the American working class.

When Gertrude refused to salute the flag on Monday she told the school principal that it is not the emblem of the workers. "My flag is the working man's flag," she said.

More Tax Cuts for Coupon Clippers; Reduce Corp. Taxes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Mellon will ask congress to remove surtax from all federal securities. These bonds are already free from normal taxes. In this way capitalists will be able to cut their income taxes to a still greater extent, by investing surplus capital in these tax exempt securities. Municipal bonds are already entirely tax free.

According to latest indications in the house ways and means committee, provisions for reduction in corporation tax will be tacked on to the reduction bill now pending, thus applying on 1927 incomes.

Some Opposition.

"The 1927 cost of production," said John N. Gardner, "including the tax, which is paid by the consumer, already has been passed on to the people. To hand that tax back to stockholders of corporations is to give them a big bonus."

However, the majority of the ways and means committee doesn't seem to feel this way about it. Perhaps they, too, are holders of corporation stock.

Search for Poison Rum In Baltimore Reveals Officials as Patrons

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Deaths of 28 persons by poison liquor during the last few weeks finally forced police raids on a city block here, recently, in which stills with a total capacity of 750 gallons were brought out, and 26,400 gallons of mash carried away.

Meanwhile, attention was being focused on the coroner's inquest into the death of Albert A. Curran, his wife, and Martin M. Stevens, a friend.

Curran conducted a drug store, and testimony before the coroner's jury developed that several "high city officials," students at Johns Hopkins University and the Gilman Country School and others had been buying liquor there for the past two years.

Arrest Two Men in Killing of Noyer; Gang Feud Is Seen

Two men have been arrested for investigation in connection with the death of Jacob A. Noyer, alias Jack Meyer, alleged paymaster of gangsters hired by the right wing administration of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to terrorize the left wing in the union.

It is said he organized a gangster squad against the Furriers' Union in its last strike. Formerly he was business agent of Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Noyer was shot and killed on the sidewalk at Broadway and E. 11th St. late Wednesday afternoon. Scores of pedestrians ran from the fussilade of bullets, one of which entered Noyer's chest.

Hired "Frenchy's" Gang.

It was reported that the killing of Noyer was the outgrowth of gang rivalry for the income from the business of terrorizing labor union left wing groups. In the past "Frenchy's" gang is said to have obtained the lions share of the Noyer's payroll.

Noyer was a member of the clothing firm of Noyer and Friedman, 630 Broadway. Jacob Friedman his partner, was also a former official of the Amalgamated, it is said. They were permitted to violate union regulations in the conduct of their shop, rank and file workers charge.

The body of a man, thought to have been "taken for a ride," was found in a lonely spot in the Bronx. He was a gangster, police said.

The front of a Brooklyn residence was ripped to pieces by a bomb explosion. These three things, the two murders and the explosion, have hanging over them the shadow of "Little Augie" Orgen, gang leader, who died by somebody else's hand just six weeks ago.

Police believe also that Michael Weinman, the "taken for a ride" victim, found himself in much the same situation. He was known to have been associated with "Little Augie's" gang.

Police believe that Noyer may have been a go-between for right wing officials. The employers, and sluggers, and that he may have somehow been double-crossed.

Larger Army, Navy and Air Force, Legion Plea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — Presuming to speak in the name of "veterans of the world war as a whole," Edward E. Spafford, of New York, national commander of the American Legion, presented the legion's program for militaristic legislation to Pres. Coolidge yesterday. He said he hoped the president would incorporate the program in his message to congress.

The program charged in general that the United States was failing to maintain an army, navy and air service adequate to its defense.

He charged also that the policy of congress has left the army with a skeleton force unable to effect "a complete and immediate mobilization in the event of an emergency."

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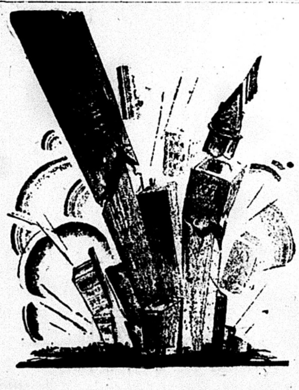

Wrecking the Labor Banks

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By WM. Z. FOSTER

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District Organizers of Workers Communist Party and Addresses

The National office of the Workers (Communist) Party has published the following list of the district organizers of the Party, and the territories included in each district. All wishing information on the Party should write or call on the district organizer of the district in which they find themselves. Those in parts of the country where district organization is not yet established can write directly to the National Office, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

District One: Alex Bail, 36 Causeway, Boston, for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire.

District Two: Wm. W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th St., New York City, for New York City, Yonkers, New Jersey (Hudson and Essex counties).

District Three: H. Benjamin, 521 York Ave., Philadelphia, for Washington, D. C.; Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. New Jersey.

District Four: James Saunders, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo, for Northwestern New York State, Erie, Pa.

District Five: A. Jakira, 805 James St., Pittsburgh, Pa., for Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

Districte Six: I. Amter, 2209 Ontario St., 2nd floor, Cleveland, Ohio, for Ohio only.

District Seven: A. Weisbord, 1967 Grand River, Detroit, Mich., Lower Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind.

District Eight: Max Bedacht, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., for Northwestern Indiana, St. Louis, Mo., Illinois, Lower Wisconsin.

District Nine: N. H. Tallentire, 210 So. Third St., Minneapolis, for Minnesota, Wisconsin.

District Ten: H. Oehler, Room 1, 207 East 14th St., Kansas City, Mo., for Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, New Mexico.

District Twelve: A. Fislerman, Box 125, Seattle, Wash., for Washington, Oregon.

District Thirteen: E. Levine, 1212 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., for California.

COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE MADE

GIRARD, Kan., Nov. 22. — An 18-year-old school girl was united in "companionate" marriage here today with a 20-year-old school boy, before a Unitarian minister. Josephine Haldeman-Julius, daughter of E. Haldeman-Julius, publisher of this city, pledged her "love and faith" to Aubrey Clay Rossiter.

Moriz Rosenthal will be the soloist at the Capitol Theatre's symphonic concert tomorrow morning at 11:30.

Harriet Eells, mezzo-soprano, appears in song recital this evening at Town Hall.

Karl Kraeuter, violinist, will give his recital Monday evening at the Engineering Auditorium.

The New Plays

"2 x 2 = 5," a comedy from the Danish, by Gustav Wied, Monday night at the Civic Repertory Theatre. The cast is headed by Paul Leyssac, Margaret Love, Ruth Wilton, Donald Cameron, Egon Brecher, Josephine Hutchinson and Alma Kruger.

"THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS," by Sean O'Casey, at the Hudson Theatre Monday evening. The personnel of the Irish Players includes Arthur Sinclair, Sara Allgood, Maire O'Neill, Sidney Morgan, Shielah Richards and Kathleen Drago.

"HARRY DELMAR'S REVELS," a revue, will open at the Shubert Theatre Monday night, with Winnie Lightner, Frank Fay, Bert Lahr, Hugh Cameron, Jeanne Hackett and Carl Shaw featured. The music is by Billy Rose, Ballard MacDonald, Jimmy Monaco, Jesse Greer and Lester Lee, and the book by William K. Wells.

"THE CENTURIES," Em Jo Basshe's play of New York East Side life, will open at the New Playwrights' Theatre Tuesday night.

"STORM CENTER," a farce by Jessie Hein Ernst and Max Simon, will open at the Klaw Theatre Tuesday. The cast includes Russell Mack, Maude Eburne, Betty Lawrence and Dorothy Tierney.

"GOLDEN DAWN," a musical play, will open the new Hammerstein's Theatre Wednesday night. Louise Hunter, formerly of the Metropolitan, Robert Chisholm, Olin Howard, Marguerita Sylva, Paul Gregory and Nydia d'Arnell, are the principals. Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd, wrote the libretto and Emmerich Kalman and Herbert Stothart the music.

"ELECTRA," by Sophocles, with Margaret Anglin playing the chief role will open Thursday night at the Gallo Theatre. Other principal players include: Clarence Derwent, Ralph Roeder, Howard Phillips, Dorothy Scott, Margaret Anglin, Elwyn Harvey and Ian McLaren.

"FALLEN ANGELS," by Noel Coward, will be presented by the Actors' Theatre with Fay Bainter as star and Estelle Winwood featured, at the 49th Street Theatre Thursday evening.

DRAMA

First Performance of "Mikado"

AFTER Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida" had been produced in London, it was rumored that the librettist and composer would abandon the topsy-turvydom of their past operettas for a work of entirely different and perhaps more conventional style. So when it was announced that they were working on a "Japanese opera" the rumor seemed confirmed.

The usual first-night Savoy crowd was present for the premier of "The Mikado" on March 14, 1885. Sullivan's overture suggested that the manner was indeed changed and it was not until Pish-Tush had sung the first stanza of his song to the effect that the Mikado had decreed

"That all who flirted, leered or
winked
(Unless connubially linked),
Should forthwith be beheaded,

that the audience settled back in their seats reassured that here was Gilbert and Sullivan at the top bent of their delicious fantasy.

Gilbert got the idea for "The Mikado" through an accident. A Japanese sword hanging in his study fell to the floor one day. This started the dramatist thinking of the strange customs and manners of the flowery kingdom. The presence in London at the time of a colony of Japanese in Knightsbridge had attracted widespread attention and curiosity. This also influenced the librettist in choosing Japan as the locale of the new opera.

Sullivan delighted the first-night spectators with his use of the old English tune, "For he's a grand old English gentleman" for the entrance of the Lord High Executioner. The only truly Japanese air in the score was the entrance theme of the Mikado, this being a popular tea-room song. It has been said the lines to this are highly offensive, but this is not true. Though Gilbert and Sullivan professed surprise when they were told that they had used a street song and gutter words for the entrance of the Mikado, it is more probable that in pursuing their topsy-turvy world, they purposely had adopted the popular melody, while the words are foolish rather than offensive.

"The Mikado" had 672 performances in London, the longest run of any of the Savoy operas and has been revived innumerable times. In America it was first produced in July, 1885, in New York, but the court stopped the performance. Gilbert and Sullivan and their manager, D'Oyly Carte brought out the opera "officially" in the Fifth Avenue Theatre on August 19, 1885, with a London cast and J. C. Duff followed soon afterward with his pirated version.

It is interesting that Richard Mansfield sang Ko-Ko in Stetson's production of "The Mikado" in the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston, joining the company after its opening there.

Altogether "The Mikado" has been sung in New York 110 weeks, only "Pinafore" surpassing this with 121 weeks. Winthrop Ames' present production in the Royale Theatre is the third offering of Gilbert and Sullivan opera company. Pursuing his policy of completely restudying the operas, none of the members of his cast had ever appeared in the roles they now sing with the exception of Vera Ross who acted Katisha with a minor company in New England several years ago.

MARGARET ANGLIN.

Will play the title role in "Electra," which will be given for ten performances at the Gallo Theatre beginning next Thursday night.

"THE LOVE NEST" NEXT ACTOR-MANAGERS PLAY

The Actor-Managers, which recently produced the Dunsany play "If," at the Little Theatre, announce their next offering, Robert Sherwood's dramatization of Ring Lardner's story "The Love Nest." The organization will present this play at the Comedy Theatre, opening about December 22. Rehearsals are now going on. Agnes Morgan is staging the production and Aline Bernstein will design the settings and costumes.

MUSIC

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

The New York Symphony Orchestra, with Fritz Busch conducting, will repeat at Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon the program of Friday. Yehudi Menuhin will again be heard in Beethoven's Concerto in D for violin with orchestra. The other number is Symphony in E minor by Adolf Busch.

Harold Samuel will be the soloist in Carnegie Hall Thursday afternoon. The program: Symphony No. 38 in D, Mozart; Concerto in D minor, Bach; Juventus (Symphonic Poem), De Sabata.

Next Saturday afternoon Walter Damrosch will conduct the Young People's Concert in Carnegie Hall. Emilio de Gorgorza will be the soloist. The program includes: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven; Anacreon, A. E. M. Gretry; Symphonic Poem, "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," Saint-Saens; The Call of the Plains, Goldmark; Large al Factotum, Rossini; Finale from Symphony in D minor, Cesar Franck.

At the Sunday afternoon concert in Mecca Auditorium on December 4, Emilio de Gogorza will be the soloist.

PHILHARMONIC

The membership concert of the Philharmonic Society for the benefit of the Orchestra Penson Fund will take place on Monday evening, December 19, at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Willem Mengelberg and Ernest Schelling, and in cooperation with Pro-Musica. A new work by Ernest Schelling will have its premiere on this occasion and compositions by Heinrich Kaminski and Zoltan Kodaly will be performed for the first time in America.

This week's programs will include two soloists, Heinrich Schlusnus baritone, and Yolanda Mero, pianist and the first performance by the Philharmonic of Bruckner's Ninth Symphony. Mr. Schlusnus will sing tomorrow afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mr. Mengelberg's program consists of Dunn's Overture on Negro Themes, D'Indy's symphonic variations "Istar," Wagner's Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene of "Walkure," and the Second Symphony of Beethoven.

Next Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall Yolanda Mero is the soloist. The program: Symphony No. 9; (first time by Phil.) Liszt: Concerto in A major; Wagner: Prelude to "Meistersinger."

MIECZYSLAW MUNZ.

The noted Polish pianist will give his only local recital this season at Carnegie Hall Monday night.

Music Notes

Carlos de Vega and Carola Goya will give a program of Spanish dances at Hampden's Theatre this Sunday night. Marco Basini's concert orchestra will furnish the music and Beatrice Weller, harpist, will be the assisting artist.

Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, will give her song recital at Carnegie Hall Friday evening.

Horace Britt, cellist, will play at Town Hall, Wednesday afternoon, playing sonatas by Handel, and Beethoven and works by Schuman, Lalo, Debussy, Saint-Saens and Glazounow.

Nicolai Mednikoff, the Russian pianist, will appear in recital at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening.

Rosita Renard, pianist, will give a recital at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening.

Karin Dayas, pianist, will present a program of unfamiliar modern music at Steinway Hall, Monday evening.

Charles Premmar, tenor, will give a secon recital at Steinway Hall, Wednesday evening.

Frank Gittleson, violinist, will give a recital this afternoon at the Guil Theatre.

Guy Maier and Leo Pattison, the duo-pianists, will give their only New York recital this season in Carnegie Hall on January 27.

Harold Morris, pianist, will give his recital in Town Hall on the evening of December 6.

ON THE SCREEN

THE DASHING GAUCHO

Fast Fairbanks Entertains at Liberty Theatre Gymnastic, Colorful

Douglas Fairbanks

WHEN you see unbounding vitality, romantic gymnastics that make you forget the weary day's labor that is still settled in your bones, vivid color and costume and gorgeous scenery, you can almost forgive anything—even miracles. It's all astounding, yet fascinating hokum and typically Fairbanks. Not the Fairbanks of the "Thief of Bagdad" but Fairbanks nevertheless is a fast moving evening's entertainment.

Our hero goes to the Argentine this time. He's a gaucho—a Latin-American cowboy who rides like the wind, climbs trees in a fashion to confound the fundamentalists and loves his women to confound all femininity. Never was there such a cowboy—and who the devil cares. He loves his girl and he takes her with him wherever he goes, house and all. He leads an army of other dashing heroes like himself. He jumps over walls, he climbs trees, jumps on a horse backwards and rides in the wake of a stampeding herd of cattle to save a city. Here's all the impossibility of a paperback novel you read when a boy and here's even the kick you got out of it then—if you are willing to forget all reason and leave your logic at home. This is no play to go to with any seriousness.

There's a little leading lady in this picture worth seeing. A Mexican girl named Lupe Velez. We bring this talented bit of charm to your attention since she is destined for cinema stardom unless the producers have like Hearst gone rabidly anti-Mexican. There is further good support in the cast—including Mary Pickford tho she is not mentioned on the program.

There are faults in this picture at the Liberty Theatre. This is no perfect movie—not even perfect hokum. These we can overlook. But why there should have been a strong religious back-bone to the plot and holy atmosphere to the story is hard to forgive. It isn't a credit to Fairbanks who has in the past avoided this claptrap—nor is it anything but a hindrance to good entertainment. We can stand brainless entertainment even, but we like our religion left out. It's bad enough to have it confront us on other occasions.

By and large, there is so much good in so much bad of it, that we repeat, we can almost forget the miracles. Douglas Fairbanks always makes us much younger again. Makes us romantically, foolishly young—and perhaps this is a more inoffensive drunk than any other we can get. If you can forgive him the religious hooey, you are sure to like the rest of it—and there's a preceding number of Argentine dances on the program that are so well done, you will get more than you bargained for.—W. C.

Screen Notes

"Love," co-starring John Gilbert and Greta Garbo, will have its premiere at the Embassy Theatre Tuesday evening. This film, based on Tolstoi's famous novel, "Anna Karenina," was directed by Edmund Goulding, from an adaptation by Frances Marion. The supporting cast includes George Fawcett, Emily Fitzroy, Brandon Hurst and Philippe de Lacy.

"The Wizard," a mystery picture from the play "Balaoo" by Gaston Leroux, will come to the Roxy Theatre today. Edmund Lowe, Leila Hyams, Norman Trevor, Barry Norton, Gustav Van Seyffertitz and George Kotsonaros, are in the cast.

Jack Holt's latest starring vehicle will be seen commencing Monday at the Broadway Theatre. "The Tigress" is its title and George B. Seitz directed the production. Dorothy Revier is the leading lady. Harold Shumato wrote this tale of Gypsy life.

Under the title of "The Prince of Lovers," the 55th Street Cinema will present the pictorial biography of Lord Byron's life for its first showing in America. It will start today and will be shown for one week.

"The Thirteenth Hour," a mystery film, will be shown at the Capitol Theatre beginning today. Lionel Barrymore and Jacqueline Gadson play the chief roles.

"Abie's Irish Rose" is now in rehearsal. Paul McAllister, Charles Rogers, Nancy Carroll and Ida Kramer head the cast of the Anne Nichols' story.

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.
Winthrop Ames
Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames
Presents
John Galsworthy's
New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
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and an Excellent Cast.

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SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way
TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Dec. 1, 8:30; Dec. 2, 2:30
Soloist: YOLANDA MERO, Pianist
LISZT—BRUCKNER—WAGNER
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3:00
SMETANA—D'INDY—MAHLER
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

Musical Art Quartet
Sascha Jacobsen, Paul Bernard, Marie Roemaet-Rosanoff, Louis Kaufman
Announce Series of Three Recitals
GUILD THEA., Dec. 4, Jan. 15, Feb. 26

The Musical Forum of New York
KURT SCHINDLER, Mus. Dir.
Second of the Sunday Evening Series of Music at the
GUILD THEA., THIS SUNDAY, at 8:30
RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF Program
Soloists: MARIA KURENKO, Soprano
IVAN DNEPROF, Tenor
Introductory talk by Kurt Schindler on the operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff, unfamiliar to the American Public.
Tickets at Box Office
Maria Kurenko uses the Chickering Piano.
Knabe is the official piano of the Forum.

N.Y. Symphony
Under the Direction of FRITZ BUSCH
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3
Mecca box office open 11 a.m. tomorrow
SOLOIST YEHUDI MENUHIN
ADOLF BUSCH, Symphony in E minor, op. 38; BEETHOVEN, Concerto in D for Violin, with Orchestra.
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.
George Engles, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, Mon. Evg., Nov. 28, 8:30
2nd and Last CELLO RECITAL YOURY
BILSTIN
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
Mason & Hamlin Piano.

TOWN HALL Wed. Aft., Nov. 30, at 3
'Cello Recital HORACE
BRITT
Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 2, at 8:15
JEANETTE SOPRANO
Vreeland
RICHARD HAGEMAN at the Piano
Mason & Hamlin Piano

AMUSEMENTS

ANOTHER HAMPDEN SUCCESS!
"THRILLING STORY, SUPERB PLAY, ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED."—Times.
"A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MR. HAMPDEN."—Eve. World.
"ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING ARRIVALS OF THE SEASON."—World.
WALTER HAMPDEN in Henrik Ibsen's Comedy AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Columbus 3073 Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
REPUBLIC THEA., West 42nd St. Evs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:40
THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
in
BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY
THE
Doctor's Dilemma
GUILD THEATRE WEST 52nd ST. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:20

GILBERT MILLER Presents
MAX REINHARDT'S
Incomparable production of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"
Acted under the personal supervision of Professor Reinhardt by the companies from the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, and the Josefstadt Theatre, Vienna. With symphony orchestra, corps de ballet, and the specially designed scenery and costumes and lighting effects.
Evenings 8:00. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:00. Prices Evs. $5 to $1. Mats. $3 to $1.
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CHAMBERLAIN BROWN offers
FRANCES STARR
In the New Comedy IMMORAL ISABELLA? with Julius McVicker
RITZ THEATRE 48th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees WED. & SAT. at 2:30. 2d MONTH!

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present
The LADDER
by J. FRANK DAVIS
LYRIC THEATRE 42nd STREET, WEST OF B'WAY
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.
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From November 22 to December 4
The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of
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Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40, Matinees Thanksgiving and Saturday at 2:40.
The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

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THEATRE 41st ST. W. of B'WAY
Matinees Wed. and Sat.
A. H. WOODS
presents
The Trial of Mary Dugan
with
ANN HARDING
and
REX CHERRYMAN
by
Bayard Veiller

B'WAY AT 41ST. MONDAY
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"The Tigress"
WITH JACK HOLT & DOROTHY REVIER
ALSO LATE STAR OF "ZIEGFELD'S FOLLIES"
MR. JOE FRISCO
WITH HIS FAMOUS CIGAR AND DERBY
OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."
—Eve. Post.
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

"The New Moon," the Schwab and Mandel operetta, went into rehearsal yesterday. Edgar MacGregor is directing the book.

"And So to Bed," will be moved Monday to the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

"Brass Buttons," a new play, will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House for the week beginning Monday.

The Workers' Press

INSTEAD of the newspapers representing different political parties which usually exist abroad we have in Soviet Russia only worker and peasant newspapers. These worker and peasant newspapers differ from each other. There are leading central newspapers, leading regional and provincial newspapers, mass newspapers, peasant newspapers, national newspapers; trade union, cooperative, economic, military, Young Communist, Pioneer literary, sport, evening newspapers, wall newspapers, etc., etc.

All these newspapers serve the interests of the workers and peasants. There are no newspapers in the U. S. S. R. for the bourgeoisie. Such newspapers as the nationality papers and wall newspapers, etc., which were never known before the revolution, are of especial interest. The national newspapers are a product of the November Revolution. They are a mighty instrument in rousing the class consciousness of the toilers of the minority nationalities. They help them in creating their own national republics federated in the Soviet Union. On April 1, 1924, there were altogether 113 such nationality newspapers; on February 1, 1925, 139, and on August 1, 1925, 162. Thus we see an uninterrupted growth in the number of nationality newspapers in the U. S. S. R. The circulation of these newspapers is increasing still faster: from 250,000 copies it has increased to 700,000 in a period of less than eighteen months. The wall newspapers are another and no less important sign of cultural development. They are a powerful tribune. They exist in almost every factory and every institution. They exist in every mine. These newspapers take up all the defects in the enterprises. They combat the violation of laws concerning the protection of labor. They deal with all dark sides of the life of the workers. They also record all progress made in industry such as rationalization and the struggle against bureaucracy, etc., etc.

* * *

There is a huge army of worker and peasant correspondents, consisting of about 350,000, of whom 100,000 are worker correspondents and 250,000 peasant correspondents organized around these wall newspapers. These worker and peasant correspondents organize purposely to produce local wall newspapers, but they also participate in the general public press. The national congresses of worker and peasant correspondents writing for "Pravda," "Krestianskaya Gazetta" and other newspapers are a sign of one of the most remarkable mass movements.

Only in the Soviet Union, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, can the workers and peasants make such extensive and free use of the printed word in the interest of a socialist transformation of the country.

Thousands of journalists who work at the bench, hundreds of thousands of journalists who work with the plough—all these are now writing. There are at the present time in the U. S. S. R. such publications issued for the worker and peasant correspondents as the "Worker and Peasant Correspondent," "The Village Correspondent," "The Railway Worker Correspondent," "The Path of the Worker and Peasant Correspondent," and many other papers and supplements to the national and local newspapers.

In the words of Lenin, the Communist Party and Soviet press is not only a collective propagandist and agitator, but also a collective organizer of the toiling masses. Each of the 7,200,000 copies of the 600 Soviet newspapers (before the revolution the total circulation of the press did not exceed two and a half millions) helps the workers and peasants to select the best ways and means for their promotion along the path of socialism. The press of the U. S. S. R. serves the cause of the proletarian revolution. This press is a worker and peasant press in the truest sense of that word, and it is not merely a press for the workers and peasants.

THE NEW COMET

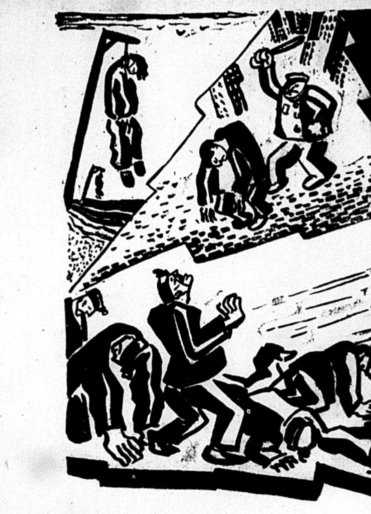
BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Drs. Schwassmann and Wachmann of the Hamburg astronomical observatory have, with the aid of photography, discovered a new comet located in the Constellation of Pishes and has the brightness of a star of the thirteenth or fourteenth magnitude, making it invisible to the naked eye.

The same two astronomers also discovered a new star three days before their announcement of the discovery of the comet. The star is in the Constellation of Orion, now in the southeastern evening skies.

* * *

The new star discovered in Orion is one that has suddenly become bright enough to be recorded on astronomical instruments. Such discoveries are the result of formerly faint stars that could not be recorded suddenly exploding and becoming bright for a time. Stars are suns, centers of solar systems. The one discovered a few nights ago by the German astronomers is 2,000 light years from the earth. That means that the light that left the Constellation 2,000 years ago, travelling at the velocity of 182,000 miles a second has only now reached the earth. This tremendous distance, that cannot be reckoned except in light years, gives one some conception of the immensity of the universe.

THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR



—Drawn by M. Pass.

COLUMBINE, COLO.

By WALTER SNOW.

Because they thought that men who slave within
Damp, gassy, winding tunnels mining coal
And daily risk their lives for meager dole
Are not automatons, that they could win
More food and clothing for their needy kin;
Because they dared to look up toward a goal
Instead of groveling blindly like the mole
They were shot down as only dogs have been.

It happened thus at Ludlow, now the soil
Of Columbine is stained with miners' blood;
The State Police and coal lord's thugs are free. .
And now throughout the land the men who toil
Can see that Justice and that Liberty
Are trampled on and slain in coal-dust mud.

A LIVE STREAM

(A Sketch)

By Lev. Rimski.

SIXTY versts from Moscow, buried in the foliage of the gardens and parks, lies the once religious and historic Sergevo-Passad. The little cosy town with its crooked streets reminds one remarkably of the gaily colored ginger-breads one sees at Christmas. The flat and low little houses look quite coquetish with their yellow paint and home-like flowering plants behind the window panes which reflect the bright sun.

And below is the old Sergius Monastery with its golden cupolas, looking as if it had been thrown there from a great height and has taken shelter in this green retreat. The walls of the Kremlin stand there mute and immovable, keeping guard over the sad and cruel history of Russian tsars, demented boyars and monks. The old bricks form a huge triangle which looks as if it had been welded together with blood.

Once upon a time the dark banner of the most brutal and cruel Russian feudalism floated here.

* * *

To this monastery came streams of idlers—half demented people, monks, people "possessed by a devil," and sang the praises of the all-powerful Russian slaveowner, obeyed and served for centuries by the cruelly ill-treated and exploited peasantry. From here the poisonous dope of religion was spread throughout the country.

The church bells sounded the death knell to those whom the monks and priests promised an Eden in heaven as compensation for their miserable life on earth. The peasants sent up their prayers to the empty heavens and suffered insults, oppression and misery while tsars, landlords and their lackeys in their gold stitched liveries enjoyed to the full the life on earth.

Thus centuries passed. . . . But November came and scattered to the winds all this bigotry. swept away with an iron broom the tsars and their gilded slave-owners.

New sounds fill the earth. New songs are heard in the fields. New life is bubbling in this former land of serfdom. During ten years stone has been added to stone in the construction of this first Workers' Republic in the world. On the morass of the black hundred system of old a big cultural movement is growing and spreading. Gigantic, cultural construction is going on and in the foremost ranks of this work we find the same Sergiev workers and peasants who for centuries imbibed religious and black hundred dope from the poisonous source in the keeping of the priests.

* * *

The old citadel of ignorance and superstition—the Sergiev uyezd—is celebrating on the 10th anniversary of the revolution a unique and unprecedented achievement. Thruout the uyezds there are no more illiterate people. Among the 10,000 peasant and working class population there is not a single home industry worker, not a single peasant or peasant woman and worker who cannot read and write.

This achievement is entirely due to the Soviet power and to the untiring voluntary work of Soviet society as represented by the Society "Down with Illiteracy." The cultural movement in the uyezd has attracted the best forces among the working class and peasant youth. There is an enormous thirst for knowledge among the peasant population, adolescents and adults alike.

Hundreds of cultural-educational institutions have sprung up on the ground fertilized by the October revolution like mushrooms after a life-giving rain. Thruout the Sergiev Uyezd there is a considerable number of cultural oases: 150 first grade schools for peasant and working class children; 100 Red Corners, 11 reading rooms, 52 schools for semi-literate people, and 48 schools for people who cannt read and write, libraries, perambulating libraries in every village including the remotest. Ninety-five per cent of the children attend schools which are preparing strong young reserves for the cultural revolution.

How many illiterate people have been taught here to read and write? At first the number of illiterates was enormous, but by perserverance it was possible to liquidate the illiteracy and ignorance of these people and to make them useful members of the Soviet State. In the course of three years 6,000 people have been taught to read and write thru the efforts of the "Down with Illiteracy Society" and the Soviet State. One can say that 6,000 blind people have been given their sight in the literal sense of the term. Among them are home industry workers, peasant girls, peasants and working men and women. But having reached this cultural level, the population asks for more: Give us knowledge.

This cry is heard at all peasant meetings, at workers' meetings, in schools and homes. Give us knowledge and we will learn quickly to till the soil properly and to manage our farms on new lines. To be without knowledge is like being without eyes,—say the peasants. One must say that literacy acquired by such gigantic efforts is working miracles in agriculture. There are model corners in connection with intensive culture.

Here as everywhere the beacon of Lenin's genius is shining bright.

Cautious Cal Plagiarized His 1928 Slogan

By F. H. SHOEMAKER

I though it rather strange that Coolidge should be original in the most sensible thing that he has done since being elevated to the office of the President of the U. S. when he came out with the following "I do not choose to run." I thought if this is only original the president should be entitled to considerable credit, but, in making a perusal of history I came upon the phrase, "I do not choose to," and I found where silent Cal had stolen it from. This is nothing more or less than British propaganda, and someone should call attention of this fact to Willyum Hail! Thompson, exalted ruler of the greatest crime center of the world. On March 22, 1775 Edmund Burke made a speech in the British parliament, and his subject was on the "Conciliation of the American Colonies." While delivering this speech on several occasions he used the term, " I do not choose." Speaking under the heading of "The policy of force" Burke said:

> "A further objection to force is that you impair the object of your endeavors to preserve it. The thing you fought for is not the thing which you recover; but depreciated, sunk, wasted and consumed in the contest. Nothing less will content me than whole America. I do not choose to consume its strength along with our own; because in all parts it is the British strength that I consume. I do not choose to be caught by a foreign enemy at the end of this exhausting conflict; and still less in the midst of it. I may escape; but I can take no insurance against such an event. Let me add that I do not choose wholly to break the American spirit; because it is the spirit that made that country."

* * *

Editor's Note:—Coolidge's plagiarism is well known. A number of his speeches have been taken bodily from familiar sources. The first glaring instance of this practice was when he eulogized the state of Colorado from his summer "White House" in the Adirondacks. That speech was taken verbatim from the Encyclopedia Britannica. Probably a secretary entrusted with writing his speeches was feeling rather indolent on that and other similar occasions.

FOOD SLAVES AND A. F. OF L.

"I have for a considerable time read many articles for, and by, William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, saying that our trade unions are strong and we don't need any Labor Party in America. And so on, and so on. Nice words such as William Green always says. But what the hell does William Green do or say for the slaves in the food industry? Must we be left out of this world? Are we not human beings?"

J. A. T., A FOOD SLAVE.
New York City.

BOOST DAILY WORKER.

I am back again in California to take charge of the DAILY WORKER in this territory. Let's work for a greater DAILY WORKER, solid party, increased activity and better cooperation. You can expect my full cooperation from this end. Financial conditions are very bad and the unemployed army is increasing in numbers every day but in spite of the hardships we shall carry on our work.

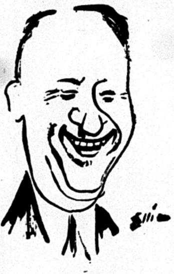
Paul C. Reiss,
Daily Worker Local Representative.

BOOK REVIEWS

A WARD HEELER'S BIOGRAPHY OF HIS BOSS.

UP FROM THE CITY STREETS: Alfred E. Smith. By Norman Hapgood and Henry Moskowitz. Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

COMRADES, Fellow-workers, Ladies and Gentlemen: Permit me to introduce you to the man who on his own proud admission, never read a book,—tho it is reported that he likes the Book of Job and the gospel according to Saint Luke.



"AL" SMITH.

Tho Norman Hapgood's name leads that of Moskowitz on the cover we suspect that the former minister to Denmark and general literary utility man for William Randolph Hearst never penned a line of this book, the juiciest collection of biographical tripe ever jammed between two covers.

* * *

Henry Moskowitz, who was the first commissioner of the city markets initiated by John Puroy Mitchell, is the husband of Mrs. Moskowitz, who is the political adviser of Alfred Emanuel Smith. Mr. Moskowitz, being a good politician, realized that the public is at the present time in the grip of a biographical epidemic and any public person who knows enough to blow his nose politically is liable to find himself on the menu of an omniverous reading public. I said that Henry Moskowitz was a commissioner of city markets advisedly and with malice aforethot because this is the kind of a book an inspector of fish, game and meat would write.

* * *

Alfred Emanuel Smith was born in 1873 at 174 South St. under the brooklyn Bridge in a district which was at that time almost exclusively inhabited by Irish, under the political guidance of Tom Foley. Like most smart young lads of his religious faith Smith served as an altar boy and later on as a model to the younger set. He developed into a good amateur actor and the nimbleness of his feet as well as the eloquence of his tongue made him popular among his fellows. Indeed, thru the whole book there is as much emphasis laid on "Al's" ability to make wise cracks as on his oratorical powers.

Smith's rise in politics was rapid. Unlike Hylan he did not fight the "interests"; in fact "Al" is beloved by Wall Street while popular with the working class., Because Smith, clever politician that he is, knows how to give lip service to the things the workers are interested in materially without in any way awakening dread in the hearts of the money barons.

Messrs. Moskowitz and Hapgood make much of the governor's alleged respect for the rights of minorities and his championship of free speech and the freedom of voting as "an antidote to all forms of discontent, including extreme socialism." Bless his heart! "Al" need not worry about the right of the people to vote as long as Tammany can count them.

* * *

There is also much made of Smith's kindness and bigness of heart, his sympathy for the unfortunate inmates of the state's penitentiaries and his generosity towards political opponents, but the writer remembers an incident that occurred during the governor's first term in office that shows the genial, back-slapping governor in a different light. When Jim Larkin was in prison a prominent individual of Irish extraction, requested the governor to pardon Larkin, so that he could return home to his wife and family. The governor, with a snarl, replied that he would sooner pardon the meanest criminal in the state, and that Larkin was a disgrace to his race because of his radical views. During his second term in the executive mansion in Albany Smith pardoned Larkin and other Communists for reasons of political expediency.

* * *

Alfred Emanuel Smith is one of the most capable politicians in the United States and but for the prejudice that exists against the catholic religion in many sections of the country there is a strong possibility that he would be elected president. He is a colorful personality and is an expert at feeling the popular pulse. He is witty, eloquent and a good mixer. He understands the psychology of the workers and plays with them. At the same time he enjoys the confidence of Big Business. He is the actual head of Tammany Hall, the most subtly reactionary political organization in the United States, but is immune from the odium attached to that institution.

There is no doubt that "Al" Smith is a charming personality to his associates, and if we were not in the midst of a class struggle we could bask in the sunshine of his infectious cheerfulness. But no matter how wide our governor opens his mouth in hearty laughter, or how wreathed his face may be in smiles, we can only regard him as an efficient tool of the employing classes and a dangerous enemy of the working class movement.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MYSTICISM AND LOGIC.

SELECTED PAPERS OF BERTRAND RUSSELL. Modern Library. Ninety-five cents.

THIS collection contains excerpts from the writings of Bertrand Russell before the British Labor Party had tasted power and experienced the glory of empire and before Russell (like Ramsay MacDonald) had diluted his high-mindedness with a good sized shot of imperialist psychology.

These essays represent Bertrand Russell as a professional logician and amateur sociologist. They carry him thru the days when, after barely recovering from the shock of six months in a British jail for exercising the privileges and prerogatives of democracy in war time, he journeyed to Moscow and discovered that the Bolsheviks were grappling with realities a little more concrete than space-time units and a little less lovely than an abstract conception of an anarchic society.

* * *

These writings carry Russell thru his visit to semi-feudal China (about 1920) where he discovered a "way of life which if it could be adopted by all the world would make all the world happy."

Russell at that stage was unable to face the problems of a rapidly moving world and like a good many other war-shocked intellectuals hankered for mysticism. He fell in love with the remote and apparently peaceful life of the Chinese literati which, unfortunately, was based on taxes and rents wrung from the brutally exploited peasantry.

And here is a description of the mystically luminous moment in which Russell saw the light:

> "It was on the Volga in the summer of 1920 that I first realized how profound is the disease of our western mentality which the Bolsheviks are attempting to force upon an essentially Asiatic population, just as Japan and the West are doing to China.
>
> "...I went ashore and found on the sand a strange assemblage of human beings, half-nomads wandering from some remote region of famine, each family huddled together surrounded by all its belongings....The flickering flames lighted up the gnarled, bearded faces of wild men, strong and primitive, strong patient primitive women and children as slow and sedate as their parents.
>
> "Human beings they certainly were, and yet it would have been easier for one to grow intimate with a dog or a cat or a horse than one of them. I knew that they would wait there day after day, perhaps for weeks until a boat came in which they could go to some distant place....Some would die by the way, all would suffer hunger and thirst and scorching mid-day sun, but their sufferings would be dumb. To me they seemed to typify the very soul of Russia, unexpressive, inactive from despair, unheeded by the little set of westerners who make up all parties of progress or reaction. I could not believe that happiness was to be brought to them by the gospel of industrialism...."

* * *

Russell's political theory at this stage while not quite as luminous as his Volga revelation is at least as mystical.

In an essay called "Deciding Forces in Politics," Russell says:

> "The progress or retrogression of the world depends broadly speaking upon the balance between acquisitiveness and rivalry. Until 1914, acquisitiveness had prevailed on the whole, since the fall of Napoleon; the first six years has seen a prevalence of the instinct of rivalry."

* * *

By what miraculous process rivalry gained the upper hand in 1914, Bertrand Russell, once a professional logician, does not explain.

In addition to social and political essays, this collection contains excerpts from Russell's philosophic writings which appear to be decidedly more happy than his ventures into sociology and politics.

—HARRY FREEMAN.

Notes and Comment

WHEN Ludwig Lewisohn's Upstream was first published in the spring of 1921 it was received with great joy by (1) nationalistic Jews who found in the book a confirmation of their suspicions that anti-semitism was abroad in the land; (2) by the shivering young literary Davids who found in Lewisohn a prophet of the "creative life" and an implacable enemy of standardization and regimentation.

Lewisohn, a German Jew, spent his early youth in Charlestown, So. Carolina; he studied at Columbia University, aspired to be a college teacher of English literature and found the campus gates barred to him because he was a Jew. (It is whispered by some that personal qualities, quite aside from the fact of nationality, played a part in Lewisohn's frustration.)

* * *

Upstream is the story of this frustration, written in fastidious, polished, and oftentimes too-richly upholstered English. Despite its irritating egomania, at times, the book contains some profound observations on war, education, and the American criteria for "the good life."

Woven into the original chronicle was the tender story of Lewisohn's love for his wife, Mary. In the present edition (Modern Library) which contains a new introduction written in Paris, the former dramatic critic of The Nation turned Zionist confesses that he had lied about the woman whom he now reviles as a vixen and a slut, relating, in partial justification, that she was his senior by twenty years. (The complete story, it is said, is now found in Lewisohn's The Case of Mr. Crump, also published in Paris.)

Many gentle readers will be disillusioned, and the literary police—the bourgeois reviewers—will hurl imprecations at this defiant scholar and pray that a plague be on his house which now shelters a mate more lovely than the former.

* * *

FRANK HARRIS is undoubtedly one of the most exuberant liars of contemporary times. And as he serenely glides toward four-score years his memory grows sharper and his braggadocio more annoying. In Latest Contemporary Portraits (Macauley, $2.50) the virile author of My Life and Loves retails additional alleged reminiscences of such diverse figures as Thomas Hardy, Charlie Schwab, Eugene Debs, Lord Bryce, A. E. Housman, Henri Barbusse, J. P. Morgan and Prince Kropotkin.

* * *

Despite a justified skepticism regarding the author's amazingly retentive memory (especially when reproducing lengthy conversations, many of which took place as far back as 1880), one must nevertheless marvel at the number of celebrities which Harris has managed to meet in his lifetime. Possibly the answer is found in a reply to a query by A. E. Housman as to why the latter was so much sought after by Americans.

"Perhaps," volunteered Harris's companion, "in order to talk about you when they return home and brag of your acquaintance."

In the present volume are found many quaint, interesting and piquant biographical details. For the most part, however, the book is quite trivial, and when Harris essays an opinion on sociology he is usually ridiculous.

* * *

CONCLUSIVE evidence that the great George Bernard Shaw is in his dotage is furnished by the following sparkling Shavians culled from "The London Magazine" and quoted with great relish by the New York Herald Tribune:

> "Every man is the same sort of idiot when he is in love. . . . My work is constructive; every play or preface I write contains a message. I am the messenger boy of the new age."

Asked how he would prohibit poverty, G. B. S., who has lately developed a firce love for Mussolini, replied:

> "In a variety of ways: if necessary, by putting to death every person earning less than £1,000 yearly, or asking for more."

* * *

"Upton Sinclair's stuff recently has been giving me an acute pain," writes A. B. M. "I liked it very much at first and the irony surprised me. But the guy can be so obtuse and pedantic at times. He probably has the most dogmatic mind in America, not excepting Cal Coolidge and Oswald Garrison Villerd. And his esthetic and moral blindspots shriek aloud. He doesn't seem to realize that his feeling about booze and sex is precisely the same as the 100 per center's in regard to 'American institutions.' That coy chapter on his wife capped the climax. Amy Lowell, Mary Craig Sinclair and 'My Friend George Sterling' have one thing in common: they are all lousy poets."

* * *

In the forthcoming issue of The Communist (advance proofs of which have just arrived at this office), Bertram D. Wolfe contributes a [illegible] analytical article on the present [illegible] and wherefores of Max Eastman, especially as revealed in recent [illegible] of The New Masses.

—SENDER GARLIN.

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The Soviet Union and the League of Nations

When the world war came to an end, as far as the great imperialist powers were concerned, the allied nations, led by England and France organized the league of nations which was offered to a war-weary world as a guarantee that another holocaust such as was loosed upon the peoples of all countries in 1914 would never again be permitted.

But it was soon evident to all except those who have their heads in the clouds that the league of nations was but an instrument in the hands of the imperialist powers to enable them to more effectively exploit the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and to organize world imperialism against the Soviet Union.

Great Britain and France controlled the league and both carried on a consistent policy of opposition to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, using the league as their instrument. But the Soviet Union grew strong in spite of them and the Red Army served notice on the imperialists that it was able to defend the revolution against open enemy and covert traitor.

Misled by the conspiracy of social-democratic "leaders" of the working class, who, as servants of the bourgeoisie, support the specious peace pretensions of the league, many honest workers sympathetic to the Soviet Union have wondered why the Soviet government has not hitherto participated in the work of the league. This question was recently put to comrade Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by a delegation of 80 workers from various countries, and Stalin's answer is as follows:

> "The Soviet Union is not a member of the League of Nations and does not participate in its work, because the Soviet Union is not prepared to share the responsibility for the imperialist policy of the League of Nations for the 'mandates' which are distributed by the League for the exploitation and oppression of the colonial countries, for the war preparations which are covered and sanctified by the League, preparations which must inevitably lead to imperialist war.
>
> "The Soviet Union does not participate in the work of the League because the Soviet Union is fighting with all its might against all preparations for imperialist war.
>
> "The Soviet Union is not prepared to become a part of that camouflage for imperialist machinations represented by the League of Nations.
>
> "The League is the rendezvous of the imperialist leaders who settle their business there behind the scenes. The subjects about which the League speaks officially, are nothing but empty phrases intended to deceive the workers. The business carried on by the leaders behind the scenes, that is the actual work of imperialism which the eloquent speakers of the League of Nations hypocritically cloak."

Comrade Stalin has stated concisely the function of the League of Nations, which should automatically explain why the government of the Soviet Union, the foe of world imperialism and the champion of the oppressed, cannot participate in the work of this committee of imperialist bandits.

The Folsom Revolt

Driven to desperation by the inhuman conditions prevailing there, over one thousand convicts in Folsom Prison, California, rebelled, and surrendered only after the national guard was mobilized and preparations were made to lay siege to the cell block in which the men were isolated, with all the machinery of modern warfare.

Knowing that their action would be followed by severe punishment, the prisoners must have been in a desperate mood to have taken such drastic measures. Condemned to long terms of imprisonment in a prison specially fitted out for second-termers they were driven to the conclusion that it was better to take a chance on death in a struggle against their persecutors than to suffer the torture much longer.

The warden of Folsom Prison is a stupid bureaucrat who was given the job as a reward for his loyalty to the regular G. O. P. machine in the days of the Bull Moose revolt.

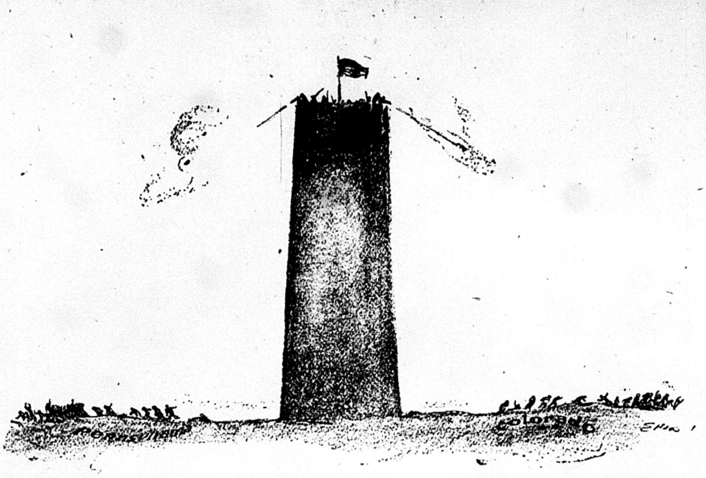
The prisons of the United States are a source of colossal graft. Bourgeois satellites of the political party in control of the federal and state prisons make huge profits supplying those institutions with food, clothing and other commodities. The food served to the unfortunate inmates is not fit for consumption as a rule and only those who are in a position to purchase food or have it sent in to them from the outside are able to survive. It is on the food allowance that the warden's biggest graft is found.

As long as the capitalist system exists the worker will be followed from the cradle to the grave by the greedy exploiters, out to grind profits out of his labor. And when his foot slips on the legal banana peels strewn in his path by the legal bloodhounds of the system and he lands in one of its prisons, he is poisoned with adulterated food and shot with up-to-date rifles if he protests.

The "mother of parliaments" is conducting herself in a most unseemly manner these days. Honorable members are calling each other ugly names and even right honorable members are losing their tempers. Not since the Irish nationalists of Parnell's time raised the devil in the house of commons has there been so much excitement in that venerable institution. The imperialist Britons were proud of the coolness with which they faced crises. Are they losing their nerve?

DIVIDED WE FALL

By Fred Ellis



The miners in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania as well as in Colorado are being shot down and starved with impunity by the bosses because they are disunited, disorganized and weak. They must unite in one powerful union for the entire coal industry under militant leadership if they would win better conditions and protect themselves against the bloody thugs of the bosses.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXX.

The Springs of Pessimism

ONE great service was rendered to American literature by George Cram Cook. He founded the Provincetown Theatre, and discovered Eugene O'Neill; a wild boy who had run away from home, and shipped as a sailor, and lived a vagabond life in various ports of the world. He happened to be in Provincetown "with a trunkful of plays," when the little group of radicals were trying to start a proletarian drama. So he got a hearing, which the commercial theatre of Broadway would not have given him in a thousand years. And so the commercial theatre of Broadway has been mocked.

If you think that my understanding of proletarian art is Socialist lectures disguised as novels and soap-box orations preached from a stage, then let me hasten to say that these early plays of O'Neil are part of what I want and have got. Here is a man who writes about the sea, from the point of view of the wage-slaves of the sea, with full knowledge, insight, and pity; yet so far as I can recall, there is not one word of direct propaganda, hardly even of indirect. Let a man show capitalism as it really is in any smallest corner—as O'Neil has done in "Bound East for Cardiff"—and the message of revolt rings from every sentence.

And then "The Emperor Jones"; the first O'Neil play to reach California, and so the first that I saw on the stage. A rigid Leninist would call that a reactionary play, because it suggests a permanent, hereditary inferiority of the black race. But it is a play so full of pity and terror, of truly magical entrance into the heart of savage humanity, that it operates to humble pride and break down barriers. I have put so much denunciation into this book, you may think me hard to please; so take note that I am ready to praise what I can, and not afraid to hail a masterpiece in my own day. "The Emperor Jones" is my idea of great drama and great poetry, a leap of the imagination and an enlargement of the possibilities of the theatre.

And then "The Hairy Ape," which my friend Floyd Dell hailed as definitely reactionary. For my part, I am glad of small favors; I note a short scene in a headquarters of the I. W. W., in which these men behave exactly as they would have done in reality. Am I correct in saying that it is the first and only time this has happened in the acted theatre of America? If O'Neil had chosen one of these rebel workers for his hero, I would have been still more pleased, but the theatre public would have waited some years to hear of it. As the author of "Singing Jailbirds," I do not speak at a guess!

Our great proletarian playwright has grown pessimistic, and is now groping in the fogs of metaphysics. I followed him for an uncomfortable evening in "The Great God Brown," and when he was through I didn't know what he was driving at, and neither did he—I know it, because he was indiscreet enough to write a long statement on the program, trying to tell me. My counter-statement will be briefer, and nobody will have any doubt what I mean.

Pessimism is mental disease. It is that wherever and under whatever circumstances it appears, in art and philosophy, as in everyday life. It means illness in the person who voices it, and in the society which produces that person. If it continues unchecked in an individual, it is a symptom of his moral breakdown; if it prevails in the literature, art, drama, politics, or philosophy of a nation, it means that nation is in course of decay.

All truly great art is optimistic. The individual artist is happy in his creative work, and in its reception by his public; the public is active and sound, occupied in mastering life and expanding the social forces. It is only when those forces exhaust themselves, that the art public enjoys contemplating moral impotence, and that the individual artist does not know whether life is worth living.

The fact that practically all great art is tragic does not in any way change the above thesis. I have named the three great classic dramas, the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus, the "Prometheus Unbound" of Shelley, and the "Samson Agonistes" of Milton. All three are tragic; but in each case the hero struggles in the cause of a new faith. And the same thing applies to "The Emperor Jones," and "The Hairy Ape"; their individual protagonists go down to defeat, but they struggle for light, and this impulse is communicated to us.

Capitalist art, when produced by artists of sincerity and intelligence, is pessimistic, because capitalism is dying; it has no morals, and can have none, being the negation of morality in social affairs. Proletarian art is optimistic, because it is only by hope that the workers can act, or dream of acting. Proletarian art has a morality of brotherhood and service, because it is only by these qualities that the masses can achieve their freedom.

And in order to avoid cheap sneers and misunderstandings, let me add that there is a capitalist art of false optimism, based upon the master-class desire to keep the workers in ignorance as to their conditions and prospects. To unmask this art is the first task of the social rebel, and I have tried to do my share of this service.

TEN YEARS AGO

THE PASSING OF THE PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW SOVIETS INTO THE HANDS OF THE BOLSHEVIKS.

ON the 31st of August the Petrograd Soviet adopted for the first time the Bolshevik resolution by a majority of 279 against 115, 51 refraining from voting. On the 4th of September a joint meeting of the Moscow Soviet carried the Bolshevik resolution for the first time. On September the ninth the Petrograd Soviet re-elected its presidium, and on September 23rd Trotsky was elected its President. The adoption of the Bolshevik resolution by the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets, the election of Nogin as President of the Petrograd Soviet—all these were events of extremely great significance. These events were all the more significant because they took place at the end of August and in the early part of September. Up to that time both the Petrograd and the Moscow Soviets were in the hands of the compromising Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, that is, during the early part of the revolution an overwhelming majority of the proletariat voted for the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries and thus gave them control over Soviet organizations.

The passing of the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets into the hands of the Bolsheviks signifies the end of a great process. From the very beginning of the revolution of 1917 the Party pursued the task of winning the majority of the proletariat over to its side. During the whole of 1917, notwithstanding the efforts of the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries to prevent such action, the overwhelming majority of the proletariat lined up with the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks first won over the lower organizations of the proletariat, such as factory committees, trade unions, district Soviets, etc. The higher organizations which had been captured by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries remained under their control for a longer period of time since it was more difficult to call new elections in these bodies. The passing of these organizations into the hands of the Bolsheviks signified that all solid ground was gone from under the feet of the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, and that all the lower organizations, from top to bottom, had already lined up with the Bolsheviks. This change meant that the proletariat as a whole was setting out to realize the fundamental task of the revolution, namely, the struggle for power, and that the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries had failed to hold the proletariat on the platform of the bourgeois revolution.

The passing of the Petrograd Soviet into the hands of the Bolsheviks meant that the enormous mass of the proletariat, numbering hundreds of thousands, was following the leadership of the Bolsheviks. The change which took place at the end of August and at the beginning of September not only signified that the huge mass of the proletariat became definitely lined up with the Bolsheviks and that the Bolsheviks were the leaders of the proletariat and expressors of its wishes and demands, but it also meant that at the end of August and the beginning of September, in answer to Kornilov's mutiny, i.e., in answer to the attempt of the bourgeoisie to seize power by armed force and to establish a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, proletarian organizations everywhere sided with the Bolsheviks. The fact that at the end of August and the beginning of September the Moscow and Petrograd Soviets for the first time carried by a majority a Bolshevik resolution shows not only that the process of uniting the proletariat under the leadership of the Bolsheviks was growing and reaching completion, but also that this process had definite, sharply expressed aims and aspirations. In answer to the attempts of the bourgeoisie to establish its dictatorship, the proletariat handed the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets over to the Bolsheviks, that is, the proletariat faced definitely and boldly the acute problem of power, and set before itself a very distinct goal. In answer to the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the proletariat advanced the aim of fighting for the establishment of its own dictatorship, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The following resolution was adopted by the Petrograd Soviet on the 31st of August and by the Moscow Soviet on the 6th of September

In the face of the counter-revolutionary traitorous mutiny of General Kornilov, prepared and supported by the Party and by certain groups whose representatives are members of the Provisional government, and headed by the Cadet Party, the Executive Committee deems it necessary to declare that from now on all hesitancy in the matter of establishing power must be definitely cast aside. We must remove from positions of power not only the Cadets, who are openly involved in this traitorous mutiny, but also the representatives of the bourgeoisie as a whole; we must change the entire policy of compromise and irresponsibility which is making possible the transformation of higher commanding organs from an apparatus of state power into a hotbed and a weapon of conspiracy against the revolution. We can no longer tolerate the existence of the special powers of the Provisional government and its irresponsibility. The only way out of this situation is the establishment of a resolute government of the revolutionary proletariat and peasantry. The activity of this new government is to be based on the following: the declaration of a democratic republic, the immediate abolition of private ownership of the landed estates, and the immediate transfer of this land, without any compensation, into the hands of peasants' committees.

Until the Constituent Assembly will issue its decisions, there must be proclaimed an immediate proposal of peace to all nations and the abolition of capital punishment and other repressive measures. The achievement of all the indicated demands will be made possible only by a complete break with the policy of compromise and reconciliation with the bourgeoisie and by a determined struggle for power on the part of the wide masses.

Red Rays

THE New York Times of last Thursday devoted two columns and a half to the forthcoming Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva and the greater part of the material published in this space dealt with the probable role that will be played by the Soviet Union at this conference. The imperialist powers that have been charging the U. S. S. R. with "imperialism" for the past few years are now worried out of their skins because the Russian delegates intend to talk "cold turkey" on the question of disarmament. The Soviet government is taking advantage of an excellent opportunity to smoke out the imperialist pole-cats who bleat about peace while they are feverishly arming for the next military holocaust.

• • •

THE Nation rejoices that Great Britain has decided to cancel the building of three 10,000-ton cruisers and to build instead, one of 8000 tons. This respectable organ sees in the change of plan a gesture towards peace. It is nothing of the sort. Because of the adequate supply of naval bases at the disposal of the British Empire, that government has not as much need for large war vessels with a wide cruising radius as the United States has, with the great distances between its bases. Liberals are easily gulled. But then they want to be. It is much more comfortable to be at peace with the world than at war.

• • •

UPTON SINCLAIR in the chapter of "Money Writes," published in yesterday's issue, tells us that Sinclair Lewis has promised him that he would write a labor novel. We hope he keeps his promise, because we believe that Lewis can do the job better than any other writer on the American market just now, provided he knows his workers as well as he knows his preachers and his real estate agents. It would be just like Lewis to take a job in a coal mine in order to get material for his book.

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SINCLAIR places certain restrictions on the author. It is true he does not insist that it be a propaganda novel, but the author of "Oil" will not whoop it up for a novel "which jeers at the protestant churches of America, because they put the prohibition laws on the statute books and are going to stick to the job until they get the laws enforced." It may be news to Sinclair that this same collection of superstition mongers that furnish the motive power to the Anti-Saloon League also gave guidance to the Ku Klux Klan and is hand and glove with the most reactionary elements in American life today.

• • •

SINCLAIR would also have the author of the labor novel "show the weaknesses of the radical movement, its miserable factional wrangling, its dogmatism and narrowness." Neither Upton Sinclair nor Sinclair Lewis is qualified for this task, even if it were a worthy one. Both are almost total losses in political judgement. They are excellent muckrakers, but their ideal political party would be one without head or tail.

• • •

THE factional wrangling in the labor movement that Sinclair objects to is the logical and inevitable result of the differences of opinion that prevail in the movement over the policies the workingclass movement should adopt in the struggle for better conditions and ultimate emancipation from capitalism. This struggle is wholesome as well as inevitable. The Communist movement, while seeking to bring about united action on the part of the widest possible labor front against the capitalists, insists that within its own ranks there is uniformity of opinion on questions of fundamental policies. The workingclass movement must know where it is going and how to get there, else it will wander in the political deserts until its bones bleach on the torrid sands.

• • •

THE principal struggle in the workingclass movement here, as well as elsewhere, is between the right wing which pulls towards the capitalist system and the left wing which is leading the workers in the struggle for the abolition of capitalism and organizing them so that they may be able to accomplish that purpose. Upton Sinclair wants to be at liberty, so that he can tilt at windmills like prohibition and wage war against individuals with polygamist tendencies instead of being shackled by the rules and regulations of a revolutionary organization, that would protect him from the lure of Messiahs like Wilson, who appear every once in a while with a personal message of salvation and a personal program to free the workers from every other tyranny but their own.

• • •

IT IS quite evident, that since one section of the labor movement, represented by the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. and the right wing socialists, stands for the present order of things, and another section represented by the Communists and their sympathizers stand for the abolition of capitalism, that there cannot be any "peace" in the labor movement and that which Sinclair calls "miserable wrangling" must continue.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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War Drums Throb in Europe on Eve of Geneva Meet

WILL ASK BURNS SPIES TO TELL OF JURY FIXING

75 Subpoenaed for Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The Burns detectives not cited for contempt of court for "spying upon, bribing and intimidating" the jury trying Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall, are subpoenaed to testify against their bosses. Practically all the sixteen Burns "operatves" who trailed the jury are summoned as witnesses. Included among them are McMullin, or "Long" who has already testified that Burns, his son, and Charles G. Ruddy, manager of the Washington Burns Defective agency office, had him forge an affidavit.

Bribery Is "Contempt."

Those charged with contempt of court for the orders to "spy upon, bribe and intimidate" the Fall-Sinclair oil graft trial jury are Wm. J. Burns himself; W. Sherman Burns, his son, Harry F. Sinclair, the oil millionaire on trial; Sinclair's two associates, H. M. Day and Sheldon Clark; and C. L. Veitsch, "pay-off" man for the Burns spies.

Among the witnesses are Ruddy, of the Burns agency, and ex-Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, whose part in the case is most mysterious, but who seems to know something about how McMullin came into it. Seventy-five in all are subpoenaed. The case is set for Dec. 5.

The grand jury is expected to return indictments against a considerable number of persons tomorrow or soon thereafter, for the fixing of the Teapot Dome jury.

ORDER GARVEY TO BE DEPORTED AT ONCE TO JAMAICA

Wife of Negro Leader Denounces Banishment

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Marcus Garvey, famous as organizer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, arrived here today preparatory to being deported to Jamaica, the place of his birth. He was ordered released from Atlanta Penitentiary last week where he had been serving a five-year term for violation of the U. S. postal laws in connection with his organization of the "Black Star" steamship line. The release papers stipulated that Garvey was to be deported to Jamaica at once.

Immigration authorities declared here that Garvey is being deported from the United States as an "undesirable alien." He has lived in this country for many years.

Thousands of demands for Garvey's release have been pouring into the White House continually during the four years of his imprisonment. Both the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he was the head and the American Negro Labor Congress have been making repeated requests that Garvey be unconditionally

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Cathedral Bouncers in Cleveland Snatch Books Away From Unemployed

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Nov. 27.—Some of the unemployed in Cleveland, in an efort to raise a little money to keep from starving, put a stand in front of Trinity Cathedral at Euclid and 22nd St., as they did in other parts of the city streets to sell the book written by Bishop William Montgomery Brown, "Christianism and Communism." The sign read: "This book sold by unemployed, buy it for 25c.

The book and sign were seized by the caretakers and ushers, when an effort to get them back was made, the stand was damaged and ten copies of the book were stolen. The police were called, and the men did not get the ten books back. It was found necessary to call an attorney to get the books, and failing—to start action civily or criminally against the caretaker and ushers of the cathedral.

Daily Worker Will Carry Full Story of Kidnapping Of A. K. Orr—By Himself

The DAILY WORKER has received the following wire from A. K. Orr, Colorado strike leader, the story of whose kidnapping and beating we carried Friday:

DENVER, Nov. 27.—I was released from Pueblo county jail Wednesday after being held 17 days without a charge against me. I was taken into the hills by state police who beat me about the face severely and fired two shots at me.

Accompanied by Attorney Henderson I saw Governor Adams today but he would not promise immediate action. I am a British subject and have requested the British ambassador to investigate. Details will follow by air mail.

VARE AND SMITH TO BLOCK WORK IN THE SENATE

Seat Buying Case Is Cause of Deadlock

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Congress assembles Nov. 5 to take up the discussion of the right of Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois to sit in the senate—these two men being charged by the Reed committee appointed last year to investigate the misuse of funds in senatorial elections and primary elections with practically buying enough votes to get themselves into power.

Strictly speaking the senate will decide, but since no legislation can take place without the senate, and since the senate can pass only the formal motions without settling or side-tracking the case of Vare and Smith, there is practical deadlock until some disposition is made.

Administration Weak.

The reason for the deadlock is that in the senate the Coolidge administration has so far discredited itself with the country that there is grave doubt as to whether it can muster a bare majority even with Vare and Smith seated, and it certainly cannot without them, unless somebody goes to the trouble and expense of buying over a few democrats.

The line-up in the senate is 46 republicans (without counting Vare and Smith), 46 democrats, and Shipstead, who was elected as a "Farmer-Labor" man, but who usually votes "progressive" republican.

The Procedure.

Smith and Vare have announced that they will try to take the oath of office and seat themselves in the senate on the first day. The expected

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Hundred Per Cent Strike of Hosiery Workers in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27 (FP).—Inspired by literature from the Philadelphia headquarters of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers the employes of the non-union Millay hosiery company joined the union. Stool pigeons told the manager and a "yellow dog" contract was drawn up for the workers to sign. The proposed contract pledged the workers to avoid the union. When the workers wouldn't sign the company locked them out.

Organizer Carl Holderman turned the lockout into a strike, with demands for union recognition and union wages. Conditions have been very bad. By working 70 to 74 hours a week, reports Holderman, the knitters used to average $40. In a union shop doing the same class of work the pay would be $60, up, for 48 hours. Fines were imposed in the Millay shop at the whim of the superintendent for coming late, going to the toilet often, and unavoidable breakages. As much at $1 and $2 was deducted for 30 seconds tardiness.

The Millay company is controlled by the powerful Berkshire interests in Reading, Pa., the leading open shop hosiery capitalists in the country. The Millay plant was established in Buffalo, 400 miles from other hosiery centers, in the hope of avoiding the union. With a 100 per cent strike Holderman expects victory.

Where Governor Adams' Troopers and Rockey Mountain Fuel Co. Guards Killed Six Pickets; the Columbine Mine, Near Denver

Lower picture shows three wounded strikers after the shooting, under arrest and guarded by one of the killers.

Colorado and Penna. Miners Struggle

COLORADO COAL DIGGERS KEEPING MINES TIED UP

Columbine Shuts Down; Relief Needed

By FRANK PALMER

DENVER, Nov. 27. — Federated press correspondent has just completed an automobile tour of nearly a thousand miles, making survey of actual situations in various coal fields affected by the strike and finds that real miners are standing solidly for the Jacksonville scale.

Columbine Super Quits.

In Northern Colorado, where the Columbine massacre took place Monday, not a pound of coal is being dug.

Ted Peart, superintendent of Columbine mine announced Thursday that the mine would open Monday, but he "resigned" Friday and the mine will remain closed during the strike.

The massacre made the men more determined and there is no possibility of breaking their ranks soon. Some two thousand men are involved here.

In Southern Colorado, where largest fields are, there are about half as many men working as before the strike, but they are not producing the coal because they are college boys, beet workers, etc., not knowing the business.

Most Effective Strike—Gunmen Everywhere.

Old miners say the south was never closed so tight in any strike so far experienced where coal miners were concerned.

Every camp is guarded by thugs with pistols, rifles and machine guns, but they can't dig coal with machine guns and miners stand pat for victory. The whole question of success here depends on relief which is seriously needed immediately.

About half the miners of the state, six thousand, work here normally. The Colorado Springs field was only called out in November 19th, and thirteen men working instead of Four hundred before the strike.

A few College boys went into the mines and made work so dangerous that three old miners quit Friday fearing a disaster.

Fremont County Shut Down.

Fremont County fields are closed with exception of one small mine. A larger mine was working fifty men until a week ago, when they produced thirty-five tons in one day, and the operators decided this was too expensive coal, little more than one-tenth of normal production.

The spirit here is second only to northern fields and men will stay out until there is just settlement.

Red Trade Union Heads Issue Appeal for Support Of Colorado Coal Strike

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 27.—The Executive Bureau of the Red Trade Union International today issued an appeal to workers of all countries expressing its solidarity with the Colorado miners and protesting against the bloody actions of the employers and the state authorities against the strikers.

UNION SQ. MEET RALLIES WORKERS TO COLO. STRIKE

As a result of a demonstration attended by thousands of men and women workers in Union Square Saturday afternoon, relief and support for the striking Colorado miners has been stimulated notably throughout the New York district, reports to The DAILY WORKER showed last night.

Protesting against the murder of six mine pickets in Colorado, 5,000 workers assembled in Union Square Saturday afternoon pledged to do their utmost to help bring the strike to a victorious conclusion.

The assembled workers were addressed by a score of speakers from three platforms. Speakers included representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, the International Labor Defense and other labor organizations. Many banners were displayed in the crowd with timely slogans calling attention to the murder of the six workers.

Minor Speaks.

"In Colorado," said Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, "the capitalist class is shooting down unarmed workers. They are facing not only special armed thugs of Rockefeller but also the uniformed state police."

Max Schachtman, editor of the Labor Defender monthly, organ of the International Labor Defense, described the massacre of miners and their wives and children at Ludlow, Colo., in 1914. He told how kerosene was poured over the miners' tents and then set on fire.

Display Mass Power.

Joe Rogers, of the I. W. W., called upon the workers to display their mass power.

William F. Dunne, associate editor of The DAILY WORKER, said, "The mist of mass murder that has been in the Colorado air for a month, ever since the strike was called, has fallen in a bloody rain.

COAL SITUATION IDEAL IS VIEW UNION ENEMIES

Morgan, Mellon, Coolidge, Fisher Satisfied

WASHINGTON.—Unless the United Mine Workers of America, backed by the American Federation of Labor, shall promptly secure the passage of a Senate resolution empowering a special committee to investigate the reasons and remedies for the present bituminous coal strike, the hope for investigation of the condtions in the coal fields will go glimming.

That is the view of men in Washington familiar with the political financial and commercial aspects of the situation after studying President Coolidge's refusal to summon the operators in special conference to settle the strike.

Big Combination to Crush Union.

What the union must show the country, these coal experts say, is that the unionized fields in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are being deliberately crushed out by a combination of financial and political powers that are interested in shifting the industrial empire in the United States to the low-wage region of the southern Appalachian coal fields.

John L. Lewis has charged that the Pennsylvania Railroad heads a con-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

"I Am in Politics Yet," Says Grafter Forbes, on Release

LEAVENWORTH Kansas, Nov. 27.—Col. Chas. R. Forbes, convicted of grafting on the injured soldiers in the great war, stepped out of the Federal penitentiary today, well ahead of his assigned date of release, hale and hearty and showing none of the ill effects of prison life which humbler inmates suffer.

It was evident from the Colonel's first remarks that he had an easy time, "congenial work" at surveying within the grounds, and the food the guards eat, hot prison fare.

"I haven't quit politics yet. I may be at the Republican National Convention," said Forbes.

He then launched into a defense of President Harding, calling him one of his best friends. Harding was chief executive at the time when Forbes swindled as head of the Veteran's bureau, and while the oil graft conspiracies were hatched.

POLES PLAN NEW ATTACK AGAINST LITHUANIA; SEE WORLD WAR DANGER

Bukharin Calls Pole Designs a Move Against Soviet Union; USSR Delegates Reach Geneva

KONIGSBERG, Germany, Nov. 27.—An unconfirmed report from Kovno stated that a revolt led by supporters of the emigre leader Colonel Pletskaitis and having the support of Poland had been attempted.

The report stated that proclamations had been posted about Kovno calling for a revolt against the Waldemaras government.

Colonel Pletskaitis has his headquarters at Vilna, which he has used as a center for a pro-Polish uprising in Lithuania. The sudden visit of Marshal Pilsudski to Vilna is regarded here as evidence that Poland is attempting to instigate a revolt in Lithuania as well as planning a military invasion if necessary.

TROTSKY GROUP FORMING PARTY, STALIN STATES

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—Joseph Stalin secretary of the All Union Communist Party, in a speech at the Moscow Provincial Conference of the Party declared that the Opposition had been completely wrong in its theses on the relations between the working class and the peasantry and that the Opposition's predictions of the inevitable failure of the revolution had been groundless.

The revolution had not failed, but the Opposition had, Stalin declared. In conclusion Stalin declared:

"The platform of the Opposition testifies to its complete separation from the Party, the working class and the proletarian revolution. It is the platform of intellectuals who have broken from Leninism and lost a perspective of the realities of life.

Must Dissolve Group.

"No wonder then that the Party and the working class have absolutely turned the Opposition away. It is impossible to remain in two parties at the same time; to adhere to the old Leninist Party and belong to the new Trotskyist Party. It is necessary to choose between the two parties.

"Either the Opposition must dissolve the Trotskyist party and frankly recognize their mistakes or they will not do so and suffer expulsion from the Party."

The meeting greeted Stalin's speech with loud applause.

Bratianu Declares Uprisings May Come; Hostile to U. S. S. R.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27.—Despite the political armistice that has been officially proclaimed by all parties until the burial of Jon Bratianu, much underhand political activity is taking place. It is expected that after Monday the politicians will make public their decisions in the matter of a coalition government and the interval is being utilized in ascertaining political line up. Especial attention is being paid to Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, who is understood to be sympathetic to the Carolists, and who may take a leading part in bringing Carol back to Rumania in the troubled times which are anticipated.

In a statement to the press correspondents, Vintila Bratianu the new Premier, declared that he is willing to form a coalition government with the parties represented according to their numerical strength. He will not, he asserted, permit the dissolution of Parliament maintaining that elections at this time, when the budget has not been ratified, would lead to uprisings in the country. While some strength has been lent to the coalition proposal by the acceptance of the former premier Averescu of a post in the Cabinet, its success is generally considered problematic.

That the Vintila Bratianu intends to continue his brother's hostile policy toward the Soviet Union was foreshadowed in his announced desire for closer relations between Poland and Rumania. He also refuses to entertain any question of the possibility of autonomy for the oppressed minorities allotted to Rumania as her share of World War booty.

Bukharin On Poland.

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—Poland, in preparing for military action against Lithuania, is threatening the peace of the world, Nicolai Bukharin declared at a meeting of the Moscow section of the All Union Communist Party yesterday.

The Polish activities are directed against the Soviet Union as well as against Lithuania, Bukharin declared. The absorption of Lithuania by Poland, he continued, would enlarge the Polish base of military operations for an attack against the Soviet Union and would expose Moscow to an attack.

The attention of workers thruout the world should be centered on the Polish question, which carries the most acute threat of world war, he said.

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Lithuania Protests.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Declaring that her independence was being threatneed by Poland, Lithuania has addressed an appeal to the League of Nations, according to a report from Kovno.

Premier Waldemaras of Lithuania in a personal note to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general of the league, declared that Lithuanian emigres were being armed by Poland, which was forming military organizations for the overthrow of his government, according to the Kovno reports.

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BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The German government announced last night that it will maintain an attitude of the "strictest neutrality" in the Polish-Lithuanian controversy.

Altho the government makes no secret of its belief in Polish designs against Lithuania, its attitude is to a large extent determined by the German industrialists who complain that a protest to Poland would hurt the recently renewed trade negotiations with Warsaw.

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USSR Delegates Arrive.

GENEVA, Nov. 27.—The Soviet Union delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, headed by Maxim Litvinoff, arrived here yesterday. Litvinoff refused to make any statement before the meeting of the conference Wednesday.

Besides Litvinoff the Soviet delegation will include Anatole Lunacharsky, commissar of education; Theodore Ougaroff, member of the Central Executive Committee; General Simeon Pougatcheff, vice-chief of the general staff of the army, and Admiral Behrens, formerly naval attache in London.

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Jugoslavs Ratify Pact.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 27.—The Franco-Jugoslav treaty of "friendship" was signed yesterday by King Alexander.

Feeling here against Italy has been considerably intensified by the Italian-Albanian treaty, which is regarded as a move on the part of Italian imperialism to complete the process of absorbing Albania as a foothold by military operations against Jugoslavia. The Italian-Albanian treaty is also regarded as a threatening answer to the Franco-Jugoslav treaty.

Italian encroachments in Dalmatia have been bitterly protested in the Belgrade press.

ASHAMED OF EXPULSIONS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Officials of Otterbein University which is located at Westerville, home of the Anti-Saloon League of America, admitted that they were forced to adopt disciplinary measures against ten students who got drunk after the Otterbein-Heidelberg game, and added, "We are ashamed of it."

ON STARVATION IN SOLITARY TO STOP REVELATION

Bread and Water Until He Promises Silence

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Nov. 27.—Furious at D. C. Stephenson because the former head of the Klan in Indiana put Senator Robinson to much embarrassment by issuing a statement that the Senator was bribed by gifts of jewelry from Stephenson, the warden of the Indiana state penitentiary here has placed Stephenson in solitary confinement on bread and water.

Senator Robinson was forced by Stephenson's evidence to admit that he was given a pin by the K. K. K. leader at the time Stephenson was the undisputed boss of Indiana Republican politics, and that his wife was given also a valuable pearl necklace.

Gives Evidence.

This adds one more to the revelations by which Stephenson from his prison cell seeks to revenge himself on his former lieutenants who prevent his pardon after conviction of the murder of a girl.

Stephenson recently gave out a number of letters and receipted bills which materially aided in convicting Mayor Duvall of Indianapolis of corrupt practices, and removing him from office.

Governor Jackson of Indiana will soon go on trial, and will face the evidence of Stephenson. Meanwhile Senator Robinson is getting undesirable publicity, and heavy pressure is being brought to bear on Stephenson by the warden here, a Jackson man, to shut him up.

"Stephenson is living on bread and water," said a person in authority. "When he promises to keep quiet about his matters while in prison he will be given the same privileges that other prisoners have."

It was learned from the prison authorities that Stephenson was not permitted to partake of the Thanksgiving Day dinner served to the rule-abiding prisoners.

Collection Boxes for Relief of Colorado Strikers in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Solidarity was the keynote of the mass meeting in California Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22nd, held on behalf of the striking Colorado miners under auspices of the recently organized Colorado Miners' Defense and Relief Conference of San Francisco, including representatives from trade unions, I. W. W., International Labor Defense and other workers' organizations.

J. P. Thompson, old time wobbly, was the principal speaker at the mass meeting. He drew a vivid word picture of the background of the Colorado strike and paid a glowing tribute to the militancy of these miners who have challenged the power of Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its company union.

Workers Party Speaker.

Jack MacDonald, of the San Francisco Labor College, George Speed, wobbly, and E. Levin, District Organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party treated various phases of the strike. Edgar Owens, secretary of International Labor Defense made the appeal for financial support for the strikers and the audience responded by contributing more than $250.00 in the collection.

Anita Whitney, recently pardoned by Governor Young for violation of the California Criminal Syndicalism law presided.

Collection Boxes.

The Colorado Miners' Defense and Relief Conference has placed boxes for the collection of clothing in many of the workers' meeting halls and has instituted an energetic campaign with contribution lists to gather finances to assist the strikers while they are engaged in their great struggle against the vested interests of Colorado. A committee of women has been organized for the repair of the clothes so that they will be immediately available when they arrive in the strike district. Clothes may be sent to 1212 Market Street as the central clearing house.

COOLIDGE SORE ON COMMERCE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 27.—Because the committee on taxation, appointed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, proposed tax cuts amounting to $400,000,000, and because the Chamber membership then ratified this scheme by a referendum vote of 91 per cent in the affirmative, President Coolidge got very sore at that body. The press conference on Nov. 25, heard all about his wrath at this extravagant proposal, which is a challenge to the wisdom of Secretary Mellon.

Mellon Fights Hoover.

The Chamber is a pet of Herbert Hoover. As the coming of the presidential outburst followed a cabinet meeting, it seemed to indicate that the break between Mellon and Hoover had become an open one, to be reflected by Mellon's backing an anti-Hoover candidate as successor to Coolidge.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

COLORADO STATE MILITIA ARMORED TANK

Colorado militia officer supervising the unloading of a steel tank, equipped with machine guns, in the northern coal fields. This is more suitable for killing miners than even the automatics with which the state troopers and Columbine guards slew six pickets a few days ago.

Striking Miners, Jobless Workers Give to Prisoners

The Hungarian Section of the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New York City, publishes a few replies, of workers to its appeal for the Christmas Fund for class war prisoners.

One of them is dated "Caledonia Mines, B. C." and reads:

"The miners here, 28 of them, collected $8 for our imprisoned brothers. We hope that you will receive a generous sum for the brave ones in prison. Yours for solidarity. JO"

It is just a short time since the first letters calling for a special Christmas Fund for the benefit of the class war prisoners and their dependents went to mail and already, judging by the replies received at the International Labor Defense Headquarters from various parts of the country, workers and sympathizers of the cause of labor are rallying to the assistance of the victims of class justice.

Short Letters Speak Volumes.

Each letter bears the crystalization of an individual's life drama, a precious piece of mosaic from the body of the composite tragedy of a social class: each contains a suppressed curse, grim determination and unmitigated expression of hopeful enthusiasm for the cause of labor. No long letters, just a few unchosen words stimulated by the idea of solidarity. Solidarity is the one word that shines forth through the maze of proletarian letters. And indeed it is solidarity in its most valuable form, because in all cases it involves material sacrifice ,while in many to an extent that it "hurts."

The Poor Contribute.

Striking miners, unemployed, small tenant farmers, workers of all industries and sections of the country, even across the border in Canada, some of whom have obligations exceeding their pay envelopes, all forgot their worries for just a moment and, digging heavily into their pockets, mailed their dollars to their fellow workers who suffer for having had the courage to stand up and fight. All of them feel that they are bound together with those suffering in the prisons, by their common interest and common thoughts of rebellion.

Just a few of these letters picked out at random will bear out the above contention.

From Coal Strike Area.

A striking miner from Neffs, Ohio, writes: "Enclosed $2.70 for our brother prisoners and their families. I think I could have done better if it was not for the strike, which we are carrying on for the last 8 months. With best wishes and solidarity.—S. H."

From W. Va., comes the following: "Enclosed $3.00 for the children of political prisoners. I wish you good luck in your campaign.—M. A. A."

A Wellsburg, W. Va., miner says: "Here is $3.00, more if I can see my way clear.—K. U."

Martins Ferry, Ohio, miner remarks, in sending in his donation, "I will help as long as I can."

Unemployed.

J. W. of Buffalo says: "Here is my donation. Would like to do more. I have been out of work for six months, since the Ford Motors shut down.

M. J. of Chicago comments: "I am sending you $3.00. The coupons sold like hot cakes. Send more."

N. S. of New York writes: "Here is $5.00 which I have collected. Send me another book."

Far West.

The Pacific coast, as well as middle and northwest are well represented among the supporters of the class war prisoners.

A worker from Burnett, Wash., observes: "I am sending you $3.00 to help fight the frame-up system. I am sorry I cannot do more because my father is crippled and I have six children to support.—P. H."

A. J. of Chicago writes: "Am sending you $6.00 for class war prisoners. Hope you will receive goodwill and cooperation of all in your Christmas drive."

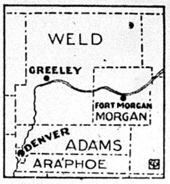
A sheriff from Montana expresses his hope for the early release of the class war prisoners and sends his check.

From So. Superior, Wyo., comes the following: "I'll sell all the coupons. Here is my $3.00."

A Minneapolis worker says: "Received two books, could not sell them yet, but here is $6."

To give just a glimpse of the generous response the above letters may suffice. Yet there are many others. Letters from the southern cotton fields and mill-towns, from the faraway parts of Canadian provinces, fraternal and social organizations, local and national of many languages, independent and A. F. L. unions are all rushing in their donations. There are others, the liberals and those in the professional lines, artists, doctors, lawyers, and professors who are equally generous in giving support to the victims of class struggle.

Weld County, Colorado; Scene of Murders



In Weld county, near Greeley, is the Columbine mine, before which six strikers were killed outright by mine guards and state troopers and dozens wounded. This is a map of part of the "Northern Coal Field" of Colorado. Denver is the state capital.

Coal Situation Is Ideal, Say Enemies

(Continued from Page One)

spiracy, which includes the New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio, to arbitrarily depress the price of soft coal, and thereby break down wages and destroy the United Mine Workers.

Atterbury in Lead.

President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the Morgan banking group which dominates many of the big industries including bituminous coal and anthracite, directs this campaign to crush unionism in the mines. Atterbury is so bitterly anti-labor that he even attacked the conservative Herbert Hoover, in a conference at the White House some years ago at which President Harding asked the railroad executives to settle the rail shop strike.

Since that time Atterbury has resisted all attempts of the shopmen to escape from his company union, and he has led every attempt to wipe out other unions in Pennsylvania that came in contact with the railroad industry.

The Pennsylvania now has heavy investments in the southern coal territory, and is carrying a large volume of traffic from that region. Morgan & Co. can count upon the support of Daniel Willard of the B. & O.

The Pirate Crew.

Political conditions are now just what Atterbury and the Morgans desire. Mellon's man Fisher is governor of Pennsylvania. Fisher was formerly counsel for the New York Central. He will not be shocked by any excesses which may be committed by the coal and iron police against the strikers. Mellon is in Washington, representing in the cabinet the viewpoint of Pittsburgh Coal and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Secretary of Labor Davis is a Pittsburgh banker, and knows when to keep still. And President Coolidge has a cousin, Bill Coolidge, who is autocrat of the machine-gun-ruled county of Logan, West Virginia, stronghold of non-union coal mining.

What Report Could Cover.

If the United Mine Workers are to get results, they will do so by lining up in an immediate demand that a Senate special committee visit the strike zone in Pennsylvania and report upon the suffering there. Such a committee, if secured, could cover the intrigues of Atterbury and the Morgans to ruin hundreds of thousands of families in the unionized coal fields by an "inevitable economic" shift of the industry from north to south, from union to non-union standards.

Workers' School of Detroit Gives Much Useful Instruction

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—A workers' School is being opened in Detroit. Such an institution, new in this city, will prove a great boon to the labor movement.

"Conditions this winter are going to be very hard in Detroit. The auto industry is one of those hit the hardest by unemployment. Wage cuts and speed up are the order of the day. To meet these worsened conditions the workers have got to gird up their loins and plunge into the fight. The Workers' School, which will supply them the guidance they need, will play a real part in the coming struggles.

English Courses.

"Two English courses will be given, one elementary, designed chiefly for the foreign-born, and giving the first knowledge of English, the other more advanced, for those who already know the language fairly well. Workers' 'English will be taught, not dollar patriots.' There will be a course also in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle, which will be an introduction to political science."

"Elements of Political Education" will be a more advanced course, continuing the study of the works of Marx, of Lenin, of Bucharin and others.

"Workers in American History" is a course giving the background, which so many of us workers lack, of the past struggles of America, showing the development of the huge capitalist combines which distinguish American industry today; the growth of the trade unions, the development of the state, and the historic battles of the workers.

Trade union problems will deal in detail with such questions as the organization of the unorganized, strike strategy, and the Left Wing movement in the trade unions.

There will be also a course in Workers' Correspondence and Shop Papers, the aim of which will be to train workers to write for the labor press and for the newspapers published in their shops.

One other course will be given, Party Organization, which outlines the principles and tactics of the American Communist Party.

Special Arrangements.

Workers belonging to clubs are to take note that English teachers will be furnished upon request to organizations, a special rate being given.

The fee for all courses will be two dollars, one dollar payable upon registration, the other within three weeks. Registration must be made personally at the headquarters of the school, 1967 Grand River Ave. Courses will start the first week of December. Classes will be given on Mondays, with the exception of English for which the evenings will be arranged to suit the pupils' convenience. Classes will be held at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St.

Anti-Saloon League Not Able End Drunkenness In School It Controls

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 27—Dr. W. C. Clippinger, president of the Otterbein University, here, run by the United Brethren Church, and home of the Anti-Saloon League, himself a big man in the league, confessed shamefacedly today that he and the league, which dictates which mixes heavily in national politics, had not been able to prevent a section of the student body from getting drunk and conducting themselves in an uproarious and disorderly manner recently. It is suspected that drinking had something to do with the action of other students in the same university recently, when they went on a rampage and burned the grandstands.

The perfect alibi is offered by Dr. Howard H. Russell, the founder of the Anti-Saloon League, who says: "Otterbein is one of the best little colleges in the country and the rumpus may have been caused by students who got the drinking habit somewhere else."

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Radio Conference Ends With Hoover Grasping Control

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Secretary Hoover has everything lined up for the final signing at the Radio World Conference which has been in session for seven weeks.

Although these wireless conventions which are held at ten year intervals were originally initiated by Russia in 1912, Soviet delegates were refused admission to this one.

Hoover, who will be the next head of the U. S. Radio Commission made a strong drive to establish private ownership of radio broadcasting in preference to government control, and finally succeeded in getting the delegates to agree that their respective governments would not interfere with private radio control.

Hoover's Ether Imperialism.

The conference agreed upon universal wireless signals, coordination of wave lengths to avoid conflict in the air, responsibilities of governments regarding the secrecy of messages, and provided for compulsary arbitration of international wireless disputes.

Hoover who was interested in gaining a monopoly for U. S. radio broadcasters in Cuba and Mexico, did his utmost to crowd out the other American countries by usurping the best wave lengths for the United States.

Many new provisions which were—added to the 1912 London convention report to take care of aircraft communications, were copied largely from ship traffic regulations. Radio beacon, radio compass and weather bulletin services have been regulated.

give

us your helping hand

THE DAILY WORKER is fighting day after day . . . . never stopping. The DAILY WORKER can continue its battles for the Labor Movement, but financial difficulties prevent The DAILY WORKER from becoming a greater newspaper—of greater usefulness to fighting Labor. We do not want to conduct financial campaigns. We need the space to fight the boss . . . to give our readers news—information about the Labor movement—and other good features. We ask only this much from every reader: Pledge yourself to give only as much as you can and won't miss—every week. You won't miss it and The DAILY WORKER can live on it!

This Way—

Pledge Your Support Today!

MY PLEDGE

to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

Fill out the following blank and mail it to

THE DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Enclosed $...... I pledge

I will send you $..........

every week.

Name ....

Street ....

City ....

State ....

MARCUS GARVEY

Order Garvey To Be Deported At Once

(Continued from Page One)

freed, and not deported. His imprisonment has been characterized by these organizations as an act of hatred by the U. S. against the Negro people.

* * *

Garvey's Wife Denounces Deportation

Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey, wife of Marcus Garvey, yesterday bitterly denounced the efforts of the U. S. government officials to "chase him out of the country without permitting him to see his lawyers or his intimate friends."

Mrs. Garvey said that she had just received a telegram from her husband stating that he has been taken to New Orleans, where he will be placed aboard a steamship sailing to Jamaica.

Says D. of J. Spying.

"It is a dirty shame the way Marcus Garvey has been treated right along by the government," his wife told a representative of The DAILY WORKER. "When originally taken to Atlanta he was told that he could be visited by his lawyer and friends." This right, however, was later countermanded by U. S. authorities who telephoned to the prison ordering that Garvey be not permitted to see his wife or friends or lawyers, she declared.

Interrupted several times during the 'phone conversation with The DAILY WORKER reporter, Mrs. Garvey offered the explanation that the telephone was being "tapped" by agents of the Department of Justice. Later on when asked whether she would join her husband in Jamaica, where he has been ordered deported, Mrs. Garvey explained her unwillingness to answer the question on the telephone by calling attention to the fact that the wire seemed to be tapped.

Ass'n. to Continue.

Asked if the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which Garvey has been the head would continue, Mrs. Garvey declared that "it has continued all the time that my husband has been in prison, and will continue."

Says Garvey Still Leads.

Regarding the leadership of the association, Mrs. Garvey denied that a new chief was to be chosen. "Marcus Garvey has been and will continue to be head of the association," she declared, "wether he is in heaven or in hell."

Since February 8, 1923, confined under a five-year sentence in the U. S. penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., where he was sent after a trial bearing all the marks of a "frame-up." He received the sharpest treatment from the court and little or no chance to defend himself. He was convicted of "using the mails to defraud." Last week Garvey's "release" was ordered, but only on one condition that he be deported from the United States where he has made his home for many years.

Pablo Manlapit, Exiled Hawaiian Labor Leader, Speaks in Los Angeles

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24. (By Mail).—Pablo Manlapit, exiled labor leader from the Hawaiian Islands spoke last night at a banquet given in honor of Sam Globerman, agent of the Jewish Communist daily, The Freiheit, who will leave for Chicago very soon. Globerman was presented with a silver loving cup and a fountain pen by the Los Angeles comrades in appreciation for his faithful work. Globerman will continue as Freiheit agent in Chicago.

Greater Speedup in Troy Collar Factories

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 27 (FP).—Following a preliminary union organization campaign Cluett Peabody & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers, with 4,800 employes, reduced labor hours from 50½ to 48 per week.

Company announcements say wages will not be cut though piece workers will be expected to speed faster.

Taft Ridiculed for Theory by Which He Seeks Remus' Death

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27.— So badly damaged is the theory by which Charles P. Taft, II, son of the ex-President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is trying to railroad George Remus to death, that the trial judge himself was moved to remark upon it, from the bench yesterday.

Taft is special prosecutor in the trial of Remus for the murder of his wife, who he says drove him temporarily insane by conspiring with prohibition agent Dodge to keep him in jail and swindle him out of millions of bootlegging profits.

Taft's Vision.

Taft's theory that Remus' bootleg ring sent him to kill Imogene, his wife, and carried him out of the park in a special car provided for the purpose, as part of a general conspiracy to silence the woman.

An automobile salesman named Hulverson testified yesterday that it was he, coming upon Remus by chance, who took him up in a car and to the railroad station.

"Dissipated by Evidence."

During an argument in which the judge implied he might have to strike from the record all remarks of Taft about the Remus "conspiracy," he said to Mr. Taft: "A good deal of your theory of the case has been dissipated by the evidence."

It is the opinion of the observers at the trial that powerful influences are at work to dispose of Remus quickly, before he can tell too many of the secrets of the prohibition service graft through which he enriched himself while "King of the Bootleggers."

Duke's Money Starts Methodist Faction On Question of Tobacco

ASHVILLE, N. C., Nov. 27.—The Methodist Church South, is having a hard internal battle over a question of finance versus asceticism.

The Western Conference of the church, which is strictly reactionary and fundamentalist, passed a resolution forbidding the use of tobacco to its ministry. The Eastern bishops, represented by E. D. Mouzon, object. They are in favor of anything that takes the joy out of life, but there is money in tobacco, and the Methodists of Carolina as raise it for a living. Also Duke University, itself a fundamentalist institution, is supported by the donations of the big tobacco kings, the Duke family, of "Duke's Mixture."

Bishop Mouzon, at the Ashville conference recently, stated that the decision of the western conference "should not have too much attention paid to it." He preferred to center attack on companionate marriage.

400 Syrian Workers on Hunger Strike Against French Jail Brutality

BIREOUT, Syria, Nov. 27.—Four hundred Syrian political prisoners in the jails here have gone on hunger strike, against the unbearable conditions of their captivity.

The prisoners whose sole offense is that they dared to repudiate the oppression of French imperialism, are lodged in foul, tiny cells and submitted to the most brutal treatment. Thousands of Palestine workers are demanding the liberation of their Syrian comrades.

Vare and Smith Case Will Upset Senate

(Continued from Page One)

procedure is that they will be held up by a motion to have them "stand aside" until the other senators take the oath, then a motion will refer their case to some committee. There will be a fight, but however Shipstead votes, it will probably carry because some "progressive republicans" will very likely vote in favor of it.

The real battle over Vare and Smith will then develop after the president's message is read, Tuesday, and after congress has passed the emergency appropriations bill, held up by the filibuster over Vare and Smith during the last days of the preceding congress.

Stomach Troubles Vanish

Many thousands of people after long suffering found permanent relief from their digestive troubles through the use of the famous, pleasant "System Cleanser" Herbal Compound. If you suffer with chronic indigestion, gas, dizziness, sleeplessness, headaches, nervousness, congested bowels, and other ailments caused by a disordered stomach.

DON'T LET IT GO ANY FURTHER

A clogged digestive system leads to more serious ailments. No matter what else you have tried, you owe it to yourself to try this marvelous Digestive Herb.

"SYSTEM CLEANSER" will overcome the most stubborn resistance of indigestion. The lining of the digestive tract will be freed from mucus, restoring normal action of the secretory glands. Relief begins AT ONCE.

½ Lb.—2-400 portions—for $1.50 sent free of any other charge on receipt of amount.—No C O D's.

Bath additions for every trouble.

BESSEMER CHEM. CO.
NATURAL REMEDIES
Dept. D. 101 Beekman Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondent

AMERICAN LABOR DELEGATES VISIT BAKU OIL FIELDS

Rank and File Visitors Greeted at Meetings

By CARL HAESSLER

(Special Cable to Federated Press.)

BAKU, Russia, Nov. 27 (FP).—British, Irish and American rank-and-file worker delegations observed Russia's industrial advance firsthand at Baku. The labor groups inspected the latest oil drilling and refining methods, the enormous steam power plant, hundreds of model homes for workers, modern trolleys and spacious worker clubs.

The foreign worker delegations visited the graves of the 26 commissars executed by the British invaders nine years ago. These executions, with the great destruction of property and other efforts of British and other powers to overthrow the Russian workers' government implanted an undying hatred of imperialism among the soviet supporters.

Address Meetings.

Four crowded meetings of workers were addressed in the evening by the visiting labor groups. The foreign speakers pledged assistance to Russia if England starts war on the Soviet government. The British, Irish and American speakers voiced their regret that there is no worker republic at home in each of their native lands.

Local speakers urged the delegates not to imitate A. D. Purcell's fiery words here and inactivity at home. Purcell, former president of the British Trades Union Congress and president of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions, promised great efforts for furthering Anglo-Russian union delegation. He did establish an Anglo-Russian Unity Committee of unionists and a paper Trade Union Unity, devoted to bringing unity between Russian unions and those of other countries. Of late Purcell has been less active and at critical moments has not lived up to the Russian workers' expectations.

Refer to Sacco, Vanzetti.

Many references were made by local speakers to Sacco and Vanzetti, murdered in Massachusetts by American capitalism. The Russians asked the American worker visitors how the home labor movement could permit the executions after seven years!

A grand trade union banquet was given at night for the visiting worker delegates.

Kellogg Shows No Hurry About Slave Trade Convention

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (FP).—Nearly six months ago the State Department received from Geneva the official copy of the international convention for suppression of the slave trade, which was signed by representatives of 22 nations at the seat of the League of Nations on Sept. 25, 1926.

Up to date, the proposed general treaty remains in the hands of subordinates of Secretary Kellogg.

How far it is, still, from consideration at the hands of the head of the department is now disclosed. Nor is the department ready to say whether it will be submitted to the senate this winter for ratification. The most that can be learned is that no definite stand has been taken against it by any of the minor officials who have looked at the text.

Many Budapest Workers Earn Less Than $29 Per Month, Statistics Show

BUDAPEST, Nov. 27. — More than one-third of the half million wage-earners in Budapest get less than $29 a month, according to authentic statistics recently made public.

Less than $18 a month is earned by one-quarter of the 150,000 female employes, while a second fourth averages less than $25 a month.

Liberals Take Town In Nicaragua; More U.S. Marines Rushed

MANAGUA, Nov. 27.—Ciudad Antigua, a large town near the border of Honduras, has been seized by the cavalry of General Sandino. Sandino is the Liberal general who refused to accept the disarmament which the United States forced upon the bulk of the Liberal army after their victories against the Conservatives whose leader, Adolpho Diaz, is a protege of the American interests.

* * *

More Marines Arrive.

NICARAGUA, Nov. 27.—The United States transport Argonne is reported to have reached Corinto with 160 marines on board. The arrival of the fresh troops is considered significant in the light of the coming elections.

U. S. Interference.

SAN JUAN, del Sur., Nov. 27.—General Emiliano Chamorro, former president of Nicaragua has returned to this country.

Starving Youth in Jail for Attack on Socialist Mayor

VIENNA, Nov. 27. An attempt against the life of Herr Karl Seitz, Mayor of Vienna, and bloody suppresser of the July Revolt, was made yesterday by Richard Strebinger, 23 years old, who for months has been out of work in the strong-hold of social democracy. Strebinger who lost his last job months ago in Saltzburg where he had been working as a super, was living with his brother, also jobless, in a cellar in Vienna.

Maddened by hunger, after scores of vain efforts to get jobs thru the municipal bureaus, Strebinger attempted to see the mayor in the town hall and was refused admittance. It is thought that he then determined to make the attack.

While the hunger-razed Strebinger was thrown by the police into his cell, the mayor was attending a performance of Lonsdale's "Are'nt We All," at the Burg Theatre.

IMPERIALISTIC LABOR.

Bertrand Russell, English man of letters, philosopher and lecturer, said at the Civic Club yesterday that there would be a change in tone but no fundamental change in the foreign policy of Great Britain with the Labor Party in office again. There would be a change in tone especially towards Russia, he said, but no fundamental difference between the Labor government and the present Tory rulers in the shaping of England's imperialist policy.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)
Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City **State**
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

JOBLESS MINERS MARCH TO LONDON.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation with a number of the jobless Welsh miners who marched almost two hundred miles to London to call Parliament's attention to the destitution in the coal fields.

Premier Baldwin categorically refused to see Cook or hear the miners' statement.

Sweeping Victories Over Chang Tso-lin Claimed by Nanking

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.—A statement issued by the Nanking Military Council claims that Nanking troops cooperating with General Feng Yu-hsiang in the northwest have completely driven out the troops of General Chang Tsung-chang and Chang Tso-lin from the provinces of Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu.

The statement claims that General Chang Tsung-chang was wounded and is now in a hospital at Tsinan-fu.

With practically all of the military elements in hiding or executed by the reactionaries, a so-called Kuomintang meeting will be held Saturday. The object of the meeting is the consolidation of the various right wing groupings.

Chiang Kai-shek is back in Nanking is said to be active in the move to unite the Canton and Nanking "governments."

Hearst Story of Bribery By Calles of Octavio Is Branded as Fictitious

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—Stories in the Hearst newspapers implying that Rodrigo Octavio of Brazil, former chairman of the Mexican-American special claims commission, dealing with claims of the United States for the lives of Americans killed by Pancho Villa's bandit forces, received $100,000 from President Calles as a bribe to obtain a favorable decision for Mexico, was branded as baseless by the acting secretary of foreign affairs here.

Many Members Resign From Rivera Assembly

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Spanish Assembly has proven such a farce that many of its members, none of whom may be described as radical or liberal, have already resigned, it was learned from Madrid dispatches.

The Rivera dictatorship has decreed that any action which the assembly may take has neither legal nor legislative value.

DEFEND SOVIET UNION, RANK AND FILE DELEGATES URGE IN PRELIMINARY REPORT

By FRED T. DOUGLAS.

Below is a brief summary of the impressions of an American delegation which arrived here October 28. After visiting several factories, schools and other workers' institutions their sentiments were unanimously favorable. A short report of the delegates' findings follows:

Nothing has made a more profound impression on the visiting delegations of foreign workers than the spirit and enthusiasm of the workers in the Soviet Union. It is not the temporary enthusiasm of workers in other countries, such as is displayed when the boss gives a banquet or a bonus, but it is a type of enthusiasm which can only develop when the workers actually own and participate in the management of industry. This spirit is not confined to industry alone, for in the State Industrial Training Schools, the Red Army Schools (every army barracks is a school), Workers' Literary and Dramatic Clubs and Trade Union Centers the same desire for more knowledge and greater efficiency was always in evidence.

Visit Rest Rooms.

It is the aim of the Soviet Union to not only increase the workers' productivity but to raise the cultural and physical level of the worker at the same time. Thus we found in the factories, rest rooms, dining halls, well equipped libraries, class rooms for courses in political science and economics, musical and dramatic clubs and shop newspapers which are conducted entirely by the workers. Due to this system the intelligence of the worker is much higher than in capitalist countries.

Everywhere the visiting delegates were met with questions which clearly indicated the Rusian workers' interest in problems of the world working-class. They smiled when told by the American visitors that workers in the United States do not receive free medical attention, drugs, rent, theatre tickets, etc., as is the case in the Soviet Union, and they seemed puzzled when told how the A. F. of L. is advocating policies of class-collaboration and asked why the American workers did not follow a more revolutionary course.

See Red Army.

The workers of the Soviet Union are extremely proud of the achievements of the 1917 revolution and declare that conditions have so greatly improved, and continue to improve, since the workers took control that they would gladly shed their last drop of blood in defence of the Soviet Union. This loyalty and determination is not confined to Communist workers, who are in the minority, but is expressed by the broad mass of the workers some of whom have lived under three regimes, that comprise the solid basis upon which Socialism is being builded.

The structure of the Red Army was also a revelation to the foreign delegates who were given an opportunity to spend several days in Red Army training schools. As the defenders of the Revolution, the Red Army soldiers are held in high esteem in the First Workers' Republic, and only peasants and workers are permitted to attend Red Army schools. In these schools a relatively small percentage of time is devoted to military science, the greater part of the education being along literary and political-economic lines. Hence the soldier is educated to know why and for what he is fighting, should war occur.

An interesting sight to the Americans was that of a company of soldiers marching in perfect formation from their study rooms to the dormitories with their hands full of books. No stiff-necked officer lead these robust youths, who sang lustily as they swung along. No class distinctions exist in the army and an air of freedom and comradeship prevails between the soldiers and their commanders.

Defend the U. S. S. R.

One cannot help but praise the achievements of the Soviet Union in ten short years of existence, nor can one fail to be impressed with the new spirit which is everywhere to be found. This by no means implies that conditions in Soviet Russia are perfect, but the foundation has been laid and much has been accomplished toward the building of the first workers' and peasants' democracy that the world has ever known.

Through the visiting delegations of toilers of many lands the workers of Soviet Russia appeal to the world proletariat to rally their forces against the growing danger of an imperialist attack and urge a persistent campaign with the slogan of, "HANDS OFF THE SOVIET UNION!"

Jugoslav Workers Kept In Cells Full of Water

BELGRADE, Nov. 27. — The militants, Vujovich, Kusovach and others have begun a hunger strike following their rearrest here.

The cells in which the workers were thrown lay nearly a foot and a half under water, and the prisoners who had no blankets, were compelled to wrap pieces of paper around them in an effort to shield themselves from the cold. Vujovich is already so weakened from hunger that his condition is considered critical.

Bonzano, Former Vatican Delegate To America Dies

ROME, Nov. 27.—Cardinal Bonzano, apostolic delegate to the United States from 1912 to 1922, died about 8:20 this morning, following an operation for stomach disease a week ago.

For the past few days the cardinal has received almost every form of benediction and absolution from the high officials of the vatican. The pope visited him an hour before death and the vatican reported that the dying cardinal was "comforted with a special benediction."

* * *

American War Activities.

Bonzano was apostolic delegate to the United States during the world war and hence was in a difficult position, having to trim his interpretation of the will of his god to the changing political winds of those stormy times. At first, when the vatican was supporting the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which was one of the central powers, Bonzano defended that policy here.

But when the United States entered the war on the side of Britain and France in order to defend the investments of the Wall Street bankers, the emissary of the vatican had to about-face and whoop it up for those he had formerly condemned.

Because of his long experience in the United States, Bonzano was appointed by the pope as papal legate to the eucharist congress held in Chicago, from whence a vicious campaign was launched against Mexico in defense of the clerical land thieves in that country. This was his last visit to the United States.

DISCUSSES LIQUID COAL.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Bergius method of liquefying coal will ensure German fuel at a cost lower than the present cost, according to Chairman Brücker before the German Economic Society.

YOU SHOULD READ

This Letter

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE Nov. 18, 1927.
New York City

Dear Comrades:

I have received your letter and check for $5 for which I am very very thankful to you. I am also thanking you for giving my wife support. I will never forget your kindness to me and for my wife and children.

Now I am begging you comrades to help get me out from jail. I don't know why I am here. I was arrested in my home during the Passaic strike without showing any proof that I was guilty. My wife and children are suffering from poverty and misery. She has no money to pay rent and buy clothing and coal.

Thanking you again for your help and please don't forget me and mine wife and children.

Fraternally yours,

This is a sample of the many letters we receive from the labor prisoners. His name is withheld for obvious reasons but will be supplied upon request to anyone specially interested.

International Labor Defense sends monthly $5 to each labor prisoner and $20 monthly each to their dependents.

This Christmas

we will send a special gift to them as a sign of class solidarity and an indication that those on the outside have not forgotten them—$25 to each prisoner, $50 each to their wives and $5 each to their children.

Will You Help?

SIGN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402
New York City

Enclosed please find $3 for which send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each which I will dispose of among my friends, neighbors and shop mates to help continue your work.

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
CITY ....

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Soviet, Scandinavian Seamen Sign Friendship Pact; Pledge Mutual Aid

(*Special to The Daily Worker*)

MOSCOW, Nov. 27. (By Mail).—A pact of friendship was signed and a unity committee formed at a meeting of the presidents of the seamen's federation of the Scandinavian countries and the Soviet Union. The Seamen's Federation of Finland will also be included.

The agreement provides for mutual aid in strikes and for a joint effort to promote international trade union unity.

WORLD LABOR IS URGED TO FIGHT FOR TURK UNIONS

Red, International of Trade Union Appeals

MOSCOW, Nov. 16. (By Mail).—Describing the dissolution of the All-Turkey Trade Union Federation as an attempt on the part of the Government Party (the Kemalists) "to subjugate the working masses of Turkey to the native bourgeoisie," the Executive Bureau of the Red Trade Union International has issued an appeal urging workers thruout the world to support Turkish workers in their fight for their unions.

Fascists Busy.

"The Kemalists have long been trying to get the trade union movement into their own hands," the appeal states, "and imbue it with the Fascist spirit. Neither police repression, bribery nor tyranny could, however, avail to subdue the spontaneous attraction for the toiling masses of class trade union organizations. And, so we have the very day after the victories at the parliamentary hustings of the "People's Party," immediately after Kemal Pasha's five-day speech on the great achievements of Turkish democracy, a fresh attack on the moderate trade union centre. Such are the words and such are the deeds of bourgeois democrats all over the world.

"Although the All-Turkey Trade Union Federation was not affiliated to the RILU the Executive Bureau of the latter nevertheless expresses its intense indignation at this new act of violence of the Turkish People's Party and its profound sympathy with the oppressed toiling masses of Turkey.

Fight For Freedom.

"The Kemalists hope to subjugate the working masses of Turkey by forcible measures and repression to the native bourgeoisie, and to construct 'their own' unions, thus rooting out the class labor movement. The whole plan, however, of subjugating working class mass organizations to the exploiting classes, will come to grief against the resistance of the Turkish working class, which will, with the help of the workers in all countries, shake off the Kemalist yoke, build up its own class organizations, and wage a determined struggle for its final liberation from the yoke of the exploiters."

CHARGE BRITISH OIL HEAD WITH UKRAINIAN FAKE

See Rumors of Revolt as Smoke Screen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Reports of uprisings in the Ukraine emanating from Bucharest and widely circulated in this country were flatly denied yesterday by Boris Svirsky, director of the Soviet Information Bureau, who implied that they were inspired by Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell (British oil) Company. Deterding is now implicated in an international forgery plot intended to undermine Soviet finance.

"I have received a cable from the Soviet Foreign Ofice," Svirsky said, emphatically denying the story originating, in a newspaper in Bucharest, Rumania, and extensively circulated in the United States about uprisings and disorders in the Ukraine. There have been no such disturbances in the Ukraine or in any other part of the Soviet nion.

Crop of Fake Reports.

"The Autumn crop of fake stories about the Soviet Union has been particularly large in a number of European capitals. It has grown amazingly since Sir Henri Deterding and his associates failed either to gain control of the Soviet oil exports or to cut off its markets."

* * *

Blame Deterding.

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—Reports that rumors of "Ukrainian revolts.. were being circulated in foreign countries were regarded here as instigated by British oil interests and spread from Bucharest as a smoke screen to hide the dangerous internal situation in Rumania which is bordering on civil war.

Reports from the Ukraine indicate that the situation is entirely normal.

Italy Builds Two Huge War Planes; Has Eye on Mediterranean Empire

ROME, Nov. 27.—Italy has just completed two huge commercial planes which can easily be converted into war planes, it was learned yesterday.

One of them, a 6,000-horsepower machine is believed to be the largest plane ever constructed.

American Troops Are in
NICARAGUA

*American battleships **unload** marines in **China, Haiti, The Philippines** and other lands of **oppressed** people.*

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Buffalo--A Monument to the Official Policy of the Amalgamated

By A. TAYLOR

Communism is the shock absorber of the time. All failures and abuses are attributed to its existence. When a Republican politician is confronted with a "Teapot-dome" scandal and is looking for a way out of the dilemma, he takes a whack at the Communists; when a democrat is faced with his party's misdoings he, invariably, takes a slam in the same direction.

Immediately behind the aforesaid "gentlemen" march our own benignant and aping reactionary trade union officials. They raise the same ballyhoo, precisely in the same manner.

A. C. W. Officials No Exception

The officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are no exception to the rule. They, too, following in the foot-steps of Green, Lewis, Woll and others of the same reactionary type have learned to sing the same tune, and judging by the progress the Amalgamated officials are making in that direction, it seems, that soon they will head the procession of the radical-hunters in the trade unions, to the everlasting glory of the betrayers of the working class. Nothing matters, but that. Parliamentary rules are set aside. Honor is scoffed at. Principle is tramped upon. Appeals are a waste of time.

Once a member incurs the displeasure of an official—providing that official is one of the machine—and if he has the courage and ability to state his grievences openly his doom is sealed.

Plenty of Evidence.

We could bring much evidence in support of our statements. We could cite dozens of instances that would glaringly prove all that we said. But the general membership is pretty well informed of the unscrupulous tactics practiced by the officials of the Amalgamated. They know that the meaning of "justice" as meted out by the leaders of their organization means fraud of the rankest kind. The workers know that only through cooperation with the employers, which gives them control over the workers jobs, are the leaders able to keep an iron-clad power over the members.

Scores of Workers Know.

The scores of workers in New York, Chicago, Rochester and other places who were brutally driven away from the industry—workers who spent a lifetime in it; who were the pioneers in the trade union movement—these workers who today find no place in the union run by bosses and labor leaders they know the truth to all that we said, and much more.

All that we said until now, however, is merely an approach to our story. "A rather lengthy approach" the impatient will say. But our answer is: "A good approach is two thirds of a bad story" we hope that even the impatient will read on.

3,000 Buffalo Tailors.

Three thousand tailors work in the city of Buffalo which is located in the western part of New York state. The clothing workers in that city suffer tremendously. They are treated most inhumanly. Their wages are ridiculously low. Hours have lost all significance to them; they work as long as the doors of the shop are open. They are [illegible], brutalized and consciously maltreated. They have no say and receive no consideration. They are unorganized.

The Open Shop.

Buffalo is a real scab nest. When Boston workers strike for recognition or better wages the workers of Buffalo are forced to come to the rescue of the Boston clothing manufacturers. When in Baltimore a lock-out of tailors takes place the Buffalo employers are busy working their help overtime making the work of the disputed house. In short, clothing manufacturers from far and wide find it profitable, particularly during trouble with the union, to send their work to Buffalo where high production and low wages are the order of the day. Silently and docilily the workers trudge back and forth, to the shop and home, with their backs bent, cursing, dreaming and hoping for better days to come.

Once Had a Union.

These workers once had a union. During the pell-mell of war frenzy they succeeded in forming an organization and they became part of the Amalgamated. Under the direction of general organizer Curci everything went "well" for the duration of and a few months after the war period. But Curci carried his organizing abilities too far when through his efforts the employers formed an assoication; for immediately after they locked the tailors out and in a few weeks the war-baby union was smashed completely.

Hard times set in. The union gone, conditions became intolerably bad. The bosses reaped the harvest. The tailors felt very keenly the loss of the union. They still remembered union conditions. The difference between union and non-union treatment was still fresh in their minds. The tailors wanted an organization.

But no one was there to help them organize. The office was still there, that is true. But aside from keeping one snobbish girl in that office, who was a mere tool of the various liberal organizations in the city; and but for an occasional visit from a high-pressured organizer who came to Buffalo to recuperate and spend his leisure hours in the hotel or at Niagara Falls, the union office might just as well not have been there at all.

Four Hard Years.

Thus, four drudging, trying, bitter years for the Buffalo tailors went slowly by. These lapsing years were a great success to the bosses of that city. Seeing the benefits of unity among themselves they overhauled and strengthened their line of offense. Black-lists were established. Workers were forced to remain on one job so long as the boss needed them. No other employer would hire them. Those who couldn't stand the abuse any longer left the trade entirely. Those that remained grumbled, kicked and hoped.

But it was a far cry from Buffalo to New York. The National Office wasn't ready yet. The tailors had to wait and how enduringly they waited!

Organization.

Finally the cry reached the ears of the powers that be. General organizer Wertheimer, who is sometimes dubbed the "miracle man" of the Amalgamated, appeared on the scene. For six months he and about a dozen assistants did the preparatory campaign work in a most impressive style. Money was not lacking. The most expensive hotels were hired for meeting places. Promises were not wanting. If a worker showed reluctance to join the union he was bribed with promises—that spelled money. In short things were done in a big way. "The end justified all means," as our friend Beckerman would have said.

The Strike.

In due time a strike was called. The response was splendid. Who from among the tailors in Buffalo will ever forget the wonderful demonstration on that memorable June day when the strike was called? It was a beautiful sight to behold.

Who would have believed such a thing? Only a few weeks before these same workers were pent up in the factories like slaves fearing to utter a whisper against their miserable conditions.

Splendid Spirit.

For six weeks the struggle went on. The city, during all this time, vibrated with excitement. Not since the great steel strike of 1919 did Buffalo experience such turbulent times. Injunctions, gangsters, policemen's clubs, judges and even ku klux klan were invoked against the undaunted and rebellious strikers. Many suffered broken skulls, jail sentences and other familiar abuses from the hands of the city guardians. But no power was strong enough to break the spirit of the strikers for the moment. Like a mighty avalanche the enthusiasm of the strikers smashed all the barriers before them. The Buffalo tailors were determined to win at any cost.

Buffalo Defeat.

But in spite of the enthusiasm and sacrifice the strike was lost. Ostensibly an agreement was supposed to have been reached between the union and the employers. But subsequent events proved the contrary. After this faked or "misinterpreted" agreement was announced to and accepted by the strikers it was revealed that this agreement was merely a memorandum devoid of any binding obligation on the part of the employers.

Dark ages and hard times continued. Many active workers were forced to leave the trade and seek a living in other occupations. The rest quietly accepted their bitter lot.

Four Years More.

Four long years replete with sufferings and sorrow again dragged by with the lot of the Buffalo tailors getting worse every day. But lo and behold, the National Office began suddenly to show signs of life. This time an Italian organizer, Licastro, was the man sent in to drum up the Buffalo workers. In justice to the above organizer it should be stated that he came there with honest intentions to do organizing work. He knew that the job was not an easy one and practical-like, he formulated a program for action and brought it before the National Officials. But, as was to be expected his recommendation was rejected. "Why bother about Buffalo," he was told by the chiefs. A few months later he was recalled and the tailors were again left to themselves, more disappointed than ever before.

Thus far we gave a general description of the condition of the Buffalo tailors, we recounted a bit of their history of recent years. We left them almost exactly the way we found them: underpaid, overworked, disappointed and betrayed.

The Dark Background.

Behind the dark history of the workers in Buffalo looms the sickening shadow of inactivity, of fraud, of insincerity, of bureaucracy and betrayal, so common among the Amalgamated officials. The Buffalo clothing workers, just as thousands of others in similiar conditions, are victims of political manouvers that the unorganized is merely a matter of business expediency to these bureaucrats.

When the Rochester agreement is about to expire and wishing to be in the good graces of the employers, Hillman gives the orders to drum things up in Buffalo a little. That makes the Rochester market more stable in the eyes of the employers. It brings more business to the union market, etc. At any rate that was a good policy until recently.

Organization Neglected.

The organizing of the unorganized is no more an important issue with the Amalgamated leaders. The union officials and the Rochester employers have united, joined hands steadfastly against the Rochester Communists—two of them, Pete Team and Sugarman, both expelled—and together as parties to the same agreement, they decided not to bother about the Buffalo workers any more. It's a waste of money, don't you know? Yes, my dear tailor Brothers, you need not pay assessments for out of town organizing work any more. Everything is now fixed up to date.

The union and the shop bosses have unanimously agreed that money spent on organizing the unorganized is total wastage and considered inefficient in a highly modern organization such as ours. All you have to do is work harder and faster for less money and don't ask any questions if you wish to keep your job. That's all. Isn't it glorious?

The Present Situation.

The organization of the unorganized workers, to whom the rise of the Amalgamated brought new hope, will not be carried out by the present leadership. The Hillman administration now is sunk just as deep in the mire of union-management cooperation and efficiency unionism as is the leadership of the American Federation of Labor against whose policy the membership rose in revolt.

Hillman weeps for "Golden Rule" Nash, but not for the unorganized workers in the men's clothing industry in Buffalo and elsewhere.

What Must Be Done.

The establishment of a militant movement in the A. C. W. on the basis of the struggle for the organization of the unorganized is not only necessary, but possible.

But before the Amalgamated becomes again the leader of the struggles of the workers in the industry the present leadership will have to be driven into organization campaigns. Even then it will do little or nothing.

To build the Amalgamated, to make it the instrument of the workers means that the left wing must defeat the present leadership and give the union a program and leadership which puts the interests of the workers, and not the bosses, first.

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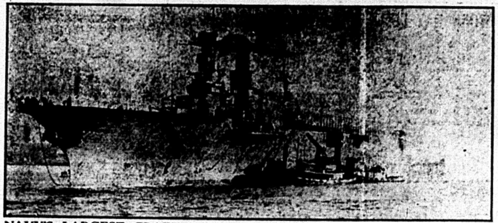
Mother Ship to Carry Bomber Planes to the Caribbean



NAVY'S LARGEST CRAFT TOWED TO HER DOCK!—Fourteen tugs towed the U. S. S. Saratoga (above), the largest and speediest naval craft, to Philadelphia Navy Yard. She'll make initial trip shortly.

(Photo Graphic.)

CAL PERSONALLY DIRECTS PLANES INVADING LATINS

Britten Making Castes in Navy More Secure

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The important question of distributing the forces of the U. S. air fleets in the Caribbean, where they have assumed great importance as useful means of quickly invading and subduing nationalist movements in Nicaragua, Haiti, or other countries has been taken over directly by President Coolidge.

A state department decision made public yesterday is to the effect that "the question of defining American aviation policy" both as regards military bases and commercial lines in the Caribbean "is entirely in the hands of President Coolidge," who will be assisted by the entire Cabinet" and a special committee from each of the State, War, Navy, Post-office and Treasury Departments.

To Crush Competition.

A file of documents and a number of naval and commerce department maps have been sent up to the White House.

The immediate point at issue is whether the United States government is going to permit the German Scadta company which has a line from Bogata Columbia to Panama, extend to the northward; or even maintain a flying field in the canal zone.

The Scadta comes into competition with the U. S. owned Pan-American Airways, Inc., with liners now between Key West and Havana, and ready to extend to Panama.

A More Capitalistic Navy.

WASHINGTON D. C., Nov. 27.—Plans for more naval officers, clearing out of the political undersirable that have slipped into naval commands, and provision for more complete favoritism in promotion to high rank, are contained in the bill to be submitted to the next congress by Representative Britten, (R), member of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

At present three appointments to the naval academy are made from each congressional district each year; Britten wants five.

At present promotions are by seniority up to the rank of lieutenant commander, and by selection afterwards; Britten provides for selection throughout.

The bill also provides for the ranking caste and the Secretary of the Navy to dismiss from service, on three-quarters pay, old officers who have not been selected for several years.

Daily Worker Ball At "Garden."

The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit will hold a ball at Madison Square Garden Dec. 17.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Mrs. L. F. Hager, Dayton, O.	$2.00
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G. Swartz, Durango, Colo.	1.00
N. Hanson, Durango, Colo.	1.00
D. Bonaventura, Durango, Colo.	1.00
J. Ciok, (col.) Detroit, Mich.	8.00
H. Sagebiel, Milwaukee, Wis.	6.00
M. R. Rodwick, S. Barbara, Cal.	1.00
J. H. Pinney, S. Barbara, Cal.	1.00
Santa Barbar Nucleus, Cal.	1.00
Santa Barbar Nucleus, Cal.	1.00
[illegible] Dittrich, Clifton, N. J.	1.25
Section No. 4, New York City	40.00
V. Sekommer, Chisago Cit, Minn.	1.00
V. Sachs, Minnea., Minn.	4.00
E. Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	1.00
A. Porter, San Jose, Calif.	10.00
I. Greenberg, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
M. Litchman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Int. Branch of Great Neck, N. Y.	25.00
A. Hodoff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
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DRAMA

A Play With Thrills and Laughs

"The Racket" at the Ambassador Theatre Tickled Our Risibles

Marion Coakley

ONE of the most valuable contributions made to the gayety of the metropolis, made by the Windy City, within the past year is the play by Bartlett Cormack, based on the doings of the Chicago under and over worlds, now playing at the Ambasador.

"The Racket" delivers a powerful sock in the solar plexus to the corruption for which Chicago is famous, if only a little more so than several other large American cities. It shows the connection between the ruling political groups and the underworld and how powerful gangsters living on the fruits of gambling, vice and alcohol enjoy an immunity from punishment that would make a feudal lord of France before the fall of the Bastille turn in his grave with envy.

The story revolves around the arrest of the brothers of a gang leader who was able to command the protection of the state attorney's office in return for delivering the vote in a certain district to the organization. A police captain who got in bad with the political boss-obviously state's attorney Crowe—was transferred to the outlands because he fought Nick Scarsi, the thinly veiled alias for "Scarface Al" Capone, boss of the Cicero underworld whose guns are alleged to have spoke the last word to assistant state attorney William MacSwiggin; the darling of "Bob" Crowe, who "knew too much" for the good of his boss. MacSwiggin becomes Higgins in the play.

It was Nick Scarsi who ran Captain McQuigg into the wilderness but he was not satisfied, until he invaded the captain's new district and steamed up a brewry in a Washington permit. McQuigg decided to get Scarsi even though he had to fight the whole city.

His chance came with the arrest of Scarsi's younger brother in a stolen automobile with a cabaret girl who raised a rumpus, as she put it, when her escort "tried to beat the wedding bells."

The policeman that arrested young Scarsi was a tenderfoot who did not know the ropes and was yet immune to bribery—if this can be stomached. He was the only one that had the goods on young Scarsi, so Nick walked into McQuigg's station and killed the young policeman.

Despite the efforts of the "old man" to spring him, Nick is held and is shot by a sergeant connected with the state attorney's office while "trying to escape," the escape and the shooting being planned by "ropes" Welch, an assistant state attorney. The playwright thought it necessary to bring somebody to justice and realizing the impossibility of getting a conviction against a powerful gang leader from a Chicago jury he had to have him killed.

In adition to the police, gangsters and state attorney, there are three reporters and a girl in the piece. Hugh O'Connell as Miller of the Herald-Examiner is entitled to high praise, what with the inevitable bottle protruding from one pocket and Mencken's Mercury from another. Willard Robertson as Pratt of the Tribune and Dave Ames the cub reporter of the City Press, uphold their ends adequately. Marion Coakley as Irene Hayes, the only girl in the stag party, played her tough role with ease and to the satisfaction of the audience.

John Cromwell as Captain McQuigg caried his burden like a veteran, and hats off to Edward G. Robinson, who played Nick Scarsi to the satisfaction of anybody who ever had a look at the customers in "Polack Joe's" place on State Street and 22nd Street, Chicago.

The main fly in our ointment was that the police were played up but against that, the capitalist politicians were tarred and feathered. And since we never expect much from a bourgeois theatre, we are thankful for whatever political gravy is poured on the meat of our non-partisan enjoyment.

T. S. O'F.

NAN SUNDERLAND.

In "The Baby Cyclone," George M. Cohan's hilarious farce at the Henry Miller Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

Three openings are listed for this evening. The Civic Repertory Theatre will present "2x2," at their Fourteenth Street Playhouse; the Irish Players will open at the Hudson and a musical revue will open at the Shubert.

The vaudeville program at the Moss' Broadway will be headed by Joe Frisco. Gracie Deagon with Charlie Cannefax and Burt Shepard, are other features of the week. The picture attraction is "The Tigress," with Jack Holt and Dorothy Revier as the principals.

Meyer Golden presents, "One Arabian Night," featuring Lois Syrell, at the Hippodrome with Sie Tahar, Victor Henry and Don Armond, written by Edgar Allen Wolf; Olivette Haynes and Fred E. Mack; Colleane Family; Hicks Brothers, and a new Film, Madge Bellamy in "Very Confidential."

The Theatre Guild will place Eugene O'Neill's play "Marco Millions" into rehearsal today. Rouben Mamoulian will direct and Alfred Lunt will play the title role.

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER HAMPDEN
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"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
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BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40
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Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
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ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

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4 WALLS :-:
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John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30
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BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."
—Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

Frances Starr in the new comedy
IMMORAL ISABELLA?
with JULIUS McVICKER
RITZ Th., W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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PORGY
Republic Th. W. 42d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

THE Bernard Shaw's Comedy
DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:20
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Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62nd St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2

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Thurs. Eve. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

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THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Pittsburgh Labor College Has Trade Union Supporters

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27 (FP). — Launching of the new Union Labor College of Pittsburgh is expected to stimulate the work of organizing the unorganized in the smoky steel city. Classes open this month. The new educational enterprise was initiated last summer at the suggestion of Leonard Craig, then a rank and filer molder, now director of workers' education for the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Craig took the program for a union labor college before the Central Labor Union which appointed a committee of three to co-operate with Craig and other Brookwood Labor College graduates in Pittsburgh in preliminary work. At a conference in October, attended by representatives of many local unions, the movement was definitely organized, with a committee of five.

Union Support.

There will be clases in economics, curent events, public speaking and parliamentary law to begin with. Lectures on organization problems in different industries and on company unionism, labor legal problems and strike tactics will supplement the class work and reach a larger number of workers. The first lecture, conducted by leaders of the miners' union, explained the issues of the bituminous coal strike. Small affiliation fees are charged co-operating local unions, and students pay moderate sums, part of which may be remitted for full attendance.

The representative character of the trade union support is shown by the list of co-operating local unions — Flint Glass Workers No. 64, Tile and Composition Roofers No. 37, Bakery Workers No. 22, Machinists No. 216, Carpenters No. 436, City Firemen, Cooks and Pastry Cooks No. 326, Molders No. 46, Electricians No. 1024, Machinists No. 536. The college will work in closer co-operation with the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Prosecution Moves Against 3 Strikers

A motion to reduce charges of first degree assault against three members of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union to second degree assault was made by the district attorney's office before Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in General Sessions Court, Part 8, Friday.

The defendants are Harry Homleck, Nicholas Slobodiniak and Peter Lahowit. They are charged with attacking strikebreakers.

Judge Rosalsky continued the trial to Monday.

Lock-outs Declared By Garment Shops.

Two more ladies' garment shops Friday locked out their workers—all members of Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—for refusing to register with the right wing dual union fostered by the employers and Morris Sigman, national president of the I. L. G. W.

The shops are the Correct Trucking Co., 147 W. 26th St., and the I. & D. Manufacturing Co., 45 W. 25th St.

Local 41 answered both lockouts by declaring strikes in effect.

CAROLINA BOSSES DEFY LAWS, EVADE CORONER'S INQUEST; 10 AND 11-HOUR WORK DAY COMMON

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.
(Federated Press).

SPARTANBURG, N. C., Nov. 27. —"To hell with the law." This is the attitude of many southern mill owners toward the pitiful bits of labor legislation which have been added to the statute books of the Carolinas.

11-Hour Day.

North Carolina has a 50-hour law, forbidding employers to work their operatives more than 11-hours a day. In South Carolina the law calls for a 55-hour maximum with not more than 10 hours a day.

But everywhere in North Carolina women tell of working 12-hours a day. And throughout South Carolina women complain that they are worked 11 hours without a stop for lunch.

State labor departments under the control of industrial boosters, as bitter union-baiters as the bosses, gloss over violations of the law. With only a handful of inspectors, they could hardly begin to enforce the law even if they wanted to. And the competition of Alabama, where a woman may be worked 24 hours a day if the boss so wills, and of Georgia, where conditions are little better, give the Carolina officials excuse to overlook all save the most glaring violation of the 10 and 11-hour laws.

In Henderson, Charlotte, Gastonia, Spartanburg and other big centers the same story of dead letter labor legislation is told. The state official come to the village, visits the superintendent, helps himself to a good cigar, has a drink perhaps and then motors off for the next social engagement.

Nowhere is there an 8-hour agitation. "The only place where we can discuss our problems is in the industrial clubs of the Y. W. C. A.," says a Spartanburg girl spinner. "But of course we would never dare to bring up the 8-hour day question there. But we have had speakers explaining the present law, which most of us didn't know."

The Carolinas have the unenviable reputation of being two of the four states without workmen's compensation laws. Mill workers, when they are hurt, go home and stay there, hoping that the bossman will be good enough to keep their jobs open for them. In case of serious injury, the mill sends a doctor or nurse around —and often charges up the bill to the employe's future earnings.

Bosses' Guilt.

In the notorious Henderson mills, where a month strike wakened bosses and workers alike throughout the Carolinas, a worker was killed when he stepped on a high voltage electric wire which had been laid along the ground through puddles of water. The Coopers, the mill owners, had the body carted away and the wire strung on poles so that the coroner's jury could not see evidence of their criminal negligence.

The worker's family, robbed of their chief breadwinner, are destitute. At best they are likely to get only half whatever award some sharp lawyer in Durham can win after taking the case, filing suit for damage and taking months to get the case through the courts.

RAILROADS LAY OFF WORKERS---HIRE EXECUTIVES; SHOP PAYROLL SHOWS WAGES ARE BADLY CUT

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—The railroads of the country continue to meet increases in wage rates by reductions in force, according to the August wage report of the interstate commerce commission. Compared with August, 1926, the average railroader's wage has increased somewhat more than 3 per cent, but the total railroad payroll has remained almost stationary. The explanation is that the number of workers employed has been reduced by 56,876, or about 3 per cent.

In August, 1927, class one railroads employed 1,796,194 workers and paid them a total of $257,262,361. In August, 1926, there were 1,853,070 employes who received $256,761,368. The average August pay check was therefore $143.20 this year compared with $138.50 in 1926.

Big Insiders Draw Pay.

These figures include high salaried officials, executives and foremen as well as wage earners paid on an hourly basis. The number of real wage earners has been reduced from 1,726,461 to 1,670,339, while their total wages have fallen slightly from $229,220,953 to $229,052,262. Their average wage for the month was $137, compared with $132.80 in August, 1926.

The average straight time hourly wage of railroad workers paid on an hourly basis was 59c this August, compared with 57.9c a year ago. By departments the figures are:

Railroad Straight Time Hourly Pay	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927
Clerical	58.3	59.3
Maintenance of way	42.7	42.9
Maintenance of equipment	59.7	61.2
Station and terminal, including dispatchers, telegraphers, freight handlers, etc.	54.7	55.7
Yard, switch tenders and hostlers	64.8	68.1
Train and engine service	78.3	82.0
All hourly paid	57.9	59.0

The reduction in force since August, 1927 has been chiefly at the expense of shopmen and the train and engine employes, although every group except maintenance of way and administration, shows fewer workers. There were 31,954 fewer shopmen, 13,800 fewer train and engine service employes, 6,501 fewer clerks and 6,093 fewer miscellaneous transportation workers. On the other hand there were 1,317 more maintenance of way workers and 155 more executives and officials.

The shop payroll alone reveals a considerable cut, being reduced from $63,965,216 in August, 1926, to $61,512,612 in the same month of 1927. The fact that the budget for executives and officials has been increased from $7,534,193 to $7,827,637 or about 4 per cent at a time when wage earners were being laid off exposes the hypocricy of railroad economy professions.

Wage Cuts Spread Thru New England; Below 1924 Level

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press.)

Ten per cent wage cuts are spreading rapidly through the New England textile mills. Within the last week more than 6,000 workers have been reduced in Maine and Massachusetts and earlier cuts were made last October.

Maine wages are now down to the North Carolina level, says Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America. The Maine workers toil 54 hours a week, when on full time, or nearly as long as the southern operatives.

Employers are now discussing general wage reductions throughout New England to affect 100,000 workers or more. A Boston dispatch in the New York Journal of Commerce says that such reductions "would seem inevitable." The last general reduction took place in the winter of 1924-25, shortly after the election of Calvin Coolidge. The present cuts bring wages 20 per cent below the 1924 rates.

Scab Firm Leads.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Co., seller of a well known brand of scab sheeting, is a leader in the move. This firm owns the Massachusetts Cotton Mills in Lowell where the initial reduction was made last month. It owns the Lewiston Bleachery in Maine, that started the cuts in that state. Pepperell also has mills in Atlanta, Ga. Three years ago this firm crushed a strike of its 3,500 workers at Biddeford, Me. The strike was handled by the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an independent union, but organizing work there was later taken over by the United Textile Workers.

Other Maine firms cutting wages 10 per cent in the last few days include the Edwards Manufacturing Co., at Augusta; the Hill Manufacturing Co.; Androscoggin Mills, Continental Mills and the Bates Manufacturing Co. In Boston the Ipswich Mills, a hosiery and underfirm, has just imposed a 10 per cent cut.

FOUR MORE ARE DISCHARGED IN SIGMAN'S SUIT

Four of the eight remaining defendents in the criminal libel suit instituted against left wing newspapers and editors in the needle trades by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, were discharged Friday afternoon by Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court.

Those released are M. J. Olgin, president of the Freiheit Publishing Association, publisher of the Jewish Daily Frieheit, communist newspaper; Rubin Saltzman, business manager of the paper and Louis Hyman and Joseph Borochwitz, members of the editorial board of Unity, weekly left wing newspaper.

Decision Dec. 9.

Whether the other four defendents will also be discharged or held for the grand jury will be decided by Magistrate Brodsky Friday, Dec. 9, at the West Side Court, 54th St. and Eighth Ave. These defendents are Melich Epstein, editor of the Frieheit; William Gropper, cartoonist of the paper; the Freiheit Publishing Association and Paul Novick, editor of Unity.

The Magistrate instructed counsel for both sides to submit briefs at once.

Defense Witnesses.

Friday's session of the hearing was [illegible]nesses for the defense. They included M. Backall, Chicago correspondent of the Freiheit; Hyman Epstein, Isadore Brauner, chairman of the shop chairmen's council of the Cloak and Dressmakers union, and H. Cohen, an active member of the Cloakmakers' union.

Backall was the first witness called when the case opened at 11:30 a. m. Under examination by Brodsky he told how he visited Storm Lake, Ia., on two ocassions last summer to investigate Sigman's amusement park there.

Owned By Sigman.

Backall also told the court investigation of the deeds showed Sigman owned the cottages. He also pointed out that a Mr. Sheller, president of the Citizens National Bank of Storm Lake, had informed him that Sigman had invested over $50,000 in the amusement park. At previous sessions of the trial Sigman attempted to minimize the amount of money he had invested in the park, which is conducted with non-union labor.

Hyman On Stand.

The next witness was Hyman. Referring to the 1926 cloakmakers strike, which Sigman branded as illegal when he "settled" with the employers after 22 weeks, Hyman had favored its being called when conferring with the Joint Board officials, headed by Hyman, general manager.

Hillquit Wrote Resolution.

Hyman pointed that before the strike was called he and Sigman went to see Morris Hillquit, counsel for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, who informed them that a strike vote taken at a Madison Square Garden membership meeting would comply with the union constitution. Hillquit then wrote a strike resolution, which was later adopted at Madison Square Garden, Hyman testified. When Sigman was on the stand earlier in the hearing he contended the "Garden" vote was illegal and that he had opposed it. Hillquit's resolution was produced in court yesterday as evidence.

Hyman also testified that Sigman spoke at the meeting in favor of calling the strike.

Spoke For Strike.

"Sigman spoke in favor of the strike at all Joint Board meetings," Hyman said in answering a question by defense counsel.

The witness then told how Sigman, without bringing charges against Joint Board officials, superceded their power and made a so-called settlement with the employers.

Hyman next told how Sigman with the cooperation of the employers caused the discharge of all workers who refused to register with the dual unions set up by Sigman. In their places Sigman sent men and women who had paid 50 cents for a so-called union book, Hyman continued. These included many former scabs, Hyman pointed out.

Betrayed Workers.

"Sigman's action was looked upon as betrayal by the mass of cloak and dressmakers," stated Hyman.

"We could not continue the strike when the international officials acted as betrayers. The workers finally had to return to the shops under any conditions the employers wanted to give."

Brauner, the next witness, said he was not a Communist but a member of the democratic party. He is a deputy sheriff in Kings County.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER! Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

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"Breaking Chains"

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Love — Hate — Romance — Revolution

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THURSDAY, 8:15, Dec. 8th—evening.
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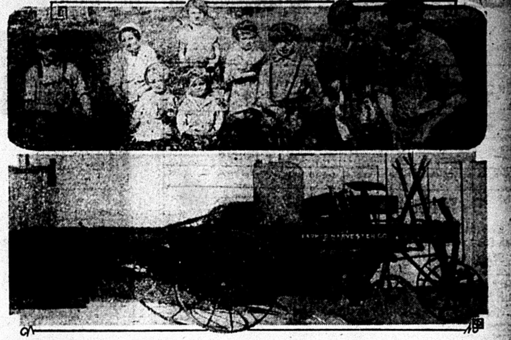
Musical Program. Admission 35 cents.
Auspices: Workers' International Relief.

Help support The DAILY WORKER by attending the above show. Call at 122 West 3rd St., Room 105, for further information.

MACHINERY EVEN TAKES BABIES' JOBS



The children pictured above are typical child slaves on a western beet sugar ranch. They are driven to this work by the poverty of their parents, who usually live a wandering existence in wagons or Ford cars.

The machine below will now do the work they have been doing. It cuts off the tops of the sugar beets, pulls them from the soil, and piles them on top of it. It makes no provision for the child slaves relieved of their slavery—and their wages.

CO-OPERATIVES

SESSION OF GENERAL COUNCIL OF UNION OF GERMAN ECONOMIC COOP. SOCIETIES OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The above session was held in Bohemian Kamnitz on May 14, 1927. It was attended by 44 delegates including 4 women. There was hardly any discussion at the session.

As usual, the report of the chairman of the union mentions "satisfactory development." The decrease of membership from 257,000 in 1924-25 to 248,500 in 1925-26 is explained by the hackneyed phrase about the elimination of "paper-soldiers." This is followed by the "upward" turnover curve:

	Total turnover	Turnover per member
1923-24	472,300,000 kr.	1705 kr.
1924-25	490,600,000 kr.	1908 kh.
1925-26	[illegible]	[illegible]

If one takes into consideration that in 1925-26 there was a considerable price increase for food stuffs (sugar, cereals, potatoes), one will no doubt find that the small increase in the turnover has turned out to be a considerable decrease.

Although the reporter admitted a considerable rise in the cost of living, he argued against higher wages and salaries for manual and office workers and called for a "neutral authority" against the trade unions.

Bad Turnover.

The second reporter on the activity of the Alliance (of the total number of six) has a far from pleasing picture of the financial situation, the Union's own capital, including reserve capital, amounts to 42.8 million kronen, almost all of which (42.5 million) is invested in real estate. The stock of goods, worth 83 million, and outstanding debts amounting to 12:5 million kronen are covered by outside means, namely, by the 116 million kronen deposited in the savings banks of which less than 20 per cent remain liquid.

The third reporter on activity declared that the number of subscribers to the two press organs "Die Consumgenossenschaft" and "Familienblatt" has decreased. Thus there is no material basis to the "satisfaction" expressed by the reporter and by almost the entire General Council.

Fischer Speaks.

Then Fischer spoke on the International Cooperative Congress in Stockholm. Two points in his speech are rather interesting: on neutrality and on the "Cooperative Economic Order." In regard to neutrality he says:

"Therefore neutrality which the International Cooperative Alliance has to observe according to its statute, does not mean that we are to watch with folded arms the development of the capitalist economic order. We must support anything which brings us nearer our radical aim—transformation of the existing order. It is therefore no infrnigement of neutrality if on certain occasions we collaborate with socialist parties and trade unions." ("Die Konsumgenossenschaft" of June 15, 1927.)

The Sugar Coating.

This is the sugared pill for the rank and file members. On the other hand the low obeisance to the neutrality apostles of the International Cooperative Alliance is fully expressed in the resolution moved by Fischer and adopted unanimously, which contains the following statement:

"The various methods employed by cooperators in their national societies for constructive work, do not by any means clash with this neutrality of the Alliance. However, any attempt to force through the Alliance the methods of the cooperative work of one country on cooperators of other countries would lead to the disruption of the International Cooperative Alliance, just as development is hampered and jeopardised by the offense of creating separate organizations" ("Die Konsumgenossenschaft" of June 15, 1927).

This is clearly association with the incitement tactics against the Soviet Cooperatives indulged in by the right wing of the Alliance.

"Proud Strongholds."

Truly classic are Fischer's arguments on "cooperative Socialism." He wound up his speech thus:

"When our representatives go to Stockholm, they will see in Hamburg the enterprises of the German Wholesale Society, and of the Hamburg "Produktion," all of them enterprises created by the workers without the working class having had to sacrifice a penny towards them. But such proud strongholds of labor exist also in the centre of the country. They are the means for remodelling of world economy." ("Die Konsumgenossenschaft" of June 15, 1927.)

Tax Reform."

The session of the General Council was followed by an emergency cooperative conference which dealt solely with the question of "tax reform and its importance to the Consumers' Cooperatives." By setting against each other two passages from the speech of the reporter Dietel, we will get an idea of the manner in which this question was dealt with:

"The new taxation law does away entirely with the existing exemption of the cooperatives from taxation."

"Thus in spite of its many injustices tax reform will give us relief in many ways and we can estimate it as payments on account to our demands."

Prepare Big Conference Of Progressive Trade Unionists In New York

In preparation for its Third National Conference, which opens in New York on December 3, the Trade Union Educational League has opened an office at 2 West 15th St., Room 31, New York City, according to an announcement today by J. W. Johnstone, National Organizer.

The Conference sessions will be held at Central Opera House, East 67th St., beginning at 9 a. m. of December 3rd, and continuing through December 4th. The principal report to the Conference will be made by Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, on the present situation in the labor movement and the tasks of the League.

Other items on the agenda include "The Labor Party," "Organization of the Unorganized," "American workers and the International Labor Movement," and "Organization Problems of the Left Wing."

During the conference, special meetings will be held of delegates from each of the most important industries.

Labor Journal to be Supported.

A Conference of the supporters and collaborators of the journal "Labor Unity" will also be held.

The First National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League was held in August 1922; the Second Conference occurred in September 1923. Since that time the League has held many industrial and regional conferences, particularly in the mining, needle, and metal trades, but the coming National Conference will be the first inclusive gathering for the whole country to be held in four years.

As the Trade Union Educational League is the leading organization of the entire left wing and progressive movements in the United States, the coming Conference is arousing the widest interest.

MORE IMPERIALIST LOANS.

The National City Bank of New York, in association with the Vienna Bankverein, is reported to have agreed to a loan to the municipality of Vienna of $30,000,000, according to a Vienna dispatch yesterday.

Furrier Arrested For Distributing Leaflets

Rae Epstein, member of the Joint Board, Furriers' Union, arrested Friday morning in the fur market while distributing leaflets, had her case postponed until Friday, Dec. 2, when she appeared before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky in the Jefferson Market Court later in the day. Joseph R. Brodsky appeared as her attorney.

MAY DITCH GAS TAX.

With the state treasury surplus for the current year already estimated at $23,000,000, it was announced yesterday that Gov. Smith expects to abandon his plan to request a gasoline tax at the next session of the legislature by pruning the estimated $235,000,000 budget.

Greeting
Article Four
Fourth Article
11-25-31-15-35-45-29
A. Friend.

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Get that look of satisfaction?
Notice that air of sureness?

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The War Danger and the Geneva Conference

The internal imperialist conflicts and the menace of war have taken first place in the press for the last week.

Statesmen like Jouvenal of France and generals like Robertson of England have stated openly that the great powers are preparing for war and Jouvenal even sets the date—1935—a date which in our opinion is much too far in the future.

Since the break-up of the British-Japanese-American naval conference there has been a notable increase in the tension of international relationships and the imperialist rivalries which dissolved the conference and speeded up the race in naval armaments had in turn been sharpened by the British break with the Soviet Union and the world struggle for oil resources.

The "disarmament" conference of the league of nations which goes into session this week in Geneva meets in a war atmosphere. The Paris correspondent of The New York Times is forced to report: "The week's developments make it look as if the Geneva arms meeting would have rather futile results. The political map of Europe gives one an impression that the Continent is rapidly getting in the condition where anybody's war is likely to become everybody's war."

Certainly the league of nations cannot rise above the imperialist forces which created it. It is true that the danger spots in Europe which focus attention now are largely within the confines of small nations.

But every one of the bickerings and all the threats of war arising from the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, the Jugoslav-Albanian struggle, with Bulgaria and Hungary involved, the Rumanian government crisis, are traceable to the maneuvering of the big imperialist powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, with Germany taking advantage of divisions wherever possible in order to regain her lost status as an imperialist power.

Great Britain supports Mussolini's openly warlike policy in the Balkans. France supports Jugoslavia. Rumania and Poland have a military alliance and both have an alliance with France, (tho Pilsudski bases himself more on Britain) while the recent huge American loan to Poland and the appointment of an American adviser places American imperialist interests in the center of the European controversy.

The aggressive role played by British imperialism in the offensive against the Soviet Union has been hampered somewhat of late by the rising tide of protest from Lord Cecil, Lloyd George, and others, against the open break with America at Geneva and the tremendous burden of taxation for increased armaments which this implies. Large sections of the British middle class, it is evident from these protests, are in disagreement with the government's policy. The official leadership of the Labor Party, however, is doing little or nothing to rally the masses against the war danger. As a matter of fact, the support of the MacDonald wing of the labor party for the government's Indian commission, on which the Indians are given no representation, constitutes open aid to the whole imperialist program.

But the presence of an official delegation from the Soviet Union at Geneva is nevertheless a defeat for British imperialist diplomacy. It means that the other nations in the league have at last been forced to recognize openly the fundamental fact that discussion of such questions as disarmament and non-aggression agreements, with representatives of the Soviet Union barred, is a meaningless procedure.

The recent dispatches from Bucharest, purporting to give accounts of widespread uprisings in Soviet Ukraine, and obviously concocted in one of the many anti-Soviet Union lie factories, are quite clearly intended to weaken the position of the Soviet Union delegation at Geneva and at the same time divert attention from the deep crisis in Rumania following the death of Bratianu. The Rumanian terror government has reason to fear that the Soviet Union delegation will make certain demands relative to stolen Bessarabia and its starving and persecuted peasantry. Such demands will, in the present situation, receive a respectful hearing in many quarters.

The Geneva conference, which begins Wednesday, will be of historic importance. The alignments for the next war are in process of formation. The imperialist powers are jockeying for position.

The struggle for world markets, for new areas and peoples to exploit, for new sources of raw materials, is absorbing the energies of the rulingclass of all imperialist nations. But no territories remain that can be grabbed without exciting the cupidity of other imperialist nations and precipitating war.

The world outside the Soviet Union is divided up between the imperialist nations. Unable to conquer the Soviet Union and put the burden of the reconstruction of European capitalism upon the Russian workers and peasants, the European rulingclass has shifted the burden to the shoulders of the workers and peasants at home. The class conflict has been sharpened.

War against the Soviet Union once more tempts the imperialist nations and their satellites and the Polish offensive against Lithuania is first of all an offensive against the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile the imperialist conflicts increase and the war menace grows greater.

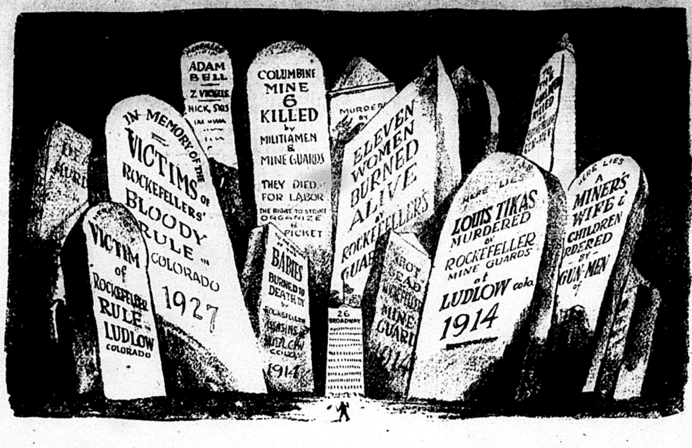
War on the Soviet Union, war among themselves, the downfall of capitalist government under the drive of the masses and the rise of workers and peasants governments—these are the alternative that face the European rulingclass.

From the first two lines of action will come the third. The struggle which must be waged by the working class in defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war will strengthen the masses for the struggle for power in this period when the imperialist war clouds hang low over all the world.

The Soviet Union delegation at Geneva will speak first of all to the world's working class and as the conference develops it will have statements to make which will expose the imperialist conspiracies to the millions of toilers upon whom imperialism depends for cannon-fodder.

ROCKEFELLER'S SKYSCRAPER'S

By Fred Ellis


ADAM BELL
Z. VICKELS
NICK, SVIS
IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF ROCKEFELLERS' BLOODY RULE IN COLORADO 1927
VICTIM OF ROCKEFELLER RULE IN LUDLOW COLORADO
COLUMBINE MINE 6 KILLED by MILITIAMEN & MINE GUARDS
THEY DIED FOR LABOR
THE RIGHT TO STRIKE ORGANIZE & PICKET
BABIES BURNED TO DEATH BY ROCKEFELLER ASSASINS LUDLOW COLO. 1914
26 BROADWAY
MURDER BY
ELEVEN WOMEN BURNED ALIVE BY ROCKEFELLER'S GUARDS
SHOT DEAD BY ROCKEFELLER MINE GUARDS 1914
HERE LIES LOUIS TIKAS MURDERED BY ROCKEFELLER MINE GUARDS at LUDLOW colo. 1914
HERE LIES A MINER'S WIFE & CHILDREN MURDERED BY GUN-MEN
TO THE CHILDREN KILLED BY

The False Teeth

By STIRLING BOWEN

A Story of the I. W. W.

(In Two Installments)

Hermann Straus pointed his thumb backward toward George Bjornson saying to Miss Atwood: "He'll be chairman."

"Yes," Larson said loudly letting Bjornson hear; "we thought he'd make the handsomest chairman we could get. He's all decked out in a new set of teeth."

Miss Atwood laughed pleasantly: "Oh, ho-ho-ho; let's see your new teeth, fellow worker. My! They look fine!"

Bjornson at his battered cluttered desk was drawing back his lips displaying teeth too even, too smooth, too white. Miss Atwood walked across to where he sat writing reports as Detroit secretary of the Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World. Letting no one else hear she asked how they felt, adding: "Can you eat with them all right?"

"Yes—fine. It seems good to have them after everything I went through with my own. Only I'm pretty conscious of them when I talk. But I don't think they'll bother me any tonight."

"I hope not. Look at me while you're talking. Let's see if I can notice anything."

Looking at her Bjornson said: "It's going to be the first time I was ever chairman for Bill Haywood."

"You're not worried are you?" When Bjornson smiled she continued: "I'm sure you'll make a good job of it. And really your teeth, your mouth looks perfectly natural. You'd never know. The boys certainly wouldn't have made you chairman if they hadn't known you could do it. I think it's fine."

* * *

Six miles westward at the city's edge James McFee, one of the older men, was coming alone into the city over the Wabash Railroad. Dusk was gathering. Poking his head out of the box car door he began looking forward along the train toward train yards, outlying factories, gray smoke banks hanging darkly above the Detroit chimney line. When his train slowed to 10 miles an hour McFee swung down to the gravel path beside the track, running a few steps with the train, then slowing to a walk. Leaving the tracks he started across an unfenced field, following a diagonal path toward a street car line's terminus. Softened by recent showers, light clay on the path was freezing slowly, crusting with evening cold. McFee's train was clattering over intersecting tracks between lighted semaphores behind him.

Downtown in the I. W. W. hall Bjornson still sat looking at Miss Atwood. There was something he had been wanting to tell her. Finally he said: "It certainly was good of you to get my teeth all fixed up this way, Miss Atwood—fellow worker."

She told him to stop thinking about it.

"How much did it set you back?"

She told him to forget that, adding: "I had the money. 'Twas money I didn't learn myself you know. Why worry about it? Why think about it? Why shouldn't that money be used toward making you strong and well for the work you're doing?"

"There aren't many like you that feel that way."

"But just think! By helping you get your teeth fixed I had something special to do with getting this meeting arranged for tonight, making it a success. 'Twas something I could do easily but that maybe nobody else that you know could have done—just at this time anyhow. With all you boys giving all your time to defense work you haven't any time to take a regular job and earn money for dentist bills. I wish I could do the same thing for some of the other boys. My! I saw one boy last night up here in the hall with his teeth all black with decay and stain. They looked as bad as yours did."

"Who was it?"

"I don't know his name. I'd never seen him but once before. And I didn't know how he'd take my asking him about his teeth. I haven't any spare money just now but in a week or so I'll have some more coming in. I could do something for somebody in that way, a little something anyhow. Of course I'm not rich—"

Bjornson told her she was already doing much, distributing literature, going bail for political prisoners, alienating herself from her family, nevertheless using the respectable prestige of her family's name for I. W. W. defense work.

"You're doing a lot as it is," he repeated.

* * *

Feet were sounding on the stairs outside the door, approaching the top evenly, somewhat lightly. McFee entered, looking at the group around the room, saying in a matter-of-fact low voice: "Hello, fellow workers."

"There's McFee," Bjornson said to Miss Atwood. "I think he just got in from Chicago."

McFee stood looking over the group, waving to Bjornson, who said: "Hello, fellow worker."

Then to Miss Atwood Bjornson said: "I didn't think he'd remember me. The only time McFee and I ever met was in Chicago at the convention two years ago. I wasn't even a delegate. I was last year but not that time."

"It's remarkable to be able to remember faces that way," Miss Atwood said.

"Yes; some of these characters are great at it—regular camera eyes. I guess it comes from spotting stool pigeons."

McFee was standing rolling a cigaret, talking with the group, saying Haywood would be in town about 7 o'clock. The meeting in Toledo two nights before had been encouraging, although the permit to use the hall they wanted there was cancelled at the last minute.

"The Toledo police were at the door when Haywood arrived," McFee said. "But Haywood was master of the situation, master of them all."

Bjornson called across to ask what happened.

"Oh, he was master of them all," McFee repeated. "'Fellow workers,' Haywood said to the crowd outside the hall, 'we've been flim-flammed. But we haven't been beaten. We'll hold our meeting in the street. The streets, they told me when I was a kid in school, are public.'

"And when the superintendent of police, who was there in person, told Haywood he'd be arrested if he spoke in the street," McFee continued, "why then Haywood announced he had a better idea than that, by God.

"'We'll take over the old picnic ground once again,' Haywood said, '—Coogan's Grove. I've been there many a time. It's just over the city line—just the spot.'"

McFee said they could have heard Haywood's voice two blocks the way he boomed it out.

Richard Edmond asked if they went to the grove.

"Did we go?" McFee asked. "You bet we went. Haywood sang out with: 'We've all been to Coogan's Grove at least once and it's time we went again.' The committee got torches. And inside of a half hour we were all there.

"'These police officers you see here, they've all had orders from above to keep us out of this hall,' Haywood told the crowd before we moved on. 'You all know what Above is, don't you?' he asked all the stiffs. 'Well,' he said, 'the head policeman here is taking it on himself to keep us off the streets besides. But the I. W. W. is going to have a meeting. That's what the hand bills say, isn't it? To Coogan's Grove, fellow workers! The streets in this town are too narrow anyway.'

"That's the way he put it out to them," McFee said.

Edmond said by God that was good. Torrey, Larson, Taliferro, Tyler, Straus were sitting laughing with boisterous approval. Miss Atwood and Bjornson at the desk were smiling approvingly also.

"My! It certainly is great when things come off like that," she said. "I wonder what will happen tonight here."

McFee was coming their way.

"Bjornson is my name," Bjornson said. "You're McFee, I gather. This is Miss Atwood, Fellow Worker Atwood. Have a chair. How are things in Chicago?"

Bjornson pulled up a chair for McFee.

"So-so," McFee said casually. "My teeth have gone bad on me. My jaw has been aching for three days now."

Bjornson said: "Is that right? I certainly know what that is all right."

"Yes," McFee said, "my jaw kept me awake most of last night."

"It's tough on a fellow all right," Bjornson said.

McFee looked brightly at Bjornson saying: "Yours look all right."

"Yes, I had mine yanked out the other day—couldn't stand it any longer. These here are phoney."

Bjornson tapped a front tooth with his finger nail.

"Oh, I see. I wondered. I didn't think they looked as if they were bothering you much."

McFee laughed in a curious way at Bjornson, then at Miss Atwood.

* * *

Across the room Edmund was calling Bjornson: "Come here. We've got to settle something."

Pushing his chair back, avoiding Miss Atwood's feet, Bjornson went walking leisurely toward the group, saying: "I guess we'd better have the other light on here. You fellows can't see to talk."

Going to the wall, switching on another light, Bjornson sat down. Edmund was discussing arrangements for the meeting—chairs, police, resolutions, collection, leaflets, literature table.

At Bjornson's desk near the front windows McFee and Miss Atwood were left sitting looking into the street. Noisy automobile horns, street car bells, newsboy voices were distinguishable in muffled clamor. Men were sitting shoulder to shoulder on stools along the white enameled counter in the brightly lighted Union Coffee House across the street. A few doors away adjoining a lodging house the Corktown Lunch also was filling with men.

It was late autumn. Western harvests were in. Wheat, oats, corn were moving eastward from Kansas, Iowa, the Dakotas toward Minneapolis mills, Duluth elevators. Lumber camps were closing. Workers in those occupations were gathering in cities for winter; freighting, hitch-hiking out of timber lands, prairie country toward industrial centers.

Miss Atwood asked: "How long have your teeth been bothering you, fellow worker?"

"About a year and a half—"

"Do you know what the trouble is?"

"They're just rotting in my head, that's all. There isn't much to find out about teeth and you find that out when they begin to ache."

"My! How long since you've been to a dentist?"

"I can't remember. I don't know whether my mother ever took me or not."

"Bad teeth are awful things. You can't do your best when your teeth are bad. Let me get them fixed for you. Come on; let me do that."

"What?"—McFee looking at her, mouth smiling, eyes hardening slightly.

"I'll tell you a secret. You musn't tell. It's a secret, remember. I had Fellow Worker Bjornson's teeth fixed for him. I don't think anything about it. I can do little things like that once in a while for the boys. You see, I had some real estate and some of those terrible, terrible dividends left to me by my family. And I choose to use what I can spare this way. 'Tisn't much. But I can do a few little things like that. I did it for Bjornson. Why not let me do it for you? It's really nothing, for me, you know. And Bjornson is a different person since he had his teeth fixed, since he got those terrible teeth out. Come on, fellow worker."

"I think I'll have to ask Bjornson about this," McFee said, his eyes squinting humorously, cunningly.

"Oh, no! You musn't do that!"

"Who says I musn't?"

"Please; you musn't. Bjornson would be embarrassed. There's no use in everybody's knowing when I do a little thing like that. I wouldn't have told you—. 'Twould be a betrayal, really, to mention it to him. The poor fellow has suffered so."

"Oh, I'll just ask him where he got his new teeth, that's all. Don't worry about his being embarrassed."

Miss Atwood leaning forward said: "Will you please not say anything to him? I'll not say anything more to you about your own teeth if this is the way you feel about it. But spare Bjornson that, please. You know how he'd feel. I think your attitude is unkind, unfeeling. It's not what I'd expect to find up here in this hall certainly, in an I. W. W. hall. My! To think!"

Looking at her intently McFee said: "I wouldn't expect to find you up here either." Again it was difficult to tell whether he was smiling.

Miss Atwood gasped. Recovering she said sharply: "Oh, I know you. I know your kind. But your attitude will never get the I. W. W. anywhere. Your kind is one of the troubles with the I. W. W. Yes, you're one of the great ones who say: 'I am holier than thou.' You go around looking everybody up. I'm an anarchist. I'm just an unknown obscure anarchist. But I'm as good as you are for all your I. W. W.-ness, for all your I. W. W. purity. After all, you're not the I. W. W."

Sneering but with lips trembling she added: "But I suppose you think I'm nothing. I suppose you think women have no place in an I. W. W. hall. I'm just a mere woman, a mere human being, I suppose; yes."

Tears were showing in her eye corners. Rising she went walking rapidly toward the door.

The men in the other part of the room looked up.

"Are you going, Miss Atwood? Good bye then fellow worker," Bjornson called, Miss Atwood not answering.

"—see you at the meeting," Larson called after her.

She disappeared out the door blurting back good bye, McFee alone realizing the word broke on her tongue.

(To Be Continued.)

Workers' Schools Grow Fast Over United States

INSPIRED by the success of the Workers School of New York, which has now become the largest institution for working-class education in the entire country, there is a veritable epidemic of Workers' Schools springing up in industrial centers all over the United States.

For instance, there is the Workers School of Boston, with Harry J. Canter as director and Eva Stone as secretary. It is planning to offer thirteen courses beginning January 1, including a course in the Fundamentals of Communism, with Harry Canter as instructor; a course in Problems of Organization, with Alex Bail as instructor; a course in Trade Union History and Tactics, taught by S. Weisman; Science for Workers, Professor Whiting; Modern Literature, Professor Dana; Marxian Economics, Max Lerner; American History, Lewis Marks; Labor Journalism, Harry Canter; Problems of the Woman Worker, Dr. A. Konikow; a course in Russian with Dr. Cheskiss as instructor, and two courses in elementary and advanced English, with Allen Binch and Mrs. Clifford and one or more courses dealing with Youth Problems.

Philadelphia.

IN Philadelphia, the Workers School, under the direction of Thomas Foley, with M. Epstein acting as secretary, is offering courses in Fundamentals of Communism, Trade Union Problems, History of the International Labor Movement; and Marxism and Leninism, as well as courses in English and Workers Correspondence. Some of the instructors announced are Ray Ragozin and Will Herberg, whose services are being supplied by the New York Workers School, and Herbert Benjamin.

Detroit.

IN Detroit, the Workers School has issued a catalogue announcing a course in the A B C of the Class Struggle, instructor A. Gerlach; Elements of Political Education, John Schmeis; Trade Union Problems, Wm. Reynolds; Party Organization, Albert Weisbord; Elementary and Advanced English, instructors to be announced; American Labor History, Mm. Mollenhauer; Workers Correspondence and Shop Newspapers, Vera Buch. The director of the School is A. Gerlach. A branch of the Detroit Workers School is being opened in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where a course in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle and courses in English will be offered.

Chicago.

IN Chicago, the Workers School is offering a course in Fundamentals of Leninism, Elementary Economics, History of the American Labor Movement, Party Organization and Tactics, History of the International Labor Movement, Public Speaking, Historical Materialism, Fundamentals of Communism, and three classes in English. They are also planning a branch school on the South Side to give educational facilities for the colored population in that section of Chicago. The Chicago school is planning to move into new headquarters, where it can develop more favorably.

Cleveland.

IN the City of Cleveland, a similar school has been established, offering courses in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle, instructor Tom Johnson; Trade Union Movement, J. Brahtin, and English courses. Teachers are also to be sent from Cleveland to nearby towns and additional courses are promised.

Minneapolis.

IN Minneapolis, there is a small school offering a course in Fundamentals of the Class Struggle. In Kansas City a school with classes in Elementary and Advanced Economics and in English. In New Haven, Conn., a school with courses in Fundamentals of Communism, Public Speaking and English, and a branch in Stamford offering a course in Fundamentals of Communism.

The West Coast.

ON the Pacific Coast, in the city of Seattle, several courses are being offered similar to those in other small schools. In San Francisco, Dick Ettlinger is the director of a small school which offers two or three courses every year. Various other cities are developing similar activities.

Directed From Big Central School.

ALL of these schools are guided from the parent school, the Workers School of New York. All of them are parts of a chain of working-class schools. The Workers School of New York supplies teachers and forum lecturers to nearby branches, in New Jersey and Connecticut towns and in Philadelphia. It also sends forum lecturers as far south as Baltimore and as far north as Boston.

To the schools the director of the New York Workers School sends outlines for courses and advice based upon the experiences of the New York Workers School. Workers in any part of the country trying to establish study courses along the lines of any of the 50-odd courses offered by the Workers School of New York can give information on course outlines, etc., by writing to Bertram W. Wolfe, 108 E. 14th Street, New York City. Inquiries of this nature come from such distant points as Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles on the West Coast and Jacksonville, Florida and Breckenridge, Texas in the South, from New England cities and from Mexico and the Philippine Islands.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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NAVY-ARMY CUT URGED BY SOVIET DELEGATIO

Coal Barons Laud Coolidge Decision; File $1,000,000 Suit

PENNSYLVANIA COAL BARONS WANT UNION TO PAY COSTS OF THEIR STRIKEBREAKING; SUE FOR MILLION

Supreme Court Decision, Legalizing Evictions, Backs Companies' Damage Suit

Operators Push Drive to Throw Out Miners; Thousands Added to Homeless Army

BULLETIN.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—President Coolidge's refusal to interfere in the coal strike is the cause of much rejoicing here on the part of the coal operators. "This means that we are to be allowed to carry on this fight for the open shop to a finish," said a spokesman of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company today, "without any action one way or another by the federal government."

"We feel that this is a real victory for the principle that every American worker has a right to secure employment where and when he pleases and to work under any conditions he sees fit," said this spokesman, an attorney who helped to prepare the draft of the injunction application which legalizes evictions. "The decision of the president," he stated further, "upholds the right of private property by his tacit refusal to interfere in the eviction proceedings now being carried out against the members of the United Mine Workers who occupy company houses but who refuse to accept employment on the company's terms."

• • •

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

By A. S.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—Western Pennsylvania coal companies are preparing a million dollar damage suit against the United Mine Workers of America following a decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court upholding the right of the coal operators to evict striking miners.

Thousands to Be Evicted.

The coal companies are pushing their eviction drive at top speed and in the course of the next two or three weeks thousands of miner families will be thrown out of their homes to add to the thousands already evicted since the Pittsburgh coal company first broke the Jacksonville agreement in August, 1925.

Savage Blow.

This is one of the most savage blows ever aimed at a section of the labor movement and the suit is designed to recover "damages" from the union as a result of the continued occupation of houses by miners and their families after the coal companies have ordered them to vacate.

Demand Payment from Victims.

The coal companies are also demanding that the United Mine Workers reimburse them for all expenses incurred in evicting the miners and their families, including wages of the coal and iron police for shooting and blackjacking miners, their wives and children. The union must pay for the costs of the reign of terror established in the mining camps by the armed bands of the coal barons, the companies contend.

In addition to this the coal operators seek to recover damages on the grounds that they have been deprived of the use of their houses and that this interfered with the operation of their mines and curtailed production.

WANTED — MORE READERS — ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

MACHINE GUNS TO KILL MINERS ILLEGALLY USED

Helmets Ordered Shows Massacre Premeditated

DENVER, (FP) Nov. 28.—Developments in the massacre of 5 coal miners at the Columbine mine the morning of Nov. 21 show that machineguns were ordered removed from the mine property 2 days previous, that the orders were disregarded and that rangers sent to Denver for steel helmets at midnight before the massacre early in the morning. Sen-

(Continued on Page Two)

Workers of America Must Get Into Action!
120,000 Coal Miners Are in A Bitter Struggle
To Keep Their Union and Their Living Wage!
WHOSE VICTORY SHALL IT BE? WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?
Millions of Workers Must Cast Millions of Ballots and Encourage The Coal Miners to Fight On and Win!
SIGN YOUR NAME — CAST YOUR VOTE
VOTE HERE

FOR THE Mine Owners	—BALLOT—	FOR THE Mine Workers
	Name..... Street..... City..... GIVE HERE Back Up Your Vote With Your Money $.....	

BALLOT SHEET	MAKE RETURNS TO	For Signature of Collector
№ 729	PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO MINERS RELIEF COMMITTEE 611 Penn Avenue, Room 307 Pittsburgh, Pa.	Name ..... Street ..... City ..... Amount Enclosed $.....

120,000 Coal Miners Ask "Where Do You Stand?" In Support of Their Struggle Against Starvation

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28. — Demanding to know whether you "are for the mine owners or for the mine workers" the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee has flooded the country with ballots, calling upon millions of workers to cast millions of votes to back up the coal miners in their fight."

With the slogan of "American Labor Must Declare Itself — Silence Helps the Bosses!" the relief committee hopes to awaken the workers

(Continued on Page Five)

General Demands More Strikebreaking Militia Authorized by Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. — Increase in the authorized strength of the national guard to 100,000 men, approximately 4,000 more than the present strength, was asked by Major General C. C. Hammond, chief of the militia bureau, in his annual report issued today.

The program recommended also provides for the "organization of 21 headquarters and 78 units during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930."

The national guard is the militia of the states used chiefly for strike-breaking.

BURNS GETS HIS CITATION BEFORE CONTEMPT JUDGE

Oil Graft Case Becomes Question of Dignity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. — **Personal service was today made on William J. Burns, W. Sherman Burns and Charles L. Veitsch, all of the Burns International Detective Agency**, requiring them to appear in the district supreme court next Monday and show cause why they should not be adjudged in criminal contempt of court for their alleged part in the mistrial of Fall and Sinclair.

The contempt ruling arose from the mistrial of the oil conspiracy case of Harry F. Sinclair, New York millionaire, and former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall. The government produced affidavits declaring that Sinclair had engaged the Burns agency to keep "an improper surveillance" over the Fall-Sinclair jury for the purpose of "bringing about a mistrial if necessary."

Oil Men Called.

Cited with the two Burnses and Veitsch are Sinclair and two of his aides—H. Mason Day, of New York and Paris, and Sheldon Clark, of Chicago—who are charged with being "contact men" between their chief and the private detectives.

The contempt trial will convene in Justice Frederick L. Siddons' court a week from today. Approximately 60 witnesses who appeared before the grand jury to testify concerning the jury tampering charges are expected to testify.

Burns' defense is on the technical point of "being twice placed in jeopardy."

• • •

Another Charge on Clark.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28.—Sheldon Clark, vice-president of the Sinclair Oil Company was cited here with a warrant charging contempt of court for failing to appear during the federal investigation of the jury fixing in the Fall-Sinclair oil graft trial.

The trial was for conspiracy to defraud the government out of $30,000,000 oil rights at the now famous Teapot Dome oil fields in Wyoming, and the supreme court in the civil suit for recovery of the fields has already ruled that gross fraud was practised Fall was secretary of the interior at the time the lease was granted to Sinclair, and personally issued it.

Resumption of Trade With Soviet Russia, Recommends Ivy Lee

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.—Ivy Lee, public relations advisor to numerous American corporations and banking houses including the Standard Oil Co., advocated the resumption of trade relations with Soviet Russia in an address before the opening assembly of the fifth annual session of the Philadelphia Foreign Policy Association, yesterday.

"There are unlimited opportunities for the extension of American business in Russia," he declared. Lee, who has recently returned from a tour of Russia, has written a book, "Russia, Poland An Enigma," in which he strongly advocates trade relations with the Soviet Union.

The Standard Oil of New York has been driven by need of raw materials for Eastern competition to make a contract with the U. S. S. R. Its opponent, the Royal Dutch Shell is horrified.

ALEXEI IVANOVITCH RYKOV

Rykov is president of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The delegation of Soviet Russia to the Geneva conference will report back to the Council of People's Commissars.

Latest Rumor That Czar Over Filipino Will Be Big Banker

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The latest of the many rumors which have intrigued political circles as to the future governor general of the Philippines is that none of the men hitherto mentioned will be selected but that Coolidge will do something like what he did in the case of the Ambassador to Mexico, pick out a banker or big industrialist so powerful and reactionary that he will go thru the Senate simply because no one dares to vote against him.

Coolidge is known to be in favor of direct rule by big business men, and the governor-generalship of the Philippines is a satrapy with such magnificence and power attached to it, such opportunities to graft, and such a lack of responsibility, that even another Morgan partner might be attracted. Great secrecy attends the choice. Only a few of the insiders are said to know. The name is expected in the President's message, or soon thereafter.

Senator Capper's Way Of Helping Farmer Is To Raise Tariff Rate

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Senator Capper, of Kansas, "gentleman farmer and owner of a publishing house which puts out technical farm journals, has appealed for an increase of the duty on grain by fifty per cent, under the "flexible tariff clause" which gives the president the right to make such an increase.

The present import duty is 15 cents a bushel, and the increase would be 22 and one-half cents.

Capper argues: "The imports from Argentina have grown from 724,167 bushels in 1926 to 3,500,000 this year. I think the huge sum of money required to buy this grain should have been spent with the producers in the United States.

CONGRESS GETS HIGHWAY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A campaign for the creation of a vast system of trans-Continental Highways and airplane landing fields will be launched in congress. A bill authorizes a three billion dollar bond issue to be repaid by a gas tax and license fee on automobiles.

Greco-Carrillo Case Branded As Fascist Plot at Meet Here

Protesting against the frame-up of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, 2,500 workers in Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, condemned the preparation by the New York police of another Sacco-Vanzetti case.

"Communist organizations thruout the world, the International Red Aid in Europe and South America, will demonstrate and strike unless Greco and Carrillo are liberated and returned to the working class," William W. Weinstone, organizer of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party, said. "District Attorney McGeehan is in dead earnest when he says he hopes to have Greco and Carrillo in the death house at Sing Sing prison by Christmas, just as Judge Thayer was in earnest when he swore Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti would be executed. Only the organized strength of labor can save Greco and Carrillo."

Several speakers said the case of Greco and Carrillo, who go on trial Dec. 5 in the Bronx, charged with killing two fascists last Decoration Day, was part of a movement of "Italian fascism and American capitalism to terrorize the labor movement in this country."

Reckon Without Labor.

"If the capitalist class," said Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, "thinks it can carry out another Sacco-Vanzetti murder it will be reckoning without the mass of workers in America and the rest of the world. The movement to save Greco and Carrillo will be larger, if necessary, than the Sacco-Vanzetti liberation campaign."

Minor also pointed out that in

(Continued on Page Five)

WEALTHY RAPIST STILL IN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Supreme Court today dismissed the appeal of Arthur Rich, youthful scion of a wealthy Michigan family, now serving a life sentence in prison after conviction of attack upon Louise King, Battle Creek co-ed. The court held that no federal question was involved in the case. The rich young man will now ask the governor for a pardon.

SEE MOVE BY GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO BALK DISCUSSION OF DISARMAMENT AT GENEVA PARLE

Pravda Reminds Imperialist Powers That Sovie Government Exposed Secret Treaties

Lithuanian "Revolt" Rumors Show That Polish Rulers Intrigue for Conquest

GENEVA, Nov. 28.—When the Preparatory Commission Disarmament conference opens Wednesday, the Soviet delegation, headed by Maxim Litvinoff, will offer a program of complete disarmament.

Altho France and Great Britain are expected to make every effort to confine the discussion at the conference to the question of "security," the Soviet delegation, aided by the German delegation, will attempt to force the powers to face the disarmament question.

The Soviet Union will come out unequivocally for immediate disarmament. The Soviet Union's position is clearly stated in an editorial which recently appeared in the Moscow Pravda which declares:

Stress Desire For Peace.

"The Soviet delegation will go to Geneva not because the Soviet government has changed its position on the Geneva 'talking club,' but because it wishes again to stress its peace-loving policy. The Soviet Union will be in a position in Geneva to prove by indisputable facts those who really wish to disarm and those who are irreconcilably opposed to it.

"The Soviet Union will remind the assembly that the Soviet government repudiated the predatory treaties of tsarist Russia, will remind them of Genoa, the Moscow disarmament conference of 1922, the Economic Conference at Geneva in May, 1927, a whole series of guarantee pacts and treaties of peace, etc."

Ask Protection.

The Soviet delegation which arrived here the day before yesterday has insisted that the Swiss government guarantee it adequate police protection against the possibility of another murder such as that of the assassination of Vorovsky, Soviet delegate to the Lusanne conference.

Blame Poland.

BERLIN, Nov. 28—Premier Waldemaras of Lithuania in a telegram again charged that Poland was using Lithuanian emigres to foment a pro-Polish revolt in Lithuania. The protest was made to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League of Nations.

Lithuania, he declared, did not relinquish its claim to Vilna.

Report Martial Law.

The situation in Lithuania is still tense, according to reports from Kovno. Despatches declared that the country had been virtually placed under martial law by Premier Waldemaras.

Officers in the Lithuanian army have pledged to defend Lithuania from Polish aggression, according to a Wolff despatch from Kovno.

WORKERS PARTY ASKS RESISTANCE OF INJUNCTIONS

Leaflet Points to Drive Against Unions

"Workers, the injunction menace must be fought to a finish or it will finish all of us," states the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in a leaflet of which 300,000 are being printed. "We must break the injunction blockade against our right to organize, our right to strike, our right to picket and our right to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness," continues the committee. "If the enemies of the workers get away with their present injunction drive against the workers then every gain and every right it has taken us scores of years to win will be wiped out in quick time."

Injunction Epidemic.

The leaflet begins by pointing out to the workers of America that they are being robbed of the right to organize, their unions are being wiped out, and that a vast open-shop conspiracy is on foot, all heralded by an epidemic of drastic injunctions sweeping over the country.

A veritable "Government by Injunction," brazen and open in its defiance of the democracy which the American workers have been led to believe they possess is under way, and it means to substitute company unions for real unions, "yellow dog" contracts for collective bargaining, and lower wages and longer hours for the already too low wages and too long work day.

Mining Cases.

Instances selected by the Central Executive Committee in this warning are the assaults on the miners' union in the Schoonmaker and other injunctions prohibiting the miners from organizing or picketing and from rais-

(Continued on Page Two)

Marching Miners Vote Trek to London Huge Success at Big Meet

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The efforts of reactionary leaders were responsible for the refusal of Premier Baldwin to receive the delegation of Welsh miners, who marched with their comrades to London a week ago. The march was voted a success at the meeting.

A resolution to this effect was adopted at a huge mass meeting here yesterday. Another resolution called upon the Labor Party to use obstructive tactics in Parliament in order to force out the Baldwin government. The enthusiastic meeting which was addressed by A. J. Cook and other speakers declared the miners' march an unqualified success.

Two Trainmen Killed When Economy Program Cuts Out Switchmen

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Nov. 28.—Three trainmen were probably fatally injured here today when two railway freight engines and twenty box cars left the rails and piled up in a ditch.

The train, on the Minneapolis-St. Paul branch of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad, northbound, struck an open switch. The road has been cutting down its staff, and there are not enough switchmen.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Pullman Co. Plans Small Wage Boost To Hoodwink Men

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 28.—The Pullman Co. has been scared out of its plan to call a special meeting of its employees' representation association to give a small wage increase for the purpose of making it appear that their company union won it, it is believed by officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters here.

Publicity given the meeting by the brotherhood revealed its true nature has apparently forced a change in plans. "Loyalty Petitions" distributed by the company and which "loyal" porters were asked to sign, thus repudiating the brotherhood, are also being withdrawn. "Yellow Dog Petitions" the brotherhood called them and this appellation had its effect.

Word is received here that the interstate commerce commission [illegible] against the company on its petition that the commission does not [illegible] jurisdiction in the tipping [illegible] brought by the union.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT FLOP

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Another [illegible] successful attempt to take off [illegible] the Atlantic to Newfoundland [illegible] made today by the Junkers [illegible] D-1230, according to [illegible] advices from the [illegible]

RTY DELEGATES OM UNIONS AT OBLESS MEETING

Cleveland Conference Builds Co-operation

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 28.—The Relief Conference, called by the Cleveland Unemployed Council to initiate immediate steps for relief of the 95,000 unemployed workers here, met tonight with 40 delegates from unions and fraternal organizations present. John Foley, secretary of the Unemployed Council, stated that over 7,000 workers, were represented.

A permanent Executive Committee of eleven, giving representation to the unemployed and to employed union labor was elected. Thruout the conference the necessity of the closest cooperation between the unemployed and the organizations of workers who are fortunate enough to still have a job was stressed.

Visit Federation.

Committees were elected to visit the Cleveland Federation of Labor to enlist the support of those unions not represented at the Conference, and to call on the Community Fund for relief. Little help is expected from this last source however, in view of the past actions of the Fund in turning down appeals for assistance of unemployed workers.

A committee of ten was also elected to attend the meeting of the City Council next Monday night in a final effort to bring the city government to a realization of its responsibilities to the thousands of unemployed workers.

Frame-Up.

The City Council has previously flatly turned down the demands of the unemployed, and thru the police has tried to break up the Unemployed Council, thru the arrest of a framed up charge of vagrancy, of Joe Judson, local leader of the unemployed. At the last City Council meeting seven members of the Unemployed Council were arrested and ejected from the Council Chambers for raising their voices against the police ban on meetings of the organization and the frame-up of Judson.

The Conference called a mass meeting fcr Sunday, November 27, at Moose Hall to protest the frame-up of Judson and his sentence of 30 days on a vagrancy charge. The police ban on meetings of the Unemployed Council was hastily withdrawn after the militant demonstration against the denial of free speech at the last City Council meeting.

DONATION FROM MUTUAL AID.

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Nov. 28.—The Russian National Mutual Aid Society Branch No. 2 sends The DAILY WORKER a check for $8.35, one-third proceeds of a party.

BOOKS

On Strikes

In Colorado—

THE miners are at grips with the bosses. This is only another of many great fights of American Labor. There is inspiring reading in all these books that will show you the glorious fighting tradition of American workers:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER JONES—(Who has witnessed the great struggles of the past 50 years and has been in the past fights of the Colorado miners.) Cloth $2.00

THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE By Wm. Z. Foster Cloth $.60

PASSAIC By Albert Weisbord .15

THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE By Mary Heaton Vorse .25

GOVERNMENT, STRIKE-BREAKER—By Jay Lovestone Paper .30 Cloth .60

In England

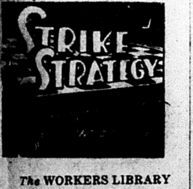
THE BRITISH STRIKE By Wm. F. Dunne .10

THE GENERAL STRIKE AND GENERAL BETRAYAL By John Pepper .25

MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE By R. Palme Dutt .10

REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE—By C. B. .05

Read Also



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COLORADO MILITIA TAKES OVER MINERS' COTTAGES

Scene as Colorado militiamen take quarters in miners' cottages at Erie, Colo., north of Denver, following the killing of six pickets by state troopers and Columbine mine guards.

Evicted Miner's Family Near Martins Ferry, Ohio

Machine Guns to Kill Colorado Pickets

(Continued from Page One)

sational developments are expected hourly as investigation of the shooting of the miners by state police progresses.

Little was expected from the coroner's jury investigation of the massacre because the inquest was held in a farming community near the coal region and because essential facts are not yet available. However, workers have hopes that facts will develop in time to prevent prosecution of Adam Bell, leader who was beaten almost to death, and others.

Students Visit War Zone.

Facing college boys in the militia, a caravan of a score of other college students went to the coal fields Wednesday night to express solidarity with the strikers carrying banners reading: "Not All College Men Are Scabs," "Solidarity, Students and Strikers!" "Not All College Girls Are Scabs," "Stick, Miners! Students Are With You."

Carry on Strike.

Attempting to stir up trouble among southern miners incensed by the massacre in northern fields Trooper R. R. Maiden threatened the strike committee Tuesday, saying, "If you folks want trouble you will get plenty of it." Under Wobbly directions miners are holding firmly to peaceful carrying on of strike, staying out of the mines and keeping out of trouble. It is not believed possible to arouse men, except by another massacre.

Nine days before the massacre, industrial commissioner Annear said this was the most peaceful strike in history of the state, but after the killings he asked a gold medal for Trooper Scherf, who commanded the killers.

* * *

By FRANK PALMER.

LAFAYETTE, Colo., (FP) Nov. 28.—The coroners jury called to fix the blame for the massacre of striking miners at the Columbine mine of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. brought in a verdict, which declared that state police had killed the miners, "said death not being felonious."

This was expected by those who knew the situation. Strike leaders realized before the hearing that the matter was not to be settled there and that the purpose of the strikers' counsel should be to prevent a verdict holding some of the jailed strike leaders responsible. The jury did not blame strikers for the riot as charged in the capitalist press.

Murder Premeditated

The district attorney is reported undecided as to future action in the matter, but he may be forced to bring charges against the strike leaders. This is not expected to be successful. Rumors persist that sensational developments impend which will definitly place responsibility where it belongs.

Meantime independent investigations are slowly bringing to light such facts as that the governor ordered the machine-guns removed from the mine property on the Saturday before the massacre, but the rangers disobeyed and that the rangers sent for their helmets at midnight before the killing. Both facts support the charge of a frame-up freely made by strikers.

Miners' Unarmed.

The inquest was featured by a strong indictment of methods used, made by Guy Duncan, Civil Liberties union attorney, representing families of slain. The district attorney offered to throw Duncan out of the room, but he stood his ground for a square deal. It is believed that, but for his action, the verdict might have been worse.

Even in their own stories the rangers only claimed 4 bullets were fired over the heads of strikers and abandoned the story of finding nitroglycerine on strikers. Pickets were searched every day, including Monday, before going to the mine and could not have had guns, but where the bullets came from is a matter yet to be settled and is expected to be part of later developments.

Not All Scabs.

The whole state feels the matter yet entirely a mystery which must be cleared up. Newspapers have been asking sympathy for militiamen because "college boys face strikers." Wednesday night college boys and girls stepped out in front of the strikers to face militiamen for them, when a dozen attended a meeting at Lafayette and pledged their support even to going to jail for the miners.

A caravan of college students will start Friday morning for southern fields where rangers have been concentrated since massacre and threats have been made against the miners. They carry banners: "Not All College Men Are Scabs," and "Stick Miners, Students Are With You." The first move for a settlement was made late Wednesday when the strikers committee presented petitions to Gov. Adams asking him to bring about a conference between operators and miners. There is tremendous sentiment in the state to force operators into a conference despite their refusals in the past.

Habeas corpus proceedings have forced the rangers to put charges against the I. W. W. strike leaders and it is reported that 5 will be admitted to bail immediately. The leaders were arrested more than 3 weeks ago in an effort to break the strike. They had been held incommunicado and without charges and without bail, until legal action forced the hands of the rangers. There are still some 60 in jail at Walsenburg and strikers furnished them a Thanksgiving dinner there.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A general alarm was sent out today for two army flyers, E. R. Emory and W. D. G. Zollman, who have been missing in a Douglas O-2 Biplane since Friday, when they left Bolling Field for Columbus, O. Both are enlisted men at Bolling Field.

Plan to Hang 6 Folsom Prisoners, Leaders in Mutiny of Desperation

REPRESSA, Cal., Nov. 28.—Six of the prisoners driven to revolt in Folsom Prison here by the harsh regime of Warden Court Smith will go on trial for murder in the first degree, states the district attorney of Sacramento county. In spite of the fact that the mutiny took place only when life became unbearable from poor food, the dark cell, punishment by fumes of chloride of lime, and overwork in the prison rock quarry, the prisoners are to be held guilty if the district attorney has his way. The fact that the prisoners killed only in self defense, killed one guard and lost ten of their own number, as well as thirty wounded from the rifles and machine guns of the state militia and deputies, is not taken into account by the prosecuting attorney.

CALIFORNIA STATE MILITIA KILLING FOLSOM PRISONERS

GAG FOR REMUS WHEN GRAFT IS TOUCHED UPON

Judge's Ruling to Hide Prohibition Scandal

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The ruling of trial judge Shook in the Remus murder case here today, that no evidence relating to the conspiracy Remus charges against the prohibition agent Dodge and his wife can be admitted at present is said by observers here to indicate the formula of the court and the prosecution by which the former "bootleg king" will be prevented from making any revelations of government graft.

When Remus was first arrested for the murder of his wife he threatened to rock the prohibition service from top to bottom by "telling all about the bootleg graft" if he were placed on trial.

His plea of temporary insanity was relied as a means of presenting some of this, since he charges that the conspiracy between his wife and Prohibition Agent Dodge to steal his money from him was the cause of that insanity.

Can't Tell It.

But when Franklin Edwards Shaw a race-track timer began to tell of relations he had noticed between Mrs. Remus and Dodge, the state objected and was sustained.

"You must show independent testimony of a diseased mind before you can go into these things which you claim caused the insanity", said Judge Shook to the defense.

give

us your helping hand

THE DAILY WORKER is fighting day after day .... never stopping. The DAILY WORKER can continue its battles for the Labor Movement, but financial difficulties prevent The DAILY WORKER from becoming a greater newspaper—of greater usefulness to fighting Labor. We do not want to conduct financial campaigns. We need the space to fight the boss ... to give our readers news—information about the Labor movement—and other good features. We ask only this much from every reader: Pledge yourself to give only as much as you can and won't miss—every week. You won't miss it and The DAILY WORKER can live on it!

This Way-

Pledge Your Support Today!

MY PLEDGE

to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

Fill out the following blank and mail it to

THE DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Enclosed $...... I pledge
I will send you $..........
every week.
Name ....
Street ....
City ....
State ....

Would Lynch Negroes To Gain Acquittal

MRS. LILLIENDAHL.

Lilliendahl Case Resurrects Lie of "Negro Murderers"

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Nov. 28.—Willis Beach, alleged clandestine lover of Mrs. Margaret Lilliendahl with whom he is jointly accused of murdering the woman's husband, admitted the murder on the day a warrant was sworn out for his arrest, the jury was told here today.

Beach, a poultry raiser and neighbor of the Lilliendahls, confessed to a friend that he had slain Doctor Lilliendahl, the prosecutor asserted "he was trying to raise funds for his defense when he went to his friend with the admission."

Appeal to Race Hate.

Counsel for Mrs. Lilliendahl and Beach have fallen back on the story, once admitted by Mrs. Lilliendahl to be false, that the murder of her husband was committed by "two Negroes."

When Dr. Lilliendahl was riding with his wife in a lonely place in the woods, he was shot dead, but not robbed. His widow immediately set on foot the "Negro" story, which caused lynch mobs to circle over the state looking for victims. Certain very suspicious circumstances throwing doubt on her own relations with her husband and with the rich poultry raiser, Beach, came to light in the general investigation, and finally, under question she broke down and admitted the Negro murderers' tale was fiction.

Signal to K. K. K.

Indictments for herself and Beach on murder charges resulted.

But the attorneys for the defense, in their opening statements declared they would "not only bring evidence to show the defendants were innocent, but evidence pointing out the guilty Negroes." And rumor says the K. K. K. lynchers are waiting the signal to go.

Workers Party Asks for Fight on Injunction

(Continued from Page One)

ing relief or appealing court cases, cases to evict miners from their homes.

The Transit Workers.

Another case considered in this leaflet is the attempt of the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. of New York to prevent by injunction any member of the American Federation of Labor from talking organization to any member of its employes.

The leaflet calls especial attention to the fact that both republicans and democrats are involved in the present persecution of workers. The supreme court, with its reactionary decisions, stands at the head of a bipartisan legal hierarchy. The Democrat Palmer, the Republican Daugherty, the Progressive-Democrat Adams of Colorado and the admitted Reactionary Republican Fisher of Pennsylvania alike attack the lives and liberties of the workers.

What To Do.

The leaflet closes with an appeal to workers to join the Workers (Communist) Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City, and to

"Hurl back the concerted anti-union injunction drive.

"Disregard, disobey, break every injunction. Tear every injunction edict to pieces. Treat every injunction as a scrap of paper.

"Build a powerful labor party to help fight the battles of the workers against the exploiters."

Posters in War Against USSR Oil as Sales Grow

LONDON, Nov. 28.—"Don't Buy Soviet Oil," is the motto on small stickers being pasted up in prominent places thruout Great Britain.

This is the latest move in the offensive of the British oil interests against the Soviet Union. Buyers, however, seem to be paying very little heed to the stickers, as oil from the Soviet Union is selling at 8 cents cheaper a gallon, and the sales are on the increase.

HEARST PAPERS IN NEW ATTACK AGAINST MEXICO

Print Faked Nicaraguan "Secret Treaty"

The latest Hearst contribution to imperialist journalism, that began with the faking of alleged secret documents from the archives of the Mexican government, was the publication yesterday morning in the New York American and other Hearst publications throughout the United States of what purports to be a "provisional secret treaty" between the Calles government of Mexico and Juan B. Sacasa, the liberal president of Nicaragua whose government was overthrown through intervention of American marines.

With the customary trappings of the dime-novel sensationalist, the latest attack reeks with references to Machiavellian intrigue, diabolical conspiracies, all calculated to alienate from the gracious and benevolent friend of the weak and oppressed peoples of the earth, Uncle Sam, the affections of the Nicaraguans, and bring them under the baneful influence of the sinister Plutarco Elias Calles.

Such is the fiction as presented by Hearst and his publications. Behind these bed-time stories are the grim realities of the imperialist depredations of the United States government and other agents of Wall Street land, oil and banking interests in Latin America. Instead of viewing the United States as a defender of the rights of small nations, every country in Latin America on which American imperialism has left its bloody imprint, looks with loathing and detestation upon dollar despotism.

The Hearst attacks are for the twofold purpose of trying to terrorize President Calles and his associates into abandoning the 1917 constitution which places restrictions upon American oil, mineral and land thieves who for years have conspired to pillage the great natural resources of that rich country and enslave the Mexican population and to justify the ravaging of Nicaragua by American marines who dispersed the duly constituted government of Juan B. Sacasa, and substituted the Wall Street puppet, Diaz.

Justifies Nicaragua Crimes.

The story in the Hearst papers yesterday morning declares that the publication of the fraudulent document called a "provisional secret treaty" between Calles and Sacasa "proves the present military intervention by the United States in Nicaragua to have been unavoidable, if the interests of the American people were to be protected."

These interests are the right to build a second canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific as a part of the general imperialist policy of the United States and for the specific purpose of establishing new and stronger naval and military bases for further attacks against the Latin American republics. Hearst tries to create the impression that the voracious hawk of American imperialism is in reality a dove of peace.

Should Defend Nicaragua.

If it were not for the crude manner in which the alleged secret documents were forged, the fakery of the Hearst papers would not be so evident. Certainly the Mexican government, as a defensive measure to combat imperialist conspiracies directed against its own sovereignity, ought to take the leading role in endeavoring to rally the Latin American nations against the murderous rapacity of Yankee tyranny and it would have been fully justified had it placed all possible resources at the command of the liberal forces of Sarcasa who were trying to repel the invading forces of Wall Street despotism.

So, even though the Mexicans had defended the liberal forces in Nicaragua, it would only be fulfilling its historical mission as the leading nation of the Latin American group.

No amount of cheap publicity and hysterical fakery based upon forged documents can erase from the minds of the masses of Latin America the knowledge of the base motives that impel the United States toward the attempted subjugation of their countries and the destruction of the last vestiges of national independence.

Workers Library Will Handle "International Press Correspondence

Thru arrangements just concluded by cable the Workers Library Publishers of New York become sole American distributors of the English edition of the INPRECOR (International Press Correspondence) a weekly news service magazine supplying news and special features to the revolutionary press thruout the world.

The arrangements include the handling of not only agency orders but also subscriptions to individuals as well, which are made at the rate of $6.00 a year in the United States.

The current issue of the INPRECOR features articles by Stalin and Bucharin and of special value is the first speech made by Lenin after the October uprising of the Bolsheviks in 1917. This issue, as do all others, includes valuable information on the main features of the Labor movement in England, France, Norway and other countries including the [illegible] States.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

Rumanian Dictator

Vintila Bratianu succeeds his brother as virtual dictator of Rumania. His brother, Don Bratianu, who died last week, was buried Sunday.

CANTON WAR LORD JAILS STRIKERS TO AID BRITISH

CANTON, Nov. 28.—A strike of shipworkers against British employers was smashed yesterday by the so-called "labor" government set up here by Chang Fak-wei, who ordered the arrest and the imprisonment of large numbers of strikers. Labor leaders were put under military guard.

The strike took the form of an anti-government demonstration when food supplies were cut off at the order of the authorities.

Li Chai-sum, former dictator of Canton, ousted by Chang Fak-wei on November 17th, is attempting to regain control of the city and several thousand of his troops are moving toward Canton from Samshi about forty miles west.

Discuss Unemployment And Coal Situations In Commons Wednesday

LONDON, Nov. 28. — The unemployment situation will come up for debate in the House of Commons Wednesday after the completion of the committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance bill Tuesday.

The vote of censure on Baldwin's handling of the coal situation will also come up on Wednesday. At the last debate of the coal situation Baldwin refused to speak leaving the defense of the Tory position to Sir Cunleffe-Lister.

Jail Sixteen Indian Seamen for Refusing To Sail to America

LONDON, Nov. 28. — Sixteen East Indian sailors were sentenced to a month in jail for refusing to sail to America. The sailors did not learn that the British vessel Saverie was sailing to the United States until after they had signed papers.

When the foreman of the sailors demanded that he be sent to jail with the men, he was ejected from the court. The sailors declared that they could not stand the climate of the United States.

WAGES SLASHED LOWER; PRICES SOAR IN ITALY

Fascist Militia Used in Textile Strikes

GENEVA, Nov. 28. —With retail prices soaring and wage cuts decreed in factories thruout Italy, unrest among Italian workers is becoming more and more marked.

Altho news about labor unrest has been completely deleted from Italian newspapers, a number of large strikes against the wage cuts have already taken place—most of them smashed by wholesale arrests of leaders and by threats to call in the Fascist troops.

Textile Strikes.

Textile strikes have taken place at Milan, Bosto Arsizio, Castellano and a number of other industrial centers. There have been a number of demonstrations by unemployed workers in Milan.

Even workers affiliated with the fascist trade unions, which in many respects resemble company unions in the United States, are beginning to protest the wage cuts.

Altho the fascist leaders of the fascist organizations have readily submitted to the wage cut, they have warned the government of growing unrest. "The wage cuts will greatly inconvenience the workers whose wages are at the minimum," the Secretary of the Turin Trade Union Council said recently.

To Introduce Newer Methods in Soviet Gold Development

Soviet gold industry will show a considerable development in the near future, according to A. P. Serebrovsky, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council of the U. S. S. R., and a representative of the Soviet Gold Trust, who has just arrived from the Soviet Union for a stay of about three months. American methods and machinery will be used for developing the Soviet gold industry. At present the gold output of the Soviet Union amounts to about 42 per cent of the pre-war figure.

This is Mr. Serebrovsky's second visit to the United States. Two years ago he made large purchases of oil equipment in this country.

"The known gold resources of the Soviet Union, estimated at nearly 3,000 metric tons, warrant a much larger production than Russia has attained," stated Mr. Serebrovsky in the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, the principal firm in Soviet American trade.

Over Million Students Enrolled as Mexican School System Thrives

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 28.—Mexican public schools now have an enrollment of 1,133,000 pupils, while private schools have 11,464, according to the report of the Department of Education in Mexico.

Of the total of 15,036 public and private schools, which have 18,678 teachers, 12,788 are maintained by public funds. An average of over 1,000 new schools has been established each year since the present administration came into power. President Calles has assured the nation that this rate of growth will be maintained until the entire country shall have sufficient schools for its population, distributed to serve even the most remote regions as well as the congested areas.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

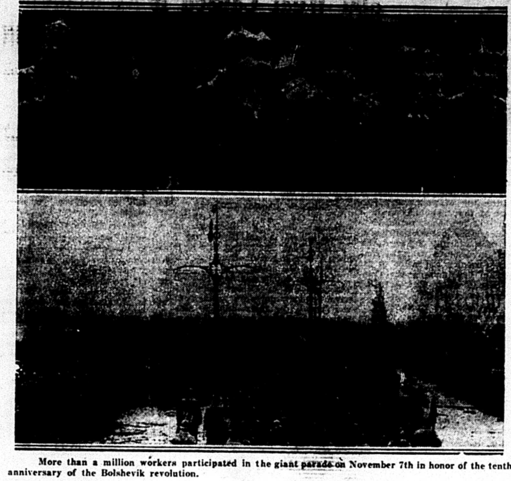
Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

MOSCOW CELEBRATES THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY



More than a million workers participated in the giant parade on November 7th in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Top picture (from left to right) shows Kameneff, Kalenin, president of the Executive Committee of the USSR; Voroshiloff, Commissar of War; Unschlict and Budenny, cavalry leader.

Lower picture, shows the parade of the Red Army in the Red Square.

The Opposition and the Rank and File

By ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI

THE lower down the Party ladder, the nearer to the rank and file members of the Party, the more definite and pronounced is the negative attitude to the opposition.

This is a characteristic phenomenon. Hostility and bitter resentment prevail among the Party rank and file in regard to the opposition. To explain this phenomenon by saying that the apparatus "is keeping a tight hold" on the rank and file, that its true voice is being stifled, as is said by the opposition, is utterly impossible because to mention just one reason—the resentment against the opposition is a mass character.

Since this is so, one must go deeper to find the roots which are the mentality and the mood of the masses.

In the Party as a whole, as well as in every nucleus, this or that mentality prevails whenever a definite situation has arisen. No matter how strong the apparatus at the head of the Party or nucleus, if there be disharmony between the policy and the working of the apparatus and the mood prevailing among the majority, this disharmony will show itself by the way the rank and file reacts to this prenomenon.

The bitterness, hostility and resentment shown by the rank and file of the Party in regard to the speeches and actions of the opposition are the outcome of a definite mental and spiritual growth among this rank and file, a growth in the direction of consolidating collectivist thinking.

Opposition Blocks Construction.

THE SOVIET UNION, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary is at the same time going through the honeymoon of its feverish construction. Workers and the more advanced peasantry are up to their eyes in important every-day work: elaboration of new forms of economy, habits and customs, establishment of new relations between the various parts of the state and the economic organism.

All this work is centered in innumerable collective bodies: Soviets, trade unions, commissions, committees. Nowhere in the world does the collectivist system of work predominate to such an extent over individual initiative as here in the Soviet Union.

Of course it frequently happens that collective organs impede individual initiative, but this is another question; important is the fact that all these collective beginnings are an education in themselves, they teach the masses a new ideology and a new way of looking at life.

"Unimportant Persons Decide."

The masses are getting accustomed not to depend on "leaders" but on puzzling out everything themselves by collective efforts.

One has only to watch how even the least prepared organizations are conducting their meetings. Even if everyone present, taken individually be "an unimportant person," even if he has no special merits in the past and is not particularly brilliant, he contributes to the session just what is needed, a business-like remark which adds something to the work which is going on. Bits of thought, bits of proposals and the result — a solid mass of practical and well-thought out decisions and instructions.

No One Bigger than Collective Will.

ONCE a decision is made, the Party or nucleus insists that the decision be not infringed.

It has come to pass that collective bodies demand that their will and decisions must be taken into account by everyone, be they big or small. This is a healthy reaction of the organizing principle which got the best of the inevitable broad "self-activity" of small collective bodies and individuals in the epoch of civil war, this self-activity degenerated at times into anarchic individualism. It was a diferent epoch then—"taking matters into one's own hands" sometimes saved the situation. Now we are in the epoch of construction and we want first of all unity not only in action, but in thinking.

By a healthy instinct the masses understand this spontaneously. That is why they are so indignant and resentful against the opposition which disturbs the unity in Party ranks which it took so many efforts to establish.

Meaning of Discipline.

The opposition infringes the fundamental demand of the masses: observance of discipline. It is precisely group work, collective work which produces an utterly new idea of the meaning of discipline—not as submissive to an "order" but as merging one's own will with the will of the collective body. Discipline is the cement which welds together the human bricks into one powerful edifice—the collective body.

The main cause of the hostility of the rank and file to the very term "opposition" is caused to a great extent by the instinctive feeling of the rank and file that the opposition is acting "anarchically."

Masses Repudiate the Opposition.

THE rank and file are angry because the opposition which is infringing their will is claiming to speak at the same time on their behalf, on behalf of the masses.

One frequently hears among workers the remark: Nice defenders of our interests! Who has empowered them to speak for us? We do not hold their views! If we are dissatisfied with anything we will fight it out in the Party itself."

This kind of mood and temper has nothing in common with "pressure of the apparatus."

Trotskyists Not Credited by Workers.

The rank and file do not believe the opposition, they meet all its statements with derision.

Does the opposition really imagine that the masses have such a bad memory? Even if there be shortcomings in the Party in regard to policy, are not prominent members of the opposition responsible for them? It would seem that the policy of the Party and the construction of the Party apparatus have become worthless from the day when the group of opposition members disagreed with the Party.

"This is suspicious" say the workers, "they attack the apparatus and the policy of the Party but in reality it is a question of who should lead.. " And the masses turn away in disgust.

Opposition Lacks Principle.

ANOTHER reason for the rank and file not believing the Opposition is: that the rank and file have always a profound disgust for lack of principle. First of all, the bloc of opponents of yesterday, utterly incomprehensible for people not versed in political intrigue. Then a still less comprehensible solemn promise in writing on the part of the Opposition to submit to the will of the Party, a Communist word of honor of a peculiar kind, broken almost the very next day.

The jesuit rule: the end justifies the means, cannot be a rule for members of one and the same collective body. One cannot build up a collective body if there is no confidence in the work of its members, if one cannot rely on promises. .

Trickery Not Liked

Such acts tell the masses more eloquently than words: those who have broken their word to the collective body of which they are members are no longer with us. . .The rank and file cannot forgive this game which is being played with the collective body, they cannot forgive these "round-about" ways. The rank and file who, by such labor and such efforts, is gradually overcoming the principles of petty-bourgeois individualism will never understand nor tolerate and forgive those who infringe the obligations which they have taken upon themselves in regard to the collective body.

The rank and file will have nothing to do with the disorganizing infringement of discipline and unity on the party of the Opposition. The rank and file does not believe in the Opposition and will never forgive its jesuitical intriguing with the Party.

The rank and file disassociates itself indignantly from the criticism and the statements of the Opposition—they are not in harmony with the moods predominating in the rank and file of the Party.

Misjudging Temper of Masses.

If the Opposition has no ear for the moods and temper of the rank and file (it was Lenin's strong point that he always could feel what the masses are demanding and aiming at) how can it be victorious?

One cannot with impunity endeavor to set one's "group will" against the will of the collective body. Those who endeavor to do this, cease to be "one" with the masses.

The rank and file think that the live spirit of "collectivist democracy" which clashes with the petty-bourgeois interpretation of democracy, will not be awake in the Opposition until it is willing to understand that the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee is the reflection of the will of the rank and file of the Party.

When the Opposition will have understood this, it will cease to sabotage the unity of the Party and to go against the mood and will of the million strong Party membership.

Marching Miners Return Home After Voting Trek To London Huge Success

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The little army of Welsh miners, headed by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners Federation, which marched almost two hundred miles to London to call parliament's attention to unemployment and misery in the coal fields, disbanded and returned home today by train.

The march on London was voted a success at a mass meeting held in Trafalgar Square yesterday.

French Imperialists to War on Moroccan Tribes

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Using as a pretext the freeing of the Moroccan plateaus from bandits, the French authorities are preparing a new offensive in the Atlas mountain region.

Weather conditions at present make a military campaign infeasible but French airplanes have been sent to drop leaflets threatening the Moors. The leaflets are a part of the French policy of demoralizing the natives and wherever possible detaching them from their chiefs.

FRENCH MURDER, IMPRISON MANY SYRIAN LEADERS

Daily Executions of Nationalists Held

(Special to DAILY WORKER).

PARIS, Nov. 19, (by mail). —Since the suppression of the Syrian revolt by their armed forces, the French generals have been pitilessly executing everyone suspected of revolutionary activity. Without exception all the revolutionists who have fallen into the hands of the French have been condemned to death or to long years of imprisonment. Five or six death sentences in a single day are not unusual.

The condemned are executed publicly at the town gates, at Damascus, Homs, Aleppo and even at Beirout, "the crown of French civilization in the East."

Slow Torture.

Those condemned to prison meet death by slow torture. The "pacification" of Syria has long been announced as an accomplished fact, but months after the revolt has been suppressed, hundreds of revolutionary workers and nationalists are suffering in the jails, in exile and from deportation.

The imperialists are not content with the victims which they have put behind the bars. By continual denunciations and arbitrary actions, they are gaining new victims. Recently, they arrested 73 peasants in the little Druse village of Racheja because a neighbor had accused them of sympathizing with the Druses during their march.

Punitive expeditions traverse the country. They have orders to stamp out every suspicion of revolt, to disarm the population, and to collect the taxes which are crushing the people. They raise special contributions, levied against the towns and villages since the late revolt, and watch that all of them go without delay into the coffers of the French commissioners.

And hard on the heels of the bloody generals, French capital is penetrating the country. The impoverished peasantry affords cotton plantations the lowest priced slaves to the cotton plantations of the French concessionaires. The Syrian masses are being forced to buy the products of French industry while the country is surrounded with a wall of prohibitive customs tariffs. Ponsot, the French commissioner, who is directing the political oppression, with a satisfactory and genial air, will remain at his post until the French economic program is completely realized.

The French are doing everything to drive the population to despair. They believe that due to the wave of reaction thruout the world, and to the demoralization which their agents are attempting to spread among the ranks of the Syrian nationalists, that they will be uninterrupted in realizing their designs.

German Film Ruling Is Hit at U. S. Immigrant Quota; Cuts Imports

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Only 260 American motion picture films are to be allowed to enter Germany during the next 18 months, according to a ruling of the Reich's commissioner of exports. The ruling replaces an older one by which one American film was permitted to enter for every one produced in Germany.

It is being widely rumored that the ruling is a direct reprisal against the American immigration quota which does not permit Germans to immigrate where jobs are more plentiful. The intention is to build up home motion picture production.

De Valera Calls for Cash; Gives Program

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—Warning his followers that the late campaigns had cost about $150,000, most of which had come from the United States and Australia who will send no more, Eamonn De Valera called for more funds from Ireland.

He stated that his program includes reduction of the Dail from 153 to 100 members, prohibitive duties on foreign imports, reduction of official salaries and intensive advancement of the Gaelic language.

AMERICAN PLANES MURDER MORE IN NICARAGUAN RAID

Bombing Near Scene of Ocotal Massacre

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 28.—At least four Nicaraguans were killed and an unknown number wounded when American aviators working with United States marines and Diaz forces flew over a group of Nicaraguan liberals, dropping bombs and swept the group with machine gun fire. The marines then returned to their base at Ocotal.

(Ocotal was the scene of the murder of more than three hundred men, women and children by American aviators, who bombed the town several months ago.)

* * *

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—General Jose Maria Moncada, former leader of the Nicaraguan Liberal armies, who permitted the United States officials to disarm his troops after the receipt of an American ultimatum, has stopped on his trip from this city to New York for a conversation with Brigadier-General Frank R. McCoy. McCoy has been appointed by President Coolidge to supervise the forthcoming elections in Nicaragua.

Ex-general Moncada, who is a presidential candidate, is reported to have emphasized to McCoy the importance of having a United States marine control during the elections.

Before leaving the United States, Moncada will have conferences with a group of American bankers and with Col. Henry L. Stimson, Coolidge's personal representative, who negotiated the Titicapa disarmament with the formerly active general.

Rumanian Communist's Trial Postponed for 17th Time Since 1924

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28.—The trial of Boris Stefanow, the Communist representative in the Rumanian parliament of the workers and peasants of the Dobrudja, has been postponed again, for the seventeenth time, due to the non-appearance of the principal witnesses for the state, certain Rumanian politicians.

The road over which Stefanow was carried in an armored car to the military tribunal was lined with soldiers with fixed bayonets and gave the appearance of an army awaiting an attack rather than a cordon around a political prisoner whose hands and feet were manacled with heavy steel chains. Stefanow has been in the Rumanian jails since 1924.

The Sky's the Limit!

You have no idea of the fun you will have reading these delightful sketches of ungodly dialogues with God. Read

Heavenly Discourses
By Chas. E. S. Wood. Cloth, $.50

For serious reading on religion (and the best kind of a gift to your religious fellow worker) get:

COMMUNISM vs CHRISTIANISM (New Edition) By Bishop Wm. M. Brown .25
PROFITS OF RELIGION Upton Sinclair Cloth, .50
ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE IDEA OF THE SOUL Paul Lafargue Cloth, .60
SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES Paul Lafargue Cloth, .60
GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR Robert Blatchford Cloth, $1.25
FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY—By Karl Kautsky Cloth, $4.00

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 39 E. 125th St. NEW YORK

STEEL MERGER UNITES FOES OF MINERS' UNION

By ART SHIELDS.
Federated Press.

Merger of two open shop steel companies, announced in the financial district today, will mean a still more vigorous fight against the United Mine Workers of America. The Republic Iron and Steel Co., which recently evicted a thousand men, women and children from its coal mining village at Russellton, Pa., near Pittsburgh, has taken over the Trumbell Steel Co. Further mergers of independent steel companies into the same combine are expected.

Scab coal from non union Pennsylvania mines, southern West Virginia and Kentucky, are brought into the war against the union. Through interlocking directorates the Trumbell company is closely linked with the Cleveland Clifts Iron Co., that ships coal from mines in six seams in the three states. The Republic was already closely allied with the Inland Steel Co., which is fighting the miners' union near Pittsburgh.

Fight Unions.

At the Pittsburgh conference of the American Federation of Labor the various international unions were asked to send organizers to Pennsylvania to help the United Mine Workers organize the unorganized. They will have their work cut right out for them in this new group of allied open shop mines.

For years the Republic has been playing fast and loose with the United Mine Workers. While it was dealing with the union at the Russellton pits till April 1, this year, it was running its two mines in the coke fields in Fayette county under the scab system. Its Alabama mines were also scab. Since the present strike began its Russellton mines have been shut tight and no attempt as yet has been made to operate, though the company evicted the workers and their families.

Big Merger.

The stel merger is described as a $200,000,000 affair in financial organs, though the combined assets fall short of that sum. The Republic's assets are listed at $137,000,000 and the Trumbell company at about $50,000,000. Trumbell produces steel at Warren, Ohio, and the Republic has mills in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama.

Cyrus S. Eaton, chairman of the board of directors of the Trumbell Co., is one of the links between four steel concerns. He was heavily interested in Republic before the merger and had large holdings also in Inland Steel and Otis Steel companies. It is considered likely that the two latter concerns may be brought into the merger by spring, bringing the total assets of the combine to some $300,000,000.

Open Shop.

The Cleveland Clifts Iron Co., whose mines will play such an important part in the open shop plans of the steel combine, is linked with the group through W. G. Mather, president of the Cleveland enterprise, and chairman of Otis Steel and a heavy stockholder in the Trumbell company. By the exchange of stock plan under which the Republic--Trumbell merger is formed, Mather becomes a big holder of the new company.

Coal miners in western Pennsylvania have long known the name of Mather unfavorably. The Cleveland Clifts Iron Co., has a large scab town of that name in Greene county, the union region wedged into the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, between northern West Virginia and the panhandle strip. The 600 miners at Mather are watched by spies and guards and visitors are investigated. Fair weight to the tonnage miner is unknown. This company's West Virginia mines are in Logan, Fayette, Raleigh and Kanawha counties, and it has other properties at Hazard, Perry county, Kentucky.

RHINE WATER POWER.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The development of the water power resources of the Rhine will be undertaken by a French company, called the Energie du Rhin with headquarters at Strasbourg.

The Hoffman Trial in the Barbers' Union and What Caused It

By a Progressive Barber
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 24. (By Mail).—The barbers of Detroit know how disastrous the spirit of reaction and tactics of backward leaders are to the life and progress of a labor union. The progressive element in Barber Local 552, has had to combat the combined forces of local and international officers who use the local for personal benefit, in a long and bitter fight which has only recently reached its climax.

Persecution through spying, beating and railroading of progressive barbers out of the union, has made it very difficult for honest unionists to build their local. International officers have continually defended this "system" in disputes with the rank and file, poisoning the minds of the membership by flaunting the Communist bogey, when those who see black dare say "black."

Officers Rob Union.

The wide awake left wing did succeed, however, in proving first that Secretary Allison of the local was pocketing amounts running into thousands of dollars, and later that Secretary Salisbury was attempting to get away with about $600.

These successful disclosures raised the prestige of the left wing, and in spite of their small numbers, a general clean-up of grafters was effected—for a time.

Big Membership Increase.

The Barbers' International was forced to send an organizer, and within a relatively short time nearly 900 new members were enrolled.

John Hart, International Organizer and faithful henchman of General President James C. Shanasey 'visited' the local in time to control elections. Although the constitution guarantees local autonomy, such small considerations were swept aside when it was a question of putting a stop to the influence of the progressive element and uphold the sacred spirit of reaction.

Illegal Elections.

Candidate after candidate nominated by the progressives were objected to on the most flimsy of pretexts. Special laws were framed in direct violation of the International constitution in an attempt to dispose of these candidates. When this was not sufficient to drown the opposition which arose from the membership, the heavy arm of authority came down upon the heads of progressive candidates.

Shanasey Chooses Officers.

"It is the desire of our General President, James C. Shanasey, in whose interest I am here tonight, spoke up John Hart, "that this local elect a certain set of officers in the interest of the union."

The membership was dumbfounded when a slate of officers who had never done any union work, and were well known for their stupidity was imposed upon them as future leaders of the local.

Membership Protests.

Dissatisfaction with John Hart's program, which he had put over by virtue of his alleged authority from the International, because very keen at the next meeting when an attempt was made to install the new officers.

A resolution was proposed by E. Paskoff, to annul the elections, since they were illegal, and called for the election of a committee of five to conduct the business of the local until properly elected officals could take over the work. The resolution carried 98 to 8.

Ignores Resolution.

But the International stepped in once more, branding the resolution as "a piece of communist propaganda" and ordered John Hart to ignore the resolution and instal their puppet officers directly, whether the membership liked it or not.

Great Membership Loss.

This was the beginning of the destruction of Barbers' local 552, Members were terrorized, insulted, beaten up, railroaded out of the union. Constitutional rights of the members were swept aside. This, coupled with the local's failure to get any concessions from the Master Bosses Association when they raised their prices, led to discouragement and the local's membership began to fall, from 1,136 to about 600, and the downward stream is still unchecked.

Puppet Officers Rewarded.

As a reward for this excellent work, General President Shanesey recommended that the wages of the puppet officers be raised. One business agent, Green by name, hired during a former regime at a salary of $25 a week and $3 bonus for every new member procured, and who has been fired because he was unable to deliver the goods, was mysteriously re-engaged by Shanesey's organizer at $50 a week, and later again fired to enable the more important henchmen to draw larger salaries.

Operates on Deficit.

Business Agent Posner, who had been receiving $25 a week plus a $3 rake-off per application, was raised to a flat weekly salary of $65. Secretary Charles Anderson was also raised to $65 a week, and other officers raised proportionally. It did not take very long before the treasury became almost entirely depleted. The local is now operating on a deficit basis.

The membership complained bitterly, but were too intimidated by the tactics employed by the officialdom to bring their complaints into the open. The progressive element was aghast at the turn matters had taken, and decided that something had to be done to avoid complete break-up of the union.

Member Protests.

Morris Hoffman undertook to call the attention of the membership to the serious condition of the local, and suggested that the local elect a committee of ten to examine the causes for existing conditions and suggest corresponding remedies.

Hoffman's analysis was substantiated by figures. He confined himself to a discussion of union conditions, omitting any mention of names. This honest and fearless discussion stiffened the backbone of the membership who began to demand openly the election of such a committee. Hoffman's recommendation carried unanimously. But the officialdom stepped in once again.

Charges Preferred.

Hoffman was charged with attempting to deprive officers of their "good names."

A trial committee of three was appointed by the president. Hoffman's objection on the ground that these men had personal differences with him, and were directly interested in his prosecution, were swept aside.

"The committee is already appointed," said the president, "you are out of order!"

Protests "Disturb" Meeting.

Member after member protested against the ruling, until the president ruled that a heavy fine would be imposed upon anybody else who "disturbed" the meeting.

The trial was a farce. The committee reported to the membership that Hoffman was found guilty of high treason, and recommended that he be fined $300 and suspended. After a spirited debate, the recommendation was put to a vote and defeated.

Crooked Voting.

The chair demanded a standing vote and Posner, a business agent who had recently been bought by a raise in salary, was appointed teller. Hoffman, charging that Posner was canvassing the membership in favor of his expulsion, objected to the procedure.

"Never mind!" said the president. "We are voting now!" The rising vote of 30 against the expulsion and 20 in favor seemed to dispose of the affair. However, Posner later reported a count of 26 in favor of expulsion and 24 against, and Hoffman's fate was sealed.

Closes Meeting.

All protests were swept aside. The president insisted that the whole matter was ended, and if there were any more protests, they could be sent to the International president. When Harry Hudson appealed the decision of the chair, the president closed the meeting.

Gen'l. Pres. O.K.'s Trial.

When General President Shanasey was appealed to, he replied that he saw nothing illegal in the procedure, and put his official O. K. on the whole matter.

The barbers of Local 552 are determined, however, that the matter is not closed. Realizing that the constitution is meaningless, their votes powerless, they are mobilizing their forces among the rank and file to put an end to the autocratic rule of Shanasey and his henchmen.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

S. Orton, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
H. Marzoeff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
A. Gogoff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
T. Agoff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
G. Kubuzoff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
S. Gozoloff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
H. Ruby, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
R. Poloff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
D. Avsaragatt, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
K. D. Tahtieff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
B. Besaeff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
A. A. Sagoff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
T. Zenkk, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
N. Stakoeff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
A. Daroff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
P. Bosopoff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
J. Jililaff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
M. Kosoff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
A. Forsyth, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
E. Sakoeff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
J. Szesscheff, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
F. Mattson, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
C. Huntenchen, Seattle, Wash	1.00
R. B. McIrry, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
W. Douglas, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
D. Davis, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
S. Goplor, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
W. Gajeloh, Juneau, Alaska	1.00
H. W. Garner, Hammond, Ind	1.00
M. Marinuc, Hammond, Ind	1.00
F. Hotinski, Hammond, Ind	1.00
Lithuanian Amer. Literary Society, Branch 142, Brooklyn, N. Y.	15.00
R. Tieger, Bronx, N. Y	.50

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

More Lessons

The purpose of last week's article was to draw two important lessons from the Russian Revolution. They were, the need for leadership, and the need for continuing the Russian Revolution, which must be regarded as the beginning of the World Revolution against capitalism. Today's article is a continuation of last week's article, with a number of additional lessons.

Mass influence:—This means the support of the people, especially of the workers and poor farmers. This support is one of the most important factors for successful revolution.

Solidarity:—Everyone realizes that in organization there is strength. Therefore, it is necessary to present a united front against the enemy. Inside of Russia the workers and peasants presented a solid united front. Outside of Russia the workers and poor farmers also demonstrated their sympathy and solidarity with their Russian brothers and sisters by aiding with all the means at their disposal.

Propaganda:—The minds of workers who have been living in capitalist countries have been so poisoned that they will even fight against their own interests. This has been accomplished thru bosses' propaganda. To counteract this condition of affairs it is necessary to spread the truth, which is workers' propaganda.

Agitation:—The workers who have swallowed the bosses' propaganda are like a huge animal put to sleep. They have no desire to fight for their interests. This huge animal must be aroused, made to understand its real condition, and to fight. This is the purpose of agitation.

Duty and Sacrifice:—It is the duty of all workers to stand together and overthrow their oppressors. To accomplish this it is necessary for each individual to sacrifice time, energy, and even one's life if required.

From the above facts, the children of workers and poor farmers must draw their lessons. They must realize that it is their duty to join that organization which represents and fights for their interests. That organization is the Young Pioneers of America. In this organization it is necessary for them to become active, even tho this may mean a little sacrifice of time. In their schools they must distribute their propaganda, such as leaflets, and the Young Comrade. They must also agitate amongst their classmates and friends. In this way they will secure the confidence and influence of workers' children, which will enable them to demonstrate their solidarity and strength, against the capitalists.

OUR LETTER BOX

The Coolidges and China

Dear Comrades: Coolidge doesn't seem to be very quick in sending his son over to China and Coolidge doesn't seem to be very quick in going to China either, to help the Americans fight the Chinese men who are really fighting for their homes. Those poor dumb soldiers ought to be home learning and working instead of learning how to kill. Coolidge's son is finishing his education because he knows he will land five feet below the ground if he goes over to China.

Your Comrade,
Pauline Fischer.

A New Comrade

Dear Editor: Couldn't keep quiet much longer about the Young Comrade Corner. It sure is good to know that there are some young people in this country that are sensible. And not like around here all they know is to go to church every Sunday and drink moonshine. There are young boys of sixteen that take it as much as the old people.

Yours Truly,
John Domikas.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 38.

Milton Relin, Los Angeles, Calif.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Calif.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Calif.

ORGANIZE

By JOHNNY DOMIKAS.

The rich man in a limousine
Rides around each day.
The poor man working all day long
Hasn't got a word to say.

For he is busy working
For himself and family;
While the rich man is out day and night
Out, on a drunken spree.

Why wars do start and we must fight
A working class of men.
To shoot one another down like dogs;
It's worse than the greatest sin.

If there is a creature like god,
And can do as he wish;
Why don't he make us all equal,
And put a stop to this?

For the rich man this is heaven
But here's what I have to tell
If we have no money,
For us this is only HELL.

We can do nothing one by one
We must all get together;
The sooner that we organize,
So much for us the better.

YE PUZZLE CONTEST

Once again we are starting a Puzzle Contest. All children who read the Young Comrade Corners are eligible to enter this contest. The contest will last for about fifteen weeks, starting puzzle No. 1 and ending with Puzzle No. 15. Fifteen prizes are going to be given away, in order to give all children a chance to win a prize.

First three winners will receive a beautiful book entitled "Fairy Tales For Workers' Children."

Fourth winner will receive one bronze Lenin placque.

The next six winners will receive a six week's subscription for the Young Comrade free of charge.

The last five winners will receive one copy of the Young Comrade free of charge.

This contest will be carried on in the following newspapers: Uj Elore, Ukrainian Daily News, Laisve, Novy Mir, Obrana, and The DAILY WORKER. All children should get into this contest. Tell your friends and classmates about it. Win one of the prizes.

This Week's Puzzle No. 42.

The rules for this puzzle are as usual. No. 1 in the puzzle stands for "A" in the answer, 2 for B, 3 for C, etc.
6 15 18 5 1 3 8 16 21 26 26 12 5
5 22 5 18 25 23 5 5 11 20 18 25 9 6 25 15 21
3 1 14 20 8 5 1 14 19 23 5 18 20 15
19 5 5 11.

Send all answers to The DAILY WORKER Young Comrade Corner stating name, age, and number of puzzle.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 41 is STRIKE. We received no answers as yet. This must be due to the fact that this section was printed late last week. Hereafter this section will appear regularly every Saturday. Don't forget to get Saturday's DAILY WORKER every week.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 40.

James Mishkis, Chicago, Illinois; William Pearlman, Baltimore, M. D.; Jack Rosen, New York City; Mae Malyk, New York City; Fannie Gervin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Zurka Martinovich, So. Milwaukee, Wisc.; Mildred Silver, Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

Married Life Is a Laughing Matter in New Comedy

THE audience was well pleased with the new comedy, "People Don't Do Such Things," at the 48th Street Theatre. There are smart lines to it, it is well played, and the fact it becomes overplotted toward the end doesn't matter much.

L. Overman

The play opens with hubby caught having breakfast with another lady. The wife gets a divorce, only to be caught a year later by the other lady having breakfast with hubby. They then agree to share the male. There are further marital and pre and post-marital difficulties in the play which have been the basis of many comedies before. This one takes advantage of all the known ones which occasionally overclutter the plot.

It is risque in many of its lines and situations. It is often just a wee bit naughty. But only harmlessly so. Don't go to see it, or judge from these notes that it is demoralizing, degrading or decadent. It isn't. It is simply an attempt at sophistication and successful to a degree that seemed to get a good many chuckles from the attending audience. The cast headed by Lynne Overman does a good job of it and that helps.—W. C.

Argentine Players Coming to Manhattan Opera House Dec. 5

During the two weeks engagement of Camila Quiroga and the Argentine Players from the Odeon Theatre, Buenos Aires, at the Manhattan Opera House which begins December 5, the noted Argentine star will be seen in twelve plays selected from her repertoire. The six plays which will be presented the first week are as follows:

Monday night, Dec. 5, "La Fuerza Ciega" (The Silent Force) a drama by Martinez Cutino; Tuesday, Dec. 6, "La Serpiente" (The Serpent) a comedy-drama by Armando Moock; Wednesday, Dec. 7, "Bendita Seas'" (Blessed Girl) an Argentine comedy by Alberto Novion; Thursday, Dec. 8, "Con Las Alas Rotas," (Broken Wings) a drama by Emilio Berisso; Friday, Dec. 9, "Los Mirasoles" (Sun Birds) a comedy by Julio Sanchez Gardel; Saturday, Dec. 10, "Una Mujer Desconocida" (An Unknown Woman) by Pedro Benjamin Aquino.

DOROTHY PETERSON.

Who plays an important role in "Dracula," the mystery play at the Fulton Theatre.

All of these plays are written by Argentine playwrights and revolve around Argentine life. During her second week Signora Quiroga will be seen in two plays by Jacinta Benevente.

Broadway Briefs

"On to Paris," the new comedy by Hutcheson Boyd, which Mrs. Chandler will present to this Metropolis around the first of the year will have Mary Young in the leading feminine role.

"Diversion," a new play by John Van Draten, author of "Young Woodley," has been acquired for immediate production by Adolph Klauber.

"Power," a drama of conflict between man and God, will be put into rehearsal during the Christmas holidays by Myron C. Fagan.

"The Royal Family," the George Kaufman-Edna Ferber comedy which Jed Harris will present here later in the season, went into rehearsal yesterday.

This Tuesday night, a tablet to the memory of Sir Arthur Sullivan will be unveiled by Walter Damrosch at 45 East 20th St., where Sullivan composed practically the entire score of "The Pirates of Penzance." In a hotel on this site, now occupied by an office building, Sullivan lived in 1879.

AMUSEMENTS

WALTER
HAMPDEN
in Ibsen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea., B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St.W.of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

4 WALLS :-:
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th.,W.58 St.Mts. Wed.&Sat. 2:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See It and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed.&Sat. 2:30

Frances Starr in the new comedy
IMMORAL ISABELLA?
with JULIUS McVICKER
RITZ Th., W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

— The Theatre Guild presents —
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs.8:40 Mats.Wed.&Sat.,2:40

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:20 Mats.Thurs.&Sat.,2:20

Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62nd St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2.

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts.Wed.,Sat.
All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.
Winthrop Ames Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ERLANGER'S Thea.W.44 St.Evs.8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea., W.43 St.E. 8.30 Matinees Thurs.& Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42d St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY. 2:30-8:30

Camila Quiroga, the Argentine dramatic star who comes to the United States for the first time, will open a two weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House commencing Monday night, December 5.

OPENING TONIGHT
"THE CENTURIES"
by *Em Jo Bassbe*
The Fall and Rise of the East Side Masses
A Beautiful and Thrilling Play
at
The New Playwrights Theatre
40 Commerce Street
Performances Every Night Except Sunday
Matinees Saturday Afternoon
A New Playwrights Production

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th St. and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of
THE BELT
now playing at the
PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE
133 MacDougal Street. Telephone Spring 8363.
Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40, Matinee Saturday at 2:40.
The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

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NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Window Cleaners On Strike Eight Weeks; 75 Pickets Attacked

The window cleaners' strike is now in its eighth week with all the modern forces of strike-breaking pitted against the workers, according to officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union. They report that more than 75 sluggings and assaults on pickets have taken place since the beginning of the strike and that thousands of dollars have been spent for bail fees due to arrests of pickets and strikers on framed-up charges, which in nearly all cases have been dismissed.

There have been some settlements with individual employers and those men who are at work have volunteered to pay $10 a week out of their wages for the support of the strike. This amounts to nearly $1,000 a week. Donations from sympathetic labor unions also help to support the striking workers and their families. Recent donations have been received from Workmens' Circle branches 112, 443, 154, 196, 625 and 313; Bakers' Union, Local 3; Union of Technical Men, Local 37; Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20; Associated Musicians of Greater New York and many others.

A benefit performance of "The Centuries" by Em Jo Basshe at the New Playwrights' Theatre is being given for the striking window cleaners next Friday. Union officials have issued a call urging all sympathizers who plan to see this play to do so on the benefit night.

Police Connect Noyer Slaying With Profits of Right Wing Gangs

The killing of Jacob A. Noyer, garment manufacturer and alleged paymaster for gunmen and gangsters for the right wing in the needle trades, is being linked by detectives with the slaying five weeks ago of "Little Augie," alleged recruiter of anti-left wing gangsters for Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Noyer was shot and killed on the sidewalk on Broadway near East 11th St., Saturday evening.

Friends of "Little Augie" are believed to "know something" about the slaying of Noyer and the slaying on the same night of Michael Weineman, or Weiner.

Noyer was formerly business agent of Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. After Noyer became an employer in the garment industry the Amalgamated administration is said by rank and file workers to have permitted him to violate union regulations.

NEW YORK COST DOUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Cost of "running" New York City has doubled since 1917, the Commerce Department revealed today.

Maintenance and operation of general departments was $52.98 per person in 1926, while in 1917 it was $25.64 the report showed.

In total figures, New York spent $313,829,106 to keep its huge municipal machine functioning last year for a population of 5,924,000.

[illegible],000 Coal Miners Ask "Where Do You Stand?" n Support of Their Struggle Against Starvation

(Continued from Page One)

of all trades, as well as the unorganized workers, to a realization of the danger of remaining passive.

Open Shop Drive.

Victory for the coal operators will mean open shop drives in other industries in which the workers are organized. Victory for the coal operators will mean additional momentum in the effort to lower wages generally, for the unorganized as well as the organized.

The circularization therefore asks: "Whose victory shall it be? Whose side are you on?" The coal miners are demanding to know where the workers stand, and if you stand with them, they have the right to demand that you prove it.

All Workers Rally.

The letter of appeal ends by saying: "All workers must get into action. We want to gather millions of votes in support of the coal miners. Take the enclosed ballot sheet, — and get votes. Then ask every worker who votes to back it up by a contribution of a little money."

The ballot sheet issued by the relief committee is a very attractive piece of literature, is illustrated with pictures of miners, evictions, barracks, and the repeated "How Do You Vote?" with argument which appears upon it compels attention and action.

All workers who have received ballots should assist in this campaign to gather votes and money and in this way bring the moral and financial support of all of labor back of the coal miners. Others desiring to help are asked to write for ballots to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

North African Flood Takes 300 Lives London Hears; 250,000 Homeless; Property Damage Big

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Three hundred persons have lost their lives and 250,000 are homeless in devastating floods which swept North Africa over the weekend, according to an Exchange Telegraph Dispatch from Algiers.

Property damage estimated at 10,000,000 francs has been done in the regions around Mostaganem and Peregaux, which were hardest hit by the catastrophe.

All rivers in the devastated regions have overflowed their banks, sweeping away bridges, destroying railroad lines, obliterating smaller houses and causing the collapse of larger structures by washing out foundations.

The Peregaux Dam, 500 yards long, 30 yards high and 40 yards thick at its base, gave way under the tremendous pressure of torrential rains and a huge wall of water plunged through the valley wiping out towns and villages. The apparent weakening of the dam before the break caused warning to be sent broadcast in advance, but many persons could not be reached in time.

Chicago Labor Notes

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 28.—Wage negotiations of the Chicago Street Car Men's union with the surface line companies are being held up by difficulty in selecting neutral arbiters in their wage case. The union asks for an increase of 15 cents an hour, to raise their scale to 90 cents. The union and the companies agreed to arbitrate. Union officials are dubious about an immediate selection of arbiters. Working conditions are not involved in the negotiations. Chicago street car men now have the 8-hour day.

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Honor Murdered Miners.

While the workers' funeral hymn was played softly, 700 Chicago workers, representing every kind of labor group, stood erect in honor of the 5 striking coal miners who died at the Columbine mine massacre in Colorado last week. The services were held here at Wicker Park hall, Nov. 25, at a mass meeting called by the Chicago Committee for Relief & Defense of Striking Colorado Miners. When the last note of the workers' dirge died away speakers took the platform and pledged aid of their organizations to the strikers and urged all Chicago workers to contribute money and clothing.

Lucy Parsons, widow of the Chicago Haymarket martyr, read a letter from a wife of a striker at the Columbine mine in which the women said they did not have money enough to buy milk for their babies. The letter, written 3 weeks ago, told how the company gunmen and police attempted to stir up trouble. "We're not going to let them do it," the woman wrote.

William Henry, national executive secretary of the Socialist party, pledged support of the party to the strikers. He praised the I. W. W. leadership in Colorado and recalled campaigns of Debs in that state. Arne Swabeck, Workers Party representative, pledged support of that group to the strike. John A. Gahan, I. W. W. official, told of the killings at Columbine, drawing a parallel with the Ludlow massacre. "There is no partisanship in this strike," he said. "All workers should help the Colorado miners get justice." Ida Winsberg was chairman and appealed for funds.

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5-DAY WEEK.

The 5-day work week may soon become general in the Chicago building trades. Several building trades unions are now negotiating with employers for a 5-day work agreement, it is understood. None of the building trades unions now have this condition yet.

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Nurses' Unions.

Chicago now has 2 nurses' unions that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Tuberculosis Public Health Nurses' union received a charter this month from the American Federation of Labor. Miss Frances Dunn is president and Mrs. Victoria Daniels, secretary. Another nurses' union here is Public Health Nurses, No. 16762, affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Chicago is well organized from a include besides the two nurses' include beside the two nurses' unions: Sanitary Inspectors, Scientific Laboratory Workers, Health Officers, Food Inspectors, and City Health Diagnosticians.

Telephone Workers' Union.

Telephone operators at the Staunton, Ill., exchange have won recognition of their union through threat of a strike. When the company discharged the union president, Martha Leopold, all of the operators threatened a walkout unless she was reinstated. This was done and the company also signed a working agreement.

545 Labor Disputes Involve Thousands Of Trade Unionists

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 28.—Workers to the number of 575,729 were involved in the 545 trade disputes in which the conciliation and mediation service of the U. S. Department of Labor took a hand during the part year according to Secretary of Labor Davis.

In a press statement on this work, Davis declared that 395 of these cases, plus 41 coming over from the preceding fiscal year, were adjusted, while 69 cases were closed without federal help, 24 were pending at the close of the fiscal year, and 57 were listed as "hopeless of adjustment."

Fight the Injunction Menace

The coal barons of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the traction kings of New York, the coal magnates of Colorado and the rest of the big employers are out to destroy root and branch the labor organizations which we have built thru many years of painful struggle. The owners of industry are out to smash the genuine trade unions and put in their place the fake bosses' unions and counterfeit company unions.

This they hope to accomplish thru injunctions that are being issued wholesale by capitalist judges in every state and city where the workers dare fight even for their most elementary rights. Deadly blows are now being struck against every working man and workingclass family thru the whole country by the capitalist dictatorship and the employing class tyranny operating most brazenly as "Government by Injunction."

Mobilize Masses.

The working masses must be aroused to struggle against this injunction menace. Everywhere masses must be mobilized to fight the injunction, to violate the injunction, and to insist on their right to form their own labor organizations. The Workers (Communist) Party, most conscious of this menace to the labor movement, has decided upon a vigorous and intensive campaign to smash the injunctions. A leaflet, "DOWN WITH GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION," is in the printer's hands. We would like to distribute at least a million of these leaflets so that a million workers and their families will get the message of the Workers (Communist) Party and organize to smash the injunctions.

Anti-Injunction Fund.

For this purpose the Workers (Communist) Party asks its members and sympathizers and all workers who want to struggle against the injunction to contribute to a special "Anti-Injunction Fund" so that a million leaflets may be distributed within the next few weeks, and other literature dealing with this question printed and distributed in large quantities.

Comrades, below you will find a blank for contributions for getting out these leaflets. Please fill in and send to us, giving as much as possible for this fight.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, 43 East 125th Street, New York City.

Enclosed you will find $.......... as my contribution to the SMASH THE INJUNCTION FUND to help distribute a million leaflets, "DOWN WITH GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

Name .... Address ....

City ....

Labor Defense Will Hold Its Bazaar in Chicago, Dec. 9-11

CHICAGO, November 28, 1927. — The annual bazaar in December conducted by the International Labor Defense — Local Chicago occurs this year at a time when the International Labor Defense has many heavy obligations. There are the arrested Cloakmakers of Chicago, the frame-up of the Cheswick, Pa. miners, the Grecco-Carillo case which goes on trial on December 5th and of great importance the striking Colorado miners. There is further the Christmas fund for the seventy class-war prisoners and their families. The International Labor Defense proposes to send additional money-gifts to these prisoners and their families at Christmas. To assist in meeting these many heavy needs the Bazaar is being held on December 9th, 10th and 11th at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Avenue (near Robey).

Three Days Fun.

A wide and varied program of entertainment is planned for each of the three days. There will be dancing, games, prizes, bargains, stunts and merriment each day. On Friday evening there will be a musical program including various singing societies; Saturday afternoon will be in charge of the Needle Trades; Saturday night —the Grand Dance, the Freiheit singers, Italian entertainers; Sunday afternoon — a class-war prisoners' tableau, the Russian Balalaika Orchestra and singers, Swedish dancers and Hungarian Singers and on Sunday evening the Grand Prizes and auction. On each of the three days the dining room will be under the care of a different language group who will prepare their own national delicacies.

All Invited.

The Bazaar Committee invites all workers and sympathizers to contribute to the success of the Bazaar by helping in the collection of articles, making and securing donations and by selling tickets.

For Thursday night — December 1st, at 8 p. m. — Bazaar workers and "boosters" social has been arranged. All articles and donations, lists and names of firms contributing are to be brought in before, or to this meeting. The committee invites all friends willing to help — to come, but urges them to come LADEN WITH GOODS and with basket-lunches for their own refreshment. The social will be held at the Workers Lyceum—2733 Hirsch Blvd.

The local office I. L. D. to which volunteers are asked to report is at 23 South Lincoln Street (Seeley 3562).

Bronx Police Prohibit Greco-Carrillo Defense Meeting in the Bronx

Bronx police prevented the holding of an open air meeting for the defense of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, who go on trial Dec. 5 charged with killing two fascists last Decoration Day.

The meeting was scheduled for Saturday evening at Prospect Ave. and 163d St., by the International Labor Defense. When Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union, in charge of the arrangements, telephoned the Simpson Street Police Station to notify them of the meeting they said that it could not be held, according to Baum. No reason was given for the refusal.

"Next week we will arrange another meeting for the same corner," Baum said last night, "and will fight for our right to hold the meeting."

Another protest meeting will be held Wednesday evening at 138th St. and St. Anns Ave.

FAMILY DESTITUTE AFTER WORKER IS KILLED

Mrs. Mary Kozzan, made a widow when an automobile killed her husband. She is left without means of support with her children who are (left to right): Jennie, 11; Barney, 3; Sophie, 10; Gustave, six months (held by Mrs. Kozzan); Walter, 5; Stanley, 9; Steven, 7.

FACING A NEW TRIAL

Francesco Caruso killed Dr. Caspar Pendola when his 6-year-old son died while under the physician's care. Convicted of murder, Caruso has just been granted a new trial. Testimony showed the doctor laughed in his face. The accompanying photograph shows Mrs. Caruso at home with her remaining children (left to right), Anna, 4; Salvatore, 3, and Josephine, 7.

MODEL MILL VILLAGE MONOTONOUS—WORKERS MOVE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

CRAMERTON, N. C., (FP) Nov. 28.—All over Carolina apologists for the mill owners implore the skeptic to take a look at Cramerton, model mill village of the south.

Stuart Cramer, a devout Christian who regards his mill as second only to his two churches in aiding godliness, is the sole owner and proprietor of everything in the village except the bodies of his workers.

And because Cramerton is an unincorporated village, despite its population of 3000, he practically owns his workers through his undisputed right to eject all undesirable from mills and homes.

Free Flowers, But Don't Dance!

Cramerton is a pretty village, nestling along the banks of the Catawba. Cramer distributes free flower seed, so that workers can relieve the monotony of their brown-painted cottages.

Cramer owns the mills, the houses, the places of business, the two churches, the community house, the dairy, the farm, the orchard, the school and the hospital. He pays the social workers the deputy sheriffs and the preachers. Being a pious man, he does not approve of movies and dancing, so his workers have to go to Charlotte for amusement.

Workers' Move Out of Cramer's "Heaven."

Do the workers like Cramer's brand of paternalism? Not if labor turnover is any indication. For mill workers keep moving in and out of Cramerton as fast as they do in other mill towns. In fact Cramer makes a virtue out of apparent necessity when he defends the high moving rate. Cotton mill workers tend to become dead on the job if they stay too long, he explains. A move every once in a while relieves the monotony.

School Kids Don't Stay Long.

High labor mobility is reflected in school figures. Although 220 pupils are enrolled in first grade, there are only 104 in 4th and 51 in 6th. The 8th grade boasts of only 19 pupils and all the high school grades have a total of 15 students.

Greco-Carrillo Case Called Fascist Plot

(Continued from Page One)

Italy the fascist regime was established with the assistance of the United States ambassador to that country and since then financed by American capitalism.

Railroaded to Chair.

M. J. Olgin, editor of the Hammer, Jewish Communist monthly magazine, said, "Greco and Carrillo are being railroaded to death by American capitalism and Benito Mussolini.

"The same American press that has been praising Mussolini has at the same time been attacking the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," he continued. "The attempt to murder Greco and Carrillo is a move to prevent anti-fascist activities in this country."

Other Speakers.

Other speakers were Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, and Ettore Frisina, Italian organizer for the International Labor Defense. Rose Baron, local secretary of the International Labor Defense, presided.

A collection of $220.50 was taken.

A resolution adopted with prolonged applause charged that the Greco-Carrillo case was a "frame-up" planned by the Fascist League of North America, the "American branch of the fascist military organization of Italy," and charged the league was financed by the Italian fascist party.

Bail Denied.

The resolution also cited the "needless length of time Greco and Carrillo have been in prison." They have been held without bail in the Bronx County jail since July 11.

"The two workers are innocent of the crime with which they are charged, as has been stated and proved in various New York newspapers," the resolution adds.

The resolution demands that the Bronx authorities give the two "an equitable trial from which all anti-labor and fascist elements shall be rigorously excluded."

See that smile?

Get that look of satisfaction?

Notice that air of sureness?

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LABOR HERE WILL FIGHT I. R. T. ON INJUNCTION MOVE

IRT Working Conditions Described

By ESTHER LOWELL.

(Federated Press.)

While Interboro Rapid Transit Co. attorneys are putting the final touches on the briefs they will present to the supreme court this week in their application for an injunction against William Green and the 3,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, the trade unions are organizing for more than a court fight.

Labor officials who attended the Pittsburgh conference of the A. F. of L. and voted there for a policy of defiance of injunctions in the coal fields are expected to take similar action at home. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, tells the Federated Press the New York labor body will plan action at the next executive board meeting. The central body has already resolved to support the Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employes in their fight to organize the subway and elevated workers.

Unions Will Aid.

Other local unions are expected to fall in line with the aid offered by the bricklayers, "Big 6" Typographical and Actors' Equity for the big fight for the right to organize free trade unions. The bricklayers' program of sending out all New York members armed with Amalgamated application blanks to sign up transit workers will probably be followed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers and other unions now planning action.

The I. R. T. injunction application will be heard Thursday before Judge Isadore Wasservogel in the supreme court.

• • •

By JOHN THOMPSON.

Owing to the importance of the "company union" issue and the fight of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes for the establishment and the recognition of the right to organize, most people have lost sight of the grievances under which the workers in the Interborough labor.

It can be said without exaggeration that no group of railroad workers in the country work as hard and get so little in return for their labor as the men and women employed by the Interborough. Boston pays its subway men from $8 to $10 a week more besides not handling one-fifth of the traffic of New York.

The conditions under which the employes work are undoubtedly the worst in the United States. The air is foul and thick with dust. The stations and cars are dirty. The lavatories are filthy. Owing to the overcrowding, morning, noon and night the men get scarcely a minute to breathe. There is no relaxation.

Eyes Are Injured.

The constant glare of lights [illegible] pair vision.

There is outside of a cement factory no greater breeding place for tuberculosis than the New York subway lines. Most of the red cheeked, brawny looking men from the country districts and from Ireland, after a few years in the subways show the effect of these conditions.

The low wages, averaging about $32 a week to all except motormen and engineers, contributes to the lowering of the workers' health. [illegible] four of five share one [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] day the [illegible]

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President Coolidge Pleases the Coal Barons

Coolidge has refused to do anything that would tend to help the striking coal miners and figuratively speaking has spit in the faces of John L. Lewis and officials of the American Federation of Labor who appealed to him.

The coal barons make no effort to hide their glee. A dispatch from Pittsburgh to the New York Times, dated Nov. 27, says:

". . . the operators, jubilant, declared they had anticipated such a decision and also that peace, consequently, was NOT in sight." (Our emphasis.)

The coal barons interpret the position of Coolidge correctly. He has said to them that they can proceed with their war on the union by any and all means, that any interference will be for the benefit of the coal barons.

Crowding closely on the wires the dispatch quoted above comes another stating that a damage suit for $1,000,000 is to be filed by the coal companies of western Pennsylvania against the United Mine Workers of America. The coal barons demand that the union pay the costs of the campaign of terror staged by the coal and iron police against the miners and their families. Preparations for the damage suit began immediately after the state supreme court legalized evictions.

According to union officials, evictions are taking place faster than the union can build barracks to house the victims. Winter is here and food, clothing, shoes and money are needed.

Misery stalks in the mining camps of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

What are we to say of union officials who met in an emergency conference in Pittsburgh on Nov. 14 and adopted a policy whose main point was an appeal to President Coolidge?

Did they believe that Coolidge, the errand boy of Andrew Mellon, the multi-millionaire who dominates the state of Pennsylvania in much the same way that Rockefeller dominates Colorado, would do anything to help the miners?

If they believed this they are fools who should not be trusted with the fate of the labor movement.

If they knew that Coolidge would do nothing but aid the coal barons, they committed a crime against the striking miners and their families, and against the labor movement, by creating hope which would be shattered and by strengthening faith in a Wall Street tool which is demoralizing.

Coolidge and the courts are even against charity for the strikers. Coolidge, like the coal barons, wants starvation to do its work and Pennsylvania courts have said that relief of any sort for the strikers is illegal.

Coolidge, the federal and state courts with their injunctions, the coal and iron police with their guns and blackjacks, the coal barons with their allies in Wall Street are tightening the noose about the necks of the United Mine Workers and its members and their families.

With coldblooded calculation the coal barons watch winter take its toll, they weigh with watchful eyes every ounce of food that goes into the sums in the relief funds, they send their cossacks out to harass the hungry miners.

The governor of Pennsylvania is a stockholder in coal companies and an attorney for coal companies. He is the head and front of the drive against the union in Pennsylvania just as Coolidge is its head nationally.

If the official leadership of the labor movement is not convinced by this time that the government in all its branches is carrying out the program of the coal barons, then it is too incompetent and ignorant to guide the struggle.

If it knows that the government is the instrument of the coal barons and the rest of the capitalist class, then labor officialdom is aiding the war on the miners' union and the rest of the labor movement by discouraging mass violations of injunctions, failing to organize such a movement, by advocacy of the support of candidates on the tickets of the capitalist parties and by continuing its fight on the militant section of the union membership.

Rank and file miners who demanded a militant policy were thrown out of the Pittsburgh conference. The labor officials wanted to be respectable at Pittsburgh. They were going to see the President, don't you see?

They have seen the president. The president has spoken. ven John L. Lewis, a member of the republican national commit- e who supported Coolidge in the last election, could get no com- rt from his liege lord.

Official labor leaders have the same choice to make they have ways had—they can fight or surrender. But past experience teaches that any fighting that will be done will be carried on by the militant workers whom officialdom has been trying to drive out of the labor movement.

The drive for miners' relief must go forward. Mass violation of injunctions must be organized, organization campaigns in the non-union fields must be started and a labor party established for the 1928 elections.

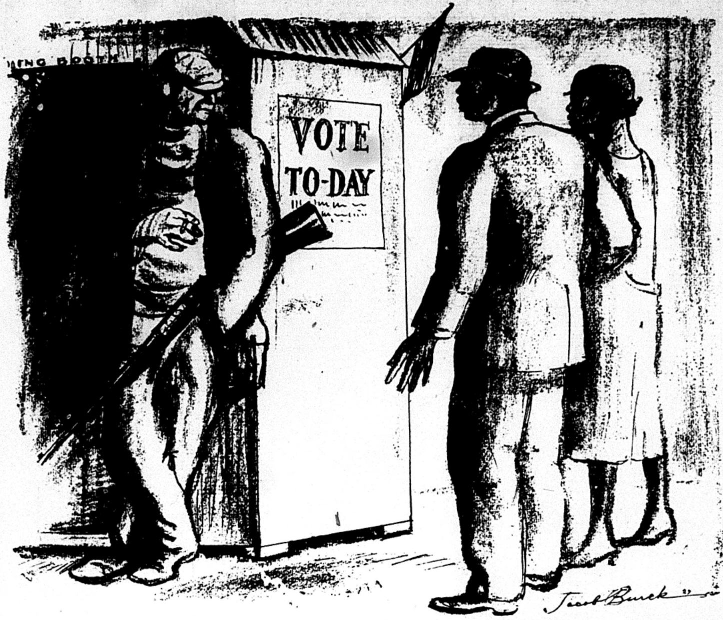
The whole labor movement must be organized for the struggle against injunctions. The attack on the United Mine Workers is only the beginning of a drive against the organizations and living standards of the American working class in which the government plays its historical role of instrument of the capitalist class.

It may only be a coincidence but politicians in the borough of Queens went to the sewers for their graft. A borough official estified that Queens was paying for sewer pipe, one, two, three d even four times as much as other boroughs. We always had suspicion that capitalist politics was a smelly business.

Now that they have captured the city of Reading, Pennsyl- nia, the socialists have come out man-fashion and confessed t they are not socialists at all but capitalist officials. This fession should lift a heavy load off the chests of the few re- ining capitalists who still believe that the leaders of the so- st party are seriously opposed to the capitalist system.

"YOU CAN'T VOTE, YER TOO IGNORANT"

By Jacob Burck



As our artist pictures the disfranchisement of the Negro voters in the southern states.

The False Teeth

A Story of the I. W. W.

By STIRLING BOWEN

Second Installment.

Rising, pausing, lighting cigaret butt under his nose, McFee wandered among the group, hearing them talking international affairs.

—Should the I. W. W. affiliate with the Red Trade Union International?

Straus said: "The Red Trade Union International, I tell you, is nothing but the industrial section of the Communist International and the Russian Communist Party."

"Sure: they want to liquidate the I. W. W.," Taliferro said.

"Cut out the international stuff," McFee said. "You're in America. John Wobbly is in jail and we're here to get him out. That's our job. Who's going to be chairman tonight?"

"Bjornson—"

"Bjornson?"

"Yes."

McFee was standing smiling, lips parting amiably, eyes hardening. Holding this expression, he looked longest at Bjornson. Sitting down McFee said: "Did all you fellow workers notice the new teeth? I think Fellow Worker Bjornson must have struck pay-dirt."

"That's why we made him chairman—on account of those teeth," Edmond said. "They certainly do improve a man's looks all right."

"Yes sir," McFee said, "he must have connected somewhere."

Edmond remarked that tooth ache was painful, important, making men sick, angry, discouraged. Poison, he said, should not be allowed to drain, teeth to bowels. Meat must be chewed:

"In primitive times men died or were killed off in the struggle for existence when bones and body tissues stopped developing," he said. "Tooth ache in those days indicated fatal physical senility. The human race has got hospitals and clinics and furnaces and roofs now.. We've got dentists too. Men can live easier after middle age now, if they've got the where-with-all. But stiffs like us have a hell of a time getting tooth picks, let alone gold fillings and inlay and such modern improvements."

"I've seen the time when there wasn't anything to get caught in my teeth to pick out," Larson said.

"The stiff," Edmond said, "is just like that guy they dug up a while back. What is it they call him now? You know don't you McFee?—some kind of man. They found his bones—. He was almost the missing link."

McFee asked: "—you mean Neanderthal Man?"

"—sure," Edmond said. "That's it—Fellow Worker Neanderthal. The stiff is just like Fellow Worker Neanderthal when it comes to dentists. There weren't any then and there might just as well not be any now as far as the stiff is concerned."

Tyler said: "Yes, and let me tell you something. I know a lot of stiffs that have got a lot more than that in common with this Neanderthal guy. You'll find more missing links on top a box car than those pick and shovel explorers will ever dig up."

Conscious of his own excellent set of false teeth, Bjornson thought he noted an under-current of sarcasm, insinuation, in the room. He asked somewhat challengingly: "What's all this conversation about anyhow?"

"It's about teeth, fellow worker," Taliferro said. "I don't know what it's all about aside from that though."

Bjornson's face reddened. Frowning he asked: "Say, for Jesus Christ's sake! Can't a fellow get a new set of teeth without being kidded about it?"

"They certainly are beautiful teeth,"—McFee smiling, looking at Bjornson. "I can't think of any reason for getting all dolled up like that for an I. W. W. meeting though. And looking at the other side of the question,—just how would an I. W. W. secretary get them anyhow, considering his salary? How about it, fellow worker?"

"What are you getting at?"—Bjornson rising, his arms stiffening as his sides, hands clenching.

"I'm getting at this: Bjornson is not going to be chairman tonight."

"What do you mean I'm not going to be chairman?"

"Where did you get the teeth?"—McFee leaning forward smiling again in the same baffling, contradictory way that was like a threat.

"It's none of your god damned business where I got these teeth."

"Tell us where you got them or I'll tell you where you got them in a way you won't like."

"You will? What do you mean you'll tell?"

"Never mind. What are you going to do?"

Silently the two faced each other momentarily. Then Bjornson said: "Why, Miss Atwood paid for them, if that's what you're driving at. What of it?"

"Where does she get her money? Where does the money come from?"

"How in hell do I know where it comes from?"

"—you mean that? And you're secretary of this I. W. W. hall? And you expect to be chairman of the meeting tonight? Are you sure you don't know?"

"Why, yes; I know. It comes from property she inherited from her father. What of it?"

"And you're a member of the I. W. W.? 'The working class and the capitalist class can have nothing in common.' Did you ever hear that sentence before? Did you ever read the preamble of the I. W. W.?"—McFee's index finger tapping the palm of his other hand.

* * *

Bjornson had become thoroughly angry. For many weeks since his election as secretary of the hall he had worked from 12 to 15 or even 18 hours a day for the organization. The membership had grown. Efforts to raise money for the General Defense Committee for use in the important I. W. W. trials just ahead had been successful. Tonight's mass meeting with Haywood as speaker was to be the climax of a strenuous period.

Bjornson was tired, even irked, by the strain of continuous concentration on details of defense and organization work. With his enthusiasm thus frustrated unexpectedly in a way that was not entirely clear to him he became metamorphosed into a purely physical force. McFee still stood motionless looking at him. Bjornson thought of all the work he had done conscientiously and well for the I. W. W. Rage clouded his mind, blurring his eyes. Quickly he reached backward and sidewise, clutching the rounded top of a chair's back, starting an upward swing, poised on the ball of his right foot. His face was convulsed.

"You son of—" he started exclaiming.

Then Tyler's hand shot forward. Tyler grabbed one of the chair's rungs checking the swing, Bjornson's strength lifting Tyler out of his seat. Tyler's face was thrust near Bjornson's. Everyone was standing. Talking rapidly, looking hard at Bjornson, Tyler asked: "Are you a member of the I. W. W.? Is this the I. W. W. hall? What are you trying to do, bring the police up here? What's the idea, swinging chairs around here! Sit down."

Bjornson dropped down in a chair, the others sitting down one by one, watchfully.

"Christ almighty! Why should I sit here and let McFee call me a fink?"

Larson said: "Whatever he called you, you're acting the part of a damned fool now."

"Miss Atwood is old enough to be my mother," Bjornson said. He was breathing hard. He added: "And she's straight with the I. W. W."

"Where does the money come from?"—McFee leaning forward smiling, index finger tapping air.

"I—"

"'The working class and the capitalist class can have nothing in common.' Think it over, fellow worker. And there's still another angle. The General Defense Committee needs funds. It's one matter when the I. W. W. as an organization takes money from bourgeois sources, don't forget, and it's another matter when an individual member takes it. What would happen if the word got around that I. W. W. secretaries were using their jobs to get money for their personal use? What would happen, fellow worker? Where would we get bail money then? Where would the General Defense Committee get funds for the expenses of the trials if that story got around?"

Bjornson sat silent, sullen.

Then McFee asked: "How are your books?—in good shape?"

Bjornson began looking darkly at the other faces. All but McFee were looking at the floor inscrutably. McFee was looking at him.

"Christ!" Bjornson said, getting up. And then: "Christ!" again. "This is dirty, god damned dirty. I'm through. Good bye!"

Snatching his cap from a hook on the wall, looking fiercely around the room, he strode out the door.

The men in the room listened to the pounding of his footsteps on the stairs. They heard the door at the bottom of the stairs open. They heard it close again and knew Bjornson had gone into the street. They sensed too that he would not be back that night, perhaps not even the next day.

Straus began laughing. The others joined, McFee laughing also, hoarseness wheezing, ringing in his chest.

"Well, let's get this settled," McFee said. "It's getting late. Why not make Edmond chairman?"

"What's the matter with you being chairman yourself?" Edmond asked McFee.

"I've got to see a certain character in Cleveland. I understand he's going to move in there tomorrow. I've got to get out tonight."

"I'd just as soon," Edmond said.

"All right, you're chairman,"—Taliferro going to the door, looking downstairs a minute, coming back into the room.

"Haywood ought to be here any minute now," McFee said.

Torrey wanted to know if Bjornson would be at the meeting.

Taliferro said: "Jesus he was mad. No; he won't show up at all. He's got the keys to the hall here too. Somebody will have to sleep here tonight. He won't be back."

Straus would stay all night in the hall. He had his overcoat. Another coat was hanging in the closet. Tyler would stay too.

Straus asked McFee: "What's your slant on Bjornson anyhow Jimmie?"

McFee began laughing again, hoarseness wheezing through his teeth.

"Seriously, what's your slant? Think he's dangerous?"

"He's young," McFee said. "He'll learn."

Edmond said: "Sure he's all right. But he's young, as you say.

"He'll be all right," Taliferro said. "We've watched him on the funds here. He's fearless too. He'll be a good man someday. But say, how did you learn about the teeth, Jimmie?"

"She happened to tell me. She wanted to buy me some new teeth too."

Everyone laughed loud.

"Man!" Strauss said. "Did you see the look on his face? Miss Atwood is all right though Jim. Of course your position is well taken and correct but she really is straight with the organization."

McFee's laugh was wheezing again in gusts through his bared teeth.

McFee was going, rolling a cigaret for smoking on the way.

"—see you before long again," he said.

"So-long Jimmie."

"If you see Bjornson, Jimmie, tell him to bring back the keys."

"Don't let him bite you with those false teeth, Jimmie."

"If you see Miss Atwood, or whatever her name is," McFee said, turning around in the doorway, "tell her to help us put some teeth in the General Defense."

Everyone laughed loud again.

McFee went alone downstairs to the street, the sound of his footsteps coming evenly into the room. The street door closed noiselessly behind him.

Red Rays

THERE is considerable food for amusement for the trained newspaper reader in the dispatches from London, Paris and Warsaw, which seek to belittle the importance of the Soviet notes to Warsaw and Kovno on the danger to the peace of Europe that would result from a war between the two countries. It is quite evident from the space given to the incident that the interference of Moscow on the side of peace in the long-drawn-out dispute between Lithuania and Poland, is regarded very seriously by the imperialist powers and is the overshadowing political question on the continent of Europe today.

* * *

POLAND backed by France is waiting for a favorable opportunity to grab off Lithuania, having already taken Vilna with the sanction of the League of Nations. The Soviet Union warned Poland that such a step could not be ignored by it and behind the polite tone of the note, one could feel the potential sock of the Red Army.

* * *

THE imperialist bandits who will meet at Geneva in a few days to stage a fake disarmament conference will not have things as much their own way as they would have if there were no Soviet delegates present. The allies, thru the peace of Versailles, stripped Germany to the skin as a military power, which makes it possible for the Soviet Union and Germany to arrive at a common policy in Geneva, tho their ultimate aims are as far apart as the poles.

* * *

IT will be interesting to hear the indignant cries of the British and French delegates when Litvinoff throws his peace-bomb. In an effort to impair the effect of the Soviet proposals on the masses who fear war, because they are the chief sufferers from its ravages, the capitalist press agents are trying to create the impression that the Soviet proposals are not sincere, and only calculated to cause trouble in the ranks of the imperialist powers. The Soviet leaders know quite well that no sincere proposal for peace can come out of this lair of imperialist brigands, but the rejection of the Soviet proposals will help to expose the hypocrisy of the imperialists.

* * *

IN addition to the problem of what to do with its gangsters, Chicago is now called on to solve another delicate one, namely, the most appropriate memorial to the memory of the O'Leary cow that kicked over the lantern which started the Chicago fire that destroyed the city in 1871. Those with a literary turn of mind favor a tablet, but the residents of the stockyards district favor the statue of a cow. We are for the tablet. If the mayor's vandals carry out their intention of burning the public library, it will be something on the side of culture to have the history of the O'Leary cow on a tablet of stone.

* * *

JAMES W. GERARD, one of Wall Street's most servile ambassadorial stool-pigeons in Europe before Wilson stage-managed the country into the war on the side of the allies, has expressed his indignation because a Turkish ambassador is on his way to this country. Gerard is bewailing the alleged killing of 30,000 christian Armenians by the Turks. The truth of the matter is, that England used Armenia against the Turks in the same way she made use of "poor little Belgium" against the Germans. She also wanted Armenian oil and no doubt the flunkey Gerard has some interest of a more material nature than the alleged massacre of Christians, in the Armenian question.

* * *

EDO FIMMEN, of Holland, formerly one of the two secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, created a sensation at the War Danger Conference held in London recently, when he declared that the workers should declare a general strike against war. This statement aroused the pacifists to the point of fury. Fimmen was advocating violence! But the labor leader was quite right when he declared that it would be better that 100,000 workers lost their lives in a civil war, than that 10,000,000 should die in a bourgeois war.

* * *

AMONG those who have reason to be thankful for having lived over Thanksgiving Day is Colonel R. Forbes, former director of the United States Veterans' Bureau and one of Warren Gamaliel Harding's favorite pets. The colonel recently released from the Leavenworth penitentiary where he has been serving a two-year sentence imposed on him when convicted of defrauding the soldiers disabled as a result of the war. In addition to the two-year sentence, Forbes was handed a $10,000 fine, but he can avoid paying this sum by signing a pauper's affidavit.

* * *

THE colonel can now return to the world and take a peep at the hiding place where the loot he collected during the reign of the "Ohio Gang" is cached. The colonel is the only member of the "Ohio Gang" to have suffered imprisonment as a result of his peculation. If he possessed the ability of A. B. Fall, to throw a fit of sickness he might still have his sentence bedeviling his sleeping hours. Fall's motto is: "A crook who steals and gets away, may live to steal another day."

—T. J. O'FLAHER

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Agonized Death Takes Sixth Victim Of Rockefeller Gunmen in Colorado

VIDOVICH, PICKET, DIES AFTER EXTREME PAIN, SWELLS TOTAL OF SLAIN; 7 MORE MINES OUT

Massing of Operators' Forces and Lies by the Industrial Commission Fail

English Miner, Beaten Up "Like American," Forces Attention of British Ambassador

By FRANK PALMER.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 29.—Another victim of the Columbine mine slaughter died today. His name is Mike Vidovich, and he is the sixth known and identified member of the group of pickets to die as a result of the murderous attack upon them by state troopers and Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. mine guards on Nov. 21. Vidovich was not killed outright.

Leg Amputated In Vain.

After being picked up in front of the Columbine property where heavy calibred bullets fired by troopers and company thugs had struck him down, he was removed to a hospital, his leg was amputated, but he lived only until 8:30 this morning, suffering intensely all of the time.

Green Scabs Cause Two Deaths.

At the same time, the attempt to operate the mines with scab labor resulted in two more deaths. Green strikebreakers in the southern field have by their inexperience caused a series of accidents, so many that the older and less reckless scabs have begun to retreat from their posts, but finally one who had been a "miner" for less than a week—that is, had experience only as a scab, caused timbering to give way and crush him and another working with him under tons of rock.

Bosses Lie; Strike Proceeds.

In spite of the quiet exodus from the mines of strikebreakers afraid to work alongside of some of their fellows new to coal digging, Monday was a critical day in the struck fields. The operators are spreading broadcast the state industrial commission's false statement that "the strike is over." The strike is absolutely continuing and growing stronger, and any reports to the contrary are lies.

The reactionary Denver Post is publishing propaganda stories that the miners are going back to work, and the superintendents and gunmen throughout the fields made strenuous efforts to get crews Monday morning, and put up a bluff of working the properties.

The strikers everywhere rallied in mass meetings, and came out in force on the picket lines in the northern fields.

Seven More Mines Closed.

The total result of this clash of forces was that the workers in seven independent lines in the mines of the southern fields struck with the miners, and the companies admit that they suffered a net loss of about four hundred employes, more than offsetting the reopening with a small force of the bloody Columbine mine yesterday.

The miners have won their greatest tactical victory so far.

More Help Needed.

Strike headquarters has announced the receipt from the New York committee of the first funds of the campaign for relief. More is needed at once to prevent suffering. The strikers are holding solidly, but relief will save them much misery.

In Walsenburg the strike committee is feeding two hundred and twenty men daily, and also taking care of

(*Continued on Page Two*)

POLAND PLANS LITHUANIAN WAR DESPITE NOTE, DECLARES PRAVDA

Disarmament Conference to Open at Geneva Today; 26 Countries to Attend

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—Commenting on the Polish note claiming that the Pilsudski regime has no designs on Lithuania, Pravda, official organ of the All Union Communist Party, today says, "The hypocritical statement of Warsaw's purposes is a disguise for new plans for attack and occupation." The Polish note was handed to the Soviet foreign office by the Polish charge d'affaires yesterday.

Asserting that the "threat of armed conflict is coming closer and closer," the Pravda states that the Soviet Union in warning Poland against attacking Lithuania was acting for the preservation of peace.

Further Threats.

"The Soviet Union holds that the disagreement between the two countries must be settled peacefully by Marshal Pilsudski and Lithuania," Pravda continues. "The note of the Polish government doesn't keep this means open and permits the continued possibility of further threats. It in no way diminishes the fear caused by recent events.

"So long as Poland's peaceful declarations are accompanied by armed interference in Lithuania thru such agents as Colonel Plechkaitis, so long as the possibility of a repetition of Zeligowsky's attack hangs over Lithuania and so long as the Polish telegraph agency disseminates provocative rumors of uprisings, the Polish government's note will not have the calming influence which it claims to have."

Constant Danger.

Referring to the technical state of war existing between Poland and Lithuania, the Pravda says, "The juridical proclamation of a state of war without action makes for instability in the relations between nations and makes for constant danger. No one advises Lithuania to continue to hold this position, but if she abandoned it she would not settle the issue any more than the fact that the Soviet Union refuses to declare a state of war over the Rumanian annexation of Bessarabia means that the Soviet Union accepts or recognizes it."

• • •

Complete Disarmament.

GENEVA, Nov. 29.—When delegates from 26 countries meet for the fourth session of the preparatory disarmament conference tomorrow, the Soviet delegation will undertake to shift the discussion of "security" to the proposition of complete and immediate disarmament.

Altho the Polish-Lithuanian dispute is scheduled to come up at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations December 5th, it is said that the Soviet delegation, headed by Maxim Litvinoff, is certain to refer to it at the conference. The presence of Marshal Pilsudski of Poland and Premier Waldemaras of Lithuania will very likely bring the question before the disarmament conference whether or not the powers wish to face it.

A new Geneva newspaper, The Assault, suspected of being backed by prominent British capitalists, contains a vicious attack on the Soviet Union and asserts that members of the staff of the League Secretariat have been associating with the Soviet delegation.

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Kovno Conference.

RIGA, Nov. 29.—An important political conference was held in Kovno, at the home of President Smetona, of Lithuania, at which leaders of the opposition groups presented concrete proposals dealing with the Vilna question, according to reports received here.

When the conference broke up at 2 o'clock this morning it was announced that no definite agreement had been reached.

Hopeful Waldemaras!

Premier Waldemaras made a speech in which he declared that there is no likelihood of war between Poland and Lithuania "because such [illegible] would involve the downfall of the League of Nations which was formed to prevent such clashes."

Angry exchanges took place between Waldemaras and President Smetona, the former declaring:

"The present government is not dependent for its support upon political parties, but relies upon the army which brought it into power."

• • •

Josef Washington Hall, author and lecturer, claims that the Japanese delegation is likely to align itself with Germany in supporting the Soviet disarmament proposals at the Geneva conference.

He pointed to Viscount Goto's proposed trip to Moscow as of great significance.

STATE POVERTY AIDS PRISONER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29. — Due to lack of official funds, Wilmot Leroy Wagner, condemned for the slaying of two state troopers, remains in the Erie County jail today when, according to schedule, he should be enroute to his death cell at Sing Sing prison.

FREE ONE VICTIM FRAMED IN BOMB PLOT AT PASSAIC

To Hold Big Bazaar for Wives of Victims

PASSAIC, Nov. 29. — Nicholas Schillaci, a textile striker who was sentenced to one year in the State Prison at Trenton, was just released after serving his sentence.

He, together with ten other Passaic textile strikers, was arrested during the strike on a bomb plot "frame-up" and placed under bail aggregating $430,000. They were held in jail for four months pending trial, and were finally given sentences ranging from one to 20 years.

Those now serving in the State Prison for their strike activity are Adolph Wisnefski, on a sentence of five to twenty years at hard labor, Joseph Bellene, three years, Alex Kostamaha, three years, Paul Oznak, three years, Tony Pochno, three years, William Sikora, three years, Paul Kovac, one to five years at hard labor, Charles Current, one year. Tom Regan, who was also held in jail for four months pending trial, was acquitted by jury.

• • •

Food for Children.

A nine day bazaar beginning Saturday, December 3rd and ending Sunday, December 11th, will be held at the Garden Palace, Passaic for the relief of the families of the textile workers who are serving long sentences in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton. Winter is approaching, and coal, shoes and clothing must be furnished these families besides food.

During the textile strike, there were about one thousand arrests. There are still many of these cases pending in the courts. Bail bond premiums must be paid, and legal defense provided.

Organization Week.

Not only will this Bazaar be one to raise money for the strike prisoners and their families, but the United Textile Workers of Passaic will make the Bazaar week an organization week for the textile unions. There will be an "Organization Booth" at the Bazaar, special Bulletins will be issued, and many other ways will be used to get new members into the textile unions.

An appeal has been issued to all workers and friends of the Passaic strikers to help out in this Bazaar by contributing articles and sending them to 743 Main Ave., Passaic, and to come to the Bazaar to witness the invincible spirit of the textile workers in their determination to forge ahead.

Coolidge Comes to Aid Of Corporations Which Seek to Shift Taxation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — President Coolidge "feels there is no valid argument against the proposal of the House Ways and Means committee to reduce the corporation income tax collectable for the year 1927."

Big business, in the opinion of observers here, thus announces the compromise between the industrial and banking groups. The power of the great corporations to cut their taxes through the use of their congressmen has been limited so far by the demands of investors in foreign countries for a huge navy to browbeat debtor nations. A working agreement seems to be found in the present proposals to find new revenues at the expense of the little companies and individuals, cutting down corporation income taxes to profit the big men.

Coolidge Out?

President Coolidge will not attempt to influence the selection of the 1928 Republican Convention City, it was said at the White House today.

The city will be chosen here next week by the Republican National Committee. Any city named by the Committee will be satisfactory to the president, the White House declared.

It may be, say rumors from the same quarters, that the President will have something a little more definite to say on the subject of choosing to run in 1928, however.

Flood States Borrow Not for Poor but to Re-establish Business

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29. — A special session of the legislature convened here today to consider plans for flood relief and determine a financial policy for the reconstruction of bridges and roads.

At the same time, a special session of the legislature of Vermont, called by Gov. John E. Weeks, was gathering at Montpelier for a consideration of the same problems tomorrow.

No opposition is seen here to the proposed bill giving the governor and council authority to borrow up to $3,000,000 on short term notes to be refunded by a bond issue. An increase of one cent in gasoline tax, making a total of four cents, is the proposal of Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, as a means of financing the payment of the interest and principal of the loa. An official assurance is given that the money will not be "wasted" in providing food for the poorer victims but will be used to re-establish business.

Fuller Fears Wrath Of European Labor As He Hides Abroad

BOSTON, (FP) Nov. 29.—Callers at Massachusetts state house have at last discovered that Gov. Alvan T. Fuller sneaked off to Europe Nov. 4. For three weeks the governor's secretary stalled off inquiries about the governor's empty office. Fuller, "after his arduous summer with the Sacco-Vanzetti case," secretly slipped abroad with his mother and his personal physician.

Squandered Workers' Money.

Last time Gov. Fuller went to Europe, early this year, his grinning face was pictured in nearly every newspaper. Abroad he spent a quarter of a million dollars on one painting and more thousands for several others. But that time, too, he received at his ship a letter signed by all the editors of labor papers in New York City. The governor was urged to impeach Judge Webster Thayer for his vicious role in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

In France, early this year, Fuller was approached by several groups of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. He met a committee of distinguished lawyers who asked him to free the two Italian workers then facing death, now killed, in Massachusetts.

Sneaks Away.

But since Fuller's last trip to Europe, England, France, Germany, Russia and other countries have seen tremendous worker demonstrations in the vain effort to free Sacco and Vanzetti. The have heard Fuller denounced after the executions and called a murderer.

So now Governor Fuller of Massachusetts has had to sneak off secretly when he goes to Europe. He dared not invite hostile demonstrations by the otherwise pleasing publicity attending an American governor's trip abroad. He cannot openly face the workers of Europe, for they accuse him, the richest man of New England, of sending two innocent men to the electric chair.

Senator Says Congress Practically Being Sold On the Auction Block

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Senator Nye, of North Dakota, in an address here yesterday declared that the United States government was being sold to the highest bidder if present tendencies go unchecked.

After reviewing the oil graft scandal, with its culmination in the fixing of the Fall-Sinclair jury, Nye took up the case of Smith and Vare, whom the Reed committee found had bought their seats in the United States Senate by liberal use of money in primary elections. Nye said:

"I tell you that if these men are not denied the seats which they seek we move much closer to that day when every public office in the United States will be placed on the auction block and virtually knocked down to the highest bidder.

This was all preliminary to Nye's boosting of Norris for the presidency. He did not comment on Norris' recent white-washing of U. S. imperialism in Nicaragua.

GARY NEGROES' UNITED FRONT ENDS JIM CROW

Mayor Asks Council Not to Segregate Children

GARY, Ind., Nov. 29.—A determined stand in the Indiana courts, financed by the Gary Branch and the National Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with cooperation of colored attorneys, has squarely defeated the attempt to segregate colored students in the Emerson High School of Gary, Mayor Floyd E. Williams being quoted in the Gary Post-Tribune, a white daily, as saying, "he was convinced the action of the school board in appropriating the $15,000 for the temporary building was illegal and that it was a useless waste of money to try to defeat the injunction."

The injunction against the appropriation of $15,000 for a segregated school was brought in the names of A. J. Terry, and Charles Hawkins, both colored taxpayers of the city.

On the night of September 29, the city council of Gary voted $15,000 for a "temporary" high school to house the colored students then studying in Emerson High School. On Monday, Oct. 3, the N. A. A. C. P. filed suit for an injunction to restrain the appropriation of taxpayers' money for such a purpose.

On Oct. 13, William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who had gone to Gary to assist in the fight, reported by telegraph that the case had been venued from Lake to Porter County, as the mayor reported too much prejudice for a fair trial in Lake County.

On Nov. 7, the original restraining order against the appropriation for a segregated high school was continued as a temporary injunction and final hearing set for Dec. 12.

On Nov. 18, the mayor of Gary was publicly quoted as saying it was useless to fight the injunction. The Gary Council met Monday night, Nov. 21, to act on the mayor's recommendation that it rescind its action appropriating the $15,000. The motion rescinding the appropriation has passed its first and second reading and the final passage is expected at the next meeting of the council on the first Monday in December.

The victory in the Gary fight is a testimonial not only to the devotion of the colored attorneys in the case, but to the united stand of the colored people of Gary.

The attempt to segregate the colored students came after a K.K.K. inspired "strike" of white pupils in Emerson school against Negro pupils.

Mother and 2 Children Killed; Open Crossing

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 29.—A mother and her two small children were instantly killed when the West Jersey and Seashore Express train struck and demolished an automobile at a crossing near Ioha, 25 miles south of here, today. The dead: Mrs. W. Robert Drew, 35, her son, Robert, 6, and her daughter, Muriel 5. Mrs. Drew was driving her children to school. The crossing was unguarded and without a viaduct.

Turkish Ambassador Declares Gerard Was Lying About Massacre

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29. — Characterizing as "piffle" the charges of ex-Ambassador to Turkey Gerard that he and the government of Soviet Russia conspired to massacre 30,000 Armenians, the new Turkish ambassador, Ahmed Moukhtar Bey, arrived in the capital today and will be received by the state department just as though Gerard had not made his little speech.

Moukhtar Bey's statement proved absurd as Gerard's argumbent that the revolt of the Armenians, Tartars and Georgian workers against their capitalist government, the so-called "Republic of Armenia" a League of Nations fiction, was merely a slaughter planned by Moukhtar while envoy to Soviet Russia.

The answer given by Moukhtar is that he wasn't envoy and had no part in the Turkish government at the time of the liquidation of the "Armenian Republic."

Claud Brierly

One of the first strikers to die under the fire of mine guards and state troopers at the Columbine mine, Colorado.

Boston Police Shoot Up Negro Tenement; Wanted Safety During Raiding

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29. — For hours today police from three station houses bombarded with rifles, shot guns and tear gas bombs a Negro tenement house in the most congested part of Wellington St.

When the battle was over, the police had succeeded in arresting two women and two men, whom they accused of resisting arrest and creating a row during a drinking bout.

The police claimed they did not dare to go into the house and make their arrests, and laid siege to it with implements of modern warfare instead. Three of those arrested were Negroes, all were suffering from wounds. The only policeman injured was a patrolman who got the effects of a gas bomb flung by one of his nervous fellow policemen.

Evidence Hits Tale of 'Negro Murderers' By Mrs. Lilliendahl

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Nov. 29. —Margaret Lilliendahl's story that two Negroes had killed her husband, outraged her and robbed both the dead man and herself which she later denied and then insisted upon, was attacked today by state witnesses who pointed out that her body bore no bruises to substantiate her account of the alleged attack.

Frank J. Harold, who directed the murder investigation, testified that Mrs. Lilliendahl's description of the Negroes was contradictory and incoherent. He pointed out that she could not agree on the amount of money the Negroes had stolen.

Through Frank E. Smith, a bank employe, the state sought to show that Lilliendahl had in his possession only $25 which had been drawn on the day of the murder, instead of the sums which, according to the state, Mrs. Lilliendahl said was $200 at one time, and only $100 on another occasion.

Another state witness, Dr. Louis R. Souder, who described the autopsy and removal of three bullets from the doctor's body, stated that there was no indication that a ring had been forced from the doctor's finger as Mrs. Lilliendahl had informed the authorities.

John Prash, an undertaker, identified a wrist watch which he found in the brush after the widow had told troopers that the Negroes had taken her jewelry.

Mrs. Lilliendahl's story about the two Negroes started a statewide search by infuriated people ready to lynch any Negroes who answered to her description.

Detective Harrold identified maps found in the car which bore pencil marks drawn before the killing, showing the exact spot where the murder was committed. The attorney for the defense raised a series of objections but the evidence which is considered the first big score for the state, was sustained by the bench.

Forbes, Veteran Bureau Grafter, Immediately In Touch With a Judge

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 29. — Colonel Charles R. Forbes came here this afternoon and was met at the Kingston Railroad Station by a friend, Judge Harry B. Davis. Colonel Forbes was released before his full time sentence for a swindle in the veterans' bureau had expired. His trial indicated graft on the wounded war veterans.

WYOMING COAL CENTER SUPPORTS COLORADO MINERS

Mass Meeting Protests Outrages

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Nov. 29. — At a mass meeting here Sunday attended by coal miners, other unionists and progressional people, aid for the Colorado strikers was pledged unanimously.

A committee was appointed to draft a resolution of protest to be sent to Governor Adams and to the press. The resolution is as follows:

The Resolution.

"Be it Resolved, by this meeting of Rock Springs citizens: First, that we earnestly protest the violation of the constitutional rights now being accorded the striking miners by the state of Colorado.

"That we affirm our confidence in the justice and fairness of their demands and assure them of our largest possible support."

(Rock Springs is the largest coal mining center in Wyoming. Other United Mine Worker local unions in Crosby and Gebo, Wyo., have already pledged their support to the Colorado strikers.)

Senator Walsh In Favor of Handing Oil Thief Millions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Senator Walsh (D) of Montana, who led the fight in the senate to cancel the Teapot Dome oil leases and to recover the oil lands for the government, believes that Edward L. Doheny should be paid the $13,000,000 that his company spent to build storage tanks at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, he said today.

Indicating that he would support the effort of Doheny's attorney, Frank J. Hogan, who announced that he would ask congress to reimburse Doheny and his associates for their expenditures at Pearl Harbor, Senator Walsh said:

"It is my conviction that if it is made to appear to congress that the tanks are necessary and it is the purpose of the navy to utilize them, the government ought to pay for them."

Copper Company Tool.

Senator Walsh is known in Montana as the tool of the Anaconda Mining Company. His fight against the oil thiefs was in line with the policy of the democratic party to get the "goods" on the republican administration, also with Walsh's own political ambitions.

Now that this purpose has been accomplished Walsh is willing to let bygones be bygones and reimburse Doheny for his ill-fated oil steal.

MAY DIE ON TECHNICALITY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Because he is not a licensed physician in New York State, Dr. Clarence J. Neymann, noted Chicago alienist, will not be permitted to examine Mrs. Ruthy Snyder in the Sing Sing death house as to her sanity.

Arrange Lodgings for Delegates to Big Labor Conference in New York

Out of town delegates to the Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League will be provided with lodgings while in New York by the local T. U. E. L. members.

The local committee in charge of arrangements will meet the delegates who arrive Friday, December 2, at the T.U.E.L. National office, 2 W. 15th St., Room 314. Those who arrive Saturday morning will go direct to the Conference Hall, Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Avenue.

vich, Picket, Dies From Trooper's Shot

(Continued from Page One)

eral families. The men are get- good meals of bread and pota- and brown bread.

The back room of the soup kitchen Walsenburg is filled with vege- bles sent in by friendly farmers. One farmer brought a cow.

The operators announced today at they would abide by the decision the industrial commission on the ute. Since all three commission- have been attacking the strikers rly, this kind offer will doubtless politely refused by the strikers.

airman Annear of the Industrial mission watched the Columbine der and stated that the head kil- should be given a gold medal for very. The employers' member, lor, has been talking at strike tings and threatening the strikers jail, trying to drive them back work. He was the one who an- ced Saturday that the strike was . The supposedly "Labor Mem- " Young, has thus far not said a d in protest against the Colum- murders.

* * *

Orr British Citizen, Complications.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—The case of Orr, a British citizen, taken out and beaten up by state police after being held 17 days in jail is developing international complications.

Another prisoner, who was in jail with Orr, has come forward. He was also a picket, was also taken from the county jail with Orr, in the same car in which Orr was beaten up and from which he was shot at after release.

Beaten Prisoner Corroborates Orr.

This second prisoner, Harry Pollitis, was taken to the city jail, and beaten in jail by the state police. Then he was thrown into the jail toilet and locked there all night, with nothing to sleep on but a newspaper. Pollitis can identify Orr, and give corroborative testimony.

Statetrooper Maiden denies the charges of Orr and Pollitis, and insists that Orr was placed in the hands of his friends. However, he does not explain the holding of Orr for 17 days without a charge.

"Treated Like Americans."

One newspaper in a sarcastic editorial demands that if there are any other Wobblies who are British citizens, they should make themselves known as British, lest they be treated like Americans.

The state police are furious over the Orr case and declare that Orr said he was an American.

Denver is now hit by a snow storm which is likely to mean a blizzard, and the coal shortage will be serious.

* * *

Ambassador Forced In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador in Washington today wired to Governor Adams of Colorado, asking him "to investigate and see whether any action prejudicial to the rights of a British citizen residing in America has taken place in the matter of A. K. Orr," with particular reference to his having been held 17 days without trial and beaten on his release.

* * *

CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 29.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor executive committee has organized itself as a special committee to urge workers of the state to contribute to aid the coal strikers in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, Victor A. Olander, secretary, announces. This action was taken by the state federation on receipt of the American Federation of Labor appeal for support of the strikers in the Pittsburgh region.

"Every local and central body in the state will be urged by this federation to contribute to the relief fund of those United Mine Worker union members who are menaced by injunctions on the one hand and gunmen on the other," Olander said. "This is one of the biggest fights in the history of American labor and we in Illinois will do our bit for the miners."

Suggest Subsidy for Merchant Marine Aid Used in Next War

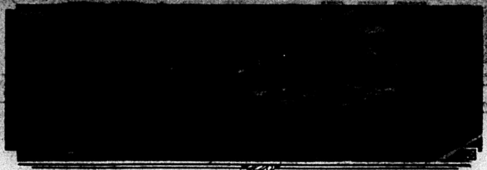
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Preparations for legislation providing for permanent policy to build up the merchant marine are being made by Senator Wesley L. Jones, Chairman of the Commerce Committee. Directly following his visit to Coolidge today, Jones announced that he would reintroduce the two measures that were reported to the Senate on the last day of the last session.

Senator Jones stresses the necessity of establishing a merchant marine adequate for "the national defense."

"Merchant ships are necessary to national defense," he said. "That was demonstrated during the war. This government has expended $3,090,000,000 for the merchant marine, representing an interest of $125,000,000 annually, and is not getting any great benefits from this investment. To do so we must make the necessary replacement of obsolete ships."

The first measure provides for semi-permanent operation by the government of ships that cannot be sold to advantage, and the replacing and improving of those on hand in order to compete with foreign vessels.

The second deals with proposed subsidy for American ships carrying on foreign trade, based on speed and tonnage ranging upward from $4 per gross ton. Jones avers that American ships cannot compete with foreign vessels, because the latter are much more rapid.



Mine at Martins Ferry, Ohio, from which unionists are locked out in drive by employers to cut wages.

Voice in Regulating R. R. and Utilities Ask Coupon Clippers

Coupon-clippers are complaining that Congress and the various commissions are not consulting them about regulating railroad and public utility management. The National Association of Owners of Railroad and Public Utility Securities which met yesterday at the Bowery Savings Bank, has extended its activities to include holders of gas, light, traction and power companies as well as those of railroads.

According to Milton W. Harrison, president of the Association, "Congress and the various commissions undertake to represent the investors without the help of the investors themselves. It therefore becomes an obligation that investors put themselves in a position . . . to protect and stabilize the securities they own.

"Unwise legislation and regulation can do much damage to the soundness of security values because the industries behind such securities are under government control." If the program which this association plans to lay before congress goes through, security owners will arrange industrial conditions so that they can get a still larger slice of profits.

Report General Motors to Absorb Mack Corp.

Stock Exchange reports yesterday indicated another large maker of trucks would soon slip into the fold of the giant of the motor industry, the General Motors Corporation, as a result of the present industrial slump.

When Mack Truck stock forged ahead to leadership on the exchange, reports were circulated that General Motors was a large stockholder and that Mack Truck would soon be numbered among the General Motors subsidiaries. The Stock Exchange showed also that an exaggerated hope is felt in banking circles of a broad expansion of motor production as a result of orders for 1928 models.

BOOKS

On Strikes

In Colorado—

THE miners are at grips with the bosses. This is only another of many great fights of American Labor. There is inspiring reading in all these books that will show you the glorious fighting tradition of American workers:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER JONES—(Who has witnessed the great struggles of the past 50 years and has been in the past fights of the Colorado miners.) Cloth $2.00

THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE By Wm. Z. Foster Cloth $.60

PASSAIC By Albert Weisbord .15

THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE By Mary Heaton Vorse .35

GOVERNMENT, STRIKE-BREAKER—By Jay Lovestone Paper .30 Cloth .60

In England

THE BRITISH STRIKE By Wm. F. Dunne .10

THE GENERAL STRIKE AND GENERAL BETRAYAL By John Pepper .25

MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE By R. Palme Dutt .10

REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE—By C. B. .05

Read Also

STRIKE STRATEGY

The WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
39 E. 125 St. New York.

IRVING FISHER ADMITS WORKERS BARELY SURVIVE

$500 a Year for Most of People, Says Economist

Despite official propaganda about American prosperity, the mass of people in the United States is not prosperous, according to Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, one of the leading American college economists. He estimates that more than 90,000,000 Americans, or 80 percent of the population, make only a little more than their expenses. The vast majority of Americans, Prof. Fisher declares, cannot put any savings aside. On the basis of the highest estimates of "national income" published by government and private bourgeois agencies, Prof. Fisher estimated that in 1926 more than 93 million people in the United States, out of a total of 117 million, receive an annual income of about $500 each.

The Unprosperous.

"These 93 million people," Prof. Fisher says, "comprise the combined 'poorest' and 'lower middle' classes. They are 65 per cent and 15 per cent respectively of the whole population. The 'poorest' class alone, comprising 76 million people (65 per cent of the total) receive about 38.6 per cent of the national income or $34,740,000,000 less than $460 annually per person. This class includes not only manual and office workers, but the small business men, many managers and most engineers as, well."

The average family of five, according to these figures, gets an annual income of $2,300, or little more than is required to buy the minimum of necessities among industrial or office workers in New York. It leaves little or nothing for vacations, unemployment, sickness or savings. The average surplus left for a family of five among the 93,000,000 people considered is $117.

"With only an estimated $117 of income per family above the minimum of comforts and necessities during a year that is often called the most prosperous ever known, this majority of the American people cannot yet be said to be in danger of having too much income. Those in the lower groups must surely be hard put to it to make ends meet."

Will Boost Religion at 'Forum of Forums' Fight Atheist Clubs

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—Rev. John R. Hart, Jr. will initiate the "Forum of Forums" at the University of Pennsylvania tonight, to counteract the influence of atheist societies in the various colleges.

Branded Criminal

Under the laws of Missouri these two small boys, Edward and Ernest Shetron, 7 and 9 respectively, are criminals. Deserted by their parents, the little fellows were caught robbing a grocery store, because they were hungry, and sent to the state reformatory.

Shipstead to Bring Up Anti-Injunction Bill Before Senate

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 29.—Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, will introduce in the senate on Dec. 6 the anti-injunction bill favored by the American Federation of Labor. It embodies the principle that Congress may abolish the labor injunction evil by limiting the jurisdiction of equity courts—the courts which grant injunctions for so-called protection of property where the owners have no remedy at law.

Hearings on this and other bills aimed at abolishing injunctions in labor disputes will be granted by the senate judiciary committee early in the session, in the opinion of Chairman Norris. In view of the approach of a presidential campaign, prospects for enactment of an anti-injunction measure by amending the Sherman anti-trust law are looked upon as most favorable.

Wolfe Exposes Lies Of Eastman in Dec. Issue of 'Communist'

That Max Eastman's intellectual gymnastics as revealed in his recent article in the New Masses and in his new book "Marx, Lenin and the Science of Revolution," is simply arrogant intellectual snobbery and deliberate falsification of Marxism-Leninism, is the charge of Bertram D. Wolfe in an article featuring the new issue of "The Communist."

Eastman Mistates.

"Marx according to Eastman, writes Wolfe, "is a fatalist and Lenin a doer, Marx a prophet and Lenin an organizer, Marx a theoretician and Lenin a man of action (whose theories were wrong, but whose practice was right), Marx a priest and Lenin an engineer, Marx a metaphysician and Lenin a scientist."

A passing acquaintance with Marx' life, or the most superficial study of Marx' works would have convinced Eastman to the contrary and thus prevented him from making his "original contribution" to Marxism, Leninism and the New Masses."

Marx Active Revolutionist.

In support of his argument Wolfe points out the record of Marx as a revolutionary organizer in every country to which he was exiled; his activities in the League of the Just, the British Labor Movement, his direction of the First International, in behalf of the Paris Commune, etc.

In answer to Eastman's charges that Lenin as a good "revolutionary engineer" was bad in theory, Wolfe in point after point exposes Eastman's charges not only as misinterpretation, but as deliberate falsification and dishonesty in the use of the statements of both Marx and Lenin. In concluding his sharp answer to Eastman, Wolfe says: "The last words we will leave to Lenin who seems to have anticipated Eastman's new 'science' and had it in mind when he wrote: 'People bend every effort to elaborate something extraordinary and in their zeal to be intellectual they become ridiculous. . . .'"

Lovestone-Dunne Articles.

In the same issue of "The Communist," which now appears in a more attractive new form, Jay Lovestone and Wm. F. Dunne write on trade union problems and the last A. F. of L. convention. Alex Bittelman and J. Mindel contribute articles on the Russian Revolution.

An article on Chemical Warfare and book reviews complete the issue. "The Communist" is being distributed through the Workers Library Publishers, 39 E. 125th Street, N. Y.

'Charity' Promoters Get Millions Annually Here

Out of total proceeds of upwards of $50,000,000 from the sale of advertising space in souvenir booklets or programs for supposedly charitable purposes in New York every year, from 50 to 75 per cent goes to the promoters, according to an investigation just concluded. The average annual profit to the promoters of these "charitable" enterprises is between $25,000,000 and $37,000,000, the survey shows. The balance presumably finds its way to the needy.

GET A NEW READER! BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

SUPREME COURT O. K.'S LEGALITY OF BORDER PLAN

Canadian Worker Loses in Test Case

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—A decision upholding the legality of the immigration order which will bar thousands of workers living in Canada from earning their living in the United States, was handed down today by Judge Charles C. Simons of the Federal Court of this district.

Walter Cammon of Windsor, Canada, and his wife Ellen, both of whom work in Detroit, obtained the order which forced John L. Zurbick, acting district director of immigration, and Alexander M. Deig, chief inspector before the supreme court, to make a test case.

The American Federation of Labor and many other labor organizations have protested this action of the Immigration department, and the latter has taken the question under advisement and may modify the severe exclusion law. This ruling to bar all who do not procure permanent visas from entering the United States to work, is expected to go into effect Dec. 1st if the law isn't modified.

Partially Built Brick Wall Falls; 9 Workers Injured; Some Will Die

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29.—A bolt of lightning struck the steel girders of a building under construction at 24th and Prairie Ave. yesterday and nine workers were so severely injured that several are not expected to live.

give

us your helping hand

THE DAILY WORKER is fighting day after day . . . . never stopping. The DAILY WORKER can continue its battles for the Labor Movement, but financial difficulties prevent The DAILY WORKER from becoming a greater newspaper—of greater usefulness to fighting Labor. We do not want to conduct financial campaigns. We need the space to fight the boss . . . to give our readers news—information about the Labor movement—and other good features. We ask only this much from every reader: Pledge yourself to give only as much as you can and won't miss—every week. You won't miss it and The DAILY WORKER can live on it!

This Way

Pledge Your Support Today!

MY PLEDGE

to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

Fill out the following blank and mail it to

THE DAILY WORKER
33 First St., New York, N. Y.

Enclosed $...... I pledge

I will send you $..........

every week.

Name ....

Street ....

City ....

State ....

GEO. REMUS AND WIFE IMOGENE

Mysterious Doner, Money, Treasurer Suddenly Vanish

John H. Hilton, Vice President and Treasurer of the Longwood Missionary Fellowship, who announced recently that $2,400,000 had been donated by a mysterious "John W. English" toward the $15,000,000 fund required to establish a home for tired fundamentalist missionaries and a training school for more fundamentalists, disappeared suddenly and nothing has been heard about him, the $2,400,000 or John W. English. In fact, nobody ever saw either English or the money.

Do Not Want Money.

The board of directors of this project held a meeting as soon as the mysterious disappearance was discovered, and decided that they didn't want to raise the 15 million dollars after all. They issued the following statement:

"The Longwood Missionary Fellowship, incorporated in Florida to build a home for retired and furloughed missionaries at Longwood, Fla., desires to announce that John H. Hilton, director and treasurer, has disappeared under suspicious circumstances, and by vote of the Board of Directors has been removed from his offices and all connection with the organization.

Lively International Labor Defense Meet In Brownsville, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—On last Sunday afternoon there was a very successful conference of the International Labor Defense, in the Sub District of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. The conference was held in the Monongahela Hall in South Brownsville. The delegate listened to a report on the national conference of the International Labor Defense held in New York and to a report on the Cheswick miners' cases in Pittsburgh, and the status of these cases at the present time.

The delegates present decided to hold another conference in Brownsville, in the near future, and elected a secretary to send out the call for the conference and an executive committee of three to assist in the arrangement of the conference.

The present condition of the strike in the coal fields and the need of a more representative body of the numerous workers within the district was discussed and ways and means of bringing the International Labor Defense to the attention of the workers of all the industries, located within the district.

Expert Monopolist of Radio Waves Forced on Commission OverSenate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear to obtain the appointment of O. H. Caldwell, of New York, as chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, it was learned today, despite the fact that he was not confirmed by the senate.

In cooperation with the late Admiral Bullard, Caldwell has been making a study of the question of additional allocation of transmitting channels to private commercial interests, which in January will appear before the Commission with applications for licenses to use short-wavelengths.

Remus Case Judge Allows Graft Tale, At a Disadvantage

CINCINNATI, Ill., Nov. 29.—The defense in the Remus trial today continued to introduce testimony showing Remus to be insane at times. The ruling of Judge Shook, which yesterday prevented Remus from making public his threatened revelations of graft in the prohibition service was later modified, without any flood of evidence about the service, and the attitude of those interested seems to indicate that there is a tacit understanding that relations between prohibition agent Dodge and Remus' wife may be discussed in court, without emphasis on the graft aspects or involving anybody else.

Tough Federal Attorney.

The prosecution itself today made a bitter attack on the reputation of Allan Curray, defense witness, and one time federal district attorney at St. Louis.

"Were you not forced to resign from the government service because of malfeasance in office and because you became involved in a white slave case," demanded Carl Basler, assistant prosecutor.

The witness denied it, but when defense attorney Charles H. Elston demanded that Basler retract the accusation the latter refused point blank.

Later, word was received from Washington that the Remus prosecution had gained the co-operation of the attorney general's office and would be supplied with department of justice files.

Graft Angle.

Remus charges that Franklin Dodge, prohibitoin agent, conspired with his wife, Imogene, to swindle him out of $1,800,000 bootleg profits. He pleads temporary insanity as his excuse for killing her in a park a short time ago. Yesterday the judge ruled that evidence connecting Dodge and Mrs. Remus (which brings in the graft angle) was inadmissable until a case of insanity was established by the defense.

Later the judge ruled that enough evidence to demonstrate probable insanity was before the court. This however, weakens whatever Remus has to say about the graft, as it becomes admittedly the story of a man of unsound mentality. There are indications that the state is using all its efforts to get Remus out of the way as soon as possible and to silence him until he can be executed.

$12 a Week Usual Wage For More Than Third of Ohio's Women Workers

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 29.—Of a total of 1,952,960 men wage-workers in Ohio in the year 1925, 71 per cent were paid at the rate of $25 a week or better, while of 281,112 wage-working women in Ohio that year the number whose rate of pay was that high was only 16 per cent. Excluding salaried persons, 70 per cent of the men and 10 per cent of the women wage-earners were paid as much as $25 a week.

More than one-third of all the women, including clerical workers who are the better paid group, and about one-half of the saleswomen, received less than $15 a week. Clerical workers, among women, have more stable employment than women employed in selling goods or in general industry, according to the Ohio statistics.

MAX EASTMAN'S ATTACKS ON COMMUNISM

ANSWERED BY BERTRAM. D. WOLFE

In the Current Issue of

The Communist

A BRILLIANT answer to Max Eastman's attacks on Communism and an exposure of Max Eastman's present counter-revolutionary role will be found in this article which features the current issue of *The Communist*. Other features include: "SOME TRADE UNION PROBLEMS" --*by Jay Lovestone*; "THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION" --*by Wm. F. Dunne* and other features including book reviews. Send for this copy surely—

SUBSCRIBE: *25c a Copy $2 a Year*, $1.25 *Six Mos.*

THE COMMUNIST
43 E. 125 St. NEW YORK

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondent

RIGHTS MURDER MANY PEASANTS IN SOUTH CHINA

Changsi Peasants Clash With Landlords

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29.—More than eight hundred peasants have been killed and hundreds of others arrested in the ruthless suppression of peasant revolts in southeast Kwantung, according to reports in the native press.

* * *

Peasant Unrest.

SHANGHAI, (By Mail)—The Chinese press reports a new wave of peasant unrest embracing more than 15 villages of the Usi district in the Changsi province. The rebels destroyed the mansions and shops in their district.

The papers declare that the rising is led by the Peasant League of Usi. The rebels wear a red neckerchief as their insignia. They are armed mostly with knives, sickles, pitchforks, scythes, etc. They have very few firearms. In destroying the mansions, the peasants burn all the title-deeds. The rebels are particularly harsh against those who either reported or arrested peasants for participating in the recent rebellion.

Revolutionary Committee.

A Peasant Revolutionary Committee has been organized in the district, which requisitioned the building of the religious community. The Revolutionary Tribunal sits in the temple. The revolutionary military staff is, according to the press, situated in Nanshiuen, from where it distributes placards, slogans and proclamations urging the peasants to rise.

The chief slogan of the rebels is: "Only those who till the land have the right to possess it." In some villages, the gentry organized their volunteer detachments and clashes have taken place between them and the rebels. From the reports of three villages, in which such clashes have taken place, we learn that the rebels disarmed and beat the volunteers.

Rights Raze Towns.

The military action against the rebels is under the leadership of the military authorities of Shanghai and Nanking. As to the character of their action, it may be judged from the fact that more than ten villages have been entirely destroyed and razed to the ground.

BAR JEWISH STUDENTS.

PRAGUE, Nov. 29. — Jewish students were prevented from attending the inauguration of the newly appointed rector of the German Technical Institute at Brunn.

A BRONZE STATUE OF KARL MARX

For the library and room of every active Communist—

We are now offering this beautiful bust statuette of Karl Marx (*formerly sold at* $5.00) for $2.00. Send for one today. We will gladly send it for you to your fellow worker for a gift—*and we will pay postage.*

$2.00 Each

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 39 E. 125th St.
NEW YORK

Old Bolshevik Society Expels From Its Ranks Trotsky and Zinoviev

Special Cable to DAILY WORKER

MOSCOW, Nov. 29. — The Society of Old Bolsheviks has expelled from its ranks the leaders of the Opposition including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kameneff, Preobrajensky and Smirnoff.

The Assembly of the Society also authorized the Bureau to expel all members of the society who signed the platform of the Eighty-three (platform of the Opposition).

RUSSIAN DEBTS ELIMINATED BY TREASURY DEPT.

Considered "Bad" by Mellon Gang

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Considerable speculation exists in both American and foreign political circles over the statement given to the press by the treasury department that more than $270,000,000 in Russian debts contracted by pre-Soviet governments of that country have been written off as "bad debts," and all hope of collecting them abandoned because they have been repudiated by the Soviet government. Whether this means that no further efforts will be made to collect them or whether a mere bookkeeping factor is involved is questionable.

Many senators and congressmen at former sessions of congress have advocated the cancellation of the Russian debt, contracted by those who used it to build gallows on which to murder the present heads of the Bolshevik government. Whether the treasury and the state departments will endorse this opinion is highly problematical.

Armenian Debts Also Off.

There is also another "bad debt" of $16,000,000 that was loaned to the government of Armenia, that has been stricken off because that government no longer exists.

Many other nations, however, will pay enormous amounts to the United States on December 15. On that date foreign nations will pay into the treasury approximately $96,574,000 bringing the total of war time debts for the year to $163,586,000.

Interest From France.

With the exception of France, Italy, Roumania and Yugoslavia all debtor nations will make payments next month, it was said at the treasury today. France, whose debt pact is not yet ratified, is paying $20,000,000 annual interest on a $400,000,000 debt, remitting in June or August, while the other countries make their remittances in June. Interest payments in December amount to $70,013,000, while foreign countries are reducing the principal of their borrowings by over $26,300,000.

'Explain' Bomb in Path Of Turk Deputy Train

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—The bomb which was removed by Greek soldiers from the path of a train, carrying Turkish deputies across the Greek-Turkish railroad, has been "explained."

The bomb, it is reported, was a "signal bomb." Fear that the Turkish flags with which the train was decked might arouse the refugees was given as the reason for delaying the train.

The incident has opened the whole question of a Turkish owned railroad across the border since the Turks assert that perishable foodstuffs are constantly being held up on the border until they are unfit for use.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
The organization of the unorganized.
Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name ....
Address ....
No. St. City State
Occupation ....
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

END OF A CLERICAL REVOLT

Execution of Luis Segura Vilchis, prominent member of the Catholic Defense League, who with a priest and two other members of the League attempted to murder General Obregon. The Catholic plot on Obregon's life proves the direct connection of the catholic elements with the counter-revolution in Mexico.

Smolny Institute Used by Lenin Is Now Made Museum

LENINGRAD, Nov. 29.—Nicolai Lenin's quarters in the former Smolny Institute, from which he directed the organization of the November Revolution 10 years ago, have been opened as a public museum.

The curator stated today that visitors are coming not only from all parts of Russia, but from the outside world as well.

Two rooms have been restored just as they were when Lenin and his sister, Anna Ilychna Yelizarova, occupied them from April to July, 1927.

The library has been filled with relics of the great upheaval. Lenin shunned the luxurious suites which were used by the daughters of rich Russians when the institute was a fashionable girls' boarding school. Instead, he moved into quarters formerly occupied by servants.

Rumanian Deadlock Unbroken; Bratianu To Head "Liberals"

BUCHAREST, Nov. 29.—Possibilities for a coalition cabinet seem slimmer than ever as the deadlock between the opposition, headed by Juliu Maniu, and the liberal party remains unbroken.

Maniu has peremptorily refused to consider the proposals for immediate dissolution of parliament and a separate slate for each political party in the ensuing elections, addressed him by Foreign Minister Titulescu. In light of the political deadlock, the visit of the British minister to Titulescu, by express instructions of Sir Austen Chamberlain, is considered extremely significant.

* * *

Continues Dynasty.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 29.—Ventila Bratianu has been elected to fill his brother's place as head of the liberal party. The former foreign minister, J. G. Duca, who was himself campaigning for the party leadership, embraced Bratianu in an effort to stifle comments on his rivalry. He has also started a movement for the erection of a statue to the dead premier. Vintila Bratianu is the third of his dynasty to head the liberal party, his father and brother having preceded him.

Huge Lumber Shipment Arrives From Soviet Union; Begins Trade

2,500,000 feet of lumber from the Soviet Union has arrived at Port Newark. The cargo, which consisted of rough pine and spruce, is understood to be the first of a series of regular shipments and is expected to cause some agitation in the American lumber market.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association predicts that this is the beginning of an annual importation of 100,000,000 feet and adds, "it is believed that Russian lumber can more than compete with American lumber on a price basis."

Mexico Pays on Debt.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—Thru the Bank of Mexico the Mexican government has sent the sum of $524,964 to the international Committee of bankers on Mexico in New York. The sum represents this month's instalment on the Mexican national debt.

All Union Communist Party Meets Tomorrow; To Discuss Opposition

Special Cable to DAILY WORKER

MOSCOW, Nov. 29. — The All Union Communist Party convention which opens Thursday will not only select the Central Committee and the Political Bureau but will discuss the problem of the Opposition and decide the basic policies of the All Union Party.

The Chinese situation and the Lithuanian-Polish controversy will be other problems taken up.

5,236 Militant Workers Arrested in Capitalist Countries in One Month

Statistics compiled by the International Class War Prisoners' Aid show that in one month alone, July of this year, 5,236 workers were arrested by capitalist governments for political activities in different parts of the world, 2,409 raids were carried out, 103 newspapers, books, and pamphlets prohibited.

The greatest number of arrests took place in Rumania (945), Austria coming next with 919, and Germany third with 724.

WORLD CHESS CHAMP.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 29. —Alexander Alekhine, Franco-Russian chess player, has the world's championship within his grasp.

White Guards Knife Secretary of USSR Consulate in China

PEKIN, (By Mail).—Armed White Guards attacked Cherkassov, the secretary of the Soviet consulate in Dairen. He received seventeen knife wounds and is said to be lying in a serious condition.

White Guards organized a hostile demonstration in front of the Soviet consulate at Tientsin in November 7th.

In the evening three Russian White Guards, in the army of Chang-Tsung-chang, northern war lord, opened fire on the consulate, but were beaten off. A bomb thrown at the consulate failed to explode.

White guards who attempted to attack the Soviet consulate at Shanghai were beaten off. Two of them were killed when members of the consulate staff were compelled to open fire on the attackers.

Czech Textile Workers Go on Strike for Wages

PRAGUE, Nov 12 (By Mail).—In the Freedland district north of Czecho-Slovakia 7,000 workers struck. The strike is spreading as other enterprises join.

The social democratic trade unions declared that they are in solidarity with the strike.

Labor Government in Australia Is Following Baldwin

By P. WHITE.

The recently ended strike of South Johnstone sugar workers (Queensland) supported by the local branch of the Railwaymen's Union is an event pregnant with serious consequences for the whole Australian labor movement. It showed up the touching unity between the Queensland "Labor Government" and the reactionary Australian Government as soon as a real industrial conflict arose.

The facts are, briefly, as follows: a strike broke out in the South Johnstone sugar refineries in Northern Queensland, owing to the discharge of several workers after many years of service. The strikers turned down the arbitration imposed upon them by the Executive of the Union (the sugar workers are organized in the Australian Workers' Union). The conflict became extremely protracted. The Queensland railwaymen, organized in the Australian Railwaymen's Union supported the strikers. They refused to load and carry sugar prepared by scabs. The Queensland Government then declared that all railwaymen not fulfilling the orders of its representative would be discharged. The railwaymen declared a strike and the conflict threatened to spread and paralyze the whole industry of Queensland.

Threaten Expulsion.

After a short struggle (the railwaymen's strike continued only about a week altogether) the Government was forced to give in. The sugar workers' strike soon came to an end, the strikers agreeing to arbitration under pressure from the Executive of the Australian Workers' Union, threatening them with expulsion.

We will not dwell here on this last mentioned fact, although it is in itself extremely interesting and typical. We will turn to the attitude towards the strike adopted by the authorities.

Baldwin's Turn.

In the very beginning of the railway workers' strike, McCormick, Prime Minister of the Queensland "Labor Government," spoke out "in plain terms." His declaration actually earned for him the complete approval of the London "Times," which made sympathetic comment on his words. "The Labor Government," wrote the "Times," "is a Government like any other and it cannot with safety to itself suffer any trade union or any combination of trade unions to usurp its functions. Mr. McCormack sees that to tolerate a usurpation of the kind would be fatal to trade unionism as well as to the government. . . . Revolution must follow if they (the members of the legislative assembly) give allegiance to some body outside parliament."

And revolution for McCormick and for the Labor Party is something they are most afraid of. McCormick follows the path taken by Baldwin last year for the smashing of the general strike. He was unsuccessful this time, but the question of introducing legislation on strikes after the model of the British Bill, to prevent conflicts spreading from one industry to another, has already come under discussion in Australia.

Bruce, Prime Minister of the Federal Government, was still more definite in his views on the strike. "The railway strike," he declared, "was nothing less than a revolt." "Means must be found to ensure that there was not a repetition of such a crisis. The extremists who preached class war must be curbed. If I had my way I would throw these men out of Australia." He went on to express the hope that measures would be examined at the next session of the Federal Parliament for the prevention of such conflicts arising. The new trade union bill passed by the British parliament has long been the object of the yearning of Australia's reactionary Federal Government, and now the "Labor Government" is beginning to dream about it too, inciting the Prime Minister to persecute the Left Wing of the Labor movement.

McCormack's declaration furnished the final chord in this symphony: **"The Communists must go! We have dealt with them here and it is now up to Mr. Bruce to do something about it for Australia. He talks a lot about them, but never does anything."**

American Imperialism Forces Chile to Delay Oil Tax; Aid Guggenheim

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 29. — The Chilean Government in a message to the Senate has "recommended" that the petroleum tax be postponed. The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Rios-Gallardo after pressure for the removal of the tax by the United States.

The protest was based on the complaint of American copper companies (dominated by the Guggenheim interests) which use oil for fuel.

USSR ARRANGES RECORD CREDIT WITH N. Y. FIRM

Soviet Union to Build Iron, Steel Mills

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—Official announcement was made today that the Soviet Government has obtained a $40,000,000 six-year credit in the United States for the expansion of the iron and steel industry in the Don Basin. This is the largest credit the Soviets have yet obtained in America and marks the beginning of the Soviets' campaign to build up the iron and steel industry.

The agreement was signed with Percival Farauhar, a New York promoter, and it is understood that it will be financed by one of the biggest banks in New York. First expenditures will be made for the enlargement of the Makevsky pig iron foundry.

The contract provides that the credit may be exchanged for a twenty-year loan, whereupon Farauhar would have the option of financing other enterprises in the Soviet Union.

Horthy Government Won't Protect Jews

BUDAPEST, Nov. 29.—The Hungarian government has refused to give guarantees that Jewish university students will be protected against the violence of their fascist colleagues. Alexander Lederer, president of the Jewish Culture League, was so distressed by the government's decision that he died of a heart attack at the door of his home. The Jewish students narrowly escaped an attack today, but got off with insults.

Count Paul Teleki, head of the Undergraduate Society and a notorious white terrorist implicated in the franc counterfeiting scandal, has informed the Minister of Education that his organization will not desist from acting against the Jews.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

REPORT LEAGUE IN MEXICO WILL FIGHT REACTIO

Form National Group to Help Calles

An associated Press despatch fr Mexico City states that supporters o the Calles government have organized a "League for Revolutionary Defense," the object of which will be the organization of workers and pe sants along military lines for the d fense of the government.

The League will fight to stamp ou counter-revolutionary elements. Mor specifically it will war against "th Knights of Columbus, the League fo the Defense of Religious Liberty, and all the enemies of the revolutionary Government," the Associated Press reports.

Branches Thruout Mexico.

One of the organizers of the League, the despatch states, is Soto y Gama, leader of the Agrarian political forces who seems to have allied himself with General Obregon. Branches of the League will be formed in towns, cities and villages thruout Mexico.

Mexican workers are attempting to gather two million signatures as a testimonial of appreciation of the Calles policies.

A federal drive against counter-revolutionists in the States of Jalisco, Aguascaliemtes and Michoacan has been announced by the War Department, reports from Mexico City state.

U. S. to Build Rail Road Though Costa Rica Makes Protest

American engineers have started to build a railroad between San Carlos and Sarapiqui in Costa Rica not only without the necessary permits from the authorities, but in spite of the decision of the Costa Rican parliament to refuse such permits to the United Fruit company, one of the largest American companies operating in Central America.

Costa Rica had decided to give the company the authorization to build a railway on condition that it prolonged the line to a point where it would be of general use to the country. But the United Fruit company wanted to build it only so far as it is of special use to its own business.

To date the only reaction of Costa Rica to this invasion of the National rights by the arbitrary decision of the United Fruit company is strong protests in the whole Costa Rican press.

U. S. Minister to China Denies He Will Resign

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 29. — John V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, who has been accused of pursuing a pro-British policy has arrived here aboard the President Pierce.

He is on his way to China where he will resume his duties. He denied reports that he would resign.

YOU SHOULD READ

This Letter

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
New York City
Nov. 18, 1927.

Dear Comrades:

I have received your letter and check for $5 for which I am very very thankful to you. I am also thanking you for giving my wife support. I will never forget your kindness to me and for my wife and children.

Now I am begging you comrades to help get me out from jail. I don't know why I am here. I was arrested in my home during the Passaic strike without showing any proof that I was guilty. My wife and children are suffering from poverty and misery. She has no money to pay rent and buy clothing and coal.

Thanking you again for your help and please don't forget me and mine wife and children.

Fraternally yours,

This is a sample of the many letters we receive from the labor prisoners. His name is withheld for obvious reasons but will be supplied upon request to anyone specially interested.

International Labor Defense sends monthly $5 to each labor prisoner and $20 monthly each to their dependents.

This Christmas

we will send a special gift to them as a sign of class solidarity and an indication that those on the outside have not forgotten them—$25 to each prisoner, $50 each to their wives and $5 each to their children.

Will You Help?

SIGN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th St. Room 402
New York City

Enclosed please find $3 for which send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each which I will dispose of among my friends, neighbors and shop mates to help continue your work.

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
CITY ....

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

BOOKS

WORLD HISTORY IN CAPSULES.

HE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION. By H. C. Thomas and W. A. Hamm. (The ABC of History Series, Vol. 1) Vanguard Press. Fifty cents.

HIS volume has its strong points; but the inherent difficulties of writing a book of such a nature are so great and are here so inadequately met that we must say frankly that we do not see what very useful purpose it can serve.

"Outlines" of this nature can be really valuable if they are devoted to the formulation and clarification of the basic laws of social development and if the bare facts and events—the "raw materials of history"—are utilized simply to illustrate and explain the main thesis. If, however, the attempt is made to provide a compendium of world history from the earliest times to the end of the 18th century in 200-odd pages, what else can be the result but failure from the scientific and literary standpoints?

* * *

The countless events in man's historical development are so violently and mechanically condensed as to produce a dry and indigestible mass, unintelligible to those very readers to whom it is supposed to appeal and who need it most. Will anyone say that this "catalog" style makes interesting reading? To a large extent this criticism is valid for the entire book: it is merely confusing to the elementary reader; it is valueless to s who knows some history; and it is tiresome. This is an indictment, not of this book in particular, but of the whole class of books of which this is, perhaps, a favorable example. These ABC's are the bunk. The belief in their value is a superstition on the par with the belief of some savages that they can get wise by chewing and swallowing the pages of the white men's books. Outlines, popularizations, and the like are necessary and useful; but they must not be compendiums—they must be the elucidation, in simple and popular terminology, of the laws of science (in this case of history) with the "facts" utilized only to serve this purpose.

Yet we must make some reservations about this book in particular. There are parts of it, whole sections, that fortunately stray from the "compendium" road and these sections are readable, even valuable. For example, the section on the Protestant Revolt where the chapter is devoted to the elucidation of the thesis that "protestantism was the religious expression of nationalism"; or the interesting description of the structure of feudal society; or the sections on the development of trade and the decline of serfdom.

* * *

As to the historical perspective of the book we are sorry to say that the introduction gives us the promise of an "objective" and "social" method that the bulk of the book fails to justify. The sections on the rise and spread of christianity, on the decline of the Roman Empire, on the role of monasticism, on the rise of nationalism are singularly superficial, showing very little comprehension of the basic social forces at work. For example, when the authors tell us that the development of the Egyptian empire was due to the ambition of the kings, that the defeat of the English in the Hundred Years War was due to the inspiration Joan of Arc was able to infuse into the French forces, or that the Crusades were due to the "mistreatment of pilgrims" or to the plan of Urban to unite all christians in "one lofty purpose"—what is this but falling victim to the most vulgar prejudices of popular history?

* * *

The worker who wants a sketch of world history from the Marxist standpoint will not find it in this book; first, because it is undigestible and uninteresting, secondly, because its historical method is uncertain, lapses far too often, and at best is only a superficial recognition of historical materialism. The field is still open—but it is strewn with dangers.

—WILL HERBERG.

A CHALLENGE TO FUNDAMENTALISM.

EVOLUTION: A journal of Nature. Evolution Publishing Corporation, 96 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Ten Cents.

THE American petty bourgeoisie, fighting a losing battle against the tremendous social forces generated by the mighty sweep of imperialism, consoles itself with denying evolution. Its decline as an independent political force causes it to turn to the consolation of fundamentalism. When the social position of the middle class was more secure, in the decades that it was the "backbone of society," the spread of scientific ideas was viewed with mild interest, bordering on indifference. Again vindicating the observation of Marx that "the religious world is but the reflex of the real world" the religion of this declining class reflects its abhorrence of change. It wants progress to stop at a stage favorable to its own existence.

Thus it came to pass that the foremost political champion of the petty bourgeoisie, William Jennings Bryan, became the outstanding defender of its religious cloak, known as fundamentalism.

* * *

So widespread and vindictive has this illusion become that it strives to stifle the scientific achievements of modern times and paralyze the mind of man with the superstitions of the dark ages. Fighting against the inexorable march of society it turns to the distant past for justification of its own recent past—its "golden age."

Goaded to fury by its predicament to which history has condemned it the American petty bourgeoisie strives to save itself by vicious legislation against the teaching of evolution in any form.

Totally ignorant of the social sciences, but slightly familiar with the vulgarizations of the natural sciences, the spokesmen of this declining class confine their assaults to what they imagine to be Darwinism.

* * *

It is with the avowed purpose of challenging and exposing these pious frauds, these apostles of ignorance, that the new magazine "Evolution," makes its appearance.

The first number is ably edited and has enlisted the aid of an able array of contributors, among them being David Starr Jordan, Henshaw Ward, Maynard Shipley, Horace G. Bridges, Harry A. Overstreet and other popularizers of natural science. The magazine is well-balanced and covers many angles of the question.

The cover is calculated to infuriate the rabid apostles of fundamentalism. It is an excellent photo of a male gorilla and bears the scientifically correct caption, "Man's Blood Cousin—the Gorilla."

* * *

Such a magazine certainly deserves broad support from those who perceive the growing menace of legislation placed upon the statute books by the ignoramuses of the bible-belt. For the law of biogenesis they would substitute the rib story from the first chapter of the bible. For the achievements of Copernicus, Kant, Newton, Kepler, Einstein, Michaelson they would substitute the story that the earth was created as the center of the universe for the special benefit of man, himself made in the image of Jehovah, and that everything else in the universe, the sun, the moon the nebula in Orion, the myriads of stars that are the suns of other and vastly greater solar systems than ours, were created as described in ten words in the bible: "He made the sun, the moon and the stars also."

* * *

That the attack on modern science has become so effective is partly due also to the apostles of science themselves. The professors of the university chairs have consistently refrained from drawing the tremendous revolutionary implications from the achievements of modern science. Themselves time-servers of the big bourgeoisie they have travelled the road of scientific investigation only so far as it was useful to the dominant system of wealth production.

In pursuing this course they have concealed science behind a veil of profundity and have created the impression that science itself was something so vague and mysterious that no ordinary mortal could ever hope to penetrate its portals. Instead of stating the plain fact that it is much easier to understand the biogenitic principle than it is to believe, for instance, the stories of the immaculate conception and the virgin birth, they have tried to create a cult of their own that smacks strongly of religion.

The new magazine, "Evolution," comes into existence for the purpose of striving to overcome the illusions created by the professors themselves as well as those older fantasies upheld by the fundamentalists. Every revolutionist should help spread such a magazine.

—H. M. WICKS.

BOOKS RECEIVED—REVIEWED LATER.

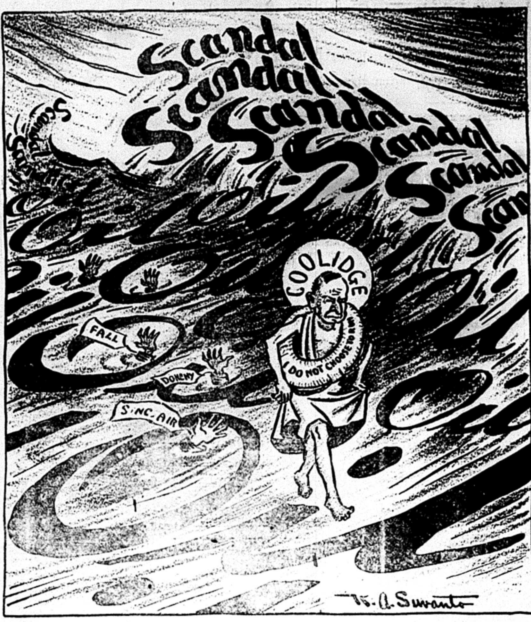
"Peace or War?" By J. M. Kenworthy, M. P. With an introduction by H. G. Wells. Boni & Liveright.

Plays of Negro Life. Selected and edited by Alain Locke and Montgomery Gregory. Illustrated by Aaron Douglass. Harper & Bros.

Marx & Lenin: The Science of Revolution. By Max Eastman. Albert & Charles Boni.

The ABC of Psychology. By Vance Randolph Vanguard Press

WALKING ON THE SEA



Negro Miners, Beware!

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

(Field Organizer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

NEGRO Workers, Beware! As newspapers report that in the strike of miners in the Pittsburgh, Pa., coal district, Negroes are being used by the mine owners as "strike breakers." Any setting of Negro labor against white labor is very unfortunate for labor,—and will in the end be disastrous to Negro laborers. In such a situation the employers and owners only use the Negro as a tool, a weapon to beat back all labor; and as soon as the bosses win the victory, they never fail to do one of two evil things: either to drop the Negro and re-employ the beaten white labor, or to push the Negro down a bit under the position into which the Negro has helped them to push the white labor. There is no such thing as Negro labor being placed or kept in a better position than the white labor in these United States. The most that the Negro can expect is to be put on the same level with the whites,—and that seldom happens,—almost never happens where white and black labor is employed together on the same job.

If that be true (and there is no honest and knowing mind in America that will say it is not true), then Negro "strike-breakers" are always accomplishing only one of two possible things: (1.) Either helping to make for themselves a lower place than the low place they are being used to make for the whites, or (2.) Helping to make a lower place for both themselves and the white workers. No, there is a third alternative: sometimes the Negro "strike-breaker" is making no place for himself. The bosses may kick him out, after using him to down the whites.

There is just one excuse for the Negro "strike-breaker," and that is when the union of white workers discriminates against his color, and does not admit him to equal membership. Even then the situation is very unfortunate for the Negro. But to fight a discriminating, Negro-barring union is (perhaps sometimes) the lesser of two evils for the Negro workers, and may serve to teach the union a useful lesson. Only with this definite and clear-cut object in view should the Negro ever persuade himself to become a "strike-breaker." Then, of course, he may be acting upon a sad necessity, but in the ultimate interest of labor,—aiming to teach white labor a lesson so as to unite all labor.

But we understand and have long been informed that no such barring of Negro membership is practiced by the miners' union. If that be true it is brainless and calamitous for Negro men to be used as "strike-breakers" against the unions.

Such folly would ultimately place Negro labor between two powerful grinding millstones that would reduce it to powder: a great hostile and retaliatory majority of white laborers on the one side of him, and greedy scheming, self-interested and thoroughly unsympathetic employers and owners, on the other.—Negro Worker, Beware!

STARVATION WAGES LURING NORTHERN TEXTILE BOSSES SOUTH; $9 TO $15 A WEEK PREVAIL

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., (FP) Nov. 29.—What brings profit-hungry mill owners from the north to the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama in one of the biggest industrial migrations ever seen?

Southern Slaves.

"Cheap, docile labor," suggests David Clark of the Southern Textile Bulletin, champion union-baiter of the south.

Clark is right, according to studies made by economists at the University of North Carolina. George Newby Jr., whose study of comparative costs of northern and southern cotton textile production is probably the most authoritative yet made. It's the cheap labor.

Vast reserves of "poor white" southern tenant farmers and mill hands are on the auction block today, being hammered down to northern capitalists for 20 and 30 cents an hour. The auctioneers are the power companies, the chambers of commerce, the state industrial boards, crying out in stentorian voices the quotations on southern labor and inviting employers in every part of the world to take advantage of cheap human flesh.

$9 to $15 a Week Wages.

So large is the untapped labor reserve still on the farms—Duke Power estimates only one-fourth of the available labor has been "harnessed"—that Newby estimates the south can add 8 to 10 million more spindles without exhausting the supply of possible workers. Low wages, ranging between $9 and $15 a week, long working days of 10 to 12 hours, plenty of child labor from 12 up, the absence of unions, favor the south.

On the other hand New England employers have the advantage of not being obliged to maintain expensive welfare work, and in having a more efficient labor force. The fact that employers in the north do not generally maintain separate villages is a real advantage, for the Dixie boss must tie up a fourth to a third of his total investment in shacks for his workers.

The labor supply in both north and south is fully ample to meet all demands, as unemployment so eloquently testifies, Newby finds. But on the whole, the "south has an overwhelming advantage in labor costs." And it is this advantage which has resulted in North Carolina displacing Massachusetts as the premier cotton textile state in the past three years.

Other Factors.

Other factors in comparative costs are:

1. Power—The south has a comparatively small advantage in the Carolina Piedmont where hydroelectric power plus cheap coal from West Virginia bring rates about 10 per cent lower than Fall River mills must pay.

2. Transportation—The south is nearer the raw material, but the north is nearer the market. On the whole the advantage is with the south on coarse goods, but in finer goods New England products can readily compete so far as transportation costs are concerned.

3. Taxes—The south has lower taxes, but in the Carolinas they are rising steadily.

Unions Coming.

New England mill owners have decided advantages in lower capital costs, in an early start in the industry, in smaller fixed investment and in keener marketing methods. In fact Clark of the Southern Textile Bulletin, Stuart Cramer of the noted Cramerton, N. C., mills, and others will admit under pressure that New England textiles are by no means dead or dying, but instead face a future of diminishing yet large importance in the industry.

Southern mills, in Newby's opinion, can expect 15 to 20 years of steady growth, but their differential in costs over the north will gradually diminish as the labor supply becomes exhausted. Unions will come, he says, paternalism will disappear.

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th St. and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

"THE CENTURIES"

by *Em Jo Basshe*

The Fall and Rise of the East Side Masses

A Beautiful and Thrilling Play

at

The New Playwrights Theatre

40 Commerce Street

Performances Every Night Except Sunday

Matinees Saturday Afternoon

A New Playwrights Production

DRAMA

Ibsen's 'Olav Liljekrans' To Be Set To Music

ONE of Ibsen's wishes is at last to come true, seventy-five years after it was expressed. In 1852 Ibsen wrote a drama, "Olav Liljekrans," which is now forgotten, but of which at that time he thought highly. He wanted to have it transformed into an opera, and approached a contemporary composer, inviting him to cooperate. The composer declined, and Ibsen turned to other plans. But so strong was his desire to see "Olav Liljekrans" on the opera stage that the whole first act is written as an opera libretto. The story is taken from the period of the Plague, when only one or two persons survived in the desolate Norwegian valleys. The hero himself is a sort of anticipation of Peer Gynt.

A young Norwegian composer, Arne Eggen, has now obtained the consent of Ibsen's son and of the publisher to set the play to music, and expects to have it finished this autumn.

JANE BARRY.

In "The Centuries," a new drama by Em Jo Basshe, which opened at the New Playwrights Theatre last night.

Broadway Briefs

Hammerstein's Theatre, a new playhouse, on Broadway and Fifty-third Street, will open tonight with "Golden Dawn," a musical play. Louise Hunter, formerly of the Metropolitan is the chief player.

Clemence Dane's "Granite" was revived at the American Laboratory Theatre last night.

The American Theatre Association will shortly start its second season with "Success," A. A. Milne's play which was produced in London four years ago, and "John Barleycorn," a melodrama by Nan Bagby Stephens.

Harold Minjir, former member of the Neighborhood Playhouse Company, will succeed Gerald Hamer as Hortensio in the modern version of "Taming of the Shrew," at the Garrick Theatre.

Richard Bolesavsky is directing the rehearsals of Knut Hamsun's "At the Gate of the Kingdom." This is the first of Knut Hamsun's plays to be produced in America in English.

Monthly art exhibitions have been inaugurated by the New Playwrights Theatre in the second floor gallery at their playhouse, 40 Commerce Street. The current exhibition consists of nine paintings by Adalajde Lawson. The exhibition also includes twenty photographs on various New York themes by Ralph Steiner.

The Musicians Club has taken over the entire house for the performance of "Hamlet" at the Davenport Theatre, for Friday evening.

Music Notes

Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra which will give a concert in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, December 6, has announced this his program will be of a symphonic-choral nature. The Women's University Glee Club will assist and the soloists will be Marie Montana, soprano, and Nikola Zan, baritone.

Ernesto Berumen, pianist, will be heard in recital at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, December 13.

Pauline Danforth will give a piano recital at Town Hall, Tuesday afternoon, December 13.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

C. N. Bjerkan, Rose Lake, Idaho	4.00
Roxbury Lettish Club, Mass.	8.00
B. Weisbrot, Coney Island, N. Y.	5.00
C. Tamosiunas, Hudson, Mass.	13.00
P. Watson, St. Nuc. 1, Pitts., Pa.	5.00
C. Paransky, St. Nuc. 3, Pitts., Pa.	8.00
M. Dujakowich, Pitts., Pa.	1.00
P. Jelich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
M. Stanowich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
J. Atazof, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00

AMSTERDAM GOES TO BERLIN?

BERLIN, (FP) Nov. 29.—Transfer of the seat of the International Federation of Trade Unions to Berlin from Amsterdam will be the chief issue for decision by the general council of the I. F. T. U., in session here Jan. 17-20. A general secretary to replace Jan Oudegeest, who was ousted at the last meeting, will be chosen. Presumably a German will be given this post.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller, with
ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
"See it and Creep."
—Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Frances Starr in the new comedy
IMMORAL ISABELLA?
with JULIUS McVICKER
RITZ Th., W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20

Max Reinhardt's
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
CENTURY Thea., Central Park West & 62nd St. Evs. 8:00
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2.

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts. Wed. Sat.
All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.
Winthrop Ames
Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co. in
"Mikado"
Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea., 42 St., W. of B'way TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th St. and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of
THE BELT
now playing at the
PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE
133 MacDougal Street. Telephone Spring 8363.
Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.
The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

18 HEMSTITCHING SHOPS LOCK OUT MILITANT LABOR

Right Wing Advertises For Scabs

A total of 18 hemstitching shops have locked out their employes in the last few weeks in a conspiracy between members of the Manufacturers' Association and the right wing administration of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, officers of Local 41, I. L. G. W., reported last night.

The lockouts were declared in each case because of the refusal of the workers to register with the dual local organized by the right wing administration in opposition to the bona fide left wing Local 41, which was recently suspended by the International office, according to this report.

In each of the 18 lockouts Local 41 answered with strike declarations and the 18 shops are being picketed daily, the union says.

Hire Strikebreakers.

A morning New York newspaper is carrying advertisements for hemstitchers, tuckers and novelty workers. They are told to apply at 3 W. 16th St. This is the office of the right wing international administration. Officers of Local 41 said this proved that the international was actively and openly hiring strikebreakers for a large section of the employers in this trade.

"The overwhelming majority of the hemstitchers support the progressive leadership of Local 41 and time and again since this offensive began have resolved to defeat this conspiracy between the right wing international officials and the bosses," M. E. Taft, manager of Local 41, said.

List of Shops.

The locked out shops are: Brandes & Chaskin, 149 W. 28th St.; S. Cohen, 48 W. 25th St.; Correct Tuck, 147 W. 26th St.; Central Tucking, 48 W. 25th St.; Excel Novelty, 37 W. 20th St.; B. Greenberg, 233 W. 36th St.; I. & D. Manufacturing, 45 W. 25th St.; J. Isenberg, 325 W. 37th St.; La Rose Stitching, 120 W. 20th St.; Landay Bros., 361 W. 36th St.; Lion Tucking, 128 W. 24th St.; Chief Blesting, 519-8th Ave.; Caledonia Tuck, 308 W. 37th St.; Prime Pleating, 553-8th Ave.; Harrison Pleating, 315 W. 36th St.; Uneeda Pleating, 119 W. 23rd St.; Fairview, 168 W. 23rd St.; Oriental Button Works, 137 W. 28th St.

Tillie ox was arrested yesterday morning when picketing the Harrison Pleating Co. When brought to the Jefferson Market Court she was fined $10. Local 35.

Coan, Foe of Labor, Turns Journalist; Was Burns' Friend

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (FP). — Blair Coan, self-advertising detective, who was employed by the secretary of the republican national committee in 1923-24 to "get" Senators Wheeler, Brookhart and Walsh, has a new scheme for spreading reactionary propaganda. He is writing letters to editors, offering to become their correspondent in Washington without charging a cent for his services.

Inasmuch as Coan was recently installed at the Wardman Park hotel in a luxurious suite which he said was Vare's headquarters, the general line of his free Washington correspondence to newspapers is readily surmised. However, he encloses samples of his work, and asks that they be printed with his name on them, and with a note that he is the author of a book exposing Reds and liberals.

Coan was active in defense of the motives of Sinclair and Burns in the jury-tampering scandal a few weeks ago, and is known to be "right" from the power trust viewpoint, on Muscle Shoals and Boulder Canyon and the issue of suppressing inquiry into the power lobby in the capital.

International Labor Defense Bazaar in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 29. — Volunteer workers wanted to help in collection of goods, sale of tickets, and various preparations, to report to their I. L. D. branch secretaries, or to the Local headquarters—23 S. Lincoln Street (Seeley 3562).

All workers and friends, who are willing to help are invited to a Social and "Boosters" meeting for Thursday, 8 p. m., December 1, at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., but are urged to come laden with goods, to bring complete reports, names of donators, etc. The Bazaar will be held December 9, 10, and 11, at the Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Avenue.

TRAIN USES OIL, STEAM.

LONDON, Nov. 29. — A locomotive using both oil and steam has just been completed at Leeds. The fuel cost of the new locomotive will be much lower than that of the old type.

UILD THE DAILY WORKER!

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES —— INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Four Who Picketed John D. Are Given Heavy Fines Here

Four Workers (Communist) Party members arrested Wednesday noon while picketing the Rockefeller offices at 26 Broadway as a protest against the murder of six mine pickets in Colorado were fined $50 each by Magistrate Goodman in the Tombs Court Monday. Joseph R. Brodsky was retained by the International Labor Defense as counsel for the four.

The workers fined are Milton Wich, 359 So. Second St., Brooklyn; Julius Fleiss, 6115 19th Ave., Brooklyn; Sophie Margolies, 58 W. 115th St., and Mary Kaplan, 2700 Bronx Park East.

"The fines imposed on the four workers are excessive for the offense charged," William W. Weinstone, district secretary of the Workers Party, said last night. "They are proof that the Tammany Hall authorities of New York always stand ready to support John D. Rockefeller in his campaign against the labor movement, especially in the struggle of the Colorado miners against company unionism. The fines constitute an endorsement by Tammany Hall of the murder of the Colorado miners by Rockefeller's state police."

Attack Militant Labor.

The capitalist government is tireless in its attacks on the workers in the country and has its eye established on the militants of the working class, knowing that these fighters are not afraid to defend their interests, according to Rose Baron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, Local New York.

"We protest and condemn the action of Justice Goodman, who imposed a fine of $50 on each of the four workers," she said. "They were arrested while picketing peacefully."

Congress Will Pass On Gerrymander; No Democrat Control

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — Two House members today declared that they would make a fight to place a permanent limit of 435 upon the membership of the "popular branch" of congress.

The proposal will be incorporated in reapportionment bills to be offered by Rep. Fenn, (R) of Connecticut, chairman of the House census committee, and Rep. McLeod, (R) of Michigan.

The Fenn and McLeod bills will seek to accomplish substantially the same result by different means. Both would provide for reapportionment of the House membership by the secretary of commerce after each new census. Congress now does this, but the secretary of commerce represents more directly the big business interests, has no constituency to worry about, and is therefore more effective.

Democrats Dodge.

A democratic party caucus in Senator Robinson's rooms yesterday is said to have arrived at a decision not to take over the control of the Senate, as they very well might, during the battle over the seating of Vare and Smith.

The ostensible reason given is that the republican party should de deprived of any excuse for its misdeeds previous of the election next year, and should be left in power.

COMMUNIST SPEAKING OPPOSITE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, COMPARES U. S. S. R. TO AMERICA

By LAWRENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Coal miners in Soviet Russia are not facing a winter of starvation, eviction, intimidation and death at the hands of company gunmen, as are the coal miners in America, William Weinstone, organizer for the Workers Party, told an enthusiastic crowd which gathered to celebrate, just across the street from the British embassy, the 10th anniversary of the Russian social revolution.

Weinstone visited the Soviet Union during the past summer and spoke optimistically of the present and future of the workers' republic. The Soviets have proved to a doubting and hostile world, he said, that workers can administer government and organized industry and make both serve the common welfare. Never in human history, he declared, has any country known so vast an extension of true democracy as the revolution has brought to Russia. True democracy, he said, meant equality of opportunity and of rights for the masses, not the fortunate upper class. Today in the Soviet Union hodcarriers become government officials, blacksmiths have become red commanders, and printers have become diplomats in the service of the workers' state. The streets the workers walk along are their own; the police are maintained for their service, not for their repression; the press voices their own wishes and plans and decisions. They have achieved, within the limitations of the backward economic condition of their country, what workers in other countries have dreamed of and hoped for.

Controlled By Wall Street.

President Coolidge, the speaker remarked by way of contrast, "may be deaf and dumb only because his administration is controlled by Wall Street, for money talks, in America."

In this country the industries are conducted in order to make big profits for the upper layers of society. When an issue of class justice arises, such as that involved in the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti, said Weinstone, the beneficiaries of this capitalist regime stand together.

"From the mill-owners in Massachusetts to Brandeis and Holmes on the supreme court bench," he said, there was one united front against Sacco and Vanzetti. No frame-up in all the long list of labor frame-ups by the capitalist class was ever so foul as this one."

Loud applause greeted this statement.

J. Rinis, member of the local union of carpenters, presiding, said 2,000 of the 2,500 of his local are now unemployed.

MASSACHUSETTS STILL GRIPPED BY DEPRESSION; UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES AND WAGES DECREASE

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29.—Depression still rules in Massachusetts industry, according to the October employment report of the state department of labor. The slight gain in employment compared with September was only a third of that a year ago and the general level of factory employment throughout the state is 6 per cent below that of October 1926. Aggregate weekly earnings fell off 2.1 per cent from September and average wages 2.5 per cent to $24.29.

The level of factory employment in Massachusetts now stands at 81.2 per cent based on the average for the 5 years 1919-1923 as 100 per cent. Consequently employment is about 19 per cent below normal for that period. Practically all the leading industries of the state report employment far below the 1919-1923 average.

The boot and shoe industry is hardest [illegible]th working forces 42.7 per cent below normal. Reductions below the 1919-1925 average in the case of other important industries include railroad car building and repair 15.4 per cent, cotton goods 29.3 per cent, electrical apparatus 12.2 per cent, foundries and machine shops 15 per cent, hosiery and knit goods 15.8 per cent, textile machinery 36.1 per cent and woolen goods 21.9 per cent.

"New Masses" Ball Friday Night Will Bring Together Workers, "Peasants" and Artists

Workers, artists and intellectuals will be represented at the Workers' and Peasants' Ball at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., Friday night, arranged under the auspices of the New Masses.

It is expected to be one of the most colorful events of the year. Some will go to dance, some to meet their friends and others to stand on the side-lines and discuss the "thisness of that," according to those who know.

"All the workers and peasants from the Bronx to Nitchevo"—this is the slogan of the arrangement committee. They promise: workers in overalls, farmers in highboots, gay holiday costumes and pink, maroon red, tired, philosophic and militant personalities.

The "Nation" May Yet Be a Footnote to the Congressional Record

Describing Calvin Coolidge as the most ineffectual president in the nation's history and pointing out that the republican and democratic parties had only sectional differences, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, recommends to the country the formation of a "Liberal" party, according to published reports yesterday of an address by him at the Community Church.

The function of this third party, however, would not be to take power but to constitute a purely critical "intelligence" in congress, according to the title of Mr. Villard's address.

The title was, "Needed, an Opposition."

Thousands of Workers Appealed Deportation Cases in Last Year

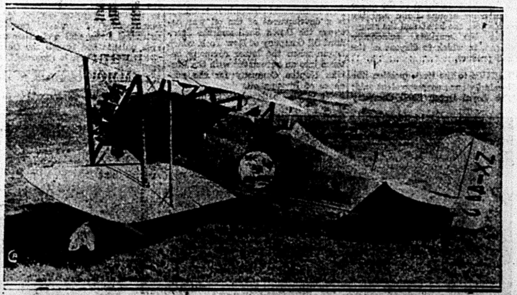
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — Cases appealed to the immigration board of review in the office of the Secretary of Labor, during the past fiscal year, totalled 32,970, involving 59,880 aliens.

Of this total, the cases involving warrants for deportation on charges of anarchist, Communist, I. W. W. and other radical affiliations numbered 52. Those involving charges of violation of the contract labor law numbered 21,062. Those for stowaways and surreptitious entry were 13.044. Those entering within one year of deportation were 562.

The number of warrant cases involving appeals against deportation have increased while the number of appeals against refusal of original entry have decreased.

GET A NEW READER!

DETROIT ADVERTISING STUNT THAT FAILED



The idea of risking an aviator or two to drive some more or less serviceable airplane over seas in order to popularize a big American exporting city has appealed to business men this year.

Lately there has been a certain tendency on the part of the aviators to rebel. The latest is Captain Giles of the "Wanda"—"Detroit's Good Will Messenger," named after the wife of a rich Detroiter. Under compulsion from his backers he started, from San Francisco to Hawaii, but he came back soon with news that he had run into a storm—where the weather bureau denies there was one.

Finger-Printing of Foreign Born Will Be Hit at Meeting

A mass protest meeting against the proposed legislation to finger-printing, photograph, register and tax non-citizens, will be held on Friday evening, 8:20 p. m. at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard & 163 St. Bronx.

This meeting is the opening drive in a wide educational campaign launched by the New York Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers with headquarters at 41 Union Square, N. Y. C.

Madame Rosika Schwimmer will be the principal speaker of the evening. Madame Schwimmer was recently denied citizenship papers because of her opposition to war. She was the first foreign woman to speak in the British Parliament and is a world famous peace advocate. She organized the Ford Peace Ship.

Some of the other speakers are: Dr. Jacob Katz, Rabbi of Montefiore Congregration and Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison; Paul Sifton, author of "The Belt," now playing at the Provincetown Playhouse; Ludwig Lore, J. O. Bentall and Jeanette D. Pearl, Field Organizer National Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers.

The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the New York Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, the Bronx Free Fellowship, and the Hunts Point Fellowship—all non-political, and non-sectarian organizations.

Power Trust Plans To "Help" Issue News During Probe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (FP).—Probability that the senate will not only adopt the Walsh resolution for investigation into the watered securities and the service rates of the electric power trust, but will include the Norris demand for investigation of the power trust lobby, has thrown the power companies' spokesmen in Washington into a new panic. They anticipate that Sen. Walsh of Montana will be chosen as a member of the special committee, and that Sen. Norris, champion of public ownership of giant power, will likewise be a member. Norris is chairman of the judiciary committee, upon whose favorable report the special committee will be authorized by the senate.

The Bourbon democrats have expected to support the Walsh resolution in the hope of producing ammunition for their party's campaign next year, while anxious that no real harm be done the power combine. However, there was a chance that, after authorizing Walsh to investigate the power trust, the Bourbons and the Old Guard republicans could keep him busy with small details until he would tire at the job.

To Color News.

Sensing the peril to its entrenched position in Washington, the trust lobby is preparing to "assist" the press correspondents to report any hearings. It will have well-paid newspaper men present at all sessions, to prepare material which can be had by correspondents who are busy elsewhere. In this way many newspapers will be induced to print accounts of the inquiry which are manufactured by and for the power trust lobby.

Yet in spite of all that the power combine may do inquiry is going to drive forward in America the movement for nationalization of power, and to raise again the issue of nationalization of the fuel industry as well. If carried through, it will shake to their foundations the public utility combines and their company unions, their political departments and their pretensions of fair dealing with the consumer.

Attack On Third Terms Reopens at Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. (FP)—Sen. LaFollette of Wisconsin, on returning to the capital, announced his intention to re-introduce and push for adoption his resolution declaring it the judgment of congress that occupancy of the presidential office should be limited to eight years.

He suggests that since President Coolidge is not a candidate for a third term, the issue becomes impersonal, and the present moment is adapted to a declaration on principle against the third term ambitions of future ambitious presidents.

PITTSBURGH WORKERS GIVE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—The South Slavic Workers' Club has donated $25 to The DAILY WORKER.

PRINCIPALS IN FLOGGING CASE

Mrs. Fannie Clements Daniel, above, of Luverne, Ala., whose story of Klan floggings led to an investigation by Attorney-General Charles C. McCall, left, which resulted in the indictment of the Rev. L. A. Nalls, of Georgian, Ala., and 37 others, charges the hooded Klansmen came to her home, accused her of adultery, and flayed her with an inch strap. Calvin Poole, circuit solicitor for the flogging trials, is at the right.

Open Co-operative In Detroit Dec. 3, With Celebration

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, the Workers' Co-operative Association will open its first store—a grocery and meat market—at 6029 14th St., near McGraw.

The management committee has been busy solving the practical problems incidental to the establishment of a store, the chief one of which has been that of finances. Evidently little of the prosperity that General Motors and Ford are ranting about has trickled thru to the workers, and what little did, has been taken by the profit-hungry chain stores and other retail merchants.

Workers Own It.

The opening of the store, however, is assured thru subscription of shares and numerous loans from members who better appreciate the need for co-operation, to mobilize the purchasing power of the workers for their own interests and as a method of gaining contact with the workers.

The Workers' Co-operative Association intends to extend its operation to many parts of the city which will not be served by reason of distance by this first store. The rapidity with which it can branch out, and the measure of saving and service it can render the workers depends entirely on how well the progressive elements of the working class mobilize themselves and their neighbors to patronize the store.

Invited to Opening.

The Co-operative is propagandizing thru all mediums, including leaflet distribution in the neighborhood and poster display in all the halls.

Every class conscious worker should be present at the opening of the store. The co-operative is rapidly becoming one of the main fronts in the fight against the profit system.

The store will handle only the best quality meats and other foodstuffs and will retail the famous co-operatively produced "Land O'Lakes" butter. Many varieties of cured fish from the Co-operative fisheries of Astoria, Oregon and other imported brands will be specialized in.

The store once visited, will prove an attraction itself.

Border Dispute May Be Settled by Increasing Visa Period or Quota

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The order of the department of labor to keep workers living in Canada from earning their living in the United States, which aroused a protest from the American Federation of Labor, is under the consideration of the department of state and labor.

There are two possible solutions, it was hinted, one that the period during which non-naturalized workers living in Canada could secure visas to come into the United States be increased, or to increase the Canadian quota so that those who are unable to secure visas may enter the United States within the next few months. If the law stands, it will go into effect December 1st.

Work [illegible] the Daily Worker!

Laundry Workers Win Another Strike In N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 29.—Union recognition and better contracts for the workers have been won by a strike lasting a week at the Up-To-Date Laundry, 320 Pearl St., conducted by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, Local 178.

The strike and the agreement effected all the workers of the plant.

Local 178 recently conducted a victorious strike in Cateret, N. J.

See that smile?

Get that look of satisfaction?

Notice that air of sureness?

THAT'S THE FEELING AND THE ATTITUDE OF A WORKER WHO KNOWS WHAT HE IS TALKING ABOUT!

You know he reads
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Editor .... ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor .... WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Marcus Garvey and Calvin Coolidge

There is good reason to believe that Calvin Coolidge personally made the decisions by which the Negro leader, Marcus Garvey, after being sentenced to a long prison term in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, was refused a pardon or parole when the demand for such was made by wide masses, and finally sent into perpetual exile from the United States, his home and the place of his work.

Thus ends a farce—and thus should end also an illusion which has distorted the lives of many sincere men and women in the Negro liberation movement who took their leadership from Mr. Garvey as head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Garvey goes to exile, not alone as the result of the capitalist government's fear and hatred of everything that smacks of organization of the Negro masses, but also as a result of Garvey's own methods of fighting for his freedom. From the time of his conviction in one of the most glaring "frame-ups" that William J. Burns' stool-pigeons ever perpetrated in alliance with a capitalist court. Mr. Garvey has persisted in thinking that he could free himself by becoming an obsequious servant of every reactionary force from the ku klux klan to the little Coolidge himself. Promising to "be good" became Garvey's policy. That is to say, he forgot the masses of suffering Negro workers and farmers by whom he was once idolized—forgot that Garvey's imprisonment was not Garvey's affair—forgot that his liberation could have been made a rallying slogan for a tremendous mass movement of the Negro masses against slavery. That side of it he forgot, and he remembered only that sometimes a victim may get off by persuading his tyrant that the prisoner is not doing the tyrant any harm.

Thus Garvey became at least a tacit supporter of the ku klux klan (refusing to let his organization condemn it), and an open, vociferous, fawning advocate of "white man's America" which was offset by a platonic program (in words only) of a "Negro Africa."

Garvey has his answer. First prison, then exile.

Toward the last after having been imprisoned and after his plea for unconditional release had been rejected, Garvey even agreed to accept deportation from the United States, according to reports. This was Garvey's final capitulation as a leader.

But the fact remains that Garvey was imprisoned, and is to be exiled, not for any crime, but as a measure of the American ruling class and government against the Negro masses.

Coolidge and his government do not send anyone to prison solely for crime, nor do they send all criminals to prison.

The United States capitalist government and Coolidge, the ally and colleague in the Harding cabinet of multi-millionaire oil thieves and their servants, do not send all criminals to prison, but only selected persons, some of whom are not criminals. Many men sent to prison have records much more innocent than that of the "sole survivor of Teapot Dome" who sits in the White House, and whom the oil grafters called "the principal" in the oil graft business, and we venture that Marcus Garvey is one with relatively a record more innocent.

Garvey was selected for prison and exile because, in the eyes of the capitalist rulers, he symbolized the organization of the enslaved Negro masses.

It is said that Garvey had at the time of his conviction, and still has, a large fortune stowed away. This sounds improbable. Harding's and Coolidge's "Ohio boys" were in charge of the government machinery at the time. Jess Smith was still doing business at his desk in the department of justice. We don't believe that anybody with money and willing to play the game would have been very likely to go to prison at that time.

The victimization of this very faulty Negro leader must be made a lesson to the masses struggling for freedom. In it the Negro workers and farmers should learn that it is not by surrendering, not by "being good" to appease the wrath of the enemies of the Negro masses, but by fighting and willingly going to prison or dying for their cause, that victory is to be won. Above all, it is not by accepting meekly a "white man's America" of Jim Crow laws, disenfranchisement, lynching and super-exploitation that the Negro is to be freed and carried away to a magically liberated Africa.

Not that there is any illusion in thinking that Africa will be liberated. On the contrary, the revolt of the millions of Negro population of that continent will be one of the most magnificent chapters in the history of the liberation of the world from capitalist imperialism. An independent Negro republic, or a federation of independent Negro republics of Africa may be expected as a product of a not far distant, titanic struggle.

But no freedom comes from surrender of the Negro's rights in one country with platonic promises of liberation by magic abroad and steamship companies to get abroad.

You can't be a lion in Africa and a kitten in America.

May the Negro masses learn, and struggle, and build their organizations bigger and better and more militant than the Universal Negro Improvement Association finds itself after Garvey got thru "getting liberated."

The appearance of the delegation of the Soviet Union at the disarmament discussions in Geneva is about as welcome to the imperialist bandits as the presence of a bill collector at a spendthrift's wedding.

* * *

When James Cox Brady died he left $55,000,000 behind him. Which means that his beneficiaries need not move a muscle to earn their bread for the rest of their lives, provided they don't buy up too many European dukes, or—what is more important—if the capitalist system continues to function.

* * *

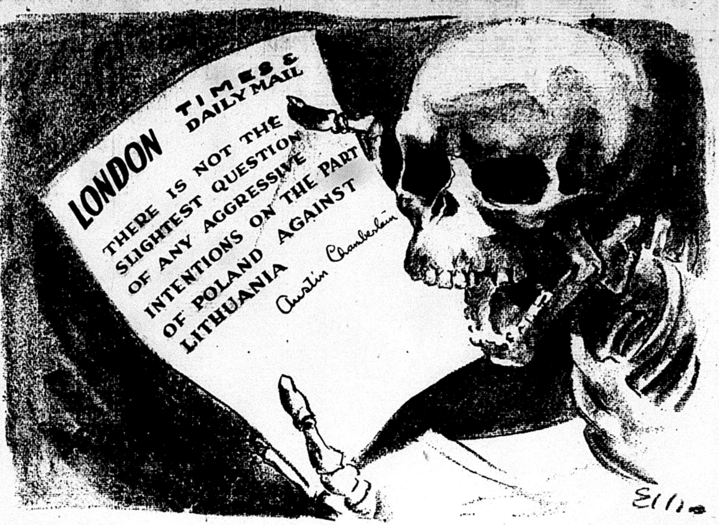
There are two murder cases competing for public attention [illegible] now, so William Randolph Hearst can save up on his forgeries [illegible] the competition is reduced to normalcy.

* * *

John V. MacMurray, the United States ambassador to China [illegible] at his post in Peking. Apparently his government is [illegible] with his past [illegible] the Chinese masses.

DEATH SEES THE JOKE

By Fred Ellis


LONDON TIMES & DAILY MAIL
THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST QUESTION OF ANY AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS ON THE PART OF POLAND AGAINST LITHUANIA
Austin Chamberlain
Ellis

Oil and the War Danger

By William F. Dunne

Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell Write a New Chapter for Louis Fischer's "Oil Imperialism." British and American Imperialism Fight for the Oil Resources of the Soviet Union.—The Struggle for the Oil Markets of Central Europe—The "Friendship" Between Teagle and Deterding—The Relations of Royal Dutch and Standard Oil—International Politics—The Decreasing American Supply—The Sharpening of the Struggle—Oil Companies and State Departments—Oil and the Jingoes—Imperialism's Need for Oil—How the Danger Will Be Removed—Latest Developments.

> THE best proof of the importance of Russian oil is the efforts of the powers and the powerful oil trusts to get hold of it. If the petroleum resources of Mosul first shape military campaigns in the World War, then precipitate a serious diplomatic crisis between the United States and Great Britain, and subsequently almost involve Turkey and England in active hostilities . . . it is not difficult to imagine the lengths to which nations and oil magnates would go in order to acquire the petroliferous lands of Baku, Grosni, Emba and Maikop in Russia—lands which contain as much oil as will be found anywhere under a single national flag.
>
> FURTHER, there are compilations of the United States Geological Survey which suppose that the petroleum reserves of southeast Russia, southwest Siberia and the region of the Caucasus amount to 5,830,000,000, barrels, while those of northern Russia and Sakhalien are estimated at 925,000,000 barrels. In other words, a total of 6,755,000,000 barrels. The same authority credits Persia, Turkey and Mosul with only 5,820,000,000 barrels, while, according to the recent report of the Federal Oil Conservation Board . . . the available resources in the United States amount to no more than 5,500,000,000 barrels.
>
> As no one will deny the growing importance of oil, so no one can gainsay the role which the Russian resources are destined to play in world economics and, therefore, in world politics.
>
> IT will be sad to see how the magnet of oil draws great armies to the Caucasus; it will be fascinating to examine how the oil companies mobilize the forces of diplomacy to fight their battles across green tables and behind the scenes of Genoa and Hague conferences; it should be enlightening to study how far the foreign policies of nations, in the matter of recognition, credits, etc., are influenced by that universal lubricant and irritant—oil, and to what extent relations between the two greatest petroleum trusts in the world—the Standard and the Royal Dutch, and between the Standard and Sinclair companies, have been affected by the oil resources of Soviet Russia.
>
> —Quoted from the introduction to "Oil Imperialism" by Louis Fischer—International Publishers, New York City.

THE Soviet Union will sell to the Spanish oil monopoly one-half of the total supplies this Spanish government trust will purchase in the world markets, according to recent dispatches.

Thus the "great moral issue" of buying oil from the Soviet Union, which in connection with other struggles between the giants of the imperialist oil world—Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell—has agitated the European and American press in connection with the Spanish deal, is settled by a capitalist nation getting half its oil supply from the cheapest available market.

This is the latest advance of the oil supplies of the Soviet Union into the world markets. There have been others and in connection with them has been carried on diplomatic and commercial maneuvering which has had a decisive effect on world politics.

Inseparably connected with the British imperialist offensive against the Soviet Union and with the danger of imperialist war, it will be useful to review the imperialist struggle centering around oil.

* * *

THE recent heated controversy between Walter C. Teagle, head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, on one hand and the heads of the Standard Oil Company of New York and Vacuum Oil Company—a Standard Oil concern—on the other, following the conclusion of an agreement by the two latter companies for the purchase of large quantities of oil from the Soviet Union government, will be easily recalled.

LIKEWISE it will be easy to recall the blistering remarks liberally made and given to the press by Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, British dominated, and the chief competitor of the Standard, relative to the iniquity of Standard Oil or any other concern dealing with a government which Sir Henri has frequently claimed was composed of "robbers and murderers."

WALTER C. TEAGLE, "a warm personal friend" of the Royal Dutch Shell head, so the capitalist press stated, would undoubtedly patch matters up because of this same "warm personal friendship" for Sir Henri and the fact that Teagle, a big business man of unquestioned integrity, famed for his loyalty to America, would never subordinate his hatred for the Soviet regime to sordid profit for his company.

The capitalist press gave no hint of any other motives underlying Teagle's opposition to the contracts with the Soviet Union concluded by the two Standard concerns, Teagle gave a statement to the press making his position clear, and sailed for Europe.

ON August 18 the Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune sent his paper a dispatch of such importance in connection with the international oil war revolving around Russian oil deposits that we are forced to quote it at length. The dispatch deals with two different phases of the struggle between the Royal Dutch Shell and the Standard but which nevertheless have a direct connection with each other i. e. the clash for the acquisition of the crude oil, centering around Baku and the Near East on one hand, and the struggle for the markets, principally European, in which to dispose of the refined product.

RELATIVE to the first question the Herald Tribune correspondent said: "The Royal Dutch Shell Company has denounced its agreement with the Standard Oil Company for cooperation in exploiting the Persian oil fields, the "Borsen Courier" declares today. Henceforth the British company will look after its own interests there.

"The interpretation put on this report in financial circles here is that it is a development of the oil war between the Dutch Shell and the Standard Oil Company of New York, which began when the latter company entered into an agreement with the Russian Naptha Company for the purchase of Russian oil.

"It is also believed to be a sequel to the severing of the Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations and the awarding of the oil concessions in northern Persia to the Soviet Government by the Persian government . . . . .

"The action of the Royal Dutch Shell group, both in denouncing the Persian agreement and the plan to found refineries there by the Roxana Petroleum Company, an offspring of the Royal Dutch, is regarded here as an aggressive measure by the British interests in the oil war that has suddenly broken out between the leading petroleum interests of the United States and Great Britain."

SO much for the struggle for oil in the Near East between these two gigantic concerns, each a decisive factor within its respective imperialism, as a result of the Standard's agreement to purchase Soviet oil against the opposition of its chief competitor, as related by the Herald Tribune correspondent.

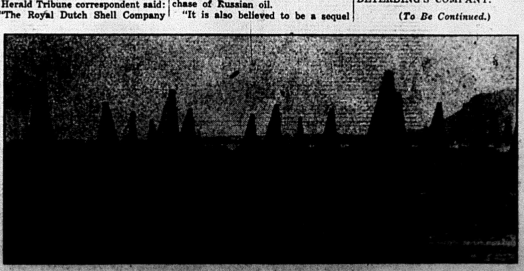
It is evident that Walter C. Teagle's "warm personal friendship" for Sir Henri Deterding did not serve to tone down to any extent the antagonism between Royal Dutch and Standard.

NEITHER did friendship of the head of the Standard Oil of New Jersey for Sir Henri deter him from dealing Royal Dutch Shell a body blow in the second field on which the struggle for oil is taking place—markets.

In the same dispatch from which we quote above, the correspondent tells of the conclusion of an agreement between the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the German dye trust. He says:

"The agreement between the German and American interests, whereby the Standard Oil acquires the right to use the Bergius method in the manufacture of synthetic petroleum extracted from coal and other valuable patents and to sell the German dye trust products, is regarded AS A SEVERE BLOW TO SIR HENRI DETERDING'S COMPANY."

(To Be Continued.)



The Bibi [illegible] Oil Field in the Soviet Union.

Red Rays

MAURICE CONNOLLY, president of the borough of Queens, denies the charge of "reckless grafting" in the building of $16,000,000 worth of sewers in the borough. It was alleged by a political oponent of Mr. Connolly that from one to four times more was paid by Queens officials for sewer pipe as was paid by other boroughs. Perhaps Mr. Connolly is right. The grafting may not be "reckless" when we learn that it has been going on for seven years without anybody getting caught at it to date.

* * *

ANYHOW, if the Queens officials swiped the entire sewer expenditure of $16,000,000, it could not be regarded as a monumental contribution to the sum total of an average decade's toll from grafting in the United States. "Boss" Tweed who did his looting many years ago would have sneezed at $16,000,000, and probably would have kicked out of Tammany Hall any democrat so lacking in respect for the dignity of his profession as to allow himself to be caught with such a paltry sum.

* * *

THAT one can look with perfect equanimity on the trampling on of a stranger's pet corns while a similar painful indignity perpetrated on those of a friend would draw forth from the same person, expressions of sturdy indignation, has long been common knowledge. We can forgive methods used by those with whom we agree in the furtherance of a particular policy, while calling on the gods to witness the heniousness of similar methods used by those with whom we are in disagreement. Nobody has been in any political organization without knowing that many people are naive enough to attach more importance to the means than to the end.

* * *

AND so we find the leaders of the British Labor Party, all good socialists, congratulating Calles, the socialist president of Mexico, for putting bullets in reactionary counter-revolutionist leaders who organized a military revolt against the government in the interests of the feudal landowners, the catholic church and certain American imperialist interests. But when the government of the Soviet Union was obliged to stand twenty Czarist agents of the British government up against a firing squad, those same socialist labor leaders expressed their horror and indignation at such "uncivilized" action. Is it because the Mexican reactionaries were tools of American imperialism, while the Czarists were doing the bidding of the British Foreign Office?

* * *

IT IS reported that a reporter for one of our morning papers got fired for falling asleep during a Rev. John Roach Straton sermon. This religious maniac seems to wield more power in this city than "Scarface Al" Capone wields in Chicago. The head of an organization for the advancement of atheism is held in $500 bail for having "bothered" the dominie by sending freethot literature to him by mail. The judge held that there was not the slightest possibility of converting Straton to anything, and that therefore the atheist propagandist was guilty—until proven innocent—of pestering him. Well, as Arthur Brisbane would say, our atheist friend is lucky that he did not mail copies of an atheist magazine to Straton when the latter was walking on all fours, and was president of the Gorilla Inquisition.

* * *

WHILE on the subject of preachers, I wish to comment on a criticism made by a reader on my review of Paxton Hibben's life of Henry Ward Beecher, particularly the part that deals with the preacher's seduction of the wife of his friend Theodore Tilton. A council of methodists gave their fellow skypilot a vote of confidence and that settled the matter as far as the Encyclopedia Brittanica was concerned. Possibly seventy-five per cent of the gathering that gave Beecher a coat of whitewash had seduced the wives of fellow-preachers or were seduced by them. The point is that history is not so much concerned with the seductive triumphs of outstanding personalities as it is with their success in helping to influence the course of events. Whether Beecher was guilty of the charge preferred against him or not does not prove much beyond his hypocrisy. And this vice we take for granted in preachers.

* * *

SOMEBODY'S Thanksgiving speech must have reached the heart of "Red" Savage, a Rhode Island gangster who was wanted for a $252,000 post office robbery. His mother's home was mortgaged as security for a $10,000 bail bond on which he was free on another charge of robbery. When "Red" failed to show up in court the bond was declared forfeited. So "Red" experienced a change of heart after Thanksgiving and he walked into the arms of the police to save the mortgage. This used to be good for a tearful vaudeville sketch not so long ago.

* * *

COMING on the heels of the [illegible] of Lady Victoria Bullock, the prince of Wales added to the [illegible] sorrow by falling off his horse. [illegible] Bullock person died as a result [illegible] fall from a horse last week.

—T. J. O'[illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Price 3 Cent

MORE MARINES SHIPPED TO NICARAGUAN WAR

WORKERS SUFFER IN COLD; FIFTY DEAD, 3 IN N. Y.

Strikers, Seamen Also Among Victims

One worker was found frozen to death on a bench in Roosevelt Park here and two others died similarly huddled in doorways in New York's first zero weather of the year.

One or two of the three men presumably were among many turned away from the over-crowded lodging houses and public shelters, where hundreds sought protection.

The number of similar deaths and the extent of the suffering among the workers of other centers throughout the United States are indicated by meager despatches on this phase of the cold wave reaching New York yesterday and last night by capitalist press services.

"Prosperity" Pictured.

Knowledge that working men have been frozen to death on the streets of New York and other cities brings home forcibly the conditions of life in the United States which President Coolidge and the employing interests are daily attempting to conceal with prosperity propaganda.

The worst suffering was found among the hundreds of thousands of unemployed, very many of whom lack fuel or food or both.

Suffering is known to be particularly keen in many districts where strikes are being conducted against further attempts by the employers to reduce the workers' standard of living below the breaking point, notably in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado.

Death in the Park.

An unidentified man about 65 years old was found dead in a sitting posture in Roosevelt Park, at Mulberry and Bayard Sts., by a passing patrolman. Death was diagnosed as due to exposure. Jube Tyler, an 80-year-old Negro, was found frozen dead in a doorway at 211 W. 29th St. A watchman earlier had seen him warming himself at a bonfire in the street.

Albert Gallagher, 55, a Belevue Hospital gateman, overcome by the cold while on his way home from work at 5 a. m., died in the doorway at 288 Avenue A, where he lived.

Others Frost-Bitten.

Others, almost all of them unemployed and without money, were treated at hospitals or public shelters for frozen hands or feet.

Suffering was felt even as far south as Georgia, where many likewise were unprepared for the sudden cold. One dispatch in particular indicates the severity of conditions there. Under a Marietta, Ga., dateline it tells of a broken back suffered by L. C. Hames, a motorman, when his passenger interurban trolley car crashed into an empty car near that city. T. G. Hudson, an electric company worker, was killed instantly. Two other persons were killed and Hames may die. The wreck was due to the freezing not only of the brakes of the car but of the mechanism of the signal lights.

Pilot Forced Down.

This dispatch, like all others of its kind, does not tell of the less spectacular effects of the cold suffered by thousands of workers and their families in their thin-walled homes or in wind-swept streets and highways and railroad yards and rights-of-way.

From Dubois, Pa., comes word that Harry G. Smith, employed as an air mail pilot, was forced down in a blinding snow storm in Clearfield

(Continued on Page Two)

QUEENS HAS NEW $1,000,000 GRAFT

Comptroller Charles W. Berry yesterday said he would "investigate" the charges of William Bullick, director of the city affairs committee of the New York county republican committee, that the city of New York is selling water in the fifth ward of Queens borough to a private company for $15,000, which is being resold for more than $1,000,000 annually.

Bullick declared that despite the protests of 800 taxpayers the city was llowing its mains to be tapped by Long Island Water Corporation.

Nicaragua War Disquiets U.S. Havana Tools

The Nicaraguan situation is expected to be one of the central issues at the Pan American conference which opens at Havana January 16th. The conference will be attended by Calvin Coolidge, Chas. E. Hughes and Secretary of State Kellogg and Col. Lindbergh will fly there for the opening sessions. Despite this dramatization of the conquest of Latin America by the colossus of the north, and altho most of the delegates at the conference will represent governments in Latin America set up or maintained by the United States, it is expected that a few of the delegates will make at least some protest against murder of Nicaraguans by the United States marines.

Reports from various Latin American countries indicate that the latest attacks on the little army of liberals under General Sandino has aroused a storm of protest thruout Latin America.

An attempt has been made to influence the Mexican government not to take the lead or to take part in protests against American atrocities in Nicaragua.

The Brazilian, Argentine, and Uruguayan delegates to the Havana conference arrived in New York City on board the steamer Western World yesterday afternoon.

The South American delegates will be entertained by the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway on January 6th, it was learned. The delegates will sail for Havana on January 7th.

SOCIALISTS TAKE OFFICE IN READING

READING, Pa., Jan. 3.—An almost 100 per cent socialist administration was sworn into office yesterday by William E. Sharman, retiring mayor. J. Henry Stump, the new mayor, Walter R. Hillinger, city controller, and other new officials, all socialists save Charles H. Kershner, a democrat, who won his office in the council on a very narrow margin in a recount were given an ovation by the small business and professional men of Reading with very few workers present.

The out-going mayor warned the new administration that many improvements ordered by the health department would require immediate attention, thus demanding a large bond issue. This was a hint that the "pay as you go" policy pledged by the socialists would meet with much difficulty. Wreaths of flowers from democrats and republicans significantly adorned the City Hall. A public reception was later held at the Rajah Temple.

In a recent announcement in the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the socialists, the statement was made editorially that their responsibilities "will be those of capitalist officials rather than socialist party members."

Thus they give assurance to the little business men, the professional men and the manufacturers in the industrial center of Reading that nothing will be done other than the customary capitalist job of administering the affairs of the city in an efficient manner in order to "win the continued confidence" of their "fellow townsmen."

Increased Miners' Relief Needed as Sickness Spreads

CARLOAD SOUP; 5,000 LBS. COFFEE EASES SITUATION

Donations Will Defeat Danger of Plagues

By A. S.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—A new and terrible menace to the strikers' ranks is sweeping through the barrack settlements to which hundreds of additional families are being driven every week by the coal barons. Pneumonia and flu and all the diseases of malnutrition find easy victims in the hungry, thinly clad men and women and children crowded together in their small, unsanitary boxes of rooms, icy-cold this sub-zero weather. They are close, too, with many people in a small space, and the fumes from coal oil lamps.

There is no money for doctors or medicine, and many doctors will not attend strikers without pay, and many company doctors (the only ones available in some mining towns) refuse to attend the families of union men under any circumstances today.

Last of Many Evils.

Starvation, cold and now disease—famine conditions deliberately created by the coal companies for a great army of workers, to break down the iron rank and file resistance to the open shop or to get the strikers away from the mines or to kill them off.

A Little Relief.

The New Year's shipment of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee following the Christmas shipment of last week, eased up the situation in the camps that could be covered, and aroused hope among the miners that they may not have to go on fighting alone in the year that has just begun, as they had to fight through the greater part of 1927. But

(Continued on Page Two)

CONGRESS PEERS INTO S-4 DEATHS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A congressional investigation into the S-4 submarine disaster appeared certain today soon after congress gets back on the job. It seems probable that there will be an investigation by a special committee representing both senate and house rather than by one of the standing committees. The navy department was requested today to take extraordinary precautions to preserve the last records of the victims of the S-4 tragedy.

Representative McClintic (D) of Oklahoma, wrote a letter to Secretary Wilbur, urging that water-tight compartments of the submarine be sealed to prevent the records from floating away when it is raised.

"In a Japanese submarine disaster some years ago, where a number of lives were snuffed out, an officer in this submarine before he smothered to death, chronicled his sensations and his feelings toward his country and his fellowmen as he gradually succumbed," wrote McClintic. A copy of this remarkable record is on file at the congressional library.

Queens Sewer Graft Records Stolen; Buckner is Surprised

Investigators of the Queens Sewer graft charges were startled yesterday by news of the burglary during the holidays of the Awixa Corporation, of Islip, L. I., in which vast quantities of records pertaining to sewer construction work in Queens were stolen.

The Awixa Corporation handled approximately one-fourth of the $16,000,000 sewer work in Jamaica, which caused the opening of the present inquiry into the graft which totals $29,500,000.

Emory R. Buckner, special counsel for Justice Scudder in the latter's investigation, said he was "much surprised" by news of the robbery. He saw no reason, however, why he should participate in the inquiry into the disappearance of the papers, and said he would leave that up to the Suffolk County authorities.

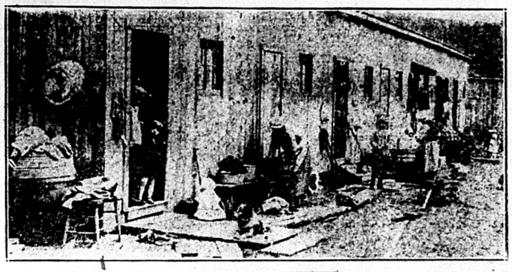
Among the Awixa's most substantial contracts was one for $838,766, obtained by assignment from the Highway Improvement and Repair Company. It was for the laying of 5,478 feet of six-inch precast pipe at $110 a foot. It is charged that the cost of the job should have been $30 a foot.

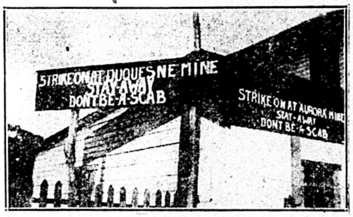
The Awixa obtained another $404,000 contract from the Riverdale Construction Company and was the lowest bidder at $762,967.43 on a third job.

A sweeping investigation of the government and affairs of New York City may be demanded of the 1928 session of the state legislature by republican party leaders. Encouraged by revelations in the sewer inquiry, republicans express hope that ample material for next year's mayoralty campaign against Tammany Hall would be furnished by such an investigation.

The willingness of Governor Smith to press action against Borough President Connolly, of Queens, is attributed to the fact that Connolly is a member of the McCooey faction of the New York democratic party, rivals of Tammany.

"HOMES" FOR MINERS; STRIKERS FIGHT FOR UNIONISM





The coal barons are continuing their terroristic eviction campaign in an effort to drive the striking miners back to the coal pits. Picture (above) is an example of "home" life in the improvised barracks where the families of the miners are forced to live. There is no water, no light, no sanitary arrangements, and no coal for these zero days.

Picture (below) is of a picket station on the mine field in Avella, Pa. Here the miners gather to call on the strikebreakers to be men and join the union.

STRIKING MINER GETS 4 MONTHS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—Joseph Loverich, striking miner at the Lilley Mine, West Broadsville, Pennsylvania, was yesterday sentenced to four months in Washington County Jail on charges of assaulting a coal and iron policeman employed by the Vesta Coal Co., subsidiary of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.

Bosses Ally.

Loverich was tried before Squire Schwartz of Centerville, who has reliably served the coal companies by invariably passing heavy prison sentences on miners brought before him. Hundreds of assaults on miners, their wives and children have gone unpunished.

Recently, Mrs. Mary Prasniker, wife of a striking Harwick miner, was attacked by Josen Leskovick, a strikebreaker, on a public highway leading to the post office. Mrs. Prasniker was carrying a baby in her arms and leading her five-year-old son by the hand.

Savage Beating.

Leskovick suddenly rushed out of the deputy sheriff's shack, where he had been talking to deputies, grabbed Mrs. Prasniker by the neck, and started beating her savagely. The scab then rushed at the postmaster, who had come out to help Mrs. Prasniker, when he heard her cries and jumped in a car waiting by the deputy's shack. When he was finally caught and tried, the company sheriff quashed the case. Mrs Prasniker is confined to her bed with the injuries she sustained.

Earthquake Shakes Italy

ROME, Jan. 3.—The population of the shores of Lake Nemi are recovering today from a series of nerve wracking earthquake shocks, which continued throughout Sunday and Monday.

While no casualties were reported, the people were panic stricken, fleeing from their homes during the height of the tremors.

Send in Greetings For Special Early

Workers (Communist) Party units, labor and fraternal organizations and individuals are urged to send their greetings at once for the special fourth anniversary edition of The DAILY WORKER, which will be published Friday, Jan. 13.

The anniversary issue will contain special articles describing the growth of the only national labor daily.

Pittsburgh Calls for Miners' Aid

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3. — Pittsburgh labor showed its solidarity with the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado by a stirring demonstration here on Saturday night.

Over 500 workers heard the story of the struggle now being waged by the strikers, as told by their leaders. Plans for immediate relief were laid at the meeting.

Miner Speaks.

Tony Minerich, a striking miner from District 5, Pennsylvania, told of the heroic battles on the picket line, and the brutality of the coal and iron police," recruited from the gangsters of the underworld, and imported into the mining camps to spread terror." Beatings with clubs and shot guns, raids upon miners' homes and murders of militant strikers — these are

(Continued on Page Two)

Foreign Seamen Lose Rights by Decision Of U.S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The supreme court today decided that the amended Jones Act does not compel foreign steamship owners to pay seamen one-half wages due upon arrival in American ports regardless of advances made before they joined the ship.

The ruling was made in affirming the Second Circuit Court after six British seamen had libelled the steamship "Archmides," owned by the Lamport and Holt Line, Ltd.

MORE PROOF OF HEARST FORGERIES

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—A man with an "American education" was responsible for the forgeries of the forty "official" Mexican documents which have been used by the Hearst newspapers for anti-war propaganda against the Mexican government.

This is the conclusion of Carleton Beals, author of "Mexico: An Interpretation" who has just completed a careful study of the forged documents.

Beals, formerly principal of the American high school here, was at one time on Carranza's personal staff. His conclusions, it is understood, will be forwarded to the senate committee investigating the publication of the documents in the United States.

A number of unmistakable evidences that the papers are forgeries, and that the frauds were perpetrated by an American, are cited by Beals who for many years has exposed the aims of the American capitalist who owns oil lands in Mexico.

"The documents were written by one man and on the same typewriter," Beals says. This itself is proof that the documents were faked. Imagine the same typographical peculiarities appearing in authentic documents emanating from several government departments."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer and Texas oil promoter, today lost his appeal to the supreme court to declare valid a probation order releasing him from federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., on March 17, 1927.

Youth Strike Breaks Out in Buffalo Hosiery Shop

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3. The young workers of the Millay [illegible]iery Shop here have downed tools and are striking for decent living conditions. The strikers are 9 per cent young workers; 100 boys and 150 girls. The strikers are all members of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union which is conducting the present struggle. The Young Workers League is actively participating in the strike.

Long hours, from 70 to 74 per week, no vacations, a fining system thru which the workers were fined from $1 to $10 per week for being late or for turning out imperfect work, the bosses' refusal to recognize the union and an excessive speed-up system were the primary causes of the strike. "We were so tired from the long hours and the terrible speed-up," said the secretary of the union, "that we were unable to go out at night for some recreation."

A picket line is being maintained despite the bad weather and the morale of the strikers is excellent. There are about 50 scabs in the shops now but this is only a bluff as they are all inexperienced and production is less than 10 per cent of normal. The strike has been peaceful until last week. Now the bosses are more desperate and are resorting to all kinds of intimidation, visiting the strikers' homes, hiring imported thugs to beat the pickets with the help of the police and are applying for injunctions against picketing. Two young strikers have already been arrested for distributing literature.

The announcement by a member of the Young Workers League at a mass meeting of the strikers, that the League is supporting the strike and has already arranged a social and dance for the benefit of the young strikers was received with loud applause.

HEROIC DEFENSE OF ARMIES LED BY MINE WORKER

Baffled Invaders Bomb Villages of Peasants

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—One thousand marines will leave soon from the east and the west coasts of the United States to reenforce the present marine forces in Nicaragua, secretary of the Navy Wilbur announced this afternoon.

Brigadier General Rufus H. Lane of the marine corps left New York today for Nicaragua, the Navy Department announced, on what officials describe as an "inspection trip.."

* * *

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. — Reinforcements were ordered today to be rushed to the U. S. marines in Nicaragua, who have sustained severe losses during the last week in battles with General Sandino's liberal troops, the army of Nicaraguan independence.

Two fresh battalions of marines, of 500 rifles each, were ordered mobilized at once and dispatched to Nicaragua as soon as they can be made ready. One battalion will form at Quantico, Va., and one at San Diego.

"Measures of Precaution."

In addition to these reinforcements, orders also have been issued for the realignment of American military and naval forces in Nicaraguan waters, which will permit more rifles to be sent against the liberals.

Marines from the squadron of naval vessels now on duty there will be sent ashore to relieve those ma[illegible] have been doing guard duty in peaceful sectors, and the marines thus relieved will be sent to reinforce those in the active zones.

Secretary of the navy Wilbur declared that in his opinion the marine forces now in Nicaragua were "sufficient to meet the situation," but that the additional forces would be sent as an "extra measure of precaution."

* * *

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Liberal armies under General Sandino have turned the tables on the United States marines and their reactionary Nicaraguan allies. The relief column rushing to the aid of the United States forces which attacked the Liberal army under General Sandino has been cut off and is sending frantic radio appeals for re-enforcements, the navy department has announced.

The message which was signed "Gunner Sergeant Brown" begs fo water and hospital supplies and adds that re-enforcements are "urgently needed." One lieutenant in charge of the detachment has been killed, another wounded. The number of rank and file dead is as yet unknown.

* * *

MANAGUA, Jan. 3.—Detachments of marines and native guards are being rushed to the aid of United States forces which succumbed to General Sandino's successful strategy and have been surrounded and cut off by Liberal troops on the Sapotilla ridge. Airplanes are being made ready and

(Continued on Page Two)

KIDWELL DODGES MOST QUESTIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Resuming the witness stand for the fourth consecutive day in the Burns-Sinclair contempt trial, Edward J. Kidwell, Jr., hung doggedly today to his charge that as a juror in the celebrated Teapot Dome oil trial he had been intimidated by government counsel.

Kidwell's statement that he expected a car as long as a block if Harry F. Sinclair won an acquittal was the principal cause of the Fall-Sinclair mistrial.

Kidwell denied that he had ever communicated with George P. Hoover, Sinclair's attorney, before he testified in court that he had been intimidated. Neither, said he, did he have any idea how Hoover knew the facts on which he had based his interrogation of Kidwell.

ORGANIZE AVIATION CLUB

POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J., Jan. 3.—Headed by Mayor Hankins of this town, seventeen citizens of this section have organized an aviation club.

Governor Adams of Colorado Leads Terror Campaign Against Strikers

VICIOUS TOOL OF OPERATORS GIVEN OFFICE BY LABOR

Mum as Strike Leaders Are Jailed

By MORTON ALEXANDER

ARVADA, Colo., Jan. 3.—By means of news articles bearing on the Colorado coal strike, sent out from Denver and given general circulation through the liberal and labor press, a very cunning effort has been made to exonerate from blame and shield from criticism Governor Adams of Colorado, for the part he has played in the brutal and outrageous treatment accorded the striking coal miners of the state.

Truth Should Be Known.

The public, outside of Colorado, is entitled to know the truth—the whole truth—about this newly written chapter in Colorado's disgraceful labor record. And the truth is: That Governor Adams, elected largely by the votes of misguided labor, has from the beginning of the strike, played the role of the Artful Dodger, blowing first hot and then cold, flirting with the miners, while secretly conniving with the coal corporations on the most effective plan to break the strike and drive the strikers back to work.

Long a Tool.

Governor Adams for many years has been a willing and dependable tool of the great corporations of the state, and especially of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the Rockefeller corporation, which has been the leading factor in the present disturbance. For nearly forty years prior to his election as Governor, Adams was a member of the state senate, and during all of these years the records will show that he never cast a single vote in opposition to the interests of the corporations or in defiance of their wishes.

The Official Labor Policy.

For several years past it has been the policy of certain so-called labor leaders, mostly officials of the American Federation of Labor, to deliver the votes of Colorado's organized labor over to the Democrat candidates at each election. For rendering this service these labor leaders have been rewarded with certain petty state jobs whenever the democrats were in position to thus compensate them. Several of these labor officials are now holding appointments under Governor Adams, and in order to protect their jobs, they must, of course, shield Adams from the righteous wrath of the workers whom he has betrayed. Hence the whitewashing stories sent out to the labor press.

The Facts.

What are the facts about the Governor?

At the beginning of the strike Governor Adams published an open letter to I. W. W. leaders, viciously denouncing the strikers as "law-breakers and un-Americans," and their strike as "illegal." A little later he appointed private companies of gunmen, former state "Rangers," armed them to kill and sent them into the strike zone with instructions to stop picketing and break up the strike. Acting under the Governor's orders and with his knowledge, a company of these gunmen precipitated the massacre of strikers at the Columbine mine where six miners were slaughtered and a score of others wounded.

The Terror Campaign.

Acting under the Governor's orders, and with his knowledge and approval, these state gunmen have gone from camp to camp in the strike zone arresting strike leaders and throwing them into jails, refusing to file charges against them or bring them to trial, and when effort was made to secure their release, they would be immediately and secretly spirited away to some other jail in some other locality, and in this way deprived of their right to their day in court and denied the the opportunity to have a just hearing of their cause, a right vouchsafed by the Constitution to every American citizen.

Despicable Tactics.

This outrage upon the strike leaders, this open invasion of their fundamental rights, has been going on for weeks under the approval and connivance of Governor Adams, and the brazen attempt of unfaithful labor leaders to cover up the guilt and shield from criticism the oily, corporation-owned Governor, is as stupid as it is despicable.

Disastrous Policy.

The Colorado situation is another vivid illustration of the disaster and disappointment that will continue to confront the labor movement so long as it listens to the advice of leaders, who, to advance their selfish purposes, dicker and traffic and co-habit with the corrupt politicians of the two old capitalist parties.

COOLIDGE ENTERTAINS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Diplomats from 58 countries in full uniform attended the New Year's reception at the White House. About 3,300 were present.

[illegible] Daily for the Daily Worker!

WHERE THE MINERS LIVE—IN DISMAL HOVELS

A bleak and dismal miners' camp in the winter-time. These workers are engaged in one of the hazardous industries, and are not even permitted the right to organize.

LEWIS GANG PAY STOP DEMANDED

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 3.—A resolution demanding that President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America immediately stop the salaries of all officers, including district officers and the money be added to the relief of the striking miners, was passed at a recent meeting of local union 3399 held at Daisytown.

There is no doubt that this resolution will go to the waste basket, and thus will never be printed in the Miners' Journal. Our treacherous president is not interested in the fact that, with the strike going into its ninth month, thousands of miners, their wives and children are starving.

Shall we continue to believe in Lewis and his machine?

Trap for Workers.

The recent conference called by Secretary of Labor Davis, of coal operators and U. M. W. of A. representatives was for no other purpose than to strengthening the republican party machine. Now President Lewis, who is only a lackey of the Wall Street government will be able to go and ask the miners to support whoever Wall Street decides to run for president in the next presidential elections.

Relief Urgent.

General relief for the miners on strike now, is the big issue.

The indirect refusal of Lewis and his machine to provide relief for the miners is another proof of treachery and proves him unworthy to be a miners' leader.

Cal Throws $300,000,000 To Levee Contractors In Mississippi Valley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The total amount the government should spend towards rehabilitating and reconstructing the Mississippi River Valley will be approximately $300,000,000, President Coolidge estimated today.

Of this amount he said that approximately $110,000,000 must be spent for river improvements and $108,000,000 for construction work to prevent floods in the future. This will continue the levee contract system, which is a fruitful source of profit to grading companies but useless when really high water comes.

Nicaraguan Army In Heroic Defense

(*Continued from Page One*)

bombs prepared to drop on the victorious Sandino armies. An attempt will also be made to drop supplies and ammunition to the besieged Americans.

Constant Bombing.

Marine aviators have carried on constant bombing raids against the Liberals and believe they have inflicted heavy casualties, but General Sandino's forces were heavily entrenched and many of his men have deserted mines to use for refuge, so that it is difficult for the aviators to carry out fully effective raids.

The intensification of the rainy season which will effectually halt all operations against the Liberal army is compelling the American troops to make desperate efforts to break the Liberal resistance while the mountain roads and jungles are still passable.

General Sandino with the main body of his troops is reported to have taken up his position on El Chipote, a large mountain near Quilali. Sandino has fortified his position and declares that he will be able to hold it against greatly superior forces.

* * *

Build U. S. Nicaraguan Force.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Re-enforcements of at least 2,000 marines will be sent immediately to participate in the campaign against the Liberals. There are 1,500 United States marines in Nicaragua at present.

Seven American marines have been killed and thirty-odd have been wounded, in the last engagements in Nicaragua, and General Sandino, the Liberal leader, who defied President Coolidge's "pacification" policy, is still at large, leading a formidable force of well-armed troops.

The American officials have been stunned by the reverses suffered by the marines during the past week. They came at a time when the officials had been congratulating themselves on the "pacification" of Nicaragua under what amounts to an American protectorate.

* * *

Will Control Elections.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In spite of the severe casualties inflicted on the United States marines during the last week by the army of General Sandino, the liberal leader, the State Department persists in describing the liberal forces as "ordinary bandits," in an announcement from the State Department this afternoon.

The statement reiterated the State Department's determination to supervise the Nicaraguan national elections this year.

Doris Niles to Appear at The Daily Worker Concert

6 Within the past few years a new name, a new bright star in the firmament of concert dancers has blazed forth and dimmed even those formerly most brilliant in her class. Few triumphs in the history of the theatre have been as complete as that of Doris Niles, who is one of the stars who will appear at the Fourth Anniversary Daily Worker concert at Mecca Temple, Friday evening, January 13.

Carnegie Hall Triumph.

This radiant dancer at her Carnegie Hall concert of October 26, 1926, took by surprise a crowded Carnegie Hall audience with her marvelous performance and over night became recognized as of that rare company that includes Pavlowa, Ruth St. Denis and the great classic dancers of all ages. Her dances cover a wide range—interpretative, classical, Russian and Spanish.

Dancer for the Masses.

But Doris Niles is more than one of a few brilliant stars. She has done more to popularize the classic dance and the ballet than any other living artistt. For six years she appeared daily as the prima ballerina at the Capitol Theatre in the most difficult dances and won the acclaim of countless thousands who patronized the place weekly just to see her performances.

Now, however, she appears only in concert, and it was indeed fortunate that she was engaged to appear at the Fourth Anniversary Concert.

Other Stars on Program.

Miss Niles appears on a program in which ther ea retoerhs ru etaoin in which there are other stars, that in their special fields will maintain the same high standard set by her. They are Nina Tarasova, singer of folk songs of many nations; Paul Althouse, the noted Metropolitan Opera tenor and Sascha Jacobsen, the violin virtuoso.

DORIS NILES

One of the most brilliant concert dancers of all time appears at the Fourth Anniversary Daily Worker Concert at Mecca Temple, Friday evening, January 13th.

OHIO MINERS ASK GENERAL STRIKE

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Jan. 3.—At its last meeting, Local 284 of the United Mine Workers in this city adopted a resolution demanding a general strike of the miners in order that the present strike of the bituminous miners may be won. The resolution was sent to the International office as a sign of the growing spirit of unrest among the miners who are not satisfied with the manner in which the strike is being conducted.

There is a growing spirit of resentment against the International officers. In the matter of relief, not only this local but locals all over the state are complaining about the fact that the American Federation of Labor promised much, but practically nothing is being done. Families have to get along on [illegible] in two weeks, and that is totally impossible. As a result deep disgust is growing with the International office. The miners know that the International and district officials are getting their fat salaries, while the miners have been out on strike for nine months, and many of them and their families are literally starving.

The injunctions which the officials have decided to obey, have taken the heart out of the strike. It is all very well for William Green to go to Washington to get legislation taking away the edge of the use of injunctions, but in the meantime, the injunction against the miners is in effect, and unless the miners themselves disregard them, they will lose the strike.

The following resolution indicates that the miners are not in agreement with the position of the officialdom and wish the strike to be broadened.

Resolution.

WHEREAS, the employes in their determination to destroy the trade unions of the country do not stop at any steps; and

WHEREAS, in this attack on the trade union movement they are openly assisted by the government, by means of injunctions, sheriffs, marshals and even troops; and

WHEREAS, the use of injunctions has become so widespread that it constitutes one of the gravest dangers confronting the organized American working class; and government by injunction, especially through the injunctions issued in connection with the miners' strike by the courts in Pittsburgh and Steubenville, is becoming a serious menace and must be combatted by all organized labor, since otherwise the trade union movement will be completely destroyed;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this local No. 971 of the U. M. W. of A. goes on record in support of the recommendation of Brother Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to "defy the injunction," and recommends that the trade unions of the state of Ohio, where injunctions are becoming the daily rule, get together in conference, in order to devise ways and means of fighting this menace to the organized labor movement, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to William Green, the Miners' Journal and The DAILY WORKER.

More Miners' Relief Needed for Disease

(*Continued from Page One*)

if anything like a majority of the hundreds of camps in the three locked-out districts are to be covered in the future, relief contributions will have to be many times multiplied.

Coffee Comes.

A thousand dollars worth of coffee was shipped out—5,000 pounds, a pound to a family. Today coffee is the only hot food that very many of the strikers get, and for the moment at least it drives away the barracks' cold; so the demand for it tops everything else. A carload of soaps, spaghetti and other canned goods contributed by the Columbia Conserve Company with which Powers Hapgood's father is associated, was also distributed; truckloads of potatoes, and soap—six bars to a family. Particularly in families with a number of young children, and their clothes to keep clean, the soap shortage is becoming a serious factor in the health problem.

DETROIT WORKERS BACK RELIEF AID FOR COAL MINERS

Plan Program of Mass Meetings, Concerts

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—The second meeting of the Detroit Conference for Relief of Striking Coal Miners since it organization on December 9th, was held here recently at its headquarters, 274 E. Vinor Highway. At this meeting tangible results have already begun to appear in the work of getting the workers of Detroit solidly behind the striking miners in their struggle.

Altho over $3,000 has already been raised for this purpose in Detroit, much of this money was donated in lump sums by local labor unions and dispatched before the Detroit Conference was organized.

Plans Under Way.

Many plans are under way for the holding of large affairs and concerts for the benefit of the miners. The committee is arranging for a large mass meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, January 15th, at the Cass Technical High School Auditorium, seating about 4,000, providing a speaker can be secured in time to get out the advertising; otherwise it will be held at a later date.

Plans are also in preparation for the holding of a large language chorus concert sometime during the end of January.

To date the conference is composed of over 150 delegates representing about 70 organizations. A special South Slavic Conference was organized some time ago and is already affiliated to the Detroit Conference. A Polish Conference composed of all Polish speaking organizations in Detroit was organized for the organization of another auxiliary to the main Conference, composed of all women's organizations in Detroit.

Send Clothing.

A large campaign has been started for clothing and already nine large boxes of serviceable clothing have been sent off and more are awaiting the express man. Thru the courtesy of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union of this city, all clothes needing it, will be cleaned before they are sent.

Of the money donated thru the Conference, $200 will be sent to the Miners' Relief Committee in Pittsburgh.

The Conference has also written to the striking area asking that a miner and his wife be sent to Detroit for several weeks to speak at various organizations and give first hand information of the conditions there and thus help stimulate the work.

The address of the conference is

Workers Suffer in Cold; Fifty Dead, Three in New York

(*Continued from Page One*)

County. He spent the night in an unheated deserted lodge on the western edge of the Allegheny Mountains about 14 miles from the mail route. Two trappers found him. They gave him matches and food.

50 to 60 Dead.

The Bowery Mission and Hadley Rescue Hall in New York City were filled to capacity early in the first evening of the cold wave. Many applicants for shelter were turned away. The Municipal Lodging House reported caring for 800 that night. About 200, ranging in age from 20 to 75 years old, were given shelter in "Mr. Zero's" Tub at 12 St. Mark's Place.

Estimates last night were that a total of between 50 and 60 died directly as a result of the cold wave in all parts of the country. The Chicago district alone reports 32 dead in this manner. Almost all cities within the widespread zero zone reported deaths.

Sailors Feel It.

Thirty degrees below zero were reported in many places along the northern tier of states. Havre, Mont., reported 20 below: Atlanta, Ga., reported 1 below. The lowest temperature reported for New York City was 15 above.

Seamen were forced to get out with axes on the treacherous decks of the Hamburg-American liner Reliance when she docked at New York, to cut away the ice to enable customs and immigration agents to board her at quarantine. Freezing water was blown across her sides while she rode at anchor off the Amrose lightship in an all-night gale.

Longshoreman Dies.

Two longshoremen were blown into the icy waters at the Erie Basin waterfront by a sudden gust of a gale that swept the city with the incoming cold. A patrolman helped William McAndrews, one of the longshoremen, to a nearby bulkhead. John Parkes, the second victim, drowned.

Asheville, N. C., reported 4 below; Louisville, Ky., 3 below; Philadelphia, 11 above; Boston, 15 above; Northfield, Vt., 2 above; Plattsburgh, N. Y., 6 below; Bismarck, N. D., 34 below

Three deaths were reported in Pittsburgh, where below zero weather has prevailed.

REWARDED!

A miner's hand after 25 years in the coal mines. This miner has nothing to show but this for his labors for the coal barons.

PITTSBURGH CALLS FOR MINERS' AID

(*Continued from Page One*)

the means by which the mine owners have attempted to cow the workers into submission, said Minerich.

Wife Died After Eviction.

One of the most touching incidents of the meeting was the appearance of Joe Lebriski, a miner of many years, whose wife died this week from exposure in the barracks where the family took refuge when evicted from the company houses.

Grecht Speaks.

The conditions in the mining camps were described by Rebecca Grecht, Workers' Party organizer, of New York, who has spent several weeks recently in the mining district. She described the privation and suffering of the miners' families and the heroic spirit that animated the women to stand behind their men in the strike, pointing out the important part that women have to play in the labor struggle side by side with the men.

A miner's wife, Mrs. Colby, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary Relief Committee of Coverdale told the story of the mniers' wives and their problem of getting bread for their families.

Women in Strike.

"The working women of other districts are awake to the dire need of the miners," said Juliet Stuart Poyntz of New York, who brought a message of solidarity to the miners and their women and children from the Working Women's Relief Conference of New York City. She spoke of the need of cooperation among working women's organizations everywhere for common participation in the class struggle.

An appeal was made for assistance in organizing a wide women's conference for miners' relief on January 22d, to be held here.

Caroline Scolline, secretary of the Women's Provisional Committee for Miners' Relief, presided at the meeting.

PHILA DISTRICT EXPELS 2 FROM WORKERS PARTY

A. J. and Rose Carey Guilty of Sabotage

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The District Committee of District Three of the Workers (Communist) Party, deems it necessary to make known the fact that A. J. and Rose F. Carey have been unanimously expelled and are no longer members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"These two individuals have recently joined with a few other expelled and discredited adventurers and some who were innocently misled, in issuing a call for the organization of a Labor Party," says an announcement of the District Executive Committee, District 3, over the name of Herbert Benjamin, district organizer.

"Since this call is being sent to individuals of all kinds, it is apparent that the sponsors have in mind not the organization of a Labor Party based upon the trade-unions, but of a sect that will serve as a base for future attacks against the Party.

"A. J. Carey was under charges in the Party at the time the call was issued for having refused without any apparent cause other than cowardice to participate in a demonstration which the Party organized some time ago. Rose F. Carey was also anticipating expulsion from the Party for sabotage of the Negro and Women's work that she had been assigned to do. They are known to have made vicious and slanderous attacks upon the Party in a number of non-Party organizations in an effort to discredit the Party and thus escape the onus which must attach itself to the persons whom the revolutionary Party of the workers finds it necessary to expel and expose.

"All honest workers and all workers' organizations are warned against these two individuals whose conduct and especially efforts to confuse the movement for a Labor Party marks them as unprincipled adventurers," the statement concludes.

A Hoffman Statement On Representation to Meeting for Miners

H. Hoffman, delegate to Children's Miners' Conference states that the delegates at the children's Conference for Miners Relief represented the Kings County Committee of the Y. P. S. L. and the 4 suspended members of Circle 13 and not the Y P. S. L. as a whole.

Hail the Fourth Anniversary of the Daily Worker!

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Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union Expels Opposition Leaders

BRITISH POLICE ATTACK STRIKING BOMBAY WORKERS

13,000 Loom Tenders Leave Textile Mills

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.—Armed police were called out today to break a strike of 13,000 textile mill workers. The strike occurred in the mills of the Bombay cotton manufacturers and is considered the workers' reply to the attempt of the mill owners to increase the number of looms which each worker must tend.

Starvation wages and the terribly long hours in the humid atmosphere of the Indian west coast, laden with lint from the looms, has reduced the workers' vitality to the point where it has become a daily occurrence for workers to collapse at their machines, the strike leaders say.

The present strike follows the long struggle of the Bombay textile workers against the unbearable conditions in the mills. The former strike forced the Bombay mill owners to give up the idea of an immediate slash in wages. When the bosses attempted to clamp the old conditions on the textile workers after their return to the looms the men streamed out of the mills.

Monster mass meetings of the mill workers are reported to be in progress under the auspices of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. Assurances of solidarity are being received by the strikers from the workers in the few mills that are still operating. The leaders declare that the strike will be long and bitter but the spirit of the strikers is equal to the struggle.

Mexican Federals Kill Reactionary

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—The last counter-revolutionary band operating in the state of Morelos was defeated yesterday when Ernesto Villareal, reactionary leader, and three of his followers, were killed, according to reports received here from Cuatla.

Villareal was captured shortly before the battle and was being taken to Cuatla when a number of his followers attempted to rescue him. Villareal was killed in the battle.

Gibraltar Swim Fails

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 3.—Seasickness and contrary currents yesterday defeated Mercedes Gleitze and Millie Hudson in rival attempts to swim the twenty-seven mile Straits of Gibraltar. This is the second failure of Miss Gleitze, London stenographer, to swim the Straits.

New Wall St. Job

Arthur Bliss Lane, formerly first secretary of the American embassy in Mexico City, has been appointed chief of the division of Mexican affairs in the state department.

CONTINUE "GOOD WILL FLIGHT" AS NICARAGUANS DIE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Col. Lindbergh landed safely at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, this afternoon at 2:55 (E. S. T.) after flying from San Salvador, according to a cable received by the state department this afternoon.

• • •

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 3.—With American marines and bombing planes shooting down liberal troops under general Sandino in the neighboring republic of Nicaragua, Charles Lindbergh left San Salvador this morning on his good-will flight thru Central America. He is headed for Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

When Lindbergh takes off for his next stop, Managua, he will fly close to the scene of the fighting between the American marines and the Nicaraguan liberals who are fighting for the independence of Nicaragua.

9 Communists Are Freed in Exchange

WARSAW, Jan. 3. — Thirty-two Polish prisoners in Soviet Union jails for carrying on activities hostile to the U. S. S. R. will be released in exchange for nine Communist prisoners who were railroaded to long terms in Polish jails.

The trains bearing the prisoners are now speeding to Kolosowo, a border town, where the formalities of the exchange will be carried out.

U. S. OIL BARONS ASK NEW CHANGE IN MEXICAN LAW

Expect New Agreement on Mexican Debts

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—Further changes in the newly amended petroleum law are being sought by American oil interests.

Objections have been raised to the provision for the confirmation of preconstitutional rights in oil lands in the issuance of new concessions.

• • •

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3. — A new agreement for the payment of Mexico's heavy foreign debts is expected here as the result of conferences between the committee of international bankers, and representatives of the Ministry of Finance.

In a memorandum issued recently, the Ministry of Finance declared that it was unable to meet the heavy payments due to the international bankers. A statement of Mexican finances has already been carried to New York bankers by Fernando Diez Baroso and Fernando de la Fuente.

The representatives of the Mexican Ministry of Finance are expected to return here early this month, accompanied by a representative of the committee of international bankers.

According to reports, the Government will appropriate $15,000,000 which it expects to receive from its petroleum revenues toward payments on its foreign obligations

Naval Officers to Preach "Good Will"

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Another "good-will" expedition to Latin-America is being planned by the United States Government. This time the United States will show its love for its "sister republics" by despatching the Annapolis midshipmen to South America next summer on the annual naval academy cruise.

The midshipmen, who will in later life supply the American navy with its officers and help collect debts for American bankers, will stop at the principal ports of all South American republics bordering on the Atlantic, including Rio de Janiero, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

20,000 Swedish Wood Pulp Workers Locked Out; Refuse Wage Cut

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3.—More than twenty thousand wood pulpworkers were locked out this morning after they had made clear their refusal to accept a cut in wages. Negotiations between the workers and employers broke down last night.

The government will attempt to mediate in the dispute, it was learned today.

Soviet Union Buying Rubber to Make Tires

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Soviet Union is purchasing large quantities of crude rubber here, it was learned today, for the manufacture of truck and bus tires.

Most of the purchases are being made in Hamburg.

British Slave Holders Ask for Compensation

FREETOWN, Sieera Leone, Jan. 3.—British citizens who were legally recognized as slaveowners before January 1st of this year are demanding compensation as the result of the act abolishing slavery in this protectorate.

Altho the Negroes are legally free most of them are still being held by their former owners.

Believe Bankers Plan Debt Revision Scheme

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—That American bankers are planning a scheme for altering the Dawes plan, advancing a large loan to Germany to put the "debt situation" on a basis and to stabilize European currency is the theory advanced by the Deutche Bergwerks Zeitung of Dusseldorf.

Hopes the Murder of Nicaraguans Will Aid "Love" of U. S. Power

"I hope this will improve the friendly relations between the two countries," remarked a sarcastic senator who is a well-known critic of some of the Coolidge administration's policies, commenting on the invasion of northern Nicaragua by the United States marine corps with the attendant loss of many [illegible]

WHERE LINDBERGH WILL JOIN OTHER DOVES OF WAR

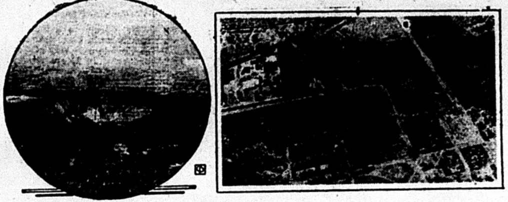

Photo at right shows the flying field at Managua, Nicaragua, which serves as a base for the American planes that are bombing Nicaraguan liberals. Lindbergh will fly to Managua soon. At left, old crater at San Salvador, over which Lindbergh flew.

POLE-LITHUANIAN PACT IS FAR OFF

KOVNO, Jan. 3.—The much-trumpeted agreement between Poland and Lithuania, the basis for which was supposed to have been laid, at the Geneva arms conference, has failed to materialize. The possibility that any agreement will be reached in view of Poland's refusal to relinquish Vilna is regarded as very slight in official circles.

A good deal of significance is attached to Premier Waldemaras' statement that he intends to begin negotiations for a Polish agreement only after a draft constitution has been passed. The constitution contains articles declaring the capital of the country to be Vilna.

All traffic across the Polish frontier has been suspended and the situation is virtually the same as before the Geneva arms conference when Premiers Waldemaras and Pilsudski pledged to maintain peace.

Young Communists Score Opposition

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, Jan. 3. — The Central Executive Committee of the Young Communist International has adopted a resolution fully approving of the decisions of the Fifteenth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party and emphasizing the principle that support of the Trotsky Opposition is incompatible with membership in the Communist Party. The principle is applicable to the Young Communist Internationai, the resolution says.

Local organizations of the Y. C. I. are asked to take the necessary steps to purge the organization of all Trotskyist elements.

Say Grayson Plane Sunk Off Cape Cod

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3.—The crew of the British schooner, Rose Anne Belliveau, reported yesterday that the whir of an aeroplane motor and then a great splash was heard on the night of Dec. 23, off the coast of Cade Cod, which, they believe may have been the end of the Dawn, Mrs. Frances W. Grayson's plane. Because of the sleet storm, Captain Comeau declared it was impossible to render assistance.

PERFECT PARIS-ROME AIR LINE

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The first pilot to fly over a kilometre circuit twenty years ago, Henry Farman, Pioneer French airman, plans to introduce a twelve hour night air service between Paris and Rome. The date will be given out soon

Embargo on Planes to Mexico Now Virtually Lifted, Reports State

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The embargo on the shipment of airplanes to Mexico has been virtually lifted, according to a letter which Representative Edith N. Rogers has received from Secretary of State Kellogg.

One of the reasons for the lifting of the embargo was to aid American airplane manufacturers.

Prosperous U. S. S. R. Rouses Fascist Ire

ROME, Jan. 3.—The recent restriction placed by the government of the Soviet Union on Italian imports is reported to have aroused the ire of Benito Mussolini.

Every year Italy purchases thirty million roubles worth of goods in the USSR, and the unfavorable trade balance is exciting the fascists. As a result the Italian government is believed to be preparing a note of protest against the murder of the Italian counsul in Odessa by thugs, and the suicide of the Italian vice consul at Baku.

The protest, however, is expected to be merely formal and the note is understood to be in no sense an ultimatum.

Paris Legion Head Charged With Graft

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Charges of extortion in connection with the hotel bills paid by the American Legionnaires during their jamboree in Paris, will be "explained" by ex-commander Edward Thorn who is leaving here to face an investigation committee in Indianapolis.

The legionnaires claim that the Paris reception committee charged exorbitant prices for their hotel rooms and are demanding rebates totalling thousands of dollars.

The charges, which caused considerable criticism at the time of the convention, were declared at the time to be necessary in order to bring General Pershing and other dignitaries to Paris and to cover the general expenses of the conference.

SEAMEN'S THRILLING TALE

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 3.—The American tanker Dartford arrived here yesterday with six of the crew of the Newfoundland schooner Ena A. Moulton, waterlogged in midocean on December 19. The tanker's crew told a thrilling story of two days heroic battle against hurricane to save the men on the Newfoundland.

RUSSIA BETTER, WORKER DECLARES

MOSCOW, December. (By Mail).—Twenty years ago Meyer Greizer left Odessa, as a youth, to go to America. Today he is back in his native land, with the American Trade Union Delegation.

Change Is Great.

"No one can appreciate the great change in the past twenty years," he declared, "as well as a worker in my position, who knew the old Russia of the Czar, the priest and the knout. I well remember the old army and navy, which were used to oppress not only the workers and peasants, but national minorities such as Jews and Armenians and the revolutionary portions of the intelligentsia.

Army, Industry Comradely.

"Now I see, instead of the old police, with their brutal and outrageous behavior, the new militia, a body of clean and courteous young workers and peasants. The new red army and militia is as different from the Czarist army and police, as the bright sunny day is from the black, stormy night.

"The comradely relations of the rank and file soldier with his officers as well as of the factory worker with the director, are a revelation.

"When I return to America, I shall have a great message of what I saw and heard in my land, in our land, the Soviet Union, the beacon light of all the oppressed of all lands."

Hits Rumania Pogroms

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan 3.—The recent pogroms in Transylvania are a violation of the Minority Rights Treaty to which the Rumanian government is a signatory, Senator William H. King, a democrat, declared yesterday. The senator was making political capital out of the anti-Semitic atrocities before a large audience of Jewish delegates who had come from all parts of the United States to the Annual Regional Conference of the United Palestine Appeal.

GOVERNING BODY SCORES TROTSKY GROUP CAMPAIGN

Adopts Decision of Its Communist Fraction

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—In conformity with the decision of the Communist fraction of the Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, the Praesidium at its meeting on December 31st unanimously decided to exclude the following members and deputy members from the Central Executive Committee: Beloborodov, Zinoviev, Istchenko, Kamenev, Rakovsky, Smirnov, Trotsky and Kasparova.

The decision of the Communist fraction which was adopted by the Praesidium, declares that the expelled Oppositionists had been expelled from the Communist Party for a number of acts hostile to the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Secret Opposition Meetings Are Barred

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (By Mail).—The press publishes a communication from the Leningrad district control commission upon the secret meetings convened by the Opposition during the discussions upon the political report of the Central Committee at the Communist Party congress in Moscow.

These meetings were called to draft the new anti-Party tactic of the Opposition. Safarov, the ex-editor of the "Leningrad Pravda" spoke at these meetings and referred to the declaration handed by the Opposition to the party congress as a "dexterous maneuver" intended to give the Opposition the possi[illegible] tional a[illegible] arov an[illegible] from the [illegible]

QUA[illegible]

ROME, Jan. 3.—S[illegible] registered two earth[illegible] Italy yesterday. No [illegible] ported, however.

American Troops Are in

NICARAGUA

American battleships unload marines in China, Haiti, The Philippines and other lands of oppressed people.

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Fake League "Settlement" of Pole Controversy Hit

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (By Mail).—Convened by the International Workers' Relief, a conference of various working class and liberal and humanitarian organizations took place in Berlin today to discuss the Polish-Lithuanian conflict. Despite the League of Nations "settlement" the danger of a new war still exists, delegates declared.

Among the organizations represented at the conference were the Workers' International Relief, the International Red Aid, the German Communist Party, the Lithuanian Communist Party, the League for the Rights of Man, the International Women's League, the Group of Revolutionary Pacifists, and the Anti-Imperialist League of America.

Anti-USSR Bloc.

In his speech the Communist member of the Reichstag, Stoecker declared: "The League of Nations Council has not abolished the differences between Lithuania and Poland. It has only covered them up. Only a formal abolition of the state of war between the two countries has taken place. The League of Nations takes good care not to touch the real essence of the problem, the Vilna question.

"The great imperialist states do not want to and cannot solve the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, because they want to form a bloc against the Soviet Union, and the incorporation of Lithuania in Poland would mean a big step towards this policy of complete encirclement of the Soviet Union. The German government which declared not long ago that it was for the independence of Lithuania, altered its course in Geneva, probably at the instance of Chamberlain, and would now be prepared to tolerate the annexation of Lithuania in return for compensation somewhere else.

"In the Lithuanian-Polish conflict the Second International is in the tow of the imperialist policy. The Polish social-democrats declare openly that they are not prepared to abandon the idea of a union of Poland [illegible] Lithuania. In [illegible] tion of the social-democrats themselves are working for Pilsudski.

"The danger of war between Poland and Lithuania is menacing now as before. All revolutionary workers and all liberal people must unite in an effort to prevent this war which would be a preliminary to the war against the Soviet Union.

Fascist Dictatorship.

A representative of the "Non-Party Amnesty Committee in Poland" declared: "The victory of Poland over Lithuania would mean for the workers and peasants of Lithuania simply to exchange one fascist dictatorship for another, for in Pilsudski Poland the workers' and peasants' organizations are almost as ruthlessly suppressed as in Lithuania. In Poland thousands of revolutionary fighters are in prison, including the members of the dissolved 'Independent Peasant Party' and of the White Russian Hromada of the workers and peasants. The Polish imperialists wish to occupy Lithuania in order to be able to attack the Soviet Union from this side also. For this reason the struggle for the independence of Lithuania must be carried on very energetically."

Workers Must Fight.

A representative of the Communist Party of Lithuania described the brutal terror of Voldemaras and the attitude of a section of the Lithuanian social-democrats who support the plans of Pilsudski. "The occupation of Lithuania by Poland would be the last step in the policy of encirclement of the Soviet Union. The workers and peasants must carry on their struggle against this plan to the very end," he said.

In his speech Muenzenberg stressed the fact that should a coalition be formed between Great Britain, France and Poland against the Soviet Union, then Germany would also take part against the Soviet Union. He proposed that the conference should elect a committee of five from its middle to prepare a further conference upon a broader basis. The conference adopted this proposal.

Defeat the Imperialist War Against Nicaragua

LENINISM TEACHES US:

"The victory of the working class in the advanced countries and the liberation of the peoples oppressed by Imperialism are impossible without the formation and consolidation of a common revolutionary front.

"The formation of a common revolutionary front is possible only if the proletariat of the oppressing countries supports directly and resolutely the movement for national independence of the oppressed peoples against the Imperialism of the mother country for a people which oppresses others can never be free."

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Organization of the Unorganized.
A Labor Party.
The Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Capitalist Wars.
A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

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International Press Correspondence

2

New Members Ready

No. 70. A special number on the discussion in the Russian Communist Party, featuring an article by N. Bucharin on the first 11 theses of the opposition on the Peasant Question—the main point in the discussion.

No. 71. Like the usual number of the invaluable revolutionary publication, No. 71 includes articles on the latest developments in the world of labor.

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"Organize Youth Into Unions" --- is Conference Call

DELEGATES LAY BASIS OF BROAD YOUTH MOVEMENT

Second Meeting to Be Held Soon

That labor should take steps for the reorganization of the unorganized young workers into the trade unions and for the creation of specific plans to effect this aim, were the conclusions arrived at in a two-day conference on Youth and the Labor Movement held at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, the last two days of December.

A second conference is to be called for New York City in the future. A larger representation is to be secured and the second conference which is to have the cooperation of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York as well as other labor bodies, will seek to set in motion more definite steps for the organization of the young workers.

Countrywide Representation.

Over fifty delegates from every part of the country and from a score of trade unions and national bodies journeyed to Brookwood to attend the conference. High in the proceedings were the general testimonies that the officialdom of the organized labor movement was doing nothing to organize the young workers of the country. Delegates from Philadelphia and New York pointed out that these officials were even putting obstacles in the way of such organizing efforts.

The delegates were welcomed by A. U. Muste, director of the Labor College, who began the work of the conference informally by picturing the age old struggle between youth and age. "In every generation," he said somewhat pathetically, "there is a lack of understanding between Youth and Age. This gap has unfortunate results in life in general and constitutes a special problem in the labor movement."

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[illegible] sentative [illegible] vement re- [illegible] the workers' [illegible] up the pro- [illegible] ng the youth. In the [illegible] h followed it was [illegible] t it was not sufficient [illegible] anize the young work- [illegible] was necessary to bring them into the actual struggle participated in by the older workers and to instill in them a loyalty to working class political and economic programs.

The question of how to reach the youth was one of the chief themes considered by Tom Tippet, formerly a miner but now instructor at Brookwood. Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League, spoke on the relations of the Women's Auxiliaries to the organization problem of the workers. Miss Schneiderman sought to defend the labor officialdom against the charge which had been made that it has sabotaged the work.

Shows How Officials Hinder.

Issue was taken on this point by C. E. Miller, representative of the American Association of Plumbers Helpers who gave facts from the experience of the helpers' organization to show that the union officials had not only failed in the task of unionizing the young workers but had actually used methods of open hostility in seeking to sidetrack the efforts of his union.

Miller pointed out that from 25 to 80 per cent of workers in various industries are young men between the ages of 15 and 24. The task of organizing these young workers can in no sense be separated from the main task of organizing the unorganized workers throughout the country. The only difference, he pointed out, is that special methods of reaching and holding these workers would have to be worked out.

Craft Unionism Inadequate.

This view was agreed in by Wm. Schmitt, secretary of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Union local of Philadelphia. In order to deal adequately with the problem of the youth, he said, it is necessary to have something more than the pure and simple unionism that fears to deal with anything outside the old routine lest a consideration of economic or social or political problems may in some way undermine their old procedure.

That such a method of organization would have to be adopted was the further outcome of a report given by David Saposs, labor authority and instructor at Brookwood. He gave a detailed analysis from the experience of the French labor movement to show that the American unions could very well profit from the example of their French brothers.

The Way to Organize Is to Organize.

M. Budish of the headgear workers' union of New York took a similar position and followed with the slogan that the way to organize is to organize. The craft unions were no longer adequate, he pointed out, to the task at hand. Especially is this true when it comes to organize the basic industries.

Incidentally Budish "brought down the house" by a characterization of a speech by Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers Education Bureau, who appeared to miss the point of the conference. Budish said that "it is much preferable to hear a speech by a poor labor man than one by a good college professor."

Another high light of the conference was the charge by Bright of the Bookkeepers and Stenographers Union of New York that two high officials of the American Federation of Labor had ordered his local to "lay off" organizing efforts in the recent drive to unionize the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Labor Fakers' Order Against Organizing.

One of these officials cautioned us to remember that the Metropolitan had helped the formation of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company; another of these officials, Bright charged, advised us to seek to reach the workers in the Metropolitan through the National Civic Federation, in which Fiske, the president of the Metropolitan is active and in which well known union leaders are likewise taking a prominent part.

Probably Matthew Woll!

One of the officials referred to by Bright is generally supposed by the delegates to be Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the National Civic Federation, an anti-union organization in which the open shop employers and the labor fakers work out their class collaboration policies.

Delegates at the conference represented the Teachers Union in New York City, local 3 of the electrical workers, the millinery workers, the United Mine Workers, the umbrella workers, the window cleaners, and numerous others. Represented were also several fraternal organizations, the labor press and other bodies.

It is expected that the second conference will be called shortly at New York City.

FIGHTS FOR HIS CLASS

A typical coal miner, fighting for his union, and a living wage. His courage and determination is pitted against union-smashing injunctions, evictions and coal and iron police.

New Hotels to Rise

A syndicate headed by Harry Barth, hotel supply man, is planning a $10,000,000 chain of hotels for those who can pay for hotel rooms in New York and other Eastern states. A dozen hotels already purchased includes the Ritz Tower in New York City.

INFANTS' HOME ADDITIONS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3.—New additions have been made to the Yale Psycho-clinic for infants and young children and infants. An observational alcove with a screen specially adapted for one way vision, segregating the observer from the child's view, thus allowing it to behave naturally, is a feature.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

From Historian to Hysterian

By A. BIMBA.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Mr. Oneal thinks that I sin very heavily when I say that the masters of Virginia were very glad when they discovered in Negro slavery a new source of labor power. He wants to know how I know how they felt? Then he calls me a "mind-reader." But unfortunately, Oneal proceeds directly into the same "crime" and reads the minds of our forefathers. He says: "The fact is that the sale of the first slaves in Arriginia (I suppose this means Virginia, though Mr. Oneal is not supposed to commit such a technical crime.—A. B.) was probably accompanied with mixed views of aversion, anxiety, curiosity, fear and a hope that Negroes would prove adapted to the tobacco culture of the colony." There you are. How do you know, Mr. Oneal, that our forefathers had such mixed feelings? Are you not reading their minds also? The only difference between you and me is that I read their minds correctly—that is, economically Negro slavery was advantageous to the ruling class of the colonies and therefore the masters had something to rejoice over—while you are all mixed up when you say that you don't know what the attitude of the ruling class was toward slavery.

In discussing the Constitutional Convention and quoting the speeches of various delegates, I quote the expression of an individual by the name of Kent. Oneal reminds me that Kent spoke at the New York state convention and not at the national Constitutional Convention and that Kent was not even present at the latter. Oneal makes a big issue of this. And I admit that this is a very serious error. Kent delivered his speech at the New York Convention which was called in 1821 to amend the state constitution of 1777, and not at the national convention. From this error Oneal draws the conclusion that I did not even consult Madison's "Journal of the Constitutional Convention." Why he makes this charge I do not know. It seems that he thinks that it is harder to find Madison's book in the library than that of McMaster, which is wrong. Right after the speech of Kent I quote two speeches from Madison's "Journal." That should have been enough to convince Oneal that I did not disregard this very important source of information on the Constitutional Convention. On the same page of my book I found another technical error which was not noticed by my esteemed critic, that is, the reference after the quotation in the third paragraph, instead of "p. 748" should be "p. 470." I am sure that Oneal would have made a great issue of this had he noticed it. But, you see, again we have proof that even he is not immune from errors—at least from technical ones.

How did it happen that I quote Kent in my discourse about the national Constitutional Convention? Since my attention was called to this very bad error I consulted the original draft of the book, and found that in this chapter I had cut out a few pages of the material dealing with the building of the governments in various states including New York. I had to do it in order to reduce the size of the book. This reduction in the size of the chapter entailed a remoulding of the entire chapter. And in this process, desiring to have two or three most characteristic expressions of the delegates at the national convention, by sheer oversight I took, among others, the quotation from Kent, as well as another just previous to that, although they should have followed the second paragraph on page 56. This is how that error crept into the book. Of course, I do not try to excuse myself of the responsibility by this explanation. An error is an error and nobody else but myself is responsible for it. And if Mr. Oneal wants to make a big issue out of it against my book, I say: Go to it, James, exploit it to your heart's content, if you have nothing more serious to do.

But what is important to the readers of the book is the question whether this technical error in any way changes my characterization of the Constitutional Convention. I maintain that it does not change it—not a single iota. One after another, delegates of the convention delivered almost word for word speeches similar to that of Kent, in defense of a strong national government based on property and for the defense of property. One after another they expressed the greatest fear of allowing the masses to exert any influence upon the government. For instance, besides Madison and Dickinson, whom I quote in my book, I find in my cut-out material on the federal convention the following speeches: Roger Sherman of Connecticut, declared (as quoted by Madison in his "Journal of the Constitutional Convention): "The people, he said, immediately, should have as little to do as may be about the government" (p. 78). Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, said: "The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy." He "had been taught by experience the danger of the leveling spirit" (p. 78). George Mason of Virginia, could stand the speeches of the other delegates no longer and warned them: "We are, Mr. Chairman, going very far in this business.... Do the gentlemen mean to pave the way to hereditary monarchy? Do they flatter themselves that the people will ever consent to such an innovation? If they do, I venture to tell them, they are mistaken. The people will never consent" (p. 105). Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, declared that "an election by either branch by the people was totally impracticable" (p. 120). Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania, said: "Give the votes to the people who have no property and they will sell them to the rich.... The ignorant and the dependent can be as little trusted with the public interest" as a child (p. 469). Alexander Hamilton, of New York, was an outspoken advocate of a monarchy. He praised the government of England as "the only government in the world 'which united public strength with individual security.' In every community where industry is encouraged, there will be a division of it into the few and the many. Hence, separate interests will arise. There will be debtors and creditors, etc. Give all power to the many, they will oppress the few. Give all power to the few, they will oppress the many" (p. 182). Hence, Hamilton proposed to give all power to a single individual. "An executive for life has not this motive for forgetting his fidelity, and will therefore be a safer depository of power" (p. 184). And so on.

(To Be Continued.)

DRAMA

A Ghandi Dies With Boots On

Provincetown Playhouse First Production of the Season Misses Fire

"THE PRISONER," by Emil Bernhard, translated by Alexander Berkman, and produced at the Provincetown Playhouse is one of those Tolstoyan themes, based on the precept, "Resist not evil with evil."

A certain revolutionist in Tsarist Russia, just before the end of the world war, decides that "simple things are best and first" (Ghandi's doctrine of the Satanism of western industrial life) and that the Biblical phrase, "thou shalt not kill" was meant literally, and should be obeyed. He convinces a large part of the army, is courtmartialed, put in prison in Siberia, and followed as a saint by increasing numbers of people. The success of the military campaign being thus endangered, the Tsar sends General Kamishansky to argue with him, to offer bribes, in vain. Captain Abrastov, the prison warden, egged on by his wife who wants to get back to the bright lights in Moscow, tries to flog him into signing a paper abjuring his views and boosting the war. Abrastov's wife tries to vamp him into signing. All without result.

Irene Polosova is a girl revolutionist. Berkman & Bernhard treat revolution as merely a series of attentats. Irene, arguing with Tverskoy, thumps her breast and exclaims ecstatically, "One bomb, and all is over with the tyrants!" She gives Tverskoy a bomb, but he refuses to use it, even on the warden, relying on universal love instead to accomplish the end of the system.

Finally in pity for Captain Abrastov who is plainly suffering agonies from the contrary stubbornness of his wife on one side and Boris on the other, Tverskoy signs the paper—just like that!

Whereupon the captain, doing as any American warden would do, has him beaten to death before he can possibly rescind the signature. But after that the warden, as no warden would do, as wardens do only in Tolstoyan theory, suffers a revulsion of conscience and sets free all the prisoners.

This play is founded on a very ancient theory, the theory of non-resistance as a social force, which, enunciated by the various sages of history and legend, By Lao Tze, Buddah, Christ, Tolstoy, and Mahatma Ghandi, makes a peculiarly strong appeal to slaves, has originated a half-dozen great slave religions, very disquieting to the master class of their time, but always sooner or later made to serve the master class, because however heroic its martyrs, and however subversive of older state religions, a theory of non-resistance on the part of the slaves cannot help but leave those who did not care for anything else but themselves in control of the situation. And the masters institutionalize the faith, and make it useful to themselves.

But the theory has a sure-fire emotional appeal in times of trouble and danger—such times as the present. I think that if there were some really great tragic actor to appear, somebody on the same plane as the Mahatma, should he turn actor, that we might have a new religion of Tverskoyanity, or more correctly, Bernhardism. Nothing like that happened at the Provincetown Playhouse. The actors somehow seemed to fail to make the thing grip. The possibilities for a tragic genius are very great; perhaps Harald Johnsrud is not one; perhaps he was uncomfortable in his role as Tverskoy; perhaps his supporting cast was a little too melodramatic—anyway the thing missed fire.

But it's interesting to see Berkman, the man who shot Frick, pulling this thing on us.—V. S.

DOLORES COSTELLO.

Leading lady with John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves," at the Cameo Theatre this week.

Broadway Briefs

Walter Hampden will revive his production of "Hamlet," for four performances, at the Hampden Theatre beginning this afternoon.

The music for "The International," the New Playwrights' third production, by John Howard Lawson, which opens on January 12, has been written by Edward A. Ziman. The music is symphonic jazz intended to serve as a background for the play and indicated the dramatic motif.

Butler Davenport is planning to produce Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," at his playhouse on East 27th St. "Hamlet" now current at the Davenport Theatre will end its run on January 7.

"Oh, Kay!" the George Gershwin musical comedy, is playing a two weeks' return engagement at the Century Theatre with Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit in the principal roles. The book of "Oh, Kay!" is by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, the lyrics are by Ira Gershwin.

Tilly Losch and Harold Kreutzberg, leading dancers of the Max Reinhardt organization, will give a dance recital at the Cosmopolitan Theatre next Sunday afternoon. The program will consist of numbers presented at the Salzburg Festival last summer, including "The Dance of the Master of Ceremonies" from the Reinhardt production of "Turandot."

Trolley Worker Hurt

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Out of 50 riders, Otto Bellman, motorman and Fred Hultgen were those most seriously injured in a collision of two trolley cars here yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents
John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

The Desert Song
with Leonard Ceely and Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

DRACULA
"See it and Creep."
—Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:20
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. E. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

[illegible] DAILY WORKER!

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale — Last Week
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS
Mon. Matinee, Wed. & Sat. Nights
"MIKADO"
Mon. & Fri. Eves. Wed. Matinee
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Tues., Thurs. Eves., Sat. Matinee
"IOLANTHE"

CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St. & Cent. Park West
Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30
THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY
OH, KAY

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists AND Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"PERIPHERIE"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle
Evenings 8:15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15.

4 WALLS
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th., W. 58 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th, at 8:30
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
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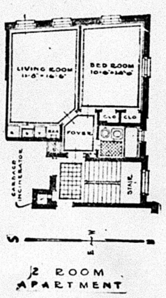

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"We Were Chased Out of Our Homes," Say Miners' Children

Representatives to the Children's Conference for Miners' Relief collected $50 among themselves and personally pledged $100 more when nine-year-old Eddy Busolovich told how he and his six brothers, together with the other children of the striking miners of Harmarville, Pa., were "chased out of our houses because our dads wouldn't go scabby." When he added, "We are hungry, we need clothing and food, will you help us win the strike?" the 300 children delegates promised to do their part in feeding the children of the strikers yesterday afternoon, at their convention at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Emma Sjever, who also lives in the barracks of Acmetonia in the outskirts of Harmarville, told how at first her schoolmates tried to convince the children of scabs to make their fathers stop scabbing.

"They didn't stop and we have to fight them," she said. "The principal whips us for it, but it doesn't hurt much and we've got to win! Some of these kids are ashamed of their fathers," she added.

About 300 representatives of unions, schools, Pioneers, Young People's Socialist Leagues and other children's clubs decided to print meal tickets to sell at 10 cents each to help feed the children of the striking miners of Colorado and Pennsylvania.

Milka Sablich Talks.

They also agreed to call a large mass meetings, section conferences mass meeting, section conferences in about four months to check up on the work done.

Milka Sablich, Colorado strike leader, told how 2 children joined their mothers and fathers in the picket line before dawn. "One boy about 9 saw a guard push his mother back from the line," she said. "He grabbed his leg and bit it because he was too little to reach his face."

"The children are the most militant fighters of all," said Charles W. Fulp, Negro striker from McDonald, Pa. "They carry on our fight in the school rooms and roadsides as well as on the picket lines."

George Edward Powers, organizer of the Iron Workers' Union and member of the Miners' Relief Committee, opened the conference. Anna Washington Craton was chairman.

BOSTON TO HOLD LIEBKNECHT MEET

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The working youth of Boston will assemble Sunday January 8 at 2:30 p. m. in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton Street, Boston, to commemorate the death of Comrade Karl Liebknecht, whom the social betrayers killed for carrying on an effective fight against the imperialist war of 1914. The meeting has been arranged by the Young Workers League of District 1, which has issued the following statement:

"We appeal to the working youth to come in masses. Nobody should occupy this date with anything else. Everybody must come and express their solidarity in protesting against the present war danger which is threatening us.

"Come! Let's demonstrate our power! Let's raise our voices against the suppression which is being used by Wall Street against the workers through injunctions, police, and the whole governmental machine, as it is being used against the coal miners in Colorado.

"We have arranged a very good program as is fit for such an affair.

Milwaukee Meeting To Aid Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3. — A birthday party to celebrate the fourth anniversary of The DAILY WORKER—the militant daily of the American working men is being prepared by the Milwaukee friends of The DAILY WORKER.

It will take place on January 14, at Millers Hall, 802 State St.

A good musical program is being arranged. Dancing will follow.

The friends of The DAILY WORKER are invited to attend and bring their families.

Sympathetic organizations are urged not to arrange any affairs on this date.

Unemployed in Work Demand on Broadway

While Broadway was celebrating the arrival of the New Year Saturday 300 unemployed workers lead by "Mr. Zero" appeared on the scene to demonstrate in a body the significance of New Years' Day to them.

Starting at the Bowery and St. Marks Place, the army of unemployed marched to 59th St. and Columbus Circle, turning southward then to the New York Public Library and thence to the Bowery, where they spent the night in Zero's "Tub."

N. Y. Aldermanic Board Celebrates New Year In the Right Office

When the New York board of aldermen met to re-elect all officers and "organize" for 1928-29 a committee marched to the office of Mayor James J. Walker to invite him to address the board.

But the policeman in front of the mayor's locked door said nobody was in. Neither could the mayor be found elsewhere. The board proceeded to celebrate the New Year without the chief executive. It is pertinent to report that this little social session was held in the finance committee's office.

The republicans increased their membership by four seats at the last election. The new board consists of 58 democrats and 7 republicans.

In his keynote speech Aldermanic President McKee stressed the fact that the city budget had more than doubled in 10 years.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Jan. 3.—Pilot H. G. Smith, and his Cleveland-to-New York air mail plane have been located at Medix Run thirty miles east of Dubois, Pa., according to word received at the department of commerce radio station here this afternoon from the National Air Transport Company, Cleveland, where his plane fell.

GRECHT TO TALK TO PENN. MINERS

Rebecca Grecht, who is making a speaking tour in the Pennsylvania coal districts, will address meetings in the following towns:

Jan. 1—Arnold.
Jan. 2-6—Allegheny Valley, including Renton, Harmarville, Harwick, Russelton, Rural Ridge.
Jan. 7—Republic.
Jan. 8, 2 p. m.—Masontown.
Jan. 8, 7 p. m.—Uniontown.
Jan. 9—Star City, West Virginia.
Jan. 10—Brownsville and Daisytown.
Jan. 11—Pittsburgh membership meeting.
Jan. 12—Avella.
Jan. 13—Penowa.
Jan. 14-15—Wheeling, W. Va.
Jan. 16—Charleroi.
Jan. 17—Pittsburgh.
Jan. 18.—Rankin.
Jan. 19—McDonald.
Jan. 20—Washington.
Jan. 21-22—Canonsburg.
Jan. 23—East Pittsburgh.
Jan. 24—Export.
Jan. 25—Herminie.
Jan. 26—Yukon.
Jan. 27—Greensburg
Jan. 28—Jeannette.
Jan. 29—Johnstown.

Philly Children to Send Food to Miners

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—While the gallant struggle for the right to live like human beings goes on in the mines of Colorado, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the children of the miners suffer silently, along with their parents. Food and clothing are sadly lacking.

Unable to witness this appalling situation longer without doing their utmost to bring some of the necessities of life to their young comrades of the mines, the children of the Young Pioneer League, the non-partisan schools, and the Lithuanian School called a Children's Miners' Relief Conference, to be held tonight at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust St., Philadelphia.

Detroit Labor Confers On Mine Strike Relief

DETROIT, Jan. 3 (FP).—Detroit labor is getting behind the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. A permanent conference for the relief of those miners has been formed here and money is being collected. 52 labor unions here sent delegates to the conference called to form the relief committee.

Seattle Housewives to Aid Colorado Strikers

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 3.—Upon organization in Seattle of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, on Dec. 23, 1927, plans were made to give an entertainment and basket party for the benefit of the striking Colorado miners.

The entertainment will take place at the People's Temple, 1819 8th Ave., Seattle, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 8 p. m. The hall has been donated by the local Workers Party, and the Industrial Workers of the World are helping with the program. Music and refreshments are also being donated. All class-conscious workers and class women are urged to make this entertainment a success.

Building Slowing Up

The building boom is definitely over, to judge by the yearend survey of the real estate market issued by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. All the indicators used by the association show a condition of stabilization already beginning to turn downward. Over-building is prevalent in many cities, there is an excess of capital seeking real estate mortgage loans. The report is based on returns from 310 cities.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

DEFENSE BAZAAR MARKS NEW YEAR

The nine day bazaar of the Joint Defense Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers, ended early Sunday morning with thousands of workers in attendance at the final ball at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 46th St.

The climax was reached at 11 p. m. Saturday, when Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, recently discharged from a fascist frame-up in the Bronx County court, entered the hall.

The workers immediately set up mighty cheers of "Long live Greco and Carrillo!" and "Down with fascism!" and surrounded the two workers.

Remember Prisoners.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, then escorted the two workers to the platform while thousands of workers cheered again.

Greco then addressed the assembled workers. He reminded them that other class war prisoners are still in prison and urged his listeners to use their power to secure their release.

"We must intensify our campaign to free our fellow workers, who have been imprisoned by frame-ups, instigated always by the bosses and their official or unofficial agents," he said.

Carrillo spoke next. He thanked the workers for their support in the movement for the release of Greco and himself.

"Five months in jail," he added, "will not stop me from continuing my fight against fascism wherever I see it."

Guests At Banquet.

Later in the evening the two workers were guests of honor at a banquet given to them in the Italian restaurant on the balcony.

Early Saturday afternoon the main floor was cleared of booths to give the merrymakers more room for dancing. As a result of this move, thousands of additional workers were able to welcome the New Year at the costume ball.

Settle For Tickets.

An appeal to settle for tickets for the bazaar was issued yesterday by the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square. They point out that the forthcoming appeal on the Mineola cases and the contempt cases against the leaders of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, constitute an immediate problem for which thousands of dollars are needed at once.

DETROIT RAISES DEFENSE MONEY

By LOUISE MORRISON

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—A successful affair was held on Monday evening, by the Detroit Section of the International Labor Defense. It was announced in advance that this would be a Prisoners' Christmas Ball.

A replica of a prison cell was constructed. Above this cell was mounted an American Flag with the inscription beneath: "So this is America!" This cell was placed in the center of the dance floor and was used to advertise and sell defense literature. A marriage booth and a divorce court kept up a very lively trade. The purpose of International Labor Defense was brought home to those attending by the decorations of I. L. D. pennants, pictures of martyrs, the jail, and forceful slogans of "Build a Shield of Labor Defense Against the Frame-up System," "Remember Sacco and Vanzetti and others.

About one hundred dollars was made at this affair and will be donated toward the Christmas Fund for Class War Prisoners.

District 7 Announces Important Program of Social Events in Jan.

The following Party activities and social events have been announced by District No. 7.

Jan. 2—Polish-Lithuanian anti-war meeting. At 3014 Yemans, 1 p. m. Speakers: V. Andrulis, editor of "Vilnis"; B. K. Gebert, editor of "Trybuna Rabotnicza"; A. Weisbord, district organizers, Workers (Communist) Party, District 7.

Wednesday, Jan. 4—Meeting of Executive Metal Trades Fraction. Meeting of Agitprop Committee, at headquarters.

Friday, Jan. 6. 8 p. m.—Support China Meeting. Finnish Hall. Speaker, Max Bedacht, admission free.

Saturday, Jan. 7—Social and dance by the Young Workers League, 8 p. m., at New Workers Home.

Jan. 14—Il Lavoratore-DAILY WORKER Ball at Amaranth Hall. Admission 50c.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Southern Labor Opens Year with Drive Against Bosses

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 3 (FP).—Southern labor begins a new attack new year opens. A Tri-City Conference Board, uniting the trade unions in Durham tobacco and textile center; Greensboro textile and machinery town, and Raleigh, the state capital has been formed, to direct the campaign.

Many Industries Join.

Beginning with the full fashioned hosiery industry and auto repair shops the board plans to follow up with programs for cotton mill, tobacco, furniture and building trades drives. At the second meeting of the board in late January representatives are expected from the unions in Winston Salem, the biggest city in the state, where the sensational cotton workers' strike of last summer occurred.

The new movement, from which much is hoped, is officially sponsored. Preliminary funds were donated by the Durham Central Labor Union and local organizations and the first meeting represented Greensboro and Raleigh organizations as well. John A. Peele, president of the Durham Central Labor Union, is chairman of the board, with Marcus F. Sauls, typographical unionist of Greensboro, as secretary and Alfred Hoffmann, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, special advisor.

Plan Central Union.

As a start the board hopes to organize a Central Labor Union in Greensboro, where 19 local unions are unaffiliated with each other. The first need of Southern labor is united action between the various trades. Employers are well united. Duke money, springing from American Tobacco Co., and controling the power industry of this part of the South, and much textiles, furnishes the leadership for the employers' open shop movement.

North Carolina has some strong trade unionists but their efforts so far have been largely foiled by the formidable opposition of the employers. The Duke interests, having fought union success in the tobacco factories and textile plants of Durham, recently turned on the building trades unions.

The immense building project at Duke University, that may use up forty million dollars, was taken away from a union firm, the George A. Fuller Co., and turned over to Southern Power Co., an open shop subsidiary of Duke Power Co. Though the building trades still have some strength in Durham, the building trades organizations of the state at large are weak, the state representative of the carpenters telling the Federated Press that of the 1,200 to 1,300 members of his brotherhood in North Carolina more than half were in the tourist city of Ashville, in the mountains to the west, and less than half in all the industrial cities combined.

Must Unite.

Alfred Hoffmann, the southern representative of the hosiery workers, has given much of his time to the aid of workers in others trades. Last summer he took charge of the cotton workers' strike in Henderson and obtained considerable financial assistance for the strikers from his own Federation and from the Durham trade unionists. But Hoffmann, who is one of the promoters of the new unity movement, realized that there was little hope of winning any substantial victories in North Carolina unless the trade unions were solidified against the common open shop enemy.

With the first of the year the issues of trade unionism will be put before the workers thru newspaper advertising, while organizers for the International Association of Machinists and the hosiery representatives start the drive.

* * *

GREENVILLE, Jan. 3 (FP). — Over-production has caused South Carolina cotton mills in this region to go on shorter schedule, closing every Friday noon for the week. This brings average weekly wages down from nearly $10.50 a week to $8.00 and $8.50.

CHICAGO LABOR NOTES

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (FP).—Officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor are now preparing arguments to submit before the Federal Radio Commission for a short wave length permit for broadcast station WCFL. WCFL is owned and operated by the Chicago labor movement. A hearing on the short wave permits will be held in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 17. E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Federation, will attend the session to represent the radio station.

Possession of a short wave permit will mean that the labor radio can enter the international broadcasting field as international broadcasting is confined to the shorter waves. In seeking this permit the "voice of labor" will oppose the radio monopoly interests who seek to keep independent stations out of the field. WCFL is already equipped to broadcast over the short wave having developed equipment in its own laboratory.

"This is of greatest importance to the workers," says Nockels. "The case will decide whether labor is to be granted the same air privileges as the monopolists."

* * *

Bosses Block Agreement.

Hope that a settlement of the street car and elevated lines wage case might be reached immediately after New Year's has faded. The arbitration board composed of Oscar Nelson, traction workers' representative, and Guy A. Richardson, company representative, adjourned Dec. 30 without making headway toward a settlement. They will meet again on Jan. 3. An attempt is being made to reach an agreement without the aid of a neutral member of the board but it is doubted by some if this can be done. Inability to agree on a third member was the stumbling block that caused failure of previous negotiations.

* * *

Union Wins Holiday.

For the first time in history employes in the retail stores on Chicago's west side received a holiday on New Year's day. Almost all of the stores are operated by Jewish merchants, who heretofore have not closed on this day. The holiday for the workers on this day was won by the Chicago Retail Clerks' Union. The union also won a holiday on Monday after New Year's. This is seen as evidence of growing strength of the union.

* * *

Win.

Telegraphers, station employes and related workers on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. have won an increase of 3c an hour as a result of negotiations between the management and officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The increase, announced this week, is effective from Dec. 1, 1927. Some 6,000 employes are affected. H. C. Kirby, general chairman, and F. F. Cowley, vice president of the O. R. T., represented the workers in the negotiations. A United States mediator also participated.

General Strike Follows Refusal to Pay Cement Workers Wage Increase

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (FP).—When a cement finishing contractor refused to grant a 12½ cent an hour increase awarded by the neutral arbitrator chosen by the unions and employers, a general strike of all building tradesmen was called on four important construction projects.

Men walked off the new laboratory building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, off the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. building, the new Boston Theatre and the Frost Garage.

Elijah Adlow, the arbitrator, had awarded the cement finishers a $1.37½ rate. The Waterproofing Co. is the offending contracting concern.

COLD PERILS FLORIDA CROPS.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3.—Miami has in the grip of one of the coldest waves it has experienced for several years with below freezing temperatures before tomorrow night predicted. Crops in the district south of Miami and the Everglades were in grave danger today as farmers flooded their truck patches with water as a measure against cold and frost.

WATCH FACTORIES MERGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Illinois watch factory, founded in 1877, has been sold to the Hamilton Watch Company of Lancaster, Pa., for more than five million dollars, according to announcement of officials. The Hamilton Company will increase its capital stock by five million dollars and continue operation of the Illinois plant.

Read the Daily Worker Every Day

MINEOLA HEARING COMES UP JAN. 5

The hearing on the appeal of nine furriers who were convicted at Mineola, L. I., for their strike activities, will come up in the Brooklyn Supreme Court in Part 2 of the Court of Appeals Thursday morning.

The hearing has been postponed several times at the request of the district attorney of Nassau County.

If the appeal is granted a new trial will be obtained for the nine furriers, who have been sentenced to serve from 2½ to 5 years in state prison.

Two Acquitted.

The right wingers in the Furriers' Union helped the prosecution at the trial by appearing as witnesses against the defendants in this case, which came out of the successful 1926 general strike.

Altho 11 were tried, Ben Gold, manager, and I. Shapiro, chairman of the Joint Board, two of the defendants, were found not guilty.

An open declaration has been made by a member of the Associated Fur Manufacturers that the policy of the employes is to reinstate the 44-hour week in the fur industry.

This statement was made last Friday by Morris Wissof, a manufacturer of 98 East Broadway, on the witness stand of the Municipal Court. The court had ordered him to pay Jack Gilman, a worker, for the extra four hours he had refused to work when Wissof announced a 44-hour schedule in his shop last week.

BOSSES WORRY; BLINDNESS COSTS

Simultaneously with the statement that the "cost to industry" in the United States from blindness resulting from industrial accidents is $10,000,000 a year comes an announcement from the Bethlehem Steel Corp. of a series of gold awards for the "elimination of waste" in industry through accident prevention.

A total of $1,750 in awards quarterly is to be given by the corporation to the group in all its plants and subsidiaries making the most progress in this direction. Its employes number 68,000 in steel plants, mines, quarries, shipyards and other divisions. If the "cost to industry" through the loss of eye sight is $10,000,000 a year, the cost to the worker who loses his eyes is not given. The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which issues this estimate, however, charges that most industrial eye accidents are preventable.

* * *

As the New Year opens, the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness reminds the public that 15,000 of the 100,000 blind persons in the United States lost their sight through the hazards of industry—by accidents, eyestrain, or diseases incidental to their jobs.

Chicago Capmakers See Victory Near as Trade Losses Horrify Bosses

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (FP).—Developments in the Chicago capmakers' strike point to a settlement and victory for the union shortly after Jan. 1, it is felt by union leaders. The strike was called against 16 manufacturer association shops after the unionists were locked out. They were locked out as part of a scheme to force the workers back to piecework and sweatshop conditions.

Shortly after New Year's the spring business of the manufacturers will begin and it is believed that then the manufacturers will be forced to retreat from their position. Despite the injunction obtained against the union from Judge Denis E. Sullivan to prevent picketing the association shops have been unable to operate with scab workers. The strikers are holding out strong against the manufacturers. There has been no break in the ranks.

DETROIT

Hands Off Soviet South China! Withdraw American Troops From China! Let Us Stand by Revolutionary China!

MASS MEETING

On FRIDAY, JANUARY 6th, at 8 P. M.

FINNISH HALL, 5969 14th, near McGraw

PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Max Bedacht

OF CHICAGO.

ADMISSION FREE!

AUSPICES WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

MORE WAGE CUTS IN NEW ENGLAND

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., Jan. 3.—A cut in wages affecting over 4,000 workers in the Cheney Brothers silk manufacturing concern here marks another contribution to the increasing list of wage slashes in New England.

Less Workers.

The wage cut which for the present is limited to 10 per cent is to be accompanied also by a reduction in the employment force of the plant. The concern gives as the reason for the reduction that profits are disappearing. This claim, however, is disputed by figures reporting the earnings of the concern which is the largest of its kind in the country.

Wage Cuts No Solution.

Wages in the Cheney Brothers plant have been very low but those in other plants according to the announcement are no more than 70 per cent of those paid here. It is expected that the lowering of the Cheney Brothers wage level will result in a similar reduction by its competitors to meet the increased competition.

Conditions for the workers in the textile mills in New England are reported to be worse than at any time since 1921.

* * *

FALL RIVER, Mass., (FP). — Eight hundred more textile workers lose 10 per cent of their wages with a reduction in the mills of the Stevens Manufacturing Co., makers of bedspreads, overdraperies and novelties.

This is the first visit of the wage cut to the Fall River mills this season. Twenty thousand workers were, earlier, cut 10 per cent in Maine, in Manchester, N. H. and in Lowell and Ipswich, Mass. All these workers were unorganized.

Planes Carry Freight

WINNIPEG, Canada, Jan. 3.—One thousand miners, 200,000 pounds of freight including eight tons of machinery and dynamite were transported from the mines near Cache Lake to the end of the Hudson Bay Railway, during the last year, in three airplanes. Six more airplanes will be pressed into service soon.

CHICAGO

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Editor....................ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor....................WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Stop the Butchery in Nicaragua!

In all the history of despotism there is no more vile record than that of the government of the United States in Nicaragua. Impudently invading the country, overthrowing a duly constituted government expressing the wishes of the majority of the population, and placing in the presidential chair a puppet president, subservient to yankee tyranny, the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg administration has written one of the bloodiest chapters in modern times.

After placing the servile usurper, Diaz, in the place of Sacasa, an ever increasing force of marines and bombing planes has been necessary to keep him in power against the will of the population.

After every frightful slaughter the chief butchers, the marine officers, announce that the "bandits" have been subdued and that peace reigns—the peace of the desert, the peace of death. But just so often does life give the lie to such boasts.

The ferocity of the butchery is matched by the admirable heroism of the natives of Nicaragua in defense of the right to exist independent of the imperialist despots.

Henry L. Stimson, who tried to use the customary dirty, contemptible, underhanded diplomacy of the state department to force the population to disarm and supinely submit to dollar despotism, announced his program a success and for his services the Mellon-Coolidge regime has awarded him the job of trying the same stunt on a larger scale against the Philippine islands, where his success will be as brilliant as in Nicaragua.

General Sandino, the mine worker leader of the national liberation forces, is apparently the sole remaining defender of Nicaragua against the ravages of imperialism and is giving a good account of himself. Pronounced hopelessly defeated, the head of a defunct army of ill-equipped workers and peasants with only ancient rifles and machettes, Sandino came back stronger than ever. The marines on foot and the professional cowards who bomb helpless populations from the air, were engaged in the heroic task of "wiping up" what they imagined were the last remnants of the defenders of Nicaragua, when they met with the resistance of last Friday and discovered they were face to face with high-powered machine guns, automatic pistols and dynamite bombs.

Now the state department and the marine officers are issuing denunciatory statements accusing friends of the liberation move- nt in other countries of equipping Sandino's forces with instru- ts of modern warfare. Marine headquarters at Managua, -ragua, declare they have "information that radical organiza- in the United States" are involved. The Hearst papers state:

> "W[illegible] the navy department was advised of the origin of the weapons, a strict censorship was imposed against any officer divulging it. It was generally understood, however, that they must have come overland through Guatemala and Honduras since the navy has maintained a patrol of both coasts which would have made it impossible for them to have been received by ship from any European or oriental nation."

Whether the Hearst sheets report the matter correctly is not known, but there can be no question that the article implies in the broadest possible way that Mexico equipped the Nicaraguan nationalists. Certainly if Mexico was in a position to equip the forces fighting against American imperialism it was her duty to do so, as a simple measure of defense, for if the predatory campaign of Wall Street's government in Latin America is not resisted with all power at hand a second canal will be built through Nicaragua in order to have an additional powerful military and naval base from which to carry on ravages against all the southern republics as well as to prepare for another titanic imperialist conquest that will be waged for further redivision of the world between the imperialist powers.

As to the support the Nicaraguans receive from the radicals in the United States, the marine officials are probably infuriated because the Communists have ripped the hypocritical mask off the face of the Coolidge-Kellogg state department and exposed it to the world as a bloody monster. Our denunciatory articles have been used in the southern republics to show the peoples there that the policy of the Washington government is opposed by large sections of the masses of this country whose interests in the fight against imperialism are one with the oppressed semi-colonials who are being murdered wholesale in order that the American plutocracy may realize super-profits from the money they have invested in those countries.

We can and we will aid Sandino and all other fighters against imperialism by waging a determined political fight against it right here on American soil.

In the coming campaign every worker and every impoverished farmer must be so aroused against this murderous government that it will become despised of all. This butchery can be stopped only by the masses here demanding immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from the Southern republics in such terms that no government will dare ignore it.

MacDonald Makes Propaganda in America for the Betrayal of the Indian People

Late in December, 1927, the British foreign office refused to allow Madame Sun Yat-sen to enter India to attend the All-India Nationalist Congress.

Earlier in the year, the official leadership of the British Labor Party supported the tory government's creation of a commission to make recommendations for revising the Indian constitution. On this commission not a single Indian was appointed. But two members of the Labor Party accepted appointments and were supported by Ramsay Macdonald and the rest of the right wing leadership in this united front with imperialist reaction against the Indian people.

In The New York Nation for January 4, Ramsay Macdonald writes on "The New Indian Constitution." For sheer sophistry and reformist jesuitism this article is hard to beat.

Macdonald takes up the cudgels for a policy which almost produced a split in the Labor Party—that of supporting a government commission which carries out the imperialist tradition of British superiority over all colonial peoples.

Speaking of some criticism leveled in the United States against the official British Labor Party leadership, Macdonald [illegible] ish lines." This apologist for imperialism then proceeds to lay all the blame upon the spokesmen of the Indian Nationalist movement. It must be understood that after the tory commission has reported that the British parliament will appoint a committee to "consult" with a committee of the Indian parliament. Upon this purely formal recognition of the Indian parliament Macdonald bases his whole case—but does not forget to call attention to what he doubtless regards as the failure of the Indian Nationalists to understand and appreciate the tremendous privileges accorded them by their all-wise and merciful rulers.

Macdonald says:—"What is to be the relation between the committees **representing the British and Indian parliaments? Unfortunately, upon this the Indians have given us no guidance. A political policy of boycott is like swear language. It shows poverty of resource whatever else it may express."** (Emphasis ours.)

To us the policy of boycotting the imperialist commission does not appear to indicate "poverty of resource" but rather a determination to smash the theory of Indian inferiority.

When Macdonald says, as he does in his article in The Nation, that the Indian objection to the commission **"is really the emanation of a political mind that has been untouched by new ideas for a generation"** he shows still more clearly the bias of the imperialist Britisher and proves that his whole approach to the question is from the standpoint of the interests of imperialism rather than that of the Indian people.

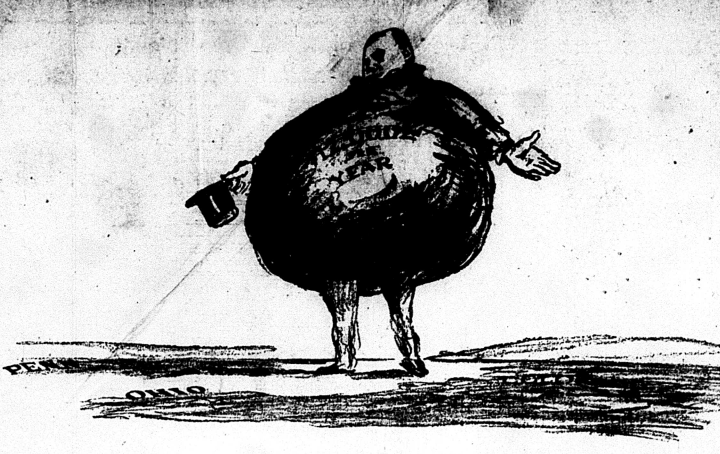
There has been no protest made by Macdonald against the exclusion of Madame Sun Yat-sen but he becomes very heated, as we have seen, because the Indian Nationalists resent his calm assumption that the British government is a better judge of their needs than they are.

The Indian Nationalists are by no means the spokesmen of the Indian masses. On the contrary, they represent chiefly the Indian capitalist class and middle class. If there was a powerful mass liberation movement in India making an uncompromising fight against British imperialism, Macdonald, judged by the abuse he hurls at a purely reformist nationalist movement, would be clamoring for battleships and bombardments.

As a matter of fact, according to brazen statements made by Bertrand Russell, and known to be true by every well-informed revolutionary worker, Macdonald and the rest of the right wing Labor Party leadership not only did not oppose the sending of imperialist forces to China but actually condoned this murderous policy.

The rise of anti-imperialist movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries finds the social democrats like Macdonald systematically betraying them just as they betray the struggles of the workers at home. (The general strike, the coal strike, the failure to make a real [illegible]

NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO THE BOSSES **By Fred Ellis**



"We welcome the opportunity of giving our collective skill, training and technique to the development of industrial and individual efficiency."
—From the New Year's statement of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

The Problems Facing the Soviet Union

(Artcile III in the series on the Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.)

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

(Continued from Last Issue)

Pessimism of the Opposition.

UNABLE to analyze correctly class forces in the Soviet Union, believing that the peasants are a counter-revolutionary class, unable to adjust themselves to the fact of stabilization, lacking faith in the constructive powers of the wirkers and peasants of the Soviet Union, exaggerating the importance of state aid of successful proletarian revolutions as the only form if aid from the workers of the world, underestimating the other forms of support that the workers of the world can give, terrified by the many and difficult problems raised by the next stage in the building of socialism, underestimating the progress so far made in the building of socialism and exaggerating all of the difficulties faced, denying that state and cooperative industry in the Soviet Union are basically socialist in type (the Russan expression is more exactly translated—"of logically socialist type"), denying that Russia is heading towards socialism and believing that it must degenerate and move backward toward a capitalism unless it intensifies the exploitation of the peasantry to the breaking point in which case the peasants will rise and overthrow the workers' state unless aid comes from other lands—in any case believing that the revolution cannot long endure and march forward on its own strength but must degenerate and perish unless the revolution comes to a successful conclusion soon in other countries, the opposition has succeeded in terrifying itself into a panic state by its own gloomy prophecies and predictions.

The Line of the Party.

THE party on the other hand neither minimizes nor exaggerates the difficulties faced by the Soviet Union.

It does not give way to despair merely because there are so many difficulties and the world revolution is retarded in its development.

It sets itself to the difficult task of building socialism on the basis of the constructive power of the workers and peasants and its own resources and products.

It does not permit itself to be dazzled by get-rich-quick schemes, by short-cuts to socialism, by proposals which sound revolutionary but would give a death blow to the revolution.

Nor does it become panicky and propose demoralized retreats and surrenders.

It declares that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union can and must, by the accumulation of their own slow saving, by denying themselves some things today for the sake of saving to build socialism tomorrow, by hard work, by sacrifices, by devotion to the cause they serve—by these undramatic means, must and can build up industry to such a stage where the Soviet Union can become an industrial country and where the countryside can also be incorporated in the system of socialized industry.

The program of the opposition and the program of the party on the above questions will be analyzed in detail in future articles. This article I want to close by drawing some lessons for the American workers from the above matters.

A Lesson for American Workers.

WE live in a country where capitalism is still very powerful.

We cannot even speak of a "stabilization of capitalism" in America because American capitalism was not at any time so shaken as to be called "unstable" in the sense that tottering European capitalism was. In fact, America is today the biggest reserve source of strength for world capitalism, and it was largely on the basis of American loans and American aid that stabilization was accomplished in the European countries.

This does not mean to say for a moment that American capitalism is secure for all time, or that it does not face serious contradictions in its further development. But for all its weaknesses and contradictions, what stands out at the present moment is its visible strength and power.

Being a Communist in U. S.

In such a period as this, it is not easy to be a Communist in America.

Those who are not generators of revolutionary energy, those who lack faith in the development of the revolutionary movement and in the certainty of ultimate victory, those who lack the ability to do hard, steady undramatic detail work, the slow building of the foundation of a movement, are of little use in the American revolutionary movement today.

Such elements here also react in one of two ways. Some of them give way to pessimism, skepticism and despair, in which case they often drop out of the movement altogether.

Others propose to give up the revolutionary tasks of the movement and to adopt an opportunistic program. Or they close their eyes to the actual objective situation in the country, and live with their imaginations in the European situation instead of attempting to grasp realistically the American situation and adapt their program to it. Such comrades may make all sorts of ultra-leftist proposals, which might be in order if conditions were as they are in the more advanced European countries, but which are dangerous and worse than useless here in America.

Realistic Analysis and Hard Work.

WHAT the movement needs in this period is calm analysis of things as they are, slow, hard, constructive work on the basis of the opportunities which present themselves and on the basis of the difficulties which we face. The work is not so dramatic, it does not rush from one big success to another, but there are plenty of opportunities for work on a realistic basis.

Opportunities for Work.

We must neither exaggerate the stability and strength of American capitalism nor under estimate them. We must recognize the difficult conditions which we have to face for work and at the same time we must recognize the tremendous opportunities that the situation in the United States presents to us, particularly in view of the fact that the field is virtually abandoned to us, that there is no other movement in the United States pretending to be revolutionary, that the bureaucracy has openly abandoned the class struggle and the leadership of the socialist party has openly become a tail to the bureaucracy in the American Federation of Labor, that in all America we are the only clear voice speaking for a labor party, the only active force urging and working consistently to organize the unorganized, the only clear fighter against war and against imperialism and that our daily paper, The DAILY WORKER, is the only American daily paper in the English language that takes a position in favor of militant class struggle.

Tremendous Role of Communist Party.

Once the conditions are grasped as they are and tactics properly developed on the basis of them, it becomes clear that the Communist movement in America has a tremendous role to play in the organizing of the working class industrially and politically, in the saving an strengthening of the unions, in the organization of the unorganized, in the building of a labor party, in the defense of the elementary interests of the American working class, both native and foreign-born, in the organization and development of our class forces, in the building of a party and the raising of its ideological level and the strengthening of its influence among the American masses.

In viewing critically opportunism and ultra-leftism, in the opposition ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it is necessary to eliminate any tendencies to ultra-leftism and opportunism in our own movement. This is one of the important lessons we can learn from studying the problems of the controversy in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Cooperative Delegations and the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union

It is generally known that the joint British Workers' Delegation proposed, prior to its departure to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to take advantage of the presence in Moscow of labor representatives from nearly all countries, and to convene a Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union. This proposal met with general approval and the Congress was held in the Column Hall of Trade Union House, on Nov. 10, 11 and 12.

Ask Special Conference.

It goes without saying that the cooperative delegations were perfectly free to participate in this Congress [illegible] Slovak, French and Latvian—addressed a special letter to the chairman of the Centrosoyuz, Comrade Lubimov, asking him to convene a conference of all cooperative delegations in order to inform them about the forthcoming Congress and to discuss the question of the cooperative delegations' participation in it. On its arrival in Moscow, the British delegation associated itself with the three above-mentioned delegations.

The chairman of the Centrosoyuz, Corade Lubimov, acceded to the wish of the four delegations and convened the suggested Conference for Nov. 9.

The Cooperative delegations which [illegible] tain), Paquereaux (France), [illegible] (Germany), Kremovsky (Czecho-Slovakia), Bolgmann (Denmark), Karhi (Finland), Krumin (Latvia), and Lubimov (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

Congress Organization.

Comrade Lubimov opened the proceedings by giving brief information about the Congress, beginning with the initiative of the British workers' delegation and ending with the formation, on the day before, of the "Preparatory Committee" composed of representatives of all countries—representatives of workers, peasants, cooperators, national minorities, colonies and working intellectuals. There were to be two items on the agenda: (1) Report on the economic structure of the Soviet Union; (2) War danger. The foremost task of the present Conference, said Comrade Lubimov in conclusion, is the question of cooperators' participation in the Congress.

Reeves Speaks.

In the discussion which followed, the chairman of the British delegation, Reeves, was the first speaker. He said (retranslated from the German):

"I think that I am voicing the whole British delegation when I say that we would have been very glad to have the resolutions already before us. The British delegation is, of course, in full sympathy with the idea of the Congress itself.

"I understand, of course, that the resolutions must be prepared by the main and not the cooperative delegations, but I should like the final decision on the forms of participation in this Congress to be postponed till the resolutions are to hand."

Growing War Danger.

The next speaker was Paquereaux, chairman of the French cooperative delegation. He said that such a Congress was very necessary, in view the growing war danger, and tha there was no occasion to postpon the decision re participation in i The resolutions have to be discussed and adopted by the Congress itself, and all delegations have the fullest opportunity to take up any attitude they like to the resolutions.

The British cooperator, Bolgann, identified himself with the opinion of the French delegation. He declared:

"I fully agree with Comrade Paquereaux's standpoint. I have conferred with the Finnish and German delegations, who are of the opinion that the resolutions to be laid before the Congress will be drawn up, with a view to providing a common platform. I, therefore, move that Comrade Paquereaux's proposal be accepted, and that the question of participation in the Congress be decided in a positive sense."

Bolgann's Proposal.

After further arguments, the Danish cooperator, Bolgann, made the following proposal: Cooperative delegations agree in principle with participation in the Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union, and at the same time express the wish that they be given an opportunity to familiarise themselves, before the opening of the Congress, with the theses and proposals to be placed before it. This will enable the cooperative delegations to explain their views and to introduce remarks and amendments to the theses and proposals.

When thereupon participation of cooperative delegations at the Congress was put to the vote, it was adopted unanimously.

Bolgann (Denmark) made the following statement in regard to the first item on the agenda:

"On behalf of all delegates of European cooperatives assemble here in Moscow, I thank Comr Rykov for his report on constructi policy. We, cooperative delegat have already toured Soviet Russi and have had an opportunity to s with our own eyes how matters stand in regard to constructive work. I was particularly pleased with everything I saw, because I have been here before, in 1923, the year of serious crises. I declare with the utmost satisfaction that constructive work is proceeding rapidly and rationally. We have visited big cooperative shops, bakeries, schools and factories. All this has convinced us that genuine constructive work is done in all these spheres."

British Impressed.

In addition to Bolgann, the member of the Congress Presidium, Mrs. Tucker, representative of the British Cooperative Women's Guilds, spoke on behalf of the cooperative delegations. Her arguments were as follows:

"Comrade, Chairman and International Friends: It is, indeed, a pleasure and a very real privilege for international cooperators to be with you here to participate in this unique and world history-making celebration. These great celebrations and the information we have received, and what we have seen depicted to us, the wonderful progress you have made in this great nation during the past ten years. The only nation throughout the universe that has real Socialism, cooperation and trade unionism working together as a trinity, has instilled into this great country a new outlook, a new life, and a new system of society. It seems impossible to believe that only ten years ago the women of this country had no economic and no political freedom—and all the workingmen had very little indeed. And then to realise today that they have real emancipation among working men and women [illegible] Russia."

The resolutions on the two [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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U.S. NICARAGUA WAR RAGES

Eight Warships Leave Boston as Harbor Strike at Corinto Shows Masses in Southern Republic Oppose American Raids

HEARST EXPERTS ADMIT DOCUMENTS ARE FORGERIES

Stunt by Publisher Who Feared Denunciation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The special senate committee investigating the alleged Mexican "documents" published in the Hearst newspapers today were told by experts employed by the publisher himself that they were fraudulent.

Hearst said he engaged the experts at the request of the committee, and the report to the investogators was made by William A. Deford, Hearst's lawyer. This device was resorted by Hearst it is understood, in an effort to anticipate denunciation of the fake.

Sheffield Testifies.

During the same session James R. Sheffield, former ambassador to Mexico, also testified. Sheffield lost his job as a result of "indiscretions" in

(*Continued from Page One*)

permitting to be made public instructions for the U. S. state department relative to anti-Calles propaganda in Mexico.

"Not Genuine."

One of the handwriting experts, Elbridge W. Stein, of New York City, said:

"All the disputed signatures of P. Elias Calles (President of Mexico) are, in my opinion, unquestionably not genuine.

"The three disputed signatures of L. Montes de Oca (Minister of Finance) are, in my opinion, unquestionably not genuine.

"There is some evidence that thirty-nine of the disputed documents were

(*Continued on Page Two*)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NATION GROWING

The State of Virginia is studying means to find employment for 25,000 jobless in the region of Richmond, Baltimore is checking the accuracy of an estimate that 20 per cent of her workers are without jobs.

These facts developed in discussions in the annual meeting in Washington during the past week of the American Economic Ass'n. which were noticeably affected by the shadow of unemployment—present and prospective. In various ways a number of speakers voiced the same belief—that unemployment now existing in the United States is largely due to the increased efficiency of business processes, through which many workers are thrown aside as being no longer necessary to production. The number of workers in industry falls while the production curve rises.

George Soule, of the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York, told the meeting in its final session that it was "a disgrace" that in view of the competitive character of our industrial society there has been provided no adequate national system whereby workers displaced from their jobs by these advances in efficiency are not placed in other jobs, and given unemployment benefit payments during the period of their compulsory idleness.

Other speakers cited regional unemployment crisis, and the chronic shortage of employment in coal and certain other industries. One economist said he feared that world conditions would bring wholesale depression and unemployment to the United States within five years, and that the government would not have made any preparation to meet this crisis.

Seven Hurt in Blast

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—Seven were injured, one seriously when a giant steam turbine generator exploded late yesterday in the Northern States Power Company's main plant. With a blast that rocked nearby buildings, the 35,000 horsepower machine let go, sending clouds of steam and smoke high into the air, and cutting the city off from power and light for more than an hour.

HUNTERS BATTLE CURRENT.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 4—Three hunters in a rowboat reached the American side of the Niagara river after a thrilling all-night battle with the swift current and ice floes, three miles above the falls.

THESE MEN ARE TARGETS FOR U. S. BOMBS IN NICARAGUA

These are some of the Nicaraguans, led by the mine worker Sandino, who are leading the struggle for the independence of their country from the domination of the U. S. imperialists. Despite the fact that their army is small and their equipment inadequate, they are refusing to endure the rule of Diaz, the puppet placed in office by American capitalists.

The U. S. War department is rushing additional marines to Nicaragua in an effort to annihilate the liberal forces. Since Col. Henry L. Stimson, Coolidge's agent, announced that "peace" has been established in that country, nearly a thousand Nicaraguans and large number of U. S. marines have been killed in numerous battles.

WEST BUILDING UNIONS PARLEY

(*Special to The Daily Worker.*)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 4. — The building trades unions of Seattle, sixteen in number, are now in the midst of negotiations with the Associated General Contractors looking to a renewal of the existing agreement which expires April 30.

Union officials have announced that wage increases will be sought but information secured from other sources indicate that no vigorous battle will be made for this demand. Furthermore it is indicated that the five day week which a year ago was a burning issue will likewise be abandoned by the officials.

Confirmation of these views is had in the fact that the Bricklayers unions, not affiliated with the Building Trades Council, has already signed an agreement with the employers in which the shorter work week was not even fought for.

Unemployment and depression in the building trades is increasing thruout the country as is the militancy of the workers.

Plan to Rationalize The Coal Mines at the Expense of the Workers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Bills to legalize the merger of bituminous coal mines into one huge trust, have been introduced into the Senate and House by Senator Copeland and Representative Jacobstein of New York.

The bills would make lawful but voluntary the organization of the bituminous coal barons into a co-operative producing and distributing combine, the announced purpose of which is the savings to be effected.

It is believed, however, that the move is part of the rationalizing process forced upon the capitalists in the face of the increasing economic depression. Evidence of this fact is contained in the announcement that a considerable section of labor will be forced out of the industry as a result of the mergers.

Boston Youth Will Aid Miners' Relief

BOSTON, Jan. 4. — Young Peoples' organizations here will gather on Sunday, January 15 at 11 a. m. at 28 Heywood Place, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of beginning work for the raising of relief for the striking miners.

All young people's organizations regardless of their character are invited to send two delegates to this important conference.

The meeting has been called by the Boston Youth Conference for miners' relief.

New Labor Head

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 4. — James A. Taylor, newly elected president of the Washington State Federation of Labor has taken up the duties of his office as the head of the state labor movement.

Enslaved for Four Years, Says Starved Southern Girl

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—Anna Lameu has just told the police here how Mrs. Mabel Arico of 1215 Milan Street kept her enslaved for four years, starving, beating, and locking her up in the bathroom where she was forced to sleep on a thin blanket. She was told that the police, looking for Germans, would tar and feather her. Neighbors noticed Anna digging in the garbage can, hunting for something to eat. She was very weak, they said, dressed in thin, scanty clothing on that cold day and was covered with scars and bruises.

She told how she had come to New Orleans and applied at the Travelers' Aid Society for help. They turned her over to a diamond-bedecked woman who had applied for a servant. During the four years that followed, she was kept in complete slavery, she declared.

"I was a strong girl when I came to New Orleans," she said. "Mrs. Arico says I look like a monkey, but I didn't look this way when I first came to her." She told newspaper reporters that she was forced to live on half-cooked grits which she only received occasionally. Chicken and dainties were thrown to the dog, but she had to hunt in the garbage pail for bread.

She described how she was beaten with telephone wires doubled up, and when an old kimona was torn in the wash, "she turned the hose on me, and it was bitter cold. She laughed and said she was getting good exercise."

Mrs. Arico, who was released on $5,000 bail, denies the slavery charge, but says that she was "sorry for the girl," but was forced to strike her because of "revolting" acts she committed.

"I'll do anything if I don't have to go back to that woman. It's so nice to sleep in a bed instead of the bathroom floor!" Anna Lameu is being treated in a hospital for bruises on her head and body now.

FULLER BOASTS OF SACCO EXECUTION

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Self-righteousness in connection with his part in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti pervaded the whole annual message delivered yesterday by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller to the Massachusetts legislature.

At the same time he admitted that legal reforms are advisable to avert "difficulties forced upon us in the year 1927 by zealous defenders of persons convicted of murder."

Fuller praised, without mentioning them by name, his advisory committee which joined with him in his determination to carry out the death sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti.

HOSPITAL NURSES INJURED BY FIRE

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Three workers were injured and 40 others jumped from windows when fire broke out today in the three-story employees' service building of Grace Hospital.

Between 30 and 40 maids and orderlies afraid to venture into the smoke filled hallways were rescued from windows by ladders.

FROZEN MAINS AID FIRE.

KEYPORT, N. J., Jan. 4.—When a fire swept over the large building of the Keyport Furniture Company, water holes were chopped through the ice of Raritan Bay in order to pump water. The mains were frozen.

SEWER RECORDS THEFT UNSOLVED

No progress has been made, officials in charge admitted yesterday, in the investigation into the theft of documents relating to Queens sewer work from the offices of the Awixa Corporation, of Islip, L. I. The company handled about one-fourth of the $16,000,000 sewer work in Jamaica, which caused the opening of the present inquiry into the graft which totals $29,500,000, and of which Maurice Connolly, borough president of Queens, is said to be the principal beneficiary.

Amza W. Biggs, former Suffolk county sheriff, assigned as detective in the case admitted that so far no "clues" have been found. Acting District Attorney Alexander Blue and several special investigators also admitted that they have no contribution to make in solving the theft.

Blue's boss, District Attorney Hildreth, left for Bermuda for a midwinter vacation the day the robberies were committed.

Functionaries at former U. S. Attorney Buckner's office were quick to point out yesterday that Justice Townsend Scudder in charge of the investigation, has the power to subpoena any records that he needs and has "no need for burglary."

Three Children of Fur Worker Burn to Death

NEWARK, Jan. 4. — Three children of Michael Angelo, a fur worker, were burned to death in their home, 143 Somerset St. this morning. They are John, 15; and his sisters Anna and Irene, nine and five.

Dorothy, three years old and Antoinette, other children of Angelo, survived the fire. Antoinette saved herself by jumping from an attic window to the roof of a porch and then to the yard. Dorothy was brot to safety by her father who thot the other three children were following them.

NATIONWIDE ANTI-FRAME-UP DRIVE ON

Infamous Institution to be Attacked by Cannon in Long Tour

Plans to open a nation-wide campaign against the anti-labor frame-up system are now being completed with the announcement of a coast-to-coast speaking tour by James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, according to the national office of the organization at 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

The subject of the speaking tour will be "The American Frame-up System," and will deal with every phase of this American institution which has become particularly infamous since the noted Sacco-Vanzetti case. Cannon will deal with the history of the frame-up system as used against the labor movement in this country since the days of the Haymarket Martyrs, tracing its development through from that to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, the Mooney-Billings case, Centralia, the Michigan Communist trials, the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the most recent frame-up in the Greco-Carillo case. The mechanism of the frame-up system will be revealed and its effects on the labor movement indicated.

Well Known Organizer.

This will be the first tour of James P. Cannon, who is well-known as a labor organizer, speaker and writer, since his national tour in 1924. The tour will not only open the campaign against the frame-up system, but will also be combined with a subscription campaign for the Labor Defender, the official organ of the International Labor Defense. It is planned to give a free trial subscription to the Labor Defender with every ticket of admission bought for a meeting at which Cannon speaks.

Furnishes Legal Defense.

The International Labor Defense has been actively engaged in the past two years in furnishing legal defense and arranging protest and publicity campaigns on a national and international scale for working class victims of capitalist persecutions. It was the organizing center for the tremendous wave of protest that swept the country at the height of the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign and recently aided in the organization of the defense movement for the two Italian anti-Fascists, Greco and Carillo.

It is planned that Cannon cover all the main cities from Boston and New York to Los Angeles and Seattle, as well as numerous smaller cities, under the auspices of International Labor Defense and sympathetic labor organizations.

The International Labor Defense also announced that all locals of the I. L. D. and sympathetic organizations wishing to arrange meetings with James P. Cannon write immediately for dates to the national office, Room 402, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

Rush Planes from Managua Against Sandino's Liberals

Marines Murderers, Says Former Secretary of Navy, Josephus Daniels

More U. S. Troops Sail from Canal Zone in General Move to Front

MANAGUA, Jan. 4.—With more United States marines and battleships rushing to Nicaragua, Corinto stevedores who walke out yesterday as a protest against American intervention still r fused to unload ships in spite of the attempt of the National Guar led by United States officers, to break the strike. The Diaz gov ernment is rushing strikebreakers to Corinto.

Altho the strikers are demanding a wage increase, the walk out is primarily intended as a protest against the recently-launched campaign against the liberals led by General Sandino.

Only Western Port.

Corinto is the only west port of Nicaragua suitable sea going vessels and the st threatens to tie up supplies a shipping for an indefinite len of time. The steamer Pana bound for Venezuela, was unab unload its cargo. The governme reported to be rushing strikebrea to Managua.

Widespread Feeling.

Corinto has always been known as a Liberal stronghold and the stevedores' strike is believed to represent a widespread feeling not only among the Liberal elements in the town, but especially among the Nicaraguan workers.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The navy announced today that the U. S. gunboat Tulsa, carrying 11 officers, 154 bluejackets and 26 marines, sailed from Balboa, in the canal zone, for Corinto, Nicaragua, this morning.

The cruiser Rochester, flagship of Rear Admiral Sellers, left Balboa yesterday, carrying 23 officers, 500 bluejackets, and 150 marines.

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BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A tense atmosphere reminiscent of the World Wa hovered over the docks of Boston to day when two battleships, five flee destroyers and a mine layer steamed out of this port for southern waters.

The ships which left were the de stroyers McFarland, Sturtevant, Over ton, Putnam and J. K. Paulding, th battleship Florida, the battleship Uta and the mine-layer Oglala.

Altho the Navy Yard formally an nounced that the warcraft are bound for winter war drill in Hampton Roads, it is believed that they will eventually head for Nicaraguan wa ters. Short leaves were suddenly can celled and the telegraph, telephone and messengers were used to round up the seamen.

The destination of the mine layer Oglala was known to be Nicaragua. Her orders were to proceed to Hampton Roads to take aboard 33 officers and 433 men to steam to Nicaragua.

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Calls Troops Murderers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—The Nicaraguan conflict today was characterized as "a crime and stain upon our country," by Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the navy.

"I think it is a crime and a stain upon our country," Daniels said, "that the lives of these brave soldiers, who are doing their country's bidding, should be sacrificed for a cause tainted with dollar diplomacy."

"Troops of a nation which goes to war for money or dollars are not warriors, but murderers."

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — A drive by Democratic and Republican "insurgents" for the withdrawal of American marines from Nicaragua was launched in the senate this afternoon.

A resolution, charging President Coolidge with "imperialistic tyranny" in using the marines in Nicaragua and providing for their immediate withdrawal, was introduced by Senator

(Turn to Page 2, Column 1)

WORKER KILLED IN SHOP BLAST

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Three firemen and two workmen were injured, one of the workmen fatally, today when two explosions rocked the Palmer "3 price" Varnish Company's factory at 270 Chestnut street here.

John Westervelt, Paglinco and a third workman were on the first floor of the plant filling drums with lacquer from the central storage tanks, through a huge pipe extending from the upper floor and the roof down to the first floor. One drum was filled and a workman started to trundle it out, leaving Westervelt and Paglinco alone in the room. Two more drums were filled in his absence but before he returned there was a sharp report that was heard for several blocks.

When firemen entered the smoke-filled room they saw Paglinco lying prone, unconscious, and Westervelt, blinded and writhing with pain, twisting off the valves to stop the flow of lacquer from the main tanks.

The firemen had been there only a short time when the second drum blew up with a terrific noise. They were spattered with burning lacquer.

Hat Blockers' Union Hit by Injunction

The Millinery and Straw Hat Blockers' Union, Local 48, is forbidden by a new injunction to picket or call strikes against Federal Hats, Inc., 32 West 39th St. The injunction is temporary and was issued by Judge Crain of the supreme court, Part 1, Tuesday.

The employer had applied for the injunction on the ground that he had just opened his business and had employed no workers. Despite proof that the company was an old one, the judge granted the injunction. The union is preparing evidence that the firm has periodically changed its name and address to avoid union conditions, according to the union.

Paderewski in Legion

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Ignace Paderewski, Polish pianist and former fascist premier, was made an honorary member of the American Legion by the local post on his return to America after two years' absence. His first concert on his return was given here last night.

Hoover No Socialist

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4. — Indignant denial was made by William Hard, newspaper man and confidential adviser of Herbert Hoover, possible presidential candidate for 1928, that the latter was even slightly guilty of "socialist" tendencies. Labor leaders here stated that Hoover's record proved it.

Coolidge Acts to Prevent General Probe of Navy Department Over "S-4"

SENDS SPECIAL MESSAGE TO GET "EXPERT" PROBE

Presidential Commission May Be Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — President Coolidge sent a special message to congress today proposing that a presidential commission of five experts be appointed to investigate the sinking of the submarine S-4 with its tragic loss of life.

The president was moved to act, it is understood, by the desire to avert a general investigation into the whole administration of the navy under Secretary Wilbur, such as several members of congress have been agitating.

The president proposed that the investigating commission be composed of five—three civilians and two naval officers—all experts on submarines.

Within a few minutes after the special message reached the capitol, it was embodied in twin resolutions introduced in the senate and house

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD, oston, Jan. 4. — "Is this going to be erely a whitewash," Commander eslie E. Bratton, Judge Advocate of e naval court of inquiry investigatg the S-4 disaster was asked this fternoon. Brattan insisted it would e a real investigation but was hazy bout details.

U. S.-Nicaraguan Conflict Is Bloody

(Continued from Page One)

Heflin (D.) of Alabama. A second esolution was sponsored by Senator Nye (R.) of North Dakota, who in pite of twenty years evidence to the ontrary, declared it the policy of he American government "not to use he army, navy or marine corps to efend American investments in foreign lands.

The senate avoided immediate acion on the resolutions under the ules.

Heflin's resolution charged that it s "wrong, inexcusable and indefenle" to send "armed forces of the ted States into a neighboring relic for the purpose of overthrowing overnment resulting from the exssed will of the people."

Heflin maintained that the use of merican marines in Nicaragua was ntamount to a declaration of war nd that President Coolidge had violated the constitution in sending them there "in the absence of a declaration of war by congress." He called the Nicaraguan president Diaz an "impostor and usurper."

The Nye resolution declared that the policy of using troops to protect investments at the cost of American lives was "undemocratic." His resolution would force all Americans, who invest their money abroad to accept the same treatment accorded their investments as given to citizens of the foreign countries.

He would allow "diplomatic assistance" to be given such investors but would prohibit use of armed forces.

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Marine Planes Bomb Towns

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—The atck on the Nicaraguan army of inependence includes devastation of the earby countryside.

Airplanes accompanying the colmn being rushed to the relief of the marines who have been cut off by Liberal troops on Sabotilla Ridge have been bombing villages, plantations, roads and jungles in their hunt r Liberal outposts. The number of icaraguan casualties is not known.

The detachment of United States marines surrounded by the troops of General Sandino on the Sapotilla Ridge has sent no word since its frantic radio for re-enforcements yesterday. Reports from Managua state that the Liberal forces are still surrounding the marines whose water supply had run low yesterday and who are expected to give in shortly.

While reenforcements are being rushed to the support of the besieged marines and the main columns in Quilali, heavy rains have swollen the rivers and made the jungle trails almost impassable and it is openly questioned whether the relief can arrive before the capitulation of the marines on Sapotilla Ridge.

All marine detachments from the south being brought up are under the protection of marine airplanes, which have showered the Liberals with machine-gun bullets wherever they could find them.

The main marine force is now at Quilali, while the Liberal army is at El Chipote and only outlying patrols are in contact. The resumption of the marine attack awaits the arrival of reinforcements and aerial preparations for an attack.

Observers here are inclined to doubt whether General Sandino will elect to give battle at El Chipote, since he had previously sworn to hold Quilali, but retreated once the attack was opened. El Chipote is a fortified mountain and Sandino's present position is strong, but it is believed by many that he will prefer guerilla warfare to a stand against superior forces.

HOMELESS WORKERS FREEZE!

It was in such a scene as this that two longshormeen were blown into the icy waters at the Erie Basin waterfront by a sudden gust of gale that swept the city during the cold wave which is causing great suffering among the workers and homeless unemployed.
The free lodging houses are crowded with jobless workers.
Picture shows the ice-covered posts at the Battery, New York.

Fake Admitted by Hearst's Own Experts on Documents

(Continued from Page One)

written by the same typewriter operator.

"There are changes in the typewriter ribbon writing the document on the same machine not consistent with the preparation of letters in the regular course of business. There are documents on which two typewriters were used in preparing them, which likewise is inconsistent with the ordinary preparation of documents."

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The artists and stereotypers in the plant of Hearst's New York American will soon be called by the senate committee investigating the anti-Mexican forgeries.

Efforts will be made by the committee to ascertain just how it was that changes were made in successive editions of the issue of Monday, Nov. 14, 1927, involving the alteration of dates on the Mexican "documents." It is also likely that Hearst himself will be recalled and requested to tell the circumstances surrounding these textual changes.

Virtual admission that the Avila productions are forgeries is implied in a statement published in the Hearst chain of newspapers. The question of the truth or falsity of the documents is incidental, the publisher now declares. Nevertheless, he says, the "facts about Mexico are important."

• • •

The DAILY WORKER on Saturday, Nov. 19, exposed the fraudulent character of the so-called Mexican documents published by the Hearst newspapers Nov. 12 and for several days following. At that time The DAILY WORKER reproduced photographically the successive editions of The New York American for Nov. 12th in which the changes were revealed.

Speed-up Production Hailed by Coolidge

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4. — Pres. Coolidge sees "high prospects" for prosperity in 1928. Visitors to the White House during the holiday season have been told that "fast production and more efficient business methods" would make possible larger production, wider distribution and decreased cost to the consumer.

Coolidge said nothing of the growing unemployment thruout the whole country, the struggle of 150,000 miners and the general industrial depression which is forecast by economic students.

Unionist Boasts of Class Collaboration

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Boasting that it is the richest local labor union in the world, Bricklayers Union No. 2, of this city reveals through its president Robert George Ewald, that much of its wealth has been secured through real estate operations and security investments.

The effect of this policy is indicated in the further boast that "Detroit bricklayers have been noted for their lack of strikes. They are a conservative lot of men," Ewald reports. He fails to point out what the actual wages are.

War Planes Shipped

Part of a navy order for 130 Corsair aeroplanes have been shipped to Norfolk, Va. They will have their baptism not of fire but of war propaganda in maneuvering and battle practice with the fleet Jan. 7, as part of Coolidge's "peace" program. These planes will be used as the "eyes" of battleships. They possess great loading capacity and are used as bombers. The remainder of the contract is being filled in Long Island City by the Chance Vought Corporation.

Old Age Bill Drawn

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—An old age pension bill will be introduced in the legislature early next week by assemblyman Frank Miller, of New York.

The measure will provide that a monthly pension of $50 be paid indigent persons over 70 years of age who have been citizens of the state for 50 years.

Not a Union Man

Samuel Weinberg, 1006 Freeman Street, the Bronx, who is dead of bullet wounds suffered in a recent mysterious assault and who has been identified in the capitalist press as a delegate of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, is not affiliated with that union, according to a statement by the union yesterday. He was shot by unidentified assailants in the Bronx last Thursday.

Strikers Will Attend Workers' Theater Ball

"Flaming" Milka Sablich, Colorado strike leader, and visiting miners from the Pennsylvania strike area will lead the grand march at the Workers' Theatre costume ball at Stuyvesant Casino, 9th St. and 2nd Ave., Friday evening.

The miners will wear working clothes and lit lamps in their caps. They will be followed by a group of girls wearing costumes designed by Lydia Gibson, New York artist. The hall will be decorated by Charles Francois.

Carol Mourns Death of Loie Fuller, Dancer

"I am shocked and deeply saddened," said ex-Prince Carol of Rumania, not commenting on recent pogroms in Transylvania, but on the death of Loie Fuller, the dancer. "This sickness was a cruel ordeal to poor, dear Loie," Carol, who is now in Paris added, "My country's debt to her will not be forgotten when the history of the new Rumania is written." Carol had reference to kiss Fuller's propaganda work in Rumania during the war.

Organize Labor Union

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Jan. 4. — Local unions have united to form a Central Labor Council for the city and vicinity. Hitherto no central labor union existed and the formation of the new body is looked upon as a step in the progress of the local labor movement.

Trackwalker Killed

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Peter Tilodor, 53, a trackwalker for the New York Central Railroad, whose legs were severed by a freight train, died yesterday in a hospital here.

Tarasova Brings Spirit of Russia to Audiences in U. S.

Who is this little person, for all the world like a mischievous kitten, with the most alert grey-green eyes and tiny provocative features framed by a rebellious mass of copper hair? It is little Nina Tarasova who has come to America, bringing with her the spirit of Russia, not only as a singer of the national folk song, but inadvertently in the expression of her own personality. She is one of the stars at the Fourth Anniversary DAILY WORKER Concert at Mecca Temple, January 13th. Miss Tarasova took an instant liking to America and Americans. Why?

Because, as she expresses it, "You are so natural. You are healthy. Why do I say that? Because you always laugh! It is not so in Europe: I have lived in Germany and found their jokes heavy, in France it is the 'dobue entendre,' a play of words."

The little singer went on sadly that there is no humor in her beloved Russia; there joy is closely akin to tears. "Our moujiks weep when they are drunk," she said, "they are never noisy; our songs are sad even for the joyous occasion; a young boy will meet a village girl, they sing so. . ." she hummed a few haunting bars sotto voce, ending with a long drawn tragic "Ah, and yet they are happy. We have no comedy in Russia. True in our literature there are 'Gribojedoff' and 'Gogol', but they stand by themselves; our nation loves the drama and all is tragedy."

BILL WOULD CUT BIG FIRMS' TAXES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—A letter attacking the bill to cut corporation taxes which is now being considered by the senate was sent by James A. Frear, representative from Wisconsin to the finance committee. He censured the committee, stating the bill was virtually a "congressional gift of $160,000,000 to the corporations." If the bill goes through before March 15, corporations will be relieved of this amount on 1927 profits.

Improved Industrial Methods in U. S. S. R. Are Being Installed

Several million dollars will be spent during 1928 for installation of conveyors and chutes in Russian factories, according to V. Shaskolsky, chief engineer of Soviet Factory Planning Board, "Gipromez," who recently arrived in this country to study equipment for mechanical handling of materials.

"Great interest is evinced in Soviet industrial circles in modern methods of internal factory transportation," Shaskolsky said yesterday in the office of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the principal firm in Soviet-American trade. "Conveyers, chutes, and similar improvements are being installed in every new flour mill, grain elevator, cement mill and ice plant. The so-called continuous system of production, which originated in your country, is being introduced in many factories. During 1928 about $3,000,000 will be spent for conveyor installations."

Built 90 Elevators.

Shaskolsky also stated that during the past few years 90 large grain elevators equipped with modern conveying machinery have been built in the Soviet Union. An elevator with a capacity of 41,000 tons is being built in Nikolasv (Ukraine). An order for automatic scales for this elevator has been placed in the United States.

Shaskolsky will remain in the United States about two months and will visit Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Canada.

Imaginary Pay

A schedule of wage increases for city employes of Yonkers, voted by the former board of estimate, was rescinded at the first meeting of the new board. Mayor Thomas F. Larkin, who heads the board, gave as his excuse the existence of "inconsistencies" in the scale.

Publishers' Merger

The merging of six firms into a large publishing trust became effective the first of the year. Doubleday, Doran and Company expect to print 16,000,000 volumes as well as eleven magazines, the largest undertaking of its kind in the English speaking world.

LODGING HOUSES OVERCROWDED AS COLD CONTINUES

Outdoor Workers Suffer; Buffalo in Gale

Relief from the cold weather which throughout the nation has caused more than 50 deaths this week among unemployed or unprepared workers and their families is promised for today by the federal weather bureau. The official forecast predicts fair weather with slowly rising temperature for today.

With hundreds of thousands of workers unemployed in all sections of the United States and Canada and a far larger number forced to subsist on a few dollars a week, further intense suffering, however, is foreseen as winter sets in.

Many were turned away again last night from New York lodging houses where hundreds sought shelter. Similar conditions prevailed in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Butte and other cities, where temperatures in most instances were lower than those in New York, according to yesterday's dispatches.

Need More Shelter.

A group of professional humanitarians and charity workers, headed by Edward Underwood, of the Salvation Army, called on Bird S. Coler, New York Commissioner of Public Welfare, yesterday, to appeal to him to double the capacity of the New York Municipal Lodging House, 43 E. 25th Street. All available beds were taken early last night at the Municipal Lodging House and more than 100 were allowed to sleep in chairs in the dining room. Facilities are likewise over-taxed at other public shelters here, where the number of applicants is reported growing nightly.

Buffalo Workers Hit.

Though the present cold wave was expected to abate, dispatches showed that increased gales, snow and cold had brought additional suffering to many cities. Five deaths as far south as Birmingham, Ala., were cited in delayed reports.

Railroad, street railway and electrical workers were especially effected by a 42-mile gale with 13 inches of snow at Buffalo, yesterday's dispatches indicated. Railroad and motor transportation was seriously hampered there.

In New York and other cities taxicab, truck and delivery car drivers and teamsters found their work made doubly difficult through insufficient protection from the cold.

Investigation here yesterday indicated that Mrs. Josephine Burke, 30-year-old mother, who died in her apartment at 63 Kent St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, had been destitute since the death of her husband four months ago. Other tenants were attracted to her apartment by the crying of her 4-year-old son beside her body. She had died in the night. Death was officially reported due to "heart disease."

Cold Wave Sends 648 In Capital for Charity

WASHINGTON, (FP) Jan. 4.—When the cold wave of New Year's Day swept across the Alleghenies to the national capital, it sent 648 men and women to the doors of charity, begging for shelter. This was the day that President Coolidge and Secretaries Mellon and Hoover announced to the world that the United States had had a remarkably prosperous year and was starting on another which looked quite as good.

• • •

Prosperity, as seen from the cozy shelter of the White House, is going to fairly force wealth upon this "chosen people" in 1928. But this was, after all, unconvincing. In Washington itself are between 8,000 and 10,000 mechanics without work.

• • •

S. Parker Gilbert, agent-general for reparations from Germany, went to the White House reception, New Year's Day, with Secretary Mellon. Gilbert has been talking with Mellon, Coolidge, Kellogg and the big bankers, warning them that the whole reparations and war debt situation is running upon the rocks. They cannot pay, and all we can do is to acquire a steadily bigger investment interest in Europe, which means that America cannot continue indefinitely to export large quantities of manufactured goods to Europe. When exports fall off, as they must in the next 1 months unless the war debts are virtually cancelled, then America will know what an unemployment crisis is. Hoover is expected to base his appeal for nomination and election to the presidency very largely upon his assumed knowledge of how to sell more goods to Europe while keeping Europe poor at the war debt game.

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There has been interesting news from North Dakota. There was one county—Steele—where no bank had failed. Eight banks had stood firm through years of ruin around them. Then, early in December, two of them collapsed. A week later two more went, and just before Christmas two more closed their doors. They had too much bad paper.

Tired Reformist

Philip Snowden, who was chancellor of the exchequer under Ramsay MacDonald, recently resigned from the Independent Labor Party. He considered even that tame organization too militant for him.

Maurer Resigns as Penn. Labor Head

READING, Pa., Jan. 4 (FP).—James H. Maurer, for the past 15 years president of Pennsylvania state federation of labor, and recently elected councilman of his home city of Reading, has resigned the state labor presidency. At the request of the state executive board he will serve until the state convention in May elects a successor.

Maurer was chairman of the first American labor mission to Soviet Russia and signed its report, Russia After Ten Years, which has had a phenomenal sale in the industrial centers of America. He has been a member of the plumbers' union since 1901 and way back in 1880 he joined the Knights of Labor. Since then he has been continuously active in both economic and political fields of labor work. He is president of the Workers' Education Bureau but under the reorganization strongly advised by the Los Angeles A. F. of L. convention the bureau would lose his services.

HICKMAN TO PLEAD INSANE.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 4. — William Edward Hickman, confessed slayer of Marion Parker, will plead that he was insane when he kidnapped the child and killed her. If he is saved from the gallows, on this ground, he will spend the rest of his life in an insane asylum, according to the opinion of local law authorities.

A motion to allow 35 days continuance of the trial to allow time to prove the insanity plea was refused. The trial will open Jan. 25.

AL SMITH HINTS TO LEGISLATURE PRESIDENCY PLAN

Gesture Toward Farmers and Wet Forces

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Governor Al Smith delivered his annual message to the state legislature today. He served notice in his opening remarks that it is the last one he will deliver. This is taken as an indication of his presidential aspirations.

Of the 29 recommendations made by the governor only one was new. That asked the state crime commission to make a study of the proposal to have a state board of criminal "experts," instead of judges sentence those convicted in courts of New York state.

Recommendations.

Other recommendations in the message include:

A four year term for governor with the provision that the election shall not be held in presidential years.

Biennial sessions of the legislature, with assemblymen elected for two years, instead of one, and senators for four years instead of two.

Creation of a state power authority to develop the state's vast hydro-electric power resources.

To Develop Aviation.

Creation of a commission to speed-up aviation development.

Establishment of a minimum wage board, "liberalization" of the 48-hour working week for women, and increasing the maximum weekly compensation rate from $20 to $25.

Repeal of the motion picture censorship law.

Registration of direct primaries for the nomination for state and judicial officers.

Abolition of the state census.

Strengthening of the state's agricultural policy.

The governor made it plain that he has not changed his views on prohibition. He asserted that the legislature of 1919 made a grave mistake when it ratified the 18th amendment.

A Coal Experiment

A successful trip by the pulverized coal propelled freighter Mercer between New York and Rotterdam will probably result in the conversion of at least six more U. S. Shipping Board boats to the use of this fuel, Captain Gatewood, chief of the department of maintenance and repair, said yesterday. Five thousand dollars was saved on the trip, comparing expenses with oil or ordinary coal burners, the board was told.

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Nanking Reactionaries Make Bid for Support of American Imperialists

APPOINT RIGHT WING LEADER AS ENVOY TO U. S.

14 Workers Arrested in Canton

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4. — In an effort to win the support of the United States, the Nanking Government announced the appointment of C. C. Fu, its former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a special envoy to Washington. The decision follows the declaration of the Nanking officials for friendly alliances with Great Britain and the United States and the Nanking Government's break with the Soviet Union.

C. C. Wu belongs to the right wing of the Kuomintang.

T. V. Scong, brother-in-law of Chiang Kai-shek was appointed Minister of Finance, to succeed Sun Fo. Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

* * *

CANTON, Jan. 4. — Fourteen workers were arrested here yesterday in a house to house search by the right wing authorities. Eight hundred rifles were confiscated.

Fighting between Generals Chang Fak-wei and Li Chai-sum is still going on in the vicinity of the city.

Norway Fascists Wane

OSLO, Norway, (By Mail).— Norwegian Fascist Party, which was always weak, has been virtually dissolved due to internal conflicts.

Hungarian Fascist

The nations of the Little Entente are protesting the smuggling arms from Fascist Italy into Fascist Hungary. The shipment of arms is believed to have been agreed upon in a secret treaty negotiated by Count Bethlen (above) with Mussolini.

Smuggling of Arms To Hungary Scored

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Considerable alarm is expressed here as the result of the discovery that Italy is secretly shipping arms to Fascist Hungary. Observers point to the recent visit of Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary to Italy, where he negotiated a secret treaty with Mussolini.

The running of machine guns from Italy to Hungary is a violation of the Treaty of Trianon

Indian Masses Plan to War on New British Commission

By G. K. LUHANI.

BOMBAY, (By Mail).—The British government has appointed a commission "to inquire into the working of the Indian Constitution." The commission has been charged eventually to put before the "Imperial Parliament" tentative proposals of legislation "establishing, extending, modifying or restricting the degree of responsible government (in existence in India now)."

The "Indian Constitution" in question was itself introduced by the government of India Act of 1919. The act also provided for a definite time limit within which the constitution was to be revised by some such commission as has been set up now. The appointment of the present commission is thus an integral part of a settled policy.

But the precise moment chosen to bring the commission into life is highly significant.

Eye on Election.

The British government was under no "Constitutional" obligation to give effect in 1927 to that part of the government of India Act of 1919 which provides for the setting up of the apparatus of revision. Under the terms of the act, it could have postponed the appointment of the commission for another 2 years, that is, [illegible] the end of 1929. As a matter of fact the repeated demand of the right wing of the Indian nationalists for the appointment of the commission earlier than the date fixed in the Act of 1919 had up till now met with a flat refusal.

In arriving at this decision, the British government was certainly influenced by "various reasons", arising out of inter-party politics in England as well as the internal situation of India. It must have been anxious to forestall the possible verdict of the approaching general election which may take place within the next 2 years, oust the conservative party from office and thus throw the burden of "deciding the whole future of India" entirely on the less worthy shoulders of the Labor Party or a Liberal-Labor Coalition. It also must have had in mind the steady revolutionization of the masses in India and the importance of the present phase in the evolution of the political relations between the Indian bourgeoisie and British imperialism.

But there is still another consideration which must have weighed more than any other. It is the necessity of securing the flank in India in the coming war against the USSR with the political preparation of which the present government of England practically confounds its "raison d'etre." It is on account of the necessities of its policy of aggression against the USSR that the conservative cabinet has chosen the present moment to dangle before the eyes of the Indian bourgeoisie the promise of political concessions in the shape of "this most important royal commission."

The left wing of the nationalist movement of India has been as a matter of principle denying the competence of the "Imperialist Parliament" in England to determine the constitution of India. It has been asserting "the inherent and ineffaceable Rights" of Indian people to determine [illegible] character and tempo of their political advance without reference to the convenience of the imperialist government. It is opposed to the idea of a British commission on constitutional reform for India. But the revolutionary implications of such a position have not up till now been embodied in a programme of action.

Right Wing Position.

The right wing of the nationalist movement is willing to "cooperate" with the imperialist authorities in framing the constitution of India. It is, however, opposed to a constitution which may be concocted by the imperialist authorities without the responsible participation of right wing leaders.

The actual commission consists only of members of British parliament chosen from the conservative, liberal and labor parties. There are no Indians on the commission, and none of the nationalist parties in India are in any way represented in it. Anticipating the opposition of the whole nationalist movement to such a commission, the Viceroy of India has proposed a cumbrous scheme to associate in a subordinate capacity delegations of India legislative bodies with the labor of the commission. It is, however, a testimony to the real crisis through which British imperialism in India is passing that the Viceroy has supplemented his declaration of policy with an appeal to the Indian bourgeoisie for cooperation in the name of "the rich prize of achievement of the common purpose which we may assuredly win together, but can hardly win in separation."

All the parties comprising the nationalist movement have reacted to the appointment of the commission with a practically unanimous opposition. The Bengal section of the Swaraj Party has proclaimed in its manifesto that "it is for the people of India to frame India's Constitution." The Bombay Chronicle, organ of the National Congress characterizes the commission as "a machiavellian device of arrogant imperialists who are determined to exploit the divisions of India to humiliate and dragoon her into accepting a dictated and fraudulent constitution." The right wing leaders who have been waiting in an expectant mood have now been disillusioned and have come forward with proclamations to the rank and file "not to cooperate with the commission."

Plan Boycott.

Finally, at a conference of all the Nationalist Parties, the policy of boycott has been adopted as a reply to the "insolent challenge" of British imperialism. It however, remains for the Indian National Congress which is meeting in its annual session in December to give a more official character to the campaign of boycott and realize it organizationally.

The situation created in India now is certainly rich with revolutionary possibilities. The only safeguard against their degeneration into reformist compromise is an energetic and concerted action by the Nationalist left wing and the Workers' and Peasants' Party to orientate the whole anti-imperialist movement towards the vast exploited masses and find in their revolutionary organization the sure "sanction" for coercing British imperialism into submission to the fundamental demands of the National revolutionary movement.

BRITISH ARREST 20 INDIANS FOR HITTING TORIES

Armed Police Used to Break Mill Strike

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Twenty Indians were arrested today in what police allege is a plot against the British Government in India, according to reports received here.

Armed police are still on guard at the textile mills in Bombay where 13,000 workers walked out in a demand for an increase in wages. Large mass meetings are being held by the strikers to protest against working conditions which strike leaders term intolerable.

The movement against the British India Statutory Commission is growing rapidly. Following the call of the India Nationalist Congress for a one-day strike and a boycott of the commission, numerous mass meetings have been held in cities thruout India to protest against the commission.

Lindbergh Will Avoid Scene of Mass Murder Of Nicaragua Liberals

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 4. —In flying for Managua, Charles Lindbergh will avoid the Ocotal district where American planes are attacking the poorly-armed troops of General Sandino, liberal leader.

Lindbergh was warned against flying near the Ocotal region, where his plane may be the target for liberal fire.

MacDonald Guarded From Hungry Miners

PORTH, Rhondda, (By Mail). — Two hundred police were drafted into Porth Saturday to protect Ramsay MacDonald from a hostile demonstration of unemployed workers.

Unemployed miners and other workers paraded thru the streets of Porth all afternoon carrying banners with inscriptions like, "Sacco and Vanzetti die for workers, MacDonald dines with executioners." "MacDonald's policy is the same policy that starves the children in the miners' lockout."

Persons were carefully scrutinized at the MacDonald meeting and those persons who were known to be active in the labor movement were barred from the hall. A demonstration of unemployed workers was stopped in front of the hall.

Dutch Fearing Revolt In East Indies, Hand Out Sap to Natives

AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).—In an effort to curb the growing unrest of workers and peasants in the Dutch East Indies, which resulted in an armed revolt last year, the Volksraad of the islands has passed a bill for its own reorganization providing for slight increase in native representation.

Representatives of oil, banking and shipping interests in the Volksraad fought the bill which is generally regarded as a sop to the natives. The bill has to be ratified by the Dutch parliament.

Russian White Guards For Grain Conspiracy

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—Found guilty of having joined a counter-revolutionary conspiracy to break the government's grain monopoly, five employed in the State Bank were sentenced to execution by the supreme court. Three of them were members of White Russian families.

The court recommended that the Central Executive Committee commute three of the death sentences to ten years' in prison. Two of the counter-revolutionaries will be shot.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 4.—The new Suffolk County Board of Supervisors is composed of five democrats and five republicans. Charles H Smith, democrat, is chairman.

ON WAY TO SHOOT NICARAGUAN LIBERALS

The American Empire is extending its war against the Nicaraguan liberals. Picture shows U. S. marines boarding transports enroute to the Latin American country. Frantic efforts are being made by the American capitalists to maintain the tottering government of Diaz, their puppet.

REPORT SINKING OF USSR VESSEL

BERLIN, Jan. 4. — According to unconfirmed reports from Constanza received here the U. S. S. R. steamer Ogoza carrying 200 persons went down in the Black Sea.

The steamer sprang a leak in a heavy storm off Novorosick and went down. Other vessels arrived only after the disaster had taken place.

A despatch to the Vossiche Zeitung from Bucharest also reported that the Ogoza had foundered.

LONDON, Jan. 4. — The Italian tanker Clituano is reported to have gone down in the Black Sea when it struck a reef near Constanza.

Population of USSR Shows Big Increase

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Population of the Soviet Union as of January 1, 1928 is estimated at 149,600,000, a gain for the year 1927 of 2.2 per cent. According to the last census, the Soviet Union population on December 17, 1926 was 146,400,000. It is characteristic of the industrialization which is going on in the U. S. S. R. that the estimated increase of the urban population on the basis of complete data for the first six months is 4 per cent, while the expected gain for rural population is only 1.8 per cent.

It is shown in the 1926 census that the number of persons gainfully engaged was 73,836,000. This figure was expected to increase 2.1 per cent and to reach 75,394,000 by January 1, 1928.

According to classes of occupations, the yearly largest gains are expected for the number of persons engaged in construction (9.8 per cent), trade (4.3 per cent) and small-scale industries (4.0 per cent).

Peonage for Jobless Workers Part of De Rivera's New Scheme

The latest scheme of the de Rivera government for reclaiming Spain's waste lands and at the same time isolating the jobless workers who are causing unrest in the larger cities, is to colonize them in the arid tracts, despatches from Madrid state.

Under the terms of the government's plan, the de Rivera regime would keep absolute control over the colonists by a system of strict government loans reducing to virtual peonage the slightest slackening agricultural on the part of the colonists would mean the transfer of the lands to more productive hands. De Rivera is reported to have said that this will make "for greater national stability."

Berlin-N. Y. Phone

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Negotiations are under way for trans-Atlantic telephonic communications between Berlin and New York, it was announced today. Communications will cross Dutch and Belgian lines.

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15 Latvia Communists Arrested; Celebrated USSR Capture of Riga

RIGA, Lativia, Jan. 4.—Charged with holding a meeting to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the capture of Riga by the Bolsheviks, fifteen members of the Latvian Communist Party were arrested today.

Two employes of the Soviet Trade Mission were among those arrested.

Greet Pole Victims Freed in Exchange

(Special Cable To DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—Political prisoners freed from Polish jails by an exchange with the Soviet Union were enthusiastically greeted here by representatives of Communist and trade union organizations and the International Red Relief. A number of members of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party were included among the victims of the Pilsudski regime.

The exchange of prisoners was effected at Kolosowo, a border town.

Greeks Recall Minister To Turkish Government

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Greek government has recalled its minister at Angora, despatches from Athens report. The Greeks are dissatisfied with the Turkish interpretation of certain clauses annexed to the Treaty of Lausanne it is reported. The Athens government has announced its intention of filing its grievances with the League of Nations of the Hague Tribunal and has notified the Turkish minister at Athens of its Greek intentions.

Spain's Fascists Plot

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The work of giving Spain an officially fascist government is being carried forward by Primo de Rivera, assisted by a committee composed of six Conservative ex-ministers. De Rivera's plans calls for a monarchy tho the actual work of government is to be carried out by a governor, council of nobles selected by the crown and a council of the governor's personal appointees. It is understood that the proposed governor is to be Primo de Rivera.

JAPANESE TENANT FARMERS PROTEST

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—Two thousand poor tenant farmers after holding a demonstration to protest high rents, burned the houses of a number of landlords at Gifu before being dispersed by the clubs of the police.

Police are alarmed at the rapid increase of tenant farmer unions which now number more than four thousand. There are at present at least 1,500,000 tenant farmer families in Japan which can barely eke out an existence from their small landholdings on which they have to pay heavy rents.

Most of the rentals are still based on war-time land valuations and have not been reduced in spite of the lower prices which the tenant farmer gets for his produce.

Otto Schmidt to Be USSR Italian Envoy

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 4.—The Soviet government is reported to be considering the selection of Otto Schmidt, the celebrated mathematician, to fill the post formerly held by Leonid Kamenev as ambassador to Italy.

Otto Schmidt is distinguished as a leader in the cultural life of the Soviet Republic, having been managing director of the Gosizdat, the State Book Publishing Trust, which yearly publishes a tremendous output of literature.

Schmidt is also the editor of the Soviet Union Encyclopedia, which is the standard authority on all points of information connected with the Soviet Union. Six volumes of the gigantic work have already appeared.

The appointment is considered a particularly appropriate one as Otto Schmidt will bring a widely cultured and trained mind to the labors of his difficult post.

EXTERMINATE ARAB TRIBE.

BAGDAD, Jan. 4.—Stories from inland state that in a recent raid, Sheik Feisal Ed Dowish killed every male member of an opposing tribe, including even the male babies. Thousands of camels and horses are reported to have been driven off by the raiders and a sad remnant of the women was left to starve in the desert.

Defeat the Imperialist War Against Nicaragua

LENINISM TEACHES US:

"The victory of the working class in the advanced countries and the liberation of the peoples oppressed by Imperialism are impossible without the formation and consolidation of a common revolutionary front.

"The formation of a common revolutionary front is possible only if the proletariat of the oppressing countries supports directly and resolutely the movement for national independence of the oppressed peoples against the Imperialism of the mother country for a people which oppresses others can never be free."

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

The Defeat of Imperialist Wars.
Smashing Government by Injunction.
Organization of the Unorganized.
A Labor Party.
The Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Capitalist Wars.
A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

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Name ....

Address ....
No. St. City State

Occupation ....

(Enclosed find $1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues)

STRIKE INCREASE ALARMS BRITISH SHANGHAI POLICE

Walk-Outs Officially Listed as Crimes

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—Strikes are classified as crimes in the report of the police commissioner of the International Settlement here who issued a report yesterday on the crime wave in Shanghai. Strikes in Shanghai have shown a considerable increase lately.

After reporting that there were "twelve armed abductions, 137 robberies and twenty-three strikes in November," the Commissioner declares:

"From the criminal point of view, November was the most serious in police records, labor troubles, strikes, intimidation, murder, armed robbery and armed kidnapping having increased to an alarming degree.

"If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, the impression will soon be created that a state of anarchy exists in Shanghai with which the police are unable to cope. . . . Present crime is due to a number of reasons, among which is the fact that the Chinese authorities are . . . unable to deal with unauthorized labor unions, intimidators and agitators who have bases outside the settlement."

Arrest Reactionaries In Mexico for Plot on Life of Gen. Obregon

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—A band of reactionaries have been arrested in Guadalajara on the charge of plotting an attempt on the life of General Obregon, according to reports received here.

The attempt was to have been made when Obregon came to Guadalajara.

January 21

Is Lenin Memorial Day

For this day, for individual reading—for books to give to your shopmates — for Communist Party units—

For Lenin Memorial Meetings

we present this special list of books and other items. Some of these are being offered at special prices.

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LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM —Stalin—Zinoviev—Kamenev. 5c

BY LENIN

LENIN ON CO-OPERATIVES 5c
INFANTILE SICKNESS — Or Leftism in Communism 15c
STATE AND REVOLUTION 25c
IMPERIALISM — Final Stage of Capitalism. Paper 60c
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Workers Party Starts National Training School, Feb. 1.

TO SPEND $5,000 FOR EFFICIENCY OF COMMUNISTS

Carefully Select the Students; Fine Course

The Workers' School today issued statement on the National Party training courses, to be run for a period of three months in New York under the auspices of the school, beginning February 1. In the statement the school explains how it hopes to finance the students and the courses. The matter of railroad fare, maintenance of the student, the matter of his spending money, his purchase of text-books, return fare, etc., is discussed.

The budget of the school contemplates an expenditure of about $5,000 for this purpose, part of which shall come from the school, part from the districts, and part from the individual students.

The statement of the school on the selection and financing of the students follows:

The outstanding difficulty in the selection of the right kind of student will be the problem of their maintenance for three months, during which time they will not be able to earn any money. To meet this problem, the following procedure has been worked out by the Political Committee.

Every district is expected to provide the railroad fare for the student selected. This must be done by arranging a send-off for him in the form of a dinner or a dance or both. The proceeds of the affair is to go to the payment of the fare of the student and where possible and necessary an additional sum toward his maintenance.

Maintenance and Text-Books.

The students are also expected to raise such sums as they can by loans and the national office will make an effort to supply those students who require it with the sum of $10 a week for expenses.

Lodging, breakfast and in some cases supper will be arranged at the houses of comrades of the New York district who volunteer to supply these necessities.

Comrades who are able to contribute money to help in the payment of the ten-dollar a week contribution to the expenses of the students or who can help in the purchasing of text-books should communicate at once with the Workers' School telling what sums they are prepared to contribute.

Return Fare.

The district is expected to raise the round trip fare and not merely the fare one way.

The above arrangements for the from 12 to 15 students which are expected mean a budget for the Workers' School of about $5,000, and therefore contributions from comrades and sympathizers capable of aiding with substantial donations are urgently needed. For example, a donation of $300 will provide the most necessary text-books for all students. A donation of $120 will provide the $10 a week maintenance money for a single student. The donation of $10 will keep a student for one week, and a donation of $25 will provide him with text-books.

Each district should try to get one or more comrades in the district to supply the funds to meet all the needs of their chosen representative at the training school.

Selection of Students.

Questionnaires are being sent to all districts for filling out. The D. E. C. of each district is empowered to make the selection of candidates, whose names and qualifications and records will then be submitted to the national agitprop and organization department for final selection.

Comrades should be selected on the basis of the following qualifications:

1. Activity. This should take first place, because it is not the aim of the Workers' School in general or of the Party Training School in particular to give information and education for their own sake, but for the sake of their use and application in the class struggle, and a comrade who has been inactive, however studious and well read he may be, is unfitted for study at the national training school.

2. Previous training and previous reading. While the major emphasis is laid upon activity, still all comrades selected will have to have a certain minimum of previous training if they are to benefit from a course of this nature.

Once they are selected, students will be immediately given a reading list for further study, so that when they come to the training school all comrades will be expected to have a certain amount of basic reading already accomplished.

Examination of Students.

The courses will open with a brief examination of the students, based upon this minimum reading, and comrades whose preparation is obviously inadequate, so that they will not be able to keep up with the work, will not be submitted to the school.

Nevertheless, every point will be stretched in favor of the active comrades without great theoretical preparation as against theoretically well-prepared comrades who have not done the requisite amount of activity and who have not the requisite experience.

Districts should keep this in mind in making their choice.

Further information on any of the matters involved can be gotten by writing to Jack Stachel, national organization secretary, or Bertram D. Wolfe, national Agitprop director. Inquiries concerning funds, fare, maintenance, and the duties of the districts and the individual in this connection, should be addressed to Comrade Stachel. Inquiries concerning preparation, courses, bibliography, etc., should be addressed to Comrade Wolfe.

Study Time.

The students' afternoons will be left free for study in the library of the Workers' School and the evenings with the exception of Tuesday and Thursday are free for attending meetings of committees, of units, mass meetings, etc.

Certain recreational activities are also planned in connection with the school, such as seeing the environs of New York, visiting factories, museums and other places of interest, and one or two affairs.

Any comrade interested should apply to his district organizer and should send a duplicate of his application with a statement as to his activities, previous training, and his reason for desiring to take the course, to the National Agitprop Director of the Workers Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

NEW YORK LABOR BACKS MINERS

A. S. Embree and "Flaming Milka" Sablich, Colorado mine strike organizers were among those who told of the present struggle at the New York mass meeting.

Picture shows William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER, speaking to a crowd which filled Central Opera House. Sitting left to right on the platform: Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of Workers' International Relief; Milka Sablich, C. E. Miller, Robert W. Dunn, Solon De Leon, A. S. Embree, and Edwin Markham, 85-year-old poet.

YOUNG WORKERS' CLASSES PROVE GREAT SUCCESS

Covering every field of Young Communist activity, the Agit-Prop department of the Young Workers (Communist) League, District 2, New York, concluded on Friday night its intensive training course for League functionaries. Organizational problems, literature work, factory work, general industrial work, sports work, anti-militarist activity, agitation and propaganda, children's work and activity among opponent organizations were thoroughly covered and discussed, many new suggestions and methods coming up in the course of the discussion by the members of the class.

The class in organizational problems, led by John Williamson, district organizer of the YWL, centred its attention on the work in which the YWL is the driving force, and the internal life of the League. Under the latter subject there were many suggestions to brighten the internal life of the League in order to decrease the tremendous turnover in membership.

The class, led by Comrade Dubinsky, district literature agent, then discussed literature work. The "Young Worker" had to be distributed to the youth by new ways, it was decided.

"Factory Activity."

Discussing the industrial work of the League, Comrades Miller and Frankfeld both stressed the necessity of slow patient building of shop nuclei. "Factory activity" instead of the old slogan of "factory campaign" is the correct line.

Rubinstein showed the necessity of building a youth workers' sports movement in this country and pointed out how necessary it was for each section of the League to send a few comrades into some of the neighborhood sports clubs. Comrade Winter, in the class on anti-militarist activity, stressed the necessity for intensification of League work in this field at this time when the conflicts of the various imperialisms and their attitude towards the USSR make for serious war danger. Methods of extending the work were discussed by the comrades.

From Historian to Hysterian

By A. BIMBA.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

I have to touch briefly a few minor points raised by Oneal, such as that about the number of members of the United States Supreme Court at various stages of its development (I did not write a complete history of the supreme court in which there would have to be pointed out the number of its members at various periods; it is sufficient to state that we have a supreme court of nine members appointed for life under the constitution which was adopted in 1787), or his disagreement about absentee landlordism, or about democracy, or his accusation that I am supposed to have taken passages from his book and expropriated them for myself, or quoted his quotations and made references as if they were taken from original sources. I can only say that it seems to me that Mr. Oneal, after appropriating for himself the title of a "pioneer" historian, worked himself into hysterics and throws charges right and left without taking any responsibility for them. I absolutely deny that I have expropriated either Oneal's book or his material without giving him the credit for it. In one place he condemns me for using some of the sources which had been used in his book, and in another place he condemns me still more strongly for not using some of the sources used by him, such as Schlesinger.

Among numerous quotations and references, in several places there is an error in the assignment of authorship. For example, a quoting from Ghent is assigned to McLaughlin, and of a lengthy quotation from Oneal the first two paragraphs are assigned to McMaster. For these very obvious technical errors which may happen, and often do happen, in any book, Oneal calls me a plain "pilferer" or "thief." I wonder if my critic could explain what the pleasure or purpose would be in stealing matter from one author and giving it to another.

Lincoln and the Civil War.

On this question Mr. Oneal disagrees with me very strongly, as, of course, he has a right to do so. He thinks that I am too severe on Lincoln's policies during the war. He says I am wrong in criticizing Lincoln for not issuing the Emancipation Proclamation much earlier and not appealing to the Negro masses to rise against their masters. Such a step, in his opinion, would have brought a calamity to the northern cause. Therefore, says Oneal, "As between Bimba and Lincoln one has little difficulty in choosing."

I do not want to repeat my opinion on the Civil War. I only wish to give Mr. Oneal another choice besides that "between Bimba and Linclon." For instance, Karl Marx strongly supported the northern cause and helped it to the best of his ability. But that did not prevent Marx from criticizing the north for the conduct of the war. In 1863, in a letter to Engels, Marx wrote: "The Northerners were from the very beginning dominated by the representatives of the border slave states who also pushed MacClellan, that old partisan of Breckinridge, to the top. The South, on the contrary, acted as one from the very first. The North itself has transformed slavery into a military force for the South, instead of turning it against it. The South leaves the productive labor to the slaves and could thus lead its entire fighting force unhindered into the field. It had a unified military leaderships. The North did not. That they had no strategic plan was clear from all the maneuvers of the Kentucky army after the conquest of Tennessee. In my opinion all this will take another turn. The North will finally carry on the war seriously and resort to revolutionary means and cast aside the domination of the people of the border slave states. A single nigger regiment will have a remarkable effect on the Southern nerves.

"The long and the short of the matter seems to me to be that such wars must be conducted in a revolutionary manner and that the Yankee have hitherto tried to carry it on constitutionally."

This opinion of Marx is opposed to the opinion of Oneal. Hence I say: As between Oneal and Marx one has little difficulty in choosing.

(To Be Continued.)

READING FORMS UNIT OF PARTY

READING, Pa., Jan. 4.—A unit of the Workers (Communist) Party has just been formed here by Pat Devine, national organizer now on a tour. About 15 joined as charter members.

The organization of the unit at this time is considered significant especially in view of the recent election of socialists here on a platform of "honesty and lower taxes."

Good Prospects.

Commenting on the formation of the Workers' Party organization here, Devine said:

"There are great prospects in Reading, as well as in the rest of Pennsylvania, for a real labor party campaign for the 1928 elections."

The new unit formed here consists of important trade unionists and others active in the labor movement in Reading. At the first meeting plans were paid for real activity.

International Press Correspondence

2

New Members Ready

No. 70. A special number on the discussion in the Russian Communist Party, featuring an article by N. Bucharin on the first 11 theses of the opposition on the Peasant Question—the main point in the discussion.

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DRAMA

"Lovely Lady"

New Municipal Show Opens at the Sam H. Harris Theatre

"LOVELY LADY," the new Shubert musical comedy at the Sam H. Harris Theatre is a pleasant surprise in that it is not nearly as maudlin and sentimental as its title suggests.

Edna Leedom

As it proceeds one does have the feeling that it is not the sort of activity a civilized society should see carried on without reprimand. Yet if it must be done, to provide relaxation to the vast intellects of the commercial world, it could scarcely be done with more cunning and competence. It arouses that odd delight that is awakened by an expertly conducted murder.

In some respects it is the usual New York musical comedy with its rows of educated legs, its chorus representing three or four generations, its songsters selected for their beauty and terpiscorean talent, its unostentatious chorus boys, its expensive and dazzling stage settings that appear on the verge of collapse, and its bedroom scene where disaster is imminent but never occurs.

But there is something more. The line of the plot is taut and the situations are crisp. The old Broadway predicaments have a touch of new life and the comedy appears quite fresh dolled up with a little imagination and subtlety.

Edna Leedom, the star, has a sufficiently alert mentality to appreciate and create humor and she works hard enough to be rewarded with a steady stream of tumultuous laughs.

The Chester Hale chorus girls are sufficiently smart and wiggly to satisfy the demand. Jules Epailly, the sardonic dancer, who treats his female partner with coldness, not to say scorn, is a fun provoker.

The book was written by Gladys Unger and Cyrus Wood from the French play "Dejeuner de Soleil." The lyrics were by Cyrus Wood and the music by Dave Stamper and Harold Levey.

JULIA SANDERSON

In "On Kay," George Gershwin's musical comedy at the Century Theatre.

Metropolitan Opera Tenor Says Voice Surpasses the Violin

THERE is a saying that the violin is the king of musical instruments and in a way perhaps this is so. But Paul Althouse tenor of Metropolitan Opera holds a contrary view.

Paul Althouse

Mr. Althouse defers to the violin, and declares that from great fiddlers he has learned much about singing. "To hear a fine violinist is to learn how a legato may be acquired," declared the broad shouldered tenor. "But", he added, "the voice as a musical instrument has advantages over the violin."

The statement was interesting, so we waited for the tenor to proceed.

"You see," explained Althouse, "the advantage of speech rests with the human singing voice. Does that suggest something to you? Yes? Well, because of that fact the singer can do more than give his hearers a melody; he can tell them a story, and the story is always the life of the song.

"Don't forget that" warned Althouse, and peered carefully into the face of his interviewer to be certain that his warning was understood. "Just think of the advantage the musician has who can enunciate a beautiful poem, while at the same time a lovely melody is being sung.

"Singers who strive to give the public all they can are mindful of the advantage they possess in having the capacity to link speech to their music. And the people are coming more and more to demand enunciation which can be clearly and easily caught, and a pronunciation which is correct.

That is why the violin—king of musical instruments in some important respects—has to play second fiddle to the singing voice."

Mr. Althouse will appear in joint recital with Doris Niles, Nina Tarasova and Sasha Jacobsen at The DAILY WORKER Fourth Anniversary celebration on January 13 at Mecca Temple.

Defense Bulletin Out For New York District

The New York section of the International Labor Defense has just issued its official organization publication—"The Labor Defense Bulletin," a six page mimeographed bulletin with an illustrated cover design, edited by Rose Baron, secretary of the local section.

The Defense Bulletin is to be issued monthly, Rose Baron announced, and is being distributed free of charge. It contains all the news of the activities of the International Labor Defense in New York City.

The January issue of this bulletin carries news items and reports on the Greco-Carrillo case, the arrest of seven workers in Newark on Nov. 13 who were trying to hold a meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the fight to free four New York workers who were recently arrested for distributing anti-injunction leaflets.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE with Leslie Howard

The Desert Song
with Leonard Ceely and Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

DRACULA "See It and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. E. 8.30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale — Last Week
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS
Mon. Matinee, Wed. & Sat. Nights "MIKADO"
Mon. & Fri. Eves. Wed. Matinee "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Tues., Thurs. Eves., Sat. Matinee "IOLANTHE"

CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St. & Cent. Park West
Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30
THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY OH, KAY

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists AND Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"PERIPHERIE"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle Evenings 8:15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15.

4 WALLS Enthralling Play of American Life
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Theatre, West 58th St. Mats. WED. & SAT.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

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FLONZALEY QUARTET.
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BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Colorado Striking Miners Reject Coal Operators' Outrageous Wage Offer

VOTE NO RETURN TILL BOSSES OBEY THE MINING LAWS

Picketing Resumed and Militia Rule Defied

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4 (FP).—Unanimously rejecting trick of small increases in pay offered by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the small operators in the southern part of the state and all the operators in the northern part except the Rocky Mountain Fuel, which had previously given a small increase, the striking coal miners over the week end voted to stay out on strike until state mining laws are enforced, especially regarding pit committee and check weighmen.

Renew Picketing Mines.

The militia and the state police met with new resistance after making two more arrests, which resulted in renewed picketing in Fremont County and Colorado Springs. The Northern Colorado Fuel and Iron has increased pay a dollar a day since the strike and the miners give the strikers full credit for this victory.

Operators Divided.

The strikers are greatly encouraged by the break in the ranks of the operators and the confession that they have broken the state laws by one operator, Merle Vincent, representing [illegible] Rocky Mountain Fuel, owning the famous Columbine mine.

Celebrate Release of Men.

Meetings are being held in the northern field celebrating the release of Adam Bell, victim of the Columbine massacre, and Frank Palmer, victim of the militia's attempt at terrorism. A hundred strikers are still in jail at Trinidad wth thirty-three convicted on framed vagrancy charges and twelve acquitted. The miners are standing firm, confident of greatest victory in Colorado's long bloody history.

THOMPSON JINGO TEXTBOOKS HIT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (FP)—Criticism of history textbooks should be "based not upon grounds of patriotism but only upon grounds of faithfulness to fact as determined by specialists or tested by a consideration of the evidence," declared the American Historical Assn. in resolutions adopted at its annual meeting in Washington, after discussion of the jingo-history mania of Mayor Thompson of Chicago.

The resolutions further declared that "attempts, however well meant, to foster national arrogance and boastfulness and indiscriminate worship of national 'heroes' can only tend to promote a harmful pseudo patriotism; and, in the opinion of this Association, the clearly implied charges that many of our leading scholars are engaged in treasonable propaganda is absurd."

The historians warn the public that this jingo agitation continues to be successful, a "serious deterioration" [illegible] textbooks and teaching of history will inevitably follow, "as self-respecting scholars will not stoop to the methods advocated" by the Bill Thompson element.

Legislature Meets

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—With indications of one of the shortest sessions in years, the 1928 state legislature will get under way at noon tomorrow.

Leaders of both parties are anxious for a short session so that they may have plenty of time to prepare for the national conventions next summer.

The Aristocracy

One hundred seventy cats now on exhibition at the Waldorf Hotel are sitting on satin cushions and have velvet mice to play with. It is an annual show. Judges will choose the winners after profound deliberation. One of the kittens is named Lindbergh.

USSR OFFICIALS SAIL.

Alexander Kleeman, head of the Soviet Union Refractory Trust, and Boris Schwetzow, professor of refractory science at the Moscow Institute of Technology and member of the council for new forms of building construction and materials, of the Soviet Union, enjoyed their last hour in the United States last Friday evening at the Joint Defense Committee bazaar, at Grand Central Palace, just prior to boarding the S. S. Mauretania on their way back to Soviet Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The German Branch I. L. D., has arranged a memorial meeting with concert and an eloquent orator, to commemorate the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, to be held at 8 o'clock Friday evening, Jan. 13, at the Banater Hall. Second and Norris Sts.—FRANK HELLMAN, sec.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Sigman Is Booed at Theatre and Meet

When anyone wants convincing proof that the Jewish clothing workers support the left wing leadership of their unions all he needs to do is go to the Public Theatre on Second Ave. of a play in which Ludwig Satz, the well known Jewish comedian, impersonates a cloakmaker who has considerable trouble avoiding work. Every time the actors indirectly refer to Sigman the audience, composed of Jewish workers, booes lustily. And strong applause greets all praise of the left wing leaders.

A near riot took place at a recent meeting of the local Zionist organization at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. Morris Sigman, right wing labor leader, was invited to address the meeting. His introduction came as a surprise to many of the membership, who, while not Communists, protested against speeches from Sigman. "Union wrecker" and "faker" were the cries that rang thru the hall.

BOARD STILL USES PROHIBITED DRUG

Despite an order more than a year ago, prohibiting the use of narcosan, an injurious drug, as a treatment for narcotic addiction, this drug has continued to be used on Welfare Island by the City Commissioner of Correction, it was learned yesterday.

Improvement Seen.

Officials of the department of correction make the claim that improvement has resulted from the use of the drug, but according to their own admission over 10 per cent of the cases are known to relapse. Undoubtedly many more whose cases are never brought to the attention of the authorities suffer a similar relapse.

Violate Order Indifferently.

No explanation for the continued use of narcosan in violation of last year's order was given. The use of the drug has been severely condemned by the American Medical Association and even by its inventor, A. S. Horovitz, who expressed doubt concerning its value.

Chicago Youth to Demonstrate Against War

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg will be remembered this year by the organization by holding of a huge protest meeting against militarism and war by the young workers of Chicago. This demonstration will be held on Sunday, January 8th at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren Sts., at 8 p. m.

Today, the American bosses are preparing to use the young workers of this country as more cannon-fodder in another world's war. In Nicaragua, China, Philippines, and in every corner of the world can be found American soldiers and sailors ready to shoot down foreign people for the interests of Wall Street. The next world war is fast approaching. It is only a matter of time until we will have to give our lives for the profits of others.

Besides protesting, the Chicago young workers will have their first opportunity to see a presentation to be given by the Young Workers' League Dramatic Circle. This dramatic circle has organized a play that will be presented for the first time, as it has been especially written for this occasion. Besides the play, the Young Workers' Lithuanian Orchestra of 50 pieces will give the audience its interpretation of some of the classics.

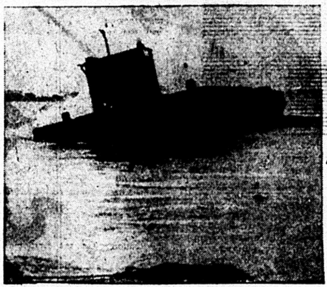
The novel feature of the evening will be the Young Pioneers graduation in which 25 Pioneers are greeted into the Young Workers League by an impressive ceremony.

The speakers of the evening, besides the Young Pioneer speaker, will be Glotzer and Green from the Young Workers League, and Comrade Max Bedacht, district organizer. District 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party. The admission for this affair is only 25c.

The Court-Powerful

Irving Putnam, conservative New York publisher, in the January issue of the Panel, issued by the Grand Jurors' Association of New York, urges that a vote of 10 to 2 by a jury be made sufficient to convict. Putnam further boosts the Baumes Laws, weapon in the law's hands against the workers. A ten-to-two jury law would further increase the judge's power.

SEAMEN SUFFER IN STORM



Picture taken at Santa Barbara, Cal., during what was said to be the worst storm in that region in 13 years shows huge barge being tossed about like a canoe and hurled on the beach to its destruction.

The bargemen were saved.

Can the Workers in Auto Industry be Organized?

First Article.

THE conditions in the auto industry have changed rapidly in the last twelve months or so.

Wages are being cut from top to bottom.

The speed-up system is being extended throughout the industry.

General working conditions are getting worse and the discontent of the workers is developing.

Here and there small strikes are taking place where these workers are struggling against bad conditions.

No Union—No Chance.

Without a strong organization to fight the auto manufacturers, who are so strong and powerful, as Henry Ford and General Motors, the workers have little chance. Henry Ford and General Motors march together, Dupont Powder and U. S. Steel making this the largest and most powerful capitalist combination in the world.

These are the conditions in the automobile industry which the workers must face.

10 to 20 Per Cent Wage-Cuts.

IN all the plants of the General Motors, wages are being cut from 10 to 20 per cent. The same thing is being done by Henry Ford, although in a different form. The following is a statement by Henry Ford which was printed in the capitalist press, regarding the new model:

"We make our own steel, we make our own glass, we mine our own coal, we make virtually every part used on the Ford car. But," says Ford, "we do not charge a profit on any of these items or from these operations; if we did so, we would not be playing fair with the public. Our only business is the automobile business—our only profit is on the automobile we sell."

High-Paid Workers Are Laid Off.

IF Henry Ford did not spend so much of his money telling the "public" how "fair" he is, and paid higher wages to his workers, the workers' conditions would not be quite so hard. But things do not work like that in the capitalist system. Ford is in for profit and he knows how to get it—at the expense of the workers.

All the way down the line, from the raw material down to the finished product, the highly-paid workers are being laid off and new men are being put on these same jobs with lower wages, and the slave-driving system is being pushed to the utmost.

Conditions in the Auto Industry Demand Organization.

WORKING conditions in the auto industry are becoming more favorable to organization. Workers who until recently received relatively high wages are now finding their wages cut. Working men who believed in the myth of "capitalist prosperity" are now being convinced by actual experience that this prosperity is a prosperity of the bosses.

The workers in the auto industry are coming to see that unless they organize they will win nothing, and their working conditions will become worse and worse.

Who Will Organize the Auto Workers?

THE leadership of the American Federation of Labor did a great deal of talking on the question of organizing the auto workers, but so far it has failed miserably in doing any organization work. Anyone acquainted with these "leaders" knows that we can expect very little of them.

It is up to the Communists and militant elements in the trade union movement and other working class organizations to do the job.

The Workers (Communist) Party took the lead in this work, and launched a broad and general organization campaign in the auto industry.

In my next article I shall tell something about the remarkable growth of the automobile industry, its economic importance, the number of workers it employs, and the strength of the bosses' organization in the industry.

(*To Be Continued.*)

"Prosperity" Wrecks Industry in Coolidge State; Slump On

By LELAND OLDS, (Fed. Press)

Industrial depression continues to grow worse in Cal Coolidge's home state, according to the report of the Massachusetts department of labor covering factory operations in November. Factory employment fell off 1.4 per cent during the month to a level 7 per cent under November 1926. Part time is prevalent. A number of factories in the shoe and textile industries are entirely shut down.

A quarter of the workers who were on the payrolls in 1923 have been turned out to look for a chance to earn a living elsewhere. Workers in the old established industries have been hardest hit. Employment in the boot and shoe industry has fallen 47 per cent below normal, in the cotton industry the decline has been 31 per cent, in the manufacture of textile machinery 40 per cent and in woolen mills 21 per cent.

Part Time Rampant.

All workers employed in railroad repair shops were on part-time. A majority of the workers were on part-time in the carpet and rug mills, in silk mills, in meat packing establishments and in the manufacture of textile machinery. More than 40 per cent of the workers employed in boot and shoe factories and in woolen mills were on part-time schedules. In the low wage manufacturing city of Holyoke 75 per cent of the workers were employed in factories operating part-time.

The average weekly wage in Massachusetts factories in November was $24.34.

In the building trades the contractors employed 15.6 per cent fewer workers than the previous year. Although building trades agreements fix the working week at 44 hours the department found that the workers averaged only 40.1 hours a week in November and 38.9 hours a week in October.

Cotton mills in Massachusetts the report shows, averaged only 146 hours of operation per spindle compared with 317 hours per spindle in the cotton growing states.

Expect Miners Present at Lenin Meeting Here

Workers from nearby towns are expected to attend the Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, on Saturday, Jan. 21, it was announced yesterday by the arrangements committee.

They also reported that a delegation of 20 miners from Pottsville, Pa., will attend the pageant and memorial. Tickets will be placed on sale towards the end of the week, it was announced.

19 Negroes Lynched In 1927; 2 Whites

(By Federated Press.)

There were 21 lynchings in 1927, reports the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Two white victims are included in the total—the prisoner beaten to death in Los Angeles jail under the wrong impression that he was William Hickman, the kidnapper; and Berry Allen, drowned in the Suwanee River, Fla., after being taken from officers who were taking him to a hospital to be treated for wounds sustained in a fight with a range rider and a deputy sheriff.

Mississippi leads the lynching states, with seven such murders; Tennessee and Arkansas each having three lynchings; Florida, two and one each in Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas and California. Four of the victims were burned alive, two others being publicly burned after their death.

TAMMANY HEADS AMAZED AT SALE

Tammany Hall officials profess to be amazed over the resale of the old wigwam on East 14th St. at a profit of over $100,000. About five weeks ago the first sale of the building was reported to have been effected to a private investment house.

The firm now turns out to be Day & Davies, Inc. The senior member is Joseph P. Day, prominent Tammany politician and real estate shark. Day, staunch Tammanyite, was reported to have rendered a great "service" at the time.

Day can now turn it over to the Consolidated Gas Company which lives next door to the Tammany headquarters. The gas company, itself permeated by more than one Tammany politician somehow failed to know that the building was for sale!

And now by letting the Consolidated Gas Company "set its own price," Day and Davies, in fitting New Year's spirit, are still able to make a small $100,000.

Young Workers Assist at Strike Meeting

By JAMES ROSS.

A mass meeting of the striking hosiery workers of the Millay Shop was addressed by one of the members of the Young Workers League. After pledging the help and support of the league to the strikers in their struggle against the inhuman speed up and miserable wages, the speaker congratulated the young strikers on the militant manner in which they were conducting the strike, in spite of the bitter cold weather and the hostility of the police and company hired thugs.

The Y. W. L. member compared the hosiery workers strike to the Passaic textile strike; although on a much smaller scale both strikes have the same features: a fight against inhuman conditions, miserable wages and for the recognition of the union, and the Buffalo bosses using the same methods of police intimidation that were used in Passaic. The speaker called on the young hosiery strikers to use the same slogan of the Passaic workers for "a fight to the finish" and victory is assured.

Announcement by the league member that the league was arranging a social and dance for the benefit of the young strikers was received with loud applause.

Smith Boom Expected to "Materialize" Soon

The movement to gain the democratic presidential nomination for Al. Smith will be left to so-called independent members of that organization, it was reported yesterday. They will attempt to give strength to the Smith boom at a meeting of the democratic national committee in Washington Jan. 11.

The national committee also will choose a meeting place for the national convention. Friends of Smith are said to be in favor of Cleveland, now that Detroit is considered out of the running.

George W. Olvany, head of Tammany Hall, and other leaders of the organization will not attend the meeting.

FIRE DESTROYS SCHOOL

BEACON, N. Y., Jan. 4—The South Avenue School here was destroyed by fire Monday night with a loss of $250,000. The school was unoccupied at the time.

PRIEST CHARGED WITH BIG STEAL

The expenditure of $2,100 in "stamping out Bolshevism" in his church was cited as a point in defense by Rev. Mr. Podhorecki, priest of the Greek Catholic church, 22 E. 27th St., who is charged with appropriating $8,450 of the institution's funds for his own uses.

Podhorecki, charged with grand larceny, was yesterday brought before Magistrate Gottlieb in Harlem court.

Other ingenious explanations offered by the padre involved an alleged expenditure of $1,000 for entertaining a visiting archbishop, and $2,900 for meetings aimed to persuade his flock to subscribe to Liberty loans during the late war.

DEMAND SECRECY FOR SHADY DEAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (FP).—Disclosure that the American delegates to the Sixth Pan-American Conference, opening January 16 at Havana, will demand that all committee sessions of the conference be secret, has been made at the Pan-American Union. This proposal will be "yessed" by the Cuban government and will be vigorously opposed by the Argentine delegates, who seem to have the support of a majority of the South Americans.

Inasmuch as sessions of committees of the League of Nations are held in the open, so that the public and especially the press may hear the debate on each question, the demand of the Coolidge administration for star-chamber sessions has made a bad impression on Latin America.

Would Put Lid on Debate.

This impression is strengthened by the fact that President Coolidge is to make a triumphal entry into Havana harbor on an American battleship, and to deliver the opening address. His purpose is to obscure their insistence on the publication, day by day, of the actual proceedings in debate between the spokesmen for the United States and the spokesmen for the frightened, cowed or defiant nations beyond the Rio Grande. At least, that is their present view.

A notable delegation of American writers on international affairs will be present in Havana, and it already appears impossible that Hughes, Kellogg and Fletcher, with or without the help of Morrow, will be able to carry out the program of concealing from the peoples of the world the moves they may make to suppress criticism of the conquest of Nicaragua, Haiti and the Dominican Republic and the past invasions and other aggressions against Mexico.

QUEENS HAS NEW $1,000,000 GRAFT

Comptroller Charles W. Berry yesterday said he would "investigate" the charges of William Bullick, director of the city affairs committee of the New York county republican committee, that the city of New York is selling water in the fifth ward of Queens borough to a private company for $15,000, which is being resold for more than $1,000,000 annually.

Bullick declared that despite the protests of 800 taxpayers the city was allowing its mains to be tapped by the Long Island Water Corporation.

BACK TO EARTH.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh is back at her chemistry classroom post in Cass Technical High School today after the completion of her long air journey to Mexico City, where she spent the holidays with her son, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

POLICE SERGEANT DIES

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 4.—A few minutes after leaving home at midnight to report for duty, George W. Kleaver, 60, local police sergeant, collapsed in the street from a heart attack, dying almost immediately.

NICARAGUA WAR PROTEST HERE

The meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party tomorrow evening at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., to be addressed by M. J. Olgin, William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks and P. T. Lau of the Hands Off China Committee of Philadelphia, will not only protest against the barbaric executions of thousands of Chinese workers and against the break in relations of the Nanking government and Soviet Russia, but will also protest against American imperialism in Nicaragua.

The meeting is not only part of a nation-wide program of mass meetings being held in defense of the Soviet Union, whose citizens have been summarily executed by the counter-revolutionaries, but is also part of an international movement for defense of the Chinese revolution and of the Soviet Union.

The meeting will protest against sending more marines to Nicaragua, which is under the domination of American bankers supported by the bayonets of the American marines, according to Workers Party spokesmen.

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Secrecy at Pan-American Conference

Fearful that it will be openly challenged for its ruthless invasion of Nicaragua and its systematic butchery of the masses demanding freedom from its tyranny, United States imperialism, through its delegation at the Pan-American conference to convene in Havana January 16, demands that the sessions be held behind closed doors. This demand is to be made because of the fear that some of the representatives of the Latin American governments will place on the agenda the whole question of American frightfulness against the Southern republics. The Cuban delegates, representing a government subservient to Wall Street, will aid the yankee butcher try to conceal his bloody fists. But, fortunately, there are sections of Latin America not yet subdued by dollar despotism and they may endeavor to use the conference as a forum from which to draw up a devastating indictment, recounting the dirty, underhanded, two-faced diplomacy of Colonel Stimson and the crimes of the United States armed forces against Nicaragua.

This contemptible government, dripping with blood and filth, dare not permit the real facts of its despotism become known at a time when it is posing before Europe as an apostle of peace. The Coolidge-Kellogg proposal for secrecy at the Pan-American Conference makes this government particularly ludicrous in view of the fact that the sessions of the council of the League of Nations are, at least to all appearances, open even though preliminary diplomatic intrigue is carried on in secret.

The exalted rhetoric of Charles Evans Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher and the rest of the American delegation will sound hollow indeed before the echo of the bombardment of Nicaraguans has ceased to reecho through the forests and mountains.

It will be as ridiculous as was the peace twaddle of Aristide Briand when the French legions were storming Damascus in Syria and French planes were raining death and destruction upon defenseless villages in Morocco. Still more absurd is the exchange of pacific gestures between the bloody imperialism of France and the gory murderers at Washington who constitute the Wall Street government, at a time when both countries are inventing new devices of frightfulness to use against weaker nations.

The American masses should rise in indignant fury and demand that the veil of secrecy be ripped from the hypocritical faces of the imperialist delegation at Havana. Mass demostrations against American imperialism should be held simultaneously with the conference and encouragement sent to Latin-America to defy dollar despotism and use the conference to build up a bloc of anti-imperialist nations that will scourge the armed forces of Wall Street and their diplomats from their countries.

"Socialist" Prospects in Reading

The newly elected socialist party officials have been inaugurated into office as the city administration of Reading, Pennsylvania. Some very interesting prospects are in sight.

Prior to their inauguration the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the socialists, published a lengthy editorial forecasting the course of the new socialist administration. According to that editorial the socialist party office holders intend to do precisely as similar administrations have done in the past, that is, forget all their talk of speaking in behalf of the working class and proceed to act as capitalist officials.

One of the fundamental principles of socialism, taught by Karl Marx, the theoretical founder of the Communist movement, consists in recognizing the fact that the capitalist state is the supreme organ in this society for the suppression of the working class. A political party, claiming to speak and to act for the working class must, when it takes office, clearly demonstrate by its actions that its presence in office is not for efficiently applying the machinery for working class suppression, but using their position of momentary control of that machinery to the extent of its ability in the interest of the working class.

But the Reading socialists do not intend to carry out that principle. Instead they announce, through their official organ, the Labor Advocate, that they intend to betray the workers who elected them. To quote:

> "Whether they (the socialists) like this system or not, they realize that capitalism is still the order of the day. What is more, they understand that their responsibilities will be those of capitalist officials rather than those of socialist party members . . . they will do everything in their power to give honest and efficient administration of public affairs.

However, they feel that in spite of their role as capitalist officials they can do something for the workers, such as seeing that street improvements in working class sections receive as much consideration as the thoroughfares of aristocratic neighborhoods "And most important, perhaps, police brutality will not be permitted against workers when strikes occur." Concluding their statement of policy the "Advocate" says:

> "These are some of the things the socialists of Reading can and will do. They are things which are neither socialistic or capitalistic, but plain common sense activities and rulings which will win them the continued confidence of their fellow townsmen."

This has, at least, the virtue of being a frank statement of what has heretofore been socialist party practice in most instances where they gained control of a municipality, though not all socialist administrations have enunciated their theory. Rather they have concealed their practice under the most high-sounding phrases.

The socialists in office are going to show themselves not working class representatives, but capitalist officials. They will endeavor to win, not the confidence of the workers whose interests are antagonistic to those of the capitalist class, but to win "the continued confidence" of the small bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and inevitably, the giant corporations who own the industrial city of Reading, by proving to the "taxpayers" that under a so-called socialist rule their affairs will be "efficiently administered."

It is precisely such policy that has resulted in producing nests of vicious reaction in dozens of cities that at one time had "socialist" administrations. Schenectady, N. Y., New Castle, Pa., and many other places once under control of the socialists are among the most reactionary towns in the country, and their decline as militant working class centers dates precisely from the ascendency of the yellow socialists who tried to prove to their capitalist friends that they were better political servants than the avowed capitalist politicians of the old parties.

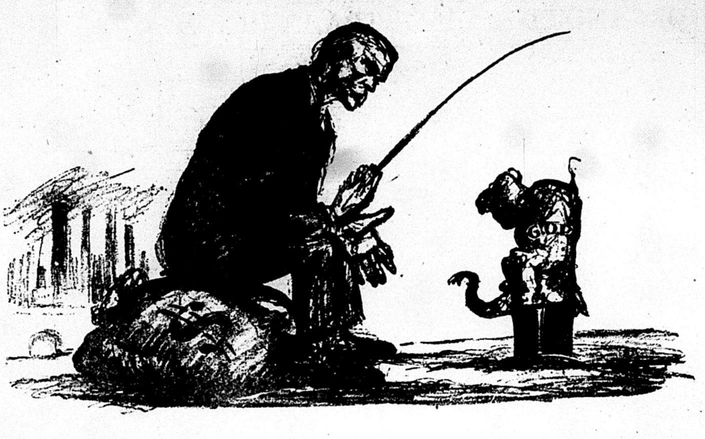
If the Reading socialists wanted to serve the working class they would have to abandon their proclaimed position and adopt a policy of using their power to the extent of their ability in the interest of the class they are supposed to serve. To follow such a course would certainly cause them to be excommunicated from the official party machinery dominated by the Hillquits, Cahans and Oneals, as well as bring down upon their heads the wrath of the state government.

The socialist party of Reading has officially mapped its course in accord with the traditions of the socialist party in the United States, which in turn is in accord with the traditions and practices of the second international to which it belongs, bag, baggage, heart and train. Back of the scenes at the gala inaugural at Reading where such pen enemies of the working class as James Oneal, B. Charney Vladeck and other luminaries of the socialist party, harrangued the assembled celebrants, hovers the ghost of Frederick Ebert and the menacing shadows of Scheidemann and Noske who murdered the flower of the working class of Germany in order that the bourgeoisie might remain in power.

It is clear, already, on the day after the induction of the socialist party into office that such honest class-conscious workers as have not yet understood the anti-working class role of that party will have a splendid opportunity to become disillusioned as this Reading administration proceeds to carry out its policy of acting as capitalist officials, and will abandon that reactionary party and adhere to the one revolutionary party in the United States, the Workers (Communist) Party.

NOT A CANDIDATE

By Fred Ellis



"Why should I perform for this animal when he performs for me," soliloquizes Andrew W. Mellon.

Brief Sketch of Pablo Manlapit's Activities

By AMADO DINO.

(Well-known Filipino Nationalist.)

YOU do not know the fighting spirit of the Filipino until you know Pablo Manlapit!

He was born in Lipa, Batangas, Philippine Islands, some 36 years ago. No silver spoon in his mouth when he was born, and lived not the life of gilded youth; and it was well these were so; the result was much in favor in the moulding of his character. At this writing there is this fair build of a man, less than six feet tall, middle-aged, healthy, robust and ever-pleasant in his attitude toward life whatever the circumstances are.

Years ago, when he was dallying with his schoolmates in a public school in Tondo, Manila, not one of them knew that some day, in a foreign land, this classmate of theirs was going to be a dominant figure over a situation fraught with difficulties caused by the exploitation of the masses, by graft and merciless treatment of the poor laboring strangers by the powerful interests in Hawaii. The test of a man's courage and character comes at a time when a crisis is at hand. In the peaceful, care-free pastimes of the youthful students, young Pablo had no chance to reveal his gift for leadership. But later in his manhood, he passed the acid test and showed the courage and the fighting spirit characteristically Filipino.

On Sugar Plantations.

In February, 1910, he shipped to Hawaii as a common laborer. He was only nineteen years old then. For three years he worked in the sugar plantations. It was during that period that he realized the inadequacy of wages paid the laborers working in the plantations. The laborer, for a hard day's work of ten to twelve hours—for twenty-six days (rain or shine)—was paid the meager wages of only $20.00 per month! Certainly, not commensurate with the labor performed. This aroused his sense of justice and the urge to ameliorate the existing conditions became implanted in his heart. He began to prepare himself for the service of his countrymen who were in servitude to the big-moneyed men of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Within the next few years he applied his time to the study of law. In December, 1919, he passed the bar examination and in the same month obtained the license to practice law in the district courts of the Territory of Hawaii.

His first program was to put himself to task, starting the agitation to increase the wages of the laborers. It was his first big fight, and a big fight at that; and the people of the Territory began to take notice of him. Laborers of all nationalities were involved. The outcome was successful, gaining fifty per cent increase in wages for the laborers. At that time there were 20,000 Filipino laborers in the Territory and 25,000 Japanese. The wages increased from $20 to $30 per month.

Bosses Betray Workers.

It did not last long, however. The machinations of the sugar planters' officials undermined this new wage scale and before long, about eleven months—it was reduced to $26 a month. That, of course, drew the ire of the Filipinos. Manlapit again was prevailed upon by his countrymen, who were virtually the bestialized victims of the exploiters. In the meantime, Manlapit, aside from his law practice, busied himself in organizing the high wages movement. George Wright, outstanding American in the labor movement in Hawaii, volunteered his services to the newly-formed organization. The Filipinos, in recognition of his sympathetic attitude towards the movement, elected him to be co-chairman with Mr. Manlapit. All officers of this body gave their services free, with no remunerations whatsoever from any sources, except traveling expenses and per diems when on duty.

To solidify the strikers and to make the plans concrete, Manlapit published a weekly paper, "Ang Bantay," as the organ of the High Wages Movement. It was published in Tagalog and in English, mostly in the former.

New Demands.

The year 1924 was the year of the crisis. Manlapit was determined to recover for the laborers what had been gained in the previous strike. He started the active campaign to support the movement. Within a short time he had gathered ten thousand bona fide signatures of Filipino laborers in the different plantations to the petition which contained the following requests:

1. Minimum basic wage from $1.00 per day to $2.00 per day.
2. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.
3. Time and a half to be paid for all overtime work; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.
4. Equal compensation for men and women engaged in the same kind of work.
5. A proportionate increase in the wages paid to skilled and semi-skilled employes.
6. Abolition of all forms of "bonus" based on the price of sugar or on the number of days worked each month.
7. Recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and the right of employes to organize for their mutual benefit and protection.

As mentioned before, the laborers received $26.00 a month for twelve hours work a day. The requests mentioned above were reasonable. But the Hawaiian sugar planters' people were adamant. Despite the continued efforts of the leaders and supporters of the movement, the moguls of the plantations entirely ignored the appeal. To a faint-hearted leader the situation was discouraging. The territory of Hawaii controlled by the big bosses of the sugar company! And the same big bosses run the government! There did not seem to be a way out.

Faced Handicaps.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, Manlapit, fully conscious of the righteousness of his cause and fully confident of support pressed the fight on. He made trips to the different plantations in the interest of the movement.

On April 1st, 1924, the strike began—after a persistent struggle of one whole year, with all the hardships and sufferings attendant upon a situation of the like. By April 10, the Inayuda baby was evicted from the hospital in Waipahu, owned by the Oahu Sugar Company, member of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The baby belonged to a couple who supported the strike. The father was out of work and the baby was seriously ill in the hospital. The fact that it was a striker's baby was enough to bring about eviction of the infant from the Sugar Planters' Hospital. It was quite against the ethics of the medical profession to execute an order of throwing away a dying baby from a hospital, the affiliations nothwithstanding. But as it turned out later, the doctor ordered the baby out, turning a deaf ear to the pleadings of the parents.

The baby died.

Try to Get Manlapit.

"Ang Bantay" published a brief item regarding the case. Now the sugar planters' men saw their chance to "get Manlapit." By hook or by crook they were going to get him. Their stool-pigeons had had their feed. On that account Manlapit was accused of criminal libel. On April 22nd he was arrested. His arrest was the culmination of the long-drawn struggle between the oppressed and the oppressors, labor and capital in Hawaii.

When he was sent to prison on Mey 29th, 1925 the strike collapsed. The reason was obvious. There was no leader. The sentence was from two to ten years of hard labor. And he was eligible for parole by January 5, 1927, on condition that he left the territory of Hawaii for the Philippines. This imprisonment of his has been the live topic of all the newspapers in the territory and even in some remote parts of the world.

Details of Frame-up.

It was learned later that those who testified against Manlapit were hired by the sugar men for the purpose; that they were promised fat sums in addition to their fare to the Philippines if they could only lie in order to have Manlapit convicted. The affidavits of these men have been obtained by Mr. Manlapit's friends in the Philippines when the paid men in question reached the homeland and squealed after having discovered that they were cheated by the plantation men by giving them only $100 each instead of $15,000 as was originally promised each one of them.

When the time for his parole came, Manlapit was not released, because he did not want to leave for the Philippines. Under the same offense prisoners have been paroled without any conditions attached thereto. But Manlapit's case has been an exception. It was well-known throughout Hawaii that he was discriminated against; that the sugar bosses, including the governor were doing their best to retain him in prison; to release him only should he agree to leave the territory; for he was their most dangerous foe. As the Honolulu Advertiser, leading newspaper in Hawaii, said in one of its editorials, ". . .a feeling has been created in the mind of the public that Manlapit has been discriminated against; that unfair parole conditions are being forced upon him."

Finally he agreed to leave the territory for the mainland. (U. S. A.) The warden testified to his excellent department while in prison. Parole was granted last August 13, after the petitions from different labor organizations in the United States, from congressmen and other persons in the United States. He arrived in the United States last August 19th.

Speaking In U. S.

Ever since his arrival in Los Angeles he has been occupied in delivering speeches before different organizations to which he was invited. At present he is preparing to make a tour of the big cities of the United States under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Although in his speeches there will not be anything touching directly on his case, for his speeches will be on the topics mentioned below, he is fully confident that the people of Hawaii are still his great and trusted friends and sympathizers, because he knew that he stood and fought for the right of the exploited countrymen of his in Hawaii.

The topics of his speeches are:

1.—Labor conditions in the Philippines.

2.—Exploitation of our resources by Wall Street absentees.

3.—Labor conditions in Hawaii.

4.—Exploitation of imported laborers from the Philippines and other countries.

5.—Philippine independence.

6.—The sugar tariff.

Pablo Manlapit is a fighter. This time he fights for the rights of his oppressed countrymen and he will fight it to the end. When you hear and know Pablo Manlapit you will know the fighting spirt of the Filipino!

GENERAL ELECTRIC LOSES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 4.—An injunction sought by the General Electric Co. to restrain the DeForest Radio Co. from using three high vacuum-tube patents granted to Irving Langmuir was denied by Federal Judge Morris here today. One patent for potassium tubes was upheld.

BOOKS

THE AMERICANIZATION OF LABOR. By Robert W. Dunn. International Publishers, New York. $1.90.

THIS book deals with a process which has been going on intensively in the United States for a decade and which is rapidly copied and imitated abroad. In various countries it means various things:

In the Soviet Union, for instance, to "Americanize" has come to mean the attempt to introduce methods of large-scale production, principles of more efficient organization, scientific methods of industrializing the country. The worker in the Soviet Union would scarcely think of using the term, which reports state has become exceedingly popular there, to a speed-up system applied to himself.

* * *

What "Americanize" actually means in the United States is fully explained in this important study. Beginning immediately after the World War but especially with the period of the 1920-1921 open shop drive on labor, the process of "Americanizing" the labor movement has continued until at present the organized forces of the working class have been reduced to straggling, wounded and leaderless groups.

In these "Americanizing" drives, the American Federation of Labor has lost a million and a half men. The railroad brotherhoods have lost another million. Hundreds of local unions throughout the country have been completely wiped out. Strong union centers such as San Francisco, have been entirely transformed. Dunn quotes "The American Plan," open shop organ of the west, as boasting in the fall of 1923 that "today 85 p[illegible] cent of all men who earn their br[illegible] by manual toil, work under open sh[illegible] conditions. What more complete transformation! Three years ago over 90 per cent worked under absolutely closed shop union conditions. Today over 85 per cent work under open shop conditions."

Eighty-five per cent of the industrial establishments of St. Louis were reported to be open shop; practically every state in the union was reported in a similar condition in a comprehensive open shop survey made at the time.

And what were the methods adopted in this commendable task of "Americanizing" the workers?

Dunn gives in great detail such examples as that of the Industrial Association of San Francisco where the notorious "Black Jack" Jerome was employed: "Jerome mobilized a small army of thugs, gunmen, and ex-convicts, just as he had done in the Denver tramway strike in 1920. . . ."

At that time his orders to his henchmen were: "When you shoot, be sure and shoot straight." Dunn points out that, "It was Jerome who committed the first violence in the San Francisco strike." There were daily lists of strikers to be beaten up; a whole chart of prices was worked out varying from $10 to $50 for a mere slugging or "massage" to $250 to $1,000 for a thorough-going killing or full "polish."

And all this was accomplished under the protecting shield of patriotism, the star-spangled banner and Americanism.

Coincident with these short cuts and also more direct methods there developed a whole system of what might be termed the "newer diplomacy" in industry, the company union, the "yellow dog" contract, employe welfare schemes, stock distrib[illegible] tion plans, insurance schemes a[illegible] what not. This too is part of t[illegible] "Americanizing" process, and its effects have been more deadly, as Dunn well shows, than even the "shirt sleeve" diplomacy of the strong arm squads.

* * *

The vast amount of material marshalled within this volume and the elaborate and careful treatment of a relatively new subject bear the evidence of great labor and research. Dunn is probably today our best informed student of the technical and mechanical organization of the class struggle, just as William Z. Foster is the one most keenly aware of its inner and living forces.

And here we touch upon a certain shortcoming in Dunn's book. Knowing the tendency of the mind to exaggerate the relative importance of even the smallest adverse criticism as compared with the highest favorable criticism, one hesitates to record any disappointing reactions to this valuable book. But in failing to present a clearer picture of the living labor forces themselves in the process of being "Americanized," and in adhering a bit too closely to the objective mechanism of the process, Dunn has lost a certain vitality which is the very essence for instance, of Foster's new book, "Misleaders of Labor."

But I hasten to say that in Dunn's book we have a record of lasting value for the labor movement, one which will unquestionably serve as the departing point for later studies when that great history of the victorious American proletariat shall come to be written.

—ROBERT MITCHELL.

PLACQUE FOUND IN RUBBISH.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Spanish War veterans here are up i arms because a placque presented b them to the city, commemorating th Maine, was found discarded in a rubbish barrel.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
[illegible]ORGANIZED
F[illegible]-HOUR WEEK
[illegible]BOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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INDEPENDENT REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLIC IS PROCLAIMED IN NICARAGUA AS U.S. MAKES WAR

117 COAL MINERS JAILED IN COLO. IN RAID ON HALL

Workers Aroused Over Attack on Strikers

By FRANK L. PALMER.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

CANON CITY, Colo., Jan. 5.—Further wholesale arrests by state police today arouses new spirit of loyalty among strikers. One hundred and seventeen were arrested this morning in a raid on the Industrial Workers of the World hall in Walsenburg. The hall is reported wrecked by state police.

Other Arrests.

Eight others were arrested in Canon City and East Walsenberg when police invaded a picketing meeting.

Efforts of Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. to reopen mines have failed. Only 12 men have returned to work out of 114 reported anxious to scab despite picketing.

The Industrial Commission hearing Tuesday was characterized by sensational evidence that Pikeview, the biggest mine in the Colorado Springs region had operated many months without scales, paying its men by guess work. This change by strikers is upheld by city ministers and professors whose report on conditions support the statements of the men.

Expect New Drive.

Strike leaders are confident that neither a new drive in the southern fields by the coal operators nor the strikebreakers' tactics by the state government in their endeavor to break the morale of the men will not succeed, but will only arouse a new storm of protest among the workers.

HIT NICARAGUA, CHINA SLAUGHTER

N. Y. Workers Protest at Mass Meeting

A meeting last night at Irving Plaza, originally called to discuss the present tendencies in the Chinese Revolution and to denounce the murder of worker and peasant leaders by the imperialist agents of the Nanking government, was turned into an intense demonstration against the wanton slaughter by U. S. marines of native liberal forces fighting for Nicaraguan independence.

Speakers at the meeting, held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, included William F. Dunne and H. M. Wicks, of The DAILY WORKER; M. J. Olgin, editor of "The Hammer," Jewish Communist monthly; and P. T. Lau of the Philadelphia Hands Off China committee. Bert Miller, organization secretary of District 2 of the Workers Party, acted as chairman.

Attack Invasion.

The activities of American capitalists in China and Nicaragua are part of the general program of world imperialism which is now more "rampant" and "insolent" than ever, the speakers said.

"In all the history of despotism," Wicks said, "there is no more vile record than that of the government of the United States in Nicaragua. Impudently invading the country, overthrowing a duly constituted government expressing the wishes of the majority of the population, and placing in the presidential chair a puppet president, subservient to yankee tyranny, the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg administration has written one of the bloodiest chapters in modern times."

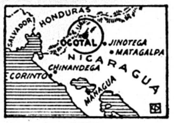
The Chinese Revolution has at present entered a new phase, declared Dunne. Despite temporary defeat, he

(Continued on Page Two)

Tries to Oust Klan

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Charging that the Ku Klux Klan had been organized in order to gain control of Indiana politics, Attorney General Gilliam here today filed suit to procure its eviction from the state. He charged that its officers had made false pretensions as to the Klan's purpose when it had been admitted to the state.

MINER LEADS BRAVE FIGHT AGAINST INVADERS; CAPTURE UNITED STATES ARMS



Gen. Augusto C. Sandino (upper right) is the leader of the Nicaraguan army of liberation, putting up a brave struggle against the American militarists.

Picture (left above) shows Nicaraguan peasant soldiers. They suffer for lack of military equipment.

Defending themselves against the attacks by the soldiers of the American Empire, the liberals fighting under Sandino have succeeded in capturing much war equipment. Picture (left, below) shows the kind of machine guns which the Nicaraguans obtained from U. S. marines in the recent battle of Telpaneca. Zepeda, representative of the Nicaraguan Liberals in Mexico City, revealed that the better equipment of the Sandino army which U. S. Colonel Gulick said was supplied by Mexico, was really captured in battle by the Nicaraguan soldiers from the U. S. marines.

The map illustrates the vicinity of the present attacks against the Nicaraguans by the soldiers in the American military war machine.

"Will Fight to Death!" Says Sandino, Miner-Soldier

The DAILY WORKER has just received from Nicaragua the following fiery declaration by Augusto C. Sandino, the Nicaraguan coal mine worker who has become the general of the little army of workers and peasants fighting against the invasion of their country by American marines. The DAILY WORKER publishes for the first time in English this statement of the leader in the heroic struggle. The declaration was contained in a letter to Froilan Turcios, a prominent poet of the near-by republic of Honduras.

• • •

By Augusto C. Sandino.

You may rest assured—and kindly pass on this message to all of Central America, to the intellectuals, to the workers and artesans and the whole Indo-Spanish race—that I shall not lay down my arms until I have driven the invaders from my country.

I want you to know that your pen has vibrated through the heart of my army, as it has in mine; you clearly reflect in all your work the love for your country, for which kindly accept our brotherly gratitude.

No one better than you can be a faithful representative and exponent of our sacred rights to defend our national sovereignty, and no one has served our cause better than you. Your words of patriotism, love for our country, will bear fruit in the hearts of the youth, hungry for liberty and independence. I have imbibed your teachings for a long time and your writings a lesson for the whole youth of Central America—as a liberalizing prologue of the weak against the strong, which will prove to the civilized world that the rights of the weak are more sacred than of the strong—and if the strong because of pride refuses to acknowledge this it is necessary to seal this lesson with blood.

I promise you personally, on my honor as a soldier, that my present attitude will in no way effect the stability of the government of Honduras, nor of any other sister republic; my acts are directed solely, with the appropriate decorum of my race, to the defense of the sovereignty of my country.

Under these circumstances, I do not authorize, nor have I ever authorized, nor will I in the future authorize any soldier or military chieftain to make incursions into the territory of Honduras.

My desire is to defeat with dignity all imposition on my country by the assassins of weak peoples. I shall make them understand that their crime will cost them dear—for they have no right whatsoever to intervene in our internal political affairs.

I am on the verge of a bloody combat against these conquerors and traitors.

Nicaragua shall not be the patrimony of imperialists and traitors and I shall fight against them as long as my heart beats. And if it is the fate that all my army be lost, which I do not believe, rest assured my esteemed friend, that in my arsenal there are 100 quintals (ten tons) of dynamite which I shall fire with my own hand; and the crash of this cataclysm will be heard for 400 kilometers; and those who hear it will know that Sandino has died; and they will know that he did not permit criminal hands of invaders and traitors to touch his remains. And only omnipotent God and the patriots that hear will know how to judge his work.

Charles ('Dove') Schwab

A commercial peace medal has been presented to Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., by the American Arbitration Association. Schwab's best known public activity was as chairman of the U. S. war industries board during the war.

Train Kills Worker

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Unaware of the approach of a New York, New Haven and Hartford train, George Murphy, 55, of Locust Ave., was struck and killed yesterday while picking coal on the tracks. The severe winter and unemployment forces many workers to risk their lives for a little fuel.

WILBUR BARS HIS MEN FROM PROBE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — Secretary of the Navy Wilbur has ordered high naval officers to stay away from the House Naval Affairs committee's investigation of Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder's charges of "waste and inefficiency" in the navy, Rep. McClintic (D.) of Oklahoma, charged at the hearing today.

Admiral Magruder, under questioning, confirmed the charge.

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More Bodies Found.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 5.—High seas forced the salvage squadron to remain in Provincetown harbor this forenoon and give up operations for the time being on the sunken submarine S-4.

The opinion is that three more bodies in addition to the first three recovered are within the engine room hatch and they expect to bring them up as soon as weather allows for diving.

The bodies already raised are those of the commander of the ship, Roy K. Jones, of Oklahoma, D. A. McKinley, of California, both leaving widows, and A. A. Hodges, of the crew, who has a brother living at Santiago, Cal.

No Soda Lime.

The absence of soda lime abroad the sunken submarine S-4 whose presence would have prolonged the lives of the crew victims today engaged the attention of the naval court of inquiry investigating the disaster.

U. S. Won't Disturb Chiari Poll Frauds

WASHINGTON, Jan 5.—The United States does not intend to send troops to maintain "fair and impartial elections" in Panama in 1928, according to an announcement of the American state department.

The statement is in reply to the request of the former president, Dr. Belisario Porras, who declares that the Chiari government is illegally controlling the elections.

But Chiari, who has long been a pet of the state department, will not be officially interferred with.

The state department's announcement points out however, that the American forces will continue to control the district around the towns of Panama and Colon, the only two cities of any size in Panama.

Daily Worker Anniversary to be Big Event of Season

Nina Tarasova, the famous Russian singer, will make her last New York appearance of the season and possibly of the next two years, at Mecca Temple January 13 when she sings at the Fourth Anniversary DAILY WORKER concert with other stars.

The concert is arranged as part of the nation-wide celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of the founding of The DAILY WORKER. Thousands of workers throughout the country will celebrate in various ways this event, which is of international importance, inasmuch as it indicates that in spite of the reigning reaction in the United States there is still a powerful support for an organ of the proletarian revolution.

Exceptional Program

Something different in the way of celebrations is introduced in the Mecca Temple concert where a number of the foremost stars of the musical and theatrical world will appear. Nina Tarasova has captivated American audiences as well as audiences in every important country in the old world with her inimitable Russian songs.

Everywhere she has appeared on her American tour she has been acclaimed one of the world's greatest artists and her admirers will take advantage of this opportunity of seeing her again before she starts a foreign tour that will compel her to remain away from this country for some time.

Chicago Hails Tarasova.

In her recent appearance in Chicago the critics, without exception, proclaimed her performance one of the best ever given in the middle western metropolis. W. L. Hubbard,

(Continued on Page Two)

Sandino's Peasant Troops Captured U. S. Marines' Arms

Nicaragua Talk Barred Says Kellogg

Cabinet Members Come to Overawe Delegates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The United States delegation to the Havana Conference and President Coolidge will do everything in their power to prevent the discussion of the Nicaraguan situation at the conference, the State Department emphatically announced today. State Department officials also made it clear that they would oppose any move on the part of Argentina, Mexican, or Haitian delegates to introduce any resolution referring directly or indirectly to the United States intervention in Latin-American states. Proposals "defining" intervention have already been drawn up by a number of Latin-American delegations.

The State Department has selected its shrewdest diplomats in an effort to prevent the discussion of the Nicaraguan situation at the Pan American congress.

In addition to President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, who are not officially members of the delegation, the United States delegates will include Charles Evans Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher, Dwight Morrow, U. S. ambassador to Mexico, and Oscar Underwood.

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The Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, will entertain the Brazilian delegates to the Pan-American conference today.

Philadelphia Will Honor Liebknecht

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—Memorial meeting for Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg will be held under auspices of Young Workers (Communist) League, Pittsburgh branch, Saturday evening, January 7, 8 p. m. at main hall of International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James Street, N. S. Speakers will be Herbert Zam, and Pat H. Toohey, members of the National Executive Committee of Young Workers (Communist) League. The Pioneers will stage an anti-war playlet, with recitations and special music for the occasion. Admission free.

Buffalo Mine Relief Committee Succeeds

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Big success in its short existence has been reported by the Miners' Relief Committee here. Relief stations are in charge of G. Celli, 25 West 10th St., and 303 Seneca St., and also located at Zimbel's, 245 Adams St., and at the Valo Club, 159 Grider St. All workers are urged to give clothes and money at these stations.

The committee will announce a big mass meeting in The DAILY WORKER in a few days.

District Attorney Won't Allow Lampoon on Self

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—"The Racket," Bartlet Cormack's successful play said to be an expose of the connection of Chicago's gangland with the police, will not be allowed to be performed here at the end of its New York run, State's Attorney Crowe, said to be lampooned in the play under a thin disguise, announced today.

STUDENTS QUIT CANADA.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—The exodus of Canadian college graduates to the United States to earn their livings is assuming serious proportions, and establishment of research laboratories will be made in a desperate attempt to keep the professional men home. Medicine especially is suffering from this exodus.

New Government Coins Money; Bars Drink

Military Landing Tied Up by Strike

BULLETIN.

MANAGUA, Jan. 5.—Fearing that the strike of Corinto stevedores which has completely tied up the port will halt the United States war against the Sandino liberal forces, General Jose Moncado, who helped negotiate the Stimson "peace" and who is believed to have sold out to United States interests, has started for Corinto in an effort to break the strike. Altho the Corinto dockworkers when they walked out made demands for a wage increase, they declare they have struck in sympathy with the Sandino peasant army, which has declared an independent republic, as against the Diaz Wall Street government supported by United States marines.

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Republic Declared.

MANAGUA, Jan. 5.—A Nicaraguan republic, pledged to maintain the independence of Nicaragua, has been proclaimed by the leaders of the Liberal army headed by General Augustino Sandino. The new republic comprises the whole department of Nueva Segovia and a considerable portion of northern Nicaragua which is under the control of the Liberal forces. Money is being coined in the name of the new government and the sale of intoxicating liquors has been forbidden, to increase the efficiency of the army of independence. A heavy penalty has been authorized for those found guilty of selling intoxicating liquor. The Liberal government is said to be taking over mines and declaring them the property of the new state.

The United States marines and Nicaraguan constabulary under marine officers holding the town of Quilali today were keeping a sharp look-out for a possible surprise attack by the Liberal forces under General Sandino.

Supplies Rushed.

It was thought news of reinforcements and supplies being rushed to Quilali may have reached General Sandino's headquarters. The extreme quiet prevailing since the counterattack last Sunday has caused officers experienced in colonial warfare to exercise all precautions.

The main force of the Liberal army is concentrated at El Chipote, which is an almost inaccessible mountain stronghold. It was understood Sandino has prepared to withstand any attacks by the marines at this point.

Just how large a force Sandino commands is not definitely known, but from evidence gathered during the recent clashes with marines the Liberals appear to be will armed and well trained.

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Murder for Wall Street.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—"What we are doing is no less than murder for the purpose of keeping a puppet president acting as a collector of Wall Street," declared John S. Hemphill, of Ferguson, Mo., whose son was killed Saturday in Nicaragua, in an open letter to President Coolidge.

Hemphill termed the United States attack on Nicaragua as a "disgraceful war against a little nation."

• • •

War Unauthorized.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A motion for an inquiry into American activities in Nicaragua was made today by Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana.

Wheeler charged the "executive department of the government" with "usurping the powers of Congress by declaring war in Nicaragua." He sponsored a resolution to authorize an inquiry by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee into the American occupation to find out "who ordered the marines there and why they haven't been neutral."

The inquiry also would involve all American concessions and inves

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. Assassinates 300 Nicaragua Women, Children, Soldiers, Zepeda Charges

NO SLAVERY FOR SOUTHERN LAND, EX-ENVOY SAYS

"Necessary to Destroy All Inhabitants"

(Continued from Page One)

ments in Nicaragua. No action was taken on the resolution.

Senator Heflin (D) of Alabama charged the Administration with "butchering American marines" in carrying out an imperialistic policy toward a weak neighbor. He demanded the immediate withdrawal of all marines.

"We went into Nicaragua not to protect our interests but to set up a bastard government," said Heflin. "We are facing the remarkable situation of a president conducting war in Nicaragua without the consent of Congress. It is useless, outrageous and unauthorized."

Heflin demanded immediate action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his resolution for withdrawal of the troops.

Heflin quoted John S. Hemphill of Ferguson, Missouri, father of a slain marine sergeant, as charging the United States was "doing no less than murder to keep a puppet president in Nicaragua."

"God bless him in his sorrow," Heflin added. "His son was butchered in Nicaragua."

"It looks like our army is being used to collect Wall Street's debts," Heflin continued.

"I wonder if Washington and his ragged continentals thought they were fighting to establish a government such as would let these conditions come about?

"Our troops are down there fighting to sustain a bastard minority. We are holding an usurper in power by force."

Heflin referred to reports that the Diaz government is seeking a loan in Wall Street. He charged the loan, if made, would be used to influence the coming elections in Nicaragua "in order to overthrow the will of the people there."

Heflin demanded that the senate meet Friday and Saturday to consider the withdrawal of marines. Previously, the senate had agreed to adjourn until Monday and when Heflin asked for a session tomorrow, Senator Jones (R) of Washington objected.

Prepare for War.

The marine force now on active field duty in Nicaragua, about 1,400, is to be virtually doubled. Two battalions, comprising 500 men each, are pushing preparations for sailing from this country, and additional units have been dispatched from Panama, Norfolk and other places to bring up he marine strength in the field to pproximately 3,000 rifles.

The fresh marines are in addition o the dispatch of seven naval vessels, two cruisers and five destroyers, to Carribbean waters.

The opponents of the administration's policy in Congress are charging that the State Department has "deceived the public" in its accounts of the situation in Nicaragua. They are digging up past statements from the Department picturing General Sandino's Liberal forces as being "a handful of nondescript bandits" and are preparing to compare these with later statements from the Navy Department showing that Sandino is leading a formidable force of well-equipped, loyal and courageous fighting men.

Twenty-five enlisted men of the marine corps, who have been ordered to the front in the war against Nicaragua, left the marine barracks n the navy yard, Brooklyn, today, to go to Pier 25, foot of Franklin St., Manhattan, where they were to board he Old Dominion liner Jefferson, hich was to take them to Norfolk, a. The ship was to sail at noon.

It was understood that at Norfolk the men would become part of a larger contingent of marines ordered to Nicaragua. The marines will sail from Norfolk on a navy vessel, it is understood.

* * *

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—The charge that American marines have killed 300 Nicaraguans in their operations against General Sandino's rebels in the region of Ocotal was made today by Dr. Pedro Zepeda, envoy of the Nicaraguan revolutionists here.

Dr. Zepeda made a bitter attack upon the American occupation in Nicaragua and declared that "while the people of Nicaragua are preparing to welcome Colonel Lindbergh, the fields of Segovia are again drenched with the blood of General Sandino's patriots."

Zepeda Gives Statement.

"While the Nicaraguan nation is preparing to welcome Colonel Lindbergh, the fields of Nueva Segovia are again being stained with the blood of patriots under General Sandino, who with greatest effort is struggling in the hope of reestablishing the peace and order disturbed by the presence of the occupation forces.

"Before this, airplanes of the merican marines bombarded the y of Ocotal, assassinating 300 araguan soldiers and more than 100 civilians, among them women and children. Life and property of foreigners in Nicaragua were perfectly guaranteed.

Will Not Accept Tutelage

"General Augusto Sandino, who without cause has been styled a bandit, has done nothing more than interpret national Nicaraguan sentiment by heading a group of patriots who, without realizing the magnitude of their task, have offered themselves as a sacrifice to call to the attention of the world the facts that the Stimson asservations were false, that the Nicaraguan people, though friendly to North Americans, will not accept tutelage or slavery and that Nicaragua as a sovereign nation has the inherent right to give itself a government which it considers convenient.

"We Nicaraguans who have believed in the words of President Coolidge are disillusioned, for while he prepares a speech for the opening of the Sixth Pan-American Conference on the fields of Nueva Segovia where so many Nicaraguan and American youths have fallen, he has again initiated the cruel struggle without further justification on the part of the invaders that the guarantee of the property and lives of the very poor they are destroying and compromising.

Victory Related.

"Whatever may be the number sent to suppress the cry of protest of the Nicaraguan patriots, it is useless, for to attain that purpose it would be necessary to exterminate completely all the inhabitants of the country. Whoever says the contrary lies.

"Confirmation of my statement is seen in the fact that Sandino, completely isolated from the rest of the world, has fought successfully for six months and, although cable news necessarily has ceased and Managua notices have been systematically misinterpreted, it is an undeniable fact that the victories of Sandino have been notable.

"An example worthy of mention is the Telpaneca battle, where a Sandino column under Colonel Mendoza killed eighty of the enemy, the deaths being divided between the United States marines and the constabulary, and captured upward of 50,000 cartridges, four Lewis machine guns, fifty-five Springfield rifles and forty-seven trucks loaded with provisions and clothing.

"We regret that there has not been a better understanding of the Nicaraguan case. We have reiterated emphatically that we have nothing against anybody and that fate has placed a canal zone in our territory. We will cede it definitely provided that in the definite form there is respect, liberty and autonomy for the bit of land remaining to us.

Autonomy Demanded.

"But if we are to be robbed of a strip of land which materially breaks up the fatherland of Marozan and Jerez, if loans are to be imposed which mean slavery as the economic condition of the country, if the customs are to be taken from us and our national bank and if all not agreeable to the foregoing are to be assassinated, who can say if the mass of Nicaraguan people have not the right to die before accepting such injustice and iniquity?

"I vigorously protest against the futile reasons adduced to maintain the occupation of our territory, which in the conception of all nations is considered free.

"I protest against the sending of larger forces of marines without any other object than to continue the assassination of patriots who have no other crime than defending the land in which rest the ashes of their forebears.

"I further protest that while the Latin-American nations are preparing for a great conference of fraternity and cooperation more assassinations are being prepared in Nicaragua to clear the mountains of those who could and should be factors in the Presidential elections and thus conduct them free from the dictates of the American State Department."

Anna Lameu

OWNER OF SLAVE GIRLS ON BONDS

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5. — Anna Lameu who charges that Mrs. Mabel Arico of 1215 Milan St. kept her enslaved for four years, beating and terrorizing her with threats of tar and feathers at the hands of the police, showed newspaper reporters part of a tooth which she said her former "owner" had broken with a hammer, and many bruises and scars on her face, arms and back.

"I didn't have any scars when I came here," she said, "she gave all of them to me. She made this one with a hot eggbeater. This sore place on my head always makes my head ache. I think this finger is broken. I can't wash any more because of my hands, but I'm willing to do anything if I don't have to go back to that woman!" she cried.

Pretty Bad Boss.

Mrs. A. W. Grass, a neighbor of Mrs. Arico, declared that she saw Mrs. Arico drag Anna by her hair across the back yard. She also said that she often heard Anna's screams during the past years, but was too afraid of Mrs. Arico to tell the police.

Other neighbors said that Mrs. Arico often beat Anna, and when they attempted to feed her, the beatings became more vicious. Mrs. Arico locked Anna in the bathroom whenever she went out, they stated, to make sure that neighbors wouldn't feed her, and the enslaved girl was forced to find food in the garbage can.

Would Poison Slave.

"Once Mrs. Arico tried to make me drink iodine," charged Anna Lameu. "I think it was because she was afraid I would tell about her treatment.. One day last week she dragged me into the garage. It was very cold, and when she turned the hose on me, I thought I'd die," she told the police.

Although Anna is being treated for many wounds in a hospital here, Mrs. Arico denies she was cruel or used her as a slave.

"I was sorry for her, but I had to strike her," she said. Mrs. Arico was released several days ago on $5,000 bond.

ANNIVERSARY OF DAILY WORKER EVENT OF SEASON

Tarasova and Other Stars Will Appear

(Continued from Page One)

the noted critic of the Chicago Tribune, wrote: "She proved to be first and foremost a personality. She has that indefinable, indespensible attribute which men and women, especially those on the stage or platform must have in order to hold and sway their fellow humans. No one can tell wherein this power lies. No one can tell just what it is. It is, or it is not, and the person without it is destined to failure or only moderate success, while the one who does have it is likely to attain his aims.

Magnificent in Russian.

"Mme. Tarasova has personality and she interests, holds, and grips her hearers. This even when she is singing in Russian, which the majority of her auditors do not understand. She handled the text with a skill which extracted from every word its fullest significance and yet did not impress as being exaggerated. She 'paints the picture' just as her French prototype Yvette Guilbert, and while her art possesses something that in a way seems broader and heavier than is that of the eminent Gallic artist (the difference is probably the racial difference between the Russian and the French) yet her vivifying of the text is none the less exact, clear, and potent.

"Mme. Tarasova's voice is a deep mezzo, peculiarly Russian in its timbre, a voice which exerts appeal. So keen and bright is the intelligence and so sincere the emotional and dramatic feel back of the interpretation, however, that it would not matter whether the artist had voice or not. She would hold and sway her hearers just the same."

Other Leading Stars.

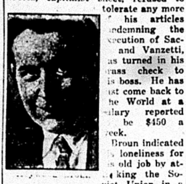
Among the other stars that appear at The DAILY WORKER concert are Sascha Jacobsen, the famous Russian violinist, in a series of selections that have placed him in the front rank of violin virtuosos; Doris Niles, one of the foremost interpretative and classic dancers of our days, and Paul Althouse, Metropolitan Opera tenor, in a selection of songs from the great parts of heroic operas.

Youth Conference For Miner Relief Called in Boston

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5. — "All efforts will be made to rally the young workers here behind the striking miners," declares the Initiative Committee of the Boston Youth Conference for Miners' Relief. For this purpose the young peoples' organizations here will gather on Sunday, Jan. 15, 11 a. m. at 28 Heywood Place into a youth conference. All young people's organizations are invited to send two delegates to this conference.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTAND

Surrenders to His Big Boss



Heywood Broun, who went on strike last August when the New York World, capitalist sheet, refused to tolerate any more of his articles condemning the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, has turned in his brass check to his boss. He has just come back to the World at a salary reported to be $450 a week.

Broun indicated his loneliness for his old job by attacking the Soviet Union in a recent issue of The Nation. That his backsliding is definite and complete is seen by the fact that his return to the World was not even officially announced by the editors. For his part Broun limited himself to a timid reiteration of his stand on Sacco and Vanzetti in his first article on his return.

CHICAGO PARTY WORKERS TO MEET

A Workers (Communist) Party functionaries' meeting, to include all members of the district committee, all section committee members, and all members of nucleus executive committees, will be held on Sunday, January 8, 10 a. m., at the new Party headquarters, 2021 West Division St.

Important problems concerning immediate activities in Chicago will be taken up. A report on the district activities for the period since the last functionaries' conference will be given. Arrangements have been made to allow sufficient time for ample discussion from the floor.

Functionaries have been instructed to prepare to report on the activities in their different sections.

BOSSES REWARD CLASS VICTIM

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BRISTOL, Conn., Jan. 5. — How class-conscious, organized business takes care of its own "martyrs" is revealed in an announcement by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut which has voted an annuity of $5,000 to Dietrich E. Loewe, Danbury hat manufacturer who lost his business fighting organized labor.

Enemy of Workers.

For years, Loewe, now said to be penniless, fought the trade union movement, his case having started with the famous action against the United Hatters of North America. Although the supreme court at the time decided in favor of the employers and awarded considerable damages to them, the long contest wrecked Loewe's business finally.

Bosses Remember Their Own.

Last April, his company went into bankruptcy. Leading creditors, conscious of the "assistance he had rendered to the movement," immediately came to the rescue. In addition there has been voted him the above mentioned $5,000 yearly payment.

Labor's class war prisoners, like Sacco and Vanzetti, have been executed. Mooney and Billings and others are still in jail.

Hit Slaughter in China and Nicaragua

(Continued from Page One)

said, the peasant-worker class will ultimately triumph.

Communist Party Leads.

"The butchery of the Communist workers," Dunne continued, "shows with the most powerful force that the Communist Party is the leader of the worker and peasant revolution which the imperialists and their native reactionaries have not been able to drown in spite of the rivers of blood which they have spilled."

Olgin said one of the tasks at present is to "strip the mask of hypocrisy" from the face of the U. S. state department.

"Thousands of Nicaraguan workers have been slaughtered since Col. Stimson, Coolidge's agent, announced that 'peace' had been established," he said.

Must Arouse Labor.

Olgin added that General Sandino the mine worker, leading the national liberation forces of Nicaragua, is representing the large mass of Nicaraguans who refuse to remain under the yoke of yankee imperialism.

"Every worker must be aroused to a realization of the danger of this murderous campaign against the Nicaraguans," he said. "The present tactics of the American capitalists serve notice on the so-called 'weaker nations' that nothing less than abject slavery will hereafter be demanded."

MILL WAGES CUT 10 PER CENT AND NO MORE BONUS

Cheney Silk Factories for Child Labor

(By Federated Press).

Special explanations from the New York office accompanied the wage reduction announced by Cheney Bros., silk manufacturers, for their mills at South Manchester, Conn. The Cheney firm is cutting wages an average of 10 per cent and taking from its 3,000 workers a 5 per cent attendance bonus.

"Silk mills now are being established in the South where wages are much lower even than those quoted above," say Cheney Bros., after claiming that they pay wages "30 per cent higher for men and 34 per cent higher for women than the rest of the silk industry." The Cheney statement says that the silk firm pays 32 per cent to 36 per cent higher wages than Northern cotton mills."

For Child Labor.

Individual adjustments in the hourly rates will be made in making the wage cuts effective. The production and quality bonuses for individual ability will be maintained for the present. These bonuses are supposed to apply to two-thirds of the jobs. Including its statement the firm remarks:

"We are hopeful, but cannot guarantee, that the proposed adjustments will tend to stabilize employment and will result in an increased activity in the plant."

Cheney Bros. belongs to the National Association of Manufacturers, and the brothers are active exponents of the association's open-shop policy. One of the Cheneys heads the child labor and education committee of the association, which is trying to get more children into the factories.

Andy Mellon to Take Dawes Plan This Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary of Treasury Mellon revealed today that the reparations question would be taken up this week.

It is generally recognized, Mellon said, that some determination must be made soon as to the exact amount of preparations that Germany must pay.

Gilbert, who was Mellon's guest here, declined to discuss reparations or European finances.

Intense Cold Fatal To Eight in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Eight persons were killed in Chicago today by the intense cold, the deaths were directly and indirectly caused by extreme exposure, according to the coroner's office, bringing the total dead to 30.

Colder weather, approaching 10 below zero, was predicted for the Great Lakes area for tonight and tomorrow. Relief was predicted by Wednesday.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTAND

Republican Indicted

Clyde A. Walb, chairman of the republican committee of Indiana, just indicted for violating the national banking laws. The state administration, controlled by republican Ku Kluxers, has been seething with corruption for a long time. Walb is the latest to be charged. The "expose" is made possible by a fight for spoils among the republican politicians.

DETROIT WORKERS PLAN PROGRAM

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—Many activities will feature the January program of the Detroit district of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League. On Jan. 6 a mass meeting in favor of support of the South China Soviet will be addressed by Max Bedacht of Chicago. It will be held at Finnish Hall. On Jan. 7, at 8 p. m., the Young Workers will hold a social and dance for the purpose of building the league and supporting the "Young Worker." A special feature will be the collection of books and pamphlets for the newly organized league branches in territory of the striking miners. Admission to the Workers' Hall, scene of the ball, will be free.

An important party conference for the entire district for the purpose of reviewing the Party work will be held on Jan. 8 at 1 p. m., at Party head quarters. On this date a package party for the striking miners will be held at the Jewish Forum.

Smith Indicates No Clemency for Ruth Snyder, Grey

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—After listening for two hours this afternoon to pleas for the lives of Mrs. Ruth Snyder and her paramour Henry Judd Gray, Governor Alfred E. Smith plainly indicated at the close of the hearing that he did not intend to grant executive clemency for either Mrs. Snyder or Gray.

After claims had been made to the governor that Mrs. Snyder was in the "twilight zone" of insanity and that she was the victim of a neurosis or psychosis, and that there was grave doubt as to Gray's mental condition, Governor Smith bluntly declared:

"I am not going to be concerned about all this neurosis and psychosis you are talking about because it doesn't enter into this case at all."

EASTMAN TALK NOT COMMUNIST SAYS LOVESTONE

Workers Party Points Out Misstatement

The Workers (Communist) Party yesterday sent a protest to Radio Station WEVD for having announced Max Eastman, one-time editor of The Liberator and expelled former member of the Workers (Communist) Party, as a speaker on the Communist position on the presidential electoral campaign in the year 1928.

The letter was signed by Jay Lovestone as the executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The letter in full follows:

Station WEVD
Debs Radio Memorial,
31 Union Square,
New York City.
Gentlemen:

We note in your release of yesterday the following statement:

"Labor in the 1928 presidential elections... will be discussed over Station WEVD Thursday evening, Dec. 29, from four points of view.

"United States Senator Nye of North Dakota will speak in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Smith. Norman Thomas will speak for the socialist party and Max Eastman, former editor, will speak for the Communists.

"The broadcasting of this symposium will be in line with WEVD policy of presenting features reflecting current problems that confront the labor movement."

Eastman Expelled.

We are amazed that Station WEVD should issue a statement to the effect that Max Eastman represents the Communists. He was expelled from our Party a couple of years ago and in no sense represents our viewpoint on any matter today, certainly not on the question of the electoral situation.

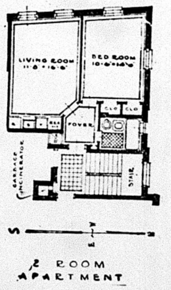
An organization claiming, as yours does, to permit expression to all labor viewpoints should have invited the Workers (Communist) Party to send a representative to present its viewpoint on the 1928 elections. Not only was that not done, but to make matters worse, a non-Communist is advertized as a Communist and with the aid of your publicity permitted to represent our viewpoint.

A public correction would be in order.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAY LOVESTONE.
Workers (Communist Party of America.
Executive Secretary.

Hickman Indicted

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—The Los Angeles County Grand Jury today voted indictments charging William Edward Hickman and his confessed accomplice, Welby Hunt, with robbery and murder of C. Ivy Thomas, Rose Hill druggist on Christmas Eve, 1926, according to reports at the Hall of Justice.



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Strikes Spreading in Shanghai; Nanking Reaction Declares Martial Law

SHANGHAI POLICE ATTACK WORKERS; FEAR NEW REVOLT

USSR Citizen Killed by Canton Militarists

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.—With labor unrest growing steadily in Shanghai, the Nanking authorities have declared martial law in the native section of the city. A number of skirmishes have already occurred between armed groups of workers and the military authorities. Police here fear a revolutionary outbreak.

The large number of strikes in the last few months has alarmed Nanking authorities. The military forces here have been increased. Foreign concessions are erecting barricades.

* * *

CANTON, Jan. 5.—The Kuomintang government, set up by the right wing leader General Li Chai-sum has suppressed a number of militant trade unions. The leaders of the Postal Workers' Union have been imprisoned.

Murder USSR Citizen.

Despatches from the Island of Haitan, opposite Canton, report the execution of a citizen of the Soviet Union named Pfaff. Pfaff, the reports state, was arrested by the right wing on December 27.

Fighting is still going on between the troops of General Chang Fak-wei, recently ousted from Canton, and General Li Chai-sum. The differences between the various Kuomintang generals will be brought up at the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang, which is expected to take place soon.

FRENCH CABINET CONSIDERS PACT

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The treaty negotiations between France and the United States were considered today by the French cabinet.

Altho the proposed treaty is heralded as a "peace pact," it contains no provisions for arbitration of important disputes. Questions of an "internal nature," questions involving third parties and questions "relating to the Monroe Doctrine" will not be subject to arbitration.

The treaty will contain no provision for the outlawry of war, it is authoritatively stated, altho some such expression may be buried in the preamble where it will have no binding effect whatever.

* * *

LONDON, Jan. 5.—British government officials took the attitude today that the Franco-American treaty negotiations concerned merely the two countries and that they call for no comment from representatives of this government.

Representatives of the British government hold the opinion that they, along with the representatives of other European governments, can hold aloof pending any agreement that may be concluded between Washington and Paris.

Seven-Hour Day in Factories of USSR

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The introduction of the 7-hour day in the Leningrad industry was discussed at a meeting of economists in Leningrad.

The director of the "Krassny Traugelnik," one of Leningrad's biggest works, said in his report that he saw no obstacles whatever to the transition to the 7-hour day, which can take place in the current financial year. **It is not** going to reduce workers' wages nor increase the cost of production, he said.

By introducing the 7-hour day and an extra shift, the works will increase its production considerably. The 7-hour day is practically already in existence in some of the departments of the works. The establishment of the 7-hour day throughout the works will be possible in August-September.

The director of the biggest garment-making factory—the "Volodarsky" factory which employs 3,000 workers has declared the management's readiness to introduce the 7-hour day.

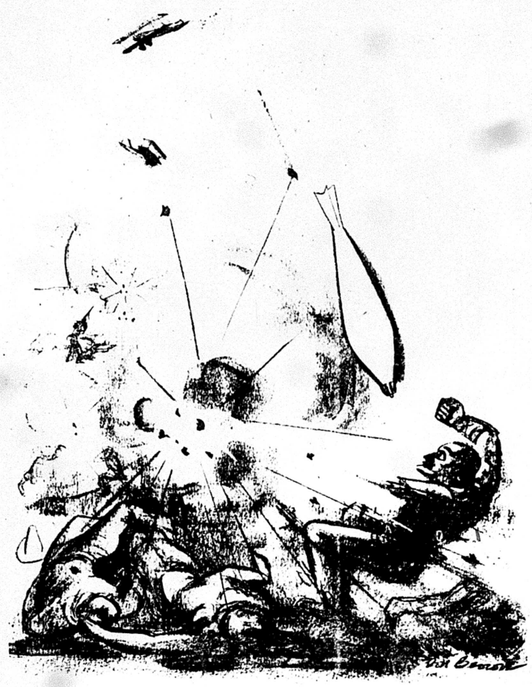
Bolivia Forces Loan From Its Capitalists

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 5.—The Bolivian government decreed a forced loan of 12,000,000 Bolivianos, about $5,000,000 from the country's leading capitalists.

Half of the total amount will have to be paid by two individuals, Simon I. Patino, the "tin king" who is assessed 4,000,000 Bolivianos, and Avelino Aramayo who is assessed 2,000,000 Bolivianos.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

"RESTATING THE MONROE DOCTRINE" By Don Brown



REVOLT LOOMS IN SYRIA, IS REPORT

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 5.—The leader of the former Druse revolt, Solton-el-Atrache, is preparing for a new uprising against France, it is stated here. Solton-el-Atrache is now believed to be in Iraq.

Altho "peace" has ostensibly been established in Syria, Druse revolutionaries are being executed and thrown in jail, according to Druse leaders here. Recent despatches received here announced the hanging of a number of Syrian nationalists.

USSR and Swedish Miners Sign Pact

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Miners' Union of the U. S. S. R. ratified the agreement between the miners of the U. S. S. R. and Sweden to set up a committee of fraternity and friendship between the miners of the two countries. The Swedish Miners' Union ratified the agreement a few days ago. In this manner the agreement is already in force.

The Plenum decided to extend this agreement to mine workers' unions of other countries, particularly Scandinavia.

U. S. Puppet in Haiti To Greet Lindbergh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Charles Lindbergh will visit Haiti on his present "good will flight," it was learned today from advices sent to the State Department. No date has been set yet for the flight.

Lindbergh will be received by President Borno, maintained in office by United States business interests and marines.

* * *

MANAGUA, Jan. 5.—Colonel Lindbergh completed another leg in his Central-American tour today when he arrived at Managua at 2.25 p. m. local time.

MEDAL FOR SAILOR.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Anthony Ellis, English sailor, was rewarded today with a medal presented him by the mayor of Blackpool on behalf of President Coolidge for his bravery in assisting in the rescue of the American schooner Valkyrie in the North Atlantic in November 1926.

Bombs Nicaraguans

Maj. Ross E. Rowell has been delegated to supervise the throwing of bombs in the little Latin-American country. Hundreds of Nicaraguans have already been watonly murdered by bombs thrown from the modern and well-equipped planes of the American military forces.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Seven persons were killed in a violent explosion here shortly after midnight. More than twenty were injured.

WEAK CAGE KILLS 9 INDIA MINERS

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Because of the weakness of the cage in which they were descending, nine native gold miners were killed in the Kolar gold fields of India, according to reports received here today from Mysore.

The miners were descending in a cage, when the cables suddenly broke. The cage fell two thousand feet, all of the miners in it being killed.

Indian trade unionists are planning a protest against the working conditions in the gold fields. Most of the accidents occurring in the mine, trade union leaders state, are avoidable.

MORE "GOOD WILL" FLIGHTS.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 5.—Messages of more "good-will" from the chamber of commerce here to the Mexico City chamber of commerce are being carried by two monoplanes bearing eight persons. The planes were forced down yesterday in Tampico, Mex., because of weather conditions.

SAYS FILIPINO FREEDOM CAN BE WON BY MASSES

Delegate to Brussels Meet Lauds USSR

"The Philippine masses must be organized before the islands can win their independence," declared A. Almenana, Filipino delegate to the general council of the International League Against Imperialism, who arrived here Monday from Brussels where he attended the council meeting.

Leaders like Quezon, Almenana declared in an interview with a DAILY WORKER representative, must stop flattering themselves into the belief that American capitalism will come down from heaven some day and crown the Philippine people with independence.

Scores U. S. Policy.

Attacking American policy in the Philippines, Almenana charged United States officials with deliberately attempting to stir up strife between the Moro tribes and their Christian neighbors.

In an effort to develop the Philippine struggle for independence and to bring the Filipinos into the general world struggle against imperialism, Almenana introduced a resolution at the Brussels conference urging that a branch of the organization be started in Manila. The resolution is now under consideration by the executive committee.

Praises Manlapit.

Referring to the conditions of Filipino workers in this country, Almenana praised the efforts of Pablo Manlapit, Filipino labor leader, to organize Filipino workers in this country.

Before leaving for the Brussels conference, Almenana said, he had visited the Soviet Union, arriving in Moscow shortly after the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the November Revolution.

Praises Soviet Union.

"My visit to the Soviet Union," Almenana said, "gave me more confidence that the U. S. S. R. will be the guiding light of civilization." Almenana particularly praised the treatment of prisoners in the Soviet Union. The prison system, he said, is calculated "to free men." Prisoners, he said, are entitled to full union wages for work that they do and are granted a three weeks' vacation each year.

Radio Authorities Aid Firestone in Keeping Eye on Rubber Serfs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Permission has been granted to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company to experiment in an effort to establish radio communication between Akron and Liberia, where Harvey Firestone owns huge rubber plantations.

Fail to Find "Dawn"; False Rumors Continue

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 5.—What was thought to be the wreckage of Mrs. Grayson's monoplane "Dawn," but was recognized before it sank again as the hulk of a fishing schooner, was dragged up from the ocean bottom by the grappling hooks of the steam trawler "Venosta."

Supervises Killings

Col. Louis Mason Gulick, commander of the U. S. marines in Nicaragua, who are equipped with bombing planes, machine-guns, and gas bombs Gulick's job consists in laying plans for the slaughter of Nicaraguan liberals who refuse to live under the rule of Diaz, puppet president of the American investors in Latin-America.

ODESSA TEACHERS GET RAISE.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A collective agreement affecting 3,500 educational workers was signed in Odessa.

The wages of teachers of elementary schools increase 6 per cent and those of the higher schools 26 per cent. Special agreements distinct from former agreements establish extra pay for teachers.

REACTIONARIES IN MEXICO GET ARMS FROM U. S.

Aided by U.S. Munitions in Plans for Coup

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—That arms were smuggled from the United States to aid a counter-revolutionary plot in the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, is the charge made by Mexican secret service men who have arrested six of the reactionaries.

The counter-revolutionary attempt was to have been made on January 1st with reactionaries in Queretaro and Guanajuato working with those in Jalisco. The plot was directed by Alfredo Robles Dominquez, who is at present in the United States.

Caught With Goods.

Ricardo Rangel, counter-revolutionary agent, was caught at the border town of Ciudad Juarez, engaged in smuggling arms and munitions from the United States. The parties in the United States shipping the munitions are unknown as yet to government officials.

The plot has been completely frustrated and the movement crushed in both states, Mexican secret service men declared.

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WOMEN WORKERS ARE HIGHLY EXPLOITED, THEY MUST FIGHT FOR A LABOR PARTY

WEAKNESS, LACK OF ORGANIZATION BOOM TO BOSSES

By ANNA E. DAVID.

Modern industrialism was marked by the development of machinery, the building of factories and the growth of the modern proletariat. Men, women and children are exploited ruthlessly in this highly industrialized capitalistic country of ours.

Offer Less Resistance.

It does not matter to the employing class whether it is men or women, adults or children, that they exploit. However, due to the political backwardness of women and the helplessness of the children, these groups of workers offer less resistance to the oppression of the capitalists than the men workers.

The women workers are more submissive, more easily intimidated, as a result of the age-long social and economic enslavement and their comparatively late entrance in the economic field.

Women Must Organize.

Women workers receive extremely low wages in comparison with the wages of men. The employers, in justification of a lower wage scale for women workers, say that the standard of living of women is lower than the standard of living for men; that women workers have no economic responsibilities and therefore are not entitled to a living wage.

This is sheer hypocrisy on the part of the employing class. The employers exploit the women workers more intensively than the men because they are weak and practically unorganized.

The only way women can effectively fight their employers in their struggle for equal pay for equal work, and for better working conditions, is through the trade unions.

3 Per Cent of Women Organized.

The trade union movement in the United States is much weaker than the trade union movement of any other highly industrialized country in the world. Of the 41,000,000 gainfully employed workers, only 3,000,000 are in the trade unions. Out of these three million, only 250,000 are women workers.

There are over eight million women workers gainfully engaged in industry in the United States; three per cent are organized. Numerically, they are weaker than the men, who are organized into trade unions to the extent of about ten per cent.

Forced to Work to Live.

The fact that women bear children and leave industry for a certain period, does not prove that they are not a permanent factor in industry. There are more women in industry today than ever before. They are older, married women, and they are not doing it to supplement the family income for luxuries, such as an automobile, a radio, fine clothes, and pin money, as the bosses would like to have us believe, but to sustain a bare living.

The average married and unmarried woman worker works for the necessities of life for herself and her family.

Must Consider Situation.

It is for this reason, that every woman worker must consider the economic and political situation of the country, which influences decisively the conditions of her employment.

The burning question for every woman is: Will the present industrial depression become permanent? Will she face unemployment? What will become of her and her dependents?

Laws Do Not Protect Women.

The low wages the women worker receives makes it impossible for her to accumulate a reserve for the period of unemployment and in time of sickness and child-birth.

There is practically no labor legislation in this country which will protect the woman worker during critical periods. We have less labor legislation than any other highly developed industrial country.

Soviet Union Protects Women.

The women workers of America should take inspiration from Soviet Russia, where rapid progress has been made during the last ten years of workers' rule, in emancipating women economically and politically.

Soviet Russia has fully realized the double burden that the women workers must bear—the burden of factory and home. In true fashion of serving the interests of the workers, the Soviet government of Russia has considered it of primary importance to pass laws limiting the hours of labor for women, abolishing child labor, establishing children's homes, educational centers, granting leave of absence with full pay for two months before and after child birth, passing housing laws, school laws, and enforcing the rule of equal pay for equal work.

These measures have removed the handicaps which prevent the developments of the individuality of women, and the growth of women into consciously active members of society.

Women Doubly Exploited.

We, in America, must be inspired by these achievements and must strive in every way to overthrow the prejudices of bourgeois society. We must combat the double exploitation of the women workers by the capitalist class in America.

We find upon examination that there are very few privileges that an American woman enjoys. In 1908, it was decided that it is the constitutional right of every state to govern the hours of work for women, and to this day we have a great number of states were women are permitted to work seventy hours a week.

Recently the minimum wage law for women was declared unconstitutional on the grounds that this a "free country" which gives every citizen the right to work for as low a wage as he or she desires.

The bourgeois feminist has fought heroically on the side of the employer to see that this constitutional "right" is not taken away from the "free" citizens in America.

The bourgeois feminist is not a working woman, and does not represent the working class. She meddles in politics often to pass the time away and represents definitely the interests of the employers. She is not concerned with improving the miserable conditions of the working class mother and her children through all possibile measures, but desires a theoretical "equality."

The bourgeois feminist fails to recognize the class struggle, the absolute need of wrenching from the employing and governing class better conditions for working women and children, thru every channel.

The feminist is a menace to the workers, for she parades under the banner of equality, and in time of strikes she definitely takes the side of the employing class, as manifested in the General Strike in Great Britain, when the Faminists heroically proved their equality with the capitalist strike breakers in taking the jobs of the strikers.

The working women therefore must definitely bear in mind that men or women, who have a different class interest, cannot represent them, irrespective of their desire for equality.

Labor Party Imperative.

In times of strikes, it has been clearly demonstrated that the very judges, congressmen, senators, governors, mayors and other politicians, who have been elected by the workers as "friends of labor" on their pledge of supporting workers in their struggles, have in all instances gone to the rescue of the employers.

We need only look at the recent strikes, the wholesale handing down of injunctions, against the miners, in Passaic, in the needle trades, against the traction workers and against other workers, to realize that the judges enforce these injunctions even against nursing mothers and tubercular women patients, by making them serve terms in jail. In Shylock fashion, they take their pound of flesh from every worker.

Non-Partisan Action Futile.

In the recent mayoralty election in Chicago, there was a division among the officialdom in the Chicago Federation of Labor, which resulted in the endorsement of both Democratic and Republic nominees. Labor was divided. It could not make up its mind which was the friend and which was the enemy. Though it is not hard to tell from the past records of Thompson and Dever, the Republican and Democratic candidates, — for the records of both were full of betrayals of the workers.

There are no friends of labor in the camps of the capitalist political parties in America.

Must Enter Politics.

The need of a labor party for the working class in America is very great. It is even more imperative for the woman worker, who is even more oppressed under the existing capitalist system and is more exploited than are men.

The woman worker must fight against the age-long prejudices of a women's place being in the home. Woman has definitely established herself as a factor in industry, and must therefore establish herself on the political field and work ceaselessly to awaken the class consciousness of the woman worker.

Must Build Trade Union.

The women workers must build a powerful trade union movement, which will serve as a real weapon in the hands of the workers against their capitalist exploiters. This will be the basis for building a labor party, which will fight for the demands of the woman worker.

Demands of Women Workers

Women workers must demand:

Equal pay for equal work, irrespective of color or sex.

The abolition of child and convict labor.

The eight-hour day and the five-day week.

A minimum Wage Law.
Sanitary and Health Regulations.
Maternity Laws.
Unemployment insurance.
Old Age Pensions.

Adequate school facilities for workers' children.

The building and improvement of workers' homes.

Jobless Workers Get Chance to Freeze

It took a blinding snow-storm to give these unemployed of Chicago some work. Here they are shown shovelling the huge drifts which covered a large portion of the city during the recent blizzard and zero weather.

HANDSOME ICE MEN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Only handsome men will be accepted as ice men hereafter, the Association of Ice Industries has decided.

Order a Bundle of The DAILY WORKER

For the January 13th Meeting and for Distribution.

Put in your order NOW for the special Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Special Articles, Special Features and News Dispatches. Order must be received before Tuesday, January 10th in order that proper arrangement should be made.

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I enclose $............ for .... copies of the Fourth Anniversary Edition of The Daily Worker.

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From Historian to Hysterian

By A. BIMBA.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

One more question about Lincoln. Oneal thinks that I mistreated Lincoln by saying that he was for helping to bring immigrants from Europe to America during the war. He denies that Lincoln ever suggested such a policy to congress. We won't have to argue this question. Oneal is again wrong.

Here is what Lincoln said on this question in his message to congress on Dec. 8, 1863: "I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration.... While the demand for labor is increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of renumerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to immigrate to the United States if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of Civil War the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the government."

If this does not mean that Lincoln was for a policy of helping immigration, if this does not mean a recommendation to congress to adopt such a policy, then it means nothing at all.

By the way, I suspect that at least here my critic himself did a little "pilfering" and "stealing." First of all, he says I took Lippincott for an authority on Lincoln's policy. I did nothing of the kind. In my book I quote only the following sentence from Lippincott: "Such contracts were held valid by law and might be enforced in the courts." Nothing from Lippincott about Lincoln.

Second, I suspect that Oneal did not read the Lincoln message, but "pilfered" from Lippincott, and was fooled by the latter. He says that Lippincott's quotation from Lincoln's message is correct. It may be correct as far as the quoted words are concerned, but it is not correct with regard to the meaning of Lincoln's message. Lippincott in his quotation omits the sentence, "I again submit," etc.

One may say that this entire matter about Oneal's "pilfering" is so insignificant that it does not deserve any attention: I agree. But what can you do with a man who makes the greatest issue out of one or two obvious technical errors?

The Crime of Omission.

Mr. Oneal criticises me very severely for not using in my book every source under the sun, including his beloved journal, the "Political Science Quarterly," for reference, and for not dealing with every subject imaginable, including the theories of Manning, Byllsby, Skidmore, etc., or with such a question as different categories of the working class in the South. I plead guilty to this "crime." On my own part I would also add the omission of the subject of the labor press, which is very important. But, as I said in the beginning, it was humanly impossible to put more between the covers of one volume. As it is, I think, the material is already too crowded—it suffers from lack of elaboration.

I further wish to point out that our pioneer historian also committed a serious "crime" of omission. In his four-column tirade, while expanding so much heat on two or three technical errors, he did not even attempt to dwell, at least for a moment, on the most important questions in my book. For instance, on the question of the American Revolution on which he had committed many serious blunders in his own work, on the history and development of the trade union movement, the socialist movement, the Communist movement—on all such questions he is absolutely silent. He was so impatient to criticize me that I doubt whether he had read my book further than the Civil War before he wrote his "review."

(To Be Continued.)

Anarchism Versus Communism, Theme

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Comrade A. Markoff of the Workers School of New York will speak at the Philadelphia Workers' Forum, Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., on Sunday, Jan. 8 at 8 p. m. His subject will be "Anarchism vs Communism." The lecture will be especially interesting. Anarchists are invited.

Join in a Real Fight!

AGAINST	FOR
1. Injunctions.	1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. Company Unions.	2. Miners' Relief.
3. Unemployment.	3. Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union.
4. Persecution of the Foreign Born.	4. A Labor Party.
5. War.	5. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

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Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

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OCCUPATION ....

If you are on strike or unemployed and cannot pay initiation fee please check this box. ☐

UNEMPLOYED AND STRIKERS ADMITTED WITHOUT INITIATION and receive dues exempt stamps until employed.

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A MILLION OUR GOAL

We want to distribute a million copies of the leaflet

Down with Government by Injunction!

A timely leaflet in the struggle against the Injunction!

* * *

Helps organize a movement to smash the Injunctions!

* * *

Exposes the A. F. of L. bureaucracy that is content with lip service in the face of the biggest union smashing campaign in the history of the American Labor Movement.

* * *

Our Party Must Take the Lead in the Struggle to Save the Unions.

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Every City Executive
Every Section and Sub Section
Every Shop and Street Nucleus

Must Get on the Job Now!

Let us distribute a million leaflets

Boston
Detroit
New York
have bought
50,000
each (for cash)

What Are You Going to Do?

Order Thru Your District Office

Send $2.00 for every thousand you order.

Workers (Communist) Party, National Organization Dept. 43 E. 125 St., N. Y.

DRAMA

"Good Luck and Justice Have Nothing in Common"

"PERIPHERIE," Langer's drama, produced by Max Reinhardt at the Cosmopolitan, is upper class art in one of its happier phases. The Reinhardt whose spectacles are consistently inimical to common labor, and especially to militant labor, is capable of human understanding, of gentle and brooding, generous and affectionate interpretation, of the "slum proletariat," of the beaten, ruined and suffering human by-products of the system for which he stands.

In a spectacle of poignant sorrow and beauty, of lingering and haunting perfection, the stars of Reinhardt's best Vienna and Berlin theatres show that they can act.

The story is simple, and once the dark fate under which these people live is understood, it is credible. A jailbird, Franzi, living with a prostitute, Anna, kills a client of hers, in a moment of jealousy. The crime is hidden, but Franzi, who has never done murder before, is tormented by conscience, especially as the widow is kind to him, and gives him a start in vaudeville.

A shifting series of scenes, back alleys, saloons, motion picture houses, police stations, flash across the stage, in each of which Franzi comes closer to a confession, finally tries to confess, and is horrified to find that he is not believed.

A former judge, broken by drunkenness, holds court for him under a railroad bridge, and acquits him. "Good luck and justice have nothing in common." After which Franzi decides to stay with Anna, who is also tormented by the burden of her infidelities to her lover.

The lines are moving, the acting smoother than anything seen around here in a long time, the scenery simply beyond description.

Herman Thimig acts Franzi, Dagny Servaes is Anna, and Sokoloff, the polished devil in Reinhardt's other productions, is the ragged angel of a judge.—V. S.

DOROTHY PETERSON.

Plays the principal feminine role in "Dracula" the mystery play at the Fulton Theatre.

Four Noted Artists to Appear in Joint Recital

On Friday evening, January 13 at Mecca Temple, a Special Concert will be given, when an interesting program will be rendered by the following known artists: Paul Althouse, tenor, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will appear twice, first singing, "O Paradiso," from "L'Africana," and on his second appearance, "Far on the Road" by Ippolitow-Iwanow and also "The Spring Song," from "Die Walkure." Doris Niles, dancer, will offer a group of Spanish dances, also two dances by Horlick and Southern Roses,—by Strauss. Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, will play numbers by Tschaikowsky, Wieniawski, Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff and Nina Tarasova, the Russian soprano, will be heard in characteristic Russian folk songs, in costume. The occasion is the Fourth Anniversary celebration of The DAILY WORKER.

Doris Niles

PAY INCREASE URGED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Recommendation for an increase in pay for federal attorneys, was urged by Charles H. Tuttle, U. S. attorney

Broadway Briefs

"The Five O'clock Girl," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, reached its one hundredth performance at the matinee yesterday afternoon. Mary Eaton and Oscar Shaw head the cast.

Mary Boland in "Women Go On Forever" will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House for the week beginning Monday.

Yvonne Arnaud and Mary Grey, the leading feminine members of the cast of "And So To Bed" at the Bijou gave their five hundreth performance of the roles, respectively, of Mrs. Pepys and Mrs. Knight. Both were in the play when it opened at the Queen's Theatre, London, on September 6, 1926.

The new Schwab and Mandel, musical offering "The New Moon" is not ready for Broadway production, and will be postponed until the fall.

C. William Morganstern has placed in rehearsal Edward Locke's new comedy, "Fifty-seven Bowery." Hyman Adler is starred with Renee Rush and Dwight Frye who are featured in the cast. The play will open out of town Jan. 23, coming to Broadway, February 6.

Poles, Lithuanians In Anti-War Meet

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—Polish and Lithuanian workers from Hamtranck and Detroit expressed their solidarity in the face of warlike demonstrations in their native countries at a rousing anti-war demonstration here Jan. 2. Albert Weisbord, district Workers Party organizers, B. K. Gebert, editor of Trybuna Rabotnicza, and Dr. Rolevich of Detroit stirred the workers with their addresses. Resolutions to stand by the Soviet Union and the workers of their own native countries were adopted.

Big Daily Worker Ball for Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—The Cooperative Auditorium, located at 2706 Brooklyn Ave., will be the scene of a mad rush January 14, when The DAILY WORKER Anniversary Costume Ball will be held.

Guests from New York should note that dances begin at 8 and not later.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

The Desert Song
with Leonard Ceeley and Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

DRACULA
"See it and Creep."—Eve. Post
FULTON Thea., 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed.&Sat. 2:30

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed.&Sat., 2:40

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs.&Sat., 2:30

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs.&Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale — Last Week
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS
Mon. Matinee, Wed. & Sat. Nights
"MIKADO"
Mon. & Fri. Eves., Wed. Matinee
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Tues., Thurs. Eves., Sat. Matinee
"IOLANTHE"

CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St. & Cent. Park West
Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30
THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY
OH, KAY

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists AND Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed.&Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"PERIPHERIE"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle Evenings 8:15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15.

4 WALLS
Enthralling Play of American Life
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Theatre, West 58th St. Mats. WED. & SAT.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th, at 8:30
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
FLONZALEY
QUARTET
Tickets at office People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Sq., and at desk evening of concert.

I.R.T., BMT WORKERS AT MASS MEETING ON INJUNCTION

Hear Renewal of Pledge to Fight Corporations

Several hundred I.R.T. and B.-M.T. traction workers forced their way through an almost equal number of company spies and spotters to attend an organization mass meeting held at the New Harlem Casino.

The determination of these workers in appearing repeatedly at these meetings at the greatest risk to themselves, was the subject of admiration on the part of other trade unionists who attended the meeting.

Workers Doubtful.

The workers applauded the announcements by the speakers that the injunction would be "fought to a finish," but it was distinctly noticeable that such promises did not bring forth the enthusiasm they had called forth at previous meetings.

This change is attributed to the fact that the workers in the beginning took such statements to mean that the A. F. of L. organizers were prepared to violate the anti-labor restraining orders and have had doubt cast on their confidence by the continued delay in legal proceedings.

Leaves Out Unorganized.

The principal speaker was Edward F. McGrady, organizer of the A.F.L., who delivered a lengthy address tracing the history of the Federation efforts for the workers, without touching upon the large unorganized masses in the basic industries.

Neal Sherry, a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers gave a detailed picture of the suffering and hardships being undergone by the striking miners in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. He referred to the relief which has been undertaken in behalf of the suffering mine workers but failed specifically to state the extent to which the A. F. of L. has undertaken such relief efforts.

John Sullivan, president New York State Federation of Labor, spoke.

Other speakers included, P. J. Shea and J. H. Coleman, organizers for the Amalgamated. The workers were urged to join the union if they had not already done so. About forty new members signed up, it was announced.

The hearing on the injunction application by the Interborough against the 3,000,000 workers of the Federation, will take place on January 23.

Struggle of Miners Told At State Conference

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 5.—Fred E. Beal, secretary-treasurer of the Miners' Relief Committee of Waterbury, was one of the speakers at the recent state convention of the Lithuanian Literary Society. Following a description of the present struggle of the miners, plans were laid for immediate relief.

George Siskin, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party gave a brief outline of the activities of the Party in the class-struggle. In closing he urged the members to join the only militant organization fighting the battle of the working class.

The convention donated $25 to the miners, $50 to the Council for Protection of Foreign Born, $25 to the International Labor Defense and $25 to The DAILY WORKER. A supper was held at the close of the meeting and $14 was collected for the Lithuanian political prisoners of Lithuania.

700,000 FOR EXPLOITATION'

TUCKERTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Frank Willing Leach, who has served the republican political bosses faithfully these last 40 years will be rewarded by Secretary of State Kellogg with the desirable job of handing out $700,000 for the International Exposition to be held this year in Seville, Spain.

SAYS HUGHES' SON LOAFS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—[illegible] Marion Harris, star of "A Night In Spain," and of New York stage successes, announced today they would file divorce proceedings tomorrow against Rush Bissel Hughes, son of Rupert Hughes, novelist. The actress charged that her husband never worked and that she supported him since their marriage, March 6, 1923.

CROWD OUT ENDURANCE FLIERS

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., Jan. 5.—Bert Acosta and Emile Burgin made another attempt to start an endurance flight here Monday, but a crowd of people blocking the extreme end of the runway prevented the start. Another attempt was to be made today.

INTERURBAN CARS CRASH

MARIETTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—Three people were killed and twelve were injured in a head-on collision between two opposite bound interurban cars near here yesterday. The Georgia Power Co., operators of the line, lay the blame on the fact that the brakes of both cars failed due to the cold.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MAYOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 5.—Mayor Harry A. Mackey took his oath of office on Monday as the one hundred and eleventh mayor of this city. He pledged that the affairs of the city will be run by practical politicians only.

Hotel Slaves Die in Virginia Fire

The bodies of twelve persons, the majority of them hotel employes, were recovered from the twisted ruins of the Grand Central hotel at Hopewell, Va., recently destroyed by fire.

Chicago Traction Workers Stand Firm for Demands

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Negotiations carried on between the two arbitrators representing the Chicago street car companies and the street carmen's union have apparently reached a deadlock. The company representative has continued to insist upon the necessity of a wage reduction of five cents an hour. The determination of the men to fight for their demands is well known and voluntary yielding to the company demands is considered impossible.

The companies are facing the dilemma of first wanting to secure an indeterminable permit for the use of the city streets before it would consider any concessions to the men. At present this may yet be quite far off while the men are pressing for their demands.

The whole coterie of Chicago traction magnates, dominated by the Insull interests, had hoped that the governor of the state would call a special session of the legislature this winter to take care of that "little matter" of so-called "enabling traction legislation." The governor just issued the call for the special session, but left out entirely from the calendar the matter of enabling legislation.

Union Officials Friendly

The Insull interests were successful in getting the union officials to postpone action on the demands of the men for many months, hoping meanwhile to secure the legislation needed. Now the seeming deadlock appears to have come from two directions. Both from the demands of the companies for a wage reduction and from the failure to include the Chicago traction problem on the calendar for the special legislative session.

It is possible now that both arbitration representatives will proceed to select a third member as provided in previous understanding. The decisions of this board of three then are to become binding upon the men. This is the agreement made by the union officials and the reason why the progressive union elements denounced arbitration as a trap and urged the men to use their strike power. The stand taken by Alderman Nelson in the city council on traction legislation they point to as a danger to the interest of the street carmen. An arbitration board of three they declare is worse yet, as it will at best offer a good opportunity for a pretence of a fight for the men with the cards in advance staked against them.

Young Workers to Honor Liebknecht

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Young Workers League of Chicago will celebrate the memory of Karl Liebknecht at a mass anti-war meeting, Sunday, January 8, at 8 p. m. The present international situation finds a world preparing for war. All events point to the coming struggle which will far exceed the last war.

The youth movement must organize itself to struggle against capitalist militarism and rally the working class youth. Liebknecht's tradition is one of militancy and unceasing fight against capitalist war.

The meeting will take place at Temple Hall at Van Buren St. and Marshfield Ave.

Adult Militants Must Help Youth Press Campaign

Starting with the Liebknecht Day celebrations, the Young Workers (Communist) League of America is launching a campaign to get 5,000 new subscriptions and $3,000 in contributions for The Young Worker.

In a special statement issued today, the Young Workers League declares:

"Every year we honor the memory of Karl Liebknecht, the founder of the revolutionary youth movement. Can you do this merely by meetings and speeches? No! We can honor Liebknecht best by building an organ that will express Liebknecht's ideas and will mobilize the masses of the young workers for the cause of which Karl Liebknecht was the leader and martyr. The young worker is the voice of the working class youth in America. It is the only organ that broadcasts Liebknecht's ideals to the American youth, that organizes the young workers into Liebknecht's organization."

All militant workers are called upon to send a donation and to get their children and young friends to subscribe to the Young Worker during this Drive. Do your bit in the Drive!

Liebknecht Meeting For Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 5.—A Karl Liebknecht Memorial meeting will be held Friday, January 6, 8:15 p. m. at Clayton Hall, 913 W. Girard Avenue under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Philadelpia. The speakers will be Herbert Zam, Executive secretary of the Young Workers League, and Juliet Stuart Poyntz of New York.

This meeting will be a demonstration against the preparations of a new world war; the militarization of the youth and for defense of the Soviet Union.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS!

I. R. T. TO RETURN $10,000,000; MAYBE

The sum of $9,783,770 is being referred to the courts by the New York State Transit Commission for adjudication. In a resolution adopted yesterday this item of nearly ten millions is offered by the commission as the amount which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company should return to the city.

City Pays.

Under the present system of dual contracts the city is charged with practically all costs of such items as publicity work for increased fare, espionage charges, strike costs, injunction proceedings against organized labor etc.

These charges together with others which have risen to the above figure will be referred to the supreme court for decision. Students of the traction situation interpret the move on the part of the Transit Commission as an attempt to bring the Interborough officials into line with the new Morgan reorganization policy rather than as an attempt to collect money illegally taken from the city.

NEW DEATH DEALER TESTED

MITCHELL FIELD, L. I., Jan. 5.—The first completed Marine Corps plane of a series of two place observation and attack was successfully piloted by Captain F. O. Rogers here today. Other planes will be ready soon.

STRIPPED SCHOONER SOUGHT

An unidentified four masted schooner, bare of canvass, exhibiting only one remaining mast and decks awash, was being sought last night by a revenue Cutter. Messages describing its position were garbled in transmission.

WOULD BE SENATOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Walter Meyers, prominent local attorney announced his candidacy for the Democratic Senatorial nomination today. Meyers was defeated for mayor of Indianapolis in 1925 by John L. Duvall, Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Isaac Hoover, chief usher, today completed his thirty-seventh year of service at the White House. His first job here was as an installer of incandescent lights on their first appearance at the White House.

DUBOIS, Pa., Jan. 5.—Harry Smith, Cleveland to New York air mail pilot, was located in the wilds near here today, after having been forced down by a snowstorm Sunday night, the pilot unhurt and the plane not damaged.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Newport Hotel, headquarters of the Jack Zuta so-called vice gang, was bombed yesterday. An appeal was made recently to the citizens of Chicago to cooperate in fighting the vice squads, and the new bombing is thought to be a result of this request

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

DENVER TYPOS BACK PALMER

DENVER, Jan. 5 (FP).—The Denver Typographical Union, 49, has filed vigorous protest with Gov. W. H. Adamas against the arrest and detention of Frank L. Palmer, Federated Press correspondent covering the Colorado coal mine strike, by militia who broke up a meeting that Palmer addressed. Palmer was arrested on Dec. 15 and has just been released. His arrest followed remarks criticizing activities of the militia in the strike and the opposition of the state industrial commission to the workers. Palmer is a member of the union.

"Denver Typographical Union, 49, hereby protests at this infringement of the civic rights guaranteed to the citizens by our state and national constitutions," says the communication to the governor.

"If it is a crime to have a poor opinion of the amiable incompetent (Thomas Annear) who heads the Colorado Industrial Commission please count the members of our union all as criminals," the letter continues. "To his miserable bungling must be laid the blame for much of the deplorable situation in which the coal miners of Colorado now find themselves. The tradition that the Colorado Industrial Commission has never made any award in the coal miners' case that was not first submitted to and approved by the operators, has not been discredited by any act of the present commission."

• • •

Miners of Non-Union Fayette.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—The unorganized miners of the Fayette County Coke fields of Western Pennsylvania have organized a section of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Conference to aid their union comrades in their fight to save the miners' union from extermination by the coal operators' savage offensive.

No one knows the vital importance of keeping the union from being destroyed better than these men who work without union protection,—no checkweighman, loading coal "by the acre" ($4.15 to $5.05 instead of the $7.50 rate for daymen), vicious espionage system, Coal and Iron police always on the job.

The organizational conference was held at Republic, center of a number of non-union mines. Fifty-three delegates, most of them miners, attended representing a number of fraternal societies; delegates also came in from four United Mine Workers of America locals from the union fields across the Monongahela River.

A committee was elected to take charge of the work of organizing the collection of relief and broadening out the conference in the Fayette field; and a decision taken to call a larger conference representing additional organizations, in the near future.

Money, Clothing Is Raised for Strikers

AMBRIDGGE, Pa., Jan. 5.—In a house to house campaign conducted here by the Ambridge Miners' Relief Committee, collection amounted to $293.11, together with five truckloads of clothing. The committee, which is headed by P. Mamunes, Avversa, and Mary Horvatin, have pledged their utmost efforts in the future to aid the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado miners in their plucky struggle for a living wage.

3 GENERATIONS MAYORS

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 5.—On assuming office as Mayor of this city here yesterday, Charles D. Osborne, Democrat, set a new record for American politics. With his election, three successive generations of his family have held this office. Thomas Mott Osborne, Sing Sing warden, was his father.

LUCRETIA MOTT DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The 135th birth anniversary of Lucretia Mott, noted for suffragist activities, will be honored today by the National Woman's Party as "Lucretia Mott Day"

SMITH SENTIMENT WANES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Sentiment against Alfred Smith's candidacy for the coming presidential election is on the wane in the south democratic leaders returning from their vacations there said.

SMOKING PREACHER HIT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Much advers comment has appeared in the press here regarding the banning of Maud Royden from the pulpit of a Methodist Church in America. The reason given is that she smokes and believes in companionate marriages.

SUN BUILDING SOLD

The Sun Building at 280 Broadway has been sold by the Museum of Art to William T. Dewart, president of The Sun. The museum inherited the building under the will of Frank A. Munsey.

Sigman Meeting Ends in Battle; Dove of Peace Killed

One dead pigeon and several black eyes were the casualties resulting from an installation meeting held at Webster Hall Tuesday night by the dual Operators Local 2 established by the right wing in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

When 2 white pigeons were let loose at this meeting the conflict that has been going on in the ranks of the right wing of the Cloakmakers Union broke out into the open.

President Sigman himself had come to install the newly elect-officers. Just as soon as Sigman had finished introducing the new chairman, the doors opened and two white pigeons flew upward as a large bouquet of white flowers was brought in. They were brought in by a section of the right wingers who want peace in the union. The bouquet and the doves had ribbons attached calling for peace when one of the pigeons perched on the platform near Sigman, a supporter of his snatched at it. Those who brought the bird ran in to save it, and in the general free-for-all that followed the poor pigeon was torn to pieces, eyes were blackened and one of the door guards fainted.

Parson Straton Takes Trial of Atheist to Bosses' Press

Not satisfied with the verdict of the court, Rev. John Roach Straton, ultra-fundamentalist pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, is carrying on through the mails and the capitalist press his propaganda campaign against the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism and its president, Charles Smith.

Justice Crain recently dismissed a case in which Smith was charged with "annoying" the preacher by sending him atheistic and liberal literature in connection with the association's public activities.

"Your open letter in the press yesterday to Justice Crain, violently assailing me and my fellow atheists is so filled with untruth that I am constrained to reply lest through prejudicing the public you make it difficult for me to obtain justice," a reply by Smith to Straton's last letter said in part.

"I challenge you to produce one iota of evidence that we ever sent you or any one else 'seditious' printed matter. We take no part in politics, except to work for the repeal of laws enforcing Christian morality. Neither the quality nor the quantity of the mail sent you would annoy a normal person. I ought not to suffer for your hypersensitiveness.

"Your and the district attorney's appealing from Justice Crain's decision ordering my discharge doesn't frighten me in the least. It was not fear of trial, but the need of avoiding expense which led me to attempt to end the case by suing out a writ of habeas corpus. I am not the head of a rich organization owning real estate, tax-exempt," Smith continued, referring to the tax-exemption enjoyed by churches.

Detroit Young Workers Plan Social Saturday

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—Plans for a social the proceeds of which will go toward building the "Young Worker," have been made for Saturday, Jan. 7. The affair is being arranged by the Young Workers League of this district.

San Don, district organizer recently addressed a well-attended and enthusiastic membership meeting of the district. He emphasized the importance of building the paper and the organization.

WILL STOP FAMILY ROWS?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—The underlying reasons for nagging, disagreeable and quarrelsome habits of both men and women responsible for unhappy married life, will be probed by humanistic science, according to Benjamin R. Andrews of Columbia University.

"Effective education and consultation dealings will make possible maximum happiness in family life," he told the gathering of the American Sociological Society.

DISCREDITS MIND TESTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5.—There are three types of intelligence declared Dr. N. A. Moss, of George Washington University before the American Psychological Association Friday, the social, mechanical and abstract.

Moss discredited intelligence tests, calling them methods of magic rather than scientific. He did allow, however, that the tests are 15 per cent effective.

LONG TERM FOR 50 CENTS.

Roy Green, 18, who pleaded guilty to robbing Leo Shapiro of 50 cents in a hold-up, has been sentenced to serve from seven and a half to 15 years in Sing Sing prison by Judge Adel in a Long Island City court.

38 SUPREME COURT CASES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The Supreme Court will hear 38 cases during the session beginning today including one which will test the validity of co-operating marketing laws in 42 states, which is being contested by the Liberty Warehouse Company of Kentucky.

Johnstone to Speak At Buffalo Meetings

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—A number of meetings to be addressed by Jack W. Johnstone are now being arranged here. The first one will be held next Sunday, Jan. 8.

The annual concert held recently under the auspices of the Buffalo Trade Union Progressive Club was considered a success.

New Jersey Building

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—If building plans go through a large railroad terminal and a $2,000,000 sports arena will be constructed in Newark this year. Seven large projects at a cost of $7,750,000 are to be undertaken at Trenton, and at Jersey City about $70,000,000 will be spent on terminal warehouses, two large factories, and other large projects. The State Highway Commission has provided for a fifty per cent increase in road building.

CONTRACT FOR 25 PLANES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—A contract for 25 airplanes, to cost $1,553,505 has been awarded to the Douglas Company, according to Edward P. Warner, of the navy aeronautics department. Another contract has been signed for another twin air-cooled engine, 1,000 horsepower plane, to be furnished by the Hall Company.

MEASURES MARS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—Prof. Peter Van DeKamp, of the University of Virginia, in an address before the American Astronomical Society, said he had succeeded in measuring the diameter of Mars, by making a series of photographs. He is now working on the mathematical results which, he says will be reasonably correct.

MAN, WIFE BEATEN TO DEATH.

MULLENS, W. Va., Jan. 5.—store ransacted Saturday. About Enoch Tolliver, eighty-five, and his wife were beaten to death and their store ransacked Friday. About $2,000, representing the savings of a lifetime were withdrawn from the bank a few days ago.

Read the Daily Worker Every Day

Come in! LOS ANGELES Come in!

to The DAILY WORKER
Anniversary

Costume Ball

SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 14th, 1928
CO-OPERATIVE AUDITORIUM
2706 Brooklyn Ave.

This Is Workers' and Peasants' Ball.

TICKETS in advance, 35 cents. At the door, 50 cents.
Auspices: DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB.

FREIHEIT MANAGER SPEAKS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A mass meeting of all Workmens Circle members of Chicago and vicinity will be held Sunday Jan. 8, at 11 a. m. at Roosevelt Hall, 3437 Roosevelt Rd. The principal speaker will be R. Salzman, general manager of the Daily Freiheit who is touring the country. He is well qualified to speak on Workmen's Circle problems. His subject will be "The Present Crisis in the Workmen's Circle and its Outcome."

A general membership meeting of all Jewish members of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held Monday, evening Jan. 9, at Freiheit Hall, 3209 Roosevelt Rd. Salzman will take up important problems. Only members of the Workers' Party will be admitted.

Anti-War Meeting in Milwaukee Saturday

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—Hundreds of Milwaukee workers are expected to attend the anti-war and Karl Liebknecht memorial meeting to be held here Saturday night, Jan. 7, at Freie Gemeinede Hall, 8th and Walnut Sts.

The affair is being held under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

Hospital Detains Child

NORTH HUDSON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Fred Ager, whose 11-year-old daughter was struck by a hit-and-run driver on Dec. 22 and brought to North Hudson Hospital, yesterday reported to police that his child was being detained at the hospital because he was unable to pay a $45.50 bill for medical attendance. Hospital authorities then released the child.

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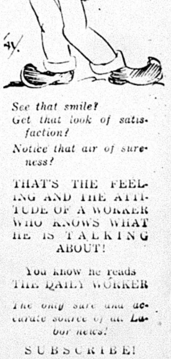

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Get that look of satisfaction?
Notice that air of sureness?

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You know he reads
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Editor........................ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor...................WM. F. DUNNE

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The Daily Worker's Birthday

One week from today The DAILY WORKER celebrates its Fourth Anniversary. This is more than a recognition of the passing of time. It has deep political significance for the working class of the United States and of the world. It proves that the ruthless drive against labor on the part of the mightiest imperialist ruling class the world has ever seen has failed to stifle the voice of the vanguard of the working class, the Communists.

When, in 1923, the drive to launch The DAILY WORKER was started, the labor movement had reached a high stage of militancy. The labor party agitation was at its peak, with hundreds of thousands of workers striving to create machinery with which to combat the parties of capitalism. The agitation for amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial unions had profoundly affected the labor movement, even to the extent of enlisting the mildest of trade union progressives. In general the movement was on the up-grade.

In such an environment the Workers (Communist) Party waged a campaign to launch its official daily organ. But the reaction had set in before the first issue was off the press. The so-called progressives, frightened at the magnitude of the movement which they, themselves, had helped to build, went over to the camp of the reaction and have since tried to outdo in subserviency to the master class those in the labor movement who were always avowed opponents of independent class action on the part of the workers.

The first year of The DAILY WORKER saw the merging of a great part of the labor party sentiment into the swamp of petty bourgeois "progressivism" as exemplified by the LaFollette third party movement. Of especial significance, in this regard, was the fact that even the Gompers machine could not support the two old parties because of the effectiveness of the labor party agitation against them during the two preceding years, and found itself trailing in the wake of the LaFollettites.

The favorable conditions for the survival of a Communist daily existing previous to the publication of our first issue turned into its opposite, and a period of blackest reaction swept the labor movement. This reaction was characterized by failure of the official leadership of the labor movement to fight even against the capitalist attempts to destroy the mildest and most conservative of the craft unions. When this treachery was pointed out by the Communists the right-wing leaders turned with unexampled fury against all who fought for the elementary demands of the workers and not merely used all the machinery at their command against us, but made the most open and brazen alliances with the employers, the police and the courts in a desperate drive to exterminate every vestige of revolt against wage-cuts, lengthening of hours and the introduction of the whole policy of treachery known as "the higher strategy of labor," that euphemism for a policy of selling out the workers to the employers.

In spite of the reaction, in spite of the drive against labor, in spite of the imperialist policy of trying to crush labor at home in order that no power would challenge the international rapacity of the yankee imperialist monster, we have held to our course over the tempestuous seas of the class struggle. On countless occasions it seemed as though we would be swallowed up in the hurricanes that raged against our craft. But we have weathered all storms and still press onward with our sails and our standards of revolution defiantly floating.

There has not been a single moment that could be called favorable to our existence since the day the presses at Chicago first began to grind out the January 13th, 1924, edition of The DAILY WORKER. But next week, in spite of all, we celebrate our fourth anniversary.

The workers of the United States have an organ that can defend their interests against the combined forces of the enemy. The workers of the world, the seething masses of the colonies and the semi-colonies that groan under the blight of American imperialism know that even here, on the soil from which sprang that imperialism, there is an ever-growing force, defiantly revolutionary, that challenges dollar despotism and calls upon them to fight with every means at hand with us in order to put an end to our joint servitude. And The DAILY WORKER is living assurance of the vitality of this force.

Every worker who knows of the valiant history of our paper should show his or her loyalty to the cause by rallying at the various places throughout the United States where anniversary celebrations are being held, and here in New York, the capital of American imperialism, our supporters should fill to overflowing the celebration and concert at Mecca Temple one week from tonight in order that we may be able to start the Fifth Year with more determination than ever.

Little Davie Hirschfield on Dignity of Courts

Magistrate David Hirschfield recently held four Communists in heavy bail for a higher court for distributing handbills against government by injunction as specifically applied to the proposed sweeping injunction against all members of the labor movement who may now or hereafter try to organize the slaves on the New York traction lines. His explanation is that he must uphold the dignity of the courts and shield them from attack.

Hirschfield, himself, is a bright and shining example of the luminaries who occupy the bench. Formerly a Tammany Hall henchman, he fell into disfavor when the defeated and discredited clown, ex-Mayor John F. Hylan, was beaten by a more loyal Tammanyite. Before Hylan relinquished the office of mayor of New York, he made a number of lame duck appointments by way of rewarding his political supporters. Hirschfield, who could not get elected to a job as dog-catcher, was one of the beneficiaries of this policy, being appointed to his present job as magistrate for a period of ten years at a salary of $10,000 a year. This puny individual, dwarfed mentally and physically, a political hanger-on, after the gang he trained with is kicked out of office, is able to sit pompously upon the bench and hold workingmen a thousand times his superior in high bail because they dare to criticize the tyranny of the higher courts, presided over by creatures such as he.

This despotic and arrogant action of Hirschfield is one more reason why the workers of New York should organize a labor party. This would be the first step toward electing to office candidates who represent the working class instead of men whose only qualification for office is a venomous hatred of the working class and a supine grovelling before the corporations that are waging a campaign to destroy the labor unions.

A Socialist Party United Front

Adherents of the second international the world over oppose unity of action on the part of the working class against the capitalist class, but they can always be relied upon by capitalism to make a united front with it against the working class.

A bit of news, confirming the fact that the socialist party of the United States is a true representative of social treachery as embodied in the theory and practice of its international, appeared prominently in the socialist Milwaukee Leader the other day. Mr. William Coleman, "socialist" assemblyman, state secretary of the Wisconsin socialist party and county organizer of that party has resigned all his jobs in Wisconsin to take the managership of a Colorado mine producing gold, silver, copper and lead and known as the Butterfly Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. Victor L. Berger's Milwaukee Leader boasts of the promotion of this "comrade."

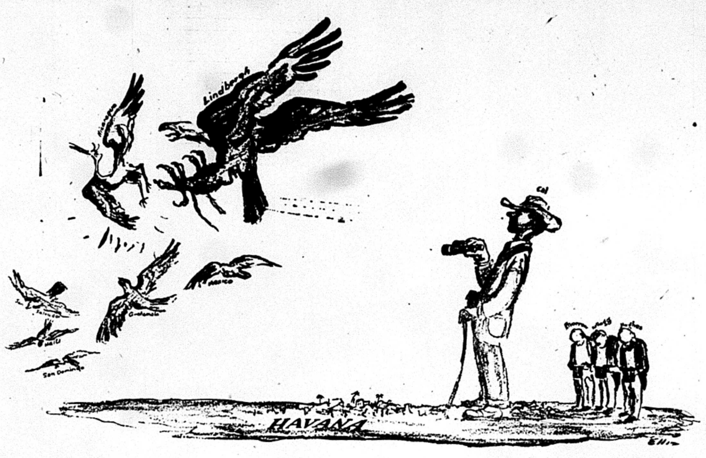
Simultaneous with this announcement A. S. Embree, one of the leaders of the coal strike in Colorado, endeavored to persuade the socialists of Milwaukee to arrange a united front meeting for relief of the strikers. Instead of aiding the cause of the strikers the Milwaukee socialists did everything in their power to sabotage it, with the result that the committee for the strikers could not arrange a united front meeting in that city.

Prabably they were anticipating the time that their comrade mine manager, Mr. Coleman, would have labor troubles of his own in the state blessed with Rockefeller company unionism and a savage force of gunmen to prevent the functioning of genuine labor unions.

It was this brand of socialism that Rosa Luxemburg, later murdered by the leading "comrades" of the second international, referred to as stinking carrion.

THE KINGLY SPORT OF FALCONING

By Fred Ellis



Coolidge, with his diplomatic retainers and his trained hawk, Lindbergh, goes to Havana to engage in the kingly sport of destroying the independence of some twenty Latin-American republics.

How Not to Support the Chinese Revolution

A REPLY TO AN ARTICLE IN "INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY"

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY in its issue for December 28, wherein the editor states that "policy of Industrial Solidarity is an expression of the General Executive Board," carries an editorial dealing with the heroic struggle of the Chinese masses in Canton which shows, in addition to a complete misunderstanding of the Chinese revolution, social democratic tendencies of the worst kind.

The Statement.

The writer recites some incidents of the historic struggle, says that 4000 of the most militant workers were massacred and then reaches the following conclusion for which every imperialist, social democrat and pacifist will thank him.

"Movements of this kind are doomed to failure; the reaction destroys what organization has already been established. Workers who understand the capitalist system are naturally curious as to why Communists seek, encourage and develop these abortive revolts. In doing so they act contrary to the interests of the labor movement." (Our emphasis.)

A few historical comparisons will help to make clear the fact that the above statements, if the ideas they convey were incorporated into a policy for the working class, would leave no room for a struggle for power or even for militant strike action.

Some Questions.

Is the writer of the statements quoted prepared to argue that the Paris Commune was "contrary to the interests of the labor movement?"

Is he prepared to state that the Russian Revolution of 1905 was "contrary to the interests of the labor movement?"

Is the fact that the struggle is so sharp, that workers and their leader run the risk of being killed, to be used to prove that struggle should be abandoned?

If this "logic" is applied to the Colorado situation, for instance, the editor of Industrial Solidarity should be clamoring for the expulsion of the leaders who permitted and led the picketing at the Columbine mine where the gunmen and state police killed five workers and wounded another score.

Should picketing stop, the strike be called off and the miners go back on Rockefeller's terms because there is danger of bloodshed?

The Question of Guarantees.

What guarantees of success does the writer in Industrial Solidarity demand before he will agree that struggle is justified?

His answer probably would be that in China the workers should wait until capitalism has attained a development sufficient to make industrial unionism possible and place the working class in a position where they could be independent of the peasantry.

What This Means.

To say this is to say in almost so many words that the Chinese masses are fighting a hopeless struggle and that it is far better for them to lay down their arms and wait and suffer while the imperialist powers establish modern industry in which big unions can be organized.

The social democrats say it a little differently but they mean the same thing. They maintain that the support of nationalist movements in the colonies has nothing in common with the labor movement since they aim at setting up national capitalism. The objectively counter-revolutionary character of this doctrine is proved by the fact that social democrats, like Macdonald in England, are the worst enemies of the colonial peoples and agents of imperialism.

From Strike to Revolution.

It seems a little strange that the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, which supported the strike of the Chinese seamen in 1922 and other great strikes in other industries since that time when the working class was the base and the driving force of the nationalist movement directed against imperialism, should now be taking potshots at these same workers and their revolutionary party—which is the Communist Party—when their struggles have developed to a higher form—that of open fighting against the capitalists, landlords and militarists who have sold out their country to the imperialists, a struggle in which workers and peasants have joined and in which they oppose their state instrument — Soviets — against the state power of the imperialist agents.

Another Misconception.

But this attitude of Industrial Solidarity does not seem so strange if we read carefully the article in question and find the writer saying that there was "a controversy in the Russian Communist Party, as to whether they had bet on the wrong horse in supporting what is fundamentally a bourgeois nationalist movement." (Chiang Kai-shek.)

The inference here is that a basic question of policy was involved and that the question at issue was whether nationalist movements in the colonies should be supported by Communists and the Communist International.

The Case and the Policy.

This was not the case. So far as this question entered into the discussion at all it was relative to the method and extent of the support which should be given in this specific instance and the relationship of class forces involved.

The policy of the Communist International on the question of its relations to nationalist revolutionary movements was adopted at the Second Congress in 1920 and was formulated by Lenin. We quote some extracts having a direct bearing on the matter we are discussing:

"Foreign imperialism, imposed on the Eastern peoples, prevented them from developing socially and economically side by side with their fellows in Europe and America. Owing to the imperialist policy of preventing industrial development in the colonies, a proletarian class, in the strict sense of the word, could not come into existence there until recently....

The great bulk of the population was kept in a state of illiteracy. As a result of this policy, the spirit of revolt latent in every subject people, found its expression only through the small, educated middle class." (Our emphasis.)

The Role of the Middle Class.

We see then that the fact that nationalist movements against imperialism usually are led by middle class elements in their beginning is not due to some arbitrary reason but has a historical foundation.

To continue the quotation from the theses:

"Foreign domination has obstructed the free development of social forces, therefore, its overthrow is the first step towards a revolution in the colonies. So to help to overthrow the foreign rule in the colonies is not to endorse the nationalist aspirations of the native bourgeoisie, but to open the way to the smothered proletariat there. (Our emphasis.)

Here we see that Communists do not support nationalist movements because they are fooled by the nationalist leaders into believing that they are proletarian leaders but because their anti-imperialist activities serve "to open the way to the smothered proletariat."

When Policy Changes.

When the leaders of these movements cease to be anti-imperialists they are fought by the Communists.

But perhaps the editor of Industrial Solidarity will ask the question: "Why support leaders and social groupings that are bound to become enemies of the masses," and then draw the conclusion that such support tends to confuse the workers.

But Communist policy in these struggles is not onesided and does not consist of unqualified support of purely nationalist groups even in the campaign against imperialism.

The manner in which the campaign of the Communists is carried on and the reasons therefore are as follows:

"There are to be found in the dependent countries two distinct movements which every day grow farther apart from each other. One is the bourgeois democratic nationalist movement, with a program of political independence under the bourgeois order, and the other is the mass action of the poor peasants and workers for their liberation from all sorts of exploitation. The former endeavor to control the latter, and often succeed to a certain extent, but the Communist International and the parties affected must struggle against such control, and help to develop class consciousness in the working masses of the colonies. For the overthrow of foreign capitalism, which is the first step toward revolution in the colonies, the cooperation of the bourgeois nationalist revolutionary elements is useful."

"But the foremost and necessary task is the formation of Communist Parties which will organize the peasants and workers and lead them to the revolution and the establishment of Soviet republics. Thus the masses in the backward countries may reach Communism, not through capitalistic development, but led by the class conscious proletariat of the advanced capitalist countries. (Our emphasis.)

Outstanding Facts.

Is the editor of Industrial Solidarity opposed to this policy and method of procedure and if he is not why does he say that "movements of this sort are doomed to failure?"

Certainly the most outstanding fact in the international class struggle today is the rise of colonial independence movements in the colonies and semi-colonial countries which strike heavy blows at the foundations of imperialism.

Imperialist Corruption.

These movements have not been successful as yet but the reason is not that success is impossible. These movements have suffered temporary defeats because the working class of the imperialist countries have not assisted them sufficiently and this is to say that the working class is still too much under the influence of the democrats and such ideas as are put forward by the editor of Industrial Solidarity.

Furthermore, the editor of Industrial Solidarity, after saying that "movements of this sort are doomed to failure," continues and says that "reaction destroys what organization has been already established."

A Bad Statement.

This appears to us as a more or less deliberate attempt to make it appear that the Chinese revolution has been wiped out. If this were true there would no longer be any reason for support of the Chinese revolution and it is in this respect that such statements are objective aid to the imperialists.

The Base of the Revolution.

The Chinese mass liberation movement has not been destroyed. It received a heavy blow but certainly no heavier than that dealt the Russian revolution in 1905. In a number of districts the worker and peasant forces are maintaining their gains and have set up Soviets and are extending their organization for further struggle. The base of the revolution is firmly rooted in the ranks of the workers and peasants and can not be crushed as it could have been in an earlier stage.

Not Isolated Incidents.

"These abortive revolts," to use the phrase of the editor of Industrial Solidarity, are not isolated incidents. They are part of the whole struggle of the Chinese masses against imperialism and its native agents and must be viewed in historical perspective.

Only a person who has a distorted and narrow view of a revolution which affects 400,000,000 workers and peasants could, for instance, attempt to use the geographical location of Canton as an argument against the prospects of the success of the revolution, as the editor of Industrial Solidarity does.

Getting More Support.

With the relationship of class forces slightly different, with the workers in the imperialist countries compelling their rulers to withdraw support from the counter-revolutionaries, the internal geographical situation of Canton would make little difference in the result.

One of the ways to secure more support for the Chinese revolution from the American working class would be for the editor of Industrial Solidarity to picture the revolution as it is—one of the outstanding struggles of the working class and peasantry in all history

Some Suggestions.

Perhaps the editor of Industrial Solidarity did not take seriously enough some recent criticism accusing him of writing "petty personal prejudice" into editorials.

Perhaps it would be well for members of the I. W. W. who understand the revolutionary struggle against imperialism better than he appears to know it, to point out to him that when a working class editor explains the failure of a worker and peasant revolt by the fact that the "U. S. gunboat Sacramento and the armored craft of Standard Oil" commanded the city where the revolt took place, it is likewise his duty to urge workers to demand the withdrawal of imperialist armed forces—and not to make the categorical—and false—statement that great mass movements like the Chinese revolution "are doomed to failure.

The Workers' School

The New National Training School course planned by the Workers Party to be held in New York under the auspices of the Workers School, will be the most ambitious effort ever made in the direction of training leading party functionaries.

Every district is sending one of its outstanding comrades for further development. It is hoped that out of the courses will come new district organizers, agitprop directors, and other leading officials.

Many Courses.

The courses present a theoretical and practical development for these comrades and show a marked emphasis upon the special meeting of American problems by the methods of Marxism-Leninism.

The instructors are the best that the Workers School affords for the various special subjects that are being announced.

The list of courses and instructors is as follows:

1. Marxism-Leninism. Three times a week for three months. Instructor, Bertram D. Wolfe.
2. History of the United States and American Political Problems. Twice a week for three months. Instructor, Jay Lovestone.
3. Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism and Special Trade Union Problems. Twice a week for three months. Wm. Z. Foster
4. Party Organization. Theory and Practice. Three times a week for three months. Jack Stachel.
5. History of the International Labor Movement. Three times a week for one month. Alexander Bittelman.
6. History of the American Labor Movement and of the Party. Three times a week for two months. Max Bedacht.
7. Marxian Economics and Advanced Marxian Economics. Twice a week for three months. H. M. Wicks.
8. Methods of Research. Six hours only. Alexander Trachtenberg.
9. Methods of teaching in workers' classes. Six hours only. D. Benjamin (Assistant Director of the Workers School).
10. Public speaking. One night a week for three months. Carl Brodsky.
1.. Workers Correspondence. One night a week for three months. Art Shields (Director of the New York Branch of the Federated Press).

Special Lectures.

In addition to the above courses, there will be a few special lectures on outstanding problems before the Party, and it is hoped that all students will be given the opportunity to attend the Plenum of the C. E. C. of the Party, which will be held a few days before the opening of the course.

Battle Cruiser "Trenton" Leaves U. S. for War on Nicaraguans; Liberal Prisoners Burned at Stake

On hurried orders from Washington, this warship departed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to aid in Wall Street's fight against the Nicaraguan people. Marines are being rushed daily in a frantic effort to maintain the tottering regime of Diaz, agent of American financiers. Photo at right shows Nicaraguan liberal, captured as a prisoner by Diaz's soldiers, being burned at the stake.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

[illegible] Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Price 3 Cent

"COOLIDGE GUILTY" SAYS SANDINO

"Spread the Coal Strike", Is Demand of Conference

World Leaders Send Messages to Daily Worker Anniversary

Revolutionary Greetings From Many Countries to Be Read at Mecca Temple

Cablegrams and telegrams from all parts of the world hail the Fourth Anniversary of the founding of The DAILY WORKER, and indicate the tremendous importance attached to the fact that in the United States, the citadel of the most powerful, ruthless and reactionary imperialism there has been published for four years the only Communist daily newspaper in the English language.

Joseph Stalin and N. Bucharin, leaders of the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, have sent revolutionary greetings to The WORKER on the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary.

The Communist Party of Germany, steeled in revolutionary struggles against European reaction, realizes fully the international significance of a daily organ challenging on its own soil the invettors of the Dawes plan, and already has sent us their greetings. The famous Communist daily of Berlin, the Rote Fahne (the Red Flag), also sends a cablegram hailing the beginning of the Fifth Year of The DAILY WORKER.

To Be Read at Celebration.

These messages and many others, including those from members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, who are now in Moscow and other parts of the world whence their revolutionary tasks have carried them, have arrived. John Pepper, well-known for his effective services to the American movement, greets the Fourth Anniversary of the paper to which he devoted so much energy to help found. A cablegram has been received from Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, an editor of The DAILY WORKER since its founding, who is now in Moscow. These messages of revolutionary salutation will be read from the stage at Mecca Temple on Friday evening when the Fourth Anniversary Celebration and Concert is held.

Concert An Innovation.

The concert arranged as a part of the celebration is something new in the history of such celebrations, and is, of itself, sufficient to attract an audience that fills to capacity any theatre in the city of New York, even aside from the political celebration.

A number of artists of the first rank have been engaged for the concert, including the radiant Russian singer of folk songs, Nina Tarasova; the world famous Metropolitan Opera tenor, Paul Althouse; one of the foremost interpretative and classic dancers of the day, Doris Niles, and the eminent violin virtuoso, Sascha Jacobsen.

Those desiring tickets should obtain them at once, as there are only five more days left until the concert and celebration. The tickets may be obtained at a number of stations in town and from many workers who have them. Those desiring them and who do not know workers selling them should call at the local office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St., at the Jimmy Higgins Book Store, 106 University, Place, where they can obtain seats, all of which are reserved.

L. A. PLANS DAILY WORKER DRIVE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 6. — The Workers (Communist) Party in Los Angeles plans to make that city a live spot of working class activities in 1928. Energetic efforts will be devoted to organizing the unorganized workers here and publishing and distributing appropriate literature in and around the factories. A costume ball will be held at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., on Jan. 14. This date will also mark the beginning of a special two months DAILY WORKER Drive for Los Angeles and vicinity.

AGREE HEARST PAPERS FORGED

Parade of Experts Prove Fakes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6. — A steady parade of experts in handwriting and in the Spanish language yesterday and today passed through the investigation rooms of the senate committee looking into the Hearst forgeries, printed in all his chain of papers as part of a campaign to provoke war with United States' southern neighbor. All of the experts agree that the papers thus foisted upon the American newspaper readers are spurious.

Some evidence was developed, tending to implicate in the actual compilation of the documents John Page, the author of the articles about them in the Hearst papers. Page's spelling of the Spanish word "Valija," meaning a diplomatic mail pouch, was "Balija," as the forged documents misspell it.

Foreigner's Errors.

Carlos V. Cusachs, Spanish instructor in the Naval Academy testified that an analytical study of the 71 documents showed "200 omitted accents, 100 misplaced accents, 26 misspelled words and no regard for punctuation."

Cusachs pointed out scores of grammatical mistakes in the letters. One was use of a comma after the abbreviated "us" meaning "you" in the letters.

All Signatures Wrong.

Reed then placed in the records a statement from J. H. Taylor, chief of the navy's bureau of identification, declaring that all signatures on the Mexican documents were "fraudulent and spurious."

Bert C. Farrar, a treasury department handwriting expert also condemned the signatures as "spurious." Both men corroborated the opinion expressed by hand writing experts employed by William Randolph Hearst himself.

Capone Aids Sought

CHICAGO, Jan. 6. — Two followers of "Scarface Al" Capone are being sought following a gun attack on a bakery here owned by Joseph Aiello, leader of a rival liquor running gang. Machine gun bullets sprayed the bakery in what is thought to have been an attempt to kill Aiello. Aiello is said to be hiding in Trenton, N. J.

"SAVE THE UNION" SLOGAN OF MEN FROM THE LOCALS

Brophy Urges Defiance of Injunctions

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 6.—Addressing a conference of more than 125 striking coal miners from local unions of every subdistrict of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, with a number of visiting representatives from Eastern Ohio and Central Penna., that met yesterday in Walton hall to discuss the strike situation and ways and means to save their union, John Brophy, for ten years President of District No. 2, United Mine Workers and "Save the Union" candidate against John L. Lewis in the last election declared that "if the strike is to be won, if the union is to be preserved, then the present strike which is one of fighting on a very narrow front must be taken out of the stage of deadlock. This can only be done by spreading the strike into other coal fields. A real fighting policy is the only way to achieve victory."

"The injunction in this strike has been used to interfere with our constitutional rights. Such misuse of the injunctive power must be met with mass defiance."

Brophy further stated to the assembled body, that nationalization of mines with democratic management was the only adequate remedy for the ills of the coal industry and this policy, which the miners' union is committed to by action of various International Conventions, should be ac-

(Continued on Page Three)

BURNS, SINCLAIR AIDED BY JUDGE

Asst. Prosecutor Hurls Charge at Siddons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Sensation was created today in the Burns-Sinclair contempt trial when Assistant U. S. Attorney James O'Leary, prosecutor of the case against the oil millionaire and the Burns detectives, made the unqualified charge that justice Frederick L. Siddons "is playing directly into the hands of these defendants."

Yesterday the family of Edward L. Kidwell, testified for him. Kidwell is the juror who wrecked the Teapot Dome oil graft trial of Sinclair and former Secretary of the Interior Fall with loose talk about getting a big automobile if the defense won.

Girl Works 14 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week for $5 Wage

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 6.—How Mathilde Wagner, 21, worked in a bakery for fifteen months, fourteen hours a day, seven days a week, only to receive half the $10 weekly promised her as wages, was revealed in Second District Court here yesterday before Judge Ernst, who denied her suit because of lack of proof.

Orphaned as a child, Mathilde went to live with her step sister, Mrs. John Szfransky. For many years she worked in a factory at $6 a week, which she gave her step sister. Four years ago John Szfransky opened a bakery at 847 Broadway, Bayonne, with a partner, and Mathilde was employed in it. Szfransky paid her $5 a week, promising to give her the other $5 a week in a lump sum when she was married. In 1926 she married a railroad fireman, but her boss refused to pay up. In court here he denied that he ever made a promise.

Fought to Save Union

John Brophy, leader of militant miners, foretold in his campaign for president of the union the disaster into which the policies of his opponent, Lewis, would lead.

LEWIS MINE MEET ENDS; NO PROGRAM

International Union Conference Closes

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—The special emergency conference of representatives from 31 international unions which met here yesterday and was addressed by William Collins, organizer for the American Federation of Labor and Phillip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, adjourned today without adopting a specific program.

Called without any publicity to discuss the critical situation of the United Mine Workers in the tenth month of the strike, the organizers were in conference for several hours in the Carpenters' Union building.

No Program.

"We have no specific program,"

(Continued on Page Two)

Threatens Violence To Daily Worker

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

Dear Sir:

I lost my brother in the sinking of the—"S-4"—I'm a vet of the World War—A party of us veterens will come down to your plant and TEAR IT TO PIECES —fine title—"½"—"U. S. Marines continue to kill Nicaraguans" stick to your red ink about wages and hours—but I warn you to cast no slurrs against this government Go to any God damned place you like better no body is keeping you Reds here Emma Goldman went too far she'd kiss the sidewalks if she could get back—

Undertakers live by burying people—you live by feeding numbskulls all kinds of propagander—spreading discontent—you will be out of a job very soon—

\ HAEDRICH REID.

Sayville, L. I., January 5, 1928.

SANDINO PRAISED FOR LEADERSHIP OF NICARAGUANS

Vaca Says Diaz Rule is Imposed On Country

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6. — The struggle in Nicaragua is the direct result of the imposition of the reactionary Diaz government upon the people of Nicaragua, Dr. T. S. Vaca, confidential agent of the Nicaraguan Liberals in the United States, declared to representatives of the press yesterday.

Fight to the Last Man.

Denouncing the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Nicaragua, Dr. Vaca stated that he had learned from questionable sources that the army of independence under General Sandino is well equipped and trained and will fight so long as there is one man left alive "against this unjustified exploitation and conquest by a foreign invader."

Dr. Vaca declared that the Liberal forces are constantly growing and are already far superior to those which took part in the first engagement at Quilali. General Sandino can depend upon the support of all Nicaraguans in the northern and eastern districts of the country and wherever the influence of the Liberal armies may spread, he said.

Wall Street's War.

"The present situation in Nicaragua," Dr. Vaca asserted, "is the direct result of the imposition last May of the Diaz regime on the Nicaraguan people, exhausted and bleeding after a year of constant civil war. It is the direct result of the machinations of the New York financiers, assisted by the marines sent by the state department and the financial support sent to the bankers' agent, Adolfo Diaz.

"There can be no peace or happiness for mankind while there exists no justice but that imposed at the point of the bayonet, and that is the sort of justice that Nicaragua is "enjoying" today.

Flays Stimson.

"When Colonel L. Stimson, without paying any attention to the most fundamental principles of equity, decreed that the 'honor and prestige of the United States' required unconditional support of the Diaz government and declared that the United States forces were about to proceed with the immediate disarming of the victorious forces of the constitutional government of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, he definitely involved the United States in an unprecedented act against a defenseless nation, whose tyrany will always have to bear the guilt of shedding this human blood.

"Col. Stimson did more than that. With a menacing gesture of forcible

(Continued on Page Two)

Directs Mass Slaughter

Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, commander at Paris Island, has been ordered to resume command of the U. S. marine forces in Nicaragua. He had previously served faithfully the American capitalists in crushing resistance to their bloody rule in Nicaragua.

WITNESS ADMITS DEFECTS IN S-4

Ellsberg Tells of Failure to Save Crew

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—His version of what happened at the bottom of the sea was given today to the naval investigating committee by Lieut. Comm. Edward Ellsberg, in charge of rescue operations on the submarine S-4 which sunk with a crew of 43 men.

The investigating committee is a hand-picked crew appointed by President Coolidge.

Ellsberg told of the failure of the efforts to raise immediately the S-4 by pumping air through the ballast tanks to displace the water. The witness attributed the failure to a puncture in the submarine's ballast tank system.

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Hearing in Uproar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The congressional investigation into the charges of naval inefficiency made by Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder was thrown into uproar today, with the admiral and his critics engaging in heated controversy that several times looked as though it were leading up to fisticuffs.

LIVES LOST ON LAKES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The 1927 shipping season on the Great Lakes was marked by the loss of six vessels, and the damage of five others. Twenty-four lives were lost last year, twenty-two of them on the steamer Kamaloops on Lake Superior.

Connolly, Under Fire of Graft Charges, Quits Job

Maurice E. Connolly, borough president of Queens, now under fire in the $29,500,000 sewer graft scandal, has quit. Yesterday he appointed August Kupka, assistant commissioner of public works in Queens, to be acting head of the borough.

Connolly is one of the Tammany men slated to be swept out of office in conformity with Gov. Smith's ambition to appear as a presidential candidate with cleaner skirts than is customary with Tammany politicians.

Clever Move.

The Queen's president's action is considered by local politicians to be a clever move intended to make impossible his substitution in office by a man hostile to him. The acting president, Kulpa, is an old crony of Connolly's and there is no danger of his turning over damaging records to the political opponents who are probing

(Continued on Page Two)

"WILL GIVE UP LIVES TO RETAIN OUR FREEDOM"

Rumor Marines Deser in Nicaragua

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—President Calvin Coolidge is charged with responsibility for the United States war against Nicaraguan independence by General Augusto C. Sandino, in a statemen issued by the rebel leader fr Nuevo Segovia, in northern Nicar gua, according to reports receiv here.

Holding that Adolfo Diaz (maintained in the presidency by the United States) is "nothing but a lackey for President Coolidge," Sandino declares in the proclamation that: "Today, more that ever, we resent having traitors and invaders of our country come in search of us. We shall give our lives if necessary in order that our people may enjoy true liberty, which is the right of all men.

"The only person responsible for all that is occurring now, and that will occur in the future here in Nicaragua, is President Calvin Coolidge, because he has obstinately persisted in sustaining in power his lackey, Adolfo Diaz, an individual who has the contempt of all good Nicaraguans."

• • •

Many Marines Desert.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A number of marines have deserted in Nicaragua and have joined the Sandino forces, it is authoritatively stated here. Official reports disclose that there have been a number of desertions altho the exact number has not been revealed.

Altho Major General Lejeune, marine corps commandant, has issued a statement denying the desertions, official records disclose that a number of marines deserted in the Nicaragua campaign. The inference that the marines joined the Sandino forces is contained in a number o despatches received here.

• • •

Sandino Resistance Tells.

The fierce resistance of the army of independence under General Sandino and their own serious losses in the last week's engagements in northern Nicaragua have taken some of the fight out of the leaders of the United States marine corps, dispatches reaching New York from the war zone indicated, and they are waiting quietly at Quilali for reinforcements and apparently in no frame of mind to risk attacking the

(Continued on Page Two)

SABLICH, EMBREE, BLOOR TO SPEAK

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—"Flaming Milka" Sablich and A. S. Embree, Colorado strike leaders and Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor will speak at a meeting arranged by the Workers' International Relief to be held Sunday, Jan. 15, at 3 p. m. at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appeleton St.

The Anti-Fascist League has arranged a mass meeting for Colorado relief to be held Sunday, Jan. 29, at 3 p. m. at Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont St.

Mexican Press Calls the Havana Confab "Proud Gesture of Imperialism"

COOLIDGE HELD GUILTY OF WAR IN NICARAGUA

Sandino Says He Will Never Surrender

(Continued from Page One)

Liberals on their fortified mountain stronghold, El Chipote.

Dispatches from Managua report that the marines are waiting for the reinforcements which have begun the long journey thru the treacherous jungle and mountain country between Managua and Quilali. Every day t by the marines in attacking is a gained by the Liberals who are king intensive preparations to car on a guerilla war in the moun ns for an indefinite time, the des tches state.

The so-called marine "rescue" col mn from Managua under the com and of Lieutenant Hunt reached uilali without participating in any rious fighting. Their presence in e town is merely regarded as an dditional drain on the supplies which ave to be brought by airplane or ver the difficult mountains roads.

* * *

Ship More Marines.

A small detachment of 26 marines have sailed from Brooklyn on the first leg of the journey that will take them to the fighting in the Nicaraguan hill country and perhaps to their graves. They will make part of the 1,000 marines who will be shipped to Nicaragua as fast as ransports can be got under steam.

* * *

Just Plain Murder.

The despatch of United States marines to Nicaragua "is nothing but lain murder," according to Harold eavey, 158 Avenue O, Brooklyn, hose son has been ordered with ther marines to fight against the Sandino independence forces.

"The boys are going to fight for he Wall Street bankers," he said. 'I'm only a poor milkman and I need my son more than they do."

* * *

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6.—Commenting on the Nicaraguan situation, he conservative El Mercurio attacks e recent despatch of United States arines to Nicaragua.

"This repetition of the episode that emed definitely buried in the rec ds of international errors is not ven presented as a nobly inspired crusade to do good by force of arms, but rather appears as a punishment and menace against a defenseless people that have done nothing other than to exercise in good or bad form its rights and duties."

* * *

Mistake to Back Diaz.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—"General Sandino the rebel leader should have been the man supported by our government," declared Horace G. Knowles, former United States Minister to Nicaragua, in an informal debate with Professor William Hass of Northwestern University last night.

"I feel sure that the United States has made a mistake in recognizing President Diaz.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the marine corps, will go to Nicaragua aboard the cruiser Trenton, which sails Monday from Charleston with a detachment of marine reinforcements, it was learned late today.

Gen. Lejeune's trip will be a visit of inspection, he said, to enable him to "familiarize himself" at first hand with conditions in Nicaragua.

He will be accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Logan Feland, who is to take command of the marine expeditionary forces in Nicaragua. Gen. Lejeune will spend "some time" in Nicaragua, he said.

Proclaims Republic

"Nicaragua shall not be the patrimony of imperialists and traitors, and I shall fight against them as long as my heart beats," declares Gen. Augusto C. Sandino, the mine worker who is leading the Nicaraguan liberation movement.

SANDINO PRAISED FOR LEADERSHIP

Vaca Says Diaz Rule Is Imposed on Country

(Continued from Page One)

disarmament, he hastened to arrange a secret treaty with the more prominent Liberal leaders. This was the so-called agreement of Tipitapa which was no more than a conversation between Col. Stimson and General Moncada at which there was not one witness present and which was never even put on paper.

Marine Murdered Liberal.

"Three of the military chiefs who were operating against Diaz refused to obey the order to disarm. One of the three was murdered in his own home by a sergeant of the United States marine corps a few days later. Sandino and Salgado, the other two, marched into northern Nicaragua where they declared themselves in state of rebellion.

"General Sandino with astute strategy withdrew to the mountains together with those who remained loyal, taking with him nearly a third of the war materials of the constitutional army and openly defying American intervention.

"General Sandino is a young man in his early thirties. He declares that he will fight so long as he has a man alive and declares that while he recognizes the seriousness of his situation in defying the power of the United States, he is strengthened by the conviction that he is defending the integrity of his countrymen and his native soil against the exploitation and conquest by a foreign invader.

Sandino Unambitious.

"Sandino has no personal ambitions and is not a presidential candidate which allows him a certain liberty of action. Better yet, he represents the men of his race and can unquestionably count upon the sympathy of most judicious Central Americans who by intuition clearly realize the peril which American intervention in Nicaragua represents for them without being deceived by those resounding phrases and word-plays which occur with such frequency in foreign proclamations.

"The marines will be rushed to Nicaragua with the purpose of crushing Sandino. This will present an already sad and disquieting spectacle against which to talk friendliness and brotherhood in the way projected at the coming Pan-American conference."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Western Labor Plans Mighty Meal on Daily's Birthday

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 6.—Friday, January 13th will be a gala day for the militants in San Francisco. On this evening the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a celebration in honor of the 4th Anniversary of the founding of The DAILY WORKER. The celebration will be held in the headquarters of the Workers' Educational Club, 1212 Market St.

Eats Galore.

San Francisco's celebration will take the form of a proletarian banquet with viands that will appeal to every palate. The Committee on Eats has sent its emissaries to the wide open spaces for which California is properly famous to assure a bounteous repast. Mountain streams will be searched, ocean depths explored, and the forest primeval induced to stand and deliver in abundance of their tender and juicy morsels. No effort will be spared to make this banquet worthy of its proletarian origin. And it will all be FREE.

Attractive Program.

Of course there will be music. This feature of the progam will be sure to please. There will be violin, vocal and piano solos by real artists. The string orchestras of the Junior Section of Nature Friends and the South Slavic Educational Club, which always make a decided hit will also participate.

Ben Gitlow Guest of Honor.

Ben Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party, now making a nation-wide tour, will be in San Francisco on the 4th Anniversary of The DAILY WORKER and will be the guest of honor at the celebration. The occasion will afford an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with Comrade Gitlow whose fighting record in the militant section of the American labor movement brought from the trial judge who sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment a characterization of "Red Ruby" of the revolutionary movement.

All friends and well wishers of The DAILY WORKER are urged to attend this 4th Anniversary celebration of the founding of The DAILY Worker.

Exposes Pretensions Of Havana Conference

"El Universal," Leading Daily Calls Meeting "Proud Gesture of Imperialism"

Latin-American opposition to the Sixth Pan-American Conference that will be staged at Havana on January 16, at which Coolidge will appear with a retinue of Wall Street's proudest diplomats, and to which Col. Lindbergh will fly in a circus stunt to dramatize the "moral conquest," is evident in a sensational editorial which appeared in "El Universal," the leading Mexican conservative daily, on December 29.

Altho the "El Universal" is a conservative paper, standing somewhat to the right of the Calles government, it attacks the forthcoming Havana conference as a Wall Street maneuver. Mass pressure coupled with the recent United States campaign in Nicaragua have made even the conservative Latin-American press react unfavorably to the pet imperialist scheme of the Coolidge government representing the interests of Wall Street.

The "El Universal" editorial is a reply to the Washington Post, which is known to be the unofficial voice of Coolidge. The Post, owned by Edward J. McLean, famous slush-fund payer in the oil scandals, and bosom friend of Coolidge, has been leading the attack on Latin America in the capitalist press.

An English translation of the complete text of the editorial is now given for the first time by The DAILY WORKER.

* * *

Editorial from "El Universal," of Mexico

"We have for some time been observing and calling attention to all the favorable predictions that have been indulged in, in connection with the coming Pan American conference which is to meet in the capital of Cuba next month, and we are in a position to say that throughout Latin America, there had been successfully created, if not a perspective of great illusions, at least an atmosphere of tolerable good will. The first anticipation of cold water springs from where it was least expected. An important American newspaper, The Washington Post, prints an editorial, not very good-humored and not remotely optimistic, warning Latin America that the Monroe doctrine will neither be abolished nor modified in the Sixth Pan American Conference, and that any attempt at modification would be a complete failure.

This declaration is made still more emphatic by the statement that the Americans are resolved that the good relations among the republics of this hemisphere must not be disturbed, the Latin Americans should not deceive themselves with false hopes.

"Proud Gesture of Imperialism."

Reference is then made to the Juridical Congress which met in Rio de Janerio in the Spring of this year, and in which, according to the same newspaper, there was formulated a project for transforming the Pan-American union into a political league with specific arbitral jurisdiction and regulations to guarantee the sovereignty of every country in America. And the editorial ends with a proud gesture of imperialism, affirming that the United States will not permit discussion of a League of American Nations because it does not wish to consult with any other nation regarding problems which relate only to its security and independence, nor does it wish to receive suggestions regarding the manner of carrying out its duties, nor associate itself with anyone else for the carrying out of the Monroe doctrine, which is not an instrument of aggression but of defense.

A "Crude Warning."

It is not possible to decide offhand if this crude warning is in any sense due to internal political considerations, as might well be the case when we take into consideration that one group of Americans has actually been trying to infuse false hopes in Latin America. It may be that this is merely newspaper gallery play. In any case it is a great error.

In the first place, because the Sixth Pan American Conference has not developed any illusions on the part of the peoples of Latin America. With regard to international relations and Pan Americanism, the attitude of Spanish-Americans has long been one of resolute skepticism, the much-bruited Assemblies not being considered more than decorative formalities. What has been announced and what some people have tried to make us believe is that in the Havana conference this attitude could be modified because the United States intends to re-establish an authentic cordiality among the nations of the continent and institute a system of policy based upon good-will and mutual respect in benefit of peace, commerce, and international justice. In consequence, what they are trying to achieve is the suppression of the skeptical sentiments that prevail in Latin America in connection with imperialism.

And such illusions as are built up in connection with the Havana conference consist in notions of the possibility of brushing away and dissolving these hostile sentiments.

"Monroe Doctrine Never Confirmed By Latin-America."

As for the discussion of the Monroe doctrine, we believe it had not been proposed in any concrete form. If there is no initiative for such discussion on the part of the United States, there could not very well be one on the part of the Latin American delegation, inasmuch as that doctrine is a unilateral declaration and has never been recognized nor confirmed by any Latin American country.

However, if the conference is to be cemented by good faith and lofty international honesty it is certain that some matters might come up in connection with resolutions defining and limiting the declaration of principals issued by President Monroe. In the nebulous form that the Monroe doctrine has preserved up to today, it could just as easily be amplified as limited, and as easily used as an instrument for the defense of the Panama Canal as for the right of U. S. intervention in Nicaragua.

If such matters, even indirectly related with the Monroe doctrine, are admitted for discussion, one might imagine the most sensational renovation of this international fantasma, converted into an international agreement spontaneously arrived at, and confirmed by the people of America, to use the words of ex-President Wilson.

"Suspend Conference.

Fortunately we cannot believe that the path indicated by the reckless declarations which we have commented on is to be followed. If that is to be the case it would be much more practical to suspend immediately the preparations which are being made on such a grand scale for the Havana Conference. The brilliant and numerous delegations, the advisory corps and the good predictions, the excellent projects and the showers of courtesy, will be entirely nullified if the Sixth Conference is reduced to a social event, or a simple discussion of secondary matters and an interchange of information regarding education and hygiene.

In this sense the illusions that have been expressed are not merely of North American nor of Latin American interest, but have a real importance for civilization and the world at large. The peace of America, a basic and assured continental peace, the development of the resources of the new world in an atmosphere of mutual respect and of justice among nations, interests directly all the peoples of the earth.

Lewis Mine Meeting Ends Without Action

(Continued from Page One)

said William Collins, "but will be guided by developments."

Headquarters were opened today at 1702 Keenan Building, Liberty Ave. and 7th St., from which the organizers remaining in the field will be directed.

The plans made by the conference were not made public but statements by Collins and others are taken to mean that a general attempt will be made, thru speaking to union meetings and other methods of publicity, to secure more support for the strike thruout the state.

That no change was made in the program of supporting "friendly" candidates on the democrat and republican tickets adopted by the previous conference on November 14 last is indicated by an official statement on this subject given out by Collins. The statement says:

"We call upon the organized labor forces of Pennsylvania to enter the field of political activity with renewed vigor and determination, based upon the non-partisan political policy and program of the American Federation of Labor, to the end that the grievous and tragic situation now prevailing in Pennsylvania may be speedily righted."

Expect Big Crowd For Liebknecht Meet

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6.—A capacity crowd will jam Temple Hall, scene of the Liebknecht meeting on Sunday, Jan. 8. Advance sales of 600 tickets have been made. A fine program has been arranged, which includes an anti-war play, a Pioneer graduation, and a 50 piece young Workers Orchestra.

UNEMPLOYMENT EFFECTS TALK OF CANDIDATES

Smith, Fuller Differ In Tactics

By ESTHER LOWELL, (Fed. Press)

Against a background of growing unemployment, wage cuts overbalancing wage gains, and trade unions facing a struggle for legal existence, two possible candidates for the presidency of the United States have made their respective views toward labor plain. Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts offer almost opposite attitudes to organized labor in their annual messages to legislatures.

Smith, who is perhaps closer to the Democratic nomination than Fuller to the Republican, incorporated most of the New York State Federation of Labor's legislative program in his message. Fuller urges restriction of labor news while Smith advocates "liberalization." Fuller flouted the request of Massachusetts state federation of labor officials for an exclusive state compensation insurance fund. Initiative petitions of the state labor body have been repeatedly rejected by Fuller's state attorney general, Arthur Reading.

Fuller Remains Fuller.

Fuller may have hopes of riding to the White House on the death chair of Sacco and Vanzetti. He congratulates by name the three official advisers he chose in the case: president A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, president Samuel Stratton of Mass. Institute of Technology, and former judge Robert Grant. He publicly thanks his private counsel, Joseph Wiggin, but never mentions the names of the two innocent workers whose death warrant he signed. He recommends changes in the law which would prevent future governors from the painful necessity of reviewing a case as he did that of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Unemployed Raided.

Behind Smith's message is less unemployment than in Massachusetts and the only small wage gains eastern unions have made in the month: $1 a week for the pressmen and job printers, the latter getting an annual $1 raise for 5 years.

Unemployed in New York City, however, are under attack by commissioner of public welfare, Bird S. Coler, who admits there are more homeless and jobless than any winter since the depression of 1921. The first raid on the Municipal Lodging House brought 14 vagrancy convictions.

Fuller gloats over defeating old age pensions and asks for tax reductions for bay state mills.

CONNOLLY QUITS AS PROBE NEARS

(Continued from Page One)

into Connolly's grafting activities during the past few years.

In announcing the appointment the Queens president said that the action would leave him free to "conduct the defense" of his administration.

Records Stolen.

In an effort to determine how some of the records in connection with the sewer scandal were stolen last week from the offices of the Awixa Corporation, at Islip, L. I., Justice Townsend Scudder, in charge of the quiz of Connolly's reign, yesterday subpoenaed a large number of witnesses.

Defy Scudder.

Joseph S. Frank, 27 William Street, Manhattan, attorney for the Awixa Corporation, said yesterday he was sending to Justice Scudder a letter signed by James Richardson, vice president of the Awixa Corporation, and Clare E. Schlemmer, president, saying they would not appear before Justice Scudder in Brooklyn in response to subpoenaes served on them, because the law provides that all hearings must be held in Queens.

The official hearings at which all the facts regarding the graft orgy in Queens will be revealed, is scheduled to commence at the Long Island court about Feb. 1.

Remus Must Stay in Jail Pending Appeal

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6.—George Remus, bootlegger king, ordered permanently to the State Asylum at Lima following his trial for wife murder, must remain a prisoner at the asylum pending the outcome of his appeal against the jury's decision. This was decided when an application by his attorney for a writ of habeas corpus was denied today at Common Pleas Court.

At the trial for the killing of his wife, Remus entered a plea of temporary insanity, but was ordered permanently locked up. This effectively prevented Remus' threats to expose national graft among Prohibition enforcement officials, as the testimony of an insane man is held invalid.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTAND

Waiting for Food

Scene in Chicago during the holidays when capitalist charity agencies become "benevolent." During the freezing weather hundreds of people depended on outside aid for food.

ARREST 30 MORE MINE STRIKERS

Colorado Pickets Were Beaten by Militia

By FRANK L. PALMER.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 6.—Meeting the violence, lawlessness and mobbing by the state with a policy of picketing in all important coal fields has resulted in more arrests and more enthusiasm than has been seen for weeks heretofore.

Charging they were picketing, miners on the road to the Columbine were attacked by militia this morning. A group of 30 strikers were arrested including Paul Seidler, Nick Sanchez and William Snow. Others were brutally attacked and kicked, the militia cursing them.

The miners of Northern Colorado are aroused to new spirit of loyalty by the experiences they are facing.

Arrested at Mine.

Arrests at Walsenburg yesterday wrongly reported as made at hall. They were actually made just outside Walsenburg mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Edge City.

Six hundred strikers swarmed around jail all day following arrests causing great fear among state police who placed eight machine guns outside to protect themselves. Four hundred strikers marched to the mine in the afternoon and returned when ordered by state police and Rockefeller thugs. This mine is heavily guarded by professional gunmen of the usual Rockefeller type.

Comes from Jail.

The industrial commission hearing at Canon City was interrupted this morning when Martin Kattnig, brot from jail where he was held for leading pickets yesterday, was placed on the witness stand and was greeted by long, loud cheering by strikers.

Chairman Annear had to threaten to clear the room before demonstration could be quieted.

Meeting is Held.

State police attended a meeting here last night but did not carry out threats to arrest speakers though students offered to go to jail in strikers' places and police were called murderers for part in Columbine massacre. The large theatre was packed to capacity. Many had to stand. "Solidarity for Ever" was sung repeatedly and could not be stopped in the tremendous demonstration.

The leaders repeatedly warned the strikers against any violence and expressed themselves as willing to go to jail as victory is now believed possible within a few days.

VARIED GROUPS, MANY WORKERS GIVE MINERS AID

Penn-Ohio-Colo. Committee Reports Funds

The Polish Committee for the Aid of Striking Miners has laid plans for the organization of Polish Aid Committees in New Jersey and Connecticut, to be followed by a national organization campaign, according to the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway.

Various members of the committee reported on their relief activity immediately following the Provisional Conference of last week. Most of them had succeeded in collecting substantial contributions, totalling $280.48. During the session a representative of the Polish Red Cross entered and announced a contribution of $150 from that organization. A vote was taken as to the disposal of the donations. It was decided to send a check immediately to the Penn-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee of 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

Women Collect $179.

The Women's Committee for Miners' Relief has collected $170, this being their second large contribution. The money was turned over to the Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway yesterday. The Women's Councils thruout the city are actively engaged in collecting funds and clothing and are mobilized strongly for the special collection today and Sunday.

* * *

Early this week the New Masses circularized its subscribers in an appeal for aid to the striking miners. The first return came in yesterday in the form of a check for $20.

* * *

Painters Take Lists.

The Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance of Brooklyn is taking active part in the campaign for funds, its members, few in number, having raised $20 as an initial step.

* * *

The Brotherhood of Painters, Local 25, Brooklyn, has also raised $20 for relief. Its members have pledged themselves to work vigorously with donation lists.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION
(8th ST. and ASTOR PLACE)
At 8 o'Clock
SUNDAY, JANUARY 8th
Mr. EARL BARNES
"The New Turkey Transferring a Civilization by Decrees."
TUESDAY, JANUARY 10th
Mr. W. B. CURRY
"Michael Faraday."
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13th
Mr. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
The Psychology of the American Public—"'Andrew Jacksonism' and the Agrarian Mind."
ADMISSION FREE.
Open Forum Discussion.

Muhlenberg Branch Library
(209 WEST 23rd STREET)
At 8 o'Clock
MONDAY, JANUARY 9th
Dr. HELEN D. LOCKWOOD
Tools and the Man—"The Utopia of Craftsmen: William Morris."
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11th
Dr. SCOTT BUCHANAN
Mathematical Thought—"Arithmetic: From Things to Numbers."
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12th
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—"Can Nature Repeat?"
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14th
Dr. RICHARD P. McKEON
Some Questions for Pilate—"The World of Perfections and the World of Causes: What Are Things and How Do They Come to Be?"

Tomorrow night at 8:30 sharp
BERT. D. WOLFE
will explain
"The Trotsky Expulsion"
(Lenin vs. Trotsky—the unprincipled alliance with Zinoviev.)
BRONX OPEN FORUM
2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 180 St.)
NEXT SUNDAY—Wm. F. Dunne will speak on "Our 'New' Policy Toward Mexico."
Under the auspices of the
BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 8th
5 P. M.—Lecture
Dr. G. F. Beck—"The Return of the Soldier," Rebecca West.
7:15 P. M.—Am. Int. Church
E. B. Chaffee—"Can We Achieve an Ethical Society by Unethical Methods."
8:30 P. M.—Forum
Edgar Wind—"Art and the Common Man."

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock
MANUEL GOMEZ
will speak on
"Our War With Nicaragua"
Nicaragua as the spectre which will haunt the United States at the Pan-American Conference at Havana
At the
WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street
Admission 25c.
NEXT SUNDAY: William W. Weinstone will speak on: "Has the World Revolution Failed?"

DELAY WALL ST FLIGHTS.

TAMPICO, Mex., Jan. 6.—Violent storms raging on the mountains of Southeastern San Luis Potosi kept the two Houston, Texas, "good will planes" which are enroute to Mexico City, on the ground here yesterday. The flight will be resumed as soon as weather conditions are favorable.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTAND

Chinese Workers, Peasants Take More Villages; Set Up Own Governments

MILITARISTS IN HANKOW EXECUTE MORE MILITANTS

Martial Law Continues In Shanghai

HANKOW, Jan. 6.—The expropriation of landlords in the province of Hupeh is going on and peasants and workers are setting up governments in villages throughout the province, according to reports from various sections of the province received here. A number of large villages in the vicinity of the Wuhan cities are still in the complete control of workers and peasants.

Wholesale arrests and executions of workers suspected of Communist sympathies are daily occurrences here. The military authorities are ferreting out the leaders of the recent textile strike and executing them with little formality.

In an effort to raise money for their unruly troops, the authorities have announced a fifty per cent ad valorem wine and cigarette tax in Hupeh.

• • •

SHANGHAI, Jan. 6.—Scores of workers have been arrested here by the Nanking authorities following a series of strikes in the native sections of the city and clashes between strikers and police. Martial law still prevails in the city. The militarist authorities fear a workers' and peasants' outbreak similar to the one which occurred at Canton last month.

BIG BILL DOUBLE CROSSES NEGROES

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Negro population of Chicago who actually elected "Big Bill" Thompson, mayor of Chicago by giving him his plurality of 85,000 votes, are demanding from him that he make good on his election promises.

Thomson had promised the Negroes that in the matter of appointments he would consider them on an equal footing with the whites. But the Negro leaders who had given "Big Bill" 90,000 of the 100,000 colored votes, became impatient when they saw that the only appointments available for them were as messengers and porters in the city hall.

In a petition sent to the mayor the organized Negro physicians cite cases of segregation in the public schools; the refusal of admission to Negroes who have tuberculosis in the Municipal Hospital, etc. They demand that a colored physician be appointed as assistant Health Commissioner, and also an appointment on the School Board, in addition to other demands.

Chinese Workers Open Own Club in Moscow

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A club for Chinese workers has been opened in Moscow. There are about 10,000 Chinese in Moscow. Most of them are home industry workers: laundry men, leather workers, dyers, knitters, etc. Nine hundred people applied immediately for membership in the newly opened club.

The following circles have been organized in the club: reading and writing (Russian), political education and musical-dramatic. The club has also a library and reading room. It proposes to publish a newspaper.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTAND

Murderers' Envoy

Dr. C. C. Wu, one of the leading members of the reactionary Nanking government, which is murdering workers and peasants in China, has been appointed special envoy to the United States. The Nanking government, which has broken off relations with the U. S. S. R., is seeking an even closer alliance with the imperialist powers.

DELAY ELECTION OF ALL SOVIETS

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Jan. 6.—By the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., the elections of Soviets which was scheduled to have taken place during the first quarter of this year have been deferred until the autumn.

The reason for the postponement of the elections is the necessity for attending to immediate and important campaigns like the cooperative elections, the country-wide revision of wage agreements and the State grain collection campaign.

The action of the Central Committee was taken at the request of a number of federal republics. Elections will be held thruout the Soviet Union this autumn.

LITHUANIAN, POLE FRONTIER GUARDS EXCHANGE SHOTS

Settlement Between Two Countries Far Off

BERLIN, Jan. 6. — The danger of an open outbreak of hostilities between Poland and Lithuania loomed today when shots were exchanged by frontier guards, according to reports received here. One Lithuanian soldier was wounded, the despatches state.

As a protest against the present boundary of Lithuania a number of Lithuanian guards cut down several posts marking the frontier near Krzaczyna, when the Polish troops opened fire. The Lithuanians returned the fire.

In spite of the supposed settlement arranged between the two countries by the League of Nations, friction between the two countries remains as great as ever. Poland has announced its intention of retaining Vilna, while the Lithuanian Government has made it clear that it will tolerate no permanent settlement until it regains Vilna.

10 Reactionaries in Mexico Arrested for Plot Against Obregon

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—The number of counter-revolutionaries arrested in Guadalajara on the charge of having plotted against the life of General Obregon has reached the total of ten, according to reports received here.

Obregon's change of route thru the Guadalajara district resulted from a railroad tie-up caused by counter-revolutionary bandits who burned a number of bridges.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 6.—Section 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party has just passed a resolution extending its sympathy to W. Gontar whose wife died recently.

"Save The Union By Spreading The Strike," Says Mine Conference

(*Continued from Page One*)

tively pushed as legislative and political program by the union.

Each representative present expressed strong determination to continue the strike until the miners victory is achieved, the union maintained and a crushing defeat administered to the coal companies, and were bitter in their denunciation of the policies and leadership of John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, etc, as leading in the wrong direction. "To save our union and the Jacksonville scale" said Powers Hapgood, striking miner from Cresson, and noted youthful fighter, "the strike must be spread. In order to create a shortage of coal not only must the strike-breakers be brought on strike, but also the unorganized fields struck as like in 1922. This, however, is impossible as long as Lewis is head of the Union, for after being betrayed by him in 1922 in the Somerset, Fayette counties, and West Virginia district, the non-union miners will not respond to his misleadership, having lost all confidence in Lewis."

Serious discussion regarding ways and means to win the strike was taken up by all present. The Lewis policies were examined and attacked as wrong policies. The conference emphasized that the strike must be won, but could only be won by correct policies and a fighting leadership.

"The policy of local and district strikes; local and district agreements militates directly against the mine workers now striking and the union generally" said Pat Toohey, miner from Canonsburg. "To win the strike, we must extend to the unorganized fields and more important to the union fields now working, i.e. anthracite, Indiana, etc. The workers of all America must mobilized for relief, but the American Federation of Labor to date has sent $150,000, a mere drop in the bucket. Membership action is necessary, a special convention to consider the crisis, more relief, mass picketing, national strike is the course to follow. Lewis will not do this. Lewis must go."

Says Brophy Elected.

Others present pointed out that it was Brophy, not Lewis, who was elected President of the Union last election, giving specific proof of wholesale vote stealing by the administration. Others expressed indignation and disgust of the administration policy of obeying the many injunctions and restraining the membership from mass picketing. The question of officers taking large salaries while the strikers starve was condemned, and a demand will be made that the salaries be suspended and utilized for relief for the strikers. Plans were made to mobilize the labor movement for relief work to aid in saving the union and winning the strike.

The recent conference called by Secretary of Labor Davis, and the American Federation of Labor Emergency Conference held in November were characterized as blinds to keep the membership from revolting and demanding more militant policies, more qualified and courageous leadership to win the strike.

Lewis Must Go.

The conference declared that the union must be saved, the strike must be won. Lewis cannot do this: Lewis must go. A National Strike of all miners, organizing the non-union fields, mass picketing and violating injunctions enmasse were emphasized. The conference decided to intensify relief work, and wage a fight for the resignation of John L. Lewis and his administration. The conference attacked dual unionism and misleading leaders, and declared for membership control, re-establishment of union democracy, and a fighting leadership leading to victory and sacrificing with the membership. A campaign will be waged for a special convention to be held in Pittsburgh to consider the situation. The conference emphasized that the lines must hold, picketing must continue and high morale is a prerequisite for victory.

URGES INTELLIGENCE TEST

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 6.—Instead of looking at it from the social angle, Dr. William J. Hickson says that only when intelligence tests are the basis for granting the vote will crime be eradicated. He spoke before the Race Betterment Conference last night.

New Zealand Seamen Back Chinese Workers' Struggle

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The growth of the revolutionary spirit among the working class in the Pacific countries is being vividly shown in an increase of sympathy for the Russian and Chinese revolutions.

Thus a general meeting of members of the New Zealand Federated Seamen's Union passed unanimously the following resolution with regard to the tenth anniversary of the November Revolution in Russia:

". . . This meeting of members of the Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand thanks the Transport Workers' Union for their invitation to attend the U. S. S. R. Trade Unions' celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution but regret that time does make it impossible for our representative to be in attendance. We instruct our executive to send them fraternal greetings and wish them the best of success in their struggle to build up a new social order against the united capitalist forces of the world."

These same seamen responded to the appeal for help of the Chinese Seamen's Union in Canton, by passing the following resolution:

"Whereas the water transport industry is truly international and consequently in a state of conflict with world imperialism, we highly esteem the struggle of the Chinese Seamen's Union against imperialist oppression and promise full support to the Chinese seamen and all organizations aiming at the unifications of the oppressed peoples the world over."

The meeting also authorized the executive committee to afford the Chinese seamen material assistance.

Laud Soviet Union.

While informing the U. S. S. R. Water Transport Workers' Union of the resolution passed by the general meeting of New Zealand seamen, the executive committee of the aforesaid Federation added on its own behalf:

"Although not having the honor to send our representative for participation in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Dictatorship of the Working Class in Russia, we desire to express our heartfelt assurance to the workers of the U. S. S. R. that we are in complete accordance with them and wish them every success in their heroic struggle for the building up of a new social order in the face of the combined capitalists of all countries."

FIGHTING FOR NICARAGUAN INDEPENDENCE

Soldiers in the army of Gen. Augusto C. Sandino, mine worker, who is leading the fight of the Nicaraguan liberals for the independence of their country from American financiers. Tho lacking in the elaborate equipment supplied to the marines by the U. S. war department, these workers are nevertheless fighting bravely against terrific odds.

MEXICO TO OPEN RURAL SCHOOLS

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—The department of education announces that 1,000 more rural school teachers will be employed at the beginning of the school term on March 1 than were employed in 1927.

New schools to accommodate 100,000 pupils have been constructed during the year.

The department also announced that hereafter teachers will be classified as public benefactors, pensioned upon reaching old age and buried with public honors.

Notwithstanding the fact that the country is facing an economic crisis appropriations for education for 1928 have been increased over 1927.

U.S.S.R. Institute of Science in Turkey

LENINGRAD, Jan. 6.—The Academy of Sciences has decided to inaugurate, in Constantinople, the Soviet Institute for Scientific Research Work. The statutes of the Institute, which is the first Soviet institution abroad for scientific research work, provide for the possibility for Turkish, Soviet and foreign savants to study there the history, archaeology, letters, ethnography and the mutual juridical relations between Russia and Byzantium at the end of the X Century.

The new Institute will be on the lines of the former Archaeological Institute which existed in Constantinople before the war and whose inventory and part of the library have been preserved and will be utilized for the establishment of the present Institute.

Jugoslavs Alarmed At Italian Treaty

BELGRADE, Jan. 6.—The Jugoslav press expresses considerable alarm at the proposed treaty between Italy and Greece, which is believed to be military as well as commercial in its nature.

Greece is reported to have agreed to relinquish temporary control of its coast to Italy in case of a war between Italy and Yugoslavia. Italy is stated to have offered to give Greece the Dodocanese islands in return.

The control of Saloniki would be of the greatest strategic importance to Italy in event of a war with Yugoslavia.

The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs is now in Italy for the ostensible purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Jan. 6. — A relief fund of 5,000 pesos has been raised here for the sufferers at the mining town of Batopilar, which was destroyed by a storm and the breaking of a reservoir early in December.

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Wall Street Plans Big Loan to Keep Cuba Job For 'Butcher' Machado

Wall Street bankers are conferring with Cuban officials on the question of a $50,000,000 loan to the Machado regime, it was learned yesterday.

Altho the proposed loan will go ostensibly for the construction of roads in Cuba, a large proportion of it, it is believed, will be devoted to maintain Machado as president.

Bratianu May Join Late Brother Soon

BUDAPEST, Jan. 6.—Newspapers here today reported that Vintila Bratianu, present premier of Roumania, has suffered several strokes ascribed to advanced arterio scelerosis.

Prince Stirgey Titelescu, it was reported, has been mentioned as possible successor to Bratianu's office.

• • •

Vintila Bratianu became fascist premier of Roumania last November immediately following the death of his fascist brother, Jon Bratianu, who held the job before him.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTAND

BOMBAY WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

LONDON, (By Mail).—A one day strike to protest against the British India Commission has been voted by the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union, according to the Indian News service. The strike will take place when the Commission arrives in India.

Municipal Commissioner Clayton warned President Jhabwalla of the union that municipal workers who "failed to perform their essential duties" would be liable to prosecution. The Commissioner threatened that he would dismiss any worker who participated in the strike. President Jhabwalla replied that the workers were perfectly free to strike.

A number of other unions have already voted to strike as a protest against the appointment of the Commission.

Soviet Union Making Farming Agriculture

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—In the current year 128 million roubles worth of agricultural machinery and implements will be manufactured against 93 million roubles worth last year.

By extending home production it is possible to diminish gradually import of agricultural machinery and implements from abroad.

Hail the Fourth Anniversary of the Daily Worker!

GREETINGS

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FEWER BRITISH UNIONISTS DU TO LEADERSH

Labor Weakened by Ne Reformist Tactics

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Brit trade unions have suffered he losses in membership and finan strength in 1927, the official rep of the registrar of Friendly Soci revealed yesterday. The losses believed to have been the result of heavy defeat suffered by labor in surrender of the general strike the rapidly diminishing ardor w which British labor leaders have voted themselves, to the task of ganizing workers.

The report reveals that there is decrease of 300,000 members and th trade union funds dropped from $63 750,000 to $43,250,000, while contri butions from members fell off a qua ter of a million dollars.

Leaders of the minority movem partly attribute the drop in trad union strength to the methods of th present leadership of the Trade Unio Congress. Minority leaders point to the proposed conference betwe the trade union leaders, headed by J. H. Thomas and Walter Citrine, an the most powerful British capitalists as evidence of the swing of the "reformist leadership toward open col laboration with capital."

Berlin Blast Kills 18

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Eighteen dea 7 missing and 16 severely injured wa the official report today of the ex plosion which yesterday wrecked four-story house in North Berlin.

The explosion was caused by a monia gas and occurred while the o cupants of the house slept.

January 21
Is Lenin Memorial Day

For this day, for individual reading—for books to give to your shopmates—for Communist Party units—

For Lenin Memorial Meetings

we present this special list of books and other items. Some of these are being offered at special prices.

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LENIN AND THE TRADE UNIONS—A. Losovsky. 15c
LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG—Max Schachtman. 15c
LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM—Stalin—Zinoviev—Kamenev. 5c

BY LENIN
LENIN ON CO-OPERATIVES 5c
INFANTILE SICKNESS—Or Leftism in Communism 15c
STATE AND REVOLUTION 25c
IMPERIALISM—Final Stage of Capitalism. Paper 60c
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YOUTH PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRY AND THE LEFT WING TASKS

YOUNG WORKERS MUST GET INTO TRADES UNIONS

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

he nineteenth century with its slo- to the youth of "Go West, Young , Go West," has given way to the lp Wanted" columns of the daily ss and the factory gate. No longer merica, "the land of opportunity," the countless millions of young kers can testify.

ltho this transformation has en place and we find the young kers forming one-fourth of the l working population, they are as , not a factor in the labor move- nt corresponding to their numerical ngth or their strategic position as ridge between the foreign born and erican born workers.

The large bulk of the youth, as far they are unorganized are found in stitutions, such as the Boy Scouts, e YMCA, the 4H's, and the Catho- c Guides, which are pro-boss in aracter and whose doctrines are ainst organized labor, not to eak of a militant labor movement. very limited number of the working outh are to be found in the trades nions and the only attempt at or- anization is found in the left-wing olitical organizations.

If we contrast such a situation to hat existing in the European labor ovement, we see a vast difference. There the trades unions have estab- ished special youth journals, issue pecial youth literature, have estab- ished special bureaus which are con- ually in contact with the young orkers and see that the life of the nion is of such a character that it ill interest and hold the newcoming outh.

A Wrong Philosophy

There are those who think that the outh "are to be seen and not heard." his was the philosophy of the past d can have nothing in common with militant section of the labor move- nt who have in mind the mobilizing the laboring class for progressive ps forward. Backward as the merican working youth are, there e signs of recent date, such as the assaic strike, the miners' strike and e present struggle in Colorado here the youth have played an im- rtant part and have showed them- lves capable of leadership and of nducting a militant struggle for ef conditions.

Organizing Young Workers

e organizing of the millions of ng workers is a part of the task "Organizing the Unorganized." is gigantic task falls upon the Left ng. The problems of the youth e therefore the problems of the ft Wing to solve and find organi- tional expression for.

The Location of Young Workers

The extent to which young workers etween the ages of 15-24 have pene- rated industry is little know. An examination of Table 1 and 2 will be illuminating to many. Here we see in general, considering those "gainfully employed," which includes foremen, supervisors, etc., that the youth form 24.7 per cent of the total.

If we take special occupations, of the seventeen listed, there are only five where the young workers from less than 30 per cent of the total employed and in many, such as Bakeries 56 per cent; Paper Box 54 per cent; Candy 52 per cent; Farm Labor 47 per cent; Printing & Publishing 47 per cent; Electrical Supply 45 per cent, etc., we see the youth forming at least half and some times more of the entire working force. There are even certain industries, such as those listed herein which can be considered "youth industries," and which must be approached from this basis.

It is especially significant that the youth are employed primarily in those industries which are classified as "unorganized." Also they are found in those types of industries where little or no skill is required and where the entire industry has been mechanized.

The Trend in Industry.

Since these figures were taken (1920) the whole trend of industry has been for the further elimination of skill and introduction of machinery, which has indoubtedly brought several hundred thousands more young workers into industry. Consider the radio industry, established these past few years which employs almost exclusively young workers under 21 years of age.

(To Be Continued.)

Table 1—Main Classifications of Gainfully Employed.*

ndustry	Total Emp. 10 yr. over	Total Boys Emp. 15-24	Total Girls Emp. 15-24	Total Emp. 15-24 yrs.	% of Total
Agriculture	10,953,000	2,117,190	322,622	2,439,812	23%
Mineral Ext.	1,090,000	245,832	1,176	247,008	23%
Mfg. & Mach.	12,818,000	2,307,959	873,196	3,181,155	25%
Transport	3,062,000	595,654	140,687	736,341	24%
rade	4,242,979	577,313	271,982	849,295	20%
ublic Serv.	770,460	177,507	3,589	181,096	23%
rofessional	2,143,889	131,348	380,618	511,966	24%
lerical	3,126,541	620,342	840,977	1,461,319	47%
l Occup.	41,614,248	6,950,122	3,364,397	10,314,519	24%

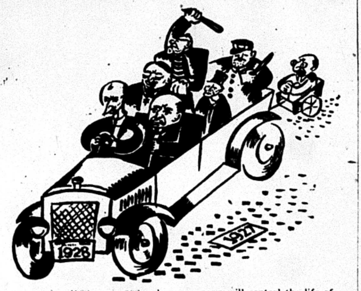
*The figures for "Total Emp. over 10 years" are for "Gainfully Occu- ed." If these were for actual wage earners the percentage of young work- s would be higher by several per cent.

Table 2—Classification of Important Occupations.

ndustry	Total Emp. 10 yr. over	Total Boys Emp. 15-24	Total Girls Emp. 15-24	Total Emp. 15-24 yrs.	% of Total
Farm Labor	4,041,000	1,587,364	312,129	1,899,493	47%
Coal Miners	733,936	181,082	591	181,673	25%
Clay Glass*	209,997	52,490	10,427	62,917	30%
Bakeries*	28,756	7,717	8,380	16,097	56%
Candy*	58,865	8,876	21,903	30,779	52%
Packing House*	109,539	23,199	5,279	28,478	26%
Auto*	204,505	51,568	7,509	59,077	29%
Furniture*	90,989	21,757	4,887	26,644	29%
Ptg. & Pub.**	91,839	18,565	24,739	43,304	47%
Shoe*	225,435	47,576	37,653	85,229	38%
Textile*	848,470	144,820	228,256	373,076	44%
Rubber*	137,671	38,992	12,681	51,673	37%
Elect. Supp.*	91,630	20,741	20,608	40,809	45%
Paper Box*	23,836	3,650	9,397	13,047	54%
RR Labor	495,713	113,168	1,571	114,739	23%
Sailors	54,832	18,744		18,744	34%
Salespeople	1,177,494	205,917	155,386	361,303	30%

*The total figure listed under these industries is not complete. It only includes unskilled and semi-skilled, omitting skilled. The amount of skilled workers in these industries is very small and would be offset by the fact that the "total column" is for "gainfully employed" and not for wage-earners. This makes the % youth approximately correct. If figures were available for each item a check-up would show the % figures within 1% of being correct.

A New Number but the Same Old Crew



During 1928, as in 1927, the same gang will control the life of the American workers; exploiters and their hirelings—the courts, police and hired editors.

TRIBAL KILLER GETS LIFE.

DETROIT LAKES, Minn., Jan. 6.—The age old tribal law of killing the aged and infirm failed. Alex Jourdan, a Chippewa Indian, sentenced to life here today for the murder of his ninety-year-old mother-in-law with an axe last March.

YOUTH HOSIERY STRIKERS HEAR LEAGUE SPEAKER

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6. — A mass meeting of the striking Hosiery workers of the Millay shops was addressed by one of the members of the Young Workers League.

After pledging the help and support of the League to the strikers in their struggle against the inhuman speed-up and miserable wages, the speaker congratulated the young strikers on the militant manner in which they were conducting the strike, in spite of the bitter cold weather and the hostility of the police and company hired thugs.

Dangers Shown.

The speaker also pointed out some of the dangers that confronted the strike and the obstacles that must be fought and overcome in order to bring the strike to a successful conclusion. The greatest danger lay in the attempt of the bosses to obtain an injunction to prevent picketing; so far the bosses have been unable to get this injunction, but with victory in sight for the workers this injunction will no doubt be granted, and then the strikers must resort to more militant mass picketing.

The speaker also drew attention to the efforts of the bosses to discourage and split the young strikers by spreading slanderous stories about the strike leaders, by using the priests and school principals against the strikers, all with the object of breaking the confidence of the workers in their ability to win the strike and smashing the union. All that is necessary to bring a victory for the workers is the continuation of mass picketing and sticking together in the union for a united struggle against the bosses.

Strikes Compared.

The Y. W. L. member compared the Hosiery workers strike to the Passaic Textile strike; although on a much smaller scale both strikes have the same features, a fight against inhuman conditions, miserable wages and for the recognition of the union, and the Buffalo bosses using the same methods of police intimidation that were used in Passaic. The speaker called on the young Hosiery strikers to use the same slogan of the Passaic workers for "a fight to the finish" and victory is assured.

Announcement by the League member that the League was arranging a social and dance for the benefit of the young strikers was received with loud applause.

Youth Notes From The Soviet Union

The "Subbotnik" (day of free labor) which was organized thruout the entire Soviet Union by the Leninist Young Communist League gave a financial result of one million roubles. ($500,000.00).

* * *

Two young workers' universities have now been started in Leningrad. They are the first of their kind in the Soviet Union. Lectures are delivered there by first-class professors twice during the week and on Sundays.

* * *

In all trade unions in the Soviet Union new collective agreements have been concluded. New tariffs have been specially arranged for apprentices thru which wages have been generally raised by 20 per cent. Apprentices in the metal industry instead of 20.50 roubles, which they received hitherto will get 24.60 roubles monthly. Young workers who are engaged in specially hard work will now get instead of 1 month's holiday with pay, 6 weeks holiday with pay. In the Soviet Union there is a law in accordance with which every enterprise must employ a certain percentage of apprentices, in order in this way to train qualified workers. Seventy-five per cent of these young workers must be admitted in the factory schools.

Order a Bundle of The DAILY WORKER

For the January 13th Meeting and for Distribution.

Put in your order NOW for the special Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Special Articles, Special Features and News Dispatches. Order must be received before Tuesday, January 10th in order that proper arrangement should be made.

The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York, N. Y.

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With the Young Workers

"DEFEND THE U. S. S. R.!" DECLARES THE GERMAN YOUTH DELEGATION.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The Third German Young Workers' Delegation which studied for six weeks the life in the Soviet Union, has issued an enthusiastic report of conditions here.

"The economic situation of the working class," the report declares, "which was bad enough in Czarist Russia and which became intolerable through war and civil war, has been improved and consolidated in every respect by the Soviet government. This is shown by the wages, the six to eight hour day (for young workers it is four to six hours), the two to four weeks' holiday (for young workers it is four to six weeks), as well as by the possibilities for cultural development which the workers have now."

Whereas in capitalist countries the youth is forced into industry as unskilled labor, in the Soviet Union it is the reverse. "In the factory schools," says the delegation, "young workers are given a training which enables them to take their place subsequently in the process of production as highly qualified labor forces and to occupy leading economic posts. All this we have seen with our own eyes."

Regarding the minorities the report states:

"We ascertained that the Soviet government protects in every possible way the national minorities and the freedom and liberty of the Federated Soviet Republics, for instance Georgia that it gives every encouragement to their national culture and full freedom to religious societies within their own religious sphere."

Speaking of the Red Army, the report states:

"It has the sympathy of the people and particularly of the working youth."

"Moreover, in view of the fact that the U. S. S. R. is the only and first country which genuinely represents the interests of the working people and is the fatherland of all workers, we declare that we are determined to defend the Soviet Union with all the strength and means at our disposal."

LIEBKNECHT ON MILITARISM.

(From a series of lectures given in 1906 before a section of the Young Socialist League on Militarism and Anti-Militarism and later published in book form.)

"There is nothing specifically capitalistic about militarism. Moreover, it is proper and essential to all systems of class society, of which the capitalist system is the last.

"Capitalism, like any other system of class society, develops its own special variety of militarism: for militarism, by its very essence, is a means to an end, or to several ends, which vary in accordance with this variance. This is brought to light not only by the military organizations, but also by the other attributes of militarism which manifest themselves when militarism carries out its tasks.

"Militarism is not only a means of defense against the external enemy; it has a second task which comes more to the fore as class contradictions become more marked and as proletarian class consciousness keeps growing. Thus the outer form of militarism and its inner character take a mere definite shape; its task is to uphold the prevailing order of society, to prop up capitalism and all reaction against the struggle of the working class for freedom. (Note the militia in the Colorado strike.)

"Militarism manifests itself here as a mere tool in the class struggle, as a tool in the hands of the ruling class. It is destined to retard the development of class consciousness by working together with the police and the courts of justice. (Note the injunctions in the Pennsylvania-Ohio coal strike) the school and the church.

"The task of militarism is, above all, to secure for a minority at whatever cost, even against the enlightened will of the majority of the people, domination in the state and freedom to exploit."

* * *

YOUNG WORKER DRIVE BEGINS LIEBKNECHT DAY.

Liebknecht Day is the day reserved by the Young Workers (Communist) League to the honor of Karl Liebknecht, the great leader of the working class who was murdered in Berlin on January 15, 1919. On or about that day this year the working class youth will commemorate our fallen comrade.

Starting with the Liebknecht Day celebrations, the Young Workers (Communist) League of America is launching a campaign to get 5,000 new subscriptions and $3,000 in contributions for The Young Worker, the organ of the League.

In a special statement issued today, the Young Workers League declares:

"Every year we honor the memory of Karl Liebknecht, the founder of the revolutionary youth movement.

"Can you do this merely by meetings and speeches?"

"No! We can honor Liebknecht best by building an organ that will express Liebknecht's ideas and will mobilize the masses of the young workers for the cause of which Karl Liebknecht was the leader and martyr.

"The Young Worker is the voice of the working class youth in America. It is the only organ that broadcasts Liebknecht's ideals to the American youth, that organizes the young workers into Liebknecht's organization."

All militant workers are called upon to send a donation and to get their children and young friends to subscribe to the Young Worker during this drive. Do your bit in the drive!

Lives by Risks

Miserably underpaid and overworked, the U. S. mail fliers risk their lives daily. Harry G. Smith, 34, nearly lost his life in making an emergency landing in a clearing on Red Top mountain, near Du Bois, Pa. Smith, who used to fly the mail with Lindbergh before the latter became a window-dresser for the American imperialists, became lost as his plane neared the Alleghany mountains in a blinding snowstorm.

* * *

A YOUNG WORKER LOOKS FOR A JOB.

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

New York City.—A clerk looked up from the cultural columns of the "Daily Mirror" and asked me what I want. Like a number of other jobless youth, I am a candidate for $2.80 a day and "eats" with the automatic restaurants (the throw-your-nickel-in-the-slot places). It is regretable that the inventive genius of America has not devised a machinery through which help can be hired and fired. Until then, our "tired" clerks must continue to lay aside their "Daily Mirrors" until troublesome applicants are dispensed with.

I am advised to return at 4 p. m. when the night managers telephone for the help they require. I do so, incidentally discovering a tactical error in not showing up at least one hour earlier. Some 50 or 60 men and women of all ages are present. One young fellow next to me had slept on park benches for three nights—but sported a clean collar for the occasion. He curses frequently, chiefly at the two clerks whom he holds responsible for the waste of time.

The clerks are now busy at the phone and only a few applicants are called to the counter to receive instructions. It is after 5 p. m. and very few have been dealt with. Since the employment bureau closes at 5:30 p. m. we become restless. The phone rings. The minutes tick by. The clerks look more frequently at the clock. "That's all for tonight!" shouts the ponderous one. "That's all for tonight!" he repeats irritably as a colored boy approaches him inquiringly. I follow the others into Broadway—still jobless.

Pilot Turns Boss

Clarence Chamberlain, trans-Atlantic pilot, started work yesterday on models of a new sport plane, at the Elasticap Warehouse at Twelfth St. and Hudson River, Hoboken.

With the Young Comrades

OUR LETTER BOX

From a Little Bolshevik.

I am a fourteen year old girl, and I go to a catholic school (Roman Catholic) and our sister in school tried to make us girls believe that the Bolsheviks in Russia persecute the catholics, but I don't believe it, and she told us that they are spreading all over in Chicago. (I suppose she's afraid they'll get her.)

But I know better cause I got two aunts and uncles that read the "Uj Elore," and when Saturday comes I always read the English part. ("The Young Comrade Corner.") My aunt gives me plenty of instructions.

When I get sixteen I'll get all my girl friends to subscribe for the paper. I'll try to do my best.

Just last week my aunt was reading an article about a poor little girl, nine years old selling matches on the street, in ragged clothes and it was cold. This was in Budapest. my aunts were having a conversation about it and were crying and felt sorry for the poor people in Budapest.

I was also sitting in the room and I asked them what they were crying about, and they told me. When they told me my heart nearly broke.

'Cause my father and mother came from Budapest, and I can just imagine how they suffered.

My father is dead, but my mother often tells me how they used to suffer, and not only them but all the poor people in Budapest. How they went hungry and slept in cold rooms.

I have a few dollars of my own saved, and I have some clothes old and new that I cannot wear any more, and I don't want my mother or my aunt to know I am sending them away. I want to make it a Christmas gift for the poor children. So will you please be so kind and good as to give me the address of any poor little girl in Budapest who has no clothes to wear, and would like to have some.

I promise with my true heart that I will be a true, loyal soldier of the Bolsheviks, and get many more soldiers, too.

I'll never believe what the catholic sisters or priests say about the Bolsheviks. 'Cause my aunt always tells me how good it is in Russia.

And I hope it won't be before long that we get the best of the capitalists and send them to the deepest H-E-L-L there is, and let them stay there for good.

Yours very truly,
THERESA RAYNAK

* * *

(Editor's Note: A great deal of suffering is going on in many countries in Europe, it is true. But at this present time just as much suffering, if not more is taking place right here in our own country. If you would be a true Bolshevik, HELP THE STRIKING MINERS.)

THE PIONEER AND THE SCAB.

The scab sat on the track,
The Pioneer rang the bell,
The train went to California,
And the scab went to hell!
—MARIE KOSTYK.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 6

This week's puzzle is a confusion puzzle. The way to solve this kind of puzzle is to place each of the ten given words in a sentence that is not jumbled using all the words. With the best of luck, let's go!

ALWAYS - DISTRESS - ARE - THE HELP - READY - TO - WORKERS - IN - PIONEERS.

Send all answers to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, stating name, age, and number of puzzle.

Law Revision Urged

The welfare advisory committee of the New York State republican committee will urge revision of the tenement house and poor laws, better health protection for school children and prevention of child marriage without parental permission, in a report to the state legislature in 1928, Harold Riegelman, its chairman has announced.

SING SING BARS BENT.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A possible avenue of escape from Sing Sing Prison was blocked it was learned today when Keeper William Halpin reported to Warden Lewis E. Lawes that in his daily inspection of door and window bars, yesterday he had discovered two bars on a cell block window bent apart far enough to permit a human body to pass through.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTAND

Join in a Real Fight!

AGAINST	FOR
1. Injunctions.	1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. Company Unions.	2. Miners' Relief.
3. Unemployment.	3. Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union.
4. Persecution of the Foreign Born.	4. A Labor Party.
5. War.	5. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

JOIN A FIGHTING PARTY!

Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125 St., N. Y. C.)

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....
No. St. City State

OCCUPATION ....

If you are on strike or unemployed and cannot pay initiation fee please check this box. ☐

UNEMPLOYED AND STRIKERS ADMITTED WITHOUT INITIATION and receive dues exempt stamps until employed

(Enclosed find $1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

A MILLION OUR GOAL

We want to distribute a million copies of the leaflet

Down with Government by Injunction!

A timely leaflet in the struggle against the Injunction!

* * *

Helps organize a movement to smash the Injunctions!

* * *

Exposes the A. F. of L. bureaucracy that is content with lip service in the face of the biggest union smashing campaign in the history of the American Labor Movement.

* * *

Our Party Must Take the Lead in the Struggle to Save the Unions.

**Every District Executive
Every City Executive
Every Section and Sub Section
Every Shop and Street Nucleus**

Must Get on the Job Now!

Let us distribute a million leaflets

Boston
Detroit
New York
have bought 50,000 each (for cash)

What Are You Going to Do?

Order Thru Your District Office

Send $2.00 for every thousand you order.

Workers (Communist) Party, National Organization Dept. 43 E. 125 St., N. Y.

DRAMA

"Restless Women Interesting"

Mary Young Dynamic in Sydney Stone's Drama at the Morosco Theatre.

"RESTLESS WOMEN," by Sydney Stone, now playing at the Morosco Theatre, is a well knit drama that gives the audience an enjoyable evening at the theatre. While the play is advertised as giving a new angle to the old fashioned triangle that is only partly true, however, that does not mean that the play is less interesting on that account.

Mary Young

The plot concerns Alice Fawcett (Mary Young) who tired of the monotony of married life falls in love with a young painter named Arthur van Werne (Eric Kalkhurst). She decides to divorce her none too romantic husband and have a fling of wild life.

Her young daughter Wilma (Elsie Hitz) returns from Paris while the love affair between her mother and the artist is in full bloom. She plots to have the painter fall in love with her and in that manner save the family's good name. Her idea is to discard him after she has succeeded in making him love her. Of course her plan fails. She takes the lover away from her mother but falls in love with him herself. While the story sounds (and is) without any great originality, the superior method in which it is put across gives it an unusually interesting flavor.

Miss Young in the stellar role is always dynamic. Whenever she is on the stage the play has a certain fast tempo that keeps the audience on the alert.

In addition to those already named the rest of the supporting cast do their share to bolster up the production. Special mention must be made of Wilfred Lucas as the husband and Leila Frost who portrays the flapper daughter to perfection.

The settings by Yellenti are beautifully done.—S. A. P.

Eugene O'Neill's play, "Lazarus Laughed," will be presented in Soviet Russia by Vladimir Nemirovitsch-Dantschenko, a founder, with Stanislavsky of the Moscow Art Theatre. The play was translated by Alexander Berkman.

An afternoon of Dance, as given in Reinhardt Salzburg Festival in the summer of 1927 will be presented at the Cosmopolitan Theatre this Sunday afternoon, by Tilly Losch and Harald Kreutzberg, leading dancers at the Max Reinhardt company.

MARGALO GILLMORE.

Will have an important role in the new Theatre Guild production, Eugene O'Neill's "Marco Millions", which opens Monday night at the Guild Theatre.

MUSIC

American Opera Company Opens Tuesday at Gallo Theatre With "Faust."

The American Opera Company makes its debut next Tuesday at The Gallo Theatre with Vladimir Rosing, as its director. Some new innovations in stage setting and lighting have been devised by Robert Edmund Jones and Norman Edwards, and new English texts, many of them by Robert A. Simon.

"Faust" which will be the first opera presented Tuesday night, with the old stage devil with horn and tail has all the negative forces of life. He is a different character in each act, the Mr. Hyde to Faust's Dr. Jekyll. Faust himself is played by two different actors. The aged philosopher is one man. When transformed into romantic youth he is another with fuller voice. The role of Siebel, usually sung by a mezzo-soprano, is sung by a tenor.

"Madame Butterfly," will alternate with "Faust" during the first of the seven weeks engagement of the American Company. Frank St. Leger will conduct. The true Japanese settings and stage "business" have been worked out by Michio Ito.

The casts follows: "Faust"; Patrick Killkelly, Clifford Newdall, George Fleming Houston, Mark Daniels, Edison Rice, Natalie Hall, Brownie Peebles. "Madame Butterfly"; Ceceile Sherman, Helen Oelheim, Louise Bernhardt, Charles Hedley, Allan Burt, Patrick Killkelly.

PHILHARMONIC.

Sir Thomas Beecham will make his first appearance in America and William Mengelberg will conduct his last concert of the season at this week's Philharmonic concerts.

BENNO MOISEIWITSCH.

The noted pianist, will play at the Musical Forum concert at the Gallo Theatre tomorrow night.

Mr. Mengelberg will make his farewell this Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall in a program including Weber's Oberer Overture, Stravinsky's Scherze Fantastiqune, Ravol's Valse, and Strauss' Heldenleben.

Sir Thomas Beecham will conduct for the first time in this country on Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall. On the same occasion Vladimir Horowitz, the young Russian pianist, will make his American debut. The program, which will be repeated on Friday afternoon, consists of three Handel numbers: Overture to "Teseo," Musette from "Il Paster Fide," and Bouree from "Rodrige"; Delius' Intermezzo "The Walk to the Paradise Garden" from the opera, "A Village Romeo and Juliet," Tchaikovsky's Concerto for piano and orchestra in B flat minor, Mozart's Symphony in C major (Konchel 333) and Liszt's symphonic poem "Tasso."

This program, with the substitution of Berliez' La Chasse Royale et L'Orage for the Concerto will be played at the students' concert on Saturday evening. Sir Thomas' last appearance is next Sunday afternoon at Carnegie.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Fritz Busch will close his three months' visit as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra. His final appearances will be this Sunday in Mecca Auditorium, next Thursday afternoon at Carnegie Hall and Saturday afternoon in Brooklyn. He will then return to his post as director of the Dresden Opera House. This Sunday's concert in Mecca Auditorium will be as follows: Johann Strauss, Overture, "Indiga," Perpetuum Mobile, Ballet Music from Ritter Pasman, Wine, Woman and Song; Richard Strauss, Entr-acts from "Intermezzo," Salome's Dance.

Walter Gieseking will be the soloist at the Thursday afternoon concert. The program follows: Overture Cockaigne, Elgar; Poeme for Piano with Orchestra, Emerson Withorne; Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Brahms.

Rene Pollain will conduct at next Sunday's concert in Mecca Auditorium.

Paul Althouse, tenor, is booked for two New York appearances. He will be heard at a concert at the Century Theatre on Sunday afternoon, January 8, and will also appear at Mecca Temple on January 13.

Segovia, the Spanish guitarist, will make his debut here this Sunday afternoon at Town Hall.

Marie Morrisey will appear in a song recital next Tuesday night in Town Hall.

Music and Concerts

PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 8, at 3
(Mr. Mengelberg's last appearance this season.)
WEBER—STRAVINSKY—RAVEL—STRAUSS

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Ev., Jan. 12, 8:30
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2:30
SIR THOMAS BEECHAM
Guest Conductor
(First Appearance in America)
Soloist:
VLADIMIR HOROWITZ, Pianist
Handel—Delius—Tchaikovsky
Mozart—Liszt
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

The Fourth Concert of the MUSICAL FORUM Will Take Place at THE GALLO THEATRE Tomorrow Night at 8:30
Kurt Schindler, Mus. Dir.
Russian Program
Songs, Male Quartet, Piano
Soloists:
Nina Koshetz, soprano
Benno Moiseiwitsch, Pianist
The Kedroff Quartet
(The Knabe is the Official Piano of the Forum. Benno Moiseiwitsch uses the Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 10, 8:30
Rudolph Ganz
PIANIST
Mr. Ganz Plays the Steinway Piano.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

N.Y. Symphony
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3
Box Office open 11 A. M. tomorrow
Final appearances this season of FRITZ BUSCH

JOHANN STRAUSS and	RICHARD STRAUSS
1—Overture "Indigo"	1—Entr'actes from "Intermezzo"
2—Perpetuum Mobile	2—Salome's Dance
3—Ballet Music from "Ritter Pasman"	
4—Wine, Woman & Song	

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3
Farewell Season BUSCH
SOLOIST WALTER GIESEKING
Elgar, Whithorne & Brahms Symphony No. 4
Tickets now at Carnegie Hall Box Office. Mecca tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.
GEORGE ENGLES, Mgr.
(Steinway Piano)

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 14, at 2:30
PIANO RECITAL IGNAZ
FRIEDMAN
Tickets at box office. Dir'n Geo. Engles Steinway.

American Opera Company
1st N. Y. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH
GALLO THEATRE (Eves. at 8:20)
54th St., W. of B'way (Mats. at 2:20)
Opening Night Tuesday, "Faust."
"Mme. Butterfly" Wed. & Fri. Evs., Sat. Mat. "Faust" Thurs. & Sat. Evgs.

TONIGHT AT 8:30
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
FLONZALEY
QUARTET
Tickets on sale at door.

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Eves. 8.30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

The Desert Song
with Leonard Ceely and Eddie Buzzell
2nd Year
IMPERIAL THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

DRACULA
"See it and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

B. S. MOSS' THEATRES
CAMEO 42nd ST. & B'WAY NOW
adolphe menjou
as a song-writer in a saucy love-story
with KATHRYN CARVER
"Serenade"
also on the screen
Charles Chaplin in "The Adventurer"
Robert Flaherty's "$24.00 Island"

B'WAY AT 41ST Beginning MONDAY
Whoopee! they're here!
"THE ROUGH RIDERS"
with GEORGE BANCROFT
MARY ASTOR · CHAS. FARRELL
NOAH BEERY
ALSO KEITH-ALBEE VAUDEVILLE including
Marion Sunshine, Alexandria & Olsen, Marshall Montgomery

ON THE SCREEN

"THE ENEMY" IS WAR

Realistic Presentation of War-Mad Vienna at the Astor Theatre

THIS is war. The kind that tears a young man from his love on the morning after his wedding. Where there is no work. Where starvation faces the people and profiteers grow fat on their misery. Effective it is, and beautifully done and the acting of Lillian Gish help to place it high among the films of the past year.

Lillian Gish

The casting is excellent and the support given to the star is more than adequate. Karl Dane who gave one of the outstanding performances in the "Big Parade" is included in a minor role in "The Enemy." It is all beautifully photographed and the directing goes a long way to help the stumbling story taken from the play by Channing Pollock.

The story concerns a young Austrian girl Pauli, who lives with her grandfather, a professor in a boys' school in Vienna. She is in love with Carl, one of his students. Later she marries him and on the morning after their wedding he is called to war. The scene between the two lovers the night before Carl is to leave is beautifully done. Lillian Gish here plays her part with exceptional intelligence and strength, far above what she has shown on other occasions of sentimental slush.

The want and misery of the people who did not go to war is shown. Work is impossible to find and food is scarce. The professor loses his job because of his teachings of love and peace. He and his granddaughter who is now expecting a child are left destitute.

This is war. Yet it is not war that goes beyond a picture of only some of its horrors. Whatever anti-war propaganda you will find in it is sentimental and entirely humanitarian.

Another phase of war is portrayed in the character of Carl's father who is becoming rich profiteering. The wheat that he horded he is selling now at tremendous profits. War to him means profits and at the same time that Pauli's child dies of hunger he is being decorated for his services to "God and the King." And this is war too. A picture of it too close for comfort, in fact, for the patriotic one hundred percenter. But essentially it is war only that contents itself in being strictly pacifist preachment. You will not find in "The Enemy" even the stark realism of another phase of war that was so effectively played in "The Big Parade." And in its own field "The Enemy" could have easily gone at least this far without any danger to profit. Here you will find some reason for the fact that even such notorious reactionaries as Col. House could find words of praise for "The Enemy" when it ran as a play for a whole year on Broadway.

All of which is no blanket condemnation of this picture. It is deserving in its many qualities. There are spots of realism, there is acting of unusually high order and all these despite the pacifistic shortcomings of "The Eenemy," put it high among the better grade recent films.

"The Rough Riders" will be seen at the Broadway Theatre beginning Monday. Noah Beery, George Bancroft, Charles Farrell, Charles Emmett Mack, Mary Astor and Frank Hopper play the chief roles.

"Serenade" will be shown at Moss' Cameo Theatre this Saturday. Adolphe Menjou stars in this Viennese story by Ernest Vadja. Kathryn Carver and Lina Busquette are in the supporting cast.

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale — Last Week
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS
Mon. Matinee, Wed. & Sat. Nights
"MIKADO"
Mon. & Fri. Eves., Wed. Matinee
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Tues., Thurs. Eves., Sat. Matinee
"IOLANTHE"

CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St. & Cent. Park West
Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30
THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY OH, KAY

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION:
Artists and Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eve. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

4 WALLS Enthralling Play of American Life
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Theatre W. of 58th St. Mats. WED. & SAT.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
REPUBLIC THEA., West 42nd St. Evs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:40.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 9
THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
in
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
MARCO MILLIONS
Week of Jan. 16: "THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA."
GUILD THEATRE WEST 52nd ST. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

GILBERT MILLER Presents
MAX REINHARDT'S SEASON
FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY NIGHT AT 8 SHARP
SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS
A Comedy from the Italian of Carlo Goldoni which will be preceded by A One Act Comedy by LEO N. TOLSTOY
He Is to Blame for Everything
with MOISSI
at the COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
"PERIPHERIE"
THIS AFTERNOON at 2:15 TONIGHT AT 8:15
Mats. Friday & Saturday at 2:00—$3.50 to $1.00
Evenings at 8:00 $5.00 to $1.00

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JANUARY 12th
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Revolution — Adventure
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Fri. Eve., Jan. 13 — 8.15 P. M. —
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Sascha Jacobsen
VIOLIN VIRTUOSO
Paul Althouse
METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR
Doris Niles
in
Oriental and Russian Dances

NINA TARASOVA Costume Recital of Russian, Gypsy, Georgian Folk Song Interpretations.
TICKETS $2.20—$1.65—$1.10—75c.
Jimmie Higgin's Book Store, 106 University Place; DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.

MINIMUM WAGE BODY IS URGED

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Besides proposing the establishment of a state minimum wage board within the department of labor "to make a study of wages paid to women and minors and to recommend a living wage for such employes," Gov. Alfred E. Smith in his annual message to the New York legislature suggested a law prohibiting temporary anti-union injunctions in time of strike without a preliminary hearing.

The governor's message contains the following other legislative suggestions, advocated in most instances by the New York State Federation of Labor:

48 Hours Mean 49½.

Liberalization of the 48-hour law for women and children (which is in effect now a 49½ hour law and this year replaced the old 54-hour law); extension of the 1 day rest in 7 law "to every occupation where experience demonstrates that it is feasible"; enactment into law of the declaration that the labor of a human being shall not be treated as a commodity or article of commerce.

"Legislation prohibiting the granting of a temporary injunction in industrial disputes without a preliminary hearng to ascertain the facts," is included in Smith's message. The governor's associates of Tammany Hall, and himself, have been attacked by workers for allowing police to assault strikers who picket despite injunctions.

Changes of the compensation law proposed by Smith include a "blanket law" for compensation of all occupational diseases instead of the present selected list; raising the maximum weekly compensation from $20 to $25; giving 2 years instead of 1 for filing accident claims; more facilities for the after care of injured workers; compensation for partial loss of an arm or leg.

Municipal Ownership.

In response to the women's organizations, Smith urges removal of legal restrictions against women, but specifically exempts protective legislation which the Women's Party would include. His advocacy of a State Water Power Authority to control and develop state water power resources will draw fire undoubtedly from opponents of his candidacy for president. Likewise his endorsement of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

Gov. Smith is never in danger of having his whole program enacted into law, since the legislature is regularly dominated by republican representatives from the up-State agricultural districts and conservative manufacturing groups like the Utica textile mill owners. The governor comes, of course, from democratic New York City and Tammany Hall.

Anti-Birth Control For Poor Attacked

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 6.—That the average American by the end of this century will have a life span of 80 years was predicted by Dr. Irving Fisher at yesterday's session of the International Race Betterment Conference here. Prof. E. A. Ross, Wisconsin University sociologist, condemned the present harsh laws against birth-control information for the poor.

Study Old Age Pension

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. (FP).—A study covering all state-wide pension systems, for veteran employes and for the aged, and all pension systems in cities having a population, in 1926, of at least 400,000, has been begun by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Cold Causes Collision

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—The intense cold was blamed today for the head-on collision of two trolley cars near Marietta, Ga., which resulted in three dead and more than forty injured.

The cold not only disarranged the signal lights, it was said, but also put the air breaks on one of the cars out of commission.

DEVICE RECORDS SHADOW.

EAST PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—A device that can measure and record the slighest shadow has been put in use to keep within the legal limits the density of the smoke emitted from factory chimneys. It was invented by engineers of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

A CORRECTION.

In the Thursday's issue of The DAILY WORKER in reporting the breaking up of another meeting by the right wing manager, Harry Greenberg, of Local 91, it was incorrectly stated that Becky Levy and Jennie Pincus were unable to gain admission to the membership meeting.

The fact is that Becky Levy and Mary Yankelevitz were prevented by Greenberg from attending the union meeting when the right wing vice president of the International realized that the membership would bring up the case of the illegal expulsion of Becky Levy. In order to secure his ends he was willing to break up the membership meeting and actually did so.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

NEW YORK CITY POLICE TERROR FOR UNEMPLOYED

5 More Arrested When Applying for Shelter

Five unemployed workers were roughly handled and arrested Thursday when they applied for shelter at the New York Municipal Lodging House, 432 E. 25th St. This is the second round-up at the public institution within two days.

When the workers appeared at the sheltering house they, together with more than 500 others who applied for admittance, were questioned as to their friends and relatives. Those whose answers were not satisfactory to the officials and representatives of the police department were shoved into a detention roof to wait for their trip to the night court.

A patrol wagon and ten policemen waited outside of the lodging house. They later took the arrested workers to the court.

Investigation yesterday and last night showed that the New York department of public welfare, the Brooklyn borough president's office and the lodging house administration are co-operating with the police department in its persecution of New York's unemployed. The Salvation Army also has at least tacitly complied with this tactic.

The four new deaths in New York from exposure in the present cold spell brings the total deaths this week in New York from this cause to seven. More than 60 workers in the entire United States have frozen to death through lack of funds or facilities to protect themselves from the zero weather.

Wednesday night saw the cold wave in New York somewhat abated but still severe. More than 600 jobless and destitute men, women and children were waiting to be assigned to quarters at the Municipal Lodging House. Suddenly two police patrol cars were driven up to the curb. Though guilty only of unemployment, the line of applicants became "suspects" before three police officers and a "committee."

Police and "Committee."

This "committee" included Edward E. McMahon, superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House. Other members were Deputy Commissioner James W. Kelly, of the New York Department of Welfare, and James J. McArdle, secretary to Borough President Byrne, of Brooklyn. The shivering line of men, women and children extended from the lodging house, near the East River, to First Ave. and 24th St.

Sentenced To Jail.

Superintendent McMahon acted as "spotter" for the police. Each applicant for shelter was closely questioned.

Frightened by the presence of the police, many applicants fled.

The patrol cars were finally filled with unemployed workers, all charged with the crime of walking the sidewalks of New York looking for work in vain. Fourteen of them were found "guilty" by Magistrate Smith in night court and sentenced to 14 days each in the workhouse.

To Hide Conditions.

The deputy commissioner of the department of welfare sat on the bench beside the magistrate while the sentences were imposed. He said the raid on the lodging house marked the opening of a campaign to drive unemployed workers out of the district. The 14 defendants were formally charged with vagrancy.

Information was obtained at the Salvation Army headquarters on E. 14th St. yesterday that an effort is being made to conceal the widespread and growing unemployment by banishing evidence of it by the use of force and wholesale arrests.

"If the police didn't act in this way it would be impossible to accommodate all who applied for shelter," an officer of the Salvation Army said.

Follows Conference.

The raid Wednesday night was made only a few hours after Col. Edward Underwood, of the Salvation Army, had called on Commissioner Bird S. Coler, of the department of welfare, to discuss ways and means with him. A statement made public at the time of the conference said Underwood merely urged Commissioner Coler to enlarge the capacity of the Municipal Lodging House, where 800 men, 23 women and three children are reported to have slept night before last. Coler, however, is said to have remained silent on this subject, whereas he assigned his deputy commission to organize a police raid against the victims of unemployment, for whose benefit the lodging house and the department of welfare supposedly were established.

"If you want any information you'd better go to Commissioner Coler," McMahon said. "I might tell you one thing and he might turn around and tell you another."

A police patrol car stood outside the lodging house almost all day yesterday, confirming reports that further raids were contemplated. In answer to questions McMahon was forced to admit that the lodging house was over-crowded because of unemployment, which he said was more widespread than at any time since 1921.

When asked why he took part in the Wednesday night raid, McMahon refused to reply.

"Army" Co-operates.

The Salvation Army is "co-operating in every way possible in the city's handling of the situation," according to a Salvation Army officer.

The latest to die of exposure in New York were Theodore Simon, 60 years old, 158 E. 26th St., found dead in an areaway; Charles Reinig, 65, found frozen in his one-room shack at 212 W. 9th St., Broad Channel, Queens, and Richard Mennihan, of Johnstown and an unidentified worker, both of whom were found dead in a freight car. Their death was directly due to monoxide gas poisoning from a charcoal fire with which they had attempted to heat the car.

A third man found unconscious and probably dying with them is believed at Staten Island Hospital to be J. C. Harrigan, of Johnstown.

Movement for Mine Relief Continues

The miners' relief mass meeting, held at the Central Opera House last Monday evening, furnished an added impetus to relief activities in this city.

A statement issued by the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee of 799 Broadway, yesterday to that effect read in part: "Response, especially in the matter of clothing, has increased considerably. A special effort is being made by this committee, in conjunction with the striking miners who are in this city, to reach meetings of organizations where an appeal for aid can be made. All sympathizers are urged to send in the name and meeting date and place of all unions, fraternal and social organizations for such purpose."

Women Send Money.

The first substantial result from the Women's Conference for Miners' Relief, held two weeks ago, in the form of a check for $250, was followed by the setting up of various relief stations throughout the city. In every section of the city there are at least five such stations, where clothes can be left by neighboring residents. They are also actively participating in the two-day special collection drive to be held here on Saturday and Sunday.

Children's Committee.

The Children's Conference for Miners' Relief, held at Irving Plaza last Monday, resulted in the formation of a permanent Children's Committee for Miners' Relief, the activities of the committee to be in non-partisan schools, organized children's schools affiliated with trade unions, and unorganized children in public schools. Many of the children present contributed generously to the initial organization fund collection taken up.

A Polish conference for Miners' Relief, held last Friday at Arlington Hall, organized by Proko Wuletich, one of the visiting miners, resulted in the election of a permanent Relief Committee.

Various organizations are in the process of organizing miners' relief committees, among them the Hungarian workers, the Brownsville Labor Center, and the workers' organizations of Passaic, N. J.

Muskegan to Hold Daily Worker Celebration

MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 6.—Workers here will celebrate the fourth birthday of the DAILY WORKER by holding a Box Social and Dance which will be held on Saturday, Jan. 14 at the hall located at Southern and Howard Streets at 8 p. m.

The Daily Worker Boosters Club, who is arranging the affair, ask all those who want to take part in the box social to bring their lunches wrapped in a box and to put their names on it.

Three months subscription to the DAILY WORKER will be raffled off at the party. A 5th St. bus will take you right there, or you can take a Bedley St. bus to Large Ave. and walk 3 blocks to the hall.

Defective Fuse Kills Workman in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6.—Nathan Becker, 20, was instantly killed when he set a match to a defective fuse and his assistant, George Yesko will be deaf the rest of his life, said physicians who are treating him. The two workers were blasting an excavation here with dynamite.

MAY JOIN INSURGENTS.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 6.—Senator Bronson Cutting, independent republican who was appointed by Governor Dillon of New Mexico to replace the late Senator A. Jones, declined to state how he would align himself in the Senate. It is rumored he will join the insurgent bloc.

Organized Chicago Women to Federate

CHICAGO, Jan. 6. (FP).—Chicago working women's organizations are being organized into a federation in order to coordinate the work of existing organizations in their fight for shorter hours, against child labor, and for general social reforms. A preliminary conference for this purpose has already been held. Six organizations were represented. They include: United Council of Working Class Women, Swedish Women's Club, Mothers' League of Northwest Side, Ukrainian Women's Progressive Association, Russian Women's Progressive Mutual Aid Society. Some 2,000 working women are members of these organizations.

A citywide conference has been called for Feb. 26 at Ashland Auditorium when all labor women's organizations will be asked to send delegates. In the announcement of formation of the organization it is said that, besides working conditions reform the federation will seek, it will also "fight for more and better schools, against dangers of wars, to support workers persecuted for participation in strikes."

Young Girls Work 11-Hour Shift in "Fordized" City

(By a Young Girl Worker).

DETROIT, Mich.—The girl workers here in the L. A. Young Co. must toil under the most intolerable conditions possible. We girl workers must work a 11-hour shift, with overtime every night. After work we are so tired that we can hardly stay on our feet. And yes, 11 hours of torture for a measly $2.35.

In addition to this the girl workers are victims of a very strenuous inspection over their work. Many of the inspectors purposely turn back many pieces of our work for repair without a single cent of pay for it.

The girls, on the other hand, are very afraid to ask for more pay as they know what's coming to them if they do ask for more. They are more than sure to receive a bawling out from the boss, and an immediate order to quit work. And of course, the girls needing the money very badly, and their wages being so disastrously low, could not afford to face a quit.

We girls in L. A. Young should learn how to act cooperatively and collectively, because that is the only way thru which we can possibly improve our rotten living conditions.

Ex-Chief of Canton, O. Granted New Trial

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 6.—S. A. Lengel, former Canton chief of police, will be brought to trial a second time for alleged complicity in the Don Mellett murder plot sometime in February at Lisbon, Columbiana county.

Common pleas Judge Edwin W. Diehl today granted the ex-chief a change of venue and designated Lisbon as the place of trial.

Hits Peace Society

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. (FP).—Miss Emily Greene Balch, prominent in the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom, has formally withdrawn her support from the American Peace Society, according to a letter published in its official organ in Washington. The society's spokesmen have endorsed the administration policy in Nicaragua in the past year.

Usurers' Act Is a Joke

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Money lenders will continue to charge as high as forty-eight per cent interest on loans in spite of the much touted Money Lenders' Act. While the usurers are forbidden to solicit victims thru the mails, the columns of the daily press remain open to them. Hundreds of thousands of circulars were rushed thru the mails before the law went into effect.

POLICEMAN SAVES WORKER

Vito Ferrero, rookie Brooklyn policeman, while on duty at pier 53, Erie Basin, last night heard cries for help and saw two men struggling in the icy water. Plunging in immediately, he succeeded in saving William McAndrews, a longshoreman, of 100 Douglas Street, Brooklyn. John Parks, of the same address was drowned. The workers, McAndrew said, had slipped off the pier on their way to work.

NEW WESTCHESTER CHARTER

A bill, to be introduced shortly in the Legislature, frames a new Westchester County charter. If the bill succeeds it will send the new charter to the polls for a referendum vote in 1929.

France's female fascists have taken a hint from their sisters in the United States and are organizing along lines of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, reports from Paris state.

SIGMAN TRADES 40-HOUR WEEK FOR BOSSES AID

Joint Board of Union Brands Treachery

The truth of the statement made by the left wing leadership of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union that Morris Sigman, right wing International president, had surrendered the forty-hour week in return for their support, was made apparent Thursday when Sigman at a conference held between him and the employers at the Pennsylvania Hotel arrived at an agreement in which he is not to try to install the forty-hour week on July next. July of this year is the time when the change from the forty-two to a forty-hour week should take place, according to the agreement won by the 1926 general strike of the cloakmakers under the leadership of the left wing administration of the Joint Board.

Sigman "Cordially" Helps Bosses.

The conference between the Industrial Council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., and Sigman, was called as a secret parley by the bosses. The bosses frankly told Sigman that since there is no union control in the industry he should not entertain any idea of installing the forty-hour week. According to manufacturers, the cordiality with which Sigman replied to this request of the bosses, convinced them that they will have no trouble on this vital issue.

But Wants Bosses Aid.

Sigman, however, requested the bosses to be more diligent in the matter of not allowing non-registered workers to work in their shops and complained that there were too many left wing workers in the shops of the Industrial Council who had not registered in his bosses' union. This statement is made in spite of a year's continuous boasting that all the cloakmakers had registered.

Joint Board Statement.

At the office of the Joint Board it was stated yesterday that the workers would soon put an end to the continued betrayals of Sigman.

"The forty-hour week which was finally won after a bloody struggle that lasted for many months will not be lightly surrendered by the cloakmakers," they said.

A statement issued by Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board, upon learning the results of the conference, contains in part the following:

"How many times and how often has Sigman and his clique proclaimed that they have already registered all the cloak and dressmakers and that they have gained control over the shops in the industry?

Workers Don't Register.

"We have time and again pointed out that this is an idle boast; that with the exception of those who have been forced with the aid of the bosses and the underworld, the vast majority of the workers refuse to register and refuse to recognize the Sigman bunch and his fake locals.

Sigman Sells Out Union.

"At the beginning of our struggle, when the employers became the organizers for the Sigman clique and discharged workers for failure to register, we had pointed out that they were not doing this for love, but that the Sigman bunch has promised the employers concessions in return; and now everybody sees what a big price the workers paid. There are absolutely no union standards in any of the shops that have registered with the International. Conditions are admitted by everybody to be worse even than before 1910 when there was no union at all.

"The only hope for the workers today is to unite solidly with the Joint Board, drive Sigman and his clique from the union, and thus save the forty-hour week."

SEEKS DRY ENFORCEMENT

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, only women member of the New York legislature will introduce a measure providing for rigid enforcement of the federal prohibition amendment, according to a statement made public today.

INDEBTEDNESS REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The indebtedness of the United States was reduced by more than a billion dollars in the last year and the gross debt remaining is $18,036,352,451.81, according to a statement made public yesterday by the treasury department.

U. S. AMBASSADORS ON MOVE.

Jacob Gould Schurman, the United States ambassador to Germany is returning to his post. Alanson B. Houghton, the American ambassador to Great Britain who was to have sailed at the same time was delayed by sickness.

DETROIT WOMEN PLAN BIG BAZAAR

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—The Detroit Federation of Workingclass Women's Organizations is arranging for a large three day Bazaar to be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 9, 10 and 11 at the New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave.

The Womens' Federation has been holding a bazaar annually for the past three or four years and with each successive year have made their affair larger and more interesting. Previously these were one day Bazaars, but now the committee is confident of putting over a three day Bazaar successfully.

The purpose of the Bazaar is threefold this year: first, to help build and support the International Labor Defense, second, to aid the Pioneers of Detroit in building and maintaining their summer camp, and, thirdly, to further the organizational work of the Federation and give the necessary financial aid to their paper—"The Voice of the Working Woman."

All fraternal and sympathetic organizations are urged to hold these dates open and help put over this affair. The committee especially urges the collection and donation of articles for the Bazaar and suggests the following centers where they can be left: any I. L. D. Branch or at any Women's organization and 1967 W. Grand River Ave.

Paterson Worker School Opens English Classes

PATTERSON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The class in English for beginners, which was opened by the Paterson branch of the Workers' School of New York, is growing week by week. Registration is still open to any worker who desires to attend. The class is held from 9:00 to 10:30 p. m. every Wednesday night at 3 Governor St.

A class in advanced English will be opened as soon as a sufficient number of students register.

Ask New Primary Law

CHICAGO, Jan., 6.—The special session of the Illinois state legislature will be asked to enact a new primary law. Recently Judge Harry M. Fisher ruled the existing primary law void because of a technicality and because of his decision the way was thrown open for return of the old boss-convention nomination system in this state. Illinois labor leaders were among the first to vigorously protest against resuming the old method of electing officers.

AgedRevolutionistDead

L. Kolesnikoss, member of the revolutionary movement for 30 years, and a member of the Russian Section, Workers (Communist) Party who died last Tuesday will be buried tomorrow at 1 p. m. from the Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park, East. He also belonged to the Cooperative Colony and Workmens Circle Branch 344.

MAN MAY BE TOOTHLESS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—That the present decay of teeth indicates that man will eventually become toothless, was the prediction made by J. R. Moir, archaeologist. Animals of a much lower degree of evolution, such as birds, once possessed teeth, he pointed out.

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AUTO WORKERS IN DETROIT GET CUT

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—A wage cut amounting in some departments to as much as 40 per cent has been put thru in the big Murray Body auto plant here. The plant when working to full capacity employs 8 to 10 thousand workers. It is now, like most plants here, operating with reduced forces. The average wage in the plant was about 63c an hour, the cut bringing it down to 56c. There is in addition a bonus of three or four dollars weekly. Sanitary conditions in the plant are bad, and the workers are speeded up as in all auto plants.

Cosgrave Wants Cash

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Business and propaganda will be the objects of President William T. Cosgrove's projected tour of the United States, reports from Dublin say. An effort to offset the sympathy for De Valera felt among the Irish in America, and an official campaign for American investments will occupy the Free State president during his trip.

DIES AT AGE OF 105.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Stephen Rumsey, 105, a resident of Tompkins county for over a century, died at his son's home in Hector, near here today.

See that smile?
Get that look of satisfaction?
Notice that air of sureness!

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The Colorado State Industrial Commission --- A Weapon of the Rockefellers

CHAIRMAN LAUDS COLUMBINE MINE FOR ITS MURDERS

By HUGO OEHLER.

DENVER, Jan. 6. — After the 1913-14 strike of the Colorado miners and after Ludlow, the general assembly passed the **Colorado Industrial Law of 1915**, creating a body to deal with all struggles between the workers and the capitalist, a commission that was to prevent industrial conflict, stop strikes and outlaw picketing. The commission with its three members, one for the employer, one for the workers, and one for the public, was the best arrangement with the best laws for the interest of the bosses that could be devised at that period.

The Law's Provisions.

To begin with it is well to review a few of the clauses of the law and see how this body functions "impartially" for the good of all concerned or involved in any industrial controversy.

Each member of the commission is elected for a period of six years and receives a salary of four thousand per. With this goes the important item of expenses necessarily incurred. In the present strike, led by the I. W. W., the miners ask for the Jacksonville scale of $7.75 per day.

At present the miners receive the [illegible]ormous average amount of $900.00 [illegible]ear in wages. A commissioner re[illegible]ving $4,000 and expenses deals with the living problems of miners receiving $900 a year, with technicalities of the laws, with the status quo, pushing to the background the item of present standard of wages and moving to the front the "important" issues of technicalities.

Frankly, the commission serves its masters well so why shouldn't they be paid more than the miners?

The Sacco-Vanzetti Strike.

In section 29, paragraph 2, we find that, **"Employers and employes shall give the Industrial Commission and the one to the other at least thirty days prior written notice of an intended change effecting conditions of employment or with respect to wages and hours."**

When the I. W. W. called the Sacco-Vanzetti two-day strike and over three thousand miners answered in the Southern field, the Industrial Commission rushed to the field and declared that it was unlawful as no thirty day notice was given.

The strike was the longest in the country for Sacco and Vanzetti, and the miners informed the commission that there was no change contemplated in working conditions, wages or hours involved. The workers then went back to work to wait for the call to strike for wages, etc., as planned before. The demonstration, led by Embree and Seidler was a success, the commission was on the war path and the strike of two days was a prelude to the coal strike of Colorado.

Drastic Rulings.

Section 29, paragraph I says, "uninterrupted relations shall continue between the employer and employe until settlement by commission. Prior to and during an investigation shall be unlawful to cause lockout strike." We are informed by Sec[illegible]n 30, paragraph 1, "Employe who [illegible]es on strike contrary to provision of law shall be guilty of misdemeanor and fined not more than $50 and 6 months' in jail and each day or part of day that the worker is on strike shall constitute a separate offense." Section 33, paragraph 2, and paragraph 3, inform us that "persons inciting, or who encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or employe to go or continue a strike, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and if convicted shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or prison term of 6 months or both."

The Present Strike.

The present strike was called after the conference at Aguilar on September 2. This conference was attended by 198 delegates, notice was served on Industrial Commission and a few days later letters sent to the companies. Due to the lateness in sending notices to the companies, the strike was not called until Oct. 18, instead of Oct. 2.

The strike was declared illegal by the Industrial Commission, an outlaw strike led by an outlaw organization, the I. W. W. The technical grounds for the above decision were based on an opinion that the conference of Oct. 2 was "not representative of the employes."

The Law and Company Towns.

Most of the camps are "company towns," with the Post Office on the center of the property and the miners' houses all around. Union organizers when known, are chased off and the right to assemble, free speech and press in these camps are the same as in Russia under the czar.

The commission knows that the conditions in company towns make it impossible to live up to the letter of the law. In fact all concerned know this. The I. W. W. did all in their power to hold meetings in these camps to take a vote and most places were not successful. They even offered to hold joint meetings with the operators, each giving their side to the miners and then letting the miners vote for strike or against.

Picketing Illegal.

In Colorado as in many other places picketing is illegal.

"162. Picketing Unlawful., Sec. 13: That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to loiter about or patrol the street, alley, roads, highways, trails, or place of business of any person, firm or corporation engaged in any lawful business for the purpose of influencing or inducing others not to trade with, buy from, sell to, work for or have business dealings with such person, firm or corporation, or to ticket the workers, mine, building or place of business or corporation for the purpose of obstructing or interfering with, or injuring any lawful business, work or enterprise; provided, that nothing herein shall prevent any person from soliciting to trade, custom or business for competitive business."

Chairman Lauds Murders.

In the present strike first the local county authorities threw scores in jail, then the state police became active and finally the military authorities, with no authority to arrest, did the same thing. The combined force arrested and imprisoned hundreds, holding many incommunicado and depriving them of their liberty "without due process of law."

At the Columbine massacre, where six miners lost their lives and scores were wounded by state police, it "happened" that Thomas Annear, chairman of the Industrial Commission was present at daybreak to see the massacre. He said many things in praise of the murderers but the following sentence is sufficient to show what kind of a chairman the Industrial Commission has: **"Scherf ought to have a medal for acting the way he did. It was the bravest deed I have ever seen." Scherf is in charge of state police.**

Fake Conferences.

The press of Colorado, many times during the last 7 weeks of the strike, had articles telling of conferences of the Industrial Commission with many groups for the settlement of the strike.

First with the strike committee, then with the I. W. W. leaders, business men and whatnot, but the truth of the matter is that most of this was just paper talk and the commission was busy seeing what could be done to help defeat the strike as its scope was already beyond the conference table and would not reach the conference table again unless one of the two extreme results occurred, i.e., failure of the strike or success of the strike.

Attorney General Helps Bosses.

Attorney General Boatwright came to the rescue of the coal operators and the Industrial Commission when, on Nov. 6, he said the strike was illegal, unlawful and the notice of the strikes was void.

The law provides that committee presenting demands to the boss or commission must be employed—good and well for the company, for when the miners' committees of the different camps signed statements and presented them they were discharged at once.

All who took an active part in drawing up demands were discharged. According to the law these men were "unlawful, etc., etc., etc.," oh yes, the Industrial Commission is for the workers as well as for the capitalists.

99 Per Cent Wage Cuts.

In the ninth report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado for the year 1925 we can obtain an insight into the functions of the commission in behalf of the workers and judge for ourselves. The present strike shows who's who and their action all through the years also tells a tale.

Of a great number of cases reviewed (mainly disputes between miners and operators) I find that over 99 **per cent were on wage reductions and that the cases ended by saying "no protest, case closed."**

Of course the miners were unorganized with the exception of a few United Mine Workers' locals under the type of leadership of Lewis. The Rockefeller plan was found other places where decreases were accepted with joy.

At this period the U. M. W. A. officers of the district were spending carfare touring the state telling workers they would have to take the cut and **in 1927 they toured telling workers they must not go on strike for an increase of wages.**

Need for Strong Union.

In reviewing other cases, one can note that where there is a strong union, able to uphold its position and fight for more wages, wage increases were granted, proving that in the strength of the union the workers have their success and not in any commission. Weak, divided workers were easy prey to the commission for wage reductions. The bosses' pill was sugar-coated by the commission.

Commission Is Bosses' Weapon.

Like all other "three party" commissions the Colorado Industrial Commission is a weapon of the capitalist against the workers. It is a means of class collaboration as well as of open suppressions. Its laws and acts and the anti-picketing law are means for the state to check the advance of the workers. It is a weapon of the capitalist, through the capitalist state, in a period of capitalism when centralization with more power to the state is necessary for the capitalists in order to hold their own against the rising working class.

The New Plays

"MARCO MILLIONS," by Eugene O'Neill, will be presented Monday night at the Guild Theatre by the Theatre Guild. In the cast are Alfred Lunt, Margalo Gillmore, Baliol Holloway, Dudley Digges, Henry Travers, Ernest Cossart, Morris Carnovsky, Philip Leigh and Mary Blair.

"THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS," by Goldoni, will be the next production of the Reinhardt players opening Monday night at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, preceded by Folstoy's, "He Is To Blame For Everything." Alexander Moissi will play the lead in Goloni's work and Herman Thimig the chief role in the latter.

"ROSALIE," at the New Amsterdam Tuesday. The book is by Guy Bolton and William Anthony Maguire, music by George Gershwin and Sigmund Romberg and lyrics by Ira Gershwin and P. G. Woodhouse. Marilyn Miller and Jack Donahue are the principal players.

"DIVERSION," by John Van Druten, at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre Wednesday night.

"INTERNATIONAL," by John Howard Lawson, will open at the New Playwrights' Theatre Thursday night. Jane Barry, Herbert Bergman, Franchot Tone and Larry Bolston have leading parts in the production.

"COCK ROBIN," a mystery play by Philip Barry and Elmer Rice, Thursday at the 48th Street Theatre. The cast is headed by Edward Ellis, Beulah Bondi and Beatrice Herford.

"A FREE SOUL," by William Mack, at the Playhouse Thursday night.

"THE FIRST STONE," by Walter Ferris, will be the next production of the Civic Repertory Theatre, opening Friday night. Eva Le Gallienne heads the cast.

HEADED FOR SCENES OF NICARAGUAN MASS KILLINGS

American troops, recruited from the ranks of the unemployed workers, are being rushed to Nicaragua to make war on the forces struggling for liberation from American capital. Picture shows U. S. S. "Chateau Thierry" leaving on rush orders from Washington.

Musical Forum To Present Russian Program at Gallo Theatre Tomorrow Night.

For its fourth subscription concert this Sunday evening, the Musical Forum will move to the Gallo Theatre as the Guild Theatre is having a dress rehearsal on that date. Kurt Schindler has prepared a Russian program for the occasion, with the Kedroff Quartet, Mina Koshetz, soprano, and Beno Moiseiwitsch, pianist, as soloists. This is Mme. Koshetz' first appearance here since 1921.

Mme. Koshetz will sing two groups of songs. The first will be drawn from the classic composers and will include numbers of Glinka, Gui, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Dargomyzhskij. The second will consist of Russian folk songs arranged by Glazounow, Balakireff, Liapounow, Liadoff, Karatygin, and Gretchaninow. Mr. Moiseiwitsch will play two groups, devoting one to Medtner. The Kedroff Quartet will also offer two groups.

The fifth concert of the Forum will be at the Guild Theatre. The program will feature Spanish music, with Andres Segovia as soloist.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Jan. 6. —Back wages amounting to $33.80 were ordered paid to Clara Hansen of this city by the Union City Embroidery Plant here in Police Court yesterday. The plant's manager tried to hold out on the worker, alleging the work done was unsatisfactory.

Conditions in Anthracite Worse as Officials Sleep

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Jan. 6. — What impresses one most in the anthracite at present is the lack of program on the part of the United Mine Workers. From all sides complaints pour forth. Reports of men "knocked off"; of breakers operating on idle days putting through bank coal; of cranes skimming the men off timber bankers; of miners oppressed and cheated. Over all hangs the cloud of slack time. It absorbs everything. Slack time is in the faces of men standing on corners. It is in the sales receipts of stores; in the poor attendance of picture shows. Everywhere slack time—an unescapable phenomenon that has enveloped the region and is choking the old vigor out of it.

Yet everyone seems to be dodging the issue. Few are brave enough to face it. January is a big hope to them. Maloney, president of the P. & R. C. & I. Co. is a vast miracle man, a supersalesman, who will soon start the collieries full time. Everybody waits for something to happen. But nothing happens. Every day is the same. Slack time—a dreary heaviness that presses everything down! And everybody stranded, wallowing in a mire from which it is impossible to crawl out!

Despite prayers, the weather continues warm and sloppy. It is not even normally cold. Bum weather for the coal trade.

The union stands by watching. Efficiency comes with its dismissed hundreds, its machinery, its timeclocks —its proletariat tramping up and down these hills in search of work. But the union does not answer with a program of its own. It does not come forward to challenge those who are preparing to slide the union out of existence. It even concedes points to them, and permits them to carry on their pernicious work.

So the region drifts from bad to worse with little outlook for tomorrow.

The Mine Boards Meets.

Conversational preliminaries are hammered to faint murmur as the enormous bulk of the chairman sits itself into a chair and the meeting is declared open. Cigars are lit, pipes charged, ears perk up attentively, as the secretary reads off in a slumbersome voice the unexciting minutes of the previous meeting. It seems that the janitor was the big figure at the last meeting. A loaded delegate defied the chairman to keep him in order, starting a one-man meeting that made the official meeting look like a ragged sideshow. The noise reached such gay pitch that the church services upstairs were disturbed. The janitor was sent down by the priest to turn out the lights and adjourn the meeting. This the janitor did as he was already tired of sitting out in the cold hallway waiting for this endless meeting to hit some snag that would hasten its adjournment.

Incidentally, a feeble fellow whose wooden leg has a rhythm all its own as he pounds in and out, reported the alarming presence of 100 Wobblies in the town. Where they met, what they did, who they were—he couldn't say. But certain he was that these dire disrupters had nested themselves in the town, and the mine board should take drastic measures to setting them on the open road again. Nothing, however, was done.

The minutes, gavelled to slumber by the silence of the delegates, and the efficiency of the chairman grievances were taken up again. The delegates from the different collieries were asked to render reports of the latest troubles arising at their workings.

Came from one colliery the report of a lokie engineer who had previously tended his lokie on idle days, and whose engine was now tended by slope engineers, thus "knocking him off" on idle days. But as winter comes on, the engineers are compelled to walk to the lokie house to tend the fires, where previously the lokie was set by the engine house—a convenient jump for the engineers. Hence the engineers registered high kick, and attempts were made to have the lokie engineer come out on Sundays, leaving the idle days to themselves. This the engineer refused to do, since if they could do his job when the colliery was idle, what on earth was to stop them from doing it on Sundays as well?

Hot Talk.

Argument developed, as the chunky engineer himself gave details of his grievance which was further elaborated by the vast presence of the engineer himself who accused the lokie man of being "without guts." The lokie runner jumped out of his patience, and accused the other of "scabbing"—particularly as this engineer was one of the grievance committee men, and had actually agreed to do another man's work without extra pay!

Debate swung high and low for an hour, and opinions of each other were rendered freely until the official hammer banged on the lean table again, cleaving the way for officialdom to speak—which it did through the mouth of the chairman who stated this matter would be referred to higher channels for action as "old conditions must be restored in all the collieries." The lokie man lit a cigaret, and passed into the shadows of the back reaches of the room.

Maple Hill reports loss of jurisdiction over culm bank men who were switched to the adjoining colliery that they might be "knocked off" on idle days contrary to the agreement already made at Maple Hill which required that if any rock at all was being taken out of the breaker on idle days, the full crew of bank men be employed. The committee men of the neighboring colliery noted this, and promised to restore those men to work.

Buy Batteries?

Then came the matter of batteries. A delegate stated that the company was trying to compel men to buy discharge batteries to set off their dynamite. "In other collieries batteries are furnished free by the company. Here they are trying to sell them to us. What is your opinion?"

A variety of opinions came forth, some holding batteries were better than fuse because you were sure that the charge would go off—there were fewer "misses" than with dynamite; others contended that the old fashioned fuse was far better since you had no wire trouble after the blast went off which you do have with batteries. A motion was made to restore the old fuse again, and not use batteries. This motion was passed with strained ayes.

Merchant Uses Coal.

The executive board member then got up and assured the members that the rumors about a certain merchant using an oil burner were untrue, as certain miners investigated the man's basement, and instead of the alleged oil burner, found there a few tons of egg anthracite coal, and a furnace to consume it. This, he assured, was a serious matter for the merchant, since the rumor had already gotten out widely, and his business would be in danger since the miners are determined to cut off those people who cut them off.

8-Hour Day—Where Is It?

Disgruntled committee men of another colliery asked why the executive board member allowed that concern to operate their colliery beyond the eight-hour limit. The local had taken steps to stop the practice when the official gave his approval to the company's measure stating it would mean more jobs for the men. But this act was opposed to the local's wishes, and an explanation was demanded.

The board member floundered about catching thin phrases to screen the emptiness of his excuse. He wrestled with nothing for a few minutes, stretching words to cover up his discomfort. As he sat down, the secretary swung in with his chantey of receipts and expenses, cutting off further debate, and tumbling the meeting to an unfinished adjournment. This left most of the matter to be thrashed out on the streets where the men later formed in groups which petered out, being sucked into the various saloon entrances where good beer is known to be handled.

MILL WORKERS TO HAVE UNION

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 6. — First steps towards organizing the 10,500 mill workers employed by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. here were to be taken at a meeting of the United Textile Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor today, John L. Barry, president of the State Federation, announces. National headquarters of the Textile Workers in New York state that many requests from the mill workers here for organizers have been received. A wage cut of 10 per cent was introduced in the Amoskeag here and at Fitchburg, Mass., Christmas Eve. No attempt to organize these workers has been made since the big Amoskeag strike in 1922.

* * *

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 6. —One of the largest Fall River cotton mills —Stevens—has announced a 10 per cent wage cut for its 800 workers and Pacific Mills in Lawrence threaten a similar cut to follow one announced for Dover, N. H. Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., and Pepperell Mills of Biddeford, Me., with a branch at Lowell, Mass., have cut, Haverhill shoe factories have cut wages also.

Other textile centers are likewise suffering from depression. Passaic, N. J., has 20,000 unemployed in its immediate vicinity, according to Paul Fuller, director of Workers' Education for the district. The federal employment office lists 9,000 jobless in Passaic alone. Fuller is calling an unemployment conference for Feb. 4-5 at Passaic.

Cheney Bros. — openshop silk manufacturers—have cut pay in their South Manchester, Conn., mill and are quitting the making of hosiery. They make chiefly men's hose.

ORGANIZATION TO BE DISCUSSED AT DETROIT MEETING

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6.—Jack Johnston, national organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, will address the meeting to be held here at Gar Hall on Jan. 10 at 8 p. m. Organization of the unorganized and the progressive movement in the trade unions will be discussed. Auto workers especially, who are suffering keenly from wage cuts and the speed-up system, are urged to attend.

A monster demonstration in commemoration of the death of Nicolai Lenin will be held by Detroit labor organizations on Jan. 22 at the Arena Gardens. Bertram D. Wolfe of New York and Vera Buch, will be among the speakers.

On Jan. 9, 10 and 11, the Detroit Federation of Workingmen's Organizations will hold its annual bazaar at the New Workers' Hall. This year's proceeds will be for the organization itself, the I. L. D., and the Pioneer Children's Camp.

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Editor.......... ....ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor..................WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

A Consistent Record of Twenty-eight Years

Today in New York City in its home at 350 East 81st street opens the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Hungarian Workingmen's Sick Benefit and Educational Federation, representing 5,000 workers and which has as its official organ, the fighting working-class daily newspaper, "Uj Előre."

For more than a quarter of a century this organization has played a notable role among the thousands of Hungarian workers who came to these shores. It has been realistic and has been able to become an affective force in the United States because it has responded to the demands of the workers here, and not merely existed, as do so many similarly named organizations, as a foreign organization held together on American soil by social ties alone.

It has met and solved the distinct problems of those workers coming here who speak a foreign tongue and now, with a second generation of Hungarians in this country playing a role in its ranks, it has become an effective agency in the class struggle, participating in all the drives to defend the elementary interests of the entire American working class.

The DAILY WORKER greets this Twenty-eighth Convention and expresses our confidence and the confidence of the vanguard of the American proletariat that it will be a point from which ever more effective work in the class struggle will be put into effect.

Gag Rule in Senate on Nicaragua

Bombs continue to fall upon the inhabitants of Nicaragua. And the empty "brave words" of cowardly opposition senators die into silence.

No debate of major political significance, especially dealing with foreign affairs and affecting the imperialist policy of the United States, is permitted to run its course on the floor of the United States senate. Gag-rule has come to be the customary procedure of that "most august" body.

Nowhere is the fact that capitalist democracy is a mere fraud, a cloak to veil the most arrogant despotism, more clearly revealed than when even the most impotent of the opponents of the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg administration attempt to interfere with the murderous course of United States imperialist policy.

When the opponents of the world court put the administration on the defensive in the famous 1926 debates on that question the Wall Street republican-democratic coalition invoked cloture—a shutting off of debate—and like marionettes voted as their masters told them to vote.

On Thursday Senator Heflin of Alabama tried to open a debate preliminary to obtaining a vote on his resolution to withdraw the marines from Nicaragua where they have been carrying on a savage warfare against the national liberation movement led by the mine worker, General Sandino. After a few inept attempts of two ornaments of the now defunct Daugherty-Harding Ohio gang of corruptionists, Senators Fess and Willis, it was apparent that further discussion would expose to the whole country the fact that the Nicaraguan war was a predatory imperialist venture and give the lie to the claims of Secretary of State Kellogg that there is any justification for the wholesale butchery against a small nation other than to protect the thievery of the banking houses of Wall Street. So the administration henchmen hastily caucussed and decided to adjourn the senate until Monday so that debate could be shut off.

Meanwhile the Mellon-Coolidge henchmen will line up the administration fugelmen in an adroit attempt to kill the resolution by referring it to some committee where it can be buried until reinforcements of the marines, the navy and the air forces can be rushed to Nicaragua in order further to drench that land in the blood of the heroic fighters against Wall Street domination.

It is extremely doubtful if Helfin himself will not become one of the parties to this treachery if he is compensated politically, as his record is that of an unprincipled trimming politician. He supported the storming of the Mexican port of Vera Cruz by the Wilson administration in 1914, when a similar war—illegal in the sense that congress was not consulted—was being waged in behalf of the oil, land and mineral thieves in that country.

This ravaging of Nicaragua should arouse the most determined resistance on behalf of the workers and farmers of the United States, who will be called upon in ever increasing numbers to fight and die or rot of fever in the swamp-infested jungles of tropical countries only in order that the investments of the Morgans and the Rockefellers may be made secure. Every labor organization, every farmers' organization should adopt ringing and defiant resolutions demanding instant withdrawal of the armed forces from Nicaragua in order that the inhabitants of that country may be permitted to establish and maintain a government of their own choice, independent of Wall Street.

Unless this action is taken the murders in Nicaragua will become only a rehearsal for ever more ambitious expeditions against other countries.

It is not the Helfins and their ilk that will force the hand of American imperialism, but the mass indignation backed by the power of the workers and farmers of this country.

The Workers Forum

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

We organized the Women Workers' Educational Club of Lake County, Indiana, last June. We want to educate the women workers of this steel territory, and help the strikers in the coal fields all we can.

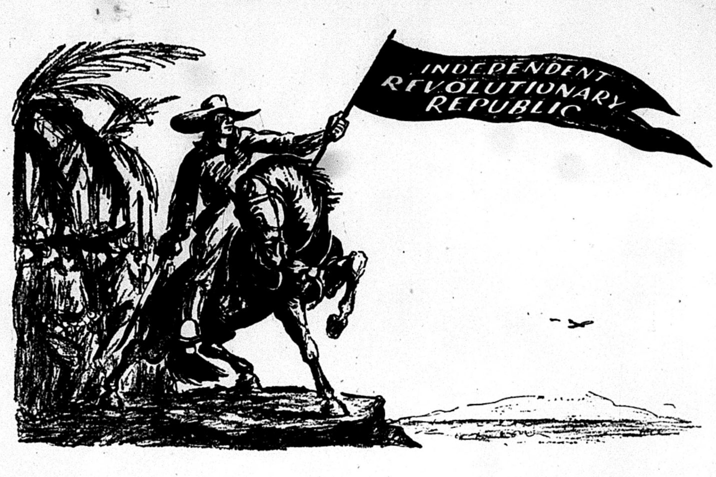
We held three affairs so far, and $49.50 was sent to the Passaic sufferers whose fathers are class-war prisoners. The present picture we get of things in this country is millions unemployed, the miner strikers struggling against coal kings for better conditions and higher wages. The coal operators do not want to recognize that the workers who produce millions for them cannot live on air, but need homes, food and clothes. We want to do all we can.

Comradely,

A. D.

VIVA NICARAGUA LIBRE!

By Fred Ellis



"Nicaragua shall not be the patrimony of imperialists and traitors, and I shall fight them as long as my heart beats."—General Sandino.

Bankers and "Amateur" College Football

By MARTIN ABERN

Capitalism turns, or tries to, all it touches into cold cash. From so-called legitimate business and industry, from brothels or from "pure" amateur sports, the aim is money—profits. Employers are broad-minded: they seek their profits without discrimination from all possible sources. And now the bankers have laid their hands on the cash boxes of the college athletic departments. Amateurism is once again defiled. But money makes all things holy.

The Business of Sports Was Very Good in 1927.

1927 saw the greatest crowds in history in attendance at sport events of every description. Indeed we have mass movements toward football fields, ball parks, boxing establishments, etc. In this sense we can say that sports are a mass movement. But of course, the real aim of sports, mass participation and physical upbuilding, is not realized under capitalist conditions. The masses are but spectators to events played by a few skilled ones and profited from financially by even a smaller few.

The Big Fight.

Over a 100,000 persons crashed their way into the Soldiers Stadium in Chicago to witness Jack Dempsey and Tunney slap away at a few rounds of boxing and a like 100,000 watched the college football teams of Notre Dame and Southern California muss each other "for the glory of God and college," also at the Chicago stadium. Attendance records were broken by numerous colleges and universities, as were also those of bicycle racing, boxing, hockey, etc.

College Spirit Becomes Labor-Hunting, Ku Klux Spirit in Labor Struggle

Sports are pretty well commercialized and recognized so by more people all the time. But college football has paraded always as a pure amateur sport in which the players and the student body are interested through loyalty, enthusiasm and so on for their Alma Mater. As a matter of fact, the enthusiasm, noise and rivalry worked up by the colleges is only the Rotarian, Kiwanian and Ku Klux Klan spirit spending itself harmlessly. It is without intelligence and real constructive aims. This same "loyalty and spirit" could just as easily be worked up into a fever for mobbing and lynching of workers and labor organizations which fight for elementary rights of union organization and better wages.

The Colorado Strike.

The Colorado Miners' Strike now going on against the Rockefeller corporations is a case in point. With a few militant exceptions the student elements are being lined up against the fighting strikers. Some are scabbing at this very moment. This is the common case in the United States. Very often the athlete is the leader of scabby and reactionary elements of the student body. . . . It would be interesting to point out how these "amateur athletes" live after leaving college and what is the trend of "college spirit," but here we are concerned with another angle—the profits from college sports and who gets them.

Vast Stadiums Bring Coin—To Bankers

Many colleges and universities throughout the country in 1927 and earlier built new and huge stadiums to hold the increasing crowds. Michigan, Ohio State, Minnesota, many Eastern colleges, are but a few of them. Of course this resulted in the employment of thousands of workers, mainly building trades workers. Need I state here that almost without exception the work was done by non-union labor?

The Bankers' Graft.

At any rate the stadiums were built.

Millions of people throughout the country poured their dollars into the college athletic cash box, or so they thought, if they were at all concerned about the matter.

The vast amounts of money taken in did not go to the college players, it is true, so far as one can say. Coaches and other hired help get their salaries. One might assume that the money goes to more equipment and the drawing in of more elements into athletics. To be accurate, however, the bulk of the money goes into the coffers of bankers. Here's how.

Huge Sums Needed.

The building of huge stadiums involves large sums of ready money. Material, wages, etc. have to be paid for. A terrific financial responsibility is put on the college or board in charge. The money for building is obtained in the customary business manner, through loans. The loans are made from the bankers. What has resulted?

"Pure Sport" Proves to Be Money-Maker.

One Eastern University, to cite one example, borrowed money from the banks and built a big stadium. As in all things of business and capitalism, slumps came. Receipts of the games were greatly curtailed. THE BANK FORECLOSED AND NOW CONTROLS THE STADIUM. ALL INCOMING MONEYS GO TO THE BANK TO SATISFY PAYMENTS DUE. What is left goes, we presume, to the athletic association treasury. Many of the athletic directors and committees at the universities are lamenting. Sport, in all its lustrous purity, is being dragged in the mud and defiled. Honestly or otherwise, what delusions are theirs? For nowadays the WAY OF ALL SPORTS IS THE BANKERS.

What can these people do? Quit playing? No payments? How crudely then would be exposed the mockery of the "pure" sports of today! And so the games goes on. Capitalism clutches all in its wake: labor, youth genuine loyalty and spirit and crushes them all on its back-breaking wheel.

Workers' Sport Movement Is Answer To Corrupt Capitalist Sports.

Only the workers, and particularly the working youth, can solve this problem. Youth needs its amusements, its sports and games. It needs physical development and recreation from its labors in field, factory, mill, mine or school-room. Sports are needed and should be participated in by all in an open, honest, comradely fashion: the spirit of fun and development; and not with the cheap, profit aim and competition methods of the business men who control and dominate sports of today and who wither and corrupt all they touch.

A workers sport movement is the answer to capitalist sport corruption. The labor movement must begin to give consideration to the wide development of sports in trade unions, in the shops, etc. and steer clear of capitalist connection and the profit aim. Class sports by and for the working class is the answer to Bankers and Sports.

From Historian to Hysterian

By A. BIMBA.

(*Continued from Last Issue.*)

A Few Crimes of Mr. Oneal.

After reading Oneal's tirade against my book I opened his book, "The Workers in American History," at random to see if my critic is entirely free of the errors and blunders. And here is what I found:

On page 168, Chapter X, embracing the period of the most important and most militant labor movement of America, starting with 1858 and ending with 1888, he names "An Era of Violence." Only a bourgeois intellectual could dare to give such a name to so important a period.

In his discussion of Lincoln (pp. 172-3) he says nothing of Lincoln's expressions against interfering with slavery where it existed, and leaves the impression that the republican party was the champion of the slaves.

On page 180 Oneal deals with the great railroad strike of 1877. During that memorable strike in Pittsburgh alone 26 workers were killed by the government forces and employers. even mention a single case of the most Our pioneer historian, Oneal, does not bloody attacks upon the workers. He does not utter a word about the slaughter of the workers by the ruling class in that strike.

His treatment of the Molly Maguires (p. 181) is drawn from prejudiced sources and joins hands with the provocateurs against the miners. He treats the Haymarket affair of 1886 in the same way. I think these random examples suffice to indicate that our eminent historian, Mr. James Oneal, himself has committed many very serious crimes—much more serious and fundamental than those he was able to cite against me.

—A. BIMBA.

• • •

Mr. Calhoun On A. Bimba's Book.

My Dear James Oneal:

Are you game to publish this letter in The New Leader?

I examined the manuscript of Bimba's "History of the American Working Class" and recommended its publication. While I did not take time to check up on details, I was satisfied with the evidences of exhaustive study. I knew that the book was not the last word on the subject; but I was sure that it represented a great advance.

I have just gone through the book again, and in spite of your criticism, I am satisfied that the book does, in the large, convey a valid, instructive, and impressive picture of the fortunes of labor in the United States. To be sure there are incidental flaws, as is to be expected in so vast a job, but I doubt whether any of them are of a sort to spoil the total picture in the minds of the people for whom this book is intended. University specialists are to be sure, entitled to apply their own standards.

My disappointment at your reaction to Bimba's effort is the deeper because of my memory of my use of your book as a text in college classes in the years before the war. In those days, we could take a man's contribution and use it gratefully, even tho' we might have picked flaws in it. It is too bad that another spirit prevails today.

ARTHUR W. CALHOUN,
Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y.

(From the New Leader, Dec. 17, 1927.)

Hunger

The same kind of hungry eyes
That look into Tiffany's diamond window
And then wonder whether
That ten thousand dollars
Would not be better invested
In Steel, preferred and common.

Look at the buns in a Busy-Bee window
And then wonder whether
That last quarter
Would not be better invested
In Sleep, preferred and common.

—SAMUEL CAMIEL.

In Memoriam

(Maricopa Slim was a railroad gunman on the Southern Pacific in Arizona. He was notoriously brutal. He was later killed by a Negro tramp.)

Where crawls the deathly rattlesnake
And Gila monster slowly grim
Along the sullen desert-ache—
There once lived Maricopa Slim,
As low, as foul as any poison thing;
Cursed be the likes of him!

Rest not in peace, you murderous scamp,
Whose cudgel beat the young and old;
Whose pistol dropped the friendless tramp—
All, all for the wage of gold.
I'd make these words your epitaph;
Here lies the serpent-souled.

—H. H. LEWIS.

BOOKS

MINOR MUSIC. By Henry Reich, Jr. Parnassus. $1. Distributed by Jimmie Higgins Bookshop.

From the many poems he has written, a large number of which originally appeared in The DAILY WORKER, Henry Reich, Jr., has selected 29 to compose a 44-page large size blue pamphlet with delicate gold lettering.

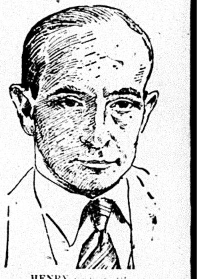
It is the sort of artistic typographical work that the alleged "bluebloods" of the ladies' literary coteries ejaculate "perfectly lovely's" over, yet the table of contents lists the poems under such classifications as "Songs of People," "Songs of Earth" and "Songs of Protest."

If members of Browning Societies are seduced by the typography, they will be truly in for a few shocks. Reich can write such a potent quatrain on Wall Street as this:

"Here empires rise and fall, here wars are made
And in their chairs the bankers, gray and staid
Here daily plan, as calmly as can be,
The destinies of man from ten to three!"

Some of Reich's songs of people like "Timothy O'Toole" and "Pious John" have an ironic flavor like a glass of bitters. And the "Tale of Ye Dizzy Knight—A Ballad of Non-Resistance" will make many of the Theosophists and Quakers in the socialist party assume wry faces.

Reich made a very poor choice of a title for his pamphlet, however. The songs of the underdog are never minor music. Every rebel hymn, even though it be crude and partially unloaded, is a major note. When you pen sonnets to milady's poodle dog, no matter how perfect your rhymes and meters, you are twiddling minor music. Chocolate eclairs, although they be cooked to perfection, are not the staples of life that beefsteak and bread are.



HENRY REICH, JR.

Reich is a rebel poet; such singers are all too few amid the quagmires and marshes of American literature.

—WALTER SNOW.

OUR FAR EASTERN ASSIGNMENT. By Felix Morley. With an introduction by Henry Morgenthau. Association Press, N. Y. $1.25.

IT IS only in the light of a titanic struggle like the one that is being conducted by the workers and peasants of China that the shabby puniness of the liberal point of view becomes fully apparent.

When Felix Morley, young American newspaperman, despatched his articles about the Far East to the Baltimore Sun in 1926, his interpretation seemed picayune enough. When his liberal journalese articles are collected in a book, read in the light of the recent struggles of workers and peasants thruout China, they appear absurd.

• • •

For Morley, the Chinese situation is essentially a struggle between "centralization and provincial rights"; in other words between two political phrases picked up in a middle class college. It's not (for Morley) a struggle between groups or classes of people with conflicting sets of interests.

• • •

Morley wrote his book in 1926 before the middle classes had completely broken with the workers and peasants and turned against the nationalist revolution. He therefore is tepidly sympathetic, without, of course, committing himself too definitely. But there is one point on which Morley is clear—with the deadly clearness which liberals show in every revolutionary situation—his hostility toward the mass forces.

In discussing the Government of Kwantung Province in 1926, he lists as its major problems "the gradual elimination of Russian influence" and the control of the Committee in charge of the anti-British boycott. In discussing the boycott, he says:

> "The second problem is government control of the Strike Committee, in charge of the Hongkong boycott. This committee operates independently of the Government.

...As recently as June 27, 1926, five Chinese seeking to travel from Canton to Hongkong were shot dead by these organized ruffians."

It is academic, but interesting, to speculate on Mr. Morley's attitude toward the wholesale shooting of thousands of workers and peasants by Kuomintang reactionaries that is now going on in China.

HARRY FREEMAN.

Senate Committee Fears to Really Search Out Hearst's Mexico Letter Forger

INVESTIGATION FALTERS WHEN LEADS TO LANE

Smirch on U.S. Embassy Hastily Glossed Over

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Who was the man who framed the Hearst forgeries that sought to break off American relations with Mexico, to embroil the United States in a quarrel with Japan, that charged senators and editors in this country with receiving huge sums as corrupt retainers from President Calles, and that represented Calles as backing a worldwide red plot with the Mexican treasury?

That question remained unanswered when the senate investigating committee recessed on Jan. 6 after hearing testimony from various experts that all the documents were clumsy forgeries, that no Mexican funds were sent to the United States as claimed by Hearst, and that Consul General Elias in New York never deposited any such sums.

Sheffield Contradictory.

With obvious gentleness the committee had eased former Ambassador Sheffield and former First Secretary Lane of the American embassy at Mexico City out of the field of inquiry. Both officials had admitted meeting Biguel Avila, who sold the papers to Hearst. Sheffield's own testimony had contradicted himself. He had first professed that he had not seen the documents in Mexico, and then that he had seen some of them and pronounced them to appear genuine although he doubted the statements they made.

Lane, testifying that John Page, Hearst agent, came frequently to the embassy with purported secret documents, denied having permitted Avila to get documents for the embassy when Avila offered to get them for a price. Lane denied ever having heard of the Pedro Gonzales whom Avila named to the committee as the source of his documents "stolen from government files." And Lane denied that he had agreed with Avila to market an outline of a report on Mexico that Sheffield was to make to Secretary Kellogg.

No Money Sent.

J. F. Bresnahan, from the auditor's office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified that search of files of all messages from Mexico in the period covered by the dates of the alleged messages and transfers of money published by Hearst showed that no such messages were sent and no such sums, or amounts that would include them, were transmitted. Chairman Reed announced that the banks reported that no such sums were deposited to Consul General Elias' account. This testimony swept away Hearst's latest claim—that even if his documents were forgeries, still the Mexican activities described in them were actual occurrences—intrigues against the United States.

Ignorant Typist.

Avila, in a test letter written in Chairman Reed's office, used a comma instead of a period after an abbreviated word, in the same way that this mistake appeared frequently in many of the papers. Commander Cusacks, naval intelligence officer retired, a Spanish language expert, testified that the forgeries seemed to have been dictated to an ignorant person who typed them in strangely illiterate fashion. Thus the word "closed" applied to the closing of church doors and closing of banks, in the documents, was so misspelled that it came out as the word meaning "sawed." Even the name of Ambassador Tellez at Washington was grossly misspelled in a purported letter from President Calles to his brother-in-law, Consul General Elias.

A. F. L. Bosses Won't Organize, Is Charge

(Continued from Page One)

ever, does not mean placing a Labor Party ticket in the field but bargaining with capitalist politicians for personal favors and paying for those favors with the votes of gullible miners.

Leave Letter-Heads.

The representatives of the international unions that attended the conference have left Pittsburgh "to return to their posts" as the conference leader so flamboyantly put it, leaving a headquarters, a secretary and a quantity of letterheads to carry on the work of organizing the industries of the state and helping the starving miners.

In the meantime the Vesta Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, was kind enough to grant a three-day postponement of the evictions of 22 families at California, Denbo and Vestaburg.

There are still 500 families facing eviction in that section. Appeals sent to President Coolidge, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Governor John S. Fisher and Congressman Henry W. Temple, asking them to intercede to stop the evictions, brought replies from the latter three they would do anything possible.

Which means nothing.

Son Sent to Nicaragua to Help Kill Liberals

Harold Leavy, Brooklyn milkman, denounced the U. S. war department for sending his son, a marine, to join in the mass slaughter of Nicaraguan liberals. Picture above (left to right), Margaret, the mother; Harry, the father, and Florence, sister. Leavy has been invited to attend the Lenin Memorial Meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 21 as a means of making more effective his protest against American imperialism.

Lenin's Determination Was Always Stimulus to Others

The revolutionary determination of Lenin in Cracow during the years from 1912 to 1914 are told by Z. Lilina in "Lenin as a Man." The anniversary of the death of Lenin will be commemorated in New York City at Madison Garden Jan. 21 and in all other centers at meetings now being arranged.

Lilina writes as follows:

"It was easy and pleasant to work with Vladimir Ilyitch. In Cracow, during the years 1912-14, I was charged with the transportation of illegal literature to Russia. In such work there are often failures and ommissions. After every such failure I would be very downcast and dejected.

"'Well, why are you again discontented with all neighbors?' Lenin would ask. (This was a favorite saying of Lenin's.)

"Things are bad. Again failure. I do not know what to do.

"'Well, start all over again,' Lenin would answer encouragingly. 'This time everything is sure to be all right.'

"So we started work all over again.

"We were often without money in Cracow. Lenin would come in and see that I was worried.

"'What is the matter?'

"'Well, Vladimir Ilyitch, we have no money, nothing to work with.'

"'But why be dejected?' he would answer. 'Don't you know you are always without money before you have it? We will get some money sooner or later.'

"'Where from?'

"'What does it matter? Meanwhile, you go on working.'

"So meanwhile we went on working. Ilyitch's optimism had given us new courage."

Not a Man-Not a Dollar for U.S. War on Nicaragua

(Continued from Page One)

there can be no Pan-American conference which the United States government does not dominate and use to further its imperialistic plans.

American imperialism is today everywhere on the offensive. The rape of Nicaragua, a new drive against Mexico, intensified measures for exploitation of Haiti and Santo Domingo, sugar trust support of the Machado dictatorship in Cuba, these and similar acts adequately characterize the relationship which the United States government desires to establish with the peoples of Latin-America.

The Pan-American question is no longer a debate. It is a war.

Latin-Americans may follow with interest everything that takes place—and that does not take place—at Havana, but their hearts will be with General Augustino Sandino, fighting with his back to the wall in a little corner of Nicaragua against the biggest imperialist power of the world, the imperialist enemy of all Latin-America.

Wall Street's Pan-Americanism—A Menace!

The Pan-American path of Wall Street and Washington is no less a menace to the working class of the United States. It is part of the world policy of imperialist aggression which carries with it the certainty of bitter international conflict and world war. The workers of this country have no interest in the Wall Street program of world domination. Their interests are with the workers and the oppressed of all lands, against Wall Street, against imperialism.

Workingmen and workingwomen! Our Nicaraguan brothers are now being murdered by the same capitalists that are starving thousands of locked-out miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The marines murdering liberty-loving workers and farmers in the mountains of Nicaragua are serving the same class which is murdering defenseless, striking coal-diggers in the hills of Colorado. The imperialist clique which has mobilized gunmen, troops and injunction judges against our brothers at home, is now rushing warships and marines to mow down, to kill in cold blood, our heroic brothers in Nicaragua.

Workers! The Nicaraguan workingmen and farmers are fighting our fight. They are waging one of the most inspiring battles in history. We must do our bit. We must help them win!

Messrs. Green and Woll and their fake Pan-American Federation of Labor are criminally lined up on the side of the imperialist butchers of Nicaragua. Green and Woll are high-priced, bought-and-paid-for agents of Wall Street.

No Scabbing on the Nicaraguan Workers!

The workers must take matters into their own hands. The American workers must act and act decisively and speedily. Some of the American marines have already set a noble example for all of us. Two American marines have thrown away the banners of Wall Street tyranny and have gone over to the side of the Nicaraguans, led by Sandino—to the side of liberty.

This act of the two American marines is one of the noblest deeds in all American history. Every American worker should applaud it heartily, should draw inspiration and courage from it, and should pitch in to support the struggle against imperialist aggression.

The workers at the port of Corinto are striking. The Nicaraguan workers are refusing to carry ammunition to the American military forces sent to kill their brothers. The Corinto workers are refusing to be strikebreakers. They are refusing to scab against the courageous enemies of American imperialism.

What should the American workers do?

We must follow the example of our American brothers, those marines who refused to shoot down the fighters for liberty and who dedicated their lives to give battle to American imperialism. We must do what the Nicaraguan workers did at Corinto. We must not scab against our brothers. We American workers cannot and will not be strikebreakers.

No worker should raise a finger to make or move munitions for shooting down the heroic Nicaraguans led by Sandino.

All support to General Sandino who is fighting our fight!

Not a man, not a dollar for the imperialist war on Nicaragua!

All together for a powerful united front of the workers and farmers to paralyze the strangling hand of the American imperialist clique, the capitalist rulers in Nicaragua, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Colorado, in Cuba and wherever Wall Street tyranny undermines the welfare of the working masses.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

MARINE'S FATHER TELLS OF DECEIT OF WAR MONGERS

Son Sent to Nicaragua To Kill Liberals

Harold Leavey, father of one of the marines who has been dispatched to Nicaragua for service against the patriot Sandino and his revolutionary army, yesterday revealed the chicanery, fraud and deception used by the recruiting department of the marines to induce workers to enlist in that branch of the service.

"Plain Murder."

At his home, 105 Avenue O, Brooklyn, Mr. Leavey, who is a milkman, told reporters that his son Harold was approached by a recruiting sergeant of the marine and told that if he joined up, he would be attached to the aeronautical department. Young Leavey is described by those who know him as a mechanical genius. Being without means to carry on his experimental work, the recruiting sergeant's glib talk about limitless opportunities in the army sounded tempting. He was told that under no circumstances would he be sent on war duty.

"Why should our boys be sent down to that little country which is fighting for its freedom," Leavey enquired of the reporters. "We have nothing to gain by having our boys killed. It is plain murder. I suppose the Wall Street bankers want it, though," he added.

To Attend Meeting.

Yesterday Mr. Leavey received an invitation from William W. Weinstone, secretary of District No. 2, Workers' (Communist) Party of America, to attend the Fourth Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, Saturday, January 21. It is understood that Mr. Leavey will attend the meeting.

Weinstone announced yesterday that this meeting, in view of the growing war danger in Latin America would be a mass protest meeting against the imperialist war being waged against the little Central American country.

"HAVE NOTHING TO EAT FOR SUPPER";

Letter to Editor Tells of Pathetic Appeals for Miners' Relief

Editor, Daily Worker: Today here in New Kensington, the weather is bad. It has rained the whole day. But in spite of this fact, our headquarters of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief was swamped by a continuous flow of striking miners, despite the fact that a large sign is prominently displayed, stating that relief will be distributed Saturday only. But Mrs. Poppick, whose husband has worked all his life in the mines, cannot wait till Saturday, and "please, mister," she pleads, "we have nothing to eat for supper. Please give me something. I have 7 children and if you don't give me something I can't send them to school tomorrow."

This is not an exceptional case, but is an expression of the general conditions here in the heart of the strike area. Our headquarters must assist 16 locals with a total membership of about 6,000. Many miners came today, disheartened. They stated that their relief was cut by their locals this week and nearly 50 per cent did not get relief at all. Miners with 5 or more children are given from $2.50 to $5.50 per week. Single men are not considered at all.

The miners are unmovable. Some have worked in the mines before they were organized. They state they would rather starve then scab. Organize, collect, send in today. We need it.

ALFONSO LATANZIE, Sec'y.
Allegheny Valley Local, Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Comm.

* * *

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

The miners are still striking, and they and their famiies need blankets and clothing. The readers of this paper are asked to show their solidarity by sending all they can to the Miners' Relief Committee, care of Slovak Workers' Home, 121 North Third St., Allentown, Pa. By telephoning 26884, the manager will call for anything you can give us.

Cold is a greater enemy than the bosses, and the strikers are determined to win. We ask you to help us!

A MINER.

Allentown, Pa.

* * *

Collects For The Daily.

Editor, Daily Worker: With aid of a few sympathizers I collected some clothes, which I sent to the miners of Colorado, with a letter to which a copy I enclose herewith, and I wish you to publish it in the DAILY WORKER.

I am the only member of the Communist Party here. I came here a month ago to work, and at the meantime to do some party work, and study the conditions under which the people live here.—P. Anthony, Centreville, Maryland.

Two Women Are Victims of Landlord's Greed

Trapped on an upper floor of a fire-trap tenement house at 1623 Madison Ave., New York City, Mrs. Victoria Coreo and her aged mother, Mrs. Saturnina Martinez, were burned to death when fire gutted the building. Photo shows their bodies being taken from the burning structure. A 20-day-old baby, clasped in the arms of one of the women, was still alive.

Colorado Politicians Are to Blame for Strike Terrorism

(Continued from Page One)

the strike breaking intimidation of miners by police, mine guards and militia. The governor begged for three days time to get some kind of a settlement, if possible, and the committee granted his request.

Vote Continued Strike.

Another automobile caravan was planned for yesterday, with all cars available making a tour of all mines to show the strikers' solidarity against attacks.

On Friday 150 miners met at Louisville, in the northern field, and took a vote on returning to work or staying out. At the suggestion of a few miners, all known members of the I. W. W. were excluded from the voting. It was at the call of the I. W. W. that the strike first started.

Stool pigeons for the companies tried energetically to stampede the men into voting a return to work, but with the strike leaders out and the stool-pigeons in the meeting, the men still voted practically unanimously for a continuation of the strike until won.

At Erie a new form of intimidation is being attempted. The militia force strikers to keep moving on the streets, Colonel Hart charging that the strikers are stealing lumps of coal from wagons. The strikers laugh at the new tactics.

DEVINE SHOWING RESULTS ON TOUR

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—Comrade Pat Devine, national field organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, who has just spent six weeks in the district of Philadelphia, covering the principal cities in the district, is touring Baltimore, Reading and the lower and upper anthracite, will spend a month or so visiting Party organizations and speaking at workers' meetings in the district of Chicago, covering the states of Illinois, Indiana and the city of Milwaukee.

Comrade Devine in his tour in Philadelphia secured many members, organized a number of new Party nuclei, including a unit of over a dozen members in Reading, Pa.

Comrade Devine will urge the workers in the middle west to intensify their activities for a labor party or a united labor ticket in the 1928 elections.

Invaders Fear Workers Will Join Sandino

(Continued from Page One)

the United States government. President Calles received the delegates to the Havana conference yesterday afternoon.

Included among the members of the delegation are Salvador Urbina, who acted as President of the Supreme Court when that body rendered its oil decision favorable to United States capitalist interests; Julio Garcia, chairman of the delegation, and Fernando Gonzales Roa, one of the two Mexican commissioners to the Mexican-American conference in 1923.

Coolidge Leaves Friday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Coolidge will leave Washington Friday for Havana where he will attend the Pan-American conference as an unofficial member of the United States delegation. He will be accompanied by Secretary of State Kellogg and members of the delegation.

Major General Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps, will sail for Nicaragua tomorrow on board the cruiser Trenton. He will be accompanied by Major General Logan Feland who commanded the marine attack on Nicaragua last year. Lejeune will go to Quilali where the marine forces are fighting the liberal Nicaraguan troops under General Sandino, it is believed.

MAY LOSE LICENSES

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Twenty theatre ticket speculators who were recently convicted in New York City of falsifying income tax reports are faced with loss of their licenses, the Division of Licenses of the State Department announced yesterday.

4 Meetings Arranged in Connecticut for Miners' Relief in Strike Area

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8.—"Flaming Milka" Sablich and A. S. Embree, Colorado strike leaders, and Mother Bloor will be the principal speakers at four miners' relief meetings to be held in this state.

The first meeting will be held here tonight at Rakoczi Hall, Bostwick Ave. and Cherry St. Another meeting will be held in Waterbury Monday night at Garden Hall, 168 E. Main St.

SOUTHERN WAGE CUTS EXPOSED; BOSSES SILENT

UTW Raises Big Fund For Unionization

By ESTHER LOWELL

Southern textile mills actually are cutting wages despite statements indicating the contrary, asserts the New York Journal of Commerce. While various New England mills have cut wages 10 per cent, arousing the United Textile Workers' Union protest, Southern mills have been saying that they are "not considering wage cuts." The Journal of Commerce exposes the facts in a sensational editorial.

From reliable sources information has come, the editorial states, "that a number of Southern mills have already quietly cut wages and said nothing about it. These mills, at any rate, may truthfully be said not to be 'considering' wage cuts at present."

A New Challenge

To the United Textile Workers' council in Rhode Island, which is raising $50,000 "to fight wage cuts" in New England, the Southern mills' action brings a new challenge. The U. T. W. has announced, through president John Barry of the New Hampshire federation of labor, its intention to organize the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., where the union was crushed in the 1922 strike and a company union formed.

Many northern mills own southern branches or are linked through jobbers with southern mills, as a study of the Boston Women's Trade Union League shows. And now northern and southern yarn mills have joined in an agreement to stop production from Friday noon to Monday morning each week, still further reducing workers' earnings. Two northern jobbers are uniting 150 southern yarn mills in one consolidated company.

Wages Are $10.33

With textile workers in South Carolina averaging only $10.33 a week and those in North Carolina getting only $13.63, wage cuts are serious to southern mill workers. Textile workers in Massachusetts earn 43 per cent more hourly and 38 per cent more weekly than those in North Carolina, the best of the southern states in that respect, says Paul Blanshard in his new study of Labor in Southern Cotton Mills (published by the New Republic), quoting official figures.

DAM PROJECT STARTED

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Sacandaga Dam project, which would establish a lake 22 miles long in the Sacandaga Valley, in order to control flood conditions of the Hudson River, was begun yesterday by the breaking of ground.

Hail the Fourth Anniversary of the Daily Worker!

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Price 3 Cents

E. LEVIN
1618 MARKET ST
SAN FRANCISCO CAL

MACHINE GUNS FACE PENNA. MINERS

Marine Commander Flies to Break Corinto Strike

8 ARRESTED MINERS' STRIKE RELIEF APPEALS

New York Volunteers in Tag Day Work

Eight volunteers for funds for the relief of the striking miners of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Colorado fields were arrested yesterday and Saturday in New York City. They were participating in the tag-day arranged by the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee 799 Broadway.

Rose Kugier and Louis Garmina who were arrested in Coney Island Saturday were given suspended sentences when arraigned before Magistrate Healy in the Coney Island police court yesterday morning. Jacques Buitkant, retained by the International Labor Defense appeared as counsel for the eight.

Others Arrested.

Four workers who were collecting funds in the vicinity of Broadway and 42nd Street, Saturday morning were given summonses to appear in Jefferson Market Court, Wednesday morning. They are Joe Ancher, Abraham Lefkowitz, Sara Novikoff and Ray Feinblatt.

John H. McCarthy, who was given a summons in the same neighborhood in the afternoon, will appear for trial in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

$500 Bail.

Joseph Basten, taken into custody yesterday, and held in $500 bail, was scheduled for trial in the 54th Street Night Court at a late hour yesterday.

All of the workers who were given summonses or arrested are charged with violating Section 196 of the city ordinances, which is punishable with a fine up to $500 or six months in jail.

MOVE TO DISMISS NEW FALL CHARGE

Seek Missing Witness in Jury-Fixing

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Counsel for Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil baron indicted and tried with former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall for the Teapot Dome oil fraud, have moved to have quashed the harmless "presentment" of the grand jury investigating charges that he hired the Burns detective agency to get him a mistrial or acquittal by "fixing the jury."

The district attorney, Gordon, refused to indict him on the basis of the presentment finding that he influenced the jury.

There is a rumor that the missing witness, Blackmer, who could have told of the passing of the Continental Oil Co. bribe for the Teapot Dome fraudulent lease, has returned to America, in disguise, as a member of the crew of an oil tanker docking at New Orleans, to escape possible extradition from France where he has been living to avoid subpoena

An investigation of his income tax returns was being made to find, if possible, grounds for an application for extradition.

SNYDER, GRAY TO DIE ON THURSDAY

Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, convicted of killing the woman's husband Albert Snyder, have been officially informed that they will be executed in Sing Sing at 11 p. m. on Thursday night, it was learned yesterday. This follows governor Smith's refusal to see anything in their pleas for clemency but technicalities.

According to reports emanating from the prison both prisoners bore up well under the news.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes has prohibited conversations in Norwegian between the condemned woman and her mother Mrs. Josephine Brown.

During the day Mrs. Snyder learned that the warden has denounced the parctice of smuggling articles which have been published in a local tabloid newspaper, signed by her.

Silence for Marines

Complete silence greeted motion pictures of United States Marines and battleships leaving for Nicaragua, shown in Broadw[illegible] yesterday in Hearst's [illegible]on News Weekly. Slight [illegible] greeted pictures of Char[illegible]dbergh's [illegible]

Naval Chiefs Hit Witness Against Them

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—Hardly had John S. Baylis, commander of the coast guard ship Paulding which rammed and sank the submarine S-4, pointed out to the naval court of inquiry sitting here that there were no submarine warning flags out, than the court interrupted him to rule that from now on he was a defendant in the case, and not merely a witness.

The navy officialdom is determined that the higher officers, who could have ordered that the submarine be accompanied by a tender showing flags, shall not be censured with impunity.

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"Whitewash" Charged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The house of representatives yesterday passed without rollcall the Butler resolution for a congressional investigation of the S-4 disaster, in spite of denunciation by a minority led by Representative Black that the resolution, which permits the inquiry commission to be controlled by interested ranking naval officers would merely result in laying the blame on dead subordinates and whitewash Secretary of Navy Wilbur and the swivel chair admirals who created the dangerous conditions. Black demanded that Coolidge ask for Wilbur's resignation. Coolidge is back of the Butler motion.

DETROIT WORKERS TO HEAR BROPHY

Groups Aid Miners and Daily Worker

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—John Brophy, leader of the militants in the United Mine Workers of America, will be the principal speaker at a meeting at Danceland Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15. The meeting is arranged by the Trade Union Committee for Russian Information, and proceeds will go to the striking miners.

Announcement has just been made that 450 members of the Russian Workers' Cooperative and all the members of the Russian Workers' Club are donating one day's pay each for the benefit of the striking coal miners.

Many activities, the proceeds to go to go to various organizations, are also being planned by the Workers (Communist) Party here. Next Tuesday, a tea party will be given by Street Nucleus 5 at Finnish Hall for the benefit of the auto organization campaign. A ball for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and "Il Lavoratore" arranged by the Italian workers, will be held at Amaranth Hall, Gratiot and McDougall.

NAVY YARD LAYS OFF 500

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Philadelphia Navy Yard laid off yesterday 500 civilian employees because of lack of orders. Most of these will be re-employed in a month, it is said, when the battleship Oklahoma will be modernized.

WORKER WALKS 175,000 MILES

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 8.—Seventy-year-old Frank Gilby, postman here for 35 years, has walked 175,000 miles on his job. He has been ill but one day.

FEAR WORKERS MAY JOIN WITH SANDINO FORCE

Havana Meet May Hear of Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Jan. 8.—Fearing that railroad communications with Managua may be cut off as the result of the stevedores' strike at the harbor of Corinto and the maneuvers of armed patrols which are reported to be gathering in the hills outside of the town, Col. Mason Gulick, commander of the United States marine forces in Nicaragua, left for Corinto by airplane.

The strike of stevedores which has been tying up Nicaraguan shipping for days was declared in sympathy with the struggle of the army of independence under General Augustino Sandino, a mine worker. If the harbor workers join the armed forces gathered outside Corinto, it is feared by the United States officials and the Nicaraguan national guard that these forces may seize the port and cut off all communication between Managua and the sea.

On Way to Corinto.

Detachments of several hundreds of marines are already on their way to Corinto and the seizure of the port would deprive them of a landing place in Nicaragua as Corinto is the only harbor suitable for sea-going vessels on the west coast of Nicaragua.

The loss of Corinto would be a severe blow to the Diaz regime and its American marine supporters, since sixty-five per cent of the country's commerce comes thru the port, and American loans are secured in part by the port duties.

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Will Present Case.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8.—An attempt to place the Nicaraguan question before the Pan-American conference which opens at Havana on January 16 will be made by Pedro Zepeda, who now represents General Sandino in Mexico City.

Zepeda announced that he intends to form a commission which will go to Havana during the Pan-American sessions, and which will conduct a campaign against the admission of the representatives of the Diaz regime to the conference. The conservative government of Diaz has only been recognized by a small number of Latin-American states, Zepeda declared.

The delegation appointed by the Diaz regime recently announced that (like the United States) it would exert every effort to outlaw the discussion of the Nicaraguan situation at the Havana conference.

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Calles Urges Soft Pedal

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8.—The Mexican delegation to the Pan-American conference at Havana is reported to have received instructions from President Calles not to bring up any issue which may be embarrassing to

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Mass Picketing is Winning Weapon of Colorado Miners

By HUGO OEHLER.

In the early days of the strike of the Colorado miners mass picketing was the life blood of the struggle. The march of the miners ebbed and flowed, first in the south then in the north, back and forth where the struggle was intense. If a county was out a hundred per cent the strikers would form a caravan and move to the section of the struggle where aid was needed. This assistance was needed mainly in the south field where the Rockefeller, C. F. and I. stronghold is located. Picketing, the most powerful weapon the workers have, closed the mines, stopped production and put fear of the workers in the coal operators and the state.

The State Begins Clubbing

A counter move following the picketing was inaugurated by the state with the calling out of the state police and finally the National Guards. Beating workers, clubbing the women, eviction of strikers, mass arrest and murder at the Columbine carried the class struggle to a boiling point for the strikers. Jailing of active strikers, mass arrest of leaders and picketers brought a change in tactics, a new leadership.

The first time the strikers relinquished this weapon in the south field it was put into action and revived three days later. The second quiet spell followed the Columbine affair and the mass arrest and imprisonment of such workers as Svanum, Embree and Seidler.

Picketing is one thing as a weapon, its correct application is another. For days no picketing could be noticed, no mass picketing, and for days the operators gained by inches. The Industrial Commission, the strikers and the operators talked and talked and finally on January the 3rd, after the bosses thought the miners were too weak to fight, mass picketing started again. Lengthy discussion and then action. Picketing broke out in Fremont County, followed by El Paso County, and parts of the north. Before the police had time to cope with the situation the south, Walsenburg, storm center of half of the C. F. and I. holdings came into action with the Spanish and English speaking miners united in mass picketing.

Picketing and relief are looming big at this stage of the struggle. Miners facing starvation force action from those who object and mass picketing will force down coal production.

Bullets, Bombs Back Dollar Diplomacy in War on Nicaraguans

The American financiers are waging real war against the Nicaraguan liberation movement. Battleships and transports with marines are being shipped daily. Pictures show (upper left) armed Nicaraguans ready for battle; (upper right) street scene in Leon, Nicaragua; (lower left) view of a town wrecked by the soldiers of Diaz, puppet of American investors; (lower right) U. S. marines on duty, waiting to attack Nicaraguan liberals.

Not a Man--Not a Dollar for Imperialist Nicaragua War

Statement of the Workers (Communist) Party

AS President Coolidge departs for Havana to attend the Sixth Pan-American Conference, 1,000 marines embark for Nicaragua to help crush the Nicaraguan people struggling to regain their liberty.

The Pan-American Conference, previously decked with flowery words of "good will" and "Pan-American cooperation," opens in the midst of an actual imperialist, Wall Street war of aggression against Latin-America. The true meaning of Pan-Americanism is clear.

American Imperialist Hypocricy.

American capitalism and the United States government as a whole must take full responsibility for the crime. The United States senate, after private agreement between the leaders of both the republican and democratic parties, abruptly adjourned its sessions to prevent discussion on resolutions which had been submitted against intervention in Nicaragua!

This particular war, this war which is actually taking place, cannot be debated—even in the United States senate! Oh, no, "it may embarrass the president at Havana." What the senator who pronounced those words meant was that it might expose too clearly the president at Havana, might expose what American imperialism is doing under the hypocritical slogan of Pan-Americanism.

Latin-American affairs play an important role in all foreign policy of the Wall Street government at the present time.

It is noteworthy that even in these hypocritical proposals of treaties which Secretary Kellogg makes to France, it is stipulated that the provisions for arbitration do not apply to the Monroe-Doctrine zone of American imperialism in Latin-America.

American foreign policy conceives of Latin-America as the cornerstone of a politico-economic American empire which can be thrown into the scales against the European empires in the struggle for world domination.

That President Coolidge himself, accompanied by an impressive delegation sees fit to make the trip to Havana, is an earnest of the rapid unfolding of the new drive to subjugate Latin-America.

Can't Hide Crimes in Nicaragua.

But it is an earnest of something else as well. The delegation has been selected with such care because any American delegation at any Pan-American Conference just now will have its hands full in parrying the increasingly insistent counter-attacks of the representatives of a now thoroughly aroused Latin-America. Even though the U. S. state department has already exercised great care and brought all the weights of its influence to bear in determining that the representatives of Latin-American governments at Havana will be unable to speak out plainly, the mass sentiment in Latin-America is so great that unless every precaution is taken, the conference is likely to break up under the weight of protest.

The question of Nicaragua is not on the order of business. However, three Latin-American governments have already presented proposals for taking up the question of intervention in Latin-America. The United States delegation will do everything in its power to prevent such an "improper" discussion from disturbing the harmony of the gathering.

The Havana Conference—A War Conference.

But the ghost of Nicaragua will haunt the sessions of the Pan-American Conference at Havana. The criminal war cannot be ignored. The bloody invasion of Nicaragua remains the true expression of United States policy in Latin-America. It is Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine in practice. Neither the frantic efforts of the state department spokesmen, nor the landing of Wall Street's proudest military aviator at Havana, can do more than emphasize the hypocritical aggressive purposes which are hidden beneath the term "Pan-Americanism."

Pan-Americanism means subjection of Latin-America to the United States.

Under the present circumstances

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N. J. LABOR LAWS ARE CONSIDERED

State Federation Failed By Old Parties

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Delegates from several scores of local unions and central bodies throughout New Jersey met today at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 708 S. 14th St., in a conference to work out a legislative program for union labor of the state.

The conference, under the call of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, was summoned as a result of a resolution carried at the last Camden convention of the State Federation which stated that of the many labor proposals offered to the state legislature none had even been brought up by the representatives of the old parties.

Originally the conference was called to consider the following four demands: limitation of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, increases in the maximum compensation from $17 to $20, amendments to the existing wage law and changes in the existing laws to enable workers to collect unpaid earnings.

LESS REPARATIONS ASKED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Reduction of German reparations and war-debts owed this country by Allied powers was advocated by Representative Andrews of Massachusetts. "Unborn generations will still be paying these debts, when no man alive will remember the war," he says.

A.F.L. Ghiefs Won't Organize One Junk Shop, Says Observer

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 8.—With much blowing of horns and beating of drums another army of high salaried labor officials descended on Pittsburgh and organized a conference to wage a concerted campaign to unionize all the state industries, and crystallize sentiment behind the miners' strike."

This sounds good and might be encouraged, but William Collins, A. F. of L. field organizer and chairman of the conference, blasted all hopes that the militant announcement of intentions might generate when he declared that "no specific program is mapped out, but we will be guided by developments."

This statement by Collins was in reply to a query whether the labor officials included the steel trust among the industries they proposed to organize.

Political Manoeuver.

The real purpose of the conference is a political manoeuver designed to impress the capitalist politicians of Pennsylvania.

No well-informed person here entertains the slightest hope that the A. F. of L. officials who have sabotaged every effort to raise adequate relief for the miners will organize even one junk shop not to speak of tackling the giant steel industry. They must make a bluff to save their faces to the miners and also to arouse false hopes that are doomed to be shattered with the inevitable result on the strikers' morale.

Looks Like Blackmail.

That the threat to organize the state industries is a form of political blackmail rather than a serious intention is indicated in an inspired news story on the front page of the Pittsburgh Press, a Scripps-Howard paper extremely friendly to the reactionary labor leaders. It says that "with the imminence of presidential and senatorial campaigns this will be an important factor in the impending elections, inasmuch as the federation acknowledged, in a resolution passed at the executives' meeting here last November, that it intended to support the striking miners with political participation."

This "political participation," how-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

COAL BOSSES IN PA. TAKE HOMES AT GUN'S MUZZLE

Daisytown Workers Face New Terror

By AMY SCHECHTER.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 8.—Machine guns were posted yesterday at the Vesta Four Daisytown Mine of the Vesta Coal Company, a Jones Laughlin steel subsidiary, for use in carrying through the violent eviction of strikers' families.

The situation is extremely tense following the coal and iron police's action in throwing the furniture of the first nine families out into the road. Reinforcements to the company gunmen are being rushed into camp and the evictions are scheduled to proceed today.

No barracks will be ready to receive the cold and hungry families of the miners until next Tuesday.

These evictions are enforced despite the so-called agreement which was made with the Jones Laughlin Company for an extension of time for finishing the barracks, following an appeal of union officials to Congressman Temple of Washington County. This again demonstrates the futility of John L. Lewis' policy of substituting political maneuvering for fight. The rank and file is preparing to fight despite the bureaucratic machine policy of Lewis.

Vesta Four is one of the largest mines in the country, employing 1,500 mine workers prior to the lockout. Togethef with Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Pittsburgh Terminal, the Jones and Laughlin Company forms the triumvirate which heads the bosses' war to smash the union.

MOB LEADER IS CHOSEN IN COLO.

Adams' Police Chief Encourages Violence

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 8.—Mayor John Pritchard who led the mob against the strikers' hall recently, was made dictator of Walsenburg Thursday, placed in command of all vigilantes and police, and given authority to lead more mobs when he liked. The action of the council was highly approved of by Lewis Scherf, head of the state police, and directly responsible for the Columbine massacre. Scherf apparently acted as the direct representative of Governor Adams, in the creation of the mob commander.

The papers of the vicinity say frankly "the Walsenburg officials took drastic action to break the strike."

Shot Up Hall.

Pritchard's latest raid, some days ago, resulted in his followers shooting out all the windows in the hall, smashing the doors and destroying much property.

A committee of citizens called on Governor Adams Thursday, and warned him that a movement to impeach him would begin unless he withdrew all state police and stopped

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STRIKERS' WIVES SEND OUT APPEAL

Penn Auxiliary Shows Relief Need

COVERDALE, Penn., Jan. 8.—The following is an appeal sent out by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the local union at Coverdale, Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. mine in Western Pennsylvania, where the last locked-out miners' families have just been evicted, and every weapon of intimidation is being used against women and children as well as the men themselves by the company:

"Dear Sisters: The ladies' auxiliary of the miners' union in Coverdale writes you this letter because we heard your organization would

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Senate Committee Fears to Really Search Out Hearst's Mexico Letter Forger

INVESTIGATION FALTERS WHEN LEADS TO LANE

Smirch on U.S. Embassy Hastily Glossed Over

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Who was the man who framed the Hearst forgeries that sought to break off American relations with Mexico, to embroil the United States in a quarrel with Japan, that charged senators and editors in this country with receiving huge sums as corrupt retainers from President Calles, and that represented Calles as backing a worldwide red plot with the Mexican treasury?

That question remained unanswered when the senate investigating committee recessed on Jan. 6 after hearing testimony from various experts that all the documents were clumsy forgeries, that no Mexican funds were sent to the United States as claimed by Hearst, and that Consul General Elias in New York never deposited any such sums.

Sheffield Contradictory.

With obvious gentleness the committee had eased former Ambassador Sheffield and former First Secretary Lane of the American embassy at Mexico City out of the field of inquiry. Both officials had admitted meeting Biguel Avila, who sold the papers to Hearst. Sheffield's own testimony had contradicted himself. He had first professed that he had not seen the documents in Mexico, and then that he had seen some of them and pronounced them to appear genuine although he doubted the statements they made.

Lane, testifying that John Page, Hearst agent, came frequently to the embassy with purported secret documents, denied having permitted Avila to get documents for the embassy when Avila offered to get them for a price. Lane denied ever having heard of the Pedro Gonzales whom Avila named to the committee as the source of his documents "stolen from government files." And Lane denied that he had agreed with Avila to market an outline of a report on Mexico that Sheffield was to make to Secretary Kellogg.

No Money Sent.

J. F. Bresnahan, from the auditor's office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified that search of files of all messages from Mexico in the period covered by the dates of the alleged messages and transfers of money published by Hearst showed that no such messages were sent and no such sums, or amounts that would include them, were transmitted. Chairman Reed announced that the banks reported that no such sums were deposited to Consul General Elias' account. This testimony swept away Hearst's latest claim—that even if his documents were forgeries, still the Mexican activities described in them were actual occurrences—intrigues against the United States.

Ignorant Typist.

Avila, in a test letter written in Chairman Reed's office, used a comma instead of a period after an abbreviated word, in the same way that this mistake appeared frequently in many of the papers. Commander Cusacks, naval intelligence officer retired, a Spanish language expert, testified that the forgeries seemed to have been dictated to an ignorant person who typed them in strangely illiterate fashion. Thus the word "closed" applied to the closing of church doors and closing of banks, in the documents, was so misspelled that it came out as the word meaning "sawed." Even the name of Ambassador Tellez at Washington was grossly misspelled in a purported letter from President Calles to his brother-in-law, Consul General Elias.

A. F. L. Bosses Won't Organize, Is Charge

(Continued from Page One)

ever, does not mean placing a Labor Party ticket in the field but bargaining with capitalist politicians for personal favors and paying for those favors with the votes of gullible miners.

Leave Letter-Heads.

The representatives of the international unions that attended the conference have left Pittsburgh "to return to their posts" as the conference leader so flamboyantly put it, leaving a headquarters, a secretary and a quantity of letterheads to carry on the work of organizing the industries of the state and helping the starving miners.

In the meantime the Vesta Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, was kind enough to grant a three-day postponement of the evictions of 32 families at California, Denbo and Vestaburg.

There are still 500 families facing eviction in that section. Appeals sent to President Coolidge, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Governor John S. Fisher and Congressman Henry W. Temple, asking them to intercede to stop the evictions, brought replies from the latter three they would do anything possible.

Which means nothing.

Son Sent to Nicaragua to Help Kill Liberals

Harold Leavy, Brooklyn milkman, denounced the U. S. war department for sending his son, a marine, to join in the mass slaughter of Nicaraguan liberals. Picture above (left to right), Margaret, the mother; Harry, the father, and Florence, sister. Leavy has been invited to attend the Lenin Memorial Meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 21 as a means of making more effective his protest against American imperialism.

Lenin's Determination Was Always Stimulus to Others

The revolutionary determination of Lenin in Cracow during the years from 1912 to 1914 are told by Z. Lilina in "Lenin as a Man." The anniversary of the death of Lenin will be commemorated in New York City at Madison Garden Jan. 21 and in all other centers at meetings now being arranged.

Lilina writes as follows:

"It was easy and pleasant to work with Vladimir Ilyitch. In Cracow, during the years 1912-14, I was charged with the transportation of illegal literature to Russia. In such work there are often failures and ommissions. After every such failure I would be very downcast and dejected.

"'Well, why are you again discontented with all neighbors?' Lenin would ask. (This was a favorite saying of Lenin's.)

"Things are bad. Again failure. I do not know what to do.

"'Well, start all over again,' Lenin would answer encouragingly. 'This time everything is sure to be all right.'

"So we started work all over again.

"We were often without money in Cracow. Lenin would come in and see that I was worried.

"'What is the matter?'

"'Well, Vladimir Ilyitch, we have no money, nothing to work with.'

"'But why be dejected?' he would answer. 'Don't you know you are always without money before you have it? We will get some money sooner or later.'

"'Where from?'

"'What does it matter? Meanwhile, you go on working.'

"So meanwhile we went on working. Ilyitch's optimism had given us new courage."

Not a Man-Not a Dollar for U.S. War on Nicaragua

(Continued from Page One)

there can be no Pan-American conference which the United States government does not dominate and use to further its imperialistic plans.

American imperialism is today everywhere on the offensive. The rape of Nicaragua, a new drive against Mexico, intensified measures for exploitation of Haiti and Santo Domingo, sugar trust support of the Machado dictatorship in Cuba, these and similar acts adequately characterize the relationship which the United States government desires to establish with the peoples of Latin-America.

The Pan-American question is no longer a debate. It is a war.

Latin-Americans may follow with interest everything that takes place —and that does not take place—at Havana, but their hearts will be with General Augustino Sandino, fighting with his back to the wall in a little cornor of Nicaragua against the biggest imperialist power of the world, the imperialist enemy of all Latin-America.

Wall Street's Pan-Americanism—A Menace!

The Pan-American path of Wall Street and Washington is no less a menace to the working class of the United States. It is part of the world policy of imperialist aggression which carries with it the certainty of bitter international conflict and world war. The workers of this country have no interest in the Wall Street program of world domination. Their interests are with the workers and the oppressed of all lands, against Wall Street, against imperialism.

Workingmen and workingwomen! Our Nicaraguan brothers are now being murdered by the same capitalists that are starving thousands of locked-out miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The marines murdering liberty-loving workers and farmers in the mountains of Nicaragua are serving the same class which is murdering defenseless, striking coal-diggers in the hills of Colorado. The imperialist clique which has mobilized gunmen, troops and injunction judges against our brothers at home, is now rushing warships and marines to mow down, to kill in cold blood, our heroic brothers in Nicaragua.

Workers! The Nicaraguan workingmen and farmers are fighting our fight. They are waging one of the most inspiring battles in history. We must do our bit. We must help them win!

Messrs. Green and Woll and their fake Pan-American Federation of Labor are criminally lined up on the side of the imperialist butchers of Nicaragua. Green and Woll are high-priced, bought-and-paid-for agents of Wall Street.

No Scabbing on the Nicaraguan Workers!

The workers must take matters into their own hands. The American workers must act and act decisively and speedily. Some of the American marines have already set a noble example for all of us. Two American marines have thrown away the banners of Wall Street tyranny and have gone over to the side of the Nicaraguans, led by Sandino—to the side of liberty.

This act of the two American marines is one of the noblest deeds in all American history. Every American worker should applaud it heartily, should draw inspiration and courage from it, and should pitch in to support the struggle against imperialist aggression.

The workers at the port of Corinto are striking. The Nicaraguan workers are refusing to carry ammunition to the American military forces sent to kill their brothers. The Corinto workers are refusing to be strikebreakers. They are refusing to scab against the courageous enemies of American imperialism.

What should the American workers do?

We must follow the example of our American brothers, those marines who refused to shoot down the fighters for liberty and who dedicated their lives to give battle to American imperialism. We must do what the Nicaraguan workers did at Corinto. We must not scab against our brothers. We American workers cannot and will not be strikebreakers.

No worker should raise a finger to make or move munitions for shooting down the heroic Nicaraguans led by Sandino.

All support to General Sandino, who is fighting our fight!

Not a man, not a dollar for the imperialist war on Nicaragua!

All together for a powerful united front of the workers and farmers to paralyze the strangling hand of the American imperialist clique, the capitalist rulers in Nicaragua, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Colorado, in Cuba and wherever Wall Street tyranny undermines the welfare of the working masses.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

"HAVE NOTHING TO EAT FOR SUPPER";

Letter to Editor Tells of Pathetic Appeals for Miners' Relief

Editor, Daily Worker: Today here in New Kensington, the weather is bad. It has rained the whole day. But in spite of this fact, our headquarters of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief was swamped by a continuous flow of striking miners, despite the fact that a large sign is prominently displayed, stating that relief will be distributed Saturday only. But Mrs. Poppick, whose husband has worked all his life in the mines, cannot wait till Saturday, and "please, mister," she pleads, "we have nothing to eat for supper. Please give me something. I have 7 children and if you don't give me something I can't send them to school tomorrow."

This is not an exceptional case, but is an expression of the general conditions here in the heart of the strike area. Our headquarters must assist 16 locals with a total membership of about 6,000. Many miners came today, disheartened. They stated that their relief was cut by their locals this week and nearly 50 per cent did not get relief at all. Miners with 5 or more children are given from $2.50 to $5.50 per week. Single men are not considered at all.

The miners are unmovable. Some have worked in the mines before they were organized. They state they would rather starve then scab. Organize, collect, send in today. We need it.

ALFONSO LATANZIE, Sec'y.
Allegheny Valley Local, Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Comm.

* * *

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

The miners are still striking, and they and their famiies need blankets and clothing. The readers of this paper are asked to show their solidarity by sending all they can to the Miners' Relief Committee, care of Slovak Workers' Home, 121 North Third St., Allentown, Pa. By telephoning 26884, the manager will call for anything you can give us.

Cold is a greater enemy than the bosses, and the strikers are determined to win. We ask you to help us!

A MINER.
Allentown, Pa.

* * *

Collects For The Daily.

Editor, Daily Worker: With aid of a few sympathizers I collected some clothes, which I sent to the miners of Colorado, with a letter to which a copy I enclose herewith, and I wish you to publish it in the DAILY WORKER.

I am the only member of the Communist Party here. I came here a month ago to work, and at the meantime to do some party work, and study the conditions under which the people live here.—P. Anthony, Centerville, Maryland.

MARINE'S FATHER TELLS OF DECEIT OF WAR MONGERS

Son Sent to Nicaragua To Kill Liberals

Harold Leavey, father of one of the marines who has been dispatched to Nicaragua for service against the patriot Sandino and his revolutionary army, yesterday revealed the chicanery, fraud and deception used by the recruiting department of the marines to induce workers to enlist in that branch of the service.

"Plain Murder."

At his home, 105 Avenue O, Brooklyn, Mr. Leavey, who is a milkman, told reporters that his son Harold was approached by a recruiting sergeant of the marine and told that if he joined up, he would be attached to the aeronautical department. Young Leavey is described by those who know him as a mechanical genius. Being without means to carry on his experimental work, the recruiting sergeant's glib talk about limitless opportunities in the army sounded tempting. He was told that under no circumstances would he be sent on war duty.

"Why should our boys be sent down to that little country which is fighting for its freedom," Leavey enquired of the reporters. "We have nothing to gain by having our boys killed. It is plain murder. I suppose the Wall Street bankers want it, though," he added.

To Attend Meeting.

Yesterday Mr. Leavey received an invitation from William W. Weinstone, secretary of District No. 2, Workers' (Communist) Party of America, to attend the Fourth Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, Saturday, January 21. It is understood that Mr. Leavey will attend the meeting.

Weinstone announced yesterday that this meeting, in view of the growing war danger in Latin America would be a mass protest meeting against the imperialist war being waged against the little Central American country.

Two Women Are Victims of Landlord's Greed

Trapped on an upper floor of a fire-trap tenement house at 1623 Madison Ave., New York City, Mrs. Victoria Coreo and her aged mother, Mrs. Saturnina Martinez, were burned to death when fire gutted the building. Photo shows their bodies being taken from the burning structure, A 20-day-old baby, clasped in the arms of one of the women, was still alive.

Colorado Politicians Are to Blame for Strike Terrorism

(Continued from Page One)

the strike breaking intimidation of miners by police, mine guards and militia. The governor begged for three days time to get some kind of a settlement, if possible, and the committee granted his request.

Vote Continued Strike.

Another automobile caravan was planned for yesterday, with all cars available making a tour of all mines to show the strikers' solidarity against attacks.

On Friday 150 miners met at Louisville, in the northern field, and took a vote on returning to work or staying out. At the suggestion of a few miners, all known members of the I. W. W. were excluded from the voting. It was at the call of the I. W. W. that the strike first started.

Stool pigeons for the companies tried energetically to stampede the men into voting a return to work, but with the strike leaders out and the stool-pigeons in the meeting, the men still voted practically unanimously for a continuation of the strike until won.

At Erie a new form of intimidation is being attempted. The militia force strikers to keep moving on the streets, Colonel Hart charging that the strikers are stealing lumps of coal from wagons. The strikers laugh at the new tactics.

DEVINE SHOWING RESULTS ON TOUR

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—Comrade Devine, national field organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, who has just spent six weeks in the district of Philadelphia, covering the principal cities in the district, is touring Baltimore, Reading and the lower and upper anthracite, will spend a month or so visiting Party organizations and speaking at workers' meetings in the district of Chicago, covering the states of Illinois, Indiana and the city of Milwaukee.

Comrade Devine in his tour in Philadelphia secured many members, organized a number of new Party nuclei, including a unit of over a dozen members in Reading, Pa.

Comrade Devine will urge the workers in the middle west to intensify their activities for a labor party or a united labor ticket in the 1928 elections.

Invaders Fear Workers Will Join Sandino

(Continued from Page One)

the United States government. President Calles received the delegates to the Havana conference yesterday afternoon.

Included among the members of the delegation are Salvador Urbina, who acted as President of the Supreme Court when that body rendered its oil decision favcrable to United States capitalist interests; Julio Garcia, chairman of the delegation, and Fernando Gonzales Roa, one of the two Mexican commissioners to the Mexican-American conference in 1923.

Coolidge Leaves Friday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Coolidge will leave Washington Friday for Havana where he will attend the Pan-American conference as an unofficial member of the United States delegation. He will be accompanied by Secretary of State Kellogg and members of the delegation.

Major General Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps, will sail for Nicaragua tomorrow on board the cruiser Trenton. He will be accompanied by Major General Logan Feland who commanded the marine attack on Nicaragua last year. Lejeune will go to Quilali where the marine forces are fighting the liberal Nicaraguan troops under General Sandino, it is believed.

MAY LOSE LICENSES

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Twenty theatre ticket speculators who were recently convicted in New York City of falsifying income tax reports are faced with loss of their licenses, the Division of Licenses of the State Department announced yesterday.

4 Meetings Arranged in Connecticut for Miners' Relief in Strike Area

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8.—"Flaming Milka" Sablich and A. S. Embree, Colorado strike leaders, and Mother Bloor will be the principal speakers at four miners' relief meetings to be held in this state.

The first meeting will be held here tonight at Rakoczi Hall, Bostwick Ave. and Cherry St. Another meeting will be held in Waterbury Monday night at Garden Hall, 168 E. Main St.

SOUTHERN WAGE CUTS EXPOSED; BOSSES SILENT

UTW Raises Big Fund For Unionization

By ESTHER LOWELL

Southern textile mills actually are cutting wages despite statements indicating the contrary, asserts the New York Journal of Commerce. While various New England mills have cut wages 10 per cent, arousing the United Textile Workers' Union protest, Southern mills have been saying that they are "not considering wage cuts." The Journal of Commerce exposes the facts in a sensational editorial.

From reliable sources information has come, the editorial states, "that a number of Southern mills have already quietly cut wages and said nothing about it. These mills, at any rate, may truthfully be said not to be 'considering' wage cuts at present."

A New Challenge

To the United Textile Workers' council in Rhode Island, which is raising $50,000 "to fight wage cuts" in New England, the Southern mills' action brings a new challenge. The U. T. W. has announced, through president John Barry of the New Hampshire federation of labor, its intention to organize the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., where the union was crushed in the 1922 strike and a company union formed.

Many northern mills own southern branches or are linked through jobbers with southern mills, as a study of the Boston Women's Trade Union League shows. And now northern and southern yarn mills have joined in an agreement to stop production from Friday noon to Monday morning each week, still further reducing workers' earnings. Two northern jobbers are uniting 150 southern yarn mills in one consolidated company.

Wages Are $10.33

With textile workers in South Carolina averaging only $10.33 a week and those in North Carolina getting only $13.63, wage cuts are serious to southern mill workers. Textile workers in Massachusetts earn 43 per cent more hourly and 38 per cent more weekly than those in North Carolina, the best of the southern states in that respect, says Paul Blanshard in his new study of Labor in Southern Cotton Mills (published by the New Republic), quoting official figures.

DAM PROJECT STARTED

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Sacandaga Dam project, which would establish a lake 22 miles long in the Sacandaga Valley, in order to control flood conditions of the Hudson River, was begun yesterday by the breaking of ground.

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Indian Labor Leader Calls Macdonald Imperialist; Scores British Labor Party

ATTACKS SIMON COMMISSION IN SPECIAL CABLE

Demands Workers' Govt For India

LONDON, (By Mail).—The "imperialist tendencies" of Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party are severely attacked in a cablegram sent to the Sunday Worker by Dewan Chaman Lal, president of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The cablegram, which was sent from Lahore, follows in full:

"The Indian trade unions, at their recent congress, at which I presided, adopted a resolution which demanded that the Labor Party withdraw its two representatives from the Simon Statuatory Commission and which decided to boycott the commission.

Scores MacDonald.

"Consequently, thru the courtesy of the Workers' Weekly, I request members of the British Labor Party and the British trade unions to protest against the imperialist tendencies of Ramsay MacDonald.

"The movement for the boycott of the Simon Commission prevails thruout India. All of the Nationalists, including the Mohammedans, approve of the movement. Such a united struggle has not been manifested since the days of the 'non-cooperation movement.'

Want Workers' Gov't.

"The attitude of Pundit Motilal Nehru is strongly approved everywhere. Particularly his declaration that the Indians will not remain content with the addition of Indian representatives of the commission, is very much appreciated. We demand a preliminary statement which will guarantee India's right to independence and which will follow a parity conference for the discussion of means.

"The proletariat of India desires complete enfranchisement and a workers' government for their country. Is it possible that a commission of conservatives will pay the slightest attention to these demands? The commission can only register the wishes of the imperialist bourgeoisie.

Labor Party's Betrayal.

"All of the classes of India are dismayed by the betrayal of the Labor Party. MacDonald and Company have written a shameful page in the history of both nations."

Arrest Odessa Slayers

ODESSA, Jan. 8.—A gang charged with the murder of Signor Cozzio, Italian Vice Consul here were arrested yesterday by members of the Gay Pay You (political police).

Limit Guatemala Concessions In Spite of Puppet President

CIUDAD, GUATEMALA, Jan. 8.—Loans, contracts and concessions to foreign companies will have to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Guatemalatan legislature, according to the terms of the newly reformed constitution. Representatives for several large American interests who are reported to have been present in order to bribe the Constitutional Convention to retain the old majority vote, admit they could not find a delegate opposed to the amendment.

The political struggle between the Guatemalatan Liberal Party to which President Genoval Chacon belongs, and his opponents in the legislature, has reached a new phase with the reformation of the constitution.

Most of the reforms in the new constitution have to do with stripping the president and his military confreres of some of their privileges. According to the newly amended document, the president who holds office for six years may not succeed himself until twelve more have elapsed. Officers and men in active military service are not allowed to vote or sit in the legislature.

The power to name election officers, however, and the whole election machinery has been left in the president's hands. A fight to win the political machinery from Chacon is forecast in March.

PANAMA REJECTS TREATY MAKING IT U. S. COLONY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A statement outlining the reasons for Panama's rejection of the treaty with the United States signed on July 28, 1926, has been presented to State Department by Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panaman Minister here. Altho President Chiari is believed to favor the treaty which automatically pledges Panama to take part in any war in which the United States is involved, the unpopularity of the pact has forced its withdrawal for "further consideration."

"A good deal of dissatisfaction was voiced in the Panaman National Assembly against clauses in the treaty making Panama an ally of the United States in any war which the United States may choose to engage and against clauses requiring Panama to build roads which will be used for military and strategic reasons

State Department officials have refused to comment on the failure of the Panama National Assembly to approve of the treaty.

Guatemalan Czar

General Lazaro Chacon

USSR, NORWEGIAN AND FINN TRADE UNIONS TO MEET

Berlin Congress Will Discuss Labor Unity

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 8.—Carrying out the decision of the Norwegian Trade Union Congress concerning collaboration with the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. and Finland, the Council of Norwegian Trade Unions has proposed to the Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. to convene a joint conference of the Soviet Union, Finnish and Norwegian organizations on February 10 in Berlin.

The Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. has accepted the proposal. The conference will deal with the following problems, the question of trade union unity, the struggle against the war menace, and the conclusion of agreements of amity and collaboration.

Textile Strikers in Italy Tortured in Fascist Jails

By RAMINGO

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The effects of the economic crisis which Italy is passing through are especially felt in the cotton industry. This branch of industry, which formerly exported 70 per cent of its production, has lost during the last few years a considerable part of its foreign markets, and was forced to go over to the shortened working week. The millowners, taking advantage of the extensive unemployment in the textile industry, began an attack on wages.

Having the protection of the fascist unions and the police they succeeded in bringing the workers, and especially the women, literally down to a starvation existence. According to the last collective agreement concluded by the class textile workers' union, the average wages of a woman textile worker reached 14 to 15 lira a day, it is now not higher than 8 lira a day, and there is a considerably shortened working week.

Together with lowered wages, the employers have increased the amount of work to be done by the workers. As a result we see in Italy a whole series of strikes which break out everywhere, despite the cruel repressions and the disorganized state of the working class.

Series of Strikes.

We will mention the strike of 250 women workers in the Gialliani Ratti mill in Legnano in April, 170 workers in the Basseti mill in Hallaretee, 3,000 workers in the Franko Tozi mill in Legnano in May, the ten-day strike of the woman spinners in Saronno in July, the strike of 4,000 workers at Pontekorvo mill in Pisa, and of 500 women workers at the Poretti mill in Ubulluo, and so on.

The last few days brought us the news of a strike which has broken out in the Upper Milan region, which is the greatest center of the Italian cotton industry. There are no less than 50,000 textile workers in this center, the great majority of whom are women. The strike first broke out in the large Cantoni mill in Legnano on the following grounds:

Generally a woman worker on 3 looms received 3 lira for each length of cloth. In October the quality of the yarn so greatly deteriorated, that the workers were not able to attend to more than two looms at a time. As the working week was considerably shortened, they received pay which was miserable even for woman textile workers.

Fascist Union Fights Workers.

Despite all this, however the employers in agreement with the fascist unions cut the pay for one length of cloth to 2 lira, thus cutting the wages by one-third.

The women workers declared an "Italian" strike, the men joining also. This movement spread to other enterprises in Legnano, Basto Arsizio, Castellanza and Hallaratte where the conditions of the women textile workers are not any better than in Cantoni. This movement of protest lasted 3 days, nearly 15,000 men and women workers participating.

Torture Strikers.

Of course, the fascist authorities took energetic measures to suppress the "disorders," which resulted in mass arrests and tortures. According to the emigrant Italian press, amongst the victims of the police there is one murdered worker and a pregnant woman who died in prison after arrest and torture. We are also informed that of the fascist militia hundreds refused to fire on the workers.

Aid Bulgar Unions, World Appeal Asks

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 8.—The Executive Council of the Red International of Labor Unions has issued an appeal to all affiliated organizations to protest vigorously against the brutal persecution of independant trade union organizations by the fascist government of Bulgaria.

The world proletariat must organize a wide-spread press campaign, as well as meetings and demonstrations that will show the international solidarity with the Bulgarian proletariat, the victim of fascist reaction which the perfidious reformist leaders are supporting.

220,000 Miners Out Of Jobs In England

LONDON, Jan. 8.—There are 220,000 miners in Great Britain who are unemployed, according to the latest unemployment statistics. Miners in Northumberland, Durham and South Wales have been particularly hard hit by the scarcity of jobs.

The number of unemployed workers in the shipping industry totals well above 90,000, while 46,000 workers are unemployed in the engineering trades.

Evade Peace Issue In French Treaty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Reports from Paris indicating that France wants to insert the terms "aggressive war" into the proposed multi-lateral treaty, were received here today with considerable surprise.

The treaty will not be binding in any case since the declaration against war will be embodied in the preamble, it is believed. The treaty also excludes from arbitration vital questions that are apt to be the causes of war.

STERLING SAILS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—The United State Minister to the Irish Free State, Frederick Sterling, sailed for New York last night aboard the steamship Celtic.

FILIPINO WORKERS ORGANIZE

MANILA, Ph. Is. Jan 8.—In the Philippine Islands there are 114 labor organizations, 61 of which are in Manila the remainder being scattered thruout the provinces.

ANOTHER OHIOAN WANTS JOB

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Frank B. Willis, senator from Ohio, insists that he be slated as the republican candidate in the 1928 presidential campaign, thus sowing much dissension in the Herbert Hoover camp.

French Miners Fight Wage Slashes Despite Reformists

By JEAN BATISTE DUPILET
(Treasurer, French Unitary Federation of Mineworkers.)

PARIS (By Mail).—During last year's strike of the miners in England, the beginning of the world crisis, the French coal companies desiring to retain their favorable position in the coal market did not stop at raising wages.

The Unitary Federation of Miners struggled energetically against this open reward of betrayal. The reformist leaders of the Departement de Nord and the Pas de Calais, on the other hand, came forward as active advocates of this system The policy taken by these districts determines the position of the other local centers which always follow the lead of the Committee of Mineowners of the North and Pas de Calais in fixing wages.

Reformist Promises.

In spite of the active campaign waged by the Unitary Federation, in spite of the 24-hour strike declared on the 9th of August, 1926, aiming at drawing the French miners into the struggle with the English miners, the French miners, deluded by the reformist promises of the beginning of a new boom, passively let slip by the only opportunity which they had to strike several heavy blows at international coal capital.

The catastrophic consequences of this inertia were very soon to be felt.

The disintegration of the English miners, the lowering of their wages, the lengthening of the working day and the attempts of the English mine owners to regain their place in the coal market—all this resulted in cheap English coal once more appearing in France.

The competition of English coal, extensive rationalization schemes carried out in the large mining districts of the Ruhr and Saar, and the coal from these German basins which appeared in France, led to the accumulation of great stocks in all French coal districts. The coal companies, pointing to the possibility of unemployment, started in April a campaign of lowering of wages.

Second Betrayal.

The reformist leaders, who formerly carried on negotiations for the betrayal of the English miners, now began to negotiate with the capitalists for a second betrayal of the French miners.

In order to cover up their policy the reformists stated that they agree to reduction of wages as an alternative to stopping the enterprise, and that they depend in this on the promises of the Minister for Public Works Tardier to take measures against foreign coal. These promises remained nothing but words. Still more, Tardier himself introduced lowered railway tariffs for coal from the Departement de Nord and the Pas de Calais. As a result, the secondary and less important coal regions of France were simultaneously flooded with both foreign coal and coal from the Nord and the Pas de Calais.

Reject United Front.

When the Unitary Federation proposed to the reformist federation that they set up a united militant front against such lowering of wages and lengthening of the working day, the reformist federation, following the example of Tardier, vouchsafed no answer.

The Unitary Federation took up a definite position. Propaganda was set afoot for the struggle with the slightest lowering of wages and the lengthening of the working day; active work was carried on in the following weeks amongst the miners of all districts and particularly amongst the miners working in the small districts.

Redouble Struggle.

Despite the fact that the numerical membership of the unitary unions remains unchanged, revolutionary influence among the masses is beginning to be felt. Revolutionary speakers are listened to with much greater attention than formerly.

We know that the reformist leaders will in the future sabotage the proposals and activities of the Unitary Miners' Federation still more openly.

The revolutionary miners are, therefore, doubling their efforts; with still more energy are they calling on the miners to struggle against any lowering of wages, against any lengthening of the working day. The work of the unitarians goes on in the rank and file of both the organized and unorganized masses.

1928 will be a year of struggles. We are preparing for it.

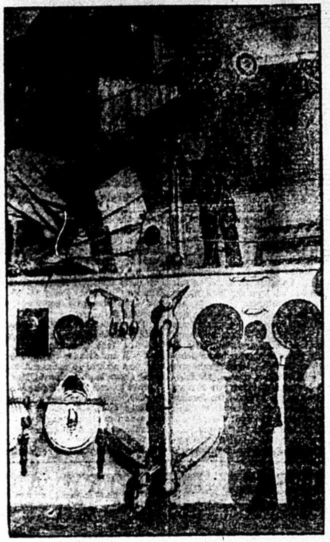
Dollar Follows in Trail of Lindbergh

Plans for the extension of the airplane service in Latin-America are being made by the Pan-American Airways Inc. Lindbergh's good-will tour thru Central America is believed to have been intended not only as a diplomatic move, but as a move to boost aviation in Latin-America.

J. B. Whitebeck, operations manager of the Pan-American Airways, will leave New York today with Captain C. B. D. Collyer, President of the Aviation Service Corporation of New York, to map out routes. Whitebeck expects to fly as far south as the Magdalene River in Colombia.

Air lines have already been established by French and German firms in Central and South America.

Appropriate Surroundings for Coolidge



The guns of the U. S. S. Texas provide a proper background for Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg who will go to the Pan-American Congress which opens at Havana January 16th. Photo shows sailors polishing the brass rails of the battleship in honor of Wall Street's envoys.

Yugoslav Refusal to Deal with USSR Seen As Move by Britain

MOSCOW, Jan. 8.—The hand of Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, is seen by Izvestia, official organ of the government of the U. S. S. R., in the statement by the Jugoslav Foreign Minister Marinkovich that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Belgrade and Moscow "would be misunderstood by other countries."

"Other countries," the Izvestia declares, "cannot refer to either France or Italy, both of whom have diplomatic representatives in the Soviet Union."

"'The geographical position of Yugoslavia makes it 'necessary for her to widen the circle of her friends,'" the Izvestia declares.

Rescues 32, Drowns

TOKIO, Jan. 8.—After rescuing thirty-two Japanese sailors from the steamer Myogi Maru by tying a line from the ship to the island in the Northern Sea of Japan in which the vessel had been wrecked, a Korean sailor died of exposure yesterday.

Mexican War Minister May Lead War Against Jalisco Reactionaries

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8.—The Mexican Minister of War, Joaquin Amaro, may personally conduct the campaign against counter-revolutionary bands operating in the State of Jalisco.

The reactionary movement has grown considerably weaker in the last few months, the statements say.

LIES OF BRITISH IN CHINA NAILED BY USSR CONSUL

Kuomintang Session Ends in Fight Reported

(Special Cable To DAILY WORKER.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.—Pokhvalinsky, U. S. S. R. consul in Canton, upon his arrival in Shanghai, where he was not permitted to leave his ship, issued a statement for the press in which he denied the false report of the Hongkong representative of Reuter (British News Agency) that officials of the Soviet consulate were executed upon the accusation of the Canton authorities for participating in the revolutionary struggle.

Pokhvalinsky declared that there was never any accusation made against any of the officials and that they were simply taken out of the consulate and murdered. It was only after the murders that interested parties spread the tale that Soviet officials had taken part in the uprising.

The fact is that a band of soldiers stormed the consulate, looted it and dragged the inmates away with them, Pokhvalinsky said. Altogether there were present, apart from the consul general only five male Soviet citizens, all of whom were murdered.

Split In Kuomintang.

According to reports in the native press the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Kuomintang which was convoked at Nanking was adjourned owing to a split within the Kuomintang. The same sources state that only fourteen members of the Central Executive Committee have arrived in Nanking thus far.

Chile to Build Port to Aid Guggenheims

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 8.—Chile's nitrate center, the port of Iquique, will soon have a modern harbor with all efficient equipment and docks for the exportation of Chile's "white gold" as the nitrate is called in that country.

At present the technical conditions of the port are extremely primitive, but since the American interests (Guggenheims) are now the principal nitrate producers of Chile, the port facilities will also be Americanized.

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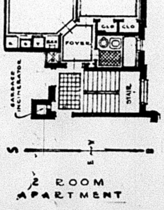

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"SUPPORT SANDINO!"--SAY ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

Withdrawal of United States military and naval forces from Nicaragua and support to General Sandino is urged upon the workers of America, in a statement issued yesterday by the All America Anti-Imperialist League, United States Section.

The statement points out that the liberal forces who are opposing the American invading army are fighting against capitalist suppression and suggests that the words of protest be heard at the Sixth Pan American Conference in Havana that begins on Jan. 16.

Text of Statement.

The statement in full, reads as follows:

The United States government is sending 1,000 additional marines to Nicaragua, bringing the total marine forces there up to more than 2,500. These are in addition to the airplanes and other instruments of destruction in Nicaragua and the United States warships in Nicaraguan waters.

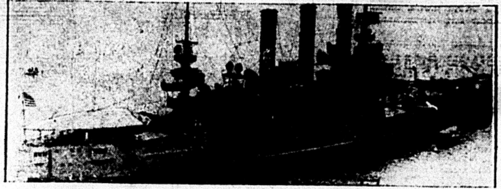
It is a real war which the United States is conducting against the Nicaraguan people, a war of imperial aggression, a war to finally destroy every vestige of Nicaraguan freedom.

All the honeyed expressions of "good will" which the lords of Wall Street and Washington are indulging in at this time with regard to Latin America only serve to emphasize the cynical methods which characterize this latest program of aggression.

"Good Will" Hypocrisy.

Good will as a battle cry! Good will as a pretext for robbery and slaughter! Good will as a slogan of imperialism! This is the democratic-pacifist method peculiar to American imperialism which is as violent in action as it is pacifist in phrase, and as liberty-crushing in fact as it is democratic in pretext.

Another Ship Sails With Marines for Nicaragua



U. S. Cruiser Rochester, sailing from Canal Zone.

Behind the protecting barrier of United States bayonets, the railroads and the National Bank of Nicaragua have been taken over by Wall Street bankers. Nicaraguan customs are collected by American appointees, and the entire finances of the country are at the mercy of an American financial dictator, Dr. Wm. P. Cumberland. Not only is their country taken away from them, but the Nicaraguans are denied all liberty of speech, all freedom of movement. They are thrown into prison at the whim of the foreign invader—men, women and children are slaughtered by hundreds.

Slaughter Still Continues.

Nicaragua, Latin America, the oppressed of the entire world, will never forget the massacre of Ocotal, which dramatized the "peace of death" which Colonel Stimson fastened upon the country last July—300 Nicaraguans slain in an indiscriminate bombing raid by United States planes! It is now more than five months since Col. Stimson "brought peace to Nicaragua"—the slaughter continues more furiously than ever.

Personification of Pestilence.

What finer mockery could there be than the fact that Lindbergh, "the good will ambassador to Latin America," was obliged to make a detour in flying from Tagucigalpa to Managua in order to avoid the Nicaraguan battle zone, where American marines are shooting good-will bullets into the ranks of the Nicaraguans?

Lindbergh, the ambassador of good will and death, the advance agent of American imperialism, has already visited most of the especially prized areas marked out by the American empire. He will arrive at Havana, Cuba, coincidently with the opening of the Sixth Pan American Conference there. It will be a dramatic event. American imperialism has learned from the British in this respect. But it will signalize even more surely than has been done up to now, the fact that this Pan American dumb-show is, like the phrases of President Coolidge, like the slaughter of Nicaraguans by United States marines, like the good will tour of Col. Lindbergh—itself part and parcel of the policy of American imperialist aggression.

Imperialist Hypocrisy.

The Pan American conferences, and the Pan American union which convenes them, talk of friendly co-operation between the nations of the Americas. We call attention to the obvious fact that there can be no co-operation between Latin America and the United States while American troops are on Latin American soil, and while American warships carry the threat of Wall Street domination everywhere in the Caribbean. Under these circumstances all talk of co-operation is the shabbiest hypocrisy.

American military and naval forces must be withdrawn immediately from Nicaragua and from all foreign territory. All possible pressure in Latin America and in the United States itself must be brought on Wall Street and Washington to terminate imperialist intervention.

Support General Sandino.

The little department of Neuva Sugovia in Nicaragua is a far more important battle ground than its size might indicate. General Sandino is fighting for the integrity of all Latin America.

Every worker and farmer in the United States—every real friend of liberty—must support him wholeheartedly. All honor to General Sandino! We in the United States are put to the test by his heroic struggle. Let us push forward the struggle, which is our struggle. Demand the end of all intervention in Latin America.

Mobilize such forces that Wall Street and Washington will have to heed them.

Let this be our word to the imperialist organizers of the Sixth Pan American Conference in Havana.

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.
(U. S. Section)

YOUTH PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRY AND LEFT WING

(Continued from Last Issue.)

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Youth in Basic Industries.

These phenomena of "youth industries" should not mean that the left Wing considers the problem of youth in industry from this angle only. In fact, at this time, when the forces of the Left Wing are still weak, it will many times be more advisable to concentrate upon the youth in such basic industries as mining, textile, automobile and rubber where they do not form the dominant section of the working masses, but only a substantial fraction.

An interesting picture is seen in the following table which shows us that in the three cities where the young workers form the highest percentage of the total working population, famous American labor struggles have taken place. This is not without significance as to the militant role the youth play.

Table 3—Showing % Young Workers 15-21 yrs. in Cities.

City	Total Employed	15-21 yrs. Emp.	% Total
Akron	108,103	35,057	32.4%
Fall River	56,498	17,699	31.3%
Patterson	63,879	18,711	29.3%
New York	2,531,412	700,982	27.7%
Camden	50,094	13,623	27.1%
Philadelphia	819,000	213,134	26.0%
Buffalo	215,343	55,813	25.9%
Detroit	465,114	120,259	25.8%
Pittsburgh	249,748	63,381	25.4%
Cleveland	347,246	85,881	24.7%
Cleveland	347,246	85,881	24.7%
Chicago	1,231,434	299,089	24.2%
Boston	350,207	84,749	24.2%
Los Angeles	266,100	47,620	17.9%

Increased Productive Schemes and The Youth.

America has always had a higher technique of production than Europe, but during the past six years the speed-up system has been intensified. This whole process, which brings with it the elimination of skill, introduction of machines, the conveyor system, simplification of the processes of production, etc. has an especial relation to the young worker. In such industries, it is found that the young worker, who has had no skilled training, can do the job equally efficient as an adult worker, with the added advantage for the boss that the young worker has not as many family obligations as the adult worker and will more easily work for lower wages.

Superior Profit Making Material

The young worker has not had the experience of the adult worker, either, and thus has no economic organization whatsoever to protect him. Again the young worker is more acceptable because he is healthy and has not yet been "worn out" and has been taught in the public schools that he must work hard for his boss.

The entire tendency under these new speed-up systems, is that the rate of exploitation of the worker is intensified. If this is true in general it is doubly true in those industries which are highly trustified and as a result specialized (principally industries where large numbers youth employed). This can be verified by a study of Table 4 and 5.

Table 4—Trend of Productivity. 1914-100.

Industry	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Auto	166.5	141	[illegible]	214.5	264	295	289	310
Rubber		130		190		266	301	311
Shoe		115		122.5	120.5	121	115	116.5
Slaughtering		80.6		103.7	108.6	111.1	112.3	110.7

Table 5—Trend of Manufacturing Industry.

Year	Wage Earners	Population	Quantity Mfg. Total	Quantity Mfg. per Wage Earner
1919	100	100	100	100
1921	77.2	103.3	78.6	101.8
1923	97.5	106.4	120.2	123.3
1925	93.3	109.9	125.0	134.0

Change in Workers' Life

This change which has taken place in the lives of the working population as a result of the development of industry and its centralization of ownership in the hands of a few Wall Street bankers, brings with it a rise in the number of wage-earners and a decrease in the number of employers. (See Table 6). Consequently the struggle becomes more intensified and the conditions of the workers worsens, unless they are able thru their economic organizations to resist the encroachments of big capital. However, the great mass having no economic organization, they are completely at the mercy of the boss.

Table 6—Figures on Concentration of Industry.

Year	Wage Earners	Employers or Self-Employers
1920	29,959,000	10,049,000
1921	30,740,000	10,479,000
1922	31,307,000	10,023,000
1923	32,152,000	10,011,000
1924	33,148,000	9,992,000
1925	33,897,000	9,976,000

(To Be Continued.)

STRIKERS' WIVES CALL FOR RELIEF

(Continued from Page One)

help us a little if they knew just what conditions were in this strike field. Our men have been locked out and on strike for nine months so you can see and we think you know what it means for workers' families to live for nine months without any pay coming in. Hundreds of our school children have no shoes and many cannot go to school because of this.

"We now live in barracks, the mine operators have thrown us out of our homes in which some of our families have lived for years. Maybe you can think for a family to live in a wooden shed with two rooms, no toilet or water in house, no light except smoky coal oil lamps, and nothing else so we can live decent.

"The injunctions have hit us hard, and we feel that something ought to be done about it, because they are trying to make our men go back to work for a starving wage as low as $2.50 a day, if we lost our union, which we are fighting to keep, as the operators are fighting to make this an open shop state. The women have all been organized into an auxiliary because we want to help our men fight for their union and a living wage; we have a hard time with the scabs and police as they shoot off guns and break our windows but we keep on fighting and we will be glad if you sisters will tell everybody about this and get us as much help as you can."

Relief Conference in Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Delegates representing thirteen labor unions and seventeen other working-class organizations met recently here and organized the Canton section of the Pennsylvania—Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, with headquarters at 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sarah Rosenthal was elected secretary. Carl Guillod was elected chairman of a committee to collect clothing; Albert Armhurst, to arrange a house-to-house tag day, and R. C. Parks, to arrange a mass meeting.

In addition to the work laid out for those committees several language groups are arranging special affairs among their own people for the relief of the miners.

Every delegate present expressed his determination to do everything in his power to help the striking coal diggers win their strike.

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International Press Correspondence

2

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NEW YORK

DRAMA

"The International" Opens Thursday at New Playwrights'

Jane Barry and Franchot Tone will have leading parts in "The International," by John Howard Lawson, the next offering of the New Playwrights' group, which opens at their playhouse at 40 Commerce St., Thursday night. Rehearsals of "International" are now going on under Mr. Lawson direction. Other players who will have parts in this play include Herbert Bergman, George Price, Miriam Gumble, Ross Matthews, Lawrence Bolton, Edward Franz, Felix Jacoves, Ruth Mason, Lionel Ferrend, Murray Franklin and Thomas Kilmartin.

The New Playwrights Theatre has decided to vary its diet by dedicating one scene in "The International," to the vast army of American tired business men. The scene in question will be enacted by a group of bathing beauties.

An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Hugo Gellert will be opened at the theatre on January 12 in connection with the opening of "The International." The works of Mr. Gellert, which are to be exhibited are mainly industrial subjects and include drawings and paintings made by him in the Pennsylvania steel mills. Airplanes, factories, laborers and girls are included in the varied subject matter of the exhibition by this American artist who recently returned from a stay in Soviet Russia. The exhibition will be free to the public.

MASTER OF THE VIOLIN.

[illegible] will appear next Friday night at the Fourth Anniversary concert of The DAILY WORKER at Mecca Temple.

Elsie Janis remains at the Palace for another week. Jay C. Flippen, Alice Zeppilli, with Ray Kavanagh, Hazel Shelly, Ruth DeQuincy, Ann Butler and Hal Parker in "Drifting," and American debut of Catalini, the French cyclist, are other features of the week.

"Pinwheel," by Francis Edwards Faragoh, one of the directors of the New Playwrights' Theatre, will be produced shortly at the Kamernspiel Theatre in Vienna. The play was done here last season by the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Broadway Briefs

Two openings of importance are scheduled for this evening. At the Guild Theatre, Eugene O'Neill's "Marco Millions" will be presented by the Theatre Guild and at the Cosmopolitan the Reinhardt players will introduce a double bill: Goldoni's "The Servant of Two Masters" and "He Is To Blame For Everything," a one-act play by Tolstoy.

Principal acts at the Broadway Theatre this week include: Marion Sunshine in a new sketch, Alexandria and Olsen, Marshall Montgomery and Summers and Hunt. The feature film is, "The Rough Riders" with George Bancroft, Charles Farrell and Mary Astor.

Helene Thimig will make her first appearance at the Cosmopolitan Theatre on January 16, in Schiller's "Kabale Und Liebe." On January 23, she and Alexander Moissi will play in Tolstoi's "Der Lebende Leichnam (The Living Corpse), in which John Barrymore starred in an English version called "Redemption" in 1918. Miss Thimig is the sister of Hermann and Hans Thimig, both of whom are now playing in the Reinhardt Company at the Cosmopolitan Theatre.

Music Notes

Ruth Breton, violinist, will give a recital Monday night at Carnegie Hall.

Rudolph Ganz, pianist, appears in recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday night. His program includes: Two Legends, Liszt; Eight Preludes, Debussy; Sonata in F Sharp Minor, Op 11, Schumann; Prelude in C Sharp, Op 45, Berceuse, Four Etudes and Polonaise, by Chopin.

Donald Francis Toney will give his piano recital at Town Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Leo Ornstein, will make his only local appearance this season at the second concert of the League of Composers at Town Hall on Thursday evening, together with the Pro-Arte Quartet.

Fraser Gange, baritone, appears in a song recital at Town Hall Tuesday afternoon.

Marie Morrisey will appear in a song recital next Tuesday night in Town Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"The Servant of Two Masters"
and "He Is to Blame for Everything"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle Evenings 8:15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists and Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eva.8:30. Mts.Wed.&Sat.2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
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with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Theatre West 58th St Mats. WED. & SAT

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

DRACULA "See It and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed.&Sat. 2.30

Henry Miller's Thea. W.43 St.E 8.30 MatineesThurs.&Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea.W.44 St.Evs.8.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs.8:40 Mats.Wed.&Sat.,2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Marco Millions
Week Jan. 16, 'Doctor's Dilemma'
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30 Mats.Thurs.& Sat., 2:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

American Opera Company
1st N. Y. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH
GALLO THEATRE (Eves. at 8:20)
54th St., W. of B'way (Mats. at 2:20)
Opening Night Tuesday, "Faust."
"Mme. Butterfly" Wed. & Fri. Evs., Sat. Mat. "Faust" Thurs. & Sat. Evgs.

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LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

BROACH ADMITS DEAL WITH BOSS

Testifying before the Industrial Survey Commission, 44 West 44th Sreet, Friday afternoon, H. H. Broach, International vice president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, disclosed that he had come to New York City about a year ago as a response in part to the demands of the larger employers in the industry who sought by unionizing the trade to crush out the growing competition of the smaller non-union contractors.

Broach's testimony before the commission further revealed that the agreement signed last week by local 3, the reorganized local from which Broach has cleared the corrupt O'Harra group, is an agreement drawn up in the interest of these larger manufacturers with whom Broach admitted he was co-operating.

Makes Agreement With Bosses.

"When I saw the signs of a strike coming last autumn," Broach testified, "I went to the largest contractors in the trade, not the carpet baggers, so to speak, and they agreed with me as to my plan of reorganizing the industry." Subsequently such "reorganization" was carried out. The union dealings with the union section of the Electrical Board of Trade were broken off, and an agreement worked out with the Electrical Association.

This latter group, Broach testified, perform by far the largest amount of work in the city and we will not deal with nor meet in conference with the representatives of the Electrical Board of Trade. Broach referred with special bitterness to Eidlitz, the chairman of the Board of Governors of the union section of that board. Broach showed that Eidlitz in his attacks against the union had misrepresented facts and had worked hand in hand with the numerous dual unions which had sprung up in the trade.

The Industrial Survey Commission, a body created by the New York State Legislature to investigate industrial conditions, summoned Broach to appear before it after previous testimony by certain electrical contractors had pictured him as being unwilling to deal with the employers and having set up a reign of terror in Local 3 over which Broach is now practically the complete ruler.

Admits Setting Up Reign of Terror.

"As to the charge of having instituted a reign of terror," Broach replied, "I admit that we have had to deal with the situation in a practical way. You can't deal with a union as if it were a Sunday school. You can't accomplish anything by singing hymns. In the French revolution after the reign of terror a few heads had to fall. These are the practical facts and we have had to meet them."

To the charge of excessive fines of $250, $500 and even $1,000 levied against members who refused to take his instructions, Broach made a similar reply and further pointed out that courts act in the same way under similar conditions. He admitted that the effect of these fines had been to force these members out of the union.

In addition it was disclosed that under the new "reorganization" policy of Broach, the initiation fee had been raised $100 to the present sum of $250. This was necessary, he stated, to bring order out of chaos.

Plays Up To Big Bosses.

Making a further bid for the support of the large contractors in the trade, the man who had come to New York City to unionize the industry in the interests of the workers, promised that "there will be no strikes and further trouble in the trade from now on. Our chief aim is industrial peace and amiable relations between the workers and employers."

Broach testified at one moment that he had frequently stated to employers: "The union stands for efficiency. If any man or body of men we send you to your jobs, are not competent, fire them. Fire the whole lot of them." He gave some instances, the Roxy theatre, as one in which such a policy was proposed to the manager.

Broach came to New York in April 1926, nominally to clean out corruption in Local 3. Some seventeen officers and business agents were disclosed to have committed all forms of crimes and offences. These men have been removed.

Revealed as Reactionary.

Because of these activities, Broach was thought by some unionists to be a progressive. Later activities have shown him to be working against the rank and file control of the newly organized union.

At last night's meeting held by the union, a member on the floor accused Broach of being a "fourflusher." This charge which the member supported by references to recent activities of Broach was followed by the expulsion of the member, a man who has been in the union for thirty years and who recently ran for president of the local.

Police at Door Evict Unionists

With police guarding the door to keep left wing and militant workers out, another meeting of White Goods Local 91 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has been held and prematurely ended by the terrorist methods of right wing manager Greenberg.

The meeting had been called partly to decide on punishment for those who dared to issue leaflets denouncing the policies of the right wing and partly to discuss a renewal of an agreement with the bosses which expires in February.

A thug who assisted the police at the door struck Becky Levy, expelled left winger, in the face.

Butcher Workers to Call Strike

In the next few days a general strike call involving over 5,000 butcher workers in New York City will be issued. A strike called by the Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union will effect Brooklyn, Bronx, Washington Heights, and the Lower East Side.

Determination is expressed by the workers to end the unbearable conditions under which they are forced to work. At present the kosher butchers work from 6:30 in the morning to 5 at night, and on Thursday they work from 6:30 to 7:30, for seven days a week.

The union also plans to establish co-operative stores to fight those bosses that insist on not recognizing the union.

NOTES FROM THE ANTHRACITE

By ED FALKOWSKI

SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP). Jan. 8.—Efficiency of the anthracite companies in cutting costs is shown at the funerals of miners killed on the job. An agreement calls for three official pall-bearers, whose shift is paid for by the employer. Recently the companies limited this official attendance at funerals to one man. The grievance committees have taken this matter up.

Bloody Death.

The latest victim in this region is John Sevazin, of Kulmont, Pa., a coal loader at the Scott Colliery. While cleaning tracks he was caught by a loaded coal car. Sevazin was dragged several yards before a brakeman saw his mangled form beneath the wheels, looking like a mess of bloody rags. He was dead.

Benjamin Lloyd, of Mahanoy City, who spent the greater part of his 62 years underground as fireboss, an authority on the treacherous ways of gas, was almost burned to death by the explosion of a pocket of gas in the Buck Mountain vein of Mahanoy City colliery.

Wrapped in Flames.

Lloyd was making his regular rounds of inspection, searching for gas in miners' work places, figuring out the strength of timbers in dripping gangways, seeing that safety lamps are used where the breasts are loaded with gas, taking measurements and giving orders. On previous trips he had found this section of the vein gas-free. But conditions change overnight, and as he entered the breast this morning with a naked light, the gas exploded, setting fire to his clothing.

The old fire boss ran down the gangway a living torch. Jim Parfitt, 59 years old, attempting to put the fire out, was himself severely burned. Both men were rushed to the hospital in a serious condition.

Frank Wilkis, of Los Creek No. 2, was caught in a small gas explosion at Packer No. 2 Colliery, a Lehigh Coal Co. concern, and is in Locust Mt. Hospital, for a month at least.

Small New Year Pay.

Payday in the anthracite is hardly a signal for high revels these days—even on New Year. The company (or day' men who are paid a flat day rate, are hardest hit by the slack time that is prevailing, and draw anywhere from $36 to $45 pay for a half month's work. Outside men draw between $26 and $36 a day. The average worker makes much less than $100 per month at present.

Young men cannot make enough to cover their board expenses and are leaving the region. Married men are more fortunate particularly if their sons are employed. Families manage to pull through on this basis.

The slump in the market this year registered itself in the glum welcome given the New Year—usually the wildest night in the year when bands paraded, miners measured glasses and drank freely, and the streets were filled with people gayly pelting each other with confetti. It way payday, but this meant little to men who got anywhere from $30 to $60 for the few days worked in the semi-monthly period.

Paying For Safety.

Last year was notable for the many men burned by gas in the anthracite. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., in keeping with its efficiency program, is telling miners to use batteries at $15 each—and they are said to be more efficient—in place of fuses in firing dynamite.

In other parts of the anthracite where batteries are used it is the custom of the companies to furnish them free. So at the last general mine board meeting here a motion was made and passed leaving the purchase of batteries to the employer.

Passaic Children Greet Children of Miners in Coal Strike Districts

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 8.—Members of the Young Pioneers of Passaic, the majority of them children of textile workers, has just sent a message of greeting to the children of the striking miners of Colorado, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"Only last year our struggle in the textile industry, which lasted over a year, came to an end," the message reads. "The bosses are using the same brutal methods on you that they used on us. Our parents, brothers and sisters, and even we children were attacked by the thugs and agents of the bosses who used clubs, tear gas bombs, guns, injunctions and frame-ups."

The statement concluded with pledges of moral and financial assistance to the struggling miners.

N. J. for Hoover

Herbert Hoover is considered the best equipped republican to continue "Coolidge prosperity" by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, former New Jersey senator, New Jersey reports say.

"The continuance of prosperity in this country is closely related to the policies which Mr. Coolidge has inaugurated," he declared, completely disregarding the constantly growing army of unemployed. Reports indicate the republican party machine in New Jersey is being thoroughly oiled for Hoover.

Seize Ballots as Vote Fraud Proof

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Official seizure of 1,600,000 ballots cast in the 1926 senatorial election in Pennsylvania, was finally ordered by the Senate Elections Committee in connection with the investigation of crookedness charged in the dispute between William B. Wilson and William S. Vare, who both claim the job of U. S. Senator.

CURTIS BOOSTS HIMSELF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Curtis-for-President Club has been formed to boost Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas for the 1928 republican candidacy.

Waiter Dies in Fire

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Three lives were lost in a fire which gutted the 100 year old wooden Weskora Hotel near here early yesterday morning. Among the dead was Albert Albrecht, a waiter at the hotel who was trapped when the fire spread swiftly thru the old wooden building, which was without fire escapes. It was the sixth fire on the premises since last March.

FLETCHER OPPOSES SHIP SALE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 8.—Senator Fletcher of Florida has criticized the policy of selling government vessels to private groups at bankrupt prices.

"This yielding to private interests rather than serving the public good by the merchant marine has largely been caused by the policies of the White House," he declared.

Mother Is Missing

Three-weeks-old abandoned baby found by passerby at 541 Third Ave., was sent to Bellevue Hospital foundling ward while police are making a search for the mother. Many mothers are too poor to care for their own children.

COPS IN CHARGE AT LODGE HOUSE

At the New York Municipal Lodging House, 432 E. 25th St., supposedly a public refuge, unemployed workers these cold nights are being admitted by uniformed police officers in groups of about 25. After being carefully scrutinized they are admitted to a mess hall for "supper."

The capacity of the lobby is about 150 but only 25 are admitted at once, while a long line of men, women and children in desperate need of shelter wait in the street.

Line Is Double.

A long double line of applicants patiently waits till the doors are opened at 6:30 in the evening. Then the police patrol car rolls up. About 10 policemen get out to guard the doors. Each applicant must pass a gauntlet of police and petty municipal officials.

Many men coming down the dismal street to the lodging house upon seeing the police car turn around and walk quickly away. They have heard that only one night's lodging a month is permitted to those who come from outside the city limits. Those who apply for shelter twice in one month are threatened with prison as "vagrants."

No Talking Allowed.

Absolute silence must be maintained in the dining room. Superintendent Edward E. MacMahon or one of his representatives stands in the doorway to compel observance of this rule. MacMahon last night on one occasion hurried in to caution a man who had dared to ask his neighbor for the bread he had left beside his plate.

After being rushed thru the meal the inquisition begins. A doctor examines everyone in turn, being particularly careful to smell each man's breath. Many are turned away by him.

Aged Man Arrested.

One aged man who piteously remonstrated with him was promptly shoved into the detention pen to await arrest. The questioning is viciously conducted. Who are your friends, relatives? Who was your last boss? Are you a New Yorker? When were you here last? Anyone who answers unsatisfactorily is promptly turned away. Anyone who has no friends or relatives or who has been unemployed for a long time is detained for arrest.

Police raids on the lodging house on two successive nights resulted in more than 20 unemployed workers being sentenced to the workhouse on technical charges of "vagrancy." Deputies of the New York department of welfare aided the police in both raids.

Municipal Campaign.

This procedure is part of a well-defined campaign by the New York municipal authorities to drive thousands of unemployed workers out of the New York district. It will continue, according to Superintendent MacMahon.

Due to acute unemployment thruout the United States and Canada the setting in of winter has resulted in a record number of applications for shelter at the Municipal Lodging House and similar institutions.

Two Take Poison.

Charles Kormick, 25-year-old unemployed worker, was critically ill at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of poison swallowed while waiting in line at the Municipal Lodging House the night before.

Three Persons Die in Hotel Fire-Trap

Three persons are dead as a result of a fire which destroyed the ancient Weskora Hotel at Ossining, N. Y. Pictured above are the ruins of the 100-year-old wooden structure, a fire trap, run for profits only. Hotel workers are always facing the danger of losing their lives in ramshackle structures like these.

Girl Works 14 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week for $5 Wage

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 8.—How Mathilde Wagner, 21, worked in a bakery for fifteen months, fourteen hours a day, seven days a week, only to receive half the $10 weekly promised her as wages, was revealed in Second District Court here yesterday before Judge Ernst, who denied her suit because of lack of proof.

Orphaned as a child, Mathilde went to live with her step sister, Mrs. John Szfransky. For many years she worked in a factory at $6 a week, which she gave her step sister. Four years ago John Szfransky opened a bakery at 847 Broadway, Bayonne, with a partner, and Mathilde was employed in it. Szfransky paid her $5 a week, promising to give her the other $5 a week in a lump sum when she was married. In 1926 she married a railroad fireman, but her boss refused to pay up. In court nere he denied that he ever made a promise.

Clothing Union Sets Date for Election

The executive board of Local 5 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which was recently empowered by a membership meeting to set the date for local elections, yesterday announced next Wednesday as the tentative date. However, certain preliminary technical arrangements must be made, it was said, before the elections take place.

The elections in this local are to be held in spite of instructions to the contrary issued by Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board, who is reported as fearing the election of progressives might result in his losing control of the union.

Navy Develops Plane Here to Drop Poison

Aeroplane models controlled by Diesel engines, which will consume only three-fifths of the fuel now considered necessary and which will drop poisons which will destroy all life in time of war, are being perfected by the Sperry Development Company, according to Colonel Lawrence L. Driggs.

Edward G. Sperry, of that company, declined to discuss the Diesel engine plans. He gave as his excuse an agreement with the Navy Department that no publicity be given the venture in exchange for funds to carry on experimental work.

Philadelphia Cops All Grafters, Says Mayor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—A surprisingly candid confession has just been made by Mayor Harry A. Mackey of this city. Philadelphia would be without a police force, he says, if all the grafting cops were discharged.

At the same time the chief executive has decided to keep the entire force, explaining that a general housecleaning at this time would interfere with his plan of giving the guardian of law and order "an opportunity to make good."

An Abstemious City Of Heavy Drinkers

That the death of 770 persons from liquor during 1927 in New York City, the highest figure since the beginning of prohibition, was not due to poisonous liquor but to chronic alcoholism, is the claim of Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris.

"It must be made plain," said the commissioner, "that the deaths this year were due to the abuse of liquor, in other words, long-continued or chronic drinking."

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* * *

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JULIAN SWINDLE TRIAL BEGINS; BIG OIL GRAFT

Two Tons of Evidence Show Workers Lost

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 8.—Two tons of documentary evidence was carried into the courthouse here, in connection with the trial of ten defendants involved in the Julian oil scandal which defrauded thousands of workers of their savings. 4,973,606 shares above the authorized 510,000 were sold, it is charged.

Dividends were paid with the money received from the sale of new stock, it is asserted, while huge salaries were paid to the officers of the corporation. The amount of oil actually involved was negligible.

The ten defendants are S. C. Lewis, former President of the Julian concern; Jacob Berman, alias Jack Bennett, Lewis's aid and the now famous "bright youngster" of the stock pools; E. H. Rosenberg, T. P. Conroy and H. F. Campbell, officials of the company; I. L. Rouse, banker; C. E. and R. M. Reese, officials of the A. C. Waggy brokerage firm, and Louis Berman.

Four Coal Miners Released on Bail

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—Tom Zina, Milan Rester and Peter Muselin, who were sentenced to five years, and Steve Bradich, who was sentenced to two and a half years three weeks ago on charges of violation of the Flyn anti-sedition act, will be released tomorrow on bail of $7,000 each which was furnished by William J. White of the International Labor Defense.

Motion for a writ of superseadas was argued before Judge Porter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Henry H. Wilson. The required bail was then offered when sentence was passed, but Judge McDonnell refused to accept it, the result being that the men had to remain in jail for three weeks.

HARDER TESTS FOR TEACHERS

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Harder tests for admission of prospective teachers to State Normal schools may soon be adopted in this state.

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Get that look of satisfaction?
Notice that air of sureness?

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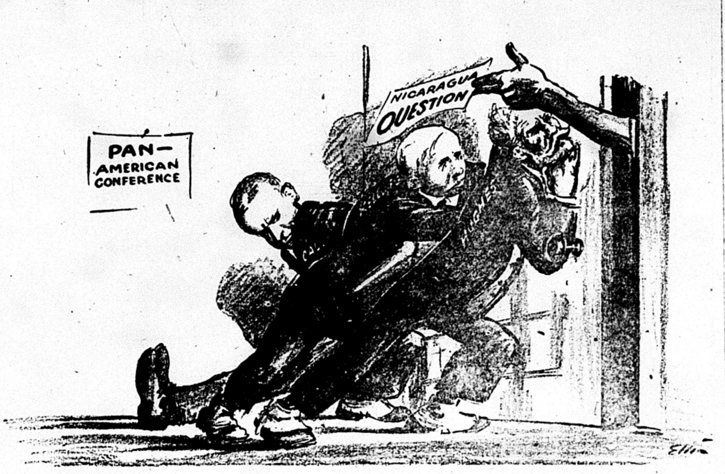
NO TALK! **By Fred Ellis**



While the murder of Nicaraguans continues under orders of Coolidge's Wall Street masters, the Pan-American Conference will meet at Havana to consolidate the Wall Street empire, and the little emperor, Coolidge, orders that all delegates are to be gagged against any talk of the Nicaraguan crime.

Let Us Learn From the War on Nicaragua That Wall Street's Spokesmen Are Murderous Liars—Always

The war on Nicaragua is part of the program of Wall Street conquest of Latin-America. This is clear. It is also part of the whole scheme for world domination and is especially connected with American imperialist ambitions in the Far East since the canal route through Nicaragua, while designed as part of the "defense" of the Panama Canal, is also intended to and will at least double the mobility of the navy—make transfers of battle fleets between the Atlantic and Pacific far speedier.

But while the intentions of Wall Street government are clear, its bloody war on the Nicaraguan people is marked by some special features worth noting. Not the least important of these special features is the low intrigue which has marked the process by which the state and war departments have brought the conspiracy against the liberties of the Nicaraguans and the rest of the Latin-American peoples to the point of open warfare.

Lying, chicanery, intrigue, forgery, bribery, procuring murder of "inconvenient" individuals, perjury, wholesale deception of the masses—these are inseparable adjuncts of the imperialist program. On the face of it, it is impossible that Nicaragua, with a total population of 640,000, could be a menace to American imperialism of sufficient force to justify the dispatch of a powerful battlefleet, a sizable army and the occupation of the country.

The most feeble-minded flagwaving babbitt will not believe such a preposterous statement.

It was necessary therefore for the spokesmen of Wall Street to conjure up a whole series of bogeymen ranging from "Bolshevist plotters" to a Japanese invasion.

The state department ran the whole scale of lying about more or less vague dangers originating in Nicaragua until it discovered that even the usually gullible American public was not swallowing its weird tales.

Then, at the Associated Press banquet last year, President Coolidge spoke openly of the "special interests" of the United States in Nicaragua. These special interests are principally the privilege of building a canal across Nicaragua and of establishing naval bases on the Corn Islands and at Fonseca Bay.

Having acquired these privileges by the simple process of Wall Street financed uprising and the outright purchase of presidents and cabinets, the American government proceeded to consummate them. (In 1908 the Nicaraguan canal was already an issue. In April of that year a squadron of cruisers among which were the Washington, Colorado, South Dakota and Albany, were sent to Nicaraguan waters, with a landing force of 4,000 men. The commander, Captain Moore, had instructions to find an excuse for landing his troops. This force supported an uprising led by one Estrada who afterwards in the New York Times of September 12, 1912, admitted that he had been financed by American money. Under the Taft administration the customs receipts of Nicaragua were taken over and a permanent force of marines established in the capital.)

The present President Diaz was actually elected aboard the cruiser Denver in the harbor of Corinto in October, 1926. Under the watchful eyes and in front of the bayonets of U. S. marines, a Nicaragua congress confirmed the battleship election.

Diaz then asked for American aid to put down the revolution against him. It was forthcoming immediately and generously. Accompanying his request for Amercan aid was a parallel request for a loan of $20,000,000 and the offer to accept Wall Street financial control.

Large forces were landed to suppress the popular revolution. After bitter fighting it was officially reported that the rebels were crushed.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson was sent to "make peace." He finally reported that agreement had been reached, that the rebels had disarmed, with the exception of "a small band of bandits under Sandino," and that Diaz would remain as president with "free elections" to be held in August, 1928. Sacasa, the popular candidate against Diaz, did not agree to these proposals but his opposition was not taken seriously by the state department.

Shortly after Stimson's report was made public, new reports of desperate fighting were cabled from Nicaragua. But the state department stuck to its "bandit" story. Then came the Ocotal massacre with its estimate of "300 bandits" killed. Since then there has been continuous fighting between the American forces and the popular army led by Sandino.

Then came the recent defeat of the American forces and the state department's "bandit" myth was exploded. There was something in the nature of a panic in the state and war departments and naval and military forces of major proportions were rushed to Nicaragua.

The strike of the longshoremen in Corinto and the ability of Sandino's forces to elude and harass the far better equipped and numerically superior American forces show that the Nicaraguan revolution is no "bandit uprising" but a revolution backed by the majority of the Nicaraguan people and having the sympathy of wide masses of the population in other Latin-American countries.

Wall Street's state department and its press has been caught in a monstrous campaign of lying which if believed by any great number of the American masses would take a terrible toll of workers' and farmers' lives in the United States and Latin-America.

The toll is already too heavy.

The time has come to call a halt.

But Wall Street government plans to continue its bloody conspiracy against Nicaragua and the rest of Latin-America at the coming Pan-American Union Conference in Havana.

Dispatches from Washington state that the American delegation will deliver an ultimatum to the conference that the Nicaraguan invasion shall not be discussed. Morrow, Coolidge, Kellogg, Hughes, Fletcher and the rest of Wall Street's delegation will refuse to discuss the mass murder of Nicaraguans.

From the labor movement of the United States, from the workers' fraternal societies, cooperatives, farmers' organizations and all other sections of the population which bear the burden of the war danger with which Wall Street government confronts us, must come such a storm of protest that for once the conquest-mad rulers of this country will know that they dare not continue their mass murders of a people fighting for independence—mass murders so brutal and shameless that history furnishes few comparisons for them.

Demand the withdrawal of all U. S. armed forces from Nicaragua.

A united front with the peoples of Latin-America against Wall Street aggression:

Learn from the war on Nicaragua that the spokesmen of imperialism are murderous liars—**at all times.**

Do Senators Represent the People of Their States?

Mr. Frank L. Smith, an Illinois politician who received his training in the notorious Kankakee political machine of Governor Len Small, appeared before a senate committee the other day and demanded that he be seated as United States senator before any committee examines into his fitness to sit in that body. He claims he ought to be seated because the people of the state of Illinois are entitled to "full, equal and continuous representation."

This again raises the question of precisely who is represented in the houses of congress and other branches of the government. In the specific case of Mr. Smith it is not hard to ascertain the fact that his pleas on behalf of the people of the state of Illinois are in reality camouflage to conceal his desire to sit in the senate as the agent of Mr. Samuel M. Insull's electric power and public utilities trust—that same Mr. Insull who made such generous contributions to various shades of capitalist politicians, any one of whom he could rely upon to serve his interests. Insull admits that he gave $125,000 to Smith's campaign; $15,000 to George L. Brennan, the democratic opponent of Smith; $10,000 to Charles S. Barrett associate of States Attorney Robert E. Crowe, in the Crowe-Barrett organization; $10,000 to Roy O. West, head of the anti-Crowe republican forces, under the leadership of Senator Charles S. Deneen; besides contributing $32,000 for anti-world court propaganda.

Thus, it is Mr. Insull and his interests that Smith will serve if he is seated. When he pretends to be concerned about the rights of the people of the state of Illinois and cotends that they now only receive half the representation to which they are entitled he really means that instead of Mr. Insull's Illinois interests being defended only by Senator Deneen, they should be defended by both Deneen and Smith. The senators do not strive to represent the people of their states, but to represent the corporate interests AGAINST the people of their states.

On a small scale the Smith episode dramatizes the whole function of the government at Washington. Certain senators represent specific capitalist interests, while collectively they represent the interests of the capitalist class as a whole. Above them stands the executive department of the government—at present Coolidge and his cabinet—as the executve committee of the national capitalist class. The structure is capped by the supreme court composed of nine corporation lawyers, appointed for life and from whose decision there is no appeal short of revolution, which is absolved from being swayed by any momentary political considerations, and who can always be relied upon to hand down decrees designed to maintain the supremacy of the ruling class against all the rest of society.

No one should labor under the illusion that the Illinois and Pennsylvania election scandals involving Frank L. Smith and William S. Vare are exceptions to the general rule or that they alone represent corporate interests opposed to the inhabitants of their states. Every other member of the senate represents equally sinister interests and is equally the enemy of the masses of workers and farmers. The difference is that Smith and Vare used methods so crude as to be easily detected, while the others were more subtle in their methods of waging political campaigns and were able to conceal the source of their funds more effectively. Then there is also the capitalist politician whose "honesty" and "incorruptibility" are his chief political assets and who pretends not to be aware of efforts of the corporate interests in his behalf. Such people are so thoroughly reactionary, so incapable of thinking in terms other than those of the dominant class that they can be relied upon always to defend the worst forms of reaction. It is this type that make the very best capitalist lackeys.

Against the agents of the capitalist combines the working class and the exploited farmers should unite in a class party and select candidates that will represent their interests. Only by eliminating the government of Wall Street and putting in its place a workers' and farmers' government can the masses establish machinery that can be used in their behalf.

100 N.Y. Labor Spy Agencies Organize Association Here

By ROBERT DUNN, (Federated Press).

Detective agencies in New York City are organizing a "One Big Union" of their own. Its chief purpose is to combat any legislative measure calling for regulation of dealers in labor spies. Such legislation has been partially successful in Wisconsin, under a law passed in 1925. A bill to investigate spy agencies has been introduced in Congress by Senator Wheeler. The Baumes Commission in New York City has been critical of certain agencies in their relation to crime.

But the undercover men fear more than anything legislation aimed at them by organized labor. Hence they are organizing, at least the smaller fry. A hundred such agencies were represented at a first meeting at the Bar Association Building.

Spies Incorporated.

Appointed to the committee to draw up a preliminary charter of organization and secure a certificate of incorporation were, among others, Harold Keyes, who is described as a "former secret service man;" Max Sherwood, William Garvin, a former Burns manager in New York City, and a number of ex-police captains and professional scab distributors.

Keyes was exposed by the Young Democracy, a pacifist youth organization, a few years ago. After being booted out of this group he was next heard of, in a few months, when he dropped a forged letter addressed to himself. The letter was signed by none other than Nicolai Lenin!

William Garvin, former Burns manager, received full reports on Burns spies operating in Arizona mines when they were demoralizing the Industrial Workers of the World in 1922.

A Hearst Spy.

Max Sherwood is still more notorious as a union destroyer. In one strike of pressmen in New York he passed in a bill of over $100,000 for guards, commissary, and service in beating up strikers. The New York Journal, owned by Hearst, paid the bill. One of Sherwood's right hand men then was Jerome Baum, a close friend of Hearst, who has since gone into the brokerage business. He was recently in Mexico and has been mentioned in connection with Hearst's publication of Avila's forged documents.

Sherwood has worked on many strike breaking jobs with Nathaniel Shaw, who attempted to break the Passaic strike of 1926 for $20,000, part advanced by the mill owners.

Val O'Farrell, well known industrial operative, of 500 Fifth Ave., New York, called the dicks' organizing meeting.

Smash the Frame-Up System! Greco, Carillo Urge Workers

The following appeal to American workers has been written by Calogero Greco and Donato Carillo, who recently escaped the electric chair:

"Our first thought upon our release and victory at the trial is to thank the thousands of comrades and friends and express our gratitude and appreciation to those who fought for our liberation from the net of fascism and the frame-up system.

"The result of our trial was a victory over fascism, not only of Italy, but of the hideous elements in this country that are growing in power with the aid of the reactionary forces of American capitalism. It was a victory of the strength of the solidarity of labor over the black forces of the frame-up system which imprisons and kills our best fighters.

To Continue Fight.

"The working class, which fought with such readiness for two anti-fascist workers, has gained in self confidence and the assurance of the power it can exert against its enemies when unity and solidarity and clearsightedness are its weapons. It is our duty now, with this newly gained confidence, to continue further the fight which has already brought us one victory.

"We heartily support the campaign of the International Labor Defense against the frame-up system. We know the victims of this established institution of American capitalism. It brought to the death, on the scaffold of Cook County, the martyrs of Hay market. It has kept imprisoned scores of the best representatives of the American working class. It continues to confine labor fighters like Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, the members of the I. W. W. of Centralia who are in Walla Walla penitentiary, Dominic Venturato, the miners of Zeigler, the workers of Woodlawn and Passaic, and numerous others in all parts of the country. It sent to the electric chair the two in- [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti. It tried to send us to the same terrible death. The frame-up system has become an ever-ready weapon in the hands of the capitalist class in its fight to enslave the workers and crush the labor movement.

"We must begin a campaign throughout the country to smash this poisonous system, to root it out, and to release its victims from their prisons. Especially must we fight energetically for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, whose cause was first in our minds when we were freed in the courtroom. Those courageous and noble fighters who have suffered the frightful torture of ten years of imprisonment solely for their loyalty to the cause of the working class have a great appeal and first claim upon the labor movement. We must fight for their active return in the same spirit and with the same energy with which the working class fought for Sacco and Vanzetti.

"In our case, the lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti fight were well learned by those who rallied to our cause. The movement of defense was already at hand when we were being prepared for the trial. The defense was ready and on guard, as it will be in the future, before we were placed in the death cell for execution. At the first sign of the plans of our enemies to send us to our death, the defense movement was on hand prepared for a vigorous struggle. Our case demonstrated more than ever the value of the International Labor Defense, which is constantly ready with the machinery of defense, the means of organizing the protest movement and providing legal defense and public agitation. The need of such an organization, when the arrests of workers is growing throughout the country, is more imperative than ever.

Appeal to Workers.

"We appeal to all class conscious workers to join the International La- [illegible] work in behalf of victimized and persecuted workers.

"It was gratifying to know that in this case was unity of all forces and all shades of opinions in the labor movement. We believe that such unity as was shown in our defense is exemplary and must be maintained in the movement for the release of all working class fighters who are in prison or on trial for their devotion to our cause.

"We feel a strong responsibility for the honorable discharge of all financial obligations incurred in our defense and we hope that the sympathizing workers will all assist in the collection of the funds still needed for this purpose.

Plead For Exiles.

"We appeal likewise for the victims of Italian fascism, thousands of whom are today in the clutches of the blackshirted beast, imprisoned in the foulest dungeons or exiled to a terrible existence in the islands of the sea. Thousands of the flower of the Italian proletariat have been murdered by the blood-maddened agents of Mussolini and every day scores are added to the long list of his victims. And the fight against Italian fascism must not neglect the struggle against the fascisti in this country who initiated the frame-up against us. Like the fascisti in Italy, they are prepared to destroy the labor movement, to crush it or drive it underground. Their violence and hatred is directed not only against the Italian workers in this country, but against the entire working class. The workers must prepare now to fight them bitterly before they are confronted with a much more powerful monster that will seek to crush and tear them to the earth.

"Workers of America! The poison of fascism and the frame-up system must be counteracted by our own powerful movement of solidarity and struggle. It is a fight in which every worker must join with conviction and militancy. In the name of the blood of our martyrs and our class comrades in the prisons of capitalism we appeal to the entire working class for concerted and irresistible action.

"Rally for the struggle against infamy and terror, against the frame-up system!

"From the [illegible]

OUR MAJOR CAMPAIGN

By MAX BEDACHT.

The major campaign of our Party at the present moment is the Labor Party campaign.

This campaign has as its primary object the breaking away of the working masses from the support of capitalism.

Slogan Will Win Workers.

The American working class, unfortunately, does not yet exist as an ideological unit. The American working class consists of millions of workers who are capitalists from their eyes up; and while the economic status of the worker determines his social class, yet it is the mind of the worker that determines whether he is conscious of his social status and is willing to fight for an improvement for his class, or whether he is blissfully ignorant of his social status and is a willing fighter in the ranks of an enemy class against his own.

The slogan for a Labor Party is the concrete formulation of the general aim of winning away the workers from the support of the capitalist class.

Labor Party Unifying Slogan.

In the future, as heretofore, our Party will react to all important events in the class struggle with campaigns. These campaigns, however, will not be independent and disjointed actions, but will all be made to support the main campaign "For a Labor Party."

This will make possible a thorough mobilization, ideological and organizational, for the carrying through of the campaign. It will supply one uniting slogan to all immediate actions of our Party.

Labor Party in 1928.

The coming election campaign in 1928 gives our Party an opening for this intensification of our Labor Party campaign; it opens the minds of the masses of workers to the discussion of political problems, which we know should be the workers' problem always, not only on election year, but which the workers still leave out of consideration completely except on election years.

Slogan in All Struggles.

The present struggles of the workers in the mining field, the open use of state power against the workers, the role of injunctions, the renewal of attack against the foreign born workers, and last but not least, the local issues in the various localities supply the base for our Labor Party propaganda and agitation.

It is these issues which supply the avenues of approach to the class-unconscious American worker. All of our Party units, especially our Agitprop Directors in the district, subdistricts, sections and lower Party units will take up their duties in connection with the Labor Party with a clear understanding of this only possible approach.

There must not be a Party unit meeting held without discussion of methods of carrying through this major campaign of our Party. There must not be any sort of a campaign of the Party and its units which does not lead in a direct or indirect way toward this main stream of Party activity, "For a Labor Party."

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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MARKET ST
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

TW[illegible] DEAD, MANY BURIED ALIVE IN BURNING MINE

PICKETS MARCH ON NAVY YARD FLYING SLOGANS

Philadelphia Workers Against War

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Philadelphia workers have landed a blow against Wall Street's latest invasion of Nicaragua.

A spirited demonstration before the Philadelphia Navy Yard by thirty-five workers and young workers demanded the immediate withdrawal of all American armed forces from that country. The demonstration lasted almost an hour.

It was held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League of Philadelphia and attracted the attention of marines and sailors in the Y. M. C. A. building and on the outskirts of the yard.

A battery of clicking cameras—representatives of all the movie news services—faced the demonstrators as they marched around the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

Carry Placards.

Some of the placards that the marchers carried read as follows: "America 1776, Nicaragua 1927"; "American Workers and Soldiers, Don't Murder Your Nicaraguan Brothers"; "Down With Wall Street Imperialist Injunction Government"; "Stop Wall Street War On Nicaragua"; "We Want No Imperialist War"; "Withdraw American Armed Forces From Nicaragua"; "Why Don't Coolidge show Concern for American Miners' Lives"; "Mr. Wil-

(Continued on Page Two)

2 COLLECTORS OF MINE FUNDS FREE

Four Other Workers to Face Trial

Two of the eight volunteer collectors of funds for the relief of the striking miners arrested in New York City during the week-end were given suspended sentences yesterday. They were participating in the tag days arranged by the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway.

Joe Biustein was given a suspended sentence by Magistrate Earl Smith in the 54th St. Court. The same action was taken in reference to John H. McCarthy when he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Four of the other workers will appear for trial in Jefferson Market Court tomorrow morning. They are Joe Ancher, Abraham Lefkowitz, Sara Novikoff and Ray Feinblatt. The other two were given suspended sentences in the Coney Island Magistrate's Court Sunday morning.

Jacquest Buitenkant, retained by the International Labor Defense, is appearing as counsel in all cases.

Jardine Will Knife Even Meager Farm Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine has notified farm relief leaders in Congress that he will adopt a "hands off" policy in the impending struggle over the McNary-Haugen bill.

This news was received by farm relief backers as evidence that the administration will rest its case solely on the principles laid down by President Coolidge in his McNary-Haugen veto message of last year and his message to the present Congress.

Although there have been persistent reports that Jardine would make an active fight for his own farm aid program, Rep. Haugen (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said today that Jardine had declined an invitation to appear before the committee.

Arrest Communists in Poland; Fear Election

WARSAW, (By mail).—All of the Communists on the rolls of the party in Bialystok have been arrested in view of the municipal elections. They have been arrested on the charge of high treason.

The Communists recently made great gain in the municipal elections in Lodz, Grodno and Warsaw.

Immigrant a Suicide; Ellis Island Victim

The body of Olga Condilof, who vanished from Ellis Island last November, was found in Ellis Island slip. Picture shows friends trying to identify the remains. It is generally believed that the woman was driven to desperation by the inhuman conditions prevailing at the American "reception home" at Ellis Island.

First Soviet R. R. Delegation Reaches U. S. to Place Orders

The first Russian railway delegation since the war has just arrived in the United States to place orders for over a million dollars worth of construction machinery to be used on the Turkestan-Siberian line now being built. The delegation includes A. A. Lazarevsky, chief engineer of the new lines department of the Soviet Commissariat for Transportation, and S. M. Ivanov, vice president of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway.

Reconstructed System.

"During the past few years we have reconstructed our railway system to a point considerably in advance of its pre-war condition," said Lazarevsky, in the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

"In the course of the civil war in Russia thousands of locomotives and tens of thousands of cars were destroyed. Tracks were torn up and bridges demolished. From 1921 to 1927 we succeeded in increasing the number of locomotives in operation from 7,360 to 11,485 and the number of freight cars from 328,000 to 424,300 in rebuilding tracks and bridges and increasing operations to 15 per cent above the figure for 1913. The length of the present Soviet railway system is 17,700 kilometers greater than the mileage in the same territory before the war.

Need New Lines.

"However, many new lines are needed and several are under construction. In the United States we will purchase steam shovels, pneumatic drills, dump cars and spare parts totaling more than a million dollars. At the same time we will study the latest improvements on American railways."

25 ASK FOR EACH JOB IN NEWARK

By IRVING FREEMAN

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Unemployment is steadily rising in the large manufacturing cities of New Jersey. In Newark, the best indicator for the entire state, a 25 per cent decrease since 1926 in employment is revealed by employers' statistics, with 25 applicants for every job. Unemployed workers crowd the streets looking for the few ads appearing in the papers, and employment exchanges have little to offer them.

Charity organizations on Christmas could not handle the immense number of poor and homeless seeking food and lodging. Passaic, the textile center, Elizabeth, where automobile machinery is produced and the brickmaking Amboys and the pottery manufacturers at Trenton are just as hard hit as Newark. A large construction program is planned by the State Highway Commission and the Port Authority, but does not start until spring.

Lindbergh at Panama Preparing for Wall St. Show at Havana

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Jan. 9.—Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here from San Jose, Costa Rica, on what will probably be his last flight before taking off for the Pan-American conference at Havana.

Before leaving San Jose Lindbergh was given a dinner by President Jiminez and other members of the Conservative Government.

LEADER DELAYS CAP STRIKE END

Zaritsky Again Endorses Piece Work

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Justifying the bosses in their lockout of the Chicago capmakers, and showing them the method thru which they can get their demands, Max Zaritsky, president of the Cap and Millinery Workers Union publicly said: "if the employers wanted piece work why didn't they artbitrate the question," thus practicaly repudiating the bitter struggle which the local organization is carying on against this demand.

Zaritsky, who had openly declared himself in favor of the piece work system, had come to Chicago to "negotiate" a settlement. It is the belief of the membership here that Zaritsky's attitude on this question is responsible for the bosses holding out so long. They point to the fact that Percy Ginsberg, manager of the employers' association and formerly an official in the Capmakers' Union, had come to the union with the piece work demand a few days after Zaritsky's proposal of the same thing had been unanimously turned down by the local executive board.

The Chicago capmakers have been conducting a vigorous fight since December 1, when the lockout was made, and it was generally believed that the bosses were on the verge of coming to terms with the union. Last Saturday, however, at a conference held between the bosses and Zaritsky, they refused to negotiate a settlement with the union.

The bosses will probably avail themselves of Zaritsky's suggestion and go to an arbitration board with their demands, it is rumored.

3 Perish In Fire

BLOOMSBURY, Pa., Jan. 9.—An explosion which resulted from the pouring of a mixture of gasoline and kerosene on the fire of the gas range to make it burn faster, caused the death of Mrs. William Young and her two children, Jane two and Zane three.

EX-STRIKERS ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Daily Worker Anniversary Concert to Fill Mecca Temple

As the date of the celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of the birth of The DAILY WORKER approaches there are indications that Mecca Temple will be filled to overflowing on Friday evening. That the audience will be there not merely to hear the concert, excellent as it is, but to pay tribute to the indomitable spirit that has kept alive the paper in the face of the fiercest reaction, is evidenced by the fact that many workers are coming from all the cities surrounding New York.

Many workers are arranging to come in a group from Passaic, where during the great strike that lasted more than a year they learned that the one paper in the English language that consistently defended their interests was The DAILY WORKER. Special blocks of seats have been obtained by the former strikers.

More Messages Come In

Messages continue to pour in from all parts of the United States and of the world praising the achievements of the paper and encouraging us to continue the fight against all odds. Leaders of the world revolutionary movement vie with the militant left-wingers of the mine regions of Pennsylvania and Colorado, the textile workers of New England, while the needle trades workers of New York show that they fully appreciate the necessity for making the DAILY WORKER better and more powerful than it has ever been before.

Call Tarasova Revolutionary

As the concert itself, much interest is manifested in the appearance of Nina Tarasova, the Russian singer of folk songs who has captivated audiences in her New York City concerts and in all the metropolitan centers of the country. One of the critics,

(Continued on Page Two)

Report Sandino Takes Imperialist Property

MORE MARINES RUSHED TO WAGE NICARAGUAN WAR

Maj. Gen. Le Jeune Leaves U. S. for Front

The government of the Republic recently established by the Liberal leaders under General Sandino has issued ordinances confiscating the property of foreigners and cancelling all foreign concessions, despatches from Managua state.

The confiscatory order is the latest of several acts establishing the supremacy of the new Republic, the despatches report. Previous legislation dealt with the issuance of currency and the enforcement of strong measures against the use of alcoholic liquors.

New Republic's Seal

The new official seal of the new Republic is described as being a Nicaraguan worker brandishing a machete over the head of an American marine. The seal bears the motto, "Republic of Nicaragua," and the words "Country and Liberty."

General Augustino Sandino was a former worker in a gold mine owned by the American Charles Butters. He left the mine to take a leading part in the revolution against the reactionary conservative regime under Diaz. Butters has admitted that Sandino was a "forceful character" and a good worker.

* * *

Corinto Strike Unbroken

The presence of several marine detachments and the arrival of re-enforcements rushed from Managua has failed to intimidate the harbor work-

(Continued on Page Four)

MILITANTS WIN CONTROL OF UNION

Corruption Exposed In Los Angeles Union

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Making sensational charges of corruption and theft of union funds against reactionaries, William Schneiderman, financial secretary of the Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 15, has exposed candidates running against the progressive slate in the local as having stolen money when in office and having failed to account to the union for hundreds of dollars collected from members. By a vote of nearly 3 to 1 the entire progressive slate, headed by H. Chait, militant business agent of the local, was elected, inflicting a severe defeat upon the reactionary candidates headed by Thos. Mayhew, former business agent.

Altho the membership expressed full confidence in him, Schneiderman recently resigned as an officer of the Office Workers' Union when the international office threatened the local for refusing to remove him, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor having ordered his expulsion from the 1927 convention of the A. F. of L. and later from the Central Labor Council and the union.

Allege Carolist Plot

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—Charges are being made here that the alleged Carolist plot recently disclosed in Turkey was instigated by Captain Sabri, a Rumanian officer of Turkish extraction and former aide de camp of Carol's.

Nicaraguan Leader Defies U. S. Imperialists

General Augustino C. Sandino mine worker, is causing great worry among the U. S. investors who thought that there would be smooth sailing in Nicaragua once they succeeded in establishing their puppet, Diaz, in the presidency. He is representing the Nicaraguan masses who are fighting against the domination of their country by Wall Street bankers.

Sewer Contracts Threaten to Smother Sewer Probe

A threat that they would defy the Scudder investigation into the $29,500,000 Queens sewer graft and go to the Supreme Court in an attempt to have the entire inquiry smothered, was made yesterday by a powerful group of contractors.

Hearings Continue.

The move was announced by Judge Edgar F. Hazelton, attorney for several of the sewer builders, and by William Robbins, attorney for the Awixa Corporation, from whose offices vital records pertaining to the huge graft "mysteriously" disappeared last week.

Yesterday the secret preliminary hearings into the quiz were continued by Justice Scudder at the Long Island Court.

Builder "Disappears."

At the same time another development put a crimp into the probe into the corrupt reign of Maurice E. Connolly, borough president of Queens. This was the disappearance of Clifton E. Turner, one of the contractors wanted as a witness in connection with the theft of the Awixa records. There is a rumor that he is at a "sanitorium" in another state where he would be free from the control of the inquisitors.

POSTPONE FALL SINCLAIR CASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — Postponement of the second Fall-Sinclair oil conspiracy trial, scheduled for Jan. 16, was asked of the district supreme court today by William Leahy and Mark Thompson, counsel for ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, and kindly agreed to by Judge Siddons.

They said that Fall was ill in his New Mexico home.

A mistrial was ordered in the first trial when government attorneys alleged that Harry F. Sinclair placed an improper surveillance over the jury through Burns detectives.

REPORT ONE MORE MINER MURDERED

Columbine News Stir Colorado Strikers

BULLETIN.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 9.—A report has just been received here that another striker has been killed by company thugs at the Columbine mine. The strikers are deeply stirred and resentment against the coal barons is intense. The militia deny the report, saying that they exchanged shots with men in an automobile at another mine near Louisville, but fear is expressed that this may be the cover for another murder.

* * *

Huge Demonstration.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 9.—The strikers held solid lines over the week end despite efforts to break their ranks. Walsenberg saw one of the biggest demonstrations, staged during the strike following the funeral of a brother of a striker. The state police did not dare to carry out their threats

(Continued on Page Two)

DEATH BILLS IN MRS. SNYDER CASE

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Two bills calling for the abolition of capital punishment in this state are scheduled to be introduced in the legislature tonight.

Because of the introduction of these measures, Attorney Edgar F. Hazelton, counsel for Mrs. Ruth Snyder, will go before Governor Smith in New York tomorrow and ask him to stay the execution of Mrs. Snyder and Henry Judd Gray until after the bills have been acted upon by the lawmakers.

To Die Thursday.

It is believed Governor Smith would not grant Hazelton's request.

Mrs. Snyder and Gray are scheduled to die in the electric chair Thursday night for the murder of Mrs. Snyder's husband, Albert Snyder, art editor.

The bills to abolish capital punishment are expected to be introduced by Assemblyman John A. Byrnes of New York and Assemblyman Christopher C. McGrath, of the Bronx.

ILLINOIS BLAST PERILS LIVES OF SEVEN HUNDRED

Bad Conditions After Separate Agreement

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 9. — The lives of the full shift of seven hundred men were imperiled today when a terrific explosion of gas wrecked the Industrial Coal Company's mine No. 18 here. Two are known to be dead and their bodies have been found, twenty-four are unaccounted for and are probably dead, one hundred and sixty escaped only after several hours below in the poisonous fumes, and the others got out immediately.

Formerly union officials called out the men when gas was found in a mine, and permitted no work until the danger was passed. This was one of the things the operators have always fought and in the separate peace negotiated between the Illinois Miners Union and the Illinois Coal Operators Association last fall, this was one of the tacit concessions, along with worse working conditions and more unpaid labor, which the officials of District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America consented to.

Numerous Accidents.

Numerous accidents have taken place since the separate truce but the Frankfort disaster is the largest so far.

The bodies of Carl Jones and Dave McPhail, the dead men, were brought to the surface late this afternoon. Rescue workers are attempting now to reach the men still entombed and possibly asphyxiated by the dread afterdamp.

Many of the men rescued were overcome for a time by the gas.

Rescue Crews in Mine.

Rescue crews from Benton, Herrin and Valier are in the mine seeking to establish new air currents so that the mine can be cleared of the poison gases.

The rescuers were forced to don oxygen helmets before they could enter the mine.

Those still in the mine are down about 500 feet and are believed to be almost a mile from the mine shaft.

MINERS APPEAL TO WORLD LABOR

Reign of Terror, Cold, Hunger Described

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—Declaring that the defeat of the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other sections would not only strike a deadly blow at the American trade union movement, but would also weaken the trade union movement thruout the world, the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, with its headquarters at 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., today issued an appeal to the international labor movement urging them to come to the aid

(Continued on Page Four)

MANY MEETINGS FOR MINE RELIEF

At the many mass meetings now being arranged by the Workers' International Relief throughout the Eastern part of the country the terrific struggle being waged by the Colorado, Ohio and Pennsylvania striking coal miners will be told in a simple but forceful manner, by "Flaming" Milka Sablich, the nineteen year old girl strike leader for the Colorado miners and by A. S. Embree, general organizer for the Colorado miners. Mother Reeves Bloor, the well-known American labor champion, will expose the horrible conditions of the mine regions of Pennsylvania, where evictions are daily oc-

(Continued on Page Five)

Tetra Ethyl Chloride Still Kills Bayonne Standard Oil Company Workers

DRIVE SICK MEN BACK TO WORK; COMPANY UNION

Fire Half the Crew and Do More with Rest

By NATHAN HONIG.

A constantly increasing murmur of discontent may be heard these days among the 3,000 unorganized workers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey plant in Bayonne, and the additional thousands employed at Standard Oil plants in Jersey City and Bayway. A never ending process of squeezing the long suffering workers to satisfy the gnawing greed for gold of Rockefeller will yet cause a revolt whose echoes will reverberate to every corner of this nation where the many slave that a few may prosper.

A Big Plant.

3,000 men work at the 100 acre Standard Oil of N. J. works at Constable Hook, Bayonne. Less than two years ago the plant employed over 7000. In the past year 2000 workers have been laid off, and lay offs, temporary and permanent, continue steadily. Wages have been cut right and left. Wages, according to information supplied by workers, are as follows:

Laborers, forming the vast majority in the plant—53c to 57c an hour.

Bricklayers, reduced a year ago from $1.10 to 60c an hour.

Painters, average wages about 70c an hour.

Boilermakers, cut about a year ago from $1.25 to 80c an hour.

Boilermakers' helpers, 60¾c an hour.

Carpenters, reduced in the past year from $1.10 to 75c an hour.

Machinists, cut a year ago from $1.25 to 80c an hour.

Firemen, average wages, 70c an hour.

Stillmen (refiners), 71c an hour.

Truck drivers, 71c an hour.

Coopers, from 60¾ to 81c an hour.

Pressers, 71c an hour.

Laborers have received from 53c to 57c an hour for nearly 20 years. No increase has been given any worker for at least that period, but instead many have received reductions, especially in the last year. Indeed, all the men fear, and on good grounds, that a great decrease will be their portions in 1928.

The speed-up system is at a killing rate, and every day sees the Oil Trust grow greedier in the amount of work it wishes to eke out of the workers. Foremen are at the workers' elbows constantly. There is one foreman to every six men. Any boss, any petty official from the office or from any department may order the men around. Foremen get from $75 a week up, the greater the speedup they force on the men, the greater their salaries. Old Standard Oil workers, Standard Oil employees for 25 years or more, cannot stand the terrific pace. Out they must go, says Standard Oil. They are transferred to harder, dirtier jobs, requiring still greater efforts, beyond their ability. They are forced to quit. The last drop of strength pressed out of them by Standard Oil, they are helpless paupers in the end. A 65 year old employee, after 20 years service, is supposed to be retired on a half-pay pension. A few years before the time for his retirement is at hand, Standard Oil gets rid of him by the process related above.

No Pay During Storms.

Practically all the work is done outdoors, where the tanks are located. No work can be done during storms or on rainy days; no pay of course then. The workers freeze in the winter. No fires are allowed on account of the inflammable products handled. The men are not allowed a second off to warm themselves in the boiler room. Here are a few specimens of Standard Oil rules:

A man caught eating anything on the job—fined 2 days layoff.

Failure to call up when sick (Few workers have phones, and their wives cannot use them) fined 2 days layoff.

One second late to work—fined a half hour's pay.

Workers are supposed to start work at 7:20 a. m.; but they must get their checks by 7:15. If a man has not taken his check at 7:16—fine, a half hour's pay.

One half hour allowed for lunch which must be eaten right on the job.

The quitting whistle blows at 4:30 p. m. If a man works near the check office and therefore turns in his check too soon after the whistle blows, a mark is placed against his name. Ten such marks result in 2 days' layoff.

Workers must be examined every year by the company doctor, not for the worker's own benefit, but to determine if he has enough strength left to give to Standard Oil.

A worker gets a two weeks' vacation with pay, after 5 years service, but when he returns he must take on another man's job in addition to his own. If several men are away, the other men must do their work.

No talking is allowed on the job.

(*To Be Continued.*)

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 9.—Miss Mary Dupont, gunpowder heiress, has left her nursing position in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, to wed Dr. James Morrison Faulkner of Boston.

Mother Dies in Tenement House Fire

Mrs. Victoria Correa lost her life in a fire which swept the tenement at 1623 Madison Ave., when she attempted to save her 20-day-old baby. The child was rescued by firemen and taken in ambulance (above) to hospital. Her grandmother was also killed in the fire. Working class families are always compelled to live in dingy, cheerless and unsafe fire-traps.

PICKETS MARCH ON NAVY YARD

Philadelphia Workers Against War

(*Continued from Page One*)

bur, What About the American Lives Lost on the S-4"; "Fight With the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League Against Imperialism."

A statement, issued to the press, follows:

"Statement of Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers (Communist) League on demonstration staged before Philadelphia Navy Yard Saturday, January 7th, 1928, at 3 p. m.

"The purpose of this demonstration is to register the vigorous opposition of the workers of this country against the subjugation of Nicaragua to the will and in the interest of the Wall Street imperialists.

Ruthlessness Proved.

"The decision to send several thousand additional marines and sailors into the disease infested swamps of Nicaragua to suppress with further murderous methods the effort of the Nicarguan masses to win freedom from American oppression, coming after an extended campaign of 'pacification' under the direction of Stimson who has been promoted for his valuable services to the bankers with a similar position in the Philippines, is further proof of the ruthlessness of the American capitalist government.

"The action of the Wall Street government in Nicaragua is undertaken under the cynical pretext of protecting American lives in Nicaragua. This despite the brutal disregard of the lives of hundreds of thousands of American miners and their families who today are starving in consequence of the attack on them by the same interests and government who pretend an interest in the lives of Americans in Nicaragua. This claim is all the more farcical when it is recalled that the Americans in danger in Nicaragua are those who are being sent in to murder the Nicaraguans and suppress their struggle for freedom.

Withdrawal Demanded.

"We demand the immediate withdrawal of all American armed forces from Nicaragua.

"We call upon the workers of America to support the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan masses who are being maliciously branded as "bandits" even as King George III branded as bandits the colonists who fought for freedom in 1776, by the modern King Georges, the Coolidges, Kelloggs and Wilburs.

"We urge all American workers, soldiers and sailors to organize for struggle against American imperialism the common enemy of all the exploited and oppressed within and outside the borders of America."

MINERS WIN FREE SPEECH VICTORY

Colorado StrikersSmash Into Locked Halls

(*Continued from Page One*)

to interfere.

An enthusiastic meeting at Coal Creek, Fremont County, resulted in cutting down the number of workers in the mines considerably, and made the effort to reopen a new mine there a dismal failure. Only 11 men showed up for work, and these included several bosses. The Fremont County miners believe that the strike is near victory and are determined to stand out despite the fact that they are on short food rations.

Arrest 3 Strikers.

Three strikers were arrested in Waisenburg Sunday and one in the northern field. The miners are now investigating a report that 25 strikers have been deported from Folsom, Tex., by the state police.

The hearing before the Industrial Commission is scheduled to begin Wednesday. At the same time the strikers are anxiously awaiting the long planned raid on their headquarters in the southern area, which was so definitely scheduled last week that the newspapers announced it had taken place, telling all the details.

* * *

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 9.—Southern Colorado strike workers won two outstanding victories when both halls in the district were re-opened. Judge McChesney handed down a permanent injunction against the Trinidad authorities stopping the I. W. W. from using their hall.

However, the strikers had already opened the hall tearing the boards off the windows and locks from the door.

Solidarity Triumphs.

The mayor has been whipped by the solidary of the workers. A similar victory was won in the north where the state militia had placed machine guns and troops on the streets of Erie, but withdrew them when protests were made by many citizens.

It is reported that Col. Newlon has been forced to demobilize some of his officers. This will undoubtedly take some of the pleasure of strikebreaking out of service, for he has been building a political machine by keeping one officer in the field to every four or five men.

Many in Jail.

Efforts to break the strike are therefore crumbling in all the coal fields before the solidarity of the miners.

At the same time the great need for relief is the tremendous problem before the striking miners. Eight strikers were held as prisoners in Canon City. Their crime was picketing. They were released only when the strikers succeeded in raising the required bonds.

SURVEY SHOWS MILLIONS ARE DISFRANCHISED

Figures on South Given At Negro Meeting

Results of a survey on disfranchisement in the southern states were given by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, at the annual mass meeting here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The survey shows that a larger number of white workers and poor farmers than of Negroes is disfranchised by southern capitalist politicians with the aid of the police and the courts. The extent of this disfranchisement is an index to the conditions under which millions work and live. Du Bois gave figures for several states, based on 1920 statistics, as follows:

	Negroes Disfranchised.	Whites Disfranchised.
Virginia	349,231	626,814
N. Carolina	337,756	324,230
S. Carolina	375,930	337,711
Georgia	569,330	703,560
Florida	179,008	208,209
Alabama	438,130	464,195
Mississippi	451,130	342,484
Arkansas	240,234	443,421
Louisiana	357,251	449,849
Oklahoma	71,331	463,852
Texas	374,428	1,615,250

Rep. George H. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, who spoke at the meeting, characterized the "gross and lawless" disfranchisement of Negroes in the south as a "national scandal."

DRY ENFORCEMENT CHANCES SLIGHT

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Any bill for stricter prohibition law enforcement introduced at the behest of the Anti-Saloon League before the present session of the state legislature is doomed to certain defeat, a count of dry strength in the legislature reveals.

There are six wet republicans in the state senate, who with a unanimously wet democratic representation can block the passage of any dry bill. Sixteen wet republicans in the assembly, with the lower house democrats solidly anti prohibition with one exception, have expressed determination to defeat strengthening of dry laws.

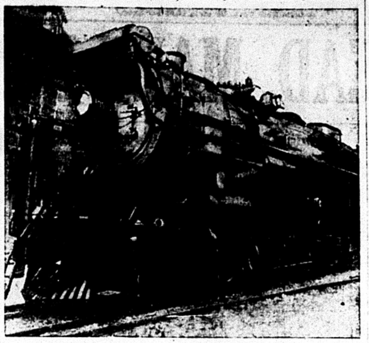
Awards for Negroes

Sixteen Negro men and women have received awards from the Harmon Foundation, directed by the Federal Council of Churches, for distinguished work in arts and sciences in 1927. James Weldon Johnson won the first prize in literature for his book of poems, "God's Trombones." The award is $400 and a gold metal. James A. Parsons received the chief science award for his research and discoveries in metallurgy. Benjamin Brawley, educator, of Raleigh, N. C., declined the second prize for education.

BROOKLYN FIREMAN HURT.

A fire starting in the cellar of a five-story building at 13855 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn yesterday, rapidly spread to five adjoining houses and caused $20,000 damage. One fireman was injured.

New Type Locomotive; More Workers Jobless



New type of locomotive, first of ten recently received by the New Haven Railroad. It has sufficient power to haul 100 loaded freight cars at passenger train speed. This mountain of steel is 97 feet long and weighs 350 tons.

This acquisition will succeed in displacing thousands of railroad men. Under capitalism advances in technique result in making the lot of the workers more miserable, since science is utilized primarily for profit.

FORMER STRIKERS TO HEAR CONCERT

Mecca Temple to Be Filled at Celebration

(*Continued from Page One*)

speaking of Tarasova's art said: "Those three Rs—Russian, Red and Revolution; but when you apply them to that tornado of temperament, little Nina Tarasova, they only mean Russian genius, luminous red hair, and a way of singing into people's hearts that is revolutionary."

Other Stars to Appear

Paul Althouse, the internationally renowned Metropolitan Opera tenor noted for his full resonant voice, able to carry the most difficult aria to a thrilling climax, or of the most delicate shadings of tonal beauty, will appear in a series of selections from the great operas of all time. Then Doris Niles, classic and interpretative dancer, will appear in her usual dances, in addition to special Russian and Gypsy dances. A fourth star on the program is Sascha Jacobsen, the young violinist who has within the past few years arose to first rank among the violin soloists of today.

'Book Burner' Thompson Now Fights With Dever Man Over Paying Wages

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—William McAndrew, former superintendent of schools who was accused by Mayor Thompson of using pro-British texts in the schools, completed his four-year contract and left the school system here. The trial of McAndrew by the mayor will continue, however, to decide whether the ex-superintendent is entitled to his back pay. Local officials characterized the affair as a political fight, stating that McAndrew's affiliation as former Mayor Dever's chief lieutenant was of greater interest to Thompson than his choice of texts.

BOSTON WORKERS TO PROTEST WAR

Nicaragua Meet Friday Miners' Relief Sunday

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Thousands of Boston workers are expected to attend the protest demonstration against the war on Nicaragua to be held at the Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Friday evening, Jan. 13. Speakers will describe the imperialistic basis for the present attack on the Nicaraguan liberation movement and demand the withdrawal of marines and warships.

Under the auspices of the Speakers International Relief a mass meeting for the relief of the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Colorado and Ohio will be held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock in the same hall. Speakers include "Flaming Milka" Sablich and A. S. Embree, Colorado strike leaders, and Mother Bloor. No admission charge will be made at either meeting.

Senate Committee to Ask Many Millions For Flood Grafters

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Senate committee on commerce now considering flood control plans for a series of levees and spillways on the Mississippi is expected to ask $200,000,000 more of Congress than the Coolidge plan demands. The new policy involves shifting the main burden of costs to the federal government rather than taxing local flood areas.

It is believed the new plan will increase graft possibilities, which, according to experts, is the only advantage of the present flood control policy. Contracts are awarded for ineffectual patching which requires frequent renewing.

FENG RUTHLESS IN WARRING ON LEFT ELEMENTS

Slaughters Communists Without Trial

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9. — That General Feng Yu-hsiang, who formerly led the nationalist armies, executes workers, peasants and soldiers suspected of Communist leanings without the formality of a trial is revealed here in a copy of an order issued to his subordinates. Feng himself in a telegram to the Kuomintang convention, which will open here soon, boasts of his ruthless campaign against the Communists.

The order issued by Feng to his subordinates follows:

"I hereby order the commanders of all army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions to organize a special secret service to detect and apprehend all Communist conspirators where our troops are stationed so that none can escape. All found guilty will be sent to this headquarters to be executed.

"Any one who has knowledge of these criminals but who fails to report them is punishable as a criminal himself.

"As this is a vital concern to the future of the country, you are to exert yourself to the utmost to track down the evil-doers without mercy."

Senate Wants Own Quiz Into "S-4"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—To the three "investigating" committees ostensibly inquiring into the circumstances of the sinking of the S-4 and the resultant death of the crew of 43 men, may now be added a fourth committee.

Battle in Senate.

A real battle over President Coolidge's request for a civilian commission developed today at a secret session of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

Recover 17 Bodies.

The fight against the President's request was led by Senators Swanson (D.) of Virginia, Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, and King (D.) of Utah.

The bodies of seventeen of the forty dead, recovered from the sunken submarine today, were enroute to their homes or national cemeteries for burial or were ready for shipment from Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Millions to Boost Private Shipping

The United States Shipping Board, a government corporation, will be asked to put up approximately $90,000,000 for the construction of four-day liners, making departures from each side of the Atlantic three times a week.

The Trans-Oceanic Corporation of the United States is making the bid for the money, and it is likely that it will receive it. The hearing before the shipping board will be held on Jan. 24, and decision as to the outlay of the funds requested will be made at that time

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Saturday - 8:30 p. m. - Jan. 21 - at Madison Square Garden

PAGEANT ON THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—1,000 IN THE CAST

LENIN SAID:

"Tens of millions of corpses and maimed, who are the victims in the war . . . are with a heretofore unknown speed opening the eyes of the millions and tens of millions of people, stupified, oppressed, deceived and fooled by the bourgeoisie. In this way, upon the universal ruin caused by the war, the revolutionary crisis is growing. . . .

TODAY: American marines are bombing men, women and children in Nicaragua.

PROTEST AT THE LENIN MEMORIAL.

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED AT:

MANHATTAN

Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place.

Co-operative Restaurant, 30 Union Square.

Selig's Restaurant, 76 Second Avenue.

Cloakmakers' Joint Board, 16 West 21st St.

United Workers Co-operative, 69 Fifth Ave.

Health Restaurant, 1600 Madison Ave.

Unity Co-operative House, 1800 Seventh Ave.

Sazar's Restaurant, 78 Second Ave.

Sollins Dining Room, 216 E. 14th St.

Gidskin's Bookstore, 202 East Broadway.

Joint Board Furriers Union, 22 East 22nd St.

Local 22, 16 W. 21 St.

Co-operative Shoe Repair, 418½ Sixth Ave.

81 East 110th St.

350 E. 81 St.

101 W. 27 St.

Jewish Workers' University, 126 E. 16 St.

Jewish Workers' Club, 35 Second St.

BRONX

Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx Park East.

Jewish Workers' Club, 1472 Boston Road.

Women's Council Cloakmakers, 1420 Boston Road.

2075 Clinton Avenue.

2700 Bronx Park East

715 East 138th Street.

BROOKLYN

764 — 40th Street.

Maderman's Bookshop, 5608 20th Ave.

Max Snow Drugstore, 43 — 13th Ave.

B. Catt Drugstore, 78 Graham Avenue.

I. Goldstein, Bookstore, 365 Sutter Avenue.

East New York Workers' Club, 604 Sutter Ave.

857 Hopkinson Ave.

Workers' Center, 1689 Pitkin Ave.

1940 Benson Ave.

122 Osborn St.

29 Graham Ave.

46 Ten Eyck St.

Workers' School, 1373 — 43rd St.

1111 Rutland Ave.

CONEY ISLAND

2901 Brighton Beach Ave.

LONG ISLAND

1 Fulton Ave., Middle Village

STATEN ISLAND

Mass Drygoods Store, 1060 Castleton Ave.

PATERSON, N. J.

S. Lieb, 104 Fair St., Paterson

3 Montgomery St.

PASSAIC, N. J.

Workers Club, 27 Dayton Av.

Caplan, 118 Madison St.

Speakers:

Jay Lovestone
William Z. Foster
P. T. Lau
M. J. Olgin
Robert Minor
John Williamson

William W. Weinstone
Chairman.

Calles Government Orders Troops to Disarm Peons and Ranch Workers

REPORT MEXICAN PACT WITH WALL ST. RAPS LABOR

House to House Search Is Ordered

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—Federal garrisons throughout Mexico were instructed by the war department today to search the homes of peons and other ranch workers and to seize all rifles and munitions.

In 1923, when President Alvaro Obregon was hard pressed by counter-revolutionists, about 5,000 rifles were distributed among agrarian workers in the state of Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Guerrero and Oaxacala.

Official explanation of the order for disarming the agrarians is that the "conditions that originally called for their arming" have since disappeared.

Blow to R. R. Workers.

The Calles government has grown much less popular with a large section of industrial and agrarian workers as the result of its recent oil land decisions and its alleged agreement with international bankers, headed by Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., for the financing and the reorganization of the railroads.

It is charged that the international bankers in reaching an agreement with the Mexican financial agents in New York demanded protection from the railway workers' union, which has steadily opposed the reorganization of the road and the wholesale dismissals which such reorganization would involve.

Peons Oppose New Law.

The recent delegation of power to President Calles in regard to the agrarian laws, which it is believed, is a move favorable to United States investors, is also extremely unpopular among agrarian workers.

The disarming of peons is regarded as a precaution on the part of the Calles regime.

LATIN-AMERICAN LOANS INCREASE

Reach Record Total In 1927; Big Loan to Peru

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — United States loans to Latin America in 1927 reached the record total of $335,360,300, when the flotation of the $50,000,000 loan to Peru was announced.

The huge total of $335,360,000 contrasts with the less than $15,000,000 which was loaned to Latin-America in 1914. During the six years from 1915 to 1920 the grand total of loans to Latin America only reached about $125,000.

The largest loans have been made to Argentina. The distribution of loans in 1926 and 1927 was as follows:

Country	1926	1927
Argentina	$88,293,000	$109,352,000
Bolivia	....	11,835,000
Brazil	59,973,950	62,280,000
Chile	74,330,000	23,383,300
Colombia	28,329,250	53,200,000
Costa Rica	8,000,000	1,800,000
Cuba	....	9,000,000
Dominican Republic	3,300,000	5,000,000
Panama	5,800,000	1,800,000
Peru	16,000,000	57,960,000
Salvador	1,520,000	....
Uruguay	31,671,000	....

White Guard Spies Sentenced In USSR

LENINGRAD, Jan. 9. —Found guilty of espionage for counter-revolutionary groups, three White Russians have been sentenced to death. Twelve other counter-revolutionaries have received prison terms ranging from five to fifteen years.

The White Russians operated near the Finnish border and carried information to counter-revolutionary groups abroad.

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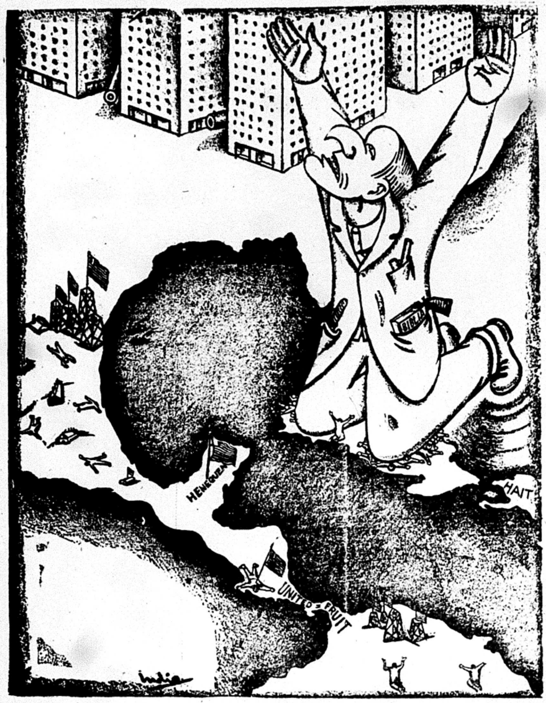


CALVIN COOLIDGE'S PRAYER FOR PEACE

PAN-AMERICANISM, TOOL OF WALL ST.

Declaration of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League

On January 16, 1928, there will meet in Havana the Sixth Pan-American Conference. This conference comes together at a time when the imperialism of the United States becomes more and more brazen, at a time when the political and economic oppression of the countries of Latin America by the most powerful imperialism of the world is an established brutal fact.

The Pan-American Conference and Its Real Aims.

The Latin American peoples are sufficiently familiar with the Yankee method of disguising real aims under a cloak of humanitarian phrases which always conceal new plans for imperialist aggression. With each new advance of imperialism we are treated to a new hypocritical formula: the Monroe Doctrine, the Platt Amendment, the Treaty for the Independence of Panama, the Corinto Pact, the Dawes Plan, Pan-Americanism. They are all instruments for subjugating the peoples of Latin America and in the last analysis, of the entire world, to the sovereignty of Wall Street.

Pan-Americanism, the doctrine under whose auspices the coming Havana conference is to meet, is as dangerous for the economic and political independence of the Latin American peoples as the Monroe Doctrine which once went forward under the slogan of "America for the Americans," but which has now adopted the slogan of "America for Wall Street." Pan-Americanism, preached and disseminated by those who continue to send troops to Nicaragua and to whatever Latin American countries stand in the way of Wall Street, is nothing but a bludgeon in the hands of the Dollar Kings.

Pan-Americanism means submission to the yoke of Wall Street.

Against Pan-Americanism, the Union of Latin American Peoples. The All America Anti-Imperialist League, through its Continental Committee declares before the peoples of Latin America that the Pan-Americanism propagated by the agents of Wall Street is a shameful fraud to which we can never submit.

Union of oppressed with oppressors is impossible. The attitude of Latin America can only be one of open, indefatigable combat. After the triumph of our cause, with imperialism vanquished, the way will be open for the idea of the union of all the peoples of the western hemisphere. The task before us consists in uniting free peoples on the basis of unquestioned equality, but at no time in delivering over defenseless territories to the designs of the powerful exploiter.

Recent declarations of President Coolidge show the importance of this truth. The Washington delegation will not participate in the conference if any Latin American delegation proposes to discuss the Monroe Doctrine or proposes the transfer of the permanent headquarters of the Pan-American Union from U. S. to another country. President Coolidge makes it clear that Pan-Americanism is possible only with the predominance and control of the United States.

The American Delegation.

It is well known that never has the United States sent out such an imposing delegation as the one elected to represent her at the Sixth Pan-American Conference.

Coolidge, president of the United States; Kellogg, secretary of state; Morrow, partner in the House of Morgan and ambassador to Mexico; Fletcher, ambassador to Italy and former ambassador to Mexico; Judah, ambassador to Cuba, and other prominent figures in the banking, industrial and political world—surrounded by an army of experts, advisors, publicists, etc. Such is the delegation—larger and more carefully chosen than the one sent to the Versailles Peace Conference — constituting a serious warning to the Latin American peoples with respect to the program of penetration and domination dictated to the White House by the potentates of Wall Street.

Deeds, Not Words.

We could very easily summarize the evangelical discourse which Mr. Coolidge will utter at the opening session of the conference. We know that he will repeat the terms "Good Will," and "American Altruism."

We doubt, however, that he will dare to repeat—even before a corps of diplomats, his attacks against the Nicaraguan patriots, the defenders of the sovereignty of our peoples; we doubt that he will dare to repeat—even in Havana—that in Nicaragua "the only ones who continue to resist are bands of thieves and outlaws."

We know that he will eliminate all harshness from his speech, we know that he will avoid all friction, we even have faith in the literary success of his oratorical effort and in his "expression" of infinite philanthropy. But we declare in advance that the peoples of Latin America will not listen to his words, will not believe in the sincerity of his promises. Tired of promises, they demand fulfillment, in terms of concrete acts:

Immediate withdrawal of all Yankee troops from Nicaragua; Abrogation of all treaties limiting the sovereignty of Latin American countries; withdrawal of the financial overseers from the tillers; independence of Porto Rico and the Philippines and of all the territory of Panama; withdrawal of support to the dictatorship in Venezuela, etc.; recognition of and obedience to the sovereign laws of our countries.

The All American Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all the Latin American delegations; especially those having even relative liberty of action in the face of imperialism, to defend the interests of our countries, to courageously unmask the representatives of Wall Street and expose them for what they are.

Our voice is the voice of twenty nations oppressed and assaulted by imperialist might. A courageous attitude on the part of our representatives can count on the unanimous support of Latin-America.

With the approach of the Havana farce, the All American Anti-Imperialist League reiterates its appeal to Latin Americans to intensify efforts for the union of our countries and to press forward the organization of the open struggle against Yankee imperialism.

Fight against Pan-Americanism, the instrument of Yankee imperialism!

Intensify the campaign of unification of all Latin-American countries for their national independence!

Yesterday against Spain, today against Wall Street!

Let us make 1928 the anti-imperialist year, the year of our liberty!

Against American Imperialism!

For the Union of the Peoples of America!

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, CONTINENTAL COMMITTEE.

Mexico City, January, 1928.

U. S. SHIP AGROUND.

TOKIO, Jan. 9.—The American liner President Monroe, which went aground in the Suo Sea near Moji, was refloated today and is proceeding to Shanghai. She was not damaged. The liner, which sailed from New York on Nov. 24 on world cruise, was bound from Kobe, Japan, to Shanghai

LITHUANIA-POLE PEACE FAR OFF, PREMIER ADMITS

Must Recover Vilna, Waldemaras Says

WARSAW, Jan. 9.—No peace is possible between Poland and Lithuania until the Vilna question is definitely settled, Premier Waldemaras informed Polish newspapermen in an interview yesterday. The Lithuanian government will only receive Polish envoys, in Vilna, Waldemaras added.

The Waldemaras statement indicates that the "peace" declared by the League of Nations several months ago was merely formal and that no settlement of the essential difficulties between the two countries has been reached. The Lithuanian Government has made it perfectly clear that it will not consider any peace that does not provide for the recovery of Vilna, while the Pilsudski regime has made it clear that it will not relinquish Vilna.

No goods coming from Vilna will be permitted to enter Lithuania, Waldemaras declared in an interview and letters bearing a Vilna postmark will also be barred from Lithuania.

Lithuanian and Polish frontier guards exchanged shots several days ago. One Lithuanian soldier was wounded.

FEAR NEW FLOOD IN LONDON SLUMS

Thousand Families Are Homeless

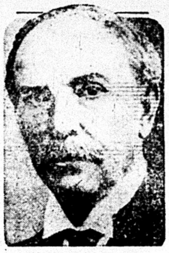
LONDON, Jan. 9.—Tension tightened this afternoon as close watch was kept on the waters of the Thames, for within another twelve hours London will know whether it is to suffer another devastating flood from the abnormally high tides and the river, overflowing with waters from recent thaws.

Dawn tomorrow should bring the flood situation in London to a climax, and if the temporary dikes erected to strengthen the embankment hold, than it is expected that the flood terror will have passed because after the high tide tomorrow the abnormal height of the tides will recede.

Workers along the embankments of the Thames in London have put in hard hours of labor and are confident that the embankments will withstand the flood tides now unless the waters are whipped by heavy winds.

More than 3,000 families and possibly 15,000 people from the tenement districts along the Thames are still homeless.

Friend of Wall Street



Ricardo Jiminez Oreamuno, president of Costa Rica, is doing his bit to make his part of Latin America as docile as possible for the American capitalists. He recently gave an elaborate dinner to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, boy scout of the financiers of the American Empire.

Arrested for Petition to Japanese Emperor

TOKIO, Jan. 9.—For attempting to address a direct appeal to the emperor, a Tokio native has been seized by the police. He was held under an azalea bush until the royal procession passed. The police feared a repetition of the attempt made by a soldier several months ago to interest the emperor in the savage oppression of the lowest ranks in the army.

FASCISTS FEAR NEW UPRISINGS AS PRICES SOAR

Mass Protests Force Delay of Wage Cuts

GENEVA, Jan. 9.—The wages of Italian workers have dropped so low and retail prices have soared so high that the Fascist Party has been compelled to postpone the twenty per cent wage slash which it decreed recently. Wages are already at a starvation level and the Fascisti fear outbreaks in industrial centers.

Despite the stabilization of the lira retail prices have not decreased. In fact a quarter cent per pound increase in the price of bread is likely. The increase in the price of bread will be a severe blow to many working class families.

The wage cut has been postponed by the Fascisti for fear of an increase in riots which have been quite common in recent months. The Fascist militia has been called out a number of times to disperse groups of demonstrating workers.

Despite the credits which Italy recently received from J. P. Morgan and Company and English banking houses, depression continues in the metal, engineering and building trades.

BAD BOOZE KILLS 25

MADRID, Jan. 9.—Twenty-five are dead and fifteen are seriously ill as the result of drinking methylated spirits in Larache, Morrocco, according to dispatches received here today.

Join in a Real Fight!

AGAINST	FOR
1. Injunctions.	1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. Company Unions.	2. Miners' Relief.
3. Unemployment.	3. Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union.
4. Persecution of the Foreign Born.	4. A Labor Party.
5. War.	5. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

JOIN A FIGHTING PARTY!

Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125 St., N. Y. C.)

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....
No. St. City State

OCCUPATION ....

If you are on strike or unemployed and cannot pay initiation fee please check this box. ☐

UNEMPLOYED AND STRIKERS ADMITTED WITHOUT INITIATION and receive dues exempt stamps until employed.

(Enclosed find $1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Transfer Your Money Right Now to a

Cooperative Finance Institution

Guaranteed dividends are being paid **6%** from the first day of deposit.

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$250.000.00 Gold Bonds

SECURED BY THE SECOND MORTGAGE ON THIS

Second Block of Dwellings of the Cooperative Workers Colony.

(Bronx Park East, at Allerton Avenue Sta., Bronx, N. Y.)

$1,000 $500 $300 $100

Gold Bonds are being sold on installments and the smallest amount draws 6% dividends from the first day of deposit.

RUSH 1000 MARINES TO NICARAGUA WAR

STRIKE UNBROKEN AS PORT WORKERS HINDER INVADERS

(Continued from Page One)

ers who recently declared a strike in mpathy with the struggle of the iberal armp under General Sandino, ccording to despatches from the Nicaraguan capital.

The arrival by airplane from Managua of Col. Louis Mason Gulick, the present commander of the marines in Nicaragua, has apparently accomplished nothing in the way of breaking the strike.

'Fresh marine re-enforcements were rushed to the aid of the outpost in Corinto when armed bands outside the town threatened to sever the railroad communications with Managua and the American authorities feared that the workers might unite with the armed patrols and seize the town for the Liberals.

• • •

Will Rush Marines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — A thousand United States marines, together with Major General John A. Lejeune, commander of the United States marine corps, will be rushed to Nicaragua when the light cruisers Trenton, Milwaukee and Raleigh, and the minesweeper, Oglala, sail from Charles, South Carolina and Hampton Roads, tomorrow.

The order to sail follows the completion of the full marine quota of 1,000 marines who will re-enforce 1,400 who are already on active duty in Nicaragua.

Major General Lejeue, before departing for Charleston, reiterated the old statement that he consders the Liberal General Sandino an "outlaw" and hopes he will be eliminated from "the otherwise peaceful Nicaraguan horizon before the August elections."

• • •

MANAGUA, Jan. 9. — Although General Sandino's forces entrenched in the El Chipote area, are reported to have been receiving new recruits during the past week, the situation is still quiet with the marines and the Nicaraguan constabulary better unprepared to give battle because of their own lack of reinforcements.

In the hinterland there has been great enthusiasm among Sandino supporters, owing to the battle a week ago, it is reported, and this has resulted in additional men joining the liberal forces.

There are indications that the marines are not planning to attack Sandino. It is even reported that some new efforts may be made at making peace with Sandino.

Sandino's snipers are still active.

• • •

500 Marines For Corinto

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 9. — A detachment of nearly 500 marines will sail from here tomorrow for Corinto, the only western seaport of Nicaragua. The force consists of three infantry companies, a machine gun and howitzer company and a headquarters company. The departure of the marines from San Diego coincides with the sailing of a thousand marines from Hampton Roads and Charleston.

• • •

Wives Say Farewell.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 9. — In an atmosphere reminiscent of the World War, hundreds of wives and children of the enlisted men have arrived at Hampton Roads to bid farewell to the soldiers who are being sent to invade Nicaragua and many of whom it is admitted will never return.

The marines have been hurriedly assembled from points thruout the east and final touches are being given to the outfit preliminary to their sailing tomorrow. Most of the marines are veterans of the United States' previous attacks in Latin America and China and no men whose enlistments are expiring in six months are being shipped to Nicaragua. The officers are frank in admitting that they participate a long hard campaign.

NEW PARTY BOOKS FOR MEMBERS

Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party will have to exchange his old book for a new one before the end of this month of January in order to be considered in good standing.

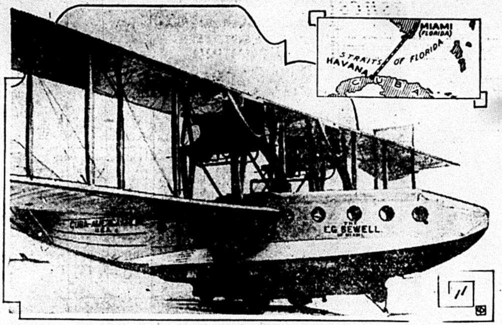
The new book is published for one year only and expires on December 31st, 1928. The new book also is numbered so that this will afford the Party a better check-up and control of the membership.

A new feature of the book is the place to record the attendance and activity of the member. This together with the dues payments will serve as a record for every member.

All Party units and sub-divisions will make a special drive during the month of January to make every member in good standing. If you have not yet secured your new book, visit your nucleus meeting and become a good standing and active member.

All those unemployed or on strike will be given exempt stamps to make them in good standing.

Commercial Line to Latin America Paves Way for Huge War Fleet



International air service between Miami, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, on a commercial basis, is being inaugurated this winter. Picture shows E. G. Sewell, flagship of the line. The American war mongers are doing the utmost to boost this new industry, realizing that it will be a comparatively easy matter to convert it for the next imperialistic slaughter.

MINERS TO APPEAL TO WORLD LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

of their striking brethren in the United States and to their destitute families. The call follows:

An appeal to organized labor thruout the world in behalf of the striking miners in the United States and their dependants:

Brothers and Sisters:

One hundred and twenty thousand union miners in the bituminous coal fields of the United States have been on strike for nine months.

Faced with the united opposition of the mighty money barons of Wall Street and the United States government the miners and their dependants are going thru a period of intense suffering. Thousands of them have been evicted from their homes in the middle of winter by the coal companies and are now compelled to live in cold crude barracks.

Reign of Terror.

A reign of terror prevails thruout the strike regions; miners and their wives being mercilessly beaten by the cossacks of the coal companies. Government by injunction reigns supreme and no attempt by the company-owned authorities to observe the law. Foreign-born workers are picked out for special persecution. They are threatened with deportation for going on strike to preserve the standard of living they had earned thru former bitter struggle. They are beaten and thrown into jail and charged with sedition.

The coal operators have made up their minds to crush the miners' union. So determined are they in this aim that they refuse to attend a conference called by Coolidge administration to which both operators and labor union officials were invited. Another conference called in Pittsburgh, the heart of the great steel industry, also proved abortive.

A. F. of L. Officialdom Fails

The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, apparently not recognizing the seriousness of the situation and the danger to the whole trade union movement involved in the possibility of a defeat of the strike, has made no serious effort to conduct a relief campaign on a sufficiently broad scale.

The breaking of this strike of workers who have for years constituted the backbone of the American trade union movement would not only threaten the existence of the labor movement in the United States, but would have a damaging effect on the standard of living of the workers the world over. A defeat of the miners in the United States would be a signal for the bosses in other countries as well as in the United States to stage a new attempt to hammer down the living conditions of their employes. This is what followed the defeat of the miners' strike in Great Britain.

First Appeal Made.

The heroic miners, veterans of many bitter struggles against the coal barons have until now refrained from appealing to their brothers and sisters in other countries. This is the first appeal made in their behalf to international labor.

In the name of the common interests of the workers in all countries, in name of working class solidarity, as well as in the name of the self-interest of all workers we now call on international labor to come to the assistance of the battling miners of the United States and their destitute families.

You must stand by the striking mine workers of America.

If unionism is to survive they must win.

Help them win and save unionism by contributing to their support.

POLITICIANS IN COLORADO HIDE FROM MINER HATE

DENVER, Jan. 9 (FP).—So strong has grown the sentiment against the brutal and illegal strike-breaking tactics of the state police, that reactionary politicians are taking advantage of it to get under cover for their former weakness during the coal strike.

Vagrancy Charges.

Foster Cline, district attorney in Denver, sent a letter to Mayor Ben F. Stapleton Wednesday in which he condemned the action of the state police and city coppers in bringing three Wobblies to Denver to be questioned at the state capitol and then having the city police arrest them at the capitol and charge them with vagrancy; they were sentenced to serve 90 days, but have been released on appeal bonds.

"Never in my experience have I heard of justice being more ruthlessly prostituted than has been done in this case," he said. "If we can perpetrate this kind of thing under the name of expediency, then so can the man who robs, steals or murders. The principle is the same—lawlessness in both cases.

"If I read history correctly in the long spans between the periods of social revolutions, the voice of the majority today is often considered wrong tomorrow.

"If the majority can arbitrarily suppress the voice of a minority, no matter how feeble that voice may be, we are departing a long way from the constitutional principles of freedom of speech laid down by our forefathers and we are establishing a dangerous precedent.

"It would be better for our government and for law enforcement that every man be turned out of our jails than these men be incarcerated without cause and against all constitutional guarantees.

"I would be untrue to my sense of justice and untrue to my conception of a lawyer's duty if I did not protest against this unwarranted, unlawful and unconstitutional procedure."

Mr. Cline is not quite converted to radicalism, however. He still has as one of his assistants Capt. Charles M. White, in command of the largest body of troops breaking the strike and secretary of the Democratic state committee.

Mayor Stapleton's answer was, "I am not interested." He doesn't come up for election until 1931. Mr. Cline's term runs out after the election this fall.

DRAMA

"Hamlet" As Usual But Walter Hampden Good

WALTER HAMPDEN puts on a thoroughly conventional performance of "Hamlet," at Hampden's Theatre, but a well presented, highly polished one. As befits a tender-hearted and civilized audience, the emphasis all along falls on the psychological difficulties of the weak man, forced to decide problems too great for him, and not on the objective events. The soliloquys are best.

Walter Hampden

The performance at Hampden's is not intended, apparently, to solve any of the outstanding difficulties of the play, about which huge and indecisive and contradictory books have been written. Hampden's Hamlet shows the same casualness about pinking Polonius that he does hesitation about stabbing the king consort, a state of mind never yet explained, except on the assumption of madness, which again is another debatable matter. And neither does Hampden clear that up.

The play is left the same mystery that it has always been, from Shakespeare's day to this, as good an explanation as any being Frank Harris theory that Shakespeare merely felt like making some Freudian revelations, and wrote himself up as the hero of whatever next play he had in mind, the same happening to be a blood and thunder melodrama with half a dozen murders in it. And the incongruity remains with us even to this day. Hampden continues it.

Hampden is good, as we said before, but not enough better than the rest of his players to warrant his taking all of the curtain calls alone. C. Norman Hammond was a satisfactory Claudius, and Caroline Meade well above the average in Gertrude. Ernest Rowan was a fiery and outstanding Laertes.—V. S.

"Rosalie," the new Ziegfield production, is the only opening scheduled for this evening. Gershwin and Romberg composed the score for this musical show.

Metro has acquired the motion picture rights to the play, "Her Cardboard Lover," which was produced by Charles Frohman at the Empire Theatre last season.

RUDOLPH GANZ.

Who will give his piano recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday night.

Broadway Briefs

The premiere of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," by Jerome K. Jerome, at the Davenport Theatre, will not take place Wednesday evening, as previously announced in error, but on the following night.

Two one-act plays by Mack Will. Kraike and Leon Blumenfeld, have been accepted for future production by Butler Davenport. They are entitled, "Inheritance" and "Shining Stars," and will be produced under the direction of Mr. Davenport about March.

BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslawsky, conductor, will give their fourth concert at Carnegie Hall Friday evening, January 13, with the composer-violinist, Joseph Achron, as soloist. The program includes: Overture to a Comedy, Philip James; Sonata, Pietro Castrucci; Fifth Symphony in C minor, Beethoven; Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Joseph Achron; Prelude from "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg, Wagner.

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"DAILY WORKER"
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Mecca Temple
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VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

Paul Althouse
METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR

Doris Niles
in
Oriental and Russian Dances

NINA TARASOVA Costume Recital of Russian, Gypsy, Georgian Folk Song Interpretations.

TICKETS $2.20—$1.65—$1.10—75c.
Jimmie Higgin's Book Store, 106 University Place; DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"The Servant of Two Masters"
and "He Is to Blame for Everything"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle
Evenings 8:15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15.

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists and Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

4 WALLS Enthralling Play of American Life
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Theatre W. of 58th St.
Mats. WED. & SAT.

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents
John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

DRACULA "See It and Creep." —Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. E. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

ANTI-WAR!
See THE Enemy
The Challenge of Humanity to the War Cry
With LILLIAN GISH. Directed by Fred Niblo, who made "Ben-Hur".
ASTOR Twice Daily, 2:45-8:45
Mats. 50c. to $1.00
B'way & 45th St.

— The Theatre Guild presents —
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Marco Millions
Week Jan. 16, 'Doctor's Dilemma'
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS
American Opera Company
1st N. Y. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH
GALLO THEATRE (Eves. at 8:20)
54th St., W. of B'way (Mats. at 2:30)
Opening Tonight at 8:20, "Faust."
"Mme. Butterfly" Wed. & Fri. Evs., Sat. Mat. "Faust" Thurs. & Sat. Evgs.

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MEETINGS OVER U. S. TO OBSERVE LIEBKNECHT DAY

Speakers to Do Honor to Fighter

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Buffalo will celebrate Liebknecht Day this year with a huge mass meeting Friday Jan. 13, at 8 p. m., in the Workers Party Hall, 20 E. Eagle St. The Buffalo section of the Young Workers League, under whose auspices the meeting is held, has arranged for a fitting program to honor the memory of this great revolutionist.

Music will be supplied by the Y. W. L. orchestra. The lessons of Liebknecht's life-long struggle against capitalist war and militarism, especially as they bear on the present world situation, will be related by Herbert Zam, executive secretary of the Young Workers League of America.

Zam will analyze the danger to youth contained in the imperialist menace against the Soviet Union, and the American imperialist ventures in Nicaragua, China and elsewhere.

Two hundred members of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, out on strike against terrible exploitation in the Milfay plant, have been invited as special guests of the league to this meeting.

* * *

Prominent Speakers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9. — The Young Workers (Communist) League of San Francisco has arranged a large memorial meeting to commemorate the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who so bravely fought, and lost their lives in the fight against capitalism and militarism.

This year's Liebknecht meeting is also a protest against militarism and will be held on Sunday evening, Jan. 15, 8 p. m., at 1212 Market St. There will be a musical program and prominent Party, League and Pioneer speakers.

Admission will be 15 cents.

* * *

Denver Meet Jan. 15.

DENVER, Jan. 9. — The Young Workers League of Denver has arranged a Liebknecht memorial meeting to be held at the Barnes Auditorium, Jan. 15, 8 p. m.

The speakers for this meeting are R. Shoban, district orgsnizer of the league; Frank Palmer, former editor of the Labor Advocate; George Saul of the I. L. D.; James Buchanan of Denver University; Roy MacDonald, a young striking miner, and others.

The program will include classical dancing by some of the best known dancers in Denver.

* * *

Combine Lenin-Liebknecht Meet.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Preparations are under way for the greatest Lenin memorial meeting Los Angeles has ever had. The mass meeting will be held Sunday evening, Jan. 22 at the Music-Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Rose Rubin, sub-district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be chairman. A fitting musical program is being arranged. Speakers will be announced later. The meeting will also be combined with the Liebknecht memorial of the Young Workers League, under joint auspices.

Power Trust Will Start New Boulder Dam Fight

WASHINGTON, (FP) Jan. 9.—The House committee on irrigation and reclamation has voted to close hearings on the Boulder Canyon Dam Bill Jan. 14. A rollcall vote in the House early in the session is virtually certain, and passage is anticipated.

Opposition to the construction of the Bouder Dam plant will be transferred to the Senate, and will be directed by Josiah Newcomb, counsel eight or nine Insull senators who are already seated, and no questions in that line were asked.

"Gave" Smith $125,000

WASHINGTON, (FP) Jan. 9.—Sam Insull of Chicago, one of the biggest power barons in the country, confessed to the Senate political slush fund inquiry committee, on Jan. 7, that he spent $237,925 in political donations in the 1926 campaign, of which $125,000 went to elect Frank L. Smith, chairman of the state commission regulating power rates, to the Senate.

"I like politics and have some very intimate friends in it," said Insull, genially. He did not name any of the eight or nine Insull senators who already seated, and no questions in that line were asked.

Banks, Coolidge, Taxes

The Coolidge-Mellon program for a tax reduction of $225,000,000 is supported by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank board. Reduced business activity in the latter part of 1927 presages a decrease in revenue tax collections for 1928, he stated, and makes further tax reduction unwise. The Chase Bank made a profit of over $8,000,000 in 1927.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

UNIONIST ADOPTS BOSSES' METHOD

Simultaneously with the announcement that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, would personally conduct the fight against the use of injunctions in labor disputes at Washington comes the information that an injunction has been obtained by Abraham Shiplacoff, manager of the International Pocket Makers Union, against an employer in the trade.

"Tho resort to injunctions by a union, we know, is unusual," Shiplacoff admitted, "but we will now meet the employers with their own weapons."

The proceedings arose out of the attmept of Cohen Brothers and Berman, 33 West 34th St., to violate an agreement with the union by moving its plant from New York to Lynbrook. The agreement with the union does not expire until August, 1929.

Goes to Enemy Workers.

The injunction secured by Shiplacoff is intended to prevent the firm from discharging its employes and moving to Lynbrook. It was granted by Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. T. Crane, notorious injunction judge, who has handed down more than a score of restraining orders against union activity within recent months.

"The employers may find the injunction a double edged sword," Shiplacoff boasted. "Given a fair judiciary, labor can occasionally make use of it as well as capital."

Right Wing Aids Bosses.

Shiplacoff is a socialist and one of the so-called right wing leaders of the needle trades. In the pre-war period when the socialist party was still fighting for the interests of labor its opposition to the use of injunctions in labor disputes was bitter and open. In recent times right wing leaders in the needle trades have not only abandoned their previous stand but are known to have co-operated with the employers in securing injunctions against militant trade unionists.

Rep LaGuardia Believes 750 Agents Would Help

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9. — Rep. Fiorello H. LaGuardia implies that a graft pact exists between New York prohibition agents and a bootleg group which imports large amounts of liquor for wealthy clients on passenger steamers, with the aid of cancelled customs stamps. A letter reiterating these charges has been sent to Secretary Mellon with the recommendation that 750 additional prohibition agents be put on the job.

All evidence was turned over to the collector of customs here, since the representative declares he cannot trust the prohibition administrator in New York.

Wood Heel Workers Win Lesser Slash

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 9. — Striking wood heel workers of Haverhill returned to work after a short walkout when the amount of their wage cut was reduced from 10-25% to 5-15%. Wood heelers have a local in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. Other locals have accepted wage adjustments averaging 10% under old rates, under the arbitration pact with employers, pending investigation by a citizens' committee.

A Practical Joke

Rubin Weingrove, 28, New Haven R. R. special policeman, was entertaining friends at the Ralco Social Club on Willis Ave., the Bronx. Spinning his revolver on his forefinger, he said with bravado to a friend: "Here, take my gun and blow out my brains." The gun went off accidently, in Weingrove's hand, killing him instantly.

Moderate Rates for Boulder Power Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — That consumers of power that would be generated from the proposed Boulder Canyon Dam be guaranteed moderate rates, and that the Swing-Johnson plan be modified in favor of a financing plan the cost of which would be borne by the Government and the states interested, has been advocated before the House Irrigating Committee by Julius H. Cohen, general counsel for the Port of New York authority. He suggested a Colorado River Authority be created, and that the seven states drained by the Colorado share in financing the project.

Southern Textile Mills Silent on Wage Slashes

By ESTHER LOWELL, (Fed. Press)

Southern textile mills are cutting wages despite statements indicating the contrary. While various New England mills have cut wages 10 per cent, arousing the United Textile Workers' Union protest, Southern mills have been saying that they are "not considering wage cuts." The Journal of Commerce exposes the facts in a sensational editorial.

From reliable sources information has come, the editorial states, "that a number of Southern mills have already quietly cut wages and said nothing about it. These mills, at any rate, may truthfully be said not to be 'considering' wage cuts at present."

To the United Textile Workers' council in Rhode Island raising $50,000 "to fight wage cuts" in New England, the Southern mills' action brings a new challenge. The United Textile Workers has announced, through president John Barry of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, its intention to organize Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., where the union was crushed in the 1922 strike and a company union followed.

Many northern mills own southern branches or are linked through jobbers with southern mills, as a study of the Boston Women's Trade Union League shows. And now northern and southern yarn mills have joined in an agreement to stop production from Friday noon to Monday morning each week, still further reducing workers' earnings. Two northern jobbers are uniting 150 southern yarn mills right now into one consolidated company.

Starvation Wages.

Besides living costs are higher in southern mill towns than in the north. Federated Press investigators confirmed Blanshard's figures on this subject. But even with 58 per cent higher annual earnings and somewhat lower cost of living, textile workers in the four leading New England states fall below the standard of living.

Southern mills will not always have the protection of silence for their wage cuts, it is predicted. As more plants are established, the competition for workers will grow, mill village isolation will diminish and the sense of working cass solidarity will be strengthened. Employers will find then that widespread publicity will attach to all their acts which in any way effect the earnings and living conditions of their employes.

Power Plants Back Mills.

Texas is the latest of the Southern states to bid for textile mills. Guided by the Texas Power & Light Co. president, the Texas Industrial Committee appointed by governor Dan Moody is bidding for New England mills. Native born cheap labor is advertised with "reasonable tax rates" as inducements for northern mills to move to Texas. In other Southern states it is the power companies which give strongest backing to industrialization, as in Texas.

CHICAGO PLANS MINERS' RELIEF

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Delegates from various workers' relief and fraternal organizations, societies and clubs will meet in conference on Friday evening, Jan. 13 at Redifer Hall, 30 N. Wells St. to formulate and adopt plans that will bring greater help to the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado.

All who can read and hear know that the miners are facing extermination at the hands of the coal operators and mine owners, who have set out to destroy the miners' union and thus make of them defenseless and helpless wage slaves. But in spite of imprisonment, murder by machine guns, hunger and cold, the miners are fighting back desperately.

All organizations are hereby urged to send delegates to the January 13 Conference.

A successful Chicago Miners' Relief Conference will go far toward victory for the miners and organized labor in general.

Chicago I. L. D. Plans Celebration of Paris Commune March 17

CHICAGO, Jan 9.—The next three months will be active ones for the Labor Defense movement in Chicago, according to decisions and plans of the local I. L. D. executive, which proposes steps to get all members in good standing by February 15, to hold a conference early in March, and to take various steps for further and broader activities of the branches. This period will reach its height with the Paris Commune Anniversary Commemoration on March 17 at Temple Hall, which will be preceded by the annual I. L. D. Proletarian Cabaret, held this year on Feb. 5 at Mirror Hall, and a Bunco Party and Dance on January 17 at Northwest Hall.

The January City Central Delegate meeting, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 8:15 p. m., at Polish Club Hall, 1555 West Division (3rd floor) will be devoted to organizational and propaganda problems and to the naming of the best branches after famous labor martyrs—such as the Haymarket martyrs and Sacco and Vanzetti.

Two Large Affairs Are Planned by Chicago ILD

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A Grand Bunco Party and Dance run on a scale unique in the Chicago movement, will be held by the I. L. D. here on Tuesday evening, January 17, at Northwest Hall, North Avenue and Western.

The committee in charge is headed by Hans Pedersen.

The Local I. L. D. office announces the good success of the recently held Bazaar—with over $2,000 realized, but in view of the ever more extensive needs for defense throughout the country, urges all friends to rally to the support of coming affairs—on Jan. 17, on Feb. 5, which is the date of the annual Proletarian Cabaret to be held this year at Mirror Hall and the Paris Commune Anniversary—March 17 at Temple Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9. — More than 6,000 names of "phantom voters" will be removed from registration lists in anticipation of the coming elections. It is charged that names of dead men are still found on the lists.

FIREMEN'S WAGE DECISION LOOMS

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (FP).—Whether or not 50,000 firemen and hostlers employed on 55 western railroads will receive the wage increase of from 30c to 35c a day awarded them by an arbitration board recently may be decided in the U. S. district court here Jan. 14.

Hearing on the petition of the carriers to impeach the award given in Denver on Dec. 21 will be held then in Judge George A. Carpenter's court. A counter petition, filed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, asking the court to set aside the carriers' petition will also be heard.

The brotherhood's petition, filed by Donald R. Richberg, counsel, declares that the carriers' petition is based on insufficient facts. The brotherhood also filed a petition with the same court asking judgment on the arbitration board's award. The carriers attack the validity of the wage increase on the grounds that the arbitration board acted without authority.

They claim this because, previous to making the award, the board announced that it could not reach a decision. After making this announcement the board was prevailed upon by the brotherhood to again go into session and meet until the final date agreed upon by the two parties. The board did this on opinion of the U. S. board of mediation and the department of justice, and the wage increase was granted. The carriers contend, however, that when the board announced it could not reach a decision the announcement constituted adjournment. This the brotherhood denies.

Women's Union Bulletin Fights for 5-Day Week

In the first issue for 1928 of the New York Women's Trade Union League Bulletin, women worker students of the League's English class write on the 5-day week. The workers conclude: "The five-day work is important for the worker from the physical, intellectual and social point of view. Therefore, we must all fight for the 5-day work week." The Bulletin now appears in printed form, supplanting the mimeographed sheets of previous years.

Arithmetic Books Now Held to be Pro-British

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The term of William McAndrews, suspended as Commissioner of Education here by "Big Bill" Thompson August 29 for being pro-British, expires today. A determined campaign to rid Chicago school textbooks of "anti-American" propaganda will be undertaken by his successor, the Board of Education announces. Arithmetics, grammars and geographies, as well as histories will be revised.

Denies He's to Build Houses for Workers

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Julius Rosenwald, Sears Roebuck sales order magnate, has denied reports that he was planning to build $4,000,000 worth of model dwellings for workers in the poorer sections of this city. "Arbitrary restrictions in the building of homes for working-class families make it impossible for me to build such homes in this city, he stated.

HOSIERY UNION GIVES BENEFITS

By JOHN W. EDELMAN

PHILADELPHIA, (FP) Jan. 9.—Members of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers—a division of the United Textile Workers have expressed a spirit of solidarity for strikers in their trade in a most practical manner. In Philadelphia, where the Federal Knitting Mill employes are fighting to maintain a 48-hour work-week, all strikers received double strike-pay, for the holiday week, which brought the married men's allowance up to $60. Another increased pay was distributed among the Federal strikers on New Year.

This donation was a spontaneous offering from the workers in the fair mills in Philadelphia. The collections were taken up without any official action.

Somewhat similar holiday cheer went to the strikers in Minneapolis, Minn., and the Milfay company strikers in Buffalo, N. Y. In both these cities groups of young workers are conducting splendid fights against "yellow dog" contracts, and sweatshop conditions. The Milwaukee, Wis., local of the Federation donated $10 to every active Minneapolis striker and various New Jersey and New York locals took up collections for the Buffalo strikers. Carl Holderman, in charge of the Milfay strike in Buffalo, increased each workers' allowance by half, and made special payments to individuals who had special responsibilities.

See Chicago Movie Strike for Wages

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Chicago motion picture operators may strike to enforce their demands for a wage increase and a 6-day week. This is the opinion after several conferences between the union and the exhibitors' association failed to bring an agreement.

The workers ask an increase of 25 per cent and pay on the basis of a full week for 6 days. Their scale now ranges from $1.85 an hour to $2.50 an hour. The union has not had a wage increase for 2 years and increased cost of living in Chicago is given as argument for the increase by the workers.

GITLOW TO SPEAK IN L. A. JAN. 15

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 15, there will be a political mass meeting at the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway, where Benjamin Gitlow, noted Communist speaker now on a national tour in the interests of building a Labor Party, will speak on "Politics and the American Workers." Every worker in Los Angeles should be sure and attend. Sid Bush, sub-district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party will be chairman.

Freighthandlers on Soo Line Win Raise

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (FP)—Announcement that 3,000 clerks and freighthandlers on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Ry. have received wage increases of 2½c and 2c an hour respectively is made this week.

The increase was won after prolonged negotiations. The Brotherhood of Railways Clerks was represented by C. G. Orendorff and the railroad by B. F. Flannigan, assistant general manager, in the negotiations.

Five Leather Workers Hurt in Naptha Blast

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 9 (FP).—Five leather workers and two firemen were badly burned when 1,500 gallons of naphtha exploded in the Waters River plant of A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.

The naphtha was stored in the "japan" department for use in degreasing leather. The building was wrecked by explosion and flames. The Peabody leather workers had a union of nearly 5,000 members during the war years but the organization has declined to only a few hundred.

Conboy Funeral Today

The funeral of Sarah Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers Union, who died Saturday evening, will be held this morning from her home in Brooklyn. Prominent reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor are expected to attend the funeral.

2 Workers Dead by Gas From Factory Boilers In Philadelphia Plant

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—John Shay, 42-year-old worker, who was night watchman at the Kensington Machine Works for some time, was killed from gas fumes coming from a boiler in the basement of the factory. His friend, Charles Burnes, 27, who often visited him to make the long hours of the night pass more easily, was also found at his side, dead.

Both bodies were discovered by a fellow worker in the boiler pit of the machine plant when he reported for work Saturday morning. It is believed that Burnes found his friend in the cellar, in an unconscious condition, and when he attempted to carry him up an iron ladder out of the pit, he too was overcome by the gas fumes and collapsed, succumbing to asphyxiation.

FEDERATION HITS STATE PENSIONS

(By Federated Press).

The National Civic Federation has issued another blast in its campaign against state old insurance or pensions. The Civic Federation's activity comes close to the New York State Federation of Labor plan for state old age pensions included in its 1928 legislative program.

Supplementing the Civic Federation studies of old age dependency in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania comes the present Woman's Department survey of almshouses in those states. But almshouses are a minor factor in considering old age dependency asserts Abraham Epstein, secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security. Epstein served as research director for the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission headed by President James H. Maurer of the State Federation of Labor.

While New York state spends $4,000,000 caring for 9,000 people in almshouses, by spending only $1½ millions more, 36,000 people could be cared for under an old age pension law, says Epstein. The Old Age Security Association is for abolition of almshouses and for hospitals to care for the chronically ill now in poorhouses.

The number of old people who go to almshouses is small compared to the total of those who are too proud to go and struggle along, depending on relatives, friends almost as poor as themselves, or on organized charities, declares Epstein. These 2,000,000 in the United States over 65 years old would get subsistence from state pensions and never have to go to almshouses.

Industrial pensions plans advocated by the Civic Federation are almost always actuarily unsound and financially unguaranteed, states the American Association for Old Age Security. Even in the few scientific and guaranteed plans, 20 to 30 years' service with the corporation is required and the federal statistics show only 4% of wage earners stay over 20 years with any concern.

Mrs. Sara Conboy, former secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union, is on the National Civic Federation women's executive council. Anne Morgan, sister of the financier J. P. Morgan, is treasurer of the woman's dept. Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds of the Camel cigarette makers' family, and Mrs. Ralph Easley, whose husband is chairman of the Civic Federation, are also on the women's executive. Matthew Woll, president, International Photo-engravers' Union, American Federation of Labor vice-president, is acting president of the National Civic Federation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A number of new bills aimed to make more rigid the present Baumes laws will be introduced in the state senate when that body convenes tonight.

MANY MEETINGS TO HEAR OF MINE STRIKERS' NEED

Sablich, Embree, Bloor to Make Tour

(Continued from Page One)

curences and where thousands of children and women are actually starving.

In the cities below listed the local secretaries of the Workers' International Relief are busy with preparations to make the meetings a success. It is anticipated that large crowds will be on hand to welcome the speakers from the Pennsylvania and Colorado battle fields.

From the National Office of the Workers' International Relief at One Union Square, New York City, it was announced that mass meetings will be held at the following cities in cooperation with the local miners' relief committees:

New Haven, Jan. 10; Hartford, Jan. 11; Springfield, Jan. 12; Providence, Jan. 13; Worcester, Jan. 14; Boston, Jan. 15; Philadelphia, Jan. 17; Baltimore, Jan. 18; Washington, Jan. 19; Schenectady, Jan. 21; Albany, Jan. 22; Syracuse, Jan. 23; Rochester, Jan. 24; Buffalo, Jan. 25; Erie, Jan. 26; Ashtabula Harbor, Jan. 27; Canton, Ohio, Jan. 28; Cleveland, Jan. 29; Akron, Jan. 31; Youngstown, Feb. 1; Toledo, Feb. 2; Detroit, Feb. 4; Flint, Feb. 3; Chicago, Feb. 5.

LOBBY WILL AID THE POWER TRUST

WASHINGTON, (FP) Jan. 9.—In advance of the discussion of the Walsh power trust inquiry resolution by the Senate committee on interstate commerce, the looby established in Washington by the association of state public utility commissioners has shown that it will help the power trust.

This lobby faithfully reflects the attitude of a great majority of the state utility commissioners, who are far from active in reducing rates for gas and electricity in their respective commonwealths. They have one notable example in Frank Smith of Illinois, backed in lavish fashion in his senatorial campaign by Sam Insull, utility magnate in Illinois and other states.

An inspired statement on behalf of this lobby, issued in Washington, says they will take the position that public utilities do not need any federal regulation, more than already exists, and that the states do not ask for any investigation of the power trust. They will deny that rates charged the consumer are excessive, and they will warn the Senate that the Walsh inquiry would go into the value of utilitity securities held by banks, insurance companies and educational institutions. Moreover, they are informed that the power companies deny any over-capitalization, while state rates are not based on capitalization anyhow.

The real strategy of the power trust, in mobilizing these pliant state commissioners, is to delay the adoption of the Walsh resolution as long as possible, and to enforce a reduction in its scope. They hope finally to kill the resolution by hostile amendment.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 9.—George A. Constantine, 46, owner of a chicken farm committed suicide here with a shotgun when his chickens failed to lay enough eggs to enable him to support his family.

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Brailsford's World Peace Illusion

Henry Noel Brailsford, just arrived from England to give a series of lectures at the New School for Social Research on "Progress and Reaction in Post War Europe" proves in his first interview with the capitalist press that he is totally unfit to deal with international problems by his inane comments upon what he considers the prerequisite for world peace—an understanding between Britain and America on interpretation of international law.

He visualizes a world government of which the present league of nations is the European nucleus. If the league is to realize world peace, says Brailsford, it must come to terms with Britain's great imperialist rival and the Shylock of the world, the United States. When Brailsford speaks of Britain and the United States reaching an understanding preparatory to the establishment of world peace he recognizes the fact that Britain at present dominates the league.

Such a conception ignores completely the reality of the world in which we live—a world of declining capitalism—where even the evanescent nature of its boasted stabilization is becoming apparent to all. The proletarian revolution in Russia dealt a mighty blow to world capitalism. The national revolutionary movements in the colonies weakens it still further. The present world reaction, the frightful international offensive against the working class in order to "strengthen the rear" as a prelude to the next great world slaughter, appears to the superficial only as evidences of vitality. In reality it is evidence of the frantic straits of the imperialist governments who desperately strive to smash all dissension, because their position is so precarious that any powerfully organized opposition will expose their weaknesses and endanger their rule.

To propose unity between the United States and Britain as a guarantee of world peace is to join the chorus of the British imperialists, who are striving to create a united capitalist front against the Soviet Union and the colonials and semi-colonials, precisely because Britain is most seriously menaced by the immediate situation in China, India and Africa. Only a hopeless philistine could propose that the American imperialists abandon their crusade to dominate the whole world and agree to live in peace with its most formidable rival, which it is now fighting against for supremacy in every part of the world.

An alliance between the imperialist powers of Britain and the United States could only be realized if the yankee imperialists felt their power threatened by the same forces that threaten Britain. Such a pact would certainly not be a guarantee of world peace. It would be an alliance for the purpose of waging a joint predatory imperialist war against the nationalist liberation movements and against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Such an alliance would, of necessity, be short-lived, for the simple reason that even in the midst of the joint struggle irreconcilable antagonisms would come to the surface. And no sooner would the objective be obtained for which the alliance was made than these antagonisms would burst forth into a conflict between the imperialist powers for a redivision of the earth—a division of the spoils.

Brailsford, like all others of his ilk, is useful to his imperialist masters, inasmuch as he tries to create the illusion that alliances between the rapacious powers are for the promotion of peace instead of preparations for new wars.

This imperialist agent, a prominent parliamentary representative of the British labor party, even joins the international jackal pack of war-mongers and ravagers of weaker nations, by assailing the recent proposal of the Soviet Union for complete disarmament. Says Brailsford, the henchman of the imperialist flunkey, **J. Ramsay MacDonald**:

> **"Regarding the Russian proposal for complete disarmament, the great body of intelligent opinion in England did not consider it very seriously, and undoubtedly if such a program were put into effect at this time, it would precede disorder and world revolution, with the Communists taking control in some countries and the fascisti in others."**

We need not here dwell upon Brailsford dragging in the idea of a fascist "revolution" in some countries. He and his cohorts in the labor party have done nothing to expose the fascist tendencies of the Baldwin tory government and like all heroes of the second international he tries to lull the working class into a false sense of security by talking twaddle about the pacifism of imperialist governments in order more easily to pave the way for fascist tyranny.

Brailsford, like the worst of the British tories, talks pacifism so long as it serves the purpose of imperialism, but when proposals are made for disarmament, he re-echoes his masters by indulging in dirty sophistry calculated to aid the war-mongers.

That proposal of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for disarmament was a master stroke of diplomacy is more evident every day, inasmuch as it not only exposes the hypocritical pacifist slogans of the avowed imperialists, but also exposes the shallow pretenses of the liberal and "laborite" pacifists.

Fascism in the Pressmen's Union

Major George L. Berry, who acts as liaison officer between the American legion and the American Federation of Labor in their joint assaults upon the demands of the rank and file of labor, has achieved one ideal of fascism in the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America—the abolition of elections.

Waging a campaign of terror against every effort on the part of the membership of the pressmen's union, characterized by wholesale expulsions and denial of the privilege of functioning as local unions, Berry has finally brought the union to such a state of impotency that a nominating committee simply chooses him and his cohorts to remain in power for the ensuing two years.

In true fascist style this crushing of the last vestiges of democracy in the union is hailed as a great victory for the vicious class-collaboration policy of Berry. Simultaneous with the announcement of the abolition of elections in the union comes a reaffirmation of the "principles" of Berryism—aiding the employers increase production, abolition of the right to strike through compulsory arbitration of disputes and a "determined fight against doctrines in contravention to Americanism." Berry's interpretation of Americanism being a system of universal scabbery.

In spite of this high-handed tyranny there still remains in the ranks of the pressmen's union sufficient oppositional forces to create a powerful left wing that, if properly organized, can overthrow this petty fascist despot and place the affairs of the union in the hands of the membership, where it belongs.

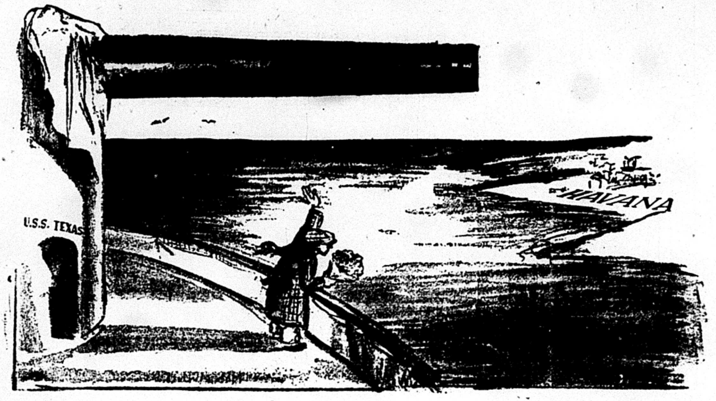
More than ever must the pressmen fight to make reality the demand that **Berry must go**, with all his strike-breaking, scab-herding official crew.

The other militant workers in the printing trades unions should aid the pressmen in their fight against Berry's fascism. In fact the whole left wing of the labor movement should rally to the support of those workers in the pressrooms of the country who suffer under Berryism in order to put an end to it, and make the union a fighting instrument against the bosses.

To stand idly by while one union after another is crushed by its reactionary officials is to indirectly aid those forces of black reaction that are striving to destroy completely all effective unionism, in order to reduce the labor movement to a mere appendage of American imperialism.

"YOO-HOO!"

By Fred Ellis



Mr. Coolidge Goes to Havana.

YOUTH PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRY AND LEFT WING

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

It is not the purpose of this article to make an analysis of the conditions of the working class as a whole. However, in order to bring into the proper place the conditions of the youth, a few words are necessary.

In general there is no abrupt downward trend of wages of the workers as a whole. There is a tendency in certain industries towards lower wages and longer hours. This tendency is augmented in certain industries like coal mining and textile. The outlook is for this process to continue but at what time this will become abrupt and reach a stage of crisis it is impossible to state.

Poor Wages.

Even under the present conditions the wages and hours of the young workers are extremely poor. Statistics on the youth itself are scarce but it is a well known fact that the great bulk of the youth can be listed under the unskilled workers and the Government figures for July 1926 show that the average wage of the unskilled worker is 18.48 per week. This is calculated on a full year of steady work which is myth in most cases. It also includes the adults who are unskilled and receive a slightly higher wage that the young worker. (See Table 7.) Other general material of interest may be found in Tables 8-9-10 and 11.

Government Figure Erroneous

Individual experience and investigation as well as contact with young workers, show that the wages and hours are even much lower than indicated in government figures. If we average the wages of the young workers in various industries, thruout the industrial section of the U.S.A., we can safely say that the average wage is between $15.00 and $16.00 per week and the nine hour day is applicable more than the eight hour day. The average reader can imagine how far $16.00 will go. Even the National Industrial Conference Board, a statistical bureau representing the Manufacturers Association, says the minimum necessary for an unmarried young worker is $18.00 per week, and a reading of the distribution of this $18.00 as outlined by the N. I. C. B. is better than a Broadway comedy.

Turnover of Youth Labor.

Another problem confronting the young worker is the great turnover of labor in the industries in which they are employed. This turnover is largely a result of the high development of industry, with its consequent intermittent lay-off for a few days or sometimes even hours. The turnover of labor is greater in the U. S. A. than elsewhere and especially in the types of industries where the youth are employed. As an indication of this problem the following is important:

Rochester, N. Y.—Boys 14-16 change jobs every 17 weeks.

New York—Youth change jobs 6 times per year.

Chicago (Swifts) — Average length employment youth 3½ months.

Maryland—51.3 per cent employed less than 2 months.

Indianapolis—Average youth employed less than 2 weeks, 7 per cent; 1 month, 15.8 per cent; 2 months, 30.3 per cent; 3 months, 48 per cent; 6 months, 70.7 per cent.

Unemployment.

Unemployment amongst the youth industries is not prevalent altho the total time unemployed per year is higher amongst young workers than adult because of the great labor turnover indicated above. In case of a crisis in the coming period and a resulting large army of unemployed, the Left Wing must take up the slogan within and without the Unemployment Councils of "Government Maintenance of the Young Workers at Trade Union Rates." The Left Wing must also take the initiative in seeing that the unemployed youth have their representatives on such Councils or similar organizations.

Summary of Conditions.

Summarizing the economic situation of the young workers we see their conditions are very poor—in contrast to the so-called opportunities afforded very young Americans. The trade union movement has not yet even recognized the problem of the young workers, and when strikes do occur, the youth are generally neglected—no attention is given to special demands of an economic or social character, which will improve their lot under the present system. To win the youth for the trade union movement—especially to guide its inherent rebelliousness into the organized militancy of the Left Wing, it is the duty of the Trade Union Educational League to become their champion with the labor movement.

Table 7—Average Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Wage Unskilled Workers. July, 1926.

Industry	Hour	Day	Week (calculated on 8-hour day)
Auto	$ .46	$3.68	$20.24
Elect. App.	.43	3.44	18.92
Leather	.40	3.20	17.60
Packinghouse	.41	3.28	18.04
Average	.42	3.36	18.48

Table 8—Trend Average Weekly Earnings in N. Y. & Ill.

	New York				Illinois			
Industry	1920	1922	1924	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
Elect. App.	$30.74	$26.50	$30.53	$31.07	$25.26	$26.27	$24.76	$26.68
Paper Box	23.80	23.39	25.85	25.93	24.95	23.78	22.46	25.25
Candy	19.40	19.33	21.04	22.36	22.23	22.17	21.90	19.39
Textiles	23.20	20.26	22.03	23.08	18.87	21.09	18.35	19.24

Table 9—Average Wages & Hours in Cotton Goods Industry.

Occupation	1924	1926	Sex	1924	1926
Picker Tender	53.6	54.1	M	$17.74	$16.07
Frame Tender	54.9	55.0	M	16.20	15.35
Frame Tender	51.3	51.9	F	15.95	14.58
Frame Spinner	53.2	55.1	M	19.63	15.92
Frame Spinner	53.1	53.5	F	16.94	15.09
Spool Tender	55.0	59.2	M	10.56	11.25
Spool Tender	53.3	53.6	F	15.19	13.19
Trimmers	55.3	53.0	M	16.81	15.64
Trimmers	52.7	52.6	F	14.12	12.94
All Employes	53.5	53.8	M	20.87	18.67
All Employees	52.3	52.8	F	18.15	15.89
All Employees	53.0	53.3	M&F	19.72	17.48

Table 10.—Average Wages and Hours in Soft Coal Industry.

	Hours per Day		Wages per Hour	
Occupation	1924	1926	1924	1926
Brakemen	8.4	8.5	.71	.687
Drivers	8.2	8.3	.748	.708
Laborers	8.3	8.4	.657	.620
Motormen	8.6	8.7	.7.52	.718
Trackmen	8.3	8.4	.737	.705
Trapper Boys	8.0	8.0	.408	.379

Table 11.—Working Hours in Mfg. Industries.

Hours	1914	1919	1921	1923
44 and under	11.8	12.3	13.7	9.9
44-48	11.8	3.8	4.2	4.5
48	11.8	32.6	33.6	31.7
48-54	13.5	16.5	18.2	21.9
54	25.8	9.0	7.8	8.8

AMERICA UEBER ALLES

(To the Incorrigible Nicaraguans)

America Ueber Alles.
Why can't you understand,
You gang of dirty greasers,
The mission of our land?

We are the world's protectors,
The home of liberty;
We put our chains upon you
To teach you to be free.

America Ueber Alles
Is all you need to know;
We rob you and we kill you
Because we love you so!

A. B. MAGIL.

WHITE TERROR INCITES ATTACKS

Rumanian Government Responsible, Says Letter to the Editor

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Along with the New Year message of the Roumanian premier, V. Bratianu, in which he claims that Roumania has had much to be proud of during the past year, comes a cable which states that the hand of anti-Semitic students arrested for the murder of a number of Jews in the pogroms in Oradea Mare, Cluj, and other Roumanian towns has been set free and that the Jewish victims of the pogroms are instead being tried for resisting the cowardly student-thugs and are being forced to sign papers absolving the student maniacs and naming the Communists as guilty in the pogroms.

If this is the deed that Bratianu is proud of, if the murder of Jews, raping of Jewish girls, and plundering of Jewish communities makes him proud, then all thugs and murderers may be proud of themselves.

Despite its protestations, the Roumanian government is guilty of the pogroms on the Jews, as well as it is guilty of massacring the Roumainian workers and peasants who dare to stand up for their rights. The pogroms upon the Jews in old Czaristic Russia and in the "modern" capitalistic buffer states set up against the only Workers' Republic, Soviet Russia, are tricks to foster hatred between the different nationalities, so as to divide the masses into weak sectors hating and fighting one another. In this way the capitalist governments are able to crush them easily.

I have lived thru several pogroms of old czarist Russia, and know that whenever the government agents organized a pogrom badly or the police and military failed to give ample protection to the pogrom, a hastily organized self defense of a few Jewish workers was invariably able to repel the attacking mob. If the imbecile Roumanian students were not led and inspired by government agents, protected by the police and military, these bestial orgies would not have taken place.

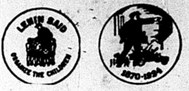
The degenerate Roumanian government is not alone guilty. The imperialist clique of big capitalist powers fully approves of the sadistic acts against the Jews, and has made Roumania a favored protege.

Soviet Russia has stopped pogroms in its territory. When the workers take over power in the rest of the world, persecution of other Jewish minorities will stop.

Fraternally yours,
CHAIM GOLOSMAN
(A Jewish worker.)

8799 21st Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wear a Lenin Button



Thousands of workers in scores of cities will soon be wearing the brilliant little Lenin Button that the Workers (Communist) Party organizations are distributing among the workers as part of the campaign to mobilize the American working class and lead it along the Leninist way.

The Lenin Button is unusually attractive and significant this year. It is a brilliant reproduction of the famous "Lenin Directing the Revolution" picture on a background of factories and trucks full of armed Workers' Guards. The cut here gives but a poor idea of how attractive the button really looks.

The button is a real symbol of Lenin showing the workers the way to freedom. The worker who wears it shows that he is ready to take up the struggle against exploitation and oppression to carry it forward to victory under the flag of Lenin, in the way shown by Lenin. To spread these buttons among the workers is to do an important work in spreading militancy and class-consciousness among the working class.

Every militant and class-conscious worker should wear this button!

Every militant worker, every Communist, should get his fellow-worker to wear this button!

The price is: up to 25—10c per button. Over 25—7c per button.

Party organizations should order thru their district organizers. Other working class organizations order from the National Office, Workers Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

This year the children are not forgotten. More than once Lenin emphasized how necessary it is to win the proletarian and farmer children for the class struggle, to organize them. To bring this message home to the millions of American children, the Young Pioneers have issued a special Children's Lenin Button, a button so attractive that any child who sees it will want to wear it immediately.

The button represents a beautiful picture of Lenin surrounded by a lively group of children. Around the whole scene are the words: "Organize the Children."

Every workers' child should wear this button and every working class parent should get this button for his children.

These children's buttons may be ordered from the Young Pioneers of America, 43 East 125th St., New York City. The prices are: Up to ten, 10c per button; orders of from 10 to 100, 7c per button; orders of over 100, 5c per button.

"Socialist" Pays 130 Months' Back Dues

(By Organization Dept., District 2, Workers Party.)

In the last issue of the New Leader, the local secretary of New York boasts of the fact that one of the former members of the socialist party paid one hundred and thirty months' dues and became a good standing member.

No doubt this socialist must be a prosperous business man and did not find it necessary to pay one hundred and thirty months' dues at a time.

The above shows the degeneration of the socialist party organizationally. Another comrade has called to our attention that he knows of a case where a member had paid dues for almost as long a period in the socialist party and became in good standing.

According to the constitution of our Party anyone who is in arrears more than six months is dropped from the roles. Our Party consists only of active members. To be an active member one must not only pay his dues but attend Party meetings regularly and carry on Party activity.

Many of our Party members are now much in arrears in their dues and they are advised to become in good standing, and if they are unemployed they will be given exempt stamps.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGA[illegible]ZATION OF THE
UN[illegible]NIZED
FOR T[illegible]OUR WEEK
FO[illegible] PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. V. [illegible]

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Price 3 Cents

SANDINO DRIVES BACK U.S. MARINES

Bosses' Efficiency Contest Kills 21 Coal Miners

Bukhar[illegible]ce Active in U. S. Movement, Greets Daily Worker Anniversary

Cablegrams to Be Read From World Leaders at Mecca Temple Celebration

A cablegram to The DAILY WORKER from N. Bukharin at Moscow is one of the many received on the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the founding of the only Communist daily in the English language from world-renowned revolutionists who contributed directly to the movement in this country while residing here. While the czarist government existed in Russia many of the leading revolutionists were unable to live within its borders. Bukharin was forced to travel in various countries, always hounded by the czarist secret police. When the first revolution of 1917 broke out in Russia he was living in the United States and in addition to his contributions to the Russian paper published here was devoting a great deal of time to special studies of specifically American conditions, especially the economic theories of the professors in the service of imperialism.

Now World Leader.

Then one of the opposition to the social traitors at the head of the social-democratic parties, Bukharin returned to Russia on the outbreak of the revolution in the Spring of 1917, and became one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist International, his experiences in the United States enabling him to contribute to the solution of special problems confronting the revolutionists here. His cablegram, which will be read on Friday evening at the Fourth Anniversary celebration at Mecca Temple, 55th Street and Seventh Avenue, shows that Bukharin, who was considered by Lenin as "our foremost theoretician" has a keen appreciation of the tasks of our paper as the collective organizer of the working class.

Many Cables Received.

From many other leaders of the world revolutionary movement, from many lands, come other cablegrams congratulating The DAILY WORKER and offering invaluable revolutionary advice that will aid us in our struggles against the mightiest and most

(Continued on Page Three)

SMITH ATTACKED IN SNYDER CASE

Woman and Gray to Die Tomorrow Night

BULLETIN

Gov. Smith last night announced that he would not interfere with the execution of Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray.

ALBANY, N. Y. — Unless Joseph Lonardo, counsel for Mrs. Ruth Snyder, succeeds in getting a federal court judge to grant a writ of habeas corpus, the woman together with her former love, Judd Gray, will be executed at Sing Sing tomorrow night. It is generally considered that possibility of a postponement of the death sentence is extremely unlikely.

Meanwhile, Gov. Smith has thus far refused to give his decision on the petition for a 30-day stay of execution, giving as his reason the illness of his wife. Friends of Mrs. Snyder and Gray have bitterly condemned what they characterize as the deliberate and brutal attitude of the governor.

Yesterday F. C. Kc.b, state commissioner of corrections announced that he would forbid a contemplated visit of 9-year-old Lorraine, to her mother in the deathhouse.

ZOBER FIRED ON THEFT CHARGES

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—Chief of Police Richard O. Zober was dismissed from his post today by Commissioner of Public Safety Ben F. Turner. He is charged with having sold several stolen automobiles.

Zober became notorious during the textile strike here in 1926 when he was responsible for the brutal beating and arrests of scores of strikers.

Special Anniversary Edition to be Sent Out Thursday Night

On account of technical difficulties, it will not be possible to mail out the Special Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER earlier than Thursday evening, Jan. 12th. Workers Party, labor and fraternal organizations, eager to get bundle orders of this issue which will contain a large number of features, are urged to wire their orders at once.

HEARST FORGERY DECISION TODAY

Committee Report to be Issued

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10. — The final report of the senate committee which investigated the fake Mexican "documents" which William Randolph Hearst, publisher, tried to pass off on the readers of his chain newspapers, will be presented to the senate tomorrow. This announcement was made tonight by Sen. David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee.

It is practically certain that the report will contain a scathing denunciation of the tactics employed by Hearst in attempting to foment a war against Mexico, and at the same time increase his circulation by publishing the fraudulent papers.

Last week experts hired by Hearst himself testified that the "documents" were forged. This spectacular move was made by the publisher in an eleventh-hour attempt to avoid complete responsibility for the perpetration of the fraud.

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Jacob Nosovitsky, a spy whose fame is considerable principally for the **many blunders he has committed, may have gotten himself into serious trouble through the collapse of the Hearst Mexican forgeries plot, it was said here today. Nosovitsky was one of those who were hired to break the strike in Passaic, and attempted to frame up Weisbord. He has printed in Hearst papers a series of slanders** on the Workers (Communist) Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Nosovitsky's legally weak point is the fact that he is charged by Mollie Schneiderman of Brooklyn that he married her under an assumed name, and deserted her, taking with him $1,800 **she says she gave him for household furnishings. She had him arrested Dec. 14, and he is out on $1,500 bail awaiting trial.**

RAILROADS SPURN PAY RISE AWARD

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Four western railroads have applied to the courts to set aside a verdict of an arbitration award under the Federal Railway Labor Act which established the eight-hour day and raised the wage $10 per month for several thousand ferry boat employes.

These railroads, the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific, the Northwestern Pacific and the Santa Fé, have in recent times paid out several hundred thousands of dollars through their so-called Industrial Association fighting unions. One company alone, the Southern Pacific paid $30,000 as a preliminary contribution "to maintain sound relations between employer and employe." The manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad is Paul Shoup, the ruling power in the open shop Industrial Association.

The record of the "arbitration" awards have shown as a rule that only those against the workers could be made effective.

Conductor Is Killed

BALLSTON SPA., N. Y., Jan. 10.—The conductor and one passenger were killed here yesterday when a Schenectady Railway interurban trolley car jumped the track at full speed. Another passenger was injured.

REPORT TROTSKY TO SIBERIA.

According to unconfirmed rumors circulated in Berlin, Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinoviev, Karl Radek, Christian Rakovsky and other Opposition leaders will be sent to Siberia for actions hostile to the Soviet Union and the Communist movement, according to despatches received here.

EMPLOYER GREED FORCED WORKERS INTO AFTER-DAMP

'Labor Saving' Machines Fired the Blast

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 10. — An industrial race between two coal mines, bent on establishing high production records, was stated by coal miners of this vicinity as the cause of the fatal "black damp" blast yesterday, which killed twenty-one miners in the lower levels of industrial coal company mine number 18 of the Peabody Coal Company. Both mines engaged in the production race are owned by the same company.

Charges that officials of mine number 18 had failed to comply with the state law and compelled miners to enter the deep pits after a state mine official had reported the presence of gas and before a "gas cleared" report had been made, were made by Bert Brown, president of the miners' union local of which the dead miners were members.

Four May Die.

In addition to the dead, four men are in the Union Hospital, in a serious condition.

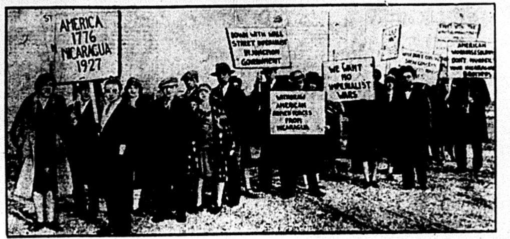
A careful checkup that lasted through the night showed that only a miracle kept the fatality list as low as the check showed.

There were 628 men below ground when the explosion occurred.

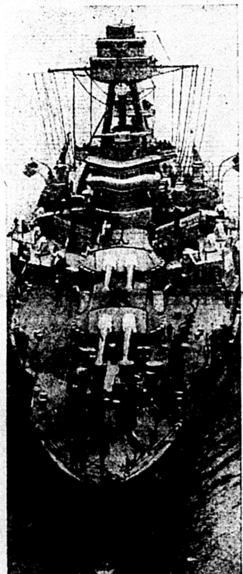
The mine uses electrical coal cutting machines, a spark from which could have started the blaze and explosion. Before the capitulation of the coal companies by the officials of District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, to make the separate peace authorized by International President Lewis, the union claimed the right to choose the men to run machines, where labor displacing machin-

(Continued on Page Two)

Philadelphia Workers Protest Mass Slaughter of Sandino's Liberals



AMERICA 1776 NICARAGUA 1927
DOWN WITH WALL STREET IMPERIALIST NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT
WE WANT NO IMPERIALIST WARS
WITHDRAW AMERICAN ARMED FORCES FROM NICARAGUA
AMERICAN WORKERS SOLDIERS DON'T MURDER YOUR NICARAGUAN BROTHERS



Members of the Young Workers' League of Philadelphia led a demonstration against the shipment of U. S. marines to Nicaragua. Picture (above) shows them carrying banners protesting the war against the Nicaraguan liberation movement and urged the American workers to stop the latest imperialistic venture of the American investors in Latin America. On right is shown U. S. S. "Texas" which will take President Coolidge to the Pan-American Congress at Havana. The confab, which opens on January 16, will be devoted to Wall Street propaganda against the liberation movements in Latin American countries.

The state department recently announced that the U. S. delegation would do everything in its power to prevent the discussion of the Nicaraguan question at the conference.

MARINES HELP TO DISTRIBUTE BILLS

"Don't Shoot" Leaflets Put Out In Boston

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8 (By Mail).—Thousands of leaflets pointing out that American marines are being killed in Nicaragua to sustain the Wall Street puppet Diaz, the usurper-president, were distributed among the sailors and marines in the Charlestown Navy Yard, by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Many marines are cooperating with the league in distributing the leaflets and posting notices of a mass meeting on the walls of the Navy Yard.

"Don't shoot at the Nicaraguan people!" "Stop the war with Nicaragua!" and "Organize against being sent to shoot Nicaraguans who are fighting for their liberty," were slogans used in the leaflets which the marines are reading with great interest.

2 Ousted for Singing Mine Songs; 200 Pupils Strike

FREDERICK, Colo., Jan. 10.—Rebelling against the expulsion from school of two pupils for singing I. W. W. songs, songs that thousands of miners engaged in a bitter strike for half way decent working conditions in this state have sung in the face of machine guns, 200 students of the Frederick High School walked out on strike here, marched through the street with banners, and sang more Wobbly songs.

A girl, 16, and a boy 14, children of Emil Riskofski, a striking miner, were those expelled.

Riskofski headed a committee of miners who attempted to call on the school superintendent, Nicholson. They were barred from the superintendent by state militia, and forced at the points of rifles to disband and go home.

(Continued on Page Five)

Must Give Mortgage In Return for Work

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 10.—Cloak manufacturers in this city have been forcing their workers to give a money bond or a mortgage on their homes in return for work. This was proved by the secretary of the local cloakmakers' union when he produced a contract forced upon one worker. In addition to a mortgage, $10 weekly was deducted from the pay of the worker.

HUGE CLOTHING MERGER PLANNED

$100,000,000 Combine for Men's Work

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—Plans for a $100,000,000 merger which would involve every factor in the men's clothing industry from the woolen mill to the retail store are being considered by the trade, it is learned. It is expected that a year will be required before completion of the plans. The trust if achieved would be in a class with the U. S. Steel Corporation or the Standard Oil Company.

1ST ORDER OF BUSINESS

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—One of the first bills scheduled for early passage in the 1928 legislature provides for increased salaries for Governor Smith and members of the legislature.

HALF OF U. S. NAVY SICK IN 1927

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—Half of the American navy was sick in 1927. This startling statement was made today before the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society by Dr. W. Armistead Gillis, U. S. N., retired.

Poor food is said to be responsible for major portion of the illness. Gillis charged that the hiring of untrained physicians was also responsible for the high sick rate.

BREAD TRUST CONTROL INCREASES

Ward Combine Handles Twenty Percent of U. S. Production

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (FP). — In its long delayed report on the bread and flour industries in the United States—forced by the LaFollette-Norris fight against the bread trust—the Federal Trade Commission has admitted that the Ward, **Continental and General Baking Corporations control "close to 150 baking establishments with an estimated total bread output of almost 20 per cent of the total commercial bread production of the United States."**

Fifty-seven companies, the report **shows, operate 278 bakery plants which produce 30 per cent of the commercial bread output. Beside the** Ward-Continental-General combine **there is a fourth big concern which** has more than 30 plants. The commission finds that the tendency toward consolidation of the industry cannot be ignored, even though the recent attempt at a bread trust was abandoned when prosecution was proposed.

Profits of wholesale bakers were "comparatively high" in the six years, 1920-1925. Even on the basis of the companies' own claims of investment, it was 14.9 per cent on total investment. **Figures made public by insurgent senators some two years ago placed the profits of the Ward-Continental-General Baking promoters, as measured in market** value of their holdings, at 1,100 per cent in 15 years, due largely to mergers and price-boosting.

American consumers, says the report, pay an average of 8.55 cents for a pound loaf of bread. Of this sum, in the past three years, the farmer has received 1.15 cents, the miller 0.41 cents, the baker 5.11 cents, the grocer 1.28 cents and the railroads and other handlers 0.60 cents.

Since the Federal Trade Commission is now "stacked" in favor of big business, this report is to be taken as the most favorable word that can be said for the millers, the baking corporations and the extent of their mercy to the farmers and the consumers of bread.

TAKE SOMOTILLO; CONSTABULARY IS JOINING SANDINO

U. S. Naval Guns Crush Portworkers' Strike

Signs that the whole northwestern district of Nicaragua containing the only western port, Corinto, may soon be in the hands of the Liberal armies is seen in the seizure of the town of Somotillo by an armed patrol of at least one hundred men after the defeat of a band of United States marines and National Guardsmen in a battle where one marine is reported to have been killed. Somotillo is only eighteen miles from the city of Chinandega on the Managua-Corinto railroad.

At the approach of the armed patrol, fourteen members of the Nicaraguan National Guard turned their guns on their American marine officer and forced him to take refuge in the neighboring village of Villa Nueva. The fourteen men then joined forces with the armed troop, seizing a machine gun, rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

Invaders Repulsed.

Returning with re-enforcements, the marine officer, Paul W. Payne, later attempted to dislodge the Nicaraguan forces from Somotillo but was repulsed with losses.

The victorious Nicaraguans then evacuated the town. They are said to be intending to carry on a guerilla war in the mountains of the Chinandega district until their forces are sufficiently large to enable them to capture Corinto or march to re-enforce General Sandino in Nueva Segovia.

Detachments of marines are being rushed to Somotillo as the United

(Continued on Page Four)

REMUS MAY STAY IN JAIL MONTHS

LIMA, Ohio, Jan. 10. — George Remus, former "bootleg king" who knows too much about the prohibition graft ring for the federal agents' peace of mind, is established in the hospital for the insane here and will remain for some time, according to Dr. Vorbau of the institution. It will take several months to complete a sanity test, he said.

Habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted by the attorneys of Remus, who was acquitted by a Cincinnati jury of the murder of his wife, Imogene, on the ground of insanity. Judge Leuders' decision holding Remus insane is pending appeal action in a Cincinnati court.

2 Salesmen, Rehearsing "Sales Talk," Shot By Persecuted Bookkeeper

Richard Roeserth is expected to die and Mathew Beck was injured so that he will be paralyzed for life, as a result of their zeal in practicing the "selling line" they give clients of the bond house where they work.

The two salesmen were practicing on John Muller, a bookkeeper employed in the same office. Muller finally became infuriated at their persistent sales talk, and according to police drew a revolver and fired at the men.

Muller was arrested.

COURT ORDER TO HALT GRAFT QUIZ

Sewer Builders Out to Kill Probe

An order signed by Supreme Court Justice James J. Dunne in Brooklyn directing Justice Townsend Scudder to show cause, Jan. 12, why a number of subpoenas issued by him calling for the appearance of certain officials of contracting concerns to be questioned in connection with $29,500,000 sewer graft in Queens, should not be declared void was served on Scudder yesterday.

The order acts as an automatic stay upon the subpoenas and the men named need not appear before Justice Scudder until argument on the order has been heard tomorrow.

The legal move yesterday is considered as part of the general campaign conducted by suspected sewer contractors, aided by Queens politicians, to smother the investigation into the huge Tammany swindle.

COUNCIL FEEDS 200 UNEMPLOYED

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—Wheeling a large cart loaded with steaming hot food into the Public Square the Cleveland Council of the Unemployed, fed over 200 jobless men and women here. The food had been cooked in a nearby hall, and had been received as donations during the campaign conducted by the council for relief of the unemployed. This organization had recently led large demonstrations of the unemployed before the city authorities from whom they demanded either jobs or support.

Seriously handicapping the completion of the Union Terminals Building, 50 electricians, members of Local 38 of the Building Trades Section of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, went out on strike last Monday. John Fitzgerald, business agent of the union states that the employers were allowing non-union electricians to work on the job.

Lenin Memorial Meetings Will Protest for U. S. Miners and Nicaraguans

CITIES PLANNING LENIN MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATIONS

Strike Zone Centers to Join

More than 100 Lenin memorial meetings will be held throughout the country during January. In the view of the coal strike Nicaraguan crises these meetings will become mass protest demonstrations against the brutality of the coal operators and their police forces and against the policy of the Coolidge administration in Nicaragua, according to the New York Lenin Memorial Committee.

From Philadelphia an announcement was received yesterday that the workers in that city will fill two large halls at the Labor Institute for Lenin memorial meetings Jan. 27.

Meetings For Strikers.

Speakers at the Quaker City meetings will include James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense; Harry M. Wicks, of the DAILY WORKER; Herbert Benjamin, Mary Adams and Herbert Zam. A musical program will be presented by the Freiheit chorus.

In New York City a mass meeting will take place at Madison Square Garden Jan. 21. It is estimated that 25,000 will take part in the meeting.

Cities where similar demonstrations will be held include several in the coal strike regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado, such as Pittsburgh, Denver and Pueblo.

Revolutionary Pageant.

In addition to nationally known speakers who will address the New York demonstration, a mass revolutionary pageant will be presented in which nearly 1,000 worker-actors will take part. The pageant will depict scenes from the life of Lenin and incidents from the 1917 Russian Revolution. Delegations from nearby cities will attend. Among the speakers will be Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, M. J. Olgin, P. T. Lau, John Williamson. William W. Weinstone, secretary of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party, will preside.

No Food, Heat Nor Clothing for Family; Man Takes to Crime

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 10.—When Christopher McBride, 28, of 343 E. 122nd Street, New York City, was caught in possession of a safe blowing outfit in back of a jewelry store here, and arrested he told police that three months' unemployment had caused him to take to crime, this being his first offense.

Even police, skeptical at first, were moved to take up a collection when he told them that his young wife and three children were starving and suffering from cold in the East 122nd Street address. When detectives arrived at the 122nd Street address to investigate McBride's story, they found his wife and a 7 year old boy, a 5 year old boy, and a 17 month old girl without food, fuel, and sufficient clothing, shivering in a hovel which building authorities had condemned. The house is soon to be demolished, and McBride's family was living there without the owner's knowledge. McBride is held in $2500 bail for the Grand Jury action.

Grim Prank Played On Hickman by Prisoners

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 10.—A photograph of William E. Hickman, confessed slayer of Marian Parker, about the neck of which a hangman's knot had been tied and which had been suspended above the accused boy's cell is called the work of prisoners in the jail, by officials. However, it is believed that the job was done either with the aid of the jailors or through the maneuvering of "trusties" with the consent of the guards, since it would be almost impossible for the caged prisoners to engineer the job by themselves.

Clubs, fashioned out of broom handles are in the hands of the prisoners, and jail guards say that violence is planned against Hickman.

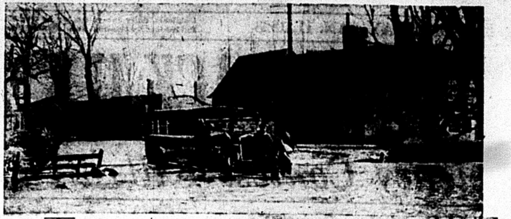
Hickman entered a plea of insanity. The trial is scheduled to open Jan. 25.

No! No! Official Replies to LaGuardia Charges

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In reply to Rep. Fiorello F. LaGuardia's charges that liquor is being imported into New York on a wholesale scale by a syndicate under cover of cancelled custom stamps, Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, declared that they were without foundation. LaGuardia asserts, however, that conclusive proof was put in the hands of the customs officials here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Stanley K. Hornbeck, a Harvard Professor, today was appointed chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Division of the State Department. He will take office February 13.

Fifteen of London's Poor Drown; Trapped In Tenement Cellars



BELIEVE LONDON FLOOD NOW OVER

LONDON, Jan. 10. — Government engineers said today they believed that London is safe from further floodings. This morning's high tide subsided without doing any further damage. As the waters of the Thames rose towards the top of the reinforced embankment hundreds risked their lives to watch the stream. A crowd spent the entire night along the rived side.

Lord Lesborough, chairman of the Thames conservation board, suggests the construction of a $40,000,00 levee to protect London from similar inundations in the future.

Photo (above) shows London bus stalled in Canterbury when Thames waters rose. Fifteen of London's poor, trapped in tenements, were unable to escape the flood. An improvised town carry-all is shown (right) removing baby from upper story of cottage just outside of London.

Irate workers attacked frock-coated swells who morbidly peered into the basement where the fifteen drowned. Police were called out to disperse the workers.

Hundreds of London's poor are still homeless as a result of the flood.

BOSSES RACE FOR PROFITS KILLS 21

Illinois Miners Charge Safety Disregarded

(Continued from Page One)

ery is installed. Among the other concessions made by District President Harry Fishwick, however, was one giving the coal companies the right to pick machine runners.

• • •

Women Wait and Suffer.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 10. — Before the number of the dead had even been estimated, the mouth of the shaft was fringed deeply by women—typical miners' women of typical mine disasters.

During the terrible hours of waiting, there was tenseness; there was bleakness of face and the unseeing staring of eyes; forms were rigid unmoving, but there was no crying out; no sobbing; no hysteria.

They can wait and hope—and accept the inevitable, these women of the mines.

The first lift with the first of the rescued men rose into the dull wintery daylight. The miners reeled uncertainly off the elevator platform. They glanced with some surprise at the circle of women folk. One woman detached herself from the gathering and in uncertain steps advanced and took the arm of her man. She led him silently away, the encompassing body opening a lane to let them pass. Another woman advanced. She, too, reclaimed her husband. And then another and another. But 21 men came up only corpses.

Miner Hurt, Loses Home

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—Stolean Santino has a wife and four children. He was hurt about four or five years ago while at work for the Keystone Coke and Coal Company and was laid off. He asked for free coal and free house rent until he could find a job. He was refused both and he and his family are now starving to death.

Jolin Toth, a stoolpigeon for the Keystone Coke and Coal Company is string and capable of performing hard work. He has two houses, but pays no rent and has not worked for several years.

Lenin's Activities in London Are Recalled in Biography

N. L. Alazeyev writes about Lenin's activities while he lived in England in his book "V. I. Lenin in London." He tells of the work the leader of the Russian revolution carried on when he was in the British capital.

Lenin memorial meetings for this month are being planned in all centers.

The death of Lenin will be observed at Madison Square Garden Jan. 21, by New York workers.

Alazeyev writes as follows:

In the Reading Room.

"Vladimir Ilyitch worked in the reading room of the British Museum or in his own room. Sometimes he went out into the country, or visited the London museums. The excellent Natural History Museum in South Kensington did not produce much impression on him, but the London Zoological Gardens pleased him very much; live animals attracted him more than the stuffed ones.

"Sometimes we succeeded in getting Lenin and Krupskaya to attend some English meeting or other.

"As Vladimir Ilyitch greatly valued his time, he was not very fond of Russian visitors from abroad who did not take this into consideration. I remember his dissatisfaction with the daily visits of the late comrade Leiteisen (Lindov) who came from Paris and frequently visited him. 'Anyone would think we had holidays every day,' complained Iladimir Ilyitch afterwards.

Conducted Circle.

"With all Lenin's endeavor to economize time, he willingly accepted a proposal to conduct a study circle of Russian worker emigrants which I took a direct part in organizing before the 'Iskraites' arrived in London. On many occasions he went with me to Whitechapel to explain to the circle the program of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party which had been drawn up by 'Iskra.' He read out the program to the circle line by line, explaining to the students every word that was not understood.

"This workers' circle was like a little International. Its members included a Russian-Englishman, Roberts, a young fitter who was born and brought up in Russia and had arrived in London from Kharkov; a Russian-German Schiller, a bookbinder from Moscow who worked on 'Iskra' as a compositor; Segal, a timber cutter from Odessa; the fitter Mikhaslov from St. Petersburgh, and others. Afterwards, they nearly all went back to Russia and worked in party organizations.

"On one occasion, in a talk with Vladimir Ilyitch, I jestingly referred to an article in the London 'Justice' about the imminence of the Social Revolution. ('Justice' liked to make such forecasts on all appropriate or inappropriate occasions).

"Lenin was discontented with my irony.

"'But I hope to live to see the Socialist Revolution' he said, determinedly, adding a few unkind epithets about skeptics."

Urge "Daily" Readers To Introduce Friends To Only Labor Paper

In addition to congratulatory cables, telegrams and other messages greeting The DAILY WORKER at the beginning of its fifth year, the special Anniversary Edition on Friday, Jan. 13, will contain articles by individuals active in the Workers (Communist) Party, militant labor unions, and sympathetic fraternal organizations.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER are urged to utilize this opportunity for acquainting their friends with the only national labor daily in the United States. See that they get a copy of the Anniversary Edition.

DISAPPROVES OF ATTACK ON "DAILY"

War Vet Tells Rowdy Truth About Nicaragua, in Letter

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

In response to Haedrich Reid's letter in which he makes dire threats against you, and which appeared in last Saturday's issue, let me state that I am also a veteran of the World War, but I must take issue with Reid's statement regarding your stand on Nicaragua.

It is just because of the attitude of thousands of such bozoes like Reid that encourages the U. S. government to send marines to Nicaragua to act as a police force for Wall Street and to slaughter people without even a declaration of war.

If Reid and the other sapheads intend to tear to pieces the plant of The DAILY WORKER, I would also advise him first to do likewise to the plants of the liberal daily newspapers who are also opposing the attack on Nicaragua (but for other reasons, obviously—Ed.). He might also get his crowd to go to Washington and beat up a number of senators who are fighting the administration policy in Nicaragua.

—JOHN LYONS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Editor, DAILY WORKER:

I wish to thank the unknown worker who was kind enough to send me a copy of The DAILY WORKER which contained some fine articles dealing with the withdrawal of the U. S. marines from Nicaragua. If he would send me his name and address, I certainly should appreciate it, for I agree with his opinions about the oppression of the people in China, Nicaragua and other countries. It seems to me that your paper is the only one that dares publish the truth about the miseries and struggles of the Nicaraguans, and of their leadership by the brave General Sandino.

All workers should at once demand the withdrawal of marines and battleships from China and Nicaragua. My name was incorrectly spelled as "Graham."

Fraternally,
—STEPHEN M. GRAHOVAC.
635 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. S.—Your cartoon of the revolutionary leader, Sandino, which appeared in the paper, is great.

COOLIDGE GANG WORRIED ABOUT TARIFF ISSUES

Work to Prevent Debate On Any Cut In Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The new tariff war in the senate resolved itself into a battle of words today over the wording of the McMaster resolution, which proposes a downward revision of existing rates.

Administration leaders, supported by a handful of Democrats, predicted they would muster enough votes to strike out the "downward" before the resolution is adopted. This would put the senate on record as favoring a simple revision of tariff rates without any expression of opinion as to whether the revision should be upward or downward.

The administration, besides the regular Republican, large industrial policy of "protective tariff," has to conciliate banking interests, many of which are anxious to provide markets for their European debtors. The need of these same banking groups, however, for a big navy, prevents their advocating a very drastic cut in tariff, and their American interests move in the same direction. So Coolidge regards tariff revision as a thing to be cautious about. Even the Democrats are not a unit in the matter.

PARTY DOUBLES IN CONNECTICUT

Fights Ruthless Slavery In Brass State

(By a Worker Correspondent).

HARTFORD, Jan. 10.—The Workers (Communist) Party in District 15, Connecticut, has more than doubled its membership in the last 4 months. New proletarian elements have been drawn into the Party, vitalizing its activity.

Masses of Connecticut workers are ruthlessly exploited by the U. S. Rubber Co., the American Brass Co., and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., which control the state. Low wages, merciless speeding up, the 10 and 12 hour day, bonuses, percentages, company unions, industrial espionage and terrorization are the lot of the workers in the brass state.

The workers are almost totally unorganized. There is nothing left of the A. F. of L. but weak, ineffective unions, limited almost entirely to the building trades. They are controlled by decayed and corrupt capitalist politicians, part of the Catholic hierarchy who work hand in hand with the powerful Connecticut Open Shop Conference.

The central task that the Party in Connecticut has set itself, is to penetrate the mass of workers in metal rubber and textile industries, to organize the masses of workers in the basic capitalist industries, the war industry. The state of Connecticut, especially Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford and New London form the most important center for the production of light arms and airplanes in the country.

U.S. Farmers Gouged by Machine Trust, Charge

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—A resolution to reduce the protective tariff introduced some time ago by Senator W. H. McMaster, was again attacked in the Senate yesterday. McMaster charged that the present tariff caused the farmers to be "gouged by the machine trust" who fix prices of farm machinery annually, in secret.

Ban New Ford Because Of One Set of Brakes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Because the new model A Ford is not equipped with two sets of brakes licenses will not be granted for their operation in the District of Columbia it was announced last night.

Worker Pounded to Death by Machinery

ALBANY, N. Y.,—John A. Gwinn, a laundry worker here, was pounded to death by machinery when he attempted to adjust a new belt on the shafting. He was caught by the revolving shafting and hurled against timber supports, workers in the factory declared.

Wire Tapping Probe

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—A sweeping inquiry into wiretapping practiced in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be made by the Supreme Court, it was learned yesterday. This move reverses the former position of the court.

Aids Aviation Program

Ruth Nicholas, society dame who made the first non-stop flight from New York to Miami, Fla., is in New York to talk aviation propaganda to women who are expected to visit the Fairchild monoplane exhibit being held this week. The American war-makers look with a friendly eye upon these activities. Making the country "air-conscious," they believe, is desirable for future war purposes.

Magruder Charges Investigation to End

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The investigation by the navy department of charges of extravagance, bureaucracy and graft in navy expenditures made by Rear Admiral Thoma A. Magruder, will come to a close tomorrow, and the laying of plans for a $725,000,000 naval building program will begin.

Magruder was recalled from his post when articles making graft charges appeared in a magazine, and the Navy Department is desirous of shelving him.

Collect $15,000 for Gomper's 'Needy' Pal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—"Jim" Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and "pal" of the late Sam Gompers through a quarter century of labor reaction has been given a sum of $15,000 collected for help in his declining years. The committee in charge of the funds was headed by Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the A. F. of L. and president of the Teamsters International.

QUICKER SPOILS FOR VICTOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—After a five-year struggle, backers of a constitutional amendment to abolish "lame duck" sessions of congress and change the date of the presidential inauguration appeared today to have won their right to bring the question to a vote in the house. The measure will go on the calendar within the next two days.

TO SEEK LITTLE LIGHT ON WATER GRAFT CHARGES

$1,600,000 Rights Sold for $15,000

Unable to remain silent any longer, Mayor James J. Walker has finally ordered an "investigation" into the charges that the Tammany administration which he heads has given a monopoly on water supply in the Rockaways worth $1,600,000 a year for an annual rental of $15,000 to the Long Island Water Corporation.

The facts about this deal were first made public by William Bullock, director of the city affairs bureau of Republican party of New York, in the hope that it might provide a lively issue in the next election.

Brewery Bribe Scandal Bobs Up in New Jersey Liquor Permit Refusal

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Echoes of the $800,000 brewing bribe scandal in 1923 and 1924, involving prominent New Jersey politicians, both Democrats and Republicans, were heard here Friday when New Jersey Prohibition authorities denied the application of the Rising Sun Brewery Co. for a permit to operate a alcoholizing plant for the manufacture of cereal beverages.

It was from this and other brewing concerns that J. H. Foley, prominent in the N. J. Democratic machine, J. H. Salmon, Essex County Republican leader, and D. Allen, now running the campaign in northern Jersey of ex-governor Lowden of Illinois for the G. O. P. presidential nomination, were accused of taking $800,000 as protection money for rum-running into New York thru New Jersey. All were state officials at the time.

The name of Mabel Walker Willembrandt, Assistant Attorney General at Washington, was brought into the case, a witness swearing that a brewery attorney had told him she would be taken care of. The case was quashed.

Worker's Life is Cheap

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 10.—$3090 was the value placed on a worker's life when this sum was awarded at the State Compensation Court here to the widow of Rudolph Kummler, a worker who on November 18 fell down an elevator shaft while in the employ of A. Holthausen, Union City, and was instantly killed. Three hundred weeks at $9.80 and $150 towards funeral expenses constituted the sum.

Hail the Fourth Anniversary of the Daily Worker!

GREETINGS

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FOREIGN NEWS --- BY CABLE AND MAIL FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

PLAN RED LABOR UNION STRUGGLE FOR 7-HOUR DAY

Losovsky Gives World Congress Program

(Special Cable To DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 10.—Regarding the tasks of the Fourth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions to be convened March 15th, A. Losovsky, secretary, stated that the congress will have to deal with the most complicated problems in its struggle for trade union unity. One of the leading campaigns of the R. I. L. U., he said, will be the struggle for the seven-hour day.

Since the last congress, the united front of employes' organizations, reformist trade unions and bourgeois governments has been formed which determines, to a large extent, the new methods of self defense that the toiling workers must employ.

Losovsky pointed out the shift of the broad proletarian masses to the left, the increasing tendency of the trade union movement toward unity with the U. S. S. R. labor, the growing interest in the Chinese revolution and the revived activity of the labor movement in Pacific countries, colonies and semi-colonies. Losovsky stressed the growing influence of the Red International of Labor Unions, declaring that the best elements of the labor movement in Asia and Latin-America are joining hands with [illegible]

Among other things, the congress will examine the following problems: the struggle against imperialism and the menace of war, the labor movement in colonies and semi-colonial countries, the tasks of the Chinese trade unions in the nationalist revolution, the tactics of allies of the R. I. L. U. in England, the tasks of the international propaganda committees and the struggle for social legislation and the seven-hour working day.

BUKHARIN SENDS GREETING CABLE

Soviet Leader Formerly Active in U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

malignant imperialism the world has ever seen. It is amazing how many of these revolutionists at one time or another lived in the United States and participated actively in the American movement.

Without exception all who ever lived in this country and are now world leaders of the revolution declare the Fourth Anniversary will not only be an event in the American Communist movement, but a milestone in the development of the American working class.

Excellent Program.

The Mecca Temple affair promises to attract an overflowing house, not merely because of the thousands of workers who have come to realize that The DAILY WORKER is a powerful aid in their struggles and a guide to action, but because of the splendid musical and dramatic program that has been arranged, with such internationally famous artists as the Russian singer of folk songs, Nina Tarasova; the famous violin virtuoso, Sascha Jacobson; the magnetic classic and interpretative dancer, Doris Niles, who on this occasion will give a special series of Russian dances; and Paul Althouse, one of the foremost dramatic tenors of the world, long a star of the Metropolitan Opera forces.

Only two more days remain until the celebration and concert and all are urged to secure their seats at once in order to avoid disappointment at not being able to get in on Friday night.

WANT USSR FURS.

LONDON, Jan. [illegible]—In spite of the rupture in diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the British government, British merchants are anxiously bidding against German firms for USSR fur contracts.

The firms of Frederick Huth and Company and C. M. Lampson and Company have succeeded in outbidding Liepsig merchants, and were awarded large contracts.

These two firms alone have signed contracts involving $9,000,000 in furs.

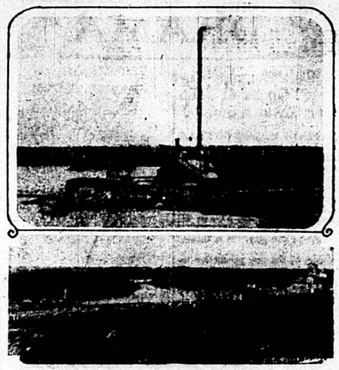
DAUDET ROYALISTS' CLOWN.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The buffooneries of Leon Daudet, French royalist, keep the Paris police on the hop. His last antic was to announce that he would address a meeting in the capital. The police prepared to arrest when he mounted the rostrum but he spoke by radio from Brussels where he escaped from prison some time ago.

SPANISH FLYERS FORCED DOWN

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The Spanish aviators Jiminez and Iglesias, who hopped off from Seville on Sunday on a flight to Cape Juby, Africa, have been forced down at Saffi, French Africa, an official communique said today.

World's Latest Field for Exploitation



Eighty miles from the farthest north railway in Canada, the Flin Flon copper-zinc property, with ore blocked out to the estimated value of $212,000,000, is to be "developed" by the Harry Payne Whitney crowd of New York. Plans for an entire company-owned village, with the workers depended on the corporation for their most elementary needs, have already been announced.

CANTON GENERAL CRUSHES UNIONS

Thousands of Peasants Die of Hunger

CANTON, Jan. 10.—The orders for the suppression of trade unions recently issued by General Li Chai-sum have been ruthlessly carried out. The leaders of many of the unions have been arrested.

Altho General Li Chai-sum is in complete control of Canton, he faces a struggle with General Chang Fak-wei, who was ousted from Canton, several weeks ago. General Li Chai-sum has about fifty thousand troops concentrated in and near Canton.

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PEKING, Jan. 10.—Thousands of peasants in Shantung and Chihli provinces have already perished of hunger as a result of the famine, and the lives of millions of others are endangered. Whole villages have been reduced to roots, grass and bark for food.

Altho flood and famine are partly responsible for the conditions in the rural districts of the two provinces, the excessive taxation levied by Chang Tso-lin and other northern militarists as well as the raids and confiscation of crops practiced by Chang's soldiers and tax collectors are primarily responsible for the impoverishment of the northern peasants.

New Houses Built for Soviet Union Workers

MOSCOW, (By Mail). — Moscow workers are beginning to occupy the new houses built this year by the building cooperatives.

Altogether 385 houses will be occupied this year, covering an area of 172,000 square metres. Buildings have been put up also on a 40,000 square metres area not provided for in the plan. This means that over 200,000 square metres of housing accommodation will be placed at the disposal of Moscow workers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Advises from Wellington, New Zealand, this evening said that the New Zealand aviators Capt. Hood and Lieut. Moncrieff, who hopped off at Sydney, N. S. W., to fly to Wellington were missing and that some appremension was felt for them on account of darkness.

WAGE INCREASES FOR LENINGRAD

Municipal Workers Sign New Agreements

MOSCOW, (By mail). — The Leningrad Union of Municipal Workers is feverishly carrying on its campaign for the conclusion of new collective agreements for the workers. Some agreements have already been signed. The masses take extensive part in discussing the terms of the agreements.

The municipal workers will considerably improve their situation. Thus, the wages of the water workers have been raised 10 per cent, the wages of watchmen increased from 38 to 51 roubles per month.

The tramworkers of the lower categories have also received a rise of 10-20 per cent.

Tram drivers, blacksmiths and mechanics will receive another week's vacation in addition to the former 2 weeks. The other groups will also have better conditions. The wages of bath house and laundry workers have increased from 10 to 45 per cent.

A great gain in the collective agreements is the fact that workers can choose their free day and the payment for 2 weeks in case of dismissal even though the worker may have been warned about it in advance. The working clothes that workers receive are to last certain definite periods after which they become their own property.

POPE STILL SECTARIAN.

ROME, Jan. 10.—A papal encyclical, or circular letter addressed to the church officials, has been issued warning them not to enter into any united front arrangements with other churches. The pope is much exercised over the theory implied in such movements that all religions are good enough to combine with his own, and warns that in order to get into heaven, all present protestants must "return to the embrace of St. Peter's successor," meaning himself.

BUREAUCRAT FOR LIFE

POMPTON PLAINS, N. J., Jan. 10.—Joseph J. Pellett, building contractor and president of the local school board, will draw pay as township clerk for the rest of his life, in addition. Pellett held the job of clerk for the past 27 years, and according to the law governing the post, the office is his as long as he wants it.

Join in a Real Fight!

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1. Injunctions.
2. Company Unions.
3. Unemployment.
4. Persecution of the Foreign Born.
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FOR

1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. Miners' Relief.
3. Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union.
4. A Labor Party.
5. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

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FASCIST SLAYERS IN RUMANIA GET 10 DAY SENTENCE

No Compensation for Jewish Victims

GROSSWARDEIN, Roumania, Jan. 10. — A military court today imposed sentences of from 10 days to five months upon five persons, including three students, who participated in the rioting in which Capt. Keller, an American, was injured.

No punishment has been meted out to the Fascist students who killed five Jews and Hungarians in a series of riots in Transylvania.

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BUCHAREST, Jan. 10. — According to the local newspapers, the Roumanian government has awarded Captain Keller, of Pennsylvania, $100,000 damages for injuries suffered during the recent anti-Semitic riots by Roumanian students. Jewish and Hungarian victims have not been reimbursed.

Captain Keller, attempting to quiet a crowd of students from a balcony at Bosswardein, was severely mauled and stabbed by the rioters. The United States state department, through Minister Culbertson, protested against the outrage to the Roumanian government.

Millionaire Plutocrats Pile Up Huge Fortunes 1926 Tax Reports Show

Never before in the history of the country have there been so many incomes of more than $5,000,000; never before so many incomes exceeding $1,000,000; never before so many exceeding $150,000. Never before in the history of the country has so much money gone to the upper crust of plutocracy, to those with incomes exceeding $100,000 a year. This is the story of the preliminary report of the U. S. commissioner of internal revenue covering income tax returns for 1926.

The report shows 14 persons in the United States whose personal incomes for the year 1926 after all allowable deductions exceeded $5,000,000. The gross income of these supreme plutocrats undoubtedly averaged close to $10,000,000 apiece. As the national income for the year averaged about $2,060 per person gainfully employed, each one of these money kings received about 5,000 times his fair share. The report shows once again the unequal division of the country's spending power.

New Planes for Imperialists

One of the new Loening air-cooled amphibian planes, ordered by the United States navy to replace the water-cooled type now used on battleships. The new planes carry a crew of three, are equipped with machine guns and bombs and have a cruising range of 560 miles.

COOLIDGE FLOOD PLAN HITS POOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Coolidge plan for flood control along the Mississippi River, demanding partial payment from the areas involved, was attacked by Charles A. Potter, president of the Mississippi Commission. He asserted that the flood area was too impoverished to help financially.

Although millions of dollars have been spent already on levees and spillways, it was declared that construction is faulty and temporary, and opportunity for graft through the award of endless contracts is great. A congressional committee is expected to ask $200,000,000 more than Coolidge demands to continue the graft policy.

Communist Novelist Returns to Germany; Faces Treason Trial

MOSCOW, (By Mail). — Before leaving Moscow for Berlin, the German author Becher said to a press correspondent of the "Trud":

"I return to Germany in connection with my trial to begin on the the 18th of January on the charge of 'high treason' brought against me for writing and publishing the novel 'Lewisite' (the name of one of the most terrific and murderous gases applied in war).

"Of course I could remain in the U. S. S. R. as my friends advise me but I think that this trial will show the world the falsity of the sham 'democracy freedom of the press' existing in Germany."

SOVIET FARMERS' CO-OPS GROWING

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—December 21st marked 5 years of activity of the agricultural credit cooperatives.

At the present time, these cooperatives embrace 7 national agricultural banks, 70 agricultural credit societies with 137 branches, 39 agricultural credit unions and about 8,500,000 organizations uniting over four and a half million peasant households, and over 26,000 collective farm and other elementary cooperative organizations.

The financial side of the agricultural credit cooperatives has also considerably improved. They have now about 700,000,000 roubles of which about 480,000,000 roubles have been invested by the government and about 220,000,000 roubles by the population.

The credit granted by the agricultural credit cooperatives during the 5 years affected mostly poor and middle peasant enterprises which purchased with its assistance about 1,000,000 heads of work cattle.

Airship to Carry 100 Flies Ocean in Spring

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The English airship R-100, capable of carrying 100 passengers, is expected to make its first trans-Atlantic flight this spring. An Anglo-American Airship Company, with a capital of $25,000,000 to provide for regular London-New York flights, will probably be the result of C. D. Burney's visit to America next week, according to the Westminster Gazette.

BRITISH COTTON MILLS PLAN TO LENGTHEN HOURS

Would Cut Pay; Unions Fight New Offensive

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The general campaign which employers are directing for lower wages and longer hours in most of the basic industries, culminated yesterday in the announcement by two of the great associations in the British cotton trade that they would demand a 12½ per cent wage cut and the lengthening of the working week from forty-eight to fifty-two hours.

One of the justifications that the employers are using for their new demands is the long working week that prevails in most of the American mills. Workers in most of the cotton mills in southern states work more than fifty, often more than sixty hours a week, they point out.

The cotton unions are planning to fight against the wage cuts and the lengthening of hours. A series of meetings to consider the employers' demands will start today. In spite of the conciliatory attitude which most of the British trade union leaders have adopted of late, the rejection of the new proposals is considered certain.

The proposed working week, if forced into effect, would bring workers into the mills at 6:45 a. m., trade union leaders point out. Wages, they state, are already barely above the starvation level.

Push USSR Sciences

LENINGRAD, (By Mail).—The Academy of Sciences is organizing, in the summer of 1928 an oceanographic and hydrobiological expedition to the Sea of Japan.

This will be part of the big international research work to be carried on in the Pacific Ocean undertaken in accordance with the decision of the last Pacific Congress held in Tokyo.

NAVY AIDS CAPITALISTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—American and Cuban shipping interests are rejoicing over the discovery of a new channel leading into the port of Sagua La Grande on the north coast of Cuba by the U. S. naval survey vessel Nokomis. The Cuban government had appropriated $1,500,000 to blast the old channel. In the new one, which has a muddy bottom can be dredged.

4TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

"DAILY WORKER"

Fri. Eve., Jan. 13 — 8.15 P. M. —

Mecca Temple 55th ST. and SEVENTH AVE.

Sascha Jacobsen
VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

Paul Althouse
METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR

NINA TARASOVA Costume Recital of Russian, Gypsy, Georgian Folk Song Interpretations.

Doris Niles
in
Oriental and
Russian Dances

TICKETS $2.20—$1.65—$1.10—75c.

Jimmie Higgin's Book Store, 106 University Place; DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.

Nicaraguan Nationalists Capture Another Town from Invading Marines

NAVY GUNS DRIVE STRIKERS TO JOB AS SANDINO WINS

Home Made Anti-Aircraft Weapons

(Continued from Page One)

States military authorities fear that armed Nicaraguan forces may sever the railroad between Managua and Corinto, the only western port, and isolate the reactionary government in the capital.

* * *

Confiscate Mines.

The government of the republic recently set up in the district of Nueva Segovia by the Liberal leaders who are with General Augustino Sandino, is continuing the work of confiscating the mine properties of American owners, reports from Managua state.

The same reports tell how the Liberal forces seized the machine shop in one American-owned mine and began the construction of anti-aircraft guns out of iron pipes mounted on tripods.

* * *

Marines Break Corinto Strike.

Sailors from two United States battleships in the harbor, and detachments of American marines have forced the stevedores who recently declared a strike in sympathy with the Liberal army of General Sandino, to return to work. The military officials have given orders to the stevedores from which there is no appeal, tho a "special investigation committee" composed of reactionary Nicaraguans and U. S. officers is reported to be preparing to investigate the case.

Leaders of the strike are said to be in hiding for fear of reprisals on the part of the American officials.

* * *

Forbid Wives' Farewells.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—No goodbyes from wives or children broke the grim silence in which the three hundred marines bound for death in Nicaragua marched aboard the cruisers Trenton, Raleigh and Milwaukee, this morning.

The inhuman order forbidding the presence of wives or families of the enlisted men at the departure of the men is the result of fear by the military authorities that photographs and news reels of the departure might intensify the general hostility of the country to the Nicaraguan invasion.

* * *

100 Marines Fog-Bound.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 10.—The latest step in the invasion of Nicaragua was delayed today when more than four hundred marines were held fog-bound on the mine-sweeper Oglala which is transporting them to the battlefields.

The Oglala was to have sailed early this morning but a heavy blanket of fog rolling in from Chesapeake Bay made it impossible to tow the transport to the open water. It is not known how long the fog may last.

* * *

Join Sandino.

MANAGUA, Jan. 10.—Reports persist of the growth of sympathy for the Liberal army under General Sandino among all classes of workers in Nicaragua. Scores of Nicaraguans on mule on horseback or afoot are said to be moving north to join the Liberal troops in the mountain district of Nueva Segovia.

* * *

175 Marines to Managua.

MANAGUA, Jan. 10.—A detachment of 175 marines has been hurried here from Corinto as fear grows among the authorities that the general insurrectionary feeling thruout Nicaragua is spreading south from Nueva Segovia and may imperil the reactionary capital.

* * *

Diaz' Car Kills Nicaraguans.

Adolfo Diaz, conservative tool of the United States interests in Nicaragua, is busy denying a persistent report of an attempt on his life, despatches from Managua state.

The three cars which comprised the presidential cortege were attacked by thirty Nicaraguans carrying machetes and knives as Diaz was returning from his coffee plantation to the capital on New Year's Day.

Several Nicaraguans attempted to stop the first of the cars which contained Diaz, by throwing themselves in front of the wheels. But the adroitness of the chauffeur, who wheeled to one side, saved Diaz.

The same maneuver was tried with the other cars one of which made no attempt to avoid the bodies and drove over two of them. It is supposed that the Nicaraguans were killed or seriously injured.

* * *

U. S. Plane Crashes.

MANAGUA, Jan. 10.—An American marine airplane crashed to the earth in flames to the small improvised landing field near Sapitlla Ridge yesterday. The plane developed engine trouble, it is believed, while spying on the operations of the Liberal forces beyond the ridge, and was [illegible] to the earth. Neither the pilot [illegible] military observer were killed.

Window Dresser for American Capitalists

Utilizing the reputation which he gained as a result of his trans-Atlantic flight, Wall Street foreign investors have been touring Col. Charles A. Lindbergh thru the various Latin American countries. Mexico was visited first by the aviator, and photo shows him sitting with Pres. Calles. He has also visited the presidents of Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and Nicaragua. In the latter country American marines are now bombing those fighting for the liberation from Yankee financial domination.

BOOKS

THE MIND OF A RUSSIAN EMIGRE.

RASPUTIN. By Prince Youssoupoff. Dial Press. $5.

PRINCE YOUSSOUPOFF was one of the chief accomplices and murderers of Rasputin, and for daring to remove this favorite of the Russian Emperor and Empress, he and his cronies were banished from the country. Half of the book is concerned with detailing the formulation of the plans for the murder, and the other half is concerned with calumniating the Bolsheviks. Prince Youssoupoff is in a white rage of noble exasperation. Life for this Russian emigre has since the revolution become an obsessive concern and hope for a return to his native land. He wishes to correct any wrong opinions concerning Rasputin, for these opinions "exert a particularly harmful influence on our younger generation who are now growing up far away from the fatherland but are destined sooner or later to take part in the building up of a new Russia."

The noble prince worships the tsars, and rails against tsarist critics who "ignored the inestimable services rendered to Russia by her tsars, who in the course of centuries had built up a mighty empire." The childish faith of this prince is only equalled by the extreme egoism of the Russian aristocracy, who always maintained purity of motive in the face of practically universal criticism of Russian autocracy.

* * *

Rasputin is one of the disorganizing forces of the ancient regime, according to Youssoupoff, and therefore to be classed with the general causes of revolution. Consequently, he finds moral justification in having murdered Rasputin, and having contributed to counter-revolution.

The fact that the peasants should desire such a thing as land and freedom causes him to shiver to see "the dark instincts of anarchy and a thirst for possession." When the brutal and oppressive landowners thirst for possession it is neither anarchy nor darkness. It is the prerogative of the free. The fact that the workers have managed to free Russia from the hands of the tsarist tyrants causes Prince Youssoupoff to explode. "The Soviet government has turned our country into such an inferno that any other political and social regime seems a paradise in comparison."

It is the blind anger of the dispossessed nobility, the sentiment of those to whom a whole nation must slave to support them in luxury and dissipation. The book is a mere sketchy memoir containing rancor, rage, infantile hope and noble despair, with Rasputin a mere undertone.

—DAVID RAXON.

Comment

FRED ELLIS' brilliant and powerful cartoons on Sacco and Vanzetti, drawn for The Daily Worker during the heat of the great struggle to save them, have been reproduced in many working-class newspapers and magazines in the Soviet Union, England, France, Germany, various countries of South America, and in Mexico. Many have also appeared in capitalist papers in these countries and in the United States, especially since they were collected in book form under the title, **"The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti in Cartoons."**

"I HAVE just received your letter in which you ask us to send you a copy of 'Walls and Bars' free so that you may review the book in the columns of The Daily Worker," writes William H. Henry, executive secretary of the moribund socialist party. "I am certainly surprised that you men would ask for a free copy of this book from the fighting Gene Debs. I would think you would be glad to purchase not only one for review but also one for your library."

Such an attitude is remarkably provincial, even for the high priests of the socialist party. An official of that organization (who undoubtedly has had some experience in the business world) ought to know that books for review purposes are never paid for, especially when they might possibly advertise such an obscure outfit as the remains of the American socialist party.

—SENDER GARLIN.

Christian Colleges Are Failing; Atheism Grows

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 10.—Christian colleges cannot much longer face competition from state and secular colleges and are doomed to extinction unless revolutionary methods are soon adopted, was the opinion expressed at the conference of the Council of Church Boards of Education, composed of Christian college presidents, yesterday.

"Four billion dollars is needed to maintain our present system of Christian education," a speaker said. Atheism is growing among students at Christian colleges, Dr. R. L. Kelly, of New York declared, and atheistic clubs are being organized. Other parson-professors deplored the prevalence of drinking, swearing, smoking and even petting parties on the campuses.

Labor Expects Nothing From N. J. Legislature

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Another session of the New Jersey State Legislature begins at noon tomorrow. Republicans have overwhelmed control of both houses, Hudson and Essex Counties, the industrial area of the state, furnishing practically all of the Democrats, members of the Hague machine. As there is not a single representative in either House who has ever evinced the slightest interest in labor questions, little or no action of benefit to the workers is expected from the Legislature, although a serious unemployment problem exists in this open shop state.

10-WEEK STRIKE IN MINNEAPOLIS FURNITURE SHOP

Workers Picketing In Cold Weather

(By Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—For the last 18 weeks we have been carrying on a bitter struggle with the Brooks Parlor Furniture Company and their henchmen, the Citizens Alliance, against the terrific speed-up system, and the even more inhuman "standard of production" under which the workers are forced to the uttermost limit of their endurance in order to complete their work within the given time.

It would seem incredible and unbelievable to the upholstery workers of other cities, yet it is nevertheless true that in the Brooks Parlor Furniture Co. of Minneapolis, the wage for upholstering a complete davenport was $2.80, while the wage for a low chair was $1.65.

Wages Cut.

However, the bosses decided that even this was too good for the workers—and they issue an ultimatum that those workers earning 60 cents to 80 cents an hour should continue at that scale, but those earning 45 cents to 60 cents an hour must give up 10 per cent of this amount, and those earning 30 cents to 45 cents must take a cut of 20 per cent. This means that a davenport must now be upholstered in toto for $2.25 and a low-chair for $1.38.

This was the breaking point in the patience of the workers. We elected a committee to discuss the matter with the bosses, but they absolutely refused to recognize and deal with our committee. This left but one course open to us, and that was to fight.

Out Four Months.

It is now four months since we went on strike and not a single man of the whole shop has gone back in spite of the terrific storms and cold weather now prevailing in this region. Our picket line is unbroken from six o'clock in the morning until far into the night. Naturally, our bosses are no exception, and fight us with every weapon, endeavoring to jail the most active ones among us, even though it be by frame-ups—while injunctions are showered upon us one after another.

And as this has no weakening effect on us, they try to comfort themselves by saying that we cannot stand up under the severe winter. But we say that surrender is utterly impossible. We say that our families will not freeze to death. We say that our children will not starve to death.

We appeal at a time when help is desperately needed. If every worker will but give ten cents to our support, we will be enabled to carry on our struggle further.

Negro Organization Reports 1927 Gains

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its annual business meeting at its headquarters, 69 Fifth Ave., elected directors for 1928. **James Weldon Johnson, secretary, reported that aggressive action resulted in two Supreme Court decisions of importance to Negroes in 1927.** In one decision a Texas law excluding Negroes from Democratic primaries was invalidated. In another Louisiana residential segregation laws were declared void.

NEW BOOKS

MISLEADERS OF LABOR
By Wm. Z. Foster

THIS new book just off the press contains revelations of a character sure to astound the world of Labor. It is a complete picture of the system of control of the unions by political and financial bribery. Facts are given thru original documents offering proof of the most scandalous sell-out and corruption of the organized labor movement. The exposure involves the leading figures in the American Labor movement.

Paper $1.25 Cloth $1.75

Read Also: WRECKING THE LABOR BANKS—The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. By Wm. Foster. The most sensational exposure of the methods of reaction that have degenerated the policies of the railroad unions and have gutted the funds in their treasury.
25 cents—Five copies for one dollar.

On American Labor

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS
A. Bimba $2.75
THE WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS
Theresa Wolfson $1.75
LEFT WING UNIONISM
D. J. Saposs $1.60
TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA
Foster-Cannon-Browder 5c
CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION
E. R. Browder 5c
CLASS COLLABORATION—How It Works—B. D. Wolfe 5c
THE AMERICANIZATION OF LABOR
Robt. W. Dunn $1.90
COMPANY UNIONS
Robt. W. Dunn 25c
THE THREAT TO THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
Wm. F. Dunne 5c
LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
Jay Lovestone 5c

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WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 39 E. 125th Street
NEW YORK.

DRAMA

O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" Opens at John Golden Theatre Jan. 30.

With "Marco Millions," the Eugene O'Neill drama which opened Monday night at the Guild Theatre, successfully set for a run, the Theatre Guild is making preparations to launch another O'Neill drama, "Strage Interlude," which will open January 30, at the John Golden Theatre. There will be but six performances a week; the matinees being eliminated because of the length of the play. It is in nine acts.

The cast of the new production includes: Lynn Fontanne, Tom Powers, Glenn Anders, Earle Larimore, Helen Westley, Ethel Westley, Philip Leigh, Jack Burns and Charlie Walters. Philip Moeller is directing the production and Jo Mielziner designed the settings.

"Four Walls," now current at the Golden Theatre, will continue until Saturday, January 21, when the play goes on tour. The following week the theatre will be dark to permit rehersals of the O'Neill drama.

American Opera Group Present "Faust" at the Gallo Theatre

The opening performance of the season of the American Opera Company in English, was given at the Gallo Theatre, last night with the following cast: Dr. Faustus, Patrick Killelly; Faust, Clifford Newdall; Mephistopheles, George Fleming Houston; Valentine, Mark Daniels; Siebel, Edison Rice; Marguierite, Natalie Hall; Martha, Brownie Peebles.

In keeping with the characterization of the Faust legend, the organization presented two tenors for the role of Faust; one for the aged world-weary philosopher; the other for the gay cavalier. Another innovation introduced last night in Gounod's opera was the Siebel song which was presented as written in the original opera—that is, by a young man, a light lyric tenor; and not by a contralto or a mezzo-soprano, as usually given.

Tonight the American Opera Company will present Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," with Misses Sherman and Oelheim and Messrs. Hedley and Bust in the principal roles.

Pay Rise for Navy Yard Workers Held Too Low

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Agitation among government navy yard employes for a living wage standard has resulted in nominal increase of 1 to 3 cents an hour. The majority of these civilian employes will receive only 1 or 2 cent increase.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, is a member of the Navy Department Wage Board, which handed down the small award. The workers in the various trades in the department are far underpaid, their wage being considerably lower than that for similar work outside the government service.

Negroes Use Libraries

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—More than 7,250 borrowers used 127,566 volumes in the two branch libraries maintained here for Negro residents in the year ended Aug. 31, 1926. About 2,000,000 volumes have been borrowed from these two branches since their opening in 1905.

ADOLPHE MENJOU

Featured in Ernest Vadja's "Serenade" now showing at the Cameo Theatre.

Music Notes

Doris Niles, dancer, Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, Nina Tarasova, folk song singer, and Paul Althouse, tenor, will give a joint recital at the Mecca Temple on Friday evening, January 13, under the auspices of The DAILY WORKER.

Alice Paten, lyric soprano, will replace Lenora Sparkes at the recital of the People's Symphony concerts at the Washington Irving High School on January 20.

The seldom heard Beethoven trio Opus II for clarinet, piano and cello, will be played by the Stringwood Ensemble at Town Hall on Tuesday evening, January 24.

Rita Nevo, English pianist, will make her debut here on January 19 at Town Hall.

The Stringwood Ensemble will give another concert on January 24.

The famous Russian Ballet, under the direction of Serge Diagileff, will appear here sometime this winter after an absence of ten years. A ballet of modern American jazz will feature the New York season. Berlin Gershwin, Kern and other American composers will be asked to compete for the ballet.

The Flonzaley Quartet will give their second concert Tuesday evening, January 17, at Town Hall.

MINER, INJURED, CAN'T PRODUCE ENOUGH; FIRED

Foreman Tells Him to Wait 6 Months

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—The treatment that may be expected by striking coal miners should they find themselves working under open-shop conditions is graphically illustrated by the following cases brought to light at Forbes Road, Pa., by a representative of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, with headquarters at 611 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tony Caralli, a miner with a wife and six children, was partly incapacitated while in the employ of the Keystone Coke and Coal Company, an open-shop concern. Being unable to produce enough coal to satisfy the demands of the bosses he was refused any kind of work and is now marooned at Forbes Road not having the money to pay his transportation out of the place. Caralli's oldest child is 12 and the youngest 1.

Joseph Bryan had his leg broken in mine No. 7 of the Keystone Coke and Coal Company in the year 1928. He spent ten weeks in the hospital and was out of work for seven months. He then returned to work for $3.60 a day. On December 15 of the same year he was advised by the foreman that he could not use him at all because of his inability to get out the quantity of coal demanded by the company. The foreman was generous enough however to suggest that Bryan hang around until the following summer when he might be given employment of some kind. He is now unable to secure a job unless he consents to work as a strikebreaker and Bryan would rather starve than do this.

Bill Regulating Uses Of Injunction Is Up

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Backed by the New York State Federation of Labor, a bill providing that injunctions in labor disputes shall not be issued until after a jury trial, was introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Albert M. Cohen, Brooklyn Democrat. A similar measure was defeated at the last session.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"The Servant of Two Masters"
and "He Is to Blame for Everything"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle
Evenings 8:15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15.

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists AND Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

4 WALLS Enthralling Play of American Life
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Theatre, West 58th St.
Mats. WED. & SAT.

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents
John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

DRACULA
"See It and Creep."
—Eve. Post
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

ANTI-WAR!
See
THE
Enemy
The Challenge of Humanity to the War Cry
With LILLIAN GISH. Directed by Fred Niblo, who made "Ben-Hur".
ASTOR Twice Daily, 2:45-8:45
Mats. 50c to $1.00
B'way & 45th St.

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Marco Millions
Week Jan. 16, 'Doctor's Dilemma'
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

American Opera Company
1st N. Y. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH
GALLO THEATRE (Evs. at 8:20)
54th St., W. of B'way (Mats. at 2:20)
Opening Tonight at 8:20, "Faust."
"Mme. Butterfly" Wed. & Fri. Evs., Sat. Mat. "Faust" Thurs. & Sat. Evgs.

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The Workers Party District Report Unmasks Gov. Smith

The New York district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, in its plenum meeting Sunday at the district headquarters, 108 E. 14th St., heard a report on the economic conditions in the district and on Gov. Smith's annual message by W. W. Weinstone, district organizer of the Party. Weinstone characterized Smith's program as one of reaction, looking toward the further centralization of government and violence against the working class.

The Bosses' Governor.

The report was unanimously approved by the district executive committee. It pointed out that Governor Smith had become the champion of the concentration of state power in the hands of the capitalist class by the reiteration of his stand on the four-year term for governor, by his added proposals that there shall be no legislation every second year, and in his proposal for the establishment of a commission to pass sentences upon criminals.

This last proposal is intended to give a veil of impartiality to violence against the working class and to conceal the class character of capitalist terrorism.

Governor Smith, it was pointed out, disregarded the growing economic depression in the country, which had already expressed itself in 125,000 more unemployed in New York State at the beginning of this year than in the corresponding period in 1926, and ignored the housing situation for the great masses of workers who are unable to pay the high rents.

Real Estate Interests.

The report pointed out that the limited dividend corporations and the condemnation plans of Governor Smith were a means of doing away with the non-profitable tenements of the East Side. By direct state assistance, Smith would help the real estate interests of the city without meeting the housing needs of the great masses of the working population, Weinstone said.

Governor Smith was further attacked for his failure to consider in the message the needs of the up-state farmers who are suffering from increasing tenancy, mortgages, and control of the big milk trusts. Smith had nothing to say on the questions of child labor, old age pensions, and the need for a program for social legislation for the workers, according to Weinstone and made only a gesture for the support of the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor by a change in the compensation laws.

Fake Solution.

The proposal of Governor Smith regarding the injunction, though acceptable to the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., is not only an evasion of the issue, but is a fake substitute for the real need of checking the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor struggles, Weinstone continued.

The message of Governor Smith is intended to ensnare liberals to support him as candidate for president and it is interesting to note, Weinstone said in his report, that on the question of free speech Governor Smith could make reference only to the past, the liquidation of the Lusk Bills. But here Governor Smith is no more liberal than other governors and the administration at Washington, which was finally compelled, under the pressure of the masses, to release political prisoners after the war, the report to the district committee said.

Nothing on Free Speech.

But Governor Smith has nothing to say regarding the suppression of free speech today and the use of police violence against workers, according to Weinstone, and he thus gives the impression that there is only one survival of the post-war period, that of movie censorship.

"Governor Smith's message is a challenge to the workers of New York," the district organizer continued. "It is the voice of Wall Street that speaks with the demagogic tongue of Tammany Hall. But in this message Governor Smith makes even less concessions in phrases than has been customary, since he has not only in mind the labor reactionaries but also Wall Street, whom he seeks to please and to assure that he is a safe man, always to be counted upon for a policy of supporting Wall Street's imperialism and violence against the working class."

Sham Proposals.

The report pointed out the need of exposing the sham labor proposals of Governor Smith and intensifying the attack against this Tammany Hall leader and against the non-partisan policy of labor, while struggling for the establishment of a Labor Party in New York State.

In preparation for a campaign on a state-wide scale, the district committee went on record as approving the plan of the Party central executive committee to make the Buffalo district a sub-district of District No. 2.

Against Imperialism.

The report of the district organizer pointed out further the steps already taken by the Party against the imperialism of the United States against China, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union. The committee adopted a program for more intense campaigns, especially on the issue of Nicaragua.

The Lenin memorial meeting, it was pointed out, was part of the anti-war campaign. In the discussion it was said that the Lenin memorial meeting must be made a huge affair in order to make effective the protest against the war on Nicaragua. Steps are to be taken for the complete mobilization of the membership for the fight for the liberation of Nicaragua from the grip of American imperialism.

Miners' Relief.

In reviewing further activities, progress was pointed out in the activities for miners' relief and for the Greco-Carrillo case. Encouraging signs of new activities in women's work, consolidation of the Young Workers (Communist) League, and the broadening of the trade union work of the members, also were cited. The need for giving assistance in building up the Trade Union Educational League was stressed.

The report also referred to the discussion in the district on the Russian Opposition. It was pointed out that the vote in the section meetings and in the cities to date is 687 for the support of the stand of the Central Executive Committee, 9 against and 50 abstaining. In accordance with the decision of the political committee of the CEC, steps are to be taken to the end that those who are functionaries and who support the Opposition in the Russian Communist Party shall not for the present time continue in their posts. For those who abstained because they are against the policy, efforts will be made to change their point of view by sufficient discussion and educational work.

Other Reports.

The report of Weinstone was supplemented by reports by John J. Ballam, for the trade union department, D. Benjamin, for the agitprop department, and Bert Miller, for the organization department. It was pointed out that in the general report of the district organizer and the supplementary reports that stabilization of the units was taking place, that attendence was improved in the unit meetings, and that the district was holding more new members than in the previous year. The dues-paying membership for 1927 in the district was 2,800 as against 2,200 for 1926, an increase of about 30 per cent, Miller reported.

Shortcomings Told.

Shortcomings were pointed out, however, in the lack of sufficient shop nuclei and shop papers and the need for establishing such units and papers, particularly in the most industrialized sections, such as Long Island and New Jersey.

The New Jersey organization is to be assisted by the establishment of a full functioning New Jersey sub-district organization and the establishment of better functioning Party organizations in such cities as Newark and Paterson. The need for better housing of our activities was pointed out in connection with the growth of the school and announced that it was the district taking steps to overcome this handicap. Emphasis was laid upon making the unemployment issue not only a matter for agitation but for organization. The unemployment situation is to be called to the attention of the entire Party membership, so that the Party may organize an active program by which the unions can take action in fighting the unemployment menace.

Trade Union Work.

In the trade union work more attention is to be paid to traction and seamen, to exploiting the victory of Greco and Carrillo, to building up a better defense organization and to steps for better discipline and direction in the activities of the Party membership, the issuance of the new membership books being a step in that direction.

A drive for new members is to begin with the Lenin memorial meeting and to end with the first anniversary of the death of C. E. Ruthenberg.

Elizabeth, N. J. Labor To Back Meeting for Miners' Relief Friday

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 10. — Workers of this city will show their solidarity with the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado by attending a mass relief meeting to be held at the Elizabeth Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St., Friday evening, Jan. 13.

As part of the campaign to aid the miners a tag day has also been arranged for next Saturday, Jan. 14.

All relief work is now in charge of a permanent committee chosen by a joint conference made up of labor and fraternal organizations from Elizabeth, Rosel and Linden held recently. The day following the conference a truck load of clothing was gathered and shipped to the strike area. One hundred dollars in cash was sent at the same time.

Knapp Report Due

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Randall J. Leboeuf, Jr., who as Moreland commissioner investigated charges that Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, wasted $200,000 of the $1,200,000 1925 state census fund, is expected to submit his report to Governor Smith this week.

While Leboeuf has refused to give any intimation of the nature of his report, it was reported at the capitol today that he would recommend a grand jury investigation.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

KOSHER BUTCHERS STRIKE SUCCESS

About 50 per cent. of the employers against whom strikes were called have been settled with the Kosher Butchers Union, it was stated yesterday. The butcher workers had gone out on a general strike last Sunday, and these settlements had come in on the first day of the strike.

The demand of the kosher butchers is for a decrease of a half hour each day. Until the strike they were compelled to work from 6:30 in the morning till 5 p. m., and on Thursdays they worked from 6:30 till 7 p. m.

The determination of the workers seems to forecast an early victorious end for the strike.

Jersey Labor Holds A Weak Conference

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—A conference of labor delegates here which might have become a historic event in the history of the American labor movement turned into a speech fest of reactionary labor officials at which all hope of militant action was snowed under.

The conference was held at the Newark Labor Lyceum 703 S. 14th St., Sunday in response to a resolution passed at the Camden convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, where it was reported that the state legislature in 1926 and 1927 had turned down every proposal made by labor for improving working conditions in the state.

Yesterday's conference was called to order by Arthur A. Quinn, president of the State Federation.

ESCH, RR. FRIEND, IS HIT IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A bitter fight over the confirmation of John J. Esch of Wisconsin, for renomination as a member of the interstate commerce commission will be waged in the senate, it became evident today.

Esch was one of the authors of the present transportation act and was chairman of the commission during the last year. His re-appointment is being fought by representatives of southern bituminous coal producing states.

The antagonism of the coal companies is based on Esch's part in drafting freight rates which they deemed "unsatisfactory" to them but highly desired by the railroad interests.

At the same time a vigorous fight on the nomination of Orestus Caldwell, to be a member of the federal radio commission got under way today before the senate interstate commerce committee.

Caldwell is opposed by a number of progressive senators because, they claim, his past association with the Radio Corporation of America renders him too friendly to that organization.

Bachelors' Union Defies Kansas Judge's Stunt to Force Them Into Mating

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 10.—More than 100 bachelors have organised here to frustrate the "leap year program" of Judge Reigle, who published a list of 100 unmarried men in a local newspaper, listing their qualifications and recommending them to the girls of Emporia as the most eligible bachelors there.

"Millions for defense, but not one cent for matrimony," is the boastful slogan adopted by the bachelors' union. Dave Wright, who is reputed to have turned down three proposals of marriage since Judge Riegle's invitation, is president of the organization.

Greenwich Village Deaf to Pleas For Good Life

A religious raid on Greenwich Village by the Salvation Army resulted in no converts and one casualty. Major James Harvey, who is 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs more than 200 pounds, was pummeled in the head with an umbrella wielded by an incurable agnostic who shouted, "I don't believe in religion of any sort," according to reports trickling out of the "village."

The attempted conversion took place at Sheridan Square and was the first of a series of meetings which the Salvation Army plans to conduct in New York's Bohemian district.

Taxi Drivers Write "Worker;" A Cop Shows His Authority

Many letters from taxicab drivers are being received by The DAILY WORKER citing the conditions under which the workers in this branch of the transportation industry are forced to work long hours for low pay. A principal complaint in the letters thus far received is against discrimination among drivers by the police. Poor conditions, low wages, long hours and uncertain earnings are among outstanding evils complained of.

"S. L. M.," an old time cab driver of the upper Bronx, writes of an experience which is typical. His letter follows:

The Driver's Story.

"One evening last week I picked up a fare at Grand Central and was asked to take the party to a theater on Fordham Rd. in the Bronx, which is a good run. The meter registered $3.20 and the man gave me an 80 cent tip. Also he asked me to come back for him at "showbreak" (11:30 p. m.). He said then he would give me the even $4.

"About 11:20 I began heading for the theater. I was hailed by another party. A taxi driver, you should understand, is not allowed to refuse a fare. So I explained to the man and his family who were with him that I was already engaged. This was at Jerome Ave and 167th St.

"'You will have to take me,' he ordered. I protested, telling him about my other engagement. Then he turned back his coat and displayed his police shield and said that if I didn't take him and his family he would take me to the nearest police precinct. I then to the nearest police precinct. I then to get him another cab if he would let me off. Even his wife pleaded with him but it was no use. So I had to lose my other fare and take him.

"When I got to his destination the meter registered 90 cents and he gave me $1.

"I asked him why he didn't let me off, seeing that I lost $3. 'Don't start anything or I will break you,' he warned. Which is exactly what any policeman can do by just reporting a taxi driver who doesn't look or speak the way he wants him to.

"So I lost my fare. And the worst of it is that the man I didn't call for, if he has my license number, may report me to the Hack Bureau, which may mean suspension if not the loss of my license.

"That's what we are up against. There is no labor union in our trade and we have no protection from anybody. We are persecuted by the police and exploited by the fleeters. You have to work 14 hours a day if you want to make a living. It's time something was done but we can see that we're not going to get anywhere without a union. Who is supposed to organize the taxi drivers?"

N. Y. Teachers Are Betrayed In New Salary Schedules

The new salary scale calling for large increases for high-salaried school officials and negligible raises for the lowest paid rank and file teachers in New York City is bitterly attacked by the Teachers' Union, the Kindergarten to 6B Association comprising half of the city's 32,000 teachers, and other professional groups.

"We have the name of victory but not its fruits," declared Johanna M. Lindloff, president of the Kindergarten-6B Association, yesterday. "It is a camouflage, making it harder than ever for the lowest paid to obtain a living wage."

$2 Increase for Teachers.

The culmination of the four-year salary fight waged by the teachers has been characterized as a complete betrayal by politicians, who are backing the higher paid principals and superintendents and discriminating against rank and file teachers.

While the increases granted the highly paid officials range from 20 to 66 per cent over their present generous salaries, or from $7 to $96.15 a week, the lowest paid group of more than 32,000 teachers is allowed only a 9 per cent raise, amounting to $2 weekly. The entire program involves a $14,000,000 increase in the municipal appropriation.

Colorado Gunmen Get Their Thirty Pieces

(Continued from Page One)

DENVER, Jan. 10 (FP).—Officers in the Colorado National Guard draw more pay than all the men under their command who are strike-breaking in the Northern Colorado coal fields, according to a report of the first month of scab duty.

Knowing he was going to be shown up in his political favoritism within the troops, Col. Paul P. Newlon, chief strike-breaker, put on a big economy "drive" last week by demobilizing 25 enlisted men!

Despite the fact that regular army organization calls for six officers for 250 men—approximately the number still in the field—Col. Newlon called out 72 officers and still has 50 on duty.

It is believed that Newlon is putting over a political trick on Governor William H. Adams by running up the expense of the strike-breaking when Adams is trying to cut state expenses, and that Adams is not clever enough to see through it. Adams knows that Newlon is a political enemy, but he doesn't know what to do about it. He continues to take Newlon's reports while his best friends warn him he is being made a fool.

But the governor thinks everybody is all right except those radicals!

• • •

COLORADO SPHINGS, (FP) Jan. 8.—Some of the "respect-for-lawers" have been holding their breath awaiting a raid by the state police on the Pikeview mine.

Colorado has an eight-hour law for miners. In the industrial commission hearing here the mine foreman at the Pikeview, the largest mine in the field, was asked whether he worked the men more than eight hours. Without the slightest hesitation he said, "Yes." His evidence was carried in the daily press here.

Some of the illusioned in Colorado Springs thought surely he would be arrested because Governor Adams has said so loudly that he meant to enforce the law.

However—doubtless on account of the fact they were so busy finding a butcher knife in the relief kitchen at Walsenburg—the state police have not acted.

When Courts Rule

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 10—Marshall B. Steele, a car inspector employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was granted $37,000 damages against the railway company by Justice Young because his back was broken when a new dump car he was testing hit him. But it will be a long time before he collects. The railroad company announced that it would appeal the case. This will delay payment for months or years and may result in a reversal on a technicality.

MINERS' CHILDREN TO SCHOOL HUNGRY

By Worker Correspondent.

GLOUCESTER, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The miners of the Sunday Creek Valley have been on strike since April 1, 1927, and have been resisting a stubborn attitude of the operators since that time. Sometime in the summer they posted a scale of wages in the company store windows and offices telling us miners we could go to work at the wages they offered us and the conditions under which the poor underpaid miners of West Virginia would not work. But we are still able to resist the attitude of the mine owners although we are having a hard time keeping life and body together since our gardens have become exhausted.

Children Starving.

Now with the sting of winter here we feel the need of more necessities of life as the relief we are getting from the A. F. of L. and the U. M. W. A. is insufficient to support us. We only receive an average of four dollars a month to live on. Many of our children have to go to school without anything to eat and come home at night to find very little to eat. Some cases are heartbreaking. We must have food sent in for our families from somewhere or someone, and we ask all men and women to help us win. The miners' victory means a victory for all trades and labor unions within this country and if the miners lose, every worker in the country will feel the effects.

This concerns every one who labors to get behind the miner in this fight for a right to work and the pursuit of happiness and to enjoy the fruits of his toil as a free American worker.

Foreign-Born Council Is Active In Yonkers

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan 10—The National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, with 170 branches throughout the United States, has opened an office here in the Proctor Building, on South Broadway. According to Jeanette D. Pearl, field organizer, the organization is working to prevent all anti-alien legislation and to safeguard political liberty in the United States.

"We are opposed to bills now before Congress that would require all aliens to be photographed, fingerprinted, registered and taxed," Miss Pearl said. "Proposed laws would require also that non-citizens carry passports and report periodically to the police under threat of imprisonment or deportation."

VEST MAKERS TO FIGHT WAGE CUT

The vest-makers local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union have held a membership meeting in the Amalgamated Temple at Arion Place and Broadway, Brooklyn, to decide whether the vest makers should accept a cut in wages which the bosses demand.

The wage reduction was demanded by the bosses when they saw Abraham Beckerman, the manager of the New York Joint Board, consent to reductions of wages in the other crafts in the men's clothing industry.

The left wing Joint Board announced that it is calling a meeting of all active members in Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and St. Marks Place, on Thursday, Jan. 12, right after work. Very important plans will be discussed and formulated.

HYLAN'S CROWD TO WAR ON AL. SMITH

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The New York Civic League, formerly ex-Mayor John F. Hylan's five-Cent Fare League, is organizing an elaborate machinery to wage war on Gov. Smith, in the event that Tammany Hall puts him up for the presidency.

Three floors of 448 Broadway have been rented as headquarters, and 100,000 names are included in their mailing list to date. The excuse for the organization which Canon W. S. Chase and Rev. O. R. Miller head, is to fight Smith's "wet" tendencies.

Greco-Carrillo Defense Needs Funds for Trial

The Greco-Carrillo defence committee, 70 Fifth Ave., has sent out an appeal for funds to cover the expenses of the recent trial of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-Fascists, acquitted in a Fascist murder frameup in the Bronx county court.

"We borrowed money," says the appeal, "from friends on short time loans without interest, that the case might be put into the hands of competent lawyers at once and the long and extensive investigations necessary should begin without delay."

FORGETS MINERS; SUPPORTS BOSSES

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 10.—Earl R. Hoage, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, summarizing events of 1927 in the labor movement, comes to the conclusion that the year has been favorable to labor.

Writing in the Colorado Labor Advocate, official organ of the Federation, Hoage neglects entirely to make mention of the bitter struggle of the Colorado miners, the open shop drive of the coal and metal mining barons and other attacks against labor. He states instead: "Labor appreciates that if there are no returns on invested capital that good wages and working conditions are impossible."

The New Year edition of the Colorado Labor Advocate contains a pretentious rotogravure supplement of photographs of several hundred "well wishing" open shop mill owners, coal mine owners, bank presidents and manufacturers.

Opposes Alien Law

The determination of immigration quota through the national origin method was attacked by Benjamin M. Day, commissioner of immigration, in an address at the Park Ave. Baptist Church. He also advocated the admission of minors under 21 and husbands or wives of American citizens regardless of quota requirements.

Zober Verdict Today

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—Chief of Police Richard O. Zober, active as a strikebreaker during the last textile strike, who was suspended from the force last October, will appear for sentence tomorrow before Commissioner of Public Safety Benjamin F. Turner. Zober is charged with receiving four stolen automobiles.

Favor 5-Day Week

In the first issue for 1928 of the New York Women's Trade Union League Bulletin, women worker students of the league's English class write on the 5-day week. The workers conclude: "The 5-day work week is important for the worker from the physical, intellectual and social point of view. Therefore, we must all fight for the 5-day work week."

FOR LENIN AND FOR NICARAGUA

Movie Audiences Hostile to War on Sandino

The attitude of audiences in New York's motion picture theaters toward the United States government policy and military campaign in Nicaragua, as depicted on the screen, is described in a statement issued last night by the New York district office of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The statement also points ahead to the Lenin memorial meeting at which New York workers will observe the anniversary of the death of the leader of the Russian revolution. The statement follows:

"Growing hostility to the Coolidge policy of terror in Nicaragua was evidenced over the week-end in the various motion picture theaters on Broadway when audiences numbering 100,000 during the two days sat in cold silence as patriotic movies showing United States troops and marines embarking for service against the liberals in Nicaragua were flashed on the screen.

"A canvass of the Rialto, Strand, Capitol and Rivoli Theaters and questions put to theater managers and theater attaches showed that the campaign against General Sandino and his heroic revolutionary army was utterly without popular approval. On the other hand a picture of a civilian aviator doing a "stunt" flight brought the house down in tumultous applause.

"At the Strand Theater an audience of 2,500 sat unmoved as a news reel, to the tune of "The Stars and Stripes Forever" showed Red Cross nurses distributing cigarettes to marines disembarking at Managua, the American base. The same was true of all the other Broadway houses with the exception of the Capitol, where a weak round of applause quickly died down.

"This growing opposition and protest against the murderous campaign against the Nicaraguan patriots will be crystallized and brought to a head Saturday, Jan. 21, at the Madison Square Garden, when the fourth Lenin memorial meeting will be used as a giant protest against the imperialist policy in the little Central American country.

"In addition to the speakers against the Coolidge policy of terror, there will be a mass proletarian pageant and workers' ballet. A symphony orchestra will provide stirring music. The speakers will be Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, M. J. Olgin, P. T. Lau and John Williamson. William W. Weinstone will preside."

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Murder Added to Treason

From West Frankfort, Illinois, comes the harrowing story of the removal from the main shaft of the Industrial Coal Company's mine, the charred and maimed bodies of twenty-two coal miners, victims of a gas explosion that could have been prevented under conditions formerly enjoyed by members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Formerly when gas was discovered accumulating in a mine the workers were called out by the union officials until the danger had passed.

The operators, placing profits above human life, always fought against this precaution as an economic waste.

In the separate agreements negotiated between the Illinois Miners' Union and the Illinois Coal Operators' Association last fall, one of the tacit concessions, along with worse working conditions generally, was the **abolition of the right of men to refuse to work in gas-infested mines.**

Thus the slaughter of the miners in West Frankfort must be laid directly at the door of the reactionary officials of District No. 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, and also at the door of the John L. Lewis machine which sanctions such agreements. To the crime of trying to aid the operators wreck the union must now be added the crime of murder of the membership compelled to work under conditions that are a constant menace to life.

The membership of the miners' union can avenge the deaths of their fellow-workers only by waging an unrelenting fight to smash the treacherous Lewis machine and place the union in the hands of the membership so it can wage an effective struggle against the greed and avarice of the mine owners.

Illusion of Life Beyond Death Aids Imperialist War-Mongers

Bourgeois scientists, desperately striving to live down the revolutionary past, now devote most of their time endeavoring to refute their own achievements. Closely following upon the heels of the disgraceful spectacle of the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Tennessee and abjuring the discussion of organic evolution so as not to offend the ignorant fundamentalist legislators who placed upon the statute books of that state an anti-evolution law, comes the dean of the faculty of the Columbia School of Medicine, Dr. Darrach, who proclaims at a meeting in memory of officers and students of the university who had died during the year that:

> **"The continued influence of those departed from this life, and the sense of reality of the continuing existence of their personalities, has been strong enough to remove for me any doubt as to some form of life after death. Where it is or in what form I care not. I believe that they continue to exist and that we can be influenced by them."**

Thus, a university professor, an alleged scientist, endeavors to pervert science to religious purposes. If biologic science has proved anything it is that there is no such thing as life after death. This is a reality that few have ever had the courage openly to proclaim even though they were convinced of the truth. The late Ernst Haeckel routed those pseudo-scientists of his day who indulged in long debates regarding the dividing line between life and death, while his contemporary August Weismann formulated the answer thus comprehensively:

> **"The real proof of death exists when that organized substance which has hitherto given rise to the phenomenon of life forever ceases to originate that phenomenon."**

The present campaign against science on the part of the peewee university professors and alleged scientists reflects only the period of the decline of world capitalism. All theories of evolution are now being vitiated and frequently denied through attempts to reconcile science and religion because further social evolution dooms the ruling class of today.

But the "scientific" talk about life after death is far more sinister even than the general perversion or denial of evolution. It is a part of the general drive of the imperialists who want to herd human cannon fodder to the slaughter house of another war. Also it helps to keep the slaves contended with their lot upon earth by promising them, in place of decent conditions on earth, as Paul LaFargue so aptly put it, pay checks on the bank of heaven.

The facts of science serve the working class by exploding all ideas of life after death, by proving that this existence is the all-in-all, that the millions slaughtered in war and in industry are anninilated utterly, that after death they don't know that they ever lived, that there is nowhere in "the beyond" either reward or punishment for anything they ever did while on earth.

Once these facts are realized it will be much more difficult to hurl batallions of humanity to death in defense of Wall Street. The realization on the part of the masses that this life is the only one they will ever live,—that after the individual ceases to exist, the future holds nothing for him,—will make them more determined to fight to get what they are entitled to while alive, instead of placing their hopes in a non-existent hereafter.

Industrial Slump Throws Million More Out of Jobs

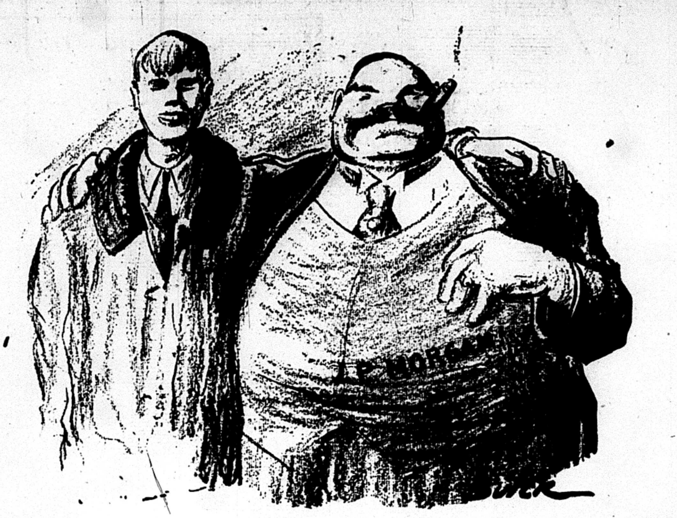
By LELAND OLDS.

Factory employment in the United States in November reached the lowest level ever recorded for that month since the U. S. department of labor started its record in 1914. Compared with November 1926 the number of factory workers has been reduced by about 500,000 while 1,136,000 wage earners who had jobs in American factories in November 1923 are either out of work today or have been forced into more or less parasitical occupations.

Factory employment, according to the department, fell 1.9% between October and November reaching a level of 6% below November 1926. It is now 13% under November 1923 and 25% under November 1917, the highest November on record. As a matter of fact the figures show 8½% fewer wage earners than were on factory payrolls in November 1914 and 4% fewer than in November 1921, both of which were accounted periods of severe depression.

The textile and tobacco industries alone are withstanding the downward tendency. All other industries are more or less seriously affected. In the iron and steel products group employment is down 10.9% compared with a year ago and the wage total is down 15%. The vehicle group, including automobiles and railroad rolling stock, is down 9.8% in employment and 10.1% in wages; metal products other than iron and steel down 9.3% in employment and 11.1% in wages and miscellaneous industries, including agricultural implements and electrical apparatus, 9% in employment and 10.2% in wages.

"WE" By Jacob Burck



YOUTH PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRY AND LEFT WING

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Apprenticeship today, outside of the few skilled trades where it is still a problem, is for one of two purposes—either skilled all around repair men or to turn out foremen and supervisors.

Altho the trades union craft structure is antiquated and not in keeping with industrial development, some still cling to the old outworn formulaes, altho even that is disappearing, as I have shown above. In some of these where the apprenticeship qualifications still exist they are a dead letter while in others they are used to attempt to build an artificial fence around the union and thus get greater economic security for those who hold membership.

The Left Wing Policy

The Left Wing must have a positive attitude towards this question. It is not sufficient to hide our head in the sand and try and ignore the problem. Where apprenticeship still is a problem the Left Wing must raise the demand for equal rights within the unions for apprentices with journeymen and also try to increase the wage scale which is based on a graduated system yearly. In those trades where it is artificial the Left Wing must eliminate these remnants of the nineteenth century, pointing out that instead of bringing greater security to the union it will finally bring ruin, as these young workers who are excluded will be used by the bosses later for scabs. Instead of artificially excluding the youth, the Left Wing should raise the slogan of all-inclusive unionization.

Vocational Training

Amongst a group of specialists vocational training has become a hobby. Until 1915 the A. F. L. was hostile to vocational training correctly pointing out that it was an instrument of the bosses to undermine the unions. "Today the A. F. of L. leadership is a booster. This is in line with the general class collaboration policies of the burocrats The present system of vocational training does not have for its purpose a thorough training of the young worker entering industry, in the theory and practice of the trade and industry but rather is a makeshift method of turning out a "20th century mechanic" who will be able to work for less than the union scale.

Boss-Union Schools

The present vocational schools where the unions are interested are run on a joint Boss-Union basis. The Left Wing must fight against the present system of vocational training, advocating in contrast the "Work School" method.

As preliminary demand the Left Wing should propagate amongst the unions for the adoption of the idea that all existing vocational training schools, where the union is interested should be under the complete control of the union while the young workers attending such schools for three or four hours per day must receive full trade union rates at these schools from the bosses.

Youth and Company Unionism

While Company Unionism was on the increase up to 1923 we see a slowing down taking place the last couple of years. Company Unionism flourishes best in plants having large scale production (which plants generally employ youth). Company Unionism is thus becoming a problem affecting the youth. The social, sport, competitive and many times militarist features of the Company Union have their influence on the young worker and since the legitimate trade union movement ignores the youth, this of course has no counter-action.

Sports and the Labor Movement

Factory sports is given much attention by the bosses. Hardly a large factory exists that does not have some form of athletics This subordinates the young worker to the influence of the boss. Many times he is afraid to fight for better conditions because it will mean the loss of his sports rights or his place on the sport team. Of the large plants there are an average of 74% who have some form of athletics.

Labor Sports

This situation must be countered by the trade union movement. One of the best methods of winning the youth for the trade union movement would be the establishment of a coordinated labor sports movement, organized and controlled by the trades unions. The Left Wing must begin a movement to coordinate all the existing union sports and athletic organizations into one centralized organization with their own leagues, fields, referees and umpires, and competition matches. Along with this coordination of all the union teams should be gathered in all the other workers' sport organizations existing and thus lay the basis for a national labor sports organization of large dimensions.

Unionization of Young Workers.

The central problem for the Left Wing in relation to the young workers is the unionization of these young workers. All other problems are linked together in this central task. Facing the trade union movement is this great mass of eleven million workers, eligible for membership—working in basic industries—full of fighting ability and courage—and yet not 1 per cent. are members of trades unions. These are elements who have not been chained down to the past—they have grown up in an age of struggle—they can either become fighters in the class struggle or form the backbone of the American fascisti.

How To Go At It.

What is necessary is to present to the trade union movement the "HOW" to go about this task. Just as we approach the problem of women or Negro as special problems requiring an approach and methods somewhat different than the average so we must also view the task of organizing the youth as requiring a special approach and special organizational methods.. Once the local unions have been convinced and a movement is under way, new methods will evolve out of experience and struggle.

As preliminary steps, we view the following as concrete organizational measures which are necessary:

a) on every TU Organization Committee there should be a sub-committee for handling ways and means of reaching the youth.

b) in entering a struggle to unionize the workers, special demands dealing with wages, hours, health and social conditions, should be incorporated in the program, for the young workers involved.

c) on this basis these special demands should be printed in special literature which has a different approach than to the adult.

d) the trade unions should take into consideration the wages of the young workers and make the necessary allowances in relation to initiation fee.

e) the young trade unionists should be encouraged to assume local union responsibilities, starting with the lowly tasks.

f) attempts should be made for Central Labor Councils, or if that fails a group of local unions, to call delegate conferences to deal with the conditions and problems of the young workers.

g) create special sub-committees of each local union executive to deal with the youth problems.

h) create sport and social organizations which are under jurisdiction of local unions.

Youth and the Left Wing.

To the organized Left Wing the young worker would be a great asset. If we recognize the young worker to be of great value to the unions, then a hundred times more is it important for the organized Left Wing to win the young worker. Where an older worker will hesitate because of family obligations or conservatism of age, the young worker who has acquired none of these traits as yet, will form a fighting section of the Left Wing.

What is necessary is for the inherent rebelliousness to be coupled with the ideas and knowledge of the conscious Left-Winger, so that he will know why and what he is rebellious for and not just allow this spirit to "go to seed" or be cultivated in other channels.

Left Wing Must Take Lead.

The task of initiating the drive for unionization of young workers belongs to the Left Wing. At the same time the Left Wing workers must win the confidence of these young workers by championing their demands—considering them on an equal basis—encouraging them to participate in the union affairs, giving them an ideological weapon to guide their militancy by.

Today, when the whole tendency of the officialdom of the A. F. L. is to drive out the Left Wing and sell out the workers to the bosses, this problem becomes of central importance. The counter-offensive of the rank and file workers must consider the youth in their program or else they will be ignoring and casting aside a fighting battalion for the enemy to win.

Table 12.—List of 90 unions, according to industry, who had no apprenticeship qualifications in 1926.

Building Trades	2
Metals & Machinery	5
Transportation	31
Mining, oil lumber	4
Paper, printing & bookbinding	2
Clothing	3
Textiles	5
Food, liquor & tobacco	4
Glass, clay & stone	2
Woodworking	1
Public Service	18
Amusements	3
Miscellaneous Mfg.	3
Miscellaneous trades	7
Total	90

Table 13.—List of Int. Unions where apprenticeship regulations are referred to local unions by industries

Building Trades	7
Clothing	3
Textiles	1
Glass, clay & stone	1
Miscellaneous Mfg.	1
Miscellaneous trades	2
Total	15

Table 14.—List of Int. Unions, by industry, requiring 5 yr. apprenticeship

Metals & Machinery	2
Paper, printing & bookbinding	3

Table 15.—Lists of Int. Unions, by industry, requiring 2, 3, and 4 yr. apprenticeship

	2yr.	3yr.	4yr.
Building trades	2	2	3
Paper, printing etc.	1	2	3
Metals & Machinery		2	3
Clothing		3	
Food, liquor, tobacco	2	2	
Leather	1	2	
Glass, clay & stone	3	4	
Woodworking	1	1	
Transportation			1
Paper, printing, etc.			5
Miscellaneous, Mfg.	1	1	
Miscellaneous trades		1	1
Total	11	18	14

The Labor Press--Worker Talks to His Shopmates

B. A. V. BRUSOLA.

I HAVE been accustomed to hand The DAILY WORKER to the workers I meet on the way accidentally and notice many of them glad to read it, except a few who refuse and brand it "Bolshevik and un-American." I am sorry for the American or any other workers who reject it blindly, because their brains, hearts and bodies are for so long a time unfortunately dominated and erroneously converted to half-tools and half-commodities by the magical means of the American capitalist politico-economic theories and institutions that are entirely and attractvely decorated with vague phrases like equality, free speech, liberty and land of promise, etc. These and yet many other similar decorations skillfully given voices and fluctuating propagandas by the parasitical, alluring agents extending bait to hook you conscious workers, under the Stars and Stripes, behind the iron bars and into the reverential electric chair of the Statue of Liberty.

• • •

Workers,, the real inevitable danger that makes the way open to your unexpected-cadaverous conditions,—consists of various tentacles brutally enforced and known, such as, low wages, long hours, bad conditions of work; anti-union drive; company unions; spy system; strike-breaking system; frame-up system with its many cunning branches; all kinds of anti-union injunctions. All these, besides the rests, are the technical schemes of the American exploiters. To reveal the truth, read the case of Sacco and Vanzetti; the case of Grecco and Carillo; the killing of many coal miners, their families and children that is taking place in the mining industries in the different states; and yet the many threatened trade unions on today's strikes—all are the evidences of the workers' positive executions by the American capitalist class.

• • •

American workers. You can live happily without your exploiters; but the exploiters can not in any manner without you to feed them. Workers, who live only by working for masters! Are you still going to refuse reading The DAILY WORKER? It is the only American working class daily paper in the U. S.; it has been founded and brought to the light of the American atmosphere by the native workers with the idea of unfolding the means of showing the working masses how they may be freed.

Tetra Ethyl Kills

By NATHAN HONIG.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

A grievance which sets every honest Standard Oil employe's teeth grinding is the delegate system. The workers in each department are allowed each April to elect from among themselves a delegate, for the purpose of presenting their grievances to the company superintendents. The delegate is paid 3c an hour extra. One worker and one official are supposed to count the votes. The laborer picked is bribed (he is fired otherwise), while the actual counting goes on behind closed doors, done by officials. In this way the workers have never had an honest delegate.

If the men grumble about conditions or wages, the delegate goes to the superintendent, and returning, explains to the men the many advantages of working for Standard Oil, and the huge operating expenses, and the matter is dropped. The delegate is usually a stool-pigeon to boot. Other stool-pigeons are employed to watch the men outside the plant. If the delegate makes himself valuable to Standard Oil, rapid promotion follows. This has occurred in many cases. After each election the delegates elected are given a dinner in Newark. Even these company stool-pigeons have their kick; they used to get a chicken dinner; now they get only fish.

A Substitute Boss.

One delegate, a Socialist, is an interesting specimen. He boasts how strong he is for the working-class, but when the foreman is away he acts as foreman. This is a peculiar thing for a man whom the men have "chosen" their representative to do. Incidentally there are quite a few Sociali[illegible] delegates at the works, and the c[illegible]pany knows it. Are they fired for [illegible]ing Socialists? No, the company trusts them.

The inhuman speed-up is the cause of many accidents due to the dangerous work. The laborers handle pipes thru which acids flow, which in the speedup spill on the workers, causing severe burns. Rubber gloves and glasses as a protection are thus nullified. Thick, poisonous smoke fumes often have the men coughing and gasping.

"Ethyl Is Back."

The most dreaded hazard is the deadly tetra-ethyl lead used in the Standard's new, gasoline product. Readers will remember the furor created about two years ago when about 10 workmen died in horrible agonies at a New Jersey plant where experiments were being made on ethyl gasoline. Noted scientists stated that if this motor fuel were allowed to be sold, the lives of Americans would be shortened, by slowly inhaling it in the streets.

Other scientists, notable among them industrial chemists employed by corporations, denied this, and their opinions prevailed. Ethyl gasoline is now in extensive use, and years must elapse before the truth of its effects on the public health can be established. Four months ago a man was killed outright by the gas in the Bayonne Standard Oil Works; another was critically ill for three months All the workers are dizzy from it, even at home. "It hurts my brain," a worker told the DAILY WORKER reporter. Since the worker was killed four months ago, gas masks have been introduced in the ethyl works.

He Can Always Work.

The company's physician is Dr. Ferenczi. When a man is hurt, he must report to the safety man who usually bawls him out for "carelessness." When the company doctor sees him, he sends the injured worker right bac[illegible] to work, unless the injury is so ser[illegible]ous that the worker cannot stand up or a member has been amputated. In many cases the injured man is given a hasty examination, and then turned over to an orderly, in whose care he is thereafter.

When a worker is so badly hurt that he must lie at home, Standard Oil chases him back as soon as possible. A nurse is sent around to the worker's house, and urges the man to return, promising that light work only will be given him. After a few days of lying at home, the worker is pestered constantly by a representative of the company calling on him.

The Stock Graft.

A leader in the technique of keeping the men cowed and satisfied, Standard Oil was one of the first to adopt the scheme of selling Company stock to its employees. Small indeed is the amount allotted to each buyer, but it has in the past been enough to keep the men from dangerous wage and strike talk. "You men are now partners in the Standard Oil, an increase in wages will make your stock worth less" is the old story told the men.

It is losing its charm, as the men begin to see they have been fooled. The dividends from their few shares of stock amount to nothing compared to a decent wage. "You can afford to buy stock on your wages, that proves you are paid a decent sum," they have been told.

The Standard Oil issues a weekly bulletin to each worker on Friday, and a house-organ, the "Lamp" every three months. Nothing concerning the worker's problems of living

A ten-year employee gets a little gold button for the muscle he has worn out to swell Standard Oil profits; after twenty years he gets a gold button with a little diamond (you almost have to use a microscope to see it); thirty years' faithful service brings him a button with two tiny diamonds and so on.

TOMORROW NIGHT! FOURTH ANNIVERSARY DAILY WORKER CELEBRATION!

E LEVIN
1818 MARKET ST
SAN FRANCISCO CAL
4-31-28

Me[illegible] Temple tomorrow night! One of [illegible] biggest auditoriums in New [illegible] be the center toward which [illegible] of supporters of The [illegible]RKER will wend their [illegible] celebrate the Fourth [illegible] the founding of the o[illegible]aily in the English lan[illegible]

Fo[illegible]eek the cables, radios [illegible] wires have brought [illegible]eting from the foren[illegible] of labor of the whole world, which will be read from the stage of the Mecca Temple on Fifty-fifth street, near Seventh Ave. Not merely is the celebration an event of first magnitude to the masses of New York and of the United States; it is a world event that is recognized by all who are struggling against the mighty power of dollar despotism.

SASCHA JACOBSEN

Unusual features characterize the celebration tomorrow night that make this also one of the events of the theatrical season, inasmuch as there are brought together on one stage four of the eminent artists of the dramatic, concert and operatic stage, any one of whom can fill the largest theatre in town. Special interest is attached to the final appearance of Nina Tarasova, the noted Russian singer of folk-songs before she starts her European tour. All who have seen this star will want to see her again. Then there is Doris Niles, premier danseuse, who is without a peer in classic and interpretative dancing. Sascha Jacobsen is one of the most promising of the younger school of violinists, while the eminent dramatic tenor, Paul Althouse, noted for his interpretation of the heroic characters of the world's greatest operas, will complete the program.

DORIS NILES

PAUL ALTHOUSE

The committee in charge of the celebration predicts a capacity house and those who have not yet secured their tickets should do so at once in order to avoid disappointment. Tickets may yet be secured at the local DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th St.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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WILBUR DEMANDS $800,000,000 FOR WARSHIPS

SENATE APPLIES WHITEWASH TO HEARST; ADMITS PAPERS FORGED

Disregards Evidence of Publisher's Hand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Altho Heart's Mexican documents were branded as "spurious" in a special committee report presented in the United States Senate today, William Randolph Hearst was beautifully and effectively whitewashed as the innocent victim of Miguel Avila, who sold him the documents.

The fact that important changes were made in the documents in the Hearst offices (as the Daily Worker revealed several months ago) was

(*Continued on Page Two*)

COOLIDGE WANTS TO SELL U. S. SHIPS

Privately Operated Marine Urged

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The sale of government owned vessels to private concerns which will operate them with government financial aid with an added guarantee of maintenance of trade routes deemed necessary by United States imperialists, was advocated by Calvin Coolidge yesterday before a group of the principal shipowners of this country.

This disposal of all Dieselized ships in the government service, a type considered highly efficient and modern, to be sold as a unit without any previously set minimum price limit, was recommended by H. B. Walker of the Ship Owners' Association. Walker agreed with Coolidge that long term mail contracts ought to be awarded along with the ships.

The part the merchant marine will play as a supplementary fleet of the United States Navy and the direction of the merchant crews by the navy in time of war, were stressed by the mouthpiece of big business interests.

QUIZ 4 AIDS OF SEWER BUILDERS

Justice Townsend Scudder, investigating the $29,500,000 Queens sewer graft, yesterday secretly examined four more witnesses at the preliminary hearing which he is now conducting. The identity of the individuals was not revealed but it is understood that they are employes of sewer contractors who are said to have enjoyed a lion's share of the graft secured with the aid of Maurice E. Connolly, borough president of Queens, and his Tammany henchmen.

Scudder was served with another subpoena yesterday calling upon him to show cause why summonses which he had issued for a Queens contractor should not be declared void. This is considered part of the procedure to smother the probe of the gigantic swindle.

Mexican Labor Leader Elected Mayor of City

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11.—Jose Lopez Cortez, secretary-treasurer of the Mexican Federation of Labor, has been elected mayor of Mexico City for 1928. No serious opposition was made against Cortez and no charges were made that as a labor leader he would threaten the existing economic order.

Dollar Line Guards Violently Club 120 Chinese Seamen

ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT FACTS BEING KNOWN

Crew Tried to Save Clothing in Fire

About 120 members of the underpaid all-Chinese crew of the Dollar Line vessel President Polk were severely beaten with clubs by special Dollar Line dock guards in Jersey City, when they attempted to rescue their belongings from fire that threatened the ship and their own lives early yesterday.

Only meager reports of the attack were available late yesterday. Every effort is being made by the American officers of the vessel, the Dollar Line office, the special police and Dock Capt. Abenetti to prevent reports from circulating.

Crew Seeks Safety.

Fire broke out on the President Polk at Pier 9 shortly after midnight in the forward hold. It spread swiftly and threatened the entire vessel. Later, apparently about dawn, the crew threw their belongings into hasty bundles and gathered on deck at the gang plank, thinking to find safety for themselves and security for their belongings on the pier.

Quartermaster Arthway called for help and a large squad of special dock police charged the defenseless Chinese seamen as they started down the gang plank. Clubs were swung right and left, according to longshoremen and other dock workers.

Held As Prisoners.

The seamen were herded on the burning vessel again, according to witnesses, though the vessel by that time was listing badly from the water being poured into the hold from fire boats. They are held virtual prisoners on board the President Polk at all times and as a result of this incident many are believed now to be under inhuman discipline.

The Dollar Line employs, several hundred special police officers to patrol its docks. At least 200 are to be seen on the property with regulation police night sticks at all times.

$10 A Month Wages.

The Chinese seamen employed by the Dollar Line are paid about $10 a month, as against from $80 to $100 a

(*Continued on Page Two*)

SEEK WHITEWASH IN MINE DEATHS

21 Workers Killed by Company Negligence

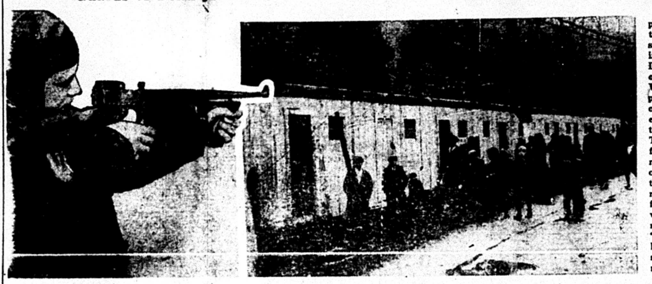
WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 11.—A complete white-washing of the Industrial Coal Company in the death of 21 miners killed in an explosion at Mine 18 will probably be accomplished with the aid of country and state officials.

Today Franklin county began its "investigation" with the opening of an inquest. Present were the vice president, the secretary and an engineer of the Peabody Coal Company, of which the Industrial Coal Co. is a subsidiary.

Union leaders at the same time gave the lie to the coal operators who are attempting to deny that the company failed to observe the state law. The men say the company compelled miners to enter the deep pits after a state mine official had reported the presence of gas and before a "gas cleared" report had been made.

The 21 victims of the disaster died as a result of a competition in production with another mine. They are to be buried separately but a joint memorial will be held for them.

Guards of Pennsylvania Coal Barons Terrorize Strikers With Rapid-Fire Rifles



Coal and iron police serving eviction notices to striking miners living in shacks at Daisytown, Pa., owned by the Vesta Coal Company fortified their orders to the shivering families of the workers with Thompson rapid-fire automatic rifles. (Picture on left.) The picture (right) shows rough, unfinished, freezing barracks where the evicted miners make their "homes" without light, water or sanitary equipment.

BURNS TRAILED HIM, JUROR SAYS

Kidwell Accuses Dick in Affidavit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Edward J. Kidwell, talkative juror in the conspiracy trial of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, which ended in a mistrial, signed the affidavits charging that he was improperly "shadowed" by Burns detectives, Assistant District Attorney James O'Leary testified today at the Burns-Sinclair contempt hearing. O'Leary said he wrote the affidavits at Kidwell's request.

William J. Burns, the detective bureau head, Sinclair and four associates are on trial for contempt, growing out of the "shadowing" of jurors during the conspiracy trial.

O'Leary denied forcing Kidwell or intimidating him to make false statements in the affidavit.

Hardy, British Poet and Novelist Is Dead

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Thomas Hardy, international known author and lecturer died here late today after a long illness. He had been reported on the brink of death a week ago when he suddenly rallied but a relapse set in today from which he failed to recover.

7 Miners' Families Driven Into Cold; Furniture is Smashed

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Jan. 11.—With Thompson automatic rifles levelled at them, seven families of striking miners were driven out of the Vesta (Four) Coal Company houses here last Saturday into the biting cold of a Pennsylvania winter before the crude barracks which the union was building to accommodate them were not yet ready for occupancy. Two other families were evicted in California and Richville, making a total of nine.

50-Shot Rifle.

Men, women and children, shivering as they left the homes in which they lived for decades while the breadwinners worked for the coal bosses, gazed into the business end of a fifty-shot rifle held in the hands of Lieutenant Thomas C. Landon, in command of the Vesta coal and iron police.

Members of one hundred and fifty other miners' households looked sullenly on knowing that their turn would be next.

The first man to be evicted was Mike Ventura who lost one leg in this same Vesta four mine, where he worked for fifteen years.

Another evicted miner had worked for the company for twenty years and during that time had paid for the company house in which he lived many times over in rent.

The evicted miners' furniture was pitched violently into trucks and dumped on the roadside, some of it being smashed.

Andrew Durisek, one of those evicted, was assured by the sheriff of Washington County on Thursday before the evictions that the miners had three or four more days grace before the eviction orders would be executed. But on Saturday when Durisek noticed Lieutenant Landon outside Ventura's home with his Thompson machine gun, he went into the house and asked the deputy sheriff who was superintending the eviction, why was the promise of a three or four day's grace violated, and why were the families being thrown out before the barracks were ready?

The deputy replied that "they had nine months to get these here barracks ready." He then warned Duri-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

ANTI-ALIEN BILL LOSES IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A bill sponsored by Representative Johnson asking for an appropriation of $500,000 to provide more immigration inspectors was defeated in the House yesterday, 83 to 72. Johnson is the author of the immigration restriction law now in force. Many immigration inspectors now employed by the Department of Labor on border patrol work have shot and killed or wounded workers suspected on sight of attempted illegal entry.

NEGRO MINER TELLS OF STRUGGLE

Strikers Stand Solid in Coal Fields, Says Charles Fulp

The Negro miners in the coal fields of Pennsylvania have shown themselves to be made of the stern stuff of militant trade unionists. This is the message brought to New York by Charles Fulp, Negro organizer from the Washington County, Pa. coal field.

Tall, brawny, soft spoken but with a fearless eye, fresh from the coal mines, Fulp is now in New York with several of his fellow workers to aid the work of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Relief Committee 799 Broadway.

Tells Miners' Story.

Here several weeks, they have daily appeared before enthusiastic working class audiences, and by their simple recital of the tragic situation of the miners and their families succeeded in raising many thousands of dollars and great quantities of clothing for their comrades in the cold and foodless barracks back home.

CHARLES FULP

Fulp, a real fighter, told a DAILY WORKER reporter of conditions in the Carnegie-dominated Washington County coal region; of the miners' courage and solidarity despite great hardships, and of the failure of the bosses and their allies, the reactionary Lewis machine, to drive a wedge into the solidarity of the white and Negro workers by scurrilous attacks on the Negro race.

Was Secretary of Local.

Hailing from McDonald, Pa., 22 miles west of Pittsburgh, this coal digger has long been active as member of the United Mine Workers. He was for three years secretary of Local 2012 of the Primrose Mine, and its president for two years. In these positions he earned a reputation among miners thruout the Allegheny Valley as a hard-fighting progressive, never sparing himself to defend the miners' rights. The workers, white and black, expressed their trust in him by making him head of their pit

(*Continued on Page Two*)

SENATE TO DODGE NICARAGUA ISSUE

Refuse to "Embarrass" President Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Nicaraguan situation will not be taken up by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs until after the Havana conference—if it is taken up then, it was learned today.

Senate leaders, including Senator Borah, head of the committee, made it clear that they had no intention of "embarrassing" President Coolidge at the Pan-American Conference.

"We took up the Nicaraguan resolutions," Borah said, "and there was general feeling that an investigation would have to be made but there was no disposition to press the matter until after the Havana conference."

Borah's declaration came after the introduction of a resolution sponsored by Senator Wheeler (D), Montana which called on the foreign relations committee to investigate the Nicaraguan situation. The resolution asked whether "it is the purpose of our government to continue to usurp the power of congress to declare war."

The resolution which was introduced by Senator Heflin asked for the withdrawal of United States marines from Nicaragua.

RUTH SNYDER AND GRAY DIE TONIGHT

Gov. Smith having definitely denied the appeal for clemency of Mrs. Ruth Snyder, she and Judd Gray will be lead to their deaths in the electric chair sometime after 11 o'clock tonight at Sing Sing prison, barring unforeseen developments.

Warden Lawes, of Sing Sing, said last night that twenty-five women had sent him letters asking that they might be permitted to take the place of Mrs. Snyder in the electric chair. The warden said he was surprised by the receipt of the letters and promptly threw them into the waste basket.

Gray and Mrs. Snyder were convicted of murdering Albert Snyder, her husband. He is apparently indifferent to any legal move on his behalf. Lately he has been passing most of his time reading the Bible.

5 COMITADJIS KILLED.

BELGRADE, Jan. 11.—Five Bulgarian comitadjis were killed and several wounded in fighting with Greek frontier troops, according to information received here today. The Greek government, it is understood, has protested to Sofia.

ONLY STARTER FOR PROGRAM IN NAVAL RACE

Wall Street Investment To Be Safe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Eight hundred million dollars for a new warship construction program was asked by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur before the House Naval Committee yesterday. Consideration of naval programs of other powers has convinced him that "America needs a first class navy," he said.

It was later reported that Secretary Wilbur considers that this request is only a starter for a 20-year building and replacement program. The sum of $800,000,000 would cover only the next five years, in the secretary's opinion.

The proposed 20-year program would provide for forty-three 10,000-ton cruisers as well as additional submarines and destroyers.

The immediate program calling for the expenditure of more than three-fourths of a billion dollars would provide 25 cruisers, 32 submarines, 9 destroyer leaders and 5 aircraft carriers, all to protect Wall Street's investments in China, Nicaragua and other countries.

RUSH MARINES TO EMPTY TOWN

Nicaraguans Gone With Ammunition

A large detachment of marines has been rushed to Smotillo, town about eighteen miles from Chinandega, which was captured by an armed patrol alleged to be operating in sympathy with the Liberal army under General Augustino Sandino, according to a despatch from Managua received in New York.

The marines found only the empty town which the patrol had evacuated several hours before, carrying with them a machine gun, rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

When the armed patrol troops attacked Somotillo, most of the Nicaraguans of the National Guard turned their guns against their American marine commander, forcing him to take refuge in a nearby village. They then joined forces with the victorious attackers.

* * *

Liberals Leaders Aid Sandino.

MANAGUA, Jan. 11.—Unexpected strength of the Liberal forces is leading to a rather tense political situation here and charges are being

(*Continued on Page Four*)

Anniversary Issue to Have Many Photos of World Labor Leaders

Photographs of many leaders of the world and American revolutionary labor movement will illustrate the articles in the Special Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER which will appear tomorrow.

A suggestion for regular readers: Order two (2) copies from your newsdealer at once, one for yourself and the other for a friend in your shop or office. This will be an excellent way of acquainting him with the only national labor newspaper in the United States which soon enters its fifth year of militant service to the working class.

Soviet Union Trade With the United States Shows Notable Increase

AMTORG ORDERS LARGER IN 1927; SUM $100,000,000

Increase In Industrial Goods Noted

The Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, reports orders placed by the company during 1927, for shipment to the Soviet Union, at $31,199,834, a very large increase over the orders placed in 1926 which were valued at $8,681,412. These totals do not include shipments of cotton to the U. S. S. R. by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, 120 Broadway, which amounted last year to $42,000,000 as against $33,000,000 in 1926. It is estimated that the export and import business between the Soviet Union and the United States, including the business done by the several American concessionaires, and by Centrosoyus and Selskosojus, representing Soviet Union cooperatives, during 1927, was close to $100,000,000 as compared with a total of $70,000,000 in 1926 and $48,000,000 in 1913.

Amtorg's Largest Year.

A statement by Saul G. Bron, chairman of the board of directors of the Amtorg, follows:

"The year 1927 proved the biggest in the existence of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which is doing the bulk of business with the Soviet Union outside of cotton purchases. Orders placed by us during the year totaled $31,199,834, which is three and one half times the figure for the preceding year, when American-Soviet trade experienced a slump. Especially noteworthy has been the increase in the amount of orders for industrial and electrical equipment. These reached the record figure of $11,313,750.

Raw Material Second

"Purchases by Amtorg included oil equipment worth $4,646,177, mining equipment valued at $1,469,209 and equipment for glass factories, iron and steel plants and textile mills. The second largest group of orders was for raw materials, including metals, $6,363,177, and crude rubber, $1,370,204. Industrial equipment and raw materials will probably continue to be the two principal groups of commodities that the Soviet Union will purchase in the American market.

"Purchases of agricultural machinery, binder twine and live stock also made up last year a considerable figure, totaling $7,252,737, or more than double the orders in this class placed in 1926. Other important items on the Amtorg purchasing list were chemical products, electrical equipment, automotive equipment, construction machinery and office supployes with drastic layoffs, and rutypewriters."

HEARST PAPERS FORGED, REPORT

(Continued from Page One)

completely disregarded in spite of the telegrams which the Daily Worker had sent to all members of the committee calling their attention to the changes.

Innocent Mr. Hearst

Senator Robinson (D), Arkansas, a member of the committee, expresses his implicit faith in Hearst and made it clear that he was of the opinion that Hearst believed the documents genuine. The Daily Worker, in its telegram to Robinson, had pointed out that three editions of the New York American bore three different versions of what purported to be one document.

Senator Reed who made the report declared that he suspected Avila, who had furnished Hearst with most of the documents, of "forgery" and believed that John Page, whose signature appeared over the articles, has "committed perjury" before the committee.

Documents Forged

The report after declaring that the documents had been found forged by a number of handwriting experts, reached the following conclusions:

1. There is not a scintilla of evidence that any U. S. Senator has accepted, or was promised, or was offered, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, by an officer or representative of the Government of Mexico.

2. The pretended evidence, that $1,215,000 was withdrawn from the Mexican Treasury and sent to the Mexican Consul General in New York City to be paid to U. S. Senators is not genuine but is spurious and fraudulent, and in so far as it purports to be signed by the President of Mexico or the Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, it is forged.

The Innocent Senate

"The Committee has thus far been unable to determine to its satisfaction the identity of the manufacturers of these spurious documents, and has no witnesses now under subpoena from which such information is likely to be obtained; but it appears to be advisable that the committee shall not yet be finally discharged. Later the committee will render a supplemental and final report which, with the present report, will constitute a completed survey of the whole field of investigation that the committee shall then have covered."

Death Ship Goes to Nicaragua With U. S. Marines

The U. S. mine-layer "Oglala" is shown sailing from Charlestown navy yard, Boston, for Hampton Roads, Va., to take on a force of 500 marines and officers to supplement the marines already in Nicaragua. All will be placed in the field against the forces of Gen. Sandino who is leading the Nicaraguan liberation movement.

19 Yale Students Arrested for Attacking Sweat Shops

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—Nineteen Yale students who distributed leaflets exposing conditions in local neckwear factories, charging local newspapers with suppressing facts about the workers' side, have been arrested and charged with "committing a nuisance by littering the streets."

The handbills, published by the Yale Liberal Club, were circulated in the vicinity of the Stern & Merritt and Berkman & Adler shops. These factories were moved here recently from New York to defeat a New York strike and destroy the union in New York. They are operating with an entirely new staff of non-union workers and continuing the hated policy of home work.

Charge Subterfuge.

Although the city ordinance was quoted when they were arrested, the students declared that the charge was merely a subterfuge to cut short their agitation against sweatshop conditions and the homework policy. They were released on bond. The American Civil Liberties Union is aiding in their defense.

The arrested students are John L. Levine, Edward M. Fleming, Howard P. Williams and W. F. Sayre of New York City; John R. Toop, Philadelphia; J. J. Patterson, Milford, Conn.; John D. Pettis, Peking, China; Michael J. Vicors, Ansonia, Conn.; Henry E. Sprinkle Jr., Salisbury, N. C.; William A. Davis, West Barrington, R. I.; Lewis S. Prott, Detroit, Mich.; Gery Miller, New Haven; Roy B. Damron, Huntingdon, W. Va.; William B. Easton Jr., Stroudsburg, Pa.; Samuel F. Miller, Loveland Co.; Henry C. Lynch, Greenwich, Conn.; Fred E. Lowder, Reedly, Cal.; Walter F. Myers, Erie, Pa., and Frederick C. Hyde, Boston, Mass.

• • •

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Max Heller, member of the local neckwear makers' union, is scheduled for trial today in the local court for alleged beating of a scab. The union has been conducting a strike against the firm of Stern and Amear for many months in spite of a sweeping temporary injunction which the firm is trying to make permanent. Formerly of New York, this firm recently moved to this city to escape union conditions.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11.—An airplane in which George W. Knowlton and H. E. Stickney were flying over the airport at North Gafton today went into a nose dive and crashed to earth. Both were rushed to City Hospital here in a serious condition.

DOLLAR GUARDS BEAT 120 CHINESE

(Continued from Page One)

month paid seamen on lines where union standards prevail. The Chinese seamen, moreover, are not permitted to go ashore at any port, though the Dollar Line boats cover all parts of the world.

"Well you know how it is," Dock Capt. Abenetti said last night after denying the report of the incident. "There was a little scuffle, I guess. I suppose the quartermaster got hurt."

He referred to a report published in a New York capitalist paper that Quartermaster Arthway, of the President Polk, was injured in trying to prevent the Chinese from leaving the vessel.

"If this Chinese crew had caused a rumpus they certainly would have been laid out," one of the ship's officers said in denying that a clash had taken place. He stood at the foot of the gangplank and refused admittance to the vessel.

An air of secrecy prevailed on the properties. All workers on shore feared a spy might over-hear them.

Most of the $1,500,000 cargo of crude rubber and other merchandise was destroyed and the liner was badly damaged. World cruise passengers had left the vessel when the fire broke out.

Ousted from Church

Velma West, who is accused of killing her husband with a hammer in their home in Painesville, O., has been refused admittance to the Methodist Episcopal church by Rev. E. P. Wycoff.

"HEYWOOD BROUN WANTED HIS SALARY"

Reader Tells Why Columnist Returned to Job on the "World"

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

A little boy has misbehaved. He gets a spanking. He cries. The mother, being touched, offers a penny. The child's self-pride momentarily does not permit him to take the penny. But the power of money is tremendous. The child fearing the loss, quietly, without saying a word, goes over to his mother and grabs the penny.

And everybody is happy!

Heywood Broun's highly superficial touch of hypocritical and emotional liberalism had been offended by Gov. Fuller's committee on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Broun attacked the decision. For this misbehavior he was thrown out of "The World."

We remember Mr. Pulitzer's letter published in "The World" in reference to this "incident." Translated in open and everyday parlance it meant that H. B. can at any time come back provided he conforms to the principles of "The World."

Well, what the hell! $450 a week is nothing to sneeze at.

Broun's "self pride" did not allow him to go back so readily. But, my friends, the power of money is real after all. H. B. feared the loss, and some at that, feared that he may have to work in the subway or sell insurance; so quietly, without saying a word, he ran back to "The World."

History's most flagrant, heinous, legal and civilized murder passes by without rousing the dormant intellectuals of America. Asleep they were as to the grasping and understanding of the causes that were bringing about the murder of the two innocent martyrs; asleep they remained after the execution. They keep on writing on prohibition, art, the future, sex, tolerance, and, of course, on baseball. And that is the way of America's recognized culture.

Heywood Broun's insincerity should be another convincing proof to the workers that any furore emanating from so-called liberal organs, or so-called liberal individuals towards a reactionary event is quickly forgotten and buried; is poisonous in so far as it tends to rally the workers to their side, and is soaked with treachery when a definite, clear and public showdown is demanded.

—EMILE ZENBERT.

Bronx, N. Y.

NEGRO ORGANIZER TELLS OF GREAT MINE STRUGGLE

Here to Aid Drive for Urgent Relief

(Continued from Page One)

committee, picked by the men to voice their grievances to the mine superintendents.

The Primrose Mine, where Fulp worked, is owned by the Carnegie Coal Co., and employs about 375 men. The Carnegie Company in its 40 mines around Pittsburgh employs over 6,000 men, 2,500 of them Negroes. The fact that nearly every pit committee head is a Negro proves that the miners have realized the futility of racial quarrels in the face of their fight against the common enemies.

Attacked for Loyalty.

In 1924 Fulp was summoned to the pit bosses' office and found himself before an assemblage of mine officials and district officials of the United Mine Workers. Present were the organizer of Sub-district 1 of Dist. 5 of the U. M. W. A., Buzzarello, James T. Flood, president of the sub-district, and Pat Fagen, president of District 5, all cogs in the Lewis machine, smoking cigars with Superintendent Lindon and other mine officials.

"You're fired for helping those God-damned Hunkies," Lindon shouted at Fulp. Shortly afterwards right wing officials conspired in the same way with mine officials to get rid of Tom Ray.

For two years Fulp set quietly about instilling progressive ideas into the minds of the Washington County miners. In the meantime the operators, in open violation of their Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers, began discharging progressive miners and putting non-union men in their places. The reactionary district officials of the United Mine Workers made no protest against this, even encouraging members of Local 3533, at Midway, composed solidly of native born whites, many of them being kukluxers, to work with the scabs.

Strike Betrayed.

Finally, on April 1, 1927, the Jacksonville agreement for a $7.50 basic daily wage expired, and the operators refused to renew it, offering instead the 1917 scale of $4 a day for outside work and $5 for inside work. Only then did the International officials take action, ordering all the men out.

Then in the very conduct of a strike which they themselves had ordered, the reactionary Lewis machine lost the faith of the rank and file miners. The strikers found themselves in serious financial straights, for the officials of the union were withholding all strike benefits. In July, 1927, fourteen locals in the Allegheny met at Hawick and elected Steve Kurepa, Tony Minerich, Vincent Kamenovich and Fulp as a relief committee to present the miners' case to the International officials of the U. M. W.

Form Relief Committee.

The officials were invited to a second conference in Pittsburgh, but refused to attend. Fagen, president of District 5, and Thomas Kennedy, International secretary and treasurer, met their pleas for funds with "Go to Hell," and when the miners told them their families were starving, Kennedy said, "Eat grease."

The five progressives thereupon organized the Pennsylvania and Ohio Miners' Relief Committee with headquarters at Cloakmakers Union Hall, Pittsburgh, later removing to present quarters, 611 Penn Ave. Tony Kamenovich was chosen secretary, Minerich chairman, and Fulp field organizer.

Meanwhile scabs were being imported from outside, while the United Mine Worker officials were doing their best to break the strike.

Among the scabs less than a third were negroes, yet Lewis officials tried to foment discord among the strikers by telling them the negroes were going back to work and scabbing on them. They told the workers that Fulp was receiving money from the mine owners to feed the men, and that Fulp would later betray them into signing a bad agreement. These silly tales were laughed at by the men, who knew Fulp's sterling honesty.

The negro strikebreakers, Fulp revealed, were trapped into scabbing, labor agents coming down to the southern farms and telling them about "wonderful farm jobs" up north. Once the negroes reached the mines they were placed under guard and held as prisoners. But Fulp got to many of them and many joined the strikers after eluding the guards.

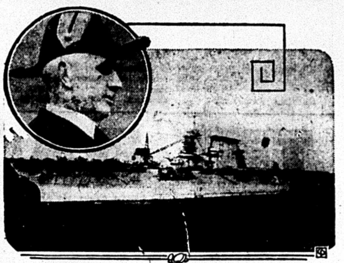
In Constant Danger.

Fulp's life is constantly in danger in Washington county. Both the bosses and the Lewis machine are out to get him. He is always followed by stoolpigeons; at night a guard of strikers watches his house ever since an attempt was made on him by two unknown assailants while he was asleep early in the strike.

Fulp stressed the point that the struggle is a rank and file drive against dishonest Lewis machine officials in the union as well as a fight against the operators for a decent living wage.

Fulp asks that all militant workers and their sympathizers send aid in the form of money and clothing directly to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn ave., Room 307, Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. Spends $39,000,000 to Deal Death



This tremendous floating fortress, the "Lexington" is to be used as an airplane carrier. She can hurtle thru the ocean at a speed of 40 miles an hour, releasing, as she does so, 80 airplanes, to carry death and destruction. She cost $39,000,000. A sister ship, the "Saratoga" was recently commissioned. Inset is picture of Capt. A. W. Marshall, her commander.

LEADERS ON TOUR FOR MINE RELIEF

Embree, Bloor, Sablich to Speak

By ART SHIELDS.

Assuring friends that the Colorado coal strike would be won, A. S. Embree and "Flaming" Milka Sablich, two of the strikers' representatives, have left New York for a 30-stop tour between Boston and Chicago, in company with Ella Reeve Bloor, to urge support jointly for the striking miners of the Pennsylvania-Ohio field and the Colorado field.

In the last two weeks, in which Embree and Milka Sablich have been addressing audiences in New York, thousands of dollars for miners' relief in addition to quantities of clothing have been raised here.

Embree, the first organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World to enter the Colorado fields in the present revival of that organization in the Rocky Mountain coal region, is a veteran of the western radical movement. Nearly 20 years ago he edited the daily newspaper organ of the gold miners in Nome, Alaska. More recently he spent several years in a Boise penitentiary under the Idaho syndicalism law. Two years ago, he began quietly organizing in Colorado.

In an interview with the Federated Press, Embree told of conditions as he observed them in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. mines, the Rockefeller institution that dominates the coal industry of the state.

Local Officials Harsh.

"I found very little interest in the Rockefeller 'plan', or company union," said Embree. "Its meetings were very poorly attended. Three to ten men from a mine would be present ordinarily. The company used the 'plan' to raise the rent on company houses while I was in Colorado."

C. F. & I. foremen and superintendents are just a little rougher than coal bosses elsewhere. Embree failed to discover the tactful Rockefeller labor policy that is so often touted. The harshness of local company officials had much to do with provoking the revolt, he said.

Gunman rule prevails in the C. F. & I. camps and the Colorado labor laws are not enforced. The law providing for checkweighmen is a dead letter, as hearings before the Colorado state industrial commission are now bringing out. When the coal leaders elected their own representatives to stand on the tipples and watch the scales that weighed the coal for which they were paid by the ton, they were driven away by gunmen unless they winked their eyes to fraud.

7 MINERS FAMILIES LOSE THEIR HOMES

Driven Into Cold at Point of Guns

(Continued from Page One)

sek "you better get out. You are on company property."

During the nine months of the strike Vesta No. 4 has hired approximately six thousand scabs, but only 600 could stand the gaff. The mine employed 1,500 men until the 1st of April last.

"We have been on strike for nine months" said an official of the local union to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, at 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh," but we are ready to stay on strike for nine months more if we get relief. The miners are standing firm and the spirit of the women is equal to that of the men. If the labor movement stands with us in this struggle there is no doubt but victory will be ours, which will be a victory for the whole trade union movement."

Picture of Gun Taken.

The Vesta Coal Company now indignantly denies an automatic rifle was ready for use when the evictions took place, but fortunately for this alibi, a photographer took a picture with the cossack obligingly pointing the gun at the miners' shacks. The gun can be taken apart and carried in a hand bag and put together in a few minutes.

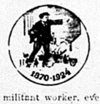
The union is hastily constructing barracks to accomodate one hundred families, but they will not be ready for 15 more days. The minimum number of rooms required to house the evicted miners and their families in the Daisytown section is five hundred and twenty-two.

Cannot Desert Miners

Shall the American workers who are fortunate enough to live in houses thru which the wintry winds do not whistle, who have food and clothing for themselves and their families turn a deaf ear to the suffering coal diggers and their dependents who are holding the fort for labor on the industrial battlefields of Pennsylvania?

On their answer depends victory or defeat for the miners.

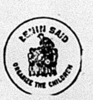
Wear a Lenin Button



Every militant worker, every Communist, should get his fellow-worker to wear this button!

The price is: up to 25—10c per button. Over 25—7c per button.

Party organizations should order thru their district organizers. Other working class organizations order from the National Office, Workers Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City.



The button represents a beautiful picture of Lenin surrounded by a lively group of children. Around the whole scene are the words: "Organize the Children."

Every workers' child should wear this button and every working class parent should get this button for his children.

These children's buttons may be ordered from the Young Pioneers of America, 43 East 125th St., New York City. The prices are: Up to ten, 10c per button; orders of from 10 to 100, 7c per button; orders of over 100, 5c per button.

SHIPPING MERGER DISPLACES MEN IN SHIP YARDS

About 2,000 Draftsmen Effected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An important further move in the consolidation of industry and the elimination of skilled labor is seen in an announcement by private ship building interests that attempts are being made to pool drafting work now being conducted separately by various concerns.

Between 1,800 and 2,000 skilled draftsmen employed in the engineering plants of the government and private yards will be affected by this merger. During the war one private concern imported 150 draftsmen from Great Britain.

Mass Production.

C. L. Rosemund, president of the International Federation of Technical engineers, Architects and Draftsmens' Union, said: "This scheme appears to be based on the theory that the last word in practical ship design has been spoken and that the industry can now go on a mass production basis."

The Navy Department is a party to this so-called economy plan. By endorsing a central drafting office the Navy Department becomes a principal factor in the plan.

Officials Lack Remedy.

While the American Federation of Labor and its Metal Trades Department oppose the "economy" plan, no constructive proposals are being offered by the Federation for adjusting its organization to the inevitable trend toward mergers now taking place.

Spanish Bank Combine Will Control Country

MADRID, Jan. 11.—With the tacit backing of the fascist government of Primo de Rivera, a group of large Spanish banking firms has formed a combine for the alleged purpose of financing enterprises thruout Spain and Portugal provided they will purchase Spanish machinery and products in the undertakings. In this way it hoped to bring the whole industry of the peninsula under the sway of a small centralized combine of financiers.

Standard Oil Worker Hit by Train; May Die

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 11.—Peter Mango, 41, a Standard Oil laborer employed at Constable Hook here, was struck by an engine while crossing a track within the Standard Oil yards. He received a fracture of the skull from which he is not expected to recover, and his leg was crushed so badly that it had to be amputated. At Bayonne Hospital he was reported in a coma.

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FOREIGN NEWS --- BY CABLE AND MAIL FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

CELEBRATE RED ARMY BIRTHDAY THRUOUT USSR

Workers and Peasants Plan Festivities

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.—Preparations are being made thruout the Soviet Union for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Red Army.

At the directions of the Central Executive Committee the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has already emphasized that the celebrations should demonstrate the readiness of the Soviet Union to defend itself and should display the close ties between the toiling masses and the Red Army. The festivities the Communist Party urges, should involve the largest number of workers and peasants possible.

MANY INJURED BY JAPANESE JINGOS

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—Because the radicals advocated a shortening of the term of military service, a party of conservatives armed with guns, spears and swords broke into the radical headquarters. A number of persons were injured in the fight.

The radicals plan to protest against the raid and to demand the punishment of the conservatives who participated in it.

More Than Twelve Die As Fire Sweeps Naval Depot Outside of Rio

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 11.—At least 12 persons were killed and more than 50 injured in a fire that swept the naval depot at Cobras Island inside the bay today.

It is feared that the casualties will be increased. At 10.30 a. m. the fire was still burning.

London Workers Didn't Drown Here

Top photo shows scene in streets of Canterbury, following the Thames flood several days ago. The fifteen workers who lost their lives did not lose them in cottages like these. They were trapped in the basements of tenements in the slum districts. Lower photo shows Thames embankment, London, following the blizzard which started the trouble.

New Seizure of Arms Crossing Frontiers

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Another seizure of arms being transmitted across international boundaries aroused Europe today when German customs authorities at Kiel confiscated 250 tons of rifle ammunition billed for Palla for the Norwegian steamer Aka, which was bound for Vladivostok.

Polish Socialists Aid in Pilsudski Lithuania Scheme

By S. BELSKAYA

WARSAW, (By Mail).—The Polish reformists have been in a state of formal opposition to Pilsudski's government since January last. The policy of the government scattered all the illusions the masses may have harbored with regard to Pilsudski. Plentiful evidence, such as the broad strike movement, the elections to the Sick Benefit Societies and Municipal Councils (Warsaw, Lodz, etc.), during which the workers despite repressive action voted in their thousands for the annulled Communist lists, the May Day and 7th November demonstrations, the protest demonstration after the murder of Voikov, convinced the reformists that the working masses were slipping away from them and openly going over to the side of the Communists.

This spontaneous movement even found a certain reflection in the trade union movement. The reformist leaders were forced, on pain of being left behind by the masses, to embark upon a regular system of oppositional manoeuvres, beginning with the resolution passed by the Central Commission of Trade Unions on the [illegible] of January, 1927.

This resolution declared: "The Central Commission of Trade Unions considers that the policy of the present government is hostile to the interests of the working class." In April the Central Commission declared: "The Government is waging a campaign against our trade unions on the territory of the State concerns . . . the development of organizations of a fascist type cannot be allowed to come to pass."

Alliance with Pilsudski.

While, however, that section of the Polish Socialist Party, which was nearer to the masses was adapting its tactics to the spirit of the masses, many prominent members of the party—Morachevski, Goluvko, Yavorovski and others—took an active part in Pilsudski's policy. Incessant arguments went on within the Polish Socialist Party between the open adherents of Pilsudski and the trade unionists. This internal struggle became still more acute after the passing of the famous "Dictatorship Resolution" by the Central Commission of Trade Unions and the decision of the Party Court to expel Morachevski from the party for his participation in Pilsudski's government despite party instructions to the contrary. The Zhulav secretary of the C. C. of Trade Unions remarked in a letter in the "Workers' Economic Review" (organ of the C. C.) that "this resolution (re Dictatorship) evoked strong commentary and protest even in socialist circles." The expulsion of Morachevski brought protests from other adherents of Pilsudski feeling themselves threatened with expulsion.

The trade unionists, on the other hand, began to demand the intensification of trade union influence in the Party. "Closer bonds must be established between the trade union movement and the socialist party" . . . the trade unions are deprived of participation in the most important questions of labor policy . . . "the most prominent leaders of the biggest trade unions are not placed at the head of lists of candidates for the Seim . . ." "this isolation of the trade union movement from the socialist party is the principal cause of the success of the Communists among the workers." complains a leader in the organ of the metalworkers' union "The Metal Workers" for the 30th of October, 1927.

Aid Imperialism.

The Central Council of the Polish Socialist Party, however, decided to reverse the Party Court's decision to expel Morachevski. This decision amounts to the annulment of the Party Court's decision and encourages all Pilsudski adherents in leading government posts to go on and prosper in their zealous and "idealistic" service of Pilsudski.

The Polish Socialist Party is wholeheartedly supporting and actively participating in Pilsudski's policy in the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, with soothing-syrup for the masses in the form of assurances that "the Polish Socialist Party is against armed intervention," "the Polish Socialist Party believes that Lithuanian democracy will be revived by the efforts of the Lithuanian people themselves" and the like. The vice-mayor of Vilna, Chizh, a member of the Polish Socialist Party attended the Congress of Emigres in Riga, Goluvko and Vacilevski took part in Pilsudski's Vilna Councils; the Polish Socialist Party organized a political meeting for the Lithuanian social-democrat Anzevizus, one of the leaders in the military plots against Lithuania, with Chapinski in the chair, and this is merely the declared "Lithuanian" work of the Polish Socialist Party. There can be no sort of doubt that the Polish Socialist Party leaders are taking a first-hand part in the direct preparations for an attack on Lithuania.

To give the devil his due the Polish Socialist Party is fulfilling this task of struggling with Communism with unremitting zeal. All means have been mobilized, the smashing of the economic campaign, the squeezing out of Communists from the trade unions by setting up mixed executives and by police measures (the Polish Socialist Party has its own men both in the management of concerns and in the secret police), armed Polish Socialist Party bands and scurrilous press libel (e.g. the rumors recently spread to the effect that Chuma, secretary of the revolutionary Chemical Workers' Union, was in the pay of the police). It is on these grounds (the struggle with Communism, both on the trade union and political front) that the Polish Socialist Party leaders are consolidating and the reformists contemplating rapprochements with the fascist government.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK TAKES CHARGE OF WAR ON WORKERS

Nanking Peace With Chang Tso-lin Likely

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11. — General Chiang Kai-shek has again been put in complete charge of the Kuomintang armies, it was announced yesterday, and will probably leave for Shantung in a short time to take command of the troops on the northern front.

As commander of the Kuomintang troops, Chiang will face struggles on the one hand with workers and peasant armies which have sprung up in various sections of southern and middle China and with Chang Tso-lin's armies in the north. That Chiang may reach an alliance with Chang Tso-lin is regarded as possible.

In an effort to unite the various sections of the Kuomintang which are in open war with one another, Chiang has issued an appeal to the "public to overlook petty differences and to unite their strength."

LENINGRAD PARTY RAPS OPPOSITION

Approves Decision of Communist Congress

MOSCOW, By Mail).—The meeting of active workers of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was attended by 9,000 people discussed the decisions of the XV Congress and declared them to be correct and commensurate with the interests of the working class.

"While endorsing the decisions of the congress concerning the Opposition," says the resolution, "the meeting declares that the Party can seriously consider that the real statement of the expelled Opposition elements of the Zinoviev-Kamenev group only if they fulfil loyally and in a Bolshevik manner all the conditions contained in the decisions of the congress.

"In regard to Trotskyites who have remained loyal to their views, the meeting is of the opinion that an even more energetic struggle be carried on against them than before and that in the event of them developing an anti-Party and anti-Soviet activity, all the necessary self-preservation measures provided by proletarian dictatorship be applied against them."

Similar resolutions were passed by a series of other big organizations: Kharkov, Rostov, Voronejh and others.

Cretzianu Tries to Shift Pogrom Blame

George Cretzianu, the Rumanian minister to the United States, has attempted to justify the atrocities which his government is charged with having incited during the recent pogroms in Transylvania.

Writing to Representative Sirovitch who recently introduced a resolution in congress calling for an abrogation of the treaty between the United States and Rumania, Cretzianu attempted to place the sole blame for the pogroms on the students. At the same time, he admitted that many of them had been liberated or had received trivial sentences.

Commenting on Cretzianu's evasions, Leo Wolfson, president of the United Rumanian Jews of America, said, "What I resent in Cretzianu's letter is the attempt to place the entire unfortunate matter on a basis which is far from the real truth. While some students have been sentenced most of those who have been arrested have been freed as heretofore."

Pole Police Arrest Leading Communists

WARSAW, Jan. 11. — Practically the entire Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland and the Young Communist League have been arrested, according to Warsaw police announcements. A systematic terror has been carried on since the Christmas holidays. Households raids are a daily occurrence.

The terrorism which is aimed at all progressive organizations is particularly strong against the Communists. Pilsudski's police agents are ruthless in seizing workers merely on the suspicion of Communist sympathy and throwing them into the indescribably horrible Polish jails.

Police Arrest Eight Workers as Terrorism Reigns In Palestine

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Eight workers, suspected of Communist sympathies, have been arrested by the Palestine police, reports from Jaffa state. The authorities are carrying on a reign of terror against all progressive and labor bodies. In one place they broke down the door of a room where they expected to find revolutionary literature. There was nothing of that kind in the place but the police seized what there was and questioned all the neighbors.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 10.—Maude Royden, British woman preacher, now lecturing in the United States, will not be permitted to speak before the students of the University of Iowa or Grinnell College, it was reported yesterday, owing to her liberalism toward smoking by women and similar practises.

Join in a Real Fight!

AGAINST
1. Injunctions.
2. Company Unions.
3. Unemployment.
4. Persecution of the Foreign Born.
5. War.

FOR
1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. Miners' Relief.
3. Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union.
4. A Labor Party.
5. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

JOIN A FIGHTING PARTY!
Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America

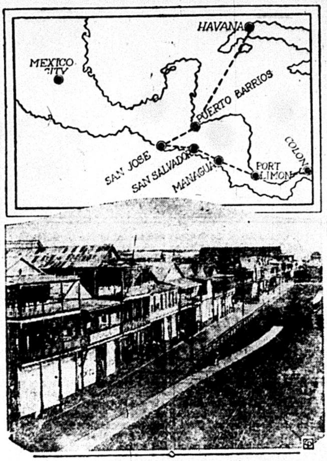
Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125 St., N. Y. C.)

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
No. St. City State
OCCUPATION ....

If you are on strike or unemployed and cannot pay initiation fee please check this box. ☐

UNEMPLOYED AND STRIKERS ADMITTED WITHOUT INITIATION and receive dues exempt stamps until employed.
(Enclosed find $1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Profits On Lindbergh's Jaunt Start to Roll In



Map shows route of proposed Cuba-Panama air line, which will not only yield fat profits to American plane manufacturers but will be extremely useful for American imperialism from a military point of view.

Below, view of Colon, Panama, one terminus of the proposed line.

BRITISH KILL 2 INDIA PEASANTS

Open Fire as Villagers Protest Heavy Taxes

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Two villagers were killed and a number wounded near Puangde, Burma, several days ago, when police fired into a demonstration of villagers, according to reports received here. The natives in the region are protesting against heavy taxation.

The fracas followed the arrest of a number of natives suspected of leading the protest against the capitation tax. The arrest of a woman was protested by the villagers, who attempted to rescue her when the police opened fire. Three of the villagers were seriously wounded.

ATTACKS N. Y. NAVY YARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The New York navy yard was declared superfluous and vulnerable by Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder yesterday, in ending his 11-day testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee. He recommended that four of the seven Atlantic coast navy yards be transferred to the Pacific, where three-fifths of the navy is located, and there are but two yards.

FRENCH SOLDIERS REBEL; ARREST 15

Communist Prisoners Sing In Jails

PARIS, (By Mail). — Fifteen French soldiers have been arrested as the result of the Communist mutiny at the garrison of Calvi, Corsica.

The prisoners were dragged from their cells and put into irons when they began singing revolutionary songs which were taken up by other soldiers in the barracks.

The Communist soldiers refused to stop singing when ordered to do so and barricaded themselves in the detention room. The door was then battered in and the Communists put in irons.

Troops in the Calvi garrison, according to reports received here, are in a complete state of insubordination. It is likely that they will be transferred to another garrison.

COMMUNISTS WIN IN SCOTCH MINE UNION ELECTION

Win Six Out of Seven Positions in Fife

By J. K. CAMPBELL.

LONDON, (By Mail).—The recent results of the elections in the Fife mining area in Scotland illustrate the growing influence of the Communist Party over the Scottish miners. Seven posts were open for election, two permanent officials (or agents) and five representatives from the Fife Miners' Union to the Scottish Miners' Executive. The results of a series of ballot votes, in which the majority of the workers participated show that two Communists have been elected to the permanent officials' posts and four Communists and one left winger to the post of Fife representatives on the Scottish executive.

This result is due to a very considerable extent to the excellent work performed by the Party in this area during the miners' lockout, when the actual leadership of the workers in the struggle was in the hands of the Communist Party and sympathetic left wing workers, the right wingers cutting no figure in the struggle at all.

The voting for those posts commenced last June, and during the close of the first vote the right wing launched their usual attacks on the Communists for fraction work and intrigue within the union. A copy of a Communist fraction circular containing instructions to delegates attending the County Monthly Delegate Meeting was circulated and it was claimed that this circular showed quite clearly that the Communists were obeying the dictates of a political party and not the dictates of the rank and file of the union. The various questions raised by the circular were, however, questions in which the miners themselves were interested and of which they approved. So far from the production of this circular having a bad effect it helped the Party, inasmuch as it showed that the Party representatives were working in an organized fashion to carry through the policy on which they were elected. The result of the first vote that was taken showed that the Communists headed the list of votes for the two permanent officials, and three Communists headed the list for the five posts on the Scottish Executive.

PHONE TAPPING CONTINUES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The supreme court recently refused to disregard evidence secured by prohibition agents by the tapping of telephone wires. Many here view this as a dangerous precedent, saying that millions of people will be subject to spying by agents who will pretend to seek evidence relating to crime.

Transfer Your Money Right Now to a
Cooperative Finance Institution

Guaranteed dividends are being paid 6% from the first day of deposit.
by the

CONSUMERS FINANCE CORPORATION
Subsidiary of the United Workers Cooperative Association

Office: 69 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 14th St. NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 6900

$250.000.00 Gold Bonds
SECURED BY THE SECOND MORTGAGE ON THIS

Second Block of Dwellings of the Cooperative Workers Colony.
(Bronx Park East, at Allerton Avenue Sta., Bronx, N. Y.)

$1,000 $500 $300 $100
Gold Bonds are being sold on installments and the smallest amount draws 6% dividends from the first day of deposit.

Mine Sweeper Oglalala, with 400 More Marines, on Its Way to Nicaragua

PREPARE FOR MOVEMENT OF PLANE FORCES

"Flying Coffins" Crash at Front

(Continued from Page One)

bandied about that Liberal leaders are giving Sandino support. The conservatives are openly charging that the Liberals are sympathetic. There is the possibility that the Liberal leaders will be asked whether they intend to stand by the Stimson agreement.

* * *

More Marines Sail.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—400 more marines with their officers set sail for the Nicaraguan battlefields yesterday when the lifting fog on the Chesapeake enabled tugs to tow the mine-sweeper Oglala which is transporting the troops, down the Bay.

* * *

Air Invasion Begins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The air invasion of Nicaragua, preluded by the recent flight of Col. Charles Lindbergh began in earnest with the start of a five-motored Fokker transport plane from the Marine Base at Quantico today. The plane will fly to Miami and then head across the Gulf for the flying field at Managua. It will be used in transporting marines, ammunition and supplies over the jungles to be used in the campaign against the Liberal forces of General Sandino.

* * *

Hold More Planes Ready

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Eighteen VT-9 squadron planes, accompanied by the airplane tender Wright, will begin their flight for the American Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It is rumored that they will be held in readiness for the renewal of the campaign against General Sandino.

"Flying Coffins."

The crash of two United States marine airplanes within two days at the Nicaraguan battle front recalls stories of the "flying coffins" in which American aviators were sent to certain death over the German lines in 1927.

The second crash occurred during a reconnoitering in which photographs of the Liberal positions had been made, according to despatches from Managua. The plane burst into flames when it struck the earth tho both the pilot and his observer were uninjured. The pilot admitted that both planes were an old type which is being superceded.

* * *

Stimson Does His Bit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.— Col. Henry L. Stimson, who has been rewarded for forcing the disarmament terms on the victorious Liberal armies last July with the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines, called at the White House yesterday and reiterated the old story that General Sandino is an "outlaw."

Youth Conference for Miners' Relief Called In Boston for Sunday

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—"Flaming Milka" Sablich, 19-year-old Colorado strike leader, will speak at a Youth Conference for Miners' Relief to be held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at 28 Hayward Place. A call has been sent to all young people and labor organizations by Larry McKelian, secretary of the Conference, asking them to send representatives.

Bedacht Is Speaker at Lenin Memorial Meet In Pittsburgh, Jan. 29

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 11.—Max Bedacht, Workers (Communist) Party leader, will be the principal speaker at the Lenin Memorial meeting to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Sunday, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock.

An elaborate musical program is also being arranged, including the Freiheit singing society and the South Slavic string orchestra.

Hungarian Singers Aid Penn. Strikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—To aid the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Colorado and Ohio, the Hungarian Workers' Singing Society gave an entertainment and dance Sunday evening, Jan. 8. The Hungarian Workers' Home donated the use of their hall, and the printing and music was furnished free.

The Finnish Working Women's Club of Cleveland have collected $35.60 for the miners' relief.

DONATION TO DAILY

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 11.—The Lithuanian Workers' Literature Society held a state conference in Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 1, 1928. It was agreed upon to make a donation of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) towards the aid of The DAILY WORKER.—B. Salaveicikas, Treas

Military Tools Plan Nicaragua War

Maj. Gen. John A. Le Jeune, commandant of the U. S. Marine corps, and Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, who has been ordered to take command of the marine corps in Nicaragua, are shown studying maps in Washington, preparatory to sailing for Nicaragua. Both have faithfully served American capitalism in previous military campaigns against Latin American republics.

Mass. Mill Bosses Urge Longer Hours for Women

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10 (FP).—Renewing efforts to secure longer hours and night work for Massachusetts textile workers, Bay State manufacturers on the New England Council seized upon Gov. Alvin Fuller's message to the legislature for support. The Massachusetts members of this New England boosters' organization sent a letter to all business men of the state urging "more elasticity" in the 48-hour law protecting women and child workers.

The council members' letter says that the Massachusetts law prohibiting night work for women in factories and their employment in textile mills after 6 p. m. "is an absolute discrimination against the textile industry and has operated to the marked disadvantage of Massachusetts." They claim the chief reason the ban on night work was made over a quarter century ago was because of "miserable gas lighting."

Reference is made by the Massachusetts manufacturers to the New York industrial survey commission report which recommended an "elastic" 48-hour law against the demand for a straight law by the State Federation of Labor. The New York law's elasticity gives employes actually a 49½ hour week for women workers and is so complicated that enforcement is a problem.

Every year the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has to fight attempts of textile manufacturers to overthrow the 48-hour law. The argument of southern competition as well as that of neighboring New England states is used against the shorter hour law.

$5,000,000 SESQUI FLOP.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—That the Sesquicentennial Exhibition here was a flop is well-known, but to what extent was made know when the state supreme court ruled that the City Council must pay $5,000,000 to creditors for the liquidation of the debts.

DUBLIN, Jan., 11.—President Cosgrove of the Irish Free State is reported to be planning a visit to Ottawa after his stay in the United States. He will visit New York in an effort to interest American investors.

BUSINESS MEN SQUAWK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—That new postal rates have reacted unfavorably upon business and public interests is the charge of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which will demand a revision of rates, according to Lewis E. Pierson, the chamber's president.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Prayer-Book which created a furore here when the House of Lords supported it and the Commons caused its rejection, will be introduced in a changed form in both houses, soon.

LAUDS CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN IN SOVIET UNION

Trade Union Press Shows Growth

CHICAGO, (FP) Jan. 11.—One of the best developed institutions in the Soviet Union is the labor press, according to Carl Haessler, managing editor of The Federated Press, on his return to Chicago from 5 weeks of investigation and travel in the Soviet Union.

"Our struggling American labor papers can take heart from the unexampled development of the trade union press in the Soviet Union," he said. Some of the national unions there issue daily papers that compare in news, features and illustrations with most European papers. The U. S. S. R. railroad workers have long had an influential daily in The Whistle. The weavers and spinners have The Voice of the Textile Worker. In many cases the ordinary daily papers for popular reading are owned in whole or part by the trade unions of the city in which they circulate. One of the biggest Moscow dailies is Labor, issued by the national council of trade unions.

"Some of the papers are printed in old plants, but others have up-to-date equipment in new buildings. It is as though the American labor movement should one day walk into our capitalist newspaper plants and take over the works, issuing papers with a labor slant instead of the capitalist angle from that day on. That is what actually happened in Russia and now with the increase in national wealth the prewar equipment is being gradually modernized and the inefficient buildings scrapped for new ones. Most of the linotypes are American or German. The presses are almost altogether German, as is the color process and other auxiliary machinery.

Linotypers Better Off in U.S.S.R.

The linotypers in the Soviet Union get 1 month vacation each year on fullpay, free medical and hospital service and drugs when ill, 3 pounds of butter a month as offset to the special diseases of the printing industry and very low rents amounting usually to $5 a month and never more than $10. The apprentice period is usually 3 years, but can be shortened if the energy and intelligence is there."

DRAMA

Sascha Jacobsen, Foremost of Violinists, Says Noted Critic

Few artists on the concert stage have received such high praise from leading New York critics as did Sascha Jacobsen, the noted violinist who will be one of the soloists at the joint recital tomorrow night, in Mecca Temple.

Nina Tarasova

H. E. Krehbiel, long known as the dean of American critics, who died in New York recently, wrote: "We question whether anyone of the very few older virtuosos of great reputation into rivalry with whom his performance admitted him, could have disclosed deeper penetration into the soul of the work. His tone was as large and noble as that of the best of them."

Another critic of note had this to say: "We repeat what we have already said before in this place, that Sascha Jacobsen is one of the foremost of the younger generation of violinists." A third reviewer summed up as follows: "Sascha Jacobsen is recognized by connoiseurs as one of the most promising violinists of the younger generation. Such artistic poise, repose and concentration are rarely found in one of his age—already his reputation is made."

Jacobsen has appeared in all the leading American and Canadian cities. He has been heard in numerous joint recitals with Rosa Ponselle of the Metropolitan Opera, with Riccardo Stracciari of the Chicago Opera and also toured Canada as assisting artist with Mme. Louise Edvina, foremost of Canadian prima donnas, and one of the leading artists of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London; the Boston Opera and the Chicago Opera. His appearance at the recital tomorrow night, will undoubtedly be one of the musical events of the musical season. The concert will help celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of The DAILY WORKER.

Three other artists of note will appear on the same occasion. Paul Althouse, leading tenor, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera, who will sing, "O Paradiso" from L'Africana," "Far on the Road" by Ippolitow-Iwanow and "The Spring Song" from "Die Walkure." Doris Niles will appear in Spanish dances and also in dances by Horlick and "Southern Roses" by Strauss. Nina Tarasova will be heard in characteristic Russian folk songs in costume.

VIVA TATTERSALL,

With Leslie Howard in "Escape," John Galsworthy's tense drama now in its fourth month at the Booth Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

George Arliss makes his first appearance in a Shakespearan play on Monday night at the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, as Shylock in Winthrop Ames' production of "The Merchant of Venice." Peggy Wood played the role of Portia. The New York premiere of the comedy will take place next Monday night, in the Broadhurst Theatre.

Henry Baron will present John Galsworthy's play "The Silver Box" at the Morosco Theatre, beginning Tuesday night, January 17. The cast is headed by James Dale, Isobel Elsom and Halliwell Hobbes.

Helen Chandler has been engaged by the Messrs. Shubert for the only feminine role in "The Silent House," a new English mystery play opening here in three weeks.

Jane Cowl in "The Road to Rome" is at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre this week.

"Women Go On Forever" with Mary Boland, is this week's attraction at the Bronx Opera House.

"International" by John Howard Lawson and "Cock Robin" by Philip Barry and Elmer Rice will open tonight; the first at the New Playwrights Theatre, and the latter at the 48th Street Theatre.

GENERAL STRIKE TO HELP MINERS WIN DEMANDED

Resolution Calls Upon Green to Act

YORKVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 5 (By Mail).—A resolution calling upon all organized labor in America to cooperate with the striking miners by declaring a general strike throughout America was sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor by the striking miners, Local Union 971. The resolution which was signed by Jack Bell, president of the local and F. A. Nunley, secretary, follows:

WHEREAS, We, the officers and members of Local Union 971, Yorkville, Ohio, feel that some other action should be taken in regard to the strike:

WHEREAS, Since we have been out on strike for 9 months without any advantage having been gained by the miners, we feel that some other method should be used to force a settlement, and we feel that the only possible way that labor can make any progress is through a general strike;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the members of the United Mine Workers of America call upon our national officers to seek through the American Federation of Labor to have President William Green of the A. F. of L. to issue a call for a general strike of all labor in America.

A copy of this resolution is to be sent to the Miners' Journal, William Green and the Press.

GOVERNOR SIDES WITH R. R.'s.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Governor Moore in his annual message has recommended that the cost in eliminating the grade crossings in this state be shared by the state, the municipalities and the railroads. The powerful railroad interests in this state have consistently refused to remove the crossings at their own expense, tho many accidents to motorists have resulted.

CLOTHING FOR MINERS.

HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 11.—The anthracite United Mine Workers are showing their solidarity with their striking fellow workers in the soft coal fields, by collecting food and clothing for the families. A large shipment of clothing was shipped yesterday by the local in Highland to the Pittsburgh district.

4TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

"DAILY WORKER"

Fri. Eve., Jan. 13

— 8.15 P. M. —

Mecca Temple

55th ST. and SEVENTH AVE.

Sascha Jacobsen

VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

Paul Althouse

METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR

NINA TARASOVA Costume Recital of Russian, Gypsy, Georgian Folk Song Interpretations.

Doris Niles

in

Oriental and Russian Dances

TICKETS $2.20—$1.65—$1.10—75c.

Jimmie Higgin's Book Store, 106 University Place; DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"The Servant of Two Masters"
and "He Is to Blame for Everything"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle
Evenings 8:15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists AND Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, W. 58 ST
Mats WED and SAT
LAST WEEKS 4 WALLS
with Muni Wisenfrend
Boston, Feb. 28—Phila., March 5

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

DRACULA
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats Wed & Sat. 2:30
"BETTER THAN THE BAT"

— The Theatre Guild presents —
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Marco Millions
Week Jan. 16, 'Doctor's Dilemma'
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

American Opera Company
1st N. Y. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH
GALLO THEATRE (Eves. at 8:20)
54th St., W. of B'way (Mats. at 2:20)
Opening Tonight at 8:20, "Faust."
"Mme. Butterfly" Wed. & Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. "Faust" Thurs. & Sat. Evgs.

THE INTERNATIONAL
BY JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
Author of "Processional"
Opening on
JANUARY 12th
Struggle for Wealth — Oil — War — Love
Revolution — Adventure
IN
New York — Moscow — Paris — China
DON'T MISS IT—GET TICKETS NOW!
The New Playwrights Theatre
36 COMMERCE ST.—PHONE WALKER 5851.
3 Blocks South on 7th Ave. Subway from Sheridan Sq.
TICKETS ON SALE NOW AT DAILY WORKER,
108 E. 14th St.—10% Discount.

LEADER DELAYS CAP STRIKE END

Zaritsky Again Endorses Piece Work

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—Justifying the bosses in their lockout of the Chicago capmakers, and showing them the method thru which they can get their demands, Max Zaritsky, president of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union publicly said: "If the employers wanted piece work why didn't they arbitrate the question," thus practically repudiating the bitter struggle which the local organization is carrying on against this demand.

Zaritsky, who had openly declared himself in favor of the piece work system, had come to Chicago to "negotiate" a settlement. It is the belief of the membership here that Zaritsky's attitude on this question is responsible for the bosses holding out so long. They point to the fact that Percy Ginsberg, manager of the employers' association and formerly an official in the Capmakers' Union, had come to the union with the piece work demand a few days after Zaritsky's proposal of the same thing had been unanimously turned down by the local executive board.

The Chicago capmakers have been conducting a vigorous fight since December 1, when the lockout was made, and it was generally believed that the bosses were on the verge of coming to terms with the union. Last Saturday, however, at a conference held between the bosses and Zaritsky, [illegible] refused to negotiate a settlement with the union.

The bosses will probably avail themselves of Zaritsky's suggestion and go to an arbitration board with their demands.

Fear Cut In Ill. R. R. Force After New Layoff

CHICAGO, (FP) Jan. 11.—The Chicago & Northwestern, operating its railroad shops on the B. & O. co-operative plan, has hit its shop employes with drastic layoffs, and rumors of a 30 per cent cut in normal force alarming the men. A layoff from Nov. 24 to Dec. 1 was followed by another from Dec. 21 to Jan. 3 as an unwelcome christmas present to the men from the road.

For Rail Mergers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (FP).—Consolidation of American railroads is advisable in the interest of better service, but it must proceed on a voluntary basis, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Hall told the senate committee on interstate commerce, testifying in favor of the Fess bill. This measure looks toward consolidation of all railroads into a few huge systems, through stock purchase and leasing. The Transportation Act of 1920 placed obstacles in the way of giant rail mergers which this bill would sweep aside.

Words for Farmers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—"The farmers are going to strike for economic freedom," if a resolution introduced by Senator W. H. McMaster calling for an immediate reduction of the tariff is not passed, Senator McMaster said in a speech in the senate. Illustrating the weight the proposal is expected to carry in the coming presidential election, Senator Bruce said, "It's hard for me to think the resolution is offered in good faith. Surely Senator McMaster knows that all of us cannot support a flat lowering of the tariff now."

Grecht Will Speak At Martins Ferry

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Rebecca Grecht, well-known labor organizer of New York will speak at a mass meeting here, Sunday, Jan. 15th at 2 p. m. at the Hungarian Hall, Corner Main and Centre Sts.

Her subject will be: "The Miners' Strike and The Labor Party." All workers of Martins Ferry and vicinity are urged to attend.

Leper Funds Needed

Complaining strongly against the refusal of the government to support with sufficient funds the work of the American Mission for Lepers, William M. Lanner, general secretary of this organization said at its 34 annual convention here that 2,000,000 of the known lepers could be completely cured if more money were appropriated. Only 100,000 sufferers from this scourge are under treatment, he said. He further stated in his report that physicians in charge of 100 leper colonies were discharging hundreds of lepers yearly as completely cured through the use of chalamoogra oil.

BOMB THROWN.

A clumsy, home-made bomb yesterday wrecked the vestibule and blew out all the windows of the building at 1896 Eastern Parway, Brooklyn. It is believed that the bomb was thrown John Artele, the owner of the build- as a result of laundry feud in which ing, is involved.

Tire Companies Compel Workers to be Citizens

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., (FP) Jan. 11.—Insistence of the Goodyear, Fisk and Firestone tire fabric mills on the citizenship of all their employes is causing a flood of applications at the local immigration bureau. The three mills are reopening after over a month's shutdown. They employ a total of 3000 and have registered many more applicants for work than there are jobs.

DEVINE TO SPEAK AT MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—The celebration of the fourth birthday of The DAILY WORKER will be featured in Milwaukee by a party to be held Saturday evening, Jan. 14 at the Miller Hall, 802 State St.

Not only will there be a good musical program with a dance following, but important plans for a life organization of The DAILY WORKER Friends will be laid at this affair.

Pat Devine, the national field organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party will be the speaker of the evening.

All progressive workers are invited and asked to bring English speaking workers.

Fired Miner for Saying Company Neglected the Easy Safety Measures

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 11. (FP).—Charges are going the rounds that the companies' neglect of safety measures which has characterized the resumption of coal mining in Illinois since the lockout of the spring and summer is to blame for the accident at Mine 18 here.

In many mines the miners have had to pay for their jobs by doing so-called dead work without compensation and also by having to accept dangerous conditions without making a complaint to the state mine inspectors. At Pana a young miner who kicked on the laxity of safety enforcement was fired. Others keep their mouth shut, recalling that there were 15 applicants for each job when a big mine at Zeigler reopened several weeks ago.

Organizer Demands Lowden State Position

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—In an open letter to Frank O. Lowden, possible candidate for president, A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, demands that Lowden answer important questions with regard to the present status of the Pullman porters.

Lowden is the son-in-law of the late General Pullman, founder of the Pullman Company, and wields a powerful influence in its affairs. The company has been fighting the union in accordance with its traditionally bitter anti-union policy.

The open letter attempts to draw from Lowden a statement as to how he stands on race discrimination, enforcement of the fourteenth amendment to the U. S. constitution and the organization of the Pullman porters.

Workers League to Give Dance In L. A.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—The Young Workers League and the Freiheit Youth Club will give a dance at the Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue, Saturday, February 11. All Angelenos are urged to keep this date in mind.

On Sunday, January 29, the Young Workers' League will hold a sub-District Membership Conference, where a new Sub-District Committee will be elected.

With the district headquarters of the League being moved to San Francisco, a Plenum of the District Executive Committee of the League will be held in San Francisco in February, where new district officers will be elected.

Penn. Trolley Workers In Pottsville Strike

LANSFORD, Pa., Jan. 11. (FP).—Street car men of the East Pennsylvania Railway Co. operating between Tamaqua and Mauch Chunk quit work on the eve of their new agreement becoming operative, joining the striking Pottsville workers. The trolleymen want the word "subsidiary" included in the agreement so that drivers of buses which are to be used as feeders to the trolley lines will automatically come into the union.

1000 WORKERS TO SLAVE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 11.—Work will begin within a month on a $13,000,000 power plant with a $1,000,000 transmission line to Atlantic City from the Delaware River. The plant, to be located at Churchtown, on a 300 acre tract near Deepwater Canal, begins a movement to transform Southern New Jersey into a huge industrial center. About 1000 workers are expected to be employed in its two years of construction.

A. F. L. Figures Show Increase in Union Members

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

The statistics being gathered by the American Federation of Labor on the state of unemployment among union members, altho very scattered and far from complete, nevertheless reveal the growing state of unemployment in the United States. If the same average percentage (15%) of unemployed union members prevailed among the unorganized workers, it would indicate the unemployment figures for the entire United States to be well over two million, at a conservative estimate.

In the December report of the A. F. of L., ten cities show an increase of unemployment over the previous month of November, out of a total of 23 of the largest cities in the country. Altho the actual figures for each city are confidential and not for publication, the average percentage of unemployment of union members in these ten cities is 17.6%. The cities are: Boston, San Francisco, Baltimore, Buffalo, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Seattle and Washington.

Unemployment Increases.

Their average percentage of unemployment in the previous month of November was 13.3%, or an increase of 4.3% in December. The majority of the other cities in the list of 23, altho showing a slight decrease in December under November, nevertheless have a higher percentage than the months of October and September. New York, for example, which next to Baltimore has the highest unemployment percentage in the country, shows an increase of 4.4% over October and 7.9% over September, the latter month being the first month when statistics were gathered.

Figures for 24 cities show the average percentage of 14.7% for September, 15.5% for October, and 15.9% for November. The November report shows 12 out of 24 cities had an increase in unemployment over October. The October report shows that 10 out of 18 cities had an increase over the previous month of September.

Undoubtedly the September figures would show a substantial increase over the previous months, inasmuch as the A. F. of L. only began gathering data after unemployment in the United States began assuming serious proportions. Furthermore it must be remembered that the actual figures are much higher than the percentage figures on the report indicates, inasmuch as cities like New York, etc., with a large population and union membership, are lumped together with Hoboken, N. J., San Antonio, Tex., etc., which have a comparative handful of union members, and the general average percentage struck from such figuring by the "expert economists" of the A. F. of L. is misleadingly low when it is considered that the figures of the larger cities which run from 10 to 36% are brought down by the figures of the smaller cities, several of which run from 0.6% to about 10%.

The inclusion of only certain cities, and the omission of important industrial centers and basic industries have also been a factor in lowering the unemployment reports of the A. F. of L. below what is probably the actual figures. Nevertheless, they indicate the unemployment situation in the United States.

MINE BRUTALITY BEFORE SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Investigation of brutality by Pennsylvania mine bosses and their gunmen and police toward the coal strikers' families will be one of the main features which the United Mine Workers will seek if and when the senate orders its interstate commerce committee to probe the present strike in the central competitive bituminous field.

Sen. Johnson of California—a state with virtually no coal mines—introduced in the senate Jan. 9 a resolution backed by the U. M. W. A. general officers, proposing this inquiry. All the causes of the present chaos and suffering in the strike regions will be discussed and the black record of industrial and police war waged by the mine owners against the miners will be brought to public attention—if the senate keeps faith.

Gunmen Evict Miners.

At the hour of Johnson's introduction of this resolution of inquiry, he had in hand a telegram received in Washington by George Lewis, legislative agent of the U. M. W. A., from Lawrence Dwyer, representing the organization at West Brownsville, Pa. The message, dated Jan. 7, said: "The Ves a Coal Co. has a gang of gunmen evicting coal miners' families from their houses at its No. 6 mine. These women and children have no shelter. I appealed to Gen. Mgr. Joe Edwards to stay evictions until Monday when we would have barracks sufficiently erected to shelter these people. I asked in the name of humanity not to put these women and children on the roadside these cold nights and Sunday. He answered, 'To hell with humanity!' He hoped they would 'freeze and rot'. These people have been in the employ of the company for more than ten years."

Sen. Johnson, after reading the message, said that "If this is true, it is an outrage. Such conditions should not be tolerated. It is suggestive of the Dark Ages."

PNEUMONIA DECLINES.

Influenza, pneumonia and tuberculosis are far less prevalent this year than ever before, according to Health Commissioner Harris. A comparison of the number of deaths caused by respiratory diseases this year as compared to previous years was the basis for the analysis.

CO-OP CAFE TO AID MINE STRIKERS

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—The Co-operative Consumers' Women's League of this city, always in the front ranks in strike relief activities, is trying a novel idea to aid the Colorado striking coal miners. A co-operative restaurant has been opened at 2418 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, and all the net proceeds of this venture will go to the Colorado miners. The restaurant will keep open for one month, till Jan. 25, or longer if the duration of the strike warrants it. All the help is donated, and much of the food. All workers of Los Angeles are urged to eat at the Co-operative Restaurant, and in this way help to make the Colorado strike a success thru adequate relief funds.

Demand Piers' Return To Private Concerns

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 11.—Agitation for the return of Hoboken piers, under government direction since the late European war, to private lines is being made by Hoboken business men. Resolutions to this effect, and a protest against the removal of the North German Lloyd from docks here to new piers on the New York side of the Hudson River were made at a meeting of the Jersey Marine Club here.

ROW ON VETERANS' HOME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Controversy as to how $16,000,000, appropriated in the House for veterans' hospitalization, should be spent has developed between General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, and American Legion representatives before the House War Veterans' Committee. Hines argues against the admission of any but veterans wounded in action to the new government hospitals. The Legion wants all disabled veterans, regardless of the source of injury, admitted.

GATEMAN PLACED ON TRIAL

Richard J. Forrestal of 2810 Fulton St., Brooklyn, a gateman employed by the Long Island Railroad to guard a Brooklyn grade crossing where five people were killed last November, was placed on trial yesterday, charged with manslaughter in the second degree.

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CLEVELAND PLANS PENN.-OHIO RELIEF

House to House Tours to be Arranged

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—The second conference of the Cleveland section of the Penn-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee will be held Thursday, Jan. 12 at 8 o'clock, at Pythian Temple, 919 Huron Road.

A fine turnout is expected for the second conference, where plans for house to house collection of funds and clothing, and the arrangement of affairs for the striking miners will be taken up. Conferences have already been held by several language groups with excellent results. These language conferences will be represented at the conference next Thursday.

Collection of clothing has been going on for some time and several cases have already been shipped to the mining towns. Clothing donated may be left at the following relief stations: Jewish Workers' Club, 11710 Kinsman Road, South Slav Hall, 5607 St. Clair, International Labor Defense 226 Superior, Workers' Home, 4309 Lorain.

Labor Union's Power Halts Open Shoppers

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—The power of organized workers' effort is illustrated by an announcement from the office of William Frew Long, general manager of the American Plan Association, the open shop organization of the employers.

"For the first time since we organized," Long wails, "Cleveland newspapers, probably at the demand of the Typographical Union, have refused to accept our advertisement calling the public's attention to union vandalism in this city."

". . .The Typographical Union never had, does not have now, never will have, and doesn't want the responsibility of dictating to newspaper managers what should or should not be printed. . .in newspapers," the Typographical Union said in reply.

Women Jurors Urged

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Bills that would permit women to serve on juries in the larger counties of the state were introduced in the legislature today by Senator Mastick. Similar bills have been defeated in committee at previous sessions.

See that smile?
Get that look of satisfaction?
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The Warden Couldn't Inform Lenin Where Marx's Grave Stood

As the time for the Lenin memorial celebrations in New York and other centers throughout the United States approaches, the workers are more than ever interested in the life of the leader of the Russian revolution.

"In London, on the first free Sunday we had, Ilyitch took us to Marx' grave," M. Laidov writes in 'My Meetings With Lenin.' "Evidently he had often been there before us. Although we had to go right to the other side of the tremendous town and had to change trams and buses several times, Ilyitch disclosed an excellent knowledge of the city, and took us by the shortest and cheapest route. In the cemetery, although he knew where Marx' grave was situated, he asked the wardens where it was, just to see if they knew.

"As he foresaw, none of them knew, and told us to go to the office to inquire. 'It is obvious that it is not very often visited,' said Ilyitch, and led us straight to the grave."

The New York Lenin memorial meeting will be held at Madison Square Garden Jan. 21.

Young Workers of Cleveland to Dance

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—The Young Workers League Branch No. 3 will hold a play and dance at the Hungarian Workers Home—4309 Lorain Avenue, Sunday night, Jan. 15. An interesting little playlet has been prepared by the members of the branch. Upton Sinclair's "Second Story Man" will prove a fine diversion on the night's program.

Food and refreshments will be served. An excellent band has been procured. There will be a speaker who will discuss "Sports under Capitalism—for the youth—or for the bosses?" All are invited.

Rockefeller To Be Called for the Teapot Scandal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation, will head the array of important witnesses to be subpoenaed before the new senate investigation of the Teapot Dome oil scandal, it was announced today.

Special Committee to Sit.

A special executive meeting of the Senate Public Lands Committee has been called for tomorrow afternoon to map out the conduct of the investigation, Senator Gerald Nye, republican of North Dakota, its chairman, announced this afternoon.

Nye said the inquiry will be conducted by the full committee as was done in the original Teapot Dome investigation. Rockefeller, Vincent, and "a host of others" will be called to testify, he added.

Rockefeller to be Quizzed.

Mr. Rockefeller and other officials of the Standard Oil Company (Ind.), including Colonel Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board, will be quizzed as to what they know of the mysterious Continental Trading Company oil transaction by means of which, the government contends, Harry F. Sinclair and his associates raised a slush fund of $3,080,000 to secure control of the Teapot reserve back in 1921.

Liberty bonds totalling $230,500 par value have been traced from the $3,080,000 fund to Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, who leased the naval reserve to Sinclair.

RETRIAL WHEN ACQUITTED.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Nine women, dismissed last fall of vagrancy charges, will be retried when District Attorney Moore of Erie County invokes a new section of the Baumes Laws, which permits prosecutors to appeal decisions which are favorable to defendants.

DETROIT DETROIT

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Good News from Nicaragua

Hollow indeed will sound the stilted rhetoric of Calvin Coolidge at the Pan-American conference at Havana if he indulges in the usual hypocritical banalities about the Monroe doctrine as the defender of the rights of small nations, while reinforcements are being rushed to Nicaragua to supplement the marines, the naval and air forces striving to exterminate by blood and fire the forces of Sandino, the leader of the national liberation movement.

The ferocity of the imperialist slaughter was intensified in Nicaragua because of the desire of the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg butchers to silence the revolt before the Havana conference. But it is quite evident now, on the eve of the conference, that the gunmen in command of the invading forces of imperialism miscalculated the power of resistance of Sandino's forces.

Latest news from the war-torn area in the northern part of Nicaragua is extremely disheartening to the imperialists. Members of the so-called national guard, commanded by American marine officers, have revolted, threatened the lives of the officers and seized large quantities of ammunition as well as some large field pieces, and joined the forces of Sandino.

The national guard was created in the hope of training a mercenary native constabulary that would defend the interests of American imperialism against the rest of the population. The mutiny of a part of the constabulary is indicative of the widespread influence of the national liberation movement, even among the most backward masses. It is to be hoped that more of the native constabulary will follow suit and become a real national guard—against the imperialist invaders. This latest development in the Nicaraguan situation again proves that it is extremely dangerous for a tyrannical government to place arms in the hands of those it tries to subjugate.

The history of the imperialist conquest of Cuba is one of repeated invasions before it was reduced to its present state of existence under a native mercenary government completely subservient to Wall Street. The American idea of independence for small nations, as expressed by the Coolidge administration, is Cuba today, with a so-called native government that carries out the predatory policies of imperialism against its own people. Such is the character of the servile government that is "host" to the conference. But even in Cuba, as in all the southern republics, there are powerful anti-imperialist forces ready to challenge the power of Wall Street and its hirelings.

On three occasions after the hypocritical government of the United States proclaimed "freedom for Cuba," American armed forces have occupied that territory. After withdrawing troops in 1902, they were sent back again in 1905. There they remained until 1912, when they were again withdrawn, but still the native vassal government was not able to cope with the masses, so again the country was invaded in 1917. Three times the army of occupation left Cuba and as many times was it called back.

The low, depraved anti-labor government of Cuba, fawning before Wall Street, is the Coolidge ideal of "independence" for Latin America.

If such efforts were put forth to hold Cuba, it is easy to understand why the Nicaraguan liberation movement is assailed with such ferocity.

A second interoceanic canal has become an imperative part of the imperialist program of the Wall Street government. This proposed canal and the naval bases adjacent thereto are not only considered absolute necessities for imperialist policy in Central and South America, but are a part of the general world policy. Any force that threatens the Nicaraguan canal project menaces American imperialist policy as a whole. For that reason alone the militant workers of the United States who perceive in the growing power of American imperialism their deadly enemy, that is using the super-profits bludgeoned out of the colonial and semi-colonial masses to bribe and corrupt the reactionary labor officials and a considerable upper strata of the American working class against the masses of labor, must join in the fight against the invasion of Nicaragua and should demand the instant withdrawal of all armed forces from that country. Not merely must we make demands, but no stone must be left unturned to translate into action the hatred of imperialism by carrying on widespread agitation among the dock workers and other transport workers to prevent the shipment of supplies to the United States forces now engaged in trying to exterminate the independence movement.

The workers of Cuba, who have fought many a battle against the ruthlessness of American invading forces should make of the Pan-American conference an occasion for strikes and mass protests in order to give the lie to their servile government that has been chosen to pay homage to the imperialist monster and to strive, with Coolidge, Hughes, Fletcher, Morrow and the rest of the Wall Street gang, to prevent the real sentiments of Latin Americans against United States imperialism becoming known.

Defying the Lightning

What is described as the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang is convened in Nanking, China, on the order of Chiang Kai-shek, the servile butcher who tried to drown the revolution in oceans of blood. Despatches from Nanking to the kept press all speak of the spirit of "determined optimism" which prevails among the imperialist flunkeys. But there also sounds another note that depicts the real atmosphere, an atmosphere surcharged with revolution. The Chinese correspondent of the Times reports there exists a "profound fear of Communist tendencies throughout South China, which is resulting in continued efforts to stamp out all traces of optimism." These contradictory reports reveal the confusion which pervades the ranks of the counter-revolutionists.

Still blinded by the dazzling flash from Canton that lit up the revolutionary landscape, the Chiang Kai-sheks imagine that behind the flimsy shield of the defunct Kuomintang they can, like Ajax, with impunity defy the lightning.

Fearful of the day when they will answer for their crimes before the revolutionary tribunals of the workers and peasants, the counter-revolutionists proclaim the triumph of their reactionary policies, just as all their ilk have done and will do in all similar situations. But the mighty power that burst forth at Canton is not crushed. Workers and peasant armed detachments hold many important centers in South China and are steadily gaining adherents to their cause.

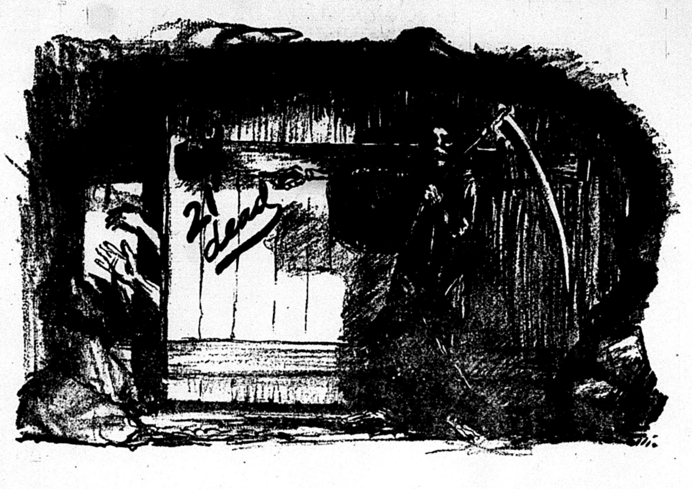
There is still much speculation as to the exact historical significance of the uprising at Canton. In face of such a tremendous movement there is always the temptation to analogize. But analogy always limps. There are no exact historical analogies. History never exactly repeats itself, because there is never an exact historical duplication of all objective and subjective forces. But there are comparisons, and when we consider Canton there irresistably arises before us the memory of the July days in Russia, 1917. After the insurrectionary wave against the Russian traitors in 1917 in which the Bolsheviks endeavored to direct the spontaneous movement into effective channels there arose the reactionary Kerensky cabinet, proclaiming the consolidation of the government of the "moderates," the demise of Bolshevism. In their stilted debates they spoke of their temporary triumph as though all the ages that stretched into the distant future belonged to them and their kind. They tried to convince themselves that the dark night of reaction was eternal, that the dawn would never break. But the world now knows that July was only a flash that heralded the storm that broke with elemental fury in November and swept into the scrap heap of history all the pretense of those who set themselves up as executioners of the revolution.

So it will be in China. With the shield of the Kuomintang which at a given period of the revolution represented anti-imperialism, they hope to divert the storm. But that shield will never avail against the irresistible force of the revolution, which even now is gathering force for the Chinese November.

Lackeys of imperialism, the renegades of the Chinese revolution are still puppets of history who, in spite of the support given them by the United States, Britain and other imperialist powers will be utterly annihilated by the working class, in revolutionary alliance with the hundreds of millions of peasants, to whom the history of the future belongs.

"GAS OR NO GAS—YOU WORK!"

By Fred Ellis



Toll of "union-management co-operation" in Illinois coal fields, where men must remain in mines in spite of gas formation.

Colorado Strike Forces Divides Capitalists

By HUGO OEHLER.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—"History is a history of Class Struggles," and in writing the history of Colorado, the class struggle, the struggle of the miners in the last two decades, is an ever increasing problem for the Colorado rulers. The strike of the 10,000 miners that began October 18th swept through the whole structure of capitalism in Colorado and extended its influence to the remotest corners of the state.

The striking miners, a composition mostly of Spanish speaking and English speaking workers who have revolted against the Rockefeller institution, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, are also facing the combined forces of reaction and the state.

Divisions in Capitalist Institutions

However, at this period of the class struggle, that takes the forms of strikes, there is considerable division in the ranks of the capitalist institutions. The division extends further into the ranks of the enemy, but they are divisions caused by currents at work in the lower stratum, the workers, and from changes of the structure within the system. At this period a centralized state machinery becomes all the more important for the capitalist class in order to counterbalance the transformation from below.

The C. F. and I.

The C. F. and I. with the Steel Mill at Pueblo and mines in the southern part of the state is the strongest economic group in the state of Colorado. The independent coal operators who are located in all three sections of the state, the south, central and northern field, have a combined force that cannot compete with the C. F. and I. In policies, wages and conditions in the coal industry of Colorado the independent producers are forced to follow the initiative and dictations of the Rockefeller institution.

The sugar beet industry, the largest agricultural industry in Colorado, the other industries and the "independent" coal operators, are considered as the "home boys", while the C. F. and I. has been a force in itself.

Two Old Parties.

In the last election Governor Adams was given a landslide by the voters as a democrat and the same voters gave the republican the rest.

Political Rivalry.

Naturally when industrial strife and conflict becomes an open battle between the workers and the capitalists the politicians are thrown into turmoil and a free-for-all among them for the benefit of the next campaign commences. This was the case in Colorado. Governor Adams was not a C. F. and I. flunkey. He represents the "home boys." His executive position, with so many republicans around him placed him, as a politician, in a most unwelcome position.

C. F. and I. Defense.

At the very start the C. F. and I. and the press they control clamored for blood. At the beginning of the strike the C. F. and I., through E. H. Weitzel, issued the following statement: **"I know that our trouble would end with the stopping of picketing. I have been in this business thirty years and the only way you can stop picketing is to call out the soldiers. The only man who can call out the soldiers is Governor Adams. We want him to do it."**

The "neutral" position the Governor started with could not be maintained. The pressure of the C. F. I. forced him from it. As all politicians of the capitalist and reformist parties, he was doomed to support the economic interests of the capitalists. By the 4th of November, State Police, created by the Governor to take the place of the State Rangers, were in the field. They were sent to the southern field, the C. F. and I. section of the coal fields. They started and continued a campaign in behalf of this Rockefeller institution and violated openly the laws that seemed detrimental to them in order to stop picketing and imprisoned the most active workers.

More Pressure.

The systematic campaign of the C. F. and I. was forcing the "humanitarians" from their pedestal. With wholesale arrest of leaders, wholesale invasion by stool-pigeons, with the C. F. and I. and the yellow press clamoring for blood, their moment came. On the twenty-first, in the northern field, at the Columbine, the State Police under Scherf met the strikers at daybreak at the mines and riddled their ranks with bullets, resulting in the murder of six and injury of scores of others. Annear of the State Industrial Commission and Adj.-Gen. Newlen "happened" to be on the scene and praised Scherf for his splendid job of directing the murder. A coroner's jury of business men and rich farmers whitewashed the work of the State Police.

"State of Insurrection."

A state of insurrection was proclaimed by the Governor, and the National Guards under Adjt.-Gen. Newlon rushed to the north field at once. Newlon is a Republican and his force, with the exception of Major Audrelin, is largely composed of the same party elements. With more power to the C. F. and I., and the Democratic Governor's own State Police doing their bit in the southern field, in the C. F. and I. field things were moving along fine for the capitalists. Although martial law was not declared in Weld and Boulder counties the Adjutant General arrested strikers and had many held as prisoners.

By the 26th the Governor and the Adjutant General were in a battle over marital law. Newlon insisted on martial law and the Governor insisted on leaving things as they were. While this was in full swing publicly, the battle between the Governor and the Attorney General, Boatright, who would like to be the next Governor, was at its height over financial matters.

A little later a shake-up in the State Penitentiary was also worrying the Governor.

The politician's motto is to take advantage of the situation and this is the status of the group that rides on the backs of the workers of Colorado.

The K. K. K.

In Fremont County, where the Klan has a weekly publication and influence of importance, their position was in support of the striking miners and the I. W. W. Not that they loved the I. W. W. or its principles, nor the Mexicans, but because the Democrats and Republicans had both fought them in election campaigns.

The attitude of the miners, their wholehearted support of the strike, was a force the Klan could not ignore as a local body even though the I. W. W. were at the helm.

The Protestant Church.

The church, like the other capitalist institutions, has been divided from the first on the Colorado strike. The Denver Ministerial Alliance and the Weld County Ministerial Alliance, with committees working for a solution and a settlement, favored the miners. The Weld County group were bitter against the I. W. W. leadership, as though in practice you can separate the two. All the churches, the liberals, with few exceptions, began their investigations and arrived at the conclusions that the miners deserved more wages weeks after the strike started. Most of them denounced the leadership, yet all had been on the scene before the wobblies and did nothing to remedy the condition. They dealt with empty words while the organizers who were in the field before the strike were translating the words into deeds.

The Catholic Church.

The Catholics were also a divided camp. The Daily American Tribune of Dubuque, Iowa in an editorial upheld in the strike, and in forceful language supported their position. Bishop J. Henry Tihen, head of the Catholic Church in Colorado, upheld the rights of the striking miners. Catholic priests in the southern field went among their Mexican flocks at the beginning of the strike and endeavored to persuade the miners to return to the mines and scab.

In the different religious denominations as well as the many other capitalist institutions we find that their spokesmen are divided on the issue of the strike. Many are on both sides and most of them against the leadership.

The American Legion.

At the funeral of a fellow worker, Vodivich, the sixth victim of the State Police, the American Legion was part of the funeral procession. In the State Police, officers and representatives of the American Legion are gunning for the interests of the coal operators.

The Lower Middle Class in Unison.

All through the camps those merchants who depend upon the strikers for trade are favorable to the strikers.

Local officials depending upon the miners' vote know what's what also.

In Walsenburg, where the I. W. W. hall and headquarters prior to the strike was located, the "Citizens' Committee," with the mayor and other hoodlums, instigated by the Chamber of Commerce and the reactionary merchants of the C. F. and I., raided the I. W. W. hall, burned some supplies and endeavored to scare them into submission. This happened the night before the Pueblo conference that brought in a unanimous strike vote.

The Mexican Consul.

The Mexican Consul, stationed at Denver, at the beginning of the strike came to the southern field and tried to induce the Mexican miners to return to work but when he met well-organized opposition he retreated and went back to Denver to leave the Spanish-speaking miners to continue their excellent loyalty to the strike.

The Press.

The capitalist papers of Colorado and especially the biggest one under C. F. and I. control, the Denver Post, howled for blood and troops at the very start. All through the campaign, lies and more lies has been their policy. A few of the papers were more fair in articles than the Denver Post but all were lined up against the I. W. W. and the striking miners. Often editorials of the Denver Post seemed to favor the miners but close observation would prove that they were two-edged swords.

The capitalist press reporters with few exceptions made excellent informers and stool-pigeons for the enemies of the strikers.

The Colleges.

Like the other capitalist institutions the students and faculty were also divided. The students of sociology and economics enjoyed the opportunity for this "field work" of investigating the strike. Students of the University of Denver, Colorado University and Iliff School of Theology investigated and spoke to strike meetings and also to meetings held at universities and churches. Many able supporters of the strikers and I. W. W. were among them.

Student Militiamen.

On the other hand the calling of the National Guards to the north field by the Governor's proclamation brought many students out as enemies of the strikers, students to shoot down striking miners. The Denver Evening News of Nov. 22 says: "Just Plain Kids—The Colorado National Guard sounds big and military, but scores of the members are boys—just plain kids in their teens, high school students, college freshmen, blossoming out in their first adventure."

In the ranks of the capitalist institutions, the State, the Church, the School, the Klan, the Legion and the middle class there is division and year by year as the class struggle becomes more acute in America these forces will be weakened as greater numbers of workers take their place in the ranks of the revolutionary workers, under their militant leadership, marching forward to a workers' and farmers' government.

Labor Defender in Larger Form

The February issue of the Labor Defender, now on the press, enlarged in size by eight pages, and carrying more photographs on recent events in the class struggle, features in special articles, photos and cartoons the latest developments in the American invasion of Nicaragua.

The cover, a striking photo from the war zone, is supplemented by many others of the struggle in Nicaragua included in a special two-page layout. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, contributes a striking article presenting the facts of the invasion and the interests of American labor involved.

Tom Mooney Features.

The case of the frame-up of Tom Mooney, receiving renewed attention, is presented in photographs and comment. A general view of the American class struggle is given in a pictorial review of the miners' struggles in Colorado, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. T. J. O'Flaherty, writing from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, contributes a brilliant article on the great battle of the miners in that region. James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, summarizes the lessons of the successful fight that freed Greco and Carrillo. Hay Bales, cartoonist, has been added to the contributing staff.

U. S. Rakes in Loot of World

By LELAND OLDS

How the heart of capitalism has been transferred to the United States is again recalled by year-end reports on the gold holdings of the principal countries. The latest report by the New York banking firms, Dominick & Dominick, places the monetary gold stock of the United States at more than half of the world total of 8,261,000,000.

The United States now holds more gold than was held by all the governments and central banks of the world in 1914. Today the United States holds 55 per cent of the $8,261,000,000 total.

Great gold stocks always accumulate where the world's most successful exploiters make their headquarters. Money lenders have always been at the center of predatory empire. A history of the precious metals becomes a history of war, conquest and enslavement. So the golden heart of empire has moved westward, from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean to Carthage, to Rome, to the commercial cities of northern Italy, to Spain, to England and finally to the United States. It brings with it on the one hand a struggle to rule the world and on the other intensified class struggles..

Lynched in Jail

By WILLIAM PICKENS

It is reported that a white prisoner in a Los Angeles jail was beaten to death by other white prisoners because they thought that he was the criminal who had kidnapped and slain the little girl. If anything were needed to better illustrate the criminality of America, this hideous crime of these criminals supplies that illustration. So, even in jail they lynched an innocent man. He was not innocent of everything, of course, or he would not have been in jail; but he was innocent of the offense for which his fellow offenders beat him to death.

That is a grim comment on the whole business of lynching: they cannot be trusted to kill the right man, even when he is in jail. How much less can they be trusted to "get" the right man when they are all out of jail and free to roam around and seize the first object of their wrath!

These prisoners who took part in killing their fellow prisoner are not a bit less detestable than the young fiend Hickman, whom they thought they were killing; and their crime would be none the less excuseless if their victim had been Hickman.

at 1212 Market ST.

Workers Will Celebrate 4th Anniversary of Their Daily Worker Tonight

TWO SECTIONS
SECTION ONE

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL
EDITION

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CHINESE PEASANTS SEIZE MORE LAND

State Police Deport Colorado Mine Strikers Into Desert

NOTED ARTISTS TO APPEAR AT MECCA TEMPLE JUBILEE

Fighting Paper Greeted By World Leaders

Workers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and neighboring cities will crowd into Mecca Temple, 55th St. near Seventh Ave. tonight to join in one of the most unique events in the history of radical labor in this country.

A brilliant musical program will be coupled with a political event of the highest significance to the revolutionary movement at the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the founding of The DAILY WORKER.

Capacity Audience.

A capacity audience is predicted not only because of the attendance of thousands of readers of the paper who, during the years of its precarious existence, have made sacrifices for its maintenance, but also because of the appearance of a distinguished group of artists, including Sascha Jacobsen, noted violinist; Nina Tarasova, popular Russian singer of folk songs; the classic and interpretive dancer, Doris Niles, who will give an original series of Russian dances; and Paul Althouse, one of the foremost dramatic tenors of the world, long a star of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Cablegrams, telegrams, and written messages from all parts of the world,

(*Continued on Page Two*)

OIL MAN SAYS TEAPOT LOOTED

50,000.000 Barrels Out of Fraudulent Lease

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 12.—The Teapot Dome Naval Reserve, recently ordered returned to the government by the Sinclair interests on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained, has been drained by private wells surrounding it in the adjacent Salt Creek Fields and is worthless to the navy as a result, said Albert E. Watts, who represented the Sinclair interests as a receiver during the suit by the government to recover the oil reserve. 50.000.000 barrels of petroleum which were contained in the reserve are missing, Watts stated.

Government experts have repeatedly denied that any of the oil in the Teapot Dome Reserve is drained off, and state that the fields are extremely valuable. They state that stories of the worthlessness of the reserve emanate from representatives of Sinclair and Doheny, who obtained possession of them thru political chicanery.

LATE EFFORT TO HALT EXECUTION

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Ruth Snyder, convicted for the murder of her husband, was not to be led to the electric chair tonight unless Warden Lawes refused to take notice of the stay of execution granted yesterday by supreme court Justice Aaron J. Levy.

The court order is the first of its kind in the history of criminal law, according to attorneys for Mrs. Snyder, who obtained the postponement on the ground that the woman's presence was imperative in a litigation involving life insurance on her husband amounting to $95,000. Mrs. Snyder has made her 9-year-old daughter, Lorraine, the beneficiary of the insurance, and her lawyers argued that if the woman is executed the child will be "deprived of her constitutional rights."

At this time it is not known just how Judd Gray, convicted with Mrs. Snyder, will be affected by the stay of execution.

Wants Latin-America Air Lines Extended

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Declaring that army and navy airplanes equipped for warfare had greatly improved in quantity and effectiveness during the last year, Paul Henderson, chairman of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce recommended that more planes be built, air mail service put into operation and aerial postage rates be reduced. He stressed the spreading of air activities to Latin-America, a field made fertile by Lindbergh's advertising.

At "Daily" Celebration

Nine Tarasova, noted Russian singer of folk-songs (above) and Paul Althouse, eminent dramatic tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be among the artists who will appear in a brilliant musical program at the fourth anniversary of The DAILY WORKER to be held at Mecco Temple, 55th St. and Seventh Ave., tonight. Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, and Doris Niles, classic dancer, will appear at the same time.

WAUKEGAN WILL HEAR DEVINE TALK

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 12.—Comrade Pat Devine who is touring the country as National field organizer for the Workers (Communist) Party has been assigned for two days to Waukegan while he is in District No. 8. The Party together with the Young Workers League has arranged a mass meeting for Tuesday, January 17th where Comrade Devine will speak with some League speaker from Chicago. The meeting will be held at the Slovenic National Home, 10th St. and McAlister Avenue in hall No. 2.

Besides the meeting on January 17th, there has been arranged a general membership meeting for comrade Devine to discuss the Opposition in the C. P. S. U. on Wednesday, January 18th, at the same place. The Waukegan Party is looking forward to a 100 per cent attendence at the membership meeting January 18th.

"YOU'LL BE SHOT IF YOU RETURN," THREAT OF COPS

Sick, Beaten, Starved, Men Still Come Back

By FRANK PALMER.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 12.—Unable to break the strike of Colorado coal miners by legal methods due to the splendid solidarity shown by the workers, desperate strong arm methods were resorted to Friday by Colorado state police led by Louis Scherf, state police head, when 19 strikers, chosen out of a line-up of 117 prisoners at the Rockefeller Walsenburg mine, were taken in cars and dumped without money or food some hundreds of miles away on the New Mexico desert and told, "You will be shot if you come back to Colorado." Four of the men, seventeen of whom were citizens of Mexico, were so ill that fires had to be built for them. Among them was Augustin Blanco, who had been hit in the chest with the butt of a state police rifle.

Scherf Identified.

Three of the men went on into New Mexico, but 16 started back, some on freight trains and others on autos when they could beg rides. All went without food for twenty-four hours except one who sold his leather when his hunger got worse than the cold. The men had spent two days in jails previous to Friday's outrage, where they had received but two sandwiches a day. The victims absolutely identified Scherf, notorious mine-operator hireling, from photographs shown them. State police in the cars were heard to call him "chief."

A jail trusty told the prisoners that state police received $10 for every striker they got, and $50 for every speaker, leader or committeeman.

Two of the victims, not Mexicans, have been re-arrested, and two are still confined to bed with illness. Hearings will begin here Thursday, and attempts are being made to break the strikers' case against the Rockefeller interests, who are said by the men to have helped in the deportation.

DANCE FOR PENN. STRIKERS' RELIEF

EAST PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—A dance will be held for the relief of the striking miners in one of the largest halls in western Pennsylvania. The Croatian Hall, 236 Fourth Ave., Rankin, has been hired by the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Colorado Relief Conference for Saturday, January 14.

The relief committee of this city, which has already carried on considerable work for the relief of the miners have announced that they have hired both floors in this hall, the upper with a jazz orchestra for the youth, and the lower with one that they guarantee will "tickle" the older folks. There will also be plenty of eats on hand.

Hundreds of Cleveland Unemployed Are Fed by Emergency Council

The first square meal which the jobless of Cleveland got in a long time was distributed by the Council of Unemployed in the Public Square recently. The steaming, hot food was wheeled to the Square from an improvised kitchen set up in a nearby hall.

This is just a small portion of the huge body of jobless men in Cleveland. Despite boastful shouts about "prosperity" emanating from politicians in Washington, the problem is getting more acute each day.

Father of Slain Marine Scores U.S. for War of Greed

The following is a letter sent to Calvin Coolidge by John S. Hemphill, father of Sergt. John F. Hemphill who was killed in action against the Nicaraguan revolutionists:

Mr. Calvin Coolidge,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

According to dispatches of today (Jan. 3) from Managua, my son, Sergt. John F. Hemphill, was killed in action against Gen. Sandino's loyal troops.

For the death of my son I hold no malice or ill will toward Gen. Sandino or any of his men, for I think (and I believe 90 per cent of our people agree with me) that they are today fighting for their liberty as our forefathers fought for our liberty in 1776 and that we, as a nation, have no legal or moral right to be murdering those liberty loving people in a war of aggression. What we are doing is nothing less than murder for the sole purpose of keeping in power a puppet president and acting as a collector for Wall Street, which is certainly against the spirit and letter of the constitution.

My son was 29 years old, served three years of his third enlistment, survived honorable service through the World War against Germany, only to be officially murdered in a disgraceful war against this little nation.

My father served through the Civil War, my two grandfathers died in action in the same war and I am proud of their records, so this is not from the pen of a red radical, but from one who loves justice and fair play.

I have four sons and if necessity arose I would be willing to sacrifice not only all four sons but my own life as well in a war of defense, but I am not willing to shed one drop of blood in a war of aggression, such as this one is.

You have lost a son and know the sorrow, and we as a nation mourned with you in your hour of grief. Suppose that son had fallen, as my son has, a victim to the greed of Wall Street, would you feel that the financial gain was worth the cost?

COURT RISKING ONE MORE "SUB"

Will Re-enact the S-4 Tragedy, Same Scene

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12. — The Naval Court of Inquiry will come to Provincetown, scene of the S-4 disaster, when a sister ship of the sunken submarine will make a test run over the range on which the S-4 was running when sunk, while a coast guard boat similar to the Paulding, which rammed the S-4, will come steaming over the course taken by the Paulding. Thus the tragedy will be reenacted. No provision is made for another collision if the "re-enacting" goes too far.

The trial is transferred from Boston to the scene of the tragedy. Much red tape has been charged in the manner in which it has been conducted. The court has announced that this will be done away with.

Lieutenant Commander Baylis, who was in charge of the Paulding when she rammed the S-4, and Lieutenant Commander Doyle, appointed to represent the S-4's crew, will accompany the court.

Anniversary Ads Received Late to Be Printed Soon

Greetings and Ads to the Special Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER received after 6 p. m. January 11th, will be inserted in ensuing issues of The DAILY WORKER.

BOMB SANDINO'S TROOPS; KILL 14

Report U. S. Airplanes Terrorize Nicaraguans

MANAGUA, Jan. 12.—Continuing their campaign of terror against the towns and villages of northern Nicaragua, United States marine airplanes yesterday bombed a contingent of several hundred Liberals, killing nine. The Liberals were camped on a mountain side when sighted by the American plane. Bombs were dropped on the men who were defenseless without anti-aircraft guns. Machine gun fire may also have accounted for a number of casualties.

Marine airplanes have been bombing villages, bridges, and haciendas thruout northern Nicaragua, according to unconfirmed despatches from Managua.

Col. Louis Mason Gulick, commander of the United States marine forces in Nicaragua yesterday announced that American airplanes will be sent out to bomb the Liberals wherever they can be found.

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Five More Liberals Killed

MANAGUA, Jan. 12.—Five more Nicaraguans were killed by American marines in an engagement at Cuje, a small village in the northwestern district. The smaller Nicaraguan reconnoitering column was attacked by the marines and forced to withdraw under machine gun fire.

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Fear R. R. Will Be Cut.

MANAGUA, Jan. 12.—A detachment of American bluejackets has been despatched to guard the railroad bridge at Paso Caballo, six miles from Corinto. The bridge connects the island on which Corinto stands with the mainland. Over it passes the only rail communication with Managua which would be cut off from marine re-enforcements should the railroad be severed by the Liberal patrols.

EXTEND CONTROL IN VILLAGES OF SOUTHERN CHINA

10 Million Peasants In North Face Starvation

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.—Peasants continue to take over land in villages in the Hailfung and Lufung districts of Kwantung, according to reports received here. They have set up their own governments in numerous villages and are in complete control of the districts.

Abolish Private Land.

Private ownership of land has been completely abolished and the lands are now worked on a socialized basis. All boundary stones between former land holdings have been removed and the ridges marking divisions of fields have been ploughed up. All traces of private ownership of land including title deeds have been destroyed, the reports state.

A number of large landowners, who stubbornly fought against their expropriation, have been executed.

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Red Spears Grows.

PEKING, Jan. 12.—With the lives of ten millions endangered by food shortage, peasants in northern China are rapidly joining organizations like the Red Spears for their protection. The food shortage has been due to a large extent to excessive taxation and confiscation of crops by Chang Tso-lin's soldiers.

Four million peasants in Shantung and Chihli are in immediate danger of starvation, it is believed.

COMMERCE HEAD IS FOR RUSSIA

Must Recognize, Says C. Hadden Smith

Recognition of Soviet Russia would be the greatest factor of benefit to trade relations between this country and Russia, was the message brought by Charles Hadden Smith, vice president of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned after an eleven year stay in Russia. "The attitude of the Russians towards America is one of absolute friendliness," said Smith, "and an unusual interest in American affairs exists there. Russian industry is now functioning on a basis of 103 per cent above pre-war level, and the demand for goods has increased 200 per cent. Until credits can be arranged this demand will be unapeased, the present system of short-term credits or cash payment is but a makeshift."

WICKS TO SPEAK AT BOSTON MEET

BOSTON, Jan. 12. — On Friday, Jan. 13th the workers of Boston will gather in the Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., to voice their protest and indignation against American imperialism's latest attempt to crush the Nicaraguan republic.

Harry M. Wicks of New York will be the leading speaker.

The killing of hundreds of Nicaraguan workers and American marines, for the interests of American capitalism must not go unchallenged.

Every class-conscious worker of Boston, should attend this meeting.

Gorki Literary Exhibit Is Opened at Leningrad

LENINGRAD, (By Mail).—An exhibition devoted to Gorky's literary work has been opened in the Pushkin House attached to the Academy of Sciences.

The exhibits consist of literary works photographs and letters of Gorky, as well as letters addressed to him by Shaliapin, Repin, Korolenko, Leonid Andreev, Briussov, Bernard Shaw and other Russian and foreign writers.

COAL DIGGER, EYE-WITNESS, TELLS STORY OF MINE BLAST

By G. ALLARD.
(*Special to The Daily Worker.*)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 12—Twenty-one coal miners have been killed in a mine explosion at the Industrial Coal Co., Mine No. 18 which is a subsidiary of the Peabody Coal Co.

At 7.40 a. m., ten minutes after starting time, the disaster occurred. At the time 700 men were in the pit and about 100 were in the section where the blast took place.

The news of the tragedy gripped this mining camp, that has some of the largest producing mines in the world, like a hurricane. The usual scenes that predominate situations of this kind were at its highest fever. Sobbing and shrieking of the wives and children of the dead miners filled the atmosphere. More workers had been added to the long list of industrial victims. All day a row of grim, black ambulances stood backed into the shaft ready to receive the first consignment of human wreckage. Men escaping the blast came on top to learn that many of their fellow-workers were still in the mine. They immediately donned helmets and re-entered the mine, to try to learn the fate of the workers who had failed to escape the explosion and the more deadly after-damp.

Many of the men that were in that area made their way to their shaft and bottom with great difficulties. Wrapping their clothing about their heads, they fought their way into air courses, ripping through brattices and battering down doors. This was the only means of escape. Once upon the air courses they were able to proceed more easily, assisting those who became overcome by the gas and fumes.

Willis Joiner, a coal loader, of that area, had just set his bucket down when the blast occurred. He felt the blow of the blast and immediately started to run down the entry but was

(Continued on Page Two)

WAITING FOR NEWS.—Telephoto, sent to The Daily Worker thru the Central Press Service, shows terrified relatives and friends of miners grouped about the entrance to mine No. 18 of the Industrial Coal Co., where a terrific explosion trapped a hundred workers and killed 21. Their deaths were caused by the presence of gas in the mine into which the bosses forced the men to work, and by sparks from "labor-saving" machinery.

Under a Terrible Mine Regime, Negroes Are Always the Worst Sufferers

NEGRO STRIKER TO SPEAK AT NY RELIEF MEETING

Bosses Import 80,000 from South

Thousands of Negroes are the worst sufferers under the terrible regime of oppression and terrorism which reigns in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado, according to Charles W. Fulp, chairman of a committee of miners now in New York to raise funds to feed the starving families and children of the striking miners.

Fulp is a Negro, while the other members of this committee are an Italian, a Slovak and a Croatian. In Fulp's district in Pennsylvania he has charge of the relief of some 15,000 miners' families. For 15 years he has been mining coal in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the United Mine Workers Union and for several years was recording secretary and then president of Local 2012.

Mass Meeting Here.

Fulp will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in support of the miners Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at Mother Zion Community House, 151 West 136th St. Other speakers will be: Rev. Wm. Lloyd Innes of the St. James Presbyterian Church, Mrs. W. J. Burroughs of the Teachers' Union, Juliet Stewart Poyntzof of the International Labor Defense, George Moran, another striking miner, and Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Misery Unprecedented.

"Never have I seen such misery and oppression in the mining fields, and never have there been so many Negroes affected," Fulp said. "Of the miners involved in Pennsylvania, fully two-thirds are Negroes and they are up against a most desperate and terrible situation. Many of them have had their belongings dumped into the street by armed mine guards who evicted them from company houses in freezing weather. Starvation stalks among them.

"They are victims also of the race hatred which the mine-owners have stirred up against them. At the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Mine No. 9, the coal police have repeatedly incited white strike-breakers to attack Negro strikers.

100 Negroes Jailed.

"The coal police make a brutal sport of driving their cars among Negro strikers. And while they have not spared white miners, certainly Negro miners have been the worst sufferers under their brutal violence and terrorism. Two weeks ago over 100 Negro strikers were rounded up and herded into jail, where they are still held."

Despite their terrible suffering, the Negro miners are holding out grimly in the bitter struggle for a living wage and human conditions and existence, the American Negro Congress reports. Even the Negroes recently imported from the South under false pretenses by the mine-owners and put to work as strike-breakers are joining the strikers as soon as they learn the truth and can escape from the mines, where they are held in virtual slavery under the guns of armed mine guards, the labor congress says. Of some 80,000 Negroes imported from the South, less than 3,000 are now in the mines, according to this organization.

Jail for Syria Union Leader Fleeing Exile

BEIROUT, Jan. 12.—Muhei-din, organizer of the printers' union is in jail awaiting trial on charges of flight from his place of banishment. He was banished to a lonely village by the French imperialists and attempted a flight which had almost succeeded when he was caught. It is expected that the French authorities will inflict the maximum punishment on Muhei-din.

Son Was Killed by Navy

Mrs. John M. Jones, of Hennessey, Okla., is the mother of Lieut. Commander Roy Kehler Jones, who was one of the crew of 43 who had their lives snuffed out in the S-4. The U. S. Navy is attempting to shield itself from responsibility from this criminal negligence.

NOTED ARTISTS TO APPEAR AT MECCA

(Continued from Page One)

hailing The DAILY WORKER at the beginning of its fifth year, will be read at the concert tonight. All indicate the tremendous importance attached to the fact that, despite the black reaction now prevading the United States, it has been possible to publish a Daily Communist newspaper.

Included among these felicitations are messages from Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and N. Bucharin, editor of "Pravda," its official organ; greetings from the "Rote Fahn," German Communist weekly; "L'Humanite," organ of the French Communist Party, and from a large number of individuals, prominent in the ranks of revolutionary labor thruout the world.

Large groups of workers in various cities near New York have announced that they will attend the celebration tonight in groups. There will be representatives of the Textile workers of Passaic, who last year waged an heroic struggle that attracted the interests and support of labor thruout the country. Leaders of the left-wing miners of Pennsylvania, Colorado will be there, while the needle trades workers of this city will come in large numbers, the management committee in charge of the affair has been assured.

Unusual interest has been created in the present event, it is said, in view of the remarkable advances which The DAILY WORKER has made during the present year not only from the point of view of acquiring new readers, but also in its technical advance as an agency for gathering news of interest to labor. For the coming year plans have already been made for introducing a number of new features which are certain to create general interest and enthusiasm.

Hundreds of music-lovers have written The DAILY WORKER during the past week expressing their gratification with the unique nature of the celebration tonight. So great has been the demand for tickets for the event that additional stations have had to be established in various parts of the city. In Manhattan tickets are still available at the local office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St., and Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place.

Mecca Temple can be reached by the B. M. T., getting off at 57th St., the last stop or by the I. R. T., west side, getting off at Columbus Circle. On the East side get off at 59th and Lexington Ave.

The New York Retail Cleaners and Dyers Association announces it will begin a price war January 18 against a new chain of "dollar cleaners" being organized by Aaron Sapiro, cooperative organizer who recently sued Henry Ford for $1,000,000 for anti-Semetic propaganda.

MINERS' RELIEF ACTIVITIES ARE INTENSIVE IN N Y

Many Groups Raising Large Sums

One of the high lights in two recent miners' relief tag days in New York City was the spontaneous formation of a relief station at the Unity Arbeiter Cooperative House, 1800 Seventh Ave. One resident of the house conceived the idea of pressing all the tenants into relief service. She obtained a number of collection boxes and stationed herself at the door of the house, putting a collection box in the hands of everyone who entered or left.

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A Good Party.

At the home of the four Nelson brothers and J. Kotick, 885 Linden Ave., Brooklyn, 25 persons attended a party last Sunday. E. Mordoshenko was asked to sing. He complied with the understanding that he would receive payment in the form of contributions to the striking miners. Others, called upon to sing or dance, made like stipulations. When the party ended the sum of $51 had been collected. It was turned in at the office of the Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, yesterday.

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New Masses Active.

The response thus far received from the appeal for funds made by the New Masses to its subscribers is highly gratifying. Over $500 has thus far been received.

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The St. George Lodge of the Lithunian Workers, 46 Ten Eyck St., in response to an appeal for aid made by I. Katz, of the Penn-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee, and C. W. Fulp, a striking miner, donated $20 from the floor and voted $200 more, to be turned over to the committee.

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Many Conferences.

A mass meeting for miners' relief will be held at 2 p. m. today at 1373 43rd St., under the auspices of the Borough Park Jewish Workers Club. The speakers will be F. G. Biedenkapp, secretary International Workers Relief; George Moran, a striking miner from Pennsylvania, and Morris Yusem, of the Young Workers (Communist) League. A conference for miners' relief will be held also in Brownsville today at 1689 Pitkin Ave. Many organizations will send delegates. Newark also is busy with miners' relief activity. A conference will be held there today at the Labor Lyceum, 708 S. 14th St. A permanent Newark committee for miners' relief will be formed.

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The Social Problems Club of the College of the City of New York will hold a special miners' relief meeting at the college today at 1 p. m. Biedenkapp will speak on the causes of the strike.

Walsh Attacks Tax Reduction Delays

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Walsh yesterday attacked the administration plan to delay tax reduction until March 15, as dilatory and without excuse. Chairman Smoot of the Senate Financial Committee declared that tax cuts made at that time would be retroactive so as to apply to taxes paid on 1927 income.

Heir to $10,000,000

This pensive youth rejoices in the name of William Woods Plankinton, Jr., and a $10,000,000 trust fund left him by his father who accumulated huge fortune in the exploitation of the wage slaves in his meat packing plants. Young Planginton is worth close to $4,000,000 in his own name.

4,500 WORKERS IN TEXTILE GET CUT; SECOND IN MONTH

Ten Percent Less to Eat and Wear

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 12.—The 4,500 employes of the American Textile Printing Co., which operates seven mills yesterday were notified that a ten per cent wage cut will go into effect next Monday. This company has been idle for several weeks. It also operates plants in the South.

This is the second textile firm to cut wages in this city in a month, the Stevens Manufacturing Co. having recently put a 10 per cent cut into effect.

Planes for Nicaragua

The entire production of the Chance Vought Airplane Corp., Long Island City, for November has been shipped under urgent orders from the navy department to Nicaragua

Talks With Lenin Recalled As Memorial Meeting Nears

Details of vivid talks he held with Lenin are related by Antonov Saratovsky in his book "Flashes of Talks With Ilyitch." The fourth memorial meeting to commemorate Lenin's death will be held here at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 21, at 8 p. m.

Antonov-Saratovsky writes as follows:

"After the defeat of Deniken's army I was sent on organization work to Donetz basin. Indeed there was a tremendous amount of organizational work to be done, for there were still a number of 'saviors of the Donbass' about in the form of numerous military revolutionary councils. Naturally, once one wanted to do the saving and was sure that it could do it.

"The result was complete confusion. It often happened that under threat of shooting some minor agents, a member of a revolutionary council would 'chase coal up to Moscow.' A powerful locomotive of the 'X' type was taken, dozens of wagons of coal were hitched on, and off it went. Of course, by the time the train had done a quarter of its journey, the engine had consumed the whole load of coal.

Had Disagreement

"I fought against this topsy-turvy management in the most resolute manner. Complaints came to me in Moscow, which arrived much more safely than the cargoes of coal. Besides this, I was in disagreement with the Ukrainian Council of Peoples Commissaries concerning the plan of organization of the province.

"Ilyitch summoned me to give him information. I related everything in detail. He asked for the documents which I immediately presented to him. He became very indignant and angry, strode up and down the room with an awkward, bearlike and at the same time brisk step.

"Then he evidently saw the whole matter from a different angle, and began laughing.

Lenin Agreed.

"Agreeing with me on the question of the plan for the province, he asked me to bring up the question next day at the meeting of the Council of the People's Commissars. 'Tell them there that the whole matter must be discussed . . . refer to me . . . in fact, I will look after the matter myself'

"'The question was brought up and decided in the Leninist way—'in a brace of jiffies.' My plan was endorsed. I asked for the floor.

"'Why do you want to speak? The province plan has been endorsed.'

"'There is another serious question, Vladimir Ilyitch.'

"'What question? Speak, but put it briefly.'

Whose Jurisdiction?

"'Under whose jurisdiction is the province to be considered? It is composed of Russian, Ukrainian and Cossack lands. To whom must we allot it, to 'Mother' (the Ukraine) or to 'Father' (the Russian Council of Peoples Commissars)?

"'What do you think, comrades? It seems as if it ought to be 'Fathers'

"'Of course, Fathers' shouted Comrade Krassin.

"Ilyitch agreed, and it was decided that the Donetz province should be included in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

"This was at the time of the VIII. Party Congress. Two days later Ilyitch again summoned me to him.

"'You and I have missed our strike' Lenin said to me in kind of joking, guilty manner. 'The Ukrainians have come—Rakovsky and Petrovsky—they are hawling that we have stolen their last workers, and that they remain only with muzhiks.'

"'You have not stolen anythong from them' I said, realizing that my plan was collapsing, but take courage. 'If you had by some miracle taken the Donbass and placed it in the middle of Siberia, they would have been right. But the Donbass remained in its former place . . . only an administrative change has taken place.'

"'Let's re-decide the matter . . . why offend them,' remarked Ilyitch.

"Here was revealed on the one hand profound realism, and on the other hand fine delicacy; he had already decided to modify the decision of the Council of People's Commissars, but had summoned me as the initiator of the question 'to get the matter agreed on.'"

Likes Work—for Others

This English society dame, Mrs. Stanley Wrench, has been writing a series of articles on the subject of housework. "Look upon it as fun," she says, "and the whole boredom of domesticity will vanish." This suggestion will undoubtedly be a great relief to the thousands of women who put in a long day in the shop or office and have to take care of a home besides.

EYE WITNESS AT MINE TELLS STORY

(Continued from Page One)

momentarily overcome by the poisonous fumes. Recovering from the effects, he drew his overcoat about his mouth and face and again started to run to the bottom. "If I had had ten more feet to go," Joiner said, "I wouldn't have made it." Joiner said that he scrambled over several dead bodies but they were burnt beyond recognition. Several others that came out dazed and at the near collapse, gave descriptions that made the blood of men of great physical standing turn cold.

The police a mile from the scene prevented the townspeople from going to the doomed shaft by barricading the roads and only permitting officials or persons of prominence to make their way. Nevertheless, women, children, relatives and friends, who had their loved ones in the death pit made their way through country paths and fields, and the mine yards were soon filled. They hovered around the pit head and waited while cage load after cage load of miners made their way to the surface.

The general feeling of the miners toward this disaster is that the negligence of the coal company was the main cause. The writer has experience as to the conditions in that particular coal mine, as he formerly worked there as a loader. In just about the same area of the explosion, the writer worked in a pair of rooms where the gas was so thick that the top coal could not be held up. Every practical coal miner knows that when this is the case it is unexcusable on the part of the bosses. He was told that if he was dissatisfied with the conditions there "he knew what he could do." It is no surprise that disasters occur so frequently in the coal industries of this country. By neglecting the proper air circulation and not combatting the gases, the company make greater profits, which they call "efficiency."

Several weeks ago the Stiritz mine, five miles from here, blew up and since only a small number are employed in the night shift, only seven were killed.

BRITISH WORKERS FACE U. S. BRAND OF INJUNCTIONS

Brailsford Describes Tendencies

A group of New York trade union officials, gathered to discuss the injunction and "yellow dog" menace, heard H. N. Brailsford, British labor journalist, tell of the growth of similar evils in his own land. The British unions, already hit by Premier Baldwin's anti-union law, are now attacked by the propaganda of the "American Gospel," as it is called, Brailsford said.

This means industrial peace, no strikes and the speeding up of production.

J. H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Professor Paul Brissenden of Columbia University discussed the injunction being sought by the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. The conference, called by Labor Age, included in its attendance Timothy Healy, ex-president of the stationary firemen's union: A. J. Kennedy and Justus Ebert of the lithographers; Leonard Bright, of the office workers' union; Philip Umstadter, of the printing pressmen, and Clinton Golden business manager of Brookwood Labor College.

Wear a Lenin Button

1870-1924

Every militant worker, every Communist, should get his fellow-workers to wear this button!

The price is: up to 25—10c per button. Over 25—7c per button.

Party organizations should order thru their district organizers. Other working class organizations order from the National Office, Workers Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

LENIN SAID ORGANIZE THE CHILDREN

The button represents a beautiful picture of Lenin surrounded by a lively group of children. Around the whole scene are the words: "Organize the Children."

Every workers' child should wear this button and every working class parent should get this button for his children.

These children's buttons may be ordered from the Young Pioneers of America, 43 East 125th St., New York City. The prices are: Up to ten, 10c per button; orders of from 10 to 100, 7c per button; orders of over 100, 5c per button.

The International Labor Defense
SENDS GREETINGS

IN THE four years of its existence The Daily Worker has fought by the side of the International Labor Defense in behalf of class war prisoners. Its struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti in Labor history. For Mooney, Billings, the victims of class ustice in Ziegler, Woodlawn and other cases, the Daily Workers has staged a great fight. It has contributed to our victory when Greco and Carillo were given freedom to continue their activities for Labor.

On its four years of achievements for Labor—the I. L. D., together with its own publication the Labor Defender—send greetings to the Daily Workr.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN,
Nat'l Chairman
JAMES P. CANNON,
Nat'l Secretary

THE ICOR

Greets The DAILY WORKER on its Fourth Anniversary. The DAILY WORKER helped us in our work to push forward the Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union.

We call on every reader of The DAILY WORKER to become members of the ICOR and help the Jews in the Soviet Union to become a more productive people and through this build the Soviet Union.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
ICOR.

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
from the
WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL
RELIEF

May every reader dig deep into his or her pocket and send a contribution to aid the children of the striking miners in the West.

Make your checks or money order payable to Workers' International Relief.

One Union Square, Room 604,
New York, N. Y.

FOREIGN NEWS --- BY CABLE AND MAIL FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

ITALIAN WORKERS LYNCH MUSSOLINI AGENT IN MANTUA

Many Demonstrations Against Low Pay

By RAMINGO

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The prolonged ecomnonric crisis in Italy is turning the workers into the street wholesale, and unemployed demonstrations are becoming a commonplace. The anti-fascist press, coming out in France, reports a series of demonstrations taking place in October which the fascist authorities managed to keep out of the Italian press.

In Mantua, for instance, the workers, rendered reckless by poverty, unemployment and heavy taxation, poured into the streets and occupied the municipality. The mayor, appointed by Mussolini, was dragged into the square and lynched by the mob. After this the workers hurried to the premises of the fascist organization and set it on fire. Conflicts between the population and the fascists broke out all over the town. It should be remembered that Mantua is one of the most fascist towns in Italy.

Similar demonstrations occurred in other localities also. In the small town of Capri (Modena) the eunemployed held a vast demonstration. The crowd, gathering before the municipality, called for "bread and work." A crowd of eunemployed unloaded a van of flour in Padua. In Venice, Montanagna, Este Moselicce and other small towns the discontent among the population is assuming serious dimensions owing the the threats to deprive the peasants of the land they received from the municipality during 1919 and 1920. Six thousand peasants of the above localities held a meeting and demonstrated before the municipality with shouts of anger and defiance. In San Vitale and Valle Estenso the crowd broke into the municipality and threw all the furniture into the street.

Wages continue to be lowered under the pretext of a general disinution in prices, and wage rates are now the lowest ever experienced by Italian workers.

The following examples will prove the truth of the above statements: weavers in the province of Verona get 4.50 lira per day; bakers, 4.80; stonemasons, 7 to 8 lira. In the Franco Tosi workshops (kitchen utensils) in Lenvana the pay of junior workers is from 1 to 5.60 lira per day. Ridiculous cost of living bonuses are paid; in the tobacco industry (Venice), workers with 7 or 8 years' experience can scarcely make 22 lira in a 9-hour day. The wages of other workers vary from 10 to 18 lira per day. Women workers with 7 or 8 years' experience for the greater part can earn from 10 to 15 lira a day.

Tenth Anniversary Sees the Soviet Ukraine Wealthy

MOSCOW (By Mail).—December 25 was the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of Soviet power in the Ukraine.

Struggle for Soviet power was much longer in the Ukraine than in the other parts of the former Russian Empire. Apart from internal counter-revolution of all shades—Denikin, Wrangel, etc.—Entente powers were in turn the masters here, the Ukraine being occupied by Austro-Germans, Poles, etc.

But in spite of this and the famine in 1921, which considerably undermined the economy of the country, the working class of the Ukraine managed for the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Soviet Power to reconstruct almost entirely the main branches of industry and to embark on new construction on a big scale (e.g. hydro-electric station on the Dneiper "Dneprestroi," new works [illegible]), private capital having been almost entirely eliminated in the Ukrainian industry.

Wages Rise.

Wages and productivity of labor in the Ukraine have already exceeded the pre-war level by 12 per cent on an average.

Side by side with the development of industry, agriculture has been developing from year to year. As a result of the establishment of Soviet Power, the poor peasants of the Ukraine obtained without compensation additional 11,700,000 dessiatines of land, and were relieved from paying hundreds of millions or roubles to the landlord. If there had been expropriation without compensation, the peasants would have had to pay 180,000,000 roubles per year in interest alone, whereas at present Ukrainian peasants pay about 80,000,000 per year in agricultural tax and even this money is spent entirely for local cultural-social needs.

Agriculture Grows.

Quantitative grows is accompanied by intensification and mechanization of Ukrainian culture. Tractors which the peasants did not have at all prior to the establishment of the Soviet Power and of which they have now about 7,000 and big agricultural machinery (threshers, sowers, etc.) help to co-ordinate agricultural production and to organize it on a co-operative basis. At present about 2,000,000 peasant homestead are already organized on a co-operative basis.

A correct national policy carried on under the control of the Communist Party has entirely eliminated national differences in the Ukraine.

Respect Minorities.

Soviet Ukraine has also made considerable progress in the cultural sphere. The plan for compulsory education is being already put into practice. All subjects are taught in the schools in the children's own language.

All the demands of the national minorities inhabiting the Ukraine have been acceded to. Apart from the purely Ukrainian schools, there are well organized Russian, German, Polish, Jewish, etc., schools.

Another "Good Will" Visit In the Interests of the Empire

President Rodolfo Chiari of Panama (right, above) has asked President Coolidge to visit Panama on his return from the Pan-American conference at Havana. Chiari was partly responsible for the negotiation of a treaty which would make Panama virtually a colony of the United States and place its resources at the disposal of the United States in a war. The Panama assembly refused to ratify the treaty several days ago. Coolidge's visit may be a new attempt to foist another treaty on Panama. Col. Merriwether L. Walker, U. S. governor of the Canal Zone, (center, below) and Charles Lindbergh, (below) who recently visited Panama, are doing their bit, for the American empire.

Number of Jobless In Palestine on Increase

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Unemployment in Palestine is increasing rapidly, according to reports received here from Jerusalem.

More than 5,000 workers in Tel Aviv, near Jaffa, are unemployed and depend on government doles for their existence. Large demonstrations of unemployed workers have been held recently. Police fired into a group of demonstrating workers several weeks ago.

8 Planes for Russia

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12. — Eight aeroplanes will be delivered to a Russian steamer today which will carry them to the Soviet Union. The Swedish Flying Industry's factory filled this contract at their plant in Limramm.

BRAND MacDONALD IMPERIALIST AID

Pacific Labor Greets India Trade Unions

CAWNPORE, (By Mail). — Denouncing the British reformist trade union leaders as "labor imperialists," the Pan-Pacific Trade Union secretariat has telegraphed its greetings to the All-India Trade Union Congress held here. The telegram follows:

"The Pan-Pacific Trade Union secretariat sends heartiest greetings to the All-Union Trade Union Congress assembled at Cawnpore when British imperialists seek to strengthen their grip upon the whole of Eastern Asia which inevitably leads to war. Do not despair because the British General Council officially cooperates with the imperialists against the home and colonial workers.

"We jointly condemn the British imperialists and cooperating labor imperialists. Our programme is to unite the trade union organizations in every country around the Pacific to fight against war, to organize assistance for suppressed colonial peoples in their struggle for national independence, to render mutual aid to strikers fighting for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions throughout the east, especially in the struggle against child slavery, to constantly work for one all-inclusive international trade union movement, and to remove the discrimination against Eastern, African and all oppressed peoples."

Egypt Wars on Locusts

CAIRO, Jan. 12. — Airplanes and poison gas will be used in combating the plague of locusts that again threatens the farmers of Egypt. A vast area near the Egypt-Sudan border has been discovered to be crawling with locust larva. It is hoped to exterminate the swarm before it reaches the flying stage.

French Young Workers Delegates Laud USSR

MOSCOW (By Mail).—On departure from the Soviet Union the French young workers delegation addressed a declaration to the Russian young workers expressing profound gratitude for the fraternal reception given them in the U. S. S. R.

"During our stay in the U. S. S. R. we have seen the successes and achievements of the workers' and peasants' state. We were mostly interested in investigating the situation of the young workers and we were absolutely free in investigating the conditions under which they live, work and develop."

Valuable Archives Left by Bechterev, Scientist

MOSCOW, (By Mail). — Valuable archives have been left after the death of Academician Bekhterev consisting of his forty years' correspondence with prominent scientists of U. S. S. R., Europe and America.

Professor Bekhterev was lately working on three big scientific works. One of these is completed and will soon be published under the heading: "The Brain and Its Functions." The other two have been left unfinished: one of these deceased had called "Hysteria and Psychostenia," while the other forms the second part of Bewhterev's capital work—"The Conductive Channels of the Brain."

Not long before his death, Professor Bekhterev had received an honorary diploma from the American medical society and was invited to the United States for a series of special lectures.

FIVE COMMUNIST DEPUTIES FACE LONG JAIL TERM

French Tories Seek to Violate Immunity

PARIS, Jan. 12.—It is feared that an alliance of the socialist and the reactionaries may succeed in sending the five French Communist deputies back to prison when the vote on parliamentary immunity is taken in the French Chamber today.

Poincare has cunningly connected the vote with the stability of his ministry, and the results of the balloting will constitute an expression of confidence in the government. As a result it is believed that some deputies who might otherwise vote for parliamentary immunity, fearing the time when they also might incur the displeasure of the reigning financiers, will support the government at the expense of the five Communists.

The reactionary leaders, however, are extremely anxious not to appear in their true colors on the eve of the elections which are pending in France, and in consequence some old politicians may be expected to vote for immunity. Their is also some political resentment among the politicians of the Chamber who feel that the government has infringed their privileges in demanding that the question of a vote of immunity be construed into a vote of confidence.

Marcel Cachin, leader of the French Communist Party, Jacques Doriot, Andre Marty and two other leaders were imprisoned last year despite the fact that under French law they are immune to arrest as members of the Chamber of Deputies.

If the Chamber votes against them the Communists will be returned to prison.

On Guard for Wall St.

Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers is in charge of the naval forces in Central American waters and is entrusted with the job of protecting Wall Street's interests in the Caribbean area.

Leningrad Starts Making Its Autos

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The Leningrad Izhor factory began its preparatory work for the production of light automobiles of the Nami system. At the beginning the factory will produce about one thousand machines a year at a value of about 4,000 roubles each. Later, the production will be raised to 2-3,000 which will reduce their cost to about 2,000 roubles.

A big allotment of 125 dessiatins of land has been assigned for the building of automobile and bicycle factories. The automobile factory will produce from 10 to 12,000 light machines per year during the first three years and later about 25,000. The bicycle factory will produce 120,000 bicycles per annum.

CALLES OIL LAW CHANGES, AIDING U. S., EFFECTIVE

American Oil Magnates Profit by Move

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—With their publication in "El Diario Oficial," the Mexican oil law amendments proposed by President Calles became effective. The amendments, which permit permanent holdings of oil lands acquired before Jan. 1917 are regarded as favorable to American oil interests.

The changes in the oil laws, which were proposed by President Calles, and passed by both the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, follow:

"Article XIV. There shall be confirmed without any expense and by means of concessions the following rights:

"(1) Those derived from lands on which petroleum exploitation work commenced before May 1, 1917;

"(2) Those derived from contracts closed before May 1, 1917, by owners of surface rights or parties under contract to them for the express purpose of oil exploration;

"(3) To those constructing pipe lines and refineries under concessions or authorizations issued by the Department of Commerce, Industry and Labor.

"Article XV. Confirmation of rights referred to in the preceding article must be sought within one year from publication of this law if such rights have not already been the subject of confirmatory petitions.

"After one year these rights (rights for which confirmation has not been sought under the amended law) will be renounced and will be without effect against the Mexican Government.

"Oil rights acquired by owners of surface lands (before 1917) will be confirmed without time limit.

Join in a Real Fight!

AGAINST	FOR
1. Injunctions.	1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. Company Unions.	2. Miners' Relief.
3. Unemployment.	3. Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union.
4. Persecution of the Foreign Born.	4. A Labor Party.
5. War.	5. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

JOIN A FIGHTING PARTY!
Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125 St., N. Y. C.)

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ADDRESS ....
No. St. City State

OCCUPATION ....

If you are on strike or unemployed and cannot pay initiation fee please check this box. ☐

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NEW BOOKS

MISLEADERS OF LABOR
By Wm. Z. Foster

THIS new book just off the press contains revelations of a character sure to astound the world of Labor. It is a complete picture of the system of control of the unions by political and financial bribery. Facts are given thru original documents offering proof of the most scandalous sell-out and corruption of the organized labor movement. The exposure involves the leading figures in the American Labor movement.

Paper $1.25 Cloth $1.75

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On American Labor

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Order from the
WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 39 E. 125th Street
NEW YORK.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Saturday - Doors open at 6 P. M. - Jan. 21 - at Madison Square Garden

PAGEANT ON THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—1,000 IN THE CAST

LENIN SAID:
"Tens of millions of corpses and maimed, who are the victims in the war . . . are with a heretofore unknown speed opening the eyes of the millions and tens of millions of people, stupified, oppressed, deceived and fooled by the bourgeoisie. In this way, upon the universal ruin caused by the war, the revolutionary crisis is growing. . . .
TODAY: American marines are bombing men, women and children in Nicaragua.
PROTEST AT THE LENIN MEMORIAL.

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED AT:

MANHATTAN
Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place.
Co-operative Restaurant, 30 Union Square.
Selig's Restaurant, 76 Second Avenue.
Unity Co-operative House, 1800 Seventh Ave.
Sollins Dining Room, 216 E. 14th St.
81 East 110th St.
350 E. 81 St.
101 W. 27 St.

BRONX
Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx Park East.
Women's Council Cloakmakers, 1420 Boston Road.
2075 Clinton Avenue.

BROOKLYN
764 — 40th Street.
Max Snow Drugstore, 43 — 13th Ave.

CONEY ISLAND
2901 Brighton Beach Ave.

LONG ISLAND
1 Fulton Ave., Middle Village

STATEN ISLAND
Mass Drygoods Store, 1060 Castleton Ave.

PATERSON, N. J.
S. Lieb, 104 Fair St., Paterson
3 Montgomery St.

PASSAIC, N. J.
Workers Club, 27 Dayton Av.

Speakers:
Jay Lovestone
William Z. Foster
P. T. Lau
M. J. Olgin
Robert Minor
John Williamson

William W. Weinstone
Chairman.

BUILDERS FOR THE FIFTH YEAR

The following readers send their greetings to The DAILY WORKER on the occasion of its Fourth Anniversary:

A
Anklowitz, Henry
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Arcwitz, S.
Amadon, G. P.
Arvidon, Arvid
Antonovich, J.
Adl Elder
Angel, Sol
Angelo, C.
Argenisa, J.
Abraham
Antich, A. M.
Ayala, M.
Anthony, K.
Arasimovich, A.
Argnovich, M.
Anderson, John
Aijala Gust
Alto, Mrs.-Mr.
Aijala, Mrs.-Mr. T.
Abraham, Anton
Applebaum, M.
Abram, Dora
B
Benc, George
Busebac, Kosta
Bowie, Wm.
Boshkovick, Mike
Barnett, Henry
Bacaloff, C. N.
Bordem, B.
Brenner, Sam
Berman, Lena
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Burt, J.
Butter, O. G.
Beck, J.
Briski, Joe
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Bodak, Helen
Bodak, Mary
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Binstook, J.
Belman
Buska, Tony
Buksa, John
Buksa, Magdalena
Balzar, P.
Bartaushus, A.
Bernatonis, P.
Bachrach, H.
Foukevsky, T.
Becker, C.
Bernhard
Borglin, C.
Barsky, Israel
Babcock, S. H.
Bekich, S.
Bourstin, W.
Boumel, Miriam
Basnich, J.
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Blugerman, Louis
Buchler, R.
Brajkovitz, S.
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Blamo, Andres
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Burke, M.
Brondolo, Biccardo
Berman, Sophie
Bartell, T.
Brondolo, Giulio
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Bround, W.
Block, Max
Bassman, J.
Brownstein, R.
Befene, Mrs. Chas.
Byrne, Peter
Byrne, Chas. J.
Byrnes, B.
Bulatkin, J.
Blacker, L.
Bouraz, James
Burgen
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Brinner, C.
Bernstein, F.
Bingham, E.
C
Crnovich, Steve
Crnovich, Stojan
Crnovich, Mike
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Cernygo, Arnost
Chapman, Mrs. J. F.
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Cracium, Sylvester
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Carlberg, R.
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Cicci, John J.
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Cogan, A.
Covo, E.
Campbell, Jas.
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Cohen, Ida
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Carter, Edw.
Cowdery, P. B.
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Cernauskas, B.
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McCarthy, Mrs. Chas.
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Cohen, Eva
Cohen, Alex
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D
Dodosh, Adam
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Demery, Pearl
Denenberg, Sulamith
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Danilerch, A.
Donegian, B.
Davis, Y.
Dudan, P.
Dorst, Carl
Dorner, Sarah
E
Erlitz, H.
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Elchchin, A.
Earley, D. E.
Elo, A.
Eskela, E. E.
Etzer
Earnbue, R.
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Epstein, Rina
Eschenvald, J.
Eaki, N.
Erickson, A.
Efros, D.
Elfant, Ida
Edelman, E.
Entell, B.
Epstein, Lena
Epstein, Sophie
Eisenberger, K.
F
Frankovitch, Nick
F. W. B.
Fleyd, Oscar
Falchuk, R.
Furash, J.
Fediuk, Joseph
Fresamie
Fraundt, J.
Feghine, Eugenie
Fogarty, Wm.
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Freed, Fannie
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Friedman, Sarah
Fatinas, I.
Fillin, B.
Feher
Feldman, Mary
Fraud
Fayany, E.
Flembaum, A.
Feinstein
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Gueanne, Nick
Gaspar, Andre
Germanovich,
Geist
Glickman
Garachuk, N.
Gobstool, J.
Grabir, J.
Goldstein, C.
Goldstein, L.
Greathead, E.
Giganis, N.
Gerst, M.
Gerst, H.
Giginsis, Nikol
Gordon, P.
Gordon, H.
Gordon, M.
Graca, F. A.
Goodman, S.
Ginsberg, J.
Gimbam, Max
Green, T.
Gerbert, Joe
Grzmala, M.
Gutkin, S.
Gurewitz, H.
Genderson
Geff, Max
Greenberg, P.
Gloskin, Ruth
Gavatta, Nick
Galunder, J.
Girlund, R.
Garrison, M.
Greenberg, S.
Gilbert, Ph.
Goodman, M.
Goldberg, C.
Georgieff, D.
Georgieff, J.
Goodis, W.
Gelces, F.
Garshin
Goldberg, M.
Gentile, L.
Gonzales, M.
Goldman, I.
Gofner, P.
Grazer, S.
Goldstein, B.
Gabo, Ethel
[illegible]
Ginsberg, Lilli
Gordon, M.
H
Heubner, R.
Horan, Mike
Hanna, P.
Hutnik, M.
Hadinea, S.
Hanson, John
Hartman, J.
Horowitz, A.
Helfgot, May
Howat, A.
Harju, Sadie
Holso, Mrs.
Harju, E.
Harmon, H.
Henry, Frank
Hirvonen, L.
Heller, J.
Hozwitz, Sam
Harchakowski
Hoglund, F.
Hadlich, A.
Hurwitz, I.
Hertz, J.
Haltzman, B.
Holtzman, S.
Hamalainen, S.
Hoffman, I.
Hagdon, Wm.
Himaft
Horowitz, D.
Horowitz, A.
Horowitz, S.
Halperin, C.
Horowitz, H.
Halpern, Mary
J
Jarma, Martin
Jones, Tum
Ionescu, D.
Johnson, Arthur
Jakimovich, Chas.
Jankus, J. A.
Jrzovich, M. J.
Johnson, Jos.
Jaffe, Pauline
Johnson, L.
Jacob, H.
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K
Kennedy, J. R.
M. K.
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Kriskov, Paul
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Klapcic, Chas.
Kern, John
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Krakovsky
Katacher, P.
Kilaspa, P.
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Klein, Lena
Kanter, Lena
Koblin, J.
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Knezevich, Eva
Kranow, Jacob
Kunnap, J.
Klein, J.
Kapetanovich, L.
Kreiss, Al
Kreiss, Mrs. A.
Kalke, K.
Koti, Olga and J.
Kleinman, Irving
Kaimowitz, Abe
Kraus, J.
Klein, L.
Kesn, Tillie
Kasper, Joe
Koloun, Clara
Kveschner, L.
Karhu, Emil
Korpela, Wm.
Katz, Millie
Katz, Nathan
Kozuskok, M.
Kenniorty, Wm. A.
Kesetis, Chas.
Krznerich, Joe
Kendel, Mary
Kalvels, John
Kielene, K.
Karnila, M.
Kaufman, S.
Kaplan, Sam
Kennewag, E. J.
Kellman, E.
Kerr, Niela
Kahn, Estel
Klein, Wm.
Kammareda, Jennie
Krous, P.
Kuzomicha, M.
Kialdgieff, S. N.
Kahn, H.
Kreitenberger, Y. J.
Keley, Joseph
Kelety, Joseph
Katz, Ida
Kravitz, Rose
Kaplan, B.
Kalowsky, B.
L
Lewis, Lena
Lurak, H.
Lesko, P.
Lakinoff F.
Lubovich, Mike
Ltenman, Lyli and A.
Laskowski, L.
Lagelbauer, F.
Laskowski, Stanislaw
Lewanowicz, Stanislaw
Logan, J.
Lurtus, I.
Lotkep, J.
Lukaitis, A.
Lisker, Eva
Lindy, O.
Linko, Y.
Loon, M.
Lomberg, P.
Losfelt, G.
Lisoff, Silvester
Lobyana, Clara
Lukaburg, A.
Lerner, Louis
Lihzin, V.
Lazaroff, S.
Lifshitz, S.
Leiby, Rose
Levrke, Sarah
Lupu, W.
Levine, Sarah
Leib, L.
Lugerner, B.
Leibowitz, Anna
M
Mucyn, N.
Milak, Steve
Milanovich, M.
Mandich, John
Maticich, John
Miller, Anna
Miller, Wm. F.
Magich, S.
Mesich, V.
Meyler, C.
Moran, D.
McKiernan, Hugh
McAllister, John
Maywell, W.
McLeary, Hilda
Makutinas, A.
Mugionis, A.
Maffer, L.
Migdal, Jacob
Mayer, E.
Milancza, Jeo
Malkin
Margolis
Malesevich, M.
Maki, Kalk
Makela, Jack
Mosen
Mantel, Ethel
Mantel, Oscar
Mekinis, S.
Milamud, T.
Marshall, S.
Molder, Frank
Mano, Joe
Minkin, J.
Malakoff, S
Merila, Helen
Mond, Steve
Mors, Nick
Mitty, Joe
Marian, A. T.
Meyer, Hans
Maki, Elmer
Matuchak, John
Makrotie, Joe
Marek, M.
Marek, L.
Misochiski, K.
Markowsky, C.
Mothers Bakery
Matusiw, P.
Mizrachi, Yossalle
Masses, Jose
Mimilis, Steve
Moses, J.
Marshak, D.
Morillo, R.
Mersem, A.
Meglum
N
Neshoti, C.
Nadolsky, Louis
Nason, Joe
Narinescu, N.
Niemelstein
Nekrashevich, V.
Nurmi, M.
Nina and Sophia
Neitor, M.
Nemsrofsky, A.
Needeit, N.
O
O'Sullivan, Mrs. M.
Ollin, H.
Ostrow, Mary
Ostafigdiuk, N.
Oliver, Marcus
Ohle, J.
Oliver, F.
P
Price, John D.
Polash, Matt
Peshin, B.
Preso, Gems
Panko, Leo
Palu, Beniamine
Pies, G.
Phillip, Steve
Poulakov, Joe
Prizrin, N.
Pearlman
Pietila, H.
Panialis
Petop, Agnes
Prager, Frieda
Porter, Nora
Perozich, G.
Pauza, T.
Pultin, L.
Pultin, A.
Polko, L. K.
Pollack, M.
Plotkin, T.
Pusztay, Helen
Platt, W.
Pawek, Val.
Peterson, Einar
Parker, M.
Pollin, Gertrude
Papadopoulos, S.
Paris, Ethel
Prenis, S. A.
Prenis, Chas.
Peteson, E.
Piani, H.
Packer, Sarah
Purow, O.
Q
Quirt, W. W.
R
Resetar, John
Radakovich, Rade
Reytar, J.
R., A.
Ratkford, Bella
Reinstein, G.
Reglich, Marion
Ronkin, Isadore A.
Robovena, Rose
Reitman
Rubin, A.
Relin, F.
Raskin, S.
Roxan, David
Rosenberg, Emile
Raisanen, A.
Rosenbaum, S.
Rappaport, Max
Ray, Tom
Rims, H.
Rims, Gertrude
Rims, Joe
Raisanen, T.
Rivu, Seratin
Reunanen, Mrs., Mr.
Radotovich, Frank
Rosberg, Jacob
Remaika, S.
Ridrichis, U.
Ring, I.
Rose, I.
Roback, Bessie
Ryder, Henry
Rinitz, Rose
Rimkus, Peter
Rimkus, Leona
Ravitch
Robins, B.
Rasnick
Ragin
Reed, L.
Rosenfeld, Sarah
Stephenson, C. V.
Stoll, Eugene
Sokolowsky, J.
Sponder, L. M.
Schvineek, P.
Sharp, Joe
Sockol, Cadie
Swanson, Axel
Semeno, Peter
Spivak, L.
S
Suskalo, Pete
Spanich, Geo.
Sajko, Mike
Shagot, Tony
Spanich, D.
Shine, J.
Sagebiel, H.
Snow, J. Roger
Swezey
Silver, Paul
Stasik, Stefan
Sabek, Andy
Shriger, Ben
Shewchak, Ed.
Suranovich, Geo.
Shults, Frank
Sheroff, B.
Stepanushyn, W.
Schular, T.
Solonychny, D.
Swun, Nick
Sosin, Bell
Samuchonis, J.
Sagadin, F.
Satas, A. M.
Schaeffer, E.
Silverman
Smith, A.
Sapirstein, Isidore
Sophia, Nina V.
Seneivan, John
Sochs, R.
Shifrin, Wm.
Sompolinsky, Abe
Shinberg, S.
Silver, M.
Shulman
Shiffman, D.
Steerman, J.
Stolar, J.
Samek, Henry
Salmi, O.
Schraml, John
Stanley, E.
Shur, C.
Skroga, Tom
Skroga, R.
Sereduk, J.
Shivilka, L.
Satanjian, H. B.
Shapiro, D.
Sterling, J.
Sockol, A. A.
Sockol, S.
Sorokowsky, Jacob
Stenman, Hughie
Shalagan, K.
Schneiderman, Alex
Stustevant, J.
Sanford, M.
Simuryak, V.
Stern, M.
Sirola, M.
Sirola, D.
Stanickas, J.
Shapin, F.
Sandler, J.
Savage, James
Sisto, Salvador
Shoyet, S.
Shoyet, F.
Siegel, Esther
Siegel, Pauline
Shogol, Jacob
Schneider, Ida
Salbetano, R.
Skukki, S.
Stein, Rose
Smith, Lena
Shechter, H.
Stein, W.
Shafbergen, M.
Shafbergen, A.
Shanes, H.
Shaffer
Sacks, M.
Steiner, Joseph
Shalitz, Shirley
Shwartz, R.
Siga, Rose
Shifman, R.
Schnurman, Rose
Schwartz, Ethel
Simer, H.
Silverstein, Clar
T
Trbojevich, Josep
Trivrinovich, Nic.
Topic, Pete
Trklor, Nick
Turungo, W.
Telowiski, John
Tuav, Boris
Tipovich, Vladim
Tashyan, M.
Tosheff, C.
Trijanork, R.
Titorchook, H.
Thompson
Tobey, C. Alward
Torok, Andy
Tidbet, J. B.
Taishoff, Mrs.
Tampfer, E.
Travers
Talsky, I.
Tamer, Anna
Tamer, J.
Toubliub, H.
U
Urban,
V
Vucelich, Geo.
Vuchlich, Theo.
Vukmir, Nick
Vincent, Sam
Vickovich, Mike
Vetenzl, M.
Voivoda, Evan
Varguolis, Varen
Vasilenko
Vagram, Nigol
Vukovich, J.
Vaidila, A. and
Vacwesner, L.
Vapiadin, E.
Verstak, Paul
Veshys, Vera
Vignale, Seconde

DRAMA

Meyerhold's Theatre to Produce "The Belt" and "Processional"

Meyerhold's Theatre, in Moscow, will produce "Processional," by John Howard Lawson, one of the directors of the New Playwrights' Theatre, according to information received Saturday from William Gropper, the American cartoonist, who is acting as agent for the organization in Soviet Russia. Meyerhold is considered one of the greatest theatrical producers in Russia and the leader of the whole new movement in Europe. "The Belt," by Paul Sifton, which the New Playwrights offered as its first production this season, will also be produced by the same organization, according to William Gropper. "The Belt" is now being translated and will be staged next spring.

NEW NUGENT COMEDY DUE HERE NEXT MONTH

"By Request," a new play by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, is announced for early production by George M. Cohan, with Elliott Nugent in the principal role. The Nugents are the authors of several successful comedies, chief among them "Kempy" and "The Poor Nut."

Rehearsals are scheduled to begin next month, following the production of Mr. Cohan's own comedy, "His Friend and Her Friend." The players in this production include: Ryan, William Harrigan, Elsie Lawson and Chester Morris. It will open at the Windsor Theatre in The Bronx on Jan. 30 and will come to Broadway the following week.

Broadway Briefs

The Shuberts will shortly place in rehearsal a musical version of "Under the Red Robe," from the novel of Stanley J. Weyman. Edward Rose has made the adaptation. Walter Woolf will have the leading role, it is reported.

Arnold Johnson and his Jazz Orchestra have been engaged for "The Greenwich Village Follies," which is now in rehearsal.

Crosby Gaige, producer of "Nightstick," has just acquired "An Unmarried Father," a play by Floyd Dell and Thomas Mitchell.

Prof. Archibald Henderson, the biographer of Bernard Shaw and author of "Bernard Shaw—His Life and Work," will deliver a lecture on Shaw under the auspices of the Theatre Guild at the John Golden Theatre, Tuesday afternoon, January 10.

DORIS NILES

The talented dancer will appear in Spanish and classic dances at The DAILY WORKER Fourth Anniversary celebration at Mecca Temple tonight.

The new John Howard Lawson play "International" which was scheduled to open Thursday night at the New Playwrights Theatre, has been delayed and will open tomorrow night instead. Jane Barry, Herbert Bergman, Franchot Tone and Larry Bolston head the cast in the production.

The Civic Repertory Theatre will present this evening a new play by Walter Ferris, titled, "The First Stone." Eva Le Gallienne has an important role in the new production.

"Hamlet" terminated its run at the Davenport Theatre, 27th Street and Lexington Avenue, Saturday. Butler Davenport, director of the theatre, will offer as his next production, Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of The Third Floor Back," opening on January 11. Mr. Davenport will play the role of the Stranger, and Laurie McVickar, Miss Kite.

George Brennan, producer of "Mongolia" has acquired the rights to "Restraint" by Calvin Johnston and Hugh Brandon, and will present it here in February.

Ernst de Weerth, who designed the canvas costumes for Reinhardt's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and also designed the gilded rubber costumes in "Jedermann," at the Century Theatre, has been engaged as scenic and costume director for Max Reinhardt's season here.

4TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
"DAILY WORKER"
Tonight Jan. 13
— 8.15 P. M. —
Mecca Temple
55th ST. and SEVENTH AVE.
Sascha Jacobsen
VIOLIN VIRTUOSO
Paul Althouse
METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR

Doris Niles
in
Oriental and
Russian Dances
NINA TARASOVA Costume Recital of Russian, Gypsy, Georgian Folk Song Interpretations.
TICKETS $2.20—$1.65—$1.10—75c.
Jimmie Higgin's Book Store, 106 University Place; DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.

AMUSEMENTS

Max Reinhardt's Production of
"The Servant of Two Masters"
and "He Is to Blame for Everything"
Cosmopolitan Thea., Columbus Circle
Evenings 8.15
Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists AND Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, W. 58 ST
Mats. WED. and SAT.
LAST WEEKS
4 WALLS
with Muni Wisenfrend
Boston, Feb. 26—Phila., March 5

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way Eves. 8.40
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents
John Galsworthy's New Play
ESCAPE
with Leslie Howard

DRACULA
FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
"BETTER THAN THE BAT"

— The Theatre Guild presents —
PORGY
Republic Th., W. 42d. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Marco Millions
Week Jan. 16, "Doctor's Dilemma"
Guild Th., W. 52d. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

Henry Miller's Thea., W. 43 St. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

American Opera Company
1st N. Y. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH
GALLO THEATRE (Eves. at 8:20)
54th St., W. of B'way (Mats. at 2:20)
Opening Tonight at 8:20, "Faust."
"Mme. Butterfly" Wed. & Fri. Evs., Sat. Mat. "Faust" Thurs. & Sat. Evgs.

THE INTERNATIONAL
BY JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
Author of "Processional"
Opening Postponed to Saturday, Jan. 14
Tickets for the 12th can be used on the 14th.
Struggle for Wealth — Oil — War — Love
Revolution — Adventure
IN
New York — Moscow — Paris — China
DON'T MISS IT—GET TICKETS NOW!
The New Playwrights Theatre
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3 Blocks South on 7th Ave. Subway from Sheridan Sq.
TICKETS ON SALE NOW AT DAILY WORKER,
108 E. 14th St.—10% Discount.

DETROIT SHOWS BIG PROGRESS IN PARTY EFFORTS

Communists' Results Seen in Conference

DETROIT, Jan. 12. — A unique and highly profitable conference of functionaries of the Workers (Communist) Party was held here, Jan. 8. Sixty delegates, representing Detroit and outside cities, participated. An exhaustive report of the district organizer analyzed the character of fields of work for the past three months.

The organization department showed particular achievement. A strong collective leadership has been built up. District departments of work have been reorganized or created. Stops have been taken to put the nuclei upon a sound functioning basis, to centralize and coordinate fraction work, to develop initiative and activity in the nuclei for the production and sale of the shop newspapers, to draw the outside cities closer to the center and build them up.

Units Stimulated.

The nuclei have been stimulated by assigning to each one a member of the Polcom or DEC who accepts a post in the nucleus, attends its meetings and generally pushes its work. The nuclei bureaus have been created and have begun to function. On the functioning of the section executives there is still much to be done. The shop papers are produced by the nuclei to an extent never before achieved. For the distribution of the shop papers the apparatus is in the process of being created and is still weak.

The Agitprop department reports progress, in the establishment of a school, of a research bureau and publicity committee, in the issuing of several discussion bulletins to the nuclei, in the holding of a number of successful meetings and affairs in the distribution of 120,000 leaflets, and in the improvement of the DAILY WORKER circulation and literature sales. The DAILY WORKER and literature sales, in fact, have reached a peak during the last three months never before attained.

Influence Growing.

The Trade Union department reported on the beginning of the work to organize the unorganized, the launching of the auto campaign, and growing influence among the trade unions of the city. The newly-organized women's department has adopted a complete and clear-cut program and has taken the first steps for developing this work in the Party. Women in the auto industry will receive prime attention. Negro work is still in its infancy. In this department some fine suggestions came from the floor for furthering the work. Departments of defense and cooperation show healthy growth and increasing attention by the Party.

Full discussion in which nearly all comrades present took part brought forth much fruitful, constructive criticism, and proposals for improving the work. It is hoped that the next quarterly conference will be even better than this one.

Porters Get Little In Visit to President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A delegation from the Brotherhood of Pullman Car Porters, with A. Phillips Randolph as their spokesman, called on President Coolidge yesterday to place their controversy with the Pullman Company regarding a higher wage and the abolition of the tipping system before him. Randolph told the president that he would call upon him to establish an emergency board if the porters fail to receive relief. The president went so far as to express hope that the railroad management would grant the porters fair consideration.

Record Unemployment Reported in Georgia

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 12. — Never before in the history of the city have more people been looking for employment. Each morning, after starting hour, crowds of unemployed are seen leaving the mills after their unavailing effort to find work.

The slow season, which is supposed to begin now, has been in full force for many weeks. Although many workers leave for the surrounding farms during the slack periods, they have not done so this year.

BEER FREED AS DRIES WAIT

UNION CITY, N. J., Jan. 12.—40,000 gallons of foaming beer suddenly gushed forth from an old three story boarded-up building on 38th Street here yesterday, while four prohibition agents were waiting outside for a fifth agent to return with a search warrant which they had forgotten. The beer formed a little river in the streets three feet deep, with foam two feet high. When the search warrant finally arrived, agents broke their way into the building thru a thick wooden barricade, and discovered a complete layout for the manufacture of beer.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

FUR DRESSERS TO ACT ON WAGE CUT

A joint meeting of Locals 25 of Newark and 58 of Brooklyn is to decide this afternoon at Stuyvesant Casino whether they are willing to arbitrate the question of a reduction in wages which their bosses have demanded.

This was the decision arrived at by the union representatives at a conference with the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers Association held Tuesday at the Hotel McAlpin. Altho the employers had persistently demanded a wage reduction of 25 per cent at all the previous conferences, they showed a great desire to arbitrate the question on Tuesday.

Overrule Right Winger.

The union refused to arbitrate, stating that the present agreement was to have been in force till June, and that the manufacturers' demand was a violation of this contract. However, they want to show the bosses the attitude of the membership.

This joint meeting of the two locals will be the first of its kind since the dispute with the bosses arose several months ago. Moe Harris, right wing manager of the Brooklyn local had persistantly refused to consider the proposals of the Newark local, that both unions meet jointly to consider their problems, which were identical. Harris' membership, however, insisted on joint action, after an address made by Morris Langer, left wing leader of the Newark dressers, at a Brooklyn membership meeting last Thursday.

Volunteers Wanted In New Haven to Gather Clothes for Miners

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—As part of the local relief campaign for the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado, volunteers will conduct a house-to-house collection of clothing to be shipped to the strike districts.

Reports received here state that the need for relief for the 150,000 men, women and children affected is more urgent than ever. Volunteers are urged to report at the relief station, Washington Press, 70 Congress Ave., Sunday morning, Jan. 15, at 9 in the morning.

Move for Better Milk Made by Health Board

A move for purer milk was made by the Board of Health yesterday when a regulation was adopted cutting in half the number of bacteria allowed in milk. This makes health standards for Grade B milk, the cheaper grade which is used by the poor, almost as high as standards for Grade A milk. Under old rules 100,000 bacteria were allowed in each fifteen drops of milk.

A sanitary code amendment compelling landlords to furnish steam heat when the temperature is below 55, instead of 50 as is now the regulation, was also urged.

Customs Liquor Charges of La Guardia Backed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12. — Charges that customs officials are consuming their share of the liquor which Representative Fioreilo La Guardia claims is smuggled into the New York port under cover of cancelled stamps, have been substantiated by the special treasury investigators.

Many high officials on the federal prohibition staff will soon be out of jobs as a result of the investigation, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman hinted.

"Colds" Recognized

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12.—With the aid of a $195,000 donation from the Chemical Foundation, Johns Hopkins University scientists will make a study of "the origin, nature and possible cure of the common cold."

RADIO PHOTOGRAPHY EXPLAINED

How jets of hot and cold air, used on a highly sensitized screen made an effective method of transmitting photographs over radio waves, was told by Richard H. Ranger to the Radio Engineers' Convention Tuesday night.

AUTO INSURANCE URGED

ALBANY, Jan. 12. — Republican leaders of the legislature today had virtually decided to create a special commission to study compulsory automobile insurance and report back to the 1929 Legislature.

A. F. L. Chief and Bosses' Attorney Debate Injunction

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

A debate on the use of injunctions in labor disputes under the auspices of the Women's City Club, 22 Park Ave., Monday, turned out to be a quibble over the "legality" of the use of the boycott by labor.

John P. Frey, secretary of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor and author of a book on injunctions, and Walter G. Merritt, corporation lawyer and council for the bosses in many fights on the rights of the workers, including the infamous Danbury Hatters case of 20 years ago, were the speakers.

Unemployed Worker Attends.

Your correspondent, being one of the thousands of New York's unemployed, thought the afternoon might be well spent in learning what an authority on injunctions and prominent labor leaders advocated as a method for fighting the injunction evil. On entering the club I was asked if I was a member of the club, an invited guest, or represented some organization.

I replied that I was merely a worker interested in the injunction problem and expected the meeting was open to the public. I was fearful lest my unshaven face or The DAILY WORKER in my pocket, which carried a notice of the meeting, would betray my affiliation. I was asked to wait a few minutes. If the room was not crowded I would be given a seat. There was plenty of room so I was admitted among the upper strata.

Technical Differences.

Frey stated that labor was discriminated against in the use of injunctions, citing many precedents where business men were permitted to organize boycotts against a rival while the courts denied the unions the right to blacklist unfair and open shop employers. His solution of the injunction evil was that instead of a judge, acting as prosecutor, jury and judge, a jury should decide the granting of injunctions.

Merritt claimed that he was not opposed to the organization of workers in unions but that unorganized labor had a right to work "without hindrance." He denounced trial by jury, claiming that juries were more likely to misunderstand the issues and act unfavorably toward the workers. He emphasized the fact that it was the "inalienable right of business to have freedom of trade."

RHODE ISLAND WORKERS' STANDARDS ARE LOWERED AS UNEMPLOYMENT HITS THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, Jan. 12.—Long established conditions gained after many long hard struggles of the woolen workers here are being attacked by the mill-owners here as the depression which has been felt for some months in the cotton mills reaches the woolens. In the Weybosset Mill of the American Woolen Co., the weavers are now weaving samples. Heretofore this work has always been paid on a rate basis, a weaver being paid $7 a day for the very fine work which sample weaving requires.

Today sample weaving is no longer a special job, except that the weaver has to do especially fine work. Now it is paid on the piece work basis and even the best of weavers can only make from $4 to $5 a day. "When we feel like raising hell," said one old veteran union man at his local meeting we just look at the crowd of from fifty to sixty workers waiting on a job every morning, and we decide that it is better to keep our mouths shut."

In the large Pawtucket plant of the Manville Jenckes Coy, the bosses are importing female labor and getting the women to run eight and in many cases twelve sides in the spinning rooms and this on coarse yarn, so that the workers are kept constantly on the jump from early morning till late at night. Unlimited overtime is the rule in an effort of the bosses to break down the resistance to the re-establishment of the 54 hour week.

Unemployed Factor.

Only a strong organizational campaign which will include the unemployed as well as the workers inside the factories can save the workers from losing the fight which is sure to result as the offensive of the bosses continues.

The Amalgamated Textile Workers have joined hands with the Progressive Textile Workers Committee in Rhode Island for the initiation of a campaign to organize the unorganized. The campaign will open immediately and will gradually be broadened out until all the councils have been brought into renewed activity in the outlying mills. By organizing on the job and by house to house visitation at nights it is hoped that during the next month a sufficiently organized force can be built up to handle the fight when it comes.

CLUBBED BY COP; FINED BY JUDGE

Benjamin Baraz, business agent of the Joint Board Furriers Union, was fined $5 Wednesday in Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Dodge after having been brutally beaten up and arrested by a policeman in the fur market, at 29th St. and 6th Ave., on Tuesday afternoon.

Baraz had been participating in a discussion in the fur market, where hundreds of unemployed furriers congregate in the hope of finding a few hours' work. Here the workers gather in groups to discuss the struggle their union is making against the destructive attacks of the right wing.

Cop Aids Right Wingers.

A few right wingers had been cornered in the middle of the group and Baraz was making them feel very uncomfortable when a cop pushed his way through and with a blow to Baraz's face ordered him away. When he insisted on his right to stay there and began to jot down the policeman's number, he was thrown to the ground, severely clubbed and then arrested. At the police station on 30th St. he was freed on a $200 bond.

Workers insist they saw him being pointed out to the cop by a right winger just before the assault.

HALF OF WOUNDED VETS IN HOSPITALS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Declaring that only half of the veterans who were totally disabled during the World War are able to get into hospitals, $15,000,000 to furnish better facilities was asked by Representative Watson J. Miller of the Rehabilitation Committee of the House of Representatives.

About 53,000 neuro-psychiatric wrecks, by-products of the war "to end war" were treated in the Legion hospitals in 1927, Miller stated. Many thousands of ex-service men partially injured, have no chance of receiving medical attention under present conditions, it was asserted.

Cosgrove Sails

Dispatches received here yesterday report that President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State has embarked at Kingstown for New York. Eammon De Valera, Irish republican opponent of Cosgrave, is at present also in this country.

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I. R. T. DECISION AIDS UNION WORK

The reversal by the Court of Appeals of the injunction granted against the leaders of the 1926 Interborough strike has had the effect of speeding up organization steps among the traction workers, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon at the Amalgamated headquarters, Continental Hotel, Broadway and 41st St.

"This decision," it was stated, "should help us in our other proceeding which comes up for hearing on Jan. 23rd." At the same time this official pointed out that the situation had somewhat changed since the first injunction was granted. The Interborough has in the meantime issued a new form of "yellow-dog" contract covering the precise clause, one specifying a definite term of contract, which forms the basis of the Court of Appeals reversal of the first injunction.

Cannot Win in the Courts.

The case, so far as the injunction is concerned, appears to be where it was. In denying the injunction, the Court of Appeals was careful to add that the principle of the injunction was not reversed. It was stated that the one granted was "too broad," and that another form might be secured.

Notwithstanding the announcement of the Amalgamated officers, it is known that the workers on the road have lost all confidence in the method of fighting the organization battle in the courts, and advocate open violation of such court orders.

Schulte, Cigar Man, to Start Clothing Store

D. A. Schulte, Inc., owners of the cigar chain stores have announced that they intend to start a new chain of men's furnishing stores which will sell merchandise from five cents to a dollar. An initial investment of $35,000,000 will be made in the chain which is expected to grow to 1,000 stores.

See that smile?
Get that look of satisfaction?
Notice that air of sureness?

THAT'S THE FEELING AND THE ATTITUDE OF A WORKER WHO KNOWS WHAT HE IS TALKING ABOUT!

You know he reads THE DAILY WORKER

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Visit Paid Lenin In 1920 Told by Worker In Book on His Life

A visit he paid to Lenin in 1920 is described by V. Kagarov in his book, "My Meetings and Work With V. I. Lenin During the Years of the Revolution."

The fourth memorial meeting to commemorate the death of Lenin will be held at Madison Square Garden Saturday, Jan. 21. Similar meetings will be held in other industrial centers.

Kagarov writes as follows:

"In January, 1920, I went to see Vladimir Ilyitch with Comrade Serebrov, a worker from Sermovo There were five or six people waiting. Thinking that these were important people, I wrote down my name last on the list. After about 20 minutes, during which Lenin had received two people, the secretary came into the waiting room and calling out my name invited me to see Vladimir Ilyitch immediately.

"I went in. The first thing he asked me was: 'How long have you been waiting?' I replied: 'About 20 or 30 minutes'.

"Making a gesture of reproach he said: 'I will teach you the way to come in first next time, without waiting until I finish, what are often useless conversations with different kinds of projectors and other such people. Always send me a personal note.'

"And he immediately uttered what was evidently a second warning to the secretary: 'I have already told you that you should let workers' representatives come in to see me first'."

ADMITS KILLING CHARGE

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—William Murrell confessed in the sheriff's office here yesterday that he, his brother and two others were guilty of a bank robbery in Melbourne, Ontario, in April, 1924 in which the bank cashier was killed. Murrell was not aware of the fact that his brother, Sydney Murrell, was hanged for the crime in Ontario recently.

MASS MEETING IN DETROIT WILL AID MINE RELIEF

Unionists Who Visited Russia to Speak

DETROIT, Jan. 12. — For those citizens of Detroit who are interested in getting first-hand information on conditions in Russia today, the Trade Union Committee for Russian Information is holding a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, at Danceland auditorium. The main speaker will be John Brophy of the United Mine Workers, well-known as a trade union leader. Brophy was a member of the American trade union delegation which visited Russia last fall.

This delegation made a thorough investigation of present-day life in Russia in all its forms. They saw the workers in their factories, the peasants in the far-off villages, they interviewed the heads of the government, they visited the rest-homes in the mountains, they witnessed street demonstrations, reviews of the Red Army, conventions of the Russian Trade Unions. No man is better equipped than Brophy to give a real [illegible] account of Russia as it actually is today.

The proceeds of this meeting will go to the relief of the striking miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado. Admission will be 25 cents. Sunday, January 15th, at 2.30 p. m., at Danceland auditorium, Woodward, near Forest.

MAYOR THOMPSON SCORED

Characterizing the accusations of Mayor Thompson of Chicago against so-called pro-British propaganda in the schools, as "a smoke screen to hide municipal inefficiency," Prof. David S. Muzzey denied that he had received any gold from England in payment for writing his history text books, in an address before the Civic Club yesterday.

DETROIT DETROIT

Lenin Memorial Meeting

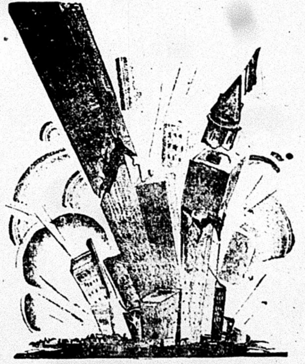
at the ARENA GARDENS
Woodward, near Hendrie

SUNDAY, JAN. 22nd, 1928, at 2:30 P. M.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE, of New York
Principal Speaker.

GOOD PROGRAM. ADMISSION 25c.

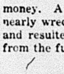
AUSPICES: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.



Wrecking the Labor Banks

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

By WM. Z. FOSTER



Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers.

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WE CAN AND WE WILL

ON its fourth birthday, with a myriad of greetings from the advance guard of Labor from all over the world pouring in upon it, The DAILY WORKER feels new courage and determination.

This anniversary comes at a moment when the only labor newspaper published in the English language in the entire world is in a situation which can only be described as dangerous in the extreme. Financial means do not come readily to those who fight tooth and nail against the power of wealth.

But, little short of desperate tho the situation is—altho the staff of The DAILY WORKER literally works for weeks at a stretch without wages and in danger of the doors being closed upon us—with indictments usually hanging over its head—the staff is not in a pessimistic mood today.

In fact, The DAILY WORKER staff is now planning some very substantial improvements and enlargements in the paper we are giving out to the American working class. We are advancing, not retreating. A few indications are in order.

The DAILY WORKER is about to come out "in a new dress." The pages are too small, and the number of pages is too few. We are going to enlarge the size of the pages to the standard size maintained by metropolitan newspapers. We are, somewhat later, going to increase the number of pages.

There will be big improvements in the mechanical equipment, so that we can more nearly compete with the capitalist newspapers in the rapidity of news service from the fields of labor's struggle with capital, and in the amount of news given. This will also give us the opportunity to reach our readers in cities far away from the place of publication, with fresh news promptly. The working class of this country will be able to depend more certainly upon the regular receipt of the paper in good time.

The DAILY WORKER must and will become a powerful mass paper of the working class of the United States. It must be, we repeat, a popular mass paper of class struggle. At the same time—and consistent with that purpose—it must show more than it has the face of the Workers (Communist) Party, of which it is the central organ, the living party voice. In a spirit of frank criticism we must say that The DAILY WORKER has not been closely enough woven into the mass struggles of the American masses, and at the same time, tho itself the central organ of the revolutionary party of the workers, it has not been close enough to the Workers (Communist) Party.

We are going to remedy these defects, of which we are conscious. The leaders of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak thru the columns of the paper more than they have in the past. Many plans are to be carried thru. To mention one, which is put into operation in this issue, the Executive Secretary of the Party, Comrade Jay Lovestone, will write regularly three times a week a series of comments on the news of the day, which will appear in a regular column. Many leaders of the Party—Comrades William Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow, and others not directly connected with the staff—will make regular contributions.

An interesting feature will be established in connection with the Workers School. This school will establish a "Scholarship in Practical Labor Journalism" thru which the most promising students of the school will receive training in actual newspaper work, taking turns according to merit as student-members of the staff of The DAILY WORKER.

Opening its fifth year of existence, The DAILY WORKER is confident that it will become a stronger organ than ever before for the embattled workers on the far-flung fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado, of the struggling advance-guard of trade unionists in the needle trades in New York, and all of the workers thruout this tremendous land of the strongest, most rapacious capitalism in the world.

The task is to lead the struggle into higher stages. The workers must organize. They must learn to win. The American working class must discover its separate political existence as a class. It must hasten the formation of the labor party. The struggles of the workers must be politicalized.

In the midst of the present attack for the conquest of all Latin-America—in the threat of world war, of the destruction of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the crushing of the Chinese Revolution—is a revolutionary working-class daily paper necessary?

The DAILY WORKER can only live and thrive because it is the living voice of the Communist Party, section of the Communist International. Because our Party represents all there is of future, of hope, of aspiration of the working class, we will succeed. The Communists are as yet weak in numbers in this land. But, for all that, the Communists are the only section of labor in the United States which can and does maintain a daily newspaper in the language of the country. That is not an accident. It is because the future belongs to the working class, and Workers (Communist) Party represents that future.

For that reason we can win.

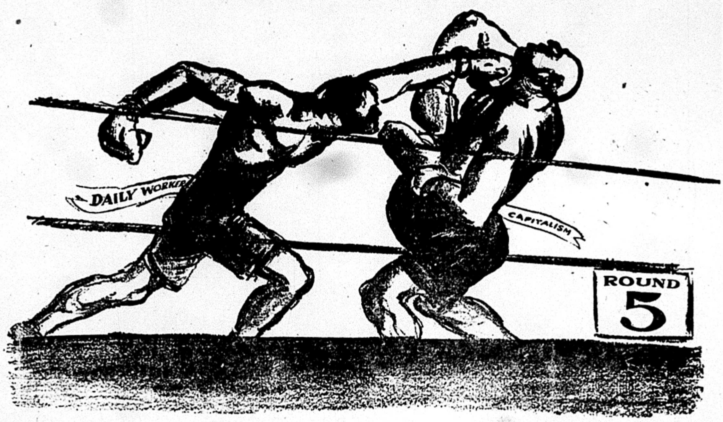
We will win.

The DAILY WORKER thanks the many comrades and sympathizers in many countries who have so warmly greeted us today.

ROBERT MINOR,
Editor of The DAILY WORKER.

BEGINNING THE FIFTH YEAR

By Fred Ellis



BOOKS

Folk-Lore Collected

THE AMERICAN SONGBAG. By Carl Sandburg. Harcourt, Brace & Co. $7.50.

IN this volume Carl Sandburg, his publishers and his numerous contributors have at last given the American folk-song full ranking as literature.

Sandburg has understood his material. As a matter of fact he has been using it professionally for years, as an entertainer with guitar or ukelele at private gatherings. So that he went about his compilation of American street songs, bar room songs, fireside songs, open-road songs, fireside songs, open-road songs, and spirituals without the air of detached scholarly research that has characterized most of the previous compilations. Moreover, this volume includes the music as well as the words. For each ballad there is an arrangement of the melody for the voice or piano, on which guitar or harmonica accompaniments may be based; though the given harmonies in many cases are too elaborate for the quality of the melodies.

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The inclusion of the music seems to emphasize a peculiar trait of the American folk-song. The American folk-song is essentially literary rather than musical. The words usually tell a good story or strike an attitude worth while for its own sake and the music in almost every case is makeshift, incidental. The United States is not a singing nation in the sense in which the European and African nations are. So many of the folk songs of the British Isles and Europe are known for their melodies, the words being weak and incidental to a corresponding degree. These American songs in many cases have a vitality of language that makes them go by themselves without any music at all.

• • •

"The American Songbag" is divided as follows: Dramas and Portraits (Oh, Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie, etc.); The Ould Sod (Kevin Barry, etc.); Minstrel Songs (I Wish I was Single Again, etc.); Tarnished Love Tales and Colonial and Revolutionary Antiques (Barbra Allen, etc.); Frankie and Her Man (Frankie and Johnny, etc.); Pioneer Memories (The Little Old Sod Shanty, etc.); Kentucky Blazing Star (Ain't Gonna Rain, etc.); The Lincolns and Hankses (Weevily Wheat, etc.); Great Lakes and Erie Canal (The Erie Canal, etc.); Hobo Songs (Hallelujah, I'm a Bum, etc.); The Big Brutal City (It's the Syme the Whole World Over, etc.); Prison and Jail Songs (The Prisoner's Song, etc.); Blues, Mellows, Ballads (I'm Sad and I'm Lonely, etc.); The Great Open Spaces (Whoopee Ti Yi Yo, Git Along Little Dogies, etc.); Mexican Border Songs (Mananitas, etc.); Southern Mountains (Coon Can, etc.); Picnic and Hayrack Follies, Close Harmony and Darn Fool Ditties (Abdul the Bulbul Ameer, etc.); Railroad and Work Gangs (The Wind It Blew up the Railroad Track, etc.); Lumberjacks, Loggers, Shantyboys (The Shanty-man's Life, etc.); Sailorman (Blow the Man Down, etc.); Bandit Biographies (Jesse James, etc.); Five Wars (Hinky Dinky, Parlee-voo, etc.); Lovely People (Ten Thousand Miles Away from Home, etc.); Road to Heaven (Dese Bones Gwine to Rise Again, etc.).

• • •

Words in these songs vary in different parts of the country and from decade to decade and in some cases the words had to be censored. But Sandburg probably has edited the collection as well as anyone could do it.

Scattered through the book are sketches and decorations by William Gropper and other artists and reproductions in black and white from old song books and magazines. And Sandburg has prefaced each ballad with an explanatory note, in addition to including bibliography and an introduction.

Thomas Hardy, noted British author, died at his home in Dorchester, England, on Wednesday night, after a long illness. He was 88 years old. Hardy was best known as a novelist, but he preferred to think of himself as a poet. After the violent and stupid suppression of his "Tess of D'Ubervilles" by the British censor in 1891, Hardy practically ceased writing fiction.

• • •

It seems necessary, however, to complain that the price of the book is $7.50. The complaint in this case is specific. It is both ironic and regrettable that this particular book should be one of the most expensive books of the year. The people that these songs really belong to can't buy it. Hardly anybody will get a passing glance at it except through a book store window. The only thing really the matter with the book, in fact, is the capitalist system. Those who can afford to buy the book will have in almost every case only a romantic or patronizing attitude toward its contents.

Sandburg himself sometimes seems inclined in this direction. He is apt to be sentimental in his remarks about these songs and the men and women he got them from, a feeling supposedly permissible only in the original sources. To market this material at $7.50 puts it on a high shelf, when it belongs low down. It creates the impression that Frankie and Johnny are all dressed up with no place to go. We are in favor of just as good an edition to sell for ten cents.

Simple But Serviceable

"WE." By Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

"WHAT we need now more than any other one thing is a series of airports in every city and town thruout the United States," declared Lindbergh at the reception in his honor at Washington upon his triumphant return from Paris. Not only the aeronautic manufacturers but the war-makers heard this and realized its value as a convincing sales-talk.

MYRON HERRICK (Famed by Lindbergh)

It all started when the business men of St. Louis, Missouri, decided to put their town on the map by fitting out the airplane in which Lindbergh competed for the $25,000 Orteig prize. They achieved their ambitions beyond their most frenzied ambitions. At the same time, the airplane manufacturers, the oil producers, and all the other interests who might profit by making America "air-conscious" kept a close eye to the box-office.

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Lindbergh may have been a simple lad when he wrote this book, but he certainly did memorize his little piece about the wisdom of developing a gigantic aircraft program. Soon, no doubt, he will have another idyllic tale to tell about his visits to Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and of the staged receptions in these Latin American republics kept under the thumb of the American Empire.

"We" is a remarkably honest book; what is even more unique, it was undoubtedly written by Lindbergh himself and not by some persuasive newspaperman temporarily out of a job. Much of it is written tersely and directly, almost in the form of answers to questions which might have been put to him by a desk sergeant in a New York police court.

• • •

Most of the book is taken up with rather uninteresting personal incidents, not of an intimate nature, prior to his sensational non-stop flight across the Atlantic; barely 17 pages is devoted to the flight itself, and the description is flat and listless. I suppose Lindbergh is a modest chap; at any rate, the publishers hired the inevitable journalist to write about the tumultuous receptions to the former air pilot. And in the last pages may be found the ballyhoo story of how Lindbergh was dined, wined and feted, and how the Tammany cake-eater, Jimmie Walker, sat with him in an automobile while 3,000,000 hysterical New Yorkers looked on during hours of parade from the Battery to Central Park.

By far the most hilarious stuff in the book are the speeches of such major political celebrities as Walker and Cal Coolidge, and the photographs in which Ambassador Herrick invariably succeeded in exhibiting his obtrusive mug. This obscure individual displayed remarkable knowledge of news value for an American diplomat. The moment Lindbergh arrived at Le Bourget field Herrick refused to part from the young aviator; thereafter he horned in on practically every banquet and every flashlight photograph.

• • •

A number of vital things are somehow left out of the book. Young Lindbergh fails to tell how his father fought the professional patriots during the war; nor does he tell of the attacks on his father as a "yellow pacifist" by those who are now utilizing him to give veneer to their imperialistic conquests in Latin America.

—SENDER GARLIN.

SPARKS FROM THE NEWS

By JAY LOVESTONE

SLOWLY but surely our working class is developing traditions of which it can well be proud. Some day we will get the full story of the two brave American marines who turned their backs on the legions of Wall Street and joined General Sandino's army of Nicaraguan liberation. This reminds us of "the boys from Michigan" who went over to the Soviet forces on the Murmansk front when the American imperialist army invaded Soviet Russia. It's precisely this spirit of resistance to imperialist tyranny that is inspiring the courageous coal miners on the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado fronts. The capitalists brand such splendid services to the working class as "treason," "desertion." More such "treason" and more such "desertion" and the United States will really become a free country—for the workers and exploited farmers, instead of for the bankers and manufacturers.

• • •

THERE are always plenty of dark horses in the capitalist political stables. But Hoover now seems to be the blackest of them all. He stands the best chance of receiving the Republican presidential nomination. Hoover has even received the blessing of the "liberal' New Republic. He is being touted as the symbol of American efficiency, mass production, and scientific management. Hoover is being hailed as the one who stopped the Mississippi flood. Rest assured that the New Republic will yet tell us that Hoover saved the Russian Revolution in the famine days.

This is the same Hoover who is the father of the Lever Act which served as the basis for the paralyzing injunction issued by the notorious Palmer against the striking coal miners in 1919. Governor Fuller, who murdered Sacco and Vanzetti has endorsed Hoover and is being boosted as Hoover's running mate. The multimillionaire, Senator Edge, of New Jersey, brother-in-law of Walter Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is an energetic supporter of Hoover's candidacy.

Who makes America's presidents? Ask Standard Oil!

• • •

ONE of the most hopeful signs in the labor movement is the recent conference of 125 progressive militant miners in Pittsburgh. Our coal diggers are displaying the highest type of heroism and self-sacrifice that has been seen in the ranks of the American workers. Hounded by the special State strike-breaking forces of sheriffs, spies and injunction judges; evicted and starved by the private armies of un-uniformed capitalist gunmen; abused and misrepresented by the press, Church and University; and betrayed by their official labor leaders—yet, they, the coal miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio, have enough courage, fight and class vision in them to know what's to be done, to want to do it, and even to be able to see how it is to be done and done speedily.

The miners, being the backbone of the American trade union movement, are fighting the battle of all labor. More such clear vision and left wing militancy, added to their magnificent record to date, and the miners' union will yet be saved and a possible disastrous defeat certainly turned into a smashing victory.

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THIS is the season for prosperity prophecies. Yet, in the prosperity which we are promised for to-morrow, we are beginning to learn that the country has been going thru a recession. Only yesterday, this was vehemently denied by all the market and economic experts of the owning class.

Surely, we can count on all sorts of artificial and strained efforts being made to keep things going at least over the election period. That is why the "silent" Coolidge now talks so much about optimism and prosperity. Tho Wall Street is long and strong on memory, still no one can recall a single instance where the president of the United States thought it necessary to issue outright, technical statements on financial matters of such general intricacy as brokers' loans in order to buoy up the market.

The executive power of the centralized government is growing by leaps and bounds. More and more the president works openly as the chairman of the executive committee of the capitalist class. For the profit-takers, the exploiters, this is an excellent arrangement. For the workers and the exploited farmers, Coolidge's power and optimism mean poor-houses, bankrupt farms, growing unemployment, smashed unions, injunctions, crushing wage-cuts, lengthened hours, and hellish wars.

It's time the tables were turned in this country, and things were put head-up for the working masses.

• • •

THE International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union is an organization of highly skilled workers. Its leadership is extremely reactionary. Major Berry, its president, is in the right wing of the Republican Party and is one of the biggest boosters of the worst brand of class collaboration.

This year the biennial election for international officers that was to be held, will not be held. The Major boosts there is no opposition to him. He wouldn't allow any opposition to get started. Mr. Berry also brags that his union stands for capitalist ownership, conciliation, arbitration and the elimination of "the disastrous results that accrue from strikes." The fighting Major is all for peace with the bosses. It pays them. And why should any grateful man bite the hand that is feeding him?

Berry's union is exactly the kind of union the employers want. It is becoming more and more an employment agency, a personnel management bureau, serving to select docile, efficient, obedient, industrious wage-workers for the bosses. Leaders of such unions are more like employment bureau directors than labor leaders. Such policies inevitably lead to company unionism.

Between Berryism and trade unionism there can be no compromise. Th[illegible] Berrys, the Wolls, the Greens and th[illegible] Lewises must be driven out of the labor movement or the unions will be driven out of existence. Throw out the Berrys and save the unions.

• • •

ONE can almost lay down a general rule that whenever capitalists work overtime talking about future prosperity, we are in for a depression. Likewise whenever imperialists are arranging peace talks, conferences for "amicable relations," we are nearing war.

Take the Havana conference. This is not a peace conference. It is a war conference. While Coolidge and Kellogg in Havana talk of friendship for Latin-America, the marines of which Coolidge is commander-in-chief are shooting down workers and farmers in Nicaragua. Indeed Coolidge has chosen an appropriate home for himself when he picked a superdreadnought!

Coolidge, Kellogg, Hughes, Underwood, Fletcher make up the Yankee imperialist galaxy to this Pan-American gathering. The Americans mean business. If you don't believe it, ask Haiti, San Domingo, Panama and Nicaragua. No motion will be entertained by Kellogg against a Nicaraguan invasion of the United States. It is not necessary. Nor will any steps be taken to prevent American occupation of British Honduras. That is not necessary either. Great Britain is still a powerful imperialist force to contend with. This being a capitalist peace conference, the first and only order of business in Havana will be to find more careful, more skillful, effective means with which America will be enabled to continue its bluffing, bullying and dominating the Latin-American countries. Between the robbers and the robbed, the plunderers and the plundered, the imperialist bandits and the oppressed colonial peoples, there can be no genuine peace. No fake conferences like the one in Havana can change this

Boosting Circulation

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Business is good down in Newspaper Row. Two murderers may die tonight. On the streets people buy edition after edition to see the latest developments, to note each twitching muscle—a "public" has been whipped to a high degree of sadistic fury.

An excellent case is the Snyder-Gray case; it helps to distract one's mind from many things—it pushes the news of starving miners' children on to page 22 or out altogether—"it only goes to show that decency pays in the long run."

For a white-collar mob has been roused to righteous wrath and a sensation-peddling press has made the most of it. Any good newspaper man will tell you that "there's nothing like a good murder case to make the circulation go up." Soaring newspaper circulations mean leaping advertising rates.

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Had the case been made to order it could not have been any better for the newspapers. All the elements of a blood-curdling, circulation-boosting murder case are here. A slain husband—a corset salesman lover (just enough comic relief), a little nine-year-old daughter to flavor the story with maudlin, glycerine tears, two old mothers broken by the tragedy—all are here.

Last summer when the trial was going on out in Long Island, respectable mobs fought to gain entrance to the court where a politician-judge gloried in the publicity. Passes to the court were sold at a premium.

• • •

The Reverend Dr. Straton said hi[illegible] piece, Peggy Joyce, an actress w[illegible] has had as many husbands as a [illegible] has lives, also wrote her bit for the papers; Will Durant, the go-getter philosopher, wrote a series of articles for the New York Telegram, pointing out (for $1,000 an article) that the wages of sin are death.

ONLY REVOLUTIONARY DAILY LABOR PAPER IN THE WHOLE WORLD PUBLISHED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, IS FOUR YEARS OLD TODAY!

Birthday Supplement of the

Daily Worker

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

TWO SECTIONS
SECTION TWO

Vol. V. No. 10 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1928

SALUTE DAILY WORKER FROM ALL LANDS TODAY!

NIKOLAI BUKHARIN
Chairman of Presidium of Executive Committee of Communist International.
Editor of "Pravda."

From Clara Zetkin

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 12.—Heartiest expression of international solidarity on the fourth anniversary of your daily paper in the hope that next year it will register considerable increase in its readers corresponding to the revolutionary awakening of the workers in the United States and their decision to fight and smash capitalism.

CLARA ZETKIN.

Towards the 5th Year

By JAY LOVESTONE

ALTOGETHER too many of us were sceptical when the Central Committee first considered launching The DAILY WORKER.

Some said we must first have a Party of a hundred thousand members.

Others declared that the Party itself could not carry the Daily, and that we had to secure the financial partnership of some of the then progressive trade unions.

The sceptics and doubters in our ranks reasoned this way:

It is very difficult to maintain a Communist Party in the United States at present. It is infinitely more difficult to maintain a Communist daily.

"Yes," they said, "it is impossible to have a Communist daily now."

But our Central Committee acted with Communist determination, with revolutionary, proletarian optimism and faith. We brushed aside all pessimism, all scepticism, all lack of faith in the will, in the ability and in the loyalty of the progressives of the left wing and the class-conscious workers to strike blows for their class interests.

The past four years show that the Party registered a major and inspir-

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Bukharin, Editor of Pravda, and Editorial Staff, Cable Greetings From Greatest Bolsheviki Organ to Great American Communist Daily.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 12.—Dear Comrades, in sending in my congratulations on your fourth anniversary I express my most sincere hope that your paper will become more and more an instrument of mass struggle and of the consolidation of the ranks of the Party.

Big tasks rest upon our American comrades. These tasks must and will be fulfilled.

With Communist greetings. BUKHARIN.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 12.—We send our warmest greetings to The Daily Worker, the central organ of the Communist Party of America, on the occasion of its fourth anniversary. We express our hope that The Daily Worker will bring forward the ideas of Communism against the strong international imperialism and will go forward on the path of Marx and Lenin.

Long live The Daily Worker in its fight for the emancipation of the proletariat from the yoke of Morgan and Rockefeller, and against the bourgeois press that supports them!

EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE PRAVDA.

From the Communist Party of Germany

BERLIN, 12 Jan.—Zum vierjahrigen Jubilaeum DAILY WORKER, dem wichtigsten Kampforgan der Workers Party und der Arbeiterklasse gegen amerikanischen Imperialismus, wir senden revolutionaere Gruesse.

Die Arbeiterklasse der Verreinigten Staaten Amerikas muss sich um revolutionaere Partei und Presse Sammeln!

KOMMUNISTISCHE PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS.
Thaelmann.

• • •

TRANSLATION

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—On the jubilee of the fourth year of The DAILY WORKER, the most important organ of struggle of the Workers Party and of the working class against American imperialism, we send revolutionary greetings!

The working class of the United States of America must rally around its revolutionary party and press!

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY.
By Thaelmann.

From the Editorial Staff of the Rote Fahne

BERLIN, 12 Jan.—Zum vierjahrigen Bestehen DAILY WORKERS, einzigen kommunistischen Tagesorgan der englischen Sprache—Kampfgruesse!

Hoch der DAILY WORKER!

Hoch die Workers Party!

REDAKTION "ROTE FAHNE."

• • •

TRANSLATION

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—On the fourth anniversary of The DAILY WORKER, the only Communist daily organ in the English language, we send battle greetings!

Long live The DAILY WORKER!

Long live the Workers Party!

EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE ROTE FAHNE.

From John Pepper

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 12.—Greetings to The DAILY WORKER, which although only four years old is already a many-scarred veteran of the American class struggle.

The DAILY WORKER is the sole voice of the American working class against the bourgeois republic of the Coolidges and the Rockefellers. Only the Communist daily fights the bloody American imperialism in China, Nicaragua and Mexico.

The DAILY WORKER is the advocate of the fighting miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado, and of the struggling needle trades workers of New York.

The DAILY WORKER must be the standard bearer of the fast growing masses of unemployed workers.

The DAILY WORKER must be the collective agitator in the next election campaign. The DAILY WORKER must be the collective propagandist against the labor fakers, against the social democrats and against their allies, the Trotskyist opposition.

And—first of all—The DAILY WORKER must be the collective organizer of the Communist Party.

JOHN PEPPER.

From J. Louis Engdahl

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—The fourth year of The DAILY WORKER marks the anniversary of victory in the American revolutionary workers' successful struggle for building their own press.

The present hour of growing crisis reveals the necessity of strengthening The DAILY WORKER and making it a still more powerful weapon of labor in the giant struggles ahead.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

From the Young Communist International

Moscow, Jan. 12.—Heartiest revolutionary greetings on your fourth anniversary.

We appeal to the working-class youth to support you—the only American daily newspaper in the English language which fights for their interests.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.
By Richard.

From Sam A. Darcy

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—Congratulations on four years of uncompromising struggle against American imperialism. In the struggles of 1928 the workers possess, in The DAILY WORKER, one of their staunchest weapons.

More power to you!

SAM A. DARCY,
Representative of Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

GABRIEL PERI
Member Central Committee, Communist Party of France, Foreign Editor "L'Humanite."

A. LOZOVSKY
Secretary, Red International of Labor Unions.

Central Press Photo

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
Representative of Workers (Communist) Party with Executive Committee of Communist International.

From the Editorial Staff of l'Humanite

PARIS, 12 Jan.—Occasion quatrième anniversaire de la foundation du DAILY WORKER, la redaction de l'Humanite transmet salutations revolutionaires a valliant quotidien du Parti Communiste des Etats Unis, seule defenseur de la classe ouvriere contre l'exploitation rapace capitaliste yankee.

Vive DAILY WORKER!

Vive front unique du proletariat des deux mondes contre l'imperialisme!

REDACTION L'HUMANITE.
Peri.

• • •

TRANSLATION

PARIS, Jan. 12.—On the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the foundation of The DAILY WORKER, the editorial staff of l'Humanite sends its revolutionary salutations to the valiant daily organ of the Communist Party of the United States, defender of the working class against the rapacious exploitation of the Yankee capitalists.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!

Long live the united front of the proletariat of the old world and the new against imperialism!

EDITORIAL STAFF OF L'HUMANITE.
By Peri.

From the Communist Party of Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—The Mexican Communist Party and its organ, The Machete, greet The DAILY WORKER on its fourth anniversary and wish more victories in our common fight against imperialism in the present critical period.

Long live international Communist solidarity!

Hands off Nicaragua!

Long live The DAILY WORKER that always has defended the interests of the workers of the United States and Mexico.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO.
By Carillo, secretary.

From Red International of Labor Unions

The Red International of Labor Unions greets The DAILY WORKER on its Fourth Anniversary, as the valuable weapon of the American workers against the policy of collaboration with the capitalist class, as the fighting organ to aid the Trade Union Educational League to organize the class labor movement and to oust the reactionary union bureaucracy.

LOZOVSKY.
General Secretary.

From the Communist Party of Canada

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 12.—The Communist Party of Canada sends fraternal greetings to The DAILY WORKER on its fourth anniversary. We rejoice in the struggle you are waging against the forces of capitalism and imperialism in the United States.

In common with the Workers (Communist) Party of America we are also struggling against British and American imperialism.

We send best wishes for the success of the fight you are conducting for a militant trade union movement and for the building of a labor party of the American working class.

We view with indignation the brutalities of American imperialism in Nicaragua and pledge our support in this. We pledge our solidarity in support of the Chinese revolution and the defense of the Soviet Union in this its tenth year of working class rule.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA.
By Jack McDonald.

From Sen Katayama

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 12.—I greet the fourth anniversary of The DAILY WORKER from Red Moscow which is fighting for the cause of the revolution. Long live The DAILY WORKER and the world revolution!

SEN KATAYAMA.

From "Workers Life"

(Organ of Communist Party of Great Britain.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Heartiest greetings from Workers Life, organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, on the fourth anniversary of The DAILY WORKER. Four years of glorious fight for the oppressed toilers! Four years of splendid revolutionary effort. Long live The DAILY WORKER!

WORKERS LIFE,
By Gallacher.

U. S. Communist Leaders Greet the Central Organ of the Revolutionary Party

Towards the Fifth Year

(Continued from Page One)

ing achievement in building The DAILY WORKER.

It's true we have had difficulties of untold number and of immeasurable seriousness. It's true we have made mistakes. Every worker who has the least spark of class pride, of revolutionary spirit, knows that The Daily Worker has been a proletarian oasis in the American capitalist desert, the beacon of the working class in the fogs and storms besetting the masses in capitalist America.

It is indeed a test of strength, it's really a test of one's basic mettle, to maintain and strengthen a Communist daily in the face of the most powerful imperialism in the world, in the face of a working class being infested with the vilest labor-fakers who have ever sapped the vitality of any labor movement, in the face of such a reptile capitalist press as the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Boston Transcript, the Los Angeles Times, the Philadelphia Public Ledger and a pack of lesser lights. It is truly a genuine tribute to the fighting qualities of our class-conscious workers that we have kept a-going and ever improving the world's only Communist daily in the English language.

What has the daily done? How has the daily served the workers in its first four years?

JAY LOVESTONE
Executive Secretary Workers (Communist) Party.

Too many to recount are the blows The Daily Worker has already struck for the American working class. We will merely give a cursory, a most inadequate sketch of some of the inestimable services rendered by The Daily Worker to the American proletariat year by year.

1924. This was our first year. The daily set the pace in the fight for a labor party. It blew the lid off the Teapot Dome. It turned the searchlight on William J. Burns, while Gompers & Co. were still hobnobbing with him against militant workers before Senate committees. It blew the breath of life into the big campaigns for the recognition of the Soviet Union. The Daily Worker was the best platform our party had in its first national presidential campaign.

1925. The fight of the anthracite miners was pushed to the limit. The organization of the International Labor Defense was much aided. The class collaboration mania of the corrupt trade union bureaucracy was given deadly blows. The Daily Worker went a long way towards breaking down the isolation of the left wing and the Communists in the trade union movement, and towards building up a sound basis for a mass left wing movement among the American workers.

1926. Into the campaign to save the Miners Union. The aroused textile workers of Passaic could always count on unstinted support in The Daily Worker. Ask the New York garment workers how sorely they would have missed The Daily Worker's help in their battle for better conditions, for higher wages, for their union!

1927. A scorching searchlight was turned on the Yankee imperialistic onslaught on Nicaragua. The ugly face of Wall Street was exposed in its war maneuvers against Mexico. The dire threats of the growing war danger were brought home to scores of thousands of workers after the cold-blooded massacre at Nanking. The fraud of American prosperity and the sufferings of great masses of our workers and farmers were made clear with striking effect. The heavy hand of the strike-breaking Federal government was raised over us and still menaces us. The capitalist dictatorship knows no place for the daily champion of the workers.

1928. We have only started. The daily is in the thick of the fight against injunctions.

The alarm has been sounded to arouse the workers to save the unions from destruction.

The most consistent and energetic champion of the locked-out miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio, fighting with their backs to the wall, and the striking coal-diggers of Colorado is The Daily Worker. The Daily Worker is today, through its strong fight for miners' relief, doing more than any other instrument to drive starvation and misery from the barracks in which the coal miners' families live.

The murder of Nicaraguans fighting for liberty is being brought to the painful consciousness of thousands of workers.

The forces for the united front of the workers and exploited farmers in the 1928 presidential elections—into a National Labor Party—are being mobilized.

The Daily Worker continues as a powerful machine for building a mass Communist Party in the United States in the face of tremendous objective difficulties.

What more could any worker ask? We haven't begun to tell the indispensable role The Daily Worker plays in the class struggle.

Some of us who have founded the Daily are gone. Comrade Ruthenberg, our leader, is dead. His determination and inspiring force in launching the daily and keep it a-going, we sorely miss. But the inspiration we draw, and the courage we derive from Comrade Ruthenberg's achievements are of monumental help to us in our sustaining and improving The Daily Worker.

We are on the road towards a mass Communist paper, towards a mass Daily Worker in the United States. Every worker must help as never before. The Daily Worker is the heart of all the constructive, fighting, left wing, honest workers in the whole labor movement.

Towards the fifth year! Let's begin it right! Let's double the circulation! Let's double the contributions! Let's save our standard of living by saving and building The Daily Worker! Let's put a halt to the growing war danger by making The Daily Worker invulnerable—yes, invincible!

This is our duty for the fifth year. We are asking [illegible]. There is much to be done.

We know the workers will drive on, will go forward. We know the workers will fight. The Daily Worker will move forward—a better and a bigger daily defender of the working class than ever.

Long Live Daily Worker!

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Member Secretariat, Workers (Communist) Party.

GREETINGS to The DAILY WORKER upon its fourth anniversary.

The past four years have been a vital period in the life of the American working class. The corrupt leadership standing at the head of the only mass organization of the workers, the trade unions, have fallen more and more under the influence of the imperialists. And more and more they are using this great power of their key position to force upon the workers the class collaboration policies of the employers. Consequently for all the time the unions have retreated from one defeat to another. The breakdown of the Miners' Union, the inevitable outcome of the class-collaboration policy, puts the whole trade union movement and the hard-won standards of the workers in jeopardy. It makes the slogan "Save the Trade Unions" a living rallying cry for all the revolutionary elements in the unions.

In these crucial years The DAILY WORKER, chief mouthpiece of the Communist movement in America, has played a vital part. It has always been on hand to analyze for the workers the difficult problems confronting them and to mobilize them for struggle against the employers and the reactionary trade union leaders.

The great handicap of The DAILY WORKER, and source of all its other difficulties, is the fact that its circulation is too restricted. But this loyal support of the paper can and will be overcome. The paper must be taken to the masses. Its circulation must be built at all costs. A broad circulation, connecting the paper with the masses and their daily struggles, will strengthen the paper in all its departments.

To build The DAILY WORKER is a major task of our Party. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this.

Great tasks stand immediately before our Party. In the developing industrial crisis the employers will attack the workers on every front, seeking to drive them deeper into slavery. In this struggle The DAILY WORKER must be a strong, leading voice to mobilize the workers.

Let us therefore all work so that when the next birthday rolls around the paper will have two or three times its present circulation and power.

Long live that valiant fighter of the working class, The DAILY WORKER!

Wire from Ben Gitlow

San Francisco, Jan. 12, 1928.

THAT The DAILY WORKER must live in spite of all, and become a powerful mass daily to help organize and direct the struggles of the American masses is more than ever impressed upon me as I travel through the United States and come in contact with thousands of workers who anxiously await every copy of our Communist daily. We must fight to make the fifth year of our paper count for more than all the previous four years.

Only The DAILY WORKER speaks for the American masses against the frightful offensive of imperialism against the labor movement. In the coming election campaign we must make our paper known to hundreds of thousands of new readers.

With Communist greetings on the Fourth Anniversary,

BEN GITLOW

BENJAMIN GITLOW
Member Secretariat, Workers (Communist) Party.

The Poison Press And Workers' Press

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

EVERY twenty-four hours 30 million copies of the poison press are ground out by giant printing plants to drug and deaden the minds of the mass of American workers. The only fighting organ of the working class in the country numbers its circulation in the mere thousands or tens of thousands.

In the poison press the heroic Sandino, challenging Wall Street's rule in tiny Nicaragua, becomes a "bandit." Sacco and Vanzetti are "bank-robbers." Mussolini is a "hero" and a "savior." The Colorado strike is a "riot." The brutal murder of Colorado pickets is the "restoration of order." Unemployment and lack of insurance against old age, accident, sickness and loss of one's job are "unparalleled prosperity." Preparations for a new war become "peace conferences," "peace treaties," "disarmament" and "activities to prevent war."

You cannot know how much of this poison is poured daily into the head of the worker who stands next to you in your shop. Nor can you possibly refute all these lies. The surest antidote you can give him is The Daily Worker. If you get the workers in your shop to read it, you will see a new spirit of resistance against the tyranny of the boss and the foreman. If you distribute the daily on the picket line, you will find a new fighting spirit among the pickets. Sell it where an injunction has been issued and the strikers will carry on their fight in spite of the injunction. Take a bundle to your union hall and you will find new life in the union. Sell it to the workers who voted for strikebreaker Coolidge and he will see light on the Labor Party.

It is not sufficient to be a reader of the daily. You cannot leave it to "Uncle Sam" (the United States mail) and the regular distribution agencies to sell and deliver the daily. Uncle Sam is no friend of your paper.

GREETINGS
from
GARY BULGARIAN WORKERS, GARY, IND.

George Elieff	Marco Evanoff
Christ Miteff	S. Narin
P. Kristoff	Even T. Kovacheff
M. Vuitohell	N. Stopanoff
Marin Gench	Balcan Restaurant

GREETINGS
from
AMBRIDGE STREET NUCLEUS
Ambridge, Pa.

S. SIPUS	STELATOS
G. MAICH	F. GRENKO
M. HORVATIM	MAKRIS
S. HRENCEVIC	R. ZLODI
L. HORVATIN	TILEAKUS
P. BOROZANTIS	P. MUSELIN
T. CAZURIS	M. RESETAR

The National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the TUEL, greets The Daily Worker on its Fourth Anniversary; this period represents four years of militant struggle against American capitalism and ist agents in the trade unions.

The Needle Trades workers consider The Daily Worker as the most powerful weapon in the hands of the workers, in the struggle against the transformation of OUR unions into company unions, and for the amalgamation of the Needle Trades unions into one powerful union in the Needle industry.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL COMMITTEE NEEDLE TRADES
Section TUEL
103 East 14th Street
H. Sazer, *Secretary*

GREETINGS
from
TRENTON, N. J.

Hoffner	Sidney Saifer
Comrades Lehman	Clara Sherman
Patachnick	Orland
Sylvia Bogad	Samuel Bleeck
Robert Rosen	S. Mintz
Leo Josephson	Bromell
Sam Rosenthal	

GREETINGS
on the Fourth Anniversary of
The DAILY WORKER.
Long Live the First Communist Daily in America!
Workers (Communist) Party
members in
ASTORIA, OREGON.

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
(from Nucleus 21,
Cleveland, Ohio
FERDINAND RUKAVINA
P. LAZARUS
P. KINTURAS
V. PXOTSIA
ALEX NEVERA
SADIE MOSHOGIANES

GREETINGS
To The DAILY WORKER.
To the Labor of the World.
To Suffering China.
To All Oppressed Colonies.
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
Dist. 6,
EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Street Nucleus 204
Buffalo
GREETS
The Daily Worker
on its
4th Birthday.

GREETINGS
to The DAILY WORKER
on its
Fourth Anniversary.
From
Street Nucleus No. 3,
Dist. No. 13.

GREETINGS
from
J. B. WELZENBACH
Wolf Point, Mont.

GREETINGS
NUCLEUS No. 11
Youngstown, Ohio.

GREETINGS
STREET NUCLEUS 8
DISTRICT 8
CHICAGO, ILL.

GREETINGS
to the 4th Anniversary of
The Daily Worker
Unit 2, Section 3,
Dist. 1, Boston, Mass.

GREETINGS
W. N. PATTERSON
Zanesville, Ohio.

FINNISH WORKERS' CLUB
COLLINSVILLE, CONN.
WISHES
The DAILY WORKER
A LONG LIFE.

Birthday Greetings
to the
DAILY WORKER
G. S. MARHOW
Lafayette, Calif.
There is only one daily paper in the United States printed in the English language, that supports at all times the program of the revolutionary working class. That paper is "THE DAILY WORKER."

GREETINGS
from
DULUTH WORKER PARTY
You Served the American Workers Well in the Past—Carry on the Work in the Future!
Nuclei No. 1 and 2, Duluth.

SOUTH SIDE ST.
NUCLEUS
MILWAUKEE,
WISC.

GREETINGS
from
SAN JOSE,
CALIFORNIA,
Street Nucleus
No. 1.

Need for Working Class Daily Never More Intense

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE need of a revolutionary working class paper was never clearer and never more intense than at this moment.

Because of the desire of the American capitalist government to defeat and exterminate the workers' government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and because of its policy of imperialist aggression in Nicaragua, China, Mexico and elsewhere, the capitalist press is at present attempting to create an atmosphere of patriotic paroxism among the masses. Logic and common sense have to be drowned in patriotic demagogy and phraseology to make the minds of the workers, the intended victims of this aggression, receptive for the brutal work of capitalist conquest. The bloody bodies of the American marines who have recently been sacrificed in Nicaragua to the creed of the New York First National Bank are being played up in the columns of the capitalist newspapers to create hatred against the Nicaraguan fighters for freedom.

At this hour we must have a press, a daily paper, that will dare tell the working masses that the glory for which these men died is the glory of the profits of Wall Street; and that the patriotism for which they fought is the kind so often proven to be the last refuge of scoundrels, and that the real murderers of these American marines in Nicaragua cannot be found in that country but must be hunted for in the citadels of American capital in New York, in Washington.

To fulfill this duty our Daily Worker has been established now four years; and it did fulfill its duty during the time of its existence irrespective of dangers and persecution. Of this our Daily Worker may be proud. For this the revolutionary workers of America must pledge to The Daily Worker as a birthday present increased support and multiplied propaganda for it.

MAX BEDACHT
Member Political Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, District Organizer, Chicago.

Daily A Symbol of Revolutionary Determination

By JOHN J. BALLAM

The decision to launch a daily revolutionary labor journal as the first English language daily organ of the Workers (Communist) Party was reached by the Central Committee in the summer of 1923. Our Party was not yet two years old. Few took the decision seriously or believed that such a tremendous undertaking was possible for our young communist movement. In that year the reformist socialist paper, The New Leader, was launched in New York City and died before the year ended notwithstanding that hundreds of thousands of dollars were poured into this anaemic organ. The right-wing leaders of the needle trades unions, together with the Forward Association sank $300,000 in The New Leader. The workers, sensing that the yellow "socialist" paper could play no other role than that of betrayal, refused to support it, and it died with few mourning.

The campaign to launch The Daily worker began on October 1, 1923. The paper was to appear when $100,- was placed in charge of the campaign and the Party's forces mobilized to establish the collective organizer and agitator of the American working class. Altho we fell slightly short of the goal realizing $91,000 in the campaign, we felt that the enthusiasm behind the paper assured its success. Four months later in Chicago the presses were turning out the first number of The Daily Worker, and on January 13, 1924, the workers and farmers of America welcomed the birth of their paper at hundreds of mass meetings thruout the country.

The foundations of The Daily Worker were laid deep and strong, from the beginning, in the bed-rock of society among the masses of the exploited workers and farmers of America.

Experienced newspaper men ridiculed the idea of launching a daily with the relatively small sum of money, with little or no credit and with no prospects of income from advertisers. But the leaders of our Party had faith in the masses and especially our Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, whose calm, clear vision foresaw the necessity for and the success of the campaign to launch our daily paper, and whose firm faith and steady hand guided our daily thru many a crisis in the three succeeding years. When some were ready to give up our daily, Comrade Ruthenberg was foremost amongst those who were determined to maintain The Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker is the champion of the working class. It records from day to day the facts of the class struggle and explains and interprets them in the light of revolutionary science — of Marxian-Leninism.

It is the collective organizer of the workers and is the unifying agent of the mass organizations of the workers; the active force for the organization of America's unorganized millions in all the basic industries.

The Daily Worker points out the role of the bureaucratic and reactionary misleaders of the American labor movement as the agents of capitalism within the working class.

The Daily Worker is the eyes, the ears, the voice of the masses.

On this, The Daily Worker's fourth anniversary, let every class conscious worker resolve to aid their daily in every way. Write for it—thru your daily tell the story of the struggles of the workers in your locality. Fight for it—sell it in the union hall and in your neighbor's house. Organize for it—build it into a powerful mass organ of the workers. Sacrifice for it—sustain it with your dimes so that it can do battle for the working class.

Grounded in its faith in the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism The Daily Worker will lead the workers in their every-day struggle and on to the establishment of a workers and farmers' government in these United States. Long live The Daily Worker!

JOHN BALLAM
Member Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party.

Greetings to the Daily From Alex Bittelman

Four years of service in the cause of the American working class!

Four years of service in the cause of the world proletarian revolution!

Four years of militant agitation and leadership in the struggle against American imperialism!

These are some of the achievements of The Daily Worker on its fourth anniversary.

In every great struggle of the American and world proletariat, The Daily Worker has always been found in the front ranks since the day of its inception. Suffice it to mention the struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti, the Passaic and the furriers' and the cloakmakers' strikes, the present struggle of the miners, etc. Recall the fight for the recognition and defense of the Soviet Union, the historic struggle for the Chinese revolution, etc.

Must Lead Future Fights

In the coming sharp struggles of the American workers against unemployment, against wage cuts, and for the defense of the trade union movement, The Daily Worker will prove an inestimable weapon. The militant working class of America must, and will support The Daily Worker in these struggles.

May The Daily Worker continue with redoubled energy and strength to serve as the mouthpiece, educator and organizer of the American working class against capitalism.

May The Daily Worker continue in its capacity of the central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party to mobilize the exploited and oppressed for the overthrow of American imperialism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

N. Y. Labor Learns Value of the Communist Daily

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE

Member Political Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, District Organizer, New York.

THE fourth anniversary of The DAILY WORKER is the first anniversary of our revolutionary organ in New York City.

Already the New York labor movement has learned the value of a Communist daily in the English language.

The traction workers of New York City, slaves of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and chained to a tyrannical company union, have had The DAILY WORKER fighting at their side, the only voice to express their need for organization and to represent them in the struggle against their enemies within as well as outside their ranks.

The seamen and longshoremen of New York City have found in The DAILY WORKER a tongue to voice their needs for organization against the shipping trust.

The needle trades workers in their struggle against the employers' attempt to establish an open shop as well as against the bureaucratic clique, the agents of the employers, Sigman & Company, have found in The DAILY WORKER a vehicle with which to carry their militant message to all sections of the labor movement.

The DAILY WORKER was the only paper militantly fighting for a Labor Party in the last election campaign and pointing out that only through a Labor Party can the fight really be begun against the injunction, against police violence and against the vicious centralization of the government machinery, and a real first step taken for the protection of the rights of the workers.

As The DAILY WORKER has grown, it has at the same time increased in its vigor, fighting spirit and appearance. Yet there is much to be done, which cannot be accomplished unless the workers who face the danger of being forced into an imperialist war in an attempt to crush the Soviet Union, who face longer hours and lower wages with the coming depression, give their utmost to their collective leader and organizer, The DAILY WORKER. This task in the first place rests upon the shoulders of the revolutionists and above all upon the members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The New York District greets the fourth anniversary and pledges everything to make The DAILY WORKER better and stronger.

Vitality of the Revolutionary Press

By JAMES P. CANNON.
Member Political Committee, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE maintenance of The Daily Worker for four years in the face of tremendous difficulties and opposition by the combined forces of capitalist and labor reaction is a proof of the vitality of our revolutionary press.

While the daily labor press of yesterday, the organs of the socialists and the labor unions have sold every semblance of a revolutionary or progressive spirit to the leaders of reaction, The Daily Worker has become the foremost clarion call to struggle, the untiring agitator, the militant organizer and leader of the class-conscious rebel workers.

The fourth anniversary gives us new determination to build and strengthen the party of the proletarian revolution, the Workers (Communist) Party, and its militant spokesman, The Daily Worker, and to develop them into irresistible weapons to forge the final victory of the oppressed.

GREETINGS
from
STREET NUCLEUS
No. 36,
MAYWOOD, ILL.
O. REINSTEIN
D. RYMSHO
M. RODGERS
E. MEDIUS
J. MEDIUS
A. BERMAN
ED. PETERSON

GREETINGS
from
COHEN'S
RESTAURANT
31st St. and Daughin
Philadelphia, Pa.

GREETINGS
from
A. SEHEM
Fresno, Calif.

GREETING
TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Greeting to the Fourth Anniversary of The DAILY WORKER, the only Communist daily in English language.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party!

STREET NUCLEUS No. 9,
SECTION No. 2, CHICAGO, ILL.
Secretary.

NUCLEUS 17
Chicago
GREETS
The
DAILY WORKER
on its
Fourth Birthday.

STREET NUCLEUS No. 4
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
May The DAILY WORKER grow bigger
and stronger in coming years to conquer
America for the workers of America.

CHICAGO
***We Greet* Our Strongest Weapon, The Daily Worker on its Anniversary.**
Street Nucleus 32,
CHICAGO
Dist. 8, Section 6

Hearty Greetings
to The
DAILY WORKER
A. SIRK,
Detroit, Mich.

GREETINGS
from
C. G. ENEBORG
Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS
from
GUS BARTLETT
CHICAGO, ILL.

GREETINGS
to the
Labor Press.
ROSE LOVE
Philadelphia, Pa.

We Send Our Greetings
to The Fourth Anniversary
And hope that "The Daily Worker" will be just as courageous a fighter and fearless leader for the working-class in the future—as it has been in the past.
Long live "Our Daily"
ESTHONIAN WORKERS' CLUB
of San Francisco, Calif.

J. A. McDONALD
Book Store
76 -- 6th Street San Francisco, Calif.
GREETS The DAILY WORKER
on Its 4th Birthday.

GREETINGS to
THE DAILY WORKER
N. GERSON
Philadelphia, Pa.

GREETINGS FROM
ALBERT NAGY
CAFE
171 Grider St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

GREETINGS
to the Daily Worker
ANTHONY CHOSKE
Detroit, Mich.

GREETINGS
for the
Fourth Anniversary
of *The Daily Worker.*
Esthonian Workers' Club
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Comrades
of
Street Nucleus
No. 5,
Chicago,
GREET
The
DAILY WORKER
today.

GREETINGS
from
METLENSKY
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LABOR COLLEGE
1254 Market St.
San Francisco, Calif.
GREETS The DAILY WORKER
on Its 4th Birthday.

GREETINGS
from
Street Nucleus No. 2
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

GREETINGS
To The DAILY WORKER
On Its Fourth Birthday.
District Executive Committee
District No. 13.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GREETINGS
to OUR MILITANT PRESS
from
INTERNATIONAL BRANCH No. 5
DETROIT, MICH.
Carry on the fight with the knowledge
that we are with you.

The Organized Workers

of

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN

GREET

THE DAILY WORKER

ON ITS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

We Congratulate The DAILY WORKER as the Militant Organ of the American Working Class

WORKERS OF AMERICA!

Rally around The DAILY WORKER! It can best help us to:

BUILD

OUR UNIONS
OUR COOPERATIVES
OUR YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS
OUR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
THE LABOR PARTY

We Pledge Our Support to the

DAILY WORKER

ORGANIZED WORKERS OF SUPERIOR, WIS.

Crisis in the Labor Movement and the Fourth Anniversary of Daily Worker

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE labor movement confronts a crisis of so serious a nature, as The DAILY WORKER reaches its Fourth Anniversary, that everyone with the interests of the working class at heart is compelled to try and find a correct answer to two questions.

(1) What are the causes of the crisis?

(2) What must be done to overcome it and to forge the now weak workers' organizations into a single powerful weapon of our class?

What was formerly the strongest union in the labor movement—the United Mine Workers—is being destroyed before our eyes. Six hundred thousand men, women and children in the mining sections are being starved, evicted, beaten and jailed by the coal barons and their government.

The strike itself has been outlawed by a whole series of state and federal injunctions.

The coal barons declare with the most brutal cynicism that they intend to destroy the United Mine Workers. The government, the courts especially, back the coal barons to the limit.

Other sections of the labor movement have been brought within the scope of injunctions like that in the case of the Bedford Cut Stone Company, upheld by the supreme court, which outlaws the most ordinary union defense activities.

Other injunctions make strikes illegal if they affect the production of articles of interstate commerce and, as in West Virginia, injunctions legalize the "yellow dog" contract and outlaw even attempts to organize workers into unions.

The legal precedents have been established to outlaw all strikes and organization campaigns of any importance—to make any interference with the open shop a crime.

The open shop has become a recognized American institution enjoying the full protection of the government.

The unions all told, A. F. of L., the railway brotherhoods and independent unions like the Amalgamated, if an analysis of their membership is made which disregards the obviously inflated figures in convention reports, are found to include only some 3,200,000 workers out of an estimated total of 20,000,000 workers who could be organized with comparative ease by correct policy and militant tactics.

But most alarming in this connection is the fact that the unions, during the last five and one-half years of unprecedented industrial activity, have been declining steadily in numerical strength.

In other words, under conditions which were the most favorable for organization work, the official leadership has not even been able to keep the unions from losing members.

In this weakened condition the labor movement faces a severe industrial depression which, because of the absolute reaction which prevails in official circles, will make further and rapid inroads on the membership. A still more rapid decline in numerical strength is inevitable if the grip of the reactionary leadership is not broken and a militant policy adopted and applied.

Unemployment is already increasing at such a rate, basic industry is slowing down so fast that the big capitalist papers and the special economic and financial papers make little attempt to disguise the seriousness of the situation.

Side by side with this development, which shatters one of the main bases of official labor policy—the fiction of permanent prosperity in the United States—is going on a process of retrustification.

The combinations of capital are becoming larger and more powerful, their grip on government is being riveted with a mighty clutch.

The position of the labor movement is made relatively weaker by the increased centralization of capitalist powers.

Combined with an absolute decrease in numerical strength and with demoralization and corruption having its source in the class cooperation policy flowing like a foul stream thru the unions, poisoning the membership, the labor movement enters the present period of industrial depression, organizationally and morally weak.

The crisis is real. It is no service to the working class to minimize its seriousness.

Crowning all other weaknesses, the outstanding evidence of reaction is the non-partisan political policy—the united front with the class enemies of the masses in the political parties of capitalism.

At the precise moment when the huge navy building program, the rapid militarization of industry and the working class, the war on Nicaragua, the ascendancy of finance capital marked by Morgan as head of the steel trust and his partner Morrow as Mexican ambassador, the increasing total of huge loans in every quarter of the globe, the world struggle for oil, the arrogant attitude of American imperialism's spokesmen toward other countries, notably Great Britain, all point with inescapable force to the conclusion [illegible] the ruling class has launched a program of world conquest—at this precise moment the labor movement has leaders who fight the proposal for a labor party by all possible means.

WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Member Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party. Assistant Editor "The Daily Worker."

The prevailing atmosphere is one of preparation for war but the official leadership makes not a single protest. Instead it persecutes, hand in hand with the imperialists, all workers who point out the danger.

We are in a presidential year. The rulers use the elections to strengthen their position to consolidate their forces for a still stronger attack on the labor movement.

America's rulers intend to destroy all organizations of the masses—to leave us weaponless.

This is clear. Having demoralized the unions by "B. and O." plans and other class peace, efficiency schemes, the imperialists intend to wipe out what is left.

The official leadership has surrendered. It is a disgraceful surrender. President Green of the A. F. of L. in his statement of policy for the new year, issued while 600,000 men, women and children of the working class in the mining districts are in a last ditch fight to save the union, at a time when injunctions outlaw whole sections of the labor movement, makes a servile plea for cooperation to the leaders of the robber class who are organizing a still more ruthless drive on the labor movement and the whole working class.

In the United States there is just one daily paper in the language of the country which exposes the agents of imperialism in the labor movement, which tells the workers exactly why and how they are betrayed by the Greens, Wolls, Lewises, etc.

This paper is The DAILY WORKER. During the four years of its existence it has never failed the masses.

It gives the lie to the false labor leaders who seek to strangle all will to struggle among the masses and who sabotage and betray all struggles as they are now sabotaging and betraying the life and death fight of the masses.

The DAILY WORKER, as the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, has faith and confidence in the desire and the ability of the masses to win the struggle against imperialism.

The very existence of The DAILY WORKER for four years in the face of war upon it by the imperialists and their agents that has never slackened, is proof that the cause for which it fights, the cause of the working class, has a vitality which cannot be crushed out even by the enormous might of the most powerful imperialism in the world.

On its Fourth Anniversary The DAILY WORKER says to the oppressed class for which it speaks.

The labor agents of imperialism in official positions must go!

They must be driven from the labor movement or they will drag it down to destruction.

The crisis is here. The fate of the labor movement and the living standards of our class are at stake.

The working class will fight. The unswerving courage and determination that show everywhere in the coal fields from Pennsylvania to Colorado like a bright crimson flame, are proof that only cowards and traitors doubt the will to struggle of the workers.

The fault lies elsewhere. The official leadership is a part of the imperialist machine and it watches the weakening and destruction of the unions with a ghoulish satisfaction.

From the ranks of the masses is coming a new leadership—a leadership that is not fooled by the catchphrases of American imperialism—a leadership that has faith in its class, that is skilled and steeled in the struggle, a leadership that cannot be bought, deceived or frightened, a leadership that will die before it surrenders.

The DAILY WORKER is proud to say on its Fourth Anniversary that it speaks for this leadership and in the interests of the working class it is organizing for resistance to all phases of the imperialist program.

The DAILY WORKER has won the right to speak for the militant section of the labor movement by its four years of struggle.

No working class daily paper can make a prouder claim—a claim that American imperialism's spokesmen will not deny.

Great struggles are ahead. The DAILY WORKER calls the working class to battle. It calls upon every worker to support the program for organization of the unorganized, to build the unions, to drive out the agents of the bosses, to establish a labor party, to rally to the miners, to organize the unemployed closely with the labor movement and to fight against unemployment.

The DAILY WORKER calls upon the working class to rally to the miners, to save and build the miners' union.

The DAILY WORKER, especially because of the war danger that grows more menacing hourly, calls upon the masses to oppose such brutal onslaughts as the invasion of Nicaragua, to resist with the utmost determination the whole imperialist program with its threat to the lives and liberties of millions of workers and farmers here and in countries which Wall Street covets.

The crisis is acute, the danger is great, the need for well-planned militant struggle never more pressing.

The DAILY WORKER on its Fourth Anniversary renews its pledge to the working class.

It speaks for the American section of the Communist International, the party of Lenin, the leader of the World Revolution. The DAILY WORKER has no interests separate or apart from those of the working class.

The DAILY WORKER has kept its pledge. Alone it holds high the banner of the revolutionary working class among the American masses. It promises, in the name of the Communist Party for which it speaks, that so long as it can raise its voice it will be for the masses, that it intends to give all it can to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist imperialism. It hopes to live to be one of hundreds of Communist dailies which will give to the millions of workers in the United States the news of the establishment of the American Soviet Republic.

But today The DAILY WORKER calls for the taking up of immediate tasks of saving the unions, building the militant and powerful labor movement without which the victory of our class can not be won.

League Hails 4th Anniversary

HAIL the fourth anniversary of our adult fighting brother The Daily Worker! In the last four years the young workers of America have found a mighty champion of their battle in this fighting organ. The Daily Worker, as the collective organizer, agitator and propagandist of the working class, has well understood how to adopt a special means of approach to the masses of the intensely exploited young workers, how to react to their special problems within the general class struggle. The Youth and Children's columns in The Daily Worker are the living symbols that it is the champion of the battles of the whole working class, regardless of age and other differentiations.

The Young Communists of America organized in the America section of the Young Communist International pledge their continued support to The Daily Worker. We will carry on side by side with our adult comrades for the overthrow of the capitalistic dictatorship, for the establishment of the Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Government in the United States.

National Executive Committee
Young Workers (Communist) League.

Only Daily That Fights for Labor

By ALFRED KNUTSON

The Daily Worker is the only daily paper in America that is openly, fearlessly and without camouflage fighting in the interest of the city industrial workers. It constitutes a priceless gem to the workers in their daily struggles against low wages and bad working conditions. The Daily fights without compromise against the interests that are robbing the workers.

While The Daily Worker, of course, is mainly a paper for the city industrial workers, it is not neglecting the farmers in their fight against the grain thieves and the banks. When the fight for Farm Relief is the hottest The Daily is found in the thick of the fight. It is the foremost daily paper to champion the cause of the 8,000,000 tenant farmers, mortgaged farmers and farm workers of America, battling for the millions of oppressed poor on the land.

I want to urge all militant farmers especially to keep The Daily Worker in their homes. You should support this paper by subscribing for it regularly. It is a necessary link between the farmer and worker, between country and city.

Farmers, give all you can to The Daily Worker.

GREETINGS
from
Strawberry
Mansion,
Jewish Workers'
Club.
Philadelphia, Pa.

GREETINGS
from
LEO P. LEMLEY
Daily Worker
Agent
of Philadelphia.

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER

the revolutionary organ of the workers and farmers of the United States.

From the
NUCLEUS OF
WHEELING, W. VA.

Let The DAILY WORKER continually hold high the banner of Working-class Struggles.

GREETINGS
to all the workers.

SCOTIA
FINNISH WORKERS
PARTY CLUB
Scotia, N. Y.

BIRTHDAY
GREETINGS
to The
DAILY WORKER
from
BOISE, IDAHO.

GREETINGS
WORKINGMEN'S SICK BENEFIT
Branch No. 37. Detroit, Mich.

GREETINGS
From Street Nucleus No. 1
DETROIT, MICH.

GREETINGS
From Street Nucleus No. 6
DETROIT, MICH.

GREETINGS
from
NUCLEUS No. 31, CHICAGO, ILL.

A. Patt
H. Cohan
P. Konchakowsky
H. Judd
B. Devgatkin
J. Trushinsky
Anna Yerme
Andrew Slebbuk
V. Allin
J. Eberhardt
Aaron Kartz
H. P. Clausin
I. Levi
Pferns
M. Raginsky

Revolutionary
GREETINGS
to
The Labor Press
STREET NUCLEUS No. 9
DETROIT, MICH.

GREETINGS
from
A. CARPELLO
A. PALUCHI
Buffalo, N. Y.

GREETINGS
J. RACHEFF
CLEVELAND,
OHIO

GREETINGS
from
READING, PA.

Collected by Ludwig Altschaffe

COMRADELY GREETINGS
to The DAILY WORKER
on Its 4th Birthday.

A Friend and Sympathizer
DETROIT.

GREETINGS
to The Daily Worker
on its Fourth Birthday
From STREET NUCLEUS 25
SECTION 6, DISTRICT 8, CHICAGO

GREETINGS
WEST PHILADELPHIA
WORKERS' CLUB
Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings from Philadelphia Comrades

Wm. Reed
N. Wernow
Liza Leve
J. Stepansky
D. Perety
Rose Hoffman
P. Goldberg
Hotchkoff
Sam Bail
N. Seres
Nechowitz
L. Leve
Anonymous
I. H. Waldman
Isador Cohen
B. Voshoff
S. Romashko
J. Stemple
Edw. Bender
A. Tantala
M. Woramchuck
J. Misskin
Harry Simon
A. Findire
Tillie Tietman
Tamarkin
Pinsker
Silver
Kogemman
Bail
Cohn
Yanowitz
Sepp
Bessman
Gomberg
Tissian
Glazer
Rayness
Lozak
Shipatov
Glass
Minkoff
Finkelstein
M. Bernbauber
Anonymous
Bodner
Weinberg
Cutler
Arglass
Domarto
Anonymous
Youman
Yuning
Dr. Lowe
Jacobson
Ridman
Zeldes
Rogof
M. Utin
K. Vernon
R. Plotnick
C. Yousnpolsky
Leibowitz
Burt
Rose Burt
J. Ovritsky
Doshoff
Shallman
Schwartz
Mozer, Frank

Our Communist Daily-Foe of All Brands of Reaction

By H. M. WICKS.

OTHER contributors to the columns of the Fourth Anniversary edition of The DAILY WORKER have sufficiently dealt with the determined fight waged by our paper against the fierce reaction that has been and is now being waged by the combined forces of the employers, their Wall Street government and their lackeys who have placed themselves at the head of the labor unions. In behalf of the imperialists these "labor leaders" strive to make the producing masses mere cogs in the capitalist machine, deprived of all will to fight, preparatory to the attempted militarization of the trade unions so that, in the language of the Communist International Thesis on the War Danger, they can "be converted into the principal levers for setting the whole mechanism of the war into motion."

As the official organ of the vanguard of the working class of the United States, the Workers (Communist) Party of America, The DAILY WORKER has not merely been the one effective voice of revolt raised against political and industrial tyranny, but has, through its careful analysis of the conflicting forces and the issues involved, been the guide to action of the militant workers in every struggle that has occurred since first the presses began to produce our paper four years ago.

Another Form of Reaction

When concerted drives are being waged against the labor movement it is inevitable that the reaction should also manifest itself in attacks against the fundamental principles of the revolutionary movement. At every such stage in the history of European reaction during the past three quarters of a century pompous professors of the university chairs have written profound tomes loudly proclaiming the demise of Marxism. During the lives of Marx and Engels such attempts met their Waterloo at the hands of the founders of the revolutionary movement. After they had passed from the stage of history such attacks were met and annihilated by the heirs of the revolutionary tradition set by Marx and Engels.

Anti-Marxism Revived.

Today we witness a revival of anti-Marxism. This latest assault includes an attack on the contribution to Marxism made by Lenin. As the foremost Marxist of his time, as the master of the theory and practice of revolution in this stage of imperialism, it is inevitable that the name of Lenin should be included with Marx and Engels by the new school of anti-Marxists.

Leninism has met and refuted the monstrous lies, the base calumnies of the reformist socialists the world over. The Karl Kautskys, the Ramsey MacDonalds, the Otto Bauers the Frederick Adlers of Europe, the Morris Hilquits, the Victor Bergers and James Oneals of the United States have failed to arrest the steady rise of Leninism among the oppressed and tortured masses of the world.

H. M. WICKS

Member Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, Political Writer "The Daily Worker."

In the ideological struggle against reformism The DAILY WORKER has played a magnificent role. As a part of the immediate, every day struggle we have exposed and refuted the social-democratic agents of imperialism. In the United States the virus of social-democracy has steadily grown weaker until it no longer constitutes a menace to our movement. The adherents of the second international here are mere lickspittles of the open agents of imperialism at the head of the trade union movement, playing no independent role. They haven't sufficient vitality to live an independent political existence.

Rise of the New School.

This stage of imperialism demands something more than the sterile "socialists have to offer against the resolution." Their crude and palpable reformism strikes no responsive chord among the masses. Something more subtle, something couched in more astute terminology, is required to serve as theoretical weapons against the revolutionary movement. No longer does the mere distortion of Marxism, the attempts to make of Marx, the revolutionary giant, a snivelling philistine, suffice. What is now required is the astute literary gentlemen, who claim to transcend Marx, Engels and Lenin. This new anti-Marxist school which is just now groping for recognition in the U. S. resorts to what passes among the decadent intelligentzia for the most learned argument, and declares that no longer is Marxism-Leninism to be considered the guide of the revolution, but that modern science and bourgeois philosophy and psychology supplant all that has hitherto been the theory and practice of the proletarian revolution. The foremost exponent in the United States of this new school of reactionaries in the realm of theory is the notorious dilletante and literary stylist, Max Eastman, who has written a number of books and articles attempting to substitute a new philosophy and a new science for Marxism.

Exposed by DAILY WORKER

When Eastman, after a period in Russia, again resumed his literary activities in the United States, The DAILY WORKER was quick to perceive the palpable fraud of his claim and to expose him as an enemy of the movement, even before he emerged as the would-be leader of a new cult of anti-revolutionists. Not only did we expose Eastman, but we likewise pilloried those other decadents, plagiarists and perverters of the works of the founders of the revolutionary movement who have rallied around a publication called "The Modern Quarterly." That our expose of this group was fully justified is proved by the latest number of that organ wherein some obscure muddlehead tried to besmirch every revolutionist in America and finally calls upon this same renegade and ignorant dillatante, Eastman, to take his place at the head of a group that has for its avowed purpose befouling the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin with insipid clap-trap about the various "new schools" hatched in the bourgeois universities.

Eastman's Predecessors

In the period before the world war the revolutionary movement in the United States had to deal with similar adventurers who attacked the scientific basis of the revolutionary movement. One of the outstanding perverters of Marx, was the former parson and careerist, Mr. John Spargo, who tried to reconcile Marxism with religious superstition. He was one of the right-wing leaders of the Socialist Party. At the other end of the scale and closely associated with this same Max Eastman, was a creature known as William English Walling who, in a series of books and countless articles in a publication called "The New Review" wrote of the "pragmatism of Marx and Engels," trying to prove that the real guide to the revolution was the bourgeois philosophy of William James, Henry Bergson and others then enjoying a certain vogue in bourgeois circles. Walling was branded by American Marxists as a "new Duehring," but so theoretically undeveloped was the socialist movement that Walling was elevated as the leader of a faction that called itself "left-wing" while those youngsters who trod the path of Marxism in spite of the opposition of the officialdom of the socialist party, were considered impudent upstarts.

N. H. TALLENTIRE

Member Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, District Organizer, Minneapolis.

Doomed to Impotence.

Today, however, the Eastmans can never hope to play a role similar to that of the Wallings, thanks to the rise of the Communist movement. Not only will we not tolerate such adventurers and charlatans in our Party, but the DAILY WORKER will continue, in the years that are ahead of us, to expose such assaults upon our movement, as a part of the general fight against reaction, thereby making impossible the realization of the dream of Eastman's admirers of "The Modern Quarterly" to create out of such rubbish an anti-Communist following.

This "new school" has its basis in the material conditions of the United States. In the long preliminary struggle required to build a mass movement that will challenge the power of capitalism, these careerists can find no place for themselves. With American imperialism still in the ascendency they abandon all hope of revolution and succumb to illusions regarding capitalist stability.

Former members of the petty bourgeois intelligentzia, declassed by the sweep of imperialism, they turn to the revolution in periods of rising temperature of the class struggle. When the reaction sets in they strive to find a base elsewhere, and the only base aside from the revolution is in the camp of the imperialists. At the same time an intellectual without a following is of no service to the imperialists, so Eastman and his kind try to devise a means of maintaining their following. Hence the attempts to conceal their perfidy beneath exalted phrases which they claim are ultra-revolutionary, but which in reality are calculated to enable them to find a place for themselves as sychophants of capitalism.

Our Daily Paper and the Miners

By A. JAKIRA.

The bituminous miners have been on strike for the last ten months. More than one hundred and twenty thousand men are involved. The DAILY WORKER is part and parcel of this great struggle. The capitalist press pays little attention to this struggle, and usually takes the side of the coal operators. But there is not a single event which misses the penetrating eye of The DAILY WORKER, leading and inspiring the miners in their struggle to save their union from the onslaughts of the organized forces of the open shoppers. With eagerness the miners await the mail in their camps to see "what the Daily has to say today." Copies of the Daily are placed in the picket houses and are passed around from one miner to another.

Reactionaries Fear Daily.

The coal operators and the Lewis officials hate the Daily. Both recognize in the Daily a powerful enemy, and do their best to prevent the circulation of this mighty weapon among the miners. The rank and file, however, have learned during the four years to look upon The DAILY WORKER as their paper, their friend, leader and inspiration.

Long live The DAILY WORKER, this mighty weapon of the workers!

A. JAKIRA

Member Central Committee; District Organizer, Pittsburgh, Workers (Communist) Party.

Indispensable Fighting Organ

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE.

DURING the four years of its existence, The Daily Worker has become a more and more vital and indispensable weapon of the workers. Ever increasing numbers of workers of all ages and from all industries and of both sexes are coming to depend upon this newspaper for their information and interpretation of world events, as well as for their defense in time of struggle.

It is well to review, on this fourth anniversary of the founding of the only English Communist daily paper in the United States, its struggles and its progress. Born among the difficulties of all workers' organizations and enterprises, born to the responsibility of being the standard-bearer for the American revolutionary class, born to be at once spear and shield for the working class, the past four years have witnessed its phenomenal growth and influence.

Where else in the entire United States can one point to a labor paper that carries news of the workers' struggles, be they for increase in wages, for improvement of conditions; be they against reduction of already existing standards; be they against injunctions or for free speech, for improvement of local conditions—be they in Maine or California, in Florida or North Dakota?

Which of us but does not know many working men and women who, deprived occasionally due to delay in mails, of a day's issue, expresses himself as "being lost"? Which of us has not seen the immeasurable service of Daily Worker publicity in an industrial struggle, otherwise obscure and thus brought to the eyes of all workers?

Let us take this occasion, then, on this fourth anniversary of the birth of our Daily Worker, to pledge ourselves unitedly to the continuance of our activity; let us pledge renewed efforts and redoubled support to The Daily Worker, mouthpiece of all exploited workers in the United States.

Long live The Daily Worker, herald of a new social order, forerunner of the workers' and farmers' revolution!

Passaic Textile Group Open Headquarters Sat.

The District Council of Textile Workers of Passaic will hold a celebration on the opening of their new headquarters on Saturday evening, January 14, commencing 8:30 sharp. Besides Gus Deak, their president, well known speakers will address the gathering. The new headquarters, where the celebration takes place, are on 62 Dayton Avenue corner Hobart Street, Passaic, N. J.

GREETINGS
from the
SCANDINAVIAN
COMMUNISTS
of Hartford, Conn.
on the
Fourth Anniversary
of "The Daily Worker"

GREETINGS
from
The Lyric Chorus.
H. Prots
Joseph Nicketar
John F. Rudolph
Frank Tuggos

GREETINGS
from
UNIT 101
Buffalo, N. Y.

GREETINGS
SHOP NUCLEUS 10
Detroit, Mich.

***GREETING* to The DAILY WORKER at the Fourth Anniversary.**

We hope that you will serve the American Working Class and help us to fight for the Soviet State in America.
J. GRABIR, *Sec'y.*

CHELSEA, MASS., UNIT, SECTION 6.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

at the Convention of the Hungarian Workers Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation held in New York, Jan. 8, 1928.

WHEREAS THE DAILY WORKER is fighting for four years uncompromisingly for the interest of the workingclass;

WHEREAS the Hungarian Workers Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation is part of the American Workingclass, whose relentless fighter, standard-bearer and guide is this indispensable organ of the workers, "The Daily Worker"

BE IT RESOLVED, that our organization considers "The Daily Worker," together with the "Uj Elore" as its own paper and will do everything for its building and support.

Crisis in the Labor Movement and the Fourth Anniversary of Daily Worker

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

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(1) What are the causes of the crisis?

(2) What must be done to overcome it and to forge the now weak workers' organizations into a single powerful weapon of our class?

What was formerly the strongest union in the labor movement—the United Mine Workers—is being destroyed before our eyes. Six hundred thousand men, women and children in the mining sections are being starved, evicted, beaten and jailed by the coal barons and their government.

The strike itself has been outlawed by a whole series of state and federal injunctions.

The coal barons declare with the most brutal cynicism that they intend to destroy the United Mine Workers. The government, the courts especially, back the coal barons to the limit.

Other sections of the labor movement have been brought within the scope of injunctions like that in the case of the Bedford Cut Stone Company, upheld by the supreme court, which outlaws the most ordinary union defense activities.

Other injunctions make strikes illegal if they affect the production of articles of interstate commerce and, as in West Virginia, injunctions legalize the "yellow dog" contract and outlaw even attempts to organize workers into unions.

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The open shop has become a recognized American institution enjoying the full protection of the government.

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But most alarming in this connection is the fact that the unions, during the last five and one-half years of unprecedented industrial activity, have been declining steadily in numerical strength.

In other words, under conditions which were the most favorable for organization work, the official leadership has not even been able to keep the unions from losing members.

In this weakened condition the labor movement faces a severe industrial depression which, because of the absolute reaction which prevails in official circles, will make further and rapid inroads on the membership. A still more rapid decline in numerical strength is inevitable if the grip of the reactionary leadership is not broken and a militant policy adopted and applied.

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Side by side with this development, which shatters one of the main bases of official labor policy—the fiction of permanent prosperity in the United States—is going on a process of re-trustification.

The combinations of capital are becoming larger and more powerful, their grip on government is being riveted with a mighty clutch.

The position of the labor movement is made relatively weaker by the increased centralization of capitalist powers.

Combined with an absolute decrease in numerical strength and with demoralization and corruption having its source in the class cooperation policy flowing like a foul stream thru the unions, poisoning the membership, the labor movement enters the present period of industrial depression, organizationally and morally weak.

The crisis is real. It is no service to the working class to minimize its seriousness.

Crowning all other weaknesses, the outstanding evidence of reaction is the non-partisan political policy—the united front with the class enemies of the masses in the political parties of capitalism.

At the precise moment when the huge navy building program, the rapid militarization of industry and the working class, the war on Nicaragua, the ascendancy of finance capital marked by Morgan as head of the steel trust and his partner Morrow as Mexican ambassador, the increasing total of huge loans in every quarter of the globe, the world struggle for oil, the arrogant attitude of American imperialism's spokesmen toward other countries, notably Great Britain, all point with inescapable force to the conclusion that the ruling class has launched a program of world conquest—at this precise moment the labor movement has leaders who fight the proposal for a labor party by all possible means.

WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Member Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, Assistant Editor "The Daily Worker."

The prevailing atmosphere is one of preparation for war but the official leadership makes not a single protest. Instead it persecutes, hand in hand with the imperialists, all workers who point out the danger.

We are in a presidential year. The rulers use the elections to strengthen their position to consolidate their forces for a still stronger attack on the labor movement.

America's rulers intend to destroy all organizations of the masses—to leave us weaponless.

This is clear. Having demoralized the unions by "B. and O." plans and other class peace, efficiency schemes, the imperialists intend to wipe out what is left.

The official leadership has surrendered. It is a disgraceful surrender. President Green of the A. F. of L. in his statement of policy for the new year, issued while 600,000 men, women and children of the working class in the mining districts are in a last ditch fight to save the union, at a time when injunctions outlaw whole sections of the labor movement, makes a servile plea for cooperation to the leaders of the robber class who are organizing a still more ruthless drive on the labor movement and the whole working class.

In the United States there is just one daily paper in the language of the country which exposes the agents of imperialism in the labor movement, which tells the workers exactly why and how they are betrayed by the Greens, Wolls, Lewises, etc.

This paper is The DAILY WORKER. During the four years of its existence it has never failed the masses.

It gives the lie to the false labor leaders who seek to strangle all will to struggle among the masses and who sabotage and betray all struggles as they are now sabotaging and betraying the life and death fight of the masses.

The DAILY WORKER, as the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, has faith and confidence in the desire and the ability of the masses to win the struggle against imperialism.

The very existence of The DAILY WORKER for four years in the face of war upon it by the imperialists and their agents that has never slackened, is proof that the cause for which it fights, the cause of the working class, has a vitality which cannot be crushed out even by the enormous might of the most powerful imperialism in the world.

On its Fourth Anniversary The DAILY WORKER says to the oppressed class for which it speaks.

The labor agents of imperialism in official positions must go!

They must be driven from the labor movement or they will drag it down to destruction.

The crisis is here. The fate of the labor movement and the living standards of our class are at stake.

The working class will fight. The unswerving courage and determination that show everywhere in the coal fields from Pennsylvania to Colorado like a bright crimson flame, are proof that only cowards and traitors doubt the will to struggle of the workers.

The fault lies elsewhere. The official leadership is a part of the imperialist machine and it watches the weakening and destruction of the unions with a ghoulish satisfaction.

From the ranks of the masses is coming a new leadership—a leadership that is not fooled by the catch-phrases of American imperialism—a leadership that has faith in its class, that is skilled and steeled in the struggle, a leadership that cannot be bought, deceived or frightened, a leadership that will die before it surrenders.

The DAILY WORKER is proud to say on its Fourth Anniversary that it speaks for this leadership and in the interests of the working class it is organizing for resistance to all phases of the imperialist program.

The DAILY WORKER has won the right to speak for the militant section of the labor movement by its four years of struggle.

No working class daily paper can make a prouder claim—a claim that American imperialism's spokesmen will not deny.

Great struggles are ahead. The DAILY WORKER calls the working class to battle. It calls upon every worker to support the program for organization of the unorganized, to build the unions, to drive out the agents of the bosses, to establish a labor party, to rally to the miners, to organize the unemployed closely with the labor movement and to fight against unemployment.

The DAILY WORKER calls upon the working class to rally to the miners, to save and build the miners' union.

The DAILY WORKER, especially because of the war danger that grows more menacing hourly, calls upon the masses to oppose such brutal onslaughts as the invasion of Nicaragua, to resist with the utmost determination the whole imperialist program with its threat to the lives and liberties of millions of workers and farmers here and in countries which Wall Street covets.

The crisis is acute, the danger is great, the need for well-planned militant struggle never more pressing.

The DAILY WORKER on its Fourth Anniversary renews its pledge to the working class.

It speaks for the American section of the Communist International, the party of Lenin, the leader of the World Revolution. The DAILY WORKER has no interests separate or apart from those of the working class.

The DAILY WORKER has kept its pledge. Alone it holds high the banner of the revolutionary working class among the American masses. It promises, in the name of the Communist Party for which it speaks, that so long as it can raise its voice it will be for the masses, that it intends to give all it can to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist imperialism. It hopes to live to be one of hundreds of Communist dailies which will give to the millions of workers in the United States the news of the establishment of the American Soviet Republic.

But today The DAILY WORKER calls for the taking up of immediate tasks of saving the unions, building the militant and powerful labor movement without which the victory of our class can not be won.

League Hails 4th Anniversary

HAIL the fourth anniversary of our adult fighting brother The Daily Worker! In the last four years the young workers of America have found a mighty champion of their battle in this fighting organ. The Daily Worker, as the collective organizer, agitator and propagandist of the working class, has well understood how to adopt a special means of approach to the masses of the intensely exploited young workers, how to react to their special problems within the general class struggle. The Youth and Children's columns in The Daily Worker are the living symbols that it is the champion of the battles of the whole working class, regardless of age and other differentiations.

The Young Communists of America organized in the America section of the Young Communist International pledge their continued support to The Daily Worker. We will carry on side by side with our adult comrades for the overthrow of the capitalistic dictatorship, for the establishment of the Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Government in the United States.

National Executive Committee
Young Workers (Communist) League.

Only Daily That Fights for Labor

By ALFRED KNUTSON

The Daily Worker is the only daily paper in America that is openly, fearlessly and without camouflage fighting in the interest of the city industrial workers. It constitutes a priceless gem to the workers in their daily struggles against low wages and bad working conditions. The Daily fights without compromise against the interests that are robbing the workers.

While The Daily Worker, of course, is mainly a paper for the city industrial workers, it is not neglecting the farmers in their fight against the grain thieves and the banks. When the fight for Farm Relief is the hottest The Daily is found in the thick of the fight. It is the foremost daily paper to champion the cause of the 8,000,000 tenant farmers, mortgaged farmers and farm workers of America, battling for the millions of oppressed poor on the land.

I want to urge all militant farmers especially to keep The Daily Worker in their homes. You should support this paper by subscribing for it regularly. It is a necessary link between the farmer and worker, between country and city.

Farmers, give all you can to The Daily Worker.

GREETINGS
from
LEO P. LEMLEY
Daily Worker
Agent
of Philadelphia.

Let The DAILY WORKER continually hold high the banner of Working-class Struggles!

GREETINGS
to all the workers.

SCOTIA
FINNISH WORKERS
PARTY CLUB
Scotia, N. Y.

GREETINGS
from
Strawberry
Mansion,
Jewish Workers'
Club.
Philadelphia, Pa.

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER

the revolutionary organ of the workers and farmers of the United States.

From the
NUCLEUS OF
WHEELING, W. VA.

BIRTHDAY
GREETINGS
to The
DAILY WORKER
from
BOISE, IDAHO.

GREETINGS
WORKINGMEN'S SICK BENEFIT
Branch No. 37. Detroit, Mich.

GREETINGS
From Street Nucleus No. 1
DETROIT, MICH.

GREETINGS
From Street Nucleus No. 6
DETROIT, MICH.

GREETINGS
from
NUCLEUS No. 31, CHICAGO, ILL.

A. Patt
H. Cohan
P. Konchakowsky
H. Judd
B. Devgatkin
J. Trushinsky
Anna Yerme
Andrew Slebbuk
V. Allin
J. Eberhardt
Aaron Kartz
H. P. Clausin
I. Levi
Pferns
M. Raginsky

Revolutionary
GREETINGS
to
The Labor Press
STREET NUCLEUS No. 9
DETROIT, MICH.

GREETINGS
from
A. CARPELLO
A. PALUCHI
Buffalo, N. Y.

GREETINGS
J. RACHEFF
CLEVELAND,
OHIO

GREETINGS
from
READING, PA.
Collected by Ludwig Altschaffe

COMRADELY GREETINGS
to The DAILY WORKER
on Its 4th Birthday.
A Friend and Sympathizer
DETROIT.

GREETINGS
to The Daily Worker
on its Fourth Birthday
From STREET NUCLEUS 25
SECTION 6, DISTRICT 8, CHICAGO

GREETINGS
WEST PHILADELPHIA
WORKERS' CLUB
Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings from Philadelphia Comrades

Wm. Reed
N. Wernow
Liza Leve
J. Stepansky
D. Perety
Rose Hoffman
P. Goldberg
Hotchkoff
Sam Bail
N. Seres
Nechowitz
L. Leve
Anonymous
I. H. Waldman
Isador Cohen
B. Voshoff
S. Romashko
J. Stemple
Edw. Bender
A. Tantala
M. Woramchuck
J. Misskin
Harry Simon
A. Findire
Tillie Tietman
Tamarkin
Pinsker
Silver
Kogemman
Bail
Cohn
Yanowitz
Sepp
Bessman
Gomberg
Tissian
Glazer
Rayness
Lozak
Shipatov
Glass
Minkoff
Finkelstein
M. Bernbauber
Anonymous
Bodner
Weinberg
Cutler
Arglass
Domarto
Anonymous
Youman
Yuninger
Dr. Lowe
Jacobson
Ridman
Zeldes
Rogof
M. Utin
K. Vernon
R. Plotnick
C. Yousnpolsky
Leibowitz
Burt
Rose Burt
J. Ovritsky
Doshoff
Shallman
Schwartz
Mozer, Frank

Our Communist Daily—Foe of All Brands of Reaction

By H. M. WICKS.

H. M. WICKS

Member Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, Political Writer "The Daily Worker."

OTHER contributors to the columns of the Fourth Anniversary edition of The DAILY WORKER have sufficiently dealt with the determined fight waged by our paper against the fierce reaction that has been and is now being waged by the combined forces of the employers, their Wall Street government and their lackeys who have placed themselves at the head of the labor unions. In behalf of the imperialists these "labor leaders" strive to make the producing masses mere cogs in the capitalist machine, deprived of all will to fight, preparatory to the attempted militarization of the trade unions so that, in the language of the Communist International Thesis on the War Danger, they can "be converted into the principal levers for setting the whole mechanism of the war into motion."

As the official organ of the vanguard of the working class of the United States, the Workers (Communist) Party of America, The DAILY WORKER has not merely been the one effective voice of revolt raised against political and industrial tyranny, but has, through its careful analysis of the conflictng forces and the issues involved, been the guide to action of the militant workers in every struggle that has occurred since first the presses began to produce our paper four years ago.

Another Form of Reaction

When concerted drives are being waged against the labor movement it is inevitable that the reaction should also manifest itself in attacks against the fundamental principles of the revolutionary movement. At every such stage in the history of European reaction during the past three quarters of a century pompous professors of the university chairs have written profound tomes loudly proclaiming the demise of Marxism. During the lives of Marx and Engels such attempts met their Waterloo at the hands of the founders of the revolutionary movement. After they had passed from the stage of history such attacks were met and annihilated by the heirs of the revolutionary tradition set by Marx and Engels.

Anti-Marxism Revived.

Today we witness a revival of anti-Marxism. This latest assault includes an attack on the contribution to Marxism made by Lenin. As the foremost Marxist of his time, as the master of the theory and practice of revolution in this stage of imperialism, it is inevitable that the name of Lenin should be included with Marx and Engels by the new school of anti-Marxists.

Leninism has met and refuted the monstrous lies, the base calumnies of the reformist socialists the world over. The Karl Kautskys, the Ramsey MacDonalds, the Otto Bauers, the Frederick Adlers of Europe, the Morris Hilquits, the Victor Bergers and James Oneals of the United States have failed to arrest the steady rise of Leninism among the oppressed and tortured masses of the world.

In the ideological struggle against reformism The DAILY WORKER has played a magnificent role. As a part of the immediate, every day struggle we have exposed and refuted the social-democratic agents of imperialism. In the United States the virus of social-democracy has steadily grown weaker until it no longer constitutes a menace to our movement. The adherents of the second international here are mere lickspittles of the open agents of imperialism at the head of the trade union movement, playing no independent role. They haven't sufficient vitality to live an independent political existence.

Rise of the New School.

This stage of imperialism demands something more than the sterile "socialists have to offer against the resolution." Their crude and palpable reformism strikes no responsive chord among the masses. Something more subtle, something couched in more astute terminology, is required to serve as theoretical weapons against the revolutionary movement. No longer does the mere distortion of Marxism, the attempts to make of Marx, the revolutionary giant, a snivelling philis tine, suffice. What is now required is the astute literary gentlemen, who claim to transcend Marx, Engels and Lenin. This new anti-Marxist school which is just now groping for recognition in the U. S. resorts to what passes among the decadent intelligentzia for the most learned argument, and declares that no longer is Marxism-Leninism to be considered the guide of the revolution, but that modern science and bourgeois philosophy and psychology supplant all that has hitherto been the theory and practice of the proletarian revolution. The foremost exponent in the United States of this new school of reactionaries in the realm of theory is the notorious dilletante and literary stylist, Max Eastman, who has written a number of books and articles attempting to substitute a new philosophy and a new science for Marxism.

Exposed by DAILY WORKER

When Eastman, after a period in Russia, again resumed his literary activities in the United States, The DAILY WORKER was quick to perceive the palpable fraud of his claim and to expose him as an enemy of the movement, even before he emerged as the would-be leader of a new cult of anti-revolutionists. Not only did we expose Eastman, but we likewise pilloried those other decadents, plagiarists and perverters of the works of the founders of the revolutionary movement who have rallied around a publication called "The Modern Quarterly." That our expose of this group was fully justified is proved by the latest number of that organ wherein some obscure muddlehead tried to besmirch every revolutionist in America and finally calls upon this same renegade and ignorant diliatante, Eastman, to take his place at the head of a group that has for its avowed purpose befouling the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin with insipid clap-trap about the various "new schools" hatched in the bourgeois universities.

Eastman's Predecessors

In the period before the world war the revolutionary movement in the United States had to deal with similar adventurers who attacked the scientific basis of the revolutionary movement. One of the outstanding perverters of Marx, was the former parson and careerist, Mr. John Spargo, who tried to reconcile Marxism with religious superstition. He was one of the right-wing leaders of the Socialist Party. At the other end of the scale and closely associated with this same Max Eastman, was a creature known as William English Walling who, in a series of books and countless articles in a publication called "The New Review" wrote of the "pragmatism of Marx and Engels," trying to prove that the real guide to the revolution was the bourgeois philosophy of William James, Henry Bergson and others then enjoying a certain vogue in bourgeois circles. Walling was branded by American Marxists as a "new Duehring," but so theoretically undeveloped was the socialist movement that Walling was elevated as the leader of a faction that called itself "left-wing" while those youngsters who trod the path of Marxism in spite of the opposition of the officialdom of the socialist party, were considered impudent upstarts.

Doomed to Impotence.

Today, however, the Eastmans can never hope to play a role similar to that of the Wallings, thanks to the rise of the Communist movement. Not only will we not tolerate such adventurers and charlatans in our Party, but the DAILY WORKER will continue, in the years that are ahead of us, to expose such assaults upon our movement, as a part of the general fight against reaction, thereby making impossible the realization of the dream of Eastman's admirers of "The Modern Quarterly" to create out of such rubbish an anti-Communist following.

This "new school" has its basis in the material conditions of the United States. In the long preliminary struggle required to build a mass movement that will challenge the power of capitalism, these careerists can find no place for themselves. With American imperialism still in the ascendency they abandon all hope of revolution and succumb to illusions regarding capitalist stability.

Former members of the petty bourgeois intelligentzia, declassed by the sweep of imperialism, they turn to the revolution in periods of rising temperature of the class struggle. When the reaction sets in they strive to find a base elsewhere, and the only base aside from the revolution is in the camp of the imperialists. At the same time an intellectual without a following is of no service to the imperialists, so Eastman and his kind try to devise a means of maintaining their following. Hence the attempts to conceal their perfidy beneath exalted phrases which they claim are ultra-revolutionary, but which in reality are calculated to enable them to find a place for themselves as sychophants of capitalism.

N. H. TALLENTIRE

Member Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, District Organizer, Minneapolis.

Our Daily Paper and the Miners

By A. JAKIRA.

A. JAKIRA

Member Central Committee; District Organizer, Pittsburgh, Workers (Communist) Party.

The bituminous miners have been on strike for the last ten months. More than one hundred and twenty thousand men are involved. The DAILY WORKER is part and parcel of this great struggle. The capitalist press pays little attention to this struggle, and usually takes the side of the coal operators. But there is not a single event which misses the penetrating eye of The DAILY WORKER, leading and inspiring the miners in their struggle to save their union from the onslaughts of the organized forces of the open shoppers. With eagerness the miners await the mail in their camps to see "what the Daily has to say today." Copies of the Daily are placed in the picket houses and are passed around from one miner to another.

Reactionaries Fear Daily.

The coal operators and the Lewis officials hate the Daily. Both recognize in the Daily a powerful enemy, and do their best to prevent the circulation of this mighty weapon among the miners. The rank and file, however, have learned during the four years to look upon The DAILY WORKER as their paper, their friend, leader and inspiration.

Long live The DAILY WORKER, this mighty weapon of the workers!

Indispensable Fighting Organ

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE.

DURING the four years of its existence, The Daily Worker has become a more and more vital and indispensable weapon of the workers. Ever increasing numbers of workers of all ages and from all industries and of both sexes are coming to depend upon this newspaper for their information and interpretation of world events, as well as for their defense in time of struggle.

It is well to review, on this fourth anniversary of the founding of the only English Communist daily paper in the United States, its struggles and its progress. Born among the difficulties of all workers' organizations and enterprises, born to the responsibility of being the standard-bearer for the American revolutionary class, born to be at once spear and shield for the working class, the past four years have witnessed its phenomenal growth and influence.

Where else in the entire United States can one point to a labor paper that carries news of the workers' struggles, be they for increase in wages, for improvement of conditions; be they against reduction of already existing standards; be they against injunctions or for free speech, for improvement of local conditions—be they in Maine or California, in Florida or North Dakota?

Which of us but does not know many working men and women who, deprived occasionally due to delay in mails, of a day's issue, expresses himself as "being lost"? Which of us has not seen the immeasurable service of Daily Worker publicity in an industrial struggle, otherwise obscure and thus brought to the eyes of all workers?

Let us take this occasion, then, on this fourth anniversary of the birth of our Daily Worker, to pledge ourselves unitedly to the continuance of our activity; let us pledge renewed efforts and redoubled support to The Daily Worker, mouthpiece of all exploited workers in the United States.

Long live The Daily Worker, herald of a new social order, forerunner of the workers' and farmers' revolution!

Passaic Textile Group Open Headquarters Sat.

The District Council of Textile Workers of Passaic will hold a celebration on the opening of their new headquarters on Saturday evening, January 14, commencing 8:30 sharp. Besides Gus Deak, their president, well known speakers will address the gathering. The new headquarters, where the celebration takes place, are on 62 Dayton Avenue—corner Hobart Street, Passaic, N. J.

GREETINGS
from the
SCANDINAVIAN
COMMUNISTS
of Hartford, Conn.
on the
Fourth Anniversary
of "The Daily Worker"

GREETINGS
from
The Lyric Chorus.
H. Prots
Joseph Nicketar
John F. Rudolph
Frank Tuggos.

GREETINGS
SHOP NUCLEUS 10
Detroit, Mich.

GREETINGS
from
UNIT 101
Buffalo, N. Y.

***GREETING* to The DAILY WORKER at the Fourth Anniversary.**

We hope that you will serve the American Working Class and help us to fight for the Soviet State in America.

J. GRABIR, *Sec'y.*

CHELSEA, MASS., UNIT, SECTION 6.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

at the Convention of the Hungarian Workers Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation held in New York, Jan. 8, 1928.

WHEREAS THE DAILY WORKER is fighting for four years uncompromisingly for the interest of the workingclass;

WHEREAS the Hungarian Workers Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation is part of the American Workingclass, whose relentless fighter, standard-bearer and guide is this indispensable organ of the workers, "The Daily Worker"

BE IT RESOLVED, that our organization considers "The Daily Worker," together with the "Uj Elore" as its own paper and will do everything for its building and support.